



South African Council
for the Architectural Profession

51 Wessel Road, Right Wing,
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South African Council for the Architectural Profession

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE EXAMINATION
OCTOBER 2025

PAPER 2 - MEMORANDUM -

- Candidates are required to answer **ALL** the questions.
- Questions must be answered in **SEQUENCE**. Ensure that your answers are clearly **NUMBERED**.
- This is a **OPEN BOOK** paper. No notes, supplementary documents or online referencing is permitted.
- All answers must be in **your OWN words** where appropriate.
- Where answers are duplicated between candidates, plagiarised, or copied, **ZERO** marks will be granted.
- Take note that duplicated, plagiarised and/or copied answers may be subject to further investigation, penalties and/or disciplinary action.
- Total marks for paper one - **150 marks**
- Pass mark - a minimum of **50%** in each of the two papers
- Time allocation - **3 hours**

QUESTION 1 - Definitions

20 marks

1.1	Briefly describe the following terms - 4 marks each:	(16)
	1.1.1 Agreement	
	1.1.2 Calendar Days	
	1.1.3 Compensatory Interest	
	1.1.4 Construction Information	
1.1	<p>Answer</p> <p>1. AGREEMENT: The completed JBCC® Principal Building Agreement and JBCC® contract data, the contract drawings, the priced document and any other documents reduced to writing and signed by the authorized representatives of the parties.</p> <p>2. CALENDAR DAYS: Twenty-four (24) hour days commencing at midnight (00:00) which include Saturdays, Sundays, proclaimed public holidays and recorded contractor's annual holiday periods [CD]</p> <p>3. COMPENSATORY INTEREST: Interest due to the contractor at the ruling rate of interest on amounts certified after thirty-one (31) calendar days of the date of practical completion, compounded monthly until the date of payment</p> <p>4. CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION: All information issued by the principal agent and/or agents including this agreement, specifications, drawings, schedules, notices and contract instructions required for the execution of the works</p>	

Council President: Mr C Nduku. Council Vice President: Ms L Shongwe.

Council Members: Mr R Vuzane CA (SA); Ms M Pepeta; Mr K Bingham; Dr J Mirembe; Mr V Phailane; Ms K Cupido; Ms S Bongela; Mr L Nematswerani; Mr D Basdew.

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1.2	In terms of SACAP Practice notice dated 19 August 2025 – Mobility of Architectural Professions, Define the following abbreviations in full:	3
	1.2.1. MRA	
	1.2.2 NCARB	
	1.2.3 ARB	
1.2	<p>Answer</p> <p>Mutual Recognition Agreement</p> <p>National Council of Architectural Registration Boards</p> <p>Architects Registration Board</p> <p>SACAP Issue Date: 19 August 2025 , Practice Notice , Mobility of architectural professionals</p>	
1.3	What is the primary objective of the MRA	1
	<p>Answer</p> <p>The primary objective of this MRA is to enhance the mobility of architectural professionals between South Africa and the United States by streamlining registration processes and facilitating professional skills mobility.</p>	

QUESTION 2 – JBCC CONTRACTS (add some marks to cover types of (sub) and contractors.) 20 marks

