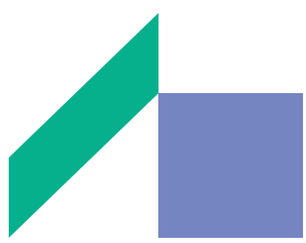
PUBLIC INTEREST INCORPORATED FOUNDATION

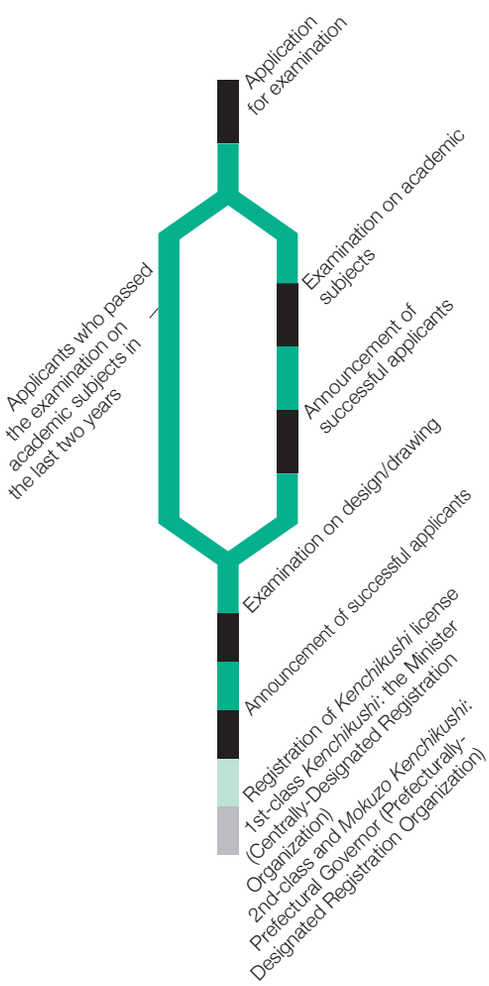
THE JAPAN ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION AND INFORMATION CENTER



[JAEIC]

1ST-CLASS *KENCHIKUSHI* 2ND-CLASS *KENCHIKUSHI* *MOKUZO KENCHIKUSHI*

ROUTE TO OBTAIN 1ST-CLASS, 2ND-CLASS OR *MOKUZO KENCHIKUSHI* LICENSE



KENCHIKUSHI LICENSING SYSTEM

More than 60 years have passed since the *Kenchikushi* Law was enacted in 1950. The law established the 1st-class and the 2nd-class *Kenchikushi* licensing systems, and the *Mokuzo Kenchikushi* licensing system was subsequently added in 1984. During this period, Japan witnessed a remarkable improvement in living standards, social development, economic growth, and technological progress, prompting rapid changes in the building construction industry.
Building structures have grown not only in numbers, but also in diversity and size, as well as in sophistication and technology. Consequently, the roles and duties of *Kenchikushi* have increased both in quantity and quality, and *Kenchikushi* are expected to take a leading role in the effort to create a comfortable living environment.

On January 30, 1984, the Japan Architectural Education and Information Center (JAEIC) was designated as the Centrally-Designated Examination Organization by the Minister of Construction under the *Kenchikushi* Law, to conduct affairs related to the qualifying examination for 1st-class *Kenchikushi*. JAEIC has been administering the examination every year since February 1, 1984. On April 1, 2001, the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism ("the Minister") designated JAEIC as the Centrally-Designated Examination Organization under the *Kenchikushi* Law Enforcement Regulation. This designation has continued since November 28, 2008 under the Ministerial Order Concerning the Centrally-Designated Registration Organization and Other Organizations Based on the *Kenchikushi* Law.

Between October and December of 1985, the governors of all prefectures formally recognized JAEIC as the Prefecturally-Designated Examination Organization under the *Kenchikushi* Law, and since January 1, 1986, JAEIC has been administering the annual qualifying examinations for 2nd-class *Kenchikushi* and *Mokuzo Kenchikushi*.

Based on the *Kenchikushi* Law, JAEIC has since FY2008 been conducting training programs for Structural Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi*, MEP Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* and *Kanri Kenchikushi*, and periodic training programs for 1st-class *Kenchikushi*, 2nd-class *Kenchikushi*, and *Mokuzo Kenchikushi*. Since FY 2011 JAEIC has been conducting periodic training programs for Structural Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* and MEP Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi*.

TYPES AND SERVICES OF *KENCHIKUSHI*

Kenchikushi

1st-class *Kenchikushi*

A 1st-class *Kenchikushi* is licensed by the Minister to perform design, construction administration and other services with the title of 1st-class *Kenchikushi*.

Structural Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi*

A Structural Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* performs the structural design of buildings larger than the prescribed size, or assesses whether a structural design prepared by a 1st-class *Kenchikushi* who is not qualified as a Structural Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* meets relevant laws and regulations. To qualify, a 1st-class *Kenchikushi* must engage in structural design for five years or more, complete the designated training program, and obtain a Structural Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* certificate.

MEP Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi*

An MEP Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* performs the MEP design of buildings larger than the prescribed size, or assesses whether an MEP design prepared by a 1st-class *Kenchikushi* who is not qualified as an MEP Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* meets relevant laws and regulations. To qualify, a 1st-class *Kenchikushi* must engage in the services of MEP design for five years or more, complete the designated training program, and obtain an MEP Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* certificate.

2nd-class *Kenchikushi*

A 2nd-class *Kenchikushi* is licensed by a prefectural governor to perform design, construction administration and other services using the title of 2nd-class *Kenchikushi*.

Mokuzo Kenchikushi

A *Mokuzo Kenchikushi* is licensed by a prefectural governor to perform design, construction administration and other services relating to wooden buildings using the title of *Mokuzo Kenchikushi*.

Kanri Kenchikushi

A *Kanri Kenchikushi* is responsible for managing a *Kenchikushi* office in accordance with the provisions of the *Kenchikushi* Law. To qualify, a *Kenchikushi* must engage in the prescribed services for three years or more and complete the designated training program.

