



U I A

2 0 2 9

BEIJING

UIA World Congress of Architects and General Assembly
UNESCO-UIA World Capital of Architecture

Beijing 2029

*Beijing 1999

Beijing is an ancient capital city with a rich historic and cultural heritage, and striking imprints of modern design and construction. The city tells an engaging story of learning and development, which is propelled forward through reflections upon its past achievements and lessons, and through inspirations from other cultures and nations. Beijing approaches the world with an open mind.

It hosted the 20th UIA Congress in 1999 and witnessed the adoption of the *UIA Beijing Charter*, which had a significant influence on the Chinese architectural industry. After 23 years of development and marching into a new century, we wish in 2029, the architects from all over the world would meet once again in Beijing. Together we will provide a more open stage for the global architectural industry, and at the same time, we will show the great changes that the city has witnessed as a result of the development of new progressive concepts.

With great enthusiasm, Beijing hosted the Summer Olympic Games in 2008 and the Winter Olympic Games in 2022. As the centre of politics, culture, scientific and technological innovation, and international exchanges of China, every year Beijing hosts a number of international events, and its sound and advanced infrastructure will provide adequate support for hosting the UIA World Congress of Architects. A glistening array of architectural works through past times and the interactions between the East and the West will also enable the concurrent World Capital of Architecture activities to present the most attractive side of Beijing.

Ancient yet modern, elegant and open, this city of more than 21 million people always surprises the world with its unique urban appearance. With remarkable profoundness and diversity, the city is developing at a fast pace, with a variety of opportunities and challenges brought by the new

era. Many well-known architects from home and abroad, along with the local residents are working together in order to balance between the needs of the urban ecosystem, population control, health care, and heritage conservation by sharing their wisdom and with the help of technology.

We would like to propose

"Back to Balance"

as the theme of the UIA 2029 Beijing World Congress of Architects. While the *Beijing Charter* can be regarded as an aspiration for architects from around the world at the dawn of a new millennium, the rapid advancement in human society over the past 23 years have brought human habitat to a level far beyond our imagination. The new height of achievement in technology urges architects to study how to adapt to the changes brought about by new technologies, and make more efforts to create a more beautiful and pleasant environment for mankind.



From Beijing

*Letters of Invitation



中國建築學會
The Architectural Society of China

Add: No.9, Sanlihe Road, Beijing, China 10083
Tel: +86-10-88082237 / 8808223
Fax: +86-10-88082222 / 8808222
E-mail: asc@mail.cin.gov.cn
Http://www.chinaasc.org

Beijing's Bid to Host The 30th World Congress of Architects & World Capital of Architecture in 2029

José Luis Cortés
President
International Union of Architects
Paris, France

September 5, 2022

Dear President José Luis Cortés,

It is my great honor to announce that the Architectural Society of China and the Beijing Municipal People's Government is hereby presenting Beijing's bid to host the 30th World Congress of Architects & World Capital of Architecture in 2029.

About The Architectural Society of China

Founded in 1953, the Architectural Society of China (ASC) joined the International Union of Architects (UIA) in 1955 as a national member and has since been actively engaged in UIA affairs. In addition, the ASC has established good relationships for academic exchanges and cooperation with Architects Regional Council Asia, APEC Architect Central Council, Canberra Accord on Architectural Education, and architectural organizations in various countries and regions in the world.

UIA 1999—The 20th World Congress of Architects in Beijing

In 1999, the ASC hosted the 20th World Congress of Architects in Beijing. At the turn of the century, it was the first time that the congress came to China, and to Asia, since UIA's establishment in 1948. Therefore, the congress attracted special attention of worldwide architects, gathering over 6,280 participants from around the world. It concluded with the adoption of the Beijing Charter and other important documents and proved to be a great success in the UIA history.

Beijing's bid to host UIA 2029

Over two decades after hosting the congress for the first time, Beijing and China have undergone tremendous changes. On the one hand, Beijing has opened its market and attracted top-notch designers and architects from around the world to participate in the planning and design of key areas and landmark buildings in the city, creating a flurry of outstanding architectural work brimmed with modern charms, including the "Bird's Nest", the "Water Cube", Beijing Daxing International Airport and Big Air Shougang. They add a dash of modernity to the ancient capital, display the great vitality of Beijing and have strong influence at home and abroad. On the other hand, Beijing has made great efforts to protect and conserve its old city center, pursue urban renewal while preserving the traditional buildings and cultural heritage in this renowned historic city. Beijing is one of the first national historical and cultural cities of China, and is the city with the largest number of world cultural heritage sites in the world. A history of over 3,000 years has produced numerous scenic attractions and historical sites, making architecture the crowning glory of Beijing.

Beijing has accumulated rich experience in hosting major international events. It staged both 2008 Summer Olympic Games and 2022 Winter Olympic Games with great success. We are confident that, under the guidance of new bidding policies, Beijing is sure to host UIA World Congress of Architects and World Capital of Architecture activities that draw worldwide attention, invigorate the global

construction market, create more opportunities for construction firms, polish the public image of architects, and greatly promote the architectural culture.

Extensive support

The ASC and Beijing Municipal People's Government have received strong support from various sectors of society for the bid. Firms and colleges in Architecture and Construction have made their contributions to our bidding efforts. This event, therefore, will not only be a grand event for the construction industry, but more importantly, it will be a gathering of people from all walks of life.

The ASC hereby reiterates that it is more than willing to host the 30th World Congress of Architects & World Capital of Architecture in 2029 and that it is confident and capable to make it a great event. I would appreciate it if UIA would kindly consider our bid and wish for a satisfactory result for all.

Yours sincerely,



Xiu Long

President

The Architectural Society of China



北京市人民政府

THE PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT OF BEIJING MUNICIPALITY

Letter of Interest (Beijing)

President José Luis Cortés
International Union of Architects
Paris, France

September 2, 2022

Dear President José Luis Cortés,

As the Mayor of Beijing, I am writing to express Beijing's strong interest in bidding for the 2029 World Congress of Architects and hosting events as the World Capital of Architecture.

With a history of over 3,000 years as a city and 860-plus years as China's capital, Beijing is known to the world as a time-honored capital with profound cultural and historical heritage. It is also the world's first city to have hosted both the Summer and Winter Olympics. With beautiful natural landscape, famous historical sites and convenient modern facilities, Beijing attracts millions of tourists from around the world every year.

The 20th World Congress of Architects successfully held in Beijing in 1999 promoted exchanges and mutual learning among architects from different countries, and showed to the world the unique splendor of its host city. Over the two decades since then, Beijing has achieved remarkable progress in urban development. By drawing on the strengths of outstanding architectural concepts, technologies and designs from around the world, Beijing has built a number of landmarks represented by the National Stadium (Bird's Nest), the National Aquatics Center (Water Cube), the National Speed Skating Oval (Ice Ribbon) and Beijing Daxing International Airport. Our efforts in the building of a smart city, renewal of cultural and historical neighborhoods and reuse of industrial heritage have also produced impressive results. Beijing's exceptional infrastructure facilities and strong capacity for organization and services are amply demonstrated by the notable success in hosting the 2008 Summer Olympic Games, the International Horticultural Exhibition 2019 and the 2022 Winter Olympic Games among other major international events.

If Beijing has the honor to be designated as the host city of the 2029 World Congress of Architects and the World Capital of Architecture, we pledge to work in close collaboration with the UIA to stage high-quality activities with creative designs and attractive highlights; to champion the general principles and interests of UNESCO and the UIA and facilitate engagement of the United Nations, UNESCO, the UIA and other relevant international organizations; and to raise the visibility of architecture and cities among the public and society with a view to producing lasting positive effects.

We sincerely hope that the right to host the 2029 World Congress of Architects and the title of the World Capital of Architecture will be passed on to Beijing. We will deliver on our promises and offer architects around the world a rewarding and unforgettable experience.

Yours sincerely,

Chen Lin

Mayor of Beijing

Back to Balance

*Congress Theme

Architecture for everyone's better life

*Congress Title

Beijing 2029 Back to Balance: Architecture for everyone's better life

Beijing's bidding theme is: "Back to balance: Architecture for everyone's better life". It reflects the global anticipation of restoring balance in our world.

Balance between Human and Human: Social Coherence

New approaches to urbanisation are needed to provide everyone living in the city with dignity and happiness.

Balance between Human and Nature: Environmentally Friendliness

Concerted global effort is the key to tackle climate change.
Architecture must be part of that effort.

Balance between Human and Technology: Humanising the Tech

Human should take control of technology, not the other way around. Cities should be places where technologies are used for and only for the improvement of urban life.



In 1999, the 20th UIA Congress of Beijing concluded here. Today, Beijing has changed a lot, but its underlying faith in architecture hasn't. Facing all the imbalances and crisis of time, Beijing, with its 50,000 architects, still believes that architecture is a way of bringing us back to balance.

Beijing is a city of exciting architecture at the forefront of our discipline. Not just a city of buildings; no, a city of Architecture. Architecture that is for the people; architecture that brings life to the city. Architecture that is found in public urban spaces, architecture that is felt in small intimate communities as well as in grand public gestures.

Beijing is a city that combines old, established heritage with fresh innovation. A city in which the latest fashion trends can be observed in winding historic laneways; and where former factories have become lively art districts.

Beijing is a city of adventures. A city where we go hiking in the mountains on weekends, where we swim in the lakes in the summer, and skate on the lakes in the winter; Beijing is where we jog in the morning and celebrate with friends in bars, restaurants and karaoke in the evening.

Beijing is a city where people

appreciate the in-between architectural spaces, where you'll find people using the sidewalk to walk their dogs, but also to play chess, have a drink, call their pigeons back home, sit down for a meal, play a bit of saxophone, or take their crickets out. All this while being shaded by trees in the heat of summer or enjoying the sunshine in the midst of winter.

In short, Beijing is a balanced city full of life. And a city best experienced in person.

It's a city that is fun for local people who live here whilst offering plenty of exciting experiences for those who visit.

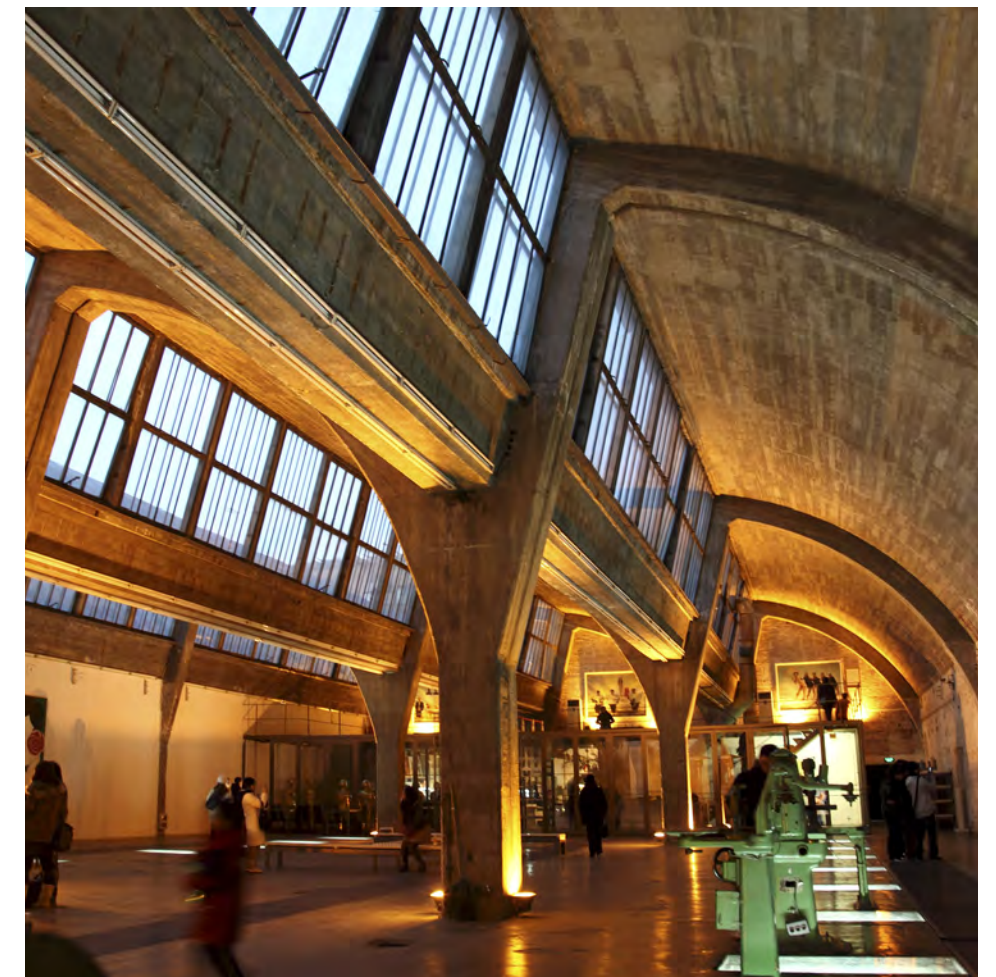


Balance between Human and Human: Social Coherence

Beijing, the cultural capital of China, takes pride in its rich history found in many cultural heritage sites located in the heart of the city. These traditional courtyard and hutong districts are where the old Beijingers have been living for generations. Preserving these neighbourhoods and communities became local architects' true motivation. The deployment of micro-intervention strategies allows residents to continue living in their communities, keeping the city's culture and history alive. At the meantime, their living conditions are also upgraded with modern amenities and convenience.

Beijing's cultural diversity is also found in its thriving art and design scenes. The world famous 798 Art District and 751 D-Park, are where artists, designers and fashion-conscious youth convene. The art galleries, art museums and design studios are the reincarnations of the defunct Bauhaus architecture built in the 1950s.

Likewise, Shougang Park, the former steel mill, was repurposed as the headquarter of the 2022 Winter Olympic Games, bringing athletes around the world to experience a place where the old exists in harmony with the new. And most of all, such cases of urban regeneration breathe new life and energy into the city.



Last but not least, let's not forget about the villages on the outskirts of Beijing. In recent years, the rural revitalisation process has established a new linkage between urban and rural. This will not only bring new opportunities to the villages but also integrate the nature back to our city.

Beijing is known for its tradition of seeking balance with nature, and that is what we continue to carry out today.

Balance between Human and Nature: Environmentally Friendliness

The poetic bond between human and nature was deeply embedded in

the Chinese architectural tradition. That is why we believe past wisdoms may help us today in restoring natural environment and urban ecology.

Beijing has gotten a lot greener and bluer these years. The city is updating its entire canal system, weaving nature into the built fabric. New landscape infrastructure combines flood control, surface water collection, microcosm ecological repair and storage, providing comprehensive and resilient solutions. Waterfronts are redesigned and reopened for the public, giving people an ideal network for slow urban movements and creative public activities.

Low carbon life style, driven by carbon-neutral technologies in transportation, construction, and energy, has become a new norm. On the larger scale, solar and wind farms are built around the outer skirt of the city. On the smaller scale, pocket gardens and landscape patches are flourishing in the neighbourhoods.

The change is not only taking place in the city, but also in the suburbs and the countryside. Reinvented rural facilities feature some of the most vibrant contemporary architecture, are not only reconnecting human with nature, but also reducing poverty.

Rebuilding the balance between human and nature is a poetic mission as well as a practical one.



Balance between Human and Technology: Humanising the Tech

Our cities are getting smarter with technologies. We need to be even smarter than the technologies to make sure they serve us, not the other way around.

Beijing is updating the old neighbourhoods. Not necessary

with hi-tech, but hopefully, good tech: barrier-free lifts attached to the facade of old buildings for the elderly and the physically disabled; smart property management systems and smart vending systems, like the noodle outlet, are deployed.

We are also resuming our bicycles with the help of technology. Beijing used to be a city of bicycles. If five years ago, people were turning to private cars,

the trend is being reversed now. One million people use shared bicycles through smart phone apps everyday in Beijing, and the number is still growing.

You can see that we Beijingers are optimists of architecture. We believe architecture can bring to everyone's life more sustainability, more equality, more prosperity and more fun.

Beijing

*Congress City

Beijing is the capital city with the best-preserved ancient urban structures in East Asia. It has also witnessed the fastest changes and the most intensive architectural evolution over time. Its unique social and economic status has set the stage for a gathering of diverse architectural forms and trends. In Beijing, you can see and feel the past, present and future of urban development all at the same time.

Past

About 3,000 years ago, a city of remarkable size took shape in today's Beijing, as evidenced by historical records. Then, the city served as an imperial capital for more than 800 years, which gave her the wealth of outstanding historic buildings. The most outstanding example of them are the imperial palace complex of the Ming and Qing dynasties, the Forbidden City, along with such world cultural heritage sites as the Great Wall, the Summer Palace, the Ming Tombs, the Grand Canal and the Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian. They all together make Beijing one of the most attractive tourist destinations in China. The city is home to a great variety of buildings that epitomise ancient architecture in China and even in East Asia.

Moreover, in addition to the magnificent old buildings, the ancient city pattern has also been largely preserved. A variety of street patterns such like the hutongs, and siheyuan courtyards have also been kept intact. The South Luogu Lane, Shichahai precinct, and





Yangmeizhu Bystreet, for example, are still imbued with the unique delights of life. They form the basis of the charm of Beijing. The central axis of the city centred on the Forbidden City extends from the Yongding Gate in the south through many landmark buildings to the Bell and Drum Towers in the north. It has become the geometric axis and spiritual lifeline of the city.

The impact of the multi-ethnic cultures in various dynasties, and the dissemination of Western learning, was blended together in this city that had been built in strict accordance with the Confucian classics. In the early 17th century, the Italian missionary Matteo Ricci had a Catholic church built here. About a century ago, the last imperial dynasty Qing came to an end, and Beijing began to embrace

architectural forms with influences from Western cultures. Thus, it has drawn numerous Western architects who appreciated the tradition of Chinese architecture to build their own works during the early 20th century. Examples are Peking Union Medical College and Yenching University. During the same period, local Chinese architects rose together with an architectural education system. The Department of

Architecture of Tsinghua University, established in 1946, is still the most valuable institution of higher learning in China's architectural community and has a worldwide reputation.

Designated as the capital after the People's Republic of China was founded, this ancient city went through fundamental reformations amid people's eagerness to embrace the

advanced industrial civilisation. In the field of architecture, the mainstream of integration led to the combination of traditional forms with modern functions, giving rise to the Great Hall of the People, Beijing Railway Station, the National Art Museum of China, and a great number of other classic buildings that reflected the aesthetics of the society back then. Native Chinese architects became the main

force of architectural design. In the meanwhile, Beijing, like most Chinese cities, strove to transform from an agricultural civilisation to a civilisation. In this context, a great number of factories began to be built outside the periphery of the ancient city.

However, the most significant changes took place over the past 40 years. The tremendous social and economic

reforms since 1978 put forward unprecedented and diverse demands on architecture and the city as a whole. Population growth and radical urban expansion called for new technologies and new architectural forms. Under such circumstances, the overriding goal in the field of architecture at the turn of the century was to build structures befitting the modern civilisation.

Present

The UIA 1999 Beijing World Congress of Architects is a milestone in the development of urban architecture. The *Beijing Charter*, as a declaration of global architects at the dawn of a new millennium, has played a significant role in establishing forward-looking goals for Beijing. The architectural community is clearly aware of the fact that a new architectural system, architecture in a broader sense, is influencing human society in the 21st century from regional, cultural, technological, economic, artistic and other aspects. Chinese architectural industry has become more diversified through the integration of architecture, landscape design and urban planning. Cultural diversity, sustainable architectural development, and the adaptation of technologies has become a consensus among Chinese architects and it has also become the leading direction of Beijing's urban development in the new century.

Beijing, which showed an open attitude to the world, soon welcomed

masterpieces of the world's top architects. The occasion to host the 2008 Summer Olympics set the stage for avant-garde designs to be turned into reality. The National Centre for the Performing Arts by Paul Andreu, the Birds Nest by Herzog & de Meuron and Terminal 3 of Beijing Capital International Airport by Foster + Partners all have had a significant influence on the Chinese architectural community then.

