KA AB

한국건축학교육인증원
Korea Architectural Accrediting Board

한국건축학교육인증원

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한국건축학교육인증원
KOREA ARCHITECTURAL ACCREDITNG BOARD

한국건축학교육인증원은 국내 건축 3단체(대한건축학회, 대한건축사협회, 한국건축가협회)가 주축이 되어 오랜 준비기간을 거쳐 2004년 설립되었다. 2005년 건설교통부(현 국토교통부)로 부터 설립 인가를 받았고 고등교육법에 의해 학문분야별 인증·평가 인정기관으로 지정이 예정되어 있는 사단법인으로 건축학 전문학위 교육과정을 위한 교과기준과 교육지침을 제시하고 전문건축학교육 프로그램에 대한 인증 및 자문 업무를 실행하고 있다. 이를 통해 건축학교육의 지속적인 발전과 건축의 사회적 역할에 대한 이해를 높이고 건축사가 되기 위한 기초지식과 함께 실력을 갖춘 국제 수준의 건축 전문인력을 배출하며, 국제사회에서 국내 인증제도의 우수성을 인정받아 건축학교육 국가 간 상호인정 협의체인 캔버라어코드(Canberra Accord)에 회원으로 가입하여 전문인력의 국제 유동성을 위한 제반 여건을 마련하고 있는 등 본연의 업무와 역할을 다하고 있는 국내 유일의 건축학교육 인증기관이다.

The KAAB was established by the Federation of Institutes of Korean Architects (FIKA), and is collaboration among the three major architecture-related institutes in Korea: the Architectural Institute of Korea, the Korean Institute of Registered Architects, and the Korean Institutes of Architects. The KAAB was approved by the Ministry of Construction and Transportation (what is now, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport) as an incorporated body in 2005. The first version of KAAB conditions and procedures was officially published in 2005, and a formal accreditation procedure began in the fall of the same year when an application for accreditation was submitted. In accordance with the established criteria and guidelines, the KAAB carries out accreditation site visits and consults on architectural education to professional architecture programs.

The KAAB is organized as a corporation in order to maintain independence and autonomy. It is stipulated in the Architects Act that a degree from an accredited professional architectural degree program is required prior to taking the qualification examination for an architect's license. The KAAB is also expected to act as the sole evaluation/accreditation agency for higher education in architecture. It is through such an institutional establishment that the KAAB is recognized as a credible accrediting system.

The KAAB encourages individual programs to voluntarily acquire accreditation in order to improve and maintain a high level of educational quality. In order to guarantee fairness and transparency, the review process is conducted by a peer review team composed of volunteers from the three architectural institutes. The accreditation process is based on the following principles in order to guarantee the enhancement of education quality, fairness of accreditation, and autonomy of each individual program:
all of which are the values that the KAAB aspires to achieve.

- The KAAB is independently operated.
- The three architectural institutes constituting the KAAB are responsible for the constant improvement of the KAAB through self-evaluation.
- Accreditation is based on a Visit Team Report submitted by the accreditation team's visit to the program.
- Evaluation and accreditation will be conducted fairly and transparently by a Site Visit Team, composed of members representing the three architectural institutes, with participation of representatives of the program being accredited.
- Accreditation is based on understanding of and agreement with the conditions and procedures of the accreditation published by the KAAB.

The KAAB promotes the enhancement of architectural education through its accreditation, evaluation method, and independent operation, and is pursuing the development of a self-appraisal model for the accreditation and evaluation of higher education – a goal shared by the nation. The KAAB conditions, procedures and guidelines are fair, transparent, and professional enough to be recognized not only domestically but also internationally, leading to recognition of the UNESCO-UIA Validation Council for Architectural education and acceptance as a signatory of the Canberra Accord

History

Jul 2001	Study group for accrediting system in architectural education was established
Jun 2003	Mock-up site visit of a program participated by invited international experts: Kenneth Schwartz, former NAAB president , Paul Hyett, then RIBA president, and You Guo, professor of Qingwha University, China.
	International Seminar on accreditation systems and procedure
Apr 2004	Public hearing on establishment of an accrediting system.
Dec 2004	Inauguration general meeting
Feb 2005	Establishment of the Korea Architectural Accrediting Board (KAAB)
May 2005	International Symposium on Architectural Accrediting System
Oct 2005	Announcement of the KAAB 2005 Conditions and Procedures for Architectural Education Accreditation.
Nov 2005	First applications to request for establishment of candidacy for accreditation were filed.
Dec 2005	First applications for accreditation were submitted.
Aug 2006	Workshop for visit team members with Sharon Mathews, NAAB executive secretariat as invited instructor.
Nov 2006	Initial site visit to three schools were conducted with 6 invited experts participating as team members. All the documents and visit procedures were conducted in English.
Jan 2007	Initial accreditation for the first three programs were awarded.
Apr 2008	Canberra Accord signed & Canberra Accord 1st general meeting, held in Canberra
Apr 2009	Canberra Accord 2nd general meeting, held in Seoul
May 2009	KAAB is officially approved accreditation/validation agency by UNESCO-UIA Validation Council for Architectural Education (UVCAE, UNESCO-UIA) for professional architectural degree programs.
Mar 2010	Announcement of the KAAB 2010 Conditions and Procedures for Architectural Education Accreditation.
Apr 2010	KAAB Received Comprehensive Review by Canberra Accord, full recognition of 6 year term received.
May 2011	Revised National Certified Architects Act Endorsed by Korean Parliament
May 2012	The Korean Ministry of Education, Science & Technology recognized the KAAB as an official accrediting agency for professional architectural degree programs in Korea under the new Architect's Law.
Jan 2013	The first Site Visit to ITB(Institute Technology Bandung) for the KAAB Substantial Equivalency(KSE) review
May 2013	KAAB was elected to be the next Chair of the Canberra Accord General Meeting
Oct 2015	The first Site Visit to ITB(Institute Technology Bandung, Indonesia) for the KAAB International Accreditation
May 2016	KAAB Received 2nd Comprehensive Review by Canberra Accord, full recognition of 6 year term received.
May 2017	KAAB Received 2nd Comprehensive Review by The Korean Ministry of Education, full recognition of 5 year term received
Jan 2022	Total of 6 professional architectural degree programs in Korea are accredited

사업목적 Role of the KAAB

건인원은 건축학 전문학위 교육과정을 위한 교과기준과 교육지침을 제시하고 이를 통해 인증 및 자문을 시행함으로써 건축학교육의 발전과 건축의 사회적 역할에 대한 이해를 높이고 건축사가 되기 위한 기초지식과 함께 실력을 갖춘 건축학인력을 배출하며, 건축학 교육의 국가 간 상호인정을 위한 제반 여건을 조성함을 목적으로 한다.

KAAB delivers criteria and conditions for professional architectural programs in Korea to promote their contribution to society through better architectural education. In addition, it is also the interest of the KAAB for KAAB accredited degrees to hold comparable accrediting or validating status for accrediting / validating agencies abroad which promotes corresponding values.

사업내용 Task of the KAAB

1. 건축학교육 인증에 대한 정책, 절차, 기준에 관한 사항
2. 최소 인증기준에 부합하는 교육기관 식별에 관한 사항
3. 세분화된 건축학교육 교과과정의 식별에 관한 사항
4. 건축학교육 교과과정의 개발과 장래 발전에 관한 사항
5. 건축학교육의 발전 및 촉진에 관한 사항
6. 건축학교육 발전과 인증을 돕기 위한 자문에 관한 사항
7. 기타 필요하다고 인정되는 사항

1. Establishment and management of policies regarding accreditation, and the KAAB Conditions and Procedures.
2. Identifying institutions that have grounds for offering accredited programs.
3. Identifying specified professional architectural programs.
4. Exploration and development of architectural curriculum.
5. Development and facilitation for better architectural education.
6. Consultations for enhancement of architectural education in general and any accrediting needs of a program.
7. Other areas of interests which are acknowledged as expected tasks for the KAAB.