●Scope of services

● —— 1st-class *Kenchikushi*
When a building is subject to Article 20 item (1) or (2) of the Building Standard Law, a Structural Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* must perform its structural design or otherwise assess whether it complies with relevant laws and standards.
When a building has three stories or more and a floor area exceeding 5,000 m², an MEP design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* must perform its MEP design or otherwise assess that it complies with relevant laws and standards.
● —— 1st-class or 2nd-class *Kenchikushi*
● —— 1st-class 2nd-class or *Mokuzo Kenchikushi* (the latter only for wood-constructions)
● —— No license is required

Total floor area: In regard to renovation, the total floor area refers to the expanded or renovated area.
Additional restrictions may be imposed by ordinances.

★ —— Only a 1st-class *Kenchikushi* can design and perform construction administration for a building to be used as a school, a hospital, a theater, a movie theater, a grandstand, a public hall, an assembly hall (except that without an auditorium) or a department store.

Structure	Wooden and other structures except those listed in the right column				Reinforced concrete, steel, stone masonry, brick masonry, concrete block, plain concrete construction		
Height	13 m or less in height and 9 m or less in height of eaves			More than 13 m in height or more than 9 m in height of eaves	13 m or less in height and 9 m or less in height of eaves		More than 13 m in height or more than 9 m in height of eaves
Number of floors	1	2	3 or more		2 or less	3 or more	
Total floor area (m²)							
30	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
100	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
200	■	■	●	●	●	●	●
300	■	■	●	●	●	●	●
500	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
1000	●★	●★	●★	●	●	●	●
	●★	●	●	●	●	●	●

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION FOR *KENCHIKUSHI*

●Eligibility

★The academic requirement for taking a qualifying examination for *Kenchikushi* has been changed from "having graduated after completing the designated program" to "having graduated after completing architecture-related subjects designated by the Minister (designated subjects)". The change applies, in principle, to students entering universities and other educational institutions in FY2009 or later.

For applicants "who have already graduated the designated universities" at the time of revision of the *Kenchikushi* Law or "who were enrolled in the designated universities at the time of the revision and graduated after the revision," the former requirement applies.

★The new requirement now narrows the scope of practical experience from "building-related experience" to practical experience that will help obtain knowledge and skills necessary for conducting design and construction administration.
The former requirements were effective until November 27, 2008, and the new ones have applied since November 28, 2008. Practical experience gained before and after the revision can be added.

1st-class *Kenchikushi*

Academic background (must have completed the designated subjects and graduated) and others	Years of practical experience (former requirements)
University (including former college)	2 years or more* (2 years or more for graduates of an architecture or civil engineering program)
3-year junior college (except evening classes)	3 years or more* (3 years or more for graduates of an architecture or civil engineering program)
2-year junior college	4 years or more* (4 years or more for graduates of an architecture or civil engineering program)
College of technology (including former vocational training school)	4 years or more* (4 years or more for graduates of an architecture or civil engineering program)
2nd-class *Kenchikushi*	4 years or more
Deemed by the Minister to be qualified (MLIT Notification No. 745, 2008, and others)	
Building Mechanical and Electrical Engineer	4 years or more

*When meeting the requirement of the designated subjects

2nd-class *Kenchikushi* and *Mokuzo Kenchikushi*

Academic background (must have completed the designated subjects and graduated) and others	Years of practical experience (former requirements)
University (including former college)	No requirement* (no requirement for graduates of an architecture program / 1 year or more for graduates of a civil engineering program)
Junior college	
College of technology (including former vocational training school)	
High school (including former junior high school)	3 years or more* (3 years or more for graduates of an architecture program / civil engineering program)
No academic background in regard to architecture	7 years or more
Deemed by the prefectural governor to be qualified (those who satisfy Article 15 item (3) of the *Kenchikushi* Law)	
Building Mechanical and Electrical Engineer	No requirement

*When meeting the requirement of the designated subjects

●Examinations

Qualifying examination for 1st-class *Kenchikushi*

(1) Examination on Academic subjects
I Planning II Environment / MEP systems
III Related laws and regulations
IV Structure V Construction work
(2) Examination on design and drawing
Preparation of design and drawing based on the design assignment announced prior to the examination

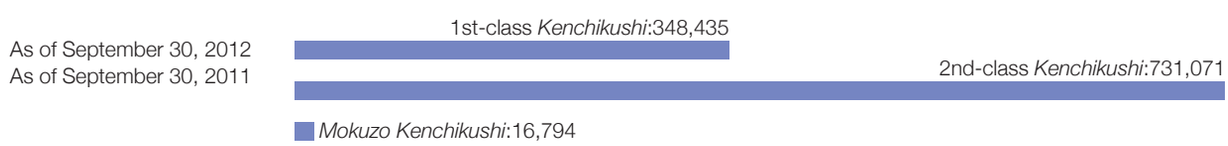
Qualifying examination for 2nd-class *Kenchikushi* and *Mokuzo Kenchikushi*

(1) Examination on Academic subjects
I Architectural planning
II Related laws and regulations
III Building structure IV Building construction
(2) Examination on design and drawing
Preparation of design and drawing based on the design assignment announced prior to the examination

