

出國報告（出國類別：國際會議）

參加 APEC 建築師計畫
第六次中央議會會議報告

服務機關：內政部營建署

姓名職稱：黃仁鋼副組長

派赴國家：加拿大溫哥華

出國期間：103 年 10 月 3 日至 103 年 10 月 9 日

報告日期：103 年 12 月 3 日

摘 要

APEC 建築師計畫係為 APEC 人力資源發展工作小組 (HRDWG) 下之一項特別計畫，其目標在建立 APEC 區域內各經濟體內的建築師能夠在各經濟體間充分交流、相互認證，並提供對等建築專業服務的機制。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，進行檢視研討；此外，我中華台北監督委員會前與澳洲及紐西蘭簽訂相互認證協定，為三方了解後續更新及執行情形，特與澳洲及紐西蘭舉行三邊會議，各自說明法令制度與推動執行情形並達成諒解共識。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 建築師計畫第六次中央議會會議 (The 6th APEC Architect Project Central Council Meeting)、中央議會 (Central Council)、監督委員會 (Monitoring Committee)、APEC 建築師操作手冊 (APEC Architect Operations Manual)、NZRAB (New Zealand Registered Architects Board)、AACAA (Architects Accreditation Council of Australia)。

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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。

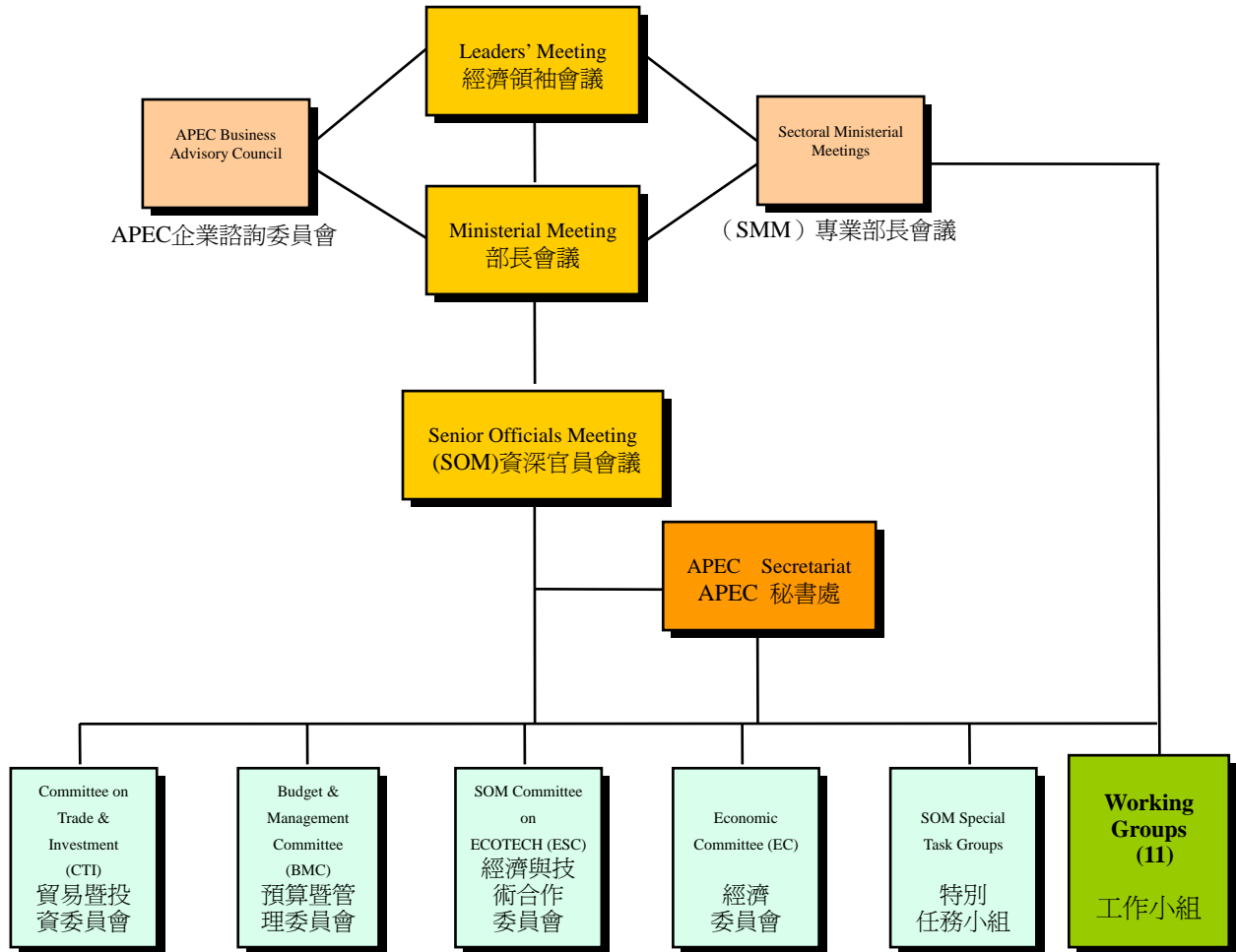
APEC 建築師計畫推動迄今已十餘年，源於 2000 年澳洲所提倡議，並於 2001 年 9 月於澳洲布里斯班舉行首次發起會議，歷經 2002 年 6 月、2002 年 12 月、2004 年 2 月及 2004 年 9 月於澳洲雪梨、馬來西亞吉隆坡、我國台北、美國夏威夷分別舉辦第 1 次至第 4 次指導委員會會議暨第 1 次臨時議會會議，已就 APEC 建築師之註冊基準、申請程序與管理組織等事項，進行討論以期達成積極、有效的共識，並於 2005 年 5、6 月間在日本東京召開第 2 次臨時議會暨第 1 次中央議會會議，授權我國等 12 個經濟體設置臨時監督委員會，辦理 APEC 建築師註冊事務，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、2012 年分別於墨西哥墨西哥市、加拿大溫哥華、菲律賓馬尼拉、紐西蘭威靈頓舉辦第 2 次至第 5 次中央議會會議，賡續檢討 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。

本第六次中央議會會議（The 6th Central Council Meeting），由加拿大於溫哥華舉辦，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，檢視討論申請文件標準格式，及未來推廣 APEC 建築師相關事務，此外，並於會議前一日即 10 月 5 日下午與澳洲及紐西蘭進行三邊會議。此會議緣於我中華台北監督委員會於 2007 年與澳洲監督委員會簽定相互認證協定至今已逾 6 年，另與紐西蘭監督委員會於 2012 年簽訂相互認證協定，至今也已逾兩年，惟礙於我方對所簽訂協定位階的認定及相關法令修訂問題，均無建築師實際移動案例，故藉此次會議說明法令制度與推動執行情形，並在後續施行上進行意見交換，目的在取得三方諒解與共識，以利後續

更新與執行事宜。內政部營建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

• 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)

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

貳、會議過程概要

一、會議過程與地點：

本次會議由加拿大主辦，訂於 2014 年 10 月 6 日至 7 日在溫哥華舉行，會議地點位於溫哥華市中心，Simon Fraser University 的 Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue，會議行程安排略述如下（詳細行程如附件一）：

- (一) 10 月 5 日於 Delta Vancouver Suites 2F 與澳洲、紐西蘭舉行三邊會議，三方就法令制度及所簽訂的雙邊協定施行事宜進行研商。
- (二) 10 月 5 日於 Blue Water Café and Bar 舉辦非正式歡迎晚宴，由大會主席 Peter Streith 主持，加拿大建築業人士以及各經濟體會議代表應邀出席，其間並與各出席代表進行意見交流。
- (三) 10 月 6 日至 7 日上午召開 APEC 建築師計畫第六次中央議會會議，會議主席是加拿大 Canadian Architectural Licensing Authorities(CALA) International Relation Committee 主席 Peter Streith，秘書處秘書長是 Architectural Institute of British Columbia(AIBC)執行長 Michael Ernest。會議開始前先為最近因病逝世的 2008 年第三次中央議會溫哥華會議主席 Bonnie Maples 女士默哀一分鐘。會議在主席致歡迎詞，各經濟體出席代表自我介紹後，進行會議討論。
- (四) 10 月 6 日晚於史坦利公園的溫哥華水族館舉行正式歡迎晚宴，晚會的主題是 Dine in the Deep-太平洋西北海岸之慶賀，大會並請加拿大原住民 Metis 族人以傳統語言祝福與會的代表。
- (五) 10 月 7 日下午主辦單位安排建築參訪活動，走訪溫哥華市中心及 Gastown(步行)由專業建築導遊帶領走訪溫哥華之起源地 Gastown，與溫哥華市中心之商業核心對照並比較其歷史痕跡，並藉此展現溫哥華的老街活化及發展方向。



第六次中央議會
會議情形

▼於加拿大溫哥華舉行非正式歡迎晚宴



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 54 位代表參與會議，主席由加拿大籍 Peter Streith 先生擔任，大會秘書長為 Michael Ernest 先生，我國由中華台北監督委員會、考選部及本署等 8 位代表共同出席會議如下：

姓 名	職 稱
陳 銀 河	中華台北監督委員會主任委員
董 保 成	中華民國考選部部長
黃 詔 鴻	中華民國考選部秘書
陳 韶 賜	中華台北監督委員會委員
蔡 仁 捷	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 仁 鋼	內政部營建署副組長



全部與會代表於
會場前合影會

▼於史坦利公園水族館
之正式歡迎晚宴



參、會議情形與結論

本次會議除參與 APEC 建築師計畫第六次中央議會會議討論外，我方並與澳洲及紐西蘭舉行三邊會議，就我方於 2007 年與澳洲、2012 與紐西蘭簽訂的雙邊協定在後續施行上進行意見交換與協商，其辦理情形與達成之重要共識，分述如下：

一、APEC 建築師計畫第六次中央議會會議

此次會議所有參與計畫的 14 個經濟體全數派代表團出席，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，會議在為最近病逝的第三次中央議會溫哥華會議主席 Bonnie Maples 默哀一分鐘後拉開序幕，會議情形與結論摘要彙整如下（會議議程如附件二、會議簡要結論及會議摘要如附件三）：

- (一) 加拿大 APEC 建築師監督委員會主席 Peter Streith 致歡迎詞熱烈歡迎所有的參加代表們。
- (二) 確認中央議會採用之會議協議。
- (三) 所有參加 APEC 建築師計畫的經濟體全部出席，而各經濟體分別介紹各自的出席代表。
- (四) 本次會議議程無修正確認通過。
- (五) 2012 年在紐西蘭威靈頓舉行之第五次 APEC 建築師計畫中央議會會議記錄，無須修正予以確定。
- (六) 出席代表研討註冊建築師的定義及報告依此定義下各經濟體的註冊建築師數目，研商後大會通過一個建築師的新定義，並於作業手冊一併更新，新的建築師定義如下：
註冊建築師—一個建築師特有現行有效註冊登記，並符合國內法令取得許可及職業執照，目前可不受限制執業者。
「A Registered Architect—An Architect holding a current registration such that he or she is permitted and licensed under domestic law to the unrestricted practice of architecture at the present time。」
- (七) 秘書處報告並未有其他經濟體針對成立新監督委員會提出詢問或申請加入。
- (八) APEC 計有 21 個會員經濟體，惟尚有越南、印尼、智利、新幾內亞、秘魯、

- 蘇俄、汶萊等 7 個經濟體未加入 APEC 建築師計畫，大會決議請下屆秘書處輪值經濟體馬來西亞特別針對上述非 APEC 建築師計畫成員之其他 APEC 經濟體寄送邀請函邀請出席第七次中央議會會議，尤其是 ASEAN 東協會員國。
- (九) 各經濟體就各自之 APEC 建築師計畫在其境內之執行情形及推動方法、成效等提出報告，我方向大會報告推動此計畫的情況和相關推廣作為，並由考選部董保成部長親自與會，更說明了我方對於推行 APEC 建築師計畫的努力。
- (十) 紐西蘭以「An APEC Architect Ripple Effect」(APEC 建築師的漣漪效應)為題，簡報外籍建築師在任紐西蘭的執業現象(附件四)。澳洲簡介 AACA 及 Supplementary Assessment Process 評鑑程序(附件四)，讓各經濟體更深入了解紐西蘭、澳洲推動 APEC 建築師計畫的細節。
- (十一) 本次會議並無經濟體報告有新簽署之雙邊或多邊協議，但澳洲、加拿大及紐西蘭最近即將簽署 MRA。
- (十二) 大會重新檢視 APEC 建築師計畫的互惠承認架構並繪製各經濟體間 MRA 的互動關係表(Support Matrix)，並討論確定其內容。
- (十三) 大會通過一項臨時動議：依詞彙表內的” domain specific” 一詞內容予以增加” host” 一字，並修改架構表的註釋內容與之一致。

「Domain specific – Competencies or knowledge related to conditions of professional Practice specific to a host economy.」

二、我國與紐西蘭、澳洲三邊會議

10 月 5 日下午我方與紐西蘭、澳洲於 Delta Vancouver Suites 2F 舉行三邊會議，澳洲的代表是 AACA 會長暨 New South Wales Architect Registration Board 主席 Richard Thorp，ACAA 執行長 Kate Doyle，紐西蘭代表是 NZRAB 主席 Warwick Bell、NZRAB 執行長 Paul Jackman，我方代表是監督委員會主任委員陳銀河，考選部長董保成以及營建署副組長黃仁鋼，此會議的目的係就所簽署的雙邊協定說明推動情形並進行意見交換，以利後續更新與施行事宜。會議情形及結論摘要彙整如下：

- (一) 我方先解釋國內的修法過程，且說明為了使已簽署的兩個雙邊協定得以適用考試院於 2013 年修訂的「專門職業及技術人員考試法」第二十條第五款，內政部擬提請行政院依「條約及協定監督準則」授權內政部辦理；另為獲得外交部支

持陳銀河主任委員出發前特別拜會外交部長，獲允諾將協助促成這兩個協定的施行。

(二) 紐西蘭代表表示，紐西蘭的建築師考試和管理是依據「Registered Architects Act 2005」成立的 NZRAB(New Zealand Registered Architects Board)所負責，故其所簽署之協定有效而可立即執行無礙。

(三) 澳洲代表表示澳洲聯邦政府 Commonwealth Government 並不負責建築師的考試和管理，澳洲建築師的考試和管理是由地方政府依據其建築師法成立 Registration Board 自行辦理，而 AACA(Architects Accreditation Council of Australia) 則是一個由各 Registration Board 派員組成的 Council。擔負提倡、整合、施行澳洲國內建築師的註冊標準、認證海外的澳洲建築師以及負責國際間相互認證協定。AACA 通過的決議，各成員便據以辦理實施而無所謂需要政府再「授權」行使職權。

(四) 三方經意見交換研商取得諒解及共識同意無須再於第六次中央議會會議提案討論；且將繼續推動 APEC 建築師移動交流，互惠提供專業服務。



▼台、紐、澳三邊會議



▲台、紐、澳三邊會議之會前會

第六次中央議會會議與會代表合影



肆、會議心得與建議

一、APEC 建築師計畫係我國建築服務業向外發展之重要課題，積極推動對我國建築服務業有正面深遠影響

我國加入世界貿易組織(WTO)後，國內建築師執業市場面臨開放競爭之壓力，但基於平等互惠之原則，國內建築師亦可獲得爭取國外市場之契機；另近年來國內建築市場已趨於飽和，有必要引導建築師開拓國外市場，因此，如何與國際接軌，規劃有利國際化之環境並促進建築服務之順暢，即為建築師向外發展之重要課題。而 APEC 建築師計畫建立專業平台，在 APEC 建築師互惠認許架構 (APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework) 下，建立國際性的專業建築師相互認許制度，以利建築師之跨國移動，並藉此交流提升建築師專業技術涵養與競爭力得與各國建築師相互合作，有效拓展海外市場。