2.	<p>You are appointed by an international Company, “Steinhafel”, as the Principal Agent for a new bedding shop in Ballito where the Contract Sum amounts to R 1 234 432,10 excl VAT. The refurbishing will be done in a shop in Ballito Junction Regional Mall.</p> <p>The Landlord has granted Steinhafel (your client) an 8-week Beneficial Occupation period, during which to achieve Practical Completion and after which your client will become liable for rental payments and penalties. This is to minimize inconvenience to other existing tenants and their customers in the shopping centre.</p>	
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	<p>Steinhafel informs you that they use the same contractor for all their projects nationwide and have built up a good working relationship with him and therefore prefer that this contractor does the work.</p> <p>The Landlord however insists that Steed Electrical (Pty) Ltd must be appointed by Steinhafel to ensure that the current Certificate of Compliance remains valid.</p> <p>The Employer insists on applying Retention as a means of Security, because they think a Construction Guarantee is too cumbersome.</p>	
2.1.	<p>What would your advice be to the Employer (your client) with regards to the use of any type of building agreement for the appointment of Steed Electrical (Pty) Ltd (2 marks)? Briefly mention four motivations (4 marks)?</p> <p>Answer:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There should be a building contract/agreement. <p>Motivations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Given the circumstances that there are other tenants and a landlord who stand to be affected should your client's contractor (Steed Electrical (Pty) Ltd) not perform as required, it is advisable to enter into some type of written agreement. 3. The Landlord has granted an 8-week rent free beneficial occupation, which means that, should the contractor (Steed Electrical (Pty) Ltd) fail to achieve PC within this time, then the Landlord will charge penalties and rental. 4. The Client will suffer loss of income due to the longer period of construction. If there is no form of official penalties in place, with the contractor, then the Landlord can recover any damages directly from your client, leaving them exposed and liable. 5. Your client will be more at risk, as they will be liable for any damages to the landlord's property, due to the absence of Contract Works Insurance. <p>Any similar arguments should be considered.</p>	(6)
2.2	<p>If your advice to your client is to use some type of building agreement and given the relatively small scale and low complexity of the project, then which building agreement would you advise them to use?</p> <p>To use the JBCC Minor Works Agreement, Edition 5 or latest edition available.</p>	(1)
2.3	<p>Briefly explain to your client why you suggest they use the agreement that you are proposing, by stating five benefits of this agreement (2 marks each)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The JBCC Minor Works Agreement is a relatively simple agreement, 2. ideally suitable for small to medium projects 3. of short duration, 4. where the work is not of a very complex nature. <p>It also provides essentially for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. One Agent to represent the Employer; 6. One Completion phase and not multiple Sections; 7. A simplified subcontract process where the Principal Contractor uses only his own and known Domestic Subcontractors and no other Subcontractors; 8. No Contract Price Adjustment, but a fixed contract price; 	(10)



	Etc – other benefits	
2.4	<p>What three advantages will you mention to the Employer, of requesting a Construction Guarantee over using Retention as a form of Security, for the building agreement that you propose they use?</p> <p>The guaranteed sum of the MWA CG offers an immediate value of 6%, which stays in force until Practical Completion, as opposed to a maximum of only 4% for Retention. On Practical Completion, the MWA CG reduces to 4%, whereas the Retention amount reduces to only 2%. Overall, the CG offers a much better security for the Employer. Any 3 of the above will qualify for the 3 Mark allocation.</p>	(3)

QUESTION 3 – JBCC, THE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD & PRELIMINARIES
16 marks

- Select the correct answer from the list provided. There is sometimes **MORE THAN ONE CORRECT ANSWER** to each question.
- Provide only the question number and the letter of the selected answer.
- The acronym 'JBCC-PBA' refers to the JBCC Principal Building Agreement.

3.1	In terms of the JBCC Principal Building Agreement, which causes of delay that will result in a revision of the date for practical completion WITHOUT an adjustment of the contract value. ?	(2)
A.	The client changes their accommodation schedule to include an additional bedroom.	
B.	The steel fabrication is delayed due to a national strike of steel workers union.	
C.	Flooding that impacts the planned date of concrete pour	
D.	The electrical sub-contractor appointed by the main contractor uses outdated drawings and needs to chase additional plugpoints in 3 areas of the ground floor.	
	A	
3.2	The JBCC-PBA is reached by the process of offer and acceptance... Selected which of the following is true.	(2)
A.	between the employer and the principal agent	



