
FINDINGS OF THE RIBA ETHICS AND
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION



28 November 2018

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of the RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission that was established by RIBA Council in July 2017 following a debate at which it resolved: *'To assert the fundamental importance of public interest, social purpose and sustainability as core values within the Profession'* and: *'To create a sustainable development and ethics commission to consider how the profession can best reflect its core values and engage with the UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Goals'*¹.

At its meeting on 28 September 2017, RIBA Council subsequently delegated responsibility for management of the Commission to the RIBA Practice and Profession Committee (PPC). Applications for membership were invited and the Commission² began its work on 12 March 2018.

This report contains the Commission's findings together with recommendations for action that were unanimously approved at the final meetings of the Commission and the Consultative Group, which took place on 19 November 2018.

The recommendations are consistent with the 'Five Principles for the Future of the Profession'³ agreed and endorsed by the five presidents of the architecture Institutes of England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, announced by RIBA President Ben Derbyshire in September 2019.

The report is being presented to RIBA Council at its meeting on 11 December 2018, in the same week that the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) will be holding its 24th meeting (COP24⁴), in Katowice, Poland.

RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission
28 November 2018

1 <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>
2 See Appendix 1 for membership of the Commission, the Consultative Group and the Youth Group
3 <https://www.architecture.com/knowledge-and-resources/knowledge-landing-page/uk-and-ireland-architecture-presidents-commit-to-five-principles>
4 <http://cop24.gov.pl/presidency/what-is-cop24/>

2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of the RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission established by RIBA Council to consider how the profession can best reflect its core values of public interest, social purpose and sustainability and engage with the UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Goals⁵.

EXTERNAL CONTEXT

Humanity faces a range of unprecedented existential challenges, from the clear impacts of climate change to migration and displacement, the rapid rate of global urbanisation and natural resource depletion etc. In the UK, we continue to grapple with the lessons to be learnt from the Grenfell Tower tragedy, regional inequality, poor energy performance and still struggle to provide safe and affordable housing for all.

The recent special report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, SR15⁶, reinforces the urgent need for accelerated transformations in the energy, industry, transport, buildings, agriculture, forestry and other land-use sectors to restrict climate change impacts to 1.5 degrees Celsius and avoid the irreversible and catastrophic consequences of failing to do so.

National governments, local authorities, corporations, professional bodies and civil society groups, throughout the world, are aligning themselves with the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and adopting them as a common framework for action.

The Commission believes that the RIBA and its members should be in the vanguard of these issues.

INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

While the Commission acknowledges that the RIBA is engaged in a number of relevant initiatives and has made various important commitments in these areas, it is clear that they are not being delivered with the urgency required. The Commission believes that these issues need to be addressed in a more systematic, coordinated and effective manner and should become central to the work of the Institute.

The Commission has also considered the context created by the Institute's Charter⁷, Charitable Objectives⁸ and Strategic Plan⁹. An examination of these fundamental documents reveals that the Institute's purpose has progressively been reinterpreted in a subtle but significant manner from '*demonstrating public benefit*' to '*serving members and society*' and from '*promoting excellence in the Profession*' to '*driving excellence in architecture*'.

Members of the Commission believe that this has unwittingly led to a progressive loss of focus and that, by making an unequivocal commitment to work for public benefit and placing the UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Goals at the heart of its activities, the Institute will help to ensure its relevance, achieve greater impact and restore clarity of purpose while empowering members by making clear their responsibilities to society and the wider world.

OVERARCHING AIM AND KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

1.0 OVERARCHING AIM

On the basis of its work, the Commission invites RIBA Council to formally reassert the Institute's unequivocal commitment to placing public interest, social purpose, ethical behaviour and sustainable development at the heart of the Institute's activities and to develop a plan of action based on the UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. In order to deliver this objective, the Institute needs to:

- alongside other professional bodies, provide determined leadership on ethics and sustainable development,
- develop a strategy for driving standards and creating the demand for ethical and sustainable architectural practice both in the UK and internationally, and
- demonstrate publicly its own and its members commitment to the public interest, social purpose and sustainable development in architecture.

The Commission has developed a series of key recommendations which are summarised below:

2.0 LEADERSHIP ON ETHICS, VALUES AND STANDARDS

- 2.1 Ensure that a commitment to the public interest, social purpose and sustainable development is a core requirement of Chartered and Chartered practice membership
- 2.2 Establish the Institute, alongside other professional and industry bodies, as a thought leader in ethics and sustainable development
- 2.3 Create a new form of institutional accountability to the public for its public interest, social purpose and sustainable development objectives

5 <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

6 <http://www.ipcc.ch/report/sr15/>

7 <https://www.architecture.com/-/media/files/history-charter-and-byelaws/charterbyelaws2016.pdf>

8 <http://beta.charitycommission.gov.uk/charity-details/?regid=210566&subid=0>

9 <https://www.architecture.com/-/media/files/strategy-and-purpose/ribastrategy2016-2020.pdf>

2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

3.0 COLLABORATION AND INFLUENCE

- 3.1 Work to increase demand for demonstrably sustainable architecture through engagement with outside bodies, including: co-professional, commissioning, funding, insurance and legislative organisations
- 3.2 Work to influence and strengthen the policy and regulatory environment, particularly through lobbying, to help deliver ethical and sustainable outcomes
- 3.3 Collaborate with key industry bodies to align the wider construction and property industries with jointly agreed standards for ethical and sustainable practice
- 3.4 Actively engage in knowledge exchange with those working beyond the boundaries of standard architectural practice

4.0 ETHICS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN PRACTICE

- 4.1 Establish a comprehensive plan to drive the advancement of professional ethics and sustainable architecture across the profession
- 4.2 Promote evidence-informed design to drive and enable continuous improvement in the standard and performance of the built environment
- 4.3 Facilitate and actively promote the routine use of Post Occupancy Evaluation with open reporting of outcomes and sharing of standardised data
- 4.4 Provide tools and guidance to make ethical practice (including employment standards, equality and diversity), and sustainable design central to the architecture profession

5.0 KNOWLEDGE AND COMPETENCE

- 5.1 Address the knowledge and engagement gap in respect of ethics and sustainable development and ensure that everyone entering the profession has adequate knowledge and understanding of ethics and sustainable development
- 5.2 Ensure that all teaching staff in validated schools of architecture have appropriate knowledge of ethics and sustainable development
- 5.3 Ensure that the Institute has appropriate systems in place, through validation and CPD, to confirm that new entrants to and existing members of the profession have appropriate up-to-date knowledge of ethics and sustainable development
- 5.4 Develop and promote tools and guidance that can assist architects and practices to respond effectively and robustly to ethical issues that are beyond the scope of legal and/or code of conduct definitions.
- 5.5 Encourage and enable professional involvement with research methods and outcomes, and establish a programme to develop research literacy across the profession

6.0 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY

- 6.1 Develop programmes to build international capacity in the built environment sector, to help drive sustainable development and ethics in practice, ensuring that these are both culturally and environmentally appropriate, and socially responsible.

7.0 RIBA GOVERNANCE

- 7.1 Establish mechanisms to improve institutional transparency and accountability, including through alignment with the principles of the UN Compact and social responsibility, as per ISO26000
- 7.2 Establish mechanisms to ensure more effective delivery of the Institute's commitments

3 EXTERNAL CONTEXT

CONSULTATIONS

In order to help inform its work, the Commission has undertaken a range of consultations. These have included the creation of a Consultative Group comprising senior figures drawn from practice, academia and associated institutions, and a Youth Group comprising students together with young members of the profession. The Commission has also undertaken a public on-line consultation amongst both members and non-members and has sought opinions from a range of leading industry figures.

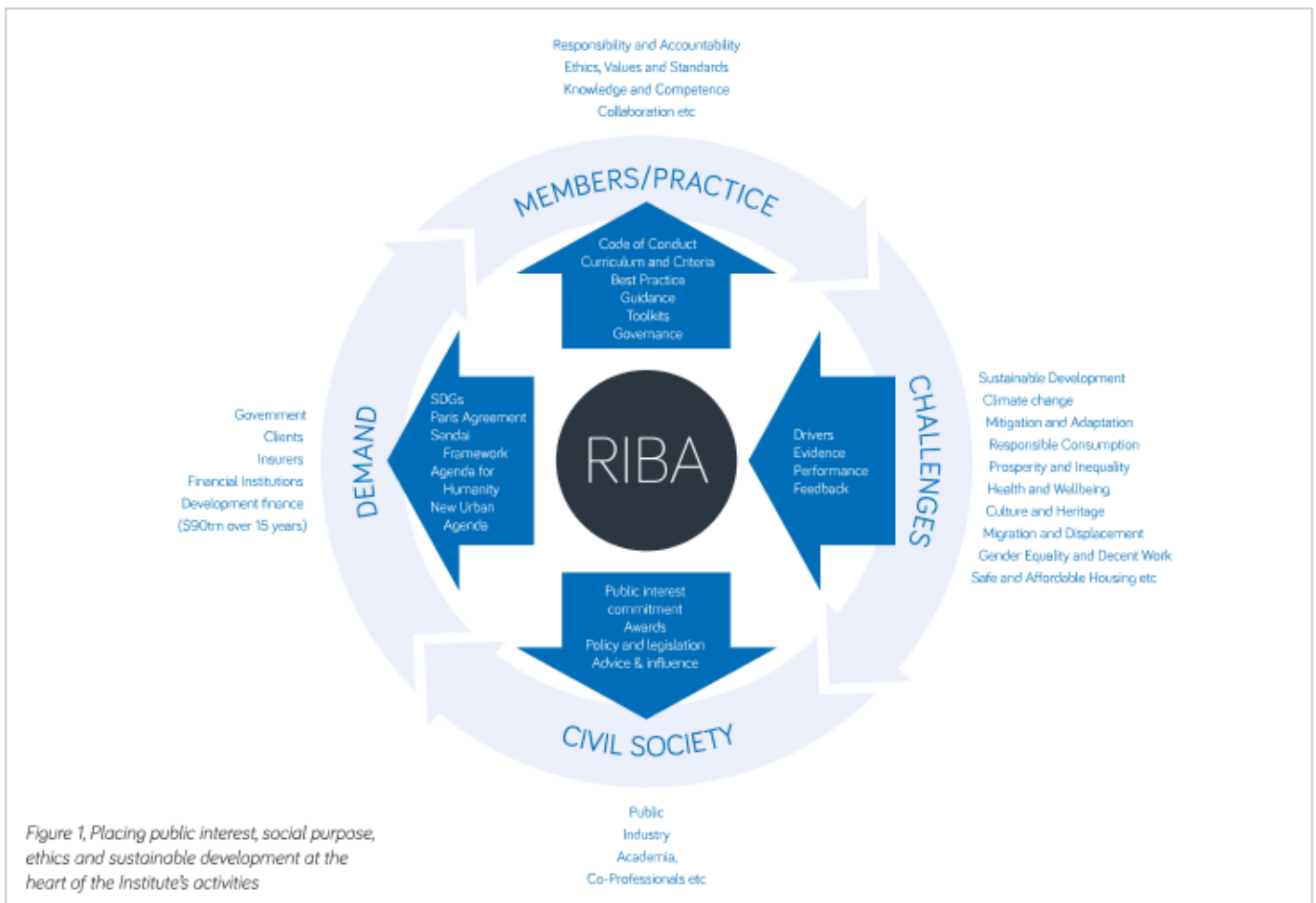
The results of the consultation are summarised in this report and have demonstrated overwhelming support for the proposition that the Institute should prioritise engagement with the issues of public interest, professional ethics and sustainable development and the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO RIBA COUNCIL

The Commission also believes any meaningful transition towards more ethical practice and sustainable development needs to be grounded in greater public accountability and building recognition from both members and society that the Institute's and the profession's primary responsibility is the advancement of the public good.

The Commission recognises that driving demand for (as much as supply of) ethical practice and sustainable development is fundamental to achieving the transition proposed by this report. This will require collaborative leadership with fellow built environment institutions, investors, financiers, legislators and commissioners while simultaneously building and agreeing a viable policy framework.

Given the nature and scale of current challenges facing society and the planet, and the urgency with which they need to be addressed, this Commission believes that a determined transformation of the Institute and the profession as outlined in its findings is no longer simply desirable but is a necessity.



3 EXTERNAL CONTEXT

EXTERNAL CONTEXT

While it is not necessary for the Commission to make the case for engagement with the issues of sustainable development and professional ethics, it is worth considering the external context in which the Commission is working together with what others are doing, and to reflect on the rising expectations of members and others.

3.1. A CHANGING WORLD

The world faces a growing number of challenges, from growing inequality to the clear impacts of climate change, migration and displacement, the rapid rate of global urbanisation and natural resource depletion etc. In the UK, we continue to grapple with the lessons to be learnt from the Grenfell Tower tragedy, poor energy performance and still struggle to provide safe and affordable housing for all.

Faced with the scale of these challenges, the international community has responded with a range of agreements aimed at tackling these issues, notably the Paris Climate Change Agreement¹⁰ (which aims to keep global temperatures well below 2 degrees above pre-industrial levels), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction¹¹ (recognising the state's role in reducing disaster risk), the Agenda for Humanity¹² (safeguarding people's safety, dignity and right to thrive) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹³.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It is an Agenda of unprecedented scope and significance. It is accepted by all countries and is applicable to all, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) are universal and involve the entire world, developed and

developing countries alike. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development.

In particular, Goal 11¹⁴, 'to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable', provides built environment professionals with both the opportunity and responsibility to engage with these issues. The 'New Urban Agenda'¹⁵, adopted at Habitat III¹⁶ in 2016 provides a framework for sustainable urban development and an opportunity for the Institute and its members to engage with policy makers, city leaders and local communities around a shared agenda. Goals 12 ('Responsible production and consumption'), 13 ('Climate Action') and 17 ('Partnerships for Goals') also provide clear opportunities for engagement by built environment professionals.

More recently, the latest report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)¹⁷, has reinforced the urgent need for climate action if we are to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees centigrade, noting the need for buildings to be near-zero energy by 2020 together with ambitious mitigation and adaptation measures.

3.2. WHAT OTHERS ARE DOING

Throughout the world, national governments, local authorities, corporations, professional bodies and civil society groups are aligning themselves with the principles of sustainable development¹⁸ and adopting this as a framework for action. Examples include:

- **Government:** HMG's commitment to implementation of the Goals¹⁹ together with related legislation such as The Public Services (Social Value) Act²⁰, Social Impact Bonds²¹, The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act²², the Industrial Strategy²³, the Clean Growth Strategy²⁴, the Natural Capital Committee²⁵ etc

10 <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/the-paris-agreement>

11 <https://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/sendai-framework>

12 <https://www.agendaforhumanity.org/agendaforhumanity?referer=home>

13 http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E

14 <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/cities/>

15 <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/blog/2016/10/newurbanagenda/>

16 <http://habitat3.org/>

17 <http://www.ipcc.ch/report/sr15/>

18 For the purposes of this paper, 'Sustainable Development' is defined as: 'Meeting the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.'

19 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/implementing-the-sustainable-development-goals/implementing-the-sustainable-development-goals>

20 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/social-value-act-information-and-resources/social-value-act-information-and-resources>

21 <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/social-impact-bonds>

22 <https://gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/people/future-generations-act/?lang=en>

23 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/664563/industrial-strategy-white-paper-web-ready-version.pdf

24 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/700496/clean-growth-strategy-correction-april-2018.pdf

25 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/677872/ncc-advice-on-25-year-environment-plan-180131.pdf

3 EXTERNAL CONTEXT

- **Business:** Grosvenor Group's approach to 'Living Cities'²⁶, Legal & General Investment Management 'Climate Impact Pledge'²⁷, the Aldersgate Group²⁸ and even Blackrock's Mission Statement on Sustainability²⁹ etc.
- **Cities:** C40³⁰, Rockefeller '100 Resilient Cities'³¹ and the Global Covenant of Mayors³² etc.

While many of the changes required to achieve the targets contained in the Sustainable Development Goals will be public sector and policy led, it is recognised that this is not a job for Government alone and that the built environment professions, led by their Institutes, have a key role to play in helping to shape the policy agenda, working with industry, helping to build capacity while empowering their members and making sure they have the necessary skills to make an effective contribution and seize the opportunities presented in a rapidly changing world. Examples of the commitments of other professional Institutes include:

- **Other professional Institutes:** World Federation of Engineering Organisations (WFEO) MOU with UNESCO 'Advancing the SDG's through Engineering'³³, the ICE 'Global Engineering Congress'³⁴, RICS consultation on The Future of the Profession³⁵, the AIA 2030 Commitment³⁶ and the AIA Committee on the Environment (COTE)³⁷ etc.

With regard to ethics, a recent survey of the approaches by 66 UK and international built environment professional bodies³⁸ has revealed how, generally, the RIBA lags many other organisations, a number of which have taken a more proactive role to better equip their members to deal with ethical issues. The Commission believes that the RIBA and its members should be in the vanguard on these issues.

3.3. RISING EXPECTATIONS

In order to help inform its work, the Commission has undertaken a range of consultations. These include consultations with a larger Consultative Group, a Youth Group, an on-line consultation exercise amongst members and non-members together with approaches to a range of leading industry figures. To date, the online consultation

has received a total of 335 responses³⁹, 33% of whom are female, 59% of whom are architects, 40% are non-members and 35% are from overseas (from 42 countries). An overwhelming number of respondents consider that the RIBA should:

- Prioritise engagement with the issues of professional ethics and sustainable development (>80%)
- Help its members understand the relevance of the Sustainable Development Goals (81%)
- Create a roadmap to support delivery of the Goals in practice (76%)
- Promote building performance as a major policy area (83%)
- Demonstrate the professions engagement with the Goals (78%)
- Advance the profession in terms of sustainable development and ethical practice, particularly in the areas of policy development, public awareness and providing more effective guidance for members.

As a global professional membership body, respondents felt that the RIBA should:

- Help strengthen built environment policy overseas by working in collaboration with agencies such as the FCO, DfID, UN Habitat, the World Bank etc (81%)
- Help build institutional capacity (81%)
- Help build capacity in schools of architecture (85%) and provide internationally accessible CDP (81%)
- Lobby for international mobility of the profession (69%)

In addition to the above, the Youth Group has expressed its concern that architectural education is failing to keep pace with a changing world and that both sustainability and professional ethics are not sufficiently prominent in the curriculum of many schools. The Group considers that the RIBA should be doing more to promote ethics within the profession, that it should lead by promoting sustainable design and start by ensuring this is adequately covered by Schools of Architecture.

26 <http://www.grosvenor.com/about-grosvenor/our-purpose-and-living-cities/sustainability/>

27 <https://www.lgim.com/uk/ad/press/2018/legal--general-investment-management-takes-action-on-climate-change-risks.html>

28 <http://www.aldersgategroup.org.uk/>

29 <https://www.blackrock.com/corporate/responsibility>

30 <https://www.c40.org/>

31 <https://www.100resilientcities.org/>

32 <https://www.globalcovenantofmayors.org/>

33 http://www.wfeo.org/wp-content/uploads/stc-education/WFEO-IEA_signed_Agmt_121215.pdf

34 <https://www.ice.org.uk/events/global-engineering-congress>

35 <https://www.rics.org/en-hk/news-insight/latest-news/news-opinion/the-future-of-the-profession/>

36 <https://www.aia.org/resources/202041-the-2030-commitment>

37 <https://network.aia.org/committeeontheenvironment/home>

38 Roberts, David. 2017. 'Reflect Critically and Act Fearlessly: A Survey of Ethical Codes, Guidance and Access in Built Environment Practice'. Unpublished paper. Produced as Part of the Bartlett Ethics Commission. London: UCL.

39 See summary of responses received contained in Appendix III

3 EXTERNAL CONTEXT

The Youth Group, led by Alexandra Carausu, has drafted its own '5 Principles of Ethics for the Professional Life of an Architect', a copy of which can be found in Appendix IX.