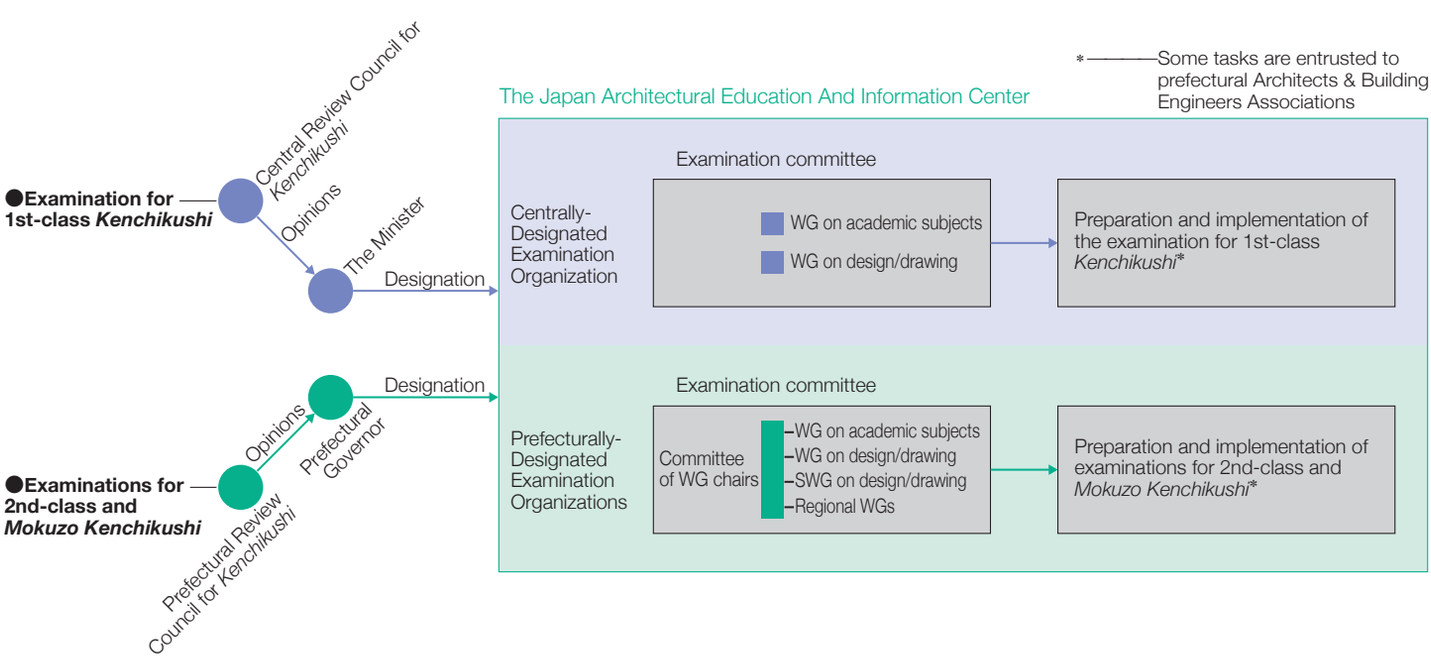
●Pass rate

	1st-class *Kenchikushi*			2nd-class *Kenchikushi*			*Mokuzo Kenchikushi*		
	Applicants	Successful applicants	Pass rate [%]	Applicants	Successful applicants	Pass rate [%]	Applicants	Successful applicants	Pass rate [%]
2003	55045	4477	8.1	45673	12103	26.5	807	373	46.2
2004	51898	5470	10.5	41949	11586	27.6	766	403	52.6
2005	49976	5548	11.1	38633	9018	23.3	865	464	53.6
2006	48301	3579	7.4	37145	9451	25.4	1069	348	32.6
2007	46204	3705	8.0	36529	7178	19.7	1132	505	44.6
2008	51323	4144	8.1	39787	8901	22.4	1083	436	40.3
2009	46942	5164	11.0	36386	8298	22.8	1206	406	33.7
2010	43520	4476	10.3	31730	7706	24.3	1035	383	37.0
2011	39020	4560	11.7	28393	7039	24.8	790	277	35.1
2012	34511	4276	12.4	26446	6115	23.1	705	234	33.2

NUMBER OF REGISTERED *KENCHIKUSHI*



ORGANIZATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTING THE *KENCHIKUSHI* EXAMINATIONS



TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR *KENCHIKUSHI*

ESTABLISHMENT OF TRAINING PROGRAMS

Following the exposure of the false structural calculation scandal in November 2005 and other similar incidents, the Building Standard Law of Japan and the *Kenchikushi* Law were revised in 2006 in order to restore public confidence in the safety of buildings and the *Kenchikushi* system.
The revised *Kenchikushi* Law was enforced on November 28, 2008. Its purposes include “improvement of quality and capability of *Kenchikushi*”, “design by highly skilled *Kenchikushi* (structural design / MEP design)” and “proper execution of design and construction administration services and information disclosure to consumers”. Various training programs for *Kenchikushi* were established under the revised *Kenchikushi* Law.

DESIGN BY HIGHLY SKILLED *KENCHIKUSHI* (STRUCTURAL DESIGN AND MEP DESIGN)

The revised *Kenchikushi* Law established the new titles of Structural Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* and MEP Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi*, and mandated the participation of Structural Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* and/or MEP Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* in the structural and MEP designs of certain buildings that require advanced professional capability.
To qualify as a Structural Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* or an MEP Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi*, a 1st-class *Kenchikushi* must engage in the services of structural design or MEP design for five years or more and subsequently complete the respective training program.

IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY AND CAPABILITY OF *KENCHIKUSHI*

Kenchikushi who engage in the business of offering design or construction administration services are required to have mastered the skills and knowledge necessary to perform such services. In order to maintain their professional skills, 1st-class, 2nd-class and *Mokuzo Kenchikushi* who are employed by a *Kenchikushi* office must take a training program every three years. Structural Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* and MEP Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* must take a training program every three years regardless of their employment situation.

PROPER EXECUTION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION SERVICES AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE TO CONSUMERS

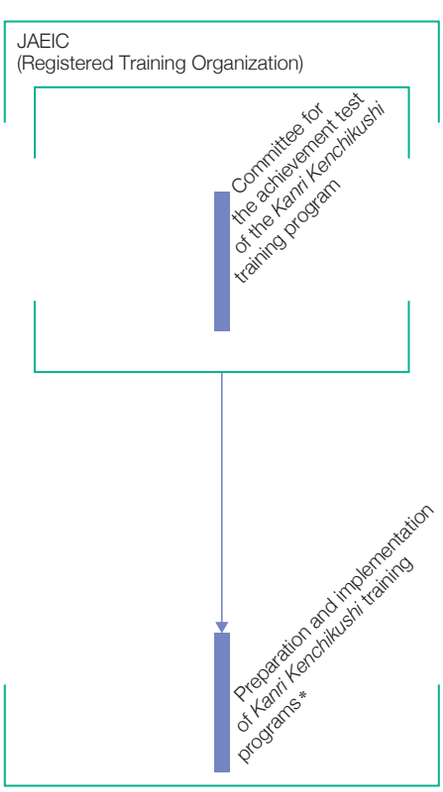
A *Kanri Kenchikushi* is responsible for managing a *Kenchikushi* office and overseeing technical matters in the office. The revised *Kenchikushi* Law raised the requirements for becoming a *Kanri Kenchikushi* : a *Kenchikushi* must now engage in prescribed services as a *Kenchikushi* for a minimum of three years and subsequently complete the training program for *Kanri Kenchikushi*.