二、推動 APEC 建築師計畫之邊際效益

- (一) 基於我國國際地位特殊在所面臨之國際政治情勢下國際外交推展困難，藉由參與 APEC 建築師計畫此類國際性會議與活動，當可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，有助提昇我國國際形象。
- (二) 藉由 APEC 建築師計畫專業平台的建立，參與國際會議意見交流，建立我國與國際專業團體合作交流之良好對話模式，也為我國其他服務業(諸如會計師、律師、技師……等)提供正面積極有效之示範模式可資比照遵行。另可據以檢討我國建築師等專業人才資格要求、職業管理及建築工程技術等法令制度及標準，以利將來與國際相互接軌，進行跨境專業服務移動或工程案件之合作。

三、我國 APEC 建築師之推展應按步就班在互惠認許架構下，依情勢進行漸進式協商，繼而簽署雙邊或多邊協定

本次會議各經濟體並未有新的雙邊或多邊協定簽署，惟會議期間馬來西亞代表曾向我方表達簽署 MRA 的意願，馬來西亞近幾年經濟保有高成長率，建築市

場活絡，若能與馬來西亞進行交流當可拓展我國建築師業務。且馬來西亞為東協會員國，我國建築師與東協各國過去幾無來往，若能藉由與馬來西亞的交流為開端，將來或許有機會與東協其他會員國(尙未加入 APEC 建築師計畫)進行交流；故建議，台馬之間應該開始進行漸進式協商由雙邊的建築師團體進行協商，從簽署合作意願書或是備忘錄開始，然後進一步由教育、考試制度、建築師管理等議題進行討論，最終由政府代表或權責單位簽署雙邊協定。我方並邀請馬來西亞今年(2014)十二月建築師節時組團來台參訪。建議依此案例，我方應與各經濟體多保持接觸，進行漸進式協商以推展我國 APEC 建築師之國際市場。

四、各經濟體建築師考試及管理制度的國際趨勢值得關注

本次會議經與各經濟體交換意見，論及建築師管理制度時，發現有半數以上經濟體其建築師考試及管理制度與我國並不相同。澳洲、加拿大、紐西蘭、新加坡、泰國、美國等，其建築師的考試及管理業務並不是由政府部門直接負責，而是設立類似「公法人」或是「行政法人」的獨立機構來負責。以紐西蘭為例其建築師法係法定授權 NZRAB 的非政府機關來進行建築師考試和管理非屬管理作用法，相較我國的專門職業及技術人員考試法及建築師法則是規定由政府部門為主管機關的管理作用法，雙方法令及管理制度大不相同。而泰國的建築師以前也是由政府部門管理，但經改革於 1996 年成立獨立的專門機構 Architect Council of Thailand 負責考試和管理泰國建築師及其相關業務；此類國際趨勢在當今政府機關組織修編，人員精簡的情勢下確值得我們關注。但建築師的考試及管理制度的變動改革，從養成教育開始到執業管理，牽涉層面廣泛而複雜，建議可參考各經濟體法令制度，委託專家學者進行深入的研究再據以進行改革。

五、落實 APEC 建築師計畫實際移動，後續施行的困難與作為

- (一) 我國監督委員會與全國建築師公會分別於 2007 年及 2012 年與澳洲、紐西蘭簽署 APEC 建築師相互認證協定以來，至今未有建築師實際移動案例，而澳洲及紐西蘭方面表示所有程序及法令均已就緒，俟我方完成相關行政程序及法令修訂，知會後即可依簽署之協定實際施行，註冊登記為客體建築師。經查上述相互認證協定之施行，在我方尚須透過建築師法或專門職業及技術

人員考試法之修正始可達成，其修法及施行困難情形如下：

1. 建築師法有關建築師相互認可及對等放寬考試條文草案早已完成，並於 2008 年送請立法院審議，但因立法委員屆期不連續(2011 年)不續審而退還內政部檢討；經內政部重新檢討及行政院審查通過後，現已再送請立法院審查。惟立法院待審法案眾多，建築師法之修正期程尚非行政機關得以掌握。
2. 專門職業及技術人員考試法雖已於 2013 年初審查通過，於其中規定，如經簽署外國與我國間之專門職業及技術人員認許之條約或協定，其國民領有與我國對等之該國執業證書者，應我國專門職業及技術人員考試之方式得以對等方式辦理；惟因各該協定締約主體為民間機構，且未獲授權代表政府簽署政府間協定，故外交部認定非我「條約及協定處理準則」所規範之政府間協定，屬民間契約之性質故無法適用上開規定。

(二) 建議後續處理：

有關建築師法修正案期程難以掌握，建議或由行政院提列優先待審法案或另循管道，針對建築師法單一條文(草案第 73 條)提案，期由立法院先予審查通過，以爭取時效利於施行，另關於專門職業及技術人員考試法部分，因已於 2013 年修法通過，再提案修法之可能性不高；而締約主體雖非政府機構，惟因他國係法定授權，實際施行無礙(已有實際移動案例)，建議尋求外交部協助，雖授權民間機構簽署協定為例外之情形，仍得依「條約及協定處理準則」程序簽請行政院同意由內政部主辦並得授權非政府機構辦理。

我方與菲律賓代表合影

▼我方與會代表



附件一：APEC 建築師計畫第六次中央議會會議邀請函
與行程

APEC Architect Project Sixth Central Council Meeting
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
Monday and Tuesday, October 6th and 7th, 2014

Dear APEC Architect Project Participants;

On behalf of the Canadian Architectural Licensing Authorities (CALA), I write to formally invite you to the beautiful city of Vancouver, British Columbia, for the sixth meeting of the APEC Architect Central Council to take place on Monday and Tuesday, October 6th and 7th, 2014.

Program: Planning is on-going and more details will be provided to delegates in due course, but highlights will include;

- An informal welcome dinner on the evening of Sunday, October 5th
- The formal Central Council meeting spanning the morning and afternoon of Monday, October 6th and the morning of Tuesday, October 7th
- A reception on the evening of Monday, October 6th
- An architectural tour of Vancouver on the afternoon of Tuesday, October 7th

A more detailed program will be provided to you closer to the time.

Venue: The Council Meeting will be held at the 'Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue', a truly unique venue located in downtown Vancouver, owned and operated by Simon Fraser University, for more information, please visit www.sfu.ca/mecs

Accommodation: We have placed a reservation for delegate rooms at the 'Delta Vancouver Suites' for the evenings of Sunday, October 5th, Monday, October 6th and Tuesday, October 7th. This downtown Vancouver all-suite hotel is located right next door to the meeting venue and is only steps away from local transit connections which makes attending all events very simple and straightforward. We strongly encourage you to secure your individual booking as soon as possible by visiting; <https://www.deltahotels.com/Groups/Delta-Vancouver-Suites-Groups/APEC-Architect-Project-Sixth-Central-Council-Meeting>

The City of Vancouver

Vancouver is consistently named as one of the top five worldwide cities for livability and quality of life; it is also one of the cleanest cities in the world, but one of the most expensive cities in which to live. For those of you who have been a part of the APEC Architect Project for a number of years you may have been lucky enough to have already visited Vancouver in August 2008 for the Third Central Council Meeting. The city is a coastal seaport on the mainland of British Columbia, a province of western Canada and we enjoy one of the warmest climates in Canada. According to the census of 2011, the city of Vancouver is the eighth largest Canadian municipality, one of the most ethnically and linguistically diverse and the most densely populated city in Canada.

AIBC 2014 Annual Conference

As a delegate attending the APEC Architect Project Sixth Central Council Meeting you are invited and encouraged to extend your stay in Vancouver and to either participate or attend the AIBC 2014 Annual Conference which is being held at the Vancouver Convention Centre from Wednesday, October 8th to Friday, October 10th inclusive. Further information regarding a 'Call for Papers' and conference registration will follow shortly.

Vancouver generously shares its beauty, its culture, its passion and vibrancy, and its people with everyone who visits, the International Relations Committee of CALA truly cannot wait to welcome you to this magnificent city located on the Pacific Rim, the Ring of Fire.

Best wishes,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michael Ernest". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Michael" and last name "Ernest" clearly legible.

Michael Ernest Architect AIBC
APEC Architect Project Secretariat 2013-2014
+1 604-683-8588
<http://www.apecarchitects.org>
apec.architect@aibc.ca

APEC Architect Project Secretariat 2013-2014
Canadian Architectural Licensing Authorities (CALA) International Relations Committee (IRC)

**THE APEC ARCHITECT PROJECT SIXTH CENTRAL COUNCIL MEETING
VANCOUVER, CANADA
OCTOBER 2014**

DELEGATE ITINERARY

Sunday, October 5

7.00 pm – 9.30 pm **Informal Welcome Dinner**
Blue Water Café and Raw Bar, 1095 Hamilton St, Yaletown
Dress code – business casual
Please assemble at 6.45 pm in the lobby at Delta Vancouver Suites

Monday, October 6

7.45 am – 8.45 am Breakfast
Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue

8.45 am – 10.30 am Central Council Meeting
Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue

10.30 am – 11.15 am Refreshment Break and Group Photograph
Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue

11.15 am – 12.45 pm Central Council Meeting
Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue

12.45 pm – 1.45 pm Lunch
Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue

1.45 pm – 3.15 pm Central Council Meeting
Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue

3.15 pm – 3.45 pm Refreshment Break
Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue

3.45 pm – 5.00 pm Central Council Meeting
Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue

7.00 pm – 11.00 pm **‘Dine in the Deep’ - Celebrating the Coastline of the Pacific Northwest**
Come and discover a world of aquatic wonder at Vancouver Aquarium just minutes from downtown Vancouver in beautiful Stanley Park, a magical evening of fine dining, entertainment and special guests.
Dress code – business formal
Please assemble at 6.30 pm in the lobby at Delta Vancouver Suites

Tuesday, October 7

8.00 am – 9.00 am Breakfast
Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue

9.00 am – 10.30 am Central Council Meeting
Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue

10.30 am – 11.00 am Refreshment Break
Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue

11.00 am – 1.00 pm Central Council Meeting
Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue

Central Council Meeting ends

1.00 pm – 2.00 pm Lunch
Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue

2.15 pm – 4.15 pm **Optional Architectural Walking Tour of Downtown Vancouver and Gastown**
Walk with our expert architectural walking tour guides and learn more about Gastown, the historic beginning of Vancouver and compare and contrast the heritage properties to those of Downtown, the business core of Vancouver.
Dress code – casual, comfortable and weather-appropriate
Please assemble at 2.15 pm in the lobby at Delta Vancouver Suites

OPTIONAL EVENTS

Architectural Institute of British Columbia's (AIBC) Annual Conference – Shifting Perspectives Wednesday, October 8 – Friday, October 10, 2014

Visit www.aibc.ca/ac2014 to find out more about the AIBC's Annual Conference – 'Shifting Perspectives'. Register online to attend the free of charge Wednesday evening Keynote Speech, this year presented by Caleb Behn and Kelly Edzerza-Bapty, or the free of charge Thursday evening movie night featuring 'If You Build It'. At an additional cost register for three full days of professional development sessions, please use the coupon code APEC2014 to secure discounted rates.

About the 2014 AIBC Annual Conference

The Architectural Institute of British Columbia's annual conference brings together architects and other members of the design community to learn about new industry trends, technological advances and best practices.

This annual gathering, the largest of its kind in British Columbia, is a prime opportunity for professional development, networking and celebrating the innovative, impactful work of practitioners and theorists.

The conference runs over three days and includes a keynote presentation, plenary sessions, seminars, workshops, panel discussions, networking events and an industry exhibitor show.

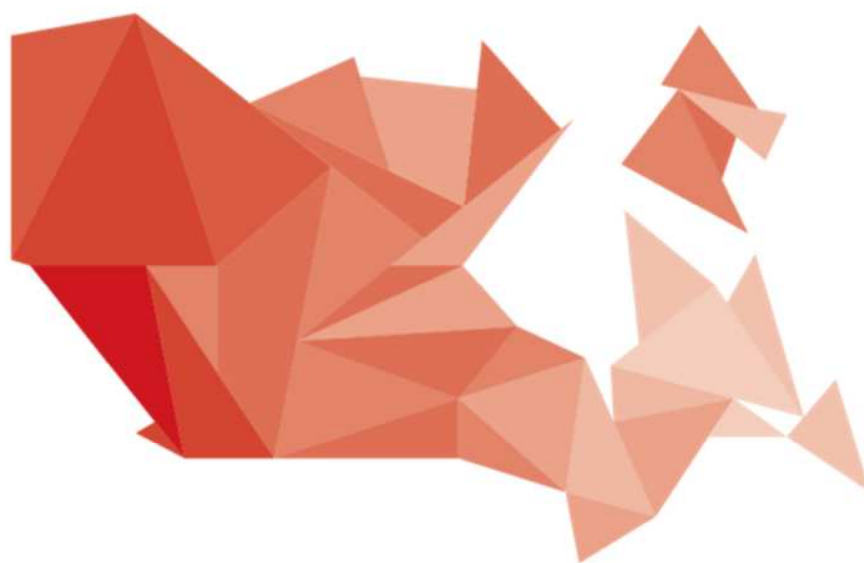
This year's conference is expected to include a particular focus on matters related to the Pacific Rim, and will include information pertaining to future design directions, community needs and best practices.

2014 Conference Theme

The 2014 conference theme is *Shifting Perspectives*. The theme acknowledges that, as a society, we are continually re-inventing the way we think, live, work and play in our world. Architects respond to this ever-changing landscape by evolving in many ways – from the way they communicate and conduct business to the way they plan and build for the future. Naturally in the process, points of friction arise, which keep architects engaged and excited. How architects respond will determine architecture's relevance in years to come.

附件二：APEC 建築師計畫第六次中央議會會議資料(包
括議程及與會代表名單)

APEC
ARCHITECT
PROJECT
SIXTH
CENTRAL
COUNCIL
MEETING
2014



DELEGATE MEETING PACKAGE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6 and TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7

**MORRIS J. WOSK CENTRE FOR DIALOGUE
VANCOUVER
CANADA**



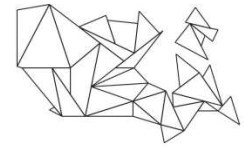
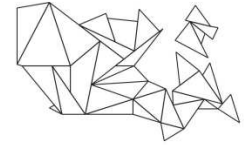


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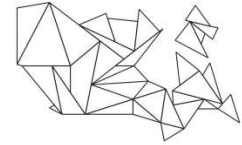
Welcome

“On behalf of the Canadian Architectural Licensing Authorities, we are delighted to formally welcome to Canada our APEC colleagues from around the world. We look forward to this opportunity to strengthen our bonds of fellowship and to further enhance our collective understanding and passion for the architectural profession. In addition we hope you will have the opportunity to explore Canada’s national wonders and the diverse cultural perspectives of the place we call home.”

*Peter Streith Architect AAA, OAA, NWTAA, BArch, FRAIC
Chair of the Sixth Central Council Meeting
Chair of the Canadian APEC Architect Project Monitoring Committee*

“On behalf of the AIBC, I am very honoured to welcome to Vancouver our fellow APEC colleagues. A strong cooperative relationship amongst our Pacific Rim neighbours will have far reaching benefits for all. We are also very pleased to have this opportunity to showcase to you, the beauty of our corner of the Pacific. I look forward to meeting with each of you shortly in Vancouver.”

