



UN Global Compact communication on engagement report

June 2024

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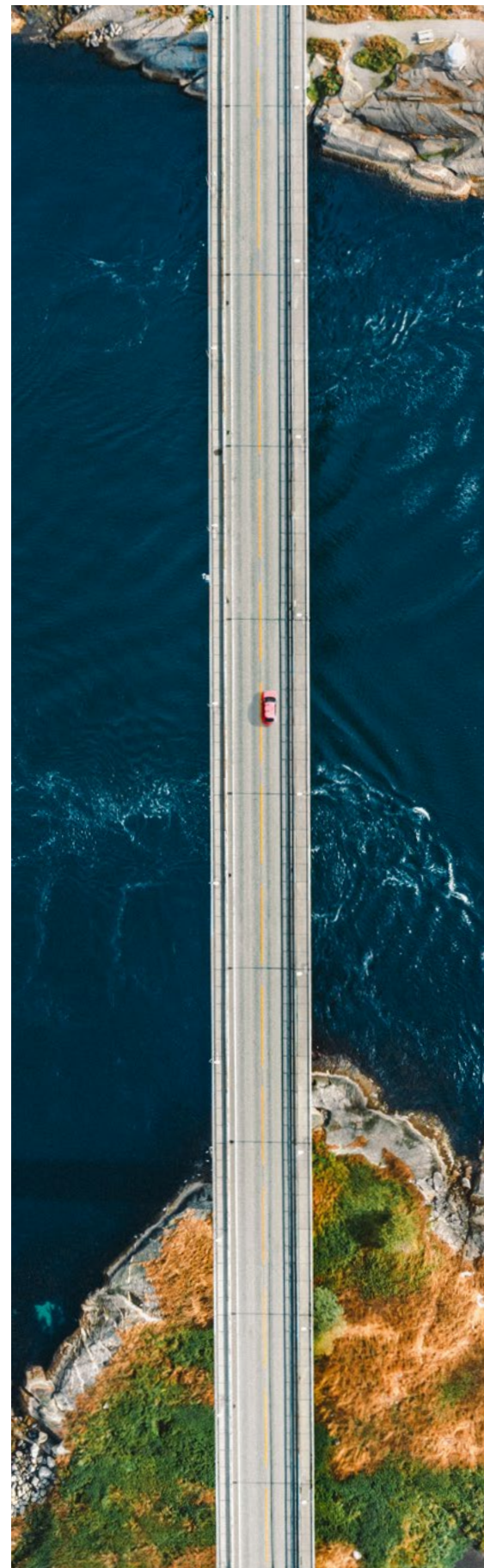
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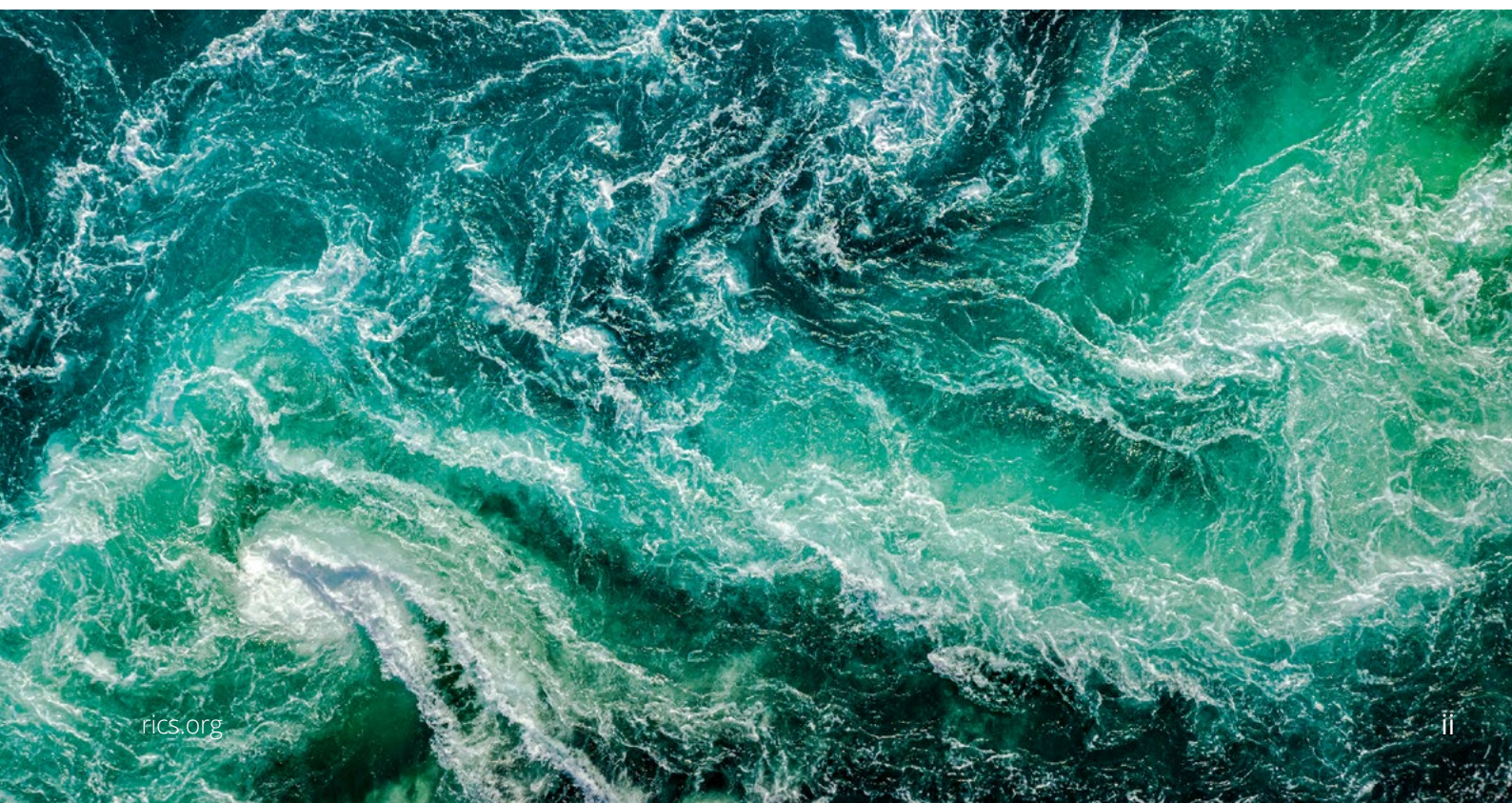
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About RICS