More importantly, these buildings demonstrate Beijing's open mind towards contemporary architecture to China and the world, and the city soon attracted many international design institutes, broadening the vision of Chinese architects who emerged after the reform and opening-up. New buildings in Beijing, epitomised by Olympic venues, presented new architectural techniques and forms across the city and gradually became an integral part of Chinese people's life.

The well-organised protection of historical precincts did not only preserve the traditional aspect of the city, but also gave rise to such exploratory efforts as Zhang Ke's Micro Yuaner and Ma Yansong's Hutong Bubble. Li Xiaodong's Liyuan Library is an architectural experiment in the periphery of the city, where the nature, ecology and regional culture got blended harmoniously.

In the field of construction technology,



vigorous efforts have been made with regard to high-quality green buildings, prefabricated building technologies, and ultra-low energy consumption buildings. Since 2013, the green building standards have been implemented for all the new projects in Beijing. A number of innovative works emerged, including the Asia Financial Center & AIB Headquarters and the National Museum, both of which are three-star green buildings, and Parkview Green, which is LEED Platinum certified.

Should Beijing win the bid to host UIA 2029 World Congress of Architects, it will be a perfect opportunity for architects from around the world to come to Beijing and witness the radical changes in the field of architecture brought about by the technological progress over the past 23 years. Compared with it was back in 1999, Beijing has made significant progress in architectural culture and it has made huge impact on the construction industry of China and the

world. A well-developed architectural culture has become an integral part of the city's appeal and glamour.

At the same time, however, rapid development has intensified the problems faced by contemporary society. As one of the most innovative cities in China, Beijing has witnessed overwhelming changes brought about by new technologies to its social life. Rapid development of the city has greatly increased the demand for resources as its population grows. The fragile ancient city was intruded and difficult problems arose. Big city malaise, traffic congestion, environmental degradation, wealth gap and the gap between the demand and supply of new technologies, are all worldwide problems but they have become more prominent in Beijing over the years.

Future

After nearly 23 years of development, architecture has had a more diverse

and complex impact on the city. As architecture is increasingly set in the broader context of human settlements, on the one hand, it is now under the influence of social equity, cultural diversity, new technologies, new challenges, among others; and on the other hand, architects become mediators between culture, art, technology, economy and society by means of their architectural creations, playing a positive role in the new era of technological civilisation.

Information technology exemplified by 5G and the transformation of transportation exemplified by high-speed rail brought many challenges to architecture and urban spheres. This calls upon architects to provide clearer and more systematic solutions. Due to her development momentum and ancient genes, Beijing is a typical case for other cities around the world to draw lessons from. We hope that the choices that the city makes for the future will be an inspiration for architects worldwide.

At the crossroads of urban development, Beijing has responded clearly to the *Beijing Charter* with its new master plan approved and affirmed by the Chinese government. The city has a broader vision for its future and a wider perspective for development. It strives to not only achieve coordinated development with the surrounding areas, but also integrate the old city landscape with the surroundings it depends on. Emerging science and technology are employed as an important means of realising the city's vision for its future, and remarkable results have been achieved. The coordinated development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region is a process of opening and sharing, and the administrative sub-centre of the capital and the Xiongan New Area for emerging industries are the results of this process. The emphasis on sustainability and environmental friendliness facilitated the wide use of green technology and prefabricated buildings.

Urban revitalisation projects in areas such as the South Luogu Lane reflects the determination of Beijing to protect the overall urban structure of the ancient capital, while the transformation and utilisation of industrial sites such as Shougang is a masterpiece of the symbiosis of contemporary life and industrial heritage. Under such a social consensus, the architectural transformation and urban renewal projects in traditional precincts such as Baitasi and Qianmen, have received close attention from architects. Projects designed to improve community environment and street spaces have bettered the environment in which all classes of society live. Local architects are increasingly adept at combining modern technology with local cultures. They make clear the ecological and environmental mission of a building. Striking examples include a few recently completed buildings for the World Horticultural Expo.

The wisdom of international architects plays a significant role as well. At the

heart of the city and on its central axis, the National Museum of China, renovated by gmp Architects to embody the tangible goals of urban renewal, the National Centre for the Performing Arts, the Great Hall of the People, and the Tiananmen Gate Tower of traditional Chinese form constitute the core of the central axis. At the north end of the central axis, the proposed venue for the UIA Congress, China National Convention Center (CNCC), stands within the Olympic Park and is soon to be accompanied by the new site of National Art Museum of China designed by Jean Nouvel. Beijing Daxing International Airport designed by Zaha Hadid Architects will serve to boost development in surrounding areas.

In Beijing, architecture develops and evolves in a balance between an ancient capital and a modern city, as well as between traditional industrial civilisation and modern urban civilisation. Beijing hopes it can benefit architects from all over the world with abundant experience and opportunities.





Fascination

Beijing is able to provide first-class security, transportation, accommodation and entertainment services to participants of the UIA Congress. Among Chinese cities, Beijing is known for its diversity and inclusiveness, providing both the

most gorgeous living environment and highly cost-effective services.

As the capital city of China, Beijing is one of the safest metropolises in the world and has world-class security capabilities, as evidenced by the 2008 Olympic Games and 2022 Winter Olympic Games

and the 2014 APEC Summit.

As a popular tourist destination, Beijing can provide an adequate number of reasonably priced hotel rooms for participants.

In the meanwhile, Beijing boasts a sound passenger transport system

incorporating air, railway and land transport facilities. With two large international airports and five railway stations, Beijing is more than capable of receiving passengers from around the world and elsewhere in China, and providing them the most convenient means to get to any other places in China and the world.

The booming cultural industry and solid educational foundation provide Beijing with a stable cultural consumption power. Boasting the greatest number of museums, exhibition halls, art galleries and concert halls in China, Beijing is known for its rich cultural activities.

Beijing is currently one of the cities

with the largest economic aggregate in China. The concentration of high-tech and cultural industries provides a continuous and sustainable impetus for further development of this city.

Beijing, with great enthusiasm and perfect services, once again looks forward to the World Congress of Architects.

To the International Union of Architects, UIA

*Letters of Support



Chen Jining
Mayor of Beijing



北京市人民政府
THE PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT OF BEIJING MUNICIPALITY

President José Luis Cortés
International Union of Architects
Paris, France

September 2, 2022

Dear President José Luis Cortés,

On behalf of the People's Government of Beijing Municipality, more than 21.8 million people of Beijing and in my own name, I would like to express our sincere wish for hosting the 2029 World Congress of Architects and becoming a World Capital of Architecture.

In 1999, the 20th World Congress of Architects held in Beijing adopted the Beijing Charter, which exerted far-reaching influence over the global architectural community. Since then, Beijing has entered a new stage of architectural development. A large number of works by both domestic and international architects were erected, making the city a world's major hub for architectural exchanges. We hope that in 2029 we will once again receive architects from across the globe to share their valuable experience and see the tremendous changes that have taken place in Beijing over the past 30 years.

If Beijing has the privilege to host the 2029 World Congress of Architects as the World Capital of Architecture, we will act on the vision of innovative, coordinated, green, open and shared development and build a dynamic platform for exchanges and cooperation among architects. We aspire to deliver the world a spectacular event with our passion and experience.

It is our fervent hope that UNESCO and the UIA will grant this honor to Beijing. We look forward to the opportunity.

Yours sincerely,

陈吉宁

Chen Jining

Mayor of Beijing



Wu Liangyong
 Academician of Chinese
 Academy of Sciences
 Academician of
 Chinese Academy of Engineering

José Luis Cortés
 President
 International Union of Architects
 Paris, France

July 25, 2022

Dear President José Luis Cortés,

I'm honored to express my support for Beijing's bid to host the 30th World Congress of Architects and the World Capital of Architecture in 2029 on behalf of Chinese architects and educators.

I once served as UIA Council member and Vice President from 1985 to 1991, participated in the UIA 20th World Congress of Architects held by the Architectural Society of China in Beijing in 1999. As chairperson of the Scientific Committee of that event, I led the effort to prepare the Beijing Charter.

I am confident that Beijing has the necessary experience, enthusiasm and facilities to organise the UIA Congress 2029, and fully support this initiative.

I would like to extend warm welcome to the friends at the UIA.

Yours sincerely,

Wu Liangyong
 Academician of Chinese Academy of Sciences
 Academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering



Cui Kai
 Academician of Chinese
 Academy of Engineering
 Honorary Dean and Chief
 Architect of China Architecture
 Design & Research Group

José Luis Cortés
 President
 International Union of Architects
 Paris, France

August 2, 2022

Dear President José Luis Cortés,

I am very glad to be informed that ASC and Beijing city jointly bid for UIA World Congress of Architects and the World Capital of Architecture in 2029 and hereby I would like to extend my fully support for Beijing's candidature.

I once served as Co-director of ICC and alternate council member in the UIA. I was the curator for China Pavilion in the 2011 UIA Tokyo congress, and participated in the UIA Beijing congress in 1999. Since that time Beijing has underwent tremendous changes in all fields. Today, Beijing and UIA are more interconnected, and step forward to wider and deeper cooperation. I sincerely hope that Beijing could have the privilege to hold the congress in 2029, and global architects could gather in Beijing again to experience more about Chinese architectural culture. I truly believe you will have another memorable congress in UIA history.

At this moment, I cordially welcome UIA friends and colleagues and architects from around the world to visit Beijing in 2029 and let's look forward to participating in the grand event together!

Yours sincerely,

Cui Kai

Academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering
 Honorary Dean and Chief Architect of China Architecture Design & Research Group



Zhuang Weimin
 Academician of Chinese
 Academy of Engineering
 Professor, School of Architecture,
 Tsinghua University

International Union of Architects
 Paris, France

July 25,2022

Dear President José Luis Cortés,

Served as a Co-director and former Council Member for UIA more than 16 years, I am just right now honored to write this letter to express my support for Beijing's bid to host the 30th UIA World Congress of Architects and the World Capital of Architecture in 2029 on behalf of Chinese architects and educators.

I have served as Co-director of PPC since 2005 and participated in several UIA Congresses as a Council mem from 2011 to 2021. I have witnessed the development and growth of UIA. I am also more aware of UIA's responsibilities and tasks today and in the future.

I would like to hereby extend warm welcome to my friends at the UIA, old and new, as well as architects from around the world to Beijing again to feel China's architectural culture and discuss issues of common academic concern in architectural field and share ideas with peers worldwide, thus promoting the further development of architectural culture and technologies.

I look forward to meeting you all in Beijing in 2029 to create sweet new memories that we can share.

Yours sincerely,

Weimin Zhuang

Academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering
 Professor, School of Architecture, Tsinghua University
 Beijing 100084 China
 Tel: +86 10 62773170, Fax: +86 10 62784727
 Mobile: +86 13501172570, E-mail: zhuangwm@tsinghua.edu.cn



Wu Jianguo
 Former VP of ARCASIA (2019-2021)
 Standing Council Member of ASC
 Member of the Academy of
 Architecture of France

Ar. Jose Luis Cortes
 President
 International Union of Architects
 Paris, France

August 2,2022

Dear President Jose Luis Cortes,

It is my great honor to give my full support for Beijing's bid to host the 30th UIA World Congress of Architects and the World Capital of Architecture in 2029 on behalf of Chinese architects and architectural educators.

Last time UIA Congress held by the Architectural Society of China in Beijing in 1999, which has been always a nice memory of mine. After the Beijing Charter was launched, I have served years for the working team of Route of Beijing. Since that congress, Chinese architecture has achieved a great progress, and Chinese architects have more and more integrated into the world architects family. Meanwhile, more and more international architects have contributed their works on the land of China. I strongly believe, this will be a right moment for China to invite architects from around the world, to come to Beijing again, to share their academic thoughts, exchange their professional experiences, on the architectural concern of contemporary and future. And I also believe this will be a great opportunity for the architects from all over the world, to come to enjoy the rich architectural culture of Beijing as well as all China.

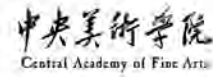
I firmly believe that Beijing will create a different, new and sweet memory for the world architects, and I am looking forward to meeting you all in Beijing in 2029!

Your sincerely
 WU Jianguo

Former VP of ARCASIA(2019-2021)
 Standing Council member of ASC
 Member of The Academy of Architecture of France



Zhu Pei
 Dean, Professor, Central Academy
 of Fine Arts, School of Architecture
 Honorary Fellow of AIA
 Founder, Studio Zhu Pei



Jose Luis Cortes,
 President
 International Union of Architects
 Paris, France

July 28, 2022

Dear President Jose Luis Cortes,

I would like to extend my full support for Beijing's bid to host the 30th UIA World Congress of Architects and the World Capital of Architecture in 2029 on behalf of Chinese architects and educators.

I founded Studio Zhu Pei in Beijing in 2005. As one of the pioneering architects of China, I have been constantly devoted to the promotion of Chinese architectural culture with a diverse practice of cultural works. I was one of the keynote speakers at the Opening of XXIII UIA Congress Torino in 2008. My works have been exhibited at world important museums such as MoMA, Centre Pompidou, Venice Biennial, GA Gallery, Victoria and Albert Museum, Kassel, Dresden State Art Museum, Sao Paulo Art Biennial, Aedes, Rome MAXXI Museum and so on.

I was selected as an architecture jury member for Mies van der Rohe Award in 2011. Marked by my international experience, which includes teaching at Harvard, Columbia and Yale as visiting professor, I'm the current dean of the School of Architecture at Central Academy of Fine Arts and Honorary Fellow of AIA.

I wish to invite extraordinary architects, scholars and educators from around the world to China to deeply experience Chinese traditional as well as contemporary architectural atmosphere, and explore key architectural issues such as natural construction and building environment. I hope this could be an important opportunity for exchange of architectural thoughts between International architectural community.

I am looking forward to seeing you in Beijing in 2029 and creating new sparkles which we can pass on to young generation and share with the public.

Yours sincerely,

Zhu Pei

Dean, Professor, Central Academy of Fine Arts, School of Architecture
 Honorary Fellow of AIA
 Founder, Studio Zhu Pei



Ma Yansong
 Founding Partner
 MAD Architects

Jose Luis Cortes
 President
 International Union of Architects
 Paris, France

Dear President Jose Luis Cortes,

Greetings from Ma Yansong, a Beijing-born architect. It's my honor for me to introduce Beijing to you and your UIA fellows.

I was born and raised in Beijing, China. As a classical oriental city with a long history and culture, Beijing has not only brought me, but also people in or outside of China, nourishment to live, grow and develop. Beijing also inspires people to explore the traditional oriental culture and wisdom revealed from the old Beijing.

Since the 2008 Beijing Olympics, Beijing has undergone a radical urban transformation. The modern works from both domestic and overseas fellow architects have brought the world back to a new Beijing that juxtaposes the old with the new, and brings unlimited imagination to the future of the city.

Throughout my architectural practice in China and overseas, the intercultural exchange and dialogues along the years, I have come to in awe of the wisdom and values that Beijing brings to the city, which goes beyond countries and generations.

I sincerely hope you and your UIA colleagues to consider Beijing as the host for the World Congress of Architects in 2029, bringing fresh, valuable and inspiring perspectives to global fellow architects.

Yours Sincerely,

Ma Yansong
 Founding Partner, MAD Architects



Zhu Changxi
President
China Engineering and
Consulting Association

José Luis Cortés
President
International Union of Architects
Paris, France
August 24, 2022

Dear President José Luis Cortés,

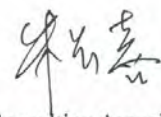
I would like to extend our support for Beijing's bid for the 30th UIA World Congress of Architects and the World Capital of Architecture in 2029 on behalf of China Engineering & Consulting Association (CECA).

The CECA brings together China's engineering and consulting members to provide technical services, management and talents for the construction industry. The Beijing World Congress of Architects in 1999 and the Beijing Charter shed light on architecture of the new century. Twenty years later, we are very pleased to learn that Beijing will once again bid for the UIA World Congress of Architects in 2029. The CECA will actively support the event by jointly holding forums, exhibitions etc., in the future to add more luster to the congress.

The CECA looks forward to Beijing's successful bid for UIA World Congress of Architects. Let's join hands to create a better future!

Yours sincerely,

Zhu Changxi
President
China Engineering and Consulting Association



Xu Quansheng
President
Beijing Engineering Exploration
and Design Association

José Luis Cortés
President
International Union of Architects
Paris, France
July 25, 2022

Respected President José Luis Cortés,

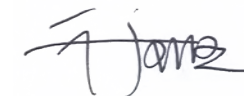
On behalf of the architectural design industry in Beijing, I hereby communicate our eager anticipation of the UIA 2029 World Congress of Architects in Beijing and express our full support for the preparation for and organisation of the congress.

Since the 21st century, Beijing has continuously strengthened international exchanges and cooperation in the construction industry with an open mind and the industry has been booming in the city. As the most active platform for architectural innovation and academic exchanges in relation to human settlement, as well as the world's largest architectural practice base, Beijing is fully prepared to host the UIA World Congress of Architects and it hopes to share valuable experience in architectural development with architects from all over the world.

Should Beijing be honoured to host the UIA 2029 World Congress of Architects, we hereby pledge to live up to the expectations and provide quality services and full support for the congress. We pledge to fully support the organisation of the forums, lectures, exhibitions and other activities during the event. The congress will help us set up a broader platform for cooperation and exchanges in the global construction industry.

We look forward to meeting you and all of our colleagues in the architectural design industry from all over the world in Beijing.

Your sincerely,



Xu Quansheng
President
Beijing Engineering Exploration and Design Association



Shao Weiping
President
Beijing Society of Civil
Engineering and Architecture



Letter of Support for Beijing's Bid to Host UIA 2029

Respected President Jose Luis Cortes,

I would like to express, on behalf of all civil engineering professionals in Beijing, my eager anticipation for Beijing to host the UIA 2029 World Congress of Architects.

Beijing is a rapidly developing international city full of vitality. Over the past 20 years, in particular, Beijing has embraced huge progress and radical changes with an open mind, which can be regarded as a typical case of what a city may go through under the impact of economic globalisation. Having witnessed a full range of city renewal initiatives, Beijing is now fully prepared to welcome peers from all over the world for in-depth discussions about the future of cities.

I hereby make the commitment that once Beijing wins the bid to host the UIA 2029 World Congress of Architects, Beijing society of civil engineering and architecture will provide full support and all kinds of services for the event, including human resources, and media campaign organisation.

I truly look forward to a grand gathering in Beijing in 2029.
Yours sincerely,

Shao Weiping
President

Beijing society of civil engineering and architecture
August 01, 2022



Cao Jiaming
Chairman
The Architectural Society of
Shanghai China



Letter of Support for Beijing's Bid to Host UIA 2029

Respected President Jose Luis Cortes,

We agree to support Beijing's bid to host UIA 2029 World Congress of Architects and to jointly organize relevant exhibitions.

The People's Government of Beijing Municipality and the Architectural Society of China are of crucial and historic significance for the successful bid for "UIA 2029 World Congress of Architects", and for China's architecture industry.

Architecture is the first card of a city. In order to promote the development of the industry, the Architectural Society of Shanghai China actively carries out various activities, is fully committed to "readable architecture", and implements earnestly the important concept of "Cities built by the people and for the people".

The Architectural Society of Shanghai China stands ready to contribute to China's construction industry together with Beijing Municipality and to the greater glory of World Congress of Architects, and strives to become the World Design Capital.

Yours sincerely,

Chairman: Cao Jiaming

The Architectural Society of Shanghai China



Liao Kai
President
Shenzhen Society of Civil
Engineering & Architecture

José Luis Cortés
President
International Union of Architects
Paris, France

**Letter of Support for Beijing's Bid
to Host UIA 2029 World Congress of Architects**

July 26, 2022

Dear President José Luis Cortés,

We agree to support Beijing's bid to host UIA 2029 World Congress of Architects and to jointly organize relevant exhibitions, forums and investigation trips in the coming years of preparation based on local features, so as to help promote the event, add to its glamour, and make more contribution to China's construction industry.

