



**PUJA (BRUNEI)
PROFESSIONAL ASSESSMENT
(PPA)
REGULATIONS**

FOR

ARCHITECTS

**1st Edition
2013**

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Pertubuhan Ukur Jurutera Dan Arkitek (Brunei)

Unit 3, 2nd Floor, Block B9

Simpang 32-66, Kg. Anggerek Desa

Berakas, BB3713

Negara Brunei Darussalam

Tel: +673 2384021

Fax: +673 2384021

Email: sec.gen@puja-brunei.org

Website: www.puja-brunei.org

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INTRODUCTION

The profession of Architecture involves everything that influences the way in which the built environment is planned, designed, made, used, furnished, landscaped and maintained.

Education to be an Architect requires a period of not less than five (5) years of full-time studies in a university or an equivalent institution, plus in order to be registered/licensed / certified, not less than three (3) years internship in a suitable practice setting, of which one year may be obtained prior to the conclusion of academic studies. All in line with PUJA (Brunei) Admission By-Law and PUJA (Brunei) Professional Assessment (PPA) Regulations (PPA/GN-01/R0).

AIMS OF PUJA (BRUNEI) PROFESSIONAL ASSESSMENT (PPA)

The assessors shall ascertain if the applicant has acquired the following:

- a) Mastered the knowledge, skills, and abilities through recognized education and training.
- b) Is able to demonstrate sufficient knowledge, capability, and experience in order to be considered professionally qualified to practice architecture.
- c) Acquired the fundamental requirements for registration/licensing/certification as an architect.

ROUTES TO PUJA (BRUNEI) CORPORATE MEMBER ARCHITECT STATUS

To become a PUJA (Brunei) Corporate Member Architect, the Architect must be eligible for membership of PUJA (Brunei). For information on becoming a member of PUJA (Brunei), please refer to 'PUJA (Brunei) Admission By-Law and PUJA (Brunei) Professional Assessment (PPA) Regulations' (PPA/GN-01/R0) and PUJA (Brunei) Constitution.

All PPA applicants for PUJA (Brunei) Corporate Membership shall have completed a formal education in Architecture covering Part I, and II as validated by Royal Institute of British Architect (RIBA). For this purpose, the current list of Institutions with courses validated by RIBA is used.

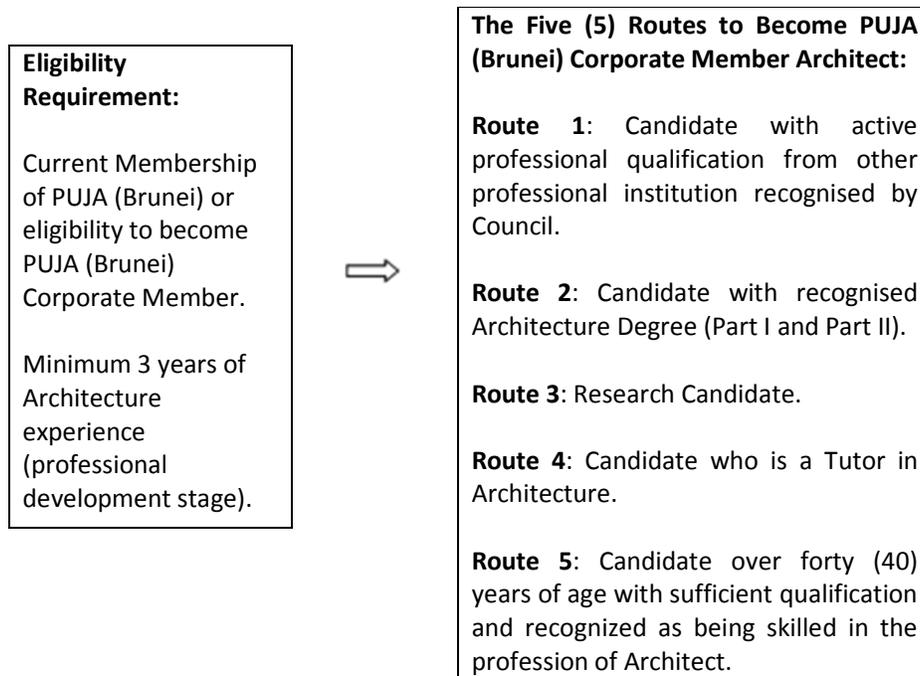
During PPA period, applicants are required to show evidence of PPA records, PPA Log Book and PPA Practice Training and Experience under a practicing 'Professional Architect' for a minimum period of three (3) years. This three (3) years period should include a minimum of two (2) years of training under a practicing 'Professional Architect' in Brunei.

