- **For a Perfect Habitat (Venice, 1975)**
- **Declaration of Mexico City (Mexico City,1978)**
- **The Warsaw Declaration of the Architects of the World (Warsaw, 1981)**
- **Cairo Recommendations (Cairo, 1985)**
- **The Brighton Declaration of Architects (Brighton, 1987)**
- **The Declaration of Montreal : "Toward National Policies for Architecture" (Montreal, 1990)**
- **Science - Technology - Architecture for Development (Vienna, 1979)**
- **Declaration of Interdependence for a Sustainable Future (Chicago, 1993)**
- **Guidelines for Further Development of the Declaration of Interdependence for a Sustainable Future**
- **Beijing Charter (Beijing, 1999)**
- **Ten Questions Posed by the Scientific Committee to the XXI World Congress of Architecture (Berlin, 2002)**
- **Istanbul Declaration (Istanbul, 2005)**

1975

For a Perfect Habitat

Among the problems which worry the modern world, habitat is especially important. Architects of the world, who have amalgamated into the International Union of Architects, well underatand the special mission of their profession in the best solution of this problem.

THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ARCHITECTS considers it necessary to draw the attention of those who are interested in the solution of this problem and believes:

THAT the human habitat is the basic vital element of the man - made environment; it is an inherent feature of humanity, being inalienable from it, as a nest is inalienable from a bird. It is in the habitat that mankind has developed, and it is the habitat that has become the cradle of civilization. Among everything that modern man has surrounded himself with, the habitat is primary;

THAT the housing shortage in the world is an especially pressing problem in the developing countries, and that the absence of conditions for the formation of a perfect habitat is an important problem which concerns the entire mankind and calls for urgent and constructive decisions;

THAT it is necessary to energetically support the initiative taken by the UN and the activity of its organization, i.e. the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, and also the special Preparatory Committee for an UN session on the Habitat, which will be held in Vancouver in May 1976;

THAT the problem of the formation of a habitat under the conditions of a developing modern world, and the particular role of architecture and an architect in the solution of this problem, have been dealt with at length in the special work "The Modern Habitat. Problems of the 1980's", compiled by the Working Group of the International Union of Architects in 1975. This problem is closely connected with the specifics of development of modern society.

I.
DIFFERENT SOCIETIES AND PEOPLES EXIST IN THE WORLD

They have their own history, traditions and culture. They live in different natural and climatic conditions. They have different social organizations and different levels of development of science, technology and economy. Differences exist in the conditions of life in every society as well.

AS CIVILIZATION DEVELOPS, PEOPLE'S CONDITIONS OF LIFE RAPIDLY CHANGE IN THE WORLD, PARTICULARLY IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

They are changing more rapidly than in the past and on a wider scale than formerly. The world population is rapidly growing. Science, technology and urbanization processes are developing at an unprecedented rate. these processes, together with progressive

development, are threatening to upset the balance of natural, biological, social and cultural factors of the life of society. The housing shortage is being felt more and more strongly. The entire human habitat is changing.

MAN MUST LEARN TO CONTROL THESE PROCESSES, FORMING THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE BEST POSSIBLE WAY

This should be in conformity with the requirements and aspirations. This should occur at a rate which corresponds to the entire development of society. The aim of this is to serve every person, every people and mankind as a whole. Man should organize his society in a way as to allow it to solve these problems

A HIGH LEVEL OF LIFE IS ATTAINED BY ORGANIZING A HABITAT WHICH :

WOULD be perfect at every stage of development;
WOULD correspond to man's biological complex;
WOULD meet his social and spiritual requirements;
WOULD create a complex of positive emotions of the entire spatial organization of the habitat;
WOULD correspond to the scale of values of modern society with due regard to its continual development.

INFLUENCE OF THE HABITAT ON MAN IS ALWAYS STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER INFLUENCE

Isolation from it is impossible. It determines human behaviour.
It influences all sense organs. Its influence is constant.

ARCHITECTURE IS AN EFFECTIVE MEANS OF TRANSFORMING THE HUMAN HABITAT IN THE BEST WAY

An architect must organize all its elements and unite them into a single whole; these elements are:
Natural and man-made;
Those which exist and those which appear anew;
Those which have been inherited and ensure cultural development under new conditions.

THEREFORE, AN ARCHITECT BY HIS PROFESSION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR:

Joint activity by persons of different professions at all stages of programming and realization;
The most rational and economical utilization of all means and energy resources which a given nature and society have;
The creation of a harmonious whole from the man-made environment and natural values.

II.
HOUSING IS THE MAIN VITAL NECESSITY OF MANKIND; IT IS JUST AS IMPORTANT AS HIS NOURISHMENT AND HEALTH

Together with hunger, the absence of housing is widespread in the world. This is an outrageous shame in the epoch of unprecedented scientific and technological progress.

The gap between the levels of living conditions of different sections of the population in one country, in various contries and in regions of the world is widening instead of narrowing down.

Every person in the world has the right to a perfect habitat.

VERY HIGH HOUSING COSTS

In most developing countries, the quantitative shortage of housing is snowballing. However, even in developed countries, the shortage of housing for the so-called socially weak sections of the population has still not been overcome.
The housing cost is too high for the majority of the world population.

THE SOLUTION OF THE HOUSING PROBLEM SHOULD BE A STATE CARE

A state should have a national, long-term programme in house construction that is aimed at the formation of a perfect habitat.
Questions concerning the planning, economics and technology of house construction cannot be correctly solved without an architectural conception. Therefore, an architect is the best adviser, fellow worker and assistant when these difficult problems are being solved.

THE SOLUTION OF THE HOUSING QUESTION IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES SHOULD BE THE CARE OF ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

The housing shortage in he developing countries is so great and is growing so quickly that they cannot cope with the problem independently. The housing question is already becoming a world social and even political problem. The UN has special programmes for combatting hunger, diseases and the pollution of the human environment.
The UN should draw up a similar programme for organizing a habitat that is befit of man

A GENERAL PROGRAMME OF THE HABITAT CANNOT BE FORMULATED FOR ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

Account should be taken of the specifics of geographic and climatic conditions, economy, technology, traditions and mode of life in every country.
It is necessary to train local specialists in order to preclude the introduction of an alien culture.

The problem of the habitat is a task which must be regarded as the constant care of entire mankind. It should be approached with full awareness of its difficulty and the long duration of its realization

1978

Declaration of Mexico City

Strong in its 500,000 members representing 90 countries ; strong in its status as Consulting member to the UN, to UNESCO and other specialized agencies,

THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ARCHITECTS
having adopted this declaration at its General Assembly in Acapulco, at the conclusion of its XIII th World Congress held in October of 1978, in Mexico City, with the participation of over 6, 000 persons on the subject **ARCHITECTURE AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT,**

CONFIRMS

the declaration of principles adopted at its foundation in 1948 and which has served as a basis for 30 years of international collaboration in the field of architecture and planning between other architects and governmental and non-governmental bodies,

SUPPORTS

the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements of Vancouver (1976), as well as the principles of the United Nations Program for the Environment (UNEP), of Nairobi,

ACKNOWLEDGES

that demographic changes, degradation of the environment and the social injustices which have occurred as a result of selfishness and de-humanization, imposes at the present time new demands on planning and architecture in order to respond to the people's awareness that they do not posses what they consider to be their right,

that just and balanced development can only be brought about through the creation of the appropriate conditions which will enable both the individual and the community to be fulfilled materially and spiritually,

that the integration in programmes of development of humanism, politics and technology, theory and reality is necessary at local, national and international levels at all stages from early inception to implementation,

DECLARES

that development, environment and architecture are interdependent and that the task of the architecture is to create through a synthesis of social, economic, technical factors and three - dimensional form, proper spaces for Man's development,

that the development of the human settlements results from the work of multidisciplinary teams who are in contact with the user and responsible authorities and have respect for the

essential problems of our time, such as the protection of the environment, limitation to growth, new economic order, adequate technologies, the conservation of energy and the regeneration of the cultural heritage,

that the present and future task of architecture represents, through its scope a challenge to which architects must respond with full awareness and enthusiasm at the service of six billion inhabitants of the year 2000,

INVITES

architects to fully meet the exigencies of a discipline whose limits are boundless and which is appropriate to all types of action and development,

RECOMMENDS

to national and international authorities,

to encourage a balance of development between rural and urban areas and create an orderly and harmonious national territory,

to enable architects to participate at all levels of decision making as professionals who are conscious of their duties to society and their responsibilities in the technical and human aspects in the creation of buildings for a new civilization.

1979

science - technology - architecture for development

The International Union of Architects, presently uniting 81 National Sections, representing over 600,000 architects throughout the World, aware of its international mission on the level of **SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, TECHNIQUES ASSOCIATED WITH ARCHITECTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT**. considers it to be its duty to present these recommendations to the United Nations Conference on Science and technology for Development, so that the latter may take them into consideration in its work.

