APEC ARCHITECTS
Coffeetable Book Vol. 1

What is Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation?

The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) is a regional economic forum established in 1989 to leverage the growing interdependence of the Asia-Pacific. APEC's 21 members aim to create greater prosperity for the people of the region by promoting balanced, inclusive, sustainable, innovative and secure growth and by accelerating regional economic integration.

APEC has 21 members. The word 'economies' is used to describe APEC members because the APEC cooperative process is predominantly concerned with trade and economic issues, with members engaging with one another as economic entities.

APEC Members	*Date of joining*
Australia	6-7 November 1989
Brunei Darussalam	6-7 November 1989
Canada	6-7 November 1989
Chile	11-12 November 1994
Republic of China	12-14 November 1991
Hong Kong	12-14 November 1991
Indonesia	6-7 November 1989
Japan	6-7 November 1989
Republic of Korea	6-7 November 1989
Malaysia	6-7 November 1989
Mexico	17-19 November 1993
New Zealand	6-7 November 1989
Papua New Guinea	17-19 November 1993
Peru	14-15 November 1998
The Philippines	6-7 November 1989
Russia	14-15 November 1998
Singapore	6-7 November 1989
Chinese Taipei	12-14 November 1991
Thailand	6-7 November 1989
The United States of America	6-7 November 1989
Viet Nam	14-15 November 1998


APEC
Russia
Korea
Japan
China
Taipei
Thailand
Hong Kong
Philippines
Viet Nam
Malaysia
Brunei Darussalam
Singapore
Papua New Guinea
Indonesia
Australia
New Zealand

APEC ARCHITECTS

Message

APEC Architect Monitoring Committee
JAPAN

On behalf of the Monitoring Committee and people concerned in Japan, I would like to express my hearty appreciation to our Filipino friends, the staff of the APEC Architect Central Council Secretariat of the Philippines who have made tremendous efforts, not only the publication of this coffee table book. We all know that they have also done a marvelous job to hold the 9th Central Council Meeting successfully.

Japan is one of the founding members of the APEC Architect Project and hosted the 1st Central Council Meetings in 2005. Since its start, Japan has contributed to promoting the Project through international cooperation including mutual recognition agreements with Australia (2008) and New Zealand (2009).

The number of registered Japanese APEC Architects is 266 as of 2022, and many of them have kept renewing their licenses. This fact tells us that the title of APEC Architect is now internationally recognized and highly evaluated as a certain status.

The ties among the 14 participating economies and architectural registration boards have been as strong as ever after 18 years of its establishment. We have been cooperative and in close touch by exchanging information and other activities based on the framework of the APEC Architect Project. The achievements we have built up are quite significant and meaningful.

Issues such as global warming and SDGs are worldwide challenges. We as architectural professionals are also responsible and required to take action, and our continuous activities based on the Framework will surely help tackle the issues and contribute to the further development of the architectural field in the Asia-Pacific region.

Kunihiro Misu
Chairman
Monitoring Committee Japan

APEC Architect Monitoring Committee
KOREA

Message

Hello, everyone! My name is In-Souk CHO, chairperson of APEC Architect Monitoring Committee, Korea. First of all, congratulations on the launching of the successful APEC Architect Coffee Table Book (CTB). We really appreciate the Philippines for its hard work on this project. Let me first express our continual communication with our colleague APEC Architects regarding the contribution to society, pride of APEC as an organisation, and bilateral arrangement between the member-economies.

The APEC Architect Project in Korea was formulated as the Architect Monitoring Committee of Korea, mandated by MOLIT (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport) and launched in January 2006 under the following duties: 1)to operate APEC Architect Register; 2) to operate the Continuing Professional Development (CPD) Program for the APEC Registered Architects; and 3) the continuing professional development program regarding the UIA CPD recommendation.

As part of international activities, APEC Korea took part in the APEC Architect Central Council Meeting since 2006 at the second meeting in Mexico until 2018 at the eighth meeting in China. During the Central Council meeting, we reported our activities, and after the meeting, we shared the meeting agenda, meeting summary, and conclusions among our members.

As part of major domestic activities and CPD programme, the Committee organised the lectures, conferences and seminars for the APEC-registered Architects in Korea. The Committee reviewed the legal changes as well. The Register Committee receives, evaluates and decides upon applications for inclusion on the Register or renewal of registration. The current number of APEC registered Architects in Korea is 94 as of 2021.

We look forward to playing a vital role in connecting APEC member-economies in a balanced and sustainable growth and reducing inequality.

Thank you!

In-Souk CHO, PhD
Chairperson
APEC Architect Monitoring Committee, Korea

Message

APEC Architect Monitoring Committee
MALAYSIA

I wish to congratulate and thank the APEC Architect Monitoring Committee of the Philippines, as the Secretariat of the APEC Architect Central Council, for the publication of the coffee table book. This is the first complete document of the works of the APEC Architects since the formal establishment of the APEC Architect Central Council in May 2005.

The APEC Architect project was initiated by the APEC Human Resources Development Working Group (HRDWG) led by Australia in 2000 to facilitate the mutual recognition of skills and qualifications of architects in the provision of professional services between member economies. The final objective of the project is to allow complete mobility of architects to establish independent practices in the jurisdictions of participating economies of the Asia-Pacific region. This platform was designed to promote strong cooperation among the participating economies, not only in the economic and business sectors but also in the social and cultural aspects. The common platform for the recognition of the professional architects in the APEC economies opens the opportunities for architects to cooperate and exchange technological and cultural values among the professionals is in this region. The rapidly developing economies of China and ASEAN further enhance the business opportunities for architects and professionals in the building industry.

This coffee table book illustrates the achievements of some of the registered APEC Architects of the participating economies. It also provides stakeholders and clients access to the list of APEC Architects and encourages more architects in the region to be registered under the APEC Architect Register. This will be a stimulus for a seamless cross-border service in the region and cooperation among the industry players of the APEC economies. It also gives basic information on the economy including background on architectural developments of the member-economies.

Thank you again to the APEC Architect Monitoring Committee of the Philippines for taking the initiative to publish this inaugural APEC Architect Coffee Table Book. It is indeed a commendable effort and achievement. I also wish to thank the registered APEC Architects who have submitted their projects and congratulate those whose works were selected to be published in this coffee table book.

Tan Sri Dato Sri Ar. Esa Mohamed
Chairman
APEC Architect Monitoring Committee, Malaysia

FCARM

Federation of Collages of Architects of the Mexican Republic
National Executive Committee 2021- 2022

Message

The Federation of Colleges of Architects of the Mexican Republic (FCARM by its acronym in Spanish) is the only national professional organization that represents architects in Mexico. Founded in 1965, we are a nonprofit organization made up of the professional associations of 78 states or cities. While each college is responsible for the membership of architects within its jurisdictions, FCARM develops and administers international programs to ensure architects have the mobility to go wherever their career takes them.

FCARM, through Mexican APEC Architect Monitoring Committee, certifies that applicants have fulfilled the requirements for professional recognition in Mexico and are currently licensed as architects, and who have a proven record of professional experience.

The FCARM professional certification process allows a Certificate recipient to fulfill the requirement for initial and reciprocal registration in most U.S. and Canadian jurisdictions on the North America Mutual Recognition Agreement and as an APEC Architect.

Following our commitment to protect the health, safety, and welfare of those who live and work in the built environment, we held a national assembly in May 2021, where we approved our national manifesto on a post-pandemic habitat prospective. Since the pandemic has forced us to rethink the way we do architecture and conduct work, we architects have recommended new architectural standards for codes and building regulations.

We hope APEC Architects, through the exchange of architectural professional services between our member-economies, continue to promote the growth and development of the region for the common good of its peoples.

Architect Marco Antonio Vergara Vázquez
President of Federation of Collages of Architects
of the Mexican Republic

Message

Republic of the Philippines
PROFESSIONAL REGULATION COMMISSION

Warmest greetings to the participants and organizers of the 9th APEC Architect Central Council Meeting and International Conference of Architects.

As architecture focuses on the planning and designing of the physical features of buildings and structures while maintaining and improving their sustainability and functionality, it is one of the professions that can sustain further growth and development with reforms on artificial barriers to architectural services.

The APEC Architect Central Council, through the APEC Architecture Project, guarantees that there can be a mechanism to facilitate the mobility of architects for the provision of architectural services throughout the Asia-Pacific region. May today's meeting be productive as we review policies and plans to continuously adapt to changing demands in the profession and ensure that APEC Architects are given a wider array of career opportunities and undertakings in the international field through cross-border harmonization.

Further, I am pleased that one of the highlights of this event is the launching of the very first APEC Architect Coffee Table Book–a platform to present architecture in concept and practice by showcasing the architectural pride and milestones of the 14 participating economies in their implementation of the APEC Architect Project.

Moving forward, it is my utmost hope that this initiative be an established avenue for APEC Architects as well as the participating economies to immortalize their significant achievements in the field of architecture.

As always, the Commission supports the endeavors and initiatives of APEC Architect Central Council towards the furtherance of architecture and urban design in the Asia-Pacific region.

Wishing for the success of the event!

Teofilo S. Pilando, Jr.
Chairman
Professional Regulation Commission

Republic of the Philippines
PROFESSIONAL REGULATION COMMISSION

Message

It is with utmost pleasure that I congratulate the APEC Architect Central Council consisting of fourteen participating member economies of the APEC Architect Central Council (namely Australia, Canada, People's Republic of China, Hong Kong China, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Republic of Mexico, New Zealand, Republic of the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, and the United States of America) on the publication of the APEC Architect Coffee Table Book.

This coffee table book is not just a valuable source of information about the APEC Architect Council, but more so a showcase of the impressive works and projects of the APEC Architects of the member economy, thereby accentuating further the global profile of our member architects.

I laud the APEC Philippines for spearheading this advocacy project, which uplifts the practice of architecture as a profession and raises the prestige of our APEC architects in the global arena. I also wish to thank all the member economies for their invaluable contributions, and the focal persons of these participating economies, who exerted time and effort in the creation of this material which we can consider as an effective means of encouraging our colleagues in the profession to join us in the APEC Registry.

I extend my special gratitude to the United Architects of the Philippines, especially Architect Felicisimo Tejuco Jr., for making this APEC Architect Coffee Table Book a reality.

This clearly marks the crucial role of the Council in the expansion of the image of architects as they continue to take on the leading role in broadening the professional practice of architecture across APEC economies.

Mabuhay!

Yolanda David-Reyes, FUAP, PIEP, HFAIA
APEC Architect, ASEAN Architect, Likha Awardee
Commissioner
Professional Regulation Commission

Message

United Architects of the Philippines

It is indeed another milestone in the history of the APEC Architect Central Council to come up with its first coffee table book. The contributions of the APEC Architects from member economies will surely encourage participation in the APEC Architect Registry Project and showcase outstanding works and achievements.

The challenges in the preparation of the first-ever APEC Architect coffee table book also proved the cohesiveness and cooperation of the member economies.

Let me commend APEC Architect Coffee Table Book Chairman Architect Felicisimo Tejuco, Jr. and Past UAP National President Architect Prosperidad Luis. It was the commitment of the United Architects of the Philippines to the APEC Architect Central Council to provide such significant and edifying architectural projects that would inspire others to achieve excellence in the profession.

Architect Medeliano T. Roldan, Jr., FUAP
Past UAP National President
Convenor, 9th Central Council Meeting/
International Conference of Architects

United Architects of the Philippines

Message

It is a pleasure on my part to have been requested to write an inspirational message on the occasion of the 9th APEC Architect Central Council Meeting and the International Conference of Architects of 2021 (ICA-2021). This has given me an opportunity to look back and recall the very first ICA held in conjunction with the 4th APEC Architect Central Council Meeting held in Manila in October of 2010.

When I reviewed the pictures of October 2010, I cannot help but feel nostalgic about that time when architects of the Philippines and architects of other countries who came over, were 11 years younger! The photos showed this and it is heart-warming to know that after 11 years, we are still steadfast and constant in our activities to keep architects of the world in touch to share their knowledge and experiences with each other.

The first ICA in 2010 was organized with the inclusive purpose of inviting Filipino architects other than the attendees of the APEC Central Council Meeting to a grand get-together. It featured lectures by invited APEC Architects and exhibits of the projects and works of architects from the Philippines and other countries. It was a success, if I may say so!

These are difficult times. We cannot do things and organize exhibits and seminars the same way we used to do. Yet, we persist and do what we can—these days, the virtual way!

CONGRATULATIONS to everyone involved in organizing this event.

Prosperidad C. Luis, FUAP,
APEC Architect, ASEAN Architect, Likha Awardee
Past UAP National President
Co-Convenor, 9th Central Council Meeting/
International Conference of Architects

Message

Board of Architects
SINGAPORE

On behalf of Board of Architects Singapore, I wish to congratulate and thank the APEC Architect Monitoring Committee of the Philippines for initiating and organising this Book. It is certainly a timely document to celebrate the formation of the APEC Architect Central Council in 2005.

The Board of Architects Singapore is the statutory authority that administers the Architects Act in Singapore, including the registration of architects, the regulation of architectural qualifications, and the practice of architectural services.

The architectural community in Singapore fully recognises that on the one hand, architectural services must be regulated, due to the need to ensure that built environments are designed and built to meet local building regulations, user requirements, and health and safety standards, enhance the urban quality, and last but not least, address the rising environmental sustainability issues of our nation state. On the other hand, being a small nation and an open economy, we also recognise that people, goods, and trades move across borders, and Singapore has thrived because of open trade and economic cooperation.

The APEC Architect is an ambitious project, endorsed by the APEC Human Resources Development Working Group (HRDWG), to facilitate the mobility of qualified architects recognised by each of the 21 APEC members to provide architectural services within APEC. Without a doubt, the objectives of free trade and the regulation of local practice require time and effort to reconcile. However, we are encouraged that a framework of recognition is in place. The framework facilitates APEC members who are ready to accord bilateral- or trilateral-mutual recognition to do so; and we have seen successful examples, such as the Australia, New Zealand, and Singapore trilateral agreement on the mutual recognition of architectural services.

The Board of Architects Singapore and our architectural community will continue to find ways to leverage on Singapore's strengths and our professionals' competencies to collaborate with our APEC partners, and together we seek to contribute to solving urban and environmental challenges faced by the APEC economies and beyond.

Tan Shao Yen
President
Board of Architects Singapore

APEC Architect Monitoring Committee
CHINESE TAIPEI

Message

Chinese Taipei has participated in the first APEC Architect Project since 2001, and took the initiative to serve as the secretariat of the first council meeting in 2004. Thanks to all economies for their support and affirmation, Chinese Taipei architecture professionals have gained global recognition and formed international reciprocity through the APEC Architect Project.

Chinese Taipei has signed a bilateral agreement on reciprocal recognition of registered architects with officials from Australia and New Zealand. Unfortunately, the domestic laws and regulations have not been synchronized and no further exchanges have been possible. In 2018, with the efforts of the Examination Yuan, Ministry of the Interior, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the 20th amendment of "Professionals and Technologists Examinations Act" and "Regulations Governing the Mutual Recognition of the Professional and Technical Examinations" were passed. Special thanks to efforts made by Director Huang from Ministry of Examination, Director Gao and Deputy Director Luan from Construction and Planning Agency, and MOI Minister Chen Ying-Ho. With this regulation in place, future bilateral instructor exchange programs can be certified by both countries. This will encourage more architectural professionals to participate in exchange programs and practice architecture abroad. As George Santayana once said: "A man's feet must be planted in his country, but his eyes should survey the world." In the future, Taiwanese architects will be able to showcase their design talent and planning skills to the world, while practicing architecture around the globe.

In recent years, the world has been facing challenges posed by climate change. Chinese Taipei is no exception. Our architects have utilized modern technology and implemented smart building design concepts to reduce carbon emission and develop smart cities within the country. With APEC serving as an international platform, architects from member countries can exchange knowledge and experiences. We are hoping to devote our expertise in architecture to the world to reach the goal of net-zero carbon emission in the near future.

Liu, Kuo-Lung
Chairman
APEC Architect Monitoring Committee, Chinese Taipei

Message

APEC Architect Monitoring Committee
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB) is honored to serve as the authorized organization leading the Monitoring Committee of the United States (U.S.) section of the APEC Architect Register. NCARB's mission is, in collaboration with U.S. licensing boards, to facilitate the licensure and credentialing of architects to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public in the U.S.

NCARB recognizes the importance of the APEC Architect Project established framework to facilitate the mobility of architects for the provision of architectural services by seeking opportunities to remove current barriers in the export of professional services. Currently, NCARB has mutual recognition agreements with three countries/economies in the Asia-Pacific region. We value the APEC Architect Register's role facilitating architects' mobility throughout the area.

NCARB has recently embarked upon a refreshed, more intentional view of its international endeavors. We recognize that new global practice models are affecting the profession, now more than ever, and the mobility of practice beyond country boundaries—no longer limited to the location of initial licensure—is on the rise. NCARB is focused on expanding the prospects available to NCARB Certificate holders for international practice via reciprocity of licensure. To this end, we continue to explore additional collaboration opportunities, including strengthening our relationships through the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Architect Project and member-economies.

With a contemporary focus on measuring competency, NCARB is undertaking efforts to understand the current reality of how architects practice architecture today, with an eye on how approaches to licensed practice correlate to the protection of the public's health, safety, and welfare. We believe our collaboration with the APEC community in the coming years can yield a clearer understanding of the critical responsibilities of architects in today's changing world at a global scale.

NCARB is honored to accept our role and responsibilities as the APEC Architect Register Secretariat in 2024. We look forward to working with the APEC participating economies in exploring competency definition and assessment leading to international recognition for licensed architects.

Alfred Vidaurri Jr., NCARB, NOMA, FAIA
2021-2022 President/Chair of the Board

United Architects of the Philippines

Message

*"We shape our **buildings**; thereafter they shape us."* - Winston **Churchill**

Year 2021 will always be a memorable. The Coronavirus-19 pandemic has been a global threat that continues to test the resources and resiliency of nations. However, it has also been an opportunity to take a step back, plan better, and rise beyond the norms. Such is the case for the preparation of the 9th International Conference of Architects (ICA) and the First APEC Architect Coffee Table Book.

The APEC Architect Coffee Table Book is envisioned to be a documentation of architecture in the Asia-Pacific economic region. It will highlight the pride and milestones of APEC as an organization, including its projects and contributions to society. Spearheaded by former national presidents of the United Architects of the Philippines (UAP), the publication was conceptualized by Comm. Architect Yolanda David-Reyes of the Professional Regulatory Commission (PRC), with the support of Architects Prosperidad C. Luis and Medeliano T. Roldan.

On behalf of the organizers of the 9th ICA, it is an honor and privilege to launch this publication despite the challenges and uncertainty. Our sincerest gratitude to all the APEC economy members, their leaders, representatives and members for their unwavering commitment and contribution to the APEC Architect Coffee Table Book. It has allowed APEC member-economies and the ICA organizers more chances for coordination, cooperation and collaboration.

Cheers!

Felicisimo A. Tejuco, Jr., UAP, PIEP
Editor-in-Chief
APEC Architects Coffee Table Book

CONTENTS

ECONOMIC COUNTRIES

Tokyo-Bay Area

Kiyomizu Temple

Mt. Fuji

JAPAN

Japan is an island country stretching from north to south, consisting of four big islands and some 7,000 islands, where 67% of the land are mountains and only 13% are plains.

It has four seasons, though climates are different from region to region.

Under these circumstances, wood has been the main building material because of its accessibility and characteristics to mitigate heat and humidity in summer and coldness in winter.

Japan is vulnerable to natural disasters including earthquakes, typhoons, torrential rain and heavy snow. Social system and technology have developed to cope with those natural conditions.

Type of Government

Japan is a democratic country where the execution of administrative power is based on the parliamentary cabinet system. There are 1,800 administrative units in 47 prefectures, with autonomy guaranteed by the Constitution. Diet members, heads of the administrative units, and members of their assemblies are directly elected by the residents.

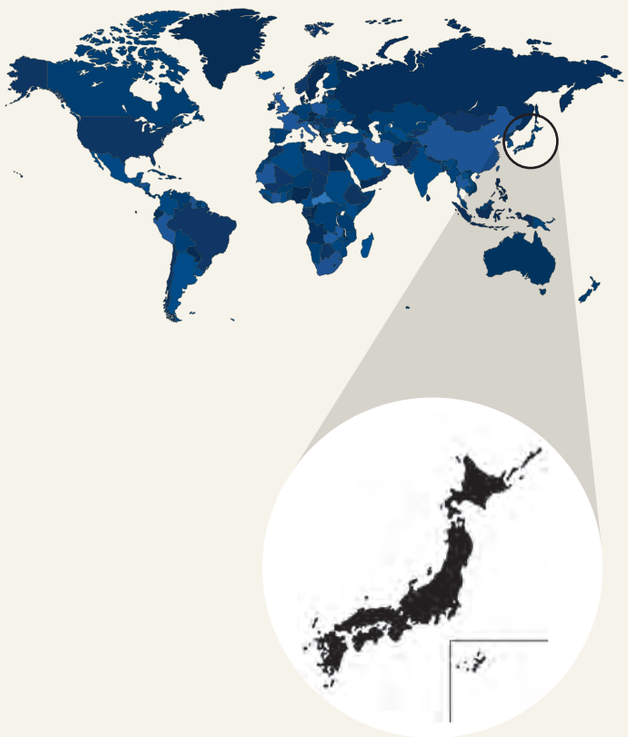
Economy

Japan is the one of the largest national economies in the world, in terms of nominal GDP and purchasing power parity (PPP). Japan has achieved high economic and industrial growth after World War II. From 1980's to 1990's Japan has experienced the so-called bubble economy, its collapse, recession and slow but steady recovery.

Current State of Japanese Economy (MOFA, as of March 2021)	
Nominal GDP (2020, Calendar Year)	539,071.6 billion yen
Annual Real Growth Rate (2020, Calendar Year)	-4.8%
Consumer Price Index (January 2021)	-0.6%
Unemployment Rate (January 2021)	2.9%

CHANGE IN INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE						
Year	**Employed Persons**			**Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**		
	Primary Industry	Secondary Industry	Tertiary Industry	Primary Industry	Secondary Industry	Tertiary Industry
1955	41,2	23.4	35.5	19.2	33.7	47.0
1970	19.3	34.1	46.6	5.9	43.1	50.9
2015	4.0	25.0	71.0	1.1	26.6	72.3

Source: Statistics Bureau, MIC; Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office



Tokyo

378,000 km^2

125,700,000 (2020)

Yen (¥) (JPY)


1 Sannai Maruyama Site
Source: Urabe Research Laboratory


2 Horyuji Temple
Source: Urabe Research Laboratory


3 Izumo Taisha Shrine


4 Todaiji Temple Daibutsuden
Source: Urabe Research Laboratory

The damage caused by Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake (1995) and Great East Japan Earthquake (2011) significantly affected the Japanese economy.

In 2020, domestic and external demand rebounded after a great downslide under the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the rebound was moderate, with downside pressure on employment and purchasing power.

Heritage & Architecture

Remains that tell lives or social systems of the Japanese people go back to around B.C. 15,000[1].

A recent study proves that there were well-planned settlements including big-scale buildings in B.C. 5,000.

Temples and Shrines

From the end of the 6th century through early 8th century, Buddhism was introduced to Japan through the continent, and had a significant impact on architecture in Japan. *Horyuji* temple[2] (built in the 8th century) is said to be one of the oldest existing wooden buildings.

Another significant building style is seen in the shrines. Their linear, simple and majestic style is quite


5 Byodoin Ho-oh-doh (Phoenix Hall)


6 Itsukushima Shrine
Source: Urabe Research Laboratory


7 Himeji jo Castle
Provided by Himeji City

characteristic, developed even before the Buddhist influence.[3]

Temples and shrines have developed independently over the hundreds of years.[4,5,6]

Castles

Feudal lords in various areas in Japan constructed castles beginning the 16th century.[7]

Residential Buildings

Toward the 17th century after the political power moved from the court nobles to the samurai (warriors), residential buildings became more sophisticated known as *Shoin* style and following the *Sukiya* style,[8] incorporated with the features of *Chashitsu* (tea ceremony room).

Those styles had impact on houses for people. In rural areas, houses have developed reflecting the local climatic characteristics.[9]

Toward Modern Times

Modernization of architecture is seen after the end of the Edo period in the 19th century. Along with development of cities and buildings, steel structure and reinforced concrete construction were introduced.[10] Architects and engineers came over from Europe and US who have involved in teaching and building design. This interaction helped Japanese architects distinguish themselves, and they built core buildings in various areas in Japan.

After the World War I, foreign architects such as Frank Lloyd Wright came whose works had a great impact on the Japanese architecture.[11]

After the World War II, Le Corbusier also designed one of the world heritage buildings in Japan.[12]

Development of Legal System

After the World War II, the Building Standard Law was enforced with the purpose of securing the building safety, maintaining the environment of city areas and others.

Previously, related regulations covered only big cities, but this law spread the rules equally nationwide. The *Kenchikushi Law* was also introduced. It stipulates the qualifications of a professional engaged in building design. *Kenchikushi* is a licensed professional who plays the dual role of an architect and a building engineer.

Buildings and Future

After the 1960s, architects such as Kenzo Tange produced a lot of outstanding buildings that combined the tradition of Japanese architecture and new construction technique.[13]

In 1968, the first skyscraper in Japan, the Kasumigaseki building,[14] was completed based on the accumulation of long years of research and the cutting-edge technology such as seismic technology and fire protection system. Since then, a number of skyscrapers and large-scale or complexed buildings have been built in various areas.[15,16,17]

8

Katsura Rikyu Imperial Villa
(Imperial Household Agency)

9

Gassho style Houses in Shirakawa-go Village
Provided by Shirakawa village office, Gifu Pref.

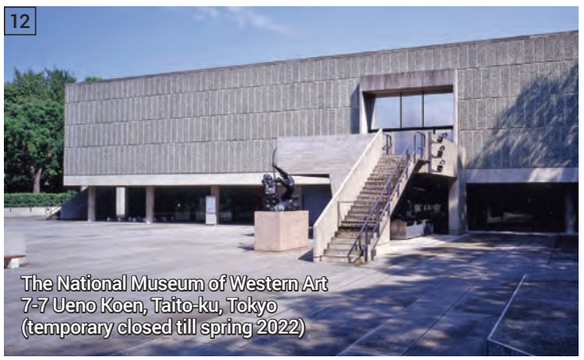
10

Tokyo Station
Source: Urabe Research Laboratory

11

Imperial Hotel (Original)

12



The National Museum of Western Art
7-7 Ueno Koen, Taito-ku, Tokyo
(temporary closed till spring 2022)

13

Yoyogi 1st Gymnasium
Provided by Japan Sport Council

14

Kasumigaseki Building
(at the time of construction)

In recent years issues such as carbon dioxide reduction or sustainability become the focus, which expedited the research and development and improvement of related systems. Wood has been actively used based on new findings and techniques.