REGISTERED TRAINING ORGANIZATION

JAEIC obtained registration as a Registered Training Organization on November 28, 2008, from the Minister. Since then JAEIC has been providing periodic training programs for 1st-class, 2nd-class and *Mokuzo Kenchikushi*; training programs for Structural Design 1st-class and MEP Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi*; and training programs for *Kanri Kenchikushi*.
In regard to the training programs for Structural Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi*, MEP Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* and *Kanri Kenchikushi*, JAEIC offered the so-called “de facto training programs” prior to enforcement of the revised *Kenchikushi* Law. On September 16, 2011, JAEIC also obtained registration from the Minister as a Registered Training Organization to conduct periodic training programs for Structural Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* and MEP Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* and has been conducting these training programs since.

KANRI KENCHIKUSHI TRAINING PROGRAM

ORGANIZATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTING THE *KANRI KENCHIKUSHI* TRAINING PROGRAM



*——Some tasks are entrusted to the Japan Association of Architectural Firms

SERVICES AND DUTIES OF *KANRI KENCHIKUSHI*

■A founder of a *Kenchikushi* office must ensure that his/her 1st-class *Kenchikushi* office, 2nd-class *Kenchikushi* office or *Mokuzo Kenchikushi* office has a 1st-class *Kenchikushi*, 2nd-class *Kenchikushi* or *Mokuzo Kenchikushi* respectively who is employed on an exclusive basis to manage the *Kenchikushi* office (*Kanri Kenchikushi*).

■A *Kanri Kenchikushi* must oversee technical matters related to the services of the *Kenchikushi* office where he/she is employed. A *Kanri Kenchikushi* must provide to the founder of the *Kenchikushi* office any input necessary to ensure the smooth and proper operation of services from the technical point of view.

KANRI KENCHIKUSHI TRAINING PROGRAM

■Eligibility
A person is eligible to take the *Kanri Kenchikushi* training program if he/she has engaged in any of the following services for a minimum of three years:
(1) Building design
(2) Construction administration
(3) Affairs related to building construction contracts
(4) Supervision of building construction work
(5) Inspection or appraisal of buildings
(6) Agent services for procedures required by laws and regulations or ordinances related to building construction
★Management of building construction (e.g., preparation of shop drawings, safety administration) is not accepted.

■Training program
●Lectures (total of 5 hours)
The *Kenchikushi* Law and other related laws and regulations: 90 minutes
Building quality assurance: 210 minutes
●Achievement test (1 hour / true-false test / 30 questions)
Questions on the *Kenchikushi* Law and other related laws and regulations
Questions on building quality assurance

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS WHO COMPLETED THE TRAINING PROGRAM

115,193 as of March 21, 2013 (including 33,917 who completed the de facto training programs)

FLOWCHART OF THE TRAINING PROGRAM

TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR STRUCTURAL DESIGN 1ST-CLASS *KENCHIKUSHI* AND MEP DESIGN 1ST-CLASS *KENCHIKUSHI*

SERVICES AND DUTIES OF STRUCTURAL DESIGN 1ST-CLASS *KENCHIKUSHI*

When a building* falls within the exclusive domain of 1st-class *Kenchikushi* and requires advanced expertise, a Structural Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* must either perform the structural design of such a building, or, where the structural design has been performed by a 1st-class *Kenchikushi* who is not qualified as a Structural Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi*, assess the structural design to ensure that it satisfies relevant laws and regulations.

*Buildings that require advanced structural calculations are those buildings that are stipulated by Article 3 paragraph 1 of the *Kenchikushi* Law and are subject to item 1 or 2 of Article 20 of the Building Standard Law of Japan. These include wooden buildings with a height exceeding 13 m or with a height of eaves exceeding 9 m, steel buildings with four stories or more, and reinforced concrete buildings with a height exceeding 20 m.

STRUCTURAL DESIGN 1ST-CLASS *KENCHIKUSHI* TRAINING PROGRAM

Eligibility

A person is eligible to take the Structural Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* training program if he/she has engaged in the services of structural design for five years or more as a 1st-class *Kenchikushi*. The following services are also acceptable:

(1) Construction administration pertaining to structures;
(2) Assistance for structural design;
(3) Structure-related building confirmation services and related assistance;
(4) Structural calculation review and its assistance

★A "person qualified as a structural calculation reviewer" may request to take only the subject of General Theory of Structural Design and be exempt from taking other subjects pertaining to building structure in the lectures and the achievement test.

Training program

Lectures (2 days)
General Theory of Structural Design; Laws and Regulations on Structure-related Matters and Conformity Assessment; The Basics of Structural Design; Evaluation of Seismic Capacity / Seismic Reinforcement; Structural Design in Detail

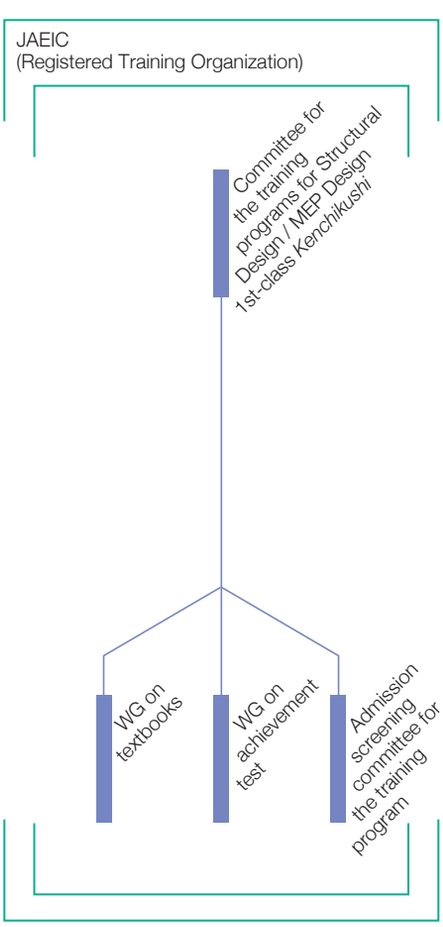
Achievement test (1 day / multiple-choice test and written test)
Questions on structure-related provisions (conformity assessment)
Questions on building structures (structural design)

