



ARCHITECTS' COUNCIL OF EUROPE
CONSEIL DES ARCHITECTES D'EUROPE

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For information

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Access to the Profession

Programme of Acquisition of Competences (How to Qualify as an Architect in the EU)

Overview of situation in different countries in Europe

Final - Revision 3

Preamble

Architects offer various services in different countries and there are differences between countries in their legislation, in their higher education systems and in how (and even whether) the profession is regulated. Accordingly there are variations in the qualifications required of architects in each country.

However, for many years – as shown both by the Architects' Directive EEC/85/384 and by the UIA agreements on recognition – there are internationally recognised *minimum training conditions*, to use the term employed in the EU Professional Qualifications Directive – the *PQD*. The mutual recognition of architects' qualifications (both for registration and for provision of services) across borders, and administrative cooperation under the PQD, are helped by knowledge of the systems of training in each country:– knowledge on the part of professional and regulatory bodies, and on the part of individual architects who plan to migrate or to export services.

The information that is contained in this document constitutes a synthesis of the information gathered from the following sources:

- At the meeting of the "Education" Work Group (WG) of the ACE in Paris (28/11/2008),
- At the meeting of the "Professional Experience" WG of the ACE, notably through the questionnaires completed by certain Member States,
- In the dissertation of Sophie Roland at the Faculty of Notre-Dame de la Paix (2007) in Namur,
- Through the survey carried out by the ACE Secretariat in November and December 2008,
- In various documents and databases (Sector Study of the ACE (carried out by Mirza & Nacey), The CEA (Belgium) Study on Insurance Regimes 2004, State of play of CPD by the COAC (Catalan Architects Organisation) in 2005, the WONDERLAND website, etc.).

This information, derived from diverse and non-contemporary sources, has to be regularly verified.

Michel PROCES (01/2009)

European countries represented by the ACE

have 483,500 qualified architects - 23,750 students of architecture (on the basis of 32 countries)

GERMANY

121,000 architects (73% practising) - 82.2m inhabitants (1.47/1000) - 29% female architects

Liability: 5 years for private and public buildings, (counted from acceptance, other term of liability subject to contractual agreement).

The architect does not have exclusive rights. Only the architect's title is protected by the law of each Land, whatever the domain of intervention of the professional may be.

Professional title: Architect, landscape architect, town planner, or interior designer.

The remuneration of services provided by the profession is regulated on the basis of the Honorarordnung für Architekten und Ingenieure (HOAI) of 1996, as amended in 2009.

Competent authority: 16 Chambers of Architects of the Landers, whereas the National Chamber of Architects (BAK) is representing the interests of the 16 Chambers on Federal and European level. Each Land has its own regulations. Registration with a Chamber is compulsory in order to use the title.

Programme of acquisition of competences:

- Universities (= +/- 40% of architects):
 - Numerus clausus or entrance examination
 - Bachelor of 3 years comprising 6 months of internship
 - Master's degree 2 years, also 1 year possible.
 - Formerly (before implementation of Bologna-Accord) Diploma of Engineer (Dipl.-Ing.), today Bachelor (BA) and Master (MA).
- Fachhochschulen (= +/- 60% of architects):
 - 3 or 5 years of academic studies (BA and MA as 3+2 or 4+1)
 - Formerly (before implementation of Bologna-Accord) Diploma of Engineer (Dipl.-Ing. FH), today Bachelor (BA) and Master (MA).
- Professional practice
 - Compulsory for all graduates intending to practice as architects – general 2-year period of professional experience (3 years in Saarland)
 - In certain Lander, the two years practice must be accompanied by complementary training (some Lander recommend, organise, or even impose complementary professional training - for example 80 hours in Hessen or Northrhein-Westfalia).
 - Generally no compulsory professional examination at the end of the professional training
- Registration
 - Generally minimum of 4 years of academic training required for registration
 - Exceptionally, Bachelor of 3 years is accepted by 3 Landers for registration, provided that the applicant has 4 to 6 years of obligatory professional experience (Bavaria 6 years + additional examination; Hessen 4 years; Schleswig-Holstein 4 years).
 - Compulsory registration with the Chamber of Architects of one of the Lander. Registration is based on an assessment carried out by an independent jury of professionals headed by a magistrate or a lawyer. There is provision for an appeal process

Notes:

- There is a guide (suggesting a curriculum) for schools issued by the Chambers
- Schools providing BA and MA courses must be accredited by independent accreditation bodies.
- Students can practise the profession during their internship and as employed graduates (after diploma examination) even before registration with one of the Chambers.
- Continued training after registration: is not compulsory in all Lander. In some Lander 2 days of training per year are required. In others, the requirement is 32 points in two years (one point is equivalent to 45 minutes of courses or seminars or 2 x 45' of professional visits or excursions.)
- Different curricula for architects, landscape architects, interior architects and town planners.

AUSTRIA

Number of Architects 4,200 (3,000 licences active (about 300 female), 1,200 licences inactive (about 200 female)) / 8.3 million inhabitants.

Liability: 3 years for estate/immovable property and 2 years for movable property
Compensation for damages: in 3 years from the knowledge of the damage and the damaging party within a period of 30 years.

Competent authority:

Austrian Federal Ministry of Economics, Family and Youth in cooperation with the Chambers of Architects and Chartered Engineering Consultants.

Programme of acquisition of competences:

- Academic training of 5 years at Universities, technical Universities, academies or colleges of fine Art
- Qualified as engineer, Dipl.Ing., Mag. or Master of Architecture or Engineering from University or technical University
- Compulsory professional experience of 3 years (minimum 1 year in office, 1 year on site)
- Compulsory registration with the regionally competent Chamber of Architects and Chartered Engineering Consultants with BAIK
- Continued Training: compulsory but not organised no sanctions. There exists a CPD bodies for Architects and Chartered Engineering Consultants: Arch+Ing Akademie, ZT Forum

BELGIUM

13,500 architects (94% practising) - 10.5m inhabitants (1.1/1000) - 24% female architects

Liability: 10 years (counted from acceptance) + non-contractual liability of 20 years.

The architect's title and function are protected.

Professional title: Architect or Architect-engineer

The architect's profession is protected (Law of the 20/02/1939)

Competent authority: National Council of the Orders of Architects (CNOA) and 10 provincial councils.

