

建築士制度の概要

# Kenchikushi

Architect / Building Engineers  
in Japan



財団法人 建築技術教育普及センター

The Japan Architectural Education and Information Center

## 建築士制度の概要

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***Kenchikushi***  
**Architects / Building Engineers in Japan**

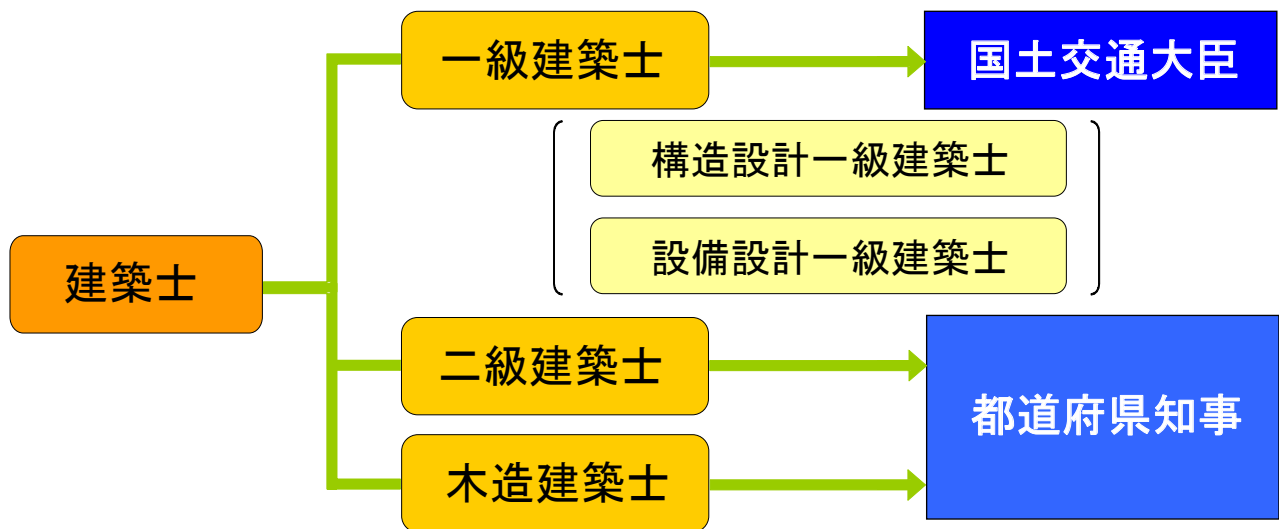
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# 1 建築士

建築士は、建築士法に基づく**国家資格**です。建築士法（以下「法」という）は、1950年に公布・施行され、以来数次にわたる一部改正がなされています。

建築士とは、建築物<sup>※1</sup>の設計及び工事監理<sup>※2</sup>等の業務を行う者で、建築家（アーキテクト）と技術者（エンジニア）の両方の性格を有します。建築士になるためには、**試験**に合格し、登録をして免許の交付を受ける必要があります。建築士の免許は**一級建築士**、**二級建築士**及び**木造建築士**に分類され、業務の対象となる建築物の用途、大きさ、構造に応じ相当の免許の保持が求められます。

また、一定規模以上の建築物の構造設計、設備設計にあたってはそれぞれ**構造設計一級建築士**、**設備設計一級建築士**<sup>※3</sup>が自ら設計すること又は法適合確認を行うことが必要とされます。（法第20条の2及び第20条の3）



建築士又は建築士を使用する者が他人の求めに応じ報酬を得て設計等の業務を業として行う場合には建築士事務所を開設し、専任の**管理建築士**を置かなければなりません。管理建築士は、建築士として3年以上設計等の業務に従事した後、所定の**講習**を修了した者です。

建築士事務所に所属する一級建築士、二級建築士、木造建築士と全ての構造設計一級建築士、設備設計一級建築士は、3年ごとに**定期講習**を受けなければなりません。（法第22条の2）

## <注釈>

### ※1 建築物

土地に定着する工作物のうち、屋根及び柱若しくは壁を有するもの、これに附属する門若しくは塀、観覧のための工作物又は地下若しくは高架の工作物内に設ける事務所、店舗、興行場、倉庫その他これらに類する施設（鉄道、軌道敷地内の施設等を除く。）をいい、建築設備を含むものとする。（建築基準法第2条第一号）

### ※2 設計及び工事監理

建築士法上は、「設計」とはその者の責任において設計図書を作成することをいい、「設計図書」とは建築物の建築工事の実施のために必要な図面（現寸図その他これに類するものを除く。）及び仕様書をいう。（法第2条第5項）この設計図書は建築工事全体をカバーする一式の図書だけでなく、その一部に関するものも含み、また建築設備や建築構造に関するものも含むと解されている。同じく「工事監理」とは、その者の責任において工事を設計図書と照合し、それが設計図書のとおり実施されているかいないかを確認することをいう。（法第2条第7項）

### ※3 構造設計一級建築士/設備設計一級建築士

それぞれ、一級建築士として5年以上構造設計又は設備設計に従事した後、所定の講習を修了し、構造設計一級建築士証又は設備設計一級建築士証の交付を受けた者をいう。

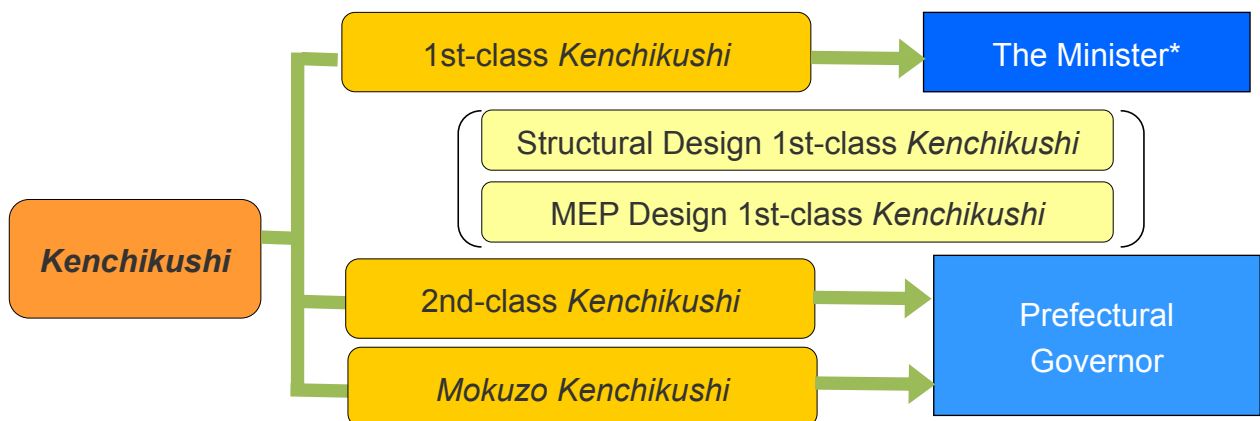


# 1 Kenchikushi

*Kenchikushi* is a national qualification under the *Kenchikushi* Law. The *Kenchikushi* Law (“the Law”) was promulgated and came into effect in 1950, and has been revised several times since then.

The holder of the *Kenchikushi* qualification, referred to as a “*Kenchikushi*,” is licensed to provide services such as design and construction administration<sup>1</sup> of buildings<sup>2</sup>, and plays the dual role of an architect and a building engineer. Those who intend to become *Kenchikushi* must pass the qualifying examination for *Kenchikushi* and obtain the license through the registration procedure. There are three types of *Kenchikushi* licenses (1st-class *Kenchikushi*, 2nd-class *Kenchikushi*, and *Mokuzo Kenchikushi*), which restrict the use, scale and structure of buildings for which the *Kenchikushi* is qualified to offer a professional service.

For buildings larger than the prescribed scale, a Structural Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi*<sup>3</sup> must perform the structural design and an MEP Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi*<sup>3</sup> must perform the MEP design; or a holder of the relevant qualification must confirm that the design complies with the relevant law. (Articles 20-2 and 20-3 of the Law)



\* “The Minister” refers to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

A *Kenchikushi* who intends to engage in the business of offering design and related services for remuneration upon request must establish a *Kenchikushi* office and employ a *Kanri Kenchikushi* on an exclusive basis to manage the *Kenchikushi* office. To qualify as a *Kanri Kenchikushi*, a *Kenchikushi* must have engaged in design and related services as a *Kenchikushi* for a minimum of three years and subsequently have completed the prescribed training program.

1st-class *Kenchikushi*, 2nd-class *Kenchikushi*, and *Mokuzo Kenchikushi* employed by a *Kenchikushi* office and Structural Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* and MEP Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* must take a training program every three years. (Article 22-2 of the Law)

Notes:

- \* 1 Design and construction administration:  
Under the Law, “design” means preparation of drawings/specifications under the responsibility of a qualified person. “Drawings/specifications” means drawings (excluding full-scale drawings and the like) and specifications required for building construction work. (Article 2 paragraph 5 of the Law) Such drawings/specifications include documents covering the whole or part of a construction work, as well as documents related to MEP systems and building structure. Similarly, “construction administration” means the verifying of construction work with the drawings/specifications under the responsibility of a qualified person to confirm whether or not the construction work is carried out in accordance with such drawings/specifications. (Article 2 paragraph 7 of the Law)
- \* 2 Building(s):  
“Building” means any roofed structure fixed to the ground having columns or walls; gates or fences attached thereto; any structure used as a grandstand; or any office, store, performance facility, warehouse, or any other similar facility constructed in an underground or elevated structure (excluding any facility constructed within a railway or tramway site). MEP systems are deemed to be part of a building. (Article 2 item (1) of the Building Standard Law)
- \* 3 Structural Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* and MEP Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* are titles given to 1st-class *Kenchikushi* who have respectively engaged in services of structural design or MEP design for five years or more and have completed the prescribed training program. MEP stands for “mechanical, electrical, and plumbing,” and it includes conveying systems and lightning protection systems.