Japanese architects are playing on a global scale, and foreign architects have done lots of works in Japan. It is expected that APEC Architects including some 300 Japanese will participate more in the international stage.

17

Japan National Stadium

Composition of APEC Group

Based on the agreement among four ministries (Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism), the APEC Project Monitoring Committee Japan was established on July 16, 2004 in accordance with the APEC Architect Framework.

The Committee represents Japan and performs administrative functions for the project within Japan.

On 6th September 2004, the first meeting of the APEC Project Monitoring Committee Japan was held with observers from four Ministries.

15 Shinjuku Subcenter District

16

Tokyo Skytree

Structure of APEC Architect Project in Japan

APEC Project Monitoring Committee Japan (2022)	
Mr. MISU Kunihiro	Former Chairman, Nikken Sekkei Ltd.
Mr. FURUYA Nobuaki	Professor, Waseda University
Mr. CHIKAZUMI Shinichi	President, Japan Federation of Architects & Building Engineers Associations
Mr. KODAMA Koji	President, Japan Association of Architectural Firms
Mr. SATO Naomi	President, The Japan Institute of Architects
Mr. HASUWA Kenji	Vice-chairman, Japan Federation of Construction Contractors
Mr. TANABE Shinichi	President, Architectural Institute of Japan
Mr. INOUE Katsunori	President, Japan Architectural Education and Information Center

Board of the Monitoring Committee

Screening Committee

Domain Specific Test Committee

Significant Milestones

- Establishment
  - » Based on the agreement among four ministries (Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism), the APEC Project Monitoring Committee Japan was established on July 16, 2004 in accordance with the APEC Architect Framework.
  - » The Committee represents Japan and performs administrative functions for the project within Japan.
- APEC Project Monitoring Committee Japan - First meeting. On 6th September 2004, the first meeting of the APEC Project Monitoring Committee Japan was held with observers from four ministries.
- May 31 and June 1, 200—APEC Architect Project 1st Central Council Meeting in Tokyo
  - » Participants: 66 from 14 economies
  - » Declaration of establishment of the Central Council
  - » Meeting among 12 authorized monitoring committees
  - » Each economy was tasked to create its own website to announce APEC Architect project
- In 2005—Start of APEC Architect application / screening / registration in Japan
- As of December 2020, 289 registered APEC Architects in Japan

1st Central Council Meeting in 2005

Two mutual agreements signed
Australia in 2008 and New Zealand in 2009

Bilateral talks with Canada

THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The Republic of Korea is an economy of 51 million people and one of the 12 founding members of APEC. In 1989, Korea's real GDP stood at USD 330 billion, and its real per capita GDP was USD 7,700. By 2016, its real GDP had risen to USD 1.3 trillion, while its per capita GDP more than tripled at USD 25,000. Korea is a two-time host of APEC, first in 1991, then in 2005, which carried the theme "Towards One Community: Meet the Challenge, Make the Change."

Real GDP of Korea decreased by 1.0 percent in 2020 compared with the previous year in economic contraction as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the Korean economy has weathered the COVID-19 pandemic comparatively well, supported by sound economic fundamentals and effective public health measures. According to IMF World Economy Outlook 2021, real GDP of Korea in 2021 was projected to grow 3.6 percent, with gradual recovery from COVID-19 and the reurn of demand.

Gross National Income and Gross Domestic Product by Industrial Original at Current Prices in Percent	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Gross Domestic Product	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.0	-1.0
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	-5.6	2.3	0.2	2.3	-3.4
Manufacturing	2.3	3.7	3.3	1.3	-0.9
Electricity, gas & water supply	-1.2	6.2	-1.7	4.3	5.8
Construction	9.8	5.9	-2.8	-2.5	-0.9
Services[1]	2.9	2.6	3.8	2.9	-1.1
Final consumption expenditure	3.0	3.1	3.7	2.9	-2.3
Private	2.6	2.8	3.2	1.7	-4.9
Government	4.4	3.9	5.3	6.6	4.9
Gross fixed capital formation	6.6	9.8	-2.2	-2.8	2.6
Construction	10.0	7.3	-4.6	-2.5	-0.1
Facilities	2.6	16.5	-2.3	-7.5	6.8
Intellectual property products	4.0	6.5	4.4	3.0	3.6
Exports of goods & services	2.4	2.5	4.0	1.7	-2.5
Goods	2.0	4.4	3.3	0.5	-0.5
Services	5.0	-10.1	9.4	10.2	-14.7
Imports of goods & services	5.2	8.9	1.7	-0.6	-3.8
Goods	3.9	8.8	2.0	-0.8	-0.1
Services	10.2	8.9	0.5	-0.2	-18.1
Gross National Income	4.4	3.3	1.6	0.1	-0.3

Note: 1) Includes wholesale & retail trade; accommodation & food services; transportation & storage; finance & insurance; real estate; information & communication; business activities; public administration, defense & social security; education; human health & social work; and cultural & other services.

Seoul

51,821,669

Won (₩) (KRW)

Korean

* The historic urban landscape is the urban area understood as the result of a historic layering of cultural and natural values and attributes, extending beyond the notion of "historic centre" or "ensemble" to include the broader urban context and its geographical setting. (2011. 11. 10.Definition. 8.)

** HUL Approach 2011 (2019)
Vienna Memorandum on "World Heritage and Contemporary Architecture - Managing the Historic Urban Landscape" 2005
The HUL approach is not developed with the aim of replacing existing doctrines or conservation approaches to cultural heritage, but rather as a tool to integrate policies and practices of conservation of the built environment. It does this by defining operational principles that are able to ensure models of urban conservation that respect the values, traditions and environments of different cultural contexts.

Heritage & Culture

Regarding History and Heritage, Korea is focused on "the Heritage conservation policy and principle of historic cities of Korea": World Heritage in historic cities of Korea–managing the historic urban landscape–Gyeongju - Gongju - Buyeo–Iksan

The HUL approach shifts emphasis from the monumental architecture to the conservation of urban values that undergird the life of the city. Korea started to recognize the entire city as cultural heritage in 2007 when the special law on historic cities conservation and promotion was enacted. Before then, the "Cultural Heritage Protection Act" protected individual cultural heritage.

- Due to Industrialization and urbanization in the process of economic growth in 1970s and 1980s, the historic and academic traces of historic cities with important historic values disappeared and historic cities were in danger of losing their original shape gradually.
- Demand for development and dissatisfaction with restriction on private ownership
- Draft of "old cities conservation law" in 1988 could not be realized
- Later in 2000, during the process of inscribing the Gyeongju Historic Areas as World Heritage Site, the need for a law for historic cities was once again raised.
- In 2004, the law was proclaimed "the special law on historic cities conservation".
- In 2015, the Baekje Historic area was inscribed as a World Heritage Site.
- In December 2020, the "Special Act on the preservation and promotion of ancient cities" was last amended.

As of 2021, 14 heritage sites of the Republic of Korea are included in the World Heritage List.

They are: Haeinsa Temple Janggyeong Panjeon, the Depositories for the Tripitaka Koreana Woodblocks

Anapji (Pond) on the site of the ruined Imhaejeon Palace, Gyeongju Historic Areas 2000 (Photo Cho In-Souk)

JeongJeon, the main Hall @Jongmyo Shrine 1995 (Photo Cho In-Souk)

Sungneung of the Donggureung, Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty 2009 (Photo Cho In-Souk)

(1995); Jongmyo Shrine (1995); Seokguram Grotto and Bulguksa Temple (1995); Changdeokgung Palace Complex (1997); Hwaseong Fortress (1997); Gochang, Hwasun and Ganghwa Dolmen Sites (2000); Gyeongju Historic Areas (2000); Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes 2007 (2018) Natural Site; Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty (2009); Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe and Yangdong (2010); Namhansanseong (2014); Baekje Historic Areas (2015); Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea (2018); and Seowon, Korean Neo-Confucian Academies (2019).

Among them, Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes 2007 (2018) is the only natural site. The rest of them are cultural sites.

Heritage Classification in Korea

Cultural Heritage Protection Act, CHA, Korea /
last amended on 22 December 2020

Designated Cultural Heritage	**City/ Province designated Heritage**	**State designated Heritage**
	Tangible Cultural Heritage	National Treasure
		Treasure
	Monuments	Historic Sites
		Scenic Spots
		Natural Monuments
	Folklore Heritage	National Folklore Heritage
	Intangible Cultural Heritage	National Intangible Cultural Heritage
	Cultural Heritage Material *in accordance with municipal or provincial regulations	
Undesignated Cultural Heritage	General Movable Cultural Heritage * Article 60	
	Buried Cultural Heritage * Act on Protection and Inspection of Buried Cultural Heritage	
Registered Cultural Heritage	City/Province Registered Cultural Heritage	National Registered Cultural Heritage
Korean cultural heritage overseas: located within the territory of a foreign country		

* Protection Zone / Protective Facilities / Historic and Cultural Environment


Yeon Gyeong Dang, Changdeokgung Palace Complex 1997
(Photo Cho In-Souk)


The Royal Tombs in Neungsan-ri, Baekje Historic Areas 2015
(Photo Cho In-Souk)


The Mireuksa Temple site in Iksan, Baekje Historic Areas 2015
(Photo Cho In-Souk)


The Royal Tombs in Neungsan-ri, Baekje Historic Areas 2015
(Photo Cho In-Souk)


YeonghwaDang (Pavilion), Changdeokgung Palace Complex 1997 (Photo Cho In-Souk)

Korea APEC Architect Monitoring Committee

The Republic of Korea is one of the 12 founding members of APEC, which was established in 1989 to benefit the people of the region by encouraging economic cooperation and trade. The APEC Architect project was an initiative of the APEC Human Resources Development Working Group (HRDWG). It aims to promote mobility among the architects who are willing to provide their services throughout the regions and establish a mechanism for them.

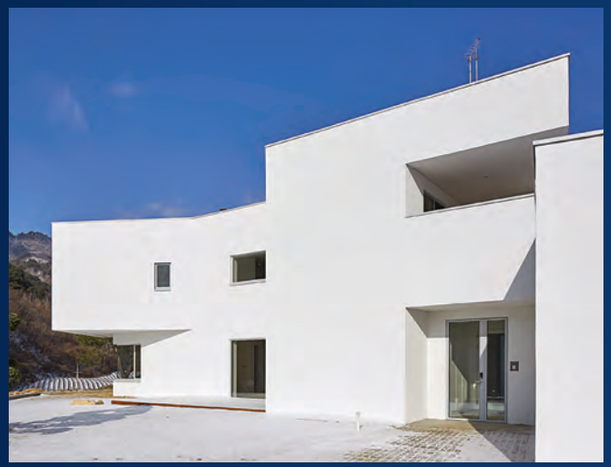
APEC architects met in a steering meeting held in Australia in 2002 for the first time and they finally had the first provisional meeting of the APEC Architect Central Council following three more steering meetings. Twelve economies registered as council members while Korea participated in the meeting as an observer, since the government and major architectural affiliated institutes were still under discussion to reach an agreement on this project.

On September 5, 2005, the Korea Institute Registered Architects (KIRA) held a public hearing on launching the APEC architect project in Korea for open discussion and public comments. After extensive discussion and review among the related parties, KIRA, mandated by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (MOLIT), formulated the Architect Monitoring Committee and officially launched the APEC Architect Project in Kore a in January 2006.

The duties of the APEC Architect Monitoring Committee, Korea are to 1) coordinate APEC Architect registration and renewal of the qualification, 2) operate the Continuing Professional Development (CPD) Program for APEC Architects and 3) arrange the continuing professional development program regarding the UIA CPD. Also, the committee has been cooperating with the government in the FTA working group regarding the architectural services sector and is involved in MRA talks between relevant institutes.

Activities

- Participation in the APEC Architect Central Council Meeting
  2006 : 2nd Meeting in Mexico
  2008 : 3rd Meeting in Canada
  2010 : 4th Meeting in the Philippines
  2012 : 5th Meeting in New-Zealand
  2014 : 6th Meeting in Canada
  2016 : 7th Meeting in Malaysia
  2018 : 8th Meeting in China
- Organizing of lectures and seminars
  - Knut Goeppert Lecture (October, 2010)
  - Ken Klassen Lecture (February, 2011)
  - Moshe Safdie Lecture (May, 2011)
  - Canada Mortgage Housing Corporation Lecture (October, 2011)
  - Business Communication Skills (September 25 ~ December 18, 2012)
  - Passive House (June, 2014)
  - AIA Standard Contract Understanding (June, 2014)
  - International Design Project Experience Presentation (June, 2014)
  - Ico Milgliore Lecture (July, 2018)



Housing

Hongcheon House

Project Location	Hongcheon-gun, Korea	**Number of Floors**	B1 / 2F
Client	Private	**Building Use**	Housing (Private House)
Designer	Yooshin Architects & Engineers, Inc.	**Milestones**	2015

In the small village of Bukbang-myeon, in North West Hongcheon-gun, Korea, the present ensemble of three houses stands out as something exceptional in a crisp contemporary manner. The treatment of the external and internal surfaces is simple, but effective and economical. A palette of materials including brick, timber, and painted thermal insulation system are detailed to harmonize with the individual character of each building. Internally, a sense of spatial continuity is created by the open layout, which is enhanced by large areas of glazing and adaptable living spaces suitable for modern family life.

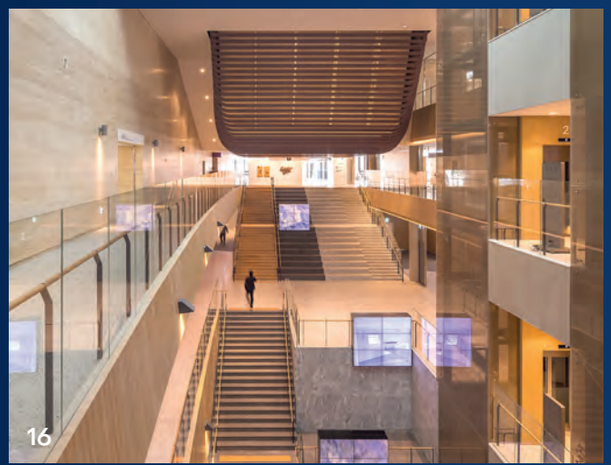
Commercial / Mixed Use

Shinsegae Centumcity Mall

Project Location	Busan, Republic of Korea
Client	Shinsegae Department Store
Designer	Sehan Yoon (HAEAHN Architecture, Inc.)
Number of Floors	7F, B5
Building Use	Retail, cultural & assembly facilities

Milestones	Completion - 2016
Design Theme / Concept	A newly defined department store
Inspiration / Style	Spiral movement / modern style
Key Features / Building Materials	Steel framed reinforced concrete, reinforced concrete

Shinsegae Centumcity Mall (UEC B) is located in Busan Centum City near the ocean, and between Busan Cinema Center and Shinsegae Department Store, which is the world's largest department store. Designed by HAEAHN Architecture, it is a complex shopping mall that combines fashion stores, duty-free shops, and Kidzania, the children's education and experience center. As the second phase project of Shinsegae Shopping Town construction, HAEAHN derived a design concept for an integrated development for the three sites and built a landmark function by creating multi-purpose spaces that comply with the concepts derived from the interior and exterior of the building. In addition to dynamic massing, the mall is planned to have a visual and spatial connection with the existing department store. The terrace by the riverside is designed to provide visitors a unique outdoor experience of the beautiful view of the waterfront and APEC park while enjoying food and beverages. The exterior wall is designed with smooth curves and color plans to harmonize with the surrounding area, and the exterior spaces are coordinated with eco-friendly and colorful landscape designs.



Healthcare

Ewha Womans University Medical Center

Project Location	Seoul, Korea
Client	Ewha Womans University
Designer	Junglim Architecture
Number of Floors	basement level 6 floor and ground 10 floor (B6 / 10F)
Milestones	Completion year 2019

Ewha Womans University Medical Center Seoul Hospital is a 1,000-bed capacity, large-scale hospital which, at the time of planning, was the first majority single-room hospital in Korea–although this was eventually changed to triple-rooms. Scheduled to be completed in 2018, the hospital is located adjacent to Ewha Womans University College of Medicine, and is characterized by the use of metal glass and vertical louvers that create a relatively slim feel compared with the building's size.

A patient-centered, healing space plan, a soft yet strong materialization of the spirit of Ewha, and a rational spatial composition are the main components of the project, all of which reflect the design characteristics of JUNGLIM that pursues a "healthy architecture" in contemporary Korea.

Educational

Yonsei University Egineering

Project Location	Seoul, Korea
Client	Yonsei University
Designer	AUM & Lee Architects & Associates
Number of Floors	1 basement, 10 above ground (B1/10F)
Building Use	Educational Facility
Milestones	Completion year 2018
Key Features / Building Materials	Reinforced concrete

The design task was summarized in three directives requested by the client, the engineering college of Yonsei University. The first task was to build a 10-story tower at the end of the courtyard of Engineering Hall 1 not only to secure space for research and lectures but also to act as the central space for the engineering college.

The second task was a horizontal link by adding a 6-story building mass each to the south and north of the Engineering Hall 1. The last task was to design the elevation of the new building with stone materials, and to renovate the elevation of the original Engineering Hall 1 also from its tile finish to a stone one, so that they match one another.

Government / Institutional

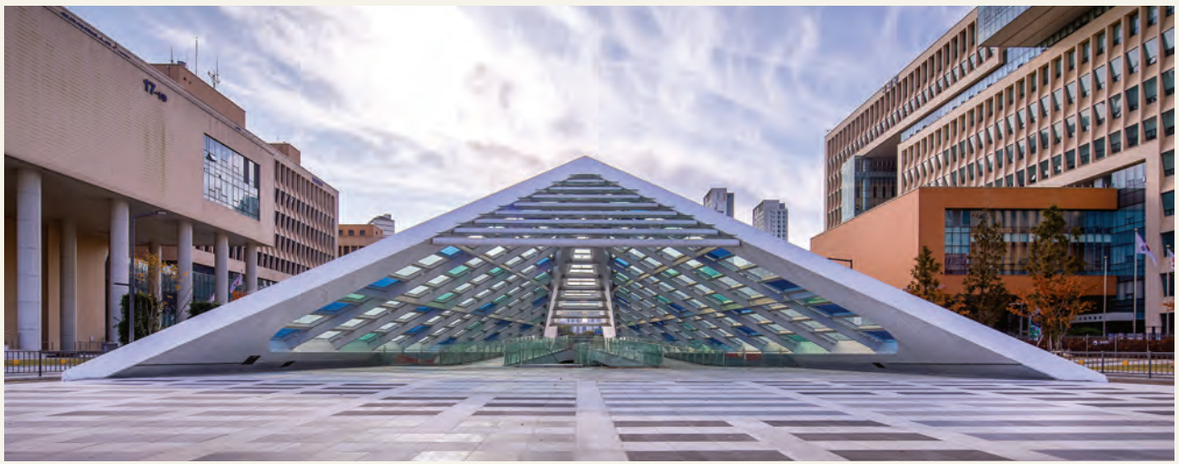
Sejong Government Complex Phase 3-2

Project Location	Sejong-si, Republic of Korea	**Number of Floors**	belowground 2-level and aboveground 12-level (B2F / 12F)
Client	Public Procurement Service (PPS)	**Building Use**	National Tax Service / National Fire Agency / Ministry of the Interior and Safety
Designer	SPACE Group		

Business Facilities; Located in an area that specifies the annular urban structure. In addition, it is located at the starting point of the urban symbolic street that requires a connection between urban areas and visually opens the inside and outside of the city's circular structure.

Therefore, SPACE GROUP puts the open area on the symbolic horizontal axis. In addition, facilities close to citizens were removed from the government building in the direction of the set open area, and the lower space provided an open space as a shade of the city, and at the same time, as a place for various events. It was also intended to create a street square where citizens can stay in their daily lives. Public official inside can see the symbolic street and greenery, creating a pleasant work environment. This is the PROGRAMMIC GATE. PROGRAMMIC GATE is not a physical gate, but a gate that is created by the reaction of people and buildings with each other.

Multipurpose Convenience Facility; Located in the plaza between the office buildings and planned to improve the function of the office buildings. The basic direction of design is to obtain distinct appearance, user convenience, safety, and comfort.



Entertainment / Leisure

Queen's Island Golf Clubhouse & Golftel

Project Location	Lamintak, Medellin, Cebu, Philippines
Client	Gaon Development, Korea
Designer	Hyunwoo Architects, Korea
Number of Floors	8 stories & basement
Building Use	Golf Clubhouse & Resort (Golftel)

Milestones	Regional landmark
Design Theme / Concept	Adaptation for provincial feeling
Inspiration / Style	Unique to local areas
Key Features / Building Materials	Texture paint & spanish roof tile

Through long period of preparation since 2006, which could be started from the humble, warm and hopeful plan originated by a small Korean company for its staff's welfare with a support by Woori Bank in Korea, this project has experienced so many changes and alterations, which included client changes and major alteration - building usage, scales and types.

Queen's Island Project (1)

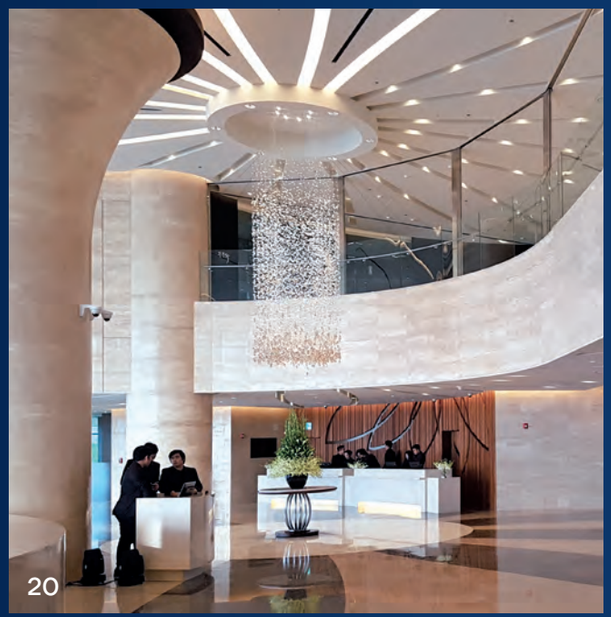
The ground floor plan allows natural local climate and weather conditions. From the entrance, all corners of the walls have no solid wall without windows. Accordingly, users of these facilities have openness in place. The restaurant at the second floor has an air-conditioned enclosed area, with a high ceiling and with good surrounding ocean views through plain glass windows. Every golftel is furnished like ordinary hotels. It provides convenience and comfort, mood & ambiences.

Queen's Island Project (2)

In order to complete this mixed-used building (golf clubhouse & golftel) within the total budget, the unification in one building was adapted, instead of two buildings (clubhouse & golftel). This simplification at the early idea-making stage was a good thought to make this project successful.

Future

In the completion stage in 2013, Hyunwoo was asked to prepare the future second stage island development plan. These plans were to include several condominiums, pool villas, and various outdoor leisure facilities to meet so many requirements of the Korean golfers, and others who want to visit and enjoy Queen's Island.



Hospitality / Tourism

Lotte Hotel & Resorts

Project Location	Yangon, Myanmar
Client	Daewoo Amara Co., Ltd.
Designer	Samoo Architects & Engineers

Number of Floors	B2 / 28F
Building Use	Tourism
Milestones	Completion year 2017

The project site is located north-west of Inya Lake and is 5km from Shwedagon Pagoda, the famous iconic landmark of Yangon. We selected the sacred Lotus, a symbol of sentiment and culture of Myanmar, as our design motif. Much consideration was made in order to create a unique place that can only be seen and experienced in Yangon. That goal was achieved by creating a hotel that calmly floats above the water as gracefully as the Lotus. In addition to the symbolic meaning of the Lotus, the design motif of Yangon Hotel, we also applied the beautiful natural linear curves of the Lotus petals and leaves, creating a unique and constant design motif throughout the buildings. The design applied the concept of the Lotus flower and used the petals overlapping with each other to create a unique and creative design, flowing with soft curves and fluid lines that accentuate the building.

Place of Worship / Church

New Human Society

Project Location	Oryun-dong, Busan, South Korea
Client	Priest Seung-won Park
Designer	Tae-hyun Kim
Number of Floors	3 stories

Design Theme / Concept	Applying the beautiful Chunyeo Line of Hanok to modern architecture.
Inspiration / Style	Korean traditional architecture
Key Features / Building Materials	Exposed concrete, color glass

The purpose of this building is to apply the beautiful Chunyeo Line of Hanok to modern architecture.

The beautiful Chunyeo Line of Hanok, a traditional Korean architecture, is combined with modern architecture to create a harmony between beautiful roof curves and square frames.

The roof of the hanok looks like a butterfly sitting gently.

It is a building that combines the lines of Chu Nyeo and the roof to complete the beauty of Korean traditional hanok architecture with a modern image.

The client wanted the entire first floor to be a piloti space, a study/library on the second floor, a learning space for Bible study, a small conference space, and a residence on the third floor.

After receiving the architectural design request, the achromatic exposed concrete finish was chosen to adapt to the natural environment around the construction site.

Place of Assembly / Large Congregation

Long Thanh International Airport

Project Location	Dong Nai Province, Vietnam
Client	Airports Corporation of Vietnam / Japan France Vietnam Joint Venture
Designer	Heerim Architects & Planners
Number of Floors	4 stories
Building Use	Transportation (Aviation)
Design Theme / Concept	Blossom of a New Beginning
Inspiration / Style	Modern
Key Features / Building Materials	Parametric roof design with lotus motif

Long Thanh International Airport, located in Dong Nai province, about 40 km east of Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam, strives to become an advanced international airport to meet the growing demand for air travel and improve passenger convenience. This 1-3 phased development project has a total business cost of 6 trillion KRW. The first phase of the development will cover about 25 million passengers per year, making it a convenient and fast space for passenger handling services. The concept of passenger terminal design is the motif of a beautiful lotus shape, symbolizing the elegance, strength and warm culture of Vietnam. The smooth and elegant curve of the leaf of the lotus petal stretching from the terminal to the front parking lot was designed so that the terminal is formally and functionally beautiful. In addition, the lotus-shaped ceiling allows visitors to feel the design ideas and the interior space reflects the warm hospitality and farewell culture of the Vietnamese people. Heerim, based on the world's best technologies and airport design knowledge, actively reflected the cultural features of Vietnam on the entire passenger terminal. In the future, Long Thanh International Airport will become the new gateway to Vietnam and a global hub-airport.

Community Development / CSR

Busan Machinery Industry Cooperatives

Project Location	Hwajeon Industrial Complex, Busan, Korea
Client	Busan Machinery Industry Cooperatives
Designer	Architect Jung, Sung Gyu
Number of Floors	B1, F3
Building Use	Welfare/ education/ research

Milestones	Innovative community
Design Theme / Concept	Co-prosperity of members
Inspiration / Style	Fresh / modern style
Key Features / Building Materials	Steel, cement, and glass

This building is located in the heart of Hwajeon Industrial Complex in Busan and was built for the welfare, education, and research of union members who are engaged in the machinery industry.

