XXVII UIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
SEOUL (KOREA): 7 - 10 SEPTEMBER 2017

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

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XXVIIth UIA General Assembly
Seoul (Korea): 7-10 September 2017

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

THURSDAY, 7 SEPTEMBER 2017

Opening Ceremony and welcome message 14:00 – 14:30

0. Adoption of the agenda

1. Admission and exclusion of Sections, attendance list for Sections and voting rights

2. President’s Report, by Esa Mohamed
   2.1 President’s Report on the Triennial achievements
   2.2 Special Report on the 2017-2020 nominations/election and interpretation of Article 16.3 and its adoption

3. Past President’s Report, by Albert Dubler

4. Secretary General’s Report, by Thomas Vonier

5. Regional Vice-Presidents’ Reports
   5.1 Region I, by David Falla
   5.2 Region II, by Deniz Incedayi
   5.3 Region III, by Carlos Álvarez
   5.4 Region IV, by Yolanda Reyes
   5.5 Region V, by Hayder Ali

FRIDAY, 8 SEPTEMBER 2017

6. UIA Commissions’ Reports
   6.1 Architectural Education and UNESCO/UIA validation system for architectural education, by Kate Schwennsen and Fernando Ramos
   6.2 Professional Practice, by Rick Lincicome and Zhuang Weimin
   6.3 International Competitions, by Regina Gonthier and Jerzy Grochulski

7. UIA Work Programmes’ Reports, presented by Peter Mould
   7.1 Presentation
   7.2 Proposals

8. Communication Report, presented by Thomas Vonier

9. Treasurer’s Report, by Fabian Llisterri
   9.1 Financial Report
   9.2 Proposed triennial budget 2018-2020

10. Motions presented by Member Sections
    10.1 Motion presented by CIAF (France) – Open debate
    10.2 Motion presented by the Nordic Section – Open debate
    10.3 Motion presented by CSCAE (Spain) – Open debate

11. UIA General Policy
    Presented by Esa Mohamed and Serban Tiganas - Open Debate
### FRIDAY, 8 SEPTEMBER 2017 14:00 - 18:00

12. Revision of the Statutes and Bylaws, by Fabian Llisterri  
   12.1 General purpose  
   12.2 Review of Articles and Bylaws - Open debate and vote

13. Priorities for the next Triennial Period  
   13.1 General proposals  
   13.2 Open debate

### SATURDAY, 9 SEPTEMBER 2017 09:00 - 13:00

14. Statements by candidates for elections to the UIA Bureau

15. Election of UIA Bureau members

### SATURDAY, 9 SEPTEMBER 2017 14:00 - 18:00

16. Election to the UIA Council Region I  
   16.1 Statement by candidates  
   16.2 Election of UIA Council members

17. Présentation of UIA Council members Region II

18. Présentation of UIA Council members Region III

19. Election to the UIA Council Region IV  
   19.1 Statement by candidates  
   19.2 Election of UIA Council members

20. Election to the UIA Council Region V  
   20.1 Statement by candidates  
   20.2 Election of UIA Council members


22. Report on the preparation of the XXVIth UIA Congress in Rio 2020

### SUNDAY, 10 SEPTEMBER 2017 09:00 - 13:00

23. XXVIIIth Congress and XXIXth General Assembly (2023)  
   Presentation of candidatures and vote  
   23.1 Baku (Azerbaijan)  
   23.2 Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)  
   23.3 Lausanne (Switzerland)  
   23.4 Antalya (Turkey)  
   23.5 Copenhagen (Denmark)

24. Election of venue for the XXVIIIth Congress and XXIXth General Assembly (2023)

25. President’s thanks to the elected officials at the end of his mandate

26. Miscellaneous

27. Closing statements

28. Passing of power of the UIA President
XXVIIth UIA General Assembly
Séoul (Korea): 7-10 September 2017

Item 1 of the Agenda

ADMISSION AND READMISSION OF MEMBER SECTIONS

According to Articles 2 and 21 and Bylaw VII of the UIA statutory texts, the following requests for admission or readmission, which have already been approved by the Council, must be ratified by the General Assembly.

**CUBA**
Union Nacional de Arquitectos e Ingenieros de la Construccion de Cuba - UNAICC

**CEZCH REPUBLIC**
Society of Czech Architects - SCA

**ITALY**
Consiglio Nazionale Degli Architetti, Planificatori, Paesaggisti e Conservatori - CNAPPC

**MADAGASCAR**
Ordre des Architectes Malagasy

**NEPAL**
Society of Nepalese Architects - SONA

**WITHDRAWAL OF MEMBER SECTIONS**

According to Article 20.1, the following member sections were expelled for the non-payment of membership fees for 3 years.

**Barbados**
Withdrawal in 2016

**Bosnia-Herzegovina**
Withdrawal in 2016

**Laos**
Withdrawal in 2016
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2.1 President’s Report on the Triennal achievements
2.2 Special Report on the 2017-2020 nominations/elections and interpretation of Articles 16.3 and its adoption
XXVIIth UIA General Assembly  
(Korea): 7-10 September 2017

Item 2.1 of the Agenda

PRESIDENT’S REPORT, BY ESA MOHAMED

During the General Assembly in Durban in August 2014, I said that the UIA must keep up with the times. It is the only body that unites the world’s architects. It must be responsive to members, remain relevant to the profession, and reform itself in order to be effective. I promised that my program would be based on three Rs: responsiveness, relevance, and reform.

The UIA focused its energies on issues to obtain tangible results to make it relevant and visible.

These included political lobbying in key areas, in collaboration with other international bodies, increase cooperation with regional organisations and maintain influence in relations with governments. We strengthened our positions in the Education, Practice and Competition Commissions, which are directly related to our partnership with UNESCO.

We wanted UIA be the central hub for sharing and promoting knowledge and ideas. It must ensure that the standards in professional services and education are maintained in order to facilitate and regulate cross-border mobility.

*We wanted to provide leadership for the profession globally. This is still our mission.*

It was also in response to the call by several member sections for the UIA to change and become relevant. It was unfortunate that toward the end of the 2011-2014 triennium the German member section withdrew its membership of the UIA and Italian section also ceased to be a member, due to unpaid dues.

So my first mission immediately after the assembly was to visit the RIBA and BAK. At RIBA we strengthened our relationship with the continuing management of our UNESCO-UIA Validation system visitations and RIBA’s active cooperation in all UIA activities, and in particular in education, knowledge sharing, mobility and international practice, including BIM and CPD. I met the President of BAK and others to talk about the prospect of BAK returning to UIA as a member. Similar sentiments were expressed by CNOA the French Section from my meeting with the President in early September 2014.

The sentiment, particularly in Region I, then was that UIA was not doing enough to make it relevant for members, already preoccupied financially with internal matters and also focused on the ACE.

Among the issues brought up were the presence of UIA on the international platforms like the United Nations, influencing the national governments, opportunities for participation from lesser-developed countries, inequitable fee charges and several others. As a matter of fact, the Italian member section was withdrawn from the membership list due to the dissatisfaction of the fees due. We also went CNAPPC to persuade them to stay on as a member in 2015.

We saw the importance of the young architects and students in the activities of the Union, as they will be the successors of the organization. Most member sections are also promoting them in their respective sections and regional bodies. UIA had established a platform during the last triennium and will continue with this endeavour. This is also manifested in the substantial involvement of the young architects and students during the UIA Seoul 2017 Congress.

I wish to record my thanks and appreciation to the honorable members of the Bureau and Council for extending their support and cooperation to meet the promises that I made and strengthen the position of the UIA globally. Also thanks to all the staff of the Secretariat for their dedication and hard work to keep it running.
MEMBERSHIP AND FEES

Carrying on from the last mandate, the fees for memberships remained a main point of concern. A number of sections noted that it is not equitable for a section to be charged fees calculated based on the total number of architects in the country over the actual number of architects who are members of the section. In some cases there are a number of organizations that represent architects in the country, which led to confusion and sometimes conflict as to whom the UIA represents.

In South America, Ecuador has 8,000 architects but only 200 are in the Association of Architects. It is important for South America to be in the UIA. Ecuador has 22 schools of architecture. During the April 2016 earthquake, 3,000 volunteer architects came to help in the favelas. Architect Shigeru Ban contributed proposals for emergency architecture together with the universities and students. This rich community engagement in architecture exemplifies the principal objectives of the UIA, which emphasize the importance of architects to be working with the community, instead of aspiring to be “Star” architects.

Columbia (population 48.8 million) has 58 schools, 66,000 architects, and 24,000 women architects, but only 2,500 architects are members of the Association. Mexico has 40,000 architects, 76 Associations, 6,000 members of the national association and 800 schools, some of which offer 2 years of academic training. So one can see the diverse conditions of the profession and education standards.

At the first Bureau meeting of the triennium in October, we embarked on the review of the fees, led by the Treasurer, and the streamlining of the Work program by the Secretary General. These fee revisions take effect for 2017, and a number  of sections enjoyed the new fee scale, for which we will seek ratification from the Assembly.

Italy decided to return to the UIA with renewed enthusiasm under the leadership of President Giuseppe Cappochin. Mexico continued its membership and appreciates the fees that reflect the number of architects in the Section. The Council has approved membership applications from the Czech, Italian and Malagasy sections. Additionally membership interests have been received from the Society of Nepalese Architects, Oman and Algeria.

In the interests of making the UIA more inclusive, the Council has considered the possibility of expanding membership to include more than one architects’ organization in a given country, but have not yet arrived at a conclusion.

OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATIONS

I wish to acknowledge the tremendous support and contributions made by the following member sections during my mandate:

Council meetings other meetings and events
SAIA - 125th Council session Durban, South Africa 10 August 2014
CNOA-126th Council session Paris, France 12-13 February 2015
Colegio de Arquitectos de Peru -127th Council session Lima, Peru 06-07 November 2015
Architects Association of Tanzania -128th Council session, Dar Es Salaam, 31 March-1 April 2016
Conférence Suisse des Architectes - CSA - 129th Council session. Lausanne, Switzerland, 08-10 September 2016
Federation of Institute of Korean Architects (FIKA) 130th Council session, Seoul Korea 03-04 March 2017
Pertubuhan Arkitek Malaysia (PAM) 131st Council session, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 18-19 July 2017
Federation of the Institutes of Korean Architects (FIKA), 132nd Council session, Seoul Korea 03 September 2017

Other sections and Regional organisations hosted Bureau meetings, Regional Council meetings, competitions, awards and events that were related to the UIA: China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Macao, Malaysia, Philippines, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Russia, UK, Spain, Italy, Iceland, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Poland, Estonia, Sudan, Egypt, Lebanon, Kenya, Morocco, Greece, Hungary, Turkey, Croatia, Costa Rica, USA, Brazil.

These occasions had positive impacts on the UIA, establishing its importance and presence in the global arena.
UNITED NATIONS AND UNESCO

Over the course of the triennium, the UIA strengthened its partnership with UNESCO. We had several meetings with the Director General Irina Bokova and its Director for Culture, Francesco Bandarin. We reaffirmed our commitments to the UNESCO-UIA Education Charter and Validation system, which had its 20th anniversary in 2016, and the UNESCO Regulations for International Competitions in Architecture and Town-Planning.

Early this year, our proposal to designate the successfully nominated Congress City as the World Capital for Architecture was favourably received. The Council requests that the General Assembly approve this proposal so that the matter can be pursued further with UNESCO.

We are seriously considering reducing the mandate cycle from the current three years to two years. Discussion with the member sections in 2016 show that the majority of them are in favour of such a measure. This will give more members sections the opportunity to host the congress and establish closer and more active contacts with the UIA. In addition, UNESCO has agreed to our idea of designating the congress city to be the UNESCO World Capital for Architecture. We are going to deliberate and vote the amendments to the statute resulting from this change during this Assembly.

UN HABITAT

The UIA has been an active principal partner of the World Urban Campaign, a conglomeration of NGOs under the auspices of the UN Habitat. Under WUC is the General Assembly of Partners (GAP) the meet regularly to deal with the issues on Sustainable Development Goals 2030 and eventually the input for the New Urban Agenda (NUA), finalized at Habitat III in Quito, Ecuador in October 2016.

Ar Ishtiaque Zahir Titas (Bangladesh) has been representing UIA in these endeavours, supported by the Vice President and Council Member of Region V, Hayder Ali and Mohammed Munyanya respectively. The GAP is now working on the implementation of the NUA. As such, its Executive Council has identified the scope of work to be undertaken. Ar Ishtiaque who also represented the UIA and the Professionals group in addressing the assembly at Habitat III represents UIA’s in the Exco.

The UIA has been actively participating in the formulation of the City We Need in several Urban Thinkers Campuses as part of the UN Habitat’s WUC and also as part of the New Urban Agenda. The UIA together with the Institute of Architects Bangladesh will hold an UTC in Dhaka Bangladesh in November 2017. This initiative is in response to the requirement to implement the NUA. In the future, the UIA will participate actively in the implementation initiatives of the NUA.

Additionally, we are establishing a Commission to deal with sustainable development and climate change. This will effectively strengthen our commitment and presence in the New Urban Agenda and the UN Habitat.

In early February 2018, the World Urban Forum will be held in Kuala Lumpur under the UN Habitat where issues on the NUA will be discussed. UIA will again be present there.

UNFCCC COP

The UIA continued its support of the United Nation Framework Conference on Climate Change (UNFCCC). On 30th November 2015, UIA together with CNOA, CIAF and ACE successfully held a symposium in Paris. Several speakers at the Cité de l’Architecture conference outlined the theme, “Architecture, the Climate of the Future.” The event was very well attended, in fact beyond the capacity of the 250 people that were expected. It reaffirmed our focus on matters dealing with sustainability, resilience and carbon neutral approaches in architecture urban planning and design. It was a step forward in our venture to strengthen our relationship with UN through the World Urban Campaign (WUC), General Assembly of Partners (GAP), Habitat Professional Forum (HPF) and the Urban Thinkers Campus (UTC).

Following the success of the COP 21 Symposium, UIA committed itself to supporting the CNOA Morocco, AUA and also the City of Marrakech and the Moroccan ministries. The International Conference, "Architecture and Climate Change" organised by the National Council of the Order of Architects (CNOA Morocco) under the auspices of the UIA, was held during the 1st Day of COP 22 at the Palais des Congrès.
It was officiated by Mr. Mohammed Nabil Benabdellah, Minister of Housing and City Policies and Mr. Driss Merroun, Minister of Urbanisation. The international conference was well attended and several speakers gave interesting views and case studies on the impact of climate change on the building environment.

The Durban Declaration on the 2050 Imperative confirmed UIA’s commitment on climate change issues. It had also signed an accord with the Global Alliance on Building and Construction (GABC) on 3rd December 2016. This initiative is to achieve carbon neutral in our daily activities by 2030 in line with the 17 sustainable goals. It is estimated that 20% of the global GHG emissions are related to buildings. By 2050 it is expected that the energy demand will increase by 50% (IEA, 2016). We have to take affirmative actions to mitigate the impact of climate change by developing new approaches to design and planning of our living environment. Hence UIA came out in strong support of the AIA’s declaration to continue this effort despite the US Presidential decision to withdraw from the Paris Agreement in May 2017.

This year the COP 23 will be held in Bonn, Germany, the headquarters of the UNFCCC on 6-17 November 2017. I hope UIA will still participate in the conference. As the German section had ceased to be a member of UIA, we will need to find other means to host an event. UIA should continue to be actively engaged in the climate change initiatives.

REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS, NGOS

Apart from the UNESCO, UN Habitat, UIA maintains its cooperation ECOSOC, IOC, UNECE, WHO and WTO. It also actively cooperating with regional organizations of architects including ACE, ARCASIA, UMAR, FPAA, MASA, CAA, CIALP, OAA and UIFA.

In addition to its active participation with NGOs in WUC/GAP/HPF, UIA has collaborations with Active House Alliance, GABC, DoCoMoMo, EAF, ICOMOS, ASC20, IFLA, CICA, ISOCARP and WBC.

The UIA has started a new project with IFLA, the INDIGENOUS ECOSYSTEM CORRIDORS AND NODES (ICE+N). This is a three year program to unite the initiatives of national governments and local authorities around the world in conserving the natural eco-system and bio-diversity in the face of rapid global urbanisation. Initial experiences in Australia and Ireland are being monitored. UIA requests the member sections to do likewise in their countries and regions.

The UIA is also engaged with the Council of Europe in dealing with issues on sustainability and human rights. Another initiative with IFLA is the World Design Summit Montréal October 17-20 this year.

COMMUNICATIONS

The current UIA website is being revamped to keep up with the latest technologies on social media. We have engaged the consultants to carry out the exercise and it should be effective by now. It has been designed so that information and news events can be easily uploaded onto the website and the UIA e-newsletter. At the same time we have given them the tasks of simplifying and updating the database. We request that all member sections cooperate by providing information regarding architectural practice in your section for the database. This will help members to understand the conditions and rules for practicing outside their home jurisdiction. We will also possible to provide online access to applications for international competitions and UNESCO-UIA Validation programme.

THREE PERMANENT COMMISSIONS

The three permanent commissions of the UIA are:

UNESCO-UIA Education Commission and Validation Council
UNESCO-UIA International Competition Commission
UIA Professional Practice Commission
UNESCO-UIA EDUCATION COMMISSION

During this mandate, the Commission had been active in promoting advancement in Architectural Education and Training. By default, the President assumes the Chair of this Commission as well as the Validation Council for Architectural Education. The Commission provided advice and shared experiences on establishing standards in AE with member sections and regional organisations. The UNESCO-UIA Charter for Architectural Education was reviewed and we concluded that it is still relevant and no changes were warranted. We celebrated the 20th anniversary of the Charter with UNESCO.

In March 2016, the UIA signed up as one of the partners in the ERASMUS+ Program, Exploring the Field in Architectural Design Education (E-FIADE) together with the following as described by e-FIADE;

- The Department of Architecture, TOBB University of Economics and Technology (TOBB ETU) is the coordinator of the project, TURKEY.
- The International Union of Architects (UIA) is a key strategic partner in bridging the project to profession owing to its role in developing international and aspirational standards in education and professional practice.
- The European Association of Architectural Education (EAAE) is a key strategic partner in evaluating and disseminating the results.
- TU/e Eindhoven University of Technology, Department of the Built Environment, THE NETHERLANDS
- The School of Architecture, Universidade Lusofona, PORTUGAL
- The Faculty of Architecture at University of Zagreb, CROATIA
- Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Department of Architecture, TURKEY.

The project will research the 200 universities across Europe with the expected outcome of establishing alternative paths for design studios and internship. The interaction between the academic and professional practices may provide new internship models in architectural education. UIA shall continue its support for the ERASMUS+ Program and with UIA’s experience and influence similar projects may be extended beyond the EU to other UIA Regions over the course of future mandates.

The trend in the developing countries is the increasing number of architecture schools. Some of them are privately run and there is a danger that the quality of education may be compromised in favor of commercial objectives. In some countries the courses are conducted on line without personal contacts between the teachers and students. This practice must be stopped. It is crucial that the sections promote the Charter for Architectural Education that spells out the minimum requirements for a sound architectural education and training. Networking with Regional organizations on education issues would be the way forward to expand the influence of the Charter globally.

There is also a move toward specialization. Under the system of a basic degree followed by a masters or professional degree, the Charter advocates a minimum of 5 years academic education to earn a degree in architecture. This is followed by at least 2 (two) years of professional practice experience (PPE) to be registered/licensed architects. We maintain that any specialization should be post 5 years education to be called Architect and specialist. The UIA urges member sections to influence their respective jurisdiction the UNESCO-UIA Charter for Architectural Education.

UNESCO-UIA VALIDATION-VCAE

The UIA has been working in partnership with RIBA to conduct the process of validation of schools of architecture. We have been able to see during the triennium an increase in the number of schools validated or requests for UIA validation. It seems that UIA has made an impact on the schools. We hope to vigorously continue this endeavour and provide advice to sections that lack a validation system. We are validating the following additional schools:

- Cairo CUF - BSc Architectural Engineering – REVALIDATION full visit: 14-18 Oct 2017
- Cairo AUC - American University in Cairo - REVALIDATION full visit: 20-24 Oct 2017
- Istanbul - MSFAU - VALIDATION Full visit 20-24 Nov. 2017
- Ajman-Ajman University of Science and Technology, United Arab Emirates-Preliminary visit: 11-15 Feb. 2017

The validated schools are the following:

- ETSAB- Escola Tecnica Superior d’arquitectura de Barcelona, Spain
  VALIDATED 2017-2022 (without conditions)
MARKHI - Moscow School of Architecture, Moscow, Russia
REVALIDATED 2017-2022 (without conditions)

Ural State Academy of Architecture and Arts (USAAA), Yekaterinburg, Russia
VALIDATED 2017-2022 (without conditions)

UNIVERSITY OF CAIRO
AET – diploma BSc Architectural Engineering and Technology
VALIDATED 2016-2019 (plus monitoring visit: Thursday 19th October 2017)

ENSAM- École Nationale Supérieure d’Architecture de Montpellier, France
+ School of Architecture Reunion Island of ENSAM
VALIDATED 2014- 2019 (without conditions)

The validated schools the right to display the UNESCO-UIA Validation hallmark.

Responding to the increasing requests for validation, the VCAE has revamped the manual for validation that outlines the procedures and process of validation. It is now completed and ready for implementation. I wish to thank all members of the Education Commission for their contribution in the completing this work.

UIA also launched its first UNESCO-UIA & MIDO Students Design Prize with participation limited to the UNESCO-UIA Validated schools. This inaugural awards theme is Design for Responsible Architecture. We received 19 student projects, and the two winners were presented at the Congress on 6th September. A similar prize will be organized during the next mandate and winners will be presented at the Rio2020 Congress. This is a joint initiative between UIA and MIDO to promote validated schools and young architects.

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE COMMISSION
The PPC has also been actively monitoring and enforcing the policies of the Accord. In addition, two initiatives were introduced during this mandate, namely the Joint Committee on Education and Practice and the drafting panel on Gender equity. JCEP was established to monitor the overlapping policies in the two commissions and also reinforce them.

The JCEP also determines the policies on CPD. Under this auspices together with the ARES work program, UIA formed a partnership with the national and Kapodistrian University of Athens to conduct online CPD Programme, “Design and Optimization of Zero Energy Consumption Buildings”.

The role of women in society is an important aspect of the development. UIA promotes the culture of inclusion in not only the profession but also all aspects of development of humanity. Women remains segregated despite the potential abundance of human resources on earth. They are talented and productive and must be counted.

The Khartoum Declaration calls for addressing the gender disparity in the profession and the importance of the contribution by female Architects. A UIA Gender Equity in Architecture Policy has been formulated to be added to the UIA Accord on Recommended International Standards of Professionalism in Architectural Practice and Recommended Guidelines.

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS
At the last General Assembly we resolved that the international competition should be promoted aggressively as it is the best and fairest way for public project procurement and even for private projects. UIA has been actively promoting competitions during the mandate. There were 34 activities, which included competitions and awards during our mandate. We are expecting more to follow during the next mandate. One can get further details from the UIA website.

We also received a few complaints against the organizers on the manner in which the competitions were conducted and the subsequent execution of the projects. These shortcomings are being addressed. One of the major tasks that the ICC had undertaken was the review of Competition Guide. The document is now completed with much detailed description of the procedures, types of competition, the selection of jurors, jury structure, commitment of the promoters and glossary. It is designed to be as foolproof as possible to avoid disputes. If it happens, there is also a provision for dispute resolution in the new document.
Moving forward, UIA Competitions will become more accessible for governments, promoters and project owners for their procurement process. We have designed the applications to be accessible online from our website. This will assist the ICC to streamline the approval process faster and efficiently.

Besides Architectural Design competitions and the triennial UIA Prizes including the UIA Gold Medal and Prizes, the UIA also lent support to other international and national awards and competitions for design and architecture. These include among others the International VELUX Award, the Barbara Cappochin International Prize for Architecture, the Baku International Architecture Award, UIA-HYP Cup 2016 International Student Competition in Architectural Design, the Golden Cube Awards and the UIA Friendly and Inclusive Space Award. We added during the mandate the Inspireli Award (Czech Republic), Liang Sicheng Award for Architecture (ASC), Lebanese Architectural Award and UNESCO-UIA & MIDO Student Design Awards especially for those from UNESCO-UIA Validated schools.

WORK PROGRAMS

There are several work programs running during the triennium. Some of them are very active and some are not. We have taken steps to restructure the WPs to be more responsive and meaningful to UIA. I would like to acknowledge the contribution of Peter Mould (Australia), who successfully completed an evaluation of the WPs performance and established the basic protocols and policies for running the WPs. The WPs have been grouped into four categories, Architecture and Society, Habitat, Public Facilities and Environment.

These changes will be effective in the next triennium. We have introduced a work program, Sustainability and Climate Change, to emphasize our commitment to the New Urban Agenda. This program will also reinforce our activities related to the UN Habitat and the World Urban Campaign. So the next triennium will see the establishment of a new Commission on Sustainable Development and Climate Change.

The work programs shall remain the core output of the UIA. For indigenous and community base engagements programs, the Barefoot Architects and the UIA-IFLA Indigenous Ecosystem Corridors and Nodes Project are added for the next triennium.

The work programs are platforms for interaction between the member sections; they facilitate cooperation and exchange of ideas on all that matters about architecture, the environment, urbanization and habitats. The Council shall be actively involved in the Work Programs because members of Council participate in them.

Further measures to enhance the involvement of the young architects shall be taken. We have successfully conducted the first UIA Summer School involving 32 students from 10 countries who gathered here in Seoul for two weeks together with tutors and international speakers. Thanks to the Danish Member Section for leading this project which we hope to be repeated during every Congress.

UIA AND THE FUTURE

We are living in a new and challenging world. Geopolitical volatility is putting pressure on the way we deal with and design our built environment. Safe and security became a major criteria in building public facilities, buildings and even open space. The way to mitigate this adverse impact is to get the community to be engaged in what we do. We had been forthright in our engagements with national governments on issues regarding human rights, conservation, heritage, sustainability, environment, climate change and more. These are the matters that the UIA must champion. Hence, we expressed our concerns with the Turkey on Gezi Park development, Istanbul, India with the demolition of the iconic structures at the Pragati Maidan Complex, New Delhi and recently our public support of the AIA’s declaration against the withdrawal of the US from the Paris Accord on climate change.

The UIA shall continue to deal with any issues in order to obtain tangible results to make it relevant and visible. These will include political lobbying in key areas and other international organizations, increasing cooperation with regional bodies and enhancing influential relations with governments. Hence projects such as the ERASMUS+ program, Indigenous Ecosystem Corridors and Nodes, Barefoot Architects shall be supported by the UIA.
The UIA has increased its international influence. To maintain its importance, it must adopt the following policy objectives;

1. UIA must continue to be the central hub for sharing and promoting knowledge and ideas.

2. UIA shall ensure that the work programs remain relevant and effective following the new restructuring. It is imperative that the members of council are directly involved in the work programs.

3. UIA shall maintain and continue its network and partnerships with international bodies to advise and influence governments on matters related to the environment and development.

4. It shall uphold the UNESCO-UIA Charter on Architectural Education and encourage member sections and their governments to recognize and adopt the Charter.

5. UIA shall promote and conduct more validations of schools globally and assist the developing countries to develop their respective accreditation/validation systems.

6. It shall ensure that the minimum international standards (Accord) in professional services and education are upheld. It shall facilitate and regulate cross-border services and mobility of architects with mutual benefits for the foreign and local professionals in the host countries.

7. It shall network and engage with all regional organizations and member sections, giving them opportunities to use the UIA as a platform for international communication.

8. It should provide global leadership for the profession, focusing on architectural education and training, professional practice, climate change and the New Urban Agenda.

9. It must continue to be an active leading partner in the UN Habitat World Urban Campaign to implement the New Urban Agenda.

10. The UIA shall combat the impact of climate change by committing to the zero carbon-building environment.

11. It shall continue its efforts to address environmental disasters whether by natural forces or human error.

12. The UIA maintains that Architecture is an intrinsic part of culture and promotes the preservation of architectural heritage.

13. Community engagements in architecture and urban planning shall be the main criteria for design and practice.

14. The principle of inclusivity and welfare of people and citizens shall remain as a priority action of the UIA and its member sections. It shall include aspects of human rights in the built environment.

15. The UIA shall continue its promotion of design competitions as the best method for project procurement. The cooperation from member sections on this matter is of utmost importance.

16. The UIA shall support their member sections’ endeavors to organize design awards and prizes for architecture and design.

17. The UIA shall also continue its support of international, regional and national awards and prizes including those for young architects and students.

18. The UIA shall promote international best practice for the profession with regard to the conduct of the architects, not limited to the execution and management of their project delivery, but also related to the general practice of their businesses.

19. It shall uphold the principles of gender equity must be standard practice for architects.

20. The involvement of young architects shall remain one of the principle activities of the UIA.
Agenda item: 2.2
Article 16.3

2005 - Istanbul

The UIA General Assembly approved to limit the service of any one person in any elected post to a maximum of 9 years continuously, but may run for re-election after a break of 3 years (one term) from Council.
2011 - Tokyo

16.3 Effective with the 2011 nominations/elections, the number of continuous years of service on the Council of any one person shall not exceed (nine) 9 years, regardless of the number of different posts held, (only the post of Immediate Past President is excluded from the count).

16.4 Persons who have previously served on the UIA Council for the maximum period of 9 (nine) years, shall again be eligible to run for election to Council after one three-year term of absence from the Council.

2011 Tokyo - 2014 Durban

The 9 year limit rule was effected for nominations, therefore:

Nominations of persons having served for 9 years continuously in elected posts, were not accepted.
130 Council held in Seoul
March 2017

Council was faced with the doubt of anybody’s eligibility in case that he/she has served for 9 years, but 3 of them as alternate.

After discussion Council resolved that the alternates don’t count as member of Council, and therefore are excluded from the count of the 9 years limit and are eligible for nomination.

Nominations for the Seoul Elections - March 2017

Fabian Llisterri - Treasurer
Deniz Incedayi - Vice president Region 2
Hayder Ahmed Ali - Vice president Region 5
Mohammed Munyana - Council member Region 5

All of them were affected by article 16.3 and initially, considered ineligible to run for any post in 2017
Nominations for the Seoul Elections - March 2017

Because of the vacancies due to the withdrawal of the candidacy presented by Carlos Alvarez for the post of Vice-president of Region 3, and the disqualification of Mohammed Munyana as candidate for the Vice-presidency of Region 5, according to the interpretation of Article 16.3, by precedents set in 2011 and 2014 and Bylaw XV.7, the Bureau appointed the following candidates:

2017 - Seoul elections

For the Vice-presidency of Region 3
Roberto Simon (Brazil)

For the Vice-presidency of Region 5
Gideon Mulyungi (Kenya)
Tokumbo Omisore (Nigeria)
Francis Sossah (Ivory Coast)
Tawfik El Rashidy (Egypt)
A legal report from the French Section warned Council about the illegality of the 9 years limit, based in what was approved at the 2011 General Assembly held in Tokyo.

The UIA, as an association registered in France, to all effects is subject to French law (Art. 25.1).

Council was faced with the doubt of the date the 9 years limit came into effect and the start of the count.

Council resolved that the count of the 9 years started at the 2011 election and those who were excluded from the nomination are therefore eligible as the 9 years service prior to 2011 are not counted.
131 Council held in KL – July 2017

Resolution regarding article 16.3

As established by the president the intent and precedent of article 16.3 is that the nine-year limit includes years served before 2011.

Nevertheless, after extensive deliberation, Council decided in the spirit of inclusiveness that governance of the issue had been open for interpretation, therefore the Council decided to give all persons affected in the 2017 election the benefit of the doubt.

Those affected by article 16.3, have the right to apply by the 31st of July 2017, and the Secretariat will respond within one week of application, confirming the candidature. Following this the Secretariat will inform member Sections of the outcomes.

Ratification by the General Assembly of the Resolution taken by Council about Article 16.3

According to Bylaw XXX:
Anything not expressly provided for in the Articles and Bylaws will be decided by Council. In cases of doubt, Council shall also decide on the interpretation of the text. Any decisions of Council under this Bylaw shall be reported to the next meeting of the Assembly.

However, given the implications of this interpretation, Council decided to request the Assembly to ratify this resolution, by simple majority, to be effective.
If ratified:
Candidates for 2017-2020 Elections

President: Mr. Thomas Vonier (USA)
Mr. Hayder Ali (Sudan)
Ms. Deniz Incedayi (Turkey)

Secretary General: Mr. Serban Tiganas (Rumania)

Treasurer: Mr. Fabian Llisterri (Spain)

If ratified:
Candidates for 2017-2020 Elections

Vice-president
Region 1: Mr. Peter Oborn (UK)
Mr. Lorenz Braeker (Switzerland)

Vice-president
Region 2: Mr. Nikos Fintikakis (Greece)
Mr. Elie Khoury (Lebanon)

Vice-president
Region 3: Mr. Roberto Simon (Brazil)
If ratified:
Candidates for 2017-2020 Elections

Vice-president Region 4:
Mr. Jong Ruhl Hanh (South Korea)
Ms. Yolanda Reyes (Philippines)
Mr. Prakash Deskmukh (India)

Vice-president Region 5:
Mr. Mohammed Munyana (Kenya)
Mr. Francis Sossah (Ivory Coast)
Mr. Tokumbo Omisore (Nigeria)

If not ratified:
Candidates for 2017-2020 Elections

President:
Mr. Thomas Vonier (USA)

Secretary General:
Mr. Serban Tiganas (Rumania)

Treasurer:
Mr. Carlos Álvarez (Costa Rica)
If not ratified:
Candidates for 2017-2020 Elections

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<tr>
<th>Region 1:</th>
<th>Mr. Peter Oborn (UK)</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Mr. Elie Khoury (Lebanon)</td>
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<td>Region 3:</td>
<td>Mr. Roberto Simon (Brazil)</td>
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If not ratified:
Candidates for 2017-2020 Elections

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PAST PRESIDENT’S REPORT, BY ALBERT DUBLER................................................................. 3
XXVIIth UIA General Assembly  
Seoul (Korea): 7-10 September 2017  

Point 3 of the Agenda  

PAST PRESIDENT’S REPORT, ALBERT DUBLER  

2014  

13/08/2014 Paris: meeting with the new President and Secretary General for the passing of the torch, avec Michel Barmaki  
04/09/2014 Paris: meeting with President Esa Mohamed and Guillaume Buffet from Starting Dot, on the subject of the domaine name, archi  
12/09/2014 Vienne, Blue Award Jury  
23/09/2014 Paris: Visit to the renovation of the stained glass windows of Sainte Chapelle with the sponsor VELUX  
16/10/2014 Conference on the volcanic landscape in Santorini (VOLAND) Herakles & Hermess  
Finance and Organisation Meeting  
17/10/2014 Bureau Meeting in Santorini. Approval of signature on Starting Dot contract. Approval of membership dues calculated according to GA held in Durban  
30/10/2014 Vienne, Austria, prize ceremony for International VELUX Awards  

2015  

27/01/2015 Strasbourg: Council of Europe, Climate Change and Human Rights  
09/02/2015 Paris: PPC Commission, Presented with Vlad Gaivoronschi a paper on architectural quality, late to become “The Value of Architecture”  
10/02/2015 Professional Practice and Education Commissions meetings  
11/02/2015 Paris: PPC and UIA Bureau meetings  
Paris: UIA Council Meeting, decision to organise an event at COP 21 in December in Paris. Council requests that I work on it. The President later says that he will take charge, to which I give my assent.  
13/02/2015 Paris: UIA Council  
06/03/2015 Paris: CIAF Bureau  
09/04/2015 Paris: CIAF meeting to prepare COP 21 and CIAF Bureau meeting  
10/04/2015 Paris: CIAF AG  
21/04/2015 Paris: Virtual UIA Bureau. I went to the Secretariat to find that I don’t have the right to speak. The connection didn’t work for me.  
23/04/2015 Paris: CIAF Bureau prepares COP 21  
17-18/05/2015 Sofia: Architecture Triennial  
06/06/2015 Paris: Françoise-Hélène Jourda’s funeral. Ms. Jourda was awarded the Auguste Perret Prize by the UIA in 2008  
10/06/2015 Paris: Academy of Architecture: Reception for Fernando Ramos  
19/06/2015 Paris: CIAF Bureau and COP 21 preparation  
22/06/2015 Strasbourg: Council of Europe: International Non-governmental Organisations Conferences  
24/06/2015 Paris, Arsenal Pavilion: meeting with Mr. Jean-Marie Hulot, counsellor to the President of the Republic (France) for COP 21  
25-26/06/2015 Eindhoven: Lucy City Jury at Phillips (sponsor of our event, COP 21)  
10/07/2015 Paris: CIAF work group for COP 21  
10/08/2015 Kuala Lumpur: UIA Bureau  
11/09/2015 Copenhagen: Region I meeting  
18/09/2015 Paris Bureau CIAF Preparation COP 21  
28-30/09/2015 Strasbourg: Council of Europe, Parliamentary Session  
02/10/2015 Strasbourg: Council of Europe, Plenary Session  
09/10/2015 Paris: CIAF Bureau for COP 21 preparation
10/10/2015 Paris: Cité de l’Architecture, Ceremony in homage to Françoise-Hélène Jourda. Discussion with the Director of the TU of Vienna, regarding the Blue Award.

30/10/2015 Montpellier: UNSFA Congress Round Table with the Montpellier School of Architecture, 1st architecture school in the European Union to have the UIA/UNESCO Validation

03/11/2015 Paris: UNESCO General Conference, meeting with Mr. Francesco Bandarin, recalled from retirement to assume the position of Deputy Director of Culture at UNESCO

05-06/11/2015 Lima, Peru: UIA Council

20/11/2015 Paris: CIAF Bureau - preparation COP 21
Paris: CIAF AG, presentation and validation COP 21

24/11/2015 Strasbourg: Conference on Fight against Terrorism and Human Rights

30/11/2015 Paris: Cité de l’Architecture, COP 21 UIA/ACE

08/12/2015 Paris: COP 21 – participated in CNOA Conference on the Alliance City-Employment (Denisart)
COP 21 – participated in Conference Scenario 2015 with C. Auclerc
Paris: COP 21 – participated in “Citizen & Local Authorities”
Paris: COP 21 – participated in “Planetary Conscience” with Wanjira Maathai, Nicolas Hulot and Edgar Morin
Discussion (1 hour) with Jean Jouzel from CIEC

10/12/2015 Paris COP 21 participated in “Human Rights and Climate Change,” Round Table in the name of the Council of Europe
Paris: COP 21 – spoke for the Panel of the Council of Europe on “Climate Change & Human Rights”
Paris: COP 21 – participated (with Ishtiaque Zahir) in “Environmental Migrations in the World”

11/12/2015 Paris: COP 21 – participated in “Connections between COP 21 and Territories”
Paris: COP 21 – participated in “Save the Negotiations or Save the Climate”

18/12/2015 Paris: CIAF Bureau Debriefing regarding COP 21

2016

15/01/2016 Grenoble: 1st jury meeting for Terra Award

21/01/2016 Paris: CIAF Bureau

25/01/2016 Strasbourg: Council of Europe – International NGOs Conference

29-30/01/2016 Seoul: UIA Bureau Meeting

26/02/2016 Paris Bureau CIAF

16/03/2016 Budapest: Springtime Architectural Festival

17-18/03/2016 Paris: PPC Meeting

31/03/2016 Dar es Salaam: UIA Council

01/04/2016 Dar es Salaam: UIA Council

15/04/2016 Madrid: Region I Meeting

18-19/04/2016 AG International Academy of Architecture in Sotchi

22/04/2016 Paris: CIAF Bureau

29/04/2016 Participation with the UNESCO Chair in Strasbourg at Atelier “Materials”

05-06 /05/2016 Costa Rica: UIA Bureau and Architecture Festival

09/05/2016 Paris: Global Awards Ceremony at the Cité de l’Architecture

20/05/2016 Paris: CIAF AG

16/05/2016 Venice Biennial – Inauguration of many pavilions

31/05/2016 Vienna: participation on the Blue Award Jury with Kazuyo Sejima

01/06/2016 Vienna: participation on the Blue Award Jury, as an individual, with Kazuyo Sejima

20/06/2016 Strasbourg: Council of Europe – Climate Change and Human Rights

COE: Extreme Poverty and Human Rights

21/06/2016 COE: Human Rights, Co-development, and Migrations

23/06/2016 COE: European Citizenship and Social Cohesion and theme meeting on migration

24/06/2016 Paris: CIAF Bureau meeting

01/07/2016 Matosinhos: Inauguration of Casa d’Arquitectura, Alvaro Siza, Eduardo Souto de Moura

09/07/2016 Lyon, Terra Award Jury with Wang Shu

11/07/2016 Lyon: Inauguration of the Terra Conference

18-19/08/2016 Saint Petersburg: UIA Bureau
02/09/2016 Paris: CIAF Bureau + UIA Paris CIAF Commission
06/09/2016 Lisbon: Opening of the DOCOMOMO Conference
08/09/2016 Lausanne: UIA Council meeting
09/09/2016 Lausanne: UIA Council meeting
23/09/2016 Strasbourg: Inauguration of ENSAS after work alongside Ms. Audrey Azoulay, Minister of Culture
29-30/09/2016 Paris: CIAF Bureau and UIA Work Programmes
14/10/2016 Strasbourg: Council of Europe – Room 1 Palace – Architecture and science of materials/ Participation on scientific panel
2017
11-13/01/2016 Paris: UIA Bureau + Work Programmes (WP)
19/01/2016 Paris: COVESTRO meeting Emily Bonin, discussion of conditions for organisation of a student competition, knowing that COVESTRO is a German company
23/01/2017 Strasbourg: Council of Europe – Agora Room 4 Social Networks Workshop
24/01/2017 Strasbourg: Council of Europe – Agora Room 4: Permanent commission of IONGs: question of conditions for Turkish people with regard to human rights is debated. I mention the role of architects in Turkey
27/01/2017 Strasbourg: Contact with Union of Architects of Russia on the request of FAU, which wishes to intervene on the cities destroyed by the war in Syria
10/02/2017 Paris: CIAF Bureau – Preparation French presence in and trip to Seoul
16/02/2017 Khartoum: Professional Practice Commission meeting on “the value of architecture”
Presentation of Corridors and Hubs of Indigenous Biodiversity
Preparation of documents for Seoul and preparation for aftermath of Seoul
Khartoum: Meeting with representatives of the Ministry for the Environment of the State of
Khartoum: presentation and discussion of project regarding African green belt

17/02/2017 Khartoum: Professional Practice Commission meeting + Gender Equity, discussion,
preparation of the Khartoum Declaration

18/02/2017 Khartoum: Cruise on the Nile, “Gender Equity” round table

27/02/2017 Paris: FAU Jury earthquake-proof furniture competition, pre-selection

02/03/2017 Seoul: UIA Council
09/03/2017 Paris: CIAF Prizes for Stand in Seoul
10/03/2017 Paris: CIAF Bureau
24/03/2017 Lyon: Region I Meeting

28-30/03/2017 Strasbourg: COA Session of the Congress

07/04/2017 Paris: CIAF Bureau

09-10/04/2017 Hangzhou: Symposium on architectural education, with Weimin and conference on biomimetic

closure

12/05/2017 Paris: CIAF AG

16/05/2017 Convention ASC: cancelled due to health issues

20/05/2017 Cancelled for health reasons – Sofia: AG International Academy of Architecture

01-02/06/2017 Reykjavik: Region I Meeting + Nordic Countries

16-17/06/2017 Paris: participation in preparatory meeting for World Summit of Design scheduled to take
place in Montreal in October 2017

22/06/2017 Symposium on Architectural Education in Malaquais

26/06/2017 Strasbourg: COE “Extreme Poverty” Work group – Mention of Emergency Architects’
initiative

28/06/2017 Amiens: FAU Jury earthquake-proof furniture competition

29/06/2017 Strasbourg: COE – plenary meeting of IONGs (Elections) Mention of Declaration of
Khartoum.

30/06/2017 Ronchamp, Le Corbusier: Positioning of UNESCO plaque Heritage for Humanity

15/07/2017 Upon request of Metropolitan Government of Seoul, request made to Francesco Bandarin, for
the transmission of invitation from Seoul to North Koreans through mediation of Ambassador
of Democratic Republic of North Korea at UNESCO. F Bandarin transmitted to me a copy of
his letter.

17-18/07/2017 Kuala Lumpur: UIA Council

Upon request of the Seoul Metropolitan Government, ask Bai Ping if ASC could transmit
invitation from Seoul to architects from North Korea. Invitation transmitted to Bai Ping

20/07/2017 Skype Conference World Summit of Design Social Committee

21/07/2017 Paris: CIAF Bureau

08/08/2017 Paris: UNESCO, meeting Korean delegation regarding North Korea invitation. Proposal to
collaborate on symposium “Heritage,” that UNESCO will organise in 2018 in Korea and for
which UNESCO would like to have both Koreas

Paris: Reception of Korean delegation at CIAF and UIA, specifications on Congress
programme. Congress poster at UIA
SECRETARY GENERAL’S REPORT, BY THOMAS VONIER
XXVIIth UIA General Assembly  
(Korea): 7-10 September 2017

Item 4 of the Agenda

SECRETARY GENERAL’S REPORT, BY THOMAS VONIER

The UIA remains very well positioned to fulfil its global missions, to unify the profession, influence world policies, and to advance architecture in meeting society’s needs and challenges.

The President, Secretary General and Treasurer, working with the Immediate Past President, the Vice Presidents, Council and the Member Sections, have built strong relationships with key world bodies, including UN Habitat, UNESCO and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. The UIA has garnered international attention and support for its work on COP 21, resulting in the 2015 Paris Climate Accord, and Habitat III, resulting in the 2016 New Urban Agenda.

