

出國報告（出國類別：國際會議）

參加 APEC 建築師計畫
第五次中央議會會議報告

服務機關：內政部營建署

姓名職稱：樂中丕 科長

派赴國家：紐西蘭威靈頓

出國期間：101 年 10 月 2 日至 101 年 10 月 7 日

報告日期：101 年 12 月 4 日

摘 要

APEC 建築師計畫係為 APEC 人力資源發展工作小組 (HRDWG) 下之一項倡議，其目標在建立 APEC 區域內各經濟體建築師之相互認證與移動之機制，以促進建築師跨境提供專業服務。本次會議除延續歷次會議的結論與方向，並就各經濟體辦理 APEC 建築師註冊情形，申請文件標準格式及未來推廣 APEC 建築師相關事務，進行研討；此外，我中華台北監督委員會並與紐西蘭監督委員會簽署 APEC 建築師相互認證協議，另與澳洲協商雙方相互認證協定之後續更新與執行事宜。本署期藉由參與此次會議掌握 APEC 建築師計畫發展情形及推動進度，並據以檢討我國建築服務業之發展策略與措施，以利邁入國際化，推展海外市場。

關鍵詞：APEC 建築師計畫第五次中央議會會議 (The 5th APEC Architect Project Central Council Meeting)、中央議會 (Central Council)、監督委員會 (Monitoring Committee)、我國與紐西蘭建築師相互認證協議 (Bilateral Arrangement on Reciprocal Recognition of Registered/ Licensed Architects in Chinese Taipei and New Zealand to Facilitate Mobility of Architects in the Provision of Architectural Services)、我國與澳洲建築師相互認證協議 (Bilateral Agreement on Reciprocal Recognition of Registered/ Licensed Architects in Chinese Taipei and Australia to Facilitate Mobility of Architects in the Provision of Architectural Services)

目 錄

壹、會議緣由與目的.....	1
貳、會議過程概要.....	3
一、會議過程與地點.....	3
二、出席人員.....	4
參、會議情形與結論.....	5
一、APEC 建築師計畫第五次中央議會會議.....	5
二、我國監督委員會與紐西蘭簽署建築師相互認證協議.....	6
三、我國與澳洲代表團協商雙方相互認證協議之後續更新與實施.....	6
肆、會議心得與建議.....	8
一、APEC 建築師計畫已建立獨特專業性平台，提供經濟體建築師相互認可與合作機制，積極參與有利於我國建築服務業之正向發展.....	8
二、APEC 建築師計畫對我國整體效益之評估.....	8
三、因應服務業跨境執業與全球化趨勢，及我國監督委員會與澳、紐簽署 APEC 建築師相互認證協議之施行，積極推動修正建築師法，對等放寬外國人應我國考試與執業配套規定.....	9
四、賡續協助中華民國全國建築師公會辦理中華台北監督委員會事務，並加強中華台北 APEC 建築師之註冊及宣導推廣其利益.....	9
五、積極參與 APEC、WTO 或其他建築相關國際組織，並以我國建築師之利益與期望爭取之海外市場為首要目標，推動建築師相互認可協議之協商.....	10

附件一：APEC 建築師計畫第五次中央議會會議邀請函與行程

附件二：APEC 建築師計畫第五次中央議會會議議程

附件三：APEC 建築師計畫第五次中央議會會議簡要結論及會議摘要

附件四：台、紐 APEC 建築師相互認證協議

壹、會議緣由與目的

APEC 建築師計畫（APEC Architect Project）為亞太經濟合作會議人力資源發展工作小組（APEC Human Resources Development Working Group，APEC 組織圖如後）下之一項倡議，目標係為建立亞太地區建築師專業能力認可的共通性基礎及專業合作平台，以促進建築師移動，得以跨境（經濟體）提供對等專業服務之機制，並鼓勵各參與經濟體發展建築師相互認可之雙邊或多邊互惠協定。

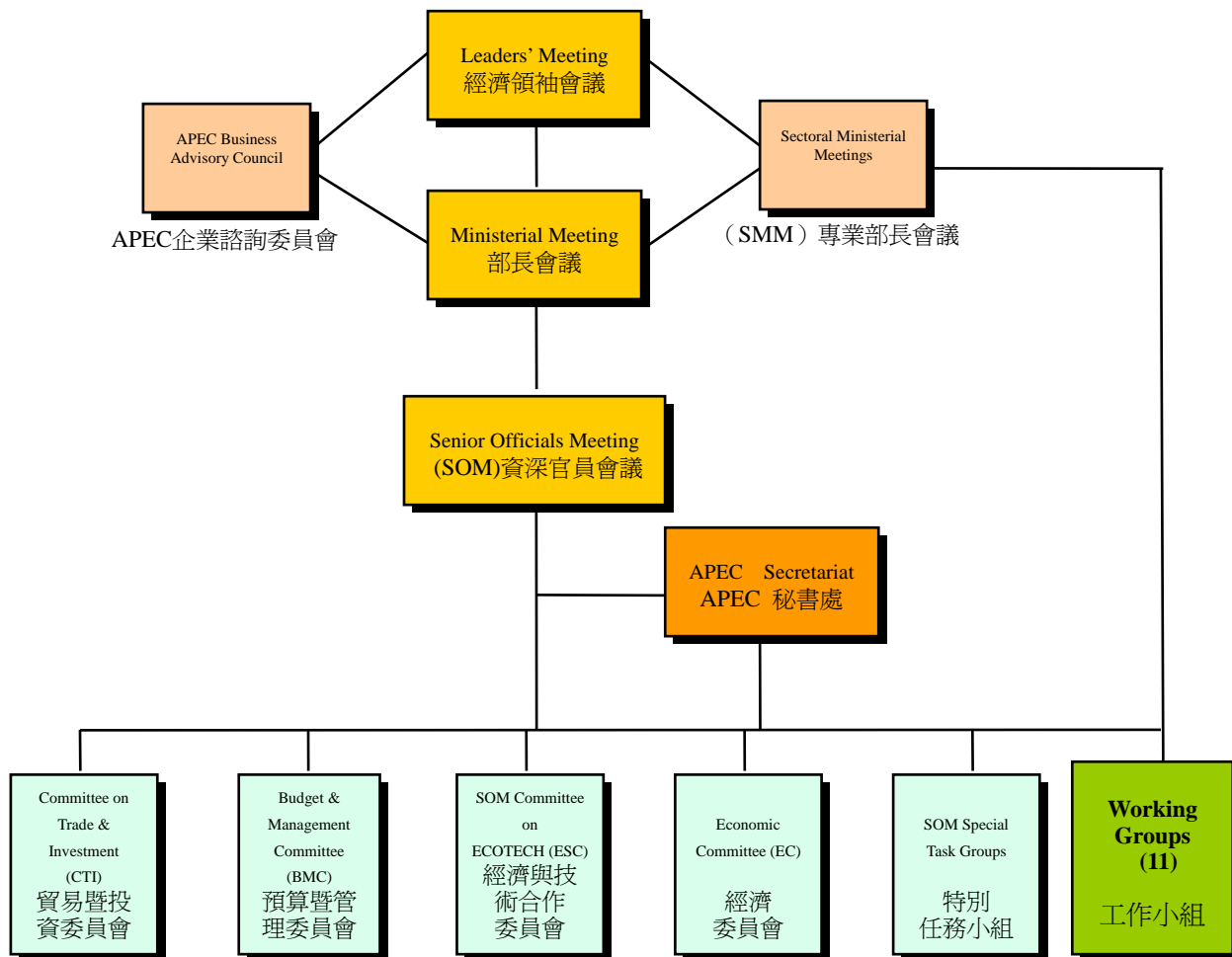
APEC 建築師計畫推動迄今已十餘年，源於 2000 年澳洲所提倡議，並於 2001 年 9 月於澳洲布里斯班舉行首次發起會議，歷經 2002 年 6 月、2002 年 12 月、2004 年 2 月及 2004 年 9 月於澳洲雪梨、馬來西亞吉隆坡、我國台北、美國夏威夷分別舉辦第 1 次至第 4 次指導委員會會議暨第 1 次臨時議會會議，已就 APEC 建築師之註冊基準、申請程序與管理組織等事項，進行討論以期達成積極、有效的共識，並於 2005 年 5、6 月間在日本東京召開第 2 次臨時議會暨第 1 次中央議會會議，授權我國等 12 個經濟體設置臨時監督委員會，辦理 APEC 建築師註冊事務，確立完整之運作機制，該年 9 月 19 日即正式啟動 APEC 建築師之註冊工作。嗣於 2006 年、2008 年、2010 年分別於墨西哥墨西哥市、加拿大溫哥華、菲律賓馬尼拉舉辦第 2 次至第 4 次中央議會會議，廣續檢討 APEC 建築師計畫操作手冊、相關推動措施及相互認可協議，現已有 14 個經濟體參與此組織，並有包含我國、澳洲、紐西蘭、日本、新加坡分別簽署雙邊或多邊相互認可協議。我國除參與歷次會議協商，本署並補助中華民國全國建築師公會主辦第 3 次指導委員會會議，及於 2005 年起擔任為期 2 年之秘書處業務，積極參與 APEC 建築師計畫之運作，與各經濟體共同推動該計畫理念之實現。

本第五次中央議會會議（The 5th Central Council Meeting），由紐西蘭於威靈頓舉辦，除延續歷次會議的實質結論與方向，並檢討各經濟體辦理 APEC 建築師註冊情形，討論建立申請文件標準格式，及未來推廣 APEC 建築師相關事務；此外，並於會議前一日，於紐西蘭國會台紐雙方監督委員會簽署 APEC 建築師相互認證協議，另與澳洲協商雙方相互認證協定之後續更新與執行事宜。本署為推動我國建築服務業邁入國際化，擴展海外市場及提昇建築師專業技術與涵養，爰與考選部、中華民國全國建築師公會設置之中華台北監督委員會等相關人員共同出席此次會議，以掌握 APEC 建築師計畫發展方向及推動進度，並與各經濟體管理機關、專業人士進行交流，瞭解各經濟

體建築師事務之推動與相關國際組織運作情形，期藉此檢討推展我建築服務產業之策略與措施，以與國際相互接軌。

亞太經濟合作會議組織圖

ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION



• since 1994, predecessor RTL from 1992

Sub-committees/Experts Groups:

- Sub-Committee on Standards & Conformance
- Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures
- Market Access Group
- Group on Services
- Investment Experts Group
- Intellectual Property Rights
- Government Procurement
- Mobility of Business People
- Competition Policy/Deregulation
- WTO Capacity Building
- Strengthening Economic Legal Infrastructure

• since 1994 (called BAC before 1999)

• since 1998

• since 1995, predecessor ETI 1991
Sub-group
• EC Outlook Taskforce

• SOM Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Gender Integration (AGGI) (since 1999, disbanded in Dec 2002) now known as Gender Focal Point Network (GFPN)
• Electronic Commerce Steering Group (since 1999)

• Energy (since 1990)
• Fisheries (since 1991)
• **Human Resources Development (since 1990)**
人力資源發展工作小組
• Industrial Science and Technology (since 1990)
• Marine Resources Conservation (since 1990)
• Telecommunications & Information (since 1990)
• Trade Promotion (since 1990)
• Transportation (since 1991)
• Tourism (since 1991)
• Agricultural Technical Cooperation
• Small & Medium Enterprises
• Trade & Investment Data (since 1990, disbanded in Nov 1998)

貳、會議過程概要

一、會議過程與地點：

本次會議由紐西蘭主辦，訂於 2012 年 10 月 4 日至 5 日在威靈頓舉行，會議地點位於 Lambton Room, Level 1, Hotel Intercontinental，會議行程安排略述如下（詳細行程如附件一）：

- (一) 10 月 3 日於紐西蘭國會舉辦歡迎晚宴，由紐西蘭建設部部長 Maurice Williamson 主持，威靈頓市市長 Celia Wade-Brown、紐西蘭政界和建築界人士，以及我國駐紐西蘭台北經濟文化辦事處常以立大使應邀參加，其間並舉行該國與我國監督委員會簽署相互認證協議儀式，另與香港簽署學歷認證備忘錄，及與澳洲、加拿大簽署三方合作意願備忘錄。
- (二) 10 月 4 日至 5 日上午召開 APEC 建築師計畫第五次中央議會會議，會議前主辦國特別安排毛利人傳統祈福儀式(Powhiri)揭開序幕，誠摯地歡迎每位與會者，然後進行會議討論。
- (三) 10 月 5 日中午我國與澳洲代表團現任 AACA 主席 Nino Bellantonio 及執行長 Christine Harding 就台澳雙方於 2007 年簽署相互認證協議之後續實施與更新事宜，進行協商達成共識。
- (四) 10 月 5 日下午主辦國安排建築參訪活動，參觀 Massey University College of Creative Arts 及 Clyde Quay Wharf 再開發計畫，藉此展現紐西蘭特殊建築議題與發展方向。



第五次中央議會
會議情形



▼於紐西蘭國會舉行歡迎晚宴

二、出席人員

本次會議共計澳洲、加拿大、中國、香港、日本、韓國、馬來西亞、墨西哥、紐西蘭、菲律賓、新加坡、泰國、美國及我國等 14 個經濟體之 43 位代表參與會議，主席由紐西蘭籍 Warwick Bell 先生擔任，大會秘書 Paul Jackman 先生，我國由中華台北監督委員會、考選部及本署等 9 位代表共同出席會議如下，會議期間亦多蒙常以立大使蒞會指導與協助：

姓 名	職 稱
陳 銀 河	中華台北監督委員會主任委員
劉 國 隆	中華台北監督委員會特別顧問
練 福 星	中華台北監督委員會委員
陳 韶 賜	中華台北監督委員會委員
許 俊 美	中華台北監督委員會委員
鄭 宜 平	中華台北監督委員會執行長
趙 怡 貞	中華台北監督委員會執行秘書
黃 慶 章	考選部考選規劃司司長、中華台北監督委員會委員
欒 中 丕	內政部營建署科長、中華台北監督委員會委員



中華台北代表團
及常以立大使與
印尼、馬來西亞、
新加坡代表於紐
西蘭國會前合影

參、會議情形與結論

本次會議除參與 APEC 建築師計畫第五次中央議會會議討論外，我國監督委員會並與紐西蘭簽署建築師相互認證協議，及與澳洲代表團協商相互認證協定之後續實施事宜等三項重要工作，其辦理情形與達成之重要共識，分述如下：

一、APEC 建築師計畫第五次中央議會會議

此次會議主要就 APEC 建築師業務之推展與相互承認之運作，進行廣泛的討論與交換意見，會議結論摘要彙整如下（會議議程如附件二、會議簡要結論及會議摘要如附件三）：

- (一) 會議同意將前晚(10月3日)於國會歡迎晚宴舉辦之簽署雙邊協議及備忘錄，納入會議摘要；次外，除該3項協議及備忘錄之簽署，在近2年期間尚無其他雙邊或多邊協議。
- (二) 秘書處報告本次無成立新的監督委員會。
- (三) 各參與經濟體報告 APEC 建築師註冊情形，其中日本 364 人最多，韓國 214 人、我國 90 人、中國 77 人、澳洲 9 人、紐西蘭 3 人及泰國 0 人……等；並討論推廣建築師成為 APEC 建築師之方法與想法：
 - 向高年級建築系學生宣揚 APEC 建築師計畫。
 - 運用相互認可協議之協商，提供更多市場機會。
 - 設立專屬網站。
 - 運用相關專業活動之場合，作為宣導方式。
 - 向建築師發送 APEC 建築師計畫之時事新聞。
 - 連結其他雙邊協議。
 - 在會議、研討會和展覽會等場合加強宣導。
 - 與政府建立良好關係。
 - 推動各經濟體 APEC 建築師間之溝通。
- (四) 一系列 APEC 建築師有關申請文件格式被採用，刊登於 APEC 建築師計畫網站，以及各經濟體未來於會中向中央議會報告，其使用之表格修正確認。
- (五) 新加坡簡報「母國/地主國經濟體」(home/ host economy) 議題，會議同意由新加坡主導，與澳洲、日本、中華台北、紐西蘭、菲律賓及香港成立任務小組

進行討論研究。

- (六) 馬來西亞簡報「違規經濟體」議題，會議同意該議題並不緊急，且現行馬來西亞、新加坡和墨西哥成立之工作小組應持續討論，並鼓勵其他經濟體提供意見。
- (七) 菲律賓簡報「APEC 建築師於地主國經濟體執業之其他面向－特別關係到移民、責任義務和保險」議題，鼓勵經濟體於網站建立相關資料，提供連結。
- (八) 為強化 APEC 建築師未來發展，鼓勵不同經濟體的 APEC 建築師，對於跨境工程案件得尋求彼此合作，同時鼓勵各經濟體突顯有興趣與其他不同經濟體 APEC 建築師合作之 APEC 建築師，該事項也鼓勵經濟體向其建築專業者與學生宣導。
- (九) APEC 建築師計畫操作手冊有關經濟體向中央議會報告之時間，修正為每 12 個月一次。
- (十) 加拿大確認接任下屆 2013-2014 年秘書處的任務，並預計於 2014 年最後一季，主辦 APEC 建築師計畫第五次中央議會會議，地點在溫哥華。
- (十一) 馬來西亞和中國確認分別於 2015-2016 年、2017-2018 年，擔任秘書處的任務。

二、我國監督委員會與紐西蘭簽署建築師相互認證協議

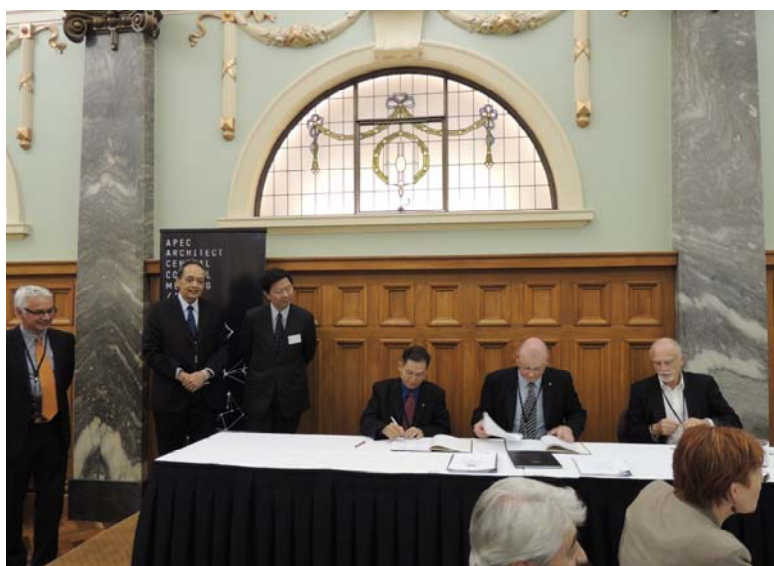
台紐 APEC 建築師相互認證協議在 2010 年的第四次中央議會馬尼拉會議後，我方即積極展開與紐西蘭進行溝通與討論，兩年協商過程中，紐西蘭 NZRAB 除派代表 Tony van Raat 教授來台與我各主管機關及公會代表面對面溝通，NZRAB 主席 Warwick Bell 和執行長 Paul Jackman 亦數次拜訪我國駐紐西蘭台北經濟文化辦事處常以立大使討論，協議草案更經多次折衝終達共識。

嗣於 10 月 3 日於紐西蘭國會，由紐西蘭建設部部長 Maurice Williamson 主持之歡迎晚宴上，舉行該國與我國監督委員會簽署雙方 APEC 建築師相互認證協議 (Bilateral Arrangement on Reciprocal Recognition of Registered/ Licensed Architects in Chinese Taipei and New Zealand to Facilitate Mobility of Architects in the Provision of Architectural Services，如附件四)儀式，我方代表為中華台北監督委員會主任委員陳銀河、中華民國全國建築師公會理事長練福星，紐方代表為 New Zealand Registered Architects Board 主席暨紐西蘭監督委員會主席 Warwick Bell 先生，並在 14 個 APEC 建築師計畫參與經濟體、威靈頓市市長 Celia Wade-Brown、紐西蘭

政界和建築界人士的觀禮，以及我國駐紐西蘭台北經濟文化辦事處常以立大使的見證下，完成此一協議之簽署，這是我監督委員會於 2007 年與澳洲簽署 APEC 建築師相互認證協定後，另一重要的里程碑。

三、我國與澳洲代表團協商雙方相互認證協議之後續更新與實施

本次中央議會會議期間，我國利用 10 月 5 日中午與澳洲代表團現任 AACA 主席 Nino Bellantonio 及執行長 Christine Harding，就台澳雙方於 2007 年簽署 APEC 建築師相互認證協定之後續實施與更新事宜交換意見，我方表示因為建築師法、專技人員考試法修法進度延宕，致影響上開協定之實施，深感抱歉，實際上修法草案有關建築師相互認可及簡化考試條文已完成，並已送請立法院審議，但因本屆立法委員屆期不續審，於本年初依規定退還修法機關檢討，現刻正檢討整部修法草案，將儘速依程序送立法院審議，澳方表示理解並認不影響推動雙方 APEC 建築師相互認可之意願，經雙方協商達成共識，考量我方相關法規修正完成，雙方上開簽署之協定始可執行，爰待我方完成修法後，即進行上開簽署之協定更新換約事宜。



▼見證人簽署台、紐雙方
APEC 建築師相互認證協



▲台、紐雙方於紐西蘭國會簽署
APEC 建築師相互認證協議

台、紐雙方於第五次中央議
會會議後就簽署協議合影



肆、會議心得與建議

一、APEC 建築師計畫已建立獨特專業性平台，提供經濟體建築師相互認可與合作機制，積極參與有利於我國建築服務業之正向發展

APEC 建築師計畫主要目標係為推動促進 APEC 建築師移動，得以跨境提供對等專業服務，其運作之機制完全由亞太地區各經濟體之建築師、建築師團體、主管建築機關依據建築服務特性共同研定，包含建築教育、考試及工作經歷之標準，作為亞太地區建築師專業能力認可的共通性基礎，有效降低各經濟體對於境外建築師專業能力之疑慮，並建立各經濟體 APEC 建築師註冊、管理運作方式，及相互間合作模式，對於各經濟體進行相互認可與跨境服務之談判與協議之簽定，具有積極有效的正面助力，實有別於其他諸如 WTO、FTA 等針對服務業跨境服務之談判，僅以商業利益或市場開放為考量，缺乏專業能力評估機制，是自 2005 年召開第 1 次 APEC 建築師中央議會會議後，經由 APEC 建築師計畫之平台，迄今已有我國、澳洲、日本、紐西蘭、新加坡、香港、加拿大等 7 個經濟體簽署雙邊或多邊協定或備忘錄，達 14 個參與經濟體之一半，成果豐碩，我國建築師更藉由積極參與各項活動，得以認知國外專業要求標準，擴大國際視野，並展開與各經濟體建築師相互合作的新契機。

二、APEC 建築師計畫對我國整體效益之評估

- (一) 推動我國建築服務業邁入國際化，並藉此提昇建築師專業技術、涵養與競爭力。
- (二) 除運用相互認可協議之簽署，提供更多市場機會，未來更可鼓勵我國 APEC 建築師尋求與其他經濟體 APEC 建築師，進行跨境工程案件之合作，有效擴展海外市場。
- (三) 建立我國建築服務業與國際專業團體合作交流之良好對話模式，也為我國會計師、律師、工程師……等其他服務業，提供正面積極的示範作用。
- (四) 藉此檢討我建築師資格要求、執業管理及建築技術等法令制度，以與國際相互接軌。

(五) 在我國目前所面臨之國際政治情勢下，藉由參與此類國際性會議與活動，除發揮民間外交之實質效益，並得與國際專業團體建立良好關係，有助提昇台灣國際形象。

三、因應服務業跨境執業與全球化趨勢，及我國監督委員會與澳、紐簽署 APEC 建築師相互認證協議之施行，積極推動修正建築師法，對等放寬外國人應我國考試與執業配套規定

鑑於 WTO、APEC 及各國協商之 FTA，對於開放服務業市場及專業資格相互認許，已為一重要之談判議題，並視其談判成果，以判定其自由化與開放程度。我國監督委員會已分別於 2007 年及 2012 年與澳洲、紐西蘭簽署 APEC 建築師相互認證協定（協議），另為推動建築師跨境服務，於 2006 年與香港簽署備忘錄，2008 年與墨西哥簽署意願書，2009 年與菲律賓簽署備忘錄，顯示我方建築師多方擴展海外市場與相互認可之努力，而上述相互認證協定（協議）之施行，或建築師跨境服務意願之落實，尚須透過建築師法、專技人員考試法等法規之修正，始可達成。實際上建築師法修正草案有關建築師相互認可及對等放寬考試條文已完成，並已於 2008 年送請立法院審議，但因立法委員屆期不續審，於本年初依規定退還本部檢討，現刻正檢討整部修法草案，後續應積極並儘速依程序送立法院審議，踐行我國對於 APEC 建築師計畫及澳洲、紐西蘭經濟體之承諾，並將上述協定（協議）及跨境服務之利益，付諸實現。

四、賡續協助中華民國全國建築師公會辦理中華台北監督委員會事務，並加強中華台北 APEC 建築師之註冊及宣導推廣其利益

中華台北監督委員會對外代表我經濟體參與 APEC 建築師中央議會活動，執行其交付之任務，對內辦理中華台北 APEC 建築師之註冊與其管理事項，本署業已補助並協助中華民國全國建築師公會（以下簡稱全建會）執行中華台北監督委員會各項事務，辦理中華台北 APEC 建築師註冊事宜，除持續補助並強化中華台北監督委員會之專業能力，更應加強 APEC 建築師未來發展與利益及宣導推廣工作如下：

- 運用相互認可協議之協商，提供更多市場機會。

- 請全建會考量得以註冊中華台北 APEC 建築師，作為爭取擴大開放我國建築師取得大陸一級註冊建築師資格之一。
- 鼓勵我國 APEC 建築師與其他經濟體 APEC 建築師，加強尋求跨境工程案件之合作。
- 積極向高年級建築系學生宣揚 APEC 建築師計畫。
- 運用相關建築師會議、研討會和展覽會等場合，加強對於建築師之宣導工作。

五、積極參與 APEC、WTO 或其他建築相關國際組織，並以我國建築師之利益與期望爭取之海外市場為首要目標，推動建築師相互認可協議之協商

開放各國服務業市場及專業資格相互認許，已為未來發展趨勢，目前 APEC 建築師計畫已建立完整亞太地區建築師組織架構，及專業能力認可的共通性基礎與平臺，各經濟體多透過此平台，進行談判及締約，簽署雙邊或多邊認可之協定（協議），是建議未來我國仍宜在 APEC 建築師計畫架構下，並以我國建築服務業者之意願與企圖爭取之海外市場為首要目標，積極協助全建會與中華台北監督委員會諮商推動建築師證照相互承認事宜，以建構我建築服務業推展海外市場之利基，亦可使相互認可之談判更具彈性。

另鑑於我國國際地位特殊，與其他國家逐一締結建築師相互承認之雙邊協定（協議），實非易事，積極地參與 APEC、WTO 等國際組織，或國際建築師聯盟（International Union of Architects, UIA）、亞洲區建築師議會（Architects Regional Council ASIA, ARCASIA）建築相關專業組織，實有其必要性，並配合他國家推動相互認許之倡議，於該國際組織所建立多邊相互認許之架構下，簽署平等互惠協定，以促進我建築服務業邁入國際化，爭取最大的利益。



附 件

REGISTRATION INVITATION

APEC Architect Central Council Meeting
Wellington
3, 4 and 5 October 2012

Dear Participants in the APEC Architect Project

Invitation: I write to formally invite you to the fifth meeting of the APEC Architect Central Council, which will take place in Wellington New Zealand on 3, 4 and 5 October 2012.

The Programme: Planning is now well underway. We intend to provide the following:

- A reception at the New Zealand Parliament on the evening of 3 October 2012.
- The formal Central Council meeting spanning the morning and afternoon of 4 October 2012 and the morning of 5 October 2012.
- An entertainment on the evening of 4 October 2012.
- A tour of architectural points of interest in Wellington on the afternoon of 5 October 2012.

Closer to time a more detailed programme will be provided.

Registration: An electronic registration form is now available at http://www.nzcc.net.nz/APEC/APEC_onlineform_2012.html. It includes a facility for booking accommodation at the venue. **Please register as soon as possible.**

Venue: The Central Council Meeting will take place at the Hotel Intercontinental in downtown Wellington. You can learn more about the venue at <http://www.intercontinental.com/intercontinental/en/gb/locations/overview/wellington>.

Accommodation: We have reserved a number of rooms at the Hotel Intercontinental for you to stay. There are many other good hotels in Wellington, but if you stay at the Hotel Intercontinental, that makes attending everything very simple, and we recommend it. Because of other events in the city, **hotel accommodation in Wellington at that time will be in short supply.**

Entertainment: This will entail attending a fabulous event known as the *World of Wearable Art Awards Show*. To see what this is about watch <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7er8r5rww18&feature=related>.

Place: Wellington is a small, safe city set in a spectacular harbour. The climate can be brisk, but the air tastes like champagne. Recreational options abound and we can facilitate whatever you want to do; see http://www.wellingtonnz.com/sights_activities and tell us your interests on the registration form.

New Zealand is a country apart, truly at the end of the world. We hope you will come and see.

Paul Jackman
APEC Architect Project Secretary General 2011 2012
+64 4 471 1336
<http://www.apecarchitects.org/>

**Itinerary – APEC Architect Central Council Meeting
Wellington New Zealand
3, 4 & 5 October 2012**

Wednesday 3 October 2012

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 12 noon onwards | Registration
Level 1
Hotel Intercontinental |
| 6.30 pm – 9.30 pm | Parliamentary Dinner
Grand Banquet Hall
Parliament Buildings
(Assemble 6.00 pm, forecourt, Hotel Intercontinental) |

Thursday 4 October 2012

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 9.00 am – 10.30 am | Central Council Meeting
Lambton Ball Room
Level 1
Hotel Intercontinental |
| 10.30 am – 11.00 am | Refreshment Break
Level 1
Hotel Intercontinental |
| 11.00 am – 12.30 pm | Central Council Meeting
Lambton Ball Room
Level 1
Hotel Intercontinental |
| 12.30 pm – 1.30 pm | Lunch
Level 1
Hotel Intercontinental |
| 1.30 pm – 3.00 pm | Central Council Meeting
Lambton Ball Room
Level 1
Hotel Intercontinental |
| 3.00 pm – 3.30 pm | Refreshment Break
Level 1
Hotel Intercontinental |
| 3.30 pm – 5.00 pm | Central Council Meeting
Lambton Ball Room
Level 1
Hotel Intercontinental |
| 6.00 pm – 10.30 pm | World of Wearable Arts Dinner and Awards Show
TSB Bank Arena |

Friday 5 October 2012

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 9.00 am – 10.30 am | Central Council Meeting
Lambton Ball Room
Level 1
Hotel Intercontinental |
| 10.30 am – 11.00 am | Refreshment Break
Level 1
Hotel Intercontinental |
| 11.00 am – 12.30 pm | Central Council Meeting
Lambton Ball Room
Level 1
Hotel Intercontinental |
| | <i>Central Council Meeting ends</i> |
| 12.30 pm – 1.30 pm | Lunch
Level 1
Hotel Intercontinental |
| 1.30 pm – 4.30 pm | Optional Architectural Tour of Wellington
(Coach departing 1.30 pm, forecourt, Hotel Intercontinental) |



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

APEC
ARCHITECT
CENTRAL
COUNCIL
MEETING
/ 12



Provisional Agenda

4 – 5 October 2012

Lambton Room, Level 1

Hotel Intercontinental

2 Grey St, Wellington

New Zealand

Agenda

Day 1: 4 October 2012

8.45 am: Assemble for Powhiri, level 1 (at top of stairs)

9.00 am – 10.30 am

- Item 1 **Powhiri / Welcome to Attendees**
- Item 2 **APEC Central Council Meeting Procedures**
The Chair outlines the Central Council meeting procedures as described in the Central Council Meeting Protocol (attachment 1).
- Item 3 **Central Council Membership**
Participating economies provide names of the members of their delegations.
- Item 4 **Adoption of the Agenda**
Participating economies are invited to confirm/amend the agenda.
- Item 5 **Confirmation of the Summary Conclusions of the Fourth APEC Architect Central Council Meeting (Manila)**
Participating economies are invited to confirm the Summary Conclusions of the Fourth Meeting of the APEC Architect Central Council, held in Manila, Philippines 10 & 11 October 2010 (attachment 2).

