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**Pakistan Council of Architects and Town Planners  
Ordinance 1983  
(Ordinance IX of 1983)**

to make provision for the regulation of architectural and town planning professions

**Procedure  
for  
Organizing  
Architectural Competitions**

# Procedure for Organizing Architectural Competitions

## CONSULTATION WITH THE PCATP

As soon as a client has decided that he wishes to promote a competition, or even if he is only considering whether to do so or not, he should consult the PCATP, which will explain the system more fully, and give advice on any point of difficulty. The first step is the appointment of jury of assessors. These should in the main be architects of acknowledged standing, but the jury may also include a layman or laymen nominated by the promoter who can contribute valuable non-architectural skills to the complex process of preparing the brief and selecting the winning design. For a small project, a single architect assessor may be sufficient. All assessors must be either nominated by the Chairman of the PCATP or approved by him.

The assessors act in the first place as the professional consultants to the promoters, and secondly as the judges in the competition. They will advise initially on the suitability of an architectural competition. Assessors have often advised promoters to look for another site, if for any reason a building on the proposed site would not be successful. They will advise on the type of competition to be held, its estimated cost and the time it will take and when this has been decided, they will investigate the promoters' requirement in much the same way as if they were the architects commissioned to do the job. They will consider cost and all other factors affecting the project, in consultation with the promoters, and will then draw up a clear architectural program, which forms the basis for the printed competition conditions. They answer any questions put by competitors, judge the designs, select the winners disqualify any designs which do not conform to the conditions, and report in writing to the promoters.

## PUBLICATION OF CONDITIONS

The competition conditions must be approved by the PCATP as complying with the PCATP competition regulations. They are then printed, published, advertised and issued to competitors. Time is allowed for competitors to ask questions, and for the assessors' answers to be circulated to all competitors. A closing date is set for the receipt of designs. Where the conditions include a cost limit, agreed with the promoter, competitors who exceed the cost limit, or break any other mandatory condition, are disqualified.

## JUDGING THE DESIGNS

The promoters arrange for the designs to be judged as soon as possible after the closing date, preferably within a few days. The designs are hung in a suitable hall or room. All designs are submitted anonymously and numbered. The name of the competitors are in sealed envelopes which are not opened until the assessors' award has been made.

## THE AWARD

The assessors award the premiums (or cash prizes) offered: usually at least three premiums are awarded. The first premium is an advance in the fees payable to the winning architect. The award is communicated to the promoters and to the PCATP in a written report by the assessors. The premiums are paid within two months of the award. The architect who is declared the winner of the competition by the assessors is appointed by the promoter to be the architect for the works.

## PUBLICATION OF THE RESULT

The award is published as soon as possible after it has been reported to the client by the assessors, in a press release issued by the promoters in consultation with the assessors and the PCATP. The press release should be accompanied by photographs of the prize-winning drawings, and perspective sketches of the winning design. The PCATP competition regulations require the public exhibition of all designs for a minimum of six days. The exhibition is extremely valuable both to the competitors and to the promoters.

## THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF COMPETITIONS

It is best to consider these under three headings: first competitions for actual building projects; second, design competitions (for ideas where no real building project is involved) third, international competitions, sponsored not by the PCATP, but by the International Union of Architects.

## COMPETITIONS FOR ACTUAL BUILDING PROJECTS

Competitions for building projects may be conducted in single stage, or in two stages, and they may be open to all registered and listed architects or limited to selected architects. The normal competition for a major project today is the open, two stage competition, which has been increasingly popular and successful, both with competitors and promoters.

Where a competition is conducted in a single stage, competitors have to submit fairly complete small scale drawings, together with a report explaining their scheme. If the building is large and complex, as for example a hospital or a civic centre, the amount of work required from each competitor is very great indeed. Yet it is perfectly possible to select those schemes which show promise of first class solution from very much simpler drawings. In a two -stage competition the competitors are required, in the first stage, only to show simple line drawings on a small scale to indicate their intentions. The assessors then choose a small number of competitors, whose drawings show that they have solved the basic planning problems and have promise of a good design, to work out their designs in considerable details in the second stage. All those who are selected for the second stage receive an honorarium, not a large one, but sufficient to enable them to spend sufficient time on the detailed development of designs. These are advantages in the two-stage system both for the architects and for promoters. The unsuccessful candidates are saved an enormous amount of time and effort. This in turn encourages a good entry. Those who are successful at the first stage are in a better position to do good work, because they are paid, and because they have the additional spur of knowing that they may be halfway to success. A two stage competition need take little longer than a one-stage competition for a building of equal complexity and its adoption is strongly advised in most circumstances.

