

B S C L C O C R C U E
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ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE AROUND THE WORLD

K R L K M N M O M Y N
P H S G V N C I C M D Z E
K E L Y M A M U N A N
Z U K Z A Z M Z V

ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE AROUND THE WORLD

Research carried out by the International Relations Department of the Col·legi d'Arquitectes de Catalunya (COAC – Architects' Institute of Catalonia) under the auspices of the Professional Practice Commission of the International Union of Architects (UIA) and on behalf of its Spanish section (Consejo Superior de los Colegios de Arquitectos de España – Higher Council of Architects' Institutes of Spain).

Research Director

Jordi Farrando, Director of
International Relations of the COAC

Research team

Darko Kramer, head of team
Llúcia Nadal
Rafael Balanzó
Fernando Porcel

Legal advice

Elena Ramos

Design of IT system and webpage

Elisabet Altés
Daniel Tomàs
Luis M. Asensio
Stefano Durante
Maria D. López

Translation

Elaine Fradley

Graphic design

Marc Valls
Oriol Soler

Database programming

Montse Farré

Printed by

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Col·legi d'Arquitectes de Catalunya, COAC, 2005

This report is based on the information submitted by the professional bodies that represent the architects in their individual countries within the UIA. In no case does the Col·legi d'Arquitectes de Catalunya take responsibility for the accuracy of this information.

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CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	4. PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE	6. ANNEXES
06 ORIGIN AND OBJETIVES	46 REGULATION	
07 METHODOLOGY	47 Registering body	ANNEXES TO CHAPTER 1
08 EVOLUTION OF THE RESEARCH 1997-2005	48 Compulsory inscription in a register	84 1.1. THE STANDARD PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE
09 INFORMATION AVAILABLE	49 Registering bodies	QUESTIONNAIRE
12 Replies by region	50 Protection of the function	92 1.2. UIA MEMBER SECTIONS AT 20 JUNE 2002-
12 Coding and listing	51 THE ARCHITECT'S FUNCTIONS	INDICATING THEIR ISO CODES
13 REPRESENTATIVENESS OF STUDY	53 FORM OF PRACTICE	93 1.3. OTHER COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES
	54 MECHANISM CHECKING THE LICENSE TO PRACTICE	
	55 Procedure	ANNEXES TO CHAPTER 3
2. STATISTICS	56 LIABILITY	94 3.1. BODIES THAT ESTABLISH
16 RESEARCH MECHANISMS	57 Duration of liability	EDUCATION STANDARDS
16 Population	59 INSURANCE	96 3.2. BODIES THAT SUPERVISE
16 Architects	60 FEES	THE EDUCATION PROCESS
18 WORLD POPULATION, NUMBER OF ARCHITECTS AND INDEX OF ARCHITECTS/POPULATION	61 Compulsoriness of mechanisms for calculating fees	97 3.3. BODIES THAT ESTABLISH
19 Comparison with 2002	62 Body that defines the method for calculating fees	INTERNSHIPS
20 Regional indexes and their relation to the world index	63 CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT	98 3.4. BODIES THAT CONTROL
20 Region I	64 Compulsoriness of continuing professional development	AND SUPERVISE INTERNSHIPS
20 Region II	65 Structured, regulated and periodically revised continuing professional development	99 3.5. PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION BODIES
21 Region III	66 Bodies that organise continuing professional development	
21 Region IV	67 CODE OF ETHICS	ANNEXES TO CHAPTER 4
22 Region V	68 Bodies that establish the code of ethics	100 4.1. REGISTERING BODIES
22 Future architects:	68 Obligations established by the code of conduct	102 4.2. BODIES THAT PUBLISH FEE
number of architecture students	69 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY	SCALES OR OTHER MEANS OF
and index of students/architects	70 COPYRIGHT	CALCULATING FEES
	71 OTHER PROFESSIONALS	103 4.3. BODIES THAT ORGANISE CONTINUING
3. ADMITTANCE TO THE PROFESSION	72 PROFESSIONAL ARCHITECTURAL BODIES	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT
26 EDUCATION		104 4.4. BODIES THAT DEFINE AND PUBLISH
26 Definition of education standards by an external body to the education centre	5. TRANSNATIONAL PRACTICE	CODES OF ETHICS
27 Bodies that establish education standards	74 PRACTICE OF FOREIGN NATIONAL ARCHITECTS	
28 Supervision by an independent body	76 Requirements	
29 Authority that supervises the education process	78 INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS	
30 Duration of studies		
32 INTERNSHIPS		
34 Compulsoriness		
35 Structure and supervision		
36 Scope of internships		
38 Duration of internships		
39 The body that defines internships		
40 PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION		
41 Examining body		
42 Academic title		
42 Job title		
43 Protection of the title of architect		

1. INTRODUCTION

ORIGIN AND OBJECTIVES

Three years after the appearance of *Architectural Practice around the World*, this second edition updates and extends the body of information about professional practice since 1998.

The idea of conducting this research dates back to 1997, when the Col·legi d'Arquitectes de Catalunya (CoAC) set up the International Relations Department, which, in order to carry out its work more efficiently, considered it necessary to have information about the different forms of professional architectural practice around the world.

A few months later (17/18 April 1998), the Professional Practice Commission of the International Union of Architects held its annual meeting in Barcelona, at the headquarters of the Col·legi d'Arquitectes de Catalunya. This Commission had been working for three years on an *Accord on Recommended International Standards on Professionalism in Architectural Practice* that had been passed at the General Assembly of the Union in July 1996, also held in Barcelona, and the second version of which it subsequently ratified in 1999, in Beijing. The *Accord* is the document adopted by architects around the world as a basis for mutual recognition of competences and to facilitate freedom of international movement.

In keeping with the drafting of this *Accord*, the Professional Practice Commission was interested in developing a database about professional practice around the world, the objectives of which coincided with the research undertaken by the Col·legi d'Arquitectes de Catalunya. The logical approach was to join forces in order to combine the energy of the CoAC's recently created department with the network capacity of an organisation like the International Union. For this reason, with the agreement of the Spanish section of the UIA (Consejo Superior de los Colegios de Arquitectos de España), it was decided that the Col·legi d'Arquitectes de Catalunya should undertake this project under the auspices of the Union.

The basic aim of the research and, therefore, of this publication which is the product of it, is to have access to reliable information about the state of the profession of the architect in the world and be able to reflect on the norms envisaged for transnational practice.

METHODOLOGY

The systematisation of the results of the first edition of the study, in the form of files for consultation via the Internet and the printed publication, revealed certain aspects that could be improved on, particularly as regards differences in the interpretation of questions by the member sections, and the diversity of the replies.

With a view to unifying the replies, making them easier to compare and above all avoiding, as far as possible, imprecision and misunderstandings, as well as including new aspects of the profession covered by the *Accord*, a new model of the questionnaire was adopted, incorporating instructions for each question and replies that were, as far as possible, prestructured.¹

Restructuring the form meant restarting the system practically from scratch, since it required a new, more complex database to accommodate the new reply system.

An explanation of the new form

Unlike the previous form, this questionnaire includes instructions with a view to facilitating replies, clearing defining the concepts and avoiding possible misunderstandings.

The questionnaire continues to be divided into the same sections:

- **Statistics**, offering numerical information (inhabitants, architects, students) and the respective interrelations
- **Admittance to the profession**, explaining the training processes that lead to practice
- **Professional practice**, describing the particularities of different aspects of practice in each country
- **Transnational practice**, centring on the conditions of practice for foreign national architects and international accords created to facilitate the international mobility of architects

In order to ensure a minimum of information, the new questionnaire offers the maximum number of possible replies. In some questions, such as those about types of bodies, this questionnaire now offers the possibility of multiple replies.

In addition to the new structure, the form included questions that did not exist in the original version.

Once again, the receipt of replies was a slow and laborious process. Some of the replies received were incomplete and, on some points, even contradictory. Two forms (Denmark and the Democratic Republic of Congo) had to be discarded because they lacked over half the content. There was also a large variation in the quantity of information provided: some provided detailed information with copious explanations, annexes and additional material, whereas others simply filled in the boxes with very few words.

As in the first edition, all countries were asked for additional details, as applicable, to deal with questions that had not been answered or possible (apparent) contradictions that required further explanation. These clarifications allowed us to complete most of the forms, but some countries made no reply to this second round of questions.

Imprecision or deficiencies in the replies necessarily mean a possible margin of error, though fortunately the percentage is very low.

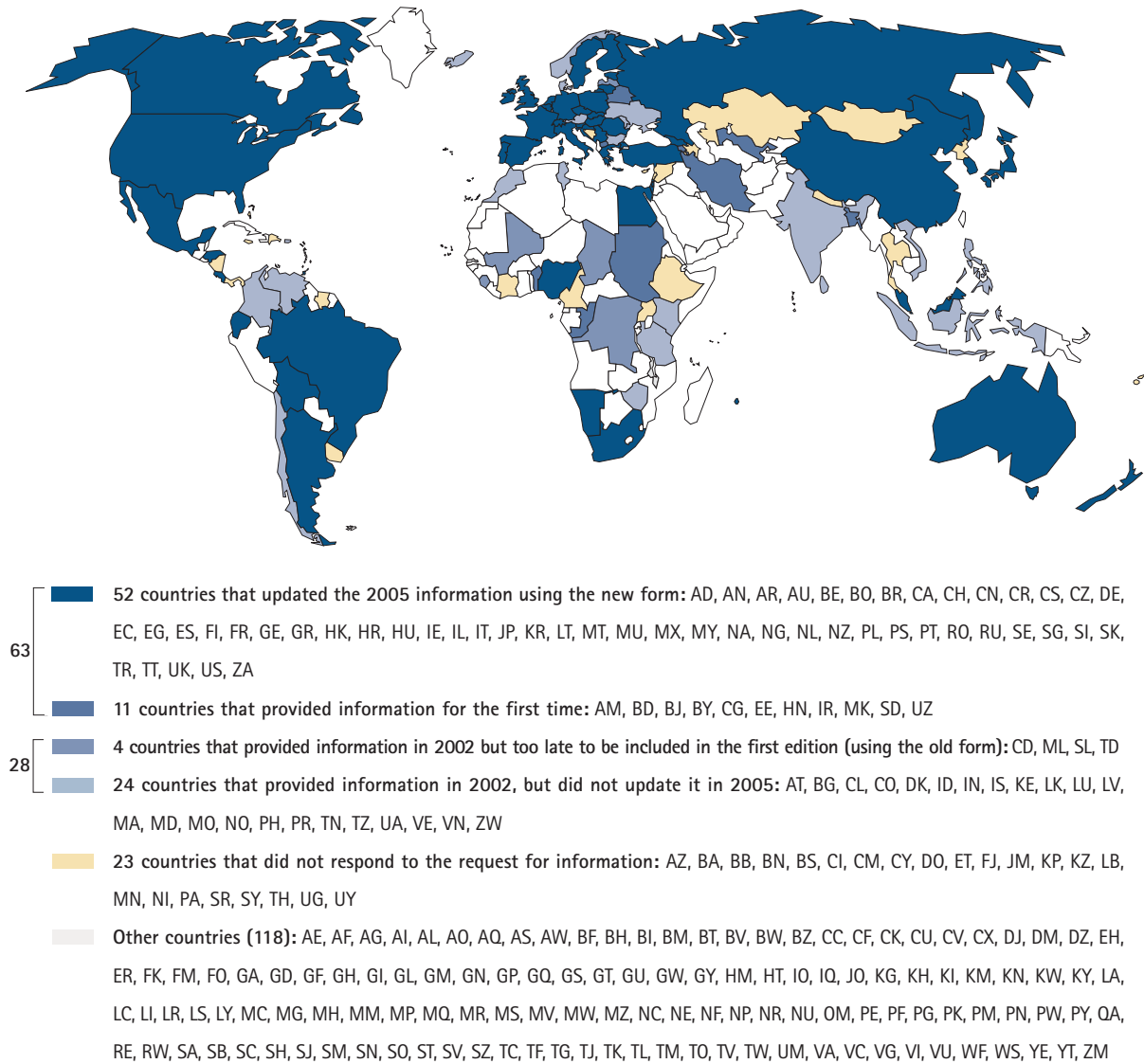
1. See Annexe 1.1, page 84

EVOLUTION OF THE RESEARCH 1997–2005

- 1997 The International Relations Department of the Col·legi d'Arquitectes de Catalunya was set up. It began to systematise the information that the Institute already had about professional practice in other countries and started work on the systematic collection of data about European Union countries.
- 1998 At the Barcelona meeting in April, it was agreed that the Col·legi d'Arquitectes de Catalunya, on behalf of the Spanish section of the UIA, should collaborate with the Professional Practice Commission of the International Union of Architects on a body of research into professional practice around the world. The meeting held by the Professional Practice Commission in Washington in the December of this year saw the presentation of a preliminary version of the form that was to serve as a questionnaire.
- 1999 At the meeting held in Prague, the Commission passed the definitive version of the questionnaire and decided to accompany it with an instruction sheet.
The initial results of research were presented for the 21 countries that had replied up until that moment.
Work began on the web page to make the information accessible via the Internet.
- 2000 In the month of June, the web page went up (<http://www.coac.net/internacional>), containing the information available in English and Catalan.
The meeting of the Commission in Cairo saw the presentation of an initial progress report based on available information. It included information about 55 countries.
The Mauritius section offered its assistance in translating the forms into French.
- 2001 By the time the Commission held its annual meeting in San José (Costa Rica), information had been compiled about 71 countries.
The information was available in English, French, Spanish and Catalan.
A preliminary version of the analysis was presented, comparing the data collected so far.
- 2002 Presentation at the UIA Congress in Berlin of a second version of the analysis of the data compiled. It included information about a total of 76 countries.
The first edition of *Architectural Practice around the World* was published.
- 2003 At the Tokyo meeting of the Professional Practice Commission, a reorganised, extended and more detailed questionnaire was approved.
- 2005 The results of the second version of the research, contained in this report, were presented at the UIA Congress in Istanbul.
A new tool, the online statistics engine,² was presented at the meeting of the Professional Practice Commission in Washington; it enables users to obtain the results of their search by theme and territorial area.

2. Visit <http://www.coac.net/international>

INFORMATION AVAILABLE



This report was drawn up on the basis of information obtained from the professional organisations that represent architects and the profession in 91 countries or territories. It is important to emphasise that a territorial body does not always coincide with what we usually understand by state. There are various reasons for this.

Since this project was carried out in the framework of the International Union of Architects, the basic criterion adopted was to work with the framework of the Union's 'sections' as defined in the organisation's statutes.³ While most of these sections correspond to what, in everyday language, we understand as countries, this is not the case in every instance. First, there are territorial bodies that form part of larger territories. This is the case of the sections of Macau and Hong Kong, autonomous territories that form part of China. Then the Puerto Rico section, for example, is a territory of free association with the United States. Others, such as the Netherlands Antilles section, are overseas territories of countries in other continents.

3. 'A professional body that is representative of the interests of the majority of professionally qualified architects residing and practising in the country, group of countries or territory that it represents' (Articles 2.1 and 2.2 of the Statutes and Chapters I and II of the Bylaws).

The opposite case also exists, of a single section of the International Union that groups together various countries. This is the case of the Baltic countries section, which includes Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and of the Nordic countries section, grouping together Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

Another singular case is that of the Palestinian section, whose territories, though not configured as a state, are self-governing and have their own legislation.

In accordance with these particularities, the most logical criterion for deciding which territories should have a file of their own seemed to be homogeneity of the characteristics of professional practice. As a result, entities such as Macao and Hong Kong, which have models that not only differ from each other but also from that of China, the country they form part of, are listed independently. This is also the case of Puerto Rico and the Netherlands Antilles, and, of course, of Palestine.

As regards supranational sections (the Nordic and the Baltic countries), despite frequent similarities between aspects of professional practice, their component countries have different legislation that ultimately defines specific characteristics for each of them. The constituent countries are therefore listed independently.

For practical reasons, the term 'country' will be used from here on, independently of whether or not the territory in question is an independent state.

Of the 76 countries included in the 2002 edition, 52 updated the information in response to this latest request, leaving 24 that did not. A further 15 new countries also responded, four using the old form and 11 the new.

The publication therefore contains completely updated information about **63** countries. The information corresponding to the other 28 countries is taken from the 2002 form. The information included in this study corresponds to a total of **91** countries and territories.

As a result, in the diagrams on the following pages, all the data indicated as corresponding to 2005 is based on the **63** countries that answered the latest questionnaire, whereas the diagrams that compare the evolution between 2002 and 2005 can only be based on the **52** countries that answered the 2002 questionnaire and updated the information in 2005.

Below is a full list of the 91 countries, specifying when the information was brought up to date:

CODE	COUNTRY	CODE	COUNTRY	CODE	COUNTRY
AD	Andorra	GE	Georgia	NL	Netherlands
AM	Armenia	GR	Greece	NO	Norway
AN	Netherlands Antilles	HK	Hong Kong	NZ	New Zealand
AR	Argentina	HN	Honduras	PH	Philippines
AT	Austria	HR	Croatia	PL	Poland
AU	Australia	HU	Hungary	PR	Puerto Rico
BD	Bangladesh	ID	Indonesia	PS	Palestine
BE	Belgium	IE	Ireland	PT	Portugal
BG	Bulgaria	IL	Israel	RO	Romania
BJ	Benin	IN	India	RU	Russia
BO	Bolivia	IR	Iran	SD	Sudan
BR	Brazil	IS	Iceland	SE	Sweden
BY	Belarus	IT	Italy	SG	Singapore
CA	Canada	JP	Japan	SI	Slovenia
CD	Democratic Republic of the Congo	KE	Kenya	SK	Slovakia
CG	Congo	KR	South Korea	SL	Sierra Leona
CH	Switzerland	LK	Sri Lanka	TD	Chad
CL	Chile	LT	Lithuania	TN	Tunisia
CN	China	LU	Luxemburg	TR	Turkey
CO	Colombia	LV	Latvia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
CR	Costa Rica	MA	Morocco	TZ	Tanzania
CS	Serbia and Montenegro	MD	Moldavia	UA	Ukraine
CZ	Czech Republic	MK	Macedonia	UK	United Kingdom
DE	Germany	ML	Mali	US	United States
DK	Denmark	MO	Macau	UZ	Uzbekistan
EC	Ecuador	MT	Malta	VE	Venezuela
EE	Estonia	MU	Mauritius	VN	Vietnam
EG	Egypt	MX	Mexico	ZA	South Africa
ES	Spain	MY	Malaysia	ZW	Zimbabwe
FI	Finland	NA	Namibia		
FR	France	NG	Nigeria		

■ 2005

■ 2002

Annexe 1.2 (page 92) comprises the list of UIA-member sections (summer 2005).

INFORMATION AVAILABLE

Replies by region

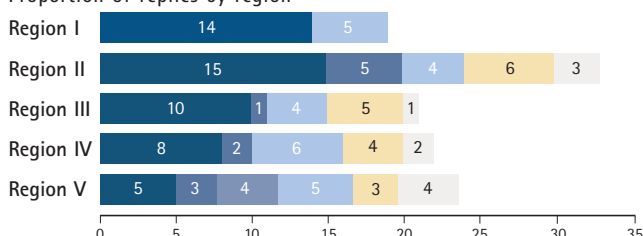
The UIA is organised internally into five regions:

Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V
Western Europe (18 countries)	Eastern Europe, Central Asia ⁴ and Middle East (32 countries)	The Americas (20 countries)	Asia and Oceania (21 countries)	Africa (24 countries)

This research project also contains replies from some countries that are not currently members of the UIA. This is the case of Austria (Region I), Moldavia (II), Venezuela (III), Indonesia (IV), and Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Zimbabwe (V).

The replies updated as of 2005 cover 14 countries in Region I (73,68%), 20 countries in Region II (60,60%), 11 countries in Region III (52,38%), 10 countries in Region IV (38,09%) and 7 countries in Region V (33,33%).

Proportion of replies by region



- 63 [
- Countries that updated their information in 2005 using the new form
 - Countries that provided information for the first time
- 28 [
- Countries that provided information in 2002 but too late for inclusion in the first edition (using the old form)
 - Countries that provided information in 2002 but did not update it in 2005
 - Countries that did not reply to the request for information
 - Countries that have recently joined the UIA and were not asked for information

Coding and listing

For various reasons this study adopted the ISO 3166 coding system that identifies each territorial entity with two letters rather than using its full name.⁵ First, this code is more practical in research of this kind—and in the databases on which it draws—than the full name of the country, particularly if the name is a long compound (People's Republic of China, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, etc.). Second, in a publication or web page which is to be published in various languages, the use of codes ensures the same alphabetical order in every language and, finally, significantly shortens the lists that appear in the legends to the graphs and maps, where the use of full names would be far more difficult, if not impossible, in terms of space.

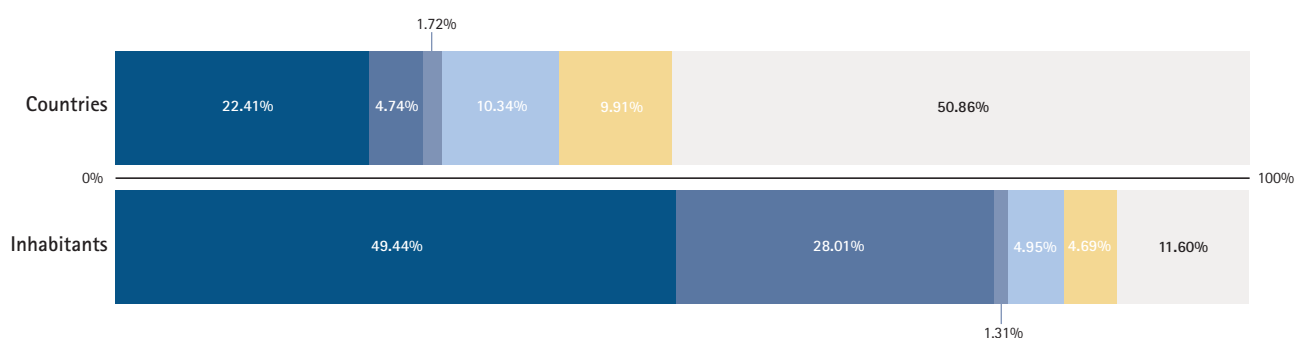
4. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan

5. For more information, <http://www.iso.org>

REPRESENTATIVENESS OF THE STUDY

While the information contained here includes data about 63 countries which supplied updated information, the total number of countries covered by research is 91. In certain circumstances this number might seem too low in relation to the total of 194 countries and 38 territories that exist in the world and raise doubts as to the representativeness of the study for the world as a whole.

The truth is quite different: in terms of population, these 91 countries represent 83.71% of the world population.

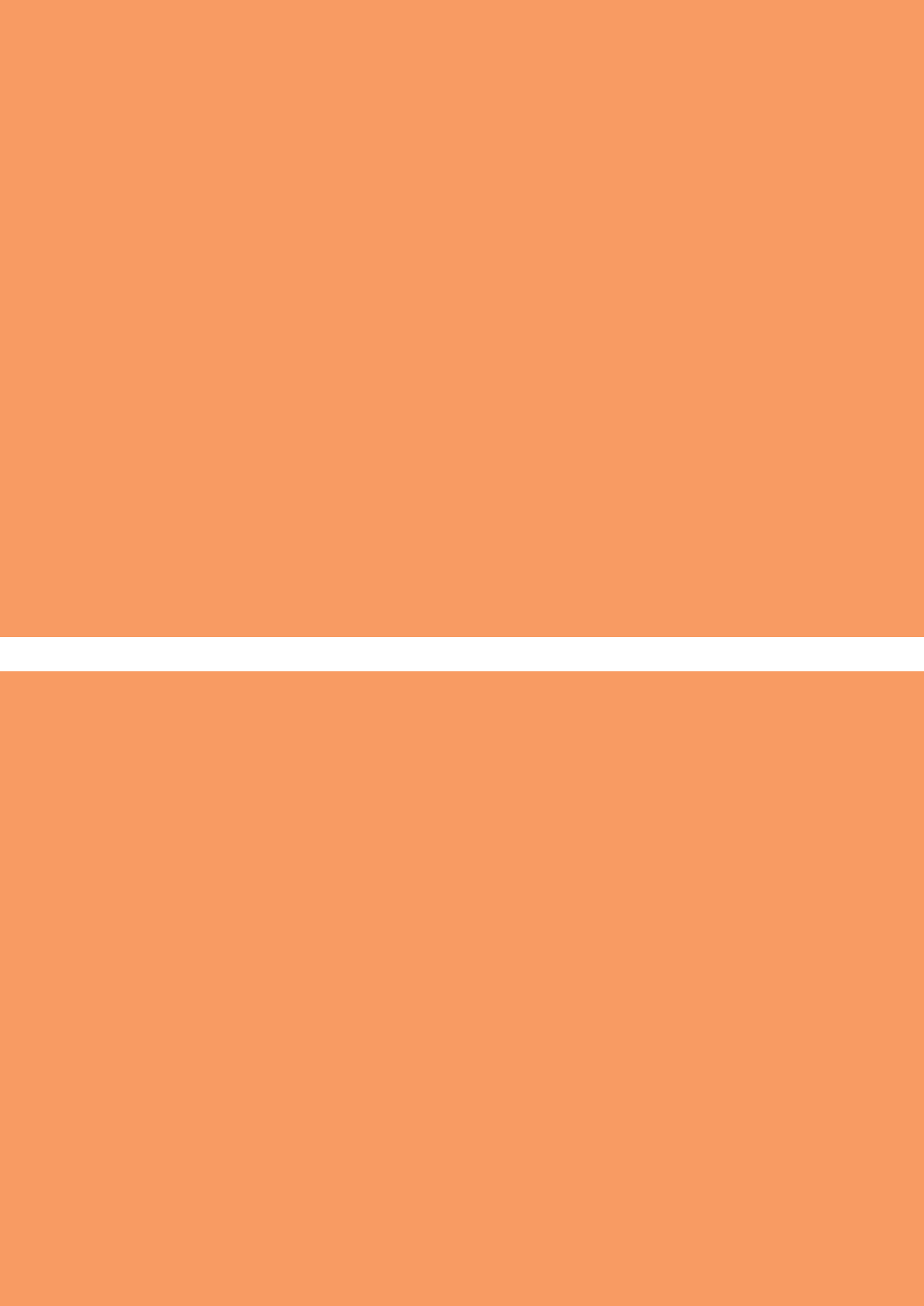


- 63
- **UPDATED. 52 countries:** AD, AN, AR, AU, BE, BO, BR, CA, CH, CN, CR, CS, CZ, DE, EC, EG, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, HK, HR, HU, IE, IL, IT, JP, KR, LT, MT, MU, MX, MY, NA, NG, NL, NZ, PL, PS, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UK, US, ZA
 - **NEW. 11 countries:** AM, BD, BJ, BY, CG, EE, HN, IR, MK, SD, UZ
- 28
- **LATE REPLY. 4 countries:** CD, ML, SL, TD
 - **NOT UPDATED. 24 countries:** AT, BG, CL, CO, DK, ID, IN, IS, KE, LK, LU, LV, MA, MD, MO, NO, PH, PR, TN, TZ, UA, VE, VN, ZW
 - **DID NOT REPLY. 23 countries:** AZ, BA, BB, BN, BS, CI, CM, CY, DO, ET, FJ, JM, KP, KZ, LB, MN, NI, PA, SR, SY, TH, UG, UY
 - **THE REST. 118 countries:** AE, AF, AG, AI, AL, AO, AQ, AS, AW, BF, BH, BI, BM, BT, BV, BW, BZ, CC, CF, CK, CU, CV, CX, DJ, DM, DZ, EH, ER, FK, FM, FO, GA, GD, GF, GH, GI, GL, GM, GN, GP, GQ, GS, GT, GU, GW, GY, HM, HT, IO, IQ, JO, KG, KH, KI, KM, KN, KW, KY, LA, LC, LI, LR, LS, LY, MC, MG, MH, MM, MP, MQ, MR, MS, MV, MW, MZ, NC, NE, NF, NP, NR, NU, OM, PE, PF, PG, PK, PM, PN, PW, PY, QA, RE, RW, SA, SB, SC, SH, SJ, SM, SN, SO, ST, SV, SZ, TC, TF, TG, TJ, TK, TL, TM, TO, TV, TW, UM, VA, VC, VG, VI, VU, WF, WS, YE, YT, ZM



	Countries and territories	Population	% of the total population	% of the population of UIA-member countries
World total	232	6,453,639,850		
UIA-member countries ⁶	112	5,584,243,000	86.53	
Countries that have replied	91	5,402,339,000	83.71	
UIA members that have replied	84	5,065,044,000	78.48	90.70

6. At July 2005



2. STATISTICS

RESEARCH MECHANISMS

Population

This study draws on two databases: the Population Database of the *UN World Population* (<http://esa.un.org/unpp>) and the *CIA World Factbook 2001* (<http://www.odci.gov/cia/publications/factbook>). The United Nations database is updated every five years and rounds up its figures to the nearest thousand; since not all of the world's countries are members of the organisation, there are some that do not feature. The CIA database updates its information annually and is precise to the unit; it includes information about all the countries and territories in the world. Neither of the two lists can be absolutely precise, however. Both compile censuses and calculate tendencies on the basis of all demographic factors. Furthermore, censuses are never carried out at the same time all over the world, and between the conducting of a census and the processing and publication of its results there is always a time lapse. Constant births, migration and deaths mean that by the time a census is published, the number of inhabitants has necessarily changed.

Despite these shortcomings, it was decided to use the database of the United Nations. The fact that it is a supranational organisation makes it the most appropriate for the purposes of this report, and its margin of error of fewer than a thousand inhabitants is acceptable. The CIA database was used as a complement in the case of those countries and territories that do not feature on the UN list (e.g. the Cocos Islands, Christmas Island, Norfolk Island, Svalbard and Taiwan) or for territories with fewer than 1,000 inhabitants, such as Pitcairn.

Architects

As regards the number of architects, the most reliable sources are the professional associations, which, particularly in their role as registering bodies, have easiest access to this type of data.

In this case, too, the figures varied in their degree of approximation and it was frequently necessary to check them in order to make the list as homogeneous as possible.

A basic issue for determining the number of architects was the definition of the profession. As the section on 'Professional practice' shows, this differs a great deal around the world. The criterion on which the Professional Practice Commission agreed in Prague in 1999, and which the UIA Council has since ratified on various occasions, is to use the definition of architect contained in the *Accord*, irrespective of whether or not these architects are registered (as we will see further on, there are countries which do not have a registry, and others where registration is not obligatory) and also irrespective of whether or not these architects belong to a professional organisation represented in the UIA.

In the questionnaire, the following text accompanied the question about the number of architects: 'This refers to the total number of architects in the country, irrespective of the type of practice, whether or not they are registered, or whether or not they are members of the professional organisation filling in this form.' According to the *Accord's* definition of standards of professionalism, the architect is 'A person who is professionally and academically qualified and generally registered/licensed/certified to practise architecture in the jurisdiction in which he or she practises and is responsible for advocating the fair and sustainable development, welfare, and the cultural expression of society's habitat in terms of space, forms and historical context'.