THE UIA CONSIDERING THAT :

SCIENCE

***** Science is the result of the human cerebral activity employed in the investigation of the *logical laws which govern the universe*, both material and energetic and that it therefore constitutes a universal language and heritage,

***** All countries, all peoples or all individuals who so desire, must have *free access to the corresponding information*, wherever they are,

***** It is the duty of humanity on the whole, of each State in particular, to favorize the development by all and the distribution to all, of scientific knowledge, without discrimination of any sort,

THE UIA, CONSIDERING IN ADDITION, THAT

TECHNOLOGY

***** All constructive action taken by man on his own environment, and through him in the universe, applies the scientific knowledge, acquired in the form of technologies, which constitutes his philosophy and dialogue with matter,

***** All technology results from the combination of different forms of scientific knowledge selected to lead to a defined use or transformation of the material universe, regardless of any specific human factor, (all technology is an end and not a means),

***** As an intrinsic combination of all forms of universal scientific knowledge technologies constitute as well, *an element of humanity's heritage*, and as such, must be entirely accessible to all those who so desire

***** It is the duty of humanity on the whole, and of each particular State, to favorize *development* by all, as well as the wide circulation of *technical knowledge*, without discrimination of any sort, thereby contributing toward man's increased efficiency (for example, as far as research and the mastery of new forms of energy are concerned),

***** The technological standards of all peoples depends on their level of scientific knowledge, and the optimum equalization of technological standards can come only from a free circulation of scientific knowledge,

***** Developing countries rely on essentially quantitative growth technologies for reasons of urgency, while industrialized countries are progressively orienting themselves toward qualitative *technologies of perfectionism.*

THE UIA, CONSIDERING TOO, THAT :

APPLIED TECHNIQUES

***** An applied technique is an implementation of technology *by and for specific human beings*, and as such, it is not and cannot be universal, and constitutes an element of *local heritage*.

***** Applied techniques are expressed either in the form of means and methods of production or in the form of products.

***** The *means of production* consist of examples of individual know-how and the collective organization of productive work and therefore express the natural abilities and social structure of the people under consideration,

***** The *methods of production* are the invented tools, machines and systems of all kinds, whose type and degree of development depend on local primary sources, traditions and needs, according to the local needs and culture,

***** *Developing countries* are those whose vital needs have developed more quickly than their means, therefore calling for a *general international contribution* toward their development, with respect to their rightful freedom of choise, according to their cultural and social needs,

***** In this spirit, *transfers* of technology are far more fruitful than applied technique transfers, as they make universal scientific knowledge available to local cultures, without passing judgment on the local way of operating. At the same time, transfers of simple tools, hardly burdensome and usable by a wide variety of workers having little training, are preferable to transfers of onerous machines which can only be used by a small number of qualified workers,

***** The *standards* are therefore *technological* elements when defining criteria for qualitative requirements, and become *technical* elements when they determine the local values to be by these criteria. The qualitative standards alone may and must be codified on the international level, the quantitative standards being under the jurisdiction of each State, with adaptation to each region.

THE UIA, DEEMING THAT :

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

***** Within the framework of, and with respect to the global *biological and ecological equilibrium* of the universe, it is up to **AND** each State to determine the orientations of the planning of **ARCHITECTURE** its national territory and to freely decide upon human settlements to create or to develop,

***** In a case where the means already existing in a country do not guarantee minimal conditions for the survival of its inhabitants, it is the duty of the United Nations to set up all possible *assistance organizations* adapted to the type of help desired, with respect to the development of the country's autonomy,

***** International assistance is therefore presented in the form of temporary or definitive *transfers* of pure and applied scientific knowledge, of qualified personnel or of material means adapted to local conditions,

***** As far as human settlements are concerned, *all applied techniques*, imported or local, are *expressed through the architecture* of these settlements,

***** *Architecture* is the form of local culture which bestows a *human significance* upon building construction of all kinds,

***** For optimum sociological conditions, all *technical cooperation* in the field of construction must be *previously defined and oriented by an architectural cooperation*, with respect to local traditions and experiences,

***** Architectural cooperation has as its goal to index specific information of all kinds, from the country to be equipped, and to *select the operative means* of conception and construction that are best adapted to the local characteristics, according to the country's social and cultural aspirations,

***** In the field of building construction, it is a question of *developing and enriching* local techniques by the transfer of knowledge and "know-how", and not by the arbitrary imposition of inadapted exterior techniques upon the general way of life (particularly in the case of spontaneous construction)

* Human needs take precedence over technical compulsoriness and *the architectural cooperation* necessary for the best use of technical transfers, must be available in the form of assistance, advice and experiences, of joint efforts with local architects, and not in the form of the empirical or "international" transfer of architecture.

THE UIA RECOMMENDS TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND TO ITS MEMBER STATES

RECOMMENDATIONS for the construction of Human Settlements, particularly for the benefit of unfavorized populations, that :

1. In the interest of the peacable development and fruitfulness of all peoples, the United Nations recognize its universal duty to favorize and work toward the blossoming forth, the deepening and widest possible circulation of scientific and technological knowledge of all sorts,

2. In the interest of the respect of local particularities and characteristics, the United Nations seek to closely associate developing countries with all concerned cooperating international organizations, in order to preserve a national free will, the choice of methods in all technical assistance offered to a State or to a region,

3. In the interest of the respect of local cultures and specific social needs, all technical assistance in construction and planning of human settlements be preceded and accompanied by an architectural cooperation entrusted to competent international professional authorities.

1981

The Warsaw Declaration of Architects

PREFACE

Nearly 50 years ago, the C.I.A.M. developed a basic statement on philosophy and principles of planning of human settlement, which later became known as the Charter of Athens. Many of these original principles remain as applicable today as they were innovative a half century ago.

In recent years, however, the accelerated pace of spontaneous urbanization throughout the world has forced new consideration of those principles and made even more urgent their application by professionals and governments in the service of people of all nations.

The United Nations Conference on human Settlements (HABITAT) in 1976 resulted in a Vancouver Declaration, a powerful international statement on human rights and needs within the man-made environment. In the same year, the working groups of the U.I.A. meeting in Kazimer, Poland, endorsed this statement.

On the initiative of the National University Federico Villarreal of Peru, an international group of architects, planners and educators in 1977 formulated the "Charter of Machu Picchu", a synthesis of principles and philosophy for guiding urbanization and integrating emergent environmental, economic and social factors with the ideas of the Charter of Athens.

The XIII World Congress of Architects of the International Union of Architects (U.I.A.) issued the Declaration of Mexico, building upon the growing body of world-wide concern for the quality of life in the urbanizing areas of the world.

Recognizing its obligation to provide leadership and philosophical foundations for architectural activities concerned with the quality of life, the U.I.A. at its XIV World Congress in Warsaw, in 1981, adopts the following Declaration of Architects of the World.

This Declaration is adopted in Warsaw, a city wantonly destroyed during World War II but now standing again as a symbol of highest human ambitions and dignity. The heroic rebuilding of Warsaw and the restoration of its historic heritage gives inspiration to architects and people of all nations in pursuit of progress and self-fulfillment in their urban environment.

I. RIGHTS AND NEEDS OF PEOPLE

Improving the quality of life for all people should be the primary objective of every program for human settlement. In addition to meeting basic needs for food, shelter, clean water, employment, health, education, training and security without discrimination as to race, color, sex, language, religion, ideology, national or social origin, programs must provide a framework of freedom, dignity, equality and social justice.

1. Every individual has biological, economic, social and spiritual needs. Decent, safe and sanitary shelter affords only partial satisfaction of these needs.

2. In addition to shelter, every human being also requires:
- peace and security
- meaningful employment
- opportunity for intellectual development
- social recognition
- self-fulfillment
- aesthetic and emotional satisfaction

3. The spiritual and physical needs of people are equally important and must be pursued simultaneously in programs for human settlements.

4. Each society as a whole has need for identity and continuity of its indigenous culture.

FOR TWO-THIRDS OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION THESE NEEDS HAVE NOT YET BEEN MET. THEREFORE, ARCHITECTS AND PLANNERS SHOULD ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR MEETING THESE NEEDS IN THE PROCESS OF SHAPING EVERY NEW ENVIRONMENT

II. MAGNITUDE AND CHARACTER OF CHALLENGE POSED BY THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

> *"There is arising a crisis of world-wide proportions involving developed and developing countries alike: the crisis of human environment. Portents of this crisis have long been apparent in the explosive growth of human populations, in the poor integration of a powerful and efficient technology with environmental requirements, in the deterioration of agricultural land, in the unplanned extension of urban areas, in the decrease of available space and the growing danger of extinction of many forms of animal and plant life. It is becoming apparent that if current trends continue, the future of life on earth could be endangered"*
>
> U –Thant*

1. Since the Second World War, the world's population has doubled, causing grave crisis in the balance of world energy, food supply and ecological systems. Since the growth rate of cities has exceeded by far the natural increase of world population, urban deterioration has been especially severe, resulting in scarcity of housing, degradation of public services and transportation and a general worsening of the quality of life.

2. Trends in world population growth indicate that mankind will double again in the next 25 years, thereby more than doubling the present demands for food, shelter and all other facilities necessary for human life and dignity, which are already inadequate in many areas.

3. More and more people are entering the stream of modern civilization. Their needs and aspirations are growing. Development of new technologies, mass production and mass media is accelerating. The spontaneous character of this process makes predictions difficult, imposes unforeseen problems and frequently results in undesirable

consequences, threatening the balance between nature, man-made environment and human culture.

4. There exists profound differentiations in the contemporary world. People differ in their living standards and conditions of life. They live in various geographical regions, different climates and different socio-economic systems. They have different cultural backgrounds, habits and scales of values. Therefore, the ways of their future development logically should be different. Human settlement planning must seek to improve the quality of life for people with full respect for indigenous cultural and social needs. Thus, the exchange of experiences among various countries and geographical regions must never be seen as a simple transfer of ready-made solutions, but as a means of stimulating local imagination.

5. The circumstances of life for vast numbers of people in human settlements are unacceptable, particularly in developing countries, and unless positive and concrete action is taken at national and international levels, these conditions are likely to be aggravated by :

Unbalanced economic growth, reflected in the wide disparities in wealth that now exist between countries and among individuals

Social, economic, ecological and environmental deterioration, exemplified at national and international levels by inequalities in living conditions, social segregation, racial discrimination, acute unemployment, illiteracy, disease and poverty, the breakdown of social relationships and traditional cultural values, and the increasing degradation of life-supporting resources of air, water and land.

