

NOVEMBER
2009

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PAM PERTUBUHAN AKITEK MALAYSIA
MALAYSIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

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www.pam.org.my

EVENTS

24 February 2010

GBI Information Session

Time 3.00pm – 5.30pm

Venue PAM Centre, Kuala Lumpur

24 February 2010

Design Lecture Series

By Focus Architects and Urban Planners
Sdn Bhd

Time 6.30pm – 8.30pm

Venue PAM Centre, Kuala Lumpur

8-23 March 2010

**Exhibition and Seminar By
Norwegian Architects**

Venue Pavilion Kuala Lumpur

13 March 2010

PAM CPD Seminar

By Ar Jerry Sum Phoon Mun

Time 9.00am – 12.30pm

Venue To be confirmed

27 March 2010

PAM CPD Workshop

CPM Programming I

By Ar Mohd Mukhlis Jaya Abdullah

Time 9.00am – 5.30pm

Venue To be confirmed

PAM CONVENTION 2010

Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre

1 to 4 July 2010

ARCHIDEX'10

Time 11.00am – 7.00pm

1 July 2010

Green Building Forum (GBF)

Time 9.00am – 1.00pm

1 July 2010

KL Design Forum (KLDF)

Time 2.00pm – 6.00pm

2 & 3 July 2010

DATUM:KL

Time 9.00am – 6.00pm

Kindly note that the scheduled events above are subject to change. Please call PAM at 03-26934182 for confirmation.

The Malaysian Architectural Policy

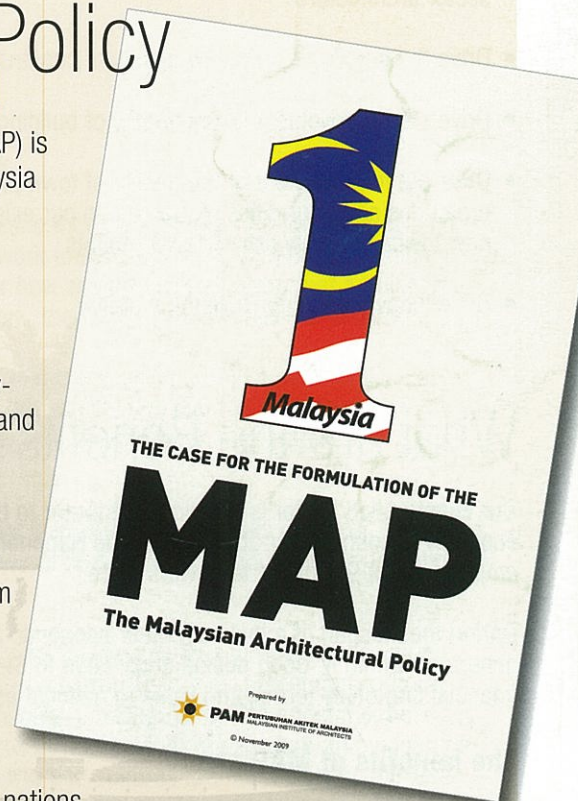
This Malaysian Architectural Policy (MAP) is prepared by the Pertubuhan Akitek Malaysia (PAM) as a defining policy for architects, architecture and the built environment that will guide and drive the creation of a Malaysian built environment, as one that is world-class competitive, socially-beneficial, culturally-relevant, climatically-responsive, environmentally sustainable and aesthetically-fulfilling.

Since independence, the Malaysian Government with the private sector have transformed the country's landscape from a traditional resource-based economy into a modern industrialised economy. Citizens benefited from the forward vision of the country's leadership and enjoyed increasingly higher standards of living than most developing nations.

This momentum has been sustained by a stable government and its proactive leadership as manifested in its vision to make Malaysia a fully developed nation by year 2020.

The next level is the pursuit of excellence in our environment, both in our human-made built environment and in our natural environment that includes its enhancement and preservation. This Malaysian Architectural Policy (MAP) provides a broad framework to meet this simple but important intention.

MAP is prepared for use by both the Government being the country's single largest "client" body for buildings in Malaysia, and for use by the private sector. MAP will drive the innovative creation of an architecture that will be a better and closer fit with the needs of the country's population, with its ecology and natural environment and with its socio-economic-cultural development goals.



Continue on page 2 & 3 >

Why an Architectural Policy?

The principal objective of the MAP is to attain an ordered, sustainable and attractive built and natural environment which is commensurate with the status of a fully developed society.

The MAP seeks to achieve a better quality of life through meeting the following objectives:

- Provide the broad architectural framework and goals for action to be taken by public and private sector clients and by the Approving Authorities
- Ensure the protection of our architectural heritage
- Ensure the protection of our natural environment
- Ensure procedures for the proliferation of sustainable developments and buildings
- Drive the improvement of the standards of public and private sector architecture
- Drive the improvement of the quality of construction
- Drive the improvement of the quality of building maintenance
- Drive the improvement of the quality of town planning and the urban design in our cities, in not just in our existing cities but in new towns and new urban developments
- Drive innovation in our building industry

What are the Benefits?

Our construction sector is a major contributor to the country's economy accounting for about 5% of the National GDP and employs about 9% of the total work force.

During the lifespan of a building, other economic activities are generated within it. Good design adds value to the building both in financial and utility terms, and value to national assets.

The benefits of MAP are:

- A world-class-competitive architecture will make our cities competitive with the best cities in the world. Being world-class-competitive as the consequence of implementing MAP, will encourage international companies to set up their headquarters in Malaysia and to invest in Malaysia.
- A socially-beneficial and culturally-relevant architecture will engender a community that is enlightened on good environment and buildings, it will instill pride, civic mindedness and care. Citizens become proactive and creative, making them not only happy but more productive.
- An environmentally-sustainable architecture will be green and integrative with the natural environment both seamlessly and benignly.
- An aesthetically-fulfilling architecture will engender a beautiful built environment giving pleasure to its users

- An innovative architecture will encourage the development of architecture, building and methods. MAP also seeks to engender innovation through architectural education and through research and development work.
- Quality architecture also demands a built environment that is well maintained. It should also bring about a higher level of the management and maintenance of private and public sector buildings and infrastructure.
- MAP applies to not only new architecture but to existent. It should enhance and conserve our architectural heritage as part of our cultural history.
- MAP should also bring ecological benefits in the protection of our natural environment, to seek a sustainable compatibility between development and the conservation of the natural environment.

Who are the Stakeholders?

Besides the architect there are other stakeholders who play key roles in the creation of good architecture.

The first is the Malaysian public. The fundamental premise of MAP is to ensure that the basic right of citizens in any country, being a good built environment is met. This is more wanting in view of the rapid urbanisation of the population. The benefits are self-evident. A good built environment engenders national pride and a happy and productive community.

There is an evident increasing environmental awareness and appreciation of the natural environment. This has changed the perception of the public on their way of life and aspirations. The rights of citizen next extends to a safe and hygienic environment – clean air, clean water, a clean environment.

MAP can be further enhanced through inculcating awareness and appreciation of the beauty and ecological functions of the natural environment. Similarly, this awareness will influence the manner in which our architecture, our cities and townships are planned and the policies which govern deforestation and land clearance, regional planning, landuse and transportation planning, infrastructure planning, local area planning and urban design.

The second stakeholders are the Clients both public and private sectors who commission the architecture. A successful built environment and architecture is not the responsibility or the achievement of the architect alone. It is the result of a close and effective collaboration between a good architect and more importantly, an enlightened and informed client.

It is the client who determines the budget and writes the brief (sometimes with the help of the architect) and if informed and enlightened will seek an architecture that goes beyond meeting immediate cost and functional needs, extending to the concerns outlined here in our MAP.

The third are the government's Approving Authorities. Whether the building projects are undertaken by the public or by the private sector, the approvals of the project will need to be processed by the relevant departments of the Government. They also need to be vigilant on the quality of the projects that they approve.

Simply stated, buildings impact our communities, the existing

urban environment, the natural environment and become cultural icons and eventually our heritage.

MAP is intended to provide the nation with a common framework which can be used to propagate excellence and innovation in the design and the aesthetics of buildings.

An eventual outcome of MAP will be where the users, the administrators, contractors, developers and those in the design community become enlightened and informed clients.

Why Architecture?

The man-made environment is the built environment which includes of course not just architecture but other items such as infrastructure (e.g. roads, drains, street furniture, signage, etc.). The quality of all these shall contribute to a quality built environment.

The quality of architecture being the enclosure for all our human activities of course affects the quality of our lives and our way of life. Thus architecture plays a prominent role in our society.

Briefly, the roles that architecture take in our lives is for either one or a composite of the following reasons:

- **as a functional enclosure**
- **as a symbolic enclosure** (e.g. cultural, corporate, etc.)
- **as a financial investment**
- **as a commodity** (a marketable product)

The primary function of architecture is to provide an enclosure for man's activities (whether for his habitation, for commercial uses, for manufacturing, etc). This enclosure must be effective in offering protection to the climate and providing an acceptable level of internal comfort. It controls the physiological well being of the users.

Architecture has also a symbolic utility, and the level of importance depends on the building's purpose and function. For instance a National Museum will have an important symbolic role which needs to be shown on the outside of the building and for which a higher amount of the building budget needs to be allowed for. Whereas a simple factory need not have any symbolic function as it is only an enclosure for a manufacturing activity. However, an enlightened client may decide the importance of symbolism for his factory for marketing purposes.

All buildings exist as an investment of money of one sort or another and to a greater or lesser extent depending on the building type. For instance, a hotel or a secretariat building exists as a long term investment and hence a larger budget might be set aside for maintenance equipment for the building, for materials of greater durability and engineering systems that may have higher initial costs but will give long term savings, lower maintenance and require less replacements.

Meeting the housing needs of the population means building mass housing that besides being enclosures for families as homes, which built repetitively and extensively are essentially commodities or as marketable products, albeit serving as enclosures for habitation.

MAP sees most buildings as a composite of all the above reasons, some aspect to a greater extent than others. When combined, architecture is evolved which presents a built form which is functional, aesthetically pleasing and lasting. Therefore, it is important for an enlightened commissioner of buildings to be aware of the above three reasons for building and to budget appropriately and not just for profit or absolute functionality.

What is Quality Architecture?

MAP requires the commissioning Client to understand that all architecture should at least have the following basic properties:

- **Functionality**
- **Firmness**
- **Delight**
- **Sustainability**

'Functionality' means that the building must be practical and functional. It must work effectively for the purposes in which it was intended. No matter how aesthetically pleasing that a building may be, if it does not work, then it is a useless piece of hardware.

'Firmness' means that the building must be structurally stable and be environmentally effective in offering protection from the climatic elements as well as provide an acceptable level of internal comfort.

'Delight' means that it must be aesthetically pleasing. This is often difficult to prove or disprove but it should not be intentionally ugly.

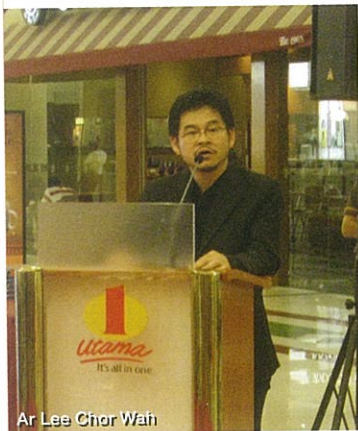
There is no quantifiable standard to measure aesthetic value. Society cast values in accordance to their perception, cultural, experience and educational background. The enrichment of these values depends on the amount of exposure and inputs the society receives. If arts and cultures are not a priority, the level of sophistication is expectedly low. Conversely, if the society is aesthetically sophisticated, it will demand higher standards of building that are to be put in the existent environment.

'Sustainability' means that we should respect the natural environment. For example, its construction should not result in extensive devastation of the natural environment, extensive earthworks and siltation of rivers. It should use environmentally low-impact materials and systems. Its operations must not pollute the environment and create heat-island effect. Its internal engineering systems should be ecologically benign, it should engender recycling of materials, conservation of energy. There are many other aspects of good ecological design, which must go beyond simply meeting accreditation systems.

Josef Hoffmann Photography Exhibition

Opening Speech

21 October 09_One Utama Shopping Centre, Petaling Jaya



Ar Lee Chor Wah



New Spring – Living in total works of art

This is the second time PAM is co-organising an architectural exhibition with an embassy to bring art, design, and architecture to the people.

Our first exhibition in 2008 was with the Embassy of Finland on the works of Alvar Aalto, another total humanist architect who designed everything from master-planning, architecture, interior, furniture, to fabric and vases. Alvar Aalto was so recognised and loved by the country that they put his picture on their notes and coin. And I wonder when will a Malaysian architect's face ever appear on our currency. Not only is that unlikely, my mere suggestion may also be seen to be seditious.

It was during the Alvar Aalto exhibition that the then ambassador of Austria, His Excellency Dr. Donatus Köck approached me and said that he would like to bring the Josef Hoffmann exhibition to Malaysia. That was April last year. And today, we have the exhibition. So, for this exhibition to be here in Malaysia, we must all thank Ambassador Andrea Wicke's predecessor Dr. Köck for having planted the seed of this exhibition when he was here.

Most architects, designers and artists would have heard of Josef Hoffmann in the course of their studies. Hoffmann belonged to a period of architecture in Europe in the early 1900's, dubbed the Viennese Secession which transitioned the floral Art Nouveau and the Arts and Crafts movements to an abstract-geometric style which later evolved into the Art Deco style. Hoffmann's signature black-and-white checked patterns are synonymous with the Viennese Secession. It was about the renewal of function and form in architecture and the arts and crafts; the abstraction in art and architecture; especially the interior design involving a total work of art intended to be lived in; and most of all, it was about tasteful modernity.

Like Alvar Aalto, Josef Hoffmann was a prolific and versatile architect. As presented in this collection of photographs, Hoffman had designed from soap dishes, to furniture, interiors and architecture. They both believed in total design for a complete living where everything in the house is uniquely designed and coordinated to match the personality of its occupants. The Viennese Secessionists called it the "New Spring" – living in total works of art.

I read that the Wiener Werkstätte was established by Josef Hoffmann, Koloman Moser, and Fritz Warndorfer. It is an ultra modern workshop for metalwork, gold and silver smiths, leatherwork, furniture, and even bookbindings, with architects' offices, drawing rooms and exhibition hall. I imagine it would be something like the

Selangor Pewter's Visitor Centre cum factory here in Setapak. They introduced clean, well-designed environment for the factory, and instilled exceptional sense of pride and dignity on the factory workers or craftsmen. They worked on the principle that, "it is better to work for ten days on an object (and doing it well, of course), than to produce ten objects in a day!"

Both Aalto and Hoffmann devoted their lives in designing buildings and daily household objects for the people. It is indeed fitting that today we bring another exhibition of such relevance and importance to the people with the message that good design is for good living. It is my fervent belief that unless the public appreciate art and design, they would never appreciate architecture. And when the public don't appreciate and understand architecture, they don't hire us to do their renovations or factories, thinking that it is expensive to hire an architect, which is often not the case.

We are currently working with the Norwegian and Australian Embassies to bring two architectural exhibitions to Malaysia next year. We at PAM are honoured to be working with the embassies to promote such cultural exchanges among the nations.

Lastly, I want to thank One Utama, Dato' Teo Chiang Kok for his continuing support in sponsoring the venue for this exhibition. Thanks to the Ambassador, your Excellency Andrea Wicke and Mr. Wolfgang Gmasz of the Austrian Embassy for bringing the exhibition to us. And Homedec 2010, Archidex 2010, and Vincent Lim of C.I.S. Network for their sponsorships.

With that, I hope you will enjoy the Exhibition and get your friends to come see it.

Ar Lee Chor Wah
PAM Immediate Past President



Sitzmaschine
Armchair

Green Building Index Forum Penang

22 October 2009_Penang

Edited transcript of PAM President, Ar Boon Che Wee's speech.

We are very encouraged that the State has included Green Buildings and specifically Green Building Index in Penang's agenda on going green, and we would like to thank Yang Berhormat the Chief Minister again for putting in place your team to support PAM on a series of initiatives for Green Building Index, including this morning's forum.

A green building by our simple definition is one that incorporates design, construction and operational practices that significantly reduce or eliminate the negative impact of development on the environment and occupants.

The need to build green however is often driven by fear, that if we don't start building green now, we will not be able to avoid the catastrophic climate change.

True, but I like to see building green more positively as a collective act of hope, and of optimism that comes with the realisation that we have the knowledge now, the technology now and most importantly the opportunity now to build more responsibly, to produce or recondition our built environment to be more efficient, and healthier, now.

We are at the brink of a green revolution; and we are proud that in Malaysia, with the support of the governments, the industry and the public, Green Building Index is playing a leading role in this.

Since its launch in May, Green Building Index has received overwhelming acceptance and adoption. To date, we have received over thirty registrations for certification for both residential and non-residential projects, spreading geographically from here in Penang, to Kota Kinabalu in Sabah.

To sustain this momentum, we have put in place three strategies.

STRATEGY ONE

Firstly, we will continue to engage the government, the industry and the public with dialogues and forums such as this, to build up a market that recognize and appreciate the values and benefits of a greener built environment, both environmentally and economically.

The critical point that we will be arguing is the need for our properties to future-proof against the risk of rising energy-costs, and increased international market expectation on building sustainability performance, so that when the economic pace picks up again, our property industry is future-ready.

We are pleased to see that the development market here in Malaysia too has moved rapidly beyond the early and misplaced focus on cost, to a focus on the benefits of green buildings and the growing demand for them.

STRATEGY TWO.

To ensure that we fully capitalize on the green wave, and so that our industry has the skill to deliver, we will continue to put in time and resources to train up more green collar professionals with our popular Green Building Index Facilitator Course.

Since May, we have trained over 300 of them and by the year's end, another 200 in two full courses, including one, by request of the professionals in Penang, here next month.

STRATEGY THREE

And thirdly, Green Building Index will continue to develop our ratings, including improving our existing ratings, as well as developing new ratings. After the launch of our residential and non-residential ratings in May this year, we have started developing two other ratings with the other stakeholders of the industry. These are the Green Building Index for neighborhood and township development, the definitive index in Malaysia for development of this nature, and the Green Building Index for Existing Buildings, which we believe will be a key economic driver for urban property renewal and regeneration, when it will be launched in the first half of next year.

GREEN STATE

Penang with its bio, environmental, economic, accessibility, social and cultural diversity, as well as its size and population, has the potential to be model of a responsibly and sustainably developed city state.

With this idea in mind, and in support of Penang going green, PAM and Green Building Index had put together with the State three initiatives to put Penang firmly on the map of the green building fraternity, in the next year.

We will also continue to look to the State to lead in the adoption of green building index certification, especially by the State's new buildings, and for the State to prescribe Green Building Index for new development areas.

We are also optimistic that the State will facilitate private development's adoption of Green Building Index with procedural, planning and development charges incentives.



**FORUM
2009
PENANG**

**THURSDAY 22 OCTOBER 2009
9.00AM - 1.00PM
AUDITORIUM F, KOMTAR PENANG**

KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY **YAB LIM GUAN ENG**
PENANG CHIEF MINISTER

green building index

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Executive Summary of The Minutes of the Second Meeting of PAM Council 2009-2010

20 November 09_PAM Centre, KL



Council approved the list of applications recommended by the Membership Committee, as follows:

Corporate Membership Bong Kwong Seng, Mok Youn Fai, Ng Ee Khoon and Puteri Mayang Bahjah binti Zaharin. • **Graduate**

Membership Raymond Chia Sen Chuan, Choo Hai Fei, Daniel Choo Heng Huat, Dona Asyikin binti Abdul Rashid, Ee Chia Ying, Husam Abdul Fatah Haron, Lee Hun Yeung, Lee Jin Liang, Ling Pick Sieng, Mohd Hadri bin Dato' Masri Onn, Mohd Saifullah bin Rodzi, Mona Iryani binti Muhamad, Mustapha bin Yusof, Sim Tiong Wei, Syarifah Junaidah binti Wan Alwi, Syibri bin Samsuddin, Stephanie Teong Xia Chian and Yong Hon Mun.

• **Student Membership** Ahmad Faiz bin Abd Karim, Ahmad Rasydan bin Rossidin, Ahmad Taquuddin bin Ishak, Aleza binti Wan Ali, Anissabri Alaihi bin Malek, Heng Yew Hong, Herry Helmi anak Engga, Khairul Anwar bin Mat Hassan, Lam Shen Fei, David Loh Ing Hui, Mohamad Hazwan bin Abd Rahman, Mohd Azrie bin Awang, Mohd Hairul Haniff bin Abdul Jamil, Mohd Hisyamuiddin bin Alias, Mohd Izzuddin bin Mat Brham, Mohd Salleh bin Karib, Muhammad Faidhi bin Mazalan, Muhammad Hafizi bin Kamaruddin, Muhammad Iqbal bin Jamaluddin, Muhammad Shah Rizad bin Abu Bakar, Muhammad Rafikin bin Mohd Rafiee, Noor Aneesa binti Mohd Azahari, Nur Afiqah binti Muhammed Razali, Nuraini binti Hassan, Nur Haliana binti Hassan, Nurida Liyana binti Ahmad, Nurnajiliah binti Abdul Najib, Nur Salinah binti Shahiran, Nurul Ain binti Kamaruzzaman, Rabiah Adawiyah binti Hamdan, Ryan O'Neil Zim, Sam Macshane Samy, Siti Badariah binti Samat, Siti Zuraidah binti Md Reza, Wan Mohammad Haliq bin Wan Mohd Khalid, Zuraini binti Abdul Razak

• **Academician** Nur Dalilah binti Dahlan

• **Reinstatement** Azhar bin Zahari and Mohd Zin bin Kandar.

The **Green Building Index Facilitator Course** was held in **Penang** on 14, 28 and 29 November 2009. 10% of participants attended the first day course while the rest attended all three days including sitting for the examinations.

As a **PAM Policy on Architectural Competitions**, Council deliberated and unanimously decided on the policy that the winning architect must be offered the appointment as the architect of the project.

A total of 35 **CPD programmes** including 4 CPD seminars at each Chapter are planned for 2010. In addition, short courses would also be organised targeting young architects to allow them avenues for capacity building. The CPD programmes are planned to focus on three areas 'Running of architecture business', 'Globalisation' and 'Professional practice'.

The Norwegian Embassy would be co-organising with PAM an **exhibition on works by Norwegian architects** at Pavilion Kuala Lumpur on 9 to 23 March 2010.

The **PAM Architectural Students Jamboree 2010** would be held on 12 to 17 June 2010, to be jointly hosted by UKM and Taylors College.

Council deliberated on the comments published in The Star on the decreasing rate of passing of **the LAM Part III Professional examinations**, and agreed that the standard of the examinations should not be lowered in order to allow more candidates to pass. Council agreed that the Education Committee to look into reformatting the PAM Part III Tutorial programmes to assist graduates to be more prepared to sit for the Part III Professional Examinations.

The Government, Industry and Community Liaison Committee had set up a task force, headed by Ar Ezumi Harzani Ismail, to view the drafts of the **Selangor 5 Draft Local Plan 2020**. The local authorities involved are Majlis Perbandaran Ampang Jaya (MPAJ), Majlis Perbandaran Selayang (MPS), Majlis Perbandaran Kajang (MPKJ), Majlis Daerah Kuala Langat (MDKL), and Majlis Daerah Hulu Selangor (MDHS).

The **Heritage and Conservation Committee** identified the following objectives and activities to encourage more members,

in particular young members, to get interested in heritage and conservation issues, increase PAM formal representations on the National Heritage Council and other related working groups / committees, and to build greater appreciation for heritage buildings among the public:

Student design competition, publications on modern architecture heritage buildings and small pocket size heritage buildings guidebook, lecture series for students and visits to heritage buildings.

PAM has the possible opportunity through MITI to champion and lobby for the Government to recognise and support Malaysia's **"Design and Creative" economy**. The International Affairs Committee would be preparing a paper to outline the framework of the above, and plan to participate in the Venice Biennale in 2010.

PAM had sent out to members the invitation to register interest to participate in **MSE2010 to be held in Dubai on 13 and 14 April 2010**. The Prime Minister of Malaysia is expected to launch the MSE2010 and MATRADE would also be launching the green publication at the event.

The **Membership and Constitution Committee** proposed the following membership drive activities:

- Dialogues with universities to get Academicians to join PAM
- Update Career Guidance Brochure
- Organise talks for secondary school leavers

LAM had set up the Green Building Committee and appointed Ar Dr Tan Loke Mun as the Chairman. Council agreed to re-name the PAM Committee as **"Green Building and Sustainability Committee"** and to the joint LAM-PAM Committee on Green Building.

The **Colloquium on PAM Form of Contract 2006** would be held on 12 December 2009. The colloquium would be a question and answer session with the objective to clarify the misunderstanding that the PAM Form of Contract 2006 is pro-contractor. Seats are limited to 150 people, and registrations are based on first come first served.

Other Highlights

23&24/10/2009

PAM-SIA Roca Cup 2009

Marina Bay Golf Course,
Singapore



The two best player from each team that won the golf trip to Spain

04/11/2009

Design Lecture Series

Survival Through Design 2009: Design Implementation In Architecture

by AP Nadadhorn James
Dhamabutra

Muzium Negara, Kuala Lumpur



Ar Laurent Lim and AP Nadadhorn James Dhamabutra

07/11/2009

PAM-ICI CPD Seminar

Cost Effective Painting System, The Psychology of Colours and Where Aesthetics Meets Performance While Nature is Plotting

by Ms Foo See Yee, Ms Karen
Kow, Mr Miki Pavlovic & Mr Ng
Boon Keat

Hilton Kuching Hotel, Sarawak

07/11/2009

PAM-BlueScope & PAM- Lafarge CPD Seminar

Partnering and Problem Resolution - The Construction Industry Perspective

by Dr Nur Emma Mustaffa

“Discovering The Advantages of Pre-Mixed Ceramic Tile Adhesives”

by Ms Veronica Wong
Auditorium & Convention
Center, Ground Floor The
Podium Menara Hap Seng



A participant testing a tile adhesive

07/11/2009

PAM-Lysaght CPD Seminar Digital Mapping & Property Market

by Mr Ho Chin Soon
PAM Sabah Chapter



Mr Ho Chin Soon

16/11/2009

PAM CPD Seminar New Practices Using Integrated Project Delivery - Advantages And Surprises

by Mr Philip Patrick Sun
PAM Center, KL

PAM Council 2009-2010

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deputy president

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Ar Henry Lee Inn Seong

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Ar Ezumi Harzani Ismail

Ar Jasmeet Pal Singh Sidhu

Ar Jasmin Kamarudin

Ar Lillian Tay Wai Fun

Ar Laurent Lim Aun Giap

Ar Sarly Adre Sarkum

Ar Jerry Sum Phoon Mun

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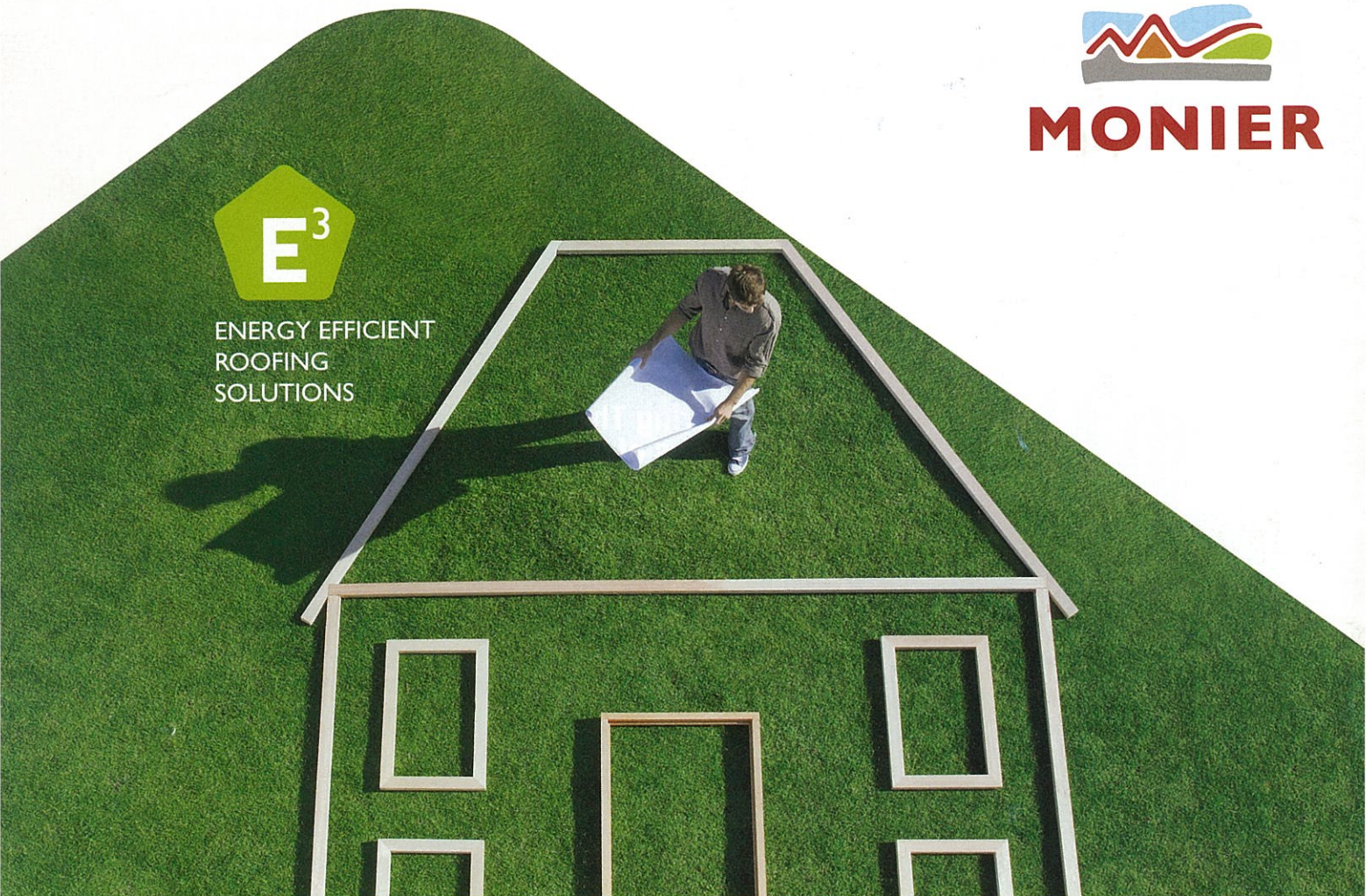
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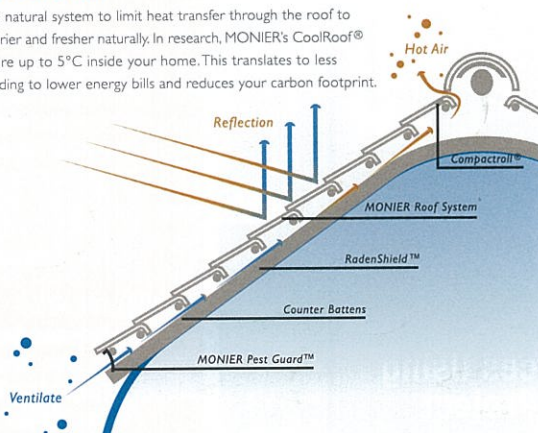
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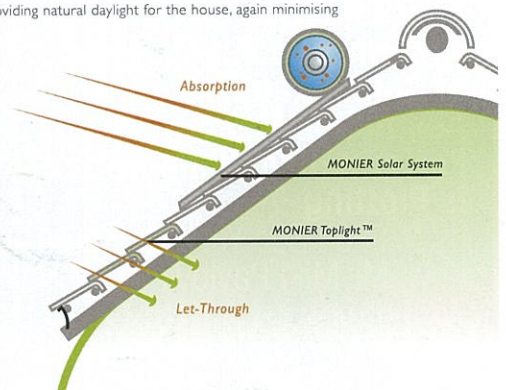
MONIER CoolRoof® is a natural system to limit heat transfer through the roof to keep your home cooler, airier and fresher naturally. In research, MONIER's CoolRoof® can lower the temperature up to 5°C inside your home. This translates to less air-conditioning usage leading to lower energy bills and reduces your carbon footprint.



MONIER SolarRoof

ENERGY ACQUISITION SYSTEM

MONIER's Solar System utilises natural solar energy to heat water providing immediate hot water all the time. Research has shown that house owners can save up to 40% of their water heating bills using MONIER's Solar System. Meanwhile MONIER's Toplight™ lets natural sunlight through providing natural daylight for the house, again minimising the usage of electricity.



MONIER SDN BHD (15886 - P)

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ROOFS FOR LIVING