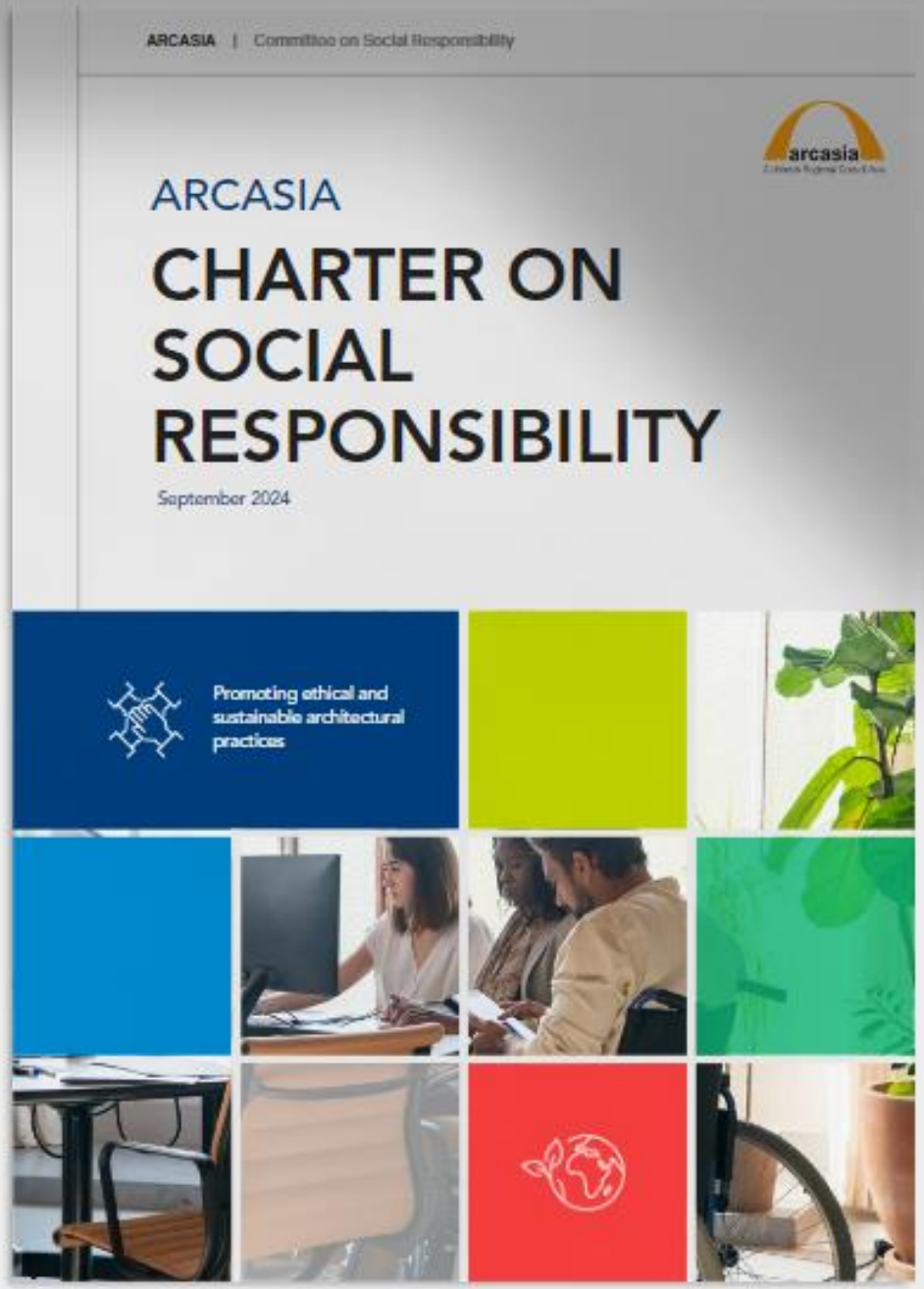
arcasia
Architects Regional Council Asia

Review of the
Charter on Social Responsibility

ACSR Task Force Group

June-July 2024


ARCASIA | Committee on Social Responsibility
arcasia
ARCASIA
CHARTER ON SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY
September 2024
Promoting ethical and sustainable architectural practices

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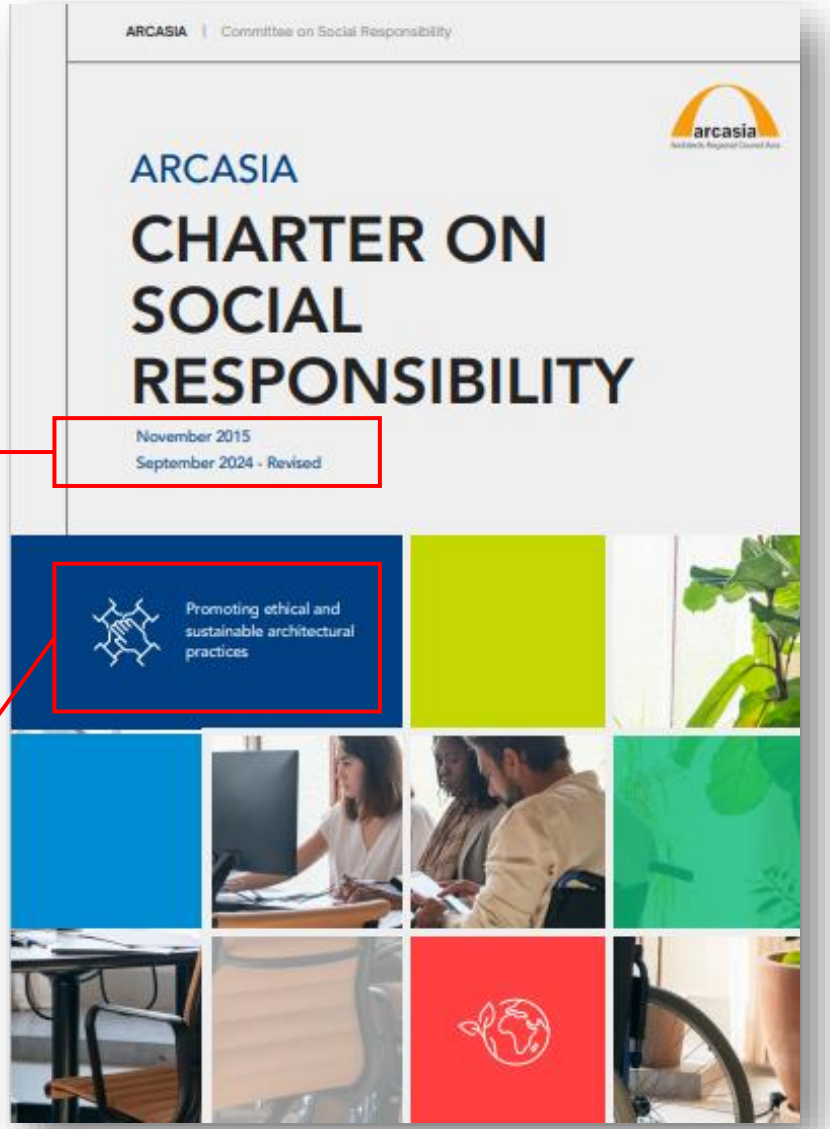
NEW VERSION

New Cover Design

New added year

New added sentence: "Promoting ethical and sustainable architectural practices"



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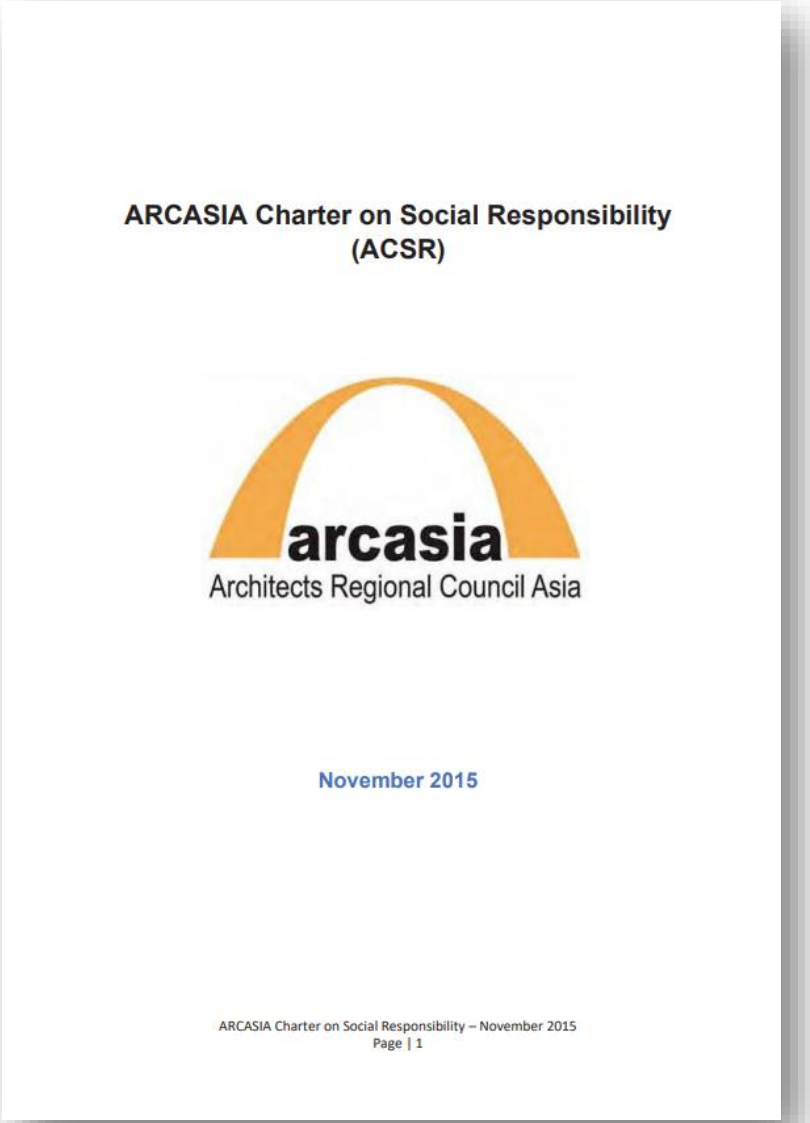

ARCASIA Charter on Social Responsibility
(ACSR)

arcasia
Architects Regional Council Asia

November 2015

ARCASIA Charter on Social Responsibility – November 2015
Page | 1

NEW VERSION

New Layout Design

Propose: New added 2 sub-chapters

Propose: Move Signatories page to Chapter 1

No page of Ethical Behavior on the previous charter

ARCASIA | Committee on Social Responsibility

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OLD VERSION

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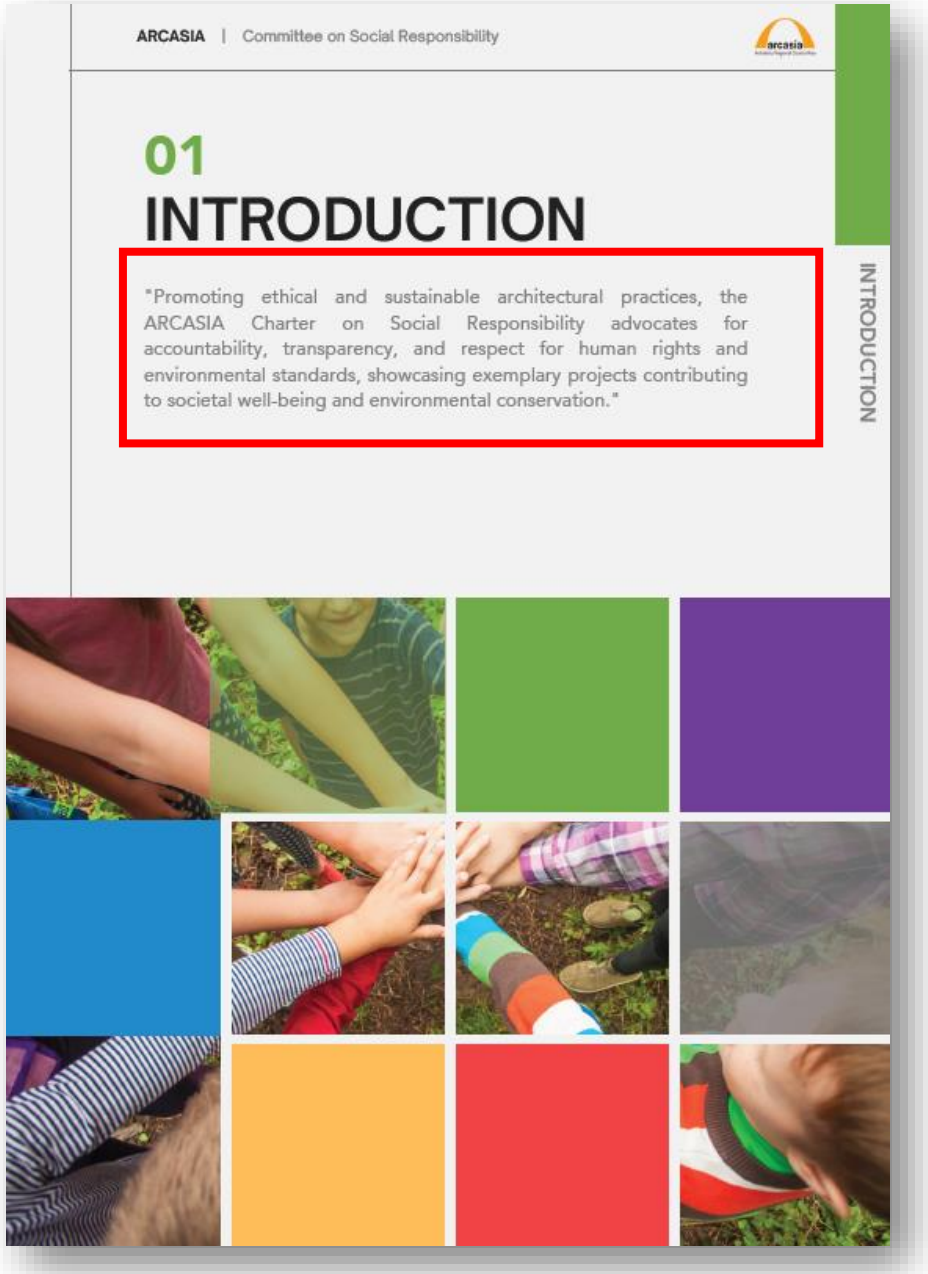
6. Bibliography

NEW VERSION

New Layout Design Concept:

1. An opening page every new chapter
2. Each chapter is having particular color



NEW VERSION

New added sentence, main point of the message

1-1

ARCASIA President's Message

"Emphasizes the importance of responsible architecture, universal design, and social equity, advocating for architects to prioritize societal impact and community welfare in their work"

Good architecture is about people and their communities, not just about fulfilling clients' dreams. It is about advocating responsible architecture and universal design. It also demonstrates how with little effort, we as architects are able to make a difference to everyone's life, in particular the less abled. All of us, at some stage in our lives will experience some form of disability. As such, we must ask ourselves, how does our profession contribute to equity amongst people and what can we do to facilitate the basic rights of people in order to guarantee that every individual has access to shelter, employment, education, culture and other facilities without facing discrimination?