The one-stage competition is more suitable for a simple building, or where the number of competitors is limited in the first place.

Limited competitions, which may also be held in one stage or in two, are limited to selected architect who are invited to compete, or to architects practicing in a particular locality where a promoter wishes to encourage local architecture. The limited competition is only suitable in special circumstances. The PCATP will advise on the selection of architects to compete.

### **INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS**

In 1965 the regulations for the international competitions in architecture and town planning were adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO (The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) and since that date have been administered by the International Union of Architects. The PCATP will accept UIA jurisdiction over International competitions, and PCATP members may therefore only enter for competitions which have received its approval.

### **THE KEY TO SUCCESS**

The choice of assessors is fundamental to the success of any competition. If a good entry is to be attracted, architects must, above all, have confidence that the competition will be judged by architects of the highest standing who will award the first prize to the best design. This does not mean that all the assessors must be well-known to the lay public. The essential thing is that their names must command confidence among architects --- and demonstrate that the promoter is seeking the best architectural solution, and is not afraid of new ideas. Nothing is more likely to lead to failure than the appointment of assessors who do not command this confidence. It is of almost equal importance to appoint the assessors, sufficiently early so that they can advise the promoters on all questions affecting the competition. More time is lost through delays in appointing the assessors than from any other cause.

### **STRICT OBSERVANCE OF THE PCATP REGULATIONS**

Success is entirely dependent upon the strict observance of the PCATP competition regulations. Competitors only enter on the understanding that strict anonymity will be preserved, and that the rules will be strictly enforced. This a major responsibility of the assessors, who must in particular disqualify any competitor who has exceeded the cost limits or disregarded any mandatory conditions. If the rules are not strictly enforced, the competition ceases to be fair. If, for example, a competitor exceeds the cost limit, he is able to include attractive elements in his design which more conscientious competitors have omitted, and the extravagance of the design, if adopted, would inevitably cause difficulty to the promoter.

### **ATTRACTIVE PRIZE MONEY**

It is not always understood that, as the premium awarded to the winner is an advance of his fees, it is only the second and subsequent premiums that cost the promoters anything. The real reward of the first prize winner is to be appointed as the architect for the job. This is what the competitors are competing for. But good prize money is attractive, and it is such a small part of the total cost that it is worthwhile to make it really attractive.

### **SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED**

The cost of a competition, over and above the cost that would be incurred in any event, may be

about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of one per cent of the cost of the building or proportionately less for large projects, but these are very rough estimates. This may be a small amount to be paid for the advantage of obtaining the best from many competition-schemes. The main elements in the cost are the premiums paid to competitors (other than the winner), the fees and expenses paid to assessors, the cost of printing, stationery, advertising, additional clerical assistance, and the hire of halls for judging the competition and for the exhibition.

The assessors' fees are a minimum of Rs 1,000/- each, and in addition 0.2 per cent on the estimated cost of the scheme upto Rs. 10,000,000 to be divided among the jury. For schemes, costing more than Rs. 10,000,000 the additional fees for the assessors shall be fixed in consultation with the assessors and the PCATP. Traveling and out of pocket expenses are paid (and necessarily vary) and the fees of a quantity surveyor if one is required. The premiums offered vary according to the size of the project, and should be fixed in consultation with the assessors and the PCATP.

### **HOW LONG DOES A COMPETITION TAKE**

A competition takes a little more time than the design of a building by an architect in the normal way. Time is needed to allow for the printing of conditions and plans, announcement and advertising of the competition, the judging and the publication of results. The assessors' study of the problem and the preparation of designs by a competitor need take no longer than would be taken by an architect commissioned to do the job.

### **WHAT IF THE WINNER HAS LITTLE ORGANISATION**

A competition may be won by an architect with limited experience or with little or no organization behind him. The PCATP Competition regulations provide, therefore, an important safeguard for the promoters. In the first place the assessors, in making their award, may inform the promoters of any modifications that should be made to the winning design. Secondly, the winning architect may be required to satisfy the assessors that he has the resources to carry out the work efficiently. If they are not satisfied that he possesses or can develop a suitable organization, the assessors may advise the appointment of a more experienced architect to collaborate with the winner in carrying out the work, without obligation on the promoters to pay the additional fees.