*Scott Kemp Architect AIBC, FRAIC, RIBA, LEED AP
President of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia
Member of the Canadian APEC Architect Project Monitoring Committee*



**THE APEC ARCHITECT PROJECT SIXTH CENTRAL COUNCIL MEETING
VANCOUVER, CANADA
OCTOBER 2014**

Agenda

Day One – Monday, October 6, 2014

7.45 am – 8.45 am

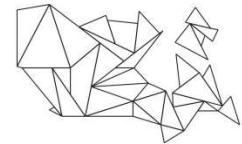
- A buffet breakfast will be served in the Concourse of the Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue

8.45 am – 9.00 am

- Delegate registration
- A formal welcome to Vancouver, British Columbia and a moment of silence and prayer for Bonnie Maples (*please see attachment 1*)

9.00 am – 10.30 am

- **Item 1 - A welcome to delegates from the Chair, Peter Streith Architect AAA, OAA, NWTAA, BArch, MRAIC**
The Chair introduces themselves and the Secretary, Vicki Charman, and welcomes the delegates to the Sixth Central Council Meeting of the APEC Architect Central Council
- **Item 2 - APEC Architect Project Central Council Meeting Procedures**
The Chair outlines the Central Council meeting procedures as described in the Central Council Meeting Protocol (please see attachment 2)
- **Item 3 - Central Council Membership**
Participating economies provide the names of each member of their delegation
- **Item 4 - Adoption of the agenda**
Participating economies are invited to adopt/amend the agenda
- **Item 5 - Confirmation of the Meeting Summary of the APEC Architect Project Fifth Central Council Meeting in Wellington, New Zealand**
Participating economies are invited to adopt/amend the Summary Conclusions of the Fifth Central Council Meeting of the APEC Architect Central Council, held in Wellington, New Zealand on October 4 and 5, 2012 (please see attachment 3)
- **Item 6 - Matters Arising from the APEC Architect Project Fifth Central Council Meeting**
Participating economies are invited to address any outstanding issues that arose at the Sixth Central Council Meeting of the APEC Architect Central Council



10.30 am – 11.15 am

- A group photograph
- Morning refreshments will be served

11.15 am – 12.45 pm

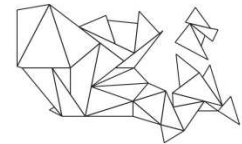
- **Item 7 – Reporting**
 - **Item 7.1 - Applications to form new Monitoring Committees**
The Secretariat advises whether any applications have been received to form new monitoring committees
 - **Item 7.2 - Monitoring Committee reports to the Central Council**
Monitoring Committees are invited to report and advise on any issues they have regarding local implementation, their administration of the APEC Architect Register, etc. (please see attachment 4)

12.45 pm – 1.45 pm

- A buffet lunch will be served in the Concourse of the Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue

1.45 pm – 3.15 pm

- **Item 7 – Reporting, continued,**
 - **Item 7.3 - Promotion of the APEC Architect Register**
Participating economies are invited to report on the strategies they have adopted to promote to their Architects becoming APEC Architects
 - **Item 7.4 - Update on the Agreements Among Economies**
Participating economies are invited to report on any mutual recognition agreements or relevant memorandums of understanding that they have entered into since the last Central Council meeting
 - Item 7.4.1 – Update on the newly adopted NCARB CALA MRA
 - Item 7.4.2 – Progress on the Australia, Canada and New Zealand MRA
 - Item 7.4.3 – Other
 - **Item 7.5 - 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 (please see attachment 5)



3.15 pm – 3.45 pm

- Afternoon refreshments will be served

3.45 pm – 5.00 pm

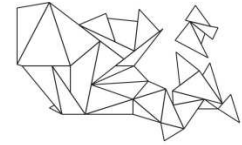
- **Item 8 – Procedures**
 - **Item 8.1 – Procedures for Non-Complying Economies**

5.00 pm

- Day one of the meeting concludes

7.00 pm – 11.00 pm

- **‘Dine in the Deep’ - Celebrating the Coastline of the Pacific Northwest**
 - Please assemble at **6.30 pm** in the lobby at Delta Vancouver Suites for transportation through Stanley Park to Vancouver Aquarium.
 - Come and discover a world of aquatic wonder at Vancouver Aquarium just minutes from downtown Vancouver in beautiful Stanley Park, a magical evening of fine dining, entertainment and special guests.
 - Dress code – business formal



Day Two – Tuesday, October 7, 2014

8.00 am – 9.00 am

- A buffet breakfast will be served in the Concourse of the Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue

9.00 am – 10.30 am

- Item 9 - **The future of the APEC Architect Project**
 - Item 9.1 – **Report from New Zealand**
A presentation by Warwick Bell regarding the introduction of a new registration procedure for senior offshore architects seeking registration, derived from the logic of the APEC Architect Project.
 - Item 9.2 - **Report from Australia**
A presentation by Kate Doyle regarding Australia's APEC Architect Supplementary Assessment Process (SAP)

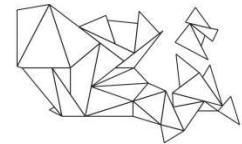
10.30 am – 11.00 am

- Morning refreshments will be served

11.00 am – 1.00 pm

- Item 10 - **Central Council Administration**
 - Item 10.1 - **Report by the Secretariat**
The Canada Secretariat reports on its activities to date (please see attachment 6)
 - Item 10.2 – **Review of the Schedule of Rotation of Responsibilities**
The schedule for the rotation of Secretariat responsibilities and the hosting of Central Council meetings is adopted / amended (please see attachment 7).

Malaysia, scheduled to act as Secretariat to the Central Council for 2015-2016 and to host the seventh APEC Architect Central Council Meeting in 2016 is asked to confirm its acceptance of these responsibilities.
 - Item 10.3 - **Adoption of the Summary Conclusions**
The Central Council reviews for adoption the Summary Conclusions on agenda items 5 through 9.



- **Item 10.4 - 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 (please see attachment 8).

- **Item 11 – The Next Meeting of the Central Council**
Subject to Item 10.2, the Central Council reviews for adoption the proposal from Malaysia in regard to the date and venue for the seventh meeting of the APEC Architect Central Council to be held within two years of this meeting.

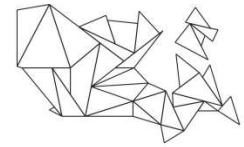
Day two and meeting concludes at 1.00 pm

1.00 pm – 2.00 pm

- A buffet lunch will be served in the Concourse of the Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue

2.30 pm – 4.30 pm

- **Optional Architectural Walking Tour of Downtown Vancouver and Gastown**
 - Please assemble at **2.15 pm** in the lobby at Delta Vancouver Suites
 - Walk with our expert architectural walking tour guides and learn more about Gastown, the historic beginning of Vancouver and compare and contrast the heritage properties to those of Downtown, the business core of Vancouver.
 - Dress code – casual, comfortable and weather-appropriate



Attachment 1: The Obituary of Bonnie Maples

In Passing – Bonnie Karen Maples Retired Architect AIBC FRAIC
(June 5, 2014)

It is with great sadness that the AIBC acknowledges the recent passing of Bonnie K. Maples Retired Architect AIBC FRAIC. Bonnie was a tireless supporter of, and advocate for, the architectural profession in Canada and internationally.

Among Bonnie's many distinctions, she was the first female president of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia, a position she held from 1995-1997. She also held such influential institute roles as Examining Board Member, Oral Examination Chair and NCARB Examination Grader (1988 - 1994); AIBC Council Member (1992 - 1994); and AIBC Executive Committee / Treasurer (1993 - 1994). On the national scene, Bonnie served as President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada from 2003 - 2004. She was also a member of Canada's APEC Architect Project's Monitoring Committee.

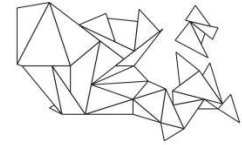
Bonnie graduated from McGill University (BArch) in 1976, and became registered with the L'Ordre des architectes du Québec (OAQ) in 1978. In 1982, she became a member of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia (AIBC).

She held a particular interest and influence in the healthcare sector, both in private practice and in public service. Her professional career spanned work at Thompson Berwick Pratt & Partners (1981 - 1989); Howard Yano Architects (1989 – 1991); and Wensley Spotowski Architectural Group (1991 - 1994). Over the past several years, she worked at Providence Health.

She was survived by her husband, architect Alan Maples, their son Andrew, and mother, sister and brother in Montreal.



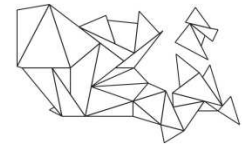
Bonnie and colleagues at the UIA PPC in Paris, France, 2010
Photo thanks to Stephen Nutt



Attachment 2: APEC Central Council Meeting Protocols

THE APEC ARCHITECT PROJECT SIXTH CENTRAL COUNCIL MEETING VANCOUVER, CANADA OCTOBER 2014

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 recognize each attendee’s desire to speak by acknowledging his or her economy (i.e. 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 3: Meeting Summary of the Fifth APEC Architect Central Council Meeting



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

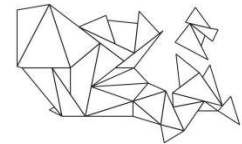
The Fifth APEC Architect Project Central Council meeting (the meeting) began with a Maori welcome or powhiri conducted by architect Henare Walmsley.

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.*



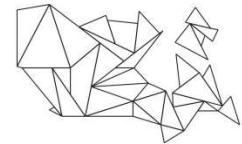
6. *The Chair of the meeting shall recognize each attendee's desire to speak by acknowledging his or her economy (i.e. not the attendee's name).*
7. *In general, the leader of each economy's delegation speaks, though he/she may ask another member of his/her economy's delegation to speak.*
8. *All contributions 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	Rozanno ROSAL	PHILIPPINES
Christine HARDING	AUSTRALIA	Alfredo PO	PHILIPPINES
Pierre GALLANT	CANADA	Edric Marco FLORENTINO	PHILIPPINES
Michael ERNEST	CANADA	Yolanda REYES	PHILIPPINES
BAIPANG, Zhang	CHINA	Medeliano ROLDAN	PHILIPPINES
SHENGHUI, Chen	CHINA	NG, Lye Hock Larry	SINGAPORE
XIU, Lu	CHINA	SOH, Siow Lan Rita	SINGAPORE
ZHUANG, Weimin	CHINA	CHEN, Yin-Ho	CHINESE TAIPEI
FUNG, Yin Suen	HONG KONG	HUANG, Ching-Chang	CHINESE TAIPEI
LAM, Kwong Ki	HONG KONG	LUAN, Chung-Pi	CHINESE TAIPEI
Hiroshi ASANO	JAPAN	LIEN, Fu-Hsin	CHINESE TAIPEI
Hiroki SUNOHARA	JAPAN	HSU, Chien-Mei	CHINESE TAIPEI
Michiko YAMAUCHI	JAPAN	LIU, Kuo-Lung	CHINESE TAIPEI
CHO, In-Souk	KOREA	CHEN, Shau-Tsyh	CHINESE TAIPEI
KIM, Chi Tok	KOREA	CHENG, I-Ping	CHINESE TAIPEI
Saifuddin AHMAD	MALAYSIA	CHAO, Yicheng	CHINESE TAIPEI
Zuraina Leily AWALLUDIN	MALAYSIA	Teeraboon CHALONGMANEERAT	THAILAND
Esa bin MOHAMED	MALAYSIA	Michael Paripol TANGTRONGCHIT	THAILAND
Amer Hamzah MOHD YUNUS	MALAYSIA	Stephen NUTT	USA
TAN, Pei Ing	MALAYSIA	Warwick BELL	CHAIR
David Cabrera-Ruiz	MEXICO	Paul JACKMAN	SECRETARY
Callum MCKENZIE	NEW ZEALAND		
Tony van RAAT	NEW ZEALAND		
Christina van BOHEMEN	NEW ZEALAND		



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

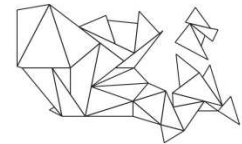
The Philippines distributed a DVD of photographs of the Fourth APEC Architect Central Council Meeting in 2010 in Manila.

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.

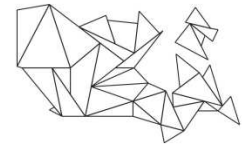
Japan reported that during 2011 and 2012 so far, 49 Japanese architects had been added to the Register, resulting in a total of 352 Japanese APEC Architects. Japan had adopted the revised APEC Architect certificate and ID card provided by the Secretariat. Japan had reciprocal arrangements with Australia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

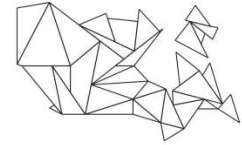
The Chair suggested that perhaps this was too restrictive as Thai architects might benefit from using the title when working in other places. It was agreed this would be worth exploring outside the main meeting.

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 organized 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 organized. Korea remained at "local collaboration" in terms of the APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework.

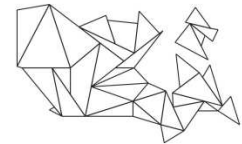
However, Korea was going to discuss moving to domain specific with Japan and China at upcoming discussions in November in China. Korea was interested in better matching the appointment period of its APEC Architect Monitoring Committee to domestic appointment patterns.

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 recognize 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.

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.

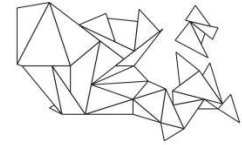
New Zealand commented that clearly cross-border work happens and thrives around the world regardless of the APEC Architect Project. The potential in the APEC Architect Project lay in combination with migration. More typically, the easiest way to undertake offshore work was via local collaboration with 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.

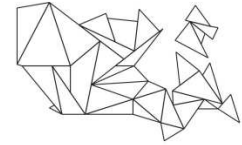
Australia said in the past not enough effort had gone into identifying the benefits of the APEC Architect Project and promoting them.

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, though their Monitoring Committee was established by the related ministries
- 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.

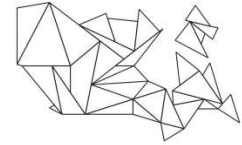
The meeting resumed at 1.52 pm.

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' organizations 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.



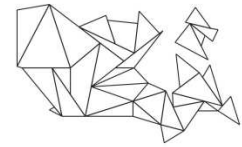
- Mexico said it had nothing to report at this stage.
- New Zealand reported that a professional development opportunity had been organized alongside the Central Council meeting discussing possibilities for exporting architectural services. The New Zealand registered Architects Board used its newsletters 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 organizing 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 organize.

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.

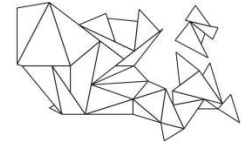
The Chair said the suggestion of an APEC Architect Student competition seemed to have lapsed. The Chair asked participating economies if they had any further thoughts to share on the benefits of the APEC Architect Project.

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 organization 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 recognized 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
- Recognizing 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.

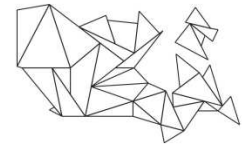
Item 6.4: Update on Agreements Signed by Economies

The Chair noted that the participating economy's 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.

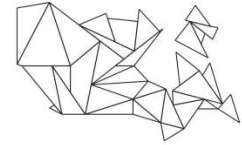
Australia said they too had the required documentation in place.

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*.

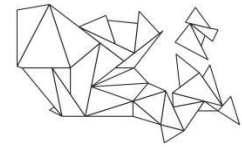
The Secretary said the templates included options for calling the undertakings being entered into as “agreements” or “arrangements”, laid out in “articles” or “paragraphs”, and with the parties “agreeing” or “mutually deciding”. The Secretary said this had been included as the governments of some economies, 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.

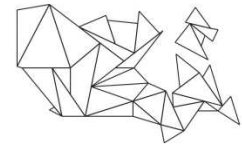
The Chair also asked participating economies if they would support the Economy Reporting Form used for the meeting to be added to the templates, and this was agreed to, with economies being welcome to forward any suggestions for improvements to the Secretariat.

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 organizing the preceding evening’s entertainment.

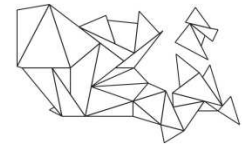
The Chair said the meeting would next consider item 7.3 and return to item 7.2 later.

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.

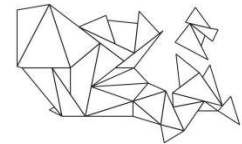
Canada said the APEC Architect Project was forward looking and positive and it would be better to focus on encouraging economies to do the right thing.

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 focused 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.