The construction industry, and the architectural profession in particular, also face more localised and specific existential challenges including: issues of equality, diversity and inclusion; low fees and poor salaries; the rising cost of education and access to the profession; unpaid work and unethical employment practices. In addition to its online consultation, the Commission has also received letters of support from the following:

- Rt Hon Lord McConnell, Co-Chair of the **All-Party parliamentary Group on the United Nations Global Goals for Sustainable Development**, House of Lords
- Raf Tuts, Director, Programme Division, **UN Habitat**
- Dr Elizabeth Milsom, Future Cities Prosperity Fund Programme Lead, Prosperity Fund Department, **Foreign & Commonwealth Office**
- Peter Vernon, Group Director, **Grosvenor**
- Joan Walley, Chair, **the Aldersgate Group**
- Filip Decorte, Steering group Chair, **Global Alliance for Urban Crises**
- Thomas Vonier, President, **International Union of Architects**
- Sir Stuart Lipton, **Lipton Rogers LLP**

- Edmund Nickless, Chair of the New Activities Strategic Implementation Committee, **International Union of Geological Sciences**
- John Alker, Director of Policy and Places and Anna Woodeson, Members Advisory Group, **UK Green Building Council**
- Lucy Bruzzone, Programme Director, Executive Programmes, **University of Cambridge, Institute for Sustainability leadership**
- Rumana Kabir, Principle Consultant, Urban Development and Disaster Risk Management, **IMC Worldwide Ltd**
- Robin Nicholson, Convenor, **The Edge**
- Sunand Prasad PPRIBA, Chair, **Article 25**
- Jeremy Cross, International Network Manager and Ben Bolgar, Executive Director, **The Prince's Foundation**
- Michael Pawlyn, Founder, **Exploration Architecture**
- Arome Agamah, Elisa Engel, Ralph Buschow, Kimmberty Lau, Cameo Musgrave and Alasdair Dixon, Trustees, **Architecture for Humanity UK**
- Dr Shaun Fitzgerald Director, and Professor Al Richardson, Chair of Science in Enterprise, **The Royal Institution of Great Britain**

A summary of the results of the consultation can be found in Appendix III while copies of the letters that have been received can be found in Appendix IV.

4 INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

Bearing in mind the nature, extent and rate of change that is necessary to achieve the targets contained in the Sustainable Development Goals, the Commission has considered the Institute's ability to respond in the context of previous commitments and its current strategy.

4.1. DELIVERING EXISTING COMMITMENTS

It is recognised that the RIBA is already engaged in a number of relevant initiatives such as the UN Global Compact (UNGC), the Global Alliance for Urban Crises and the Gangmasters & Labour Abuse Authority etc. The work being undertaken by the Sustainable Futures Group to encourage better building performance and the review currently being undertaken by the Professional Standards group are also broadly consistent with the direction of travel that will be necessary if we are to deliver the SDGs.

Furthermore, in recent years the RIBA has made a number of explicit commitments⁴⁰, including pledges to:

- *"Assert the fundamental importance of public interest, social purpose and sustainability as core values within the Profession."* RIBA Council 2017
- *"Place social purpose, professional standards and ethics at the heart of action and debate about architecture and the profession."* RIBA 2016-20 Strategy
- *"Set and maintain the highest professional standards in collaboration with other national and international professional bodies."* RIBA 2016-20 Strategy.
- *"By 2020 ... [have] re-established itself as a leader in the design professions championing a sustainable, responsible, resilient approach for the built environment, through: thought leadership and related research; leading edge skills and cross-disciplinary understanding; gaining insights through occupant and building performance feedback; a collaborative approach to performance-based procurement; and celebrating and promoting buildings and projects which are resource-efficient as well as uplifting and can demonstrate net positive benefits."* RIBA Council 2016
- *"make the UN Global Compact and its principles part of the strategy, culture and day-to-day operations of the Institute, and to engaging in collaborative projects which advance the broader development goals of the United Nations, particularly the Sustainable Development Goals". UN Global Compact as signed by the RIBA 2015/6*
- *"work in partnership with our Chartered Practices to contribute to the creation of a sustainable and inclusive global economy that delivers lasting benefits to all people, communities and markets". RIBA 2015/6*

The fact is, however, that many of these activities rely on the efforts of a handful of members and few of the commitments are being delivered with the urgency required. The Commission believes that such commitments need to be addressed in a more systematic, coordinated and effective manner and that they should become central to the work of the Institute.

4.2. ACHIEVING CLARITY OF PURPOSE

During the course of its work, the Commission has considered the context created by the Institute's Charter, its Charitable Objectives and its current Strategic Plan, which state the following:

- The **RIBA Charter** of 1837 defines the Institute's purpose as being: *"for the general advancement of Civil Architecture and for promoting and facilitating the acquirement of the knowledge of the various Arts and Sciences connected therewith... to promote the domestic convenience of citizens, and the public improvement and embellishment of towns and cities."*
- The **Charitable Objectives** define the Institute's purpose as being for: *"...the Advancement of Architecture and the promotion of the acquiring of knowledge of the Arts and Sciences connected therewith. Its mission is to advance architecture by demonstrating public benefit and promoting excellence in the profession".*
- The **RIBA Strategic Plan**, 2016-2020 defines the Institute's Vision as: *"a global professional membership body driving excellence in architecture, serving members and society in order to deliver better buildings and places, stronger communities and a sustainable environment, being inclusive, ethical, environmentally aware and collaborative."*

It will be seen from these three important documents that the Institute's purpose has progressively been reinterpreted in as subtle but significant manner from 'demonstrating public benefit' to 'serving members and society' and from 'promoting excellence in the Profession' to 'driving excellence in architecture'. The Commission believes that this has unwittingly led to a progressive loss of focus and that by making an unequivocal commitment to work for public benefit and place the UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Goals at the heart of its activities this will help to ensure relevance, achieve greater impact and restore clarity of purpose.

⁴⁰ Details of these and other recent relevant commitments are contained in Appendix II

5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of its findings, the Commission recommends that RIBA reasserts its unequivocal commitment to placing public interest, social purpose, ethics and sustainable development at the heart of the Institute's activities. In order to deliver this objective, the Commission has developed the following recommendations:

1.0 OVERARCHING AIM

1.1 Reassert the Institute's commitment to placing public interest, social purpose and sustainable development at the heart of the Institute's activities and develop a plan of action based on the UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Goals

By reasserting such a commitment, RIBA Council will clearly define the Institute's overarching objective, putting to rest the argument whether it exists to serve members or society and helping to focus attention on the way in which architecture contributes to outcomes and not simply outputs. The SDGs, in turn, provide a lens with which to both focus and align its activities while providing a common framework with which to engage with others, ie policymakers, city leaders, clients, members and the public.

2.0 LEADERSHIP ON ETHICS, VALUES AND STANDARDS

2.1 Ensure that a commitment to the public interest, social purpose and sustainable development is a core requirement of Chartered and Chartered practice membership

Beyond the Institute itself, the commitment to public interest, social purpose and sustainable development needs to be embraced by its members, both individual and corporate. A revised RIBA Code of Conduct is currently being developed to establish members' duties towards a comprehensive set of constituencies: the wider world, society, the end user, the client, those in the workplace, the profession and oneself.

We recommend that the implicit commitment to public interest, social purpose and sustainable development embedded in the revised RIBA Code of Conduct is cascaded to all RIBA key documents, to make it operational for members. Furthermore, the Institute should provide accessible guidance and active encouragement to members, framing corporate social responsibility as a strategic issue in practice management, engaging with the principles of Social Responsibility set out in ISO26000 and the UN Global Compact, of which RIBA is a signatory.

It is noted that, in the week prior to publication of this report, the 'Raynsford Review of Planning'⁴¹ has recommended that university planning schools incorporate a social mandate to support basic outcomes for people together with the introduction of a 'Do no harm' obligation in built environment professional codes of conduct. These recommendations are entirely consistent with the findings of this Commission.

2.2 Establish the Institute, alongside other professional and industry bodies, as a thought leader in ethics and sustainable development

We recommend that the Institute develops a thought leadership programme, in collaboration with others, to bring the public interest, social purpose and engagement with the Sustainable Development Goals and the UN Global Compact to the forefront of all the Institute's activities and communications. These would include public programmes, cultural activities, prizes, awards and CPD, with a focus on widening access to the debates around practical and philosophical aspects of ethics and sustainable development.

2.3 Create a new form of institutional accountability to the public for its public interest, social purpose and sustainable development objectives

The Commission believes any meaningful transition toward more ethical practice and sustainable development needs to be grounded in greater public accountability, building recognition from both members and society that the Institute's and profession's primary responsibility is the advancement of the public good. The Institute and profession should become the advocate of spatial and environmental justice and improvement of the environment for all citizens.

The Institute's commitment to public interest, social purpose and sustainable development will require appropriate accountability and the Commission recommends the creation of a Public Interest Sounding Board (PISB), after consultation on its composition and terms of reference. For a trial period, in dialogue with PISB, the RIBA will produce an annual report on E&SD outcomes (including SDG progress) and feedback on PISB/RIBA exchanges on key public interest, social purpose or sustainable development issues.

3.0 COLLABORATION AND INFLUENCE

3.1 Work to increase demand for demonstrably sustainable architecture through engagement with outside bodies, including: co-professional, commissioning, funding, insurance and legislative organisations

The Commission recognises that the RIBA has a vital role to play in helping to increase the demand for ethical practice and sustainable development and that this is fundamental to achieving the necessary transition towards greater spatial justice and environmental responsibility. This will require the RIBA to help drive collaborative leadership with fellow built environment professions,

41 <https://www.tcpsa.org.uk/Handlers/Download.ashx?IDMF=cf9be00a-1bec-41c2-9dbf-3dbb9ce64b7c>

5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

investors, financiers, policy makers etc together with building the civic culture to support this transition. There is growing evidence from government, city leaders, investors and the private sector that such a change is gathering momentum with impact investing, social impact bonds, green bonds, ethical sourcing, etc. The RIBA also has a role in educating its members and helping to accelerate this transition.

3.2 Work to influence and strengthen the policy environment, particularly through lobbying, to help deliver ethical and sustainable outcomes

Regulatory change is a powerful tool in achieving societal transformation. Regulation which mandates a more sustainable built environment is a key ingredient to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and it is essential that members are empowered by regulation to support ethical and sustainable outcomes. On projects where clients are not engaged with the wider impact of their development, for instance, regulatory compliance will be crucial to enabling architects to deliver projects which are aligned with the SDGs. The RIBA has an important role in developing and advocating for policy (at local, devolved and central government levels), which achieves the SDGs.

A long-term objective for the Institute should be the reframing the value of architecture as public good, an objective that requires a concerted campaign, building the case and lobbying political support as well cooperation with relevant built environment bodies. For architecture as a form of public good, value would be linked to the whole life contribution to the environment, society and economy and ultimately to development rights.

We recommend that RIBA establishes a forum for the development and peer-review of workable policy which will deliver the SDGs within the built-environment. This policy should promote performance-based legislation and significant improvements in resource efficiency and ethical practices around employment, labour, sourcing and commissioning. The Institute should also collect evidence on the effectiveness of existing policy and propose amendments and improvements.

3.3 Collaborate with key industry bodies to align the wider construction and property industries with jointly agreed standards for ethical and sustainable practice

Architects are the lead designers in the construction process. It is therefore incumbent on the RIBA as their professional institution to place themselves in a position of leadership on the Sustainable Development Goals. In order to do this, we recommend that the RIBA:

- collaborates with all significant construction industry bodies to promote understanding of the Sustainable Development Goals
- establishes a working group to promote the adoption of the SDGs by the construction industry

- commissions research to establish procurement routes which can maximise whole-life value while minimising climate and resource impacts.

3.4 Actively engage in knowledge exchange with those working beyond the boundaries of standard architectural practice

There are a number of architects and architectural graduates with experience of working in the humanitarian sector and in the field of international development who tend not to engage with the Institute and are not well served by the current membership offer. There are also numerous charities, socially engaged practices and academic courses pursuing work that is focused on the issues of public benefit and sustainable development that are not engaging with the RIBA.

Recognising these professionals, offering more attractive membership routes and inviting them to contribute to a significant public programme will help disseminate their knowledge and encourage other to engage in these important areas of practice.

The public programme should become a recognised forum for knowledge sharing and meaningful debate around the complex social, environmental and economic issues that are being tackled by those involved with both humanitarian and participatory design and whose work has such a direct impact on the communities they serve.

4.0 ETHICS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN PRACTICE

4.1 Establish a comprehensive plan to drive the advancement of professional ethics and sustainable architecture across the profession

RIBA members are responsible for many world-class examples of sustainable design and the UK built-environment sector has developed a range of innovative approaches to building performance. The RIBA has not kept pace with industry leaders and needs to promote these issues more vigorously. In contrast, our US counterpart, the AIA, has placed sustainable design at the centre of their work.

Since 2009 the AIA has invited its members to voluntarily adopt the AIA 2030 Commitment, which encourages participating members to achieve carbon neutrality in all of their active projects by 2030. The AIA has been continuously providing support and tools to help participating members track and report their progress on an annual basis. This AIA 2030 Commitment now has over 400 participating firms, that are practicing internationally.

The RIBA should establish a task group to develop a RIBA 2030 Challenge as an initiative which builds on the lessons learned from the AIA 2030 Challenge and other similar initiatives but responds fully to the SDGs, making use of the UK's expertise in building performance and sustainable design to establish RIBA and its membership as global leaders but responds fully to the SDG's. The RIBA Challenge should provide members and participants

5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

with a digital platform (similar to the AIA's DDx Platform), which provides resources and a means to collect the information submitted by participants.

4.2 Promote evidence-informed design to drive and enable continuous improvement in the standard and performance of the built environment

In its action plan 'Delivering Construction 2025', the RIBA has identified key areas where it can support UK Government and the construction industry in improving quality, efficiency and whole-life value in the built environment. It states that the construction industry needs to adopt an evidence-informed approach to delivering construction projects to achieve the ambitious whole-life cost, time and sustainability targets, as well as design quality.

Evidence-informed design is based on the best available information from the client, users, other professionals, credible research and the evaluations of projects including POE, reviews and case studies, ensuring that lessons are learnt and applied, to enable progressively better-informed decisions, establish best practice and thus drive continuous improvement in the achievement of the SDGs.

It must be recognised that in that in view of the timescales available to achieve full compliance with the SDGs in 2030 we must develop our design approaches based on best current and recent evidence, identifying activity which already demonstrates leading edge or exemplary performance in respect of specific aspects of the SDGs and capturing that knowledge on a fully accessible platform.

4.3 Facilitate and actively promote the routine use of Post Occupancy Evaluation with open reporting of outcomes and sharing of standardised data

We believe that architects add enormous value to the construction process. In order for architects to demonstrate this while responding effectively to the SDGs and contributing to a knowledge sharing platform to support evidence-informed design, it is essential that they collect and communicate operational data on the performance of their buildings in-use.

Monitoring and sharing the data on the performance of buildings is a vital step in closing the feedback loop together with the performance gap and reducing the resource intensity of buildings. We recommend that the RIBA:

- creates and promotes a standard set of reporting metrics which embrace the wider Sustainable Development Goals and are not limited to environmental performance and occupant satisfaction
- provides a simple course on POE techniques for practicing members
- includes basic quantitative and qualitative research techniques in Part 2 or Part 3 syllabus

- develops an influence plan to demonstrate the value of POE in demonstrating the value of proactive good designers and good design

In order to ingrain POE as standard practice for architects, all RIBA award submissions should require POE information which embraces the wider SDGs. Within a few years of initiation, Chartered Practices should be required to report the 'in-use' performance of new buildings for the first 3 years of occupancy. Projects which achieve exemplary performance, as measured by POE should be recognised by a cross-institution award (RIBA, CIBSE, BIFM etc).

4.4 Provide tools and guidance to make ethical practice (including excellent employment standards and equality and diversity), and sustainable design central to the architecture profession

Sustainable design is simply better design, a design that considers long-term implications throughout the life-cycle of a building. It is design that is exemplary in every dimension. Sustainable design is better for people, better for the environment and better for society. The RIBA should be working to improve its members' mastery of their profession, which means increasing their competence in respect to sustainable design. We recommend that the RIBA develops an ethical sourcing strategy for the RIBA Plan of Work, enhances the RIBA Plan of Work Sustainability Checklist and develops an accessible knowledge sharing platform focused on supporting delivery of the SDGs.

5.0 KNOWLEDGE AND COMPETENCE

5.1 Address the knowledge and engagement gap in respect of ethics and sustainable development, in the built environment sector and ensure that everyone entering the profession has adequate knowledge and understanding of ethics and sustainable development

While some schools of architecture provide a good grounding in environmental science and technology, the broader aspects of sustainability and the ethical responsibilities of the architect, UK architectural education as a whole does not give sufficient emphasis to these matters. This results in some of those joining the Register of Architects and becoming RIBA chartered members having inadequate knowledge and skills in these areas

The existing criteria for validation/prescription jointly held by the RIBA and ARB are concise and comprehensive. They certainly do not present a barrier to institutions seeking to deliver courses with a rigorous approach to E&SD. However, the dominant culture of UK architectural education does not value E&SD sufficiently highly (compared, for example, to personal creativity and theoretical preoccupations) so schools of architecture give these matters little emphasis, often treating them as specialisms or interesting alternative approaches to design rather than central

5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

to architectural production in a world faced with imminent, and possibly catastrophic, climate change impacts.

In the context of this growing environmental crisis it is irresponsible of schools of architecture to interpret the criteria in such a way as not to provide appropriate education in these areas. It is the responsibility of the RIBA, as the guardian of professional standards, to ensure that they do. The commission believes that the RIBA needs to strengthen its validation procedures, including its requirements for external examining, to ensure that those completing validated courses at all three levels have the appropriate knowledge to equip them to effectively contribute to the creation of a truly sustainable environment.

5.2 Ensure that all teaching staff in validated schools of architecture have appropriate knowledge of ethics and sustainable development

While the RIBA has a clear responsibility to ensure that the qualifications it validates are properly preparing graduates for the world in which they will be working it also has a duty to support and guide schools in shaping the curriculum and developing the knowledge and skills of teaching staff. The relationship between the professional body and the educational institutions should be one of a partnership not confrontation. The commission recommends that the RIBA develop a programme of support to schools of architecture including training staff – particularly those running design studios – in the practical application of sustainable design principles, the development of teaching materials in the fields of both ethics and sustainable design and creating a team of specialist advisers to offer practical advice in course development.

5.3 Ensure that the Institute has appropriate systems in place, through validation and CPD, to confirm that new entrants to and existing members of the profession have appropriate up-to-date knowledge of ethics and sustainable development

In the current RIBA structure, the responsibility for architectural education lies with the vice-president for education and the director of education. This has the effect of treating architectural training as a discrete activity separate from the world of practice and engagement with the public interest that, unintentionally, fosters an inward-looking self-referential, academic culture. The commission believes that it would be more appropriate for responsibility for initial training, oversight of life-long learning, building professional knowledge, initiating research and disseminating the results to be brought together in a newly configured department with responsibility for professional competence. This arrangement would focus attention of the Institute on the ability of members and future members to effectively serve the public interest, meet the needs of the practising profession and give aspiring architects the tools to build a successful career in a rapidly changing world.

5.4 Develop and promote tools and guidance that can assist architects and practices to respond effectively and robustly to ethical issues that are beyond the scope of legal and/or code of conduct definitions.

As the pressures on the industry increase, construction professionals need to be able to engage robustly with ethical issues, both in practice and as employers. In response, many of the professional institutions have developed programmes to assist their members by offering guidance and help with working through ethical problems. Training courses have been made available, member discussions on ethical issues facilitated and on-line resources developed to take members through complex decision-making processes. The RIBA should offer similar advice and assistance to its members and provide confidential reporting and advice services where necessary and applicable.

Many of the ethical challenges in practice are inevitably common to large numbers of architects and other practitioners but the difficulty in discussing them publicly has led to them being treated individually with a lack of greater awareness and without a consistent and tested approach. The RIBA, in collaboration with its sister institutions, should develop the language and means to discuss ethics more openly and regularly, both during training and in practice, with the clear intention of raising professional standards and effectiveness across the industry.

5.5 Encourage and enable professional involvement with research methods and outcomes, and develop a programme to develop research literacy across the profession

In order to enable the profession to engage in and contribute to evidence informed design, it will be necessary to ensure that there is widespread research literacy across the profession. To support this, the RIBA should strive to become a repository of relevant research and knowledge, enabling access to current cutting-edge research together with the sorts of innovation that lie at the heart of delivering sustainable architectural excellence. Collaboration across the sector, with academia and others (eg economists, the medical professions, social scientists etc) would be encouraged.

To achieve this transformation into a research-oriented profession, Schools of Architecture should be encouraged to introduce both qualitative and quantitative research techniques, together with critical engagement with research outputs in either or both of the Part 2 and Part 3 syllabus; thus ensuring that new entrants into the profession will have these vital skills. The Institute will also need to ensure that chartered members can acquire these skills through CPD training courses which should also demonstrate the business benefits to be derived from an active engagement in research and evidence informed design.

