

**THE APEC ARCHITECT PROJECT SIXTH CENTRAL COUNCIL MEETING
VANCOUVER, CANADA
OCTOBER 6 & 7, 2014**

Draft Minutes

A formal welcome to Vancouver, British Columbia and a moment of silence and prayer for Bonnie Maples

Michael Ernest Architect AIBC, Executive Director of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia (AIBC) and member of the Canadian Monitoring Committee led a moment of silence for Bonnie Maples, a former member of the Canadian Monitoring Committee who passed away in May of this year.

Item 1 - A welcome to delegates from the Chair, Peter Streith Architect AAA, OAA, NWTAA, BArch, MRAIC

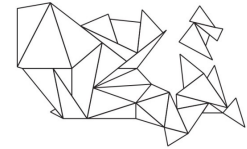
On behalf of the Canadian Architectural Licensing Authority (CALA) and the Canadian APEC Monitoring Committee, **the Chair** welcomed all APEC delegates to Canada and called the Sixth APEC Architect Central Council Meeting to order.

Item 2 - APEC Architect Project Central Council Meeting Procedures

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

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

The protocols were agreed to without dissent.



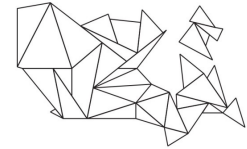
Item 3 - Central Council Membership

Participating economies provided the names of each member of their delegation;

Economy	Name	Economy	Name
Australia	Kate Doyle	Mexico	Abraham Anuar Ariceaga Kasis
	Richard (Ric) Thorp		David Cabrera-Ruiz
	Bill Birdsell		José Luis Cortés Delgado
	Vicki Charman		Maribel Fisher
	Nathalie Dion		Warwick Bell
Canada	Jean-Pierre Dumont	New Zealand	Paul Jackman
	David (Dave) Edwards		Edric Marco C. (Dinky) Florentino
	Michael (Mike) Ernest	Republic of the Philippines	Prosperidad C. Luis
	Charlie Henley		Rogelio Luis
	Scott Kemp		Yolanda David (Yolly) Reyes
	Jill McCaw		Medeliano T. Roldan
	Peter Streith		Larry Ng Lye Hock
People's Republic of China	Tao Song	Singapore	Rita Soh Siow Lan
	Jianming Tao		Yi-Cheng Chao
	Xiaojing Wang	Chinese Taipei	Yin-Ho Chen
	Weimin Zhuang		Shau-Tsyh Chen
	Marvin Chen		I-Ping Cheng
Hong Kong China	Yin Suen Ada Fung	Bau Tscheng Dung	
	Kwong Ki (Dominic) Lam	Chao-Hung Huang	
	Hiroshi Asano	Jen-Kang Huang	
Japan	Hiroki Sunohara	Jen-Chieh Tsai	
	Chi Tok Kim	Thailand	Michael Paripol
Young Soo Kim	Tangtrongchit		
Republic of Korea	Kun Chang Yi		Pongsak Vadhanasindhu
Malaysia	Mohd (Zul) Zulhemlee Bin An	United States of America	Michael J. Armstrong
	Mustapha Kamal Bin Zulkarnain		Dale McKinney
	Amer Hamzah Mohd Yunus		Stephen Nutt
	Esa Bin Mohamed		

Item 4 - Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was accepted without any additions or amendments.



Item 5 - Confirmation of the Meeting Summary of the APEC Architect Project Fifth Central Council Meeting in Wellington, New Zealand

The Summary Conclusions of the Fifth Central Council Meeting of the APEC Architect Central Council, held in Wellington, New Zealand on October 4 and 5, 2012 were accepted without any additions or amendments. The motion was formally moved by **New Zealand** and seconded by **Canada** and received unanimous support.

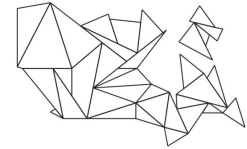
Item 6 - Matters Arising from the APEC Architect Project Fifth Central Council Meeting

The **United States of America** raised the modifications to the reporting form discussed in Wellington, specifically the addition of three fields: the number of architects registered in the participating economy, the fees associated with applying for the APEC Architect designation and the fee associated with maintaining APEC Architect registration. It was agreed that these additions will appear in a template of the annual report form to be published on the APEC Architect Project website.

The **United States of America** also noted that the number of architects reported to the International Union of Architects (UIA) varied greatly with the number of architects reported to APEC in 2012 which implicates the payment structure for dues to APEC and UIA.

Singapore deduced that this was due to the differences in the adopted definition of a 'registered architect' in each economy. The **United States of America** clarified that each economy should report the number of architects with an active registration to practice in their home country. **The Chair** explained that economies should report the number of individual registered practitioners and economies such as Canada, the USA and Australia should prevent duplication due to the availability of multiple registrations per state, province or territory. **New Zealand** offered to work alongside the **United States of America** and following the submission by each economy of their own definition of the term 'registered architect' come up with a definition that could be added to the APEC Architect Manual. **Australia** pointed out that there are also differences in the way the economies define registration and define practising.