Yours Sincerely,

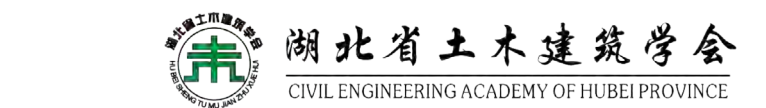


President

ShenZhen Society of Civil Engineering &Architecture



Gui Xuewen
President
Civil Engineering Academy
of Hubei Province



José Luis Cortés
President
International Union of Architects
Paris, France

**Letter of Support for Beijing's Bid
to Host UIA 2029 World Congress of Architects**

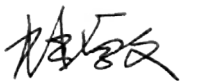
August 9, 2022

Dear President José Luis Cortés,

We would like to express our strong support for the Beijing Municipal People's Government and Architectural Society of China (ASC)'s joint bid for UIA 2029 World Congress of Architects.

In the coming years of preparation, we will support the ASC by jointly organizing activities and meetings based on the local conditions and features, in a bid to promote the UIA World Congress of Architects, add to its glamour, and make our contribution to the construction industry of China.

Yours Sincerely,



Gui Xuewen

President

Civil Engineering Academy of Hubei Province



Zhang Wenlei
General Manager
China National Convention Center II

北京北辰会展投资有限公司

August 19th, 2022
Mr. José Luis Cortés
President
International Union of Architects

An Invitation to Host the 2029 UIA World Congress of Architects in Beijing at CNCCII

Dear President José Luis Cortés,

China National Convention Center II (CNCC II) is honored to learn that Beijing is bidding for the host city of the prestigious International Union of Architects (UIA) World Congress in 2029, and I hereby offer my full support to our bid team.

CNCCII, designed by Christian De Portzamparc a Pritzker award winning architect, will set new standards for convention centers in sustainability and technological innovation. CNCCII, scheduled to open in 2025, will be China's most versatile venue with 270,000sqm of meeting space including 30,000 sqm of exhibit space, 7,300sqm plenary hall and over 100 flexible meeting rooms. Additional features include three opulent ballrooms and two roof top gardens with retractable roof. Its unparalleled location, in the Olympic Green Precinct, provides easy access to transport, accommodation and landmark attractions such as the National Stadium (Bird's Nest) and National Aquatic Center (Water Cube). CNCC II served as the media communications center for the 2022 Winter Olympics and is now under transformation to become a purpose build convention center. The complex will be completed by two on-site international hotels, commercial and retail space.

On behalf of CNCCII, I most warmly welcome the 2029 UIA World Congress to China's premier international convention center and to Beijing, China's cultural and business capital.

We sincerely hope that our bid team for the UIA World Congress will be successful and we hope to be welcoming all UIA delegates and participants to Beijing in 2029.

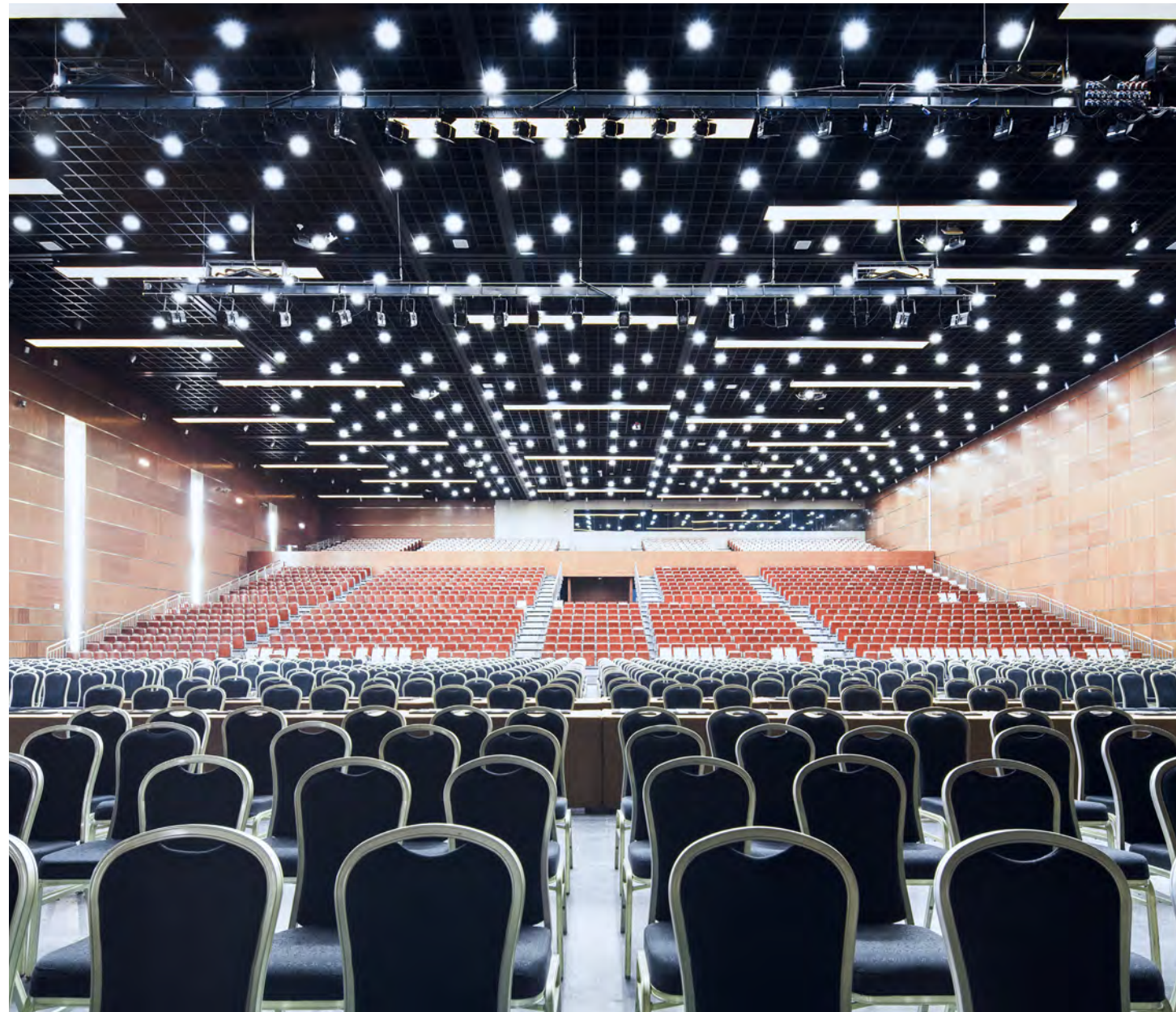
Best wishes,

General Manager
China National Convention Center II



June, 2029

*Congress Dates and Schedule



Congress Schedule

We would like to organise the congress as approved by the UIA Council and arrange all activities within a week. In view of the weather conditions in Beijing, we recommend that the Congress choose the June time period. Details are given below:

Date	Day of Week	Activities
17 June 2029	Sunday	Council meeting (one day) + Welcome reception (evening)
18 June 2029	Monday	Congress (including opening ceremony)
19 June 2029	Tuesday	Congress
20 June 2029	Wednesday	Congress
21 June 2029	Thursday	Congress (half day, including closing ceremony and handover to next city) + Assembly (half day)
22 June 2029	Friday	Assembly
23 June 2029	Saturday	Assembly
24 June 2029	Sunday	Assembly (half day) + Council meeting (half day)

Activities

During the congress, prestigious architects and scholars at home and abroad will be invited to give keynote speeches, and host themed forums and symposiums at the main venue, centring on the congress theme of "Architecture as an open stage". Meanwhile, parallel sessions shall include a variety of

activities, such as the Students and Young Architects Forum, the Design Exhibition and the Night of Students and Young Architects. In addition, the UIA Gold Awards Ceremony and the awarding ceremony for the International Student Competition in Architectural Design will be held during the congress.

CNCC Phase II

*Congress, Assembly and Council Venues



Congress Venue: China National Convention Center

China National Convention Center (CNCC) was completed in July 2008. During the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games, it served as the competition venue for Fencing, the International Broadcasting Centre, the Main Press Centre, and fulfilled a number of other functions. After the Olympic Games, CNCC took some renovations and reopened officially in November 2009. It covers a land area of 12.22 hectares and has a total floor space of about 530,000 m². Its 270,000 m² central building is the largest single building in the Olympic complex, comprising 100 meeting rooms. The supporting facilities cover a total floor area of about 260,000 m² and include two hotels, two office buildings, and some commercial facilities.

The CNCC is well equipped to provide catering for 20,000 people at one time and stage conferences or exhibitions with 20,000 participants. Its convention, exhibition and accommodation functions form a complementary whole. The exhibition hall is ideal for medium-sized exhibitions, boutique exhibitions and various other activities. The five-star hotels in the vicinity, can provide sufficient accommodation spaces for large conferences and exhibitions.

As of December 31, 2018, the CNCC has staged 8,650 conferences, exhibitions

and other events, and catered for over 40 million people. Among such national and international events are the 2014 APEC Economic Leaders' Week, the 2017 Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, the 2018 Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, China International Fair for Trade in Services, World Winter Sports (Beijing) Expo, just to name a few.

The second phase of CNCC is connected to the first phase through indoor and outdoor corridors. Construction of the second phase commenced on December 3, 2018 and the complex served as the main press centre and international broadcast centre of the Winter Olympic Games in 2022. The main building of the second phase is expected to be officially completed by the end of 2023, and the supporting hotel is to be completed by the end of 2024. Designed by renowned French architect Christian de Portzamparc, winner of Pritzker Prize in 1994, the second phase of CNCC has a total floor area of about 750,000 m², including 410,000 m² for the conference centre in the main building and 340,000 m² for supporting facilities that comprise 35,000 m² of a luxury five-star hotel, 60,000 m² for quasi-five-star hotels, 90,000 m² for 5A office buildings, and 50,000 m² for commercial buildings. On the third floor of the conference centre is a garden of 8,000 m² with a roof that opens. When completed, it will become the world's largest sky garden with an open roof.

CNCC Phase II

CNCC Phase II has a 10,000 m² exhibition hall with a 12m high exhibition area (Exhibition Hall 2), while Exhibition Hall 1, of the same size, can be divided into two 5,000 m² parts and combined with Exhibition Hall 2 to form a 15,000 m² conference venue, hosting 7,500-10,000 people. The remaining 5,000 m² space, Hall 1A or 1B, can be used for keynote speeches. The largest venue in the convention area is 8,000 m² in area and 12m in height, good to host 6,500 people in theatre style, and it is also an option for the opening and closing ceremonies.

On the second floor, there are 16 medium-sized conference rooms, 400 m² each, and they are suitable for seminars and Council meetings. Also on the second floor, there are two 1,600 m² venues for the UIA congress. There are also 23 small conference rooms, 100-210 m² in size, good for workshops. There are also nearly 10 VIP rooms to meet relevant needs of the congress. Outside the conference rooms, there are four foyers, 8,000 m² in total, suitable for exhibitions.

The main lobby on the first floor of the convention area is 5,000 m² and the main lobby of the exhibition area is 8,000 m², both are ideal for registration.



Venue Floor Plans, Programs and Equipment

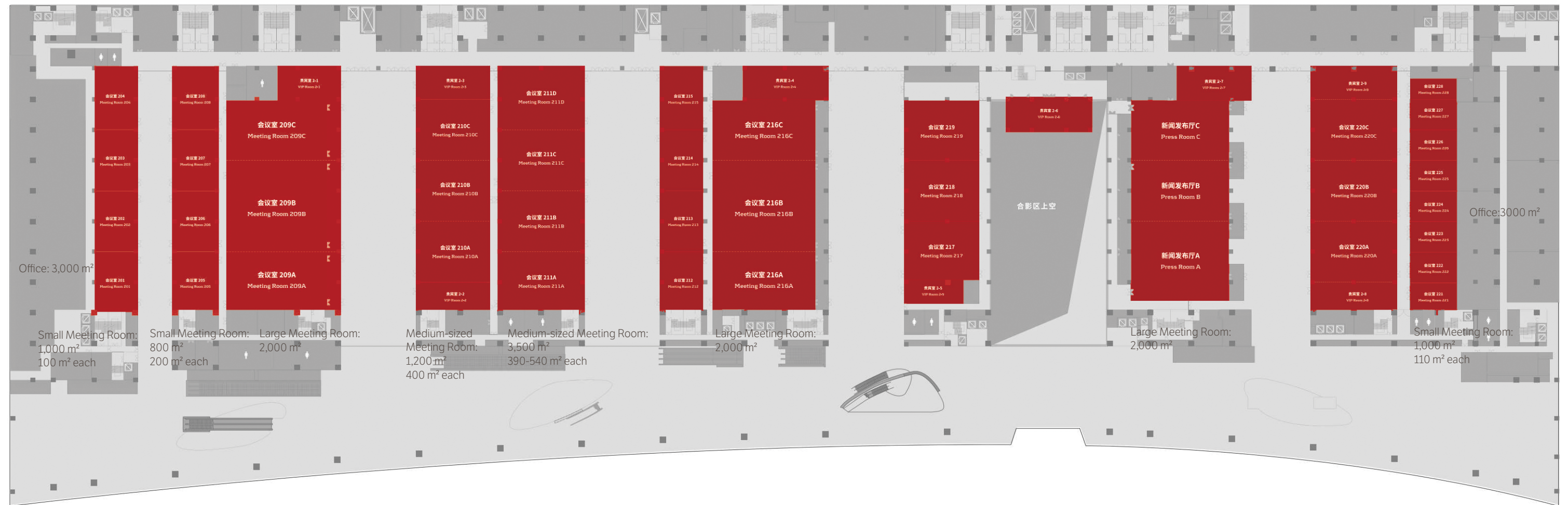
CNCC Phase II
L1 Convention Floor Plan



	Foyer 16,200 m ² - East Convention Foyer 5,000 m ² - North Convention Foyer 700 m ² Photo Hall 2,500 m ² Exhibition Foyer 8,000 m ²		Main Hall 8,000 m ²		Office 1,300 m ²
	Exhibition Space 20,000 m ²		VIP Rooms 2,500 m ²		

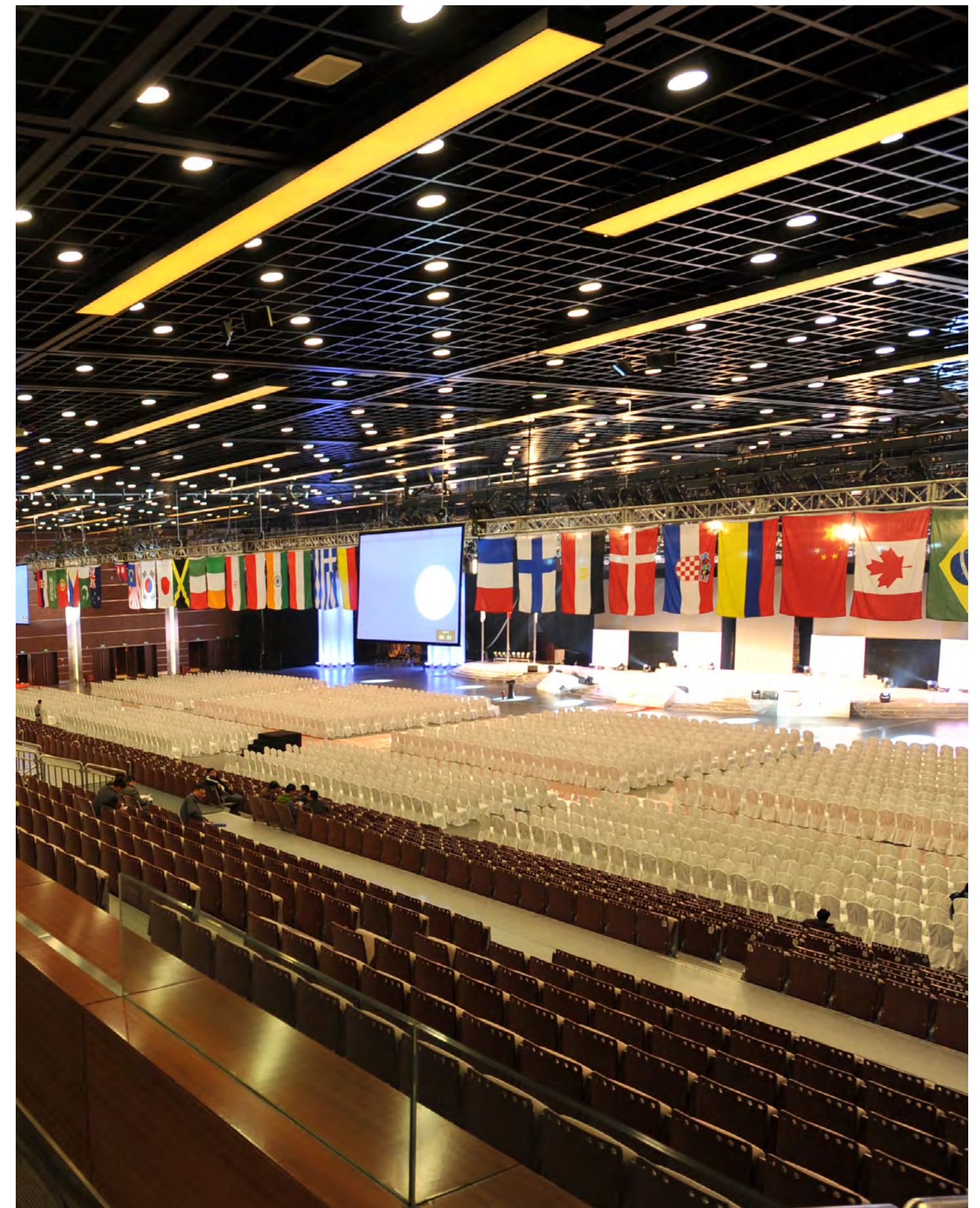
Location	Size	Requirements	Capacity	Program	Equipment and services
Exhibition Foyer	8,000 m ²	500 m ²	—	Registration Tourism office Travel helpdesk Car rental desk	Registration system, on-site nameplate and table sign printing, badge design and making.
East Convention Foyer	5,000 m ²	500 m ²	—	Alternative registration and service area	
Exhibition Hall 2 and 1B	115,000 m ² Height: 12 m	7,500-10,000 persons	12,000	Opening/closing ceremony	Podium, LED screen, digital projector and other AV devices, fixed and temporary SI booths for four languages, BOSCH digital conferencing system, and professional simultaneous interpretation service.
Exhibition Hall 1	10,000 m ² Height: 12 m	7,500-10,000 persons	9,000	Alternative venue for opening/closing ceremony	
Main Hall ABCD	8,000 m ² Height: 12 m	7,500-10,000 persons	7,000	Alternative venue for opening/closing ceremony	
Exhibition Hall 1A/1B	5,000 m ² Height: 12 m	4,000 persons	4,000	Keynote speeches	Podium, LED screen, digital projector and other AV devices, fixed and temporary SI booths for four languages, BOSCH digital conferencing system, and professional simultaneous interpretation service. Video and audio recording for keynote speeches.
Main Hall BCEF	5,000 m ² Height: 12 m	4,000 persons	4,000	Alternative venue for keynote speeches	
Remarks	Vacant spaces can be used flexibly.				