10.30 am – 11.15 am **Photography followed by Refreshment Break**
Please assemble on stairs for group photograph

11.15 am – 12.30 pm

- Item 6 **Reporting**
 - 6.1 **Applications to Form New Monitoring Committees**
Secretariat advises whether applications have been received to form new monitoring committees.
 - 6.2 **Monitoring Committee Reports to the Central Council**
Monitoring Committees are invited to report and advise on any issues they have regarding local implementation, their administration of the APEC Architect Register etc.(attachment 3).

12.30 pm – 1.30 pm **Lunch**

1.30 pm – 3.00 pm

6.3 Promotion of the APEC Architect Register

Participating economies are invited to report on the strategies they have adopted to promote their Architects becoming APEC Architects.

6.4 Update on Agreements Signed by Economies

Participating economies are invited to report on any mutual recognition arrangements or relevant memorandums of understandings that they have entered into since the last Central Council meeting.

6.5 Update on the APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status

Participating economies are invited to advise if their status has changed regarding the APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework (attachment 4).

3.00 pm – 3.30 pm

Refreshment Break

3.30 pm – 5.00 pm

Item 7 Procedures

7.1 Templates and Documents

The Central Council considers a presentation by New Zealand on templates for key APEC Architect Project documents (attachment 5).

7.2 Proposal on the Definition of the Term “Home Economy”

The Central Council considers a presentation by Singapore in regard to the definition of the term “home economy” in MRAs (attachment 6).

7.3 Procedures for Non-Complying Economy

The Central Council considers a presentation by Malaysia on proposed procedures for responding to a non-complaint economy (attachment 7).

Day 1 concludes

6.00 pm – 10.30 pm

World of Wearable Arts Dinner and Awards Show

Please assemble in the hotel lobby at 5.45 pm. You will then be escorted to the venue which is nearby.

Attendees need to be seated at the venue by 6.15 pm.

The event includes a meal.

Day 2: 5 October 2012

9.00 am – 10.30 am

Item 8 The Future of the APEC Architect Project

8.1 Other Aspects of an APEC Architect's Practice in a host economy

The Central Council considers a presentation by the Philippines on other aspects of an APEC Architect's practice in a host economy, including immigration and other entry requirements, liabilities and insurance, and other local nuances (attachment 8).

8.2 The Future of the APEC Architect Project

The Central Council considers a presentation by New Zealand on the relevance of host economy registration to the needs of architects who wish to undertake cross-border business (attachment 9).

10.30 am – 11.00 am Refreshment Break

11.00 am – 12.30 pm

Item 9 Central Council Administration

9.1 Report by the Secretariat

The New Zealand Secretariat reports on its activities to date (attachment 10).

9.2 Review of the Schedule of Rotation of Responsibilities

The schedule for the rotation of secretariat responsibilities and the hosting of Central Council meetings is confirmed/amended (attachment 11).

Canada, scheduled to act as Secretariat to the Central Council for 2013 2014 and to host the sixth APEC Architect Central Council Meeting in 2014 is asked to confirm its acceptance of these responsibilities.

9.3 Adoption of Summary Conclusions

The Central Council reviews for adoption the Summary Conclusions on agenda items 5 to 8.

9.4 Amendments to the Operations Manual

The Council reviews for adoption any amendments to the APEC Architect Operations Manual required to incorporate decisions taken by the Central Council during this meeting (attachment 12).

Item 10 Next Meeting of the Central Council

Subject to 9.2, the Central Council reviews for adoption the proposal from Canada in regard to the date and venue for the sixth meeting of the APEC Architect Central Council to be held within two years of this meeting.

Central Council Meeting ends

12.30 pm – 1.30 pm Lunch

**1.30 pm – 4.30 pm Optional Architectural Tour of Wellington
(Departing 1.30 pm, Hotel Intercontinental forecourt)**

**Attachment 1:
APEC Central Council Meeting Protocol**

APEC Architect Project

**Protocols for the 5th Central Council Meeting
4 5 October 2012, Wellington, New Zealand**

1. APEC is a grouping of economies and not countries. As such, economies participating in the APEC Architect project shall be referred to as “participating economies”.
2. Participating economies attending the 5th Central Council Meeting are each assigned up to three front row seats, and only attendees occupying those seats may speak.
3. All contributions are entirely voluntary.
4. The business of the Central Council Meeting shall be conducted in English.
5. Attendees wishing to speak shall indicate their wish to speak by raising their economy’s name plate.
6. The Chair of the meeting shall recognise each attendee’s desire to speak by acknowledging his or her economy (ie not the attendee’s name).
7. In general, the leader of each economy’s delegation speaks, though he/she may ask another member of his/her economy’s delegation to speak.
8. All contributions shall be to the Chair.
9. In general decisions shall be by consensus, but if a vote is required a simple majority will suffice for a resolution to be adopted.

**Attachment 2:
Summary Conclusions of the Fourth APEC Architect Central Council Meeting**



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

**APEC ARCHITECT PROJECT
FOURTH MEETING OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL**

**10 – 11 October, 2010
SMX Convention Center
Metro Manila, Philippines**

MEETING SUMMARY

DAY 1: October 10, 2010

PRE-MEETING EVENT

**Signing of the Tri-Lateral Cross-Border Registration Arrangement
(Australia, New Zealand and Singapore)**

The Secretary General of the APEC Architect Central Council informed the delegation that in July 2010, the economies of Australia, New Zealand and Singapore had forged a tri-lateral, cross-border registration agreement which they would like to sign before the members of the Central Council during the Fourth Central Council Meeting.

Before the signing ceremony, there were remarks delivered:

The National President of the United Architects of the Philippines, Ramon S. Mendoza, delivered the Welcome Remarks. He noted the progress that the APEC Architect Project had undergone during the last decade and expressed his hope that the Project would continue to serve as a vehicle for free transmission of information and exchange of views among its members in many areas of cooperation. He expressed the hope that the meetings would turn diversities to strengths, and that they would bridge the gap that kept economies apart, and eventually unify everyone in prosperity.

The Chair of the Monitoring Committee of Australia, Andrew Hutson, noted the great development of the APEC Architect Project starting from its inauguration in Brisbane, Australia in 2000, as an effective vehicle in fostering international and inter-economic relationships. He mentioned the bilateral agreements Australia had forged with Chinese Taipei in 2007 and with Japan in 2008 and expressed Australia's pride in being part of the first tripartite mutual recognition agreement. He expressed the hope that the agreement would serve as a trigger and support for other economies to seek similar agreements.

The Chair of the New Zealand Registered Architects Board, Warwick Bell, said that he was very pleased to sign the tri-lateral agreement and that he appreciated the benefits for all its signatories. He envisioned a scenario where the first adventurous New Zealand architect would become

registered in Singapore and would export architectural services in the Asian Region using Singapore as a launching pad. This would mean benefits for New Zealand in the form of foreign exchange earnings and new learning brought back by the architect to the home economy. On the other hand, he believed that the potential value of the APEC Architect Project would accrue to the host economy because it would get exposed to different perspectives and new ideas brought in by foreign architects.

The President of the Board of Architects, Rita Soh, thanked the Architects Accreditation Council of Australia, the New Zealand Registered Architects Board and the Board of Architects Singapore for bringing to fruition the tri-lateral agreement. Singapore, she said, is a strategic hub for business in the global economy, and as such, had attracted eminent international architects who had worked in collaboration with local architects in redefining Singapore's city skyline. At the same time, locally registered architects had spread their wings beyond Singapore's shores and produced projects of note in the international arena. Singapore intends to seek similar arrangements with other economies to promote wider mobility of architects, and to enrich the professional experience in the quest for a cleaner and greener living environment for the future generation.

The members of the Central Council of the economies of Australia, New Zealand and Singapore were then invited on stage to witness the signing of the Tri-lateral Agreement by the president/chair of their respective architect accreditation board/council.

A photo documentation of the event was held afterwards.

The Script and Seating Arrangement for this pre-meeting event is attached as:
[Pre-Meeting Annex A](#)

MEETING PROPER

Participating Delegations:

Republic of the Philippines (Chair),
Australia, Canada, People's Republic of China, Hong Kong China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Republic of Mexico, New Zealand, Republic of the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, and Thailand.

Unable to Attend: United States of America

Item 1: Welcome to Delegates

The Chair, Armando Alli extended welcome to the delegates of all participating economies attending the meeting and called the meeting to order.

The Chair acknowledged the presence of the economies of Australia, Canada, People's Republic of China, Hong Kong China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Republic of Mexico, New Zealand, Republic of the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, and Thailand.

The Secretary General informed the Council that the economy of the United States of America is unable to attend. Their attendance of the UIA Commission on Professional Practice Meeting in Paris is one, among other reasons, of their inability to attend.

Item 2: APEC Meeting Procedures

The Chair discussed briefly the APEC meeting procedures and reviewed some protocols to be observed:

APEC is a grouping of economies, not countries. As such, they shall be referred to as “member economies” or “economies”

At present, there are 14 participating economies in the APEC Architect Project. There are three (3) seats assigned to each participating APEC economy. Only delegates occupying such seats may speak or intervene during the meeting. Other delegates who wish to speak or intervene must occupy these assigned seats. .

Interventions or contributions are totally voluntary. The Chair of the meeting shall recognize the delegates who raise their name plates or stand them on one end.

When acknowledging a delegation’s wish to speak or intervene, the Chair shall only call out the name of the economy and not the delegate’s name.

The delegation leader generally speaks. He/she may call on another member of their delegation to speak or intervene. Delegates are expected to comment constructively.

When speaking, delegates must address the Chair of the meeting.

Exchange of business cards is a common practice in APEC meetings. Business cards are usually exchanged using both hands.

Gift-giving is not customary practice in APEC meetings. As Asians, however, friendship and culture may be expressed through token gifts.

Item 3: Adoption of the Agenda

References:

[Annex 1: Original Agenda](#)

[Annex 1a: Revised Agenda](#)

Note:

10-10-10”, a fun run to raise funds for the rehabilitation of the Pasig River was held in the general vicinity of the SMX Convention Center, the venue of the 4th APEC Architect Central Council Meeting. Participated in by around 116,000 people, it clogged the roads leading to the venue. The organizers of events decided to delay the start of the meeting by two hours. A Revised Agenda was prepared for the two meeting days (October 10, 2010, from 11:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M., and October 11, 2010 from 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.)

The Chair called attention to the Revised Agenda and reviewed the coverage of Day 1 and Day 2 of the meeting. He explained that the Council may have to meet up to as late as 8:00 P.M. on Day 1 because Day 2 must conclude at 1:00 P.M. because some delegations must leave immediately afterwards to catch their flight out of Manila.

The Chair called for suggestions and amendments to the Revised Agenda. Mexico requested to make a presentation on COP 16 Conference to be held in Cancun. The request for a presentation was accepted and would be Item 13 in the Revised Agenda for presentation on Day 2.

The Revised Agenda was adopted as amended.

Item 4: Confirmation of the Meeting Summary of the Third APEC Architect Central Council Meeting.

Reference:

[Annex 2: Amended Page 24 of the Meeting Summary of the Third Central Council Meeting](#)

Malaysia requested that the names of their delegates: Dato Esa Mohamed, Mr. Boon Che Wee, and Ms. Tan Pei-Ing be listed on page 24.

Singapore suggested that Appendix 1 (List of Central Council Delegates from each Economy) and Appendix 2 (Members of the Central Council from the Nominees to the Monitoring Committee of Economies) be updated.

The Meeting Summary of the Third Central Council Meeting held in Vancouver, Canada was approved as corrected and modified.

Item 5: Constitution of the Central Council

5.1 Applications to form New Monitoring Committee

The Secretary General reported that there are no new applications to form new Monitoring Committees from other APEC economies. However, the Secretariat, through the Submission Form in the APEC Architect Website had received numerous inquiries on how to become an APEC Architect coming from both participating and non-participating economies.

Singapore made the observation that there are 21 APEC economies and so, there are still 7 economies that are not participants in the APEC Architect Project. For the record, the Chair enumerated these 7 economies: Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Russia, and Viet Nam.

The Secretary General reported that Peru and Papua New Guinea had each attended a meeting of the APEC Architect Project in the past.

It was agreed that the next Secretariat will invite these non-members to the next Central Council meeting, especially Peru and Papua New Guinea to reawaken their interest to join the APEC Architect Project.

5.2 Central Council Membership

References:

[Annex 3: Attendance of the Fourth Central Council Meeting](#)

[Annex 4: Membership of the Central Council](#)

[\(As Updated in October, 2010\)](#)

Each economy was requested to read the names of the members of their delegation attending the Fourth Central Council Meeting for entry into the official record.

The Secretary General requested that each economy submit the updated list of the member representatives to the Central Council using a form designed to capture the information desired for the database of the Central Council Secretariat.

The Secretary General reported that although USA is unable to attend the meeting, they have sent the updated list of their representatives to the Central Council as follows:

Kenneth J. Naylor, AIA (NCARB) – Head of Delegation
Scott C. Veazey, AIA (NCARB)
Lenore M. Lucey, FAIA (NCARB) – Contact Person
Stephen Nutt, AIA (NCARB)
George H. Miller, FAIA (AIA)
Clark D. Manus, FAIA (AIA)
Jeffrey Potter, FAIA (AIA)
Suzanna Wight Kelley, AIA (AIA)

Item 6: Review of Progress of the APEC Architect Register

6.1: Update on the APEC Architect Register

Each economy was requested to report on the progress of the APEC Architect Register. The economies reported on the number of APEC Architects they have enrolled in the APEC Architect Register as follows:

Australia:

There were 9 applications received since last report. There are now a total of 16 currently in the registry.

Canada:

There were no applications received since last report. The number stands at 6.

China:

The total number is 77.

Hong Kong China:

There was 1 new application received since last report. The total is now 36.

Japan:

The total is 364 as of September, 2010

Korea:

From the last report of 259, the number dropped to 172 because many did not find the APEC Architect title beneficial to them. During the next round, 42 out of 55 applicants were registered; so in all, there are currently 214 in the registry.

Malaysia:

The total remains at 8 since last Central Council Meeting.

Mexico:

The total is 73, with 50 more in process.

New Zealand:

There was 1 new application; the total is now 3.

Philippines:

After 4 rounds of applications and evaluation, there are now 40 in the registry.

Singapore:

Singapore has not started to process any applications. It will first conduct an awareness campaign for architects to realize the importance of the Project. But since Singapore has recently signed the tri-lateral agreement with Australia and New Zealand, it will now start processing applications to the Registry.

Chinese Taipei:

The total is 90.

Thailand:

The number is 0. Foreign practice is a sensitive issue in Thailand. However, local collaboration may be an acceptable arrangement under the Reciprocal Recognition Framework and on this basis, it might be possible to launch the project successfully in Thailand.

It was agreed that each economy would continue to advocate and forward the concept of the APEC Architect as committed by each economy at the start of the Project.

6.2 Adoption of APEC Architect Formats

The Chair requested the economies to report on their adoption of the APEC Architect formats for the Registration Certificate and the Identification Card.

Australia has adopted the formats.

Canada has adopted the formats.

China has recently adopted the designed formats and will issue them very soon to their 77 APEC Architects.

Hong Kong China has adopted the formats of the Professional Experience Form and the Registration Certificate. They have yet to print and distribute the Identification Cards.

Japan has adopted the formats.

Korea has adopted the formats

Malaysia has adopted the formats.

Mexico is making the change and will adopt the formats.

Philippines has adopted the formats; in addition, they also give out medallions to their new APEC Architects.

Singapore will adopt the formats when it starts implementing the Project.

Chinese Taipei has issued Registration Certificates in the old format designed by them when they were the Secretariat of the Central Council. However, they have adopted the new format and have also issued them, though they have yet to print the Identification Cards. The economy reports a very strict procedure in evaluating applications. Chinese Taipei brought up the idea of working out the validity of the APEC Architect Identification Card, for use in the APEC Architect entry lanes at Immigration of the international airports of participating economies.

Thailand will adopt the formats but they will use the Thai language for the Registration Certificates and the Identification Cards.

Malaysia noted the formal recognition rites for the new APEC Architects of the Philippines held the previous night and the medallions given to them. He expressed support for the idea of the medallion as an additional token or symbol of recognition and wondered if it can be adopted by other economies.

The Secretary General reported that like the Philippines, some economies do give additional tokens, but smaller ones like APEC Architect pins.

The Chair said that interested economies might wish to examine the design of the Philippines for its medallion. However, he said that it is really up to each economy to decide on the design or on whether or not to give these additional tokens at all.

On the matter of the APEC Architect Identification Card being valid for entry in the APEC entry lanes at Immigration, the Chair said that it is a matter worth pursuing and discussing in future meetings of the Council.

6.3 Monitoring Committee Reports to the Council

The Secretary General reported that to date no economy has submitted its Monitoring Committee Report which should have been submitted every six months following protocols and policies. Prior to the Fourth Central Council Meeting, Secretariat has written all economies to bring their Report for submission during the Meeting.

The Secretary General commented that the format asks the same question each time and so, at intervals of six months, economies might not have new matters to report. She commented that the Council might have to decide on a more realistic interval for submission of reports.

Malaysia made the observation that during the two intervening years between the Third and Fourth Central Council Meetings, there seemed to be little communication between the Secretariat and the member economies. Malaysia suggested increasing communication through some means or vehicles.

Canada suggested that a more proactive communication among member economies be established.

Hong Kong China suggested that economies should at least receive an email or some bulletins on a half-yearly basis so that they would be informed of what is going on.

The Secretary General noted that there is indeed a vehicle through which member economies may communicate. She reported that Memorandum No. 2009-01 sent by Secretariat to all economies informed them of the launch of a newly designed website with address: www.apecarchitects.org. The economies had been requested to send a picture of the skyline of a city which they would like to be featured in the website and were also requested to submit news items about the APEC Architect and related events within their economy to be featured in the website. The submission of New Zealand of a night scene of the city of Wellington and its submission of news articles was noted by Secretariat. The Secretary General also reported that as the upcoming host economy of the Secretariat of the Central Council, New Zealand has expressed the intention of not changing the design of the website and to communicate with the current webmaster for its transfer.

People's Republic of China suggested that reports from economies be on yearly intervals and for Secretariat to summarize these reports for distribution to economies.

Hong Kong China supported China's suggestion for a yearly interval despite the previous agreement in the Central Council Meeting in Vancouver for the reports to be every six months. Hong Kong China has had in fact only one new APEC Architect application in 12 months and thus supports an annual reporting.

Japan reported that their procedures are on annual basis and thus, an annual reporting would suit their system better.

After deliberations, the Council unanimously concurred with the resolution of China for reports to be submitted annually instead of every six months.

The Council also unanimously concurred with the resolution of Canada for reports to be submitted on the 30th of June of every year.

Item 7: Update on Procedures for Non-Complying Economy

Reference:

[Annex 5: Draft Course of Action for Non-Compliance with Council Rules](#)

In behalf of the economies of Singapore and Mexico that are also members of the committee designated for the task, Malaysia reported on the course of actions for non-compliance of economies with Council rules.

Malaysia presented the following thoughts on the matter of non-compliance to rules:

- There are different levels and types of non-compliance – some are administrative which are easily resolved, while some are fundamental which are more difficult to resolve.
- Some examples of non-compliance are:
 - Non-submission of reports and non-payment of annual contribution to the host economy serving as Secretariat are administrative and may be resolved easily by reminders.
 - More restrictive measures in the recognition of APEC Architects which are in contravention with agreed APEC criteria is a fundamental violation and is therefore more difficult to resolve.
- It is unlikely that APEC economies would deliberately deviate from APEC rules unless under unavoidable circumstances, knowing that such deviation would result in a breakaway from the group, which is not the spirit of APEC. However, persistent violations by economies are a great concern and must be dealt with accordingly.
- Depending on their seriousness, the Council may decide on such extreme actions as expulsion of the economy, or deregistration of an APEC Architect.
- A possible process for an errant economy might be:
 - Secretariat to seek clarification from alleged errant economy;
 - Peer evaluation to be done by another economy geographically close to the errant economy (example: Singapore-Malaysia, Mexico-United States of America). This consists of a visit of the errant economy by the peer evaluators to verify if there is a prima-facie case of deviations committed;
 - A Work Group in charge of disciplinary matters to be formally constituted within the Council to deliberate on the matter;
 - The Work Group to report to the Council during its regular meetings on all facets of the case;
 - The Council to take action.
- A possible process for an errant APEC Architect might be:
 - Complaint to be submitted to the host economy;
 - Local registration board to investigate and act on the complaint;
 - Local punitive actions against the foreign APEC Architect to be imposed;
 - Host economy to notify the Council of its actions.

Philippines made the observation that the matter is too serious to discuss and decide on immediately and moved that the issue be calendared for discussion in the 2012 meeting, thus giving the matter its due length of study time.

Australia suggested that since the Draft has been written, economies can bring them back home and submit their comments to the new Secretariat. This way, economies are able to provide feedback on the Draft as soon as possible.

Canada suggested that a mechanism be put in place in order for feedbacks to be circulated and shared. Canada for one would like to understand fully the meaning of paragraph 2.4 of the Draft. If the paragraph means that the APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework (AARRF) is the only basis for admission in reciprocity, then Canada has a concern. Canada looks forward to an early discussion of this matter.

China commented that the Draft is well-done and prepared. However, it inquired about punitive action on unreasonable absences of an economy from Council meetings and how a first, a second, or a third absence will be dealt with and considered. China suggested that the Draft include more of such details.

New Zealand made 3 comments: 1) that with regards to paragraph 2.4, the bilateral and tri-lateral agreements would play key roles in the relationship of economies; 2) that the idea of “suspension” should be considered in order to bring in the possibility of negotiation for the return of an errant

economy or APEC Architect, rather than considering only permanent “good-byes”; and 3) that perhaps, other economies might wish to join the working group of Malaysia, Singapore and Mexico in drafting this document.

Mexico suggested that a group in charge of discipline be created within each economy and when a problem of discipline arises, each economy can send a representative to the overall Working Group in charge of discipline within the Council.

Malaysia expressed concurrence with the suggestion of Australia for the Draft to be studied by each economy and for comments to be made. Malaysia volunteered to be the repository of all comments on the matter.

Singapore nominated Malaysia to take the lead for the working group and also concurred with the suggestion of Australia. Singapore however cautioned that though it is good to have punitive actions in place, it should not serve to scare away economies that the Council is still enticing to join the Project. Singapore further pointed out that though economies have their registry of APEC Architects, the Project is not effective unless economies have entered into agreements with other economies within the AARRF which would make relationships more concrete and specific.

Malaysia proposed that the Draft paper be taken away by members of the Council to deliberate on and for each economy to provide feedback to Malaysia within the period of 6 months. Malaysia will compile these feedbacks and inputs to be submitted to Secretariat for distribution and dissemination to member economies.

The Council members unanimously accepted the proposal of Malaysia.

Item 8: APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework

8.1 Update on Mutual Recognition Agreements Signed by Economies

Australia has a MRA with Chinese Taipei and another with Japan, and a tri-lateral agreement with New Zealand and Singapore. The framework of their MRAs is robust, solid and rigorous which they are happy about. The elements within the framework differ according to reciprocal agreements that differ from one economy to the other.

Mexico requested for sample copies of MRAs which they can study in more depth.

New Zealand expressed willingness to share copies of the tri-lateral agreement just signed. From their experience, they gave the tip that economies should look at the details of the tests that would be given when the level of agreement is domain-specific, to determine if the questions are equally fair and reasonable.

Australia also expressed willingness to share copies of their agreements. However, they noted that it is important for all signatories to express their willingness to make these documents available to the public.

Chinese Taipei and Philippines also expressed willingness to share copies of the Memorandum of Agreement they signed on October 9, 2010.

8.2 Discussion of Some Issues or Concerns Arising from these Signings

New Zealand informed the Council about the concern of the three signing economies of the tri-lateral agreement about the definition of the term “Home Economy” which is defined as “...the

economy of permanent residence and primary registration/licensure as an architect.” The word “primary” needs to be defined.

Singapore explained by citing an example thus:

“An architect has primary registration in Economy A; obtains registration in Economy B as an APEC Architect; then later decides to have permanent residence in Economy B and allows primary registration in Economy A to lapse; thereafter, goes to Economy C to be registered as an APEC Architect.”

In the above example, Singapore asked what the definition of “primary” is.

The Chair inquired if the Council would like to deal with the matter the same way as the Draft on Non-Compliance with Rules.

Australia suggested that the matter be handled by Secretariat through a survey and for the result to be presented during the next meeting of the Council. “Leapfrogging” is not a likely scenario, but just the same, there must be an answer to the question if it occurs.

New Zealand asked the Council members if they regard the case cited of an architect moving from Economy A, then B, then C as a problem. Some commented as follows:

Canada had no concern about it.

Thailand commented that there is no problem as long as the architect registers in Economy B as an architect upon becoming a permanent resident.

Malaysia commented that there will be a problem if the architect has allowed primary registration to lapse in Economy A since the recognition as an APEC architect is dependent on registration in a member economy of the APEC Architect Project.

Singapore further pointed out that the situation may be a problem because not all economies have their MRAs with all other economies.

Canada commented that the issue is the definition of “primary registration”. “Primary” can mean the largest component of registration or it can simply mean the first registration.

Hong Kong said that in their economy, there is a 7-year rule which requires that an architect must reside continuously in Hong Kong for 7 years to become a permanent resident. Thus, the architect must retain primary registration in home Economy A up until permanent residence in Hong Kong had been obtained.

In the light of the above discussions, Singapore reiterated the importance of the definition of “primary” registration.

Canada forwarded two points. First: that primary registration may refer to the first jurisdiction in which a person became registered. Second, that any person should be able to move at free will to any jurisdiction. In Canada, any person who has obtained citizenship is not required to maintain any registration anywhere else, but is entitled to all rights and privileges of a citizen.

New Zealand pointed out that the over-riding attitude in the APEC Architect Project is that of trust between and among member economies. Citing an example, New Zealand says that it will accept Singapore’s word that a person is competent and would not anymore question the person’s origin because trust is the essence of any mutual recognition agreement.

Singapore moved that since MRAs are in their early stages of formulation, the issue is not an immediate concern and therefore can be discussed at a future time, such as during the next Council meeting.

8.3. Update on Other Multi-Lateral Mobility Agreements:

The Chair called for reports on other multi-lateral mobility agreements.

a. The NAFTA

Canada announced that Canada, USA and Mexico have signed a Tri-National Agreement which is now moving into the “pilot program” phase designed to test the system without opening it yet to everyone. Each economy will send to each of the other economies, three candidates through the system and if all goes well, the agreement will be formally launched for full implementation.

Mexico emphasized the importance of this pilot program in determining possible problems and negative effects of this Agreement before moving to full operational level.

b. The ASEAN Architect Project

Malaysia reported that the ASEAN Architects Council (AAC) was formally inaugurated in Myanmar, City of Bagan , a very well-known heritage city recognized by UNESCO, on June 30, 2009. At the current stage, there are 7 member states, 4 of which are APEC member economies, that have participated, namely Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

Malaysia further reported that, although the MRA had been signed by the ASEAN member states, the difference in the manner in which the architectural profession is regulated in each, has made it very difficult to have one open platform. The AAC also appreciates that there are existing constitutional provisions, laws, regulations and juridical considerations that are not easy to repeal or rectify, made even more difficult to change by the political and socio-economic situation.

Nonetheless, the practice of a foreign architect in a host country is made possible thru the widely accepted manner of collaboration with a local architect. It is intended however, that countries move progressively to the more open and liberalized levels

In the case of Malaysia, the target is to attain 100% equity registration for foreign architects by 2012. There had been activities undertaken to promote collaboration and liberalization to promote both ASEAN and APEC Architect projects and to encourage enrolment in their registries.

The 1st ASEAN Architect Congress was held in 2010 in Kuala Lumpur.

New Zealand noted that documents of the NAFTA, ASEAN Architect Project, and the various multi-lateral agreements, are very strong advocacy instruments to inform economies about the APEC Architect Project and encourage their architects to participate. The example of an architect from a home economy, enjoying liberalized practice in a host economy, if made widely known, would have a positive impact on the work of the APEC Architect Central Council

The Chair said that these documents should be in the respective websites of the APEC and ASEAN Architect Councils. He inquired if the ASEAN MRA is in the website of the AAC.

Malaysia answered in the affirmative and gave the Council the website address of the AAC:

www.aseanarchitectcouncil.org

As a public document, Canada and Mexico expressed their willingness to make publicly accessible the NAFTA Tri-National Agreement. They did not expect any objection from the United States.

8.4 Update on the APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status

References:

[Annex 6: The APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework 2008](#)

[Annex 7: Survey Report on Bilateral/Trilateral Agreements within the APEC Architect Framework](#)

The Chair called on Singapore to render a report.

Singapore recalled that in the Council Meeting in 2008 in Vancouver, the APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework formulated in 2006 in Mexico was revised to include 6 levels. It was noted that while there were 6 levels, the economies were at that time open at only two levels:

“Domain Specific Assessment”

(Australia, Chinese Taipei, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Singapore, United States) and

“Local Collaboration”

(Canada, China, Hong Kong China, Korea, Malaysia, and Philippines).

Thailand informed the Council that their intention is to open their borders at the “Local Collaboration” level.

Singapore requested that an update be made by all economies on Annex 7: The AAFRR, 2008.

The Chair called on the economies to make their updates:

Australia: - “Domain Specific Assessment”

Canada - “Local Collaboration”

Anticipates change in the near future

China - “Local Collaboration”

Hong Kong China - “Local Collaboration”

Japan - “Domain Specific Assessment”

Korea - “Local Collaboration”

Is considering to move up to “Domain Specific Assessment”, if they are able to translate the examinations to other languages. Until such time that the examination can be taken in English at least, Korea remains in “Local Collaboration”

Malaysia “Local Collaboration” but is moving up to “Host Economy Residence/Experience”

Mexico - “Domain Specific Assessment”

New Zealand - “Domain Specific Assessment”

Philippines - “Local Collaboration”

Anticipates no change until local issues concerning the signing and sealing of architectural plans by civil engineers are resolved.

Singapore - “Domain Specific Assessment”

Chinese Taipei - “Domain Specific Assessment”

The Chinese Taipei Monitoring Committee and the Ministry of Examination have joined together and have started preliminary procedures for amending existing laws to allow the economy to enter into MRAs at the highest level of openness.

Thailand - “Local Collaboration”

Singapore summarized the update reports as follows:

Under “Domain Specific Assessment”:
(Australia, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, United States)

Under “Host Economy Residence/Experience”
(Malaysia)

Under “Local Collaboration”
(Canada, China, Hong Kong China, Korea, Philippines, Thailand)

Malaysia sought clarification from the Philippines on the issue of civil engineers taking the role of architects and inquired about the possibility of an APEC Architect from another economy collaborating with a civil engineer in the Philippines, if the issue is not resolved in the near future.

Philippines recounted that the problem emanates from local governments allowing civil engineers to prepare and sign architectural plans in violation of the architectural law. Actions are being undertaken so that all government entities would abide by the law. There is no problem about APEC architects collaborating with civil engineers, if the civil engineers are practicing their profession and preparing engineering plans, and their role is within the domain of their profession. The problem occurs when they practice as architects and prepare and sign architectural plans.

Malaysia inquired about the process required for the collaboration of a foreign APEC Architect with a local civil engineer in a project. If such is the type of collaboration, would the Board of Architecture stop the entry of the foreign APEC Architect?

Philippines responded that in such a case, an application for a special temporary permit must be submitted to the Board of Architecture. When issued, the permit should show 3 components: the applicant foreign architect; the project that brought the foreign architect in; and the local counterpart who will be liable locally for the project.

Australia asked for clarification on whether or not an APEC Architect collaborating with a local architect would achieve registration as an architect in the host economy.

To clarify matters, Singapore called the Council’s attention to the matrix on the screen showing the APEC Architects Reciprocal Registration Framework 2008, and explained that it resembles a ladder where the bottom category reflects no recognition, the top category reflects completely open doors for independent practice, and the intervening categories reflect progressive upward openness of doors. If an economy is at “local collaboration” level, it means that the local law has not been changed for independent practice and this actually means, “no recognition”.