## 2 建築士の業務独占と名称独占

- ・ 建築士でなければ一定の建築物の設計・工事監理を行なってはならないこととされています。(法第 3 条～第 3 条の 3)
- ・ 建築士でない者による建築士名称の使用や、建築士であっても有していない種別の建築士名称の使用は禁じられています。(法第 34 条)

## 3 建築士の種別と業務範囲

- 一級建築士：全ての構造・規模・用途の建築物について、設計・工事監理を行うことができます。  
 二級建築士：比較的小規模な建築物についてのみ、設計・工事監理を行うことができます。  
 木造建築士：より小規模な木造建築物についてのみ、設計・工事監理を行うことができます。

### 各建築士別の業務範囲

| 延べ面積 S (m <sup>2</sup> ) | 木造                        |      |         | 木造以外                      |         | 全ての構造                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|------|---------|---------------------------|---------|---------------------------|
|                          | 高さ ≤ 13m<br>かつ<br>軒高 ≤ 9m |      |         | 高さ ≤ 13m<br>かつ<br>軒高 ≤ 9m |         | 高さ > 13m<br>又は<br>軒高 > 9m |
|                          | 階数 1                      | 階数 2 | 階数 3 以上 | 階数 2 以下                   | 階数 3 以上 |                           |
| S ≤ 30                   | A                         |      | C       | A                         | D       |                           |
| 30 < S ≤ 100             | A                         |      |         |                           |         |                           |
| 100 < S ≤ 300            | B                         |      |         |                           |         |                           |
| 300 < S ≤ 500            |                           |      |         |                           |         |                           |
| 500 < S ≤ 1000           | 一般                        |      |         |                           |         |                           |
|                          | 特定※                       |      |         |                           |         |                           |
| 1000 < S                 | 一般                        | C    |         |                           |         |                           |
|                          | 特定※                       |      |         |                           |         |                           |

A：だれにでもできる

B：一級建築士、二級建築士、木造建築士でなければならない

C：一級建築士又は二級建築士でなければならない

D：一級建築士でなければならない

※ 特定とは、学校、病院、劇場、映画館、観覧場、公会堂、オーディトリウムを有する集会場、百貨店をいう。

## 4 建築士の責務

- ・ 建築士は、常に品位を保持し、業務に関する法令及び実務に精通して、建築物の質の向上に寄与するように、公正かつ誠実にその業務を行わなければなりません。(法第 2 条の 2)
- ・ 建築士は、設計及び工事監理に必要な知識及び技能の維持向上に努めなければなりません。(法第 22 条第 1 項)

## 2 Services and titles exclusive to *Kenchikushi*

- Only *Kenchikushi* may engage in the design or the construction administration of those buildings defined by the Law. (Article 3 to 3-3 of the Law)
- A person who does not hold the *Kenchikushi* title must not use the title of *Kenchikushi*, and *Kenchikushi* may only use the title corresponding to the type of *Kenchikushi* license he/she has obtained. (Article 34 of the Law)

## 3 Types of *Kenchikushi* and scope of work

- 1st-class *Kenchikushi*: Can design and perform construction administration for any building, regardless of its structure, scale, or use.
- 2nd-class *Kenchikushi*: Can design and perform construction administration for relatively small buildings.
- Mokuzo Kenchikushi*: Can design and perform construction administration only for small wooden buildings.

### Scope of Design Work and Construction Administration by *Kenchikushi* Type

| Total floor area<br>(S; m <sup>2</sup> ) | Wooden structure                                  |           |                      | Non-wooden structure                              |                      | All structures |  |
|--|---|-----------|----------------------|---|----------------------|----------------|--|
|  | Total height ≤ 13m<br>and<br>height of eaves ≤ 9m |           |                      | Total height ≤ 13m<br>and<br>height of eaves ≤ 9m |                      |                |  |
|  | 1 story   | 2 stories | 3 stories<br>or more | Up to 2<br>stories                                | 3 stories<br>or more |                |  |
| S ≤ 30                                   | A   |           |                      | A   |                      |                |  |
| 30 < S ≤ 100                             | A   |           |                      |   |                      |                |  |
| 100 < S ≤ 300                            | B   |           |                      | C   |                      |                |  |
| 300 < S ≤ 500                            |   |           |                      |   |                      |                |  |
| 500 < S ≤ 1000                           | General-purpose buildings                         |           |                      |   |                      |                |  |
|  | Special-purpose buildings*                        |           |                      |   |                      |                |  |
| 1000 < S                                 | General-purpose buildings                         | C         |                      |   |                      | D              |  |
|  | Special-purpose buildings*                        |           |                      |   |                      |                |  |

- A: No license is required.  
 B: 1st-class, 2nd-class or *Mokuzo Kenchikushi* only  
 C: 1st-class or 2nd-class *Kenchikushi* only  
 D: 1st-class *Kenchikushi* only

\* "Special-purpose buildings" refers to schools, hospitals, theaters, cinemas, grandstands, public halls, assembly halls with auditoriums, and department stores.

## 4 Responsibility of *Kenchikushi*

- A *Kenchikushi* must always maintain his/her professional ethics and be thoroughly familiar with laws and regulations pertaining to the services of *Kenchikushi*, as well as the practice thereof, and provide services with fairness and integrity so as to contribute to the improvement of building quality. (Article 2-2 of the Law)
- A *Kenchikushi* must make every effort to maintain and improve his/her knowledge and skills necessary for design and construction administration. (Article 22 paragraph 1 of the Law)

## 5

## 建築士の業務

建築士には以下の業務があります。

| 設計（設計図書の作成）<br>（法第 3 条）                     | 工事監理<br>（法第 3 条）                                   | その他（法第 21 条）            |
|---|--|-------------------------|
| 法令等に定める建築物に関する基準に適合するよう設計<br>（法第 18 条第 1 項） | 工事を設計図書と照合し、設計図書のとおりに実施されているかを確認<br>（法第 2 条第 7 項）  | 建築工事契約に関する事務            |
| 設計の委託者に対し、設計内容に関して適切に説明<br>（法第 18 条第 2 項）   | 設計図書と齟齬がある場合には直ちに工事施工者に指摘、是正を求める。<br>（法第 18 条 3 項） | 建築工事の指導監督               |
| 作成した設計図書に記名及び押印<br>（法第 20 条第 1 項）           | 工事監理終了結果を建築主に文書にて報告。<br>（第 20 条第 3 項）              | 建築物に関する調査又は鑑定           |
|   |  | 建築に関する法令又は条例に基づく手続の代理 等 |



**5**

**Services of *Kenchikushi***

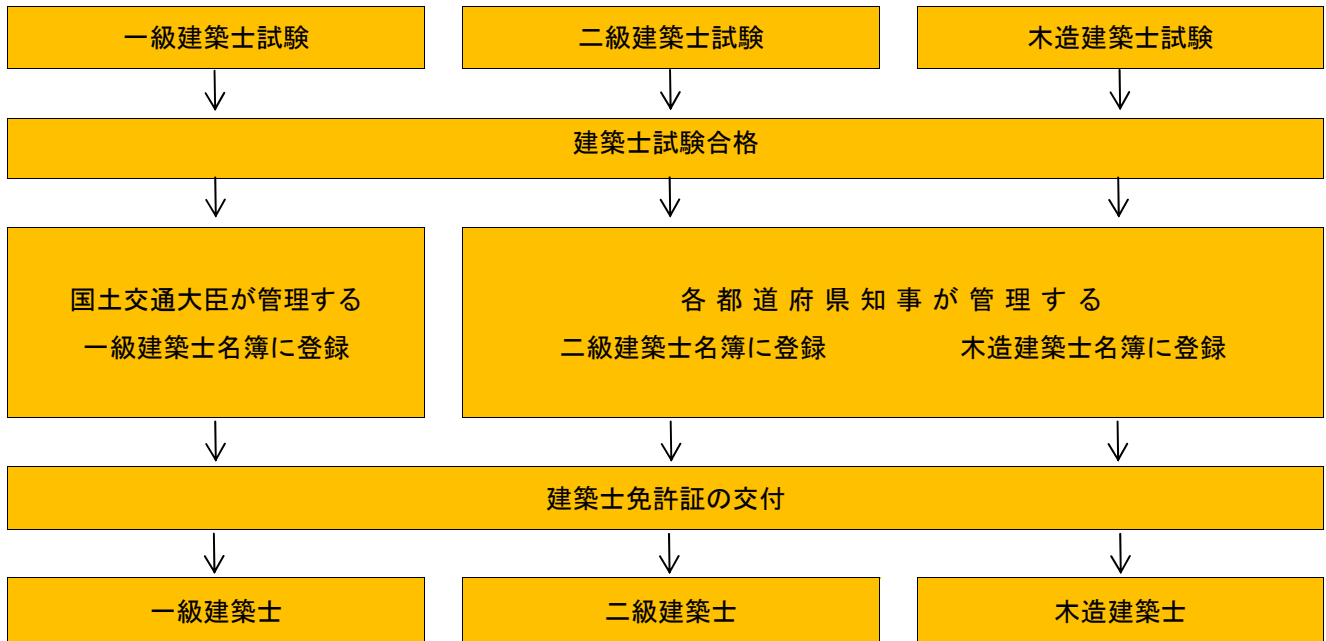
Services provided by *Kenchikushi* include the following:

