



中國建築學會

The Architectural Society of China

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Http://www.chinaasc.org

Dear Participants in the APEC Architect Project,

On behalf of the Architectural Society of China (ASC), I write to formally invite you to Zhengzhou City, Henan Province, China, for the APEC Architect Project Eighth Central Council Meeting to take place from Tuesday to Thursday, September 18th to 20th, 2018.

**Program:**

Please find attached the tentative program (**Appendix A**). Highlights of the event shall include:

- A welcome dinner on the evening of 18 September (Tuesday)
- The opening ceremony of the 2018 International Urban Design Conference which will take place on the morning of 19 September (Wednesday)
- The formal Central Council meeting spanning the afternoon of 19 September and the whole day of 20 September (Thursday).
- A welcome reception of the 2018 International Urban Design Conference on the evening of 19 September (APEC Architect Project participating economies included)
- An optional architectural tour of Zhengzhou City in the morning of 21 September (Friday)

*\*Please note that ASC shall provide complimentary registration for all Member Economies Delegates **up to three (3) persons per economy**. Accompanying person has to make payment via bank transfer for relevant programs. (Please refer to item 4 in the Registration Form for details)*

**Draft Minutes:**

The draft minutes of the APEC Architect Project Seventh Central Council Meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (10-11 October 2016) is attached (**Appendix B**) and to be confirmed during the APEC Architect Project Eighth Central Council Meeting in Zhengzhou City, Henan Province, China (18th -20th September 2018).

**Registration:**

Please fill in the **Registration Form** as attached to this email (**Appendix C**) and revert to us via email ([liuyt@chinaasc.org](mailto:liuyt@chinaasc.org)) **no later than 20 July 2018**.

**Venue:**

The Council Meeting will be held at Zhengzhou International Convention and Exhibition Center (ZZICEC). You can learn more about the venue at <http://en.zzicec.com/>

**Accommodation:**

We have placed a reservation for delegate rooms at JW Marriott Hotel Zhengzhou for the evenings of Tuesday, September 18th, Wednesday, September 19th and Thursday, September 20th. This 280-meter-tall landmark hotel offers spectacular views and is located right next door to ZZICEC which makes attending all events very simple and straightforward. **We strongly encourage you to secure your individual booking as soon as possible by completing and submitting the Registration Form.** For more information about JW Marriott Hotel Zhengzhou, please visit <https://www.marriott.com/hotels/travel/cgojw-jw-marriott-hotel-zhengzhou/>

There are other good hotels in Zhengzhou as well. For all other hotels nearby our venue, please make the reservation directly with the hotels.

**The City of Zhengzhou**

Zhengzhou, capital of history-rich Henan province, is in the central part of China. The municipality is home to 9,378,000 inhabitants with GDP worth 913 billion yuan in 2017. It serves as the political, economic, technological, and educational center of the province and was officially named as the eighth National Central City in 2017 by the central government in Beijing. A long history has left the city with many cultural and historic sites. Shaolin Temple near this city is the cradle of the Chinese martial arts that provided the inspiration for Kung Fu movies.

We sincerely hope that you can join us to witness the growth of Zhengzhou City and jointly shape the future of APEC Architect Project.

Best regards,



Zhong Jishou  
APEC Architect Project Secretariat 2017-2018  
The Architectural Society of China  
+86-10-88082237  
<http://www.apecarchitects.org/>



Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation



## THE APEC ARCHITECT PROJECT EIGHTH CENTRAL COUNCIL MEETING

18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> SEPTEMBER 2018

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Venue: Zhengzhou International Convention and Exhibition Center (ZZICEC), Zhengzhou City,  
Henan Province, China

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### DELEGATE REGISTRATION FORM

Please complete one form per delegate and return to [liuyt@chinaasc.org](mailto:liuyt@chinaasc.org) no later than Friday, July 20, 2018

#### 1) PERSONAL INFORMATION

ECONOMY:

SURNAME (FAMILY NAME):

FIRST NAME (GIVEN NAME):

PREFERRED NAME ON BADGE:

TITLE (MR, MRS, MS, DR, PROF):

ORGANIZATION:

POSITION:

POSTAL ADDRESS:

TELEPHONE NUMBER:

FAX NUMBER:

EMAIL ADDRESS:

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

(DIETARY/MEDICAL/RELIGIOUS/OTHER):

#### 2) FLIGHT DETAILS

ARRIVAL DATE:

ARRIVAL TIME:

FLIGHT NO.:

DEPARTURE DATE:

DEPARTURE TIME:

FLIGHT NO.:

#### 3) ACCOMMODATION

**Recommended Hotel: JW Marriott Hotel Zhengzhou**

Millennium Royal Plaza, No 2 Central Business District, Zhengdong New District, Zhengzhou 450018  
China

<https://www.marriott.com/hotels/travel/cgojw-jw-marriott-hotel-zhengzhou/>

## Special Rates:

Deluxe Single: RMB 700 including breakfast for one person

Deluxe Double: RMB 750 including breakfast for two persons

DO YOU NEED US TO RESERVE ROOM FOR YOU AT JW MARRIOTT HOTEL ZHENGZHOU	ROOM CATEGORY	CHECK- IN DATE	CHECK- OUT DATE	SMOKING /NONSMOKING	PARTNER'S NAME IF YOU SHARE THE ROOM

*\*Please note: All delegates will bear the cost of their accommodation including cancellation charges, telecommunications charges and other services being provided by the hotels. Delegates should take note that hotel bills must be settled directly with the hotel.*

## 4) PLEASE CONFIRM YOUR ATTENDANCE OF THE FOLLOWING EVENTS:

PROGRAMME	MEMBER ECONOMIES DELEGATE	ACCOMPANYING PERSON
Welcome dinner on the evening of 18 September (Tuesday)	<input type="checkbox"/> Complimentary	<input type="checkbox"/> 55 USD
Welcome reception of the 2018 International Urban Design Conference on the evening of 19 September	<input type="checkbox"/> Complimentary	<input type="checkbox"/> 55 USD
Optional architectural tour of Zhengzhou City in the morning of 21 September (Friday)	<input type="checkbox"/> Complimentary	<input type="checkbox"/> 30 USD

*\* Please note that ASC shall provide complimentary registration for all Member Economies Delegates **up to three (3) persons per economy**. Accompanying person is to make payment via online by bank transfer (Please refer to the wiring instruction as shown below). **After the payment, please transmit through email ([liuyt@chinaasc.org](mailto:liuyt@chinaasc.org)) your bank document to us for verification and recording.** Accompanying person's registration will only be processed upon receipt of payment.*

## Wiring Instructions:

**Name Account:** The Architectural Society of China

**Bank Name:** INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA BEIJING MUNICIPAL BRANCH THE BAIWANZHUANG BANKING OFFICE

**Account Number:** 0200001409089016892

**Swift Code:** ICBKCNBJBJM

**OFFICE OF THE APEC SENIOR OFFICIAL  
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

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No.2 ChaoYang Men Nan Street  
Beijing, China 100701

E-mail: apec-china@mfa.gov.cn

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To: Mr. Loong-Jin Chen  
APEC Senior Official  
Chinese Taipei

Pages: 4

Attachments: None

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Subject: APEC Architect Project Eighth Central Council Meeting

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Beijing, September 17, 2018

Dear Mr. Loong-Jin Chen,

I am writing to inform you that the following delegates from Chinese Taipei are invited to attend the APEC Architect Project Eighth Central Council Meeting to be held in Zhengzhou, Henan Province from September 18-20, 2018. Their particulars are as follows:

Name:	Mr. Chen Yin-ho (陈银河)
Date of Birth:	1946/10/19
Position:	Chair Chinese Taipei Monitoring Committee
ID Card Number:	G100185872
Flights Number:	September 18 CZ3024 September 22 CZ3023

# 附件一

Name: Mr. Cheng I-ping (郑宜平)  
Date of Birth: 1958/03/05  
Position: Chief Executive Officer  
Chinese Taipei Monitoring Committee  
ID Card Number: A110862362  
Flights Number: September 18 CZ3024  
September 22 CZ3023

Name: Mr. Hsiao Chang-cheng (萧长城)  
Date of Birth: 1947/11/18  
Position: Member  
Chinese Taipei Monitoring Committee  
ID Card Number: A101363212  
Flights Number: September 18 CZ3024  
September 22 CZ3023

Name: Mr. Tsai Jen-chieh (蔡仁捷)  
Date of Birth: 1955/03/10  
Position: Member  
Chinese Taipei Monitoring Committee  
ID Card Number: P101136379  
Flights Number: September 18 CZ3024  
September 22 CZ3023

Name: Mr. Liu Kuo-lung (刘国隆)  
Date of Birth: 1959/11/26

Position: Chief Executive Officer  
Chinese Taipei Monitoring Committee

ID Card Number: B120606993

Flights Number: September 18 CZ3024  
September 22 CZ3023

Name: Mr. Huang Hsiou-chuang (黄秀庄)

Date of Birth: 1949/01/05

Position: Chief Executive Officer  
Chinese Taipei Monitoring Committee

ID Card Number: A102317296

Flights Number: September 18 CZ3024  
September 22 CZ3023

Name: Mr. Wu Chien-chung (吴建忠)

Date of Birth: 1946/05/15

Position: Chief Executive Officer  
Chinese Taipei Monitoring Committee

ID Card Number: C100516131

Flights Number: September 18 CZ3024  
September 22 CZ3023

Name: Ms. Chao Yi-cheng (赵怡贞)

Date of Birth: 1970/06/21

Position: Executive Secretary  
Chinese Taipei Monitoring Committee

ID Card Number: A222964757

Flights Number: September 18 CZ3024  
September 22 CZ3023

Name: Mr. Luan Chung-pi (栾中丕)

Date of Birth: 1963/01/28

Position: Deputy Director  
Building Administration Division  
Construction and Planning Agency

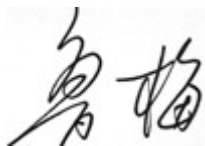
ID Card Number: F121903762

Flights Number: September 18 CZ3024  
September 22 CZ3023

They will be allowed a reasonable period of stay in the mainland of China in line with the purpose of this invitation. They will be required to bear a copy of this letter together with their Identification Cards upon their arrival in and departure from Zhengzhou in connection with their participation in the above-mentioned event.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,



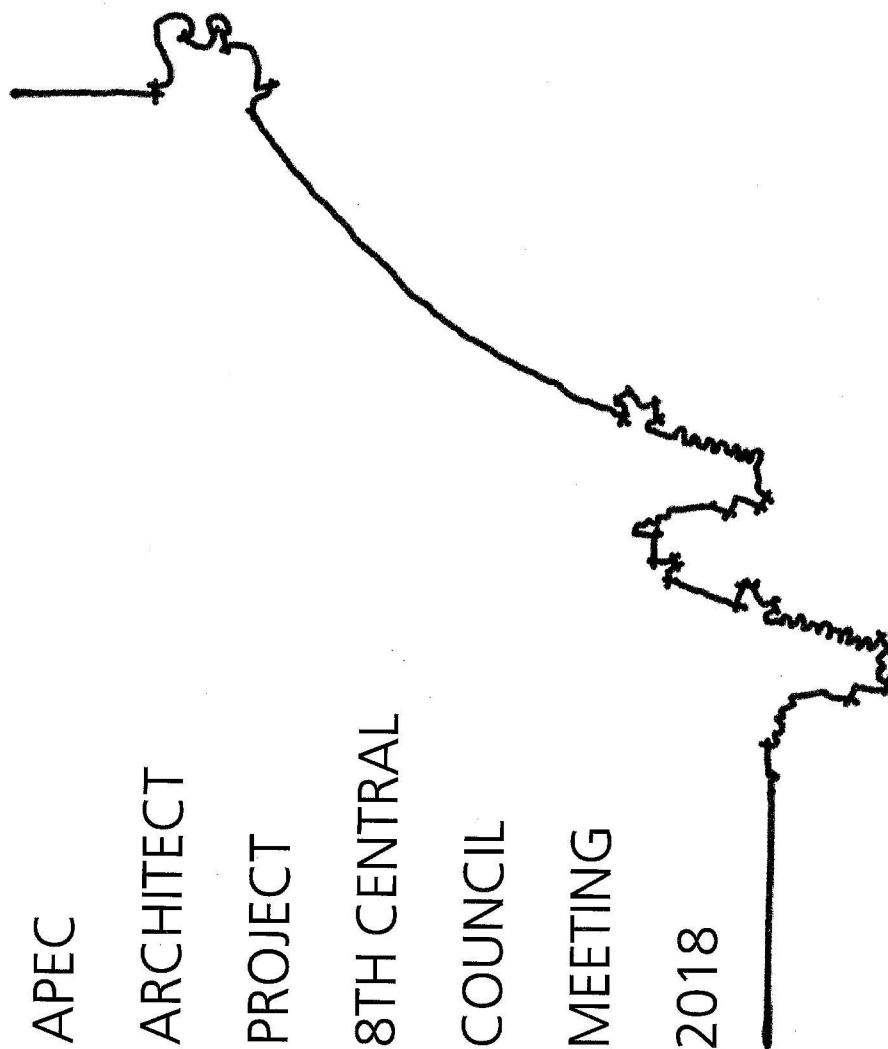
Lu Mei

Senior Official of China for APEC





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**DELEGATE MEETING PACKAGE**

19-20 SEPTEMBER 2018

ZHENGZHOU

CHINA

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**APEC Architect Project 8<sup>th</sup> Central  
Council Meeting – Agenda**

## APEC Architect Project Eighth Central Council Meeting - Agenda

### *Day Zero – Tuesday, 18 September 2018*

#### **The Whole day**

- Arrival of delegates

#### **6:30pm – 8:00pm**

- Welcome dinner

### *Day One – Wednesday, 19 September 2018*

#### **12.00pm – 2.00pm**

- Buffet Lunch

#### **2.00pm – 3.30pm**

- 2:00pm Item 1 – **Welcome to Attendees**
- 2:05pm 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*
- 2:10pm Item 3 - **Central Council Membership**  
*Participating economies provide the names of each member of their delegation*
- 2:20pm Item 4 - **Adoption of the agenda**  
*Participating economies are invited to adopt/amend the agenda*
- 2:25pm Item 5 - **Confirmation of the Meeting Summary of the APEC Architect Project Seventh Central Council Meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia**  
*Participating economies are invited to adopt/amend the Summary Conclusions of the Seventh Central Council Meeting of the APEC Architect Central Council, held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on October 10 and 11, 2016*
- 2:40pm Item 6 - **Matters Arising from the APEC Architect Project Seventh Central Council Meeting**  
*Participating economies are invited to address any outstanding issues that arose at the Eighth Central Council Meeting of the APEC Architect Central Council*

#### **3.30pm – 4.15pm**

- Group Photograph
- Afternoon refreshments

#### **4.15pm – 5.45pm**

- Item 7 – **Reporting**

- 4.15pm Item 7.1 - **Applications to form new Monitoring Committees**  
*The Secretariat advises whether any applications have been received to form new monitoring committees*
- 4:20pm 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.*

## 5.45pm

- Day one of the meeting concludes

## 6.30pm – 8.30pm

- Official Dinner

## Day Two – Thursday, 20 September 2018

## 9.00am – 10.00am

- Item 7 – **Reporting, continued,**
  - 9:00am 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*
  - 9:20am Item 7.4 - **Update on the Agreements Signed by 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*
  - 9:25am 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*

## 10.00am – 10.30am

- Morning refreshments

## 10.30am – 12.00pm

- Item 8 – **The Future of the APEC Architect Project**
  - 10:30am Item 8.1 - **Keynote speeches on the future of the APEC Architect Project**
    - Keynote speech by Mr. Mark Vernon, Architectural Institute of British

## Columbia on Intern Architect Exchanges

- Keynote speech by Mr. Paul Jackman, New Zealand Registered Architects Board
- Keynote speech by Mr. Zhang Wei, the Architectural Society of China
- o 11:15am Item 8.1 – **Discussion on the future of the APEC Architect Project based on the speeches delivered**

## 12.00pm – 1.00pm

- Buffet Lunch

## 1.00pm – 2.30pm

- Item 8 – **Discussion, continued,**

## 2.30pm – 3.00pm

- Afternoon refreshments

## 3.00pm – 4.40pm

- Item 9 - **Central Council Administration**
  - o 3:00pm Item 9.1 - **Report by the Secretariat**  
*The Chinese Secretariat reports on its activities to date*
  - o 3:15pm Item 9.2 – **Review of the Schedule of Rotation of Responsibilities**  
*The schedule for the rotation of Secretariat responsibilities and the hosting of Central Council meetings is adopted / amended.*  
  
*Board of Architects Singapore, scheduled to act as Secretariat to the Central Council for 2019-2020 and to host the Ninth APEC Architect Central Council Meeting in 2020 is asked to confirm its acceptance of these responsibilities*
  - o 3:50pm Item 9.3 - **Adoption of the Summary Conclusions**  
*The Central Council reviews for adoption the summary conclusions on agenda Items 5 through 8.*
  - o 4:20 Item 9.4 - **Amendments to the Operations Manual**  
*The Council reviews for adoption any amendments to the APEC Architect Operations Manual required to incorporate decisions taken by the Central Council during this meeting.*

## 4.40pm – 5.00pm

- Item 10 – **The Next Meeting of the Central Council**

*Subject to Item 9.2, the Central Council reviews for adoption the proposal from Board of Architects Singapore in regard to the date and venue for the ninth meeting of the APEC Architect Central Council to be held within two years of this meeting.*

## **5.00pm**

- Day two and meeting concludes

## **5.00pm onwards**

- Buffet Dinner

## ***Day Three – Friday, 21 September 2018***

## **9.00am – 12:00am**

- Optional architectural tour of Zhengzhou City

## **Afternoon**

- Departure of delegates





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



Agreements under APEC



Agreements outside APEC

**Monitoring Committee Reports to the  
Central Council**



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**APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report**

Economy	Australia	Notes						
Period	Oct 2016-July 2018							
Total number of Registered/Licensed Architects at end of period	13,567							
Total number APEC Architects at end of period	30							
Number of APEC Architects from Other Economies at End of Period	4							
Number of APEC Architects First Registered During Period	Nil							
Members of Monitoring Committee at end of period	Catherine Townsend (Chair) David Sainsbery John Taylor Sue Millbank Kirsten Orr Kate Doyle							
Applications for registration/licensing by APEC Architects from other economies during period	Nil							
Changes to procedure for APEC Architect registration during period	Nil							
Changes to registration/licensing procedure for APEC Architects from other economies during period	Nil							
Documentation changes during period	Clarification of guidance applicants							
Communications and Promotion during period	<u>Website</u> , annual meeting of Architect Registration Boards,							
APEC Architect Reciprocal arrangements (Please indicate year signed)	Australia/Chinese Taipei 2007 Australia/Japan 2008 Australia/Singapore/New Zealand 2010 Trilateral arrangement Canada/Australia/New Zealand 2015.	Note: Australia/Taipei on hold until Taipei is able to activate						
Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status at end of period (Place X in relevant section)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Complete Mobility</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Domain Specific Assessment</td> <td>X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Comprehensive Registration Examination</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Complete Mobility		Domain Specific Assessment	X	Comprehensive Registration Examination		
Complete Mobility								
Domain Specific Assessment	X							
Comprehensive Registration Examination								

	Host Economy Residence / Experience		
	Local Collaboration		
	No Recognition		
<b>Fee for applying to be an APEC Architect, if any, at end of period</b>	\$110		\$500 fee for application for domain specific assessment
<b>Annual Fee for being on the APEC Architect Register, if any, at end of period</b>	\$105 (bi-annual fee)		



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**APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report**

Economy	CANADA		Notes
Period	Oct 2016- June 2018		
Total number of Registered/Licensed Architects at end of period	10,200		
Total number APEC Architects at end of period	4		
Number of APEC Architects from Other Economies at End of Period	2		
Number of APEC Architects First Registered During Period	1		
Members of Monitoring Committee at end of period	Mark Vernon Scott Kemp Peter Streith		
Applications for registration/licensing by APEC Architects from other economies during period	1		
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	None		
Communications and Promotion during period	Website <a href="http://cala-roac.ca/apec/?lang=en">http://cala-roac.ca/apec/?lang=en</a>		
APEC Architect Reciprocal arrangements (Please indicate year signed)	Tri-lateral agreement with Canada/Australia/New Zealand - 2015		
Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status at end of period (Place X in relevant section)	Complete Mobility		
	Domain Specific Assessment	X	
	Comprehensive Registration Examination		
	Host Economy Residence / Experience		
	Local Collaboration		
	No Recognition		
Fee for applying to be an APEC Architect, if any, at end of period	\$400		
Annual Fee for being on the APEC Architect Register, if any, at end of period	\$100		



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**APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report**

		Notes
<b>Economy</b>	<b>People's Republic of China</b>	
<b>Period</b>	October 2016 to June 2018	
<b>Total number of Registered/Licensed Architects at end of period</b>	30660, among which 25816 are within the term of validity	
<b>Total number APEC Architects at end of period</b>	126	
<b>Number of APEC Architects from Other Economies at End of Period</b>	0	
<b>Number of APEC Architects First Registered During Period</b>	0	
<b>Members of Monitoring Committee</b>	<p><b>Director:</b> Cui Kai</p> <p><b>Deputy Director:</b> Zhuang Weimin Tao Jianming Zhong Jishou</p> <p><b>Member:</b> Yu Yang Zhang Li Zhao Yongbo Ren Lizhi Wu Chen</p> <p><b>Secretary General:</b> Zhong Jishou</p> <p><b>Secretary:</b> Huang Chenxi Liu Yuting</p>	
<b>Applications for registration/licensing by APEC Architects from other economies</b>	0	
<b>Changes to procedure for APEC Architect registration</b>	No	
<b>Changes to registration/licensing procedure for APEC Architects from other economies</b>	No	
<b>Documentation</b>	China adopted the revised APEC Architect Certificate and	

	ID card provided by the Secretariat	
<b>Communications and Promotion</b>	Granted 30 APEC Architects in 2015	
<b>APEC Architect Reciprocal arrangements (Please indicate year signed)</b>	No	
<b>Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status (Place X in relevant section)</b>	Complete Mobility	
	Domain Specific Assessment	
	Comprehensive Registration Examination	
	Examination	
	Host Economy Residence / Experience	
	Local Collaboration	√
	No Recognition	
	<p>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-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>	
<b>Fee, if any, for applying to be an APEC Architect, at end of period</b>	No	
<b>Annual Fee, if any, for being on the APEC Architect Register, at end of period</b>	1000RMB. But it could be waived for the fellow member of ASC.	