The results show that of the 52 countries involved in both editions:

- In 7 countries, the number of architects has decreased
- In 5 countries, it has remained the same
- In 39 it has increased
- One country did not specify in this edition

RESEARCH MECHANISMS

CODE	COUNTRY	2002	2005	DIFFERENCE
AD	ANDORRA	61	69	8
AN	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	20	30	10
AR	ARGENTINA	42,000	42,000	0
AU	AUSTRALIA	9,500	11,605	2,105
BE	BELGIUM	11,165	11,500	335
BO	BOLIVIA	2,580	5,265	2,685
BR	BRAZIL	80,000	80,000	0
CA	CANADA	8,000	7,500	-500
CH	SWITZERLAND	5,000	5,330	330
CN	CHINA	30,000	36,000	6,000
CR	COSTA RICA	1,300	2,003	703
CS	SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO	8,000	8,000	0
CZ	CZECH REPUBLIC	2,787	2,921	134
DE	GERMANY	109,461	50,000	-59,461
EC	ECUADOR	12,145	13,400	1,255
EG	EGYPT	15,454	19,954	4,500
ES	SPAIN	35,496	40,741	5,245
FI	FINLAND	3,000	3,500	500
FR	FRANCE	27,000	26,964	-36
GE	GEORGIA	700	2,500	1,800
GR	GREECE	15,775	15,756	-19
HK	HONG KONG	1,706	2,040	334
HR	CROATIA	3,000	3,000	0
HU	HUNGARY	8,800	4,000	-4,800
IE	IRELAND	2,000	2,500	500
IL	ISRAEL	6,000	7,000	1,000
IT	ITALY	99,344	111,063	11,719
JP	JAPAN	290,000	307,558	17,558
KR	SOUTH KOREA	7,757	10,140	2,383
LT	LITHUANIA	996	2,700	1,704
MT	MALTA	380	515	135
MU	MAURITIUS	120	126	6
MX	MEXICO	58,000	NOT ESPECIFIED	
MY	MALAYSIA	1,600	3,167	1,567
NA	NAMIBIA	94	104	10
NG	NIGERIA	2,006	4,500	2,494
NL	NETHERLANDS	8,000	8,350	350
NZ	NEW ZEALAND	1,460	1,650	190
PL	POLAND	10,000	13,500	3,500
PS	PALESTINE	850	1,074	224
PT	PORTUGAL	8,000	12,113	4,113
RO	ROMANIA	3,500	5,500	2,000
RU	RUSSIA	11,782	11,883	101
SE	SWEDEN	4,500	5,376	876
SG	SINGAPORE	1,392	1,469	77
SI	SLOVENIA	1,200	1,200	0
SK	SLOVAKIA	1,350	2,500	1,150
TR	TURKEY	28,753	29,655	902
TT	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	80	100	20
UK	UNITED KINGDOM	30,600	30,399	-201
US	UNITED STATES	110,000	102,000	-8,000
ZA	SOUTH AFRICA	2,689	4,271	1,582



In some cases, the decrease in number of architects can be explained by the above-mentioned definition, which refers to architects in the strict sense and not town planners, landscape architects and interior designers. The total number of these professionals has had to be subtracted accordingly from the previous number communicated.

WORLD POPULATION, NUMBER OF ARCHITECTS AND INDEX OF ARCHITECTS/POPULATION

Two of the 63 countries covered by this study did not supply the number of architects, despite further queries made on receipt of their forms. The index is therefore based on a sample of 61 countries. The comparison drawn is, then, as explained above, of the 52 comparable countries.

■	Total world population: 6,453,639,850
■	Population in the 91 countries included in both editions of this report: 5,402,339,000
■	Population in the 63 countries that updated the information: 3,510,485,000
■	Population in the 61 calculable countries (the 63 minus Mexico and Belarus): 3,394,291,000
■	Number of architects in the 61 calculable countries: 1,086,498
■	General index of architects inhabitants: 0.320‰

List by countries in decreasing order of the index of architects/population

	CODE	COUNTRY	POPULATION	ARCHITECTS	INDEX	INHAB./ARCHTS
	JP	Japan	127,914,000	307,558	2.404	416
	IT	Italy	57,253,000	111,063	1.940	516
	MK	FYR Macedonia	2,076,000	3,000	1.445	692
	GR	Greece	10,978,000	15,756	1.435	697
	LU	Luxembourg	437,000	600	1.373	728
	MT	Malta	397,000	515	1.297	771
	PT	Portugal	10,080,000	12,113	1.202	832
	DK	Denmark	5,320,000	6,000	1.128	887
	IS	Iceland	279,000	314	1.125	889
	BE	Belgium	10,359,000	11,500	1.110	901
	AR	Argentina	39,311,000	42,000	1.068	936
	IL	Israel	6,685,000	7,000	1.047	955
	EC	Ecuador	13,379,000	13,400	1.002	998
	ES	Spain	41,184,000	40,741	0.989	1,011
	AD	Andorra	75,000	69	0.920	1,087
	NO	Norway	4,469,000	3,800	0.850	1,176
	LT	Lithuania	3,401,000	2,700	0.794	1,260
	CO	Colombia	42,105,000	33,300	0.791	1,264
	CS	Serbia & Montenegro	10,513,000	8,000	0.761	1,314
	CH	Switzerland	7,157,000	5,330	0.745	1,343
	HR	Croatia	4,405,000	3,000	0.681	1,468
	FI	Finland	5,224,000	3,500	0.670	1,493
	IE	Ireland	4,040,000	2,500	0.619	1,616
	SI	Slovenia	1,979,000	1,200	0.606	1,649
	DE	Germany	82,560,000	50,000	0.606	1,651
	SE	Sweden	8,895,000	5,376	0.604	1,655
	CL	Chile	15,211,000	9,000	0.592	1,690
	AU	Australia	20,092,000	11,605	0.578	1,731
	BO	Bolivia	9,138,000	5,265	0.576	1,736
	EE	Estonia	1,294,000	700	0.541	1,849
	VE	Venezuela	24,170,000	13,000	0.538	1,859
	BG	Bulgaria	7,949,000	4,178	0.526	1,903
	NL	Netherlands	16,300,000	8,350	0.512	1,952
	UK	United Kingdom	59,818,000	30,399	0.508	1,968
	GE	Georgia	5,026,000	2,500	0.497	2,010
	LV	Latvia	2,421,000	1,200	0.496	2,018
	SK	Slovakia	5,411,000	2,500	0.462	2,164
	CR	Costa Rica	4,372,000	2,003	0.458	2,183
	FR	France	60,525,000	26,964	0.446	2,245
	BR	Brazil	182,798,000	80,000	0.438	2,285
	NZ	New Zealand	3,932,000	1,650	0.420	2,383
	HU	Hungary	9,784,000	4,000	0.409	2,446
	TR	Turkey	73,302,000	29,655	0.405	2,472

■ 2005

■ 2002

WORLD POPULATION, NUMBER OF ARCHITECTS AND INDEX OF ARCHITECTS/POPULATION

	CODE	COUNTRY	POPULATION	ARCHITECTS	INDEX	INHAB./ARCHTS
2005 world index 0.320‰	AM	Armenia	3,043,000	1,200	0.394	2,536
	AT	Austria	8,080,000	3,104	0.384	2,603
	PL	Poland	38,516,000	13,500	0.351	2,853
	US	United States	300,038,000	102,000	0.340	2,942
	SG	Singapore	4,372,000	1,469	0.336	2,976
2002 world index 0.266‰	CZ	Czech Republic	10,216,000	2,921	0.286	3,497
	HK	Hong Kong	7,182,000	2,040	0.284	3,521
	PS	Palestine	3,815,000	1,074	0.282	3,552
	EG	Egypt	74,878,000	19,954	0.266	3,753
	PR	Puerto Rico	3,915,000	1,027	0.262	3,812
	RO	Romania	22,228,000	5,500	0.247	4,041
	CA	Canada	31,972,000	7,500	0.235	4,263
	PH	Philippines	75,653,000	16,000	0.211	4,728
	KR	Rep. of Korea	48,182,000	10,140	0.210	4,752
	MO	Macao	444,000	71	0.160	6,254
	MD	Moldova	4,295,000	670	0.156	6,410
	TN	Tunisia	9,459,000	1,400	0.148	6,756
	UA	Ukraine	49,568,000	7,100	0.143	6,981
	AN	Neth. Antilles	224,000	30	0.134	7,467
	MY	Malaysia	25,325,000	3,167	0.125	7,997
	VN	Vietnam	78,137,000	8,500	0.109	9,193
	MU	Mauritius	1,244,000	126	0.101	9,873
	ZA	South Africa	45,323,000	4,271	0.094	10,612
	RU	Russia	141,553,000	11,883	0.084	11,912
	TT	Trinidad & Tobago	1,311,000	100	0.076	13,110
	HN	Honduras	7,257,000	450	0.062	16,127
	NA	Namibia	2,032,000	104	0.051	19,538
	MA	Morocco	29,878,000	1,450	0.049	20,606
	IR	Iran	70,675,000	3,400	0.048	20,787
	UZ	Uzbekistan	26,868,000	1,099	0.041	24,448
	NG	Nigeria	130,236,000	4,500	0.035	28,941
	ID	Indonesia	212,092,000	6,000	0.028	35,349
	CN	P.R. of China	1,299,487,000	36,000	0.028	36,097
	LK	Sri Lanka	18,924,000	485	0.026	39,019
	IN	India	1,008,937,000	25,000	0.025	40,357
	SD	Sudan	35,040,000	800	0.023	43,800
	CG	Congo	3,921,000	70	0.018	56,014
	KE	Kenya	30,669,000	500	0.016	61,338
	BJ	Benin	7,103,000	107	0.015	66,383
	ML	Mali	13,829,000	200	0.014	69,145
	CD	D.R. of Congo	56,079,000	800	0.014	70,099
	ZW	Zimbabwe	12,627,000	100	0.008	126,270
	BD	Bangladesh	152,593,000	1,181	0.008	129,207
	TZ	Tanzania	35,119,000	171	0.005	205,374
	SL	Sierra Leone	5,340,000	20	0.004	267,000
	TD	Chad	9,117,000	20	0.002	455,850
	BY	Belarus	9,809,000	NOT SPECIFIED		
	MX	Mexico	106,385,000	NOT SPECIFIED		



Comparison with 2002

In 2002, for 76 countries the index was 0.266‰, which would seem to suggest that the proportion of architects per population is on the increase. However, bearing in mind solely the sample of comparable countries, the index has actually fallen 0.01‰ over the last three years:

Year	Population	Architects	Index
2005	3,084,421,000	1,074,491	0.348‰
2002	2,985,642,000	1,067,403	0.358‰

WORLD POPULATION, NUMBER OF ARCHITECTS AND INDEX OF ARCHITECTS/POPULATION

Regional indexes and their relation to the world index (0.320‰)



Region I. This is the region that presents the highest regional index of architects per inhabitant, which is clearly above the world index. Furthermore, all of the region's countries have a higher national index than that for the world as a whole.

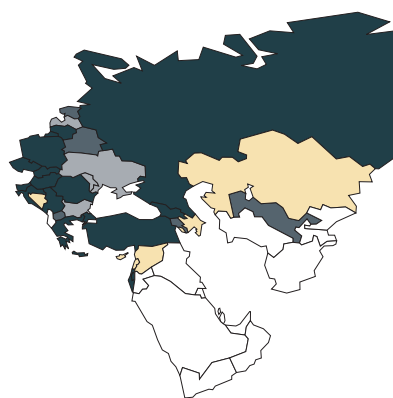
CODE	COUNTRY	POPULATION	ARCHITECTS	INDEX	INHAB./ARCHTS
IT	Italy	57,253,000	111,063	1.940	516
MT	Malta	397,000	515	1.297	771
PT	Portugal	10,080,000	12,113	1.202	832
BE	Belgium	10,359,000	11,500	1.110	901
ES	Spain	41,184,000	40,741	0.989	1,011
AD	Andorra	75,000	69	0.920	1,087
CH	Switzerland	7,157,000	5,330	0.745	1,343
FI	Finland	5,224,000	3,500	0.670	1,493
IE	Ireland	4,040,000	2,500	0.619	1,616
DE	Germany	82,560,000	50,000	0.606	1,651
SE	Sweden	8,895,000	5,376	0.604	1,655
NL	Netherlands	16,300,000	8,350	0.512	1,952
UK	United Kingdom	59,818,000	30,399	0.508	1,968
FR	France	60,525,000	26,964	0.446	2,245
Total		363,867,000	308,420	0.848	1,180

World index: 0.320‰

Index for region I: 0.848‰ 2005

Index for region I: 0.945‰ 2002

Region I. 28.39% of the total number of architects



Region II. The regional index is slightly lower than the world index.

CODE	COUNTRY	POPULATION	ARCHITECTS	INDEX	INHAB./ARCHTS
MK	Macedonia	2,076,000	3,000	1.445	692
GR	Greece	10,978,000	15,756	1.435	697
IL	Israel	6,685,000	7,000	1.047	955
LT	Lithuania	3,401,000	2,700	0.794	1,260
HR	Croatia	4,405,000	3,000	0.681	1,468
SI	Slovenia	1,979,000	1,200	0.606	1,649
EE	Estonia	1,294,000	700	0.541	1,849
GE	Georgia	5,026,000	2,500	0.497	2,010
SK	Slovakia	5,411,000	2,500	0.462	2,164
HU	Hungary	9,784,000	4,000	0.409	2,446
TR	Turkey	73,302,000	29,655	0.405	2,472
AM	Armenia	3,043,000	1,200	0.394	2,536
PL	Poland	38,516,000	13,500	0.351	2,853
CZ	Czech Republic	10,216,000	2,921	0.286	3,497
PS	Palestine	3,815,000	1,074	0.282	3,552
RO	Romania	22,228,000	5,500	0.247	4,041
CS	Serbia and Montenegro	10,513,000	8,000	0.177	1,314
RU	Russia	141,553,000	11,883	0.084	11,912
UZ	Uzbekistan	26,868,000	1,099	0.041	24,448
Total		381,093,000	117,188	0.308	3,252

World index: 0.320‰

Index for region II: 0.308‰ 2002

Index for region IV: 0.308‰ 2005

Region II. 10.79% of the total number of architects



Index for region III:
0.429‰
2005

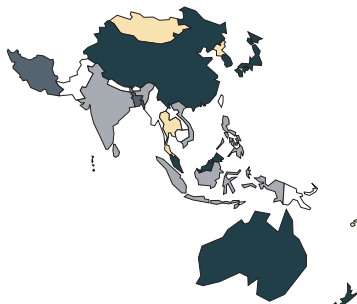
World index: 0.320‰

Region III. Although the absolute number of architects is slightly higher than that of region I, the high overall population of the continent means that the regional index is much lower.

CODE	COUNTRY	POPULATION	ARCHITECTS	INDEX	INHAB./ARCHTS
AR	Argentina	39,311,000	42,000	1.068	936
EC	Ecuador	13,379,000	13,400	1.002	998
BO	Bolivia	9,138,000	5,265	0.576	1,736
CR	Costa Rica	4,372,000	2,003	0.458	2,183
BR	Brazil	182,798,000	80,000	0.438	2,285
US	United States	300,038,000	102,000	0.340	2,942
CA	Canada	31,972,000	7,500	0.235	4,263
AN	Netherlands Antilles	224,000	30	0.134	7,467
TT	Trinidad & Tobago	1,311,000	100	0.076	13,110
HN	Honduras	7,257,000	450	0.062	16,127
Total		589,800,000	252,748	0.429	2,334

Index for region III:
0.506‰
2002

Region III. 23.26% of the total number of architects



Index for region IV:
0.215‰
2005

World index: 0.320‰

Region IV. Although one of its countries, Japan, has the highest index of architects per inhabitant in the world, the extraordinarily low index of some of the other countries, particularly highly populated countries such as Indonesia, India and China, means that the regional index is lower than the world index.

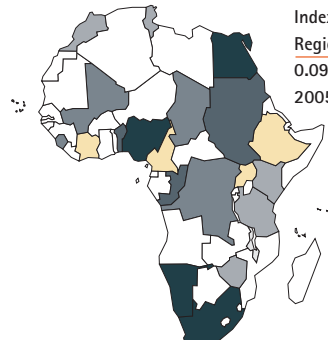
CODE	COUNTRY	POPULATION	ARCHITECTS	INDEX	INHAB./ARCHTS
JP	Japan	127,914,000	307,558	2.404	416
AU	Australia	20,092,000	11,605	0.578	1,731
NZ	New Zealand	3,932,000	1,650	0.420	2,383
SG	Singapore	4,372,000	1,469	0.336	2,976
HK	Hong Kong	7,182,000	2,040	0.284	3,521
KR	South Korea	48,182,000	10,140	0.210	4,752
MY	Malaysia	25,325,000	3,167	0.125	7,997
IR	Iran	70,675,000	3,400	0.048	20,787
CN	China	1,299,487,000	36,000	0.028	36,097
BD	Bangladesh	152,593,000	1,181	0.008	129,207
Total		1,759,754,000	378,210	0.215	4,653

Index for region IV:
0.138‰
2002

Region IV. 34.81% of the total number of architects

WORLD POPULATION, NUMBER OF ARCHITECTS AND INDEX OF ARCHITECTS/POPULATION

Region V. This is the region that presents the lowest regional index of architects per inhabitant, clearly below the world index. Furthermore, all of its countries have a lower index than that for the world as a whole.

		CODE	COUNTRY	POPULATION	ARCHITECTS	INDEX	INHAB./ARCHTS				
World index: 0.320‰		ZA	South Africa	45,323,000	4,271	0.387	10,612				
	Index for Region V: 0.099‰ 2005	EG	Egypt	74,878,000	19,954	0.266	3,753	Index for Region V: 0.099‰ 2002			
		MU	Mauritius	1,244,000	126	0.101	9,873				
		NA	Namibia	2,032,000	104	0.051	19,538				
		NG	Nigeria	130,236,000	4,500	0.035	28,941				
		SD	Sudan	35,040,000	800	0.023	43,800				
		CG	Congo*	3,921,000	70	0.018	56,014				
		BJ	Benin	7,103,000	107	0.015	66,383				
		Total		299,777,000	29,932	0.099	10,015				
		Region V. 2.75% of the total number of architects			* Not a UIA member						

Future architects: number of architecture students and index of students/architects

A new feature of this edition is the number of architecture students, which is interesting in that it indicates a possible increase or fall in the number of architects in the near future.

CODE	COUNTRY	ARCHITECTS	STUDENTS	INDEX
HN	Honduras	450	1,300	2.89
IR	Iran	3,400	8,000	2.35
NG	Nigeria	4,500	10,000	2.22
CZ	Czech Republic	2,921	5,000	1.71
SD	Sudan	800	1,300	1.63
KR	South Korea	10,140	12,000	1.18
CR	Costa Rica	2,003	2,145	1.07
AR	Argentina	42,000	44,000	1.05
CN	China	36,000	32,000	0.89
DE	Germany	50,000	41,759	0.84
PT	Portugal	12,113	9,302	0.77
BD	Bangladesh	1,181	900	0.76
FR	France	26,964	19,000	0.71
RO	Romania	5,500	3,800	0.69
MY	Malaysia	3,167	1,898	0.60
SI	Slovenia	1,200	700	0.58
CH	Switzerland	5,330	3,000	0.56
SK	Slovakia	2,500	1,400	0.56
PL	Poland	13,500	6,770	0.50
UZ	Uzbekistan	1,099	550	0.50
AU	Australia	11,605	5,486	0.47
MT	Malta	515	237	0.46
FI	Finland	3,500	1,600	0.46
RU	Russia	11,883	5,000	0.42

WORLD POPULATION, NUMBER OF ARCHITECTS AND INDEX OF ARCHITECTS/POPULATION

	CODE	COUNTRY	ARCHITECTS	STUDENTS	INDEX
World index: 0.422‰	SG	Singapore	1,469	617	0.42
	PS	Palestine	1,074	450	0.42
	EC	Ecuador	13,400	5,250	0.39
	US	United States	102,000	36,300	0.36
	UK	United Kingdom	30,399	10,000	0.33
	GR	Greece	15,756	5,000	0.32
	LT	Lithuania	2,700	838	0.31
	HR	Croatia	3,000	920	0.31
	BO	Bolivia	5,265	1,500	0.28
	NL	Netherlands	8,350	2,280	0.27
	JP	Japan	307,558	80,000	0.26
	EG	Egypt	19,954	5,123	0.26
	HK	Hong Kong	2,040	500	0.25
	SE	Sweden	5,376	1,300	0.24
	AM	Armenia	1,200	250	0.21
	GE	Georgia	2,500	500	0.20
	ZA	South Africa	4,271	800	0.19
	TR	Turkey	29,655	5,000	0.17
	MK	Macedonia	3,000	500	0.17
	IE	Ireland	2,500	400	0.16
	EE	Estonia	700	105	0.15
	IL	Israel	7,000	1,000	0.14
	CS	Serbia and Montenegro	8,000	1,000	0.13
	BR	Brazil	80,000	8,500	0.11
	NZ	New Zealand	1,650	175	0.11
	HU	Hungary	4,000	300	0.08



It was not possible to determine the number of students in all countries because in some cases, for example, no centralised or updated information was available. Others did not specify the number of students, for unknown reasons. The number of students was not specified by Belgium, Belarus, Canada, Italy, Mexico or Spain.

In other countries, there are no schools of architecture, making the question irrelevant. This is the case of Andorra, Congo, Mauritius, Namibia, Netherlands Antilles, and Trinidad and Tobago.

One special case is Benin, which replied that it has no schools of architecture, though recognising the EAMAU (École Africaine des Métiers de l'Architecture et de l'Urbanisme), part of the interstate École Inter-États, situated in the nearby city of Lomé (Togo).

In eight countries, the number of students is the same as or greater than the number of architects. In three (Czech Republic, Nigeria and Iran), the number of students is approximately twice that of the number of architects and in Honduras almost three times.

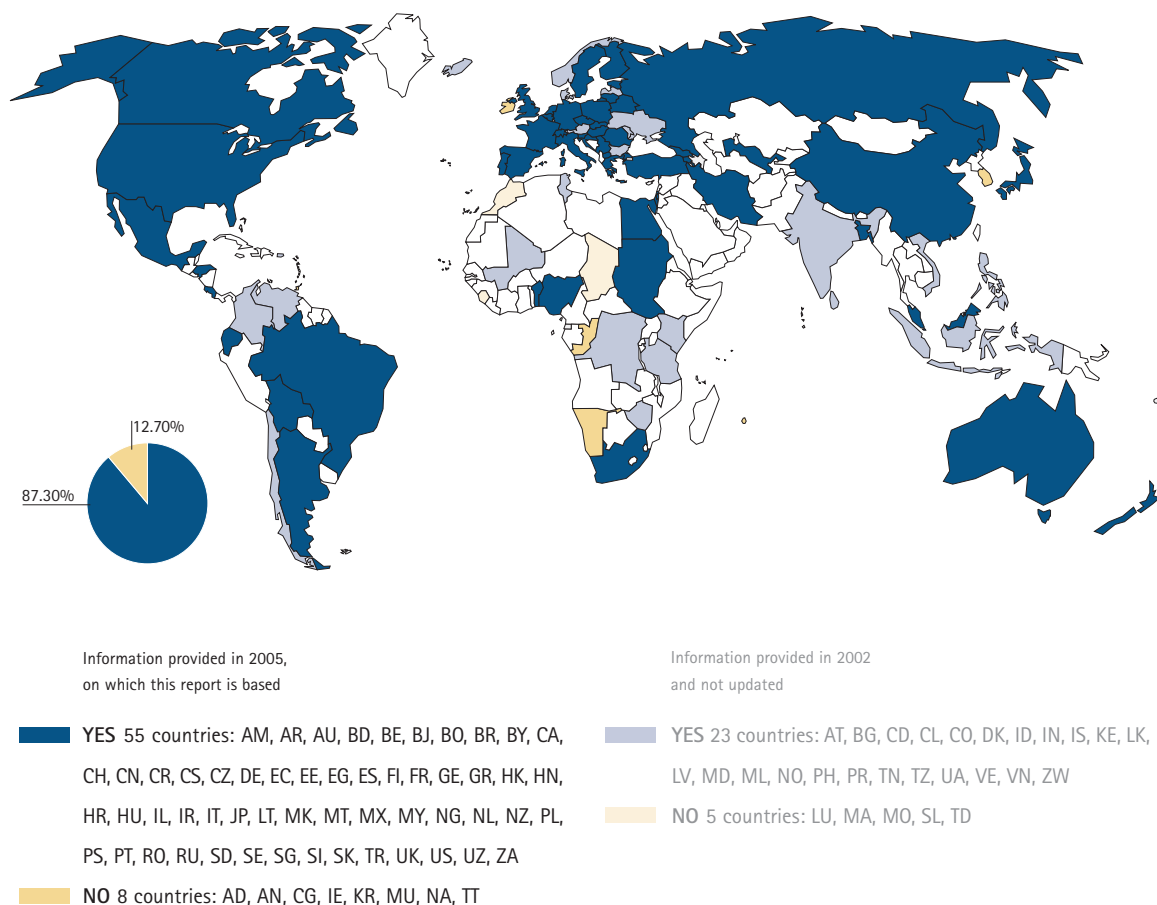
In the majority, however, the number of students is between one quarter and three quarters of that of architects. The average index is 0.422 (indicating that in the mid-term the number of architects is set to increase by 42.2‰). At the end of the list are 13 countries where this proportion remains the same or is less than one fifth.

3. ADMITTANCE TO THE PROFESSION

EDUCATION

Definition of education standards by an external body to the education centre

In most countries, education standards are established by a relevant authority (often governmental) that defines the content of architectural studies and/or recognises syllabuses.



The answers obtained confirm that in the vast majority of countries the process of definition of education standards and architecture syllabuses exists.

In six countries (Andorra, Netherlands Antilles, Congo, Mauritius, Namibia, and Trinidad and Tobago), there are no schools of architecture, so there is no process of defining education standards or architecture syllabuses. In two countries that replied in the negative (Ireland and South Korea), although there are schools of architecture, apparently there is no body that defines education standards or syllabuses.

There is no significant change since 2002, though the question was formulated differently in the first edition (*by an external body to the education centre*), so there were more countries with schools of architecture that answered in the negative, such as Greece, Turkey, Morocco and Ecuador, as standards in these countries were defined by the education centres. The question was reformulated for this reason.

In Namibia, there are apparently no schools of architecture, though the same country did not formulate its reply in this way in 2002. It is, however, possible that a school of architecture has since ceased to exist.

All of these cases may be the result of readjustment by some countries after having seen the 2002 results and possible errors of interpretation in their replies at the time. Sierra Leone and Chad, countries for which information was received after the publication of the first edition, replied No to this question, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Mali replied in the affirmative.

Compared to the first edition, education standards are established in fewer countries:

	YES	NO
2002	47	5
2005	45	7

The comparison is based on a sample of the following 52 countries: AD, AN, AR, AU, BE, BO, BR, CA, CH, CN, CR, CS, CZ, DE, EC, EG, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, HK, HR, HU, IE, IL, IT, JP, KR, LT, MT, MU, MX, MY, NA, NG, NL, NZ, PL, PS, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UK, US, ZA

Bodies that establish education standards

Bodies that establish education standards or recognise syllabuses.

Annexe 3.1 (page 94) comprises a list of bodies that establish education standards, by countries.

Bodies that establish education standards – type of bodies

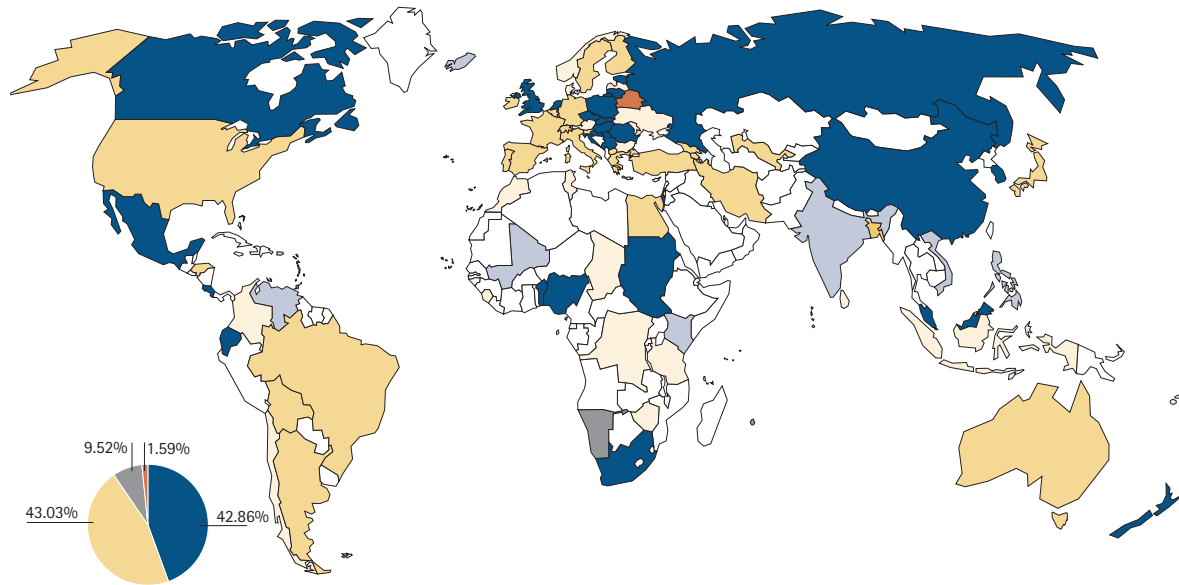


	Countries
Professional	8: AU, CA, CZ, HU, NG, SD, SG, UK
Governmental	46: AM, AR, AU, BE, BJ, BO, BR, BY, CH, CN, CS, CZ, DE, EE, EG, ES, FI, FR, GE, HN, HR, IL, IR, IT, JP, LT, MK, MT, MX, MY, NG, NL, NZ, PL, PS, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TR, UZ, ZA
Educational	14: BD, BO, CN, CR, CZ, DE, EC, EG, GR, HK, HU, IL, MT, SG
Specific	2: UK, US
Other	1: ZA
Not applicable	8: AD, AN, CG, IE, KR, MU, NA, TT

EDUCATION

Supervision by an independent body

In some countries, there are bodies which are independent of both those that establish academic criteria and the education centres, and which are in charge of controlling and supervising the education process.



Supervision by a different body to the one that defines education standards exists in fewer than half the countries. In most countries, either studies are not supervised, or supervision is carried out by the same body that defines them. Obviously, this question does not apply to the six countries that do not have schools of architecture (Andorra, Antilles, Congo, Mauritius, Namibia, and Trinidad and Tobago). One country (Belarus) did not specify whether supervision takes place.

Compared to the last edition, there is a tendency to phase out supervision:

	YES	NO	NOT APPLICABLE
2002	25	23	4
2005	24	23	4

The comparison is based on a sample of the following 52 countries: AD, AN, AR, AU, BE, BO, BR, CA, CH, CN, CR, CS, CZ, DE, EC, EG, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, HK, HR, HU, IE, IL, IT, JP, KR, LT, MT, MU, MX, MY, NA, NG, NL, NZ, PL, PS, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UK, US, ZA

Authority that supervises the education process

Annexe 3.2 (page 96) comprises the full list (countries that filled in this box).

Bodies in charge of supervising the education process – types of body

Countries	
Professional	9: CA, EE, HK, IL, NG, NZ, RO, SD, UK
Governmental	18: BJ, BY, CN, CR, CS, CZ, EE, HR, HU, KR, LT, MY, NG, NL, PL, RU, SG, SK
Specific	4: CN, EC, MX, UK
Other*	3: MX, UK, ZA
Not applicable	35: AD, AM, AN, AR, AU, BD, BE, BO, BR, CG, CH, DE, EG, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, HN, IE, IR, IT, JP, MK, MT, MU, NA, PS, PT, SE, SI, TR, TT, US, UZ
* MX (Comité de Arquitectura, Diseño y Urbanismo and Consejo Mexicano de Acreditación de Enseñanza de la Arquitectura [educational]), UK (ARB: Architects Registration Board), ZA (Statutory Council).	

This question is not applicable in most countries (the 29 that do not have this kind of control plus the six that do not have architecture studies). In the remainder, supervision is mainly carried out by a governmental body, ahead of other types of bodies (professional, specific or other).