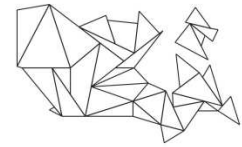
The meeting then returned to item 7.2: Proposal on the Definition of the Term “Home Economy”
Singapore summarized the issue in terms of what would happen if an APEC Architect became registered in a host economy and then cancelled his or her registration in his or her home economy.

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.

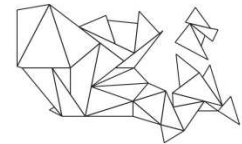
The Chair asked if Singapore was prepared to lead that work, **Singapore** responding that they were but would need help from other economies.

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 architect's 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.

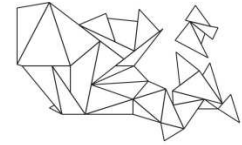
The meeting recommenced at 11.03 am.

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 summarize 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 recognizing 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.

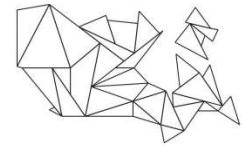
Malaysia said they supported the ASEAN Internship Exchange Programme.

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.

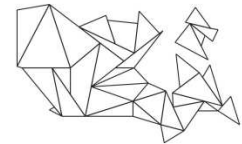
The Chair said the aim was to encourage collaboration among APEC Architects and to further the ideals of the project. The Chair said other issues that had emerged were promoting the benefits of the APEC Architect Project to architects, APEC Architects, governments and graduates at schools of architecture,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



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 organizations should be CCd into correspondence.

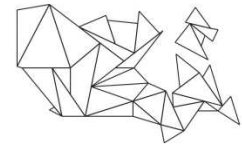
The Secretary said he had done that, but it had failed in some cases.

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

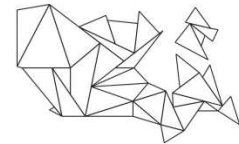
Canada said they intended that the Sixth Meeting of the APEC Architect Central Council would take place in Vancouver in the final quarter of 2014.

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.

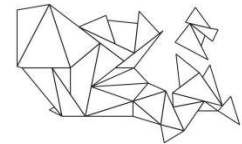


Annex 1

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>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, Canada</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>None</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, Thailand, Malaysia</p>
<p>No Recognition</p> <p>No recognition of APEC Architect status</p> <p>None</p>



Annex 2

Fifth APEC Architect Central Council Meeting Summary Conclusions

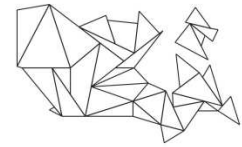
- 1 Attendees were welcomed with a powhiri
- 2 The protocols for the Central Council meeting were confirmed.
- 3 Economies introduced their attendees, all participating economies being in attendance.
- 4 The Agenda was confirmed without amendment.

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.

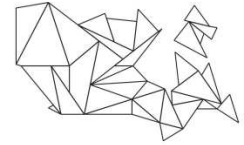


6.5 The project's Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status was reviewed and several changes made. Specifically:

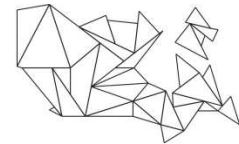
- Malaysia and Hong Kong asked to be correctly recorded as Local Collaboration
- Canada asked to be recorded as Domain Specific.

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.



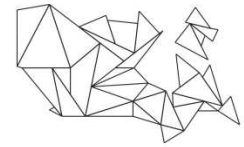
The Philippines moved to express the Central Council's thanks to the host economy New Zealand for hosting the 5th Central Council meeting and providing secretariat services during 2011 2012.



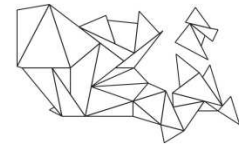
Appendix 4: Monitoring Committee Reports to the Central Council

APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report

Economy	Australia	Notes
Period	October 2012 to October 2014	
APEC Architects at end of period	21	
APEC Architects first registered during period	9	
Members of Monitoring Committee	Richard Thorp Christine Harding David Sainsbery Denis Bergin Nicole Kerr Catherine Townsend	
Applications for registration/licensing by APEC Architects from other economies	Three	The first APEC Architect to undertake the Domain Specific Assessment process in Australia was from Singapore. The candidate was successful and has now applied for registration as an Architect in Australia. Two further applicants were from Japan and resident in NSW
Changes to procedure for APEC Architect registration	None	
Changes to registration/licensing procedure for APEC Architects from other economies	None	
Documentation	None	
Communications and Promotion	AACA has promoted the APEC Architect Framework on its website, to the Australian Government, State and Territory Governments, to its Nominating Bodies, and to its stakeholders generally.	
APEC Architect Reciprocal arrangements (Please indicate year signed)	Australia/Chinese Taipei 2007 Australia/Japan 2008 Australia/Singapore/New Zealand 2010 Australia/Hong Kong (stage 1) 2010	

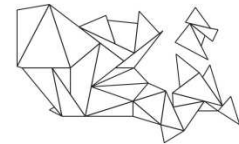


	Australia/Canada/New Zealand (MOU) to proceed to full agreement 2012	
Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status (Place X in relevant section)	Complete Mobility	
	Domain Specific Assessment	
	Comprehensive Registration Examination	X
	Examination	
	Host Economy Residence / Experience	
	Local Collaboration	
	No Recognition	
Fee, if any, for applying to be an APEC Architect, at end of period	\$AUD 105	
Annual Fee, if any, for being on the APEC Architect Register, at end of period	\$AUD 105	



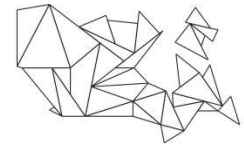
APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report

Economy	Canada	Notes
Period	October 2012 – October 2014	
Total number APEC Architects at end of period	4	Renewal in process
APEC Architects first registered during period	0	
Members of Monitoring Committee at end of period	Vicki Charman David Edwards Michael Ernest Scott Kemp Peter Streith (Chair)	Interim Monitoring Committee populated by Canadian Architectural Licensing Authorities (CALA) International Relations Committee (IRC)
Applications for registration/licensing by APEC Architects from other economies during period	0	We currently have no MRAs in place
Changes to procedure for APEC Architect registration during period	None	
Changes to registration/licensing procedure for APEC Architects from other economies during period	None	
Documentation changes during period	Updated application form	We have reinvigorated the Canadian program in the last two years
Communications and Promotion during period	Promoted on each Canadian jurisdiction's website	
APEC Architect Reciprocal arrangements (Please indicate year signed)	Australia/Canada/New Zealand MOU 2012 (MRA pending)	
Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status at end of period (Place X in relevant section)	Complete Mobility	
	Domain Specific Assessment	x
	Comprehensive Registration Examination	
	Examination	
	Host Economy Residence / Experience	
	Local Collaboration	
	No Recognition	
Fee, if any, for applying to be an APEC Architect, at end of period	\$175.00 CAD	Subject to review
Annual Fee, if any, for being on the APEC Architect Register, at end of period	\$175.00 CAD	Subject to review

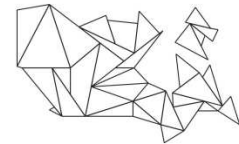


APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report

Economy	People's Republic of China		Notes
Period	October 2012 to October 2014		
APEC Architects at end of period	97		
APEC Architects first registered during period	73		
Members of Monitoring Committee	Che Shujian (Chairman) Zhou Chang Zhao Chunshan Cui Kai Zhuang Weimin Yu Yang Chen Shenghui		
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	Re-elected the members of the Monitoring Committee and composed the 3 rd APEC Architect Project Monitoring Committee of China Held the Awarding ceremony of the APEC architect Certificate and Card. Organizing a seminar on APEC architect and international professional cooperation after the ceremony.		
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 license. The APEC Architects registration criteria could be taken as the standard and condition of professional qualification recognition. But the practice license should be discussed by bi-
	Domain Specific Assessment		
	Comprehensive Registration Examination		
	Examination		
	Host Economy Residence / Experience		
	Local Collaboration	√	
	No Recognition		



		<p>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>
Fee, if any, for applying to be an APEC Architect, at end of period	No	
Annual Fee, if any, for being on the APEC Architect Register, at end of period	1000RMB. But it could be waived for the fellow member of ASC.	



APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report

1. Brief History of the APEC Architect Monitoring Committee, Hong Kong China (“HK APEC”)

The term 2013/2014 was a year of progress and consolidation for the APEC Architect Monitoring Committee, Hong Kong China (“HK APEC”), capitalizing on the solid foundation built over the years since its inception in September 2005.

2. APEC Architects Hong Kong Monitoring Committee (“HK APEC”)

HK APEC is composed of following 12 members under the leadership of Ms. Ada Fung. The tenure is 4 years commencing 1 September 2012:

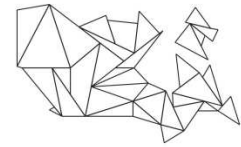
Chairman (1):	FUNG Yin Suen Ada	JP, FHKIA, RA, APEC Architect
Vice Chairman (1):	LAM Kwong Ki Dominic	FHKIA, RA, APEC Architect
Members (8):	CHAN Hon Wan, Edwin	HKIA, RA, APEC Architect
	CHI Wuh Cherng Daniel	FHKIA, RA, APEC Architect
	KWAN Kwok Lok Joseph	FHKIA, RA, APEC Architect
	KWONG Sum Yee Anna	FHKIA, RA, APEC Architect
	LAM Ping Hong Robert	FHKIA, RA, APEC Architect
	TANG Wai Man Tony	FHKIA, RA, APEC Architect
	TONG Sek Por David	FHKIA, RA, APEC Architect
	WAI Chui Chi Rosman	FHKIA, RA
Ex-officio(2):	LING Chi Kong Thomas	Immediate Past Chairman of APEC, FHKIA, RA, APEC Architect
	LEUNG Lap Ki	Representative of HKSAR Government

Subject to the result of election amongst the HK APEC at the beginning of the term, the Chairman and Vice Chairman may be re-elected for another 2 years but the total year of continuous Chairmanship or Vice Chairmanship should not exceed 6 years.

3. Current Membership Strength

Throughout this term, we have achieved a steady expansion in membership, with a total of 9 new admissions, which accounted for nearly 20% of the total membership increase:

	Number of APEC Architects in Hong Kong	Growth	Bi-Annual Subscription (HK\$)
2005	21	---	200
2006	33	+12	Ditto
2007	35	+2	Ditto
2008	35	+1 (-1)	Ditto
2009	35	0	Ditto
2010	36	+1	Ditto
2011	38	+2	Ditto
2012 – 2014 (up to July)	47	+9	Ditto



4. Procedure for Application as an APEC Architect

A person who is a Fellow or Member of The Hong Kong Institute of Architects and a Registered Architect of Hong Kong for a minimum of 7 years is qualified for registration as an APEC Architect.

5. Budget and Entity

Funds are largely raised through APEC Architects' subscription (HK\$200- for two years). Being lean in organization structure, HK APEC we are financially healthy to uphold its operation. HK APEC has been working very closely with The Hong Kong Institute of Architects ("HKIA") and Architects Registration Board ("ARB") in all relevant matters that are of common concern to the profession, especially in issues relating to accreditation and mutual recognition, in order to achieve synergistic results with the best use of resources.

6. Registration Authority for Architects in Hong Kong

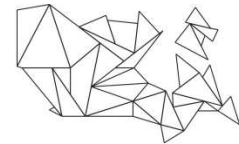
Architects Registration Board, HKSAR, is the statutory registration body in Hong Kong. It was established in 1990 under the Architects Registration Ordinance (Cap. 408), Laws of Hong Kong. The Ordinance is to provide for the registration of architects and disciplinary control of the professional activities of registered architects, and for related matters. This Ordinance applies to any person who is involved in the design, construction or fitting out of buildings and who describes himself as an architect. Applicants satisfying the qualifications for registration as stipulated under section 13 of the Ordinance are eligible to apply. As of 30 August 2014, there is a total of 3,183- Registered Architects. Under the Architects Registration Ordinance, 10 members of the Architects Registration Board are appointed by the Council of HKIA and 1 member appointed by the HKSAR Government. The ARB, therefore, spends a lot of effort towards upholding professionalism and integrity of Registered Architects in Hong Kong, who may proudly claim to be among the most versatile and competent ones in the global arena.

7. Meetings

Two meetings amongst HK APEC would be held per year.

8. Level of APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework 2014

HKIA and ARB have jointly established Mutual Recognition Systems of Architectural Programmes with Architects Accreditation Council of Australia and The New Zealand Registered Architects Board since 2010 and 2012 respectively. We have been liaising with the Board of Architects of Singapore and Malaysia for prospective mutual recognition of accreditation systems of architectural programmes. The following table 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. It reveals 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. Hong Kong is under the category of "**local collaboration**":



Complete Mobility (0)
No requirement other than APEC Architect status None
Domain Specific Assessment (7)
Understanding of legal and technical issues unique to the host economy United States of America, Singapore, New Zealand, Republic of Mexico, Japan, Australia, Chinese Taipei
Comprehensive Registration Examination (0)
Examination of all skills and knowledge required for the practice of architecture None
Host Economy Residence / Experience (1)
At least one year of professional experience in host economy prior to registration examination Malaysia
Local Collaboration (6)
Association required with an Architect from the host economy Republic of the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Hong Kong China, People's Republic of China, Canada, Thailand
No Recognition (0)
No recognition of APEC Architect status None

Hong Kong China is under the category of “*Local Collaboration*”. It is envisaged that through the actualization of bilateral or multilateral arrangements in near future, we would tap a new anchorage of the above framework.

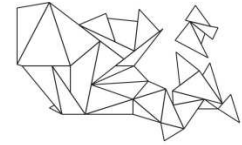
9. Key Issues Facing the Architects/Architectural Profession/Institute in Hong Kong

9.1 Shift in Education Background from Local Training to Global Exploration

A recent HKIA’s survey revealed that out of its current 3,000- members, 50% were locally educated, while almost the same percentage of members were educated overseas or holding both local and overseas qualifications. The increasing internationalized training and backgrounds of our architects are propelling the expansion of the profession’s business overseas, heralding a new phase in the profession’s entry into the global markets.

9.2 Talents Mobilization

The international exposure of Hong Kong’s architects translates directly into the business profiles of firms where they work. According to the same survey as mentioned above, among the 179 firms registering as corporate members with HKIA, an estimated 50% of their work is done outside Hong Kong. Hong Kong’s firms have offices in over 13 countries or regions outside the territory. At least 20 firms have offices in 3 or more cities, with the biggest one covering as many as 25 cities. The biggest footprint of Hong Kong’s architects in Europe is in the UK, with 11 offices, while in the Mainland Shanghai plays host to 14 firms from Hong Kong. By way of reciprocity agreement with the National Administration Board of Architectural Registration of PRC between 2004 and 2008 and supplemental agreement in 2011, 249 HKIA Members have obtained PRC Class I Architects Qualification in the Mainland by getting a straight pass. As of today, 33 of them have successfully obtained the registration certificate and stamp to enable practice with the approval of the Minister of Housing Urban-Rural Development, PRC, under the Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (“CEPA”). They are forerunners in introducing best



practice of Hong Kong architecture across boundaries and ventures. With the shift of the global economic gravity to the Mainland and developing regions overseas, Hong Kong maintains a major exporter of its architectural expertise and we continue to step up our efforts to seize more business opportunities in potential markets including Brazil, Russia, India and Mainland China.

9.3 Enhancement of Competitiveness

9.3.1 Architects as Project-Steward and Team Leader

With the ever-growing number of Hong Kong architects who have leapfrogged in the Mainland and overseas, our position as “full service leader of D&B process” gives assurance to our local and international working partners and ensures high fidelity between project aims and outcomes.

9.3.2 Diversity and Creativity

The credentials of Hong Kong architects are internationalizing at an accelerating rate, giving rise to a powerful mix of different outlook and creativity, and placing members in the profession as innovative and flexible collaborators for the Mainland and overseas counterparts.

9.4 Areas for Innovation

Building Information Modelling (“BIM”) is a relatively new technology in the industry and has grown to play an even more crucial role in building documentation. Explorations and development are underway to provide a more reliable and conducive conditions for both architects and practices in order to maximize their business capacities for diverse needs and challenges.