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6.0 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY

6.1 Develop programmes to build international capacity in the built environment sector, to help drive sustainable development and ethics in practice, ensuring that these are both culturally and environmentally appropriate, and socially responsible.

While UN Habitat estimates that the world's urban population is set to increase by 2.5bn by 2050, recent surveys have evidenced a critical lack of capacity amongst built environment professionals in many of the countries which are urbanising most rapidly and are among the most vulnerable, together with a weakness in built environment policy, institutional and educational capacity. Rapid urbanisation and the failure of planning is widely recognised as a global risk. The RIBA and its members have an opportunity to help drive sustainable development while raising standards by working in collaboration with national governments, city leaders and fellow professionals. It is recognised that all such work needs to be undertaken in a way which is culturally and environmentally appropriate and socially responsible.

7.0 RIBA GOVERNANCE

7.1 Establish mechanisms to improve institutional transparency and accountability, including through alignment with the principles of the UN Compact and social responsibility, as per ISO26000

As a charitable organization with a commitment to deliver public benefit, the Commission believes that the Institute should improve transparency and accountability by regularly publishing more information about its activities together with those of its members. As a signatory to the UN Global Compact the RIBA has already undertaken to provide an annual report of its activities in relation to the Ten Principles contained within the Compact. The Commission considers that such information should form an integral part of its annual report and that this should be extended to embrace the core subjects within ISO 26000, Social Responsibility⁴² ie Human Rights, Labour Practices, The Environment, Fair Operating Practices, Consumer Issues, Community Involvement and Development.

7.2 Establish mechanisms to ensure delivery of the Institute's commitments

The Commission has identified a need to ensure that resolutions by RIBA Council are acted upon expeditiously by the Executive, particularly where these relate to matters of public benefit and sustainable development. The Commission is aware that there is an ongoing governance review and recommends that this matter is included within their remit.

⁴² <https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:26000:ed-1:v1/en>

5.2 ROADMAP

In order to deliver these recommendations, the Commission has developed a roadmap comprising a series of recommended actions. Each action is presented as follows:

- Desired outcomes, the 'what'
- Target audience, the 'who'
- Recommended action, the 'how'
- Timescale, (short (1 year), medium (2 years) and long (3 years)), the 'when'
- Link to policy and/or SDG, the 'why'

5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION; A ROADMAP

No.	Desired outcome (what)	Target audience (who) (Institute/ Member, etc.)	Required action (how/when) 2019, Short Term	2020, Medium Term	2021, Long Term	Links to policy and/or SDG's (why)
1.0	OVERARCHING AIM					
11	Place public interest, social purpose and sustainable development at the heart of the Institute's activities and develop a plan of action based upon the UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.	All	Develop and implement a plan of action to integrate public interest and the Sustainable Development Goals into all aspects of the Institute's activity.	Monitor and review	Monitor and review	Charter, Charitable Objectives, RIBA Strategy, Governance Review, RIBA Council resolution
111		All	Communicate this commitment clearly to trustees, members, clients, government and the wider public, outlining the way it applies to architecture and what it will mean to them.	Monitor and review	Monitor and review	Charter, Charitable Objectives, RIBA Strategy, Governance Review
112		Institute	Review the RIBA Charter, Charitable Objectives, Strategy and Business Plan to ensure that are all aligned with the commitment to public interest and with each other.			Charter, Charitable Objectives, RIBA Strategy, Governance Review, RIBA Council resolution
2.0	LEADERSHIP ON ETHICS, VALUES AND STANDARDS					
21	Ensure that a commitment to the public interest, social purpose and sustainable development is a core requirement of Chartered and Chartered Practice membership	Institute	Mandate the RIBA Board to assume responsibility for delivering these commitments and nominate a Board-level Champion to oversee this work. Appoint a leadership group, facilitated and supported by an external expert(s), to develop and implement a plan of action based on the Commission's findings, aligned with the UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.			Governance Review
211		Institute, Members	Update the RIBA Code of Conduct to incorporate duties both to the public interest and to a comprehensive constituency of other interests: to the wider world, society, the end user, the client, those in the workplace, the profession and oneself.	Monitor and review	Monitor and review	RIBA Council resolution
212		Institute, Members, Chartered Practice	Provide guidance and encourage engagement with the principles of Social Responsibility (ISO26000) and the UN Global Compact, so that Chartered members and Chartered Practices can adopt them as a strategic component of practice management.	Case studies on/from Chartered Practices who are also UNGC signatories; how, why, benefits?	Review and repeat	UN Global Compact

¹⁰ To assert the fundamental importance of public interest, social purpose and sustainability as core values within the Profession' and: 'To create a sustainable development and ethics commission to consider how the profession can best reflect its core values and engage with the UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Goals'.

5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION; A ROADMAP

No.	Desired outcome (what)	Target audience (who) (Institute/ Member, etc.)	Required action (how/when) 2019, Short Term	2020, Medium Term	2021, Long Term	Links to policy and/or SDG's (why)
2.2	Establish the Institute, alongside other professional and industry bodies, as a thought leader in ethics and sustainable development	Institute Other professional and industry bodies Chartered Practices Members Schools of Architecture Clients/Investors Public	Develop a thought leadership programme, in collaboration with others, to bring the public interest, social purpose and engagement with the Sustainable Development Goals and the UN Global Compact to the forefront of all the Institute's activities and communications, eg: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual Ethics Debate/Lecture, directly engaging members (students to seniors), clients, investors and the public, with a formal Vice-Presidential response. - Annual Clients' and Investors' Forum to develop and showcase shared approaches between clients, chartered practices and the Institute. - Regular columns in RIBAJ on practical and philosophical aspects of ethics and sustainable development - Public programmes, cultural activities, prizes and awards All to have national & international focus.	Monitor and review. Expand to include opportunities to showcase best practice feedback, in annual exhibitions, RIBAJ, PISB Annual Report, etc. and into curriculum for Continuous Learning Programmes	Review and repeat	RIBA Charter Charitable objectives RIBA Strategy, Governance Review UN Global Compact SDG 17
2.3	Create a new form of institutional accountability to the public for its public interest, social purpose and sustainable development objectives.	Institute, Other professional and industry bodies Chartered Practices Members, Clients/Investors Civil Society Organisations	Establish a Public Interest Sounding Board (PISB), after consultation on its composition and terms of reference. Hold an inaugural event within 6 months, hosted by the President to launch an 18-month trial.	Trial period, to include: RIBA annual report on E&SD outcomes incl. SDG progress, feedback on PISB/RIBA exchanges on key public interest, social purpose or sustainable development issues. Test workability of a core group PISB with wider consultative standing conference or stakeholder network that can engage jointly with RIBA in public debate and public policy making.	Review and formally establish PISB on a permanent basis	RIBA Charter Charitable objectives Governance Review UN Global Compact, SDG 17

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5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION; A ROADMAP

No.	Desired outcome (what)	Target audience (who) (Institute/ Member, etc.)	Required action (how/when) 2019, Short Term	2020, Medium Term	2021, Long Term	Links to policy and/or SDG's (why)
3.0	COLLABORATION AND INFLUENCE					
3.1	Work to increase demand for demonstrably sustainable architecture through engagement with outside bodies, including: co-professional, commissioning, funding, insurance and legislative organisations	Institute, Government, Industry, Financial Institutions	Establish a forum for the development of rigorous design standards for financial products which reward the reduced risks associated with demonstrably sustainable development (i.e. Green Bonds, Sustainable Bonds and Social Impact Bonds) Work with financial Institutions to promote appropriate financial products	Implement and promote design standards and processes that demonstrate environmental and social impact to the profession. Align the requirements with the RIBA 2030 initiative.	Align competences required for RIBA membership with those required for projects which are funded by Green bonds, Sustainable Bonds and Social Impact bonds.	All SDGs
3.2	Work to influence and strengthen the policy and regulatory environment, particularly through lobbying, to help deliver ethical and sustainable outcomes	Institute, Government, Industry	Establish a forum for the development and peer-review of workable policy which will deliver the SDGs within the built-environment. This policy will promote performance-based legislation and significant improvements in resource efficiency.	Advocate for policy developed by the forum	Report on effectiveness of policy implementation and advocate for policy developed by the forum	SDG target: 7.2, 7A, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3 IPCC SDG target: 13.1, 13.3
3.3	Collaborate with key industry bodies to align the wider construction and property industries with jointly agreed standards for ethical and sustainable practice	Industry	Collaborate with key industry bodies to promote understanding of the Sustainable Development Goals. Establish a working group to agree standards and benchmarks relative to the SDGs applicable to the industry.	Establish a working group to promote the adoption of SDG objectives by the construction industry	Promote SDGs and monitor uptake and impact	SDG target: 8.2, 8.4, 8.5, 8.7, 8.8, 17
3.3.1		Industry	Collaborate with industry to establish shared commitments to adaptable, resilient, resource efficient and socially valuable construction projects	Promote shared commitments and monitor uptake and impact	Promote shared commitments and monitor uptake and impact	SDG target: 12.1, 12.2, 12.5, 12.6, 12.7, 12.8
3.3.2		Industry	Highlight and promote procurement routes which maximise whole life value.	Report on and promote procurement routes which maximise whole life value.	Promote projects which adopt procurement routes that maximise whole life value	SDG target: 8, 9.1, 9.2
3.4	Actively engage in knowledge exchange with those working beyond the boundaries of standard architectural practice	Members, Non-members, Allied professionals, Spatial practitioners, Research Institutions	Create a Social Purpose Group to host such a forum	Expand group to include international members and experts from other disciplines. Repeat E&SDC survey to assess culture change.	Create International Social Purpose chapters to ensure all guidance is technically and culturally appropriate.	Charter, Charitable Objectives

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5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION; A ROADMAP

No.	Desired outcome (what)	Target audience (who) (Institute/ Member, etc.)	Required action (how/when) 2019, Short Term	2020, Medium Term	2021, Long Term	Links to policy and/or SDG's (why)
3.4.1		Members, Non- members, Allied professionals, Spatial practitioners, Research Institutions	Launch RIBA Social Purpose debate series where the Institute's principles are explored alongside topics such as Defining Social Value, Recognising Social Justice issues in the Built Environment and Exploring Degrowth. This series should attract an audience beyond membership including those affected by the work of the profession.	Expand events series internationally.	Partner with other institutions to broaden reach.	SDG17
3.4.2		Members, Non- members, Allied professionals, Spatial practitioners, Research Institutions	Convene round tables of Public Interest leaders such as UK Architectural Charities, Architects working in international development, Urban Design professionals, Community Led Housing groups, etc. These meetings should provide a platform to share best practice, engage with academia and increase collaboration between disciplines.	Expand scope to capture emerging disciplines and trends.	Expand scope to capture emerging disciplines and trends	SDG17
3.4.3		Members, Non- members, Allied professionals, Spatial practitioners	Engage a wider group by recognising prominent professionals in adjacent fields and award them for their work either through achievement awards, a new membership category or a dedicated Social Purpose Role Model series. Provide membership routes for non-Part 3 graduates to create a more diverse membership base with broader knowledge and expertise.	Engage with 1000 non-members	Engage with 1000 non-members	SDG17
3.4.4		Members, Non- members, Allied professionals	Publish & Promote Best Practice across a number of topics using case studies, transcripts from debates, end-user interviews etc.	Publish 4 pocket guides	Publish 4 pocket guides	SDG17
4.0	ETHICS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN PRACTICE					
4.1	Establish a comprehensive plan to drive the advancement of professional ethics and sustainable architecture across the profession	Institute	Establish a task group to develop the RIBA 2030 Challenge as an initiative which builds on the lessons learned from the AIA 2030 Challenge, placing the SDGs at its heart. Develop a framework and a tool for annual reporting	Launch the RIBA 2030 Challenge	Review results and continue annual reporting cycle (possibly becoming part of the Chartered Practice criteria within 5 years)	SDG's
4.11		Members	Promote the benefits of participating in the 2030 Challenge including shared resources and promotion of participating practices.	Promote the benefits for participants and launch a voluntary reporting system	Monitor and review	SDG's

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5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION; A ROADMAP

No.	Desired outcome (what)	Target audience (who) (Institute/ Member, etc.)	Required action (how/when) 2019, Short Term	2020, Medium Term	2021, Long Term	Links to policy and/or SDG's (why)
4.11		Institute, Members, Research Institutions	Create a standard set of reporting metrics for occupant satisfaction, energy and water together with other social, environmental and economic measures. Provide a simple course on POE techniques for practicing members. Include basic quantitative and qualitative research techniques in Part 2 or Part 3 syllabus.	Require all RIBA award submissions to include standardised POE information including energy, water and occupant satisfaction data.	Require Chartered Practices to report the 'in-use' performance of new buildings for first 3 years of use including energy, water and occupant satisfaction data. Recognise projects which achieve exemplary performance, through a cross-institution award (RIBA, CIBSE, IWFM, etc.).	SDG 6.4, 6.4, 7.3, 9.1, 9.4, 9.5, 11.3, 11.6, 13.3
4.12		Clients Public	Develop a 'Clients' Guide to Sustainable Development' which explains the RIBA position and the SDGs as applicable to the industry, raises understanding and informs the briefing process.	Publish the Clients' Guide		All SDGs
4.2	Promote evidence-informed design to drive and enable continuous improvement in the standard and performance of the built environment		Develop an influence plan to illustrate the value of evidence-informed design, supported by POE in demonstrating the value of good designers and good design.			
4.2.1		Institute, Members, Research Institutions, Industry	Implement RIBA Council Resolution dated September 2016 to re-establish RIBA as a leader in the design professions championing a sustainable, responsible, resilient approach to the built environment through: thought leadership and related research, leading edge skills and cross-disciplinary understanding, gaining insights through occupant and building performance feedback, a collaborative approach to value-based procurement, celebrating and promoting buildings and projects which respond to the SDGs, are uplifting and can demonstrate net positive benefits.			

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5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION; A ROADMAP

No.	Desired outcome (what)	Target audience (who) (Institute/ Member, etc.)	Required action (how/when) 2019, Short Term	2020, Medium Term	2021, Long Term	Links to policy and/or SDG's (why)
4.3	Facilitate and actively promote the routine use of Post Occupancy Evaluation (POE) in practice, with open reporting of outcomes and sharing standardised data	Institute, Members, Research Institutions	Create a standard set of reporting metrics for occupant satisfaction, energy and water together with other social, environmental and economic measures. Develop the RIBA POE methodology and metrics to embrace the wider SDGs applicable to our industry and to reflect its value to evidence-informed design. Provide a simple course on POE techniques for practicing members. Include basic quantitative and qualitative research techniques in Part 2 or Part 3 syllabus.	Require all RIBA award submissions to include standardised POE information including energy, water and occupant satisfaction data and a response to the SDGs.	Require Chartered Practices to report the 'in-use' performance of new buildings for first 3 years of use including energy, water and occupant satisfaction data and wider SDGs. Recognise projects which achieve exemplary performance, through a cross-institution/industry award (RIBA, CIBSE, CE, IWF, etc.).	SDG 6.4, 6.4, 7.3, 9.1, 9.4, 9.5, 11.3, 11.6, 13.3
4.4	Provide tools and guidance to make ethical practice (including excellent employment standards and equality and diversity), and sustainable design central to the architecture profession	Institute, Members, Chartered Practice, Research Institutions	Develop an ethical sourcing strategy for the RIBA Plan of Work.			SDG target: 12.2, 12.4, 12.7
4.4.1		Institute, Members, Chartered Practice, Research Institutions	Enhance the RIBA Plan of Work Sustainability Overlay.			ALL SDGs
4.3.2		Institute, Members Chartered Practice	Develop an accessible knowledge sharing platform focused on supporting the delivery of the SDGs. Scope options (particularly digital) for developing and delivering a knowledge hub.	Create and launch digital platform. Invite the profession to provide case studies to demonstrate best practice in the delivery of the SDGs in compliance with agreed metrics to populate platform.	12-month review of platform; process of continual review and improvement. Ongoing population of the platform.	ALL SDGs
5.0	KNOWLEDGE AND COMPETENCE					
5.1	Address the knowledge and engagement gap in respect of ethics and sustainable development in the built environment sector and ensure that everyone entering the profession has adequate knowledge and understanding of ethics and sustainable development	Institute, Members		Research and identify the extent of the knowledge deficit. Make recommendations. Consult on proposed changes and implement changes	Monitor and review	RIBA Charter, Charitable objectives, UN Global Compact, UN SDGs

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5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION; A ROADMAP

No.	Desired outcome (what)	Target audience (who) (Institute/ Member, etc.)	Required action (how/when) 2019, Short Term	2020, Medium Term	2021, Long Term	Links to policy and/or SDG's (why)
5.11		Institute, Schools of Architecture, Research institutions	Conduct survey of knowledge of ethics and sustainability and understanding of new entrants.	Use survey findings to inform changes to criteria and procedures for validation	Introduce test in ethics and sustainability for new entrants at Part 3, with a requirement to draw up a Personal Values Statement (PVS) The test and PVS to be reviewed at 5 yearly intervals, as part of CPD reporting.	RIBA Charter, Charitable objectives, UN Global Compact, UN SDGs
5.12		Institute, Schools of Architecture, Members, Research institutions	Establish sustainability as a core competency. Ensure architects have the skills and knowledge to deliver relevant services and innovate successfully for a sustainable and resilient environment, requiring a working knowledge of relevant techniques for RIBA validation and CPD.			RIBA Council resolution
5.13		Institute, Schools of Architecture	Review effectiveness of validation criteria at Parts 1, 2 & 3 in ensuring that all validated programmes include adequate coverage of ethics and sustainability	Issue supplementary guidance on the interpretation of validation criteria at Parts 1, 2 & 3	Monitor and review	RIBA Charter, Charitable objectives, UN Global Compact, UN SDGs
5.14		Institute, Schools of Architecture	Review effectiveness of validation procedures including constitution and operation of visiting boards and external examiners in maintaining standards	Implement any changes necessary in systems revealed by review carried out in year one	Monitor and review	RIBA Charter, Charitable objectives, UN Global Compact, UN SDGs
5.2	Ensure that all teaching staff in validated schools of architecture have appropriate knowledge of ethics and sustainable development	Institute, Schools of Architecture	Conduct survey of qualifications and experience of staff in SoA	RIBA offers intensive training on ethics and sustainability for SoA staff	RIBA offers intensive training on ethics and sustainability for SoA staff	RIBA Charter, Charitable objectives, UN Global Compact, UN SDGs
5.2.1				RIBA publishes best practice advice on teaching E&SDD		RIBA Charter, Charitable objectives, UN Global Compact, UN SDGs
5.3	Ensure that the Institute has appropriate systems in place, through validation and CPD, to confirm that new entrants to and existing members of the profession have appropriate up-to-date knowledge of ethics and sustainable development	Institute	Review arrangements to determine whether existing committee and staff structure, committee terms of reference and membership and staff knowledge and skills are appropriate	Implement any changes necessary in systems revealed by review carried out in year one		

¹⁰ To assert the fundamental importance of public interest, social purpose and sustainability as core values within the Profession' and: 'To create a sustainable development and ethics commission to consider how the profession can best reflect its core values and engage with the UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Goals'.