The Chair also raised the definition of 'home economy' and whether it's transferable. At the Fifth Central Council Meeting, Singapore was tasked with further research into this matter. **Singapore** deduced that it's too early to talk about deleting the clause (**Malaysia** clarified that its clause 2.2.2 which says, 'The registration of an APEC Architect will be cancelled if the architect ceases to be registered or licensed in their designated home economy.') as we are still in the early stages of the project. Moving forward we should be encouraging more APEC Architects to physically cross borders. When we come to a stage where we have a significant number we can revisit this. We want to encourage mobility at this point in time. **Australia** concurred that it's too early to discuss this matter and to table it for the Seventh Central Council Meeting; they offered to monitor the movement of their newly registered foreign APEC Architects and report back. **New Zealand** stated that the APEC Manual and the clause in the Manual is there for the overall protection of all economies and it's reasonable to leave it there in the meantime and evaluate it down the track. **Malaysia** reminded the Council that the purpose of the APEC Architect Project is to facilitate the mobility of architects across the APEC economies and that all economies are aware that there are bilateral and trilateral agreements between economies over and above APEC. **Canada** suggested that each economy has a Monitoring Committee and that the Monitoring Committee



is the best venue to deal with the particular individual scenarios, and then that Monitoring Committee can report back to the Council.

Item 7 – Reporting

Item 7.1 - Applications to form new Monitoring Committees

Canada reported that they have received no new applications to form monitoring committees, but requested that if others were aware of any interest by economies who are not yet members of the APEC Architect Project to share that information.

Singapore pointed out that since the 2008 meeting no new APEC economies have joined the project. There are 21 economies in APEC of which only 14 participate in the project. They suggested that we write and invite the seven other economies to the next meeting. **New Zealand** stated that the seven economies of APEC who aren't members of the APEC Architect Project are Russia, Peru, Chile, Vietnam, Papua New Guinea, Brunei and Indonesia. **New Zealand** extended invitations to all seven economies to attend the Fifth Council Meeting and received no response.

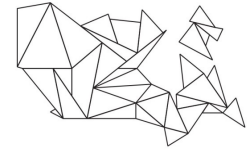
The Republic of the Philippines shared with everyone they had made contact with the President of the Indonesian group and had invited them to attend this meeting and they were surprised they were not in attendance.

New Zealand reported that there are a number of economies in this room and economies of APEC who aren't present whose governments are presently negotiating the Trans-Pacific Partnership Trade Agreement. The Professional Services Annex to that agreement in draft form nominates that the signatories to that trade agreement (if it comes into existence) are to promote the APEC Architect Project as the mechanism by which cross-border movement of architects is to be encouraged. That may be the catalyst for such economies such as Chile to join this project.

Item 7.2 - Monitoring Committee reports to the Central Council

Canada reported that they only have four APEC Architects and therefore they've made a concerted effort over the last two years to promote the APEC Architect Project throughout **Canada**. Each of their 11 jurisdictions now has information about the Project on their individual website. They reported that all members of the Monitoring Committee have been newly appointed. They announced that they were close to signing an APEC Mutual Recognition Agreement with Australia and New Zealand. In terms of the APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework, **Canada** remains 'domain specific'. They indicated that their costs are \$175 CAD but that it's under review.

Australia now has three APEC Architects from other economies listed on their architect registers and they plan to monitor how they travel in **Australia**. The assessors who conducted the domain specific assessment commented on the high caliber of their experience and expertise and had complete confidence that they have the ability to operate to the standard expected of an architect in **Australia**. There have been some changes to the members of their Monitoring Committee which were reported.



They look forward to signing the trilateral agreement between Canada, New Zealand and Australia and one of their next priorities is to look at working with Hong Kong.

Hong Kong China reported that their membership remains at 47 since 2012. They are now ready to move ahead to a bi- or trilateral agreement and can now facilitate the registration of APEC Architects applying to the Hong Kong Institute of Architects through a professional induction workshop, which is a two-day intensive training program plus a professional interview but individuals must have graduated from a university on the HKIA recognized / accredited school list and would be required to be an APEC Architect with one year of experience in Hong Kong.

New Zealand has ten APEC Architects on its register and four were registered during the review period. In terms of its Monitoring Committee, the only change was as part of their arrangements with the President of the New Zealand Institute of Architects. They remain at the 'domain specific' assessment level and recently received correspondence from a Singaporean APEC Architect seeking registration in **New Zealand**.

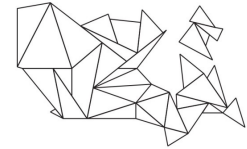
Japan reported that they have 328 APEC Architects on its register and 35 were first registered during the last two years. Their procedures are listed on their website. They also issue press releases, if necessary. They remain in the category of 'domain specific' assessment. The total fee for a new assessment and registration is 16,000 yen plus tax, and the fee for registration renewal is 8,000 yen plus tax.

