



- Candidates are required to answer **ALL** the questions.
- Questions must be answered in **SEQUENCE**. Ensure that your answers are clearly **NUMBERED**.
- This is a **CLOSED BOOK** paper. No notes, supplementary documents, or online referencing are 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 – (25 marks)

1.1	In your own words, please explain the statutory mandates of SACAP versus the role of the SACAP-recognised voluntary association. SACAP regulates the architectural profession by establishing standards for registration, education and training, professional skills, conduct, performance, and ethics; maintaining a register of candidates and professionals who meet these standards; accrediting programmes at higher education institutions required for registration; and taking appropriate action when registered professionals fail to meet the prescribed standards. (2) Recognised Voluntary Associations are governed by a constitution and bring together professionals to promote the profession. They support members by providing resources, information, networking opportunities, and advocacy. (1) Roles and Benefits: Networking: Connect with peers, mentors, and industry leaders. Education: Access to training, workshops, seminars, and mentorship. Influence: Participate in shaping legislation, regulations, and professional standards. Information: Stay updated on industry trends, new regulations, and technological advances. Best Practices: Learn and apply professional standards and efficient methods. Idea Exchange: Share innovations and collaborate with other professionals. Relationships: Build lasting professional and personal connections. Engagement Rewards: Contribute to the profession's growth and gain personal fulfilment. (1)	(4)
1.2	Explain the importance of SACAP's regulatory role in terms of the Act? SACAP regulates the architectural profession in the public interest. Its regulatory role is crucial because it ensures that architectural services are provided by qualified, competent, and ethically responsible professionals. (1) Key Importance of SACAP's Regulatory Role:	(3)

	Protecting the Public: SACAP ensures that only registered professionals who meet the required standards of education, training, and competence are allowed to practice. This protects the general public from unqualified or unethical registered persons. Maintaining Professional Standards: The Council sets and enforces standards of conduct, performance, and ethics. By monitoring adherence to these standards, SACAP maintains the quality and integrity of architectural services. Education and Training Oversight: SACAP accredits educational programs and professional development courses required for registration. This ensures that registered persons have the necessary knowledge, skills, and competencies to meet the demands of the profession. Accountability and Enforcement: SACAP investigates complaints against registered persons and takes disciplinary action when standards are not met. This enforces accountability and reinforces public confidence in the profession. In essence, SACAP's regulatory role safeguards both the public interest and the professional integrity of architecture in South Africa. Without SACAP's oversight, there would be no uniform standard for competence, ethics, or quality in the architectural profession, potentially compromising safety, functionality, and professional credibility. (2)	
1.3	Explain the CPD requirements for Registered Persons? All registered persons who are registered in a professional registration category listed under section 18(1)(a) and (c) of the Act must undertake continuing education and training. In terms of Rule 5 of the CPD Board Notice 839 of 2025, during each five-year cycle: a) Every Registered Professional must obtain a minimum of 25 CPD points to qualify for renewal of their registration in terms of section 22 (1) of the Act; b) A minimum of (5) five of the total number of points required must be obtained and claimed in Category 1 – Developmental Activities. c) In addition to the requirements set out above, a Registered Professional must obtain at least three points per annum, of which at least one point must be obtained in Category 1. (3)	(1)
1.4	Mr Jones is a registered professional but has not submitted the required CPD points during the period of the CPD cycle. (a) Identify which SACAP CPD rule has been contravened (b) Explain the possible consequences for the professionals who are non-compliant. (c) State the steps the professional may undertake to remedy non-compliance. a) Rule 5 read with 8 of the CPD Board Notice	(6)

	b) Rule 10 of the CPD Board Notice which states that Any Registered Professional who fails to undertake CPD activities or to comply with these rules shall be charged with improper conduct for failure to comply with Rule 2.4, and the provisions of Sections 27(3), 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 of the Act apply mutatis mutandis in respect of such person.	
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	c) Rule 9 of the CPD Board Notice. If the Registered Professional has failed to comply with the requirements of these rules, the Council must, within 30 days, inform the non-compliant Registered Professional of this fact.	
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Such a Registered Professional must apply for an Extension of the period of compliance. Such an extension will afford the Registered Professional until the end of the calendar year to ensure that they meet the requirements for renewal of registration.

