

Sustainable architecture for smart people- a topic for lobbying activities

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Abstract

Sustainable architecture is a trans-disciplinary subject comprising a wide range of ideas and topics and has a multidimensional nature. The principles of sustainability propose a development that is more profitable in economic and social terms and bring a lot of benefits to the environment and to people who are living in this environment in the long term. We intend to analyze and explain the three pillars of sustainability: economy, equity and environment. Lobbying is a part of a healthy democracy and allows for various interest groups to present their views on public decisions that may come to affect them. Lobbying for sustainable architecture promotes the health of the building's occupants at the same time as reducing the negative effects of the construction process on the environment. Society must need and want development for it to be inclusive, but at the same time it must have cultural and historical relevance. In essence, all we need as humans is that balance given by more conductive environment and a more healthy democratic society. The real danger is not the fragility of the planet, but our own vulnerability resulting from our own actions or inactions in the environment. The paper's structure is three-folded: on one hand, the theoretical framework provides us with a holistic view of how sustainable architecture is understood, on the other hand, the mechanism of interference between sustainable architecture and how it can be more promoted through lobbying activities, and last but not least, the paper presents an analysis of the perspectives that sustainable architecture is no longer just a debated notion in the academic environment, but represent a need of the smart society. In terms of methodology, the paper uses qualitative research for the theoretical background needed to substantiate the argument of the entire research.

Keywords: smart people, sustainable architecture, lobby.

1. Introduction

This article is divided into five chapters, because we have proposed that the first chapter represents by introduction, in the second section, we discussed about "the sustainable architecture" lobby, in which we included some "general aspects" and the pillars of sustainability in architecture. In the third chapter, we approached the subject of "the advantages of sustainable architecture and its social impact", in fourth chapter, we talked about "sustainable architecture legislation", and the last part is made up of conclusions.

First of all, we will begin by defining the notions of *lobbying* and *sustainable architecture* as we find it in the international context.

We wanted to talk about this topic, because "climate change is a major challenge for our cities and our lives" [1] and in the same time, lobbying is one of the levers that democracy provides for the representation of interests.

As in any scientific work, we need a hypothesis: "The better the lobbying for sustainable architecture is represented in a democratic state, the more new builds and existing builds already rehabilitated according to the Passive House Standard".

The research question is: "Can lobbying generate legislative measures that encourage sustainable architecture?".

The research method used in the elaboration of this article is content analysis and comparative method by studying books, the content of some laws, online magazines, sites, integrated communications and specialized works.

Under the empire of what has been reported so far, we invite you to read this article for a more concrete perspective on the proposed topic.

2. The Sustainable Architecture Lobby

2.1. General aspects

We will begin by defining *sustainable architecture* is the type of architecture based on "sustainable development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs" [2]. From this acceptance, as Paola Sassi states in "Strategies for Sustainable Architecture" there are a few conditions for society become more sustainable: "its rates of use of renewable resources do not exceed their rates of regeneration; its rates of use of non-renewable resources do not exceed the rate at which sustainable substitutes are developed and its rates of pollution emissions do not exceed the assimilative capacity of the environment" [2].

We can say that sustainability, in our days, is not just an academic pursuit or even a professional activity: it is a way of thinking and living that can affect any aspect of our lives, both individually and collectively, or globally [2]. So, the construction of buildings have a significant impact on the entire social environment, because sustainable architecture can impose a sustainable way of life on people [2].

Huw Heywood argue that "our decisions and actions as designers today will have an impact on the planet for future generations", calling at the same time to "make all decisions with future generations in mind" [3]. We can easily observe the responsibility by which he understood his role, not only as a practitioner, but especially as a human who can make a difference for the environment in which his contemporaries live, but also for the one in which posterity will live.

The notion of *lobbying* as we find it on the international context: "lobbying is every activity carried out with the objective of directly or indirectly influencing the formulation or implementation of the policy and decision-making process regarding legislative or regulatory activities" [4].

A lobbyist is "any individual who acts to promote, advocate, influence or oppose matter pending before the General Assembly by direct communication with the General Assembly or any matter pending before State agency by direct communication with the State agency,

and who in connection therewith either has received or is to receive compensation in whole or in part from any person, who is authorized to act as a representative of any person who has as a substantial purpose the influencing of legislative or administrative action and expends any funds during the calendar year for the type of expenditures" [5].