조 직 Composition of the KAAB

이사회 : 15인으로 구성하고, 정관에 의한 법인업무 사항을 심의의결하며 인증심의결과를 최종 인준
이사장 : 이사회를 소집하고 의장이 되며 이사회를 대표
원 장 : 건인원을 대표하며 건인원의 업무를 총괄
인증위원회 : 9인(교육자 및 건축사)으로 구성하고, 건축학교육 인증전반에 대한 인증심의업무를 수행
인증사업단 : 5인 (교육자 및 건축사)으로 구성하고, 건축학교육 인증사업 전반에 관한 업무를 관장하고 실사단 운영
교육연구지원단 : 5인으로 구성하고, 건축학교육 교과과정과 교육여건에 대한 전문적 연구개발, 인증지원 및 자문업무 수행
사무국 : 건인원의 일반적인 행정업무 수행

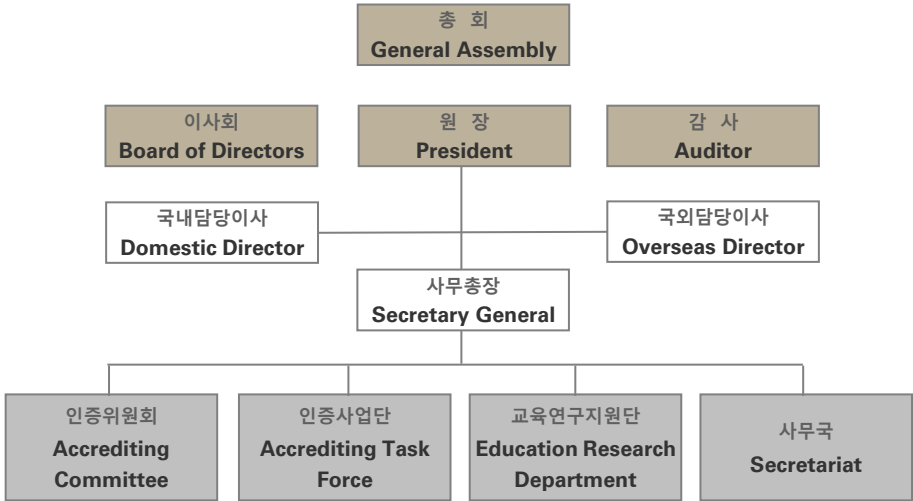The Board of Directors is composed of 15 directors

The Accrediting Committee deliberates and recommends its accrediting decision and all other general decisions except any decisions in regard to appeals by the program to the Board of Directors. It is composed of 9 members.(Educators & Practitioners)

The Accrediting Task Force takes responsibilities in execution of all accrediting tasks for professional programs described by KAAB Conditions and Procedures. It is composed of 5 members.(Educators & Practitioners)

The Education / Research Department performs research and development for architectural curriculum for varying aspects, accrediting consultation and assistance.

The Secretariat manages all administrative operations of the KAAB.

건인원 조직도 Organizational Chart of the KAAB

이사회 KAAB Board of Directors

이사회는 회원단체인 대한건축학회(AIK) 추천 교육자 6인과 대한건축사협회(KIRA) 및 한국건축가협회(KIA) 추천 건축사 6인, 그리고 교육부와 국토교통부를 대표하는 각 1인과 회원이 합의하여 추천한 사회단체인사 1인으로 구성

The Board of Directors is responsible for finalizing all accrediting decisions and establishment of policies for KAAB. It is composed of 6 nominated members from AIK (Architectural Institute of Korea), 6 nominated members from KIRA and KIA (Korea Institute of Registered Architects and Korean Institute of Architects), a member represents the Ministry of Education, and a member represents the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transportation. Also, one last seat is nominated in agreement by the board members, to represent general public.

회원단체 / 관련기관 Member Associations

대한건축학회 (AIK)
Architectural Institute of Korea
(www.aik.or.kr)

대한건축사협회 (KIRA)
Korea Institute of Registered Architects
(www.kira.or.kr)

건축사등록원 (KARB)
Korea Architects Registration Board
(www.kirakarb.or.kr)

한국건축가협회 (KIA)
Korean Institute of Architects
(www.kia.or.kr)

교육부
Ministry of Education
(www.moe.go.kr)

국토교통부
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport
(www.molit.go.kr)

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KAAB 인증기준 및 절차
KAAB CONDITIONS & PROCEDURES

건축학교육인증원 인증기준 KAAB Conditions for Accreditation

건축학교육은 두 가지 기본적 목적을 가진다.
창조적이고 윤리적으로 건강하고 사려 깊고 자격을 갖춘 전문적 설계인/건설인을 길러낸다.
지적으로 성숙하고 생태적으로 민감하며 사회적으로 책임감 있는 훌륭한 세계시민을 길러낸다.

Architectural education has two basic purposes:
To produce competent, creative, critically minded and ethical professionals and
designers/builders; to produce good world citizens who are intellectually mature, ecologically
sensitive and socially responsible.
UIA and Architectural Education: Reflections and Recommendations, 2002

1. 건축학교육 인증에 대한 주요관점 KAAB Perspectives on Architectural Education

1) 건축학교육 프로그램과 소속대학교	1) Architecture Education and the Institution
2) 건축학교육 프로그램과 학생	2) Architecture Education and the Students
3) 건축학교육 프로그램과 건축사	3) Architecture Education and the Registered Architect
4) 건축학교육 프로그램과 사회	4) Architecture Education and Society

2. 건축학교육 프로그램 자체평가체계 Self Assessment System of Professional Degree Program

3. 학위 및 교과과정 Degree and Curriculum

4. 학생정보 Student Information

5. 인적자원 및 운용체계 Human Resources and Operating System

6. 물리적 자원과 정보자원 Physical Resources and Information Resources

7. 재정 자원 Financial Resources

8. 연구 활동 Research Development

9. 학생수행평가기준 Student Performance Criteria (SPC)

1) 건축적사고	1) Critical Thinking in Architecture
2) 설계	2) Design
3) 기술	3) Technology
4) 실무	4) Professional Practice

인증절차 개요 Overview of the Accreditation Process

1. 인증후보자격 Candidacy Status for Initial Accreditation (For programs currently not in the status of accreditation)

최초인증에 한해 최소한의 요건을 갖추고 있는지의 여부를 판정하기 위해 건인원은 인증 후보자격을 심사한다. 후보자격 심사는 인증 심사와 유사한 절차를 거치지만 보다 간략하고, 이러한 절차를 거쳐 인증 후보자격을 갖춘 프로그램만이 인증을 받을 수 있다. 인증 후보자격을 획득하였다는 것은 단지 인증을 받을 수 있는 자격을 갖추었음을 의미할 뿐이며, 인증 후보자격은 인증이 갖는 효과와는 무관하다. 인증후보자격 신청은 매년 3월, 9월 연 2회 신청

KAAB evaluates qualification for Candidacy Status in order to proceed initial accreditation process. Candidacy Status is prerequisite for initial accreditation. Obtaining Candidacy Status is different from granting accreditation. Applying for Candidacy Status evaluation occurs twice a year, in March and September.

2. 인증 신청 Application for Accreditation

인증을 희망하는 건축학 전문학위 프로그램은 한국건축학교육인증원(이하"건인원")에 소정양식의 인증신청서를 제출한다.
인증을 받기 위해 프로그램은 인증신청을 하고 자체평가보고서 작성 및 제출 등 약 1년여의 준비기간을 거쳐 인증실사를 받는다.
인증신청은 매년 4월, 10월 연 2회 신청

The architecture program seeking accreditation submits its application to the KAAB.
In order to pursue accreditation process by KAAB, furnishing and submitting APR (Architecture Program Report) after
submitting application for accreditation is required. It will take at least approximately a year to receive site visit.
KAAB receives application for accreditation twice a year in April and October.

3. 인증신청 접수 및 실사단 구성 Receipt of Application for Accreditation and Visiting Team Selection

건인원은 프로그램이 제출한 신청에 대해 인증 평가를 위한 최소한의 자격을 갖추었는지 심사하여 신청을 접수한다. 심사 결과에 따라 인증 사업단은 실사단장을 포함한 5명의 실사단을 구성하고 해당 프로그램과 협의하여 실사 일정을 결정한다. 인증사업단은 실사단에게 실사단의 책임과 의무를 공지한다.

The KAAB accepts the applications from programs after evaluating minimum qualification for accreditation. The Accrediting Task Force of the KAAB will initiate process of forming five site visit team members which includes visiting team chair. The schedule for the site visit will be closely coordinated with the program. The Accrediting Task Force informs of responsibilities to selected visiting team members

4. 건축학교육 프로그램 보고서 제출 Submission of the Architecture Program Report (APR)

해당 프로그램은 인증사업단이 인증을 위해 필요로 하는 자료를 제공하기 위해 건축학교육 프로그램 보고서를 제출한다.

The program submits its APR containing information needed for accreditation. See Chapter 4 for detail information for contents of the required APR.