### **WHAT IF THE PROMOTERS DO NOT LIKE THE WINNING DESIGN**

The promoters are required by the PCATP Regulations to appoint the winning designer as the architect for the works, and pay him the appropriate fees on the PCATP scale.

Promoters should appreciate that failure to appoint the winning architect would strike at the root of architect's confidence in the competition system, and would make them unwilling to compete. If, however, promoters have taken the necessary care to appoint first-class assessors including a lay assessor capable of playing a full part in the process of selecting the winning design, they should repose confidence in the award.

But, as has already been noted, not only may the assessors themselves suggest modifications to the winning design, but the winning architect is also required to make reasonable modifications to satisfy the requirements of the promoters. This does not mean that the promoters should attempt to influence the design architecturally, but rather that their interest in obtaining a thoroughly satisfactory building is reasonably well safeguarded.

### **WHAT IF THE PROJECT IS ABANDONED**

Events beyond the promoters' control such as the Government's control of the capital or of building works, may force the promoter to defer or to abandon the scheme. The promoters will, in any event, pay the winning architect the first premium within two months. If the appointed architect is not instructed to proceed within two years of the award, he is paid a fee for abandoned work. This is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the estimated cost of the works (or one fourth of the total fee in the case of repetitive housing), less the premium already paid. Should the project be revived, all these fees merge into the total fee for the work when ultimately executed.

### **FURTHER INFORMATION**

More detailed information can be found in the PCATP Regulations for the promotion and Conduct of Architectural Competitions, obtainable from the Pakistan Council of Architects and Town Planners which is ready at all times to give advice both on competitions and on the wider problem of the appointment of architects. For information or advice write to the Chairman, Pakistan Council of Architects and Town Planners.

**Regulations  
For the  
Promotion and Conduct  
of  
Architectural Competitions**

# Regulations for the Promotion and Conduct Of Architectural Competitions

## INTRODUCTION

- (1) These Regulations have been drawn up to ensure that architectural competitions are properly conducted and that the selection of designs shall be on merit alone and shall satisfy a promoter's requirements. The PCATP Code of Professional Conduct does not allow architects to give unpaid services in competition with each other except through competitions organized within the framework of these Regulations.
- (2) The word 'architect' means any person who at the time of his application for the competition conditions and of submission of the competition entry is registered/listed under the Pakistan Council of Architects and Town Planners Ordinance 1983 or being qualified for registration/enlistment, has already made application to the Registrar of the PCATP in the prescribed form to be admitted to the Register/List. Any applicant for the conditions must state his registration/enlistment number, and in the case of an unregistered/unlisted person who has made application for registration/enlistment, the date of such application and the number of receipt issued by the Registrar of the PCATP in respect of the registration/enlistment fee. Where application is made by a firm, the registration / enlistment number or numbers of the architect partner or partners properly established for the purpose of architectural practice, or an association for the purpose of entering the current competition, must be given. In the latter case there must be in existence a partnership agreement for the purpose of carrying out the project in the event of the association winning the competition.
- (3) Regular staff and present students of a school of architecture are precluded from participating in a competition in which a member of the regular teaching staff is acting as sole assessor but not in a competition where there are more than one assessor of whom only one is a member of the regular teaching staff.

## OUT LINE OF PROCEDURE

- (4) The promoter of a competition appoints the assessors whose function is to prepare the instructions to competitors. Invitations are issued

by the promoter and competitors apply for the particulars. Designs are submitted anonymously and the assessors award the premiums and report to the promoter, who undertakes to accept the decision and to appoint the winner as architect for the work.

## KIND OF COMPETITION

- (5) Competitions may be grouped broadly as follows:

- (a) (i) **Competitions for an actual building project conducted in single stage.**  
In these, fairly complete small scale drawings, plans, sections, elevations etc. sufficient to explain the scheme are required.
- (ii) **Competitions for an actual building project conducted in a two stage.**  
In the first stage only planning on a broad basis is required with simple line drawing on a small scale sufficient to indicate the intentions of the competitor, From first stage competitors a small number, say from 6 to 10, will be selected to proceed to the second stage in which the work required will be as for a single competition (paragraph (a) (i) above).
- (b) Competitions of ideas set as a planning exercise to elucidate a problem or to draw attention to the architectural and planning aspects of some matter of national importance. The winner of such a competition is not subsequently commissioned to carry out a building from the competition design. These competitions are normally open to all architects and frequently to students of architecture also. The promotion of a design competition purely for advertising purposes or restricted to the use of some proprietary product is not acceptable.