Japan reported that in August the first Japanese APEC Architect was registered in New South Wales, Australia using the bilateral agreement between **Japan** and Australia, soon after a second Japanese APEC Architect was registered in New South Wales. As soon as the Japanese Monitoring Committee was made aware they immediately issued a press release and a couple of newspapers picked it up and wrote very favourable articles. They are hoping that these examples and the subsequent articles encourage APEC Architects in Japan to try to get registered in Australia and New Zealand.

The People's Republic of China has 97 architects on its register and 73 registered during this period. The Monitoring Committee is currently being updated. **The People's Republic of China** adopted a revised APEC Architect certificate and ID card provided by the Secretariat. **The People's Republic of China** has joined the Canberra Accord, the purpose of which is to establish the platform for the mutual recognition of architecture professional education degrees awarded by accredited schools.

The Republic of Korea has almost 200 APEC Architects with 87 first registered this period, a drastically lower number compared to the last period, but they are adding 70 APEC Architects this year. They are trying to change the validation period from two years to three years and remain at 'local collaboration' in terms of the Recognition Framework. They charge their APEC Architects about US\$200.

Mexico reported that they have 203 APEC Architects on their register and that 34 were registered during the current period. Some changes were made to their procedures for APEC Architect registration - they added a requirement for 40 hours per year of continuing education. They promote the project through their website and recently held a national promotion campaign. **Mexico** has not entered into any APEC Architect reciprocal arrangements but they are working with the United States and Canada to launch a full Mutual Recognition Agreement. In terms of fees, previously there were none, but they are introducing a fee of approximately US\$300.



Singapore started the period with five APEC Architects on their register; they now have 36. They signed a trilateral agreement with Australia and New Zealand in 2010 and in 2013 Singapore's first APEC Architect, Charles Lim, was registered in Australia and one Singapore APEC Architect recently applied to register in New Zealand. **Singapore** hosts an annual presentation ceremony for their APEC and ASEAN Architects and all other newly registered architects. The architects are presented with their certificates; it's also an opportunity to promote the APEC Architect Project. They reported that they remain 'domain specific' and that they will be starting a discussion with Hong Kong and Japan soon in regards to their reciprocal framework. Registration costs \$200 Singapore dollars and renewal is \$100 annually and it's contingent on them getting their practising certificates.

Singapore took this opportunity to share with everyone that ASEAN will soon become AEC - the ASEAN Economic Community (similar to the EU) working towards one single market. By December 31, 2015 there will be a significant number of ASEAN Architects in Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines and Malaysia and by the next meeting being held in January, 2015 they hope to have a handbook on the architectural practises in ASEAN.

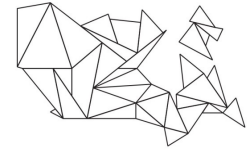
Chinese Taipei reported that the APEC Architect Project remains a pilot project among all the professions in **Chinese Taipei** but that they have been working somewhat aggressively to move the whole thing forward. To date they have 88 APEC Architects on their register. Earlier this year they published a handbook which documents their participation in the APEC Architect Project which is being used to promote the project. Their application fee is approximately \$US100 and there is no annual fee.

The **United States of America** has 105,847 registered architects across all 54 US jurisdictions and 54 APEC Architects as of August 31, 2014. They added six APEC Architects to the roster during the current period. The first step to becoming an APEC Architect is a current NCARB Certificate and there's a \$225 annual fee to maintain that certificate. The application fee to enrol on the APEC register is \$400.

Aside from APEC, in 1994 Canada and the **United States of America** signed a Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) based on similar education, experience and examination requirements. The terms of the agreement were renegotiated and a new MRA was implemented on January 1, 2014 which allows for reciprocity between the countries after 2,000 hours of post-licensure experience. That particular agreement has been signed by 38 of our 54 jurisdictions and we hope to be increasing that number in the coming year.

The Tri-National Agreement between Canada, the **United States of America** and Mexico is similar to APEC with the exception that there is a dossier of work that has to be reviewed by the host country, as well as an in-person interview in the host country in the language of the host country. Finally after 10 years, it has been implemented and it's hoped that a national launch across all three countries occurs in the coming weeks.

In regards to the Reciprocal Recognition Framework, the **United States of America** checked three boxes which are meant to identify the difference between reality and aspiration. In reality they don't have any active APEC Mutual Recognition Agreements so have a 'local collaboration' requirement but if they were to enter into an agreement they would request a 'domain specific' assessment. In the meantime, they also offer the Broadly Experienced Foreign Architect (BEFA) Program which allows for a registered architect from any foreign country to have access to the United States' licensure process. That BEFA



Program is currently accepted by 47 of their 54 jurisdictions, it requires submission of a dossier and an in-person interview in front of a review committee.

The APEC Architect movement in **Thailand** is moving very slowly in part due to government regulation. They have promoted the APEC Architect Project through different channels including lectures to new generations of architects to raise awareness of the importance / benefits of globalization and working internationally and annual exhibitions. They currently hold 'local collaboration' status. **Thailand** will soon have a new Architect Board of Thailand which will influence changes to the Monitoring Committee; these will be reported in the next report.

