
**PROMOTION
OF HIGH-QUALITY
ARCHITECTURE**

**THROUGH
ARCHITECTURAL
DESIGN COMPETITIONS
AND
AWARDS / PRIZES**

**International Competitions Commission
(ICC)**



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INTRODUCTION

The International Union of Architects advocates for the fundamental values of design excellence, sustainability, a holistic approach to architecture and preservation of cultural diversity.

The UIA promotes architectural design competitions with a focus on quality solutions for the built environment as an effective means to obtain exceptional and innovative realisations that positively impact their surroundings.

The UIA organises and endorses awards/prizes to acknowledge notable achievements in both practical and theoretical fields.

To coincide with the UIA's 75th anniversary, Regina Gonthier and Jerzy Grochulski (ICC Co-Directors 2015-2023) have undertaken a study of architectural design competitions since 1949 and awards/prizes since the 1960s in order to document the work undertaken by the UIA since its foundation in favour of architectural quality.

This study traces the history of design competitions and explains their relevance to today's world. It documents the UIA's performance and highlights the responsibility entrusted to the UIA to conduct exemplary competitions, promote competition culture and provide expertise.

1. 1998-2023 INTERNATIONAL DESIGN COMPETITIONS AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

UIA competitions are a main contributor to the organisation's reputation. In all parts of the world architects and architecture students get to know the UIA through UIA competitions. This is not surprising, since architectural design competitions challenge the core specificity of the profession - the ability to translate needs into spatial solutions, respond architecturally to the particularities of the task and its context with innovative ideas and technology thereby representing the most honourable way for an architect to obtain mandates and recognition.

The history of international competitions is closely related to the history of the UIA, which began collaborating with national professional organisations in conducting international competitions as far back as 1949. The need for regulations enjoying international acceptance and validity became evident from the beginning of the UIA's creation and the goal was achieved in collaboration with UNESCO.

The UIA elaborated Regulations for International Competitions which were approved by the UIA General Assembly in 1955. Adopted in 1956 by the General Conference of UNESCO and revised in 1978, the UNESCO Standard Regulations for International Competitions in Architecture and Town Planning remain the global reference for competitions focusing on the quality of the solution. They are based on the main tenets of transparency, equal treatment and non-discrimination and guarantee professional evaluation under anonymity as well as the protection of authors' rights.

In the 1990s and first decade of the 2000s, new public procurement legislation in EU member states and countries that are signatories of the World Trade Organisation agreement seemed to threaten the practice of design competitions focusing on quality of design by orienting procurement towards the cheapest offer and, in the best-case scenario, the most advantageous proposal.

In many countries, national competitions had to be open to international participation in order to respect international or bilateral agreements. These developments caused misunderstandings about the definition of international competitions and the validity of the UNESCO Regulations, even within the UIA.

From the Renaissance up to the 19th century, competitions were conducted only for prominent and exceptional projects. A democratisation of competition tasks began in the 20th century. Now embedded in public procurement law, competitions are today also organised for more common tasks within the public sector, which is a positive development.

However, competitions often became unnecessarily formalised, complex, time consuming and costly for competitors and were unfortunately sometimes reduced to a merely bureaucratic procurement procedure. Furthermore, organisers tend to request advanced projects at the competition stage instead of concepts and prefer conducting restricted procedures, often with excessive qualification requirements, creating a real problem of access and affordability for the profession.

Under such circumstances, the ICC had the task of clarifying the specificity of the UNESCO Regulations, verifying their validity and ensuring that design competitions retain their cultural dimension and values. The UIA Competition Guide for Design Competitions in Architecture and Related Fields, elaborated in 2016, includes updated best practice recommendations for the implementation of the UNESCO Regulations and is valid not only in the domain of architecture and urban planning but also other design fields and related disciplines.

This opening responded to the need for interdisciplinary collaboration for the elaboration of architectural solutions and the increasing number of multidisciplinary competitions. The Guide, adopted at the 2017 UIA General Assembly in Seoul and amended with Sustainable Development Goals in 2019, emphasises the importance of the principle of fairness and can also be used as a model for developing regulations for national competitions.

The UIA recommends that design competitions should, in principle, be open, in order to promote new talents, should avoid excessive requirements and remain accessible and affordable for all. Following the UIA's goals, endorsed competitions in the last years respect the holistic, culture-centred and interdisciplinary approach aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

The ICC professionalised the consultancy on competitions seeking UIA endorsement and successfully proved the compatibility of UNESCO Regulations with all public procurement legislation (including EU legislation) under which UIA-endorsed competitions took place since 2017. The ICC also advised the EU Commission in the conduct of its own competitions.

Competitions are increasingly also conducted for projects within the private sector in sensitive urban or landscape zones. This is often required by urban planning regulations, but also in general because promoters have recognised the merits of good design and the potential to improve their profile.

Design competitions are suitable for all architectural tasks, simple or complex, large or small, while ensuring that the effort demanded remains proportionate to the scale and future mandate. In today's context, design competitions are the best means for contributing to a wide-ranging design quality in order to improve the standard of the built environment.

The ongoing political discourse, particularly in Europe, where discussion centres on the "Baukultur" and "New European Bauhaus" initiatives, recognises that a high-quality built environment is a necessity and a matter of public interest, best achieved through well-managed design competitions, proved to be the best tool for finding suitable solutions for architectural tasks.

Their recognition and appropriate implementation in national legislation and cultures is in progress although the process is slow. In this regard, the UIA has an important role to play in the coming years promoting both a high-quality built environment worldwide as a matter of public interest and competitions as the best tool allowing for comparison.

2. THE INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS COMMISSION'S WORK

Since the 1950s, UNESCO has entrusted the UIA to supervise the application of the Standard Regulations, assist competition organisers and promote international competitions. The way the UIA has responded to this task has evolved over the years to reflect the increasing complexity of consultancy and the needs and expectations of organisers.

During the initial years of the UIA, international competitions seem to have been entrusted to single persons or ad hoc groups, personalities with proven competition experience. According to Jean-Pierre Vouga's article in the 50th anniversary publication, international competitions were not included among the 8 Committees (Work Groups) created by the UIA Council to deal with different topics.

In 1974, at the 45th Council meeting in New Delhi, a temporary committee under Pierre Vago was constituted with the task to analyse previous UIA competitions and formulate recommendations for the future. In 1985, the Council meeting in San Francisco approved the "International Competitions Programme" and Gerard Benoit was appointed Director.

The UIA created permanent Commissions on important domains of the profession in the mid-1990s: Professional Practice (PPC), Education (EDUCOM) and International Competitions (ICC). The composition and organisation of the ICC has changed form over the years. From 1999 to 2006, the Commission had one Director and one member from each Region, all elected Council members. Later on, the Commission was composed of two Co-Directors and two members from each Region, who were not necessarily elected Council members.

During the current term (2021-2023), the ICC has two Co-Directors, two advisors and 24 members. 26 different UIA Member Sections are represented in the Commission. According to current practice, Co-Directors are nominated by the UIA President and appointed by Council decision. Commission members are nominated by UIA Member Sections. Up to now, no specific experience or qualification is required from nominees.