Involuntary migration, resulting in the relocation or expulsion of people from their national homelands.

6. The major functional problems of the world-wide human settlement systems are:

Uncontrolled urbanization and consequent conditions of overcrowding, psychological tensions, pollution and deterioration of the environment.

Rural backwardness, which places a majority of mankind at the lowest standard of living.

Persistent unemployment in major metropolitan areas and simultaneous aging of rural hinterland populations.

7. Three adverse phenomena characteristic of contemporary urban development may be discerned:

The first, massive in-migration of rural population, resulting in uncontrolled growth of squatter settlements without public services and urban infrastructure, is common to cities in developing regions. Management of this phenomenon lies beyond the scope of means currently available to the majority of the authorities responsible for the urban planning process.

The second phenomenon is evident in "housing monoculture", resulting from large scale construction of dwellings of in multi-family blocks of flats. Functional and formal uniformity

follows the technology of mass production. Although the physical results, expressed by the sheer number of such new dwellings, responds in part to mounting human needs, the inhuman scale of such new environments fails to satisfy social and cultural needs and aspirations, leaving no space for individuality and self-expression. The citizen is unable to identify with his closest surroundings, or even with the city.

A third phenomenon, characteristic of industrialized societies, has been an exodus, aided by the automobile, of more affluent members of society from central cities to suburbs. Newcomers and those left in the central cities lack the means to support the residual urban structure and public services.

8. Needs for shelter, infrastructure and services are nearly always greater than the capacity of societies to provide them. Therefore, throughout the world, but especially in the developing countries, people have traditionally provided housing and rudimentary services for themselves and will continue to do so in the future. These efforts should be seen as a logical complement to governmental infrastructure and housing programs.

9. One of the gravest problems of today in many countries is the rapidly worsening contamination of the environment, now attaining an unprecedented and potentially catastrophic magnitude. It is a direct consequence of explosive urbanization and excessive exploitation of the earth's natural resources. The inhabitants of the urbanized areas of the world are subjected, at an ever increasing rate, to environmental conditions incompatible with enlightened concepts and standards of human health and welfare.

10. The general dysfunction between macro-scale economic planning and planning for actual urban development has wasted scarce resources and reduced the effectiveness of both. Urban areas too often reflect the adverse secondary effects of decisions based on broad and relatively abstract economic strategies. Economic decisions at national and regional levels seldom include direct consideration of city priorities and solutions to urban problems, or of the functional links between general economic strategy and planning of urban development. As a result, the potential advantages of systematic planning and architecture of ten fail to benefit the great majority of people.

11. Human settlements of today embody the outcome of generations of ideas, decisions and physical investments. It is not possible, therefore, to achieve radical modifications overnight. However, population growth and rapid changes in the location of human activities proceed at such a pace that, by the end of the century, there will be need to "build another world on top of the present one." If properly directed, this formidable task could mobilize untapped resources and be turned into a unique opportunity for changing the man-made environment; this is the challenge of human settlement strategies.

12. Human settlements must be seen as an instrument and object of development. The goals of settlement policies are inseparable from the goals of every sector of social and economic life. Solutions to the problems of human settlements must therefore be conceived as integral parts of the development process of individual nations and the world community.

A NEW AWARENESS OF THE FUTURE MUST INSPIRE CURRENT THINKING, PLANNING AND ACTION, FOR NEVER BEFORE HAS MANKIND'S FUTURE BEEN SO CONDITIONED AND ENDANGERED BY PRESENT DECISIONS.

III. THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ARCHITECTS AND PLANNERS

Architecture is the complex art and science of creating a setting for human life. The architect is responsible for integrating both existing and new elements, natural as well as man-made. He is responsible for the aesthetic quality of the cityscape as well as the design of spaces sensitive to human scale. He should protect and develop the heritage of the society for which he creates new forms and maintain the continuity of cultural development. This approach transcends the traditional understanding of the profession and the architect's responsibility only for his own commissioned work. It constitutes a new order of challenge for the design professions.

1. The common objective of economic planning, city planning, urban design and architecture must be to interpret and respond to human needs. The design process should result in the provision of urban services, facilities and forms appropriate to the needs of people in the context of available resources and cultural values. To achieve these ends, architecture and planning must be based on systematic and continuous interaction and collaboration among the design professions and related scientific disciplines, city dwellers and community and political leadership. At every stage or level of the society's development, the balance between the available technical means, economy and emergent, as well as existing values in human culture must be sought.

2. The present world is characterized by differentiated socio-political and economic systems. These offer varied opportunities for planned development and many impose some limitations on comprehensive physical design and development actions. The responsibility of the design professions is to use the tools available in every system in the most efficient way to safeguard the common social interests in development and in bettering the man-made environment.

3. Planning must reflect, within the context of ongoing urbanization process, the essential dynamic unity between the city and its surrounding region and establish functional relationships between neighborhoods, districts and other elements of urban structure.

4. It is a responsibility of architects and planners to recognize that human interaction and communication are the essential reason for the city's existence. Human settlements, therefore should be designed to provide a living environment in which identities of individuals, families and societies are preserved and adequate means for maintaining privacy, as well as the possibility of face-to-face interactions, and public participation in the decision-making process are allowed.

5. Diversity in the characteristics of human settlements reflecting cultural and aesthetic values must be respected and encouraged. Areas of historical, religious or archeological importance and natural areas of special value preserved for posterity. Values of fundamental importance in defining community, as well as national character must be protected.

6. Housing must no longer be regarded merely as a utilitarian commodity, but as a powerful tool for fostering social development. Housing design must be flexible and permit easy adaptation to changing social demands and encourage creative

participation of the users in design, as well as where appropriate, in construction. There is also a pressing need to develop low-cost building components readily available to people in need of them.

7. Planning, architecture and design should not treat the city as a series of component parts, but must strive to create an integrated multifunctional environment. The new concept of urbanization seeks a continuity of the built environment, implying that each building is no longer an isolated object, but an element of a continuum, requiring a dialogue with other elements to complete its own image. The emphasis is no longer on the container, but on the contents, no longer on the isolated building, no matter how sophisticated and beautiful, but on the continuity of urban texture.

8. Planning for human settlements should recognize known hazards which could lead to increased risk of natural disaster. The planning of reconstruction after natural or man-caused disasters should be used as an opportunity to improve the quality of the whole settlement, its spatial patterns, functions and environment.

9. Future policies on urban area traffic planning and management should subordinate the private automobile to the development of general public transportation systems. Transportation and communication should satisfy the needs of the majority of the population, assuring the distribution of activities to favor mass transportation and to reduce congestion and pollution by motor vehicles. The social costs and benefits of transport system alternatives should be duly considered in planning for the future growth of cities.

AT EVERY STAGE OR LEVEL OF ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIETY, THE RESPONSIBILITY OF AN ARCHITECT IS TO REFLECT THE VALUES OF HUMAN CULTURE. HIS RESPONSIBILITY MUST EXTEND TO INCLUDE THE ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH HE WORKS AND TO ENSURE THAT HIS WORK WILL BE A NEW STIMULATING CONTRIBUTION TO ENVIRONMENTAL HARMONY.

IV. STRATEGY

Every society, every nation and humanity as a whole must establish efficient methods to influence and control the processes of environmental development and to secure balance at every level and scale. It is beyond the scope of professional responsibility to determine ways and means of development control, but the effectiveness of professional activity is conditioned by the degree of commitment and leadership in society.

1. It is the responsibility of governmental authorities at every level to prepare and pursue plans and policies for human settlements. Such plans and policies must be essential components of an overall development strategy, in harmony with policies on industrialization, agriculture, social welfare, and environmental and cultural preservation.

2. Policies, strategies, plans and programs require appropriate instruments for implementation. In the field of human settlements, these take the form of political, administrative and technical institutions, as well as enabling legislation and regulations in support of programs for the development of human and other resources.

3. Human settlement policies and programs should establish and pursue progressive minimum standards for acceptable quality of life. These standards will vary within and

among countries, as well as over periods of time, and therefore must be flexible, to respond to changing conditions and new opportunities.

4. The construction of the physical components of human settlements – be they rural or urban, dwellings or roads, with traditional or modern technologies – in sufficient volume to meet the needs of society, should be considered a leading sector of the economy and the major generator of meaningful employment, rather than as a residual of other "productive" activities.

5. Land, because of its unique nature and the crucial role it plays in human settlements, should not be treated as an ordinary commercial asset. Unregulated exploitation of basic land resources and limited availability of urban land are obstacles to planning and implementation of development programs in the public interest. There is a need to establish legal frameworks that can permit orderly and efficient ways of using urban land to meet the emergent needs of societies and solutions capable of producing substantial improvements in the near future.

6. In countries where urban land has been communalized, the problem of its availability is solved. But the new problem, of determining land values in relation to use, an important concept in the process of planning, remains unsolved.

7. Planning at all scales must include continuing coordination, monitoring, evaluation and review at different levels and must include feedback from the people affected.

8. Design and technologies for shelter, infrastructure and services should reflect present demands, provide for adaptation to future needs, make optimal use of local resources and skills, and be capable of incremental improvement.

9. National housing policies must aim at providing adequate shelter and services to the lower income groups, distributing available resources on the basis of greatest needs.

10. Human settlements are characterized by significant disparities in living standards and opportunities. Harmonious development requires the reduction of disparities between rural and urban areas, between regions and within regions themselves. It is necessary to adopt policies which aim at decreasing the differences between living standards and opportunities in urban and non-urban areas.

11. The public and their governments must be made aware that planning is a dynamic process which should include not only the formulation of plans, but also their implementation, and continuing review of their effects.