We are RICS. A leading professional body working in the public interest. With a heritage of over 150 years, RICS sets the standard for over 130,000 members and candidates operating in the development and management of land, real estate, construction and infrastructure across more than 140 countries globally. Our members help to create and protect built and natural environments that are sustainable, resilient and inclusive for all.

Our development and enforcement of leading international standards protects consumers and businesses by ensuring the upmost level of professionalism is employed across the built and natural environment. Our trusted knowledge, data and insight guides decision makers and governments helping to shape public policy, deliver positive societal change and provide a foundation for confident markets.

We work collaboratively to maximise the opportunities and overcome the challenges of urbanisation, climate change and the scarcity of natural resources to help build resilient and successful spaces.

The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) address some of the biggest societal challenges of today. It is critical that decisive and bold action is taken to achieve these goals by 2030. RICS recognises this urgency. We are committed to aligning our operations, strategies and professional expertise with the ten principles of the UN Global Compact in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption.

With global carbon emissions from buildings and construction standing at all-time highs, the centrality of our profession in the mitigation and management of climate-related risk has never been more paramount than it is today. We continue to lead on projects that will enable consistent and accurate measurement of carbon across the built environment sector and identify ways in which professionals can reduce whole life cycle emissions.

We bring together leading thinkers across the built and natural environment sector to progress innovation and create better places and spaces for current and future generations. Our World Built Environment Forum initiative has become a place for experts to collaborate and share insights on topics such as managing urbanisation, climate risks and resilience, digitalisation, low carbon materials and techniques, and other crucial subjects.

RICS will continue to strive to create leading standards, guidance and thought leadership on critical issues. Our objective is to lead by example and be recognised by our stakeholders and members as a leading voice on all environmental, social and governance matters. Our trusted knowledge, data and insight will provide critical information on which to base decision making in the built and natural environment and provide solutions for society's biggest challenges.

Foreword

The chartered surveying profession plays a critical role in pioneering better environments today and working to build the resilient communities of tomorrow.

Our royal charter clearly portrays our core purpose as a global institution: to promote the usefulness of the profession for the public advantage. RICS members continue to play a key role in building sustainable cities, tackling the climate emergency and developing solutions to global challenges such as resource scarcity and biodiversity loss. I am certain the significance of our profession will only rise in the years to come.

RICS continues to uphold, advance and inspire professionalism for the benefit of society. Our vision is to achieve a built and natural environment that is sustainable, resilient and inclusive for all. This ambition aligns us with the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact and the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

This communication on engagement report illustrates our commitment to the UN Global Compact. The projects outlined in the report exhibit the important work we are leading on to support its objectives.

These are just some of our key initiatives.

- RICS has developed [Whole life carbon assessment \(WLCA\) for the built environment](#), 2nd edition – a global standard for consistent, accurate carbon measurement across the built environment. This is the world’s only comprehensive standard providing a whole life carbon methodology for projects and assets, which professionals can use alongside their national frameworks. This standard can help manage carbon budgets, reduce lifetime emissions and deliver a net-zero future for the built environment.



Justin Young, RICS CEO

- Collaborating with other professional bodies, RICS has helped design the [Built Environment Carbon Database](#) – a publicly-available online platform that allows professionals to log and share product- and project-level carbon assessments. This will increase access to accurate and consistent carbon emissions data for construction projects. The database will inform the development of robust benchmarks and support the decarbonisation of building and infrastructure sectors.
- We have published the [Residential retrofit standard](#), 1st edition. This presents a framework to support professionals in providing advice to the public on retrofit options in homes, in turn supporting efforts to decarbonise the residential property sector.

- Our [responsible business framework](#) provides key recommendations for RICS professionals and firms for adopting sustainable solutions. This guidance highlights best practice and sets out a global approach on adopting solutions that minimise harm and deliver environmental, social and governance benefits.
- We continue delivering critical insights and advancing discussions of crucial importance to the built and natural environment through our WBEF platform. This initiative brings experts together from across the globe to examine global issues, advance solutions and inspire positive change for a sustainable future.