The ICC has the task of providing consultancy to external entities and UIA organisers of competitions and awards. In this sense, it must function as a service of the UIA and needs a solid anchorage in the Headquarters.

Since 1985, the Commission has been assisted by the UIA Secretariat in Paris, which in early years also verified the conformity of briefs to the UNESCO-UIA regulations. With the increasing complexity of procedures, consultancy and answers to organisers' questions can only be provided at the ICC's direction. The work is intensive and therefore it is recommended to adequately reinforce the Secretariat.

Competition organisers seeking UIA endorsement often come to the UIA for reasons related to prestige, but mostly because they need a guarantee for the proper conduct of their competitions and help to identify qualified jurors and reach competitors from other countries. Their profile varies from inexperienced to knowledgeable and exigent, requesting expert and competent advice based on proven experience as well as legal understanding. Award organisers interested in UIA collaboration come to the UIA usually for reasons related to prestige and in order to obtain global attention.

In all UIA-endorsed competitions and awards, the UIA nominates a juror and alternate as its representatives in the jury. Jurors must have the same qualifications required of the competitors. The UIA nominates experienced architects, well known for the quality of their own work and capable of inspiring confidence and attracting participants.

In addition to the professional evaluation, the UIA juror has the role of ensuring the implementation of the rules. With the increasing complexity of formal and procedural aspects in competitions, an ICC member with proven experience, acting as a non-voting observer, is often entrusted with the task of ensuring that the jury session is properly conducted.

The UIA has been considering a fee to organisers of competitions and awards seeking UIA endorsement. In proportion to the time, effort and expertise requested for serious consultancy in competitions, the practice fee is actually an over-contribution. The ICC recommends that this income (averaging at 70,000 euros/year over the past ten years) contributes to the Commission's professionalisation efforts and special projects rather than to buttress the Union's expenses.

It was not possible to investigate the endorsement policy and practice, nor the extent and depth of consultancy in early years. Today, consultancy requires not only expertise but also full-time availability. This is not compatible with volunteer work. Furthermore, consultancy cannot be provided by a Commission composed of many members, and the promotion of competitions and competition culture cannot be accomplished without the help of UIA Member Sections and a network of representatives in all countries.

The role of the Commission, its composition, its organisation, the nomination procedure for members and qualification requirements for Co-Directors and members are topics that must be clarified with regard to UIA's moral and legal responsibility in matters of consultancy. The UIA must find adequate and viable solutions to ensure expertise.

ICC work 2021-2023

The ICC's work is multi-faceted and includes 5 different domains of activity.

Consultancy

The ICC provides consultancy for competitions and awards/prizes. Since 2017, the ICC also advises interested Member Sections in elaborating or reviewing their national regulations for architectural design competitions or assisting their promotional efforts.

The ICC's consultancy on competitions consists of advising on the competition type, the definition of the task, the evaluation criteria, the deliverables, formal and procedural aspects, the composition of the jury, the number of prizes and the amount of total prize money, key parameters of the mandate in view in the case of professional competitions, educational value (in the case of student competitions), the elaboration of the jury report and the organisation of the exhibition. The ICC also provides advice for the conduct of the jury evaluation session and an observer supervising the session and the implementation of the recommended procedure giving competent advice on formal and procedural matters.

Regulatory work

The "UIA Competition Guide" and the "UIA Participation in international Awards /Prizes" are the basic reference documents for consultancy on competition and award matters. Furthermore, the ICC has elaborated various documents for the different needs of competition organisers, which are working documents occasionally reviewed on the basis of new experiences. The following are the categories of ICC documents:

- Reference documents available to general public
 - Documents for external use addressed to external organisers (UIA clients)
 - Documents addressed specifically to UIA organisers (elaborated in 2022)
 - Documents for internal use of ICC Members and support documents for the Secretariat
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Promotion

The ICC's task is to promote UIA competitions and competition culture worldwide. With a handful of UIA-endorsed competitions launched every year, the goal is to set high standards, advocate best practices worldwide and promote design quality. One requirement for the successful promotion of UIA competitions is that they remain exemplary in all regards.

In an effort to promote UIA competitions, in 2021 the ICC proposed commemorative plates on buildings that have resulted from UIA competitions. Such plates should be designed by the architects of the building and mention the year of the UIA competition, the names of the winners, the name of the client and the year of completion. Although the initiative was approved by Council, implementation has not yet started.

Professionalisation

Further efforts are necessary in order to:

- Investigate the archives, establish an inventory and document the history of UIA competitions
- Verify the list of all UIA competitions since 1949 and include the key data
- Digitalise data of old competitions
- Initiate PhD research and envisage a scientific publication on UIA competitions
- Conduct statistics on UIA competitions
- Conduct a survey on ADC practice worldwide in collaboration with the UIA Professional Practice Commission
- Promote best practices by organising courses for competition managers

A UIA competition platform for competitions organised by the UIA or UIA Working Bodies ensuring anonymity was adopted by the Council and brought into fruition in 2022.

Special projects

Special projects are usually related to the UIA Congresses, during which the ICC organises plenary sessions on the performance of UIA competitions for the term or seminars on specific aspects of competition practice. A special edition of the newsletter on UIA competitions was published for the first time in 2021, and a second in 2023. The intention is to repeat such interviews with organisers, jurors and winners every triennium.

An interactive map indicating the cities and countries where UIA competitions were conducted and giving relevant information about the competition, the jury report, the winners, and follow up regarding the realisation of the project, is in elaboration and should one day include information about all UIA competitions. The accomplished first phase will be part of the ICC exhibition at the Copenhagen Congress in 2023.

Organisation and tasks

The work of the ICC is organised as follows:

- Consultancy is provided by the expert consultancy team, composed of the co-directors and advisors.
- Regulatory work is elaborated by the consultancy team, discussed in the Commission and approved by Council.
- Promotion is entrusted to Commission members, who are sometimes also asked to accompany the Co-Directors on a particular consultancy or participate in special projects.

The Commission meets twice a year and discusses particular problems and tendencies in the practice of UIA competitions but also national competitions conducted in the countries ICC members come from. It is a valuable exchange of experiences which demonstrates that competitions are not conducted in all countries, and where they are, they are not always practised in the same way. The proposed UIA survey is due and necessary.

The Challenge

Thanks to the recognition of the importance of design quality in the built environment, the context is today more favourable than ever for the promotion of architectural design competitions and competition culture. Endorsement by the UIA is nowadays not only an assessment of conformity to the UNESCO Regulations and the UIA best practice recommendations, but has also become a guarantee of fair conduct of the competition with equitable conditions for the competitors and the winner.

It is thus a quality label. This is one of the reasons why UIA competitions have an excellent reputation today. To maintain such a reputation requires paradigmatic competitions and the hard work of experts. Ensuring expertise and increasing professionalism in order for the UIA to maintain its reputation in competition matters is a question that will preoccupy future Councils and which the organisation must answer with adequate solutions.