Entry to the competitions described in paragraph (a) (i) and (ii) above, may be either open or limited by invitation or selection, or restricted by locality and is confined to architects as defined in Regulation 2.

## ASSESSORS

- (6) (a) Intending promoters should, as their first step, proceed to appoint a jury of architects as assessors; these should be architects of acknowledged standing. It is unusual for a single assessor to be appointed but if such is the case that person is free to recommend that other assessors be appointed to act with him. Since the success of a competition will depend largely upon the experience and ability of the assessors, these appointments require the greatest care. The Chairman of the Pakistan Council of Architects and Town Planners (PCATP) is available to advise on such appointments or to nominate assessors if asked to do so and to make suggestions as to who should act as Chairman of the jury. Where assessors have not been nominated by the Chairman, PCATP, his approval of their appointment must be obtained. The names of the assessors must appear in the competitions and in any advertisement relating to the competition.
- (b) Where an architect already holds the appointment of consultant to the promoters, and it is the intention that he should act as consultant to the architect appointed as a result of a competition, it must be so stated in the conditions and he must not act as sole assessor, but may be one of the jury of assessors on which there is more than one architect member. With this exception no architect appointed as assessor for a competition, may thereafter act in any capacity as architect, joint architect or consultant for the work nor may any member of the promoting body nor any partner, associate or employee of the promoting body or of the assessor do so, nor may he or they compete or assist a competitor in the competition.
- (c) In the event of being invited to act after the conditions of a competition have been drawn up, assessors must before consenting, confirm that the conditions are in accordance with these Regulations, and have been approved by the PCATP.

### Duties of Assessors

- (7) The jury of assessors should appoint one of their number as Chairman. The duties of the assessors are as follows:
- (a) To take the promoter's instructions and ascertain his requirements. The assessors should undertake any investigation or research that may be necessary to produce the program, setting out the promoter's requirements in the form of clear and detailed instructions to the competitors.
  - (b) To advise the promoter on the type of competition to be held, the time to be allowed for submission of design and the premiums which should be offered.
  - (c) To draw up the competition conditions in consultation with the PCATP and to convey in detail the promoter's requirements to competitors in the form of instructions for their guidance which must incorporate the clauses of these regulations applicable to the particular competition. In this connection special care must be taken to state clearly which conditions and instructions are binding to the extent that disregard thereof would involve disqualification, and which are for guidance only.
  - (d) To answer questions submitted to the promoter within a limited time by competitors and to advise the promoter as to the method and form of sending out answers.
  - (e) To examine all the designs submitted by competitors; to determine whether they conform to the binding conditions and instructions and to exclude those which do not.
  - (f) To award premiums in strict accordance with the conditions, to report to the promoter on the designs submitted, and to inform the promoter, when necessary, of any modifications which ought to be made in the selected design. The author of the selected design may be required to satisfy the assessors of his ability to use or develop an organization to carry out the work efficiently. If the assessors are not satisfied in this respect they may at their discretion, after consultation with the author of the selected design, advise the promoter that a consultant architect acceptable to the latter should be appointed to collaborate with him in carrying out the work, but without obligation on the promoters to pay any additional fees. In such cases assessors should be prepared if necessary to assist the author of the selected design and the consultant architect in agreeing to a suitable apportionment of the fees which would otherwise be due to the former.



- (g) The assessors must notify the PCATP of the terms of the award immediately after it has been conveyed to the promoter.
- (h) To settle any dispute that may arise between the promoter and the winner as to the terms of his appointment by the promoter as architect to the project before the signing of the contract of appointment.

The assessors' duties are completed when the successful competitor is appointed as architect in accordance with Regulation 19 or, in the case of a 'design' competition, when the premiums are paid.

#### **ASSESSORS' FEES**

- (8) The scale of charges for assessing competitions is as follows:
  - (a) A minimum personal fee of Rs. 1,000/- payable to each assessors;
  - (b) And in addition one-fifth of 1 per cent of the estimated cost of the scheme upto Rs. 10,000,000.
  - (c) For schemes costing more than Rs.10,000,000 the additional fees for assessors shall be fixed in consultation with the assessors and the PCATP.