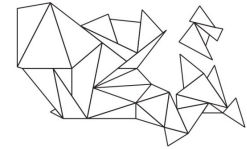
The **Republic of the Philippines** currently has 40 APEC Architects and 10 architect applicants. The United Architects of the Philippines hosts seminars to promote the APEC Architect Project with local support. Their Framework status remains at 'local collaboration'. Their application fee is \$US500 with an annual fee of \$US50. APEC Architects are required to comply with the regulatory board's requirement of having 20 continuing professional development units per year.

Malaysia reported 16 APEC Architects with the recent registrations. The Malaysian *Architects Act* is overdue in Parliament, but once the *Act* is approved, there will be some changes to requirements. Malaysia adopted the revised APEC Architect certificate and ID card provided by the Secretariat and all of the information is available on their website www.lam.gov.my. They currently have a 'local collaboration' requirement but would like to move to a 'domain specific' requirement with the support of their new *Act*. In terms of 'local collaboration' they would like APEC Architects to collaborate with APEC Architects and ASEAN Architects with ASEAN Architects but a final decision is yet to be made. In order to be registered as an APEC Architect, the first application is 100 Malaysian Ringgit and the renewal fee is 100 Malaysian Ringgit.

The Chair thanked delegates for providing their reports and stated that one of the greatest values of the APEC Architect Project is being able to move between economies to provide services in another economy plus the experience that one gains in practising in a foreign jurisdiction and bringing that experience back. **New Zealand** reminded everyone that the benefits of being an APEC Architect were discussed at length at the Fifth Central Council meeting and that a summary of the benefits identified are available in the last meetings minutes. **Singapore** brought up that one of the seven benefits listed was recognizing the transfer of experience from one economy to another and **the Chair** shared that Canada, Australia and New Zealand had had some discussions about the benefits of practising in another jurisdiction and whether it may give the opportunity for intern architects to transfer their experience under the auspice of an APEC registered architect in the other host country.

Item 7.3 - Promotion of the APEC Architect Register

The Chair returned to the topic of the seven economies of APEC who are currently not participating in the Project - Brunei, Chile, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Russia and Vietnam. **The Chair** reminded us that **New Zealand** had earlier described the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement which includes Australia, Canada, Brunei, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, USA and Vietnam, and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) which includes Brunei, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Singapore and Vietnam.



The Chair nominated Canada, the United States of America and Mexico to speak with Chile and Peru and he nominated **New Zealand** to speak with Papua New Guinea. **Malaysia** offered to speak with both Brunei and Vietnam through their ASEAN caucus. **Singapore** reminded everyone that they have already reached out to Indonesia and invited them to the Sixth Central Council Meeting but they failed to attend. **The Chair** suggested that **Canada** work together with **Malaysia** as current and future Secretariat to reach out to Russia. All new economies will be invited to observe the Seventh Central Council Meeting per project protocol.

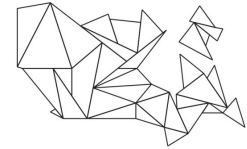
Australia stressed that it's important to make some of our decisions based upon data and speaking on behalf of their economy stated that they haven't done enough research into who are the architects most likely to be interested in joining the APEC register and then becoming registered in other economies. As the eligibility requirements state that architects must have seven years post-registration we're anticipating that they are senior architects. Are they architects operating under their own name? Are they architects employed by an existing firm likely to work overseas for short periods of time? The Council has talked about monitoring the agreement every two years. Are there some aspects of the agreement that we should be reviewing every two years based upon some of the questions that we might ask ourselves? And we listened to all the reports this morning and everyone is promoting the APEC register in the various economies, through their own mechanisms, but we don't seem to be actually making much progress in the number of architects who are coming on to our home economy register. So maybe we need to ask some other questions and ask questions of the people to whom we're doing this for to see whether we can direct some of the considerations of this committee.

New Zealand supported Australia's comments and reiterated that some understanding of the profile of those architects who are becoming APEC Architects in different countries would be valuable and **Australia** suggested a project-wide survey for those architects registering as APEC Architects and those availing themselves to APEC Mutual Recognition Agreements. **The Chair** nominated **Australia, New Zealand, Canada** and the **Republic of the Philippines** to create a list of standardized questions for the survey.

Item 7.4 - Update on the Agreements Signed by Economies

Item 7.4.1 – Update on the newly adopted NCARB CALA MRA

The Chair provided an update of the newly signed Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) between **Canada** and the **United States of America**. The replacement of the agreement was necessary due to the introduction of the Examination for Architects in Canada (ExAC). **Canada** and the **United States of America** have been in negotiations for over four years and the signed agreement which came into effect January 1, 2014, recognizes architects from either jurisdiction with one year post-licensure experience. It's a full MRA; there are no additional domain specific requirements. A number of US states are continuing to ratify the agreement – all 11 Canadian jurisdictions and 38 states are signed on at present, they hope to get to 44. The Monitoring Committee for the MRA is continuing to discuss some of the finite points of the agreement and working out some of the finer details as we move forward.