An application for extension as contemplated in these rules shall not be considered without the necessary application and proof of payment of the administration fee having been submitted. (6)

1.5	You are a newly registered professional when a client approaches you to design a building project. The client insists that the project begin immediately without a written contract due to tight deadlines. The registered professional agrees verbally to the scope of work, services, and fees, and begins preparing preliminary drawings. During the project, disputes arise on the scope of services and the fees payable. Based on the above scenario: (a) Identify the ethical threats posed. (b) Which rule in the code of conduct has been contravened and why? (c) List any 3 compulsory clauses that must be in the agreement.	(6)
	a) The scope of work, services, and professional fees may be unclear. This can lead to disagreements about deliverables, timelines, or fees, potentially harming the client relationship. (1) b) Rule 4.1 of the Code of Conduct because it requires that registered persons shall ensure that before they undertake any professional work, they have entered into a written agreement. (2) c) Rule 4.1 - (3 marks) a) proof of professional registration; b) the scope of architectural work; c) the scope of service to be provided; d) the allocation and limitation of responsibilities; e) the fees payable for the architectural work or services, the method of fee calculation (if appropriate), and the stage(s) at which fees will be payable; f) the budget, if applicable, and other cost limits for the project, work, or service, and the method and implications of estimating costs; g) provision for dispute resolution; h) termination of the agreement; i) details of professional indemnity insurance, including – (i) name of the insurer; (ii) the name of the insured; (iii) amount of cover; (iv) policy number; and (v) validity period.	
1.6	With reference to Rule 1 of the Code of Conduct, explain the principle of integrity when carrying out architectural services. Registered Persons shall take into consideration the standard of honesty and integrity that underpin this Code of Conduct when performing architectural work. Summary of SACAP Rule 1: Integrity (1.1 – 1.17) Registered architectural professionals must: • Act with honesty and integrity at all times, avoiding conduct that could harm the profession's reputation; • Provide truthful statements and advice, and avoid misleading or unfair claims. • Only accept work they can competently perform, ensuring they can meet obligations to clients. • Not misrepresent qualifications, skills, or responsibility for any architectural work. • Issue certificates responsibly, without negligence. • Promptly disclose disqualifications or conflicts that may affect professional conduct. • Avoid undisclosed commissions or financial incentives, and declare any business interests that could affect independence.	(2)

	- Remain bound by professional rules even during suspension or non-payment of registration fees. - Do not practice architecture while registration is suspended or cancelled due to misconduct or non-payment. - Treat clients and peers with respect, dignity, and courtesy. - Exercise impartiality and independent judgment in giving professional advice. - Avoid dishonesty, corruption, and bribery in all professional activities. (2)	
1.7	With reference to rule 5 of the Code of Conduct, what are the ownership requirements for a practice to be recognised as an architectural practice? Rule 5.4 Registered professionals and multidisciplinary practices shall not describe or name their practices as architectural practices unless the majority shareholding or voting powers are held by registered architectural professionals. (2)	(2)
1.8	In a case where a registered professional has entered into a partnership or specific project with a professional registered in a foreign country. What are the requirements for such a professional to practice lawfully in South Africa? Rule 7 All foreign architectural persons must comply with the Architectural Profession Act 44 of 2000 to practice architecture lawfully in South Africa. No foreign architectural persons shall be authorised to practise architecture in South Africa unless they have applied and have been granted registration by the Council for the duration of the specific contract. (1)	(1)