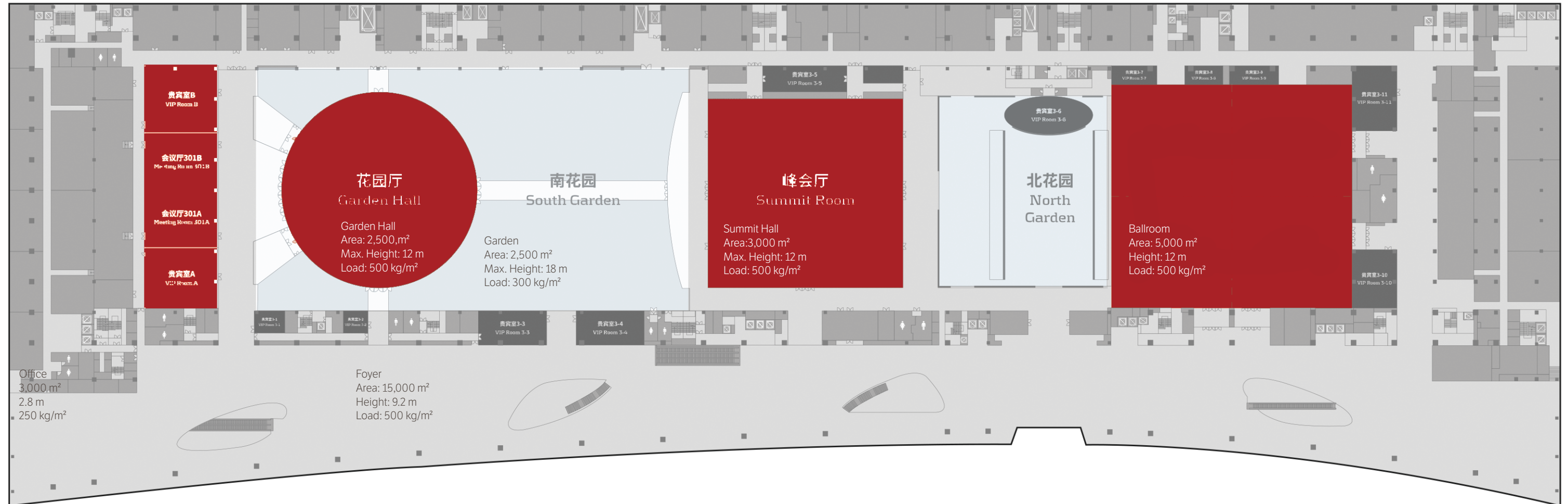




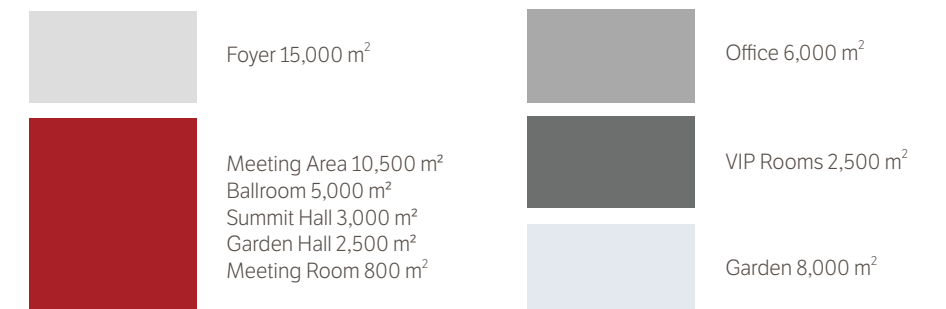
	Foyer 16,200 m ² Height 7.5 m Load 500 kg/m ²
	Meeting Rooms 15,500 m ² Height 7.0 m Load 750 kg/m ²
	VIP Rooms 1,000 m ² Office 6,000 m ² Height 2.8 m Load 250 kg/m ²

Location	Size	Requirements	Capacity	Program	Equipment and services
C31/C32/ C33/ C35	400 m ²	200 persons	320	Seminar	Podium, digital projector and screen, and other AV devices. SI booths for two languages plus supporting devices, and professional simultaneous interpretation service.
D36/D37/D50	540 m ²	200 persons	400		
C27	200 m ²	100 m ²	150	Press conference	Podium, digital projector and screen, and other AV devices.
VIP2-12	100 m ²	10 persons	70	VIP lounge	Computers, 10 Internet cables and Internet access.
D57\D58\D59\ D60\D61\D62\ D63\D65	100 m ²	50 persons	80	Workshop	SI booth, podium, digital projector, screen, and other AV devices.
D52\D53\D55\ D56	210 m ²	50 persons	160		
D39	1,500 m ²	380 persons	1,200	Assembly	Podium, LED screen, digital projector, and other AV devices, SI booths for four languages plus supporting devices, BOSCH digital conferencing system, and professional simultaneous interpretation service. Recording for different soundtracks to produce audios of different languages afterwards, voice recorders and other recording devices for debates. Free WIFI, Internet interface and power socket for each seat. On-site nameplate and table sign printing, badge design and making.
D50	540 m ²	40 in hollow square style	60 in hollow square style	Council meeting/ seminar	Podium, one digital projector and screen, other AV devices. SI booths for four languages plus supporting devices, and professional simultaneous interpretation service. Electronic voting device and BOSCH digital conferencing system Recording for different soundtracks to produce audios of different languages afterwards, voice recorders and other recording devices for debates. Free WIFI, Internet interface and power socket for each seat. On-site nameplate and table sign printing, badge design and making.
A1/A2/A3/A5/ A6/A7 /A8/VIP2- 14/VIP2-11	100 m ²	—	80	Offices of the secretariat, UIA president and secretary general	Free WIFI, Internet interface and power socket for each seat.
Foyer C	2,000 m ²	500 m ²	—	Small exhibition	On-site nameplate and table sign printing, badge design and making.
Remarks	Vacant spaces can be used flexibly.				





Location	Size	Requirements	Capacity	Program	Equipment and services
Ballroom	5,000 m ²	1,000 persons	1,800	Dining	—
Garden Hall	2,500 m ²	1,000 persons	1,000	Alternative for dining	—
Garden	8,000 m ²	—	—	Welcome reception	—
Remarks	Vacant spaces can be used flexibly.				





Online Meetings and Voting

The venues have the technical conditions required for worldwide online meetings and voting.

Electronic Voting System

- BOSCH Cable Digital Conference System DCN-DV-CN
- Low sensitivity to the interferences of cell phones
- Sophisticated, sleek and ergonomic design
- 5 voting buttons
- Built-in speaker and pluggable microphone
- Applicable for a representative or the chairman

The device for delegates with the voting function could be used to speak, record the request for speech, listen to others' speeches, and vote. It comes with

interface for pluggable microphone (DCN-MICS and DCN-MICL, to be ordered separately). The device has five voting buttons for different types of votes. A yellow indicator ring around the voting button can be used as a signal for the user to register for attendance, start and confirm voting. The yellow LED indicator light on the device indicates presence of the delegate.

Accessibility Facilities

The first phase of CNCC served as the International Broadcasting Centre and the Main Press Centre for the 2008 Summer Olympic Games, in addition to a great many major high-level international events. It is equipped with a full range of facilities for people with disabilities. As for the second phase of the CNCC, full consideration has been given to accessibility facilities at the beginning of the design stage and it will be built in accordance with international standards.

Outdoor Garden

The sky garden on the third floor of the second-phase CNCC covers an area of 8,000 m², featuring an openable roof. After completion, it will become the world's largest sky garden with an openable roof.

Internet, Telephone and Printing Services

At the CNCC, free WIFI and rental services for domestic and international telephone lines are available. Fax, telephone, copy machine and printer services are available at the business centre and more of them can be provided upon request of the congress. Moreover, if necessary, we can contact the local post offices to provide postal services.

For telephone services, please see the following list of the service outlets nearby:

Nearby service outlets

China Mobile service outlets	Distance	Address
China Mobile (Kexueyuan Nanli)	692 m	4-2 Fenglin Lvzhou, Kexueyuan Nanli, Chaoyang District, Beijing
China Mobile (Peking Times Square)	1.5 km	Peking Times Square, 103 Huizhongli, Datun Rd. Chaoyang District, Beijing
China Mobile (Jinfeihong Yayuncun)	1.7 km	1F Building 4 Block 2, Anhui Beili, Yayuncun, Chaoyang District, Beijing
China Unicom service outlets	Distance	Address
China Unicom (Nanshatan)	860 m	101 Kexueyuan Nanli, Chaoyang District, Beijing
China Unicom (Datun Rd)	1 km	2F Shouhang Supermarket, 2 Datun Rd, Chaoyang District, Beijing
China Unicom (Yayuncun)	1.6 km	Building 11 Block 2, Anhuili, Chaoyang District, Beijing

Temporary service desks may be set up during the event.

Currency Exchange Service

Currency exchange service is available at the airport. At the reception of CNCC Grand Hotel and North Star InterContinental

Hotel, the ancillary hotels of the CNCC, you can change foreign money for Renminbi (CNY). Currency exchange service is also available in the Bank of China outlet on the first floor of North Star Century Center, the ancillary office building of the CNCC.

Nearby banks

Bank	Add/Tel	Office hours	Website
Bank of China	7 Beichen West Rd, Chaoyang District, Beijing +86 010 8227 5001, +86 010 95566	09:00 - 17:00	http://www.boc.cn/en/index.html
Bank of Beijing	27-2 Complex 8 Beichen West Rd, Chaoyang District, Beijing +86 010 8497 1480	09:00 - 17:30	http://www.bankofbeijing.com.cn/
Agricultural Bank of China	1F 16-18 Fenglin Lvzhou, Kejiyuan, South of Datun Rd, Chaoyang District, Beijing +86 010 6484 3391, +86 010 95599	09:00 - 17:00	http://www.abchina.com/en/default.htm
China Construction Bank	8 Beichen East Rd., Huixin Plaza, Chaoyang District, Beijing (east of Birdenjing e +86 10 8497 0059, +86 010 95533	09:00 - 17:00	http://www.ccb.com/en/home/index.html
China Merchants Bank	B1 8 Beichen East Rd., National China National Convention Center (west of Beijing Continental Grand Hotel and northwest of Anhui Bridge) +86 010 8498 7476 / 7347 +86 010 95555	09:00 - 17:30	http://english.cmbchina.com/
Bank of Communications	413 Huizhong Beili Chaoyang District, Beijing +86 010 6492 4239/4613 +86 010 95559	09:00 - 17:00	http://www.bankcomm.com/BankCommSite/shtml/zonghang/en/3153/list.shtml?channelId=3153
China Minsheng Bank	1F Block C Anli Park 66 Anli Rd. Chaoyang District, Beijing +86 010 6490 6808, +86 010 95568	09:00 - 17:00	http://www.cmbc.com.cn/cs/Satellite?c=Page&pageName=cmbc_en%2FPage%2FTP_EN_IndexLayout&rendermode=preview&cid=1375346877900
China Everbright Bank	1F & 2F Block C Grand Place, 5 Huizhong East Rd., Chaoyang District, Beijing (700 m northeast of Beijing Continental Grand Hotel) +86 010 8489 1153, +86 010 95595	09:00 - 17:30	http://www.cebbank.com/site/gdywz/CEB_Homepage/Bank%20profile/index.html
HSBC	The Legend, 8 Beichen East Rd, Chaoyang District (near Beijing Continental Grand Hotel) +86 010 84975315, +86 010 59997711	09:00 - 17:00 Closed on Weekend	http://www.hsbc.com.cn/1/2/home?changelanguage.language=en&changelanguage.country=US&chglang.x=en
SPD Bank	1F Ramada Parkside, 214 Huizhong Beili, Chaoyang District, Beijing +86 010 6487 2366, +86 010 95528	09:00 - 17:00 Weekend 09:30 - 16:00	http://eng.spdb.com.cn/

Health and Other Services

The nearest hospital is only 1.1km from the CNCC. During the congress, it is also feasible to contact local hospitals to send ambulances and first-aid personnel to the CNCC for services. In the meanwhile, there is ample room at the CNCC for a medical centre.

Other available services:

- Cloakroom;
- Signage in four languages plus the language of the host country in line with the congress requirements;
- Interpretation service from foreign languages to sign language to assist the hearing impaired.

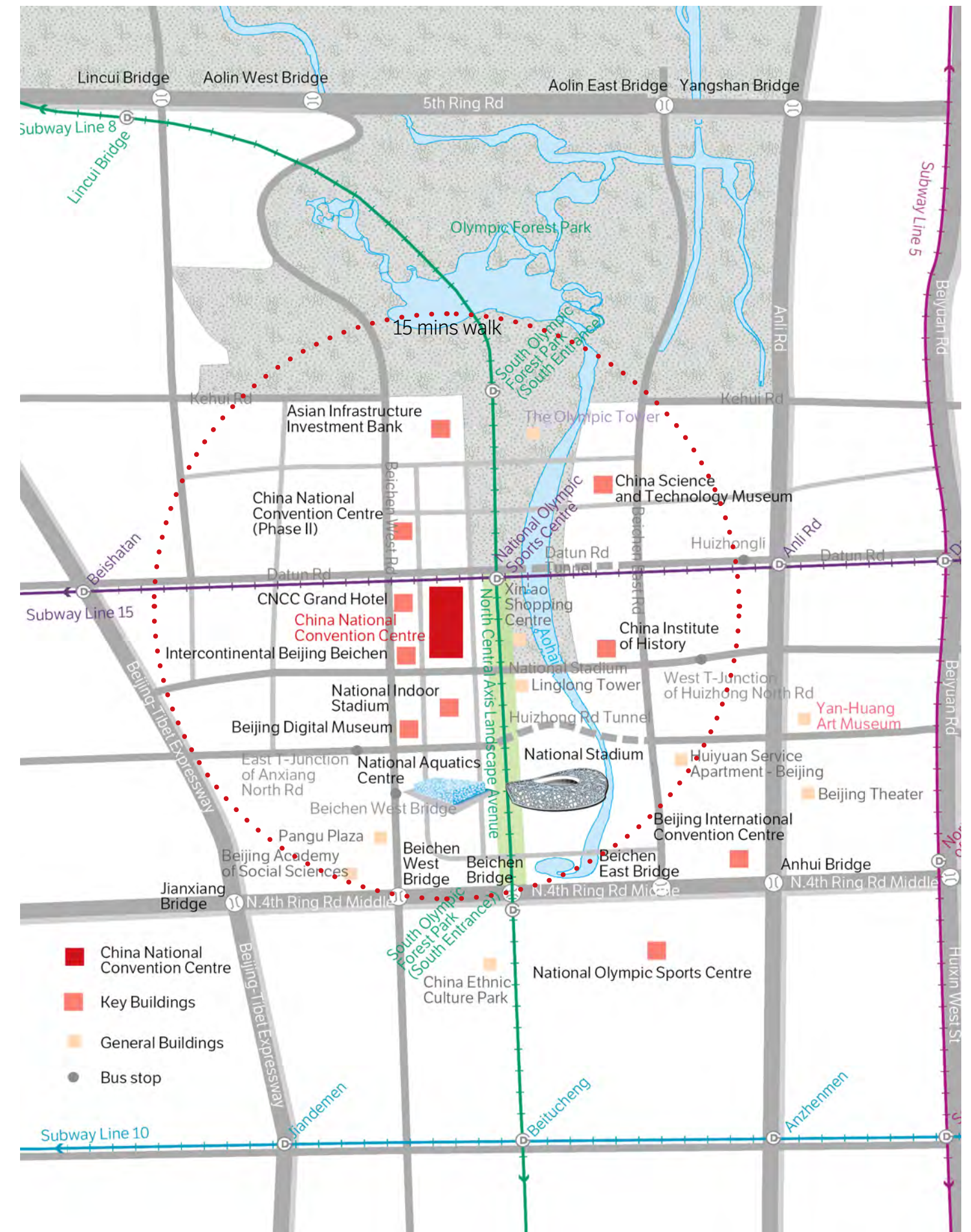
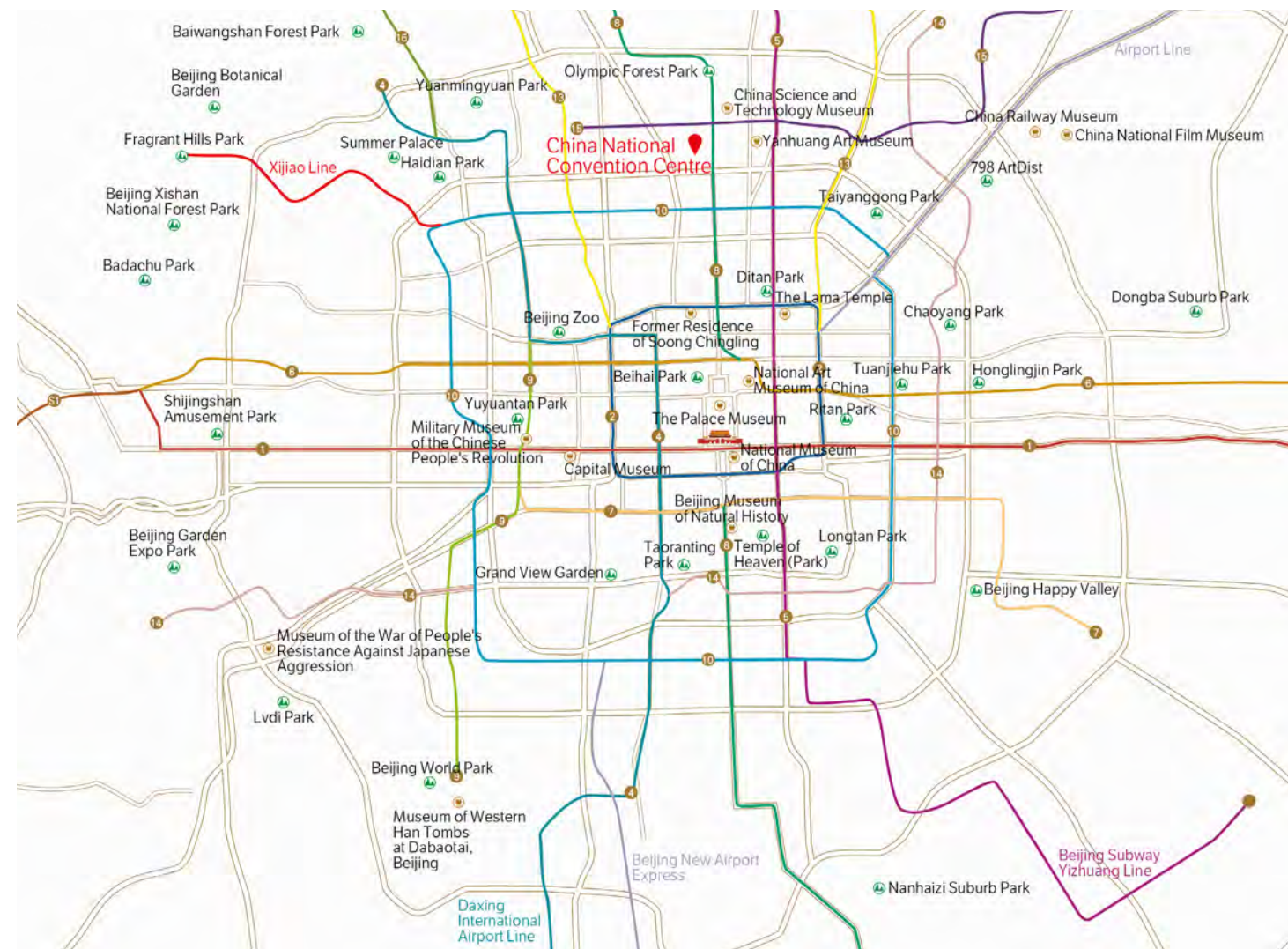
Nearby hospitals

No.	Hospital	Bed	Website	Distance (km)	International Department
1	China-Japan Friendship Hospital	1500	http://english.zryhyy.com.cn/	2.2	Yes
2	The 306th Hospital of PLA	1017	http://www.306.cn/	1.1	No
3	Beijing University of Chinese Medicine Third Affiliated Hospital	520	http://www.zydsy.com/html/News/Main/134.html	2.8	No
4	Beijing Anzhen Hospital, Capital Medical University	1141	http://www.anzhen.org/html/News/Main/130.html	3.2	No
5	Peking University Third Hospital	1463	http://www.puh3.net.cn/englishweb/index.shtml	3.2	No
6	Aviation General Hospital of China Medical University	1000	http://www.hkzyy.com.cn/html/News/Main/835.html	4.1	No

CNCC's Location and Transportation

Located at the centre of the National Olympic Sports Center in Beijing, the CNCC is the only venue within a national 5A scenic spot and a National Sports Industry Demonstration Base. It is 26km from Beijing Capital International Airport, about a 30 to 40-minute drive. It is 15-minute walk from a dozen of tourist attractions or shopping and leisure centres, such as the Bird's

Nest, Water Cube, and Olympic Forest Park. The E4 gate of the CNCC leads you directly to the entrance of Metro Line 8 and 15. There are over 20 bus lines available nearby. Such a convenient transportation system can take participants to the downtown area in a short time. See the map for more information on transportation, tourist attractions, and shopping and leisure centres.