The layout concept is to create sufficient green space and to secure parking lots, and the entrance space is installed in a straight line to ensure easy access from the frontal road.

The first basement floor consists of a mechine room and electrical rooms, and the first ground floor consists of offices, a restaurant, a conference room, and a financial institution. The second and third ground floor consists of a training center, a research institute, an exhibition hall, a rental office, etc.

The structure is made of reinforced concrete ramen slab and consisted of aluminum panels and glass.

The exterior design concept is the harmony of horizontal and vertical forms. This was achieved through the combination of straight lines and curves by using white aluminum panels as a main color, considering the characteristics of the location as an industrial complex.

MALAYSIA

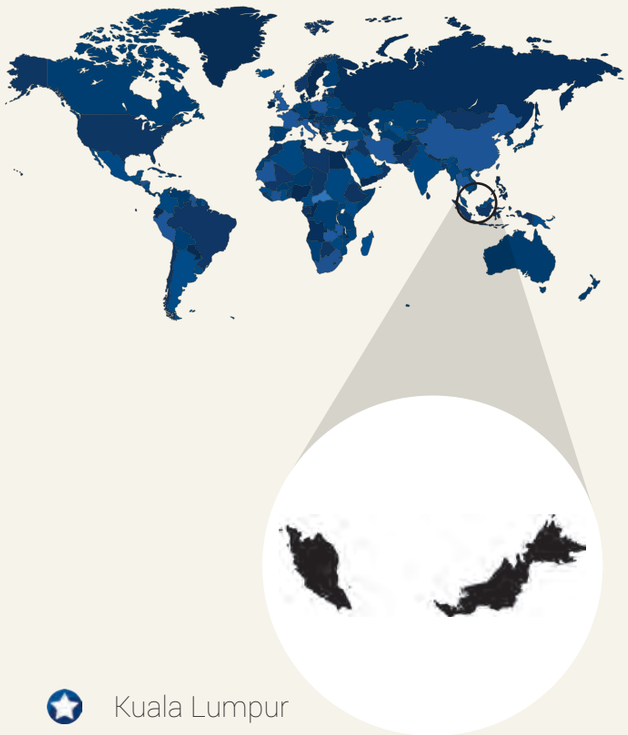
Malaysia is a country in Southeast Asia located partly on a peninsula of the Asian mainland and partly on the northern third of the island of Borneo. The country covers an area of 330,535 square kilometres and lies entirely in the equatorial zone, with the average daily temperature throughout Malaysia varying between 21°C to 32°C. It is made of 13 states, with Kuala Lumpur as the national capital and the largest city. Putrajaya is the administrative centre of the federal government. Petronas Twin Towers in Kuala Lumpur is one of Malaysia's most famous landmarks and is also the tallest twin towers in the world.

Demography

Malaysia's population in 2020 is estimated at 32.7 million as compared with 32.5 million in 2019, with an annual growth rate of 0.4 per cent. 69.7% of the population are aged 15-64 years, 23.3% are aged 0-14 years and 7% are aged 65 years above.

Malaysia is a multi-ethnic country with the predominant ethnic groups in Peninsular Malaysia being Malay, Chinese, and Indian. In Sabah and Sarawak, the indigenous people represent the majority, which includes Kadazan-Dusun, Bajau, and Murut in Sabah as

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (1Q)
Population (million)	31.6	32.0	32.4	32.6	32.7
Labour force (million)	14.7	15.0	15.3	15.8	
Employment (million)	14.2	14.5	14.7	16.1	16.2 4
Unemployment rate (%)	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.9
Nominal GDP (RM billion)	1,249.7	1,372.3.	1,447.5	1,510.7	367.2
Nomina! GNI (RM billion)	1,215.1	1,333.7	1,402.4	1,470.4	361.2
Real GOP growth rate (%)	4.2	5.8	4.8	4.3	0.7
GNI Per Capita (RM)	38,412	41847	43,307	45,131	44,140
GNI Per Capita (USS)	9.260	9,684	10,732	10,895	10,655
GNI Per Capita PPP (USS)	24,840	25.900	27,180	28,680	--
Inflation (% p.a.)	2.1	3.7	1.0	0.7	0.9
Merchandise exports (RM billion)	787.0	934.9	1,0036	986.4	303.6
Merchandise imports (RM billion)	698.8	836.4	879.8	849.1	270.1
Current account of BOP (% of GNI)	2.5	29	23	3.5	2.6
Exchange rate (RM/US$)	4.148	4.300	4.035	4.142	4.247%



Kuala Lumpur

330,535 km^2

32,700,000

Manufacturing electronics, agriculture, retail and hospitality sectors

Malaysia Ringgit (RM) (MYR)

Malay, English

well as Iban, Bidayuh, and Melanau in Sarawak.The country's official language is the Malay language while English remains as an active second language.

Economy and Politics

Malaysia practices parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarchy and His Majesty the King as the Paramount Ruler is head of state, and the Prime Minister of Malaysia is the head of government. It has three branches of government - the Executive, the Legislature, and the Judiciary.

According to the World Bank, Malaysia is an upper-middle income country. The manufacturing sector, including electronics, has emerged as the leading economic sector, followed by agriculture (agriculture, livestock, forestry, and fisheries), and the retailing and hospitality sectors. Malaysia's gross domestic product (GDP) contracted 5.6% in 2020 as compared with 4.3% in 2019. Manufacturing has a large influence in the country's economy, accounting for over 40% of GDP. According to the Statistics Department, Malaysia recorded the highest exports of RM95.7 billion (S$31.4 billion) in December last year. The Malaysian Ringgit is the currency of Malaysia. Our currency rankings show that the most popular Malaysian Ringgit exchange rate is the MYR to USD rate. The currency code for Ringgits is MYR, and the currency symbol is RM.

Social and Cultural

Malaysia has a multi-ethnic, multicultural, and multilingual society. It is because Malaysia is very special among unique countries in the world due to the diversity of races, religions, and cultures. As a result of the diversity, Malaysia produces a unique element that other countries do not have. Malaysia has a rich cultural life, much of which revolves around the traditional festivities of its diverse population.

The Malay houses' main features were raised floors to avoid flood and activities, high roof with openings for cross ventilation, wooden spaced floors to allow air to penetrate from the bottom, louvered window panels and open cut carvings to allow ventilation, and usage of local materials. Meanwhile the architectural influences of the Chinese led to a hybrid Malaccan townhouse termed as "Straits Eclectic" that combines architectural wisdoms from Chinese, Malay, and later European.

Malaysia is also rich in its traditional art, mainly centred on the areas of carving, weaving, and silversmithing. Traditional art ranges from handwoven baskets from rural areas to the silverwork of the Malay courts. Common artworks include ornamental kris, beetle nut sets, and woven batik and songket fabrics.

About 70% of Malaysia consists of tropical rain forest. The flora of the Malaysian rainforest is among the richest in the world. There are several thousand species of vascular plants, including more than 2,000 species of trees, as well as the parasitic monster flower, Rafflesia, which bears the world's largest known flower, measuring nearly 3 feet (1 metre) in diameter. Malaysia has over a thousand species of birds, mammals, snakes and insects, and orangutans and rhinoceroses, sun bears (also called honey bears), unique proboscis monkeys, and a reddish tree-dwelling species are among the fast disappearing species.

Malaysia is always ranked well among the most visited countries in Asia, and it has a lot of beauty, diversity, and adventures to offer. Malaysia recorded a total of 26 million tourists in 2019, ranking 22nd in the world in absolute terms. This generated about 22.20 billion USD, accounting for 6.1 percent of its the gross domestic product and approximately 16 percent of all international tourism receipts in Southeast Asia. With

Malaysia is a multi-ethnic country

Parliamentary Democracy with Constitutional Monarchy and His Majesty the King as the Paramount Ruler

Sipadan's diversity of marine life, this dive mecca has been indisputably the most famous scuba destination in Malaysia. Sipadan Island was at the top of Rodale's Scuba Diving Magazine Gold List for "The Top Dive Destination in the World". Among others Malaysia has many natural sites that are stunning, such as the Kinabalu Mountain, the Mulu National Park, Batu caves.

Malaysia is one of the most unique countries in the world with our diversity of race, culture, and religion. Because we are not a homogenous society, and our diversity makes us tolerant of each other as we are exposed to other races and cultures daily, this makes "Malaysia Truly Asia".

Heritage & Architecture

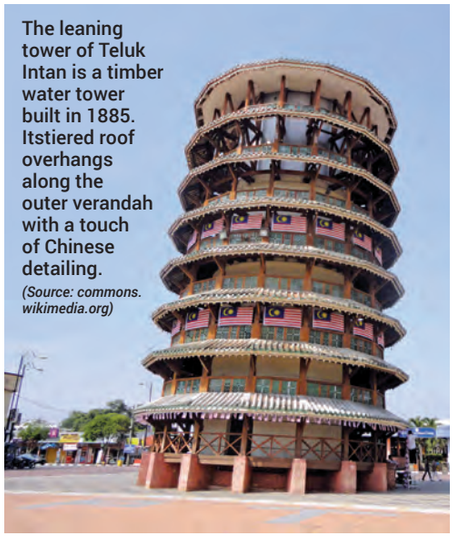
In Malaysia, the conservation of heritage buildings is initiated by the government and as well as the private sector. The National Heritage Department of Malaysia was established in the year 2006 to regulate the conservation of existing heritage buildings and sites in Malaysia. The Department will ensure every requirement in National Heritage Act 2005 will be complied with by authorities to monitor project implementation in the country. George Town and Malacca were listed as UNESCO Heritage sites on 7 July 2008 and have put Malaysia on the map as one of the countries promoting heritage tourism.

Malaysian heritage architecture is a fusion of many things, a result of cultural interaction that are centuries-long, stemming largely from commerce, both east and west. Malaysia, being strategically located along the major ocean trade routes, offers a wealth of mineral and natural resources. Essentially, historic timber buildings within the region reflect the wisdom and the carpentry skills of the tukangin crafting structures that are able to deal with the tropical climate using available materials. Natural hardwood such merbau, cengal, and resak are among the more durable species, matched with thatched roofing or wooden shingles that are no longer in common, replaced with clay tiles or zinc sheeting. The form of the buildings with steep pitch roofs, large overhangs, raised floors, open verandahs and wall carvings allow ample natural ventilation and are at the same time able to resist the strong monsoon rain, especially those located along coastal areas. These

National Muzium, located in Kuala Lumpur, was built in 1961, and provides an overview of Malaysian history and culture
Source: commons.wikimedia.org

Ubudiah Mosque located in the royal town of Kuala Kangsar, Perak, was completed in 1913. *Source: commons.wikimedia.org*

Sultan Abdul Samad Building, completed in year 1897, was built in front of Dataran Merdeka (Independence Square)
Source: commons.wikimedia.org



The leaning tower of Teluk Intan is a timber water tower built in 1885. Itstiered roof overhangs along the outer verandah with a touch of Chinese detailing.
(Source: commons. wikimedia.org)

Seri Negara was a Federal lodge for the High Commissioner of FMS. It adopts tropical architecture elements in its design.
Source: www.flickr.com/photos/warriwul

are the similarities found in all vernacular structures in the country and evidently, the relationship with surrounding nature was much more open. Only a few historic timber buildings remain today, namely traditional houses, palaces, shophouses, government administration centers, hospitals, and train stations.

A traditional house of the Lotud people which has been preserved for display in Heritage Village, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah. Thatch was a common roofing material in Malaysia. *Source: commons.wikimedia.org*

Most of the building amenities built in timber by the British colonial administration are still in operation. Police stations, post offices, train stations, hospitals, water towers, resthouses—these are often under-represented categories of heritage buildings although they continue to play a role in the daily lives of the locals. Their structures are early modernized versions of the traditional architecture within their locality, with the introduction of design/construction standards but in keeping with the same tropical design principles using local materials. These heritage buildings are utilitarian in nature and simple in appearance, but reflect the very essence of what constitutes a Malaysian Architecture that was adopted by architects, designers and craftsmen from earlier on with diverse additions of motifs, elements, and spatial configuration for personalization.

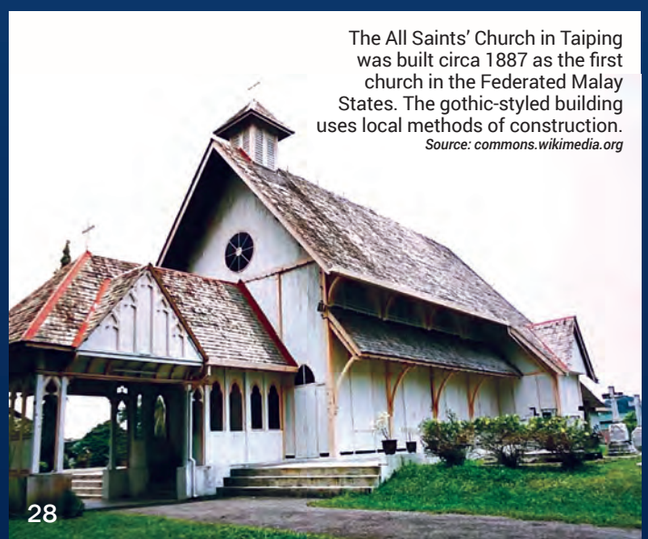
Malaysia APEC Architect Monitoring Committee

The Board of Architects Malaysia (BAM) or Lembaga Arkitek Malaysia (LAM) is a professional regulatory authority that regulates the architectural profession and services in Malaysia. The Malaysia APEC Architect Monitoring Committee was established after the approval from the Honourable Minister of Works in 2005.

The Board Architects Malaysia (BAM) has always been involved in following the development and progress of the architectural profession at the international level, with intention to facilitate the provision of architectural services between participating economies around the globe through ASEAN or APEC Architects. A network on services cooperation such as APEC Architect Project is paramount to facilitate mutually beneficial professional architectural services in the region.

The Board of Architects Malaysia, which acts as the APEC Architect Malaysia Monitoring Committee, has registered a total of 33 APEC Architects.

In 2016, the Board of Architects Malaysia was given the opportunity to be the host and secretariat for the APEC Architect Project Seventh Central Council Meeting, which was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 9 -11 October 2016. It was an important event that Malaysia experienced, as the APEC Architect Project meeting is held every two years.



The All Saints' Church in Taiping was built circa 1887 as the first church in the Federated Malay States. The gothic-styled building uses local methods of construction. *Source: commons.wikimedia.org*


APEC
Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation


7th CENTRAL COUNCIL


MALAYSIA

Housing

Sky Condominium

Project Location	Bandar Puchong Jaya
Designer	Ar. Datuk Tan Pei Ing

Milestones	'Highly Commended' award in the Residential High-Rise Development in Malaysia, Asia Pacific Property Awards Development 2014-2015 Best Mid-Range Condo Development (Central Malaysia), South East Asia Property Award (Malaysia) 2016

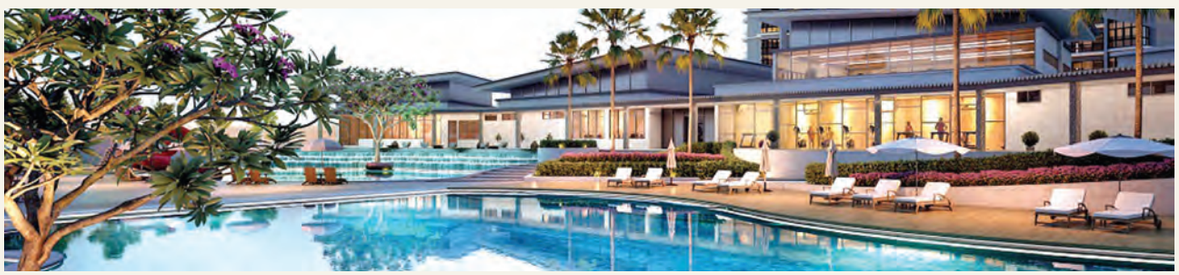
Sky Condominium is the tallest landmark in Bandar Puchong Jaya; a 1,000- acre township in Malaysia. It is situated 200m above sea level at the highest floor. It houses 1,039 units of residential units of various sizes. It is a resort-style condominium that is equipped with a 5.8-acre recreational space with full clubhouse facilities, three themed podium gardens, 14 sky lounges, landscaped decks, a theatrette, a reading corner, and a cafe. Eighteen lifestyle facilities include an Olympic-sized swimming pool, jacuzzi, tennis court, jogging track, putting green, glass gymnasium, cabana, different themed gardens, barbeque corners, basketball court, and a yoga deck.

It is built on its natural terrain and every unit commands unobstructed views of the Puchong and KL skylines.

All the residential units are designed with maximum natural ventilation and lighting, with more than ¾ of the perimeter of the unit having exposure. The living areas of all the units are provided with large covered balconies and those units facing west are provided with special sliding louvres for sun screening.

It is a very difficult site and the planning is such that the podium with five blocks of towers hug the terrain to minimise cutting. The podium deck linking the five blocks is designed as a landscaped deck with different landscape themes.

The clubhouse is located at the top-most platform. The swimming pools elegantly camouflage themselves among the panoramic views of the blue sky, blending in well with the pool's organic shape. The outdoor landscape is designed to correspond with the usage of the architecture. Curvy and organic pavements encourage and invite residents to come out and relax amidst the unique crafted resort-setting landscape. The selection of material colour highlights the form of the spaces and bring the harmonious look as a whole.



Commercial / Mixed Use

Almas Puteri Harbour

Project Location	Puter Harbour City, Johor, Malaysia
Client	UEM Land Berhad
Designer	Ar. Dr. Tan Loke Mun / Ar. Ng Hai Yean
Number of Floors	44 stories
Building Use	Mix Use Commercial & Residential

Milestones	Completion 2019
Design Theme / Concept	Urban City Centre Block
Inspiration / Style	Modern contemporary maritime resort
Key Features / Building Materials	Steel, aluminium, concrete & glass

The project is located within the award-winning master-planned Puteri Harbour City at the southern end of peninsula Malaysia.

Almas is a premier integrated mix-use development that will provide the three aspects of live, work and play. It is designed to create the much-needed first Town Centre for Puteri Harbour with a shop-lined high street.

The concept was developed by dissecting the rectangular plot of land via a set of axis to create distinct districts. By dissecting the plot down the middle vertically and horizontally, districts were created. Pathways, linkages and elevated walkways rise and connect the nodes, districts, and landmarks to create the image of the new city centre.

The form and shape of the towers are designed and oriented at angles to maximize surrounding views. Whilst Almas is not at the water's edge, it wants to claim some of the valuable sea views. The Residence Tower is intentionally tilted in its orientation to maximize the view of the Straits and accentuated with cupola balconies that sit out from the tower façade.

Central Boulevard is the Retail Street, which is enveloped by two rows of high street retail stores. This is the spine of the development and the core for commercial activity. In the central portion of the Retail Street, there are horizontally placed pedestrian links to both sides of the Retail Street . To the east, one can go directly toward the Linear Park, which runs parallel to the east side of Almas. Pedestrian linkages encircle the whole perimeter of this development for easy access to any section and to cross over to neighbouring buildings, parks and linkages to the waterfront.

Healthcare

Columbia Asia Medical Center

Project Location	Johor Bahru, Johor Darul Takzim, Malaysia
Client	Columbia Asia Sdn. Bhd.
Designer	Ar.Chua Caik Leng & Ar.Yap Lip Pien
Number of Floors	2-4 stories & 1 stories basement
Building Use	Healthcare

Design Theme / Concept	Iconic architecture imparts precision, scientific and confidence in healthcare technology
Inspiration / Style	Modern international
Key Features / Building Materials	Sustainable materials, e.g aluminium, glass cladding, sunshading, zincalume roofing, reinforced concrete structure.

The brief asked for a hospital that does not look like a typical hospital. It should exude confidence in users as a place of science and precision in healthcare facilities. Columbia Asia wanted to create a community hospital that is iconic and easily recognizable in the local Malaysian healthcare industry. They commissioned Environmental Design Practice Sdn. Bhd. to design this hospital in the Nusajaya Medical Park, located in Iskandar Puteri, Johor Bahru, the southernmost city of Peninsula Malaysia.

Unlike most conventional local hospitals that try to create a vernacular or tropical architectural language, this hospital does not attempt to follow the old paradigm of hospital design in the region. It employed a curtain wall system to maximize natural daylight. Visually pleasing in proportion, the cladding used bright silver composite aluminium panels and blue-tinted glass to give a modern curtain wall look with a clean, sleek image. This functional high-tech appearance aims to impart a sense of confidence in the healing technology. Moreover, aluminium has been recognized as the environmental metal of choice and is a uniquely sustainable material that can be recycled without losing its fundamental properties. Since the structural element adopted was relatively simple, the architect derived elegance of the building from the intricate language of detailing work. The approach was to create a balance between satisfying the complex functional requirements of an efficient compact hospital, creating an easily recognizable and "iconic" architecture for the owner, and addressing the surrounding context of the planned medical park.

Educational

Tenby Aman International School

Project Location	Tropicana Aman, Selangor, Malaysia
Client	Tropicana Corporation Berhad (Tropicana Aman Sdn Bhd)
Designer	GRA Architects Sdn Bhd (Ar. Boon Che Wee)
Building Use	Education
Design Theme / Concept	Tropical
Inspiration / Style	College Campus

Since being commissioned to design the first purpose-built Tenby International School in Setia Eco Park, GRA Architects have worked closely with the Tenby Group to establish and develop a design typology specifically tailored to create the right environment for students to thrive and to achieve their full potential.

Central to this design approach has been the provision of a generous space allocation for sports and other non-academic pursuits within the overall school campus design. At Tenby International School Tropicana Aman, this provision amounts to almost half of the site area.

In developing the campus master plan, much consideration was also given to the careful separation of public, semi-public, and private spaces. This reflects both the need to provide a safe and secure learning environment and the importance of locating facilities in areas that suit their specific functions.

Another idea that has been central to our design approach is to conceive the academic and administrative buildings as independent pavilions set within a lush tropical landscape and linked together by covered walkways. This concept has helped to deinstitutionalise the schools and create a more collegiate-like campus environment.

Whilst the master plans have evolved progressively since the first purpose-built Tenby International School in 2008, the architectural design has not changed radically, with bright colours continuing to be dominant, sophisticated, and contemporary.

Colours are now subtly introduced by painting the inner reveals of the surrounds to effectively evoke the original architectural coding first introduced over 10 years ago at Setia Eco Park. Doing so reinforces the heritage of the Tenby identity.

Government / Institutional

The Energy Commission (EC) Headquarters

Project Location	Precinct 2, Putrajaya, Malaysia
Client	Energy Commission Malaysia
Designer	Dato' Ar. Nafisah Radin (NR Architect)
Number of Floors	8 stories
Building Use	Office

Milestones	First GBI Platinum Building in Malaysia (2010) First BCA Green Mark Platinum in Malaysia (2010) Pioneer "Green Building"in Malaysia
Design Theme / Concept	It incorporates green design strategies such as energy efficiency, water efficiency, environmental protection, indoor environmental quality.
Inspiration / Style	The "diamond form" with the tilting façade symbolizes transparency, value and durability; characteristics that represent the EC's role and mission as a regulatory body.
Key Features / Building Materials	Innovative "green design" strategies, features and materials.

The "Diamond Building" is one of the iconic buildings in Putrajaya, and has won various awards, including the Asian Energy Award 2012 for New Buildings. The diamond form of the building symbolizes transparency, value and durability; characteristics that represent the Energy Commission's role and mission as a regulatory body. This unique shape is an optimum passive design approach to achieve energy efficiency and "Green Design".

The building is designed with a Malaysian building energy index, (BEI) of 85 kWh/m2/year at annual operation of 2,800 hours–a 65% reduction in energy consumption as compared with a typical office building in Malaysia. This is achieved through active and passive "green design" features as follows:

- a self-shading façade tilted at 25-degrees in response to the climate and the solar path of equatorial Malaysia (3.15° North);
- more landscaping and a reduced surrounding ambient temperature with the tilting façade and the smaller building footprint;
- maximising penetration of daylighting without glare by introducing a central atrium with automated blinds integrated with solar reflectors, light troughs for the upper floors, and mirrored light shelves with fixed louvres along the external walls;
- insulating the roof with turfing on top of the overall roofing insulation to reduce roof surface temperatures up to 5 degree celsius;
- integrating BIPV panels with the metal deck roof that generates electricity that is fed back to the grid, and also provides shade over the mechanical areas;
- implementing pre-cooled floor slab radiant cooling system, which is cooled at night and passively releases the cooling throughout the day;
- conveniently locating an open staircase to encourage its use instead of the lifts;
- usage of energy-efficient light fittings with light sensors coupled with 50% day-lit interior spaces to help reduce dependency on artificial lighting;
- using certified energy efficient products in the building; and
- using water efficient fittings and rainwater harvesting system for toilet flushing and landscape irrigation. Grey water from basins and floor traps are channelled to a mini "wetlands" landscaping area.

Entertainment / Leisure

Velodrom Nasional Malaysia *(National Velodrome, Nilai)*

Project Location	Nilai, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia
Client	Ministry of Youth & Sports (Malaysia)
Designer	Ar. Mustapha Mohd Salleh (Arkitek Alirancipta Sdn Bhd)
Number of Floors	3 stories
Building Use	Sports

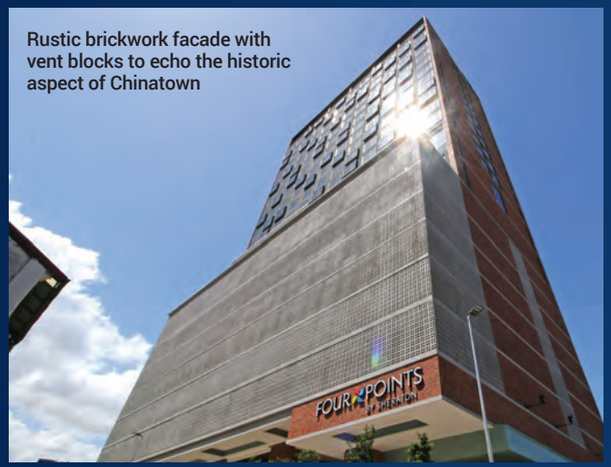
Design Theme / Concept	Modern
Inspiration / Style	Façade Style–Digitized Version of Malaysian Flag
Key Features / Building Materials	Steel structure, IBS precast concrete components, composite aluminum cladding, Siberian spruce for cycling track

"It's fast and it's world class! ...I rode a few laps around the track and it's as good as any of the overseas velodromes I've raced on before," said Azizulhasni Awang, one of Malaysia's top cyclists, after going through his paces at the Velodrom Nasional Malaysia in Nilai.

Designed by Arkitek Aliran Cipta Sdn Bhd (AAC), the Velodrom Nasional Malaysia was conceived with meeting the Ministry's main goal of creating a world-class indoor cycling venue in time for the 2017 SEA Games. With this in mind, AAC looked into achieving speed in construction fabrication and assembly while allowing flexibility in spatial layout. The final cube-shaped velodrome forgoes the conventional elliptical form, and fulfills the desired aesthetical identity through a play of exterior skin design.