9.5 Commitment on Continued Professional Development

City development is now coming to a threshold on urban renewal, heritage conservation, greening, energy saving and sustainable planning. In pursuit of sustainable development with high aspirations for a greener livable environment, we are keen to attain relevant qualifications such as *BEAM Pro*, in pace with society’s advancement in the frontiers of knowledge.

9.6 Nurturing Next Generation

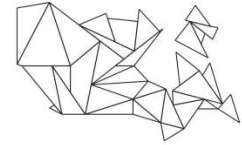
We have always given top priority to attract new blood in our profession. A series of activities including career expo, orientation day for freshmen, HKIA Architecture Month “*Hey, June!*” comprising of lectures, exhibitions and visits to architectural practice for secondary school students were introduced throughout the year, with the aim of inspiring the younger generations to become architects by boarding their architectural knowledge and arousing their interest. To achieve better coordination and develop closer links with local secondary schools, a project on “*Architecture in Hong Kong: Teaching Kit for the Appreciation of Architecture in Secondary School Curriculum*” driven by young members is on the move to give teachers a better understanding on the prerequisites of being an architect such that students are able to be shared relevant fundamental knowledge.

10. Way Forward

HK APEC is steering steadily towards her 10th Anniversary in 2015 and has made some headway beforehand:

10.1 We have initiated a study to facilitate APEC Architects, whereby HKIA had already established Mutual Recognition of Accreditation Systems of Architectural Programmes, though being non-local professionals, to apply HKIA membership for advancing Hong Kong’s status and future development in APEC. On 20 September 2014, the HKIA Council has endorsed that, upon the accomplishment of the following criteria, an APEC architect is eligible for applying HKIA membership through HKIA-ARB Professional Induction Workshop (2-day intensive training programme plus a professional interview):

- a. APEC Architects must be graduated from the universities under the HKIA accredited/ recognized school list; and



b. APEC Architects must acquire at least 1 year of post-APEC qualification local experience

Such consideration should be operated in reciprocity with other APEC economies.

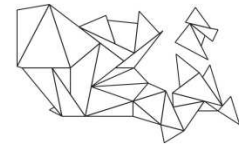
In addition, subject to the fulfilment of ordinary residency and statutory requirement, APEC architects whose passed through Professional Induction Workshop is also qualified for registration of a registered architect in Hong Kong with ARB.

It would be the most direct-access to facilitate the admission of APEC Architects to HKIA Membership through non-local professional route in order to advance Hong Kong's status and future development in APEC.

10.2 A Memorandum of Understanding ("MoU") on the *Engagement of Hong Kong Consultants in Supervision Work for PRC's Foreign and Construction Projects* was signed on 4 September 2014 between the Ministry of Commerce of PRC and HKIA, together with other related local professional bodies. The MoU manifests to another valuable platform allowing Hong Kong architects to reach out and contribute to the developments in different parts of the world.

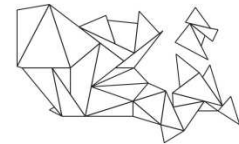
10.3 In support of the development and sustainability of the architectural profession on multi-lateral negotiations with prospective APEC countries for mutual recognition discussion, we would earnestly appeal to the HKSAR Government for resources support.

Ms. Ada Fung, JP, FHKIA, RA, APEC Architect
Chairman APEC Architects Hong Kong Monitoring Committee
6 October 2014



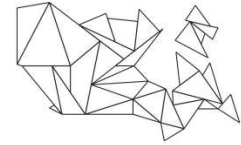
APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report

Economy	Japan	Notes
Period	October 2012 to October 2014	
APEC Architects at end of period	328	
APEC Architects first registered during period	35	
Members of Monitoring Committee	Sadao Watanabe (Chair) Kengo Kuma Kiyonori Miisho Tatsushi Ouchi Taro Ashihara Takashi Yamauchi Hiroshi Yoshino Hiroshi Asano	
Applications for registration/licensing by APEC Architects from other economies	None	August 2014, Japanese APEC Architect got registered as an architect in NSW in Australia through the bilateral agreement between Japan and Australia.
Changes to procedure for APEC Architect registration	None	
Changes to registration/licensing procedure for APEC Architects from other economies	None	
Documentation	Japan uses APEC Architect Certificate and ID card adopted at the fifth Council meeting.	
Communications and Promotion	Information on the APEC Architect is distributed through JAEIC website and press releases	
APEC Architect Reciprocal arrangements (Please indicate year signed)	Australia (July 2008) NZ (July 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

Economy	Republic of Korea	Notes
Period	October 2012 to October 2014	
APEC Architects at end of period	199	
APEC Architects first registered during period	70	
Members of Monitoring Committee	KIM, Chi Tok (Chair) YI, Kun Chang SHIM, Jae Ho PARK, Je Yu RYU, Choon Soo SHIN, Chun Gyu KIM, Dong Hyun	
Applications for registration/licensing by APEC Architects from other economies during period	None	
Changes to procedure for APEC Architect registration during period	None	
Changes to registration/licensing procedure for APEC Architects from other economies during period	None	
Documentation	Korea APEC Architect Monitoring Committee revised its operations manual of the as of May 8, 2013.	Validity (2yrs → 3yrs)
Communications and Promotion during period	On September 11-13, 2013 The Korea-China-Japan Architects Organization Seminar was held in Haikou, China.	
APEC Architect Reciprocal arrangements (Please indicate year signed)	None	
Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status at end of period (Place X in relevant section)	Complete Mobility	
	Domain Specific Assessment	
	Comprehensive Registration Examination	
	Examination	
	Host Economy Residence / Experience	



	Local Collaboration	X	
	No Recognition		

The Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status of Korea is on the Local Collaboration now. The APEC Architect Monitoring Committee of Korea is trying to revise our status of the Framework from Local Collaboration to Domain Specific Assessment through negotiation with Government.

After we get the approval to upgrade our status of the Framework by Korea Government, We will try to make an MRA with organization who has an authority in Japan and China.

APEC Architect Project Report, Korea

The APEC Architect Monitoring Committee, Korea Korea Institute of Registered Architects (KIRA)

1. APEC Architect Project in Korea

KIRA, mandated by MLIT, formulated Architect Monitoring Committee and launched APEC Architect Project in Korea on January, 2006.

※ MLIT :Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport

1-1. KIRA (Korea Institute of Registered Architect)

Only Institute authorized by Jurisdiction representing Licensed Architects which was established on October 23, 1965, based on the Certified Architects Act

• Office Bearers

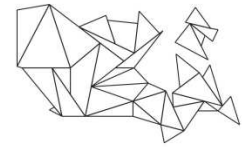
- 1 President : Ar. Kim, Young Soo
- 5 Vice-Presidents
- 14 Directors
- 2 Audits

• Committees

- 19 Permanent Committees
- 4 Provisional Committees
- 7 Special Committees including APEC Architect Monitoring Committee.

• International Affiliations of the Institutes

- 1985, ARCASIA
- 1997, Korea-China-Japan Architects Organizations Meeting (KIRA, NABAR of PRC, JFABEA of Japan)
- 2000, Admitted UIA Member Section as a member of an ad-hoc body (FIKA)
- Mutual Agreements with Architectural relevant organizations for Cooperation JFABEA(1985), UMA(1995), JIA(2003), ACE(2008), AIA(2008), ALACE(2010), ASA(2010), FCARM(2011), ASC(2012)



• Major Activities

- **APEC Architect Monitoring Committee, Korea**
 - Administration of the APEC Architect Project
 - Establishment of Continuing Professional Development Program for the APEC Registered Architects.

- **KARB (Korea Architects Registration Board)**
 - Mandated from, MOLIT and organized KARB (Korea Architects Registration Board) to comprehensively and systematically manage the entire qualification process of architects, from education, internship, examination, licensing, registration, and development of continuous education and re-registration.

- **EB (Education Board)**
 - 166 Curriculums are running as Continuing Professional Development (CPD) programs from 2013.
 - 25,495 architects were educated 449 times under 9 different categories.

- **Young Architects Award**
 - Under the sponsorship of MOLIT, Young Architects Award is initiated to encourage their access to the market. It is open to all architects under 10 years' experience after registration.

1-2. APEC Architect Monitoring Committee, Korea (Term 2013-2014)

The committee is consisted of 6 members

• Chairman

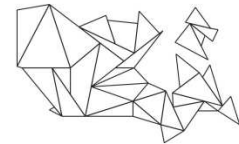
- **Kim, Chi Tok** (kimchitok@yooshinae.com)
 - President, Yooshin Architect & Engineers Inc.
 - Advisor, International Relations Committee, KIRA

• Member

- **Shim, Jae Ho** (jhshim538@gmail.com)
 - President, J Partners & Architects
 - Vice-President, KIRA

- **Yi, Kun Chang** (kcyi@aumlee.co.kr)
 - Vice-President, Aum & Lee Architects and Associates
 - Past Vice-President, KIRA
 - Past Chairman, ARCASIA

- **Park, Je Yu** (juarch@hanmail.net)
 - President, JU Architects and Planners



- **Ryu, Choon Soo** (beyonds20@hanmail.net)
 - President, Beyond Space Architects & Planners
 - Past Vice-President, KIRA
- **Shin, Chun Gyu** (cgsaa@chol.com)
 - President, CGS Architects & Associates

1-3. Registration of APEC Architect Project, Korea

• 1st APEC Registered Architect

- **Initial Registration**
 - The total **261** architects has been registered
 - Schedule of the application process

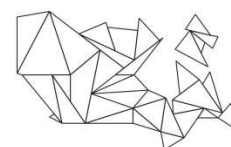
November 1 ~ 30, 2006	Announcement of the application
December 1 ~ 30, 2006	Submission of the requested documents
January 1 ~ March 31, 2007	Review the applied candidates
April 2, 2007	Announcement of the final result
May 30, 2007	Conferment Ceremony and Distribution of the Certificate of APEC Registered Architect & ID Card

- **1st Renewal (2009)**
 - **172** architects had been renewed.
 - Schedule of the Renewal

May 29, 2009	Announcement of renewal
May 29 ~ July 3, 2009	Submission of the requested documents
July 28 ~ August 10, 2009	Review the applied candidates
August 14, 2009	Announcement of the final result
August 24 ~ October 27, 2009	Distribution of the Certificate of APEC Registered Architect & ID Card

- **2nd Renewal (2011)**
 - **86** architects had been renewed.
 - Schedule of the Renewal

June 7, 2011	Announcement of renewal
June 8 ~ 27, 2011	Submission of the requested documents
June 28 ~ October 28, 2011	Review the applied candidates
October 31, 2011	Announcement of the final result
October 31 ~ November 11, 2011	Distribution of the Certificate of APEC Registered Architect & ID Card



- **3rd Renewal (2013)**
 - 79 architects had been renewed.
 - Schedule of the Renewal

September 16, 2013	Announcement of renewal
October 21 ~ 31, 2013	Submission of the requested documents
November 1 ~ 28, 2013	Review the applied candidates
November 29, 2013	Announcement of the final result
December 20, 2013	Distribution of Certificate of APEC Registered Architect & ID Card

- **4th Renewal (2014)**
 - 8 architects had been renewed.
 - Schedule of the Renewal

April 14, 2014	Announcement of renewal
April 21 ~ 30, 2014	Submission of the requested documents
May 1 ~ 13, 2014	Review the applied candidates
May 14, 2014	Announcement of the final result
May 27, 2014	Distribution of the Certificate of APEC Registered Architect & ID Card

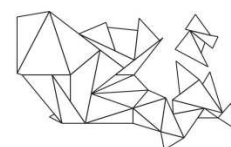
• **2nd APEC Registered Architect**

- **Initial Registration**
 - The total **42** architects had been registered
 - Schedule of the application process

December 1 ~ 31, 2009	Announcement of the application
January 1 ~ 30, 2010	Submission of the requested documents
February 1 ~ March 31, 2010	Review the applied candidates
April 9, 2010	Announcement of the final result
May 25, 2010	Conferment ceremony and Distribution of the Certificate of APEC Registered Architect & ID Card

- **1st Renewal (2012)**
 - **18** architects had been renewed.
 - Schedule of the Renewal

April 23, 2012	Announcement of renewal
April 23 ~ May 22, 2012	Submission of the requested documents
May 23, July 31, 2012	Review the applied candidates
August 1, 2012	Announcement of the final result
August 13 ~ 17, 2012	Distribution of the Certificate of APEC Registered Architect & ID Card



- **2nd Renewal (2013)**
 - 4 architects had been renewed.
 - Schedule of the Renewal

September 16, 2013	Announcement of renewal
October 21 ~ 31, 2013	Submission of the requested documents
November 1 ~ 28, 2013	Review the applied candidates
November 29, 2013	Announcement of the final result
December 20, 2013	Distribution of the Certificate of APEC Registered Architect & ID Card

- **3rd Renewal (2014)**
 - 14 architects had been renewed.
 - Schedule of the Renewal

April 14, 2014	Announcement of Renewal
April 21 ~ 30, 2014	Submission of the requested documents
May 1 ~ 13, 2014	Review the applied candidates
May 14, 2014	Announcement of the final result
May 27, 2014	Distribution of the Certificate of APEC Registered Architect & ID Card

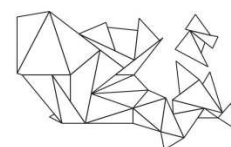
• **3rd APEC Registered Architect**

- **Initial Registration**
 - The total 29 architects had been registered
 - Schedule of the application process

December 1 ~ 31, 2010	Announcement of the application
January 1 ~ 30, 2011	Submission of the requested documents
February 1 ~ March 31, 2011	Review the applied candidates
April 8, 2011	Announcement of the final result
May 11, 2011	Conferment ceremony and Distribution of the Certificate of APEC Registered Architects & ID Card

- **1st Renewal (2013)**
 - 21 architects had been renewed.
 - Schedule of the Renewal

September 16, 2013	Announcement of renewal
October 21 ~ 31, 2013	Submission of the requested documents
November 1 ~ 28, 2013	Review the applied candidates
November 29, 2013	Announcement of the final result
December 20, 2013	Distribution of the Certificate of APEC Registered Architect & ID Card



- **2nd Renewal (2014)**
 - 2 architects had been renewed.
 - Schedule of the Renewal

April 14, 2014	Announcement of renewal
April 21 ~ 30, 2014	Submission of the requested documents
May 1 ~ 13, 2014	Review the applied candidates
May 14, 2014	Announcement of the final result
May 27, 2014	Distribution of the Certificate of APEC Registered Architect & ID Card

• **4th APEC Registered Architect**

- **Initial Registration**
 - The total 7 architects had been registered
 - Schedule of the application process

December 26, 2012	Announcement of the application
January 26 ~ February 25, 2012	Submission of the requested documents
February 26 ~ April 15, 2012	Review the applied candidates
April 20, 2012	Announcement of the final result
May 22, 2012	Conferment ceremony and Distribution of the Certificate of APEC Registered Architect & ID Card

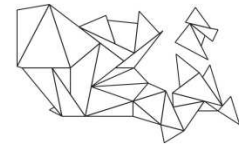
- **1st Renewal (2014)**
 - 1 architects had been renewed.
 - Schedule of the Renewal

April 14, 2014	Announcement of renewal
April 21 ~ 30, 2014	Submission of the requested documents
May 1 ~ 13, 2014	Review the applied candidates
May 14, 2014	Announcement of the final result
May 27, 2014	Distribution of the Certificate of APEC Registered Architect & ID Card

• **5th APEC Registered Architect**

- **Initial Registration**
 - The total 70 architects had been registered
 - Schedule of the application process

September 16, 2013	Announcement of the application
October 21 ~ 31, 2013	Submission of the requested documents
November 1 ~ 28, 2013	Review the applied candidates
November 29, 2013	Announcement of the final result
December 20, 2013	Distribution of the Certificate of APEC Registered Architect & ID Card