Through these global programs, the UIA has taken new approaches to partnering with regional architecture organisations, NGOs and Member Sections. We must continue to work jointly with ACE, ARCASIA, AUA, FPAA, UMAR and others.

The UIA Permanent Commissions will continue to influence key aspects of global policy concern. We are building upon the UIA’s extraordinary record in holding international architecture competitions. We are improving the reliability, depth and usefulness of the international professional practice database. Range and influence are growing in UIA education and validation programs.

The UIA Work Programmes have been the subject of thorough analysis, led by a member of Council. Recommendations for these bodies have been reviewed by Council and will go forth to the General Assembly.

From a position of financial soundness and solid capability, the UIA will continue to meet Member Sections needs and expectations, with costs in proportion to value and the Member Sections’ ability to pay. The Secretariat will soon be in a position to augment communications, technical and management functions.

The UIA must redouble ongoing efforts to ensure that all countries are involved. We need strong global ties, with a determination to have architecture serve all members of society. We will engage world leaders and world bodies on issues in which architecture has a key role, promoting exchange and cooperation among architects worldwide.
REGIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT’S REPORTS

5.1 Region I, by David Falla
5.2 Region II, by Deniz Incedayi
5.3 Region III, by Carlos Alvarez
5.4 Region IV, by Yolanda Reyes
5.5 Region V, by Hayder ALi
REGION I VICEPRESIDENT’S REPORT, BY DAVID FALLA

OVERVIEW

The focus in the first instance within UIA REGION I for the period 2014 – 2017, since the Durban Congress, has been to maintain support for the successful Work Programmes of Architecture and Children and Architecture for All and to maintain support for the Asmara Group with has culminated in the centre of Asmara in Ethiopia recently being granted UNESCO Word Heritage status.

Additionally, the development of UIA REGION I Projects has taken the centre stage of activity. REGION I has provided a platform for projects generated by Member Sections with the provision of Regional grants and peer group encouragement and support. This has resulted in a very successful side event at COP21 2015 Climate talks with the French Section CIAF and CNOA taking the lead to organise an International event in Paris to coincide with the opening of COP 21 in conjunction with ACE and UIA.

The Danish Association of Architects, DAA (Nordic section) has developed the UIA REGION I Summer School project leading up to and including the Seoul 2017 Congress. More Recently REGION I has been developing the basis for UIA to engage with the challenge of the UN 17 Sustainable Development Goals programme leading to the UIA Council approval for the Danish Section to take the lead with the formation of a new UIA Commission dedicated to the UN 17 Sustainable Development Goals programme with Commission’s secretariat based in the DAA office in Copenhagen. We have also taken steps to encourage stronger links with REGION I and 2 and identified the challenges of the impact of war, migration and refugees as the a vital area of cooperation between our two Regions with lead Member Sections in each Region coordinating other member sections to create input from the UIA.

The Spanish Section CSCAE has commenced a new project with REGION I to create an Urban Lab Global Observatory for Urbanism and Architecture in partnership with Generalitat de Catalunya.

Within REGION I many member sections and individuals have lent considerable support for the ongoing work of the three UIA Commissions of Education, Practice and Competitions.

VISITS AND MEETINGS

REGION I coordinating meetings have been held across Western Europe and have normally been generously hosted by member sections with meetings held in London by RIBA, in Copenhagen by DAA, in Madrid by CSCAE, in Venice, in Lyon by CIAF and Alpes Council of French Architects and In Reykjavik by Island (Iceland).

I have attended Council and Bureau coordination meetings in Santorini, Greece, Paris, Kuala Lumpur, Lima, Seoul, Dar Es Salam, Costa Rica, St Petersburg, Lausanne, Paris.

Region 2 coordination visits have been made to Istanbul, Krakow and Prague, a visit has been made to Paris for COP 21 in 2015 and support given to the Portuguese Section at their Summer Conference in 2016. I have represented UIA in London and Berlin with regard to the Velux student competition awards.
REGION I PROJECT DETAILS

ASMARA MODERNIST CITY
UIA REGION I has been supporting the Asmara Exhibition Group for many years and reaffirmed it support in 2015 with the conversion of a loan to a grant to help the exhibition to tour in Africa and France. This has recently assisted in the designation of Asmara Modernist City as a UNESCO World Heritage site.

COP 21
Initial ideas for the COP 21 Climate Change Conference side event were tabled by CIAF at the January UIA REGION I in London 2015 and a Regional grant awarded to CIAF to help fund the project. The side event took place on 30 November 2015 at Cite de l’Architecture et du Patrimoine, Paris and took the form of a conference presenting a manifesto containing key recommendations addressing climate change at city and individual building levels. Speakers included K Thorson, M Heggar, P Coulombel, A Heeringer, C Smuts, P Gonthier, D Magin, K Yeang, E Mazria and F Bonnet.

SEOUL SUMMER SCHOOL
The Danish DAA developed a Region I project to create a student Summer School project with Imaginations Cross Cultures in the run up to the 2017 Seoul Congress. DAA were awarded a Region I grant to develop the project feasibility and project execution for the Seoul based project. The theme of the Summer School is ‘Resilient Cities though Culture’. This project gives an opportunity for 32 students from 10 countries to work together cross culturally to inspire dialogue between students of Architecture from different environments. The participating nine Universities are Bartlett School of Architecture, London, Royal Academy of Fine Arts Copenhagen, University of Genoa, Mimar Sinar University of Fine Arts Istanbul, and Seoul universities - Dankook, Hanyang, Hongik, Seoul, Yonsei, Dankook and Unove.

REGION I AND REGION II COOPERATION
Future Region I and Region II cooperation is planned through Inter Regional project participation. The proposed new UIA Commission for UN 17 Sustainable Development Goals will be established with two Member sections from each Region providing the focus for activity. Specific subject areas will include tackling the challenges generated to society posed by war, migration and refugees and sustainable forms of development.

UIA + IFLA INDIGENOUS ECOSYSTEM CORRIDORS AND NODES JOINT PROJECT
The Irish Member Section RIAI has been nominated lead Region I representative to spearhead the global UIA / IFLA project to help develop an international network of architectural and landscape institutes to foster awareness of natural habitats and to encourage professional organisations to safeguard these areas from adverse development impacts. Co-convenors for the project are Tony Williams in Ireland and Allan Rodger in Australia. This will form the first link in Western Europe and this programme is intended to roll out in REGION I and other UIA Regions to all member sections.

URBAN LAB OF BARCELONA
The Spanish CSCAE along with REGION I and UN Habitat have proposed the creation of an Urban Lab project to Generalitat de Cataunya to act as an International Observatory for Architecture and Urbanism. The intention is to roll out this project during the next UIA Triennium.

NEW UIA COMMISSION FOR UN 17 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
The Council held in July 2017 in Kuala Lumpur approved the REGION I / DAA proposal to create a new UIA Commission to tackle the issues of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The Commission will be supported by a secretariat based in the offices of DAA in Copenhagen. It is proposed that Natalie Mossin and Istiaque Zahir Titas be the first two Co directors of the Commission.
XXVIIth UIA General Assembly  
(Korea): 7-10 September 2017  

Item 5.2 of the Agenda  

REGION II VICE-PRESIDENT’S REPORT, BY DENIZ INCEDAYI  

OVERVIEW  

Firstly, I have to underline that during the triennial 2014-2017, in the Region II it has been a difficult time period due to the complex and uncomfortable social, cultural and political context. The unstable situation, migration issues and political conflicts in many countries of the Region II have caused problems in the professional area, in preservation and design issues and in the architectural education field as well.  

As is experienced in the regional Presidents’ Meetings -which gave a chance to debate and consider together- many countries of the Region II have problems in the field of employment, professional policies, public interest and in the urban scale and context. Consuming the natural resources, loosing the heritage values, (both tangible and non-tangible) or evaluating the social and cultural issues have always been on the agenda.  

UIA has been a supporter of our solidarity and collaboration in architecture in the whole process for defending sustainability, healthy environmental policies, the public rights and qualification in architectural education field. The UIA Region II has always showed its approach of collaboration with the Region I and also with other regions and Member Sections in that frame.  

The Region II is targeting a further and stronger collaboration among all the Member Sections and the architects world wide for a better future of our profession, of the cities and environments. To that end, all Member Sections of the Region II have been very volunteer, creative and collaborative.  

I have to thank to all the Member Sections and their Presidents of the Region II for the generosity and also to the Chamber of Architects of Turkey for the full support they gave to me.  

I hope, the Region II Member Sections with the UIA will be in solidarity forever and will resolve many issues of today’s architecture for a better future.  

MAIN FIELDS OF PARTICIPATION  

I would like to mainly summarize the topics of my work during the triennial 2014-2017. Firstly, I joined the Council and Bureau Meetings, which enriched my experience in the UIA and gave me the possibility to combine my academic works with the practice area and as well as with the scope of NGO works and integrations.  

We had the UIA Region II, President’s Meetings: (in Zagreb, Krakow, İstanbul, Thessaloniki, Prague, Baku). The meetings gave the chance to discuss and collaborate in the architectural field, to think on the common issues and events together for gaining results and advances in the professional and educational area.  

As the Region II we also aimed and supported scientific works and organized conferences and/or took part in many conferences and meetings. The aim has been to combine the professional area and the scientific/academic area and experts. Under that frame, “Responsible Architecture” (referring to the Habitat III Forum) has been an important event for the Region II, to evaluate the profession under the idea of responsibility of the environmental issues, habitat, public interest, poverty and human rights.
As the Region II, we also had conferences with several topics such as “Voland Conference” in Santorini, “Transparency in Architecture” in Thessaloniki, “Architecture and Speed” or “Individual Freedom Spaces in Public” in Antalya.

As the VP of the Region II, I have worked in the UIA Education Commission and the UNESCO-UIA Validation Council which have been such a big experience for me as the UIA-VP and also an academician and as an architect. I joined all the meetings and have taken responsibilities as a member of Visiting Teams for the UIA-UNESCO validation processes. (AET, Cairo University, ETSAB, Barcelona) At MSGSU (Istanbul), there have been an application as well and the pre-visit have been completed in March 2017 and the full visit will be realized in next November.

MY INTENSIONS

I strongly believe in the importance of the collaboration of the education and practice areas. To that target, we as the Region II supported and promoted projects in parallel with this approach. We have had ‘Students’ and/or ‘Young Architects’ architectural competitions, several meetings and we have been a strategic partner of an important ERASMUS+ project under the title: “Exploring the Field of Interaction in Architectural Design Education.” The UIA “Joint Committee for Education and Practice” (JCEP) has been a perfect supporting platform for further advances and research in that area.

As the UIA-VP, I took it as a responsibility to spread and share UIA objectives and polices nationally and internationally within several occasions and events. So, I took part in many events and created connections with architectural platforms, professionals and students. (As a jury member in the student competition INSPIRELI, as a speaker in some sessions, as an organizer in many national-international events, workshops, as a moderator etc.)

I joined many other volunteer works and organizations, which gave me the opportunity to be involved in the scope of architecture worldwide. I’ve learnt so much in the frame of my responsibilities in the UIA and hope for more and more positive experiences and collaborations in the platforms of architecture in the future as well.
XXVIIth UIA General Assembly  
Seoul (Korea): 7-10 September 2017

Item 5.3 of the Agenda

REGION III VICEPRESIDENT’S REPORT, BY CARLOS ALVAREZ

BACKGROUND

Despite the efforts made for more than a decade, Region 3 members have been reluctant to join the UIA because:
1. They did not find utility in becoming part of a global entity and therefore saw no need to be part of UIA.
2. The difficult economic situation of their countries and organizations impede the entrance to the UIA due to its high cost in the quotas and the little financial contribution of their members to the association.
3. The ideological distance and language among Hispanic countries that are reluctant to use english as a mean of communication or any language other than Spanish is another reason.
4. Sections prefer to work with Associations of Architects in the continent, that rather than committing with an organization of global nature. Hence, they have more participation in FPAA.
5. Despite the desire to be part of the UIA, the local organizations do not have the necessary resources to support the participation of their representatives in the Council, the Bureau or the working groups.
6. The boards of some sections do not trust the UIA because they see it as a threat for their section’s professional practice due to its mechanism of expansion.

Despite the continent’s situation, specifically in the south part, in 2014 the Region´s Vice presidency was assumed.

NEW CONCEPTS OF INTEGRATION

With the intention of understanding the problems above mentioned, a survey was sent to all the countries of the continent with the key questions to be able to understand each countries’ situation and thus establish a coherent strategy of integration.

With these results the following integration parameters were established:
1. An International Affairs office at CFIA gave support to the vicepresidency during the 3 year term, being the main contact point with the American Continent and the UIA office in Paris. From here, it was possible to organize virtual meetings and a spanish communication channel to the rest of the continent with documents and activities. Support to counselors and other members of the working groups in Latin America was achieved.
2. Monthly open - virtual meetings were held, not only with the counselors but also with the representatives of the different organizations of the continent. A common agenda of work was established as well as a familiarization on how and why be part of the UIA.
3. With the kind collaboration of the American Institute of Architects, AIA, regional meetings with the participation of the continent’s leaders were held in the framework of their conventions. This meetings permitted a rapprochement between the north and the south part of the continent and at the same time transcontinental relations were achieved.
4. With the Treasury of the UIA, we worked on a plan of differentiated quotas so that more countries could have the possibility to enter the UIA. With this pilot plan, Mexico and Cuba were re-integrated and it opened the possibility for Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Ecuador, Colombia, Uruguay and Guatemala to make efforts to re-enter.
5. All communication from the UIA was translated into Spanish and sent to the countries. It did not matter if it was or was not a UIA member section. This created greatest interest in the UIA.
6. Participation in the different working groups of the UIA was open to member sections and non members too. In this way, sections began to work and know more about the UIA.
Among the programs with more success are: Architecture for All, directed by Eduardo Elkrouss and Architecture and Children, directed by Carolina Pizarro. Their success was such that today around 15 sections actively participate. The vice presidency gave its support to them to achieve this success and it even participated in skype meetings.

7. The regency of the vice-presidency was shared with the counselors in order to further expand the impact of the work that was being done. A horizontal government with the regional responsibilities that were already defined by the FPAA was achieved. Indirectly, both organizations began to work together on common interests.

An example of this were the Santa Cruz de la Sierra Meeting in Bolivia, the Lima, Peru meeting where both organizations met and the meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica, where members of the Bureau met with the continental authorities of Architects. This meeting further tightened the bonds and in Quito Ecuador, the Bureau met in the College of Pinchincha with the Andean group of Architects.

After this, the need to renew the UIA-FPAA Agreement arose.

8. During the Congress in Durban the candidacy of the city of Rio de Janeiro as venue of the UIA 2020 Congress was supported and follow up has been given.

The project has become a Continental project thanks to the efforts of the different institutional actors of the continent and the constant presentation of the VP of this being a Regional project. This has created a sense of ownership and a project for the common good.

9. During this period the VP participated in the activities where it was strategically required. This created ties with a transcontinental integration sense.

DOCUMENTS AND NEW WORKING GROUPS.

1. Letter of Caral, a document of vital importance that was signed by members of the UIA and FPAA Council, which is related to the protection of heritage, the need to achieve sustainable and resilient cities, and the call to a responsible practice of Architecture and Urbanism in the era of Global Warming.

2. Continental Act of Human Rights, Architecture and Urbanism, based on nine basic principles that the practice of Architecture, Urbanism and Landscape should have to achieve a positive impact on the inhabitants of cities. The Act was incorporated as basic principles by the UIA Council.

3. We are currently working on seven important issues that came out as resolution of the Quito meeting in the framework of Habitat 3:
   A. Professional cross-border practice – Peru is responsible for this topic.
   B. Professional Practice in the Americas to evaluate opportunities for work, unemployment and political management – Colombia is responsible for this topic.
   C. Analysis of Education in Architecture and its implications on social responsibility – Bolivia is responsible for this topic.
   D. Contests and political management for the improvement of life quality - Mexico is responsible for this topic.
   E. Analysis of social responsibility in Architecture and society to adapt to Climate Change, Costa Rica is responsible for this topic.
   F. Creation of the Disasters Commission - Ecuador is responsible for this topic.
   G. Project Thinking in America, project that will be worked by all.

It is expected that the next Region III VP could continue and make progress on these topics.

4. Continental implementation of the RESET standard.


OTHER ISSUES.

It is important to mention that the VP has worked closely with the current proposed UIA changes, which will be submitted for approval at the Seoul Assembly. In particular, we have worked with the Treasury on structural changes as well as giving full support to the efforts of President Esa Mohammed and Secretary General Thomas Vonier, with whom I share a great affinity, especially for their commitment to modernize this organization.

Finally, I would like to thank my team, Counselors, working group coordinators, the CFIA International Office team and the management members of the Architects' Associations of the Continent. Without them, all this management would not have been possible with the results we have today.

We deliver a Continent with greater affinity to continue the process of integration with the UIA. We can’t say that everything is solved, but we have given the first steps on this path.
WORKING TEAM
Arch. Enrique Arispe, Peru, Counselor and FPAA Andean Region Vicepresident.
Arch. Rim Safar, Bolivia, Counselor.
Arch. Roberto Simón, Brasil, Counselor.
Arch. David Aguilar, Honduras, Counselor.
Arch. Jorge Sartris, Bolivia, Alternate Council Member.
Arch. Victor Tapia, Peru, Alternate Council Member.
Arch. Eduardo Elkouss, Spain-Argentina, Architecture for All, Coordinator
Arch. Maria José Gómez Feitosa, Brasil, Heritage Coordinator.
Arch. Patricia Mora, Costa Rica, Education Coordinator.
Arch. Benjamin Marqueda, Mexico, International affairs Coordinator.
Arch. Fabian Farfán, Bolivia, Former President, FPAA.
Arch. Joao Suplicy, Brasil, Former President, FPAA.
Arch. Edwin González, Costa Rica, Executive Secretary, FPAA and FPAA-UIA link.
Arch. Handel Guayasamin, Ecuador, FPAA-UIA link.
Arch. Jesus Yepez, Venezuela, Continental Communication.
Arch. Gina Chambi, Peru, Executive Secretary, Colegio de Arquitectos de Perú.
Eng. Laura Solera, Costa Rica, Head, CFIA International Affairs Office.
Lic. Sharon Quesada, Costa Rica, Administrative Assistant, CFIA International Affairs Office.
Theresa Palma, United States, Director, International Relations, American Institute of Architects.
Sonia Cela, UIA General Secretariat

SPECIAL THANKS FOR THEIR INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT
Arch. Esa Mohamed, President, UIA.
Arch. Thomas Vonier, Secretary General, UIA.
Arch. Fabian Llistrri, Treasurer, UIA.
Colegio Federado de Ingenieros y de Arquitectos de Costa Rica.
Colegio de Arquitectos de Costa Rica.
Colegio de Arquitectos de Perú.
Colegio de Arquitectos de Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia.
Federación Mexicana de Colegios de Arquitectos.
American Institute of Architects.
Federación Panoamericana de Asociaciones de Arquitectos.
Colegio de Arquitectos de São Paulo, Brasil.
Instituto de Arquitetos do Brasil, IAB
XXVIIth UIA General Assembly
Seoul (Korea): 7-10 September 2017

Item 5.4 of the Agenda

REGION IV VICEPRESIDENT’S REPORT, BY YOLANDA REYES

August 3-7, 2014  25th UIA World Congress
with the theme Architecture Otherwhere Durban 2014
Durban, South Africa
• 124th UIA Council Session on August 3, 2014
• Symposium on Responsible Architecture on August 5, 2014
Architecture for a Sustainable Future Region IV

August 7-10, 2014  26th UIA General Assembly
Durban, South Africa

January 17, 2015  Arcasia Handover and 1st Office Bearers Meeting
Under Ar. Sathirut Tandanand’s Presidency
Bangkok, Thailand
- Attended Arcasia office bearers meeting and presented the UIA Work Programmes
and corresponding Region IV bodies and Regional Focus Persons

February 9-13, 2015  126th UIA Council Meeting
Paris, France
• UIA Commissions meetings
• UIA Bureau Meeting

Advocated for a well-structured and appropriately funded Work Programmes (WP). All WP International Directors shall have 5 Regional Directors to be endorsed by the different 5 Vice Presidents and these Regional Directors will get members from their regional areas who shall be endorsed by their respective institutes.

Presented Focus Persons for Region IV on Professional Practice, Education and Competitions and Work Programs. The heads of these groups will represent Region IV in the UIA Commissions and Work Programmes in international meetings, among the functions of the head is that it can conduct forums, organize conferences relative to their respective concerns.

UIA Region IV chairperson and members of the various Commissions and Work Programmes shall be duly endorsed by their respective Member Sections.

1. Architectural Education Commission
   a. Nuno Soares (AAM) – member (Chairman of Arcasia Committee on Architectural Education)

2. International Competition Commission
   a. Zaigham Jaffery (IAP) – member

3. Professional Practice Commission
   a. Shin Chungyu (KIRA) – member (Chairman of Arcasia Committee on Professional Practice)
   b. Ross Clark (Australian Institute of Architects) – member
   c. Ishtiaque Zahir (IAB) – member
   d. Tan Pei Ing (PAM) – member

4. Responsible Architecture Work Programme
   a. Jayantha Perera (SLIA) – Director
   b. Rita Soh (SIA) – member (Chairman of Arcasia Committee on Social Responsibility)
5. Action Without Borders Work Programme
   a. Shahab Ghani Khan (IAP) - member
   b. Anna Rubbo (Australian Institute of Architects) – member
   c. Paul Pholeros (Australian Institute of Architects) - member

   a. Qazi M Arif (IAB) – member (Chairman of Arcasia Committee on Green and Sustainable Architecture)

7. Architecture for All Work Programme
   a. Joseph Kwan (HKIA) – member
   b. Stephen Ho (HKIA) – alternate member for HKIA
   c. Eric Martin (Australian Institute of Architects) – member

8. Spiritual Places Work Programme
   a. Rui Leao (AAM) – member

9. Public Health Work Programme
   a. Warren Kerr (Australian Institute of Architects) – Director
   b. Guillermo Hisancha (UAP) – member
   c. Joo Hee, Bong (FIKA) – member

10. Urbanization and Development - Intermediate Cities Work Programme
    a. Mukhtar Alshibani (Saudi Omran Society) – member

11. Young Architects
    a. Josh Morrin (Australian Institute of Architects) – member
    b. Shan Jun (ASC) – member
    c. Fawad Suhaail Abassi (IAP) – member (Arcasia Committee on Young Architects)
    d. Ashvinkumar (SIA) – member

12. Architecture and Children
    a. Beverley Garlick (Australian Institute of Architects) – member

13. Heritage and Cultural Identity
    a. In Sok Cho (FIKA) – Co-Director
    b. Ron Edgar (Australian Institute of Architects) – member
    c. Eric Martin (Australian Institute of Architects) – member

14. Facilities
    a. Joo Hee, Bong (FIKA) – member

15. Professional Mobility
    a. Wang Shuzhan (ASC) – member

16. Joint Education and Practice Sub-Committee
    a. Theodore Chan (SIA) – member

April 17, 2015
   UIA Region IV Council Meeting
   Manila, Philippines
   - meeting of Region IV Council Members and Regional Heads / Representatives for Commissions and Work Programmes coinciding with the UAP National Convention

July 16-17, 2015
   Biennial International Prize for Architecture “Barbara Cappochin” 2015
   Jury member representing UIA
   Padua, Italy

August 12-16, 2015
   Kuala Lumpur Architecture Festival 2015
   Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
   • UIA Bureau Meeting on August 10-11, 2015
   • 3rd Arcasia Office Bearers Meeting on August 13, 2015

November 10-16, 2015
   18th Arcasia Forum with the theme “Future of the Past”
   Ayutthaya, Thailand
   • 36th Arcasia Council Meeting
   - attended as Advisor of the Arcasia Council and UIA VP Region IV. Gave overview on the activities of UIA
April 23, 2016  
UIA-UAP Joint Nationwide Design Competition of a Multi-Use Emergency Facility and Maternal/Birthing Center for Rural and Far-Flung Areas  
Manila, Philippines  
- awarded during UAP 42nd National Convention

September 7-10, 2016  
129th UIA Council Meeting  
Lausanne, Switzerland

September 25-30, 2016  
17th Asian Congress of Architects (ACA-17)  
with the theme “Growth and Diversity: The Green Age of Asia  
Wanchai, Hong Kong  
• GREEN AsiARCH 2017  
- an Exhibition of Green and Sustainable Practice of Architecture in Asia hosted by HKIA during ACA-17

September 28, 2016  
UIA Symposium on Asian Age-Friendly City  
Wanchai, Hong Kong  
- Focus Persons for Architecture for All Stephen Ho and Joseph Kwan, with the support of HKIA, organized a UIA Work Programme Symposium to raise awareness on the issue in the Asian region on the rapid ageing of population which coincides with ACA17

September 30, 2016  
UAP Singapore Chapter Induction of Officers and Members  
Singapore  
- guest as UIA Region IV Vice President

November 7-18, 2016  
Marrakech COP22: UN Climate Change Conference 2016  
- annual conference organized by the United Nations on climate change that focused on mitigating effects of climate change and innovation adaptation  
Marrakech, Morocco  
• UIA Conference on November 7, 2016  
International Conference (COP22 pre-event) with the theme "Architecture and Climate Change: Climate of the Future Part 2"  
Principal organizer: The National Council of the Order of Architects of Morocco (CNOAM)  
Co-organizer: Union of International Architects - National Council of the Order of Architects (CNOA)  
Partners: Union of International Architects, Union of African Architects, Union of Mediterranean Architects, Organization of Arab Architects and National Council of the Order of Architects of Morocco

March 3-4, 2017  
130th UIA Council Meeting  
Seoul, Korea

April 18-19, 2017  
Jury member for the final judging of the Arcasia Architecture Awards 2017  
Kathmandu, Nepal

May 17-18, 2017  
ASC 2017 Annual Convention simultaneously with 2016 Liang Sicheng Architecture Prize Ceremony  
Beijing, China

May 21-25, 2017  
19th Arcasia Forum – 5day festival  
with the theme “Happiness Through Architecture”  
Jaipur, India

May 21, 2017  
UIA Region IV Council Meeting  
Jaipur, India  
New formula for UIA fees as presented by KC Yi  
Proposed cycle change from every 3 years to every 2 years of the Congress and General Assembly as presented by YDR
May 22, 2017  
**UIA/ARCASIA Cultural Tour** to Taj Mahal  
Agra, India

May 23, 2017  
**UIA Region IV and V Meeting ‘Asia Meets Africa’**  
Jaipur, India  
Professional practice and training, education, faculty and student exchange initiatives were discussed – these should further be continued and expounded by future leaders of Regions IV and V

July 19-22, 2017  
**Kuala Lumpur Architecture Festival 2017**  
and official launching of new PAM Center  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia  
• 131st UIA Council Meeting on July 18-19, 2017

September 3-10, 2017  
**UIA 2017 World Architects Congress**  
with the theme Soul of City  
Seoul, South Korea  
• 26th UIA Congress on September 3-7, 2017  
• UIA General Assembly on September 7-10, 2017
REGION V VICEPRESIDENT’S REPORT, BY HAYDER AHMED. ALI

INTRODUCTION

The Period 2014 – 2017 has been a successful and fruitful triennium for UIA. The active presence and the International Participation gained the Union a tremendous Recognition and put UIA on its level to be. The strong demonstrations of UIA cabinet and affiliates both in COP21 + COP22 and the UNHABITAT Conference (an event happens every 20 years) proved to the world and UN organization the comprehensive, effective and the Compassionate essence of the Profession.

UIA MEETING

Besides and more to the day to day work, the by annual meetings, a number of major events and preparatory meetings took place at different location of the hemisphere! Council meetings conducted in Europe, Latin America, Africa and Asia, with one more meeting (7 instead of 6) due to the stretched triennial period in respect of weather in Seoul. Council meetings have been held at the following Cities due to a generous invitation of hosting member sections;

126th session   Paris   12th -13th Feb. 2015
127th session  Lima   6th -7th Nov. 2015
128th session  Dar Es Salam  31th March -1st April. 2016
129th session  Lausanne   7th -10th Sept. 2016
130th session  Seoul   3rd -5th March. 2017
131st session  Kuala Lumpur  18th -19th July 2016
132nd session  Seoul   3rd Sept. 2017

COP 21 – PARIS, FRANCE – DÉCEMBRE 2015

UN Climate Chang Conference was the event of the year both on it’s Scale and it’s Context. The participation and presence of UIA Team was significant and adorabe. A day long activity composed of a Seminar and a Round Table on Monday Nov. 30th an international conference was held under the topic “Architecture, The Climate of the Future”. A well-attended event organized by the UIA in collaboration with the French orders of Architects (CNOA + CIAF) and the Architects Council of Europe (ACE).


Presence of UIA in Quito is a success story and came as a result and a reward for an extensive and diligent work of the UIA dedicated team composed from Ishtiaque Zahir (Bangladesh) + Mohammed Munyanya (Council member Region V) and Hayder Ali (Vice president Region V). The team thoroughly conducted participated and organized a number of Urban Thinker Compasses with MS from all different regions.

Intermediary meetings and Habitat III Pre-conferences was attended fully by the team together with the UIA president Esa Mohamed in Nairobi (Kenya), Surabaya (Indonesia) Prague (Czech Republic).
UIA Side event in Quito was excessively attended where the room was packed and audience could not get in! That shows the role of Architects in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda which is the Manifesto to be endorsed by the HABITAT III General assembly.

UIA is now officially registered and welcomed as a Stake holder with the UN, A result that is highly commended as a success for the tireless efforts of this council.

COP 22 – MARRAKESH, MOROCCO - 7TH – 10TH NOVEMBRE 2016

Following the foot path of COP21/Paris, Region V (Africa) has successfully organized a well-attended one day Seminar and workshop during the Conference of Partners (COP22) in collaboration with the National Council of the Order of Architects of Morocco. The Seminar on the topic Architecture & Climate Change.

The Seminar Concentrated on the different Architectural Experiences in Africa rendered by local and International Architects, the impact of foreign practices towards the Climate in the African Continent both climatically and socially.

Discussions and Debates was rich and Controversial specially towards the understanding of foreign architects to the different building experiences and exercises of the different Climatic Zones of Africa.

400 participants from local and International backgrounds was there and enriched the discussions. UIA delegates participated actively in the official congress workshops, meetings and Seminars in the Green & Blue Zones of the UN convention campus.

UIA 2017 SEOUL – WORLD ARCHITECTS CONGRESS

The Collaboration between UIA and the Federation of Institutes of Korean Architects (FIKA), rendered a World Class Congress an activity that reflects the patience and the looking behind the details as a Korean culture.

The Generous offer of the host (FIKA) in providing Free Registration to the young architects and a Free Registration and Accommodation to Architecture students from the least developed countries in Africa & Latin America is highly appreciated and made it possible and encouraging for those targeted as future custodians of the profession to be present, see and participate. We seize this opportunity in closing our triennium and mandate by thanking FIKA and Seoul Metropolitan Government for the Gracious offer.

The Council held in July 2017 in Kuala Lumpur approved the REGION I / DAA proposal to create a new UIA Commission to tackle the issues of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The Commission will be supported by a secretariat based in the offices of DAA in Copenhagen. It is proposed that Natalie Mossin and Isthiaque Zahir Titas be the first two Co directors of the Commission.
COMMISSIONS’ REPORT ........................................................................................................................................... 6

6.1 Architectural Education and UNESCO / UIA validation system for architectural education,
   by Kate Schwennsen, and Fernando Ramos
6.2 Professional Practice, by Rick Lincicome and Zhuang Weimin
6.3 International Competition, by Regina Gonthier, and Jerzy Grochulski
REPORT OF ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION AND UNESCO-UIA VALIDATION COUNCIL, BY FERNANDO RAMOS (SPAIN) AND KATE SCHWENNSEN (USA)

INTRODUCTION

The Architectural Education Commission is a permanent UIA commission created originally as a reflection group in close liaison with the Bureau and Council. Its director or directors are designated by the UIA Council every three years, and its regional representatives are designated by the Bureau. The commission is reinforced by regional committees that oversee and communicate problems or cultural sensibilities in their region.

Created in 1996 following approval of the UNESCO-UIA Charter for Architectural Education, the commission has proposed to the UIA general assembly for approval:

- In Beijing in 1999, a protocol establishing the UNESCO-UIA Validation Council for architectural education
- In Berlin 2002, ratification of the signature (on 6 May 2000) of a joint protocol between UNESCO and UIA creating the UNESCO-UIA Validation Council for architectural education
- In Berlin 2002, the document UIA and architectural education – reflections and recommendations, which constitutes an important reference document for educators
- In Istanbul 2005, acting as a think tank for UNESCO and the UIA Council, contributed to drafting updates to the Charter
- In Istanbul 2005, creation of reflection groups within the commission that increase its possibilities for analysis and action, as well as increasing the number and capacity of its resources with more countries and architectural cultures represented
- In Turin 2008, expanded the UNESCO-UIA Validation system for architectural education programmes with the UIA-RIBA management agreement and mutual recognition of diplomas validated by RIBA.

The Commission meets twice a year (fall and spring), in conjunction with the UNESCO-UIA Validation Council for Architectural Education.

The UNESCO-UIA Validation Council for Architectural Education is a bilateral organ created by the protocol signed on 6 May 2000, between UNESCO and the UIA and chaired by the UIA President (currently Esa Mohamed) and a co-president designated by UNESCO (Wolf Tochtermann first, then Jana Revevin), designated jointly by UNESCO and the UIA.

The UNESCO-UIA Validation Council is responsible for revising the Charter every six years, along with the validation of architectural study programmes and recognition of accreditation systems.

The Council meets twice a year (fall and spring) in conjunction with the UIA Education Commission.
1. **Updates and validations and recognitions**

There has been increasing interest of programs in seeking UNESCO-UIA Validation. Many Education Commission members have been actively participating as visiting panel members. A list of “UNESCO-UIA Validation System – Schools & Systems” follows.

**UNESCO-UIA VALIDATED SCHOOLS**

KazGASA – Academy of Architecture and Civil Engineering, Kazakhstan
Validated: 2008 – 2011 + REVALIDATED 2011- 2014, Revalidated 2014 – 2017 (3 years conditional to a control visit in January 2015, not accepted by the School)

University of Cairo-AET /BSc Architectural Engineering and Technology
Validated 2016 – 2019 (3 years, conditional to a monitoring visit Thursday 19th October 2017)

ENSAM- École Nationale Supérieure d’Architecture de Montpellier, Montpellier
+ École d’Architecture de l’Ile de la Réunion de l’ENSAM
Validated 2014-2019 (5 years unconditional validation)

MARKHI – Moscow School of Architecture, Moscow, Russia
Validated 2011-2016
Revalidated 2017-2022  (5 years unconditional validation)

Ural State Academy of Architecture and Arts (USAAA), Yekaterinburg, Russia
Validated 2017-2022   (5 years unconditional validation)

ETSAB- Escola Tecnica Superior d’arquitectura de Barcelona
Validated 2017-2022 (5 years unconditional validation)

**TO BE (RE)VALIDATED SOON**

University of Cairo - CUF – BSc Architectural Engineering
Validated 2014-2017
Revalidation full visit 14-18 October 2017

AUC-American University of Cairo, Cairo
Validated 2014-2017
Revalidation full visit 20-24 October 2017

Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University – Department of Architecture, Istanbul, Turkey
Preliminary visit: 20-26 March 2017
Validation full visit 20-24 November 2017

Ajman University of Science and Technology, Ajman, United Arab Emirates
Preliminary visit: 11-15 Feb 2017
Validation full visit after January 2018

2. **“UNESCO-UIA Validation System Procedures Manual for Study Programmes and Systems”, (Revised Edition June 2017),**

Reviewed and updated for approval at this assembly. These revisions significantly improve and clarify the validation process. They also incorporate new categories of eligibility and candidacy status that programmes may seek prior to full validation, providing new options and extending the potential reach of the VCAE. A new forward to the document is provided by President Esa Mohamed. Specific criteria for multi-campus universities having common programmes is included as an Annex to the Manual of Visits.

3. **UNESCO-UIA-MIDO Prize for students of validated schools**

The inaugural UNESCO-UIA-MIDO Prize for students of Validated Schools was successfully held, with submissions reviewed by a jury, and winning projects selected. The competition theme was *Responsible Architecture*, in response to the call of Habitat III for the New Urban Agenda. Selected Prizes will be presented in Seoul Congress, and have been announced on the UIA website.
4. **UIA Education Commission unanimously endorses the ERASMUS+PROJECT**

The UE ERASMUS+ international research programme (September 2016 – September 2019) involves more than 200 universities. This huge project is dedicated to new curricula for architectural studies, alternate methods of learning, new models of studio experiences, based in interactive relations between academics and students.

The contract was signed by UIA, as strategic partner, and TOBB University in Ankara, as coordinator.

The Education Commission is to act as secretariat of this Programme.

5. **Branding and use of UNESCO-UIA logo**

As interest increases in the UNESCO-UIA Validation System, so too does interest in using the “brand”, and the need for protocols. Candidacy programs can say “eligible” without the logo.

Validated Programmes should be sent the “seal of approval”, along with the policies for how it can be used: on official communications issued by the program, and website. Certificates of validation are now being given to schools: “Validated by UNESCO-UIA, 20XX-20XX”

6. **JCEP**

The leaders of the Education Commission and PPC met as members of the Joint Committee on Education and Practice to discuss issues of mutual interest and overlap, and to recommend modifications to reduce overlaps between the Accord and the Charter.

The PPC will be presenting modifications to the Accord that have been reviewed and approved by the Education Commission and the JCEP.

7. **Reviewed the Charter**

And determined that no changes were necessary. Further, in order to promote the Charter on a world-wide scale to celebrate its third decade, the Charter as is can be easily promoted in its multiple translations.

8. **Reviewed the “Reflections and Recommendations” paper**

And determined that no changes were required for this triennium.

9. **Reviewed and updated the management agreement with RIBA.**

10. **Participated in and monitored the progress of the Canberra Accord.**

According to Resolution 37 from the 116th UIA Council meeting, regarding the opportunity for the Accord and the UIA to “work towards international standards and recognition in education … and to continue working toward this goal for the portability of qualifications. The agreement led to signatories of the Canberra Accord on 20 September 2012 approving a “Resolution on the Status of UNESCO-UIA”, establishing:

The UNESCO-UIA Charter on Architectural Education is acknowledged by the signatories to the Canberra Accord as the core document for defining the knowledge, skills, and competencies for student learning outcomes by accreditation/validation/recognition agencies that are full members of the Accord.

As the author of The Charter, UNESCO-UIA will be identified as an ex officio member of the Accord, effective immediately upon approval of this resolution. As an ex officio member, UNESCO-UIA will be invited to attend Accord meetings, but will have no vote in any Accord business nor will the agency be required to contribute to the expenses of the Secretariat.

11. **Continued to benefit from the increased engagement of UNESCO**, with their appointment of Jana Revedin as Deputy to Wolf Tochtermann, UNESCO/UIA Validation Council Co-President. Celebrated the 20th anniversary of the Charter, with UNESCO leadership.

12. **Met the increasing demand for validation visits** through the increased participation and training of Commission members.

13. **Continued to collaborate with regional education organizations**, particularly the EAAE, in order to promote a worldwide field of educational exchanges.
RELATIONS WITH THE REGIONAL ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION COMMITTEES, WHERE EACH COMMISSION MEMBER MUST PLAY A DOUBLE ROLE

1. Inform and communicate about UIA standards and the UNESCO-UIA Charter for architectural education
2. Represent the UIA Architectural Education commission in the various spaces dedicated to architectural education
3. Promote and coordinate regional events on architectural education

MEETINGS OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION AND VALIDATION COUNCIL, AND OTHER MEETINGS ATTENDED BY THE COMMISSION’S CO-DIRECTORS


UIA Council meetings. One or both of the commission co-directors attended 4 Council meetings this triennium: 12-13 February 2015, Paris, France; 6-7 November 2017, Lima, Peru; 8-10 September 2016, Lausanne, Switzerland; 18-19 July, 2017, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

PRELIMINARY GOALS FOR THE 2017-2020 TRIENNIUM

1. Continue to develop and improve the protocols of validation, particularly those for systems recognition.
2. Continue to improve training for validation report team members, and to increase the pool of trained members.
3. Investigate a system of annual reporting for validated programs.
4. Market and promote the system, and make its web presence more robust.
5. Working with the PPC, review the place of “practical training” in the Charter and/or the Accord, and reduce redundancy and potential conflict if possible.

MODIFICATIONS TO THE UNESCO-UIA VALIDATION SYSTEM PROCEDURES MANUAL FOR STUDY PROGRAMMES AND VALIDATION SYSTEMS

During the 2014 to 2017 Triennium, the Validation Council carefully considered the Validation System documents, and present for the adoption of this Assembly an updated version.

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS TO THE XXVIITH UIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Proposed Resolutions for this Agenda Item 6 is that:
“The UIA General Assembly ratifies the modifications made to the “UNESCO-UIA Validation System Procedures Manual for Study Programmes and Validation Systems”, (Revised Edition, June 2017).”
THE UNESCO-UlA VALIDATION SYSTEM PROCEDURES MANUAL FOR STUDY PROGRAMMES AND SYSTEMS

REVISED EDITION JUNE 2017

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ARCHITECTS
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0. INTRODUCTION BY PRESIDENT OF UIA
Esa Mohamed, 2017

The UNESCO-UIA Charter for Architectural Education celebrated its 20th anniversary in 2016. The Charter has withstood the test of time and proven to be relevant and useful in establishing a benchmark to guide institutions of higher learning that conduct the education and training of students in architecture. It assures the desired outcomes where graduates acquire a holistic knowledge in design, technology, social, cultural and practical application of their resultant skills set.

To complement this Charter, the UNESCO-UIA Validation system manual has been formulated to accredit programs that desire the recognition to conform to the UNESCO-UIA Charter for Architectural Education. It is a manual to guide schools of architecture in framing the content syllabus, subjects and conduct of their architecture course. It also means that the staff and physical resources would need to commensurate with the number of students and study programs. Hence there is the opportunity for the school to conduct their own self-assessment using this manual.

While it is acknowledged that conditions vary in various countries in terms of their socio-economic, cultural and environmental aspects, the manual in conjunction with the Charter provide the overall framework for the pedagogy that is adapted to local needs. The 16 UNESCO-UIA Architectural Education objectives of the Charter have to be met as a prerequisite for validation. The learning outcomes from lectures and studio work will manifest themselves in the projects undertaken by the students. The students’ products, reports and projects will be the subjects of assessment by the visiting panel during the validation.

It is also acknowledged that there are other internationally recognised validation systems such as the RIBA and the mutually recognised signatories to the Canberra Accord. However, the UNESCO-UIA Validation system has its merits for being aligned to the internationally recognised UNESCO-UIA Charter for Architectural Education. The Validation Council is confident that this manual assures the desired quality of education, training and outcomes that is consistent with the qualification of an Architect.

I wish to thank the members of the UNESCO-UIA Validation Council who have worked tirelessly to review and redrafted this manual and those individuals who have contributed directly or indirectly to its formulation. It is the Council’s desire that the revised manual will make it more expeditious and affordable to those schools that wish to attain an internationally acceptable accreditation.

I. OVERVIEW OF UNESCO-UIA VALIDATION

I.1. Education and UNESCO-UIA Validation

This document is to be read in conjunction with the UNESCO-UIA Charter for Architectural Education. The UNESCO-UIA Validation process should be viewed as one which promotes a culture of constructive, external third-party review with a view of the continued improvement and success of a programme that strives to promote excellence in architecture.

I.2. Schools of architecture and the UNESCO-UIA validation criteria:

The UIA recognises that study programmes in architecture vary, sometimes considerably, in terms of duration of study, delivery structures, and programme content. Thus, although the model preferred as prerequisite for registration/licensing/certification to practice and for full recognition under the UNESCO-UIA validation system is, normally, a combination of a minimum 5 years full time study (or its part time equivalent) plus 2 years professional practice experience (PPE), the UIA Validation Council for Architectural Education (VCAE) will consider a range of programmes as eligible for validation.

Acceptable variations in the overall format of a study programme will be considered in the eligibility stage of the validation process.

The UNESCO-UIA Validation System allows for two main ways to obtain recognition/validation:
1. Recognition by the UNESCO/UIA Validation System of architectural study programmes of an individual institution. Study programmes that have been refused accreditation by one of the validation systems recognised by UNESCO and the UIA, will not be reconsidered by the UNESCO/UIA Validation System. This process is comprised of four stages: eligibility, candidacy and validation and then subsequent revalidation.

2. Recognition by the UNESCO/UIA Validation System of either existing or new systems of validation or accreditation. New validation systems may be established through agreements between the UNESCO/UIA Validation System and national, academic, or professional administrations. This process is comprised of two stages: recognition and renewal of recognition. There are no eligibility, candidacy and preliminary stage in Systems Recognition.

In both instances systems and programmes will be assessed against the following Validation Criteria in Appendix 10.1.

I.3. Benefits of recognition

1. Recognition of architecture study programmes by UNESCO/UIA is against defined benchmarks for quality in architecture education, and lies at the heart of the UIA’s ethos; the longevity and international reach of the organisation (and variety of schools/countries recognised by the UIA) is proof that those benchmarks are respected and credible.

2. UNESCO/UIA recognition provides evidence of robust peer group review of programmes in architecture by distinguished and highly experienced practitioners, academics, and students/graduates of architecture; report groups are formed from individuals with a broad constituency of interests, expertise, and background working to defined procedures and acting in an entirely unpartisan manner.