B.	between the employer and the contractor	
B		
3.3	<p>You had to take on a residential project starting at stage 4.1 from another architect that suddenly passed away. Once the tender process was completed you were appointed as principal agent for the construction phase using the JBCC minor Works agreement.</p> <p>The building contract has not run smoothly, due to limited coordination of the structural design during the design phases impacting the progress as the contractor had to wait for the issue of final structural drawing.</p> <p>The employer is very frustrated by these delays and are proposing to levy penalties and insists on occupying part of the house before the practical completion date recorded on the signed agreement.</p> <p>Answer the following question in full sentences:</p>	(12)
3.3.1.	<p>Explain three reasons why the employer should not take occupation of part of the house prior to achieving practical completion. (6 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the contractor relinquishes possession/lien of the site to the employer - practical completion would be deemed to have occurred - and the contractor would not be required to remedy defects 	
3.3.2	<p>Explain how the delay due to late issue of structural drawings will impact the date of practical completion and if the employer can levy penalties. (4 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The delay will need to be included in the contractor's programme and the date of practical completion need to be revised in accordance as he was not at fault. - The employer may not levy penalties as the delay was caused by consultants and a result of the way the stages prior to the tender award was handled. 	
3.3.3	<p>If the employer understands the reasons for delays was not to the fault of the contractor and agrees a later date of practical completion how will this impact the defects and liability period? (2marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The period for the defects and liability is always 5 years as per the JBCC agreement. The date will simply move put with the new date of practical completion. 	

QUESTION 4 – APPLIED & INTEGRATED UNDERSTANDING OF CONTRACTS 23 marks

4.1	<p>Define the “Principal Agent” in a JBCC Contract?</p> <p>Contract law however requires a natural person to act as the representative of the entity in the role as Principal Agent.</p> <p>The JBCC defines the Principal Agent as: "The entity appointed by the employer with full authority and obligation to act in terms of this</p>	(2)
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	agreement". The Principal Agent therefore has full authority to bind the Employer.	
4.2	<p>Name the duties of the Principal Agent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue Contract Instructions to the Contractor. These instructions range from alterations to design, removal of works, appointment of subcontractors, testing of work, repairing damage to the work and defects list for practical and final completion to name a few; • certify direct payments to subcontractors ; • issue the lists of completion for practical completion • issue the certificate of practical completion; • assess and adjudicate claims for extension of time ; • where a claim is assessed, revise the date of practical completion ; • issue payment certificates to the Contractor ; • issue statements of work to the Subcontractors; • issue final payment certificates; • issue final completion certificate; • assess any expense and loss claims; • issue the final account; • prepare status reports after termination; and • complete the final account after termination. 	(10)
4.3	<p>Name the essential elements of contract law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consensus between the parties <p>(Both parties have agreed what each of them will do, how they would go about doing it and what should happen if there is a breach. The agreement is made freely and voluntarily without compulsion, threats or fear).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity to contract (18 years of age or in the case of a company, have the necessary authority) • Formalities (eg Building Plans are approved) • Legality of the Agreement (Obligations of the parties must be legal) • Possibility of performance (Obligations must be possible) • Contractual certainty (It must be certain what each party must do) 	(7)



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer and Acceptance (All terms and conditions were discussed and is accepted) 	
4.4.	<p>List the typical sequence of a JBCC Contract. (4 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue of tender documentation • Submission of Tender by due date • Agree the contract • Agreed contract start date • Provide required securities within 15 days of start date • Construction period runs from agreed start date to agreed date of practical completion • Defects liability period (usually 90 days from date of practical completion) • Final Completion 	(4)

QUESTION 5 - PROJECT MANAGEMENT

22 marks

5.	Under the JBCC Principal Building Agreement, the Principal Agent acts as the communication conduit between the employer and contractor. Responsibilities include issuing instructions, responding to RFIs, holding site meetings, and ensuring clear documentation of decisions.	
5.1.	<p>Explain the difference between a "Project Life Cycle" and "Project Management Processes".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Life Cycle refers to the phases a project passes through: Initiation, Planning, Execution, Monitoring & Control, and Closure. • Project Management Processes refer to the functions applied during the lifecycle: Scope, Time, Cost, Quality, Communication, Risk, Procurement, and Integration management. 	(2)
5.2.	<p>Compare Standard and Bespoke Forms of Construction Contracts. Give one example of each.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard contracts are pre-drafted (e.g., JBCC PBA, FIDIC), widely recognised, and reduce legal ambiguity. • Bespoke contracts are tailor-made for specific projects and may better suit unique requirements but often carry higher legal risk. 	(3)



- **Example (Standard):** JBCC Principal Building Agreement.
- **Example (Bespoke):** A developer-created agreement for a turnkey project.