The lobbying activity should be delimited from the advocacy activity that involves those types of actions organized in order to bring to the foreground, neglected and invisible issues, to influence the public attitude and the political actors [6]. The advocacy activity is "the process by which organized citizens influence decision-makers in making a decision on a public interest topic" [6].

Sustainable architecture, in addition to the two factors in the design of a building, form (the aspect of aesthetics) and function (the most aspect of building design) [7], try to combine the three fundamental factors: economy, equity and environment [3].

We believe that in order to understand why sustainable architecture is a topic for lobbying in our days, we need to understand what thinking behind sustainable architecture is based on.

2.2. The pillars of sustainability in architecture

In architecture, a good design to be sustainable must respect "three Es": economy, equity or ethical and environment [3]. Why are these principles so important? Because each of these principles have a plausible thinking behind it.



Fig.1. Three E's of Sustainability

Source: <http://statesustainabilityindex.com/three-es-of-sustainability/>

The idea behind the principle of economics in architecture is that "all society benefits from buildings that are affordable to procure and functional to operate, now and into the future" [3].

The principle of equity is the belief that "society must need and want development for it to be inclusive, it must have cultural and historical relevance and it must be joyful and useful to all" [3]. The principle of equity is also sometimes seen labeled as "social" or "ethical" [8].

The third principle is related to the environment, because "a good design is enduring, it always seeks to protect and enhance the environment and its ecosystems" [3].

It's important to understand that sustainable design represents a method, not just a style, because "buildings and cities will only be sustainable if we set out intentionally to make them so" [3]. For this to be real, it requires an interdisciplinary understanding that takes into account economic, social, environmental and technical values on which a sustainable building is based [3].

It is extremely important that these values comply with the standards and regulations in force on sustainability, because once a building has been designed, it is very difficult and too late to get it closer to the standards of a sustainable building or "passive building" [3].

A passive building must follow so-called "principles of passive net zero energy building" [9], which are "the core concepts behind the holistic Phius passive building standard, creating structure that are better for people and planet" [9].

The principles of passive net zero energy building are: thermal control, air control, radiation control and moisture control [9].

The principle of thermal control includes "high-performance enclosure and thermal bridge elimination, which help keep the inside warmer when it's cold outside, and cooler when it's hot outside, to maximize comfort and energy efficiency" [9].

The principle of air control refers at airtightness and balanced ventilation with heat and moisture recovery, which help "passive buildings achieve air control by air sealing the enclosure and then providing balanced, mechanical ventilation to achieve superior indoor air quality" [9].

Radiation control is a principle that include high performane glazing, which means "high-performance windows and doors with additional focus on proper solar heat gain and orientation in design" [9], and shading and daylighting, an "appropriate shading strategies exploit the sun's energy in the cooling season and minimize overheating during the heating season" [9].

The principle of moisture control means material moisture that must have "high performance enclosures in passive buildings require attention to detail when it comes to appropriate vapor control design" [9], and air humidity, a "proper mechanical sustem selection and commissioning is critical to maintaining comfortable and safe moisture levels inside passive buildings" [9].

What is important to understand is that what is better for the planet is always better for us.

3. The advantages of sustainable architecture and its social impact

3.1. The advantages of sustainable architecture

A sustainable building or a "passive house" has many advantages for environment, our health and for our finances, because "no matter the climate or geographical region, passive houses stay at a comfortable temperature year with minimal energy inputs" [10].

The advantages of a passive house are included: *sustainability, affordability, comfort, and versatility* [10].

The sustainability of a passive house implies that "do not require heating or cooling systems on conventional scales, meaning that the money that would gone towards larger heating and cooling systems can be spent instead on better windows, thicker insulation and a ventilation systems- hallmarks of Passive House design" [10].

In special, in light of the planet's dwindling non-renewable energy resources and the international crisis related to energy from conventional sources, it becomes clear that Passive House are a good investment, both for our wallet and our climate [10].