RICS remains steadfast in its commitment to deliver solutions to the most pressing issues affecting the built and natural environment through its standards, regulation, guidance and thought leadership. We will collaborate with and benefit from the expertise of others to get there.

We will measure our progress through the advancement of our strategic goals (outlined below), adoption of our global standards such as WLCA 2nd edition, development of additional products, and the creation of further thought leadership and insights on critical global issues.

Furthermore, championing ethical and sustainable practices is a core part of our strategy. We aim to empower our members and ensure that they are recognised for their knowledge, competence and integrity. We want our members to be recognised for their commitment to the public advantage and will support them to get there.

Our presence at COP28 in Dubai last November as an official observer shows the significance of our institution and profession across the sustainability space. Following this, we have co-organised ministerial-level sessions during the Buildings and Climate Forum in Paris and engaged with governments across the world. We are working collaboratively towards decarbonisation of the real estate and construction sectors, in addition to embedding resilience and adaptation measures into buildings.

I look forward to building on the critical work we have already done and working to implement the broader societal goals set by the UN initiatives.

Leading and influencing on sustainability

RICS' strategy

The chartered surveying profession will play a crucial role in the delivery of a sustainable future. RICS will be recognised by members and stakeholders as a global leader on decarbonisation, climate resilience, biodiversity and the circular economy. Our members will play a vital role in measuring progress towards carbon mitigation, providing solutions to underpin success and achieve climate targets. RICS members will champion sustainable use of the built and natural environment and ensure it is resilient to climate risks.

RICS' goal is to be recognised as a leading voice on issues affecting all aspects of sustainability including environmental, social and governance. RICS outputs including professional standards, guidance and thought leadership will be used and cited extensively. RICS will lead professional progression of its members and support them in adapting to changes affecting the profession.



Our focus areas

1 Standardising metrics for the measurement and management of carbon

We will work collaboratively to create and strengthen global standards for measuring and reporting on carbon emissions across the built and natural environment. We will also work with stakeholders to champion adoption of these global standards so that carbon reduction targets can be met.

2 Influencing decision makers for positive change

Supported by thought leadership, RICS will advocate for positive change on critical issues that affect current and future generations. As a global professional body, we recognise our role to deliver confidence to the public and be a force for positive social impact. We will advocate the expertise of the profession to ensure we are the trusted voice on key issues including decarbonisation, climate resilience, biodiversity and the circular economy.

3 Providing guidance, training and support

Sustainability and ESG issues are changing the role of surveyors. Our members must adapt and develop new skills to meet the needs of clients and consumers in the face of current and future challenges. We will develop training, guidance and support packages so that the profession can appropriately respond to the opportunities that sustainability poses.

4 Leveraging data and technology

Data and technology are powerful tools for understanding complex problems and providing solutions. We will enable our members to utilise data and new technology to deepen their knowledge of sustainability. We will ensure that the profession is prepared for the challenges of the future.

Related SDGs



Whole life carbon assessment for the built environment, 2nd edition

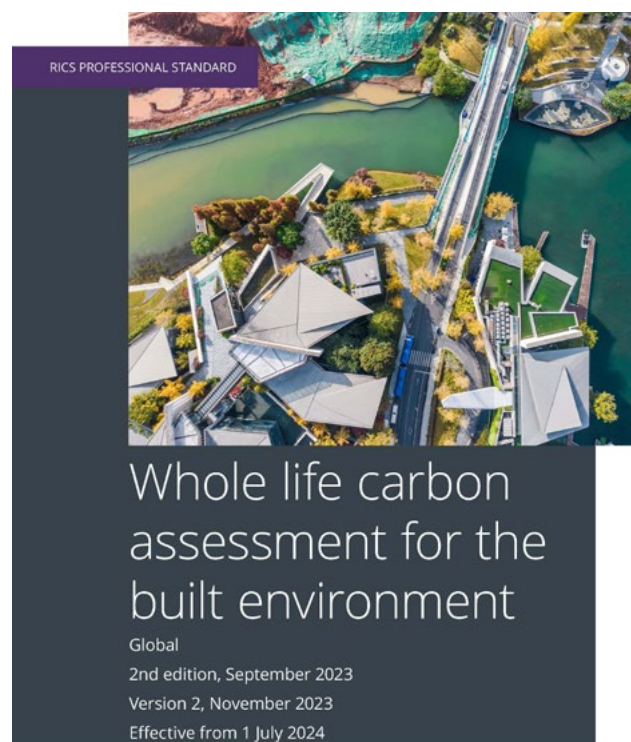
RICS' Whole life carbon assessment for the built environment, 2nd edition (WLCA) is set to become the world's leading standard for consistent and accurate carbon measurement in the built environment.

Supported by the Department for Transport UK and Zero Waste Scotland, the standard was updated by RICS and an author group of decarbonisation experts following feedback through a consultation with industry stakeholders. The second edition provides continuity and reliability, while encouraging long-term thinking through reuse, recycling and redevelopment.