12. Citizen participation should be facilitated by removing political and institutional obstacles and by providing information in clear and meaningful terms. It can also be stimulated by providing opportunities for early and continuing involvement in the selection of alternatives. Public involvement is an indispensable element in the formulation of planning strategies and in their implementation and management; it should influence all levels of government in the decision-making process to further the political, social and economic growth of human settlements.

13. Effective public participation requires the free flow of information among all parties concerned and should be based on knowledge, mutual understanding and trust.

14. The overriding objective of settlement policies should be to make shelter, infrastructure and services available to those who need them, in the sequence in which they are needed, and at affordable monetary and social costs. Social justice depends on the way in which these facilities are distributed among the populations and on the extent to which they are made accessible.

15. The authorities regulating urban development must take immediate steps to prevent further deterioration of the environment and to restore its basic integrity in accordance with acceptable standards of public health and welfare. Similar steps must also be taken in economic and urban planning, in architectural design, in engineering standards and criteria and in planning and development policies.

THE GOALS OF SETTLEMENT POLICIES ARE INSEPARABLE FROM THE GOALS OF EVERY SECTOR OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE. SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS MUST THEREFORE BE CONCEIVED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS OF INDIVIDUAL NATIONS AND THE WORLD COMMUNITY.

CONCLUSIONS

We are working in a differentiated and changing world. We have therefore to face different situations and problems, using different tools in our professional activities. But our responsibility is of universal character. We are to shape new environments for man. In the contemporary world we must seek balance between technical means and social aims reflecting our scales of values and between the development of technology and culture.

The process of development today reflects a constant tension between traditional culture and emergent technologies, which threatens the existing order. Architecture, an art closely connected with technology, is near the center of this struggle. Its history proves, however, that the necessary balance may be achieved at different stages of development of technology and civilization.

The task of architects and planners is to seek forms of human settlements which truly reflect the needs and aspirations of societies, generating alternatives, receiving responses, and participating in constant dialogue with users and their communities. Architecture and culture may be conceived as modes of self-expression, where sharp distinction between the creator and consumer ceases to exist. The form and pattern of the city and each structure should express the changing times, the new social order and the growth of human dignity.

THESE DECLARATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS HAVE MEANING ONLY IN A WORLD WITH PEACE AMONG NATIONS. IT IS THE HIGHEST OBLIGATION OF GOVERNMENTS OF ALL MEN TO MAINTAIN PEACE AS THE ESSENTIAL BASIS FOR REALIZING THE NEEDS AND AMBITIONS OF PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

** U-THANT was the third Secretary General of the United Nations, and served during 1961-1971*

Cairo Recommendations

Considering the extraordinary vastness and extreme urgency of the Development of Space for Mankind in most regions of the globe, as well as the necessity for a widening and optimization of international co-operation in order to favour and accelerate the realization of corresponding Settlements, the UIA recalls the principles and proposals it assembled on this subject in the Charter for the Development of Space for mankind, as was the case with the Habitat Charter, and recommends that all International Organizations, all Governments and all of its members work towards satisfying world needs by using all appropriate means, which may be classified in the following 4 fields:

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES

- in order to optimize the implementation and functioning of human settlements, it is in the interest of each State to establish and keep up to date, a programmed schedule for the physical development of its territory, as it is in the interest of each local collectivity to dispose of a town-planning programme, established, in both cases in collaboration with architects.

- By its very nature, architecture for all, is of public utility. As such it must always involve the architect as master Builder of its conception and realization, and the user, at the various stages of its elaboration.

- The legislation of each country must guarantee that the intervention of each partner, whether directly or indirectly contributing to the optimization of the realization of human settlements be respected, by adapting the responsibility of the mission undertaken by each of them and notably, by respecting the intellectual and moral independence of the architect in all legislation concerning him: it is the fundamental guarantee of the integrity of his advisory role, at the service of all.

- States and local collectivities must favour the distribution, via the media, of objective and general architectural information. The media can also contribute to the quality of auto-construction as well as the maintenance of human settlements. For its part, the UIA must attend to the institutional promotion of architects vis-à-vis International and Governmental Organizations.

II. THE TRAINING OF THE ARCHITECT

- as a cultural expression, the teaching of architecture can only be carried out within each cultural area of practice : this is the condition which enables local architecture to be authentic, innovatory and diversified;
- The UIA must encourage the advanced teaching of young architects, by supporting, in Regional schools, all training programmes for the conception of housing for greater numbers

- In order to respect the essentially practical character of architecture, it is indispensable that teachers in Schools of Architecture be regular patricians of the disciplines they teach; chosen as such by students of architecture.

III. CONDITIONS OF ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE

- the role of the architect is to optimize the quality-price of human settlements, by associating the maximum added value and the lowest corresponding cost;
- Contemporary architectural practice implies a widening of prerogatives and professional responsibilities corresponding to a parallel increase in competence, aptitude and means of practice;
- The UIA, at an international level, and the professional authorities of each country must afford architects access to data processing, and contribute to the promotion of soft-ware systems which are best adapted to the profession;
- The UIA must favour the continuation of all kinds data banks necessary fort the architects to carry out his present and future missions in the best possible way:

IV. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

1. The first responsibility of the UIA is the exchange of information and confrontation of experience of Architects from various countries of the world in a most efficient way

2. For all international co-operation with regard to the development of territory and human Settlements, especially in the benefit of developing countries, the UIA constitutes the privileged organization which can put architects od appropriate competence at the disposal of international decision-makers.

3. In the interest of the architects, UIA should stipulate its recommendations to international and national organs concerned with the definition of standards and technical specification on the use of building materials and components

4. All countries must contribute to the professional training of future technical executives and qualified workers in developing countries, notably by temporarily receiving them for an amount of time relating to the theoretical and practical duration of apprenticeships of trades which they will, thereafter, be able to practice in their country of origin;

5. For its part, the UIA must attend to the distribution, via professional reviews, of all information of interest to the totality of its members.

The Brighton Declaration of Architects

1
The UIA XVI Congress reaffirms the declarations made at Warsaw in 1981 and Cairo in 1984,

The problems of cities and the problems of homelessness are diverse but characterized by population explosion, migration into cities, urban decay and division through political and regional conflict. Many of the cities of tomorrow are being built today by the poor. As the 21st century approaches, the present generation will pass on a legacy of tremendous scientific advances that contrast in increasingly stark relief with a polluted planet, countless millions of people without the most basic requirements of human existence, an escalating arms race and a great deal of insecurity and suspicion.

The confidence of design professionals from earlier decades in the solutions they prescribed has in many cases proved unjustified. The well - intentioned policy documents of the '60s dismembered communities and widened the divide between haves and have-nots; while the revised economic and social assumptions of the '70s and early '80s showed the project approach to be ineffective in meeting the scale of the problem. There is a widespread acceptance in 1987 that the creation of the built environment must be regarded much more as a process than a project and that the mobilization of communities and householders to participate in the construction of their own shelter is the principal way in which the necessary scale of shelter can be provided.

That is not to suggest that the 'formal' building sector will not continue to be important in many countries of the world, nor that governments have no role to play - far from it. The world's natural resources are finite and need careful management, especially by governments of developing nations. Countries whose economies often depend on a few primary commodities for which demand is rising slowly or not at all often find themselves unable to provide their people with infrastructure and services whether new or upgraded. Over - centralized structures allocating insufficient investment on the basis of misconceptions as to how communities do or should operate are offset by people's extraordinary ingenuity in easing their collective and individual problems. Governments would do much better to recognize and support communities' own efforts and initiatives to improve their environment.

There are some signs, too, that concern in developed countries at the erosion of family and community life is stimulating greater interest in the way developing countries set about tackling their shelter problems. We see a growing appreciation of the fact that when people and their own community - based organizations have access to primary resources and the self - confidence to use them, they do far more with much less than either market - based or state - based systems. This has far - reaching implications for the architectural profession and implementation will depend on central and local governments in developed countries also coming to understand that to achieve human satisfaction and economic stability local self - managed initiatives need support from the centre.

2
However, despite the glimmer of improvement, the size of the task is enourmous, growing, and still largely ignored. The 'silent catastrophe', that is the one billion homeless people in

the world today will be nearer two billion by the year 2000 unless drastic steps are taken. Disease, infestation and accidents produce a high rate of mortality and the illegality of many settlements exposes their inhabitants to exploitation. Orphaned children and women bringing up families alone are among those who suffer most.

The planning methods, building design and production techniques and administrative procedures of the 1960s and '70s have demonstrably failed. A new approach is needed whereby the poor are looked on not as a burden that has to be tolerated, but as a cost - effective resource : they must be given more positive support in designing and building their own shelter, using locally available and affordable materials. Distance learning initiatives that will prevent the repetition of past mistakes and internationally communicated technical information of genuine application and applicability to the problems of developing countries should be made readily available.

It follows that people must be trained to help themselves, that they must be afforded space in which to build and given moral and physical encouragement to do so; and that all such activity should take place within a policy and planning framework, agreed by all, which is sufficiently flexible to accommodate changing circumstances.

3

This Congress believes that every human being has a fundamental right to shelter. How is this to be achieved?