Korea expressed concern for the Philippines with regards to their problem of civil engineers jeopardizing the practice of architects in the country and proposed that the Council pass a resolution of support for the architects of the Philippines, which the United Architects of the Philippines may in turn bring to their government.

Philippines thanked Korea and the Council for any form of support, especially from an international group, that would drive the point and help reinforce the position of Philippine architects.

8.5 Matrix That Also Reflects Bilateral and Multilateral Agreements

Reference:

Annex 8: Matrix Reflecting Bilateral and Multilateral Agreements

Annex 8a: Revised Matrix Reflecting Bilateral and Multilateral Agreements

Singapore called the Council's attention to the screen showing Annex 8: Matrix Reflecting Bilateral and Multilateral Agreements. Reactions and comments were sought:

Malaysia suggested that the Matrix also include the MRAs of APEC economies that are member states of ASEAN.

Mexico pointed out that the Tri-Nation Agreement between Canada, Mexico and the United States is under the umbrella of NAFTA, not APEC. The Matrix should show this differentiation.

Canada clarified that although the Tri-Nation Agreement is under a Pilot Program, the MRA is a signed agreement and is now in the stage of implementation. So, the Matrix should show it as a signed and on-going agreement.

Philippines suggested that the MOU between them and Chinese Taipei be considered as 50% complete, since the intent is for the MOU to lead to the MRA.

Hong Kong China recalled that they have a MRA with China and that they have reported about this in the Council Meeting in Vancouver.

Korea recommended that different color codes should be used to differentiate the umbrellas under which the MRAs had been signed – APEC, NAFTA, or ASEAN. Korea however expressed concern that the Matrix is not able to capture the many other nuances in MRAs between economies.

The Council requested Singapore to update and revise the Matrix in accordance with the reactions and comments.

The following is a summary of the Revised Matrix of Bilateral and Multilateral Agreements, as corrected and updated by the economies and as shown in Annex 8a.

Australia:

- AARRF tri-lateral MRA with New Zealand and Singapore;
- AARRF MRA with Chinese Taipei
- AARRF MRA with Japan

Canada:

- NAFTA Tri-National MRA with USA and Mexico (currently under a pilot program)

China:

- AARRF MRA with Hong Kong;
- in active discussion with Japan and Korea

HongKong:

- AARRF MRA with China

Japan:

- AARRF MRA with Australia
- AARRF MRA with New Zealand
- in active discussion with China, Korea and Singapore

Korea:

- in active discussion with China and Japan

Malaysia:

- ASEAN Architect MRA (with 7 ASEAN countries, 4 of which are APEC economies)

Mexico:

- NAFTA Tri-National MRA with Canada and USA (currently under a pilot program)

New Zealand:

- AARRF tri-lateral MRA with Australia and Singapore
- AARRF MRA with Japan

Philippines:

- MOU leading to MRA with Chinese Taipei;
- ASEAN Architect MRA (with 7 ASEAN countries, 4 of which are APEC economies)

Singapore:

- AARRF tri-lateral MRA with Australia and New Zealand
- ASEAN Architect MRA (with 7 ASEAN countries, 4 of which are APEC economies)

Thailand:

- ASEAN Architect MRA (with 7 ASEAN countries, 4 of which are APEC economies)

Chinese Taipei:

- AARRF MRA with Australia
- MOU leading to MRA with Philippines

USA:

- NAFTA Tri-National MRA with Canada and Mexico (currently under a pilot program)

Malaysia recalled that Korea had earlier proposed to support the position of architects of the Philippines in their conflict with civil engineers through a Council motion. The Chair requested Malaysia to formulate the motion in this connection. Malaysia moved that:

“.....the APEC Architect Council should only recognize collaborations of APEC Architects from another economy with registered and licensed architects in the host economy.”

On the question of Hong Kong on what the resolution is exactly about, Malaysia explained that the motion came about because of the issue brought up by the Philippines where civil engineers sign and seal architectural plans. The spirit of the motion is to discourage this practice and assist Philippine architects in convincing their government that only architects should be allowed to do architectural works. Thus, APEC architects from other economies should be discouraged from collaborating with civil engineers to do architectural works.

Canada expressed its willingness to indicate somehow some support for the Philippines in its struggle on the issue, but suggested that instead of including the matter of the Council's recognition of collaborations, which is an entirely different matter and beyond the jurisdiction of the Council, the motion be made around the statement that:

“.....only architects should practice architecture.”

Canada further suggested that since the day is late, this matter should be taken up the next day after everyone had rested and possibly had had time to craft the proper words acceptable to everyone.

The Chair said that the matter will be calendared as the first item for discussion on Day 2 of the Council Meeting.

Philippines reminded the Council that Malaysia has a pending motion and suggested that Malaysia withdraw it so that there is no pending motion, and re-introduce it the next day. Malaysia posed no objection to the suggestion.

It was agreed that the Meeting will be temporarily adjourned, to resume at 9:00 A.M. the next day, October 11, 2001.

Before temporary adjournment, the Secretary General reported back to the Council about the total number of APEC Architects after confirmation from all economies. The total number of APEC Architects in the Central Council Registry as of October 10, 2010 is 932.

DAY 2: October 11, 2010

Item 8.4 (Continuation of Discussion)

The Chair greeted the members of the Council and resumed the meeting.

Malaysia reported that they had received recommendations from other economies with regards to the proposed motion. While Malaysia had earlier recommended the following motion:

“Member economies of the APEC Central Council shall only recognize collaborations of APEC architects from another economy with a registered and licensed architect from the host economy.”

Canada also recommends the following:

“Representatives of participating economies in the APEC Architect Project recognize the need and requirement that architecture must be practiced by architects.”

and Philippines recommends the following:

“In participating economies of the APEC Architect Project, the responsibility of preparing, signing and sealing of architectural documents are limited to registered and licensed architects; thus APEC architects must exert all efforts to work with local registered architects in the host economy where collaboration is required in the APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework..”

Malaysia proposed that the various proposals be circulated electronically to member economies for their comments and inputs for further deliberation in the next Council Meeting. The issue is a major one, considering that economies have their own particular ways of regulating practice and these differences may have a bearing on whether or not a resolution of this nature is acceptable to them.

Philippines emphasized the urgency of the matter, reporting that the issue has lingered for six years now, and that the Philippines can not even think globally when the efforts are focused on trying to protect what is by law, rightfully the domain of architects in the country.

Philippines further reported that as a member of the Architects Regional Council Asia (ARCASIA), the Philippines had received support from ARCASIA in the form of a resolution of support. A resolution of this nature would be beneficial to the Philippines and all other economies in the same situation. The support of ARCASIA comprising of 17 institutes of architects and the APEC Architect Central Council comprising of 14 economies, would strengthen the position of the architects.

Given the urgency of the matter, Malaysia suggested that the resolution be a combination of the proposals of Malaysia, Canada and the Philippines, with the exclusion of the component on collaboration. The resolution reads thus:

“The representatives of the participating economies in the APEC Architect Central Council recognize the need and requirement that architecture must be practiced by architects; hence, in participating economies, the responsibility of preparing, signing and sealing of architectural documents should be limited to registered/licensed architects.”

There were comments and reactions to the above resolution from the following economies:

China notes the resolution and has no objections to it.

Hong Kong accepts the first part of the resolution because it is a universally accepted truth, but can not accept the second part because it is not how it is done in Hong Kong.

New Zealand accepts the first part, but not the second part of the resolution. Licensed architects are not the only ones that prepare documents in New Zealand.

Australia accepts the first part, but not the second part of the resolution. In Australia, there is no such limitation and prohibition in their national and state legislations.

Korea accepts the resolution, but would like to introduce the following modifications:

on the first part:

“.....architectural design (instead of “architecture”) must be practiced by architects.....”

and on the second part:

“.....preparing, signing and sealing of architectural design documents” (instead of architectural documents) should be limited to registered/licensed architects.”

Canada pointed out that the definition by law of the practice of architecture differs in different economies and cited the case of Canada where legislation permits the practice of non-architects in less complex buildings, even while the practice of architecture is defined comprehensively as the full scope of services from pre-design and design, documentation, project management, all the way to hand-off to clients, and post warranty period.

Since the second part of the resolution is not acceptable to a number of economies, Malaysia proposed that the resolution be re-stated to include only the first part. The second part will have to be deferred for a future discussion to give time for economies to deliberate over them. The resolution is re-stated thus:

“The representatives of the participating economies in the APEC Architect Central Council recognize the need and requirement that architecture must be practiced by architects.”

The resolution was unanimously approved.

The Philippines thanked all economies in discussing its problem and passing a resolution of support acceptable to all member economies.

Item 9: Promotion of the APEC Architect Register

The Chair called on the economies to discuss their strategies in promoting the APEC Architect Register domestically and internationally. The economies with a large number of APEC Architects were requested to recount how they had achieved success in this area.

Australia:

- Australia promotes the APEC Architect Register through the websites of the Architects Accreditation Council of Australia and the Institute of Architects.
- Australia has signed bilateral and tri-lateral agreements with other economies and intends to pursue the project vigorously.

Canada:

- Canada advertises the possibilities for APEC Architects through the website hosted by the Royal Architects Institute of Canada.
- The responsibility for the APEC file had been assumed by the regulators, since it has registration and licensing consequences. The regulators intend to give high priority to labor mobility and access to the profession.
- Canada currently has registered only six APEC Architects out of the 8,300 architects, with only 1500 practicing in the Pacific coast but Canada is most keen to listen and learn from the accounts of the success of other economies.

China:

- China reported that there are many projects designed by foreign architects in China, but so far, foreign architects have had to always collaborate with local registered architects.
- China has entry and immigration requirements that are problems to surmount.

Hong Kong:

- Hong Kong surmised that among all economies, they are probably the most open in terms of global practice because it is easy for an architect registered in another economy to set up office and do work in design and urban planning in Hong Kong. Immigration is not a big problem in Hong Kong and there are no commercial restrictions for as long as the low profit tax of 16% is paid.
- Hong Kong had not been active in arranging MRAs with other economies but they plan to actively consider opening up their system and endeavor to reach reciprocal agreements with other economies.

Japan:

- Japan has approximately 400 APEC Architects registered and this number has not decreased nor increased.
- Japan plans to showcase the projects of APEC Architects in an exhibition planned for September, 2011 during the UIA Congress.

Korea:

- As had been previously reported by Korea, the number of APEC Architects had dropped because architects perceive no apparent benefit from being one. So, Korea had taken steps to enhance the importance of the APEC Architect.
- They had tried to forge an agreement with the government so that all government-procured projects would be limited to APEC Architects.
- They are planning to classify architects into two: 1) those who are qualified for “out-country” or foreign projects which include APEC Architects, and 2) those who are qualified for “in-country” or local projects. This classification, however, does not preclude “out-country” architects from doing “in-country” projects.
- They are planning to publish in their monthly magazine the overseas works of APEC Architects focusing on the added stature and recognition given to APEC Architects even in non-APEC regions.

Malaysia:

- Malaysia is entering what they call as the second wave of globalization which commenced at the end of 2008 and beginning of 2009. The government of

Malaysia has decided that globalization is the way to improve the economy and sustain growth. By 2012, foreign firms can have 100% equity. The amended Architects Act is currently with the legislative chamber about to be signed off.

- Globalization thrusts occur at various levels:
 - At the government level – organization and coordination of the professional services sector in exporting services.
 - At the professional and institute level – promotion of networking of architects with APEC and other foreign architects.
 - At the Board of Architects level – promotion of the APEC Architect and ASEAN Architect initiatives through road shows and outreach programs.
- However, even with this over-riding global thrust, Malaysia is cautious and is concerned that respect and recognition of domestic rules and regulations; and sensitivity to local needs, local environment and local public health and safety; should remain primary considerations. Malaysia has communicated the importance of this facet of globalization in international forums such as the WTO and the UIA.
- The idea of the APEC Architect Register dovetails with the other initiatives of Malaysia in globalization.

Mexico:

- Mexico reports that at the national level, there are 74 Colleges of Architects based in the principal cities of Mexico and to date, there are 73 APEC Architects that have been recognized and enrolled in the APEC Architect Registry. It can be said that on the average, there is one APEC Architect per College of Architects. It is the plan of Mexico to double this number in the near future.
- Mexico is attending the meeting of the Council of Pan-American Architects Federation to be held in Colombia and offered to take the initiative to invite Peru and Chile to join the APEC Architect Project.
- Mexico commented that the International Conference of Architects and the APEC Architects Exhibits integrated by the Philippines with the planning of the 4th Central Council Meeting, are events that indeed promote the APEC Architect Project and should therefore be considered as inclusions in the planning of the next Central Council meetings.

New Zealand:

- New Zealand reports that their website dedicates a section to the APEC Architect Project which communicates to the users the requirements and opportunities that can be derived from the Project. Another means of communication is their newsletter that reports activities to all New Zealand architects.
- The Tri-lateral Agreement of New Zealand with Australia and Singapore will catalyze change and focus interest on the benefits that can be derived from being an APEC Architect. New Zealand will now identify senior New Zealand architects who can qualify to be APEC Architects.

Philippines:

- Philippines reports that there are 40 APEC Architects in the Registry to date. Not many are applying because architects do not see the benefit of being one. Promotion of the APEC Architect Registry must be pursued with more vigor and strategies must be formulated.
- Like what Korea had tried to arrange with their government, it would be a boost to the prestige of Philippine APEC Architects if they were awarded government projects because of their qualification.
- It was also mentioned that if the APEC Architect I.D. Card is recognized in the APEC lane at the immigration gates of airports, such a privilege would promote the APEC Architect Register as beneficial to holders of the card and the title.

Singapore:

- Singapore notes that with the exception of Mexico and Chinese Taipei, their records show that there are architects from the other 12 economies that are

registered with the Singapore Board of Architects, an indication of their open-ness to global practice.

- APEC Architect and ASEAN Architect Projects are promoted in tandem in seminars, conventions such as the recently concluded Board of Architects Seminar for 300 architects and the Singapore Institute of Architects Practice Convention. The Projects are also promoted thru newsletters.
- With the signing of the Tri-lateral Agreement with Australia and New Zealand, Singapore is now ready to implement the APEC Architect Registry and invite Singaporean architects to apply to become APEC Architects.
- Singapore proposed an APEC Architect Convention, attended by APEC Architects only, held during the open year that the Central Council will not meet; which means that the Central Council Meeting and the APEC Architects Convention will alternate with one another, creating a yearly event in the calendar of the APEC Architect Project.

Chinese Taipei:

- Chinese Taipei reports that it had been active in the promotion of the APEC Architect Project:
- For four years now, the Chinese Taipei Monitoring Committee had been going around the island to visit architects' offices to promote and explain the benefits of being an APEC Architect.
- The Monitoring Committee also visits universities and conducts forums with faculty members and students who are very interested to know about the APEC Architect Project.
- Training modules (on such subjects as "Thirty Thousand Years of Arts", "Contract Management", "Land Management and Planning", and "Arbitration Law") to be delivered in English, are being prepared. The aim is to provide continuing professional education for Chinese Taipei architects, while improving their command of the English language in preparation for global practice.

Thailand:

- Thailand informs its architects through their website and through regular meetings of the Council.
- Foreign practice is still prohibited by law in Thailand and so local architects need to be slowly but progressively informed about international practice.
- However, there are many foreign architects' offices operating in different areas in Thailand. The foreign architects have been given visas, although the use by them of the title "Architect" is prohibited.

Philippines thanked Mexico for their comments about the organization of the APEC-ICA. As a reaction to the Mexico proposal on the integration henceforth of conferences and exhibits with Central Council meetings, Philippines recommended that these conferences and exhibits should be optional, not mandatory, and in accordance with the discretion of the host economy for the Central Council Meeting. With regards to Singapore's proposal for the holding of APEC Architects Convention, Philippines recommended that any economy who would initiate the hosting of such a Convention should be fully supported by the other economies in terms of attendance and information dissemination to APEC Architects in their respective economies.

New Zealand agreed with the Philippines that the organization of a conference in conjunction with the Central Council Meeting, how the events would be promoted and other things around it, should be left to the decision of the incumbent Secretariat.

Item 10: Central Council Administration

Item 10.1 Report by the Philippine Secretariat

References:

Annex 9: Functions of the APEC Architect Secretariat

Annex 10: Philippine Secretariat Financial Report

The Chair called on the Philippine Secretariat to render its Report to the Council.

The Secretary General reviewed the eight functions and the pre- and post-activities of the Secretariat and reported how the Secretariat of 2009-2010 had fulfilled these functions and activities.

Pre-Activities: Preparation and Organization

The Philippine Secretariat received from the Mexico Secretariat the files of all the documents of the APEC Architect Project, electronically via the internet, and as hard-copies through a face-to-face transfer. Secretariat set up its office in the UAP National Headquarters.

1. APEC Architect Register:

The number of architects from member economies enrolled in the APEC Architect Register, are reported in the bi-annual survey report of the economies. Though not submitted by economies on a regular basis, a survey report from each economy was requested to be submitted during the Central Council Meeting. One survey had been undertaken to determine the bilateral and trilateral agreements that the member economies have forged with each other. The result of the survey was transmitted to Singapore for the preparation of their Report to the Council on the matter.

2. Central Council Website:

The Philippine Secretariat decided to design a new website for 2009-2010. Several documents of the APEC Architect Project had been uploaded, especially the most recent ones. The earlier documents have yet to be uploaded. Economies had been invited to submit a panoramic picture of their city to be part of the changing banner of the website showing pictures of 14 cities in succession. Likewise, they had been invited to submit news articles to share with other economies. New Zealand had responded to both requests. The Central Council Website has not been linked so far to the websites of the 14 economies and so notification about the deficiencies could not be done. New Zealand and the Philippine Web Master have communicated about the transfer of the management from Philippines to New Zealand. New Zealand does not intend to change the design of the website.

3. Reciprocal Recognition Framework:

Economies had directly communicated with one another in the development of their respective Mutual Recognition Agreements under the APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework. Secretariat provided them with a copy of the Operations Manual and collected information on the agreements between economies that have come to fruition. The next Secretariat can upload copies of the bilateral and trilateral agreements on the website.

4. General Administration:

The operations of the Philippine Secretariat involved financial management, records keeping, and correspondence and were initially supported by the United Architects of the Philippines, since the shares of the economies for the funding of the Secretariat are usually remitted by the economies at the end of the two-year period. Annex 10 shows the general cost items and the equivalent expenses of the Secretariat for the years 2009 and 2010.

5. Constitution of the Central Council:

The economies were requested to submit an updated list of the members of their Monitoring Committee. There had not been any application from any prospective new member economy.

6. Central Council Meetings:

Secretariat had made the various arrangements for the Council Meeting and had prepared all necessary documents. It had also cooperated and coordinated with the Organizing Committee of the APEC-ICA in the conceptualization, formulation of the theme and selection of speakers for the conference.

7. Promotion:

Mexico and Philippines had written separate letters to UIA and APEC informing them that there is a new Secretariat for the APEC Architect Central Council. Philippine Secretariat prepared a report to APEC-HRDWG at the end of 2009 but could not get through the computer answering machine for an electronic transmittal of this report.

8. Information Center:

The APEC Architect Website contains a section which allows users to submit questions or suggestions by filling up a Submission Form. Questions from persons of various nationalities were mostly on how to become an APEC Architect. Questions were referred to the respective member economies of the APEC Architect Project. Others were informed that their country is not a member of the APEC and so are not eligible.

Handover to Next Secretariat:

Philippine Secretariat showed the Council the valise containing hard copies of APEC Architect Project documents that Mexico Secretariat brought to the Philippines in April, 2009. Philippine Secretariat intends to bring the valise to New Zealand in 2011, to continue the tradition started by Mexico. New Zealand, in turn, is expected to turn over the valise to Canada, and so on, in accordance with the schedule of the round-robin scheme for Secretariat work.

The Secretary General gave comments and suggestions with regards to the conduct of Secretariat work, derived from the experience of the Philippine Secretariat:

- Secretariats should build up on the work of previous Secretariats and not start from “zero” in matters such as the APEC Architect website.
- It would be of great help to the incumbent Secretariat if the support of other economies in the form of their contribution per the funding formula would be transmitted at the start of the assumption of the responsibility of the Secretariat.
- The next Secretariat should decipher how to submit its report to the HRDWG by breaking through the computer-programmed telephone voice.
- An effective way of promoting the APEC Architect Project and Registry is to answer all queries posed in the Submission Form in the website.
- Apart from the electronic transfer of documents, Mexico started the beautiful tradition of a Face-to-Face Hand-Over of a valise brought to the Philippines, that contained hard copies of all the documents of the APEC Architect Project from its inaugural meeting in Brisbane in 2001 to the present. The Philippine Secretariat recommends the continuance of this tradition and will travel to New Zealand to hand-over the valise.

10.2 Funding Formula for the Secretariat and Its Implementation

Reference:

[Annex 11: Funding Formula for the Secretariat](#)

The Chair reviewed the computation of the Funding Formula for the share of each economy as approved during the Third Central Council Meeting in Vancouver.

The Secretary General reported on the contributions so far received by the Philippine Secretariat as of October 11, 2010.

- Chinese Taipei – full payment for 2009 received April 2009

- Mexico – full payment for 2009 & 2010 received October 2010
- Hong Kong China – full payment for 2009 & 2010 received October 2010
- Philippines – full payment for 2009 & 2010 received October 2010

10.3 Review of the Schedule of Rotation of Responsibilities

Reference:

Annex 12: Schedule of the Secretariat
 (as approved during the Third Central Council Meeting)
Annex 12a: Schedule of the Secretariat
 (as approved during the Fourth Central Council Meeting)

During the Third Central Council Meeting, a Schedule for the rotation of Secretariat responsibilities and the hosting for the Central Council Meeting was approved by the Council.

This schedule was reviewed and economies were asked if there were any requests for change in the schedule. In general, the economies accepted their assignments per the schedule except for the following suggestions and offers:

Singapore requested the Secretariat to inquire from the United States of America if the latter is willing to exchange places with Singapore – that is, Singapore will host the Secretariat in 2019-2020; USA will take the current Singapore assignment to host in 2023-2024

Korea offered its time slot in 2025-2026 to Japan scheduled on 2027-2028, if it would like to precede Korea in hosting. Japan decided to adhere to its assigned time slot.

Hong Kong offered to swap time slots with Australia, the latter having hosted the Secretariat twice in 2001 and 2002. Australia agreed, thus the amended schedule would be for Hong Kong to be Secretariat in 2029-2030 while Australia would be Secretariat in 2033-2034.

Korea made the observation that should there be new economies that would join the Council, the schedule will have to be revised.

Item 11 Summary Conclusions

11.1 Adoption of the Summary Conclusions

Reference:

Annex 13: Summary Conclusions (Draft)
Annex 13A: Summary Conclusions (Final)

In view of the lack of time to prepare the Summary Conclusions for review of the Council before adjournment, the Secretariat requested that these be instead prepared at a later time and circulated via the internet for comments or reactions of the economies.

The recommended target dates were:

October 15, 2010 – Secretariat circulates the Summary Conclusion to economies

October 22, 2010 – Economies transmit their reactions and comments

11.2 Amendment to the Operations Manual

The Council agreed to the amendment of the APEC Architect Operations Manual to incorporate decisions taken by the Central Council during the Fourth Central Council Meeting, to be released as Operations Manual 2010.

Item 12 Next Meeting of the Central Council

Item 12.1 Venue

New Zealand formally accepted the role of Secretariat for 2011 and 2012 and host of the 5th Central Council Meeting to be held in the last quarter of 2012. The specific date of the Council Meeting will be announced not later than September 30, 2011.

The tentative venue being considered is the Te Papa, the National Museum and Art Gallery in Wellington, New Zealand.

New Zealand briefly described Wellington as a place to look at great architecture, experience great café scenes, with hotels within 5 to 10 minutes walking distance to the proposed venue.

Singapore expressed its support for Wellington as the venue for the next Central Council Meeting.

Item 12.2 Proposed Items in the Agenda

Philippines suggested that the next Central Council Meeting in New Zealand include the following items in the Agenda with regards to Aspects of Practice in a Host Economy:

Taxation (Tax requirements for an APEC Architect from another economy practicing in a host economy)

Immigration (Visa requirements and issues)

Civil liabilities (Liabilities which will be required by the host economy to be absorbed by a foreign registered architect)

Professional indemnity insurance

Laws, rules, or guidelines in the host economy with regards to the procurement of architectural services.

Chair made the observation that the first four items were in the original Agenda but were removed or deleted to adapt to the shorter time of the Council Meeting.

New Zealand accepted the suggested items and issues from the Philippines and further requested the members of the Council to send in items or issues which they would like to include in the Agenda.

Item 13 Other Matters

Item 13.1 UIA COP 16

Mexico presented UIA COP 16 to be held in Cancun-Quintana Roo, Mexico from November 29 to December 1, 2010, with the following features:

The 2nd Open Forum that features reflections, discussions and proposals on how to reduce the negative impact of human actions on the environment. Projects demonstrating good practice will be presented by representatives from different countries, including renowned architects.

An exhibition of sustainable architecture and urban planning projects that apply the concept of “Sustainable by Design” as advocated by the Union of International Architects

A Student Forum of architecture students, identified as the link into the future, that will discuss and craft in a workshop, a student declaration about climate change

Mexico requested the economies to send teams of students to participate in the Student Forum.

Mexico distributed information leaflets on the UIA COP 16 to the members of the Council.

Item 13.2 Report of the Convenor

The Convenor of Events gave a brief report.

The responsibility accepted by Philippines during the 3rd Central Council Meeting in Vancouver, Canada, to host the Secretariat in 2009 and 2010, and the 4th Central Council Meeting in Manila, Philippines in 2010, was validated by the Philippine Monitoring Committee and the National Board Directors of the United Architects of the Philippines, with the identification and approval of the designation of responsible persons as follows:

Secretary General – Prosperidad Luis
Chair of the 4th Central Council Meeting – Armando Alli
Convenor of Events – Medeliano Roldan

In the planning of the hosting of the 4th Central Council Meeting, the idea of an International Conference of Architects (ICA) and an APEC Architects Exhibit (AAE) as related events to promote the APEC Architect Project and Register, was hatched and subsequently implemented.

The Convenor expressed his wish that all the delegates had a nice stay in the Philippines.

The Convenor apologized to Korea for the loss of the USB used to transfer the file of the presentation of Ar. Kun Chang Yi in the ICA into the Conference Lap-Top.

The Convenor reminded everyone about the City Tour the following day and asked those who would join it to be at the hotel lobby at 7:30 A.M. for pick-up. He also announced that there are transfer vehicles from hotel to airport for members of economies leaving after lunch.

Item 13.3 Resolution of Thanks

Canada thanked the Philippines for the hard work and hospitality.

Malaysia proposed a motion of thanks to the Philippines to officially recognize the wonderful arrangements and hospitality of the Organizing Committee and noted the exhibition as something to emulate. Malaysia requested that its comments be officially recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

Mexico thanked the Philippines for the excellent direction of the meeting and recognized the work of the Chair and the Secretary General.

Singapore concurred with Malaysia and Mexico and specifically expressed its appreciation for the UAP Organizing Committee, the Chair, the Secretary General and the support staff of the Council Secretariat.

Chinese Taipei expressed its appreciation for the Secretariat’s hard work, understanding what the role entails, having been itself the Secretariat of the Central Council in the past.

The Chair acknowledged the expression of appreciation of the different economies and wished everyone a safe trip home.

The Secretary General shared the words of former Secretary General Fernando Mora Mora to the Council on the role of SG:

“You may feel tired at this point in time but when everything is finished, you will feel fulfilled because not many of us will be given the privilege of this unique experience.”

Item 14 Adjourment

Reference:

Annex 14: The Central Council Secretariat Meeting Through the Eyes of the Central Council Secretariat: A REPORT

The Secretary General acknowledged and introduced the members of the Central Council Secretariat that served the 4th Central Council Meeting. Their separate report and recommendations is attached as Appendix 14.