5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION; A ROADMAP

No.	Desired outcome (what)	Target audience (who) (Institute/ Member, etc.)	Required action (how/when) 2019, Short Term	2020, Medium Term	2021, Long Term	Links to policy and/or SDG's (why)
5.3.1		Institute, Members	<p>Coordinated with new online annual CPD reporting arrangements, and informed by 'knowledge gap' work (in 5.1 above):</p> <p>Review and revise CPD Core Curriculum to expand content on ethics and sustainable development, specifically 'Architecture for Social Purpose' (new topic for 2018); and introduce new 'UN SDGs' topic. Review and revise other topics with less focused ethics and sustainability content.</p> <p>Identify new mandatory elements of curriculum and revise minimum number of hours per annum or total number of hours per topic (specific to ethics and sustainability).</p> <p>Ensure rigorous reporting and monitoring of CPD compliance together with appropriate sanctions.</p>	Monitor and review	Monitor and review	RIBA Charter, Charitable objectives, UN Global Compact, UN SDGs
5.3.2			<p>Call for existing members to volunteer for trial of new 5-yearly Personal Values Statement (PVS) and Review to include:</p> <p>personal commitment to specific ethical values and SDGs relevant to their professional practice and personal interest to be publicly available on-line in Institute's register of members, self-assessed review and feedback on progress over previous 5 years, new knowledge or skill acquired as a result of self/ practice identified knowledge gap arising in project work, and submission of a best practice case study from personal/ practice experience for a new on-line Ethics & Sustainable Development library of selected case studies of successes and failures</p>	<p>Use feedback from volunteers' Personal Value Statements to refine structure and inform membership of their potential value, to encourage greater awareness of ethics and sustainability issues in everyday practice, and greater knowledge sharing across the profession.</p> <p>Expand to include opportunities to showcase best practice feedback into RIBA thought leadership activities incl, annual exhibitions, RIBA, PISB Annual Report, etc. as well as further CPD Curriculum development</p> <p>Review and monitor</p>	Formalise introduction of new mandatory Personal Values Statement system,	

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5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION; A ROADMAP

No.	Desired outcome (what)	Target audience (who) (Institute/ Member, etc.)	Required action (how/when) 2019, Short Term	2020, Medium Term	2021, Long Term	Links to policy and/or SDG's (why)
5.4	Develop and promote tools and guidance that can assist architects and practices to respond effectively and robustly to ethical issues that are beyond the scope of legal and/or code of conduct definitions.	Institute, Members, Schools of Architecture, Research Institutions	Publish guidance for dealing with ethical issues including sample responses and worked examples together with links to further information, e.g. ICE 'Say no' ethics toolkit.	Mandatory ethics CPD for all RIBA members, with material available for distance learning. Mandatory sustainability CPD for all RIBA members, with material available for distance learning.	Refine and continue mandatory CPD	SDG 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11
5.5	Encourage and enable professional involvement with research methods and outcomes, and develop a programme to develop research literacy across the profession					
6.0	INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY					
6.1	Develop programmes to build international capacity in the built environment sector, to help drive sustainable development and ethics in practice, ensuring that these are both culturally appropriate and socially responsible.	Institute, Members	Leverage the Institute's global status and reframe its international strategy in the context of the SDGs, based upon the highest professional standards.	Monitor and review	Monitor and review	All SDG's, UN Global Compact and SDG 17
6.11		Institute, Members	Develop a programme for engagement with groups such as the UIA, ACE, CAA, and collaborate with other professional Institutes and organisations such as UKGBC (?) to engage with forums such as the Conference of the parties, the UN High Level Political Forum and the World Urban Forum.	Monitor and review	Monitor and review	All SDG's, UN Global Compact and SDG 17
6.12		Institute, Members	Continue to promote the UK Built Environment Advisory group and seek further opportunities to engage with agencies such as the Foreign & Commonwealth Office, Department for International Development, UN Habitat and the World Bank, etc. together with groups such as the Global Alliance for Urban Crises.	Monitor and review	Monitor and review	All SDG's, UN Global Compact and SDG 17
7.0	RIBA GOVERNANCE					
7.1	Establish mechanisms to improve institutional transparency and accountability, including through alignment with the principles of the UN Compact and social responsibility, as per ISO26000	Institute	Publish in an authoritative, regular and timely fashion key information about the Institute and its activities (see the Edge's proposed Institutional Good Practice Reporting Standard)	Monitor and review	Monitor and review	Charter, Charitable Objectives, RIBA Strategy, Governance Review
7.2	Establish mechanisms to ensure delivery of the Institute's commitments	Institute	Regularly review governance procedures to ensure that Council resolutions are being delivered more effectively.	Monitor and review	Monitor and review	Governance review

¹⁰ To assert the fundamental importance of public interest, social purpose and sustainability as core values within the Profession' and: 'To create a sustainable development and ethics commission to consider how the profession can best reflect its core values and engage with the UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Goals'.

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APPENDIX I

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION AND CONSULTATIVE GROUPS

The following individuals were appointed as members of the Commission in response to an open invitation that was published by RIBA:

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION (15)

1. Peter Oborn
Chair of Commission and Sustainable Development Group
2. Chris McCann
Commissioner for Sustainable Development, External Expert
3. Roger Burton
Commissioner for Sustainable Development
4. Julie Gwilliam
Commissioner for Sustainable Development
5. Mina Hasman
Commissioner for Sustainable Development
6. Richard Parnaby
Commissioner for Sustainable Development (ex RIBA Council)
7. Henry Pelly
Youth Commissioner, Sustainable Development
8. Indy Johar
Chair of Ethics Group (RIBA Council)
9. Stephen Hill
Commissioner for Ethics, External Expert
10. Alasdair Ben Dixon
Commissioner for Ethics
11. Cristina Cerulli
Commissioner for Ethics
12. Simon Foxell
Commissioner for Ethics
13. Sumita Singha
Commissioner for Ethics
14. Alexandra Carausu
Youth Commissioner, Ethics
15. Carys Rowlands
RIBA Head of Professional Standards

MEMBERS OF THE CONSULTATIVE GROUP (16)

1. Richard Atkins
Atkins Architecture
2. Paul Crosby
Architectural Association
3. Philippa Foster-Back CBE
The Institute of Business Ethics
4. Adrian Friend
University of Central Lancashire
5. Chris Heuvel
Nottingham Trent University
6. John Hickey
DV Architecture/
Manchester School of Architecture
7. Steve Kenzie
UN Global Compact
8. Robin Nicholson CBE
Cullinan Studio/The Edge
9. Lionel Real De Azúa
Red Deer
10. Jane Rendell
The Bartlett School of Architecture
11. David Roberts
The Bartlett School of Architecture
12. James Soane
Project Orange
13. Dhruv Sookhoo
Metropolitan Workshop/
Newcastle University
14. Chris Stewart
Collective Architecture
15. Jeremy Till
Central Saint Martins
16. Elanor Warwick
Clarion Housing Group/The Edge

MEMBERS OF THE YOUTH CONSULTATIVE GROUP (12)

1. Nicholas Birchall
Hawkins Brown
2. Eirini Gallou
University College London,
PhD Student
3. Jordan Green
Allford Hall Monaghan Morris
4. Ruth Hynes
Atkins
5. Michael Kennedy
University of the Arts, Part II
6. Hestia Mailliet-Contoz
Bere Architects
7. Pippa McLeod-Brown
CZWG
8. Giovana Pullin
Scitech Engineering
9. Niki Sole
MAP Architecture
10. Richard Timmins
David Morley Architects
11. Julie Waldron
University of Nottingham,
Research Fellow
12. Adara Wicaksono
Peter Stewart Consultancy

APPENDIX II EXISTING COMMITMENTS

The following are among a range of recent commitments made by RIBA that are relevant to the subjects being considered by the Commission:

RIBA COUNCIL RESOLUTION

In July 2017, RIBA Council passed a motion: *'To assert the fundamental importance of public interest, social purpose and sustainability as core values within the Profession' and 'To create a Sustainable Development and Ethics Commission to consider how the profession can best reflect its core values and engage with the UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Goals'*

UN GLOBAL COMPACT

In 2015, the RIBA became a signatory to the UN Global Compact and made the following commitments:

"We are committed to making the UN Global Compact and its principles part of the strategy, culture and day-to-day operations of our company, and to engaging in collaborative projects which advance the broader development goals of the United Nations, particularly the Sustainable Development Goals. We will make a clear statement of this commitment to our stakeholders and the general public."

As part of its commitments, the RIBA is obliged to submit a report each year describing the progress made in delivering its commitments. The following is an extract from its report in 2015-16:

"RIBA Commitment to the UN Global Compact, Communication on Engagement.

The RIBA supports the universal principles on human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption that form the UN Global Compact. As a professional body and learned society for architects, with a global reach, we are committed to working in partnership with our Chartered Practices to contribute to the creation of a sustainable and inclusive global economy that delivers lasting benefits to all people, communities and markets. To promote the goals of the UN Global Compact we will:

- 1. Provide a forum for the debate of the universal principles enshrined in the UN Global Compact as they apply to the practice of architecture, in particular in relation to health, safety and welfare, diversity and inclusion, and environmental sustainability;*
- 2. Encourage and support RIBA Chartered Practices in addressing the universal principles of the UN Global Compact as a strategic issue at board/management level;*
- 3. Facilitate access to tools and guidance that can assist architects in responding to ethical issues that are beyond the scope of legal and/or code of conduct definitions;*
- 4. Encourage Chartered Practices to use their influence to promote the principles of the UN Global Compact throughout their construction project supply chains;*

- 5. Collaborate with other professional organisations to review professional codes of conduct; and*
- 6. Commit to continuously improve the social and environmental impacts of the RIBA.*

"As our profession changes and becomes increasingly international, so must our approach to developing and reinforcing professional ethics. Architecture has a direct impact on societies and economies; it shapes and influences the world we live in. For this reason, we architects have a duty to uphold the highest standards wherever we practice. I am delighted that RIBA is showing leadership on ethics, has signed the UN Global Compact and is increasing its support for members. RIBA President, Jane Duncan."

GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR URBAN CRISES

The RIBA is a founding member of the Global Alliance for Urban Crises which was launched at the first World Humanitarian Summit held in Istanbul in 2016 and is a signatory to the Urban Crises Charter, which includes the following commitments:

"Overarching Principles

We, the signatories, commit ourselves to work together to enable urban communities, in particular those most at risk, to prepare for, cope with and recover more quickly from the effects of humanitarian crises, including forced displacement, natural disasters and/or armed conflicts.

We recognise that urban settings have specific characteristics which require effective, context-specific approaches to addressing vulnerability and risk reduction, preparedness and crisis response. Our commitment is underscored by the urban-specific tenets set out below, embedded in human rights-based approaches and based on principles of gender equality, inclusive participation, accountability to affected populations, non-discrimination and the right to remedy of violations. We commit to ensure that gender disparities are addressed to ensure equality of access and outcomes in crisis preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery activities. We furthermore commit to:

- 1. Prioritise local municipal leadership in determining response to urban crisis that is aligned with development trajectories and promotes the active participation of affected people – with special attention to the participation of women – and other key urban stakeholders. We recognize that the complexity of cities requires:*
 - Building on the local knowledge of local government and urban communities;*
 - A bottom-up approach mobilizing all local resources and capacities through broad partnerships, including the*

APPENDIX II EXISTING COMMITMENTS

private sector, local professionals and community-based organizations;

- Strengthening existing urban governance mechanisms, transparency and accountability, respect for the rule of law and for the rights of citizens, and protection of the most vulnerable.
2. Adopt urban resilience as a common framework to align human rights, humanitarian and development goals, which requires:
- Building interventions on existing urban service delivery systems, people's own recovery mechanisms, and the strength of the urban economy, acknowledging the key role of women;
 - Aligning immediate life-saving and protection priorities, reducing the number of individuals, families and neighbourhoods in need of humanitarian assistance as soon as possible, addressing climate adaptation, and putting cities and towns on a more sustainable, inclusive and resilient post-crisis urban development track;
 - Innovative strategic and flexible approaches tailored to the city specific context;
3. Manage urban displacement as a combined human rights, development and humanitarian concern, which requires:
- Ensuring that towns and cities impacted by displacement resulting from violence, armed conflict and disasters are welcoming, inclusive and safe environments;
 - Balancing the needs of refugees and IDPs with the needs of the host community, and in particular those with chronic vulnerabilities and protection needs.
4. Build partnerships between city, national, regional and global levels, across disciplines and professions and ensure involvement of local government and professional associations in order to:
- Mobilize social, economic, institutional and financial resources to better address immediate humanitarian needs during urban crisis and to sustain longer-term resilience
 - Prioritize reinforcement of local, regional and national capacities, in particular urban and local government expertise, to support urban crisis preparedness and response in cities at risk;
 - Facilitate knowledge development, exchange of experiences and learning.

We commit to advocating for these principles and transforming them into concrete action. In particular, we will advocate for their inclusion in the humanitarian reform agenda, as well as in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda."

WORLD HUMANITARIAN SUMMIT, PLATFORM FOR ACTION, COMMITMENTS AND TRANSFORMATION

In 2016, the RIBA made commitments on the Platform for Action, Commitments and Transformation (PACT), an outcome of the first World Humanitarian Summit in support of the **Agenda for Humanity** being managed by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA). The following specific commitments have been made:

- **“Category: ‘Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts’:**
The Royal Institute of British Architects commits to take action to further develop and/or to establish collaborative projects that will help drive forward the humanitarian agenda, both at the Institutional level and through its members.
- **Category: ‘Upholding the norms that safeguard humanity’:**
The Royal Institute of British Architects commits to speak out on issues of modern slavery within the construction industry and construction industry supply chains, and to also facilitate members to speak out.
- **Category: ‘Change people's lives from delivering aid to ending need’:**
The Royal Institute of British Architects is working in collaboration with colleagues at the Royal Town Planning Institute and the Institution of Structural Engineers to create the ‘UK Built Environment Advisory Group’, the aim of which is to provide the international humanitarian and development community with a more effective conduit to the collective expertise of its member Institutes together with access to the combined resources of over 100,000 members working in more than 150 countries throughout the world. The aim is to provide access to built environment expertise (ie architects, engineers and town planners) in connection with strategic policy making and also, via the Institutes, to their members at times of need in the form of technical capacity either remotely or in the field.”

INTERNATIONAL ETHICS STANDARDS COALITION

The RIBA is a founding member of the **International Ethics Standards Coalition** and has committed itself to promoting and implementing the standards and to encourage world markets to accept and adopt the International Ethics standards.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

At its meeting on 29 September 2016, RIBA Council adopted the following resolution:

“By 2020 the RIBA will have re-established itself as a leader in the design professions championing a sustainable, responsible, resilient approach for the built environment, through:

- Thought leadership and related research
- Leading edge skills and cross-disciplinary understanding

APPENDIX II EXISTING COMMITMENTS

- *Gaining insights through occupant and building performance feedback*
- *A collaborative approach to performance-based procurement*
- *Celebrating and promoting buildings and projects which are resource-efficient as well as uplifting, and can demonstrate net positive benefits*

Council then approved the key steps to its realisation, as follows:

- **Energy literacy/Sustainability as a core competency:**
Supporting Architects in the skills, knowledge and professional practices needed to deliver relevant services and innovate successfully for a sustainable environment, requiring a working knowledge of relevant techniques for RIBA validation and CPD

- **Transparency of outcomes:** *Promoting systematic analysis via post-occupancy evaluation: user feedback and performance data collection; and the promotion of wider insights from relevant research;*
- **Knowledge sharing:** *Articulation of the core philosophy via RIBA leadership and its activities including active dissemination/promotion and corporate transparency regarding the institution's 'footprint'; promoting and supporting greater understanding of the issues relevant to 'whole house' / 'whole building' retrofit to maximise energy efficiency and healthy indoor environments."*

APPENDIX III

PUBLIC CONSULTATION, WHAT RESPONDENTS TOLD US

An online consultation was undertaken in order to establish the level of interest in the areas of public interest, professional ethics and sustainable development. The profile of the survey respondents is as follows:

- **Total number:** A total of 335 responses received; (ie similar to a recent survey undertaken by the ICE (with circa 90,000 members)).
- **Male/Female ratio:** 33% female respondents
- **Age groups:** Cross-section of age groups
- **Number of architects/members responding:** 60% of respondents were architects but only 40% were RIBA members
- **Split by individual/organisation:** 84% were responding on their own behalf
- **Seniority of respondents:** Over 88% of respondents rated themselves as 'Senior' or 'Executive'
- **UK/International:** Good spread of geographical coverage with 65% UK based and 35% international, and responses from 42 different countries.
- **International experience:** Over 84% of respondents have experience of working on projects outside their own country.

The results of the consultation are summarised below:

1.0 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1.1 Respondents

- **Interested in sustainable development and the Goals:** 89% of respondents are interested in sustainable development but only 69% consider themselves familiar with the subject. 28% consider themselves familiar with the Sustainable Development Goals while 69% are interested to learn more about them.
- **Familiar with Goal 11 and the NUA:** Only 40% of respondents claim to be familiar with Goal 11 and only 25% with the New Urban Agenda.
- **Contributing to the Goals:** Half of respondents consider they or their organisation are contributing to implementation of the Goals and 75% expect to engage more in future.

1.2 RIBA

- **Engaging with sustainable development:** Only 22% consider RIBA is currently engaging with the issue of sustainable development at present and 33% don't know. 83% believe the Institute should engage more effectively.
- **Engaging with the Goals:** Only 11% consider RIBA is engaging with the UN Sustainable Development Goals at present and 50% don't know whether it is or not. 67% believe it should engage more effectively with the SDG's while 16% don't know.

- **Making the most impact:** Respondents believe that RIBA can best advance the profession in the area of sustainable development by (in descending order of priority):
 - Engaging more effectively with policy development (215)
 - Developing a public programme which engages more effectively with the issues (171)
 - Providing more effective guidance for members (147)
 - Placing more emphasis on sustainability in the validation criteria (101)
 - Recognising members, firms and projects which demonstrate best practice (87)
 - Updating the green overlay for the Plan of Work (80)
- **Building Performance:** 83% consider RIBA should promote building performance as a major policy area, eg through gathering data, driving research, helping to raise awareness and skills in this area in order to ensure that buildings perform as well as they can do, including in terms of efficiency and comfort.
- **Understanding the SDGs:** 81% consider RIBA should help its members to understand the relevance of the Sustainable Development Goals and 76% consider it should create a roadmap to show how these can be delivered in practice.
- **Demonstrating engagement:** 78% consider it is important for RIBA to demonstrate how the Institute and its members are contributing to sustainable development.

2.0 ETHICS

2.1 Respondents

- **Knowledge of ethics:** 58% of respondents consider themselves to be knowledgeable about professional ethics, 75% claim to be interested in the subject and 65% claim they/their organisation engages with both public interest and the matter of social value.
- **Engage more in future:** 79% expect they/their organisation will engage more with these issues in future.

2.2 RIBA

- **Current engagement:** Only about 30% of respondents consider RIBA currently engages with these issues while over 80% consider it should engage more effectively with these issues in future.
- **Demonstrating the well-being of society:** 88% of respondents consider RIBA should prioritise the demonstration made by architecture to the well-being of society.
- **Achieving the greatest impact:** Respondents believe that RIBA can best advance the profession in the areas of ethics, public interest and social responsibility by (in descending order of priority):

APPENDIX III

PUBLIC CONSULTATION, WHAT RESPONDENTS TOLD US

- Engaging more effectively with policy development (193)
- Developing a public programme which engages more effectively with the issues (159)
- Providing more effective guidance for members (123)
- Recognising members, firms and projects which demonstrate best practice (99)
- Developing an ethical overlay for the Plan of Work (84)
- Placing more emphasis on ethics and public interest in the validation criteria (72)

3.0 INTERNATIONAL

As a 'Global Professional membership body', respondents were invited to consider how RIBA and its members can best support the sustainable growth of cities around the world:

- **Build capacity in Schools of architecture:** 85% consider RIBA should help build capacity in schools of architecture by working in partnership with academic partners
- **Strengthen built environment policy and deliver international programmes:** 81% consider RIBA should help strengthen built environment policy overseas and deliver international programmes in the built environment by working in partnership with UK and international government agencies such as the FCQ, DfID, UN Habitat, World Bank etc
- **Build institutional capacity:** 81% consider RIBA should help build institutional capacity by working in partnership with fellow professional Institutes overseas.
- **Develop accessible CPD:** 81% consider RIBA should help to raise standards and promote life-long learning by developing CPD content which is relevant and accessible internationally
- **Lobby for mobility of the profession:** 69% consider RIBA should continue to lobby for mobility of the profession, leveraging its international network and helping members to work around the world

The following are among a number of comments made in response to the online consultation:

- **On ethics, the SDG's and the New Urban Agenda:** *"The RIBA should do more to explain these issues to members and demonstrate the ways in which they can engage with the SDG's."*; *"A move towards ethical practice that follows the New Urban Agenda will need systematic change in the profession at different scales. Education must change as should policy"*; *"Designing in a sustainable manner should be in the code of conduct."*; *"Sustainable design should be considered better design. It is design that is exemplary in every dimension. Sustainable design is that which is better for people, better for the environment and better for society. Architects who do not consider the constraints of the planet and the needs of future*

generations in their design are not effective designers. The RIBA should be working to improve its member's mastery of their profession, which means increasing their competence in respect to sustainable design. We recommend that the RIBA develop an ethical sourcing strategy for the RIBA Plan of Work, enhance the RIBA Plan of Work Sustainability Checklist and develop an accessible knowledge sharing platform focused on supporting the delivery of the SDGs."