QUESTION 2 – 20 marks

2.1	What is the importance of the identification of work in the architectural profession? Select TWO (2) from the following list. <table><tr><td>A</td><td>It ensures that architectural work is carried out by registered professionals with the appropriate qualification, competence, and relevant category of registration. (1)</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>It provides clarity on the scope of work for each category of registration in the architectural profession. (1)</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>It grants qualification-based experience.</td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>It allows registered professionals to get architectural work.</td></tr></table>	A	It ensures that architectural work is carried out by registered professionals with the appropriate qualification, competence, and relevant category of registration. (1)	B	It provides clarity on the scope of work for each category of registration in the architectural profession. (1)	C	It grants qualification-based experience.	D	It allows registered professionals to get architectural work.	(2)
A	It ensures that architectural work is carried out by registered professionals with the appropriate qualification, competence, and relevant category of registration. (1)									
B	It provides clarity on the scope of work for each category of registration in the architectural profession. (1)									
C	It grants qualification-based experience.									
D	It allows registered professionals to get architectural work.									
2.2	Which SACAP mechanism allows registered professionals to perform architectural work outside their registration categories? Select ONE (1) from the following list (1 mark) <table><tr><td>A</td><td>Recognition of Prior Learning.</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>Continuing Professional Development.</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>Special Consent.</td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>Professional Practice Examination.</td></tr></table>	A	Recognition of Prior Learning.	B	Continuing Professional Development.	C	Special Consent.	D	Professional Practice Examination.	(1)
A	Recognition of Prior Learning.									
B	Continuing Professional Development.									
C	Special Consent.									
D	Professional Practice Examination.									

2.3	Which of the following describes the role of RPL? Select ONE (1) from the following list. (1 mark) <table><tr><td>A</td><td>It replaces a formal qualification.</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>Enable registered professionals to progress to a higher registration category.</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>Allows unregistered persons to perform architectural work.</td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>Only applicable to registered professional architects.</td></tr></table>	A	It replaces a formal qualification.	B	Enable registered professionals to progress to a higher registration category.	C	Allows unregistered persons to perform architectural work.	D	Only applicable to registered professional architects.	(1)
A	It replaces a formal qualification.									
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C	Allows unregistered persons to perform architectural work.									
D	Only applicable to registered professional architects.									
2.4	Why is it important for registered professionals to submit planning applications to the municipalities with the certificates of registration and competence? (1 mark) Select ONE (1) from the following list. <table><tr><td>A</td><td>To confirm registration status and verify that the work performed falls within their registration categories as per the IDoW framework.</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>To fast-track the assessment and decision-making on the application.</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>To ensure that the planning applications are approved.</td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>None of the Above</td></tr></table>	A	To confirm registration status and verify that the work performed falls within their registration categories as per the IDoW framework.	B	To fast-track the assessment and decision-making on the application.	C	To ensure that the planning applications are approved.	D	None of the Above	(1)
A	To confirm registration status and verify that the work performed falls within their registration categories as per the IDoW framework.									
B	To fast-track the assessment and decision-making on the application.									
C	To ensure that the planning applications are approved.									
D	None of the Above									
2.5	State True or False During each five-year cycle, every Registered Professional does not have to obtain a minimum of 25 points to qualify for renewal of their registration: (1 mark) <table><tr><td>A</td><td>True</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>False</td></tr></table>	A	True	B	False	(1)				
A	True									
B	False									
2.6	Unless exempted in terms of the CPD Board Notice, all Registered Professionals must record their CPD activities on their online profiles. (1 mark) <table><tr><td>A</td><td>True</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>False</td></tr></table>	A	True	B	False	(1)				
A	True									
B	False									
2.7	If a Registered Professional's registration is cancelled due to non-payment of his annual fee in terms of Section 20(1)(a)(iii), and due to improper conduct in terms of Section 32(3) (iii) and (iv), the Registered Professional may continue to practice until they are re-registered. (1 Mark) <table><tr><td>A</td><td>True</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>False</td></tr></table>	A	True	B	False	(1)				
A	True									
B	False									
2.8	As a newly qualified registered professional, you will be required to undertake CPD activities during each year. List 3 CPD activities for each category that you can claim points in categories 1 and 3. (6 marks) Category 1: - Accredited courses, - workshops, - seminars Category 3: - Voluntary association membership - Publications - Committee work	(6)								
2.9	Explain the role of CPD category 3 (Individual activities) in supporting the lifelong learning and professional development, and indicate the maximum points which can be claimed in this category per annum. (max 6 marks)	(6)								