• **Summary of APEC Architect Registration (2009-2014)**

	Initial	1st renewal	2nd renewal	3rd renewal	4th renewal	Valid licensee
1	261	172	86	79	8	87
2	42	18	4	14		18
3	29	21	2			23
4	7	1				1
5	70					70
Total						199

1-4. Activities of APEC Architect Monitoring Committee, Korea

• **Participation of the Conference**

- Korea-China-Japan Registered Architects Organizations Meeting
- 11th Korea, China and Japan Registered Architects Organizations Meeting (2007)
- 12th Korea, China and Japan Registered Architects Organizations Meeting (2008)
- 13th Korea, China and Japan Registered Architects Organizations Meeting (2009)
- 14th Korea, China and Japan Registered Architects Organizations Meeting (2010)
- 15th Korea, China and Japan Registered Architects Organizations Meeting (2011)
- 16th Korea, China and Japan Registered Architects Organizations Meeting (2013)

• **Participation of the APEC Architect Central Council Meeting**

- 2nd APEC Architect Central Council Meeting, Mexico (2006)
- 3rd APEC Architect Central Council Meeting, Canada (2008)
- 4th APEC Architect Central Council Meeting, Philippines (2010)
- 5th APEC Architect Central Council Meeting, New Zealand (2012)

• **Major Continuing Professional Development (CPD) Program provided:**

- Knut Goepfert Lecture (October, 2010)
- Ken Klassen Lecture (February, 2011)
- Moshe Safdie Lecture (May, 2011)
- Canada Mortgage Housing Corporation Lecture (October, 2011)
- Passive House (June, 2014)
- AIA Standard Contract Understanding (June, 2014)
- International Design Project Experience Presentation (June, 2014)

1-5. Future Plan

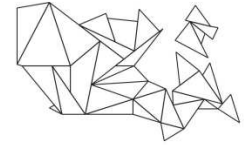
- Registration of the 6th APEC Registered Architect (October, 2014)

2. Key Issues Faced by the Profession and Architects

2-1. Architectural Service Industry Promotion

Proclamation : June 4, 2013
Enforcement : June 5, 2014

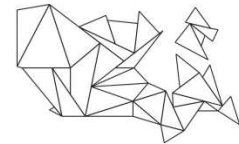
- To promote architectural design competition for the development of a design standard.
- To foster young talented architects



- To have standard contract form for fair business
- To protect the Professional knowledge by the active support of the national and local governments
- To promote the standardization for design information, design guideline, drawing, material and ordering system of an architect. In order to build up the infrastructure of an architectural design service.

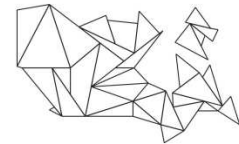
2-2. Architectural Service Industry Promotion Act

- To protect the intellectual property rights of architectural design and new technology, and erect, implement the standard of design contract.
- To vitalize the architectural service industry, support the occupational training service expenses, employment and business foundation
- Appointment of the architectural service promotion facility for the building which a number of architect's office gather
- Ordering system and enforcement of the right for architects
- Establishment of Architecture Promotion Agency
- To support the tax benefit for architectural service industry



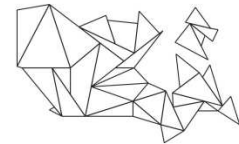
APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report

Economy	Malaysia	Notes
Period	October 2012 to October 2014	
APEC Architects at end of period	16	
APEC Architects first registered during period	3	
Members of Monitoring Committee	1. Dato' Sri Ar. Haji Esa Mohamed 2. Datuk Ar. Prof. Amer Hamzah Mohd Yunus 3. Ar. Tan Pei Ing 4. Ar. Zuraina Leily Awalludin 5. Ar. Assoc. Prof. Mustapha Mohd Salleh 6. Ar. Chan Seong Aun 7. Ar. Meor Mohammad Fared Meor Razali 8. 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	



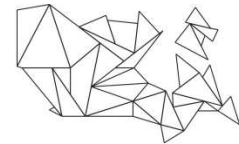
APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report

Economy	Mexico	Notes
Period	October 2012 to October 2014	
APEC Architects at end of period	230	
APEC Architects first registered during period	34	
Members of Monitoring Committee	5	
Applications for registration/licensing by APEC Architects from other economies	0	
Changes to procedure for APEC Architect registration	The addition of 40 hrs per year of continue education, as a requirement	This requirement applies to all register and certification process for the architects in Mexico.
Changes to registration/licensing procedure for APEC Architects from other economies	N/A	
Documentation		
Communications and Promotion	By FCARM and conarc-apec web sites, through the chapters of our board in all country	
APEC Architect Reciprocal arrangements (Please indicate year signed)	N/A	
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	



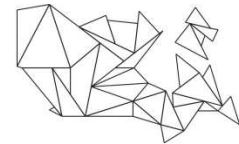
APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report

Economy	New Zealand		Notes
Period	October 2012 to October 2014		
APEC Architects at end of period	10		
APEC Architects first registered during period	4		
Members of Monitoring Committee	Warwick Bell (Chair NZRAB) Pip Cheshire (Pres NZIA) Gordon Moller (PPNZIA, APEC Architect) Callum McKenzie (Dep Chair NZRAB) Paul Jackman (CE NZRAB)		
Applications for registration/licensing by APEC Architects from other economies	Nil		
Changes to procedure for APEC Architect registration	Nil		See https://www.nzrab.org.nz/c/APEC-Architects
Changes to registration/licensing procedure for APEC Architects from other economies	Nil		See Registration pathway 3 at https://www.nzrab.org.nz/c/Pathway-3
Documentation	No change		
Communications and Promotion	Project details communicated to NZ Architects regularly. NZRAB website upgraded including APEC Architect section.		See https://www.nzrab.org.nz/c/APEC-Architects
APEC Architect Reciprocal arrangements (Please indicate year signed)	Japan (2009) Singapore/Australia (2010) Chinese Taipei (2012)		
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		



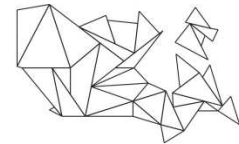
APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report

Economy	Republic of the Philippines		Notes
Period	October 2012 to October 2014		
APEC Architects at end of period	40		
APEC Architects first registered during period	Pending approval of 10 APEC Architect applicants		Approval of the APEC Monitoring Committee is scheduled end of November, 2014
Members of Monitoring Committee	Yolanda D. Reyes Prosperidad C. Luis Edric Marco C. Florentino		Chairperson Member Member
Applications for registration/licensing by APEC Architects from other economies	None		
Changes to procedure for APEC Architect registration	Change of Chairmanship of Monitoring Committee from United Architects of the Philippines to the Professional Regulation Commission		
Changes to registration/licensing procedure for APEC Architects from other economies	None		
Documentation	Application Manual for APEC Architects		
Communications and Promotion	Seminars to promote APEC Architect Project.		
APEC Architect Reciprocal arrangements (Please indicate year signed)	MOU leading to MRA with Chinese Taipei		
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		



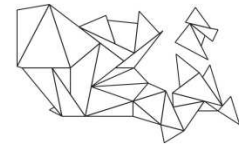
APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report

Economy	Singapore	Notes
Period	October 2012 to October 2014	
APEC Architects at end of period	36	
APEC Architects first registered during period Oct 2010 to Oct 2012	5	
Members of Monitoring Committee	Rita Soh Chan Sui Him Koh-Lim Wen Gin Wo Mei Lan Khoo Peng Beng Tan Shao Yen Theodore Chan Larry Ng	
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	APEC Architect	
Communications and Promotion	Information published on BOA's website (www.boa.gov.sg) Promotion at annual BOA Seminar.	
APEC Architect Reciprocal arrangements (Please indicate year signed)	Singapore/Australia/New Zealand (10 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	



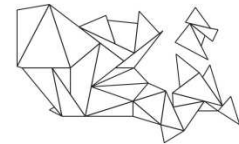
APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report

Economy	Chinese Taipei	Notes
Period	January 2014 to September 2014	
Total number APEC Architects at end of period	88	
Total number of Registered/Licensed Architects at end of period	0	
Members of Monitoring Committee at end of period	Chen, Yin-Ho (Chair) and 30 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 during period	None	
Changes to procedure for APEC Architect registration during period	None	
Changes to registration/licensing procedure for APEC Architects from other economies during period	“Professionals and Technologists Examinations Act” is amended, which allows APEC Architect from other economies to sit for exam.	
Documentation changes during period	None	
Communications and Promotion during period	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)	New Zealand (2012)	
Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status at end of period (Place X in relevant section)	Complete Mobility	
	Domain Specific Assessment	√
	Comprehensive Registration Examination	
	Examination	
	Host Economy Residence / Experience	
	Local Collaboration	
	No Recognition	
Fee, if any, for applying to be an APEC Architect, at end of period	NT 3,100 approximately \$105 USD	
Annual Fee, if any, for being on the APEC Architect Register, at end of period	none.	



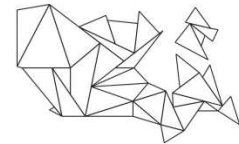
APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report

Economy	Thailand	Notes
Period	January 2014 to September 2014	
Total number APEC Architects at end of period		
Total number of Registered/Licensed Architects at end of period		
Members of Monitoring Committee at end of period		
Applications for registration/licensing by APEC Architects from other economies during period		
Changes to procedure for APEC Architect registration during period		
Changes to registration/licensing procedure for APEC Architects from other economies during period		
Documentation changes during period		
Communications and Promotion during period		
APEC Architect Reciprocal arrangements (Please indicate year signed)		
Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status at end of period (Place X in relevant section)	Complete Mobility	
	Domain Specific Assessment	
	Comprehensive Registration Examination	
	Examination	
	Host Economy Residence / Experience	
	Local Collaboration	
	No Recognition	
Fee, if any, for applying to be an APEC Architect, at end of period		
Annual Fee, if any, for being on the APEC Architect Register, at end of period		



APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report

Economy	United States of America		Notes
Period	October 2012 to October 2014		
Total Number of Registered Architects	105,847 (as of June 2013)		
APEC Architects at end of period	54 (as of August 31, 2012)		
APEC Architects first registered during period	6		
Members of Monitoring Committee	Dale McKinney, President Dennis Ward, 1 st VP Margo Jones, 2 nd VP Michael Armstrong, Staff Stephen Nutt, Staff		
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 (\$225 annual renewal fee). There is a one-time fee of \$400 to be placed on the Register.
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 Register. PDF of certificate and wallet card.		
Communications and Promotion	Information on the APEC Architect Project and the APEC Register is on the NCARB website.		http://www.ncarb.org/en/Certification-and-Reciprocity/International-Programs/Asia-Pacific-Economic-Cooperation.aspx
APEC Architect Reciprocal arrangements (Please indicate year signed)	REVISED MRA between US and Canada launched January 2014. MRA between US, Canada and Mexico to launch October 2014.		Terms of the Agreement dating back to 1994 were re-negotiated. Pilot Program for Tri-National MRA completed in 2013.
Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status (Place X in relevant section)	Complete Mobility		Any MRA will likely require documentation of experience and in-person interview.
	Domain Specific Assessment	X	
	Comprehensive Registration Examination	X	Conditions of Broadly Experienced Foreign Architect Program (BEFA) accepted by 47/54 jurisdictions currently under review and may require completion of comprehensive exam.
	Examination		
	Host Economy Residence / Experience		
	Local Collaboration	X	Currently, local collaboration with an architect licensed/registered in a US jurisdiction is required.
No Recognition			

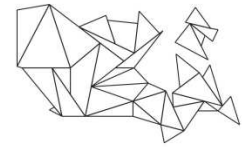


Attachment 5: Update on the APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status

THE APEC ARCHITECT RECIPROCAL RECOGNITION FRAMEWORK 2014

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 recognition 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 (MRA).

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



Attachment 6: Report by the Secretariat

The projects' participating economies provide the project with secretariat services on rotation. During 2013 and 2014 that duty has been met by Canada.

During the period the secretariat has focused on a number of tasks:

1. Providing administrative services including the recouping of outstanding annual fees,
2. Raising awareness of the project and providing information to architects who submitted inquiries via the website, and
3. Organizing the Sixth Central Council Meeting.

These tasks have been completed by Michael Ernest, Executive Director and Vicki Charman, Registration Coordinator at the Architectural Institute of British Columbia (AIBC) alongside their normal duties at their normal place of work.

Administrative Services

During the period 2013 – 2014, the Canadian secretariat:

- Requested and collated annual reports,
- Issued invoices to and received fees from all fourteen participating economies,
- Were successful in recouping outstanding annual fees from the period 2011 – 2012,
- Ensured that the website was kept 'live', and
- Completed all other administrative and financial tasks as necessary.

Raising Awareness of the Project

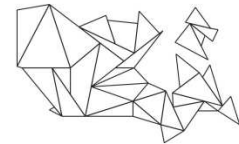
By creating a generic project email address and adding it to the website, queries about the project were received from architects worldwide, these were responded to in an informative and timely manner. A lot of work was also completed by the secretariat and the Canadian Monitoring Committee to raise awareness of the project in its own country by making efforts to update all jurisdictions websites and making presentations at national meetings.

The Sixth Central Council Meeting

The Sixth Central Council Meeting held in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada has been organized by the AIBC staff who have completed the work without sponsorship or external funding.

Finance

In September 2013, invoices were issued to all fourteen participating economies for both the 2013 and 2014 annual fee as per the funding formulae overleaf;

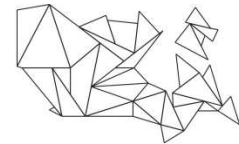


Economy	Architects	PPP	Ranking	Points	US\$
Australia	10,000	2	2	4	3,531
Canada	8,000	3	2	5	4,413
China	16,000	1	3	4	3,531
Hong Kong China	2,366	3	1	4	3,531
Japan	50,000	3	3	6	5,296
Korea	9,533	2	2	4	3,531
Malaysia	1,6007	1	1	2	1,765
Mexico	7,590	1	2	3	2,648
New Zealand	1600	2	1	3	2,648
Philippines	8,000	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
			Total	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.

Payments received as of October 1, 2014 were as follows;

	Total Expected Income (USD)	Total Received Income (CAD)
Australia	\$7,062.00	\$7,477.49
Canada	\$8,826.00	\$8,947.80
China	\$7,062.00	\$7,178.19
Hong Kong China	\$7,062.00	\$7,713.65
Japan	\$10,592.00	\$10,886.29
Korea	\$7,062.00	\$7,396.08
Malaysia	\$3,530.00	\$3,675.89
Mexico	\$5,296.00	\$5,627.33
New Zealand	\$5,296.00	\$5,372.45
Philippines	\$5,296.00	\$5,497.48
Singapore	\$5,296.00	\$5,440.92
Chinese Taipei	\$5,296.00	\$2,648.05
Thailand	\$3,530.00	\$3,801.86
United States of America	\$10,592.00	\$10,820.44
TOTAL	\$91,798.00	\$92,483.92



Attachment 7: 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	Vancouver, 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 organized 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**

APEC Architect Operations Manual

2012

APEC Architect Operations Manual

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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.
Authorization:	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 authorized 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 organization 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 liberalization 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 organizational 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 authorized 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 recognized 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 authorization 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 authorized by the Central Council to do so. Applications for authorization 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 authorization 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 authorized to operate a section of the Register. Non-authorized 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 authorization 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 liberalization of access to markets for the provision of professional services will become a reality as the benefits of the APEC Architect framework are recognized 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 recognized 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 /recognized 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 | |
| ▪ Social, Cultural & Environmental Studies, and | ▪ Related Studies |
| ▪ Professional Studies. | ▪ General Education. |

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
- Design
- Contract Documentation
- 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 ~~for~~ 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, organizations and procedures involved in the management and realization 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.
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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 decentralized, 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 down-loading. 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 authorized 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 recognized 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 authorized, 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 authorized 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 authorized Monitoring Committee is entitled to one vote on the Central Council.