At the heart of the velodrome is an international competition standard 250m cycling track made out of Siberian spruce wood, wrapped within a seating capacity of 2,000 spectators and facilities catered for a range of cyclists and a number of indoor court sports. The facilities are also extended to the adjacent outdoor BMX track and public plaza, creating a cycling-specific precinct both for elite athletes and public community that allows for all year-round usage.

The Velodrom Nasional Malaysia was successfully constructed and delivered just before the 2017 SEA Games, where it became the backdrop for Malaysians coming together to cheer on their team to an almost clean sweep of indoor cycling gold medals. Its success story continues to this day, as a training ground for producing competitive world beaters like Azizulhasni, and cultivating a growing cycling culture among local Malaysians from all walks of life.



Rustic brickwork facade with vent blocks to echo the historic aspect of Chinatown


Lobby at level 7 - traditional Chinese style concept with large modern glazed windows


Concierge area - rustic bricks to carry through the historic consept

Hospitality / Tourism

Four Points By Sheraton, Chinatown

Project Location	Petaling Street, Kuala Lumpur
Client	Dutamas Waras Sdn Bhd
Designer	Acasys Design & Environmental Architects Sdn Bhd
Number of Floors	21 stories with 1 basement
Building Use	Commercial / Hotel
Milestones	Green RE Certification - Silver

Design Theme / Concept	Rustic brick work facade to echo the historic aspect of Chinatown with a modern touch
Inspiration / Style	To continue the intricate surrounding Chinese heritage within the hotel design, both externally and internally
Key Features / Building Materials	Fair faced bricks, vent blocks & glass

Within the heart of the lively and colourful Chinatown, along Petaling Street, lies Four Points by Sheraton Kuala Lumpur, a jewel set in the crown of the area. Our intention is to continue the intricate surrounding Chinese Heritage within the hotel design itself, externally and internally.

The most distinctive feature of the hotel is its brick facade, complemented by the grey-toned glass windows. Horizontal bands of coping hold the brickwork together at each level, interspersed throughout the building height. The intention of the dark facade on the east/west is to highlight the vibrant colour of the brickwork further, especially at night, with specially enhanced facade lighting. Random pop-out windows create a quirky design feature and provides an extra relaxation space with views to the city skyline. Old-school style but trendy vent blocks are used within the five parking floors to complement the vast expanse of the brick facade and bring in natural lighting and ventilation.

This design adheres to principles of sustainable design and passive environmental design strategies for tropical climates. The brick facade provides thermal protection by limiting the solar heat gain on the major north/south facade. The hotel is accredited with Green RE Silver Certification and Energy Efficient practices include rainwater harvesting and Low E window glazing to reduce noise and heat penetration, maintaining cool temperatures internally.


Modern touch with the use of glass and aluminium


Lobby at level 7 - traditional chinese style concept with large modern glazed windows

Place of Worship / Church

Universiti Teknologi Petronas Mosque

Project Location	Tronoh, Perak
Client	KLCC Projects Berhad
Designer	Ar. David Hashim
Number of Floor	1

Building Use	Place of Worship
Design Theme / Concept	The design of the mosque is derived from first principles and the result is a departure from the mosque typology, the most apparent of which is the absence of the traditional minaret

The project called for the development of a new mosque in replacement of an existing one in service of the growing university population. The former mining lake on site gave impetus to the idea of a mosque floating on the water. The mosque seeks to be a conscious transposition of Islam in a society that has embraced modernity and progress; architecture reverent of the Islamic doctrine yet cognizant of the advent of globalization. The design of the mosque is derived from first principles and the result is a departure from the mosque typology, the most apparent of which is the absence of the traditional minaret. The language of the mosque adheres to the maxim that less is more—ostentatious ornamentation is scrupulously avoided. The little it has is limited to calligraphy at the interiorbase of the dome and the mihrab wall and the lack of decoration only serves to emphasize the purity of its form. Beginning from a floating pedestal, the bulbous base of each column evokes the lines of a palm flowing uninterruptedly from base to underside of each of the 80 small domes, culminating in a bell-shaped khutbah under which the soaring main prayer hall rises. The groves of palm columns seen in their entirety allude to the classical forest of columns. At the client's request, the main dome echoes the silhouette of their preceding mosque at Suria KLCC.

The mosque is sheathed in white to heighten visual sensitivity to the slightest shift in light. This interplay of light and shadow gives a textural richness to the flowing lines of the formal geometry. The asymmetrical configuration of the scheme is a deviation from the symmetrical layout characterizing most places of worship, conceived to facilitate circulation and gender segregation. Driven by the intention to create a flow-efficient design, the ergonomics of the ablution areas and its surroundings were studiously re-engineered with thoughtful little details; a stool, which is really the serambi, doubles as a shoe rack. The dome's acoustics—often neglected—were dealt with by conducting tests to ensure optimal auditory clarity. Unlike other mosques-over-water, the threat of flooding here is real and an elevated weir is utilized to counteract the high water level. The result is that part of the pedestal of the mosque appears to float on cascading water, whilst the rest of the mosque is simply reflected on the lake's serene surface.

Place of Assembly / Large Congregation

Malaysian International Trade & Exhibition Centre (MITEC)

Project Location	Metropolis City, Jalan Duta, Kuala Lumpur
Client	Malaysia External Trade Development (MATRADE)
Designer	Ar. Hud Bakar
Number of Floors	3 stories
Building Use	Exhibition centre/ multi-purpose halls
Milestones	Green Certified Building & 3rd Largest in Asia
Design Theme / Concept	Neo-Futurism
Inspiration / Style	Inspired by the 'Rubber Seed' to symbolically connote one of the economic sources and foundations of Malaysia.
Key Features / Building Materials	Long Span Structure—3D trusses system, shell construction, aluminium cladding, insulated double layer roof (rain screen of aluminium composite in rhombus shape), thermal performance curtain wall, horizontal sun shading devices, skylights, Sustainable features, rainwater harvesting, recycling of grey water for sanitary and irrigation as well as other sustainable green materials and finishes.

The Malaysia International Trade and Exhibition Centre or MITEC is an eye-catching and notable structure as one drives through the hilly Jalan Dutamas in Kuala Lumpur. The attention owes much to its unique ellipsoidal shape prominently built and located amidst generic foursquare office complexes and buildings.

The building represents Malaysia's transformative growth from being a developing nation to developed-nation status. It reflects the Neo-Futurism architectural outlook without ignoring the nation's humble past and dawn of modernization. This notion is manifested in the shape of the building and design process, which drew inspiration from the "Rubber Seed", a symbolic tribute to the Rubber industry as one of Malaysia's long-held economic resources.

Not just limited to aesthetic values of its physical façade and functionalities within the organic pod-shaped space, visitors may also enjoy the alleviating high ceiling and panoramic view from the extensive and expansive glass facade that brings in an abundance of natural sunlight. It provides a conducive and contemporary space for visitors to gather, with ample halls for the business of conventions and exhibitions.

Community Development / CSR

State Library, Pahang, Malaysia

Project Location	Kuantan, Pahang Darul Makmur
Client	Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture (MOTAC)
Designer	Ar. Assoc. Prof (I) Zuraina Leily Awalludin & Ar. Nur Liyana Amer Hamzah
Number of Floors	4 stories
Building Use	Community Public Library

Milestones	Completed 2016
Design Theme / Concept	Modern open concept/ centre for knowledge
Inspiration / Style	Modern/local theme interior
Key Features / Building Materials	Concrete, glass, aluminum cladding, box window

The construction of the Pahang State Library, which was completed in year 2016, became a new landmark to the Pahang State. The building project was initiated by the Malaysian Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture for the Pahang Public Library Corporation, where the design and construction was implemented by the Public Works Department Malaysia. The construction of the building achieved the 70% Industrialised Building System (IBS) score which was required for government buildings. The concept of the building facade depicts the traditional weave mat or "Tenun Pahang" with vibrant colours to attract and create a welcoming image.

The building is now an attraction to the public especially the school children. The most popular section of the library is Petrosains Playsmart Kuantan located on the ground floor, which features interactive scientific activities. The Petrosains aims at creating a new generation of scientifically literate, forward-thinking, nation builders, which begins with igniting a passion for discovery. The library is also equipped with a 3D mini-cinema featuring hundreds of educational movies.

MEXICO

Mexico, officially named the United Mexican States, is a country in the southern portion of North America. It is the second largest economy in Latin America and the fourteenth biggest economy in the world.

Mexico has a network of 14 free trade agreements with 50 countries (FTAs), 30 Agreements for the Promotion and Reciprocal Protection of Investments (APPRIs) with 31 countries or administrative regions, and nine limited scope agreements (Economic Complementation Agreements and Partial Scope Agreements) within the framework of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI). In addition, Mexico actively participates in multilateral and regional organizations and forums such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Mechanism (APEC), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and ALADI.

The history of the first settlers of what is now the territory of Mexico dates back to 35,000 years ago, when there was a migration from Siberia. Later, the process of domestication of corn and beans began with the band of hunter-gatherers and fishermen.

Over time, great cultures such as the Olmec, Toltec, Teotihuacan, Mayan, Nahuatl, Totonac, Zapotec, Mixtec, and Tarascan, among others, were established.

Upon the arrival of the Spanish people, the great Tenochtitlan built in the middle of a lagoon, seemed to them a mirage, with temples, channels, roads, palaces, and gardens. During the period 1530 to 1560, the consolidation of the conquest took place, creating the new viceroyalty from Spain.

With the conquest, evangelization and miscegenation began, combining knowledge, cultures and traditions. During 300 years of the viceroyalty, a more homogeneous society emerged, with many points of agreement in terms of political, social and religious organization. However, on September 16, 1810, priest Miguel Hidalgo called mass, and the parishioners gathered. He summoned them to unite and fight against the bad government, thus initiating the fight for independence that would conclude in 1821.

At the beginning of the 19th century, with Independence, a new nation emerged and a series of wars and disputes began, which was taken advantage of by some international powers, ambitious to obtain the country's natural resources. The deep rupture by the wars caused the restorers of the republic to give priority to national integration through education and culture, with the objective of teaching the natives the Spanish language. On the other hand, the French intervention awakened a nationalism permeating all cultural forms, arts, literature and music. Scientific research also benefited from the work

- Mexico, City
- 1,964,375 km^2
- 126,014,024
- Agriculture, miningm automotive industry, consumer electronics, petrochemicals, cement production and contruction, textile
- Mexican Peso ($) (MXN)
- Spanish

of physicians, naturalists, geographers, chemists, and geologists. With the republic and liberalism triumphant, Mexicans longed for peace and General Porfirio Díaz came to power, and led the country for 30 years. During his government, Mexico underwent a series of shocking changes: the economic structure was totally reformed, political power was centralized, the cultural life of the country was potentiated under certain influences and, at the same time, the differences between the different social classes were sharpened. It paved the way for the Mexican Revolution (1910 - 1934).

The 20th century began with the Revolution that sought to incorporate the country into a more democratic regime and a modernization of both the productive means and society as a whole began. The second half of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century was characterized by acute political struggle.

Mexican primary activities are varied due to the diversity of geographic areas and climates of the country. The following are cultivated: sugar cane, corn, sorghum, orange, wheat, banana, tomato, green chili, lemon, mango, and potato. Livestock is also important in this sector, led by the breeding of birds, cows (cattle), and pigs (pigs).

Also, part of this economic activity highlights the extraction of minerals and other non-renewable resources. The most produced minerals are gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc, iron, coal, coke, iron, and manganese.

In secondary activities, the automotive industry stands out, which, thanks its high-quality standards, is recognized worldwide. Also notable is the production of consumer electronics, of which Mexico is the sixth largest producer worldwide (Since 2009 it is the largest television producer in the world).

Other representative industries of this economic sector are petrochemicals, cement production and construction, textiles, and beverages and food. Pemex stands out in petrochemical activities, the second largest company in Latin America.

In Mexico's tertiary or service activities, tourism, commerce, banking, telecommunications, transportation, health, education, public administration, entertainment, and defence stand out.

The tourism sector is the fourth biggest source of income for the country. Mexico is the eighth most visited country in the world (With more than 20 million tourists per year).

Mexico is a great exporter. It is ranked 13th among the largest exporters in the world.

Heritage and Culture

Mexico's culture is rich, colorful, and vibrant, influenced by its ancient civilizations such as the Aztec and Maya as well as European. The traditions and customs of the Mexican people are varied and diverse, with their own cultural practices and celebrations. Many of the ancient traditions of their ancestors have been preserved, making it a fascinating destination to explore. There are several indigenous groups within Mexico including the Nahuas, Otomis, Mayas, Zapotecs, Tzeltales, and Tzotziles. These have all influenced the Mexican culture in terms of cuisine, medicine, rituals, and language.

Music and dance feature heavily in Mexican culture. Mariachi music dates back to the 18th century and is well-known and loved. Traditionally mariachi bands consist of five musicians wearing "charro" suits, as it is played by mariachi bands everywhere–on the street and in restaurants.

Folk dancing is also common throughout Mexico. The Jarabe Tapatio (Mexican Hat Dance) is one of the iconic dances of Mexico.

Mexico's Festivals and fiestas are extremely important and are celebrated even in the smallest villages, especially the 12th of December, for the Virgin of Guadalupe, and the 2nd of November, the Day of the Dead.

Mexico reflects the richness of its history on its architecture, with 35 cities and properties on the UNESCO World Heritage List and seven expressions as intangible cultural heritage UNESCO has recognized.

Architecture

The architecture in the Mexican territory has had a beautiful evolution and mixture throughout its history. Starting from pre-Hispanic Mexico through the Virreynato and Nationalist architecture, continuing with the Modern, functionalist, and contemporary style to finally arrive at the actual architecture. Mexican architecture has an important international relevance. The combination of the different styles, the cultural, social, and Costumbrista influence, have melted into a unique and admirable style.

Pre-Hispanic architecture is closely related to its worldview, religion, geography, and mythology. Another striking aspect of Mesoamerican architecture is its iconography. The monumental buildings were decorated with images of religious and cultural importance and in many cases with writing in some Mesoamerican writing systems. Examples are Teotihuacan, Cichénitzá, Tula, Cuicuilco, and Monte Alban.

The Virreynato Architecture lasted 300 years, and in the Mexican territory monasteries, convents, churches, administrative buildings, houses, estates, palaces, and cathedrals were built. Most of these had political-religious charges, since many of these buildings were built on the ruins of the old pre-Hispanic buildings to replace old beliefs and thus achieve evangelization in the new world and later to represent Christian art and the power of monarchs. The main cities had churches and town halls in their centers with Gothic and Baroque art, a trend of Christian art born in Europe. In Mexico, some currents emerged within these categories such as the Utrabarroco or the Churriguerresco. During this period, important buildings were built such as the Metropolitan Cathedral (1571-1813), the Academy of San Carlos (1781), the National Palace (1522), the Old College of San Idelfonso (1588), the Cathedral of Morelia (1660), and the Castle of Chapultepec (1785).

The beginning of the 19th century was initially defined by the neoclassical current, which dictated the cultural and philosophical steps to follow, building palaces, churches and other buildings by both Spanish and Creole architects. When sending Mexicans to study in Europe and in the same way bringing foreign architects, it was common to find in a single building, with neoclassical, neo-Gothic, neo-Romanesque, neo-Mudejar, neo-Plateresque, and Nouveau architectural and ornamental elements. Also, thanks to the archaeological findings of Leopoldo Batres (1852-1926), signs of what was called a "Mexican Renaissance" were included, a pre-nationalist movement that tried to give life to an architecture based on the pre-Hispanic.

But for the first decades of the 20th century, something more national and less European was sought. An opportune and profitable union took place: that of Modernity and nationalism. And as in Europe, the correspondence of the urban social space with the architecture project of the modern movement was addressed; and between the second decade of the 20th century and the beginning of the 60's, the "nationalist Mexican architecture" emerged.

Mexican architecture sought to stand out from the style of other nations and create something of its own, for that nationalist feeling that was just emerging, so the main minds of the time saw a possibility by bringing together the pre-Hispanic and Virreynato current, but in the field of vernacular architecture. Pre-Hispanic styles were included in the ornaments and decorations. With functionalism and modernism, all this fused with cultural and social ideas such as muralism and landscaping, becoming an official architecture but at the same time representing society.

Luis Barragán is the only Mexican architect to win the highest award in the field: the Pritzker Architecture Prize, which was awarded to him in 1980. Being one of the most influential architects of Mexican modernity, therefore, without doubt, his work is a great reference for current architects, both in visual and conceptual aspects.

México in the APEC Architect Project

The participation of México in the APEC Architect Project was very active in its first years, beginning at the Tokyo meeting in May of 2005, with the representation of José Manuel Reachi Mora as President of FCARM (Federación de Colegios de Arquitectos de la República Mexicana), Héctor Garcia Escorza of COMPIAR and ASINEA (Comité Méxicano para la Práctica Internacional de la Arquitectura and Asociación de Instituciones de Enseñanza de la Arquitectura de la República Mexicana) and Fernando Mora Mora of CONARC (Consejo Mexicano para el Registro de la Certificación de Arquitectos). In this Meeting, Reachi Mora proposed that the 2006 Meeting be held in México City. It was approved by the representatives of the 14 participating economies. In the 2006 Meeting in México City, the participating economies decided that México be the Secretariat for 2007 and 2008, with the acting Secretariat Fernando Mora. And at the General Meeting of Vancouver in 2008, the Philippines was approved to be the Secretariat for 2009 and 2010, for which the official handover from México took place in April of 2009 in Manila. México has participated in most of the Central Council Meetings of the APEC Architect project through its Monitoring Committee.

Housing

Casa Linda Vista

Project Location	Querencia, San José del Cabo, Baja California, México
Client	Mark Godat
Designer	Arq. Iván Cota López
Number of Floors	2 storey
Building Use	Residential House

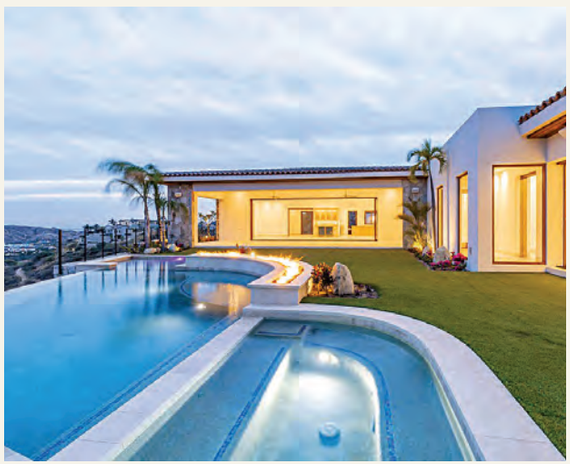
Milestones	Function and form
Design Theme / Concept	Wide view
Inspiration / Style	Tuscan style / modern accents
Key Features / Building Materials	stone, wood, concrete

Linda vista is located in Querencia, San José del Cabo, in the Southern Baja California of Mexico. It is a residential house that consists of two buildings designed in a region with rocky hills and warm colors that contrast with the intense blue of the sea. The location allowed best views of the sea and the contrast of the rocky hills with desert vegetation.

The direct focus on the main entrances of the house add a touch of the construction with Tuscan current. At the same time the subtlety of the sober colors and the wood give it a modern twist.

The materials and colors used were selected in detail to create a space that on the outside would complies with a bit of Tuscan architecture and on the inside changes completely with touches of modern styles that dominate.

The structure achieves the purpose for which it was made, taking each part of the environment and highlighting it in each of its spaces.



Commercial / Mixed Use

Vitivinicola Vinisterra

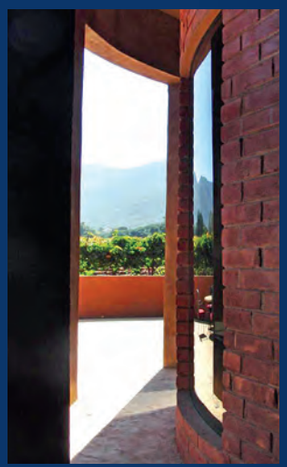
Project Location	Ensenada, Baja California, Mexico
Client	Guillermo Rodriguez Macouzet
Designer	Arq. Maribel Fisher Rodriguez
Number of Floors	2 storey
Building Use	Commercial / Industrial

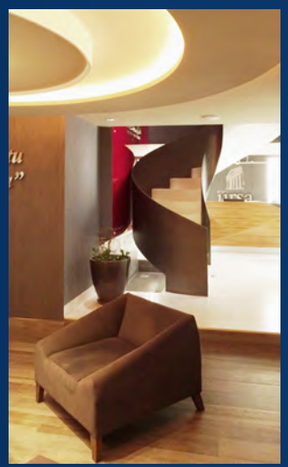
Milestones	Function and form
Design Theme / Concept	Born from earth
Inspiration / Style	Local / Modern
Key Features / Building Materials	Brick, cement, steel

Vinisterra is located in the wine valley of Baja California, in the Norwest of Mexico. It is a winery that consists of three buildings designed in a region where the earth manifests itself in reddish tones and high-quality brick are produced. This allowed the development of a concept that reflected the origin from "Mother Earth". Just as the vine emerges from the earth providing its fruits, Vinisterra emerges in harmony to process its products.

The straight and curved lines create spaces that reflect a mixture of modernity with a traditional essence, incorporating function as a key aspect, achieved through the strategic distribution of areas, privileging the sequence of the winemaking process.

Contrasts of forms and details were carefully designed and built with materials that speak of their origin. They pretend to be a reflection of a specific time and a young culture that has roots in this region of México.





Remodelation

Community Development Center Ruiz

Project Location	León, Guanajuato, Mexico
Client	Grupo Ursa
Designer	Ana Bertha Arteaga Álvarez / Carlos Cuauhtémoc Garcia Helguera
Number of Floors	3 storey
Building Use	Corporate office

Milestones	Renovation and reuse of space
Design Theme / Concept	Redesign and reuse
Inspiration / Style	Contemporary modern
Key Features / Building Materials	Wood, steel, marble and glass

This three-level building located in León, Gto, is the product of a total remodeling to a house. We had 3 requests from the client, the first, to preserve the foundation and the structure of the house as much as possible; therefore the existing spaces had to be adapted to the requirements of the company. The second request was to incorporate a helical staircase that communicated to the entire building and the third, to incorporate institutional colors (red, white and black) within the design.

It was a challenge to be able to adapt the structure of a residential house to a building that houses four companies in the construction industry and the departments that they require, without making major changes to the distribution of the original house and above all, trying to make the minimum of demolition, however it was necessary to add a third level destined to the project and training areas.

Taking into account the requests, we leave the helical staircase as one of the most important elements of the design, which has white steps and a black painted steel plate railing that gives body to it and converts it to a certain extent. In a sculptural element that communicates all the levels of the building. Accompanying this staircase is a large glass painted in red that acts as a railing and curtain wall on the three levels of the building, where the company logo is located, the game between the staircase and this glass gives personality to all levels of the corporate. Practically with this the three commitments with the client were achieved and the result is quite pleasant.

The play of ceilings, indirect lights, tapestries, textures of wood, steel and glass, make the interior space feel cozy and interesting. Wooden lamps hide doors and large windows overlooking the staircase, making it feel part of the same decoration, as if it were a kind of abstract painting.

A white floor in all circulation areas contrasts with the details in wood, gray, black and navy blue of the tapestries on the walls and ceilings. Led strips give the sensation of lightness in the false ceilings and give a warm and modern look to the interior of the building.

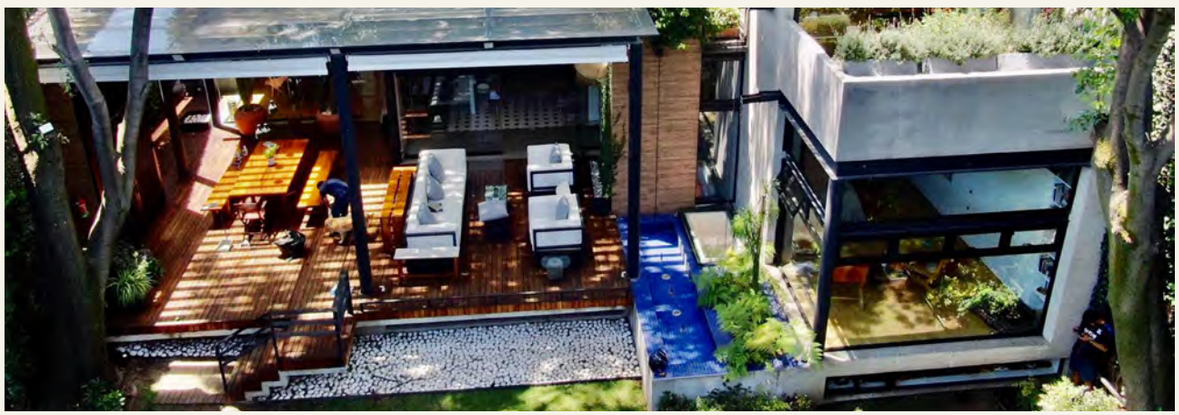
The presence of vegetation on terraces and patios creates very pleasant work environments and makes one forget that we are in the middle of the city.

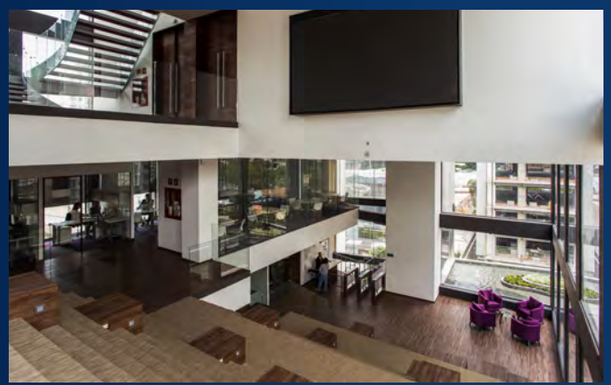
The details and finishes were first class to match our client's philosophy.

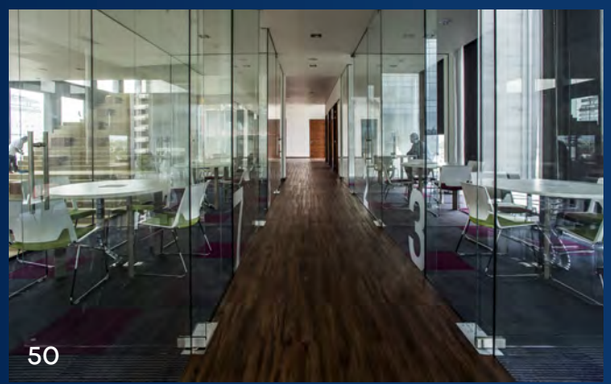
Remodelation

Hidalgo 27

Project Location	Mexico City, Mexico
Client	
Designer	Jorge Alessio Robles Landa, M.Arch, M.C.P.
Number of Floors	3 storey
Building Use	Private House
Milestones	Designed to be energy and water efficient, this house was designed for an empty nester couple, who has constant visit from abroad, those of their children included. The scheme was solved having the main floor for the couples everyday life, which includes master bedroom, kitchen, laundry and living/dinning, facing a garden which is surrounded by a specious deck. Upper floors are reserved for guests rooms and office space, while on the underground, a classic car collection is housed
Design Theme / Concept	A "hearth" at the center that organizes different spaces, housing vertical and horizontal circulation. Spaces seek best views, and materials are expressed in their natural form. The kitchen was thought as the most important space of the house, and visitors mainly gain access through it as in indigenous Mexican houses, where family and friends mainly get together.
Inspiration / Style	Due to the old trees on site, around which the house develops, transparency between exterior and interior spaces was sought out, with the intention of bringing the exterior inside.
Key Features / Building Materials	Steel and exposed concrete are connected by glass. The structure is steel made as if it was an efficient factory, and exposed concrete walls limit the enclosed views.