I strongly subscribe to the fact that we must not lose sight of the fundamentals of our profession, which is to design architecture that demonstrates a sense of responsibility for society and the community.

In my inaugural speech as the President of ARCASIA, I spoke about my deep passion for "Architecture for Humanity" and pledged to make this as one of the key agenda items under my presidency. I am very glad to note that many of us share the same passion and commitment. ARCASIA is ideally positioned to serve as a platform to establish a framework and guidelines to assist affected Member Organizations examine issues, such as disaster management, in addition to participating in community-based projects that are both meaningful and close to our hearts.

I am glad to note that ARCASIA has initiated this project and I hope that the spirit of giving and caring carries on as an integral part of ARCASIA events in the near future.

Therefore, it is my great pleasure on behalf of the 19 ARCASIA Member Organizations who gather here today to witness the signing of the inaugural ARCASIA Charter on Social Responsibility. It is my belief that, through our combined commitment, architecture across our region will strive to build communities that will improve the quality of the lives of all people.

Witnessed by :

Ar. Tan Pei Ing
ARCASIA President 2013-2014

Ar. Sathirut Nui Tandanand
ARCASIA President 2015-2016

Date: 12-11-2015
Ar. Tan Pei Ing
Arcasia President 2013-2014

OLD VERSION

1. Introduction

1-1. ARCASIA President's Message

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Ar. Sathirut Nui Tandanand
ARCASIA President 2015-2016

Date: 12-11-2015

NEW VERSION

New added sentence, main point of the message

ARCASIA | Committee on Social Responsibility

1-2

ACSR Chairman's Message

"Introduces the inaugural ARCASIA Charter of Socially Responsible Architecture, emphasizing its adherence to seven key principles and its aim to promote social responsibility across the region through

On behalf of all ARCASIA Member Organizations I am delighted to present the inaugural ARCASIA Charter of Socially Responsible Architecture – ACSR 2015. Drafted in accordance with ARCASIA's seven key principles – Accountability, Transparency, Ethical Behaviour, Respect for Stakeholder Interests, Respect for Rule of Law, Respect for International Norms of Behaviour and Respect for Human Rights – this document seeks to define the mandate to be observed by ARCASIA as it endeavours to promote social responsibility across the region through the initiatives and projects undertaken by Member Organizations.

In today's global village, observance of the governing principles associated with social responsibility not only serve to guide architects in relation to specific projects, but also mandates all associated stakeholders to operate in a transparent, open and accountable manner for the benefit of all. This Charter aims to clarify the policy of social responsibility as applied and observed by Governments, Institutes and Societies of Architects, Schools of Architecture and Universities, architectural practices/firms and individual architects.

By adopting Social Responsibility at the Government policy level, as a code of conduct of the Institute, for inclusion on the curriculum at Schools of Architecture, as best practice as applied by companies and as a personal commitment by individual architects, the expected outcome will be the better management of global resources, more efficient use of building materials, reduction in energy consumption, less pollution and a more sustainable world.

This Charter has been produced in handbook format using simple English with practical examples, photos and images to illustrate how Social Responsibility can be applied at all levels of society.
ARCASIA supports all Member Organizations in their endeavours to apply the principles of social responsibility across the board. To this end we also look forward to the publication of future Charters and the documentation of SR progress across all member countries.

Date: 12-11-2015

Ar. Dr. Joseph Kwan

ACSR Chairman 2011-2014

Ar. Joseph Kwan MH
ACSR Chairman 2011-2014

Ar. Rita Soh
ACSR Chairman 2015-2016

OLD VERSION

1. Introduction

1-2. ACSR Chairman's Message

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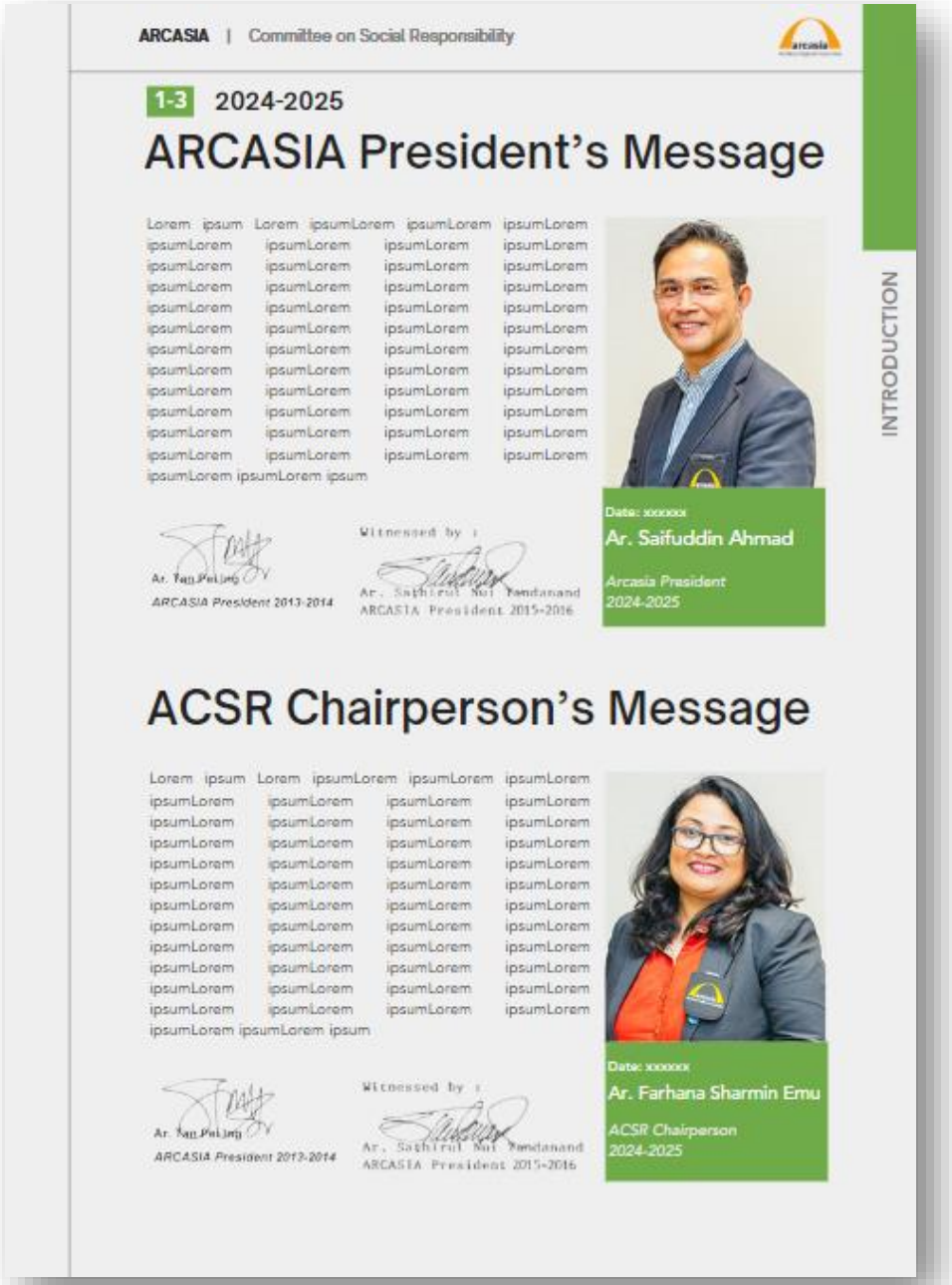
Ar. Joseph Kwan MH
ACSR Chairman 2011-2014

Ar. Rita Soh
ACSR Chairman 2015-2016

Date: 12-11-2015



ARCASIA | Committee on Social Responsibility

1-3 2024-2025

ARCASIA President's Message

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Ar. Tan Pei Ling
ARCASIA President 2013-2014

Witnessed by :
Ar. Saiphrul Nur Ramdanand
ARCASIA President 2015-2016

Date: xxxxxx
Ar. Saifuddin Ahmad
Arcasia President
2024-2025

INTRODUCTION

ACSR Chairperson's Message

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Ar. Tan Pei Ling
ARCASIA President 2013-2014

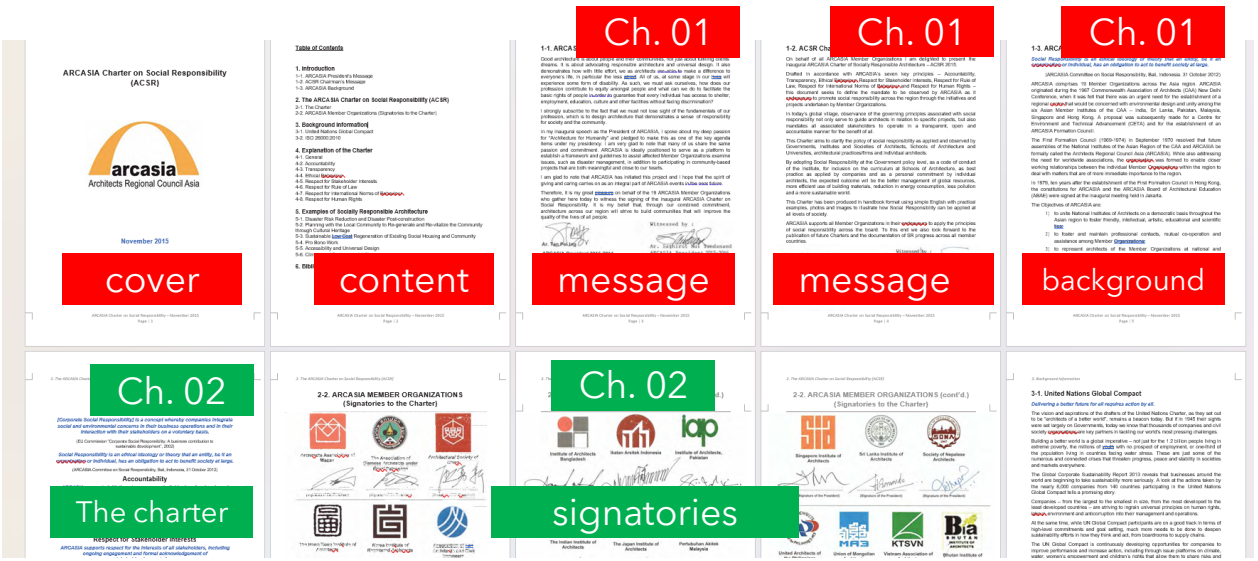
Witnessed by :
Ar. Saiphrul Nur Ramdanand
ARCASIA President 2015-2016

Date: xxxxxx
Ar. Farhana Sharmin Emu
ACSR Chairperson
2024-2025

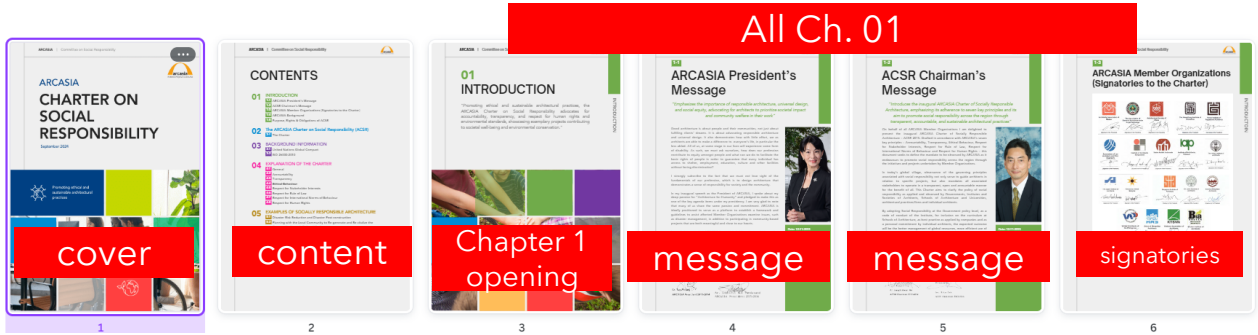
New Page for Present Arcasia President and ACSR Chairperson