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS WHO COMPLETED THE TRAINING PROGRAM

8,869 as of December 19, 2012
(including 6,677 who completed the de facto training programs)

FLOWCHART OF THE TRAINING PROGRAM

ORGANIZATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTING THE TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR STRUCTURAL DESIGN / MEP DESIGN 1ST-CLASS *KENCHIKUSHI*



SERVICES AND DUTIES OF MEP DESIGN 1ST-CLASS *KENCHIKUSHI*

When a building* requires advanced expertise, an MEP Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* must either perform the MEP design of such a building, or, where the MEP design has been performed by a 1st-class *Kenchikushi* who is not qualified as an MEP Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi*, assess the MEP design to ensure that it satisfies relevant laws and regulations.

*Buildings having a total floor area exceeding 5,000 sq m and three or more stories.

MEP DESIGN 1ST-CLASS *KENCHIKUSHI* TRAINING PROGRAM

Eligibility

A person is eligible to take the MEP Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* training program if he/she has engaged in the services of MEP design for five years or more as a 1st-class *Kenchikushi*. The following services are also acceptable:

(1) Construction administration of MEP works;
(2) Assistance for MEP design;
(3) MEP-related services provided in the capacity of a Building Mechanical and Electrical Engineer (including MEP-related services performed before qualifying as a 1st-class *Kenchikushi*);
(4) Building confirmation services relating to MEP systems and assistance for such services;

★A candidate with the experience described in (3) may be exempt from taking the subjects related to MEP systems in the lectures and the achievement test.

Training program

●Lectures (3 days)

Design of Electrical Systems; Design of Air Conditioning/Ventilation Systems; Design of Water Supply, Drainage and Hygiene Systems; Design of Transportation Systems; Laws and Regulations on MEP Systems; General Theory of MEP Design; Conformity Assessment

●Achievement test (1 day / writing test and drawing test)

Questions on MEP-related provisions (conformity assessment)
Questions on MEP systems (design and drawing)

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS WHO COMPLETED THE TRAINING PROGRAM

4,459 as of December 12, 2012 (including 2,727 who completed the de facto training programs)

PERIODIC TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR *KENCHIKUSHI*

PERIODIC TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR 1ST-CLASS KENCHIKUSHI, 2ND-CLASS *KENCHIKUSHI* AND *MOKUZO KENCHIKUSHI*

■Eligibility
1st-class *Kenchikushi*, 2nd-class *Kenchikushi* or *Mokuzo Kenchikushi*

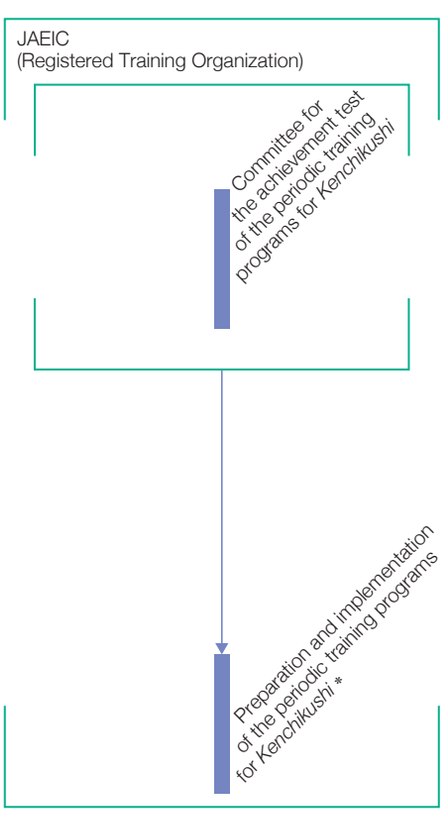
■Who must take the periodic training program
Kenchikushi who are employed by a *Kenchikushi* office

■Training program
●Lectures (total of 5 hours)
・Same for all 1st-class, 2nd-class and *Mokuzo Kenchikushi*
Laws and regulations pertaining to building construction
Design and construction administration
●Achievement test (1 hour / true-false test)
・1st-class *Kenchikushi* (40 questions)
・2nd-class *Kenchikushi* (35 questions)
・*Mokuzo Kenchikushi* (30 questions)

■Number of participants who have completed the training program (as of March 29, 2013)
1st-class *Kenchikushi* periodic training program 100,810
2nd-class *Kenchikushi* periodic training program 75,116
Mokuzo Kenchikushi periodic training program 1,418

FLOWCHART OF THE TRAINING PROGRAM

ORGANIZATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTING THE PERIODIC TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR *KENCHIKUSHI*



*——Some tasks are entrusted to theJapan Federation of Architects & Building Associations and the Japan Association of Architectural Firms

PERIODIC TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR STRUCTURAL DESIGN 1ST-CLASS *KENCHIKUSHI*

■Eligibility
Structural Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi*

■Who must take the periodic training program
1st-class *Kenchikushi* who have obtained a Structural Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* certificate

■Training program
●Lectures (total of 5 hours)
Structure-related provisions
Structural design
●Achievement test (1 hour / true-false test / 40 questions)
Questions on structure-related provisions
Questions on structural design

■Number of participants who have completed the training programs (as of November 14, 2012) 5,516