The Chair adjourned the 4th APEC Architect Central Council Meeting at 12:30 P.M., October 11, 2010

Attachment 3

Monitoring Committee Reports to the Central Council

APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report

		Notes
Economy	New Zealand	
Period:	October 2010 to October 2012	
APEC Architects at end of period	7	1 deceased
APEC Architects first registered during period	5	
Members of Monitoring Committee	Warwick Bell (Chair) David Sheppard Callum McKenzie Gordon Moller Paul Jackman	
Applications for registration/licensing by APEC Architects from other economies	None	
Changes to procedure for APEC Architect registration	The panel that interviews applicants was changed from two members of the monitoring committee to one member and a NZRAB registration assessor	Changes made to bring in assessment expertise
Changes to registration/licensing procedure for APEC Architects from other economies	None	See pathway 8 at http://www.nzrab.org.nz/default.aspx?Page=123
Documentation	New Zealand adopted the revised APEC Architect Certificate and ID card provided by the Secretariat	
Communications and Promotion	Upcoming hosting of Central Council was used to promote project to New Zealand architects via regular newsletters	Noteworthy that rate of APEC Architect registration applications increased
APEC Architect Reciprocal arrangements (Please indicate year signed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan (July 2009) • Singapore/Australia (October 2010) 	Note also Australia TTMA Negotiations with Chinese Taipei underway 2012 Initial contact with Canada in conjunction with Australia
Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status (Place X in relevant section)	Complete Mobility	
	Domain Specific Assessment	X
	Comprehensive Registration Examination	
	Examination	
	Host Economy Residence / Experience	
	Local Collaboration	
	No Recognition	

APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report

		Notes
Economy	Australia	
Period	October 2010 to October 2012	
APEC Architects at end of period	17	
APEC Architects first registered during period	7	
Members of Monitoring Committee	Nino Bellantonio (Chair) Andrew Hutson Richard Thorp Denis Bergin Nicole Kerr Chris Harding	
Applications for registration/licensing by APEC Architects from other economies	None	
Changes to procedure for APEC Architect registration	None	
Changes to registration/licensing procedure for APEC Architects from other economies	None	
Documentation	AACA has adopted the revised Architect Certificate and ID card provided by the Secretariat	
Communications and Promotion	The State/Territory Architect Boards have promoted the project in their newsletters to architects registered in their jurisdictions.	NB: The number of APEC Architect registrations has increased.
APEC Architect Reciprocal arrangements (Please indicate year signed)	Chinese Taipei (September 2007) Japan (June 2008) Singapore/NZ (October 2010) Hong Kong (Stage 1)(October 2010)	
Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status (Place X in relevant section)	Complete Mobility	
	Domain Specific Assessment	X
	Comprehensive Registration Examination	
	Examination	
	Host Economy Residence / Experience	
	Local Collaboration	
	No Recognition	

APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report

Economy	Malaysia	Notes
Period	October 2010 to October 2012	
APEC Architects at end of period	11	
APEC Architects first registered during period	3	
Members of Monitoring Committee	Ar. Dato' Sri Haji Esa Mohamed Ar. Datuk Prof. Amer Hamzah Mohd Yunus Ar. Tan Pei Ing Ar. Zuraina Leily Awalludin Ar. Saifudin Ahmad Ar Boon Che Wee Ar. Mohammad Hafiz Hashim Ar. Assoc. Prof. Mustapha Mohd Salleh Ar. Saari Omar Ar. Yong Razidah Rashid	
Applications for registration/licensing by APEC Architects from other economies	None	
Changes to procedure for APEC Architect registration	None	
Changes to registration/licensing procedure for APEC Architects from other economies	None	
Documentation	Malaysia adopted the revised APEC Architect Certificate and ID Card provided by the Secretariat	
Communications and Promotion	Through website www.lam.gov.my	
APEC Architect Reciprocal arrangements (Please indicate year signed)	None	
Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status (Place X in relevant section)	Complete Mobility	
	Domain Specific Assessment	
	Comprehensive Registration Examination	
	Examination	
	Host Economy Residence / Experience	
	Local Collaboration	X
	No Recognition	

APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report

		Notes
Economy	Japan	
Period	October 2010 to October 2012	
APEC Architects at end of period	352	
APEC Architects first registered during period	49	
Members of Monitoring Committee	Sadao Watanabe (Chair) Kengo Kuma Kiyonori Miisho Kunihiro Misu Taro Ashihara Takashi Yamauchi Akira Wada Hiroshi Asano	
Applications for registration/licensing by APEC Architects from other economies	None	
Changes to procedure for APEC Architect registration	None	
Changes to registration/licensing procedure for APEC Architects from other economies	None	
Documentation	Japan are now using the revised APEC Architect Certificate and ID card provided by the Secretariat	
Communications and Promotion	Presentation of the status of the APEC Architect Project in Japan was made over Japan Korea China Architects Organization Meeting in November 2011	
APEC Architect Reciprocal arrangements (Please indicate year signed)	Australia (Jul. 2008) NZ (Jul. 2009)	
Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status (Place X in relevant section)	Complete Mobility	
	Domain Specific Assessment	x
	Comprehensive Registration Examination	
	Examination	
	Host Economy Residence / Experience	
	Local Collaboration	
	No Recognition	

APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report

		Notes
Economy	Philippines	
Period	October 2010 to October 2012	
APEC Architects at end of period	40	
APEC Architects first registered during period	9	
Members of Monitoring Committee	Rozanno Rosal Prosperidad Luis Medeliano Roldan Armando Alli Angeline Chua Chiaco Yolanda Reyes Edric Marco Florentino	
Applications for registration/licensing by APEC Architects from other economies	None	
Changes to procedure for APEC Architect registration	None	
Changes to registration/licensing procedure for APEC Architects from other economies	When the membership of the Philippine Monitoring Committee changed, the membership of the Panel of Evaluators for application as APEC Architect also changed.	
Documentation	The Philippine Monitoring Committee will continue to use the APEC Architect Certificate and ID Card. It will also continue to give APEC Architect medals to new APEC Architects.	
Communications and Promotion	Promotion effort was at its height when Philippines hosted the 4 th Central Council Meeting. Promotion is not as strong these past 2 years.	
APEC Architect Reciprocal arrangements (Please indicate year signed)	None yet.	The Philippines and Chinese Taipei signed a Memorandum of Understanding leading to a possible reciprocal arrangement in the future.
Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status (Place X in relevant section)	Complete Mobility	
	Domain Specific Assessment	
	Comprehensive Registration Examination	
	Examination	
	Host Economy Residence / Experience	
	Local Collaboration	X
	No Recognition	

APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report

		Notes
Economy	People's Republic of China	
Period	October 2010 to October 2012	
APEC Architects at end of period	77	
APEC Architects first registered during period	0	
Members of Monitoring Committee	Chen Zhong (Chairman) Zhao Chunshan Zheng Guangda Zhao Qi Zhou Chang Xiu Lu Li Zhe He Zhifang Chen Bo Wan Bin Cui Kai Zhuang Weimin	
Applications for registration/licensing by APEC Architects from other economies	0	
Changes to procedure for APEC Architect registration	No	
Changes to registration/licensing procedure for APEC Architects from other economies	No	
Documentation	China adopted the revised APEC Architect Certificate and ID card provided by the Secretariat	
Communications and Promotion	Organized a seminar on APEC Architects. 8 major design institutes participated in the meeting. Upcoming hosting the China-Japan-Korea Architects Organization Seminar which will be held in December 2012 in Hainan, China.	
APEC Architect Reciprocal arrangements (Please indicate year signed)	No	
Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status (Place X in relevant section)	Complete Mobility	1. The reciprocal recognition of APEC Architect should be divided into two level, the recognition of professional qualification of architect and the practice licence. The APEC Architects registration criteria could be taken as the standard and condition of professional qualification
	Domain Specific Assessment	
	Comprehensive Registration Examination	
	Examination	
	Host Economy Residence / Experience	
	Local Collaboration	

	No Recognition	<p>recognition. But the practice licence should be discussed by bi-literal negotiation and solved under peer to peer conditions.</p> <p>2. According to the realistic conditions in China, it is better for developing the mutual recognition and practice activities by domain specific assessment as well as local collaboration. After the overseas architects acquired the experience in a certain period in China, satisfying some conditions, then he or she could practice independently.</p>
--	----------------	--

APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report

		Notes
Economy	Chinese Taipei	
Period	October 2010 to October 2012	
APEC Architects at end of period	90	
APEC Architects first registered during period	0	
Members of Monitoring Committee	Chen, Yin-Ho (Chair) and 30 other members.	The Chinese Taipei Monitoring Committee is consisted of 31 members that are from government agencies, academic institutes, and professional organizations.
Applications for registration/licensing by APEC Architects from other economies	0	
Changes to procedure for APEC Architect registration	None.	
Changes to registration/licensing procedure for APEC Architects from other economies	None.	
Documentation	Chinese Taipei adopted the revised APEC Architect Certificate provided by the Secretariat	
Communications and Promotion	Continue to work with government agencies on regulations and laws that will affect the practice of APEC Architect. Visit architecture schools/colleges to promote APEC Architect Project	
APEC Architect Reciprocal arrangements (Please indicate year signed)	Australia (September 2007)	
Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status (Place X in relevant section)	Complete Mobility	
	Domain Specific Assessment	✓
	Comprehensive Registration Examination	
	Examination	
	Host Economy Residence / Experience	
	Local Collaboration	
	No Recognition	

APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report

		Notes
Economy	United States of America	
Period	October 2010 to October 2012	
APEC Architects at end of period (as of 8/31/2012)	47	
APEC Architects first registered during period	11	Unable to determine the number of individuals removed from the Roster.
Members of Monitoring Committee	Ronald Blitch, President Blake Dunn, 1 st VP Dale McKinney, 2 nd VP Mike Armstrong, Staff Stephen Nutt, Staff	2 AIA officers and staff are also included in the monitoring committee at this time.
Applications for registration/licensing by APEC Architects from other economies	None	
Changes to procedure for APEC Architect registration	None	Architect must hold a current NCARB Certificate. There is a one-time fee of \$400 to be placed on the Roster.
Changes to registration/licensing procedure for APEC Architects from other economies	None	
Documentation	Return email notice confirming the individual has been placed on the APEC Roster.	
Communications and Promotion	Information on the APEC Architect Project and the APEC Roster is on the NCARB webpage.	http://www.ncarb.org/en/Certification-and-Reciprocity/International-Programs/Asia-Pacific-Economic-Cooperation.aspx
APEC Architect Reciprocal arrangements (Please indicate year signed)	None	The U.S. and Canada are renegotiating the existing Interrecognition Agreement signed in 1994. The U.S., Canada, and Mexico are in a pilot program of credential exchange through the Tri-National MRA signed in 2005.
Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status (Place X in relevant section)	Complete Mobility	
	Domain Specific Assessment	X
	Comprehensive Registration Examination	
	Examination	
	Host Economy Residence / Experience	
	Local Collaboration	X
	No Recognition	
		Once an MRA is implemented, it will require documentation and demonstration of experience through a domain specific assessment. Currently, local collaboration with an architect licensed/registered in a U.S. jurisdiction is required. <i>Satisfaction of the Broadly Experienced Foreign Architect program (BEFA) and issuance of an NCARB Certificate is accepted for licensure in 45 of 54 U.S. jurisdictions.</i>

APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report

		Notes
Economy	Thailand	
Period	October 2010 to October 2012	
APEC Architects at end of period	None	
APEC Architects first registered during period	None	
Members of Monitoring Committee	Weerawudht Otrakul Pongsak Vadhansindhu Mati Tungpanich Smith Obayawat Michael Paripol Tangtrongchit Sukit Suppermpool	
Applications for registration/licensing by APEC Architects from other economies	None	
Changes to procedure for APEC Architect registration	None	
Changes to registration/licensing procedure for APEC Architects from other economies	None	
Documentation	The revised APEC Architect Certificate and ID card are adopted	
Communications and Promotion	Lectures to universities Planning to have an exhibit in ASA 2013 annual exhibition	
APEC Architect Reciprocal arrangements (Please indicate year signed)	ASEAN (2007)	
Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status (Place X in relevant section)	Complete Mobility	
	Domain Specific Assessment	
	Comprehensive Registration Examination	
	Examination	
	Host Economy Residence / Experience	
	Local Collaboration	X
	No Recognition	

**Attachment 4:
Update on the APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status**

THE APEC ARCHITECT RECIPROCAL RECOGNITION FRAMEWORK 2012

The following identifies the basis on which participating economies are currently able to enter into bilateral or multilateral arrangements with other participating economies to allow for the registration of APEC Architects. The scenarios noted below are the current requirements of participating economies in terms of the registration of an APEC Architect from another participating economy when the host economy and the APEC Architect's home economy have a mutual recognition agreement.

<p>Complete Mobility</p> <p>No requirement other than APEC Architect status</p> <p>None</p>
<p>Domain Specific Assessment</p> <p>Understanding of legal and technical issues unique to the host economy</p> <p>United States of America, Singapore, New Zealand, Republic of Mexico, Japan, Australia, Chinese Taipei</p>
<p>Comprehensive Registration Examination</p> <p>Examination of all skills and knowledge required for the practice of architecture</p> <p>None</p>
<p>Host Economy Residence / Experience</p> <p>At least one year of professional experience in host economy prior to registration examination</p> <p>Malaysia</p>
<p>Local Collaboration</p> <p>Association required with an Architect from the host economy</p> <p>Republic of the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Hong Kong China, People's Republic of China, Canada, Thailand</p>
<p>No Recognition</p> <p>No recognition of APEC Architect status</p> <p>None</p>

Attachment 5:

Templates and Documents

The following are a set of templates for APEC Architect documents, which if agreed to, should help the consistency of the way the project is administered.

The templates offered for consideration cover the following:

1. Application to be an APEC Architect – a template for this already exists, but, from New Zealand’s experience it is rather dated, and an alternative is offered that is more explicitly linked to the operating manual.
2. The APEC Architect Certificate and APEC Architect ID card – New Zealand updated these in 2011 and circulated them to participating economies.
3. A memorandum of understanding in regard to degree recognition – this is based on an arrangement entered into between Hong Kong and Australia.
4. A memorandum of understanding in regard to negotiating an APEC Architect bilateral Mutual Recognition Agreement.
5. An APEC Architect bilateral – this is based on the various agreements that currently exist, their format having originally been developed by Australia. This can also be adapted for trilateral arrangements.

Note that in items 3, 4 and 5 some terms are provided with an alternative. This is because in some economies governments are sensitive to these documents appearing to be government-to-government treaties or agreements when this is not the case. Hence for:

- “agreement” - “arrangement”
- “agreed” - “mutually decided”
- “article” - “paragraph”.

Template 1: Application to be an APEC Architect



Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION AS A [ECONOMY] APEC ARCHITECT

[ECONOMY] is a participant in the APEC Architect Project which provides for fast-track across-border registration arrangements for senior architects. Within participating economies senior architects apply to be recognized as APEC Architects, as per this form. This entitles them to apply for fast-track registration in other economies with which their home economy has entered into reciprocal APEC Architect arrangements.

Applications for Registration as a [ECONOMY] APEC Architect

To be a [ECONOMY] APEC Architect, applicants must:

- be a [ECONOMY] Registered/Licensed Architect
- have at least seven years of professional experience as an registered/licensed architect in specified categories of practice.

APEC Architect Requirements for Period of Professional Experience as an Architect

Applicants must have completed a minimum period of professional practice of seven years after initial registration as an architect in any participating economy. Experience must be gained in all of the following categories of architectural practice:

- Preliminary studies and preparation of brief
- Design
- Contract Documentation
- Administration.

At least **three years** of the seven year period must have been undertaken as an architect:

- with sole professional responsibility for the design, documentation and contract administration of buildings of moderate complexity; OR
- in collaboration with other architects, as an architect in charge of and professionally responsible for a significant aspect of the design, documentation and/or contract administration of complex buildings.

Professional practice undertaken in an economy other than [ECONOMY] MAY be acceptable.

The names of referees are required who can confirm the information provided. Referees may be professional associates, clients or others in a position to verify the statements submitted.



Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

Application for Registration as a

[ECONOMY] APEC Architect

Family name	-	Given names	-
Address	-		
Telephone	-	Email address	-
Registration number	-	Year first registered/licensed	-

Any current registrations in other economies

Name(s) of other economies	-	Year(s) first registered	-
-----------------------------------	---	---------------------------------	---

Qualifications in architecture

Qualifications	Year(s) awarded	Institution

Record of seven years practising as an architect

Please complete the following records of relevant experience over the last seven years.

Experience gained over three years as an architect with professional responsibility

Start with reports totaling at least **three** years of practice as an architect with professional responsibility for projects undertaken. This can be either when you were the architect with sole professional responsibility for a building of moderate complexity or the architect in charge of a significant aspect of a complex building or a combination of these. Please list projects in reverse date order, ie starting with the most recent first.

Project name	-	
Dates (start/finish	-	
Practice name	-	
Applicant was the architect with sole professional responsibility for a building at least of moderate complexity	Yes/No -	
Applicant was the architect in charge of a significant aspect of a complex building	Yes/No –	
Role of applicant	-	
Brief description of project with reference to its level of complexity	-	

Project name	-	
Dates (start/finish	-	
Practice name	-	
Applicant was the architect with sole professional responsibility for a building at least of moderate complexity	Yes/No -	
Applicant was the architect in charge of a significant aspect of a complex building	Yes/No –	
Role of applicant	-	
Brief description of project with reference to its level of complexity	-	

Project name	-	
Dates (start/finish	-	
Practice name	-	
Applicant was the architect with sole professional responsibility for a building at least of moderate complexity	Yes/No -	
Applicant was the architect in charge of a significant aspect of a complex building	Yes/No –	

Role of applicant	-
Brief description of project with reference to its level of complexity	-

Project name	-
Dates (start/finish)	-
Practice name	-
Applicant was the architect with sole professional responsibility for a building at least of moderate complexity	Yes/No -
Applicant was the architect in charge of a significant aspect of a complex building	Yes/No -
Role of applicant	-
Brief description of project with reference to its level of complexity	-

Project name	-
Dates (start/finish)	-
Practice name	-
Applicant was the architect with sole professional responsibility for a building at least of moderate complexity	Yes/No -
Applicant was the architect in charge of a significant aspect of a complex building	Yes/No -
Role of applicant	-
Brief description of project with reference to its level of complexity	-

Project name	-
Dates (start/finish)	-
Practice name	-
Applicant was the architect with sole professional responsibility for a building at least of moderate complexity	Yes/No -
Applicant was the architect in charge of a significant aspect of a complex building	Yes/No -
Role of applicant	-
Brief description of project with reference to its level of complexity	-

Experience gained in an additional four year period of professional practise as an architect apart from the three years cited above

In the table below please record a minimum of an additional four years professional experience gained in the following categories of architectural practice:

- A. Preliminary Studies and Preparation of Brief
- B. Design
- C. Contract Documentation
- D. Administration

Dates	Organisation/ practice	Projects and experience (Place an X in the relevant boxes on the right to indicate categories of architectural experience)	Projects and experience				Role
			A	B	C	D	

Referees

Please list the names and positions held by professional associates familiar with your work. Referees should not be fellow directors.

Name	Organisation/practice	Phone number

Signature of Applicant

I hereby declare that the above information is correct.

Signed by:

Date:

Please send this signed application form to:

[ECONOMY] APEC Architect Monitoring Committee


[Postal address]

or

convert to a PDF and email to **[Email address]**

Your application will be considered by the **[ECONOMY]** APEC Architect Monitoring Committee and you will be advised of the results of its deliberations

Template 2: The APEC Architect Certificate and APEC Architect ID card



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

**APEC
ARCHITECT
REGISTER**


By authority of the APEC Architect Central Council and upon the recommendation of the
[NAME OF COMMITTEE]

ARCHITECT'S NAME

has been admitted to the APEC Architect Register as

APEC ARCHITECT

and is entitled to all rights and honours thereto appertaining,
valid to XX/XX/20XX, this XXth day of Month, 20XX



To authenticate go to www.apecarchitects.org

Chair of [NAME OF COMMITTEE]



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

APEC ARCHITECT

ARCHITECT'S NAME

[Country] XX 0000X

Valid through to XX/XX/20XX

The bearer of this card is an architect
enrolled on the APEC Register
which is maintained jointly by
the member economies

SIGNATURE OF THE BEARER

Template3: A memorandum of understanding in regard to degree recognition

Agreement/Arrangement for Mutual Recognition of Accreditation Systems of Architectural Programmes

between

[Registration/licensing authority of participating economy 1]

and

[Registration/licensing authority of participating economy 2]

THIS AGREEMENT/ARRANGEMENT FOR MUTUAL RECOGNITION OF ACCREDITATION SYSTEMS OF ARCHITECTURAL PROGRAMMES is made on this day of

BETWEEN:

THE [REGISTRATION/LICENSING AUTHORITY OF PARTICIPATING ECONOMY 1] [PHYSICAL ADDRESS], in the first part

AND

THE [REGISTRATION/LICENSING AUTHORITY OF PARTICIPATING ECONOMY 2] [PHYSICAL ADDRESS], in the second part.

RECITALS

1. The [registration/licensing authority of participating economy 1] is the [description of entity and the basis of its authority].
2. The [registration/licensing authority of participating economy 2] is the [description of entity and the basis of its authority].
3. The parties acknowledge that the primary purpose of this Agreement/Arrangement is to facilitate the mutual recognition of professional academic qualifications in architecture obtained from schools of architecture in [participating economy 1] and [participating economy 2].

AFFIRMING their common interest in the accreditation of courses/programmes in architecture, THE PARTIES WISH TO RECORD THEIR COMMON UNDERSTANDING IN THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

1. Definitions

1.1. In this **Agreement/Arrangement**, unless the contrary intention appears:

“*Accreditation*” refers to the formal endorsement of a course or program of study, which has been tested to produce results of an acceptable standard against set criteria meeting the required education standard for the purposes of registration as an architect.

“*[Initials]*” refers to the **[registration/licensing authority of participating economy 1]**

“*[Initials]*” refers to the **[registration/licensing authority of participating economy 2]**

“*Parties*” refers to **[registration/licensing authority of participating economy 1]** and **[registration/licensing authority of participating economy 2]**

“*Agreement/Arrangement*” refers to the Mutual Recognition **Agreement/Arrangement** between the **[registration/licensing authority of participating economy 1]** and the **[registration/licensing authority of participating economy 2]**

“*Architect*” means a person:

- a. who is registered/licensed as an architect in **[registration/licensing authority of participating economy 1]** which entitles an architect to **[description of what registration/licensing means in economy 1]**;
- b. who is registered/licensed as an architect in **[registration/licensing authority of participating economy 2]** which entitles an architect to **[description of what registration/licensing means in economy 2]**;

2. Mutual Recognition

2.1. The parties **agree/mutually decide** that:

2.1.1. The **[registration/licensing authority of participating economy 1]** shall recognise the **[economy 2]** *Architecture Program Accreditation Procedure* as being deemed equivalent to the **[economy 1]** *Accreditation Procedure*; and

- 2.1.2. The [registration/licensing authority of participating economy 2] shall recognise the [economy 1] *Architecture Program Accreditation Procedure* as being deemed equivalent to the [economy 2] *Accreditation Procedure*.
- 2.2. The parties agree/mutually decide that as a result of their mutual recognition of the respective Procedures documents detailed at clause 2.1.1 and 2.1.2:
- 2.2.1. The courses or programmes of study in architecture accredited by the [registration/licensing authority of participating economy 1] detailed at clause 2.1.1 may be accepted as meeting the professional academic qualification requirement for registration as an Architect by the [registration/licensing authority of participating economy 2]; and
- 2.2.2. The courses or programmes of study in architecture accredited by the [registration/licensing authority of participating economy 2] detailed at clause 2.1.2 may be accepted as meeting the professional academic qualification requirement for registration as an Architect by the [registration/licensing authority of participating economy 1]

3. Implementation

- 3.1. The parties agree/mutually decide that the arrangements detailed in this Agreement/Arrangement will commence when both the [registration/licensing authority of participating economy 1] and the [registration/licensing authority of participating economy 2] have executed this Agreement/Arrangement.
- 3.2. Both parties resolve to regularly exchange information on:
- 3.2.1. any changes to the accreditation *Procedures* detailed in clauses 2.1.1 and 2.1.2; and
- 3.2.2. any changes to the accreditation status of courses or programmes of study in architecture within their jurisdiction.
- 3.3. Both parties acknowledge that the other party may enter into comparable agreements or arrangements with the competent authorities of other countries, provided that each party keeps the other informed in regard to any proposed agreements/arrangements.
- 3.4. Both parties agree/mutually decide that a comparable agreement or arrangement entered into with the competent authority of another country by either the [registration/licensing authority of participating economy 1] or the [registration/licensing authority of participating economy 2] will not lead to mutual recognition of the accreditation procedures or professional academic qualifications in architecture from that other country.

4. Exchange of Information

- 4.1. The Parties **agree/mutually decide** to notify each other and provide copies of any major changes in policy, criteria and procedures that might affect this **agreement/arrangement**.

5. Consultations

- 5.1. The parties will at all times seek to reach a common understanding in relation to matters concerning the interpretation and application of this **Agreement/Arrangement**, and will make every attempt through co-operation and consultation to arrive at a mutually satisfactory resolution of any matter that may affect its operation.
- 5.2. A party to this **Agreement/Arrangement** may request (in writing) consultations with the other party relating to any matter that it considers might affect the operation or interpretation of this Agreement. A party who has received a consultation request should endeavour to reply as soon as practicable.
- 5.3. The parties to the **Agreement/Arrangement** **agree/mutually decide** that they will, at least every five (5) years, review and update the status of implementation and report on the effectiveness of this Agreement, and recommend changes where appropriate. The **Agreement/Arrangement** will be subject to renewal by mutual consent every five years from the day of signing.

6. Termination

- 6.1. The parties **agree/mutually decide** that this Agreement may be terminated by any party by giving to the other party at least six (6) months prior written notice.

7. Signatories

SIGNED this day of

[ECONOMY 1]

(signature)

[Name], [Title], **[Registration/licensing authority of participating economy 1]**

In the presence of

(signature)

[Name], [Title], **[Registration/licensing authority of participating economy 1]**

AND

[ECONOMY 2]

(signature)

[Name], [Title], **[Registration/licensing authority of participating economy 2]**

In the presence of

(signature)

[Name], [Title], **[Registration/licensing authority of participating economy 2]**

**Template 4: Memorandum of understanding in regard to negotiating an APEC
Architect bilateral MRA**



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

**IN REGARD TO THE NEGOTIATION OF A MUTUAL RECOGNITION
AGREEMENT/ARRANGEMENT UNDER THE APEC ARCHITECT FRAMEWORK**

between the

[ECONOMY 1] APEC ARCHITECT MONITORING COMMITTEE

and the

[ECONOMY 2] APEC ARCHITECT MONITORING COMMITTEE

The **[Economy 1]** APEC Architect Monitoring Committee and the **[Economy 2]** APEC Architect Monitoring Committee affirm and declare:

1. the purpose of the APEC Architect Project, being to facilitate the mobility of architects providing architectural services throughout the APEC region
2. their intention to negotiate a Mutual Recognition **Agreement/Arrangement** under the APEC Architect framework
3. that the purpose of the Mutual Recognition **Agreement/Arrangement** shall be to establish, agree to and implement specific shared procedures by which:
 - 3.1. APEC Architects from **[Economy 1]** can become registered/licensed in **[Economy 2]**; and
 - 3.2. APEC Architects from **[Economy 2]** can become registered/licensed in **[Economy 1]**
4. their intention to conclude the negotiation of a Mutual Recognition **Agreement/Arrangement** under the APEC Architect framework by **[date]**.

5. Signatories

SIGNED this day of
[ECONOMY 1]

(signature)
[Name], [Title], [Registration/licensing authority of participating economy 1]

In the presence of

(signature)
[Name], [Title], [Registration/licensing authority of participating economy 1]

AND

[ECONOMY 2]

(signature)
[Name], [Title], [Registration/licensing authority of participating economy 2]

In the presence of

(signature)
[Name], [Title], [Registration/licensing authority of participating economy 2]



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

APEC Architect Project

Bilateral Agreement/Arrangement

**On Reciprocal Recognition of
Registered/Licensed Architects**

in

[Economy 1] and [Economy 2]

to

**Facilitate Mobility of Architects
in the Provision of Architectural Services**

This **agreement/arrangement** is made on the **[day]** day of **[month]** **[year]**

between:

[Registration/licensing authority of participating economy 1]

of **[physical address]**, in the first part

and

The **[Economy 1]** APEC Architect Monitoring Committee

of **[physical address]**, in the second part

and

[Registration/licensing authority of participating economy 2]

of **[physical address]**, in the third part

and

The **[Economy 2]** APEC Architect Monitoring Committee

of **[physical address]**, in the fourth part.

PREAMBLE

- A. [Registration/licensing authority of participating economy 1] is the [description of entity and the basis of its authority].
- B. The [Economy 1] APEC Architect Monitoring Committee is an independent committee established in [Economy 1] in accordance with the APEC Architect Operations Manual with delegated authority of the APEC Architect Project Central Council (Central Council) to maintain a section of the APEC Architect Register in [Economy 1] and to act as a nominating body for the Central Council.
- C. [Registration/licensing authority of participating economy 2] is the [description of entity and the basis of its authority].
- D. The [Economy 2] APEC Architect Monitoring Committee is an independent committee established in [Economy 2] in accordance with the APEC Architect Operations Manual with delegated authority of the Central Council to maintain a section of the APEC Architect Register in [Economy 2] and to act as a nominating body for the Central Council.
- E. The Parties acknowledge that the primary purpose of this Agreement/Arrangement is to facilitate APEC Architects to become registered to practise independently in a host economy as defined by reference to the APEC Architects Operations Manual [current year] (the Manual) annexed to this Agreement/Arrangement and marked with the letter A and as amended by the Central Council from time to time.
- F. The Parties acknowledge that the [Economy 1] APEC Architect Monitoring Committee and the [Economy 2] APEC Architect Monitoring Committee have been authorised by the APEC Architect Central Council to operate a section of the APEC Architect Register in their respective economies.
- G. The Parties acknowledge that each economy shares the recognition that APEC Architects who are on the APEC Architect Register in its economy meet all the requirements for registration/licensure as an Architect of the other economy in accordance with their mutual commitment to the provisions of the APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework, subject to the conditions and exceptions set out in this Agreement/Arrangement.

Affirming their common interest in the implementation and ongoing administration of the APEC Architect Framework in their respective economies, **the Parties have agreed/mutually decided** as follows:

Article 1/Paragraph 1

Definitions

- 1.1 The definitions detailed in the Manual apply in this **Agreement/Arrangement**.
- 1.2 For the purposes of this **Agreement/Arrangement**, the term “Architect” means a person (excluding a body corporate or other entity that is not a person) whose name is on the register of Architects held by a Regulatory Authority.
- 1.3 In this **Agreement/Arrangement**, unless the contrary intention appears:
 - “APEC Architect” refers to an Architect whose name appears on the APEC Architect Register in their Home Economy
 - “[Economy 1] Participants” means **[registration/licensing authority of participating economy 1]** and the **[Economy 1] APEC Architect Monitoring Committee**
 - “[Economy 2] Participants” means **[Registration/licensing authority of participating economy 2]** and the **[Economy 2] APEC Architect Monitoring Committee**
 - “The Parties” refers to the **[Economy 1] Participants** and the **[Economy 2] Participants**
 - “Signatories” refers to the Parties.

Article 2/Paragraph 2

Application of the APEC Architect Framework

- 2.1 The Parties **agree/mutually decide** that the Operations Manual forms part of this **Agreement/Arrangement**.
- 2.2 The Parties **agree/mutually decide** that the Operations Manual forms the basis upon which the reciprocal recognition of Registered/Licensed Architects in **[Economy 1]** and **[Economy 2]** is to be effected and the manner in which the mobility of Architects in the provision of architectural services in **[Economy 1]** and **[Economy 2]** is to be facilitated.
- 2.3 The Parties **agree/mutually decide** that this **Agreement/Arrangement** shall not apply to Architects who have obtained registration/licensure in their home economy by means of a mutual recognition agreement involving a professional association in other economies or countries other than those from participating APEC economies.
- 2.4 The Parties **agree/mutually decide** that this **Agreement/Arrangement** applies to Registered/Licensed Architects whose names appear on the APEC Architect Register of the home economy.

- 2.5 The Parties **agree/mutually decide** that nothing in this **Agreement/Arrangement** or the Manual is intended to discriminate against an APEC Architect on the basis of that Architect's place of origin or place of education.

Article 3/Paragraph 3

Purpose of this **Agreement/Arrangement**

- 3.1 The Parties **agree/mutually decide** that the purpose of this **Agreement/Arrangement** is:
- 3.1.1 To facilitate the registration/licensure of an APEC Architect in **[Economy 1]** or **[Economy 2]** to enable that APEC Architect to provide services in either **[Economy 1]** or **[Economy 2]**.
- 3.1.2 To set out standards, criteria, procedures and measures which:
- are assessed on objective and transparent criteria, including but not limited to professional competence and ability to satisfy any benchmark criteria
 - are not more burdensome than necessary to ensure that the standards of architectural practise are maintain in the Host Economy
 - do not constitute an unreasonable restriction on the cross-border provision of any architectural services between **[Economy 1]** and **[Economy 2]**.
- 3.2 The Parties recognise that any differences between the standards and processes for registering/licensing Architects in **[Economy 1]** and **[Economy 2]** must be respected and appropriately addressed in order to allow qualified APEC Architects to offer professional services in the circumstances described above.

Article 4/Paragraph 4

Reciprocal Recognition Provisions

- 4.1 Current Registration/Licensure Procedures:
- 4.1.1 In **[Economy 1]**, registration as an Architect is the responsibility of the **[description of the registration/licensing authority of participating economy 1]**.
- 4.1.2 In **[Economy 2]**, registration as an Architect is the responsibility of the **[description of the registration/licensing authority of participating economy 2]**.
- 4.2 In **[Economy 1]**, a person who is registered/licensed as an Architect may legally provide architectural services using the title "Architect".
- 4.3 In **[Economy 2]**, a person who is registered/licensed as an Architect may legally provide architectural services using the title "Architect".

- 4.4 The Parties **agree/mutually decide** that the primary qualification for registration/licensure in the host economy pursuant to this Agreement is to be registered as an APEC Architect in the Home Economy.
- 4.5 The Parties **agree/mutually decide** that applicants must, in addition to demonstrating that their names are entered in the APEC Architect registered in the Home Economy, fulfil the following in order to qualify for registration/licensure in the Host Economy pursuant to this **Agreement/Arrangement**:
- 4.5.1 Successfully pass the domain-specific assessment imposed by the Host Economy
- 4.5.2 Agree to:
- abide by the professional requirements, rules and regulations of the Host Economy
 - satisfy the requirements to assure continuing competency, as imposed by the Host Economy
 - observe any relevant code of professional conduct, and conform to ethical standards of truth, honesty and integrity as the basis for ethical practise, including, at a minimum, abiding by the ethical standards in the Host Economy.
- 4.5.3 Provide information on the history of any previous application for registration/licensure in the Host Economy.
- 4.5.4 Complete an application form for registration/licensure in the relevant jurisdiction and pay the required fee.
- 4.6 The Parties **agree/mutually decide** that each economy will make its own arrangements for domain-specific assessment and make publicly available information on the domain-specific assessment.
- 4.7 Nothing in this **Agreement/Arrangement** will preclude an applicant from pursuing registration/licensure in a Host Economy through the exercise of alternative procedures.

Article 5/Paragraph 5

Implementation

- 5.1 The Parties **agree/mutually decide** that this **Agreement/Arrangement** will commence when:
- 5.1.1 the Regulatory Authority(s) in **[Economy 1]** has consented to and endorsed the terms of this **Agreement/Arrangement**.
- 5.1.2 the Regulatory Authority(s) in **[Economy 2]** has consented to and endorsed the terms of this **Agreement/Arrangement**.

- 5.2 The Parties acknowledge that the consent of the each Regulatory Authority in [Economy 1] and [Economy 2] is a fundamental pre-requisite to the commencement of this Agreement/Arrangement. It is further acknowledged that after the commencement of this Agreement/Arrangement the Regulatory Authority(s) in [Economy 1] must agree to accept [Economy 2] APEC Architects who seek registration, subject to the requirements of article 4.5, and also the Regulatory Authority in [Economy 2] must agree to accept [Economy 1] APEC Architects who seek registration, subject to the requirements of article 4.5.
- 5.3 The Parties agree/mutually decide to provide to each other a regularly updated report on implementation.