The above fees are exclusive of traveling and out of pocket expenses which may be charged in addition by each assessor. The fees at (b) and (c) are irrespective of whether one or more assessors are appointed and in the event of more than one assessor being appointed these fees are to be divided among assessors by mutual arrangement in agreement with the promoter.

#### **PREMIUMS**

- (9) (a) For a single stage competition for a building project or in a competition of ideas, not less than three premiums should be offered. In a competition for a building project, the first of these premiums represents a payment on account of fees payable to the winner when engaged as architect to carry out the project. Discretion should, however, be given to assessors to aggregate the second, third and other premiums and divide the total amongst a larger number of competitors if the circumstances merit it. Where such discretion is exercised, assessors must still indicate an order of

merit in a competition for a building project against the eventuality provided for in Regulation 16. The amount of the premiums, especially the first, should be related to the estimated cost of the project. The total of the second, third etc. premiums should not be less than the value of the first premium. In the event of the work not proceeding, the first premium must still be paid

- (b) In the case of a two-stage competition for a building project, no premiums are to be awarded at the first stage but, instead, each competitor selected to proceed to the second stage must receive a fee as per para 4.19C of "Architect's Services". Thereafter one or more premiums should be awarded, and again the first premium will represent a payment on account of fees as defined in (a) above.
- (c) In a limited competition, each competitor must receive a fee as per para 4.19C of "Architect's Services". Thereafter one or more premiums should be awarded as in (b) above.

#### **INVITATIONS**

- (10) (a) The promoter's invitation to architects to compete must state clearly the nature of the project, the limits of the cost where these are applicable, the names of the assessors, the latest date for applying for competition conditions, the definition of those eligible for entry, the amount of the deposit required, the last date for the submission of the questions, the latest time and date for the submission of designs and the premium offered.
- (b) Invitation advertisements should be published in the monthly and weekly technical journals and a copy should be sent to the PCATP. Where a deposit is required, it must be returnable to the competitor immediately after the publication of assessors' award or, in the event of the applicant declining to compete, on his returning to the promoter his copy of the conditions and all annexed documents not less than four weeks before the closing date for the submission of designs.

#### **COMPETITION DOCUMENTS**

- (11) The promoter must issue to each competitor a

printed copy of the conditions of the competition prepared by the assessors in conformity with the PCATP Model Form of Conditions together with a site plan showing ground levels, positions of services and all relevant information. Before such conditions are issued, a private promoter must sign one copy of the conditions on non-judicial stamp of appropriate value; conditions issued by a corporate body may have to bear the common seal of that body, the appropriate stamp duty becoming payable.

### COMPETITORS QUESTIONS

- (12) Competitors should normally be permitted to ask questions designed to clarify the instructions. Such questions must be sent in by a stated date, after which an explanatory memorandum based on the questions submitted must be circulated quickly to all competitors which then forms part of the instructions for the competitions; this should clarify but not alter or modify the published conditions. Depending on the nature and size of the competition a minimum period of 4 weeks from the date of publication of the competition conditions should be allowed for the submission of the questions. The preparation of a general statement answering the questions should take no longer than the stated period allowed for the submission of questions. If unforeseen delays occur, a compensating extension of the final date for the submission of designs should automatically be made and notified at the beginning of the statement.

### DRAWINGS AND REPORT REQUIRED

- (13) (a) The number, scale and method of finishing the required drawings must be distinctly set forth. The drawings must not be more in number or to a larger scale than necessary clearly to explain the design, and such drawings should be uniform in size, number and mode of presentation. As a general rule, a scale of sixteen feet to one inch will be found sufficient for plans, sections and elevations, or, in the case of very large buildings, a smaller scale might suffice.
- (b) The drawings must be accompanied by a concise typewritten description of the buildings, explaining their construction, finish and the materials proposed to be used, and giving such information as cannot be clearly shown on the drawings. No drawings, diagrams or photographs must be included in this description.

- (c) An estimate of the cost must also be sent based on any recognized method of calculation which may be directed by the assessor. The costs shall be those ruling at the time of issue of the conditions.