Chronological Overview

Direction of International Competitions

1985 - 1993	ADC Programme Director:	G�rard Benoit (France)
1993 - 1994	ADC Programme Director:	Wilhelm Kuecker (Germany)
1994 - 1996	ADC Programme Director:	Jean Fran�ois Quelderie (France)
1996 - 2002	ADC Programme Director:	Jean Fran�ois Quelderie (France)
2002 - 2008	ICC Director:	Wolf Tochtermann (Germany)
2008 - 2011	ICC Co-Directors:	Toma� Kancler (Slovenia) and Cui Kai (China)
2011 - 2014	ICC Co-Directors:	Toma� Kancer (Slovenia) and Kazuo Iwamura (Japan)
2014 - 2015	ICC Co-Directors:	Toma� Kancler (Slovenia) and Jerzy Grochulski (Poland)
2015 - 2021	ICC Co-Directors:	Regina Gonthier (Switzerland) and Jerzy Grochulski (Poland)
2021 - 2023	ICC Co-Directors:	Regina Gonthier (Switzerland) and Jerzy Grochulski (Poland)
	ICC Advisors:	Paula Huotelin (Finland) and Tibor Fatyol (Hungary)

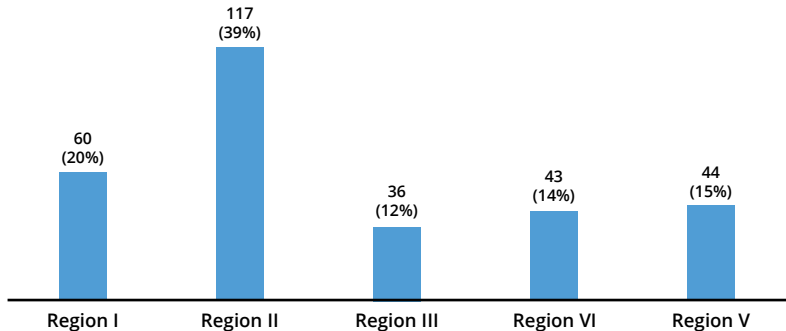
ICC Secretariat

1985 - 2013	Eileen Quinn
2014 - 2018	Emily Bonin
2018 - 2022	Mwiyathi Wanjira (professional competitions) Emily Bonin (student competitions and awards)
2023	Claudia Da Silva

UIA performance 1949 - 2023

300 professional competitions in 86 different countries.

An average of 4 UIA endorsed competitions a year



- 70% Architectural design competitions
- 30% Competitions in related disciplines

Ranking according to the number of ADCs conducted in the country

1. Germany	22 competitions
2. Belgium	19 competitions
3. France	15 competitions
4. Spain	14 competitions
5. Italy and USA	13 competitions each
6. Korea	12 competitions
7. Greece	9 competitions
Total	117 competitions (39% of 300) in 8 countries, 6 of which European

Country with the highest number of winners

Denmark with 20 UIA competitions won by Danish architects, 3 of which in recent years

Classification of 156 competitions in building-type categories

31	Government/administration	4 Parliament Buildings and 6 Town Halls
10	Music/Performance	6 Opera Houses, 3 Theatres, 1 Concert Hall
22	Art	10 Museums, 6 Cultural Centres, 2 archaeological sites
22	Education /Research	11 University Campuses and 5 National Libraries
23	Religion/History	15 Memorials, 8 places of worship of different religions
12	Sports and Leisure	3 Stadiums and 7 Hotels
4	Transport	2 train stations and 1 airport
19	Office buildings	Headquarters of organisations, foundations, firms
13	Housing	Most theoretical without implementation intention



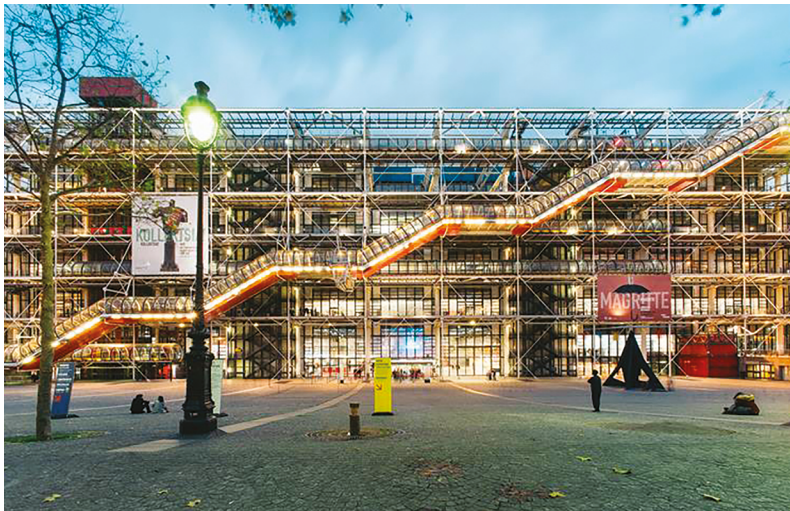
Sydney Opera House, Australia (1956)
Winner: Jørn Utzon (Denmark)
UNESCO World Heritage site since 2007



Concert hall inside the Sydney Opera House,
Australia (1956)



La Villette Park, France (1982)
Winner: Bernard Tschumi (France/USA)



Centre Pompidou, France (1971)
Winners: Renzo Piano, Richard Rogers (Italy/UK)



Bibliothèque Nationale, France (1989)
Winner: Dominique Perrault (France)



Bibliotheca Alexandrina, Egypt (1989)
Winner: Snøhetta Architects (Norway)



Tokyo International Forum, Japan (1989)
Winner: Rafael Viñoly (USA)



Bamiyan Cultural Center, Afghanistan (2015)
Winners: Carlos Nahuel Recabarren, Manuel Alberto Martínez Catalan, Franco Morero (Argentina)

3. UIA INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS 1949 -2023

Entrusted by UNESCO to promote international competitions worldwide, supervise the application of the Standard Regulations for International Competitions in Architecture and Town Planning and assist competition organisers, the UIA can proudly affirm at its 75th anniversary that it fulfilled its task of promotion. 300 UIA-endorsed professional competitions conducted in 86 different countries since 1949 and over 50 student competitions conducted since 1998 is a remarkable performance.

The following study is not scientific research but a first attempt to analyse the data that could be assembled with the help of the Secretariat.

Professional competitions

300 competitions conducted in 73 years gives an average of 4.1 competitions a year. A brief analysis of the data shows that although they were conducted in 86 different countries, the geographical repartition is not equal among the five UIA Regions. 59% of the competitions were conducted in European countries in Region I and Region II, which already had a tradition of organising competitions before 1956, and 41% were conducted in countries in the other three Regions (III, IV and V).

Region	No of competitions	% of total competitions
Region I	60	20%
Region II	117	39%
Region III	36	12%
Region IV	43	14%
Region V	44	15%
Total	300	100%

The ranking according to the number of UIA competitions conducted in a country gives Germany first place with 22 competitions, followed by Belgium with 19, France with 15, Spain with 14, USA and Italy with 13 each, Korea with 12 and Greece with 9. This reflects the historical context after World War II, the reconstruction of destroyed cities, the reunification of Germany, but also undertakings such as “Les grands projects” in Paris during the 1980s. Furthermore, it manifests the impact UIA Congresses may have in motivating the organisation of UIA competitions in a Congress country (Korea). But the above analysis also shows that 117 competitions (39%) were conducted in only 8 countries, 6 of which are European countries.