Hotels

*Accommodation Venues



Major Hotels

CNCC Grand Hotel and Beijing North Star InterContinental Hotel are ancillary facilities of the CNCC and the buildings are connected with the CNCC through indoor and outdoor corridors. From the CNCC, you can walk to Beijing North Star InterContinental Hotel in 3 minutes and to CNCC Grand Hotel in 5-7 minutes. These two hotels are recommended for the accommodation of UIA Executive Board and Council members during the UIA 2029 Beijing World Congress of Architects.

Two international five-star hotels will be built as supporting facilities for the second phase project of CNCC. They will also be connected to the centre-piece of CNCC through indoor and outdoor overpass, and provide 1,100 rooms.

Beijing V-Continent Wuzhou Hotel, Beijing North Star Continental Grand Hotel, North Star Huiyuan Service Apartments and CNCC are all affiliated to Beijing North Star Group. All these hotels are located in the Yayuncun (Asian Games Village) area, about five minutes' drive or 15 minutes' walk from the CNCC. Beijing North Star Group owns a total of five hotels, with 2,494 rooms.

Hotels Near CNCC and Prices

No.	Hotel	Rating	Distance	No. of rooms	Opening time	Renovation time	Room type	Market price (RMB per room)	Preferential price (RMB per room)	
1	CNCC Grand Hotel	★★★★	On Site	420	2009	2009	Superior	171.40	128.1	
							Executive	192.15	160.13	
2	Beijing North Star InterContinental Hotel	★★★★★	On Site	337	2008	2013	Luxury	204.96	166.53	
							Room with a view	243.39	204.96	
3	Beijing V-Continent Wuzhou Hotel	★★★★★	2.4 km	472	2003	To be renovated	Superior	202.40	176.78	
							Executive	304.88	279.26	
4	Beijing North Star Continental Grand Hotel	★★★★	2.3 km	530	1990	2015	Luxury	126.69	98.64	
							Business	138.35	112.73	
5	North Star Huiyuan Service Apartments	★★★	2.5 km	380	1990	2020	Standard	62.77	53.80	
							Standard	97.36	88.39	
				Quasi-five star		350	2015	One-bedroom suite	116.57	105.04
								Two-bedroom suite	169.09	151.16
6	Pangu Seven Star Hotel Beijing	★★★★★	0.9 km	234	2008	2010	Luxury	333.06	281.82	
7	Grand Skylight Hotel	★★★	1.7 km	335	2008	2016	Superior	330.50	102.48	
8	Celebrity International Grand Hotel	★★★★★	2.0 km	332	2002	2014	Standard	125.54	112.73	
9	Holiday Inn	★★★★	5.1 km	290	2011	Maintained annually	Superior	134.51	112.73	
							Luxury	151.16	125.54	
							Executive	181.90	151.16	
							Suite	289.51	241.85	
10	National Jade Hotel	★★★★	1.6 km	192	2003	Overhaul in 2020	Superior	117.85	89.67	

No.	Hotel	Rating	Distance	No. of rooms	Opening time	Renovation time	Room type	Market price (RMB per room)	Preferential price (RMB per room)
11	Marco Polo Parkside	★★★★★	2.4 km	315	2007	Continuous renovation	Superior	384.30	121.70
							Standard	384.30	83.27
12	Beijing Comfort Suites	★★★★	2.4 km	280	2008	2014	Comfortable Suite of 75 m ²	166.27	102.48
							Superior	89.54	80.70
13	Holiday Inn Express Beijing Minzuyuan	★★★	2.7 km	335	2008	2015	Room with a view	97.23	87.11
							Standard	67.89	58.67
14	Aden Business Hotel	★★★	2.0 km	150	2009	2012	Business	80.70	71.48
							Business	151.16	76.86
15	Ya'ao International Hotel Beijing	★★★★	2.1 km	430	2007	2016	Business	151.16	76.86
16	Beijing Tibet Hotel	★★★	3.3 km	395	1998	Block A 2017 Block B 2012	Standard	102.48	87.11
17	Beijing Anhui Hotel	★★★	3.6 km	189	1996	2017	Standard	64.05	—
18	Quality Hotel Beijing	★★★★	2.1 km	128	2008	Maintained annually	Standard	89.67	76.86
							Luxury	102.48	96.08
19	Sheraton Grand Beijing Dongcheng Hotel	★★★★★	5.3 km	439	2011	Maintained annually	Luxury	461.16	179.34
							Top	486.78	204.96
							Executive	525.21	230.58
							Executive suite of 70 m ²	576.45	281.82
20	Foreign Experts Building Beijing	★★★★	2.0 km	192	2002	2008	Executive suite of 90 m ²	640.50	345.87
							basis	163.97	74.30
21	Gehua New Century Hotel Beijing	Quasi-five star	4.7 km	353	2008	Maintained annually	Suite	215.21	87.11
							Superior	253.64	115.29
							Business	279.90	128.10

Surrounding Facilities

1 China National Convention Center

- 2 China National Stadium (Bird's Nest)
- 3 China National Aquatics Center (Water Cube)
- 4 National Indoor Stadium
- 5 InterContinental Beichen
- 6 CNCC Hotel ★★★★★
- 7 Datun West Bus Station ★★★★★
- 8 Grand Skylight CATIC Hotel ★★★★★
- 9 Olympic Sports Center
- 10 Pangu Hotel ★★★★★
- 11 Best Western ★★★★★
- 12 National Jade Hotel ★★★★
- 13 Celebrity International Grand Hotel ★★★★★
- 14 Yayuncun Hotel ★★★
- 15 North Star Shopping Center
- 16 Huiyuan International Apartment
- 17 North Star Times Tower ★★★★★
- 18 Crowne Plaza Parkview Wuzhou ★★★★★
- 19 Continental Grand Hotel
- 20 China Science & Technology Museum ★★★★★
- 21 Marco Polo Parkside ★★★
- 22 Poly Golden Plaza
- 23 Home Inn
- 24 Haoyishe Inn
- 25 Yanhuang Art Museum
- 26 ChengHong Hotel ★★★★
- 27 Ito-Yokado Shopping Center ★★★★★
- 28 An Hui Hotel
- 29 Tibet Hotel
- Subway Line2 -----
- Subway Line4 -----
- Subway Line5 -----
- Subway Line8 -----
- Subway Line10 -----
- Rail Line13 -----
- Subway Line15 -----

- 30 Long Wise Hotel ★★★★
- 31 Beijing Yejin Hospital
- 32 An Zhen Hospital
- 33 Hualian Shopping Mall
- 34 Jing Zhe Hotel ★★★★
- 35 Gehua New Century Hotel ★★★★★
- 36 China Science and Technology Museum
- 37 Yuan Shan Hotel ★★★★
- 38 Beijing Sardonyx Hotel ★★★★
- 39 Chinese Ethnic Culture Park ★★★★
- 40 Jingmin Hotel ★★★★
- 41 Foreign Experts Building ★★★★★
- 42 Yuan Chenxin International Hotel ★★★★★
- 43 Park Plaza Beiing Science Park Hotel ★★★★★
- 44 Beijing No 3 Hospital
- 45 Jade Palace Hotel ★★★★★
- 46 Hubei Hotel ★★★★
- 47 Sino-Japan Friendship Hospital ★★★★★
- 48 Crowne Plaza Sun Palace ★★★★★
- 49 CTS Hotel ★★★★★
- 50 China International Exhibon Center ★★★★★
- 51 Radisson SAS Hotel
- 52 Temple of Earth
- 53 Lama Temple ★★★★★
- 54 Oriental Bay International Hotel
- 55 The Bell Tower ★★★★★
- 56 The Drum Tower ★★★★★
- 57 Xiyuan Hotel ★★★★★
- 58 New Century Hotel ★★★★★
- Place of interest ●
- Hospital&Research Institute +
- Commercial Building ●
- Hotel ●
- Universities 📖



Visa

*Apply for a Chinese Visa



Visas will be granted in accordance with Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Administration of the Entry and Exit of Foreigners. All participants of the UIA 2029 Beijing World Congress of Architects who meet relevant requirements will be granted the visa. Detailed instructions for the application of a Chinese visa is available on the official website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China. Please visit the site to find the requirements and download application forms. The documents you shall prepare before submission of visa application:

1. Basic Documents

(1) Passport

Original passport with at least six months of remaining validity and blank visa pages, and a photocopy of the passport's data page and the photo page if it is separate.

(2) Visa Application Form and Photo

One completed Visa Application Form with a recently-taken color passport photo (bare-head, full face) against a light background attached

(3) Proof of legal stay or residence status (applicable to those not applying for the visa in their country of citizenship)

If you are not applying for the visa in the country of your citizenship, you must provide the original and photocopy of your valid certificates or visa of stay, residence, employment

or student status, or other valid certificates of legal staying provided by the relevant authorities of the country where you are currently staying.

(4) Photocopy of previous Chinese passports or previous Chinese visas (applicable to foreign citizens those who were Chinese citizens and have obtained foreign citizenship)

If you are applying for a Chinese visa for the first time, you should provide your previous Chinese passport held and a photocopy of its data page. If you have obtained Chinese visas before and want to apply for a Chinese visa with a renewed foreign passport that does not contain any Chinese visa, you should present the photocopy of the previous passport's data page and the photo page if it is separate, as well as the previous Chinese visa page. (If your name on the current passport differs from that on the previous one, you must provide an official document of name change.)

2. Supporting Documents

F-Visa: Issued to those who intend to go to China for exchanges, visits, study tours and other activities.

An invitation letter issued by a relevant entity or individual in China. The invitation should contain:

(1) Information on the applicant (full name, gender, date of birth, etc.)

(2) Information on the planned visit (purpose of visit, arrival and departure dates, place(s) to be visited, relations between the applicant and the inviting entity or individual, financial source for expenditures)

(3) Information on the inviting entity or individual (name, contact telephone number, address, official stamp, signature of the legal representative or the inviting individual)

L-Visa: Issued to those who intend to go to China as a tourist.

Documents showing the itinerary including air ticket booking record (round trip) and proof of a hotel reservation, etc. or an invitation letter issued by a relevant entity or individual in China. The invitation letter should contain:

(1) Information on the applicant (full name, gender, date of birth, etc.)

(2) Information on the planned visit (arrival and departure dates, place(s) to be visited, etc.)

(3) Information on the inviting entity or individual (name, contact telephone number, address, official stamp, signature of the legal representative or the inviting individual)

The above information is from the November 2019 update of the relevant regulations.

To the International Union of Architects, UIA

*Other Commitments

José Luis Cortés

President

International Union of Architects, UIA

Paris, France

September 5, 2022

Dear President José Luis Cortés,

In connection with a UIA congress in Beijing in 2029, the organizers commit to undertake all the following requirements:

- Engage all possible measures to ensure that the relevant national authorities grant visas to all participants in the event;
- Provide free first aid at the venue during the congress hours. Participants will be urged to take out individual insurance policies to cover medical and medical evacuation expenses;
- Providing security for all attendees and the objects on display in the exhibitions;
- Provide assistance in the transit (entry and exit) of all documents and objects to be presented at the Congress and provide assistance in the printing of documents on site;
- Provide assistance in the transit (entry and exit) of all documents belonging to the UIA and related to the celebration of the event and provide assistance in the printing of documents on site;
- Developing an intensive policy of communication with the media to promote the Congress and the UIA;
- Provide free accommodation (including breakfast and excluding any extras such as telephone, mini-bar, room services, etc.) for the members of the UIA Council, the Commission Directors, the former UIA presidents and the UIA staff, for the nights of the Council meetings, Congress and Assembly (maximum of 50 persons in total);

- Providing morning and afternoon coffee/tea at the breaks for all participants at the Assembly meeting and the Council meetings;
- Covering the travel expenses and hotel accommodation necessary for two nights for the awardees of the UIA prizes;
- Providing lunch for the members of the Council both at the Council meeting before the start of the Congress and the one after the Assembly (a maximum of 50 persons);
- Meet and provide transportation (shuttle bus) to and from the airport and hotel for each member of Council and their accompanying person;
- Reimburse the travel expenses (economy class in all flights lasting less than 9 hours, business class or equivalent in those flights exceeding that time) and hotel accommodation necessary for one visit per year for three years by the UIA representatives belonging to the Coordinating Council (up to 6 persons) responsible for monitoring Congress preparations, and, in addition to the above, reimburse the travel expenses in the same conditions, and hotel accommodation, necessary for a maximum of 8 visits in the four years prior to the Congress, by two UIA representatives in charge of providing advice and monitoring the preparation of the Congress;

We look forward to welcoming all representatives from the UIA office Bureau, member sections and relevant institutions in Beijing in 2029.

Yours sincerely,



Xiu Long

President

The Architectural Society of China

To the International Union of Architects, UIA

*Financial Commitments

José Luis Cortés
President
International Union of Architects
Paris, France

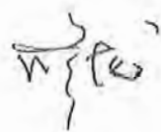
September 5, 2022

Dear President José Luis Cortés,

To ensure the success of 2029 UIA World Congress of Architects in Beijing, I hereby, on behalf of the Architectural Society of China (ASC) pledge to fulfill the financial obligations listed in the Bidding Guidelines and Submission Requirements, particularly the payment of EUR 720,000 to the UIA. For details about the time and amount of the payment, please refer to "Financial Aspects" below.

The ASC will continue to make our due contribution to the long-term development and growth of the UIA.

Yours sincerely,



Xiu Long
President
The Architectural Society of China

President José Luis Cortés
International Union of Architects
Paris, France

September 2, 2022

Dear President José Luis Cortés,

On behalf of the People's Government of Beijing Municipality, I hereby pledge that if Beijing is chosen as the 2029 World Capital of Architecture, we will fulfill the financial obligations listed in the Bidding Documents and Guidelines, particularly the payment of EUR 150,000 to the UIA to cover the expenses of employees, administration and management of the UNESCO-UIA joint committee and the UIA in the preparation and organization of the related events. We will mobilize resources and raise funds through various channels to secure sufficient funding for the events Beijing will host as the World Capital of Architecture.

Yours sincerely,



Chen Jining
Mayor of Beijing

*Financial Aspects

The Architectural Society of China (ASC) commits to pay €720,000 as required.

The fees will be remitted to the Secretariat of the UIA in five instalments.

1	144,000	by September 15, 2024
2	144,000	by September 15, 2025
3	144,000	by September 15, 2026
4	144,000	by September 15, 2027
5	144,000	by September 15, 2028

Total: €720,000 (after tax)

The People's Government of Beijing Municipality commits to pay €150,000 as required.

The fees will be remitted to the Secretariat of the UIA in five instalments.

1	30,000	by September 15, 2024
2	30,000	by September 15, 2025
3	30,000	by September 15, 2026
4	30,000	by September 15, 2027
5	30,000	by September 15, 2028

Total: €150,000 (after tax)

Registration Fee

Notes: Delegates and students have access to all major events of the Congress, including but not limited to the main venue, the UIA working group events, gold awards and prize-awarding ceremonies, the celebrations of other competitions and exhibitions. Accompanying persons have access to the UIA working group events, gold awards and prize-awarding ceremonies, the celebrations of other competitions and exhibitions.



Support

Architects and students from developing countries will be supported. (Developing country to be defined by the organising committee.)

1. Architects: No fewer than 50 architects from developing countries will have 75% off their registration fee.
2. Students: No fewer than 50 students from developing countries will have both registration fee and budget accommodation (youth hotels) for 4 nights covered.

Other Commitments

1. Keynote speakers: 30 keynote speakers are expected to be invited (4-5 keynote speech sessions with 5-6 speakers each).
2. Sponsors: Depending on the level of sponsorship, each sponsor can register 2-5 participants free of charge. UIA officials, staff members, and Council members are entitled to free registration.

3. Prize-winning students: Up to three prize winner students from each member section will be registered free of charge.

4. Press: No more than 50 internationally accredited press agencies with journalist credentials.

In addition, If the UIA is interested in hosting the UIA Executive Board and Council in Beijing in 2023, we look forward to this and will do our best to provide services and support for the meeting.

Type of participant	No.	Rate	Income
Delegate (B/D)	4,500	350	1,575,000
Delegate (A/D)	1,200	400	480,000
Delegate (onsite)	200	450	90,000
Delegate (online)	1,000	90	90,000
Student (B/D)	1,000	60	60,000
Student (A/D)	300	70	21,000
Student (onsite)	50	80	4,000
Student (online)	1,000	25	25,000
Accompanying person (B/D)	200	120	24,000
Accompanying person (A/D)	80	160	12,800
Accompanying person (onsite)	0	180	0
Fellowships students	50	0	0
Fellowships architects	50	100	5,000
Key note speakers	30	0	0
Free participants (Local Organisers, Sponsors)	120	0	0
Free participants (UIA Council, members)	50	0	0
UIA Staff	15	0	0
Free exhibitors	155	0	0
Total participants and exhibitors	10,500		2,386,800

Estimated Budget for UIA 2029 Beijing World Congress of Architects

Income

	CNY	EUR
Registration fee	18,951,192	2,386,800
Government investment	3,000,000	377,833
Donation	5,000,000	629,723
Exhibition	4,000,000	503,778
Total	30,951,192	3,898,134

Exchange rate: CNY:EUR = 7.94:1

Expenditures

Congress related costs		
	CNY	EUR
Venue rental	5,200,000	654,912
Technical equipment	4,800,000	604,534
Other venue facilities	1,300,000	163,728
Food & beverage	3,200,000	403,023
Meeting materials	1,600,000	201,511
Personnel (meeting services, building workers, etc.)	3,200,000	403,023
Transport	500,000	62,972
Subtotal	19,800,000	2,493,703
Promotion		
	CNY	EUR
Publication	1,100,000	138,539
Online congress	250,000	31,486
Others layout & print	250,000	31,486
Subtotal	1,600,000	201,511
Committed expenses		
	CNY	EUR
Hotel accommodation for UIA Council members (a maximum of 50 persons in total)	500,000	62,972
Coffee/tea at breaks for all participants at Assembly and the Council meetings	210,000	26,448
Travel expenses and hotel accommodation for awardees of the UIA prizes	270,000	34,005

Lunch and transportation for UIA Council members (a maximum of 50 persons in total)	130,000	16,374
Expenses for UIA visits (up to 6 persons) for Congress preparations	1,190,000	149,874
Fee wavier	900,000	113,350
Subtotal	3,200,000	403,023

Work group expenses

	CNY	EUR
Office expenses	900,000	113,350
Expert remuneration	110,000	13,854
Other expenses	90,000	11,335
Subtotal	1,100,000	138,539

Financial costs

	CNY	EUR
Currency conversion	15,000	1,889
Financial costs	65,000	8,186
Subtotal	80,000	10,076

Variable expenses

	CNY	EUR
Subtotal	3,920,000	493,703

	CNY	EUR
Total	29,700,000	3,740,554

Note: Bid fee to be paid to the UIA is not included.
Exchange rate: CNY:EUR = 7.94:1

Cross-border Payment Rules of China

1. Circular of the People's Bank of China, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce, General Administration of Customs, State Taxation Administration and China Banking Regulatory Commission on Issues Regarding the Promotion of the Pilot Progress of Renminbi Settlement in Cross-border Trade (YF [2010] No. 186)

2. Circular of the People's Bank of China, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce, General Administration of Customs, State Taxation Administration and China Banking Regulatory Commission on Launching Renminbi Settlement for Cross-border Trade in More Regions (YF [2011] No. 203)

3. Circular of the People's Bank of China on Issuing the Implementation Rules for the Management Method

of the Pilot Program for Renminbi Settlement in Cross-border Trade. (YF [2009] No. 212)

4. Circular of the People's Bank of China on Clarifying Questions Concerning Cross-border Renminbi Business (YF [2011] No. 145)

5. Circular of the People's Bank of China on Streamlining the Procedures of Cross-border Renminbi Business and Improving Relevant Policies (YF [2013] No. 168)

6. Circular of the General Office of the People's Bank of China on Improving the Information Reporting Process of the Information Management System for Cross-border Renminbi Collection and Payment (YF [2013] No. 188)

7. Guiding Opinions of the People's Bank of China on Implementing Several Opinions of the General Office of the State Council on Supporting Steady Growth in Foreign Trade (YF [2014] No. 168)

8. Circular of the People's Bank of China on Further Improving Policies on Cross-border Renminbi Business and Promoting Trade and Investment Facilitation (YF [2018] No. 3)

Based on the above documents, we are sure that cross-border remittance to the UIA Secretariat does not violate any law or regulation of China.