Item 7.4.2 – Progress on the Australia, Canada and New Zealand MRA

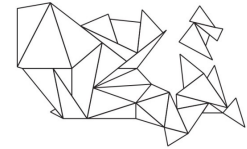
Canada elaborated on the new APEC Architect Project Mutual Reciprocity Agreement (MRA) being signed between **Australia, Canada** and **New Zealand**. The parties had hoped to sign the MRA during the Council meeting but due to the scheduling of individual Canadian jurisdictions' Council meetings this could not be achieved. The **United States of America** asked whether the MRA was an APEC agreement or a full blown MRA and **Canada** confirmed it was in full compliance with all of the APEC requirements.

Item 7.4.3 – Other

New Zealand asked whether someone could provide more information about ASEAN and the agreement for the designation of an ASEAN Architect. **Singapore** went on to state that under ASEAN there are four professional services related to the built environment: architectural services, engineering, accountancy, and land surveying for the environment. There are also three medical services (medical, dental and nursing) and the seven services are at different stages of development and under various MRAs (in this case Mutual Recognition Arrangements). The four MRAs related to the built environment have already been signed, the MRA for architectural services was signed in November 2007 and it took a further two years to deliver and set up the logistics. ASEAN has established the Supreme ASEAN Architects Council (AAC), it includes all ten member states and the Chair and Secretariat services are provided on a rotation basis, each member state contributes financially every two years. All ten members have established a monitoring committee and submitted an assessment statement to the AAC, an assessment statement describes the procedure in the member state for becoming an ASEAN member. Promotion of the concept of ASEAN Architects has begun and seven of the ten member states have registered ASEAN Architects. On December 31, 2015 ASEAN will officially announce that it will become the ASEAN Economic Community and will then work on the provision of goods and services, not just professional services. After an architect becomes an ASEAN Architect in their home state they can become registered in another ASEAN state and they are then known as a Registered Foreign Architect (RFA) in the host state. In some states RFAs can work independently, in others they have to work in collaboration with local architects. The AAC has established the ASEAN Architect Education Committee; its objective is to work towards harmonization of education within ASEAN perhaps leading to accreditation within ASEAN itself by its own body. The AAC is also surveying all ASEAN members as was suggested for APEC and they have produced a handbook about practice in each ASEAN state. **Malaysia** added that by requiring an ASEAN Architect to collaborate with an ASEAN Architect and an APEC Architect to collaborate with an APEC Architect it will add more meaning to registration as an ASEAN/APEC Architect.

Item 7.5 - Update on the APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status

Malaysia raised an issue regarding the definitions used in the Reciprocal Recognition Framework Status. They are complete mobility, domain specific assessment, comprehensive registration examination, host economy residence/experience, local collaboration, and no recognition. In the case of 'domain specific', it is defined in the APEC Architect Operations Manual as, "Competencies or knowledge related to conditions of professional practice specific to an economy." **Malaysia** wanted clarification from members whether 'domain specific' refers to a domestic examination requirement as it's not very clear when the definition says licensure as an architect according to the conditions of that economy.



New Zealand added that the distinction is the ‘domain specific’; this refers to any aspects of the architectural process that are specific to that particular economy; whereas the ‘comprehensive registration examination’ would refer to all aspects of the architectural process. **Singapore** agreed with New Zealand confirming ‘domain specific’ means local knowledge, if an APEC Architect wants to cross a border, the basic requirement is that the new APEC Architect must know what is considered local knowledge in the host economy. **Malaysia** asked whether the definition can be amended so that it’s consistent in the framework and the glossary of terms. **New Zealand, Japan, Australia and Hong Kong** **China** confirmed that they list their Framework requirements (domain specific assessment) on their individual websites, **the Chair** requested that other economies do too.

Following comments made earlier in the meeting by the **United States of America, New Zealand** and **the Secretary** put together a matrix for discussion; it’s intended to support the Reciprocal Recognition Framework and summarizes the relationships between each economy, it was assumed that there was ‘local collaboration’ unless otherwise stated. MRAs that fall outside of APEC, such as the NCARB CALA Agreement between **Canada** and the **United States of America** and the Trans-Tasman MRA between **Australia** and **New Zealand** were also added.

Following discussion **New Zealand** proposed the following motion;

The motion is that the definition in the Glossary of Terms for ‘domain specific’ be adjusted to read, “Competencies or knowledge related to conditions of professional practise specific to the host economy.” And, that the APEC Architect Reciprocal Recognition Framework 2014 be adjusted to read under ‘Domain Specific Assessment’ the same as the revised glossary of terms definition for domain specific. **Malaysia** seconded, **Singapore** voiced its support and there was almost unanimous support from the rest of the Council.

Item 8 – Procedures

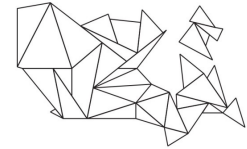
Item 8.1 – Procedures for Non-Complying Economies

Canada announced, with pleasure, that there were no non-complying economies and **Malaysia** requested that in that case we ‘let sleeping dogs lie’ in terms of setting policy for managing non-compliance, members of the Council agreed.