We must persuade governments and nations to take responsibility for the right of every family to have its own shelter and to provide :

* security of land tenure and an amnesty for illegal settlements
* basic infrastructure and a supportive planning framework
* affordable credit
* appropriate changes to building legislation
* technical advice and education
* a sympathetic and encouraging system of urban management
* a means of livelihood

Architects do not have all the answers and must be able and willing to seek advice in areas in which they are not expert. They can help :

* by meeting the challenge with new attitudes and approaches and a renewed commitment to the goal of shelter and services for the poor.
* by joining in the global campaign to raise the level of political awareness and strength of will, through the harnessing of public opinion
* by applying the lessons of developing countries to the problem of decaying cities in the industrial world
* by offering developing countries the benefit of technical knowledge in ways relevant to solving their shelter problems
* as members of multi - skilled teams of enablers providing advice and design guidance
* as teachers by training young architects and non - architects in a new approach to these problems

* as government officials by advising and persuading their administrative and political masters to acknowledge the magnitude of the problem and the need for new solutions

* by continually questioning whether the solutions they are proposing are appropriate to each situation and that they take into account the indigenous artistic and cultural traditions of peoples and their environments

4

These precepts in turn hold implications for architectural education and practice. Architectural schools currently place too much emphasis on building design and too little on those other aspects of professional practice that give architecture its context 'buildability', research, management and the educational continuum. A review of the content of architectural courses is overdue

5

The problem of shelter - and even more important one of survival - can also be seen in the context of arms production. All war lead to homelessness. The resources in finance, skills and materials that the arms race represents would be more beneficially used if diverted towards the more creative goal of satisfying basic human needs. Moreover, if any lasting benefit is to accrue, this shift of resources that has to start with individuals the world over being given a legal right to space upon which to provide shelter for themselves, must be accompanied by delegation of control and a genuine involvement of people in local decision - making.

It is vital that the spirit and principles underlying the designation by the United nations of 1987 as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless are vigorously pursued until the objective of 'Homes for All' is no longer a far - off dream but the reality

Toward National Policies for Architecture

WE, the world community of architects - having specific responsibility for the built environment to ensure, in peace the freedom, equilibrium and welfare of mankind - assembled in Montreal at the XVIIth Congress of the International Union of Architects, on this day, 2nd June 1990;

CONSIDER :

THAT architecture is an expression of culture and reflects the image of a society;

THAT architectural design, the quality of buildings and their integration into the environment, as well as respect for the natural and urban landscape, and our heritage, are of public interest;

THAT Man's need to be adequately housed and to have access to social facilities which ara adapted to different ways of life, constitutes a principle objective which must be achieved with due respect for individual rights, traditions and liberties;

THAT architects pervieve their intellectual and professional activities as serving the development of local, national and international communities;

NOTE :

THAT the gulf between industrialised and developing countries continues to widen, and that this trend cannot be stemmed by the simple transfer of technology which detracts from national cultural values;

THAT global awareness of ecological problems at all levels - whether the urgent need to preserve areas which are essential to the balance of nature, or the elimination of all forms of pollution and destruction which threaten our lives - has already mobilised the political powers on which our survival depends;

THAT the economic pressures which are brought to bear on the architectural commissioning process are such that the cultural values which enable human beings to fulfill themselves are rarely or only superficially taken into account; and that considerable resources are thereby turned away from the priority which should be attributed to social programmes;

THAT while the role of the architect historically and fundamentally lends itself to the integration of cultural, technical, symbolic and economic data on the environment, increasingly this process must obtain a social and democratic consensus.

RECOMMEND:

THAT the architects of all national organizations join forces to establish priorities and the possible scope of their actions, such that a national architectural policy may be drawn up to be implemented by their respective governments;

THAT such a policy stress national objectives designed to preserve and enhance the quality of the built and natural environment;

THAT this national architectural policy include the following general objectives:

- to value architecture as one of the fundamental constituent elements of society;
- to co-ordinate and channel the numerous decisions on which the production of architecture depends;
- to prepare the architectural community to take up new challenges;
- to recognize the duty of all architects to support and implement socially responsible development and the protection of the natural environment; and
- to recognize that the conversion from a war to a peace economy is a necessary step in accomplishing these objectives.

THAT this policy give priority to national problems of over-population and de-population, the conservation of our heritage and the provision of housing for the homeless which would give a new facet to the architect's social involvement,

THAT this national architectural policy attempt to gradually attain (in so far as resources permit) the following specific objectives:

- to upgrade public and private architectural commissioning
- to uphold and promote architectural excellence
- to increase architectural awareness through basic education
- to demonstrate the evolution and diversity of architectural practice
- to establish and reinforce architectural research and education

THAT the UIA lend its support and expertise to the realization of these national initiatives throughout the WORLD DECADE OF CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT announced by UNESCO and the UNITED NATIONS.

THAT UNESCO grants its patronage to the development of each national policy and make representations to the governments concerned.

Declaration of Interdependence for a Sustainable Future

IN RECOGNITION THAT

A sustainable society restores, preserves, and enhances nature and culture for the benefit of all life, present and future; a diverse and healthy environment is intrinsically valuable and essential to a healthy society; today's society is seriously degrading the environment and is not sustainable;

We are ecologically interdependent with the whole natural environment; we are socially, culturally, and economically interdependent with all of humanity; sustainability, in the context of this interdependence, requires partnership, equity, and balance among all parties;

Buildings and the built environment play a major role in the human impact on the natural environment and on the quality of life; sustainable design integrates consideration of resource and energy efficiency, healthy buildings and materials, ecologically and socially sensitive land - use, and an aesthetic sensitivity that inspires, affirms, and ennobles; sustainable design can significantly reduce adverse human impacts on the natural environment while simultaneosly improving quality of life and economic well being;

WE COMMIT OURSELVES

as members of the world's architectural and building - design professions, individually and through our professional organizations, to :

* Place environmental and social sustainability at the core of our practices and professional responsibilities

* Develop and continually improve practices, procedures, products, curricula, services, and standards that will enable the implementation of sustainable design

* Educate our fellow professionals, the building industry, clients, students, and the general public about the critical importance and substantial opportunities of sustainable design

* Establish policies, regulations, and practices in government and business that ensure sustainable design become normal practice

* Bring all existing and future elements of the built environment - in their design, use and eventual reuse - up to sustainable design standards

Guidelines
for Further Development of the Declaration of Interdependence for a Sustainable Future

The success of human development now threatens the health of the environment on which we depend. The structures and performance patterns that have developed in our buildings, our built environment equipment, our urban systems and the landscape are the major causes of our present predicament and inevitably the principal arena of opportunity for its resolution. Accordingly, the architects have developed the following statement of intent.

1
Meeting in Chicago from 18 - 21 June 1993 to consider the Theme "Architecture at the Crossroads : Designing for a Sustainable Future", and conscious of the outcomes of the Earth Summit, the United nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992, Architects from all continents recognized the emergence of global environmental problems, and committed themselves to charting a new course for the Design professions for the 21st Century.

2
They commit themselves to participating with other professionals and with the local and global community in the development of an ecologically sustainable future.

3
Recognizing the decisive role of local communities in shaping their own futures they commit themselves to engaging in ongoing community education and participatory design and construction processes in the establishment of ecologically sustainable settlements.

4
Also recognizing that the designed and constructed environment is the dominant component of our accumulated capital wealth and shapes our future environmental impact, they commit their design and professional skills to the redevelopment and extension of this capital resource in support of sustainable systems of human settlement through design and the use of appropriate technologies.

5
They adopt a world view which embraces individual and collective interdependence with the local and global environment as the basis of a New Design Paradigm of Environmental Interdependence.

6
They accept that the development and utilization of a new Design Paradigm of Environmental Interdependence must encompass improvement of economic, social, cultural and environmental conditions.

7

They acknowledge that Architects must add to their traditional concerns for excellence and efficiency a commitment to developing and applying innovative designs, technologies and methods to achieve a sustainable future.

8
They pledge themselves to establishing attitudes and values, and business and professional ethics and practices, to achieve a sustainable future.

9
Aware of the long lead times and great social, economic and technological difficulties associated with the major reorientation of our buildings, urban systems and landscapes that is now seen to be necessary, they undertake to bring the implications of this situation to the attention of the world community and to devise and make widely available appropriate design and development strategies.

10
Recognizing that the imperatives deriving from the evolving environmental crisis are constrained in time, the Architecture Profession undertakes to explore all opportunities for the rapid transformation of the existing built environment stock and the development of new stock to achieve ecological sustainability within the limited time that is likely to be available.

11
Recognizing that motorized movement of people and goods degrades the environment locally and globally they undertake to explore every opportunity, both through the alteration and reconstruction of existing buildings and built environment systems and through new construction, to enhance local self reliance supported by the local complementarity of facilities whilst respecting cultural and environmental requirements.

12
Knowing that urban and near - urban land is often has available to it a good supply of water and nutrients they undertake to optimize the biological productivity of urban areas for wood and wood products, fuel, food, fodder, fibers, together with the production of urban landscapes that support the comfort, health and cultural life of the community.

ATTACHMENT

PROPOSED PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES :

Architects involved in the design, planning and building of human settlements and their supportive systems and hinterlands fully support the further development of a global culture of interdependence with the environment and individually and collectively through their professional associations they will work to promote its realization by adopting the following Principles and Practices.

PRINCIPLES

Principle 1
Individually and collectively the members of the Architecture Profession will advise their clients and assist with the education of the broader community on the environmental implications of development trends, strategies and policies.

Principle 2
The Architecture Profession will engage with local communities in formulating appropriate strategies and design guidelines for sustainable human settlement which are economically and environmentally appropriate to their particular culture and place.

Principle 3
Architects will, through their work seek to give full expression to a culture of interdependence with the environment.

Principle 4
Architects will advance ecologically sustainable development by contributing to and supporting appropriate designs, products, services and technologies.

Principle 5
Architects should promote the development of an ecologically sustainable future for the Planet and ensure that development strategies, design concepts and innovations which are consistent with, or improve the prospect of, ecological sustainability are made available globally, including to disadvantaged groups and nations, with appropriate mechanism to protect intellectual property.

Principle 6
In developing ecologically sustainable building and settlement practices all sources of relevant knowledge and methods, including those of indigenous people, should be considered.

Principle 7
Architects should promote healthy and environmentally responsible living and behavioral patterns and develop designs and technologies in support of such lifestyles

Principle 8
Architects will promote development strategies and projects which anticipate the needs, and recognize the rights of present and future generations.