5. 건축학교육 프로그램 보고서 검토 Review of the Architecture Program Report (APR)

실사단은 해당 프로그램이 제출한 건축학교육 프로그램 보고서를 검토하고 충분히 기술되어 있지 않은 항목에 대해서 보완을 요구할 수 있다. 실사단이 건축학교육 프로그램 보고서를 승인하면, 인증사업단은 해당 프로그램을 위한 현장 실사를 준비한다.

The visiting team reviews the APR, and the team may request the program for additional information if needed. If the visiting team approves the submitted APR, the Accrediting Task Force of the KAAB initiates preparation for the site visit process of the program.

6. 프로그램 실사 Site Visit of the Program

실사 일정이 결정되면 해당 프로그램에서는 실사단이 필요로 하는 정보와 시설을 준비하고 실사단은 계획된 일정에 따라 **실사를 수행한다.**

On determination of site visit schedule, the program prepares necessary materials and facilities required for the site visit. The visiting team proceeds with the site visit according to the schedule. (A recommended schedule for accreditation visit is shown on page 32 on the KAAB C&P 2005)

7. 프로그램의 실사단에 대한 평가보고서 제출 Site Visit Evaluation

인증실사를 받은 프로그램은 해당 실사가 적절하게 이루어졌는지에 대한 의견서를 인증사업단에 제출한다.

After the site visit, the program conducts evaluation of the site visit indicating whether the visit has been appropriate, and submits to the KAAB.

8. 실사단의 프로그램에 대한 방문보고서 제출 Submission of the Visiting Team Report (VTR)

실사단은 실사단 보고서를 작성한다. 작성된 실사단 보고서를 해당 프로그램에서 검토하고 실사단과의 협의 하에 수정 보완한다. 실사단장은 실사단이 합의한 최종 보고서 및 인증 여부와 인증조건에 대한 제안서를 대외비로 인증위원회에 제출한다.

Upon conclusion of the visit the visit team make a Visit Team Report or a VTR. The draft of the VTR must be reviewed by the program and all contents including any amendments need to be approved by the team. The team must make a signed confidential recommendation and the final draft of VTR must be submitted to Accrediting Committee of the KAAB by the team chair.

9. 인증 여부 및 인증조건 결정 Deliberation of Terms and Conditions of Accreditation

인증위원회는 실사단이 제출한 실사단 보고서와 제안서를 토대로 인증 여부와 인증조건에 대한 최종 심의를 하고, 이사회에 제출한다. 이사회는 심의결과를 최종 인준하며, 이 결정을 해당 프로그램에 통보한다.

Accrediting Committee of the KAAB reviews and deliberates the VTR and a Confidential Recommendation by the visiting team, and all pertinent information by the program prior to site visit. The result of the deliberation along with final decision made is submitted to the board of directors for its ratification.

10. 이사회 인준 Ratification

The KAAB board considers whether the final decision was made due process. If there is no appeal by any party involved in the process, then the board ratifies the final decision. The KAAB delivers final decision by the board to the program.

11. 프로그램의 이의 제기 Appeals by the program

해당 프로그램은 인증 여부와 인증조건에 대한 결정에 대해 이의가 있을 경우, 이사회에 이의를 제기한다. 이의제기는 인증의 일시적 정지나 인증거부인 경우에만 가능하다. 이사회는 이의 제기에 대한 판정 결과를 해당 프로그램에 통보한다.

The program may appeal the terms and conditions of accreditation decision to the Board of Directors of the KAAB. The Board of Directors sends the final decision on appeals to the program.
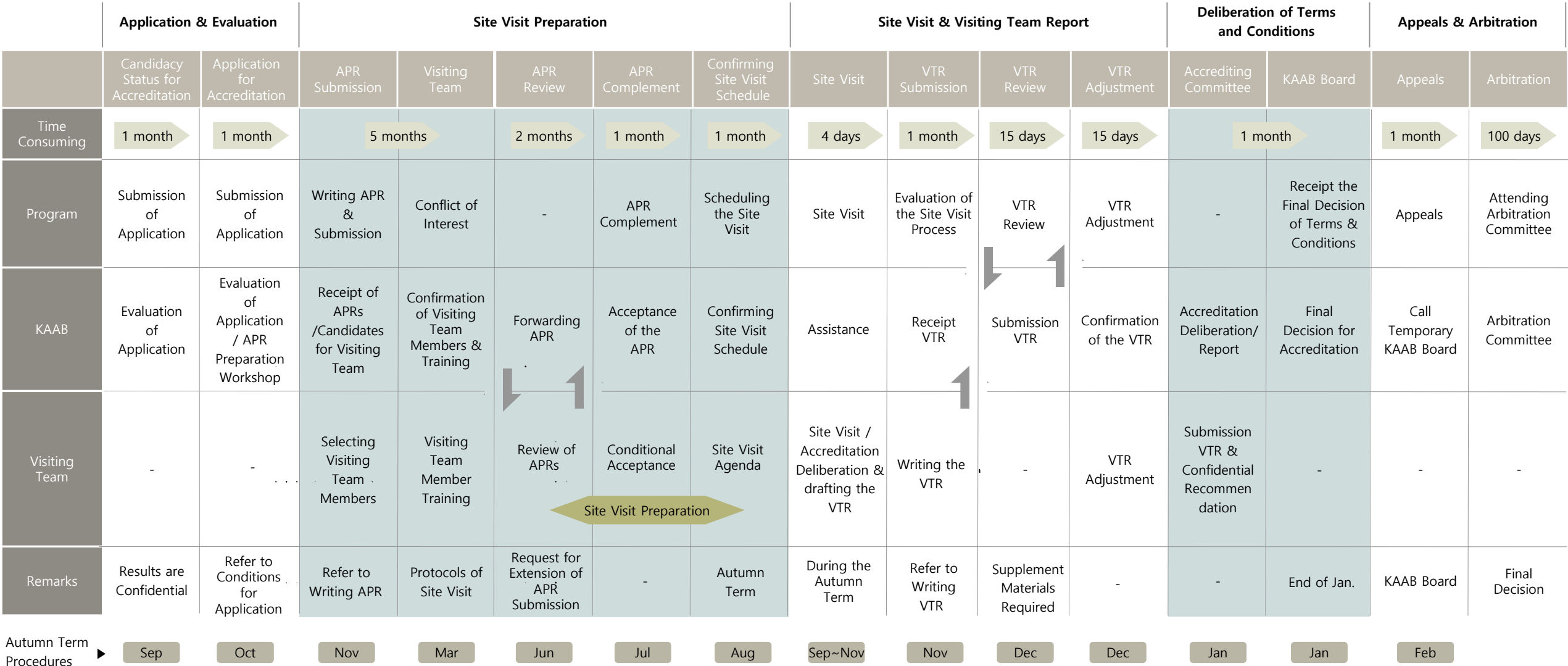
12. 연례보고서 Annual Report Requirement

인증을 부여 받은 프로그램은 매년 2월말 까지 연례보고서를 작성하여 제출

All KAAB accredited programs must submit Annual Report in every February.

Accreditation Process Flow-chart

	Application & Evaluation		Site Visit Preparation					Site Visit & Visiting Team Report				Deliberation of Terms and Conditions		Appeals & Arbitration	
	Candidacy Status for Accreditation	Application for Accreditation	APR Submission	Visiting Team	APR Review	APR Complement	Confirming Site Visit Schedule	Site Visit	VTR Submission	VTR Review	VTR Adjustment	Accrediting Committee	KAAB Board	Appeals	Arbitration
Time Consuming	1 month	1 month	5 months		2 months	1 month	1 month	4 days	1 month	15 days	15 days	1 month		1 month	100 days
Program	Submission of Application	Submission of Application	Writing APR & Submission	Conflict of Interest	-	APR Complement	Scheduling the Site Visit	Site Visit	Evaluation of the Site Visit Process	VTR Review	VTR Adjustment	-	Receipt the Final Decision of Terms & Conditions	Appeals	Attending Arbitration Committee
KAAB	Evaluation of Application	Evaluation of Application / APR Preparation Workshop	Receipt of APRs /Candidates for Visiting Team	Confirmation of Visiting Team Members & Training	Forwarding APR	Acceptance of the APR	Confirming Site Visit Schedule	Assistance	Receipt VTR	Submission VTR	Confirmation of the VTR	Accreditation Deliberation/ Report	Final Decision for Accreditation	Call Temporary KAAB Board	Arbitration Committee
Visiting Team	-	-	Selecting Visiting Team Members	Visiting Team Member Training	Review of APRs	Conditional Acceptance	Site Visit Agenda	Site Visit / Accreditation Deliberation & drafting the VTR	Writing the VTR	-	VTR Adjustment	Submission VTR & Confidential Recommendation	-	-	-
Remarks	Results are Confidential	Refer to Conditions for Application	Refer to Writing APR	Protocols of Site Visit	Request for Extension of APR Submission	-	Autumn Term	During the Autumn Term	Refer to Writing VTR	Supplement Materials Required	-	-	End of Jan.	KAAB Board	Final Decision
Autumn Term Procedures ▶	Sep	Oct	Nov	Mar	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep~Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec	Jan	Jan	Feb	

Site Visit Preparation

APR : Architectural Program Report
VTR : Visiting Team Report

인증 기간 Terms of Accreditation

인증의 기간은 크게 5가지로 분류되며 인증기간을 부여 받은 프로그램은 유효기간 내에 인증연장을 위한 연장신청을 해야 한다. 기간에 따른 조건은 다음과 같다.