Educational

Colegio de la Imagen Pública

Project Location	Av. Ferrocarril de Cuernavaca #683, Miguel Hidalgo, Granada, 11529 Ciudad de México
Designer	Serrano Monjaraz Arquitectos Arq. Juan Pablo Serrano Orozco Arq. Rafael Monjaraz Fuentes
Key Features / Building Materials	Apparent structure, parking in particular higher levels of steel.

The project for Colegio de la Imagen Pública (Public Image College) was developed in an area of 1000 sq m with a frontage of 23 m, wherein the extent and allowable height resulted in vertical solution of 8 levels, 2.5 basements and a roof garden, along with gardens and water mirrors. The structure, the facade, and all the spaces are integrated into one by an apparent structure.

Parking levels were solved with a concrete structure that has natural lighting and ventilation. The vertical volume, from level 5 to the top, contains the metal structure of the school. From this level it was proposed to resolve the interconnections through two major staircases that create a healthy building that promotes movement.

The latest materials were used for a university like and postgraduate school, with the newest furnishing systems according to the teaching techniques of a unique in the world school. Special attention was noted for people with disabilities so they would have no problem to access and use the different spaces properly, with the respective evacuation standards for all users. The building is correctly designed in sustainability standards such as rainwater use, variable volume valves, LED lighting and the preparation for a photovoltaic roof.

In this way the users benefit from the school for having well-designed contemporary areas with lighting and ventilation that provides the ideal conditions to study, increasing productivity and reducing absenteeism.

Through this project a mixed used city is promoted meeting with the different needs of work, study, commercial spaces and entertainment in a compact area that is perfect for walking and accessible by bicycle and public transportation.

Community Development / CSR

Community Development Center Ruiz

Project Location	Tepic, Mexico
Client	SEDATU
Designer	Bernardo Gómez-Pimienta, Luis Enrique Mendoza
Number of Floors	1
Building Use	Social service

Milestones	Adaptation and reflection to local conditions.
Design Theme / Concept	Sustainability
Inspiration / Style	Contemporary
Key Features / Building Materials	Red brick, concrete and glass

The local context of the area defines the use of vernacular materials.

Photo Credit: SEDATU

Entertainment / Leisure

Estadio Alfredo Harp Helú

Project Location	Mexico City, Mexico
Client	Alfredo Harp Helú
Designer	Francisco Gonzalez Pulido and Alonso de Garay
Number of Floors	4 storey
Building Use	Baseball Stadium

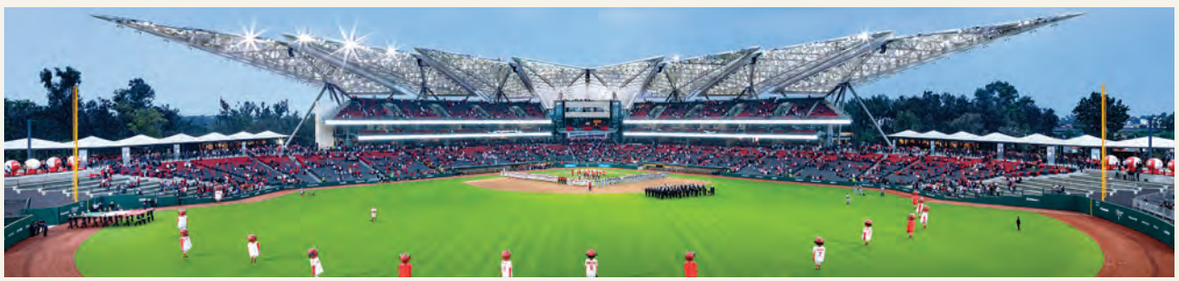
Milestones	Design aimed for net-zero waste, water, and energy consumption
Design Theme / Concept	A vernacular and modern approach looking beyond the stadium as a closed container
Inspiration / Style	Contemporary with historic references
Key Features / Building Materials	PTFE-clad steel roof and hybrid steel and concrete structure

Estadio Alfredo Harp Helú is an urban complex with a monumental lightweight roof, which contrasts the predictable roof geometry of baseball stadiums. Indicative of the sky, the roof design is sharp, translucent, luminous, and dynamic. Composed of lightweight steel wrapped in PTFE, the roof will become an iconic symbol for the great City of Mexico.

In contrast to the visual lightness of the roof, the base level is ceremonial. Designed using local materials from the Valley of Mexico and inspired by the pre-Hispanic era, the plaza references the court of the ancient Mesoamerican ballgame and emphasizes the connection between earth and heaven. The guiding concept establishes a duality between pre-Hispanic Mexico through the base and contemporary Mexico through the roof which blends tradition, innovation, austerity, and technology.

The procession from grounds into the ballpark alludes to climbing an ancient Mesoamerican temple. As the spectator approaches the grand entrance, they are confronted with six truncated trapezoidal volumes clad in indigenous volcanic rock. Once inside, a ring connects all the seats and functions into one experience with unobstructed views to the field.

The key goal is the vision of a great public space, where the open space is as important as the built. The design also strives for a Net-Zero building using passive systems with minimal HVAC integration and active water reduction systems. Estadio Alfredo Harp Helú is a gift from Los Diablos Rojos to the Mexican people.



Hospitality / Tourism

Hostal y Paz Creativa Cerrillo 18

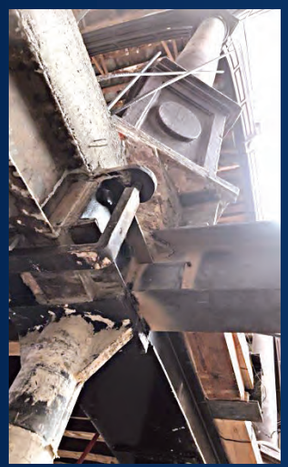
Project Location	San Cristóbal de Las Casas, Chiapas
Client	Private
Designer	Arq. Jorge Antonio Valdez Zúñiga
Number of Floors	2 storey
Building Use	Hospitality / Tourism

Milestones	Vernacular building
Design Theme / Concept	Timelessness
Inspiration / Style	Eclectic / context
Key Features / Building Materials	Wood, earth blocks, clay roof tiles, handmade tiles, stone.

Located in one of the oldest neighborhoods in the historic downtown area of San Cristóbal de Las Casas, Chiapas, it offers an hospitality space and also a place to practice spiritual development.

More than a style, we seek that timeless relationship between user - building, recalling the original life that the site led from times of the Spanish colony in the city. The guiding axis: preserving the physical, historical, and natural environment of its location.

To achieve a harmonious and organic relationship in the spaces, we used characteristic materials of the place such as wood, earth blocks, clay tiles, and handmade tiles, among others.



Restoration

Requena´s Hacienda

Project Location	Historical Center of Celaya, GTO
Client	Private
Designer	Ana Paulina Loustalot Laclette Torres
Number of Floors	2 storeys
Building Use	Commercial

Milestones	2019-2021
Design Theme / Concept	restructuration and restoration of the heritage
Inspiration / Style	colonial style
Key Features / Building Materials	Requena´s Hacienda /quarry, adobe and lime stone

It is part of the Colunga portal, annexed to it, being considered as the "Casco de la Hacienda". It is a building of approximately 1,000 sq.m. and highly altered, and had gone through various uses that completely transformed it. The traditional Spanish courtyard was completely lost. The intervention began in 2019 and is expected to be finished in 2022. To be addressed are the alterations as well as the ornamental elements that the property possessed, especially in the staircase, as well as the mural painting located in the portal and in many of the rooms of the complex. However, the main problem of the building is the lack of maintenance on the roofs and the overweight of concrete made on the original terraces. This and a restructuring in a secondary stage, around 1883, by a series of steel beams found and dated, did not stop the risk that had been caused in 100% of the beams mothballed and propped several times, as well as the releases of the mooring walls with which the system works. The new uses that were given caused the facades to detach as well as the main column of the building, outside of all axis, and did not contribute to the consolidation of the parts. Thus, the owners of the property decided upon buying it, to rescue it with the awareness of the monumental value that the building has for the city in its historic center.

Industrial

Gama Building

Project Location	Tihuatlán Veracruz
Client	Servicios Integrales Gama S.A. de C.V.
Designer	Arq. Fernando García Vega
Number of Floors	2 first stage, 4 final stage
Building Use	Commercial/Industrial

Design Theme / Concept	Strength, Solidity, Security
Inspiration / Style	Modern/Minimal
Key Features / Building Materials	Smart building, sustainability, innovation. Concrete, steel, crystal, stone materials

Immersed in an industrial zone dedicated to oil production, the company needed to offer its employees an image that reflected the spirit of progress, well-being, and personal and corporate development.

With straight, solid and secure shapes, the users are provided with an environment conducive to the development of their activities. The spaces are designed to create feelings of tranquility that favor the development of creativity and motivate belonging and appropriation of a foreign space.

Using materials from the region, a structure is achieved that generates healthy spaces for work activity, with an integration of the exterior that, combined with the proposed setting, generates a natural climate that results in a sustainable operation and efficient energy consumption.

Designed in several stages, the building initially presents areas of industrial development, storage, administration,and management, contemplating a future integrated corporate space, allowing several complementary companies coexisting with each other.

The Makati Central Business District

The Bonifacio Global City

Nagcarlan Laguna Underground Cemetery

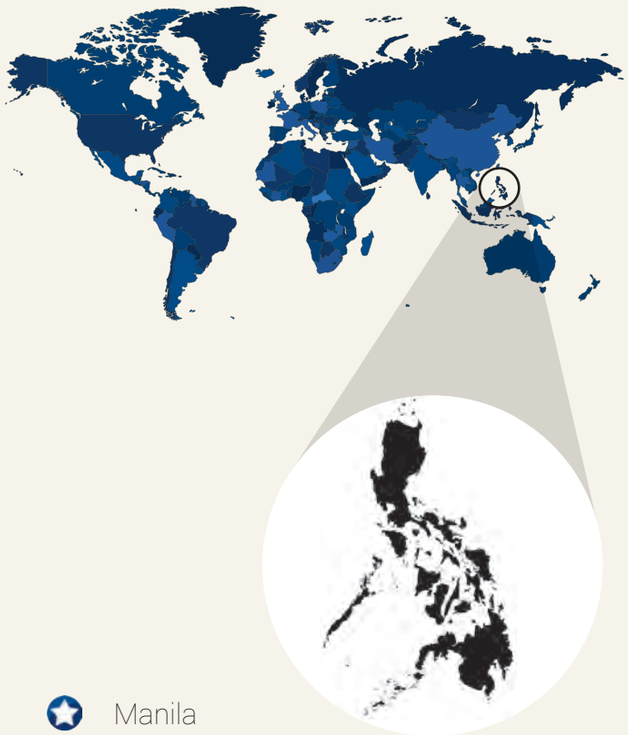
PHILIPPINES

The Philippine economy posted a 6.1% growth in the fourth quarter of 2018, driven by the services sector which accounted for the highest share of gross domestic product (GDP) at 56.2%, followed by industry (84.89%), and agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing (8.9%).

Among the major economic sectors in the fourth quarter of 2018, industry grew the fastest at 6.99%, mainly attributed to the construction sector which expanded by 21.3%. The service sector came in next with 6.3%, while the agriculture sector grew by 1.7%.

The Philippine economy posted a full-year growth of 5.9% in 2019, driven by the services sectors, which accounted for the highest share of GDP at 61%, followed by industry (80.17%), and Agriculture (8.82%). The services sector continued to boost the economy with 7.9% growth. Net Primary Income (NPI) from the rest of the world and Gross National Income (GNI) had corresponding growths of 4.6% and 6.2% respectively. On an annual basis, NPI grew by 3.5%, and GNI by 5.5%.

Gross National Income and Gross Domestic Product by Industrial Original at Current Prices in Percent	1Q of 2019	2Q of 2019	3Q of 2019	4Q of 2019	2019
1. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	7.5	6.4	6.5	7.4	7.0
a. Agriculture and Forestry	6.5	5.5	5.4	6.4	5.9
b. Fishing	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
2. Industry	25.6	24.6	23.4	27.2	25.3
a. Mining & Quarrying	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
b. Manufacturing	16.2	13.7	13.2	17.7	15.3
c. Construction	5.9	7.0	7.3	6.8	6.7
d. Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	2.8	3.3	2.3	2.2	2.6
3. Service Sector	49.1	52.6	52.7	50.3	51.2
a. Transport, Storage, and Communication	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.5	4.9
b. Trade and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, Personal and Household Goods	14.1	15.6	17.2	16.1	15.8
c. Financial Intermediation	7.8	7.9	7.4	6.7	7.4
d. Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	10.5	10.6	11.5	9.9	10.6
e. Public Administration and Defense, Compulsory Social Security	3.2	4.2	3.8	4.9	4.1
f. Other Services	8.4	8.9	8.1	8.2	8.4
Gross Domestic Product	82.2	83.6	82.6	84.9	83.4
Gross National Income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Manila

298,170 km^2

111,460,341

Services, Industry, Agriculture

Philippine Peso (₱) (PhP)

Tagalog, English

Culture

The Philippines is the third largest English-speaking country in the world. It has a rich history combining Asian, European, and American influences. Prior to Spanish colonization in 1521, the Filipinos had a rich culture and were trading with the Chinese and the Japanese. Spain's colonization brought about the construction of Intramuros in 1571, a "Walled City" comprised of European buildings and churches, replicated in different parts of the archipelago. In 1898, after 350 years and 300 rebellions, the Filipinos, with leaders like Jose Rizal and Emilio Aguinaldo, succeeded in winning their independence.

In 1898, the Philippines became the first and only colony of the United States. Following the Philippine-American War, the United States brought widespread education to the islands. Filipinos fought alongside Americans during World War II, particularly at the famous battle of Bataan and Corregidor which delayed Japanese advance and saved Australia. They then waged a guerilla war against the Japanese from 1941 to 1945. The Philippines regained its independence in 1946.

Filipinos are a freedom-loving people, having waged two peaceful, bloodless revolutions against what were perceived as corrupt regimes. The Philippines is a vibrant democracy, as evidenced by 12 English national newspapers, seven national television stations, hundreds of cable TV stations, and 2,000 radio stations.

Filipinos are a fun-loving people. 'Throughout the islands, there are fiestas celebrated every day and foreign guests are always welcome to their homes.

Heritage

The Philippines has a rich history beginning from its earliest days as one of the busiest trading posts in South East Asia and later, in the trans-Pacific galleon trade. A period of Spanish colonization spanning three centuries then made an indelible impression on the country. This mercurial era, along with the American occupation, played a vital role in shaping the Philippines and its people. A vivid past has left its mark all over the archipelago in many different forms that present-day visitors to the country are now discovering.

The rich Philippine heritage can be experienced, not only in textbooks and museums, but also in beautifully preserved historical sites across the country. A simple textbook description of a historical event comes to life upon a visit to the place where it unfolded. In a country like the Philippines, where history is kept alive, one does not need to go far to travel back in time.

The Philippine Post Office

The Rizal Monument

Architecture

The history and culture of the Philippines are reflected in its architectural heritage, in the dwellings of its various peoples, in churches and mosques, and in the buildings that have risen in response to the demands of progress and the aspirations of the people. Architecture in the Philippines today is the result of a natural growth enriched with the absorption of varied influences. It developed from the pre-colonial influences of our neighboring Malay brothers, the Spanish colonial period, the American Commonwealth period, and the contemporary times. As a result, the Philippines has become an architectural melting pot, uniquely Filipino with a tinge of the occidental.

The late national artist for architecture, Leandro Locsin, once said that Philippine Architecture is an elusive thing, because while it makes full use of modern technology, it is a residue of the different overlays of foreign influences left in the Philippines over the centuries: the early Malay culture and vestiges of earlier Hindu influences, the more than 300 years of Spanish domination, the almost 50 years of American rule, and the Arab and Chinese influences through commerce and trade over the centuries. What resulted may have been a hybrid, a totally new configuration that may include a remembrance of the past but transformed or framed in terms of its significance today. The Philippines' architectural landscape is a contrast among small traditional huts built of wood, bamboo, nipa, grass, and other native materials; the massive Spanish colonial churches, convents, and fortifications, with their heavy "earthquake baroque" style; the American mission style architecture, as well as the buildings of commerce with their modern 20th century styles; and today's contemporary, albeit "modern mundane" concrete structures of the cities.

The Manila Cathedral

The Insular Life Building

The Mount Samat Shrine of Valor

The Paoay Church

Composition of APEC Group

The Philippines is one of the 12 founding members of APEC. APEC, which operates on the basis of non-binding and voluntary commitment and open dialogue, is important to the Philippines for a number of reasons. Majority of the country's external trade is with APEC member economies.

The APEC Architect Project is intended to facilitate the provision of architectural services between participating economies around the Pacific Rim.

Using the APEC Architect Framework, participating economies are able to enter into bilateral or multilateral arrangements that allow senior architects in these economies to access fast-track cross-border registration procedures.

On January 28, 2004, the Professional Regulation Commission (PRC), the Commission on Higher Education (CHED), and the United Architects of the Philippines (UAP), signed a Memorandum of Agreement to bind themselves to work harmoniously as the APEC Architect Monitoring Committee of the Philippines (AAMCOP) of the APEC Architect Central Council, toward the establishment of the APEC Architect Register in the Philippines in accordance with the guidelines adopted by the APEC participating economies.

APEC Architect Project 7
8th Central Council Meeting

Significant Milestones

- January 28, 2004 - PRC, CHED, and UAP sign a Memorandum of Agreement for the establishment of APEC Architect National Monitoring Committee
- September 19, 2005 - Launching of APEC Architect Registry Project in the Philippines
- October 1, 2006 - Conferment of First 12 Filipino APEC Architects
- April 25, 2008 - Conferment of APEC Architects (2nd Batch)
- September 10, 2008 - UAP offers to undertake the two-year hosting of the APEC Architect Registry Secretariat in Manila; and the fourth Central Council meeting of the APEC Architect Project
- April 23, 2009 - Conferment of APEC Architects (3rd Batch)
- October 8, 2010 - Conferment of APEC Architects (4th Batch)
- October 9-10, 2010 - The 4th Central Council Meeting is held in the Philippines together with the First International Conference of Architects
- October 9, 2010 - The Philippines and Chinese Taipei sign a Memorandum of Understanding regarding the liberalization of the practice of architecture in each other's country
- June 22, 2015 - Conferment of APEC Architects (5th Batch)
- February 2, 2019 - Conferment of APEC Architects (6th Batch)

The Monitoring Committee Philippine Section is tasked to develop, maintain and implement the APEC Architect Register in the Philippines in accordance with the criteria agreed upon by the APEC participating economies in the APEC Architect Project.

The aim of the APEC Architect Framework is to establish a mechanism to facilitate the mobility of architects for the provisions of architectural services throughout the region by reducing current barriers to the export of professional services. Its function is to maintain a register of APEC architects who have fulfilled common elements of the education and training requirements for professional recognition in participating economies and are currently registered/licensed as architects, and who have a proven track record of professional experience as registered practitioners.

Accomplishments/ Achievements as APEC Group

When the forum was founded in 1989, the Philippines had a real GDP of 91 billion, and a per capita GDP of USD 1,500. By 2016, the Philippines' GDP had more than doubled at USD 284 billion, while its per capita GDP rose to USD 2,700.

The Philippines hosted two APEC years. The theme for APEC 1996 was "From Vision to Action" and the theme for APEC 2015 was "Building Inclusive Economies, Building a Better World."

Four (4) priorities were identified for 2015:

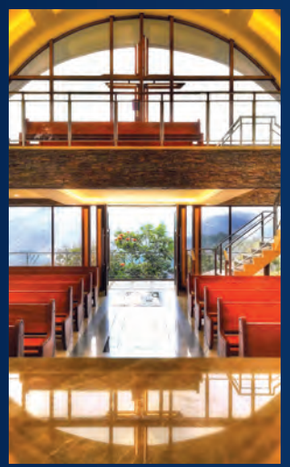
1. Investing in Human Capital Development;
2. Fostering Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises' Participation in Regional and Global Markets;
3. Building Sustainable and Resilient Communities; and
4. Enhancing the Regional Economic Integration Agenda.

In 2018, Philippine exports to APEC totaled USD 47,367 million, equivalent to 84.11 percent of its total exports. 51.6 percent of the export were electronic products, and the rest included woodcraft and furniture, manufactured goods, machinery, and transport equipment. Its imports from APEC economies, on the other hand, reached a total of USD 67,899 million, about 84 percent of the country's total imports, which included electronic products, transport equipment, and mineral fuels.

Within APEC are a number of sectoral groups that implement the APEC work programs, one of which is the Human Resources Development Working Group (HRDW6G). In 2000, HRDWG endorsed Australia's proposal for "The APEC Architect Project," which aims to facilitate the mobility of architects providing architectural services throughout the region by developing means for mutual recognition of skills and qualifications.

APEC 2015 Ministerial Meeting in Manila


Handover Ceremony of APEC Architect Central Council Chairmanship and Secretariat



Place of Worship / Church

The Sanctuary at Heaven's Garden

Project Location	Loakan District, Baguio City
Designer	Ar. Stephanie Gilles
Floor Area	3,500.00 square meters
Site Area	6 hectares
Building Use	Memorial Garden, Place of Worship

The project consists of five buildings with a total floor area of 3,500 sqm on a six-hectare memorial garden, built on a mountainside slope with corresponding engineering intervention for slope protection and sub-soil foundation using bored piles. It is a columbary complex with mortuary, crematory, a main chapel and prayer room, an administration building, and several viewing chapels in a columbary building. The execution of the design as well as of the construction and interior finishing was carried out in three phases, recently completed in year 2021.

The interiors reflect a modern vernacular architectural style, with the retablo projected as the stone backdrop of a fireplace typical of Baguio homes, where the weather gets cooler at night (7 to 15 degrees Celsius). The tabernacle is designed as the hearth where it is the source of light and warmth for the entire sacred space.

Commercial / Mixed Use

Gensan G-Square

Project Location	Arradaza Street, General Santos City
Client	Davao Secured Highlands Inc.
Designer	Ar. Michael T. Ang
Number of Floors	2/4,803 sq. meters of GFA
Building Use	Commercial

Design Theme / Concept	Flight: Take Off Concept
Inspiration / Style	Modern Style
Key Features / Building Materials	Steel, cement, aluminum composite and glass building materials

The two-story Gensan G-Square commercial complex is an iconic structure that was inspired by an eagle spreading its wings for a flight, symbolizing a soaring business environment. The use of glass as an external partition wall provided the illusion of the building floating on air and at the same time allows the passers by to view the activities inside the building, strengthening the connectivity of the indoor to the outdoor environment. The rear part of the ground floor can accommodate 33 parking slots while the frontage easement can accommodate 20 slots. The building plan is U-shaped with a central atrium that allows natural daylighting and ventilation. The building utilized aerated autoclaved concrete blocks for the inner partitions.

Place of Assembly / Large Congregation

CCF Worship and Training Center

Project Location	Ortigas Avenue corner C-5, Pasig City
Client	Christ's Commission Fellowship
Designer	Ar. Daniel C. Go
Number of Floors	10 storey
Building Use	Place of Assembly

Design Theme / Concept	Safety First
Inspiration / Style	Modern Contemporary
Key Features / Building Materials	Cement, steel, precast, aluminum composite panel cladding, and double glazed-glass

The CCF Worship and Training Center is the largest auditorium-type place of worship in the Philippines to this date. Built on a 2.3-hectare lot in Pasig City, the 10-storey building was designed to provide a transcendent worship experience for members of the Christ's Commission Fellowship, one of the largest religious organizations in the country.

Simple vertical and horizontal elements define the building's façade. Being a place of worship, the designer created a gigantic yet subliminal cross on the façade to signify it as a house of the Lord, achieved by intersecting the horizontal roofline with the vertical cladding. The building's shell is covered with nano-PVDF aluminum composite panels, with insulated glass unit windows facing the west. These materials were chosen for their sustainable features, as well as their easy maintenance.

Because of the large number of worshippers that will be going in and out of the building, safety, accessibility, and convenience were prioritized for the design. An auditorium with a seating capacity of 10,000 people is at the core of the structure, subdivided into three levels—the orchestra seating on the second floor, and lower and upper balconies on the succeeding floors. A spacious lobby greets visitors on the ground floor, and the upper levels are dedicated to classrooms, offices, multi-purpose rooms, and a sports facility at the topmost floor.

Two more phases will complete the CCF master plan on the site—the expansion of the basement levels to a 2,000-car parking area, and a proposed 20-storey school building. Through meticulous execution of the brief and smart space programming, the CCF Worship and Training Center is considered one of the most distinguished works of architecture in the country.

Hospitality / Tourism

Modala Beach Resort

Project Location	Panglao, Bohol
Designer	JSLA Architects Jose Siao Ling, Principal Ana S. Mangalino Ling, Partner
Number of Floors	5 storeys with roof deck
Building Use	Hospitality / Resort

The Modala Leisure Village, now commercially known in tourism circles as The Modala Beach Resort, is located at the tip of a developing resort island in Panglao, Bohol. The classy residential hospitality development, inspired with local Bohol infusions to Filipino modern style, will offer an array of uplifting and enlivening encounters. The Village will be completed and complemented by a strip mall with about 32 shops. The Moad to Strip will cater for food, drinks, and retail establishments.

Experiencing the outdoor indoors in all 126 rooms create openness to the silent nature of the tranquil ocean. The colors of natural earth engulfed with pristine white exudes clean and organic freshness. The use of wood and local materials, and a natural color palette projects a beachside setting.

The unique feature of the village is the elevated flourishing garden deck with tropical greenery to invigorate locals and tourists visiting the place. This multipurpose deck is an open venue for gatherings, such as weddings, where an unobstructed view of the swimming pool seemingly expanding to the sea is a welcoming delight.