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**APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report**

Economy	Hong Kong China	Notes
Period	1 Jan 2017 – 30 June 2018	
Total number of Registered/Licensed Architects at end of period	3660	
Total number APEC Architects at end of period	53	
Number of APEC Architects From Other Economies at End of Period	Nil	
Number of APEC Architects First Registered During Period	2	
Members of Monitoring Committee at end of period	14	
Applications for registration/licensing by APEC Architects from other economies during period	Nil	
Changes to procedure for APEC Architect registration during period	NO	
Changes to registration/licensing procedure for APEC Architects from other economies during period	NO	
Documentation changes during period	Yes.	The Hong Kong Institute of Architects had changed certain provisions of <i>The Rules of The Institute</i> and <i>The Code of Professional Conduct</i> to comply with the Competition Ordinance which is newly enacted in Hong Kong since 14 December 2015.
Communications and Promotion during period	Nil	
APEC Architect Reciprocal arrangements (Please indicate year signed)	Nil	HKIA granted Canberra Accord (CA) full signatory for a period of six years, effective from 1 January 2018 under the Canberra Accord < <a href="http://www.canberraaccord.org/">http://www.canberraaccord.org/</a> >
	Complete Mobility	



<b>Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status at end of period (Place X in relevant section)</b>	Domain Specific Assessment	Yes	
	Comprehensive Registration Examination		
	Examination		
	Host Economy Residence / Experience		
	Local Collaboration		
	No Recognition		
<b>Fee for applying to be an APEC Architect, if any, at end of period</b>	HKD\$200 for 2 years		
<b>Annual Fee for being on the APEC Architect Register, if any, at end of period</b>	Ditto		



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## APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report

Economy	JAPAN	Notes
Period	Oct. 2016- Jun. 2018	
Total number of Registered/Licensed Architects at end of period	141,000 (incl. engineers)	The number includes the total number of registered 1st-class <i>Kenchikushi</i> who belongs to <i>Kenchikushi</i> office, and the 1st-class <i>Kenchikushi</i> includes structural engineers and MEP engineers. 1st-class <i>Kenchikushi</i> are not required to register by his/her profession under the Japanese law, therefore the accurate number of the registered architect is unknown.
Total number APEC Architects at end of period	290	
Number of APEC Architects From Other Economies at End of Period	0	
Number of APEC Architects First Registered During Period	18	
Members of Monitoring Committee at end of period	Kunihiro Misu (Chair) Kiyonori Miisho Yoshihiko Sano Masaharu Rokushika Yoshikazu Oshimi Nobuaki Furuya Chikao Suzuki	
Applications for registration/licensing by APEC Architects from other economies during period	None	There are three Japanese APEC Architects registered in the State of NSW in Australia through the APEC Architect Bi-lateral Agreement Between Japan and Australia
Changes to procedure for APEC Architect registration during period	None	Validity period of the license has changed to three years instead of two years
Changes to registration/licensing procedure for APEC Architects from other economies during period	None	
Documentation changes during period	None	
Communications and Promotion	Information on the APEC	

during period	Architect is distributed through JAEIC website, journals of related organizations along with press releases	
APEC Architect Reciprocal arrangements (Please indicate year signed)	Australia (Jul. 2008) NZ (Jul. 2009)	
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 for applying to be an APEC Architect, if any, at end of period	¥18,900	
Annual Fee for being on the APEC Architect Register, if any, at end of period	¥10,260 for 3 years	



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### APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report

Economy	The Republic of Korea	Notes
Period	June 2016 to June 2018	
Total number of Registered/Licensed Architects at end of period	15,304	
Total number APEC Architects at end of period	148	
Number of APEC Architects From Other Economies at End of Period	None	
Number of APEC Architects First Registered During Period	7	
Members of Monitoring Committee at end of period	SHIM, Jae ho(Chair) PARK, Jong Cheol KIM, Sung Min KIM, Sung Jin SHIN, Jeong Chul IM, In Ok KIM, Chi Tok(Adviser) CHO, In Souk(Adviser)	
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 changes during period	Korea APEC Architect Monitoring Committee revised its operations manual of the as of Dec 1, 2017.	Article 14.1 Maintaining APEC Architect Registration: To undertake programs of continuing professional development,

		an applicant for renewal of registration shall fulfill 24 hours in lieu of 36 hours.
Communications and Promotion during period	None	
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	
Fee for applying to be an APEC Architect, if any, at end of period	First Registration : KOR300,000 Renewal : KOR240,000	
Annual Fee for being on the APEC Architect Register, if any, at end of period	None	



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**APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report**

<b>Economy</b>	<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>Notes</b>
<b>Period</b>	Oct 2016 – July 2018		
<b>Total number of Registered/Licensed Architects at end of period</b>	2106		
<b>Total number APEC Architects at end of period</b>	31		
<b>Number of APEC Architects From Other Economies at End of Period</b>	0		
<b>Number of APEC Architects First Registered During Period</b>	24		
<b>Members of Monitoring Committee at end of period</b>	1. Ar. Tan Sri Dato' Sri, Hj. Esa Hj. Mohamed 2. Ar. Datuk Tan Pei Ing 3. Ar. Mustapha Mohd Salleh 4. Ar. Chan Seong Aun 5. Ar. Zuraina Leily Awalludin 6. Ar. Zairul Azidin Badri 7. Ar. Yong Razidah		
<b>Applications for registration/licensing by APEC Architects from other economies during period</b>	None		
<b>Changes to procedure for APEC Architect registration during period</b>	None		
<b>Changes to registration/licensing procedure for APEC Architects from other economies during period</b>	None		
<b>Documentation changes during period</b>	None		
<b>Communications and Promotion during period</b>	Through website <a href="http://www.lam.gov.my">www.lam.gov.my</a>		
<b>APEC Architect Reciprocal arrangements (Please indicate year signed)</b>	None		
<b>Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status at end of period (Place X in relevant section)</b>	Complete Mobility		
	Domain Specific Assessment		
	Comprehensive Registration Examination		
	Examination		
	Host Economy Residence / Experience		
	Local Collaboration	X	

# 附件二

	No Recognition		
<b>Fee for applying to be an APEC Architect, if any, at end of period</b>	RM250.00		
<b>Annual Fee for being on the APEC Architect Register, if any, at end of period</b>	RM200.00		



**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

**APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report**

<b>Economy</b>	<b>MÉXICO</b>		<b>Notes</b>
<b>Period</b>	<b>June2 2016-June 2018</b>		
<b>Total number of Registered/Licensed Architects at end of period</b>			This is governmental information that has been requested and will be sent as soon as received.
<b>Total number APEC Architects at end of period</b>	<b>91</b>		
<b>Number of APEC Architects From Other Economies at End of Period</b>	<b>0</b>		
<b>Number of APEC Architects First Registered During Period</b>	<b>23</b>		<b>Another 31 APEC Architects recovered their register</b>
<b>Members of Monitoring Committee at end of period</b>	<b>5</b>		
<b>Applications for registration/licensing by APEC Architects from other economies during period</b>	<b>0</b>		
<b>Changes to procedure for APEC Architect registration during period</b>	<b>NONE</b>		
<b>Changes to registration/licensing procedure for APEC Architects from other economies during period</b>	<b>NONE</b>		
<b>Documentation changes during period</b>	<b>NONE</b>		
<b>Communications and Promotion during period</b>	<b>4 promotions</b>		
<b>APEC Architect Reciprocal arrangements (Please indicate year signed)</b>	<b>NONE</b>		
<b>Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status at end of period (Place X in relevant section)</b>	Complete Mobility		
	Domain Specific Assessment	X	
	Comprehensive Registration Examination		
	Examination		
	Host Economy Residence / Experience		
	Local Collaboration		
	No Recognition		
<b>Fee for applying to be an APEC Architect, if any, at end of period</b>	<b>\$ 250 USD</b>		
<b>Annual Fee for being on the APEC Architect Register, if any, at end of period</b>	<b>NO ANNUAL FEE</b>		





**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

**APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report**

Economy	New Zealand	Notes
Period	June 2016 to June 2018	
Total number of Registered/Licensed Architects at end of period	1,960	As at 30 June 2018
Total number APEC Architects at end of period	11	
Number of APEC Architects From Other Economies at End of Period	1	
Number of APEC Architects First Registered During Period	1	
Members of Monitoring Committee at end of period	Warwick Bell (Chair) Marc Woodbury (Dep Chair), Tim Melville (President NZIA), Gordon Moller (APEC Architect) Paul Jackman (CE NZRAB)	
Applications for registration/licensing by APEC Architects from other economies during period	2	
Changes to procedure for APEC Architect registration during period	Ceased requiring interview June 2018	
Changes to registration/licensing procedure for APEC Architects from other economies during period	None	
Documentation changes during period	None	
Communications and Promotion during period	Survey of NZ APEC Architects as to value of project	
APEC Architect Reciprocal arrangements (Please indicate year signed)	Japan 2009 Singapore 2010 Canada 2014	
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 for applying to be an APEC Architect, if any, at end of period	None	
Annual Fee for being on the APEC Architect Register, if any, at end of period	NZ\$250.00	



**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

**APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report**

Economy	The Philippines	Notes
<b>Period</b>	Oct 2016- Oct 2018	
<b>Total number of Registered/Licensed Architects at end of period</b>	3,908	Figure as provided by the Information and Communication Technology Service (ICTS) Division of the Professional Regulation Commission (PRC) as of June 21, 2018
<b>Total number APEC Architects at end of period</b>	54 (APEC Architect Register - Philippines)	Figure as provided by United Architects of the Philippines (UAP)
<b>Number of APEC Architects From Other Economies at End of Period</b>	0	
<b>Members of Monitoring Committee at end of period</b>	Representatives from PRC, Commission on Higher Education (CHED), United Architects of the Philippines (UAP)	Commissioner Yolanda D. Reyes (PRC), Ar. Erdrick Marco C. Florentino (CHED), Ar. Benjamin K. Panganiban, Jr. (UAP)
<b>Applications for registration/licensing by APEC Architects from other economies during period</b>	0	
<b>Changes to procedure for APEC Architect registration during period</b>	None	
<b>Changes to registration/licensing procedure for APEC Architects from other economies during period</b>	None	
<b>Documentation changes during period</b>	None	
<b>Communications and Promotion during period</b>	None	
<b>APEC Architect Reciprocal arrangements (Please indicate year signed)</b>	None	
<b>Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status at end of period (Place X in relevant section)</b>	Complete Mobility	X
	Domain Specific Assessment	-
	Comprehensive Registration Examination	-
	Examination	-
	Host Economy Residence / Experience	-
	Local Collaboration	-
	No Recognition	X
		No exams but we conduct Panel Interview
<b>Fee for applying to be an APEC Architect, if any, at end of period</b>	US\$ 50.00 – Application Fee US\$ 200.00 – Processing Fee US\$ 250.00 – Registration Fee	
<b>Annual Fee for being on the APEC Architect Register, if any, at end of period</b>	None	



**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

## APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report

<b>Economy</b>	<b>Singapore</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Period</b>	1 Jan 2017 to 30 Jun 2018	
<b>Total number of Registered/Licensed Architects at end of period 30 Jun 2018</b>	1650	
<b>Total number APEC Architects at end of period 30 Jun 2018</b>	71	
<b>Number of APEC Architects From Other Economies at End of Period 30 Jun 2018</b>	2	
<b>Number of APEC Architects Registered During Period 1 Jan 2017 to 30 Jun 2018</b>	21	
<b>Members of Monitoring Committee at end of period</b>	Tan Shao Yen Chan Sui Him Wo Mei Lan Ong Tze Boon Angelene Chan Warren Liu Rita Soh Larry Ng	
<b>Applications for registration/licensing by APEC Architects from other economies during period</b>	1	
<b>Changes to procedure for APEC Architect registration during period</b>	NA	
<b>Changes to registration/licensing procedure for APEC Architects from other economies during period</b>	NA	
<b>Documentation changes during period</b>	NA	
<b>Communications and Promotion during period</b>	Information of APEC Architect Project published on BOA's website and updates on APEC Architects Project during BOA Presentation Ceremony and Seminar 2017	
<b>APEC Architect Reciprocal arrangements (Please indicate year signed)</b>	Tri-lateral Agreement signed with Australia and New Zealand on 10 Oct 2010	

<b>Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status at end of period (Place X in relevant section)</b>	Complete Mobility	
	Domain Specific Assessment	✓
	Comprehensive Registration Examination	
	Examination	
	Host Economy Residence / Experience	
	Local Collaboration	
	No Recognition	
<b>Fee for applying to be an APEC Architect, if any, at end of period</b>	<b>Singapore registered architects : - \$200 (one-time payment)</b>  <b>Foreign registered architects – Domain Specific Assessment \$2,500</b>	
<b>Annual Fee for being on the APEC Architect Register, if any, at end of period</b>	<b>Singapore registered architects : - \$100</b>	



**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

**APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report**

Economy	Chinese Taipei	Notes
Period	2017-2018	
Total number of Registered/Licensed Architects at end of period	4,182	
Total number APEC Architects at end of period	94	
Number of APEC Architects From Other Economies at End of Period	0	
Number of APEC Architects First Registered During Period	6	
Members of Monitoring Committee at end of period	31	Chair: Chen Yin-Ho
Applications for registration/licensing by APEC Architects from other economies during period	0	
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	none	
Communications and Promotion during period	Visit domestic architects associations to promote the value and benefit of being APEC Architect	
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	X
	Comprehensive Registration Examination	
	Examination	
	Host Economy Residence / Experience	
	Local Collaboration	
	No Recognition	
Fee for applying to be an APEC Architect, if any, at end of period	NT. 3100 (approx. \$100USD)	
Annual Fee for being on the APEC Architect Register, if any, at end of period	none	

## Participating Economy Report Form



Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation

## APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report

Economy	Thailand		Notes
Period	Sep 2018		
Total number of Registered/Licensed Architects at end of period	2,500		
Total number APEC Architects at end of period	-		
Number of APEC Architects from Other Economies 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	-	
	Host Economy Residence / Experience	-	
	Local Collaboration	ASEAN	
	No Recognition	-	
Fee for applying to be an APEC Architect, if any, at end of period	-		
Annual Fee for being on the APEC Architect Register, if any, at end of period	-		



**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

**APEC Architect Project Participating Economy Report**

Economy	United States of America		Notes
Period	Oct. 2016 – Dec. 2017		
Total number of Registered/Licensed Architects at end of period	113,554		As of 12/2017
Total number APEC Architects at end of period	51		
Number of APEC Architects From Other Economies at End of Period	0		
Number of APEC Architects First Registered During Period	0		
Members of Monitoring Committee at end of period	President 1 <sup>st</sup> Vice President Chief Executive Officer Director, Experience + Education Director, Customer Relations		
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 changes during period	None		
Communications and Promotion during period	Dedicated Landing Page		<a href="https://www.ncarb.org/advance-your-career/international-practice/asia-pacific-region">https://www.ncarb.org/advance-your-career/international-practice/asia-pacific-region</a>
APEC Architect Reciprocal arrangements (Please indicate year signed)	None		Outside of APEC Framework 2014 US + Canada 2014 US + Canada + Mexico 2017 US + Australia + New Zealand
Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status at end of period (Place X in relevant section)	Complete Mobility		Since July 2016, foreign architects seeking NCARB Certification <u>outside</u> of a structured MRA have been required to complete NCARB's Architectural Experience Program (AXP) and Architect Registration Examination (ARE).
	Domain Specific Assessment	X	
	Comprehensive Registration Examination		
	Examination		
	Host Economy Residence / Experience		
	Local Collaboration		
	No Recognition		

# 附件二

<b>Fee for applying to be an APEC Architect, if any, at end of period</b>	\$1100 to become NCARB Certificate Holder \$400 to be placed on Roster	
<b>Annual Fee for being on the APEC Architect Register, if any, at end of period</b>	\$225 annual renewal fee to remain on Roster	



**Report by the Secretariat**

## **Report by the Secretariat**

The projects' participating economies provide the project with secretariat services on rotation. During 2017 and 2018 that duty has been met by the People's Republic of China.

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

1. Providing administrative services;
2. Raising awareness of the project and providing information to architects who submitted inquiries via the website, and
3. Organizing the Eighth Central Council Meeting.

### **Administrative Services**

During the period 2017 - 2018, the Chinese secretariat:

- Requested and collated annual reports;
- Issued invoices to and received fees from all fourteen participating economies;
- Were successful in collecting annual fees from the period 2017- 2018;
- 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.

### **The Eighth Central Council Meeting**

The Eighth Central Council Meeting held in Zhengzhou, China has been organized by the ASC staff who have completed the work without sponsorship or external funding.

### **Finance**

In November 2017, invoices were issued to all fourteen participating economies for both the 2017 and 2018 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
			<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>45,900</b>

**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 1 August 2018 were as follows;

	<b>Total Expected Income (USD)</b>	<b>Total Received Income (CNY)</b>
Australia	7,062	48429.08
Canada	8,826	60526.06
China	7,062	48429.08
Hong Kong China	7,062	48429.08
Japan	10,592	72636.76
Korea	7,062	48429.08
Malaysia	3,530	24207.68
Mexico	5,296	36318.38
New Zealand	5,296	36318.38
Philippines	5,296	36318.38
Singapore	5,296	36318.38
Chinese Taipei	5,296	36318.38
Thailand	3,530	0
United States of America	10,592	72636.76
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>91,798</b>	<b>605315.48</b>

## **Schedule of Rotation of Responsibilities**

**SECRETARIAT SCHEDULE***(As approved during the Fourth Council Meeting)*

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>SECRETARIAT</b>	<b>HOST</b>
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.*

## THE APEC ARCHITECT PROJECT EIGHTH CENTRAL COUNCIL MEETING

### Meeting Summary Conclusions

1. Attendees were welcomed by the Chair Mr. Cui Kai, the Secretary General of the Architectural Society of China Mr. Zhong Jishou and the APEC Architect Monitoring Committee P.R. China.
2. The protocols for the Central Council Meeting were confirmed.
3. Economies introduced their attendees; all participating economies were present except Mexico and the United States of America. No observers attended the meeting.
4. The agenda was confirmed without amendment.
5. The meeting summary of the APEC Architect Project Seventh Central Council Meeting held in Kuala Lumpur in 2016 was confirmed without amendment.
6. The Secretariat reported that no inquiries had been received regarding the establishment of any new monitoring committees.
7. The Philippines provided questionnaire enquiries as to how becoming APEC Architects will benefit members.
8. The Republic of Korea distributed copies of their presentation via the Secretariat.
9. Monitoring Committees of each economy reported to the Central Council.
10. All economies provided reports on the strategies adopted to promote the APEC Architect Register.
11. The Secretariat informed each economy of the results of tasks confirmed by last Central Council Meeting.

# 附件三

11.1. Chinese Secretariat is tasked to invite Papua New Guinea and Russia for the 8th Central Council meeting as an Observer. The Secretariat has reached out to Papua New Guinea and Russia for the 8th Central Council meeting as observers but they declined.

11.2. The Chinese Secretariat was requested to provide a link with the APEC Architect Project under the HRDWG website as well as the main APEC website: The Chinese Secretariat has reached out to HRDWG but didn't receive any reply.

11.3. The US pointed out at last meeting that China's link on the official website of APEC Architect Project didn't work. The link is now valid.

12. China and the Philippines agreed to sign a MOU and the Secretariat was requested to update the Support Matrix.

13. New Zealand reported that a CM trilateral agreement between New Zealand, Australia and USA should be included in the Support Matrix. The Secretariat updated the table accordingly.

14. From Item 8.2, Mr. Zhuang Weimin took the Chair from Mr. Cui Kai.

15. The meeting discussed on the future of APEC Architect Project where economies forwarded propositions to improve the mobility and value as APEC Architects. The Meeting adopted the following resolutions:

15.1. That Central Council extends its role to facilitate discussion in regard to the regulation of the practice of architecture in the participating economies.

15.2. That each economy submits information in electronic templates in relation to the regulation of the practice of architecture in their respective economies. Australia will submit the template for the meeting's use.



15.3. That APEC Architect Project shall be strengthened further to explore more benefits for the APEC architects and the expansion of the scope of the APEC Architect project.

16. The Meeting appreciated the Republic of Korea's presentation on a roadmap for the APEC Architect Project, a template will be distributed by Korea to be accomplished by each economy. The Secretariat will collate and present in the next Central Council Meeting.

17. The Meeting thanked Chinese Secretariat, the Monitoring Committee P.R. China and Chair for the hard work

18. Singapore, scheduled to act as Secretariat to the Central Council for 2019-2020 and to host the Ninth APEC Architect Central Council Meeting in 2020, was not able to accept these responsibilities.

19. Each economy on the rotation list after Singapore was asked whether they can act as Secretariat for the next Central Council Meeting. No economy agreed to take on the Secretariat. The Philippines volunteered to take over the role of Secretariat and host for the Ninth Central Council Meeting. Singapore thanked the Philippines profusely for offering a helping hand.

20. The Meeting gave special thanks to the Philippines.

# APEC Architect Project Intern Exchanges

> September 20, 2018



**ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE  
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**

Mark Vernon  
CEO, Architectural Institute of BC  
Canada Delegate

# Background

> Self-Regulation in Canada



# History

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- > Canada was created in 1867 under the *British North America Act*.
- > Within that Act, legislation for qualifications of occupations was delegated to the provinces.
- > In turn, the 10 provinces and one Territory have passed legislation creating a Regulator within each of their jurisdictions (hence, 11 regulators).



# Self-Regulation

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- > It is the regulator that oversees the profession, with the majority of each board or council being comprised of professionals elected by the membership (this is referred to as “self-regulating”, as opposed to “government regulated”).

# Self-Regulation

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- > The legislation creating the regulator in each province is an Act, and each act allows the provincial regulator to create bylaws or regulations.
- > The primary purpose of these bylaws or regulations is to establish the terms and conditions for the three pillars of professional regulation, as follows:

# Pillars of Professional Regulation

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1. Setting the qualifications for entry (registration/licensure)
2. Setting the standards to which members must adhere (continuing education and practice requirements)
3. Overseeing conduct of members



# Internship in Canada



**ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**

# Intern Architect Program

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## A National program across Canada

- > Obtain a certified degree in Architecture
  - Many foreign (non-Canadian or US) degrees are certified by the Canadian Architectural Certification Board\*\*
- > Complete any mandatory courses required by the Province
- > Successfully pass the ExAC – Examination for Architects in Canada, a two-day exam held once per year
- > Complete 3,720 hours of experience under the supervision of a Registered Architect

# Foreign Graduates

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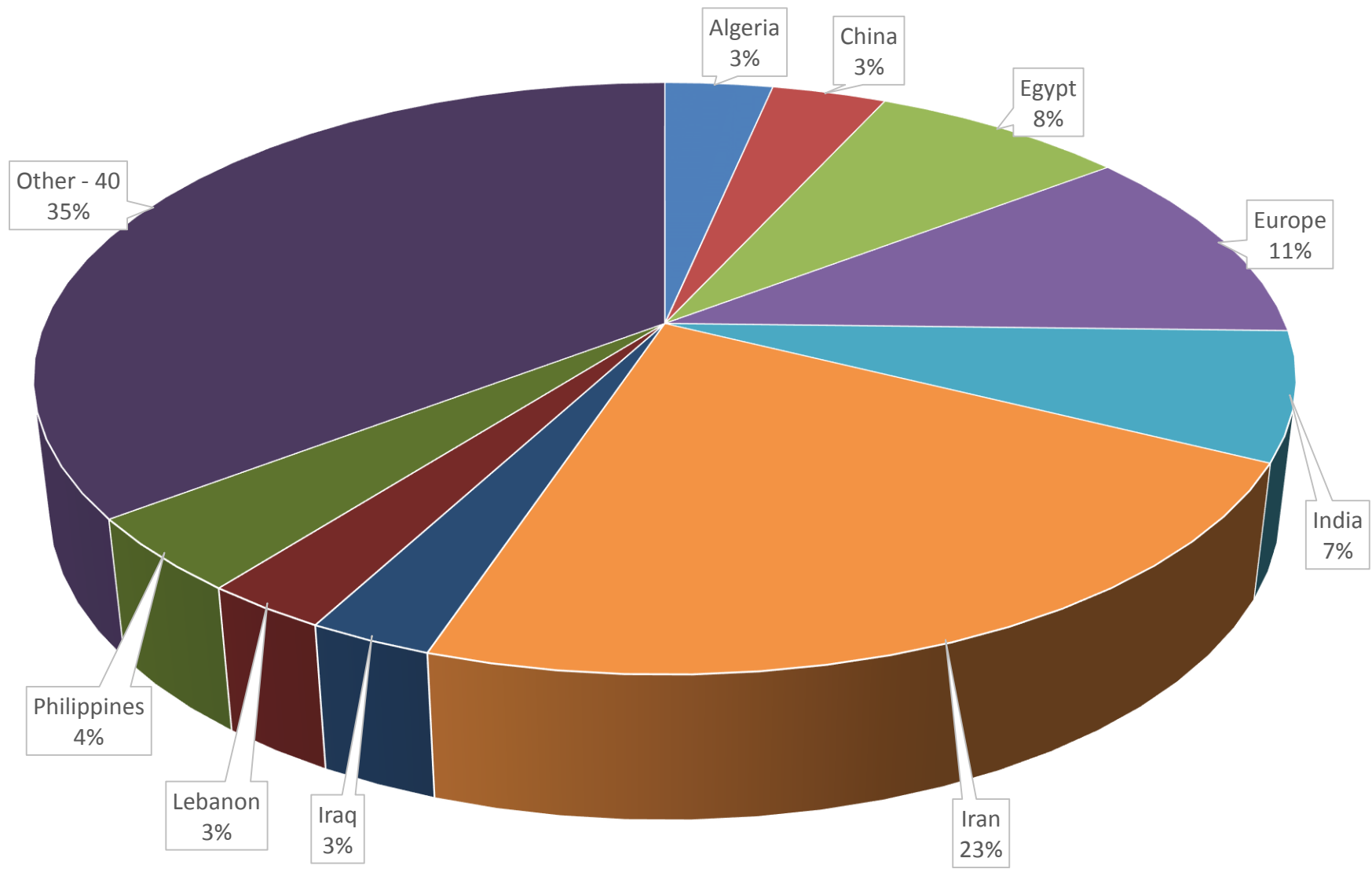
## One-third of Interns get their degrees abroad

- > In 2016 and 2017 a total of 489 foreign degree holders entered the Intern Architect Program
- > The 489 interns were from 67 different countries

# 67 Different Countries!

Country of Origin	2016	2017	Grand Total
Albania	1	1	2
Algeria	9	7	16
Argentina	1	3	4
Armenia	2	1	3
Australia	2	3	5
Austria		2	2
Bangladesh	2	9	11
Belarus		1	1
Belgium		1	1
Bolivia	1		1
Brazil	3	5	8
Bulgaria		1	1
China	6	11	17
Colombia	4	3	7
Croatia		1	1
Cuba	1	2	3
Cyprus	1	1	2
Dominican Republic	1	1	2
Ecuador	1		1
Egypt	15	23	38
Ethiopia		1	1
France	4	4	8
Germany	5	2	7
Hong Kong	1	1	2
Hungary		2	2
India	13	21	34
Iran	53	58	111
Iraq	9	4	13
Ireland	2		2
Israel	1	1	2
Italy		6	6
Jamaica	1		1
Jordan	2	8	10
Korea	2	1	3
Kosovo		1	1
Lebanon	3	10	13
Lithuania	1		1
Macedonia		1	1
Mexico	6	4	10
Moldova		1	1
Morocco		1	1
Nepal	1	1	2
New Zealand	1		1
Nigeria	4	2	6
Pakistan	4	4	8
Panama		1	1
Philippines	9	11	20
Poland	2		2
Portugal		3	3
Romania	2	3	5
Russia	2	3	5
Saudi Arabia		4	4
Serbia	6	3	9
South Africa	1	2	3
Spain	5	2	7
Syria	4	9	13
Taiwan	1	2	3
The Netherlands		1	1
Togo		1	1
Tunisia	1	1	2
Turkey	2	1	3
Ukraine	1	1	2
United Arab Emirates	5	4	9
United Kingdom	8	7	15
Uruguay	1		1
Venezuela	1	4	5
Vietnam	2		2
<b>Total</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>489</b>

# 附件四



# Intern Architect Program

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## International Experience

- > Many Canadian jurisdictions allow some international experience
- > Under the supervision of a recognized architect and/or firm
- > Experience subject to approval and review

# Intern Architect Program

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Canada is very interested in International opportunities for Interns

- > At the 2016 APEC Secretariat New Zealand committed to coordinating opportunities
- > New Zealand has indicated that there are challenges
- > Are the APEC Economies interested?

# Intern Exchange Considerations

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## There are some challenges:

- > Paid, or unpaid positions?
- > Suitable and willing firms must be found
- > Credentials of supervising architects must be reviewed
- > Canadian regulators would have to review and approve process
- > ???



# Thank You!

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Questions?

Mark Vernon  
Chief Executive Officer  
[MVernon@aibc.ca](mailto:MVernon@aibc.ca)

# APEC Services Competitive Roadmap

28<sup>th</sup> APEC Ministerial Meeting

Lima, Peru

November 2016

excerpted by Korea Economy

background

## APEC Economic Leaders' Declaration, Manila, November 2015

- Theme: Building Inclusive Economies, Building a Better World: A Vision for an Asia-Pacific Community
- To enhance the Regional Economic Integration Agenda, the APEC Leaders instructed to develop a strategic and long-term **Services Competitiveness Roadmap** in 2016 to be achieved by 2025

- To develop the services sector as an enabler of economic growth and inclusion, international trade in services:
  1. facilitates cross-border business activity,
  2. reduces costs,
  3. spurs innovation,
  4. boosts competition and productivity,
  5. raises the standard of domestic services suppliers, and
  6. widens the range of choice for consumers

Services Competitiveness Roadmap(2016-2025)

## APEC Ministerial Meeting, Lima, Peru, November 2016

- Senior Officials' Meeting Chair submitted **Services Competitiveness Roadmap(2016-2025)** together with its implementation plan.
- Targets  
To increase APEC competitiveness in the services sector by 2025, ensuring an open and predictable environment for access to services markets by progressively reducing restrictions to services trade and investment

- Enabling Factors, among others:

Ensuring openness of services markets by extending APEC's overall standstill commitment and rolling back protectionist and trade distorting measures on trade in services;

- APEC-wide Action, among others:

Supporting cross-border mobility for professionals, building on initiatives such as the APEC Architects and Engineers Registers to facilitate mutual recognition arrangement.



