



ZAKLJUČCI KONFERENCIJE

Arhitektonske usluge diljem europskih zemalja slično su strukturirane. Međutim, zbog različitih zakonskih propisa, usluge se ne primjenjuju uvijek na isti način. Razvoj kompatibilnosti na razini EU (kao komparativna usporedba više nacionalnih standarda usluga) mogao bi pomoći arhitektima da bolje razumiju i brže se prilagode procesima u drugim zemljama.

Postoji zajedničko razumijevanje da arhitektonske naknade ne mogu biti propisane kao obvezne za njihove članove. Osnova sadašnjeg modela obračuna je cijena radnog sata i izračun broja radnih sati potrebnih za usluge. Međutim, komore mogu razviti i druge odgovarajuće modele za izračun naknada za usluge i sukladno tome prilagoditi standard usluga.

Opseg usluga i njihov sadržaj uvelike ovise o lokalnim standardima ili normama, strukovnim tradicijama, zakonima i zahtjevima za ishođenjem dozvola itd. Drugi čimbenik koji neposredno utječe na naknade za arhitektonske usluge je ekonomski standard koji nije isti diljem Europe. Ovisno o tome, prosječna cijena radnog sata između pojedinih zemalja značajno varira. Također, postoje i drugi čimbenici o kojima ovisi prosječna naknada unutar zemalja, kao što su veličina ureda, lokacija ureda, tipologija zgrade za koju je ured specijaliziran, vrsta usluga koje nude, reference, nagrade itd.

BIM (kao modeliranje i koordinacija) predstavlja dodatak uslugama, a prvenstveno ovisi o planu izvođenja BIM-a i traženoj razini informacija. Budući da nema dovoljno obrađenih podataka o implementaciji BIM-a na projektima, još uvijek nije jasan utjecaj primjene BIM-a na naknadu za usluge arhitekata. Učenje i implementacija novih tehnologija nije nešto što klijenti obično plaćaju. Kroz planove za digitalizaciju građevinske industrije mogu se osigurati značajna sredstva za lakšu i bržu implementaciju BIM-a. Za to je neophodan senzibilitet, angažman, te podrška države.

Osnovna usluga arhitekta je arhitektonsko projektiranje kroz različite faze projekta. Prirodna uloga arhitekta je i uloga koordinatora drugih inženjerskih disciplina koja se ugovara kao dodatna usluga ako nije dio osnovne usluge. Odgovornost za arhitektonske usluge traje doživotno. Nema reciprociteta ako se takva vrsta odgovornosti naplaćuje po satu, na temelju prosječne vrijednosti plaće i troškova ureda, pogotovo u zemljama gdje radnici nisu adekvatno plaćeni za razinu obrazovanja i odgovornosti. Dakle, razvoj modela temeljenog na vrijednostima mogao bi biti od koristi za sve zemlje.

Dobro organiziran sustav standarda usluga i ugovora kombiniran s prikupljanjem i analizom podataka o poslovanju mogao bi pomoći u otkrivanju i rješavanju problema s kojima su suočeni arhitekti i



Scope of Architectural Services and Fees

CCA International Conference

Zagreb, Croatia

October 13-14, 2022

inženjeri. Da bi se u tome uspjelo, neophodan je i redoviti dobrovoljni angažman članova u dostavljanju informacija o poslovanju.

Na kraju, predlaže se formiranje međunarodne inicijative s predstavnicima odabranih komora i Udruženja. Uloga inicijative bio bi rad na poboljšanju standarda usluga i statusa arhitekata u Europi.

U Zagrebu,

15. listopada 2022.

Rajka Bunjevac; Damir Mance; Dubravko Bačić



CONFERENCE CONCLUSIONS

The architectural services across countries in Europe are similarly structured. However, due to the different legislative and industry regulations, services are not equally applied. At some point, developing compatibility on an EU level (as a comparison of multiple national scopes of services) could help architects better understand and promptly adapt to the processes in other countries.

There is a mutual understanding that the architectural fees cannot be mandatory for their members. The basis for the current model of fee calculation is the cost of the working hour and the calculation for the number of working hours needed for the services. However, chambers and associations can develop other appropriate models to calculate the fees for services and adjust the scope of services accordingly.

The scope of services and its content largely depends on the local standards or norms, professional traditions, legislative and permitting requirements, and so forth. The other factor that has an immediate impact on fees for architectural services is economic standard which is not the same across Europe. Depending on that, the average cost per work hour varies significantly. Also, there are other factors on which the average fee depends within the countries, like the size of the office, location of the office, typology of the building the office is specialized in, type of services they offer, references, awards, etc.

The BIM (as modelling and coordination) is an addition to the services, which primarily depends on the BIM Execution Plan and Level of Information needed. Since there is not enough data processed on the matter of BIM implementation on the project, its impact on the architects' service fee is still unclear. Learning and implementing new technologies is not something that clients typically pay for. Through the plans for industry digitalization resources for easier and faster implementation of BIM could be provided. That requires the sensibility, engagement, and support of the government.

The primary service of the architect is architectural design through different phases of the project. The natural role of the architect is also the coordination between other disciplines that must be contracted as an additional service if it is not part of the basic service. The liability for our services lasts for a lifetime. There is no reciprocity if that kind of liability is charged by the hour, based on average salary values and costs of the office, especially in countries where workers are not paid adequately for the level of education and responsibility. So, the development of value-based model could be of benefit for all countries.



Scope of Architectural Services and Fees

CCA International Conference

Zagreb, Croatia

October 13-14, 2022

The well-organized system of the scope of services and contracts with business data collection and analysis could help detect and resolve the issues architects and engineers have. In order to succeed in this, the regular voluntary engagement of members in providing information about the business is also necessary.

In the end, the proposal is the foundation of an international initiative with representatives from selected chambers and associations. The Initiative's role would be the work on the improvement of the scope of services and the status of architects across Europe.

In Zagreb,

October 15th 2022.

Rajka Bunjevac; Damir Mance; Dubravko Bačić