Housing

Laroco Residence

Project Location	Pinewoods Golf & Country Estate
Client	Mr. & Mrs. Raymundo Laroco
Designer	Arce-Bailon-Arce Architects
Number of Floors	Housing

Design Theme / Concept	Bringing the outdoors in
Inspiration / Style	Modern Tropical
Key Features / Building Materials	Steel, concrete, stone & glass

The design took into consideration the natural terrain in setting this beautiful house on the ridge and took advantage of the natural view of the mountain and that of the golf course by incorporating floor to ceiling glass panels and big wide sliding doors. The picturesque view is unhampered as railings were made of glass. The house which seemed to float on a hill evoked openness and serene honesty in its design. Morning sunlight drenches the living and dining areas with enough warmth to counteract the coldness Baguio weather brings. One can enjoy the calm cool afternoons at the great room as views of the sky and the mountains dominate the open type planning as if wrapping a refreshing canvas of the outlying landscape into the living areas. Large jalousie windows bring in the smell of Benguet pines and ensured cross ventilation. Aside from a hipped roof of the main building which highlights the usual Filipino roof silhouette, large concrete ledges served as balconies and protection from sun and rain.

Stones unearthed from the property served as sculptural elements adding to the feel of nature everywhere.

Entertainment / Leisure

Crimson Boracay

Project Location	Boracay Island, Philippines
Client	Filinvest Alabang, Inc.
Designer	WATG x Aidea (AOR)
Building Use	Entertainment/Leisure

Design Theme / Concept	Luxury Resort and Spa
Inspiration / Style	Combination of Contemporary and Natural Landscape

Crimson Boracay is a luxury resort and spa occupying 30,000 square meters within a secluded, exclusive cove on the country's most popular holiday island. The design explores the relationship between architecture, landscaping, and interiors in an idiom that is modern yet timeless, unique yet immediately hospitable.

The architecture is arranged on a terraced hillside to maximize the ocean panorama from every angle. The harmonious flow of movement creates pleasant adjacencies between the accommodations and the amenities. The resort features a Presidential Villa, 22 Private Villas each with its own plunge pool, 72 One Bedroom Suites, and 97 Deluxe Rooms, several food and beverage outlets, sports and recreational facilities, and a grand ballroom. Aidea was engaged as the architect of record in collaboration with design firm WATG.

The project is also the first to call for Aidea's Virtual Design and Construction (VDC) expertise to supply quantity take-offs to help meet the inherent challenges presented by the insular site to which all construction materials, equipment, and crews had to be transported. To guarantee a solid platform upon which early costing and accurate procurement could be based, it is imperative to observe the most stringent disciplines in VDC model building. Design data from the different teams were painstakingly integrated into a single source of truth where no detail was considered too small or insignificant to warrant inclusion. VDC proved invaluable in keeping redundancy, waste, expenses, and all other logistic variables to a negligible minimum, and in ultimately delivering the project on time and within budget.

Entertainment / Leisure

JPark Island Resort & Waterpark

Project Location	Panglao, Bohol
Client	J Resorts Corporation
Designer	Ar. Daryl B. Garcia
Design Theme / Concept	Bohol treasures to the world
Inspiration / Style	Modern-tropical contemporary style
Key Features / Building Materials	Local stone & materials, Bohol weave & artisan products

Set along the 300 meters white-sand coastline of the island, Jpark Island Resort and Waterpark, Panglao, Bohol will surely be a game changer in the hospitality industry in the Philippines.

Taking advantage of the 28-hectare land and the area's natural beauty, the soon to rise resort and waterpark will be dubbed as the grandest, boldest and biggest 5-star resort and waterpark in the Philippines.

In collaboration with Wimberly, Allison, Tong & Goo (WATG) and Dream Architects, the biggest consideration for its design are the island's magnificent beauty, graceful movements and fun waves, incorporated with the most modern facilities with sustainable design and construction that boasts its breathtaking views and memorable experience while staying true and committed to environment protection.

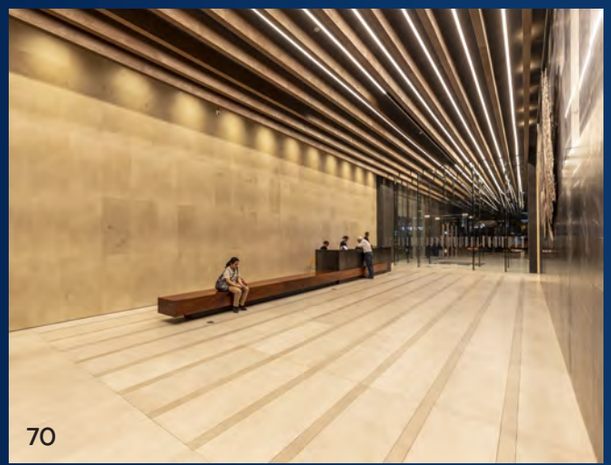
Jpark Island Resort and Waterpark Panglao features over 1,400 villas and rooms and waterpark amenities with 80 swimming pools. It offers a variety of amusements in which the designers and its associates strategically planned for the guest to have an elegant and luxurious stay while enjoying the beauty of the undisturbed nature.

Government / Institutional

Bureau of Internal Revenue RDO 111 Office Building

Project Location	Koronadal City
Client	Bureau of Internal Revenue RR 18
Designer	Ar. Michael T. Ang
Number of Floors	3
Design Theme / Concept	Contemporary
Inspiration / Style	Modern
Key Features / Building Materials	Steel, cement, aluminum, and glass building materials

The three-story Bureau of Internal Revenue RDO 111 Building is a streamlined modern institutional structure that draws on its vertical lines on its frontage to exude an image of stability and might with a contrasting side elevation that resembles a viewing glass to symbolize its role in scrutinizing the financial matters of personal or juridical entities. This is the pioneering building in Koronadal City that integrates Gender and development into its planning. Among its amenities includes child-rearing room, breast-feeding room, and provision of vanity tables in female toilet facilities. It is also a culturally sensitive structure balancing the spiritual needs of Christians and Muslims with the inclusion of dedicated prayer rooms for both.



Commercial / Mixed Use

Menarco Tower

Project Location	Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City
Client	Datem, Inc.
Designer	Aidea
Building Use	Office
Design Theme / Concept	Wellness/Sustainability
Inspiration / Style	Celebration of Filipino Culture

Menarco Tower: Wellness at Work

The Menarco Tower is a 32-storey office building located at the heart of Bonifacio Global City, Taguig. For their maiden project, the Menarco Development Corporation was determined to create a work environment that went beyond merely reducing stress on the environment but prioritized the wellness of its occupants and users. The resulting structure not only meets the gold certification standards set by LEED but is also certified Gold by WELL, the world's premier standard for advancing health and well-being in built environments. (While LEED focuses mainly on green building design, energy efficiency, construction, operations, and maintenance solutions, the newer WELL Building Standard measures and monitors the performance of building features that affect users' physical welfare.) The Menarco Tower is the **first building in Southeast Asia** to enjoy this dual distinction.

As the architect of record in collaboration with concept architect and architectural interiors designer, CS Design Consultancy Inc., Aidea was called upon to draw on our expertise in office developments, experience in LEED, and conversance with WELL. Furthermore, Aidea leveraged its extensive VDC capabilities to integrate not only the essentials required by a boutique development of this class but to furthermore consolidate the designs from the various project partners in compliance to the specifics and standards required by both LEED and WELL to qualify for their respective Gold-level certifications, to create this pioneering landmark.

To meet the gold benchmarks of two of the world's most respected building certification bodies, the fine-tuned building envelope keeps heat from penetrating into the interiors. A generous floor to ceiling heights maximize natural lighting while double-glazed windows keep heat gain at bay. Air conditioners with high-efficiency filters prevent the entry of particulate matter and provide air quality comparable to that of international hospitals. An advanced water filtration system makes the tap water potable. Features that encourage healthy habits include dining halls with healthy food options, easily accessible stairs for exercise, bicycle parking, landscaped terracing, a wellness center, and a health clinic. Yet the greatest challenge was to achieve a simple, timeless elegance. For a unique brand and legacy project, it was vital to refine an architectural language to expresses dynamic modernity infused with Filipino flair. The breezy, uncluttered aesthetic expresses the client's vision and conforms with the Filipino notion of an ideal space.

As the world prioritizes health and safety as a response to the current pandemic, the way in which the built environment plays a leading role in supporting health and well-being is underlined more sharply than ever before. The example of buildings such as Menarco could provide the best possible answers to the question of how we are meant to move toward a future normal.

Community Planning

Bayanihan Park Redevelopment

Project Location	Clarkfield Special Economic Zone, Angeles City, Pampanga
Designer	JSLA Architects Jose Siao Ling, Principal Ana S. Mangalino Ling, Partner

The Bayanihan Park Redevelopment is a joint project of Clark Development Authority and SM City Clark for the people of Angeles. It was developed as an area for recreational and sports activities where the Salakot, as the centerpiece, was relocated from its original site at then Clark Air Base entrance.

The Salakot, a wide circular traditional head gear with conical part worn on the head, made from organic materials like nipa leaves and bamboo, is a must wear in the fields until the early 60's, to protect the women and sometimes, men, from harsh rays and the scorching heat of the sun or being soaked under the rain.

With the Salakot Arch, The Bayanihan Park, is one of the major landmarks of the City of Angeles. It is not only a free recreational space for the people of Angeles Pampanga, but it also serves as a venue for concerts, public campaigns and other gatherings. In November 2018, the park served as a venue for the countdown ceremony of the 2019 Southeast Asian Games.

Archival photo of entrance to Clark Airbase.


HSBC

SINGAPORE

Singapore is a city-state with a land area of 728 square kilometre[i] and a population of approximately 5.68 million[ii] as of June 2020. Annual GDP recorded in 2020 was S$469.1 billion and GNI per capita was S$72,418.

The Covid-19 pandemic caused immense economic disruptions worldwide in 2020 and Singapore was not spared. The overall economy contracted by 5.4 percent in 2020, a reversal from the 1.3 per cent growth in 2019. The economic impact was variegated across all sectors due to the pandemic. Sectors that provided support to the economy were manufacturing, finance and insurance, and information and communications sectors, which posted expansion in 2020.

The pace of recovery is expected to pick up over the course of the year in 2021 as the deployment of vaccines become more widespread. While significant risks remain globally, Singapore's economy is projected to see a gradual recovery over the year, although outlook remains uneven across sectors.

Taking into account the developments in the global and domestic environment, Singapore's GDP growth forecast for 2021 was maintained at "4.0 to 6.0 percent".

Sources:
Department of Statistics Singapore
Ministry of Trade and Industry Singapore Press Release, 15 Feb 2021
Economic Survey of Singapore 2020, Ministry of Trade and Industry

GROWTH RATES FROM 2019 TO 2020 (YOY & QOQ)

(Table shows total sectoral growth rate without breakdown of sectors. Numbers show year-on-year change and quarter-on-quarter growth)

4Q of 2019	2019	1Q of 2020	2Q of 2020	3Q of 2020	4Q of 2020	2020
Year-on-Year % Change						
1.3	1.3	0.0	-13.3	-5.8	-2.4	-5.4
Quarter-on-Quarter Growth % (SA)						
0.1	1.3	-0.6	-13.1	9.0	3.8	-5.4

Source: Ministry of Trade and Industry Singapore Press Release, 15 Feb 2021, pg.7

[i] Land area as at June 2020. Source: Department of Statistics Singapore

[ii] Total Population as at end-June 2020; and comprises residents (Singapore citizens and permanent residents) and non-residents. Source: Department of Statistics Singapore

- Singapore
- 728 km^2
- 5,680,000
- Manufacturing, wholesale trade, financial services.
- Singapore Dollars ($) (SGD)
- English, Malay, Mandarin, Tamil

Heritage

Founded in 1819 by Sir Stamford Raffles, Singapore has been a vital trading hub since its colonial years well into today's metropolis. Free trade, along with a pivotal geographical location, contributed to Singapore's economy and growth as a regional entrepôt in Southeast Asia; its architecture cast as an agglomeration of cultural ballast and commerce.

The traditional shophouse, crafted with eclectic architectural details, was influenced by Singapore's rich cultural diversity. It served businesses on the ground floor while the upper floor was residential. A network of five-foot walkways provided continuous shelter to the shophouses and extended vibrancy from shops to streets. Passive cooling measures derived from indigenous Malay attap houses were adapted to create comfortable living conditions. This rural dwelling also inspired some salient tropical design principles for local colonial buildings.

Bishan–Ang Mo Kio Park
source: Ramboll Studio Dreiseitl Singapore

As Singapore evolved into a first world economy, rural realm along with its cultivated and natural landscapes, gradually gave way to urbanization.

Singapore Skyline
source: Urban Redevelopment Authority

Architecture

Despite land scarcity and limited natural resources, modern Singapore succeeds in developing a city of greenery, livability, and sustainability. With a population of 5.7 million, Singapore takes bold, innovative measures to strategize land use and resources while revitalizing its natural capital.

Biocentric designs restore natural ecosystems and drive Singapore's transformation into a City in Nature. They provide accessible, well-connected green spaces and curb urban heat island effect. Regenerative environments, such as *Bishan-Ang Mo Kio Park*, nurture Singapore's rich biodiversity, foster community stewardship, and promote wellness while effectively managing stormwater.

Long-term, integrated urban planning creates highly liveable and resilient neighbourhoods for residents to live, work, and play. Capitalising on community-centric towns, Singapore's planning focuses on placemaking, enhancing social infrastructure and rejuvenating older precincts. *Pinnacle@Duxton* regenerates the city and is a testimonial of high-density housing with liveability attributes. Mixed-use hybrids maximise and diversify land use. *Kampung Admiralty* presents a synergized hub for communal living infused with multi-generational facilities and amenities, demonstrating a symbiosis of different functions for community enrichment.

Singapore's sustainability efforts are proudly displayed at the forefront by integrating public spaces with key infrastructural facilities. Celebrating Singapore's water solutions is the *Marina Barrage*, as it provides an iconic education and lifestyle destination for all to enjoy. Additionally, Singapore intensifies its food and energy production through strategic sharing of spaces–rooftop cultivation and reservoir-based solar farms.

Singapore's progress is driven by its deep underlying values stemmed from its unique heritage and goal to optimise resources. Its architecture is a rendition of a young nation's ambition to foster a sustainable, liveable and resilient city of the future.

Contributed by
Associate Professor Ar. Cheah Kok Ming
Department of Architecture, School of Design and Environment
National University of Singapore

Pinnacle@Duxton
source: David Phan

Kampung Admiralty
source: K. Kopter

Composition of APEC Group

Singapore is a member of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and has been a participating economy of the APEC Architect Project since 2008.

Singapore was APEC host in 1990, and again in 2009. The 2009 Summit carried the theme "Sustaining Growth, Connecting the Region."

Signing ceremony, 10 October 2010

Under the APEC Architect Framework, participating economies are able to enter into bilateral or multilateral arrangements, which allows architects of these economies to access fast-track cross-border registration procedures.

On 10 October 2010, Singapore signed the APEC Architect Trilateral Agreement on Reciprocal Recognition of Registered Architects with Australia and New Zealand. Under the agreement, Singapore APEC architects are entitled to registration in Australia and New Zealand subject to a domain-specific assessment test that examines their knowledge of aspects of the architectural process that are exclusive to the two economies. The same applies to New Zealand and Australian APEC architects seeking registration in Singapore.

The APEC Monitoring Committee of Singapore was set up in 2012 and is authorized by the Board of Architects to process applications for registration as APEC Architects in Singapore.

Signing of Trilateral Agreement, 2010

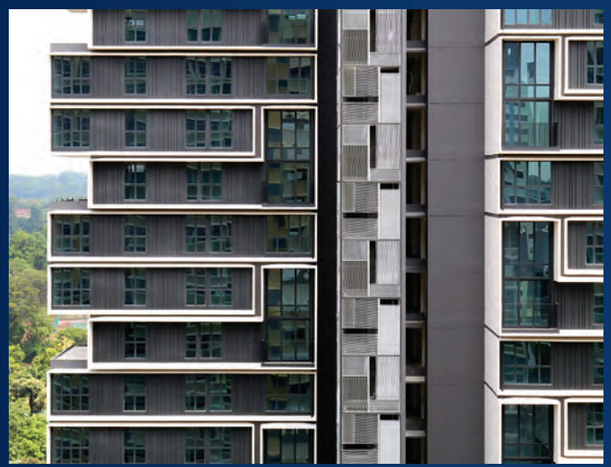
Presentation at BOA Presentation Ceremony and Seminar 2011, 5 November 2011

Conferment of APEC Architect Certificate at BOA Seminar

Significant Milestones

- 2008 - Singapore becomes a member of the APEC Architect Project
- 10 Oct 2010 - Singapore signs an APEC Architect Trilateral Agreement with Australia and New Zealand on Reciprocal Recognition of Registered Architects in Singapore, Australia and New Zealand.
- 5 Nov 2011 - Launch of APEC Architect Registration at the annual BOA Presentation Ceremony and Seminar 2011
- Feb 2012 - Establishment of the APEC Architect Monitoring Committee
- 3 Nov 2012 - Conferment of the registration to the first batch of Singaporean APEC Architects


BOA Board Members, 201



Photos Credit: SCDA Architects Pte Ltd

Public Residential

SkyTerrace@Dawson

Project Location	Queenstown, Singapore
Client	Housing Development Board (HDB)
Architect	Ar. Chan Soo Khian, SCDA Architects Pte Ltd
Number of Floors	43 stories
Building Use	Public housing

Completion Year	2015
Design Theme / Concept	Housing in a park, connectivity to surroundings, multi-generational living
Inspiration / Style	Tropical architecture, skyrise greenery
Key Features / Building Materials	Pre-cast concrete, low-e glass

SkyTerrace@Dawson embodies three key ideas—housing in a park, connectivity to surroundings and multi-generational living. The project is connected on three sides to greenery. This green concept is brought into the development through lush landscaping on the ground plane that travels up the building façades in the form of green terracing, roof gardens, and sky terraces that span between the towers.

The project represents a prototype of a new generation of public housing. Featuring a multi-generational paired loft-unit, the development is designed for residents to enjoy tropical living in comfort. The residential towers are aligned to the site's long north and south boundary, maximising the development's north-south exposure while limiting frontage to the western sun and are aligned to the prevailing wind directions. Sustainable design technologies like low-e glass, drip irrigation, rainwater harvesting, bio-retention basins, and solar energy systems further enhance the sustainability of the development.

Photos Credit: Aaron Pocock

Private Residential

The Tembusu

Project Location	Hougang, Singapore
Client	Wing Tai Holdings Limited
Architect	Ar. Khoo Peng Beng, Arc Studio Architecture + Urbanism Pte Ltd
Number of Floors	18 stories
Building Use	Residential
Completion Year	2016
Design Theme / Concept	Tapestry of forms, colours and textures that weaves people, nature and place together as one
Inspiration / Style	Nature, tropical architecture, skyrise greenery
Key Features / Building Materials	Concrete, steel

Inspired by the developer's original garment factory on the site, The Tembusu innovatively transforms a steel and concrete development into soft and layered residences that feel intimate and comfortable like fabric. A tapestry of sky gardens weaves around three interconnected superblocks of high-density living spaces to form a network in the sky. The sky gardens become an extension of the units, a semi-private personal garden, connecting neighbours living across different blocks and offering a variety of communal spaces to gather.

The landscape flows vertically upwards in a façade made up of fine filaments that form towers of trees and sky gardens. Concrete walls and slabs resembling light cloth blowing in the wind and pavilions in the shape of spools of thread create a unique identity that connects with the site's history. The emergent canopy trees evoke a forest setting, integrating nature into the architectural environment.

Photo Credit: Darren Soh


Photo Credit: Marcus Oleniuk

Commercial/Office

Sandcrawler

Project Location	Buona Vista, Singapore
Client	Lucas Real Estate Singapore
Architect	Ar. Ang Kong Siong, Tony, Aedas Pte Ltd
Number of Floors	9 stories
Building Use	Office, culture and entertainment

Completion Year	2014
Design Theme / Concept	Civic architecture design, social interaction, sleek sophistication
Inspiration / Style	Lush tropical architecture
Key Features / Building Materials	Low-iron insulated glass, steel

Sandcrawler is a headquarters office building designed as a unique cultural statement and with strong civic intent. Designed under the guidelines of the site's master plan, the building successfully realises functional and statutory requirements within its distinctive form of a horseshoe enclosing a lush tropical garden at its heart, offering a spectacular garden view for the office tenants.

The building, lifted 13 meters above ground, is rich in open and green spaces that extend to the public realm and break the boundary between indoor and outdoor spaces. The "taut" external metallic glass skin gives the building an aerodynamic appearance and allows privacy on the more exposed faces, while clear glass is used at the end faces of the wings, into the courtyard elevations and wrapping under the vessel's soffit. Functional spaces of the building are designed as elements visible through the building skin, enriching the composition and providing layers of different experiences to the users.


Photo Credit: Paul Warchol

Healthcare

Khoo Teck Puat Hospital

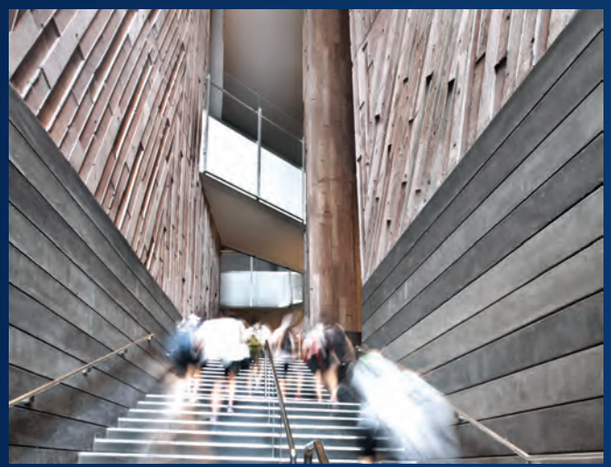
Project Location	Yishun, Singapore
Client	Ministry of Health (MOH)
Architect	Ar. Ong Chin-Po, Jerry, CPG Consultants Pte Ltd
Number of Floors	10 stories
Building Use	Hospital/healthcare

Completion Year	2010
Design Theme / Concept	Hospital in a garden, garden in a hospital
Inspiration / Style	Healing nature, tropical architecture, skyrise greenery
Key Features / Building Materials	Steel, concrete, glass, aluminium

Khoo Teck Puat Hospital (KTPH) sets a new benchmark in healthcare design with its "hospital in a garden, garden in a hospital" concept, underpinned by the desire to create a healing environment for all users through the belief that "nature would nurture". This is expressed through roof gardens, sky terraces, planter boxes outside wards, and green walls that can be found throughout the complex.

The building features sleek aesthetics and distinct façades for each of its three blocks. The hospital opens up to its adjacent lake, while a massive sunken courtyard takes centre stage, introducing light and greenery to the lower levels. Aluminium sunshades and light shelves provide weatherproofing, while courtyards, roof gardens and full-height glazing afford generous daylighting and ventilation. With its decidedly non-clinical environment and innovative eco-friendly features, KTPH sets itself apart as a premier hospital of the future, both regionally and internationally.

Photo Credit: CPG Consultants Pte Ltd



Educational

School of the Arts Singapore (SOTA)

Project Location	Orchard, Singapore
Client	Ministry of Communication and Information (MCI)
Architect	Ar. Sim Choon Heok, WOHA Architects Pte Ltd
Number of Floors	10 stories + recreational roof terrace
Building Use	Specialist arts high school and performing arts centre
Completion Year	2009 - Partial Completion (Upper Levels/ Academic Floors) 2010 - Partial Completion (Lower Levels/ Performance Arts Centres)
Design Theme / Concept	Multi-layered breathing architecture with skyrise greenery
Inspiration / Style	Tropical & sustainable architecture
Key Features / Building Materials	Steel, concrete, glass, aluminium

This project is a hybrid between a specialist arts high school and performing arts centre, and is a machine for breezes located in dense, tropical inner-city Singapore. The School of the Arts, Singapore (SOTA) is thoughtfully designed not only to provide a safe and stimulating environment for learning, but also places of delight for the public.

The design strategy creates two visually connected horizontal strata, a space for public communication below (the "Backdrop"), and a space for safe, controlled interaction above (the "Blank Canvas"). This strategy solves the twin objectives of porosity and communication with the public and wider arts community, as well as provide a secure and safe learning environment for the students.

Government / Institutional

Bishan Public Library

Project Location	Bishan, Singapore
Client	National Library Board (NLB)
Architect	Ar. Look Boon Gee, LOOK Architects Pte Ltd
Number of Floors	5 stories
Building Use	Institutional
Completion Year	2006
Design Theme / Concept	Library as a treehouse metaphor
Inspiration / Style	Contemporary
Key Features / Building Materials	Steel, concrete, glass, aluminium cladding

Located in the heart of a bustling satellite town centre, Bishan Public Library is designed to inject a sense of fun into the monotony of heartland living, and to invigorate and inspire the pursuit of knowledge.

With the shift towards a new information age and a liberalised economy, the design aims to redefine the experience beyond the traditional concept of libraries. Beginning with the metaphorical idea of a treehouse, the project creates a learning environment of discovery and play. The lively cantilevered "pods" on the façade function as gathering and reading spaces that have become an endearing feature of the public library, evoking a sense of joy and collective memory for the residents of Bishan town.

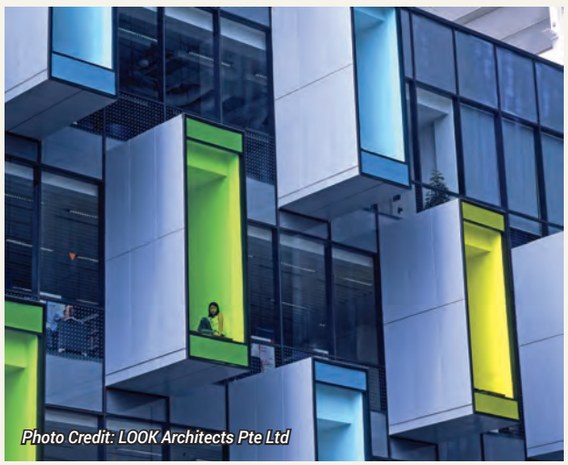
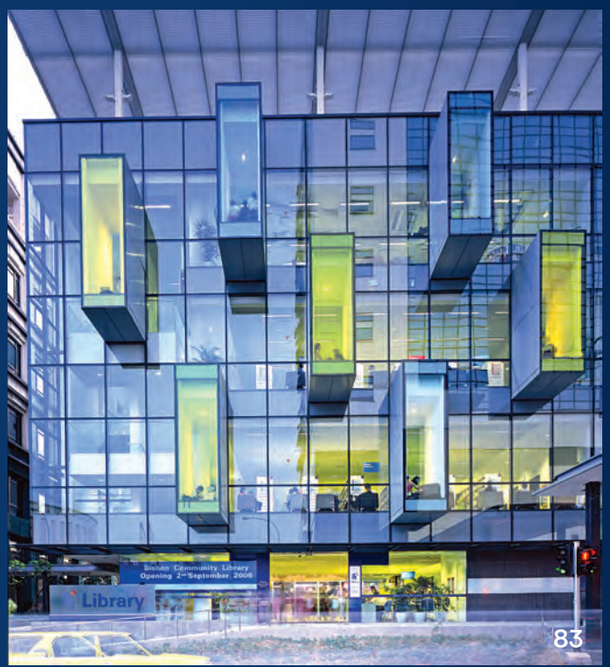


Photo Credit: LOOK Architects Pte Ltd



Place of Worship /Mosque

Assyafaah Mosque

Project Location	Admiralty, Singapore
Client	Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura (MUIS)
Architect	Ar. Tan Kok Hiang, Forum Architects Pte Ltd
Number of Floors	4 stories + 1 basement
Building Use	Religious
Completion Year	2004
Design Theme / Concept	A contemporary mosque in Singapore
Inspiration / Style	Modernist
Key Features / Building Materials	Fair-faced concrete, rusted-finish steel plates

The Assyafaah Mosque is designed as a beacon in the community that transcends differences and reaches out to touch visitors to the space at a spiritual level.