Among the 300 competitions, approximately 70% are architectural design competitions, sometimes combined with urban and/or landscape design. During the last 10 years, the collaboration of architects with landscape architects has frequently been a requirement for participation. Moreover, organisers increasingly request multidisciplinary teams as competitors.

About one fourth of architectural design competitions were classified as competitions with research or theoretical goals, or without clear realisation intention. Approximately 30% of the 300 competitions were classified as competitions in related disciplines, 82 (27.3%) as town planning and urban design competitions, 10 (3.3%) as landscape architecture competitions, and one single competition in furniture design as an interior design competition.

Architectural competitions endorsed by the UIA during the past 75 years have been conducted for a large spectrum of different tasks. The analysis of the topics of the 156 selected competitions below shows that numerous prestigious projects of different building-type categories have been UIA project competitions.

- **Government/administration:** 31 competitions including 4 parliament buildings and 6 town halls
 - **Music/performance:** 10 competitions including 6 opera houses, 3 theatres, 1 concert hall
 - **Art:** 22 competitions including 10 museums, 6 cultural centres, 2 archaeological sites
 - **Education/research:** 22 competitions including 11 university campuses and 5 national libraries
 - **History:** 15 competitions for memorials
 - **Religion:** 8 competitions for places of worship for different religions
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- **Sports and leisure:** 12 projects including 3 stadiums and 7 hotels
 - **Transport:** 4 competitions including 2 train stations and 1 airport
 - **Office buildings:** 19 competitions for headquarters of organisations, foundations, firms
 - **Housing:** 13 projects, the majority of which are theoretical, without intention of implementation

The analysis of UIA-endorsed competitions has faced several challenges including limited resources that hindered the digitisation of its physical archives, stored since the UIA Headquarters moved from the Auguste Perret building to the Montparnasse Tower in a warehouse outside Paris with difficult access. The overview serving to determine the number of UIA competitions relies for the years 1949-1995 on the list included in the publication of the PHD work of Nicolas Aymone, and for the period 1997-2022 on the list assembled by the ICC Secretariat.

It was not possible to investigate the endorsement policy and practice, nor the extent and the depth of consultancy in early years. Reliable information about the type of competitions (ideas/project, open/restricted) is available for competitions conducted since 2005, and about the number of stages since 2014. The overview of competitions needs to be completed with the names of the jurors, UIA representatives, winners and follow-up regarding the realisation of the project.

In the past 18 years, (2005-2022) 54 UIA-endorsed professional competitions were conducted in 30 different countries, representing an average of 3 competitions a year.

- 57.4% took place in Region I and Region II, 42.6% in the other three Regions
 - 42.6% were conducted in Region II, which has the highest record of UIA competitions
 - 66.7% of the competitions were conducted in open procedure and 33.3% in restricted procedure
 - 75.9% were project competitions and 24.1% ideas competitions
 - 62.5% of the project competitions were conducted as open and 37.5% as restricted procedures
 - 77% of the ideas competitions were conducted as open and 23% as restricted procedures
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Region	Total	Percentage	Project	Ideas	Open	Restricted
Region I	8	14.8%	7	1	2	6
Region II	23	42.6%	18	5	18	5
Region III	2	3.7%	2	0	2	0
Region IV	15	27.8%	8	7	11	4
Region V	6	11.1%	6	0	3	3
Total	54	100%	41 (75.9%)	13 (24.1%)	36 (66.7%)	18 (33.3%)

When evaluating the overview above, it is necessary to note that the percentage of ideas competitions (24.1) is high for professional competitions, since ideas competitions do not lead to a mandate for the winner.

A more detailed analysis of the data, not documented in the above table, shows that the percentage of restricted project competitions (37.5%) is high and the percentage of restricted ideas competitions (23%) is not comprehensive when considering the UIA policy recommending open procedures in order to ensure a wide range and diversity of solutions, promote new talents and offer enhanced opportunity for the emergence of innovative ideas.

From the 23 professional competitions conducted since 2014, 3 (13%) were two-stage competitions requesting more work than necessary from the competitors. This tendency is especially noted in competitions conducted in Region I.

The UIA recommends that design competitions should, in principle, be open, in order to promote new talents, should avoid excessive requirements and remain accessible and affordable for all. Following the UIA's goals, endorsed competitions in the last years have respected the holistic, culture-centred and interdisciplinary approach aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

The ICC has pointed out the necessity of creating and maintaining a detailed database of all its competitions as well as research on the outcomes thereof. Indeed, such information is necessary for recognising tendencies and better directing the ICC's efforts and promotion, but also for advising organisers seeking UIA endorsement.

Furthermore, analytical studies are necessary in order to measure the concrete successes of UIA competitions. This is especially because it is not the number but the quality of procedures and successful realisations that contribute to the reputation of UIA competitions. The goal of a competition is not accomplished with the conduct of a fair procedure. The “raison d'être” of a competition is the realisation of the best proposal.

Architectural design competitions practice elevates the general level of quality of the built environment. However, only a small percentage of winning projects can be expected to be particularly innovative, or have the potential of becoming pilot projects that are recognised as such in the history of architecture. In this sense, the success rate of UIA professional competitions corresponds to the expectation.

On the basis of the available information, the UIA can be proud to count many successful UIA-endorsed professional competitions which led to the construction of prestigious and iconic pilot projects, outstanding projects of high architectural and/or urban design quality, but also competitions that had a significant impact on architectural approach (Lima, Peru), design language (The Peak) or animated critical discourse (Place des Nations, Acropolis Museum), regardless of whether or not the projects were realised.

In many cases, the winners of UIA competitions were unknown young architects at the time, who became well known world architects thanks to the successful UIA competition.

A few decades after their completion, several buildings realised in the 1950s and 1960s as result of UIA competitions have been listed in their countries and today enjoy protection, acknowledged as part of the country's heritage. Examples include the Berkeley Library at Trinity College in Dublin (Ireland) and the World Health Organization Headquarters in Geneva (Switzerland).

The Sydney Opera House was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2007. A complete index of listed buildings would document the cultural dimension of UIA competitions from the point of view of their impact on heritage.