APEC Architect Register

The central duty of an authorized 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 authorized 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 12 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 organizations.

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 authorization 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 authorization to do so. (**Note:** In economies with multiple domestic jurisdictions, where applicable, the professional standards and criteria established by national organizations acting as councils of individual regulatory authorities are those to be evaluated for the authorization 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 authorization 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 authorization 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, authorized to do so, may establish a section of the APEC Architect Register. Economies not authorized to operate a section of the Register will receive guidance on rectifying deficiencies and have the right to reapply.

4.6 Continued Authorization

Authorized 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 authorization, 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 authorization 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 authorized 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 authorized 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 authorized economy is entitled to only one vote.

To promote the project and extend its benefits, economies that have not yet received authorization 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 familiarize 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, authorization and responsibilities of Monitoring Committees;
- assess applications for authorization of Monitoring Committees to operate a section of the APEC Architect Register, and to hear appeals;
- conduct reviews of registration systems and standards in authorized 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 authorized 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 authorization 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 authorization 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 authorization 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 authorization 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 GUIDELINES

In order to have continuity on the administrative duties and responsibilities, the following are procedures that may 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

Attachment 9: Templates and Documents

Following are a set of templates for APEC Architect Project documents approved for use by delegates at the Fifth Central Council Meeting held in Wellington, New Zealand;

- Template 1: Application to be an APEC Architect
- Template 2: The APEC Architect Certificate and APEC Architect ID Card
- Template 3: A memorandum of understanding in regard to degree recognition
- Template 4: Memorandum of understanding in regard to negotiation an APEC Architect bilateral MRA
- Template 5: An APEC Architect bilateral

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

Referees

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

Name	Organization/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

Template 3: 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 authorized 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 who 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**.
- 9.2A 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]

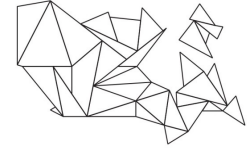
Delegates who attended the APEC Architect Project Sixth Central Council Meeting

	Economy	First Names	Last Names	Email Address
1	Australia	Kate	Doyle	katedoyle@aaca.org.au
2	Australia	Ric	Thorp	ric.thorp@inet.net.au
3	Canada	Bill	Birdsell	bbirdsell@bellnet.ca
4	Canada	Vicki	Charman	vcharman@aibc.ca
5	Canada	Nathalie	Dion	N.Dion@gcbdarch.com
6	Canada	Jean-Pierre	Dumont	JPDumont@oaq.com
7	Canada	David (Dave)	Edwards	dedwards@mewscorp.ca
8	Canada	Michael (Mike)	Ernest	mernest@aibc.ca
9	Canada	Charlie	Henley	charlie.henley@stantec.com
10	Canada	Scott	Kemp	scott@smkarchitect.com
11	Canada	Jill	McCaw	mccawj@bell.net
12	Canada	Peter	Streith	peter.streith@kasian.com
13	People's Republic of China	Tao	Song	wxj@chinaasc.org ascwpj@126.com
14	People's Republic of China	Jianming	Tao	wxj@chinaasc.org ascwpj@126.com
15	People's Republic of China	Xiaojing	Wang	wxj@chinaasc.org ascwpj@126.com
16	People's Republic of China	Weimin	Zhuang	wxj@chinaasc.org ascwpj@126.com
17	Hong Kong China	Marvin	Chen	marvinchen@amasiagroup.com
18	Hong Kong China	Yin Suen Ada	Fung	arbsec@arb.org.hk adayfung2001@yahoo.co.uk
19	Hong Kong China	Kwong Ki (Dominic)	Lam	dominickklam@gmail.com
20	Japan	Hiroshi	Asano	asano-h@jaeic.or.jp
21	Japan	Hiroki	Sunohara	sunohara-h@jaeic.or.jp
22	Republic of Korea	Chi Tok	Kim	kimchitok@yooshinae.com
23	Republic of Korea	Young Soo	Kim	minarch63@hanmail.net
24	Republic of Korea	Kun Chang	Yi	kcyi@aumlee.co.kr

	Economy	First Names	Last Names	Email Address
25	Malaysia	Mohd (Zul)	Zulhemlee Bin An	zulhemlee@yahoo.com
26	Malaysia	Mustapha Kamal	Bin Zulkarnain	mkbz@amk.com.my
27	Malaysia	Amer Hamzah	Mohd Yunus	amer@jkr.gov.my
28	Malaysia	Esa Bin	Mohamed	esamohamed@hotmail.com
29	Mexico	Abraham	Anuar Ariceaga Kasis	anuar@fh.uaslp.mx
30	Mexico	David	Cabrera-Ruiz	david_cabrera_ruiz@hotmail.com
31	Mexico	José Luis	Cortés Delgado	joseluis.cortes@ibero.mx
32	Mexico	Maribel	Fisher	conarc@fcarm.com
33	New Zealand	Warwick	Bell	warwick.bell@teamarchitects.co.nz
34	New Zealand	Paul	Jackman	paul@nzrab.org.nz
35	Republic of the Philippines	Edric Marco C. (Dinky)	Florentino	edricmarco@yahoo.com
36	Republic of the Philippines	Prosperidad C.	Luis	hedyluis@yahoo.com
37	Republic of the Philippines	Rogelio	Luis	
38	Republic of the Philippines	Yolanda David (Yolly)	Reyes	ydreyesarcasia@yahoo.com
39	Republic of the Philippines	Medeliano T.	Roldan	medel_rolandjr@yahoo.com
40	Singapore	Larry	Ng Lye Hock	NG_Lye_Hock@ura.gov.sg
41	Singapore	Rita	Soh Siow Lan	boarch@singnet.com.sg
42	Chinese Taipei	Yi-Cheng	Chao	amanda@naa.org.tw
43	Chinese Taipei	Yin-Ho	Chen	ctmc@naa.org.tw
44	Chinese Taipei	Shau-Tsyh	Chen	
45	Chinese Taipei	I-Ping	Cheng	doitarch@arch.org.tw
46	Chinese Taipei	Bau Tscheng	Dung	000458@mail.moex.gov.tw
47	Chinese Taipei	Chao-Hung	Huang	Chao-Hung_Huang@post.harvard.edu
48	Chinese Taipei	Jen-Kang	Huang	ctmc@naa.org.tw

	Economy	First Names	Last Names	Email Address
49	Chinese Taipei	Jen-Chieh	Tsai	ctmc@naa.org.tw
50	Thailand	Michael Paripol	Tangtrongchit	michael.par@kmutt.ac.th
51	Thailand	Pongsak	Vadhanasindhu	pongsak.v@chula.ac.th
52	United States of America	Michael J.	Armstrong	marmstrong@ncarb.org
53	United States of America	Dale	McKinney	dalem@mplusarch.com
54	United States of America	Stephen	Nutt	snutt@ncarb.org

附件三：APEC 建築師計畫第六次中央議會會議簡要結
論及摘要、互動關係表及修正後之年度報告表



THE APEC ARCHITECT PROJECT SIXTH CENTRAL COUNCIL MEETING

Meeting Summary Conclusions

1. Attendees were welcomed by the Chair of the Canadian APEC Architect Monitoring Committee Peter Streith.
2. The protocols for the Central Council Meeting were confirmed.
3. Economies introduced their attendees, all participating economies were present.
4. The agenda was confirmed without amendment.
5. The meeting summary of the Fifth APEC Architect Project Central Council Meeting held in Wellington, New Zealand in 2012 was confirmed without amendment.
6. Delegates discussed the definition of an architect and how many each economy has. A new definition was approved and the Manual will be updated accordingly. The definition is;

‘A Registered Architect - an architect holding a current registration such that he or she is permitted and licensed under domestic law to the unrestricted practice of architecture at the present time.’
7. The Secretariat reported that no inquiries had been received regarding the establishment of any new monitoring committees.
8. All economies provided reports on their APEC Architect activities.
9. Malaysia was asked to ensure that an invitation to the Seventh Central Council Meeting is sent to the APEC economies not currently part of the APEC Architect Project. Those with contacts in those economies, especially those a part of ASEAN were asked to share the information.
10. No new bilateral or multilateral agreements were reported, but Australia, Canada and New Zealand will be signing an MRA shortly.
11. The project’s Reciprocal Recognition Framework was reviewed, a support matrix was drafted and content discussed.
12. A motion was passed to alter the Framework language to match that of the glossary in regards to ‘domain specific’ with the addition of the word ‘host’;

‘Domain Specific – Competencies or knowledge related to conditions of professional practice specific to a host economy.’

**THE APEC ARCHITECT PROJECT RECIPROCAL RECOGNITION FRAMEWORK - SUPPORT MATRIX
(ALL ECONOMIES LOCAL COLLABORATION (LC) UNLESS NOTED)**

	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	CHINA	HONG KONG	JAPAN	KOREA	MALAYSIA	MEXICO	NEW ZEALAND	PHILIPPINES	SINGAPORE	CHINESE TAIPEI	THAILAND	USA
AUSTRALIA		DSA		DSA	DSA				CM		DSA	DSA		
CANADA	DSA							DSA	DSA					CM
CHINA				DSA										
HONG KONG	DSA		DSA						DSA					
JAPAN	DSA								DSA					
KOREA														
MALAYSIA														
MEXICO		DSA												DSA
NEW ZEALAND	CM	DSA		DSA	DSA						DSA	DSA		
PHILIPPINES														
SINGAPORE	DSA								DSA					
CHINESE TAIPEI	DSA								DSA					
THAILAND														
USA		CM						DSA						

CM – Complete Mobility, DSA - Domain Specific Assessment, CRE – Comprehensive Registration Examination,
E – Examination, HER – Host Economy Residence, LC – Local Collaboration, NR – No Recognition



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report

		Notes
Economy		
Period		
Number of Architects at end of period		
Number of APEC Architects at end of period		
Number of APEC Architects first registered during period		
Members of Monitoring Committee at end of period		
Applications for registration/licensing by APEC Architects from other economies during period		
Changes to procedure for APEC Architect registration during period		
Changes to registration/licensing procedure for APEC Architects from other economies during period		
Documentation changes during period		
Communications and Promotion during period		
APEC Architect Reciprocal arrangements (Please indicate year signed)		
Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status at end of period (Place X in relevant section)	Complete Mobility	
	Domain Specific Assessment	
	Comprehensive Registration Examination	
	Examination	
	Host Economy Residence / Experience	
	Local Collaboration	
	No Recognition	
Fee, if any, for applying to be an APEC Architect, at end of period		
Annual Fee, if any, for being on the APEC Architect Register, at end of period		

附件四：澳洲、紐西蘭簡報資料

**ARCHITECTS
ACCREDITATION COUNCIL OF
AUSTRALIA**

AACA
established in 1974

aaca

APEC ARCHITECT

Australian Supplementary Assessment Process

AACA is a not for profit company established by the Architect registration Boards around Australia

Architect Registration Boards and the AACA work in collaboration on matters of national interest to the profession and the public

APEC ARCHITECT

Australian Supplementary Assessment Process

AACA:

National Competency Standard for Architects

Architectural Practice Examination – national examination in architectural practice

Accreditation of architecture programmes (jointly with Australian Institute of Architects)

aaca

APEC ARCHITECT

Australian Supplementary Assessment Process

AACA:

Assessment of industry experience to determine equivalence to an Australian architectural qualification

Assessment of overseas qualifications to determine relevance to an Australian architectural qualification

International Mutual Recognition agreements

APEC ARCHITECT

Australian Supplementary Assessment Process

Australian context:

Architects are regulated by State and Territory Architects Acts

Use of the title Architect is restricted to persons registered by Architect Registration Boards in each State and Territory

APEC ARCHITECT

Australian Supplementary Assessment Process

Australian context:

Robust Mutual Recognition process
between the 8 Australian States and
Territories and New Zealand via the Trans
Tasman Mutual Recognition Agreement

APEC ARCHITECT

Australian Supplementary Assessment Process

Purpose of the Supplementary Assessment Process (SAP):

- Test understanding of the general principles behind applicable codes of practice in Australia
- Demonstration of the capacity to apply these safely and efficiently
- Test awareness of the special requirements of operating in Australia

APEC ARCHITECT

Australian Supplementary Assessment Process

SAP Assessment:

Interview to examine specific issues:

- Technical issues specific to Australia
- Legal and practice issues specific to Australia
- Issues relating to professional responsibility, accountability and liability
- No requirement for Australian professional experience
- Conducted against relevant aspect of the Australian Standard of Competency for Architects

APEC ARCHITECT

Australian Supplementary Assessment Process

Application requirements:

- APEC certificate
- Record of 7 years of professional experience
- Registration certificate in home economy
- Academic qualifications in architecture
- Portfolio of work

APEC ARCHITECT

Australian Supplementary Assessment Process

SAP interviews test the following aspects of the Australian Competency Standards in Architecture

Unit 1 Design:

Element 1.1.2 Recognise the need to sustain the natural and the built environment, the needs and aspirations of building users and the community, in the formulation of a conceptual design

Element 1.1.3 Comply with laws and regulations governing planning, building procurement and the practice of architecture

APEC ARCHITECT

Australian Supplementary Assessment Process

Unit 2 Documentation:

Documentation prepared for the construction and contract management and handover of an architectural project, including architectural drawings, specifications and schedules, must conform with relevant codes and industry standards.

The compliance of documentation, supplied by consultants, with codes and regulations to be verified

APEC ARCHITECT

Australian Supplementary Assessment Process

Unit 3 Project Management:

Element 3.1.2 The limitations of the site and its environs are investigated, identified and opportunities recorded

Element 3.1.3 Assess potential interaction between the project, the environment and the community

APEC ARCHITECT

Australian Supplementary Assessment Process

Unit 3 Project Management:

Element 3.1.4 Assess regulatory context

Element 3.2.1 Establish terms of agreement with client performance criteria

Element 3.2.6 Prepare and conclude contractual agreements and negotiations for proceeding with project construction

APEC ARCHITECT

Australian Supplementary Assessment Process

Unit 4 Practice Management:

Element 4.1.1 Knowledge is demonstrated of alternative practice models, such as sole practice, partnership, company, joint-venture, secondary consultancy, networking

Element 4.1.3 Deploy and manage staff

Element 4.1.4 Comply with the law and regulations governing the conduct of an architectural practice

Element 4.1.5 Observe the standards of the conduct expected by the community of a professional in the practice of architecture

APEC ARCHITECT

Australian Supplementary Assessment Process

Who are the assessors?

Practicing architects experienced in assessing applicants for registration

Interview conducted in the State or Territory where the APEC architect intends to practice

APEC ARCHITECT

Australian Supplementary Assessment Process

Current situation:

3 applicants from two separate APEC economies:

Singapore – 1 (October 2013)

Japan - 2 (June and July 2014)

APEC ARCHITECT

Australian Supplementary Assessment Process

More information:

www.aaca.org.au

aaca



An APEC Architect Ripple Effect

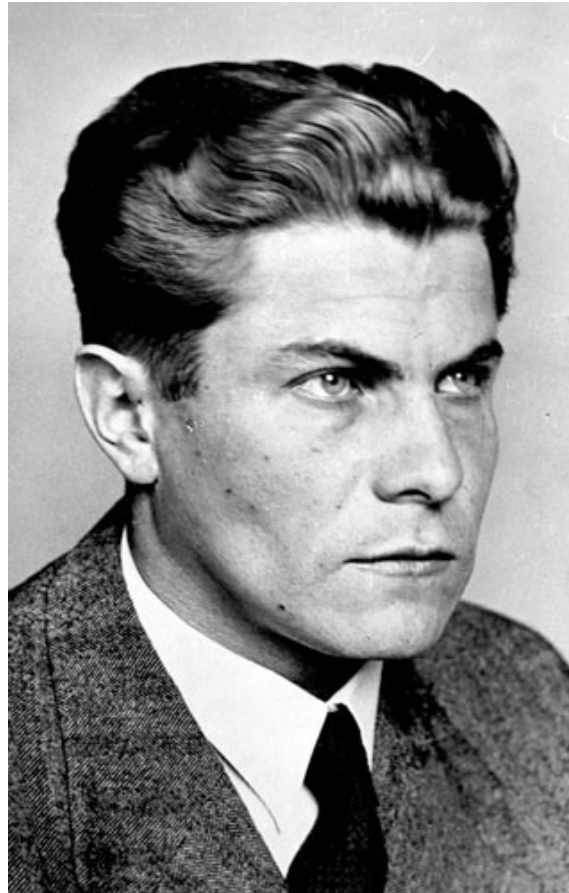
PRESENTATION TO

APEC Architect Central Council Meeting 2014

Warwick Bell, Chair NZRAB

Attachment 1

Ernst Plischke



Attachment 2

Massey House, Wellington, NZ



Attachment 3

NZ Registration Pathways

In New Zealand there are three separate registration procedures or pathways for becoming registered. These are:

- **Pathway 1:** For applicants who have NOT been a New Zealand Registered Architect before
- **Pathway 2:** For applicants who have been a New Zealand Registered Architect before
- **Pathway 3:** For applicants who are APEC Architects from Japan, Singapore, Chinese Taipei

Australian Registered Architects are entitled to registration in New Zealand as of right (and vice versa).