3. The 16 criteria used for validation include the 11 points of the European Directive for Architects; these form the basis for other well-established validation systems working internationally, including those of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Commonwealth Association of Architects.

4. However, the additional 5 validation criteria used by UNESCO/UIA form a further level of interrogation of academic standards and learning outcomes, and include consideration of heritage, conservation, as well as attitudes to the development of resource efficient and sustainable architecture.

5. UNESCO/UIA validation is an evidence-based process, i.e. the work produced by students of architecture provides the key items from which a report group develops its recommendations; it is this evidence-based approach that places students and their work at the centre of UNESCO/UIA validation.

6. UNESCO/UIA validation contributes to the creation of a global network of schools of architecture, and their staff and students.

7. UNESCO/UIA has a significant overview of the Canberra Accord, the global system for recognising substantial equivalence of validation systems.
II. NEW ENQUIRIES: INITIAL VALIDATION OF STUDY PROGRAMMES

II.1 Submissions to the VCAE:

All submissions, both for Programme Validation and System Recognition are initiated through written communication with the UNESCO/UIA VCAE secretariat. The Regional Representatives and/or the Co-Directors of the VCAE present all new enquiries to the council. Upon acceptance of this enquiry arrangements for a preliminary visit are coordinated with the programme by the UNESCO/UIA VCAE secretariat and the System Administrator.

II.2 Initial Validation of a Study Programme: Eligibility, Candidacy and Full Recognition

There are two stages through which a study programme must progress before being considered for full recognition. These are eligibility and candidacy.

II.2.1. Eligibility

Eligibility of a study programme in architecture will be verified by the regional member on the Validation Council, and is normally defined as follows:

a. the programme must be internally validated by the host university, nationally accredited school or equivalent recognized higher education institution
b. the programme must be validated/accredited by an appropriate national body
c. architecture must be the principal component of the study programme
d. the study must maintain a balance between the theoretical and practical aspects of architectural education
e. the programme must guarantee students’ acquisition of knowledge, skills, and competences mapped against the 16 UNESCO-UIA Objectives of Architectural Education
f. the programme should offer a total of at least five years of full time study (or part time equivalent), leading to successful completion of a university level degree
g. the programme must have graduated at least one cohort of students from their 5 year programme of study

If a study programme applies to the UIA for recognition, the first stage in the recognition process is to establish their eligibility. A programme is considered eligible if it meets at least 6 of the 7 criteria stated above; this is established through a preliminary submission of documents to the UIA VCAE (outlined in APPENDIX 1: EXPLANATORY NOTES DESCRIBING INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR ELIGIBILITY REQUEST, PRELIMINARY VISIT and FULL VISIT). Confirmation by the UIA VCAE of eligibility attracts a fee, which is communicated through the UIA secretariat.

Once eligibility has been confirmed, the period of eligibility of a study programme is for not more than 2 years from the date of the VCAE meeting confirming this. Before, or at the end of this period, the university hosting the study programme must either:

□ state that it does not intend to pursue its request for UNESCO-UIA recognition
or
□ request the UIA to convene a preliminary report group visit

The date for the preliminary report group visit will usually be not more than 12 months after the request made by the university. Confirmation of a date by the VCAE for a preliminary report group visit attracts a fee which is communicated through the UIA secretariat.
II.2.2. Candidacy

The outcomes of a preliminary report group visit may be:

a. The study programme is awarded ‘UNESCO-UIA candidacy’

UNESCO-UIA candidacy means that the study programme has the potential to meet the following:

▪ the General Considerations set out in section I of the current revision of the UNESCO-UIA Charter for Architectural Education
▪ most critically, the Objectives of Architectural Education set out in section II of the UNESCO-UIA Charter for Architectural Education (current revision), if implemented as anticipated
▪ the Conditions and Requirements of a Validated School set out in section III of the UNESCO-UIA Charter for Architectural Education

UNESCO-UIA candidacy is not the same as full recognition, and schools receiving candidacy must ensure that all staff, students, and eternal stakeholders are advised of this; online and hard copy promotion must make clear the distinction between candidacy and full recognition.

UNESCO-UIA candidacy is extended for a maximum period of two years after the date of the preliminary report group visit. If the study programme awarded candidacy has not agreed the date of a full report group visit within this two year period, or made a full and formal representation to the UNESCO-UIA Validation Council for Architectural Education as to why a period of candidacy should be extended, candidacy will be removed.

b. The study programme is not awarded ‘UNESCO-UIA candidacy’

This means that the study programme is not currently considered to have the potential to meet the requirements of the UNESCO-UIA Charter for Architectural Education.

If the study programme is not awarded candidacy, the report group may recommend one of three options:

▪ that, on the basis of the evidence reviewed at the visit, the study programme is unlikely in the foreseeable future to meet the requirements of the UNESCO-UIA Charter for Architectural Education, and will be required to make a new application for UNESCO-UIA recognition
▪ that the study programme engages a nominated UNESCO-UIA education consultant to advise on the changes to course structure, content, and delivery likely to better prepare the programme for recognition (fee chargeable)
▪ that the study programme implements the recommendations of the preliminary report group, and agrees a specific date for a revisit

II.2.3. Recognition

If a study programme is awarded candidacy, a full report group will usually visit the school no earlier than 12 months after the date of the preliminary report group visit, at a date agreed with the school and UIA VCAE. This is to allow time for the programme to react to the recommendations of the preliminary report group. Confirmation by the VCAE of a date for a full report group visit attracts a fee which is communicated through the UIA secretariat.

The outcomes of a full report group visit may be:
a. The study programme is awarded ‘UNESCO-UIA recognition’
   • UNESCO-UIA recognition means that the study programme meets all the requirements of
     the UNESCO-UIA Charter for Architectural Education
   • UNESCO-UIA recognition is usually, for a period of five years after the date of the full
     report group visit
   • The exception to this is that the initial Validation are normally for three years
   • at the discretion of the report group, a shorter period of recognition may be given, e.g. in the
     case of initial validation

b. The study programme is not awarded UNESCO-UIA recognition
   This means that, for reasons clearly defined in the report group report, the study programme
   has not implemented the programme as anticipated, and does not meet the requirements of
   the UNESCO-UIA Charter for Architectural Education.

   If a candidate study programme is not awarded recognition, the report group may recommend
   the following:
   • that, as the study programme has not met the requirements of the UNESCO-UIA Charter
     for Architectural Education, the school will agree a date for a full report group revisit
     (usually within 12-18 months of the full report group visit); and/or
   • that the study programme engages a nominated UNESCO-UIA education consultant to
     advise the programme on those measures needed for full recognition (fee chargeable and
     to be communicated through the UIA Secretariat)

II.2.4. Removal of candidacy due to time

If a candidate study programme has not agreed the date of a full report group visit within the two
year period of candidacy, or made a full and formal representation to the UIA VCAE as to why
the period of candidacy should be extended, candidacy will be removed.

II.3 Report group visit

The visit to an institution responsible for a study programme shall last no less than three days, on a full-
time basis and to a standard timetable. This shall include inspection of the facilities available; an
exhibition of a range of student work from all subject areas, completed over the previous twelve months;
the curriculum for each year of the course, arranged as far as possible to show the development of the
curriculum throughout the course; access to works produced by the students and completed student
exams for each year of study, in all subjects, including preparatory work and the assignment, with a range
of grades, from excellent to mediocre, for each subject; final student works and projects, and research
conducted by teachers. This student work should be organised in student portfolios, which should each
include all the work prepared by a student (preparatory and final), for all the subjects studied for the
entire academic year immediately preceding the visit. Samples of these portfolios should be made
available to the team for inspection and would normally constitute up to 10% of the enrolled student
body, but will agreed in detail before the visit. These samples should normally include work from all year
levels and represent work from high, middle and low pass portfolios. Grade information for the entire
enrolled student body should also be made available to the visiting team. An exhibition of the teacher’s
work and publishings would be welcomed.

During the visit, the report group shall conduct private meetings with teachers and students in each year
of study, architects graduated from the school, members of local professional associations, and may also
meet with the institution’s senior academic managers.

II.3.1. Documents/material required prior to the visit

UNESCO-UIA Validation is an evidence based process. Accordingly, study programmes are required to
prepare a data report prior to the visit, as well as evidence of quality of students’ work, and its conformity
to the fundamental objectives defined in Article II.3 of the UNESCO-UIA Charter for Architectural Education. This is demonstrated through the following requirements:

Data report to be prepared by the programme and submitted to the report group 10 weeks prior to the visit date. Typically this report should not exceed 20 no A4 single spaced pages, in double sided copy. This data report should include:

a. **INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION**
   Name and address of the institution. Name of the study programme responsible for the course(s)/subject(s). Head of the study programme. Name and position of the main staff member to contact with queries about the submission, including telephone and fax numbers and E-mail address.

b. **DESCRIPTION OF INSTITUTION**
   A brief description of the institution and its history.

c. **STUDY PROGRAMME HISTORY**
   A brief history of the study programme.

d. **STUDY PROGRAMME AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**
   A statement on how the program conceptually positions itself to address the aspirations of the UNESCO-UIA Charter of Architectural Education, and how that is supported by the staff/faculty scholarship, research and practice.

e. **STUDY PROGRAMME STRUCTURE**
   Brief description of the study programme framework including graduation requirements. Lecture syllabi for all courses/subjects, including studio and non-studio work, reading lists for each course/subject, and full details of the assessment method for each course/subject should be included in an appendix. Copies of the study programme handbook(s) and catalogue(s) are also to be submitted.

f. **ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE**
   Decision making processes, including the structure in which the study programme evolves.

g. **STAFF PROFILES**
   Teaching staff’s bios, curricula vitae, academic commitments, and non-teaching activities such as research, publications, community involvement and practice. These can be included in full in an appendix.

h. **STUDENT POPULATION**
   A comprehensive description of the student population (numbers, gender, full-time, or part-time) and a statement indicating any characteristics in the backgrounds of the students that might influence the nature of the course. Inclusion of admission policies, rate of retention of students and patterns of cohort graduation is preferable.

i. **PHYSICAL RESOURCES**
   Details of all facilities exploited by the study programme including studios, teaching space and equipment, workshops, laboratories, computers and information systems, resource centres, libraries, sport facilities, daycare and student/staff accommodation.

j. **SELF APPRAISAL** A statement mentioning:
   - Issues raised in panel and/or external examiners’ reports.
   - Changes introduced to the programme since the last visit if applicable.
   - Effects of changes in resource provisions since the last visit if applicable.
   - Critical evaluation of study programme objectives in relation to the state and institutional education policy and registration board requirements.
• Special features of the study programme.
• Institutional review and continuous improvement processes.
• Financial support: resource allocation directly supporting teaching.

k. STATISTICAL INFORMATION
Student numbers (full-time and part-time), first year, number of graduates during the last three years, staff numbers, staff-student ratio, gender balance, and numbers of staff that are practicing architects and their scale and areas of expertise.

l. QUALITY ASSURANCE PROCEDURES
The method of internal monitoring and appraisal of the study programme and the outcomes expected of that programme.

II.3.2. Material to be provided on site for the duration of the visit:

II.3.2.a. Academic portfolios and their sampling

Academic portfolios are the primary means of assessing students’ work and its conformity to the 16 fundamental objectives of the UNESCO-UIA Charter for Architectural Education.

The objective of a portfolio is to demonstrate both the depth and breadth of a single students’ work across all modules taught in a single academic year, as demonstrated by their progress throughout these modules/courses. It should be considered the primary source of evidence of the program’s ability to achieve the criteria against which they are being validated throughout this process. There is an expectation that within the academic portfolio, there will be an extended structured and properly referenced piece of written work on a subject reflecting the student’s own interests, typically in the form of a dissertation. It is anticipated that this is something that typically takes place in the senior years of study.

The portfolio sample will be decided upon by the system operator in advance of the visit. It is the responsibility of the institution to ensure the communication of this sampling expectation occurs. The portfolio sampling should be a representative example of a culture of curated documentation and representation of student work across the institution. Curation and collation should demonstrate a culture of respect and care in the presentation and representation of the work. The expectation would normally be that material is hard-copy but exceptionally, and well in advance, requests to review some material digitally may be considered.

Typically portfolio samples will focus on median achievement. Typically no first level portfolios will be required for review, with the majority of the portfolio sample being from the final years of study. A typical sample would be comprised of not more than 40 portfolios overall.

It is suggested that these portfolios should adhere to the following criteria:

• It should be clearly labeled with student name, ID and date
• It should include all work from all courses attended by the student that academic year
• Work should be organized chronologically
• The portfolio should include all course/module syllabi, assignment outlines, project briefs, rubrics, etc given to the student from the instructor of the course. It should also include assessment (grade) assigned to each piece of work whenever possible.
• It should include a printed grade audit to indicate the performance of that student in the courses included within.
• It should include a document indicating which courses/modules the student was registered for, and consequently are included, in the portfolio. This helps navigate where the student is in the program
• Text based work should be organized in an A4 binder, clearly labeled, with appropriate divisions
• Studio work must be curated, edited and presented professionally and clearly labeled
• It is preferable that studio work should follow a standard size—preferably A2. Any work not formatted in this size should be edited to fit without compromising quality of graphic communication should be presented in a professionally bound manner or inserted in a professional sleeved portfolio
• should include final design studio projects
• should include sheets outlining design process and development
• should include drawings, sketches and development work
• should include 3D work (or a professional and complete photographic documentation of this)
• should include structural, constructional and environmental information
• Raw progress work—primarily transparencies, may be organized in a separate sleeved folder and clearly labeled “progress work”

II.3.2.b. Exhibition:

An exhibition of students’ work should be prepared to showcase the ethos of the programme and its various courses/modules. It is suggested that the curation of the exhibition illustrates the structure of the programme, and the scholarly flow of student course work from level to level.

II.3.2.c. Mapping UNESCO-UlA validation criteria:

Each programme must map their curriculum against the UIA’s fundamental objectives defined in Article II.3 of the UNESCO-UlA Charter for Architectural Education. This should be done using the “Curriculum Matrix” provided.

II.4. Costs

Validation fee as quoted to the institution by the VCAE secretariat, and expenses to cover the Report Group travel, accommodation, subsistence, and sundry expenses. The programme will also bear costs to prepare materials for the visit.

II.5. Timetable for preliminary report group visit (see Appendix X.6)

II.6 Preliminary visit report

• format (see Appendix X.3)
• content (see Appendix X.3)

It is normally required that a study programme or system provide the report group with a Strategic Plan within 12 months of the preliminary and full visits. This plan should reflect on the visit report and outline the actions taken in response to the commentary provided. This will provide guidance for the subsequent visits.

III. HOW UNESCO-UlA REPORT GROUPS WORK

The UNESCO-UlA Validation, and its report groups, are intended in their essence to be a peer review, and should be viewed as a critical and constructive friend of the institution and the programme it offers. Commitment by programmes to this process subsumes a commitment to UIA-UNESCO and its Charter, and to the concept of the value of the ongoing process of review, re-evaluation and enhancement. There is therefore an expectation that in the interim between preliminary and full report group visits the programme will have reacted comprehensively to the recommendations and advice of the preliminary report group. Institutions may wish to consider engaging with an external consultant or reviewer to assist this process, in the form of an interim review and/or to request an interim visit by a report sub-group.
III.1 Types of report groups

III.1.1. Report Groups for Validations of Programmes:

III.1.1.a. Preliminary report group for a preliminary visit to a study programme.

This will normally be comprised of 3 members: UNESCO-UIA will nominate 2 members, including one from the region of the candidate programme, while the system operator will nominate one member. Reportage of the visit will usually be carried out by the system operator nomination.

III.1.1.b. Full report group for an initial/ renewal validation visit to a study programme.

It will normally be comprised of 5 members, including:
- Two members of the UNESCO-UIA Regional Validation Council with one designated by the Regional Council as chair of the group.
- One regional representative, either a practitioner or academic
- Two members nominated by the system operator, one of whom will usually be the reporter.

III.1.2. Report groups for recognition of Validation Systems

The composition shall consist of 3 teams similar to that of a full report group for an initial/ renewal validation visit to a study programme outlined above, but the members will be nominated by the Council of the UNESCO-UIA Validation System, by the UIA Member Section concerned (and by the applicant validation system. The members shall represent as wide a professional spectrum as possible.

The final composition of the report group may be negotiated between the UNESCO-UIA Council and the applicant validation system. The members shall represent as wide a professional spectrum as possible.

III.1.3. Report group secretary

Reportage of validation visits will usually be carried out by one of the System operator’s nominations.

III.1.4. Additional report group members

The UNESCO-UIA Council has the right to co-opt additional members for all the report groups if the process can afford this or if such members are requested by the validation system or study programme being assessed. These members shall serve in an advisory capacity, and may be specialists in the human and social sciences, external academics, practitioners, or post-graduate and undergraduate students.

III.2. The UNESCO-UIA validation panel

The UNESCO-UIA Validation Panel (report group) consists of a group of qualified experts from the practical and academic fields with knowledge and expertise in the process of validation. These members are nominated by their Regional Representatives to the VCAE, and are reviewed and approved by the VCAE at their bi-annual meetings. Periodic training by the Systems operator as well round tables moderated by the VCAE are organized, typically at the triennial Congress and other VCAE meetings. These are open for attendance by all nominated and eligible members of the Validation Panel.

III.3 Responsibilities of report group members
The visit to an institution responsible for a study programme shall last no less than three days, on a full-time basis. It shall include inspection of the facilities available; an exhibition of a range of student work from all subject areas, completed over the previous twelve months; the curriculum for each year of the course, arranged as far as possible to show the development of the curriculum throughout the course; access to works produced by the students and completed student exams for each year of study, in all subjects, including preparatory work and the assignment, with a range of grades, from excellent to mediocre, for each subject; final student works and projects, and research conducted by teachers. This student work should be organized in student portfolios, which should each include all the work prepared by a student (preparatory and final), for all the subjects studied for the entire academic year immediately preceding the visit. Samples of these portfolios should be made available to the team for inspection, in numbers agreed before the visit. These samples should normally include work from all year levels and represent work from high, middle and low pass portfolios. Grade information for the entire enrolled student body, indicating specifically the students selected for sampling, should also be made available to the visiting team. An exhibition of the teacher’s work would be welcomed.

During the visit, the Report Group shall conduct private interviews with teachers and students in each year of study, architects graduated from the school, members of local professional associations and chambers, and may also meet with the institution’s Board of Directors.

IV. REVALIDATION: FULL REPORT GROUP VISITS

IV.1. Full Revalidation report group visit

The revalidation process is normally conducted at a date determined in the initial validation. This is normally 3 years after the prior full visit in the case of initial validations, but can be extended to 5 years at the discretion of the report group and the ratification of the VCAE Council. Subsequent revalidations are normally at intervals of 5 years. The report group, with the approval of the Council, can recommend shorter intervals. The revalidation process, report group formation, documents required and preparations are similar to those of an initial validation full visit.

IV.2. Documents/material required

Please refer to xxx “Report Group Visit”: documents/material required; material to be provided on site for the duration of the visit. Particular attention should be given during Revalidation to the self-appraisal portion of these documents (see Appendix xxx: Explanatory Notes Describing Information Required For Eligibility Request, Preliminary Visits, Full Visits And Revalidation Visits). This self-appraisal should reflect on the commentary provided by the previous report group, outline actions taken as a result and indicate the evidence of those actions.

IV.3. Costs

Revalidation attracts a fee that will be communicated to the programme or system by the UIA secretariat

IV.4. Outcomes of full visit and revalidation visit:

There are three possible outcomes of a full visit or revalidation visit

1. unconditional validation: this is awarded normally for 5 years with the exception of initial validation which is normally for 3 years but can, at the recommendation of the report group and ratification of the VCAE Council be awarded for 5 years.

2. conditional validation: this is awarded when the study programme is seen to have met the very minimal requirements of validation but the report group has found significant concerns that must be addressed prior to full validation. A second remedial visit will be required at a date not earlier than 12 months from the initial visit and normally within 18 months of the full visit. These concerns are communicated to the programme by the report group and should be addressed prior to the consequent remedial visit. The possible outcomes of this consequent visit are only unconditional validation or no validation. A second conditional
validation cannot be awarded. The remedial visit attracts a fee to be communicated by the UIA secretariat.

3. no validation (in the case of initial visits) or withdrawal of validation (in the case of revalidation)

IV.5. Timetable for a full report group visit: See Appendix 10.6

IV.6. Full visit report: See Appendix 10.3

V. SUPPORTING ARRANGEMENTS

V.1. Base room for report group
A base room for report groups must be provided. It should be lockable and should include: supporting documentation such as portfolio samples, the data report, supporting student information such as grade sheets or course files; a computer; a printer; basic office supplies for note-taking; refreshments.

V.2. Studios
Report groups will need to visit the physical premises of the institution with particular attention to the physical resources made available to the students of the programme. Studio spaces are considered by many to be the primary space of learning and critical discourse in architectural education, although technology has afforded alternative means of such discourse, which should also be demonstrated to the report group. It is normally preferable that there be a provision for an individual dedicated workspace in studio for each student enrolled in the programme. It is preferable that these visits coincide with student activity within different studios. This can include student presentations, crits, individual work and lectures.

V.3. Workshops
All labs, model-making workshops, fabrication studios etc should be made available to the report group during the visit.

V.4. Library and research
A central part of student-centered learning research and the libraries that support them should be well demonstrated to the report group. All technology, databases, special collections and archives should also be demonstrated to the report group. Particular attention should be given to the core architectural resources, as well as those from supporting disciplines.

VI. SUSPENSION OF A REPORT GROUP

VI.1. Reasons for suspending visit
In rare cases the chairman of the report group in consultation with the members of the report group, the systems operator or VCAE Co-Directors may suspend a visit. Reasons for this may include:

1. Illness or other emergency personal situations that may render a member of the group unavailable. Every effort will be made to replace that member, but a visit may be re-scheduled as soon as is convenient for all parties.
2. Failure of payment of fees or other visit expenses such as, but not limited to, travel and accommodation of group members
3. Lack of sufficient preparation of materials on site. This includes portfolios and exhibition at the standard and to the specifications outlined in this document.
4. Unanticipated crisis in the location of the programme, such as natural disaster or unsafe conditions for travel.
5. Failure to receive data report prior to the visit

VI.2. Outcomes arising from suspension
Should a suspension be necessary, the visit will be re-scheduled as soon as the issue necessitating suspension is addressed and resolved. Pending availability of the report group, a new visit will be coordinated and determined by the system operator at a date convenient to all parties.

UNESCO-UIA Validation System Manual
VI.3. Costs of revisit/remedial visit

In the case of Conditional Validation and revisit or remedial visit will be required. This visit attracts a fee to be communicated by the UIA secretariat. All expenses of the report group will be covered, similar to that of full visits.

VII. REVIEW AND APPEALS PROCEDURES

VII.1. Review of a full visiting board report

All full visiting board reports are shared with and presented to the VCAE Council for review and ratification. The Council may require additional clarification from report group members. The Council is ultimately responsible for ensuring that procedure was followed, transparency was assured and that the outcome of the report fairly represents the quality of the programme or system being reviewed. It is responsible for assuring that validated programmes and recognized systems uphold the qualities and aspirations set forth in the UNESCO/UIA Charter for Architectural Education. The VCAE Council ultimately is the body to award validation of programmes and recognition of systems.

VII.2. Appeal against report

Should programmes or systems disagree with the recommendation of the VCAE Council they can appeal the decision. Appeals must be made within 60 days of the VCAE decision. Programmes may provide documentation to support their appeal within those 60 days.

Appeals are accepted based on the following:
- There is evidence that procedures were not followed
- There is evidence that materials provided to the report group were not considered
- There is evidence of conflict of interest. This includes:
  - A member of the report group served as a consultant for the programme or system
  - A member of the report group has an undisclosed professional or personal relationship with the programme or system’s staff, faculty, administration or other affiliated members

The VCAE will consider the appeal at its next meeting.

VIII. CHANGES TO RECOGNISED STUDY PROGRAMMES

As part of the process of continuous improvement in education it is anticipated that changes will be made to programmes and systems. Should these changes be significant they should be communicated to the VCAE Council by communication by the programme to the UIA secretariat and System Operator. It is expected that such changes may be in response to commentary by report groups at various validation and recognition visits. Should this be the case these changes should be clearly outlined in the Strategic Plan developed by the programme or system and presented to the system operator prior to subsequent visits.

Changes requiring such communication can include, but are not limited to:
- Changes to award titles
- Significant changes to study programmes: these can include changes related to content, structure and delivery of the curriculum. They may also include changes to the procedures such as admission policies or programme resources, both human and physical
- Approval of changes to study programmes: should these changes potentially alter the quality of the programme as defined by the UNESCO-UIA Charter on Architectural Education and consequently the validation status of the program, they will be considered by the VCAE Council as represented by their Co-Directors. Based on that consideration the VCAE Council can recommend and earlier validation visit or advise that these changes be reviewed at the subsequent validation visit.
IX. FORMAL APPROVAL OF REPORTS
All reports from visiting groups are shared with the VCAE Council and presented at their bi-annual meetings for discussion and ratification. The Council has the authority to uphold, revise or reject the recommendations of the report group. Report Group recommendations are not final until ratified by the Council. Council decisions can be appealed as outlined in this manual.

X. APPENDICES

X.1. UNESCO-UIA VALIDATION CRITERIA

X.1.1. Conformity with the UNESCO-UIA Charter for Architectural Education
The validation system or study programme will commit itself to this goal in the document requesting recognition or validation and by the acceptance of the UNESCO-UIA Charter for Architectural Education.

X.1.2. Agreement to the principle of reciprocity

X.1.2.a. By institutions responsible for a system of validation.
The principle of reciprocity implies that any institution responsible for a validation system should recognise as an objective of the UNESCO-UIA validation system the acceptance as equivalent of the academic aspects of comparable study programmes that have been validated by the UNESCO-UIA system. This objective includes the exchange of report group members and experiences with the UNESCO-UIA validation system and, where feasible, with other validation systems recognised by UNESCO and the UIA.

X.1.2.b. By institutions responsible for study programmes.
The principle of reciprocity implies that any institution responsible for a study programme should recognise as an objective of the UNESCO-UIA validation system the acceptance as equivalent of the academic aspects of comparable study programmes validated by the UNESCO-UIA system. This objective includes, where feasible, the exchange of students, teachers, and experiences with other programmes validated by the UNESCO-UIA validation system.

X.1.3. Qualitative criteria i.e. conformity of the study programmes with the following:

X.1.3.a. University level education, usually of no less than 5 years with a curriculum dedicated mainly to architecture and illustrating a satisfactory balance between theory and practice.

A university level education implies that the student has already obtained a secondary level education (baccalaureate, matriculation, or equivalent diploma) and passed the exams necessary to enter a university or equivalent learning establishment (faculties, polytechniques, academies, etc.).

The teaching of architecture as the principle element of the educational programme can be testified to by the following elements of evaluation:

• a title, degree, diploma, certificate, or equivalent attributed to students who successfully complete the programme
• the contents of the subjects studied
• the themes developed in the project workshops/design studio
• the educational contents in terms of time, resources, and teachers
• the programme’s final project or examination
• any other criteria that attest to the fact that the primary objective of the study programme is to train competent architects.
A satisfactory balance between theory and practice implies that the study programme addresses the fact that architects cannot limit themselves to conceptual analysis or virtual projects, nor can they stop at purely mechanical construction. Instead, architects must understand that their work resides in the tension between reason, emotion, and intuition, and is at the crossroads between human, social, and cultural and environmental values and the technical capacities of construction.

X.1.3.b. Teaching requirements

Programmes are required to fulfill all the fundamental objectives defined in Article II.3 of the UNESCO-UIA Charter for Architectural Education. Failure to meet threshold standards in any of these 16 points, as demonstrated through the evidence provided to the report group, will result in failure to receive full validation, and the programme will, usually, be validated with conditions. As a guide to report groups this should be demonstrated through the mapping of the programmes curriculum against the following 16 points using the “Curriculum Matrix” template provided online.

1. Ability to create architectural designs that satisfy both aesthetic and technical requirements.
2. Adequate knowledge of the history and theories of architecture and the related arts, technologies, and human sciences.
3. Knowledge of the fine arts as an influence on the quality of architectural design.
4. Adequate knowledge of urban design, planning, and the skills involved in the planning process.
5. Understanding of the relationship between people and buildings, and between buildings and their environment, and of the need to relate buildings and the spaces between them to human needs and scale.
6. Understanding of the profession of architecture and the role of the architect in society, in particular in preparing briefs that take into account social factors.
7. Understanding of the methods of investigation and preparation of the brief for a design project.
8. Understanding of the structural design, constructional, and engineering problems associated with building design.
9. Adequate knowledge of physical problems and technologies and of the function of buildings so as to provide them with internal conditions of comfort and protection against the climate.
10. Design skills necessary to meet building users’ requirements within the constraints imposed by cost factors and building regulations.
11. Adequate knowledge of the industries, organisations, regulations, and procedures involved in translating design concepts into buildings and integrating plans into overall planning.
12. Awareness of responsibilities toward human, social, cultural, urban, architectural, and environmental values, as well as architectural heritage.
13. Adequate knowledge of the means of achieving ecologically sustainable design and environmental conservation and rehabilitation.
14. Development of a creative competence in building techniques, founded on a comprehensive understanding of the disciplines and construction methods related to architecture.
15. Adequate knowledge of project financing, project management, and cost control and methods of project delivery.
16. Training in research techniques as an inherent part of architectural learning, for both students and teachers.***
X.1.3.c. Capabilities to be acquired by the student during the study programme.

Whilst these learning outcomes are not specifically the focus of a UNESCO-UIA report group, it is anticipated that all the work provided by a school will provide both implicit and explicit evidence that students have acquired these competencies.

A. Design

- Ability to engage imagination, think creatively, innovate, and provide design leadership.
- Ability to gather information, define problems, apply analyses and critical judgement, and formulate strategies for action.
- Ability to think three dimensionally in the exploration of design.
- Ability to reconcile divergent factors, integrate knowledge and apply skills in the creation of a design solution.

B. Knowledge

B1. Cultural and Artistic Studies

- Ability to act with knowledge of historical and cultural precedents in local and world architecture.
- Ability to act with knowledge of the fine arts as an influence on the quality of architectural design.
- Understanding of heritage issues in the built environment.
- Awareness of the links between architecture and other creative disciplines.

B2. Social Studies

- Ability to act with knowledge of society, and to work with clients, and users, that represent society’s needs.
- Ability to develop a project brief through definition of the needs of society, users and clients, and to research and define contextual and functional requirements for different types of built environments.
- Understanding of the social context in which built environments are procured, of ergonomic and space requirements and, issues of equity and access.
- Awareness of the relevant codes, regulations, and standards for planning, design, construction, health, safety, and use of built environments.
- Awareness of philosophy, politics, and ethics as related to architecture.

B3. Environmental Studies

- Ability to act with knowledge of natural systems and built environments.
- Understanding of conservation and waste management issues.
- Understanding of the life-cycle of materials, issues of ecological sustainability, environmental impact, design for reduced use of energy, as well as passive systems and their management.
- Awareness of the history and practice of landscape architecture, urban design, as well as territorial and national planning and their relationship to local and global demography and resources.
- Awareness of the management of natural systems taking into account natural disaster risks.
B4. Technical Studies
• Technical knowledge of structure, materials, and construction.
• Ability to act with innovative technical competence in the use of building techniques and the understanding of their evolution.
• Understanding of the processes of technical design and the integration of structure, construction technologies, and services systems into a functionally effective whole.
• Understanding of services systems as well as systems of transportation, communication, maintenance, and safety.
• Awareness of the role of technical documentation and specifications in design realisation, and of the processes of construction cost planning and control.

B5. Design Studies
• Knowledge of design theory and methods.
• Understanding of design procedures and processes.
• Knowledge of design precedents and architectural criticism.

B6. Professional Studies
• Ability to understand different forms of procurement of architectural services.
• Understanding of the fundamental workings of the construction and development industries, such as finance, real estate investment, and facilities management.
• Understanding of the potential roles of architects in conventional and new areas of activity and in an international context.
• Understanding of business principles and their application to the development of built environments, project management, and the functioning of a professional consultancy.
• Understanding of professional ethics and codes of conduct as they apply to the practice of architecture and of the architects’ legal responsibilities where registration, practice, and building contracts are concerned.

C. Skill
• Ability to work in collaboration with other architects and members of interdisciplinary teams
• Ability to act and to communicate ideas through collaboration, speaking, numeracy, writing, drawing, modeling, and evaluation.
• Ability to utilise manual, electronic, graphic and model making capabilities to explore, develop, define, and communicate a design proposal.
• Understanding of systems of evaluation that use manual and/or electronic means for performance assessments of built environments.

X.1.3.d. Teaching staff and architectural practice

In order for teachers of architecture to guide students in the development of their architectural capabilities, the teachers must remain in close contact with professional practice and its evolution. It is therefore desirable for the majority of teachers to be practicing architects, who experience the profession in its multiple and varied aspects.
X.1.3.e. Teaching developed from project-based learning. (project based education)

Realised individually and in teams, under the personal guidance of teachers, these projects should be the principle teaching method and are to be viewed as a synthesis of knowledge, aptitudes, and attitudes. Direct and personalised intervention by teachers/tutors during the development of projects, as well as discussions with the students, are a necessary part of architectural teaching.

X.1.3.f. Student/teacher ratio

The number of students per workshop should be low enough to ensure the quality and frequency of personalised project supervision by the teaching staff.

X.1.3.g. Resources

Buildings, teaching areas, and equipment must be adequate to fulfill the needs of a study programme and must provide good technical support for this programme. It is normally preferable that there be a provision for an individual dedicated workspace in studio for each student enrolled in the programme.

X.1.4. Quantitative indicators

The balanced acquisition of subjects and capabilities cited above requires a period of not less than five years of full time studies in a University or equivalent institution. In general, the minimum length of professional practice experience (PPE) shall be not less than two years in a suitable practice setting, of which one year may be obtained prior to the conclusion of academic studies. Graduates of architecture will be required to have completed at least two years of acceptable experience/training/internship, in addition to the 5 years of study, prior to registration/licensing/certification to practice as an architect (but with the objective of working towards three years) while allowing flexibility for equivalency, of which one year may be obtained prior to the conclusion of academic studies.

The UIA offers the following guidelines for professional practical experience (PPE) that should, desirably, meet the following minimum criteria:

- a period of at least 24 months employed in an appropriately remunerated, clearly defined, and well-structured role, within a professional consultancy connected to the design and implementation of architectural projects
- the minimum period of PPE to be considered eligible is 3 months full time employment where full time employment is defined as at least 20 hours work/week
- PPE should be clearly recorded in an agreed and consistent format, and regularly reviewed by a qualified design professional/mentor within the consultancy

During their PPE, students/graduates will develop an understanding of:

- the work stages connected to design, building production information, and site operations
- the structure, remit, and responsibilities of the professional design team to:
  - the co-professionals in the design team
  - their clients
  - the end users of architectural design projects
  - the communities and individuals impacted by architectural design projects
  - the range of business models underpinning the ethical and professional practice of architectural design
X.2. PRELIMINARY VISIT REPORT TEMPLATE

The UNESCO-UIA Validation System [managed by the RIBA]

UNESCO-UIA VALIDATION SYSTEM
STUDY PROGRAMME VISIT REPORT
Name of Institution/Programme
Date

Name of institution
Name of Institution
Address

Name of study programme
Name of Study Programme

Date received by the UNESCO-UIA Validation Council or Regional Committee
This report is issued for the purpose of making a recommendation to the relevant UNESCO-UIA Regional Validation Committee or the UNESCO-UIA Validation Council for Architectural Education
UNESCO-UIA PRELIMINARY VISIT TO Name of Institution: VISIT AND INSPECTION OF THE Name of Programme STUDY PROGRAMME, Date

This report is to be read with reference to these following UIA documents:
- the UNESCO-UIA Charter for Architectural Education (revised edition, Tokyo 2011)
  - Section V. ANALYSIS OF CRITERIA
  - Section IX. RECOGNITION/VALIDATION PROTOCOL
  - APPENDIX A. ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

Background to visit

Introduction

Commentary

In carrying out this visit, the report group considered the following points:

- is the operation and structure of the programme sufficiently rigorous to ensure programme quality across all areas of the curriculum covered by the 16 points of the UNESCO-UIA validation criteria?
- do student outputs show evidence of the integration of intellectual ability and practical understanding in both design projects and written taught course submissions?
- are the programme threshold standards for students’ achievement compatible with those established by UNESCO-UIA?
- in a global economy where students and graduates may elect to receive their education in a number of institutions, will the attributes of the programme graduates facilitate their entry to other major international schools of architecture?
- in a global economy where architects practice internationally, can the profile of graduates from the programme be successfully benchmarked against international standards for professional practice?
Exhibition and portfolios: overview of student work

Meeting with academic staff DATE

Meeting with students Date

Commentary on work related to objectives described in UNESCO-UIA Charter for Architectural Education: first recommendations

Where no extended comment against an objective is offered, the report group considered that, on the evidence of the work seen, the criterion was being met. In each case where commentary is offered, this is followed by a proposal for the action/s the programme team should actively consider undertaking to further enhance standards.

1. An ability to create architectural designs that satisfy both aesthetic and technical requirements

2. An adequate knowledge of the history and theories of architecture and the related arts, technologies and human sciences

3. A knowledge of the fine arts as an influence on the quality of architectural design

4. An adequate knowledge of urban design, planning and the skills involved in the planning process

5. An understanding of the relationship between people and buildings, and between buildings and their environment, and of the need to relate buildings and the spaces between them to human needs and scale

6. An understanding of the profession of architecture and the role of the architect in society, in particular in preparing briefs that take account of social factors
An understanding of the methods of investigation and preparation of the brief for a design project

An understanding of the structural design, construction and engineering problems associated with building design

An adequate knowledge of physical problems and technologies and of the function of buildings so as to provide them with internal conditions of comfort and protection against the climate

The design skills necessary to meet building users’ requirements within the constraints imposed by cost factors and building regulations.

An adequate knowledge of the industries, organizations, regulations and procedures involved in translating design concepts into buildings and integrating plans into overall planning

Awareness of responsibilities toward human, social, cultural, urban, architectural, and environmental values, as well as architectural heritage

Adequate knowledge of the means of achieving ecologically sustainable design and...
environmental conservation and rehabilitation

14 Development of a creative competence in building techniques, founded on a comprehensive understanding of the disciplines and construction methods related to architecture

15 Adequate knowledge of project financing, project management, cost control and methods of project delivery

16 Training in research techniques as an inherent part of architectural learning, for both students and teachers
Further recommendations

**Recognition status** for Preliminary Validation Visits

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<td>[ ]</td>
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**Recognition status** for Full Validation and Revalidation report groups

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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>[ ]</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Signatures of Report Group Members

1. Chair (**Name**)
2. Vice chair (**Name**)
3. Member/secretary (**Name**)
4. Signature of head of study programme (**Name**)
Appendices

a  Report group members
The profile of the report group is to comply with Section IX.3 of the UNESCO-UlA Validation System Procedures Document.

Name, position, and organisation

1 Chair
2 Vice-chair
3 Member/sec

b  Documentation provided prior to report group visit
Refer to explanatory notes on page 6 of this document and as noted in appendix A, section A.3 Information required from study programmes of the UNESCO-UlA Validation System document.

1. Introductory information          [   ]
2. Description of institution       [   ]
3. Study Programme history          [   ]
4. Study Programme aims & objectives[   ]
5. Study Programme structure        [   ]
6. Administrative structure         [   ]
7. Staff profiles                   [   ]
8. Student population               [   ]
9. Physical resources               [   ]
10. Self appraisal                  [   ]
11. Statistical information (refer to questionnaire on page 7) [   ]
12. Quality assurance procedures    [   ]

c  Additional information supplied prior to the visit

d  Additional documentation provided during the visit
X.3. APPENDIX 1: EXPLANATORY NOTES DESCRIBING INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR ELIGIBILITY REQUEST, PRELIMINARY VISITS, FULL VISITS AND REVALIDATION VISITS

1. INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION
   Name and address of the institution. Name of the study programme responsible for the course(s)/subject(s). Head of the study programme. Name and position of the main staff member to contact with queries about the submission, including telephone and fax numbers and E-mail address.

2. DESCRIPTION OF INSTITUTION
   A brief description of the institution and its history.

3. STUDY PROGRAMME HISTORY
   A brief history of the study programme.

4. STUDY PROGRAMME AIMS AND OBJECTIVES
   The study programme’s approach to education, teaching and learning.

5. STUDY PROGRAMME STRUCTURE
   Brief description of the study programme framework including graduation requirements. Lecture syllabi for all courses/subjects, including studio and non-studio work, reading lists for each course/subject, and full details of the assessment method for each course/subject. Copies of the study programme handbook(s) are also to be submitted.

6. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE
   Decision making processes, including the structure in which the study programme evolves.

7. STAFF PROFILES
   Teaching staff’s curricula vitae, academic commitments, and non-teaching activities such as research, publications, community involvement and practice.

8. STUDENT POPULATION
   A comprehensive description of the student population (numbers, sex, full-time, or part-time) and a statement indicating any characteristics in the backgrounds of the students which might influence the nature of the course.

9. PHYSICAL RESOURCES
   Details of all facilities exploited by the study programme including studios, teaching space and equipment, workshops, laboratories, computers and information systems, resource centres, libraries and staff accommodation.

10. SELF APPRAISAL
    A statement of approximately 3000 words mentioning:
    a) Issues raised in panel and/or external examiners’ reports.
    b) Changes introduced to the course since the last visit.
    c) Effects of changes in resource provisions since the last visit.
    d) Critical evaluation of study programme objectives in relation to the UNESCO-UIA Charter, state and institutional education policy and registration board requirements.
    e) Special features of the study programme.
    f) Auto-evaluation of the study programme.
    g) financial support

11. STATISTICAL INFORMATION
    Student numbers (full-time and part-time), first year, number of graduates during the last three years, staff numbers and staff-student ratio.