- **On policy:** *"Architects role in policy making is the most critical aspect as this is how we shape the conditions in which we practice, it is how we demonstrate leadership."*
- **On post-occupancy:** *"RIBA should promote post occupancy evaluation and have a database. It would be useful if awards were only given to projects that have undergone a post-occupancy evaluation, ie after 1 year in use."*
- **On education:** *"These are central issues to both the Bartlett and UCL and have been invested in heavily in recent years."*; *"I'd put lifelong CPD at the top."*; *"Need to review CPD which has become largely instrumental and tied to products and services – rather than on wider ethical and societal questions."*; *"The RIBA should demand that this be part of the university education requirements to gain its accreditation."*; *"Critical engagement should be with education and policy makers. We need to be seen to promote sustainable development in education at all levels and also work towards lobbying local, national and international government structures."*; *"Ethics generally very much an optional extra as taught and as practiced. If sustainability and ethics were genuinely part of the validation criteria for schools, it would make a big difference and would be welcome by most students in my view (as a teacher and practitioner)."*
- **On working internationally and the importance of appropriate cross-border practice:** *"The RIBA is one of the world's largest and most well-respected Institutes and, as a Global professional member body, has a responsibility to provide leadership in these areas, especially as it has been shown that there is a critical lack of professional capacity in many parts of the world which are urbanising most rapidly and are among the most vulnerable."*; *"Before considering international programmes RIBA should understand how UK based architects can meet SDGs. Any international work should support local institutions develop their own methods of working and be contextualised. There is a danger to be seen as colonising. There is a damaging trend to export UK practice in emerging markets which can damage local practices."*; *"It is important to be conscious of actions and interactions that could be interpreted as 'colonial' to working internationally (albeit unintentionally in most cases). RIBA professionals who wish to engage in the global sphere of international aid and development should understand the principles, norms and approaches taken by professionals in*

APPENDIX III

PUBLIC CONSULTATION, WHAT RESPONDENTS TOLD US

these spheres (such as conflict sensitivity, Do No Harm, avoiding causing harm, various standards e.g. Sphere, protection, IHL/IHRL/Kampala convention etc.); "It is very important for the Global South to get support from the RIBA. However, it needs to be understood that same standards and policies are not always applicable. For instance, factors such as: climate, materials or construction methods are different, and they need to be different as they respond to different environments."

- **On collaboration:** "Create a sustainable built environment alliance with BRE, CIRIA, Green Building Council, Construction Industry Council."; "Cultural shift required in the profession to true collaboration, internationalisation and inter-disciplinary working."; "Stage a multidisciplinary conference for all professionals engaged in sustainable growth, including sessions which combine the social and the spatial – work with LSE Cities on this, for example."; "These goals will only be achieved if all built environment professionals work collaboratively. Holding onto the "elite" status of the architectural profession will only slow down the process".

- **On high level political engagement:** "...the real issue is our lack of presence in the arenas that determine these goals and our absence from the lead groups, particularly in finance and policy, that drive related changes."
- **On attracting those working beyond traditional practice:** "Provide membership routes for non Part3 graduates to develop a more diverse membership base with broader knowledge and expertise."
- **Generally:** "This is an excellent initiative which I fully support"; "This is an incredibly important subject for the future sustainability of the profession"; "It is important to engage architects to meet the agenda."; "The RIBA should lead by example."; "The Institute is the bridge between Policy and Practice. An important part of its role is to translate the Goals in a manner which is accessible to members."

APPENDIX IV

LETTERS RECEIVED IN RESPONSE TO THE CONSULTATION

The following letters have been received by the RIBA in response to the public consultation that has been undertaken.



Peter Oborn
Chair, RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission
66 Portland Place
London
W1B 1AD

11 October 2018

Dear Peter,

Thank you very much for your letter dated 15 August 2018 informing me of the consultation on how RIBA can best engage the profession in support of the UN Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDG's). Unfortunately, I was not able to contribute to the consultation, but I do look forward to reading the findings.

Agenda 2030 is very different from any global development programme initiated in the past. It seeks to address in a comprehensive and strategic manner the key challenges in development, and their underlying causes, and sets out a range of targets that should be met by 2030. In addition, the targets are universal - aiming to reach everyone, leaving no-one behind. I know that throughout the United Nations and in leading agencies, the issues of infrastructure and urbanisation and their relationship to climate change are uppermost in the minds of many engaged with this agenda. I also know that the importance of disaster related resilience has been reinforced this year with the number of extreme weather events that have destroyed years of development, particularly in South East Asia.

I have no doubt that professional architects and those in related professions can make a significant contribution to taking forward this agenda. We need to address the targets and the strategy with urgency and we need skills and experience to contribute to a successful outcome. I am therefore very pleased to hear that RIBA are considering a significant initiative in this area and I look forward to hearing more over the coming months.

Yours sincerely,

Rt Hon Lord McCunnell
Co-Chair, All Party Parl Gp on the UN Global Goals for Sustainable Development

APPENDIX IV LETTERS RECEIVED IN RESPONSE TO THE CONSULTATION

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

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info@unhabitat.org, www.unhabitat.org

Nairobi, 15 October 2018

Dear Peter

RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission

We were delighted to learn that the RIBA's Governing Body has launched a Commission to consider how the profession can place public benefit at the heart of its activities and engage with the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

Launched in 2015, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It is accepted by all countries and is applicable to all. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals are universal and involve the entire world, developed and developing countries alike. They are integrated and indivisible and balance all aspects of sustainable development.

In particular, Goal 11, 'to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable' recognizes the importance of cities as drivers of sustainable development. The built-environment professions clearly have a vital role to play in helping to unlock the transformative power of cities and so your Commission is particularly welcomed as institutes such as the RIBA have an unparalleled opportunity to help translate policy into practice.

Recent initiatives such as the Foreign & Commonwealth Office's Global Future Cities Programme illustrate the innovative ways in which the RIBA can help to have impact at scale and demonstrate the leadership role which your institute can play.

Similarly, the Global Alliance for Cities in Crisis offers another example of collaboration and engagement of professionals on realigning expertise and practice of international humanitarian and development actors in the response to urban crisis, an emerging contemporary issue.

We commend the initiative of establishing a Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission and look forward to working with you towards the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Your sincerely,



Raf Tuts
Director
Programme Division

Peter Oborn

Chair, RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission
c/o Carys Rowland, RIBA Head of Professional Standards
Royal Institute of British Architects
London, United Kingdom

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Foreign &
Commonwealth
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Dr Elizabeth Milsom
Global Future Cities Programme Prosperity
Fund Lead
King Charles Street
London
SW1A 2AH

Tel: 020 7008 8042
Email: elizabeth.milsom@fco.gov.uk
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Mr P Oborn RIBA, Chair
RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission
c/o Carys Rowland, RIBA Head of Professional Standards
Royal Institute of British Architects
66 Portland Place
London
W1B 1AD

5th November 2018

Dear Peter,

RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission

Following our recent conversation, I am pleased to offer this letter of support for the work of the RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission and for the RIBA's efforts to engage more effectively with the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Your initiative to create the UK Built Environment Advisory Group together with the Royal Town Planning Institute and the Institution of Structural Engineers and its engagement with the FCO Global Future Cities Programme, has demonstrated the important role the institute can play in helping to address the challenges being faced by rapidly urbanising cities around the world.

Only by harnessing the development potential of urbanisation to create prosperity and reduce inequality will we be able to promote sustainability and stability while also responding to the pressing issues of climate change which affect us all.

Your engagement with the cities that constitute the Future Cities programme and your ability to bring together such a diverse group of contributors to deliver the week of Transition Training & Dialogue illustrates the potential for the RIBA to contribute in promoting the best of British expertise and the built environment professions clearly have a vital role to play if we are to deliver of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, especially Goal 11, to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Yours sincerely,

Elizabeth Milsom

Elizabeth Milsom

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Peter Oborn RIBA RIAS HonMRAIC HonMRTPI
Chair, RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission
RIBA
66 Portland Place
London
W1B 1AD

Dear Peter,

It was very interesting to meet with you and your colleague last month to hear more about the RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission and to share our thoughts on the role that the industry can play to push forward this agenda. We are supportive of the Commission and interested to see how it evolves over time.

From Grosvenor's perspective, we have seen that the industry, and the big practices especially, have come a long way in integrating sustainability initiatives in their designs. However, there is a need to look more closely at the social benefit that the built environment provides. In most cases, this has been historically confined to integrating elements that help meet planning requirements, such as the S106 agreements in the UK. But this should be pushed further to ensure that schemes deliver both lasting commercial and social benefit.

At Grosvenor, this is at the heart of our purpose, and we're particularly proud of the Liverpool ONE development that celebrated its 10th anniversary this month. Liverpool ONE has acted as the catalyst for the regeneration of the wider city-region, while ensuring that the development itself has delivered positive commercial, social and environmental benefits.

With this in mind, architecture practices can play a pivotal role in challenging developers to think more broadly and be more innovative through all stages of the development process. This could start with questioning and pushing the scope of the brief, through to post-occupancy. While there is obvious benefit in designing and developing a sustainable building, the real, long-term success is in how that building is then used; something that a developer can have very little impact on. What more can be done through the design process to ensure that building performance post-occupancy is sustainable and should practices undertake more post occupancy reviews of performance as part of the design service?

In the UK, the nature of Grosvenor's portfolio has forced us to pay particular attention to the redevelopment, refurbishment and retrofit of heritage buildings. There are 1,500 listed buildings on our London estate of Mayfair and Belgravia and making significant energy saving improvements to them is challenging, with planning constraints limiting the type and scale of changes.

To help tackle this, we are currently running a pilot scheme at 119 Ebury Street, Belgravia. In May 2013, we received Listed Building Consent to redevelop the property, with the aim of investigating the latest environmental technologies. We hope to achieve an 80% carbon reduction while maintaining the historic fabric of the Grade II listed Georgian property.

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We worked in a productive partnership with David Morley Architects and liaised closely with Westminster City Council and English Heritage on the scheme, which became the first listed building to achieve a BREEAM 'Outstanding' rating following the design stage assessment. It also won the 2015 Best Global BREEAM Residential Refurbishment Award. 119 Ebury Street has been occupied by for two years now and the building performance is being monitored closely. David Morely challenged us to push the boundaries.

I believe that architects can also play an important role in helping cities in less mature markets respond to rapid urbanisation. In locations such as South East Asia and Africa, architects can bring an understanding of urban growth that can make a real difference. In emerging markets, the profession can lead the way where developers, for commercial reason can't; their business model means that they can have an impact on the design of a building or a neighbourhood without directly investing (and taking on the associated investment risk) in the country. It is perhaps in these cities that architects can have the biggest impact and deliver lasting social, environmental and economic benefit.

I look forward to hearing more about the work of the Commission following your initial findings. If you would like any further details about the Grosvenor projects mentioned, please do let me know. Likewise, should you want to discuss any of the issues touched on here, Graham Parry, Group Research Director or I would be happy to take the conversation forward.

Yours sincerely

Peter Vernon
Executive Director, Grosvenor Group

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Peter Oborn RIBA RIAS HonMRAIC HonMRTPI
Chair, RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission
c/o Carys Rowland, RIBA Head of Professional Standards
Royal Institute of British Architects
66 Portland Place
London, W1B 1AD

15 October 2018

Dear Peter

Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission

I am writing in response to your invitation to comment on the value of the work that RIBA is currently doing to raise awareness about the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals and the need for them to be embedded at every level of RIBA's strategic policy making.

The Aldersgate Group is an alliance of major businesses, academic institutions, civil society organisations and cross-party politicians which drives action for a sustainable and competitive economy. Our corporate members, which have a combined turnover of £600bn, come from across the economy and recognise that ambitious and well-designed environmental and sustainability regulations provide economic benefits to the UK.

Our most recent activities have focused on influencing the development of strategies to deliver the UK's fourth and fifth carbon budgets, the government's upcoming Resources and Waste Strategy and its stated aspiration to improve the state of the natural environment over the next 25 years.

Specific policy issues we have prioritised relate to key aspects of climate change and environment policy including energy efficiency, renewable energy, resources and waste strategy and natural capital finance.

A clear focus of our work has been the importance of introducing clear regulations and fiscal incentives to increase investment in energy efficiency and low carbon heat in domestic and commercial buildings, and we have commented on the importance of the Industrial Strategy delivering supporting innovation in key areas of the low carbon economy such as the decarbonisation of cities. It is clear from our interactions with government that leadership from organisations in the architectural, design and building sectors of the construction industry is vital to make a compelling case for the introduction of the necessary regulations.

Since the adoption by the UN of the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, we have recognised the added challenge of making the adoption of the SDGs integral to UK policy making at all levels and to draw links between existing UK policy commitments and the delivery of the SDGs. Our executive team and members are increasingly recognising the cross-cutting nature of policy making, and the importance of aligning social and environmental objectives as well as economic ones. It is becoming clear that the transition to the decarbonised society that we seek must go hand in hand with these wider goals and the SDGs are an effective mechanism for achieving this.

020 7841 8966 info@aldersgategroup.org.uk www.aldersgategroup.org.uk

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Such is the scale, urgency and long-term nature of the challenges ahead that investment decisions made now and in the pipeline are critical. We have also identified the importance of behaviour change.

Against this background it is clear that professional bodies will be key if we are to be successful in the transition we seek. The National Union of Students is one of our members which has already shown best practice and undertaken significant progress in working with its student membership on practical initiatives to promote the SDGs across the curriculum, academic estates and in day to day living. NUS research has confirmed that students value organisations and institutions which actively promote the SDGs over and above those which do not.

By the same token, we would encourage a professional organisation such as your own taking a leading part in promoting the SDGs and embedding them in each and every aspect of your strategic and operational activities. If RIBA were to act in this way, I am sure that would give encouragement to other professionals and business in adopting a long-term approach to meeting the goals. Professional accreditation on the SDGs could also be an important part of the skills agenda that the implementation of the SDGs would require.

The opportunities for collaboration and innovation in the built environment and design and planning of communities across all sectors are huge and the Aldersgate Group would welcome concerted focus from Riba which would add momentum to the implementation of the SDGs both here in the UK and further afield.

I look forward to being kept informed of the steps you decide to take and hope that in the process of consulting on this you will also gather support for the changes you intend to make.


Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Joan Walley".

Joan Walley,
Chair of the Aldersgate Group

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GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR URBAN CRISES

Mr Peter Oborn RIBA RIAS Hon MRAIC Hon MRTPI
Chair, RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission
c/o Carys Rowlands, Head of Professional Standards
Royal Institute of British Architects
66 Portland Place
London
W1B 1AD
United Kingdom

12 October 2018

Dear Peter

RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission


I'm writing in connection with the consultation currently being undertaken by the RIBA in connection with its Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission.

As you know, the Global Alliance for Urban Crises (GAUC) is a global, multi-disciplinary and collaborative community of practice, guided by the Urban Crises Charter, to which its members subscribe. It is an inclusive platform, bringing together different constituencies, working to arrive at systemic change in the way we enable urban communities to prepare for, cope with and rapidly recover from the effects of humanitarian crises. The Charter reflects on the fact that urban areas and their exposure to a range of natural and man-made hazards are central to a number of recent international processes and events, including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the New Urban Agenda.

The Global Alliance for Urban Crises was launched during the World Humanitarian Summit on 24 May 2016 and has now over 70-member organizations including, of course, the RIBA, which was a founding member. One of the Alliance's key objectives is to mobilize the capacities of local governments and built environment professionals to complement and leverage the work of international humanitarian and development organizations. From that perspective the UK Built Environment Advisory Group, and the broader constituency, are central to its success and the Alliance has so far greatly benefited from its engagement, as evidenced most recently by its participation in the United Nations High Level Political Forum and Local 2030.

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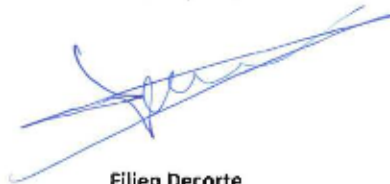
GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR URBAN CRISES

Pillar 4 of the Urban Crisis Charter aims to “*build partnerships between city, national, regional and global levels, across disciplines and professions and ensure involvement of local government and professional associations in order to prioritize reinforcement of local, regional and national capacities, in particular urban and local government expertise, to support urban crisis preparedness and response in cities at risk; [and] facilitate knowledge development, exchange of experiences and learning*”.

Your valuable work in documenting and analyzing the weak capacity of built environment professionals in fast urbanizing and crisis-affected countries, illustrates that this is a mammoth task that requires full-scale mobilization, a long-term strategy and short-term wins. This will require a collective effort and we sincerely hope that RIBA and by extension the UK Built Environment Advisory Group can help lead the way, working closely with other Alliance members, such as UCLG and UN-Habitat. We fully realize that this heavy lifting requires (financial) support and we hope we can jointly mobilize the donor community.

To ensure the Alliance focuses on our comparative advantage, your voice in the Steering Group, the Working Groups and our meetings is key. It is important we create a shared narrative that goes beyond the normal humanitarian discourse. We commend the RIBA for creating this Commission together with its continuing commitment to engage with the United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

With regards,



Filip Decorte
Chair Steering Group
Global Alliance for Urban Crises

cc. Carys Rowlands, Head of Professional Standards, Royal Institute of British Architects

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Paris, 16 August 2018

via e-mail

Peter Osborne RIBA
Chair, RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission
66 Portland Place
London W1B 1AD UNITED KINGDOM

Dear Peter:

Thank you for your letter of 15 August 2018, inviting the UIA to endorse the purposes of the RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission. On behalf of the UIA, I am pleased to do so.

As a member of UIA Council, you are aware that our organisation already engages with issues of climate change, urbanisation and the UN Sustainable Development Goals through its own international Commission on Sustainable Development, devoted exclusively to these matters.

Our Commission co-chairs are copied on this response, and this endorsement is made with the understanding it does not commit the UIA to any particular course of action outside of those advanced by its own Commission on Sustainable Development, although we would of course hope to find common interests and areas of work.

To the RIBA Commission and to our fellow Institute members in the UK, please let me offer the view that there is no apparent shortage of policies, proclamations and declarations; what we need are concrete, specific examples of work that makes significant improvements in the lives of the populations in greatest need.

With best regards,

Thomas Vonier FAIA RIBA
President

Copies

Ben Derbyshire, RIBA President
Alan Vallance, RIBA Chief Executive Officer
Carys Rowlands, RIBA Professional Standards
Emmanuelle Meunier, RIBA International Relations
Serban Tiganas, UIA Secretary General
Natalie Mossin, UIA Commission on Sustainable Development
Ishtiaque Zahir, UIA Commission on Sustainable Development
Sonia Cela, UIA Secretariat

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3rd September 2018

Peter Oborn
Chair
RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission
Royal Institute of British Architecture
66 Portland Place
London
W1B 1AD

Dear Peter

I am grateful for your letter of the 15 August which has prompted me to think, what is the nature of Architecture today and the role of the RIBA?

Our society has, in my view, decided that architecture is no longer relevant to everyday activities of lifestyle, housing, the High Street, commercial buildings, civic spaces and civic buildings. Architecture has lost its public appreciation, its civic role and its perception as a piece of our everyday lives. Government appears to regard architecture as an irrelevance, a costly endeavour without fitness for purpose, without social impact and without the ability to change people's lives.

When I had the privilege of establishing CABE my goal was to put architecture into the bloodstream of the nation, to be part of the everyday and to facilitate change. There was some change. Local authorities began to establish design panels, the then government championed the design of new works, new schools, new hospitals and courts.

In 2010 the coalition Government, where architecture was in the hands of the DCMS Secretary, Jeremy Hunt decided that CABE should be abolished as he couldn't find £3.5m in his reduced budget. He explained it to me at the Round house opening that he was sorry but the subject wasn't really relevant. Education Secretary Michael Gove said school design had nothing to do with quality and effective architecture.

Where was housing? Nowhere. Left to market forces, to the lowest common denominator of cost and design where Housebuilders were seen as the solution rather than the problem with a blot on the landscape as the acceptable consequences.

Where were changes to the planning system to allow every person in the land the human decency of a comfortable home at an affordable price?

And as for the High Street, it withered on the vine as Local Authorities effectively encouraged us to sit in the comfort of our homes in the internet age rather than the high street or provide basic amenities there with the car as the enemy by way of ever increasing parking controls; and no investment, no amenities, no realisation of social and technical change.

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What happened to society? Local authority estates were often forgotten with dismal public spaces often with no streets and spaces left to the gangs.

The relationship between our built environment and our tradition of great Civic buildings and parks and spaces has been forgotten.

Architecture is off the vocabulary so where has the RIBA been? On a positive note with a new president much can be achieved. I have taken the opportunity of discussing your letter with Paul Firch and these are our comments.

The RIBA has a chance of changing its strategy from an inward looking trade union style organisation to a challenging topically dynamic institute thinking about the following in terms of a sustainable future for architecture, let alone the planet:

A propaganda campaign in favour of decent design, decent homes, decent schools, hospitals, workplaces etc?

