RULE 1: TITLE

This Resolution by the Board of Architecture of the Professional Regulation Commission shall be known as "The Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act 9266 Otherwise Known as the Architecture Act of 2004".

RULE 2: DEFINITION OF TERMS

Unless otherwise provided, the following shall be understood to mean:

1) Acronyms:
   a. BOA – Board of Architecture
   b. CHED – Commission on Higher Education
   c. CIAC – Construction Industry Arbitration Commission
   d. CPD – Continuing Professional Development
   e. CPE – Continuing Professional Education
   f. DepEd – Department of Education
   g. DOLE – Department of Labor and Employment
   h. DTI – Department of Trade and Industry
   i. IAPOA – Integrated Accredited Professional Organization of Architects
   j. PCAB – Philippine Contractors Accreditation Board
   k. PDCB – Philippine Domestic Construction Board
   l. PRB – Professional Regulatory Board (the same as BOA for the profession of architecture)
   m. PRC – Professional Regulation Commission
   n. RA 8293 – Intellectual Property Code of the Philippines
   o. RA 8981 – PRC Modernization Act of 2000
   p. RA 9266 – Architecture Act of 2004
   q. SEC – Securities and Exchange Commission
   r. TESDA – Technical Education and Skills Development Authority

2) Association – any formal grouping of two or more architects or architectural firms working in joint venture on a project basis.

3) Architectural Company – a juridical entity that shall be synonymous with an Architectural Partnership (see definition of Architectural Partnership) registered with the SEC.

4) Architectural Consultant – an individual architect, or a juridical entity such as an Architectural Firm, different from a Consulting Architect (see definition of Consulting Architect), which shall provide architectural consulting services.

5) Architectural Corporation – a group of professionals in architecture and allied professions, incorporated with Architects for the purpose of delivering professional service in architecture and allied professions, in case an existing Architectural Corporation does not comply with the 75% composition requirement, it shall comply and register again with the SEC and the BOA.

6) Architectural Documents – architectural drawings, specifications and other outputs of an Architect that only an Architect can sign and seal consisting among others of vicinity maps, site development plans, architectural program, perspective drawings, architectural floor plans, elevations, sections, ceiling plans, schedules, detailed drawings, technical specifications and cost estimates and other instruments of service in any form.
7) Architectural Firms – sole proprietorships or architectural partnerships or architectural corporations registered with the DTI/ SEC and then with the Board of Architecture.

8) Architectural Interiors – detailed planning and design of the indoor/enclosed areas of the proposed building/structure, including retrofit or renovation work and which shall cover all architectural and utility aspects, including the architectural layout of all building engineering systems found therein.

9) Architectural Partnership – a group of two or more Architects duly registered with the SEC and then with the Board of Architecture.

10) Architectural Plans – two (2)-dimensional representations reflecting a proposed development/development of an enclosed/semi-enclosed or open area showing features or elements such as columns, walls, partitions, ceiling, stairs, doors, windows, floors, roof, room designations, door and window call-outs, the architectural layout of equipment, furnishings, furniture and the like, specifications, elevations, drawing references, drawing references and the like; the architectural plan is the representation of a lateral section for a proposed building/structure (running parallel to the ground) and at a height of from 1.0 – 1.5 meters above the finished floor; the term may also collectively refer to other architectural designs such as cross/longitudinal sections, elevations, roof plan, reflected ceiling plan, detailed sections and elevations showing architectural interiors detailed architectural designs, door and window schedules, other architectural finishing schedules and the like.

11) Building – a structure for the purpose and function of habitation and other uses.

12) Certificate of Registration – a certificate bearing a registration number, issued to an individual, by the Professional Regulation Commission through the Board of Architecture, signifying that the individual has successfully passed the Licensure Examination and is registered to practice his/her profession as Architect.

13) Code of Ethical Conduct – a document which forms part of the Architects National Code which contains the norms and principles governing the practice of the profession of architecture in the highest standards of ethical conduct.

14) Consulting Architect – registered and licensed Architect, who is academically and professionally qualified, and with exceptional or recognized expertise or specialization in any branch of architecture; the Consulting Architect assumes no civil liability under Art. 1723 of the Civil Code unless he/she attempts and/or succeeds to interfere or contravene the legal and professional functions of the Architect-of-Record; the Consulting Architect assumes the normal civil liability under the service agreement he/she signs with a Client.