Education centres



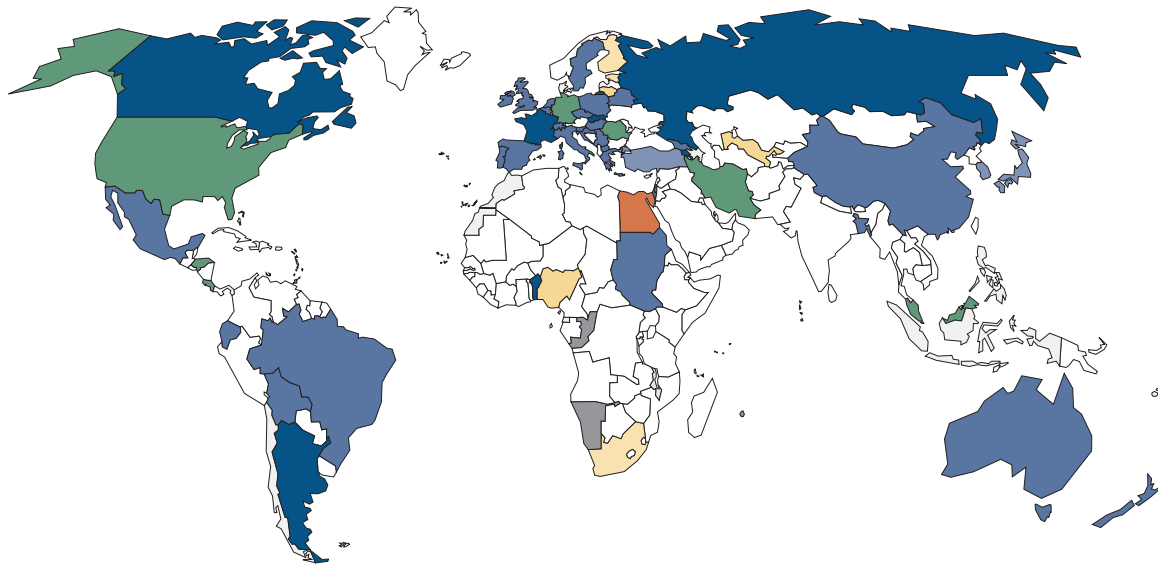
This refers to the officially recognised education centres that train architects for the competent exercise of the profession. In different countries, these centres may be schools or faculties of architecture which are independent or form part of universities, polytechnic universities or academies/schools of fine arts

The resulting list of education centres is very extensive. For reasons of space (in some countries they number in their hundreds), it is not possible to include it in the Annexes at the end of this publication. It is available for consultation at <http://coac.net/internacional>.

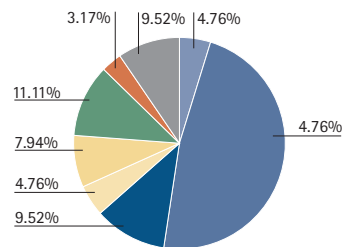
EDUCATION

Duration of studies

Please specify the usual duration of studies in the education centres mentioned, including possible differences of cycles or other subdivisions, with their corresponding duration.



Duration	Countries
4 years or less	3
4.5-5.5 years	30
6 years	7
B/M 3+2 years	3
B/M 4+1 or more years	5
Variable	7
Not applicable	6
Not specified	2



There is a continuing tendency for architecture studies to last 5 years.

The duration of studies generally seems to be consolidated at five years. Only in three countries do they last four years or less. In some countries, the years of study are divided between a bachelor's and a master's degree, in most cases lasting 3+2 and 4+2 years. Others announced the introduction of this system in the near future, such as some European countries that form part of the European Higher Education Area, which, as of 2010, will standardise syllabuses in Europe, making them more mutually recognisable.

Other affected countries, however, made no mention of this fact; this seems to suggest that in the case of architecture studies there is a certain reticence to adopt this system for fear of a fall in quality of studies and a reduction of subjects, and the loss of competences to other professionals (engineers, quantity surveyors) who, with a master's degree in architecture, would acquire competences that do not correspond to them.

This is so much the case that only three European countries declared the '3+2' combination in this report: Estonia, Lithuania and Finland.

EDUCATION

The UIA promotes the five-year duration of architecture studies in its *UIA-UNESCO Charter for Architectural Education*.

CODE	COUNTRY	YEARS	CODE	COUNTRY	YEARS
AM	Armenia	6	IL	Israel	5
AR	Argentina	6	IR	Iran	Variable: 4-5
AU	Australia	5	IT	Italy	5
BD	Bangladesh	5	JP	Japan	4
BE	Belgium	5	KR	South Korea	4
BJ	Benin	6	LT	Lithuania	Bachelor 4 + Master 2
BO	Bolivia	5	MK	Macedonia	5
BR	Brazil	5	MT	Malta	5 1
BY	Belarus	5	MX	Mexico	5
CA	Canada	6	MY	Malaysia	5-6
CH	Switzerland	5	NG	Nigeria	Bachelor 4 + Master 2
CN	China	5	NL	Netherlands	5
CR	Costa Rica	Public 5, Private variable	NZ	New Zealand	5
CS	Serb. and Mont.	5	PL	Poland	5
CZ	Czech Republic	5.5	PT	Portugal	5
DE	Germany	Variable	RO	Romania	Variable: 3-6
EC	Ecuador	5	RU	Russia	Variable
EE	Estonia	Bachelor 3, Master 2	SD	Sudan	6
ES	Spain	Bachelor 5 + examination project	SE	Sweden	4.5
FI	Finland	Bachelor 3, Master 2	SG	Singapore	4+1
FR	France	6	SI	Slovenia	4.5
GE	Georgia	5	SK	Slovakia	6
GR	Greece	5	TR	Turkey	4
HK	Hong Kong	Bachelor 3-4, Master 2	UK	United Kingdom	5
HN	Honduras	Variable: 4-5; 5	US	United States	Minimum: 5
HR	Croatia	5	UZ	Uzbekistan	Variable: 3-4+2
HU	Hungary	5	ZA	South Africa	Bachelor 3, Master 2
IE	Ireland	5			



Two respondents, Egypt and Palestine, did not specify the duration of architecture studies in their countries.

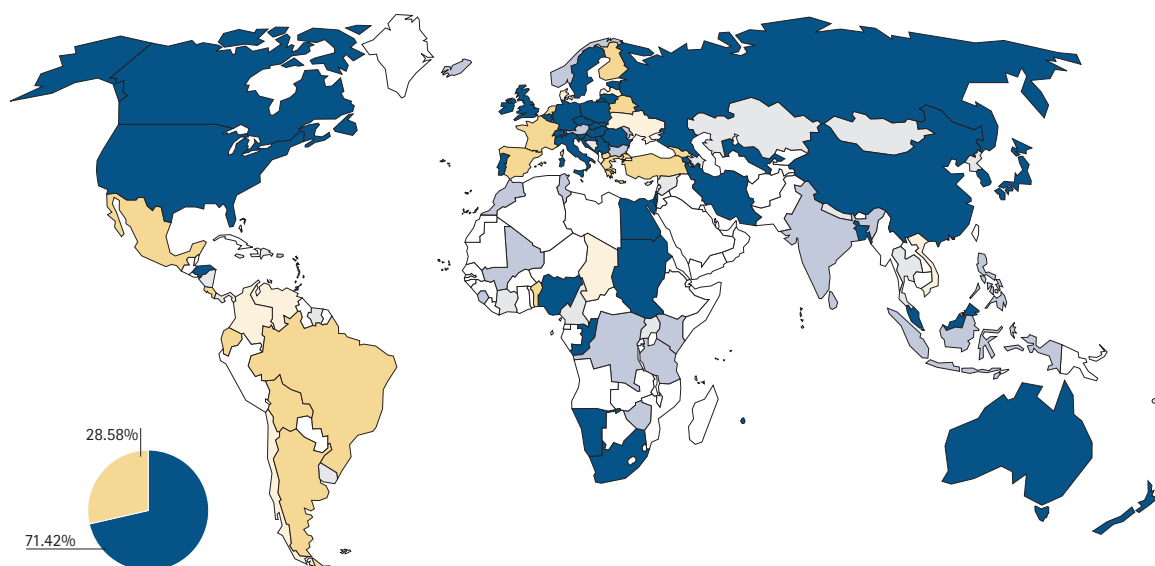
INTERNSHIPS

In some countries, a period of practical experience, AFTER completing the academic curriculum and before being entitled to fully join the profession, is considered essential for the training of future architects.

Here, some respondents did not notice the word AFTER in the instructions, or did not understand it in the way it was intended. As a result, they answered yes to this group of questions, going on to refer to internships that form part of architecture studies. As the research team detected these misunderstandings, it took the liberty of modifying their replies. This is the case of Costa Rica, for example, which clearly states that internships last an average of 300 hours for the *degree course* and that the body that organises and supervises internships is *the university in question*.

Existence of internships

Do similar practices or internships exist in your country?



Information provided in 2005,
on which this report is based

Information provided in 2002
and not updated



YES 45 countries: AM, AU, BD, BE, CA, CG, CH, CN, CS, CZ, DE, EE, EG, HK, HN, HR, HU, IE, IL, IR, IT, JP, KR, LT, MT, MU, MY, NA, NG, NZ, PL, PS, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TT, UK, US, UZ, ZA

YES 19 countries: AT, BG, CD, ID, IN, IS, KE, LK, LU, MA, MD, ML, NO, PH, PR, SL, TN, TZ, ZW

NO 9 countries: CL, CO, DK, LV, MO, TD, UA, VE, VN

NO 18 countries: AD, AN, AR, BJ, BO, BR, BY, CR, EC, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, MK, MX, NL, TR

Most countries have the concept of internship (practice, *stage*), which young architects either can or have to undertake after gaining an architecture degree and before joining the profession.

There is a very slight decrease in the existence of internships after completion of studies and before full admittance to the profession:

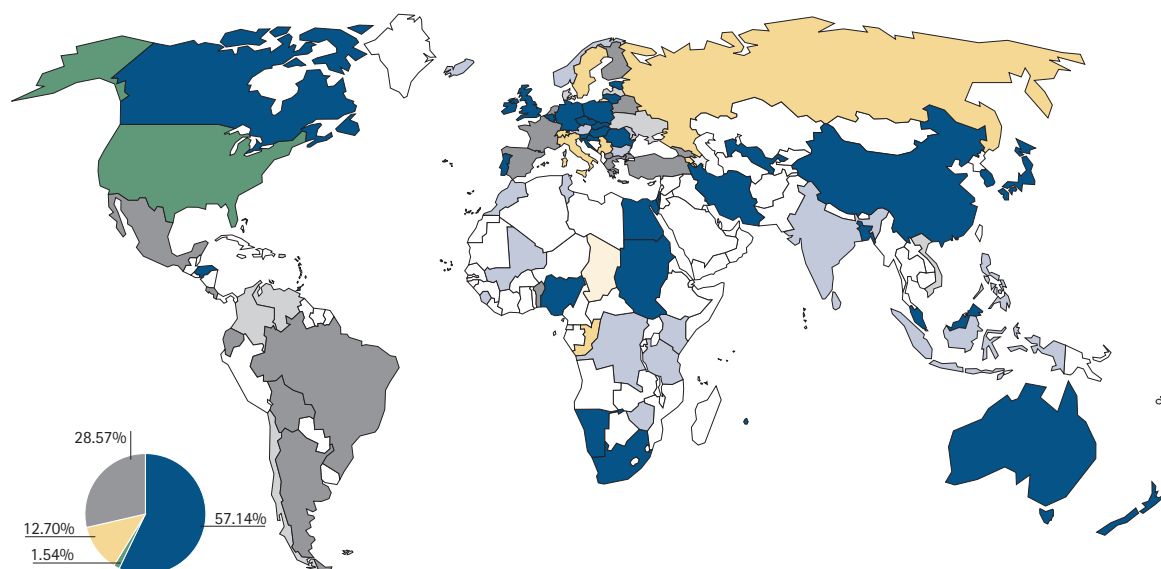
	YES	NO
2002	38	14
2005	37	15

The comparison is based on a sample of the following 52 countries: AD, AN, AR, AU, BE, BO, BR, CA, CH, CN, CR, CS, CZ, DE, EC, EG, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, HK, HR, HU, IE, IL, IT, JP, KR, LT, MT, MU, MX, MY, NA, NG, NL, NZ, PL, PS, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UK, US, ZA

INTERNSHIPS

Compulsoriness

These internships may be compulsory or optional.



Information provided in 2005,
on which this report is based

- YES** 36 countries: AU, BD, BE, CA, CN, CZ, DE, EE, EG, HK, HN, HR, HU, IE, IL, IR, JP, KR, LT, MT, MU, MY, NA, NG, NZ, PL, PS, PT, RO, SD, SI, SK, TT, UK, UZ, ZA
- IT DEPENDS** 1 country: US
- NO** 8 countries: AM, CG, CH, CS, IT, RU, SE, SG
- NOT APPLICABLE** 18 countries: AD, AN, AR, BJ, BO, BR, BY, CR, EC, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, MK, MX, NL, TR

Information provided in 2002
and not updated

- YES** 19 countries: AT, BG, CD, ID, IN, IS, KE, LK, LU, MA, MD, ML, NO, PH, PR, SL, TN, TZ, ZW
- NO** 9 countries: CL, CO, DK, LV, MO, TD, UA, VE, VN

In most countries in which it exists, a period of internship is a requisite for full practice of the profession. In the United States, the compulsoriness of internship varies according to the local legislation of each state. This question is not applicable to 18 countries where the concept does not exist.

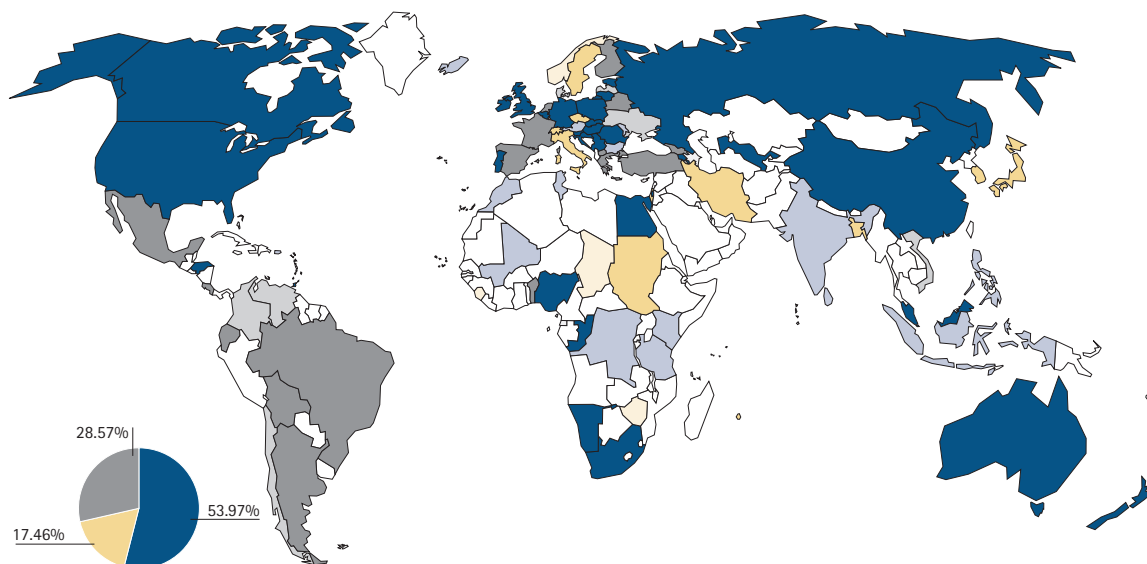
There is a decrease from the previous three-year period in the incidence of compulsory internships:

	YES	IT DEPENDS	NO	NOT APPLICABLE
2002	33	0	5	14
2005	30	1	6	15

The comparison is based on a sample of the following 52 countries: AD, AN, AR, AU, BE, BO, BR, CA, CH, CN, CR, CS, CZ, DE, EC, EG, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, HK, HR, HU, IE, IL, IT, JP, KR, LT, MT, MU, MX, MY, NA, NG, NL, NZ, PL, PS, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UK, US, ZA

Structure and supervision

The internship may be defined and structured by a competent body which stipulates the requirements for its validity and checks that it is carried out accordingly. The duration of the internship and structuring of the internship may also be subject to norms or regulations established for this purpose.



Information provided in 2005,
on which this report is based

- YES** 34 countries: AM, AU, BE, CA, CG, CN, CS, DE, EE, EG, HK, HN, HR, HU, IE, LT, MT, MY, NA, NG, NZ, PL, PS, PT, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, TT, UK, US, UZ, ZA
- NO** 11 countries: BD, CH, CZ, IL, IR, IT, JP, KR, MU, SD, SE
- NOT APPLICABLE** 18 countries: AD, AN, AR, BJ, BO, BR, BY, CR, EC, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, MK, MX, NL, TR

Information provided in 2002
and not updated

- YES** 15 countries: AT, BG, CD, ID, IN, IS, KE, LK, MA, MD, ML, PH, PR, TN, TZ
- NO** 4 countries: LU, NO, SL, ZW
- NOT APPLICABLE** 9 countries: CL, CO, DK, LV, MO, TD, UA, VE, VN

Of the countries that have the concept of internships, those in which they are structured and supervised is twice the number of those in which they are not.

Internships are structured and supervised in more countries than in 2002:

	YES	NO	NOT APPLICABLE
2002	22	16	14
2005	29	8	15

The comparison is based on a sample of the following 52 countries: AD, AN, AR, AU, BE, BO, BR, CA, CH, CN, CR, CS, CZ, DE, EC, EG, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, HK, HR, HU, IE, IL, IT, JP, KR, LT, MT, MU, MX, MY, NA, NG, NL, NZ, PL, PS, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UK, US, ZA

3. ADMITTANCE TO THE PROFESSION

INTERNSHIPS

Scope of internships

If internships exist, what categories do they cover?



The concepts of internship listed in the form follow the Guidelines on practice of the *Accord on Recommended International Standards on Professionalism in Architectural Practice*. These are:

- a** Project and office management. This includes meetings with clients and formulation of requirements, drafting of preliminary studies, pre-contract project management, determination of contract conditions, correspondence, coordination of consultants' work, office and project accounting systems and personnel issues.
- b** Design and Documentation. This involves site investigation and evaluation, meetings with relevant authorities, assessment of the implications of relevant regulations, preparation of schematic and design development drawings, checking design proposals against statutory requirements, preparation of budgets, estimates, cost plans and feasibility studies.
- c** Construction documents. This includes the preparation of working drawings and specifications, monitoring the documentation process against time and cost plans, checking documents for compliance with statutory requirements, coordination of subcontractors' documentation, coordination of contract drawings and specifications.
- d** Contract administration. This involves site meetings, inspections of works, issuing instructions, notices and certificates to the contractor, clients' reports, administration of variations and monetary allowances.

Other: CA: management/community services/programming/costs/code research; CH: all the activities involved in the work of an architect; CS: planning and building legislation; DE: facility management, building supervision; EG: IT applications; HK: for detailed information, go to <http://www.hkia.net> (inception, feasibility studies, outline schematic proposal, project design, contract document, building construction); IL: planning and urban design; JP: all the activities related to the function of the architect; KR: experience in architectural offices or other related field; MT: planning procedures; MY: dealing with clients, understanding the uniform building bylaws, national land code and the relevant acts; NG: facility management, building maintenance; PL: knowledge of administration and construction law; PS: design contract documentation; PT: relevant legislation; RU: scientific research; US: for detailed information, go to <http://www.ncarb.org/idp/idptraining/html>

INTERNSHIPS

	AD	AM	AN	AR	AU	BD	BE	BJ	BO	BR	BY	CA	CG	CH	CN	CR	CS	CZ	DE	EC	EE
a administration of projects and the practice																					
b design and documentation																					
c construction document																					
d contract administration																					
other																					
there are no categories																					
not applicable																					
not specified																					

	EG	ES	FI	FR	GE	GR	HK	HN	HR	HU	IE	IL	IR	IT	JP	KR	LT	MK	MT	MU	MX
a administration of projects and the practice																					
b design and documentation																					
c construction document																					
d contract administration																					
other																					
there are no categories																					
not applicable																					
not specified																					

	MY	NA	NG	NL	NZ	PL	PS	PT	RO	RU	SD	SE	SG	SI	SK	TR	TT	UK	US	UZ	ZA
a administration of projects and the practice																					
b design and documentation																					
c construction document																					
d contract administration																					
other																					
there are no categories																					
not applicable																					
not specified																					








In some countries that state that internships exist, they are not necessarily defined by categories. This is the case of Bangladesh, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Iran and Italy. The categories were not specified by the United Kingdom.

3. ADMITTANCE TO THE PROFESSION

INTERNSHIPS

Duration of internships

This refers to the duration of internships, independently of whether or not they are compulsory.

	Duration	Countries
	1 year or less	5
	2 years	19
	3 years	12
	4 or more years	3
	Variable	5
	Not applicable	18
	Not specified	1

CODE	COUNTRY	DURATION
AM	Armenia	3
AU	Australia	2
BD	Bangladesh	2
BE	Belgium	2
CA	Canada	0.64
CG	Congo	0.64
CH	Switzerland	3
CN	China	2
CS	Ser. & Mont.	0.5
CZ	Czech Republic	3
DE	Germany	Variable
EE	Estonia	5
EG	Egypt	2
HK	Hong Kong	2
HN	Honduras	0.5
HR	Croatia	3
HU	Hungary	2
IE	Ireland	2
IL	Israel	3
IR	Iran	Variable
IT	Italy	2
JP	Japan	1

CODE	COUNTRY	DURATION
KR	South Korea	5
LT	Liechtenstein	3
MT	Malta	1
MU	Mauritius	1
MY	Malaysia	2
NA	Namibia	2
NG	Nigeria	2
NZ	New Zealand	2.7
PL	Poland	3
PT	Portugal	1
RO	Romania	2
RU	Russia	Variable
SD	Sudan	<4
SE	Sweden	Variable
SG	Singapore	2
SI	Slovenia	2
SK	Slovakia	3
TT	Trin. & Tobago	3
UK	United Kingdom	2
US	United States	3
UZ	Uzbekistan	3
ZA	South Africa	1

 The duration of internships in Palestine was not specified.

The duration of internships varies a great deal, from a couple of months (Congo) to 5 years (Estonia).

The body that defines internships

Annexe 3.3 (page 97) contains a list of bodies that define and establish internships.

The body that defines – types of body

Most of the bodies defining internships are professional.

Countries	
Professional	27: AM, BD, BE, CA, CG, CN, CS, CZ, EE, EG, HK, HR, IE, MU, NA, NG, PS, PT, RO, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TT, UK, US
Governmental	20: AU, CG, EE, IL, IT, JP, KR, LT, MT, MU, MY, NG, NZ, PL, RU, SE, SG, SI, US, UZ
Educational	1: EG
Specific	2: EG, UK
Not defined	1: SE
Other*	2: DE, ZA
Not applicable	19: AD, AN, AR, BJ, BO, BR, BY, CR, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, MK, MX, NL, SE, TR
Not specified	3: HN, HU, IR

*DE (Governmental body covered by public law), ZA (Statutory Council)

The body that supervises internships



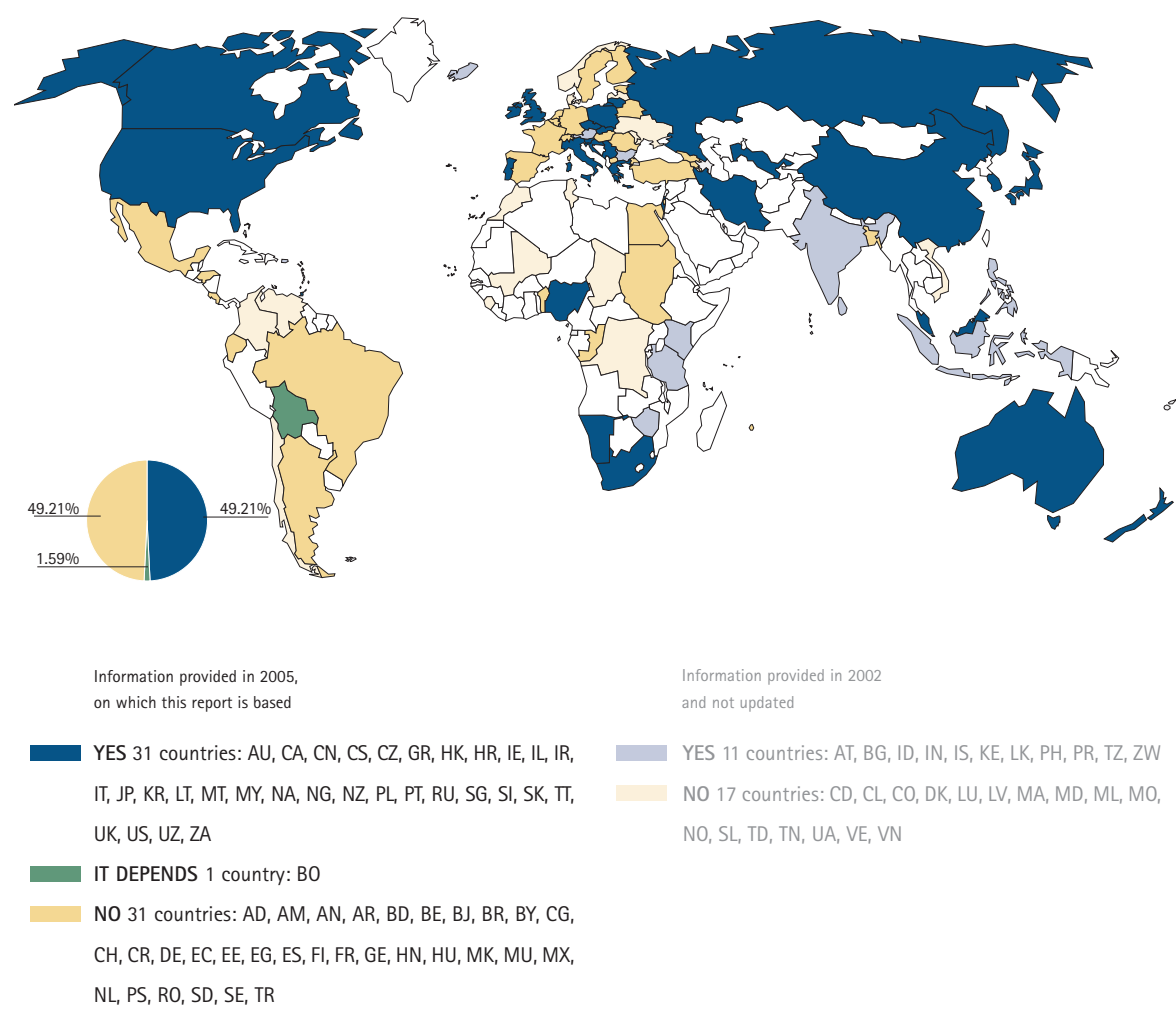
Countries	
Professional	25: AM, BD, BE, CA, CG, CN, CS, CZ, EE, EG, HK, HR, HU, IE, MU, NA, NG, PL, PS, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, US
Governmental	16: AU, EE, IL, IT, JP, LT, MY, MT, MU, NZ, NG, RU, KR, SE, US, UZ
Educational	1: SG
Specific	2: EG, UK
Not defined	2: SD, SE
Other*	5: DE, PL, RO, ZA, TT
Not applicable	20: AD, AN, AR, BJ, BO, BR, BY, CR, EC, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, MK, MX, NL, SD, SE, TR
Not specified	2: HN, IR

* DE (Governmental body covered by public law), PL (internship has to be supervised by a licensed architect, internship register book is to be signed by architect and checked by examination body – Chamber of Architects Board), PS (Union), TT (Government-appointed statutory board), ZA (Statutory Council)

Annexe 3.4 (page 98) contains a list of bodies that control and supervise internships.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION

In some countries, once architecture studies are successfully completed, an examination is required by an authority other than the academic for legal entry to professional practice.



This is the question that received the most symmetrical number of replies. A professional examination as a requisite for entry to the profession is either compulsory or non-existent in exactly the same number of countries. In Bolivia, the country that could sway the balance, the situation depends on the type of school in question: the examination is compulsory only for architects who study at a private school. Architects from public institutions do not have to take the professional exam.

Compared to 2002, there is a slight increase in the number of countries where it is compulsory to take a professional examination after graduation:

	YES	IT DEPENDS	NO
2002	28	0	24
2005	29	1	22

The comparison is based on a sample of the following 52 countries: AD, AN, AR, AU, BE, BO, BR, CA, CH, CN, CR, CS, CZ, DE, EC, EG, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, HK, HR, HU, IE, IL, IT, JP, KR, LT, MT, MU, MX, MY, NA, NG, NL, NZ, PL, PS, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UK, US, ZA

Examining body

The external authority that defines, structures and carries out this examination.

Annexe 3.5 (page 99) contains a list of these authorities.

Type of body

	Countries
Professional	20: AM, BY, CA, CS, CZ, GR, HK, HR, IE, IR, NA, NG, PL, PT, SI, SK, TT, UK, US, UZ
Governmental	16: AM, AU, BO, CN, IL, IR, IT, JP, KR, LT, MT, MY, NZ, RU, SG, US
Specific	1: UK
Other*	1: ZA
Not applicable	29: AD, AN, AR, BD, BE, BJ, BR, CG, CR, DE, EE, EG, ES, ES, FI, FR, GE, HN, HU, MK, MU, MX, NL, PS, RO, SD, SE, SE, TR

* ZA: (Statutory Council)

Armenia and Belarus replied that there is no examination, though there is an examining board. This accounts for the difference between the 29 under 'Not applicable' and the 31 that answered NO.

TITLE GRANTED

Most countries differentiate between the academic and the job titles.

Academic title

The academic title is awarded upon successful completion of architecture studies. In all cases, the authority that awards this title is the university. In some English-speaking countries, the differentiation between Bachelor and Master (see question 11, page 32) in the structure of studies is generally reflected in the title awarded (B. Arch., M. Arch.). In Germany, Holland and some central European countries, the academic title reflects the technical aspect of the profession with the formula architectural engineer (Diplomingenieur, Dipl.-Ing. Arch., Ir.).

Job title

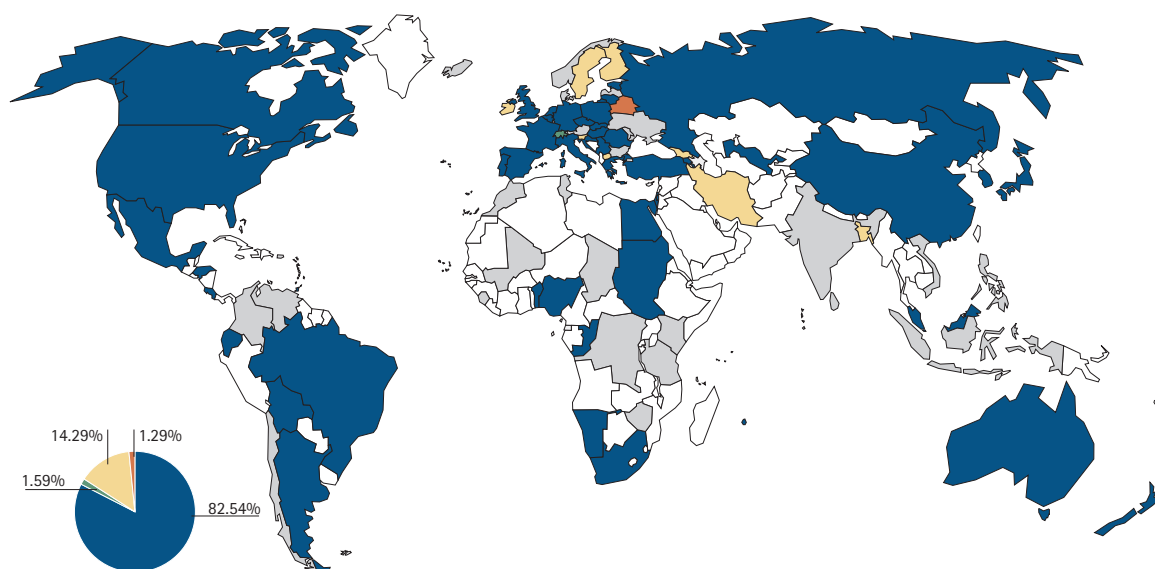
The job title is obtained upon entering professional practice. The authorities that grant it are usually the professional organisations that regulate the profession, architects' registration boards with obligatory registration or governmental bodies—those that regulate the profession and control admission to it. In some countries, the title is 'Authorised architect' (as opposed to just 'Architect', which refers to all architecture graduates), which literally reflects the state of being authorised to sign projects and supervise building construction. In others, this title is simply 'Architect', though it may not be used by anyone who is not expressly authorised to this end (see next question), even if they have completed their studies.