PERIODIC TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR MEP DESIGN 1ST-CLASS *KENCHIKUSHI*

■Eligibility
MEP Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi*

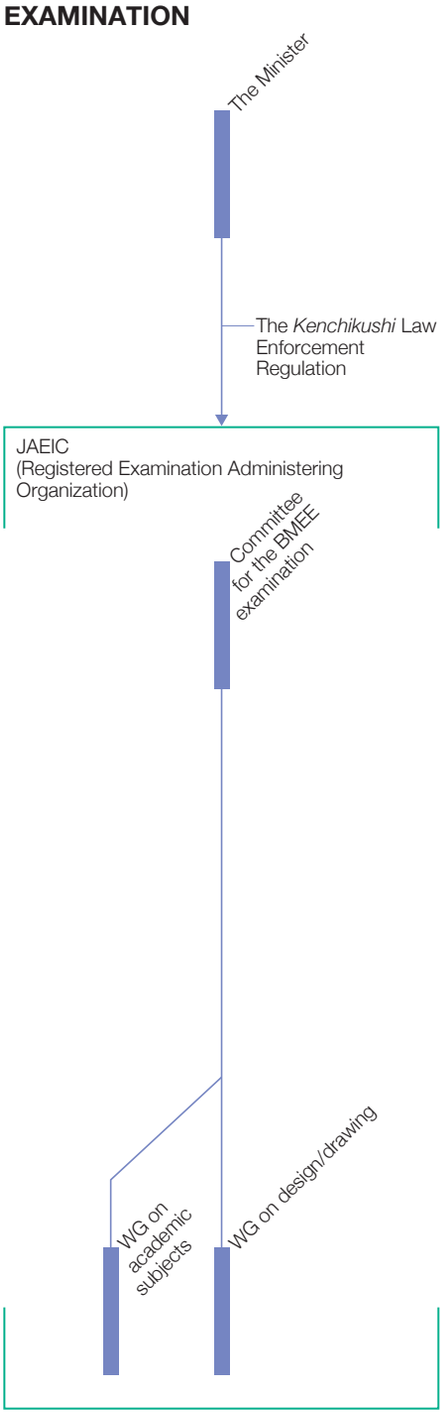
■Who must take the periodic training program
1st-class *Kenchikushi* who have obtained an MEP Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* certificate

■Training program
●Lectures (total of 5 hours)
MEP-related provisions
MEP design
●Achievement test (1 hour / true-false test / 40 questions)
Questions on MEP-related provisions
Questions on MEP design

■Number of participants who have completed the training programs (as of November 14, 2012) 2,824

BUILDING MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER (BMEE)

ORGANIZATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTING THE BMEE EXAMINATION



BMEE SYSTEM

The BMEE system was established when the *Kenchikushi* Law was revised in 1983 to accommodate the increasingly advanced and complex mechanical, electrical and plumbing (MEP) systems and to ensure that the design and construction administration services pertaining to MEP systems are performed in an appropriate manner.
From 1986 to 2005 JAEIC conducted the affairs related to the examination for BMEE based on the designation by the Minister of Construction. Since 2005 this has continued based on the registration by the Minister (Article 17-18 item (1) of the *Kenchikushi* Law Enforcement Regulation).

SERVICES OF BMEE

BMEE is a title given to a person who has acquired general knowledge and skills pertaining to MEP systems in buildings, and who is capable of giving appropriate advice to *Kenchikushi* on design and construction administration pertaining to advanced and complex MEP systems.

If a *Kenchikushi* consults a BMEE on design and construction administration related to MEP systems, he/she must state that fact in the application form for building confirmation and other relevant forms.

When a founder of a *Kenchikushi* office is contracted to perform design and other services, the name of the BMEE who will provide the service must be stated in the documents delivered to the client.

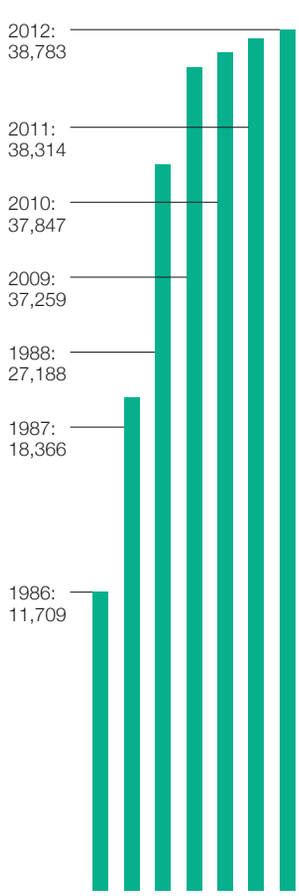
QUALIFYING EXAMINATION FOR BMEE

●Eligibility
A person is eligible to take the qualifying examination for BMEE if he/she has:
(1) the necessary academic qualifications (i.e. completed an official program in architecture, mechanical or electrical engineering at a university/college, junior college, high school, special training college or another academic institution and subsequently graduated from the institution);
(2) the required license (e.g. first-class *Kenchikushi*); or
(3) practical experience pertaining to MEP systems.
*Prescribed number of years of practical experience pertaining to MEP systems is required for (1) to (3) respectively.

●Examinations
(1) First-stage examination (academic examination)
General knowledge of architecture, building-related laws and regulations and MEP systems
(2) Second-stage examination (design and drawing)
MEP pre-schematic design and MEP schematic design and drawing