The standard can be used by a range of members, from quantity surveyors, cost consultants and building surveyors to designers, engineers and environmental, social and governance consultants, enabling them to meet client demand by measuring and managing carbon emissions in a reliable and consistent manner.

By using WLCA 2nd edition, professionals can estimate the amount of embodied, operational and user carbon emitted throughout the life cycle of the built asset, from the early stages of development through to end-of-life, something no other standard currently does.

Giving visibility to the carbon cost of different design choices, the standard aims to help manage carbon budgets, reduce lifetime emissions and deliver a net-zero future for the built environment.



Scope of the standard

This standard can be applied to any type of construction or built asset involving:

- new construction/new-build assets
- demolition of existing and construction of new assets
- retrofit/refurbishment of existing assets
- masterplans with multiple built assets, including associated project infrastructure assets and civil engineering works, and
- fit-out of built assets.

This standard will enable members to make prudent decisions to limit the whole life carbon impact of buildings and infrastructure. It facilitates carbon measurement from the production of construction materials to the design, construction and eventual end-of-life of built assets.

Calculation and reporting of carbon emissions over the life cycle of a built asset is completed through an assessment methodology based on six key principles:

- comprehensive
- data-driven
- consistent
- practical
- aligned
- integrated.

Alignment with existing carbon standards

Members can use WLCA 2nd edition alongside their national and regional frameworks and in conjunction with the UK Net Zero Carbon Building Standard (NZCBS), the UK Built Environment Carbon Database (BECD) and the global ICMS 3rd edition, ISO and EN standards.

Related SDGs



Built Environment Carbon Database

RICS has led a group of organisations operating across the construction sector to develop the Built Environment Carbon Database (BECD) – an emission database for logging the climate impact of all construction projects in the UK. This is a publicly available online platform for the industry to report, store and share building-related carbon information. This data can be used to develop robust benchmarks for multiple building types and inform future carbon assessments.

Lack of available and consistent data is one of the main barriers to achieving net-zero carbon emissions across the built environment. There is a need to align reporting practices and bring together existing data in a single location. BECD should act as the main platform to store new carbon assessments and generate both project- and product-level benchmarks.

The database can help indicate how much carbon has been emitted during the manufacturing and construction process along with future maintenance, energy use and demolition emissions, and enable designers to identify and avoid carbon-intensive products and resources in favour of more sustainable materials.

Measuring carbon, and logging and analysing the data, will aid the industry moving forward in lessening its environmental impact. Furthermore, it will help achieve national targets around mitigating carbon related emissions and reaching net-zero by 2050.

BECD has been developed in partnership with BCIS, The Carbon Trust, IStructE, BRE, CIOB, the Environment Agency, CIBSE, ICE, RIBA, the UK Green Building Council and ACE.

The database complements RICS' WLCA 2nd edition and the UK net zero carbon buildings standard (NZCBS).

Related SDGs



International Cost Management Standard (ICMS)

RICS is one of 49 globally-prominent organisations that have helped developed the [International Cost Management Standard \(ICMS\)](#), a world-leading standard for cost and carbon management in construction from concept and design to completion.

ICMS provides a professional toolkit to measure and consistently report on carbon and use this to influence design and construction decisions. Members can use ICMS to deliver a globally consistent method for carbon life cycle reporting across construction projects, from buildings and bridges to ports and offshore structures.

By collaborating with the ICMS coalition, RICS has helped develop a standard for construction carbon and cost management for the public advantage. The standard will assist the construction industry to decarbonise in the most cost-effective way by managing and mitigating climate related risk. ICMS can also support sustainable investment strategies by bringing much-needed transparency and cross-border comparability of embodied and operational carbon across the life cycle of construction projects.

ICMS allows:

- construction life cycle costs and carbon emissions to be consistently and transparently benchmarked
- the causes of differences in life cycle costs and carbon emissions between projects to be identified
- properly informed decisions on the design and location of construction projects to be made at the best value for money, and
- data to be used with confidence for construction project financing and investment, decision making, and related purposes (certainty).

Application of the standard can include:

- global investment decisions
- international, national, regional or state cost and carbon emission comparisons
- feasibility studies and development appraisals
- project work including cost and carbon emissions planning and control, setting carbon budgets or reduction targets, cost and carbon emissions analysis and modelling
- procurement and analysis of tenders
- dispute resolution work
- reinstatement costs for insurance and
- valuation of assets and liabilities.

Markets are encouraged to adopt ICMS to enable comparisons of cost and carbon on a consistent, like-for-like basis. ICMS does not aim to replace existing standards but instead provide a global reporting framework into which data generated locally can be mapped and analysed for comparison.

ICMS will potentially become the primary basis for both global and local construction and cost reporting.

Related SDGs



Responsible business: A framework for real estate management

RICS recognises that members operating across the built and natural environment have a responsibility to the planet and need to support and generate social value. The RICS Responsible Business Report provided greater clarity on how corporate responsibility principles can be applied to real estate while laying out key recommendations and calls to action for creating a responsible business strategy.

The Responsible business framework goes further, by providing a global approach towards embedding environmental, social and governance (ESG) principles into the management of real estate.