Beijing

*For the World Capital of Architecture

In accordance with the guidelines set out in the guideline documents of the UNESCO and the UIA for the designation of World Capital of Architecture, information about the bidding city, Beijing, main objectives and expected impact, activity programme, collaboration and partnerships, communication campaign, and budget and fundraising are introduced as follows to showcase the city's willingness and strengths.

1. Overview

1.1 Geography and Climate

Beijing, adjacent to Tianjin and Hebei Province and 180km from the Bohai Sea, is located in the northern part of the North China Plains, east of the Taihang Mountain, and backed by the Yanshan Mountain. Facing vast plains and backed by high mountains, the city is the north gate of the Central Plains, connects the Yangtze River and Huaihe basins in the south, and reaches into the desert in the north. Beijing continued to serve as the capital of China after the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

Beijing covers a land area of 16,410.54m² with a total of 16 districts under its jurisdiction. According to the 7th National Population Census, the population of Beijing reached 21,893,095 in 2020.

Beijing is endowed with a typical warm temperate semi-humid continental monsoon climate. It is hot and rainy in summer, and cold and dry in winter, with short spring and autumn. The average temperature of July is 24°C - 33°C in Beijing. The refreshing month of September is the best time of the year in Beijing. when the temperature gap between day and night gradually grows. The temperature during the day is usually between 26°C and 30°C and at night it is between 16°C and 20°C. The annual rainfall is 600-700 mm in

Beijing. Summer contributes nearly 3/4 of the annual precipitation.

There has been no earthquake of magnitude five or higher in Beijing for 254 years. All structures and buildings in the city are designed to withstand a seismic intensity of magnitude eight. No major flood or other natural disaster occurred over the past 70 years.

In recent years, Beijing has endeavoured to tackle the problems of air pollution and noise and to protect the environment. The pollutant emissions of the city have been going down and the air quality has been improved significantly. Beijing, as a representative metropolis in developing countries, has achieved remarkable results in air quality improvement.

1.2 Society and Economy

To date, being one of the cities with the largest economy in China, Beijing has kept rapid and steady economic growth.

Based on preliminary accounting, the gross domestic product (GDP) of Beijing hit RMB 4,026.96 billion in 2021, up by 8.5% over the previous year at constant price.

Beijing has witnessed steady economic growth, continuously improved economic structure and rising development quality and efficiency. Innovations abound



and start-ups thrive here; cutting-edge technologies are put into use promptly; and high-tech and cultural industries gather, with Zhongguancun National Independent Innovation Demonstration Zone established, injecting lasting impetus to the city. Growth has benefited local residents quite a lot, with residents' incomes increased and their consumption upgraded. The social security system is getting better. Public services have been further improved and the environment also becomes better.

1.3 Overview of the Industry

Beijing has a large number of survey and design institutions and a great many professionals in the industry, playing an important part in the construction industry in China. There are over 1,800 design firms, including more than 400 engaged in architectural design. Beijing is home to many talents in the survey and design industry, especially high-calibre professionals. Over 200,000 people work in the design business, and nearly 5,000 of them are architects. In the past two years, survey and design firms in Beijing achieved a total business revenue of over 90 billion yuan.

In the past years, in line with the general trend of reducing quantity while improving quality, design enterprises made active efforts for transformation and upgrading, expanding their business scope, and improving

services. As the overall business environment improves, the survey and design industry now enjoys a market that opens wider to the outside world and welcomes more cooperation and exchanges with foreign peers.

1.4 City Development

1.4.1 Construction Process

Ancient Beijing was planned basically in line with the principles in *The Rites of Zhou Records of Diverse Crafts*: "In building the royal capital, the craftsman shall ensure that it is nine li in compass, with three gates on each of the four sides. Inside the royal capital, there shall be nine north-south and nine east-west avenues. The temple dedicated to the royal family's ancestors shall be located in the left, facing straight the altar of land in the right. The royal court shall be south-facing, and the marketplace shall be located behind the Palace City." Therefore, the city has a clear central axis and a rigid street structure, which makes it a masterpiece of ancient city building in China.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the old city centre had been constantly upgraded and renovated over the years. Old imperial buildings were open to the public, and ten new landmarks were erected, including the Great Hall of the People, the Chinese History Museum and the Palace of National Culture.

Entering the 1960s and 1970s, as Beijing constantly expanded, its overall spatial structure gradually turned from an endocentric one to an exocentric one, and from a single centre to multiple centres. In the meantime, the current distribution of industrial facilities, government agencies, cultural and education institutions, residential areas and municipal works also took shape. During this period, Beijing experienced rapid industrialisation. On its outskirts, a large number of agricultural bases and greenbelts were created, and a batch of industrial parks were established, such as the Shijingshan industrial area in western Beijing with the iron and steel industry as the core. Industrialisation laid the foundation for the future industrial development of Beijing but the ecological environment bore the brunt.

In the 1980s and 1990s, Beijing made it clear that the scale of industrial construction should be strictly restricted. At the same time, more efforts were made to make the city greener and protect the historic and cultural sites in the city. The overall strategy was to restrict the development of the secondary industry and promote the tertiary industry and a large number of new residential, office and public buildings were built, including the National Olympic Sports Centre and Asian Games Village, Beijing New World Centre, Henderson Centre Beijing, New Dongan Market, International Financial Hotel, Capital Library, etc.

With the deepening of China's reform and opening up, Beijing embarked on the fast track of urban economic development and urban construction. However, big city malaise, such as population explosion, traffic congestion, environmental deterioration, resource shortage and other problems, emerged and posed new and higher requirements for Beijing's development. In such a context, Beijing launched a new round of efforts to study and formulate plans for future development of the city at the turn of the century. Based on reflections on the problems that rose in the past planning and development process, the new plan paid high attention to the application of new technologies and new planning concepts.

In 2017, Beijing developed a brand new master plan for its future development, with the capital city as the core and the administrative sub-centre and the Xiongan New Area as its two wings, Beijing will work to promote coordinated development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region and take a broader perspective when planning for its future. Specifically, Beijing will do more to protect itself as a renowned historical and cultural city, keep to clearly defined boundaries for city expansion and ecological protection, work hard to treat the big city malaise, add to its glamour as a modern metropolis, an ancient capital, and a city that represents the spirit of our new era today. Moreover, Beijing



will strive to gather high-tech and emerging industries, pursue high-quality development, and do all it can to build itself into a world-class capital city that is harmonious and liveable.

1.4.2 Construction Achievements

Guided by the new plan, Beijing has achieved preliminary results in city development:

(1) Living environment improved:

The city has made continuous efforts to build old-age care, education, healthcare, community service and other public facilities, and carry out overall upgrading and renovation of old residential areas.

(2) Cultural facilities construction strengthened:

The city increased its investment in public facilities such as museums, art galleries, exhibition halls, theatres, etc.; built community exhibition centres to promote community culture, and disseminate information of community planning; employed responsible planners and architects to solicit opinions from residents so as to understand what they need and want, and promote community development.

(3) Education resources distributed more fairly:

On the basis of nine-year compulsory education, more efforts were made to benefit urban and rural areas with high-quality education resources. Education



groups were encouraged to strengthen connection between high-quality and ordinary education resources.

Old school districts were upgraded and the Internet was used to amplify the influence of education.

(4) Ecological conservation enhanced:

A number of forest parks and country parks have been built around the central urban area of Beijing, and quite a lot of small and micro parks, as well as pocket parks have been created in the core areas of the city.

(5) High-tech industries better developed:

The "three cities and one area", namely Zhongguancun Science City, Huairou Science City, Future Science City and Beijing Economic-Technological Development Area, are the main platforms for Beijing to build itself into the science and technology

innovation centre of China. The focuses on the four leading industries of high-end automobiles, new-generation information technology, bio-medicine, and robots & smart manufacturing, works hard for breakthroughs on key links and core technologies, and seek to create entire industrial chains in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region so as to realise coordinated and shared development.

(6) Heritage conservation improved:

Facing the future, Beijing will restore cityscape along its old central axis and central line, strengthen comprehensive protection of the old city, and move faster to protect traditional features of the city such as the Forbidden City, the Temple of Heaven, the Bell and Drum Towers and other historical sites. It will also strengthen the protection and utilisation of the "three mountains and five gardens" and prepare and

implement protection and utilisation plans for the Great Wall Cultural Belt, the Western Mountain Cultural Belt and the Canal Cultural Belt. As the main part of Beijing's old city centre, Dongcheng District will work on six major areas featuring traditional culture, including the Nanluoguxiang area and the Dongsisantiao-Dongsibatiao area in the future. By 2020, 80% of the historical and cultural blocks will be repaired or renewed. Xicheng District

will strive to empty a number of major historical buildings, especially the guild halls and former residences of celebrities included in the List of Historical Relics for Protection.

1.4.3 Urban Renewal

Hutong, first appeared in Beijing in the Yuan Dynasty, bears witness to the vicissitude that the city has gone through over all the years. As the

streets and blocks are constantly restructured and the city on the whole renews itself, Beijing has paid closer attention to the protection of old historical and cultural areas, preserving both physical historical sites and the overall cultural atmosphere of the old city. A dedicated platform has been created to bring together all stakeholders. There are responsible planners for each historical street, and local residents are also engaged to





realise city renewal at the community level. There are currently 173 responsible planners, taking charge of 147 streets. In cultural heritage protection and city renewal, Beijing has made great efforts to put new technologies into use, build itself into a sponge city, and make life more enjoyable for its residents. Shijia Hutong, as part of the Dongsu South historical and cultural area, is one of the most charming hutongs in Beijing. With all stakeholders fully engaged, the renovation of Shijia Hutong gave rise to Shijia Hutong Museum, a cultural creativity firm, and a code of conduct for local residents, restoring the positive local cultural atmosphere while improving facilities and people's living standards. Such renovation efforts have carried forward the cultural traditions centred around hutongs, preserved the traditional appearance of historical

areas, and improved people's lives. Shougang, previously known as Capital Iron & Steel Corporation, was born in 1919, a critical moment in history when the survival of the Chinese nation was at stake. During the reform and opening up of China, it developed in leaps and bounds. Then, entering the 21st century, in order to turn Beijing into a more liveable city, the century-old Shougang started a remarkable transformation from a traditional industrial complex to a landmark of green development. The new development plan for the old site of Shougang reduces the density of facilities, and makes all efforts to protect and put into good use the remains of old industrial facilities. Adhering to the concepts of innovation, renovation, revitalisation, and green development, the transformation has been quite



successful, turning the Shougang complex into a new landmark of Beijing's rejuvenation in the new era.

2. Support Facilities

2.1 Infrastructure

Beijing has perfect infrastructure to ensure convenience for hosting all kinds of events and activities, and boasts abundant resources of transportation, accommodation, health care, and security to meet relevant needs during these events.

2.1.1 Transportation

Beijing is undergoing rapid development. It has a well-developed transportation system bolstered by a large number of municipal facilities like highways, railways and airports.

Beijing advocates green travel, vigorously develops public transport, firmly adheres to the concept of "public transport first", builds a low-carbon transportation system, actively promotes the development of new-energy vehicles, guides bicycles back to the city, and encourages the use of shared electric vehicles and bicycles.

(1) Aviation

Beijing currently has two international airports: Beijing Capital International Airport and Beijing Daxing International Airport.

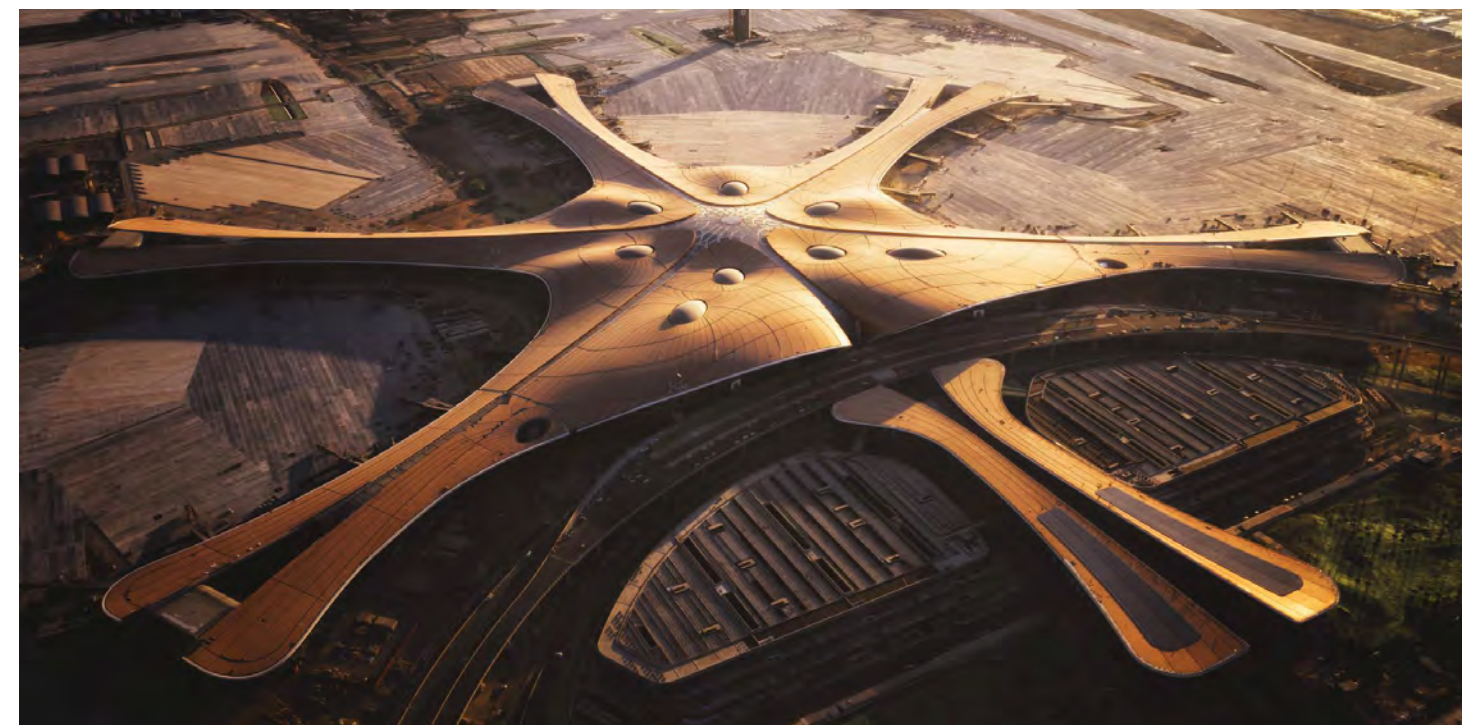
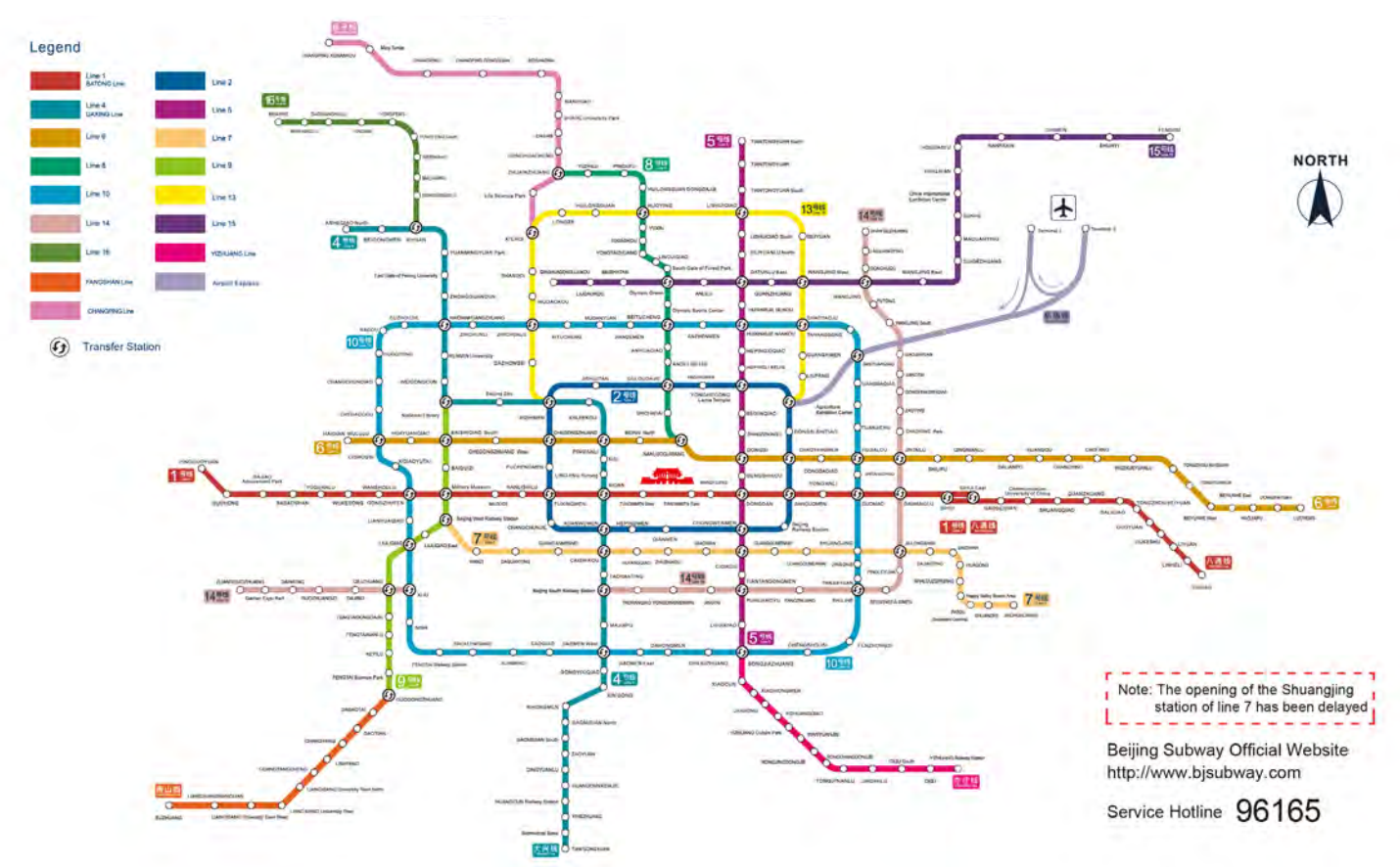
Beijing Capital International Airport, with three terminals, is one of China's three major compound gateways. It is a super-large airport. Covering a total area of 1.41 million square metres, the airport has two 4E and

one 4F runways. There are a total of 398 parking positions and the airport operates a total of 296 domestic and foreign air routes. The capacity was 101 million passengers in 2018.