| Design (preparations of drawings / specifications) (Article 3 of the Law)   | Construction administration (Article 3 of the Law)   | Others (Article 21 of the Law)   |
|---|--|--|
| Design buildings in compliance with requirements specified in laws, regulations and ordinances. (Article 18 paragraph 1 of the Law) | Verify the construction work with the drawings / specifications to confirm that the construction work is implemented in accordance with the drawings / specifications. (Article 2 paragraph 7 of the Law)  | Affairs related to building construction contracts   |
| Explain the particulars of the design to its client as appropriate. (Article 18 paragraph 2 of the Law)                             | In cases where the construction work is not being implemented in accordance with the drawings / specifications, instruct the executor of the construction work to execute the work in accordance with the drawings / specifications. (Article 18 paragraph 3 of the Law) | Supervision of building construction work  |
| Sign and apply seals to the drawings / specifications. (Article 20 paragraph 1 of the Law)  | Report the results of the construction administration in writing to the building owners. (Article 20 paragraph 3 of the Law)   | Inspection and assessment or appraisal   |
|   |  | Agent services of procedures required by laws and regulations or ordinances related to building construction |

6

### 建築士の登録

建築士免許証は、建築士試験に合格し、国土交通大臣又は都道府県知事が管理する建築士の名簿に登録することで国土交通大臣又は都道府県知事から交付されます。(法第4条、第5条)

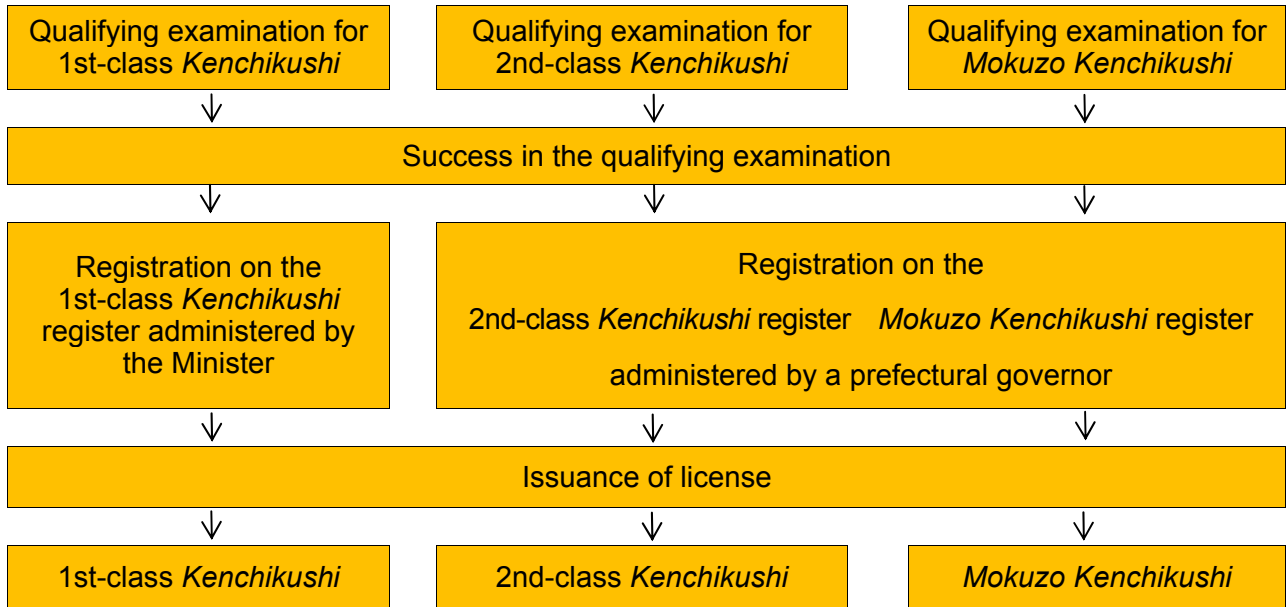


免許付与が受けられない者 (法第7条)

- ・ 未成年者、成年被後見人又は被保佐人、第9条第1項第四号又は第10条第1項により免許取消後5年を経過しない者
- ・ 禁錮以上の刑に処せられ、その刑の執行後5年を経過しない者 等

## 6 Registration of *Kenchikushi*

A person intending to become a *Kenchikushi* must pass a qualifying examination of an applicable type before applying for a license. The Minister awards the 1st-class *Kenchikushi* license when the successful candidate's name is registered on the register administered by the Minister; similarly, a prefectural governor awards the 2nd-class *Kenchikushi* or *Mokuzo Kenchikushi* license when the successful candidate's name is registered on the register administered by the prefectural governor. (Articles 4 and 5 of the Law)



Examples of persons who cannot obtain licenses (Article 7 of the Law):

- Any minor; adult ward or person under curatorship; or a person whose license was revoked under Article 9 paragraph 1 item (4) or Article 10 paragraph 1 less than five years previously;
- Any person who was sentenced to imprisonment without work or more severe penalty less than five years previously.

建築士又は建築士を使用する者が他人の求めに応じ報酬を得て設計等の業務を業として行うときは、建築士事務所を開設し都道府県知事の登録を受けなければなりません。(法第 23 条)

○建築士事務所の開設（法第 23 条及び法第 23 条の 2）

- ・ 建築士以外の者でも開設できます。
- ・ 国籍要件、居住者要件、経営形態（個人、法人）上の要件はありません。
- ・ 事務所の所在地を管轄する都道府県知事に登録することが必要となります。
- ・ 登録の有効期間は 5 年間で、更新が必要です。

○建築士事務所の管理（法第 24 条）

- ・ 建築士事務所には、専任で事務所を管理する建築士（**管理建築士**※）を置かなければなりません。  
※ 管理建築士は建築士として 3 年以上の設計等の業務に従事した後、国土交通大臣の登録を受けた講習機関が実施する講習課程を修了した建築士です。(法第 24 条第 2 項)

**建築士事務所の開設者の役割**

- ① 自己の名義をもって、他人に建築士事務所の業務を営ませてはならない。(法第 24 条の 2)
- ② 建築士事務所の開設者以外の者への再委託や他の建築士事務所の開設者への一括再委託の禁止。(法第 24 条の 3)
- ③ 業務に関する事項を記載した帳簿と図書の備え付けと保存。(法第 24 条の 4)
- ④ 省令で定められた標識を建築士事務所の見やすい場所に掲示。(法第 24 条の 5)
- ⑤ 建築士事務所が行った業務の実績、建築士事務所に属する建築士の氏名及び業務の実績を記載した書類等を備え置き、建築主や建築主になろうとする者の求めに応じて閲覧させる。(法第 24 条の 6)
- ⑥ 建築主と設計又は工事監理の受託契約を締結しようとするとき、あらかじめ、管理建築士等をして当該建築主に対してその契約内容等に関する事項を記載した書面を交付して説明をさせる。(法第 24 条の 7)
- ⑦ 設計又は工事監理の受託契約を締結したとき、その契約内容等に関する事項を記載した書面を当該委託者に交付。(法第 24 条の 8)

When a *Kenchikushi* or any party who employs a *Kenchikushi* intends to engage in the business of offering design and related services for remuneration upon request, he/she must establish a *Kenchikushi* office and register it with the relevant prefectural governor. (Article 23 of the Law)

○ Establishment of *Kenchikushi* office (Articles 23 and 23-2 of the Law)

- A founder of a *Kenchikushi* office does not have to be a *Kenchikushi*.
- There are no requirements in regard to the citizenship or domicile of a founder of a *Kenchikushi* office or the type of business operation of the *Kenchikushi* office to be established (sole proprietorship or corporation).
- A *Kenchikushi* office must be registered by the governor of the prefecture where the *Kenchikushi* office is located.
- The registration must be renewed every five years.