Overview of selected reference projects and UIA competitions

Prestigious and iconic pilot projects, result of open UIA competitions

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1956 | Sydney Opera House, Australia. Winner: Jørn Utzon (Denmark) |
| 1971 | Georges Pompidou Centre in Paris, France. Winners: Renzo Piano, Richard Rogers (Italy/UK) |
| 1989 | Bibliotheca Alexandrina, in Alexandria, Egypt, Winner: Snøhetta Architects (Norway) |

Outstanding buildings with exemplary architectural and/or urban design quality (7 of 9 open ADCs)

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 1959-60 | World Health Organization Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. Winner: Jean Tschumi (Switzerland) |
| 1960 | Trinity College Library Extension in Dublin Ireland. Winner: Ahrends Burton Koralek (Ireland) |
| 1965 | Berlin Tegel Airport in Germany. Winner: GMP - Gerkan, Marg + Partners (Germany) |
| 1982 | La Grande Arche in La Défense, Paris, France. Winner: Johann Otto von Spreckelsen (Denmark) |
| 1982 | La Villette Park in Paris, France. Winner: Bernard Tschumi (France/USA) |
| 1989 | Tokyo International Forum, Japan. Winner: Rafael Viñoly (USA) |
| 1989 | La Bibliothèque de France in Paris, France. Winner: Dominique Perrault (France) |
| 1990 | Jean-Marie Tjibaou Cultural Centre in Nouméa, New Caledonia. Winner: Renzo Piano (Italy) |
| 2015 | Bamiyan Cultural Centre in Afghanistan. Winners: Carlos Nahuel Recabarren, Manuel Alberto Martínez Catalan, Franco Morero (Argentina) |
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Projects with remarkable architectural quality (3 of 5 open ADCs)

- 1980 Foreign Affairs Ministry Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.
Winner among 12 invited: Henning Larsen (Denmark)
- 1995 The National Museum Seoul, Republic of Korea.
Winner: Chang-il Kim (South Korea)
- 2002 Grand Egyptian Museum in Cairo, Egypt.
Winner: Heneghan Peng Architects (Ireland)
- 2004 Hagar Qim and Mnajdra Heritage Park, Malta.
Winner: Walter Hunziker (Switzerland)
- 2013 International Olympic Committee Headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland.
Winner: 3XN (Denmark)

Competitions with impact on either approach, design language, critical discourse (3 of 4 open ADCs)

- 1956-7 Place des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.
Winner: André Gutton (France). Project not realized
- 1969 Low-cost housing in Lima, Peru.
3 winners: Maki-Kurokawa-Kikutake (Japan), Herbert Ohl (Germany), Atelier 5 (Switzerland). Christopher Alexander (USA) was among the competitors
- 1982 The Peak, Hong Kong.
Winner: Zaha Hadid (UK). Project not realized
- 1989 Acropolis Museum in Athens.
Winners: L. Passarelli and M. Nicoletti (Italy). Project not realized.

Competitions conducted in recent years promising outstanding realizations

- 2019 National Concert Hall in Vilnius, Lithuania.
Winner: Arquivio Architects (Spain) open single stage
 - 2021 JRC Headquarters in Seville, Spain
Winner: BIG Bjarke Ingels Group (Denmark) along with team members Argenia Ingeniería y Arquitectura (Spain), Buro Happold Limited (UK) and HCP Arquitectos y Urbanistas (Spain). Restricted with 15 competitors, single stage, multidisciplinary.
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Student competitions 1998-2023

Over 50 student competitions conducted since 1998 is a remarkable performance. Included are also a few competitions organised for both students and professionals in different categories, or competitions organised exclusively for young architects.

With such competitions, the UIA aims to elevate awareness of specific challenges facing society and the profession, invite reflection about general and specific domains to which architecture can contribute, train design skills and build capacity for finding architectural solutions, give insight to specific topics, introduce students to professional practice and help young architects start their professional career.

Student competitions are usually ideas competitions without a concrete project commission for the winner. Nevertheless, it is recommended, whenever possible, to envisage some involvement of the first prize winner in a further development of the competition topic as a reward, provided there is a chance to do so.

When the UIA organises an international student competition in architecture and related fields, the aim is primarily educational, characterised by a holistic approach. UIA student competitions do not serve commercial purposes and are not conducted for profit. They play an important role in familiarising the future generation of architects with the International Union of Architects and its mission.

Since its 50th anniversary, the UIA has organised 13 recorded student competitions (9 of which were in relation with the UIA World Congresses) and has endorsed 41 student competitions organised by external organisers. Examples of the latter include universities such as the International Olympiades (Korea) and the UIA-HYP Cup (China), or private organisers such as Velux (Denmark). The UIA has also endorsed international student competitions initiated and conducted by Member Sections, as well as the Young Architects' competitions organised by the Antalya branch of the Turkish Chamber since 2010. Most of these competitions are repeated either annually or biennially.

During the 2002-2005 term, two combined student and professional competitions were organised by the UIA with the theme “Celebration of Cities”: the first in collaboration with UNESCO, the second in collaboration with the UIA Italian Member Section, CNAPPC. During the term 2021-23, UIA Work Programmes and Commissions have been encouraged to organise student competitions on topics related to their field of competence.

An important chapter of UIA student competitions are the competitions organised by UIA Congress cities, usually on topics related to the Congress theme and/or place. They interest numerous participants from all parts of the world and often request that students be tutored by their teachers for the elaboration of entries. Jurors of student competitions are challenged to highlight the didactic value and document the didactic approach in their report.

The UIA is neither primarily a competitions organiser nor an educator. When the UIA uses the ADC tool to elevate awareness on current challenges and attract students, competitions:

- have an evident educational value
- are aligned with UIA strategies and priorities
- are of general interest and global relevance
- serve as didactic experience
- are documented with clear conclusions and recommendations on the topic

The ICC has pointed out the need to create and maintain a database permitting to know in each case how many students UIA competitions reach and from which countries student participants come.

It is not the number of conducted competitions but the pertinence of topics and the quality of procedures that determine the UIA student competitions’ reputation and success.

Overview of Student Competitions since 1998

13 UIA student competitions:

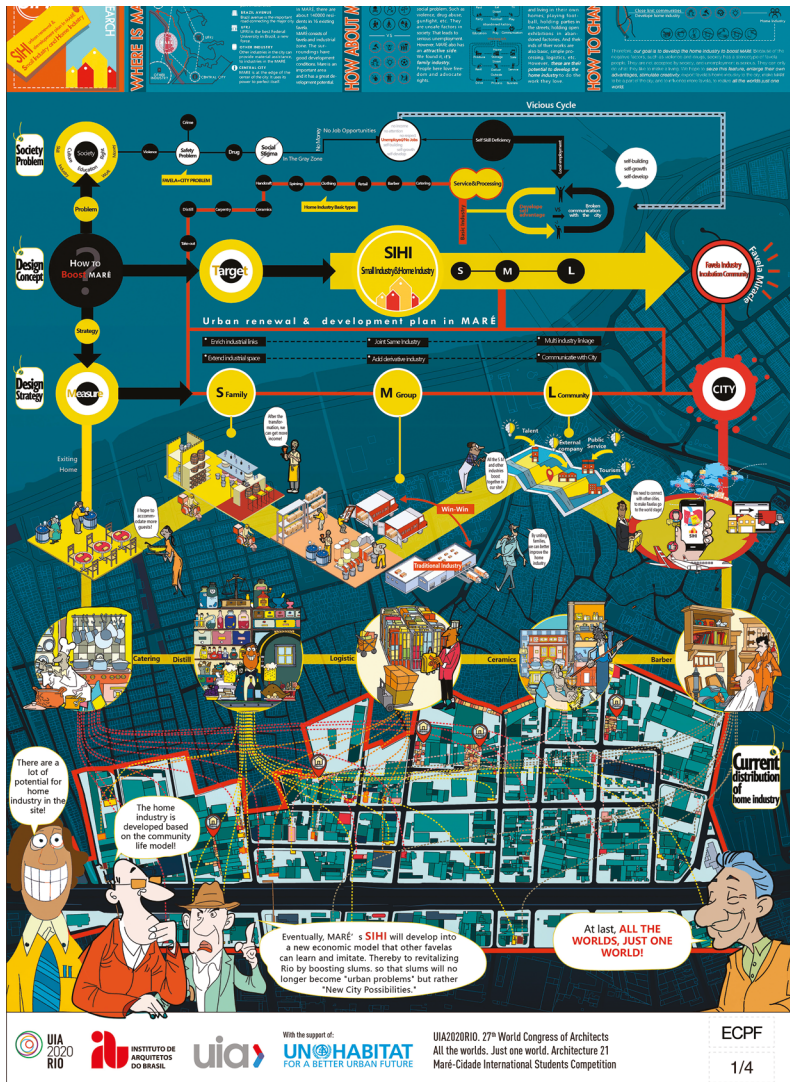
- 1 competition on eradication of poverty (organised by the UIA in 1998)
 - 2 celebrations of cities (organised in 2004 and 2005 with separate categories for students and professionals)
 - 9 Congress student competitions
 - 1 competition organised by an UIA Working Body (the UIA Public Health Group in 2022)
 - A few others, less formalised, were organised in previous years
-