12. QUALITY ASSURANCE PROCEDURES
    The method of internal monitoring and appraisal of the study programme and the outcomes expected of that Programme.
X.4. TIMETABLE FOR PRELIMINARY REPORT GROUP VISIT

UNESCO-UIA VALIDATION - timetable for a preliminary visit to an architecture study programme

Day 1 – preliminary visit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>VENUE</th>
<th>NOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>time varies</td>
<td>arrival at airport</td>
<td>airport</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>transfer to hotel</td>
<td></td>
<td>collect report group from airport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.00-19.30</td>
<td>report group briefing meeting</td>
<td>hotel</td>
<td>report group prepares questions for day 2;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>members to attend all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.30-22.00</td>
<td>dinner</td>
<td>hotel</td>
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</table>

Day 2 - preliminary visit

<table>
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<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>VENUE</th>
<th>NOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09.00-09.30</td>
<td>transfer report group by car to faculty</td>
<td>hotel</td>
<td>collect report group from hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.30-10.00</td>
<td>report group establishes base room</td>
<td>base room</td>
<td>lockable base room; computer, internet, printer, telephone, light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>refreshments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00-10.30</td>
<td>meeting with Dean</td>
<td>faculty</td>
<td>the head of study programme should not be present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30-11.30</td>
<td>meeting with staff</td>
<td>faculty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.30-13.00</td>
<td>premises tour</td>
<td>faculty</td>
<td>studios, lecture rooms, workshops, media and computer rooms etc.;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>faculty to provide student for report group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.00-14.00</td>
<td>lunch with staff</td>
<td>faculty</td>
<td>light buffet lunch preferred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.00-16.00</td>
<td>review exhibition and folios</td>
<td>faculty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.00-18.30</td>
<td>consider initial observations; start drafting</td>
<td>base room</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>report headlines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.30-19.00</td>
<td>return to hotel</td>
<td></td>
<td>faculty to hotel transfer report group by car to hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.00-22.00</td>
<td>dinner with faculty</td>
<td>restaurant</td>
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### Day 3 - preliminary visit

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<th>TIME</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09.00-09.30</td>
<td>transfer report group by car from hotel to faculty</td>
<td>hotel</td>
<td>collect report group from hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.30-10.00</td>
<td>report group considers questions for day 3</td>
<td>base room</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00-11.00</td>
<td>review exhibition and folios</td>
<td>faculty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00-12.00</td>
<td>further questions to course leaders</td>
<td>base room</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.00-13.00</td>
<td>student meeting</td>
<td>faculty</td>
<td>students from all levels of the programme should be invited to attend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.00-14.00</td>
<td>lunch with students</td>
<td>faculty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.00-17.30</td>
<td>continue drafting report</td>
<td>base room</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.30-18.30</td>
<td>present report to head of study programme and senior staff; sign copies</td>
<td>faculty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.30-19.00</td>
<td>return to hotel</td>
<td>faculty to hotel collect report group from faculty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.30-22.00</td>
<td>private summary meeting of report group; dinner</td>
<td>restaurant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Day 4 - preliminary visit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>VENUE</th>
<th>NOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.00 (or earlier)</td>
<td>check out</td>
<td>hotel</td>
<td>transfer report group by car to airport</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# X.5. TIMETABLE FOR FULL REPORT GROUP VISIT

**UNESCO-UIA VALIDATION** - full report visit to an architecture study programme

## Day 1 - full report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Guidance for Report Group</th>
<th>Guidance for School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>hotel conference room report group’s first private meeting</td>
<td>introductions and chair’s briefing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.15</td>
<td>review previous relevant documentation</td>
<td>identify issues for clarification and investigation during visit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>review school’s documentation</td>
<td>consider self appraisal; identify matters for clarification and investigation during visit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.00</td>
<td>prepare for meetings with head of architecture, course leaders</td>
<td>identify topics for discussion; agree and allocate questions to report group members</td>
<td>prior to visit, senior academics to be briefed re. purpose of visit, and scope of school and studio introductions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.15</td>
<td>prepare for meeting with students</td>
<td>discussion of academic delivery, standards, facilities, external links to other schools, practice etc.</td>
<td>prior to visit, students to be briefed re. role and remit of report group</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 19.30-20.00 | allocate tasks for first day of visit | report group considers all levels of course equally:  
• design studio projects at all levels  
• technology and communication submissions  
• dissertations and other written work  
• practice, management, and law case studies and other written work related to professional practice/practical training | prior to visit, staff to be briefed re. role and remit of report group |
| 20.00  | private dinner                                 | continued informal discussion of visit and key points arising from documentation |                                                         |
### Day 2 full report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>morning</th>
<th>activity</th>
<th>guidance for report group</th>
<th>guidance for school</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09.00</td>
<td>report group arrives at school</td>
<td>establish base</td>
<td>provide base room for private discussion:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>▪ private, acoustically secure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>▪ telephone and internet access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>▪ simple catering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>▪ adequate size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.30</td>
<td>meet head of architecture</td>
<td>clarify school’s academic mission;</td>
<td>head of architecture to introduce school’s academic agenda and coursework offer,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>consider issues arising from school’s documentation</td>
<td>highlighting relevant issues for report group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30</td>
<td>meet course leaders</td>
<td>review exhibition, and sample folios;</td>
<td>course leaders introduce exhibition and folios</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>initial consideration of work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.30</td>
<td>break</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>consider initial questions arising from introduction to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>exhibition and academic folios</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>report group private view of exhibition and</td>
<td>private discussion to consider requirement for additional</td>
<td>report group may ask course leaders to further clarify work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>folios</td>
<td>folios</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>afternoon</th>
<th>activity</th>
<th>guidance for report group</th>
<th>guidance for school</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>buffet lunch with students</td>
<td>completion by 13.45 essential; return to base room for short</td>
<td>informal, with no discussion of progress of visit; completion by 13.45 essential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>discussion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.45</td>
<td>inspect facilities</td>
<td>visit studios, workshops, IT, library, and research</td>
<td>nominate student guides to assist board in locating facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>facilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.45</td>
<td>report group private meeting</td>
<td>prepare for student meeting; generate agenda from student</td>
<td>ensure students attending represent all years of the course; no staff members to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>course appraisal; nominate student member to facilitate</td>
<td>be present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>meeting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.15</td>
<td>meet students</td>
<td>explain purpose of report group visit; encourage all students</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to contribute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.45</td>
<td>report group private meeting</td>
<td>discuss student meeting; consider questions for staff meeting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.00</td>
<td>report group private meeting</td>
<td>review work against criteria; report group discusses</td>
<td>cars arrive to return report group to hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>preliminary headlines; chair and secretary draft key points</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.30</td>
<td>complete first full day of visit</td>
<td>clarify need for additional meetings, and/or material</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>hotel</td>
<td>informal discussions continue</td>
<td>private event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>private dinner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Day 3 full report**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>morning</th>
<th>activity</th>
<th>guidance for report group</th>
<th>guidance for school</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09.00</td>
<td>report group arrives at school</td>
<td>establish base</td>
<td>provide base room for private discussion:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• private, acoustically secure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• telephone and internet access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• simple catering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• adequate size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.30</td>
<td>report group private meeting</td>
<td>prepare questions for head of institution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>meet head of institution</td>
<td>discuss school’s self appraisal, resources, future plans</td>
<td>person or persons attending meeting to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>have overall financial/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>strategic responsibility for architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.45</td>
<td>meet external assessors and examiners</td>
<td>discuss role of external assessors and examiners; assessors’/examiners’ reports, and school response</td>
<td>&gt;50% of external assessors and examiners required to attend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.45</td>
<td>break</td>
<td>prepare for meeting with registration body/bodies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>meet registration body/bodies</td>
<td>discuss national/local licensing procedures for architects; links with schools</td>
<td>brief registration body/bodies on purpose of report group’s visit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.45</td>
<td>report group private meeting</td>
<td>discuss key points arising from meetings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**afternoon**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>activity</th>
<th>guidance for report group</th>
<th>guidance for school</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>buffet lunch with staff</td>
<td>completion by 13.45 essential; return to base room for short discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.45</td>
<td>meet academic staff</td>
<td>encourage broad discussion, with staff raising issues and replying to report group questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.15</td>
<td>report group private meeting</td>
<td>discuss key points arising from meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.30</td>
<td>report group private meeting</td>
<td>review work against criteria; consider need for additional meetings, and/or material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>report group private meeting</td>
<td>report group discusses key points; chair and secretary draft key recommendations and commentary against criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>complete second full day of visit</td>
<td>cars arrive to return report group to hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>report group dinner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Day 4 full report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>morning</th>
<th>activity</th>
<th>guidance for report group</th>
<th>guidance for school</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09.00</td>
<td>prepare for meeting with practitioners</td>
<td>consider connections between academic work and professional practice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.30</td>
<td>meet national and regional practitioners</td>
<td>discuss national and regional context of professional practice; workload, employment levels, graduate skills</td>
<td>invite broad cross section of local and national practitioners representing small, medium, and large practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30</td>
<td>meet course leaders responsible for professional practice</td>
<td>review work related to prof’l practice/practical training; consider connections between academic work and professional practice/practical training</td>
<td>display professional practice/practical training submissions separately; course leader introduces work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.15</td>
<td>break</td>
<td>private discussion; consider need for additional meeting/s</td>
<td>brief key course members to be available if required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.30</td>
<td>report group private meeting</td>
<td>consider requirement for additional material, and/or clarification by academic staff</td>
<td>all work remains available for inspection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>afternoon</th>
<th>activity</th>
<th>guidance for report group</th>
<th>guidance for school</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>report group private lunch</td>
<td>discuss findings for reporting back to school</td>
<td>light buffet lunch served in base room; completion by 13.45 essential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.45</td>
<td>report group private meeting</td>
<td>chair and secretary complete report</td>
<td>all work remains available for inspection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.15</td>
<td>report group private meeting</td>
<td>chair and secretary complete remainder of report</td>
<td>all work remains available for inspection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.00</td>
<td>present report to school</td>
<td>present report to senior academics; copy and sign report</td>
<td>head of institution, head of architecture, and course leaders to be present; agree to distribute report to all academic staff for discussion following completion of visit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>complete visit</td>
<td>chair and report group leave school</td>
<td>cars arrive to return report group to hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>report group dinner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
X.6. VALIDATION PROTOCOL FOR MULTICAMPUS UNIVERSITY SHARING A COMMON ARCHITECTURE STUDY PROGRAM

The Campus, Schools or educational institutions, sharing formally a common Architecture study program; can be classified as follows:

1. The Campuses are established in different nations, countries or states, such architectural practice is regulated by different professional regulations: it is recommended to maintain the existing Validation protocol, without consider any adaptation. The protocol would be than normally applied to every School or institution requiring Validation.

2. The Campuses are splatted in different locations, from the same country, such the future architects are supposed to work under the same regulations: The protocol for validation could be simplified, in order to avoid unneeded tasks repetition on the same process for the common study program. In any case the report visiting group would dedicate to every Campus offering a different Diploma, not less than two days.

3. The Campuses are established in different states or regions from the same country. It exists, nevertheless, evidence of cultural, social or geographical differentiated identities, and in every differentiated region exist an academically leading Campus, connected with smaller schools or institutions, running in complete or partial way (two or three first years) the shared Architecture study program: Consider every regional organization as a whole system, where the leading Campus would take the main place, being visited, during three days for visit, by the visiting report groups. The Other campus, offering Diploma, Certificate or Title in Architecture should be visited for not less than two days, each one, for report visit, in order to analyze its particular identity.

Visiting groups members’ nomination criteria for Multicampus Sharing Study program

For all the three identified cases of Multicampus Universities or Educational Institutions sharing the same Architecture Study program, it should be convenient:

* To nominate a same nuclear team for all the Campus and particularly to maintain the President and Reporter.

* When the Study program is given in a UIA official language (English, French, Russian, Spanish), not less than two of the three members (if possible President and Reporter), would be able to use, or at less fluently understand, the normal University language.

* The visit group report and recommendations would be wrote in one of the UIA official the Validation Council languages (English, French, Spanish, Russian) in order to be easily transmitted to the School authorities for information, and translated to English for approval or modification by the UNESCO-UIA Validation Council.
X.7. CHECKLIST:

- Eligibility of program confirmed
- Preliminary request for Validation sent to the UIA Secretariat
- Response received from UIA Validation Council for Architectural Education (VCAE) and Preliminary Visit/Full Visit or Consultancy date set
- Data report and Curriculum Matrix prepared and sent to report group 10 weeks prior to visit date
- Student portfolios prepared to conform with guidelines set within this document, and with a sample as agreed upon with the report group
- Exhibition prepared
- Base room prepared
- Visit itinerary confirmed and relevant faculty, staff and students informed

X.8. GLOSSARY OF TERMS:

- Eligibility: the programme of study has met the preliminary requirements to proceed with the validation process as outlined in this document. This is the first step towards full Validation/Recognition
- Candidacy: the programme has successfully fulfilled the requirements, and conducted a preliminary visit, and found to be a potential candidate for full Validation/Recognition
- Validation: this refers to the successful review of study programmes. a process which is primarily evidence-based that ensures higher education quality, specifically that the programme in question has fulfilled all the requirements to meet the benchmarks set forth by the UNESCO-UIA Charter for Architectural Education. Refer to 1.3 “Benefits of recognition” in this document
- Recognition: this term refers to the successful review of systems. It represents the successful fulfillment of UNESCO-UIA Architectural Education Requirements. Refer to 1.3 “Benefits of recognition” in this document
- Report Group: can be preliminary or full and represents a group of nominated independent individuals with no conflict of interest with the programme or system in question
- PPE (Professional Practice Experience): placement and employment, typically with a stipend or salary, of a graduate of an architectural study programme prior to licensure. This typically is required for licensure and ideally would be for a period of no less than 2 years.
- System Operator: a partner that administers the Validation System on behalf of the UIA
PREAMBLE

We, the architects, concerned for the future qualitative development of the built environment in a fast changing world, believe that architecture involves everything that influences the way in which the built environment is planned, designed, made, used, furnished, landscaped and maintained. We feel responsible for the improvement of the education and training of future architects to enable them to meet the expectations of XXIst Century societies worldwide for sustainable human settlements in every cultural heritage.

We are aware of the fact that, in spite of many outstanding and sometimes spectacular contributions of our profession, there is a surprisingly small percentage of the built environment which is actually conceived and realised by architects and planners. There is still room for the development of new tasks for the profession when architects become aware of the increasing needs identified and possibilities offered in areas which have not, up to now, been of major concern to the profession. Still greater diversity is therefore needed in professional practice and, as a consequence, in architectural education and training. The basic goal of education is to develop the architect as a « generalist ».

This is particularly true for those who are working in a developing context, where the architects could accept the role of an «enabler», rather than that of a «provider», and where the profession can meet new challenges. There is no doubt that the architect’s capacity to solve problems, can greatly contribute to tasks such as community development, self-help programmes, educational facilities, etc., and thus make a significant contribution to the improvement of the quality of life of those who are not accepted as citizens in their full right and who cannot be counted among the architect’s usual clients.
0. AIMS

The aims of this Charter are that it be used, in the first instance, for the creation of a global network of architectural education within which individual achievements can be shared by all and that it will enhance the understanding that architectural education constitutes some of the most significant environmental and professional challenges of the contemporary world.

We therefore declare:

I. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

0. That the educators must prepare architects to formulate new solutions for the present and the future as the new era will bring with it grave and complex challenges with respect to social and functional degradation of many human settlements. These challenges may include global urbanisation and the consequent depletion of existing environments, a severe shortage of housing, urban services and social infrastructure, and the increasing exclusion of architects from built environment projects.

1. That architecture, the quality of buildings and the way they relate to their surroundings, respect for the natural and built environment as well as the collective and individual cultural heritage are matters of public concern.

2. That it is in the public interest to ensure that architects are able to understand regional characteristics and to give practical expression to the needs, expectations and improvement to the quality of life of individuals, social groups, communities and human settlements.

3. That methods of education and training for architects are varied in order to develop a cultural richness and allow for flexibility in the development of the curriculum to respond to the changing demands and requirements (including methods of project delivery) of the client, the users, the construction industry and the architectural profession, whilst being aware of the political and financial motivations behind such changes.

4. That, subject to recognition of the importance of regional and cultural customs and practices and the need for differences in curriculum to accommodate these variations, a common ground exists within the pedagogical methods used, and by establishing capabilities, this will enable countries, architecture schools and professional organizations to evaluate and improve the education given to future architects.

5. That the increasing mobility of architects between different countries calls for mutual recognition or validation of individual degrees, diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualification.

6. That the mutual recognition of degrees, diplomas, certificates or other evidence of formal qualification to practise in the field of architecture has to be based on objective criteria, guaranteeing that holders of such qualifications have received and continue to maintain the kind of education and training called for in this Charter.
I. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

7 That the vision of the future world, cultivated in architecture schools, should include the following goals:
   • a decent quality of life for all the inhabitants of human settlements.
   • a technological application which respects the social, cultural and aesthetic needs of people and is aware of the appropriate use of materials in architecture and their initial and future maintenance costs.
   • an ecologically balanced and sustainable development of the built and natural environment including the rational utilisation of available resources.
   • an architecture which is valued as the property and responsibility of everyone.

8 That issues related to architecture and the environment should be introduced as part of the general education at primary and secondary schools, because an early awareness of the built environment is important to both future architects, clients and users of buildings.

9 That systems for continuing professional development should be set up for architects as architectural education should never be considered a closed process but one in which life-long learning occurs.

10 That architectural heritage education is essential to:
    • understanding sustainability, the social context and sense of place in building design, and
    • transforming the professional architectural mentality so that its creative methods are part of a continuous and harmonious cultural process (Refer to Appendix X, UIA paper on Heritage Education, of UIA Education Commission Reflection Group 7, on Heritage Education, Torino 2008)

11 That cultural diversity, which is as necessary for human kind as biodiversity is for nature, is the common heritage of all humanity, and should be recognized and understood, for the benefit of present and future generations. (Refer to the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity of November 2001, http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0012/001271/127160m.pdf).
II. OBJECTIVES OF ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

0. That architectural education develops the capacity in students to be able to conceptualise, design, understand and realise the act of building within a context of the practice of architecture which balances the tensions between emotion, reason and intuition, and which gives physical form to the needs of society and the individual.

1. That architecture is a discipline which draws knowledge from the humanities, the social and the physical sciences, technology, environmental sciences, the creative arts and the liberal arts.

2. That education leading to formal qualifications and permitting professionals to practice in the field of architecture has to be guaranteed to be at university/tertiary level with the discipline of architecture as the main subject and be available at universities, polytechnics and academies. This education must maintain a balance between theory and practice.

3. That architectural education includes the following fundamental objectives:
   3.1. Ability to create architectural designs that satisfy both aesthetic and technical requirements.
   3.2. Adequate knowledge of the history and theories of architecture and the related arts, technologies and human sciences.
   3.3. Knowledge of the fine arts as an influence on the quality of architectural design.
   3.4. Adequate knowledge of urban design, planning and the skills involved in the planning process.
   3.5. Understanding of the relationship between people and buildings, and between buildings and their environment, and of the need to relate buildings and the spaces between them to human needs and scale.
   3.6. Understanding of the profession of architecture and the role of the architect in society, in particular in preparing briefs that take account of social factors.
   3.7. Understanding of the methods of investigation and preparation of the brief for a design project.
   3.8. Understanding of the structural design, construction and engineering problems associated with building design.
   3.9. Adequate knowledge of physical problems and technologies and of the function of buildings so as to provide them with internal conditions of comfort and protection against the climate.
   3.10. Design skills necessary to meet building users’ requirements within the constraints imposed by cost factors and building regulations.
   3.11. Adequate knowledge of the industries, organisations, regulations and procedures involved in translating design concepts into buildings and integrating plans into overall planning.
   3.12. Awareness of responsibilities toward human, social, cultural, urban, architectural, and environmental values, as well as architectural heritage.
   3.13. Adequate knowledge of the means of achieving ecologically responsible design and environmental conservation and rehabilitation.
   3.15. Adequate knowledge of project financing, project management, cost control and methods of project delivery.
   3.16. Training in research techniques as an inherent part of architectural learning, for both students and teachers.
II. OBJECTIVES OF ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

4. That architectural education involves the acquisition of the following capabilities:

4.1. DESIGN
   - Ability to engage imagination, think creatively, innovate and provide design leadership.
   - Ability to gather information, define problems, apply analyses and critical judgement and formulate strategies for action.
   - Ability to think three-dimensionally in the exploration of design.
   - Ability to reconcile divergent factors, integrate knowledge and apply skills in the creation of a design solution.

4.2. KNOWLEDGE
4.2.1. Cultural and Artistic Studies
   - Ability to act with knowledge of historical and cultural precedents in local and world architecture.
   - Ability to act with knowledge of the fine arts as an influence on the quality of architectural design.
   - Understanding of heritage issues in the built environment.
   - Awareness of the links between architecture and other creative disciplines.

4.2.2. Social Studies
   - Ability to act with knowledge of society, and to work with clients and users that represent society’s needs.
   - Ability to develop a project brief through definition of the needs of society users and clients, and to research and define contextual and functional requirements for different types of built environments.
   - Understanding of the social context in which built environments are procured, of ergonomic and space requirements and issues of equity and access.
   - Awareness of the relevant codes, regulations and standards for planning, design, construction, health, safety and use of built environments.
   - Awareness of philosophy, politics, and ethics as related to architecture.

4.2.3. Environmental Studies
   - Ability to act with knowledge of natural systems and built environments.
   - Understanding of conservation and waste management issues.
   - Understanding of the life cycle of materials, issues of ecological sustainability, environmental impact, design for reduced use of energy, as well as passive systems and their management.
   - Awareness of the history and practice of landscape architecture, urban design, as well as territorial and national planning and their relationship to local and global demography and resources.
   - Awareness of the management of natural systems taking into account natural disaster risks.

4.2.4. Technical Studies
   - Technical knowledge of structure, materials, and construction.
   - Ability to act with innovative technical competence in the use of building techniques and the understanding of their evolution.
   - Understanding of the processes of technical design and the integration of structure, construction technologies and services systems into a functionally effective whole.
   - Understanding of services systems as well as systems of transportation, communication, maintenance and safety.
   - Awareness of the role of technical documentation and specifications in design realisation, and of the processes of construction, cost, planning and control.
II. OBJECTIVES OF ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

4.2.5. Design Studies
- Knowledge of design theory and methods.
- Understanding of design procedures and processes.
- Knowledge of design precedents and architectural criticism.

4.2.6. Professional Studies
- Ability to understand different forms of procurement of architectural services.
- Understanding of the fundamental workings of the construction and development industries, such as finance, real estate investment and facilities management.
- Understanding of the potential roles of architects in conventional and new areas of activity and in an international context.
- Understanding of business principles and their application to the development of built environments, project management and the functioning of a professional consultancy.
- Understanding of professional ethics and codes of conduct as they apply to the practice of architecture and of the architects’ legal responsibilities where registration, practice and building contracts are concerned.

4.3. SKILL
- Ability to work in collaboration with other architects and members of interdisciplinary teams.
- Ability to act and to communicate ideas through collaboration, speaking, numeracy, writing, drawing, modelling and evaluation.
- Ability to utilise manual, electronic, graphic and model making capabilities to explore, develop, define and communicate a design proposal.
- Understanding of systems of evaluation, that use manual and/or electronic means for performance assessments of built environments.

5. That the quantitative indicators necessary are that:

5.1. The balanced acquisition of subjects and capabilities cited in Sections II.3 and II.4 requires a period of not less than five years of full-time studies in an accredited Study Programme at University or an equivalent institution.

5.2. Graduates of architecture will be required to have completed at least two years of acceptable experience/training/internship, in addition to the 5 years of study, prior to registration/licensing/certification to practice as an architect (but with the objective of working towards three years) while allowing flexibility for equivalency, of which one year may be obtained prior to the conclusion of academic studies.
III. CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF AN ACCREDITED SCHOOL

In order to achieve the above mentioned Objectives, the following conditions and requirements should be taken into account:

1. That adequate studios, laboratories, facilities for research, advanced studies, libraries, information and data exchanges for new technologies should be provided at schools of architecture.

2. That in order to promote a common understanding and to raise the level of architectural education, the creation of a network, on a worldwide basis for the exchange of information, teachers and senior students is as necessary as a regional network to promote an understanding of diverse climate, materials, vernacular practices and culture. The use of external examiners is a recognised method of achieving and maintaining comparable national and global standards.

3. That each teaching institution must adjust the number of students according to its teaching capacity and the selection of students shall be in relation to the aptitudes required for a successful education in architecture, and this will be applied by means of an appropriate selection process at the point of entry into each academic programme.

4. That teacher/student numbers must reflect the design studio teaching methodology required to obtain the above capabilities as studio teaching should be a major part of the learning process.

5. That individual project work with direct teacher/student dialogue should form the basis of the learning period, continuous interaction between the practice and teaching of architecture must be encouraged and protected and design project work must be a synthesis of acquired knowledge and accompanying skills.

6. That the development of conventional drawing skills is still a requirement of the educational programme and modern personalised computer technology and the development of specialised software makes it imperative to teach the use of computers in all aspects of architectural education.

7. That research and publication should be regarded as an inherent activity of architectural educators and may encompass applied methods and experiences in architectural practice, project work and construction methods, as well as academic disciplines.

8. That education establishments should create systems for self-evaluation and peer review conducted at regular intervals including in the review panel, appropriately experienced educators from other schools or other countries and practising architects, or participate in the approved UNESCO-UIA Validation System or a recognized, equivalent system.

9. That education should be formalised by an individual’s demonstration of capabilities by the end of the programme of studies, the principal part being a presentation of an architectural project demonstrating the acquired knowledge and concomitant skills. For this purpose, juries should constitute an interdisciplinary team, including examiners external to the school who may be practitioners or academics from other schools or countries but who must have experience and expertise in the assessment process at that level.

10. That in order to benefit from the wide variety of teaching methods, including distance learning, exchange programmes for teachers, and students at advanced levels are desirable. Final projects could be shared among architecture schools as a means of facilitating comparison between results and self-evaluation of teaching establishments, through a system of international awards, exhibitions and publications on the internet web site.
IV. CONCLUSION

This Charter was created on the initiative of UNESCO and the UIA to be applied internationally to architectural education and needs the guarantee of protection, development and urgent action.

The Charter constitutes a framework providing direction and guidance to students and teachers of all establishments involved in education and training in architecture and planning. It is conceived as a «dynamic» document that will be revised regularly, thus taking into consideration new orientations, needs and developments in professional practice, as well as in education systems.

Beyond all aesthetic, technical and financial aspects of the professional responsibilities, the major concerns, expressed by the Charter, are the social commitment of the profession, i.e. the awareness of the role and responsibility of the architect in his or her respective society, as well as the improvement of the quality of life through sustainable human settlements.
Revised, 2017 Edition
2017 Sexennial revision with no modifications of the 2011 Edition
2014-2017 Revision by UNESCO-UIA Validation Council for Architectural Education VCAE

The UNESCO-UIA Charter initially approved in 1996, was drafted by a group of ten experts, coordinated by Fernando Ramos Galino, Spain, including: Lakhman Alwis, Sri Lanka, Balkrishna Doshi, India, Alexandre Koudryavtsev, Russia, Jean-Pierre Bleg Mbassi, Benin, Xavier Cortes Rocha, Mexico, Ashraf Salama, Egypt, Roland Schweitzer, France, Roberto Segre, Brazil, Vladimir Slapeta, Czech Republic, Paul Virilio, France.

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XXVIIth UIA General Assembly
Seoul (Korea): 7-10 September 2017

Item 6.2 of the Agenda

REPORT OF THE UIA PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE COMMISSION
BY RICK A. LINCICOME AND ZHUANG WEIMIN, ASC

SUMMARY

The PPC is the author and proponent of sustaining “The UIA Accord on Recommended International Standards of Professionalism in Architectural Practice” (The Accord). This document forms the aspirational basis for uniform practice standards and needs to be maintained to keep pace with the changing complexion of the global practice of architecture.

Several PPC work programs were in progress when we commenced the new triennium in 2014 after the Durban Congress. These programs generally dealt with refining, expanding and updating the 16 Accord policies and related detailed guidelines. We also maintain the relevancy of the Professional Practice Notes (PPN#1-5) on specific practice issues of interest to UIA member sections.

Finally, we are accountable for the Architecture Practice Around the World Database (APAW) This triennium’s PPC activities included soliciting and awarding a contract for a complete modernization of this valuable UIA resource.

2014-2017 PPC Meetings: The PPC meets once a year face to face. This triennium we were hosted by the French Order of Architects, twice in Paris, during 2015 and 2016. Our final meeting was held in February of 2017 in Khartoum, Sudan. Special thanks to the Ordre des Architects of France and the Sudanese Institute (SIA) for their gracious hospitality.

Membership in the PPC; We began the triennium with a total of 35 members in February of 2015 and ended with just 24 confirmed members in February of 2017. We have a very active and productive group but we require more participants to properly address the breadth of PPC issues facing our UIA members today.

We are actively recruiting new members and seek the Assemblies support in broadening the participation in the PPC.

A. WORK GROUPS REQUIRING APPROVAL BY THE ASSEMBLY

The following 10 PPC items (A.1-A.10) have already been approved by council during this triennium and must now be adopted by the Assembly for final placement in “the Accord” and related documents. Documents supporting these changes follow this report in the agenda of the Assembly.

A.1- Revision to the “Accord Policy Statement on Procurement” & expanding and renaming the 2009 “Guideline on Quality Based Selection” into a “Guideline on Procurement” document. The PPC worked closely with the Competitions Commission to support their work revising the Architectural Design Guidelines and including it in the Accord language. These document changes were approved by the 129th Council in Lausanne Switzerland in September of 2016. Rick Lincicome (USA) and Regina Gonthier (Switzerland) collaborated on this effort with oversight by the PPC in Paris and Khartoum.

A.2- A new Guideline on the “Value of Architecture” and enhancing the quality of life. Developed over the previous and current PPC triennium this document was accepted by the 130th Council in Seoul, February of 2016. The work was led by Albert Dubler (France) and Vlad Galvoronschi (Rumania) and reviewed by the PPC.
A.3- Building Information Modeling (BIM): A Power Point Summary of the current state of this important technology within our profession. This summary will be placed on the UIA website. Approved by the 130th Council. Effort was coordinated by Tawfik Elrashidy (Egypt), Simmy Peerutin (South Africa) and originally Raul Martins (Brazil).

A.4- Addition to the UIA Guideline on Ethics and Conduct-Language was added to assure the use of unpaid interns and working students meet appropriate labor laws. Approved by the 130th council. Chaired by Rick Lincicome (USA) and reviewed by the PPC on three occasions.

A.5-Additon to the UIA Guideline on Ethics and Conduct- Language was added to encourage appropriate pro bono work by architects while discouraging inappropriate free services. This was approved by the 131st Council in Kuala Lumpur (KL) on July 18-19, 2017. Elena Grigoryeva (Russia) was the original chair, Rick Lincicome (USA) picked up the effort as Elena was unable to attend after the first meeting of the triennium. The PPC reviewed the progress three times in the triennium.

A.6-The Khartoum Declaration on Gender Equity- the PPC developed a statement on Gender Equity establishing a position and intention to develop a Gender Equity policy for the UIA. This was approved and posted to the website after the 130th council. Pei Ing Tan (Malaysia) chaired this group and the PPC were all signatories.

A.7- Update to the 2001 Guideline on Professional Integrity and Plagiarism - Originally titled “Intellectual Property and Copyright” the document was developed and renamed to bring new information and experience to current thinking. Approved by the 131st Council in KL, 2017. Lionel Carli and Isabelle Moreau (France) coordinated the drafting and reviews by the PPC.

A.8- Revision to the Accord Policy on the “Fundamental Requirements of an Architect”. We eliminated duplication between “the Accord” and The UNESCO/UIA Charter of education. This was done in close collaboration with the Education Commission and the Joint Committee on Education and Practice (JCEP). Nikos Fintikakis coordinated this effort. Reviews by the PPC and two face to face meetings of the JCEP validated this revision. It was also approved at the 131st council.

A.9-Update to the Professional Practice Note # 1. Computer Practice- This Note was last approved in 2004. The PPC has done a complete rewrite to address the state of computer practice in 2017. Approved by the 131st Council in KL, 2017. Simmy Peerutin (South Africa) chaired this group.

A.10-UIA 2017 Gender Equity Policy. Developed after the Khartoum Declaration on Gender Equity this document will form the basis for further member section and UIA activities on the subject. This was also approved by the 131st Council. Pei Ing Tan (Malaysia) chaired this panel, The PPC members provided feed back and endorsements of their individual member sections.

ASSEMBLY MOTION TO ADOPT PPC DOCUMENTS A.1 – A. 10

The “Professional Practice Commission” requests a motion be made to the 27th Assembly to support and ratify the above proposed amendments and enhancements (titled A.1-A.10) to the “UIA Accord on Recommended International Standards Of Professionalism in Architectural Practice” and related documents.

B. PPC ACTIVITIES IN SEOUL 2017

B.1 –PPC Booth- Developed in collaboration with the Competitions and Education commissions. We will be promoting the work of the PPC, the APAW database and specific case studies on successful “Practice in a Host Nation Projects” (PHN)-Coordinated by Ishtiaque Zahir (Bangladesh) and Stephen Nutt (USA)

B.2 –PPC Seminar on global Practice. Summarizes the current practice issues while presenting two panel discussions featuring current practice realities of interest. Coordinated by Lionel Carli (France) and Hayder Ali (Sudan).
C. ONGOING PRIORITIES OF THE PPC INTO 2017-2020 TRIENNIUM

C.1 - Outsourcing of Architectural Services - This item was initially part of the 2014-2017 priorities. We however found less interest in the matter as the triennium opened and stopped the effort. We however polled the PPC in Khartoum and determined that this is still an important challenge and we want to continue. Divya Kush (India) has expressed leadership interest.

C.2 - Develop a new “UIA Guideline on Pro Bono Work” - This is an outfall of the work done on the ethics and conduct matter of free services by architects this triennium. The PPC reviewed several member sections efforts on the matter and realized that the UIA is in a unique position to create a globally relevant document. This will require a significant effort, as it is a completely new document. A leader should be identified immediately following Seoul.

C.3 - Expand “Professional Practice Note #4-Dispute Resolution” into an in-depth guideline on the issue. We simply lacked the person power to get through this in the past three years. Considerable work has been done over the years and the PPC committed in Khartoum to make this a priority for 2017-2020. Kevin Bingham (South Africa) has commenced gathering information from past PPC member’s efforts.

C.4 - Gender Equity - On-going Policy Development - The PPC under the guidance of Pei Ing Tan created the Khartoum Declaration and the UIA Policy on Gender Equity. Significant interest continues on gathering survey information and being a central resource for the profession on the issue. This will be a continuing effort. Pei Ing Tan will continue to lead this.

C.5 - APAW* population, promotion and coordination with JCEP - Stephen Nutt (USA) and the Directorate in Paris need to assure that the new database platform created by the new software realizes it’s potential. As of this writing we have not seen the sorting and data processing capabilities of this new tool. This tool is intended to be a unique offering that only and organization like the UIA can truly lead in the areas of Practice, Education and the promotion of architect mobility information. Stephen Nutt (USA) and Istiaque Zahir (Bangladesh).

D. POST SEOUL ASSEMBLY, TRANSFER TO 2017 – 2020 TRIENNIUM

D.1 - The PPC Co-Directors will prepare « Handover Notes » the purpose is to brief incoming directors and members of the PPC regarding the history, approvals of the assembly and upcoming priorities for the PPC as they move into the next three years.

D.2 - Post Assembly Approvals, Document and Database - All documents need to be updated, printed and posted as soon as possible after the Assembly in Seoul.

ASSEMBLY MOTION TO ADOPT THIS PPC REPORT

The PPC request a motion be made to the 27th General Assembly of the UIA to accept this report and the work of the 2014-2017 Professional Practice Commission.
2017 Expansion to the 2009 Guideline, originally titled “Quality Based Selection”, into a Procurement Guideline including “Architectural Design Competitions”. This revision was developed in coordination with the UIA Commission on Competitions efforts to develop a new Guideline on Competitions.

Guideline for Procurement of Architectural Services

• Architectural Design Competitions
• Competitive Quality Based Selection of Architects

Revised December 10, 2008
Approved February 2009

Revised August 2016-Approved by the 129th Council in Lausanne Switzerland, September 2016

For approval by the General Assembly in Seoul Korea, 2017
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INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ARCHITECTS

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Guideline for Procurement of Architectural Services

Introduction

In the “Procurement Policy” section of the Accord we identify three (3) approaches that we encourage governments and clients to use in selecting architects suitable for each project.

This Guideline for Procurement of Architectural Services will provide aspirational guidance for two of those approaches, Architectural Design Competitions (ADC) & Competitive Quality Based Selections (QBS). It is important to draw the distinction between these two approaches. One is “solution” oriented (ADC) and the other “qualification” oriented (QBS). Both are valuable and the definitions and guidelines to achieve each will be provided here.

1.0 Architectural Design Competitions: (ADC) Architectural design competitions should be conducted in accordance with the principles defined by the UNESCO-UIA international competitions guidelines and approved by national authorities and/or architectural professional associations. Some of the finest architecture in the world is the result of an architecture competition.

Definition of an Architectural Design Competition (ADC) final revision Feb 6, 2017

Competitions in architecture, town-planning, landscape and other related fields are design contests to evaluate multiple proposals in a formalized procedure. Designs are compared on the basis of a specified task, a defined program and evaluation criteria, all of which are announced in advance, and anonymously assessed by a professional and independent jury.

A design competition is a quality-based and solution-oriented form of procurement. A design competition allows the client to procure an optimal high quality project and find in its author the partner with whom to achieve its realization.

Consideration of aesthetic, technical, functional, economic, ecological and sustainability requirements are typically encompassed in the design competition. Priority is given to a projects qualitative merits, including cultural values and benefits to society.

Competitions are suitable for all design tasks, which can be defined.

The UIA has a permanent “Competitions Commission”. They have prepared a 2016 update to the “Competition Guide” detailing the process and procedures of this solution oriented selection process.

1.1 Competition Guideline- Follow this link to the Guide. www.uia.competition guide

2.0 Competitive Quality Based Selection (QBS) of Architects.

The service provided by architects is critical in determining the functional success, quality, life cycle costs and value of buildings. Project developers and client agencies have in the past tended to focus selection decisions on initial expenditure and capital cost. However as whole of project life value is becoming better understood, greater emphasis is now being paid to selecting the right design team to ensure the final quality and value of the project. We will layout the definition and detailed guideline on (QBS).

Definition of Quality Based Selection:

The Quality Based Selection Guide sets out a process which enables the selection of architects on the basis of all relevant criteria, without undue emphasis being given to any one criterion.
Past practices have seen design teams selected on limited criteria, with the primary one often being price. Price is, of course, an important consideration in any purchase and in the QBS process, price is determined in the last stage, after essential selection criteria including skill, knowledge, capability, experience and resource have been carefully assessed.

QBS provides a transparent selection process, meeting the probity standards required by government agencies and corporate bodies to ensure that no undue influences have been allowed to occur in the selection process.

QBS Acknowledgements

This document has its origins in publications produced by the American Consulting Engineers Council (ACEC); and the International Union of Architects (UIA) from these origins many professional associations have produced Guides on Qualification Based Selection and Quality Based Selection. We acknowledge the influence and contribution of these publications on the form and content of this Guide.

2.1 What other forms of selection other than Quality Based are in use?

- Cost-based selection;
- Design competitions;
- Referrals;
- Return business.
2.1 How does QBS work?

This Quality Based Selection guide organises the process into four major steps, as follows:

1.3.1 Step 1: Determine Project and Invitations to Tender
a) The Client identifies their objectives, critical issues and program;
b) The selection time frame and project brief are established;
c) Proposals setting out qualifications, mandatory criteria in experience, capability and terms of engagement are invited.

1.3.2 Step 2: Selection of the Architectural Design Team
a) Proposals are evaluated and a short-list is determined;
b) Tour of the site and/or facility is arranged for short-listed teams;
c) Interviews are conducted and the short-listed firms ranked in order of preference.

1.3.3 Step 3: Definition of Services and Agreement
a) The top-ranked team is invited to participate in further discussion to develop a fuller understanding of the project requirements;
b) The scope of service required for the project is agreed and fees negotiated;
c) If agreement cannot be reached with the top-ranked team, negotiations are terminated and commenced with the second ranked firm and so on until agreement is reached.

1.3.4 Step 4: Appointment
a) The Client/Architect Agreement is executed;
   • All firms/teams involved are advised of the outcome of the selection process;
   • A report is prepared setting out the reasons for the final selection.

THE PROCESS

1.1 Determine Project and Invitations to provide Expressions of Interest

1.1.1 Identify Objectives, Critical Issues and Program

Prior to inviting expressions of interest, the client should understand the architectural design team’s obligations and entitlements and also their own obligations and entitlements. The client should also clearly identify the requirements of the proposed project.
The Appendix to this Document provides a guide to the responsibilities of clients and architects commonly defined in Client/Architect Agreements.

a) Identifying the Scope of Work:

A properly defined and communicated scope of work saves time, money and effort for both the client and the architectural design team. The team has information upon which to base a decision to pursue the project and is able to tailor their statement of qualifications directly to the project requirements, providing the client with a more uniform basis for evaluating the responses.

Items which should be included in a general statement of the scope of work are:

- Project outline including intended size, function, capacity and other general anticipated requirements (i.e. renovation, demolition, additions, new construction, energy, land use and site selection considerations);
- Descriptions of completed studies, surveys and/or preliminary feasibility work relevant to the project and available to the teams which will be responding;
- Anticipated project target dates, including completion of design work, beginning of construction and planned project completion date;
- Requirements for further feasibility studies or program planning prior to design, if appropriate;
- Description of any other projects in process or planned for the same site or time frame, which may effect the scope of work;
- A realistic project budget based on the scope of work setting the budget and not the budget setting the scope of work;
- Identification of the type of commission being considered, such as a full-service design, document and administration commission, a partial commission which may include design only, a design-construct commission, a commission which will see the architectural design team novated to the contractor at the conclusion of the design stage and so on.
- Identification of the general basis upon which fees will be paid, such as on a percentage basis, a lump sum basis, a lump sum plus percentage basis, at an hourly rate for part or all of the works and whether there is a band of fees which the architectural design team must fit within to be successful tenderers;
- The method of engagement of other consultants, that is are they being engaged by the architectural design team, engaged by the client or engaged by another entity?
b) Identifying Critical Issues:

What will be those critical factors which will determine the success or otherwise of the project? These need to be known before architectural design team submissions can be evaluated. Here are just a few.

- Value for money;
- User needs;
- Space;
- Daylight;
- Security;
- Sustainability;
- Life-cycle costs;
- Accessibility;
- Cultural influences;
- Design;
- Function;
- Land use.

c) Proposed Project Program:

The applicants will need to know what the projected program for the project is. This will need to be determined in the first instance by the client, however it should be understood that the final analysis of the program will form a part of the tender negotiations with the successful architectural design team.

The team will need to know when they will be expected to begin and conclude each stage of a project. For that information to be made available, the client must determine when the completed project is required, what activities – such as subdivision or amalgamation of land titles, legislative action, funding from private sources, governments or grants, demolition or relocation of existing facilities – have to occur before one or more of the stages can commence.

Program information should be included in the submissions invitations in the form of a bar chart or similar.

1.1.2 Selection Time-Frame and Project Brief are established

Having identified the program for the works and the critical issues governing the design, the client must now set out a process for identifying how long the selection process will last – which may have an effect on the delivery date of the completed building or development if the selection process intrudes into necessary design and construction time – and develop the project brief to the stage where applicants can clearly understand the requirements of the project.

a) Selection Time Frame:
The time frame for each project will differ, depending upon the nature of the project and its complexity, the concerns of the client and other factors. The suggested time frame for a detailed QBS process, which includes advertising for submissions, the analysis of submissions, short-listing, interviews, selection of the top-ranked team and further negotiations with that team may require a total of six to ten weeks.

For smaller projects or projects where a short-list of known teams is determined prior to commencing the process, this period may be condensed to around four weeks.

The time frame should be made known to all applicants.

b) Establishment of Project Brief

This will only be a preliminary briefing document, and will be an expansion on the Scope of Work already determined.

It is expected that the successful architectural design team will later take this briefing document and expand on it to develop the final detailed brief.

1.1.3 Proposals setting out qualifications, mandatory criteria and terms of engagements are invited

Whether the invitation to submit statements of qualifications takes the form of a public advertisement or a letter or memorandum sent to a limited number of firms, it should include the following:

- The Scope of Work outlined in 2.1.1 (e);
- Client’s name and contact person, mailing address, telephone number, fax number and email address;
- Project name and location;
- Description of architectural design team selection process;
- Number of copies of submission required;
- Relative weight to be given to evaluation factors;
- A statement that submissions received after a set deadline will not be considered;
- Identification of mandatory criteria which the architectural design team or one or more of it’s members must satisfy for the team’s selection to be considered, such as specific prior experience in projects of the type being considered and/or in the state or country of the work, specific formal post-graduate qualifications in a specialist field, membership or accreditation in specific organisations if an international commission;
- Identification of the type of commission being considered, such as a full-service design, document and administration commission, a partial commission which may include design only, a design-construct commission, a commission which will see the architectural design team novated to the contractor at the conclusion of the design stage and so on.
- Identification of the general basis upon which fees will be paid, such as on a percentage basis, a lump sum basis, a lump sum plus percentage basis, at an hourly rate for part or all of the works and whether there is a band of fees which the architectural design team must fit within to be successful tenderers;
- The method of engagement of other consultants, that is are they being engaged by the architectural design team, engaged by the client or engaged by another entity?
1.2 Selection of the Architectural Design Team

1.2.1 Proposals are evaluated and a short-list is determined

The ultimate goal of this evaluation is to narrow the field of qualified architectural design teams, or firms, to a ‘short-list’ of three to five. Each team or firm should be evaluated on the basis of its experience on similar projects if appropriate, expertise of its key professional staff, its physical equipment and facilities, references and other factors of importance to the client.

Although prior experience on similar projects may be considered a valuable asset, the client should not disregard any team or firm who has no such experience however have shown in other ways their capacity to be successful with the particular project type.

Submissions should be evaluated on the basis of how successfully they satisfy the criteria set out in the invitation. The best method of recording the evaluations is through the use of an evaluation template, such as the Evaluation of Interest and Quality template included in the appendix to this guide.

Evaluations may be conducted by one individual or a committee as appropriate for the client organisation. The evaluation individual or panel must document the decisions in the event questions arise about any decisions made.

To avoid delaying decisions, references and referees must be checked prior to the panel meeting. The client should also ask the listed referees for other sources of information about the architectural team’s capabilities. Some of the matters that might be checked with referees are listed in Possible Questions for Referees, included in the appendix to this guide.

1.2.2 Tour of the Site

A tour of the site or facility should be organised prior to the final selection of the architectural design team. It may be appropriate for the tour to be arranged prior to the shortlisting process, or it may be considered more appropriate to delay the tour until after a short-list is determined. This is ultimately a decision for the client to make, however input from interested architectural teams could be sought.

A site tour gives the architectural teams the opportunity to obtain first-hand information about the proposed project and the client’s specific needs. In some cases a tour may not be necessary; such determinations should be made on a case-by-case basis.
1.2.3 Interviews are conducted and the short-listed teams are ranked in order of preference

It is not always necessary to proceed to an interview stage if it is anticipated that the results of the initial submissions will be sufficient to comfortably rank and engage a successful team, however all submitting parties will need to be informed that interviews are not a part of the process prior to their initial submissions.

To produce a short-list, the evaluations panel has ranked the architectural design teams in order of their success in satisfactorily responding to the submissions criteria.

When the formal interview stage is used, it is very important that the rankings the teams received during the short-listing process are re-set to equal status. That is, all short-listed teams should be considered to be equal at the commencement of this stage.

Information obtained about the individual teams during short-listing should form a part of the final selection stage, however this is now included in the new weightings matrix.

There are some basic interviewing principles which should be followed to obtain the best and fairest result:

- 45 minutes for each presentation is usually adequate, allowing five minutes for introductions and preliminary remarks by the interview chair, 20 minutes for the presentation, 15 minutes for questions and answers and five minutes for a closing summary by the interviewees. Schedule adequate time between interviews for the panel to discus the presentation privately before beginning the next interview. Also allow 10 minutes for setting up time and 5 minutes for the removal of equipment by each interviewee if only one interview room is used.

- Schedule all interviews on the same day, if possible. This permits the panel to compare all the interviewed teams whilst the information is still fresh in their minds, and ensures consistent interview scoring. Using 45 minute interviews, a client can easily schedule the three to five short-listed firms in one day, including panel rating, discussion and decision time. Overnight delays tend to influence judgements.

- Fees should not be a matter of discussion during an interview; being preferable to include fee structures in the original short-list submissions or during negotiations with the successful team.

- While it is appropriate to question architectural design teams about their approach to the design of a project, clients should not ask for an actual design solution during the interviews. Appropriate and responsive designs require considerably more interaction between client and architect than is possible during the selection phase.