○ Management of *Kenchikushi* office (Article 24 of the Law)

- A *Kenchikushi* office must employ a *Kenchikushi* on an exclusive basis to manage the *Kenchikushi* office (*Kanri Kenchikushi*\*)

\*A *Kanri Kenchikushi* is a *Kenchikushi* who has engaged in design and related services for a minimum of three years and has subsequently completed the training program administered by a party to which the Minister granted registration. (Article 24 paragraph 2 of the Law)

**Duties of a founder of a *Kenchikushi* office**

A founder of a *Kenchikushi* office must:

- (1) not let others conduct the business of the *Kenchikushi* office under his/her name (Article 24-2 of the Law);
- (2) not subcontract any of its contracted services to any party other than a founder of a *Kenchikushi* office, or subcontract the whole of a contracted service to a founder of another *Kenchikushi* office (Article 24-3 of the Law);
- (3) prepare and keep a record of the services provided and keep the drawings and documents related to its services (Article 24-4 of the Law);
- (4) display signage as stipulated by MLIT Order at a conspicuous place in the *Kenchikushi* office so that the public can readily see it (Article 24-5 of the Law);
- (5) keep the documents describing the record of services provided by the *Kenchikushi* office and documents listing the names of the *Kenchikushi* who are employed by the *Kenchikushi* office and the record of their services, and allow a building owner or any person intending to enter into a contract for the services to have access to such documents upon request (Article 24-6 of the Law);
- (6) have the *Kanri Kenchikushi* or other *Kenchikushi* deliver in writing and explain to the building owner in advance the matters regarding the particulars of the contract when entering into a contract for design or construction administration with a building owner (Article 24-7 of the Law);
- (7) issue documents describing the particulars of the contract to the client upon conclusion of a design contract or construction administration contract (Article 24-8 of the Law).

## 8

## 登録数

## 建築士の登録者数（平成24年9月30日現在）

| 一級建築士     | 二級建築士     | 木造建築士    | 合計          |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| 348,436 人 | 738,052 人 | 17,000 人 | 1,103,488 人 |
| 構造設計一級建築士 | 設備設計一級建築士 |          |             |
| 8,634 人   | 4,283 人   |          |             |

注）複数の種別の建築士免許を有する者も含めた各種別ごとの単純な登録者数。複数免許保有者の総数及び区分別内訳は不明。

## 建築士事務所の登録件数（平成24年9月30日現在）

| 一級建築士    | 二級建築士    | 木造建築士 | 合計        |
|----------|----------|-------|-----------|
| 80,485 件 | 28,561 件 | 376 件 | 109,422 件 |

## 9

## 建築士試験

試験の実施に関する事務の実施機関については、一級建築士試験事務については国土交通大臣から（法第 15 条の 2）、二級建築士試験及び木造建築士試験事務については都道府県知事から（法第 15 条の 6）指定を受ける必要があります。現在、（財）建築技術教育普及センターが指定試験機関としてこれらの試験事務を行っています。

## 受験資格

学歴要件については、従来の「所定の課程を修めて卒業」という旧要件から「国土交通大臣が指定する建築に関する科目〔指定科目〕を修めて卒業」という新要件に変更されました。〔原則として、平成 21 年度入学者から適用されます。〕

ただし、法施行時に「すでに所定の学校を卒業している者」、法施行時に「所定の学校に在学する者で施行日以降に当該学校を卒業した者」については、従来の学歴要件が適用されます。

実務経験要件については、従来の「建築に関する実務」という旧要件から、設計・工事監理に必要な知識・能力が得られる実務に限定した新要件に変更されました。

なお、法施行日の前後で、平成 20 年 11 月 27 日までは旧要件が、同年 11 月 28 日からは新要件が適用され、期間を通算できます。



## 8 Total number of registered *Kenchikushi* and registered *Kenchikushi* offices

### Total number of registered *Kenchikushi* (as of September 30, 2012)

| 1st-class<br><i>Kenchikushi</i> | 2nd-class<br><i>Kenchikushi</i> | <i>Mokuzo</i><br><i>Kenchikushi</i> | Total     |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 348,436                         | 738,052                         | 17,000                              | 1,103,488 |

| Structural Design<br>1st-class <i>Kenchikushi</i> | MEP Design<br>1st-class <i>Kenchikushi</i> |
|---|--|
| 8,634   | 4,283                                      |

\* The above figures are the number of *Kenchikushi* registered for each license type, including *Kenchikushi* who hold multiple *Kenchikushi* licenses. The total number of multiple license holders and the breakdowns of single and multiple license holders for each license type are not available.

### Total number of registered *Kenchikushi* offices (as of September 30, 2012)

| 1st-class<br><i>Kenchikushi</i> office | 2nd-class<br><i>Kenchikushi</i> office | <i>Mokuzo</i><br><i>Kenchikushi</i> office | Total   |
|--|--|--|---------|
| 80,485                                 | 28,561                                 | 376  | 109,422 |

## 9 Qualifying examination for *Kenchikushi*

Parties conducting affairs related to the 1st-class *Kenchikushi* qualifying examinations must be designated by the Minister, and parties conducting affairs related to the 2nd-class *Kenchikushi* and *Mokuzo Kenchikushi* qualifying examinations must be designated by the prefectural governor. (Articles 15-2 and 15-6 of the Law) As of this writing, the Japan Architectural Education and Information Center conducts the affairs related to the qualifying examinations for all types of *Kenchikushi*.

### Eligibility for qualifying examinations

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 Law or “who were enrolled in the designated universities at the time of the revision and graduated after the revision,” the former requirement applies.

In regard to the requirement of practical experience, the new requirement is limited to “practical experience that will help obtain knowledge and skills necessary for conducting design and construction administration” instead of “building-related experience”.

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.

**一級建築士試験の受験資格（法第 14 条）**

| 学歴（指定科目を修めて卒業）等                               | 建築の実務経験年数<br>（旧要件）         |
|---|----------------------------|
| 大学〔旧制大学を含む〕                                   | 2 年以上※<br>（建築・土木課程卒：2 年以上） |
| 3 年制短期大学〔夜間部を除く〕                              | 3 年以上※<br>（建築・土木課程卒：3 年以上） |
| 2 年制短期大学                                      | 4 年以上※<br>（建築・土木課程卒：4 年以上） |
| 高等専門学校〔旧制専門学校を含む〕                             | 4 年以上※<br>（建築・土木課程卒：4 年以上） |
| 二級建築士   | 4 年以上                      |
| その他国土交通大臣が特に認める者<br>〔平成 20 年国土交通省告示第 745 号ほか〕 |                            |
| 建築設備士   | 4 年以上                      |

※ 所定の指定科目の要件を満たす場合。

**二級建築士試験及び木造建築士試験の受験資格（法第 15 条）**

| 学歴（指定科目を修めて卒業）等  | 建築の実務経験年数<br>（旧要件）                       |
|--|--|
| 大学〔旧制大学を含む〕<br>短期大学<br>高等専門学校〔旧制専門学校を含む〕                     | 0 年※<br>（建築課程卒：0 年）<br>（土木課程卒：1 年以上）     |
| 高等学校   | 3 年以上※<br>（建築課程卒：3 年以上）<br>（土木課程卒：3 年以上） |
| 建築に関する学歴なし   | 7 年以上                                    |
| その他都道府県知事が特に認める者<br>〔「知事が定める建築士法第 15 条第 3 号に該当する者の基準」に適合する者〕 |  |
| 建築設備士  | 0 年                                      |

※ 所定の指定科目の要件を満たす場合。

**Eligibility for qualifying examination for 1st-class *Kenchikushi* (Article 14 of the Law)**

| Academic background (must have completed the subjects designated by the Minister and graduated) and others | Years of practical experience (former requirements)   |
|--|---|
| University (including former college)  | 2 years or more*<br>(2 years or more for graduates of an architecture or civil engineering program) |
| 3-year junior college (except evening classes)   | 3 years or more*<br>(3 years or more for graduates of an architecture or civil engineering program) |
| 2-year junior college  | 4 years or more*<br>(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*<br>(4 years or more for graduates of an architecture or civil engineering program) |
| 2nd-class <i>Kenchikushi</i>   | 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