The framework gives best practice to the real estate industry on how it should operate in a responsible and ethical manner. Furthermore, it provides alignment with the UN SDGs and other global reporting frameworks, and stresses the important role that property and the people and organisations involved in its management can play in the creation of lasting social value.

The framework highlights that for a responsible business that manages property, there are six core principles that need to be assessed and managed during the operation of the built environment.



Energy use and sourcing	<p>Monitor energy use and set targets</p> <p>Reduce operational energy use by taking agile efficiency decisions</p> <p>Invest in retrofit</p> <p>Generate and store renewable energy if feasible</p> <p>Trade energy in the local community by shifting time of energy use</p> <p>Procure renewable energy from certified sources</p>
Carbon	<p>Identify sources of carbon and measure quantity of energy consumed and converted to carbon</p> <p>Consider on-site renewable energy generation, if not feasible look into off-site renewable energy generation and carbon offsets</p> <p>Ensure purchasing of carbon credits and offsets through trusted, certified schemes</p> <p>Align with carbon policies in own country</p>
Waste	<p>Adopt circular economy approaches so materials and resources are kept in use longer</p> <p>Apply the waste hierarchy (originating from EU Directive 2008/98/EC) to classify waste management strategies</p> <p>Segregating and placing waste in the correct bin, ensuring the best end-of-life treatment for items</p>
Water	<p>Set targets and engage with the supply chain to influence operational use and reduce water consumption</p> <p>Manage compliance and monitor consumption data to raise awareness and encourage change</p> <p>Adopt recognised environmental standards such as ISO 14001 to capture local water risks and opportunities</p>
Transport	<p>Source locally to minimise transportation use, select premises close to public transport hubs</p> <p>Use electric and hydrogen fuel vehicles, prioritise rail travel over road travel</p> <p>Encourage and reward active travel such as walking or cycling</p> <p>Track fuel consumption to evaluate transport emissions and environmental impact</p>
Biodiversity	<p>Complete habitat surveys, biodiversity impact assessments and action plans to protect species</p> <p>Explore opportunities to support biodiversity net gain by enhancing natural capital</p> <p>Explore opportunities to enhance biodiversity through grounds maintenance and conserving indigenous habitats</p> <p>Consider impact of procurement on biodiversity</p>

Related SDGs



Value toolkit

RICS has collaborated with the Construction Innovation Hub to develop a new industry-wide methodology to assess the value of construction projects. The methodology suggests that value needs to consider a broader range of metrics other than cost and must take into account wider social, economic and environmental factors.

There needs to be a change in the way projects are evaluated; an approach that better reflects broader strategic policy objectives, responds to local priorities and meets the needs of users, owners and operators.

The Construction Innovation Hub notes that informed and value-based decisions lead to better outcomes. These decisions go beyond just taking costs and deadlines into account. Value is composed of wider considerations such as:

- how a project supports climate and net-zero ambitions
- if it improves the productivity of the industry
- how it impacts users and communities, and
- how it affects biodiversity, etc.

A new approach is necessary to support informed decision making throughout the life cycle of construction projects and drive innovation across the industry to deliver value in the design delivery and operation stages of projects.

RICS, along with other leading industry bodies and UK government, have developed the [Value Toolkit](#) – a suite of tools to drive faster, better decision-making across the industry and deliver measurable value improvement.

The toolkit suggests a framework to help decision-makers consider the impact on society, the economy and the environment when evaluating construction projects. This can drive greater whole life value of the built environment and help create a sustainable model for the construction industry.

This framework is applicable for the public and the private sector and can be scaled to apply to both small and larger projects. This means all organisations in the built environment can use the framework and feel supported to make a change.

Five capital model of the toolkit

Natural	Air quality, land quality, water quality, biodiversity
Social	Community citizens, community enterprise, equality, sourcing
Human	Safety and security, employment, skills and training, mental and physical wellbeing
Environmental	Carbon and GHG, resource use, production, productivity
Financial	Capital cost, operational cost, revenue, economic benefit