Principle 9
Architects will, through their practices, implement the International Conventions and Agreements for protection of the rights and well being of the earth and its peoples, the integrity and diversity of the Cultural Heritage, Monuments and Sites, and the biodiversity, integrity and sustainability of the global ecosystem.

Principle 10
The initial education and Continuing professional development of Architects should recognize the need for a wide range of knowledge and insights from the Arts, Culture and Humanities, the Natural and Social Sciences, and the Technologies as a basis for understanding the behavior and management of ecosystems, and for creating ecologically sustainable forms of production, development and settlement.

PRACTICES

Design, Professional Practice, and Work Organization Guidelines for an Ecologically Sustainable Future.

Practice 1
Architects should ensure that all Design outcomes and work practices should :

1.1 avoid any significant additional and irreversible damage to the environment on the construction site or elsewhere;

1.2 use caution in decision making; in a context of limited information there should be an avoidance of decisions and actions which may result in irreversible damage to environmental assets of air, water, soil, flora and fauna and the ecosystems of which these form part;

1.3 prevent the transfer of environmental damage or contamination across worksite or other boundaries;

1.4 permit future generations to enjoy an environment with at least the same qualities and quantities of environmental assets as present generations;

1.5 preclude the irreversible reduction of biological or cultural diversity;

1.6 create designs, buildings, structures, products, services and technologies, which operate and function in ways which are environmentally beneficial or neutral in their effects;

1.7 use preventive approaches, using clean and ecologically sustainable materials and processes, in preference to curative, or ameliorative measures;

1.8 rehabilitate and restore degraded environments as part of the Design and Planning process.

Practice 2
The work of the Architecture Profession should be directed to create buildings, structures, products and technologies throughout the built environment and the landscape which :

2. 1 use materials which are non - toxic or of very low toxicity, are reusable, which can be eventually recycled through non - hazardous processes, and which do not decrease biodiversity by threatening species of flora and fauna with extinction;

2. 2 use materials and combination of materials that can safely be returned to the biosphere without threat to humans or other life;

2. 3 are designed for a long life, are reusable for other purposes, and are not rendered prematurely obsolete through changes in fashion;

2. 4 are designed so that they may be assembled and disassembled to permit the replacement of broken, damaged or non functioning components, and be

modernized and updated through rehabilitation or retrofitting with improved components and systems;

2. 5 enable their use for other purposes when their original use is ended;

2. 6 are efficient in their use of energy, are capable of further improvement in their energy efficiency, which operate, where applicable, within the boundaries set by solar income, and which utilize sustainable and renewable energy sources;

2. 7 minimize the use of energy and waste in their fabrication and construction;

2. 8 include innate "smartness" or "intelligence", where this is applicable, to enable self management and regulation of component systems;

2. 9 promote the health and well being of the users and of the biosphere;

2.10 promote, respect and nurture cultural values and cultural heritage;

2.11 exemplify methods of practice that facilitate and encourage user participation in the design, construction and future management processes of buildings, the built environment, built environment systems, and the landscape;

2.12 recycle or provide for the recycling of all material flows, including glass, metals, plastics, paper, organic materials, nutrients and water;

2.13 form part of, or contribute to the development of, locally self-reliant local communities based on local complementarity of life supporting facilities;

2.14 promote pedestrian access to a wide range of life supporting facilities, encourages the non-motorized movement of people and goods and discourages motorized transport;

2.15 encourages the use of very efficient methods of motorized transport op people and goods where such movement is necessary.

Practices 3

A Planetary Culture of Interdependence requires Architects to operate professional practices which ensure :

3.1 that they run their professional practices and their offices in ways that are compatible with global sustainability;

3.2 that they conduct relationships with suppliers, customers, clients, employees and the community with the same professional standards and ethics that they apply to their own practices;

3.3 that Environmental auditing, monitoring and forecasting are utilized to ensure that the well being of both present and future generations, and other species are adequately protected and nurtured;

3.4 that work and decision making are equally informed and guided by an understanding of socio-economic and ecological realities;

3.5 that same criteria of acceptable environmental impact are applied in all countries and locations, irrespective of their socio-economic status;

3.6 that the ecological integrity of the planetary commons of oceans and atmosphere are respected and protected, and not used for the disposal of wastes which threaten environmental integrity at the local, regional or global level;

3.7 that products, services and technologies which degrade the environment, decrease biodiversity, and threaten the health and lives of present and future generations are not used.

Practices 4

Architects should promote the development of new designs and innovations, and where appropriate reintroduce old but neglected practices which :

4. 1 restore and rehabilitate degraded ecosystems, and their component soil, water, air, flora and fauna;

4. 2 protect and maintain the health and well being of people by improving the quality of the environment in which they live;

4. 3 protect, maintain and conserve the integrity and diversity of biological systems, and of cultural and heritage structures and artifacts;

4. 4 ensure that energy is conserved wherever possible;

4. 5 ensure that energy use in buildings, appliances and built environment systems is efficient;

4. 6 base the choice of primary energy wherever possible on sustainable and renewable resources;

4. 7 where it is necessary to use non-renewable energy resource, use that resource that is least damaging to the environment;

4. 8 aim to design buildings and their support systems that can operate on the solar and solar derived energy that is available;

4. 9 minimize the use of energy and waste in fabrication and construction of products, buildings, structures and technologies;

4.10 enable products, buildings, structures, and technologies to be more easily assembled and disassembled so that damaged, non - functioning and broken parts can be easily replaced;

4.11 improve the effective life of buildings, structures, products and technologies, by the use of long lasting non-toxic or very low toxicity materials, and by the development of cost effective regimes for their long - term maintenance;

4.12 permit the continuous updating and modernization of building structures, products and technologies through design, which enables their easy rehabilitation, including by the retrofitting with more advanced components and systems;

4.13 provide the equipment and other means to reduce the production of wastes, to re-use wastes for new productive purposes, and to effectively recycle waste materials;

4.14 promote the use of non-toxic or very low toxicity reusable materials and building components in buildings, structures, products and technologies;

4.15 enable buildings, structures, products and technologies to be used for other purposes when their initial usefulness is ended;

4.16 develop and use materials, which can be recycled and eventually returned safely to the environment;

4.17 improve the forecasting, monitoring, assessment and auditing of environmental changes, and the efficiency of management of environmental resources.

1999

Beijing Charter

On the eve of the new millennium, we architects from all nations of the world gather in Beijing, an ancient capital of the Orient, for the 20th Congress which celebrates the year of Jubilee for the International Union of Architects.

The present is born of the past, and yet the future rests with the present. We are here to reflect on the past, to account for the present, and ultimately to formulate a conscious plan of action for a better and liveable human habitat of the 21st century.

The world's geographical distances have shrunk, although the regional disparities are growing. Yet this age has endowed all of us with a common mission. It requires us to come to terms with the present, face the challenges, develop a holistic thinking and co-ordinate our efforts.

1 COMING TO TERMS WITH OUR CENTURIES

1.1 The 20th century: unparalleled construction and destruction

The 20th century has seen unprecedented magnificence and progress, and also incomparable calamity and confusion.

The 20th century has enriched the history of architecture in its unique manner: architects have played an admirable role in the reconstruction that followed the two world wars; technical and artistic innovations on a massive scale have introduced fine examples of design to the populous like never before.

But, this is not to deny that much of the built environment is still in a deeply unsatisfactory state. The very survival of humankind is under threat amidst squandering of the world's natural and cultural heritage. In affluent regions, redevelopment was often to become destruction by construction; in the poorer areas, pauperised masses are struggling to build their own cities of tomorrow.

Over the past century, the world has turned into a very different place. Yet one thing remains the same: we architects are again at a cross roads as a world profession.

1.2 The 21st century: a turning point

The diversity and complexity of the world has created much confusion; yet it is but part of the eternal process of change. The present century has seen remarkable reform and development in politics, economics, technology, and society, and the resurgence of human ideas. In the coming century, the pace of transformation is expected to accelerate, though its direction may be even harder to tell.

In the coming century, the coexistence of globalisation and pluralism will bring to a head the conflicts and the contradictions that characterise our age. On the one hand, modern means of communication have brought into close contact diverse cultures and traditions; global integration of production, finance and technology continues to dominate decision making. On the other hand, the gap between the rich and the poor is widening at

an alarming rate; regional strife and financial uncertainties cast a sinister shadow upon the human habitat.

Whilst we should not take on tasks outside our professional remit, it would be both irresponsible and foolish to ignore the torrent of social and cultural change that is redefining the scope of the architectural profession. A conscious reconsideration of the role of 21st century architecture calls for our enthusiasm, strength and courage.

2. THE CHALLENGES THAT WE FACE

2.1. Interwoven questions

Nature's revenge

The industrial revolution unleashed tremendous human power, yet many a triumph over nature was achieved at a harrowing cost. The past century has seen population explosion, encroachment of farm land and deterioration of water, air and land resources. Environmental crises impinge on the very existence of humankind.

We do not know enough about the ecosystem, yet ecological disasters have revealed its fragile confines. From a historical point of view, we do not own the world that we live in: we simply have it on loan from our children. In what state shall we hand over town and country to our children? In what way can an architect contribute to the future of human civilisation through planning and design?

Overwhelming urbanisation

To better their lives, people congregate in the city, where science, technology and culture have brought about productivity that had never been foreseen. The 20th century has seen the brightest lights, so far, of metropolitan life. Nevertheless, the century ahead is the true urban era as, for the first time in history, urban dwellers will outnumber those who live in traditional rural ways.