The affordability results from the fact that Passive Houses save money over the long term, especially in light of rising energy costs climate [10]. Despite of the fact that someone building a Passive House have more cost upfront than their conventional counterparts, in the long term, we can save a lot of money, because a passive building will sustain itself in terms of energy [10]. But today, financial support for Passive Houses is currently available in a number of countries, and for this, building a Passive House may be more affordable than building a conventional one [10].

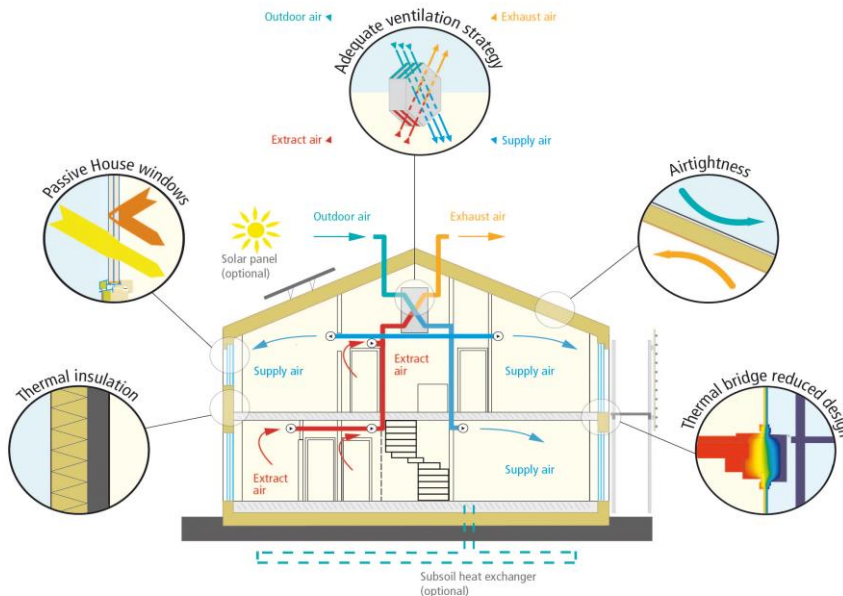


Fig. 2. The following five basic principles apply for the construction of Passive House
Source: https://passiv.de/en/02_informations/02_passive-house-requirements/02_passive-house-requirements.htm

The level of comfort that a Passive Houses offer for their residents are most appreciate, because when "it is too hot outside, warm ambient air can be cooled before it enters the home in much the same way" [10]. In addition, the ventilation systems consistently supply fresh air and making for superior indoor air quality, provide plentiful fresh, pollen-free and dust-free air [10].

The versatility of a Passive House Standard is in a quality standard, dictates no particular methods of construction, because architects can design Passive Houses depending on their own preferences or beneficiaries's preferences [10].

3.2. Social sustainability

The social impact of sustainable architecture is "the least developed and conceptualized element compared to the triad of sustainable development and it has been considered an integral part of sustainability since the 21st century" [11].

The social sustainability of a city, for example, can be defined as "development that is compatible with harmonious evolution of civil society, fostering an environment conducive to the compatible cohabitation of culturally and socially diverse groups while at the same time encouraging social integration, with improvements in the quality of life for all segments of the population" [11]. Also, social sustainability can be defined as "a combination of social principles in which basic needs, viz housing and health, equality and social justice are realized, combined with new concepts such as a sense of place, happiness and quality of life" [11].

We believe that "a sustainable societies are those in which a sustainable community lives" [11] and that community where people believe in democratic values, because the idea of democracy could help us to build much nicer cities [12]. Not only people believe in democracy principles, most architects do it too when it comes down to choosing a political leader, but they do not believe in it when it comes to choosing a good building, and that is not a good thinking [12], because architecture has many social implications, which a political candidate might know. For this, they must communicate and work together to create a society that is as equitable as possible.

We identified five social sustainability criteria in architecture as: social interaction, architectural identify, sense of security, flexibility and social participation [11].

Social interaction constitutes a human need that can be the key of increasing social capital [11].

Arhitectural identify represents the design of spaces depending on the culture and history of the places, the purpose is to bring it the fore a unique architectural feature that influences social sustainability [11].

Sense of security means that designing spaces must be protected and safe and will create a sense of security of the space in favour of the social sustainability and development [11].