1. A campaign focused on the all the good work which is marked by RIBA Awards?
2. A continuous series of exhibitions showing how to produce good buildings and places, and the difference they can make? (One might add, why is it easier to book rooms in the RIBA for events that have nothing to do with architecture, but make it expensive and difficult for people who want to promote it?)
3. A simple RIBA message about how to make buildings more sustainable? E.g. 'Ten things we could all do'
4. Put what is left of its weight behind retrofit strategies, and design strategies which create buildings designed for a century not 75 years!
5. Reassert the responsibility of architects in respect of fire and safety, but also the social and economic value of what they are designing
6. Consider the impact that good design could bring to improving social conditions with the consequences of improved education, health and reduced crime
7. Reform terms of engagement so they protect the public rather than misleading them into thinking they must sign standard terms to the benefit of the Architect only.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'SL'.

Sir Stuart Lipton

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21 September 2018

Peter Oborn RIBA RIAS Hon MRAIC Hon MRTPI
Chair, RIBA Ethics & Sustainable Development Commission
c/o Carys Rowlands
Head of Professional Standards
Royal Institute of British Architects
66 Portland Place
London, WC1B 1AD

Dear Peter

RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission

I write as Chair of the New Activities Strategic Implementation Committee of the International Union of Geological Sciences.

RIBA Council is to be congratulated for establishing the Commission. Given world population is forecast to grow for the foreseeable future and predictions that increasingly more of humankind will live in cities, RIBA with its respected international status has an unrivalled opportunity to provide leadership and guidance, nationally and internationally, to architects as individuals and collectively as a profession. The Commission is well positioned to make a meaningful contribution to realising Sustainable Development Goal 12 (sustainable consumption and production patterns) and more generally to encouraging both the Institute and its members to engage with the implementation of the SDGs as a whole. Architects have a vital role to play in ensuring that renewal of the existing urban environment and new construction is built in the most sustainable way, with minimum use of scarce resources; that attention is given at the design stage to sourcing materials that through the entire supply chain have been produced ethically and with the least possible environmental impact; and that those materials are used in a way that allows end of life reuse or re-cycling.

IUGS looks forward to learning more about the work of the Commission, wishes it every success and stands ready to help should that be useful in providing geological advice about the sustainable sourcing of construction materials.

Yours sincerely



Euro Geol Edmund Nickless CGeol CSci FGS



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International Union of Geological Sciences

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Mr P Oborn RIBA, Chair
RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission
c/o Carys Rowland, RIBA Head of Professional Standards
Royal Institute of British Architects
66 Portland Place
London
W1B 1AD

25th October 2018

Re: RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission

Dear Mr Oborn

Please find enclosed a submission to the commission, prepared for UKGBC by Anna Woodeson, Director LTS Architects who sits on the UKGBC Members Advisory Group.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John Alker". The signature is written in a cursive style and is enclosed in a thin black rectangular box.

John Alker
Director of Policy & Places
UK Green Building Council

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Embedding sustainable practice within RIBA

"to consider how the profession can best reflect its core values of public interest, social purpose and sustainability, and engage with the United Nations' 2030 Sustainable Development Goals".

How you think the Institute and its members can engage most effectively and place the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) at the heart of everything we do?

RIBA's goal – to place the UN Sustainable Development Goals at the heart of everything done by the Architecture profession – is laudable, ambitious and indeed essential. The impact of such a goal, thanks to RIBA's role as the professional body representing 44,000 Architects, could have a profound impact on carbon emissions, the built environment and, indeed, the very way we live.

It is a virtuous circle. Such a focused and ambitious change to the way the Institute operates will make it appear more relevant to its membership, more in step with the times to external bodies, including the government, which in turn may increase membership and improve the reputation of Architects across the construction industry.

In representing such a large membership, the Institute's activities are diverse and so this response identifies opportunities within each area of activity. This is clearly not an exhaustive report, but will support the notion that ambitious and extensive change is all encompassing.

Leadership

Organisations with leaders who understand the importance of these issues are often driven to innovate and disrupt industry norms in achieving more sustainable outcomes.

Notable examples within our industry include:

Interface – Ray Anderson, the CEO and chairman, established 'mission zero', ensuring his company has no negative impact on the planet by 2020. Since his death, the company has gone on to develop a carbon negative carpet tile and annually spends 25% of its income on sustainable initiatives.

Archetype – Jonathan Hines leads the practice, one of the UK's leading Architects for sustainable design. The practice has consistently raised the bar across industry in relation to building performance and sustainable design.

To embed this level of change within the RIBA, the leadership team would need to support completely the vision and engage in the process of change. There may need to be a full change-management process initiated through an external consultancy which may take years to complete. The RIBA presidents have in recent years almost unanimously supported moves towards an Institute more reflective of the UN sustainable goals but their tenure is just 2 years long. It is important that these changes are not reliant on any one person but must be championed by all at the RIBA. This may have an implication for the Sustainable Futures group because sustainability would be at the core of all activity groups and integrated within the business plan.

Education

The RIBA audits and validates all schools of architecture in the UK and many overseas to ensure standards are being met and the schools can continue to award Part 1, 2 & 3 qualifications. Indeed, education was the centrepiece of the RIBA's original 1834 Royal Charter.

Changing the way Architects are educated is critical to meeting the aspirations set out above. The 'RIBA' label carries enormous kudos, particularly abroad, so raising these standards further could arguably only increase the reputation associated with this professional standard.

Current Requirements:

GCS Understanding of the relationship between people and buildings, and between buildings and their environment, and the need to relate buildings and the spaces between them to human needs and scale

The General Criteria 5 identifies a learning requirement in Part 1 and 2.

Demonstration of an understanding of the following will contribute to this criterion being met:

Together for a better built environment

www.ukgbc.org

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- 2) *the Architect's obligation to society and the protection of the environment;*
- 8) *environmental and sustainability legislation;*

Professional criteria identified at Part 3.

Schools across the UK address these requirements with varying success. There are many Architects that qualify without an in-depth understanding of environmental design and the broader issues relating to public interest and social purpose.

In contrast, schools like Sheffield Hallam University have actively sought to embed sustainability in its broadest sense in all that they do. The RIBA could ensure every school has its own roadmap to allow students to leave with the knowledge required to respond to current environmental challenges. It could mandate Passivhaus designer accreditation in the future as part of the Part 3 qualification. The Part 3 exam could include a section modelling embodied carbon. Rather than seeing sustainability as a separate topic, should there be exam questions that talk about the impact of procurement route on sustainable outcomes and which contract supports collaborative working best etc.

Continuing Professional Development

The RIBA has recently made it compulsory to spend two hours a year on topic 6 Sustainable Architecture. However, it is likely that the level of training required to ensure all qualified Architects can deliver against the UN Sustainable Development Goals and to the standards required to avoid climate breakdown would be more extensive. Training will be needed that is affordable and easy to complete (online/ bite sized chunks). The RIBA is introducing a mandatory annual CDM exam in 2020 for all members. Mandatory sustainability exams are surely the next step.

Research and Innovation

The RIBA already carries out research and actively champions research carried out in practice. The research in the coming years could explore how to best align with the UN Sustainable Goals at the RIBA and in practice.

Lobbying for change

Unfortunately many clients are not willing to go beyond minimum standards, leaving architects struggling to make the case to go further. Pivotal to any meaningful change within the built environment is an overhaul in legislation governing the industry. The way our cities are planned and made accessible, the energy efficiency of our buildings, biodiversity targets and so much more are all set out through legislation.

The RIBA already lobbies government and advises on changes to legislation. In order to support the kind of legislative change needed to prevent climate destruction, the RIBA would need to lobby effectively for very far-reaching commitments. These would be recommendations that would take the debate well beyond a discussion of zero carbon. This process would need the support of the membership and the upskilling of members to ensure future compliance. It is likely that such lobbying would only be successful if carried out alongside other organisations like the UKGBC, the RICS, etc.

Championing architecture for social purpose and public interest would mean the RIBA commenting and lobbying in areas well beyond traditional architecture and place making. Topics like affordable housing, well-being, enhancing biodiversity, transport initiatives, energy strategies would assume relevance in relation to the UN goals. The RIBA would have to broaden its remit.

The resource and expertise required for such a programme would be considerable, larger than the current Grenfell and Brexit teams. This then points again to collaboration with organisations like the UKGBC so we can together ensure we achieve the most with the resource available to us.

Engaging and empowering the membership

The RIBA will need to enable every Architect, whether a sole practitioner or part of a large company, to work in a new way.

They can provide the tools and knowledge to equip Architects at all stages in their career, they can engage the architectural community to understand the ethical imperative to change the status quo and they can provide leadership. Alternatively if this doesn't work, as the Institute that bestows chartered membership or chartered practice membership, the RIBA could stipulate further requirements for membership to align with its sustainable aims.

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Establishing quality benchmarks

'The Royal Institute of British Architects is a global professional membership body driving excellence in architecture'

But what is 'excellence in architecture'? Is good design in 2018 by its nature also sustainable design in its broadest sense?

The RIBA – through its awards programme, its events and its publications – helps to define what is 'good architecture'. The RIBA awards programme currently includes a sustainability section for applicants to fill out but, in future, this should not be separate from a clear description of the building design.

In the future the RIBA could:

- ensure its awards are only given to sustainable buildings and designs that align with the UN goals.
- better define 'good design' through the buildings and Architects it champions.
- publish clear and cross-industry sustainability benchmarks to ensure designs are easy to compare and eliminate 'greenwash'.

Scope of an Architect

The standard documents and guidelines provided by the RIBA would need to be reconsidered and amended as required. For example, a review of the Plan of Work may require building evaluation to be a core service. Setting out the scope of the Architect is one thing, ensuring clients adhere to it is more of a challenge. Collaborating with organisations like the UKGBC, whose membership includes numerous client bodies may help with this.

A global institution

The RIBA has ambitions to be seen as a global institution. With chapters all over the world and a Council with international representation, the impact the RIBA can have in countries where legislation and construction expertise lags behind Europe is far reaching.

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Peter Oborn RIBA RIAS HonMRAIC HonMRTPI, Chair
RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission
c/o Carys Rowlands, Head of Professional Standards,
Royal Institute of British Architects,
66 Portland Place,
London, W1B 1AD

25 October 2018

Dear Peter,

RE: RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission letter dated 15 August 2018

The Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership (CISL) is very encouraged by the news of the RIBA Council's launch of a Commission "to consider how the profession can best reflect its core values of public interest, social purpose and sustainability, and engage with the United Nations' 2030 Sustainable Development Goals".

The world is experiencing a 'Fourth Industrial Revolution', characterised by unprecedented changes driven by new technologies, as well as innovations in business models, products and processes. This is creating a volatile context of disruption, risk and opportunity for businesses. At the same time, there are pressing social and environmental challenges, from climate change to wealth inequality, which pose fundamental risks for the stability and wellbeing of our society.

The built environment is a significant contributor to, and exposed to, many of society's existing and future challenges. Increasing recognition of these impacts, reinforced through legislation, investment decisions and consumer pressure is driving the sector to change and we welcome RIBA's commitment to reviewing the profession's role in this. CISL's is also seeing an increasing engagement from built environment professionals in recognition of both the impacts of the sector and its necessity to change. As architects sit at the inception of many projects it is critical that this early design stage is orientated towards delivering a sustainable future aligned with the SDGs. As our MSt in Interdisciplinary Design for the Built Environment (IDBE) course director Dr Kayla Friedman, AIA says "the design stage of any projects is critical and good design must be sustainable, resilient and informed by all the disciplines and stakeholders."

For nearly 30 years CISL has worked to empower business and policy leaders to make the necessary organisational and business model adjustments to address these global challenges. To enable us to deliver the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) it will take a connected and concerted effort by all actors in the economy, and will require us to 'Rewire our Economy'. [Rewiring the Economy](#), first published in 2015, is CISL's ten-year plan to lay the foundations for a sustainable economy. It highlights the necessity for collaboration and outlines ten interconnected tasks for business, government and finance to enable the delivery of the SDGs.

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Patron: HRH The Prince of Wales

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We wish you our sincere support in driving change in the real estate sector, and empowering collaborative leadership that will design a future that harnesses the creativity of your profession with the targets established by the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.

Given the Commission's alignment with CISL's own work we would also welcome the opportunity to engage further and offer more direct input and support as appropriate.

With all good wishes,



Lucy Bruzzone, Programme Director, Executive Programmes,
University of Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership



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8th October 2018

Peter Oborn RIBA RIAS HonMRAIC HonMRTPI
Chair, RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission
c/o Carys Rowland, RIBA Head of Professional Standards
Royal Institute of British Architects
66 Portland Place
London, W1B 1AD
United Kingdom

Subject: Proposal for wider engagement and recognition of architects working in International Development

Dear Peter,

I am writing in connection with the recent survey that has been undertaken by the RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission. I welcome this initiative in engaging the mainstream profession on wider issues of sustainable development. However, I feel the need to raise your attention, that there is a notable number of architectural graduates and architects, many of whom are not RIBA members and are working globally in the field of international development who could help shape the future strategy for RIBA. I would like RIBA to engage in dialogue with these architects and graduates who could contribute to engage RIBA with the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals as well as many wider development activities where architects have a strategic role to play.

I would like to therefore suggest some ideas which we may discuss further in future.

Developing a high-level advisory committee with both non-architects and architects who can add value to the Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission. As discussed recently with, Alasdair Ben Dixon, RIBA's ethics committee members, there is a wide number of architects engaged in the field of development globally, many of whom were trained in UK universities and some are also based in the UK. These people can contribute as advisors for developing overall strategies for RIBA. I am happy to give a list of people if RIBA is interested to reach out to them, to gauge their interests.

Accreditation of architects who are working in the field of international development. Universities in the UK attracts architects from many countries, who train to become development practitioners. These professionals kickstart their career into international development after their global exposure of meeting like-minded professionals in the UK. I feel that RIBA is unable to capture this group of highly motivated professionals who are dedicating themselves in the field of humanitarian and development practice. These types of professionals do not currently fit into the RIBA membership categories. I feel that RIBA is missing out on a wider pool of professionals who could enrich RIBA's profile across the world. If these people were able to engage with RIBA, they could enhance RIBA's credibility and business engagement opportunity in a similar way the Institutions of Civil Engineers (ICE) or the Association of Consulting Engineers (ACE).

Awards and recognition of the architects who are working in the field of international development and local development. Many recently graduate architects over the past two decades are actively pursuing a career in international development or local development within their own communities. There are several charities who enable architects to kickstart and to explore their career in both local and international development. However, their engagement is very limited to projects only. On the other hand, there are architects who already established themselves in a highest professional level of international development arena. Therefore, I would like RIBA to recognise both of these types of individuals, in order

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to widen RIBA's scope into sustainable development practice and to inspire more architects to work in the field of development.

These recognitions, affiliation with RIBA memberships and awards can be divided into following categories:

Category A: Social dimension of architectural practice to recognise those who are working with communities in long term development projects. There are examples such as the Asian Coalition for Housing Rights (ACHR), Community Architects Network (CAN), who RIBA should research into, in order to understand, how the current practice is thinking globally. There are community groups and young architects who are doing interesting projects both in the UK and overseas, which is outside the realm of mainstream architecture. We need to acknowledge these emerging professionals in the UK.

Category B: RIBA affiliation of prominent professional in the field of humanitarian practice, disaster risk management, housing and urban development: Architects who are interested to work in development consider many well reputed practitioners as their role models. Architects like Graham Saunders (IFRC), Yasemin Aysan (ex- IFRC under Sec-General and ex-UNDP Under Sec general), Maggie Stephenson (UN and World Bank Consultant), Larry English (Homeless International/Now Called REAL, CEO, but now with World Bank as a consultant), Mike Majale (Consultant) are the high-level aspirational figure who established themselves in the field of development. Graham Saunders, one of the leaders in this field, provides a good example and only decided to join the RIBA as a result of its recent work in the humanitarian sector. Indeed, he was subsequently elected a Fellow before his untimely death last year. . We need to recognise these prominent figures while they are living. RIBA may wish to consider developing a Graham Saunders lecture series as part of this initiative, to invite them to become RIBA affiliates or role models and to talk about their experiences in a lecture series.

Category C: Lifetime achievement awards for shaping the minds of new generation of architects: RIBA should give awards to those who have made a lifetime contribution to architecture in all its forms. I can suggest a few people like, Morris Mitchell, Nabeel Hamdi and Ian Davis, who shaped the minds of next generation of architects. Nabeel and Ian both received the United Nations' Habitat Scroll of honour, the highest level of honour an architect has received within the UN system, in my knowledge. As an architect trained in Bangladesh and exploring my career into development, I was inspired by their books and came to the UK to learn from them. Not only architects like Nabeel or Ian, Professor Paul Oliver who recently passed away, was also an inspiration to me, for which I chose to study my MSC. at Oxford Brookes University. I understand that Ian Davis, recently organised a memorial event for Paul Oliver. Ian himself, is in his eighties, as is a global figure and is recognized as the father of 'Shelter after Disaster', the book he wrote over forty years ago. I can name many other figures who deserves RIBA's attention, while they are still alive.

I hope this letter will give some food for thought for RIBA to move forward in future.

Kind Regards,



Rumana Kabir
Principal Consultant- Housing, Urban development and Disaster Risk Management
IMC Worldwide Ltd.

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15th October 2018

George Adams PPCIRSF Spie
Prof Roberto Amendola Firmly Italian Emb'ly
Dr Bill Bondass Lisahie Buildings Trust
Françoëca Berriman CIAT Chief Exec
Richard Boyd Arup Assoc.
Richard Brindley R.Brindley Consult Ltd
Jane Bringshaw Design England
Lynne Cooney Lytton Consulting
Caroline Cole Colander
Paddy Conaghan Hoare Lea
Dr Frank Duffy PPRIBA Co-Founder DEGW
Rachel Fisher Co-Founder of Urbanstac
Prof Max Fordham PPCIBSE
Andy Ford PPCIBSE LSBU
Tim Farnham U of Cambridge
Jule Futscher
Simon Foxell The Architects Practice
Bill Gething Sustainability | Architecture
Dr Julie Godefroy Jule Godefroy
Sustainability
Prof Peter Guthrie University of Cambridge
Dave Hampton The Carbon Coach
Prof Colin Haylock PPRTP1 Laylak P&D
Stephen Hill C&J Interiors
Mike Hitchens Pet Frieslmann
Sue James LDAG
Dr Dorthe Rich Jørgensen Atkins
Chris Joseph Arup
Prof Paul Jowitt, PPICE Harrow Wall IT
Sara Kassam CIBSE
David Lindsey Max Fordham LLP
Richard Lorch RRI Ecilor
Claran Malik engineers HRV
Hill Moggridge Cowi and Moggridge
Dr Mike Murray DMPP
Robin Nicholson Gillman Studio
Prof Tejal Deshpande, UCL
Adam Poole Duro Habitat
Dr Sunand Prasad PPRIBA P + P LLP
Prof Flora Samuel University of Reading
Andrew Scanes ngenuty Ltd
Prof Richard Simmons Barlex UCL
Dilwer Smith Eth Studio
Elman Saugis Targeling Zero Ip
Lynne Sullivan LSA Studio
Helen Taylor Scott Brownrigg
Ian Taylor ECB Studio
Eddie Tuttle CIOB
Chris Twinn Twinn Sustainability Innovation
Prof Lorna Walker LW Consulting
Michelle Wang Hoare Lea
Dr Eleanor Warwick Claxton Housing Group
Jane Wentick engineers HHW
Prof Mark Whitby PPICE whitby wood
Ollie Wildman Ramboll
Albert Williamson Taylor AKT

Peter Oborn RIBA RIAS Hon MRAIC, Hon MRTPI
Chair, RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission
c/o Carys Rowland, Head of RIBA Professional Standards
Royal Institute of British Architects
66 Portland Place
London W1B 1AD

Dear 

RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission

The Edge is very pleased to support the work of the RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission with its remit to "To assert the fundamental importance of public interest, social purpose and sustainability as core values within the Profession and to create a Sustainable Development and Ethics Commission to consider how the profession can best reflect its core values and engage with the UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Goals." Ethics and sustainable development are two themes that the Edge believes that the professional institutions all need to deal with seriously, comprehensively and collectively.

The Edge has been considering questions of professionalism and sustainability for some time and three years ago we published *Collaboration for Change: the Edge Commission Report on the Future of Professionalism*, which included strong recommendations on professional ethics and the public interest and also on building performance and climate change.