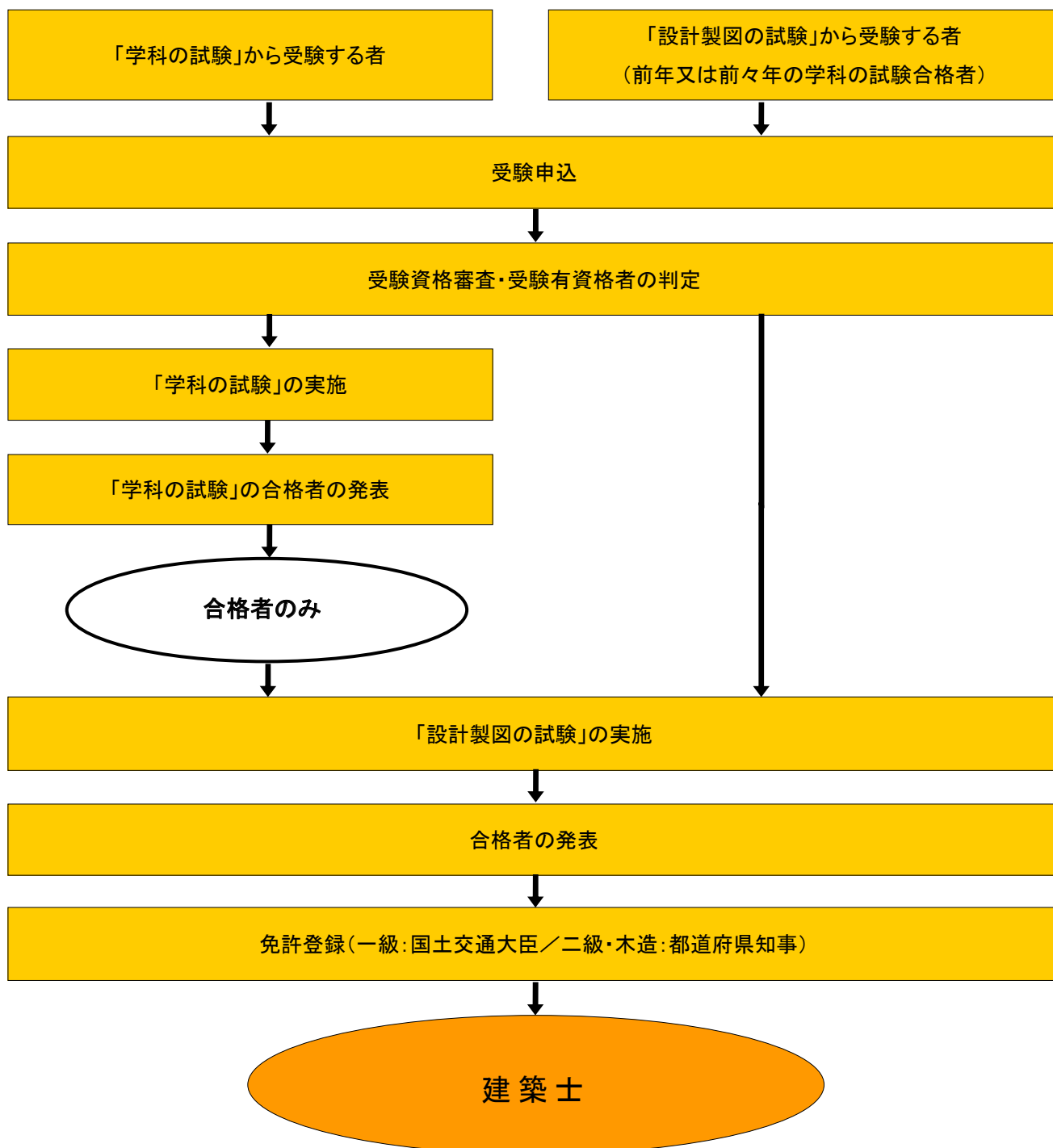
**Eligibility for qualifying examinations for 2nd-class *Kenchikushi* and *Mokuzo Kenchikushi* (Article 15 of the Law)**

| Academic background (must have completed the subjects designated by the Minister and graduated) and others                     | Years of practical experience (former requirements)  |
|--|--|
| University (including former college)<br>Junior college<br>College of technology (including former vocational training school) | No requirement*<br>(no requirement for graduates of an architecture program / 1 year or more for graduates of a civil engineering program) |
| High school  | 3 years or more*<br>(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 Law)                          |  |
| Building Mechanical and Electrical Engineer  | No requirement   |

\* When meeting the requirement of the designated subjects

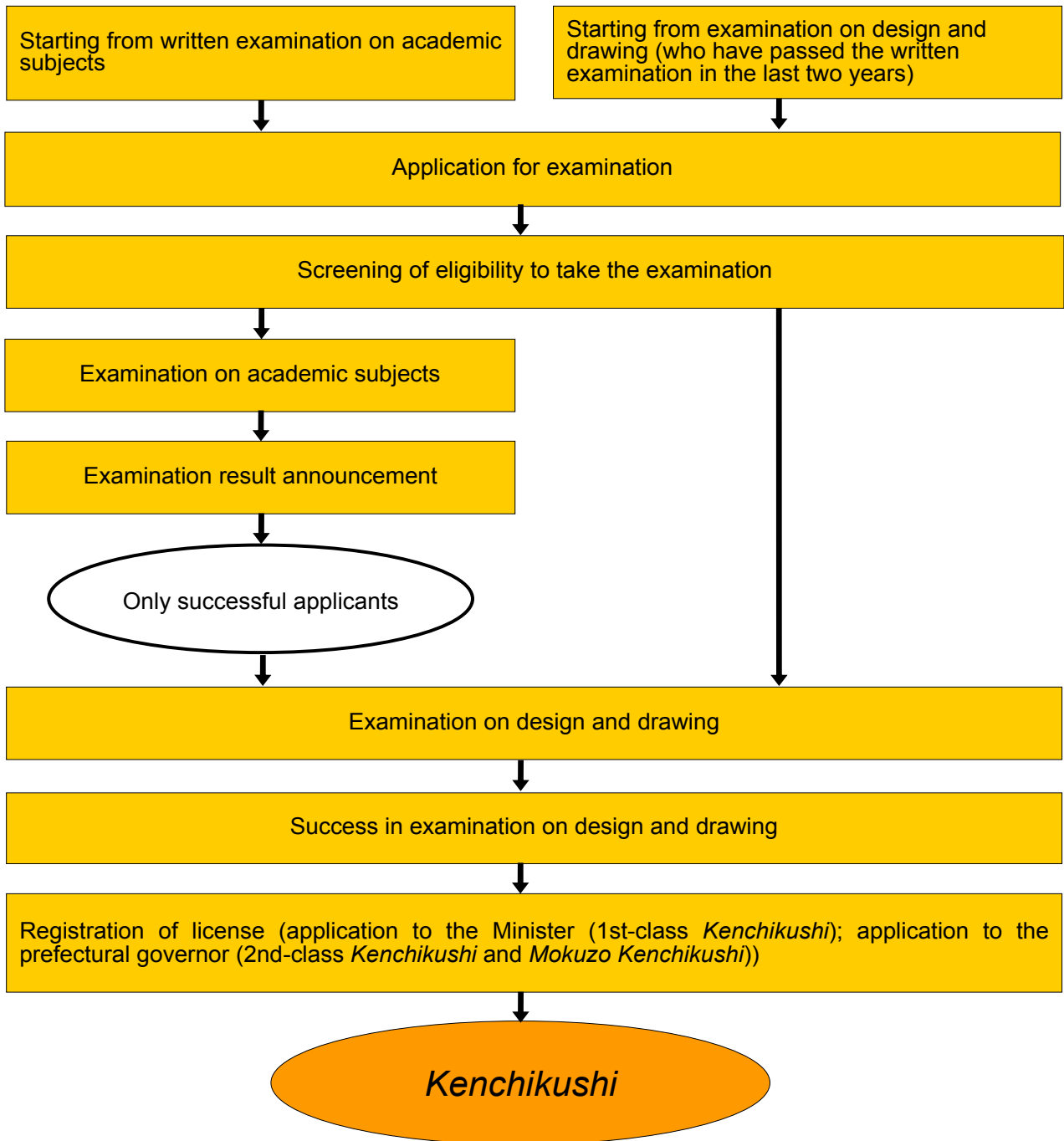
## 建築士試験・登録の流れ

建築士試験は、「学科の試験」及び「設計製図の試験」について行います。なお、「学科の試験」に合格した者は、申請により、合格の翌年と翌々年に限り、それぞれ「学科の試験」が免除されます。



## From *Kenchikushi* qualifying examination through registration of license

The *Kenchikushi* qualifying examination consists of a written examination on academic subjects and design and drawing. Those who have passed the written examination on academic subjects are exempt, upon application, from retaking the academic portions of the following two qualifying examinations.



## 学科の試験の内容

### 一級建築士

| 区分         | 内容                     | 問題数 | 時間     |
|------------|------------------------|-----|--------|
| 学科Ⅰ（計画）    | 建築計画、建築積算等             | 20問 | 2時間    |
| 学科Ⅱ（環境・設備） | 環境工学、建築設備（設備機器の概要を含む。） | 20問 |        |
| 学科Ⅲ（法規）    | 建築法規等                  | 30問 | 1時間45分 |
| 学科Ⅳ（構造）    | 構造力学、建築一般構造、建築材料等      | 30問 | 2時間45分 |
| 学科Ⅴ（施工）    | 建築施工等                  | 25問 |        |

### 二級建築士・木造建築士

| 区分        | 問題数 | 時間  |
|-----------|-----|-----|
| 学科Ⅰ（建築計画） | 25問 | 3時間 |
| 学科Ⅱ（建築法規） | 25問 |     |
| 学科Ⅲ（建築構造） | 25問 | 3時間 |
| 学科Ⅳ（建築施工） | 25問 |     |

「設計製図の試験」は、試験当日与えられた設計条件に従って実際に設計製図を行うものです。一級建築士試験と二級建築士試験は設計課題名、木造建築士試験は設計課題名、要求図書等が事前に公表されています。

### 設計製図の試験の内容（年によって変わることがあります。）

| 試験種別      | 時間    | 構造        | 要求図面（縮尺）   |
|-----------|-------|-----------|--|
| 一級建築士試験   | 6.5時間 | RC 又は SRC | 配置図、各階平面図、断面図（各 1/200）、面積表、計画の要点等  |
| 二級建築士試験※1 | 5時間   | 木造        | 配置図、各階平面図、立面図（各 1/100）、矩計図（1/20）又は断面図（1/100）、面積表、計画の要点等                          |
|           |       | 非木造       | 配置図、各階平面図、立面図（各 1/100）、矩計図（1/20）又は断面図（1/100）、面積表、仕上表、主要構造部材表、計画の要点等              |
| 木造建築士試験   | 5時間   | 木造（2階建）   | 各階平面図、基礎伏図、2階床伏図兼1階小屋伏図、2階小屋伏図、軸組図（各 1/100）、柱杖図（1/10）又は矩計図（1/20）※2、主要構造部材表（木拾い書） |