TITLE GRANTED

Protection of the title of architect

This means that unauthorised persons may not call themselves architects and that the undue utilisation of the title of architect involves legal reprisals.

The title is protected in most countries.



Information provided in 2005,
on which this report is based

- YES 52 countries: AD, AM, AR, AU, BE, BJ, BO, BR, CA, CG, CN, CR, CS, CZ, DE, EC, EE, EG, ES, FR, GR, HK, HN, HR, HU, IL, IT, JP, KR, LT, MT, MU, MX, MY, NA, NG, NL, NZ, PL, PS, PT, RO, RU, SD, SG, SK, TR, TT, UK, US, UZ, ZA
- IT DEPENDS 1 country: CH
- NO 9 countries: AN, BD, FI, GE, IE, IR, MK, SE, SI
- NOT SPECIFIED 1 country: BY

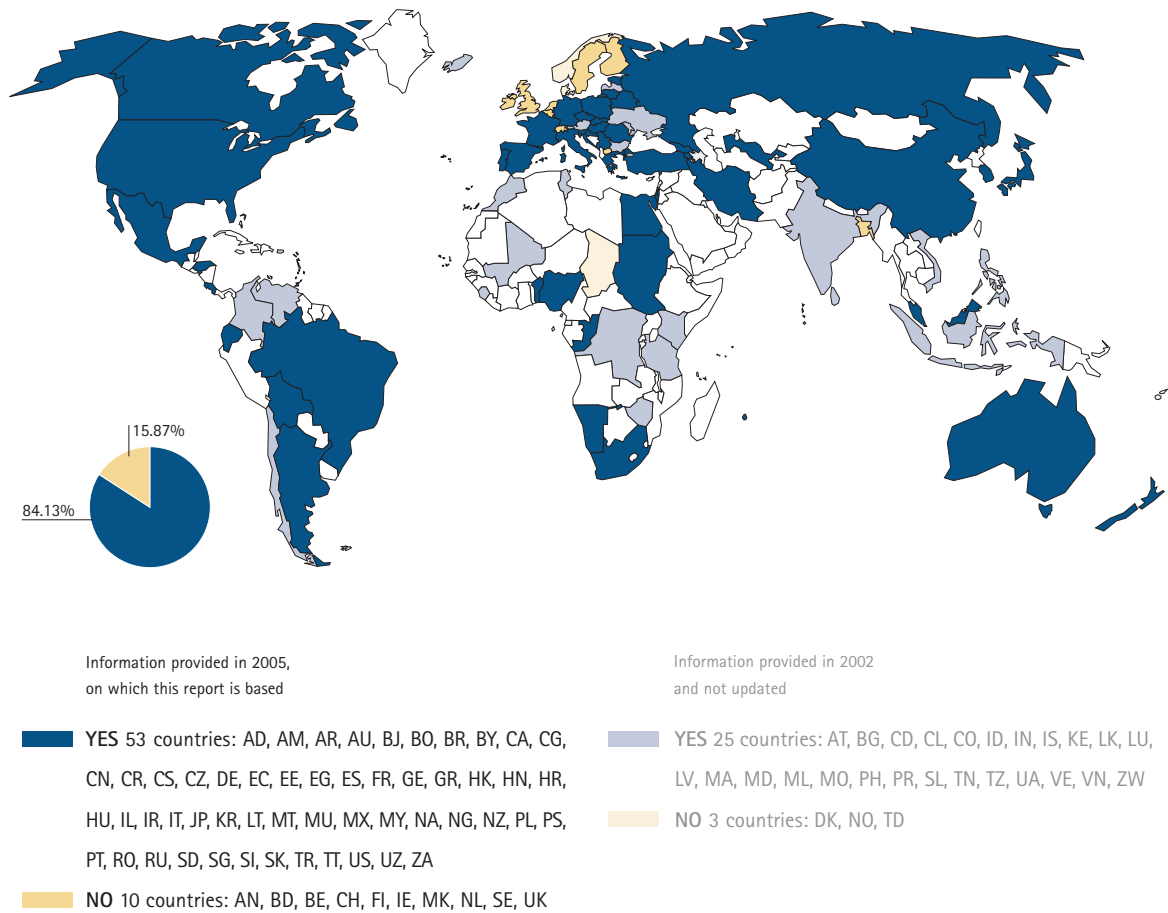
This question was not included in 2002.



4. PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

REGULATION

Regulated professional practice



In most countries, the profession of architect is regulated. The majority of countries in which it is not are European (Belgium, Finland, Ireland, Macedonia, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom).

Belgium and the United Kingdom changed the replies they gave in the last edition, though the situation in those countries has changed very little. This is one example of how the overview can change the perception of those filling in the questionnaire.

Belgian law regulates admittance to the profession (who may and who may not practise) but not the profession as such.

In the United Kingdom, the use of the title of architect is protected, but not its function (see pp. 28, 31 and 36). Registration is therefore required to be able to use the title but not to practise architecture.

According to the replies received, the profession is regulated in fewer countries than in 2002:

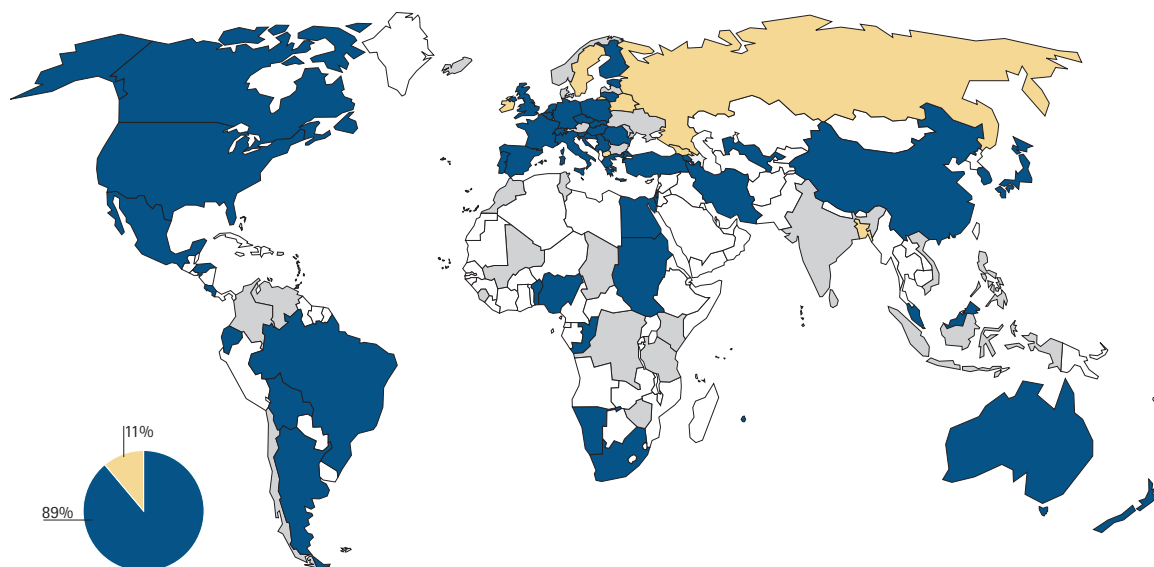
	YES	NO
2002	46	6
2005	44	8

The comparison is based on a sample of the following 52 countries: AD, AN, AR, AU, BE, BO, BR, CA, CH, CN, CR, CS, CZ, DE, EC, EG, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, HK, HR, HU, IE, IL, IT, JP, KR, LT, MT, MU, MX, MY, NA, NG, NL, NZ, PL, PS, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UK, US, ZA

REGULATION

Registering body

Does a registry of architects exist?



Information provided in 2005,
on which this report is based

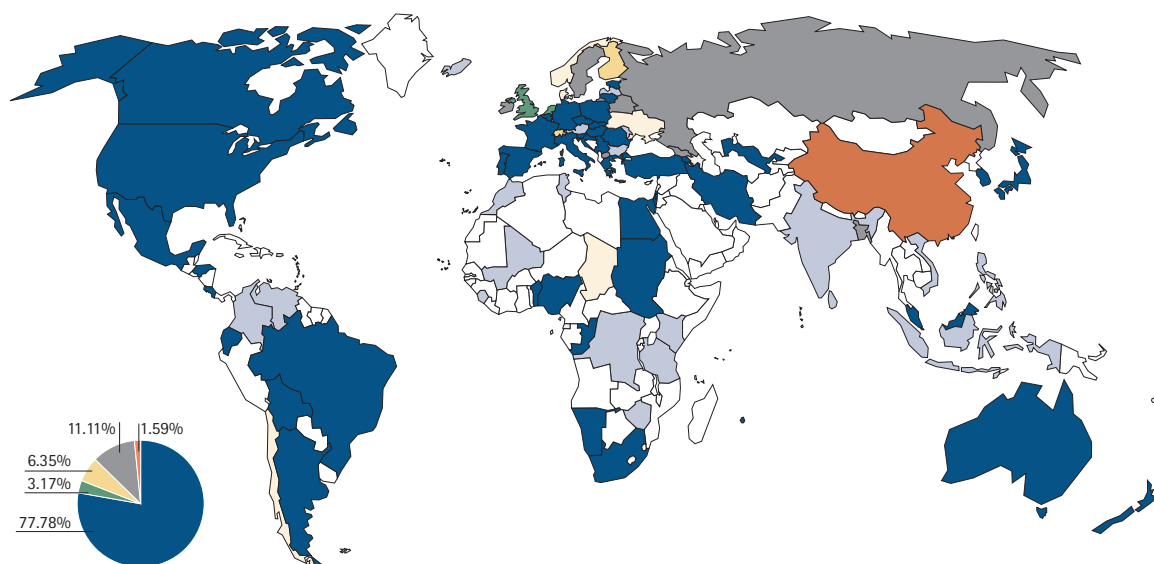


- YES 56 countries:** AD, AM, AN, AR, AU, BE, BJ, BO, BR, CA, CG, CH, CN, CR, CS, CZ, DE, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, FR, GR, HK, HN, HR, HU, IL, IR, IT, JP, KR, LT, MT, MU, MX, MY, NA, NG, NL, NZ, PL, PS, PT, RO, SD, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UK, US, UZ, ZA
- NO 7 countries:** BD, BY, GE, IE, MK, RU, SE

According to the replies obtained, most countries have a registry of architects.

REGULATION

Compulsory inscription in a register



Information provided in 2005,
on which this report is based

YES 49 countries: AD, AM, AR, AU, BE, BJ, BO, BR, CA, CG, CR, CS, CZ, DE, EC, EE, EG, ES, FR, GR, HK, HN, HR, HU, IL, IR, IT, JP, KR, LT, MT, MU, MX, MY, NA, NG, NZ, PL, PS, PT, RO, SD, SG, SI, SK, TR, US, UZ, ZA

IT DEPENDS 2 countries: NL, UK

NO 4 countries: AN, CH, FI, TT

NOT APPLICABLE 7 countries: BD, BY, GE, IE, MK, RU, SE

NOT SPECIFIED 1 country: CN

Information provided in 2002
and not updated

YES 23 countries: AT, BG, CD, CO, ID, IN, IS, KE, LK, LU, LV, MA, MD, ML, MO, PH, PR, SL, TN, TZ, VE, VN, ZW

NO 5 countries: CL, DK, NO, TD, UA

Inscription in a register of architects is compulsory in fewer countries than in the previous three-year period.

	YES	IT DEPENDS	NO	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT SPECIFIED
2002	45	0	7	0	0
2005	41	2	4	4	1

The comparison is based on a sample of the following 52 countries: AD, AN, AR, AU, BE, BO, BR, CA, CH, CN, CR, CS, CZ, DE, EC, EG, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, HK, HR, HU, IE, IL, IT, JP, KR, LT, MT, MU, MX, MY, NA, NG, NL, NZ, PL, PS, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UK, US, ZA

REGULATION

Registering bodies

Annexe 4.1 (page 100) contains a list of registering bodies by countries.

Types of registering body

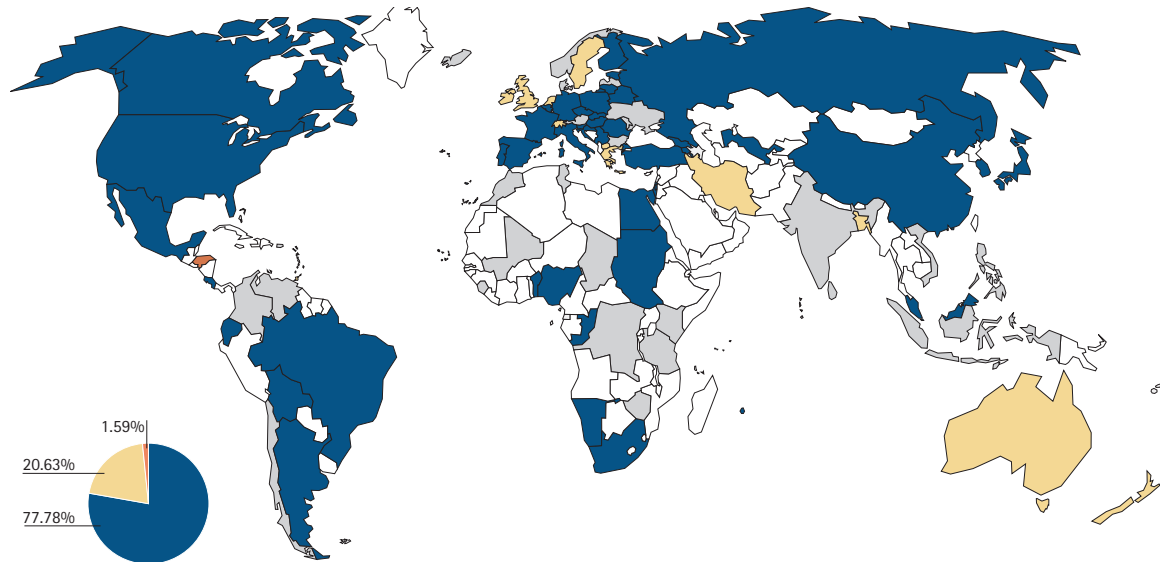
Registering bodies are mainly the professional organisations themselves that act as registries, among other services. In other cases, architects may register with governmental bodies or entities that are specially created for this purpose.

Countries	
Professional	38: AD, AR, BE, BJ, BO, BR, CA, CG, CH, CR, CS, CZ, EC, EG, ES, FI, FR, GR, HK, HN, HR, HU, IL, IR, IT, LT, MU, NA, NG, PL, PS, PT, RO, SD, SI, SK, TR, US
Governmental	20: AM, AU, BR, CH, CN, EE, IR, IT, JP, KR, MT, MU, MX, MY, NG, NL, NZ, SG, US, UZ
Specific	3: AN, TT, UK
Other*	2: DE, ZA
Not applicable	7: BD, BY, GE, IE, MK, RU, SE

*DE (Governmental body covered by public law), ZA (Statutory Council)

REGULATION

Protection of the function



The aim of this new question was to detect the protection by law of the function of the architect—that is, the existence of legal provisions to prevent other professionals acting as architects. There is a small group of countries that protect the title but not the function of the architect (AU, GR, NL, NZ, TT, UK).

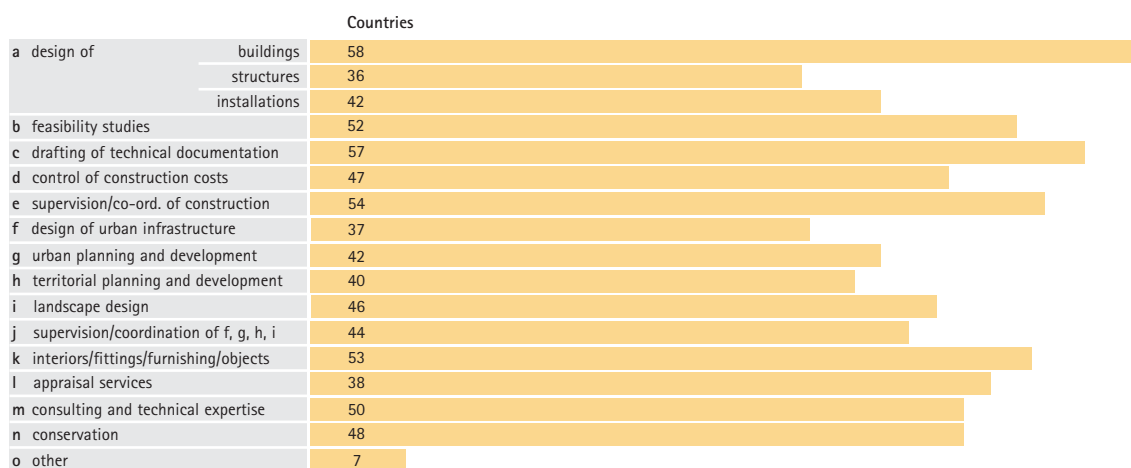
This means that anyone can practise the profession provided they do not call themselves architects.

The function of the architect is, then, protected by law in a large majority of countries.

THE ARCHITECT'S FUNCTIONS

This refers to the competences involved by becoming licensed as an architect on entering the profession:

In some countries, architects may perform ONLY the functions corresponding to the speciality for which they are registered (e.g. construction, town planning, landscape design, conservation, etc.).



Other: CH (CONTROLLED BY THE GENERAL SCOPE OF THE PROFESSION), CR (EDUCATION; ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT; REGULATORY PLANS), DE (DOCUMENTATION), FR (DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUE, SAFETY), IE (HEALTH & SAFETY), MX (RESEARCHER, LECTURER, HOUSING DEVELOPER), NG (BUILDING MAINTENANCE, FACILITY MANAGEMENT, PROJECT PROCUREMENT AND MANAGEMENT)

Not specified: AN, AU, BJ, CG, UK

Some countries answered that 'architects are not limited by speciality area' or that their functions are 'all those listed in the UIA Accord' on international standards. The ambiguity of these replies meant that these countries had to be included among those that did not specify the functions of architects in the country in question.

4. PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

FUNCTIONS

		AD	AM	AN	AR	AU	BD	BE	BJ	BO	BR	BY	CA	CG	CH	CN	CR	CS	CZ	DE	EC	EE
a design of	buildings																					
	structures																					
	installations																					
b feasibility studies																						
c drafting of technical documentation																						
d control of construction costs																						
e supervision/co-ord. of construction																						
f design of urban infrastructure																						
g urban planning and development																						
h territorial planning and development																						
i landscape design																						
j supervision/coordination of f, g, h, i																						
k interiors/fittings/furnishing/objects																						
l appraisal services																						
m consulting and technical expertise																						
n conservation																						
o other																						

		EG	ES	FI	FR	GE	GR	HK	HN	HR	HU	IE	IL	IR	IT	JP	KR	LT	MK	MT	MU	MX
a design of	buildings																					
	structures																					
	installations																					
b feasibility studies																						
c drafting of technical documentation																						
d control of construction costs																						
e supervision/co-ord. of construction																						
f design of urban infrastructure																						
g urban planning and development																						
h territorial planning and development																						
i landscape design																						
j supervision/coordination of f, g, h, i																						
k interiors/fittings/furnishing/objects																						
l appraisal services																						
m consulting and technical expertise																						
n conservation																						
o other																						

		MY	NA	NG	NL	NZ	PL	PS	PT	RO	RU	SD	SE	SG	SI	SK	TR	TT	UK	US	UZ	ZA
a design of	buildings																					
	structures																					
	installations																					
b feasibility studies																						
c drafting of technical documentation																						
d control of construction costs																						
e supervision/co-ord. of construction																						
f design of urban infrastructure																						
g urban planning and development																						
h territorial planning and development																						
i landscape design																						
j supervision/coordination of f, g, h, i																						
k interiors/fittings/furnishing/objects																						
l appraisal services																						
m consulting and technical expertise																						
n conservation																						
o other																						

Other: CR (Education; Environmental impact), FR (Safety), IE (Health & Safety), MX (Education, Research, Housing development), MY (Project management), NG (Maintenance, Facility Management, Project Management)

Not specified: AN, AU, CG, UK

All architects

With certain exceptions or in certain circumstances

FORM OF PRACTICE

This refers to the legal entity by means of which architects provide their services. This may be:

	Countries
a individual self-employed professional	61
b partnership	59
c employed by public institutions	62
d employed by private companies	58
e associations	
private limited	45
public limited	32
other	11
unspecified company	7
f university-based project offices ⁷	28
g others	5

	AD	AM	AN	AR	AU	BD	BE	BJ	BO	BR	BY	CA	CG	CH	CN	CR	CS	CZ	DE	EC	EE
a individual self-employed professional	76 ^A	30	48	60	40		90	87	56			75				50		34	50 ^B	70	
b partnership	18	30	40	60	40			3	9						5	20	25		15		
c employed by public institutions	3	5	30	20	3			10	28						80	15		5	4	10	
d employed by private companies	6	20	12	30	15			3	4						5	15		10	42 ^C	3	
e associations								4										15			
private limited																					
public limited																					
other																					
unspecified company		15			1										5						
f university-based project offices								3							5			1		2	
g others																					

A These figures indicate the percentage of architects who practise according to this formula. The percentages do not necessarily add up to 100% because in some cases the information is simply not complete.

DE

B 50% are self-employed, either individually or in partnership

C Total no. of employees (by the public or the private sector)

	EG	ES	FI	FR	GE	GR	HK	HN	HR	HU	IE	IL	IR	IT	JP	KR	LT	MK	MT	MU	MX
a individual self-employed professional	20		13	62		36		50	10				45			70			37	56	
b partnership	22		30	14				15	2										14	21	
c employed by public institutions	25		27	3		32		20					10						19	21	
d employed by private companies	22		29	8		23		15	88										30		
e associations				1	48			80								25					
private limited																					
public limited								20													
other				21																	
unspecified company	11											45									
f university-based project offices																					
g others																				1	

	MY	NA	NG	NL	NZ	PL	PS	PT	RO	RU	SD	SE	SG	SI	SK	TR	TT	UK	US	UZ	ZA
a individual self-employed professional	58		45	78				23						40			50	22		3	2
b partnership	9		15										5				25	41			18
c employed by public institutions	3		25	2				11					5				15	1		33	1
d employed by private companies	14		5	20				36						20			10	1		3	31
e associations																					
private limited	1		5											90				33			80
public limited	10		2										8					1			
other													2					3			
unspecified company			3					30					25								48
f university-based project offices													5						45		
g others																					

Not specified: Palestine

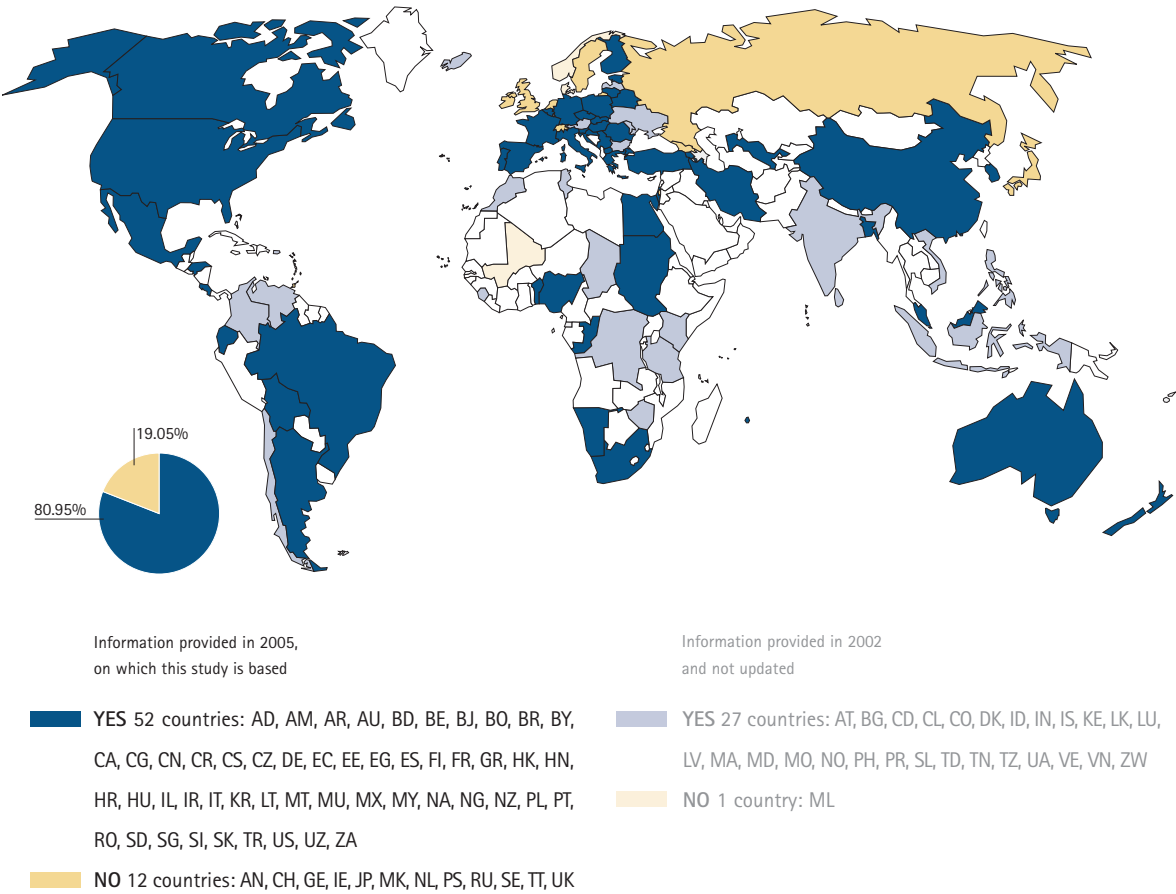
With the exception of China, where 80% of architects are employed by public institutions, self-employment is the most widespread form of practice. The least frequent is in association with a university.

7. Some universities establish architecture (or town planning) practices within the institution that functions like any other practice, though with the economic and logistic backing of the university.

MECHANISM CHECKING THE LICENSE TO PRACTISE

Existence of a mechanism to check the license to practise

Description of the mechanism used to control whether architects are legally licensed or authorised to practise (e.g. in some countries, when the building permit is processed, the local authorities check whether the architect is licensed or authorised to practise. In others, the professional associations issue a certificate to go with the project when applying for the building permit. In still others, the professional associations stamp the project as proof that it has been produced by a registered architect)



According to the replies received, most countries have a mechanism to check that architects are authorised to practise. The concept of 'checking mechanism', as defined by the Professional Practice Commission, also includes those systems in which this check is not applied, based on the fact that architects are licensed to practise.

	YES	NO
2002	43	9
2005	40	12

The comparison is based on a sample of the following 52 countries: AD, AN, AR, AU, BE, BO, BR, CA, CH, CN, CR, CS, CZ, DE, EC, EG, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, HK, HR, HU, IE, IL, IT, JP, KR, LT, MT, MU, MX, MY, NA, NG, NL, NZ, PL, PS, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UK, US, ZA

Procedure

	Countries
a stamping	13
b the authorities check	24
c the authorities request proof	21
d license	29
e other	7
f not applicable	11
g not specified	1

	AD	AM	AN	AR	AU	BD	BE	BJ	BO	BR	BY	CA	CG	CH	CN	CR	CS	CZ	DE	EC	EE
a stamping																					
b the authorities check																					
c the authorities request proof																					
d license																					
e other																					
f not applicable																					
g not specified																					

	EG	ES	FI	FR	GE	GR	HK	HN	HR	HU	IE	IL	IR	IT	JP	KR	LT	MK	MT	MU	MX
a stamping																					
b the authorities check																					
c the authorities request proof																					
d license																					
e other																					
f not applicable																					
g not specified																					

	MY	NA	NG	NL	NZ	PL	PS	PT	RO	RU	SD	SE	SG	SI	SK	TR	TT	UK	US	UZ	ZA
a stamping																					
b the authorities check																					
c the authorities request proof																					
d license																					
e other																					
f not applicable																					
g not specified																					

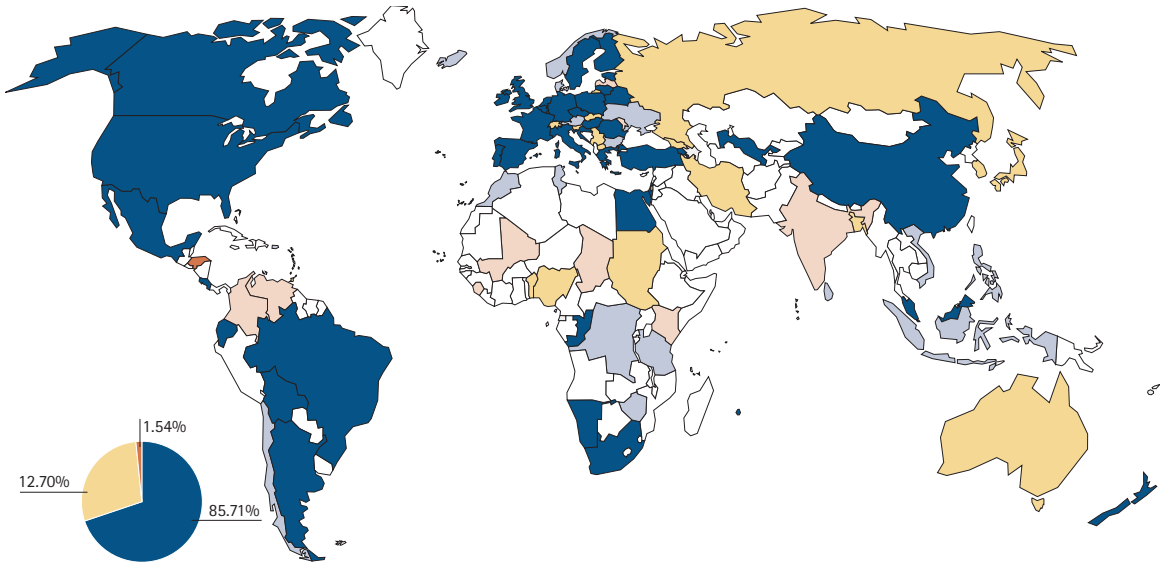
Others: BJ (Order membership certificate); CA, HR, SK (architect's stamp); FR (Order registration number); PL (the architect has a stamp and a certificate from the Chamber); ZA (self-certification; the architect produces the certificate on presentation of the project for building permission)

LIABILITY

This refers to the scope of the architect's liability.

Is it defined?

Is the duration of the warranty period and of liability in the event of damages defined by law?



In the majority of countries, the architect's accountability is established either by law or by other regulations or a document with legal validity.