Services Competitiveness Roadmap(2016-2025)  
Implementation Plan.

## Implementation of the Roadmap

Implementation of the Roadmap will be completed in as follows:

- All APEC-wide actions set out in Annex 3 will be carried out in the time frames defined. From the outset, it will be possible to add new actions to support achievement of the Roadmap's objectives. Individual action plans under the RAASR are timed to conclude in 2020.
- A mid-term review of the Roadmap will be carried out in 2021 and report to the 2021 APEC Ministerial Meeting. The review will seek to ensure that APEC-wide and individual actions are in place to complete achievement of the objectives of the Roadmap to 2025. The review will take place in the context of the Roadmap being a living document where an ongoing dialogue will be maintained on the achievement of its objectives and new activities can be added at any time.

Implementation of each APEC-wide action under the Roadmap will be led by the relevant APEC fora, as identified in Annex 3. Each APEC-wide action will include a clear plan for implementation and measurable targets against which progress can be tracked.



## The Roadmap Timeline

## ANNEX 3

# ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK FOR APEC-WIDE ACTIONS

**APEC-Wide Action:** Supporting **cross-border mobility for professionals**, building on initiatives such as the **APEC Architects and Engineers Registers to facilitate mutual recognition arrangements**<sup>25</sup>

**Accountability:** Human Resources Development (HRD) Working Group

**Background:** **The APEC Architect Project** defines a Framework for becoming an APEC Architect based on education, experience, licensing and professional practice. The names of APEC Architects are recorded on an online register maintained by participating economies. These economies are Australia, Canada, China, Hong Kong, China, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand and the United States.

APEC Engineer is an agreement between participating economies for the purposes of recognising “substantial equivalence” of professional competence in engineering. APEC economies can apply to become members of the agreement by demonstrating that they have in place systems which allow the competence of engineers to be assessed to the agreed international standard set by the APEC Engineer agreement. Participating economies are Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand and the United States.

Both arrangements arose from the priority accorded by the HRDWG **to facilitate the movement of skilled professionals through mutual recognition of professional qualifications.** Most recently this priority was restated in the APEC Action Plan 2015-18 Promoting Quality Employment and **Strengthening People-to-People Connectivity through HRD endorsed by APEC HRD Ministers in 2014.**

**Outputs:**

Given the importance of improved mobility of professional services, the HRD Working Group should seek to do an evaluation of the efficacy and usefulness of the current APEC Engineer and APEC Architect to possibly strengthen these arrangements and establish similar frameworks for other professions. In doing so, the HRD Working Group may seek to work with other APEC bodies where applicable. Participation in such arrangements will be on a voluntary basis.

**Targets:** The HRD Working Group Chair to submit proposals by SOM2 in 2017 on:

- The development of voluntary frameworks for up to three further professional groups in the APEC region.
- The implementation of such frameworks by the end of 2021.
- Capacity building activities to support the adoption of these frameworks.

**Indicators**

- Reductions are measured in the number of barriers affecting the movement of professional services between APEC economies, including through an APEC index on regulatory environment for professional services.

**sources:**

[https://www.apec.org/Meeting-Papers/Leaders-Declarations/2016/2016\\_aelm/2016\\_Annex-B](https://www.apec.org/Meeting-Papers/Leaders-Declarations/2016/2016_aelm/2016_Annex-B)

[http://mddb.apec.org/Documents/2016/MM/AMM/16\\_amm\\_012.pdf](http://mddb.apec.org/Documents/2016/MM/AMM/16_amm_012.pdf)

***APEC ECONOMIC LEADERS' DECLARATION, Manila 2015***  
***Building Inclusive Economies, Building a Better World: A Vision for an Asia-Pacific Community***

We, the Leaders of APEC, met in Manila under the theme of 'Building Inclusive Economies, Building a Better World,' determined to take action to fully realize the vision laid down by our predecessors of a stable, integrated, and prosperous community in the Asia-Pacific, in which all our people can enjoy the benefits of economic growth and technological progress. Our enduring commitment will underwrite the peace, stability, development, and common prosperity of the Asia-Pacific.

Under the shadow cast by the terrorist attacks in Paris, Beirut, and against Russian aircraft over the Sinai, and elsewhere, we strongly condemn all acts, methods, and practices of terrorism in all their forms and manifestations. We will not allow terrorism to threaten the fundamental values that underpin our free and open economies. Economic growth, prosperity, and opportunity are among the most powerful tools to address the root causes of terrorism and radicalization. We stress the urgent need for increased international cooperation and solidarity in the fight against terrorism.

We met at a time when global growth is uneven and continues to fall short of expectation. Risks and uncertainties remain in the global economy, including inadequate demand growth, financial volatility, and structural problems weighing on actual and potential growth. While APEC economies have remained resilient, they face challenges in boosting growth prospects.

Weakening external demand growth highlights the importance of promoting domestic demand. The rapidly changing structures and competitiveness of our economies necessitate that we develop new drivers of growth, such as productivity-enhancing structural reform, services and trade in services, investment liberalization and facilitation, infrastructure investment, science, technology and innovation, that lead to more balanced and sustainable outcomes.

We are mindful that despite the unprecedented economic growth that has lifted millions of people out of poverty, it continues to be a reality for millions of others in our region. We call for more intensive efforts for its reduction and eradication. We also acknowledge that inequality acts as a brake on economic growth and that reducing it is essential to spurring development and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific.

We recognize the significance of enabling the full participation of all sectors and segments of our society, especially women, youth, people with disabilities, indigenous peoples, low-income groups, and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), to achieving inclusive growth. We underscore the importance of empowering them with the ability to contribute to and benefit from future growth.

We remain united and steadfast in supporting an open, predictable, rules-based, and transparent environment for trade and investment that enables meaningful access to economic opportunities. This provides the best means to deliver sustained and inclusive growth, quality job creation, and financial market stability. We reaffirm the commitment to jointly build an open economy in the Asia-Pacific that is based on innovative development, interconnected growth, and shared interests.

We reaffirm the value, centrality, and primacy of the multilateral trading system under the auspices of the World Trade Organization (WTO). We are committed to strengthening the rules-based, transparent, non-discriminatory, open, and inclusive multilateral trading system. To further reinforce our commitment on the occasion of the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the WTO, we have decided to issue a separate statement supporting the multilateral trading system and the 10<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference of the WTO.

We reaffirm previous commitments on monetary and exchange rate policies. We will refrain from competitive devaluation and resist all forms of protectionism.

We reiterate our commitment to achieve the Bogor Goals of free and open trade and investment by 2020 and to the eventual realization of the Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP). We appreciate the work by our officials to ensure that regional trade agreements complement and strengthen the multilateral trading



system. We welcome the progress made by many APEC members in completing their respective processes to submit the instruments of acceptance to the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, which will reduce the cost of trading across borders.

While achieving ongoing economic transformation will not be easy, we are confident that we will continue to drive regional and global economic prosperity through quality economic growth.

To this end, we collectively commit:

## **Building Inclusive Economies**

1. *To support comprehensive and ambitious structural reforms; achieve positive economic, social, and environmental outcomes; and promote good governance.*
  - a. We reiterate our commitment to ensure that future growth is strong, balanced, sustainable, inclusive, driven by innovation, and secure against natural disasters and other threats. It should be supportive of gender equality. We remain alert to the risks of the “middle income trap.”
  - b. We adopt the APEC Strategy for Strengthening Quality Growth that will prioritize institution building, social cohesion, and environmental impact to give further focus to our efforts to pursue quality growth, building upon the commitments in the 2010 APEC Growth Strategy, and bearing in mind the commitments in the 2014 APEC Accord on Innovative Development, Economic Reform and Growth. We instruct officials to report, for our review, on APEC’s progress in promoting the APEC Strategy for Strengthening Quality Growth.
  - c. We welcome the assessment of the 2010 APEC Growth Strategy, especially the finding that more than 300 million people were lifted out of poverty in the APEC region, mainly due to rapid growth in developing economies. We support further efforts in narrowing the development gap in order to end poverty.
  - d. We commend the work done under the APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform and welcome the Renewed APEC Agenda for Structural Reform (RAASR). Promoting structural reform is critical to improving economic efficiency and increasing productivity. We recognize that much more remains to be done to ensure that growth is experienced at all levels of our communities. We therefore support economies in their efforts to explore new growth areas, including reforms aimed at further strengthening the services sector by fostering creativity and innovation through an enhanced regulatory environment.
  - e. We welcome the progress made on the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) initiative and affirm the EoDB Action Plan (2016-2018) with a new aspirational target of a 10-percent improvement by 2018 in the existing five priority areas on starting a business, dealing with construction permits, trading across borders, getting credit, and enforcing contracts. We welcome the development of an Implementation Plan to guide our efforts to reach this target.
  - f. We reaffirm our commitment to implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (“2030 Agenda”), which sets a comprehensive, universal, and ambitious framework for global development efforts for the next 15 years, and to ensuring that no one is left behind in our efforts to eradicate poverty and build an inclusive and sustainable future for all. We also reaffirm our commitment to implementing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which provides a comprehensive roadmap to help economies implement policies to attract and mobilize diverse sources of financing critical for the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals.
  - g. We encourage further progress and practical initiatives to carry out the 2013 mandate of exploring trade in products that contribute to sustainable and inclusive growth through rural development and poverty alleviation.

- h. We recognize that corruption impedes economic sustainability and development and agree to combat the harmful effects of the illegal economy and to promote cultures of integrity across borders, markets, and supply chains. We reaffirm our commitment to open and accountable governance and to promoting international cooperation in the areas of repatriation or extradition of corrupt officials, asset recovery, criminalization, and prevention of corruption among APEC member-economies. We support the APEC Network of Anti-Corruption Authorities and Law Enforcement Agencies in advancing pragmatic anti-corruption cooperation and welcome the Cebu Manifesto for the Protection of Anti-Corruption Officials.
  - i. We welcome the efforts and activities that APEC members have undertaken to counter terrorism, including capacity-building initiatives to combat terrorist financing, and to prevent foreign terrorist fighter travel through advance passenger risk analysis and other measures. We further encourage economies to implement fully the APEC Consolidated Counter-Terrorism and Secure Trade Strategy and to continue taking collective and individual actions and sharing best practices to secure infrastructure, travel, supply chains, and financial systems from terrorist activities.
2. *To deepen our financial markets and mitigate risks.*
- a. We recognize that in spite of the progress we have made, millions of our citizens do not have access to reliable financial services, leaving them with insufficient access to capital to invest in their futures. We highlight the importance of financial inclusion and literacy to poverty alleviation, ensuring that our people can fully benefit from the access to cheaper capital and financing that comes with it.
  - b. We recognize that financial integration through moving towards more liberalized financial services and capital accounts, while maintaining adequate safeguards as well as increased access to finance for MSMEs and businesses in the supply chain, will foster greater trade and investment in the region.
  - c. We welcome the Cebu Action Plan (CAP) and commend our Finance Ministers for their collaborative efforts in crafting a multi-year roadmap of deliverables and initiatives to build an Asia-Pacific community that is more financially integrated, transparent, resilient, and connected. We emphasize the importance of macroeconomic cooperation including the sharing of experiences in macro-prudential policy frameworks to minimize systemic risks and promote financial stability in the APEC region.

## **Fostering Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises' Participation in Regional and Global Markets**

3. *To foster an enabling trading environment that is responsive to new ways in which goods and services are produced and delivered and that promotes inclusiveness, especially for MSMEs.*
- a. We live in a connected world in which many goods and services are no longer produced in one location but are the result of firms cooperating within and across our borders. This benefits consumers, creates jobs, and fosters development. We need all our businesses, regardless of size, to connect to where opportunities exist. We need to develop policies that take full advantage of global value chains (GVC) and encourage greater participation and added value. We will promote competition, entrepreneurship, and innovation through effective and comprehensive measures, including balanced intellectual property (IP) systems and capacity-building.
  - b. We underscore the significance of the participation of MSMEs in global commerce to inclusive growth and will take action to facilitate such participation. We recognize that internationally-oriented MSMEs can make substantial contributions to poverty reduction through employment creation, productivity improvements, and economies of scale. However, because the costs of doing business impact disproportionately on our MSMEs, especially in terms of cumbersome rules and regulations, we need to address the barriers to their internationalization and integration into GVCs. Towards this

end, we adopt the Boracay Action Agenda to Globalize MSMEs and instruct Ministers to implement actions laid out in the Agenda and report their progress to us by 2020.

- c. We welcome the APEC Iloilo Initiative: Growing Global MSMEs for Inclusive Development, and support the creation of the APEC MSME Marketplace to provide opportunities for business and strengthen collaboration with public and private organizations to support MSME development. We also welcome progress in collaborative efforts to enhance GVC resilience in this region.
- d. We recognize the importance of MSMEs' access to finance as a key enabler of MSME expansion, internationalization, and productivity improvement. We welcome the commitment made by the private sector and international finance organizations to collaborate with the public sector through the recently launched Financial Infrastructure Development Network under the CAP. We emphasize the importance of promoting MSMEs' resilience against disasters, financial crises, and other unexpected events. In addressing these challenges, we recognize the important role of public finance such as credit guarantee systems designed for MSME operational continuity and the importance of enhancing closer collaboration with relevant public and private sector institutions.
- e. We emphasize opportunities that the internet and digital economy offers to achieve innovative, sustainable, inclusive, and secure growth, with a view to improving connectivity. The internet and digital economy will allow businesses, especially MSMEs, to participate in GVCs and reach a wider consumer base through new business models, creating a truly global market place for the exchange of goods, services, capital, and ideas. With regard to MSME development, we commit to continue to promote cross-border privacy, and to protect consumer interests. We instruct our officials to advance the work to facilitate the internet and digital economy. We also instruct officials to implement the Work Plan for Facilitating Digital Trade for Inclusive Growth as a Potential Next Generation Trade and Investment Issue.

## **Building Sustainable and Resilient Communities**

4. *To build sustainable and disaster-resilient economies.*
  - a. We recognize that our region, located in the Pacific Ring of Fire, is particularly vulnerable and exposed to disasters. We face typhoons, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, rising sea levels, and pandemics, the impacts of which are magnified by our densely populated cities. It has become a "new normal" for us to face natural disasters of increasing frequency, magnitude and scope, and their resulting disruption of the increasingly integrated and interlinked production and supply chains.
  - b. We welcome and adopt the APEC Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Framework to facilitate collective work in building adaptive and disaster-resilient economies supporting inclusive and sustainable development in the face of the "new normal." Through the APEC DRR Framework, we will minimize the losses we endure and ensure that our communities have the support to overcome adversity and to build back better. We instruct Ministers to craft an action plan in 2016 to operationalize the APEC DRR Framework and renew existing efforts such as business continuity planning, strengthening early warning systems, search and rescue, post-disaster recovery, promoting appropriate donations, and enhancing capacity building. We welcome the APEC Principles for the Movement of Humanitarian Goods and Equipment during Emergencies to better protect lives and livelihoods. We also note the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.
  - c. We welcome Finance Ministers' efforts to build financial resilience through the CAP, noting that this also entails developing innovative disaster risk financing and insurance mechanisms, in light of the heavy fiscal burden experienced by some economies due to the increasing damage of natural disasters.
  - d. We request the Chief Science Advisors and Equivalents to explore further the provision of coordinated scientific advice surrounding and during emergencies, in coordination with other relevant APEC fora.

- e. We recognize that disaster resilience includes the ability to collaborate in detecting and preventing the spread of communicable disease. We welcome the development of the Healthy Asia-Pacific 2020 Roadmap. We welcome APEC's working partnership with other relevant global initiatives for strengthening infectious disease control, and the training network established to ensure the safety of our region's blood supply.
- f. In line with our goal to promote sustainable communities, we are firmly committed to achieving a fair, balanced, ambitious, durable, and dynamic agreement on climate change at the Paris Climate Conference (COP21) in December. We therefore reaffirm our aspirational goals to reduce aggregate energy intensity by 45 percent by 2035 and double renewable energy in the regional energy mix by 2030 to achieve sustainable and resilient energy development within the Asia-Pacific.
- g. We reaffirm our commitment to rationalize and phase out over the medium term inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption while recognizing the importance of providing those in need with essential energy services. We welcome progress made to date while recognizing the need for further ambitious efforts to meet our goal. We express our appreciation to those economies who have volunteered to undergo a voluntary inefficient fossil fuel subsidy peer review. We welcome ongoing initiatives to share best practices and facilitate capacity building to further progress toward this goal.
- h. We affirm the importance of energy resiliency in promoting energy security and sustainable development and in providing energy access. We commend the initiative of creating a Task Force on Energy Resiliency, the initiative for enhancing the quality of electric power infrastructure in the Asia-Pacific region, and the establishment of the APEC Sustainable Energy Center. In transitioning to low-carbon economy, we will explore the contribution of biofuels, civil nuclear power as a base load power source, advanced coal technologies, liquefied natural gas, solar, wind, and marine energy technologies. We appreciate efforts towards a diversified, flexible, and integrated natural gas market in the APEC region.
- i. We emphasize the need for improved sustainable agriculture, food security, food safety, and nutrition to build resilient communities across the region. We therefore instruct Ministers to implement the APEC High-Level Policy Dialogue on Food Security and Blue Economy Plan of Action in the areas of resilient oceans and coastal resources, fish loss reduction, and agri-business development. We support the APEC Food Safety Co-operation Forum and its Partnership Training Institute Network. We encourage progress on the APEC Food Security Roadmap toward 2020, to contribute to the achievement of APEC's food security goal.
- j. We recognize the important role of forests in supporting our communities, conserving biodiversity, and mitigating and adapting to climate change. We reaffirm our commitment to the aspirational goal in the Sydney Declaration of increasing forest cover in the region by at least 20 million hectares of all types of forests by 2020 and to promote sustainable forest management, conservation and rehabilitation, and combat illegal logging and associated trade. We welcome the report of assessment of progress towards the aspirational goal on forests in the Sydney Declaration.
- k. Building on our commitments in previous years, we will take actions to combat wildlife trafficking and related corruption through further reducing illegal supply, transit, and demand; strengthening domestic and global enforcement, enhancing legislative frameworks, and other criminal justice tools; enhancing efforts in each of our economies to treat wildlife trafficking crime seriously; and increasing cross-border law enforcement cooperation and other interaction among wildlife enforcement networks as appropriate.

5. *To make urbanization work for growth.*
  - a. Our cities are potential centers of creativity and innovation, providing jobs and livelihoods for billions of people. We emphasize the importance of proper planning and adequate infrastructure for sustainable city development. We therefore welcome the work of our officials to discuss the challenges of rapid urbanization in APEC, including innovative ways of addressing waste management and water-related challenges.
  - b. We remain committed to a new type of urbanization featuring green, energy-efficient, low-carbon, and people-oriented development. We commend the efforts of member economies in implementing the APEC Cooperation Initiative for Jointly Establishing an Asia-Pacific Urbanization Partnership. In this regard, we welcome China's initiative to host an APEC high-level forum on urbanization in 2016. We encourage ongoing efforts in this direction toward energy efficient and low-carbon development in urban settings, including the implementation of the APEC Low-Carbon Model Town Project, use of green codes and standards for buildings, and the Energy Smart Communities Initiative.
  - c. We recognize that the region's shifting demography, including ageing populations and urbanization, has profound implications for the region's food system. We will enhance efforts to improve security and safety of the region's food supply, sustainable agricultural and water management, and seek to increase citizens' access to food including through better connectivity between urban, rural, and remote areas; facilitation of investment and infrastructure development; and reduction of food loss and waste along the food value chain.
  - d. At the same time, we acknowledge that our rural communities should not be left behind in the economic and social development of the region. In this regard, we are determined to make efforts to strengthen rural communities through sharing experiences of rural development, with a view to forging comprehensive strategies to eradicate poverty and enhance the welfare of rural communities in the region.
  - e. We commend efforts to develop safe, secure, resilient, efficient, and sustainable transportation systems, and to promote innovations in the transportation sector as we move towards achieving inclusive mobility and global supply chain resilience. We instruct our officials to continue to enhance their work on connectivity of transportation networks.

## **Investing in Human Capital Development**

6. *To redouble our efforts to empower our people with the tools to benefit from and participate in economic growth.*
  - a. In 1996, we endorsed a framework for economic and technical cooperation to ensure that all APEC members can fully participate in and benefit from an open trading environment. We are pleased with the joint efforts and progress made in improving the delivery of capacity building and cross-fora collaboration among working groups and fora. We underscore the need to avoid the emergence of a divided community in the region - those connected to global markets benefitting from integration and those left behind being unable to realize their potential.
  - b. We emphasize the importance of investment in human capital through the development of skills that industry needs to effectively contribute to the next phase of our region's economic growth. In the current environment characterized by the rapid and ubiquitous use of technology, our people, in particular women and youth, need to be equipped not only with technical skills in science, technology, and innovation but must also be adaptable and resilient. We therefore instruct our officials to work closely with businesses, education and training providers, employment services, and civil society to understand the skills needed by the industry and to develop education and training programs that will equip people with the skills and competencies to join the workforce and fulfill their potential.

- c. We underscore the synergy between our ambition to improve human capital development and our goals to improve people-to-people connectivity and to continue the promotion of cross-border cooperation in education. We welcome the early realization of our 2020 student mobility target of 1 million intra-APEC university-level students per year. We also recognize the close correlation between human capital development and progress in ICT and its benefits.
- d. We remain committed to advancing women's full participation in the economy in concrete, actionable, and measurable ways, including through enhancement of women's representation in leadership. We therefore call for strengthened efforts to support the mainstreaming of gender equality and women's empowerment across APEC's work streams, including the Women and the Economy Dashboard as a tool for identifying priorities for policy action.
- e. We welcome the progress of APEC cooperation to enhance economic empowerment of persons with disabilities and encourage further collaboration among member economies in promoting inclusive development.
- f. We recognize the importance of our health systems in promoting the development of human capital and inclusive growth and look forward to further work in 2016 to address the fiscal and economic impacts of ill-health.

## **Enhancing the Regional Economic Integration Agenda**

- 7. *To achieve our vision for an integrated community in a comprehensive and systematic manner.*
  - a. We reaffirm our commitment to advance the process in a comprehensive and systematic manner towards the eventual realization of the FTAAP as a major instrument to further APEC's regional economic integration agenda. We commend the progress made by our officials on the work on the implementation of the Beijing Roadmap for APEC's Contribution to the Realization of the FTAAP, which includes the Collective Strategic Study on Issues Related to the Realization of the FTAAP, the Information Sharing Mechanism, and the 2nd Capacity Building Needs Initiative (CBNI). We instruct Ministers and officials to continue this work and, in particular, we look forward to receiving the findings and accompanying recommendations of the Collective Strategic Study when we meet again next year in Peru.
  - b. We reiterate our belief that the FTAAP should be pursued as a comprehensive free trade agreement by building on ongoing regional undertakings. We also reaffirm our vision contained in the Pathways to FTAAP that it should be high-quality and incorporate and address next generation trade and investment issues. In this connection, we note the recent development on the free trade agreements in the region and the progress of the possible Pathways to the FTAAP, including the finalization of Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) negotiations, and we encourage the early completion of negotiations for Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).
  - c. We reaffirm the commitment we made in 2012 to reduce our applied tariffs on the APEC List of Environmental Goods to five per cent or less by the end of this year. We congratulate those economies that are on track to fulfill this ground-breaking commitment and strongly urge those that have yet to fully implement this commitment to redouble efforts to meet the end of the year deadline.
  - d. We welcome the progress that has been made under the work streams of the APEC Strategic Blueprint for Promoting Global Value Chain Development and Cooperation and instruct officials to further develop this work.
  - e. We reaffirm our commitment to achieve a seamlessly and comprehensively integrated, innovative, and interconnected Asia-Pacific. We welcome progress implementing the APEC Connectivity Blueprint for 2015-2025 under the pillars of physical, institutional and people-to-people connectivity.

We will take further action to ensure continued implementation of this Blueprint and to promote regional and sub-regional connectivity in the Asia-Pacific region.

- f. We appreciate progress in implementation of initiatives which will greatly improve connectivity and infrastructure in the Asia-Pacific region, and progress of the initiatives which help resolve the bottleneck of financing in this field. We encourage further collaboration among these initiatives in order to promote regional economic integration and the common development of the Asia-Pacific.
- g. We emphasize the importance of investment in quality infrastructure and connectivity to realize our vision for an Asia-Pacific community. We welcome the initiatives set out by the CAP to maximize the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) modality for infrastructure delivery, to tap long-term investments for infrastructure through capital market development, and to continue efforts in inclusive infrastructure, in urban development, and in regional connectivity.

**8. *To develop the services sector as an enabler of economic growth and inclusion.***

- a. We acknowledge that international trade in services facilitates **cross-border business activity, reduces costs, spurs innovation, boosts competition and productivity, raises the standard of domestic services suppliers, and widens the range of choice for consumers.** We also acknowledge that trade in services has an enormous potential for creating jobs, and for increasing competitiveness in the global market, providing whole-of-economy benefits. Inclusive growth cannot be achieved without addressing services-related issues, as many MSMEs operate in this sector.
- b. For these reasons, we endorse the APEC Services Cooperation Framework to ensure that all our citizens can benefit from and contribute to high quality growth. We instruct our officials to develop **a strategic and long-term Services Competitiveness Roadmap in 2016** with the adoption of a concerted set of actions and mutually agreed targets to be achieved by 2025. We appreciate services-related initiatives such as manufacturing-related services.