Yet, hardly had the slums been demolished, did the cities see the resurgence of an underclass. Segregation of the rich and the poor, congestion of traffic and land use, and persistence of noise and emissions have worsened in cities large and small. Can our cities survive? We build the cities; yet why do we feel so powerless when we attempt to make any change? In what way can we shape the urban habitat, as it shapes us at the same time? Will the traditional concepts survive in the cities of the next century?

Technology as a double-edged sword

In the past century modern technology increased productivity to a degree never before experienced. New materials, new structures and new equipment have provided unique opportunities for the designers of the 20th century. Modern means of communication have brought the diverse cultures into close contact.

Technology has led mankind to a new cross roads, yet we are still in the process of harnessing its power and potential. Technology modifies the traditional relationships between man and nature, and thus constantly challenges the existing norms of life styles and values. In what way can humankind derive benefits from technology, whilst avoiding the harm of which it is shown to be capable?

Genius loci in default

The culture of architecture comes from a local accumulation of history. It manifests

itself among the built forms and in day-to-day living, exerting a voiceless influence on the experience and behaviour of the inhabitants. In a sense, it is the soul of our cities, towns and villages.

However, globalisation of technology has made people more and more separated from their land. Standardised commercial production interrupts the evolution of local built forms. Traditional design techniques are confronted. Local identities fade away. What contribution can an architect make to bring back the soul of cities and towns which characterised them during the past centuries?

2.2. A common theme, a common future

The challenges we face are multifaceted and overwhelming. They are in fact the embodiment of complex social, political, economic and cultural processes at levels both local and global. Our discussion must not stop at the mere manifestation of such processes. Rather, an effective solution only comes from a thorough understanding of the dialectic nature of the forces which are shaping our built environment today.

The search for effective solutions at a global level is supported by our common aspirations for a sustainable future on this planet. Our world is an interdependent world. The future prospects of one nation to a large extent rest on the future of other nations. By the same token, the future of architecture depends on an understanding and assimilation of the achievements of other disciplines and professions. It is this common theme that will bring us together to lay out a common future in the 21st century.

3 TOWARDS AN INTEGRAL ARCHITECTURE

During the past 50 years, the architects of the world have met to debate over a large number of issues. These debates have much furthered our understanding in all branches of architecture. It is therefore appropriate to review the progress so far and redefine the limits, the contents, and the organisation of our discipline and profession.

3.1 The theoretical premises

Over the centuries the role of an architect is constantly modified to suit the needs and requirements of its time. Where traditional methods are shown to be inadequate, new approaches are developed to take their place. Yet without exception, each redefinition pushes the boundary of architecture outwards for a wider coverage, as well as inwards for higher degrees of specialisation in the component parts. The 20th century is perhaps the most exemplary in this regard.

A wider coverage of its contents and finer degrees of specialisation have empowered the 20th century architect with unprecedented professional opportunities and potential, yet at a personal level, an expanding profession with growing specialisation can seem elephantine. In a sense, the architects' Tower of Babel appears to have fallen: it is increasingly difficult for one architect to grasp the expertise of a fellow colleague; although the body of knowledge has grown collectively, the outlook of any single designer tends to become paradoxically narrow and fragmented. The specialist expertise is brought together through financial ties and managerial skills, rather than a coherent intellectual framework. As a result, the role of an architect continues to be marginalised in the decision making over the human habitat today.

From the point of view of an architect, his or her ability to propose creative design solutions depends critically on the intellectual and professional spheres he or she commands. Narrow and fragmented individual outlooks cannot be made to work, however wonderfully the individual designers are managed externally. Nevertheless, any given person cannot and should not attempt to master the whole body of knowledge of our profession. Quo vadis?

Classical Chinese philosophers went to great pains to pinpoint the differences between methodology (alternatively translated as Dao or Tao) which concerns an intellectual framework, and methods (Fa) which deal with specific techniques. It is useful to draw on their wisdom in this matter. Whatever professional talents, expertise, or preferences an architect may have, these techniques can only realise their true value when guided by a larger, intellectual perspective. An architect may work in a specialised area by choice or chance, yet he or she must not lose sight of the profession as a whole and of the vast sphere of knowledge which is potentially at his or her disposal.

Past and contemporary masters have shown how their understanding of the Dao of architecture has helped them to achieve magnificent heights in design and planning. However although such understanding could be regarded as a luxury enjoyed by the masters in the past, it will increasingly become goods of necessity for all architects in the age of information explosion. In the rapidly expanding professional universe, an intellectual orientation that organises the body of knowledge and expertise and relates architecture to the wider processes that give shape to the built environment, is paramount.

So what does this methodology contain?

3.2 A fusion of architecture, landscape architecture and city planning

The professional identity of an architect in the wider world is focused on the built forms that are ultimately created.

Basically, the general theory of architecture is an integration of architecture, landscape and urban planning with the core of city design. However, the increasing scale and scope of modern development provide architects with great opportunities to deal with architecture, landscape and urban planning as a whole. This tripartite composition enables the designer to search for solutions within a wider sphere.

3.3 Architecture as a process for human habitat

Metabolism is one of the fundamental rules in the development of human settlement. Architecture is the discipline that deals with human settlement, so it should regard the physical objectives of construction as a system of circulation. The life cycle of buildings should be regarded as a fundamental factor of design.

The life cycle of buildings not only includes the construction and running phases, but also includes processes aiming at lower resource costs, less pollution and grey energy consumption, recycling as much as possible, and reformation of environments.

On the aspect of urban settlement, factors such as planning, architectural design, historical preservation, adapted re-use of old buildings, urban rehabilitation, city renewal and reconstruction, utilisation of underground facilities, etc., should be integrated into a dynamic circulation system. This is a system for better architecture in the modern space-times of

architecture. It is also an exemplification of the sustainable approach in urban planning and architecture design.

3.4 Multiple technology rooted in indigenous cultures

To utilise technological innovation to its full extent is one of our basic tasks in the coming century.

Firstly, in the 21st century, various presentations of technology will co-exist, based on the fact that there are regional contrasts and imbalance in the development of technology.

Theoretically, it is necessary to adopt new technology from foreign sources and integrate it with local conditions to improve the local technological standards. If architects themselves can realise the ecological challenges mankind is facing, and adopt advanced technology creatively, then the buildings they design are bound to be sustainable and healthy.

Because of technological complexity, low-tech, light-tech and high-tech are different in scale and level. For each project, the choice of technological approach should be made according to the specific conditions. In other words, for the progress of every building project, different forms of technology should be integrated, utilised and improved.

As for the utilisation of technology, considerations on humanist, ecological, economic and regional aspects should be integrated. Different levels of innovation should be carried out in order to improve the level of architectural creativity. Many theoretical and practical examples are available today, and it is obvious that much more progress will be made in the next century.

Secondly, today's progress includes both science and technology. The development of technology must be related to human factors. As Alvar Aalto said, "the preservation of difference should also be strengthened. The development of architecture should be rooted in the regional background, and take the local conditions as its starting point in the search for better solutions. Based upon this, foreign ideas can be integrated into our own. This would finally lead to a human society showing both integrity and variety".

3.5 Architecture of harmony instead of monotony

Architecture is by definition a regional product: buildings serve, and derive their significance from local contacts. Regional architecture is yet by no means a mere product of a region's past. Rather, it is derived from the concerns for its future. The significance of our profession lies in the creative designs that bridge the past and the future. We use our professional knowledge to guide an informed choice amongst the options that are increasingly opened to local communities. "The sharing of experiences among various countries and geographical regions must never be seen as a simple transfer of ready-made solutions, but as a means of stimulating local imaginations".

The localisation of modern architecture and the modernisation of local architecture is a common approach to be shared by all in the progress toward architectural proliferation.

3.6 Art for the sake of the built environment

After the industrial revolution, urbanisation of increasing speed resulted in dramatic changes in urban structure and architecture forms. The physical environment has been led to anarchy. We should try to find order in the anarchy, to find beauty and harmony in the chaos.

To consider the relationship between architecture and its environments with traditional design methods is far from adequate. We have to look at architecture from a massive and urban view. Architectural thoughts should shift from single buildings to building complexes, to urban and rural regional planning. The holistic relationship with nature is another important factor that should be considered.

In the histories of all cultures, architecture became the ultimate manifestation of inseparable parts in fine arts, such as sculpture, painting, craftsmanship, etc. This should be one of our goals.

3.7 Architecture for all

In many traditional societies, the architect played the part of master co-ordinator of all trades that built in towns and countries. Yet today, by the large majority, the architect is perceived as a style freak, irrelevant to real decision making. It is more appropriate to view architecture in its full socio-political context, rather than in the narrow techno-aesthetic sense of the term. Only in this way can architects "participate at all levels of decision making as professionals."

As social servers, architects should expand their professional services and visions. They should take an active part in social reform with a basic understanding of society and respect for the people. It is an architect's destiny to make everyone a home, to provide shelter for the poor and the homeless. The freedom of architectural design is by no means an excuse for ignorance of social responsibilities.

Architecture is a science that serves the people. A society-wide understanding and participation in architecture would be very helpful in making better environments. Not only should the end users participate in the design process, but so should the decision-makers; support and policies from governments would be especially effective.

The cultural and architectural education of a decision-maker is a determining factor for the quality of a building project. In this sense, the understanding of architecture should be emphasised in every society.

3.8 Learning architecture

The progress of future architecture lies in the progress of architectural education, which results in the growth of a new generation of architects. Architects and architecture students must have a responsible professional spirit and a comprehension of environmental ethics. They shall work for the benefit of society as a whole, try to carry out strategies that contribute to the overall quality of human settlements.

Architectural education must expand its concerns. An open system of knowledge should be set up. It is the goal of architectural education to make a student able to learn, to research, to express and to organise. Each architectural student should be educated to be open-minded, to utilise new technological advances, and to create on the basis of professional knowledge.