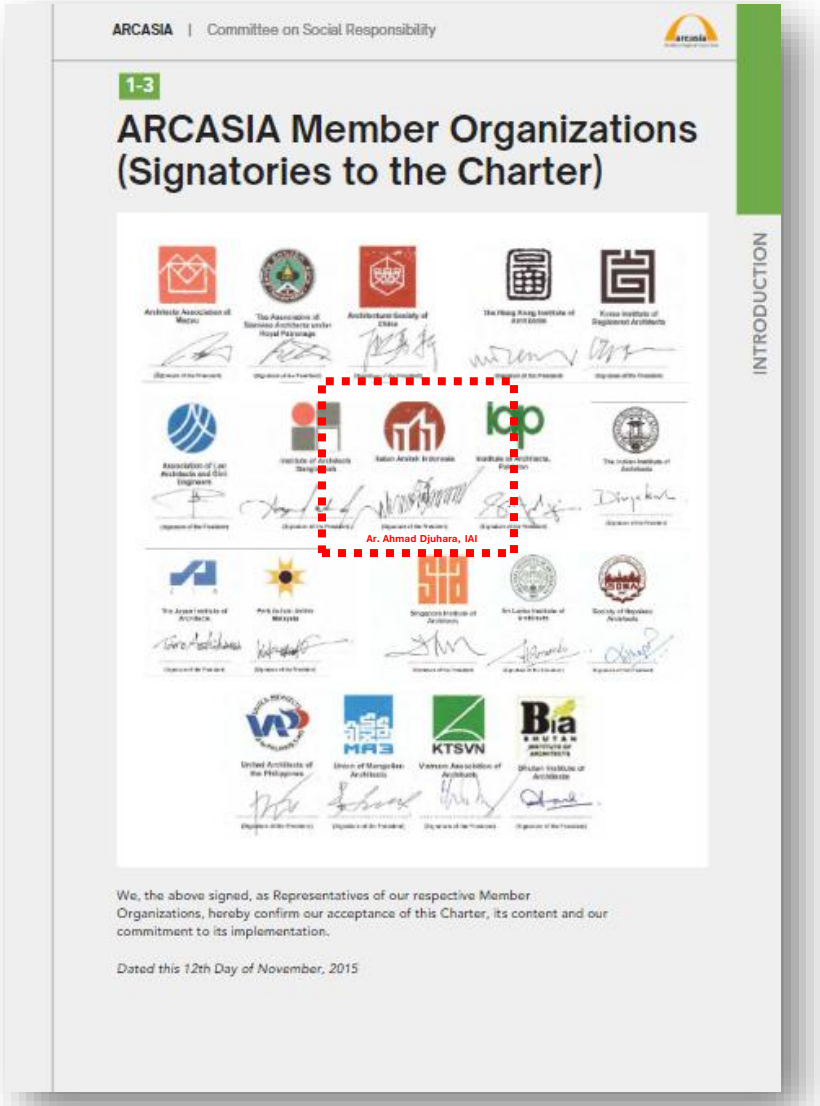
Propose:
Move Signatories page to Chapter 1

OLD VERSION



NEW VERSION





ARCASIA | Committee on Social Responsibility

1-3

ARCASIA Member Organizations (Signatories to the Charter)

INTRODUCTION

Ar. Ahmad Djuhara, IAI

We, the above signed, as Representatives of our respective Member Organizations, hereby confirm our acceptance of this Charter, its content and our commitment to its implementation.

Dated this 12th Day of November, 2015

ARCASIA | Committee on Social Responsibility

1-3

ARCASIA Member Organizations (Signatories to the Charter)

INTRODUCTION

NEW ADDED COUNTRIES SIGNATORIES

We, the above signed, as Representatives of our respective Member Organizations, hereby confirm our acceptance of this Charter, its content and our commitment to its implementation.

Dated this XXXX 2024

AMA ama.org.mm
Association of Myanmar Architects

PUJA pujajournal.com
Institute of Architects PUJA(B)

KAU
Architects Union of Korea (DPRK)

Source:
https://arcasia.org/country-zone/

Propose:

- Adding signatories with name of Presidents of Member's Institutes into the new page

NEW VERSION

ARCASIA | Committee on Social Responsibility

1-4

ARCASIA Background

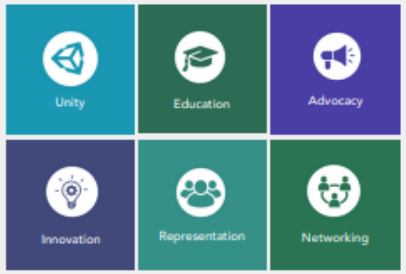
Social Responsibility is an ethical ideology or theory that an entity, be it an organisation or individual, has an obligation to act to benefit society at large.

(ARCASIA Committee on Social Responsibility, Bali, Indonesia. 31 October 2012)

ARCASIA comprises 22 Member Organizations across the Asia region. ARCASIA originated during the 1967 Commonwealth Association of Architects (CAA) New Delhi Conference, when it was felt that there was an urgent need for the establishment of a regional centre that would be concerned with environmental design and unity among the six Asian Member Institutes of the CAA – India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Malaysia, Singapore and Hong Kong. A proposal was subsequently made for a Centre for Environment and Technical Advancement (CETA) and for the establishment of an ARCASIA Formation Council.

The First Formation Council (1969-1974) in September 1970 resolved that future assemblies of the National Institutes of the Asian Region of the CAA and ARCASIA be formally called the Architects Regional Council Asia (ARCASIA). While also addressing the need for worldwide associations, the organisation was formed to enable closer working relationships between the individual Member Organisations within the region to deal with matters that are of more immediate importance to the region.

In 1979, ten years after the establishment of the First Formation Council in Hong Kong, the constitutions for ARCASIA and the ARCASIA Board of Architectural Education (ABAE) were signed at the inaugural meeting held in Jakarta.



INTRODUCTION

ARCASIA | Committee on Social Responsibility

1-4

ARCASIA Background

The Objectives of ARCASIA are:

1. to unite National Institutes of Architects on a democratic basis throughout the Asian region to foster friendly, intellectual, artistic, educational and scientific ties;
2. to foster and maintain professional contacts, mutual cooperation and assistance among Member Organizations;
3. to represent architects of the Member Organizations at national and international levels;
4. to promote the recognition of the architect's role in society;
5. to promote the development and education of architects and the architectural profession in their service to society;
6. to promote research and technical advancement in the field of the built environment.

INTRODUCTION

OLD VERSION

1. Introduction

1-3. ARCASIA Background

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ARCASIA Charter on Social Responsibility – November 2015
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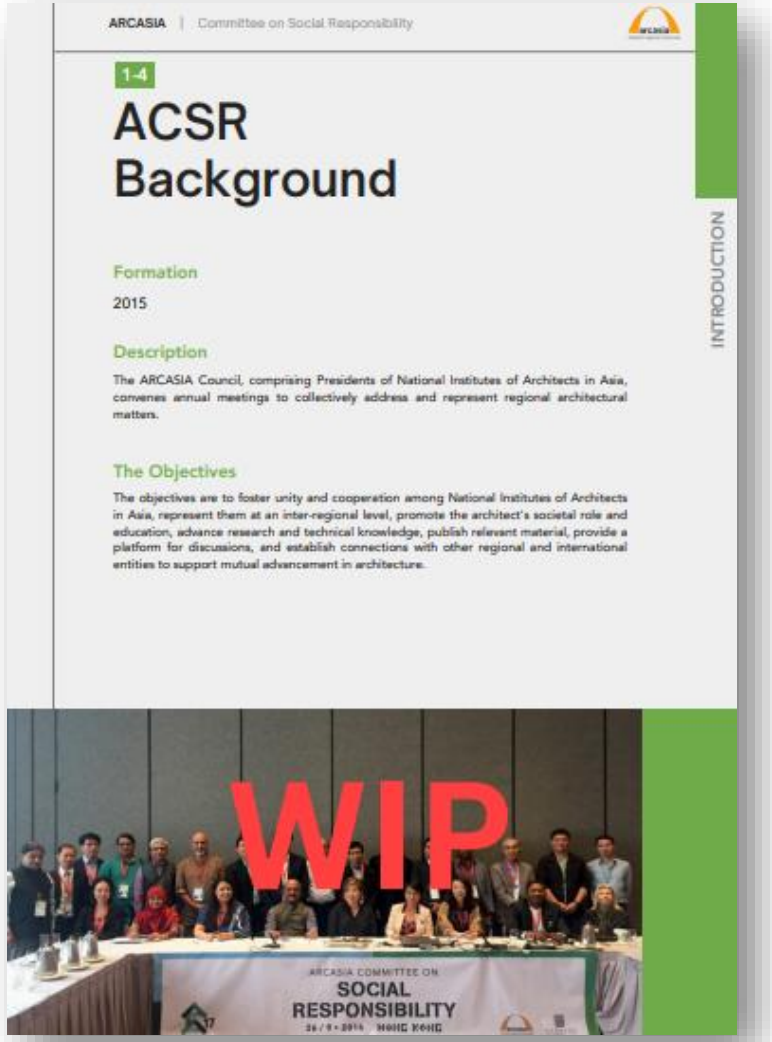
Propose:

Adding infographic for easier understanding

Adding photo of Arcasia (suggestion and advice needed)

NEW VERSION



ARCASIA | Committee on Social Responsibility

1-4

ACSR Background

INTRODUCTION

Formation

2015

Description

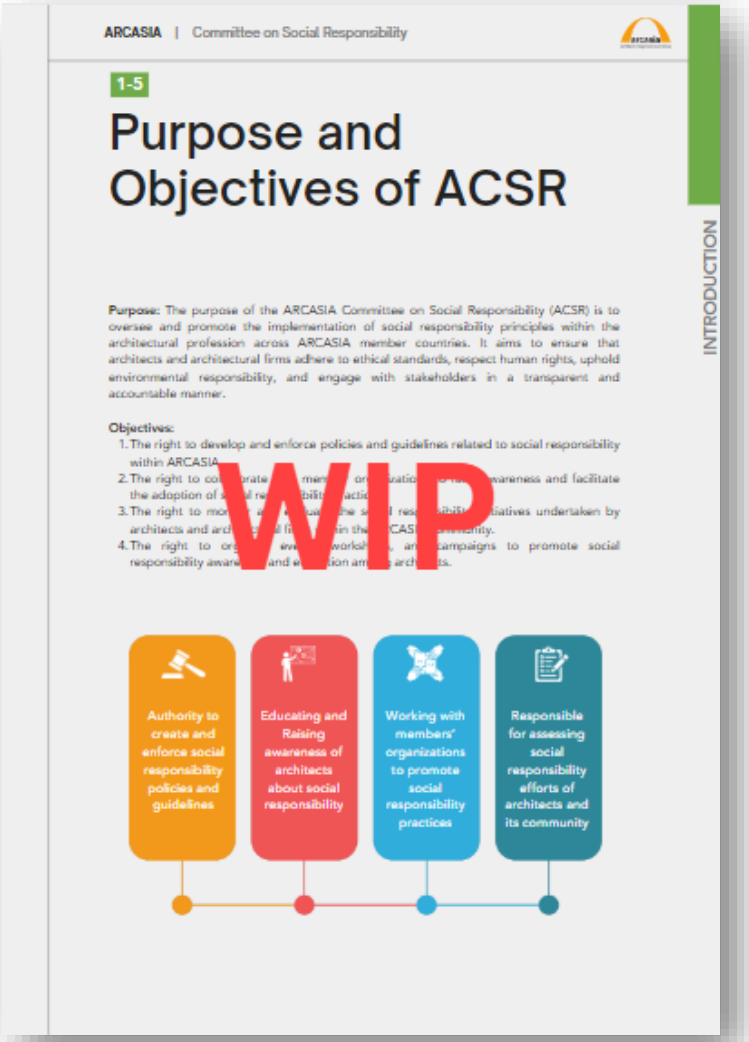
The ARCASIA Council, comprising Presidents of National Institutes of Architects in Asia, convenes annual meetings to collectively address and represent regional architectural matters.

The Objectives

The objectives are to foster unity and cooperation among National Institutes of Architects in Asia, represent them at an inter-regional level, promote the architect's societal role and education, advance research and technical knowledge, publish relevant material, provide a platform for discussions, and establish connections with other regional and international entities to support mutual advancement in architecture.

WIP

ARCASIA COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY



ARCASIA | Committee on Social Responsibility

1-5

Purpose and Objectives of ACSR

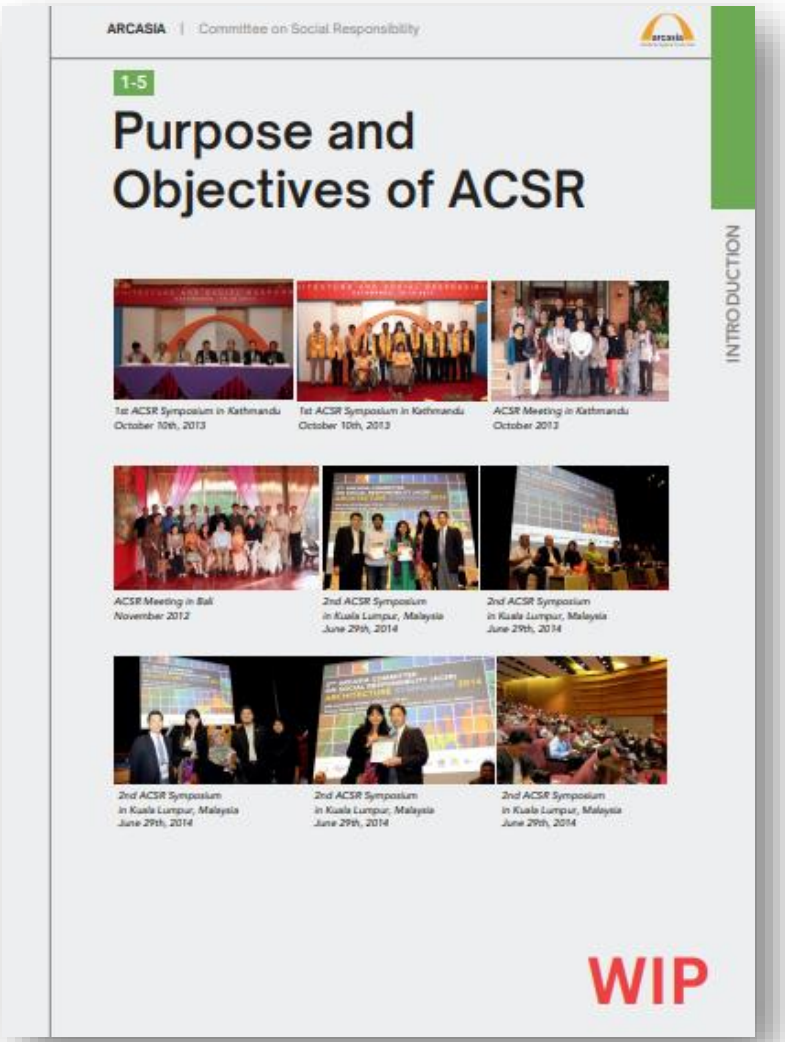
INTRODUCTION

Purpose: The purpose of the ARCASIA Committee on Social Responsibility (ACSR) is to oversee and promote the implementation of social responsibility principles within the architectural profession across ARCASIA member countries. It aims to ensure that architects and architectural firms adhere to ethical standards, respect human rights, uphold environmental responsibility, and engage with stakeholders in a transparent and accountable manner.