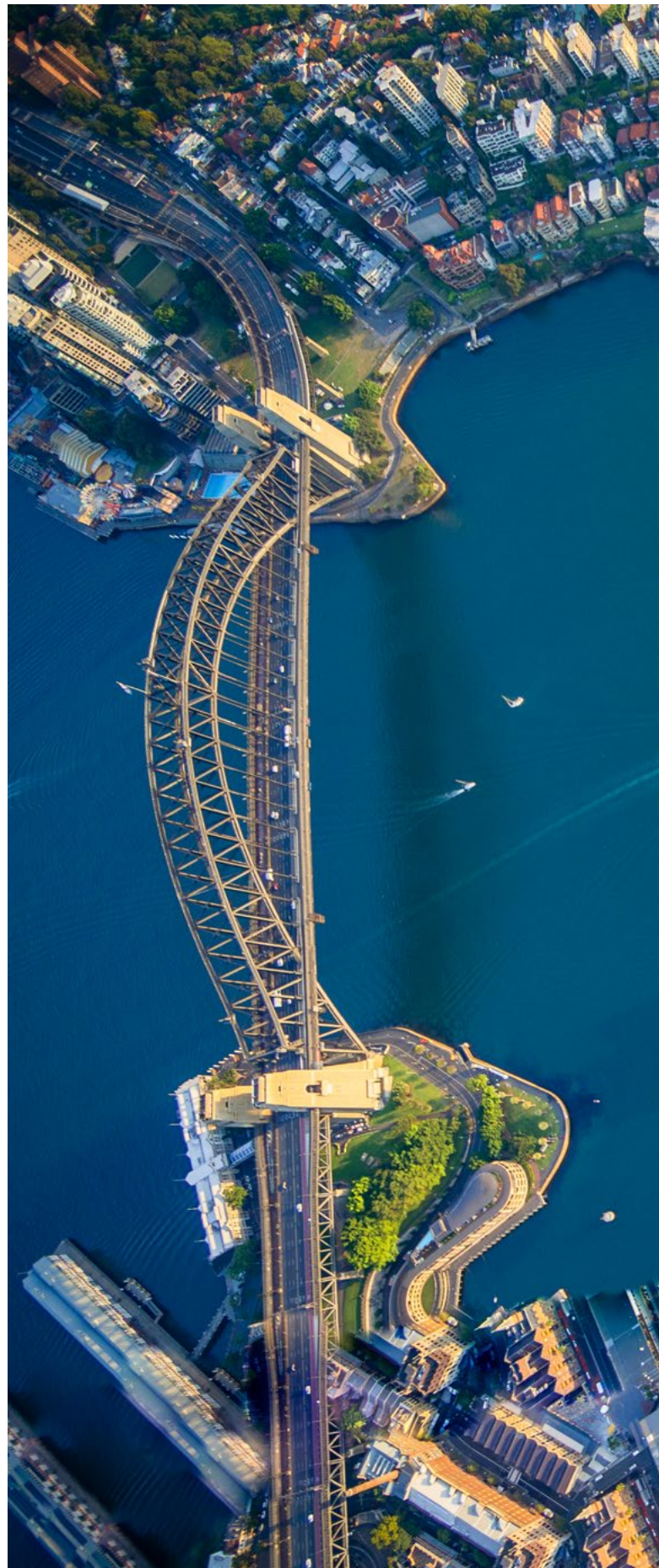
In the toolkit, each project or programme will have its own unique value profile: a profile that specifies the main value drivers for the client for a project in a particular location.

The value profile is established by considering the five capital model explained above and assigning weights to each category.

The weightings can be influenced by national strategic policy ambitions, such as achieving net-zero carbon emissions or increasing social equality. Particular targets or aspirations of the client, individual departments or investors can also affect the weightings assigned to the five categories detailed above.

The process provides the market with a clear, consistent and transparent method to approach projects. This enables the industry to invest strategically and develop products, services and solutions that will deliver better value.

Related SDGs



Sustainability and ESG in commercial property valuation and strategic advice, 3rd edition

RICS Red Book Global Standards detail mandatory practices for RICS members undertaking valuation services. The global standard highlights that valuers should have a working knowledge of any sustainability and environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors that can impact value.

To support members and give further guidance on how this can be applied in practice, RICS has developed [Sustainability and ESG in commercial property valuation](#), giving strategic advice detailing a practical framework for delivering on sustainability and ESG analysis and reporting requirements for valuers.

The standard outlines best practice when collecting and recording relevant sustainability data, ensuring that valuation judgements around sustainability and ESG are evidence based.

The standard includes:

- best practice advice supporting everyday commercial valuation practice and its interface with ESG and sustainability
- alignment of ESG and sustainability considerations with the core mechanics of valuation (purpose, basis, approach), and
- a glossary of globally-relevant sustainability and ESG terms and an appendix referencing world-leading ratings, benchmarking and performance frameworks and tools.

Evaluating sustainability and ESG factors in commercial property valuation involves weighting a range of property characteristics, market considerations and risks.

These could include:

- carbon emissions and energy efficiency
- capital expenditure requirements to meet market and regulatory needs
- environmental and climate change-related physical and transition risks
- property quality and expectations
- legislative measures
- regulatory codes and certifications
- planning, zoning and development considerations
- design and utility characteristics of a property
- accessibility to transport, and/or
- social and well-being considerations.

Sustainability and ESG initiatives are key components of long-term value and business resiliency. Insights by valuers on how sustainability and environmental factors can influence real estate value can help drive market decisions and investments towards green/sustainable real estate. This can generate financial and economic payoffs in the medium to long term.

Related SDGs



International Building Operation Standard (IBOS)

The International Building Operation Standard (IBOS) is a framework for assessing building performance. It introduces a data-based approach to support the measurement and management of buildings for strategic decision making.

By introducing a global framework for the operation of buildings to meet the needs of occupiers, investors, advisors and end users, IBOS provides an international benchmark to deliver better buildings for people, society and the planet.

Growing awareness of ESG issues and the COVID-19 pandemic have placed added value on activities that support the health and well-being of building users. It is crucial that members adopt a multidimensional and people-centric approach when assessing performance of buildings.

Furthermore, the climate crisis and net-zero carbon commitments mean that organisations across all sectors have to work towards optimising the use of resources. IBOS can support organisations measure the operational performance of their assets by identifying a range of performance indicators that should be considered.

IBOS introduces the user experience into the framework for measuring the operational performance of assets. This is what sets IBOS apart from all other methodologies; it reflects the needs and perceptions of users when assessing property performance.