	SACAP CPD activities support lifelong learning by encouraging registered professionals to continuously develop their knowledge, skills, and professional competence throughout their careers. (1) Membership in recognised Voluntary Associations exposes professionals to current trends, best practices, and innovations; (1) While in postgraduate studies, supervision of students and evaluation of theses deepen expertise and foster critical thinking. (1) Engaging in research, publishing articles, presenting at conferences or workshops, and part-time lecturing reinforces learning, improves communication skills, and keeps registered professionals intellectually active. (1) Participation in professional, statutory, and technical committees further broadens perspectives, ensures awareness of regulatory and industry developments, and strengthens professional judgment. (1) Together, these activities ensure that registered professionals remain competent, adaptable, and informed, promoting both individual growth and the advancement of the profession. (1) 4 points can be claimed per annum (1)	
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QUESTION 3 – FEE CALCULATION

35 marks

In terms of section 34 (2) of the Act 44 of 2000, the Council must annually, after consultation with the Voluntary Associations, determine guideline professional fees and publish those fees in the Gazette.		
3.1	Briefly describe how you determine professional fees for your project as per the guidelines' fees. (1 mark for each mentioned answer - max 7 marks) To determine professional fees for a project: • Assess guideline for Professional fees table 1 - 4 • Identify the Scope of Work and Services • Project value • Assessing Project Complexity as per the IDoW: ➤ Utility; ➤ Structure; ➤ Building Technologies; ➤ Building Services; ➤ Urban Context; ➤ Occupational Health and Safety; ➤ Existing buildings	
3.2	Name two methods of the fee calculations as per the guideline fees. (2 marks) • Percentage-based fees: Appropriate when the scope is defined • Time-based fees: Required where the scope is uncertain, extended, or additional	
3.3	What are the 6 stages of work in the architectural profession, and the apportioned applicable fees for each stage of work? (6 marks) As per SACAP Standard Services:	

	1. Inception (1) 2. Concept & Viability (1) 3. Design Development (1) 4. Documentation & Procurement (1) 5. Construction (1) 6. Close-out (1)
3.4	Explain what fees are payable to an architectural professional when a client terminates the agreement before the completion of the project, according to the Professional Fee Guideline. (2 marks) Where the agreement between the client and the architectural professional is terminated, the client shall pay for that portion of the service that has been executed by the architectural professional.
3.5	Explain the fees applicable for architectural work that includes alterations and additions as per the guideline's fees. (2 marks on alterations & 2 marks for additions – Max 4 marks) The fee for work that includes alterations is based on the total project cost and increased for that portion of the work comprising or affected by alterations by 30% (130% of the fee). The fee for work associated with an addition to an existing building may not attract additional fees, except for that portion of the work associated with the parts of the addition that interface with the existing building. The fee for this latter work is increased by 30% (130% of the fee). Should it be necessary that the architectural professional surveys, assesses, and/or prepares documentation for the existing building, the cost of this shall be charged on a time basis.
3.6	What fee adjustment is applied to work that includes restoration of buildings subject to heritage legislation as per the guidelines' fees? (2 marks) The fee for work that includes restoration of buildings subject to heritage legislation is based on the total project cost and increased for that portion of the work comprising or affected by heritage considerations by 40% (140% of the fee).
3.7	What are the implications if the construction period is extended by more than 10% through no fault of the architectural professional? (5 marks) If the initial construction period is exceeded by more than 10% through no fault of the architectural professional, the architectural professional shall be remunerated for all additional work resulting from the extension of time at hourly rates according to the guidelines for professional fees, together with related reimbursable expenses. The architectural professional shall inform the client in writing that the allocated period for providing professional services has been exceeded by 10% and therefore the services shall be charged at the hourly rates according to the current guidelines for professional fees, together with related reimbursable expenses.

3.8 A client appoints you to design a high complexity project as per the IDoW, the Guideline fees, and the total value of the project is R32 635 789				
Based on the scenario in 3.2, calculate the amount claimable at each stage of work (7 marks) Work stages 1 to 6 Proportion of the fee				
			Amount	Cumulative amount
Stage 1	2%	2%	90,065.85	90,065.85

Stage 2	15%	17%	675,493.85	765,559.69
Stage 3	20%	37%	900,658.46	1,666,218.15
Stage 4.1	10%	47%	450,329.23	2,116,547.38
Stage 4.2	20%	67%	900,658.46	3,017,205.85
Stage 5	30%	97%	1,350,987.69	4,368,193.54
Stage 6	3%	100%	135,098.77	4,503,292.31

R1 962 421.21 and then add 12.9% as a secondary fee. Total fee is R4,503,292.31.