Article 6/Paragraph 6

Professional Discipline and Enforcement

Co-operation between Parties to the Agreement/Arrangement

- 6.1 The Parties recognise that Regulatory Authorities are responsible for any appropriate disciplinary action where an Architect violates the requirements detailed in article 4.5.2 in this Agreement/Arrangement.

Disclosure by an Applicant for Registration

- 6.2 The Parties agree/mutually decide that any application for registration/licensure under this Agreement/Arrangement must include disclosure by the applicant of any sanctions imposed against the applicant related to the practise of the Architect in any other countries and any APEC economies. The Parties acknowledge that information relating to the nature of sanctions imposed may be considered by the Regulatory Authority in the Host Economy as part of the registration/licensure process.
- 6.3 The Parties agree/mutually decide that any applicant for registration/licensing in the Host Economy under this Agreement/Arrangement must include the applicant's written permission to distribute and exchange information regarding sanction between both economies. The Parties acknowledge that any failure to fully disclose or provide any of the required information may be the basis of denial by a Regulatory Authority of the application for registration/licensure, or of the imposition of sanctions by a Regulatory Authority, including revocation of the registration/license.

Article 7/Paragraph 7

Immigration and Visa Issues

- 7.1 The Parties agree/mutually decide that registration/licensure in a Host Economy does not avoid the need to comply with any applicable immigration and visa requirements of the Host Economy.

Article 8/Paragraph 8

Exchange of Information

- 8.1 The Parties **agree/mutually decide** to notify each other and provide copies of any major changes in policy, criteria, procedures and programs that might affect this **Agreement/Arrangement**.
- 8.2 The Parties **agree/mutually decide** to provide each other annually a report providing details of all applications made pursuant to the terms of this **Agreement/Arrangement**.

Article 9/Paragraph 9

- 9.1 The Parties **agree/mutually decide** to at all times seek to apply a common approach to the interpretation and application of this **Agreement/Arrangement**, and to make every effort through co-operation and consultation to arrive at a mutually satisfactory resolution of any matter that might affect the operation of this **Agreement/Arrangement**.
- 9.2 A Party to this **Agreement/Arrangement** may request in writing that consultation with the other Parties occur in relation to any matter that it considers might affect the operation or interpretation of this **Agreement/Arrangement**.

Article 10/Paragraph 10

Terms of this Agreement

- 10.1 The Parties **agree/mutually decide** that they will, at least every five (5) years, review and update the status of this **Agreement/Arrangement** and report on its effectiveness, and where appropriate or necessary recommend any changes.
- 10.2 The Parties **agree/mutually decide** that this Agreement may be terminated by any Party by giving to the Parties at least six (6) months prior written notice. The Parties **agree/mutually decide** that the termination of this **Agreement/Arrangement** by a Party will have no effect on the right to practise in a Host Economy obtained through the application of this **Agreement/Arrangement**.
- 10.3 The Parties **agree/mutually decide** that this **Agreement/Arrangement** will automatically terminate if the Monitoring Committee in either economy ceases to be authorised by the APEC Architect Central Council to operate an APEC Architect Register.

Signatories

SIGNED this day of

[ECONOMY 1]

(signature)

[Name], [Title], [Registration/licensing authority of participating economy 1]

In the presence of

(signature)

[Name], [Title]

and

(signature)

[Name], [Title], [Economy 1] APEC Architect Monitoring Committee

In the presence of

(signature)

[Name], [Title]

AND

[ECONOMY 2]

(signature)

[Name], [Title], **[Registration/licensing authority of participating economy 2]**

In the presence of

(signature)

[Name], [Title]

And

(signature)

[Name], [Title], [Economy 2] APEC Architect Monitoring Committee

In the presence of

(signature)

[Name], [Title]

Operating Manual to be attached

Attachment 6:



Proposal on the Definition of the Term “Home Economy” Singapore

1.0 Background

1.1 At the Fourth Council Meeting in Manila, New Zealand informed the Council about the concern of the three signing economies of the Tri-lateral Agreement (namely Australia, New Zealand and Singapore) about the definition of the term “Home Economy” which is defined as “...the economy of permanent residence and primacy registration/licensure as an architect”. The words “Primary” and “Home Economy” need to be defined or reviewed.

1.2 Singapore explained by citing an example “An architect has primary registration in Home Economy A; obtain registration in Host Economy B as an APEC Architect; then later decides to have permanent residence in Host Economy B and allows primary registration in Home Economy A to lapse; thereafter goes to Host Economy C to be registered as an APEC Architect”.

1.3 In the above example in Para 1.2, Singapore asked what is the definition of “Primary” and suggested that there is a need to clearly define “Primary” and “Home Economy” for further deliberation in the Fifth Council Meeting.

2.0 Current Situations

2.1 Under the Tri-lateral Agreement, the term “Home Economy” and “Host Economy” are defined as follows:

“Home Economy” means the economy of permanent residence and primary registration/licensure as an Architect”

“Host Economy” means economy of secondary registration/licensure as an Architect”

2.2 Going by the definition in Para 2.1, an architect who has primary registration in Home Economy A is deemed to have fulfilled all the requirements to become as APEC Architect (AA), including having completed a minimum period of professional practice of seven (7) years after initial registration in the Home Economy A. This AA from Home Economy A is then entitled to register in other participating Economies eg Economy B, Economy C, etc, as long as there are established Mutual Recognition Agreements with Home Economy A. Such other registrations in other Host Economies are termed as Secondary Registrations.

2.3 Based on the provision of the current Agreement, an architect whose primary registration is in Home Economy A and has obtained secondary registration in Host Economy B as an AA, will lose his secondary registration in Host Economy B if he allows

his primary registration in Home Economy A to lapse. Under Clause 2.2.2 of the Operation Manual, “the registration of an APEC Architect will be cancelled if the architect ceases to be registered/licensed in the designated Home Economy”

3.0 Draft Proposals

3.1 The current Agreement does not provide or allow for the APEC Architect to convert his Secondary Registration in a Host Economy B to a Primary Registration as a locally registered architect in Host Economy B.

3.2 One proposal is not to allow APEC Architect to change Home Economy regardless of any number of secondary registrations in different host economies, which means that the Primary Registration will be permanent in the original designated Home Economy. This will be less flexible for APEC Architects who want to seek permanent residency in other Host Economies.

3.3 If we truly want to encourage mobility among the architects, one solution is to allow the change of Primary Registration from the original Home Economy to the Host Economy (or new Home Economy). However, the same set of criteria adopted by the Central Council for admission to the APEC Architect Register will have to be similarly applicable to the APEC Architects applying to Economy B as new Home Economy. In addition to the same set of criteria for Primary Registration in the new Home Economy B, the APEC Architect must also be a resident (either as a citizen or permanent resident) in the new Home Economy B. This will give flexibility to APEC Architects who may want to choose to practice in any Economy within APEC.

3.4 In summary, the following criteria will have to be fulfilled before the APEC Architect can adopt Host Economy B as the **new Home Economy** and then allow the original primary registration in Home Economy A to lapse:

1. Minimum number of years of registration as an APEC Architect in Host Economy B which will become the new Home Economy. (It can be 5 or 7 years or any other number of years agreed by all Economies)
2. Complies with Residency Clause with minimum being a permanent resident in Host Economy B.
3. The Primary Registration in original Home Economy A will either be obsolete or will be considered as Host Economy

4.0 Recommendation

4.1 In the spirit of truly allowing architects a choice to practice within any Economy within APEC, it is recommended to adopt the proposal to allow APEC Architect to adopt any of the Host Economy as the new Home Economy if the various criteria set out in Para 3.4 are met. Though we do not see this as common occurrences in future, it would still be advisable to set out the criteria in the event that APEC Architect chooses to adopt a new Home Economy.

Attachment 7

Procedures for Non-Complying Economies

Malaysia

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 At the Second Council meeting in Mexico City, it was agreed to add to the Agenda on what course of action the Central Council should take if any participating economy failed to comply with Council rules or requirements over an extended period considering the commitments being taken by all economies. There could be various scenarios and types of disciplinary actions that could be taken should an economy be deficient.
- 1.2 As suggested by Australia that there were different degrees of importance in the requirements where some are merely administrative and others are fundamental, such as changes to registration criteria, education, competence and registration experience, among others, and this should be considered. Therefore the courses of action have to commensurate with the types of deviations committed.
- 1.3 Another type of infringement concerns the conduct of the APEC Architect himself when practicing in foreign member economies.

2.0 Course of Action

- 2.1 The Council takes note that the punitive action shall not be a deterrent for APEC economies to participate in the APEC Architect initiatives. However, the Rules and conventions of Council have to be respected and adhered to. The deviation from the Rules is fundamentally unacceptable in the spirit of APEC. Economies that are members of the Central Council that commits such deviations signal the breakaway from the cooperation. The work group would think that it is highly unlikely for such deliberate occurrence unless under circumstances that are unavoidable.
- 2.2 The administrative oversight, such as failure to submit half-yearly report or changes to the survey contents to the secretariat may be rectified administratively with a reminder. However the persistent commitment of such oversight requires attention of the Council.
- 2.3 The failure of Member economies that fail to make payments of contribution to the host secretariat will require a serious attention of Council. The course of action may be determined by Council.
- 2.4 The more SERIOUS misdeed would be when a Member economy chooses to impose more restrictive measures to recognize an APEC Architect from another economy in contravention to the agreed APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework (AARRF). The Council may choose to expel the participating economy from Council for such action and in the extreme case deregistration of the APEC Architect from the economy. The Council is advised to deliberate on this issue seriously. This is in view that in most economies the regulation of architectural practices is under the jurisdiction of the various states /provinces. The Central authority does not have control over the conduct of the states, provinces and, in a lot of instances, local authority. (CANADA HAS A CONCERN ON THIS AND WOULD LIKE FURTHER DISCUSSIONS ON IT)

3 Procedure of actions by Council

- 3.1 The punitive actions that may be considered are;
1. Secretariat seeks clarification from allegedly errant economy.
 2. Peer consultation to be conducted, the report of which to be presented to Council
 3. Caution to be issued by Council to errant economy
 4. Withdrawing of Council membership of the economy
- 3.2 Upon discovery by the Secretariat that there is a prima facie case of deviation/s committed by a member economy, the secretariat shall submit a notice to the Council's Work Group on Discipline (WGD) as soon as possible. The WGD shall investigate such case and seek clarification from the allegedly errant economy and submit the report of the clarification to the subsequent Council meeting for deliberation.
- 3.3 The Council may choose to authorize a peer consultation to the allegedly errant economy. The Monitoring Committee of the nearest economy may be nominated to conduct such consultation and to establish whether a deviation has been committed. The report of the consultation shall be submitted to the Council for deliberation. The Council may decide the appropriate punitive actions to be taken.
- 3.4 Any complaints against individual APEC Architect (AA) shall be made to the host Monitoring Committee. The Disciplinary procedures and actions against the AA shall be conducted locally. Should the AA were found to be guilty the local punitive actions shall be imposed on the errant AA. The economy of origin shall be notified for punitive actions that may be imposed in accordance to the home economy.

COMMENTS FROM NEW ZEALAND

At the 2010 meeting of the APEC Architect Central Council in Manila, Malaysia presented a paper entitled *Draft Course of Action for Non-Compliance with Council Rules*.

The paper was in response to the question of what the Central Council would do if a participating economy failed to comply with Council rules or requirements over an extended period. Malaysia proposed the following, from the Manila minutes.

A possible process for an errant economy might be:

- *Secretariat to seek clarification from alleged errant economy;*
- *Peer evaluation to be done by another economy geographically close to the errant economy (example: Singapore-Malaysia, Mexico-United States of America). This consists of a visit of the errant economy by the peer evaluators to verify if there is a prima-facie case of deviations committed;*
- *A Work Group in charge of disciplinary matters to be formally constituted within the Council to deliberate on the matter;*
- *The Work Group to report to the Council during its regular meetings on all facets of the case;*

- *The Council to take action.*

New Zealand is concerned that in some situations it would not be practical for one economy to peer evaluate the conduct of its neighbour, given political sensibilities that might apply between neighbours. New Zealand suggests a simpler approach.

New Zealand suggests that if a concern is raised about the conduct of a participating economy it should be investigated forthwith by the Work Group which would report in writing to the next Central Council.

Regarding the membership of the Work Group, New Zealand suggests:

- the economy that at the time is providing the secretariat
- the economy that previously provided the secretariat
- the economy next scheduled to provide the secretariat.

New Zealand further suggests that if the alleged errant economy is one of the above three, or for some other reason one of these economies cannot do the work, then the Working Party comprises the other two plus the next economy that is scheduled to provide the secretariat after the economy that is scheduled to next provide the secretariat. Also, if the alleged errant economy is the economy currently providing the secretariat, then the matter should be referred to and managed by the economy that is next scheduled to provide the secretariat.

New Zealand made 3 comments during the last meeting in Manila: 1) that with regards to paragraph 2.4, the bilateral and tri-lateral agreements would play key roles in the relationship of economies; 2) that the idea of “suspension” should be considered in order to bring in the possibility of negotiation for the return of an errant economy or APEC Architect, rather than considering only permanent “good-byes”; and 3) that perhaps, other economies might wish to join the working group of Malaysia, Singapore and Mexico in drafting this document

MALAYSIA’S RESPONSE TO NEW ZEALAND

Malaysia agrees with New Zealand’s proposal on the composition of the Work Group on Discipline (WGD).

In cases where bilateral and tri-lateral agreement are in effect and where there exist an MRA on the movement of Architects between the relevant economies, such agreements may take precedent over the AARRF. It is imperative that economies considering MRA or services trade agreements in respect of architectural services to adopt the AARRF among participating economies. The Central Council may still consider actions against economies that choose to NOT adopt the AARRF. (THIS ITEM DESERVES FURTHER DISCUSSION AS SUGGESTED BY CANADA)

Malaysia is agreeable with the idea of “suspension” as the punitive action depending on the severity of the non-compliance.

Malaysia requests the contact details of the parties from economies that wish to be part of the initial WGD.

COMMENTS FROM CHINA

China suggested that the Draft include more of details, such as how a first, a second, or a third absence will be dealt with and considered?

MALAYSIA'S RESPONSE TO CHINA

It is important that the economies' Monitoring Committee are empowered to exercise regulatory controls on the conduct of their respective APEC Architects (AAs) as well as those from other economies practicing in the host economy. Hence it is important for the economy to be present at the Central Council meeting occurs biannually. During the initial formative years, the number of AAs may not be many and their cross border activities may be limited. An absence from one Central Council meeting may be excused, provided sufficient notice is given to the secretariat with valid reasons. However an absence for two consecutive meetings means an absence of six years of contact with the Central Council. The Central Council at the relevant meeting may consider disciplinary proceedings or other cautionary measures on the errant economy.

COMMENTS FROM MEXICO

At the last meeting Mexico suggested that a group in charge of discipline be created within each economy and when a problem of discipline arises, each economy can send a representative to the overall WGD in charge of discipline within the Council.

MALAYSIA'S RESPONSE TO MEXICO

Malaysia agrees with New Zealand's proposal on the composition of the WGD. It is also conceivable that each Monitoring Committee (MC) would have in its jurisdiction a disciplinary group to monitor the conduct of APEC Architect working in the host economy. Should there be any infringements on the conduct of the AA, the host MC shall take the necessary disciplinary actions in accordance to the host economy's domestic rules against the errant AA. The home economy shall be notified of such disciplinary actions for further necessary actions by the home economy against the errant AA.

COMMENTS FROM SINGAPORE

At the last meeting in Manila Singapore cautioned that though it is good to have punitive actions in place, it should not serve to scare away economies that the Council is still enticing to join the Project. Singapore further pointed out that though economies have their registry of APEC Architects, the Project is not effective unless economies have entered into agreements with other economies within the AARRF, which would make relationships more concrete and specific.

MALAYSIA' RESPONSE TO SINGAPORE

Malaysia is in agreement with Singapore that agreements among economies should be based on the AARRF.

Attachment 8

OTHER ASPECTS OF AN APEC ARCHITECT'S PRACTICE IN A HOST ECONOMY

A Presentation by the Philippine Monitoring Committee

5th APEC Architect Central Council
October 3-5, 2012
Wellington, New Zealand

The APEC Architect Central Council has identified six (6) categories of open-ness of economies to allow liberal practice of foreign architects, specifically APEC Architects, within the economies' national boundaries. These categories appear as a ladder-type ascent of economies in what is now known or called Reciprocal Recognition Framework, from a level of complete closeness to the ultimate level of complete open-ness, as follows:

1. No Recognition – no recognition of APEC Architect status;
2. Local Collaboration – association required with an Architect from the host economy;
3. Host Economy Residence/Experience – at least one year of professional experience in the host economy prior to registration examination;
4. Comprehensive Registration Examination – examination of all skills and knowledge required for the practice of architecture;
5. Domain Specific Assessment – understanding of legal and technical issues unique to the host economy; and
6. Complete Mobility – no requirement other than APEC Architect status.

The participating economies have reported, during the 4th APEC Architect Central Council Meeting in Manila in October, 2010, about the level in which their respective economies are in.

1. Local Collaboration – for Canada, China, Hong Kong China, Korea, Malaysia, and Philippines; and
2. Domain Specific Assessment – for Australia, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, United States of America.
3. (For confirmation: Thailand)

Economies have committed to ascend the ladder of the framework progressively as each economy moves towards their commitment to full liberalization of architectural practice.

While the economies are on these levels of open-ness, questions arise as to whether or not these levels of commitment to open-ness would adequately define the arrangements between economies with regards to mobility of professionals and the context of their practice in a host economy. Are there other aspects that must be addressed in addition to these arrangements?

The Philippines recognizes that there are as yet many issues that have to be resolved but identifies at this time two (2) of them:

1. The aspect of immigration requirements per the laws within an economy; and
2. The aspect of responsibility and liability.

As of last reporting, the economies of Australia, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, and the United States of America, commit to a status that allows for APEC Architects to freely practice after taking a Domain Specific Assessment that would demonstrate their understanding of relevant technical, legal, cultural, and socio-political aspects within their national borders. Would there be no other legal impediments to the entry of an APEC Architect into the host economy? Can visa for the purpose of practising the profession of architecture in the host economy be easily obtained? For how long? Can a “commercial presence” be easily obtained by way of establishing and opening an architectural office in the host economy? What types of visa are available for APEC Architects who would like to operate in the host economy as non-immigrant persons.

(Note: It is assumed that APEC Architects would cross national borders as non-immigrants, preferring to maintain their status as citizens of their home economy. However, the mobility with which global practice has endowed on professionals, has given rise to the issue of the definition of the term “home economy”. As professionals move from economy to economy, the definition of “home economy” becomes more and more hazy – thus the issue raised by Singapore is valid and needs to be clarified.)

On the other hand, the economies of Canada, China, Hong Kong China, Korea, Malaysia, and Philippines, commit to a status that allows for APEC Architects to practice for as long as they associate and collaborate with a local architect. In this connection, the questions that arise have to do with the sharing of responsibilities and liabilities. What is the level of responsibility and liability of a foreign APEC Architect with regards to the design that had been introduced to the local inventory of buildings? How would the sharing of responsibilities and liabilities be between the foreign APEC Architect and the local architect?

The Philippines therefore recommends further discussions on the following topics during the 5th APEC Architect Central Council Meeting and further discussions during the subsequent Central Council Meetings:

1. Immigration and Other Entry Requirements:

Here, economies are requested to inform the Council about entry requirements (visa and type) and other laws on immigration in their own economy that an APEC Architect accepted to practice in a host economy will have to address.

2. Liabilities and Insurance:

Here, economies are requested to inform the Council about the liabilities of an Architect in their economy and how the aspect of responsibility of the professional for public safety is covered. Economies are also requested to inform the Council about the practice of coverage of liability by insurance in their economy.

In the following paragraphs, the Philippines submits and offers a discussion of the above issues in the context of architectural practice in the Philippines, as an example of what might be expected as equivalent discussions by other economies.

On Immigration:

The Bureau of Immigration of the Philippines identifies the following as aliens which may be admitted as non-immigrants (from the website of the Bureau of Immigration of the Philippines):

1. A temporary visitor coming for business or for pleasure or for reasons of health;
2. A person in transit to a destination outside the Philippines;
3. A seaman serving as such on a vessel arriving at a port of the Philippines;
4. A person entitled to enter the Philippines under and in pursuant of the provisions of a treaty of commerce and navigation (1) solely to carry on substantial trade principally between the Philippines and the foreign state of which he is a national or (2) solely to develop and direct the operations of an enterprise in which, in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the Philippines, he has invested or of an enterprise he is actively in the process of investing, a substantial amount of capital; (to include wife and children under 21 years of age), for as long as citizens of the Philippines are accorded the same recognition;
5. An accredited official of a foreign government recognized by the Government of the Philippines, his family, attendants, servants and employees;
6. A student, having means sufficient for his education and support in the Philippines, who is at least 15 years of age and who seeks to enter the Philippines temporarily and solely for the purpose of taking up a course of study higher than high school at a university, seminary, academy, college or school approved for such student by the Commission of Immigration; and
7. A person coming to pre-arranged employment.

In the above list, an APEC Architect may be admitted as:

#1 – a temporary visitor; or

#4 – a person entering under the provisions of a treaty of commerce and navigation. In the Philippines, GATS (General Agreement on Trade and Services) is a treaty signed by the Philippines with 100 or more participating countries. With the approval of Congress, the Philippines signed the treaty in 1994.

The above are the initial and immediate manners of entry. However, Philippines has to further fill in the information voids such as length of stay, manner of establishing presence, etc.

On Professional Liability:

Article 1723 of Republic Act No. 386 (The Civil Code of the Philippines) provides:

“The engineer or architect who drew up the plans and specifications for a building is liable for damages if within fifteen years from the completion of the structure, the same should collapse by reason of a defect in those plans and specifications, or due to the defects in the ground. The contractor is likewise responsible for damages if the edifice falls, within the same period, on account of defects in the construction or the use of materials of inferior quality furnished by him, or due to any violation of the terms of the contract. If the engineer or architect supervises the construction, he shall be solidarily liable with the contractor.

Acceptance of the building, after completion, does not imply waiver of any of the cause of action by reason of any defect mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

The action must be brought within ten years following the collapse of the building.”

In the Philippines, by law, responsibility and liability rests on the shoulders of the designer for a period of 15 + 10 years or 25 years.

Risk transfer by way of insurance coverage is currently not the practice and there are only one or two insurance companies known to provide insurance service to architectural practitioners in the country. However, more and more architects who cross borders and practice in such places as the Middle East and Southeast Asia, report that one of the requirements in the selection process for designers is professional liability insurance.

Those involved in selecting designers usually require proof that the designers have adequate and appropriate insurances. The basic insurance coverage are:

1. Professional Liability Insurance. also known as “Errors and Omissions (E&O) Insurance or Malpractice Insurance, provides coverage and indemnity for claims alleging negligent act, errors or omissions (wrongful acts) in the performance of professional services. Wrongful acts not only include defects in plans and specifications, but all services rendered by an architectural firm.

2. Commercial and General Liability Insurance covers damages caused by the occurrence of accidents to employees on the job site, to include operations away from the office premises.
3. Workers Compensation covers payment of employees' compensation for lost income and all medical expenses related to bodily injury by accident or disease attributed to job-related activities.

For economies currently requiring collaboration of foreign APEC Architects with a local architect, it is logical to assume that the local architect will assume legal responsibility as the professional-on-record.

For economies on the upper level of the Framework, risk transfer insurances are necessary in order to assure that local citizenry are not left with no way to be indemnified for mistakes committed by foreign architects, which have possibilities to occur.

What is the situation in other economies?

Attachment 9: The future of the APEC Architect Project

New Zealand

The APEC Architect Project is now 10 years old. The first meeting of the steering committee for its establishment met in Sydney on 13 June 2002.

The original attendees at that meeting were Australia (Chair), the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong China, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, Chinese Taipei, and the United States of America.

Apologies were received from Papua New Guinea, Canada and Indonesia.

Since then a great deal has been achieved.

Canada, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Singapore have joined the project.

Other achievements have included:

- the development of the operating manual
- regular meetings of the Central Council
- the creation of the APEC Architect Register, with architects from most participating economies being represented on it.

In addition, a number of bilateral and trilateral mutual recognition arrangements have been signed between participating economies, allowing for APEC Architects to access specific registration arrangements in host economies. Specifically arrangements have been agreed to between:

- Singapore, Australia and New Zealand in 2010
- Japan and New Zealand in 2009
- Japan and Australia in 2008
- Chinese Taipei and Australia in 2007.

The Philippines and Chinese Taipei have signed a memorandum of understanding to explore further the possibility of a bilateral arrangement, and Chinese Taipei and New Zealand are scheduled to sign a bilateral arrangements at the October 2012 Central Council Meeting.

Two significant issues stand out however.

1. For a significant number of participating economies, being able to enter into a bilateral or trilateral arrangement on the basis of domain specific assessments only is not possible, given statutory, regulatory or other requirements at home.
2. From within the economies that have negotiated domain-specific bilaterals, so far no APEC Architects have applied for registration in a host economy, despite their MRAs.

Both these issues suggest that it is worth asking whether in some way the APEC Architect Project needs to be rethought or extended.

One idea that the Central Council could consider is whether it ought to place an additional focus on finding new arrangements that encourage younger architects to get experience in other economies as a way of broadening their horizons early in their careers.

It may be that APEC Architects are not seeking cross border registrations because they are sufficiently advanced in their careers that they have well established businesses at home which they don't wish to leave behind and from which they are able to transact business throughout the region without difficulty. In other words, it may be that the project is trying to provide a benefit for people who don't need or want it.

Conversely, there may be younger architects for whom working in other jurisdictions would be highly sought after as something done temporarily before returning home richer for the experience.

Another possibility is that something new is needed for participating economies that cannot enter into bilateral or trilateral arrangements on the basis of domain-specific assessments only. For these economies, perhaps there could be some other way to allow APEC Architects from other participating economies to be recognised as have expertise that warrants recognition and respect, apart from actual registration in the host economy.

These are just initial thoughts, but it is suggested that the project needs to review itself and consider alternatives.

**Attachment 10:
Report by the Secretariat
New Zealand**

Participating economies provide the project with secretariat services on rotation. During 2011 and 2012 that duty has been met by New Zealand.

During the period the secretariat has focussed on three main tasks, these being:

1. maintaining the APEC Architect Project Website
2. providing other administrative services
3. organising the two yearly Central Council meeting

Items 1 and 2 have been provided by the New Zealand Registered Architects Board's Chief Executive, alongside his normal duties at his normal place of work.

Maintaining the APEC Architect Project Website

Early in 2011 2012 the previous secretariat provided the New Zealand secretariat with access rights to the APEC Architect Project website. Since then the website has been significantly enhanced. All the agendas and reports from previous central council meetings have been added along with papers from project's set up phase. The various bilaterals and multilaterals signed so far have also been added.

In addition all participating economies are now represented in the rotating photos at the top of each page.

Administrative Services

During 2011 2012, the APEC Architect certificate and ID card were updated and sent to all participating economies for their use. A PDF format was created which allows the name of the APEC Architect and other details to be entered and then the certificate printed to a high quality.

A reference was added to the certificate saying that it could be authenticated by accessing the Register via the APEC Architect Project website.

Central Council Meeting

The Wellington Central Council meeting has been organised by a working party of Wellington architects who have done the work gratis. Sponsorship has not been required.

APEC Architect Secretariat Costs 2011 2012

Maintaining website and administrative services:	NZ\$6,111.03
<u>APEC Architect Central Council Meeting (budgeted):</u>	<u>NZ\$102,386.89</u>
Total:	NZ\$108,497.92

APEC Architect Secretariat Income 2011 2012

In November 2011, invoices were issued to participating economies as per the funding formulae in attachment 1 in US dollars covering 2011 and 2012.

Payments received as at 10 September 2012 as follows:

Economy	Annual Fee US\$	Payments received for 2011	Payments received for 2012
Australia	3,531	X	X
Canada	4,413		
China	3,531	X	X
Hong Kong China	3,531		
Japan	5,296	X	X
Korea	3,531	X	
Malaysia	1,765	X	X
Mexico	2,648		
New Zealand	2,648	X	X
Philippines	2,648	X	X
Singapore	2,648		
Chinese Taipei	2,648	X	
Thailand	1,765	X	X
USA	5,296	X	X
	45,900		

Invoicing formulae

Basis of APEC Architect Secretariat Funding Per annum

Economy	Architects	PPP	Ranking	Points	US\$
Australia	10,000	2	2	4	3,531
Canada	8,000	3	2	5	4,413
China	16,000	1	3	4	3,531
Hong Kong China	2,366	3	1	4	3,531
Japan	50,000	3	3	6	5,296
Korea	9,533	2	2	4	3,531
Malaysia	1,6007	1	1	2	1,765
Mexico	7,590	1	2	3	2,648
New Zealand	1600	2	1	3	2,648
Philippines	8,000	1	2	3	2,648
Singapore	1300	2	1	3	2,648
Chinese Taipei	3,200	2	1	3	2,648
Thailand	2,000	1	1	2	1,765
United States of America	112,000	3	3	6	5,296
				52	45,900

Architects Based on numbers provided by economies

PPP Based on the three World Bank Purchasing Power Parity categories.
The numbers were inverted for the formula

Ranking The economies grouped into three categories by numbers of architects
16,000 and over = 3
3,201 – 15,999 = 2
3200 or less = 1

Economy points PPP + ranking

Adopted Funding \$45,900 per annum (as per Manila) divided by total number of points
multiplied by economy total points x 2 to cover two years.

**Attachment 11:
Schedule of Rotation of Responsibilities**

SECRETARIAT SCHEDULE
(As approved during the Fourth Council Meeting)

YEAR	SECRETARIAT	HOST
2001	Australia	Brisbane, Australia
2002	Australia	Sydney, Australia
2002	Australia	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
2004	Australia	Chinese Taipei
2004	Australia	Honolulu, USA
2005	Chinese Taipei	Tokyo, Japan
2006	Chinese Taipei	Mexico City, Mexico
2007-2008	Mexico	Vancouver, Canada
2009-2010	The Philippines	Metro Manila, Philippines
2011-2012	New Zealand	Wellington, New Zealand
2013-2014	Canada	Canada
2015-2016	Malaysia	Malaysia
2017-2018	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China
2019-2020	Singapore	Singapore
2021-2022	Thailand	Thailand
2023-2024	The United States of America	The United States of America
2025-2026	Korea	Korea
2027-2028	Japan	Japan
2029-2030	Hong Kong China	Hong Kong China
2031-2032	Chinese Taipei	Chinese Taipei
2033-2034	Australia	Australia

Note that Central Council Meetings shall be organised and hosted by the economies providing the secretariat in the second year of their time as the secretariat, unless arrangements have been made otherwise.



Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation



DRAFT MEETING SUMMARY of **FIFTH APEC ARCHITECT PROJECT CENTRAL COUNCIL MEETING**

4-5 October 2012
Hotel Intercontinental, Wellington, New Zealand

Item 1: Powhiri / Welcome to Attendees

The Fifth APEC Architect Project Central Council meeting (the meeting) began with a Maori welcome or powhiri conducted by architect Henare Walmsley.

Conference attendees then took their seats and **the Chair**, Mr Warwick Bell, declared the meeting open. The Chair introduced the other persons who were assisting with the running of the meeting. The Chair confirmed that all attendees had received their agenda papers.

Item 2: APEC Central Council Meeting Procedures

The Chair outlined a set of protocols for the meeting, these being as follows:

- 1. APEC is a grouping of economies and not countries. As such, economies participating in the APEC Architect project shall be referred to as “participating economies”.*
- 2. participating economies attending the 5th Central Council Meeting are each assigned up to three front row seats, and only attendees occupying those seats may speak.*
- 3. all contributions are entirely voluntary.*
- 4. the business of the Central Council Meeting shall be conducted in English.*
- 5. attendees wishing to speak shall indicate their wish to speak by raising their economy’s name plate.*
- 6. the Chair of the meeting shall recognise each attendee’s desire to speak by acknowledging his or her economy (ie not the attendee’s name).*
- 7. in general, the leader of each economy’s delegation speaks, though he/she may ask another member of his/her economy’s delegation to speak.*
- 8. all contributions shall be to the Chair.*
- 9. in general decisions shall be by consensus, but if a vote is required a simple majority will suffice for a resolution to be adopted.*

The protocols were agreed to without dissent.