Flexibility refers to the idea that "the multifunctional use of spaces according to needs and lends to the architecture an adaptability and a long-term usability proportional to the changes in time" [11].

Social participation implies involvement in social, cultural and recreational activities with the aim of participating in issues that arise within the community or place of interest, and also means to increase the well-being of individuals and the possibility of socialization [11].

After all the things mentioned, we can say that "sustainability is an inherent urban and architectural problem" [11].

4. Sustainable Architecture Legislation

4.1. Policy tools- the results of effective lobbying

In this section, we tried to describe the legislative framework regarding the policy tools used to encourage the construction of passive houses. In this sense, the International Passive House Association and the Passive House Institute propose "a variety of tools for policymakers and relevant actors" [13].

Australia is a country that has imposed a number of measures to encourage the construction or buying of passive houses as: discount loans and financial assistance from the state [13]. In this context, the Bank of Australia Clean Energy Home Loan provide "a 0.40% p.a. discount off the interest rate for up to five years, to all eligible buyers, builders, as well as for people planning sustainable upgrades of houses complying with the Passive House standard" [13].

In New South Wales, on 27 November 2020, the Australian Passive House Association (APHA) declared that "BASIX now recognizes the Passive House Standard as a pathway to meeting the thermal comfort requirements of the NSW State Environmental Planning Policy" [13]. BASIX translates to *Building Sustainability Index* and is "one of Australia's strongest sustainable planning measures and has been required in NSW since 2004 and requires all projects to meet requirements of energy, thermal comfort and water with the aim of encouraging sustainable residential development"[13].

In Austria, the State Parliament of Lower Austria managed to implement the *Passive House Standard* for all public buildings [13]. In the same time, the State Parliament of Lower Austria budgeted 130 million euros to complete the construction measures which the adopted directive provides for new builds and retrofit projects [13].

Also, in Vorarlberg, in October of 2007, many municipalities in the Austrian state of Vorarlberg decided to plan and construct all new public buildings to the *Passive House Standard*, we mention here: Altach, Bregenz, Dornbirn, Frastanz, Götzis, Hörbranz, Krumbach, Langenegg, Mäder, Rankweil, Thüringen, Wolfurt and Zwischenwasser [13]. For instance, a passage from the Passive House legislation of the city Altach: "The city of Altach resolves that all public new builds are to be built to the Passive House Standard. [...] A specific heating demand of 15 kWh/m² is to be demonstrated by means of the

Passive House Planning Package (PHPP); the use of active cooling systems is to be avoided" [13].

We can add here "Passive House Declaration" of 2008 from the city Wels, that "ensure all new builds and future retrofit projects will include renewable energy and energy efficiency goals" [13].

The legislation of Belgium includes *Energy Performance and Indoor Environment in Buildings Regulation* that has adopted by Brussels Capital Region in order to comply with the European Energy Performance of Buildings Directive that calls for buildings to be Nearly-Zero Energy Buildings by the end of 2020 [13].

The administration of Antwerp city decided to apply the Passive House Standard in all public new builds and complete renovations [13].

In Canada, Passive House Canada members developed *Build Smart: Canada's Buildings Strategy* [13], which is a guide for strategies to build smart together to get minimal costs for living and to work in safe, comfortable spaces [14].

The central authorities have understood that all stakeholders need to work together, because they all want a lot of the same things: decision-makers, city-leaders, industry professionals, home owners, renters, building owners, and operators [14].

The Directory of Energy Efficiency and Alternative Energy Programs in Canada represents "an on-line inventory programs to promote the efficient use or conservation of energy at the end-use level and/or the use of alternative energy in Canada" [14]. This "converts programs offered by the Government of Canada, provincial and territorial governments, major Canadian municipalities and major electric and gas utilities and companies" [14].

Another examples for legislation in Canada are: *The B.C. Energy Step Code* and *B.C. Building Act*, *City of Toronto Green Standard* and *City of Vancouver's Zero Emissions Building Plan* [14].

The European Green Deal- Europe's Generation Agenda for Environmental Sustainability is "a strong shift of policy priorities and a policy roadmap towards environmental sustainability labelled as the *European Green Deal*" [15].