At final PPA stage, applicants will be required to sit for and pass a written and oral Part 3 professional practice examination. Subjects for Part 3 examination covers laws and regulation, common law and tort, building codes, conditions of contract, conditions of engagement of architects, fee scales, the business of architecture, code of professional conduct, the institution of the profession in total, arbitration, mediation and litigation, etc.

The above will be used as a check list to assess applicants for PUJA (Brunei) Corporate Membership.



The diagram below shows the simplified route to obtain PUJA (Brunei) Corporate Membership Status for Architects:-



PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

In addition to demonstrating that you have reached the necessary standard in the specified competencies, you must also be able to demonstrate that you understand the significance of professional ethics and are willing to meet the standards required of you.

Ethics can be defined as a set of moral principles extending beyond a formal code of conduct. Willingness to adhere to such a set of principles was one of the cornerstones for the expansion of the professions in the nineteenth century and is even more important today. It is one of the main reasons why people choose to rely on members of acknowledged professional bodies. By adhering resolve the inevitable conflicts between the interests of the professional, the client and the community at large.

Some examples of the principles of ethics are:

- a) Always acting with honesty and integrity, and within the law;
- b) Meeting all your obligations to your clients, both contractual and implied;
- c) Safeguarding client funds and other assets;
- d) Always giving best advice;



- e) Always acting in the best interests of your client as long as this is not contrary to the public interest;
- f) Always ensuring no conflict of interest arises and where such conflict does unavoidably arise, either taking action to ensure that it is eliminated or seeing that it only continues with the approval of all concerned;
- g) Safeguarding your client's confidentiality;
- h) Declining to take personal advantage of confidential information;
- i) Not accepting instructions when, in your professional judgement, the client has no need of your professional services;
- j) Not accepting instructions when you are aware that the nature of the work involved is not within your competence;
- k) Not issuing information to or concerning clients, fellow professionals or the public which is misleading or inaccurate; and
- l) Ensuring that your charges are fair and that the method of calculating them is open.

This is by no means a comprehensive list (also refer to PUJA (Brunei) Constitution – Rules of Conduct). Nor are the principles themselves finite and unalterable: they must adapt to reflect changes in the law and changes in society's expectations of the professions. For instance, in recent years consumer pressure has extended the responsibility of all professions to the public at large and to third parties to whom there is no contractual liability.

If you are embarking on your professional career now, you are likely to encounter many new ethical concepts during your working life and need to be prepared to understand and adhere to those which are relevant to your work. The future of the professions depends on members being able to assure the rest of society that they can be relied on to maintain the ethical standards which society expects of them.

REQUIREMENTS TO BE AN ARCHITECT

General

- a) Ability to conceptualise, design, understand and realise the act of building which gives physical form to the needs of society and the individual.
- b) Ability to draw knowledge from the humanities, the social and the physical sciences, technology, environmental sciences, the creative and liberal arts.



- c) An ability to create architectural designs that satisfy both aesthetic and technical requirements.
- d) An adequate knowledge of the history and theories of architecture and the related arts, technologies and human sciences.
- e) A knowledge of the fine arts as an influence on the quality of architectural design.
- f) An adequate knowledge of urban design, planning and the skills involved in the planning process.
- g) An understanding of the relationship between people and buildings, and between buildings and their environment, and of the need to relate buildings and the spaces between them to human needs and scale.
- h) An understanding of the profession of architecture and the role of the architect in society, in particular in preparing briefs that take account of social factors.
- i) An understanding of the methods of investigation and preparation of the brief for a design project.
- j) An understanding of the structural design, construction and engineering problems associated with building design.
- k) An adequate knowledge of physical problems and technologies and of the function of buildings so as to provide them with internal conditions of comfort and protection against the climate.
- l) The design skills necessary to meet building users' requirements within the constraints imposed by cost factors and building regulations.
- m) An adequate knowledge of the industries, organisations, regulations and procedures involved in translating design concepts into buildings and integrating plans into overall planning.
- n) Awareness of responsibilities toward human, social, cultural, urban, architectural, and environmental values, as well as architectural heritage.
- o) Adequate knowledge of the means of achieving ecologically sustainable design and environmental conservation and rehabilitation.
- p) Development of a creative competence in building techniques, founded on a comprehensive understanding of the disciplines and construction methods related to architecture.
- q) Adequate knowledge of project financing, project management, cost control and methods of project delivery.