※1：二級建築士試験は、構造形式が木造又は非木造のいずれかの課題が出題されます。

※2：木造建築士試験は、必須要求図書のほか選択要求図書「柱杖図（1/10）」「矩計図（1/20）」のいずれか一つを試験時に選択します。



## Examination on academic subjects

### 1st-class *Kenchikushi*

| Academic subject                 | Contents  | Number of questions | Time       |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------------|------------|
| I Planning                       | Architectural planning, building cost estimation and others                       | 20                  | 2 hours    |
| II Environment / MEP systems     | Environmental engineering, MEP systems (incl. overview of equipment)              | 20                  |            |
| III Related laws and regulations | Building-related laws and regulations   | 30                  | 1.75 hours |
| IV Structure                     | Structural dynamics, general structure of building, building materials and others | 30                  | 2.75 hours |
| V Construction work              | Building construction and others  | 25                  |            |

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

| Academic subject                | Number of questions | Time    |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| I Architectural planning        | 25                  | 3 hours |
| II Related laws and regulations | 25                  |         |
| III Building structure          | 25                  | 3 hours |
| IV Building construction        | 25                  |         |

Applicants prepare a design and drawing in the examination room in accordance with the design specifications provided on the day of the examination. Prior to the examination, the design assignment is announced for the qualifying examinations for 1st-class and 2nd-class *Kenchikushi*, while the design assignment along with the required documents are announced for the qualifying examination for *Mokuzo Kenchikushi*.

### Examination of design and drawing (subject to change)

| Category   | Time      | Structure                    | Drawings to be submitted (scale)   |
|--|-----------|------------------------------|--|
| Qualifying examination for 1st-class <i>Kenchikushi</i>    | 6.5 hours | RC or SRC                    | Site plans, floor plan of each floor, section (1/200 each), schedule of areas, points of planning, etc.  |
| Qualifying examination for 2nd-class <i>Kenchikushi</i> *1 | 5 hours   | Wooden structure             | Site plans, floor plan of each floor, elevation (1/100 each), sectional details (1/20) or section (1/100), schedule of areas, points of planning, etc.   |
|  |           | Non-wooden structure         | Site plans, floor plan of each floor, elevation (1/100 each), sectional details (1/20) or section (1/100), schedule of areas, finishes schedule, material list of major structural parts, points of planning, etc.   |
| Qualifying examination for <i>Mokuzo Kenchikushi</i>       | 5 hours   | Wooden structure (2 stories) | Floor plan of each floor, foundation framing plan, floor framing plan, roof framing plan (1/100 each), measuring rod drawing (1/10) or sectional details (1/20)*2, material list of major structural parts (bill of quantities for the major structures), etc. |

\*1 For the qualifying examination for 2nd-class *Kenchikushi*, the subject will be either a wooden structure or a non-wooden structure.

\*2 For the qualifying examination for *Mokuzo Kenchikushi*, applicants select either a measuring rod drawing (1/10) or a sectional details (1/20) at the time of examination, in addition to submitting mandatory drawings.

## 過去の合格率

| 年    | 一級建築士  |       |        | 二級建築士  |        |        | 木造建築士 |      |        |
|------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|------|--------|
|      | 受験者数   | 合格者数  | 合格率(%) | 受験者数   | 合格者数   | 合格率(%) | 受験者数  | 合格者数 | 合格率(%) |
| 2003 | 55,045 | 4,477 | 8.1    | 45,673 | 12,103 | 26.5   | 807   | 373  | 46.2   |
| 2004 | 51,898 | 5,470 | 10.5   | 41,949 | 11,586 | 27.6   | 766   | 403  | 52.6   |
| 2005 | 49,976 | 5,548 | 11.1   | 38,633 | 9,018  | 23.3   | 865   | 464  | 53.6   |
| 2006 | 48,301 | 3,579 | 7.4    | 37,145 | 9,451  | 25.4   | 1,069 | 348  | 32.6   |
| 2007 | 46,204 | 3,705 | 8.0    | 36,529 | 7,178  | 19.7   | 1,132 | 505  | 44.6   |
| 2008 | 51,323 | 4,144 | 8.1    | 39,787 | 8,901  | 22.4   | 1,083 | 436  | 40.3   |
| 2009 | 46,942 | 5,164 | 11.0   | 36,386 | 8,298  | 22.8   | 1,206 | 406  | 33.7   |
| 2010 | 43,520 | 4,476 | 10.3   | 31,730 | 7,706  | 24.3   | 1,035 | 383  | 37.0   |
| 2011 | 39,020 | 4,560 | 11.7   | 28,393 | 7,039  | 24.8   | 790   | 277  | 35.1   |
| 2012 | 34,511 | 4,276 | 12.4   | 26,446 | 6,115  | 23.1   | 705   | 234  | 33.2   |

## 10 講習

管理建築士、構造設計一級建築士又は設備設計一級建築士となるためには、それぞれ管理建築士講習（法第24条）、構造設計一級建築士講習・設備設計一級建築士講習（法第10条の2）を修了する必要があります。

また、建築士事務所に所属する建築士は、種別に応じて、3年ごとに定期講習を受けなければなりません。構造設計一級建築士及び設備設計一級建築士は建築士事務所への所属の有無にかかわらず、3年ごとに定期講習を受けなければなりません。（法第22条の2）

（財）建築技術教育普及センターは、国土交通大臣の登録を受けた登録講習機関としてこれらの講習を行っています。

## Pass Rate in Previous Years

| Year | 1st-class <i>Kenchikushi</i> |         |               | 2nd-class <i>Kenchikushi</i> |         |               | <i>Mokuzo Kenchikushi</i> |         |               |
|------|------------------------------|---------|---------------|------------------------------|---------|---------------|---------------------------|---------|---------------|
|      | Applicants                   | Success | Pass rate (%) | Applicants                   | Success | Pass rate (%) | Applicants                | Success | Pass rate (%) |
| 2003 | 55,045                       | 4,477   | 8.1           | 45,673                       | 12,103  | 26.5          | 807                       | 373     | 46.2          |
| 2004 | 51,898                       | 5,470   | 10.5          | 41,949                       | 11,586  | 27.6          | 766                       | 403     | 52.6          |
| 2005 | 49,976                       | 5,548   | 11.1          | 38,633                       | 9,018   | 23.3          | 865                       | 464     | 53.6          |
| 2006 | 48,301                       | 3,579   | 7.4           | 37,145                       | 9,451   | 25.4          | 1,069                     | 348     | 32.6          |
| 2007 | 46,204                       | 3,705   | 8.0           | 36,529                       | 7,178   | 19.7          | 1,132                     | 505     | 44.6          |
| 2008 | 51,323                       | 4,144   | 8.1           | 39,787                       | 8,901   | 22.4          | 1,083                     | 436     | 40.3          |
| 2009 | 46,942                       | 5,164   | 11.0          | 36,386                       | 8,298   | 22.8          | 1,206                     | 406     | 33.7          |
| 2010 | 43,520                       | 4,476   | 10.3          | 31,730                       | 7,706   | 24.3          | 1,035                     | 383     | 37.0          |
| 2011 | 39,020                       | 4,560   | 11.7          | 28,393                       | 7,039   | 24.8          | 790                       | 277     | 35.1          |
| 2012 | 34,511                       | 4,276   | 12.4          | 26,446                       | 6,115   | 23.1          | 705                       | 234     | 33.2          |

## 10 Training programs

In order to qualify as a *Kanri Kenchikushi*, Structural Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi*, or MEP Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi*, a *Kenchikushi* must complete the respective training program. (Articles 24 and 10-2 of the Law)

A *Kenchikushi* who is employed by a *Kenchikushi* office must take a training program according to the type of *Kenchikushi* license he/she holds every three years. Structural Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* and MEP Design 1st-class *Kenchikushi* are required to take a training program every three years whether or not he/she is employed by a *Kenchikushi* office. (Article 22-2 of the Law)