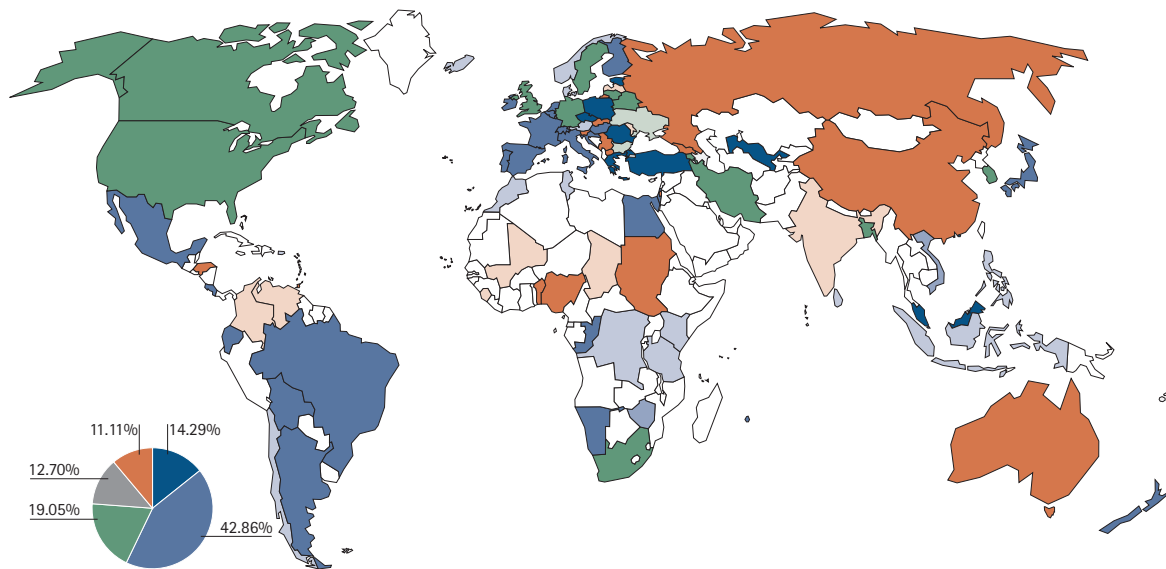
There has been a slight increase in this majority since the last three-year period:

	YES	NO	NOT SPECIFIED
2002	38	0	14
2005	39	13	0

The comparison is based on a sample of the following 52 countries: AD, AN, AR, AU, BE, BO, BR, CA, CH, CN, CR, CS, CZ, DE, EC, EG, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, HK, HR, HU, IE, IL, IT, JP, KR, LT, MT, MU, MX, MY, NA, NG, NL, NZ, PL, PS, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UK, US, ZA

LIABILITY

Duration of liability



Information provided in 2005,
on which this study is based

- **UNLIMITED** 9 countries: CZ, EE, GR, HK, MY, PL, RO, TR, UZ
- **SPECIFIED** 27 countries: AN, AR, BE, BO, BR, CG, CH, CR, EC, EG, ES, FI, FR, HR, HU, IE, IL, IT, JP, MT, MU, MX, NA, NL, NZ, PT, SG
- **VARIABLE** 12 countries: AM, BD, BY, CA, DE, IR, KR, LT, SE, UK, US, ZA
- **NOT APPLICABLE** 8 countries: AD, BJ, GE, MK, PS, RU, SD, TT
- **NOT SPECIFIED** 7 countries: AU, CN, CS, HN, NG, SI, SK

Information provided in
2002 and not updated

- **UNLIMITED** 2 countries: VN, ZW
- **SPECIFIED** 15 countries: AT, CD, CL, DK, ID, IS, LK, LU, MA, MO, NO, PH, PR, TN, TZ
- **VARIABLE** 2 countries: BG, UA
- **NOT SPECIFIED** 9 countries: CO, IN, KE, LV, MD, ML, SL, TD, VE

■ **UNLIMITED.** In some countries (9), the period of time during which the architect remains accountable and may be prosecuted for defects arising from his or her professional intervention is unlimited.

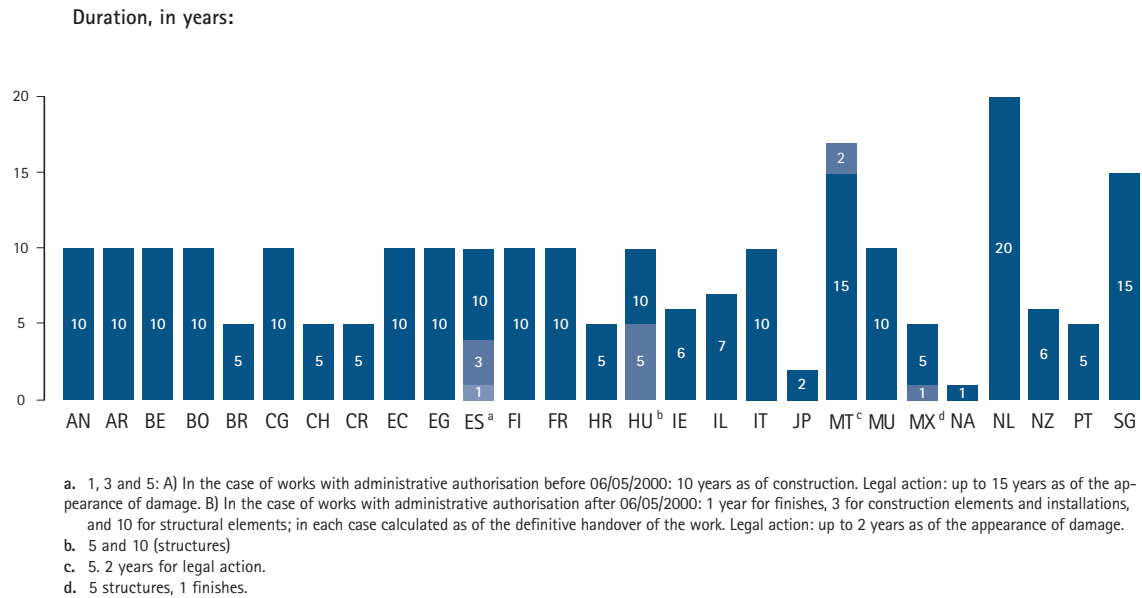
There are no quantitative changes from the previous three-year period.

■ **SPECIFIED.** 27 countries stated that the architect's accountability is specified and limited in time. Although the duration of liability differs a great deal from one country to another, a considerable number specify a period of around ten years. There are often different warranty periods according to the type of professional intervention in question.

Accountability is specified and limited in the same number of countries as in 2002.

4. PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

LIABILITY



VARIABLE. In 12 countries, the duration of liability is variable. This may be due to the fact that it is agreed in a contract drawn up between the architect and the client, or because legislation varies between different territorial and administrative units within a single country. The duration of liability is variable in more countries than in 2002.

NOT APPLICABLE. 8 countries.

NOT SPECIFIED. 7 countries.

Liability – Source

Countries	
Professional	10: BE, BO, BR, CG, CH, CR, CZ, EG, MY, RO
Laws	37: AM, AN, AR, BE, BO, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, DE, EC, EE, ES, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, MT, MU, MX, MY, NG, NL, NZ, PL, PT, RO, SG, TR, UK, US, UZ, ZA
Contract	25: AM, AU, BD, CA, CR, CS, EE, EG, IE, IL, IR, JP, KR, LT, MX, MY, NA, NZ, RO, SI, SK, UK, US, UZ, ZA
Other*	5: FI, HK, RO, SE, UK
Not applicable	8: AD, BJ, GE, MK, PS, RU, SD, TT
Not specified	1: HN

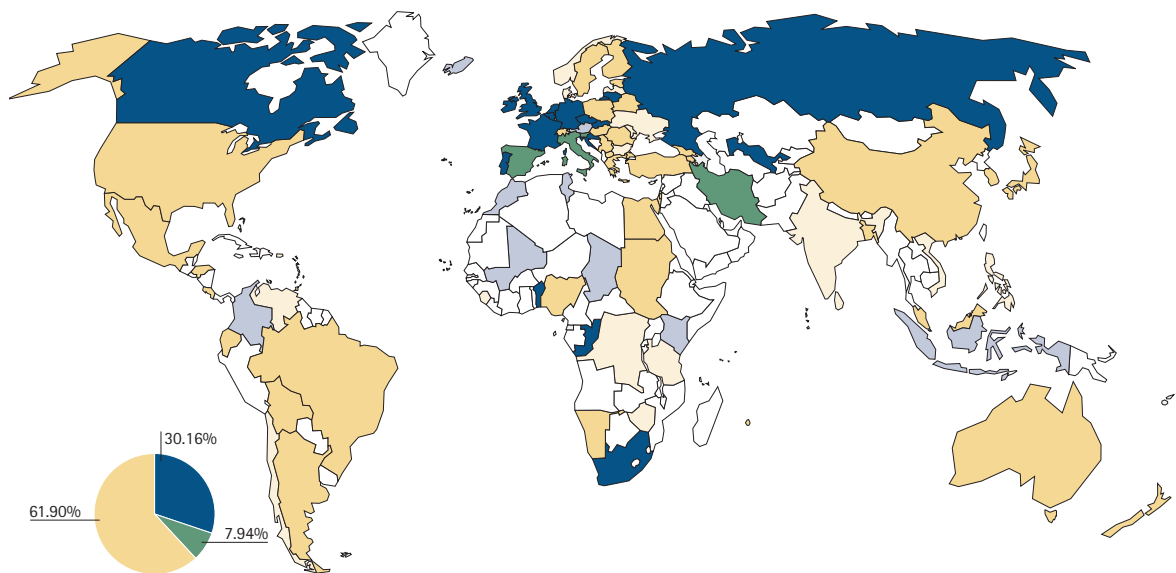
* FI (General conditions for consulting agreement), HK (Building ordinance), RO (Penal code), SE (Standard contracts are an agreement between the consultants and clients), UK (Normal duty of care by common law)

In the majority of cases (37), professional accountability is established by law, followed (25 cases) by a contract between the architect and the client.

INSURANCE

This refers to the civil responsibility insurance policy that architects may contract to cover the expenses of possible damages in the buildings they design and construct.

Compulsoriness



- Information provided in 2005,
on which this study is based

 - YES** 19 countries: AD, BE, BJ, CA, CG, CZ, DE, FR, HR, IE, LT, NL, PL, PT, RU, SK, UK, UZ, ZA
 - IT DEPENDS*** 5 countries: ES, IR, IT, SG, SI
 - NO** 39 countries: AM, AN, AR, AU, BD, BO, BR, BY, CH, CN, CR, CS, EC, EE, EG, FI, GE, GR, HK, HN, HU, IL, JP, KR, MK, MT, MU, MX, MY, NA, NG, NZ, PS, RO, SD, SE, TR, TT, US
- Information provided in 2002
and not updated

 - YES** 10 countries: AT, CO, ID, IS, KE, LU, MA, ML, TD, TN
 - NO** 18 countries: BG, CD, CL, DK, IN, LK, LV, MD, MO, NO, PH, PR, SL, TZ, UA, VE, VN, ZW

IT DEPENDS*: ES (obligatory in the case of housing, but not as yet for other typologies), IR (compulsory for public works, but in private cases it depends on the contractual agreement made with the client), IT (compulsory for public works only), SG (compulsory for private limited companies and in the event of projects selected by competition), SI (10% of the total cost of the work must be insured)

The issue of insurance for professional accountability, directly linked to the previous point, is not compulsory in most countries (39).

There has been a major fall in compulsory insurance as compared to three years ago:

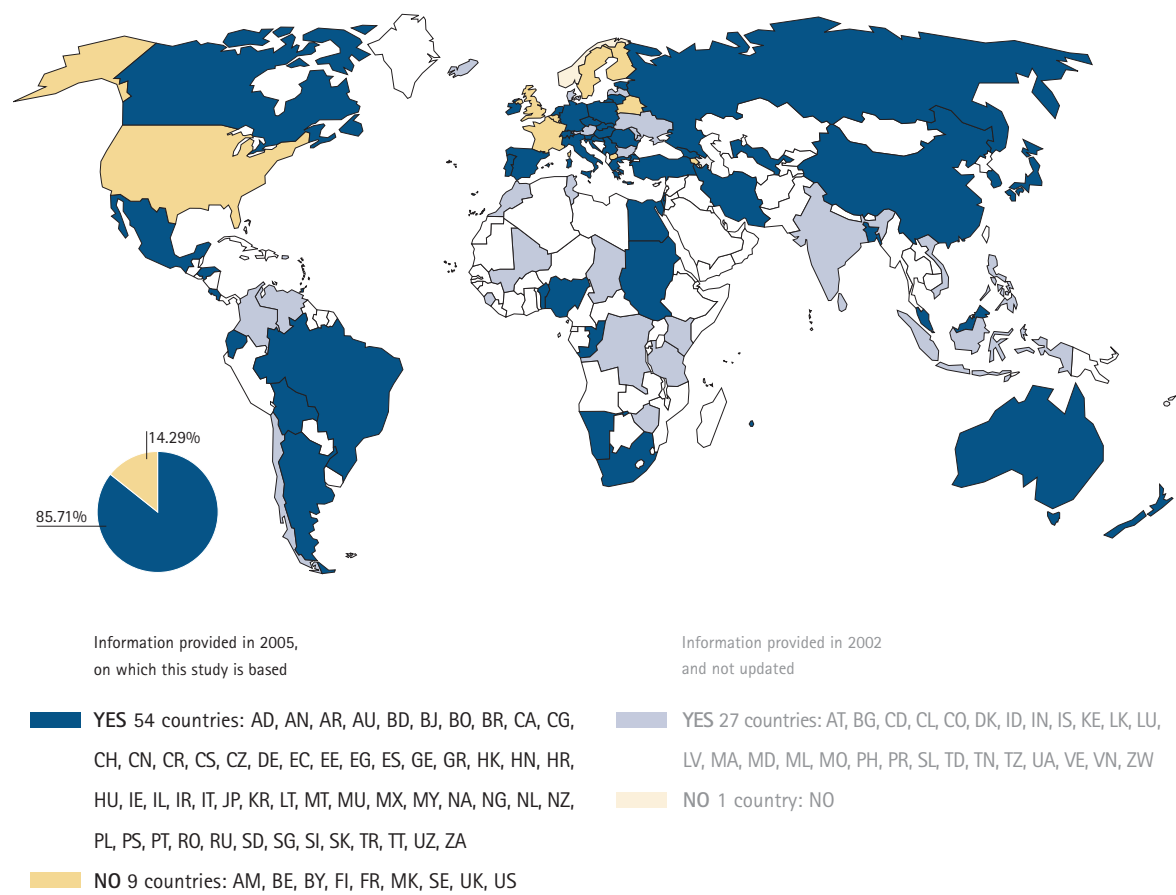
	YES	IT DEPENDS	NO
2002	12	0	40
2005	16	4	32

The comparison is based on a sample of the following 52 countries: AD, AN, AR, AU, BE, BO, BR, CA, CH, CN, CR, CS, CZ, DE, EC, EG, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, HK, HR, HU, IE, IL, IT, JP, KR, LT, MT, MU, MX, MY, NA, NG, NL, NZ, PL, PS, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UK, US, ZA

FEES

The vast majority of countries have established methods to guide architects in calculating fees for their services. In their various forms (scales, formulas, guidelines, etc.) the mechanisms used to decide fees may be based on different criteria, such as surface area and complexity of the building, percentage of the total cost of construction, hours required to carry out a specific task, etc.

Does it exist?



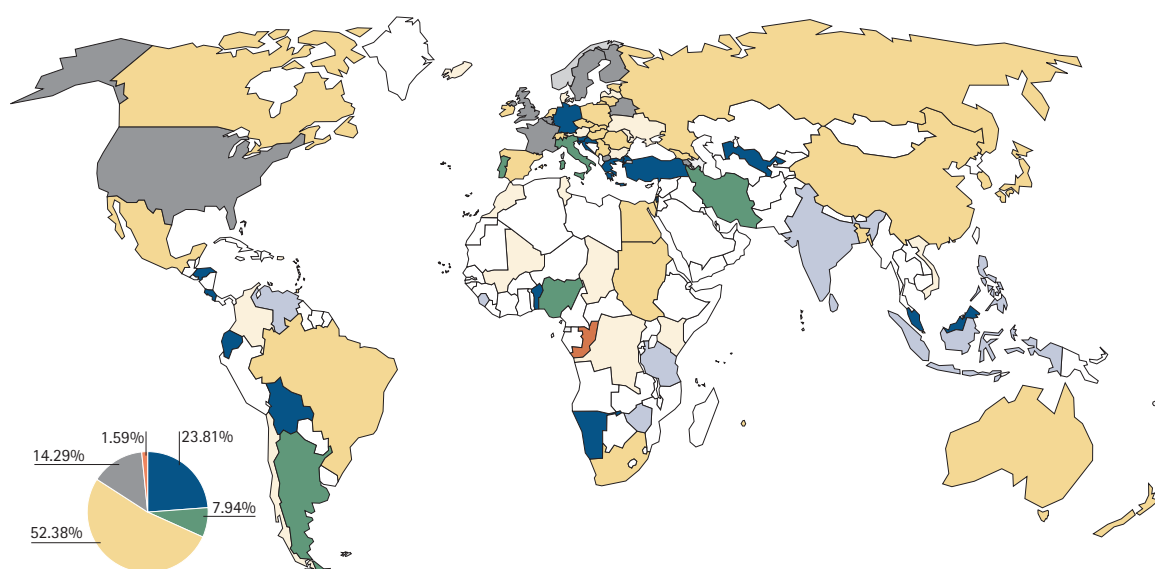
There is an increasing trend to use scales or other mechanisms to calculate fees:

	YES	NO
2002	45	7
2005	46	6

The comparison is based on a sample of the following 52 countries: AD, AN, AR, AU, BE, BO, BR, CA, CH, CN, CR, CS, CZ, DE, EC, EG, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, HK, HR, HU, IE, IL, IT, JP, KR, LT, MT, MU, MX, MY, NA, NG, NL, NZ, PL, PS, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UK, US, ZA

Compulsoriness of mechanisms for calculating fees

The mechanisms for calculating fees, be they scales or other methods, may be compulsory or for guidance only



Information provided in 2005,
on which this study is based

- COMPULSORY** 15 countries: BJ, BO, CR, DE, EC, GR, HN, HR, MT, MY, NA, PS, SI, TR, UZ
- IT DEPENDS** 5 countries: AR, IR, IT, NG, PT
- FOR GUIDANCE** 33 countries: AD, AN, AU, BD, BR, CA, CH, CN, CS, CZ, EE, EG, ES, GE, HK, HU, IE, IL, JP, KR, LT, MU, MX, NL, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SG, SK, TT, ZA
- NOT APPLICABLE** 9 countries: AM, BE, BY, FI, FR, MK, SE, UK, US
- NOT SPECIFIED** 1 country: CG

Information provided in 2002
and not updated

- YES** 9 countries: ID, IN, LK, LU, PH, SL, TZ, VE, ZW
- NO** 18 countries: AT, BG, CD, CL, CO, DK, IS, KE, LV, MA, MD, ML, MO, PR, TD, TN, UA, VN
- NOT APPLICABLE** 1 country: NO

In most countries, scales or other means of calculating fees are for guidance only.

There has been a decrease in the compulsory nature of scales or other means for calculating fees:

	YES	IT DEPENDS	NO	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT SPECIFIED
2002	15	0	30	0	7
2005	12	4	30	6	0

The comparison is based on a sample of the following 52 countries: AD, AN, AR, AU, BE, BO, BR, CA, CH, CN, CR, CS, CZ, DE, EC, EG, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, HK, HR, HU, IE, IL, IT, JP, KR, LT, MT, MU, MX, MY, NA, NG, NL, NZ, PL, PS, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UK, US, ZA

FEES

Body that defines the method for calculating fees

What body is in charge of publishing fee scales or offering methods for calculating fees?

In most countries, it is the professional organisation that provides mechanisms for calculating fees for architecture services.

Annexe 4.2 (page 102) includes a list of bodies that determine fee scales.

The bodies that publish fee scales, by type

Countries	
Professional	37: AD, AR, AU, BD, BJ, BO, BR, CA, CH, CR, CS, CZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, HK, HN, HR, HU, IE, LT, MT, MU, MX, NA, NG, NL, NZ, PL, RO, SD, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UK
Governmental	18: AN, CN, DE, GE, GR, IL, IR, IT, JP, KR, MY, NG, PT, RU, SG, SI, TR, UZ
Specific	1: UZ
Other*	3: CG, SK, ZA
Not applicable	9: AM, BE, BY, FI, FR, MK, SE, UK, US
Not specified	1: PS

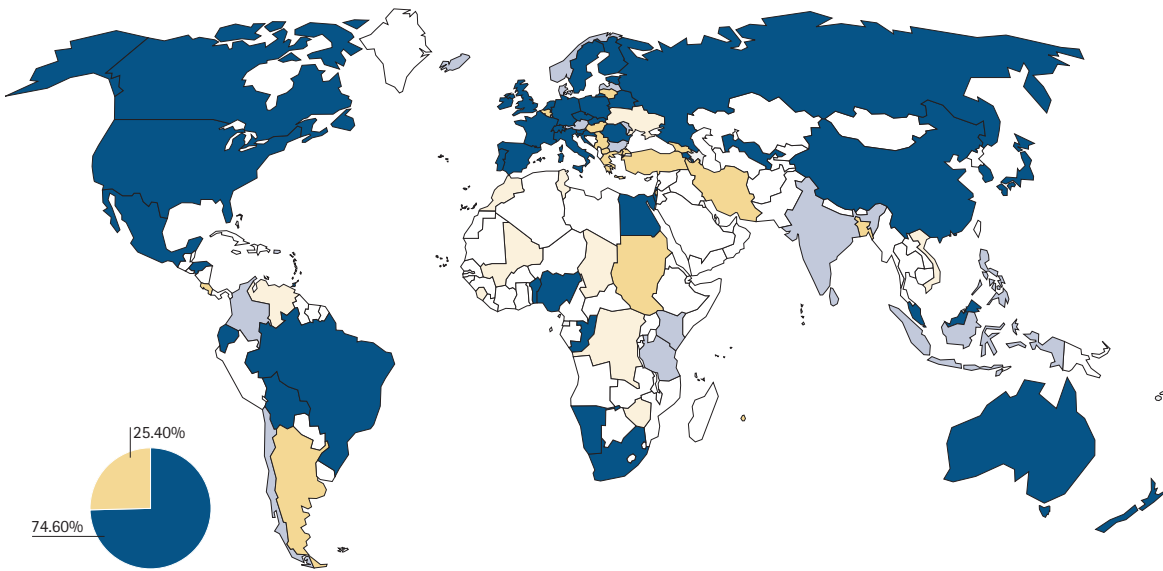
*CG (insurance companies), SK (private sector), ZA (Constitutive Board)

CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

In some countries, continuing professional development is regarded as an important part of professional practice, and it is considered essential for architects to keep up to date with new technologies or new approaches to different aspects of the profession, by attending courses, seminars, congresses, etc.

Does it exist?

In 47 of the countries that answered the questionnaire, it is possible to take courses in continuing professional development to allow architects to keep up to date with new technologies and new approaches to different aspects of the profession.



Information provided in 2005,
on which this study is based

Information provided in 2002
and not updated

- YES 47 countries:** AD, AM, AU, BJ, BO, BR, BY, CA, CG, CH, CN, CR, CZ, DE, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, FR, HK, HR, IE, IL, IT, JP, KR, MT, MX, MY, NA, NG, NL, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, TT, UK, US, UZ, ZA
- NO 16 countries:** AN, AR, BD, BE, CS, GE, GR, HN, HU, IR, LT, MK, MU, PS, SD, TR

- YES 17 countries:** AT, BG, CL, CO, DK, ID, IN, IS, KE, LK, LU, LV, MD, NO, PH, PR, TZ
- NO 11 countries:** CD, MA, ML, MO, SI, TD, TN, UA, VE, VN, ZW

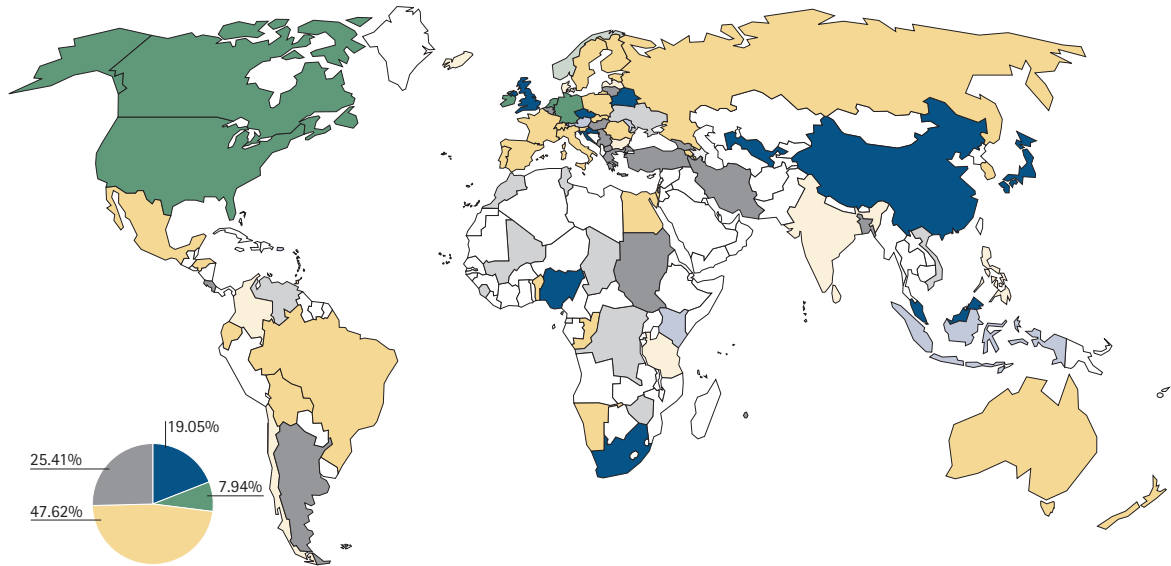
The number of countries offering courses in continuing professional development has increased:

	YES	NO
2002	40	12
2005	41	11

The comparison is based on a sample of the following 52 countries: AD, AN, AR, AU, BE, BO, BR, CA, CH, CN, CR, CS, CZ, DE, EC, EG, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, HK, HR, HU, IE, IL, IT, JP, KR, LT, MT, MU, MX, MY, NA, NG, NL, NZ, PL, PS, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UK, US, ZA

CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Compulsoriness of continuing professional development



Information provided in 2005,
on which this study is based

Information provided in 2002
and not updated

- YES 12 countries: BY, CN, CZ, HK, HR, JP, MY, NG, SG, UK, UZ, ZA

IT DEPENDS 5 countries: CA, DE, IE, NL, US

NO 30 countries: AD, AM, AU, BJ, BO, BR, CG, CH, CR, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, FR, IL, IT, KR, MT, MX, NA, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SE, SI, SK, TT

NOT APPLICABLE 16 countries: AN, AR, BD, BE, CS, GE, GR, HN, HU, IR, LT, MK, MU, PS, SD, TR
- YES 6 countries: AT, ID, KE, MD, NO, PR

NO 11 countries: BG, CL, CO, DK, IN, IS, LK, LU, LV, PH, TZ

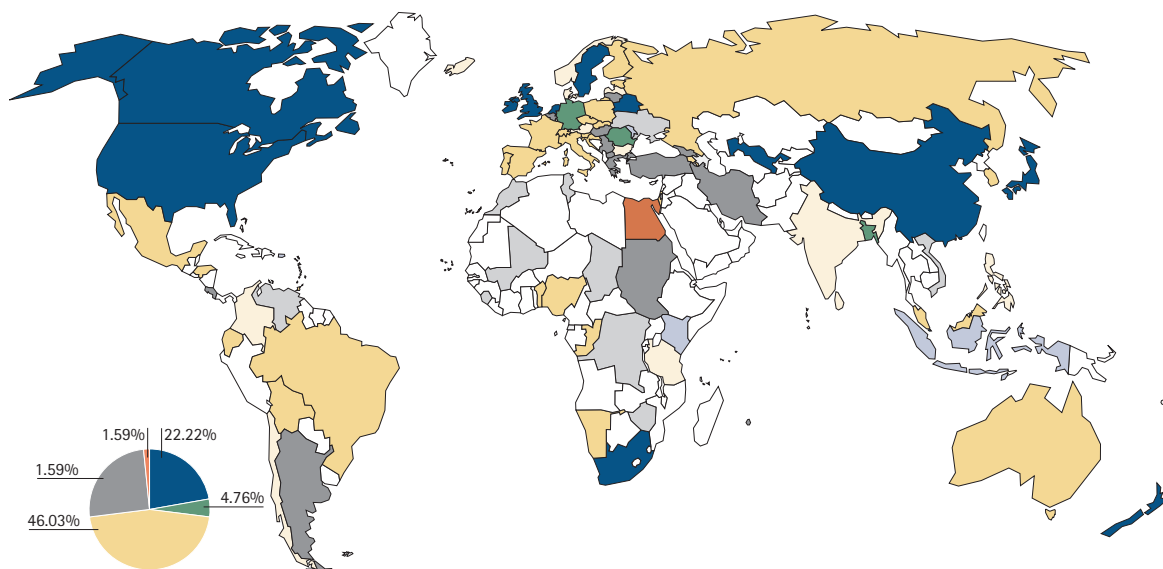
NOT APPLICABLE 11 countries: CD, MA, ML, MO, SL, TD, TN, UA, VE, VN, ZW

Continuing professional development is a condition for exercising the profession in just 12 countries. In the majority, architects have the option of doing so if they consider it necessary or appropriate. In this respect, there has been no change since 2002:

	YES	IT DEPENDS	NO	NOT APPLICABLE
2002	10	0	30	12
2005	10	5	26	11

The comparison is based on a sample of the following 52 countries: AD, AN, AR, AU, BE, BO, BR, CA, CH, CN, CR, CS, CZ, DE, EC, EG, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, HK, HR, HU, IE, IL, IT, JP, KR, LT, MT, MU, MX, MY, NA, NG, NL, NZ, PL, PS, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UK, US, ZA

Structured, regulated and periodically revised continuing professional development



- YES** 14 countries: BY, CA, CN, HK, IE, JP, NL, NZ, SE, SG, UK, US, UZ, ZA
- IT DEPENDS** 3 countries: BR, DE, RO
- NO** 29 countries: AD, AM, AU, BJ, BO, CG, CH, CR, CZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, FR, HR, IL, IT, KR, MT, MX, MY, NA, NG, PL, PT, RU, SI, SK, TT
- NOT APPLICABLE** 16 countries: AN, AR, BD, BE, CS, GE, GR, HN, HU, IR, LT, MK, MU, PS, SD, TR
- NOT SPECIFIED** 1 country: EG

- YES** 4 countries: ID, KE, MD, PR
- NO** 13 countries: AT, BG, CL, CO, DK, IN, IS, LK, LU, LV, NO, PH, TZ
- NOT APPLICABLE** 11 countries: CD, MA, ML, MO, SL, TD, TN, UA, VE, VN, ZW

	YES	IT DEPENDS	NO	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT SPECIFIED
2002	12	0	28	12	0
2005	12	3	25	11	1

The comparison is based on a sample of the following 52 countries: AD, AN, AR, AU, BE, BO, BR, CA, CH, CN, CR, CS, CZ, DE, EC, EG, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, HK, HR, HU, IE, IL, IT, JP, KR, LT, MT, MU, MX, MY, NA, NG, NL, NZ, PL, PS, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UK, US, ZA

4. PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Bodies that organise continuing professional development

Bodies that define structure and organise continuing professional development, whether or not it is compulsory.