There are five different terms of accreditation. All accredited programs must apply for extension of accredited term within their terms of accreditation.

6년 인증 Full Accreditation of Six-year Term

부족사항이 사소하고 이러한 부족사항을 시정하려는 의지가 확인되는 경우, 프로그램은 6년 인증을 받게 된다.

Accreditation is valid for a full six (6) years following the year of the visit when unmet conditions are trivial and the program demonstrates a strong intention to correct the shortcomings.

4년 인증 Four-year Term

프로그램의 질을 저하시킬 수 있는 중요 부족사항이 발견되었지만 이러한 부족사항을 시정하려는 의지가 확실하고 달성할 수 있는 역량이 확인되는 경우, 프로그램은 4년 인증을 받게 된다. 차기 심사에서 4년 또는 조건부 3년 인증을 받았을 경우 차 차기 심사에서는 반드시 6년 또는 4년 인증을 취득해야 하고, 그러지 않을 경우 인증은 철회된다.

Accreditation is valid for a Four (4) years following the year of the visit when considerable deficiency is found, but the program demonstrates a strong intention to correct the deficiency, and the Visit Team is fully convinced that the program has the capability to correct the deficiencies. If the program is awarded a four–year term consequently, the program is required to receive a full six-year term in the following accreditation. Otherwise, the program's accreditation is terminated.

조건부 3년 인증 Conditional Three-year Term

프로그램의 질을 저하시킬 수 있는 심각한 중요 부족사항이 발견되고 이러한 부족사항을 시정하려는 의지와 역량이 분명하지 않을 경우, 프로그램은 조건부 3년 인증을 받게 된다. 이때 실사단이 3년 뒤 방문 전까지 충족시켜야 할 조건을 명시하고 3년간 인증을 부여한다. 프로그램은 차기 심사에서 최소 4년 또는 6년 인증을 반드시 받아야 하며, 그러지 못할 경우 인증은 철회된다.

Accreditation is valid for three years following the year of the visit with conditions when considerable deficiency is found as in the case of the above four-year term, but the program fails to demonstrate a strong intention and means to correct the deficiency. The Visit Team stipulates the list of the items to be satisfactorily rectified by the time of the next visit. The accreditation to the program is terminated if the program fails to acquire either a four-year or a six-year accreditation in the next accreditation visit.

인증 유예 Temporary Suspension of Accreditation

해당 프로그램의 심각한 준비부족에 의해 적절한 실사가 이루어질 수 없다고 판단되는 경우 추후 적당한 시기에 다시 실사를 수행한다. 이 때 실사단이 재 방문할 때까지 충족시켜야 할 조건을 표시하고 인증유예를 부여한다. 인증유예는 최대 1년을 넘을 수 없다.

If the program's deficiencies are critical enough to hinder having successful site visit, accreditation is suspended until another site visit. The temporary suspension of accreditation is given with a list of conditions to be resolved and the term cannot exceed more than a year.

인증 거부/철회 Revocation of Accreditation

최초인증실사에서 실사단이 실사기간에 인증조건에 부합하는 주요하고 시정할 수 없는 사항들을 발견했을 때 또는 자체평가보고서가 기한 내에 제출되지 않았을 경우 인증이 거부된다. 또한 조건부 3년 인증 및 4년 인증을 부여 받은 프로그램에서 인증철회 조건에 해당할 경우 인증이 철회된다.

During a initial site visit if the team find that deficiencies are substantial enough and appear difficult to resolve, or APR is not submitted to KAAB within given deadline, accreditation is denied.

* 최초인증 프로그램은 5년 인증, 3년 인증, 조건부 2년 인증 기간 적용

3 건축학교육 인증 프로그램
KAAB ACCRECITED PROGRAMS

Date of Issue	프로그램	Program
2007	명지대학교 건축학전공	Myongji Univ., College of Architecture (Bachelor of Architecture)
	서울대학교 건축학전공	Seoul National Univ., Dept. of Architecture
	서울시립대학교 건축학전공	Univ. of Seoul, Dept. of Architecture
	홍익대학교(서울) 건축학전공	Hongik Univ., School of Architecture
2008	강원대학교 건축학전공	Kangwon National Univ., Division of Architecture
	부경대학교 건축학전공	Pukyung National Univ., Division of Architecture
	서울과학기술대학교 건축학전공	Seoul National Univ, of Tech, School of Architecture
	영남대학교 건축학전공	Yeungnam Univ., School of Architecture
	충남대학교 건축학전공	Chungnam National Univ., Division of Architecture
	한양대학교(서울) 건축학부	Hanyang Univ(Seoul Campus)., Dept. of Architecture
	울산대학교 건축학전공	Univ. of Ulsan, School of Architecture
2009	건국대학교 건축전문대학원	Konkuk Univ., Graduate School of Architecture
	경북대학교 건축학전공	Kyungpook National Univ., School of Architecture
	경기대학교 건축학전공	Kyunggi Univ., Dept. of Architecture
	동아대학교 건축학전공	Don-A Univ., Dept. of Architecture
	성균관대학교 건축학과	Sungkyunkwan Univ., Dept. of Architecture
	연세대학교 건축학전공	Yonsei Univ., Dept. of Architectural Engineering
	한양대학교(에리카) 건축학전공	Hanyang Univ(ERICA Campus)., Division of Architecture
	호서대학교 건축학과	Hoseo Univ., Dept. of Architecture
2010	단국대학교 건축학과	Dankook Univ., Dept. of Architecture
	한밭대학교 건축학과	Hanbat National Univ., Dept. of Architecture
	국민대학교 건축학전공	Kookmin Univ., School of Architecture
	한국교통대학교 건축학과	Korea National Univ. of Transportation, Dept. of Architecture
2011	경상대학교 건축학과	Kookmin Univ., School of Architecture
	목포대학교 건축학과	Mokpo National Univ., Dept. of Architecture
	세종대학교 건축학전공	Sejong Univ., Dept. of Architecture
	아주대학교 건축학전공	Ajou Univ., School of Architecture
	이화여자대학교 건축학전공	Ewha Women Univ., Division of Architecture
	전남대학교(광주) 건축학전공	Chunam Univ., School of Architecture
	부산대학교 건축학과	Pusan National Univ., Dept. of Architecture
2012	고려대학교 건축학과	Korea Univ., Dept. of Architecture
	제주대학교 건축학전공	Jeju National Univ., Dept. of Architecture
	충북대학교 건축학과	Chungbuk National Univ., Dept. of Architecture