QUESTION 4 – BUILDING CONTRACTS 25 marks

A building contract is a legally binding agreement between an employer (client) and a contractor for the construction of works in the built environment. A registered professional is ordinarily appointed to administer the building contract on behalf of the client. As a newly qualified professional appointed on a six-stage building project, you are expected to perform specific functions relating to supervision, contract administration, and ensuring the quality of the works.		
4.1	Under the JBCC, NEC, and FIDIC Principal Building Agreement, what are the responsibilities and duties of a principal agent? (6 marks) Client Representation: Act on behalf of the client and protect their interests. Contract Administration: Issue instructions, approvals, and certificates; manage variations, time extensions, and payments. Supervision and Quality Control: Monitor progress, ensure compliance with design, specifications, and standards. Coordination and Communication: Facilitate information flow between client, contractor, and other professionals. Decision-Making and Risk Management: Resolve queries, disputes, and contractual issues; assess risks and delays. Documentation: Maintain accurate records of instructions, approvals, site meetings, and correspondence.	(6)
4.2	In case you are appointed by the client as a principal agent, discuss how the JBCC Agreement requires dispute resolution to be handled by the registered professional. (5 marks) Under the JBCC, a Principal Agent appointed by the client serves as the first line of dispute resolution, managing claims, variations, and disagreements between the client and contractor. The registered professional must make impartial, well-documented decisions in accordance with the contract, issue certificates or notices as required, and facilitate discussions to resolve disputes early. If the dispute cannot be resolved administratively, it may be escalated to adjudication, arbitration, or litigation, with the Principal Agent providing necessary records or explanations. Throughout the process, the Principal Agent must act professionally, ethically, and in the best interest of all parties while upholding the integrity of the profession.	
4.3	In case you are appointed by the client as a principal agent, explain the process you will follow to evaluate excessive variation and extensions of time by the contractor. (7 marks)	(7)

	Review the Contractor's Claim – Check supporting documents and ensure submission complies with the contract. Verify Contractual Entitlement – Confirm the claimed variation or delay is allowable under the contract. Assess Reasonableness – Compare claimed costs and time with contract scope and schedule; flag any excessive amounts. Investigate Evidence – Examine site records, progress reports, and mitigation efforts to validate the claim. Determine Adjustments – Approve, partially approve, or reject claims based on fair assessment and contract terms. Communicate Decision – Issue a formal response with reasons and contract references. Monitor Implementation – Update schedules and payments, and continue to monitor project progress.	
4.4	With reference to stage one of the project, how would you determine the need for professional consultants, e.g., engineers, environmental consultant, etc.? (7 marks) a) Receive, appraise, and report on the client's requirements about the client's brief; b) Determine the site and rights, and constraints; c) Determine budgetary constraints; d) Determine the need for consultants; e) Determine indicative project timelines; f) Determine methods of contracting; and g) whether other statutory authority applications are required or desirable	(7)