The mosque is raised above the road level to distinguish its role from everyday prosaic and as a subtle reminder to congregants that they are entering a sacred place from the secular world. An increasing gradient of light marks the procession from the entrance forecourt into the depths of the prayer hall, culminating in a four-storey atrium awash with natural light from skylights above.

The design is an exploration of identity to reflect the modern mosque in Singapore. A contemporary and localised design solution is developed in response, by reimagining Islamic iconography with subtle allusions to its traditional forms of the arch, the arabesque and the minaret.

Photo Credit: Albert Lim K. S.

Community Development / CSR

Kampung Admiralty

Project Location	Admiralty, Singapore
Client	Housing & Development Board (HDB)
Architect	Ar. Wong Mun Summ, WOHA Architects Pte. Ltd.
Number of Floors	11 stories
Building Use	Senior housing, commercial facilities, medical centre, childcare centre, hawker centre
Completion Year	2017
Design Theme / Concept	High amenity integrated contemporary village
Inspiration / Style	Contemporary, tropical architecture, skyrise greenery
Key Features / Building Materials	Steel, concrete and glass

Kampung Admiralty is Singapore's first of its kind integrated development to bring together a mix of public facilities and services under one roof. This one-stop integrated complex maximises land use and the benefits of co-location, and is a prototype for meeting the needs of Singapore's ageing population.

The compact site, adjacent to a train station in medium-rise public housing area, prompted a layered "club sandwich" approach. The result is a "Vertical Kampung (village)", with a Community Plaza sheltered by a Medical Centre supporting a rooftop Community Park and apartments for seniors at the higher levels. These three distinct layers juxtapose the various building uses to foster diversity of cross-programming and frees up the ground level for activity generators. The proximity to healthcare, social, commercial and other amenities support inter-generational bonding and promote active ageing in place.

Photo Credit: Darren Soh

Photo Credit: Patrick Bingham-Hall

Industrial

Sunray Woodcraft Construction Headquarters

Project Location	Sungei Kadut, Singapore
Client	Sunray Woodcraft Construction Pte Ltd
Architect	DP Architects Pte Ltd
Number of Floors	8 stories
Building Use	Light Industrial factory with production space, worker dormitory, warehouse, office and showroom

Completion Year	2014
Design Theme / Concept	Stacked box design
Inspiration / Style	Modern tropical architecture
Key Features / Building Materials	Aluminium louvres, concrete

Sunray Woodcraft Construction Headquarters' stacked box design is an expression of the client's trade: woodcraft and furniture design. The façade articulation of each box is differentiated to reflect the internal function. Production and warehouse spaces are clad in yellow horizontal aluminium louvres, a nod to the client's corporate colour, flooding spaces with natural ventilation and light while keeping the sun and rain out. Recesses between boxes create intuitive entry-exit points while allowing natural light to penetrate deeper into the floor plate. The worker dormitory is clad in vertical louvres with checkerboard openings for maximum ventilation while maintaining privacy. In contrast to the yellow boxes, the showroom is clad in concrete with a large picture window to create a focal point.

The seamless flow of spaces is designed around the movement of materials and finished products, and the requirements of staff, dormitory workers, and visitors. The design reinterprets tropical architecture and the typical open-sided, corrugated metal-roofed warehouse factory in this region, as an attractive and highly efficient building.

Commercial/Hotel

Oasia Hotel Downtown

Project Location	Tanjong Pagar, Singapore
Client	Far East SOHO Pte. Ltd.
Architect	Ar. Phua Hong Wei, WOHA Architects Pte. Ltd.
Number of Floors	27 stories
Building Use	Hotel and Office
Completion Year	2016
Design Theme / Concept	Urban oasis, high-density high-rise city living, skyrise greenery
Inspiration / Style	Tropicality, liveability
Key Features / Building Materials	Reinforced concrete structure, with curtain wall and expanded aluminium mesh facade

A verdant tower of green in the heart of Singapore's dense Central Business District, Oasia Hotel Downtown is a prototype of land use intensification and skyrise greenery. The design stacked a series of strata comprising of offices, hotel and club rooms, each with its Sky Terraces and Breezeway Atriums. These additional "ground" levels allow generous common areas for recreation and interaction throughout the high-rise.

Landscaping is used extensively as an integrated architectural treatment and palette at the Sky Terraces and envelope, achieving an overall green plot ratio of 1,100%. Instead of a flat roof, the tower is crowned with a tropical bower, creating a soft and elegant form to the city's skyline. Oasia Hotel Downtown demonstrates that a building can co-exist with greenery, integrating liveability, density and sustainability, and contributing to the common good of the people, the city and the climate.

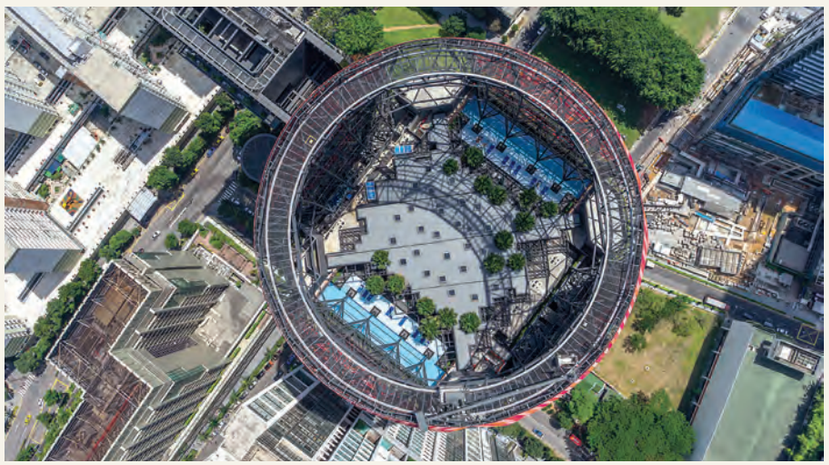
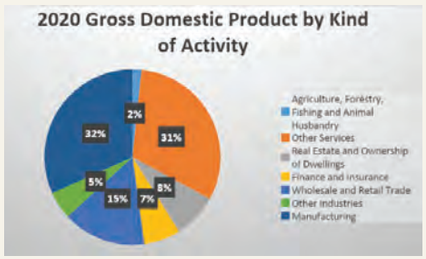


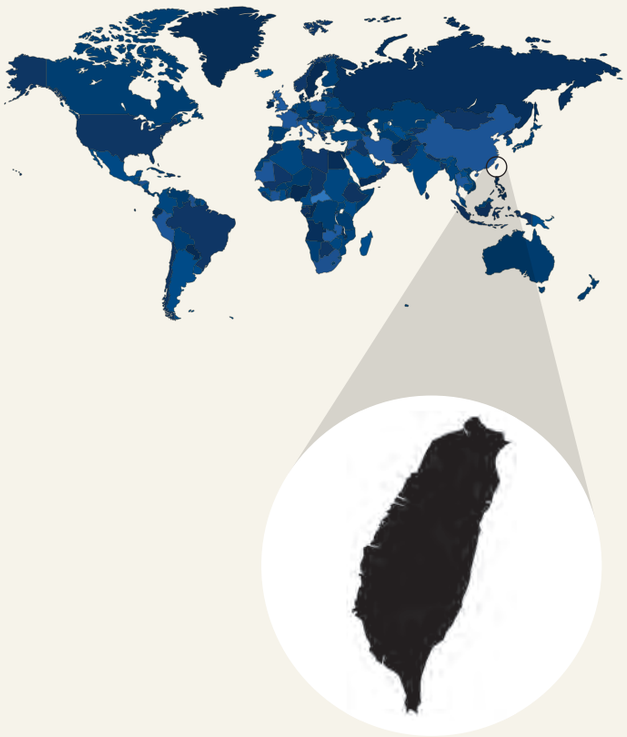
Photo Credit: K. Kopter

Photo Credit: Patrick Bingham-Hall

CHINESE TAIPEI

Taiwanese indigenous people had been the dominant ethic group from ancient times to the middle of the 17th century. As the Hans continued to migrate from mainland China and marry Taiwanese Plain Indigenous People, they became the largest ethnic group in Taiwan. Taiwan has experienced many regime changes such as the Kingdom of Middag, the Taiwan Jose Colonial Period, Zheng's rule of Taiwan, Taiwan Qing-ruling Period, and Japanese Colonial Period. The most recent era is the post-war period that started in October 1945, when Taiwan was ruled by the Republic of China. After the civil war between Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party in 1949, the government of Republic of China moved to Taiwan, resulting in the division of the two straits. After retreating from Dachen Island in 1955, the Republic of China resulted in its current territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen, Matsu, and part of the reef in the Chinese South Sea. Taiwan has since become the main territory of the Republic of China. Although Republic of China is the official name of the country, the name "Taiwan" is commonly used in the international community.





35,886 km^2

23,266,014

New Taiwan Dollar (元) (TWD)

Chinese, Mandarin, Taiwanese Hokkien, Taiwanese Hakka

Heritage

In Taiwan's history, prehistoric humans, indigenous people, Dutch, Spanish, Japanese, and Han Chinese have all lived in Taiwan. They have created a rich and diverse Taiwanese culture, which has given birth to different customs and traditions. Taiwanese culture presents a diverse and lively cultural ecology of ethnic groups, evolving from confrontations among ethnic groups and the regeneration of different cultures. The cultural assets were handed down by these ancestors—traditional architecture, humanities and historical sites, folklore, and art. These sites are well preserved in Taiwan today.

Architecture

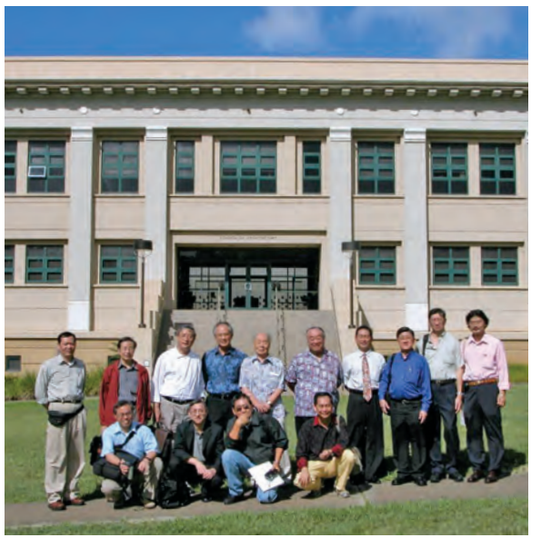
The meanings and connotations of the style, structure, and function of Taiwanese architecture in each era, as well as the social, religious, political, economic, artistic aspects, are manifestations of Taiwan's rich cultural heritage. Different architectural styles were developed throughout Taiwan's history from the different regimes. The earliest stilt houses can be traced back to prehistoric times. Later, aboriginal buildings were erected by the Austronesian people in Taiwan. During the Jose period, fortresses and churches were built in the north and south of Taiwan based on colonial and missionary activities. During the Zheng's period, Taiwan served as an anti-Qing dynasty base. Therefore, the fort-looking Fujian-style buildings were introduced to Taiwan. During the Qing Dynasty, the main trend of architecture was to integrate Chinese and Western schools of design. The Self-strengthening Movement in the late Qing Dynasty was a movement for institutional reforms following the Opium Wars. As part of the reform, artillery and fort constructions sprouted within the country. At the end of the 19th century, Japan ruled Taiwan and brought the architectural styles from its other colonies to Taiwan. The theme of these buildings were fusions of Fujian-style, Japanese, and Western cultures. The reinforced concrete technology was also introduced during this period. After the civil war, with the arrival of the Kuomintang Government, the classical Chinese style gained more popularity in Taiwan. During that period, Taiwan was influenced by the international mainstream from the U.S. to construct buildings in modern style. Nowadays, Taiwan's architecture is diversified with a variety of designs.

Composition of APEC Group

The "APEC Architects Project - Third Steering Committee Meeting" held at the Grand Hyatt Hotel in Taipei in February 2004, concluded that all participating economies are required to establish a monitoring committee before July 1, 2004. After the meeting, the National Architects Association of R.O.C was assigned by the Construction and Planning Agency, Ministry of the Interior to take over the "APEC Architects Project-Chinese Taipei Monitoring Committee". The National Architect Association also invited the Council for Economic Planning and Development Executive Yuan, Government Information Office, Public Construction Committee, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Examination, Bureau of Foreign Trade, MOEA and the Construction and Planning Agency Ministry of the Interior. They jointly participated in the preparations for the co-organization. Finally, it was established on May 28, 2004. The "APEC Architect Project-Chinese Taipei Monitoring Committee" is a permanent organization composed of 31 representatives, including seven representatives from government agencies, seven representatives from related academic institutions, and 17 representatives from the Architects Association. The representatives meet regularly.

The Chinese Taipei Monitoring Committee took over the work of the Secretariat of the 1st Central Council.

After the third steering committee meeting, Chinese Taipei volunteered to serve as the secretariat of the first Central Council. The representatives of all participating economies expressed gratitude for this action. In the fourth steering committee meeting held in Hawaii, USA on September 22 and 23, 2004, the steering committee officially designated



Chinese Taipei as the secretariat of the 1st Central Council (2004~2005). At the same time, it set the next meeting in Tokyo from May 31 to June 2, 2005. In the 2005 meeting, the member economies decided that Mexico will take over the work of the second secretariat (2006~2007).

"Chinese Taipei APEC Architect Certificate" Grant Ceremony

The "APEC Architects Project-Chinese Taipei Monitoring Committee" held the first certificate awarding ceremony for 42 APEC architects who passed the screening of the Chinese Taipei economy on November 28, 2005. Taiwan, as the "Chinese Taipei" economy, is a founding member of the APEC Architects Project. It has been authorized by the APEC Architects Project Central Council to become the only certification body in R.O.C that handles APEC architect qualifications. Since September 2005, architects who meet the registration standards will be registered as APEC architects who can practice architecture internationally. As of the end of 2020, the number of domestic APEC architects was 110, of which five died. Three registrations were cancelled. There are 102 architects in total. There are still several architects submitting documents and inquiries, and the qualification meeting will be held after the information is complete. The goal is to add 10 APEC architects every year.

Introduction to previous mutual authentication with other economies

Since the establishment of the "APEC Architects Project-Chinese Taipei Monitoring Committee" on May 28, 2004, in order to enable the "APEC Architects Project" to develop smoothly and actively engage with other economies, the following is the process of mutual authentication and letter of intent signed with other member economies:

1. Letter of intent for the first phase of cooperation signed with Australia on November 22, 2006.
2. Memorandum of cooperation with Hong Kong on December 8, 2006.
3. Second phase of the mutual certification agreement with Australia on September 16, 2007.
4. Letter of intent to cooperate with Mexico on October 24, 2008.

5. Memorandum of cooperation with the Philippines on April 22, 2009.
6. Another signed a memorandum of cooperation with the Philippines on October 10, 2010.
7. Mutual authentication agreement with New Zealand on October 02, 2012.

Promote the new southbound policy

The new southbound policy is one of the key points of the government's current policies, and the effects of various plans have gradually become clear. In particular, the new southbound partner countries have responded eagerly, proactively suggesting many types of cooperation plans and exchanges and learning opportunities, leading to a new wave of cooperation. The "APEC Architects Project-Chinese Taipei Monitoring Committee" will actively cooperate with and make good use of and integrate resources to maximize the effectiveness of the new southbound policy. As the ASEAN countries are mostly affected by the British system, they have created a forward-looking indicator for our architects to go to the new southbound country under the framework of the new southbound policy.

In order to comply with the government's new southbound policy, we choose a new southbound country (such as Malaysia) where the construction and architect management laws are written in mandarin and our architects have more opportunities for development. In addition, we collect and compile information to assist our architects in their development plans. The "APEC Architects Project-Chinese Taipei Monitoring Committee" has prioritized the collection of relevant construction laws and regulations of the Malaysian economy under the APEC framework, and further collected the relevant regulations for architects to implement business in Malaysia, and also participated in and supported the government's new southbound policy and architectural design related activities.

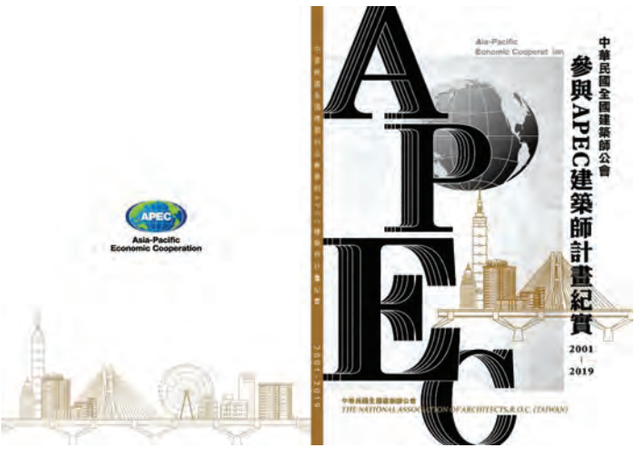
Handling the APEC Architect Project Promotion Conference

The "APEC Architects Project-Chinese Taipei Monitoring Committee" are invited to various local associations to hold architect conferences. In addition to communicating with domestic architects, we will also enhance our understanding of international architectural trends to strengthen our country's architectural skills. This helped promote the "APEC Architects Project" and gained support from the local associations.

The APEC Architect Project-Chinese Taipei Monitoring Committee holds events with architectural teachers and students to promote international exchange programs and provide additional assistance in applying the programs. The committee not only helps understanding the mutual recognition with various economies, but also provides information on the regulations, and social and economic development related to the participating economies. The committee provides resources to teachers and students to gain exposure and understanding on international standards and projects.

Publishing special books

The APEC Architect Project-Chinese Taipei Monitoring Committee has recompiled the original 1st and 2nd series of "Participating in APEC Architect Project Documentary". The development materials from 2001 to 2019 are compiled and summarized into one volume, and the process and results of the previous parliaments are recorded in a complete and detailed manner. It was published in February 2019 and sent to all member associations, relevant government agencies, members of the Chinese Taipei Monitoring Committee, and Chinese Taipei APEC architects for reference.



Educational

Datong Building of Datong Elementary School

Project Location	West District. Taichung City, Taiwan
Client	Datong Elementary School
Designer	Kuo-Lung Liu, RA
Number of Floors	4 floors above ground 1 floor underground
Building Use	Educational Building

Milestones	Completed in 2016
Design Theme / Concept	A new landmark within the school that integrate the surrounded nature, music, and historical school buildings.
Inspiration / Style	Fusion of modern and traditional Japanese style
Key Features / Building Materials	Reinforced concrete, stone, glass, and 13-jointed bricks

Datong Elementary School, located in the West District of Taichung City, was founded in 1899. The school's historical buildings were built during the Japanese Colonial Period which have great preservation and architectural research value. The Japanese facade material, "13-jointed bricks", with air-defense protection color was used as part of the newly designed Student Activity Center of Datong Elementary School. This multi-purpose building showcases a great combination of art, dance, and oriental music. The new Student Activity Center harmoniously matched with the surrounded classical and traditional Japanese school architecture.

This three-story building contains rooms for different functions, including one floor for kindergarten, one for lecture hall and library, and the other one for basketball court and auditorium. The kindergarten floor was built frameless, which eliminated the traditional rectangular frame design and replaced with curved walls and windows. The windows are positioned like piano keyboards. It almost feels like there's melody playing in your head when passing by the windows.

In addition, a centuries-old camphor tree, extended into the library from its curved balcony on the second floor, provides students a space to enjoy the nature while reading. The Student Activity Center unique architectural appearance is created by combining nature with historical elements, which turns Datong Elementary School into a new landmark that combines traditional structure with flowing visual.

Place of Worship / Church

New Hall of Mazu Temple in Jide Palace

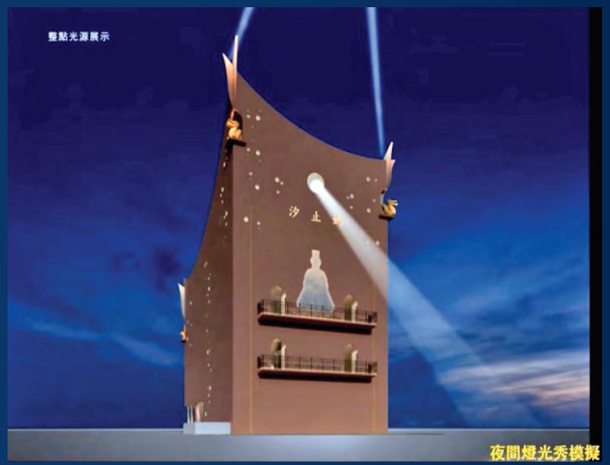
Project Location	Xizhi District, New Taipei City, Taiwan
Client	Jide Palace Management Committee
Designer	Lin, Quey-John, RA
Number of Floors	5 floors above ground, 1 floor basement
Building Use	A meeting place for worship and gatherings of Mazu believers
Milestones	In Progress, Scheduled to complete in 2023
Design Theme / Concept	Temple of Light
Inspiration / Style	Post-modernism
Key Features / Building Materials	Reinforced concrete, stone and glass

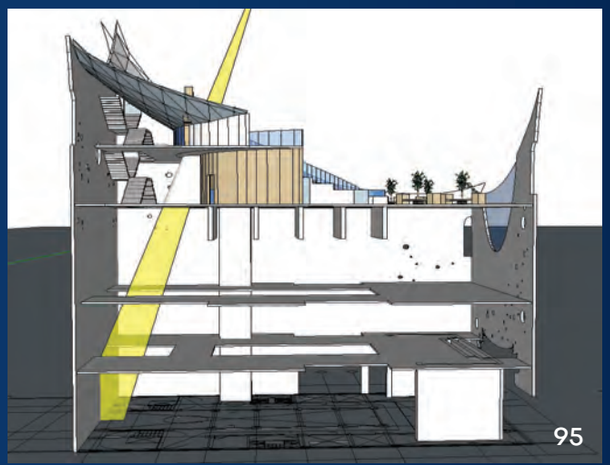
Taiwan's first religious "Tolerant Building"

Skylight is the original design concept for the reconstruction of Jide Palace. Introducing the light from 71.86 degrees southward angle of elevation, the sun shines in directly on the altar every year at noon on Mazu's birthday (March 23rd lunar year) to deliver warmth to the hearts of every believer.

A temple of the soul

The Mazu in heaven floats across the ocean
Built a palace in the name of foster son
The brand new Jide Palace
Hold on to a firm belief
Tianhuo Temple reflected by the water
Shining the light of Notre Dame in the East
From sunrise to sunset
Xizhi's mother has blessed the world forever





Community Development / CSR

Liberty Taoyuan Factory and Culture Creative Hall

Project Location	Taoyuan District, Taoyuan City, Taiwan
Client	Liberty Stationery Corp
Designer	Lin, Wei-Yu, RA
Number of Floors	5 floors above ground, 1 floor basement
Building Use	CSR/ Factory office and culture creative industry
Milestones	Completed in 2019, in use
Design Theme / Concept	Sustainability, inheritance and innovation
Inspiration / Style	Calm and restrained, energetic and fresh
Key Features / Building Materials	Metal plate, glass, steel structure, cement

Liberty is a stationery brand that has been operated for over 70 years since 1948. Liberty upholds the concept of fulfilling company's social responsibilities, giving back to the community and providing both various and high-quality items of stationery.

In order to integrate the old factories into the new design, Liberty decided to rebuild at the original site. The new construction matched Liberty's modernized production line. This cultural and creative building design promotes Liberty's brand image and its mission in cultural education.

The metal plates of black, gray, and white pop in and out on the surface of building's front wall. This design is lively, innovative, and harmonious, and echoed by the dark gray curtain glass in front. The business logo is decorated with red lines that symbolize the corporate image of mellowing and restraining.

The Culture Creative Hall uses staggered stacked virtual versus real objects to demonstrate how the design distinguishes where the space can be used. The exterior material is made of clear and transparent dotted glass, presenting a vibrant and fresh architectural image.

The main building and the Culture Creative Hall are connected by a transparent truss bridge, symbolizing cultural and historical heritage and brand progress and innovation. The building materials are mainly metal plates, glass, steel structures, and other recyclables based on the company's social responsibility and sustainable management concepts.

Educational

Viet Hoa International School

Project Location	Phú Chánh, Tân Uyên District, Binh Duong, Vietnam
Client	Viet Hoa International School
Designer	Chang Shih Chung, RA (Awake-Archi)
Number of Floors	6 floors
Building Use	Educational Building
Milestones	Completed and opened in 2019
Design Theme / Concept	Fusion of Taiwanese, Japanese, Vietnamese style substantial architecture.
Inspiration / Style	Local culture form
Key Features / Building Materials	Steel, concrete, glass, and substantial material

The structure is a completed international school (teaching Chinese, Vietnamese, English, Japanese) with the goal of cultivating all-round talents in the future. The school accepts kindergarten and elementary school students. In the future, there will be a middle school and a high school.

The design uses colors of the Vietnamese ground, land and walls, a delicate Japanese architecture concept, and a Taiwanese green architecture concept for configuration and modeling of the courtyard. This design allows teachers and students to experience the beauty of the integration and transformation of different materials and texture interfaces in education, administration, sports, and outdoor garden spaces. At the same time, it forms a sustainable environment. It uses international architectural aesthetics, energy-saving shading, water conservation, and green and other construction methods to become the leader of future education.

Government / Institutional

Central Taiwan Innovation Campus MOEA

Project Location	No.2, Wenxian Rd., Zhongxing New Village, Nantou City, Nantou County 540, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
Client	Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI)
Designer	Bio-architecture Formosana BaF - Kuo Ying Chao BaF - Chang Ching Hwa
Number of Floors	4 floors above ground 1 basement level

Building Use	Government Building
Milestones	Completed
Design Theme / Concept	Journey of creative ideas
Inspiration / Style	Contemporary
Key Features / Building Materials	Steel frame, concrete, curtain wall, aluminum plate, solar panel

CTIC is a research hub that also allows the community to use its canteen, lecture hall, exhibition space, and multilevel gardens, so two circulation loops are required, one for the public, the other restricted for internal use.

The journey of these researchers starts from the entrance plaza on the ground level containing an eco-pond. It continues through the lobby, then to the employees' dining area, and proceeds to the lobby in the restricted zone. The three different courtyards connect different levels of the building, allowing for this journey to be diverse and sensorially rich. The exhibition space and the library located at the core area connect with the laboratories and offices through the footbridges, which as a whole serve as a common space for the researchers to exchange their creative ideas.