Beijing Daxing International Airport is a super-large international compound air hub. The current phase of construction, completed in 2019, offers four runways for civil use and one for both military and civil purposes. The terminals cover 700,000 m² of floor space and have 79 gate positions, with a throughput of 45 million passengers annually. The first satellite hall will be built in the near future to bring the terminal floor space to 820,000 m² and the capacity to 72 million passengers.

(2) Railway

By February 2019, Beijing had put in



place five high-speed railway stations: Beijing Railway Station, Beijing South Railway Station, Beijing East Railway Station, Beijing West Railway Station and Beijing North Railway Station.

(3) Urban Transport

Beijing's urban road system consists of five rings and expressways extending from the city centre to all directions. The rings are connected by trunk roads and branches and the whole road system is well-structured.

The city's public transport system has around 1,200 bus routes.

As of December 2018, Beijing had 22 subway lines in operation, with

a total length of 637 km, covering 11 districts with 391 stations.

Beijing has abundant taxis in operation, offering large transportation capacity and high occupancy. There are taxi-hailing, tailored taxi and ride sharing services, which improve travel convenience. In recent years, Beijing has actively promoted bicycle sharing and provided many more bicycle lanes and pedestrian lanes through large-scale road overhauls to effectively improve the environment for green travel.

2.1.2 Accommodation

Beijing is a world famous tourist destination with a large number of top-

class hotels that provide high-quality hospitality services. As of September 2019, the city had a total of 436 star-rated hotels, including 58 five-star hotels with 26,195 guest rooms, 111 four-star hotels with 31,444 guest rooms, 162 three-star hotels with 27,808 guest rooms, 100 two-star hotels with 8,400 guest rooms, and 5 one-star hotels with 464 guest rooms. All of these hotels provide a total of 94,311 rooms (suites) or about 151,000 beds. Most of them are located along main streets with convenient transportation options.

Most of the hotels in Beijing were built in the 1980s and 1990s, and has internationally advanced management and services. Joint-venture hotels are mostly managed by



global hotel management groups.

2.1.3 Health Services

Beijing is a centre of medical diagnosis and treatment in China and is also leading the world in many fields.

The city has a sound first aid system and help is always available to those in need. By the end of 2018, there were 11,100 medical and prevention institutions, with 116,279 beds in 736 hospitals. The city's three-level health care system consists of general hospitals, specialised hospitals, district and county medical and health institutions, community medical service

centres, township clinics, Red Cross medical stations and village medical rooms. It helps Beijing achieve the global target of "health care for all by the year of 2000" as proposed by the World Health Organisation.

Beijing has a sound emergency medical service network. The 120 call centre keeps in direct contact with Beijing Emergency Medical Centre around the clock. First aid services are available in places like first aid stations, general hospitals and most specialised hospitals throughout the city.

2.1.4 Security

China is a safe country that enjoys political stability, social stability and sound public security.

Beijing is one of the safest metropolises in the world, with adequate, well-trained and well-equipped police forces to effectively prevent and crack down on all kinds of criminal activities. Covering the entire city, the 110 police helpline service system enables the police to arrive at the scene within 3-5 minutes after a case is reported, which is of great help in cracking down on and deterring crimes. The overall

crime rate in Beijing has been relatively low and decreasing year by year.

2.2 Cultural Facilities

Beijing boasts diverse and abundant cultural facilities. In addition to large national-level exhibition halls, there are also museums or cultural centres set up by famous universities and enterprises, as well as exhibition centres and guild halls based on old buildings or former residences of celebrities in the old city.

Major exhibition centres in Beijing: New China International Exhibition Center, China International Exhibition Center, Beijing Exhibition Center, China World Exhibition Hall, China National Convention Center, Beijing International Convention Center, National Agricultural Exhibition Center, Beijing Planning Exhibition Hall, Yanqi Lake International Convention & Exhibition Center, etc.

Major museums: National Museum of China, Beijing Museum of Natural History, Beijing Art Museum, the Geological Museum of China, Cultural Palace of Nationalities Exhibition Hall, Capital Museum of China, Yan Huang Art Museum, China Aviation Museum, China Sports Museum, China Science and Technology Museum, China National Museum of Fine Arts, Military Museum of the Chinese People's Revolution, Chinese Revolution Museum, Beijing Ancient Architecture Museum, etc.

Large and medium-sized art galleries: National Art Museum of China, Today Art Museum, CAFA Art Museum, Beijing International Art Museum, etc.

University museums: Tsinghua University Art Museum, Arthur M. Sackler Museum of Art and Archaeology at Peking University, Aerospace Museum of Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Beijing Forestry University Museum, Museum of School History of Beijing Jiaotong University, Museum of China University of Geosciences, Media Museum of China Communication University, Renmin University of China Museum, Calligraphy Culture Museum of Beijing Normal University, Costume Museum of Beijing Institute of Fashion Technology, etc.

Enterprise exhibition halls: Beijing Vanke Centre, Beijing Electric Power Exhibition Hall, Huawei Beijing

Enterprise Exhibition Hall, etc.
Exhibition centres based on old buildings: Dongsu Hutong Museum, Shijia Hutong Museum, Cao Xueqin Memorial Hall, Laoshe Memorial Hall, etc.

2.3 Tourism Resources

Beijing has seven world cultural heritage sites, the largest number among all cities in the world. It also has 245 officially rated tourist resorts open to the public, including the Forbidden City, which is the world's largest imperial palace; the Temple of Heaven, where the heaven is worshipped; the imperial garden Beihai Park, the Summer Palace and Yuanmingyuan Imperial Garden, the Badaling and Mutianyu sections of the Great Wall, the world's largest quadrangle courtyard Prince Gong's Mansion, and many more.





The city has a total of 7,309 historic monuments and sites, 99 national priority protected heritage sites, 326 municipal protected heritage sites, five national geological parks and 15 national forest parks.

Natural tourism attractions include Zizhuyuan Park, Baiwangshan Forest Park, Fenghuangling Mountain, Yangtaishan Mountain, Fragrant Hill, Bird Park, Beijing Botanical Garden, etc.

Cultural tourism attractions include the Great Wall, Tiananmen Gate Tower, Great Hall of the People, Chairman Mao Memorial Hall, the Forbidden City, the Summer Palace, Yuanmingyuan Imperial Garden, Imperial Academy, Ancient Observatory, Zhongshan Park, Temple of Earth, Drum Tower, Bell Tower, the Imperial Ancestral Temple, Beihai Park, Beijing Zoo, Baiyun Taoist Temple, Deshengmen Watch Tower, Miaoying Temple White Pagoda, Prince Gong's

Mansion, Jingshan Park, Xibianmen Ming city wall ruins, Capital Museum of China, Beijing Planetarium, Taoranting Park, Grand View Garden, Niujie Mosque, Temple of Heaven, Longtan Park, Huashi Mosque, Beijing Museum of Natural History, Badachu Park, Shijingshan Amusement Park, Fahai Temple, Big Bell Temple, Biyun Temple, Five Pagoda Temple, Dajue Temple, Wofo Temple, Dongyue Temple, etc.

Social tourism resources include Xidan Shopping Centre, Wangfujing Shopping Centre, Modern Capital Mall, Nanluoguxiang bar street, Houhai bar street, 798 Art Zone, Wangfujing snack street, Dashilan snack street, Niujie Street, Qianmen snack street, Guijie Street, Xiaotangshan hot spring resort, Happy Valley Beijing, Gubei Water Town, etc.





The Palace Museum

Founded in 1925, the Palace Museum is unique. It is a comprehensive museum in China founded on the basis of the imperial palaces of Ming and Qing dynasties and their collections. It covers an area of 1.12 million square meters and is the world's largest and best preserved wooden palace complex with 1,862,690 items in its collection. The Forbidden City is reputed as No. 1 in the world's top five palaces (the other four are the Versailles Palace in France, the Buckingham Palace in Britain, the White House in the United States and the Kremlin in Russia) and was inscribed as a world cultural heritage site in 1987.



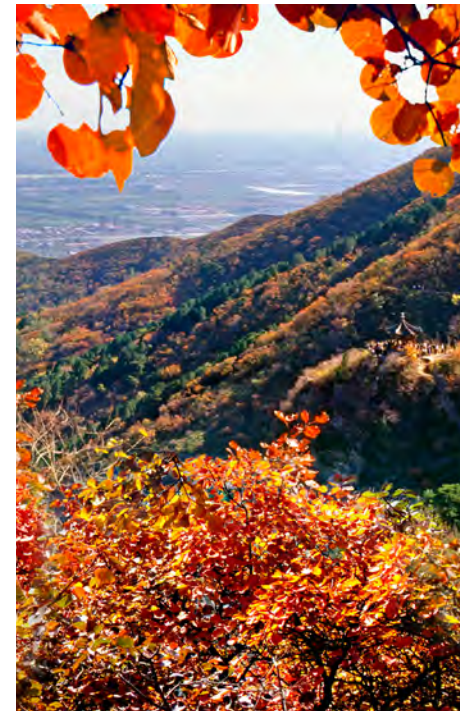
The Summer Palace

The Summer Palace, an imperial garden of the Qing Dynasty formerly known as Qingyi Garden, is located in the western suburbs of Beijing, 15km from the urban area and adjacent to the Yuanmingyuan Imperial Garden. Covering about 290 hectares of land, it is a large landscape garden built with Kunming Lake and Wanshou Hill as its centre, drawing on the design techniques of Jiangnan gardens. The Summer Palace, as the best-preserved imperial garden, is hailed as the Imperial Palace Museum. It was recognised as the largest existing imperial garden in China by China World Records Association (CWRA) in 2009.



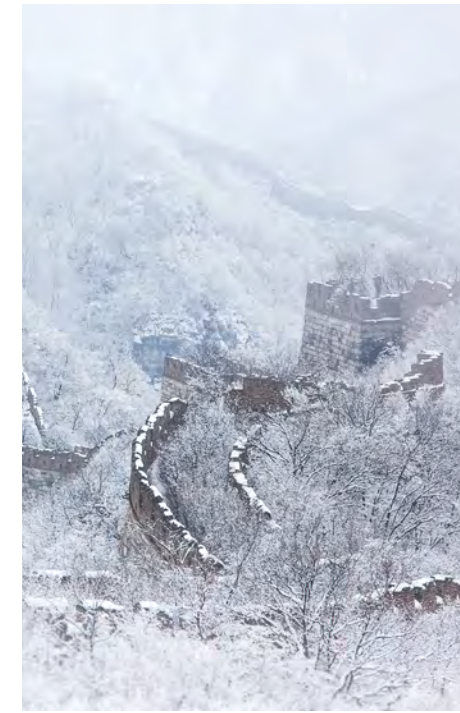
Beihai Park

Beihai Park is one of the oldest, best preserved, and most representative imperial garden of China. Located in the city centre of Beijing, it is to the west of Jingshan Park and the northwest of the Forbidden City. Traditionally, Beihai (literally northern sea) and the nearby Zhonghai and Nanhai (literally central sea and southern sea respectively) are collectively known as the "Three Seas". The park is divided into four major areas, namely the North Bank, the East Bank, the Qiongdao Island, and the Circular City. The widely known Nine Dragon Wall is located in the North Bank area, and the White Tower, which is the landmark and the highest point of the park, stands in the centre of the Qiongdao Island, looking over the entire park.



The Fragrant Hill

The Fragrant Hill, located in the western suburbs of Beijing, is an excellent place to enjoy the view of maple trees turning red in the autumn and it is also home to an imperial garden brimmed with the special appeal of traditional Chinese culture. Sunny western hills after snow is one of the eight greatest sights of Yenching (an old name of Beijing), the Biyun Temple in this area combines the architectural styles of the Ming and Qing dynasties, Jianxin Pavilion (literally the pavilion of introspection) represents the style of a traditional courtyard in the Jiangnan region, and the Fragrant Hill Hotel is a design work by leoh Ming Pei, the world-renowned American Chinese architect. Autumn is the best season, though, with the world-renowned landscape of red leaves.



The Great Wall

The Great Wall was a military defence project in ancient China. Consisting of walls and a large number of accompanying fortresses, barriers, towers and signs, it was used to keep away the enemy cavalry. The Great Wall is China's – and also the world's – largest military defence project that took the longest time to build. Work on the fortification started in the Western Zhou Dynasty and continued for more than 2,000 years. It runs more than 50,000km across northern and central China. Beijing has quite a few well-preserved sections of the Great Wall. On March 4, 1961, the Great Wall was announced by the State Council as one of the first national priority protected heritage sites of China. In December 1987, it was listed as a World Heritage Site.



Beijing Zoo

Beijing Zoo is home to around 450 different species and has a population of some 5,000 animals. Some of the most popular attractions among visitors are the wild rare animals of China itself, such as the giant pandas, golden monkeys, milu deer and northeast tigers. However, the collection is far from restricted to those species found only in China; the polar bears, American bison, zebras, kangaroos, giraffes and elephants also draw large crowds. Beijing Zoo is comprised of 16 different exhibition areas and halls. The most popular is the Panda Hall. The inside of the hall replicates the style of traditional Chinese gardens and is shaped in the pattern of a Tai Chi diagram.

2.4 Culinary Culture

Beijing's culinary culture dates back several thousand years and has formed its own characteristics. Beijing boasts a large variety of exquisitely made and widely loved dishes and snacks that have a long history. Famous examples include Beijing roast duck, baked wheat cake in broth, pea cake, Beijing-style noodles with soy bean paste, etc. Also, as an international metropolis, Beijing brings together cuisines from different parts of the country and even the world. Thanks to the city's convenient delivery network, people may have wonderful food sent right to their doorstep.



2.5 Shopping

Beijing is one of the favorite shopping destinations.

Shopping streets

The following streets are symbols of the most modern and cosmopolitan Beijing.

Wangfujing: Located in the heart of the city, Wangfujing is the most important shopping area in Beijing. The street is full of large shopping malls.

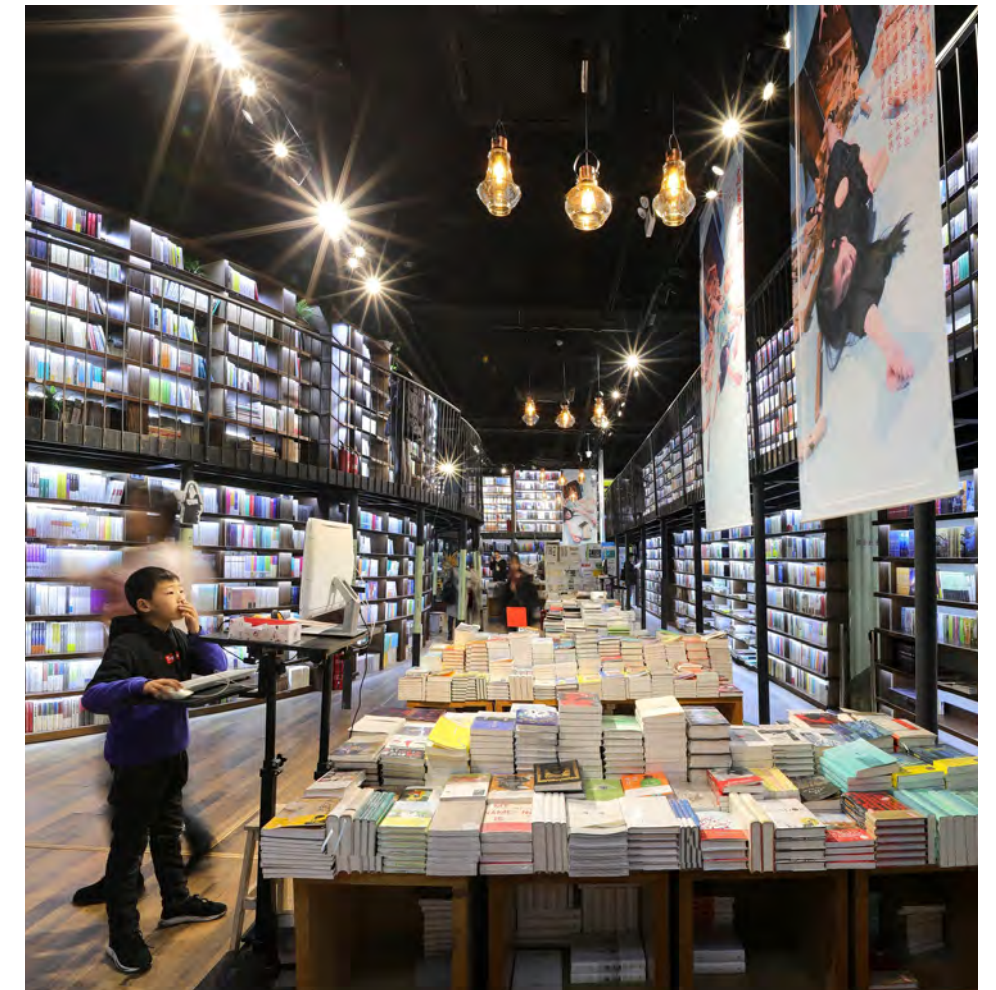
Qianmen: Qianmen is a beautiful street located south of Tian'anmen Square, where you can find important shops and shopping centres. Walking along its perpendicular streets you'll find some of the most authentic Hutongs.

Sanlitun: Sanlitun is a new shopping area with the most exclusive shops in Beijing. It's recommended to wander around the curious and cared for area.

Art and antiques

Liulichang Culture Street: Liulichang Street is one of the oldest and most famous streets in Beijing. Along the 750-meter long street, you'll find shops of paintings, calligraphy, sculptures and other handcraft products. It is located near Qianmen.

798 Art Zone: This area comprises a set of streets where young designers have their workshops and art shops.



3. Experience

Beijing has rich experience in organising and hosting major international events.



UIA 1999 World Congress of Architects



The 20th UIA World Congress was held in Beijing in June 1999, and that was the first time that the event came to the Asia Pacific. More than 6,000 architects and other relevant professionals from more than 80 countries and regions gathered in the ancient capital of Beijing to discuss issues of centenary importance to the construction industry. Themed "Architecture in the 21st Century",

the 1999 Beijing UIA World Congress incorporated a variety of events, including keynote speeches, themed speeches, themed exchanges and seminars, and achieved fruitful results. The *Beijing Charter* adopted at the congress was a guideline document that showed the wisdom of the UIA Congress and provided important guidance for the development of architecture worldwide.





Beijing Design Week and World Design Capital (Beijing) Activities

Beijing Design Week was held for the first time on the occasion of the 2009 Beijing World Design Congress. Beijing Design Week was designated as a large-scale annual cultural event of the national level. It is hosted by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the People's Republic of China and the People's Government of Beijing Municipality, and organised by Beijing Gehua Cultural Development Group Co., Ltd. and Beijing Industrial Design Promotion Center. Beijing Design Week has developed into a long-term public service platform for creative design with international influence based in the capital city, and has formed clearly defined theme and orientation as well as content structure.

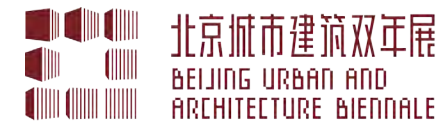
Beijing officially joined the UNESCO Creative Cities Network and became World Design Capital in 2012. Beijing Design Week promotes the sharing of international design resources and promotes the development of Beijing as World Design Capital.



Beijing Design Week is positioned as a key national platform for the integrated development of creative design and related industries. It is an important starting point for Beijing to build itself into a cultural centre, scientific and technological innovation centre and international communication centre of China.

From late September to early October each year, Beijing Design Week contains more than 1,000 design

activities and covers exhibition and activity spaces up to 1 million square metres in area, attracting 350 million yuan of private investment. Each year, the event brings together more than 10,000 designers and representatives of design agencies from 30-plus countries and welcomes more than eight million visitors as well as 150 million domestic and overseas online viewers through online exhibitions and live streaming.