### METHOD OF SUBMITTING DESIGNS

- (14) No design may bear any motto or distinguishing mark of any kind but each design must be accompanied by a declaration by the competitor contained in an official envelope issued by the promoter with the instructions. The declaration must state that the design is the competitor's or joint competitors' own personal work and that the drawings have been prepared in his or their own offices, and under his or their own supervision, and that he or they undertake/s to accept the assessors' award. In the case of an association of architects formed for the purpose of entering a competition, there must be in existence a partnership agreement for the purpose of carrying out the project in the event of the association winning the competition and this must be stated on the form of declaration. Each design and envelope on receipt must be given a serial number by the promoter but the envelope must not be opened until after the assessors award has been made.

### DISQUALIFICATION

- (15) A design shall be excluded from the competition for any of the following reasons:
- (a) If received after the latest time stated in the conditions.
  - (b) If in the opinion of the assessors, it does not give substantially the accommodation asked for.
  - (c) If it exceeds the limits of site as shown on the plan issued by the promoter, the figured dimensions on which shall be adhered to.
  - (d) If the assessors shall determine that the probable cost will exceed by 10 per cent the outlay stated in the instructions or, where none is stated the estimate of the competitor.
  - (e) If any of the conditions or instructions, other than those of a suggestive character, are disregarded.
  - (f) If a competitor shall disclose his identity or improperly attempts to influence the decision.

## **AWARDS**

- (16) It is the duty of the assessors to make an award and the promoter and competitors must undertake to accept that award. The promoter must undertake to pay the premiums in accordance therewith and to appoint the author of the design placed first as architect for the work unless the assessors shall be satisfied that there is some objection valid under these regulations to such appointment, in which case the author of the design placed second in order of merit be appointed, subject to a similar condition and so on. The author of the selected design shall, if required, make any reasonable modification to his design to meet the requirements of the promoter. It may also be desirable that some designs of merit which did not receive premiums should be commended. In selecting such designs the assessors must be guided by the same considerations as in awarding premiums. If in exceptional cases the assessors anticipate difficulty in making an award they should refer the matter to the Chairman, PCATP for guidance.

The promoter must notify all competitors of the result of the competition before any public announcement is made

- (17) All accepted designs and accompanying reports together with a copy of the assessors' award must be publicly exhibited for not less than 6 days. Notice of the time and place of exhibition must be given to all competitors and to the public. Nevertheless, where large numbers of entries have been received, selected numbers may be exhibited in relays for periods of 6 days, provided that the premiated and commended designs are exhibited throughout the whole period, and that all accepted designs are in due course exhibited.

## **RETURN OF DRAWINGS**

- (18) All drawings submitted except the design selected for execution must be returned carriage paid to the competitors within 14 days of the close of exhibition.

## **APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECT**

- (19) Subject to the provisions of Regulation 16, the promoter must formally appoint the author of the

design selected for execution as architect for the work. Any dispute as to the terms of the appointment before the signing of the contract shall be settled by the assessor acting, if necessary, as arbitrator between the promoter and the winner. The Standard form of Contract of appointment provides for any subsequent dispute between promoter and architect to be referred to an arbitrator nominated by the Chairman PCATP at the time being.

## **ARCHITECT'S FEES**

- (20) The appointed architect shall be paid in accordance with the applicable scale of professional charges sanctioned and published by the PCATP, competition premium which he received being deemed to be a payment on account towards the total fees payable.
- (21) If, however, no instructions are given to the competitor selected for appointment as architect within 2 years of the date of the award, he shall be paid 1 ½ % on the estimated value of the work, provided that where the architect's fee is based on the application of the PCATP Scale of Professional Charges to repetitive housing work shall be paid one-fourth of the total fee which would become payable if the work were to proceed to completion. The premium originally paid will merge in these fees and all these fees will merge into the total fee for the work when subsequently executed, subject, however, to the provisions of Regulation 22.
- (22) In the event of the promoter deciding to proceed only with part of the work the appointed architect shall be paid fees in accordance with Regulation 21, or scale of fees in accordance with Regulation 20, whichever are the greater. The premium already paid will merge in these fees and any excess paid under Regulation 21 over those fees payable under Regulation 20 will ultimately merge in the full scale fees for the entire project when completed.

## **POWER OF WAIVER**

- (23) The Chairman of the PCATP shall have the power to waive or to vary any of these Regulations with the approval of the Executive Committee of the PCATP in circumstances where the best interest of the client or the profession would justify that course.