41 UIA-endorsed student competitions organised by external organisers:

- 10 editions of the biennial International Velux (Denmark) since 2004
- 10 editions of the International Olympiades (Korea) 2006-2016
- 8 editions of the annual Antalya Young Architects' Competition (Turkey) 2010 -2017
- 8 editions of the annual UIA-HYP Cup (China) since 2012, interrupted during the pandemic
- 1 edition of the Blue award student competition (Austria) 2011
- 4 Member Sections (3 Greece, 1 Korea)

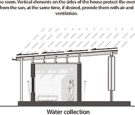
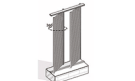
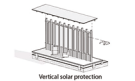
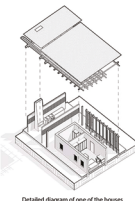
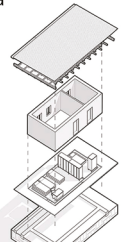
Overview Congress Student Competitions

1999	UIA Beijing World Congress Student Competition: International Confrontation of Projects of Architecture Students Urban Housing for the XXI Century
2002	UIA Berlin World Congress Student Competition: Redevelopment of an inner-city area in Berlin-Mitte
2005	UIA Istanbul World Congress Student Competition: EXTREME Creating Space in Extreme and Extraordinary Conditions
2008	UIA Turin World Congress Student Competition: planning and execution of the new UIA Info Point for the city of Torino
2011	UIA Tokyo World Congress Student Competition: Design 2050
2014	UIA Durban World Congress Student Competition: Warwick Junction Student confrontation
2017	UIA Seoul World Congress Student Competition: Post-human Urbanity: A Biosynthetic Future on Namsan
2021	UIA Rio World Congress Student Competition: Sustainable Design Solutions for the Integration of the Maré-Cidade
2023	UIA Copenhagen Student Competition: Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI organised by Region V)



UIA Rio World Congress Student Competition

Sustainable Design Solutions for the Integration of the Maré-Cidade
 Winner: Zhao Yuanchen, Ma Yue and Wu Wanling under the direction
 of advisors Li Hao and Wu Shanshan from Xi'an University
 of Architecture And Technology (China).



Great Green Wall Initiative

saeva, Kyrgyz State University.

4. UIA INTERNATIONAL AWARDS

The UIA began organising prizes in the 1960s and awards in 2010. The Union is the proud organiser of 5 prestigious Triennial Prizes and the UIA Gold Medal. UIA Working Bodies have initiated and organised 4 different awards up to now. The UIA has been also endorsing awards and prizes organised by external organisers since the 1990s.

UIA Triennial Prizes

Over the years, the UIA has created and successfully conducted Triennial Prizes to encourage merit, talent and outstanding performance in different domains of the profession with international importance. They each have a different focus and bear the name of a UIA Past President.

Since 1961	Patrick Abercrombie Prize for Urban Planning and Design
Since 1961	Auguste Perret Prize for Technology in Architecture
Since 1967	Jean Tschumi Prize for Architectural Writing
Since 1978	Sir Robert Matthew Prize for Sustainable and Human Environment
Since 2008	Vassilis Sgoutas Prize for Implemented Architecture Serving the Impoverished

The above prizes honour the authors of exemplary contributions in different fields and recognise the excellence of realised work.

In 1984, the UIA Council created the UIA Gold Medal, the highest honour the Union can bestow on a living architect for outstanding achievement in the field of architecture and distinguished service to humans and society through the architectural profession. The distinction honours a life's work.

Triennial Prizes are presented during the UIA World Congresses in a special award ceremony. The prizes are not remunerated but the Congress organiser covers accommodation for winners.

UIA Awards organised by UIA Working Bodies

In more recent years, UIA Commissions and Work Programmes have created awards focusing on a specific field of their competence. The following awards have been successfully conducted:

Since 2011 **The Golden Cubes Awards**, organised by the UIA Architecture and Children Work Programme in four categories, to honour people and organisations who help children and young people from pre-school age to 18 to develop a better understanding of architecture and the built environment.

Since 2014 **Friendly and Inclusive Spaces Awards**, organised by the Architecture for All Work Programme in 4 categories, to acknowledge universal and inclusive design and honour the authors of exemplary friendly, inclusive and accessible buildings and public spaces, or relevant research.

Since 2019 **UIA Award for Innovation in Architectural Education**, organised by the UIA Education Commission to celebrate excellence in pedagogical practice based on evidence of pedagogical innovation and enhanced learning outcomes.

Since 2021 **The UIA 2030 Award**, organised by the UIA Sustainable Development Goals Commission in partnership with UN Habitat in six categories, to demonstrate significant contributions of qualitative architectural design towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

2022 **International Innovative Health Design Awards**, organised by the UIA Public Health Work Programme for the year of Design for Health (2022) in two categories, to recognise the efforts of architects in addressing ways of dealing with the effects of future calamities and design for health through works of architecture and architectural research.

All these awards, with the exception of the UIA 2030 Award (that is biennial and synchronised with the World Urban Forum), are triennial. The award winners do not receive any remuneration and the award ceremony usually takes place during the UIA Congresses.

UIA awards are open to global participation, recognise work of excellence in different domains and promote the highest standards of design quality, creativity and innovation. Their aim is to elevate awareness of specific aims and challenges facing society and the profession, and honour exemplary contributions by highlighting their cultural dimension.

UIA Working Bodies were asked to adapt the focus of their awards and respond to the priority themes of the 2021-2023 term, namely the SDGs and the designation of 2022 as the year of Design for Health.

In 2022, the ICC elaborated guidelines for the conduct of UIA awards, approved by the Council, in order to harmonise the conduct of future editions. The international juries must be composed in majority by professionals who are not members of the relevant UIA Working Body.

To further develop this activity, it is necessary to elaborate a policy defining the domains in which the UIA wants to conduct awards in alignment with its strategy. From this perspective, it is also important to examine the effectiveness of the awards and the number of awards the Union can afford.