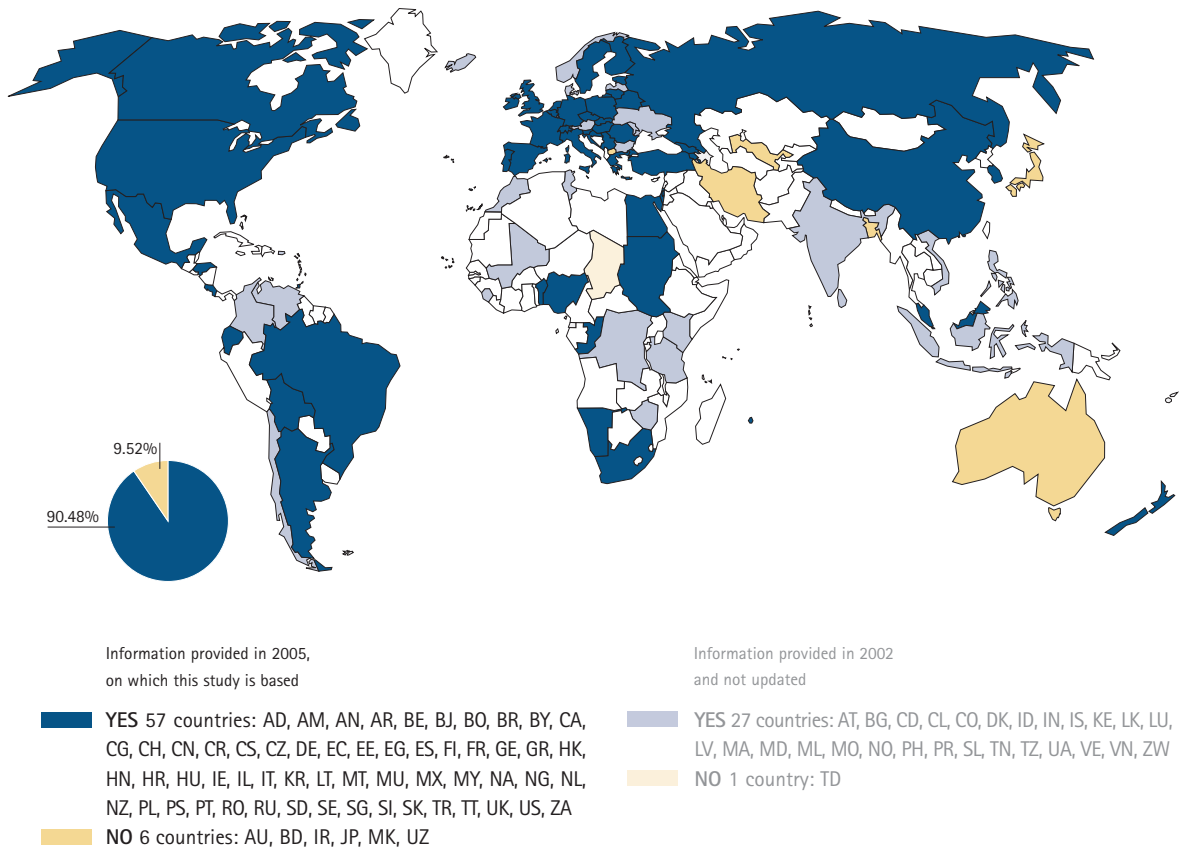
Annexe 4.3 (page 103) includes the list of bodies.

	Countries
Professional	42: AD, AM, AU, BJ, BO, BR, CA, CH, CR, CZ, DE, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, FR, HK, HR, IE, IL, IT, KR, MT, MX, MY, NA, NG, NL, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SK, TT, UK, US, UZ, ZA
Governmental	14: AM, AU, BR, BY, CN, FR, IL, IT, JP, MT, MY, RO, SG, US
Educational	14: BO, BR, CH, CR, DE, EG, FI, IT, MX, RU, SE, SI, UZ, ZA
Specific	2: CR, SI
Other*	6: BY, CG, FR, SE, UZ, ZA
Not applicable	16: AN, AR, BD, BE, CS, GE, GR, HN, HU, IR, LT, MK, MU, PS, SD, TR,

* BY (Company: BELSTROJLICENZIYA), CG (Offices of Architecture), FR (Associations), SE (the architects' association defines it, but it may be offered at universities or education centres), UZ (Courses), ZA (Private sector)

CODE OF ETHICS

Does it exist?



The vast majority of countries have a code of ethics that outlines a professional code of conduct. In the 2002 edition of our research, this was the only question to receive an almost unanimous affirmative answer. In the intervening period, two Far Eastern countries (Australia and Japan) have dropped their codes of ethics. Of the new additions, three countries in Asia (Bangladesh, Iran and Uzbekistan) and one in Europe (Macedonia) have no guidelines for ethics or a professional code of conduct for architects. This represents a decrease in codes of ethics since the last report:

	YES	NO
2002	52	0
2005	50	2

The comparison is based on a sample of the following 52 countries: AD, AN, AR, AU, BE, BO, BR, CA, CH, CN, CR, CS, CZ, DE, EC, EG, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, HK, HR, HU, IE, IL, IT, JP, KR, LT, MT, MU, MX, MY, NA, NG, NL, NZ, PL, PS, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UK, US, ZA

4. PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

CODE OF ETHICS

Bodies that establish the code of ethics

Bodies that establish the code of ethics and are responsible for controlling its application to the practice.

Annexe 4.1 (page 104) includes the list of bodies.

Type of body

	Countries
Professional	54: AD, AM, AN, AR, BE, BJ, BO, BR, BY, CA, CG, CH, CR, CZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, HK, HN, HR, HU, IE, IL, IT, KR, LT, MT, MU, MX, MY, NA, NG, NL, PL, PS, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UK, US, CS, ZA
Governmental	10: AM, BR, CN, DE, IL, MU, MY, NZ, SG, ZA
Other*	4: DE, UK, US, ZA
Not applicable	6: AU, BD, IR, JP, MK, UZ

* DE (government body covered by public law), UK (constitutive body), US (individual states), ZA (Constitutive Board)

Obligations established by the code of conduct

	Countries
a general	49
b to the public	48
c to the client/s	51
d to the profession	52
e to colleagues	50
f not applicable	6
g not specified	2

	AD	AM	AN	AR	AU	BD	BE	BJ	BO	BR	BY	CA	CG	CH	CN	CR	CS	CZ	DE	EC	EE
a general																					
b to the public																					
c to the client/s																					
d to the profession																					
e to colleagues																					
f not applicable																					
g not specified																					

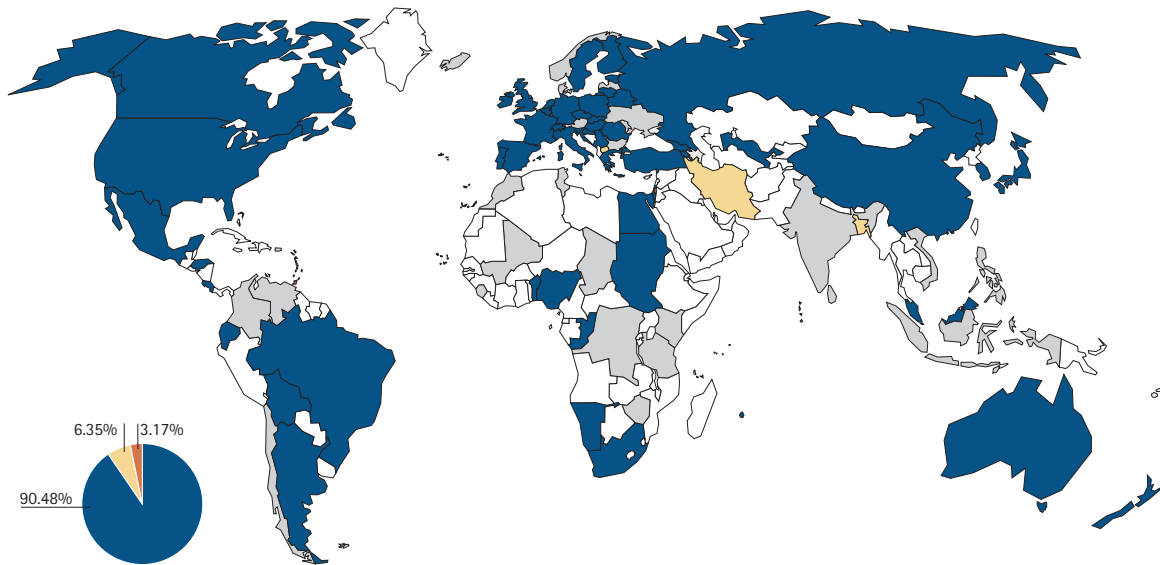
	EG	ES	FI	FR	GE	GR	HK	HN	HR	HU	IE	IL	IR	IT	JP	KR	LT	MK	MT	MU	MX
a general																					
b to the public																					
c to the client/s																					
d to the profession																					
e to colleagues																					
f not applicable																					
g not specified																					

	MY	NA	NG	NL	NZ	PL	PS	PT	RO	RU	SD	SE	SG	SI	SK	TR	TT	UK	US	UZ	ZA
a general																					
b to the public																					
c to the client/s																					
d to the profession																					
e to colleagues																					
f not applicable																					
g not specified																					

Obligation to the profession comes at the top of the list.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Protection



Information provided in 2005,
on which this study is based

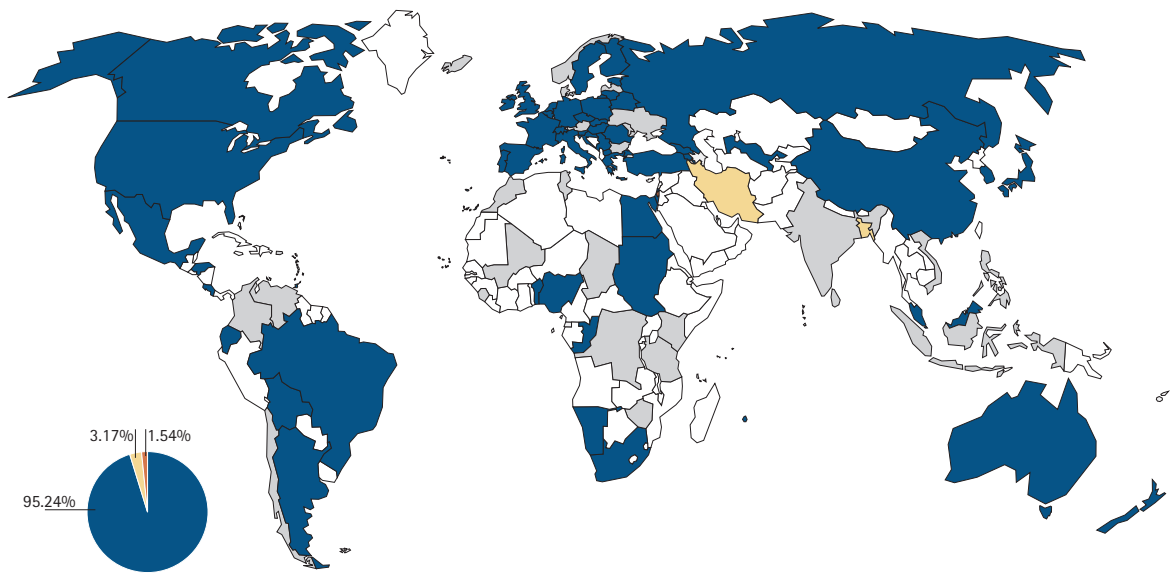
- YES** 57 countries: AD, AM, AN, AR, AU, BE, BJ, BO, BR, BY, CA, CG, CH, CN, CR, CS, CZ, DE, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, HK, HN, HR, HU, IE, IL, IT, JP, KR, LT, MU, MX, MY, NA, NG, NL, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TR, UK, US, UZ, ZA
- NO** 4 countries: BD, IR, MK, MT
- NOT SPECIFIED** 2 countries: PS, TT



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Protection



Information provided in 2005,
on which this study is based

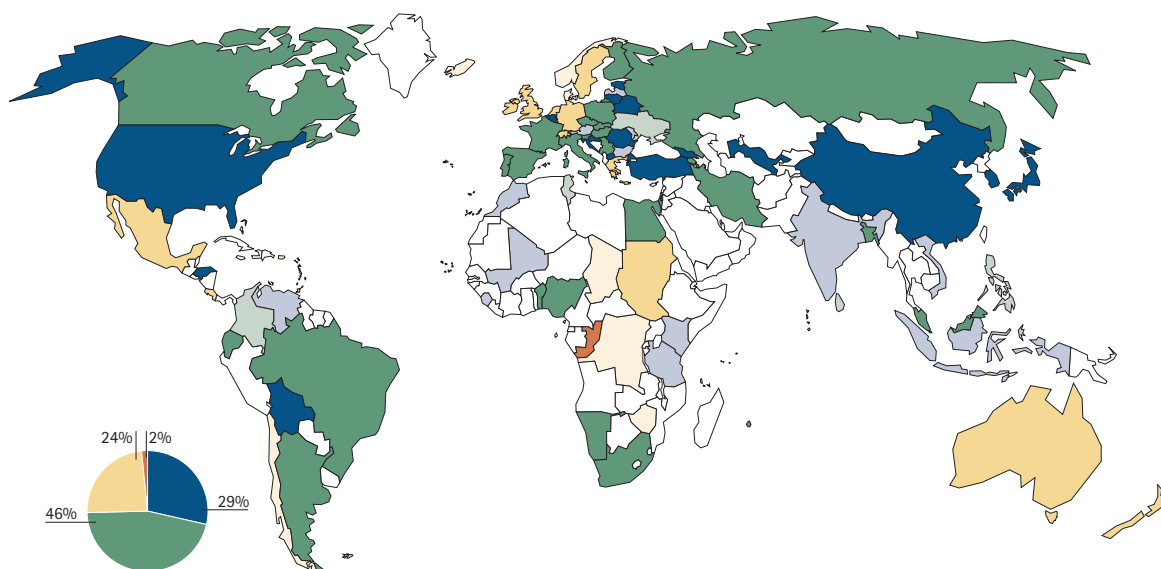
- YES 60 countries:** AD, AM, AN, AR, AU, BE, BJ, BO, BR, BY, CA, CG, CH, CN, CR, CS, CZ, DE, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, HK, HN, HR, HU, IE, IL, IT, JP, KR, LT, MK, MT, MU, MX, MY, NA, NG, NL, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UK, US, UZ, ZA
- NO 2 countries:** BD, IR
- NOT SPECIFIED 1 country:** PS

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OTHER PROFESSIONALS

Are there other professionals who may legally provide similar services to architects?

This question refers to the existence of professionals who may have the same or similar responsibilities to those of an architect in the construction process and may, therefore, substitute him/her (e.g. civil engineers, etc.).



Information provided in 2005,
on which this study is based

Information provided in 2002
and not updated

- ONLY ARCHITECTS** 18 countries: BE, BO, BY, CN, EE, GE, HN, HR, JP, KR, LT, MK, MT, PS, RO, TR, US, UZ
- SHARED COMPETENCES** 29 countries: AD, AM, AR, BD, BJ, BR, CA, CS, CZ, EC, EG, ES, FI, FR, HU, IL, IR, IT, MU, MY, NA, NG, PL, PT, RU, SG, SI, SK, ZA
- FULL COMPETITION** 15 countries: AN, AU, CH, CR, DE, GR, HK, IE, MX, NL, NZ, SD, SE, TT, UK
- NOT SPECIFIED** 1 country: CG

- ONLY ARCHITECTS** 17 countries: AT, BG, CL, ID, IN, KE, LU, LV, MA, MD, ML, MO, SL, TN, TZ, VE, VN
- SHARED COMPETENCES** 4 countries: CO, LK, PH, UA
- FULL COMPETITION** 7 countries: CD, DK, IS, NO, PR, TD, ZW



The possible existence of competition between architects and other professionals in the construction sector was one of the most interesting questions for an understanding of the make-up of the sector in the various countries surveyed, and also one of the most difficult to organise. It is one of the cases in which the characteristics of each market have conditioned the viewpoint of those filling in the questionnaire, who often have different departure points when considering whether or not there are other professionals who provide similar functions to those of an architect. The three types of reply shown in the diagram correspond to the following criteria:

1. **only architects:** only architects may carry out the corresponding professional tasks
2. **shared competences:** there are other professionals who may provide some of the functions attributed to architects
3. **full competition:** other professionals have the same functions as architects

	ONLY ARCHITECTS	SHARED COMPETENCES	FULL COMPETITION	NOT SPECIFIED
2002	0	28	12	0
2005	3	25	11	1

The comparison is based on a sample of the following 52 countries: AD, AN, AR, AU, BE, BO, BR, CA, CH, CN, CR, CS, CZ, DE, EC, EG, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, HK, HR, HU, IE, IL, IT, JP, KR, LT, MT, MU, MX, MY, NA, NG, NL, NZ, PL, PS, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UK, US, ZA

PROFESSIONAL ARCHITECTURAL BODIES

This refers to bodies such as associations, unions, institutes, register boards and other kinds of organisations that provide services to architects, whether of compulsory or voluntary membership.

The most usual forms of professional architects' organisations are summarised in the table below.

PARTNERSHIPS	AD
ASSOCIATIONS	AD, AR, CA, CY, CZ, DE, ES, FI, GE, GR, HR, HU, IL, JP, MK, MU, PL, PS, SE, SI, SK
CENTRES	JP
CHAMBERS	CS, CY, CZ, DE, GR, HR, HU, MT, PL, SI, SK, TR
COMMITTEES	CN, MX, UZ
CONFERENCES	CH
COOPERATIVES	ES
COUNCILS / BOARDS	AR, AU, CA, ES, IT, MX, US
FEDERATIONS	AR, BE, BR, CH, DE, JP, KR, MX
FRATERNITIES	ES
INSTITUTES	AD, AR, BO, CR, EC, ES, FR, HN, MX
MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETIES	BE, BJ, CA, CG, FR, IT, PT, RO
ORDERS	IR
ORGANISATIONS	AU, BR, HK, IL, MT, MU, MY, NA, NG, NZ, SD, SG, TT, UK, US, ZA
REGISTERS / REGISTERING BOARDS:	
Registration boards	AU, BD, BR, CA, HK, IE, IT, JP, KR, MY, NA, NG, NL, NZ, SD, SG, TT, UK, US, ZA
Registration foundations	AN,* CH, NL
SOCIETIES	AN, AR, CH, CN, EG, FR, IR
TRADE UNIONS	BR, EG, FR
UNIONS	AM, BY, CH, CS, EE, GE, LT, RO, RU, SD, UZ

* This is not a specific body in the country; it refers to the Stichting Bureau Architectenregister of the Netherlands

The differences between the various types of professional organisation are sometimes very clear. Associations and Institutes tend to be of voluntary membership and are expressions of the profession itself, whereas Chambers tend to have compulsory membership and provide the functions of registry. In other fields, the differences are more difficult to pinpoint. The purpose of this questionnaire was not to analyse the particularities of each type of professional organisation but to draw up a list of important entities in each country. For further information about the particularities of the various types of professional organisations, see *Recommended guidelines on the role of professional organisations*, drawn up by the work group created within the Professional Practice Commission of the UIA.

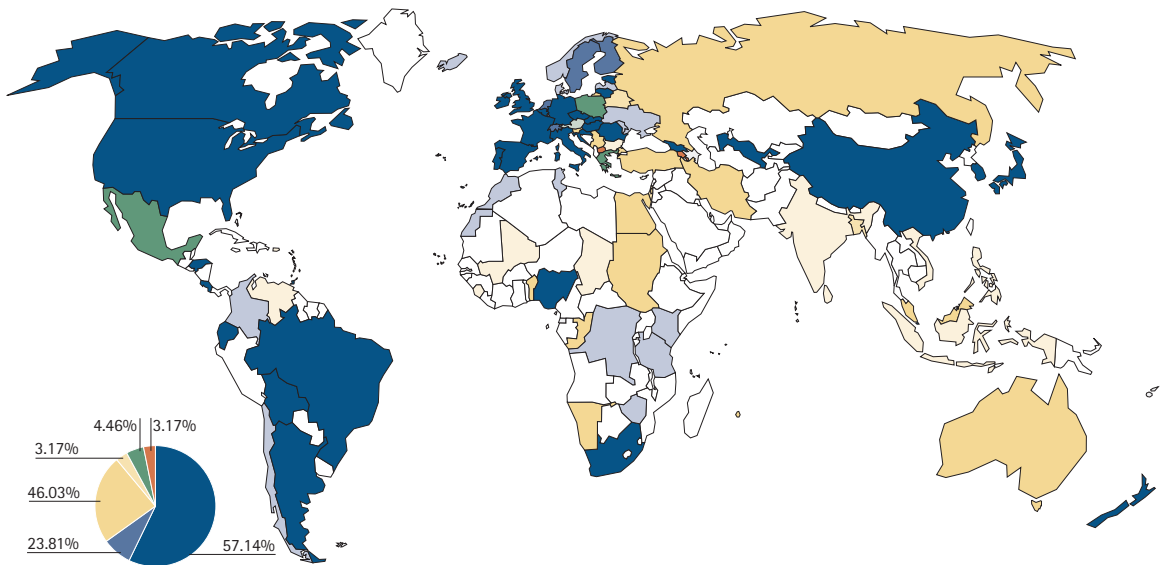
In some countries, governmental bodies not devoted exclusively to architecture are responsible for some functions of the professional organisations such as registration.

REGISTER OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	EE
GOVERNOR OR PREFECTURE	JP
MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION AND TRANSPORT	KR
STATE OFFICE FOR PROFESSIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION	MX

5. TRANSNATIONAL PRACTICE

PRACTICE OF FOREIGN NATIONAL ARCHITECTS

Can a foreign architect practise independently?



Information provided in 2005, on which this study is based

Yes, with requirements. 36 countries: AD, AR, BE, BO, BR, CA, CN, CR, CZ, DE, EC, EE, ES, FR, GE, HK, HN, HR, HU, IE, IT, JP, KR, LT, MT, NG, NZ, PT, RO, SG, SK, TT, UK, US, UZ, ZA

Yes, with no requirements. 5 countries: AN, CH, FI, NL, SE

If not: What is the stipulated formula allowing foreign architects to practise?

Joint venture with requirements: 15 countries: AU, BJ, BY, CG, CS, EG, IR, MU, MY, NA, PS, RU, SD, SI, TR

Joint venture without requirements: 2 countries: BD, IL

Neither: 0 countries. Foreign architects may not practise in the country under any circumstances⁸

Not specified. 2 countries: AM, MK

It depends. 3 countries: GR, MX, PL

Information provided in 2002 and not updated

Yes, with requirements. 12 countries: CL, CO, IS, KE, LU, LV, MA, MD, TN, TZ, UA, ZW

Yes, without requirements. 3 countries: CD, DK, NO

If not: What is the stipulated formula allowing foreign architects to practise?

Joint venture with requirements. 2 countries: LK, PH

Joint venture without requirements. 8 countries: BG, ML, MO, PR, SL, TD, VE, VN

Neither. 2 countries: ID, IN. Foreign architects may not practise in the country under any circumstances⁸

It depends. 1 country: AT

	2002	2005	2002	2005	2002	2005	2002	2005	2002	2005
Yes, with requirements	26	33	5	5	7	1	12	11	0	3
Yes, with no requirements										
Joint venture with requirements										
Joint venture without requirements										
Neither										
Not specified										
It depends										

The comparison is based on a sample of the following 52 countries: AD, AN, AR, AU, BE, BO, BR, CA, CH, CN, CR, CS, CZ, DE, EC, EG, ES, FI, FR, GE, GR, HK, HR, HU, IE, IL, IT, JP, KR, LT, MT, MU, MX, MY, NA, NG, NL, NZ, PL, PS, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UK, US, ZA

8. In the 2005 edition, none of the countries to reply declared this situation. In 2002 there were 2, who have not updated their answers since.

Most countries **DO** allow foreign architects to practise independently. There are as a rule given requisites that foreign architects have to comply with to be able to practise. These requisites are very often based on the demonstration of professional qualifications. In countries in which the profession is not regulated, there are obviously no specific requisites for practice on the part of foreign architects.

Countries that allow foreign national architects to practise independently

with requirements:

AD	Andorra
AR	Argentina
BE	Belgium
BO	Bolivia
BR	Brazil
CA	Canada
CR	Costa Rica
CZ	Czech Republic
DE	Germany
EC	Ecuador
EE	Estonia
ES	Spain

FR	France
GE	Georgia
HK	Hong Kong
HN	Honduras
HR	Croatia
HU	Hungary
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
JP	Japan
KR	South Korea
LT	Lithuania
MT	Malta

NG	Nigeria
NZ	New Zealand
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SG	Singapore
SK	Slovakia
TT	Trinidad and Tobago
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States
UZ	Uzbekistan
ZA	South Africa

with no requirements:

AN	Netherlands Antilles
CH	Switzerland*
FI	Finland
NL	Netherlands
SE	Sweden

* In Switzerland, as legislation varies between cantons, both situations are possible. In those cantons where the profession is not regulated and inscription in the register is not compulsory, there are no requisites for foreign architects to practise.

Other countries, in principle, **DO NOT** allow foreign architects to practise independently. In these cases, collaboration with a local architect is often stipulated. In approximately one-third of the countries where this requisite exists, the association between the local and the foreign architect is established by mutual agreement between the parties, with no further conditions; in the rest, there are established requirements that must be met for this kind of association.



Countries that require the foreign architect to associate with a local architect to be able to practise the profession

with requirements:

AU	Australia
BJ	Benin
BY	Belarus
CG	Congo
CS	Serbia and Montenegro

EG	Egypt
IR	Iran
MU	Mauritius
MY	Malaysia
NA	Namibia

PS	Palestine
RU	Russia
SD	Sudan
SI	Slovenia
TR	Turkey

with no requirements:

BD	Bangladesh
IL	Israel

Countries in which the possibility of independent practice on the part of foreign national architects depends on the architect's country of origin rather than his or her professional qualifications

GR	Greece	MX	Mexico	PL	Poland
----	--------	----	--------	----	--------

It is important to bear in mind that three countries form part of free trade areas (the European Union in the first case and the North American Free Trade Agreement in the latter) and that it is architects from within the area in question who are guaranteed free circulation, and not necessarily those from outside these zones.

PRACTICE OF FOREIGN NATIONAL ARCHITECTS

Requirements

What requirements must foreign architects meet to be able to practise legally? Please describe the usual procedure to be followed by a foreign architect wishing to set up practice in your country. Please enclose a list of all the documents foreign architects require to be able to practise (e.g. diplomas, identity documents, other certificates, etc.).

The requisites for architects to be able to practise their profession independently in those countries that allow it are as follows:

	AR	BE	BO	BR	CN	CR	CZ	DE	EC	EE	ES	FR	GE	GR	HK	HN	HR	HU	IE
ARCHITECTS MUST PRESENT PROOF OF																			
Architecture qualification																			
Academic record																			
Professional experience/practice																			
Successful completion of exams after studies																			
Legal practice in country of origin																			
Clean disciplinary record																			
Extract from the judicial record																			
Solvency																			
Insurance policy																			
Interview																			
Curriculum/portfolio																			
Other																			
IN ORDER TO																			
Have the title recognised																			
Become a member of the Profess. Institute/ become registered/obtain license																			
BY																			
Government or local body																			
Professional body or non-govern. register																			
University																			
Other																			

	IT	JP	KR	LT	MT	MU	MX	NZ	PL	PT	RO	SG	SK	TT	UK	US	UZ	ZA
ARCHITECTS MUST PRESENT PROOF OF																		
Architecture qualification																		
Academic record																		
Professional experience/practice																		
Successful completion of exams after studies																		
Legal practice in country of origin																		
Clean disciplinary record																		
Extract from the judicial record																		
Solvency																		
Insurance policy																		
Interview																		
Curriculum/portfolio																		
Other																		
IN ORDER TO																		
Have the title recognised																		
Become a member of the Profess. Institute/ become registered/obtain license																		
BY																		
Government or local body																		
Professional body or non-govern. register																		
University																		
Other																		

PRACTICE OF FOREIGN NATIONAL ARCHITECTS

The requisites for foreign architects to be able to practise in association with a local architect in those countries where this is the stipulated formula are as follows:

	AU	BD	CA	CG	CN	CS	DE	EC	EE	EG	FR	GE	GR
ARCHITECTS MUST PRESENT PROOF OF													
Architecture qualification													
Academic record													
Professional experience/practice													
Successful completion of exams after studies													
Legal practice in country of origin													
Clean disciplinary record													
Extract from the judicial record													
Solvency													
Insurance policy													
Interview													
Curriculum/portfolio													
Other													

IN ORDER TO													
Have the title recognised													
Become a member of the Profess. Institute/ become registered/obtain license													
BY													
Government or local body													
Professional body or non-govern. register													
University													
Other													

	HN	KR	MU	MY	NA	PS	RU	SD	SG	SI	UZ	ZA
ARCHITECTS MUST PRESENT PROOF OF												
Architecture qualification												
Academic record												
Professional experience/practice												
Successful completion of exams after studies												
Legal practice in country of origin												
Clean disciplinary record												
Extract from the judicial record												
Solvency												
Insurance policy												
Interview												
Curriculum/portfolio												
Other												

IN ORDER TO												
Have the title recognised												
Become a member of the Profess. Institute/ become registered/obtain license												
BY												
Government or local body												
Professional body or non-govern. register												
University												
Other												

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

There was very little response to this question. The form was mostly filled in by architects or other experts in the professional practice of architecture in the respective countries, who are not necessarily familiar with the details of international trade. It is, therefore, not relevant to reproduce the replies given about agreements provided by the questionnaires.

However, we do consider it important to highlight the importance of international agreements. As potential vehicles for the export of architecture services, they are able to open new markets for architects in the member countries. In regions where international agreements do not include provisions for the exportation of architecture services, the representatives of the profession should urge their governments to rectify the situation.

We therefore thought it appropriate to provide some basic information about international agreements, to give those interested a starting point. Due to the complexity of international agreements, their sheer number and the limitations of space (however relevant it is to the international mobility of architects, this is a secondary theme in the context of our research), the information provided here is a very brief outline.

The main international agreements are outlined below.

Multilateral agreements

General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)

The member countries of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) proposed, as of January 2000, to include the trade in services, including architecture and engineering, as multilateral services negotiations with the aim of progressive liberalisation. To date, these negotiations have not advanced as regards either procedure or content. More information on the website of the World Trade Organisation (www.wto.org).

Regional agreements

The economic integration of regional blocs has developed a great deal in the last decade. Today, most countries form part of a regional bloc, and some are members of more than one.

These regional agreements are very varied in structure and scope, but all share the intention of reducing obstacles to trade between the member countries.

In terms of scope, these agreements range from free trade to economic and monetary unions.

The scope, from smaller to larger scale, may be summarised as follows:

Free trade areas

A free trade area is a designated group of countries that have agreed to eliminate tariffs, quotas and preferences on most goods between them. Unlike a customs union, members of a free trade area do not have the same policies with respect to non-members.

Customs union

A customs union comprises a free trade area with a common exterior tariff. The participating countries establish a common trade policy.

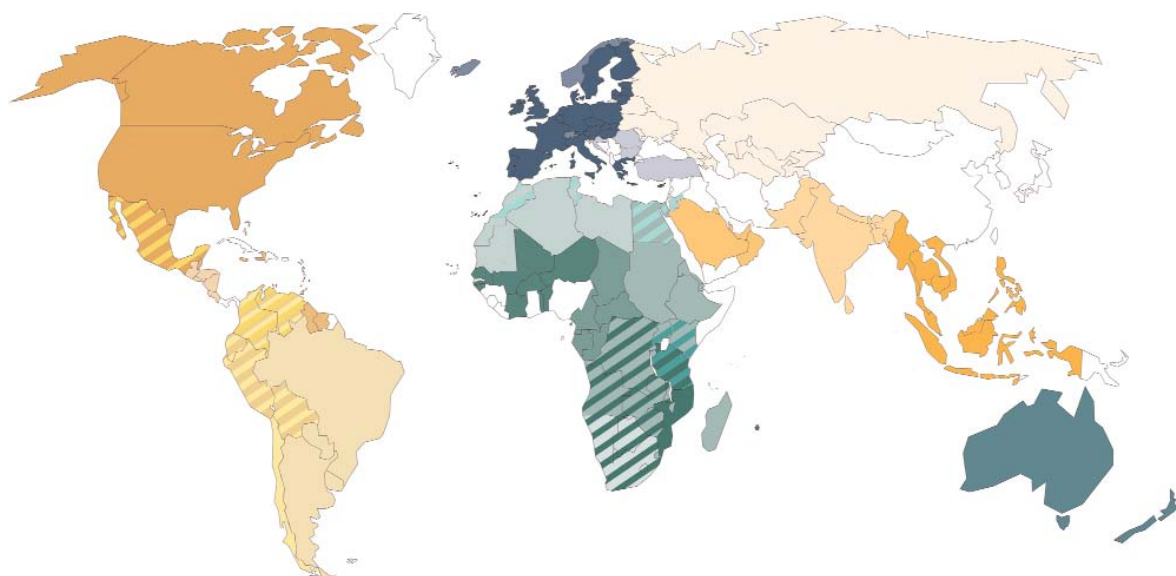
Single market

A single market is a customs union that includes the free circulation of production factors (labour, capital, provision of services and free establishment).