## **Strengthening Collaboration**

*9. To work with stakeholders to address common challenges.*

- a. Given our diversity, our achievements thus far in APEC provide a benchmark for how, through cooperation, we can advance regional economic integration and achieve shared prosperity. Building on our achievements, we commit to engage in an enhanced degree of cooperation within and across our economies with a broad range of stakeholders. We reaffirm the need to have a well-coordinated and whole-of-government approach to rulemaking in our economies. This should rely on open and inclusive public consultation processes involving the full range of domestic and international stakeholders.
- b. We therefore welcome our increased collaboration with the APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC), the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC), international and regional organizations, the private sector, local government executives, civil society, academia, MSMEs, women, youth, persons with disabilities, and industry experts, engaging in constructive dialogues that allow us to find solutions to the challenges we face and build a better, more inclusive world.

*10. To strongly support the work of our Ministers, the APEC Process, and all its Committees and Fora.*

- a. We therefore endorse the 2015 APEC Joint Ministerial Statement and commend the work of our Ministers and officials as reflected in the results of the Sectoral Ministerial Meetings, High-Level Policy Dialogues, the Finance Ministers' Process, the Committees and Working Groups of the Senior Officials' Meeting, and all related mechanisms.

- b. We instruct our Ministers and officials to continue their work, including implementation of the recommendations, work programs, and action plans of the outcome documents for 2015 sectoral ministerial meetings and high-level policy dialogues, bearing in mind the vision contained in this Declaration, as well as our previous meetings.
- c. We express our appreciation for the contributions by relevant members to the APEC Fund, the establishment of Sub-Funds on the Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific and Global Value Chains, Innovative Development, Economic Reform and Growth, and Connectivity, and Mining, and the voluntary provision of training opportunities to developing economy members. We look forward to future work to better align our resources with our priorities.

Through economic integration driven by technological progress, urbanization, trade and investment liberalization and facilitation, and improved connectivity, our lives have become increasingly intertwined. It is incumbent upon all of us to work together to ensure our common destiny. In spite of the challenges we face, the future of our region will be bright as we stand true to our pledge to shape the future through Asia-Pacific partnership, with a view to fulfilling our goals of common development, prosperity, and progress, by harnessing our people's collective abilities in the spirit of mutual respect and trust, inclusiveness, and win-win cooperation.

Recognizing that APEC work is a continuing process and that continuity of agenda is key to APEC's relevance, we thank the Philippines for its leadership this year as it has built on the vision and work of the previous APEC hosts.

We look forward to meeting again in Peru in 2016 and will work closely with the future hosts from 2017 to 2022, namely Viet Nam, Papua New Guinea, Chile, Malaysia, New Zealand, and Thailand. We welcome the offer of the Republic of Korea to host APEC in 2025.

Annex A: APEC Strategy for Strengthening Quality Growth  
Annex B: APEC Services Cooperation Framework



## APEC SERVICES COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

We, the Leaders of APEC, gathered in Manila on 19 November 2015 to reaffirm our commitment to achieve inclusive growth in the APEC region. We recognize the important role of services in realizing this goal.

The services sector accounts for a dominant share of our economies, providing high quality jobs and new avenues for growth. Efficient and competitive services sectors provide whole-of-economy benefits.

We acknowledge that international trade in services facilitates the transfer of technology and management know-how, spurs innovation, boosts competition and productivity, raises the standard of domestic services suppliers, reduces costs, and widens the range of choice for consumers.

Recognizing that the development of services including their efficient delivery requires a strategic approach, we therefore adopt this APEC Services Cooperation Framework (ASCF) as follows:

### **Advancing the Services Agenda**

1. As part of our commitment to realizing APEC's vision as outlined in the Bogor Leaders' Declaration and achieving APEC's goal of free and open trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific no later than the year 2020, we recognize the importance of advancing regional cooperation in services.
2. We value APEC's past and ongoing work on services across the various APEC sub-fora, contributing significantly to efforts towards implementing the APEC Leaders' Growth Strategy, the APEC Connectivity Blueprint, and the 2014 APEC Strategic Blueprint for Promoting Global Value Chains Development and Cooperation.
3. We welcome the outcomes of the second meeting of the APEC Ministers Responsible for Structural Reform and the emphasis they placed on services.
4. We commend APEC for its work in services trade and investment, such as the Services Action Plan, the APEC Principles for Cross-Border Trade in Services, and the Services Trade Access Requirements (STAR) Database. We also recognize the significant contribution of the Manufacturing Related Services Action Plan, the Environmental Goods and Services Work Programme, the Environmental Services Action Plan, and the establishment of the APEC Public Private Partnership on Environmental Goods and Services (PPEGS) to APEC's ongoing work on services.
5. We have explored ways to further deepen cross-fora collaboration on services such as through the first joint meeting of the Economic Committee, the Group on Services, and the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC) on Regulatory Reform and Services held in 2015. The Public-Private Dialogues on Services, initiated by Indonesia in 2013, were undertaken in cooperation with the APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC) and PECC, to broaden the base for consultation. These dialogues stressed the value of intensified focus on services and facilitated the sharing of regulatory experiences and

challenges, as well as generated views on ways to improve services competitiveness taking into account APEC economies' circumstances.

6. We recognize the rapid changes taking place in the delivery of services, such as through digitally-enabled trade. To boost services trade and investments in the region, APEC needs to further deepen and build momentum in its work on services.

## **Vision**

7. We agree to set our long-term vision for services in APEC.
8. Recalling the Bogor Goals of 1994, we resolve to strengthen our efforts in services through the following principles of cooperation:
  - Free and open trade and investment in services consistent with World Trade Organization (WTO) principles;
  - Transparent and improved communication;
  - Collaboration and engagement across the APEC platform and with various stakeholders;
  - Competitiveness in services through human and institutional capacity building and increased participation of developing member economies; and
  - Cross-sectoral and sector-specific approaches.
9. In line with the 1995 Osaka Action Agenda, the 2000 Policy Framework for Work on Services, and the 2009 APEC Principles for Cross-Border Trade in Services, taking into account individual economies' situations, we affirm the importance of the following strategic directions:
  - Transparency of laws, regulations, and administrative procedures;
  - Progressively reducing restrictions to services trade and investment, including unnecessary localization requirements;
  - Non-discrimination between domestic and foreign service suppliers;
  - Good regulatory practices and effective competition policy;
  - Facilitating the mobility of service suppliers and business persons; and
  - Supporting capacity building to develop the ability of economies to competitively supply services.
10. We believe that the 2015 ASCF will play a pivotal role in fully achieving the Bogor Goals, in providing a common strategic direction and in promoting coherence in APEC's work on services. The ASCF will ensure that APEC's multi-fora and multi-stakeholder services agenda will remain dynamic and responsive to economic, market, and technological developments of each APEC member economy.

## The Way Forward

11. We agree to develop a strategic and long-term APEC Services Competitiveness Roadmap in 2016 with the adoption of a concerted set of actions and mutually agreed targets to be achieved by 2025. The process of drafting the Roadmap will begin with discussion of the elements of the Roadmap followed by deliberations on actions and mutually agreed targets. The Roadmap will, among others:

- Build on APEC's past and ongoing work on services;
- Promote increased and strengthened APEC cross-fora dialogue and collaboration such as joint meetings, projects, and initiatives;
- Pursue close collaboration with ABAC, PECC, and other stakeholders through regular Public-Private Dialogues on Services;
- Broaden multi-stakeholder engagement through the APEC Virtual Knowledge Center on Services – a virtual knowledge-sharing platform on information and best practices of services-related policies and programs of APEC;
- Foster exchange of good regulatory practices and promote effective competition policy;
- Seek better ways to produce services-related statistics and increase the number of APEC economies with indices for measuring the regulatory environment in services including by providing capacity building and exploring the development of an APEC index, taking into account, as appropriate, existing indices maintained by other fora such as the OECD;
- Regularly organize, through the relevant APEC Working Groups and Committees, discussion fora among services regulators; officials responsible for trade, investment, and competition policies; and the private sector; and
- Leverage partnerships with regional and global bodies such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), United Nations (UN) Bodies, International Trade Center (ITC), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), and the World Bank, among other institutions, to implement the Roadmap, and avoid duplication and ensure coherence with existing initiatives.

12. The desired outcomes of the ASCF are:

- Increased services value-adding capacity of APEC economies;
- Cultivation of globally competitive services sectors of APEC economies;
- Expansion of trade and investment in services in APEC Economies via improvements in physical, institutional, and people-to-people connectivity;

# 附件四

- Enhancement of GVC participation of all businesses especially micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs);
  - Wider access to more efficient and greater variety of services for APEC and its people;
  - Job creation and growth while promoting social inclusion and human development; and
  - Addition of measures in pursuit of the APEC Leaders' Growth Strategy for inclusive, innovative, balanced, secure, and sustainable growth.
13. We urge our Ministers and Senior Officials to mainstream this Framework into the strategic and long-term planning of APEC's work program through all the relevant Committees and Working Groups, in particular **the Group on Services (GOS)**.
14. Finally, we instruct Senior Officials to develop a mechanism for implementing the ASCF beginning 2016.



# The future of the APEC Architect Project

**PRESENTATION TO**

APEC Architect Central Council 2018

by Paul Jackman, CE NZRAB

## APEC Architect Manual

- The aim ...is to establish a mechanism to facilitate the mobility of architects for the provision of architectural services ... by reducing current barriers to the export of professional services.

## APEC Mission Statement

- Championing free and open trade and investment
- Promoting and accelerating regional economic integration
- Encouraging economic and technical cooperation
- Enhancing human security
- Facilitating a favourable and sustainable business environment

## New Zealand Pathways to Registration

- **Pathway 1** - For qualifying architectural graduates
- **Pathway 2** - For architectural designers and technicians, and some overseas applicants
- **Pathway 3** - For offshore architects with New Zealand experience
- **Pathway 4** - For former New Zealand Registered Architects
- **Pathway 5** - For Australian Registered Architects
- **Pathway 6** - For APEC Architects from Japan, Singapore or Canada
- **Pathway 7** - For architects licensed in the United States of America



## Pathway 3 requirements

- Architecture degree
- Registration/licensure somewhere else
- Seven years post graduation experience
- 12 months experience in NZ
- Living in NZ
- English language

## Pathway 7 requirements

- Licensed in participating US state
- Good standing
- US citizen or resident
- Three years experience post licensure
- Not gained US licensure by an MRA

So being an APEC Architect NOT required

## MRA hierarchy

- Complete Mobility
- Domain Specific Assessment
- Comprehensive Registration examination
- Host Economy Residence/Erperience
- Local collaboration
- No Recognition.

So where does Pathway 7 USA MRA fit?

# Where to from here?

- Terminate?
- Lower costs?
- Replace with information sharing association?
- Encourage open MRAs outside APEC framework?

## APEC Architect Project Central

### Council Meeting 2018

## The Future of the APEC Architect Project

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At the Central Council meeting in Kuala Lumpur in October 2016, discussion took place in regard to the future of the APEC Architect Project. As those discussions were concluding, New Zealand suggested a number of possible ways that the project could evolve, and undertook to give those ideas further thought and then to report back to the next Central Council meeting.

These suggestions related to:

1. an APEC Architect Information Centre/resource
2. enhancing collaboration between APEC architects and show casing the work of APEC architects
3. internships and young architect exchanges
4. practice collaboration.

Since then, New Zealand, as in the New Zealand Registered Architects Board (NZRAB), has given careful consideration to these suggestions and New Zealand's participation in the project more generally. We have come to the following conclusions.

Firstly, we came to the view that among participating economies there was probably NOT a strong desire to extend the project into these new areas, given the diversity of

## APEC Architect Project Central Council Meeting 2018

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Firstly, we came to the view that among participating economies there was probably NOT a strong desire to extend the project into these new areas, given the diversity of circumstances faced by participating economies. Participating economies may wish to indicate otherwise, but, on reflection, that seemed realistic, given the diverse range of challenges that participating economies always face. Unless participating economies are of a different view, and you've just heard Canada's views, otherwise New Zealand suggests that these proposals be put aside, at least for now.

Separately, New Zealand has reviewed its participation in the APEC Architect Project.

We firstly noted that our investment in the project has been substantial. Financially, since the project's inception we have paid our regular contribution to the operating costs of the secretariat. We have also paid for the travel and accommodation costs of getting our representatives to Central Council meetings. The investment of my time, as CE of the NZRAB, has been significant. This was especially so when New Zealand provided secretariat services and hosted a Central Council meeting, but even in other years the project is a big call on my time. Other office holders of the NZRAB have also put their time into the project over the years.

We then asked, given these investments of time and money, have there been corresponding and worthwhile benefits?

The fundamental purpose of the project is to facilitate trade in architectural services. The formal mechanism meant to facilitate this is the negotiation of mutual recognition arrangements (MRAs) between participating economies, so that APEC Architects can obtain fast-track registration in other economies, subject only to a domain specific assessment. New Zealand has these MRAs with Canada, Japan and Singapore.

To date the dividend from these MRAs has been almost nil. Only a handful of APEC Architects from Canada, Singapore and Japan have sought registration in New Zealand - four in the last five years. As far as we know, the number of New Zealand APEC Architects who have obtained registration in either Canada, Japan or Singapore has been negligible.

In addition, those APEC Architects seeking registration in New Zealand have not been the sort of architects that the project was meant to serve.

The APEC Architect Manual begins by stating: “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.”

Indeed, the mission statement of APEC as a whole says the same thing, the goal being “to build a dynamic and harmonious Asia-Pacific community by championing free and open trade and investment, promoting and accelerating regional economic integration, encouraging economic and technical cooperation, enhancing human security, and facilitating a favourable and sustainable business environment.”

In our context, this speaks to architectural entrepreneurs working in multiple economies – exporters of architectural services.

Yet, as far as we can tell, the handful of APEC Architects seeking registration in New Zealand have been migrants. They have not been entrepreneurs working in multiple economies exporting or trading in architectural services. So even the handful of fast-track cross boarder registrations that we know about have NOT advanced the purpose of the project and have really been about something else.

In this context, the NZRAB has recently taken a policy initiative regarding the way we register migrant architects which has further side-lined the APEC Architect Project for us.

The NZRAB has seven what we call **pathways to registration**, which are separate procedures for being assessed for registration, reflecting the applicant’s circumstances.

And just before I dive into this, to give you a sense of proportion with the numbers that follow, at last count there were 1,960 Registered Architects in New Zealand.

So, these seven registration pathways are:

**Pathway 1 - For qualifying architectural graduates** – this is the most commonly used and is for the typical university graduate with a few year’s professional experience.

**Pathway 2 - For architectural designers and technicians, and some overseas applicants** – this is for experienced architectural designers and for overseas architects who don't have recognised qualifications. This procedure is more time consuming and expensive than Pathway 1, and until recently was what all migrant architects had to do.

**Pathway 3 - For offshore architects with New Zealand experience** – this is new and is for overseas registered or licensed architects who have been doing architectural work in New Zealand for at least 12 months. Pathway 3 is less time consuming and less expensive than Pathway 1, and **much less** time consuming and expensive than Pathway 2.

**Pathway 4 - For former New Zealand Registered Architects**

**Pathway 5 - For Australian Registered Architects** – Australian architects are entitled to registration in New Zealand because of a government-to-government agreement covering all regulated occupations.

**Pathway 6 - For APEC Architects from Japan, Singapore or Canada** – with the domain specific assessment that we know about.

**Pathway 7 - For architects licensed in the United States of America** – I'll explain how this works in a moment.

In the context of this discussion, the most important recent innovation has been Pathway 3 for overseas architects with New Zealand experience.

We had found that a significant number of overseas architects were working in New Zealand who had not bothered to get registered because of the hassle and irritation of being treated as if they were youngsters beginning their careers again. Pathway 3 is intended to get these people “in the tent”, and it's working.

Note in this regard that in New Zealand a person who is not a Registered Architect can be employed by a practice to do architectural work. Also, under our legislation, a person registered in another jurisdiction can do architectural work in New Zealand and use the title “architect”. This is so long as they also make clear the jurisdiction from whence they came. For example, a British architect working in New Zealand can have a business card saying: “John Bull: Architect (UK registered).”

Given this, we recently developed this new Pathway 3 that recognises applicants' generic offshore experience and says if they have then worked in New Zealand for 12 months it is a reasonable supposition that their domain specific knowledge is adequate.

Pathway 3 applicants must:

- have a five-year tertiary architectural qualification – can be from anywhere
- be currently or were previously registered/licensed in another jurisdiction
- have seven years' relevant professional postgraduate experience
- have 12 months relevant professional experience in New Zealand in the last three years
- live in New Zealand
- be proficient in English.



As said, the Pathway 3 assessment procedure is less of a burden and less expensive than a Pathway 1 application and FAR LESS of a burden and expense than Pathway 2 which previously these applicants had to follow. We introduced this in May 2016, and, so far, 21 offshore architects working in New Zealand have been registered as a result.

Australia has a comparable procedure – indeed, we got the idea from them.

Given that the handful of APEC Architect registration applicants have been migrants, not Pan Pacific entrepreneurs, I think our Pathway 3 has rendered the APEC Architect Project mostly irrelevant for architects migrating to New Zealand.

Also, New Zealand, along with Australia, has recently negotiated an MRA with the United States of America outside the APEC Architect Project. This is Pathway 7. This MRA does not require membership of a special additional register like the APEC Architects Register and there is no domain specific assessment.

To be eligible for registration in New Zealand under this Pathway 7, an applicant must:

- be a US Licensed Architect from a participating US state or territory
- be of good standing
- be a US citizen, or have lawful permanent residency in the US
- have completed at least 6,000 hours - approximately 3 years - of post-licensure experience practicing as a Licensed Architect in the US
- have NOT gained licensure because of a foreign reciprocal licensing arrangement.

Since 1 January 2017 when it first got underway, nine US architects have been registered in New Zealand using this procedure, which we think is a good result.

This arrangement does not involve a special register of architects within an economy that have met a superior standard – the core requirement is just three years' experience. Likewise, there's no domain specific assessment. If you meet the criteria you are in. In New Zealand the procedure does not take long and there's no processing fee.

In the past, we have talked about participating APEC economies entering into MRAs in terms of a hierarchy, potentially there being:

- Complete Mobility
- Domain Specific Assessment
- Comprehensive Registration Examination
- Host Economy Residence / Experience
- Local Collaboration
- No Recognition.

One could say that the Australia USA New Zealand MRA is “complete mobility” as per this APEC formulae. But really it isn't.

I think, “complete mobility” as per the APEC Architect project means that architects on the APEC Register in their home economy would be entitled to registration in the reciprocating economy without a domain specific assessment. The AU USA NZ MRA goes beyond that, because being an APEC Architect is not required – it’s open to any registered or licensed architect of good standing who has been working for three years or more.

Very open arrangements like this are only possible where the economies involved have a great deal in common and a high level of confidence in each other standards and systems. For us, with the US it has helped that we share a language and common law traditions.

We see these sorts of MRAs outside the APEC framework as the future. I am sure that among other economies represented here, there are other groupings with equivalent shared values, languages, legal frameworks and traditions that can be built on in similar ways.

So, overall, from the perspective described, for New Zealand the APEC Architect Project has NOT been a success. Despite a substantial effort over many years, it has not achieved that which it was meant to achieve. We cannot see this changing in the future. By contrast, we see other options opening, as I’ve described with the USA.

Having come to that view, over the last year or so the New Zealand Registered Architects Board seriously asked should New Zealand withdraw from the APEC Architect Project entirely.

In considering this, we surveyed our ten APEC Architects to see how they viewed being APEC Architects. The results were surprising.

The feed-back suggested that for our APEC Architects there is a benefit, in that having the title “APEC Architect” on business cards, letter heads etc. has value in helping open doors when these architects are working offshore as entrepreneurs – it is in effect a calling card conferring international credibility.

Having received this feedback, we have decided not to pull out of the APEC Architect Project, at least for now. That said, as we see it, the project’s value is still marginal at best.

Going forward, the following could be considered.

Indeed, the project could be deemed a failure and wound up – that is something that participating economies should consider and indeed this meeting should consider.

If the project is NOT terminated, steps could be taken to reduce costs. For example, Central Council meetings could be simplified.

There is another more positive possible way to think about this.

From New Zealand's experience, Central Council meetings do have a significant ancillary value. They provide an opportunity to meet with other registration entities and discuss other issues of relevance and interest. Hearing what other entities do regarding initial registration, professional development, complaints procedures, and so on can be helpful when considering policy options.

It would be a pity to lose this, and, arguably, it would be great to extend this.

One option could be to replace the APEC Architect Project with a less formal association of agencies that register or licence architects from around the Pacific Rim focussed of sharing information and ideas about all the work we do.

Meetings could be organised on a regular basis to discuss matters of mutual interest. These meetings could be informal and organisational costs would be modest. A website, formal documentation or procedures, or other infrastructure or assets like that would NOT be needed.

Then, on the side, as they see fit, participating economies could make fast-track cross-border registration arrangements as New Zealand and Australia have done with the USA without being constrained by a "one size fits all" APEC formulae. There would be no need for association members to keep a special register of senior architects.

Or this could be done alongside the project.

New Zealand suggests that these issues, and all possibilities and options, be considered by the Central Council.

Paul Jackman  
Chief Executive  
New Zealand Registered Architects Board

20 September 2018

# The Future of **APEC** Registered Architects

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2018/09/18

# CONTENT

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- 1. Mutual Recognition and Cooperative Design**
- 2. Opening Market for Global Architects**
- 3. Application of International Standards**

# 01

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## Mutual Recognition and Cooperative Design

# International Agreements

## Canberra Accord

THE CANBERRA ACCORD  
RECOGNIZES THE SIMILARITY OF  
PROFESSIONAL ARCHITECTURE  
DEGREES BETWEEN THE  
ACCREDITATION AGENCIES OF  
AUSTRALIA, CANADA, CHINA,  
KOREA, MEXICO, THE US AND THE  
COMMONWEALTH In 2009.

### Canberra Accord on Architectural Education

  
Date: 09.09.08


Héctor García Escorza  
Consejo Mexicano de Acreditación de Enseñanza de la Arquitectura (COMAEA)

  
Date: 09-09-08

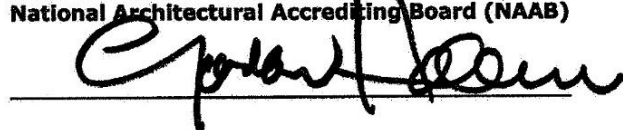
Fernando Mora Mora  
Comité Mexicano para la Práctica Internacional de la Arquitectura (COMPIAR)

  
Date: 09-04-08


Jin Kyoon Kim, President  
Korea Architectural Accrediting Board (KAAB)

  
Date: 9 April 2008

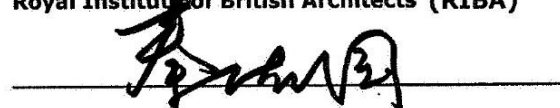
Bruce E. Blackmer FAIA, President  
National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB)

  
Date: 09 April 2008.

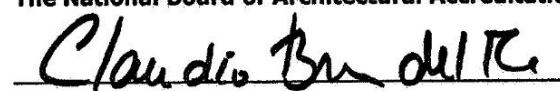
Gordon Holden, President  
Commonwealth Association of Architects (CAA)

  
Date: 09. iv. 08


George Henderson  
Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA)

  
Date: 09.04.08

Qin Youguo, Chairman  
The National Board of Architectural Accreditation of China (NBAA)

  
Date: 09.07.08

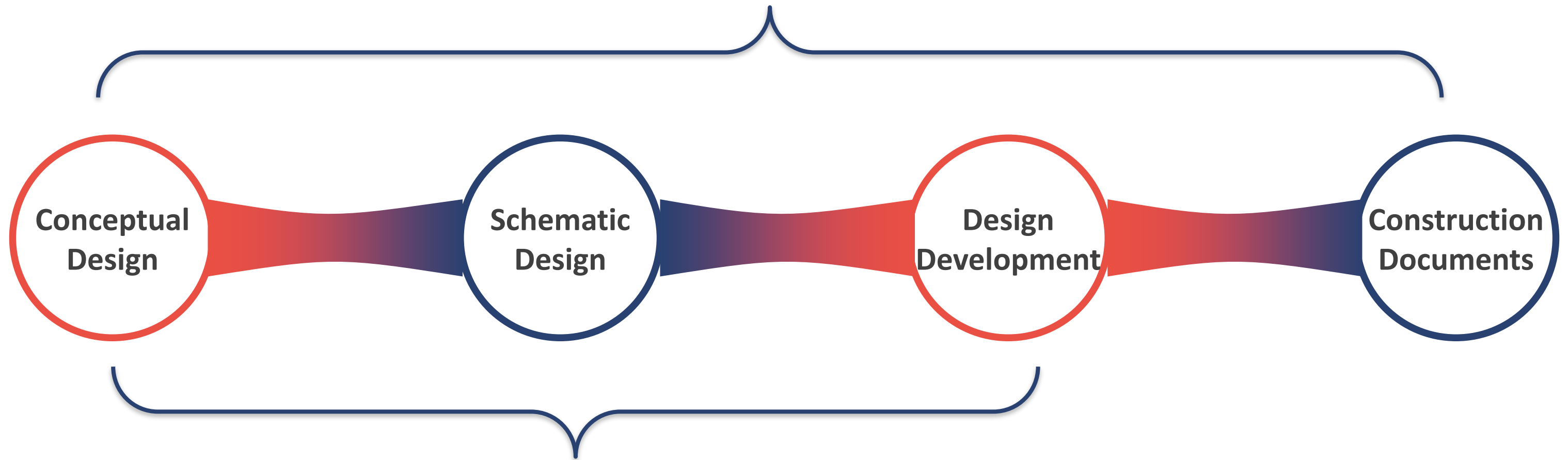
Claudio Brun del Re, President  
Canadian Architectural Certification Board (CACB)  
Conseil canadien de certification en architecture (CCCA)

  
Date: 9/12 April, 2008.

