

Q & A Washington Accord Project

What is IEA?

International Engineering Alliance

The International Engineering Alliance (IEA) is a global not-for-profit organisation, which comprises members from 41 jurisdictions within 29 countries, across seven international agreements. These international agreements govern the recognition of engineering educational qualifications and professional competence.

Through the Educational Accords and Competence Agreements members of the International Engineering Alliance establish and enforce internationally bench-marked standards for engineering education and expected competence for engineering practice.

www.ieagrements.org

What is Washington Accord?

Originally signed in 1989, the Washington Accord, is a multi-lateral agreement between bodies responsible for accreditation or recognition of tertiary-level engineering qualifications within their jurisdictions who have chosen to work collectively to assist the mobility of professional engineers.

As with the other accords the signatories are committed to development and recognition of good practice in engineering education. The activities of the Accord signatories (for example in developing exemplars of the graduates' profiles from certain types of qualification) are intended to assist growing globalization of mutual recognition of engineering qualifications. The Washington Accord is specifically focused on academic programmes which deal with the practice of engineering at the professional level.

The Accord acknowledges that accreditation of engineering academic programmes is a key foundation for the practice of engineering at the professional level in each of the countries or territories covered by the Accord.

The Accord outlines the mutual recognition, between the participating bodies, of accredited engineering degree programmes. It also establishes and benchmarks the standard for professional engineering education across those bodies..

Currently there are twenty signatories that make up the Washington Accord.

There are also eight organisations, who hold provisional signatory status

SIGNATORIES HAVE FULL RIGHTS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE ACCORD

Qualifications accredited or recognized by other signatories are recognised by each signatory as being substantially equivalent to accredited or recognised qualifications within its own jurisdiction.

- **Korea** - Represented by [Accreditation Board for Engineering Education of Korea \(ABEEK\) \(2007\)](#)
- **Russia** - Represented by [Association for Engineering Education of Russia \(AEER\) \(2012\)](#)
- **Malaysia** - Represented by [Board of Engineers Malaysia \(BEM\) \(2009\)](#)
- **China** - Represented by [China Association for Science and Technology \(CAST\) \(2016\)](#)
- **South Africa** - Represented by [Engineering Council South Africa \(ECSA\) \(1999\)](#)
- **New Zealand** - Represented by [Engineering New Zealand \(EngNZ\) \(1989\)](#)
- **Australia** - Represented by [Engineers Australia \(EA\) \(1989\)](#)
- **Canada** - Represented by [Engineers Canada \(EC\) \(1989\)](#)
- **Ireland** - Represented by [Engineers Ireland \(EI\) \(1989\)](#)
- **Hong Kong China** - Represented by [The Hong Kong Institution of Engineers \(HKIE\) \(1995\)](#)
- **Chinese Taipei** - Represented by [Institute of Engineering Education Taiwan \(IEET\) \(2007\)](#)
- **Singapore** - Represented by [Institution of Engineers Singapore \(IES\) \(2006\)](#)
- **Sri Lanka** - Represented by [Institution of Engineers Sri Lanka \(IESL\) \(2014\)](#)
- **Japan** - Represented by [JABEE \(2005\)](#)
- **India** - Represented by [National Board of Accreditation \(NBA\) \(2014\)](#)
- **United States** - Represented by [Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology \(ABET\) \(1989\)](#)
- **Turkey** - Represented by [Association for Evaluation and Accreditation of Engineering Programs \(MÜDEK\) \(2011\)](#)
- **United Kingdom** - Represented by [Engineering Council United Kingdom \(ECUK\) \(1989\)](#)
- **Costa Rica** - Represented by [Colegio Federado de Ingenieros y de Arquitectos de Costa Rica \(CFIA\) \(2020\)](#)
- **Pakistan** - Represented by [Pakistan Engineering Council \(PEC\) \(2017\)](#)
- **Peru** - Represented by [Instituto de Calidad y Acreditacion de Programas de Computacion, Ingenieria y Tecnologia \(ICACIT\) \(2018\)](#)