Date of Issue	프로그램	Program
2012	동서대학교 건축설계학전공	Dongseo Univ., Dept. of Architecture
	선문대학교 건축학전공	Sun Moon Univ., Division of Architecture
	숭실대학교 건축학전공	Soongsil Univ., School of Architecture
	조선대학교 건축학전공	Chosun Univ., School of Architecture
	청주대학교 건축학과	Cheongju Univ., Dept. of Architecture
2013	한경대학교 건축학전공	Hankyong National Univ., Dept. of Architecture
	경희대학교 건축학전공	Kyung Hee National Univ., Dept. of Architecture
	동의대학교 건축학과	Dongeui Univ., Dept. of Architecture
2014	공주대학교 건축학전공	Kongu National Univ., Dept. of Architecture
	가톨릭관동대학교 건축학과	Catholic Kwandong Univ., Division of Architecture
	인하대학교 건축학과	Inha., Divison of Architecture
	중앙대학교 건축학전공	Chung-Ang Univ., Dept. of Architecture
	광운대학교 건축학과	Kwangwoon Univ., Dept. of Architecture
	대구가톨릭대학교 건축학전공	Catholic Univ. of Daegu, Faculty of Architecture
2015	한국예술종합학교 건축과	Korea National Univ. of Arts, Dept of Architecture
	한남대학교 건축학전공	Hannam Univ., Architectural Design
2016	원광대학교 건축학과	Wonkwang Univ., Dept. of Architecture
	인도네시아 ITB	Institut Teknologi Bandung, School of Architecture, Planning & Policy Development
2017	금오공과대학교 건축학전공	Kumoh National Institute of Technology, School of Architecture
	배재대학교 건축학전공	Paichai Univ., School of Architecture
	전주대학교 건축학과	Jeonju Univ ., Dept. of Architecture
	인도네시아 UII	Universitas Islam Indonesia, Architecture, Civil Engineering & Planning
	남서울대학교 건축학과	Namseoul Univ., Dept. of Architecture
	동국대학교 일반대학원 건축공학과	Dongguk Univ ., Dept. of Architectural Engineering Graduate School of Architecture
	삼육대학교 건축학과	Sahmyook Univ., Dept. of Architecture
	창원대학교 건축학부	Changwon National Univ., School of Architecture
	명지대학교 전통건축전공	Myongji Univ., College of Architecture (Bachelor of Traditional Architecture)
2018	계명대학교 건축학전공	Keimyung Univ., School of Architecture
	동명대학교 건축학과	Tongmyong Univ., School of Architecture
	경남과학기술대학교 건축학과	Gyeongnam National Univ. of Science & Technology, .Dept. of Architecture
2019	순천대학교 건축학부	Sunchon National Univ., School of Architecture
	인도네시아 UGM	Universitas Gadjah Mada, Undergraduate Program in Architecture + Professional Program for Architect
2020	경남대학교 건축학전공	Kyungnam Univ., School of Architecture
2021	목원대학교 건축학전공	Mokwon Univ., School of Architecture
	인천대학교 일반대학원 건축학과	Incheon National Univ., Graduate School of Architecture, Dept. of Architecture
	경일대학교 건축학과	Kyungil Univ., Dept. of Architecture
2022	경성대학교 건축학전공	Kyungsung Univ., School of Architecture
	전남대학교(여수) 건축디자인학과	Chunam Univ., Dept of Architectural Design

4 국제협의체 캔버라 어코드
Canberra Accord

Introduction

Signed in April 2008, the Canberra Accord is a document by seven accreditation/validation agencies in architectural education. It is intended to facilitate the portability of educational credentials between the countries whose accreditation/validation agencies signed the Accord. It does not address matters related to professional registration or licensure. This promotional material is designed to provide information to three groups:

- Individuals who will have completed their professional architectural education beginning 1 January 2010 in a program accredited/validated by one of the signatory systems;
- Leaders and staff of signatory agencies or organizations;
- Leaders and staff of regulatory agencies responsible for professional licensure of registration in architecture.

The Accord came into effect on 1 January 2010.

The following signatories are the founding members of the Canberra Accord:
- **Commonwealth Association of Architects (CAA)**
- **Canadian Architectural Certification Board/Consiel canadien de certification en architecture (CACB-CCCA)**
- **Acreditadora Nacional de Programas de Arquitectura y Disciplinas del Espacio Habitable A.C. (ANPADEH)**
- **Korea Architecture Accrediting Board (KAAB)**
- **National Architecture Accrediting Board (NAAB) (U.S)**
- **The National Board of Architectural Accreditation of China (NBAA)**
- **The Australian Institute of Architects (AIA)**
- **Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA)**
- **International Union of Architects (UIA) – Ex Officio**

History

In May 2006, the National Architectural Accrediting Board, the National Council of Architectural Registration Board, and the American Institute of Architects convened the First International Invitational Accreditation/Validation Roundtable in Washington, DC. Leadership from the architectural accrediting agencies of the US, Australia, Canada, China, Mexico, Korea, the United Kingdom, and the Commonwealth Association of Architects (CAA), as well as leaders from the International Union of Architects (UIA) attended.

The purpose of the roundtable was to determine whether these agencies had sufficient interest and equivalency between their systems of accreditation/validation to enter into an accord on accreditation/validation in architectural education. The development of this multilateral agreement was inspired by the Washington Accord for engineering degree programs in Australia, New Zealand, UK, Canada and the US. It recognizes the substantial equivalency of programs accredited in the Washington Accord and recommends that graduates of programs accredited by any the signatories be recognized by the other signatories as having met the academic requirements for entry to the practice of engineering.

Canberra Accord was developed based on Washington Accord for engineering with the same intent.
Following the initial discussion in Washington in 2006 and further Roundtable meetings in Canada (2007) and Canberra (2008), on 1 January 2010, the Accord became operational after all founding members agreed that architectural education should have a similar vision to that of engineering as both professions share similar academic and professional entry requirements and the need for professional mobility.

1996	**UIA Barcelona General Assembly**
	"UIA Accord on Recommended International Standards of Professionalism in Arch. Practice" Proposed
1999	**UIA Beijing General Assembly**
	"UIA Accord on Recommended International Standards of Professionalism in Arch. Practice" Adopted
2000	**UIA - UNESCO**
	"UIA/UNESCO Charter for Architectural Education" Adopted
2002	**UIA Berlin General Assembly**
	"UIA and Architectural Education — Reflections and Recommendations" and "UNESCO/UIA Validation System for Architectural Education" Adopted as official agenda
2005	**UIA Istanbul General Assembly**
	Adopting agenda of continuing further discussions among on-going accreditation/validation agencies toward agreeable recognition format
2006	**Invitational Accreditation/Validation Round Table Conference in Washington, USA**
	Initiation of discussion for differences and equivalencies among on-going accreditation/validation systems
2007	**2nd International Round Table Conference in Ottawa, Canada**
	Continued examination of differences and equivalencies among participating accreditation/validation systems, and discussion on agreeable accord among participating agencies
2008	**3rd International Round Table Conference in Canberra, Australia**
	Agreed on establishing a recognition system and official endorsement of Canberra Accord
2008	**Canberra Accord 1st General Meeting in Canberra, Australia**
	Discussions on follow-ups and accord operating issues
2008	Canberra Accord on Architectural Education Ratified - Sep 2008
2009	**Canberra Accord 2nd General Meeting in Seoul, Korea**
	Discussion and establishment of accord operating issues
2009	**UNESCO-UIA Validation Council for Architectural Education (UVCAE, UNESCO-UIA)**
	Recognition of KAAB as an official architectural accreditation agency for the region
2010	**Canberra Accord Comprehensive Review**
	KAAB receives comprehensive review by the Canberra Accord, awarded for full recognition of 6 years.
2011	**Canberra Accord 3rd General Meeting in Beijing, China**
	Recognition of Substantial Equivalency for school programs recognized by Canberra Accord signatories will be in effect from 2010. 1. 1. Adopted agenda of "Mentor System" to guide developing systems and to expand members of participating signatories.
2013	**Canberra Accord 4th General Meeting in Guadalajara, Mexico**
2015	**Canberra Accord 5th General Meeting in Boston, USA**
2017	**Canberra Accord 6th General Meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka**
2019	**Canberra Accord 7th General Meeting in Bloemfontein, South Africa**
2021	**Canberra Accord 8th General Meeting (Zoom Meeting)**

What is Accreditation/Validation/Recognition?

Generally speaking, accreditation is a voluntary quality assurance process under which services and operations are evaluated by a third party against a set of standards set by the third party with input and collaboration from peers within the field. Today, accreditation is distinguished by five components:

- It is provided through private agencies;
- It requires a significant degree of self-elevation by the institution or program, the results of which are summarized in a report to the agency;
- A team conducts a visit;
- Recommendations or judgments about accreditation are made by experts and trained peers; and
- Institutions have the opportunity to respond to most steps in the process (The Handbook of Accreditation, Third Edition. North Central Association of Colleges and School, Higher Learning Commission)

Specialized accreditation/validation/recognition controlled by members of the discipline to be evaluated rather than by a government agency or ministry of education is a relatively new practice outside Australia, UK, Canada and the US. As increasing the portability of professional and academic credentials in all fields becomes a policy with growing importance, it is incumbent upon those in accreditation/validation/recognition agencies across the world and within unique disciplines, like architecture, to lead the way in easing the movement of professionally educated individuals across borders.

The Canberra Accord is a transparent peer review system for determining substantial equivalence of architecture degree programs. It is considered to be reflective of the core principles of the UNESCO/UIA Charter for Architectural Education (Revised Version 2005) and the relevant sections of the UIA Accord on Recommended International Standards on Professionalism in Architectural Practice (Revised Version 2005).