5.3.	Identify two procurement strategies and explain where each is most applicable.	(3)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional Procurement: Design is completed before construction starts. Suitable for projects where design certainty is crucial. • Design and Build: One contractor is responsible for both design and construction. Effective where time-saving and single-point responsibility are needed. 	
5.4.	Outline the steps the Principal Agent must take to revise the date for Practical Completion under the JBCC Principal Building Agreement.	(3)
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Receive a formal notice of delay with reasons and supporting documentation. 2. Assess the claim for validity and impact. 3. If justified, revise the Practical Completion date and issue an updated program and formal instruction to the contractor. 	
5.5.	Describe two key obligations of the Principal Agent under the JBCC.	(2)
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Certify payments accurately and fairly. 2. Issue instructions and decisions to maintain project progress and resolve disputes. 	
5.6.	Briefly explain the difference between the JBCC Minor Works Agreement and the JBCC Nominated/Selected Subcontract Agreement.	(3)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor Works Agreement is simplified for small-scale, low-risk projects. • Nominated/Selected Subcontract Agreement governs the appointment and obligations of subcontractors nominated or selected by the employer or agent within a major project. 	
5.7.	A rural project is delayed due to tribal authority withholding approval despite municipal plans being passed. How should the architect navigate this issue?	(3)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate consultation with tribal authority to understand concerns. • Engage in facilitated negotiation, recognising that traditional authority has customary jurisdiction in certain areas. • Ensure future planning incorporates both municipal and tribal approval processes. 	
5.8.	A contractor claims for additional payment for work done without a written variation order. What principle of contract law applies and how should the Principal Agent respond?	(3)



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The principle of "no variation without instruction" or "non est factum" applies. • The Principal Agent must review if there was implied consent or unjust enrichment. If not formally instructed, the claim may be rejected, but if the employer benefited knowingly, quantum meruit could apply. 	
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QUESTION 6 – Terminology

15 marks

6.1	Define the following terms or explain their relevance in the context of professional architectural practice. Use relevant examples or legislation where appropriate.	
	Define the following terms:	
6.1.1	Principal Agent	(1)
	The Principal Agent is the professional appointed by the client to administer the building contract (e.g., JBCC PBA). Typically the architect, they issue instructions, certify payments, and coordinate between stakeholders.	
6.1.2	Project Program	(1)
	A Project Program is a timeline-based schedule outlining project activities, milestones, dependencies, and completion dates. It is crucial for monitoring and managing time-related risks.	
6.1.3	Nominated Subcontractor	(1)
	A Nominated Subcontractor is selected by the employer (or Principal Agent) to perform specialized work under the main contract. The main contractor remains responsible for their coordination.	
6.1.4	JBCC Principal Building Agreement	(1)
	This is a standard South African construction contract used for major building projects. It outlines roles, responsibilities, and procedures including payment, delays, and dispute resolution.	



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6.1.5.	Design and Build Contracting Strategy	(1)
	A procurement method where one entity (the contractor) is responsible for both design and construction, simplifying communication and reducing project timelines.	
6.1.6.	Fixed Price Contract	(1)
	A pricing strategy where the contractor agrees to deliver the project for a set amount regardless of actual costs, transferring cost risk to the contractor.	
6.1.7.	Certificate of Practical Completion	(1)
	A formal document issued by the Principal Agent confirming that the works are complete except for minor defects and are fit for occupation or use.	
6.1.8.	Provisional Sum	(1)
	An allowance in the contract sum for undefined work. It is later replaced with actual costs when scope is clarified.	
6.1.9.	Architectural Profession Act (Act 44 of 2000)	(1)
	Legislation that governs the registration, regulation, and professional conduct of architectural professionals in South Africa. It mandates SACAP's role and promotes public safety and accountability.	
6.1.10.	Bespoke Construction Contract	(1)
	A contract specifically drafted for a unique project, not based on any standard form. Tailored to suit particular client or project requirements.	
6.1.11.	Project Communication Plan	(1)
	A strategy outlining how information is shared among project stakeholders, including the format, frequency, and responsibility for communication.	