Objectives:

1. The right to develop and enforce policies and guidelines related to social responsibility within ARCASIA
2. The right to co[illegible]rate [illegible] mem[illegible] or[illegible]ratio[illegible] [illegible]areness and facilitate the adoption of [illegible] re[illegible]bili[illegible]acti[illegible]
3. The right to mon[illegible] [illegible] the s[illegible] l res[illegible]bili[illegible]tiatives undertaken by architects and arc[illegible] [illegible] firm[illegible] in the [illegible]CAS[illegible]nity.
4. The right to or[illegible] [illegible] ev[illegible] workshop[illegible], an[illegible] campaigns to promote social responsibility awar[illegible] and e[illegible]tion am[illegible] arch[illegible]ts.

WIP



ARCASIA | Committee on Social Responsibility

1-5

Purpose and Objectives of ACSR

INTRODUCTION

1st ACSR Symposium in Kathmandu
October 10th, 2013

1st ACSR Symposium in Kathmandu
October 10th, 2013

ACSR Meeting in Kathmandu
October 2013

ACSR Meeting in Bali
November 2012

2nd ACSR Symposium
in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
June 29th, 2014

2nd ACSR Symposium
in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
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in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
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in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
June 29th, 2014

2nd ACSR Symposium
in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
June 29th, 2014

WIP

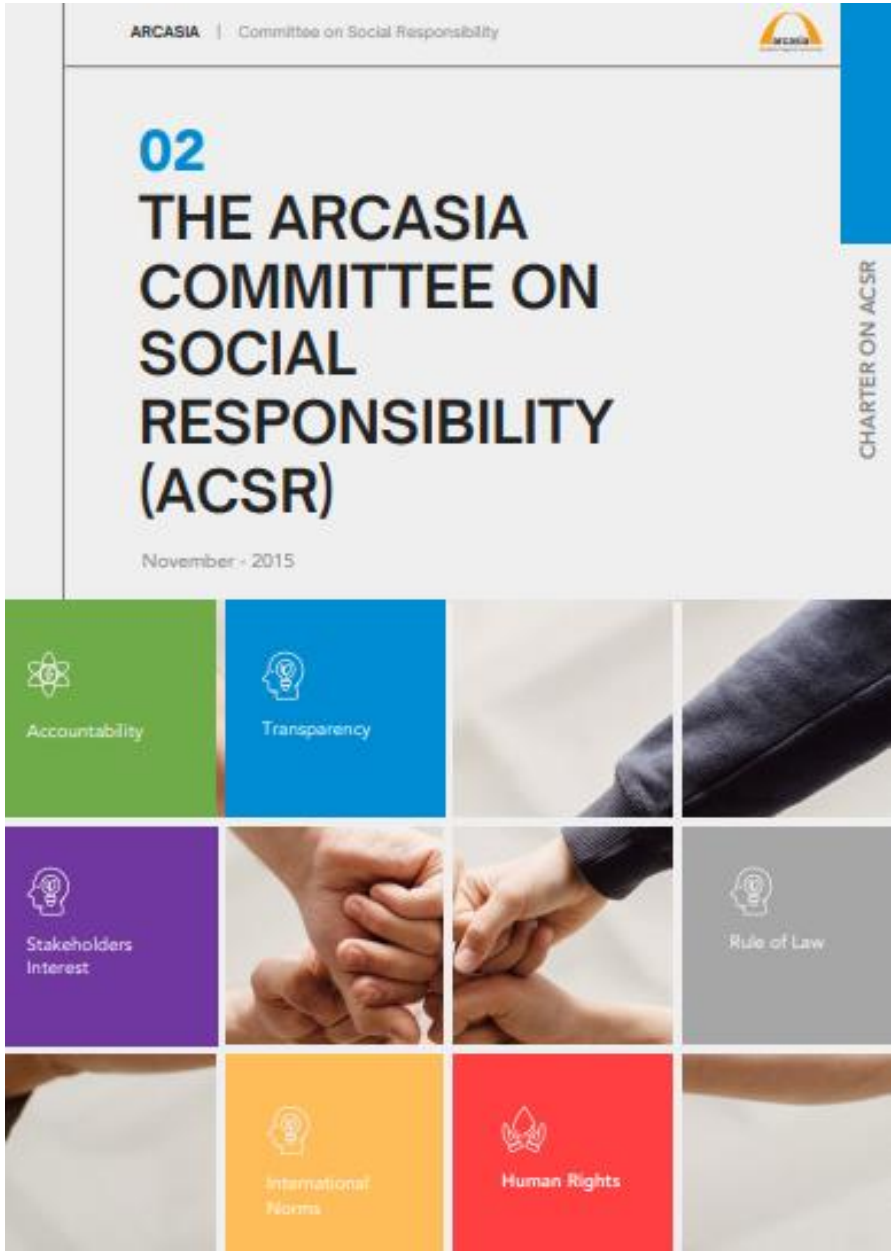
Propose:

New pages about ACSR (for information)

NEW VERSION

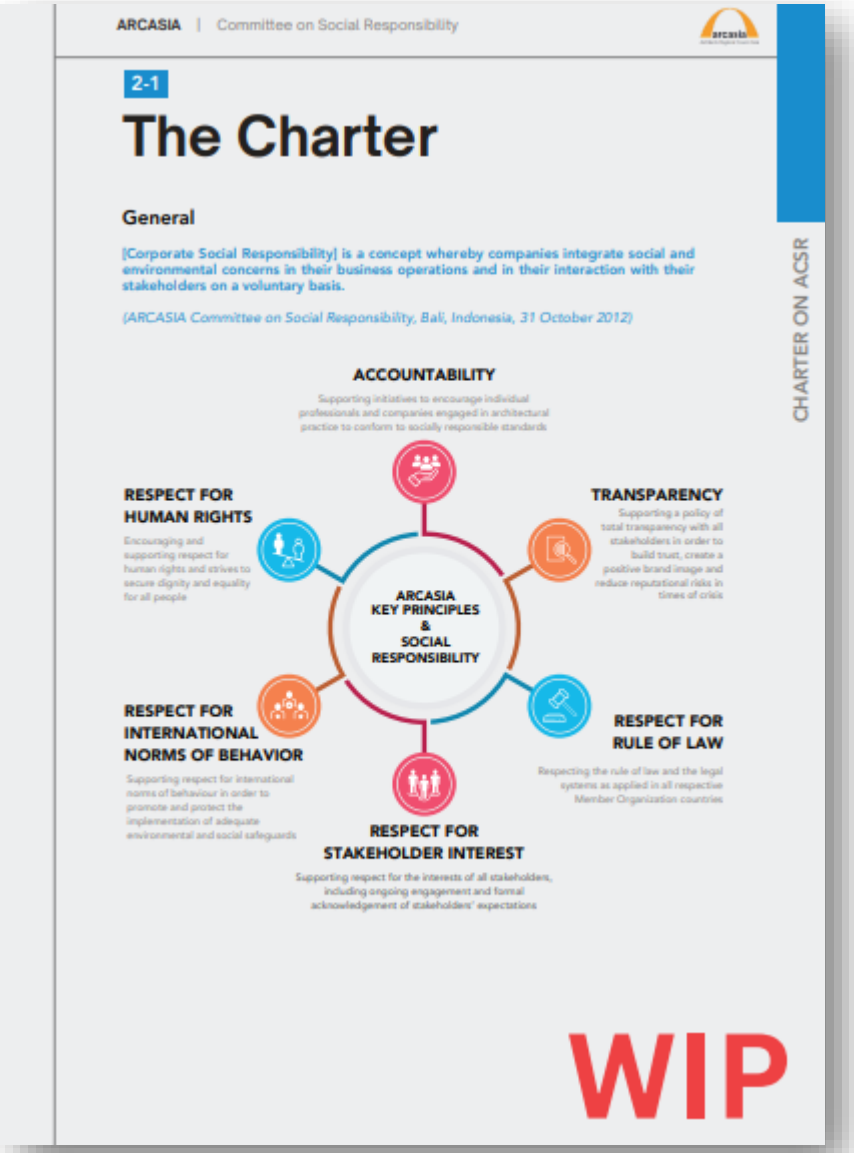
New Layout Design Concept:

1. An opening page every new chapter
2. Each chapter is having particular color, Chapter 02 = BLUE



Adding infographic

NEW VERSION



ARCASIA | Committee on Social Responsibility

2-1

The Charter

General

[Corporate Social Responsibility] is a concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and in their interaction with their stakeholders on a voluntary basis.

(ARCASIA Committee on Social Responsibility, Bali, Indonesia, 31 October 2012)

CHARTER ON ACSR

WIP

OLD VERSION

2. The ARCASIA Charter on Social Responsibility (ACSR)

2-1. THE CHARTER

2015

General

[Corporate Social Responsibility] is a concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and in their interaction with their stakeholders on a voluntary basis.

(EU Commission "Corporate Social Responsibility: A business contribution to sustainable development", 2002)

Social Responsibility is an ethical ideology or theory that an entity, be it an organisation or individual, has an obligation to act to benefit society at large.

(ARCASIA Committee on Social Responsibility, Bali, Indonesia, 31 October 2012)

Accountability

ARCASIA supports initiatives to encourage individual professionals and companies engaged in architectural practice to conform to socially responsible standards.

Transparency

ARCASIA supports a policy of total transparency with all stakeholders in order to build trust, create a positive brand image and reduce reputational risks in times of crisis.

Respect for Stakeholder Interests

ARCASIA supports respect for the interests of all stakeholders, including ongoing engagement and formal acknowledgement of stakeholders' expectations.

Respect for the Rule of Law

ARCASIA respects the rule of law and the legal systems as applied in all respective Member Organization countries.

Respect for International Norms of Behaviour

ARCASIA supports respect for international norms of behaviour in order to promote and protect the implementation of adequate environmental and social safeguards.

Respect for Human Rights

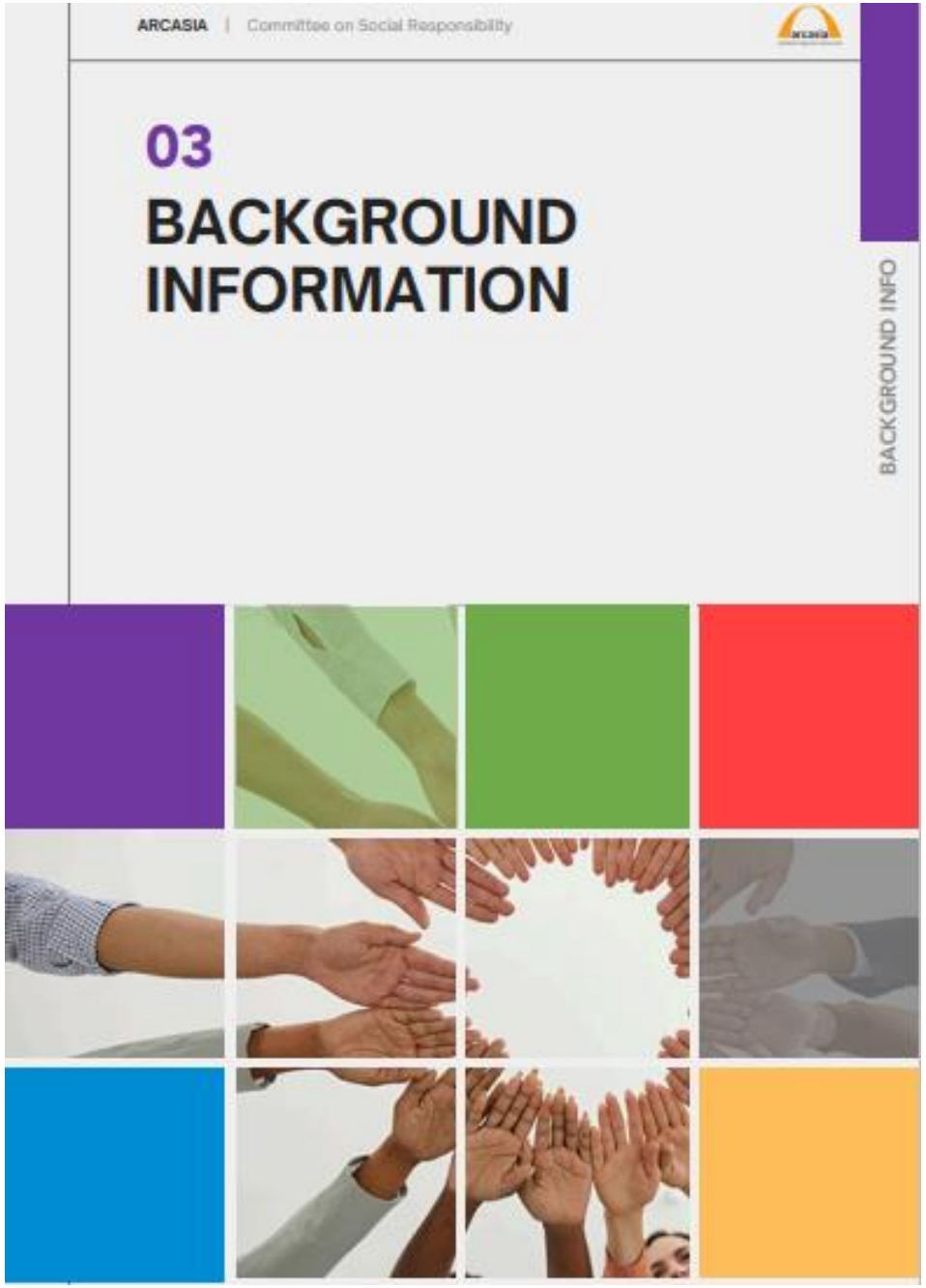
ARCASIA encourages and supports respect for human rights and strives to secure dignity and equality for all people.