- Team building should begin in the interview process. The ability of the interviewed team’s personnel to interact with the client is an important factor in determining future success of the proposed project.

- Let all interviewed teams know when a decision will be made and when they will receive communication regarding their status.

- The evaluation form, which includes a weight and a score for each criteria/question, is a useful instrument for evaluating, ranking and ultimately selecting a compatible and qualified architectural design team. A sample form, the Interview and Quality Selection template, is included in the appendix to this guide.

- All firms should be evaluated separately by each member of the selection panel. The score sheets are then compiled using a form similar to the sample Compilation of Score Sheets included in the appendix to this guide.

- The highest-ranked team is then selected and all interviewed teams are then advised of the selection panel’s decision.
1.3 Definition of Services and Agreement

1.3.1 Provide Preliminary Brief to Top Ranking Team

Negotiations with the top ranking team cannot proceed successfully without that team more fully understanding the project requirements.

The client will already have a broad description of the proposed project, however will now need to present to the top ranking team a more detailed description, with more detailed area and/or occupancy requirements, more detailed costings analysis, more definite timelines and a more detailed analysis of the site and/or existing structures on the site.

The top ranking team may then more accurately determine what resources, including staffing, which will be allocated to this project. They will allow be able to more accurately determine the fees they will ask for in the negotiation stage.

1.3.2 Scope of Service and Fee Negotiated

From this point on, the client and the highest ranking team begin to work together.

They begin by sitting down together to discuss the project in detail and to gain a better understanding of one another. The client expresses the goals for the project and the architectural; design team obtains as much specific information as possible about those goals.

This exchange, which can take several days on a major project, leads to the development of the detailed scope of services, which is the foundation of an agreement between the two parties. When the detailed scope of services is agreed upon, the architect is able to develop and submit a detailed fee proposal to the client.

If the proposed fee is more than the client has budgeted, the two work together to modify the scope of the service, so the client is aware of the limitations or problems that may arise.

During this negotiation the client is in a position to put great pressure on the architectural design team to reduce the fee because the next preferred firm is awaiting the opportunity to negotiate. It is always in the best interests of a project for the architectural and other consultants’ fees to be fair and to take into account the complexity of the project and the skills required to successfully provide the service required.

A working relationship based on a fair agreement greatly enhances the odds for a quality project.

• How Much Does an Architect Charge?

The cost of an architect’s services depends on a number of factors, some of which relate to the architect’s experience, reputation or method of operation. Time charges, for example, will vary considerably. Clearly the rate for a recent graduate will be considerably less than that of a very experienced practitioner. Likewise, a well known architect will most probably be able to command higher fees than an unknown architect. An architect who operates a small practice from home will obviously have lower overheads than a large city practice and may therefore be able to charge less. Hourly rates normally include all normal office overheads such as office rental, secretarial staff, printing, telephone calls, etc. As indicated above, each architectural practice sets its own fees and charges so, depending on the nature of the project and the service, hourly charges could vary.

• Percentage Fees

This is a very common method of charging fees. The architect charges a percentage of the cost of the building (usually the cost on completion). The advantage of a percentage fee basis is that a fee agreement can be reached at the earliest possible time, even before the value or extent of the building work is known. It is normal for the fee to change with the cost of the work so if, for example, the client increases the size
of the job, the architect’s fee will increase proportionately. Similarly, if the final cost of the building is less than the estimate, the architect’s fee would be reduced. It should be noted, however, that if the architect has completed design work to the client’s instructions and they then reduce the size of the project, the client may be charged additional fees for redesign work.

Lump Sum Fees
This is also a common method of setting fees. The architect agrees on a fixed sum of money for an agreed scope of work. Normally the fee will not change if the cost of the building changes. This has the advantage that the client always knows exactly how much the architect’s fee will be. However, it is not always easy to calculate a fixed lump sum fee at the outset of a project, especially if the client is unsure of his or her requirements and so sometimes architects will quote a percentage fee which will later be converted to fixed lump sum when the scope of work is actually known.

• Time Charge Fees
This is not a common method of charging for architect’s services, particularly for design work on a specific building. Nevertheless, should this method be used, the architect will charge for his/her work on an agreed hourly / daily / weekly rate. It is useful when a client wishes to seek advice on a project. In these instances, lump sum fees are also common. The disadvantage of time based fees is that there is no certainty at the outset of how much the fees will amount to, although this disadvantage can partially be overcome by setting an upper limit which cannot be exceeded without approval.

• Are There Any Other Costs Involved?
Usually the architect will seek reimbursement for items outside normal architectural services, such as:
• specialist sub-consultants (e.g. structural engineers, cost consultants, landscape architects);
• travelling expenses where the site is more than 30 km from the architect’s office;
• models or perspectives; and
• fees for authorities application, etc.
1.3.3 Procedure if scope of service and/or fee negotiations break down

If an agreement on the scope of services and fees cannot be reached, discussions with the first-ranked firm should be terminated, and the client should initiate talks with the second-ranked firm.

However, it is not normally difficult to reach an agreement, since by its very nature, the QBS process fosters excellent communication and understanding between the client and the architectural design team, another key ingredient to quality.

This approach ensures that the client has the peace of mind of knowing that the most suitable architect has been selected at the right price.

1.4 Appointment

1.4.1 Client Architect Agreement is Executed

Once the fee negotiations are complete, it will be necessary for a Client/Architect Agreement to be formulated and signed. Parties should consider using the standard forms of agreement that have been developed by their local or national professional associations of architects.
## EVALUATION TEMPLATES

### 1.5 Project Proposals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluation Criteria</th>
<th>Rating (1-5)</th>
<th>Weight (1, 1.5 or 2)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Understanding of the Project (item 5.3.1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Architectural Design Team understands the scope of the project and the needs of the client.</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Proposed Methodology (item 5.3.2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Approach to the design and construction of the project.</td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. The proposed team members and consultants.</td>
<td>x</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Opportunities or constraints.</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Proposed Project Management (Item 5.3.3)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Approach to management of client meetings, communications, approvals, schedules, cost and quality assurance controls.</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Related Project Experience (item 5.3.4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Number of projects of a similar type; and/or</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Number of projects with similar professional services</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5 Proposed Form of Contract (item 5.3.5)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. OAA Document 600, 2005 or RAIC Document 6, 2008 submitted</td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Other form of Contract submitted</td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 Grand Total</td>
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The purpose of the interview is to determine whether the client and the Architectural Design Team have compatible objectives, perspectives and attitudes. Questions should explore those concerns and the overall “chemistry” of the client/Architectural Design Team relationship.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Project:</th>
<th>Date:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name of Practice:</td>
<td>Time:</td>
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<td>Name of Reviewer:</td>
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### 1 Interview Procedures

Architectural Design Teams invited to attend an interview should be prepared to address the following issues. Questions from the Architectural Design Team will be accepted after the panel has completed their questions and if time is available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluation Criteria</th>
<th>Rating (1-5)</th>
<th>Weight (1, 1.5 or 2)</th>
<th>Total</th>
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### 1 Understanding of the Project

1. Architectural Design Team understands the scope of the project brief and the needs of the client.
2. Architectural Design Team understands the project constraints /opportunities.
3. Architectural Design Team understands other client related issues

### 2 Proposed Project Team and Consultants

1. Related project experience, ability and capacity of proposed key personnel assigned to this project.
2. Related project experience, ability and capacity of the “Lead Liaison” to the client.
3. Related project experience, ability and capacity of proposed consultants.

### 3 Proposed Project Management – The practice’s approach to the following:

1. Management of the project.
2. Client interface, reviews and approval process
3. Quality assurance systems
4. Cost control systems
5. Schedule and updating process
6. Troubleshooting procedures

Subtotal of Page 1
## 4 Related Project Experience

1. Quality and experience of projects of a similar type  
   - [ ] x  
   - [ ] =  
2. Projects with similar professional services  
   - [ ] x  
   - [ ] =  

## 5 Other

1. Ability to express ideas  
   - [ ] x  
   - [ ] =  
2. Ability to manage the project team  
   - [ ] x  
   - [ ] =  
3. Ability/past experience working with the client.  
   - [ ] x  
   - [ ] =  
4. Communication/listening skills  
   - [ ] x  
   - [ ] =  
5. Ability to be flexible/adaptable  
   - [ ] x  
   - [ ] =  
6. Architectural Design Team’s response to the question - “Why should we select your practice for this project?”  
   - [ ] x  
   - [ ] =  

Subtotal of Page 2

Subtotal of Page 1

8.6 Grand Total

**Reviewer's Comments:**

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Union Internationale des Architectes • International Union of Architects

UIA Accord on Recommended International Standards of Professionalism in Architectural Practice

Adopted by the XXI UIA Assembly
Beijing, China, June 28, 1999
Preamble Adopted by XXII UIA Assembly
Berlin, Germany, July 27, 2002
Amended August 2014 at the XXVI General Assembly (Durban, South Africa)

Revision to the Accord Policy on Procurement to include architecture design competitions (ADC’s). Approved by the 129th UIA Council in Lausanne Switzerland, Sept. 2016

Submitted to the General Assembly for approval in Seoul South Korea, September 2017

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Note:  Guideline Documents have been prepared and approved for the following Policy Issues of the Accord:

- Accreditation/Validation/Recognition
- Practical Experience/Training/Internship
- Demonstration of Professional Knowledge and Ability
- Registration/Licensing/Certification
- Procurement of Architectural Services (approved by 129th Council-Sept 2016)
- Ethics and Conduct
- Continuing Professional Development
- Scope of Practice
- Forms of Practice
- Practice in a Host Nation
- Intellectual Property and Copyright
- Governance of the Profession
- Building Project Delivery Systems
- Development of Architects’ Compensation

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ARCHITECTS

XXVIIth UIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY - SEOUL (KOREA) 07-10 SEPTEMBER 2017

127/326
Preamble

As professionals, architects have a primary duty of care to the communities they serve. This duty prevails over their personal interest and the interests of their clients.

In a world where trade in professional services is rapidly increasing and architects are regularly serving communities other than their own, the International Union of Architects believes that there is a need for International Standards of Professionalism in Architectural Practice. Architects who meet the standards defined in this Accord will, by virtue of their education, competence and ethical behavior, be capable of protecting the best interests of the communities they serve.

Introduction

The UIA Council established the Professional Practice Commission and approved its program in 1994. Following some 25 months of intensive activity by the Commission during the 1993-1996 triennium, the UIA Assembly unanimously adopted the first edition of the Proposed UIA Accord on Recommended International Standards of Professionalism in Architectural Practice in Barcelona, Spain in July 1996. By this action of the UIA Assembly, the Accord was established as policy recommendations to guide the ongoing work of the UIA and the UIA Professional Practice Commission.

The first edition of the Accord was transmitted to all member sections of the UIA with the request for their comments and cooperation in the further development of the policy framework for presentation to the XXI UIA Assembly in Beijing, China, in 1999. The 1997-1999 Professional Practice program focused on responding to comments and recommendations received from Council members, UIA member sections, and members of the Commission on the Accord and its policies. The first edition of the Accord was modified in response to those comments and as a result of Commission debate of the policy issue guideline documents being developed to flesh out the bare bones policy framework of the Accord.

The Accord and guidelines recognize the sovereignty of each UIA member section, allow flexibility for principles of equivalency, and are structured to allow for the addition of requirements reflecting local conditions of a UIA member section.

It is not the intention of the Accord to establish obligatory standards set by negotiated agreements between competing interests. Rather, the Accord is the result of the cooperative endeavor of the international community of architects to objectively establish standards and practices that will best serve community interests. The Accord and Guideline documents are intended to define what is considered best practice for the architectural profession and the standards to which the profession aspires. These are living documents and will be subject to ongoing review and modification as the weight of opinion and experience dictates. Whilst respecting the sovereignty of UIA member sections, they are invited and encouraged to promote the adoption of the Accord and the Guidelines and, if appropriate, seek the modification of existing customs and laws.
It is intended that the Accord and guidelines will provide practical guidance for governments, negotiating entities, or other entities entering mutual recognition negotiations on architectural services. The Accord and guidelines will make it easier for parties to negotiate recognition agreements. The most common way to achieve recognition has been through bilateral agreements, recognized as permissible under Article VII of the GATS. There are differences in education and examination standards, experience requirements, regulatory influence etc., all of which make implementing recognition on a multilateral basis extremely difficult. Bilateral negotiations will facilitate focus on key issues relating to two specific environments. However, once achieved, bilateral reciprocal agreements should lead to others, which will ultimately extend mutual recognition more broadly.


The XXI UIA Assembly in Beijing, China unanimously adopted the Accord in June 1999. A copy of the Resolution of Adoption is attached as Appendix A.
UIA Accord on Recommended International Standards of Professionalism in Architectural Practice

Principles of Professionalism

Members of the architectural profession are dedicated to standards of professionalism, integrity, and competence, and thereby bring to society unique skills and aptitudes essential to the sustainable development of the built environment and the welfare of their societies and cultures. Principles of professionalism are established in legislation, as well as in codes of ethics and regulations defining professional conduct:

Expertise: Architects possess a systematic body of knowledge, skills, and theory developed through education, graduate and post-graduate training, and experience. The process of architectural education, training, and examination is structured to assure the public that when an architect is engaged to perform professional services, that architect has met acceptable standards enabling proper performance of those services. Furthermore, members of most professional societies of architects and indeed, the UIA, are charged to maintain and advance their knowledge of the art and science of architecture, to respect the body of architectural accomplishment, and to contribute to its growth.

Autonomy: Architects provide objective expert advice to the client and/or the users. Architects are charged to uphold the ideal that learned and uncompromised professional judgment should take precedence over any other motive in the pursuit of the art and science of architecture.

Architects are also charged to embrace the spirit and letter of the laws governing their professional affairs and to thoughtfully consider the social and environmental impact of their professional activities.

Commitment: Architects bring a high level of selfless dedication to the work done on behalf of their clients and society. Members of the profession are charged to serve their clients in a competent and professional manner and to exercise unprejudiced and unbiased judgment on their behalf.

Accountability: Architects are aware of their responsibility for the independent and, if necessary, critical advice provided to their clients and for the effects of their work on society and the environment. Architects undertake to perform professional services only when they, together with those whom they may engage as consultants, are qualified by education, training, and/or experience in the specific technical areas involved.

The UIA, through the programs of its national sections and the Professional Practice Commission, seeks to establish principles of professionalism and professional standards in the interest of public health, safety, welfare, and culture, and supports the
The position that inter-recognition of standards of professionalism and competence is in the public interest as well as in the interest of maintaining the credibility of the profession.

The principles and standards of the UIA are aimed at the thorough education and practical training of architects so that they are able to fulfill their fundamental professional requirements. These standards recognize different national educational traditions and, therefore, allow for factors of equivalency.

Policy Issues

Practice of Architecture

Definition:

The practice of architecture consists of the provision of professional services in connection with town planning and the design, construction, enlargement, conservation, restoration, or alteration of a building or group of buildings. These professional services include, but are not limited to, planning and land-use planning, urban design, provision of preliminary studies, designs, models, drawings, specifications and technical documentation, coordination of technical documentation prepared by others (consulting engineers, urban planners, landscape architects and other specialist consultants) as appropriate and without limitation, construction economics, contract administration, monitoring of construction (referred to as “supervision” in some countries), and project management.

Background:

Architects have been practicing their art and science since antiquity. The profession as we know it today has undergone extensive growth and change. The profile of architects’ work has become more demanding, clients’ requirements and technological advances have become more complex, and social and ecological imperatives have grown more pressing. These changes have spawned changes in services and collaboration among the many parties involved in the design and construction process.

Policy:

That the practice of architecture as defined above be adopted for use in the development of UIA International Standards.

Architect

Definition:

The designation “architect” is generally reserved by law or custom to a person who is professionally and academically qualified and generally registered/licensed/certified to practice architecture in the jurisdiction in which he or she practices and is responsible for advocating the fair and sustainable development, welfare, and the
cultural expression of society’s habitat in terms of space, forms, and historical context.

Background:

Architects are part of the public and private sectors involved in a larger property development, building, and construction economic sector peopled by those commissioning, conserving, designing, building, furnishing, financing, regulating, and operating our built environment to meet the needs of society. Architects work in a variety of situations and organizational structures. For example, they may work on their own or as members of private or public offices.

Policy:

That the UIA adopt the definition of an “architect” as stated above for use in developing UIA International Standards.

Fundamental Requirements of an Architect

Definition:

The fundamental requirements for registration/licensing/certification as an architect as defined above, are the knowledge, skills, and abilities listed below that must be mastered through recognized education and training, and demonstrable knowledge, capability, and experience in order to be considered professionally qualified to practice architecture.

Background:

In August 1985, for the first time, a group of countries came together to set down the fundamental knowledge and abilities of an architect (*). These include:

3.1. Ability to create architectural designs that satisfy both aesthetic and technical requirements, and which aim to be environmentally sustainable;
3.2. Adequate knowledge of the history and theories of architecture and related arts, technologies, and human sciences;
3.3. Knowledge of the fine arts as an influence on the quality of architectural design;
3.4. Adequate knowledge of urban design, planning, and the skills involved in the planning process;
3.5. Understanding of the relationship between people and buildings and between buildings and their environments, and of the need to relate buildings and the spaces between them to human needs and scale;
3.6. Understanding of the profession of architecture and the role of architects in society, in particular in preparing briefs that account for social factors;
3.7. Understanding of the methods of investigation and preparation of the brief for a design project;
3.8. Understanding of the structural design, construction, and engineering problems associated with building design;
3.9. Adequate knowledge of physical problems and technologies and of the function of buildings so as to provide them with internal conditions of comfort and protection against climate;

3.10. Design skills necessary to meet building users’ requirements within the constraints imposed by cost factors and building regulations;

3.11. Adequate knowledge of the industries, organizations, regulations, and procedures involved in translating design concepts into buildings and integrating plans into overall planning;

3.12. Awareness of responsibilities toward human, social, cultural, urban, architectural, and environmental values, as well as architectural heritage.

3.13. Adequate knowledge of the means of achieving ecologically sustainable design and environmental conservation and rehabilitation.


3.15. Adequate knowledge of project financing, project management, cost control and methods of project delivery.

3.16. Training in research techniques as an inherent part of architectural learning, for both students and teachers.

That architectural education involves the acquisition of the following capabilities:

4.1. Design

4.1.1. Ability to engage imagination, think creatively, innovate and provide design leadership.

4.1.2. Ability to gather information, define problems, apply analyses and critical judgment and formulate strategies for action.

4.1.3. Ability to think three dimensionally in the exploration of design.

4.1.4. Ability to reconcile divergent factors, integrate knowledge and apply skills in the creation of a design solution.

4.2. Knowledge

4.2.1. Cultural and Artistic Studies

- Ability to act with knowledge of historical and cultural precedents in local and world architecture.
- Ability to act with knowledge of the fine arts as an influence on the quality of architectural design.
- Understanding of heritage issues in the built environment.
- Awareness of the links between architecture and other creative disciplines.

4.2.2. Social Studies
• Ability to act with knowledge of society, and to work with clients and users that represent society’s needs.
• Ability to develop a project brief through definition of the needs of society, users and clients, and to research and define contextual and functional requirements for different types of built environments.
• Understanding of the social context in which built environments are procured, of ergonomic and space requirements and issues of equity and access.
• Awareness of the relevant codes, regulations and standards for planning, design, construction, health, safety and use of built environments.
• Awareness of philosophy, politics, and ethics as related to architecture.

4.2.3. Environmental Studies
• Ability to act with knowledge of natural systems and built environments.
• Understanding of conservation and waste management issues.
• Understanding of the life cycle of materials, issues of ecological sustainability, environmental impact, design for reduced use of energy, as well as passive systems and their management.
• Awareness of the history and practice of landscape architecture, urban design, as well as territorial and national planning and their relationship to local and global demography and resources.
• Awareness of the management of natural systems taking into account natural disaster risks.

4.2.4. Technical Studies
• Technical knowledge of structure, materials, and construction.
• Ability to act with innovative technical competence in the use of building techniques and the understanding of their evolution.
• Understanding of the processes of technical design and the integration of structure, construction technologies and services systems into a functionally effective whole.
• Understanding of services systems as well as systems of transportation, communication, maintenance and safety.
• Awareness of the role of technical documentation and specifications in design realization, and of the processes of construction cost planning and control.

4.2.5. Design Studies
• Knowledge of design theory and methods.
• Understanding of design procedures and processes.
• Knowledge of design precedents and architectural criticism.

4.2.6. Professional Studies
UIA Accord on Recommended International Standards of Professionalism in Architectural Practice

- Ability to understand different forms of procurement of architectural services.
- Understanding of the fundamental workings of the construction and development industries, such as finance, real estate investment and facilities management.
- Understanding of the potential roles of architects in conventional and new areas of activity and in an international context.
- Understanding of business principles and their application to the development of built environments, project management and the functioning of a professional consultancy.
- Understanding of professional ethics and codes of conduct as they apply to the practice of architecture and of the architects’ legal responsibilities where registration, practice and building contracts are concerned.

4.3. Skill

- Ability to work in collaboration with other architects and members of interdisciplinary teams.
- Ability to act and to communicate ideas through collaboration, speaking, numeric, writing, drawing, modeling and evaluation.
- Ability to utilize manual, electronic, graphic and model making capabilities to explore, develop, define and communicate a design proposal.
- Understanding of systems of evaluation, that use manual and/or electronic means for performance assessments of built environments.

Policy:

That the UIA adopt a statement of fundamental requirements as set out above as the minimum basis for development of UIA International Standards and seek to ensure that these particular requirements are given adequate emphasis in the architectural curriculum. The UIA will also seek to ensure that the fundamental requirements will be constantly kept under review so that they remain relevant as the architectural profession and society evolve.


Education

Definition:

Architectural education should ensure that all graduates have knowledge and ability in architectural design, including technical systems and requirements as well as consideration of health, safety, and ecological balance; that they understand the cultural, intellectual, historical, social, economic, and environmental context for architecture; and that they comprehend thoroughly the architects’ roles and responsibilities in society, which depend on a cultivated, analytical and creative mind.

Background:
In most countries, architectural education is conventionally delivered by 4-6 years full-time academic education at a university (followed, in some countries, by a period of practical experience/training/internship), though historically there have been important variations (part-time routes, work experience etc.).

**Policy:**

In accordance with the UIA/UNESCO Charter for Architectural Education, the UIA advocate that education for architects (apart from practical experience/training/internship) be of no less than 5 years duration, delivered on a full-time basis in an accredited/validated/recognized architectural program in an accredited/validated/recognized university or an equivalent institution, while allowing variety in their pedagogic approach and in their responses to local contexts, and flexibility for equivalency.

**Accreditation/Validation/Recognition**

**Definition:**

This is the process that establishes that an educational program meets an established standard of achievement. Its purpose is to assure the maintenance and enhancement of an appropriate educational foundation.

**Background:**

Validated criteria and procedures for accreditation/validation/recognition by an independent organization help to develop well integrated and coordinated programs of architectural education. Experience shows that standards may be harmonized and promoted by regular, external monitoring, in some countries, in addition to internal quality assurance audits.

**Policy:**

That courses must be accredited/validated/recognized by an independent relevant authority, external to the university at reasonable time intervals (usually no more than 5-years), and that the UIA, in association with the relevant national organizations of higher education, develop standards for the content of an architect's professional education that are academically structured, intellectually coherent, performance-based and outcome-oriented, with procedures that are guided by good practice.

**Practical Experience/Training/Internship**

**Definition:**

Practical experience/training/internship is a directed and structured activity in the practice of architecture during architectural education and/or following receipt of a professional degree but prior to registration/licensing/certification.

**Background:**
To complement academic preparation in order to protect the public, applicants for registration/licensing/certification must integrate their formal education through practical training.

Policy:

That graduates of architecture will be required to have completed at least 2 years of acceptable experience/training/internship prior to registration/licensing/certification to practice as an architect (but with the objective of working towards 3 years) while allowing flexibility for equivalency.

Demonstration of Professional Knowledge and Ability

Definition:

Every applicant for registration/licensing/certification as an architect is required to demonstrate an acceptable level of professional knowledge and ability to the relevant national authority.

Background:

The public is assured of an architect’s knowledge and ability only after he or she has acquired the requisite education and practical experience/training/internship, and demonstrated minimum knowledge and ability in the comprehensive practice of architecture. These qualifications have to be demonstrated by examination and/or other evidence.

Policy:

That the acquired knowledge and ability of an architect have to be proven by providing adequate evidence. This evidence must include the successful completion of at least one examination at the end of the practical experience/training/internship. Necessary components of professional practice knowledge and ability that are not subject to an examination have to be proven by other adequate evidence. These include such subjects as business administration and relevant legal requirements.

Registration/Licensing/Certification

Definition:

Registration/licensing/certification is the official legal recognition of an individual’s qualification allowing her or him to practice as an architect, associated with regulations preventing unqualified persons from performing certain functions.

Background:

Given the public interest in a quality, sustainable built environment and the dangers and consequences associated with the development of that environment, it is important that architectural services are provided by properly qualified professionals for the adequate protection of the public.

Policy:
That the UIA promote the registration/licensing/certification of the function of architects in all countries. In the public interest, provision for such registration/licensing/certification should be by statute.

Procurement *(revised and approved by 129th Council-Sept 2016)*

**Definition:**

The process by which architectural services are commissioned.

**Background:**

Architects (through their codes of conduct) uphold the interests of their clients and society at large before their own interests. In order to ensure they have adequate resources to perform their functions to the standards required in the public interest, they are traditionally remunerated in accordance with either mandatory or recommended professional fee-scales.

There are international rules, such as the General Procurement Agreement (WTO) and the EU Services Directive, that aim to guarantee the objective and fair selection of architects. However, there has been an increasing tendency recently to select architects, for both public and private work, on the basis of price alone. Price-based selection forces architects to reduce the services provided to clients, which in turn compromises design quality and therefore the quality, amenity and social/economic value of the built environment.

**Policy:**

To ensure the ecologically sustainable development of the built environment and to protect the social, cultural, and economic value of society, governments should apply procurement procedures for the appointment of architects that are directed to the selection of the most suitable architect for projects. Conditional upon adequate resources being agreed among the parties, this is best achieved by one of the following methods:

- Architectural design competitions conducted in accordance with the principles defined by the UNESCO-UlA international competitions guidelines and approved by national authorities and/or architectural professional associations. The definition of an Architectural Design Competition (ADC) is set out in the UIA Procurement Guideline; revised September 2016.
- A quality based selection (QBS) procedure as set out in the UIA Procurement Guideline; revised September 2016;
- Direct negotiation based on a complete brief defining the scope and quality of architectural services;

Ethics and Conduct

**Definition:**

A code of ethics and conduct establishes a professional standard of behavior that guides architects in the conduct of their practices. Architects should observe and follow the code of ethics and conduct for each jurisdiction in which they practice.
Background:

Rules of ethics and conduct have as their primary object the protection of the public, caring for the less powerful and the general social welfare, as well as the advancement of the interests of the profession of architecture.

Policy:

The existing UIA International Code of Ethics on Consulting Services remains in force. Member Sections of the UIA are encouraged to introduce into their own codes of ethics and conduct the recommended Accord Guidelines and a requirement that their members abide by the codes of ethics and conduct in force in the countries and jurisdictions in which they provide professional services, so long as they are not prohibited by international law or the laws of the architect’s own country.

Continuing Professional Development

Definition:

Continuing Professional Development is a lifelong learning process that maintains, enhances, or increases the knowledge and continuing ability of architects.

Background:

More and more professional bodies and regulatory authorities require their members to devote time (typically at least 35 hours per year) to maintaining existing skills, broadening knowledge, and exploring new areas. This is increasingly important to keep abreast with new technologies, methods of practice, and changing social and ecological conditions. Continuing professional development may be required by professional organizations for renewal and continuation of membership.

Policy:

That UIA urge its member sections to establish regimes of continuing professional development as a duty of membership, in the public interest. Architects must be sure they are capable of providing the services they offer, and codes of conduct must oblige architects to maintain a known standard in a variety of areas described under the “Fundamental Requirements of an Architect” and in future variations thereof. In the meantime, the UIA must monitor the developments in continuing professional development for registration renewal, recommend guidelines among all nations to facilitate reciprocity and continue to develop policy on this subject.

Scope of Practice

Definition:

This is the provision of design and management services in connection with land-use planning, urban design, and building projects.

Background:
As society has evolved, the creation of the urban and built environment has become more complex. Architects have to deal with an increasingly wide range of urban, aesthetic, technical, and legal considerations. A coordinated approach to building design has proved to be necessary to ensure that legal, technical, and practical requirements are met and that society’s needs and demands are satisfied.

Policy:
That the UIA encourage and promote the continuing extension of the boundaries of architectural practice, limited only by the provisions of codes of ethics and conduct, and strive to ensure the corresponding extension of the knowledge and skills necessary to deal with any extension of boundaries.

Form of Practice

Definition:
The legal entity through which the architect provides architectural services.

Background:
Traditionally, architects have practiced as individuals, or in partnerships or in employment within public or private institutions. More recently, the demands of practice have led to various forms of association, for example: limited and unlimited liability companies, cooperative practices, university-based project offices, community architecture, although not all are allowed in all countries. These forms of association may also include members of other disciplines.

Policy:
That architects should be allowed to practice in any form legally acceptable in the country in which the service is offered, but always subject to prevailing ethical and conduct requirements. The UIA, as it deems necessary, will develop and modify its policies and standards to take account of alternative forms of practice and varied local conditions where these alternatives are thought to extend the positive and creative role of the architectural profession in the interests of society.

Practice in a Host Nation

Definition:
Practice in a host nation occurs when an individual architect or corporate entity of architects either seeks a commission or has been commissioned to design a project or offer a service in a country other than his/her/its own.

Background:
There is an interest in increasing the responsible mobility of architects and their ability to provide services in foreign jurisdictions. There is also a need to promote the
awareness of local environmental, social, and cultural factors and ethical and legal standards.

Policy:

Architects providing architectural services on a project in a country in which they are not registered shall collaborate with a local architect to ensure that proper and effective understanding is given to legal, environmental, social, cultural, and heritage factors. The conditions of the association should be determined by the parties alone in accordance with UIA ethical standards and local statutes and laws.

Intellectual Property and Copyright

Definition:

Intellectual property encompasses the three legal areas of patent, copyright, and trademark. It refers to the right (sometimes guaranteed under the law of some nation states) of designers, inventors, authors, and producers, to their ideas, designs, inventions, works of authorship, and the identification of sources of products and services.

Background:

While many countries have some legal protection covering the architect’s design, that protection is often inadequate. It is not unusual for the architect to discuss ideas and concepts with a prospective client, subsequently not be hired, and later find that the client has used the architect’s ideas with no recompense. The intellectual property of architects is, to some extent, protected by international regulations. In the context of the GATS, this is the agreement on trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights, including trade in counterfeit goods (TRIPS). The World Copyright Convention of September 16, 1955 is also of international significance. In Europe, the Revised Berne Agreement of 1886 is binding in most states.

Policy:

That the national law of a UIA member section should entitle an architect to practice his/her profession without detriment to his/her authority and responsibility, and to retain ownership of the intellectual property and copyright of his/her work.

Governance of the Profession

Definition:

Professions are generally controlled by a governing body that sets standards (e.g. of education, ethical rules, and professional standards to be observed). The rules and standards are designed for the benefit of the public and not the private advantage of the members. In some countries, certain types of work are reserved to the profession by statute, not in order to favor members but because such work should be carried out only by persons with requisite education, training, standards and discipline, for the protection of the public. Institutes have
been established for the advancement of architecture, promotion of knowledge and--by ensuring that their members perform to a known standard--protection of the public interest.

Background:

Depending on whether a country has protection of title or function, (or both, or neither), the role and responsibilities of professional institutes varies considerably. In some countries, the statutory bodies also represent the profession; in others, these functions are separate.

It is customary for members of professional institutes to be expected to maintain a known standard. This is achieved by adhering to codes of conduct promulgated by the professional institutes, and fulfilling other requirements of membership, e.g. continuing professional development.

Policy

In countries where professional bodies do not exist, the UIA should encourage members of the architectural profession to form or lobby for the creation of such bodies in the public interest.

Whether the desired purpose is to regulate title, regulate function or simply to promote the interests of architects, professional bodies should seek to ensure that their members adhere to the UIA international standards, the requirements of the UNESCO-UIA Charter for Architectural Education and the UIA International Code of Ethics and Conduct; keep up to date their knowledge and skills as required by the list of “Fundamental Requirements” (both current and as they evolve in the future); and generally contribute to the development of architectural culture and knowledge as well as the society they serve.

Building Project Delivery Systems

Definition:

Building project delivery systems are defined as the contractual relationships between the project client and the other parties involved in the design, documentation and construction of buildings.

Background:

Traditionally building project delivery systems have involved architects in the role of the project client’s agent, with responsibility for the design, documentation and administration of the building contract.

Under many current and emerging building delivery systems the architect no longer acts as the agent of the project client. Therefore it is important that the roles, responsibilities and constraints placed on architects in providing their services under different building project delivery systems are clearly understood.

Policy
Architects should maintain high standards of professionalism and service under all forms of building project delivery systems. The skills of the architect are unique in guiding project clients to achieve the most effective balance between risk, cost, time and design quality.

Development of Architects’ Compensation

**Definition:**

Appropriateness of architects compensation is not only measured by the architect’s obligations arising from the specific contract but also with regard to the architect’s general obligations towards the client, the profession and to society as laid down in the UIA Accord on Recommended International Standards of Professionalism in Architectural Practice.

**Background:**

In view of the worldwide differences in cost levels and in the range of architects professional work patterns and responsibilities and considering the legal constraints, any attempt to develop something like a international cost information system for architects services would be a vain undertaking.

Therefore the UIA can only provide generally valid principles and methodologies for the development of architect’s compensation systems under different economical, business-management and professional conditions. The understanding of methods to develop the appropriate compensation is vital for every architect in any part of the world.

**Policy**

The architect’s compensation must be calculated to recover all the architect’s costs in connection with the fulfilment of the contract, with an allowance for risk and for building up an investment reserve and to allow for a fair profit. Appropriateness of the compensation is not only measured by the architect’s obligations arising from the specific contract but also with regard to the architect’s general obligations towards the client, the profession and to society as laid down in the UIA Accord on Recommended International Standards of Professionalism in Architectural Practice.

Professional organisations should – for the benefit of the members of the profession as well as of the consumers as the potential clients – actively involve themselves in setting up and maintaining information systems, based on historical data, about the appropriate range of compensation for the architectural services, differentiated by type, size, complexity and construction quality standard of projects.

Architects shall not propose a fixed compensation to undertake work where there is insufficient information on the nature and scope of the project. Deliberately undertaking work for a compensation insufficient to cover the architects net expenses for providing an appropriate level of professional service is unethical and considered unfair competition.
Appendix A

RESOLUTION OF ADOPTION (Number 17) OF THE UIA ACCORD ON RECOMMENDED INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ON PROFESSIONALISM IN ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE

Adopted by the XXI UIA Assembly
Beijing, China, July 28, 1999

The Assembly unanimously resolved that it adopts the Second Edition of the UIA Accord on Recommended International Standards of Professionalism in Architectural Practice as an advisory document intended to be used by member sections in setting and reviewing their own standards. The Accord and Guidelines will also make it easier for UIA member sections to negotiate mutual recognition agreements.

The Assembly asks that the Accord be transmitted to all UIA member sections with the request for their cooperation and participation in the further development of this policy framework for presentation at the XXII UIA Assembly (Berlin 2002).

The Assembly recognizes the mandate of Council to adopt Accord Policy Guideline documents and commend them to the UIA member sections.

The Assembly recognizes that there are differences in the cultures, practices and conditions in different member sections and encourages the member sections to use the documents as advisory documents intended to be adapted to local conditions.

The Assembly acknowledges that the sovereignty of each UIA member section must be respected in negotiations of mutual recognition agreements and notices that the guidelines are intended to allow flexibility for principles of equivalency and reciprocity and are structured to allow for the addition of requirements reflecting local conditions of a UIA member section.

The Assembly authorizes the UIA President and Secretary General to submit the Accord to the World Trade Organization, to other interested institutions and organizations as the basis for mutual recognition negotiations and to the Government of a country on the specific request of the UIA member section of the country in question.

The Assembly requests that the Professional Practice Commission analyze all the comments expressed during the General Assembly during its meeting in Prague (October 1999) in order to check on whether or not it is opportune to integrate them in the documents approved by the Beijing Assembly.

The Assembly authorizes the UIA Council to develop a policy to communicate the Accord and Guideline documents to interested parties.

The Assembly recommends to UIA member sections that following the use of these Standards, they inform the Commission Secretariat of their experience, in order that it can be taken into account for the improvement and evolution of these basic documents.
Practice of Architecture

Computer Practice

Tawfik El-Rashidy
Council Member R V
Agenda

- Computer Practice Challenges
- VDC (Virtual Design & Construction)
- The Future
- Issues
Computer Practice Key-Challenges

Several challenges face the computer practice. This challenges have an impact on the practice of architecture.

Accessibility

The uneven access to technology in Architecture due to high cost of various components (Hardware, Software & Cost of data)

> Hardware
> Software
> Cost of Data
Hardware, Software & Cost of data

> Competition from open-source software.
> Tablets Application
> Subscription Vs Packages
> Project timeframe
Computer Practice Key-Challenges

Several challenges face the computer practice. This challenges have an impact on the practice of architecture.

Practice

Technology is used by people, which is various from old school architects to new graduates.

> New Graduates
Training & Certification

New Graduates or Experienced Architects should provide reliable validation of skills and knowledge and can lead to enhanced academic success, accelerated professional development, improved productivity and increased credibility.

> Level one – Certified User Training (Under-graduate)
> Hand-on Experience (50 Hours)
> Certification

> Level Two – Certified Professional Training (Post-graduate)
> Hand-on Experience (400 Hours)
> Certification
VDC (Virtual Design & Construction)
Difference between BIM & VDC
Building Information Modeling (BIM) is “noun”

BIM is a 3D model or the “noun”. BIM has two attributes. The first is the geometry or 3D object. Second is the associated data of the object, like the manufacturer specifications, size, location.
Building Information Modeling (BIM) is “noun”

BIM is a 3D model or the “noun”. BIM has two attributes. The first is the geometry or 3D object. Second is the associated data of the object, like the manufacturer specifications, size, location.
Virtual Design & Construction (VDC) is “verb”
Virtual Design & Construction (VDC)

VDC is an integrated digital process providing coordinated, reliable information about a project throughout all phases, from design through construction and into operation.
No BIM = No VDC
VDC Dimensions

**3D**
- Existing Conditions Models
- Scanning
- Ground Penetration
- Safety & Logistics Models
- Animations, renderings, walkthroughs
- bIM driven prefabrication
- Laser accurate bIM driven field layout

**4D**
- Scheduling
  - Project Phasing Simulations
  - Lean Scheduling
    - Last Planner
    - Just In Time (JIT)
    - Detailed Simulation Installation
  - Visual Validation for Payment Approval

**5D**
- Estimating
  - Real time conceptual modelling and cost planning
  - Quantity extraction to support detailed cost estimates
  - Trade Verifications
    - Structural Steel
    - Mechanical Plumbing
    - Electrical
  - Value Engineering
    - Visualisations
    - Quantity Extractions
  - Prefabrication Solutions
  - Equipment Rooms
  - MEP Systems
  - Unique architectural and structural elements

**6D**
- Sustanability
  - Conceptual energy analysis via D Profiler
  - Detailed energy analysis via Eco Tech
  - Sustainable element tracking
  - LEED tracking

**7D**
- Facility Management Applications
  - Life Cycle bIM Strategies
  - bIM As-Buils
  - bIM embedded O&M Manuals
  - COBie data population and extraction
  - bIM Maintenance Plans and Technical Support
  - bIM file hosting on Lend Lease’s Digital Exchange System
Benefits of Virtual Design & Construction (VDC)
Developer / Owner Key-Challenges

Several challenges face the developer / Owner during the project lifecycle. This challenges have an impact on the project success.

> Governmental Request
> Design Complexity
> Building Lifecycle Cost
> Cost & Schedule Target
> Construction Status
> Operation & Maintenance
Benefits of Virtual Design & Construction (VDC)

Utilizing VDC Process and Technology in projects has proven its benefits.

Marketing

As more governments begin to require BIM, this technology opens doors for developers in the AEC industry to capture that business.
Benefits of Virtual Design & Construction (VDC)

Utilizing VDC Process and Technology in projects has proven its benefits

Contracting

VDC offers the capability to generate B.O.Qs and B.O.Ms through BIM models in order to calculate an accurate Preliminary Cost Estimation of the project.

VDC supports the full project lifecycle, ranging from high level schematic models during preliminary phases, to detailed estimates as projects enter construction.
Benefits of Virtual Design & Construction (VDC)

Utilizing VDC Process and Technology in projects has proven its benefits.

**Constructability (Coordination)**

Using BIM models helps to improve project constructability.

It is to identify obstacles before a project is actually built to reduce or prevent errors, delays, and cost overruns through Method of Statement.
Benefits of Virtual Design & Construction (VDC)

Utilizing VDC Process and Technology in projects has proven its benefits.

Planning (4D)

Based on projects’ planning and scheduling that demonstrate how construction is to be executed from start to end of the project.

VDC helps to validate the proposed planning sequence to optimize schedules and find flaws in concepts.
Accessibility
Benefits of Virtual Design & Construction (VDC)

Utilizing VDC Process and Technology in projects has proven its benefits.

Cost Management (5D)

The planning and construction process using 5D BIM model gives faster, more accurate information about the project status and further project progress than conventional methods.

VDC helps to improve the quality and cost-effectiveness of project through all phases.
Benefits of Virtual Design & Construction (VDC)

Utilizing VDC Process and Technology in projects has proven its benefits

Quality Control

What you BIM, is What you Build
Benefits of Virtual Design & Construction (VDC)

Utilizing VDC Process and Technology in projects has proven its benefits

Facility Management

Utilizing the data-rich BIM model into facility management and operations environment helps FM to link a complete and accurate data directly to graphics for use of:

- Space Management
- Sustainability Goals
- Operations & Maintenance
- Repair & Renovation
The Future
VDC (Virtual Design & Construction)

VDC is an integrated digital process providing coordinated, reliable information about a project throughout all phases, from design through construction and into operation.

Projects:
- Holy Haram Projects 1.50M Sq.m
- Petrojet Main Office 52K Sq.m
- Egypt - Cairo, Crédit Agricole Bank 27K Sq.m
- Egypt - Cairo, Grand Egyptian Museum 150K Sq.m
- KSA - Mecca, HHR Station 235K Sq.m
- KSA - Riyadh, KAPSARC 60K Sq.m
- KSA - Mecca
- Egypt - Cairo
- Egypt - Cairo

Location:
- KSA - Mecca
- KSA - Riyadh
- Egypt - Cairo
- Egypt - Cairo

XXVIIth UIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY - SEOUL (KOREA) 07-10 SEPTEMBER 2017
3D Printing

3D printing or additive manufacturing is a process of making three dimensional solid objects from a digital file.

- Expensive Devices
- Uneven Results
- Building Component Growth
Virtual Reality

Virtual reality is the term used to describe a three-dimensional, computer generated environment which can be explored and interacted with by a person.

• Architects and 3D Environments
Architectural Education

The continued evolution of the technologies and demand for new set of skills. This will no doubt need a sea change in the mindset of the educators and course content.
Issues
Production Rate

BIM Modelling*:
- Architecture Department: > 500 sq.m./day
- Structure Department: > 1000 sq.m./day
- MEP Department: > 500 sq.m./day

BIM Coordination*:
- Architecture Department: 200 sq.m./day
- Structure Department: 350 sq.m./day
- MEP Department: 150 sq.m./day

*Above rate subject to change according to project design complexity

Procurement

Anonymity with submissions for competitions?
Transparency when opening and evaluating tenders?

Communication

Communication Protocols?
Production Rate

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Procurement

Anonymity with submissions for competitions?
Transparency when opening and evaluating tenders?

Communication

Communication Protocols?
THANK YOU
A.4- Seeking 2017- Seoul General Assembly Approval to revise item 4.4 of Ethics And Conduct-regarding unpaid interns. It was approved by 130th council in Seoul, February 2017.

Guidelines for the UIA Accord on Recommended International Standards of Professionalism in Architectural Practice Policy on Ethics and Conduct

November 1997
Revised April 1998
Revised December 10-12, 1998
Adopted June, 1999
Revised October 2010
Amended by the UIA Council held in Beirut, Lebanon, January 2011

4.4 – 4.11 Revision regarding unpaid interns Approved by 130th council in Seoul, February 2017

A.2 Request for Approval of revisions to 3.7 and Principle 2-regarding free services by architects. Submitted for approval by the 131st Council in Kuala Lumpur, July 18-19, 2017
Guidelines for the UIA Accord Policy on Ethics & Conduct

Accord Policy on Ethics and Conduct

The existing UIA Code of Ethics on Consulting Services remains in force. Member Sections of the UIA are encouraged to introduce into their own codes of ethics and conduct the Accord Guidelines on Ethics and Conduct herein and a requirement additionally that their members abide by the codes of ethics and conduct in force in the countries and jurisdictions in which they provide architectural services, so long as they are not prohibited by international law or the laws of the architect’s own country.

Guidelines for the UIA Accord Policy on Ethics and Conduct

General Introduction

General Principles

The Principles, and the Applications of this Code which explain and illustrate the Principles, shall be read and interpreted in accordance with the following General Principles:

- Architects must be obligated to the highest standards of independence, impartiality, professional confidentiality, integrity, competence and professionalism, and to the highest possible quality of their design, technical and service output

- Architects must bring to society special and unique knowledge, professional skills, and aptitudes essential to the development of the built environment and to those societies and cultures in which such development takes place.