Item 8.1 – APEC Architect Funding Formulae

Canada had noted the occasional curious response with respect to the reporting of how many architects are registered in a given economy and this number is the basis of the formula for APEC funding. Earlier in proceedings there was discussion about those differences, sometimes because of definitions, in the numbers reported but as the current Secretariat and following these discussions **Canada** recommends that the funding formula be revisited in time for the next payment cycle.

On that note, **the Chair** shared with the meeting that **New Zealand** had now collected all of the definitions of what a practising and licensed architect is and therefore suggested further discussion of



this matter when we revisited the definitions later. Once consensus has been reached on the definition of a practising and licensed architect each economy will be asked to calculate their number based on that definition and provide this to the Secretariat for funding purposes.

Item 9 - The future of the APEC Architect Project

Item 9.1 – Report from New Zealand

New Zealand presented to the meeting their new method of registering senior offshore architects derived from the logic of the APEC Architect Project.

They used the example of Ernest Plischke, one of New Zealand's best known architects, a refugee from Vienna, who was key in bringing modernism to **New Zealand** architecture. Although Ernest had significant experience he couldn't or wouldn't get registered in **New Zealand** so he worked unregistered in association with other architects. Like Ernest, there are many overseas architects working today in **New Zealand** unregistered but the New Zealand Registered Architects Board (NZRAB) would like to see them registered, where they meet the standard, so that they are bound by the code of ethics, the rules and the professional requirements that bind **New Zealand** registered architects. To this end in recent months the NZRAB has introduced a new registration procedure and the inspiration for this new procedure came from APEC Architect Project.

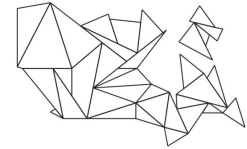
The NZRAB has three distinct registration pathways: Pathway One is for applicants who have not been **New Zealand** registered architects before; Pathway Two is for applicants who have been **New Zealand** registered architects before; and Pathway Three is for applicants who are APEC Architects from economies where we have mutual recognition agreements. Australian registered architects are entitled to register in **New Zealand** as of right and vice versa.

The NZRAB's new procedure allows for a review panel to consider applications from experienced offshore architects and, where it is appropriate, to grant a dispensation so that a professional conversation based around a very detailed case study is not required. Instead the applicant architect takes part in a similar shorter interview, out of which a decision is made as to whether the applicant is safe to practise in **New Zealand**. These applicants are welcome to present examples of their work, and indeed that's helpful, but the formal case study is not required.

So far one architect has been assessed this way via video link and they were successful and the NZRAB is now reviewing past decisions to see if any other senior offshore architects recently assessed who, under the new dispensation could proceed forthwith to an interactive assessment without having to present case studies.

New Zealand suggested that we are seeing an APEC Architect ripple effect. They've developed a way to use the APEC Architect formula to apply to senior architects from anywhere, where a review panel has judged case by case that it is appropriate.

In thinking about the mobility of architectural services, a good question to ask is who benefits? For example, who benefitted most from a Dane designing the Sydney Opera House? Was it Denmark via the



fee paid to the architect or was Australia because Sydney has the opera house? And consider Christchurch, New Zealand, after the earthquakes. New Zealanders have taken great joy that out of the ruins has come what we now call The Cardboard Cathedral. It was designed by Japanese architect Shigeru Ban. Shigeru didn't even charge a fee for his services and this is a magical result. In developing our new procedure for registering senior offshore architects, we never discussed the idea that this would be only available for architects from countries on a reciprocal basis, where the same or similar facility was available for senior architects from **New Zealand**. Of course, if some of the other economies represented in this meeting do the same for the way they assess senior offshore architects, then these economies will benefit too.

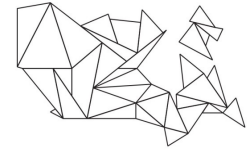
Item 9.2 – Report from Australia

Australia presented on the way they have conducted their domain specific assessments, three of which were performed by overseas APEC Architects in the last 12 months.

The Architects Accreditation Council of Australia (AACA) owns the National Competency Standard for Architects. They were developed by the AACA Board in consultation with the profession, with regulators, with the public and with educators and they've just undergone quite a significant review, and it's believed that they're seeing a much more robust and a richer description of the competency required of architects in **Australia**. They are very similar components to standards that are in operation in other countries around the world because they're much more similarities than there are differences. The Architectural Practice Examination (APE), which is the national examination in architectural practice administered in each state and territory in **Australia** is also owned by the AACA. The AACA works together with the Australian Institute of Architects (AIA) to assess and accredit the programs offered by the 17 universities in **Australia** who provide architectural education. The programs must be accredited for the purpose of registration, and it's the responsibility of the AACA and AIA to assess those programs. The AACA is also responsible for a program to assess industry experience in terms of equivalence to an Australian architectural qualification. The AACA is also the body appointed by the Department of Immigration and Border Control in **Australia** to assess overseas qualifications to determine relevance to Australian architecture qualification, and they're responsible for international Mutual Recognition Agreements.