ARCASIA Charter on Social Responsibility – November 2015
Page | 6

NEW VERSION

New Layout Design Concept:

1. An opening page every new chapter
2. Each chapter is having particular color, Chapter 03 = PURPLE



NEW VERSION

3-1

United Nations Global Impact

"Delivering a better future for all requires action by all"

The vision and aspirations of the drafters of the United Nations Charter, as they set out to be "architects of a better world", remains a beacon today. But if in 1945 their sights were set largely on Governments, today we know that thousands of companies and civil society organisations are key partners in tackling our world's most pressing challenges.

Building a better world is a global imperative – not just for the 1.2 billion people living in extreme poverty, the millions of youth with no prospect of employment, or one-third of the population living in countries facing water stress. These are just some of the numerous and connected crises that threaten progress, peace and stability in societies and markets everywhere.

The Global Corporate Sustainability Report 2013 reveals that businesses around the world are beginning to take sustainability more seriously. A look at the actions taken by the nearly 8,000 companies from 140 countries participating in the United Nations Global Compact tells a promising story.

Companies – from the largest to the smallest in size, from the most developed to the least developed countries – are striving to ingrain universal principles on human rights, labour, environment and anticorruption into their management and operations.

At the same time, while UN Global Compact participants are on a good track in terms of high-level commitments and goal setting, much more needs to be done to deepen sustainability efforts in how they think and act, from boardrooms to supply chains.

The UN Global Compact is continuously developing opportunities for companies to improve performance and increase action, including through issue platforms on climate, water, women's empowerment and children's rights that allow them to share risks and accelerate gains. The 101 increasingly active country networks are helping business pursue sustainability in line with local priorities, language and culture.

With growing incentives from investors, consumers and Governments, and pressure from enlightened business and industry leaders, we can move from incremental progress to transformative impact.

We cannot achieve a more equitable, prosperous and sustainable future without business engagement and solutions. The United Nations is committed to deepening its collaboration with the private sector and advancing the corporate responsibility movement. I call on more companies around the world to join the UN Global Compact, and spur a sustainability revolution in markets and societies around the world.

H.E. Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General
Foreword to Global Corporate Sustainability Report 2013

OLD VERSION

3-1. United Nations Global Compact

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Foreword to *Global Corporate Sustainability Report 2013*

NEW VERSION

3-2

Schematic Overview of ISO 26000:2010

BACKGROUND INFO

Guidance Standard on Social Responsibility
Launched in 2010 by International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Secretary-General Rob Steele, ISO 26000:2010 was one of the most eagerly awaited ISO International Standards of recent years. It provides guidance to both business and public sector organisations on social responsibility (SR).

Steele stated:

"What makes ISO 26000 exceptional … is that it distils a truly international consensus on what social responsibility means and what core subjects need to be addressed to implement it. In addition, it is based on broad stakeholder input, including from developing countries, business, government, consumers, labour, nongovernmental organisations and individuals."

The objective of social responsibility is to contribute to sustainable development. An organisation's performance in the society in which it operates and its impact on the environment have become critical aspects of measuring its overall performance and ability to continue operating effectively. This is in part a reflection of the growing recognition of the need to ensure healthy ecosystems, social equity and good organisational governance. In the long run, all organisations' activities depend on the health of the world's ecosystems. Organisations are also subjected to greater scrutiny by their stakeholders.

An organisation's performance in relation to social responsibility can influence:

ISO

ISO 26000:2010

- its competitive advantage,
- its reputation,
- its ability to attract and retain workers or members, customers, clients or users,
- employee morale, commitment and productivity,
- the views of investors, owners, donors, sponsors and the financial community
- its relationship with companies, governments, media, suppliers, peers, customers and the community in which it operates.

OLD VERSION

3-2. ISO 26000:2010

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1) its competitive advantage,
2) its reputation,
3) its ability to attract and retain workers or members, customers, clients or users,
4) employee morale, commitment and productivity,
5) the views of investors, owners, donors, sponsors and the financial community and
6) its relationship with companies, governments, media, suppliers, peers, customers and the community in which it operates.

The ISO 26000:2010 International Standard provides guidance to organisations, regardless of size or location, regarding

1) concepts, terms and definitions related to social responsibility,
2) background, trends and characteristics of social responsibility,

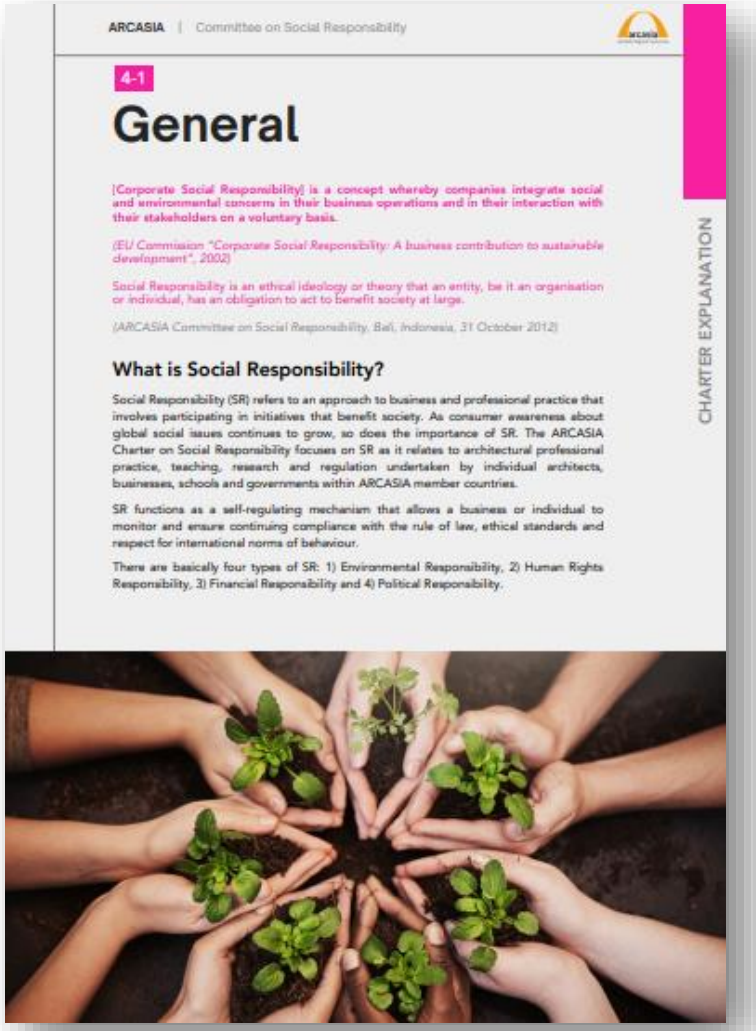
NEW VERSION

New Layout Design Concept:

1. An opening page every new chapter
2. Each chapter is having particular color, Chapter 04 = PINK

NEW VERSION

OLD VERSION



ARCASIA | Committee on Social Responsibility

4-1

General

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(ARCASIA Committee on Social Responsibility, Bali, Indonesia, 31 October 2012)

What is Social Responsibility?

Social Responsibility (SR) refers to an approach to business and professional practice that involves participating in initiatives that benefit society. As consumer awareness about global social issues continues to grow, so does the importance of SR. The ARCASIA Charter on Social Responsibility focuses on SR as it relates to architectural professional practice, teaching, research and regulation undertaken by individual architects, businesses, schools and governments within ARCASIA member countries.

SR functions as a self-regulating mechanism that allows a business or individual to monitor and ensure continuing compliance with the rule of law, ethical standards and respect for international norms of behaviour.

There are basically four types of SR: 1) Environmental Responsibility, 2) Human Rights Responsibility, 3) Financial Responsibility and 4) Political Responsibility.

CHARTER EXPLANATION

ARCASIA | Committee on Social Responsibility

4-1

General

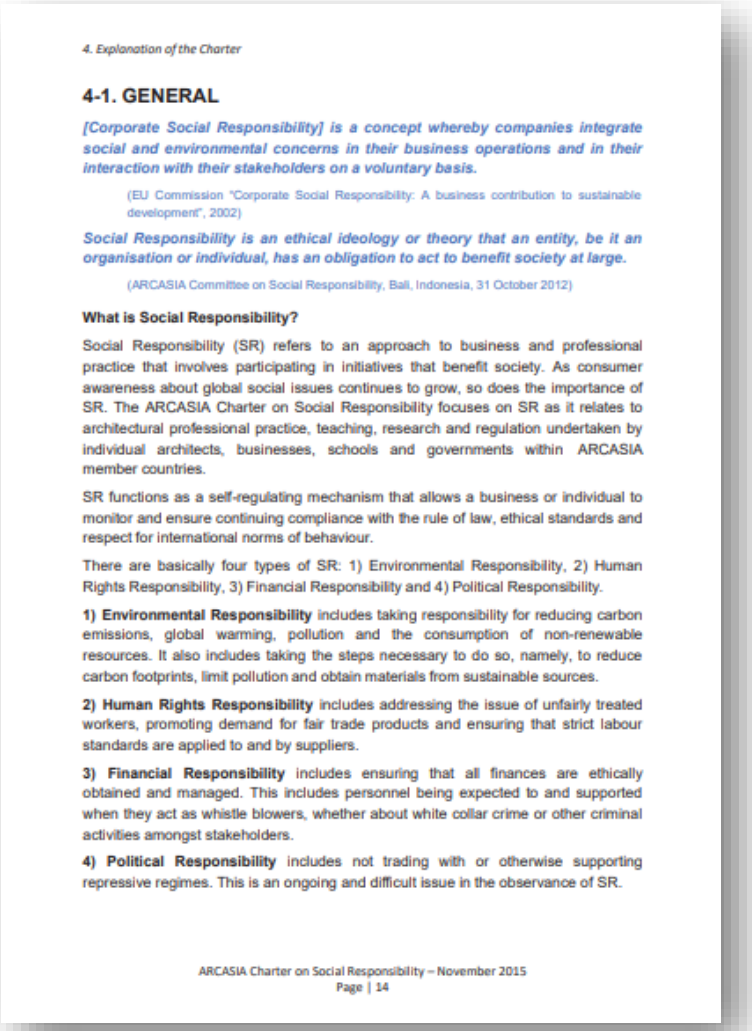
1) **Environmental Responsibility** includes taking responsibility for reducing carbon emissions, global warming, pollution and the consumption of non-renewable resources. It also includes taking the steps necessary to do so, namely, to reduce carbon footprints, limit pollution and obtain materials from sustainable sources.

2) **Human Rights Responsibility** includes addressing the issue of unfairly treated workers, promoting demand for fair trade products and ensuring that strict labour standards are applied to and by suppliers.

3) **Financial Responsibility** includes ensuring that all finances are ethically obtained and managed. This includes personnel being expected to and supported when they act as whistle blowers, whether about white collar crime or other criminal activities amongst stakeholders.

4) **Political Responsibility** includes not trading with or otherwise supporting repressive regimes. This is an ongoing and difficult issue in the observance of SR.

CHARTER EXPLANATION



4. Explanation of the Charter

4-1. GENERAL

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ARCASIA Charter on Social Responsibility – November 2015
Page | 14

Adding photo and infographic

NEW VERSION

4-2

Accountability

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What is Professional Accountability?

Over the last 30 years, businesses around the world have witnessed the growing importance and visibility of a range of initiatives pioneered by businesses, social organisations and governments that aim to encourage companies to behave in more socially responsible and accountable ways.

Professional accountability is related to corporate accountability. According to researchers Marshall and Macdonald, "accountability" differs from "responsibility" in that it is commonly used to refer to more confrontational or enforceable strategies. It typically implies that corporate, and by extension professional, behaviour can be influenced by pressure exerted by social and government groups beyond the company itself. Such groups can adopt a range of strategies, including legal mechanisms to enforce social standards.

Architects practising under the auspices of the various ARCASIA Member Organizations are typically required to subscribe to a code of conduct or ethics. Such codes set the standards in accordance with which such professionals are required to act, in addition to those imposed by the general law of the jurisdiction. They typically apply not only to individual members acting on their own behalf but also to the conduct of any architectural businesses in which they have an interest. Most if not all ARCASIA Member Organizations are empowered to impose sanctions in case of non-compliance with such codes. Institutional codes of professional conduct therefore impose a form of professional accountability with which architects must comply.

However, professional accountability also demands participation by affected groups. This may include giving voice to and considering the interests of individuals and groups who work within or are affected by the works of architectural practices.

OLD VERSION

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NEW VERSION

4-3

Transparency

ARCASIA supports a policy of total transparency with all stakeholders in order to build trust, create a positive brand image and reduce reputational risks in times of crisis.

What is Professional Transparency?

Transparency refers to the open and honest reporting on policies, procedures and operations, which goes beyond the statutory requirements for disclosure imposed on businesses by the jurisdictions within which architects practise their profession.

Transparency can help to reduce reputational risks by building trust with stakeholders and enhancing brand image. Individuals and corporations that practise transparency take responsibility for the impacts caused by their businesses, including negative impacts and performance failures.

This includes reporting on targets that have not been met, providing explanations of the reasons for not doing so and detailing the efforts being made to improve future performance. Transparency is therefore also closely related to accountability.