Principles and Application Introduction

The following are the Principles and Applications for the ethics and conduct of Architects in fulfilling their obligations when undertaking architectural services in a country other than their country of establishment.

They apply to all professional activities, whatever may be the place of the activities. They address responsibilities to the public, to clients and users of architecture, to the building industries and to the art and science of architecture - that continuum of knowledge and creation which is the heritage of tomorrow and the legacy of the architectural profession to society.

Not every shortcoming on the part of an Architect, or failure to comply with the Principles and Applications of this Code will necessarily justify a complaint or disciplinary proceedings. However, a failure to follow the guidance indicated in this Code will be a factor that will be taken into account should it be necessary to examine the conduct or competence of an Architect.
Principle 1
General Obligations

All Architects, shall have integrity in everything that they say or do in their capacity as members of a liberal profession.

All Architects shall possess a systematic body of knowledge and theory of the arts, science, and business of architecture developed through education, examination, training, continuing professional development and experience. This process must assure the public that, when an Architect is appointed to perform professional services, that has met the required standards. The Policy of the UIA is that these standards must be founded on a minimum period of five years’ full-time architectural education at university level (or equivalent), followed by a minimum of two years’ full time (or equivalent) professional practice experience so as to enable the provider properly to perform all architectural services expected of a provider on entry to the architectural profession.

All Architects shall also maintain and advance their knowledge of the art and science of architecture, respect the body of architectural accomplishment, contribute to its growth, and give precedence to learned and independent professional judgement over any other motive in the pursuit of the art, science, and business of architecture.

Applications

1.1 All Architects shall ensure that they continually maintain and develop their professional knowledge and skill in all areas relevant to their practices through structured Continuing Professional Development.

1.2 All Architects shall continually seek to raise the standards of excellence in all relevant areas including architectural education, research, training, design, technology, construction methods and practice.

1.3 All Architects shall ensure that they have appropriate and effective internal procedures, including monitoring and review procedures, and sufficient qualified and supervisory staff such as to enable them to discharge their obligations fully, efficiently and on time.

1.4 Where work is carried out on behalf of an Architect by an employee or by anyone else acting under the direct responsible control of an Architect such a provider shall be responsible for ensuring that such a person or company is competent to perform the task and is adequately managed and supervised throughout the task. Reviewing and/or correcting design and/or technical submissions after they have been prepared by others shall not constitute the exercise of responsible control because the reviewer has neither control over nor detailed knowledge of the content of such submissions throughout their preparation.

1.5 All Architects shall have a right to resign from a contract for architectural services or of employment rather than being required to make an unreasonable and/or unrealistic compromise.

1.6 Architects shall not propose a fee unless they have sufficient information on the nature and the scope of the project to enable a fee proposal to be prepared that will fully cover the work or services with regard to all their obligations towards client, profession and the public. A fee proposal that deliberately does not at least cover the architect’s net expenses shall be considered unfair competition.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ARCHITECTS
1.7 During the negotiation of a contract no Architect shall revise a proposal for fees to take into account knowledge of a fee that has been proposed by another provider for the same work or services.

1.8 These applications are required in order to protect the client and society from unscrupulous under-resourcing by any Architect

Principle 2
Obligations in the Public Interest

In the interests of the public Architects must observe both the letter and the spirit of the laws governing their professional activities and the work and services for which they are responsible. They must protect the health, safety and welfare of the public, and take account of the social and environmental impact of their professional activities in the implementation of such work and services. Above all, it is the duty of all Architects to respect the needs of society and to embrace the quality and sustainability of the built and natural environments.

The UIA encourages its member sections to engage in providing pro bono services as part of their contributions to society. Architects have unique skills that will meaningfully contribute to economically disadvantaged, not-for-profit, faith-based and local community organizations. Pro bono work can contribute positively to the public’s image of the architecture profession but it does not come without liability. Member sections should work closely with their members to highlight the need for proper legal advice to comply with any and all laws and regulations that apply to each project or counsel, pro bono or not.

Applications

2.1 All Architects must respect and help to conserve and develop the system of values and the natural and cultural heritage of the community in which they are creating architecture. They shall strive not only to improve the environment through the highest quality of design but also to improve the quality of the life and the habitat within such a community in a sustainable manner particularly considering energy and water conservation and reducing carbon emissions in the context of world climate change, being fully mindful of the effect of their work on the widest interests of all those who may reasonably be expected to use or enjoy the product of their work.

2.2 No Architect shall either communicate or promote or represent themselves or their professional services in a false or deceptive manner; nor shall they allow others to do so, whether or not acting on their behalf.

2.3 All Architects shall at all times avoid acting in a matter or finding themselves in a situation which is incompatible with their professional obligations or which is likely to raise doubt about their independence, impartiality or integrity.

2.4 No Architect shall make, support or acquiesce in any statement, written or otherwise, which is contrary to their own knowledge or professional opinion or which they know to be misleading or unfair to others or otherwise discreditable to the profession or their client or user.

2.5 Nor shall promote, encourage, support or acquiesce in any act which is likely to assist in the commission of a crime or unethical conduct; or with respect to any act which may tend
2.6 All Architects shall observe and comply with this Guideline and also the codes and laws applicable to the architectural services being provided or to be provided in a host State.
Principle 3
Obligations to the Client

All Architects owe their clients a duty to carry out their work or services faithfully, conscientiously, competently, in a professional manner, and with independence, impartiality and integrity using care, skill and due diligence. All Architects shall at all times exercise independent unpreserved and unbiased judgement. They shall have regard to all relevant technical and professional standards when performing all professional services. Independent, impartial, learned and professional judgement should take precedence over any other motive in the pursuit of the art, science, and the business of architecture.

3.1 All providers of architectural services shall respect the needs and requirements expressed by a client or any potential user as long as such needs and requirements do not conflict with compliance with the Principles and Applications of this Code. In the event of actual or anticipated conflict the Architect shall immediately notify the client and, if appropriate, the user, of the conflict. Unless expressly agreed otherwise the provider shall thereafter either comply with or meet the need or requirement or shall forthwith resign from the relevant contract for architectural services or of employment.

3.2 All Architects shall only undertake professional work where they can demonstrate that they possess adequate knowledge and abilities (as required by the text of the EU Qualifications Directive 2005/36/EC) and also, if so required, that the fee agreed for a specific service provides or will provide adequate financial and technical resources in order to fulfil their commitments to their clients in every respect. This obligation shall not be affected by the engagement of consultants whether by or on behalf of the provider, a client or any actual or prospective user. Any consultant engaged by the provider shall be qualified by education, training, or experience in the specific areas involved.

3.3 All Architects shall be remunerated solely by the fees and the benefits specified in the relevant contract for services or of employment.

3.4 No Architect shall either offer any inducements or payments to procure employment or accept from, or offer to, project or construction managers or supervisors or other agents of any client or actual or prospective user, contractors, specialist contractors, product suppliers or others, any inducements or payments whatsoever to obtain an undisclosed benefit.

3.5 All Architects shall, at any stage whatsoever, immediately disclose to clients, actual or prospective users, contractors or any other relevant person or organisation any significant circumstances that comes to be known to them which gives rise to a conflict of interest, or which in the eyes of any such person, might be seen as giving rise to a conflict of interest. If permitted to continue, they shall thereafter ensure that such circumstances do not affect the interests of any such persons or organisations or interfere with the duties of the provider of architectural services especially if required to exercise any judgement about the performance of any contract.

3.6 All Architects shall provide independent impartial advice to their clients and to any actual or prospective user.

3.7 The terms of engagement of an Architect shall be the subject of a written agreement with the client. It shall cover, notably:

- The scope of the work or services;
• The allocation of and limits on liabilities;
• The budget or other cost limit for the project or the work or services;
• The fee payable for the work or services, the method of calculating it (if appropriate) and the stage(s) at which it will be payable;
• The circumstances justifying termination.

We refer architects to the Recommended Guideline for the Development of Architects Compensation as approved by the General Assembly in 2014 for information on various fee structures.

www. Guideline on Architects Compensation

3.8 All Architects shall observe the confidentiality of the affairs of their clients or other actual or prospective users and must not disclose confidential information without the prior written consent of the client and any relevant party unless disclosure is required by law.

3.9 All Architects shall perform their professional work with skill, care and due diligence.

3.10 All Architects shall carry out their professional work without undue delay and, so far as it is within their power, within an agreed reasonable time limit.

3.11 All Architects shall keep their client promptly informed of the progress of work or services undertaken on their client’s behalf and of any matters that may affect its quality or cost of the project work especially where limits have been set by the client on quality or cost.

3.12 All Architects shall, if available, carry at all times professional indemnity insurance sufficient in amount and duration for the provider’s potential liabilities in law to any person having regard to the scale of the projects and to the work and services undertaken by them.

3.13 All shall deal with complaints in a prompt and courteous manner and in writing.

3.14 All Architects shall make clients aware of the dispute resolution procedures available (whether or not provided in the provider’s contract of employment): conciliation, mediation, arbitration or any other alternative to resolution by a competent court.

**Principle 4**

**Obligations in the Interests of the Profession**

All Architects shall have an obligation to uphold the independence, impartiality, professional secrecy, integrity and dignity of the profession, and shall conduct themselves in a manner that respects the legitimate rights and interests of others and in addition have an obligation to acknowledge the professional aspirations and contributions of their colleagues and to respect their rights.

All Architects shall also acknowledge the contribution made to their work or services by others such as, for example, staff, the client, urban planners, landscape architects, other architects, multi-disciplinary professional firms or companies, artists, interior designers, structural and technical services engineers, construction economists, specialist suppliers, specialist contractors, contractors and others in the project team.

**Applications**

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ARCHITECTS
4.1 All Architects shall pursue their professional activities with complete independence, impartiality, confidentiality, integrity, honesty and fairness.
4.2 Architects shall neither take as a partner nor shall act as a co-director with an unsuitable person, such as a person who has a criminal conviction which affects the reputation of that provider or of providers of architectural services in general or is an undischarged bankrupt or whose name has been removed from any professional register otherwise than at his own request or a person disqualified from membership of a recognised organisation representing architects and/or other providers of architectural services.

4.3 All shall strive, through their actions, to promote the independence, impartiality, dignity and integrity of their profession, and shall ensure that their representatives and employees conform their ethics and conduct to this Guideline, so that anybody dealing with any Architect whosoever may have confidence in being protected against incompetence or false or misleading statements.

4.4 All Architects must compensate their employees and professional staff including interns and working students according to labor laws in the countries and jurisdictions in which they provide architectural services unless they are prohibited to do so by international law or the laws of their own country. The definition of a working student may vary from country to country and should be developed in coordination with the accredited architectural educational institutions of their country.

4.5 No Architect shall discriminate on grounds of race, gender, religion, disability, marital status or sexual orientation.

4.6 No Architect shall either appropriate the intellectual property, or unduly take advantage of, the ideas of another Architect without the express authority from the provider that has the right to that property or idea.

4.7 No Architect shall when appointed as an assessor of a competition subsequently act in any other capacity whatsoever in respect of or arising out of the subject matter of such a competition.

4.8 No Architect shall maliciously or unfairly criticise or attempt to discredit another’s architectural work.

4.9 All Architects if approached to undertake a project or other professional work upon which the Architect knows or can ascertain by reasonable inquiry that another Architect has an existing contract with the same client or actual or prospective user for the same project or for work or services in connection with that project, shall notify the other provider.

4.10 All Architects if appointed to give an opinion on the work of another such provider, shall notify that provider, unless it is prejudicial to prospective or actual litigation to do so.

4.11 All shall ensure that their professional finances are managed lawfully.

4.12 A representative of an Architect may not sign an application for a building permit, an application for planning consent, an application for building regulation approval or any other relevant statutory application unless the signatory is the designer or where the design has been prepared under the signatory’s direct supervision, management and authority.

4.13 If a professional regulatory authority or a professional institution makes a complaint or commences proceedings against a registered or licensed Architect or against a firm, company or other legal entity that is registered or licensed, that Architect or, the senior
partner, chairman or the chief executive officer of the firm, company or other legal entity must appear in person (and not by any legal or other representative) to answer the complaint or the proceedings.

4.14 Architects providing architectural services on a project in a country in which they are not registered shall collaborate with a local Architect to ensure that proper and effective understanding is given to legal, environmental, social, cultural and heritage factors.
END
A.2 FREE SERVICES BY ARCHITECTS

July 18 & 19 Request for 131st Council Approval
SUMMARY

A. Effort started by Elena in Paris 2015

B. Discussed in Paris 2016
   - Agreed needed to be addressed in the Ethics and Conduct Guideline
   - Would discourage free work
     • Difficult in some countries (USA) to be definitive in denying free work. Anti Trust laws. Denys Free Market. Individual not association may do as please.
   - Encourage charity, corporate & government responsibility and pro Bono work for all the right reasons.
A. Reviewed AIA 2008
   – Contract Approach
   – Forms of Pro Bono
   – Defines potential clients
   – Marketing vs Pro Bono
B. Free service position in the Ethics & Conduct guideline difficult as global standard
C. Discussed creating a « uniquely UIA Guideline » on pro bono work
D. Recommended for next triennium
The allocation of and limits on liabilities;
• The budget or other cost limit for the project or the work or services;
• The fee payable for the work or services, the method of calculating it (if appropriate) and the stage(s) at which it will be payable;
• The circumstances justifying termination.

We refer architects to the Recommended Guideline for the Development of Architects Compensation as approved by the General Assembly in 2014 for information on various fee structures.

A.2.1 APPROVAL?

Be silent on Free Services, refer to the new fee structure guideline approved in Durban, 2014.

• We refer architects to the Recommended Guideline for the Development of Architects Compensation as approved by the General Assembly in 2014 for information on various fee structures.

Principle 4
Obligations in the Interests of the Profession

All Architects shall have an obligation to uphold the independence, impartiality, professional secrecy, integrity and dignity of the profession, and shall conduct themselves in a manner that respects the legitimate rights and interests of others and in addition have an obligation to acknowledge the professional aspirations and contributions of their colleagues and to respect their rights.

All Architects shall also acknowledge the contribution made to their work or services by others such as, for example, staff, the client, urban planners, landscape architects, other architects, multi-disciplinary professional firms or companies, artists, interior designers, structural and technical services engineers, construction economists, specialist suppliers, specialist contractors, contractors and others in the project team.

Applications

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ARCHITECTS

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ARCHITECTS
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These applications are required in order to protect the client and society from unscrupulous under-resourcing by any Architect.

**Principle 2**  
**Obligations in the Public Interest**

In the interests of the public, Architects must observe both the letter and the spirit of the laws governing their professional activities and the work and services for which they are responsible. They must protect the health, safety and welfare of the public, and take account of the social and environmental impact of their professional activities in the implementation of such work and services. Above all, it is the duty of all Architects to respect the needs of society and to embrace the quality and sustainability of the built and natural environments.

The UIA encourages its member sections to engage in providing pro bono services as part of their contributions to society. Architects have unique skills that will meaningfully contribute to economically disadvantaged, not-for-profit, faith-based and local community organizations. Pro bono work can contribute positively to the public’s image of the architecture profession but it does not come without liability. Member sections should work closely with their members to highlight the need for proper legal advice to comply with any and all laws and regulations that apply to each project or counsel, pro bono or not.

**Applications**

1. All Architects must respect and help to conserve and develop the system of values and the natural and cultural heritage of the community in which they are creating architecture. They shall strive not only to improve the environment through the highest quality of design but also to improve the quality of the life and the habit within such a community in a sustainable manner particularly considering energy and water conservation and reducing carbon emissions in the context of world climate change, being fully mindful of the effect of their work on the widest interests of all those who may reasonably be expected to use or enjoy the product of their work.

2. No Architect shall either communicate or promote or represent themselves or their professional services in a false or deceptive manner, nor shall they allow others to do so, whether or not acting on their behalf.

3. All Architects shall at all times avoid acting in a matter or finding themselves in a situation which is incompatible with their professional obligations or which is likely to raise doubt about their independence, impartiality or integrity.

4. No Architect shall make, support or acquiesce in any statement, written or otherwise, which is contrary to their own knowledge or professional opinion or which they know to be misleading or unfair to others or otherwise discreditable to the profession or their client or user.

5. Nor shall promote, encourage, support or acquiesce in any act which is likely to assist in the commission of a crime or unethical conduct, or with respect to any act which may tend
A.2.3-APPROVAL?

Council to approve PPC proposal to develop a uniquely “UIA Pro Bono Guideline” in the 2017-2020 Triennium.
February 20, 2017

Khartoum Declaration on Gender Equity in Architecture

We, the members of the UIA Professional Practice Commission (PPC), triennium term 2014-2017, during the PPC meeting held on 16-17, February 2017 in Khartoum, Sudan declare the following:

The UIA aims to promote the culture of inclusion within the profession and recognizes that gender disparity in the architectural profession needs to be seriously addressed.

The UIA recognizes the importance of the contribution by female Architects to the profession of architecture and the built environment.

The UIA commits to establish the UIA Gender Equity in Architecture Policy, which sets out the framework and principles designed to maximize fair and equitable access to opportunities for female Architects and to realize the goal of equitable practice.

Signatories;

Lionel Carli, France
Albert Dubler, France
Vlad Gaivoronschi, Romania
Nikos Fintikakis, Greece
Stephen Nutt, USA
Rick Lincicome, USA
Weimin Zhuang, China
Ishtiaque Zahir, Bangladesh
Pei Ing Tan, Malaysia
Seung Yeol You, Korea
Shahab Ghani Kahn, Pakistan
Ali Hayder, Sudan
Kevin Bingham, South Africa
Tawfik Elrashidy, Egypt
Kabarungi Jacinta Bishanga, Uganda
Mohammed Munyanya, Kenya

Pei Ing Tan, Malaysia, on behalf of PPC signatories

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ARCHITECTS
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Union Internationale des Architectes · International Union of Architects

Recommended Guidelines for the UIA Accord
On Recommended International Standards of Professionalism in Architectural Practice
Policy on Intellectual Property and Copyright

November, 2001

Members of the Intellectual Property and Copyright Drafting Panel

Dr. Tillman Prinz, Chairman (Germany)
Isabelle Moreau (France)
Michael Peck (Australia)
Carl Sapers (USA)

A.1- Update to the Guideline. Submitted for approval by 131st UIA Council in Kuala Lumpur, July 18 19, 2017-

Author; Lionel Carli and Isabelle Moreau, reviewed by the PPC in the 2014-2017 Triennium.

UIA Professional Practice Program Joint Secretariat

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Plagiarism

Status 06/1999 - Beijing
Policy Issue on Intellectual Property and Copyright

Definition:
Intellectual property encompasses the three legal areas of patent, copyright, and trademark. It refers to the right (sometimes guaranteed under the law of some nation states) of designers, inventors, authors, and producers, to their ideas, designs, inventions, works of authorship, and the identification of sources of products and services.

Background:
While many countries have some legal protection covering the architect’s design, that protection is often inadequate. It is not unusual for the architect to discuss ideas and concepts with a prospective client, subsequently not be hired, and later find that the client has used the architect’s ideas with no recompense. The intellectual property of architects is, to some extent, protected by international regulations. In the context of the GATS, this is the agreement on trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights, including trade in counterfeit goods (TRIPS). The World Copyright Convention of September 16, 1955 is also of international significance. In Europe, the Revised Berne Agreement of 1886 is binding in most states.

Policy:
That the national law of a UIA member section should entitle an architect to practice his/her profession without detriment to his/her authority and responsibility, and to retain ownership of the intellectual property and copyright of his/her work.

Status 07/2002 - Berlin
Recommended Guidelines for the UIA Accord Policy on Intellectual Property and Copyright

Accord Policy on Intellectual Property and Copyright

The works mentioned in this Guideline should enjoy protection in all countries of the Union. This protection shall operate for the benefit of the author and his/her successors in title.

Preamble
Architectural services are characterised by the intellectual capacity of the architect. Qualified architects are capable of developing creative building solutions by applying their knowledge and skill to a consideration of the client’s requirements. The ideas and concepts created by the intellectual activity of architects are the products, which enables them to practice as architects. The importance of this creative intellectual endeavour requires that it have strong protection. Protection of intellectual property rights guarantee that others cannot exploit the intellectual effort of architects and other creators of original works. This protection
provides an incentive for further creative and innovative development in architecture for the benefit of clients and the public. This fact is essential for cultural improvement in architecture, which becomes more and more important in a globalized world in order to allow people to identify themselves with their built environment.

Intellectual Property means the rights resulting from intellectual activity in the industrial, scientific, literary or artistic fields, such as copyright rights, patent rights and others. As opposed to property of things, intellectual property covers the intellectual effort.

Intellectual property is a general term made further concrete in patent law, copyright law or trademark law.

Copyright covers specifically the intellectual effort regarding an artistic creation as opposed to the intellectual effort regarding the development of a pure technical process or object, which can only be protected under patent law. Copyright protects the interest of authors in relation to their creations and grants them the exclusive right of using their creations.

To provide services successfully in foreign countries architects must have the assurance that their intellectual property in their creative works are protected. Therefore it is important that intellectual property is protected in all countries to provide the necessary security for architects to confidently provide the best service to their clients. In this aspect the UIA Guideline on Practice in a Host Nation plays an important role in furthering cross-border services while protecting the intellectual property of architects.

Guideline
The following Guideline attempts to define the key concepts, issues and common eventualities relating to intellectual property rights in the field of architecture.
These include definitions of “author” and the “works” that are subject to copyright and issues such as moral rights, protection, ownership and enforcement.

1. Author
1.1 Initial Ownership
The author of a work is the person who created that work, and is presumptively the owner of the copyright in the work. An author is always a natural person. Corporations, businesses or public entities may, however, own copyright of a work when the work is made under a consultancy agreements (See 1.2) or if the authors agree to assign their rights, provided that this is regulated in the relevant national copyright law.

1.2 Works made under employment and consultant agreements
In the case of works authored by an architect while under an employment arrangement, the employer is presumptively the owner of the copyright, however this may be altered by explicit terms in the agreement of employment. In the case of works authored by an architect engaged as consultant, the architect is presumptively the owner of the copyright. However, if the law permits copyright may be transferred by agreement and with the consent of the author. As copyright is a commercial property it is appropriate that payment, in addition to the fees paid for architectural services, is made to architects who agree to transferring the ownership of the copyright in their work.

1.3 Collective Works
Copyright in each separate contribution to a collective work is distinct from copyright in the collective work as a whole, and vests initially in the author of the contribution. In the absence of an express transfer of the copyright or of any rights under it, the owner of copyright in the collective work is presumed to have acquired only the privilege of reproducing and distributing the contribution as part of that particular collective work, any revision of that collective work, and any later collective work in the same series.

Copyright in a collective contribution in creating work vests in all authors of the collective work. All authors have the same rights connected to the copyright. Those rights can only be used collectively regarding the work as a whole.

2. Protected works
Copyright protects “original works of authorship” that are fixed in a tangible form of expression. The fixation need not be directly perceptible so long as it can be communicated with the aid of a machine or device. No publication or registration or other action is required to secure copyright. Copyright is secured automatically when the work is created for the first time.

2.1 Architectural works
Protected works under this guideline are original architectural works of authorship fixed in any tangible medium of expression, which represent a personal and original intellectual creation. Novelty, ingenuity, or aesthetic merit are not qualifying criteria for protected works. The necessary standard of originality requires only that the work owes its existence to the efforts of the author and is not merely a copy of a pre-existing work.

Copyright protection extends only to documented or built works and not to ideas, procedures, methods of operation or mathematical concepts as such, because these works might be protected under the relevant technical protection rights such as patent rights. Copyright protection can cover any kind of architectural work.

2.2 Protection of specific architectural works
2.2.1 Documentation of architectural designs.
Documentation of architectural designs and buildings either in electronic or hardcopy form can be protected under copyright. Apart from the plans, drawings, schemes, etc. of the object as a copyright protected work, the object itself can be protected, if realized in three dimensions. This refers also to works of town planning and urban design.

2.2.2 Expert opinions, specifications and other documents
The given form of representation of expert opinions, specifications and other documents can be protected under copyright, if they represent a personal creation. The protection does not cover the content of the document but only the form of representation, in order to distinguish copyright from technical protection rights such as patent right.

2.2.3 Buildings
A building can be protected under copyright, assuming the design fulfills the requirements of a personal creation of originality (See above 2.1). Similarly, parts of buildings or the combination of buildings can be protected as well as the newly creative assemblage combination of already known elements as an ensemble. Style, taste, aesthetic value or fashion are of no importance to the question, if the work has the necessary creative character. Any building or architectural work can be protected under copyright.

3. Protection of the author’s interests
The architect as owner of copyright has the exclusive rights to authorise the reproduction of her/his works in copies, as long as they are protected under copyright law. Unauthorised reproduction by others may give the right to the author to initiate legal action.

However it must be noted that in the field of architecture many building elements are already known, such as doors, windows, roofs and walls and hence limit the architectural creation. This is why the issue of infringement of copyright only arises, if a unique concept of a building, an extravagant technical detail or an extraordinary appearance of a building is copied. The mere influence of existing architectural works on the design of new architectural works does not constitute an infringement of copyright.

**Droit Moral / Moral Rights**
The so-called “moral rights” include the right of attribution and the right of integrity in the protected works. These rights provide for recognition of authorship and protection of the works against violations.

**Droit Patrimonial / Patrimonial Rights**
The architect also enjoys a patrimonial right over his work, which is to say to exploit his work in any form whatsoever and to retrieve a pecuniary profit from it. In Europe, upon the death of the author, this right extends to his beneficiaries during the current calendar year and the seventy following years. It is the right of reproduction / representation / copyright. Some ocal policies can be different.
UIA would like to encourage countries to adopt policies about Patrimonial Rights.

3.1 Right to publish architectural work
Subject to the laws relating to privacy authors of architectural works should enjoy the exclusive right to publish their work. This right applies to architects only in a limited way because in general they have no say in the publication of the building they design for the client. However, the architect should have the power to decide if, when and how plans and pictures of his work are going to be published. In addition designs entered in architectural competitions should only be published and exhibited in accordance with the conditions of the competition or with the specific approval of the author.

Works produced by students in the course of their studies should only be published and exhibited as required for the purpose of scholarly evaluation and criticism. Students work should not be published for other reasons without the consent of the student.

The use of a copyrighted work for purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship or research should not be an infringement of copyright. The use for such purposes is sometimes referred as the ‘fair use’ exception to copyright protection. There are reasonable limitations on such fair use; which has the effect of reducing the author's market for the copyrighted work.

3.2 Right to the Image / Freedom of Panorama
With the soaring rise of the Internet and the emergence of new digital technologies (social networking platforms, Facebook, twitter, Instagram) the right of reproduction / copyright is increasingly challenged by what is called freedom of Panorama (or right to the image).

Also we can observe, some countries throwed the world are derogating from the principle of copyright (reproduction / copyright) when it comes to the use of works such as architectural achievements or sculptures made to be placed permanently in public places.

This freedom of panorama which exists within several countries' legislation allows photographers and videographers to photograph or film buildings located in the public domain and to publish these photographs or films without infringing copyright.

This situation is detrimental to the author of the building:
- A bad image (poor quality, poor shooting, poor brightness ...) can harm the work and its original author.
- The photographer can draw financial gains from a photo without added value brought to the work or benefit to its author.

To protect the rights of architects on the image, the UIA would encourage local policies that allow copyright exemption for private use only or for immediate information or where the main subject is not architecture.

3.3 Recognition of authorship
Authors should have the right to put their name on their work and to have the work attributed to them when it is published. This recognition is especially important for sketches, plans and other documents, but it applies also to the built facility. Even though a copyright notice is not a condition of copyright protection, the notice should be displayed, particularly on drawings and other architectural documents, for clarification. In doing so, the author can avoid a defence of innocent infringement in mitigation of actual or statutory damages. A possible copyright notice could read: “Copyright © Associated Architects, Inc. 1999”.

3.4 Violation of architectural works
Besides the author’s economic rights and even if those rights are transferred someone else the author should have the right to claim authorship of the work and to object to plagiarism, distortion, mutilation or other modification of, or other derogatory action in relation to, the said work, which would be prejudicial to his honour or reputation. This right, sometimes described as the Moral Right to Integrity in created work, should be maintained even after the death of the author, at least until the expiry of the economic rights, and should be exercisable by the persons or institutions authorised by the legislation of the country where protection is claimed.

The UIA encourages professional organizations to introduce in their "code of ethics" certain rules to oblige the architect to respect the intellectual property of another architect.
The architect who has to replace a colleague in the execution of a contract accepts the mission only after having informed the mission that he acted in a manner contrary to the brotherhood and that he can intervene. The
contracting authority for the payment of taxes on account of its predecessor. It shall inform the Professional Organization to which it belongs.
If an architect is called upon to succeed a deceased colleague, he must safeguard the interests of the persons entitled to the operations already engaged and which he is obliged to pursue.

3.5 BIM and Copyright

For 20 years, building design methods have changed dramatically, and information technology opportunities have changed the way we work and interact with multiple actors in a building.
The exchanges are quick and easy, and the temptation will be very important for "every hand that has put its contact" on the project, to claim its royalties.
Building design with the help of BIM, which is only a computer tool for technical support and data sharing, can reinforce this temptation.

The UIA encourages member sections to establish local policies to protect architects' copyright in the context of this irreversible evolution of BIM design and encourage architects to establish collaborative agreements with their partners using these same bases Data, explaining the content and rules of their intellectual property on the work.

3.6 Alterations - Balancing the interests of owners and architects when buildings are altered

The long duration of a building makes it probable that adaptations, extensions or other changes are necessary. The client invested once in that building and must have the possibility to alter it according to his economical needs. The owner or user of the building must have the right to adapt the building to changing needs or purposes, which often includes changes in the architectural concept. Also changing public building regulations may require the alteration of a building.

At the same time the reputation of architects is largely established by their built works. Alterations to a building therefore have the potential to denigrate the reputation of the architect who is publicly known to be the author of the building. The alteration must ensure that the architects' personal interest for consistency of the building is safeguarded and their architectural capabilities are not disparaged or devalued in public. The architect is endangered that after unauthorized alteration of his publicized work he is still recognized as the architect of that work. In the eyes of the public the author will then be seen as having made those new architectural expressions, which can damage his/her image.

It is necessary, therefore, to find a balance between the two interests: Interest of the owner for alteration and the interest of the author for consistency. In finding that balance one has to take into account that the original architect of a building has more insight than anybody else regarding possibilities in developing the building for changing demands. Because of the original architect’s profound knowledge about the design, construction and environment of his creation only that architect is in the best position to develop the necessary solutions while respecting the design of the building and its aesthetic qualities.

Consequently it is recommended that the author of a building should have the legal right to be consulted prior to the building being altered. Such a right would not prohibit owners from proceeding with alterations to suit their requirements. However a consultation conducted in good faith provides an opportunity for the owner to consider maintaining the integrity of the original design or, if necessary, for the architect to publicly dissociate from the altered works.

But the question that also arises today, with regards to intellectual property, is that one can no longer conceive a building without taking into account the values of sustainable development in all its components: economic, social, environmental and cultural. Nor can we build a building without taking into account its use value, its adaptability, its possible reconversion, and this from the upstream of its conception. Those aspects of sustainable development interrogate architects about their own ethical obligations in this area.
"A minima", the architect called upon to intervene on an existing building ensures that his client, the developer has informed the initial designer of the building and his successors.

3.7 Destruction

The right of objecting to the alteration of the work should include also the right to object to its destruction. Contrary to alteration the destruction of the work does not include the danger that the architect will be recognized as the author of the altered work. However the destruction of the work still violates the moral right of integrity in the architects work. The author has an interest in the work continuing to establish and maintain his or her
professional reputation. Therefore the right of the owner to demolish the building conflicts with the moral right of the architect. Hence the right for destruction of a building must be balanced with the author’s right for consistency.

4. Term of Protection
The term of copyright protection should extend to fifty years beyond the death of the author of the work.

5. Enforcement of Copyrights
The UIA recommends that laws and enforcement procedures are available that permit effective action against any act of infringement of intellectual property rights covered by this Guideline. These procedures should be applied in such a manner as to avoid the creation of barriers to legitimate trade and to provide for safeguards against their abuse. Procedures concerning the enforcement of intellectual property rights should be fair and equitable. They should not be unnecessarily complicated or costly, or entail unreasonable time limits or unwarranted delays.

6. Ownership of architectural plans
The legal classification of ownership of architectural plans differs between the common-law countries and the countries under the Napoleonic Code. In common-law countries the architect’s documents are normally treated as instruments of service and the architect retains the ownership while the client enjoys the license, by contract, to use the documents to build the building. In countries under the Napoleonic Code the architect’s documents become property of the client after termination of the contract. The architect is obliged by contract to hand out the documents to the client. This situation has an effect on the intellectual property: Whereas in the common-law countries the architects are both the proprietor of the actual and intellectual property of their documents, the architects in countries under the Napoleonic Code are only proprietor of the intellectual property of the documents, the proprietor of the actual document is the client.

7. Co-operation between UIA member sections
Each UIA member section shall enter, upon request, into consultations with any other UIA member section which has cause to believe that an intellectual property right owner, who must be a national or domiciliary of the UIA member section being addressed for consultations, is undertaking practices in violation of the requesting UIA member section’s laws and regulations on the subject matter of this Guideline. The UIA member section addressed shall accord full and sympathetic consideration to, and shall afford adequate opportunity for, consultations with the requesting UIA member section. It shall, furthermore, co-operate through supply of publicly available non-confidential relevant information.

8. Damages
Jurisdictions should have the authority to order a person who has knowingly infringed copyright to pay adequate compensation to the copyright holder.

The UIA shall monitor the operation of this Guideline, and in particular UIA member sections’ compliance with their obligations hereunder, and shall afford UIA member sections the opportunity of consulting on matters relating to the aspects of intellectual property rights. It shall carry out such other responsibilities as assigned to it by the UIA member sections; and it shall, in particular, provide any assistance requested by them in the context of dispute settlement procedures. UIA member sections agree to co-operate with each other with a view to eliminating international trade in goods infringing intellectual property rights.

June 2017
Lionel CARLI - CIAF representative
A.8-Approval Request

PPC Revision to eliminate duplication between the Accord and UNESCO/UIA Education Charter

Approved by the 131st Council in Kuala Lumpur, July 2017

Submitted for Approval by the 27th General Assembly in Seoul South Korea, September 2017
UIA Accord on Recommended International Standards of Professionalism in Architectural Practice

Adopted by the XXI UIA Assembly
Beijing, China, June 28, 1999

Preamble Adopted by XXII UIA Assembly
Berlin, Germany, July 27, 2002

Amended August 2014 at the XXVI General Assembly (Durban, South Africa)
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Note: Guideline Documents have been prepared and approved for the following Policy Issues of the Accord:

Accreditation/Validation/Recognition
Practical Experience/Training/Internship
Demonstration of Professional Knowledge and Ability
Registration/Licensing/Certification
Guide to Competitive Quality Based Selection of Architects
Ethics and Conduct
Continuing Professional Development
Scope of Practice
Forms of Practice
Practice in a Host Nation
Intellectual Property and Copyright
Governance of the Profession
Building Project Delivery Systems
Development of Architects’ Compensation
Preamble

As professionals, architects have a primary duty of care to the communities they serve. This duty prevails over their personal interest and the interests of their clients.

In a world where trade in professional services is rapidly increasing and architects are regularly serving communities other than their own, the International Union of Architects believes that there is a need for International Standards of Professionalism in Architectural Practice. Architects who meet the standards defined in this Accord will, by virtue of their education, competence and ethical behavior, be capable of protecting the best interests of the communities they serve.

Introduction

The UIA Council established the Professional Practice Commission and approved its program in 1994. Following some 25 months of intensive activity by the Commission during the 1993-1996 triennium, the UIA Assembly unanimously adopted the first edition of the Proposed UIA Accord on Recommended International Standards of Professionalism in Architectural Practice in Barcelona, Spain in July 1996. By this action of the UIA Assembly, the Accord was established as policy recommendations to guide the ongoing work of the UIA and the UIA Professional Practice Commission.

The first edition of the Accord was transmitted to all member sections of the UIA with the request for their comments and cooperation in the further development of the policy framework for presentation to the XXI UIA Assembly in Beijing, China, in 1999. The 1997-1999 Professional Practice program focused on responding to comments and recommendations received from Council members, UIA member sections, and members of the Commission on the Accord and its policies. The first edition of the Accord was modified in response to those comments and as a result of Commission debate of the policy issue guideline documents being developed to flesh out the bare bones policy framework of the Accord.

The Accord and guidelines recognize the sovereignty of each UIA member section, allow flexibility for principles of equivalency, and are structured to allow for the addition of requirements reflecting local conditions of a UIA member section.

It is not the intention of the Accord to establish obligatory standards set by negotiated agreements between competing interests. Rather, the Accord is the result of the cooperative endeavor of the international community of architects to objectively establish standards and practices that will best serve community interests. The Accord and Guideline documents are intended to define what is considered best practice for the architectural profession and the standards to which the profession aspires. These are living documents and will be subject to ongoing review and modification as the weight of opinion and experience dictates. Whilst respecting the sovereignty of UIA member sections, they are invited and encouraged to promote the adoption of the Accord and the Guidelines and, if appropriate, seek the modification of existing customs and laws.
It is intended that the Accord and guidelines will provide practical guidance for governments, negotiating entities, or other entities entering mutual recognition negotiations on architectural services. The Accord and guidelines will make it easier for parties to negotiate recognition agreements. The most common way to achieve recognition has been through bilateral agreements, recognized as permissible under Article VII of the GATS. There are differences in education and examination standards, experience requirements, regulatory influence etc., all of which make implementing recognition on a multilateral basis extremely difficult. Bilateral negotiations will facilitate focus on key issues relating to two specific environments. However, once achieved, bilateral reciprocal agreements should lead to others, which will ultimately extend mutual recognition more broadly.


The XXI UIA Assembly in Beijing, China unanimously adopted the Accord in June 1999. A copy of the Resolution of Adoption is attached as Appendix A.
UIA Accord on Recommended International Standards of Professionalism in Architectural Practice

Principles of Professionalism

Members of the architectural profession are dedicated to standards of professionalism, integrity, and competence, and thereby bring to society unique skills and aptitudes essential to the sustainable development of the built environment and the welfare of their societies and cultures. Principles of professionalism are established in legislation, as well as in codes of ethics and regulations defining professional conduct:

**Expertise:** Architects possess a systematic body of knowledge, skills, and theory developed through education, graduate and post-graduate training, and experience. The process of architectural education, training, and examination is structured to assure the public that when an architect is engaged to perform professional services, that architect has met acceptable standards enabling proper performance of those services. Furthermore, members of most professional societies of architects and indeed, the UIA, are charged to maintain and advance their knowledge of the art and science of architecture, to respect the body of architectural accomplishment, and to contribute to its growth.

**Autonomy:** Architects provide objective expert advice to the client and/or the users. Architects are charged to uphold the ideal that learned and uncompromised professional judgment should take precedence over any other motive in the pursuit of the art and science of architecture.

Architects are also charged to embrace the spirit and letter of the laws governing their professional affairs and to thoughtfully consider the social and environmental impact of their professional activities.

**Commitment:** Architects bring a high level of selfless dedication to the work done on behalf of their clients and society. Members of the profession are charged to serve their clients in a competent and professional manner and to exercise unprejudiced and unbiased judgment on their behalf.

**Accountability:** Architects are aware of their responsibility for the independent and, if necessary, critical advice provided to their clients and for the effects of their work on society and the environment. Architects undertake to perform professional services only when they, together with those whom they may engage as consultants, are qualified by education, training, and/or experience in the specific technical areas involved.

The UIA, through the programs of its national sections and the Professional Practice Commission, seeks to establish principles of professionalism and professional standards in the interest of public health, safety, welfare, and culture, and supports the
position that inter-recognition of standards of professionalism and competence is in
the public interest as well as in the interest of maintaining the credibility of the
profession.

The principles and standards of the UIA are aimed at the thorough education and practical
training of architects so that they are able to fulfill their fundamental professional
requirements. These standards recognize different national educational traditions and,
therefore, allow for factors of equivalency.

Policy Issues

Practice of Architecture

Definition:
The practice of architecture consists of the provision of professional services in
connection with town planning and the design, construction, enlargement,
conservation, restoration, or alteration of a building or group of buildings. These
professional services include, but are not limited to, planning and land-use planning,
urban design, provision of preliminary studies, designs, models, drawings,
specifications and technical documentation, coordination of technical documentation
prepared by others (consulting engineers, urban planners, landscape architects and
other specialist consultants) as appropriate and without limitation, construction
economics, contract administration, monitoring of construction (referred to as
“supervision” in some countries), and project management.

Background:
Architects have been practicing their art and science since antiquity. The profession
as we know it today has undergone extensive growth and change. The profile of
architects’ work has become more demanding, clients’ requirements and
technological advances have become more complex, and social and ecological
imperatives have grown more pressing. These changes have spawned changes in
services and collaboration among the many parties involved in the design and
construction process.

Policy:
That the practice of architecture as defined above be adopted for use in the
development of UIA International Standards.

Architect

Definition:
The designation “architect” is generally reserved by law or custom to a person who is
professionally and academically qualified and generally registered/licensed/certified
to practice architecture in the jurisdiction in which he or she practices and is
responsible for advocating the fair and sustainable development, welfare, and the
UIA Accord on Recommended International Standards of Professionalism in Architectural Practice

cultural expression of society’s habitat in terms of space, forms, and historical
context.

Background:
Architects are part of the public and private sectors involved in a larger property
development, building, and construction economic sector peopled by those
commissioning, conserving, designing, building, furnishing, financing, regulating,
and operating our built environment to meet the needs of society. Architects work in
a variety of situations and organizational structures. For example, they may work on
their own or as members of private or public offices.

Policy:
That the UIA adopt the definition of an “architect” as stated above for use in
developing UIA International Standards.

Fundamental Requirements of an Architect

Definition:
The fundamental requirements for registration/licensing/certification as an architect
as defined above, are the knowledge, skills, and abilities listed below that must be
mastered through recognized education and training, and demonstrable knowledge,
capability, and experience in order to be considered professionally qualified to
practice architecture.

Background:
In August 1985, for the first time, a group of countries came together to set down the
fundamental knowledge and abilities of an architect (*). These include:

3.1. Ability to create architectural designs that satisfy both aesthetic and
technical requirements, and which aim to be environmentally sustainable;
3.2. Adequate knowledge of the history and theories of architecture and related
arts, technologies, and human sciences;
3.3. Knowledge of the fine arts as an influence on the quality of architectural
design;
3.4. Adequate knowledge of urban design, planning, and the skills involved in
the planning process;
3.5. Understanding of the relationship between people and buildings and between
buildings and their environments, and of the need to relate buildings and the
spaces between them to human needs and scale;
3.6. Understanding of the profession of architecture and the role of architects in
society, in particular in preparing briefs that account for social factors;
3.7. Understanding of the methods of investigation and preparation of the brief
for a design project;
3.8. Understanding of the structural design, construction, and engineering
problems associated with building design;

This section duplicates in part the UNESCO/UIA
Charter

3.1-3.16 is good
as it defines the
general
knowledge
expectations of
an architect
3.9. Adequate knowledge of physical problems and technologies and of the function of buildings so as to provide them with internal conditions of comfort and protection against climate;
3.10. Design skills necessary to meet building users’ requirements within the constraints imposed by cost factors and building regulations;
3.11. Adequate knowledge of the industries, organizations, regulations, and procedures involved in translating design concepts into buildings and integrating plans into overall planning;
3.12. Awareness of responsibilities toward human, social, cultural, urban, architectural, and environmental values, as well as architectural heritage.
3.13. Adequate knowledge of the means of achieving ecologically sustainable design and environmental conservation and rehabilitation.
3.15. Adequate knowledge of project financing, project management, cost control and methods of project delivery.
3.16. Training in research techniques as an inherent part of architectural learning, for both students and teachers.

That architectural education involves the acquisition of the following capabilities:

4.1. Design
4.1.1. Ability to engage imagination, think creatively, innovate and provide design leadership.
4.1.2. Ability to gather information, define problems, apply analyses and critical judgment and formulate strategies for action.
4.1.3. Ability to think three dimensionally in the exploration of design.
4.1.4. Ability to reconcile divergent factors, integrate knowledge and apply skills in the creation of a design solution.

4.2. Knowledge
4.2.1. Cultural and Artistic Studies
   - Ability to act with knowledge of historical and cultural precedents in local and world architecture.
   - Ability to act with knowledge of the fine arts as an influence on the quality of architectural design.
   - Understanding of heritage issues in the built environment.
   - Awareness of the links between architecture and other creative disciplines.
4.2.2. Social Studies
UIA Accord on Recommended International Standards of Professionalism in Architectural Practice

4.2.3. Environmental Studies
• Ability to act with knowledge of natural systems and built environments.
• Understanding of conservation and waste management issues.
• Understanding of the life cycle of materials, issues of ecological sustainability, environmental impact, design for reduced use of energy, as well as passive systems and their management.
• Awareness of the history and practice of landscape architecture, urban design, as well as territorial and national planning and their relationship to local and global demography and resources.
• Awareness of the management of natural systems taking into account natural disaster risks.

4.2.4. Technical Studies
• Technical knowledge of structure, materials, and construction.
• Ability to act with innovative technical competence in the use of building techniques and the understanding of their evolution.
• Understanding of the processes of technical design and the integration of structure, construction technologies and services systems into a functionally effective whole.
• Understanding of services systems as well as systems of transportation, communication, maintenance and safety.
• Awareness of the role of technical documentation and specifications in design realization, and of the processes of construction cost planning and control.