Design

- a) Engage, imagine, think creatively, innovate and provide design leadership.
- b) Gather information, define problems, apply analysis and critical judgment and formulate strategies for action.
- c) Think three-dimensionally in the exploration of design.
- d) Reconcile divergent factors, integrate knowledge and apply skills in the creation of a design solution.

Knowledge

Cultural and Artistic Studies

- a) Act with knowledge of historical and cultural precedents in local architecture.
- b) Act with knowledge of the fine arts as an influence on the quality of architectural design.
- c) Understand heritage issues in the built environment.
- d) Be aware of the links between architecture and other creative disciplines.

Social Studies

- a) Act with knowledge of society, and to work with clients and users that represent society's needs.
- b) Develop a project brief through definition of the needs of society users and clients, and to research and define contextual and functional requirements for different types of built environments.
- c) Understand the social context in which built environments are procured, of ergonomic and space requirements and issues of equity and access.
- d) Understand and be aware the relevant codes, regulations and standards used for planning, design, construction, health, safety and use of built environments.

Environmental Studies

- a) Act with knowledge of natural systems and built environments.
- b) Understand conservation and waste management issues.
- c) Understand the life cycle of materials, issues of ecological sustainability, environmental impact, design for reduced use of energy, as well as passive systems and their management.
- d) Understand and be aware of the history and practice of landscape architecture, urban design, as well as territorial and national planning and their relationship to local demography and resources.
- e) Understand management of natural systems taking into account natural disaster risks.
- f) Technical knowledge of structure, materials, and construction.



- g) Act with innovative technical competence in the use of building techniques and understand their evolution.
- h) Understand the processes of technical design and the integration of structure, construction technologies and services systems into a functionally effective whole.
- i) Understand services systems as well as systems of transportation, communication, maintenance and safety.
- j) Understand and be aware of the role of technical documentation and specifications in design realisation, and of the processes of construction, cost, planning and control.

Design Studies

- a) Knowledge of design theory and methods.
- b) Understand design procedures and processes.
- c) Knowledge of design precedents and architectural criticism.

Technical Studies

- a) Technical knowledge of structure, materials, and construction.
- b) Ability to act with innovative technical competence in the use of building techniques and the understanding of their evolution.
- c) Understanding of the processes of technical design and the integration of structure, construction technologies and services systems into a functionally effective whole.
- d) Understanding of services systems as well as systems of transportation, communication, maintenance and safety.
- e) Awareness of the role of technical documentation and specifications in design realisation, and of the processes of construction, cost, planning and control.

Professional Studies

- a) Act with knowledge of professional, business, financial and legal contexts.
- b) Understand different forms of procurement of architectural services.
- c) Understand and be aware of the workings of the construction and development industries, financial dynamics, real-estate investment, and facilities management.
- d) Understand and be aware of the potential roles of architects in conventional and new areas of activity and in an international context.
- e) Understand business principles and their application to the development of built environments, project management and the functioning of a professional consultancy.
- f) Understand professional ethics and codes of conduct as they apply to the practice of architecture and of the architects' legal responsibilities where registration, practice and building contracts are concerned.



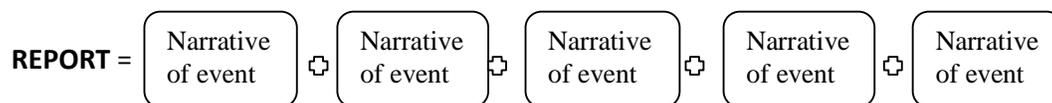
Skill

- a) Act and communicate ideas through collaboration, speaking, numeracy, writing, drawing, modelling and evaluation.
- b) Utilise manual, electronic, graphic and model making capabilities to explore, develop, define and communicate a design proposal.
- c) Understand systems of evaluation, that use manual and/or electronic means for performance assessments of built environments.

ARCHITECTURAL EXPERIENCE AND PRACTICAL TRAINING REPORT

This report shall consist of records of architecture training and experience gained over a continuous period of the professional development years. The record of experience and practical training is a collection of narratives or accounts of architectural work the Graduate Architect experienced in a licensed Architect's office.

The graduate architect shall indicate in each narrative should demonstrate how the Graduate Architect identifies problems and issues; and how the problems are solved with application of Architectural solutions.



The experience and practical training report shall be submitted together with the application for Professional Assessment in standard PPA application form issued by PUJA (Brunei), with records of Continuous Professional Development (CPD) to support the application.