European Green Deal is aimed to preserve and enhance the EU's natural capital and the health and well-being of citizens from environment-related impacts, and for these, European Commission established "a set of deeply transformative policies: *stepping up climate and energy policy; industrial strategy for carbon-free circular economy; building and renovating in an energy and resource-efficient way; sustainable and smart mobility; greening common agricultural policy- from farm to fork; preserving and protecting biodiversity; a zero-pollution vision for a toxic-free environment; sustainable finance, budgeting and spending; public participation and active stakeholder engagement; the EU as a global leader*" [15].

Due to the Covid-19 crisis, Green Deal policy had suffered a considerable loss of momentum mainly and the exhaustion of public and private capacities caused by the pandemic is likely to impede the green transformation for years to come [15]. We can see that "even if the Green Deal succeeds only in part, it will certainly bring about manifold challenges in the making and enforcement of EU environmental law" [15].

4.2. More lobbying, more sustainable architecture and more smart people

In this subchapter, we will focus on the importance of lobbying in terms of the legislative imposition of rules and regulations in the construction sector to encourage people want passive or more sustainable buildings.

After seeing some legislative models in the world to support new constructions and renovations respecting the *Passive House Standard*, we will go to highlight the lobbying activity in achieving these results.

At international level, the most well-known organization that conducts lobbying activities in the field of architecture is *The Architecture Lobby* or *TAL*, which is "a grassroots organization if architectural workers advocating for just labor practices and an equitable built environment" [16].

The Architecture Lobby is "a group of varied individuals- owners, workers, academics-active in the field of architecture" [17]. Others describe the organization as being "a new organization of architects wants to change the way the profession is structured" [17].

The Architecture Lobby argues that architects should "embrace decarbonization as a social justice issue that calls for a reconstruction of our way of life" [18] and thinks that they "must redefine sustainability to acknowledge the economic, social, racial, and class-based dimensions of the climate crisis" [18].

In this regard, TAL has set out a number of principles for architects which could be the object for Green New Deal takes shape in this industry [18].

The Architecture Lobby supports architects "to understand technology and innovation as design tools, to acknowledge the complex power structures inherent in their development and application"[18], but also "to recognize that technology is not neutral" and for that, they must work "to implement passive and non-tech solutions alongside the high-tech in sustainable design" [18].

In the same time, the American Institute of Architects (AIA) has published in AIA contract documents that its role is to "support businesses with reaching their sustainability goals and programming" [19].

In 2019, AIA President William Bates supported the implementation of a policy package in the field of construction and architecture that would be based on values such as care for the environment and social justice [20]. In that sense, he adds "upgrade all existing buildings, safety, affordability, comfort, and durability" [20].

Of course, all of these new ways of rethinking architectural styles have to do with "climate change, resilience and incentivizing energy efficient technologies" [20].

In this context, we can agree on the fact that AIA is one of the most important lobbying organization in the world and its role is to persuade lawmakers of architecture's values [21]. Lobbying is not only about influencing policy, but also an art of making friends who can help you to implement certain policies.

At European level, also, the lobbying activity is found in the provisions of 11 Article of the Treaty on European Union: "the institutions shall, by appropriate means, give citizens and representative associations the opportunity to make known and publicly exchange their views in all areas of Union action" and "the institutions shall maintain and open, transparent and regular dialogue with representative society" [22].

In 2011, the European Parliament together with European Commission created a public register called the Transparency Register, thus replacing the previous register that were separate [23]. The Transparency Register was born in order to to "respond to essential questions- for example, what interest are pursued, by whom and with what budget", while creating the right framework for European citizens to encourage them to participate actively in the democratic life of the European Union [24].

In 2018, the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council decided to establish common rules to increase transparency in the activities of interest representatives at EU level [24].

The new agreement is debated between three European institutions and results in the full participation of the Council [24].

We know that lobbying involves possessing specific knowledge about complex areas of regulation [4], in our case, about architecture and building sector. Lobbyists play an important role by contributing with unique expertise and insight that often turns out to be essential for good regulations and legislation [4]. They are the voice of a category of people who are directly interested in a particular areas.