It is important to note that the Canberra Accord has specifically developed a set of rules and procedures based on best practice model with contribution from six accreditation/validation/recognition bodies and it is aligned with the UNESCO/UIA Charter for Architectural Education (revised version 2005) and the International Network for Qualify Assurance Agencies in Higher Education's Guidelines of Good Practice (Lewis R. INQAAHE. Guidelines of Good Practice by international Network for Quality Assurance Agencies in Higher Education, revised edition 2006. See www.inqaahe.org.). To ensure signatory systems are meeting Canberra Accord standards, each system is required to undertake a review every six years. The Signatory System followed by confirmation of signatory countries (excluding the system being reviewed).

What is Substantial Equivalency?

Substantial equivalency identifies a program as comparable in educational outcomes in all significant aspects, and indicates that it provides an educational experience meeting acceptable standards, even though such program may differ in format or method of delivery. It not accreditation.

The Canberra Accord focuses exclusively on benchmarking the substantial equivalency of established accreditation systems and qualifications of the schools they directly accredit/validate/recognize. While it does not address matters related to professional registration or licensure, signatories are expected to engage with the bodies responsible for the practice of architecture in their respective jurisdictions, and to promote the recognition of the systems and qualifications covered by the Accord. The Accord does not affect additional requirements imposed by local regulation and accepts that individual jurisdictions will retain control over requirements for registration/licensure.

Signatory Members

- **Canadian Architectural Certification Board/Conseil canadien de certification en architecture (CACB-CCCA)**

- **Acreditadora Nacional de Programas de Arquitectura y Disciplinas del Espacio Habitable A.C. (ANPADEH)**

- **Commonwealth Association of Architects (CAA)**

- **Korea Architectural Accrediting Board (KAAB)**

- **National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB)**

- **South African Council for the Architectural Profession (SACAP)**

- **National Board of Architectural Accreditation (NBAA)**

- **Hong Kong Institute of Architects (HKIA, Hong Kong)**

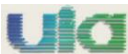- **IEET-Architectural Accreditation Commission (IEET-AAC, Chinese Taipei)**

- **Japan Accreditation Board for Engineering Education (JABEE)**

Provisional Members

- **La Fundación Madri+d (FMID/MADRIMASD, Spain)**

- **Union Internationale des Architectes (UIA)**

Observers

- **African Union of Architects (AUA, Africa)**

- **Agencia Centroamericana de Acreditación de Programas de Arquitectura y de Ingeniería (ACAAI, Central America)**

- **Conselho de Arquitectura e Urbanismo do Brasil (CAU/BR, Brazil)**

Portability of Qualifications

In addition to contributing to the quality of architectural education through benchmarking, the core aim of the Accord is to recognize the increasingly international context within which architects now work and to facilitate the portability of educational credentials between signatory domains, and in so doing, to aid professional mobility

Accord Procedures

For prospective applicants:

In some countries the Canberra Accord can provide a gateway to fast track Recognition of architects' qualifications among signatory countries. In others the Accord may offer enhanced standing to member systems. Prospective applicants should check their Canberra Accord status with local authorities and determine and what types of arrangements have been put in place in relation to other signatory members.

While architects' registration requirements vary from one jurisdiction to another, the Canberra Accord signatory members believe it is the right platform to develop best ways to verify education qualifications, in particular in benchmarking architecture standards as well as dealing with overseas architects who wish to have their academic qualifications verified by accrediting authorities.

For prospective system members:

To meet the stringent Canberra Accord requirement, signatory systems are required to undertake a review every six years. The following review dates have been scheduled for Canberra Accord signatory systems:

2020	Commonwealth Association of Architects (CAA)
2022	Korea Architectural Accrediting Board (KAAB)
	South African Council for the Architectural Profession (SACAP)
2023	Hong Kong Institute of Architects (HKIA)
	National Board of Architectural Accreditation of China (NBAA)
2024	Canadian Architectural Certification Board (CACB)
2025	National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB)
	Acreditadora Nacional de Programas de Arquitectura y Disciplinas del Espacio Habitable A.C(ANPADEH) TBD
	Japan Accreditation Board for Engineering Education (JABEE) TBD

New members are encouraged to join the Canberra Accord. Any enquires relating to new membership should be addressed to the Canberra Accord Secretariat Janet Rumbarger, email; Jrumbarger@naab.org

A list of qualifications can be found at www.canberraaccord.org and is updated annually.

The Canberra Accord applies to **Accreditation Systems** only for the Schools that they accredit and **does not apply to countries as whole or geographic regions.**

While Canberra Accord recognizes equivalency of accreditation/validation/recognition systems in architectural education among signatory members, each signatory system has different mechanisms in place in the implementation of the Canberra Accord, and it is recommended that you first check with your local agencies.

Canberra Accord

Invitational Accreditation/Validation Roundtable Conference
Washington D.C US,
May 4-6, 2006

Canberra Accord 2nd General Meeting in Seoul Korea
April 22-23, 2009

2nd International Accreditation/Validation Roundtable Conference
Ottawa Ontario Canada,
May 7-9, 2007

Canberra Accord Periodic Review KAAB, 2010

Canberra Accord 3rd General Meeting, in Beijing China,
May 4-7, 2011

3rd International Accreditation/Validation Roundtable Conference
& Canberra Accord 1st General Meeting in Canberra Australia,
April 7-9, 2008

Canberra Accord 4th General Meeting in Guadalajara Mexico
May 1-3, 2013

Canberra Accord 5th General Meeting
in Boston U.S
May 3-5, 2015

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5 아시아 국가와의 교류
Overseas activities in Asian Countries

KAAB 방문 아시아 국가 대학 KAAB visits and exchange in Asia

The KAAB has visited major institutions of architectural education in the region to collect information and learn developments of comparable activities in accreditation for professional architectural degree programs. Currently, the KAAB has developed programs of mentoring and advising policy for the developing systems and institutions in Asia.

Mongolian University Science & Technology

2009 Mongolia, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia

Visits in 2009 includes:
Mongolian University of Science and Technology (MUST)
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM)
University of Malaya (UM)
Architect Council of Thailand (태국 건축사등록위원회)
Assumption University of Thailand
Hanoi Architectural University

2010 Philippines, Indonesia

Visits in 2010 includes:
University of Philippines (UP)
Far East University (FEU Institute of Architecture and Fine Art)
University of Santo Tomas (UST)
University of Indonesia (UI)
Institute Technology Bandung Indonesia (ITB)

University of Philippines

2011, 2012, 2013 Indonesia

Visits includes:
Universitas Islam Indonesia (UII) KAAB invitation seminar
Date   Sep 20~23, 2011
Date   Dec 02~06, 2012
Date   Dec 05~06, 2013
    1st Day Focused Group Discussion
    2nd Day KAAB Substantial Equivalency Consultation

Universitas Islam Indonesia

2012 Research & Information Session in Laos

Visits in 2012 includes:
Souphanouvong University
Date   Dec 29~31, 2012

Souphanouvong University

Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology

2014 Research & Information Session in Bangladesh

Visits in 2014 includes:
Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology (BUET)
University of Asia Pacific (UAP)
Visitors Bumshik Shin (KAAB President), Kunchang Lee (KAAB Director), Junsuk Lee (Associate Director), Secretariat
Date Nov. 16~19, 2014

2014 Research & Information Session in Thailand

Visits in 2014 includes:
Kings of Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi (KMUTT)
Chulalongkorn University (CU)
Visitors Bumshik Shin (KAAB President), Kun Chang Lee (KAAB Director), Junsuk Lee (Associate Director), Secretariat
Date Nov. 20~21, 2014

Kings of Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi

Annasastra University of Cambodia

2015 Research & Information Session in Cambodia & Myanmar

Visits in 2015 includes:
Annasastra University of Cambodia
Yangon Technological University
Korea International Cooperation Agency in Cambodia & Myanmar (KOICA)
Visitors Bumshik Shin (KAAB President), Jaepil Choi (KAAB Director), Chulhee Kang (KAAB Director), Jinwook Kim (Secretary General), Junsuk Lee (Associate Director), Secretariat
Date Nov. 6~12, 2015

Yangon Technological University

2016 Research & Information Session in Vietnam

Visits in 2016 includes:
Danang Architecture University
Duy Tan University
University of Architecture Ho Chi Minh City
Visitors Bumshik Shin (KAAB President), Jaepil Choi (KAAB Director), Junsuk Lee (Associate Director), Secretariat
Date Dec. 4~8, 2016

Danang Architecure University

2018 Research & Information Session in Mongolia

Visits in 2018 includes:
Mongolian University of Science and Technology (MUST)
HUREE University
Visitors Bumshik Shin (KAAB President), Jinwook Kim(KAAB Secretary-general), Jaepil Choi (KAAB Director), Junsuk Lee (Associate Director), Secretariat
Date Jun. 12~16, 2018

Mongolian University of Science & Technology

아시아 국가 대학 KAAB 방문 Visit of Asia in KAAB

Visit University of Philippines at the KAAB

Visit of Institute Technology Bandung at the KAAB

2010년 몽골과 인도네시아에서 인증제도에 대해 적극적인 관심을 표명함으로써 인증실사에 참관을 요청에 따라 몽골 과기대 (MUST)는 2010년 봄학기 충주대학교 인증실사에 참관하였으며, 인도네시아는 2010년 가을학기 아주대학교 인증실사에 참관을 하였다. 그 후 건축학교육 프로그램 인증(인정)을 받기 위한 준비단계로 KAAB의 인증 시스템을 파악하기 위해 2011년과 2012년에 두번째 방문을 하였다. 그리고 일본 대학 관계자들이 KAAB 인증기준 및 인증실사 절차를 벤치마킹 하기 위해 인증실사 참관을 요청함에 따라, 2012년 가을학기 충남대학교 인증실사에 참관하였다.