OLD VERSION

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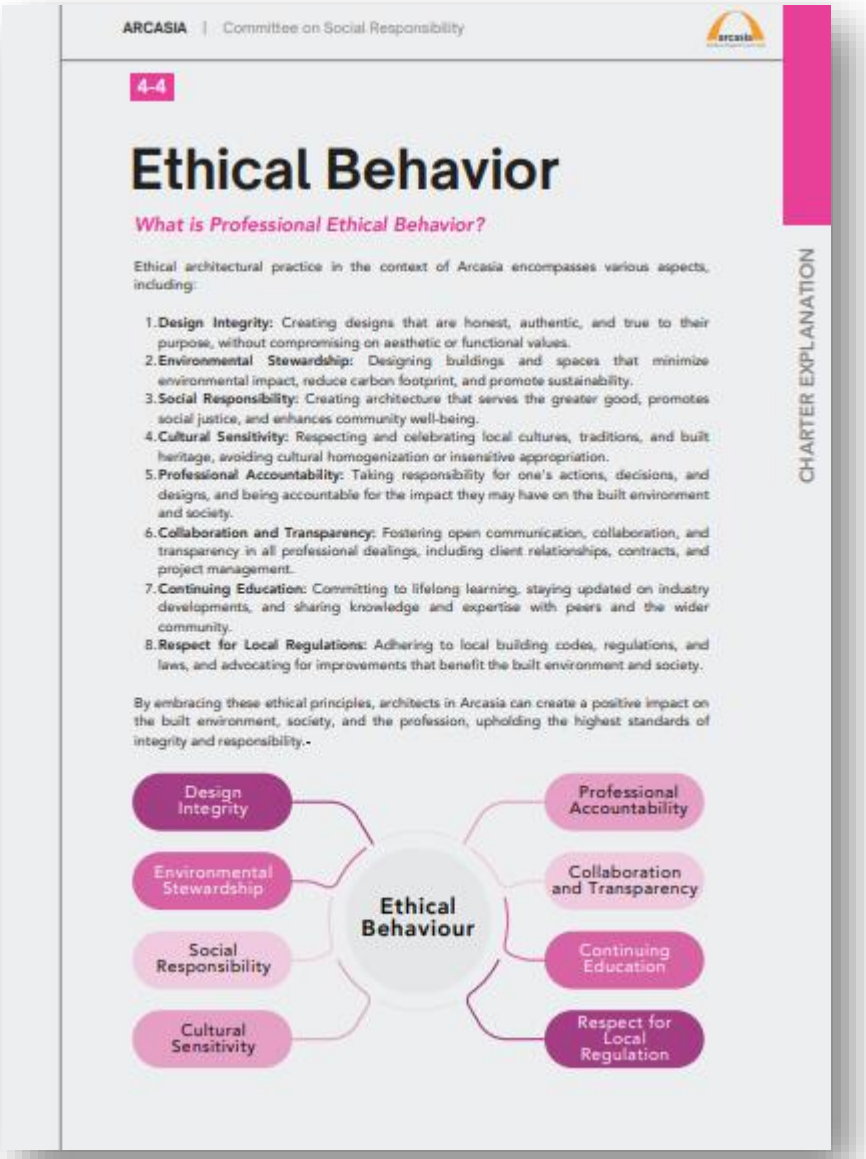
NEW VERSION



ARCASIA | Committee on Social Responsibility

4-4

Ethical Behavior

What is Professional Ethical Behavior?

Ethical architectural practice in the context of Arcasia encompasses various aspects, including:

1. **Design Integrity:** Creating designs that are honest, authentic, and true to their purpose, without compromising on aesthetic or functional values.
2. **Environmental Stewardship:** Designing buildings and spaces that minimize environmental impact, reduce carbon footprint, and promote sustainability.
3. **Social Responsibility:** Creating architecture that serves the greater good, promotes social justice, and enhances community well-being.
4. **Cultural Sensitivity:** Respecting and celebrating local cultures, traditions, and built heritage, avoiding cultural homogenization or insensitive appropriation.
5. **Professional Accountability:** Taking responsibility for one's actions, decisions, and designs, and being accountable for the impact they may have on the built environment and society.
6. **Collaboration and Transparency:** Fostering open communication, collaboration, and transparency in all professional dealings, including client relationships, contracts, and project management.
7. **Continuing Education:** Committing to lifelong learning, staying updated on industry developments, and sharing knowledge and expertise with peers and the wider community.
8. **Respect for Local Regulations:** Adhering to local building codes, regulations, and laws, and advocating for improvements that benefit the built environment and society.

By embracing these ethical principles, architects in Arcasia can create a positive impact on the built environment, society, and the profession, upholding the highest standards of integrity and responsibility.-

CHARTER EXPLANATION

WIP

New added page of Ethical Behaviour

NEW VERSION

4-5

Respect for Stakeholder Interest

ARCASIA supports respect for the interests of all stakeholders, including ongoing engagement and formal acknowledgement of stakeholders' expectations.

What is Professional Respect for Stakeholder Interest?

The starting point for any individual or organisation to respect stakeholder interests is to identify the stakeholders. Stakeholders have been defined as the individuals or parties that have an actual or potential interest in or impact on the company, its operations and financial results, who often have the ability to influence the success (or failure) of a company at various levels (Libit, 2013).

The location, scale and nature of operations will determine who sees themselves as stakeholders. Stakeholders will expect to be recognized when an organisation's effect on them is direct or immediate, for example, employees. Even people who seem to have no direct connection to the business may consider themselves stakeholders, such as the families of employees and those who live in the communities in which the business is located.

For those involved in the practice of architecture, stakeholders also include those who are directly or indirectly affected by their built works. These may include occupants, neighbours, utility and service providers, those responsible for maintenance and, ultimately, future generations.

Architectural professionals, companies or other organisations may be contemplating stakeholder engagement for a variety of reasons. These may include better understand of impacts, help in the articulation of values, mission, strategy, commitments and their implementation. Other reasons may be to facilitate a regulatory approvals process, to participate in measurement and reporting, to avert or solve a crisis or to improve relationships proactively. The reasons for engaging stakeholders will determine both the style of engagement and the stakeholders' expectations, all of which may be subject to change over time. A primary objective of stakeholder engagement is to build relationships with stakeholders to understand better their perspectives and concerns on key issues, including SR issues. Having understood those perspectives and concerns, consideration may be given to incorporating them into the business's corporate strategy.

Research into stakeholder dialogue relating to SR indicates that "more important than actually carrying out stakeholder dialogue is knowing that the outcome of that dialogue has the potential to influence the company's management" and ensuring that a system is designed to ensure that the results of such dialogue are "fully grasped and considered". Failure to do so may lead to the risk that "the stakeholder dialogue will have been nothing more than an exchange of opinions" (Tokoro, 2007).

WIP

OLD VERSION

4-4. RESPECT FOR STAKEHOLDER INTERESTS

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NEW VERSION

4-6

Respect for The Rule of Law

ARCASIA respects the rule of law and the legal systems as applied in all respective Member Organization countries.

What is Professional Respect for The Rule of Law?

The Rule of law is a fundamental principle of governance. It refers not to any single particular law or set of laws, but to the existence and application of overarching legal concepts and frameworks. While these may and do vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, the principles are essentially universal.

The peak body promoting and supporting the rule of law internationally is the United Nations (UN).

"The 'rule of law' is a concept at the very heart of the [United Nations'] mission. It refers to a principle of governance in which all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced and independently adjudicated, and which are consistent with international human rights norms and standards. It requires, as well, measures to ensure adherence to the principles of supremacy of law, equality before the law, accountability to the law, fairness in the application of the law, separation of powers, participation in decision-making, legal certainty, avoidance of arbitrariness and procedural and legal transparency.

"... 'justice' is an ideal of accountability and fairness in the protection and vindication of rights and the prevention and punishment of wrongs. Justice implies regard for the rights of the accused, for the interests of victims and for the well-being of society at large. It is a concept rooted in all national cultures and traditions and, while its administration usually implies formal judicial mechanisms, traditional dispute resolution mechanisms are equally relevant."

(S/2004/616)
Report of the Secretary-General on the Rule of Law and Transitional Justice in Conflict and Post-Conflict Societies

CHARTER EXPLANATION

WIP

OLD VERSION

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The UN has articulated the elements that constitute a rule of law framework at the national level as follows:

> *"... a Constitution or its equivalent, as the highest law of the land; clear and consistent legal framework, and implementation thereof; strong institutions of justice, governance, security and human rights that are well structured, financed, trained and equipped; transitional justice processes and mechanisms; and a public and civil society that contributes to strengthening the rule of law and holding public officials and institutions accountable.*

NEW VERSION

4-7

Respect for International Norms of Behaviour

CHARTER EXPLANATION

ARCASIA supports respect for international norms of behaviour in order to promote and protect the implementation of adequate environmental and social safeguards.

What is Professional Respect for International Norms of Behaviour?

Respect for international norms of behaviour implies going beyond mere compliance with the law and applying instead higher or more universally recognized standards than may apply in the relevant jurisdiction(s). Such norms relate to a wide range of aspects of business and architectural practice, including for example anti-corruption behaviour, environmental responsibility, health and safety, employment and labour relations, political contributions and approaches to conflict resolution.

As a minimum, international norms of behaviour may be relied upon in situations and jurisdictions where the locally applicable law or its implementation does not provide for adequate environmental or social safeguards.

In countries where the law or its implementation conflicts with international recognized norms of behaviour, the international norms should be followed where this can be done without falling foul of the local law.

In some situations, the local law or its implementation may prevent compliance with international norms of behaviour or make it unreasonably difficult. In such situations and where not following these norms would have significant consequences, architects should consider legitimate opportunities and channels to seek to influence relevant organisations and authorities to remedy any such conflict. Where such remedies are unavailable, architects should also consider withholding their services and withdrawing from the situation until such time, if any, that the situation has changed.

Respect for international norms of behaviour also entails avoiding being either overtly or covertly complicit in or supportive of the activities of other organisations that are not consistent with those norms.

WIP

OLD VERSION

4-6. RESPECT FOR INTERNATIONAL NORMS OF BEHAVIOUR

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NEW VERSION

4-8

Respect for Human Rights

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What is Professional Respect for Human Rights?

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The Global Compact Network Netherlands has published useful guidance for companies seeking to do business with respect for human rights. The publication both explains what human rights are and sets out the business case for respecting them:

"Human rights are basic standards aimed at securing dignity and equality for all. They are universal, indivisible and inalienable. Human rights are written down in international agreements. The most well known is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (... UDHR). While human rights treaties do not directly address businesses, the UDHR states that 'every individual and every organ of society shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms.'

"Respecting human rights is the right thing to do – it is in line with core business values such as integrity, respect for people, and equal opportunity. In addition, human rights due diligence is good risk management: it helps protect business value by maintaining reputation, avoiding strikes, boycotts and protest, and prevents disputes from becoming costly lawsuits or damaging public campaigns. Finally, human rights increasingly helps raising the bottom line as it assists companies in understanding different individuals' needs and makes a company more attractive to investors and prospective employees."

The document gives practical examples of human rights relevant to business. These are set out as a non-exclusive list under five headings, with reference to particular rights as expressly set out in the relevant articles of the UDHR.

Global Compact Network Netherlands (2010)

CHARTER EXPLANATION

WIP

OLD VERSION

4-7. RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

ARCASIA encourages and supports respect for human rights and strives to secure dignity and equality for all people.

The Global Compact Network Netherlands has published useful guidance for companies seeking to do business with respect for human rights. The publication both explains what human rights are and sets out the business case for respecting them:

> *"Human rights are basic standards aimed at securing dignity and equality for all. They are universal, indivisible and inalienable. Human rights are written down in international agreements. The most well-known is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (... UDHR). While human rights treaties do not directly address businesses, the UDHR states that 'every individual and every organ of society shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms.'*
>
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>
> *"Respecting human rights is the right thing to do – it is in line with core business values such as integrity, respect for people, and equal opportunity. In addition, human rights due diligence is good risk management: it helps protect business value by maintaining reputation, avoiding strikes, boycotts and protest, and prevents disputes from becoming costly law suits or damaging public campaigns. Finally, human rights increasingly helps raising the bottom line as it assists companies in understanding different individuals' needs and makes a company more attractive to investors and prospective employees."*
>
> Global Compact Network Netherlands (2010)

The document gives practical examples of human rights relevant to business. These are set out as a non-exclusive list under five headings, with reference to particular rights as expressly set out in the relevant articles of the UDHR.

1) Human Resources:
   - Right to equality (UDHR article 1)
   - Freedom from discrimination (UDHR article 2)
2) Health and Safety:
   - Right to just and favourable work (UDHR article 23)

NEW VERSION

4-9

The Social Responsibility Pyramid

CHARTER EXPLANATION

WIP

OLD VERSION

3) Suppliers and contractors:
- Right to join a trade union (UDHR article 23)
- Freedom from slavery (UDHR article 4)

4) Product Safety:
- Right to Health (UDHR article 25)

5) Employee Benefits:
- Right to social security (UDHR article 22)
- Rights to an adequate standard of living (UDHR article 25)

For architects and architectural firms, respect for human rights relates not only to their business practices, but also to the products of their work. Architects should strive to ensure that their designs and the buildings constructed from them help to promote human rights, by facilitating dignity and equality for occupants, users, neighbours and other stakeholders.

Architects should also refrain from participating in projects which would have negative impacts on human rights and should not engage with regimes and organisations which fail to respect human rights.