In response to the recommendations of *Collaboration for Change*, the Edge has helped develop a series of propositions for the reform of industry institutions. These were discussed at an Edge Debate on the 9th October 2018.

Specifically the RIBA (along with other professional institutions) should:

1. Recognize and commit both itself and its members to the primary professional obligation of serving the public interest.

This obligation should be supported by measures including the adoption of a clear compact with those commissioning professional services, agreement on a shared code of professional conduct for use across the industry and adoption of best practice reporting

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2. Enable and require chartered architects and practices to take responsibility for the outcomes and performance of buildings and other facilities that they design and deliver.

This will involve collection, analysis and dissemination of standardized building performance data, covering economic, social and environmental factors, and a commitment to learn and implement lessons. Within a reasonable period of time professionals will be expected to stand by the predictions they make for the outcomes of their work.

3. Rebuild and share professional knowledge and expertise.

The RIBA must rebuild its knowledge base and this will only be possible if there is a professional duty on chartered architects and practices to collect and share project data at both design and in-use stages.

4. Pledge to make cross-industry collaboration the norm.

The RIBA is only one of many professional bodies in the UK construction sector and in today's world is too small to make a sufficient impact by itself. Working with others must become its default position not least on climate change, building performance, professional education and industry reform.

5. Value, promote and defend professional independence.

Chartered architects have a long-established intermediary role between clients, the state and society, which is being rapidly diminished and devalued. Impartial judgement and advice is at the core of professionalism and must be rigorously upheld.

6. Deliver institutional change.

The institutions need to become responsive to the whole of society in order to establish and maintain legitimacy, and they cannot operate without it. This requires them to become more inclusive and open, but also more fearless in pursuit of social purpose and justice. It requires a new approach to governance.

We note that the Edge has developed materials to support these propositions, including a model professional compact, code of conduct and best practice reporting standard.

On sustainability the Edge fully supports the statement, prepared by Edge member Lynne Sullivan and endorsed by RIBA Council in September 2016, that:

'By 2020 the RIBA will have re-established itself as a leader in the design professions championing a sustainable, responsible, resilient approach for the built environment, through:

- *thought leadership and related research;*
- *leading edge skills and cross-disciplinary understanding;*
- *gaining insights through occupant and building performance feedback;*
- *a collaborative approach to performance-based procurement; and*
- *celebrating and promoting buildings and projects which are resource-efficient as well as uplifting and can demonstrate net positive benefit'.*

We believe and trust that the Commission will play a significant role in persuading the RIBA to deliver all the above outcomes and you have the Edge's full support in achieving that. We look forward to future updates on the progress of your work.

Yours sincerely



Robin Nicholson CBE RIBA Hon FStructE Hon FCIBSE
Convenor for the Edge

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Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights shows that adequate, dignified buildings and housing are fundamental to our human rights

Registered Charity Number 1112621

Article  25

2 November 2018

Peter Oborn RIBA RIAS HonMRAIC HonMRTP
Chair, RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission

c/o Carys Rowland, RIBA Head of Professional Standards
Royal Institute of British Architects
66 Portland Place
London, W1B 1AD
United Kingdom

Dear Peter,

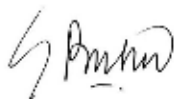
I am writing in my capacity as Chair of Trustees at the humanitarian architecture charity, Article 25, and as a Past President of the RIBA, to express Article 25's support for your work and leadership as Chair of the RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission. Following the recent survey of RIBA's members on the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals, I want to share our views on the important role the RIBA can play in engaging with architects with this social purpose, and to make recommendation.

We are certain that the architectural profession can better position, enact and communicate its commitment to the public interest, social purpose and sustainability, through a proactive and coordinated effort to engage with the United Nations' 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. The SDGs can and should be more widely promoted back to membership and the built environment professions generally. The work of your committee and its current efforts to raise the profile of the professions work towards the SDGs work is an important and empowering step.

Article 25 would like to bring to bear its thirteen years' experience to assist the ongoing work of your Commission, and is happy to offer access to our expertise and experience of delivering projects in an international development context. Our current monthly lecture series, Make Design Matter (<http://www.article-25.org/lectures/>) regularly highlights the high prevailing levels of multidisciplinary (architecture, engineering, construction; practice and academia) interest and peer-to-peer engagement on tackling complex global social and environmental issues through humanitarian design and infrastructure.

As you know during my Presidency, I encouraged the creation of cross disciplinary interest groups, one of which was focussed on international development. This group's work was coordinated by Article 25. Should the Commission be interested in reconvening such a group with shared interests, we would be happy to be involved.

I look forward to reading the survey results and to supporting your work going forward. I would be more than happy to meet with you to discuss these topics in more depth.



Sunand Prasad PPRIBA
Chair, Article 25

CHAIR: Sunand Prasad PPRIBA

TRUSTEES: Sunand Prasad, Maxwell Hutchinson, Jack Pringle, Ashley Bateson, Mark Catton, Guy Grainger, Damian Delahunty
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Peter Oborn RIBA RIAS HonMRAIC HonMRTPI
Chair, RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission
c/o Carys Rowland, RIBA Head of Professional Standards
Royal Institute of British Architects
66 Portland Place
London, W1B 1AD

12th November 2018

Dear Peter

RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission

Ben Bolgar, our Senior Director, and I were both very encouraged to learn about the creation of the RIBA Commission for Ethics and Sustainable Development and of your emerging recommendation to place public benefit and the Sustainable Development Goals at the heart of the Institute's activities. Both of these topics are clearly central to the work and focus of The Prince's Foundation.

The RIBA initiative could not be more timely, coming as it does in the context of the recent report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and against the backdrop of the World Urban Forum which took place in Kuala Lumpur earlier this year.

Through your work with the Commonwealth Association of Architects (CAA) and the Survey of the Profession, you have demonstrated the magnitude of the challenges to be addressed, together with the Institute's ability to convene around these critical issues. The RIBA's participation at the World Urban Forum, its engagement with The Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting and, more recently, at the UN High Level Political Forum in New York has undoubtedly drawn attention to the critical lack of professional capacity in so many parts of the world.

It is clear that there are many opportunities to continue to build on these initiatives globally – as evidenced during the recent roundtable convened in Accra during the Autumn Tour of HRH The Prince of Wales, which was attended by two members of the RIBA, as well as the President of the Ghana Institute of Architects.

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It has also been extremely helpful to The Prince's Foundation to be able to work with the RIBA and CAA in development of the *Planning for Rapid Urbanisation Toolkit*, a resource intended to provide support for secondary cities in less developed countries of the Commonwealth to deliver against the SDGs. Along with other key partners such as UN-Habitat, NYU (Marron Institute for Urban Management) and the RTPi, it has been vital to have the contribution of both the RIBA and CAA as part of this development process.

There surely can be few, if any, organisations better equipped to engage with these issues than the RIBA with its global footprint and reputation. We fully support the work of the Commission and applaud the RIBA for this important initiative.

Yours sincerely



Jeremy Cross MRICS
International Network Manager

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Peter Oborn RIBA RIAS HonMRAIC HonMRTPI
Chair, RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission
c/o Carys Rowland, RIBA Head of Professional Standards
Royal Institute of British Architects
66 Portland Place
London, W1B 1AD
United Kingdom

19th November 2018

Dear Peter

RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission

I have had a couple of discussions with Alasdair Ben Dixon about the RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission and would like to express my support for this initiative. Alasdair showed me a summary of the work done to date which looks excellent.

I have felt for a long time that Institutions have an important role to play in unifying the actions of professions so that their collective agency can be maximised. I am particularly concerned currently at the near silence from the architectural profession to the latest findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Too often architects downplay their agency and unfortunately this pattern gets repeated by their clients which collectively results in a failure to meet the challenges of the present day.

I also feel that the majority of architecture students come into the profession with firm convictions about shaping a positive future and that this valuable idealism is eroded by repeated commercial compromises that they encounter at more senior levels within practice. A more robust code of ethics could go some way towards preventing this.

Finally, I believe there are examples of unethical behaviour right at the top of the profession that need to be addressed. I am thinking of ruthless approaches by big practices to winning work which stifles pluralism, designing monuments for despots and claims that architects have no responsibility for the working conditions of construction staff. If these issues can be addressed in the work of the commission I think it would help maintain the standing of the profession in terms of public opinion.

I applaud what you are doing and would be happy to assist if I can.

Yours sincerely

Michael Pawlyn

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architecture for humanity

UK

c/o Makerversity, Somerset House,
New Wing - Lancaster Place, London, WC2R 1LA
<http://www.afhuk.co.uk>

Peter Oborn RIBA RIAS HonMRAIC HonMRTPI
Chair, RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission
c/o Carys Rowland, RIBA Head of Professional Standards
Royal Institute of British Architects
66 Portland Place
London, W1B 1AD
United Kingdom

20th November 2018,

Dear Peter,

Architecture for Humanity UK provides a range of design services for non-profits, charities, community groups, social enterprises and other organisations operating at a grassroots level to serve local people. Our approach is collaborative and responsive to the needs and wishes of those clients. We believe that sensitive design should be in tune with the environment in the use of locally sourced, sustainable, and, where appropriate, reclaimed materials. This approach applies to our projects both here in the UK and in the developing world. We are a small organisation in terms of size and resources with our membership comprising mainly architects, students and related design professionals. As a small but active organisation our strength comes from the skill, experience and commitment of our volunteers as well as our links to a wider network of organisations.

We are excited at the formation of this commission and the scope of its enquiry. Looking at the scope of your brief and the diversity of the membership, we believe there is a great opportunity to make positive and lasting changes in the practice of architecture by bringing the values we represent fully into the mainstream.

We have found that the landscape within which we work has been evolving, due to the influence of several factors including austerity and the housing crisis. While there may be limits to what we can do in the developing world, as previously, it is clear that there is a need to remedy the increasing impacts of economic and spatial inequality in our backyard. There has been a lack of a coherent or notable response from the profession as a whole, and this gap is something that can be addressed.

Through our projects and resulting community engagement we have experienced first-hand the benefits of demystifying the design process, giving our clients a greater ability to articulate their needs and the confidence to engage with their environments. We encourage the commission to seek out and actively engage with organisations such as ours, as there is an abundance of knowledge, experience and enthusiasm that can be shared. Collaboration and cooperation is as much a resource as materials and money, and creating a hub where practices of all scales and types can learn and support each other is vital to developing best practices that will shape a new paradigm.

It is our hope that the outcome of the commission will be institutional support from the highest level to better organise and amplify the impact of our work, and create a new paradigm where the public interest and social responsibility are as intrinsic to everyday practice as environmental sustainability and beauty.

In the long term, we hope that one of the objectives will be for the retooling of architecture as a profession fit for the 21st century and its concerns, with architects engaged fully with their physical and social environments. This shift should lead to the public to see the value of architects and the work that they do in a different light, with tangible benefits to society as a whole and good quality design as a right for all and not just the elite.

Best Regards,

Arome Agamah, Elisa Engel, Ralph Buschow, Kimmerly Lau, Cameo Musgrave and Alasdair Dixon.

Trustees, Architecture for Humanity UK.

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<http://www.afhuk.co.uk>

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Mr P Oborn RIBA
Chair, RIBA Ethics and Sustainable Development Commission
Royal Institute of British Architects
66 Portland Place London
W1B 1AD

23 November 2018

Dear Peter, RIBA Commission

In our roles as the Director and Professor of Science in Enterprise at the Royal Institution (and a Non-Executive Director of the RTPI) we are fortunate in having each been involved in a variety of aspects of the Built Environment for rather more than twenty years.

In our view the RIBA Council is to be congratulated on establishing this much-needed Commission. The importance of the recent findings of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change and the need for Institutions such as RIBA and the Royal Institution to take a more proactive role in engaging with these issues is palpable. The increasing popularity of science on such topics as building physics, resource consumption and material technology in this digital age is most encouraging.

The overarching need for us all to focus on outcomes rather than outputs whereby we start with the science and its purpose to serve society whilst educating the public about these issues. The advance in knowledge in these areas furthers the aims which the Royal Institution shares with RIBA and a multitude of enlightened professionals.

The increasingly valuable core ability to act as an independent, enlightened convener where lateral thinking may be the last resort, is an invaluable asset of the Royal Institution! There are, however, myriad opportunities to co-venture on applications based on knowledge gained from disparate communities working in a collaborative fashion. The topics encapsulated in the Sustainable Development Goals provide a powerful base for yet more powerful outcomes.

The urgent need is for us to reinforce the importance of the SDGs whilst providing a common framework and a set of clear targets, referring to the need for widespread collaboration in the achievement of the SDGs.

We strongly believe in the need for leadership and the imperative to work collaboratively to help achieve the goals essential to the desired outcomes.

Kind regards,

Dr Shaun Fitzgerald FREng; Director, The Royal Institution of Great Britain

Prof Al Richardson; Chair of Science in Enterprise, The Royal Institution of Great Britain

APPENDIX V

AN OVERVIEW OF THE UN 2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals² (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries – developed and developing – in a global partnership.

The 17 Goals are as follows:

1. No poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-Being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals

The Goals recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth; all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests. The SDGs build on decades of work by countries and the UN, including the [UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs](#).

- In June 1992, at the [Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil](#), more than 178 countries adopted [Agenda 21](#), a comprehensive plan of action to build a global partnership for sustainable development to improve human lives and protect the environment.
- Member States unanimously adopted the [Millennium Declaration](#) at the [Millennium Summit](#) in September 2000 at UN Headquarters in New York. The Summit led to the elaboration of eight [Millennium Development Goals \(MDGs\)](#) to reduce extreme poverty by 2015.
- The [Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development](#) and the [Plan of Implementation](#), adopted at the [World Summit on Sustainable Development in South Africa](#) in 2002, reaffirmed the global community's commitments to poverty eradication and the environment, and built on [Agenda 21](#) and the [Millennium Declaration](#) by including more emphasis on multilateral partnerships.
- At the [United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development \(Rio+20\)](#) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2012, Member States adopted the outcome document "[The Future We Want](#)" in which they decided, inter alia, to launch a process to develop a set of SDGs to build upon the MDGs and to establish the [UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development](#). The [Rio +20](#) outcome also contained other measures for implementing sustainable development, including mandates for future programmes of work in development financing, small island developing states and more.
- In 2013, the General Assembly set up a 30-member [Open Working Group](#) to develop a proposal on the SDGs.
- In January 2015, the General Assembly began the negotiation process on the post-2015 development agenda. The process culminated in the subsequent adoption of the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#), with 17 SDGs at its core, at the [UN Sustainable Development Summit](#) in September 2015.
- 2015 was a landmark year for multilateralism and international policy shaping, with the adoption of several major agreements:
 - [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction](#) (March 2015)
 - [Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development](#) (July 2015)

¹ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf>

² <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

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AN OVERVIEW OF THE UN 2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- [Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) with its 17 SDGs was adopted at the [UN Sustainable Development Summit](#) in New York in September 2015.
- [Paris Agreement on Climate Change](#) (December 2015)
- The annual [High-level Forum on Sustainable Development](#) now serves as the central UN platform for the follow-up and review of the SDGs.

Today, the [Division for Sustainable Development Goals \(DSDG\)](#) in the United Nations [Department of Economic and Social Affairs \(UNDESA\)](#) provides substantive support and capacity-building for the SDGs and their related thematic issues, including [water](#), [energy](#),

[climate](#), [oceans](#), [urbanization](#), [transport](#), [science and technology](#), the [Global Sustainable Development Report \(GSDR\)](#), [partnerships](#) and [Small Island Developing States](#). DSDG plays a key role in the evaluation of UN systemwide implementation of the 2030 Agenda and on advocacy and outreach activities relating to the SDGs. In order to make the 2030 Agenda a reality, broad ownership of the SDGs must translate into a strong commitment by all stakeholders to implement the global goals. DSDG aims to help facilitate this engagement.

The 17 Goals are supported by a series of targets together with a set of 242 indicators³ which will be used to measure progress in the period to 2030.

3 https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%20refinement_Eng.pdf

APPENDIX VI

ASSESSMENT OF ENTRY POINTS TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS FOR THE INSTITUTE AND ITS MEMBERS

The following table assesses the Goals with which the Institute and its members can most easily engage:

Summary:

Goals & Targets	No of Targets	No (No.)	Low (No.)	Med (No.)	High (No.)	High (%)	Rank
Goal 1, No Poverty	5	0	2	2	1	20%	14
Goal 2, Zero Hunger	8	1	5	2	0	0%	17
Goal 3, Good health and Well-being	13	3	5	3	2	15%	15
Goal 4, Quality Education	10	3	0	2	5	50%	4
Goal 5, Gender Equality	9	3	2	2	2	22%	13
Goal 6, Clean Water and Sanitation	8	0	2	3	3	38%	8
Goal 7, Affordable and Clean Energy	5	0	1	2	2	40%	10
Goal 8, Decent Work and Economic Growth	12	2	4	1	5	42%	6
Goal 9, Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	8	3	0	2	3	38%	11
Goal 10, Reduced inequalities	10	4	1	2	3	30%	12
Goal 11, Sustainable Cities and Communities	10	0	0	0	10	100%	1
Goal 12, Responsible production and consumption	11	1	1	1	8	73%	3
Goal 13, Climate Action	5	1	0	0	4	80%	2
Goal 14, Life below water	10	6	0	3	1	10%	16
Goal 15, Life on land	12	3	1	4	4	33%	9
Goal 16, Peace, justice and strong institutions	12	2	1	3	5	42%	6
Goal 17, Partnerships for the Goals	19	10	0	0	9	47%	5

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ASSESSMENT OF ENTRY POINTS TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS FOR THE INSTITUTE AND ITS MEMBERS

Assessment for each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals:

Target	Description	Can influence?
GOAL 1, NO POVERTY		
1.2	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measure for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	L
1.4	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	L
1.5	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	H
1.A	Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	M
1.B	Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions and protection due to conflict	M
GOAL 2, ZERO HUNGER		
2.1	By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.	M
2.2	By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.	L
2.3	By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.	L
2.4	By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.	M
2.5	By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.	L
2.A	Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.	L

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Target	Description	Can influence?
2.B	Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.	L
2.C	Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	N
GOAL 3, GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING		
3.1	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	L
3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	L
3.3	By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	M
3.4	By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	M
3.5	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	L
3.6	By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	H
3.7	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	L
3.8	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	L
3.9	By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	H
3.A	Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	N
3.B	Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and noncommunicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	N
3.C	Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	N
3.D	Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	M

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Target	Description	Can influence?
GOAL 4, QUALITY EDUCATION		
4.1	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and Goal-4 effective learning outcomes	N
4.2	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	N
4.3	By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	H
4.4	By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	H
4.5	By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	H
4.6	By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	N
4.7	By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	H
4.A	Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, nonviolent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	H
4.B	By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	M
4.C	By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing states	M
GOAL 5, GENDER EQUALITY		
5.1	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	H
5.2	Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	L
5.3	Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	N
5.4	Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	N
5.5	Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	H

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Target	Description	Can influence?
5.6	Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	N
5.A	Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	L
5.B	Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	M
5.C	Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	M
GOAL 6, CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION		
6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	L
6.2	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	M
6.3	By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	H
6.4	By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	H
6.5	By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	L
6.6	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	M
6.A	By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	H
6.B	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	M
GOAL 7, AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY		
7.1	By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	L
7.2	By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	M
7.3	By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	H
7.A	By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	H
7.B	By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	M

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Target	Description	Can influence?
GOAL 8, DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH		
8.1	Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	N
8.2	Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	H
8.3	Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	M
8.4	Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead	H
8.5	By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	H
8.6	By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	L
8.7	Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	H
8.8	Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	H
8.9	By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	L
8.10	Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	N
8.A	Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	L
8.B	By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	L
GOAL 9, INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE		
9.1	Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	H
9.2	Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	N
9.3	Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	N

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Target	Description	Can influence?
9.4	By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	H
9.5	Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	H
9.A	Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States 18	M
9.B	Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	M
9.C	Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	N
GOAL 11, SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES		
11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	H
11.2	By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	H
11.3	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	H
11.4	Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	H
11.5	By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	H
11.6	By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	H
11.7	By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	H
11.A	Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	H
11.1B	By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	H
11.C	Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	H

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ASSESSMENT OF ENTRY POINTS TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS FOR THE INSTITUTE AND ITS MEMBERS

Target	Description	Can influence?
GOAL 12, RESPONSIBLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION		
12.1	Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	H
12.2	By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	H
12.3	By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	L
12.4	By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	H
12.5	By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	H
12.6	Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	H
12.7	Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	H
12.8	By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	H
12.A	Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	H
12.B	Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	M
12.C	Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	N
GOAL 13, CLIMATE ACTION		
13.1	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	H
13.2	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	H
13.3	Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	H
13.A	Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	N
13.B	Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	H

* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change

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Target	Description	Can influence?
GOAL 14, LIFE BELOW WATER		
14.1	By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	M
14.2	By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	H
14.3	Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	N
14.4	By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	N
14.5	By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	M
14.6	By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation	N
14.7	By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	M
14.A	Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	N
14.B	Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	N
14.C	Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want	N
GOAL 15, LIFE ON LAND		
15.1	By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	M
15.2	By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	M
15.3	By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	H

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ASSESSMENT OF ENTRY POINTS TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS FOR THE INSTITUTE AND ITS MEMBERS

Target	Description	Can influence?
15.4	By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	M
15.5	Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	H
15.6	Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	M
15.7	Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	L
15.8	By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	H
15.9	By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	H
15.A	Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	N
15.B	Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	N
15.C	Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	N
GOAL 16, PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS		
16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	M
16.2	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	L
16.3	Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	H
16.4	By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	N
16.5	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	H
16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	H
16.7	Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	H
16.8	Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	M
16.9	By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	N
16.10	Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	M
16.A	Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	M
16.B	Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	H

APPENDIX VI

ASSESSMENT OF ENTRY POINTS TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS FOR THE INSTITUTE AND ITS MEMBERS

Target	Description	Can influence?
GOAL 17, PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS		
Finance		
17.1	Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	N
17.2	Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	N
17.3	Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	N
17.4	Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	N
17.5	Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	N
Technology		
17.6	Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	H
17.7	Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	H
17.8	Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	N
Capacity building		
17.9	Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	H
Trade		
17.10	Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	N
17.11	Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	N
17.12	Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	N

APPENDIX VI

ASSESSMENT OF ENTRY POINTS TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS FOR THE INSTITUTE AND ITS MEMBERS

Target	Description	Can influence?
Systemic issues		
Policy and institutional coherence		
17.13	Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	N
17.14	Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	H
17.15	Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	H
Multi-stakeholder partnerships		
17.16	Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	H
17.17	Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	H
Data, monitoring and accountability		
17.18	By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	H
17.19	By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	H

APPENDIX VII

AN OVERVIEW OF THE UN GLOBAL COMPACT

The UN Global Compact supports companies to do business responsibly by aligning their strategies and operations with Ten Principles on human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption; and take strategic actions to advance broader societal goals, such as the UN Sustainable Development Goals, with an emphasis on collaboration and innovation.