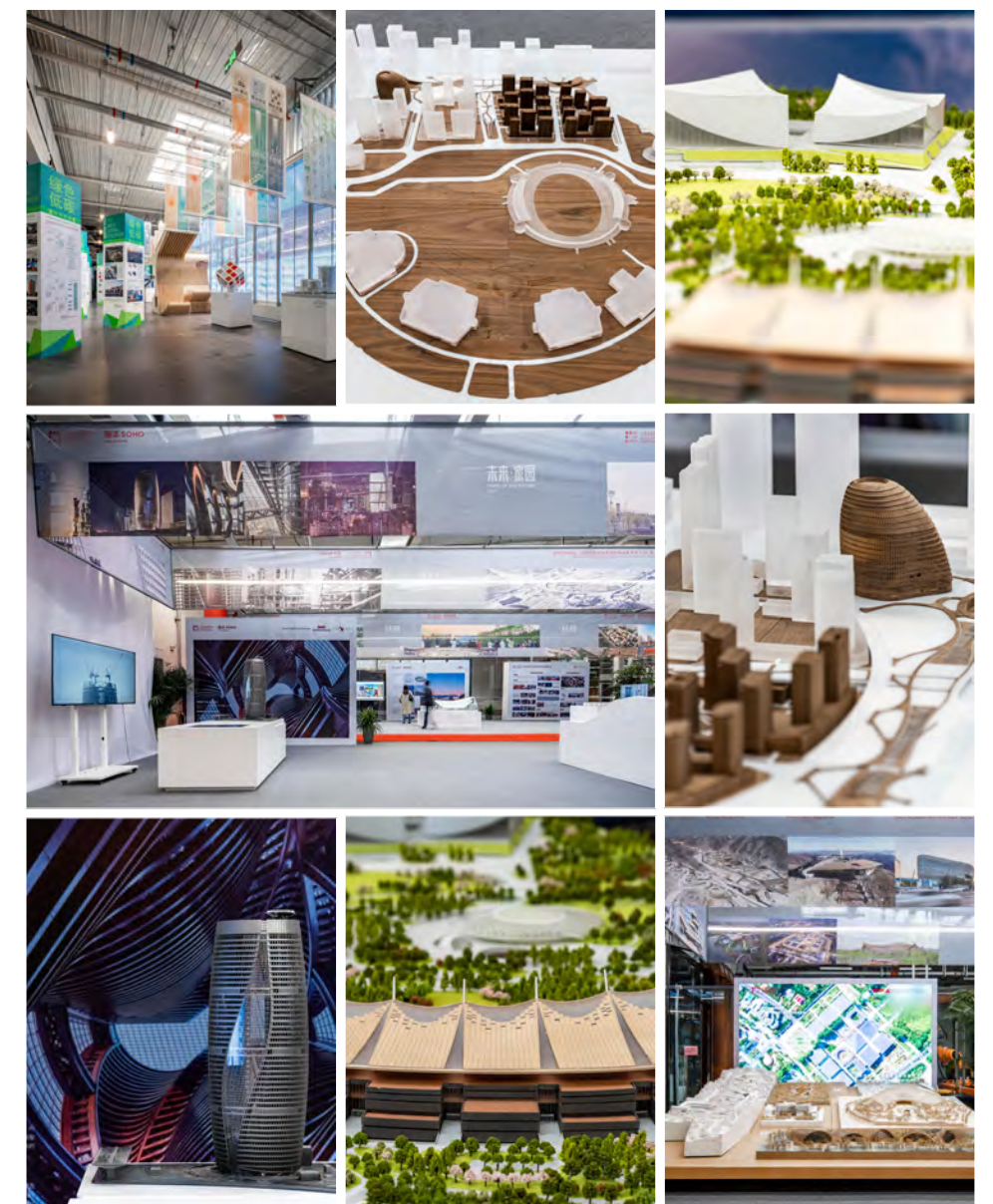
Beijing Urban and Architecture Biennale

The 2021 Beijing Urban and Architecture Biennale was launched on 23 September 2021, at the Future Design Park in Beijing's Urban Sub-Center. It is one of the important activities of the industrial cooperation unit of 2021 Beijing International Design Week and the first international urban/architecture exhibition in Beijing. The Biennale is guided by the Beijing Municipal Commission of Planning and Natural Resources and the Beijing Municipal Bureau of Economy and Informatisation, organised by the Office of the Organizing Committee of Beijing International Design Week, Beijing Engineering Survey and Design Association, Beijing Gehua Culture Development Group Co., Ltd. and Beijing Urban Planning and Design Institute, and supported by the Party Working Committee and Administrative Committee of Beijing Sub-Center, Tongzhou District Committee and Zhangjiawan Design Town Task Force.

With the theme of "Future · Home", the 2021 Beijing Urban/Architecture

Biennale features one theme exhibition, 16 thematic exhibitions and seven peripheral exhibitions in one main venue and four branch venues. The exhibition emphasises the positioning of Beijing as one of the Four Centers and focuses on design-informed urban innovation, showcasing outstanding international urban and architectural projects, technological application and artistic installations from four

dimensions: city, architecture, art and technology. It establishes international exchange and cooperation in the design field, and promotes extensive cooperation within domestic design firms. It also contributes to the construction of an international urban design innovation service platform, and builds an exchange and communication platform in the international urban development field.

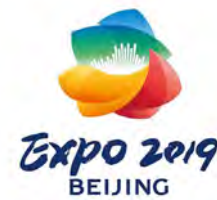




2008 Beijing Olympic Games

The 29th Summer Olympic Games was held in Beijing from August 8 to 24, 2008, and that was the first

Olympics that China hosted. More than 60,000 participants, including 11,438 athletes, from 204 countries and regions came to compete in 302 events under 28 sports, setting 43 world records and 132 Olympic records. The slogan of the Games was "One World, One Dream". Former IOC President Jacques Rogge said the 2008 Games was the best ever. IOC Honorary President for Life Samaranch spoke highly of the opening ceremony of the Games, hailing it as a great success.



2019 Beijing International Horticultural Exposition

The 2019 International Horticultural Exposition (EXPO 2019) was the highest-level horticultural expo approved by the

International Association of Horticultural Producers (IAHP) and the Bureau International des Expositions (BIE). It is hosted by the Chinese government and Beijing from April 29 to October 7, 2019. The site is in Yanqing District of Beijing, with a planned total area of 960 hectares. There are the International Pavilion, the China Pavilion, the Botanical Pavilion, and the Living Experience Pavilion. With 110 countries and international organisations participating. The expo site hosts 41 outdoor gardens.



Olympic Winter Games Beijing 2022

The 24th Winter Olympic Games was held in Beijing from February 4 to 20, 2022, and it was the first time

that China hosts the Winter Olympic Games. Beijing hosted competitions of all ice sports and became the first city in the Olympic history to host both Summer and Winter Olympic Games. It also became the second capital city in the world to host the Winter Olympic Games following Oslo, Norway in 1952, 70 years after Oslo hosted the event. Beijing hosted four snow events, plus all the ice events. It encouraged 300 million people across China to embrace winter sports.

4. Main Objectives and Expected Impact

Beijing has abundant human resources, a vast market to be developed, great resource potentials, strong production capacities and high consumption potentials. Driven by the rapid development of the city, the growth of demand and new technologies such as 5G and artificial intelligence, a major challenge Beijing faces is how to make good use of innovations in architectural design to meet the needs of the world.

According to China's national development strategy, Beijing is positioned as the political centre, cultural centre, centre of international exchanges, and centre of scientific and technological innovation, and the city is striving to build itself into a world-class harmonious and liveable capital city. Beijing has accelerated its construction in strict accordance with these requirements, focusing on the core functions, improving urban spatial structure, reducing traffic congestions, and upgrading public services. These initiatives all provide important support for Beijing's application for its designation as World Capital of Architecture and the future development of the city.

Architects from all over the world will gather in Beijing where there will be platforms jointly built by governments, enterprises, and academic institutions for communication and extensive

discussions on a wide range of topics. Beijing will thus become a city where ideas collide and innovations emerge for addressing and solving global architectural problems. Beijing will serve as a platform for architects, experts, scholars, government officials, enterprises, the public, and the media to join hands for architectural design innovation, technological innovation and economic development.

Focusing on architecture and architectural heritage, sustainable development, climate change, liveable cities, big city malaise, natural disasters and other topics, Beijing will host forums to interact with professionals, exhibitions to interact with the public, expos to interact with peers in the industry, and creative workshops to interact with people from higher education institutions. These will become regular events that will have extensive influence in the long run and add to the glamour of Beijing as World Capital of Architecture.

A guiding document will be adopted with the goal of "building inclusive, safe, adaptive sustainable cities and human settlements".

The venues where activities are held will be conferred the title of Science Education Base of World Capital of Architecture and carry out related activities frequently in the future.

A permanent exhibition space will

be created for the World Capital of Architecture programme as a site of publicity for UNESCO and the UIA. The Urban Planning Exhibition Hall will serve as a permanent venue for the World Capital of Architecture programme, showcasing construction companies, disseminating the application of new technologies, and promoting a better understanding of UNESCO and the UIA.

We will actively promote international exchanges, build an industrial platform for innovative architectural design, and contribute to the development of cultural trade worldwide.

Beijing will bring together global resources for architectural innovation, give full play to its advantages as a centre for international exchanges, contributing to international architectural and cultural exchanges and the global vision of future cities.

"A source of innovations" is the vision we have for Beijing as World Capital of Architecture. Beijing is committed to attaining the following goals:

- New technology drives industrial upgrading
- Design plays a leading role in urban construction
- Strengthened international exchanges and cooperation allow us to learn from others' lessons and good practices
- Strengthen the integration of science, technology and culture into the city

5. Activity Programme

We will make full use of available resources and join hands with Beijing Design Week, World Design Capital, and societies and associations of the industry to organise exhibitions, forums, expositions, symposia, seminars, dialogues, student competitions, creative workshops and online and social activities on topics such as architecture and architectural heritage, sustainable development, climate change, liveable cities, big city malaise, natural disasters, etc.

City of Honour Programme: Interaction with other cities in the world
January-May

For example, we will invite African cities to participate in the planning and implementation of real projects; create a Beijing workstation to provide professional services for international architects, and use this workstation as a cooperation platform for design projects. The workstation will be a temporary office and design community located in the central area of Beijing. It will be equipped with necessary devices, software, database, conference rooms, a clubhouse, and other functional spaces. In addition, there will also be an enthusiastic and professional coordination team to offer all kinds of assistance:

- First, this workstation offers flexible working space for international

architects to temporarily work in Beijing, plus experienced supporting technical teams and professional services such as legal advice for intellectual property protection and more.

- Second, there will be communication events and agency services for architects and their works.

- Third, there will be real architectural design projects for international architects to participate in.

- At the launch of the workstation, architects from home and abroad will be invited for a tour of the workstation and for meetings with government officials, entrepreneurs and peer architects where they can discuss future cooperation opportunities, and spend an unforgettable "Night of Architects" together.

Seminars, Forums and Design Awards: Interaction with peer professionals
August-September

Well-known architects, planners, educators, theorists, artists, cross-media creative professionals and experts in other fields related to architectural design will be invited to give speeches at the events. There will also be large-scale international forums, sub-forums, exhibitions, large design events, and themed workshops, where renowned scholars, companies, associations and institutions will gather from around the world. Special

design awards will be granted to highlight new technologies and new materials, advocate the principles of environmental friendliness, green development, and energy efficiency, and increase the influence of the event.

Exhibitions and Architectural Tours: Interaction with the general public
June-September

Following the unified publicity principles set by the organising committee, we will open exhibition spaces, museums, studios and laboratories in cooperation with enterprises, colleges, design companies, design institutes and cultural and creative industrial parks to host various architectural design exhibitions and other related activities. Thus, activities related to architecture and design will be found in all parts of Beijing and people will have great opportunities to see for themselves the achievements that Beijing has made in developing the construction industry and related producer services, in promoting high-tech industries and R&D services, in enhancing urban image planning and new countryside construction, and in building itself into a world-class harmonious and liveable capital city. This will help the world know Chinese architecture and design better and polish the image of Beijing as World Capital of Architecture.

We will offer an opportunity for the Chinese public to participate in architectural design. Architectural tours

will enable participants to experience the process of creative design and visit outstanding buildings, help them better understand architecture, stimulate their interest to participate in relevant activities, improve their aesthetic taste, and lead them to pursue higher quality of life and think deeper about their attitudes towards life. Our activities will take participants to exhibition halls and museums, to cultural and creative industrial parks, and to design institutes and companies to learn how outstanding architectural works are created, how talented architects are cultivated, and how architects make our city a better place to live in. Thus everyone who visits Beijing and lives in Beijing will have a closer look at architecture and understand it deeper and better.

Student Competitions, Creative Workshops and Architectural Education: Interaction with higher educational institutions

July-August

Design colleges from all over the world will gather in Beijing to select outstanding papers on design education and authors will be invited to give a speech at International Design Education Forum. Selected papers will be compiled into a collection of proceedings and published on the official website of the event. The China Workshop project will be open to global architects and students majored in architectural design. Architects, design

educators and architecture majors from all over the world will embark on a special journey featuring Chinese architecture and design together with their Chinese counterparts. At the end of the event, Chinese and foreign teachers will jointly select outstanding works and send them to Beijing for an exhibition of project achievements.

Expos and City Fairs: Interaction with the industry

August-September

In regard to expos, the cooperation with overseas organisations will be expanded; an international gallery for introducing global excellent design projects will be set up, displaying and promoting new building materials; and an international design trade platform will also be put in place. The outstanding design achievements of the world's best architects and enterprise groups will be displayed to facilitate exchanges between international masters and the world's top professional design institutions and discuss the future of architecture.

Museum and City Market: Interaction with communities

July-December

It will reach out to the streets and communities that best manifest the unique charm of Beijing as an ancient capital and the vivid lives of local residents today. Efforts will be made for urban innovation, old city protection

and renovation of streets and blocks. Design activities and competitions will be held on these themes, and the outstanding works submitted are to be displayed at a dedicated exhibition during the event. Various other design exchange activities will also be staged.

6. Collaboration and Partnerships

Government agencies, academic organisations, institutions of higher learning, design firms and cultural institutions will be invited for support to ensure smooth progress of the activities.

Government agencies: Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education, National Cultural Heritage Administration, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, the People's Government of Beijing Municipality and relevant institutions under it, etc.

Institutions of higher learning: Tsinghua University, Peking University, Beijing University of Civil Engineering and Architecture, Beijing University of Technology, North China University of Technology, Tianjin University, etc.

Cultural institutions: National Museum of China, the Palace Museum, Capital Museum of China, Tsinghua University Art Museum, etc.

Design firms: Beijing Institute of Architectural Design (Group) Co., Ltd., China Architecture Design & Research Group, Architectural Design and Research Institute of Tsinghua University, etc.

Others: Beijing Gehua Cultural Development Group, Beijing North Star Industrial Group, etc.

7. Communication Campaign

Beijing is excited to welcome architects, planners and designers from all over the world and cherishes the rare opportunity. The preparatory committee of the World Capital of Architecture programme will provide a sound media service plan with the following advantages:

Full coverage: Rich, comprehensive and accurate information will be provided to journalists so that they can cover the event fully.

Efficiency: A press team of senior professionals, supported by cutting-edge online communication technologies, will help media professionals get the information they need promptly.

Professionalism: The preparatory committee of the World Capital of Architecture programme plans to set up a media communication team to deal with media-related issues.

Extensive outreach: TV stations, radio stations, newspapers, magazines, websites, new media agencies and other media platforms will all be invited for extensive and deep coverage of the World Capital of Architecture programme.

7.1 Communication Plan for the Bid

Celebrating its 20th anniversary in 2019, *Beijing Charter* represents the wisdom of the Chinese architectural community, a summary of what architecture had gone through in the past century and a vision of its future at the turn of the century. The Architectural Society of China held an academic seminar to mark the 20th anniversary of *Beijing Charter* and the 20th UIA World Congress in Beijing on September 23, 2019. Through this meeting, we have established a good partnership with the UIA and facilitated future developments.

Looking forward to the UIA's Executive Board and Council meeting in Beijing from March 26 to 27, 2023. The meeting will hear and discuss reports on the work of the members of the Executive Board, deliberate the preparations for the UIA 2023 Copenhagen World Congress of Architects and discuss the following steps of the UIA.

Representatives of Beijing will attend the 2023 Copenhagen UIA Congress and hold receptions and exhibitions for communication purposes.

7.2 Communication Plan for the Year

In addition to the activities in Beijing, we will set up sub-venues in major cities such as Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Chengdu, Weihai, etc. to warm up for and promote the World Capital of Architecture programme and build its influence. Specifically, we will:

Be perseverant in building international platforms for exchanges and cooperation in architectural design; Promote online cooperation between international cities; and foster steady and long-term cooperation mechanisms between Beijing and various cities in the world to push relevant cooperation and activities into the global arena.

7.3 Follow-up Communication Plan

Follow-up communication campaigns will continue on an annual basis in connection with Beijing Design Week and World Design Capital, making use of the mature and active promotion channels, measures and forms industrial societies and associations. 5G technology will be used to:

Create all-around communication campaigns covering both online and offline channels;

Form stable communication mechanisms and long-term communication plans.

8. Budget and Fundraising

The budget covers mainly the cost of the organising committee, travel expenses of guests, cost of the General Assembly, forums and exhibitions of the UIA World Congress and promotion expenses, etc.

The event will be combined with activities of Beijing Design Week and World Design Capital, in which the government provides nearly 21 million yuan per year. The expected revenues from the investment of enterprises and private capital is 20 million yuan.

Part of the funds for Beijing Design Week and World Design Capital will be put into the World Capital of Architecture programme for its smooth progress. It is believed that market revenues and private capital investment will also be of great help.

Budget of the Preparatory Stage

	CNY	EUR
2023 Budget		
Promotion	500,000	62,972
Meetings/Seminars	500,000	62,972
2024 Budget		
International exchanges	800,000	100,755
Solicitation, selection and release of emblem and slogan	300,000	37,783
Planning	400,000	50,378
2025 Budget		
Promotion	600,000	75,566
Meetings & Exhibitions	500,000	62,972
Planning	400,000	50,378
2026 Budget		
Promotion	600,000	75,566
Meetings & Exhibitions	300,000	37,783
Website construction	600,000	75,566
2027 Budget		
Promotion	800,000	100,755
Meetings & Exhibitions	300,000	37,783
Planning	400,000	50,378
2028 Budget		
Promotion	1,200,000	151,133
Meetings & Exhibitions	500,000	62,972
Planning	800,000	100,755
Venue put-up	1,000,000	125,944
Total	10,500,000	1,322,411

Exchange rate: CNY:EUR = 7.94:1

Budget for World Capital of Architecture 2029

No.	Item	Budget (CNY 10,000)	Budget (EUR)
1.	Total income	3,000	3,778,337
1	Fiscal fund	1,080	1,360,201
2	Market revenue (from exhibitions, forums, etc.)	1,920	2,418,136
2.	Total expenditure	3,000	3,778,337
1	Tax	20	25,187
2	Cost	1,000	1,259,447
	-Prize	200	251,889
	-Themed forum	200	251,889
	-Themed exhibition	200	251,889
	-City of Honour	100	125,945
	-Design expo	100	125,945
	-Design tour	100	125,945
	-Creative workshop	100	125,945
3	Venue	1,380	1,738,035
4	Communication	500	629,723
	-Planning	65	81,863
	-Promotion	435	547,860
5	Services	100	125,945
	-Registration / reception	50	62,973
	-Volunteers and temporary workers	25	31,486
	-Office supplies	25	31,486

Exchange rate: CNY:EUR = 7.94:1

UIA 2029
World Congress of Architects
Beijing