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6.1.12.	Latent Defect	(1)
	A hidden flaw in construction that is not immediately apparent but emerges after completion. The contractor may be liable if it stems from poor workmanship or materials.	
6.1.13.	Dispute Resolution Clause	(1)
	A clause in construction contracts outlining the process for resolving disagreements, often involving mediation, adjudication, or arbitration.	
6.1.14.	Tribal Authority Approval	(1)
	Permission required from traditional leadership structures when building on communal or rural land governed by customary law, particularly in rural areas of South Africa.	
6.1.15.	Contractual Risk Allocation	(1)
	The process of assigning responsibility for risks (e.g., cost, time, legal) in a contract to the party best able to manage or control that risk.	

QUESTION 7- JBCC & UNDERSTANDING PAYMENT CERTIFICATES

32 marks

(20)

You have been appointed as principal agent on the construction of a **community centre in Bloemhof, North West Province in South Africa. JBCC Principal Building Agreement is in use.** The Client is AB Community Development Pty Ltd and the appointed contractor is Flagstone Construction Pty Ltd.

7.1	The contractor has purchased materials for a building project. Some of these materials are stored off-site and others are in transit . The contractor wants these materials included in the upcoming payment certificate.	
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7.1.1	According to JBCC, under what conditions can the value of materials and goods stored off-site or in transit be included in a payment certificate and why?	(3)
7.1.2	Once materials and goods have been certified and paid for the contractor considers moving some of them to another project site without notifying the principal agent. What action must be taken if the contractor wants to move them, make reference to the clause in the JBCC”	(2)
<p>Answer</p> <p>7.1.1 Any of the following reasons or in a similar vein (1 marks each – total 5 marks): clauses 25.5 and 25.6,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value can only be included if covered by a guarantee for advance payment or other security acceptable to the employer. <p>Ensures the employer is financially protected in case materials are lost, damaged, or not delivered.</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials become the property of the employer once certified and paid. Contractor cannot remove or relocate these materials without written authority from the principal agent. Ensures accountability and prevents misuse of paid materials. <p>JBCC Clause 25.6</p>		
7.2	Explain the rationale behind these clauses in terms of risk management for the employer and project cash flow control.	(2)
<p>Answer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protects employer from paying for materials that are not delivered or are used elsewhere. Ensures that advance payments are backed by security. <p>Maintains control over project assets and reduces disputes.</p>		
7.3	The contractor is required to assist the principal agent in preparing cash flow statements and payment valuations. The principal agent, in turn, must issue payment certificates regularly by the due date until the final certificate is issued.	(4)
<p>In terms of the JBCC, outline the contractor’s obligations regarding cash flow forecasts and payment valuations. With reference to the applicable clause(s), explain what actions the Principal Agent may take if the contractor does not meet these obligations.</p>		
<p>Answer:</p>		