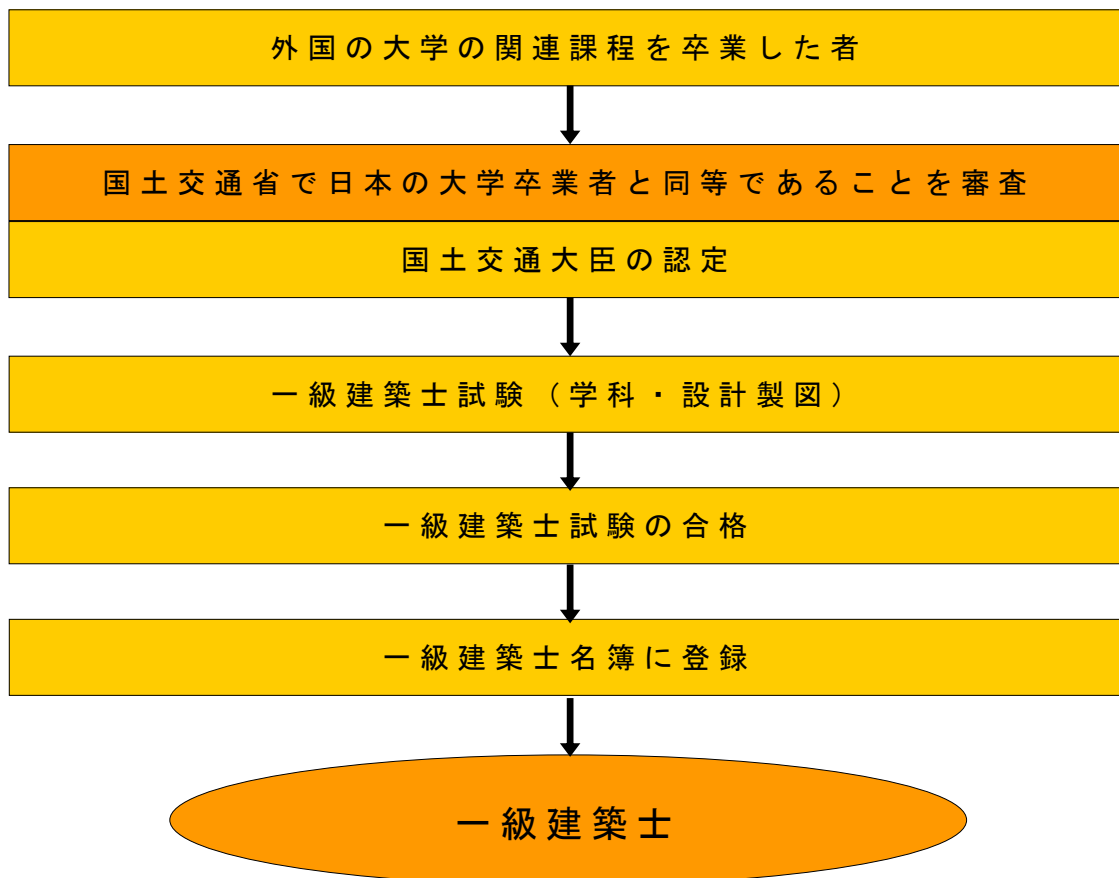
The Japan Architectural Education and Information Center is registered by the Minister as a party to conduct affairs related to the above training programs.

**一級建築士免許の取得**

原則として、建築士試験を受け、これに合格し建築士名簿に登録を受ける必要があります。

この場合、受験資格に国籍要件はなく、海外での学歴等については、特例措置が取られています。(法第14条第1項第5号) - (1)

また、建築設計に関する外国の免許を受けた者は、建築士と同等以上の資格を有すると認められれば、通常の建築士試験を受けずに建築士免許を取得することができる特例措置が取られています。(法第4条第3項) - (2)

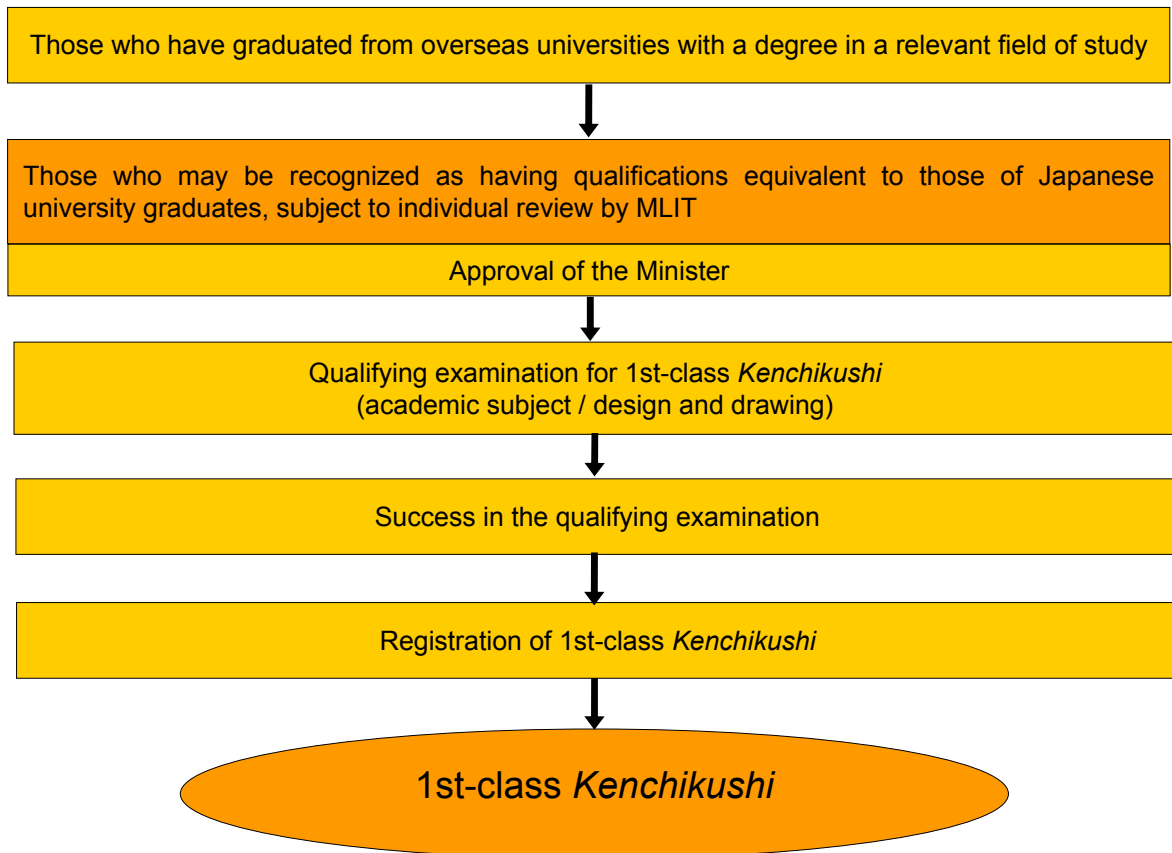
**(1) 海外での学歴をもって受験する場合**

## 11

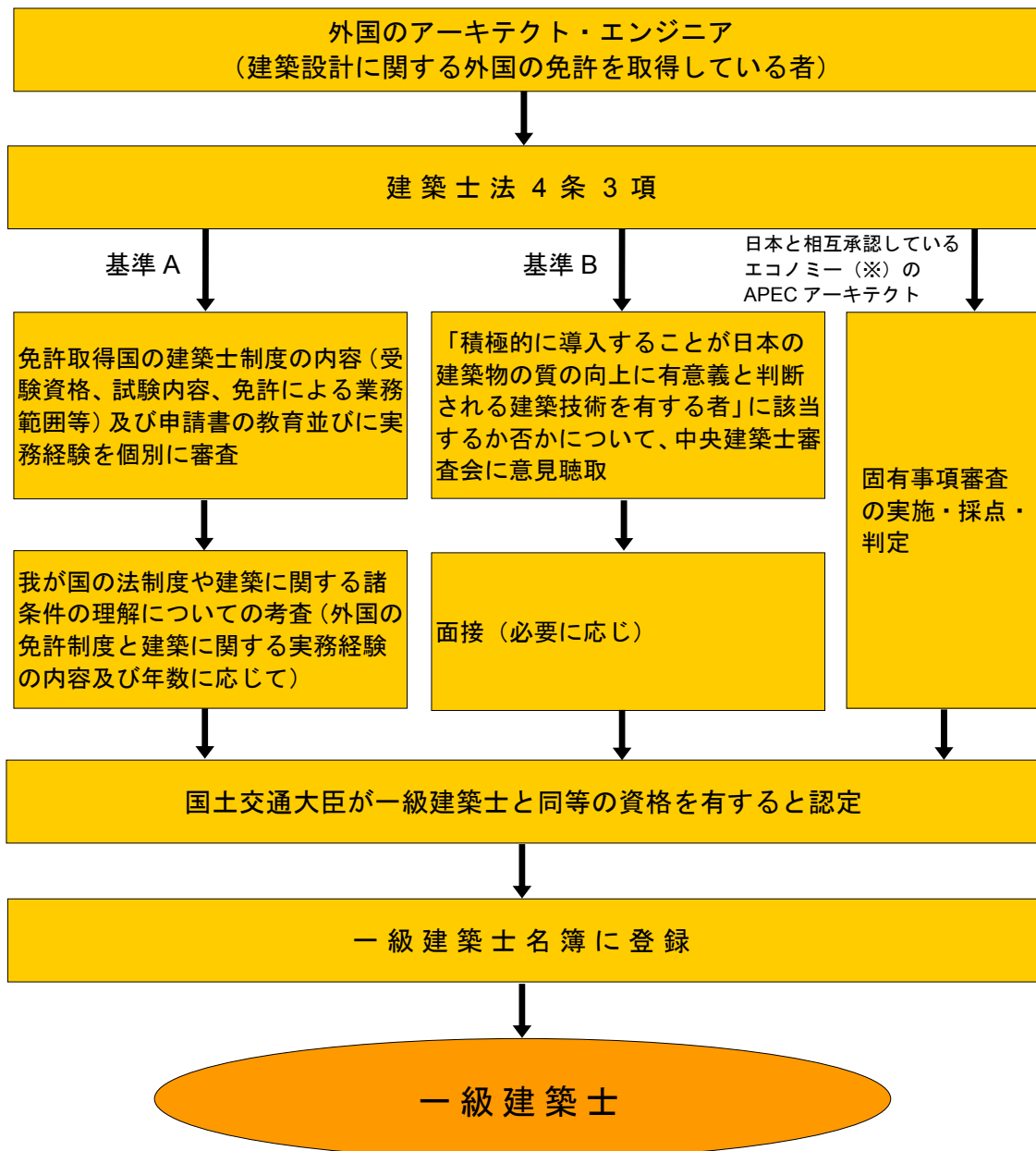
**Requirements for overseas architects and related building engineers to obtain a *Kenchikushi* license****Obtaining a 1st-class *Kenchikushi* license**