Item 3: Central Council Membership

Participating economies advised the Central Council of the names of their representatives at the meeting, these being as follows:

Nino BELLANTONIO	AUSTRALIA	CHO, In-Souk	KOREA
Christine HARDING	AUSTRALIA	KIM, Chi Tok	KOREA
Pierre GALLANT	CANADA	Saifuddin AHMAD	MALAYSIA
Michael ERNEST	CANADA	Zuraina Leily AWALLUDIN	MALAYSIA
BAIPANG, Zhang	CHINA	Esa bin MOHAMED	MALAYSIA
SHENGHUI, Chen	CHINA	Amer Hamzah MOHD YUNUS	MALAYSIA
XIU, Lu	CHINA	TAN, Pei Ing	MALAYSIA
ZHUANG, Weimin	CHINA	David Cabrera-Ruiz	MEXICO
CHAO, Yicheng	CHINESE TAIPEI	Callum MCKENZIE	NEW ZEALAND
CHEN, Shau-Tsyh	CHINESE TAIPEI	Tony van RAAT	NEW ZEALAND
CHEN, Yin-Ho	CHINESE TAIPEI	Christina van BOHEMEN	NEW ZEALAND
CHENG, I-Ping	CHINESE TAIPEI	Rozanno ROSAL	PHILIPPINES
HSU, Chien-Mei	CHINESE TAIPEI	Alfredo PO	PHILIPPINES
HUANG, Ching-Chang	CHINESE TAIPEI	Edric Marco FLORENTINO	PHILIPPINES
LIEN, Fu-Hsin	CHINESE TAIPEI	Yolanda REYES	PHILIPPINES
LIU, Kuo-Lung	CHINESE TAIPEI	Medeliano ROLDAN	PHILIPPINES
LUAN, Chung-Pi	CHINESE TAIPEI	NG, Lye Hock Larry	SINGAPORE
FUNG, Yin Suen	HONG KONG	SOH, Siow Lan Rita	SINGAPORE
LAM, Kwong Ki	HONG KONG	Teeraboon CHALONGMANEERAT	THAILAND
Hiroshi ASANO	JAPAN	Michael Paripol TANGTRONGCHIT	THAILAND
Hiroki SUNOHARA	JAPAN	Stephen NUTT	USA
Michiko YAMAUCHI	JAPAN	Warwick BELL	CHAIR
		Paul JACKMAN	SECRETARY

Item 4: Adoption of the Agenda

The Chair asked the participating economies if there was anything that anyone wished to add to the agenda, there being none.

The late report from Canada was distributed to attendees.

The Chair said that he sought the meeting's approval for the meeting summary to record the signing on the evening of 3 October 2012 of:

- an APEC Architect bilateral between Chinese Taipei and New Zealand
- a memorandum of understanding between Hong Kong and New Zealand in regard to degree recognition for initial registration purposes

- a memorandum of understanding between Australia, Canada and New Zealand in regard to their intention to negotiate an APEC Architect trilateral.

The meeting concurred.

Item 5: Confirmation of the Meeting Summary of the Fourth APEC Architect Central Council Meeting (Manila)

The meeting reviewed and adopted the Meeting Summary of the Fourth APEC Architect Central Council meeting in Manila 10 and 11 October 2010. Moved Canada, seconded Malaysia.

Distribution of Photo-DVDs, Manila Meeting, 2010

The Philippines distributed a DVD of photographs of the Fourth APEC Architect Central Council Meeting in 2010 in Manila.

Item 6: Reporting

Item 6.1: Applications to Form New Monitoring Committees

The Secretary, Mr Paul Jackman, advised that so far during 2011 and 2012 no inquiries had been received regarding any other economies participating in the APEC Architect Project.

The Chair noted that he had invited the other seven APEC economies not participating in the project to send observers to the meeting. The Chair said once he explained that any observers would have to meet their own travel and accommodation costs no further communication occurred.

Item 6.2: Monitoring Committee Reports to the Central Council

Participating economies spoke to their written reports as circulated.

New Zealand reported that currently New Zealand has seven APEC Architects. New Zealand continued to use interviews to determine who may be admitted to the register, this having recently resulted in an application being declined for the first time. New Zealand remained at “domain specific” in terms of the APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework.

Australia reported that during 2011 and 2012 so far, 7 Australian architects had been added to the Register, resulting in a total of 17 Australian APEC Architects. Australia had entered into bilateral and other arrangements and was continuing to promote the project to Australian architects.

Malaysia reported that during 2011 and 2012 so far, 3 Malaysian architects had been added to the Register, resulting in a total of 11 Malaysian APEC Architects. Malaysia remained at “local collaboration” in terms of the APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework, but the intention was to move to a more liberal regime in the coming years. Malaysia’s legislation had been amended to allow foreign persons to become registered in Malaysia.

Japan reported that during 2011 and 2012 so far, 49 Japanese architects had been added to the Register, resulting in a total of 352 Japanese APEC Architects. Japan had adopted the revised APEC Architect certificate and ID card provided by the Secretariat.

Japan had reciprocal arrangements with Australia and New Zealand and remained at “domain specific” in terms of the APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework. Japan had published an English translation of the revised Kenchikushi law, and copies would be distributed to attendees.

Philippines reported that to date the Philippines had 40 APEC Architects. The Philippines was using the revised APEC Architect certificate and ID card provided by the Secretariat. The hosting of the Fourth Central Council Meeting in 2010 had been used in the Philippines to promote the APEC Architect project. At that event the Philippines and Chinese Taipei had signed a memorandum of understanding in regard to their intention to negotiate an APEC Architect bilateral in the future.

Korea asked the Philippines why, according to the Philippines report, there had been no additions to the Register in the Philippines during 2011 and 2012. **The Philippines** replied that organising the 2010 Central Council meeting and writing the Meeting Summary had been all consuming, but further applications were expected.

China reported that recently the Architectural Society of China had identified and listed 100 architects who were available for foreign architects seeking local architects to collaborate with. These 100 architects were being encouraged to become Chinese APEC Architects, the current total being 77 Chinese APEC Architects. China had signed a registration agreement with Hong Kong and was starting talks with USA, Canada, Japan, Korea and Singapore, there being a visit to Canada and the USA in late October 2012. Singapore would be sending a delegation to China in December 2012.

Chinese Taipei reported that currently they have 90 APEC Architects, with no additions having taken place during the review period. Chinese Taipei was promoting to APEC Architect Project to the central government and universities, and on 3 October 2012 has signed an APEC Architect bilateral with New Zealand.

The United States of America (USA) reported that during 2011 and 2012 so far, 11 USA architects had been added to the Register, resulting in a total of 47 USA APEC Architects. The USA remained at “domain specific” in terms of the APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework. The USA noted that in the absence of any APEC Architect bilaterals so far, foreign architects could access the “Broadly Experienced Foreign Architect” procedure which allowed foreign architects with seven years’ experience to be assessed and, if successful, granted a NCARB certificate that was accepted for initial registration in 45 of the 54 US jurisdictions.

Singapore asked to be provided with the names of those jurisdictions and the USA undertook to provide that information.

The **USA** asked that in future the APEC Participating Economy Report Form could include the total number of architects in each economy.

Thailand reported that to date they have no APEC Architects on the Register. Thailand said this was because of the very strict regulations of the Architect Council of Thailand. Thailand said the APEC Architect Project would be promoted at upcoming exhibitions.

Thailand remained at “local collaboration” in terms of the APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework.

The Chair asked for further details in terms of those regulatory inhibitions. **Thailand** responded that Thailand’s Architect Act would have to be amended to have a new definition of an APEC Architect and this was very difficult. Otherwise being an APEC Architect would be just a casual thing, Thailand said. **The Chair** suggested that perhaps this was too restrictive as Thai architects might benefit from using the title when working in other places. It was agreed this would be worth exploring outside the main meeting.

Singapore reported that they now have six APEC Architects. Singapore said the next step would be to have a cross-border registration based on her arrangements with Australia and New Zealand. Singapore had adopted the revised APEC Architect certificate and ID card provided by the Secretariat. The APEC Architect Project would be promoted at a seminar in November 2012.

Singapore noted that they had asked for the Fifth Central Council Meeting to be moved, given that it clashed with the World Architecture Festival in Singapore. Singapore said they were exploring the possibility of an APEC Architect bilateral with Japan. Singapore remained at “domain specific” in terms of the APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework.

Singapore said copies of a magazine describing Singapore’s work in terms of being a “vertical green” city would be distributed to attendees.

The Chair responded that it had been impossible to move the dates of the meeting because of commitments already entered into.

The Chair briefed attendees on the arrangements for that evening’s dinner and entertainment.

The meeting adjourned for morning tea.

The meeting resumed at 11.18 am

Hong Kong reported that during 2011 and 2012 so far, 11 architects had been added to the Register, resulting in a total of 47 Hong Kong APEC Architects. Hong Kong reported that changes had been made to the way the Hong Kong Monitoring Committee was organised with better integration with the Hong Kong Institute of Architects and the Registering Board for architects in Hong Kong.

Hong Kong had adopted the revised APEC Architect certificate and ID card provided by the Secretariat. Hong Kong architects were being encouraged to become APEC Architects.

Hong Kong said it has been wrongly reported on the APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework and Hong Kong should be recorded as being at the “local collaboration” stage. Hong Kong added that they intended in the next two years to examine whether Hong Kong could advance on the APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework.

Canada reported that they intended to promote the APEC Architect Project across Canada more actively in the future. The principles of the APEC Architect Project were in accord with Canada's public policy. In the meantime, foreign architects could obtain project-specific temporary licences in Canada and new procedures were now in place for foreign architects seeking registration in Canada which were available on line. Canada was proud to have signed a memorandum of understanding with Australia and New Zealand in regard to negotiating an APEC Architect trilateral.

Korea reported a marked drop off in the number of architects in Korea becoming APEC Architects. Promotional activities were being organised. Korea remained at "local collaboration" in terms of the APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework.

However, Korea was going to discuss moving to domain specific with Japan and China at upcoming discussions in November in China. Korea was interested in better matching the appointment period of its APEC Architect Monitoring Committee to domestic appointment patterns.

Korea said it had been asked by its government to find out whether government officials were on monitoring committees in other economies. The Chair said this question would be answered shortly.

The Chair advised that Mexico had been unable to prepare a report and would provide its report to the Secretariat shortly.

The meeting was then opened to general discussion.

New Zealand commented that no APEC Architect had ever used the APEC Architect framework to seek a cross-border fast-track registration, despite all the efforts of participating economies. New Zealand said this was a concern and New Zealand would like to hear the views of participating economies.

Malaysia commented that the playing fields were not level for different economies. In many economies there were issues with immigration laws and other domestic regulations and rules. Malaysia had taken a pragmatic route so that within ASEAN local collaboration was required. However, Malaysia was changing its legislation to dispense with residency requirements for local registration.

Hong Kong said they intended to move to domain specific in terms of the APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework. However, Hong Kong suggested perhaps the Secretariat could explore with all participating economies the proposal that all participating economies could recognise all APEC Architects from all participating economies as a whole, given that all APEC Architects have had seven years' experience to a very high standard and only small numbers of architects were involved.

Japan advised that they remained committed to the "domain specific" requirement in terms of the APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework.

Korea asked why a number of APEC economies were not participating in the APEC Architects Project.

USA said the best way the APEC Architect Project could be advanced was for economies to eliminate residency and citizenship requirements from registration. The USA said the BEFA programme in the US had no citizenship or residency requirement and yet only 12 foreign architects had used it successfully since 2004, so maybe international practice was a collaborative effort and would remain so.

Singapore said it would be useful to ascertain what the benefits were of being an APEC Architect as a guide to encouraging architects to participate in the APEC Architect Project. Singapore added that in Singapore out of 172 foreign architects there were 22 Australians and 4 New Zealanders registered as architects, so Singapore would like to promote to them the notion of becoming Singapore APEC Architects and then being more easily able to be registered in their country of origin.

New Zealand commented that clearly cross-border work happens and thrives around the world regardless of the APEC Architect Project. The potential in the APEC Architect Project lay in combination with migration. More typically, the easiest way to undertake offshore work was via local collaboration with locals who had local knowledge. After 10 years and a huge investment of effort to produce small results of relevance only to migration, the APEC Architect project needed to be considered in a bigger space than that alone.

Korea asked Singapore to explain what Singapore meant when earlier they had said they had 172 foreign architects.

Singapore responded that the architects referred to were registered in Singapore so they could submit plans to the building authorities in Singapore. Singapore said in one case a New Zealander registered in Singapore had said he wanted to be registered in New Zealand, as a positive thing. Singapore was also looking at developing new procedures for allowing for a form of registration for foreign architects who were collaborating with local architects.

Korea asked whether the foreign architects practising in Singapore were registered in Singapore or elsewhere.

Singapore replied that these architects were registered in Singapore.

USA asked whether the Australians and New Zealanders registered in Singapore were first registered in Singapore or were registered in Australia or New Zealand first and then registered in Singapore.

Singapore replied that it was a mix.

USA said a lot of people from the USA studied architecture overseas and became registered overseas and then struggled to become registered in the USA.

The Chair said this had revealed a potential benefit of the APEC Architect Project which was to provide a way for architects who had studied, worked and then become registered overseas to be able to practice in their places of origin. Another benefit was where actual migration was taking place.

Malaysia said the aim of the APEC Architect Project was to allow for full registration in a host economy and that should remain the goal.

New Zealand commented that the purpose of the APEC Architect Project was to eliminate local experience requirements for cross border registrations.

Australia said in the past not enough effort had gone into identifying the benefits of the APEC Architect Project and promoting them.

Singapore said the Board of Architects, Singapore treated Singaporeans and foreigners equally in terms of registration. There used to be a residency requirement for registration, but that had been removed some years ago.

The Chair asked participating economies to respond to Korea's question of whether there were government appointees on their APEC Architect monitoring committees.

In response:

- Australia answered no
- Canada answered no
- China answered that their monitoring committee comprised representatives from the government sector, the registration board, the Architecture Institute, the academic circle and practising architects
- Hong Kong said 10 committee members were nominated by the Institute of Architects and 1 was a government appointee
- Japan said no
- Korea said it had one government official on its monitoring committee
- Malaysia said the Board of Architects established the APEC Architect Monitoring Committee and the Board of Architects was under the Ministry of Works
- Mexico answered no
- New Zealand answered no, though the New Zealand Registered Architects Board, which appoints the monitoring committee, is government appointed
- Philippines answered that the government appointed a representative on the monitoring committee
- Singapore answered that the Registrar was a public servant and on the monitoring committee
- Chinese Taipei said seven members of the monitoring committee were appointed by the Government
- Thailand answered no
- USA said there was no federal input but some committee members served on state registration boards, and thus may be governor appointed.

Korea thanked participating economies for this information.

Singapore commented that what mattered was whether the persons serving on monitoring committees were the right people to drive the project forward.

The Chair asked the USA to respond to an earlier question regarding how they deal with registration applications from foreign Architects.

USA said NCARB's Broadly Experienced Foreign Architect Programme was now accepted by 45 or the USA's 54 jurisdictions. Of the nine US jurisdictions still not accepting the programme, another four or five would probably come to accept it. Also some of the USA jurisdictions not accepting the programme were developing their own procedures for registration applications from foreign architects.

The meeting adjourned for lunch.

The meeting resumed at 1.52 pm.

Item 6.3: Promotion of the APEC Architect Register

Participating economies were invited to report on their activities to promote the APEC Architect Project and in particular, their architects becoming APEC Architects.

In response:

- Australia said the APEC Architect Project was promoted on the Architects Accreditation Council of Australia website.
- Canada said that recent changes meant the APEC Architect Project was now clearly the responsibility of the regulator and this should lead to much better results in the future.
- Hong Kong said effective promotion had resulted in 11 more Hong Kong APEC Architects in the last two years.
- Japan said information about the APEC Architect Project had been distributed through the various architects' organisations in Japan.
- Korea reported that its intended upcoming trilateral should allow for better marketing.
- Malaysia said it promoted the APEC Architect Project through regular seminars, though architects at these seminars had asked what were the benefits.
- Mexico said it had nothing to report at this stage.
- New Zealand reported that a professional development opportunity had been organised alongside the Central Council meeting discussing possibilities for exporting architectural services. The New Zealand registered Architects Board used its newsletters to architects to promote the APEC Architect Project. Looking to the future, New Zealand said promoting the APEC Architect Project to architectural students through the architectural schools would be worthwhile.
- The Philippines advised that the APEC Architect Project would be promoted at an upcoming meeting of the United Architects of the Philippines. Another idea mooted was that those Architects who were members of the College of Fellows could become APEC Architects.
- Singapore said it would promote the APEC Architect Project at a yearly ceremony for young architects and at an upcoming Architects Regional Council of Asia conference.
- Chinese Taipei said it wanted to promote the APEC Architect Project by encouraging government support, marketing to architects and students and the negotiation of APEC Architect bilaterals.
- Thailand said it would promote the APEC Architect Project through its newsletters to architects and at an exhibition next year.

- USA said the NCARB website had a specific section on the APEC Architect Project.
- China said it had provided a briefing on the APEC Architect Project to architects from eight major design firms and others from the sector. A handbook being prepared for architects practising in China would include information about the APEC Architect Project.

The Chair summed up the discussion as suggesting that the following were ways that the APEC Architect Project could be promoted:

- promoting the project to senior architecture students
- using the negotiation of MRAs as marketing opportunities
- participating economy websites
- using professional development activities as a promotional vehicle
- newsletters to architects
- linkages to other bilaterals
- presence at conferences, seminars and exhibitions
- good government relations
- promoting communications between APEC Architects.

Malaysia said it was clear that among participating economies many architects were doing cross-border work and they should be encouraged to become APEC Architects.

The Chair asked participating economies to give their views on whether it was worthwhile to promote the project to architecture students.

New Zealand said that this was a very worthwhile suggestion and architecture students should be shown the international aspects of the work they were going to do.

Hong Kong concurred, saying this would be done.

USA said economies should accept time spent working offshore in terms of work experience requirements for initial registration.

New Zealand said the USA's idea had merit, but probably it would work better if regionally specific.

Australia said student exchange programmes between APEC economies should be encouraged.

New Zealand said from experience they needed a lot of organising between economies, but were good if they worked.

Malaysia said within the ASEAN framework there was a successful internship programme for students from other countries.

Hong Kong said their rules required two year's work experience for initial registration and one year of this could be served overseas. Hong Kong added that a APEC Architect student design competition was worth considering.

The Philippines said to promote the APEC Architect project to students the benefits needed to be identified in terms of preparing students for global competition.

New Zealand responded that competitions were good in principle but difficult to organise.

Malaysia said the competition idea was premature and the focus should be on getting APEC Architects registered.

The Philippines said the focus should be on architects.

The Chair said the suggestion of an APEC Architect Student competition seemed to have lapsed. The Chair asked participating economies if they had any further thoughts to share on the benefits of the APEC Architect Project.

Canada said the main benefit of being an APEC Architect was time saved when seeking registration in another economy.

Singapore said the APEC framework needed to go beyond just commercial issues and have a high agenda about issues such as global warming, green architecture and sustainability.

The Chair asked if carrying the APEC Architect title conferred a benefit in terms of the status of the title.

Korea responded that it had heard reports of the title had been useful for a Korean architect pitching for work in Africa.

The Secretary said that the APEC Engineers Project was seen by the organisation that represents engineers in New Zealand as being about a title for very senior engineers that provided them with international status and nothing more.

Australia said it was too soon to tell whether the same benefit applied for holders of the APEC Architect title.

Malaysia said it was working towards getting the APEC Architect ID card recognised for transiting Malaysian airports via the APEC entry lane.

Philippines, China and **Korea** said the APEC Architect ID card worked sometimes in their airports and sometimes not.

Kong Kong and **Malaysia** said in their economies APEC Business Cards from their immigration departments were required in airports.

Malaysia suggested the APEC Architect Secretariat should keep a data base of available projects that APEC Architects could tender for.

The Chair said it would be worthwhile drawing together the various benefits of the APEC Architects Project. The Chair noted that the benefits that had been identified were:

- purposes of migration

- recognising transfer of experience from one economy to another
- purpose of allowing architects who have studied and practiced overseas to return home to practice
- savings in time and cost in registering in another economy
- stature in home economy
- stature out of region
- branding value internationally.

Item 6.4: Update on Agreements Signed by Economies

The Chair noted that the participating economies' reports had identified all the mutual recognition arrangements or relevant memorandums of understandings currently in place, in addition to the three arrangements and MOUs signed on 3 October 2012.

Item 6.5: Update on the APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status

The APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status as agreed to in 2010 was placed on the meeting's monitors. **The Chair** noted that:

- the United States of America, Singapore, New Zealand, Republic of Mexico, Japan, Australia and Chinese Taipei were recorded under "Domain Specific Assessment"
- Malaysia was recorded under "Host Economy Residence/Experience"
- Philippines, Korea, Hong Kong China, China, Canada, Thailand and Malaysia were recorded as "Local Collaboration".

Malaysia responded that they should be recorded at "Local Collaboration"

Canada said they should be recorded under "Domain Specific".

The revised 2012 APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status is recorded in annex 1.

Malaysia asked if a definition was available as to what "Domain Specific" meant.

The Secretary said it was up to each economy to determine what its domain specific assessment procedure should be. He said in New Zealand's case the procedure was described in detail on the New Zealand Registered Architects Board's website.

Australia said that the application form that it uses provides all the required information.

The Chair said the Secretariat would draw together the relevant information from the "domain specific" economies.

Canada said they had identified as "domain specific" because they had a mutual recognition agreement with the United States and Mexico.

Hong Kong asked Singapore, Australia and New Zealand what had happened since their APEC Architect trilateral was signed two years ago.

The Secretary commented that New Zealand had in place a procedure for assessing an APEC Architect from another economy seeking registration in New Zealand, including applications forms.

Australia said they too had the required documentation in place.

The Chair asked the domain specific economies to indicate whether their domain specific assessment would be oral or written, the responses being:

- USA – oral
- Singapore – oral
- New Zealand – oral
- Mexico – oral
- Japan – written
- Australia – oral
- Chinese Taipei – oral
- Canada – written.

The Chair noted that he had been advised that the APEC Architect Manual was silent on the matter.

Japan said the APEC Architect Manual in section 4 said each monitoring committee must publish on its website the rules that apply in its economy.

Singapore said her initial intention has been a written assessment but then Singapore had realised that this would be inappropriate for senior architects.

Australia said that the APEC Architect Manual on page 90 said that “Domain specific competencies or knowledge related to conditions of professional practice specific to an economy.”

The meeting adjourned for afternoon tea

The Meeting resumed at 4.00 pm.

Item 7: Procedures

Item 7.1: Templates and Documents

The Secretary reported on a set of templates prepared for economies to use if they wished. The Secretary said there had been earlier templates, but these had proved unsatisfactory.

Australia said when the project was first set up a set of procedural template had been prepared, but the templates prepared by New Zealand were an improvement and therefore Australia supported their adoption.

The Chair asked participating economies whether they favoured adopting the proposed templates.

Singapore said the proposed forms were clearer and also pointed out some typos.

Chinese Taipei said the application form should have a title that did not create the impression that APEC Architects were limited to a particular economy. After discussion the meeting determined that the application form should be titled *Application for Registration as an APEC Architect to the [Economy] APEC Architect Monitoring Committee*.

The Secretary said the templates included options for calling the undertakings being entered into as “agreements” or “arrangements”, laid out in “articles” or “paragraphs”, and with the parties “agreeing” or “mutually deciding”. The Secretary said this had been included as the governments of some economies, including New Zealand, were opposed to any language that might create an impression that these agreements or arrangements were government-to-government.

Chinese Taipei said to solve that problem all the documents should be described as “arrangements”.

The Chair said the proposed templates would be a resource and not binding on any economy.

Canada moved that the recommended templates be accepted, seconded by **Singapore**.

USA asked why the templates included a memorandum of understanding in regard to degree recognition when degree recognition was not part of the APEC Architect Project, and whether it conflicted with or superseded the Canberra Accord.

The Chair said the Canberra Accord was signed by different entities. The Chair also said it was correct that degree recognition was not part of the APEC Architect Project, but the template in regard to degree recognition was a template reference to facilitate best practice in terms of agreements between economies in terms of the wider ideals of the APEC Architect Project.

Singapore said that at some time in the future the APEC Architect Project should set up its own accreditation committee to accredit universities. Degree recognition had taken place alongside the signing of the trilateral between Australia, Singapore and New Zealand.

New Zealand said accreditation of degrees was complex and expensive and it would be better for the APEC Architect Project to acknowledge entities that were doing it already.

The Chair asked if participating economies supported Chinese Taipei’s suggestion that the templates be referred to as “arrangements” and not “agreements”.

Singapore said it supported “arrangement” only.

Hong Kong said the term “agreement” was used in all its “agreements”, so not using the word in this context would be odd.

Canada said they favoured keeping both options.

Chinese Taipei said if both terms were used it created the impression that the various bilaterals being entered into were of different status from each other when this was not correct.

The Chair said agreement on using a single terminology had not been reached and so the various options would be retained. The Chair then put Canada's motion that the proposed templates be adopted as reference materials for participating economies to use if they wished. The resolution was agreed to with three abstentions.

The Chair also asked participating economies if they would support the Economy Reporting Form used for the meeting to be added to the templates, and this was agreed to, with economies being welcome to forward any suggestions for improvements to the Secretariat.

The Secretary asked if it would be appropriate for the templates to be placed on the APEC Architects website, participating economies indicating that it would.

Item 7.2: Proposal on the Definition of the Term "Home Economy"

Singapore spoke to its paper *Proposal on the Definition of the Term "Home Economy"* making the following points:

During the negotiation of the Australia, Singapore, New Zealand trilateral, an issue emerged concerning the need to define what "primary economy" as used in the operating manual meant.

This came in the context of what would happen if an APEC Architect was registered with a host economy via an APEC Architect bilateral and then allowed his or her home economy registration to lapse.

The operating manual in clause 2.2.2 says "The registration of an APEC Architect will be cancelled if the architect ceases to be registered /licensed in the designated home economy."

Singapore said this could be interpreted as meaning that:

- an APEC architect would lose his or her registration in a host economy if his or her home economy registration ended; or
- an APEC Architect's host economy could become his or her home economy.

Singapore said it was neither for nor against either of these propositions, but if an architect was able to change his or her home economy then there needed to be some rules about how it could be done.

USA said one option was to delete clause 2.2.2 from the operating manual.

Malaysia said there was also an issue of what would happen if the architect's home economy exited the APEC Architect Project.

Canada said the requirement that an APEC Architect had seven year's relevant experience needed to be retained.

The meeting then adjourned for the evening.

The meeting recommenced at 9.00 am, Friday 5 October 2012.

Australia began proceedings by asking for a round of applause for New Zealand for organising the preceding evening's entertainment.

The Chair said the meeting would next consider item 7.3 and return to item 7.2 later.

Item 7.3: Procedures for Non-Complying Economy

Malaysia introduced its paper by saying that at the 2010 Central Council meeting in Manila the issue had been raised of how the project should respond to with an errant economy that had failed to adhere to the conventions in the operating manual.

Malaysia said at the Manila Central Council meeting participating economies had been asked to provide Malaysia with their views. This was in the context of Malaysia having suggested a process in response to an errant economy that entailed:

- the Secretariat seeking clarification from the alleged errant economy
- a peer evaluation being done by a neighbouring economy to verify if there was a prima facie case
- a Work Group being set up to look into the matter and report to the next meeting of the Central Council.

Malaysia said New Zealand had raised a concern that peer evaluation by a neighbouring economy might not be practical given political sensitivities. New Zealand had also suggested that the makeup of the Working Group be based on the immediate past, present and future providers of the Secretariat. Malaysia said New Zealand had said suspension of an errant economy rather than expulsion should be considered as a final sanction and other economies might wish to join the current working group of Malaysia, Singapore and Mexico in taking the issue further.

Malaysia said the issue was sensitive, especially at a time when the APEC Architect Project wanted more APEC economies to get involved. Malaysia said an economy might have a good reason for not attending one or two Central Council meetings.

Malaysia also said another issue that had been raised was how a participating economy should exercise some control over one of its APEC Architects that was behaving in an errant manner in his or her host economy. Malaysia said in that situation the host economy would take disciplinary action under its own laws and then advise the home economy.

The Chair asked the meeting to focus on the issue of errant economies.

New Zealand said APEC architects were bound by the rules that applied in the places where they were registered, just like any other architect.

USA said this came up often in the USA between jurisdictions, the rule being that the host jurisdiction took action and advised the home jurisdiction.

Singapore said the responsibility lay with the host economy, though the home economy should be advised. Singapore then raised the question of whether in that situation the home economy should take any additional action.

The Chair directed that the discussion should focus on errant economies.

Canada said the APEC Architect Project was forward looking and positive, and it would be better to focus on encouraging economies to do the right thing.

Philippines said a technical working group should be formed to look at the issue and report to the next Central Council meeting.

The Chair asked if the working group of Malaysia, Singapore and Mexico was already a technical working group.

Malaysia said the Working Group did not really function, reflecting a lack of responses from other participating economies, possibly due to ambivalence about the subject. Malaysia said the Working Group could still exist and receive ideas from other participating economies and produce a more focussed document.

Singapore suggested it would be worthwhile for the economies that had already provided the Secretariat to report on what errant things had occurred.

The Chair asked the current Secretary to comment

The Secretary said the only issues he had observed was economies failing to provide reports as required by the manual and difficulties in contacting some economies to invite them to the Central Council meeting.

USA asked about difficulties collecting fees.

The Secretary said two economies still had fees to pay, but he expected these payments to be made.

The Chair suggested that the errant economy issue lie on the table and that Malaysia be permitted to co-opt other economies to join discussions on the issue if required. Economies then voted 12 in favour and two abstentions.

The Chair asked the meeting if it favoured the New Zealand suggestion that errant economy issues be investigated by an Investigating Group comprising the three economies that were the immediate past, present and future providers of the Secretariat. Malaysia so moved and New Zealand seconded.

A vote then took place the vote being six in favour, two against and 6 abstentions. The Chair declared the motion lost and said further work was needed on the issue of who would constitute the Investigating Committee.

The meeting then returned to item 7.2: Proposal on the Definition of the Term "Home Economy"

Singapore summarised the issue in terms of what would happen if an APEC Architect became registered in a host economy and then cancelled his or her registration in his or her home economy.

USA said the issue was common in the USA when architects moved between jurisdictions. The USA said if clause 2.2.2 in the operations manual meant that an

APEC architect's registration in a host economy was lost if the architect's registration in the home economy was cancelled, that did not seem to accord with the intent of the APEC Architect Project which was mobility for architects.

New Zealand said clause 2.2.2 could also be interpreted as meaning that if an APEC Architect let his or her registration as an architect lapse in his or her home economy then his or her status as an APEC Architect of his or her home economy also ended.

Singapore responded that the issue was what happened if an APEC Architect became registered in a host economy and then in the following year cancelled his or her registration in his or her home economy. Singapore said that didn't make sense. That was why in Singapore there would be a separate register for Singapore architects who had gained their registration by being APEC Architects in another economy. Singapore's view was that if an APEC architect for example from New Zealand gained registration in Singapore, for that registration to continue he or she would have to continue to be a New Zealand APEC Architect.

The Chair said wearing his hat as Chair of the New Zealand Registered Architects Board, he had a concern about that, as it did not seem to encourage transportability of architects from one economy to another.

Malaysia said once an APEC Architect was registered in a host economy registration in the home economy was a separate issue. There was a risk of abuse however and the issue needed to be looked at carefully and if need be clause 2.2.2 should be reviewed.

Canada said if a USA architect became registered in Canada and then cancelled his or her registration in the USA, the architect's registration in Canada continued.

Malaysia said the spirit of clause 2.2.2 was that if an architect was deregistered in his or her home economy he or she should lose his or her APEC Architect status in a host economy.

USA asked if a Singapore APEC Architect was registered in Australia would he or she go onto the Australian section of the APEC Architect Register.

Australia responded that if a Singapore APEC architect became registered in Australia and then went off the Singapore section of the APEC architect register his or her registration in Australia would continue. However, Australia said the discussion had raised the issue of what would happen if an APEC Architect had taken up residency in a host economy and did not want to be registered in his or her original home economy but wanted to retain his or her status as an APEC Architect. A mechanism was needed for that, options including validation by the monitoring committee in the architect's new home or an automatic transfer.