David Parken LFRAIA, Chief Executive Officer  
The Royal Australian Institute of Architects (RAIA)

## Cooperative Design

### Foreign Company With Qualification: (Whole-Course Design)



### Foreign company without qualification Construction Cooperation With Local Architects



# Shanghai World Financial Center

494.3m, 381600m<sup>2</sup>, Shanghai

- **Design :**

KPF ( Kohn Pedersen Fox Associates )  
(US)

Irie Miyake Architects and Engineers  
(Japan)

- **Construction Design:**

East China Architectural Design &  
Research Institute (China)

- **Structural Engineer:**

Leslie E. Robertson Associates (US)

- **MEP Engineer:**

Kenchiku Setsubi Sekkei Kenkyusho  
(Japan)

- **Façade**

ALT Limited (Taiwan)



# China World Trade Tower III

330m, 280000m<sup>2</sup>, Beijing

- **Design**

SOM(Skidmore, Owings & Meririll LLP)  
(US)

- **Construction Design**

Wong Tung & Partners (Hong Kong)

- **Structural Engineer**

Arup (UK)

- **MEP Engineer**

Atkins (UK);

Parsons Brinckerhoff Consultants  
Private Limited (US)

- **Façade**

Meinhardt (Australia)

- **Interiors**

Benoy (UK)



# 02

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## Opening Market for Global Architects

## Policies getting looser

In 2002, “Regulations on Administration of Foreign-Invested Construction and Engineering Design Enterprises”

《外商投资建设工程设计企业管理规定》 [ 英文版 ]

**Regulations on Administration of  
Foreign-Invested Construction and  
Engineering Design Enterprises**

The Ministry of Construction of the People' s Republic of China

The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of the People' s Republic of China

Decree No. 114

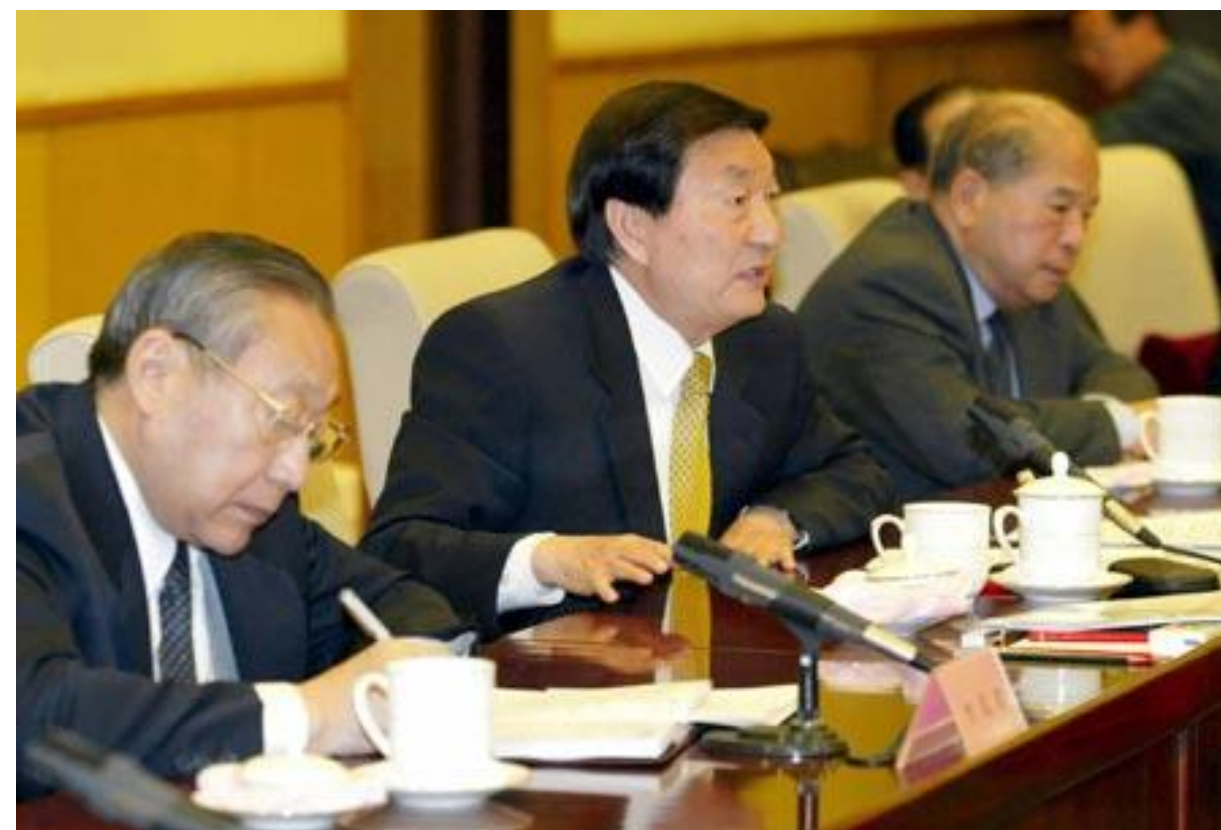
Regulations on Administration of Foreign-Invested Construction and Engineering Design Enterprises approved respectively at the 63rd Executive Meeting of the Ministry of Construction on 9 September 2002 and at the 10th Ministerial Meeting of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation on 17 September 2002 are now issued and shall come into force on 1 December 2002.

Minister of the Ministry of Construction: Wang Guangtao

Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation: Shi Guangsheng

27 September 2002

**Regulations on Administration of Foreign-Invested Construction and  
Engineering Design Enterprises**



Local



**Wholly foreign-owned enterprise applies for qualifications:**

Foreign service providers qualified as certified architects or certified engineers **in China shall not be less than 1/4 of the total**

Foreign service providers who have the relevant design experience **shall not be less than 1/4 of the total.”**

Local



**“Sin-foreign equity construction and engineering design joint venture or a Sino-foreign cooperatively managed construction and engineering design enterprise applies for qualifications:**

Foreign service providers qualified as certified architects or certified engineers **in China shall not be less than 1/8 of the total**

Foreign service providers who have **the relevant design experience shall not be less than 1/8** of the total key technical staff required under the qualification grading criteria.”

# Policies getting looser

In 2017, “Notification on a number of measures to expand the opening-up and actively using foreign capital”

## Article 2

We will liberalize restrictions on foreign investment in areas such as accounting and auditing, architectural design, and rating services, and promote the orderly opening of telecommunications, Internet, culture, education, transportation, and other fields.

中华人民共和国中央人民政府  
www.gov.cn

国务院 总理 新闻 政策 互动 服务 数据 国情

首页 > 信息公开 > 国务院文件 > 商贸、海关、旅游 > 对外经贸合作

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发文机关: 国务院  
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发文字号: 国发〔2017〕5号  
主题词:

主题分类: 商贸、海关、旅游\对外经贸合作  
成文日期: 2017年01月12日  
发布日期: 2017年01月17日

### 国务院关于扩大对外开放积极利用外资若干措施的通知

国发〔2017〕5号

各省、自治区、直辖市人民政府，国务院各部委、各直属机构：

利用外资是我国对外开放基本国策和开放型经济体制的重要组成部分，在经济发展和深化改革进程中发挥了积极作用。当前，全球跨国投资和产业转移呈现新趋势，我国经济深度融入世界经济，经济发展进入新常态，利用外资面临新形势新任务。为深入贯彻落实《中共中央 国务院关于构建开放型经济新体制的若干意见》，进一步积极利用外资，营造优良营商环境，继续深化简政放权、放管结合、优化服务改革，降低制度性交易成本，实现互利共赢，现将有关事宜通知如下：

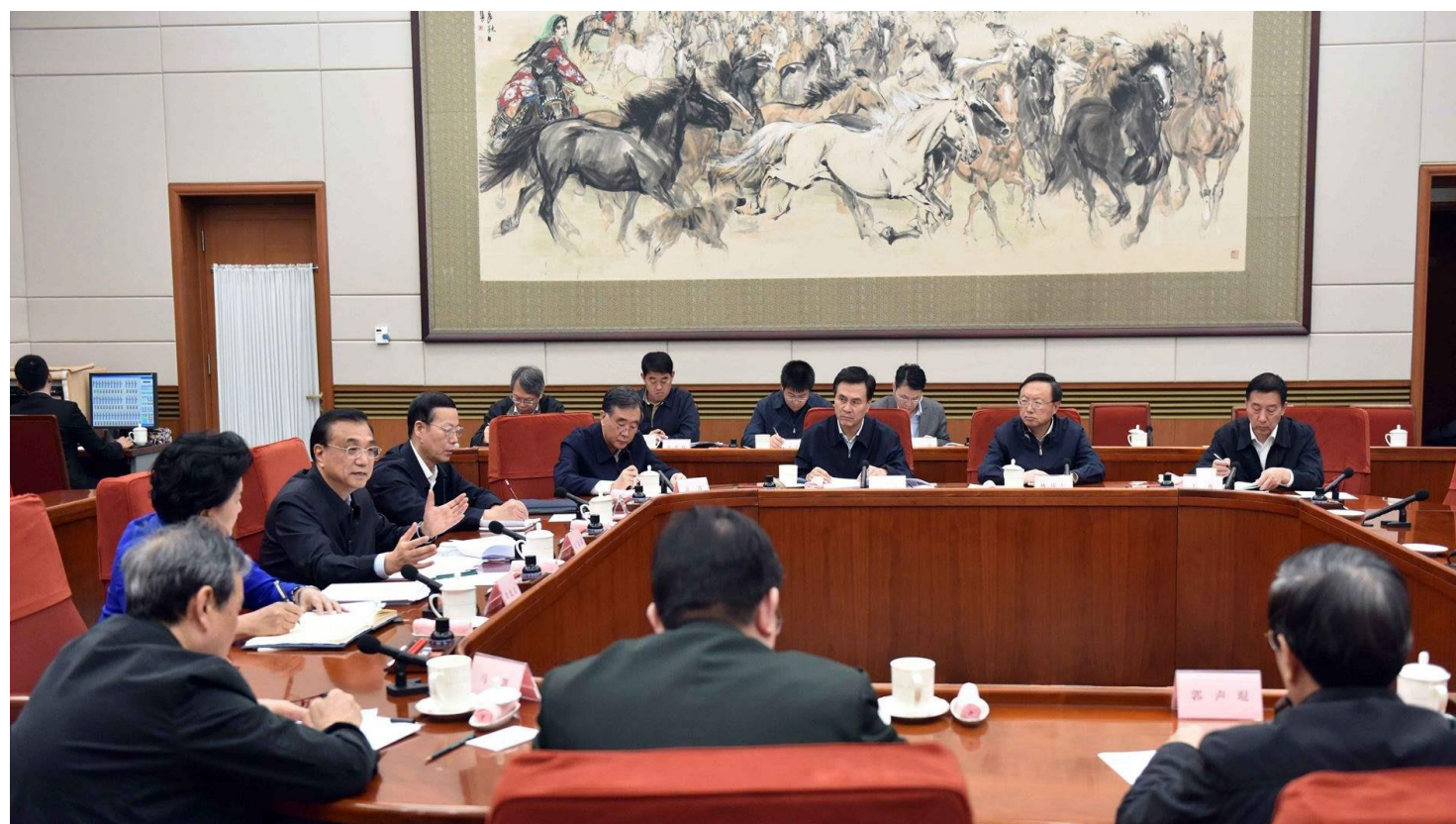
一、进一步扩大对外开放

（一）以开放发展理念为指导，推动新一轮高水平对外开放。修订《外商投资产业指导目录》及相关政策法规，放宽服务业、制造业、采矿业等领域外资准入限制。支持外资参与创新驱动发展战略实施、制造业转型升级和海外人才在华创业发展。（国家发展改革委、商务部牵头）

（二）服务业重点放宽银行类金融机构、证券公司、证券投资基金管理公司、期货公司、保险机构、保险中介机构外资准入限制，放开会计审计、建筑设计、评级服务等领域外资准入限制，推进电信、互联网、文化、教育、交通运输等领域有序开放。（国家发展改革委、商务部牵头，教育部、工业和信息化部、财政部、人力资源社会保障部、住房城乡建设部、交通运输部、文化部、人民银行、新闻出版广电总局、国家网信办、银监会、证监会、保监会等按职责分工负责）

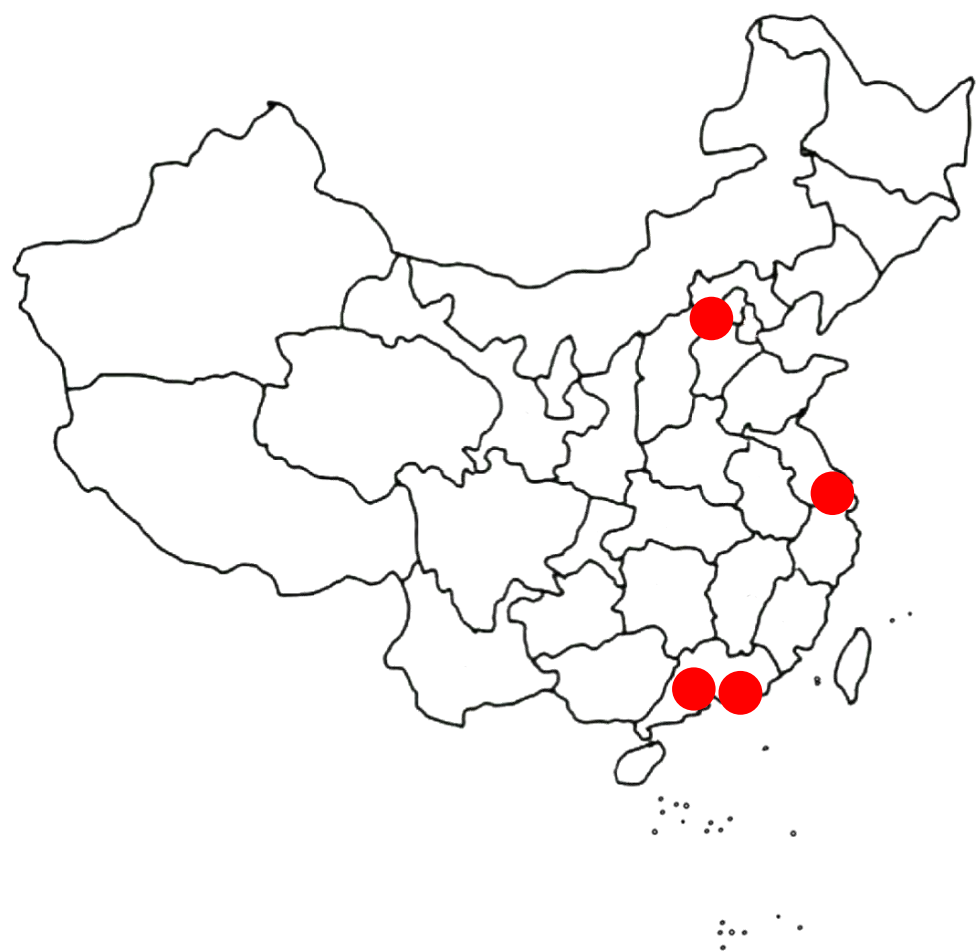
相关报道  
\* 国务院印发《关于扩大对外开放积极利用外资若干措施的通知》

答记者问  
\* 创造更加开放公平便利的投资环境——国家发展改革委负责人就《国务院关于扩大对外开放积极利用外资若干措施的通知》答记者问



## More Practicing Foreign Enterprises

More and more foreign-invested enterprises set up branch companies in China, most in developed cities like Beijing, Shanghai, Shenzhen.



AECOM

UNStudio

ATKINS

gmp

SASA SAKI

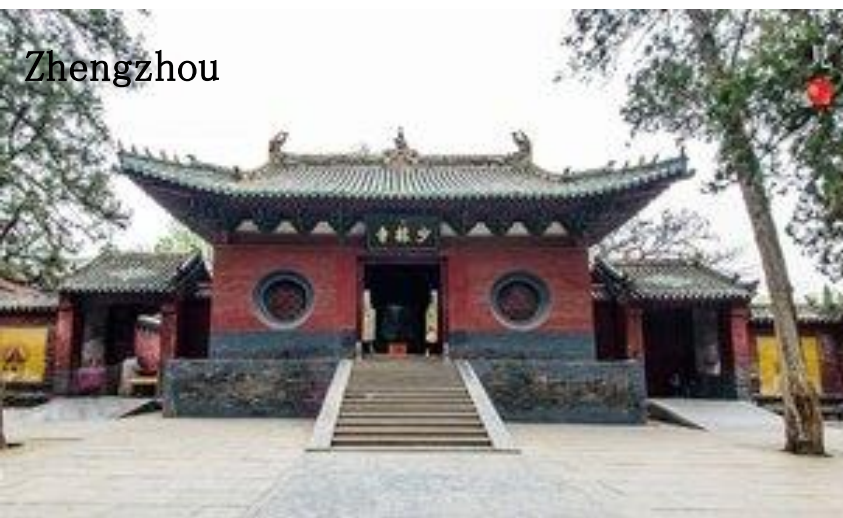
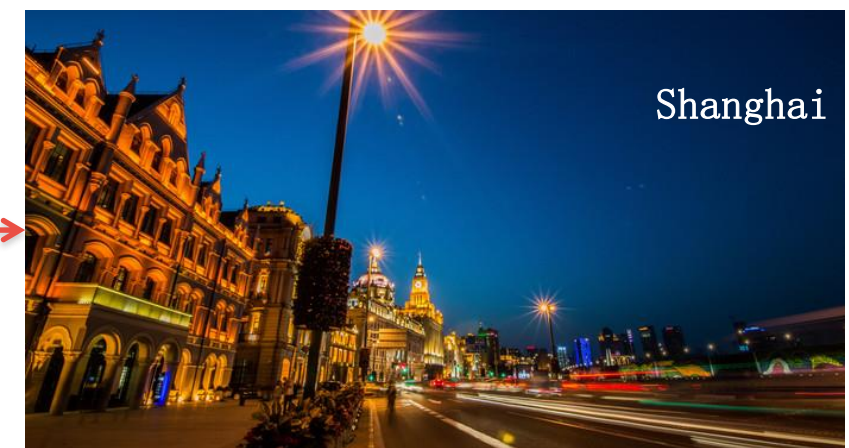
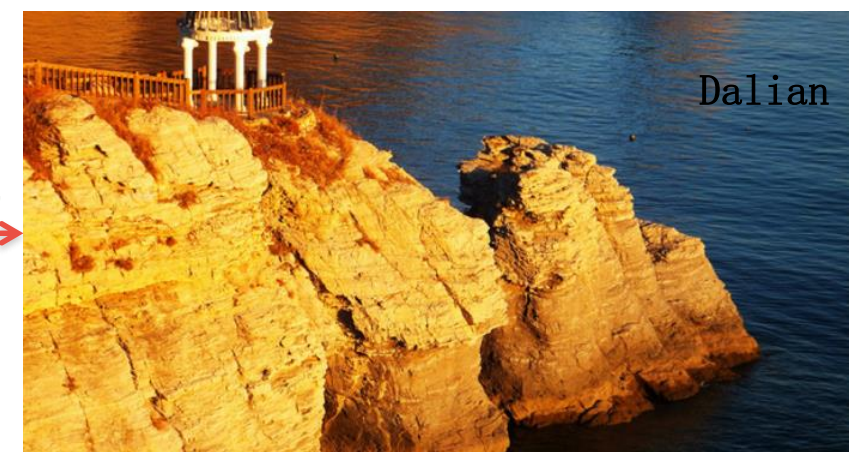
Zaha Hadid

SOM

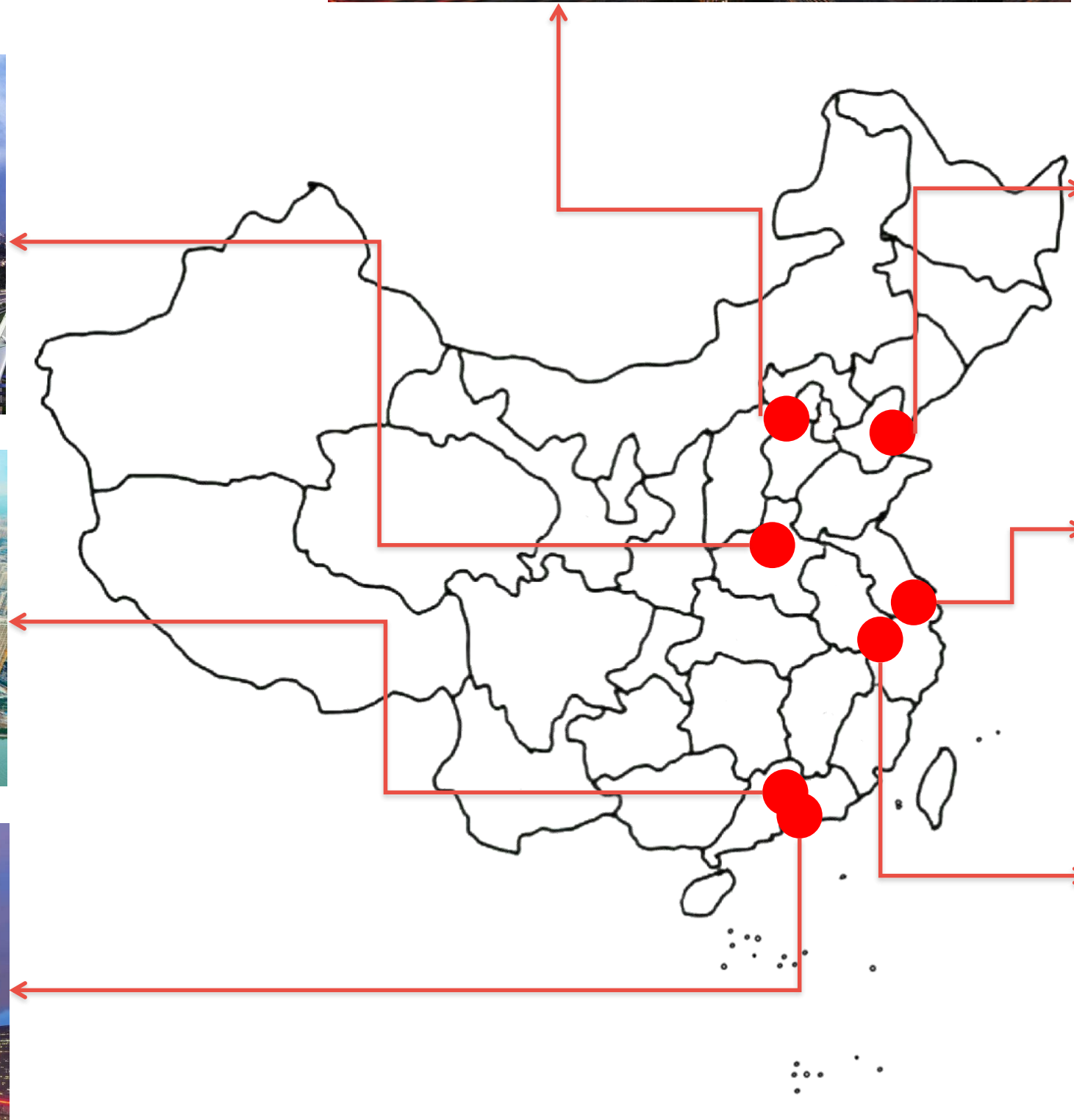
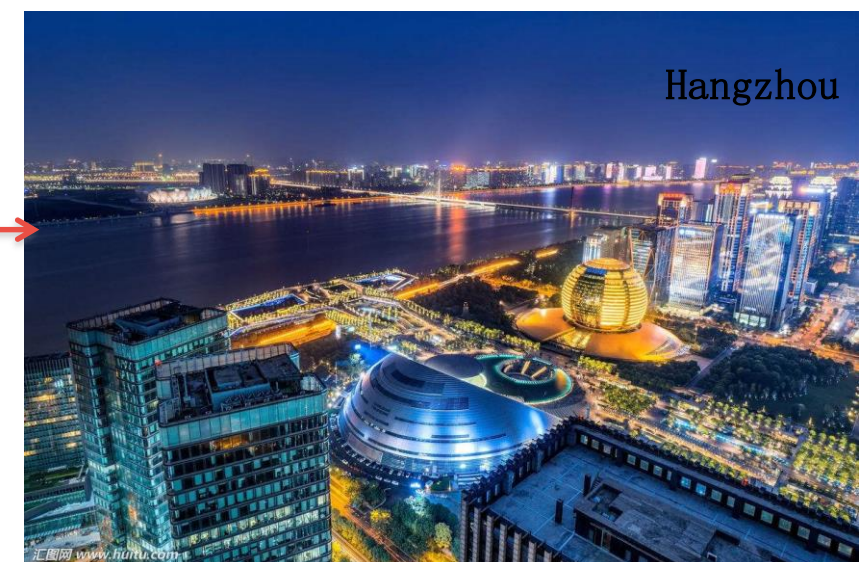




# History in Cities



# Modernity in Cities



# Architectural Categories

**Airport**

**Exhibition &  
Convention**

**Skyscraper**

**Theater**

**Stadium**

**Railway  
Station**

**Library**

**Campus**

**Culture**

**Commercial**

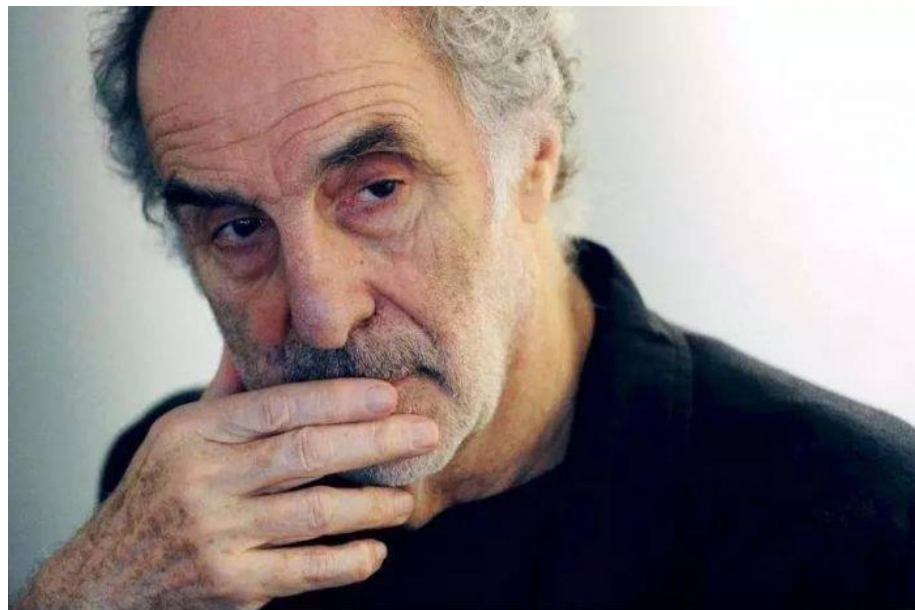
**Residential**

**Hotel**

## National Centre for the Performing Arts

2007

Paul Andreu



Airport

Exhibition &  
Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway  
Station