In principle, a person who intends to obtain a *Kenchikushi* license must pass the *Kenchikushi* qualifying examination and register as a *Kenchikushi*. There is no citizenship requirement, and there is a special provision relating to academic qualifications obtained overseas. (Article 14 paragraph 1 item (5) of the Law) →(1)

A person who has obtained a foreign architect license may obtain a *Kenchikushi* license without taking the examination stipulated in the Law if deemed to possess qualifications equal or superior to those of the respective type of *Kenchikushi*. (Article 4 paragraph 3 of the Law) →(2)

**(1) Applicants with overseas academic background**

(2) 外国のアーキテクト・エンジニアの資格をもって受験する場合



※ APEC アーキテクト・プロジェクト

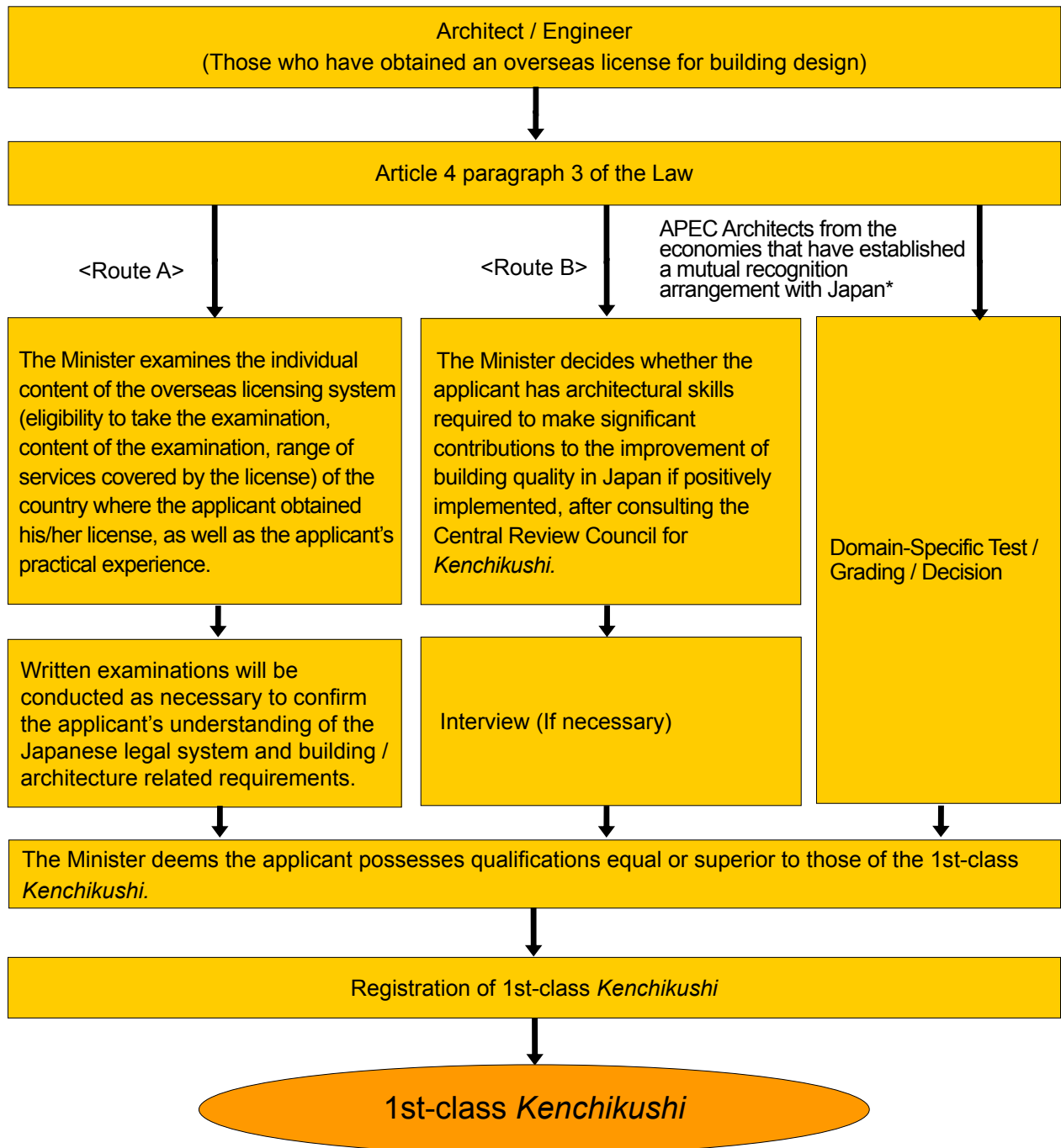
APEC アーキテクト・プロジェクトとは、実務経験等について一定レベル以上にあると認められるアーキテクトに対し、APEC 域内での共通の称号 (APEC アーキテクト) を与え、その登録を APEC 域内で統一的行う事業です。

APEC アーキテクトとして登録を受けた者は、二国間相互承認協定等締結後は、先方エコノミーにおける資格取得について、通常課せられる資格試験等の一部が免除され、資格取得が容易になります。

2013 年 2 月末現在、日本と相互承認を行っているエコノミーは、オーストラリアとニュージーランドです。



**(2) Applicants with an overseas license of an architect or engineer**

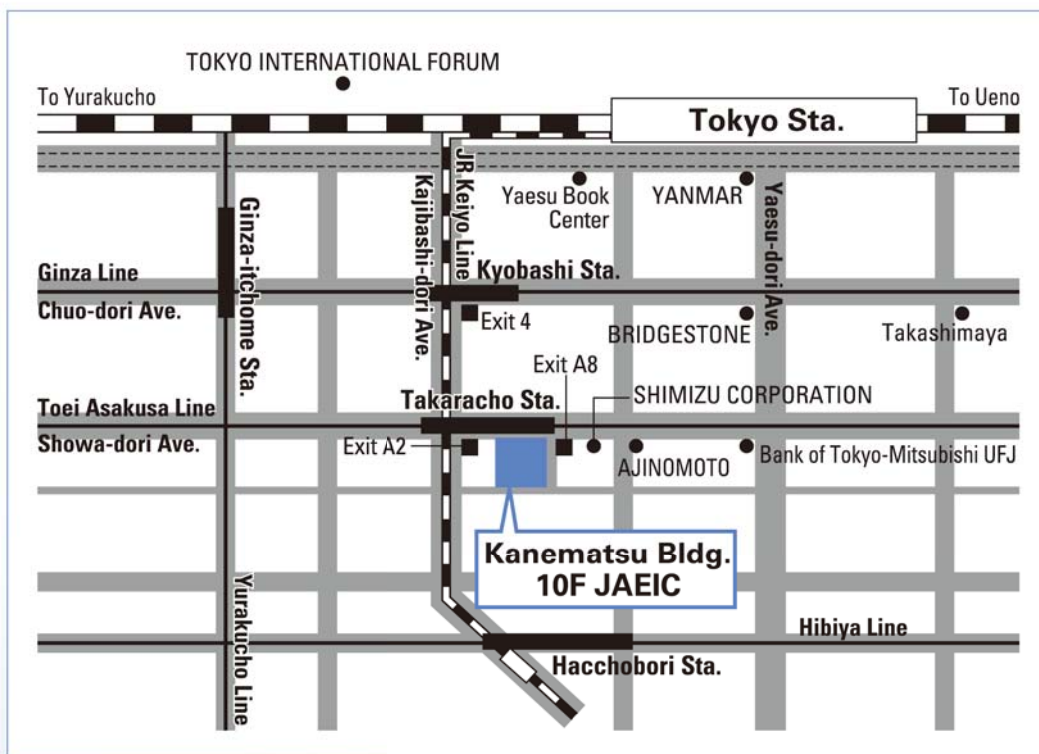


\* APEC Architect Project

The APEC Architect Project awards the title of APEC Architect to senior architects who have a certain level of practical experience. This title is valid within the APEC area, and its registration is conducted in a uniform manner throughout the area.

Registered APEC Architects from an economy that has established a mutual recognition arrangement with another economy are exempt from some of the qualifying examination and other standard requirements in the other economy and are entitled to a fast-track cross-border registration.

As of the end of February 2013, Australia and New Zealand have a mutual agreement with Japan.



THE JAPAN  
ARCHITECTURAL  
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財団法人 建築技術教育普及センター [建築教育センター]

〒104-0031 東京都中央区京橋2-14-1

TEL 03-5524-3105 FAX 03-5524-3106 URL <http://www.jaeic.jp/>

**The Japan Architectural Education and Information Center**

*Kanematsu Bldg. 2-14-1 Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0031 Japan*

TEL +81-3-5524-3105 FAX +81-3-5524-3106