Awards/Prizes endorsed by the UIA

The UIA has been endorsing awards organised by external organisers in different countries since the 1990s. The following awards have been endorsed by the UIA, some of them for multiple editions:

1993-05	Dupont Benedictus Awards (USA) Student award, innovative use of laminated glass
2005-15	Torsanlorenzo Prize (Italy) Architects, landscape architects prize for urban green spaces
2008-12	Thyssenkrupp Elevator Architecture Award (Firm)
2009	Leonardo Award (Belarus) for young architects
2010	WAN Awards (UK) for public buildings
2011	Blue Award (Austria) Student award on sustainability
2010-12	Prime Property Award (Germany) Sustainable Real Estate Investment in EU
2012	Architecture and Interior Design Awards for Middle East and North Africa (Lebanon)
2015	Archmarathon for Arab and Mediterranean countries (Lebanon)
2018	Terra Award (France) Ecological constructions in raw earth
2005-17	Barbara Cappochin Prize (Italy) Architecture and landscape architecture prize
2013-17	Baku International Award (Azerbaijan) six categories of buildings and publication
2015-16	RIBA Award (UK) Best buildings
2016-17	Prix Versailles (France) Commercial architecture in four categories
2016	Inspireli (Czech Republic) Best new buildings

2016-18	Arab Visionary Award (Lebanon)
2016-22	Liang Sicheng Architecture Prize (China) Best architects
2018	Abdullatif Al Fozan Award for Mosque Architecture (Saudi Arabia)
2020-22	The Daylight Award (Denmark) Velux Stiftung
2020-22	The Contextual Architecture Award / Turgut Cansever Award (Turkey)

Award/prize organisers interested in UIA collaboration and seeking UIA endorsement usually come to the UIA for reasons related to prestige and in order to obtain global attention. In most cases, they have their own regulations but are interested in worldwide promotion and recommendations for qualified jurors from the UIA. The UIA has been charging a fee for the promotion of the endorsed awards.

Unfortunately, the term award has been also used for competitions, creating confusion about the category. Endorsed student or young architects' awards in early years may have in fact been competitions, and should not be included in the list of UIA awards.

The profile of award organisers interested in collaborating with the UIA varies a lot. Organisers may be UIA Member Sections, professional organisations, public authorities, institutions, foundations or private firms. Most share similar goals as the UIA but some also use the awards for direct profit in relation to their activity, or as a kind of advertisement of their products. Nevertheless, they all promote quality and innovation in the particular field of the award topic.

A quick analysis of the above list of 20 awards in which the UIA has participated shows that the Union did not have clear criteria and priorities for endorsement. Some awards have an international, others a regional or even national character. Some award topics are of general, global interest, whereas others seem to concern very specific aspects like innovative use of laminated glass or creative design of elevators.

It has not been possible to investigate the endorsement policy and practice, nor whether the UIA provided consultancy in addition to promotion efforts in the past. The ICC began examining the regulations of new awards seeking UIA endorsement in 2016. In 2017, the ICC began providing consultancy for award regulations and helped, for instance, the Turkish UIA Member Section in the creation of its new Contextual Architecture Award.

In 2022, the ICC elaborated guidelines for UIA participation in international awards/prizes. They were adopted by the UIA Council and stipulate the following:

- The UIA may support international awards/prizes of external organisers that have the same goals and aims as the UIA. Such awards, which may concern realised or theoretical work, must promote the highest standards of professionalism, design quality, creativity and innovation, and must aim to elevate the art and science of design and construction, encourage respect for the built and natural environments, and promote responsible architecture.

- In particular, the UIA supports award/prizes which respect the holistic, culture-centred, interdisciplinary approach to improve quality of life in alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. When dealing with realised projects of architecture and urban planning, the UIA gives particular emphasis to the quality of the built environment that produces and increases cultural value and well-being in addition to contributing to responsible development.

- The UIA promotes global participation and usually only participates in awards/prizes that are global and open to professionals or students from all countries. All UIA-endorsed awards must ensure impartial and professional evaluation of the entries, respect the essential principles of equal treatment, transparency and fairness, and be conducted according to the UIA rules and best practice recommendations. Endorsed awards are characterised by their cultural dimension and are not motivated by commercial gain or profit.

Endorsement of awards by the UIA exposes the Union and must be carefully examined. In the further development of this activity, it is necessary to elaborate a policy in alignment with the Union's general strategy.



The Daylight Award 2022

**Winners: Yvonne Farrell and Shelley McNamara,
Grafton Architects (Ireland)**

Image: Institut Mines-Télécom – Paris Saclay © Philippe Rualt



UIA 2030 Award – 1st cycle, 2022

Category 6: SDG 11.C Utilising Local Materials

Winner: House of Dreams in Zhoushan Village (China)

by Insitu Project, School of Design, The Hong Kong Polytechnic
University, Hong Kong (PRC)

5. WINNERS OF THE UIA GOLD MEDAL AND TRIENNIAL PRIZES

UIA Gold Medal

1985	Hassan Fathy (Egypt)
1987	Reima Pietila (Finland)
1990	Charles Correa (India)
1993	Fumihiko Maki (Japan)
1996	Rafael Moneo (Spain)
1999	Ricardo Legorreta Vilchis (Mexico)
2002	Renzo Piano (Italy)
2005	Tadao Ando (Japan)
2008	Teodoro Gonzalez de Leon (Mexico)
2011	Alvaro Siza Vieira (Portugal)
2014	I.M. Pei (USA)
2017	Toyo Ito (Japan)
2020/2021	Paulo Mendes da Rocha (Brazil)

Patrick Abercrombie Prize for Urban Planning and Design

1961	Town Planning Service of the City of Stockholm, S. Markelius and G. Onbladh (Sweden)
1963	G. Dioxiadis (Greece)
1965	C. Buchanan and team (United Kingdom) T. Farkas and team (Hungary)
1969	H. Bennet and team (United Kingdom) Honourable mention: Belaunde Terry (Peru)
1972	Centre for Experimentation, Research and Training (Morocco)
1975	Iosif Bronislavovitch Orlov and Nilolai Ivanovitch Simonov (USSR)
1978	The City of Louvain la Neuve (Belgium)
1981	Warsaw architects (Poland) for the reconstruction of their capital Honourable mention: M. Balderiotte and team (Argentina)
1985	Hans Blumenfeld (Canada) and Lucio Costa (Brazil)
1987	AIA Regional/Urban Design Assistance Team (R/UDAT) (USA) Honourable mention: Eduardo Leira (Spain) and L. Bortenreuter, K. Griebel
1990	Famund N. Bacon (USA)
1993	Jan Gehl (Denmark)
1996	Juan Gil Elizondo (Mexico)
1999	Karl Ganser (Germany) Honourable mention: Masterplan of the city of Shenzhen (People's Republic of China)
2002	Group 91 Architects for the Temple Bar district in Dublin (Ireland)
2005	Nuno Portas, Portugal Honourable mention: Hermann Sträb (Germany)
2008	Peter Hall (United Kingdom) & Mahmoud Yousry Hassan (Egypt)
2011	Valentin Nazarov (Russia)
2014	not awarded
2017	not awarded
2020/2021	Joan Busquets i Grau (Spain)
2023	L'AUC (France) Honourable mention: 300.000 Km/s (Spain)