Library

Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

Hotel

## Shanghai Grand Theatre

1998

Arte Charpentier



Airport

Exhibition & Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway Station

Library

Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

Hotel



## Hangzhou Grand Theater

2004

Carlos Ott



Airport

Exhibition & Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway Station

Library

Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

Hotel



## Guangzhou Opera House

2010

Zaha Hadid Architects



Airport

Exhibition &  
Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway  
Station

Library

Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

Hotel

## National Museum of China Renovation

2011

GMP

**gmp**

Airport

Exhibition &  
Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway  
Station

Library

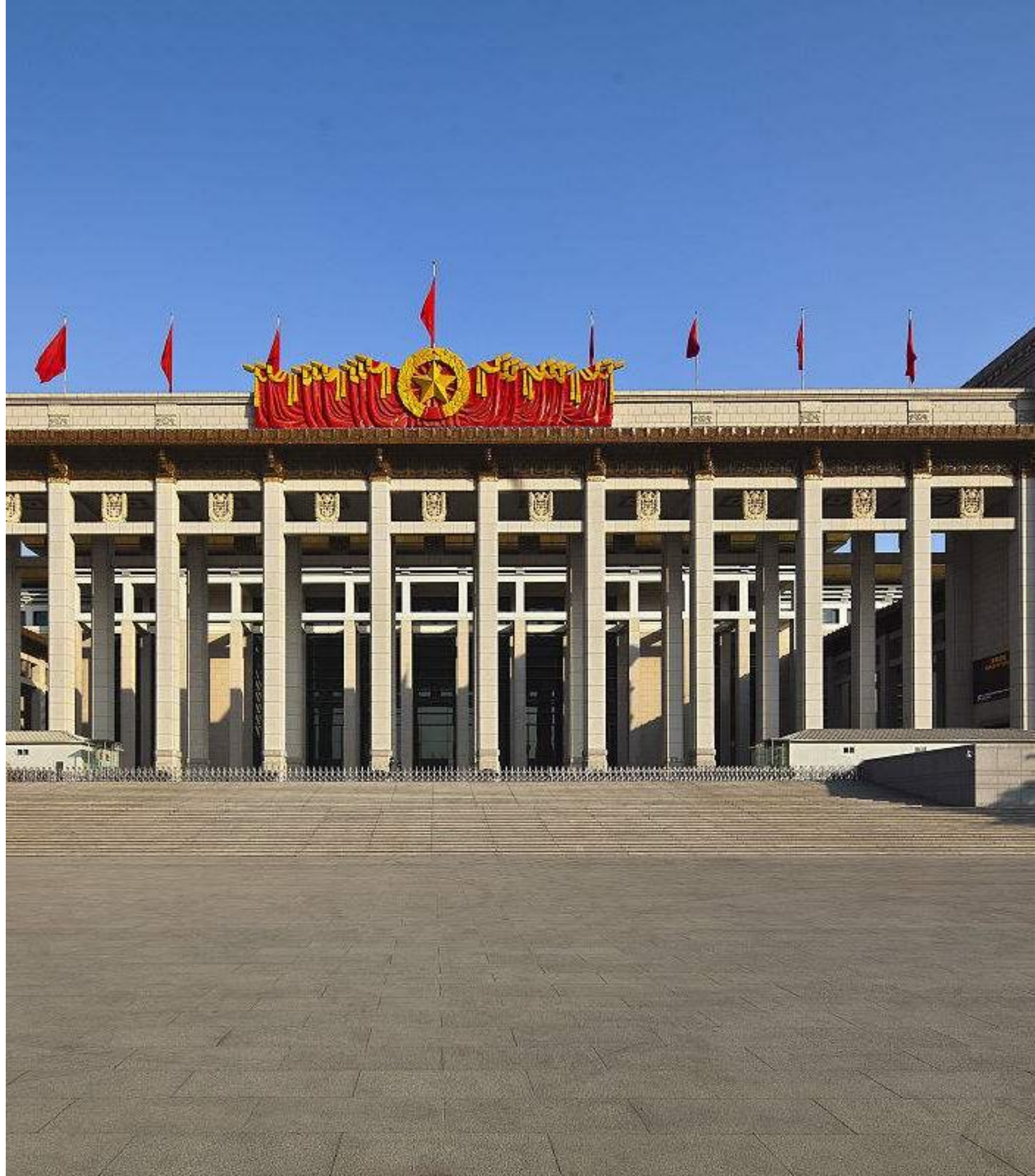
Campus

Culture

Commercial

Residential

Hotel





# Guangdong Museum

2010

Rocco Design



- Airport
- Exhibition & Convention
- Skyscraper
- Theater
- Stadium
- Railway Station
- Library
- Campus
- Culture**
- Commercial
- Residential
- Hotel

## The 2Plus Museum(Shenzhen)

2016

COOP HIMMELB(L)AU



- |         |                         |             |         |
|---------|-------------------------|-------------|---------|
| Airport | Exhibition & Convention | Skyscraper  | Theater |
| Stadium | Railway Station         | Library     | Campus  |
| Culture | Commercial              | Residential | Hotel   |

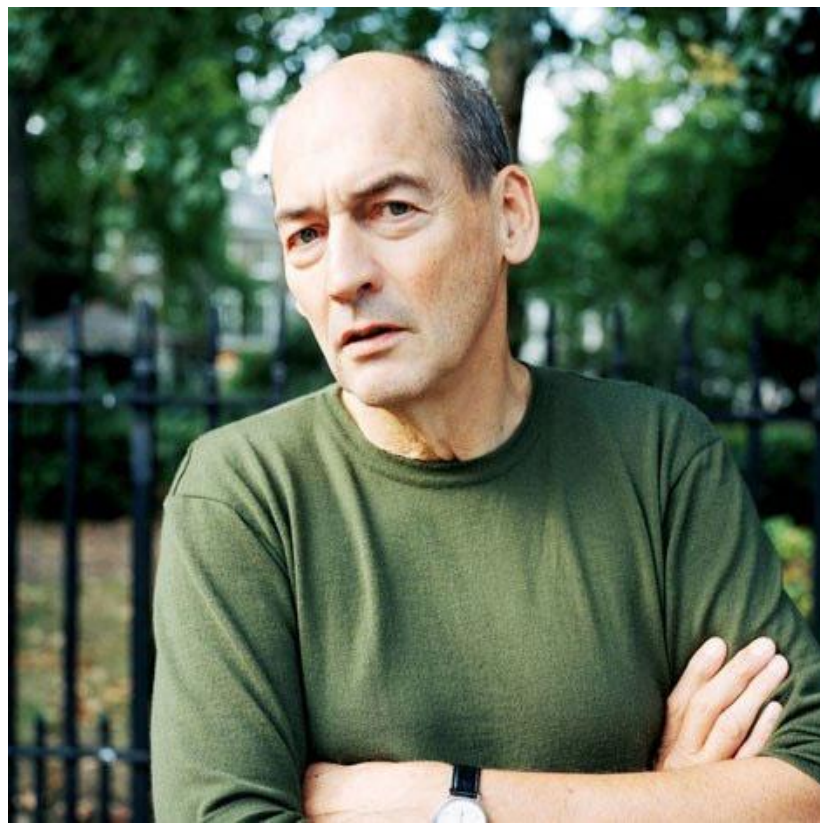
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CCTV

2009

OMA



Airport

Exhibition & Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway Station

Library

Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

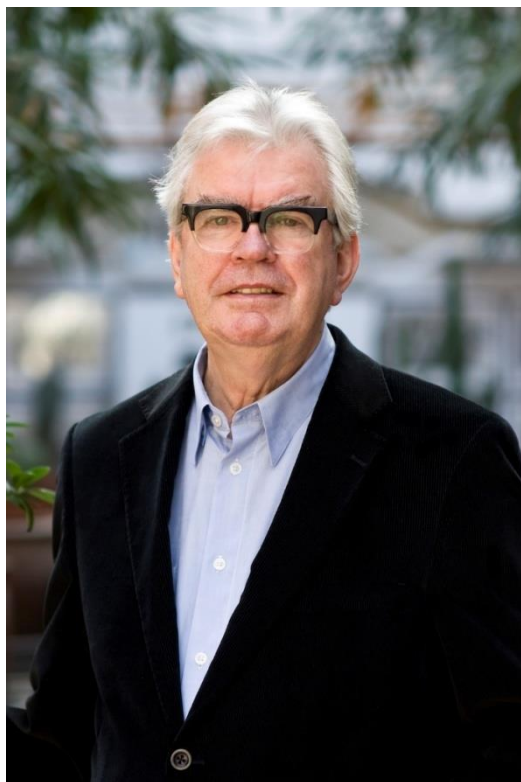
Hotel



## CITIC Tower

Under Construction

TFP(Terry Farrell)



Airport

Exhibition & Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway Station

Library

Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

Hotel



Leeza Soho

UnderConstruction

Zaha Hadid Architects



- |         |                         |             |         |
|---------|-------------------------|-------------|---------|
| Airport | Exhibition & Convention | Skyscraper  | Theater |
| Stadium | Railway Station         | Library     | Campus  |
| Museum  | Commercial              | Residential | Hotel   |



Shanghai Center

2016

Gensler

# Gensler

Airport

Exhibition &  
Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway  
Station

Library

Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

Hotel



# Jinmao Tower

1999

SOM

# SOM

Airport

Exhibition & Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway Station

Library

Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

Hotel



# Shanghai World Financial Center

2008

KPF

# KPF

Airport

Exhibition & Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway Station

Library

Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

Hotel





## Square Mingtian

2003

John Portman & Associates



Airport

Exhibition &  
Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway  
Station

Library

Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

Hotel



# Guangzhou International Finance Center

2009

Wilkinson Eyre Architects

# WilkinsonEyre

Airport

Exhibition & Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway Station

Library

Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

Hotel



## Canton Tower

2009

Mark Hemel, Barbara Kuit



Airport

Exhibition &  
Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway  
Station

Library

Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

Hotel

图片来源：  
<https://tse3.mm.bing.net/th?id=OIP.v8ke8ksLvvfERitnNcvxZwHaE8&pid=Api>



## Shenzhen Energy Company

2018

BIG



Airport

Exhibition & Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway Station

Library

Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

Hotel

图片来源：  
<https://tse3.mm.bing.net/th?id=OIP.v8ke8ksLvfvfERitnNcvxZwHaE8&pid=Api>



## Hangzhou Raffles City

2017

UNstudio



Airport

Exhibition & Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway Station

Library

Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

Hotel



## The Greenland Towers

2016

GMP

The logo for GMP, consisting of the lowercase letters 'gmp' in a bold, red, sans-serif font.

Airport

Exhibition &  
Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway  
Station

Library

Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

Hotel



## Zhengzhou Greenland Centre

2011

SOM

# SOM

Airport

Exhibition &  
Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway  
Station

Library

Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

Hotel



## Chengdu Raffles City

2012

Steven Holl



- |         |                         |             |         |
|---------|-------------------------|-------------|---------|
| Airport | Exhibition & Convention | Skyscraper  | Theater |
| Stadium | Railway Station         | Library     | Campus  |
| Museum  | Commercial              | Residential | Hotel   |





## Wuhan Wanda Square

2013

UNstudio



Airport

Exhibition & Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway Station

Library

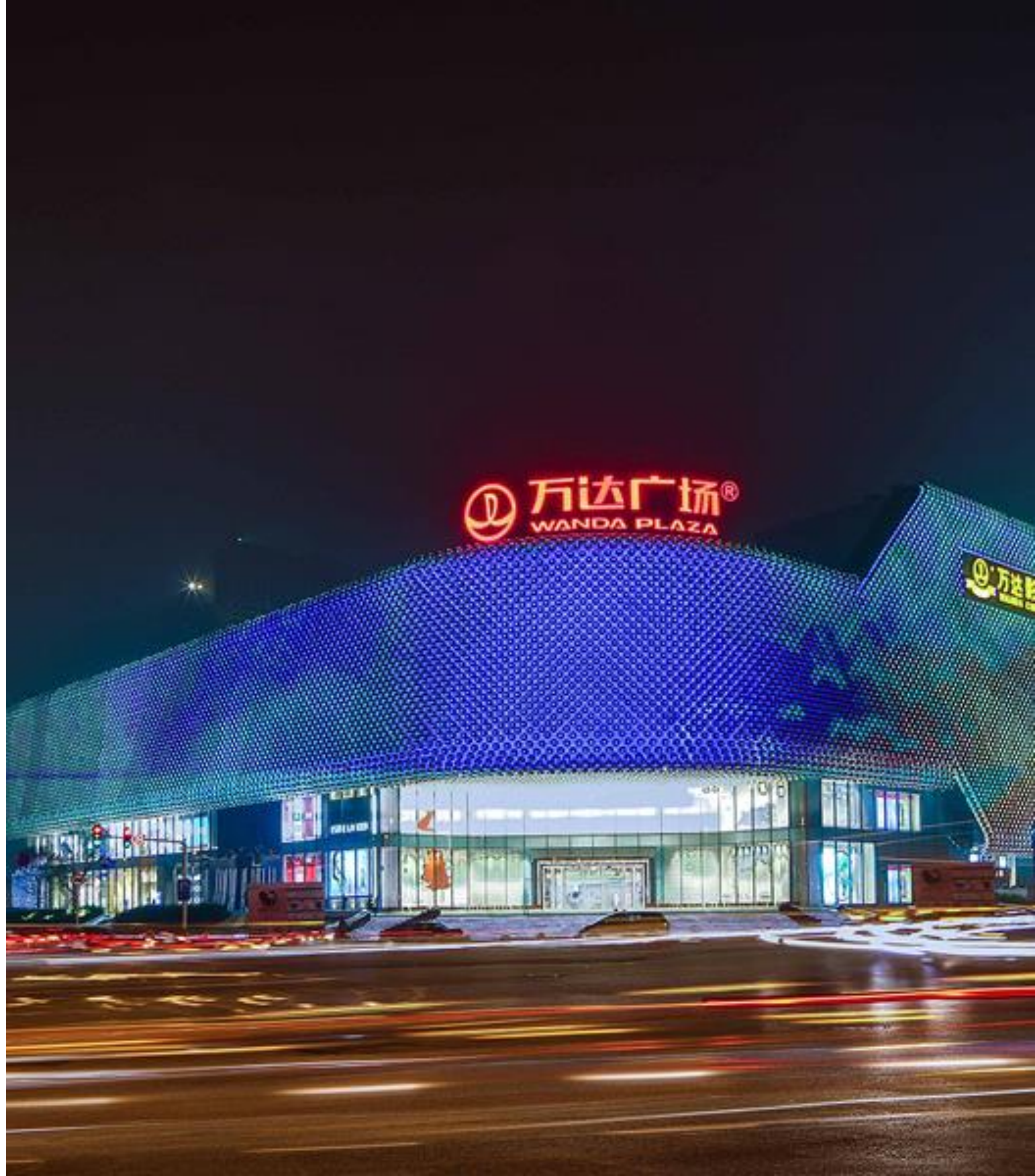
Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

Hotel



## Suzhou Shopping Center

2018

Benoy

# Benoy

Airport

Exhibition &  
Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway  
Station

Library

Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

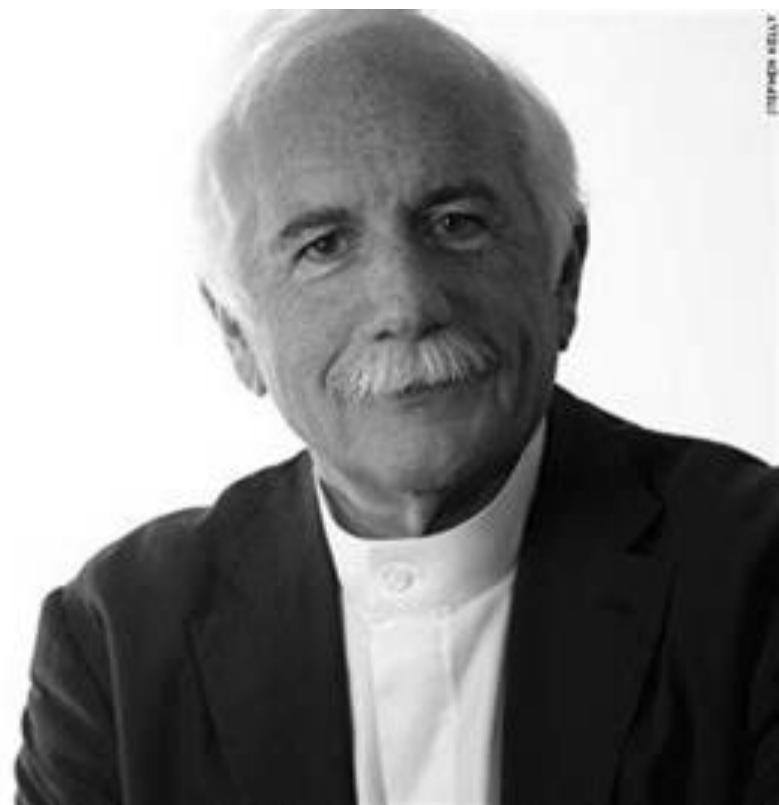
Hotel



## Chongqing Raffles City

Underconstruction

Moshe Safdie



- |         |                         |             |         |
|---------|-------------------------|-------------|---------|
| Airport | Exhibition & Convention | Skyscraper  | Theater |
| Stadium | Railway Station         | Library     | Campus  |
| Museum  | Commercial              | Residential | Hotel   |

图片来源：  
<https://tse3.mm.bing.net/th?id=OIP.v8ke8ksLvfvfERitnNcvxZwHaE8&pid=Api>



## Crystal Laputa, Chengdu

2018

5+ Design

# 5+design

Airport

Exhibition &  
Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway  
Station

Library

Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

Hotel

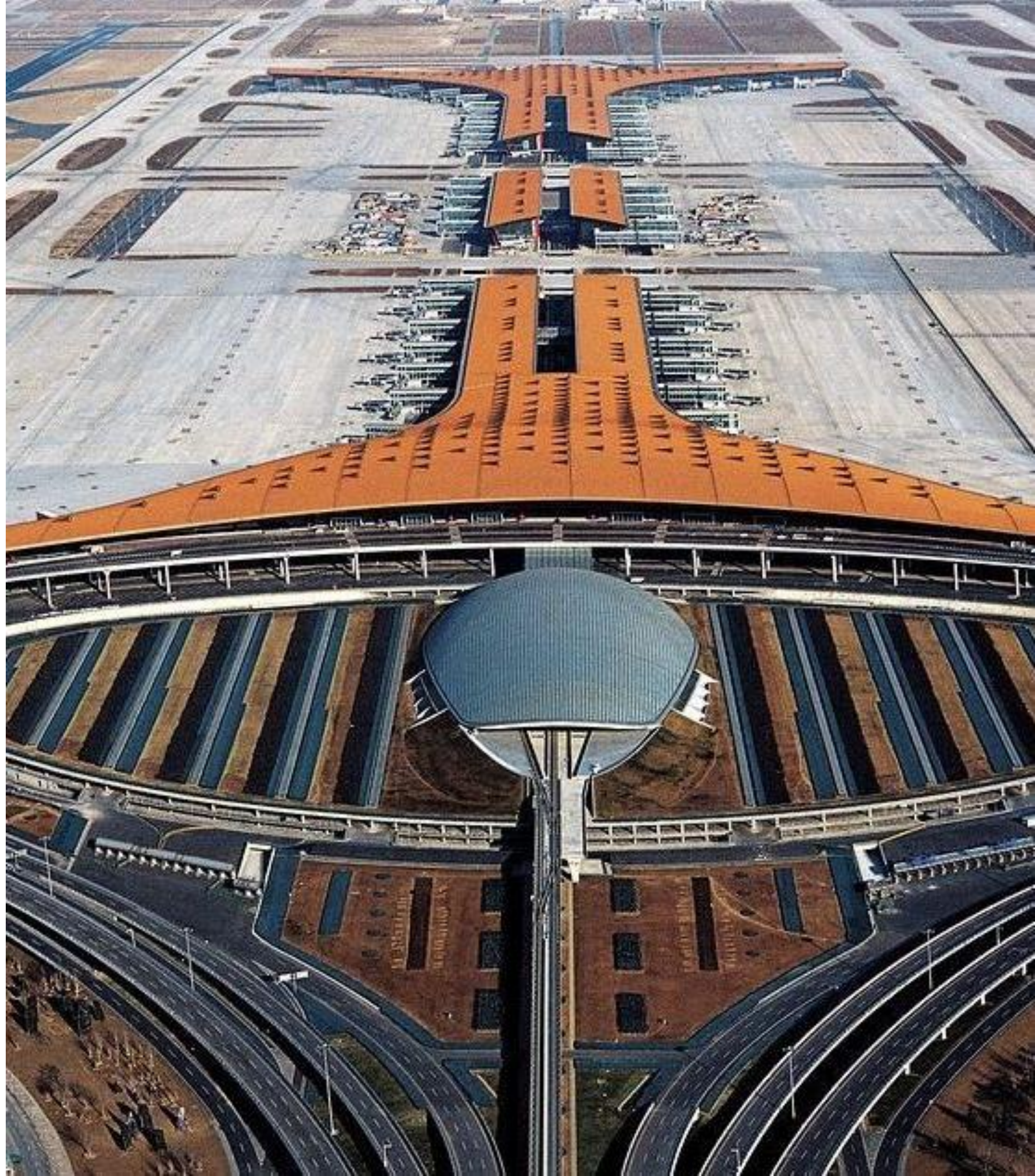


Airport

## Beijing T3 Terminal

2008

Foster + Partners



Airport

Exhibition &  
Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway  
Station

Library

Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

Hotel

Airport

## Beijing Daxing International Airport

UnderConstruction

Zaha Hadid Architects



Airport

Exhibition & Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway Station

Library

Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

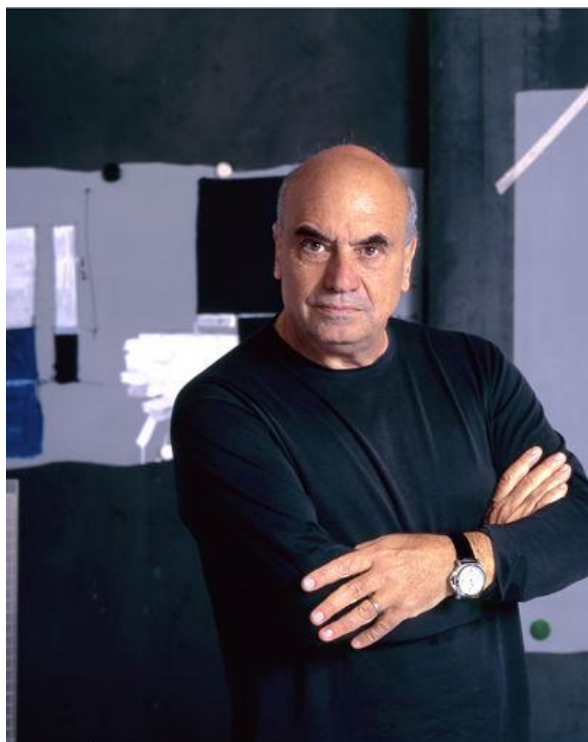
Hotel



## Shenzhen Bao'an International Airport

2011

Fuksas



Airport

Exhibition & Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway Station

Library

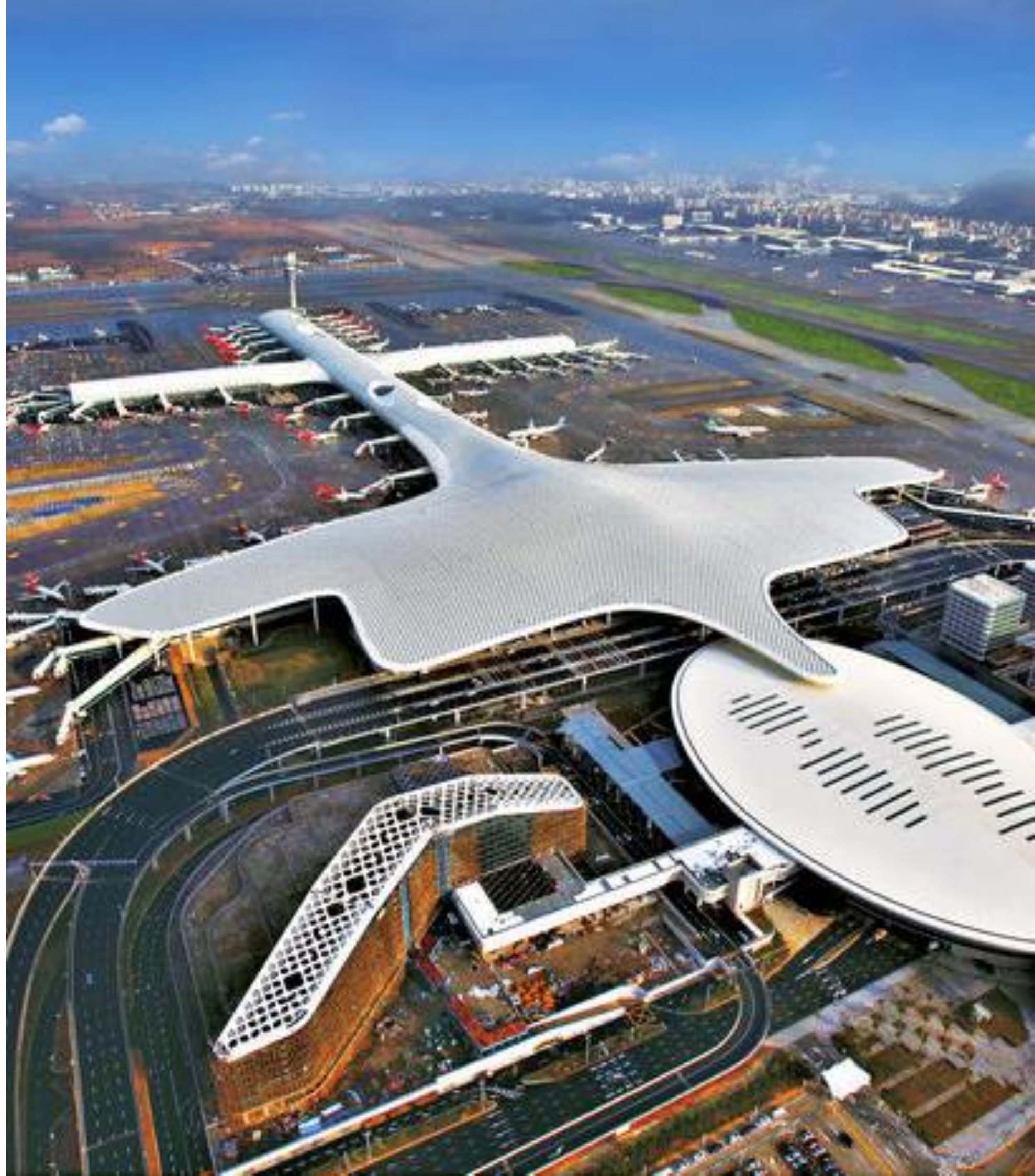
Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

Hotel



# Guangzhou Baiyun International Airport

2004

Mark Molen



- Airport
- Exhibition & Convention
- Skyscraper
- Theater
- Stadium
- Railway Station
- Library
- Campus
- Museum
- Commercial
- Residential
- Hotel

图片来源：  
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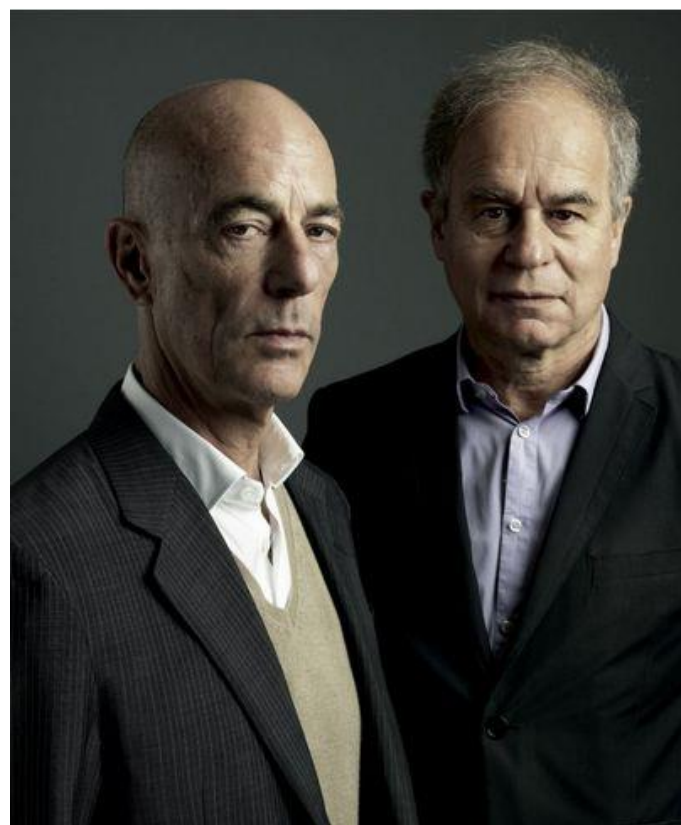




## National Stadium

2007

Herzog & De Meuron



Airport

Exhibition & Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway Station

Library

Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

Hotel



## Inauguration of the Sports Center Shenzhen

2011

GMP

The logo for GMP, consisting of the lowercase letters 'gmp' in a bold, red, sans-serif font.