Economic union

An economic and monetary union is a single market with a common economic policy.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS



Below is a table showing the principal regional agreements, their scope and their constituent members:

NAME	SCOPE	MEMBERS	WEBSITE
ANZCERTA Australia New Zealand Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement	free trade	AU, NZ	
ASEAN Association of South East Asian Nations	trade / MRA services	BI, KH, ID, LA, MY, MM, PH, SG, TH, VN	http://www.aseansec.org/
SAARC/SAFTA South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation	**free trade	BD, BT, IN, MV, NP, PK, LK	http://www.saarc-sec.org
GCC* Gulf Cooperation Council	free trade	AE, BH, SA, OM, QA, KW	http://www.gcc-sg.org/
EurAsEC Eurasian Economic Community	customs union	RU, BY, KZ, KG, TJ, UZ	http://www.eurasec.org
EU European Union	economic union / MRA services	AT, BE, CY, DH, EE, FI, FR, DE, GR, HU, IE, IT, LV, LT, LU, MT, PL, PT, SK, ES, CH, NL, UK, IS, LI, NO, CH	http://europa.eu.int
EFTA European Free Trade Area	free trade	IS, LI, NO, CH	http://www.efta.int
EU candidates	currently negotiating accession	BG, HR, RO, TR	
UMA Union du Maghreb Arabe	free trade	MA, TN, DZ, LY, MR	http://www.maghrebarabe.org
ECOWAS Economic Community of West African States	*free trade	BJ, BF, CI, GW, ML, NE, SN, TG, CM, GA, GQ, CF, TD	http://www.ecowas.info
CEMAC Central Africa Monetary and Economic Community	customs union	CM, GA, GQ, CF, TD	
COMESA Common Market of East and Southern Africa	free trade	AO, BI, KM, CG, DJ, EG, ER, ET, KE, MG, MU, NA, RW, SC, SD, SZ, UG, ZM, ZW	http://www.comesa.int

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

NAME	SCOPE	MEMBERS	WEBSITE
SACU Southern Africa Customs Union	customs union	BW, LS, NA, ZA, SZ	http://www.sacu.int
NAFTA North American Free Trade Agreement	free trade	CA, MX, US	http://www.nafta-sec-alena.org
MCCA Mercado Común Centroamericano	Imperfect customs union	CR, GT, HN, NI, SV	
CARICOM Caribbean Community	single market	AG, BS, BB, BZ, BM, GD, GY, HT, JM, MS, LC, KN, VC, SR, TT	http://www.caricom.org
G-3 Grupo de los Tres	free trade	CO, MX, VE	
CA Comunidad Andina	*customs union	BO, CO, EC, PE, VE	http://www.comunidadandina.org
MERCOSUR Mercado Común del Sur	customs union	AR, BR, PY, UY, VE	http://www.mercosur.org.uy
MERCOSUR Membres associats		BO, CL, CO, PE, VE	http://www.mercosur.int
AGADIR AGREEMENT	free trade	EG, JO, MA, TN	
EAC East African Community	customs union	KE, UG, TZ	http://www.eac.int

* Some members do not participate fully in all aspects.

** Mutual recognition agreements on architecture at the negotiation stage

It is interesting to observe the development of both multilateral trade agreements (in the framework of the WTO's GATS agreement) and their regional counterparts; in some cases, they can lead to mutual recognition agreements on the provision of architecture services (normally those of larger scope, as in the case of the European Union, the future MRA in services of the SEAN, etc.).

More information at: Wikipedia. Search subject "Trade bloc". <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/trade-bloc>

World Bank. <http://www.worldbank.org>

Mutual Recognition Agreements

Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRA) are bilateral or multilateral agreements between jurisdictions to establish mechanisms of equivalency that recognise architects from any of the jurisdictions involved as similar professionals to those in any of the other jurisdictions. As these agreements necessarily deal with the specificities of a given profession, the professional and registration bodies representing the latter tend to play an important role in the negotiation process. It is important to stress that the recognition of equivalency between a foreign professional and a domestic one under a mutual recognition agreement does not automatically entitle the foreign national to practise in the domestic jurisdiction. For this to happen, governments must have eliminated restrictive business regulations, such as nationality or residency requirements, that would prevent the foreign professional from applying for the necessary licenses and business permits that would allow the foreign individual to practise the profession. This is why mutual recognition agreements often form part of (or are associated with) free trade agreements or are related to other agreements dealing with this matter.

Existing agreements: Directive 85/384 on mutual recognition in architecture. Mutual recognition between the United States and Canada, etc.

See the recommendations of the UIA Professional Practice Commission as regards mutual recognition agreements:

<http://www.aia.org/SiteObjects/files/RecommendationonMutualRecognitionAgreements.pdf>

■ Agreements on practice in the host nation

Practice in a Host Nation (PHN) is the expression used in the *UIA Accord on Recommended Standards of Professionalism in Architectural Practice* to identify the situation in which individual architects or corporate entities of architects have been commissioned to design projects in a jurisdiction which has no free trade agreement or mutual recognition agreement with the jurisdiction in which they are registered, licensed or certified. In this case, to be able to carry out their tasks, foreign architects enter into a fair and equitable agreement with a local architect of similar expertise and experience.

At present, agreements on Practice in a Host Nation only exist bilaterally between the United States and a few other countries: USA-Czech Republic, USA-Australia and USA-New Zealand.

See the guidelines on *Practice in the Host Nation* of the UIA's Professional Practice Commission:

<http://www.aia.org/SiteObjects/files/PracticeinaHostNation.pdf>



6. ANNEXES

1.1. THE STANDARD PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE QUESTIONNAIRE

STATISTICS

1	Name of the country	
2	Number of architects in the country	Refers to the total number of architects in the country, independently of their type of practice, of whether they are registered or not and of whether they are members or not of the professional body filling in this form. According to the definition contained in the <i>Accord</i> , an Architect is a person who is professionally and academically qualified and generally registered / licensed / certified to practise architecture in the jurisdiction in which he or she practises and is responsible for advocating the fair and sustainable development, welfare, and the cultural expression of society's habitat in terms of space, forms and historical context.
3	Number of students of architecture in the country	

ADMITTANCE TO THE PROFESSION

Education

4	Establishing of education standards or recognition of syllabuses	In most countries, education standards are established by a relevant authority (often governmental). This authority defines the content of architecture studies and / or recognises syllabuses. Does this kind of process exist in your country?	YES/NO																				
5	Body/ies that establishes/establish the education standards	Which body/ies is/are in charge of establishing the education standards or recognition of syllabuses?	name of body / -ies																				
6		What type of body/-ies is/are it/they? In the case of more than one answer, please indicate	<input type="checkbox"/> PROFESSIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENTAL <input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIFIC <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (please specify):																				
7	Regular supervision by an independent body	In some countries, there are bodies which are independent of both those that establish academic criteria and the education centres and which are in charge of controlling and supervising the education process. Does this kind of independent control exist in your country?	YES/NO																				
8	Relevant authority /-ies	The authority /-ies in charge of supervision	name of authority /-ies																				
9		What type of body/-ies is/are it/they? In the case of more than one answer, please indicate	<input type="checkbox"/> PROFESSIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENTAL <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIFIC <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (please specify):																				
10	Recognised education centres	Refers to the officially recognised education centres that train architects for the competent exercise of the profession. In different countries, these centres may be schools or faculties of architecture which are independent or form part of Universities, Polytechnic Universities, or Academies / Schools of fine arts. Please list the education centres in your country, specifying whether they are independent or form part of another education body, and whether they are private or belong to the state. Please attach a complete list of these centres.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">public</th> <th colspan="2">private</th> </tr> <tr> <th>name of centre</th> <th>forms part of:</th> <th>name of centre:</th> <th>forms part of:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	public		private		name of centre	forms part of:	name of centre:	forms part of:												
public		private																					
name of centre	forms part of:	name of centre:	forms part of:																				
11	Duration of studies	Please specify the usual duration of studies in the education centres mentioned, including the possible differences of cycles or other subdivisions, with their corresponding duration. If there is the possibility of obtaining an intermediate degree after one of these cycles, please indicate.																					

1.1. THE STANDARD PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE QUESTIONNAIRE

Internship	In some countries, a period of practical experience AFTER completing the academic curricula and before being entitled to register and/or practise as an architect is considered essential for the training of future architects.	
12 Does it exist?	Does internship exist in your country?	<input type="text" value="YES/NO"/>
13 Is it compulsory?	The internship may be compulsory or voluntary. Is it compulsory in your country?	<input type="text" value="YES/NO"/>
14 Is it structured and recorded?	The internship may be defined and structured by a competent body which stipulates the requirements for its validity and checks that it is carried out accordingly. The duration of the internship or its parts may also be subject to norms or regulations established for this purpose. Is the internship defined in such a way in your country?	<input type="text" value="YES/NO"/>
15 If the internship exists, what categories of experience does it cover?	Please find explanatory notes for each internship category, as defined in the Accord, at the end of the form.	<input type="checkbox"/> PROJECT AND OFFICE MANAGEMENT (1) <input type="checkbox"/> DESIGN AND DESIGN DOCUMENTATION (2) <input type="checkbox"/> CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS (3) <input type="checkbox"/> CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION (4) <input type="checkbox"/> OTHERS (please specify): <input type="text"/>
16 Duration of internship	What is the minimum obligatory duration of the internship? If it is not compulsory, what is the usual duration? If there are different kinds of practice to be carried out, please specify the duration of each of the parts.	<input type="text"/>
17 Relevant authorities	The authority that defines the internship	<input type="text" value="name of the authority"/>
18	What type of body is it? In the case of more than one answer, please indicate	<input type="checkbox"/> PROFESSIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENTAL <input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIFIC <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (please specify): <input type="text"/>
19	The authority that controls and supervises the internship	<input type="text" value="name of the authority"/>
20	What type of body is it? In the case of more than one answer, please indicate	<input type="checkbox"/> PROFESSIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENTAL <input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIFIC <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (please specify): <input type="text"/>
Examination		
21 Compulsory examination by an external authority		<input type="text" value="YES/NO"/>
22 Examining body	The authority external to the education body which defines, structures and carries out such an examination	<input type="text" value="name of the authority"/>
23	What type of body is it? In the case of more than one answer, please indicate	<input type="checkbox"/> PROFESSIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENTAL <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIFIC <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (please specify): <input type="text"/>
Title granted		
Most countries differentiate between the academic title awarded to architects upon completion of their studies and the job title, which they get by entering the profession. In several countries, however, there is no such differentiation.		
24 Academic title	The title awarded to architects upon completing their studies	<input type="text"/>
25 Authority that grants it	The authority that grants the title	<input type="text"/>
26 Job title	The title that architects obtain upon entering professional practice	<input type="text"/>
27 Authority that grants it	The authority that grants the title	<input type="text"/>
28 Is the job title protected by law?		<input type="text" value="YES/NO"/>
Additional notes		
29 Additional notes on ADMITTANCE TO THE PROFESSION	<input type="text"/>	

1.1. THE STANDARD PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE QUESTIONNAIRE

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE**Regulation**

30	Regulated professional practice	Is professional practice regulated by law?	<input type="text" value="YES/NO"/>
31	Inscription in register	Is there inscription to a register of architects?	<input type="text" value="YES/NO"/>
32		Is inscription compulsory?	<input type="text" value="YES/NO"/>
33	Registering body	Which body is in charge of registering architects?	<input type="text" value="name of the body"/>
34		What type of body is it? In the case of more than one answer, please indicate	<input type="checkbox"/> PROFESSIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENTAL <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIFIC <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (please specify): <input type="text"/>
35	Does the law protect the function of the architect?	List of all the legal resources (names and references of the laws, decrees, etc.) that exist in your country relative to the architectural profession	
36	Does the law protect the function of the architect?		<input type="text" value="YES/NO"/>
37	Additional notes on REGULATION OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE		<input type="text"/>

Architect's functions

38	Scope of practice	Please describe the competences involved in your country by becoming licensed as an architect and/or entering the profession. Please mark the architect's functions on the list: In some countries, architects may perform ONLY the functions corresponding to the speciality they have been registered for (e.g. construction, town planning, landscape, conservation, etc.). If this is the case in your country, please indicate the differences. For instance: Architects-Town Planners b, c, f, g, h; Landscape Architects b, c, d, l; Interior Architects b, c, d, k, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> a design of: <input type="checkbox"/> a1 buildings (please specify what kind) <input type="checkbox"/> a2 structures <input type="checkbox"/> a3 installations <input type="checkbox"/> b feasibility studies <input type="checkbox"/> c drafting of technical documentation related to the design <input type="checkbox"/> d control of construction costs <input type="checkbox"/> e superv/co-ordin. of the construc/realisat. of the projects specified in a) <input type="checkbox"/> f design of urban infrastructure <input type="checkbox"/> g urban planning and development <input type="checkbox"/> h territorial planning and development <input type="checkbox"/> i landscape design <input type="checkbox"/> j superv/co-ordin. of the realisa. of the proj. specified in f), g), h) and i) <input type="checkbox"/> k design of interiors, furnishings, fittings and objects <input type="checkbox"/> l appraisal services <input type="checkbox"/> m consulting and technical expertise <input type="checkbox"/> n conservation <input type="checkbox"/> o others (please specify): <input type="text"/>
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Form of practice

39	Refers to the legal entity through which architects provide their services. This may be: Please indicate which of the forms are possible in your country and the percentage of architects that practise under each of the forms	<input type="checkbox"/> individual self-employed professional <input type="checkbox"/> partnership <input type="checkbox"/> employment by public institutions <input type="checkbox"/> employment by private companies <input type="checkbox"/> associations: <input type="checkbox"/> - limited liability company <input type="checkbox"/> - unlimited liability company <input type="checkbox"/> - others (please specify): type <input type="text"/> name <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> university-based project offices <input type="checkbox"/> others (please specify):	% architects: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (5) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
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Mechanism checking the license to practise

Description of the mechanism that exists to control whether architects are legally licensed or authorised to practise (e.g. in some countries, when the building permit is processed, the local authorities check whether the architect is licensed and legally authorised to practise. In others, the professional associations issue a certificate to go with the project when applying for the building permit. In still others, the professional associations stamp the project as proof that it has been produced by a registered architect, etc.).

40	Does it exist?	Does such a procedure exist in your country?	<input type="text" value="YES/NO"/>
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1.1. THE STANDARD PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE QUESTIONNAIRE

41	Description	What is the procedure in your country?	<input type="checkbox"/> the professional body stamps the project <input type="checkbox"/> local authorities have to check whether the architect is authorised to practise <input type="checkbox"/> local authorities request proof that the architect is authorised <input type="checkbox"/> the architect has a license which he/she may have to present if requested <input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify): <input type="text"/>
Architect's liability		Refers to the scope of architect's liability as defined by law	
42	Is it defined?	Is the duration of the warranty period and of liability in the event of damages defined by law?	<input type="text"/> YES/NO
43	Duration of the liability	In the event that the duration of the warranty period and of liability is defined, please specify its duration	<input type="checkbox"/> UNLIMITED <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIFIED: <input type="text"/> years <input type="checkbox"/> VARIABLE (please indicate the different possibilities)
44	Source	What legal document defines / regulates it?	<input type="checkbox"/> PROFESSIONAL BODY REGULATION <input type="checkbox"/> CIVIL CODE OR OTHER LAWS <input type="checkbox"/> CONTRACT WITH THE CLIENT <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (please specify): <input type="text"/>
Insurance		Refers to the civil responsibility insurance policy that architects may contract in order to cover the expenses of possible damages in the buildings they design and construct.	
45	Is it compulsory?	Is the insurance policy compulsory?	<input type="text"/> YES/NO
46	Description	A short description of the usual procedures, and insurance companies that offer services to architects.	<input type="text"/>
Fees			
47	Is there a fee scale or other mechanism to calculate fees?		<input type="text"/> YES/NO
48	Is it compulsory?		<input type="text"/> YES/NO
49	Is it for guidance only?	In some countries, the fee scale or other method for calculating fees exists but is for guidance rather than obligatory. Is this the case in your country?	<input type="text"/> YES/NO
50	Description	If a fee scale or other mechanism for calculating fees exists in your country, please describe briefly the usual way of calculating fees (fee scale or other system)	<input type="text"/>
51	Published by	Which body is in charge of publishing fee scales or defining and offering methods for calculating fees?	<input type="text"/> name of the body
52	What body publishes prices or offers methods for calculating fees?	What type of body/-ies is/are it/they? In the case of more than one answer, please indicate	<input type="checkbox"/> PROFESSIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENTAL <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIFIC <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (please specify): <input type="text"/>
Continuing professional development		In some countries, continuing professional development is considered an important part of professional practice, and it is considered essential for architects to keep up to date with new technologies or new approaches to different aspects of the profession, by attending courses, seminars, congresses, etc.	
53	Does it exist?		<input type="text"/> YES/NO
54	Is it compulsory?		<input type="text"/> YES/NO
55	Is it inspected?		<input type="text"/> YES/NO
56	Organising body /-ies	Body /-ies that define, structure and organise continuing development (even if it is not compulsory) in your country	<input type="text"/> name of the body
57		What type of body/-ies is/are it/they? In the case of more than one answer, please indicate	<input type="checkbox"/> PROFESSIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENTAL <input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIFIC <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (please specify): <input type="text"/>

1.1. THE STANDARD PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE QUESTIONNAIRE

Code of Ethics														
58	Does it exist?	<input type="text"/> YES/NO												
59	Constituting body	Which body defines the Code of Ethics and is responsible for controlling its application to the practice? <input type="text"/> name of the body												
60	What type of body is it? In the case of more than one answer, please indicate	<input type="checkbox"/> PROFESSIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENTAL <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIFIC <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (please specify): <input type="text"/>												
61	What obligations does it establish?	Please indicate which of the following principles of professional conduct it deals with <input type="checkbox"/> GENERAL OBLIGATIONS <input type="checkbox"/> OBLIGATIONS TO THE PUBLIC <input type="checkbox"/> OBLIGATIONS TO THE CLIENT <input type="checkbox"/> OBLIGATIONS TO THE PROFESSION <input type="checkbox"/> OBLIGATIONS TO COLLEAGUES												
Intellectual property / Copyright														
62	Is there a law or regulation protecting intellectual property in your country?	<input type="text"/> YES/NO												
63	Is there a law or regulation protecting copyright in your country?	<input type="text"/> YES/NO												
Other professionals involved in the construction process														
64	Are there other professionals who may legally provide similar services to architects?	This point refers to the existence of professionals who may have the same or similar responsibilities to those of an architect in the construction process and may substitute him / her (e.g. civil engineers,...). <input type="checkbox"/> only architects may exercise the architectural profession: NO COMPETITION <input type="checkbox"/> other professionals may have the same or similar competences as an architect only in certain kinds of projects (please specify what kind): SHARED COMPETENCES <input type="checkbox"/> other professionals may fully exercise the architect's profession: FULL COMPETITION												
65	If the reply to the previous question was B or C, please attach a list of these professionals and specify in which aspects their functions coincide with those of an architect	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>title:</th> <th>functions:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	title:	functions:										
title:	functions:													
66	Other professionals involved in the provision of architectural services	If the reply to the previous question was B or C, please attach a list of these professionals and specify in which aspects their functions coincide with those of an architect <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>title:</th> <th>functions:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	title:	functions:										
title:	functions:													
67	Professional architectural bodies	Refers to bodies such as associations, unions, institutes, register boards, and other kinds of organisation that provide services to architects, whether of compulsory or voluntary membership. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>name of the body:</th> <th>functions / objectives / services / activities:</th> <th>is membership compulsory?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	name of the body:	functions / objectives / services / activities:	is membership compulsory?									
name of the body:	functions / objectives / services / activities:	is membership compulsory?												
68	Additional notes	If there are any other relevant aspects related to the PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE in general that are not covered in this form, please specify here: <input type="text"/>												

1.1. THE STANDARD PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE QUESTIONNAIRE

TRANSNATIONAL PRACTICE

Practice of foreign architects

69	Can a foreign architect exercise independently?	YES/NO										
70		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>if YES: (please mark the appropriate option below):</td> <td>if NOT: What is the stipulated formula allowing foreign architects to practise? (please mark the appropriate option below):</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INDEPENDENTLY</td> <td>JOINT VENTURE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A With requirements</td> <td>C Free joint venture</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B Without requirements</td> <td>D With requirements</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>E NEITHER Foreign architects cannot practise in the country under any circumstances</td> </tr> </table>	if YES: (please mark the appropriate option below):	if NOT: What is the stipulated formula allowing foreign architects to practise? (please mark the appropriate option below):	INDEPENDENTLY	JOINT VENTURE	A With requirements	C Free joint venture	B Without requirements	D With requirements		E NEITHER Foreign architects cannot practise in the country under any circumstances
if YES: (please mark the appropriate option below):	if NOT: What is the stipulated formula allowing foreign architects to practise? (please mark the appropriate option below):											
INDEPENDENTLY	JOINT VENTURE											
A With requirements	C Free joint venture											
B Without requirements	D With requirements											
	E NEITHER Foreign architects cannot practise in the country under any circumstances											

71	Laws regulating practice of foreign architects	Please attach a list of all the legal resources (names and references of the laws, decrees, etc.) that exist in your country relative to the practice of foreign professionals.	
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Requirements and documentation

What requirements must foreign architects meet to be able to practise legally?

If there are differences in requirements for architects depending on their country of origin (due to possible international agreements between your country and the one the architect comes from), please specify the different existing categories of countries in the spaces marked "Origin". Please mark as appropriate which of the following requirements foreign architects are asked to comply with in order to practise in your country:
(In the event of differences in requirements for professional establishment in the host country and the provision of services [6] from the country of origin, please specify)

72	1. FOR INDEPENDENT PRACTICE:	origin 1:	origin 2:	origin 3:
		E [7]	PS [8]	E PS
	ARCHITECTS MUST PRESENT			
	architectural qualification / equivalent			
	academic record			
	proof of internship / professional experience			
	successfully completion of examination after studies			
	proof of legal practice in the country of origin			
	clean disciplinary record			
	extract from the judicial record			
	proof of solvency			
	insurance policy			
	interview			
	curriculum / portfolio			
	others (please specify)			
	IN ORDER TO			
	have the title recognised			
	become registered / obtain license			
	BY			
	government or governmental body			
	professional body or non-governmental register			
	university			
	others (please specify)			

1.1. THE STANDARD PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE QUESTIONNAIRE

73

2. FOR JOINT VENTURE WITH A LOCAL ARCHITECT:

	origin 1:		origin 2:		origin 3:	
	E [7]	PS [8]	E	PS	E	PS
ARCHITECTS MUST PRESENT						
architectural qualification / equivalent						
academic record						
proof of internship / professional experience						
successfully completion of examination after studies						
proof of legal practice in the country of origin						
clean disciplinary record						
extract from the judicial record						
proof of solvency						
insurance policy						
interview						
curriculum / portfolio						
others (please specify)						
IN ORDER TO						
have the title recognised						
become registered / obtain licence						
BY						
government or governmental body						
professional body or non-governmental register						
university						
others (please specify)						

Mutual recognition

74	Has your country established agreements with other countries?	YES/NO			Does it contain provisions for M.R. of arch. services?
	What kind of agreement?	With which countries?	Name of agreement:		
75	FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS				YES/NO
76	MUTUAL RECOGNITION AGREEMENTS				
77	PRACTICE IN A HOST NATION AGREEMENTS				

Additional notes

78	If there are any other relevant aspects related to the PRACTICE OF FOREIGN ARCHITECTS that are not covered in this form, please specify here:	
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USEFUL ADDRESSES

Full name, address, telephone and fax numbers, e-mail and web site (as applicable) of the most relevant bodies, especially those mentioned. For each one of these, please specify:

79	FULL NAME OF THE BODY:	
	ADDRESS:	
	TELEPHONE:	
	FAX:	
	E-MAIL:	
	URL:	

ORGANISATION

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WILL NOT BE PUBLISHED AND IS FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY. PLEASE INDICATE:

80	The name of the ORGANISATION responding to this questionnaire:	
81	The name of the PERSON IN CHARGE of responding and his/her function within the organisation:	
82	The NUMBER of member architects affiliated to the organisation:	

1.1. THE STANDARD PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE QUESTIONNAIRE

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Internship

- 1 Project and office management**
includes meeting with clients, discussions with clients of the brief and the preliminary drawings, formulation of client requirements, pre-contract project management, determination of contract conditions, drafting of correspondence, coordination of the work of consultants, office and project accounting systems and personnel issues.
- 2 Design and design documentation**
involve site investigation and evaluation, meetings with relevant authorities, assessment of the implications of relevant regulations, preparation of schematic and design development drawings, checking design proposals against statutory requirements, and preparation of budgets, estimates, cost plans, and feasibility studies.
- 3 Construction documents**
contain preparation of working drawings and specifications, monitoring the documentation process against time and cost plans, checking of documents for compliance with statutory requirements, coordination of subcontractors' documentation, and coordination of contract drawings and specifications.
- 4 Contract administration**
subsumes site meetings, inspection of works, issuing instructions, notices, and certificates to the contractor, client reports, and administration of variations and monetary allowances.

Form of practice

- 5 University-based project offices**
Some Universities establish architecture (or urban planning) offices within the institution, which perform and act as any other architects' team, but are economically and logistically supported by the University.

Transnational practice


- 6 ESTABLISHMENT** refers to the permanent professional establishment of a foreign architect in the host country, implying residence. On the other hand, a foreign architect is PROVIDING SERVICES if he or she is permanently established in a country different to the host country in which he or she has a commitment.
- 7 Establishment**
- 8 Providing Services**

1.2. UIA MEMBER SECTIONS AT 20 JUNE 2002 INDICATING THEIR ISO CODES

Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V
AD Andorra	AF Afghanistan	AN Netherlands Antilles	AU Australia	BJ Benin
BE Belgium	AM Armenia	AR Argentina	BD Bangladesh	CI Ivory Coast
CH Switzerland	AZ Azerbaijan	BB Barbados	BN Brunei	CM Cameroon
DE Germany	BA Bosnia-Herzegovina	BM Bermuda	CN China	EG Egypt
DK Denmark	BG Bulgaria	BO Bolivia	FJ Fiji	ET Ethiopia
ES Spain	BY Belarus	BR Brazil	HK Hong Kong	KE Kenya
FI Finland	CS Serbia and Montenegro	BS Bahamas	IN India	MA Morocco
FR France	CY Cyprus	CA Canada	IR Iran	ML Mali
IE Ireland	CZ Czech Republic	CL Chile	JP Japan	MR Mauritania
IS Iceland	EE Estonia	CO Colombia	KP North Korea	MU Mauritius
IT Italy	GE Georgia	CR Costa Rica	KR South Korea	NA Namibia
LU Luxemburg	GR Greece	DO Dominican Republic	LK Sri Lanka	NE Niger
MT Malta	HR Croatia	EC Ecuador	MN Mongolia	NG Nigeria
NL Netherlands	HU Hungary	HN Honduras	MO Macau	SD Sudan
NO Norway	IL Israel	JM Jamaica	MY Malaysia	SL Sierra Leone
PT Portugal	KG Kyrgyzstan	MX Mexico	NZ New Zealand	SN Senegal
SE Sweden	KZ Kazakhstan	PA Panama	PH Philippines	TD Chad
UK United Kingdom	LB Lebanon	PR Puerto Rico	PK Pakistan	TN Tunisia
	LT Lithuania	SR Surinam	SG Singapore	TZ Tanzania
	LV Latvia	TT Trinidad & Tobago	TH Thailand	UG Uganda
	MK Macedonia	US United States	VN Vietnam	ZA South Africa
	PL Poland	UY Uruguay		
	PS Palestine			
	RO Romania			
	RU Russia			
	SI Slovenia			
	SK Slovakia			
	SY Syria			
	TJ Tajikistan			
	TR Turkey			
	UA Ukraine			
	UZ Uzbekistan			

 Nordic Countries Section

 Baltic Countries Section

 Temporary members

1.3. OTHER COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

AE United Arab Emirates	GU Guam	PW Palau
AG Antigua & Barbuda	GW Guinea-Bissau	PY Paraguay
AI Anguilla	GY Guyana	QA Qatar
AL Albania	HM Heard & McDonald Islands	RE Reunion
AO Angola	HT Haiti	RW Rwanda
AQ Antarctica	ID Indonesia	SA Saudi Arabia
AS American Samoa	IO British Indian Ocean Territory	SB Solomon Islands
AT Austria	IQ Iraq	SC Seychelles
AW Aruba	JO Jordan	SH Saint Helena
BF Burkina Faso	KH Cambodia	SJ Svalbard & Jan Mayen
BH Bahrain	KI Kiribati	SM San Marino
BI Burundi	KM Comoros	SO Somalia
BT Bhutan	KN Saint Kitts and Nevis	ST São Tomé & Príncipe
BV Bouvet Island	KW Kuwait	SV El Salvador
BW Botswana	KY Caiman	SZ Swaziland
BZ Belize	LA Laos	TC Turks & Caicos Islands
CC Cocos Islands	LC Saint Lucia	TF French Southern Lands
CD Democratic Republic of Congo	LI Liechtenstein	TG Togo
CF Central African Republic	LR Liberia	TK Tokelau
CG Congo	LS Lesotho	TL East Timor
CK Cook Islands	LY Libya	TM Turkmenistan
CU Cuba	MC Monaco	TO Tonga
CV Cape Verde	MD Moldavia	TV Tuvalu
CX Christmas Island	MG Madagascar	TW Taiwan
DJ Djibouti	MH Marshall Islands	UM Minor Outlying Islands (Midway)
DM Dominica	MM Myanmar	VA Vatican
DZ Algeria	MP Northern Mariana Islands	VC Saint Vincent & the Grenadines
EH Western Sahara	MQ Martinique	VE Venezuela
ER Eritrea	MS Montserrat	VG British Virgin Islands
FK Falkland Islands	MV Maldives	VI US Virgin Islands
FM Micronesia	MW Malawi	VU Vanuatu
FO Faeroe Islands	MZ Mozambique	WF Wallis & Futuna
GA Gabon	NC New Caledonia	WS Samoa
GD Granada	NF Norfolk	YE Yemen
GF French Guiana	NI Nicaragua	YT Mayotte
GH Ghana	NP Nepal	ZM Zambia
GI Gibraltar	NR Nauru	ZW Zimbabwe
GL Greenland	NU Niue	
GM Gambia	OM Oman	
GN Guinea	PE Peru	
GP Guadalupe	PF French Polynesia	
GQ Equatorial Guinea	PG Papua New Guinea	
GS South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands	PM St. Pierre & Miquelon	
GT Guatemala	PN Pitcairn	