PROVISIONAL SIGNATORIES ARE RECOGNISED AS HAVING APPROPRIATE SYSTEMS AND PROCESSES IN PLACE TO DEVELOP TOWARDS BECOMING A FULL SIGNATORY

- **Chile** - Represented by [Agencia Acreditadora Colegio De Ingenieros De Chile S A \(ACREDITA CI\)](#) Provisional Status Approved in 2018.
- **Thailand** - Represented by [Council of Engineers Thailand \(COET\)](#) Provisional Status Approved in 2019.
- **Bangladesh** - Represented by [The Institution of Engineers Bangladesh \(IEB\)](#) Provisional Status Approved in 2016.
- **Mexico** - Represented by [Consejo de Acreditación de la Enseñanza de la Ingeniería \(CACEI\)](#) Provisional Status Approved in 2016.

- **Philippines** - Represented by [Philippine Technological Council \(PTC\)](#) Provisional Status Approved in 2016.
- **Myanmar** - Represented by [Myanmar Engineering Council \(MEngC\)](#) Provisional Status Approved in 2019.
- **Indonesia** - Represented by [Indonesian Accreditation Board for Engineering Education \(IABEE\)](#) Provisional Status Approved in 2019.

THE SYDNEY ACCORD IS AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN BODIES RESPONSIBLE FOR ACCREDITING ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES.

The Sydney Accord was signed in June 2001, by seven founding signatories representing; Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, Ireland, New Zealand, United Kingdom and South Africa.

As with the other Accords the signatories are committed to development and recognition of good practice in engineering education. The Sydney Accord is specifically focused on academic programmes dealing with engineering technology.

The Accord acknowledges that accreditation of these academic programmes is a key foundation for the practice of engineering technology in each of the countries or territories covered by the Accord.

It recognises the importance of the roles engineering technologists as part of a wider engineering team. Even though the term engineering technologist is used throughout, it is mindful that these are often termed differently within the specific jurisdictions. It also includes roles such as; certified or applied science technologists, which may also be called associate or incorporated engineers.

Currently there are eleven signatories that make up the Sydney Accord.

There are also two organisations, who hold provisional signatory status.

THE DUBLIN ACCORD IS AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING THE REQUIRED EDUCATIONAL BASE FOR ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS.

The Dublin Accord was signed in May 2002, by the founding signatories representing; Canada, United Kingdom, Republic of Ireland and South Africa. The agreement established mutual recognition of the qualifications which underpin the granting of Engineering Technician titles.

As with the other Accords the signatories are committed to development and recognition of good practice in engineering education. The Dublin Accord is specifically focused on the mutual recognition of academic programmes/qualifications that underpin the educational base for Engineering Technicians.

The Accord acknowledges that the educational base is a key foundation for practice as an engineering technician, in each of the countries or territories covered by the Accord.

It recognises the importance of the roles engineering technicians play as part of a wider engineering team. Even though the term engineering technicians used throughout, it is mindful that these roles are often termed differently within the specific jurisdictions. It also includes roles such as; certified or professional technician, which may also be called engineering associates.

Currently there are nine signatories that make up the Dublin Accord

What purpose does Accreditation serve?

The Accord acknowledges that accreditation of engineering academic programmes is a key foundation for the practice of engineering at the professional level in each of the countries or territories covered by the Accord.

The Accord outlines the mutual recognition, between the participating bodies, of accredited engineering degree programmes. It also establishes and benchmarks the standard for professional engineering education across those bodies..

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Who are the Key Collaborators?

Institution of Engineers Mauritius (IEM)

Council of Registered Professional Engineers (CRPE)

Ministry of Education Tertiary Education, Science and Technology

University of Mauritius (UOM)

Universite des Mascareignes (UDM)

University of Technology Mauritius (UTM)

The Aeronautical Society of Mauritius (AeSM)

Institution of Engineering Technology (IET Mauritius Branch)

The Institution of Mechanical Engineers (IMechE Mauritius Branch)

The Institution of Civil Engineers (ICE Mauritius Section)