Attachment 4 Case Study

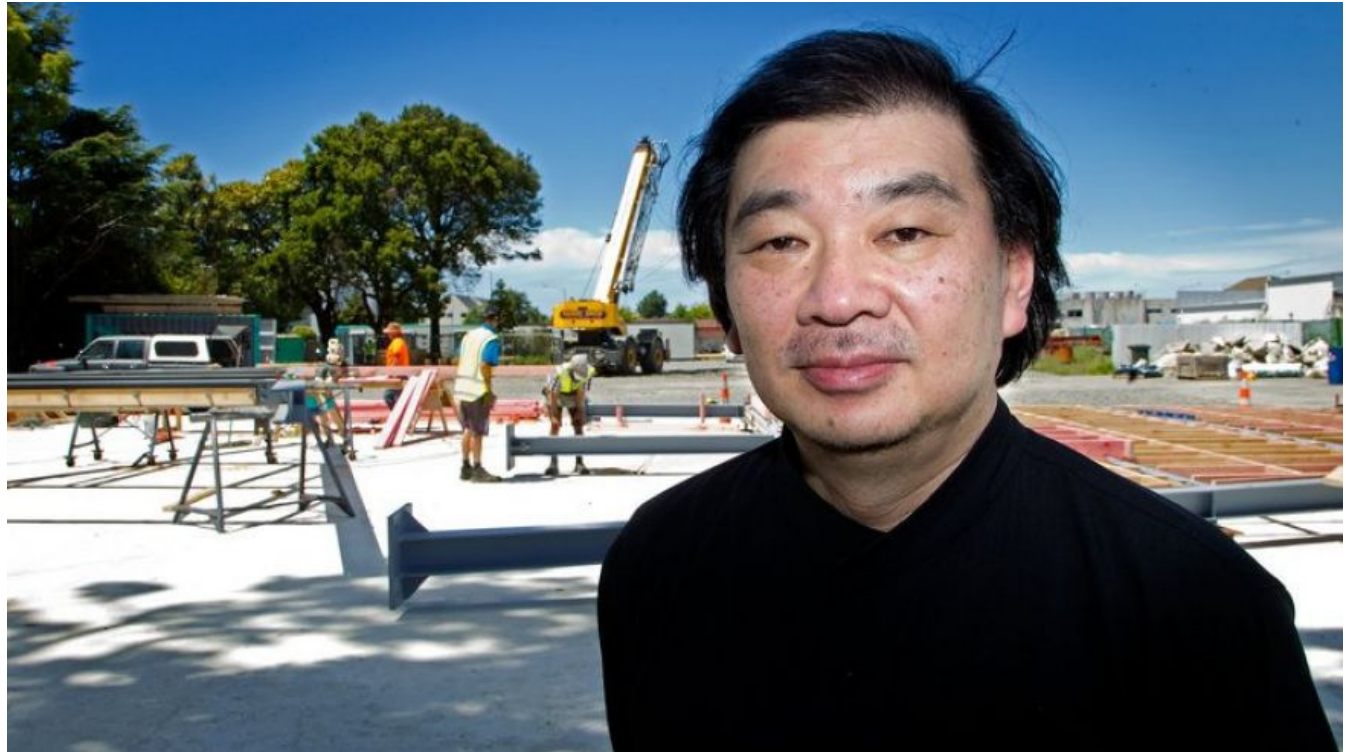


Attachment 5

Registration in NZ for experienced architects from other places

Registration Steps	APEC Architect	Experienced Offshore Architect
1) Determination that applicant is competent generically	APEC Architect Monitoring Committee in applicant's home economy	NZRAB panel
2) Determination that applicant is safe to practice in New Zealand	Domain specific assessment by interview with two registration assessors	Holistic assessment by interview with two registration assessors
3) Final decision to register	NZRAB Board	NZRAB Board

Attachment 6 **Shigeru Ban**



Attachment 7/1

The Cardboard Cathedral



Attachment 7/2

The Cardboard Cathedral



Attachment 7/3

The Cardboard Cathedral



Attachment 7/4

The Cardboard Cathedral





An APEC Architect Ripple Effect

Finish

Presentation to APEC Architect Central Council Meeting 2014

By Warwick Bell, Chair New Zealand Registered Architects Board

.....

An APEC Architect Ripple Effect

One of the best known 20th century architects in New Zealand was a refugee from Vienna, Ernst Plischke.

(Attachment 1: Ernst Plischke)

Ernst Plischke was a key figure in bringing modernism to New Zealand architecture. He was born in Vienna in 1903 and fled to New Zealand in 1939. Plischke already had a significant international reputation. In New Zealand he designed over 40 private homes and Massey House which is an eight storey office building with a glass curtain wall on Lambton Quay in Wellington. This was very new for New Zealand.

(Attachment 2: Massey House)

Plischke also designed public housing, worked on community planning, and become a prominent voice within New Zealand culture through his writings and lectures.

Yet the sad thing was Plischke and his family struggled in New Zealand. Plischke couldn't or wouldn't get registered. In his mind he was already a fully qualified architect. Rightly or wrongly Plischke wasn't prepared to sit registration exams.

So Plischke worked unregistered in association with other architects, and in 1963 he returned to Vienna.

I like to think that if Ernst Plischke came to New Zealand today, we could do better by him, and hopefully he would stay.

Likewise, the New Zealand Registration Board wants to do better by the many overseas architects who today are working in New Zealand unregistered, as Plischke did. We want them to be registered where they meet the standard, so they are then bound by the code of ethics, rules and professional requirements that bind New Zealand Registered Architects. We also want them as fraternal colleagues.

To this end, in recent months the New Zealand Registered Architects Board has introduced a new registration procedure that I think would have made all the difference for Ernst Plischke. The inspiration for this new procedure came from the APEC Architect Project.

The starting point was an application for registration by a very senior architect with a significant reputation from the United States. In the end the applicant pulled out. He was not prepared to provide the very detailed case study that we require of typical applicants for registration.

This prompted a rethink. We were clear that this person should have been registered. In looking for a way through, we remembered the APEC Architect Project and in particular the criteria for entry onto the APEC Architect Register – in essence seven years senior experience. Could that somehow be adapted, we asked?

The New Zealand Registered Architects Board has three what we call registration pathways, these being distinct procedures that take an applicant to registration.

(Attachment 3: NZ Registration Pathways)

They are:

- **Pathway 1** for applicants who have NOT been a New Zealand Registered Architect before
- **Pathway 2** for applicants who have been a New Zealand Registered Architect before
- **Pathway 3** for APEC Architects from economies where we have a mutual recognition arrangements – currently Japan, Singapore, Chinese Taipei.

Australian Registered Architects are entitled to registration in New Zealand as of right (and vice versa).

An offshore architect seeking registration in New Zealand almost certainly has not been a New Zealand Registered Architect before, so he or she needs to apply via Pathway 1.

Normally, to be assessed for Pathway 1, an applicant needs to present a very detailed case study of complex projects that he or she has worked on and the role that the applicant played in these projects. This case study is presented to two registration assessors who then meet with the applicant for a three hour professional conversation. At this meeting, the applicant talks to his or her case study to demonstrate that he or she has the required skills, knowledge, experience and attitudes. To give you a sense of what's involved, here's a recent example of a case study.

(Attachment 4: A case study)

The preparation of a case study is onerous and often takes applicants many months, but it is necessary in situations where the NZRAB has to know that the applicant has mastery of the detailed knowledge that a young architect starting out in professional life has to have.

However, as with our American applicant, where a mature architect from another jurisdiction is applying for registration in New Zealand, the use of a case study to assess mastery of detail in some cases makes less sense. Rather the issue for the NZRAB is whether the applicant has the overall maturity and background that he or she will be able to adapt his or her generic experience as an architect to the New Zealand context.

To this end, our procedures now allow for a review panel to consider applications from experienced offshore architects and, where it is appropriate, to grant a dispensation, so that a professional conversation based around a case study is not required. Instead, the applicant architect takes part in a simpler and shorter interview, out of which a decision is made in the round as to whether the applicant is safe to practice in New Zealand.

These applicants are welcome to present examples of their work and indeed that's helpful, but the formal case study is not required.

We debated whether for these applicants we would require exactly the same domain specific assessment as for APEC Architects. However, after some thought, we concluded that it was simpler to just ask our assessors doing the interactive assessment to make an overall judgement as to whether the applicant is safe to practice in New Zealand, taking into account the applicant's accumulation of generic architectural skills knowledge, attitudes and experience over the years.

This procedure is new. So far one architect only has been assessed this way – a German Registered Architect that we interviewed by a video link about a week ago. He was successful.

Also we are currently reviewing past decisions to see if there are any senior offshore architects recently assessed who under the new dispensation could proceed forthwith to interactive initial registration assessments without having to present case studies.

So what's the wider significance of this?

I think what we are seeing is an APEC Architect ripple effect. New Zealand has developed a way to use the APEC Architect formulae to apply to senior architects from anywhere, where a review panel has judged, case by case, that it is appropriate. I don't think this replaces the APEC Architect Project, but it is an adjunct.

(Attachment 5: Registration in NZ for experienced architects from other places)

The table on screen shows the interconnection and also the differences in terms of how these registration decisions are made. Conceptually you can break down registration for overseas architects into three steps:

1. Determining that the applicant is competent in general
2. Determining that the applicant is safe to practice in New Zealand
3. Making a final decision whether or not to register the applicant.

In the vertical columns you can see how these decisions are taken for the APEC Architect and the experienced architect from another jurisdiction. The key difference is the generic determination of competence in step one is done in the APEC Architect's home economy and in New Zealand for other experienced offshore architects.

Looking at this, a question comes to mind – how different really is a “domain specific assessment by interview with two registration assessors” from “holistic assessment by interview with two registration assessors”? I think the answer is not much at all.

Some background here. In negotiating the upcoming Australia, Canada, New Zealand trilateral, one idea put on the table was that we should go to the “complete mobility” option in the APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework. This would have meant no domain specific assessment at all. An Australian or New Zealand APEC architect would have been entitled to registration in Canada as of right, and vice versa.

In the discussion that followed, one participant said: "We can't support this proposal because we have to have some kind of verification procedure so that at least we know the person seeking registration is who they say they are." Another participant pointed out that if the assessors doing a domain specific assessment come to the view, for example, that the applicant doesn't understand ethics at all, some way will be found to decline that applicant. This would be regardless of the notion that the assessment must only be about aspects of the architectural process in the host economy that are specific to that economy.

I mention this only to suggest that in practice there won't be much difference at all between the interview assessments that we are going to provide to APEC Architects and other senior offshore architects seeking registration in New Zealand. Thus the only real difference is who determines that the applicant is an appropriately experienced practitioner, one decision occurring in New Zealand care of the assessment panel and the other occurring in the applicant's home economy care of its APEC Architect Monitoring Committee.

As I will be saying later this week to the AIBC Conference here in Vancouver, in thinking about the mobility of architectural services, a good question to ask is: "Who benefits?"

For example who benefited most from a Dane designing the Sydney Opera House? Was it Denmark via the fee paid to the architect, or Australia because Sydney has the Opera House?

And consider Christchurch New Zealand after the earthquakes. New Zealanders have taken great joy that out of the ruins has come what we now call the cardboard cathedral. It was designed by Japanese Architect Shigeru Ban.

(Attachment 6: Shigeru Ban).

Shigeru didn't even charge a fee for his services. and this is the magical result.

(Attachment 7/1 to 4: Cardboard Cathedral)

In developing our new procedure for registering senior offshore architects, we never discussed the idea that this would only be available for architects from countries on a reciprocal basis where the same or a similar facility was available for senior architects from New Zealand.

Of course, if some of the other economies represented at this meeting do the same for the way they assess senior offshore architects, then these economies will benefit too.

Thank you.

(Attachment 7: Finish)

.....

Attachment 1: Ernst Plischke



Attachment 2: Massey House



Attachment 3: NZ Registration Pathways

In New Zealand there are three separate registration procedures or pathways for becoming registered. These are:

- **Pathway 1:** For applicants who have NOT been a New Zealand Registered Architect before
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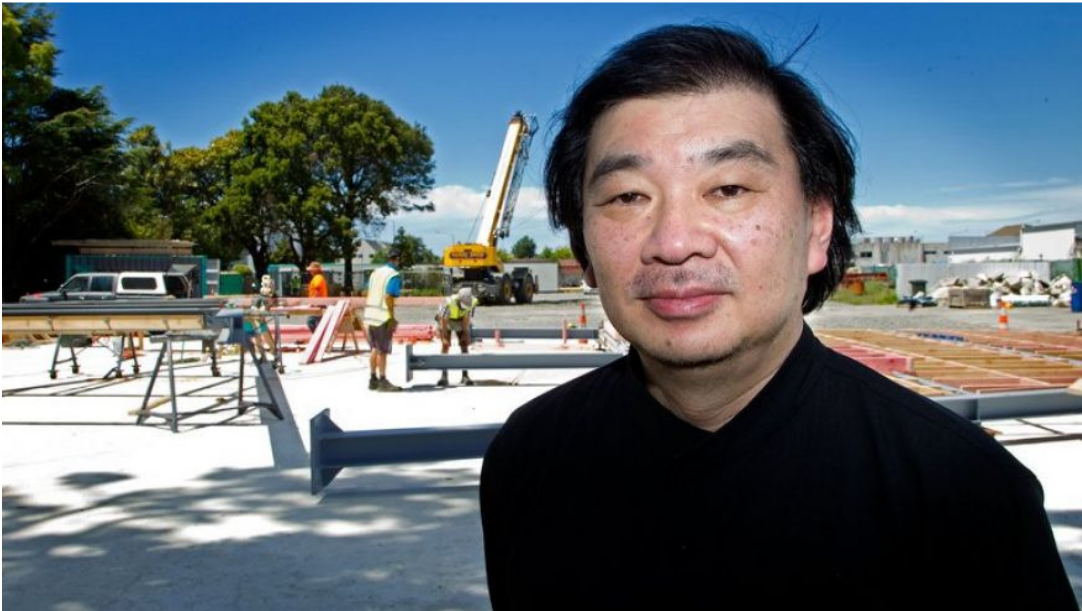
Attachment 4:



Attachment 5: Registration in NZ for experienced architects from other places

Registration Steps	APEC Architect	Experienced Offshore Architect
1. Determination that applicant is competent generically	APEC Architect Monitoring Committee in applicant's home economy	NZRAB Panel
2. Determination that applicant is safe to practice in New Zealand	Domain specific assessment by interview with two registration assessors	Holistic assessment by interview with two registration assessors
3. Final decision to register	NZRAB Board	NZRAB Board

Attachment 6: Shigeru Ban



Attachment 7/1 to 4: The Cardboard Cathedral