Airport

Exhibition &  
Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway  
Station

Library

Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

Hotel



# The Shanghai Oriental Sports Center

2011

GMP

The logo for GMP, consisting of the lowercase letters 'gmp' in a bold, red, sans-serif font.

Airport

Exhibition & Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway Station

Library

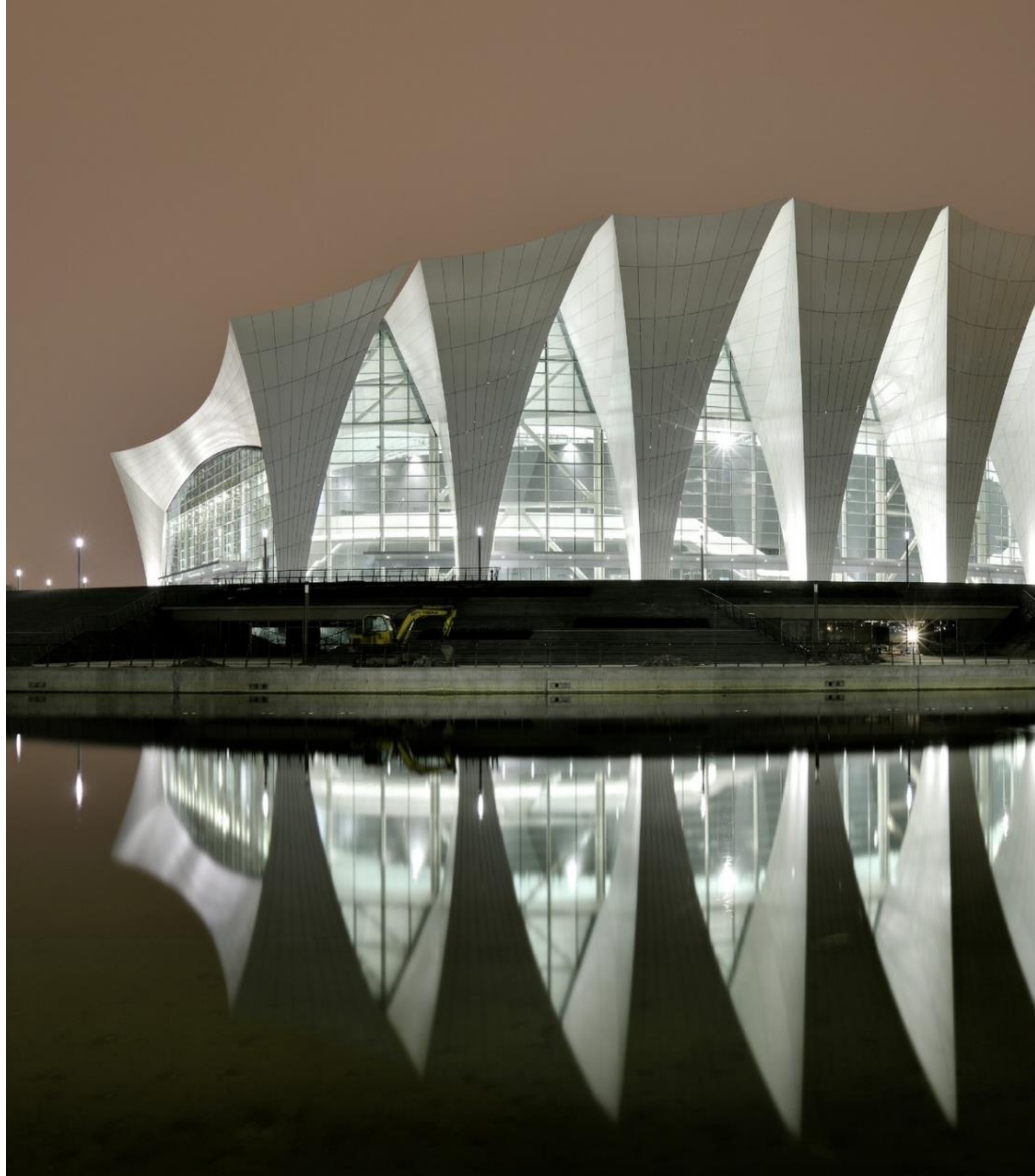
Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

Hotel



## SHENZHEN BAY SPORTS CENTER

2011

AXS SATOW INC. (Japan)



Airport

Exhibition &  
Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway  
Station

Library

Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

Hotel



# Shanghai New International Expo Centre

2001

Murphy/Jahn



Airport

Exhibition & Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway Station

Library

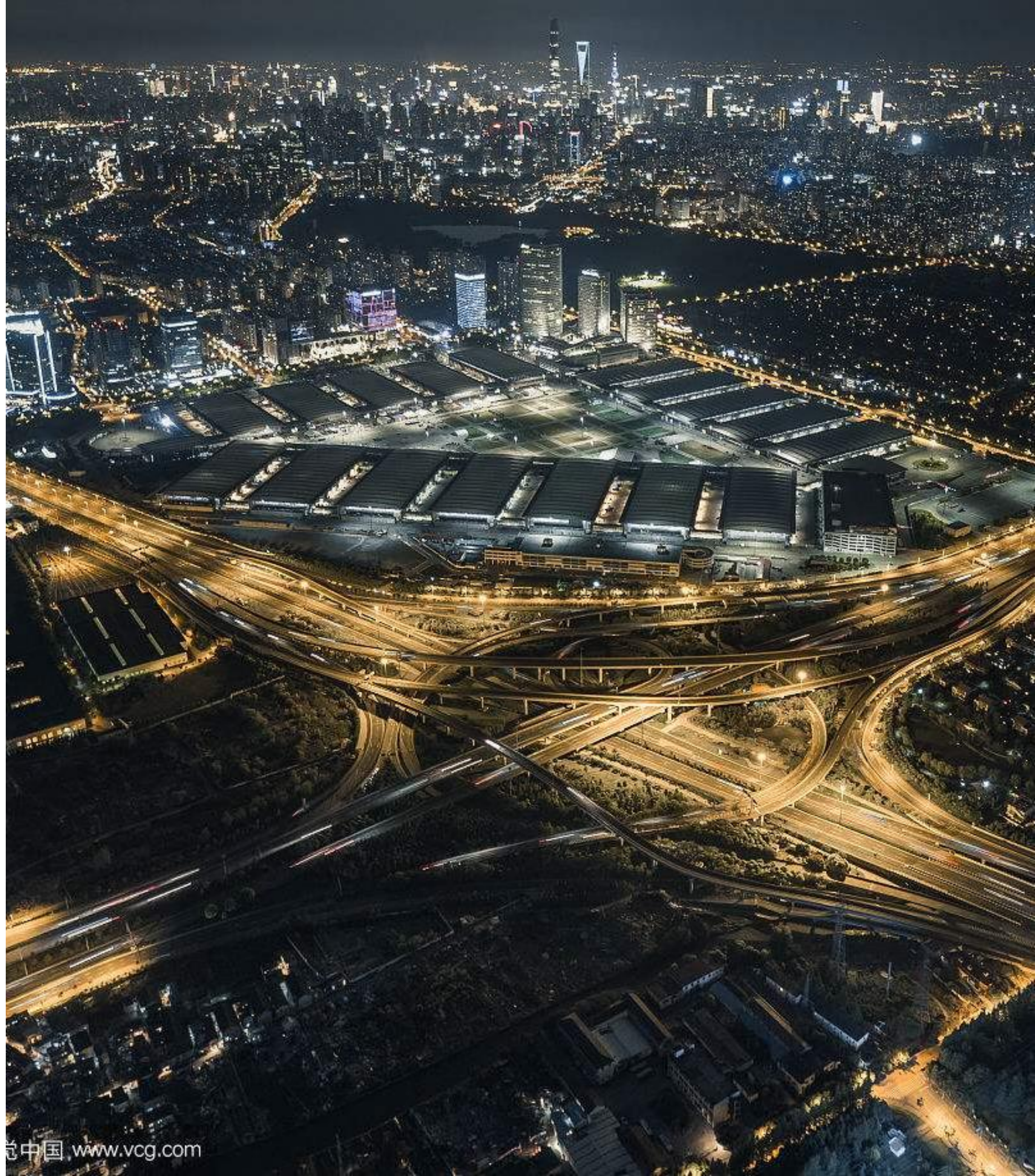
Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

Hotel



# China International Exhibition center

2008

TVS

tvstdesign

Airport

Exhibition & Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway Station

Library

Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

Hotel



# Zhengzhou International Convention and Exhibition Centre

2010

Kisho Kurokawa

 **KISHO KUROKAWA**  
architect & associates

Airport

Exhibition &  
Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway  
Station

Library

Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

Hotel



# Shenzhen Convention & Exhibition Center

2004

GMP

The logo for GMP, consisting of the lowercase letters 'gmp' in a bold, red, sans-serif font.

Airport

Exhibition & Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway Station

Library

Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

Hotel





## NEW EXHIBITION GROUNDS IN SHENZHEN

UnderConstruction

Valode & Pistre



图片来源：  
<https://tse3.mm.bing.net/th?id=OIP.v8ke8ksLvvfERitnNcvxZwHaE8&pid=Api>



## Dalian International Conference Center

2012

COOP HIMMELB(L)AU



Airport

Exhibition & Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway Station

Library

Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

Hotel



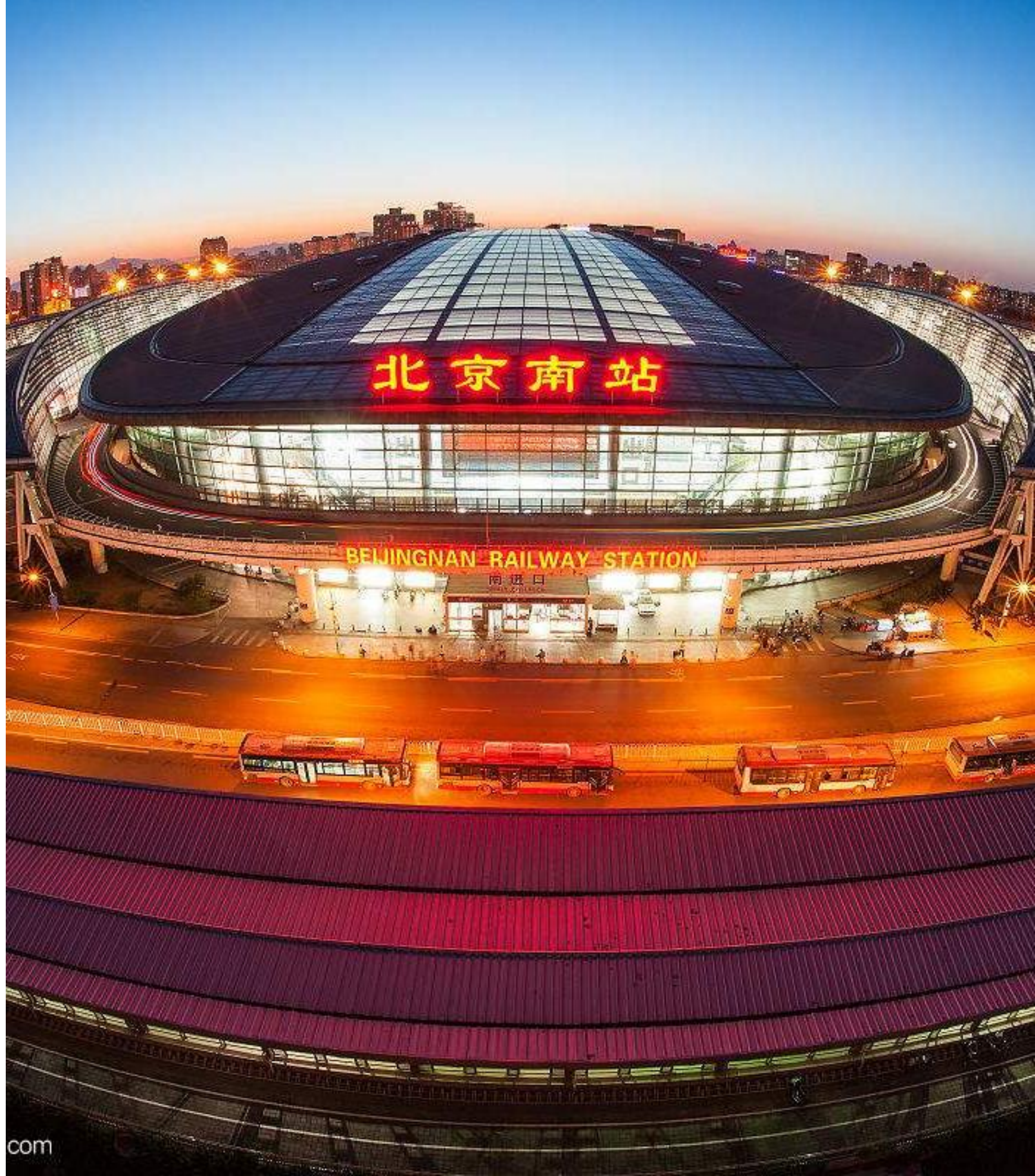
# Beijing South Railway Station

2008

TFP(Terry Farrell)



- Airport
- Exhibition & Convention
- Skyscraper
- Theater
- Stadium
- Railway Station**
- Library
- Campus
- Museum
- Commercial
- Residential
- Hotel



## Wuhan Railway Station

2009

AREP



Airport

Exhibition & Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway Station

Library

Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

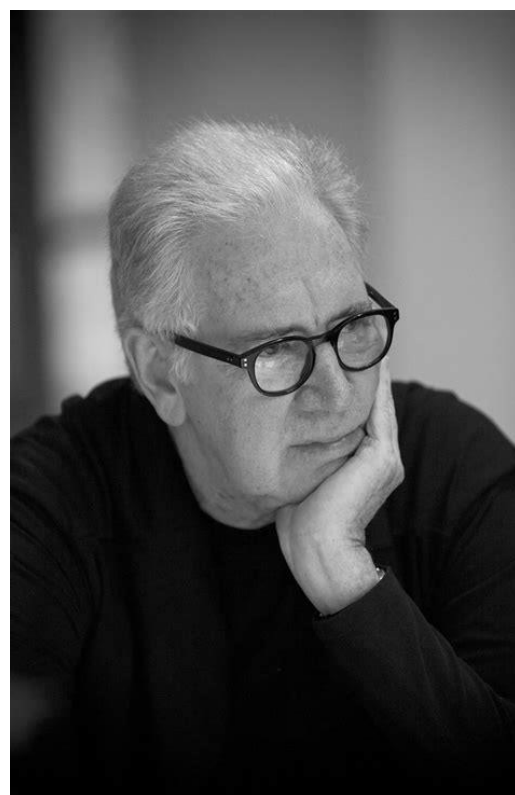
Hotel



## Shanghai Amanyangyun

2017

### Kerry Hill



Airport

Exhibition & Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway Station

Library

Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

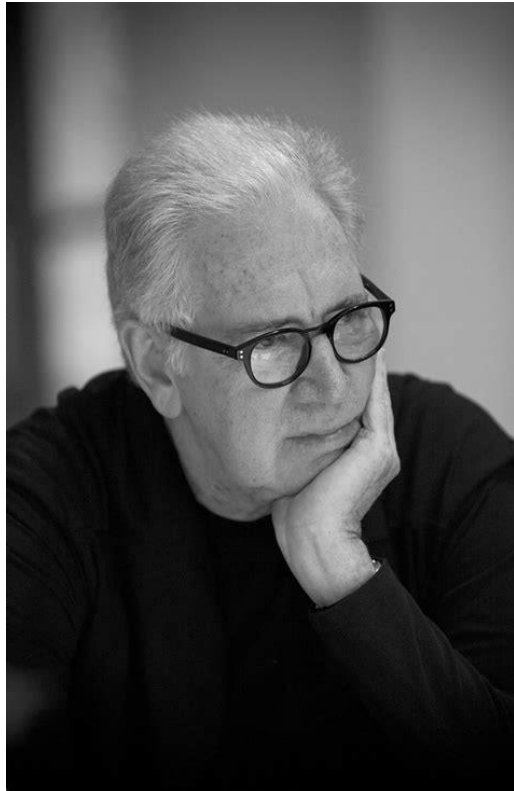
Hotel



## Qingdao Lulu Hotel

2014

Kerry Hill



Airport

Exhibition & Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway Station

Library

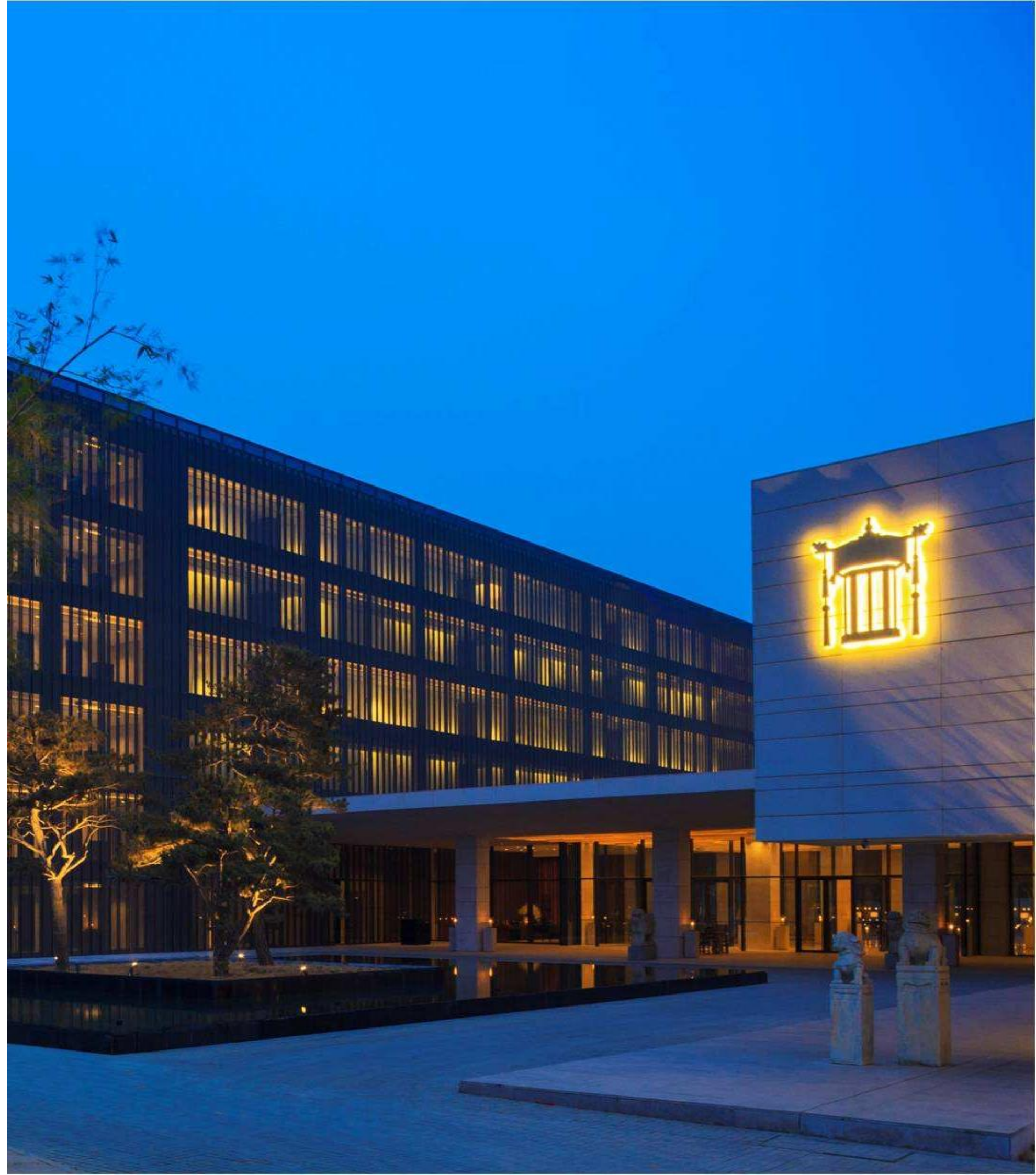
Campus

Culture

Commercial

Residential

Hotel



## Vanke Residential Culture Center Shandong

2013

Seung H-Sang



Airport

Exhibition &  
Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway  
Station

Library

Campus

Culture

Commercial

Residential

Hotel



# Famen Temple, Shanxi

2008

C.Y. Lee



- Airport
- Exhibition & Convention
- Skyscraper
- Theater
- Stadium
- Railway Station
- Library
- Campus
- Culture
- Commercial
- Residential
- Hotel





# China Academy of Arts in Hangzhou

2015

Kengo Kuma



Airport

Exhibition & Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway Station

Library

Campus

Culture

Commercial

Residential

Hotel

Changsha IFS

2018

Wong Tung Group

Airport

Exhibition &  
Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway  
Station

Library

Campus

Museum

Commercial

Residential

Hotel



# National Library of China, New Venue

2008

KSP Jürgen Engel Architekten

 Jürgen Engel Architekten

Airport

Exhibition & Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway Station

Library

Campus

Culture

Commercial

Residential

Hotel



# Tianjin Binhai Library

2017

MVDRV



- Airport
- Exhibition & Convention
- Skyscraper
- Theater
- Stadium
- Railway Station
- Library**
- Campus
- Culture
- Commercial
- Residential
- Hotel