15) Contract Documents – are the documents attached to the agreement identified therein as Contract Documents, including all additions, deletions and modifications incorporated therein. These generally include the following documents:

a) Special Provisions or conditions
b) General Conditions
c) Drawings
d) Specifications
e) Other Bid Documents
16) Copyright (or Copyright Ownership) — shall refer to the intellectual proprietary rights retained by an Architect over any architectural documents/ work that he/she prepares unless there is a written stipulation to the contrary, (Sec. 187.4 of RA8293); copyright in a work of architecture shall include the right to control the erection of any building which reproduces the whole or a substantial part of the work either in its original form or in any form recognizably derived from the original; however, the copyright in any such work shall not include the right to control the reconstruction or rehabilitation in the same style as the original of a building to which the copyright relates (Sec. 186 of RA8293).

17) CPD Providers — entities, agencies, organizations and the like that have been accredited/registered with the Board of Architecture of the Professional Regulation Commission to deliver seminars, lectures, and other continuing professional education modules for architects, other than the Integrated Accredited Professional Organization of Architects which is automatically accredited by the Board of Architecture as a CPD Provider.

18) Diversified Architectural Experience — a post-baccalaureate, pre-licensure experience required of a graduate of architecture prior to taking the license examination; consisting of a variation of experiences in the different phases of architectural service.

19) Foreign Architect — an architect who is not a Filipino citizen nor an Architect registered and licensed in the Philippines, but who is duly registered and licensed in his/her home country as an Architect.

20) Filipino Counterpart — the local Philippine architect, partnership or corporation that must work in association with a foreign architect, partnership or corporation, on a project on Philippine soil.

21) Ownership — shall refer to proprietary rights to an architectural work such as plans, designs and other documents by a person/judicial entity who commissions the Architect and whose ownership of an architectural work by such a person/judicial entity shall only be confined to the use of the architectural documents for executing/ implementing the work described therein for one (1) or the original project; ownership shall not apply to the use of a part of or of the entire architectural work/architectural documents to repetitions or in subsequent projects.

22) Planning — refers to physical planning at site, community or urban level by an Architect.

23) Physical Planner — refers to an Architect who specializes in the detailed physical planning of land or property on which vertical structures such as buildings and/or structures and horizontal developments such as rights-of-way, open spaces and recreational/ sports/ entertainment/ tourism and related facilities are to be proposed.

24) Physical Planning — the detailed physical planning of land or property on which vertical structures such as buildings, monuments and/or structures and horizontal developments such as rights-of-way, open spaces and recreational/ sports/ establishments/ tourism and related facilities are to be proposed.

25) Professional — refers to a person whose name and registration/professional license number is entered in the Professional Regulation Commission register book and computerized database as one legally authorized to practice his profession.
26) Professional Identification Card – a card with a validity date, due for periodic renewal, issued by the Professional Regulation Commission through the Board of Architecture which an individual may use as evidence that he/she is a licensed and registered Architect in the Philippines.

27) Site Planning – the detailed site development planning of all areas surrounding a building/structure and/or a group of buildings/structures but only within the property limits of the land on which such buildings/structures are to be erected.

28) Standards of Professional Practice – a document, which forms part of the Architects National Code which defines all aspects of professional service, prescribes minimum basic fees and establishes the rights and obligations of both the Architect and the client.

29) Sole Proprietorship – an individual Architect practicing and delivering architectural services, duly registered with the DTI and the BOA

30) Specialization – an expertise and special knowledge in the field of architecture acquired by an Architect through formal education and training or through continuing professional development and experience for which the Architect may be engaged as Consulting Architect.

31) Syllabi – the outlines embodying topics and concepts of major subjects prescribed in specific course of study to serve as basis for test questions in the licensure examinations.

32) Technology Transfer - refers to contracts or arrangements involving the transfer of systematic knowledge for the manufacture of a product, the application of a process, or rendering of a service including management contracts; and the transfer, assignment or licensing of all forms of intellectual property rights (RA 8293 Sec.4.2). (refer to BOI and DOST definitions)

33) Urban Design – physical and systemic design undertaken by an Architect on a community and urban plane, more comprehensive than, and an extension of the architecture of buildings, spaces between buildings, entourage, utilities and movement systems.

Notes:

Terms for subsequent definition by the BOA and the LAPOA:
1) Advertisement;
2) Marketing;
3) Solicitation; and
4) Other Legally Recognized Profession.

Nothing follows.