The general public can begin their visit by passing through the lobby and going up the steps at the central atrium. Natural light and the ambience of greenness are introduced into the interior through the full-height glass panels, which also allows indoor activities to be extended to the outdoor platform. The semi-outdoor platform on the rooftop houses trees and vegetation, as well as a canopy formed by solar panels. These spaces are intended for the public to stay and take a rest. The general public can therefore enjoy overlooking the spectacular view of Bagua Plateau without any obstruction.

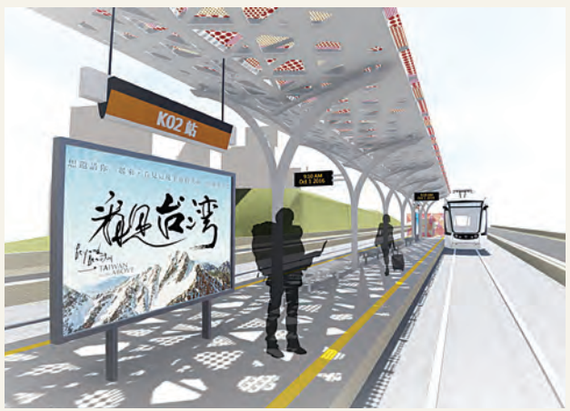
The façade is composed entirely of metal-framed curtain walls and aluminum-louver panels; 3,358 pieces of architectural exterior sunshades, designed by Noiz Architects (Keisuke Toyoda and Chia-Hsuan Tsai), were manually installed by the construction team.

Government / Institutional

Stations, Management Office and Depot of New Taipei City Light Rail Transit, Ankeng

Project Location	Ankeng area, Xindian District, New Taipei City, Taiwan
Client	Department of Rapid Transit Systems, New Taipei City
Designer	Chiayun Chen, POINT Architects and Planners
Number of Floors	1 to 3 floors
Building Use	Public transportation, government building
Milestones	Completion by 2021, open to traffic service in 2022
Design Theme / Concept	Showcase of Light and Greenery, Guardian of Mountain and Home
Inspiration / Style	Explicit structure / modern style
Key Features / Building Materials	Steel, perforated panel, colored wire mesh, and ceramic dot-printed glass

The LRT facilities are surrounded by hills with organic farms, insects including butterflies and fireflies, and vernacular habitants mixed with migrant artists. To pay tribute to sustainable nature, the design yields space to breeze and sunlight, which allows stations to become a showcase of light and greenery. Commuting between downtown and the LOHAS community, all hardware gently touches the ground, which interprets these transportation gates as the guardian of the mountain and home. Ground stations play the drama of four seasons with a changing light beam in gradient green through colored sky windows. Sky stations interpret the forest tunnel with wire mesh in gradient warm colors. Some intend to catch the fragrance of trees and flowers in the shape of a tea kiosk. The transfer station mimics hills and village houses with slope roofs and random windows. Lantern-like protruding sky windows on the roof of the Depot echo shimmery of fireflies and stars. The manner of harmony comforts people's hearts.



Commercial / Mixed Use

WAFERLOCT CTSP Production Site

Project Location	Central Taiwan Science Park,Taiwan
Client	WFE Technology corp.
Designer	Yu Wen,Huang Architects and Associations
Number of Floors	5 floors
Building Use	Factory and office building

Milestones	Formal opening
Design Theme / Concept	BIM and LEED Platinum
Inspiration / Style	Green building/ modern style
Key Features / Building Materials	Steel, concrete, and glass

Transcendence and Advancement: Pursuing Excellence with WAFERLOCK's New Plant in Central Taiwan Science Park

Excellence is not a destination; it is a continuous journey that never ends. In this project, a goal set not far from perfection has been achieved. Right from the start, the architect persevered with green building principles in everything from building orientation, facade fenestration, to the incorporation of planted walls. The same commitment persisted throughout every stage, and the client's expertise in intelligent building and automation, complemented by an energy management system by BMS controls specialist, ECOA Technologies, were also effectively leveraged to create an all-around intelligent and green building.

The site, situated in Central Taiwan Science Park, is an existing three-story plant without basement slotted for expansion into a five-story factory-and-office with one basement floor. It is not hard to imagine the tough challenges that would arise from interfacing the old and new while having operations during construction. The key to success in this project would be the integrity and rigor of the construction plan.

All in all, proper management at the source is paramount. Rather than rely solely on the installation of equipment or facilities, LEED Platinum certification must be accomplished by applying green building design principles, deploying intelligent tools in construction management and building maintenance management, and last but definitely not least, achieving seamless teamwork.

Educational

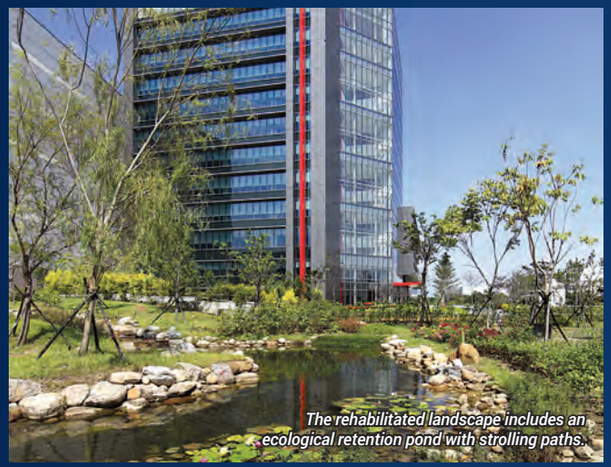
Yanping Elementary School

Project Location	Datong District, Taipei City
Client	Taipei City Government
Designer	Tien-Chu Yang Architect
Number of Floors	4 stories high & 2 floors underground
Building Use	Educational institution (elementary school)
Milestones	Green Building Certification
Design Theme / Concept	The goal is to integrate gaming, learning, and performance into a single space.
Inspiration / Style	Modern Style

YanPing Elementary School is located in a historically and culturally rich district of Taipei City. The total floor area is 30,287M². Even with the limited space and budget, YanPing elementary school is able to accommodate 63 classrooms, a dedicated kindergarten, gymnasium, playground, library, kitchen, and two underground floors as a co-constructed public parking lot on campus. This parking lot has 335 parking spaces and 127 motorcycle parking spaces.

As Taiwan is located in a subtropical and seismic region, the design concept takes green buildings, ventilation, shading, structural safety, and a campus that is open to the public for educational facilities and recreational spaces, into consideration.

There is a square and an interesting and friendly image at the entrance of the school gate. The main users of a school are the children who will retain childhood memories in the school. The campus uses a large area of white to represent purity. From the more humanistic and creative point of view, the design creates a more accessible "blank" space to stimulate student interaction and give children the happy space they should have at their age. The use of orange to decorate the campus makes it more friendly and interesting. In a quiet and relaxing atmosphere, it forms a dynamic contrast with the liveliness of the children.



The rehabilitated landscape includes an ecological retention pond with strolling paths.

The large atrium consolidates circulation and provides natural ventilation through the roof of solar panels.

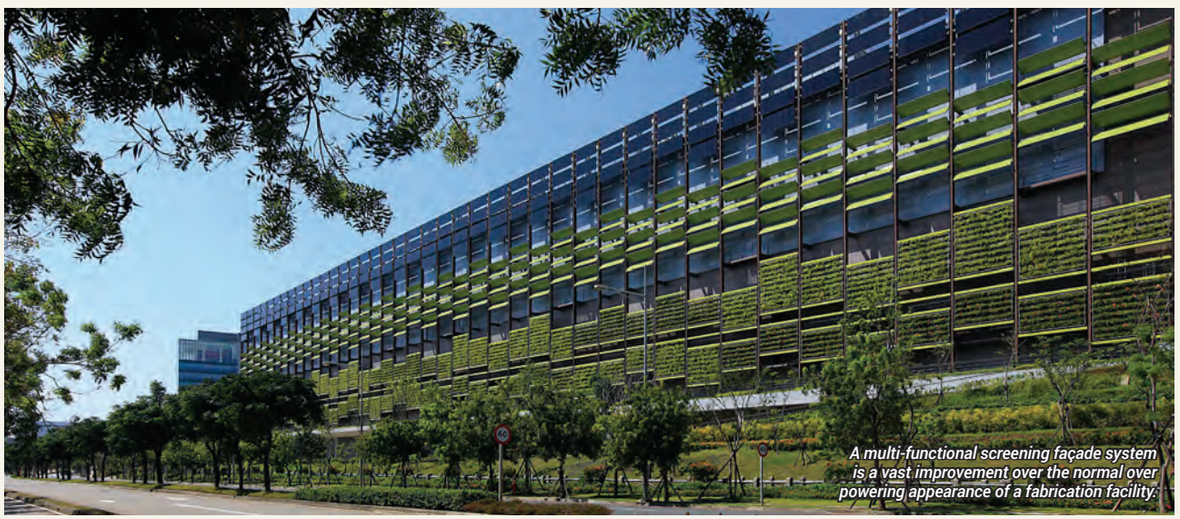
The return of flora and fauna signifies an ecological rebirth

Commercial / Mixed Use

Fab 15, TSMC

Project Location	Taichung, Taiwan
Client	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company
Designer	Joshua J. Pan, FAIA
Number of Floors	13 floors
Building Use	Offices, fabrication facilities and utility plant
Milestones	Formal Opening
Design Theme / Concept	Sustainable Modern
Inspiration / Style	Nature, ecology
Key Features / Building Materials	Steel/RC, metal and glass curtain wall

Located on a hillside in the Central Taiwan Science Park, the TSMC Fab15 project consists of two large fabrication plants and two office buildings with an atrium in between. Layered in a series of horizontal and vertical massing, the office buildings share a central atrium that consolidates circulation and provides natural ventilation through the roof. The façades of the fabrication plants feature a system of screening panels for photovoltaic, shading and greenery. A large canopy extends across the two plants to provide shading and double as a marker for the main entrance to the complex. The rehabilitated landscape, which includes an ecological retention pond with strolling paths, has led to the return of flora and fauna. By incorporating elements of nature in all aspects of the design, the project goes beyond simply meeting functional requirements to establish a new standard of industrial architecture meant for work, people, and the environment.



A multi-functional screening façade system is a vast improvement over the normal over powering appearance of a fabrication facility.

Educational

Taipei Municipal Yongjian Elementary School Project

Project Location	Wenshan District. Taipei City, Taiwan
Client	Yongjian Elementary School + Taipei City New Construction Office
Designer	JH Day Building Workshop, Architect Jia-Hui Day
Number of Floors	4 floors above ground and 2 floors underground
Building Use	Educational
Milestones	Occupied and operated since June 2018
Design Theme / Concept	Ecological primary school in the city
Inspiration / Style	Ecological and social design/ modern style
Key Features / Building Materials	Reinforced concrete, steel-wood structure, and glass curtain system

Reconnecting City and Nature: A Ecological Elementary School

Yongjian Elementary School is located at the foot of the Xianjiyan Mountain, which is a rich nature environment in the southern Taipei City. The site is about 250 meters in length, and it expands on a slope into an irregular shape. The project goal is not just simply designing a school but reconnecting the urban life and nature, by series architectural design strategies of transparency of visibility and transparency of understanding. The architecture layout is carefully planned to integrate the urban area and the edge borders of the mountain. Buildings scatter organically on the site. Learning spaces and public spaces form various learning areas between buildings and landscape, in ambiguity of inside and outside, and in layers of indoor and outdoor. The result creates an open, encouraging attitude for students and the surrounding neighborhood to explore and experience. More importantly, the city and nature can coexist on campus, which is a new way for urban residents to reconnect with nature.

School and trees share a horizontal plane and create a relation with natural

Ball area provides creative opportunities to children.

Woods, wind and light are the parts of the school.

Laminated wood and steel structure integrated with glazing system responds to surrounding nature

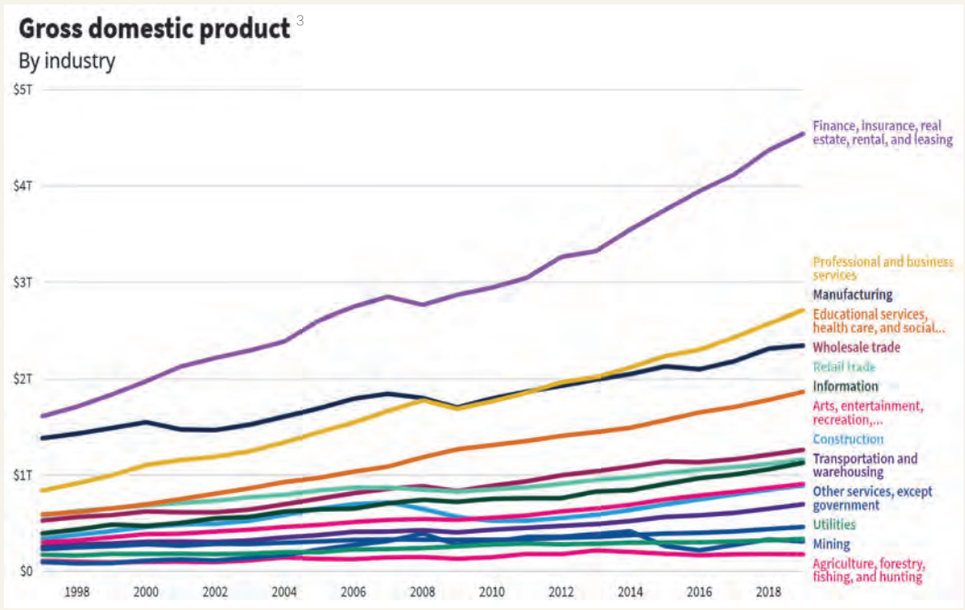
Statue of Liberty
National Monument,
New York, NY

La Fortaleza, San Juan, PR

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States is one of the world's largest and most diversified economies. An extensively developed mixed economy, the country is led by a highly productive services sector, advanced manufacturing, and world-class research and development. Advances in technology, especially in computers, pharmaceuticals, medical, aerospace, and military equipment, have helped drive growth in various economic sectors.[1]

Construction has made a notable contribution to the economy over the last decade, driven, in part, by population growth, which is increasing demand for new buildings, roads, and other structures. Construction spending hit an annual rate of $13.65 trillion during 2019, according to the data from the Census Bureau.[2]



Washington, DC

9,857,306 km^2

331,449,281[4]

United States Dollar ($) (USD)

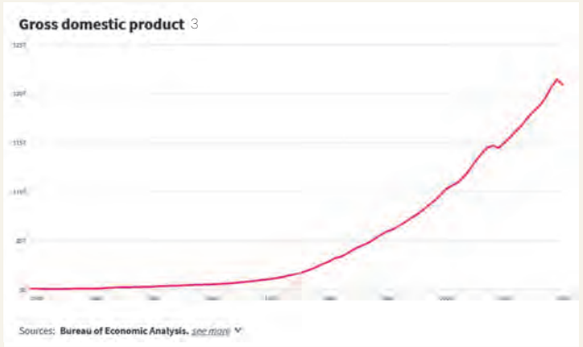
English

1 The World Factbook 2021. Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency, 2021. Web. 12 July, 2021. <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/>.

2 "Annual Value of Construction Put in Place Between 2018-2019." United States Census Bureau, 2020. Web. 12 July, 2021. <https://www.census.gov/construction/c30/historical_data.html>.

3 "Gross domestic product." USA Facts, 2021. Web. 12 July, 2021. <https://usafacts.org/data/topics/economy/economic-indicators/gdp/gross-domestic-product/>.

4 "Quick Facts." United States Census Bureau, April 1, 2020. Web. 12 July, 2021. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/AGE775219.>



In 2021, the United States was first in the world GDP ranking, with about 20.9 trillion U.S. dollars and a per capita GDP of $68,308.[4] Like other countries, the United States' economy suffered a setback in 2020 due to COVID-19. However, the first quarter of 2021, with a real gross domestic product increase at an annual rate of 6.4 percent, reflected the continued economic recovery, reopening of establishments, and sustained government response to the pandemic.[5]

4 IMF Data Mapper. International Monetary Forum, 2021. Web. 9 July, 2021. <https://www.imf.org/>.

5 Bureau of Economic Analysis. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2021. Web. 12 July, 2021. <https://www.bea.gov/>.


Grand Canyon, AZ


Taos Pueblo, NM


Rotunda, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA


San Patrick's Cathedral,
New York, NY
[Gothic Revival]

Heritage & Architecture

Primarily of Western origin, the United States is ethnically and racially diverse due to large-scale immigration throughout history. The first European settlements date from the early sixteenth century and included Spanish towns in Florida and California, French outposts in Louisiana, and British colonies in New England. Today its multicultural ethos includes African, Native American, Asian, Polynesian, and Latin American people and their cultures. The country presents cultural diversity and pluralism, a cultural mosaic with many integrated but unique ethnic groups, languages, and cultures that coexist within society.

The country's natural and cultural heritage helps strengthen its identity, diversity, and economy. From one-room schoolhouses to inspiring monuments, from ancient sites to modern masterpieces, the United States has thousands of irreplaceable buildings, landscapes, and communities that reflect its history while enriching its future.

An economic and military world power, the United States' cultural imprint spans the globe, led mainly by its popular culture expressed in music, literature, movies, and television.

Known Period Styles and Designs

U.S. architecture has no single style; it evolved over its journey to independence from Spanish and British rule. The junction between European architectural theory and indigenous and vernacular influences created new national and regional building and urban design forms. Infinite stylistic variations tell a story of social and cultural change, industrial development, and the esthetic and ideological choices Americans have made in the places they live, worship, and work. Architecture in the United States, as a whole, represents an eclectic and innovative tradition.

Throughout time, the definitions of architectural beauty have become intertwined with the changing values of society. The Neoclassical architecture

Empire State Building, New York, NY [Art Deco]

United States Capitol, Washington, DC [Neoclassical]

Fallingwater, Mill Run, PA [Modern/Organic]

Milwaukee Art Museum, Milwaukee, WI [Postmodern]

of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century symbolized democracy and independence suited for a new republic. The eclectic nineteenth-century revived the exotic styles of the Middle East, Africa, and Asia. By the end of the century, Frank Lloyd Wright introduced the new Prairie style, the country's first unique architectural style since the days of Native Americans, centered around designs in harmony with humanity and the environment.

The first half of the 1900s was marked by modern architecture. The movement discarded historical details to emphasize clean lines and functionalism, and introduced new construction technologies—mainly through glass, steel, and reinforced concrete. Later, postmodernists rejected the minimalist glass boxes to favor sophisticated reinterpretations of historical styles again. Today's contemporary architecture aims to break away from prior constraints, highlighting sustainability and invention instead.

Native Americans and immigrants from all parts of the world have imprinted their culture in building fantastic diversity. Architecture in the United States, spanning three thousand years, is as complex and rich as its history and people, shaped by many internal and external factors and regional distinctions.

Composition of APEC Group

The United States is the largest economy in the world, with a population of 331 million people. As of 2020, the country was home to a total of 121,997 architects nationwide. While the number of architects licensed in the country has risen 17 percent in the last decade, the total U.S. population rose just 6 percent during the same period, according to the U.S. Census Bureau data. These numbers suggest a healthy and robust growth of the profession. There are now slightly more architects per capita (roughly 1 architect to every 2,700 people) than in 2010 (approximately 1 architect every 2,900 people).

The United States is one of the 12 founding members of APEC. In 2005, the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards was authorized to lead the Monitoring Committee of the United States section of the APEC Architect Register at the First Central Council Meeting held in Tokyo.

The APEC Architect Project establishes a framework to facilitate the mobility of architects for the provision of architectural services by removing current barriers in the export of professional services. While the United States does not have mutual recognition agreements with every country or economy in the Asia-Pacific regions, the APEC Architect Register helps facilitate architects' mobility throughout the area. Registration provides evidence of the achievement of professional standards that may satisfy some requirements for the recognition of architects by host APEC economies.

Willis Tower, Chicago, IL
[Modern]

Attendees at the 2002 APEC meeting.

2003 NCARB President Robert C. Campbell represents NCARB at the 2002 APEC meeting.

2003 NCARB President Robert C. Cambell and NCARB Executive Vice President Lenore Lucey with delegates at the 2003 APEC meeting.

2004 NCARB President Robert Boynton speaks at the 2004 APEC meeting.

Significant Milestones

- 1993: First APEC Economic Leaders' meeting is held in Blake Island, Washington.
- May 31, 2005: The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB) is authorized as the Monitoring Committee of the United States section of the APEC Architect Register at the First Central Council Meeting held in Tokyo.
- September 16, 2005: APEC Architect Register launched.
- 2010: The United States offers to undertake the APEC Architect Register Secretariat's hosting for 2023-2024 during the Fourth Council Meeting held in Manila, Philippines.
- 2011: APEC Economic Leaders meet in Hawaii with the theme "Strengthening Regional Economic Integration and Expanding Trade; Promoting Green Growth, Regulatory Convergence, and Cooperation."
- 2024-2025: The United States is scheduled to take the APEC Architect Register Secretariat responsibilities after a scheduling shift due to COVID-19, discussed at the Special Council Meeting virtually held in November 2021.

2005 NCARB President Frank Guillot speaks at the 2004 APEC meeting.

Attendees at the 2004 APEC meeting.

MAKI Fumihiko
JP00001

TOGANE Yukio
JP00002

MURAMOTO Kazuhiko
JP00010

SAKANO Kazumi
JP00012

HONDA Shin'ichi
JP00014

TANAKA Takanori
JP00017

HARAGUCHI Osamu
JP00026

ONO Keita
JP00027

TAKEMURA Yoshitsugu
JP00029

HAMADA Teruo
JP00030

MAEHARA Hiroshi
JP00035

SHIMAMURA Yoshizo
JP00037

KURIHARA Noriaki
JP00039

SENDA Mitsuru
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TOKUHISA Mitsuhiko
JP00043

NAGATA Yukinori
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MIYAKE Shunji
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KURODA Kazuhiko
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HACHIUMA Shuzo
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YAMASHITA Masahiko
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MURASHIGE Yasunori
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SEKIYA Genji
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YAMAMOTO Atsushi
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SUZUKI Atsushi
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FURUMOTO Ryuichi
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GOMI Michio
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SASAKI Hiroyuki
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OSAWA Hideo
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MORI Nobuo
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UCHIDA Yoshihisa
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URASAWA Makoto
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TAKAGI Yoshihiro
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ABE Teiji
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OKABE Noriyuki
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TOJO Takao
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YAMADA Haruhisa
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NAGAIKE Masato
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TOKUOKA Koji
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KADOYA Kiyoshi
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CHIKAI Tsutomu
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SUGIMURA Michiya
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MAEKAWA Haruhiko
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MAEDA Kunio
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NABETA Mitsumasa
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AIBARA Yasutaka
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KUBOTA Kaname
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FUZIMOTO Kazuo
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KURUMADO Joji
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FUKUI Toshihiko
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UEDA Kenjirou
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KADOTA Tetsushi
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NAKAJIMA Tetsuomi
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YAMAGAMI Norimaro
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SATO Kazukiyo
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KATO Akira
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HATAKAMA Shuichi
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MITSUHASHI Toru
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SHIBA Yasushi
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OHARAZAWA Toshiyuki
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SAKAMOTO Akira
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OKAMOTO Toshitsugu
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OHARA Nobushige
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FURUKAWA Hirohisa
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OGAWA Keiichi
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SATORI Noritaka
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SHIRABE Koji
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NAKAYAMA Tetsuji
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MAEDA Yasutaka
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SAITO Tadashi
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MIYOSHI Sadakazu
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MATSUDA Hayashi
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FUJIOKA Tsutomu
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SHIMIZU Yoshinobu
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TANABE Kaoru
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HONZAWA Muneo
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MIYAMOTO Hiroshi
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TOYOKAWA Hiroko
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YANAGAWA Harufumi
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NAKAYAMA Akihide
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KINJO Takao
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HOKAZONO Yoichi
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FUJITA Sotaro
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FUJIKI Kazuharu
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FUKUSHIMA Toru
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HAYASHI Fumio
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NAGAYA Misao
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IMAI Kazuo
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MISU Kunihiro
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YOKOYA Hideyuki
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MIYAKAWA Hiroshi
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YAMAZAKI Takamori
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FUJIKI Makoto
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FURUKAWA Yoichi
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KIMURA Masakazu
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Lu Zhong Xiao
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TAKANASHI Motohisa
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EZOE Satoshi
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KAWASHIMA Katsuya
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YAMANASHI Tomohiko
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SHIMAZU Yoshinori
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HONGO Masanori
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HANJO Akira
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INOUE Shigemi
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Kim, Hyun Chul
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Sheen, Dong Jae
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Seo, Jong Dal
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Yi, Gwan Pyo
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Yi, Kun Chang
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Ha, Man Joon
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Seo, Young Cheol
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Shim, Jae Ho
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Kim, Nam Jung
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Lee, Joo Hoon
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Lim, Jinwoo
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Yun, Suhyun
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Oh, Bong Seok
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Jang, Hyun Soo
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Lee, Sang Leem
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Park, Dae Won
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Jang, Hyun Sook
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Yoo, Byoung Hun
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Cho, In-Souk
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Yang, Min Su
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Hwang, Gil Yoen
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Kang, Kye-Suk
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Lee, Chang Sup
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Kim, Kihan
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Shin, Young Cheon
KR-00284


Woo, Jee Hwan
KR-00286


Kim, Tae Ho
KR-00307


Ha, Hae Jin
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Jeong, Young Kyoon
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Lee, Man Chool
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Kim, Kang Su
KR-00318


Joo, Byung Jo
KR-00325


Kim, Tae Hyeon
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Jung, Sangsoo
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Kwon, Gi Jae
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Sur, Hea Dong
KR-00354


Park, Do Kwon
KR-00357


Son, Eun Chae
KR-00366


Jeon, Jae Kun
KR-00369


Kim, Eun Ha
KR-00373


Jeong, Su Il
KR-00375


Kim, Jong Suk
KR-00377


Hwang, Jae Won
KR-00382


Kim, Jae Woong
KR-00386


Lee, Pil Soon
KR-00393


Shin, Jae Gwan
KR-00399


Hwang, Yong Gil
KR-00402


Jung, Sung Gyu
KR-00404


An, Kil Jeon
KR-00405


Choi, Bo Eun
KR-00406


Jang, Hyunsu
KR-00408


An, Seong Seob
KR-00417


Cho, Young Don
KR-00421


Jung, Kyung Sun
KR-00422


Chae, Sujo
KR-00423

KOREA


Han, Cheol-Uk
KR-00425


Gwak, Woo Young
KR-00426


Park, Jun U
KR-00430


Hong, Wan Ki
KR-00432


Kim, Seok
KR-00433


Kim, Young Jong
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Lee, Seung Hyun
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Kim, Gyu Rin
KR-00436


Ahn, Chang Su
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Park, Jun Young
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Kim, Tae Hwan
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Jeong, Gwang Il
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Kim, Young Il
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Sung, Keon Kyung
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Kim, Jin Han
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Kim, Do Hyun
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