4.2.5. Design Studies
• Knowledge of design theory and methods.
• Understanding of design procedures and processes.
• Knowledge of design precedents and architectural criticism.

4.2.6. Professional Studies
UIA Accord on Recommended International Standards of Professionalism in Architectural Practice

- Ability to understand different forms of procurement of architectural services.
- Understanding of the fundamental workings of the construction and development industries, such as finance, real estate investment and facilities management.
- Understanding of the potential roles of architects in conventional and new areas of activity and in an international context.
- Understanding of business principles and their application to the development of built environments, project management and the functioning of a professional consultancy.
- Understanding of professional ethics and codes of conduct as they apply to the practice of architecture and of the architects’ legal responsibilities where registration, practice and building contracts are concerned.

4.3. Skill

- Ability to work in collaboration with other architects and members of interdisciplinary teams.
- Ability to act and to communicate ideas through collaboration, speaking, numeric, writing, drawing, modeling and evaluation.
- Ability to utilize manual, electronic, graphic and model making capabilities to explore, develop, define and communicate a design proposal.
- Understanding of systems of evaluation, that use manual and/or electronic means for performance assessments of built environments.

Policy:

That the UIA adopt a statement of fundamental requirements as set out above as the minimum basis for development of UIA International Standards and seek to ensure that these particular requirements are given adequate emphasis in the architectural curriculum. The UIA will also seek to ensure that the fundamental requirements will be constantly kept under review so that they remain relevant as the architectural profession and society evolve.


Education Definition:

Architectural education should ensure that all graduates have knowledge and ability in architectural design, including technical systems and requirements as well as consideration of health, safety, and ecological balance; that they understand the cultural, intellectual, historical, social, economic, and environmental context for architecture; and that they comprehend thoroughly the architects’ roles and responsibilities in society, which depend on a cultivated, analytical and creative mind.

Background:
In most countries, architectural education is conventionally delivered by 4-6 years of full-time academic education at a university (followed, in some countries, by a period of practical experience/training/internship), though historically there have been important variations (part-time routes, work experience etc.).

Policy:

In accordance with the UIA/UNESCO Charter for Architectural Education, the UIA advocate that education for architects (apart from practical experience/training/internship) be of no less than 5 years duration, delivered on a full-time basis in an accredited/validated/recognized architectural program in an accredited/validated/recognized university or an equivalent institution, while allowing variety in their pedagogic approach and in their responses to local contexts, and flexibility for equivalency.

Accreditation/Validation/Recognition

Definition:

This is the process that establishes that an educational program meets an established standard of achievement. Its purpose is to assure the maintenance and enhancement of an appropriate educational foundation.

Background:

Validated criteria and procedures for accreditation/validation/recognition by an independent organization help to develop well integrated and coordinated programs of architectural education. Experience shows that standards may be harmonized and promoted by regular, external monitoring, in some countries, in addition to internal quality assurance audits.

Policy:

That courses must be accredited/validated/recognized by an independent relevant authority, external to the university at reasonable time intervals (usually no more than 5-years), and that the UIA, in association with the relevant national organizations of higher education, develop standards for the content of an architect's professional education that are academically structured, intellectually coherent, performance-based and outcome-oriented, with procedures that are guided by good practice.

Practical Experience/Training/Internship

Definition:

Practical experience/training/internship is a directed and structured activity in the practice of architecture during architectural education and/or following receipt of a professional degree but prior to registration/licensing/certification.

Background:
To complement academic preparation in order to protect the public, applicants for registration/licensing/certification must integrate their formal education through practical training.

Policy:

That graduates of architecture will be required to have completed at least 2 years of acceptable experience/training/internship prior to registration/licensing/certification to practice as an architect (but with the objective of working towards 3 years) while allowing flexibility for equivalency.

Demonstration of Professional Knowledge and Ability

Definition:

Every applicant for registration/licensing/certification as an architect is required to demonstrate an acceptable level of professional knowledge and ability to the relevant national authority.

Background:

The public is assured of an architect’s knowledge and ability only after he or she has acquired the requisite education and practical experience/training/internship, and demonstrated minimum knowledge and ability in the comprehensive practice of architecture. These qualifications have to be demonstrated by examination and/or other evidence.

Policy:

That the acquired knowledge and ability of an architect have to be proven by providing adequate evidence. This evidence must include the successful completion of at least one examination at the end of the practical experience/training/internship. Necessary components of professional practice knowledge and ability that are not subject to an examination have to be proven by other adequate evidence. These include such subjects as business administration and relevant legal requirements.

Registration/Licensing/Certification

Definition:

Registration/licensing/certification is the official legal recognition of an individual’s qualification allowing her or him to practice as an architect, associated with regulations preventing unqualified persons from performing certain functions.

Background:

Given the public interest in a quality, sustainable built environment and the dangers and consequences associated with the development of that environment, it is important that architectural services are provided by properly qualified professionals for the adequate protection of the public.

Policy:
That the UIA promote the registration/licensing/certification of the function of architects in all
countries. In the public interest, provision for such registration/licensing/certification should
be by statute.

Procurement

Definition:
The process by which architectural services are commissioned.

Background:
Architects (through their codes of conduct) uphold the interests of their clients and society at
large before their own interests. In order to ensure they have adequate resources to perform
their functions to the standards required in the public interest, they are traditionally
remunerated in accordance with either mandatory or recommended professional fee-scales.

There are international rules, such as the General Procurement Agreement (WTO)
and the EU Services Directive, that aim to guarantee the objective and fair selection
of architects. However, there has been an increasing tendency recently to select
architects, for both public and private work, on the basis of price alone. Price-based
selection forces architects to reduce the services provided to clients, which in turn
compromises design quality and therefore the quality, amenity and social/economic
value of the built environment.

Policy:
To ensure the ecologically sustainable development of the built environment and to
protect the social, cultural, and economic value of society, governments should apply
procurement procedures for the appointment of architects that are directed to the
selection of the most suitable architect for projects. Conditional upon adequate
resources being agreed among the parties, this is best achieved by one of the
following methods:

- Architectural design competitions conducted in accordance with the
  principles defined by the UNESCO-UIA international competitions
guidelines and approved by national authorities and/or architectural
  professional associations.
- A quality based selection (QBS) procedure as set out in the UIA guidelines;
- Direct negotiation based on a complete brief defining the scope and quality
  of architectural services;

Ethics and Conduct

Definition:
A code of ethics and conduct establishes a professional standard of behavior that
guides architects in the conduct of their practices. Architects should observe and
follow the code of ethics and conduct for each jurisdiction in which they practice.

Background:
Rules of ethics and conduct have as their primary object the protection of the public, caring for the less powerful and the general social welfare, as well as the advancement of the interests of the profession of architecture.

Policy:

The existing UIA International Code of Ethics on Consulting Services remains in force. Member Sections of the UIA are encouraged to introduce into their own codes of ethics and conduct the recommended Accord Guidelines and a requirement that their members abide by the codes of ethics and conduct in force in the countries and jurisdictions in which they provide professional services, so long as they are not prohibited by international law or the laws of the architect’s own country.

Continuing Professional Development

Definition:

Continuing Professional Development is a lifelong learning process that maintains, enhances, or increases the knowledge and continuing ability of architects.

Background:

More and more professional bodies and regulatory authorities require their members to devote time (typically at least 35 hours per year) to maintaining existing skills, broadening knowledge, and exploring new areas. This is increasingly important to keep abreast with new technologies, methods of practice, and changing social and ecological conditions. Continuing professional development may be required by professional organizations for renewal and continuation of membership.

Policy:

That UIA urge its member sections to establish regimes of continuing professional development as a duty of membership, in the public interest. Architects must be sure they are capable of providing the services they offer, and codes of conduct must oblige architects to maintain a known standard in a variety of areas described under the “Fundamental Requirements of an Architect” and in future variations thereof. In the meantime, the UIA must monitor the developments in continuing professional development for registration renewal, recommend guidelines among all nations to facilitate reciprocity and continue to develop policy on this subject.

Scope of Practice

Definition:

This is the provision of design and management services in connection with land-use planning, urban design, and building projects.

Background:

As society has evolved, the creation of the urban and built environment has become more complex. Architects have to deal with an increasingly wide range of urban,
aesthetic, technical, and legal considerations. A coordinated approach to building design has proved to be necessary to ensure that legal, technical, and practical requirements are met and that society’s needs and demands are satisfied.

Policy:

That the UIA encourage and promote the continuing extension of the boundaries of architectural practice, limited only by the provisions of codes of ethics and conduct, and strive to ensure the corresponding extension of the knowledge and skills necessary to deal with any extension of boundaries.

Form of Practice

Definition:

The legal entity through which the architect provides architectural services.

Background:

Traditionally, architects have practiced as individuals, or in partnerships or in employment within public or private institutions. More recently, the demands of practice have led to various forms of association, for example: limited and unlimited liability companies, cooperative practices, university-based project offices, community architecture, although not all are allowed in all countries. These forms of association may also include members of other disciplines.

Policy:

That architects should be allowed to practice in any form legally acceptable in the country in which the service is offered, but always subject to prevailing ethical and conduct requirements. The UIA, as it deems necessary, will develop and modify its policies and standards to take account of alternative forms of practice and varied local conditions where these alternatives are thought to extend the positive and creative role of the architectural profession in the interests of society.

Practice in a Host Nation

Definition:

Practice in a host nation occurs when an individual architect or corporate entity of architects either seeks a commission or has been commissioned to design a project or offer a service in a country other than his/her/its own.

Background:

There is an interest in increasing the responsible mobility of architects and their ability to provide services in foreign jurisdictions. There is also a need to promote the awareness of local environmental, social, and cultural factors and ethical and legal standards.
Policy:

Architects providing architectural services on a project in a country in which they are not registered shall collaborate with a local architect to ensure that proper and effective understanding is given to legal, environmental, social, cultural, and heritage factors. The conditions of the association should be determined by the parties alone in accordance with UIA ethical standards and local statutes and laws.

Intellectual Property and Copyright

Definition:

Intellectual property encompasses the three legal areas of patent, copyright, and trademark. It refers to the right (sometimes guaranteed under the law of some nation states) of designers, inventors, authors, and producers, to their ideas, designs, inventions, works of authorship, and the identification of sources of products and services.

Background:

While many countries have some legal protection covering the architect’s design, that protection is often inadequate. It is not unusual for the architect to discuss ideas and concepts with a prospective client, subsequently not be hired, and later find that the client has used the architect’s ideas with no recompense. The intellectual property of architects is, to some extent, protected by international regulations. In the context of the GATS, this is the agreement on trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights, including trade in counterfeit goods (TRIPS). The World Copyright Convention of September 16, 1955 is also of international significance. In Europe, the Revised Berne Agreement of 1886 is binding in most states.

Policy:

That the national law of a UIA member section should entitle an architect to practice his/her profession without detriment to his/her authority and responsibility, and to retain ownership of the intellectual property and copyright of his/her work.

Governance of the Profession

Definition:

Professions are generally controlled by a governing body that sets standards (e.g. of education, ethical rules, and professional standards to be observed). The rules and standards are designed for the benefit of the public and not the private advantage of the members. In some countries, certain types of work are reserved to the profession by statute, not in order to favor members but because such work should be carried out only by persons with requisite education, training, standards and discipline, for the protection of the public. Institutes have been established for the advancement of architecture, promotion of knowledge and--by ensuring that their members perform to a known standard--protection of the public interest.
UIA Accord on Recommended International Standards of Professionalism in Architectural Practice

Background:

Depending on whether a country has protection of title or function, (or both, or neither), the role and responsibilities of professional institutes varies considerably. In some countries, the statutory bodies also represent the profession; in others, these functions are separate.

It is customary for members of professional institutes to be expected to maintain a known standard. This is achieved by adhering to codes of conduct promulgated by the professional institutes, and fulfilling other requirements of membership, e.g. continuing professional development.

Policy

In countries where professional bodies do not exist, the UIA should encourage members of the architectural profession to form or lobby for the creation of such bodies in the public interest.

Whether the desired purpose is to regulate title, regulate function or simply to promote the interests of architects, professional bodies should seek to ensure that their members adhere to the UIA international standards, the requirements of the UNESCO-UIA Charter for Architectural Education and the UIA International Code of Ethics and Conduct; keep up to date their knowledge and skills as required by the list of “Fundamental Requirements” (both current and as they evolve in the future); and generally contribute to the development of architectural culture and knowledge as well as the society they serve.

Building Project Delivery Systems

Definition:

Building project delivery systems are defined as the contractual relationships between the project client and the other parties involved in the design, documentation and construction of buildings.

Background:

Traditionally building project delivery systems have involved architects in the role of the project client’s agent, with responsibility for the design, documentation and administration of the building contract.

Under many current and emerging building delivery systems the architect no longer acts as the agent of the project client. Therefore it is important that the roles, responsibilities and constraints placed on architects in providing their services under different building project delivery systems are clearly understood.

Policy

Architects should maintain high standards of professionalism and service under all forms of building project delivery systems. The skills of the architect are unique in
guiding project clients to achieve the most effective balance between risk, cost, time and design quality.

Development of Architects’ Compensation

Definition:

Appropriateness of architects compensation is not only measured by the architect’s obligations arising from the specific contract but also with regard to the architect’s general obligations towards the client, the profession and to society as laid down in the UIA Accord on Recommended International Standards of Professionalism in Architectural Practice.

Background:

In view of the worldwide differences in cost levels and in the range of architects professional work patterns and responsibilities and considering the legal constraints, any attempt to develop something like an international cost information system for architects services would be a vain undertaking.

Therefore the UIA can only provide generally valid principles and methodologies for the development of architect’s compensation systems under different economical, business-management and professional conditions. The understanding of methods to develop the appropriate compensation is vital for every architect in any part of the world.

Policy

The architect’s compensation must be calculated to recover all the architect’s costs in connection with the fulfilment of the contract, with an allowance for risk and for building up an investment reserve and to allow for a fair profit. Appropriateness of the compensation is not only measured by the architect’s obligations arising from the specific contract but also with regard to the architect’s general obligations towards the client, the profession and to society as laid down in the UIA Accord on Recommended International Standards of Professionalism in Architectural Practice.

Professional organisations should – for the benefit of the members of the profession as well as of the consumers as the potential clients – actively involve themselves in setting up and maintaining information systems, based on historical data, about the appropriate range of compensation for the architectural services, differentiated by type, size, complexity and construction quality standard of projects.

Architects shall not propose a fixed compensation to undertake work where there is insufficient information on the nature and scope of the project. Deliberately undertaking work for a compensation insufficient to cover the architects net expenses for providing an appropriate level of professional service is unethical and considered unfair competition.
Appendix A

RESOLUTION OF ADOPTION (Number 17) OF THE UIA ACCORD ON RECOMMENDED INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ON PROFESSIONALISM IN ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE

Adopted by the XXI UIA Assembly
Beijing, China, July 28, 1999

The Assembly unanimously resolved that it adopts the Second Edition of the UIA Accord on Recommended International Standards of Professionalism in Architectural Practice as an advisory document intended to be used by member sections in setting and reviewing their own standards. The Accord and Guidelines will also make it easier for UIA member sections to negotiate mutual recognition agreements.

The Assembly asks that the Accord be transmitted to all UIA member sections with the request for their cooperation and participation in the further development of this policy framework for presentation at the XXII UIA Assembly (Berlin 2002).

The Assembly recognizes the mandate of Council to adopt Accord Policy Guideline documents and commend them to the UIA member sections.

The Assembly recognizes that there are differences in the cultures, practices and conditions in different member sections and encourages the member sections to use the documents as advisory documents intended to be adapted to local conditions.

The Assembly acknowledges that the sovereignty of each UIA member section must be respected in negotiations of mutual recognition agreements and notices that the guidelines are intended to allow flexibility for principles of equivalency and reciprocity and are structured to allow for the addition of requirements reflecting local conditions of a UIA member section.

The Assembly authorizes the UIA President and Secretary General to submit the Accord to the World Trade Organization, to other interested institutions and organizations as the basis for mutual recognition negotiations and to the Government of a country on the specific request of the UIA member section of the country in question.

The Assembly requests that the Professional Practice Commission analyze all the comments expressed during the General Assembly during its meeting in Prague (October 1999) in order to check on whether or not it is opportune to integrate them in the documents approved by the Beijing Assembly.

The Assembly authorizes the UIA Council to develop a policy to communicate the Accord and Guideline documents to interested parties.

The Assembly recommends to UIA member sections that following the use of these Standards, they inform the Commission Secretariat of their experience, in order that it can be taken into account for the improvement and evolution of these basic documents.
Professional Practice Information Notes

Note 1: Computer Practice
This document has been prepared by the Professional Practice Commission of the International Union of Architects for the use and reference of UIA member sections in enhancing the practice of architecture.

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

This Professional Practice Information Note was prepared by Simeon Peerutin – chair of the Practice Committee of the South African Institute of Architects.

This Update was reviewed and approved by the Professional Practice Commission (PPC) in the 2014-2017 Triennium

A.4 - Submitted for approval by the 131st Council July 18-19, 2017
Preamble
This is the second iteration of this Practice Note, the first having been written in 2004. Reading through the first version one is struck by the extent of the changes that have occurred in this one aspect of Architecture over the past 13 years and because of that, and what we know about the pace of change in this technological age, it is important that the text that follows is written in such a way as to remain relevant for the longest time possible.

Another significant issue is the uneven access to technology in Architecture due to the high cost of various components, from hardware and software to the cost of data. Beyond cost there are still many places where little is available. This Practice Note does not attempt to address this issue at this stage but would welcome input from regions where solutions are being found to allow the benefits of the latest technology to be felt by all.

When reading the text below it is also important to bear in mind that all of this technology is used by people. These people are no longer a relatively homogeneous group. The older Architects who grew up using a drawing board are, in the main, not able to use the main CAD software which is so familiar to new graduates. Even the new graduates cannot hope to master the full range of tasks the various software packages offer. Technology purchases (and now increasingly, subscriptions) in a Practice is a significant expense, and decisions on expenditure are often taken by people who do not own the business or who do own the business but do not fully understand the technology. This will change over the course of the next few decades but meanwhile more support and information is probably needed for older practitioners, whether they realize it or not.

A final introductory remark. Notwithstanding the pervasiveness of computers in every aspect of Architecture now, it is clear that this technology and the use thereof is still in its infancy. As will become clear reading the text below, there are multiple platforms, multiple standards, differing legislation, and quite a few unresolved issues. Given the competing multinationals, and the current mood favoring nationalism over globalization can we see a way to maturity and common standards?

The following measures are recommended to be taken by UIA Member Sections:
1. To increase the education of members in new technologies and applications.
2. To intensify the relationships with commercial software producers in terms of long-term planning for products, technical up-dates and group contracts that benefit members.
3. To define the role of professional bodies in evaluating available software programs.
4. To further development of domestic and international standards.
5. To support the opportunity for the UIA to become engaged with the major international computer organizations.
6. To inform their members regularly about the developments in computer technology, especially in relation to collaboration, data protection and electronic signatures/verification.

I. Hardware
From massive immovable boxes and monochrome text screens to fully portable computing in 40 years. Today’s smartphones have more computing power and storage capacity than the first usable CAD workstations. Most Architects in the developed world probably have 3 devices – desktop pc, laptop and smartphone. Quite a few no doubt add a tablet to that. This proliferation of platforms will be increasingly reliant upon data access across all the platforms and much development in software seems to be focusing on this cross-platform use. At present, due to hardware limitations of mobile
platforms, software has to be scaled down to work effectively. This will change but whether it will ever catch up will depend on future software development.

Probably one of the biggest issues facing practitioners is the ever-increasing need for computer power, resulting in an ever-increasing investment in the technology. Hardware failure is still a concern resulting in the requirement for protocols to ensure redundancy and backups are an integral part of any system. Having said that, the growth of cloud computing and the increase in data transfer speeds is resulting in less reliance on desktop power.

II. Software

Most Architects are now reliant on a plethora of software programs to practice their craft
Admin: Word Processing, Email, Spreadsheet
CAD: 2D drafting, 3D modeling, BIM
Presentation: Slideshow, Image Editing, Layout
Collaboration: Cloud and server based data sharing programs, and Document Management

Cloud based computing and subscription models for purchasing software lowers the initial expenditure but replaces it with ongoing commitment. It remains to be seen whether this is a good thing in the long term but it does have the immediate effect of lowering the entry level cost and providing software companies worth an ongoing source of income with which to continuously improve their product.

In core areas, software giants dominate the market. Competition from open-source software and other vendors has forced some of the major players into continuous improvement but as this is written one cannot say the same for others who hold somewhat of a monopoly in various critical areas. Major companies that dominate the CAD market for example sometimes leave their customers bewildered by their suite of products and their continued bundling of various packages together makes the subscription unnecessarily expensive. It is almost certain that in countries where regulation is not properly policed, pirate or cracked versions are commonplace if not prevalent resulting in unfair competition with the more law-abiding practitioners.

One interesting development is the growth of relatively low cost apps for tablets, which while not replacing any of the major packages yet, have made some inroads into the dominance. It remains to be seen what place these apps will hold within the range of software options.

What skills will new Architects be required to learn at University? Is it reasonable to expect a graduate to come equipped with a reasonable level of skill across all software types?

III. Processes

1. 2D CAD

Given the cost and the learning curve associate with integrated BIM/3D modeling there is still a place for what is effectively an electronic drawing board, albeit a very powerful one. In this environment, information is most often transferred via email in the form of drawing files. These are then referenced into the files of the professional involved in the project.
2. 3D Modelling

This process follows two different paths but it seems they are starting to converge. The first is simple modeling via another program like Sketch Up, probably the best known of the modeling packages. The second is intelligent modeling within an integrated program. This latter process is the precursor to full Building Information Modeling (BIM), described more fully below. Both paths can lead further to full photo realistic images, fly-through and virtual reality experiences, all done with yet another software package.

3. BIM (Building Information Modeling)

BIM is an integrated digital process providing coordinated reliable information about a project through all phases, from design through construction and into operation. It promises that through systematic adoption buildings will be procured faster, more economically and with less environmental impact.

Simply put BIM starts with building a 3D model of a building but this time with intelligent components which comprise both graphical and non-graphical information which can then be utilized in several ways:

- The model can be shared, resulting in a truly collaborative process albeit one still led by Architects
- Schedules can be extracted.
- Specifications can be extracted
- The number and extent of components can be measured and compiled into a cost plan or bill of quantities
- The performance of a building can be analyzed – structure, energy, water, life-cycle, etc.
- Clashes between components can be detected.
- Maintenance schedules can be extracted and alerts can be programmed. The model as the tool for managing building maintenance and cost in use. (Operational BIM)

All of the above examples assume the components have been built with the necessary information embedded. This is most often not the case and only a fraction of the power of BIM is presently being utilized in most projects.

One problem not discussed enough at present is the difficulty in estimating how long building the model takes. Previously the focus was on 2D output and reasonably accurate guidelines were developed. Now the output is the least time consuming part of the process and the time is more influenced by the number and type of complex geometries needed and how many new components need to be sourced or built. Fee calculations are now much harder to calculate accurately and harder to compare like for like. Much more research and guidance is needed in this area.

Another problematic area in relation to the 3D model is the accuracy of the information modeled. At present, there does not appear to be a tried and tested methodology for checking the integrity of the model which is not time-consuming and difficult to record.

There is a question as to whether Architects will be able to obtain significantly better fees when able to fully load a model with intelligent components, or will most of the information continue to come from suppliers of the materials via third party vendors as is currently the case. Then the real skill will
be in manipulating the data and extracting it is usable forms. Are Architects going to surrender this area to other consultants or acquire the necessary skills?

One contested area that needs urgent and careful consideration is the question of what standards to adopt in the building and sharing of the model. There is a growing recognition among professionals of the desirability of adopting open standards and an inclusive format that does not exclude anyone form competing because of the software that they use. IFC is the only open and inclusive format available to the international market and software developers need encouragement and persuasion to integrate this functionality completely and seamlessly into the offerings.

All paths probably lead to BIM but as at the present day, the paths are numerous and uneven. BIM standards in the most developed countries are often very complex and the variances can be significant. BIM standards across most of the rest of the world is either non-existent or in its infancy. BIM adoption is equally patchy. This is not because of the availability of the technology but because of the variety and complexity of standards and the required change in attitude, knowledge and skill of the Architects who will need to lead this process.

Design Professionals need to understand more fully that their roles need to transform to include things like:

• Defining BIM expertise levels
• Familiarity and use of Level of Development (LOD) standards
• Perceived Return on Investment in BIM
• Reasons for implementing or not implementing BIM
• Factors delaying the decisions to move to BIM
• Factors encouraging BIM adoption

At the same time the importance of developing a BIM strategy (BIM Execution Plan and Employers Information Requirements) on a project by project basis cannot be overstated.

The UIA has an opportunity to engage with the major software vendors, BIM Institutes and Architectural Associations around the world in an attempt to harmonize simplify and promote a common standard. This is unquestionably the issue around which Architects can regain some of the ground lost to other construction professionals and it should not be left to others to define the terms of this engagement.

4. Procurement

From the procurement of professional services through the procurement of construction tenders to the procurement of trade-or sub-contract packages, the electronic distribution of information is now almost universally adopted wherever there is a robust enough data network. Two aspects require specific attention. The first is the maintenance of anonymity with submissions for competitions. (How is this done?). The second is the maintenance of transparency when opening and evaluating tenders. (How is this done?).

5. Communication

There is no doubt that electronic communication is fast and effective. For some time, email was the only electronic medium but now the plethora of media results in problems of organization. How is
the data organized and maintained when a SMS or other instant message format can be an acceptable means of communication, often with an image attached? While no doubt many projects have clear protocols, this is by no means universal. Should there be one or a few acceptable protocols or is it incumbent upon every project team to define the protocols? Communication is one side of the coin; the other is data transfer, more fully described below.

6. Document Management

Soon after the beginning of drawings/data transfer via email the need for an independent platform for data exchange and record keeping was identified. These platforms, now web/cloud based, are well developed but not as widely used as they should be. One of the obstacles is cost; the other is ease of use, and a third is the development of an alternative to document sharing, namely a Common Data Environment. How this is to be managed is not entirely clear where the model, accessible to all parties including the Contractor, is updated incrementally and continuously, and by different parties.

7. The Virtual Office

With the increase in data transfer speeds, shared servers and cheap reliable video conferencing the age of the virtual office – architects working in different locations in real time on a shared model is upon us.

Currently this mostly manifests itself in Outsourcing, where a portion of the work is done in a location remote from the project and/or the Architect’s office, it is puzzling that more practices in the first world have not taken advantage of the possibilities inherent in forming a team or practice comprising highly skilled experts in market sectors in the country where the work/project is sought with skilled general operators in a country with a lower cost base.

8. Standardization

The International Standards Organization publishes various standards related to IT security, CAD, BIM, use of the internet and other related issues. Members are encouraged to follow the developments of these standards by regularly visiting the ISO website at https://www.iso.org/home.html

IV. Legal and other Issues

1. E-Commerce - General Information to be Provided

It is recommended that UIA Member Sections ensure that service providers should render easily, directly and permanently accessible to the recipients of the service and competent authorities, at least the following information:1:

- The name of the service provider;
- The geographic address at which the service provider is established;
- The details of the service provider, including his electronic mail address, which allow him to be contacted rapidly and communicated with in a direct and effective manner;
- Where the service provider is registered in a trade or similar public register, the trade register in which the service provider is entered and his registration number, or equivalent
means of identification in that register;

- Where the activity is subject to an authorization scheme, the particulars of the relevant supervisory authority;
- Any professional body or similar institution with which the service provider is registered:
  - The professional title and the Member State where it has been granted;
  - A reference to the applicable professional rules in the Member State of establishment and the means to access; and
- Where the service provider undertakes an activity that is subject to the Value-Added Tax (VAT), the relevant identification number.

In addition to other information requirements established in the relevant jurisdiction of a UIA Member Section, it must at least be ensured that, where information society services refer to prices, these are to be indicated clearly and unambiguously and, in particular, must indicate whether they are inclusive of tax.

2. International Contract Law

As more fully discussed below, there is no clearer indication of the maturity (or lack thereof) of this technology than in the legal frameworks and precedents governing the exchange of information.

Verifying authenticity is the first key area of potential contention. Not only the author and the recipients but also the contents of any electronic document. It seems most Practitioners just trust that if a problem is ever encountered it is surmountable. Is this acceptable or should there be tighter controls?

The second critical area is authorship and responsibility in the age of BIM, where a building model is truly collaborative and origination blurs. Will a collective responsibility emerge?

Per international contract law the parties to the contract themselves can determine the law to be applied. This must be done expressly and should always be included in the contract in writing. In case the law to be applied has not been determined, the contract is subject to the law of the State which it is most closely connected to. According to legal assumptions, a contract has the closest connection with that State in which the contracting party, who shall render the characteristic services, is normally based at the time of signing the contract. The characteristic service of an architectural contract is the planning service so that the residence of the architect is principally decisive. However, in the case of drawing offices being commissioned by an architect in a foreign nation, the legal situation is different. In this case, the characteristic service is the drawing of plans which means that in the absence of a legal choice, the law of the respective foreign State will have to be applied.

It is recommended that UIA Member Sections inform their members about the implications of international contract law as regard to electronic commerce.

V. Data

As mentioned in various paragraphs above, the explosion of data as well as the various forms data is created, combined, transformed and transmitted presents serious technical, management and legal challenges.
Authorship and authenticity have already been mentioned in relation to the BIM model but it applies equally to all data. If technical/supplier websites are continuously updated whose responsibility will it be if outdated information is used?

File size is problematic in countries with slow networks or high data costs. This is limiting full collaboration on a 3d model in real time.

File formats can also present challenges and so in order to safeguard against even greater monopolistic practices it is essential that open file formats be adopted. In this regard, and in relation to various CAD/BIM/modeling packages, IFC format is particularly important.

Data security, storage and back-up are mission critical areas of a business but, anecdotally, all except the larger practices (with IT staff) do not pay enough attention to this matter. Vulnerability to theft, alteration, virus, malware, cookies and ransomware needs to be considered and the development of best practice guidelines would be most useful.

VI. The Internet and the Cloud

Cloud computing means storing and accessing data and programs over the Internet instead of your computer's hard drive. Provides the ability to collaborate with others to keep the projects, files, and team up to date whether you are at the office or in the field.

There are increasing number of web-based and cloud based programs and apps that require network or Wi-Fi access. This allows a high degree of mobility and inter-platform synchronization. The proliferation of these programs is to be welcomed as healthy competition and web access is highly desirable. However, as with most issues relating to the Internet the sheer volume of options presents its own problems.

VII. Advertising

The importance of representing architectural offices on the Internet and social media will continue to increase. Yet, due to different advertising regulations in force, widespread uncertainty prevails with regard to the legal admissibility of such appearances. Using the Internet and social media for advertising purposes cannot be prohibited as such. Instrumental will be the content and the form of the advertising notice. On the one hand, the advertising architectural office must observe the laws governing unfair competition, which demands correct advertisements; on the other hand, advertisements must not contain any self-evident facts or unlawful circumstances. On top of this, freelance advertising principles need partly be observed according to which information advertising is admissible provided it is neither importunate nor unfair.

The architect continues to advertise for himself by means of his/her performances, i.e. advertising notices must refer to certain services. The publicity-like boasting does not comply with the professional principles in most Nations - and this applies to Internet advertising just as well. The principles of the UIA Accord Guidelines on Ethics and Conduct should be respected appropriately.
The Future

While the recent past clearly tells us that whatever we think is going to happen in the future is likely to be wrong or at least only partially correct we can see some trends for the next decade:

The steady adoption of BIM Protocols and all that it entails: Collaborative working on a single building model which is accessible to and used by the Contractor and sub-contractors is surely the way of the future but there is still a long path to relatively simple, unified internationally accepted standards and processes a full understanding of the legal ramifications of this collaboration.

The growth of 3D Printing: At present devices are expensive and the results are uneven but it seems clear that their use will grow from model making to building components and finally to whole buildings.

The growth of Virtual Reality: Virtual Reality headsets are now widely available but the output is both expensive to produce and variable in quality. However, with the continued increase in computing power and further software and skills development it is likely that still photo-realistic images and fly-through will steadily be replaced by full immersive environments. Alongside that is the development of Alternative Reality (correct term?) where, with the use of a HUD (Heads Up Display) virtual ‘components will be superimposed on a real view. Beyond that, will Architects one day be able to design from within a 3D world?

The changing definition of the Work-stages of a Project: While at present it seems the current work-stages which are similar across the countries is still being used but the time is fast approaching where the logic of the collaborative model building process blurs the boundaries such that a new set of definitions will be needed soon.

The changing curriculum of Architectural Education: Because of the continued evolution of the technologies with which Architects conduct their business and the different skill sets now in demand, the course content is already evolving but will surely have to change more fundamentally. This will no doubt need a sea change in the mindset of the educators as presently analog processes, such as drawing and model-making, are still part of core competencies.
A.5- 131st UIA COUNCIL Review
Submitted to the 131st council of the UIA for Approval, June 23rd 2017

Policy on Gender Equity In Architecture

Preamble

The UIA aims to promote the culture of inclusion in the profession and recognizes that the gender disparity in the architectural profession needs to be seriously addressed. While there is apparent effort made to strive for gender equity, and there is a decrease in the gender disparity, female Architects remain heavily under-represented in the profession.

The UIA recognizes the importance of contributions by female Architects to the architectural profession and the built environment. The UIA Gender Equity Policy in Architecture aims to establish a general framework for adoption by the UIA Member Sections, taking into consideration cultural backgrounds and the current state of the Gender Equality Gap and related problems.

The Policy is critical in facilitating female Architects’ participation in the profession and, and enabling them to do so.

The ‘UIA Policy on Gender Equity In Architecture’ sets out principles designed to maximise fair and equitable access to opportunities for female Architects relating to:

- Ownership and leadership in the architecture profession (including recognition of a wide range of contributions and achievements, new succession strategies, and new models for progression to partner/owner roles);

- Participation as employees in the architecture profession (including matters such as equal pay, equal responsibility, meaningful part-time work, more flexible career pathways, flexible working conditions, and the retention of women in the profession);

- Representation and governance within the Institute (including committees, National and Chapter Councils, juries and selection panels);

- Institute programs, services and events (including membership options, professional development, conferences and events, awards and prizes, products and services); and

- Operational activities within the Institute (including employment and recruitment practices, pay equity, leadership, management and succession).

The ‘Khartoum Declaration on Gender Equity in Architecture’ was adopted by the members of the UIA Professional Practice Commission (PPC), during its meeting held in Khartoum, Sudan on 16-17 February 2017, and the 130th UIA Council Session Seoul (Korea) on 3-4 March 2017

Principles
The following are the proposed principles to be adopted as the foundation for fair and equitable participation of female Architects within the architecture profession:

1. Acknowledge the profession’s obligation to accommodate the diverse needs of the community: It is fundamental that Architects have the capacity to understand and respond to the diverse needs of Clients and the broader community. This can best be achieved when all levels of the profession reflect the diversity of the community, and for the Member Section to develop and promote strategies to achieve this outcome.

2. Recognise and respond effectively to the diversity of members: In all key decisions and activities, the Member Section is to account for the diverse interests and circumstances of all members, taking particular account of gender, career stage and access to services.

3. Incorporate provisions to ensure gender equitable outcomes in all Institute initiatives: In considering any new or significantly redeveloped programs, services, and activities, the Member Section is to evaluate its programs for its contribution to gender equity, as well as other parameters such as financial impact, risk, time and resource requirements.

4. Communicate the value of women in leadership roles: The Member Section is to address the severe gender imbalance in leadership and ownership of architectural practices. It should advocate for the specific benefits of a more gender-balanced approach to design direction, project management and business management.

5. Promote equality of employment arrangements: The Member Section is to adopt and promote within the profession, employment and recruitment practices which ensure that women are recruited, paid and selected for promotion, on the same basis as men.

6. Support the development of alternative and flexible career pathways within the profession: Understanding that women are less likely to follow traditional, linear career paths, the Member Section is to identify, validate and offer guidance on flexible approaches to recognition, reward and career progression for females in architecture.

7. Develop cross-gender mentorships and networks: The Member Section is to facilitate and encourage informal access by women to the guidance and experience of men in leadership, networks and mentors in the profession, and by men to women in leadership, networks and mentors.

8. Educate the profession about the impact of gender stereotypes: Recognising that many contemporary workplaces retain vestiges of systems, processes and cultures that evolved when workplaces were primarily populated by men, the Member Section will inform and educate members about the often invisible barriers to equality that result.

9. Actively seek input on the needs of female members: The Member Section will provide effective and readily accessible channels for members to provide
feedback or unsolicited suggestions, ideas, concerns or complaints relating to gender equity.

10. Develop and coordinate specific programs to give effect to this Gender Equity policy. The Member Section is to establish and maintain an effective forum to create, maintain, review and report on specific programs designed to implement the principles of this policy.
**Recommendations**

1. Conduct surveys to establish the position of female Architects in the profession;

2. Conduct research on the obstacles and ‘glass ceilings’ which prevent women from attaining leadership positions in the profession;

3. Conduct research on the interests and needs of women in the profession;

4. To establish a Women-Specific Lead entity to work on the policy and provide clear leadership on the following key functions: -
   a. Policy development and Advocacy of equitable practices
   b. Operations
   c. Establishing Monitoring and Accountability mechanisms to track progress;

5. Female Architects should be invited to participate in and be consulted on the drafting of the Gender Equity Policy or other similar policies;

6. To have affirmative action aimed at promoting women in decision-making positions, achieving balanced participation;

7. Remove impediments to equality; implement anti-discrimination legislation (if any); combat gender stereotypes and sexism, and promote inclusion;

8. The following are considered to be some effective ways to attract and retain women in the profession: -
   a. Promoting change in the office culture that allows a better work-life balance;
   b. Promoting training programs and guidelines on the value of diversity as an underlying culture of the organization;
   c. Imparting knowledge on how to manage a more diverse workforce and how to attract, retain and promote female talent;
   d. Increasing job flexibility;
   e. Developing mentorship program for female Architects in practice;
   f. Offering incentives and credentials for Architects who wish to return to the profession after taking leave of absence;
   g. Offering industry-funded scholarships for women to pursue architecture;
h. Actively attracting more female Professors and Academics to teach in accredited programs;

i. Increasing community outreach to promote women in architecture;

j. The creation of a support system such as:
   i. Activities to compensate for gender disadvantage or discrimination, via childcare facilities and maternity leave;
   ii. Parental benefits including leave availability, and promotion;
   iii. Activities aimed at encouraging parents to share leave period more equally;
   iv. Improve working conditions, which are conducive for female Architects, such as a support system for female Architects with children, with well-established childcare facilities/assistance;
   v. Mentoring, advisory helplines and training support;
   vi. Create an ecosystem of support for females through mandatory and voluntarily quotas in public and private practices respectively;
   vii. Leadership and company commitment to support females in management in achieving gender diversity in the practice.

k. Actions to tackle the gender pay gap and promotion:
   i. Provide clear criteria for promotion and transparency of career paths and opportunities;
   ii. Transparency in the remuneration system;
   iii. Better dissemination of employment legislation and good office practices;
   iv. Legislative structures to help prevent gender-biased discrimination in the workplace and in the profession;
   v. Inclusion of equal opportunities clauses in the professional bodies’ codes of practice;
   vi. Returner retraining;
   vii. More affordable and flexible CPD offerings.

l. More diverse representation of the profession to the public;

m. Embedding of gender equality in both the curriculum and practices of architecture schools, such as:
   i. A more diverse staff profile in schools of architecture;
   ii. Monitoring of the performance of architecture schools in improving diversity targets and equal opportunity practices;
   iii. Advisory practice notes for both architectural practices and schools of architecture;
   iv. More careers information and more diverse representation in promoting architecture as a career.

9. Political Engagement:
a. Engage with governments to recognize the contribution of women in the construction industry.

b. Legislation requirements to ensure gender mainstreaming in all government policies including equal pay and equal opportunities.

10. Encourage more female participation in the Member Section and Architectural Boards.

11. Introduce measures for the implementation of gender equity policies such as:
   
   a. Campaigns to encourage women to stand for decision-making positions;
   
   b. Campaigns to empower women and promote their presence in leadership positions in the profession;
   
   c. Specific arrangements to facilitate participation in the meetings, such as childcare facilities;
   
   d. Special training courses/seminars
XXVIIth UIA General Assembly  
Seoul (Korea): 7-10 September 2017

Item 6.3 of the Agenda

UIA INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS COMMISSION REPORT
BY REGINA GONTHIER ET JERZY GROCHULSKI, CO-DIRECTORS

During the period started from the General Assembly in Durban in August 2014 and October 2015 ICC worked under the directorship of Co-Directors Tomaz Kancler (Slovenia) and Jerzy Grochulski (Poland). During the period started November 2015 ICC worked under the directorship of the Co-Directors Regina Gonthier (Switzerland) and Jerzy Grochulski (Poland).

ICC work was supported by Nicolas Jelansky until December 2014 and by Emily Bonin from the Paris office.

Starting an important revision program in 2016 the Co-Directors decided to:
- constitute an active Commission with new members from all Regions
- revise all ICC documents (external and internal) and in particular the UIA Guidelines for competitions and create useful new documents
- professionalise the consultancy with clients

In order to accomplish the revision work he Commission held meetings on 25th and 26th February 2016, 1st June 2016 and 25th February 2017 in the Paris office. The task force hold a meeting on January 10th 2017 in order to finalize the UIA Competition Guide.

OVERVIEW OF THE REVISION WORK

A) Internal Documents aiming to professionalize the work of ICC. These are working documents, which will remain flexible and adaptable to new experiences.

1. “International Competitions Commission internal Regulation”
2. “Examination of Briefs and UIA Approval”

B) External Documents aiming to help clients

1. “Conducting a Design Competition with the UIA”
2. Timetable for a one-stage competition seeking UIA endorsement
3. Briefs for UIA Competitions in Architecture, Town Planning and related fields (Model Structure)
4. UIA Participation in Award and Prize Programmes (Guidelines)
6. Illustrated Pamphlet
   Its purpose is to give information about UIA’s activity on the field of competitions and present successful UIA competitions.

CONFERENCES

ICC Co-Directors were invited to attend and contribute to two conferences concerning architecture competitions:

Regina Gonthier gave a conference in Paris on June 3rd 2016 (Colloque sur “les villes et le droit international” Université Paris Ouest).

Jerzy Grochulski participated at a conference in Leeds (UK) in October 2016.
OVERVIEW COMPETITIONS AND AWARDS 2014-2017

PROFESSIONAL Competitions

2014  International Ideas Competition for a Small Public Building (Korea)
2014  International Open Competition for 5 Museums in Budapest City Park (Hungary)
2014  Competition for Bamiyan Cultural Centre (Afghanistan)
2014  MOLEWA competition (China)
2015  Suncheon Art Platform Competition 2016 (Korea)
2015  10th Korean Rural Architecture Competition (Korea)
2015  Design of Memorial Area at Babyn Yar (Ukraine)
2015  Urban Replanning and Architecture Design of Maspero Triangle in Cairo (Egypt)
2016  The National History Museum New Design (Romania)
2016  Conceptual Design and Comprehensive Plan – Science City (Egypt)
2017  Colombo Port – Sri Lanka

YOUNG ARCHITECTS Competitions

2014  International Young Architects Ideas Awards Exhibition (Turkey)
2015  International Young Architects Ideas Awards Exhibition (Turkey)
2016  International Young Architects Ideas Awards Exhibition (Turkey)
2017  International Young Architects Ideas Awards Exhibition (Turkey)

PROFESSIONAL Prizes

2014  Golden Cubes (UIA WP Architecture and Children)
2014  Friendly Spaces (UIA WP Architecture for All)
2015  Archmarathon (Lebanon)
2015  Barbara Cappochin Prize (Italy)
2015  Second Baku International Award (Azerbaijan)
2016  Inspireli Awards (Slovakia)
2016  Liang Sicheng Prize (China)
2016  Prix Versailles (France)
2017  Golden Cubes (UIA WP Architecture and Children)
2017  Friendly and Inclusive Spaces (UIA WP Architecture for All)

STUDENT COMPETITIONS

2014  Durban Congress student competition (South Africa)
2014  UIA-HYP CUP (China)
2014  IVA (International Velux Award) (Denmark)
2015  UIA-HYP Cup (China)
2016  IVA (Denmark)
2016  UIA-HYP Cup (China)
2017  UIA-HYP Cup (China)
2017  UNESCO-UIA & MIDO Student Design Prize
2017  UIA Seoul Congress: A Biosynthetic Future (Korea)
UIA COMPETITION GUIDE

CONTENTS

PREFACE by UIA President, Esa Mohamed

1.0 INTRODUCTION
   1.1 UIA policy on international design competitions
   1.2 UNESCO Regulations for international competitions
   1.3 International design competitions

2.0 COMPETITION CHARACTERISTICS AND TYPES
   2.1 Definition of an architectural design competition
   2.2 Types of competitions
   2.3 Competition stages
   2.4 Procedure types
   2.5 Eligibility
   2.6 Multidisciplinary competitions
   2.7 Student competitions
   2.8 Young architects competitions
   2.9 “Architectural design” and “design + build” competitions
   2.10 Integration of competitions in public procurement legislation

3.0 ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES
   3.1 Transparency
   3.2 Equal treatment and non-discrimination
   3.3 Fairness

4.0 BEST PRACTICE GUIDELINES
   4.1 Thorough preparation and good conduct
   4.2 Precise and comprehensive brief
   4.3 Appropriate conditions and requirements
   4.4 Professional and independent Jury
   4.5 Anonymity of entries
   4.6 Adequate prizes, prize-money, honoraria and recognition
   4.7 Clear declaration of intent and obligations of the client
   4.8 Analytical evaluation process and binding decisions of the jury
   4.9 Respect of intellectual property and author’s rights
   4.10 Publication rights, Exhibition and Communication

5.0 DISPUTE RESOLUTION

APPENDIX A: Glossary

APPENDIX B: The UNESCO Standard Regulations for International Competitions in Architecture and Town Planning
7.1 Presentation
7.2 Proposals
XXVIIth UIA General Assembly  
Seoul (Korea): 7-10 September 2017

Item 7.1 of the Agenda

UIA WORK PROGRAMMES’ REPORTS, BY PETER MOULD  
PRESENTATION

1. BACKGROUND

Over the last triennium a review has been undertaken of UIA Work Programmes, following concerns about the variability of outputs, duplication and lack of completion. The review has gone through the following process and presented its updated findings to Council as scheduled below:

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<td>Review of all work programmes</td>
<td>Lima</td>
<td>November 2015</td>
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<td>Recommendations on each programme and recommended revised structure</td>
<td>Lima</td>
<td>November 2015</td>
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<td>Update review</td>
<td>Dar es Salaam</td>
<td>April 2016</td>
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<td>Feedback from directors</td>
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<td>Structure revised</td>
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<td>Develop protocols – Charter (now Protocol)</td>
<td>Lausanne</td>
<td>September 2016</td>
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<td>Meeting SG and Programme directors</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>January 2017</td>
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<td>Update structure</td>
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<td>March 2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>Update protocol</td>
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2. PURPOSE

The purpose of this briefing is to ensure the Bureau is briefed on the proposals to be submitted for final adoption at the Council Meeting in Kuala Lumpur in July, and to outline the impacts and commitments that they entail.