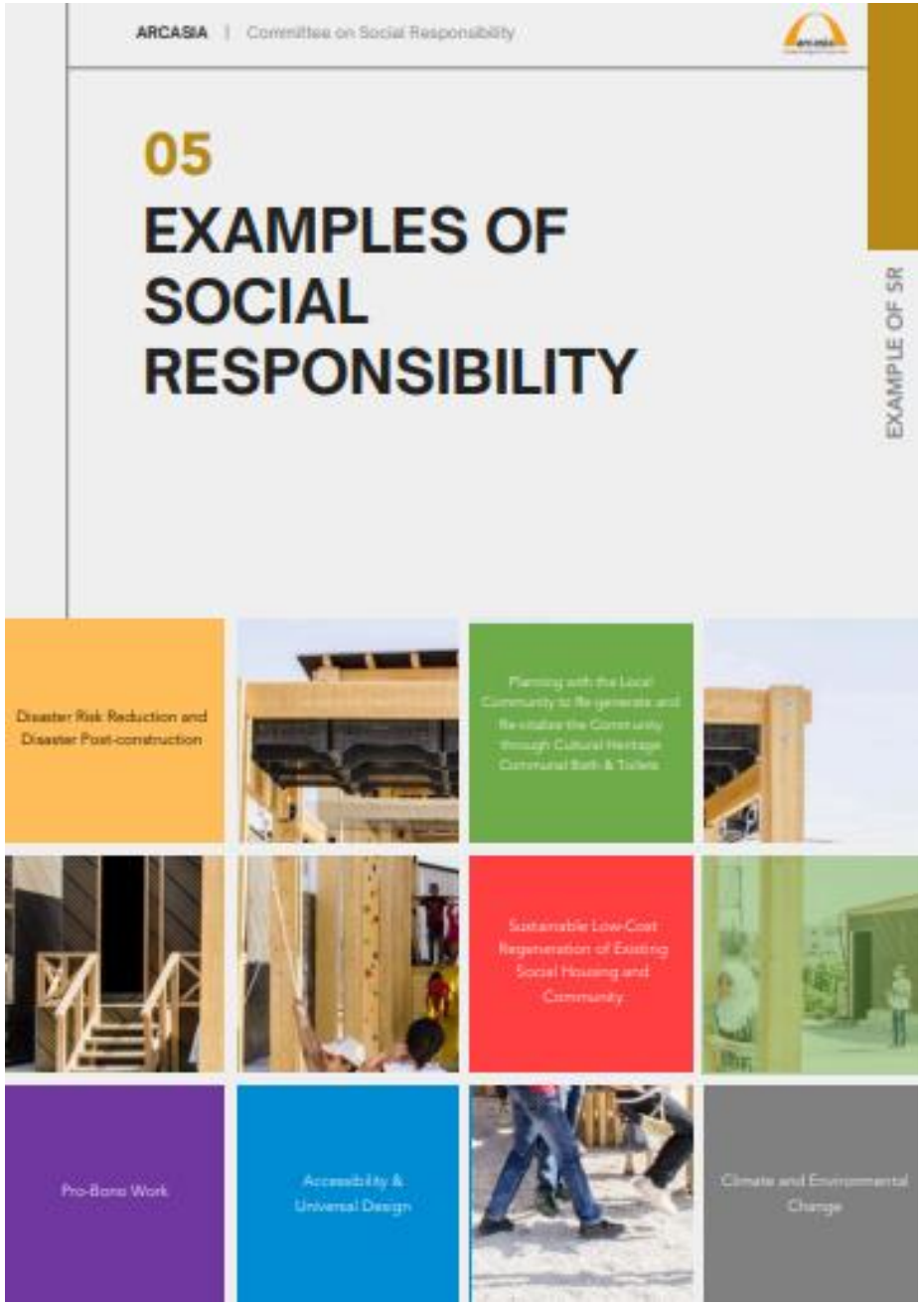
The Social Responsibility Pyramid

Source: ACSR Committee – HKIA

NEW VERSION

New Layout Design Concept:

1. An opening page every new chapter
2. Each chapter is having particular color, Chapter 05 = BROWN



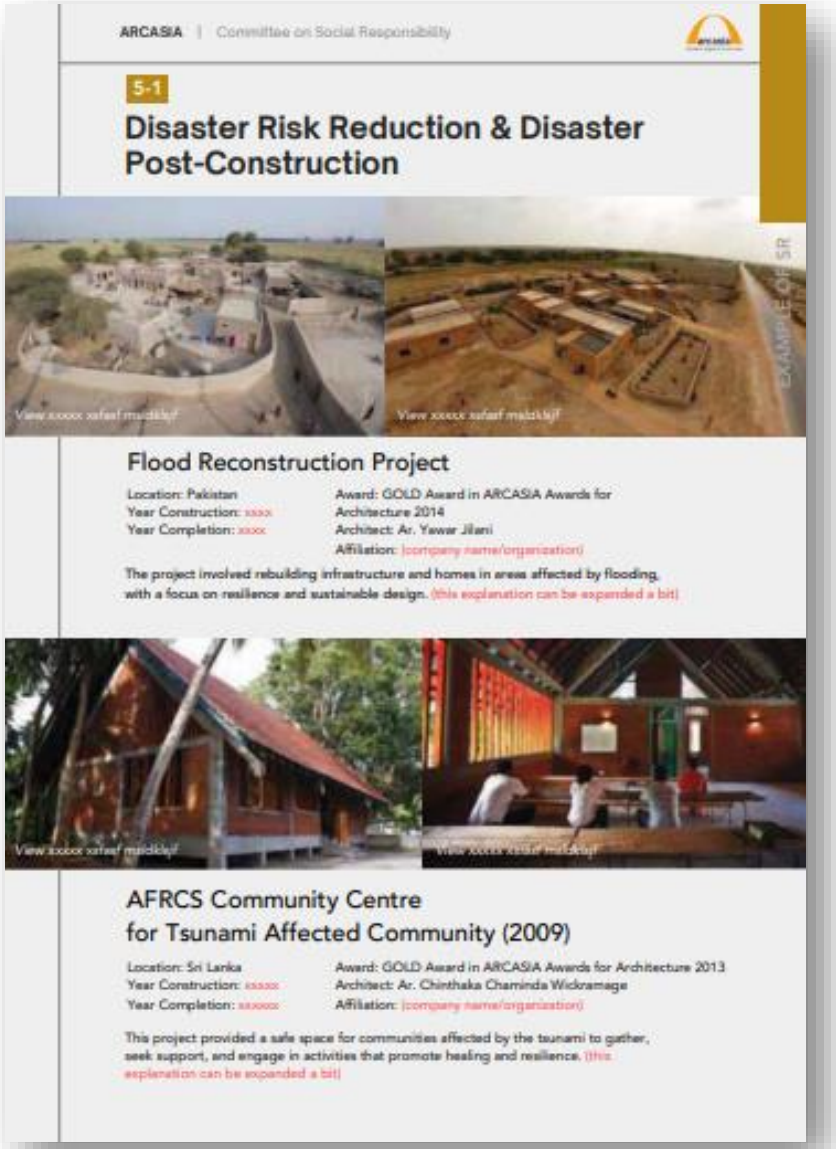
New layout of projects sample:
1 page consist of 2 projects with limited 2 images for each project + its brief information

Propose:
Put addition several examples taken from **Arcasia Award Winning Projects** from category of Social Responsibility

New project examples to include:

1. Recent Arcasia Award Winners from the Social Responsibility Category
2. Nepal Universally Accessible Public Toilet Block
3. Arcasia Barry Will Award Winners from Bangladesh and P akistan

NEW VERSION



ARCASIA | Committee on Social Responsibility

5-1

Disaster Risk Reduction & Disaster Post-Construction

Flood Reconstruction Project

Location: Pakistan
Year Construction: xxxx
Year Completion: xxxx

Award: GOLD Award in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2014
Architect: Ar. Yawar Jilani
Affiliation: (company name/organization)

The project involved rebuilding infrastructure and homes in areas affected by flooding, with a focus on resilience and sustainable design. (this explanation can be expanded a bit)

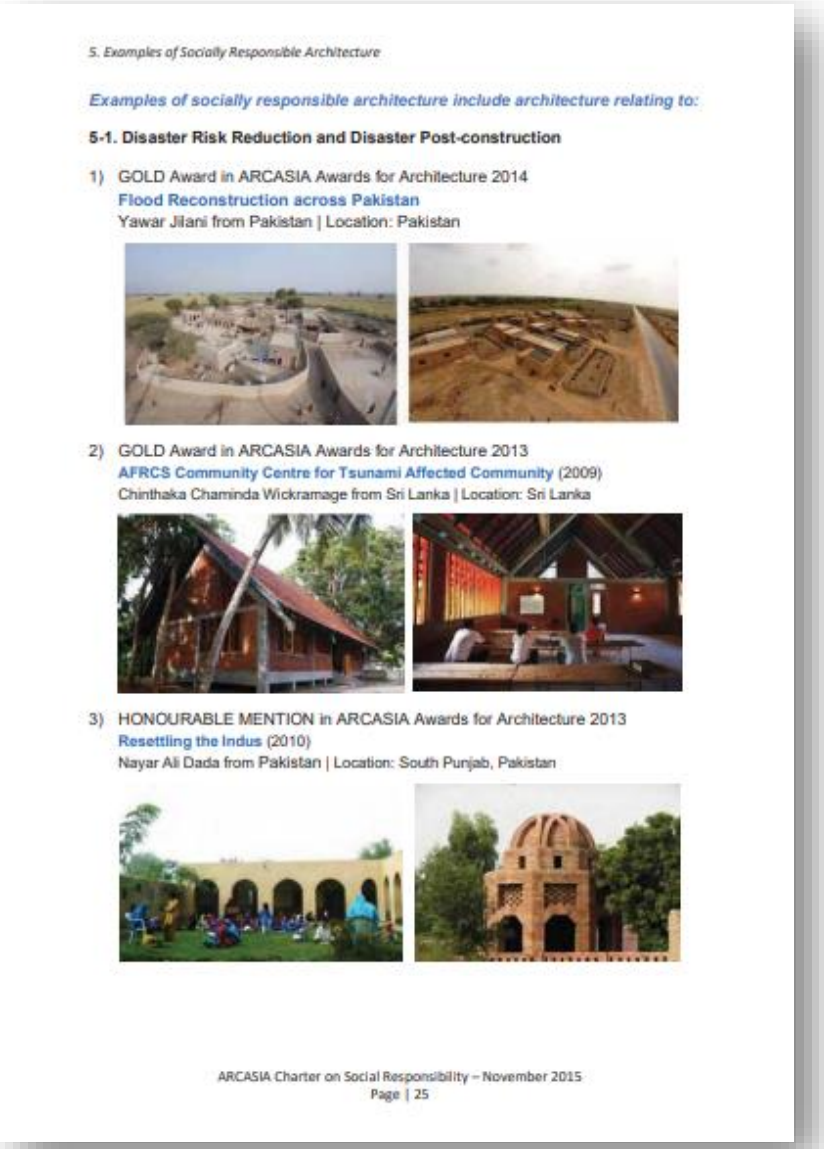
AFRCS Community Centre for Tsunami Affected Community (2009)

Location: Sri Lanka
Year Construction: xxxxx
Year Completion: xxxxx

Award: GOLD Award in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2013
Architect: Ar. Chinthaka Chaminda Wickramage
Affiliation: (company name/organization)

This project provided a safe space for communities affected by the tsunami to gather, seek support, and engage in activities that promote healing and resilience. (this explanation can be expanded a bit)

OLD VERSION



5. Examples of Socially Responsible Architecture

Examples of socially responsible architecture include architecture relating to:

5-1. Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Post-construction

1) GOLD Award in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2014
Flood Reconstruction across Pakistan
Yawar Jilani from Pakistan | Location: Pakistan

2) GOLD Award in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2013
AFRCS Community Centre for Tsunami Affected Community (2009)
Chinthaka Chaminda Wickramage from Sri Lanka | Location: Sri Lanka

3) HONOURABLE MENTION in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2013
Resettling the Indus (2010)
Nayar Ali Dada from Pakistan | Location: South Punjab, Pakistan

ARCASIA Charter on Social Responsibility – November 2015
Page | 25

New layout of projects sample:
1 page consist of 2 projects with limited 2 images for each project + its brief information

Propose:
Put addition several examples taken from **Arcasia Award Winning Projects** from category of Social Responsibility

New project examples to include:

1. Recent Arcasia Award Winners from the Social Responsibility Category
2. Nepal Universally Accessible Public Toilet Block
3. Arcasia Barry Will Award Winners from Bangladesh and Pakistan

NEW VERSION

ARCASIA | Committee on Social Responsibility

5-3

Sustainable Low-Cost Regeneration of Existing Social Housing and Community

Ta Phin Community House

Picture shown is more accurate with reference to Architecture Asia magazine 2014

Award: HONOURABLE MENTION in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2014
Location: Lao Cai Province, Vietnam
Architect: Hoang Thuc Hao from Vietnam

WIP

Ta Phin Commune, 15 km from Sapa in northern Vietnam, features scenic landscapes and a vibrant Red-Dao culture. With 300 residents primarily in farming and crafts, it draws visitors for trekking and homestays. The community house serves as an education center, craft exhibition, and cultural venue, blending with local scenery and employing green design for sustainability.

Retreat Dwellings, Mu Monastery

Picture shown is more accurate with reference to Architecture Asia magazine 2014

Award: MENTION in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2014
Location: Tsum Valley, Nepal
Architect: Ar. Mel Soong Meow Sin from Malaysia

WIP

The site, accessed by daily footpaths used by monks, villagers, and summer hikers, leads to a Tibetan temple built in 1895 AD on a plateau at 3,700 meters. Surrounding it, new retreat dwellings blend into rocky terraces, offering views of the Nepali Himalayas. Stabilized earth structures maintain simplicity and local material connections.

OLD VERSION

5. Examples of Socially Responsible Architecture

5-3. Sustainable Low Cost Regeneration of Existing Social Housing and Community

1) HONOURABLE MENTION in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2014
Ta Phin Community House
Hoang Thuc Hao from Vietnam | Location: Lao Cai Province, Vietnam

– The project site is at Unit 1, Xa Seng village, Ta Phin commune, 17km from the center of Sapa town, a popular tourist attraction in the north of Vietnam. The project is a multi-functional community house, which will contribute to the local economic growth, enhance tourism development and maximize the local potentials. The project is also targeted towards sustainable development for the local community by preserving natural resources and environment, as well as enhancing the local cultural diversity and traditional handicrafts. The action program will include training strategies for local people in sustainable agriculture, tourism and project management.