Programme of acquisition of competences:

- Architects (Institutes of architecture) or Architect-engineers (Universities)
 - No entrance examinations (except for Architect-engineers in most universities) but often numerous clausus based on the institutes practical capacities.
 - Baccalaureate of 3 years (with internship of 15 days)
 - Master's degree of 2 years (with internship of 15 days)
 - Qualification (at university level) as Architect or Architect-engineer
 - **Compulsory internship period of 2 years** (in phases of a minimum of 6 months) to be started within the 5 years following the qualification:
 - The internship mentor must be registered with the Order for more than 10 years.
 - The intern most often carries out his/her internship under the status of independent.
 - No examination, but a follow-up conducted by an internship committee belonging to a Council of the Order (which can extend the duration of the internship by a maximum of one year).
 - On the francophone side, a complementary professional training of 80 hours is advised (It might soon become compulsory)
 - **Compulsory registration** on the registry of the Order.
 - **Continued training**: not compulsory.

Notes:

- On the francophone side, most of the Superior Institutes of Architecture (ISA) will soon have to join a university (the others will be collaborating, in the form of joint-qualifications, with a university) or they will be integrated within a new department (faculty) of architecture. The Architect-engineers, for their part, belong (like other engineers) to faculties of Applied Sciences (except at the UCL where they will have to join the new department of Architecture).
- On the Flemish side, the Institutes of Architecture were integrated in the (multidisciplinary) "grandes écoles", while Architect-engineers are trained by three universities.
- Civil engineers working in construction can also practise as architects if they have carried out their professional internship of two years (but they are not recognized at European level).
- In some Councils, specialised internships (for example in a company) or certain training courses can be taken into account as part of the work experience (6 months maximum).
- It must be pointed out that from the beginning of his/her internship, the intern can already take charge of personal projects (so far as compatible with the goals of internships of 120 hours per month minimum)

BULGARIA

3,500 architects - 7.6m inhabitants (0.5/1000)

Professional title: ...?

Competent authority: Union of Architects in Bulgaria (UAB).

Programme of acquisition of competences:

- Academic training of a minimum of 4 years.
- **Compulsory professional experience of 2 years.**
- **Compulsory professional examination** by a mixed jury composed of teachers, administration representatives and invited practising architects.
- **Continued training:** not compulsory.

CYPRUS

430 architects - 790,000 inhabitants (0.5/1000)

Professional title: Architect

Competent authority: Cyprus Architects Association (CAA)

Programme of acquisition of competences:

- Academic training: ...?
- **Compulsory professional experience of 1 year.**
- No professional examination
- **Compulsory registration** with the CAA

CROATIA

3,000 architects - 4.4m inhabitants (0.7/1000)

Professional title: ...?

Competent authority: ...?

Programme of acquisition of competences:

- Entrance examination
- Baccalaureate of 3 years
- Practical internship of 3 months
- Master's degree of 2 years
- **Qualification**
- **Compulsory professional experience of 3 years**
- **Compulsory professional examination** by the Chamber of Architects and Civil Engineers – CCA (Hrvatska komora arhitekata i inženjera u graditeljstvu)
- **Compulsory registration** with the CCA.
- **Continued training:** not compulsory (?)

DENMARK

7,000 architects (74% practising) - 5.5m inhabitants (1.3/1000) - 49% female architects

Liability: 5 and 20 years (counted from acceptance).

Neither the title nor the function is protected.

Professional title: Architect.

The profession is not regulated; the practice of the profession is completely unrestricted.

Competent authority: There is no obligation to register with an association or an official list. There exists a federation of Danish architects (a private organization with legal status) organized at national

and provincial level, entitled Danske Arkitekters Landsforbund / Akademisk Arkitektforening (DAL/AA) and an organisation representing architectural companies, DA.

Programme of acquisition of competences:

- Academic training of 5 years (2+3) given in The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts in Copenhagen and the School of Architecture in Aarhus.
- No professional experience required.
- Degree in Architecture.
- **Continued training:** not compulsory.

Note:

- A voluntary registration can be made with the Architects' Association of Denmark (AA). This association is a private body that has a national authority and some provincial authorities.

SPAIN

45,000 architects - 45.3m inhabitants (1/1000)

Liability: 3 years and 10 years for the defects that affect the resistance and the stability of the work (counted from acceptance).

The title is protected. Recourse to the architect is obligatory in the framework of all construction work. More precisely, the intervention of two architects is laid down by law. The design and on-site supervision cannot be incumbent upon one person: the architect in charge of the project is thus distinguished from the architect managing the execution of the work.

Professional title: Architect.

The profession is regulated: Law of 1974, Royal Decree of 1977 and Construction Act of 1999.

Competent authority: Ministry of Education through the Council of Architects, composed of a high council and 18 regional councils in which registration is made (the architects managing the works are also organised in 52 professional provincial colleges, headed by a high council).

Programme of acquisition of competences:

- Architect in charge of the project:
 - Academic training of 6 years for architects in charge of projects (the training given in ten schools of architecture is not solely artistic and general, but also very technical, because there are no civil engineers in construction in Spain).
 - Degree in Architecture (?).
 - No professional experience required.
 - **Compulsory registration** with the Colegio de Arquitectos
 - **Continued training:** not compulsory.
- Architect managing the site:
 - Academic training of 4 years (in the same schools?)
 - Degree in Architecture (?).
 - No professional experience required (?)
 - Compulsory registration (?) with a professional college.
 - **Continued training:** not compulsory.

ESTONIA

700 architects (88% practising) - 1.3m inhabitants (0.5/1000) - 16% female architects

Professional title: Validated Architect

Competent authority: UEA (for architects in civil service: Ministry of Economic Affairs)

Programme of acquisition of competences:

- Academic training: ?
- Qualification: University Master's degree (Diploma Architect).
- **Compulsory professional experience of 4 years** (5?) for architects "Validated" by the professional organization (UEA), except for architects in civil service.
- No compulsory professional examination
- **Compulsory registration** on the Register of Economic Activities.
- **Continued training:** not compulsory.

FINLAND

3,600 architects (69% practising) - 5.3m inhabitants (0.7/1000) - 50% female architects

Liability: 10 years (counted from acceptance).

No protection of title or function.

Professional title: Arkkitehti (Architect)

The profession is not regulated.

Competent authority: There is no compulsory registration. A little over 80% of Finnish architects are members of the voluntary professional association, the Finnish Association of Architects (SAFA).