Auguste Perret Prize for Technology in Architecture

1961	F. Candela (Mexico) Honourable mention: architects of the British Department for Education and architects of the office for the study of industrial and agricultural buildings of Hungary
1963	K. Mayekawa (Japan) and J. Prouv (France)
1965	H. Sharoun (GFR) Honourable mention: H. and K. Siren (Finland)
1967	F. Otto and R. Gutbrod (East Germany)
1969	Karel Hubacek (Czechoslovakia)
1972	E. Pérez Piñero (Spain)
1975	A.C. Erickson and team (Canada) Honourable mention: J. Cardoso (Brazil)
1978	Kiyonori Kitutake (Japan) and Piano & Rogers (Italy / UK)
1981	G. Benisch (GFR) Honourable mention: J. Rougerie (France)
1984	Joao Baptista Vilanova Artigas (Brazil)
1987	Santiago Calatrava (Spain) Honourable mention: C. Testa (Argentina)
1990	Adien Fainsilber (France)
1993	KHR AS Arkitekten (Denmark)
1996	Thomas Herzog (Germany)
1999	Ken Yeang (Malaysia)
2002	Sir Norman Foster (UK)
2005	Werner Sobek (Germany)
2008	Françoise-Hélène Jourda (France)
2011	Shigeru Ban (Japan)
2014	not awarded
2017	Nikolay Shumakov (Russia)
2020/2021	Anupama Kundoo (India) and Rudy Ricciotti (France)
2023	Philip F. Yuan (China)

Jean Tschumi Prize for Architectural Writing and critique

1967	J.P. Vouga (Switzerland)
1969	I. Nikolaev (USSR) and P. Ramírez Vázquez (Mexico)
1972	J.B. Vilanova Artigas (Brazil)
1975	R. Banham (UK)
1978	Rector of the University of Lima (Peru) Neville Quarry (Australia) Honourable mention: Jorge Glusberg (Argentina) and Tadeusz Barucki (Poland)
1984	Julius Posener (RFA)
1987	C. Norberg-Schultz (Norway) and A. L. Huxtable (USA)
1990	Eduard Franz Sekler (Austria) and Eric Kumchew Lye (Malaysia) Honourable mention: Dennis Sharp (UK) & Claude Parent (France)
1993	Eric Kumchew Lye (Malaysia)
1996	Peter Cook (UK) and Liangyong Wu (China) Honourable mention: Toshio Nakamura (Japan) and COMEX (Mexico)
1999	Juhani Pallasmaa (Finland) Honourable mention: Jennifer Taylor (Australia)
2002	Teaching: Manuel Tainha (Portugal) Criticism: Elias Zenghelis (Greece) Honourable mention: World Architecture: A Critical Mosaic (China)
2005	Peter Davey (UK) and QUADERNS d'arquitectura i urbanisme (Spain) Honourable mention: Selim Khan-Magomedov (Russia)
2008	Luca Molinari (Italy) and Escola Sert COAC (Spain)
2011	Kenneth Frampton (UK) and Louise Noelle Gras (Mexico) Honourable mention: Andy MacMillan & Isi Metzstein (UK)
2014	Joseph Rykwert (UK)
2017	Ashraf Salama (Egypt)
2020/2021	Doğan Kuban (Turkey)
2023	Anne Beim (Denmark) and Vladimír Šlapeta (Czech Republic)

Robert Matthew Prize for Sustainable and Humane Environments

1978	John F.C. Turner (UK)
1981	Hassan Fathy (Egypt) Honourable mention: Rod Hackney (UK) & Hardt Walther Hamer (RFA)
1984	Charles Correa (India)
1987	Reconstruction programme for Housing in Mexico City (Mexico)
1990	Singapore Architecture Department Housing & Development board (Singapore)
1993	Laurie Baker (UK)
1996	Giancarlo De Carlo (Italy) and Martin Treberspurg (Austria)
1999	Justin Kilcullen (Ireland) Honourable mention: Hong Kong Office of Development, Construction and Housing
2002	Jaime Lerner (Brazil) Honourable mention: Kooperation GdW-BDA-DST (Germany)
2005	Stefan Forster (Germany) and Xiaodong Wang (China)
2008	Honourable mention: Government of Catalonia (Spain)
2011	not awarded
2014	Seoul Metropolitan Government (Korea)
2017	Carin Smuts (South Africa)
2020/2021	Francis Kéré (Burkina Faso/Germany)
2023	Hoàng Thúc Hào (Vietnam) Honourable mention: Jalal Ahmed (Bangladesh) and Song Yehao (China)

Vassilis Sgoutas Prize for Implemented Architecture Serving the Impoverished

2008	Collective: Paul Pholeros/ HealthHabitat (Greece) Individual: Hany Hassan (Egypt) Honourable mention: Richard Dobson (South Africa), Rodney Harber (South Africa) and Brinda Somaya (India)
2011	Carola Fabrizio (Italy) Carlos Gonzalez Lobo (Mexico) Honourable mention: Alexander Kuptsov (Russia), Savage + Dodd (South Africa), Francis Kéré (Germany) and Ideal Space Studio (China)
2014	Arquitectos sin Fronteras Espana (Spain) and Architectes de l'Urgence (France) Honourable mention: Kunlé Adeyemi (Nigeria), TYIN Tegnestue Architects (Norway), Carin Smuts (South Africa) and Anna Rubbo (Australia)
2017	Hoang Thuc Hao (Vi.t Nam)
2020/2021	David Kaunitz and Ka Wai Yeung (Australia), Nadia Tromp (South Africa) and Jiansong Lu (China) Honourable mention: Brinda Somaya (India) and Biuro Projektow Lewicki Łatak (Poland)
2023	Marina Tabassum (Bangladesh) and Đoàn Thanh Hà (Vietnam) Honourable mention: Belen Desmaison (Peru)

About the ICC Co-directors

Regina Gonthier (Switzerland)

Regina Gonthier is a practising architect and co-owner of an architectural office in Bern, alongside her husband. She has been visiting professor of architecture at ETH Zurich and has served on expert councils for architecture and urban planning in several Swiss cities (Zurich, Biel, Bern) and the Canton of Fribourg.

She has participated in numerous competitions as a competitor or jury member. As Vice-President of the Swiss Competition Commission, she was the Chair for the 2009 revision of the Swiss Competition Regulations (SIA 142), and for many years was a member of the ACE Work Group ADC+PP. She has served as President of the Swiss Conference of Architects (CSA) from 2008-2023, Swiss Delegate at the Architects' Council of Europe (ACE) from 1993-2023 and Co-director of the ICC since 2015.

Jerzy Grochulski (Poland)

Jerzy Grochulski is a professor at the Warsaw University of Technology, where he is Vice-Dean of the Architecture Department. For over twenty years, he was partner and director of the PRO-ARTE11 architectural studio, specialising in sports facilities, schools, public and residential buildings and places of worship. He is currently a partner of the architectural studio NM Architekci.

He has participated at numerous competitions as a jury member or competitor, and has been both the Polish delegate at the Architects' Council of Europe (ACE) from 1998-2012 and Co-director of the ICC since 2014. He has also served as President, Secretary General and Vice-President of the Association of Polish Architects (SARP).



This booklet is a contribution of the UIA International
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