



Union Internationale des Architectes • International Union of Architects

## Professional Practice Information Notes

### Note 3: Integrated Practice

This document has been prepared by the Professional Practice Commission of the International Union of Architects for the use and reference of UIA member sections in enhancing the practice of architecture.

It is intended to serve as an informational supplement to the policy issue, “Practice of Architecture”, found in the UIA Accord on Recommended International Standards of Professionalism in Architectural Practice.

This Professional Practice Information Note was prepared by a Commission Drafting Panel chaired by Shinjiro Wachi of Japan.

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**Draft of the Professional Note  
on  
“INTEGRATED PROJECT DELIVERY”**

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**Integrated Project Delivery**

UIA recognizes and promotes Integrated Project Delivery to improve quality and productivity of design by means of the innovation of the way to collaborate and communicate among all stakeholders of a project during lifecycle of built environment through development of information/data processing (Building Information Modeling). In order to accomplish this objective, UIA recognizes and promotes the importance of alliance of developments in all industry sectors, including design professions, engineering professions, construction industries, manufacturing industries, building operation professions, financial industries as well as hardware and software of information technology industries.

**Definition**

**Integrated Project Delivery is a project delivery approach that integrates people, systems, business structures and practices into a process that collaboratively harnesses the talents and insights of all participants to reduce waste and optimize efficiency through all phases of design, fabrication and construction.**

**Background**

In most jurisdictions Architects have been providing professional service through drawings and specifications as communication tools for clients and contractors. Design is initiated from establishment of project requirements and finalized by Contract documents. Then these documents are translated to construction drawings and shop drawings to implement construction. During the building delivery process, many stakeholders are involved in different stages such as pre-design, basic design, detailed design, production of construction contract document, bid & award, construction and hand-over. Drawings and Specifications are bases for communication. They are used for



coordination of architect design with structural, mechanical, electrical engineering. They are used for construction cost estimate; permit processing, construction and facility management. Traditionally, architect design drawings and specifications are translated in different set of drawings and specifications for different professions. The documents are translated into the presentation package for client approval. The documents are translated and renewed for each stage of design process. These translations of the documents not only cause repetitive work during the process but also cause knowledge loss from stage to stage as well as conflicts among these sets of documents.

High quality of built environment and improvement of efficiency in building delivery are in high demand in public at large. The clients are demanding quality building in shorter period of time by improving efficiency in construction industry. Quality, cost and schedule of the project are all to be optimized without compromising each other. Better design with lower cost and faster implementation. It is becoming crucial to make decisions at earlier stage of the project that affects the quality, cost and schedule.

Sustainable built environment becomes major issue for our profession. Analytical works are requested by projects more and more. Environment impact analysis including heat gains and losses, energy control, internal air quality, and others are getting more detailed and are requesting more accurate assumptions and analysis. The results of these analyses are becoming to have more direct impact on the design itself. Therefore, design work needs to integrate these simulation and analysis at early stage of design.

Computer simulation technology is now being fully utilized in other industries. Simulation and analysis by using advanced computer technology have become standard procedure to maximize the quality of products. In design and construction industry, Building Information Modeling tools have been improved dramatically in past decades. Building Information Model integrates various data bases such as drawing, specification, and schedule, and simulation processes such as creation, communication, optimization, simulation, collusion identification and checking. Data conversions among software have been improved through alliance promoted by the BuildingSmart Alliance. These advanced information technology with international alliance has ability to integrate accumulated data in one coordinated core-model, which can reflects results of various analytical studies, engineering simulations and construction phasing by means of interoperable data transfer. These models contain many types of data (drawing, specification, cost, engineering simulation, and schedule) about a project, so that unnecessary repetitive work and knowledge



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loss during the translation of different stages and different models can be avoided. Clients, contractors, engineers and other stakeholders associated with the project can work on the coordinated virtual model of the project to communicate with each other, which improve the efficiency of the design process and building delivery process.

Building Information Model also has a potential to expand horizon of design limitation. Parametric Image can be easily created in virtual model which can flexibly correspond to needs of clients and implemented in real life.

By fully utilizing this information technology, a new project delivery system is emerging. This delivery system is not just usage of computer technology, but it is a new communication system with collaboration of all the stakeholders for a construction project. This new delivery system called integrated project delivery is envisaged to optimize the whole construction industry efficiency.



## **Issues**

UIA recognizes that there are many issues to be resolved to promote sound development of Integrated Project Delivery.

Stature of Architect's Position

Project Team Formation

    Project Organization (Project Facilitator)

    Participants (Owner, Architects, Engineer, Contractor)

    Collaboration

Business Model Structure

    Conflict of Interest restructuring (Open Book, Reimbursement, pre-set profit, penalty, bonus)

    Risk management (Release of Liability)

    Compensation

    Insurance

    Copy Right

Contractual Issues

    Alignment of risk and reward to optimize project success over individual entity success

    Alignment of risk and reward with a party's ability to control risk

    Creating a culture of partnership among stakeholders

    Creating an open information environment

    Integrating operating, design and construction knowledge

Procurement Method

    Design - Bid - Build

    Turn - Key

    Design/Build

    CM Method

    Single Purpose Entity (SPE)

Integration of Building Life-Cycle

(New Construction, Remodeling, Adaptive Use)

    Planning

    Design

    Construction

    Operation

    Maintenance

**Standard**

- BuildingSmart Alliance
  - BIM Scope
  - Coverage of Version
  - Reference Standards
  - Business Processes
  - Business Rules
  - Data Structures and Models
- Electronic Document Issues**
- Security/Traceability
  - Accuracy/Usability
  - Liability/Implied Warranties
  - Loss of back checking/Coordination
  - Compensation/Ownership

**Education**

- Professional Education
- Training
- Examination
- Registration

The list above is merely an identification of major issues to be developed further. Along with the development of these issues, modification, addition and/or deletion are expected. UIA recognizes the importance of alliance of developments in all sectors, including design professions, engineering professions, construction industries, manufacturing industries, building operation professions, financial industries as well as hardware and software of information technology industries.

End of Draft



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