The interest groups at EU level for consultation must meet certain criteria to prove their official representativeness: "to be part of a particular industry or to refer to specific sectors or categories and to be organized at European level; to be an integral part of the organization and to be recognized as partners of the social structures of the member states and to be able to negotiate agreements representatives of all EU member states, as far as possible; to present appropriate structures to ensure their effective participation in the consultation process" [25].

At the level of the European Union, the phrase "represented interests" or "representation of interest groups" was often used in the term lobbying, because this term is often considered to have a negative connotation [26].

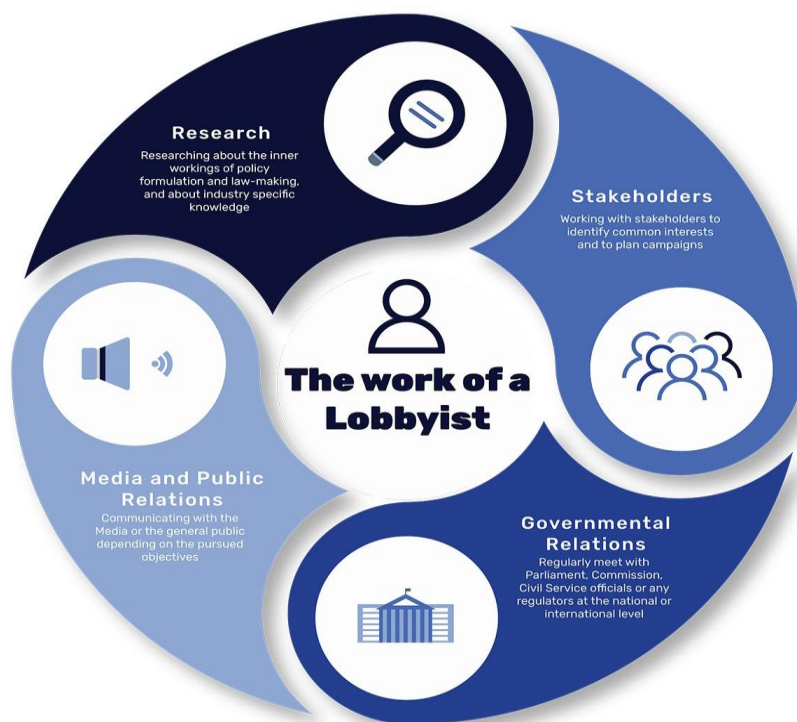


Fig.3. The functions of a lobbyist

Source: <https://lobbyeurope.org/what-does-a-lobbyist-do/>

Nevertheless, the European political landscape seems to offer openness to all of types of interest groups, nowadays [25]. Especially since the wording of the criteria set out above is quite vague, proof that a large number of organizations manage to pass the official representativeness test [25].

Even if the criteria provide a lax interpretation of transparency, it remains a fundamental principle in relation to lobbying activity, and if it is found that a group of interests repeatedly violate the provisions of the Code of conduct of the entities registered in this registry, those who have competence in this regard do not hesitate to delete them from the register and even to impose certain restrictions [24]. For example, a restriction would be the prohibition of the right to register for a certain period of time or for a certain number of years [24].

On the European level, lobbyists are offered the opportunity to carry out activities to influence policies that are advantageous for a particular field. We believe a good topic for such lobbying activity is to encourage sustainable architecture and the use of *Passive House Standard* for new buildings and the reusability of existing ones.

4.3. Romania- lobbying and sustainable architecture

When we talk about Romania, in terms of *lobbying* and *sustainable architecture*, it seems that we are moving very far away from the reality of other European Union member states.

We believe that this is happening, because Romania is still integrating at the level of these areas.

Unfortunately, we cannot talk about sustainable architecture as a topic of lobbying activity in Romania, because in Romania we do not have a legislative regulation of this activity.

Romania is not on the list of EU member states that do not have a legislation, a code of conduct or a register of lobbyists [27], and there are even some draft laws in this respect, which have not been adopted, but which we tried to mention in the content of this article: "Legislative proposal on the organization of lobbying" [28], "Draft law on the regulation of lobbying activities in Romania" [29], "Draft law on transparency in the field of lobbying and representation of interests" [30].

Draft law no. 129/2019 was rejected by the Deputy Chamber on 8 February 2022, which was the decision-making chamber, and the Government's point of view [31].