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor must provide all required documentation and quantified amounts of executed work. Principal agent can prepare valuations and cash flow statements based on this information. If the contractor fails, the principal agent may make a fair estimate of the work executed. <p>25.1 The contractor shall cooperate with and assist the principal agent in the preparation of cash flow statements and payment valuations by providing all required documents and quantified amounts of work duly executed. Where the contractor has not provided such information the principal agent shall make a fair estimate of the work executed</p>	
7.4	The contractor includes work not yet executed in their payment claim. What must the Principal Agent do before certifying?	(4)
	<p>Answer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect and verify site works. Exclude unexecuted items. Adjust claim to reflect only actual completed works & authorised variations. Certify only the fair value due, not the contractor's claimed amount. Record deductions in certificate and inform contractor in writing 	
7.5	In terms of the JBCC Principal Building Agreement, in your own words explain what a payment certificate is and outline its purpose. Who issues it, what information does it contain, and what role does it play in regulating payments between the employer and the contractor?"	(5)
	<p>Answer</p> <p>In the JBCC Principal Building Agreement (PBA), a payment certificate is issued by the Principal Agent, usually monthly, to certify the value of completed work and materials on site, less prior payments and deductions.</p> <p>It serves as proof of the contractor's entitlement, an instruction for the employer to pay, and a way to maintain contractor cash flow while protecting the employer.</p> <p>Key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issued as interim certificates until final completion, with a final certificate at the end. Based on contractor input (claims, progress, forecasts). Principal Agent must act fairly and independently. 	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governed by Clause 25 (Payment) and Clause 26 (Adjustment of Contract Value). <p>Or similar</p>	

(12)

7.6 The contractor Flagstone Construction Pty Ltd has submitted a claim for payment and you are required to issue a JBCC Payment Certificate.

The details of the claim are as follows (All excluding VAT):

Employer: AB Community Developers PTY (LTD)

Works: New Community Centre

Site address: Erf 855, Gopane Street, Bloemhof

The 4th Valuation was done on 15th October 2025.

The payment certificate needs to be issued on the 28th of each month.

The previous amount certified of R100 200.10

- Contract Sum: R28,768,000.00
- Value of work executed: R350,000.00
- Materials and goods on site: R60,800.22
- Materials and goods off site: R45,600.00
- Security selected: Variable construction guarantee
- CPAP adjustment was not selected. The tender price was therefore fixed.
- Authorised adjustments to contract value: nil
- Cost fluctuations: nil

Multiple Choice - Select your answers carefully.

Negative marking is enforced (selecting an incorrect answer will be penalised by a negative 2 Mark Value. This does not apply if a question is not answered.

Select ONE (1) from the following list			
7.6.1.	What is the Employers Name		(0,5)
	A.	Flagstone Contractors (PTY)LTD	
	B.	AB Community Development Pty Ltd	
	C.	AB Consulting Developers PTY LTD	
	D.	Eurostar CC	
7.6.2	The previous Certificate Number was? and current certificate number is?		(0,5)
	A.	1 &2	
	B.	3 & 4	
	C.	2 &3	



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D.	4 &5	
7.6.3.	What is the description of the works?	(1)
A.	New Committee Centre	
B.	New Community Centre	
C.	New Community & Civic Centre	
D.	Additions & Alterations to existing centre	
7.6.4.	The date by which the interim payment certificate is due?	(2)
A.	17/11/2025	
B.	11/11/2025	
C.	29/ 10/2025	
D.	None of the above	
7.6.5.	What is the Net Amount Certified	(3)
A.	R256 200.10	
B.	R456 400.22	
C.	R356 200,12	
D.	R453 480.12	
7.6.6	What is the Certified Amount Due For Payment	(4)
A.	R 53 430.02	
B.	R439 500.10	
C.	R409 630.14	
D.	R 33 083 200.00	
7.6.7.	What is the Contract Sum Execution (%)	(1)
A.	1.19	
B.	2.10	
C.	1,23	
D.	1,59	
7.6.	Answer	12
7.6.1	B	0.5
7.6.2	B	0.5
7.6.3	B	1
7.6.4	B	2
7.6.5	C	3



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7.6.6	C	4
7.6.7	D	1

Note : Candidate is to receive a Blank Payment Certificate to work out the answers.