The AACAs domain specific assessment is called the Supplementary Assessment Process (SAP). The process was established in line with the agreements under the APEC Architect Framework. Candidates are expected to have an understanding of general principles and applicable codes in Australia; the capacity to apply these safely and efficiently; and knowledge of any special requirements operating in **Australia**, but we do not require any professional experience in **Australia** prior to application under the APEC Architect Agreement. The central standard that underpins all of the programs and procedures relating to the regulation of architects is conducted in accordance to the relevant aspect of the Australian standard of competency for architects.

A portfolio of work is used as the vehicle for the assessment interview, and that's the way the experienced assessors will make their own assessments, by professional conversation, in effect, with the applicant to make sure that they are testing the relevant aspects under the agreement. We publish the



competency standards relevant to this assessment in our guides for candidates and all of this information is available on our website.

The assessors that the AACA uses for the SAP are the same architects who are involved in assessing applicants for registration (via APE) in each state and territory, the AACA collaborates very closely with the state and territory boards. The interview for the applicant must in a state or territory where he or she intends to register and that gives ownership back to the boards.

Discussion

The Chair thanked **New Zealand** and Australia for their presentations.

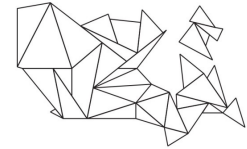
Following a question from **Singapore**, **Australia** confirmed that once an architect is registered in one Australian state or territory they can avail themselves to Australian mutual recognition and the Trans-Tasman MRA with New Zealand without further interviews. The **United States of America** asked for clarity around language and **Australia** confirmed that the SAP takes place in English without the assistance of a translator; they also asked whether all eight states and territories recognize the agreement, **Australia** confirmed that they do. The **United States of America** also asked New Zealand what level of experience is required to enter their new process. **New Zealand** clarified that APEC requires seven years but that they haven't identified a benchmark for their new procedure. The initial review panel, known as the Qualification and Experience Assessment Panel, makes the decision whether someone can take the shorter interactive assessment. **The Republic of the Philippines** asked about study materials for foreign APEC Architects applying for registration and **New Zealand** reminded everyone that they have a section on their website which includes a list of the competencies all applicants have to demonstrate, those specifically applying to APEC Architects are marked and these are the 'domain specific' requirements. There is also a list of resources for these domain specific aspects.

Item 10 - Central Council Administration

Item 10.1 - Report by the Secretariat

The Secretariat reminded everyone that the complete report in detail is within the briefing package. **The Secretariat** provided considerable thanks to their predecessors, New Zealand, for not only their prior execution of the role as **the Secretariat** for the two prior years, but also in terms of helping to make the transition as smooth as possible, both in terms of practical assistance and perhaps not least regular assurance.

In terms of summarizing activities for **the Secretariat** – annual reports were requested and collated from every economy; annual fees were invoiced and collected from every economy; the APEC website was kept alive; the contact list was updated and maintained; a project planning spreadsheet was kept; a much greater awareness across Canada of the APEC Architect Project; organizing the Sixth Central Council Meeting and seeing the healthy results that we've been experiencing together for the last three days; and the parallel initiative of pursuing an MRA with our colleagues in New Zealand and Australia



became an interesting and excellent vehicle for understanding the process, the objectives and certainly the value of the APEC Architect Project in the first place.

Malaysia said it was looking forward to working closely with Canada for the next two years but raised its concerns about the calculation of fees and the number of architects reported. It also enquired about 'the box', it was agreed that **Canada** would update the box and arrange for it to be couriered to Malaysia at a later date. There was also discussion about retiring the box and using an online library.

Item 10.2 – Review of the Schedule of Rotation of Responsibilities

The Chair confirmed that **Malaysia** has graciously agreed to take on the role of Secretariat for 2015/2016, and that the **People's Republic of China** have also agreed to continue on thereafter in 2017/2018. **Malaysia** stated that the meeting will take place in the fall of 2016 in Kuala Lumpur. **Singapore** stated that they had no issue with the original schedule set at the 2008 meeting in 2008 and will happily act as Secretariat in 2019/2020. **The Chair** thanked the economies for confirming the rotation.

Item 10.3 - Adoption of the Summary Conclusions

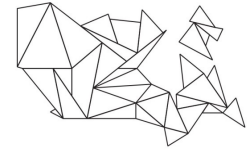
The meeting considered and adopted a set of summary conclusions (see Annex 2).

Beforehand, **New Zealand** briefed Council on the work they and the **United States of America** had completed surrounding the definition of a licensed architect. They consulted with economies and they are reasonably confident with the definition of a registered architect as an architect holding a current registration such that he or she is permitted under local law to practise architecture at the present time.

They made the observation that the word 'registration' is already defined as, "Also licensure and certification and is the legal admission to the right to practise as an architect." With this in mind it is those registered architects who are permitted under local law, within your own jurisdictions, to practise architect at the present time, that means those architects that have fulfilled their CPD requirements where that is applicable and do not have any discipline charges against them.