The Final Recommendations, and Final Protocol for UIA Work Programmes will be submitted to the July Council meeting for ratification and it is proposed that these will be implemented after the Seoul Assembly.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

Adopt the new Work Programme Protocol.
Endorse the Work Programme structure and direction. In the long term the idea that each program would deliver an output (exhibition, seminar, policy, competition, etc) at each congress would give a process and a clear timeline for deliverables.
Those programmes that are seen to be no longer functioning or are complete should be closed down at the end of the triennium (September 2017), capturing the group knowledge or in some cases transferring it to another group.
Those needing to refresh or refocus should be asked to establish a program to deliver on new agreed outcomes, as per the new Protocol.
Where new programmes are formed they should establish goals in their first six months, with reporting twice per year (reports to council), and delivery of agreed outcomes at the UIA congress.
Outcomes should be agreed by the council in the first six months of the triennium. This would give two and a half years currently, or one and a half under proposed new framework, for delivery.
A Small task group be formed to help establish and review the new (and renewed) programmes.

The proposed Work Programme Structure is flexible as it allows Programmes to be added or subtracted with the approval of the Secretary General. It is structured around four broad categories: ARCHITECTURE AND SOCIETY, HABITAT, PUBLIC FACILITIES, and ENVIRONMENT. At the outset of the new triennium however some existing Programmes would be affected.
The following Programmes will be terminated:
Spiritual Places,
Tourism,
Urban Settlements and Disasters

The following Programmes would be asked to amalgamate into new programmes:
Renewable Energy Sources,
Architecture for a Responsible Future.

These new Programmes will be adopted:
Barefoot Architects – This is already well on the way to being established with a Director nominated and supported by a member institute.
Indigenous Ecosystem Corridors and Nodes Project – This has been established in IFLA, but will only become a UIA work programme if it can attract a sponsor member institute and a nominated Director.

4. IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROTOCOL

The Protocol is recommended for adoption at the July Council Meeting and is now in its final form. It establishes the framework for establishing and managing a Work Programme, and embodies the following issues.

Sections 2.3 and 6.1 note that the establishment of a work program in UIA requires the appointment of a programme Director from a member nation (which in turn requires the support of that member nation), and the ratification by UIA Council. So if there are no proposals for directorship then there will be no programme.

Section 4 discusses the role of Work Programmes and also Task Groups. The latter are seen as groups formed for a specific one off task, to answer a particular issue without the need to establish a Work Programme. This allows Council to respond more nimbly to a specific issue without the need to establish a Programme. The current review of Work Programmes could be seen as such group.

The Membership definition Section 6.1 states: “Where possible a Council Member should be a member of each work programme”. This follows a request from President Esa Mohammed and would clarify reporting and relationship between the Work Programs and Council. To date this has not happened and it may be difficult to implement taking into account other councillor responsibilities, and the need for even more travel, though the smarter use of technology should allow greater use of digital platforms such as Skype.

Sections 8.5 and 12.3 mention the UIA website and so commit UIA Secretariat to its management. This needs to be understood and agreed, but I suspect the new web management the Treasurer Fabian Llisterri is proposing should cover this.

Section 5 discusses the role of Work Programmes in developing policies. This is seen simply as a clarification and guide for the work programmes should they believe it appropriate to propose a policy, or the Council requests it.

Section 11.4 requires the reporting twice a year to Council meetings and is designed as a simple mechanism to keep programmes on track.

5. CONCLUSION

The management and reporting for work programmes is currently through the Secretary General, and the proposed protocol reflects this. However moving forward I believe that initially (ie. for the first six or nine months of the new triennium) it would be appropriate to establish a small support group of say 2 or 3 Councillors to review all work programmes so as to establish them on a common footing and in line with the issues outlined above.

In particular setting agreed outcomes for the triennium and ensuring their relevance to UIA policies and objectives would help set establish more coherent management and deliverables, which were the primary objectives of this review.
POLICY STATEMENT

As the sole world body of architects, organized to advance architecture and the interests of the profession, the UIA formulates policies and positions that have the weight of international agreement. The UIA’s work supports and gives strength to the issues that UIA Member Sections face locally, and helps to influence world bodies in matters affecting the public interest and architecture. When appropriate, the UIA aligns with leading world agencies, as it has with UNESCO on matters related to architectural education and international design competitions. At a working level, UIA promotes the sharing of experience and tools across borders, to facilitate greater equity among its Member Sections, and to encourage innovation and excellence in the delivery of architectural services.

All UIA Work Programmes are to support the basic aims outlined above, addressing matters of critical importance to society and the profession, on a global scale, and in a manner that only the UIA can accomplish as a global institution.

1. PURPOSE OF THE PROTOCOL
1.1. This Protocol sets out the role, composition and responsibilities of UIA Work Programmes.
1.2. The purpose of the Protocol is to guide the Work Programmes to meet the UIA’s policies and objectives.
1.3. The range of the Work Programmes reflects the strategic priorities identified by the UIA Council.

2. CONSTITUTION
2.1. The conduct of a Work Programme is governed by the resolutions of the UIA Council.
2.2. Work Programmes and their Directors are designated by the UIA Secretary General upon application or by appointment in accord with the Work Programme structure and objectives established by the UIA Council.
2.3. Only UIA Member Sections may nominate directors and country representatives to participate in UIA Work Programmes.
2.4. Individual architects who are suitably qualified, but whose countries of residence or professional qualification are not UIA Member Sections, may volunteer to participate; they may participate only with the agreement of the appointed Work Programme director(s) and the Secretary General; they may not serve in a leadership capacity, and shall be cited solely as individual volunteers, not as national or country representatives.

3. OBJECTIVES AND DELIVERABLES
3.1. UIA Work Programmes must be policy-driven, relevant to critical aims of the UIA, responsive to direction from the UIA Council, and productive.
3.2. Each Work Programme must at its outset establish clearly defined objectives. These objectives should be submitted to the UIA Council for ratification.
3.3. Each Work Programme must define realistic deliverables tied to UIA policies or objectives.
3.4. Each Work Programme must define a realistic program. The program should tie outcomes and deliverables to the cycle of the UIA Congresses.
4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1. A Work Programme acts as an advisory body to the UIA Council in relation to their policies and positions, noting that the Council is itself an advisory body to the UIA Congress, with some delegated responsibilities.

4.2. For specific issues the Council can form Task Groups to make recommendations to be considered by the Council. In forming a Task Group, the Council will approve a Statement of Activity with clearly defined outcomes and timeframes to guide the work of the Task Group.

4.3. Work Programmes and Task Groups are not required or permitted to conduct the UIA’s business activities. When approved by the Secretary General and ratified by the Council they may be involved in the delivery of specific services, such as the coordination of awards, training programs and the like.

4.4. Work Programmes and Task Groups have responsibility for ensuring that they operate in accordance with this Protocol and the standards of ethical behaviour embodied in it.

5. DEVELOPING POLICIES

The UIA often needs to establish policies that are then implemented by a Work Programme appropriate to the topic. Some policies may require the development of guidelines and/or practice notes as second tier information. The UIA Bureau, Council or Congress may establish these policies, or request their development through the expertise of a particular Work Programme, which are referred back for endorsement.

5.1. When a Work Programme is requested to develop a policy it should be cognizant that it must be applicable at an international level, and the input and feedback from all regions of UIA should be sought.

5.2. Policies must reflect positions that have the potential to align with leading world agencies, such as UNESCO, on matters related to architecture and urban design.

5.3. Work Programmes can suggest or formulate draft policies, but they must be accepted and ratified by UIA Council or General Assembly to become UIA Policy.

6. MEMBERSHIP

6.1. Membership of a Work Programme is as follows:
• A Director (or two co-Directors) – nominee(s) of a Member Section, and approved by the Secretary General;
• Members – at least five, and where possible representing each Region;

Where possible a Council Member should be a member of each work programme. Members will be appointed through an Expression of Interest process, and approved by the Work Programme Director and the Secretary General. Membership may be renewed or altered, as circumstances require with approval of the Work Programme Director and the Secretary General.

6.2. The required quorum for Work Programme meetings will be half the number of Committee members plus one.

6.3. Work Programme members should attend the maximum possible number of formal committee meetings, although protocols should be established for remote attendance such as video/audio conferencing.

6.4. Appointments to Work Programmes will account for the diverse interests and circumstances of all members, taking account of gender, career stage and geographic location.

7. TERM

7.1. The term of the Work Programme may vary depending upon its objectives and intended outcomes.

7.2. Although the term of the Work Programme may extend over several Congress cycles, ideally the deliverables should be scheduled for each Congress, and delivered over no longer than two consecutive Congresses.
8. REGULATIONS

8.1. Sponsorship: any sponsorship proposed by a Work Programme either by monetary grant or in kind must be approved by the UIA Secretary General, and clear controls established for its acceptance and use. As a rule, all sponsor funds will be deposited into accounts of the UIA and dispersed from those accounts by the UIA Secretariat. Once Sponsorship is approved the Programme Director will take on responsibility for managing it in relation to the controls established and agreed.

8.2. Competitions: when a Work Programme proposes to run a competition as part of their program then these competitions should be referred to the International Competitions Commission to ensure that they sit within UIA guidelines.

8.3. Relationships: Any relationships with other international lead organisations, such as UNESCO, IOC, WHO, must be approved by the UIA President or Secretary General. In establishing these relationships clear Terms Of Reference need to be established including shared objectives, regulations, and reporting channels.

8.4. Media including social media: Work Programme members are not authorised to make media statements on behalf of the UIA. All media must be released through the UIA Secretariat, and approved by the President or Secretary General.

8.5. Publications/ Websites: All publications, documents (minutes, reports, guidelines, etc) and publicity material must use the UIA graphic standards and logo, whether as printed or electronic copies. Electronic communication facilitates accessibility and currency. The UIA website is the platform for all web based communication allowing information to become accessible to all members.

9. INTEREST AND DECLARATION OF INTEREST

9.1. An Interest is a business or other relationship which could, or could reasonably be perceived by others, now or in the future, to materially interfere with an individual’s ability to act in the best interests of the UIA and not in their own or another person’s interests.

9.2. An Interest under this Charter includes non-financial interests.

9.3. Work Programme members must be free from any Conflict of Interest when discussing and deliberating on any UIA business, except where such Interest has been formally declared and recorded.

9.4. Work Programme members must declare any Interest, which is to be recorded in the Minutes of any meeting of Work Programme. If recorded, a Work Programme member may without explanation withdraw during discussion of or deliberation on any matter where that Interest may operate.

9.5. An Interest, or possible Interest, may be raised by a member during a discussion or deliberation by the Work Programme. The member may then withdraw, or the Work Programme members must decide before discussion continues whether the Interest causes conflict and if so, require the member to withdraw. Alternatively, the Work Programme may decide to allow the member to remain present but not take part in discussion or voting on the related item. The Minutes must record the details of their decision.

10. CULTURE

10.1. The UIA acknowledges that Work Programmes function with the generous support of members who willingly volunteer their time and effort.

10.2. The Work Programmes actively seek to promote a culture, which is characterised by candour, respect and a willingness to challenge ideas.
10.3. The Work Programme members expect their fellow members to be honest but constructive and share their views, ideas and criticisms without bias or favour. They should actively seek out other members’ views and contributions.

10.4. The agenda and meetings should be structured to spend time on an issue commensurate with its importance.

11. REPORTING

11.1. The Work Programme Director is the primary communication channel, in both directions, between the UIA Council, the Work Programme and other Work Programmes.

11.2. Proceedings of all Work Programme meetings are minuted and the minutes are circulated to members, before being reviewed and subsequently approved by the Director.

11.3. Decisions of Work Programmes are reported as ‘one voice’ unless a Programme member requests that an alternative view, abstention from discussion or voting, or a negative vote, is recorded in the Minutes.

11.4. Key outcomes of Council Committee meetings, but not necessarily the full, formal minutes, will be reported to each UIA Council Meeting (twice annually).

12. REVIEW AND PUBLICATION OF THE CHARTER

12.1. The UIA Council will review this Charter periodically to ensure it remains consistent with the Council’s objectives and responsibilities.

12.2. To assist the Council in undertaking this review, Work Programme Directors will provide relevant feedback and suggestions through the Secretary General.

12.3. A copy of the Charter is available on the UIA website.

UIA WORK PROGRAMMES PROPOSED STRUCTURE

1. ARCHITECTURE AND SOCIETY

1.1. Architecture for All

1.2. Architecture and Children

1.3. Heritage and Cultural Identity
Incorporating the work of Heritage and Cultural Identity, Spiritual Places and Tourism.

2. HABITAT

2.1. Social Habitat

2.2. Barefoot Architects

2.3. Intermediate Cities Urbanisation and Development

3. PUBLIC FACILITIES

3.1. Public Health

3.2. Sports and Leisure

3.3. Education and Cultural Spaces

4. ENVIRONMENT

4.1. Sustainability and Climate Change
This is a new program incorporating work from the groups ‘Architecture for a Responsible Future’ and ‘Renewable Energy Sources’.

4.2. UIA-IFLA Indigenous Ecosystem Corridors and Nodes Project
TREASURER’S REPORT, BY FABIAN LLISTERRI ................................................................. 9

9.1 Financial Report
9.2 Proposal triennial budget 2018-2020
Financial Report
UIA General Assembly - Seoul 2017

Starting point

• High annual fees difficult to pay by many Sections
• High salaries
• High percentage of the budget to pay the salaries
• High percentage of unpaid fees, large arrears
• Important Sections about to leave the UIA
• No Sections coming back into the Union
Predictable scenario

Fewer and fewer Member Sections into the UIA
Paying higher and higher fees
More and more Sections leaving the Union

That would be ...
The Chronicle of a Death Foretold

Financial policy

General Objectives

• To relax the economic pressure on Member Sections
• To attract new Sections to the UIA
• To rationalize the UIA expenses
• To increase the external revenues to balance the budget
Main measures

Estimate of the contribution by Member Sections based on the real needs according to the UIA annual budget.

Simpler fee formula, although based in the concepts approved by the General Assembly in Durban.

Fees based in the number of architects in the association instead in the number of architects in the country.

Reinforcement of the main external sources of income of the UIA, Congresses and Competitions.

Marketing and work with sponsors.

Initial results

The fee collection has exceeded all expectations.

Very few Sections in arrears.

2017 will finish on a surplus.

The UIA reserves are higher than ever.

We have new Sections entering the UIA, and more to come in the near future.
Expectations

Change of cycle from 3 to 2 years = 50% increase in revenues by Congresses.

UNESCO World Capital of Architecture = Unpredictable increase of price/Congress + WCA.

UNESCO UIA Competitions - Marketing plan and professionalization.

Communication Plan = More income from sponsors.

They did not know it was impossible, so they did it
(Mark Twain)
PROPOSAL FOR THE TRIENNIAL BUDGET 2018-2020

In agreement with the UIA Articles and Bylaws the General Assembly should determine the overall budget of the Union for the following three years (Article 7.2.6).

Below is a general view of the 2016 and 2017 budgets and the foreseen ones for the 2018-2020 triennial period.

The financial forecasts for the future has been thought with very conservative criteria, normally, the results will be better than predicted.

The Union’s consistent economic reserves, as they appear in the audit that will be available once approved by the Council, provide additional security of financial viability of all the policies and structural changes that are being implemented.

INCOME

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Cost UIA Congress + WCA

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EXPENSES

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<td>Art. XII, 15</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>6,940</td>
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<td>UIA Activities</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,000</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Total Expenses</td>
<td>658,000</td>
<td>608,559</td>
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Communication in 2017 includes the development of the PPC database, the UIA new website and the International Competitions electronic module.

Last point miscellaneous includes the cost of making the President’s medal and ten duplicates for Past Presidents as agreed.
Detailed expenses for 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depénses</th>
<th>Expenses</th>
<th>Proposed</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Art.XII, 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Déplacement du personnel</td>
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<td>Communication</td>
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<td>Publications/Newsletter</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Postage and Courier Services</td>
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<td>Statistiques</td>
<td>Statistics</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Réunions au siège</td>
<td>Meetings at Headquaters</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activités UIA</td>
<td>UIA Activities</td>
<td>96,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L’UIA aux événements mondiaux</td>
<td>UIA participation in world events</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interrelation entre les Régions</td>
<td>Interrelationship between Regions</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitale Mondiale de l’Architecture</td>
<td>World Capital of Architecture</td>
<td>6,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sommet des organisations régionales</td>
<td>Regional Organisations Summit</td>
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<td>Concours Internationaux</td>
<td>ICC</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nouveaux projets</td>
<td>New projects</td>
<td>34,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frais financiers</td>
<td>Financial fees</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dépenses totales</td>
<td>Total Expenses</td>
<td>755,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The increase of the staff expenses in 2018 will cover the expenses of a director/coordinator of the Secretariat during the period 2018-2020 and two new professionals working as service providers, one as editor and one as IT. The new IT will replace Jean Christophe Polgar, working at the UIA and who is leaving us for personal reasons after the Seoul Congress in September.

A provision of 34,000 € for new projects will cover any new initiatives taken by the Bureau and Council.

June 2017
10.1 Motion presented by CIAF (France) – Open debate
10.2 Motion presented by the Nordic Section – Open debate
10.3 Motion presented by CSCAE (Spain) – Open debate
UIA – NEW MOMENTUM, NEW AMBITIONS

Objective: To strengthen the UIA in its role as representative NGO for Architects at international level and in the public interest related to Architecture in its cultural, heritage, social, environmental and human dimensions.

1° By replacing the fundamentals of the UIA:
   - “To unite all the architects in the world without discrimination” and to commit to “the development and promotion of both the profession and the quality of architecture in the world, thanks to the work carried out by global experts.”
   - To promote wider recourse to architects and their specific, holistic skills in order to meet society’s current challenges in construction, urban planning and land use planning.
   - To promote best practices in terms of architectural commissions and mission content.

2° By developing forward-looking thinking and defending the resulting political positions.

3° By strengthening the UIA’s relationships with international organizations responsible for living conditions, heritage, the environment and human development (UNESCO, UN-Habitat, Council of Europe, WHO, etc.) and regional organizations of architects.

4° By strengthening the UIA’s means of action to meet its missions and to fulfil its new ambitions

5° By strengthening the internal democracy of the UIA to boost membership by the largest possible number of organizations of architects, to nurture the feeling of belonging and to develop the capacity for commitment of elected officials of all origins.

6° By geographical organization and structuring, taking account of the geopolitical framework, economic relations, cultural links and regional organizations.

Proposals for motions for the General Meeting of the UIA in Seoul:

Motion 1: 1.a – As proposed by the Competition Commission, only open, non-commercial competitions are awarded the UIA label of excellence, in keeping with the UIA tradition. It must be possible to extend UIA label of excellence to small operations, particularly in developing countries, with collection of a reduced contribution in order to obtain the label in this case.

1.b – Awareness campaigns will be developed by the UIA, calling on governments to promote or make mandatory recourse to architects, initially for all public constructions and gradually for all private constructions.

1.c – Awareness campaigns will be revived by the UIA, calling on governments to promote or make mandatory recourse to architectural competitions to select the most suitable project for a requirement and a site.

Motion 2: 2.a - The UIA WGs must contribute to developing a forward-looking vision of the social issues to which architects must respond. Their submissions must result in contributions and proposals and must enable the UIA to take up and defend political positions in favour of architecture, as well as a wider recourse to the skills of architects.

2.b – The WGs propose objectives and a roadmap for validation by the General Meeting for a duration that is in line with the objectives to be achieved. They report regularly to the Council on the progress of their work. The Council monitors and checks the work in progress.

Motion 3: The UIA WGs must primarily be able to respond to requests from international organizations for all requests regarding construction, urban planning and land use planning within times that are in line with the needs expressed. Appropriate specific financing must follow.
Motion 4: 4.a - The UIA must find means of action that are equal to the declared ambitions. The minimum budget must amount to €1.2 M, which corresponds to the budget of six years ago at the Tokyo Conference.

It must be possible to base this budget on sufficient membership rates, which can be estimated at a minimum of €800,000. This budget must be considered with the expectation that it will increase.

We can achieve this only through the membership of a larger number of organizations of architects, an increase in average membership rates, minimum basic membership rates to cover the management costs incurred by the member organizations and maximum membership rates that are not dissuasive.

The membership rates system, which is currently calculated on the variable and uncertain number of architects of a country and on the PPP, must be simplified to adopt a reduced number of membership rate bands with a band reduction for countries whose PPP is lower than the world average (approximately €10,000).

Membership rates proposal for 2017-2020:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Membership rate bands</th>
<th>number of architects</th>
<th>Votes (v)</th>
<th>Amount (€)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - Basic contribution</td>
<td>&lt; 2,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>&gt; 2,000 &lt; 6,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>&gt; 6,000 &lt; 12,500</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>&gt; 12,500 &lt; 25,000</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>&gt; 25,000 &lt; 180,000</td>
<td>8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>&gt; 180,000</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>60,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correction: reduction of 1 place for countries with PPP < €10,000, with the number of votes maintained.

4.b To meet specific national situations, the UIA must be able to accommodate, subject to approval by the General Meeting, associations of architects that do not necessarily represent all the architects of a country, and in this case take account of the number of members of these associations with the same membership rate conditions as for national organizations. The UIA must be able to accommodate transnational organizations of architects for specific purposes or regional organizations with payment of a basic membership rate.

4.c – The Council may decide to accept national organizations that are in difficulty without payment of membership rates, with consultative votes at the General Meeting and with the possibility of taking part in all UIA activities.

Motion 5: 5.a - Voting rights will be established based on the known number of architects with the same bands as for membership rates, but with no loss of voting rights for member sections that benefit from a reduction.

5.b - To facilitate investment in the life of the UIA for representatives of all the member sections and to ensure that resources are pooled fairly, the UIA will bear the costs of the elected members of the Bureau and the Council.

Motion 6: 6.a - To take account of changes to the geopolitical framework, economic relations and historical cultural links, Region 1 will include all CAE member countries and those located in the geographical area concerned.

6.b - The other UIA Regions may also propose to reorganize their scope.

The CIAF, French Section of the UIA
May, 11th 2017

Philippe Klein, President
The UN 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
On September 25th, 2015, a set of goals to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all was adopted as part of a new sustainable development agenda. Each goal has specific targets to be achieved over the next 15 years.

The UIA response:
UIA is an NGO accredited to the UN and it is thus anticipated that the UIA will always react to and respond to UN initiatives. The UN SDGs are very important and substantial goals that challenge all the architects of the world, and consequently there is a job to do for the Union of International Architects to look for solutions and to influence the decision-making at all levels. This job could be done through the establishment of a commission.

The scope of the commission is to focus on

1) The response of architects to each of the 17 goals in the form of policy statements, examples of projects that solve the problems

2) The visible and active presence of UIA at the COPs and other important UN meetings or discussions wherever they are in the world. The UIA has the unique position of being represented in most countries. The UIA could then be able to assist the local members hosting the COP with professional statements, experts, etc.

3) Influencing the decision-making bodies as much as possible about the importance of architecture in the shaping of well-functioning sustainable societies of 2030.

4) The establishment of a platform for exchange of existing knowledge and experience for members of the UIA

5) The communication by using all available means of the UIA to promulgate the policy statements of the architects, i.e. the presence of the UIA president and / or vice presidents at the COPs, UIA presence at other UN meetings, press conferences, press releases, etc.

UIA Organization:
Members should be secured from the 5 UIA regions, each appointing two responsible persons per region nominated by the Vice President in cooperation with the co-chairs with respect to the specific knowledge or expertise required. The members are officially appointed by the UIA President.
regions may set down their own task forces, work groups etc. to gather the information needed. The knowledge and the interaction with existing work programmes and work groups form an important basis and should be secured.

The region supports the appointed member of the Commission and provides the necessary financial support covering two international journeys a year, the necessary WIF-FI for Skype meetings, the communicative effort to promulgate the statements, possible meetings, exhibitions, etc.

The UIA HQ supports the Commission with the coordination with the President and other UIA officials, the communication effort and offers meeting facilities at UIA HQ.

The Commission reports to the Council and to the General Assembly.

The Commission is set up for a period of 5 years, but can be prolonged if so wished.

The costs of the running of the secretariat shall be covered by external funding according to a budget prepared in cooperation with the UIA HQ.

The UIA HQ shall actively support initiatives to obtain the necessary funding.

**MOTION:**
On behalf of Region 1 and the UIA Council, which adopted the motion in Kuala Lumpur in July 2017, we shall hereby propose that the UIA sets down a permanent commission to deal with the important questions of sustainability based on the long UIA history of involvement like the Chicago Declaration of 1992 and new initiatives like the New Urban Agenda, the Global Alliance for Urban Crises and the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction onwards to the challenges of the 17 SDGs.

The Commission would be co-chaired by Natalie Mossin, Nordic Section and Ishtiaque Titas, Bangladesh.

The secretariat of the commission will be based in Copenhagen with Deputy CEO Ms Annette Blegvad, the Danish Association of Architects, as director.
En el mundo somos más de 2.500.000 arquitectos. Caminamos hacia una nueva profesionalización. Una profesión para todos, no solo para algunos. Con una misión clara, perentoria e inclusiva. El CSCAE propone asumir la necesaria actualización de la profesión de arquitecto en un entorno global planetario, teniendo en cuenta los problemas derivados de los procesos de urbanización, con evidentes problemáticas que requieren nuestra implicación y hacen necesario asumir, como profesión, un nuevo compromiso con la sociedad. Un compromiso y una profesión, al servicio de la habitabilidad de las personas.

There are more than 2,500,000 architects in the world. We are moving towards a new professionalization. A profession for all, not just for some. With a clear, peremptory and inclusive mission. The CSCAE proposes to undertake the necessary refreshing of the architect’s profession in a global planetary environment, taking into account the problems arising from urbanisation processes, with evident problem areas that require our involvement and make it necessary for us, as a profession, to make a new commitment with society. A commitment and a profession, at the service of Habitability for people.

Nous sommes plus de 2 500 000 architectes dans le monde. Nous allons vers une nouvelle professionnalisation ; une profession pour tous, pas seulement pour quelques uns, avec une mission claire, péremptoire et inclusive. Le CSCAE (Conseil Supérieur de l’Ordre des Architectes d’Espagne) propose d’assumer l’indispensable actualisation de la profession d’architecte dans un cadre global planétaire, en tenant compte des problèmes dérivés des processus d’urbanisation, ceux-ci présentant des problématiques évidentes qui exigent notre implication et nous obligent, en tant qu’architectes, à assumer un nouvel engagement avec la société. Un engagement et une profession au service de l’habitabilité des personnes.

**Contacto / Contact / Contact:**
Consejo Superior de los Colegios de Arquitectos de España
Paseo de la Castellana 12,
28046 Madrid, España
Correo electrónico: presidencia@cscae.com

CASAB 1014 - H ARQUITECTES. Premiada XII BEAU.
Foto: Adrià Goula
La arquitectura es una disciplina de interés público al servicio de la habitabilidad y de la Agenda urbana.

- La UIA se coordina y difunde la misión de los arquitectos a nivel mundial. Esta nueva profesionalización no se puede plantear, hoy en día, de manera aislada o parcial, porque la visión global planetaria evidencia la interdependencia y la necesaria cooperación para garantizar el éxito de las iniciativas planteadas como respuesta a los problemas que nos acucian: la hiper-urbanización, la ciudad como solución, el hecho urbano en su regeneración, reconversión, reconstrucción o recreación, las grandes crisis o desastres, las migraciones y los nuevos escenarios que aparecen en los procesos de urbanización mundial.

- El CS CA E promueve como proyecto de la Región I de la UIA, la creación de un Observatorio de Urbanismo y Arquitectura (el Barcelona Urban Lab), que sirva para asesorar y apoyar, desde la profesión arquitectónica, las pautas establecidas en la Conferencia Habitat III, “desde la arquitectura”, como disciplina al servicio de la Habitabilidad, con enorme valor añadido para la Agenda Urbana.

- En este proceso hacia una nueva profesionalización, proponemos también que la especialización sea una respuesta y un relato necesario de respuesta a los requerimientos y demandas sociales de hoy. Desde la co-implicación con el resto de agentes, en un marco de colaboración necesario, necesitamos un relato público institucional, una comunicación clara, de que los arquitectos están especializados, lo que sin duda contribuirá a generar mayor empleabilidad. Una apuesta clara por una profesión única, con capacidad de especialización, y preparada para impulsar el DPC.

- Para afrontar los problemas de la Habitabilidad en el mundo, necesitamos una nueva profesionalización de los arquitectos, de todos ellos, de los 2.500.000. También se requiere de una estrategia clara de comunicación para dar a conocer la función pública y social del arquitecto.

- Porque la Arquitectura y la Habitabilidad exigen importantes políticas públicas para ser eficaces, como profesión debemos exigirlas.

Architecture is a public interest discipline at the service of habitability and of the Urban Agenda.

- The UIA coordinates and broadcasts the mission of architects worldwide. This new professionalization cannot be engaged in, these days, in an isolated or partial way, because the global planetary outlook shows up the interdependence and the necessary cooperation to guarantee the success of initiatives put forward as a response to the problems besetting us: hyper-urbanisation, the city as a solution, the urban reality in its regeneration, reconversion, reconstruction and recreation, the great crises and disasters, the migrations and new scenarios that crop up in world urbanisation processes.

- The CS CA E is promoting, as a project of UIA Region I, the creation of a Town Planning and Architecture Observatory (the Barcelona Urban Lab), that serves for advising on and supporting, from the prism of the architectural profession, the guidelines established at the Habitat III Conference, “from architecture”, as a discipline at the service of Habitability, with enormous added value for the Urban Agenda.

- In this process of moving towards a new professionalization, we also propose that specialisation be an answer and a necessary narrative in response to the social requirements and demands of the present day. From co-involvement with the other players, in a framework of necessary collaboration, we need an institutional public narrative, a clear communication, to the effect that architects are specialised, which will undoubtedly help generate greater employability. A clear bid for a single profession, with capacity for specialisation, and all set to give impetus to CPD.

- In order to tackle the problems of Habitability in the world, we need a new professionalization of architects, of all of them, of the 2,500,000. What is also called for is a clear communication strategy, to raise awareness of the public and social function of architects.

- Because Architecture and Habitability require major public policies in order to be effective, we, as a profession ought to ask for them.

- The UIA (Union Internationale des Architectes) coordinate and diffuse the mission of the architects to the whole world. On it we can consider this new professionalism of manner isolated or partial as well as the global planetary evidence and the necessary cooperation and, in a framework of necessary collaboration, we need an institutional public narrative, a clear communication, to the effect that architects are specialized, which will undoubtedly help generate greater employability. A clear bid for a single profession, with capacity for specialization, and all set to give impetus to CPD.

- In order to tackle the problems of Habitability in the world, we need a new professionalization of architects, of all of them, of the 2,500,000. What is also called for is a clear communication strategy, to raise awareness of the public and social function of architects.

- Because Architecture and Habitability require major public policies in order to be effective, we, as a profession ought to ask for them.

- L’UIA (Union Internationale des Architectes) coordonne et diffuse la mission des architectes à l’échelle mondiale. On ne peut considérer cette nouvelle professionnalisation de manière isolée ou partielle car la vision globale planétaire rend évidente son interdépendance ainsi que la nécessité de coopération, et ce afin d’assurer le succès des initiatives proposées comme réponse aux problèmes qui nous pressent : l’hyper-urbanisation, la ville comme solution, le fait urbain dans sa régénération, sa reconversion, sa reconstruction ou sa récréation, les grandes crises ou désastres, les migrations et les nouvelles circonstances qui apparaissent dans les processus d’urbanisation mondiale.

- Le CS CA E encourage pour le projet de la Région I de l’UIA, la création d’un Observatoire de l’Urbanisme et de l’Architecture (le Barcelona Urban Lab) qui puisse servir, du point de vue de la profession d’architecte, à conseiller et à soutenir les règles établies lors de la Conférence Habitat III, en les considérant une discipline au service de l’Habitabilité et en accordant une grande valeur ajoutée à l’Agenda Urbain.

- Dans ce processus vers une nouvelle professionnalisation, nous proposons que la spécialisation soit une réponse et un discours nécessaire de réponse aux requêtes et aux demandes sociales actuelles. Partant de l’interaction avec le reste des agents dans le cadre d’une collaboration indispensable, nous avons besoin d’un message public institutionnel, d’une communication claire, qui transmette que les architectes sont des professionnels spécialisés, ce qui, sans aucun doute, contribuera à une plus grande capacité de création d’emploi : un pari clair pour une profession unique capable de spécialisation et prête à encourager le DPC (Développement Professionnel Continu).

- Pour faire face aux problèmes d’habitabilité dans le monde, nous avons besoin d’une nouvelle professionnalisation des architectes, de tous, de ces 2 500 000 architectes. Une nouvelle stratégie est également indispensable, qui fasse connaître le rôle public et social de l’architecte.

- Car, pour être efficaces, l’Architecture et l’Habitabilité exigent d’importantes politiques publiques et, en tant qu’architectes, nous devons les exiger.
UIA GENERAL POLICY ..............................................................

Presented by Esa Mohamed and Serban Tiganas – Open debate
REVISON OF THE STATUTES AND BYLAWS, BY FABIAN LLISTERRI .......................... 12

12.1 General purpose
12.2 Review of Articles and Bylaws – Open debate and vote
UIA ARTICLES & BYLAWS

Revision to be proposed to the General Assembly

July 2017
Economic Block (to be voted as a whole)
Bylaw XI: Finances

XI.1 The financial year of the Union is from January 1 to December 31. All Union membership fees are due on January 1st of each year.

PROPOSAL

Bylaw XI: Finances

XI.1 The financial year of the Union is from January 1 to December 31. All Union membership fees are due on the reception of the invoice from the UIA.
Bylaw XI: Finances

XI.8 New Member Sections shall pay the equivalent of one year's membership fee as an entrance fee. This entrance fee must be paid at the time of application for membership. It will be returned if the application is rejected.

Bylaw XI: Finances

XI.8 Member Sections re-entering the UIA shall pay the equivalent of one fourth (1/4) of the year's membership fee as an entrance fee. New Member Sections shall pay the equivalent of one half (1/2) of the year’s membership fee as an entrance fee. This entrance fee must be paid at the time of application for membership. It will be returned if the application is rejected.
Bylaw XI: Finances

XI.9 New Member Section's membership fees are due starting in the year their application is accepted by the Council.

PROPOSAL

Bylaw XI: Finances

XI.9 New Member Section's membership fees are due starting on the date their application is accepted by the Council.
Bylaw XI: Finances

XI.10 Any Member Section whose membership fees, including arrears and the membership fee for the year in which the Assembly takes place, have not been deposited in the Union bank account, and cleared, one (1) day before the Assembly loses its right to vote, unless something different is negotiated and accepted by Council before that date.
Bylaw XI: Finances

XI.11 Any Member Section whose membership fees, including arrears and the membership fee for the year in which the Assembly takes place, have not been deposited in the Union bank account, and cleared, ninety (90) days before the Assembly loses the right to have one of its members run for election to any post.

Bylaw XI: Finances

XI.11 Any Member Section whose membership fees including arrears and the membership fee for the year in which the Assembly takes place, have not been deposited in the Union bank account, and cleared, ninety (90) days before the Assembly loses the right to have one of its members run for election to any post.
Two year cycle
Bylaw XXVI: Congresses

XXVI.1 A World Congress of the Union should be held about every two years. It must be open to architects of all countries...
Article 7: The Assembly

7.2 : The Assembly shall hold an Ordinary Meeting about once every three years to:

7.2.1. Receive a report or reports..

PROPOSAL

Article 7: The Assembly

7.2 : The Assembly shall hold an Ordinary Meeting about once every two years to:

7.2.1. Receive a report or reports..
If the two year cycle is approved ..

Finances
XI.2 The draft biennial budget, approved by the Council, must be presented by the Treasurer to the Member Sections at least ninety (90) days before the Assembly meets.
Bylaw XI: Finances

XI.3 The draft biennial budget and the detailed draft budget must be presented by the Treasurer to the members of Council at least thirty (30) days before the meeting at which the budget will be discussed and approved by the Council.
Bylaw XX: The Treasurer

XX.1 The Treasurer shall prepare and present the triennial and annual budgets of the Union, oversee the management of Union funds in accordance with the budget approved by the Council and adopted by the Assembly, and report to the President, Council, and Assembly on his activities as Treasurer.

Proposal

XX.1 The Treasurer shall prepare and present the biennial and annual budgets of the Union, oversee the management of Union funds in accordance with the budget approved by the Council and adopted by the Assembly, and report to the President, Council, and Assembly on his activities as Treasurer.
If the two year cycle is approved ..

Congresses
Bylaw XXVI: Congresses

XXVI.3 Eighteen months before an ordinary meeting of the Assembly, the General Secretariat shall invite Member Sections to propose their candidature to host a UIA Congress (approximately six years in advance of the proposed date).

CURRENT

PROPOSAL

XXVI.3 Eighteen months before an ordinary meeting of the Assembly, the General Secretariat shall invite Member Sections to propose their candidature to host a UIA Congress (approximately four years in advance of the proposed date, which will always be in an odd year).
If the two year cycle is approved..

World Capital of Architecture
Resolution taken by the 131 Council in Kuala Lumpur:

The UIA Council formally requests that UNESCO associate with the International Union of Architects (UIA) to designate the UIA World Congress host cities as the World Capital of Architecture, and agrees to undertake a modification of the UIA statutes to adapt them to this new joint designation by UNESCO and the UIA.

Ratification by the Assembly
If the WCA resolution is ratified ..

Congresses / WCA
Bylaw XXVI: Congresses

XXVI.6 Approximately 6 months before the UIA General Assembly, the UNESCO/UIA Panel for the World Capital of Architecture, will evaluate the offers to host a UIA Congress and will pre-select a maximum of three cities among the candidates.

The UIA Council will be informed about the pre-selection made by the UNESCO/UIA Panel and will make a recommendation to the Assembly to elect among them the venue of the UIA World Congress and General Assembly approximately four years in advance.

After the election, the Director-General of UNESCO will formally nominate the winner city as the World Capital of Architecture for the year in which the UIA Congress will take place.
If the two year cycle is approved ..

General Assembly
CURRENT

Article 7: The Assembly

7.2.3 : Determine the general policy of the Union for the following three years

PROPOSAL

Article 7: The Assembly

7.2.3 : Determine the general policy of the Union for the following two years
Bylaw XIII: The Assembly

XIII.3 Subject to Article 7.4, the Assembly shall normally establish the place of its meetings six years in advance. These meetings shall be held in conjunction with a Congress of the Union. In general, the Congress shall precede the Assembly.

Proposal

Bylaw XIII: The Assembly

XIII.3 Subject to Article 7.4, the Assembly shall normally establish the place of its meetings four years in advance. These meetings will be held in conjunction with a Congress of the Union. In general, the Congress shall precede the Assembly.
If the two year cycle is approved ..

Elections
Bylaw XIV: The Council

XIV.11 For election eligibility purposes, persons appointed during a triennial period shall be considered to have served a full term of office if they serve for more than half that triennial period; if they serve for less than half the triennial period, it shall be a null term of office and will not be counted in their eligibility for office.

Proposal

Bylaw XIV: The Council

XIV.11 For election eligibility purposes, persons appointed during a biennial period shall be considered to have served a full term of office if they serve for more than half that biennial period (one year); if they serve for less than half the biennial period, it shall be a null term of office and will not be counted in their eligibility for office.
Article 10: The President

10.1 The President of the Union is elected for a term of office as provided for in Article 16.1 and is not eligible for immediate re-election.

PROPOSAL

10.1 The President of the Union is elected for a term of office as provided for in Article 16.1 and is eligible for immediate re-election only once.
14. The Members of Council are elected for a term of office as defined in Article 16.1 and are eligible for immediate re-election only three times, up to a maximum of four two-year terms.
Article 16: Terms of Office

16.3 Effective with the 2025 nominations/elections, and according to the provisions of the Annex: "Transition period“, the number of continuous terms of service on the Council of any one person, not including alternates, shall not exceed four terms, regardless of the number of different posts held, (only the post of Immediate Past President is excluded from the count).
Article 16: Terms of Office

16.4 Persons who have previously served on the UIA Council for the maximum period of 9 (nine) years, shall again be eligible to run for election to Council after one three-year term of absence from the Council.

Article 16: Terms of Office

16.4 Persons who have previously served on the UIA Council for the maximum period of 8 (eight) years, shall again be eligible to run for election to Council after one two-year term of absence from the Council.
Bylaw XV: Election of the Council

XV.9 Members of Council are elected in conjunction with an Alternate who shall have the responsibility of attending Council meetings when the Member of Council cannot. In the event that a Member of Council or that member's Alternate is unable to act, the Member Section they represent shall nominate a second Alternate and shall, at all times, be responsible for ensuring that the seat is filled.

Bylaw XV: Election of the Council

XV.9 Members of Council should have an Alternate nominated by his/her Member Section who shall have the responsibility of attending Council meetings when the Member of Council cannot. In the event that a Member of Council or that member's Alternate is unable to act, the Member Section they represent shall nominate a second Alternate and shall, at all times, be responsible for ensuring that the seat is filled.
Bylaw XXI: Title of substitutes

XXI.I When, in accordance with the foregoing Bylaws, a substitute is appointed to act on behalf of the President, a Vice-President, the Secretary General or the Treasurer, and when such a substitute is acting in a temporary capacity, the substitute shall assume the title Acting President, Acting Vice-President, Acting Secretary General, or Acting Treasurer as the case may be. When a substitute is acting in a permanent capacity until the next Assembly elects a successor, then the substitute shall assume the full title of President, Vice-President, Secretary General, or Treasurer, as the case may be. Persons appointed to act as substitute during a triennial biennial period shall be considered to have served a full term of office if they serve for more than half that triennial biennial period; if the substitute serves for less than half the triennial biennial period, it shall be a null term of office and will not be counted in their eligibility for office.
Transitional Period:

Article 18: Changes in the Articles and Bylaws

18.6 This version of the UIA Articles and Bylaws will enter into force on September 10, 2017. At this date, it supersedes and replaces all previous versions taking into account the provisions of the Annex: "Transitional period"
Transitional Period:

2017-2020

- 2017 Elections will be held according to the Articles & Bylaws in force before the General Assembly.

- The UIA should continue with the process for the approval at the UNESCO General Conference of the proposal for nomination of the host cities of UIA Congresses as the World Capital of Architecture.

- The elected city to host the 2023 UIA Congress, should be prepared to be the World Capital of Architecture if the UIA proposal is approved by UNESCO, and therefore to have its contract reviewed except for the economic commitments.
Transitional Period:

2020

- 2020 Elections will be held according to the approved Articles & Bylaws, with the following transitional measures.

  Posts will be held for a period of three years (2020-2023)
  The incumbent President will not be eligible for immediate reelection as stated in Articles 10.1 and 16.3
  Nominations of persons having served for 9 years in an elected post will not be accepted.

- Providing the General Assembly has ratified the Resolution taken by the 131 UIA Council with regard to the World Capital of Architecture, and UNESCO has approved the provision for its nomination by the UNESCO Director General, the election of the city to host the 2025 Congress will be made five years in advance and will include the terms of reference as WCA.
Transitional Period:

2023

- 2023 Elections will be held according to the approved Articles & Bylaws, with the following transitional measures.

  Nominations of persons having served for 9 years in an elected post will not be accepted.
  The outgoing President will not be eligible for immediate reelection as stated in Articles 10.1 and 16.3
Transitional Period:

2025

- 2025 Elections will be held according to the approved Articles & Bylaws, with the following transitional measures.

  Nominations of persons having served for 8 years in an elected post will not be accepted.
Transitional Period:

2027

- 2027 Elections will be held according to the approved Articles & Bylaws, with the following transitional measures.

  Nominations of persons having served for 7/10 years in an elected post will not be accepted.
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