In 2010, institutions in Mongolia and Indonesia have expressed interest in adopting architectural accreditation presented by the KAAB. As a result, the faculty members of M.U.S.T has participated KAAB site visit at ChungJu National U. as an observer. The members of Indonesian institution has participated KAAB site visit at Ajou U. In addition, the members of Indonesian institution has made second visit to the KAAB as a preparatory process for acquiring Substantial Equivalency by the KAAB.

Institute Technology Bandung Visit in KAAB & International Accreditation Consultation

On granting of KSE for the ITB since January of year 2013, interest for the KSE has elevated among institutions in the area. The Indonesian architectural community has shown interests for not only the KSE, but also establishing its own accrediting system. As part of pursuing international policy, the KAAB has offered co-hosting open seminar and information sessions with UII for international architectural accreditation.

• Date : Nov 26~28, 2013
• Group of Visitors : Professor Heru Wibowo Poerbo, Ir. M.Arch. MURP. Dr-Ing / Head of
  Dept. of Architecture Professor Himasari Hanan, Ir. MAE. Dr-Ing (ketua)
• Subject : Issues on Accreditation for Overseas Programs
  1. Agreed to submit Annual Report of KSE program to the KAAB
  2. Presentation for amended curriculum
  3. Details on application for KAAB international accreditation

University of Philippines Visit in KAAB & KSE Consultation

1st Visit   • Date : Aug 26, 2011
          • Group of Visitors : Espina, UP Architecture Chief Professor and former Chief Professor

2nd Visit   • Date : June 18~19, 2013
          • Subject : Informing the KSE process and discussed about establishment of accreditation board
            1. Issues of visiting the KAAB
            2. Visit to SNU and SNUT for surveying curriculum, physical resources and meeting with faculty members

Parahyangan Catholic University (UNPAR) Visit in KAAB & International Accreditation Consultation

• Date : Jan 13, 2015
• Subject : Informing the KSE process
1. Issues of visiting the KAAB
2. Visit to Seoul National University (SNU) for surveying curriculum, physical resources and meeting with faculty members

Visit of Parahyangan Catholic Univ. at the KAAB

Mongolian University of Science and Technology (MUST) Visit in KAAB & Participate Site Visit

1st Visit   • Date : May 9~12, 2010
2nd Visit   • Date : April 25, 2012

Institute Technology Bandung Indonesia (ITB) Visit in KAAB

1st Visit   • Date : Nov 14~18, 2010
2nd Visit   • Date : May 23~28, 2011

University of Philippines (UP) Visit in KAAB

1st Visit   • Date : Aug 26, 2011
2nd Visit   • Date : Jul 18~19, 2013
3rd Visit   • Date : Nov 06~08, 2016

University of Japan Visit in KAAB & Participate Site Visit

• Date : Dec 02~05, 2012

Universitas Islam Indonesia (UII) Visit in KAAB

• Date : Mar 23~27, 2013

University of San Carlos Visit in KAAB

• Date : Nov 06~08, 2016

Mindanao University Visit in KAAB

• Date : Dec 02, 2016

Visit of Mindanao University at the KAAB

The KAAB (a member of Canberra Accord) is available to provide accreditation and other related services to architectural programs outside the Republic of Korea in three categories as follows:

1. **KAAB Accreditation**
   The Accreditation for an architectural program who meets all conditions and procedures described in the KAAB Conditions & Procedures.

2. **KAAB Substantial Equivalency (KSE)**
   The KAAB Substantial Equivalency (KSE) for an architectural program deemed appropriate.

3. **KAAB Consultation**
   The KAAB is available to provide consultation to organizations or agencies outside of Republic of Korea which are in the process of forming their accreditation criteria and procedures.

KAAB Substantial Equivalency (KSE)

KAAB 국제인정사업은 국외의 다양한 교육 체계와 교육 방식에 의한 최소 5년 전일제 이상 건축학교육 프로그램에 대해 국내 인증 건축학교육 프로그램(이하 인증 프로그램)과의 상호 동등성을 건인원 인증규준에 의해 평가하고 "인정" (영문으로 "KAAB Substantial Equivalency", 약칭 KSE)" 을 부여한다.

The KAAB can award evaluation for KAAB Substantial Equivalency (KSE) to architectural programs outside of Republic of Korea. If a program is evaluated and earns Substantial Equivalency by the KAAB, the program is recognized to possess educational outcomes and standards which are significantly comparable to programs fully accredited by the KAAB. However, the term SE can be awarded to programs which have different educational format and methods. SE is not a full KAAB accreditation.
For further information on the KAAB's international recognition and its policies, please refer to KAAB Web site www.kaab.or.kr

인도네시아 ITB (Institute Technology Bandung) 대학 국제인정사업 (KSE)

The ITB was established in 1912, and has history of educational excellence of nearing 100 hundred years. In year 2005, ITB has integrated architectural related study areas, and to meet with the expectations of leading global institution of architectural institute in the nation, the ITB has applied for KAAB Substantial Equivalency. The KAAB has conducted site visit by the KAAB visit team according to the KSE (KAAB Substantial Equivalency) procedure, and granted KSE of 5 year term to architecture program of the ITB.

Date Dec 14~17, 2012
Site-visit team
Sungjung Chough (KAAB Director)
Kunchang Lee (KAAB Director)
Jaepil Choi (KAAB Director)
Observer Changbok Yim (KAAB President), Secretariat
Agenda Official site visit for KSE
Outcome 5-year term of the KSE

ITB 실사 전시장

교수진과의 면담

설계 스튜디오

프로그램 소개

총장 면담

재학생과의 면담

실사 종료

KAAB Accreditation

The KAAB may award a KAAB Accreditation if an architectural program meets conditions and procedures described in the KAAB Conditions & Procedures with a premise of following adjustment.

Before formal procedures begin, architectural programs seeking for the KAAB Accreditation must:

• request for the KAAB mentorship
• Visit the KAAB and at least two KAAB accredited programs to get acquainted with KAAB Conditions & Procedures and process the KAAB accreditation
• Participate as an observer in an actual site visit by a KAAB accreditation visit team for at least two days

Indonesia ITB (Institute Technology Bandung) KAAB International Accreditation

Date   Sep 16~19, 2018
Site-visit team   Sang Jun Lee (Team Chair), Young Keun Han, Heesun Lim, Yoonhie Lee, Hohyun Park
Observer   Yonav Partana(UG), Dalhar Susanto(UI), Defry Agatha Ardianta(ITS)
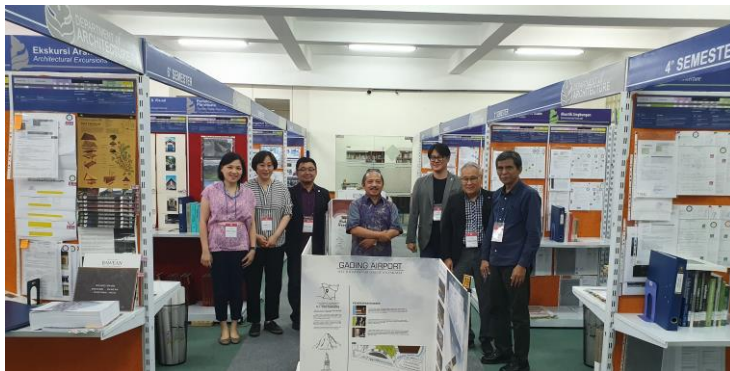**Degree**   M.Arch (4+1, 4+2)

Indonesia UII (Universitas Islam Indonesia) KAAB International Accreditation

Date   Oct 20~23, 2019
Site-visit team Sungjung Chough(Team Chair), Heesun Lim, Sangki Choe, Yonghyun Yu, Dalhar Susanto
Observer Susinety Prakoso (UPH), Heru Wibowo Poerbo (ITB)
Degree   B.P.Arch (4+1)

Indonesia UGM (Universitas Gadja Mada) KAAB International Accreditation

Date   Nov 10~13, 2019
Site-visit team   Jaepil Choi (Team Chair), Jooeun Sung, Junsuk Lee, Jeyu Park, Yonav Partana(UG)
Observer Rony Gunawan Sunaryo(PCU), Erni Setyowati(UD)
Degree   Ar. (4+1)

KAAB Consultation

The KAAB offers consultation to an accreditation/validation organization or agency who intends to or are in the process of developing their own accreditation system and accreditation conditions & procedures. The consultation may be given according to the following procedure.