Singapore said that if an APEC Architect violates the basis of his registration in his or her home economy then the host economy should have the right to decide whether or not he or she remained registered in the host economy. Why, Singapore asked, should a person be granted a special right and then that right continue a year later if the basis of that right being granted is gone. The issue needed more work, Singapore said.

The Chair asked if Singapore was prepared to lead that work, **Singapore** responding that they were but would need help from other economies.

Hong Kong said they would like to hear more from economies with multiple international jurisdictions as to how they handled the issue internally.

Canada responded that if an APEC Architect became registered in Canada as the architects host economy then he or she was a registered architect in Canada and if the architect's registration in his or her host economy lapsed Canada wouldn't care. However, since it was accepted that there was only one APEC Register there ought to be a way for an APEC Architect to continue to be an APEC Architect if his or her home economy registration lapsed.

Australia said if a task force was going to work on the issue Australia would like to be a member.

The Chair said it was agreed that Singapore would lead work going forward on the issue, assisted by economies that already had APEC Architect mutual recognition arrangements, and Hong Kong and Canada.

Item 8: The Future of the APEC Architect Project

Item 8.1: Other Aspects of an APEC Architect's Practice in a host economy

The Philippines gave a presentation to its paper saying that while economies had indicated their levels of commitment to openness, further questions arose as to whether these commitments adequately defined the arrangements that applied between economies in regards to the mobility of professionals and the context of their practice in host economies.

USA commented that it was the responsibility of architects seeking registration in another country to resolve work or visa requirements.

Australia said this was a government issue that it could not comment on.

New Zealand concurred with Australia.

Malaysia said the issue could not be avoided and if it were avoided all the other work done on the APEC Architect Project would end in futility.

Canada said the entity that registers architects in Canada could not get involved with immigration issues. It was up to architects to work out regulatory and insurance requirements where they were working.

The Chair said it might assist the project if monitoring committee websites provided links to their government's immigration services.

The Philippines said they would like the Central Council to look into whether the APEC membership card could help architects fast-track getting through international airports.

Canada said the Philippines had raised an important issue in good faith.

The meeting adjourned for morning tea.

The meeting recommenced at 11.03 am.

The Philippines said the issues that it raised were important to some economies.

Malaysia said the issue of architect's liabilities in host economies was very important as in Malaysia, for example, it was unlimited.

Canada said the requirement to have liability insurance varied between economies, and local requirements were the sort of thing an APEC Architect needed to know when seeking registration in a host economy.

The Chair asked how participating economies would view a recommendation that monitoring committees provide this information on their websites.

USA said these requirements were so complex in the USA that putting it on a single website would be very difficult.

The Chair said it would be just a recommendation which participating economies could follow if they thought it was appropriate. The Chair then asked the Philippines if they were comfortable with the way these issues had been canvassed and the actions recorded. **The Philippines** indicated they were.

Item 8.2: The Future of the APEC Architect Project

New Zealand began discussion by saying that the APEC Architect Project had achieved considerable progress highlighted by the mutual recognition agreements that had been signed. However, if the expectation had been that by now cross border registrations would have occurred then the APEC Architect Project had failed. Nonetheless it might well be that the mutual recognition agreements being signed with increasing rapidity might mean a self-fulfilling prophecy was happening.

Malaysia asked the Chair to summarise the discussion that had taken place on the same topic the day before.

The Chair said he thought there was benefit in considering the needs of younger architects in addition to senior architects with the seven years' experience required to be an APEC Architect.

Malaysia said the benefits talked about the previous day related to being able to register across borders quickly without tedious delays, and the branding value in the prestige of the title APEC Architect.

Canada said the APEC Architect Project had made progress, as those attending the Central Council meeting could see.

USA said there was merit in recognising overseas experience for applications for initial registration.

Hong Kong said they required two year's work experience for initial registration and one of these could be in another country.

Malaysia said they supported the ASEAN Internship Exchange Programme.

Australia said they required two year's internship one of which could be overseas.

Singapore said they required two year's internship one of which had to be in Singapore.

USA said their pre-registration internship could all be served outside the USA if it was under the supervision of an architect registered in the USA. It was encouraging that international internships were accepted among APEC economies.

The Chair then asked for comment on the idea mooted earlier that APEC Architects seeking work in other economies where local collaboration was required should seek to collaborate with local APEC Architects.

The USA said that its APEC Architect Register was available on line for anyone to access.

Malaysia said architects providing architectural services in other economies should be reminded that they need to follow local laws and regulatory requirements.

Australia said the Australian section of the APEC Architect Register indicated whether or not each Australian APEC Architect was prepared to work in collaboration with overseas architects seeking projects in Australia.

The Chair asked participating economies if they did the same. They responded as follows:

- Canada – not sure
- China – local cooperation
- Hong Kong – that information not on the online register
- Japan – register has a specific column identifying those APEC Architects willing to collaborate with APEC Architects from other economies
- Korea – local collaboration
- Malaysia – that information not on the online register
- New Zealand – that information not on the online register
- Philippines – local collaboration
- Singapore - - that information not on the online register and also not sure it should be, as an APEC Architect could collaborate with any Singapore architect, that being the practice already.
- Chinese Taipei – this information would be added to their section of the APEC Register
- Thailand – this information would be added to their section of the APEC Register when Thailand has any APEC Architects
- USA – this could be done but all architects would always be yes.

The Chair said the aim was to encourage collaboration among APEC Architects and to further the ideals of the project. The Chair said other issues that had emerged were promoting the benefits of the APEC Architect Project to architects, APEC Architects, governments and graduates at schools of architecture, and internships.

Item 9: Central Council Administration

Item 9.1: Report by the Secretariat

The Secretary reported on the work of the Secretariat during 2011 and 2012 noting that during the period:

- the APEC Architect Project website was enhanced
- the APEC Architect Certificate and ID card were updated
- the Fifth Central Council meeting was organised.

The Secretary reported on Secretariat finances, noting that the NZRAB had donated his time to the project which was why the administration costs were so low.

The Secretary thanked all the economies that had contributed to the Secretariat's finances for 2011 2012 and expressed his confidence that the funds outstanding would be forthcoming. Broadly, it was expected that the Secretariat's funding and costs for 2011 2012, including funding the Fifth Central Council Meeting, would break even. In that sense, he thought the current funding formulae was satisfactory, at least at this stage.

Korea asked if its payment for 2012 had been received as the Secretariat report indicated that it had not. The Secretary said he would check on that.

Canada thanked New Zealand for a well-run event. Canada then asked if it would be sensible to get up-to-date numbers of architects for each economy, given their relevance to the funding formulae. **The Secretary** concurred.

Malaysia also thanked New Zealand for a well-run event. Malaysia then asked how New Zealand would fund a deficit if full payments were not received.

The Secretary said he did not expect that to happen. The Secretary added that during his time the most difficult thing had been making contact with some economies, which had been so challenging in some cases that he had had to seek the assistance of New Zealand's embassies to find people.

The Philippines also thanked New Zealand for a job well done and wonderful hospitality.

Singapore paid tribute to New Zealand's "awesome performance". Singapore suggested that to keep in touch with monitoring committees perhaps the relevant registration organisations should be CCd into correspondence.

The Secretary said he had done that, but it had failed in some cases.

Item 9.2: Review of the Schedule of Rotation of Responsibilities

Canada confirmed that it would provide secretariat services to the project in 2013-2014 and host the Sixth APEC Architect Central Council Meeting in 2014.

Malaysia and **China** confirmed they both expected to be able to provide secretariat services in 2015-2016 and 2017-2018 respectively.

The Chair asked if any other economy wanted to change its ranking in the schedule of secretariat responsibilities, no economy indicating such a wish.

Item 9.3: Adoption of Summary Conclusions

The meeting considered and adopted a set of summary conclusions (annex 2).

Item 9.4: Amendments to the Operations Manual

The meeting reviewed the *APEC Architect Operating Manual 2010* and resolved that:

- the manual should reflect the decision made at the Fourth APEC Architect Central Council Meeting that economies should report their activities to the Secretariat annually, as opposed to every six months
- the section describing the hand-over of secretariat functions should be amended to be suggestions, as opposed to being directions.

Item 10: Next Meeting of the Central Council

Canada said they intended that the Sixth Meeting of the APEC Architect Central Council would take place in Vancouver in the final quarter of 2014.

Singapore asked if the date not clash with the World Architecture Festival.

The USA asked that the date not clash with the UIA triennial meeting in early August 2014

The Chair declared the meeting closed.

The Philippines asked for a round of applause for the Chair.

Annex 1

THE APEC ARCHITECT RECIPROCAL RECOGNITION FRAMEWORK 2012

The following identifies the basis on which participating economies are currently able to enter into bilateral or multilateral arrangements with other participating economies to allow for the registration of APEC Architects. The scenarios noted below are the current requirements of participating economies in terms of the registration of an APEC Architect from another participating economy when the host economy and the APEC Architect's home economy have a mutual recognition agreement.

<p style="text-align: center;">Complete Mobility</p> <p>No requirement other than APEC Architect status</p> <p>None</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Domain Specific Assessment</p> <p>Understanding of legal and technical issues unique to the host economy</p> <p>United States of America, Singapore, New Zealand, Republic of Mexico, Japan, Australia, Chinese Taipei, Canada</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Comprehensive Registration Examination</p> <p>Examination of all skills and knowledge required for the practice of architecture</p> <p>None</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Host Economy Residence / Experience</p> <p>At least one year of professional experience in host economy prior to registration examination</p> <p>None</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Local Collaboration</p> <p>Association required with an Architect from the host economy</p> <p>Republic of the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Hong Kong China, People's Republic of China, Thailand, Malaysia</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">No Recognition</p> <p>No recognition of APEC Architect status</p> <p>None</p>

Annex 2

Fifth APEC Architect Central Council Meeting Summary Conclusions

- 1 Attendees were welcomed with a powhiri
- 2 The protocols for the Central Council meeting were confirmed.
- 3 Economies introduced their attendees, all participating economies being in attendance.
- 4 The Agenda was confirmed without amendment.

The meeting agreed that the meeting summary would include references to the bilateral arrangements and MOUs entered into at the parliamentary reception of the previous evening.

- 5 The Meeting Summary of the Fourth APEC Architect Central Council meeting in Manila in 2010 was confirmed without amendment.

A DVD of photographs from the Fourth APEC Architect Central Council meeting in Manila in 2010 was submitted and provided to attendees by the Philippines delegation.

- 6.1 The Secretariat reported that no inquiries had been received regarding the establishment of any new monitoring committees.
- 6.2 Economies provided reports on their APEC Architect activities.
- 6.3 Economies discussed their various ways of promoting architects becoming APEC Architects. Ideas noted included:
 - promoting the project to senior architecture students
 - using the negotiation of MRAs as marketing opportunities
 - participating economy websites
 - using professional development activities as a promotional vehicle
 - newsletters to architects
 - linkages to other bilaterals
 - presence at conferences, seminars and exhibitions
 - good government relations
 - promoting communications between APEC Architects.
- 6.4 Aside from the three arrangements signed in Wellington on 3 October 2012 no other bilateral or multi-lateral arrangements during the last two years were reported.
- 6.5 The project's Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status was reviewed and several changes made. Specifically:
 - Malaysia and Hong Kong asked to be correctly recorded as Local Collaboration
 - Canada asked to be recorded as Domain Specific.

Economies reported on the form of their domain specific assessment.

- 7.1 A set of templates for various APEC Architect processes were adopted as reference resources, to be available on the project's website. Also, the Reporting Form used for this meeting was adopted as amended for future reporting to the Council.
- 7.2 Singapore provided a briefing on the home/host economy issue. The meeting agreed to establish a task force, led by Singapore, to take the matter further, with Australia, Japan, Chinese Taipei, New Zealand, Philippines and Hong Kong.
- 7.3 Malaysia provided a briefing on the errant economy issue. The meeting agreed that this issue was not urgent and the current working group, comprising Malaysia, Singapore and Mexico, should continue its deliberations. Economies were encouraged to contribute idea to the working group.
- 8.1 The Philippines provided a briefing on aspects of an APEC Architect's practise in a host economy, especially in relation to issues of immigration, and liabilities and insurance. Economies were encouraged to provide links on their websites to relevant information.
- 8.2 New Zealand lead a discussion about the future of the APEC Architect Project. The meeting agreed that for enhancing the project it would be helpful to encourage APEC Architects from different economies to seek each other out and collaborate when working on cross-border projects. Economies were encouraged to highlight on their sections of the APEC register those architects interesting in collaborating with other APEC Architects from other economies. The benefits of being an APEC Architect were also identified and economies were encouraged to promote these to the profession and students of architecture.
- 9.1 The meeting noted the report of the Secretariat.
- 9.2 The Schedule of Rotation of Responsibilities was confirmed.
- 9.3 The Summary Conclusions for the Fifth Central Council Meeting were adopted.
- 9.4 The APEC Architect Operations Manual was amended to provide for the hand over procedure to be a guideline to the outgoing and incoming secretariats and for economy reporting period agreed at the Manila meeting to be corrected to be every 12 months.
- 10.1 Canada invited participating economies to the Sixth APEC Architect Central Council Meeting to be held in Vancouver in the fourth quarter of 2014.

The Philippines moved to express the Central Council's thanks to the host economy New Zealand for hosting the 5th Central Council meeting and providing secretariat services during 2011 2012.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

APEC Architect Project

Bilateral Arrangement

on

**Reciprocal Recognition of
Registered/Licensed Architects**

in

Chinese Taipei and New Zealand

to

**Facilitate Mobility of Architects
in the Provision of Architectural Services**

This Arrangement is signed on the 3rd day of October 2012.

between:

The National Association of Architects, Taiwan

of 13F-3, No. 51, Sec.2, Keelung Road, Taipei, Taiwan 11052 (“NAA”), in the first part

and

The Chinese Taipei APEC Architect Monitoring Committee

c/- The National Association of Architects, Taiwan
of 13F-3, No. 51, Sec.2, Keelung Road, Taipei, Taiwan 11052, in the second part

and

The New Zealand Registered Architects Board

of Level 3, Dominion Building, 78 Victoria St, Wellington 6011 (NZRAB), in the third part

and

The New Zealand APEC Architect Monitoring Committee

c/- The New Zealand Registered Architects Board
of Level 3, Dominion Building, 78 Victoria St, Wellington 6011, in the fourth part.

PREAMBLE

- A. *The National Association of Architects, Taiwan (NAA)* is the national organisation established by law, supervised and guided by the Construction and Planning Agency Ministry of the Interior (CPAMI). The NAA is responsible for issues relating to the registration of Architects in Chinese Taipei and has the role of establishing and maintaining mutual recognition arrangements with overseas authorities.
- B. *The Chinese Taipei APEC Architect Monitoring Committee* is an independent committee established in Chinese Taipei in accordance with the APEC Architect Operations Manual with delegated authority of the APEC Architect Project Central Council (Central Council) to maintain a section of the APEC Architect Register in Chinese Taipei and to act as a nominating body for the Central Council.
- C. *The New Zealand Registered Architects Board (NZRAB)* is the national organisation responsible for registering, monitoring and, if need be, disciplining Architects in New Zealand.
- D. *The New Zealand APEC Architect Monitoring Committee* is an independent committee established in New Zealand in accordance with the *APEC Architect Operations Manual* with delegated authority of the Central Council to maintain a section of the APEC Architect Register in New Zealand and to act as a nominating body for the Central Council.
- E. The Participants acknowledge that the primary purpose of this Arrangement is to facilitate APEC Architects to become registered to practise independently in a host economy as defined by reference to the *APEC Architects Operations Manual 2010* (the Manual) annexed to this Arrangement and marked with the letter A and as amended by the Central Council from time to time.
- F. The Participants acknowledge that the *Chinese Taipei APEC Architect Monitoring Committee* and the *New Zealand APEC Architect Monitoring Committee* have been authorised by the APEC Architect Central Council to operate a section of the APEC Architect Register in their respective economies.
- G. The Participants acknowledge that each economy shares the recognition that APEC Architects who are on the APEC Architect Register in either economy meet all the requirements for registration/licensure as an Architect of the other economy in accordance with their mutual commitment to the provisions of the APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework, subject to the conditions and exceptions set out in this Arrangement.

Affirming their common interest in the implementation and ongoing administration of the APEC Architect Framework in their respective economies, **the Participants have come to the following understandings:**

Paragraph 1

Definitions

- 1.1 The definitions detailed in the Manual apply in this Arrangement.
- 1.2 For the purposes of this Arrangement, the term “Architect” means a person (excluding a body corporate or other entity that is not a person) whose name is on the register of Architects held by a Regulatory Authority.
- 1.3 In this Arrangement, unless the contrary intention appears:
 - “APEC Architect” refers to an Architect whose name appears on the APEC Architect Register in their Home Economy
 - “Chinese Taipei Participants” means NAA and the Chinese Taipei APEC Architect Monitoring Committee
 - “New Zealand Participants” means NZRAB and the New Zealand APEC Architect Monitoring Committee
 - “The Participants” refers to the Chinese Taipei Participants and the New Zealand Participants
 - “Signatories” refers to the Participants
 - “Home Economy” refers to an economy within which an APEC Architect is registered as an APEC Architect
 - “Host Economy” refers to an economy within which an APEC Architect seeks or has registration apart from his or her home economy.

Paragraph 2

Application of the APEC Architect Framework

- 2.1 The Participants mutually decide that the Operations Manual forms part of this Arrangement.
- 2.2 The Participants mutually decide that the Operations Manual forms the basis upon which the reciprocal recognition of Registered/Licensed Architects in Chinese Taipei and New Zealand is to be effected and the manner in which the mobility of Architects in the provision of architectural services in Chinese Taipei and New Zealand is to be facilitated.
- 2.3 The Participants mutually decide that this Arrangement will not apply to Architects who have obtained registration/licensure in their home economy by means of a mutual recognition arrangement involving a professional association in other countries other than those from participating APEC economies.

- 2.4 The Participants mutually decide that this Arrangement applies to Registered/Licensed Architects whose names appear on the APEC Architect Register of the home economy.
- 2.5 The Participants mutually decide that nothing in this Arrangement or the Manual is intended to discriminate against an APEC Architect on the basis of that Architect's place of origin or place of education.

Paragraph 3

Purpose of this Arrangement

- 3.1 The Participants mutually decide that the purpose of this Arrangement is:
- 3.1.1 To facilitate the registration/licensure of an APEC Architect in Chinese Taipei or New Zealand to enable that APEC Architect to provide services in either Chinese Taipei or New Zealand.
- 3.1.2 To set out standards, criteria, procedures and measures which:
- are assessed on objective and transparent criteria, including but not limited to professional competence and ability to satisfy any benchmark criteria
 - are not more burdensome than necessary to ensure that the standards of architectural practise are maintained in the Host Economy
 - do not constitute an unreasonable restriction on the cross-border provision of any architectural services between Chinese Taipei and New Zealand.
- 3.2 The Participants recognise that any differences between the standards and processes for registering/licensing Architects in Chinese Taipei and New Zealand will be respected and appropriately addressed in order to allow qualified APEC Architects to offer professional services in the circumstances described above.

Paragraph 4

Reciprocal Recognition Provisions

- 4.1 Current Registration/Licensure Procedures:
- 4.1.1 In Chinese Taipei, registration as an Architect is the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior. Licensing for practise is the responsibility of the government authority – the municipal government at the municipal level, and the county (city) government at the county (city) level.
- 4.1.2 In New Zealand, registration as an Architect is the responsibility of the NZRAB.
- 4.2 In Chinese Taipei, a person who is registered/licensed as an Architect may legally provide architectural services using the title "Architect".
- 4.3 In New Zealand, a person who is registered/licensed as an Architect may legally provide architectural services using the title "Architect".

- 4.4 The Participants mutually decide that the primary qualification for registration/licensure in the host economy pursuant to this Arrangement is to be registered as an APEC Architect in the Home Economy.
- 4.5 The Participants mutually decide that applicants will, in addition to demonstrating that their names are entered in the APEC Architect register in the Home Economy, fulfil the following requirements in order to qualify for registration/licensure in the Host Economy pursuant to this Arrangement:
- 4.5.1 Successfully pass the domain-specific assessment imposed by the Host Economy.
- 4.5.2 Agree to:
- abide by the professional requirements, rules and regulations of the Host Economy
 - satisfy the requirements to assure continuing competency, as imposed by the Host Economy
 - observe any relevant code of professional conduct, and conform to ethical standards of truth, honesty and integrity as the basis for ethical practise, including, at a minimum, abiding by the ethical standards in the Host Economy.
- 4.5.3 Provide information on the history of any previous application for registration/licensure in the Host Economy.
- 4.5.4 Complete an application form for registration/licensure in the relevant jurisdiction and pay the required fee.
- 4.6 The Participants mutually decide that each economy will make its own arrangements for domain-specific assessment and make publicly available information on the domain-specific assessment.
- 4.7 Nothing in this Arrangement will preclude an applicant from pursuing registration/licensure in a Host Economy through the exercise of alternative procedures.

Paragraph 5

Implementation

- 5.1 The Participants mutually decide that this Arrangement will commence when:
- 5.1.1 each Regulatory Authority in Chinese Taipei has consented to and endorsed this Arrangement.
- 5.1.2 the Regulatory Authority in New Zealand has consented to and endorsed this Arrangement, and
- 5.1.3 the Participants have notified each other that the Regulatory Authorities in each economy have consented to and endorsed this Arrangement.

- 5.2 The Participants acknowledge that the consent of the each Regulatory Authority in Chinese Taipei and New Zealand is a fundamental pre-requisite to the commencement of this Arrangement. It is further acknowledged that after the commencement of this Arrangement each Regulatory Authority in Chinese Taipei will accept New Zealand APEC Architects who seek registration, subject to the requirements of Paragraph 4.5, and also the Regulatory Authority in New Zealand will accept Chinese Taipei APEC Architects who seek registration, subject to the requirements of Paragraph 4.5.
- 5.3 The Participants mutually decide to provide to each other a regularly updated report on implementation.

Paragraph 6

Professional Discipline and Enforcement

Co-operation between Participants to the Arrangement

- 6.1 The Participants recognise that Regulatory Authorities are responsible for any appropriate disciplinary action where an Architect violates the requirements detailed in Paragraph 4.5.2 in this Arrangement.

Disclosure by an Applicant for Registration

- 6.2 The Participants mutually decide that any application for registration/licensure under this Arrangement will include disclosure by the applicant of any sanctions imposed against the applicant related to the practise of the Architect in any other countries and any APEC economies. The Participants acknowledge that information relating to the nature of sanctions imposed may be considered by the Regulatory Authority in the Host Economy as part of the registration/licensure process.
- 6.3 The Participants mutually decide that any applicant for registration/licensing in the Host Economy under this Arrangement must include the applicant's written permission to distribute and exchange information regarding sanctions between both economies. The Participants acknowledge that any failure to fully disclose or provide any of the required information may be the basis of denial by a Regulatory Authority of the application for registration/licensure, or of the imposition of sanctions by a Regulatory Authority, including revocation of the registration/license.

Paragraph 7

Immigration and Visa Issues

- 7.1 The Participants acknowledge that registration/licensure in a Host Economy does not avoid the need to comply with any applicable immigration and visa requirements of the Host Economy.

Paragraph 8

Exchange of Information

- 8.1 The Participants mutually decide to notify each other and provide copies of any major changes in policy, criteria, procedures and programs that might affect this Arrangement.
- 8.2 The Participants mutually decide to provide each other annually a report providing details of all applications made pursuant to the terms of this Arrangement.

Paragraph 9

- 9.1 The Participants mutually decide to at all times seek to apply a common approach to the interpretation and application of this Arrangement, and to make every effort through co-operation and consultation to arrive at a mutually satisfactory resolution of any matter that might affect the operation of this Arrangement.
- 9.2 A Participant to this Arrangement may request in writing that consultation with the other Participants occurs in relation to any matter that it considers might affect the operation or interpretation of this Arrangement.

Paragraph 10

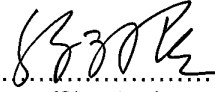
Terms of this Arrangement

- 10.1 The Participants mutually decide that they will, at least every five (5) years, review and update this Arrangement and report on its effectiveness, and where appropriate or necessary recommend any changes.
- 10.2 The Participants mutually decide that this Arrangement may be terminated by any Participant by giving the other Participants at least six (6) months' prior written notice. The Participants mutually decide that the termination of this Arrangement by a Participant will not affect any rights of architects already obtained through this Arrangement to practise in a Host Economy.
- 10.3 The Participants mutually decide that this Arrangement will automatically terminate if the Monitoring Committee in either country ceases to be authorised by the APEC Architect Central Council to operate an APEC Architect Register.

Signed for and on behalf of **The National Association of Architects, Taiwan** by the following person duly authorised by the said **The National Association of Architects, Taiwan** to execute this document and who is also executing this document with the endorsement of the Construction and Planning Authority of Chinese Taipei:

LIEN, FU-HSIN

.....
(Printed Name)



.....
(Signature)

President, The National Association of Architects, Taiwan

.....
(Title)

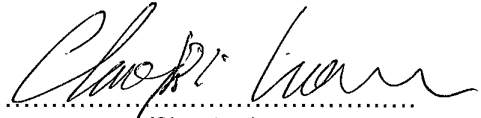
3 October 2012

.....
(Date)

in the presence of:

LUAN, CHUNG-PI

.....
(Printed Name)



.....
(Signature)

Section Chief

.....
(Title)

3 October 2012

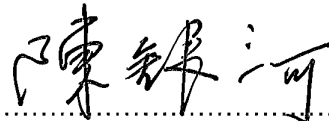
.....
(Date)

And

Signed for and on behalf of the **Chinese Taipei APEC Architect Monitoring Committee** by the following person duly authorised by the said **Chinese Taipei APEC Architect Monitoring Committee** to execute this document:

CHEN, YIN-HO

.....
(Printed Name)



.....
(Signature)

Chair, Chinese Taipei Monitoring Committee

.....
(Title)

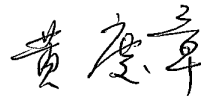
3 October 2012

.....
(Date)

in the presence of:

Huang, Ching-Chang

.....
(Printed Name)



.....
(Signature)

Director, Ministry of Examination

.....
(Title)

3 October 2012

.....
(Date)

Signed for and on behalf of the **New Zealand Registered Architects Board** by the following person duly authorised by the said **New Zealand Registered Architects Board** to execute this document:

WARWICK BELL

.....
(Printed Name)



.....
(Signature)

Chair, New Zealand Registered Architects Board

.....
(Title)

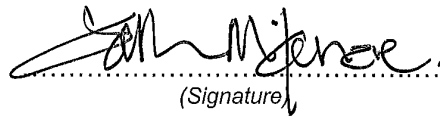
3 October 2012

.....
(Date)

in the presence of:

C. A. MCKENZIE

.....
(Printed Name)



.....
(Signature)

DEPUTY CHAIR NZRAB

.....
(Title)

3 October 2012

.....
(Date)

And

Signed for and on behalf of the **New Zealand APEC Architect Monitoring Committee** by the following person duly authorised by the said **New Zealand APEC Architect Monitoring Committee** to execute this document:

WARWICK BELL

.....
(Printed Name)



.....
(Signature)

Chair, New Zealand APEC Architect Monitoring Committee

.....
(Title)

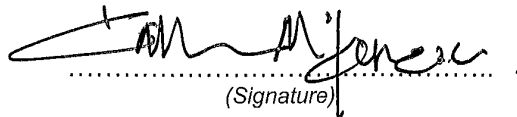
3 October 2012

.....
(Date)

in the presence of:

C. A. MCKENZIE

.....
(Printed Name)



.....
(Signature)

MEMBER NZ APEC MONITORING COMMITTEE

.....
(Title)

3 October 2012

.....
(Date)



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

APEC Architect Operations Manual

2010

APEC Architect Operations Manual

CONTENTS

Glossary of Terms

Foreword

1. The APEC Architect Framework – an Overview	5
2. Registration as an APEC Architect	9
APEC Architect Registration Criteria	
Entitlement to Registration	
Competence of an APEC Architect	
3. APEC Architect Register	14
4. Monitoring Committees	16
Authorisation of Monitoring Committees	
5. The APEC Architect Central Council	20
6. Administrative Arrangements – the Secretariat	23

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accreditation:	Also validation - the granting of approval/recognition to a course or program of study, which has been tested to produce results of an acceptable standard against set criteria.
Authorisation:	Approval granted by the Central Council to a Monitoring Committee to maintain a section of the APEC Architect Register
Benchmark Criteria:	Agreed standards by which other standards can be measured.
Central Council:	The joint governing body of the APEC Architect project composed of nominees of Monitoring Committees of participating economies, with ultimate responsibility for a range of matters, including the approval of Monitoring Committees, strategic directions and administrative arrangements.
Consensus:	Agreement without dissent.
Domain Specific	Competencies or knowledge related to conditions of professional practice specific to an economy
Home Economy	Economy of permanent residence and primary registration/licensure as an architect
Host Economy:	Economy of secondary registration/licensure as an architect.
Monitoring Committee:	Independent committee formed by a participating economy, with delegated authority of the Central Council to maintain a section of the APEC Architect Register in its economy and to act as nominating body for the Central Council
Participating Economy:	An APEC economy with an authorised Monitoring Committee
Recognition:	Also professional recognition - acceptance by a regulatory authority of compliance with requirements.
Registration:	Also licensure, certification – legal admission to the right to practise as an architect.
Regulatory Authority:	Authority responsible for the registration/licensure or recognition of persons permitted to offer professional services as an architect.

Note: In economies with multiple domestic jurisdictions, the 'regulatory authority' referred to in these Briefing Notes is taken to be the national organisation composed of representatives of regional jurisdictions to formulate national standards and procedures for the professional recognition of architects. It is understood that the ultimate legal decision for the application of these standards rests with the individual jurisdictions.

APEC Architect Operations Manual

FOREWORD

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) is an international forum composed of twenty-one member economies that have undertaken to act collectively to promote economic and technical cooperation within the Asia-Pacific region. Its purpose is “to sustain the growth and development of the region for the common good of its peoples”. APEC builds on WTO General Agreement on Trade and Services (GATS) principles for the progressive liberalisation of trade in services through the reduction of regulatory restrictions, leading to reciprocal agreements between member economies where appropriate.

The APEC Architect project is an initiative of the APEC Human Resources Development Working Group (HRDWG), one of a number of sectoral groups established to implement APEC programs. The project was endorsed by the HRDWG at its year 2000 meeting in Brunei as a direct response to the Group’s strategic priority of facilitating mobility of qualified persons by developing a means for the mutual recognition of skills and qualifications.

A Steering Committee was formed by the APEC economies participating in the project to develop a mechanism by which current restrictions on the professional recognition of architects from other economies would be reduced or removed. Through the positive commitment of those involved, and fruitful negotiation in the intervening period, a set of principles and an operational framework for the creation of an APEC Architect Register has been agreed by all participants. Registration as an APEC Architect provides evidence of the achievement of professional standards that may satisfy some, or all, of the requirements for the recognition of architects by host APEC economies

This Manual sets out the organisational structure of the APEC Architect framework and the rules and criteria that underpin its operation. The contents of the Manual are subject to continued scrutiny by the APEC Architect Central Council, which jointly manages the project, to ensure its currency and continued response to changes that develop in the practice of architecture. It is a document that will continue to evolve as it is tested, reviewed and amended as necessary.

The GATS identifies four modes of service provision, of which the third, ‘establishment of a commercial presence’, and the fourth, ‘the presence of natural persons’, are those that are essentially addressed by the APEC Architect framework. However the project will have relevance for all means by which architectural services are exported.

APEC is a cooperative association between regional economies; it is not bound by treaty. Although participating economies are guided by APEC objectives and the GATS principles that inform them, decisions taken by the Central Council are reached by consensus, they do not place a mandatory obligation on any economy.

Member Economies of the APEC Architect Central Council 2010
Australia, Canada, People’s Republic of China, Hong Kong China, Japan,
Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Republic of Mexico, New Zealand, Republic of
the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, United States of
America

1. THE APEC ARCHITECT FRAMEWORK AN OVERVIEW

APEC Architect participating economies acknowledge the public benefit of the mobility of architects in the provision of architectural services, the positive value of cultural diversity and the mutual benefits of cooperation in developing a framework to facilitate these goals.