## Shenzhen Library

2007

Arata Isozaki



Airport

Exhibition &  
Convention

Skyscraper

Theater

Stadium

Railway  
Station

Library

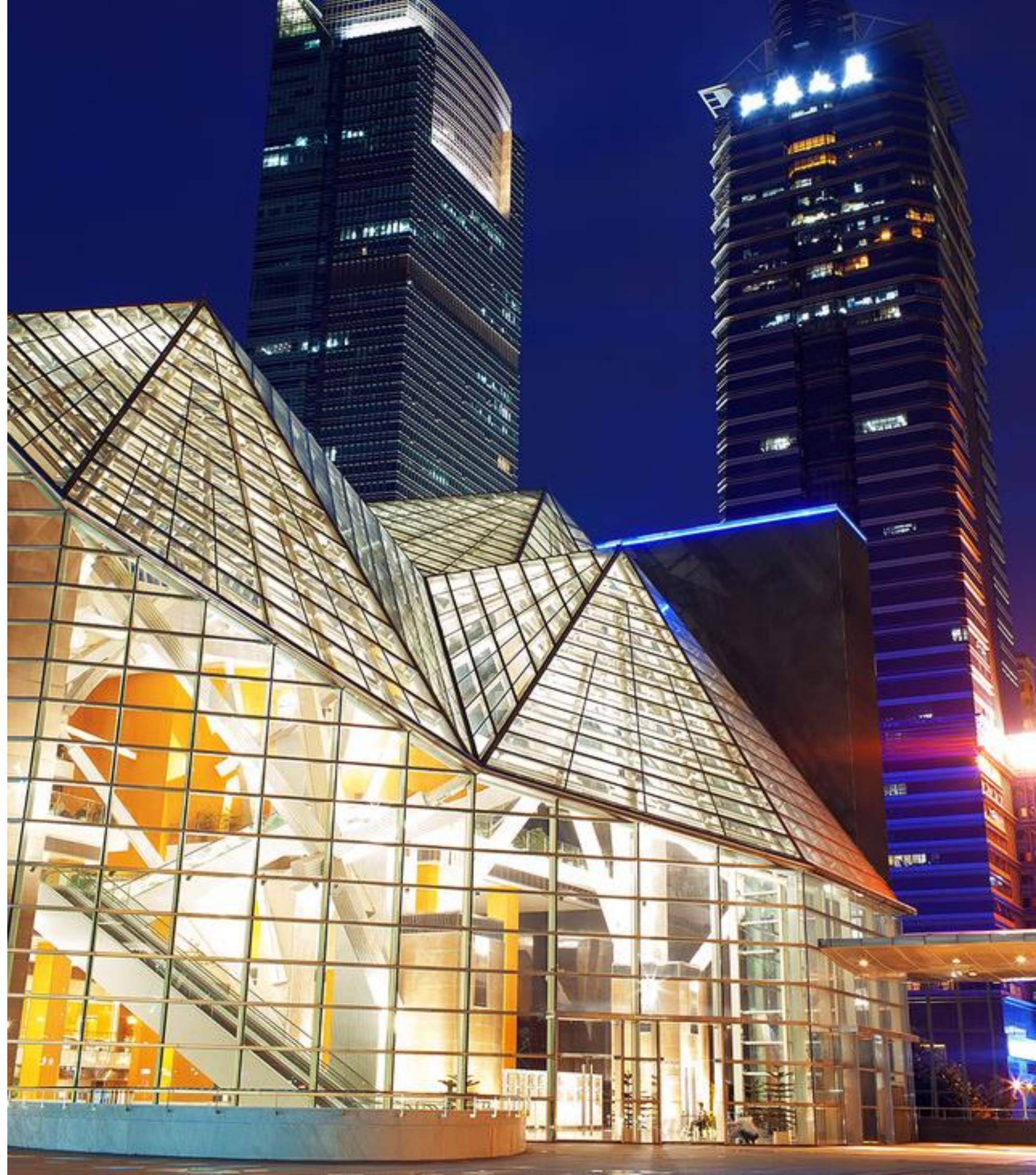
Campus

Culture

Commercial

Residential

Hotel



# China Resources University in Xiao Jing Wan, Shenzhen

2016

Foster + Partners



- Airport
- Exhibition & Convention
- Skyscraper
- Theater
- Stadium
- Railway Station
- Library
- Campus
- Culture
- Commercial
- Residential
- Hotel



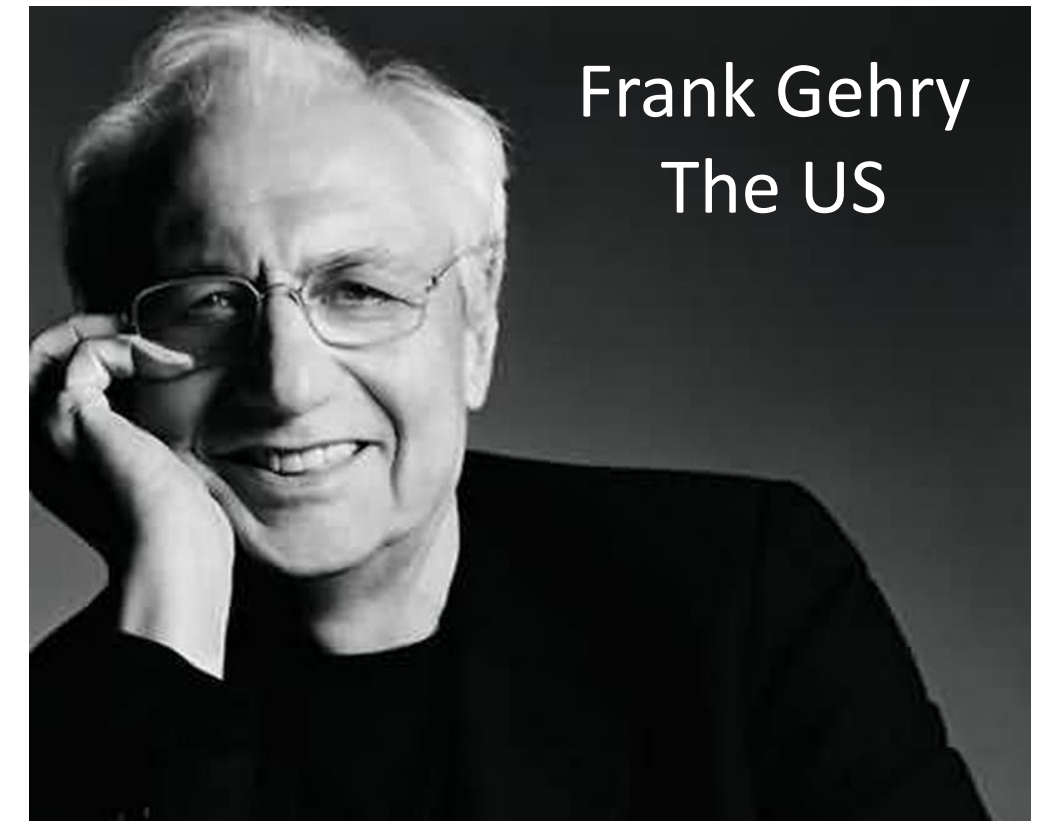
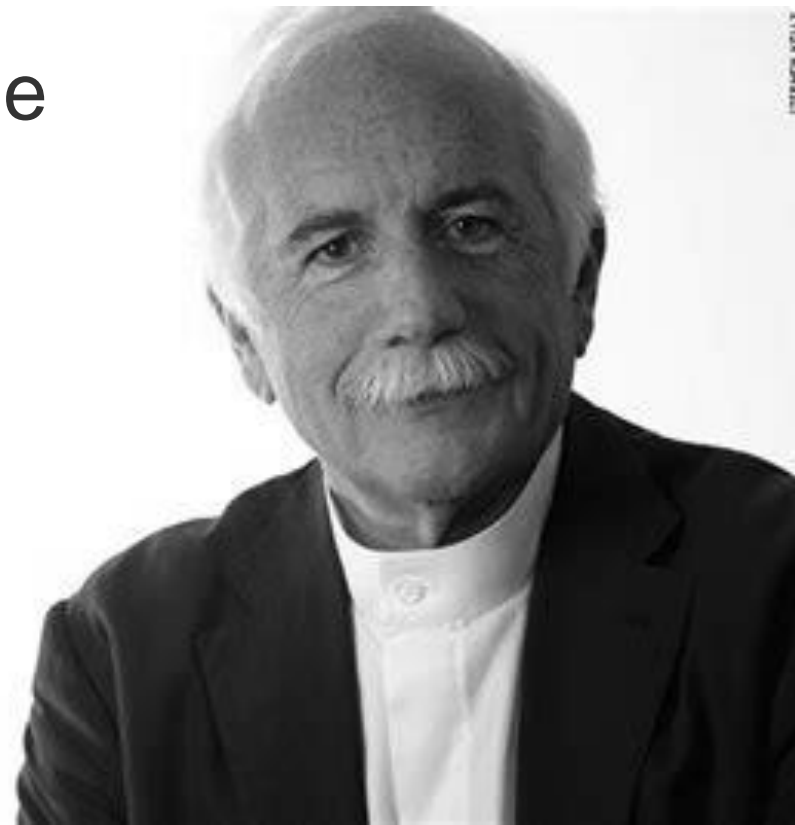
# Opportunities

National Art Museum Competition in 2012

6 Foreign Well-Known Architects



Moshe Safdie  
Canada



WithWheat Store  
Xidan Department

2015

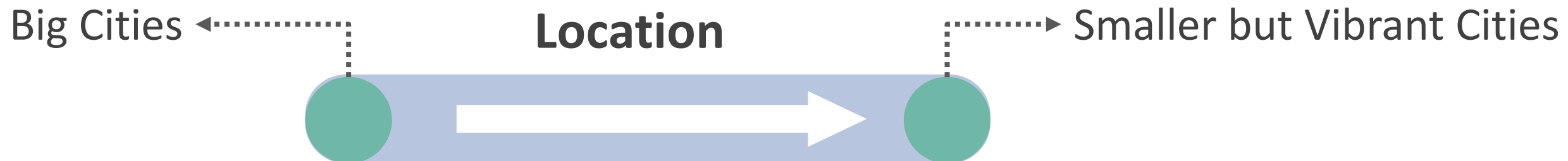
Shuhei Aoyama





# Opportunities

More foreign architects get design practice in more Chinese cities, on more architectural categories.

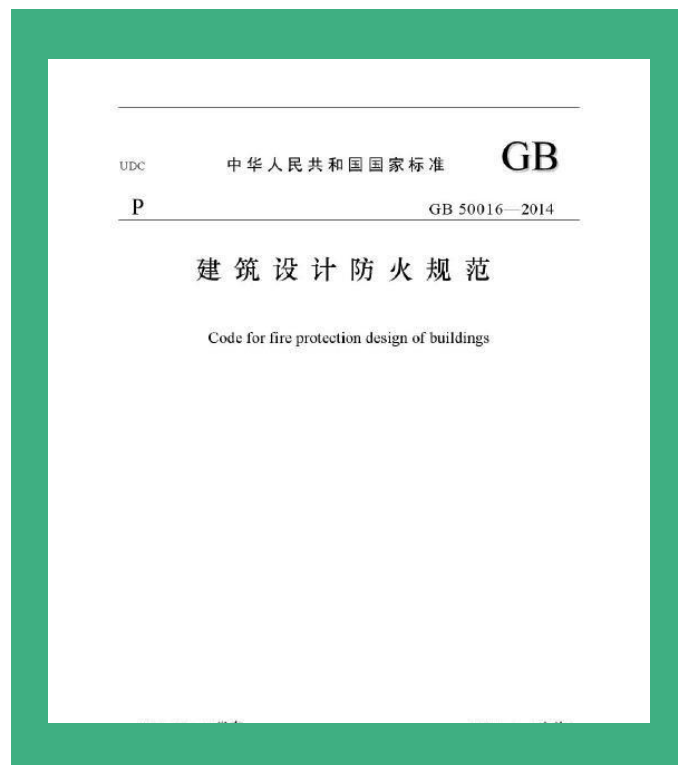


# 03

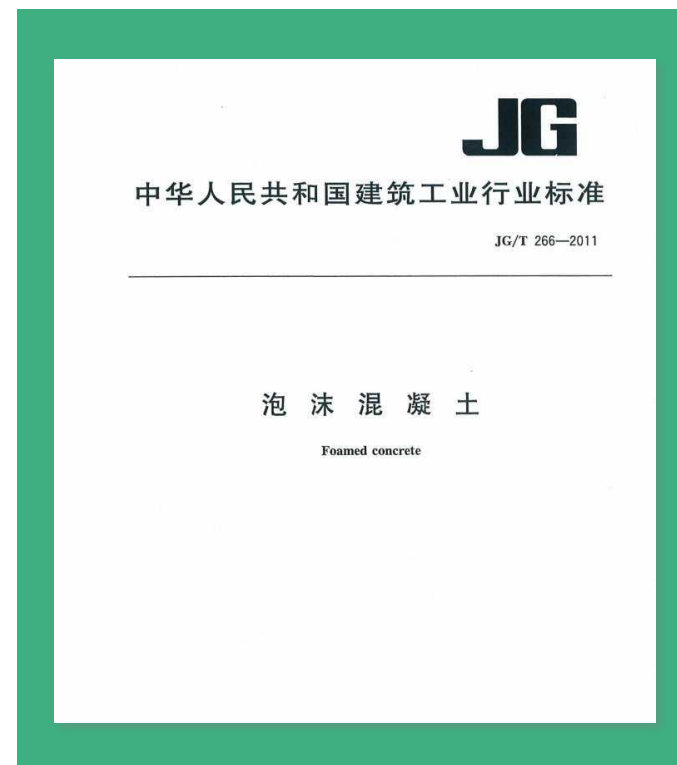
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## Application of International Standards

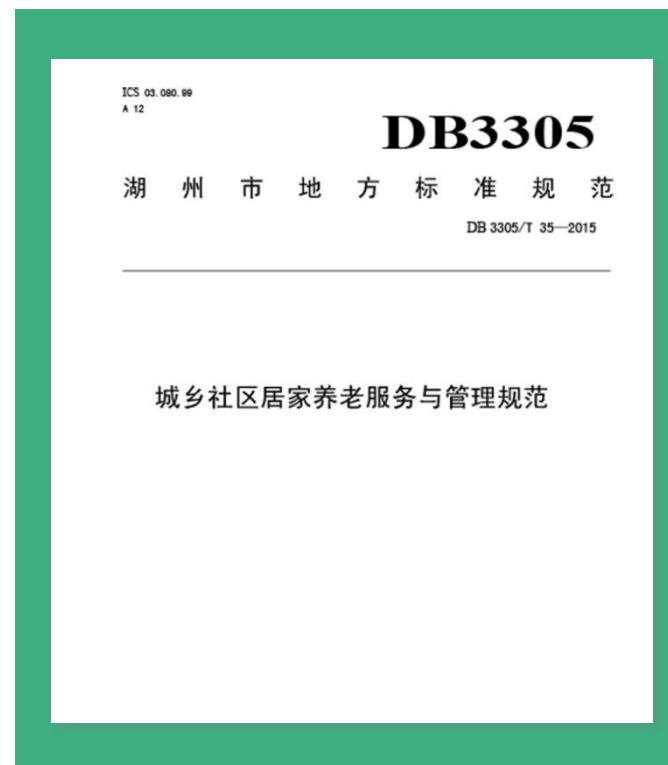
# National Codes and Standards



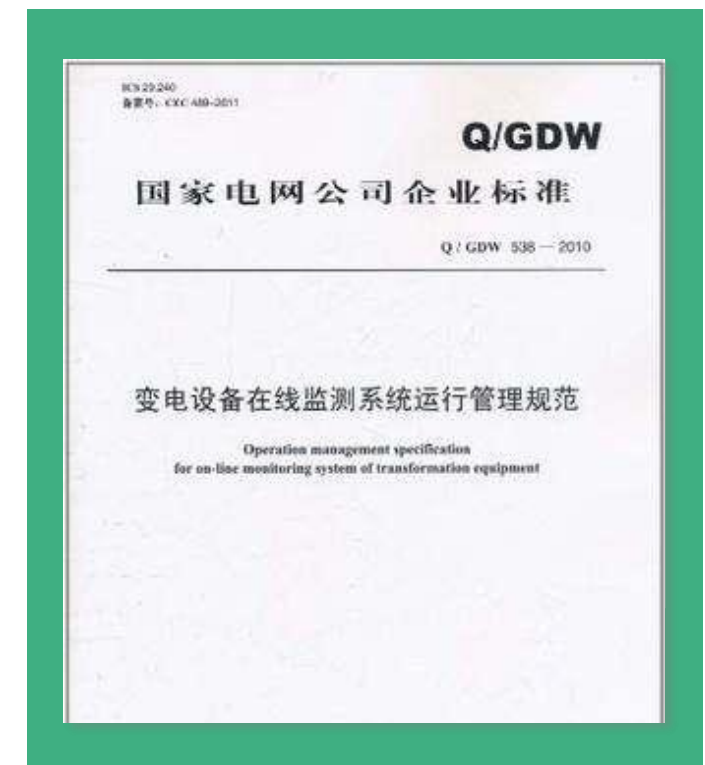
- National Building Design Codes and Standards



- Trade Standards



- Local Standards



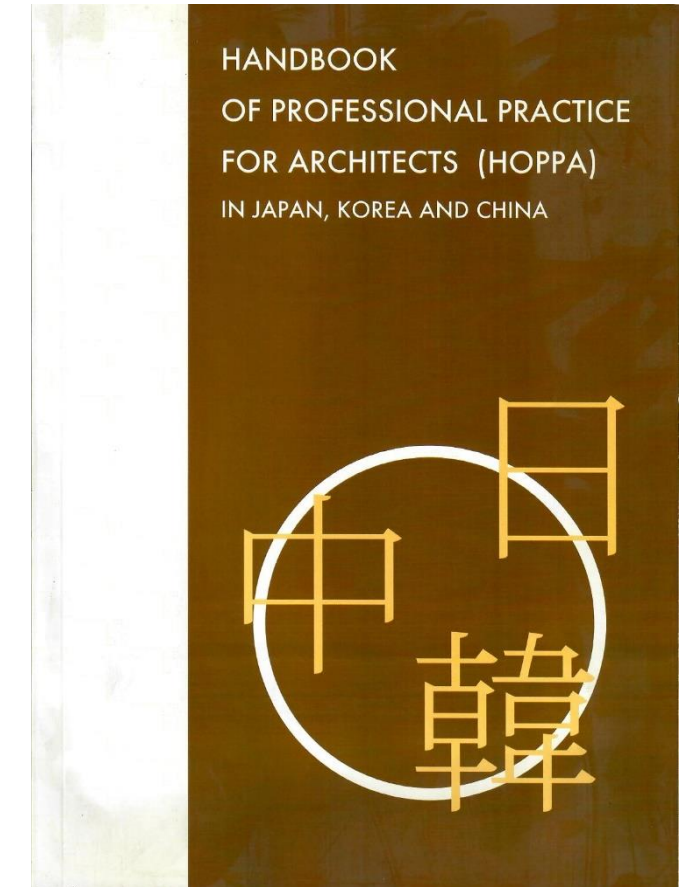
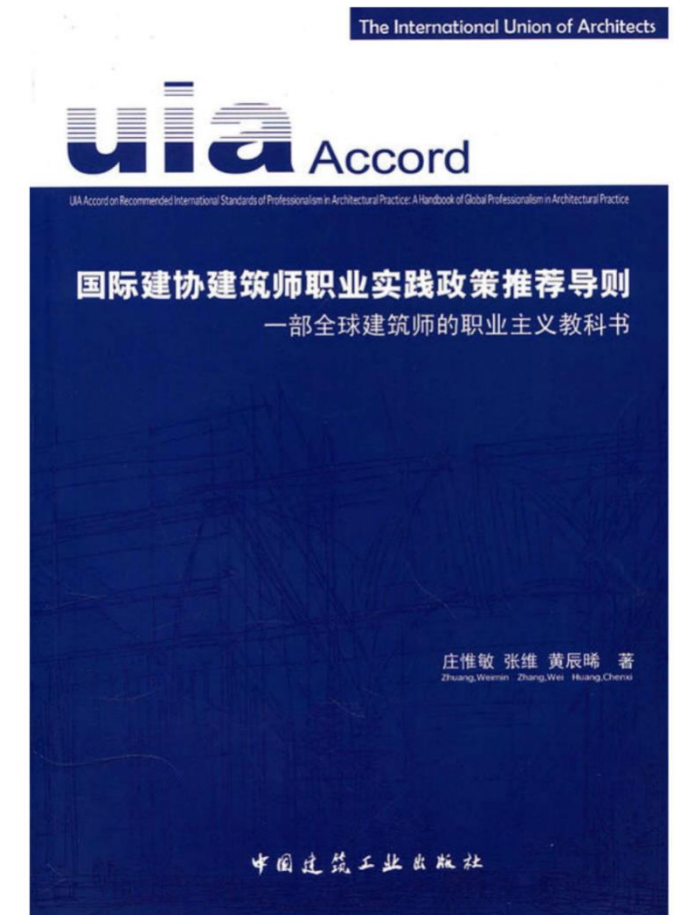
- Manufacturer's standard

# UIA , Arcasia & ASC

FROM ENGINEERING TO ARCHITECTURE DEGREES

The Chinese Architectural Society has participated in International Union of Architects since 1955.

The Chinese Architectural Society has participated in Architects Regional Council Asia since 1989.



## LEED Certification in China

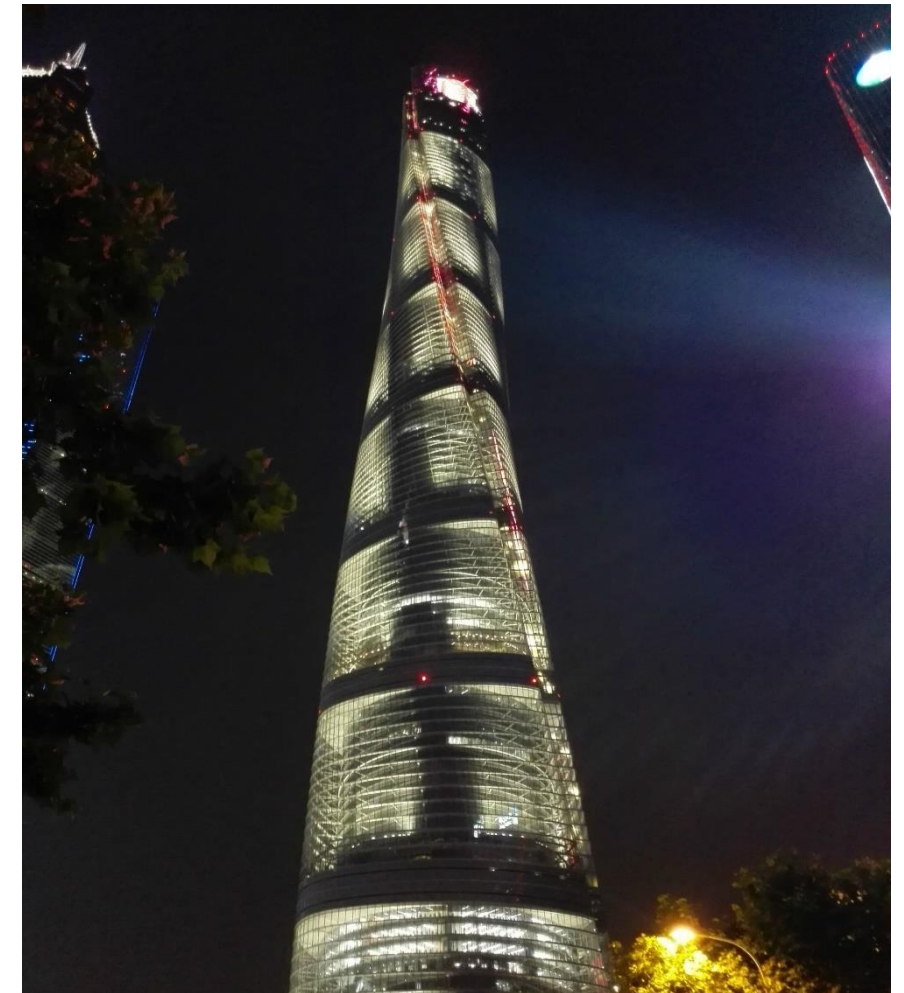
China, ranked the First in LEED Green Building Certification Rankings in 2016, for its certified area and projects are the most.



### LEED Green Building Certification Rankings in 2016

Ranking	Country/Region	Certified Area (Million m <sup>2</sup> )	Number of Certified Projects
01	China	34.62	931
02	Canada	34.39	2586
03	India	15.90	644
04	Brazil	7.43	380
America not included			

### Shanghai Center, Platinum



### Vanke Center, Platinum



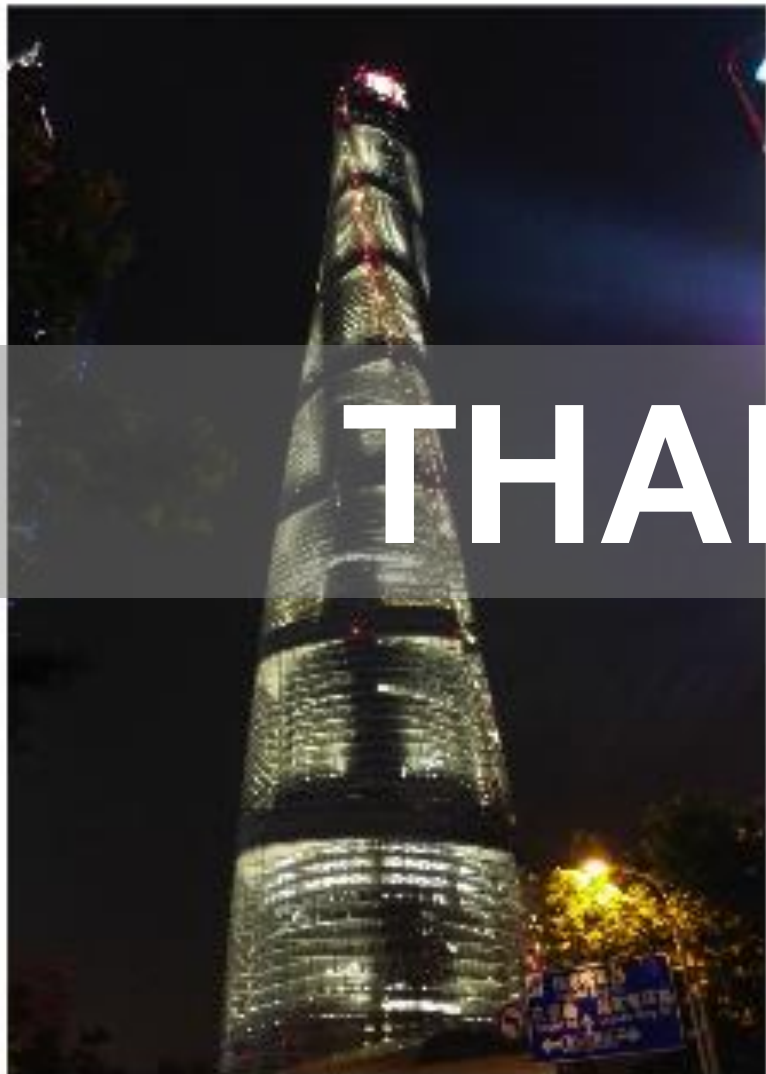


## The Future of APEC Registered Architects

- Establishing more open and free market and investment
  - Promoting regional economic and culture integration
- Encouraging academic, economic and technical cooperation
  - Facilitating a sustainable business environment

**Remaining Multilateral Open**

**Simple is the Best**



THANK YOU and Welcome