Despite all of these, we have an organization in Romania, the Association of the Romanian Lobby Registry, which is a legal entity governed by private, non-profit, non-governmental, autonomous and promotion of lobbying activities, considering it a multidisciplinary activity that requires legal, economic, sociological and communication knowledge [32].

The categories of interest groups present in the Romania society are associations, foundations, syndicates and employers' organizations [32]. The associations and foundations are subject to Government Ordinance no. 26/2000 on associations and foundations. It's also exist under the constitutional provisions by respecting the right of association found in Article 40, paragraph 1, of the Romanian Constitution: citizens can freely associate themselves in political parties, trade unions, employers' organizations and other forms of association [33].

At the same time, the Romanian Order of Architects is a organization "fully dedicated to the regulation of the profession of architect, stressing the importance of moral and ethical values, of good practices, of high expectations and creativity and, last but not least, of academic challenges" [34].

The Order of Architects from Romania has "the mission of creating the legislative, professional, and competitive environment required for excellence in the multiple contexts of the profession of architect" [34]. The organization "aspires to developing a solid and responsible professional community, guided by its code of ethics, according to which the profession of architect is a liberal art in Romania" [34].

The OAR policies are adherent to the status of architecture in Romania and in the world, but "in terms of legislation, their policies are geared towards the practice of the profession, but also to activities that have an impact on the built environment, on planning, on heritage and landscape" [34]. They have some strategic directions aim at the cooperation among the various construction professions and the dedicated institutions, at the opening of the

communities at whom it is geared, at the explanation and extension of the role the architect have in the life inside, among and in relation to buildings [34].

According to OAR, education for architecture is "open, through training, both to future architects and interns in architecture, and to those interested in continuous education throughout their entire career and education that leads to general knowledge about architecture" [34].

The most important role of the Romanian Order of Architects, from our point of views, is that "works towards communication policies among members, society, public institutions, and partners" [34].

We believe that OAR is an important player in terms of representing the interests of the architects in Romania, but also in terms of promoting certain architectural trends, in accordance with climate change, energy and environmental policies, but also in terms of efficiency and economy, such as sustainable architecture.

The joint effort of all interested actors, from legislative to executive and continuing with the civil society, the Association of the Romanian Lobby Registry, together with the consultation of legal, economic and social professionals can represent an important step toward a clear regulation of the lobbying activity in Romania.

5. Conclusions

The stake of any article, from our point of view, is represented precisely by the conclusions formulated, because it certifies after an integral parsing of it that hypothesis of this article formulated at the beginning can be confirmed or not.

As for the hypothesis we formulated in the introduction part of this article "The better the lobbying for sustainable architecture is represented in a democratic state, the more new builds and existing builds already rehabilitated according to the Passive House Standard", we consider it to be a true one, because as we can see in the examples offered both at International, European and national level, in countries where the voice of organizations representing this professional category of architects is stronger, a number of sustainable architecture policies have been implemented. Moreover, in Australia, Austria, Belgium or Canada, and where the specialists in the field have understood that they have to collaborate with the representatives of the public administration at central and local level, the results in the legislation governing the construction of new buildings and the renovation of existing ones respecting the *Passive House Standard* have not ceased to occur.

The answer to the research question "can lobbying generate legislative measures that encourage sustainable architecture?" is that it may represent a lever toward speeding up the adoption of these measures as we have seen in the examples provided in the content of this article.

In order for the European model to be integrated in Romania, we believe that a solution would be a legislative one by adopting a law regulating the lobbying activity and much

more effective implementation rules for existing legislation in terms of *Passive House Standard*.

We have tried to pay particular attention to the subject in order to elaborate this article, by defining the concept of lobbying, but what should be remembered in the end is that in Romania, for every citizen or actor interested in lobbying to have a clear picture of its meaning, a law is needed.

This is why the discussion on the regulation of the Romanian lobbyists and sustainable architecture should be a priority on the public agenda, in order to identify the optimal solutions regarding the possibility of participation in public decision-making by defending various interests in compliance with codes of conduct and ethics.

In conclusion, through the literature of specialities, the analysed texts and the use of qualitative research, we have written an article that we hope will be a starting point for other papers or research in this field.

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