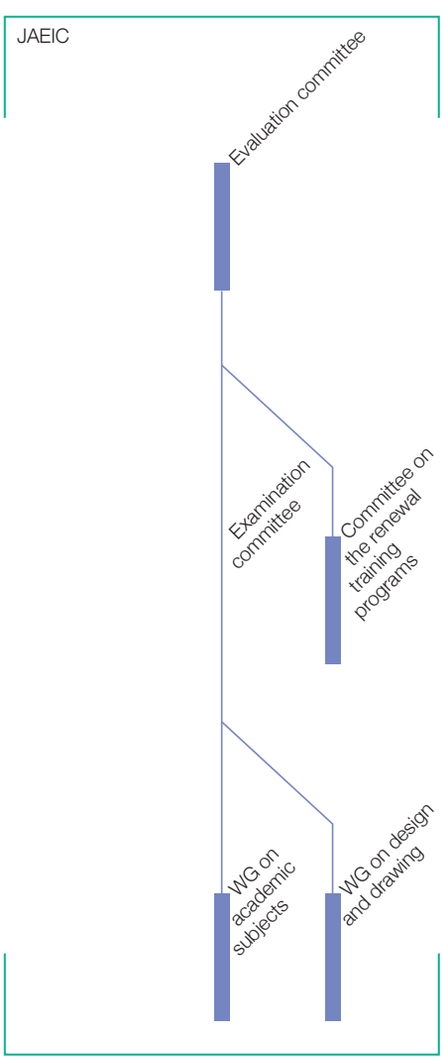
ROUTE TO BECOME A BMEE

NUMBER OF LICENSED BMEEs OVER THE YEARS



INTERIOR PLANNERS

ORGANIZATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTING THE INTERIOR PLANNER EXAMINATION



INTERIOR PLANNER SYSTEM

The Interior Planner system was established in 1987 to award the title of Interior Planner to those who engage in interior design. This system aims to increase the knowledge and skills of qualified Interior Planners so that they can provide high-quality and comprehensive interior design and satisfy consumers' diversified needs for interior design. JAEIC operated this system as a Minister-approved evaluation/certification service until FY2000.

Since FY2001, after the Ministerial Notification forming the basis of the Ministerial approval system was repealed as part of administrative reforms, JAEIC took over the system and has been offering an independent system in accordance with the "Outline of the Interior Planners Qualification System."

To obtain the title of Interior Planner, it is necessary to pass the qualifying examination for Interior Planners conducted by JAEIC and complete the registration.

The registration is valid for five years. To renew the registration, one must complete the training program conducted by JAEIC prior to the expiry of registration. Otherwise, the registration is cancelled.

SERVICES OF INTERIOR PLANNER

Interior Planners typically work at interior design offices, architectural design offices, construction companies and interior-related firms. Interior Planners provide professional services that focus on a wide range of buildings, including office buildings, public facilities, shops and residential homes. Services include the following:

(1) Interior planning
Interior Planners apply their expertise to plan the interior by giving appropriate advice to clients and creating concrete design images envisioned by clients utilizing various methods of expression.

(2) Interior design
Based on the design images created during the planning stage, Interior Planners plan the spatial organization and indoor environment, select interior construction methods and finishing materials, design and select components, and prepare necessary drawings and specifications.

(3) Construction administration of interior work
Interior Planners perform construction administration to make sure that the work is completed according to the drawings and specifications.

NUMBER OF REGISTERED INTERIOR PLANNERS

As of October 1, 2012, there were 10,428 (including 1,914 women) Interior Planners active in Japan.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATIONS FOR INTERIOR PLANNERS

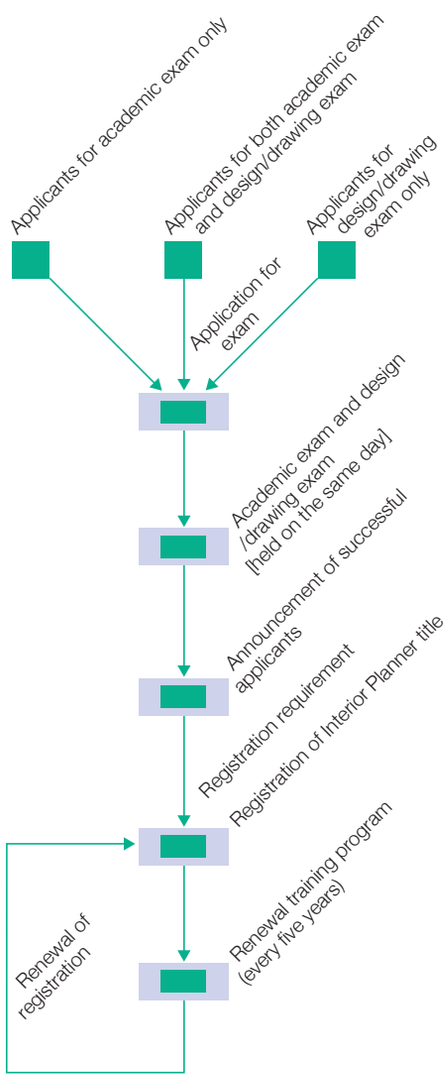
●Eligibility
Those who are 20 years of age or older as of April 1 of the year

●Examinations
(1) Academic examination
Interior planning, interior equipment, interior construction, interior codes and regulations and architecture in general
(2) Design and drawing examination
Effective utilization of open space in buildings and interior design that evokes an image of a lifestyle

INTERIOR PLANNER REGISTRATION

●Registration requirements
A person is eligible to register as an Interior Planner if he/she successfully passes the academic and design/drawing examinations and satisfies that he/she has:
(1) the necessary academic background (i.e. must have graduated from a university/college, high school or technical school majoring in interior design or architecture);
(2) the required license (e.g. *Kenchikushi*); or
(3) practical experience in interior design.
Prescribed years of practical experience in interior design are required for (1) to (3) respectively.
Persons to whom the disqualification provisions apply cannot obtain registration.

ROUTE TO BECOME AN INTERIOR PLANNER



IN RESPONSE TO INTERNATIONALIZATION OF QUALIFICATIONS

APEC ENGINEER PROJECT

The purpose of the APEC Engineer Project, launched in FY2000, is to recognize and register as APEC Engineers those engineers who meet certain qualifications, such as practical experience, and to support their international activities.

Japan has participated in the APEC Engineer Project in 11 engineering disciplines. 1st-class *Kenchikushi* who specialize in building structure fields (building structural engineers) are eligible to apply in the building structure fields of the Structural Engineering discipline. The Japan APEC Engineer Monitoring Committee (Secretariat: the Institution of Professional Engineers, Japan) entrusts the assessment and registration of the building structural engineers to the Building Engineer Qualification Committee, and JAEIC has been serving as its secretariat.

APEC ARCHITECT PROJECT

APEC Architect Project, launched in FY2005, awards a title commonly recognized within the APEC region to architects who meet certain qualifications and practical experience and registers qualified architects. The aim of this project is to facilitate the mobility of architects throughout the APEC region and to support their international activities.