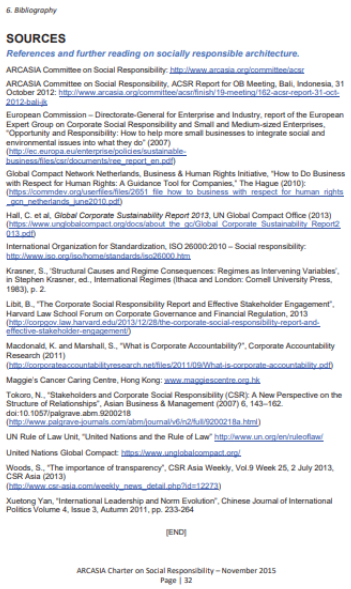
2) MENTION in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2014
Retreat Dwellings, Mu Monastery
Mel Soong Meow Sin from Malaysia | Location: Tsum Valley, Nepal

NEW VERSION

New Layout Design Concept:

1. An opening page every new chapter
2. Each chapter is having particular color, Chapter 06 = SOFT RED

3. Will consist of: References (Sources, Acknowledgement)



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ARCASIA Charter on Social Responsibility – November 2015
Page | 32

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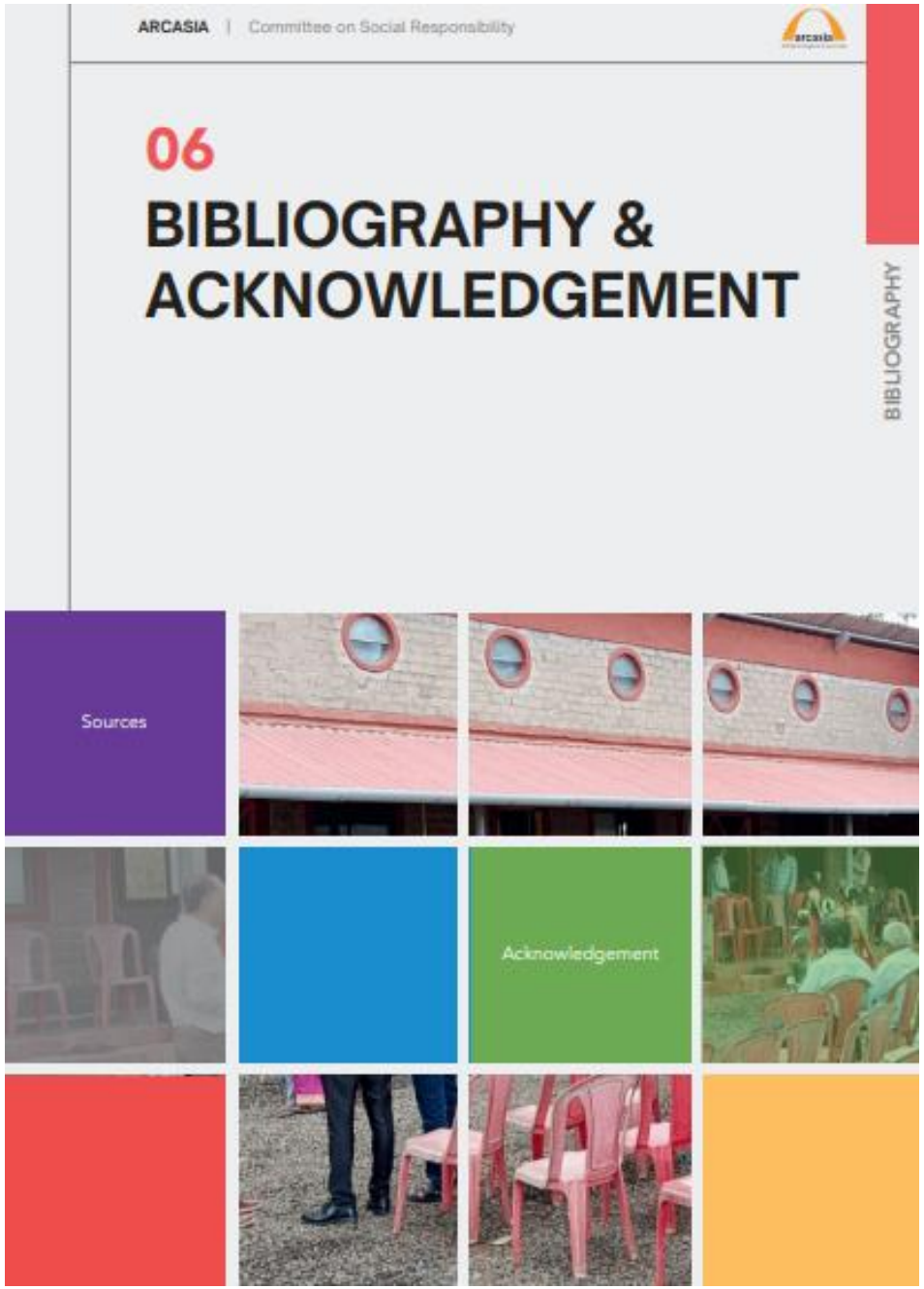

NEW VERSION

6-1

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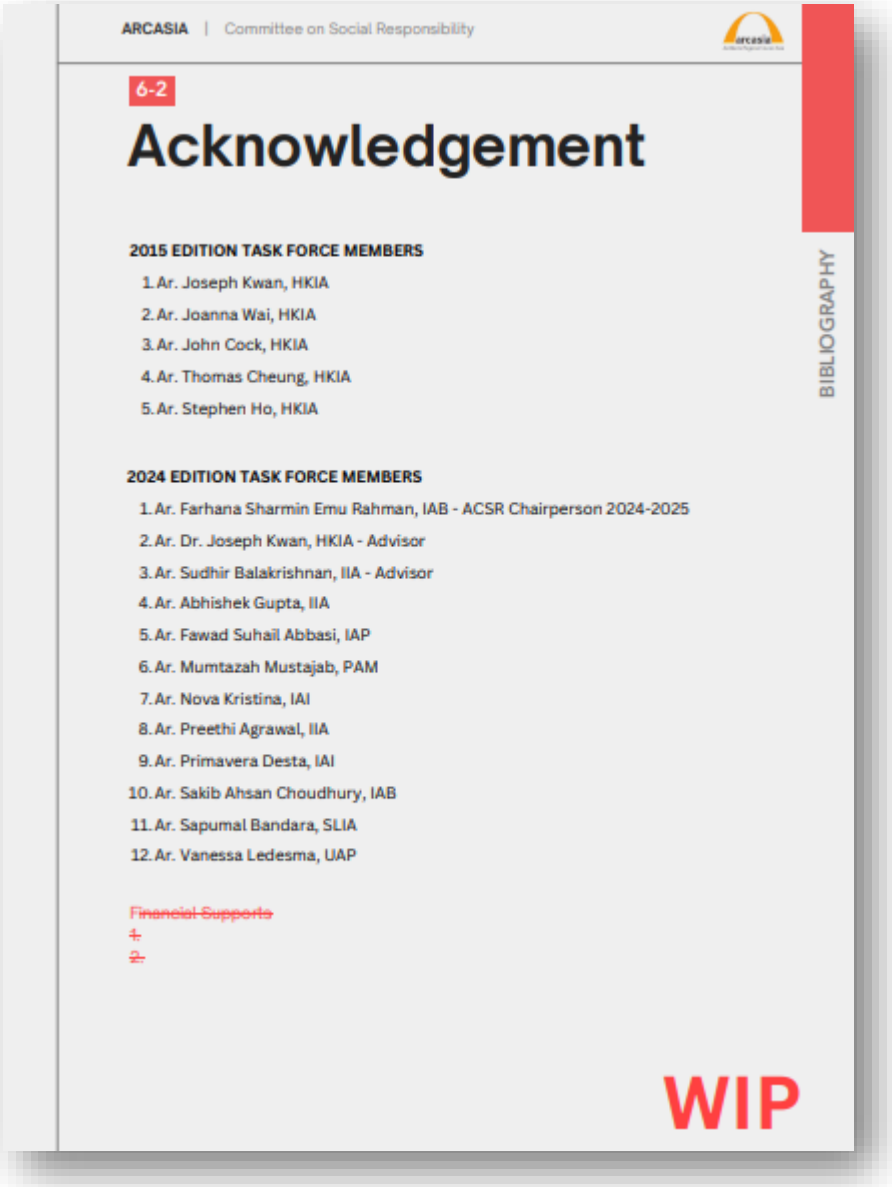

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6-2

Acknowledgement

2015 EDITION TASK FORCE MEMBERS

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4. Ar. Thomas Cheung, HKIA
5. Ar. Stephen Ho, HKIA

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~~Financial Supports~~
~~1.~~
~~2.~~

BIBLIOGRAPHY

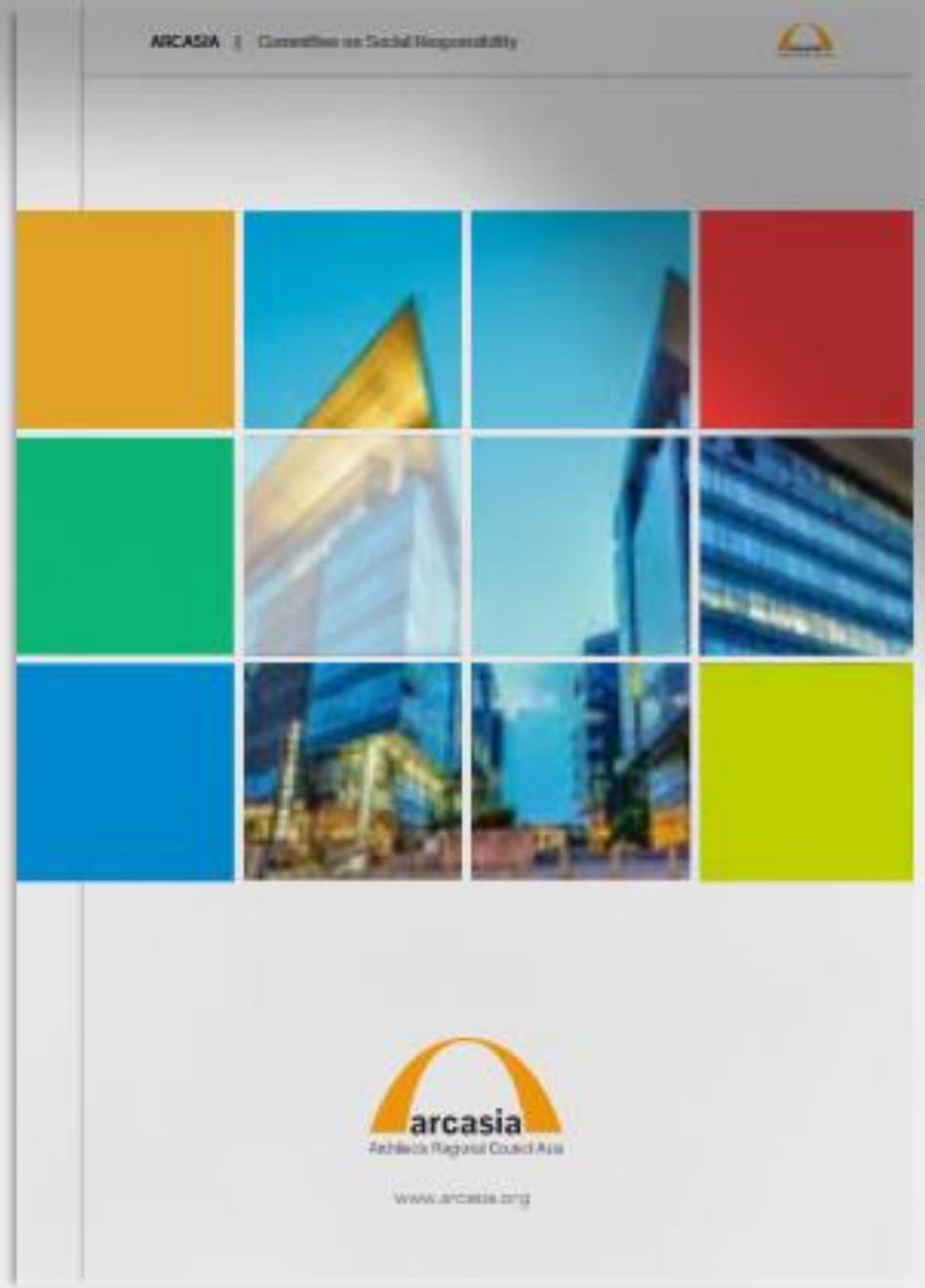
WIP

Acknowledgement

Sample Information for Revision History (source UAP)
We need information of the previous charter's team members

Revision History		
Authored by:	Ar. Armando Eugene C. De Guzman III, FUAP National Treasurer, FY 2011-2012 National President, FY 2021-2022	
Adopted and Approved by:	National Board of Directors, Fiscal Year 2012-2013	
Certified by:	Ar. Alfred Geoffrey C. Carandang, FUAP National Treasurer, FY 2013-2014	
First Revision Approved by:	National Board of Directors, Fiscal Year 2023-2024	
Amended by:	UAP Finance Policy Review Committee FY 2023-2024	
Co-Chaired by:	Ar. Rene Richie A. Corcuera, FUAP National Treasurer	Ar. Arr Jay B. Joquico, UAP National Auditor
Approval:	Sixth National Board of Directors' Meeting 17 April 2024 at SMX Convention Center, Pasay City	
Effectivity:	01 July 2024 Fiscal Year 2024-2025	

1. TF Members from 2015 edition
2. TF Members from 2024 edition
3. Financial Supports (2015)- (2024)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THANK YOU

ACSR Task Force Group 2024