Purpose

The aim of the APEC Architect framework is to establish a mechanism to facilitate the mobility of architects for the provision of architectural services throughout the APEC region by reducing current barriers to the export of professional services. Its central 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 record of professional experience as registered practitioners.

Through the identification of these common aspects of professional recognition, reinforced by a period of professional experience, registration as an APEC Architect defines a level of competence that will satisfy designated registration criteria in other participating economies without further assessment. A host economy may additionally adopt special requirements for the recognition of APEC Architects to address aspects of professional practice specific to that economy, such requirements however must be fully transparent.

Structure

Overall responsibility for operation of the APEC Architect Register rests with a Central Council composed of nominees of independent Monitoring Committees established for this purpose in each participating economy, and authorised by the Central Council to carry out its functions. Policies governing the operation of the APEC Architect Register and strategies adopted for its implementation are determined jointly by the representatives of participating economies appointed to the Central Council.

The APEC Architect Register is divided into sections, each administered by the Monitoring Committee of a participating economy, for the enrolment of architects registered/licensed in that economy who meet APEC Architect criteria. Monitoring Committees are responsible for the management of their respective sections of the Register on behalf of the Central Council.

APEC Architects

An APEC Architect is a person who is registered, licensed or otherwise professionally recognised as an architect in a participating economy, and whose name is enrolled on a section of the APEC Architect Register maintained by that economy. APEC Architects are bound by host economy codes of professional conduct to protect public health, safety and welfare.

The criteria adopted by the Central Council for admission to the APEC Architect Register, and use of the description 'APEC Architect', are based on identification of a

common sequence and elements in the education, training and assessment of architects as qualified to provide professional architectural services in the home economy. These consist of:

- an accreditation or recognition procedure for education programs in architecture;
- a minimum period of post-graduate practical experience, with specified requisites;
- fulfillment of registration, licensing or other requirements for full professional recognition,
- a minimum period of professional practice as a registered or licensed architect, with specified requisites.

Architects deemed by the Central Council to fulfil these requirements are eligible for registration as an APEC Architect. To retain their registration, APEC Architects must comply with obligations imposed by their home economies for maintaining professional competence and observing codes of professional conduct. Host economies may choose to impose special requirements for the recognition of APEC Architects for practice in their economies, but any such requirements must be fully transparent. (*See p. 9 for further details*).

Monitoring Committees

Each participating economy is required to establish a Monitoring Committee to take responsibility for administration of the APEC Architect framework in that economy, after receiving authorisation by the Central Council to do so. Monitoring Committees act with delegated authority from the Central Council to implement its policies and carry out its duties.

The primary duty of a Monitoring Committee is to operate a section of the APEC Architect Register for the enrolment of APEC Architects registered/licensed in that economy. It must confirm that candidates for APEC Architect registration have complied with criteria adopted by the Central Council and assess the professional practice experience they have obtained as registered/licensed architects. Each Monitoring Committee is also responsible for ensuring the continued maintenance of required standards.

Monitoring Committees are the constituent bodies of the Central Council. They must nominate one or more representatives to the Council, with each Monitoring Committee entitled to one vote. They are called upon to contribute from time to time to the administrative and review functions of the Central Council and generally to act as centres of information on all APEC Architect matters, and to promote its purposes.

The decisions taken by the Central Council are reached by consensus and are not binding on the regulatory authority of any participating economy. (*See p. 14 for further details*).

Authorisation of Monitoring Committees

Newly formed Monitoring Committees wishing to establish a section of the APEC Architect Register must first be authorised by the Central Council to do so. Applications for authorisation must be accompanied by information on the professional recognition/accreditation systems in place in the economy and details of its proposals for assessment of APEC Architect criteria, and any other information the Council deems necessary. Advice on the structure of the Monitoring Committee and its arrangements for administration of the section of the APEC Architect Register within its economy will also

be required. Monitoring Committees that have been granted authorisation may establish a section of the APEC Architect Register. *(See p. 16 for further details).*

Central Council

The Central Council has ultimate responsibility for all matters relating to the APEC Architect framework. The Council comprises at least one representative appointed by the Monitoring Committee of each economy authorised to operate a section of the Register. Non-authorised economies may also be invited to attend Council meetings as non-voting observers. The Central Council's primary duty is to decide the standards and criteria required for registration as an APEC Architect and to establish operational procedures for management of the APEC Architect Register. These are reviewed periodically by the Council to ensure their continued relevance to the practice of architecture within the APEC region and the effectiveness of the systems employed to assess them. The Council is responsible for the authorisation of Monitoring Committees to maintain a section of the Register and for subsequent review of their continued conformance with APEC Architect registration criteria.

Effective communication with relevant authorities in participating economies, architects and consumers alike, is essential for successful operation of the APEC Architect Register. The provision of information on its objectives and achievements, and promotion of the role it plays in facilitating the mobility of architects within the region are also important functions of the Central Council. *(See p.20 for further details).*

Administrative Provisions

Responsibility for providing administrative services for the APEC Architect Central Council and acting as the project Secretariat is undertaken in rotation by participating economies. The economy performing this role at any time may share its duties with other economies or it may be exempted from them on request. During its term of office, the Secretariat is required to administer all Council business, manage its meetings and coordinate the activities of the independent Monitoring Committees. It acts as a centre of information for the project and maintains the APEC Architect website.

Desired Outcomes – Facilitating the Mobility of Architects

The introduction of the APEC Architect Register has created an effective mechanism for achieving the strategic priority of the APEC Human Resources Development Working Group 'to facilitate the mobility of qualified persons by developing a means for the mutual recognition of their skills and qualifications'. By providing evidence that agreed standards of competence required for professional recognition have been satisfied, APEC Architects may be exempt from many current restrictions on access to independent practice, such as pre-registration examination and host economy experience, that are normally imposed on architects from other countries. Even though they may still be tested on practice issues specific to the host economy, the savings in time and costs for all involved, architects and regulatory authorities alike are substantial.

The APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework, which records the registration / certification requirements of participating economies for the professional recognition of APEC Architects from other economies, may be viewed on the Central Council website at www.apecarchitect.org

Through its identification of common standards of professional competence and the quality assurance systems applied to ensure that they are maintained, the APEC Architect

framework provides a reliable and transparent basis for the further negotiation of reciprocal arrangements between APEC economies for the mutual recognition of architects. The APEC goals of progressive liberalisation of access to markets for the provision of professional services will become a reality as the benefits of the APEC Architect framework are recognised and endorsed throughout the Asia Pacific region.

Termination

The APEC Architect Central Council will operate for so long as it is acceptable and desirable to participating economies.

2. REGISTRATION AS AN APEC ARCHITECT

A candidate for registration as an APEC Architect must be currently registered / licensed or otherwise professionally recognised as an architect in the economy that maintains the section of the APEC Architect Register to which application for admission is made. Architects must demonstrate to the appropriate Monitoring Committee that they have completed an accredited /recognised program of architectural education, fulfilled pre-registration experience requirements, have practised for at least seven years as registered/licensed architects and satisfied any additional requirements, all in accordance with criteria determined by the Central Council. Architects may only be enrolled on the section of the APEC Architect Register in their home economy, unless otherwise provided by this Manual.

(**Note:** APEC Architect Registration applies only to individual persons, not to architectural practices or firms)

The statement on the '*Competence of an APEC Architect*' at 2.3 describes the scope of practice and the skills and knowledge required of an APEC Architect.

2.1 APEC ARCHITECT REGISTRATION CRITERIA

The following set of principles satisfies Central Council criteria for admission to the APEC Architect Register and the right to use the description 'APEC Architect'.

1. Architectural Education

Educational Benchmark Statement

Education as an architect shall comprise at least four years of full time study. The education must be of university level, with architecture the principal component. It must maintain a balance between theoretical and practical aspects of architectural training and lead to the acquisition of the skills and knowledge necessary to underpin the required competence of an APEC Architect. Structured experiential learning, determined by the regulatory authority economy to be the equivalent of full-time architectural study as described above, would also satisfy the APEC Architect education requirements.

Common Elements of Architectural Education Programs

The core subject areas in an accredited/recognised program of architectural education are:

- | | |
|---|---|
| ▪ Design, as the predominant subject category | Other subject areas within architectural educational programs may include : |
| ▪ Technology and Environmental Science | ▪ Related Studies |
| ▪ Social, Cultural & Environmental Studies, and | ▪ General Education. |
| ▪ Professional Studies. | |

Accreditation / Recognition Procedure for Educational Programs in Architecture

Processes incorporating the following principles of good governance will satisfy the accreditation/ recognition criteria for educational programs for an APEC Architect.

The accrediting/recognising body should:

- have authority and, where appropriate, legal status and be transparent, independent and publicly accountable.
- have a structured process for the approval of qualifications and compliance with agreed standards.

The Central Council agrees to respect the accreditation/recognition procedures of each participating economy.

2. Fulfillment of Period of Pre-registration or Pre-licensing Experience for Recognition as an Architect in a Home Economy

Applicants for registration as an APEC Architect must have completed a prescribed period of practical pre-licensure or pre-registration diversified experience, as defined by the home economy, for a minimum period equivalent to a total of 2 years.

3. Fulfillment of Registration / Licensing Requirements for Recognition as an Architect in a Home Economy

The purpose of this criterion is, in the first instance, to establish eligibility for registration as an APEC Architect, not for registration in another economy.

Fulfillment of registration/licensing requirements for recognition as an architect in a home economy is accepted as meeting this criterion for an APEC Architect.

4. Professional Practice as a Registered / Licensed Architect

Applicants for registration as an APEC Architect must satisfy the home economy Monitoring Committee that they have completed a minimum period of professional practice of 7 years; after initial registration/licensure as an architect in any participating economy. This experience must be gained in all of the following categories of architectural practice:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| ▪ Preliminary studies and preparation of brief | ▪ Contract Documentation |
| ▪ Design | ▪ Administration |

At least 3 years of that period must have been undertaken as an architect:

- with sole professional responsibility for the design, documentation and contract administration of buildings of moderate complexity;
- OR in collaboration with other architects, as an architect in charge of and professionally responsible for a significant aspect of the design, documentation and/or contract administration of complex buildings.

Practice Jurisdiction

Professional practice that satisfies the above requirements undertaken in any economy may be accepted by the relevant Monitoring Committee.

Currency of Practice

To ensure competence, APEC Architect candidates who have not practised in a position of professional responsibility within the preceding two years are subject to a requirement to undertake a program of professional development or fulfill other prescribed conditions to be admitted to the APEC Architect Register.

2.2 ENTITLEMENT TO REGISTRATION

1. Admission to the APEC Architect Register

Candidates for registration as an APEC Architect must apply to the Monitoring Committee of their home economy to determine their eligibility for enrolment on that economy's section of the Register. In addition to details on education, training and professional recognition in any APEC jurisdiction, candidates will be required to submit a report on their post registration / licensure professional experience, outlining the categories of practice in which it was undertaken and the level of their involvement.

APEC Architects must also agree to be bound by the code of professional conduct of their home economy and of any jurisdiction in which they practice.

Particulars of APEC Architects to be recorded on the Register include:

- name and business address;
- home economy or jurisdiction in which the architect is registered/licensed; and
- any other economy in which the architect is registered/licensed.

The registration numbers assigned to APEC Architects by Monitoring Committees are preceded by the following abbreviations of the name of the home economy:

Australia	AU	Republic of Mexico	MX
Canada	CA	New Zealand	NZ
People's Republic of China	CN	Republic of the Philippines	PH
Hong Kong, China	HK	Singapore	SG
Japan	JP	Chinese Taipei	CT
Republic of Korea	KR	Thailand	TH
Malaysia	MY	United States of America	US

Applications for admission to the APEC Architect Register are dealt with in a timely manner and will not normally exceed three months for completion. On admission to the Register, APEC Architects are issued with a Central Council Certificate of Registration by the home economy Monitoring Committee and an APEC Architect Identification Card bearing the architect's name, name of home economy and date and currency of APEC Architect registration. On request, Monitoring Committees also provide relevant information to the regulatory authorities of other participating economies for registration purposes.

2. Maintaining APEC Architect Registration

APEC Architect registration is to be renewed on payment of an administration fee to a Monitoring Committee at intervals no greater than two years. Registration details are to be reviewed and renewed on application to practise in a host economy.

Renewal of registration is subject to compliance with home economy regulatory authority or Monitoring Committee requirements to undertake programs of continuing professional development, or fulfil other tests of current competence. The Monitoring Committee may impose conditions on architects who have not practised in a position of professional responsibility during the preceding two years.

The registration of an APEC Architect will be cancelled if the architect ceases to be registered /licensed in the designated home economy. The registration of APEC Architects found, subject to due process, to be in breach of the code of professional

conduct of either their home economy, or a host economy, may be suspended by their home economy Monitoring Committee.

3. Acquired Rights

Should the authorisation of a Monitoring Committee be discontinued for any reason, APEC Architects enrolled in that economy may enroll on a database maintained by the Secretariat for this purpose, for a maximum period of two years. Alternatively they may apply for registration in a host economy and subsequent admission to the section of the APEC Architect Register in that economy.

2.3 THE COMPETENCE OF AN APEC ARCHITECT

The skills and knowledge required for admission to the APEC Architect Register

An APEC Architect must be competent to create architectural designs that:

- satisfy both aesthetic and technical requirements;
- are informed by the history and theories of architecture and the related arts, technologies and human sciences;
- demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between people and buildings, and between buildings and their environment, and the need to relate buildings and the spaces between them to human needs and scale;
- respond to environmental concerns and address sustainability issues;
- show skill in land-use planning and the planning process;
- take account of cultural and social factors and demonstrate an understanding of the responsibility of an architect to society;

An APEC Architect must be competent to translate a design concept into built form and be able to:

- investigate and interpret design objectives and relevant issues and prepare the brief for a design project;
- advise on project evaluations, feasibility studies and programs;
- evaluate and determine structural, constructional and engineering elements of a building design and integrate the advice and design of specialist disciplines into a building project;
- assess the physical influences on buildings and the technologies associated with providing internal conditions of comfort and protection against the climate, and coordinate and integrate services systems to control them;
- meet building users' requirements within the constraints imposed by cost factors and building regulations
- provide advice on issues of construction, procurement and contract administration;
- generate the documentation and information needed to translate a design concept into a building;
- manage the procurement of buildings, administer contractual arrangements and monitor their construction.

An APEC Architect must be competent in the practice of architecture and:

- observe legal and regulatory obligations related to the planning and construction of buildings;
- have adequate knowledge of the industries, organisations and procedures involved in the management and realisation of a design project as a building;
- observe the standards of conduct expected of a professional by the community;
- maintain competence in relevant aspects of the practice of architecture.

3. THE APEC ARCHITECT REGISTER

3.1 APEC Architect Register

The APEC Architect Register is the means by which the names of architects who have achieved common standards of professional competence are made publicly available.

To ensure that the information it contains is accurate and current, the APEC Architect Register is divided into independent sections established in each participating economy for the enrolment of architects who are registered/licensed in that economy. It consists of a series of decentralised, linked electronic databases, constructed and operated by the Monitoring Committee of each economy. The Monitoring Committee is responsible for maintaining and regularly updating the section of the Register it administers.

The participating economy acting as Secretariat maintains the central APEC Architect domain with hyperlinks to the individual APEC Architect database websites. Each website contains an introductory statement on the APEC Architect framework, information on APEC Architect registration requirements, access to the list of APEC Architects registered in its economy, and to relevant publications and forms for downloading. Monitoring Committees publish on their websites any special requirements that the home economy places on APEC Architects from other economies.

A standard website format has been adopted by all economies to preserve the uniformity of the APEC Architect Register and provide ready access to the registered particulars of APEC Architects, whilst ensuring the security of the independent Register sections. All information contained on the websites is updated at six month intervals. An opportunity is also provided for APEC Architects to indicate their willingness to consider offers of professional alliance with APEC Architects from other economies.

In addition to the links with each economy's APEC Architect database, the Central Council website contains information on the APEC Architect framework, contact details of participating economies, and other relevant matters. Application forms for assessment and registration are also available.

English has been adopted as the common language for exchanging information among APEC economies, although each economy is also free to use the language of the home economy and any other language of choice.

Advice on the registration of APEC Architects may be obtained electronically or from printed records of each section of the Register published annually by Monitoring Committees.

3.2 The Reciprocal Recognition Framework

The Central Council has established a Reciprocal Recognition Framework which identifies participating economies that have adopted the same registration / certification requirements for APEC Architects from foreign economies, thereby establishing a reciprocal basis for the professional recognition of APEC Architects from those economies. In assessing APEC Architects from economies with more restrictive categories of requirements, host economies may impose similar requirements to those of the applicant's economy.

Some APEC Architect participating economies do not yet provide for the independent practice of APEC Architects from other economies but it is understood that they are working towards this objective.

The Reciprocal Recognition Framework may be viewed on the Central Council website at www.apecarchitect.org.

4. MONITORING COMMITTEES

The policies of the Central Council are put into effect by independent Monitoring Committees established in each participating economy for this purpose and authorised by the Central Council to act on its behalf. Their primary responsibility is to manage the section of the APEC Architect Register in that economy, in accordance with Central Council policy and rules of procedure.

4.1 Composition

Whilst the composition of Monitoring Committees is a matter for each economy to decide, the size and balance of its membership will be dictated by the functions it must perform, particularly with regard to evaluation of the qualifications and professional experience of candidates applying for admission to the section of the APEC Architect Register it maintains.

Monitoring Committees should be recognised as competent by the authorities responsible for the professional recognition of architects within the economy. Their members are also required to speak authoritatively on the issues of concern to the Central Council and would normally represent appropriate bodies such as the regulatory authority, professional associations and educational institutions in the sponsoring economy.

4.2 Functions

Monitoring Committees, when authorised, carry out the following functions and manage the section of the APEC Architect Register, with delegated authority of the Central Council, for which they are responsible, in accordance with Central Council policy, guidelines and rules of procedure.

Constituent Bodies of the Central Council

Monitoring Committees that have been authorised to maintain a section of the APEC Architect Register are the constituent bodies of the Central Council. Each Monitoring Committee must nominate at least one representative to the APEC Architect Central Council, although there is no restriction on the number of members they appoint. However, it is expected that representatives will be able to speak on behalf of the regulatory authority in their economy.

Each authorised Monitoring Committee is entitled to one vote on the Central Council.

APEC Architect Register

The central duty of an authorised Monitoring Committee is to establish and maintain a section of the APEC Architect Register for the enrolment of APEC Architects registered/licensed in that economy. It is responsible for the enrolment and periodic renewal of the names of architects on the Register who satisfy APEC Architect criteria, and the removal of the names of those who no longer comply. Each Monitoring Committee must establish, monitor and regularly update the database of the section of the Register for that economy and publish a list of APEC Architects enrolled on that section.

Monitoring Committees issue Certificates of APEC Architect Registration and APEC Architect Identification Cards, and provide advice on registered particulars of APEC Architects, on request.

Assessment of Candidates for Registration

Monitoring Committees must authenticate the architectural education and practical experience of each candidate and certify it as satisfying APEC Architect criteria. They are also required to evaluate the subsequent seven-year period of professional experience as a registered / licensed practitioner for compliance with APEC Architect requirements in accordance with Central Council guidelines on the information required, to ensure uniformity between economies. Assessments are conducted at least annually and applications dealt with in a timely manner.

Opportunities are provided for individuals to request a review of an adverse judgment.

Maintaining Standards

Monitoring Committees must equally ensure that the required standards continue to be maintained by the architects enrolled on their sections of the APEC Architect Register. To provide assurance that the professional competence of APEC Architects remains at an acceptable level, the Central Council requires confirmation that renewal of registration in the home economy is subject to compliance with professional development requirements or similar tests of continued competence.

Similarly, Monitoring Committees have a duty to monitor the continued compliance of the systems employed for accreditation/recognition of architectural education and the professional recognition of architects in their economies with the standards originally authorised by the Central Council. The procedures adopted by Monitoring Committees for this purpose are subject to periodic review by the Central Council. Monitoring Committees must immediately notify the Council of any changes to professional recognition requirements that might conflict with APEC Architect criteria and policy.

Information and Communication

To ensure transparency of process in facilitating the mobility of architects throughout the APEC region, each Monitoring Committee publishes on its website any requirements that its economy places on APEC Architects from other economies.

At six month intervals Monitoring Committees are required to complete a Council Report on their APEC Architect registration activities and any other significant developments during the period, for circulation to all participating economies. The Secretariat also posts updates of its activities and other relevant information on the Central Council website every three months. Another important function of Monitoring Committees is to promote the benefits of registration as an APEC Architect to members of the profession, both nationally and internationally, and to regulatory authorities and other relevant organisations.

The APEC Architect Secretariat maintains regular dialogue with the APEC Secretariat.

Central Council Obligations

As the constituent bodies of the Central Council, Monitoring Committees act as the point of contact and centre of information for the APEC Architect project in each economy. They have responsibility for promotion of the project, and for the publication and distribution of relevant documents and the provision of advice on all APEC Architect matters to architects, government authorities and other external agencies. Monitoring Committees, or their representatives, also contribute to the administrative and review functions of the Central Council as required.

From time to time participating economies are called upon to act as Secretariat, on a rotating basis, and to provide administrative services for the Central Council for a limited period.

4.4 Termination of Authorisation

A Monitoring Committee may surrender its authorisation to maintain a section of the APEC Architect Register after giving due notice to the Central Council.

AUTHORISATION OF MONITORING COMMITTEES

An APEC economy seeking to operate a section of the APEC Architect Register must first constitute a Monitoring Committee to submit an application to the APEC Architect Central Council, through the Secretariat, for authorisation to do so. (**Note:** In economies with multiple domestic jurisdictions, where applicable, the professional standards and criteria established by national organisations acting as councils of individual regulatory authorities are those to be evaluated for the authorisation of Monitoring Committees.)

4.5. Application for Authorisation

To promote consistency and transparency of process, the Central Council has prepared guidelines on the information to be provided by Monitoring Committees in support of their applications for authorisation to show conformance with APEC Architect criteria. It will require advice on:

- education and practical experience/training requirements for registration/licensure as an architect in that economy;
- the accreditation/ recognition procedures employed to assess them;
- procedures adopted to assess compliance with the required professional practice experience as a registered/licensed architect.

Additional information required by the Central Council will include the composition of Monitoring Committees, the procedures they will employ for management of the section of the APEC Architect Register for which they will be responsible, and the resources available for undertaking these responsibilities. In reaching its decision, the Council will assess the professional recognition criteria and assessment systems in place in the economy applying for authorisation to determine their compliance with APEC Architect criteria. It will also take into account quality assurance provisions adopted by the economy to monitor continued conformance with required standards of competence and of professional conduct.

Economies, authorised to do so, may establish a section of the APEC Architect Register. Economies not authorised to operate a section of the Register will receive guidance on rectifying deficiencies and have the right to reapply.

4.6 Continued Authorisation

Authorised Monitoring Committees, and the procedures they adopt, are subject to periodic review by the Central Council to ensure that they continue to comply with agreed standards. They must immediately notify the Central Council of any material changes in education provision, accreditation/recognition systems and registration/licensure requirements to those which were approved for initial authorisation, or of any other significant developments concerning the professional recognition of architects in their economies that might conflict with Council policy.

A Monitoring Committee whose authorisation has been suspended by the Central Council because it no longer conforms with APEC Architect criteria may, with reason, request an independent review of the decision.

5. THE APEC ARCHITECT CENTRAL COUNCIL

Overall authority for the control and management of the APEC Architect framework rests with the Central Council. It is the responsibility of the Central Council to determine policy and procedures for all matters relating to the APEC Architect Register and to promote its objectives. The Central Council may delegate authority to authorised Monitoring Committees in each participating economy to carry out its functions.

Architects wishing to export their professional services to other economies, and regulatory authorities requiring evidence that they are competent to do so, may turn to the APEC Architect Register to facilitate achievement of these objectives. It is important that the policy adopted by the APEC Architect Central Council and the procedures employed to implement them are readily accessible and equitable to all parties.

5.1 Constitution of the Central Council

The Central Council acts as the joint governing body for the APEC Architect framework and is composed of at least one representative from the Monitoring Committee of each economy authorised to operate a section of the Register. There is no limit to the number of members appointed to the Council by Monitoring Committees but each authorised economy is entitled to only one vote.

To promote the project and extend its benefits, economies that have not yet received authorisation to maintain a section of the APEC Architect Register are also invited by the Council to appoint representatives to attend its meetings as non-voting observers. Although observers are not entitled to take part in the decision making process, this provides an opportunity for them to familiarise themselves with the APEC Architect framework with a view to establishing a Monitoring Committee in their own economy.

5.2 Duties of the Central Council

The Central Council has ultimate responsibility for the operation of each aspect of the APEC Architect framework. Its duties include the following:

Maintenance of the APEC Architect Register:

- determine standards and assessment procedures for admission, renewal and termination of the registration of an APEC Architect;
- oversee and coordinate all sections of the Register operated by independent Monitoring Committees, maintain the APEC Architect website;
- establish and apply governance systems and quality assurance strategies to review and maintain uniformity and compliance with agreed criteria.

Establishment of Monitoring Committees:

- determine policy concerning the composition, authorisation and responsibilities of Monitoring Committees;
- assess applications for authorisation of Monitoring Committees to operate a section of the APEC Architect Register, and to hear appeals;
- conduct reviews of registration systems and standards in authorised participating economies to ensure continued compliance;

Oversight of the Reciprocal Recognition Framework

- Regularly review the commitment of participating economies to the nominated categories of registration / certification requirements that they are prepared to offer APEC Architects from other economies;
- ensure that the reciprocal commitments recorded on all websites are accurate and current.

Administration of the APEC Architect Project

- make provision for a Secretariat to administer the business of Council, maintain records and coordinate with Monitoring Committees;
- act as a communications centre to provide information, documentation and advice on all aspects of the project.

5.3 Standards and Criteria for Registration as an APEC Architect

The purpose of the APEC Architect Register is to establish authoritative and reliable evidence of the achievement of common standards of professional competence by the architects enrolled on it. Registration is reserved for experienced practitioners to provide an additional level of assurance to consumers.

The criteria adopted for registration as an APEC Architect are based on a dynamic set of principles that identify common elements of professional recognition in APEC economies and reflect current practice norms. These standards and criteria are incorporated in Council guidelines periodically reviewed by the Central Council to ensure that they remain relevant to international best practice within the profession.

Equally the Council must assure itself that APEC Architect standards are rigorously upheld and uniformly applied by the Monitoring Committees authorised to assess them. Strategies employed by the Council to ensure continued compliance by participating economies with required standards rely on a system of regular reporting and notification of changes to agreed process by Monitoring Committees, supplemented by informal visits and discussions when necessary.

5.4 Information and Communication

An important role for the Central Council is to promote the APEC Architect Register throughout the region and to provide advice and support to governments and regulatory authorities to help streamline recognition procedures for APEC Architects. Understanding current restrictions to the mobility of architects and developing strategies to address them play a significant part in the effective operation of the APEC Architect framework. The Council maintains regular communication between participating economies, and advises architects on the significant benefits that registration as an APEC Architect provides in the export of professional services

While much of the publication and dissemination of Council documents is handled by Monitoring Committees, information provision and promotion of the project remains the responsibility of the Central Council.

5.5 Council Proceedings

Council Meetings: The Central Council meets at least every two years, at a date and venue determined by the members, to review its procedures and criteria, consider applications for authorisation of Monitoring Committees, receive reports from

participating economies, and deal with matters arising. Participating economies host the meetings on an alternating basis.

Membership: The selection of members to be appointed to the Council and their terms of office is a matter for decision by Monitoring Committees, within the guidelines established by the Central Council.

Meeting Chair: The Meeting Chair is normally appointed by the Monitoring Committee acting as host for the Central Council general meeting, although this may be varied as required.

Meeting Agenda: To provide an opportunity for all Monitoring Committees to have an input into the topics to be discussed at Council meetings, draft meeting agendas prepared by the Secretariat are circulated for comment to Central Council members, revised and recirculated in the meeting Brief for final adoption by consensus at the start of the Central Council meeting.

Meeting Quorum: The Central Council meeting quorum is two thirds of the Central Council Monitoring Committee membership.

Attendance: Monitoring Committees whose representatives fail to attend three consecutive meetings will be deemed to have withdrawn from the APEC Architect framework and may need to reapply for activation of their authorisation should they wish to continue as participants.

Decision Making: All Central Council decisions in connection with changes to APEC Architect criteria and registration policy, and the authorisation or conditional suspension of Monitoring Committees, require the two-third support of all Central Council member Monitoring Committees for adoption. Council decisions on other matters are arrived at by the consensus of members present. A Monitoring Committee must be represented in order to vote. All decisions requiring voting must be notified in advance of the meeting for pre-circulation with the agenda.

6. ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS – THE SECRETARIAT

To provide an equitable system for sharing the provision of administrative services among economies, Central Council business is conducted by participating economies, which take on the role of Secretariat on a rotational basis. The minimum period for economies to act in this capacity is two years and they may reapply to continue for a subsequent term of office.

The economy acting as Secretariat may delegate any of its functions to another economy by mutual agreement, or participating economies may be exempted from the Secretariat obligation at their request. Alternatively two or more participating economies may undertake the Secretariat role jointly and Monitoring Committees may share Council meeting expenses at the request of the host economy. Budgetary and resource information recorded by Secretariats during their terms in office administering the APEC Architect framework, guide the Council in developing financial strategies.

The Central Council Secretariat is responsible for the conduct of Council meetings and the management of Council records, maintenance of the APEC Architect website and administration of its finances during its term of office. It is also required to arrange for the appointment of Council members, the authorisation of Monitoring Committees and the application of quality assurance provisions from time to time, and to act as a centre of information for all APEC Architect matters.

6.1 Mechanism, Procedures and Documents for Secretariat Service by Member Economies

SCHEDULE OF ROTATION TO ACT AS SECRETARIAT

A system for the rotation of the Secretariat services among member economies is generally accepted by the Council as a notional timeframe. Commitments made by economies to serve for a period of not less than two years are received by the Council although it is acknowledged that the commitments are not binding on any economy. The Schedule of rotation is updated every Council Meeting and before the scheduled time of service, Council confirms whether or not the economy accepts the role and responsibilities.

HOSTING OF THE COUNCIL MEETING

It is also generally accepted that for convenience and logistical advantage, the member economy acting as Secretariat will also act as host for the Central Council Meeting scheduled every two years. Thus, the Central Council Meeting is expected to occur towards the end of the second year of service of the member economy serving as Secretariat.

FUNDING FORMULA FOR THE SECRETARIAT

Secretariat service by any member economy is given assistance by other member economies in accordance with a funding formula formulated and approved by all member economies.

HAND OVER PROCEDURE

In order to have continuity on the administrative duties and responsibilities, the following are procedures to be followed whenever there is a change of economy to act as Secretariat for the Central Council.

Mechanism and procedure

- Establish a meeting date and venue between outgoing and incoming Secretariats, to take place where documents and information are handed over.
- Prepare a written document to be signed by both Secretariats stating information handed over and received, with official date of hand-over.
- Send official communication to organizations APEC Architect has contact with (UIA, ARCASIA, other professional international organizations, etc.):
 - By outgoing Secretariat announcing the handover of Secretariat and presenting the economy taking over to act as new Secretariat, as well as its officials.
 - By incoming Secretariat, with contact information
- Send official communication to APEC Secretariat and Lead Shepherd of HRDWG by both Secretariats as above

Documents – in printed and/or digital format

- Information package for Incoming Secretariat
 - Secretariat Responsibilities Timetable
 - Central Council Website information and control
 - Guidebook on APEC Publications, Websites and Meeting Documents
 - APEC Protocols (2001 Dest Document)
 - APEC Logo Guidelines (2007)
 - APEC Publication Guidelines (2007)
 - Contact information of participating economies
 - Contact information of principal international organizations APEC Architect must be in communication with.
 - Last Meeting Summary
 - Operations Manual in effect
 - Basic Financial information
- Documents passed on by past Secretariats
 - Meeting Summaries.
 - Operations Manuals
 - Meeting Agendas and Briefing Notes of all past meetings
 - Surveys
 - Basic APEC information
- Others if requested
 - Communications sent
 - Communications received
 - Any other matter