There are five pillars of performance that form the foundation of IBOS.

Compliant	How well the building complies with regulation, best practice and guidance on the working environment such as temperature, air quality, ventilation, lighting levels, and health and safety compliance.
Functional	How the building meets occupier needs in terms of issues such as connectivity, configuration, flexibility and utilisation, but also human factors such as the user experience.
Economic	The building's operating and life cycle costs, and how they are assessed, managed, balanced and optimised.
Sustainable	The building's social and environmental impacts such as decarbonisation, energy use, waste, social impact, accessibility and transport arrangements.
Performing	The ability of the building, and the way it is managed, to effectively support the performance, satisfaction, user experience, health and well-being of occupiers.

IBOS reaches beyond traditional ways of assessing building performance. It can capture a broad range of data to deliver a well-rounded picture of operational performance and enable benchmarking of performance across a portfolio or between portfolios.

Assessment results can be used to inform decisions around ESG and sustainability, building optimisation and user-experience.

Related SDGs



International Land Measurement Standard (ILMS)

Land is a vital and limited resource. Globally there is a lack of transparency in land rights. In many developing and developed countries, large tracts of land are held on an informal basis, which may result in people living in insecure tenure and a lack of clarity around land/property rights. This can make it very difficult to achieve the UN SDGs that support good land administration.

ILMS, a standard that RICS helped develop, supports a sustainable future for both people and legal entities.

ILMS is a due diligence framework designed to enable evidence-based assessment of land and property, and address the current lack of transparency on land rights and interests. It is a framework for:

- enabling the due diligence reporting process on land and property matters to take place for people and legal entities
- strategic guidance for reporting on land and property assets in support of reporting systems, such as the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)
- advancing transparency, integrity and consistency
- identifying what is on the ground, what information is available and the quality, rather than what is legislated or implied – this also includes recognition of gender-specific issues.

ILMS provides global consistency in assembling and recording key land information that can be applied at a project, local, regional, state, national or international level. It outlines best practice and pushes market demand for publicly-accessible and transparent registers of land information.

The sustainability component of ILMS in particular comprises relevant economic, social, cultural and environmental factors that could be assessed in the due diligence process.

The sustainability-related factors that could be taken into account include:

- environmental and climate change issues impacting the land or property
- likelihood of natural disasters (probability of earthquakes, volcanic eruption, hurricanes, drought, flooding)
- political climate (e.g. stability of government, changes of policy, war and conflict)
- economic climate across the country/region
- social value and common law rights, including tribal land, and
- situational environment factors (e.g. proximity to other activities impacting land use – mining, power stations, etc.).

ILMS as a global standard is designed to:

- serve the public interest
- focus on key land information elements, as required to de-risk and aid the land and property due diligence processes
- document the status of land tenure security and land rights
- support advancement of the SDGs.

Related SDGs



Rules of Conduct

RICS' Rules of Conduct support positive change in the built and natural environment, through promoting and enforcing the highest ethical standards across our entire professional membership. These rules are based on ethical principles of honesty, integrity, competence, service, respect and responsibility.

Professional ethical practice by RICS members and firms provides a foundation for effective markets, pioneers better places to live and work, and is a force for positive social impact.

Professional practice will often involve balancing competing interests and using ethical judgements to come to a decision. The five rules provide a structure for making ethical decisions and give guidance on how to behave as an RICS member. Members must use their professional judgement in applying these principles to the situations they face in practice and firms must support individuals working for them to do so.

The rules are primarily about professional conduct, however personal conduct may also be relevant, particularly in cases where it damages public confidence in the profession.

The Rules of Conduct apply to all RICS members and firms regulated by RICS. As RICS members and firms operate around the world, the Rules of Conduct apply to all members wherever they work or practice.

Serious breaches of the rules are likely to result in disciplinary action; minor breaches can be dealt with through self-correction or a firm's processes.



Related SDGs



World Built Environment Forum (WBEF)

WBEF is an RICS initiative that aims to advance discussion on critical issues relating to the built and natural environment and in turn, inspire positive and sustainable change for a prosperous and inclusive future.

The forum is a community of more than 25,000 senior professionals from over 140 countries who all share a passion for the ethically-led transformation of the built and natural environment.

WBEF is a year-round initiative with its thought leading content seen in 140 countries. WBEF curates content with some of the world's most renowned organisations operating in the built and natural environment, from big tech corporations to international finance institutions, NGOs and think-tanks.