Corporate sustainability starts with an organisation's value system and a principles-based approach to doing business. This means operating in ways that, at a minimum, meet fundamental responsibilities in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption. Responsible businesses enact the same values and principles wherever they have a presence and know that good practices in one area do not offset harm in another. By incorporating the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact into strategies, policies and procedures, and establishing a culture of integrity, organisations are not only upholding their basic responsibilities to people and planet, but also setting the stage for long-term success.

The Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact are derived from: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.

THE TEN PRINCIPLES

Human Rights

1. Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and
2. make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

Labour

3. Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;
4. the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;
5. the effective abolition of child labour; and
6. the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

Environment

7. Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;
8. undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and
9. encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

Anti-corruption

10. Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

The RIBA became a signatory to the UN Global Compact in 2015. For further information, see: <https://www.unglobalcompact.org/>

APPENDIX VIII

AN OVERVIEW OF ISO 26000, SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

ISO 26000 provides guidance on how businesses and organizations can operate in a socially responsible way. This means acting in an ethical and transparent way that contributes to the health and welfare of society.

ISO 26000 provides guidance rather than requirements, so it cannot be certified to unlike some other well-known ISO standards. Instead, it helps clarify what social responsibility is, helps businesses and organizations translate principles into effective actions and shares best practices relating to social responsibility, globally. It is aimed at all types of organizations regardless of their activity, size or location.

The standard was launched in 2010 following five years of negotiations between many different stakeholders across the world. Representatives from government, NGOs, industry, consumer groups and labour organizations around the world were involved in its development, which means it represents an international consensus.

Principles

The following are among the principles upon which ISO 26000 is based:

- Accountability
- Transparency
- Ethical behaviour
- Respect for stakeholder interests
- Respect for the rule of law
- Respect for international norms of behaviour
- Respect for human rights

Core Subjects

The following are among the core subjects covered by ISO 26000:

- Organisational governance
- Human rights
- Labour practices
- The environment
- Fair operating practices
- Consumer issues
- Community involvement and development

For further information, see:

<https://www.iso.org/iso-26000-social-responsibility.html>

APPENDIX IX

FIVE PRINCIPLES OF ETHICS FOR THE PROFESSIONAL LIFE OF AN ARCHITECT, YOUTH CONSULTATIVE GROUP

The following principles were developed by Alexandra Carausu and other members of the Youth Consultative Group as a personal response and statement of commitment in connection with the issues raised during their engagement with Commission:

"This paper outline 5 base principles of ethics for an architect with definitions, and 5 entities or areas that these principles should be applied towards. They are drawn out from the idea that as architects, we physically change the world through our work and that the goal should be that this change should be to make it better.

1. Honesty, Truthfulness and Integrity

Working in a transparent and straightforward way and carrying this through to all business relationships including those with clients, other architects and the general public. To the best of one's knowledge, trying to not get involved with false or misleading information that could end up harming others. This should also not be understood as in contradiction with confidentiality, where information should not be disclosed unless it is legal or if there is a professional duty to do so.

2. Awareness, Knowledge, Competence

Making sure that one keeps up with new information, news and research having to do with the work being carried out. An architect should always keep building and improving on their skills to be able to come up with the best possible solutions. The aim should be for constant professional growth in order to facilitate change towards better.

3. Care, Beneficence, Intention to do good

This doesn't refer only to the intention to do good, but towards taking steps to ensure that one's practice is good. Care towards one party should not exclude others. Intention to do good can also not come without the second principle of knowledge.

4. Fairness, Objectivity

Architects have a great power of changing the world around us by being at the core of making and influencing decisions. Such power should not be exercised arbitrarily and not taken advantage of for personal gain. Benefits and rights to which a party is entitled to should not be denied without good reason. Individuals should be treated equally. One should not be bias or allow conflicts of interest to come before professional judgement.

5. Being Critical and Inquisitive

Tied with Knowledge but also with Objectiveness, one should not take information or others decisions for granted but always make investigations and allow for one's opinion to be challenged.

Finally, the entities that these principles should be applied to should be understood and separate, but not exclusive of each other. An architect could produce work with one entity in mind but should never harm any of the others in the process. These are:

- 1. People, Including Clients and the general public, at a local and global scale*
- 2. The Architectural Profession*
- 3. The Environment*
- 4. The Future*
- 5. Architecture from an aesthetic point of view*
- 6. One's self"*

APPENDIX X

PROPOSALS FOR AN INSTITUTIONAL GOOD PRACTICE REPORTING STANDARD, THE EDGE

The following proposal from the Edge was published in January 2018 and proposes a good practice reporting standard for professional built environment institutions, including the RIBA, to encourage greater transparency and accountability:

“Every year the construction industry institutions publish their annual reports. These reports contain their annual audited accounts, but not very much hard information on the numbers and activities of their members and the actions taken in response to their public-interest obligations.

As membership bodies, usually with a public interest remit (a requirement for all the chartered institutions and charitable organisations), the Edge believes that the institutions should be open and transparent about themselves. One aspect of this would be the consistent provision of a range of standardised, comparable and publicly accessible information.

The Edge suggests asking all institutional members of the Construction Industry Council to publish each year, in their annual report, anonymised information¹ in the following categories:

Individual Membership:

- Numbers of members in each membership category
- Gains and losses in each category
- Proportion of successful/failed applications in each category
- Geographic spread
- Gender split (M/F/X)
- Ethnicity (as declared)
- Sexuality (as declared)
- Social background (as declared)
- Age profile
- Disability
- Category of employer

Corporate Membership:

- Numbers of corporate members
- Location of head offices
- Numbers of employees who are institution members/chartered/others (FTE)
- Turnover
- Carbon footprints

Institution staffing:

- Number (FTE) of staff employed and on short term contracts
- Information on gender split, ethnicity, sexuality, disability & age

- Information relating to pay in accordance with the requirements of the Equality Act 2010 (Gender Pay Gap Information) Regulations 2017. (Differences in mean and median hourly rates, bonuses and proportions in quartile pay bands)
- Carbon footprint of the institution expressed as a total (tonnes CO₂e/pa), per staff member and per m² of property owned or leased

Discipline:

- Number and types of complaints received, taken up, decisions reached, and actions taken against both individual and corporate members.
- Reports of each and every disciplinary action taken
- Changes enacted to Codes of Conduct, regulations and by-laws

Education:

- Numbers of courses accredited for various different standards and grades including numbers of students enrolled and graduating
- Numbers of degrees and distinctions awarded
- Details of inspection visits, reports issued, and actions required
- Details of Research Excellence Framework (REF) and Teaching Excellence Framework (TEF) results for accredited courses/departments and any other public assessments
- Institutional curriculum requirements (not necessarily to be provided except in short form in annual reports – full details to be available elsewhere on institutional websites)

Learned Society / Research

- Short form report on research outcomes
- Spend per member per annum on research activity and overall proportion of total budget of funded projects
- Details of research partners
- Library spend/investment and acquisition budget (per member)

Public Engagement

- Short form report on engagement activity
- Budget for outreach, information provision and non-university/professional education projects (per member)
- A transparency index (a measure of the openness and the accessibility and usefulness of information provided online by each institution as assessed by a common outside party according to an agreed metric)

The Edge, v3. January 2018”

¹ Information drawn from membership data or representative surveys

APPENDIX XI

DRAFT PROPOSAL FOR A SHARED CODE OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT, THE EDGE

The following proposal from The Edge was published in August 2017 and comprises a draft proposal for a shared Code of Professional Conduct, the principles of which were adopted by RIBA Council at its meeting in September 2018:

“DUTIES TOWARDS THE WIDER WORLD

The environment:

to minimise any adverse effect on the natural environment now and into the future

Use of resources:

to take into account the limited availability of natural and human resources

Future proofing:

to allow for the needs of future generations taking into account any reasonably predictable circumstances, including the effects of climate and demographic change

Accounting:

to demonstrate for each project, by an appropriate audit trail, that all reasonable steps have been taken to ensure that the above issues have been adequately addressed

Feedback:

to evaluate and reflect upon the performance in-use of projects and feedback the findings

DUTIES TOWARD SOCIETY

Public interest:

to act consistently in the public interest and take the interests of all stakeholders in any project properly into account, including future generations

Integrity:

to act with objectivity, responsibility and truthfulness at all times

Impartiality:

to exercise impartial and independent professional judgement

Use of evidence:

to base professional advice on relevant, valid and objective evidence and the best quality knowledge that can be reasonably accessed

Impact:

to consider the broader impact of projects on society, the industry and government

Health and safety:

to take all reasonable steps to protect the health and safety of occupants, users and members of the public affected by projects over their full lifecycle

Responsibility:

to provide timely information and warning of matters, which may adversely affect others, when they become apparent

Disclosure:

to disclose accurate and truthful information on project intentions and outcomes in accordance with industry-wide methodologies and metrics

Fairness:

to treat all persons fairly and with respect and to embrace equality of opportunity, diversity and the elimination of discrimination

Users:

to have a proper concern and due regard for the impact that projects may have on both users and local communities

Bribery:

to reject bribery and all forms of corrupt behaviour and make positive efforts to ensure others do likewise

Value:

to create lasting value and keep options open for the future

DUTIES TOWARDS THOSE COMMISSIONING SERVICES

Honesty:

to act for each and every one commissioning services in a reliable and trustworthy manner

Duty of Care:

to discharge professional duties with fidelity and probity

Transparency:

to keep identified and relevant individuals informed of the progress of projects and any key decisions made

Conflicts of interest:

to identify and declare any potential bias, conflict of interest or undue influence, whether real or perceived

Competence:

to be competent to carry out the professional work undertaken, and if others are engaged, to ensure that their work is also competent and adequately supervised

Diligence:

to apply high standards of skill, knowledge and care in all work undertaken

Knowledge and skills:

to maintain and develop new knowledge and skills to ensure services are kept up to date and effective

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DRAFT PROPOSAL FOR A SHARED CODE OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT, THE EDGE

Service improvement:

to foster new ideas and service development to improve the value and performance of services over time

Targets:

to use best endeavours to meet agreed time, cost and quality requests

Accountability:

to take full responsibility for services provided

Appointment:

to ensure that terms of appointment, the scope of work and the essential project requirements are clear and recorded in writing, and to explain to service commissioners the implications of any conditions of engagement and the way their fees are to be calculated and charged

Quality systems:

to have systems in place to ensure that projects are run professionally, and are regularly monitored and reviewed

Communications:

to be open and share (as appropriate and necessary) information with service commissioners and/or others in a way that is readily understood

Confidentiality:

to ensure that appropriate security is in place for all records in accordance with the service commissioner's requirements for confidentiality and to ensure compliance with data protection legislation

Money:

to keep proper records of all money held for service commissioners and other parties and be able to account for it whenever required

Insurance:

to maintain appropriate professional indemnity insurance

Follow through:

to provide project follow-through and aftercare when required

Post project evaluation:

to carry out post-project evaluation, to learn from the evidence gathered and the project experience and to share understanding and admit mistakes

Complaints:

to have in place (or have access to) effective procedures for dealing promptly and appropriately with disputes and complaints

DUTIES TOWARDS THOSE IN THE WORKPLACE

Respect:

to show consideration for colleagues and for all other persons encountered in the course of professional duties. All persons are to be treated with respect and without bias

Equal Opportunities:

to avoid discrimination against anyone for whatever reason and ensure that issues of race, gender, sexual orientation, age, size, religion, country of origin or disability have no place in any dealings with other people or business decisions

Employment practice:

to comply with good employment practice both as employer and employee

Payment:

to pay a fair and commensurate reward to all employees and others in the workplace for work carried out

Working hours:

to ensure hours worked are reasonable and allow for a healthy work/life balance

Training:

to provide the training, advice and information necessary for employees and others to operate effectively, gain new skills and progress

Work environment:

to provide a safe working environment

Health and safety:

to take all reasonable steps to protect the health and safety of all those in the workplace and engaged in delivering projects

Collaboration:

to cooperate and integrate proactively and with other professionals and to develop trusting relationships with open and honest collaboration

Competition:

to avoid acting maliciously or recklessly when competing with another person or when taking actions likely to adversely affect the professional, business or other interests of another person

Supply chain:

to avoid acts which, directly or indirectly, are likely to result in the unfair treatment of other people or deprive them of a fair reward for their work

Modern day slavery:

to proactively counteract and report abusive labour practices in connection with any projects undertaken

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DRAFT PROPOSAL FOR A SHARED CODE OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT, THE EDGE

Challenge:

to challenge assumptions and standards. Be honest about what you don't know

Plagiarism:

to respect the intellectual property rights of others and not collude with any form of plagiarism

Risk:

to identify and evaluate and, where possible, quantify risks and to share any concerns with appropriate parties

Whistleblowing:

to report dangerous situations and suspected wrongdoing as soon as possible, to take seriously and investigate any concerns, respect confidentiality and to protect those fairly raising concerns from any repercussions

Dispute resolution:

to encourage, if appropriate, alternative methods of dispute resolution, including mediation or conciliation

DUTIES TOWARDS THE PROFESSION

Behaviour:

to act in a way that promotes trust in the profession:

- Promoting the highest standards globally
- Understanding that being a professional is more than just about how you behave at work; it is also, about how you behave in your private life
- Fulfilling your obligations. Doing what you say you will
- Always trying to meet the spirit of your professional standards and not just the letter of the standards

Notify:

to notify the professional body if convicted of a criminal offence or disqualified as a company director

Disclose:

to report, in confidence, to the professional body and subject to any restrictions imposed by law, issues, problems and 'near-misses' that could aid better and more informed future practice and the avoidance of preventable disasters

Professional knowledge:

to contribute to the knowledge base of the profession through sharing appropriate project information and data with accredited research bodies and fellow professionals

Acting on behalf:

to accurately represent the views of the professional body or other organisations when speaking on their behalf and to refrain from promoting personal, employers' or others' interests

Reporting on others:

to report, in confidence, to the professional body and subject to any restrictions imposed by law, any alleged breach of this Code and assist the professional body in its investigations

DUTIES TO ONESELF

Integrity:

to fearlessly do the right thing, beyond any obligation to whosoever is paying you

Truthfulness:

to decline to be a party to any statement you know to be untrue, misleading, unfair to others or contrary to your own professional knowledge

Leadership:

to actively promote and robustly support the principles of professionalism and to challenge poor behaviour wherever it occurs

Accountability:

to be personally accountable for decisions and actions you take and submit to the scrutiny necessary to ensure this

Confidentiality:

to avoid taking personal advantage of confidential information or allowing others connected with you to do so

Openness:

to take decisions in an open and transparent manner and not withhold information from the public unless there are clear reasons for doing so

Keeping up to date:

to actively maintain, and where possible encourage others to maintain, professional competence through systematic improvement and broadening of knowledge and skill

CPD:

to maintain, record and provide evidence of your continuing professional development (CPD)

Evaluate & reflect:

to evaluate and reflect on the quality and impact of work carried out and the possibilities for improvement and potential for wider benefit.

Proposed agreement between construction/property professionals and their clients/employers Professionals in the construction and property sectors will deploy:

- expertise, skill, knowledge and experience to deliver agreed services in good faith
- competence, diligence, honesty, integrity and care;

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DRAFT PROPOSAL FOR A SHARED CODE OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT, THE EDGE

- *evidence-based judgement to achieve high standards of work and conduct,*

Subject to the obligation to:

- *put the interests of the wider world and society first and to take protective action when necessary, but otherwise to put clients' interests before their own;*
- *take personal and corporate responsibility for the outcomes of their work;*
- *show proper care, consideration and fairness towards others, especially those involved in realising projects and those who will live with the outcome;*
- *keep their own knowledge relevant and up to date;*
- *train and help develop the abilities of other members of both their profession and society;*

- *measure, feedback and share relevant information and insights gained from their work in order to develop and improve knowledge and skill across the disciplines.*

In exchange for:

- *the trust of those commissioning services;*
- *recognition of their independence and right to self-direction;*
- *the grant of respect and status;*
- *a degree of exclusivity over the provision of socially important services;*
- *fair payment for their work.*

The Edge, v4. August 2017"

APPENDIX XII GLOSSARY

The following definitions have been adopted throughout this report:

Collaboration: Involving two or more parties working together for a particular purpose.

Environment: Natural surroundings in which an organization operates, including air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna, people, outer space and their interrelationships.

Ethical behaviour: Behaviour that is in accordance with accepted principles of right or good conduct in the context of a particular situation and is consistent with **international norms of behaviour**.

Excellence: The quality of being outstanding or extremely good.

Impact: Positive or negative change to society, economy or the environment wholly or partially resulting from an organization's past and present decisions and activities.

International norms of behaviour: Expectations of socially responsible organizational behaviour derived from customary international law, generally accepted principles of international law, or intergovernmental agreements that are universally or nearly universally recognized.

Organisation: Entity or group of people and facilities with an arrangement of responsibilities, authorities and relationships and identifiable objectives.

Public benefit¹: For a purpose to be charitable it must be beneficial in a way that is identifiable, capable of being proved by evidence where necessary and not based on personal views. For a purpose to be charitable it must benefit either the public in general or a sufficient section of the public.

Public interest: Welfare of the general public (in contrast to the selfish interests of a person, group or firm) in which the whole of society has a stake and which warrants recognition, promotion and protection.

Social purpose: The external benefit an organisation brings that society would miss if it didn't exist.

Social value: The additional benefit to the community over and above the direct purchasing of goods, services and outcomes.

Social responsibility: Responsibility of an organization for **the impacts of** its decisions and activities on society and the environment, through transparent and ethical behaviour that:

- contributes to sustainable development, including health and the welfare of society
- takes into account the expectations of stakeholders
- is in compliance with applicable law and consistent with international norms of behaviour
- is integrated throughout the organization and practised in its relationships

Sustainable development: development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development is about integrating the goals of a high quality of life, health and prosperity with social justice and maintaining the earth's capacity to support life in all its diversity. These social, economic and environmental goals are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. Sustainable development can be treated as a way of expressing the broader expectations of society as a whole.

Stakeholder: Individual or group that has an interest in any decision or activity of an organization.

¹ **Public Benefit:** Is defined by the Charities Commission here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/public-benefit-the-public-benefit-requirement-pb1>

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