Architectural education is a life-long task. The education of environmental awareness should start at kindergarten, and continue in middle school, professional schools and adult education facilities.

3.9 Towards an integral architecture

Half a century later, it is necessary to re-emphasise words of Gropius, "My idea of the architect [is] as a co-ordinator, whose business is to unify various formal, technical, social and economic problems that arise in connection with buildings ... I believe that new architecture is to dominate a far more comprehensive sphere than building means today. And from the investigation of the details, we shall advance towards an ever-wider and profounder conception of design as one great cognate whole."

The development of architecture asks for both analysis and integration. But now, the focus should be on integration. The introduction of a general theory of architecture does not demand of architects that they be professionals with all abilities (which is impossible), but requires them to have better professional knowledge, a better philosophical way of thinking, in order to be better problem-solvers and theory developers.

We are facing a world full of contradictions. The contrasts between globalisation and localisation, internationalism and nationalism, universality and individuality, flexibility and stability, etc., are forever increasing. The future development of architecture needs our understanding and processing of these contradictions. Any contemporary building project can be regarded as a collection of the contradictions above. Every architect has to deal with these contradictions professionally, to decide between freedom and rules, art and science, traditional and modern, heritage and innovation, technology and place, assimilation and diversity, etc. The general theory of architecture is a dialectical process of these contradictions.

4 All pathways for a common destiny

The objective world is an interwoven complex of change and variety. It is neither possible, nor desirable to search for identical technical solutions. For centuries, holistic thinking has been the corner stone of the eastern philosophies. Today it is becoming a common heritage and blessing of the global village: "For all the means in the world there is but one end, for all the concerns there is but one destiny." Our concerns may lead us to the following conclusions:

Firstly, seeking the point of integration in the world of interwoven complexity. Many ancient Chinese philosophical and artistic sayings emphasised the importance of integration and holistic thinking.

20th century architecture has celebrated its triumphs and miracles, but these are mere fragments of history. To lead the architecture of the new era to a common destiny, we should try to find those fragments in history that made unique contributions, that made milestones in human civilisation. With the integration of these fragments, and returning to

our basic concerns, we may find the spirit of a new architecture, the doctrine of a new era, and the opportunity for new creations in the 21st century.

Secondly, different ways lead to common destinations.

Given the regional contrasts, every nation should have its own particular way of development. Only with these "different ways", can human civilisation continue in a sustainable manner.

As the old western saying goes, "all roads lead to Rome". There may be no common roads, but there is a common future. That future when all mankind lives in his blessed environment.

Therefore, an architect should devote his life to the pursuance of humanism, quality, capability and creativity. It is his responsibility to build a better environment with the limited natural resources on this planet.

At the turn of the century, we have grasped the theme of the new era, and have found out the basic contradictions, and are reaching for the concurrence of our agenda. It should be seen that the beginning of the new century is only a spot in the continuous thread of civilisation. The research we are doing today is just a beginning of the co-ordination by mankind for our common goal, a beginning that is supposed to make changes.

We look forward with caution and optimism to the historic duty of building the 21st century human habitat. Yet, we are set for a new exploration for common theme and methodology. From this standpoint, we look forward to the future and to the mission that will reshape the future.

Presented at the XX Congress of the UIA, Beijing, 23-26 June 1999
Professor Wu Liangyong

2002

Ten Questions Posed by the Scientific Committee to the XXI. World Congress of Architecture

A RESPONSIBILITY IN FACING GLOBAL PROBLEMS

The XXI World Congress of Architecture UIA Berlin 2002, meeting at the dawn of the 21st century, had as its intention to remind architects, engineers, and planners in all countries that they have a joint responsibility to help resolve the global problems mankind will face in this new century.

The 21st century marks the beginning of the end of the industrial age as we have known it so far, as the successes and progress achieved are undermined by severe conflicts :

- the domination of capital over labour
- the pursuit of growth and prosperity to the detriment of the environment
- the purely rationalistic approach to science and technical progress
- the inequitable distribution of wealth.

These factors have proven to be inhumane and prone to crisis. They are on the verge of foundering under the weight of their own inherent contradictions.

The time has come to do away with these contradictions and bid farewell to one-sided Modernist paradigms. A dialogue between cultures, incorporating due respect for their long-standing traditions, must lead to the elaboration of new principles that view mankind not as the ruler of the cosmos, but as a part of it.

The approach to planning and the architecture of Modernism reflect the structural forms of this era that will soon be replaced by another.

Architecture as a resource is a concept that forges a relationship with history and nurtures the hope that mankind can live in harmony with nature.

The participants in the XXI World Congress of Architecture were called upon to make a stand, to demonstrate a political commitment, and to produce innovative solutions. Essentially, this is a slight rephrasing of the much-used slogan "Think globally, act locally".

FOLLOWING IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The XXI World Congress of Architecture UIA Berlin 2002, following the path traced by the major conferences held by the United Nations, proposed that the resources of architecture should be used to meet the demands addressed by these conferences and UNESCO, in particular at its General Assembly of November 2001. With this in mind, it called for a dialogue between cultures, civilisations, and disciplines.

The Congress made reference to :

- The Environment Conference in Rio de Janeiro (1992)
- The World Population Conference in Cairo (1994)
- The Conference on Human Settlements in Istanbul (1996)
- demands made by the World Heritage Centre.

The UIA World Congress provided an opportunity to continue the debate on cities in the 21st century, which began with the Urban 21 Global Conference on the Urban Future that was held in Berlin in the year 2000.

The XXI World Congress of Architecture UIA Berlin 2002 hopes to have contributed a number of building blocks to the new global peace policy, long since called for by Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, for the benefit of humankind, the environment, and cultures.

Question 1

On what moral values does the responsibility of those substantially involved in planning and building rest ?

Question 2

Which keystones for a new global peace order can architects offer through their architectures ?

Question 3

How can the ecological costs of the built environment be internalised in economic efficiency more than has previously been done, while observing their global effects ?

Question 4

How can innovations in architecture build on traditions and the history of construction ?

Question 5

How can regional identity in architecture, economy, and society be perceived as an added value, and how can it be continued in a modern guise ?

Question 6

How can beauty in architecture correspond to contemporary content and assume a timeless shape ?

Question 7

How can the social value of planning as a holistic way of thinking, in relation to independent decisions and individual buildings, be increased ?

Question 8

How can sustainable, resource-saving construction contribute to a greater degree of social justice ?

Question 9

In what ways can planning and building protect material resources and increase the spiritual resources of beauty and identity ?

Question 10

How are architects to take a stand when political changes are required, but when the realities of planning and building take the same old form ?

2005

Istanbul Declaration

Architects, who came from all over the world for the XXIInd World Architecture Congress to meet in a city of world heritage, İstanbul, which is the interface of the Eastern and Western civilizations and the wealthy north and poor south, would like to announce their hopes and expectations to the world public opinion with this declaration.

UIA was created by the solidarity of architects for the reconstruction of cities demolished after the Second World War. The İstanbul Congress, which coincides with the 57th foundation anniversary of the UIA, takes places at the same period of a war, which demolishes the contemporary cities of Mesopotamia. For this reason, the major hope of the Congress is the creation of a world in which wars that destroy cities and architecture will come to an end.

XXIInd Congress gathers in such a country, which displays a secular and modern identity in one of the ideologically most problematic regions of the world and which since its establishment has an intellectual background shaped by Atatürk's phrase "Peace at Home, Peace in the World". **The Congress, in such an environment, believes that an architectural and urban field of action, which aims the peace and happiness of the society, is one of the key factors for the global security.**

Global policies, which take cities far away from the architectural content and creativity and consider them as mechanical production and consumption centers, even using them with an aim to make profits, are threatening the organic integrity of city and architecture.

However, this is not only the problem of architecture, but all the people, because it is the reason for the alienation of societies to their own values and humanity values. As a matter of fact, the city is the place that gives birth to civilizational virtues like peace, human rights, democracy and cultural identity during the history. These virtues are created together with architecture. In the context of the UIA 2005 theme "Cities and Architecture", **the Congress underlines the very significance of the necessity to question the political, economic and technological reasons of the conceptual dissolution and separation between city and architecture**.

Globalization should not be a process destroying these virtues. XXIInd Congress, which believes that the current development strategy based on this process is a very big danger for the world, determines the prior conditions for the
re-unification of architecture and city as follows:

- Rather than the consumption economy that damages the life and environment, a production economy that will prevent poverty;
- An architectural and environmental discourse that will avoid the elimination of cultural identities of societies;
- Absolute existence of peace that comes before all other policies;
- Rather than an international dominance mechanism that imposes slavery to the nations, an international collaboration that will avoid the pillage of their main resources;
- The universalization of the knowledge.

The Congress proposes a collaboration and partnership among all parties in both national and international platforms within a globalization that is more humanitarian and cultural, and more respectful to the civilizational values.

XXIInd World Architecture Congress has the honor to announce the common views of world architects in the following issues:

- New policies should be established to consider the settlement problems of immigrants to cities and poor people as a basic right, as much as their health and education; similarly, new policies should be developed to avoid the utilization of urban land as a means of real estate profits.
- Municipalities and governments should give priority to the creation of environments that will consider the life and happiness of the people, rather than land profits.
- The development of an urban and architectural policy that aims to unify the cultures based on historical accumulations with universal values and with this aim integration of the historical heritage, as a common value of humanity, with today's world.
- Development of contemporary architecture in such a direction that will avoid excluding historical architectural labor and creativity, and instead in such a way to make good use of this accumulation as a richness of "memory" that will produce a future with a specific identity.

The Congress hopes that this declaration will be evaluated by the governments, together with all relevant parties, in the development policies related with city planning, architecture, environment and culture.