Megatrends

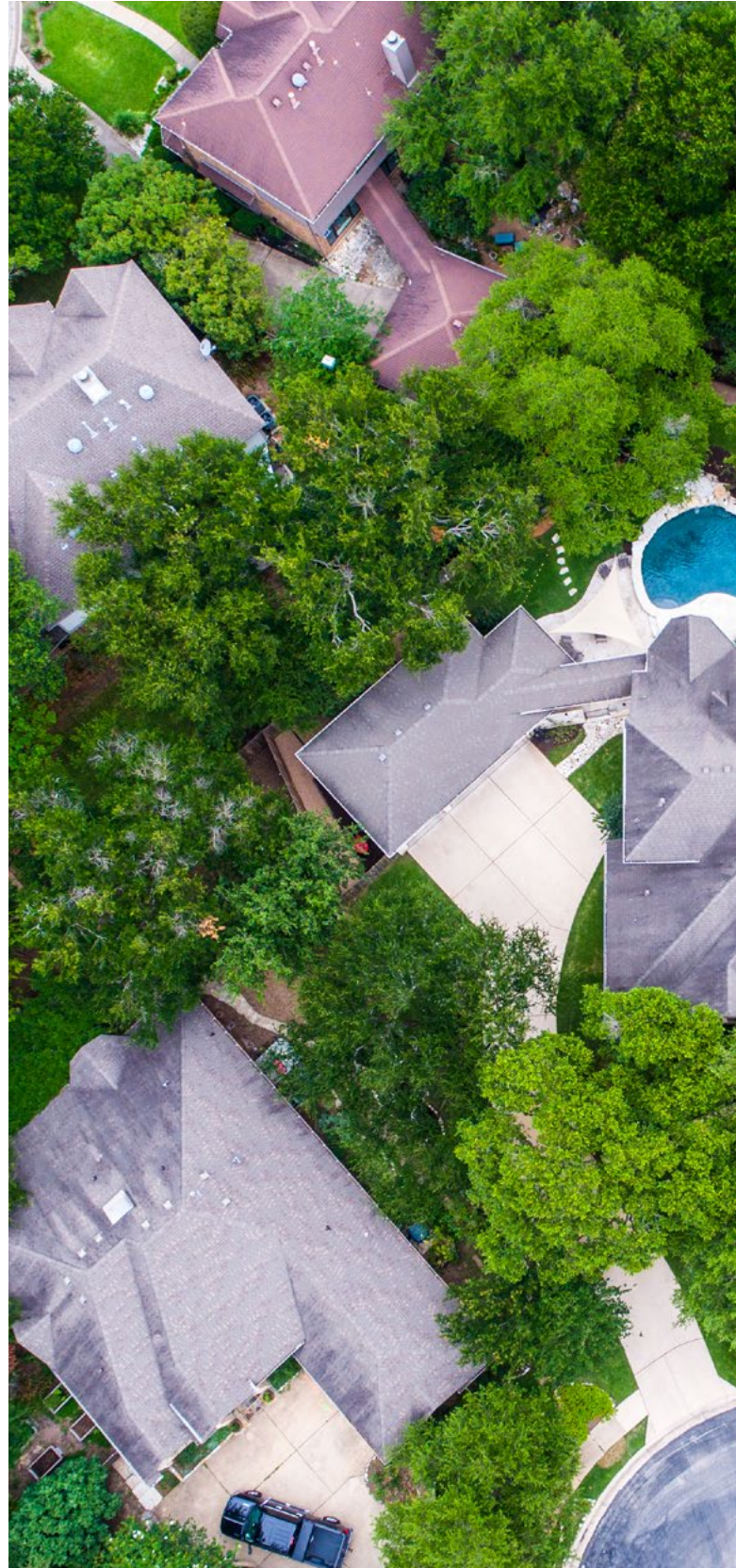
Through the exchange of ideas and experience, WBEF explores routes to progressive change across the land and building life cycle under four megatrend themes:

1 Digital transformation

Digitalisation is transforming our interactions and transactions, habits and habitats. In this new age of possibility, we are both more connected and more divided than ever before. What does the fourth industrial age mean for professionals operating the built and natural environment?

2 Markets and geopolitics

Global economic, environmental, and public health crises, combined with increasing technological change, are reshaping the world. Rapidly changing work and lifestyle norms, alongside rising operating costs, have brought once tried and tested business and industry models into question. The need for ethical governance, and responsible investment is more pronounced than ever. How are global markets evolving?



3 Natural environment

The built environment accounts for nearly a 40% of carbon emissions and around half the world's GDP is moderately or highly dependent on nature. Extreme weather events linked to climate change are occurring with ever greater frequency, and often it is the poorest societies that pay the heaviest price.

Meaningful, workable action to reverse nature loss and improve resilience to climate change depends on our participation.

4 Urbanisation

Exploring the story of human movement and settlement. In the post-pandemic era, economic uncertainty has heightened liveability deficits across the urbanised world.

For cities to remain engines of growth, opportunity and prosperity, there can be no more business as usual. How are cities developing this new urban social contract?

A multi-media platform

The World Built Environment Forum shapes the debate with industry-leading insights and a diversity of opinion, through a variety of live and on-demand formats.

Visit

Access information about our industry webinars, reports, articles, talks, and other multimedia collaborations through our online platform.

Network

Join our live debates and build relationships with senior decision makers from across the built and natural environment.

Discuss

Engage in critical discussions about the direction of the built and natural environment with the people who are shaping it around the world.

Related SDGs



Delivering confidence

We are RICS. As a member-led chartered professional body working in the public interest, we uphold the highest technical and ethical standards.

We inspire professionalism, advance knowledge and support our members across global markets to make an effective contribution for the benefit of society. We independently regulate our members in the management of land, real estate, construction and infrastructure. Our work with others supports their professional practice and pioneers a natural and built environment that is sustainable, resilient and inclusive for all.

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[rics.org](https://www.rics.org)