3.1. BODIES THAT ESTABLISH EDUCATION STANDARDS

AM ARMENIA MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATION	DE GERMANY UNIVERSITIES and the 16 MINISTRIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FEDERAL STATES (<i>Länder</i>) and SUMMIT OF THE MINISTERS OF CULTURE OF THE FEDERAL STATES	MT MALTA UNIVERSITY OF MALTA; PERITI WARRANTING BOARD
AR ARGENTINA MINISTERIO DE EDUCACIÓN DE LA NACIÓN (Ministry of Education)	EE ESTONIA MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND RESEARCH OF ESTONIA	MX MEXICO DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE PROFESIONES DE LA SECRETARÍA DE EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA (State Office for Professions of the Department of Public Education)
AU AUSTRALIA ROYAL AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, ACCREDITATION COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA and STATE/TERRITORY ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION BOARDS	EG EGYPT SUPREME COUNCIL FOR UNIVERSITIES	MY MALAYSIA BOARD OF ARCHITECTS OF MALAYSIA
BD BANGLADESH UNIVERSITIES	ES SPAIN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE	NA NAMIBIA NCAQS
BE BELGIUM MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	FI FINLAND MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	NG NIGERIA ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION COUNCIL OF NIGERIA (ARCON)
BJ BENIN MINISTÈRE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR ET DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE (MESRS) - PARTENAI-RE DE L'EAMAU (Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research)	FR FRANCE MINISTÈRE DE LA CULTURE (Ministry of Culture)	NL NETHERLANDS FURTHER REGULATION FOR THE TRAINING OF ARCHITECTS, TOWN PLANNERS AND INTERIOR DESIGNERS OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION, CONSTRUCTION AND CULTURE
BO BOLIVIA MINISTERIO DE EDUCACIÓN, CULTURA Y DEPORTE; COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DE LA UNIVERSIDAD BOLIVIANA (MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, CULTURE AND SPORT; EXE-CUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOLIVIA)	GE GEORGIA MINISTRY OF EDUCATION OF GEORGIA	NZ NEW ZEALAND THE ARCHITECTS' EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION BOARD (AERB)
BR BRAZIL MINISTÉRIO DA EDUCAÇÃO (Ministry of Education)	GR GREECE UNIVERSITIES	PL POLAND MINISTERSTWO EDUKACJI NARODEWÉJ (National Ministry of Education)
BY BELARUS MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	HK HONG KONG UNIVERSITIES	PS PALESTINE MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION
CA CANADA CANADIAN ARCHITECTURAL CERTIFICATION BOARD	HN HONDURAS CONSEJO DE EDUCACIÓN SUPERIOR (Higher Education Council)	PT PORTUGAL MINISTRA DA CIÊNCIA E INOVAÇÃO E ENSINO SUPERIOR (Ministry of Science, Innovation and Higher Education)
CH SWITZERLAND DÉPARTEMENT FÉDÉRAL DE L'INTÉRIEUR (Federal Department of the Interior); SECRÉTARIAT D'ETAT À L'ÉDUCATION ET À LA RECHERCHE (State Department of Education and Research)	HR CROATIA MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND SPORT	RO ROMANIA MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND RESEARCH
CN CHINA NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE EVALUATION OF ARCHITECTURE EDUCATION	IL ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF HIGHER STUDIES	RU RUSSIA FEDERAL EDUCATION AGENCY OF RUSSIA
CR COSTA RICA UNIVERSITIES	IR IRAN ORGANISATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION, which forms part of the MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY	SD SUDAN ENGINEERING COUNCIL OF SUDAN; MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
CS SERBIA & MONTENEGRO MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	IT ITALY MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	SE SWEDEN HÖGSKOLEVERKET (Higher Education Agency)
CZ CZECH REPUBLIC ACCREDITATION COMMISSION	JP JAPAN MINISTRY OF LAND, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSPORT	SG SINGAPORE BOARD OF ARCHITECTS, SCHOOL OF DESIGN & ENVIRONMENT, NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGA-PORE and SINGAPORE INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
	LT LITHUANIA MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE	
	MK MACEDONIA MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	

3.1. BODIES THAT ESTABLISH EDUCATION STANDARDS

SK SLOVAKIA

ACCREDITATION COMMISSION

TR TURKEY

HIGHER EDUCATION COUNCIL

UK UNITED KINGDOM

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS & ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION BOARD

US UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NATIONAL ARCHITECTURAL ACCREDITING BOARD

UZ UZBEKISTAN

MINISTRY OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

ZA SOUTH AFRICA

COUNCIL FOR HIGHER EDUCATION; SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION

3.2. BODIES THAT SUPERVISE THE EDUCATION PROCESS

BJ BENIN MINISTÈRE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR ET DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE (MESRS) (Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research)	KR SOUTH KOREA MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
BY BELARUS DEPARTMENT FOR THE CONTROL OF QUALITY IN EDUCATION	LT LITHUANIA LITHUANIAN CENTRE FOR THE EVALUATION OF QUALITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION
CA CANADA CANADIAN ARCHITECTURAL CERTIFICATION BOARD	MX MEXICO COMITÉS INTERINSTITUCIONALES DE EVALUACIÓN DE EDUCACIÓN SUPERIOR (Interinstitutional Committees for the Evaluation of Higher Education), COMITÉ DE ARQUITECTURA, DISEÑO Y URBANISMO (Architecture, Design and Town Planning Committee) and CONSEJO MEXICANO DE ACREDITACIÓN DE ENSEÑANZA DE LA ARQUITECTURA (Mexican Council for the Accreditation of Architecture Education)
CH SWITZERLAND DÉPARTEMENT FÉDÉRAL DE L'INTÉRIEUR (Federal Department of the Interior); SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT À L'ÉDUCATION ET À LA RECHERCHE (State Department for Education and Research)	MY MALAYSIA MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, RESPECTIVE UNIVERSI- TIES, BOARD OF ARCHITECTS OF MALAYSIA
CR COSTA RICA CONSEJO NACIONAL DE EDUCACIÓN SUPERIOR UNIVERSITARIA PRIVADA (National Council for Private University Higher Education)	NA NAMIBIA NCAQS
CS SERBIA & MONTENEGRO MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	NG NIGERIA THE NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS on behalf of ARCON; NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES' COMMISSION; NATIONAL BOARD FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION
CZ CZECH REPUBLIC MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	NL NETHERLANDS NETHERLANDS ACCREDITATION ORGANISATION
DE GERMANY THE 16 MINISTRIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FEDERAL STATES	NZ NEW ZEALAND COMMONWEALTH ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS
EC ECUADOR CONSEJO NACIONAL DE EVALUACIÓN Y ACREDITACIÓN (National Evaluation and Accreditation Council)	RO ROMANIA ROMANIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR ACADEMIC ADVICE AND ACCREDITATION
EE ESTONIA EESTI KÕRGHARIDUSE HINDAMISE NÕUKOGU (Advisory Board for Quality in Higher Education)	RU RUSSIA FEDERAL SERVICE FOR THE SUPERVISION IN RUSSIA OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE
EG EGYPT MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	SD SUDAN BOARD OF ARCHITECTS
HK HONG KONG THE HONG KONG INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS and ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION BOARD	SG SINGAPORE BOARD OF ARCHITECTS
HR CROATIA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY EDUCATION COUNCIL	SK SLOVAKIA ACCREDITATION COMMISSION
HU HUNGARY HUNGARIAN SCIENCE ACADEMY, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	UK UNITED KINGDOM ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS & QUA- LITY ASSURANCE AGENCY FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
IL ISRAEL REGISTER OF ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	ZA SOUTH AFRICA SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCH. PROF.

3.3. BODIES THAT ESTABLISH INTERNSHIPS

AM ARMENIA THE UNIVERSITY	MU MAURITIUS PROFESSIONAL ARCHITECTS' COUNCIL	UZ UZBEKISTAN MINISTRY OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION
AU AUSTRALIA ARCHITECTS' ACCREDITATION COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA	MY MALAYSIA BOARD OF ARCHITECTS OF MALAYSIA	ZA SOUTH AFRICA SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION (SACAP)
BD BANGLADESH INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS OF BANGLADESH (IAB)	NA NAMIBIA NCAQS	
BE BELGIUM ORDER OF ARCHITECTS	NG NIGERIA ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION COUNCIL OF NIGERIA (ARCON) and the NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS	
CA CANADA Provincial ASSOCIATIONS OF ARCHITECTS	NZ NEW ZEALAND THE ARCHITECTS' EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION BOARD (AERB)	
CH SWITZERLAND FONDATION DES REGISTRES SUISSES DES INGÉNIEURS, DES ARCHITECTES ET DES TECHNICIENS (Foundation of Swiss Registers of Engineers, Architects and Construction Experts)	PL POLAND IZBA ARCHITEKTÓW RP (Chamber of Polish Architects)	
CZ CZECH REPUBLIC CZECH CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS (CKA)	PS PALESTINE ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE	
DE GERMANY THE CHAMBERS OF ARCHITECTS OF THE RESPECTIVE FEDERAL STATES	PT PORTUGAL ORDEM DOS ARQUITECTOS (Order of Architects)	
EG EGYPT ARCHITECTURE BRANCH OF THE ENGINEERING UNION	RO ROMANIA ROMANIAN CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS	
HK HONG KONG THE HONG KONG INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS	RU RUSSIA FEDERAL SERVICE FOR THE SUPERVISION IN RUSSIA OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE	
HN HONDURAS INDIVIDUAL EDUCATION CENTRES	SD SUDAN SUDAN ARCHITECTS' INSTITUTE; SUDAN ENGINEERING COUNCIL	
IE IRELAND THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF THE ARCHITECTS OF IRELAND	SG SINGAPORE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE	
IL ISRAEL REGISTER OF ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	SI SLOVENIA SLOVENIAN CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS AND REGIONAL PLANNING	
IT ITALY GOVERNMENT	SK SLOVAKIA SLOVENSKÁ KOMORA ARCHITEKTOV, SKA (Slovakian Chamber of Architects)	
JP JAPAN MINISTRY OF LAND, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSPORT	TT TRINIDAD & TOBAGO BOARD OF ARCHITECTURE OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	
KR SOUTH KOREA MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION AND TRANSPORT	UK UNITED KINGDOM ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION BOARD	
LT LITHUANIA MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT	US UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ARCHITECTURAL REGISTRATION BOARDS through its Member Boards	
MT MALTA PERITI WARRANTING BOARD		

3.4. BODIES THAT CONTROL AND SUPERVISE INTERNSHIPS

AM ARMENIA THE UNIVERSITY	MT MALTA PERITI WARRANTING BOARD	UZ UZBEKISTAN MINISTRY OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION
AU AUSTRALIA ARCHITECTS' ACCREDITATION COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA	MU MAURITIUS PROFESSIONAL ARCHITECTS' COUNCIL	ZA SOUTH AFRICA SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION (SACAP)
BD BANGLADESH INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS OF BANGLADESH (IAB)	MY MALAYSIA BOARD OF ARCHITECTS OF MALAYSIA	
BE BELGIUM ORDER OF ARCHITECTS	NA NAMIBIA NCAQS	
CA CANADA LICENSING AUTHORITIES (11 provincial authorities)	NG NIGERIA ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION COUNCIL OF NIGERIA (ARCON) and the NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS	
CH SWITZERLAND FONDATION DES REGISTRES SUISSES DES INGÉNIEURS, DES ARCHITECTES ET DES TECHNICIENS (Foundation of Swiss Registers of Engineers, Architects and Construction Experts)	NZ NEW ZEALAND THE ARCHITECTS' EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION BOARD (AERB)	
CZ CZECH REPUBLIC CZECH CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS (CKA)	PL POLAND MINISTERSTWO GOSPODARKI PRZESTRZENNEJ I BUDOWNICTWA (Ministry of Planning and Construction)	
DE GERMANY THE CHAMBERS OF ARCHITECTS OF THE RESPECTIVE FEDERAL STATES	PS PALESTINE ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEERS	
EG EGYPT SOCIETY OF EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTS	RU RUSSIA RUSSIAN FEDERAL AGENCY FOR EDUCATION	
HK HONG KONG THE HONG KONG INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS	SG SINGAPORE BOARD OF ARCHITECTS and SINGAPORE INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS	
HU HUNGARY HUNGARIAN CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS	SI SLOVENIA MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND REGIONAL PLANNING, SLOVENIAN CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS AND REGIONAL PLANNING	
IE IRELAND THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF THE ARCHITECTS OF IRELAND	SK SLOVAKIA SLOVENSKÁ KOMORA ARCHITEKTOV, SKA (Slovakian Chamber of Architects)	
IL ISRAEL REGISTER OF ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	TT TRINIDAD & TOBAGO TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS	
IT ITALY GOVERNMENT	UK UNITED KINGDOM ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS & ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION BOARD	
KR SOUTH KOREA MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION AND TRANSPORT	US UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ARCHITECTURAL REGISTRATION BOARDS through its Member Boards	
LT LITHUANIA MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT		

3.5. PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION BODIES

AM ARMENIA Committee of university academics	NA NAMIBIA NCAQS
AU AUSTRALIA ARCHITECTS' ACCREDITATION COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA	NG NIGERIA NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
BO BOLIVIA VICE-MINISTERIO DE ENSEÑANZA SUPERIOR, CULTURA Y TECNOLOGÍA (Vice-Ministry of Higher Education, Culture and Technology)	NZ NEW ZEALAND THE ARCHITECTS' EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION BOARD (AERB)
BY BELARUS STATE EXAMINATION COMMISSION	PL POLAND EXAMINATION BOARD of the LOCAL CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS
CA CANADA Provincial LICENSING AUTHORITIES	PT PORTUGAL ORDEM DOS ARQUITECTOS (Order of Architects)
CN CHINA National Administration Board of Architectural Registration	RU RUSSIA FEDERAL EDUCATION AGENCY OF RUSSIA
CZ CZECH REPUBLIC CZECH CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS (CKA)	SG SINGAPORE BOARD OF ARCHITECTS
GR GREECE Technical Chamber of Greece	SI SLOVENIA SLOVENIAN CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS AND REGIONAL PLANNING
HK HONG KONG THE HONG KONG INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS	SK SLOVAKIA SKA EXAMINATION BOARD appointed by the MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
HR CROATIA MINISTRY OF PLANNING, THE ENVIRONMENT AND CONSTRUCTION	TT TRINIDAD & TOBAGO TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
IE IRELAND THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF THE ARCHITECTS OF IRELAND	UK UNITED KINGDOM ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS & ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION BOARD
IL ISRAEL REGISTER OF ARCHITECTS	US UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ARCHITECTURAL REGISTRATION BOARDS through its Member Boards
IR IRAN ORGANISATION OF CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS OF IRAN	UZ UZBEKISTAN QUALIFICATIONS COMMISSION
JP JAPAN JAPANESE ARCHITECTURE EDUCATION AND INFORMATION CENTRE	ZA SOUTH AFRICA SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION
KR SOUTH KOREA MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION AND TRANSPORT	
LT LITHUANIA MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT	
MT MALTA PERITI WARRANTING BOARD	
MY MALAYSIA BOARD OF ARCHITECTS OF MALAYSIA	

4.1. REGISTERING BODIES

AD ANDORRA COL·LEGI D'ARQUITECTES D'ANDORRA (Architects' Institute of Andorra)	EC ECUADOR COLEGIO DE ARQUITECTOS DE ECUADOR (Architects' Institute of Ecuador)	LT LITHUANIA ARCHITECTS' INSTITUTE OF LITHUANIA
AR ARGENTINA CONSEJOS/COLEGIOS PROFESIONALES PROVINCIALES (Provincial Professional Councils and Institutes)	EE ESTONIA MAJANDUSTEGEVUSE REGISTER (Register of Economic Activities)	MT MALTA PERITI WARRANTING BOARD
AU AUSTRALIA Respective state/territory ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION BOARDS	EG EGYPT ARCHITECTURE BRANCH OF THE ENGINEERING UNION	MU MAURITIUS PROFESSIONAL ARCHITECTS' COUNCIL (PAC)
BE BELGIUM ORDER OF ARCHITECTS	ES SPAIN COLEGIO DE ARQUITECTOS (Architects' Institutes)	MX MEXICO DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE PROFESIONES DE LA SECRETARÍA DE EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA (State Office for Professions of the Department of Public Education)
BJ BENIN ORDRE NATIONAL DES ARCHITECTES ET DES URBANISTES DU BÉNIN (ONAU) (National Order of Architects and Town Planners of Benin)	FI FINLAND SUOMEN ARKKITEHTILIITTO (Finnish Architects' Institute, SAFA)	MY MALAYSIA BOARD OF ARCHITECTS OF MALAYSIA
BO BOLIVIA COLEGIO DE ARQUITECTOS DE BOLIVIA (Architects' Institute of Bolivia)	FR FRANCE ORDRE DES ARCHITECTES (Order of Architects)	NA NAMIBIA NCAQS AND NAMIBIA INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
BR BRAZIL CONSELHO FEDERAL DE ENGENHARIA, ARQUITETURA E AGRONOMIA (Regional Council for Engineering, Architecture and Agriculture)	GE GEORGIA MINISTRY OF ECONOMY OF GEORGIA	NG NIGERIA ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION COUNCIL OF NIGERIA (ARCON)
CA CANADA Provincial LICENSING AUTHORITIES	GR GREECE TECHNICAL CHAMBER OF GREECE	NL NETHERLANDS STICHTING BUREAU ARCHITECTENREGISTER (Architects' Register)
CG CONGO ORDRE DES ARCHITECTES DU CONGO (Congolese Order of Architects)	HK HONG KONG ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION BOARD	NZ NEW ZEALAND THE ARCHITECTS' EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION BOARD (AERB)
CH SWITZERLAND FONDATION DES REGISTRES SUISSES DES INGÉNIEURS, DES ARCHITECTES ET DES TECHNICIENS (Foundation of Swiss Registers of Engineers, Architects and Construction Experts)	HN HONDURAS COLEGIO DE ARQUITECTOS DE HONDURAS (Architects' Institute of Honduras)	PL POLAND IZBA ARCHITEKTÓW RP (Polish Chamber of Architects)
CN CHINA NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL REGISTRATION	HR CROATIA CROATIAN CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS	PS PALESTINE INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS
CR COSTA RICA COLEGIO FEDERADO DE INGENIEROS Y ARQUITECTOS DE COSTA RICA (Federated Institute of Architects and Engineers of Costa Rica)	HU HUNGARY REGISTRY BOARD OF THE CHAMBER OF HUNGARIAN ARCHITECTS	PT PORTUGAL ORDEM DOS ARQUITECTOS (Order of Architects)
CZ CZECH REPUBLIC CZECH CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS (CKA)	IL ISRAEL REGISTER OF ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	RO ROMANIA ROMANIAN CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS
DE GERMANY THE CHAMBERS OF ARCHITECTS OF THE RESPECTIVE FEDERAL STATES	IR IRAN ORGANISATION OF CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS OF IRAN	SD SUDAN SUDAN ENGINEERING COUNCIL
	IT ITALY ORDINE DEGLI ARCHITETTI, PIANIFICATORI, PAESAGGISTI E CONSERVATORI (Order of Architects, Planners, Landscape Architects and Curators) of the respective provinces	SG SINGAPORE BOARD OF ARCHITECTS
	JP JAPAN PREFECTURAL GOVERNOR	SI SLOVENIA SLOVENIAN CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS AND REGIONAL PLANNING
	KR SOUTH KOREA MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION AND TRANSPORT	SK SLOVAKIA SLOVENSKÁ KOMORA ARCHITEKTOV, SKA (Slovakian Chamber of Architects)

4.1. REGISTERING BODIES

TR TURKEY

MIMARLAR ODASI (Turkish Chamber of Architects)

TT TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

BOARD OF ARCHITECTURE OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

UK UNITED KINGDOM

ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION BOARD

US UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATE and TERRITORIAL BOARDS OF ARCHITECTURE

UZ UZBEKISTAN

STATE ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING COMMITTEE

ZA SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL
PROFESSION (SACAP)

4.2. BODIES THAT PUBLISH FEE SCALES OR OTHER MEANS OF CALCULATING FEES

AD ANDORRA COL·LEGI D'ARQUITECTES D'ANDORRA (Architects' Institute of Andorra)	EG EGYPT ARCHITECTURE BRANCH OF THE ENGINEERING UNION	NA NAMIBIA NCAQS
AR ARGENTINA CONSEJO/COLEGIO PROFESIONAL (Professional Council and Institute)	ES SPAIN COLEGIO DE ARQUITECTOS (Architects' Institutes)	NG NIGERIA CENTRAL/FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, published by the NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
AU AUSTRALIA ROYAL AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS	GE GEORGIA MINISTRY OF ECONOMY OF GEORGIA	NL NETHERLANDS ROYAL INSTITUTE OF DUTCH ARCHITECTS (BNA)
BD BANGLADESH INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS OF BANGLADESH (IAB)	GR GREECE MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT, REGIONAL PLANNING AND PUBLIC WORKS	NZ NEW ZEALAND NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
BJ BENIN ASSOCIATION DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCES (Association of Insurance Companies)	HK HONG KONG THE HONG KONG INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS	PL POLAND IZBA ARCHITEKTÓW RP (Chamber of Polish Architects)
BO BOLIVIA COLEGIO DE ARQUITECTOS DE BOLIVIA (Architects' Institute of Bolivia)	HN HONDURAS COLEGIO DE ARQUITECTOS DE HONDURAS (Architects' Institute of Honduras)	RO ROMANIA ROMANIAN CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS
BR BRAZIL INSTITUTO DE ARQUITETOS DO BRASIL (Architects' Institute of Brazil) AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS	HR CROATIA CROATIAN CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	RU RUSSIA A fee guideline was published by the former GOSS-TROY RF Committee.
CA CANADA Some provincial Architects' Institutes publish them.	HU HUNGARY CHAMBER OF HUNGARIAN ARCHITECTS	SG SINGAPORE SINGAPORE INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
CG CONGO Insurance companies	IL ISRAEL MINISTRY OF HOUSING	SI SLOVENIA CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS in accordance with the MINISTRY
CH SWITZERLAND SOCIÉTÉ SUISSE DES INGÉNIEURS ET DES ARCHITECTES (Swiss Society of Engineers and Architects)	IR IRAN MANAGEMENT AND PROGRAMMING ORGANISATION	SK SLOVAKIA SLOVENSKÁ KOMORA ARCHITEKTOV, SKA (Slovakian Chamber of Architects) and SLOVENSKÁ KOMORA STAVEBNÝCH INŽINIEROV (Slovakian Chamber of Civil Engineers)
CN CHINA MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION	IT ITALY MINISTERO DELLA GIUSTIZIA (Ministry of Justice)	TR TURKEY MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS and TURKISH CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS
CR COSTA RICA COLEGIO FEDERADO DE INGENIEROS Y ARQUITECTOS DE COSTA RICA (Federated Institute of Architects and Engineers of Costa Rica)	JP JAPAN MINISTRY OF LAND, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSPORT	TT TRINIDAD & TOBAGO TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
CZ CZECH REPUBLIC CZECH CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS (CKA)	KR SOUTH KOREA MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION AND TRANSPORT	ZA SOUTH AFRICA SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION (SACAP)
DE GERMANY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	LT LITHUANIA ARCHITECTS' INSTITUTE OF LITHUANIA	
EC ECUADOR COLEGIO DE ARQUITECTOS DE ECUADOR (Architects' Institute of Ecuador)	MT MALTA KAMRA TAL-PERITI (Chamber of Architects and Engineers)	
EE ESTONIA EESTI ARHITEKTIDE LIIT (Union of Architects of Estonia)	MU MAURITIUS MAURITIUS ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS	
	MX MEXICO COLEGIOS DE ARQUITECTOS (Architects' Institutes)	
	MY MALAYSIA BOARD OF ARCHITECTS OF MALAYSIA	

4.3. BODIES THAT ORGANISE CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

AM ARMENIA MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATION, MINISTRY OF CIVIL CONSTRUCTION	EG EGYPT SOCIETY OF EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTS	PT PORTUGAL ORDEM DOS ARQUITECTOS (Order of Architects)
AU AUSTRALIA ROYAL AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS and ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION BOARDS	ES SPAIN COLEGIO DE ARQUITECTOS (Architects' Institutes)	RO ROMANIA UNIVERSITIES, MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND RELIGION, MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT, CONSTRUCTION AND TOURISM
BJ BENIN ORDRE NATIONAL DES ARCHITECTES ET DES URBANISTES DU BÉNIN (ONAU) (National Order of Architects and Town Planners of Benin)	FI FINLAND Centres organise it at the UNIVERSITIES, THE FINNISH ARCHITECTS' INSTITUTE, SAFA	RU RUSSIA RUSSIAN ARCHITECTS' UNION; MOSCOW INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTURE
BO BOLIVIA COLEGIO DE ARQUITECTOS DE BOLIVIA (Architects' Institute of Bolivia), UNIVERSITIES AND OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	HK HONG KONG THE HONG KONG INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS	SE SWEDEN The Architects' Institute defines it but other bodies organise it at universities or private education centres.
BR BRAZIL MINISTÉRIO DA EDUCAÇÃO - CONSELHO FEDERAL (Ministry of Education - Federal Council)	HR CROATIA CROATIAN CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	SG SINGAPORE BOARD OF ARCHITECTS and SINGAPORE INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
BY BELARUS MINISTRY OF ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS	IE IRELAND THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF THE ARCHITECTS OF IRELAND	SI SLOVENIA SLOVENIAN ASSOCIATION OF CIVIL ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION
CA CANADA Eleven LICENSING AUTHORITIES and the national professional body (ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA - RAIC)	IL ISRAEL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED ARCHITECTS OF ISRAEL; REGISTER OF ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	SK SLOVAKIA SLOVENSKÁ KOMORA ARCHITEKTOV, SKA (Slovakian Chamber of Architects)
CG CONGO Architecture practices and individual architects.	JP JAPAN JAPANESE CENTRE FOR ARCHITECTURE EDUCATION AND INFORMATION	TT TRINIDAD & TOBAGO TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
CH SWITZERLAND Public and private education institutions and professional institutes.	KR SOUTH KOREA INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS	UK UNITED KINGDOM ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS
CN CHINA NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL REGISTRATION	MT MALTA KAMRA TAL-PERITI (Chamber of Architects and Engineers), in some cases jointly with the Building Industry Consultative Council	US UNITED STATES OF AMERICA THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS and BOARDS, through a vast range of providers
CR COSTA RICA COLEGIO DE ARQUITECTOS (Architects' Institute), UNIVERSITIES and PRIVATE COMPANIES	MX MEXICO SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE, COLEGIOS DE ARQUITECTOS (Architects' Institutes) and PROFESSIONAL ARCHITECTS' INSTITUTES	UZ UZBEKISTAN ARCHITECTS' UNION OF UZBEKISTAN; INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION
CZ CZECH REPUBLIC CZECH CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS (CKA)	MY MALAYSIA BOARD OF ARCHITECTS OF MALAYSIA, MALAYSIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS (PAM)	ZA SOUTH AFRICA VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS, PRIVATE FIRMS, INSTITUTIONS IN THE TERTIARY SECTOR
DE GERMANY The Chambers of Architects of each Federal State enforce or at least encourage continuous professional development. The Chambers of Architects of some States (e.g. Hesse, Saxony, Brandenburg, North Rhine-Westphalia and Baden Württemberg) make it compulsory.	NA NAMIBIA NAMIBIA INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS	
EC ECUADOR COLEGIO DE ARQUITECTOS DE ECUADOR (Architects' Institute of Ecuador)	NG NIGERIA NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS	
EE ESTONIA EESTI ARHITEKTIDE LIIT (Union of Architects of Estonia)	NL NETHERLANDS ROYAL INSTITUTE OF DUTCH ARCHITECTS (BNA)	
	NZ NEW ZEALAND NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS	
	PL POLAND IZBA ARCHITEKTÓW RP (Chamber of Polish Architects), STOWARZYSZENIE ARCHITEKTÓW POLSKICH SARP (Polish Architects' Institute)	

4.4. BODIES THAT DEFINE AND PUBLISH CODES OF ETHICS

AD ANDORRA COL·LEGI D'ARQUITECTES D'ANDORRA (Architects' Institute of Andorra)	EC ECUADOR COLEGIO DE ARQUITECTOS DE ECUADOR (Architects' Institute of Ecuador)	MT MALTA KAMRA TAL-PERITI (Chamber of Architects and Engineers)
AM ARMENIA MINISTRY OF CIVIL CONSTRUCTION, ARMENIA ARCHITECTS' UNION	EE ESTONIA EESTI ARHITEKTIDE LIIT (Architects' Union of Estonia)	MU MAURITIUS MAURITIUS ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, PROFESSIONAL ARCHITECTS' COUNCIL
AR ARGENTINA CONSEJO/COLEGIO PROFESIONAL (Professional Council and Institute)	EG EGYPT ARCHITECTURE BRANCH OF THE ENGINEERING UNION	MX MEXICO COLEGIO DE ARQUITECTOS (Architects' Institute)
BE BELGIUM ORDER OF ARCHITECTS	ES SPAIN COLEGIO DE ARQUITECTOS (Architects' Institute)	MY MALAYSIA BOARD OF ARCHITECTS OF MALAYSIA, MALAYSIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS (PAM)
BJ BENIN ORDRE NATIONAL DES ARCHITECTES ET DES URBANISTES DU BÉNIN (ONAU) (National Order of Architects and Town Planners of Benin)	FI FINLAND SUOMEN ARKKITEHTILIITTO / FINLANDS ARKITEKTFÖRBUND (Finnish Architects' Institute)	NA NAMIBIA NCAQS
BO BOLIVIA COLEGIO DE ARQUITECTOS DE BOLIVIA (Architects' Institute of Bolivia)	FR FRANCE The code of ethics is established by decree. The ORDRE DES ARCHITECTES (Order of Architects) is responsible for ensuring its compliance.	NG NIGERIA ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION COUNCIL OF NIGERIA (ARCON) and the NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
BR BRAZIL CONSELHO FEDERAL DE ENGENHARIA, ARQUITETURA E AGRONOMIA (Regional Council for Engineering, Architecture and Agriculture)	GE GEORGIA ARCHITECTS' UNION OF GEORGIA	NL NETHERLANDS ROYAL INSTITUTE OF DUTCH ARCHITECTS (BNA)
BY BELARUS BELARUS ARCHITECTS' UNION	HK HONG KONG THE HONG KONG INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS and ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION BOARD	NZ NEW ZEALAND THE ARCHITECTS' EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION BOARD (AERB)
CA CANADA Provincial LICENSING AUTHORITIES	HN HONDURAS COLEGIO DE ARQUITECTOS DE HONDURAS (Architects' Institute of Honduras)	PL POLAND IZBA ARCHITEKTÓW RP (Polish Chamber of Architects), STOWARZYSZENIE ARCHITEKTÓW POLSKICH SARP (Polish Architects' Institute)
CG CONGO ORDRE DES ARCHITECTES DU CONGO (Congolese Order of Architects)	HR CROATIA CROATIAN ARCHITECTS' INSTITUTE, CROATIAN CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	PS PALESTINE ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE
CH SWITZERLAND Professional Institutes	HU HUNGARY THE CHAMBER OF HUNGARIAN ARCHITECTS	PT PORTUGAL ORDEM DOS ARQUITECTOS (Order of Architects)
CN CHINA NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL REGISTRATION	IE IRELAND THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF THE ARCHITECTS OF IRELAND	RO ROMANIA ROMANIAN CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS
CR COSTA RICA COLEGIO FEDERADO DE INGENIEROS Y ARQUITECTOS DE COSTA RICA (Federated Institute of Architects and Engineers of Costa Rica)	IT ITALY ORDINE DEGLI ARCHITETTI, PIANIFICATORI, PAESAGGISTI E CONSERVATORI (Order of Architects, Planners, Landscape Architects and Curators); last updated 1994.	RU RUSSIA RUSSIAN ARCHITECTS' UNION
CZ CZECH REPUBLIC CZECH CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS (CKA)	KR SOUTH KOREA Regulated by various institutions.	SD SUDAN SUDAN ENGINEERING COUNCIL; ORGANISING COUNCIL FOR CONSULTANCY FIRMS
DE GERMANY FEDERAL STATE LAW and CODE OF ETHICS	LT LITHUANIA ARCHITECTS' INSTITUTE OF LITHUANIA	SE SWEDEN SWEDISH ARCHITECTS' INSTITUTE
		SG SINGAPORE BOARD OF ARCHITECTS and SINGAPORE INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

4.4. BODIES THAT DEFINE AND PUBLISH CODES OF ETHICS

SI SLOVENIA

SLOVENIAN CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS AND REGIONAL PLANNING

SK SLOVAKIA

SLOVENSKÁ KOMORA ARCHITEKTOV, SKA (Slovakian Chamber of Architects)

TR TURKEY

MIMARLAR ODASI (Turkish Chamber of Architects)

TT TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

UK UNITED KINGDOM

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS & ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION BOARD

US UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

ZA SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION (SACAP); SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

AG AI AL AW BF BH BW
CC CD CV CX DJ DM EH
ET FK FO GA GF GL GM
HN HT IQ IR KW KY LR

LS MC MD MG MV MM NC
EN NP NR NU OM PK PW
QA RE RW SC SD SH SJ

TG TK U



Consejo Superior
de los Colegios de Arquitectos
de España



Col·legi d'Arquitectes
de Catalunya