

# Presentation to Engineers Canada

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## Canadian Architectural Licencing Authorities CALA

CALA represents the group of 11 Canadian Architectural  
licensing authorities, 10 Provinces + 1 Territory,  
from PEI to BC.

# International Relations Committee IRC

## International Files Status

### Canada / US Inter-recognition agreement

NCARB is a non-profit federation of architectural licensing boards in the United States. It represents 55 architectural licensing authorities.

NCARB operates on a majority voting model by its members. That is motions to accept MRA's are debated and voted on at AGM. While voting may pass a motion, each of the 55 authorities must pass it to enable practice in each jurisdiction.

The fundamentals of the agreement are based on the 3 'E' items of Appendix C: 2 – Education, 3 – Experience and 4 – Examination.

Canada wishes the language of the agreement changed to reflect current status. Canada suggests mutual recognition of each jurisdictions system based on competencies. Recognition that we may never reach full agreement as NCARB cannot bind all of the 54 states.

Best scenario: Accept each other's architects at face value based on each country's existing requirements but with focus on competencies. Worst Scenario: Post licensed experience for 2 or 3 years before credentials are recognized.

## Tri-National Agreement- NCARB/CALA/FCARM

FCARM stands for Federacion des Colegios de Arquitectos de la republica Mexicana or in English Federation of Colleges of Architects of the Mexican Republic

Meeting between FCARM/NCARB/IRC held in Washington in April 2010. The 2005 Tri-national agreement was revised to address two fundamental concerns from CALA... Who performs assessment / review of portfolio, and 'guarantee' of portfolio info.

Review agreement was signed by all three parties and has now been ratified by all CALA Jurisdictions.

IRC representatives travelled to Mexico and viewed both Mexican assessment as well as NCARB assessment process in the spring of 2010 and have reported specifically on the increased rigour and seriousness of the Mexican process.

**First step is agreement to run a pilot that involves at least three candidates.**

## Architect's Council of Europe - ACE Accord

Membership consists of Member Organisations, which are the nationally representative regulatory and professional bodies of all European Union (EU) Member States, Accession States, Switzerland and Norway

Principal function of ACE is to monitor developments at EU level, seeking to influence those areas of EU Policy and legislation that have an impact on architectural practice and on the overall quality and sustainability of the built environment.

ACE Accord signed in 2005 – agreement to discuss and establish an MRA was signed by RAIC/CCAC/ACE.

Historically, we were never able to get criteria from ACE because there are many variations in EU re. requirements for licencing, registration etc. Members of ACE are not on equal footing.

May be impacted by Quebec-France agreement – could get CALA to review/agree to principles of this and have this form basis of ACE MRA.

## Asia/Pacific Economic Cooperation - APEC

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) is an international forum composed of twenty-one member economies that have undertaken to act collectively to promote economic and technical cooperation within the Asia-Pacific region.

The APEC Architect project is an initiative of the APEC Human Resources Development Working Group (HRDWG); The project was endorsed by the HRDWG at its year 2000 meeting in Brunei as a direct response to the Group's strategic priority of facilitating mobility of qualified persons by developing a means for the mutual recognition of skills and qualifications.

Recognize that there is more relevance to the West Coast architects?

CALA will have to appoint members to the Monitoring Committee and eventually fund it i.e. approx. \$4,400/yr.

CALA will assume the secretariat in 2014.

## CANBERRA Accord

The Canberra Accord is a document by seven accreditation/validation agencies in architectural education.

The Canberra Accord 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.

Agree that this file is an Education issue – not licensing issue. Canadian Architectural Certification Board (CACB) provides update reports to CALA at national meeting and is included in CACB Annual report.

CACB Task Group continues to monitor

## Union Internationale des Architects - UIA

The UIA - federation of national professional organizations called Member Sections. In representing the world community of architects and promoting their activities, the UIA works in co-operation with high-ranking organisations around world.

RAIC is a member of the UIA on behalf of Canadian architectural profession.

Recognize that this is mainly an advocacy group and will continue to support RAIC involvement. Discuss how to ensure ongoing link between RAIC and CALA on this file.

**CALA presented RAIC with a draft MOU guide for further interaction on this file and other IRC files with the RAIC, in accordance with the National International Relations Strategy for the Architectural Profession.**

## Quebec / France Bi-lateral Agreement

Bi-lateral agreement is between the Quebec Provincial Government and the Government of France.

May impact the ACE file as France falls under ACE.

Individuals must have studied in a Quebec School of Architecture in order to be eligible for licence in France, similarly individuals must have studied in a French School of Architecture in order to be eligible for licence in Quebec.

Three years of practical experience is required for individuals from France to make up deficiency in architectural degree programs between two jurisdictions.

Note that individuals from France licensed in Quebec can move freely across Canada per national Canadian Reciprocity Agreement.

## Canada's Demographics

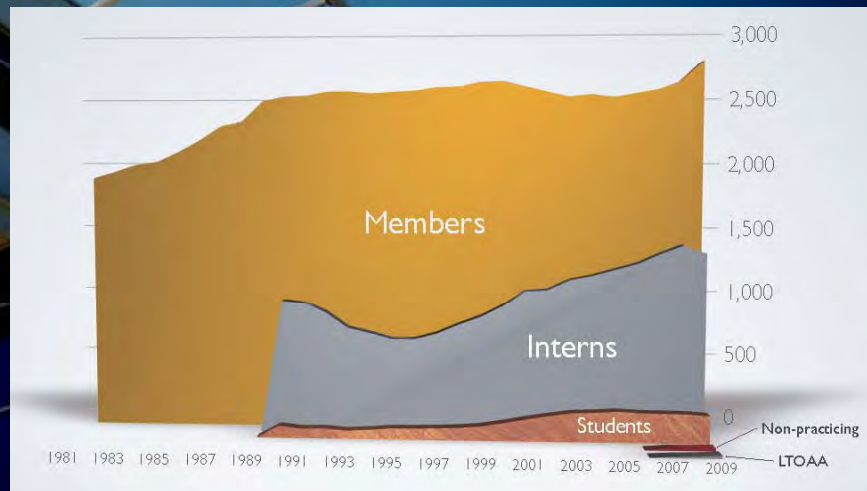
The numbers are stark: Some demographers say that Canada will need to land 400,000 immigrants a year just to keep the economy rolling.

The last time Canada landed 400,000 immigrants was in 1913.

The consequences are significant: Younger Canadians can look forward to taking on a much bigger portion of the tax burden, while also caring for aging parents in a severely strained health care system.

The tax burden will only grow for young Canadians who will likely become responsible for massive public sector budget shortfalls, while also facing substantial increases in inflation, and completing twice as much work which was left behind by retired boomers.

## Number of Members by Type



## Additional Information

For any additional information please  
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