Payment Certificate Working Out





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Payment Certificate

Issued in terms of Clause 25.0 of the
Principal Building Agreement Edition 6.2 - May 2018

Certificate No:

Interim or Final

Employer
Contractor
Works
Site

Valuation date Issue date Payment due date

	A CONTRACT SUM	B CURRENT CONTRACT VALUE	C CURRENT VALUATION	D CURRENT CERTIFICATION
1.0 Value of work executed [25.3.1]			<input type="text" value="350 000.00"/>	
2.1 Materials and goods on site [25.3.2]			<input type="text" value="60 800.22"/>	
2.2 Materials and goods off site [25.3.2]			<input type="text" value="45 600.00"/>	
3.0 Subtotal			<input type="text" value="456 400.22"/>	
4.0 Security adjustments applicable [25.3.3]	<i>If applicable, state %</i>	<input type="text" value="nil"/>	<input type="text" value="456 400.22"/>	<input type="text" value="456 400.22"/>
5.0 Net contract sum	<input type="text" value="28 758 000.00"/>	<input type="text" value="28 758 000.00"/>		
6.0 Authorised adjustments to contract value [26.0]		<input type="text" value="nil"/>		
7.0 Cost fluctuations [25.3.4]	<input type="text" value="n/a"/>	<input type="text" value="n/a"/>	<input type="text" value="n/a"/>	<input type="text" value="n/a"/>
8.0 GROSS AMOUNT CERTIFIED				<input type="text" value="456 400.22"/>
9.0 Less Previous amount certified [25.3.6]				<input type="text" value="100 200.10"/>
10.0 NET AMOUNT CERTIFIED				<input type="text" value="356 200.12"/>
11.1 Less Expense and loss payable to the employer [Recovery Statement subtotal 1.0]				<input type="text" value="nil"/>
11.2 Less Penalty levied and payable to the employer [Recovery Statement 1.11]				<input type="text" value="nil"/>
11.3 Add Damages payable to the contractor [Recovery Statement 2.3]				<input type="text" value="nil"/>
11.4 Add Expense and loss caused by a direct contractor [Recovery Statement 2.4]				<input type="text" value="nil"/>
11.5 Add Termination of a n/s subcontract agreement, employer's default [Recovery Statement 2.6]				<input type="text" value="nil"/>
12.0 Subtotal	<input type="text" value="28 758 000.00"/>	<input type="text" value="28 758 000.00"/>		<input type="text" value="356 200.12"/>
13.0 Add Tax on 12.0 [25.3.8]	<input type="text" value="15"/>	<input type="text" value="4 315 200.00"/>	<input type="text" value="4 315 200.00"/>	<input type="text" value="53 430.02"/>
14.1 Less Default interest payable to the employer [Recovery Statement 1.12]				<input type="text"/>
14.2 Less Recoupment from contractor of an advance payment [Recovery Statement 1.10]				<input type="text"/>
14.3 Add Default interest payable to the contractor [Recovery Statement 2.1]				<input type="text"/>
14.4 Add Compensatory interest payable to the contractor [Recovery Statement 2.2]				<input type="text"/>
14.5 Add Advance payment made to the contractor [Recovery statement 2.5]				<input type="text"/>
14.6 Add Other non-taxable amounts [25.3.10]				<input type="text"/>
15.0 TOTAL	<input type="text" value="33 083 200.00"/>	<input type="text" value="33 083 200.00"/>		
16.0 Currency <input type="text" value="ZAR"/> CERTIFIED AMOUNT DUE FOR PAYMENT to the:			<input type="text" value="Contractor"/>	<input type="text" value="409 830.14"/>
17.0 Contract sum execution (Security for construction - variable only)			<input type="text" value="(D&O=A12.0x100)"/>	<input type="text" value="1.59"/>

Security status
Mark each box as appropriate: ✓ or ✗ D17.0 < 50% D17.0 ≥ 50% Practical Completion Final Completion

Signature _____ Date:

Signed by the principal agent who, as agent for the employer, certifies that the positive or negative amount stated in D15.0 is due and payable by the date stated (DD), irrespective of the date of signature of this payment certificate

Name and address of the principal agent's practice

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end of examination paper two