Following lots of roundtable discussion, **New Zealand** formally moved that the definition of registered architect be, "An architect holding a current registration such that he or she is permitted and licensed under the domestic law to the unrestricted practise of architecture at that present time." Be added to the glossary of terms in the APEC Manual. The **United States of America** seconded the motion and it received unanimous support.

The Chair reminded Council that now there's a definition the number of potential APEC architects in a home economy and the funding formulae for the services of the APEC Secretariat can be further discussed. The **Republic of the Philippines**, **New Zealand** and **Canada** confirmed that fees received did cover Secretariat costs but that all economies donated staff and volunteer time. The **Republic of the Philippines** mentioned that if an economy wished to host more than a basic Council meeting, that further investment would be needed. **The Chair** requested all economies to reevaluate the number of



registered architects in their economy given the new definition and report their numbers to the Secretariat.

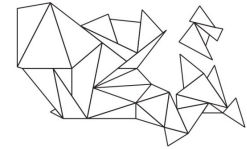
The Chair also raised the survey questions brought up earlier in the meeting. **Australia** spoke on behalf of the economies involved in this project and in general terms they looked at identifying information that would be useful to the Council. They determined that it should be a generic survey and that the language used in the survey should be appropriate to the home economy and so they drafted specific questions as such. They proposed that the information should be collected by the home economy and the information forwarded to the Secretariat by November 31, 2015 with the Secretariat to collect that information and distribute it to all economies. They anticipate that the home economies will use the information for a number of purposes within their home economies including to market the benefits of the APEC Architect Project.

Topics for questions included personal information (age, date of birth, languages spoken, date of receipt of professional licence, numbers of years of professional practice, date of registration as an APEC Architect); education (the country they gained their architectural education, the duration of their program(s) the extent of their education in terms of Bachelor degree, Master degree, etc.); professional experience (size of their current firm, location of their firm, whether the applicant works in more than one practice); and the expertise of the applicant (e.g. hospitality, education, health care, cultural, housing, sustainability). Queries about whether they had any current offshore projects underway and, if so, where they were would follow, and then a question about whether the applicant had ever worked offshore. Finally the survey would ask the applicant to indicate their reasons for applying to be an APEC Architect and how being an APEC Architect is beneficial from their perspective. So there's a combination of statistical data and then qualitative data and people providing comments.

Japan asked about the purpose of collecting this data and **the Chair** reminded everyone that based on discussions yesterday, it was to help target and increase the number of APEC Architects in each economy. **The Republic of Korea** mentioned that for economies like theirs and **Japan** who have hundreds of APEC Architects that a survey would be very time consuming to administer; **Australia** suggested that data not all ready readily available could be collated in an amended application form or annual renewal form, the **Republic of the Philippines** concurred and added that this was a useful self-assessment tool too. **The Chair** suggested that the survey questions be consolidated and distributed by **Australia, Canada** and **the Republic of the Philippines** to all economies following this meeting, economies will be responsible for developing and distributing their own survey, with the resultant data to be presented at the Seventh Central Council Meeting.

The Republic of the Philippines proposed a resolution of thanks to Canada for hosting the Sixth Central Council Meeting of the APEC Architect Project and round of applause for Canada followed. **New Zealand** suggested that the resolution should be recorded in the Summary Conclusions.

The Republic of Korea brought up that in their economic report they talked about changing the renewal period for APEC Architects from two years to three years because they felt this would encourage participation and reduce their annual fee and their CPD requirements. They referred everyone to two sentences of page 79, item number 2 "Maintain APEC Architect Registration" which states a time frame of no greater than two years. **The Republic of Korea** proposes changing this to state no greater than three years. **New Zealand** seconded the motion and it received unanimous support.



New Zealand proposed another motion to delete the text from the word "Hand-over Guidelines" down on page 89 of the APEC Architect Project Manual; the motion didn't receive any support.

Item 10.4 - Amendments to the Operations Manual

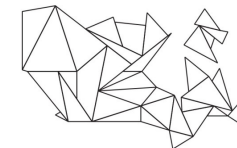
The APEC Architect Operations Manual was amended to include the newly agreed upon definitions for 'registered architect' and 'domain specific' and the newly developed matrix to support the APEC Architect Project Reciprocal Recognition Framework was also added.

Item 11 – The Next Meeting of the Central Council

Malaysia confirmed that the next meeting of the Central Council will happen in Malaysia, in the fall of 2016 in Kuala Lumpur.

The Chair declared the meeting closed.

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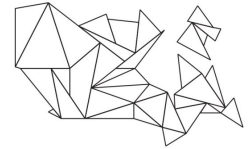
Annex 1

THE APEC ARCHITECT PROJECT RECIPROCAL RECOGNITION FRAMEWORK - SUPPORT MATRIX

(ALL ECONOMIES LOCAL COLLABORATION (LC) UNLESS NOTED)

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

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



Annex 2

THE APEC ARCHITECT PROJECT SIXTH CENTRAL COUNCIL MEETING

Meeting Summary Conclusions

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

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

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