QUESTION 5 - 8 marks

5.1	Explain how you would integrate Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Building Information Modelling (BIM) into your day-to-day practice. (10 marks) Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Building Information Modelling (BIM) can be integrated into day-to-day architectural practice to improve design quality, efficiency, coordination, risk management, and compliance, while supporting professional judgment rather than replacing it. BIM would be the backbone of daily practice. It would be used to develop coordinated digital building models that integrate architectural, structural, and services information from the early design stages through to construction. On a day-to-day basis, BIM would support design development, clash detection, coordinated documentation, and accurate quantity take-offs, reducing errors, rework, and disputes on site. BIM would also improve collaboration with other built-environment professionals and provide a reliable information model for contract administration, variations, and lifecycle asset management. AI would be integrated as a decision-support and efficiency tool. In daily practice, AI could assist with rapid option analysis, preliminary design testing, space planning, and	
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	performance simulations (such as energy efficiency and daylight analysis). AI tools could also be used to review drawings and models for compliance risks, identify inconsistencies, automate repetitive administrative tasks, and analyse project data to flag potential cost overruns, delays, or excessive variations early. This allows the registered professional to focus more on professional judgement, client advice, and design quality. Used together, AI and BIM would strengthen professional service delivery by improving accuracy, transparency, risk management, and compliance, while still ensuring that all final decisions, certifications, and advice remain the responsibility of the registered professional in line with the Act and the Code of Conduct. Building Information Modelling (BIM) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) offer significant benefits to architectural practice by improving design quality, efficiency, coordination, compliance, and decision-making, while supporting professional judgment and public interest. BIM provides a coordinated, data-rich digital model that allows architects to develop and test design ideas accurately. AI enhances this by analysing multiple design options, optimising layouts, and evaluating performance factors such as daylight, energy use, and spatial efficiency. Together, they enable more informed, innovative, and evidence-based design decisions. BIM integrates architectural, structural, and services information into a single model, improving interdisciplinary coordination. AI-assisted clash detection identifies conflicts early, reducing design errors, rework, and construction delays. This leads to more reliable documentation and smoother project delivery. Automation through BIM reduces repetitive drafting tasks by generating drawings, schedules, and quantities directly from the model. AI supports this by automating data analysis, document checks, and design iterations, allowing architects to focus on higher-value professional tasks.	
5.2	A significant number of planning applications are refused by local municipalities for non-compliance with building regulations and SANS 10400 requirements. What remedies would you put in place? (15 marks) To reduce the high rate of planning application refusals due to non-compliance with building regulations and SANS standards, I would put the following practical and preventative remedies in place: Strengthen upfront compliance checks. Before submission, all applications should undergo a structured pre-submission compliance review against the National Building Regulations and applicable SANS standards. Using standardized checklists and internal peer reviews would help identify compliance gaps early, reducing avoidable refusals. Early engagement with municipalities Where possible, encourage pre-application consultations with municipal building control officers and planning officials. Early clarification of local interpretations, overlays, and policy requirements helps align submissions with municipal expectations and reduces subjective refusals. Improve professional competence and training. Continuous professional development focused specifically on changes to SANS standards, building regulations, and municipal by-laws is essential. Targeted CPD workshops and guidance notes would ensure that registered professionals remain current and competent.	(15)

	Use of BIM and digital compliance tools BIM models can be used to embed regulatory requirements (such as fire separations, access, and spatial standards) and to run automated compliance checks. This improves accuracy and ensures that compliance is designed into the project rather than checked at the end. Quality control before submission Implementing an internal quality assurance sign-off process before submission ensures that drawings, forms, and supporting documentation are complete, consistent, and aligned with regulatory requirements. Constructive use of refusal feedback Where refusals occur, analyse municipal comments systematically and incorporate lessons learned into future submissions. This feedback loop improves submission quality over time. Overall, these remedies shift the focus from reactive corrections after refusal to proactive compliance, professional accountability, and improved engagement, ultimately leading to faster approvals and better regulatory outcomes.	
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QUESTION 6 – 20 marks

6.1	What are the key Implications for Registered Professionals with the release of the revised SANS 10400 Part S:2025 - Facilities for Persons with Disabilities, Edition 4? (10 marks) Part S:2025 expanded the minimum requirements to cover: • external and internal environments • doors • reception areas • vertical travel • sanitary facilities • accessible bedroom • wayfinding • visibility and audibility requirements The revised SANS 10400 Part S:2025 Edition 4 expands accessibility design in South Africa. This requires expanded design responsibilities for architectural professionals, more detailed compliance obligations, early integration of accessibility in project design, and stronger documentation to satisfy local authority approvals. It reinforces accessibility as a core professional and ethical requirement, not merely a technical box-check	
6.2	What is the importance of universal design in the built environment? Universal design ensures that all people — including those with physical, sensory, or cognitive disabilities — can navigate and use buildings safely and comfortably. This reduces barriers and fosters equality in public, commercial, and residential spaces. Universal design transforms buildings from exclusive spaces into inclusive, safe, and efficient environments, benefiting everyone.	(10)