Programme of acquisition of competences:

- Universities (training offering a good balance between theory and practice in the Universities of Technology in Helsinki and Tampere and in the University of Oulu)
 - Academic training of 3 years (with practical internship during the studies, but not compulsory)
 - Degree: Bachelor of Science (B.Sc. in Architecture).
 - Academic training of 2 years
 - Degree of Master of Science (M.Sc. in Architecture).
 - PhD in 3-4 years
 - Continued training: not compulsory.
- UAS (more practical training aimed at "assistant architects"):
 - This education ceased in 1996
 - Academic training of 4 years in Polytechnic Schools
 - Degree: Rakennusarkkitehti
 - Continued training: not compulsory.

Notes:

- Despite the fact that the profession is not regulated, architects can register voluntarily on a professional register. The register is maintained by FISE – Qualification of Professionals in Building, HVAC and Real Estate Sector in Finland and operated by the Finnish Association of Architects (SAFA). The following conditions are imposed upon the applicants:
 - Masters degree in Architecture from a university or a technical university or Rakennusarkkitehti degree from a polytechnic school.
 - Professional experience of 3 years with a complementary professional training of 15 to 35 hours per year. There is no examination.
 - Registration has to be reviewed every seventh year
 - Local building control authorities make the assessment of the architects competence as a part of every building permit process. This assessment is carried out in accordance with the requirements of the project. The categorised requirements can be found in the national Building Code of Finland – A2 Building designers and plans; Regulations and guidelines 2002.

FRANCE

29,400 architects (88% practising) - 63.7m inhabitants (0.5/1000) - 56% female architects

Liability: 2 years (for equipment) and 10 years for defects affecting the stability of the work (counted from acceptance).

Title and function are protected (see notes below) but exclusive rights are limited to the establishment of the architectural project.

Professional title: Architect (HMONP)

The profession is regulated: Law of 1977.

Competent authority: the architect can not practise unless he/she is registered with a regional Council of the Order of Architects which is composed of a National Council (CNOA) and 26 regional Councils.

Programme of acquisition of competences:• Before 1969 (the Fine Arts system):

- Preparation for competitive entrance examination: 4 to 5 years (The novice learning drawing techniques from the "veterans")
- Competitive entrance examination
- 4 to 5 years of studies (working by agency of lecturers)
- Qualification
- Possible 'Prix de Rome' (for the best student)

• Until two years ago:

- 2x2 years
- 2 years supplementary for those wanting to become DPLG
- Government qualified (Diplômé Par Le Gouvernement, DPLG)
- Two-year internship (?)

• Today:

- Numerus clausus (fixed by the schools)
- Licence of 3 years (= Bachelor, of 180 ECTS)
- Master's degree of 2 years (of 120 ECTS)
- State Diploma in Architecture (Diplôme d'Etat d'Architecte, DEA) evaluated at Master's level.
- To be able to practise under one's own name: + 1 year comprising:
 - **Compulsory professional experience of 6 months,**
 - **Professional course of 150 hours** (on the basis of the syllabus)
- **Compulsory professional examination**: Authorisation of Command of Work under Own Name (Habilitation à la Maîtrise d'Oeuvre en Nom Propre, HMONP). An academic jury accords this licence (but with a representative of the Order)
- **Compulsory professional registration** with CNOA.
- Continued training: not compulsory but strongly advised.

Notes:

- The 1977 Law on Architecture imposes the intervention of an architect for houses of more than 170 m², for agricultural hangars of more than 800 m² or for greenhouses of more than 2000 m².
- The schools, which are under the control of the Ministry of Culture, number at +/- 25. The schools' curriculum must be endorsed by the CCST, a committee of experts (composed of university lecturers in architecture) but there is no control in the schools to see how this curriculum is applied: notable differences are thus observed between training programmes.
- Professional authorities deem that a two-year period of professional experience is necessary (in order, notably, to be able to follow an entire project) but, following protests by students, the state reduced this to one year, with only 6 months of practical work (normally carried out under the status of "employee". This led to a reaction by professional associations). The UNSFA drafted a "Professional Booklet" which received the backing of the Syndicat des Architectes and the CNOA and which constitutes a kind of contract. This Professional Booklet that ties into practical internships and courses continues, however, to be the subject of debate over its content, between the profession and the DAPA, while the school continue to resist.

FYROM (MACEDONIA)

3,000 architects - 2.05m inhabitants (1.5/1000)

Professional title: Architect ...?Competent authority: ...?**GREECE**

15,000 architects (74% practising) - 11.2m inhabitants (1.3/1000) - 52% female architects

Liability: 10 years (counted from acceptance which takes place at the conclusion of a maintenance period of 15 months or 3 years).

The architect does not have exclusive rights. The title is protected on the condition that the architect is qualified and accredited by the Technical Chamber. The intervention (not compulsory) of the architect is in general, limited to the establishment of the project only. The central figure of the construction operation is the engineer.

Professional title: Architect-engineer (?)

The profession is regulated: Law of 1930.

Competent authority: Technical Chamber of Architects and Engineers of Greece (registration is compulsory to be able to practise).**Programme of acquisition of competences:**• Institutes of architecture (Universities):

- Entrance examination
- Academic training in 5 years given by several universities (Students are opposed to the Bologna system for fear of arrival of un-funded Master's degrees)
- Degree in Architecture.
- After a period of 3 or 4 months (during which no professional experience is demanded) one can subject oneself to the professional examination (not very selective) before a jury selected by the Technical Chamber.
- **Compulsory Registration** with CTG.
- Continued training: ...?

• Technical Universities:

- Academic training of 4 years with 3.5 years of studies and 6 months of internship
- Academic qualification (of ...?) limited to buildings of a maximum of two stories (not very clear)

• Possible supplement to the academic training:

- Complementary Master's degree of 2 years
- Doctorate of 3 years

Note:

- Certain foreign universities have opened branches in Greece.

HUNGARY

4,000 architects - 10m inhabitants (0.4/1000)

Professional title: ArchitectCompetent authority: Chamber of Hungarian Architects (MEK).**Programme of acquisition of competences:**• Programme 1 (there are different curricula at schools or universities):

- Entrance examination (primarily scientific of course, but including some drawing)
- Academic training in 5 years
- Qualification of Master of Science (MSc)

- **Compulsory professional experience of 2 years**
- Previously, there used to be a professional examination organised by the Chamber. Now, access to the profession is direct, but there is a 5-yearly check of CPD (see below)
- It is also possible to do a 3-years PhD
- **Compulsory registration** with MEK.
- To be able to be a town planner, one has to follow a 2-year training after qualification (whereas normally one would have been able to become a town planner with a Master's degree done following the Bacalaureate).
- Continued training: The obligation to have 20 credits bearing in mind that one to two credits are allocated per course or comparable training (checked every 5 years).

Programme 2 (the more artistic stream):

- 3-day residential entry selection on the basis of a drawing.
- Academic training of 5 years, not including courses on construction but offering a good level of student/teacher contact.
- Degree of Master of Architecture (but in fact, one is trained as an interior designer)
- To practise, one has to complete a DLA of 3 years (comprising a master work)
- Continued training: see Programme 1.

• Programme 3:

- Academic training of 4 years
- Degree of Bachelor of Science (BSc)
- Academic training of 1.5 years
- Degree of Master of Science (MSc)
- Professional Experience of 2 years at the end of which one is an architect.
- Continued training: see Programme 1.

• Programme 4:

- Academic training of 3 years
- Degree of Bachelor of Arts (BA)
- Academic training of 2 years
- Degree of Master of Arts (MA)
- Professional Experience of 2 years at the end of which one is an Architect-Artist.
- Continued training: see Programme 1.

Notes:

- The cost of studies is about €1,400 per year (Germany: €11,000).
- If the required CPD is not acquired, registration is cancelled until the requirement is fulfilled

IRELAND

3,500 architects (88% practising) - 4.4m inhabitants (0.8/1000) - 23% female architects

Liability: 6 years for a contract signed under hand, 12 years for a contract signed under seal, and 6 years for faulty deeds (counted from the onset of the damage).

The architect's title is protected but not the architects' function.

Professional title: Architect.

The profession is now regulated. The architect's role sometimes surpasses that of a simple works master: his firm can cover, in addition to the development of the project, the drawing up of documentation for the contract, supervision of the work, and also "project management", or even "contract management".

Competent authority: Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland (RIAI), a private association with legal rights that keeps a watch over the good organisation of the profession.

Registration is compulsory for those who wish to use the title architect. An entrance examination is required in order to register.

Programme of acquisition of competences:

- Academic training of 5 years (3+2) at any of the five recognised schools of architecture that have their courses prescribed. These include the National University of Ireland, the Dublin Institute of Technology, the University of Limerick, Cork Institute of Technology and the Waterford Institute of Technology.
- Degree: Currently B.Arch. but there is a move towards M.Arch. as a result of the Bologna Process
- **Compulsory professional experience of 2 years**
- **Compulsory professional examination** recognised by the RIAI (on the basis of the RIAI's list of competences). This examination can be organised by the schools or by the RIAI itself.
- **Compulsory registration** introduced in May 2008.
- Continued professional development is compulsory for all RIAI members and for non-member registrants under the RIAI Code of Conduct, which applies to registrants as well as Members. CPD support and monitoring are both provided through the RIAI's new online CPD system *CPDEngage*.

ITALY

123,000 architects - 59.6m inhabitants (2.1/1000) - 26% female architects in 1993

Liability: 2 years (counted from acceptance) and 10 years for gross misconduct (none in case of modest projects?).

Title and profession are protected. Recourse to an architect is mandatory for all buildings of artistic value (historic monuments). For constructions of a metal or concrete structure or those situated on earthquake zones, the project's originator and the director of the works also have to be architects or engineers registered with the Chamber under the control of the Order of the province. A State examination, controlled by the Ministry of Justice, is imposed.

Professional title: Doctor in Architecture.

The profession is regulated by the Law of 24/06/1923 and the decree of 23/10/1925.

Competent authority: Order composed of a national council (CNAPPC) and provincial councils (with whom registration is compulsory).

Programme of acquisition of competences:

- Academic training of 5 years at universities, polytechnic schools, and university institutes of architecture.
- Academic qualification confers the title of "laurea in architettura".
- No professional experience required (see notes that follow), nor any complementary professional training.
- **State Examination** (which can immediately follow academic qualification) that confers the Doctor in Architecture title.
- **Compulsory registration** on a regional register of the CNAPPC.
- Continued training: not compulsory.

Notes:

- A decree allows for the possibility of doing a post-graduate internship (maximum 2 years) that would allow a reduction of the number of required papers for the State Examination. Its rollout is monitored and checked through internal regulation and by framework agreements between the Orders and Universities. Taking part in professional courses can be taken in to account as internship (for a maximum of 120 hours)
- It appears that the government is studying a legal proposition that would impose a compulsory internship period for access to the State Examination.

LATVIA

700 architects - 2.3m inhabitants (0.3/1000)

Professional title: Architect

Competent authority: Certification Board of the LAA (Chamber of Architects)

Programme of acquisition of competences:

- Academic training: ...?
- Qualification: Qualified Architect (Dipl. Architect)
- Professional experience of 3 years
- **Compulsory registration** with the Certification Board of the LAA (This certification is to be renewed annually)

LITHUANIA

2,000 architects - 3.4m inhabitants (0.6/1000)

Professional title: Architect

Competent authority: Ministry of the Environment in collaboration with the Chamber of Architects (AAL).

Programme of acquisition of competences:

- Academic training in 6 years (4+2)
- Qualification: Qualified Architect (Dipl. Architect)
- **Compulsory professional experience of (3 to) 5 years**
- **Compulsory professional examination** by the Ministry of the Environment
- **Compulsory registration** with the AAL.
- Continued training: not compulsory.

LUXEMBOURG

600 architects (74% practising) - 484,000 inhabitants (1.2/1000) - 31% female architects

Liability: 2 years for small works (counted from acceptance), 10 years for large, and 30 years in case of wilful misrepresentation.

The title is protected and the Luxembourg architect has exclusive rights: All applications for authorisation of sizable constructions have to be signed by an architect.

Professional title: Architect.

The profession is regulated by the Law of the 13/12/1989 and the Law of the 28/12/1988.

Competent authority: Ministry of the Middle Classes through the Association of Architects and Consulting Engineers (Ordre des Architectes et des Ingénieurs-Conseils, OAI).

Programme of acquisition of competences:

- Academic training: there are no schools of architecture in Luxembourg (but a Master's degree will be organised soon). The law on professional recognition (28/12/1988) demands that training acquired abroad be of at least 4 years duration.
- **Compulsory professional experience of 1 year.**
- **Compulsory registration** with the OAI.
- Continued training: not compulsory.

Note:

- Registration with the Order is compulsory for all architects and consulting engineers, natural or legal persons (individuals or legal entities), who wish to practise their profession under the status of "independent" in Luxembourg. Registration is, on the other hand, optional for civil servants or private sector employees practising an activity that pertains to concept and study in the domain of construction.

MALTA

500 architects (87% practising) - 410,600 inhabitants (1.2/1000) - 19% female architects

Professional title: Architect

Competent authority: Warranting Board within the Ministry of Resources and Infrastructure + Chamber of Architects (KTP).

Programme of acquisition of competences:

- Programme 1:
 - Entrance examination
 - Academic training of 5 years
 - Degree in Architecture?
 - **Compulsory professional experience of 2 years** (supervised by a recognised architect)
 - **Compulsory professional examination** by the Periti Warranting Board
 - **Compulsory registration** with KTP
 - Continued training: not compulsory.

- Programme 2:
 - Entrance examination
 - One year of preparatory training (Basic facts)
 - Academic training of 3 years (Baccalaureate?)
 - Academic training of 2 years (Master's degree?)
 - Degree in Architecture?
 - Professional experience of 2 years.
 - Continued training: not compulsory.

NORWAY

3,600 architects - 4.7m inhabitants (0.8/1000)

Professional title: Architect MNAL (voluntary)

Competent authority: NAL (professional organization)

Programme of acquisition of competences:

- Academic training: ...?
- Qualification: Master of Architecture.
- No compulsory professional experience
- Registration not required by law.
- Continued training: compulsory for members of NAL.

NETHERLANDS (The)

10,000 architects (of which 9,100 are Dutch) - 16.4m inhabitants (0.6/1000) - 19% female architects

Liability: Design contracts are mostly covered by standard conditions on the mutual rights and obligations of the contracting parties (usually the SR 1997 or DNR 2005). According to these standard conditions architect liability expires after five years from the day on which the assignment ends. In the standard conditions architect liability is often limited to its extent. In particular the architect liability is limited to the architects fee or to the advisory costs.

The law protects only the title of "architect": only those registered with the SBA (Architects Register) obtain the right to use the title. Architects have no exclusive rights nor any reserved domains.

Professional title: Architect.

The profession is not regulated; anyone may ask for a building permit.

Competent authority: SBA. Architects who are registered with the SBA can, if they so wish, become member of the Bond van Nederlandse Architecten (BNA), the only Dutch professional association of architects in the Netherlands.

Programme of acquisition of competences:

- Academic training of 5 years at Technical Universities (Delft or Eindhoven) and, after 4 years of Higher Technical School, 4 years in an Academy of Architecture, combined with the practice of the profession in the architectural sector.
- Degree of MSc in architecture (Technical Universities) or degree of Master of Architecture (Academy of Architecture).
- Currently no supplementary requirement with regards to qualification, but according to a bill that will be introduced to Parliament around the summer of 2009, a 2-year professional experience will be required in the near future.
- Compulsory registration with the SBA to be able to use the title but not to practice the profession.
- Continued training: architects are obliged to carry out at least 16 hours of CPD per year. BNA-members are responsible for carrying out 30 hours of CPD per year; the training is organised, promoted and audited by the BNA.

POLAND

13,500 architects - 38.1m inhabitants (0.4/1000)

Professional title: Architect mgr n° (Authorized architect licence n°)

Competent authority: Chamber of Architects of Poland

Programme of acquisition of competences:

- Academic training of 5 years.
- Qualification: Magister inżynier architekt (mgr inż. Arch.)
- **Compulsory professional experience of 3 years** (2+1 year) including at least one spent on site.
- **Compulsory professional examination** by the Council of the local Chamber of Architects
- **Compulsory registration** with IZBA.
- Continued training: not compulsory.

PORTUGAL

16,300 architects - 10.6m inhabitants (1.5/1000)

Liability: 5 years for gross negligence in private contracts, 2 years (1 year if stipulated) in public contracts (counted from completion or delivery of a permit of use).

Title and function are protected. Portuguese architects, however, do not enjoy exclusive rights except where there is a case for the application of special regulation, for example for the protection of historical sites.

Professional title: Architect.

The profession is regulated by the decrees and laws of 1973, 1994, 1995 and 1998.

Competent authority: Ordem dos Arquitectos (OA and two regional associations: North and South). Registration confers the title of architect.

Programme of acquisition of competences:

- Academic training of 5 years given in faculties of architecture of the technical universities of Lisbon and Porto.
- Qualification of Bachelor of Architecture (Licenciado em arquitectura)?
- **Compulsory professional experience of a minimum of 1 year** (but this depends on the school?) organized by the Ordem dos Arquitectos.
- **Compulsory professional examination** by the Ordem dos Arquitectos
- **Compulsory registration** with the Ordem dos Arquitectos.
- Continued training: not compulsory.

ROMANIA

5,500 architects (78% practising) / 21.5m inhabitants (0.3/1000) / 48% female architects

The title and function of the architect are protected (law of 2001): registration with the Chamber.

Professional title: ...?

Competent authority: ...?

Programme of acquisition of competences:

• Basic Programme:

- Official entrance examination (25% success rate)
- Academic training of 6 years (360 ECTS) = 4 years of Bachelor's + 2 years of Master's (?)
- Certificate of end of studies is delivered by an end-of-studies jury composed of 32 persons, of whom 50% are foreign members (with at least one American and one Asian member). This jury also includes a representative of the professional Chamber.
- **Period of compulsory professional experience of 2 years** under the control of the Order and the profession (in contributions of 160 hours per month). This period can be reduced to 1 year if the candidate has a Master's degree (complementary?) or a Doctorate.
- **Compulsory evaluation** on the basis of an oral examination and the candidate's portfolio (practice licence?). If the candidate fails, he/she can retake the examination as often as he/she wishes (every 3 months).
- **Compulsory registration** with the Union of Architects of Romania.
- Continued training: not compulsory.

• Variants:

- Training in 6 years with, in the last year, an in-office internship of 3 months + 2 months of management courses + 4 months of a degree project (?)
- Professional experience period of 6 months to 2 years (Note: a vocational Master's degree can be endorsed as an internship)
- It is also possible to do a doctorate in 4 years.

Notes:

- Only the leading students of the previous year are funded, the rest are not.
- Internships:
 - The internship mentor must have a minimum of 5 years of experience.
- Advanced research or training can be taken into account in lieu of internship but only for a maximum of 1 year.

UNITED KINGDOM

31,600 architects (87% practising) - 61.2m inhabitants (0.5/1000) - 21% female architects

Liability: 6 years for ordinary contracts (5 years in Scotland), 12 years for secured contracts (20 years in Scotland) counted from the appearance of damage.

Only the title of "architect" is protected (only architects registered with the ARB obtain the right to the title). The architect has, on the other hand, no exclusive rights nor any reserved domains.

Professional title: Architect.

The profession is regulated by the Architects Registration Act 1997.

Competent authority: Architects Registration Board (ARB). Architects are not members of a professional association. However their private organisations or associations are powerful. The most significant (gathering together 80% of the profession) is the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA).

Programme of acquisition of competences:

- No entrance examination but a "Level system" with three levels: AAA, BBB, CCC
- Baccalaureate of 3 years
- Degree of Bachelor of Arts (BA) or Bachelor of Sciences (BSc) depending on the school = Part 1
- Often (though this is not compulsory) 1 year (9 months is recommended) of professional internship (but specialised internships are allowed) under "employee" status and with a follow-up by a mentor (from the school) and guidance from the ARB
- Diploma/Master's degree of 2 years or

- Degree of Master of Architecture (M Arch) = Part 2 (in general, but the degree title depends on the institution that delivers it).
- **Compulsory professional experience period of a minimum of 2 years** within which is included the aforementioned period; there are no specialised internships).
- Practice licence granted after **compulsory professional examination** by a mixed jury (academics + professionals) prescribed by the ARB and validated by the RIBA (and based on a list of competences to be acquired) = Part 3
- Compulsory registration with the ARB to be able to use the title but not to practise the profession (affiliation to the RIBA voluntary).
- Continued training: compulsory according to the regulations of the RIBA that are also applicable to architects registered with the ARB. It is required to carry out 35 hours and 100 points per year (these contributions are noted in a register) and to outline a professional development plan. The ARB issues guidelines on the competences that must be held by registered architects.

Notes:

- Schools of architecture are numbered at 39 (at universities and art colleges recognised by the RIBA and the ARB) in England and Wales and 6 in Scotland. In this system, many Part 1 graduates of outlying schools go to London to obtain their Part 2.
- The internship carried out between the Bachelor's and the Diploma/Master's degrees allows the students to start the Diploma/Master's with a practical view of the profession, or even to continue working as collaborators of the firm.
- The mentors, who are part of the teaching body of the school, advise the candidates on their internships and can point out useful complementary training to them. These guides, distinct from the "managers of the firms" of the interns, gather under the association APSAA (Association of Professional Studies Advisors in Architecture), which regularly organises meetings for discussion and the exchange of experience.
- Specialised internships are accepted, but one must carry out a minimum of 12 months in an architect's office.
- The interns work under the status of "employee" and can earn between €17,500 and €30,000 per year during the first year of the internship (that is to say after only three years of studies). Besides, more than 450 British firms have signed up to this scheme, with standard contracts drawn up by ARCHAOS, the national association of students in architecture, an organisation funded by the RIBA and the government, with the aim of ensuring its continuity. In addition, this association carries out a "Students Survey" on the basis of the visits that it conducts of the various schools of architecture.
- The professional evaluation is, in general, done after three years of professional practice and its success rate is of the order of 80%. This professional examination, which is, in general, organised twice a year and lasts about 45 minutes, is conducted by a jury composed of professionals. Several elements are taken into account by this jury:
 - the relevance of the "internships" undertaken,
 - the candidate's CV,
 - a case study folder (personal project or other followed by the candidate),
 - responses to a questionnaire or a written paper (prepared in advance) containing technical and professional problems.
- These examinations are typically run by the institutions and are accredited by the ARB and the RIBA separately.
- In order to be able to submit his/her professional exam, the candidate must pay the relevant institution between €1,300 and €1,750, namely, a registration fee of around €1,000, €300 for his mentor, and possible course fees that can amount to €450.

SLOVAKIA

1,554 architects - 5.4m inhabitants (0.2/1000) – 19.5% female architects

The architect's function is protected

Professional title: Authorized Architect of the Slovak Chamber of Architects

Competent authority: Slovak Chamber of Architects

Programme of acquisition of competences:

- Academic training of 6 years
- Degree: Engineer Architect (Ing.arch.).
- **Compulsory professional experience of a minimum of 3 years**
- **Compulsory professional examination** by the Examination Commission appointed by the Ministry of Construction and Regional Development (+ oath).
- Continued training: not compulsory.

SLOVENIA

1,350 architects (90% practising) - 2m inhabitants (0.7/1000) - 46% female architects

Title: Authorized Architect

Competent authority: ZAPS (Chamber of Architecture and Spatial Development of Slovenia)

Programme of acquisition of competences:

- Academic training: ...?
- Degree: Dipl. Engineer Architect.
- **Compulsory professional experience of 2 (or 3?) years.**
- **Compulsory professional examination** by the Chamber of Architecture and Spatial Development of Slovenia.
- **Compulsory registration** with the ZAPS
- Continued training: not compulsory.

SWEDEN

5,400 architects (75% practising) - 45.3m inhabitants (1/1000) - 51% female architects

Liability: 2 years (counted from delivery).

Title not protected (but compulsory registration with the association to use the title SAR/MSA). The Swedish architect does not have exclusive rights.

Professional title: Architect SAR/MSA (voluntary)

The profession is not regulated.

Competent authority: Registration is not compulsory (in theory anyone can practise the profession). However, there does exist an association of Swedish architects: Svenska Arkitekters Riksförbund (SAR).

Programme of acquisition of competences:

- Academic training of 180 weeks (5 years) given by the schools or faculties of architecture of the Kungliga Tekniska Högskolan (Royal Institute of Technology of Stockholm), Lunds Universitet, and Chalmers Tekniska Högskola (Gothenburg). This is followed by a compulsory internship of 16 weeks (?).
- Degree: Master of Architecture.
- **No professional experience required** (except 4 months (?) for voluntary registration with the SAR which is a private professional association).
- **No compulsory professional examination.**
- Possible voluntary registration with the SAR.
- Continued training: not compulsory.

SWITZERLAND

5,300 architects - 9.2m inhabitants (0.6/1000)

Professional title: REG A (Registre suisse des Architects).

Competent authority: Swiss Society of Engineers and Architects (Société Suisse des Ingénieurs et des Architectes, SIA) on voluntary basis.

Programme of acquisition of competences:

- Academic training: ...?
- Qualification: Architect Dipl. EPFL, EPFZ, UIT, HES.
- **No professional experience required** (apart from 1 year during studies – between the 6th and the 7th semester – for the EPFL)
- **No compulsory professional examination.**
- Possible voluntary registration with the SIA.
- Continued training: not compulsory and not organised, but the members of the SIA have a moral responsibility for the updating and development of their competences.

CZECH REPUBLIC (The)

3,000 architects - 10.4m inhabitants (0.3/1000)

Professional title: Authorized Architect (Ing Arch / Acad Arch..)

Competent authority: CCA?

Programme of acquisition of competences:

- Brno (+/-100 students):
 - Entrance examination
 - Academic training of 4 years
 - Practical internship of 6 months
 - Academic training of 2 years
 - Qualification: ...?
 - **Compulsory professional experience of 3 years**
 - **Compulsory professional evaluation** by a jury designated by the association (in which there are no educators)
 - **Compulsory registration with CCA**
 - Continued training: compulsory.
- Prague (+/-200 students):
 - Entrance examination
 - Academic training of 3 years
 - Practical internship of 6 months
 - Academic training of 2 years
 - Qualification: ...?
 - Professional experience + evaluation as above
- 2BC ?
 - Entrance examination
 - Academic training of 6 years comprising 1 month of internship in the final year
 - Practical internship of 6 months
 - Academic training of 2 years
 - Qualification: ...?
 - Professional experience + evaluation as above
- AAAD (Academy of Fine Arts: 12 students)
 - Entrance examination
 - Academic training of 3 years
 - Practical internship of 6 months
 - Academic training of 2 years
 - Qualification: ...?
 - Professional experience + evaluation as above

• **Technical University (TU):**

- Entrance examination
- Academic training of 3 years as a technician
- Academic training of 4 years
- Qualification: ...?
- Professional experience + evaluation as above

Note:

- The law only protects certain specific services of the architect's profession.

TURKEY

32,300 architects (61% practising) - 70.6m inhabitants (0.5/1000) - 53% female architects

Professional title: ...?

Competent authority: ...?

Programme of acquisition of competences:

- Academic training of 4 years
- Qualification: ?
- No compulsory professional experience
- **Compulsory registration** with the CAT

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Summary table - ACCESS TO THE PROFESSION (MP 01/2009) Original in French	Academic training	Qualification obtained	Required professional experience	Complementary professional training	Professional examination	Compulsory registration	Professional title used	Continued training imposed
Germany	Minimum 4 years (University and (Fachhochschule)	Degree of Bachelor / Master	2 to 3 years (depending on the Lander, 3 years in Saarland only)	In some Lander	No	Yes (Chambers of the Landers)	Architect	Depends on Landers, but only after registration
Austria	5 years	University degree of Dipl.Ing / Mag. Arch / Master of Architecture	3 years minimum 1 year on-site)	–	Yes	Yes, regional Chambers of Architects and Chartered Engineering Consultants	Architect	Compulsory but no sanctions
Belgium	5 years	Architect / Engineer- architect	2 years (with follow-up)	No but envisaged for the francophone side (80 hours)	No (but the Order can impose a prolongation of internship by 6 months to a year)	Yes (Provincial Council of the Order)	Architect / Engineer- Architect	No
Bulgaria	4 years	–	2 years	–	Yes (by a mixed jury: teachers + admin. + practitioners)	–		No
Cyprus	–	–	1 year	–	No	Yes (CAA: Technical Chamber)	Architect	–
Croatia	5 years (after entrance examination)		3 years	–	Yes (by the CAA)	Yes (CAA)		No
Denmark	5 years	Arkitekt Academic: bachelor / master	No	No	No	No	–	No

Spain	6 years (project architect), 4 years (architect in charge of execution of work)	Architect	No	No	No	Yes (Ministry of Education)	Architect	No
Estonia	–	Master's university degree: Dipl. Architect	4 years (for authorised architects UEA), except civil servants	–	No	Yes (RETER / for civil servants, Ministry of Economic Affairs)	Authorised Architect (validated architect)	No
Finland	Total of 5 years in two cycles	Master of Science (M.Sc in Architecture)	No	No (sometimes 3 years for voluntary registration with the SAFA)	No	No	Arkkitehti	No
France	5 years	State Diploma in Architecture (DEA) valued at Master's level	1 complementary year including 150 hours of professional courses and 6 months of internship	See opposite	Yes (HMONP / by jury)	Yes (professional association)	Architect HMONP	Not compulsory but strongly advised
FYROM	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	5 years (universities, with entrance examination), 4 years (technical universities, including 6 months of internship)	Architect	No	No	Yes (not very selective, 3 or 4 months after qualification)	Yes (Technical Chamber of Greece)	Architect-engineer	–

Hungary	5 years (with entrance selection in some cases), sometimes 4 years or even 3 years	Qualified Architect (Dipl. Architect): MSc or MA	2 years	–	Direct access but checked every 5 years based on CPD	Yes (MEK)	Architect	Yes: 20 credits (one course = 2 credits) for 5 years
Ireland	5 years in two cycles	B.Arch but moving to M.Arch	2 years	–	Yes (recognised by the RIAI)	Yes (RIAI / since 2008)	Architect	Yes - for members of RIAI and registrants
Italy	5 years	Laurea in Architettura	No	No	State Examination (confers the title of Doctor)	Yes (with the regional council of CNAPPC / Justice Ministry)	Architect	No
Latvia	–	Qualified Architect (Dipl. Architect)	3 years	–	–	Yes (Certification committee of LAA)	Architect	–
Lithuania	6 years	Qualified Architect (Dipl. Architect)	(3 to) 5 years	–	Yes (by the Ministry of the Environment)	Yes (AAL / Ministry of the Environment in collaboration with the AAL)	Architect	No
Luxembourg	Minimum 4 years (no schools in Luxembourg)	No schools	1 year	–		Yes (OAI / Ministry of the Middle Classes)	Architect	No
Malta	5 years (with entrance examination or a preparatory year)	–	2 years (supervised by a recognised architect)	–	Yes (Periti Warranting Board)	Yes (Warranting board of KTP / Ministry of Resources and Infrastructure)	Architect	No

Norway	–	Master of Architecture	No	No	No	No	(registration with NAL: Architect MNAL)	No (Yes only for members of the NAL)
Netherlands (The)	5 years (technical universities), 4 years (academies of architecture)	Master of Architecture (academies) / MSc in Architecture (Technical Universities)	No (but 2 years will be soon be required)	–	–	Yes (SBA)	Architect	Yes - minimum of 16 hours per year (members of BNA - 30 hours/year)
Poland	5 years	Magister inżynier architekt (mgr inż. arch.)	3 years (of which 1 year on-site)	–	Yes (Local Chamber of Architects)	Yes (IZBA: Chamber of Architects of Poland?)	Architect mgr n° (authorised architect licence n°)	No
Portugal	5 years	Licenciado em arquitectura	1 year minimum	–	Yes (the Order of Architects)	Yes (the Order of Architects)	Architect	No
Romania	6 years (with entrance examination and sometimes internship during the final year)	–	(6 months to) 2 years	–	Yes (oral exam + portfolio)	Yes (OAR)	–	No
United Kingdom	5 years based on two cycles	Depends on the institution who delivers the qualification: usually Master of Architecture (M.Arch)	2 years (of which one desirable between the 1st and the 2nd cycle studies)	–	Yes (validated by the RIBA and accepted by the ARB)	Yes (ARB / for the title but not for the practice)	Architect	Yes for the RIBA (35 hours and 100 points per annum)
Slovakia	6 years	Engineer Architect (Ing.arch.)	3 years	–	Yes (Examination Commission chosen by the Ministry of Construction and Regional Development)	Yes (Slovak Chamber of Architects)	Authorised architect of the Slovak Chamber of architects	No
Slovenia	–	Dipl. Engineer Architect	2 years (or 3?)	–	Yes (ZAPS)	Yes (ZAPS)	Authorised architect	No

Sweden	5 years (+ internship of 16 weeks)	Master of Architecture	No (except 4 months for voluntary registration with the SAR)	–	No	No (except voluntary with the SAR)	(if registered with SAR: Architect SAR/MSA)	No
Switzerland	–	Architect Dipl. EPFL, EPFZ, UIT, HES	No	–	No	No? (+ voluntary with the SIA)	REG A (Swiss Register of Architects)	No (other than by moral responsibility of members of SIA)
Czech Republic	5 years, or 6 years, sometimes 7 years (with entrance examination and sometimes practical internships)	Engineer Architect (ing. arch.) / Academic Architect (acad. arch.)	3 years	–	Yes (by the CCA)	Yes (CCA: Chamber of Czech Architects)	Authorised Architect (ing. arch. / acad. arch.)	Yes
Turkey	5 years	–	No	–	–	Yes (CAT)	–	–

Denmark	7,000	74%	49% (18% in 1991)	5.5	1.3	5,214	50,890	72,903	566,330	5 to 20 years	No (but DAL requires)	No	No	DAL
Spain	45,000	–	(14% in 1993)	45.3	1	3,233	–	–	–	3 and 10 years (for defects affecting stability)	No	Yes	Yes (a project architect + an architect for execution of work)	Professional Association
Estonia	700	88%	16%	1.3	0.5	1,916	39,320	–	322,500	–	–	–	–	UEA
Finland	3,600	69%	50% (25% in 1992)	5.3	0.7	4,920	11,828	42,376	350,000	10 years	No	No	No	SAFA (and RIA for engineers)
France	29,400	88%	56% (13% in 1993)	63.7	0.5	3,587	37,543	48,803	698,573	2 years (equipment) and 10 years (defects affecting stability)	Yes (Compulsory insurance covering all risks)	Yes	Yes (but exclusive rights limited to project and for houses larger than 170 m2)	CNOA
FYROM	3,000	–	–	2.05	1.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	15,000	74%	52% (38% in 1993)	11.2	1.3	2,940	19,610	29,018	284,625	10 years	No	Yes	no exclusive rights (interventio n limited to project only)	Technical Chamber
Hungary	4,000	–	–	10	0.4	1,039	–	–	–	–	–	Yes	–	MEK (Chamber of Hungarian Architects)

Ireland	3,500	88%	23%	4.4	0.8	7,140	116,816	72,361	498,453	6 years (for contracts signed under hand only), 12 years (for contracts signed and sealed)	No	Yes	No	RIAI
Italy	123,000	–	(26% in 1993)	59.6	2.1	3,412	–	–	–	2 years and 10 years (for gross misconduct)	No (for public works only)	Yes	Yes (Compulsory recourse to architect for historic buildings, steel and concrete structures and in earthquake zones)	CNAPPC (Order of Architects)
Latvia	700	–	–	2.3	0.3	2,877	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	LAA (Chamber of Architects)
Lithuania	2,000	–	–	3.4	0.6	1,586	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	AAL (Chamber of Architects)
Luxembourg	600	74%	31%	0.48	1.2	9,477	53,047	61,335	605,778	2 years (small works), 10 years (large works), 30 years (willful misrepresentation)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Association of Architects and Engineers (OAI)
Malta	500	87%	19%	0.41	1.2	1,011	26,641	46,171	236,250	–	–	–	–	KTP

Norway	3,600	–	(21% in 1991)	4.7	0.8	7,389	–	–	–	–	–	No	No	NAL
Netherlands (The)	10,000	84%	19%	16.4	0.6	4,794	99,072	84,497	325,909	5 years (but limited to the amount of the fees)	No (except members of BNA)	Yes	No	SBA
Poland	13,500	–		38.1	0.4	1,148	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Chamber of Architectes of Poland
Portugal	16,500	–	(24% in 1993)	10.6	1.5	2,567	–	–	–	5 years (gross mistakes in private contracts), 2 years (public, 1 year if stipulated)	No	Yes	Yes (but no exclusive rights other than in case of historic sites)	AAP Ordem dor Arquitectos (Order of Architects)
Romania	5,500	78%	48% (33% in 1991)	21.5	0.3	738	20,484	39,555	129,915	–	–	Yes	Yes	–
United Kingdom	31,600	87%	21% (6% in 1991)	61.2	0.5	4,012	88,609	52,205	893,258	6 years for contracts signed under hand, 12 years for contracts signed under seal	Yes	Yes	No	ARB
Slovakia	1,554	–	20%	5.4	0.2	1,555	–	–	–	–	–	Yes	Yes	Slovak Chamber of Architects
Slovenia	1,350	90%	46%	2	0.7	5,291	30,001	27,506	342,832	–	–	Yes ?	Yes ?	ZAPS (Chamber of Architecture and Spatial Development of Slovenia)

Sweden	5,400	75%	51%	9.2	1	2,406	26,865	54,762	304,719	2 years	No	Yes	No	SAR
Switzerland	5,300	–	(11% in 1993)	7.5	0.6	4,549	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	SIA
Czech Republic	3,000	–	–	10.4	0.3	2,691	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CCA ?
Turkey	32,300	61%	47%	70.6	0.5	995	22,501	17,028	154,042	–	–	–	–	–