KAAB International Accreditation Seminar in Philippines

Visits in 2014 includes
University of Philippines (UP)
Visitors Bumshik Shin (KAAB President), Jaepil Choi (KAAB Director), Junsuk Lee (Associate Director), Secretariat
Date Jan. 15~16, 2014
1Day Focused Group Discussion
Mentoring of Philippines Architectural Accrediting Board establishment
Participants: Total 20 pax
2Day KAAB International Accreditation Seminar
Participants: Total 40 pax

KAAB International Accreditation Consultation in Mongolia

Visits in 2014 includes:
Mongolian University of Science and Technology (MUST)
Visitors Bumshik Shin (KAAB President), Chungkee Lee (Associate Director), Secretariat
Date Nov. 13~15, 2014
Outcome The program will accept new students in 2014, plan to apply for Candidacy Status for accreditation in 2 to 3 years. The KAAB will provide consultation for the whole process.

KAAB International Accreditation Consultation in Indonesia

Visits in 2015 includes
Parahyangan Catholic University (UNPAR)
Date   Oct 15, 2015
Visitors   Bumshik Shin (KAAB President, Jaepil Choi (KAAB Director), Junsuk Lee (Associate Director), Secretariat

Mongolian University of Science and Technology (MUST)

Parahyangan Catholic University (UNPAR)

7 교육이력평가제도
KAAB Education Evaluation Service for Architect

건축학 교육인증기준(국토해양부 고시 제2012-632호)

국외에서 교육과정을 이수한 사람 등을 대상으로 국내 인증받은 건축학 교육과정과의 동등성을 평가하여 건축사자격시험을 위한 실무수련 자격을 부여하는 제도.

제1조(목적)

이 기준은 건축사법 제13조제2항제1호에 따른 기관이 건축사법 시행령 제6조의4제2항제3호에 따라 인증하는 경우에 필요한 건축학 교육인증기준을 정함을 목적으로 한다.

제2조(적용범위)

이 기준은 건축사법 시행령(이하 "영"이라 한다) 제6조의4제2항제1호나 제2호 외의 교육과정을 이수한 사람으로서 다음 각 호의 어느 하나에 해당하는 경우에 적용한다.
1. 다음 각 목의 어느 하나에 해당하는 국외 교육과정
   가. 5년제 건축학 학사 전문학위(Professional Degree)에 해당하는 과정(해당 과정을 8학기 이상 이수한 경우만 해당한다)
   나. 2년제 이상 건축학 석사 전문학위(Professional Degree)에 해당하는 과정(건축학 전공으로 학사학위를 받은 사람이 해당 과정을 2학기 이상 이수한 경우와 건축학 외의 전공으로 학사학위를 받은 사람이 해당 과정을 4학기 이상 이수한 경우만 해당한다)
   다. 학사과정과 석사과정을 연계하여 5년 이상 건축학 석사 전문학위(Professional Degree)에 해당하는 과정(해당하는 교육과정을 8학기 이상 이수한 경우만 해당한다)
   라. 그 밖에 가목부터 다목까지에 준하는 교육과정
2. 건축학교육과정 개설 이후 법 제13조제2항제1호에 따른 기관(이하 "건축학교육인증원"이라 한다)이 최초 인증한 교육과정과 동등한 교육과정을 인증받기 전에 이수한 사람
3. 인증을 받은 건축학 교육과정이 중도에 건축학교육인증원으로부터 인증거부 또는 인증철회를 받아 인증의 효력이 정지된 기간에 졸업한 사람
4. 그 밖에 건축학교육인증원이 인증한 교육과정에 준하는 건축학 교육과정을 졸업한 사람

심사기준

신청자가 이수한 건축학 교육과정을 대상으로 한국건축학교육인증원이 인증한 교육과정과의 동등성을 판단하기 위하여 교육과정 적합 심사와 한국건축학교육인증원 인증기준과의 적합 심사를 병행한다.

인정기준 : 70점 이상 (교육과정 심사 50점 + KAAB 인증기준 심사 50점)
- 교육과정 적합 심사 : 최대 50점
- KAAB 인증기준 적합 심사 : 최대 50점

신청 시기

신청 마감일은 업무일 기준으로 매달 말일.

심사 기간

1) 신청일로부터 40일 이내.
2) 다만, 부득이한 사유가 있을 때에는 신청자에게 그 사유를 통보하고 20일의 범위에서 연장가능.

관계법령 LOCAL REGULATION

건축사법_Architects Act (2011.5.30 공포, 2012.05.31 시행)

국토교통부
Ministry of Land,
Infrastructure and Transport

제 13조(실무수련)

① 건축사 자격시험에 응시하려면 대통령령으로 정하는 건축사사무소에서 3년 이상 대통령령으로 정하는 바에 따라 실무수련을 받아야 한다. 다만, 외국에서 건축사 면허를 받거나 자격을 취득한 사람 중 이법에 따른 건축사의 자격과 같은 자격이 있다고 국토교통부장관이 인정하는 사람으로서 통틀어 5년 이상 건축에 관한 실무경력이 있는 사람은 실무수련을 받지 아니하고도 건축사 자격시험에 응시할 수 있다.

② 제1항에 따른 실무수련은 다음 각 호의 어느 하나에 해당하는 사람만 받을 수 있다.

1. 5년 이상의 건축학 학위과정이 개설된 대학(「민법」제32조에 따라 국토교통부장관의 허가를 받아 설립된 비영리법인으로서 「고등교육법」제11조의2에 따라 교육부장관으로부터 인정받은 기관이 인증한건축학 학위과정이 개설된 대학을 말한다)에서 해당 과정을 8학기 이상이수한 사람

2. 제1호에 따른 기관이 인증한 건축학 학위과정이 개설된 대학원에서 해당과정을 대통령령으로 정하는 학기 이상 이수한 사람

3. 그 밖에 제1호나 제2호에 준하는 교육과정으로서 대통령령으로 정하는 교육과정을 이수한 사람

부 칙 제2조(실무수련 자격 인정 등에 관한 특례)

① 이법 시행 전에 제13조제2항의 개정규정에 따른 교육과정에 상응하는 교육 과정으로서 대통령령이 정하는 교육과정을 이수한 사람은 같은 항의 개정규정에 따른 교육과정을 이수한 것으로 본다.

고등교육법_Higher Education Act (2007.10.17 공포, 2008.4.18 시행)

교육부
Ministry of
Education

제 11조의2(평가)

① 학교는 교육부령으로 정하는 바에 따라 해당기관의 교육·연구, 조직·운영, 시설·설비 등에 관한 사항을 스스로 점검·평가하여 그 결과를 공시하여야 한다.<개정 2008.2.29>

② 교육부장관으로부터 인정받은 기관(이하 이 조에서 "인정기관"이라 한다)은 대학의 신청에 따라 대학운영의 전반과 교육과정(학부·학과·전공을 포함한다)의 운영을 평가 또는 인증할 수 있다. <개정 2008.2.29>

③ 교육부장관은 관련 평가전문기관, 제10조에 따른 학교협의체, 학술진흥을 위한 기관이나 단체 등을 인정기관으로 지정할 수 있다.<개정 2008.2.29>

[고등교육기관의 평가, 인증 등에 관한 규정] 제정(2008.12.17 공포, 2009.1.1 시행)

- 제5조에서 인정기관의 지정기준에 대한 개괄적 사항 규정
- 관계법령에 따라 2010년 11월 건축학분야 평가,인증기관 인정기관으로 신청 및 보완 중