JAEIC has been serving as the secretariat for the Japan APEC Architect Project Monitoring Committee, which is responsible for the assessment and registration of APEC Architects.

EMF INTERNATIONAL ENGINEER PROJECT

Japan has been participating in the international registration system of engineers based on the Engineers Mobility Forum (EMF) agreement, a multi-national agreement among private engineers associations from 15 countries and regions. The EMF agreement aims to facilitate international activities of experienced engineers who satisfy certain requirements and to register them as International Professional Engineers.

Japan began the registration of building structural engineers in FY2008. The Japan EMF Engineer Monitoring Committee (secretariat: The Institution of Professional Engineers, Japan) entrusts the assessment and registration work to the Japan EMF Engineer (Building Structure) Qualification Committee, and JAEIC has been serving as its secretariat.

SURVEY / RESEARCH / EDUCATION AND INFORMATION

SURVEY / RESEARCH

JAEIC has been conducting research and surveys on various topics, including: how the *Kenchikushi* licensing system should function; improvement and streamlining of the *Kenchikushi* examination methods; architectural culture and landscape; the improvement of the quality of building engineers and their effective employment; and architectural education.

JAEIC also has been studying overseas qualification systems of architects, MEP engineers, interior designers and other professionals working in the building field, and has prepared reports on the U.S., Canada, European countries including U.K., Germany and France, and Asian countries including Korea, based on collected materials and field surveys.

Other research and surveys conducted by JAEIC include the following:
“An international comparative research and review of architects/building engineers qualification and education systems”
“Studies on the standards of remuneration for the services of *Kenchikushi* offices”
“Studies on the guidelines for construction administration services”

CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT (CPD)

JAEIC has been promoting the CPD systems as the secretariat for the Architectural CPD Operation Committee and the CPD Council of Organizations of Building Mechanical and Electrical Engineers (BMEEs). The Committees were established by relevant organizations in order to maintain and improve knowledge and skills of *Kenchikushi* and BMEEs respectively and are each responsible for the certification of CPD programs, comprehensive management of the CPD records, and issuance of certificates demonstrating achievement under the CPD program.

ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION AND INFORMATION FUND

In FY 1989, JAEIC established the Fund for Architectural Education and Information to improve the knowledge and skills of engineers in the architectural field. This Fund is used to subsidize basic and public interest surveys and studies and publicity campaigns, for the purpose of contributing to education in and dissemination of architectural knowledge.

COUNCIL OF PEOPLE-FRIENDLY ARCHITECTURE AND HOUSING

Together with the Foundation for Senior Citizens’ Housing, JAEIC has been serving as the secretariat for the Council of People-Friendly Architecture and Housing. This Council was established by relevant organizations nationwide with the aim of improving and promoting buildings and houses that accommodate the elderly and persons with physical disability.

AN OVERVIEW OF THE JAPAN ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION AND INFORMATION CENTER

PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHMENT

Society's needs for building design and construction administration are becoming increasingly sophisticated and complex, as people's lifestyles and economic activities grow in diversity.
It is critical, therefore, to improve the quality of architects and building engineers to ensure that *Kenchikushi* and other professionals can meet these increasingly diverse needs.
At the same time, the emergence of administrative simplification and streamlining as one of the major policy issues has prompted an urgent need to establish an organization entrusted with the following tasks: more effective administration of the qualifying examinations for *Kenchikushi* conducted at both national and prefectural levels for a vast number of applicants; better management of the examination system; and improvement of the quality of *Kenchikushi*. To address these challenges, and with great expectations from the national and prefectural governments as well as architectural industrial circles, the Japan Architectural Education and Information Center was established on September 10, 1982, with contributions from architecture-related organizations.

ACTIVITIES

September 1982
Established the Japan Architectural Education and Information Center (JAEIC)

October 1983
Established the Research Institute for Education of Architects within JAEIC

February 1984
Began administering the examination for 1st-class *Kenchikushi*
April 1984
Set up seven branch offices throughout the country

January 1986
Began administering the examinations for 2nd-class and *Mokuzo Kenchikushi*
Began administering the examination and the seminar for BMEEs (the seminar ended in December 1988)
August 1986
Started editing textbooks for the designated training programs for *Kenchikushi* and managing participants' data

February 1987
Began offering the registration service for BMEEs (the service was transferred to the Japan Building Mechanical and Electrical Engineers Association in October 1990)
March 1987
Began administering the Interior Planner examination and training programs (the training programs ended in FY1990)

March 1988
Started registration services for Interior Planners

January 1989
Began administering the training programs for the renewal of the BMEE title (the training programs ended in 2002)
April 1989
Established the "Fund for Architectural Education and Information" to support research/survey and public relations activities by subsidy

January 1990
Established the Interior Planning Award (ended in FY2006)

January 1993
Began administering the training program for the renewal of the Interior Planner title

November 1994
Began publishing the journal *Kenchiku Fukyu & Shikaku* (Architectural Information & Qualifications)

November 1996
Launched the JAEIC website
The journal *Kenchiku Fukyu & Shikaku* was renamed *QUA Qway* (discontinued in FY2005)

November 2000
Began administering the APEC Engineer Project

July 2005
Began administering the APEC Architect Project

April 2006
Began operation of the architectural CPD information system

April 2008
Began administering the Structural/MEP Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* training programs and the *Kanri Kenchikushi* training program (de facto training programs prior to enforcement of the revised *Kenchikushi* Law in 2008).
November 2008
Began administering the Structural/MEP Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* training program, the *Kanri Kenchikushi* training program and periodic training programs for 1st-, 2nd- and *Mokuzo Kenchikushi*
December 2008
Began administering the EMF International Engineer Project

June 2010
Revised the operation guidelines for the Fund for Architectural Education and Information and began providing funding for research, studies and publicity campaigns selected from public submissions

September 2011
Began administering the periodic training programs for Structural/MEP Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi*

April 2013
Transitioned to a Public Interest Incorporated Foundation.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART