

An architectural rendering of a building complex in Geneva, featuring a central building with a large glass facade and a courtyard with trees. The rendering is in a light, monochromatic style.

# THE NEW BUILDING FOR ITU HEADQUARTERS IN GENEVA

Competition in Two Stages  
Report of the Jury



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# Report of the Jury

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## 01 Client's preamble

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the specialized agency of the United Nations for information and communication technologies (ICTs).

Based since its inception on public-private partnerships, ITU is an organization with a current membership of 193 Member States and almost 800 entities – Sector Members – mainly from the private sector and Academia. ITU is headquartered in Geneva (Switzerland) and has 12 regional and area offices around the world.

The ITU membership represents a broad spectrum of the global ICT sector, from major manufacturers and global operators to small, innovative companies working with new or emerging technologies, along with leading R&D institutions and academia.

Founded on the principle of international cooperation between governments (the Member States) and the private sector (Sector Members, Associates and Academia), ITU is the premier global forum where parties can work to achieve consensus on a wide range of issues affecting the future of the ICT sector.

Virtually all facets of modern life – in business, culture or entertainment, at work and at home – are dependent on information and communication technologies.

Today, there are several billion mobile phone subscribers worldwide, nearly five billion people with television, and tens of millions of new Internet users every year. Hundreds of millions of people around the world use satellite services – whether getting directions from a satellite navigation system, checking the weather forecast or watching television in a remote area. Millions more use video compression every day on their mobile phones, audio devices or cameras..

ITU is at the very heart of the ICT sector: it brokers agreements on technologies and services, and allocates global resources such as radio frequencies and orbital positions for satellites in order to create a global communications system that is seamless, robust, reliable, and in constant evolution.

### Context of the headquarters site

ITU headquarters are located in Geneva near the Place des Nations on some 48 000 square metres of occupied administrative premises comprising three buildings. The three buildings were built at different times and are of different construction.

- **The Varembe building:** This was the first building, constructed between 1958 and 1962, in the shape of a block 120 metres long consisting of five floors above a raised ground floor, running along one side of rue de Varembe. It accommodates 357 staff members and has a total surface area of 15 000 square metres.
- **The Tower:** This was the second building, constructed between 1970 and 1973, in the shape of a 15-storey pentagonal tower 57 metres tall. This building accommodates 310 staff members, and its basement houses three conference rooms with seating capacities of 340, 234 and 94. It has a total surface area of 21 000 square metres.
- **The Montbrillant building:** This was the third building, constructed following a design competition in 1999, and is situated at the corner of rue de Montbrillant and rue de Varembe. It is of plain design, with six floors whose facades are entirely of glass. It accommodates 107 staff members and has a total surface area of 12 000 square metres.

These three buildings are located in the International Organizations precinct.

The area's historical and symbolic dimensions, landscape design and special role make it a highly emblematic location. It stands out for the many large buildings it hosts representing the International Organizations.

The political authorities of the Canton of Geneva have developed a planning and reference tool in the form of a master plan for the area, the "Jardin des Nations" ("Nations Garden"), in order to manage the area's future development.



## 02 Organizer

With the assistance of the Building Foundation for International Organizations (FIPOI), ITU is organizing a competition for the construction of a New Building to replace the Varembe building, which is to be demolished.

ITU is directing the competition procedure and implementation of the project

FIPOI is advising and assisting ITU, and overseeing the procedure for financing the New Building for which this competition is being held.

The Swiss Confederation intends to ensure the financing of the construction of the New Building, and will submit a credit request to the Swiss Federal Chambers. The credit will come in the form of a loan to ITU.

For information: FIPOI is a Swiss private-law foundation established jointly by the Swiss Confederation and Canton of Geneva in 1964. Under its statutes, its purpose is to facilitate the establishment of infrastructure required by international organizations having their main headquarters in Geneva and the Canton of Vaud.

For Stage One of the competition, FIPOI mandated the firm Baron & Chevalley, Architectes, to act as the secretariat.

For Stage Two, to maintain anonymity, the firm Étude Gampert & Demierre, Notaires, acted as the secretariat.

### 03 Type of competition and procedure

As with competitions organized in accordance with the procedures for awarding contracts for architectural services of the Swiss Society of Engineers and Architects (Société des Ingénieurs et Architectes (SIA)), the competition is an open international architectural design project competition comprising several stages.

Stage One is a competition to identify architectural partners whose proposals conform to the specifications and competition programme, including an assessment of the project's feasibility and consequences.

Stage Two, following on from the results of Stage One, provides an opportunity for selected competitors to develop their projects based on the Jury's report and an individual assessment.

The procedures applicable in Stages One and Two are to assure the candidates' anonymity until the Jury names the winning candidate. Only the notary knows the identities of the candidates selected for Stage Two. The notary informs them of all the documents and papers required for Stage Two, and acts as the secretariat for Stage Two until a decision is reached.

## 04 Statement of intent by the Client

The Client, namely ITU, intends in principle to issue to the winning candidate the architect's mandate to execute the project, subject to approval of the study and construction credits.

The mandate will include developing the project with the Client, preparing the building permit application, and drawing up a precise and complete overall estimate for the purposes of preparing the loan request.

These tasks must be completed by September 2018 at the latest.

This deadline is imperative and unchangeable, in order to allow the Client the necessary time to obtain the required authorizations from its governing bodies and the host country.

The mandate will also include the possible elaboration of a Local Zoning Plan (LZP) in collaboration with the staff of the State of Geneva, along with obtaining the required authorizations from the various bodies and authorities having jurisdiction.

Should the Client decide, for any reasons of its own and at any time prior to concluding a possible contract with the winning candidate, not to follow through on the objective of the competition, none of the candidates, including the winning candidate, is entitled to demand any justification or compensation of any kind.

It should be noted that the recommendation of the Jury does not constitute a decision to award the architect's mandate.

The Client reserves the right, at its sole discretion, to select the project of a candidate other than the winning candidate selected by the Jury: for example, if the winning candidate's profile is found to be incompatible with the objectives of ITU.

In order to ensure that the project is developed in accordance with the objectives of ITU, in terms of both the quality of the architectural product and compliance with the execution deadlines and costs, the Client reserves the right to request at any time that the winning candidate's team be complemented with experts chosen by agreement between, and with the approval of, the author of the project and the Client.

The Client may avail itself of this option in order, for example, to ensure compliance with construction procedures and practices in Geneva, or for any other reason at its sole discretion.

The decision to proceed with construction is subject to the granting of a loan by the host country and to approval of the project by ITU's governing bodies. Consequently, any mandate is subject to these conditions and to the obtaining of the various building permits, as well as to the concluding of a contract negotiated in good faith between the Client and the mandatary. ITU acts in good faith in organizing this competition.

## 05 The Client's aim and objective

After 55 years at its current headquarters site in Geneva, ITU is now committed to a major building restructuring project.

By Decision 588 of 10 June 2016, the Council of ITU decided in favour of the "Duo" scenario (scenario 2) set out in the feasibility study of 1 February 2016 (documents can be downloaded from the competition platform).

By holding the present competition, ITU expects to be able to house all its staff and activities in just two buildings over the long term, under an overall plan which seeks to achieve greater architectural and urban coherence, modernization, and more efficient site management.

This restructuring process will entail, first, the demolition of the Varembe building, which dates from the early 1960s and no longer meets modern building standards. It will be replaced by the New Building, the construction of which is the object of this competition.

At the functional level, the New Building will need to be connected to the Montbrillant building, which will be retained. After transferring activities to the New Building, with 723 new work spaces, ITU intends to turn the Tower over to a third party.

The strategy for the headquarters site project may be summed up as follows:

- Demolition of the Varembe building
- Construction of the New Building to which the present competition relates
- Transfer of the Tower to a third party

As well as being an important project in terms of architecture and urban planning, the New Building must also meet exemplary environmental standards.

### Overall concept for the site project

This competition centres on defining an overall concept for the development of the site.

In this light, design of a possible thematic area included in the competition programme could be left to the candidate's discretion.

Candidates' designs must consider the development of the area around the New Building, incorporating UN-MOSS security measures to provide anti-vehicle and anti-intruder measures.

### Objectives

ITU is seeking a design proposal which, in terms of urban planning, architecture and functionality, is well suited to the site and incorporates current environmental thinking.

Candidates are expected to propose economical solutions with respect to operating and maintenance costs, and architectural and technical concepts that contribute to environmental protection and respect sustainable development criteria.

The

architectural

expression of the New Building, its integration into the site, its functionality and its connection to the existing Montbrillant Building are as much the objectives of the competition as adherence to execution costs.

The Client wants a high-performance building for its services in terms of office facilities.  
The location of the multifunctional conference rooms and cafeteria/restaurant is an important element in this context.

The proposed building design must be capable of adapting easily at all times to ITU's evolving needs. Its different areas must be adaptable to different functions and be modular in design.

In view of ITU's role as the United Nations specialized agency for information and communication technologies, the New Building must embody the concepts of smart building technology, keeping pace as it evolves in the future.

When necessary, office space must be easily convertible into individual or mixed open-plan areas, at reasonable investment and operating costs.

ITU, having received the approval of its decision-making bodies for holding this international competition, has determined that the date for moving into and commissioning the New Building will be in 2024 if work proceeds according to schedule.

## 06 Programme

Some key elements of how the site is to function are set out below.

### **Main entrance and access**

The entrance will be equipped with registration facilities for delegates and visitors. On the building's ground floor, accreditations (badges or electronic smart cards) will be issued allowing access to areas that are public or semi-public, or may be used for specific events (large conference rooms, cafeteria and exhibition spaces).

From this entrance, access to different activity areas will be authorized and secured by means of access controls.

Public and semi-public areas (conference rooms, cafeteria and thematic areas) will be clearly separated.

There will be an access point reserved for ITU staff, with an automated secure access system, on the Place des Nations side.

The New Building will also be provided with an access point for freight and deliveries.

### **Connection between buildings and flow of movement on the site**

The connection between the Montbrillant building and the New Building will be very important from a logistical point of view.

One of the major concerns for the project concept is ease of communications and flow between services divided between the two buildings which will make up ITU headquarters.

Functional connections between the New Building and the Montbrillant building will be essential to facilitate flows of people, goods and energy.

### **Outdoor parking**

The Place des Nations carpark (PPN) is very close to the site of the New Building, and so there are no plans to create additional covered parking spaces.

However, outside the New Building, 15 parking spaces will be needed for visitors' vehicles, including one space for a disabled person, as well as 40 spaces for motorcycles and scooters and 60 for bicycles.

These outdoor spaces must comply with United Nations security and safety standards (MOSS), with obstacles installed to keep vehicles and pedestrians at a distance

### **Rights of way**

At ground-floor level between the Varembe building and the Montbrillant building there are two rights of way:

- one for vehicles allowing access to the Place des Nations carpark
- one for a pedestrian footpath between the rue Varembe and the Place des Nations

## Description of main areas of the New Building

The competition programme is divided into 17 distinct parts:

1. Reception hall – Main entrance
2. Administration and offices: 723 work spaces
3. Conference rooms
4. Cafeteria/restaurant/kitchen
5. Thematic area (optional)
6. Cultural area
7. Sports area
8. Infirmary
9. Security area
10. IT rooms
11. Reprography
12. Workshops
13. Technical rooms
14. Storage areas
15. Unloading bay
16. Waste sorting area
17. Other areas

## 07 Assessment criteria

The Jury's primary criteria will be the quality and coherence of the design in relation to the requirements of the site, and the extent to which the design proposals respond to the Client's programme and objectives.

### In Stage One

Proposals will be judged on the basis of the following criteria:

- Reflecting the universal character of ITU  
Absence of any signs or symbols of or reference to any particular religion, culture or State.
- Urban concept  
General quality of the project's integration into the site.  
Overall proportions and definition of access points.  
Consideration of UN-MOSS security and safety standards
- Architectural concept  
Architectural quality of the proposal  
Relationship between the different activities of the programme, the quality of circulation routes.
- Functionality quality  
Quality of the proposed organization, access and interior flows, including the link between the New Building and the Montbrillant building.  
Coherence in the distribution of programme elements.
- Economic and environmental quality  
Balance between the architectural concept and its overall economy.  
The capacity of the project to meet very high environmental expectations.



## 08 Composition of the jury

The Jury is made up as follows:

**Chairman:** M. H. Radoine, architect  
Director, National School of Architecture, Morocco

**Membres:** Mr H. Zhao, Secretary-General of ITU  
Ms D. Bogdan-Martin, Chief, ITU Strategic Planning and Membership Department  
Ms E. Crochat, member of the ITU Staff Council  
Mr D. Plesse, member of the ITU Council for Germany  
H. E. Mr V. Zellweger, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,  
Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the Office of the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva  
Mr F. Della Casa, canton architect (DALE), Republic and Canton of Geneva  
Mr G. Pricaz, Directorate of Real Estate Development, FIPOI  
Mr M. J.-C. Tall, architecte  
Chairman of the Board of Directors, Dakar University College of Architecture (CUAD), Dakar, Senegal  
Mr S. Velez, architect, Colombia  
Mr B. Khoury, architect, Lebanon  
Ms M. Kajjima, architect, Japan  
Ms S. Alam, architect, Russian Federation  
M. J. Lucan, architect, France  
M. L. Ortelli, architect, Switzerland  
Professor at the Federal Polytechnic School of Lausanne

**Alternates:**

Mr M. Johnson, Deputy Secretary-General of ITU

Ms P. Benoit-Guyot, Head, ITU Protocol Service

Mr L. Ciavalino, member of the ITU Staff Council

Mr H. Shirae, member of the ITU Council for Japan

H. E. Mr A. Pérez, Ambassador,  
Deputy Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the Office of the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva

Mr P. Armaingaud, Director of FIPOI

Mr M. Meier, Deputy Secretary-General, Department of the Presidency, Republic and Canton of Geneva

Ms C. Ruffieux-Chehab, architect, Switzerland

Ms C. von Roten, architect, Switzerland

Ms L. Mechkat, architect, Switzerland

Mr T. Broennimann, architect, Switzerland

Mr C. Fruehauf, architect, Switzerland

**Experts:**

MMr A. Guillot, Head, ITU Legal Affairs Unit

Mr A. Ba, Chief, ITU Financial Resources Management Department

Mr E. Dalhen, Chief, ITU Human Resources Management Department

Mr A. Norsker, Chief, ITU Information Services Department

Mr D. Donovan, Head, ITU Safety and Security Division

Mr A. Elsherbini, Chief, ITU Conferences and Publications Department

Mr P. Ransome, Head, ITU Facilities Management Division

Mr J.-F. Luscher, Director, Monuments and Sites Service, Heritage and Sites Office (DALE), Republic and Canton of Geneva

Mr A. Mathez, Executive Assistant, Office of Building Permits (DALE), Republic and Canton of Geneva et des publications de l'UIT

## 09 Prizes, commendations and awards

For this two-stage competition, a total of CHF 320 000, exclusive of tax, is available to the Jury for awarding five to seven prizes and other commendations and awards.

An award of CHF 12 000, exclusive of tax, is allocated to each candidate whose design is accepted for consideration in Stage Two and is in accordance with the Regulations, Specifications and Site Programme.

## 10 Timeline

### Stage One

Registration opens

Publication on the Swiss public procurement site (SIMAP): <https://www.simap.ch/>

Deadline for receipt of candidates' queries by e-mail

Starting date for posting of the Jury's responses

Registration closes

Deadline for submission of project proposals

Decision by the Jury

Notary informs candidates selected for Stage Two

5 April 2017

21 April 2017

28 April 2017

5 May 2017

19 June 2017

27 June 2017

3 July 2017

### Stage Two

Deadline for candidates to confirm their participation in Stage Two (to be sent to the notary)

Deadline for the Jury's intermediate report and programme to be sent to successful candidates meeting the entry requirements

Circulation by the notary of specifications for architectural models

Deadline for receipt of candidates' queries to the notary

Starting date for the transmittal of the Jury's responses by the notary

Deadline for submission of project proposals

Deadline for submission of models

Final decision by the Jury

Notification of competition results

Final competition report

Exhibition of all designs admitted to the competition

7 July 2017

14 July 2017

17 July 2017

31 July 2017

7 August 2017

25 October 2017

27 October 2017

7 November 2017

13 November 2017

January 2018

First half of 2018

## 11 List of project proposals submitted in Stage One

The organizer received 85 registrations.

The firm Baron & Chevalley, Architectes, received 76 project proposals.

Proposal 77991, received after the closing date, was disqualified.

Proposal IIII1420000, which was not presented in accordance with Regulations, was disqualified.

The proposals received by the deadline of 19 June 2017 specified in the Regulations, and in conformity with those Regulations, were as follows:

Cwg-hdq-neo  
@Hermes  
Through form  
GEO-MEO-LEO  
COLLAGE  
! TWUIT !  
110101  
Présence  
20170608  
TRAIT D'UNION1  
DATACITY  
9392907573  
MOLAMOL  
COUR VAREMBÉ  
LA PIERRE 21  
PARABOL  
MOTTO190617  
ENFILADE  
SOCIALROUTE  
HB9-UIT  
BT7R2SGT4  
IN & OUT  
PLUG AND PLAY  
13571113  
barre (S)  
THE LINK 2  
CHIRON  
Effervescence

ROSETTA  
TRAIT D'UNION 2  
DONOTDEMOLISH  
Radio days  
TERRASSES UIT  
2012913B  
ENOTIKON  
FREQUENCE  
AA00002007  
ICLIVEBLDGS  
PQ173NBITUG  
925WASYESTERDAY  
COMPACT WHITE  
GENIUS LOCI  
CONVERGENCES  
CONFLUENCE  
4298370  
20110301  
UIT-Y-EXT  
RUE ET JARDIN  
XXXX46N6E  
BEL ETAGE  
DAIDALOS  
HANGINGGARDENS  
DOMUS UIT  
MICROCOSME  
1-2-3 FOR A  
I46131344G

CLOUDCOM  
BRISK PASSAGE  
FOUR PEAKS  
MOON-024  
MOLNIA  
5PLATFORMS  
P36377363P  
ZAM8609  
THE LINK 1  
Trees  
THE GARDENS  
INTERWEAVE  
ANTENNA  
NAVAL2017  
ABELINE  
VICEVERSA  
NU553BAUE52W  
PEMAE12

## 12 Enumeration of project proposals submitted in Stage One

The sealed envelopes containing the candidate identification fiches were transmitted to the notary.

The 74 proposals submitted were posted.

The 74 proposals were complete, and were put forward for initial review.

## 13 Stage One initial review of project proposals submitted

Initial review of the project proposals submitted was carried out by the following experts:

Mr A. Guillot, Head, ITU Legal Affairs Unit

Mr A. Ba, Chief, ITU Financial Resources Management Department

Mr E. Dalhen, Chief, ITU Human Resources Management Department

Mr A. Norsker, Chief, ITU Information Services Department

Mr D. Donovan, Head, ITU Safety and Security Division

Mr A. Elsherbini, Chief, ITU Conferences and Publications Department

Mr P. Ransome, Head, ITU Facilities Management Division

Mr J.-F. Luscher, Director, Monuments and Sites Service, Heritage and Sites Office (DALE), Republic and Canton of Geneva

M. A. Mathez, Executive Assistant, Office of Building Permits (DALE), Republic and Canton of Geneva

The organizer's secretariat took note of the experts' observations so that they could be transmitted to the Jury when it made its decision.



## 14 Project proposals accepted for consideration

The Jury, chaired by Mr Hassan Radoine, met on 27, 28 and 29 June 2017 at ITU headquarters in Geneva.

Mr H. Zhao, Secretary-General of ITU, being excused, was replaced as a member of the Jury by his alternate, Mr M. Johnson, Deputy Secretary-General of ITU.

H. E. Mr V. Zellweger, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the Office of the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva, being excused, was replaced by his alternate, H. E. Mr A. Pérez, Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the Office of the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva.

Mr J. Lucan, architect, being excused, was replaced by his alternate, Ms L. Mechkat, architect.

Having taken into account the enumeration of the project proposals and whether or not they were in conformity with requirements, the Jury decided unanimously to accept for consideration all proposals submitted, provided that they contained no identifying information and that they met all requirements as to form.

## 15 Examination of project proposals

The Jury, as a group, conducted an initial examination of the project proposals.

Following detailed examination of all proposals, the Jury determined that the great majority of the proposals met the principal requirements set out in the specifications and site programme, with two exceptions:

- DONOTDEMOLISH, which did not provide for the removal of the existing building but instead provided for the rehabilitation of that building
- IN & OUT, which provided for the New Building to be erected outside the competition site perimeter

The Jury decided unanimously not to exclude any proposal from eligibility to receive a prize.

## 16 Results of Stage One

### 16.01 First assessment round

The Jury looked at each project on the basis of the following assessment criteria:

- General quality of the project's integration into the site
- Overall proportions and definition of access points
- Architectural quality in the context of its environs
- Functionality of principal activities
- Relationship between the different sectors of the programme
- Quality of interior traffic flows, including the link between the New Building and the Montbrillant building

Based on the foregoing criteria, the Jury decided to identify the proposals that only partially met one or more of the assessment criteria. The Jury examined and discussed each proposal, identifying its strong points and its shortcomings.

The following project proposals were eliminated because they only partially met the assessment criteria:

Cwg-hdq-neo  
@Hermes  
Through form  
! TWUIT !  
110101  
Presence  
9392907573  
MOLAMOL  
HB9-UIT  
BT7R2SGT4  
PLUG AND PLAY  
13571113  
barre (S)  
CHIRON  
TRAIT D'UNION 2

Radio days  
TERRASSES UIT  
2012913B  
ENOTIKON  
AA00002007  
ICLIVEBLDGS  
PQ173NBITUG  
COMPACT WHITE  
GENIUS LOCI  
CONVERGENCES  
4298370  
20110301  
RUE ET JARDIN  
XXXX46N6E  
HANGINGGARDENS

1-2-3 FOR A  
CLOUDCOM  
BRISK PASSAGE  
FOUR PEAKS  
MOLNIA  
5PLATFORMS  
P36377363P  
ZAM8609  
ANTENNA  
NAVAL2017  
ABELINE  
NU553BAUE52W  
PEMAE12

### 16.02 Second assessment round

The Jury proceeded mindfully to deepen its examination, focusing especially on the following criteria:

- Integration into the site, overall proportions and definition of access points
- Architectural quality in the context of the project's environs
- Link between the New Building and the Montbrillant building
- Quality of the proposal's functionality and compliance with the programme

The following project proposals were eliminated at this point:

LA PIERRE 21	ENFILADE	I46131344G
PARABOL	SOCIALROUTE	
MOTTO190617	DAIDALOS	

### 16.03 Third assessment round

The Jury then analysed the remaining project proposals further, with particular emphasis on this criterion:

- Reflecting the universal character of ITU

The following project proposals were eliminated:

COLLAGE	THE LINK 2	VICEVERSA
20170608	Trees	
TRAIT D'UNION1	Fréquence	

### 16.04 Further round to review the preliminary Stage One results

Before confirming the definitive selection of project proposals accepted for consideration under Stage Two, the Jury made a final review by re reading all the proposals. No additional proposals were accepted.

**16.05 Final Stage One results**

The Jury unanimously decided that the following 15 project proposals were accepted for consideration under Stage Two:

- |                  |               |             |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 925 WASYESTERDAY | Domus UIT     | Moon-024    |
| Bel Etage        | Effervescence | Rosetta     |
| Confluence       | Geo Meo Leo   | The Gardens |
| Cour Varembe     | Interweave    | The Link 1  |
| Datacity         | Microcosme    | UIT-Y-EXT   |

The Jury decided that, should any of the project proposals accepted for consideration under Stage Two be withdrawn, no other proposals would be identified as alternates.

## 17 Comments by the Jury and recommendations to candidates whose proposals were accepted for consideration in Stage Two

The jury made the following general comments regarding the projects that it had examined under Stage One, and which had been accepted for consideration under Stage Two.

Clarifications reflecting the Client's wishes are listed later in this section.

### 17.01 Comments by the Jury

#### General remarks

Under Stage Two, the Jury expects participants to pay particular attention to the following points:

#### Urban concept

Proposals under Stage Two must be consistent with their preliminary intentions, whilst complying with legal constraints and building regulations.

Particular attention must be paid to access systems and relationships to the surrounding roads and the ITU park, including pedestrian footpaths. Access to the building must, without fail, conform to UN-MOSS security standards (see project competition document 1.15.14).

#### Architectural concept

Proposals must develop the spatial qualities of the building's public areas (entrance, conference rooms, cafeteria, etc.), taking into account the nature and character of work spaces as well

#### Functionality

Proposals must not only show the work spaces but also show their flexibility in different arrangements (individual offices, open space, combi, cluster, etc.), allowing for the possibility of reconfiguring work spaces in modular fashion to keep pace with changes in ITU's organizational structure (see annex).

Optimizing and facilitating internal circulation flows must also be given particular attention.

In this context, the structural connections to and from the Montbrillant building must be clearly drawn or described.

A clear separation between public areas, semi-public areas and work areas (from the standpoint of their spatial relationships and positioning) is required in order to facilitate traffic flows and assure the greatest possible ease of movement, all in accordance with security standards.

#### Economic aspects

In order for the Client to be provided with credible cost forecasts, surface areas and volumes must be calculated carefully and the materials and techniques used must be described in detail in accordance with the specific requirements indicated in the Stage Two programme.

#### Environmental and sustainability aspects

Proposals must show in detail all the measures taken with a view to reducing energy requirements, in accordance with the requirements laid out in the Stage One programme. In addition to the factors commonly taken into account, particular attention must be paid to the maximum allowance for earth-moving.

#### Universal character of ITU

The architectural character of the building and its symbolic – and perhaps iconic – aspect are as shown in the annex.

## 17.02 Observations and clarifications expressed by the Client, ITU, at meetings of the Jury

### General observations

ITU is the specialized agency of the United Nations for information and communication technologies (ICTs), which drive the evolution of the world we live in and are a key factor in sustainable socio-economic development. In addition to its 193 Member States, ITU includes within its membership the world's largest corporations in the telecommunication, information technology and Internet sector, plus a growing number of other entities in a wide range of other sectors of activity that depend increasingly on ICTs. A great many ITU activities form part of the work of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals set out by the United Nations, including initiatives aimed at reducing and adapting to the effects of climate change. Among other things, ITU has its own project concerned with smart, sustainable cities.

The New Building must epitomize this essential role of technology and of ITU itself, and put forward an image and create an environment that stand as benchmarks for ITU members. This building, situated at the heart of Geneva's international organizations precinct, must embody those values.

As indicated in the competition document, ITU's vision of the New Building is that of a smart building that uses the latest technology, is self-contained, can evolve to keep pace with future innovations and is adaptable to the introduction of flexible working methods. Its ability to evolve means that the building must be adaptable to changes in the work environment and the institutional culture which will be brought about by technologies such as artificial intelligence, megadata, the Internet of things, and so forth

From that perspective, the following points must once again be stressed:

- The building must be environmentally sustainable.
- The building must be energy-efficient.
- The building must be adaptable to flexible working methods, as ITU intends to use open and evolving spaces as part of its organization.
- The building must meet United Nations security requirements, including in regard to vehicle and pedestrian perimeters.
- The building must be emblematic and stand as an example of ITU's essential role.

### Additional observations in specific areas

#### Open/evolving spaces

With very few exceptions, this organizational approach using open/evolving spaces will be something new for ITU staff members and must therefore be devised with great care, taking into account ITU's multicultural environment and the diversity of procedures involved.

This organizational approach will be synonymous with the introduction of flexible working methods, including telework, and will make it necessary for change management measures to be adopted, together with a new institutional culture oriented towards an entirely digital work environment in which digital identity, digital location, digital collaboration, and digital access to premises, meeting rooms, information content and co-workers will all be geared to efficiency and effectiveness. These changes will be the subject of close coordination with ITU staff members and will require special coordination and great dedication on the part of the architect selected.

The space available in the building has to be optimized to the maximum extent possible, making it possible for modular landscape office layouts to be configured that are ultra-modern and highly flexible. ITU wants to put in place a calm, effective work environment, and is considering, for instance, using mobile telephones on silent mode to replace some landline telephones, installing a lot of small rooms appropriate for holding small meetings or making telephone calls, setting up separate spaces for coffee or lunch breaks, all with natural light, good sound insulation and the option to reconfigure work spaces to adapt to different procedures.

Staff members should be able to make the most of the site's magnificent view of Geneva, so sight lines from work spaces should not be blocked.

To maintain a degree of privacy, work spaces should not place individuals face to face.

For people with reduced mobility, all areas of the building and of the premises as a whole must be accessible. The building environment must not present obstacles, and must have proper egress so that anyone injured can be evacuated from the building and transferred to an ambulance.

The building must also provide indoor and outdoor areas for relaxation, where staff members can engage in informal discussions whether amongst themselves or with delegates or visitors.

Certain functions require utter confidentiality, so it is essential that the work environment afford such confidentiality where necessary.

### **Structure of ITU**

Today, ITU has nearly 700 permanent staff members housed in the three buildings making up its headquarters in Geneva. The Montbrillant building houses about 100 staff members. ITU has four main organizational components: the General Secretariat (SG), which currently has 367 staff members; the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR), which currently has 136 staff members; the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB), which currently has 53 staff members; and the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), which currently has 136 staff members. In addition to the permanent staff members, the premises also have to be able to accommodate some staff members working on short-term contracts, consultants and interns (about 80). The offices of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General need to be grouped together with the office areas of the General Secretariat, while the offices of the Directors of the three Bureaux need to be grouped together with the office areas of their respective Bureaux. The General Secretariat comprises six departments or other principal units, BR comprises four departments, TSB comprises three departments and BDT comprises four departments. The Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the three Bureaux, and the department chiefs will have individual offices with the dimensions indicated in the competition document.

Each department is further subdivided into divisions and other units. They vary in size and may evolve as time goes by in response to organizational restructuring. Each division may need its work space organized differently from others, depending on its functions and procedures.

It is hoped that the arrangement of work areas for all staff members will enable them to interact easily, promote team spirit and encourage a spirit of solidarity with ITU.

### **Conference rooms**

As an international body, ITU takes in a highly diverse group of people around the world. They are many thousands of representatives of governments, the private sector, academia and civil society. ITU is an organization that provides a forum for meetings, and the work of those meetings is based on contributions that are submitted. ITU organizes many meetings presided over by a chairman and, in principle, one or more vice-chairmen. These meetings range from having 10 to 50 participants, typically in a "meeting room" configuration, to having 400 to 500 participants, typically in a "classroom" configuration where the chairmen, vice-chairmen and secretariat are on the podium. All meeting rooms have to be equipped with video-conferencing technology. Large meeting rooms (over 100 seats) have to be fitted with interpretation booths to accommodate interpretation services into all six languages, including for those participants taking part by video-conference. We particularly draw your attention to the specifications for conference rooms set out in the competition document, and in particular the requirement that the meeting room having a 500-seat capacity must be divisible into four rooms and of that the meeting room having a 234-seat capacity must be divisible into two rooms (§3.02.3).

In addition, the optional thematic space of 1,000 square metres should be configured so that it can serve as an additional meeting space – specifically, as another large room that is divisible or as individual rooms – able to seat at least 150 people in a "classroom" configuration. As an option, a small gallery using virtual reality could be installed in that space. If meeting rooms are square or rectangular, they are more easily divisible. Natural light in meeting rooms, particularly in large rooms, is not essential.

Every day, there are on average at least 400 people, in addition to staff members, entering ITU premises.



### **Security**

As indicated in the competition document, the building must comply with the minimum operating security standards applicable to the United Nations system (UN-MOSS). These standards apply equally to the ITU buildings' indoor and outdoor spaces. The UN-MOSS standards are used to protect buildings and premises and are based on "multi-level reinforced security associated with strict access controls" at access points to the outdoor property as well as to the building. The document "Normes UN-MOSS (Anglais).pdf", is mentioned in the competition document as one of the documents available for download (No. 1.15.14).

Consequently, solutions have to be put in place around the property to shield against threats associated with a hostile vehicle or pedestrian. The perimeter beyond which vehicles cannot pass could be protected by means of security barriers. Should the building be too close to the roadway, it would be necessary to install an explosion protection wall and design that area so that there are no offices or work spaces immediately behind it. The perimeter beyond which pedestrians cannot pass could be protected by means of a security barrier or fence, typically 2 metres to 2.5 metres in height. On an exceptional basis, an infrared detection system could be used in those locations where the building's facade is adjacent to the property line. These solutions to mitigate security risks could be combined and should be installed around the entire ITU property. Nevertheless, on the Montbrillant building side, this device would end at the municipal right-of-way for vehicles allowing access to the Place des Nations carpark and the right-of-way for pedestrians between the rue de Varembe and the Place des Nations carpark.

For anyone to gain entry into the pedestrian perimeter, he or she must have proper accreditation and go through the system of security controls. No one must be able to gain entry into that perimeter if he or she does not have proper accreditation. The security service responsible for issuing accreditation for entry into that perimeter must be positioned away from the rest of the building to reduce security threats (a ground-level structure, for example): for that reason, it would be preferable for the security service responsible for issuing accreditation to be positioned on the side of the building facing the avenue Giuseppe Motta.

### **Height**

With respect to proposals that would limit the height of the New Building to that of the Montbrillant building (i.e. 27 metres), ITU would prefer the New Building to be slightly taller than the Montbrillant building (e.g. 35 metres). ITU would request a height derogation. With that in mind, the New Building should be at least 35 metres away from other buildings (with the exception of the Montbrillant building and the Tower).

### **Entrance**

ITU would be favourable to having a second pedestrian entrance for accredited individuals from the rue Giuseppe Motta. To do that, the property situated within the project perimeter could be used right out to the rue Giuseppe Motta. There is also the possibility of an entrance for vehicles from the rue Giuseppe Motta for high-level individuals visiting ITU (but not for utility or freight vehicles).

### **ITU amateur radio station**

The existing Varembe building houses the ITU amateur radio station (call sign 4U1ITU), and its antennas are installed on the roof. The highest roof of the New Building needs to be compatible with the installation of those antennas, which weigh no more than 200 kilograms. Consequently, the roof will need a solid base measuring 8 metres by 8 metres on which to install them; access to the building's electric power system and to the radio cables connecting the antennas to the radio station's offices; and access to the cargo lift. As indicated in the competition document, 25 square metres of space is needed for the premises occupied by the radio station within the New Building.

**Guarantee of anonymity**

To assure the anonymity of those submitting project proposals, the Jury's comments and the Client's observations and clarifications have been transmitted to competitors through the notary, Ms. Françoise Demierre-Morand of the firm Étude Gampert & Demierre-Morand in accordance with the specified provisions as to procedure. A basic design sample has also been transmitted to competitors through the notary.

## 18 Résultats du deuxième degré

### 18.01 Observations and clarifications prepared by the Client, ITU, during meetings of the Jury

The firm Baron & Chevalley, Architectes, received the 15 project proposals accepted for consideration under Stage Two and the corresponding models by the deadlines indicated in the Regulations for the Project Competition:

925 Wasyesterday	Domus UIT	Moon-024
Bel Etage	Effervescence	Rosetta
Confluence	Geo Meo Leo	The Gardens
Cour Varembe	Interweave	The Link 1
Datacity	Microcosme	UIT-Y-EXT

### 18.02 Observations and clarifications prepared by the Client, ITU, during meetings of the Jury

The sealed envelopes containing the candidate identification fiches were transmitted to the notary.  
The 15 proposals submitted were posted.  
The 15 proposals were complete, and were put forward for initial review..

### 18.03 Stage Two expert review of project proposals submitted

Expert review of the project proposals submitted was carried out by the following experts:

- Mr A. Guillot, Head, ITU Legal Affairs Unit
- Mr A. Ba, Chief, ITU Financial Resources Management Department
- Mr E. Dalhen, Chief, ITU Human Resources Management Department
- Mr A. Norsker, Chief, ITU Information Services Department
- Mr D. Donovan, Head, ITU Safety and Security Division
- Mr A. Elsherbini, Chief, ITU Conferences and Publications Department
- Mr P. Ransome, Head, ITU Facilities Management Division
- Mr J.-F. Luscher, Director, Monuments and Sites Service, Heritage and Sites Office (DALE), Republic and Canton of Geneva
- M. A. Mathez, Executive Assistant, Office of Building Permits (DALE), Republic and Canton of Geneva

#### **18.04 Project proposals accepted for consideration under Stage Two**

The Jury, chaired by Mr Hassan Radoine, met on 7, 8 and 9 November 2017 at the International Conference Centre Geneva (CICG).

Mr H. Zhao, Secretary-General of ITU, being excused, was replaced as a member of the Jury by his alternate, Mr M. Johnson, Deputy Secretary-General of ITU.

H. E. Mr V. Zellweger, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the Office of the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva, being excused, was replaced by his alternate, H. E. Mr A. Pérez, Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the Office of the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva.

Having taken into account the enumeration of the project proposals and whether or not they were in conformity with requirements, the Jury decided unanimously to accept for consideration all proposals submitted, provided that they contained no identifying information and that they met all requirements as to form..

#### **18.05 Examination of the project proposal**

The Jury, as a group, examined the project proposals accepted for consideration under Stage Two, with the architectural plans and models before them. Mr Hassan Radoine, Chairman of the Jury, recalled the assessment criteria.

The Jury looked at the proposals in great detail and discussed them extensively, identifying each one's strong points and shortcomings with specific reference to its architectural aspects, organizational aspects, construction aspects and economic aspects.

The Jury decided unanimously not to exclude any proposal from consideration, or for the awarding of prizes, or for claims for compensation.

#### **18.06 First assessment round**

The Jury looked critically at each project on the basis of the following assessment criteria:

- Development of the initial design proposal
- Integration into the site
- Architectural treatment
- Facade design and materials
- Functionality and consistency with the programme
- Functionality of conference rooms
- The project's potential adaptability and flexibility

- Treatment of outdoor spaces
- Economic and environmental quality

The following project proposals were eliminated because they only partially met the assessment criteria:

Confluence  
Domus UIT  
MOON 024  
THE LINK 1

#### 18.07 Second assessment round

The Jury then went on to conduct a more detailed analysis, taking account of the assessment criteria as a whole, especially the criteria associated with UN-MOSS security standards.

The following project proposals were eliminated.

925 Wasyesterday	Geo Meo Leo	UIT-Y-EXT
Bel Etage	Rosetta	
Effervescence	The Gardens	

#### 18.08 Ranking of project proposals

The Jury reviewed the remaining proposals for the purpose of awarding prizes and commendations.

Following extensive reasoned discussion, and keeping in mind the assessment criteria as a whole, the Jury, by a majority, agreed upon the following ranking:

First place:	MICROCOSME
Second place:	INTERWEAVE
Third place:	DATA CITY
Fourth place:	Cour Varembe

### **18.09 Prizes, commendations and awards**

In accordance with section 9 above concerning prizes, commendations and awards pursuant to the provisions with respect to the competition procedure, the Jury

- decided, by a majority, not to present any commendations, and
- decided, by a majority, to award the following prizes:

First place: First prize: MICROCOSME CHF 50 000 (exclusive of tax)

Second place: Second prize: INTERWEAVE CHF 40 000 (exclusive of tax)

Third place: Third prize: DATA CITY CHF 30 000 (exclusive of tax)

Fourth place: Fourth prize: Cour Varembe CHF 20 000 (exclusive of tax)

The Jury confirmed the award of CHF 12 000, exclusive of tax, allocated to every candidate whose design is accepted for consideration under Stage Two, in accordance with section 9 above concerning prizes, commendations and awards.

### **18.10 Acknowledgements and recommendation by the Jury**

The Jury thanked all the candidates that had participated in Stage One and Stage Two for the quality of the work submitted.

The Jury recommended to the Client that the architect's mandate be issued to the author of the winning project: MICROCOSME.

### 18.11 Approval by the Jury

Chairman :

Mr H. Radoine

Members:

Mr M. Johnson

Mr M. J.-C. Tall

Ms D. Bogdan-Martin

Mr S. Velez

Ms E. Crochat

Mr B. Khoury

Mr D. Plesse

Ms M. Kajjima

H. E. Mr A. Pérez

Ms S. Alam

Mr F. Della Casa

Mr J. Lucan

Mr G. Pricaz

Mr L. Ortelli

### 18.11 Lifting of anonymity for the projects awarded prizes

After the proposals were ranked, the Jury was joined by a representative from the firm Étude Gampert & Demierre-Morand and, together with that representative, proceeded to open the sealed envelopes and reveal the names, by order of ranking.

First place: First prize: MICROCOSME  
Christian Dupraz, Architecte – Geneva, Switzerland

Second place: Second prize: INTERWEAVE  
Consortium CF Moller Architets et Staëlin Architectes – Copenhagen, Denmark, and Délémont, Switzerland

Third place: Third prize: DATA CITY  
Romain Ecorchard Architectes sas – Lyon, France

Fourth place: Fourth prize: Cour Varembe  
Dürig AG – Zurich, Switzerland





Current state of the site





## Project proposals ranked according to prize

First place, first prize	MICROCOSME	45
Second place, second prize	INTERWEAVE	53
Third place, third prize	DATA CITY	61
Fourth place, fourth prize	Cour Varembe	69



# MICROCOSME

First place, first prize

Office :  
Christian Dupraz Architecte  
Rue de la Caroline 17C  
1227 Les Acacias  
Suisse

Author(s) :  
Christian Dupraz  
Zeno Cattani  
Raphaël Pache

Associate(s) :  
Zeno Cattani  
Raphaël Pache  
Thierry Manasseh

The Jury applauded the MICROCOSME proposal and congratulated the authors for, among other things, the straightforwardness of its overall approach, the originality of its design for work spaces and its urban presence near the Place des Nations.

The design was one of unity in a simple geometrical form, making full use of the trapezoidal shape of the property along the rue de Varembe. It made a clear distinction between two elements, a lower street-level element with the main access points and conference rooms, and an upper element with a central courtyard-patio. The unity was the result of that courtyard-patio around which the offices were arrayed, with a design that provided common spaces for people to meet and relax, and facilitated comings and goings from one side to the other.

There was great variety in the sight lines from different offices, and it was possible to look through the building from the Place des Nations side to the rue de Varembe. That lightened the ambience of the patio courtyard, which otherwise could have seemed too confining. The project as a whole was therefore seen as a building made up of several layered segments, producing complex views, views that were appropriate to the relationships between the people working there. Moreover, both from the Place des Nations and from the rue de Varembe, it was possible to look into the world of ITU.

For those reasons, the project was not merely a building but rather a world whose inner activities could be seen.

The Jury turned its attention to a number of issues that would have to be addressed if the project went ahead.

The height of the building would need to be verified and, if necessary, adjusted to meet site constraints.

The feasibility of the indoor atrium garden, referred to in the proposal as "tropical", would need to be clarified as regards both its plantings and the ongoing maintenance it would require.

The layout of spaces would need to take into account the relationships between the departments making up ITU. The layout would have to pay special attention to the Client's requirements in regard to the desired working conditions, security measures and security access.







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**UN PROJET D'AMÉNAGEMENT D'UN MICROCOSME**

Le projet de la Bibliothèque de la Ville de Genève est un projet d'aménagement d'un microcosme urbain. Il s'agit de créer un espace public de qualité, un lieu de rencontre et de dialogue, un lieu de vie et de travail, un lieu de culture et de sport, un lieu de formation et de recherche, un lieu de plaisir et de détente, un lieu de partage et de solidarité, un lieu de progrès et d'innovation, un lieu de confiance et de respect, un lieu de responsabilité et de transparence, un lieu de justice et d'équité, un lieu de liberté et de paix, un lieu de bonheur et de prospérité, un lieu de gloire et de renommée, un lieu de fierté et de confiance, un lieu de confiance et de respect, un lieu de responsabilité et de transparence, un lieu de justice et d'équité, un lieu de liberté et de paix, un lieu de bonheur et de prospérité, un lieu de gloire et de renommée, un lieu de fierté et de confiance.

**PROJET D'AMÉNAGEMENT**

Le projet d'aménagement de la Bibliothèque de la Ville de Genève est un projet d'aménagement d'un microcosme urbain. Il s'agit de créer un espace public de qualité, un lieu de rencontre et de dialogue, un lieu de vie et de travail, un lieu de culture et de sport, un lieu de formation et de recherche, un lieu de plaisir et de détente, un lieu de partage et de solidarité, un lieu de progrès et d'innovation, un lieu de confiance et de respect, un lieu de justice et d'équité, un lieu de liberté et de paix, un lieu de bonheur et de prospérité, un lieu de gloire et de renommée, un lieu de fierté et de confiance.

**UN PROJET**

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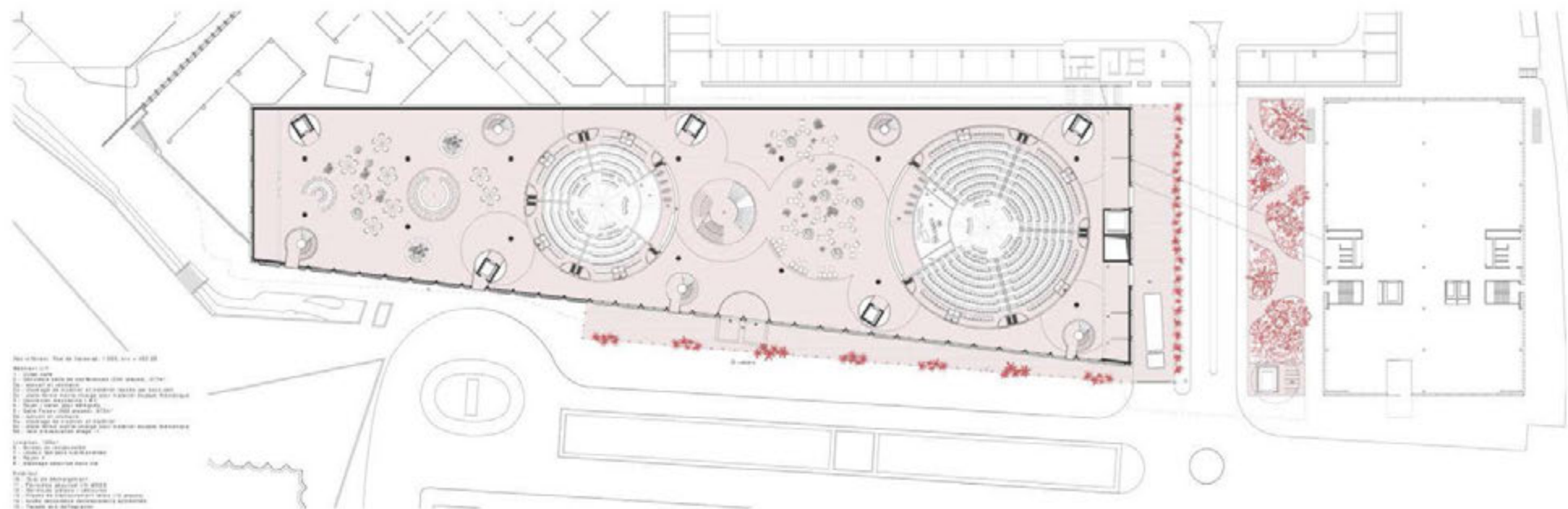
**UN PROJET**

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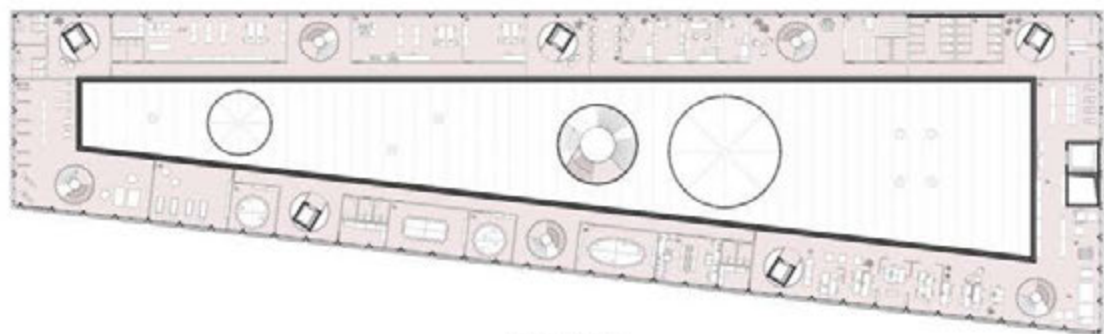


01 - Vue de la Place de Genève

02 - Vue de la Bibliothèque



- Site: Place de Genève, 1201, Genève
- Client: Ville de Genève
- Architecte: [Nom de l'architecte]
- Collaborateurs: [Liste des collaborateurs]
- Phase: [Phase du projet]
- Date: [Date]
- Échelle: [Échelle]
- Crédit photo: [Crédit photo]



- 01. Plan de situation
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UNE FAUCON, EMPLOI ET COORDONNÉES

Le projet de l'édifice, en réponse à un appel de concours, a été initié en 2010. L'édifice est un projet de grande envergure qui se situe dans un quartier résidentiel et commercial de grande importance de la ville de Casablanca. L'édifice est un projet de grande envergure qui se situe dans un quartier résidentiel et commercial de grande importance de la ville de Casablanca. L'édifice est un projet de grande envergure qui se situe dans un quartier résidentiel et commercial de grande importance de la ville de Casablanca.

DESIGN - DÉTAILS CONCEPTUELS

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ÉTAT ACTUEL

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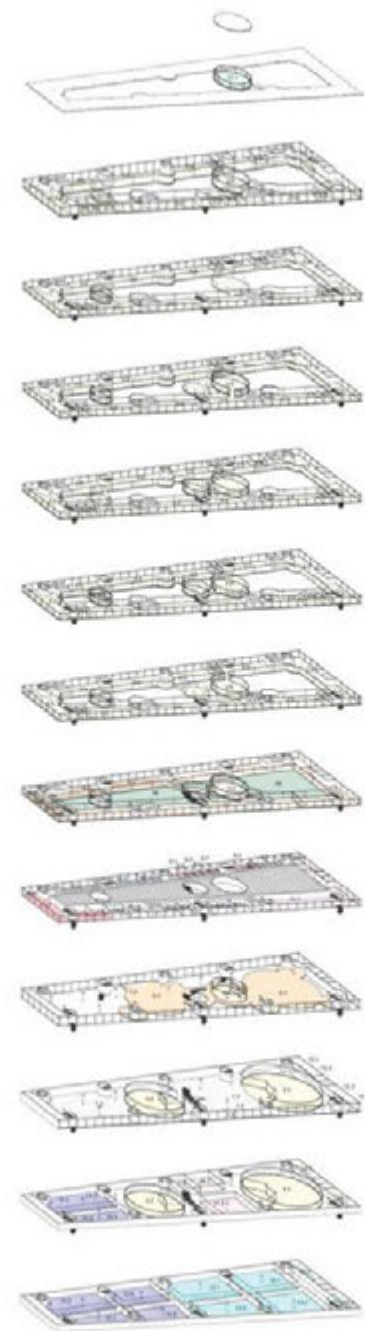
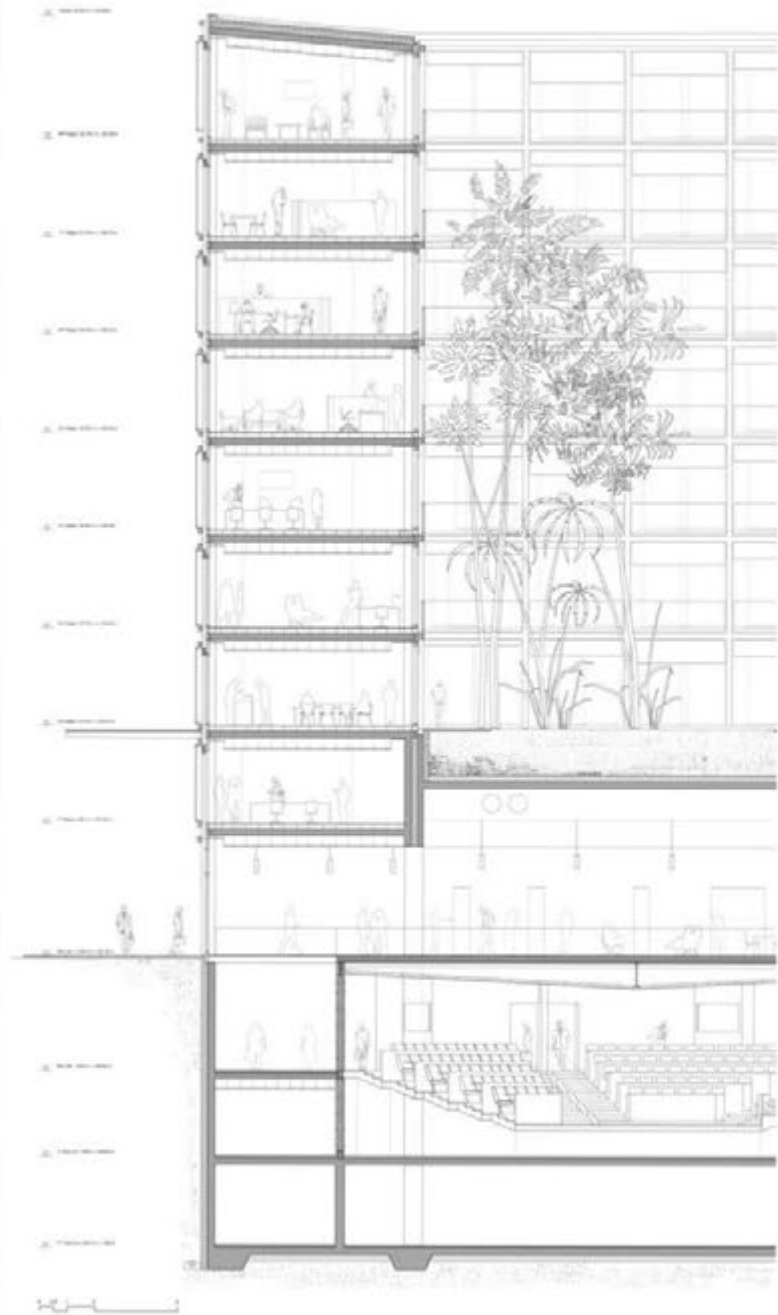
PHOTO ARCHITECTURE JACOBS + MORA



Section coupe transversale 1/500



04



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MICROCOSME



**DESCRIPTION**

Le projet de la « Cité de la Démocratie » est un projet de réhabilitation de logements sociaux. Il se situe dans une zone urbaine dense et doit répondre à des enjeux de mixité sociale et de diversité de programmes (logements, commerces, équipements culturels, etc.).

**LES ESPACES**

Le projet se compose de plusieurs espaces : logements sociaux, commerces, équipements culturels, etc. Les espaces sont conçus pour être polyvalents et adaptés aux besoins de la population cible.

**LES ESPACES COMMUNICATIFS**

Le projet comprend également des espaces communikatifs tels que des salles de réunion, des bureaux, etc. Ces espaces sont conçus pour favoriser la collaboration et l'innovation.

**LES ESPACES DE TRAVAIL**

Le projet comprend également des espaces de travail tels que des bureaux, des salles de réunion, etc. Ces espaces sont conçus pour être confortables et productifs.

**LES ESPACES DE REPOS**

Le projet comprend également des espaces de repos tels que des terrasses, des jardins, etc. Ces espaces sont conçus pour offrir un cadre de vie agréable et serein.

**LES ESPACES DE CULTURE**

Le projet comprend également des espaces de culture tels que des salles de spectacle, des ateliers, etc. Ces espaces sont conçus pour promouvoir la culture et les arts.





# INTERWEAVE

Second place, second prize

Office :  
CF Moller Architects  
Stähelin Architectes  
Danneskiolde-Samsøes Allé 28  
1434 København K  
Danemark

Author(s) :  
Consortium  
Moller Architectes  
Stähelin Architectes

Associate(s) :  
Mads Mandrup  
Thue Haslov  
Nuno Silva  
Henrik Andersen  
Simon Reseke  
Julie Petersen  
Sarah Greuter

The Interweave proposal had the advantage of offering a certain flexibility in how the space was to be fitted out, alternating green spaces and office spaces on the two facades and placing terraces on each module's rooftop.

The building's outer appearance, broken into five segments, softened what could have seemed to be a stark and austere structure, while the interior volume was unified within a single building thanks to the circulation artery allowing for ease of movement.

The alternation of volumes also helped create an impression of intimacy and an impression of isolation of groups of offices.

If the exterior facade had transparent glass walls right down to the floor on each level, that would suggest a weakened sense of intimacy amongst staff members.

The arrangement of elements offered significant exterior light and outdoor sight lines, enough that there would be natural light even in the meeting rooms.

There was a strong sense of the building opening up towards the park, with direct access to it; but security would be difficult because of the ground-level terraces abutting the building on the park side.

The connection to the Montbrillant building as proposed could not be built and did not conform to the design requirements.

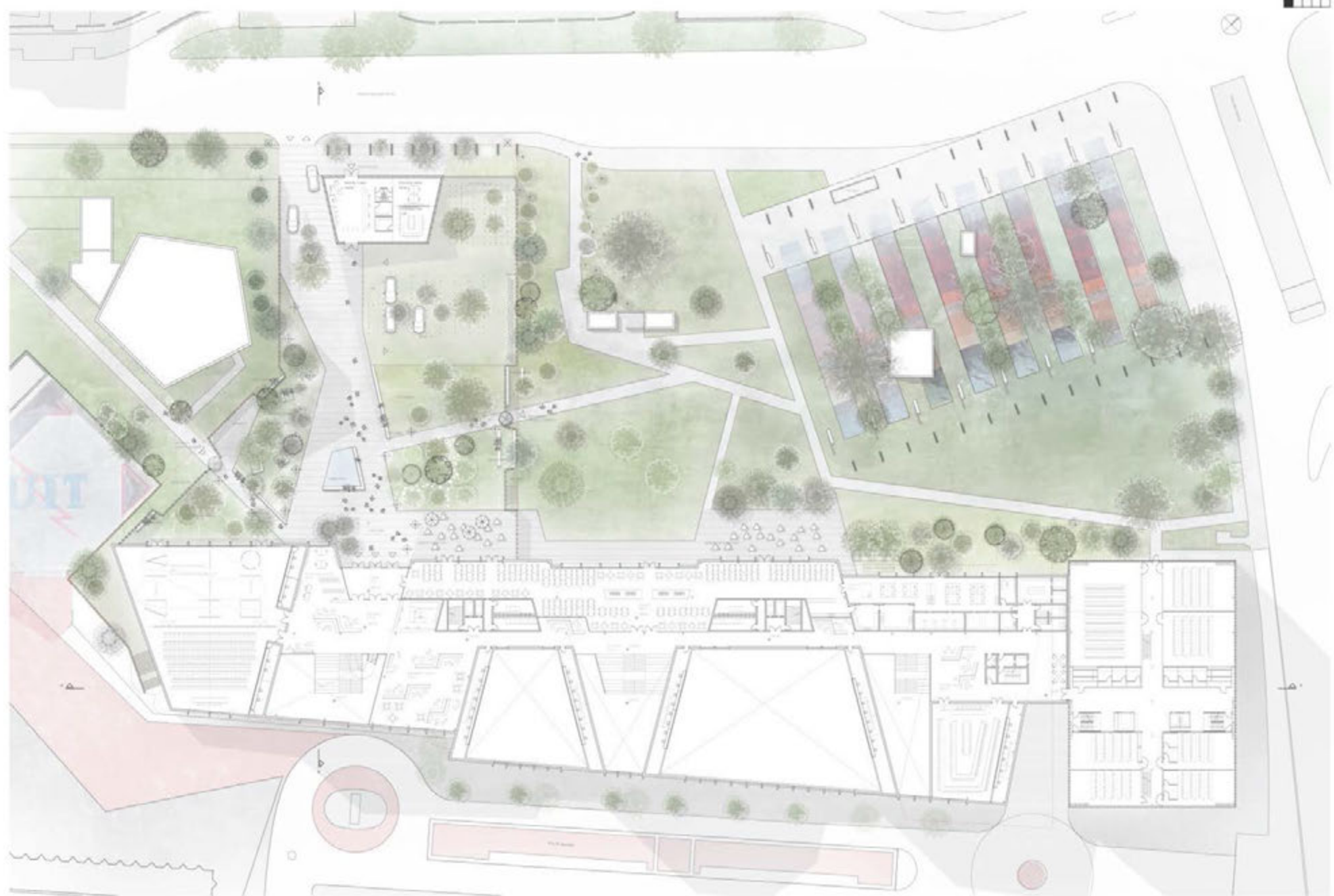
The rue de Varembe elevation was not shown in great detail on the plans, but suggested a heavy concrete appearance because the base was too high.

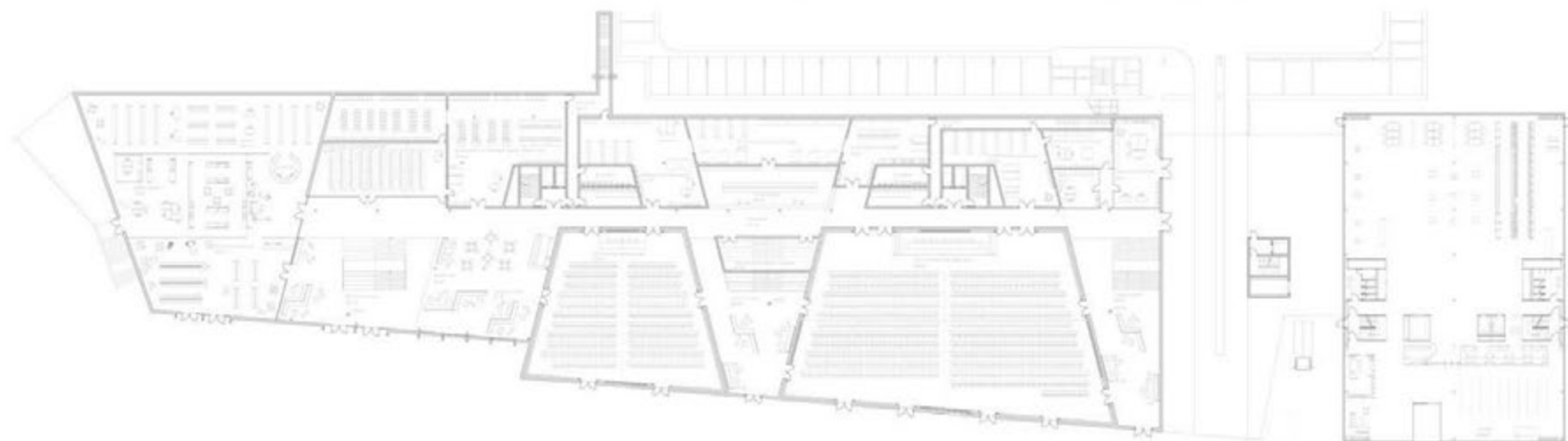




CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BATIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

INTERWEAVE





CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BATIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE



CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BATIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

INTERWEAVE



**1 Contexte et site**  
 The site is located in the heart of Geneva, Switzerland, and is bounded by the Rhodanese Alps to the west and the Jura mountains to the east. The building is situated on a plot of land that was previously occupied by a parking lot and a small office building. The site is surrounded by a mix of residential and commercial buildings, and is accessible by public transport.

**2 Programme**  
 The building is designed to accommodate a variety of functions, including offices, meeting rooms, a conference center, and a public space. The program is organized around a central atrium, which provides a focal point for the building and a place for people to meet and interact.

**3 Concept**  
 The concept for the building is based on the idea of "interweaving" different spaces and functions. The design features a series of overlapping volumes and a complex, multi-level structure that creates a sense of movement and connectivity. The building is designed to be a place where people can work, meet, and enjoy themselves.

**4 Structure**  
 The building is supported by a central core and a series of columns that create a sense of verticality and stability. The structure is designed to be flexible and adaptable, allowing for future changes and expansion.

**5 Façade**  
 The facade of the building is composed of a series of glass panels and concrete elements that create a dynamic and textured surface. The glass panels are designed to provide natural light and views of the surrounding city, while the concrete elements provide a sense of mass and structure.

**6 Intérieur**  
 The interior of the building is designed to be a place of work and interaction. It features a variety of spaces, including open-plan offices, meeting rooms, and a central atrium. The design is focused on creating a sense of community and collaboration, and on providing a high-quality work environment.

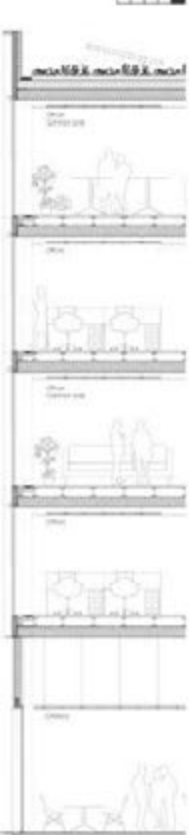
**7 Environnement**  
 The building is designed to be sustainable and environmentally friendly. It features a series of green roofs and a central vertical garden that provide natural ventilation and insulation. The building is also designed to be energy-efficient and to use renewable energy sources.

**8 Conclusion**  
 The new UIC building in Geneva is a prime example of modern architecture that combines form and function. It is a place where people can work, meet, and enjoy themselves, and it is a testament to the power of good design.



CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BATIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

INTERWEAVE



**Contexte**  
 The building is located in the heart of the city of Geneva, Switzerland. It is a modern building with a curved facade and a large glass facade. The building is designed to be a landmark in the city and to provide a high-quality environment for its users.

**Concept**  
 The building is designed to be a landmark in the city and to provide a high-quality environment for its users. The building is designed to be a landmark in the city and to provide a high-quality environment for its users.

**Structure**  
 The building is designed to be a landmark in the city and to provide a high-quality environment for its users. The building is designed to be a landmark in the city and to provide a high-quality environment for its users.

**Services**  
 The building is designed to be a landmark in the city and to provide a high-quality environment for its users. The building is designed to be a landmark in the city and to provide a high-quality environment for its users.

**Materials**  
 The building is designed to be a landmark in the city and to provide a high-quality environment for its users. The building is designed to be a landmark in the city and to provide a high-quality environment for its users.

**Energy**  
 The building is designed to be a landmark in the city and to provide a high-quality environment for its users. The building is designed to be a landmark in the city and to provide a high-quality environment for its users.





# DATA CITY

Third place, third prize

Office :  
Romain Ecorchard Architecte sas  
Montée de la Grande Côte 51  
69001 Lyon  
France

Author(s) :  
Romain Ecorchard

Associate(s) :  
Romain Ecorchard  
Aliénor Drapier  
Ewen le Rouic (moz paysage)  
Sophie Ruyer (moz paysage)  
Corentin Mauroconel (Amstein &  
Walthert GE)

The DATA CITY proposal showed a compact volume consisting of three layers positioned one above the other.

The mass of the structure would be placed on the southern side of the property, similar to the existing building. That placement made it possible to maintain accessibility to the Place des Nations and an appearance of continuity. Security measures, however, would need to be investigated in great detail, particularly in regard to vehicle access.

The horizontally layered structure would be arranged as follows. The lowest level would contain the meeting rooms and have a pedestrian entrance from the rue de Varembe side. The generous size of the spaces distributed at this level was considered excessive, and seemed not to offer any particular architectural merits. The second layer, at the Place des Nations level, would have another pedestrian entrance, the cafeteria and other general services. The top layer was the most original aspect of the proposal, with a serrated shape. Inside the large space of the outer glass envelope, five wings would contain the offices, meeting rooms, and other work spaces. The architecture of this part of the project design offered a new architectural dimension suitable for an organization such as ITU. The rich spatial connections between volumes and between them and the serrated envelope would offer a range of possibilities for organizing spaces and foster a high degree of user engagement. Some uncertainties arose regarding the functionality of that large volume, in spite of the explanations given on the project plans both graphically and verbally. Overall, the space proposed in that part of the project seemed to be able to meet ITU's needs and requirements, considering that the configuration shown on the plans was indicative of an original and promising approach, although it seemed to lack a truly generous use of space. However, the Jury was not fully convinced by the proposal, with respect to, among other things climate control and especially the proposed solar protection system.

Other questions arose regarding the structural design of the large serrated element, particularly in connection with the bracing and size of the cover to deal with excess loading resulting from a snowfall.





CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIÈGE DE L'UIT A GENÈVE - PHASE 2



DATA CITY



# CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIÈGE DE L'UIT A GENÈVE - PHASE 2



**ÉTAT DES LIEUX**

Le projet est situé sur un terrain appartenant à la commune de Genève, dans le quartier de la Corniche. Le terrain est actuellement occupé par des locaux appartenant à la commune de Genève, qui sont destinés à être utilisés comme bureaux. Le terrain est entouré par des bâtiments existants et des espaces verts.

Le terrain est divisé en plusieurs parcelles, dont une partie est occupée par des locaux existants. Le terrain est entouré par des bâtiments existants et des espaces verts.

Le terrain est divisé en plusieurs parcelles, dont une partie est occupée par des locaux existants. Le terrain est entouré par des bâtiments existants et des espaces verts.

**CONCEPT ARCHITECTURAL**

Le projet est un bâtiment moderne et innovant, qui s'intègre parfaitement dans son environnement urbain. Le bâtiment est caractérisé par sa façade en verre et ses volumes géométriques audacieux.

Le bâtiment est conçu pour offrir un environnement de travail agréable et stimulant, avec des espaces de travail ouverts et des zones de détente.

**GENÈRE D'ÉVALUATION**



**ÉTAT DES LIEUX**

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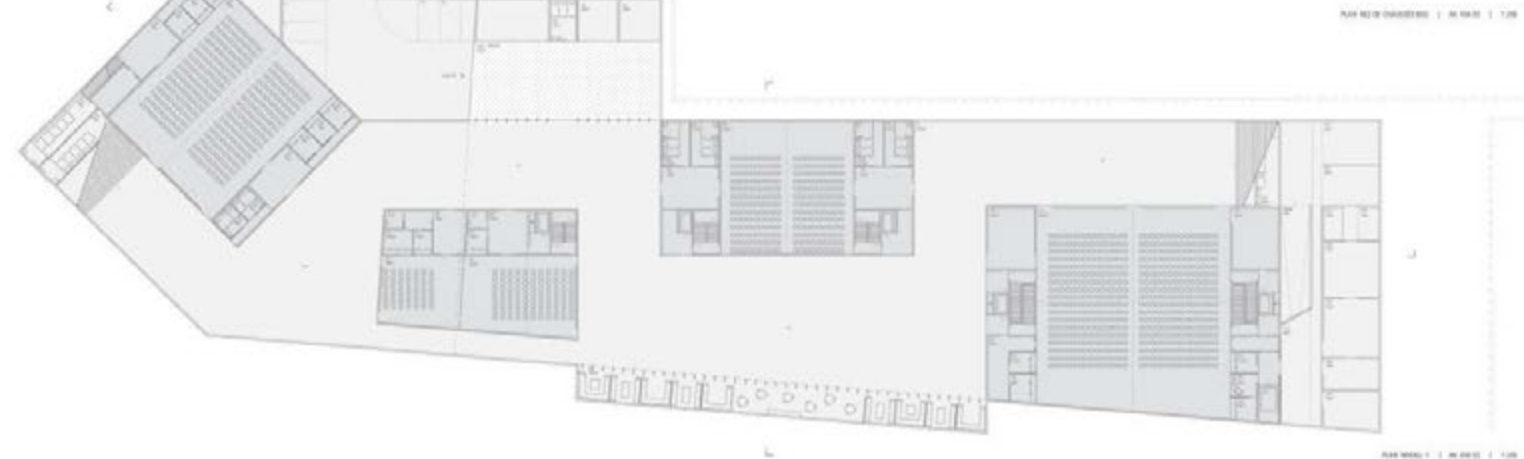
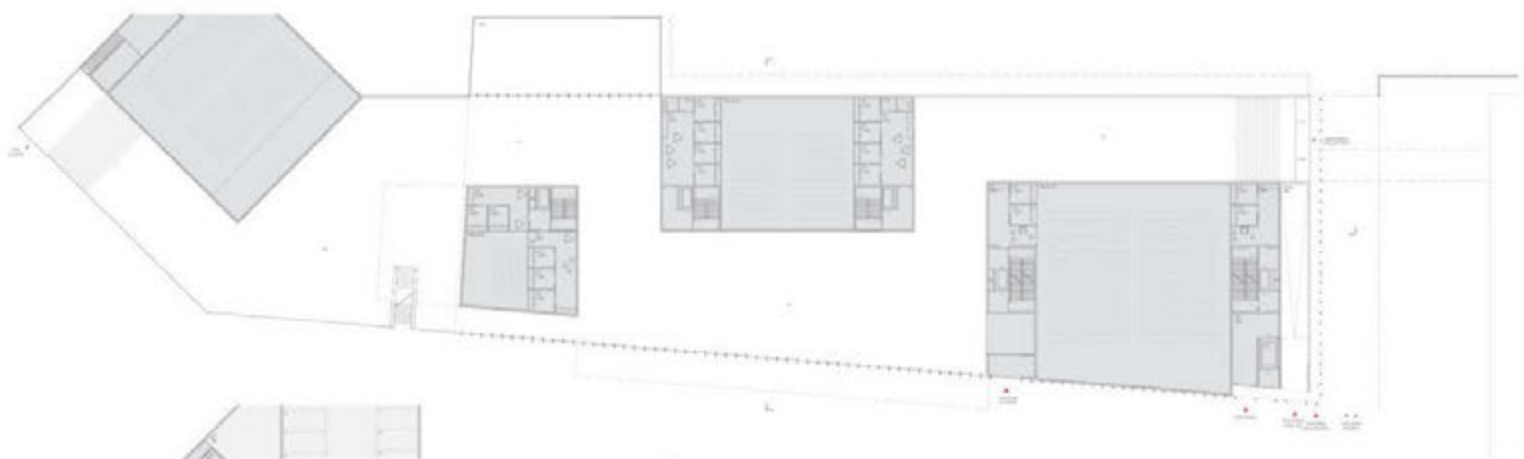
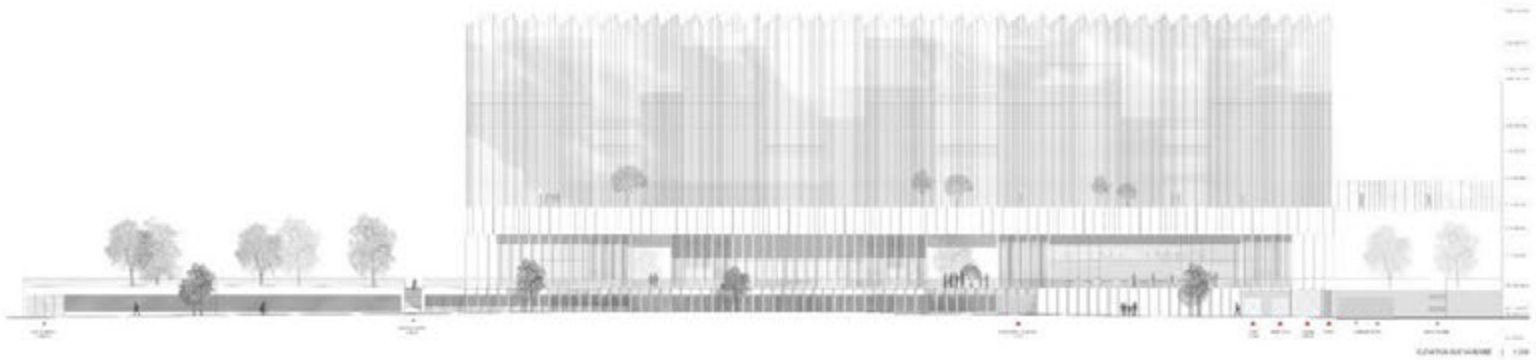
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CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIÈGE DE L'UIT A GENÈVE - PHASE 2



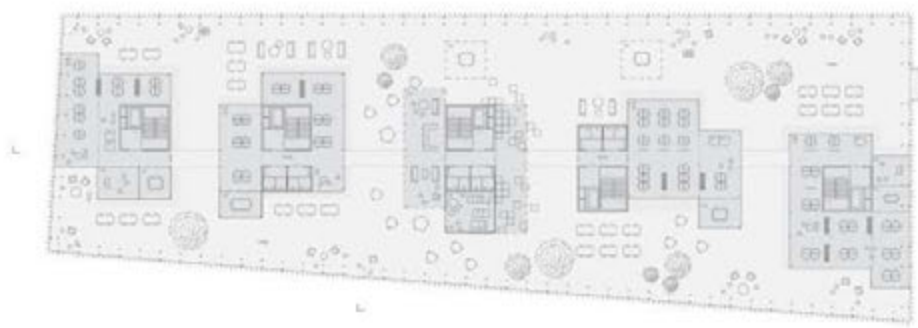
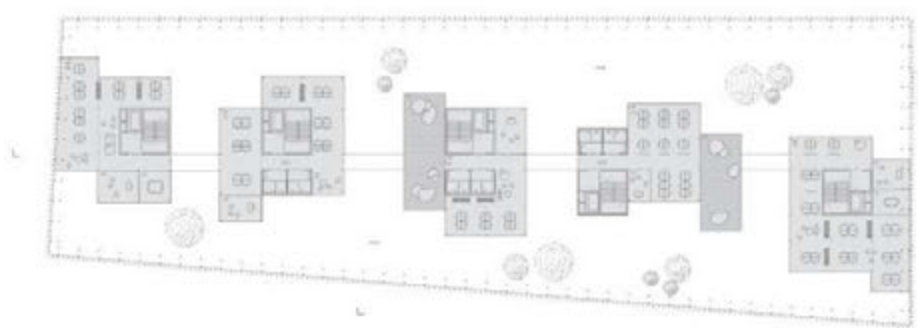
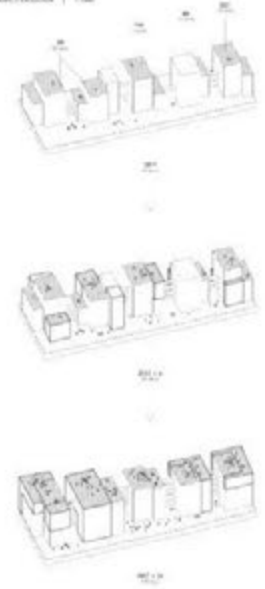
PROJETEMENT DU QUARTIER

Le projet est le fruit d'un processus de concertation et de dialogue avec les acteurs locaux. Il s'agit d'un projet d'urbanisme qui vise à créer un quartier vivant et durable, capable de répondre aux besoins de la population et de s'intégrer dans le tissu urbain existant. Le projet est basé sur des principes de durabilité, de mixité sociale et de proximité. Il vise à créer un quartier qui soit à la fois attractif et résilient, capable de s'adapter aux changements et de résister aux crises.

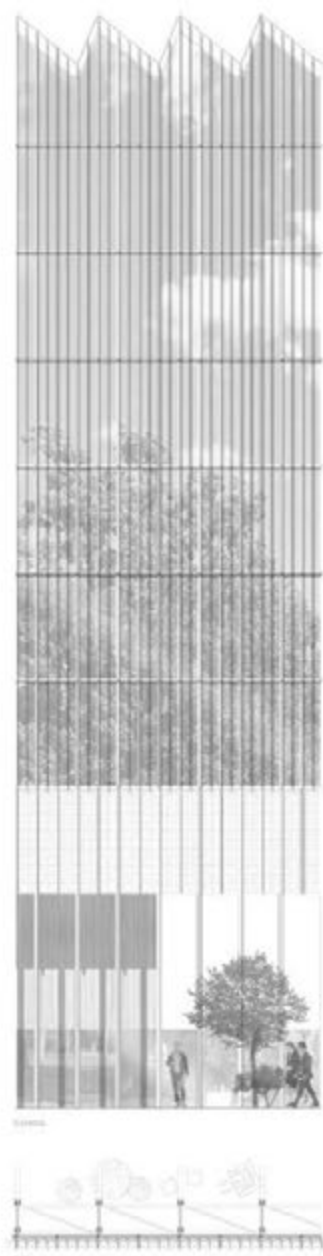
UN BÂTIMENT DURABLE POUR FACILITER LE QUARTIER

Le bâtiment est conçu pour être durable et résilient, capable de répondre aux besoins de la population et de s'intégrer dans le tissu urbain existant. Il est basé sur des principes de durabilité, de mixité sociale et de proximité. Le bâtiment est conçu pour être attractif et résilient, capable de s'adapter aux changements et de résister aux crises. Il vise à créer un quartier qui soit à la fois attractif et résilient, capable de s'adapter aux changements et de résister aux crises.

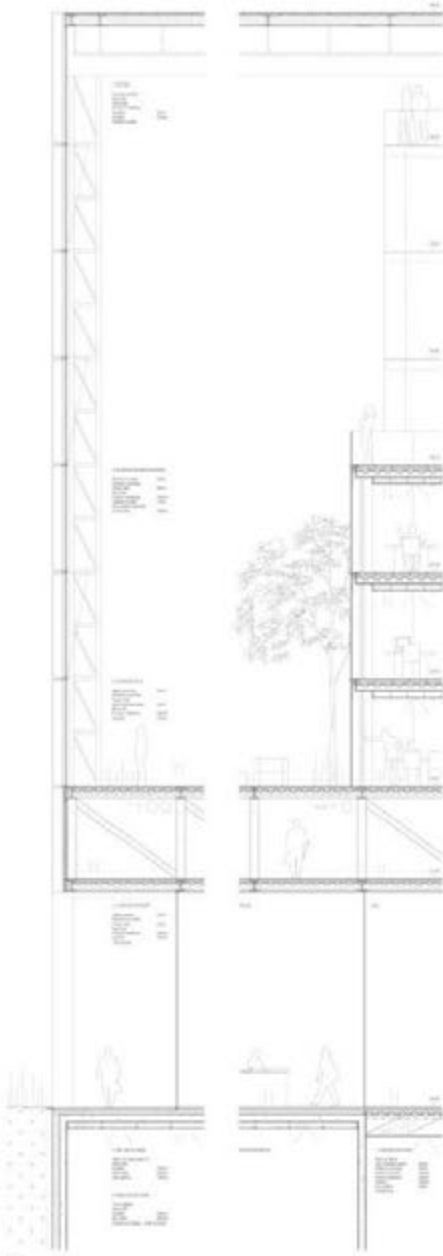
PROJET D'URBANISME



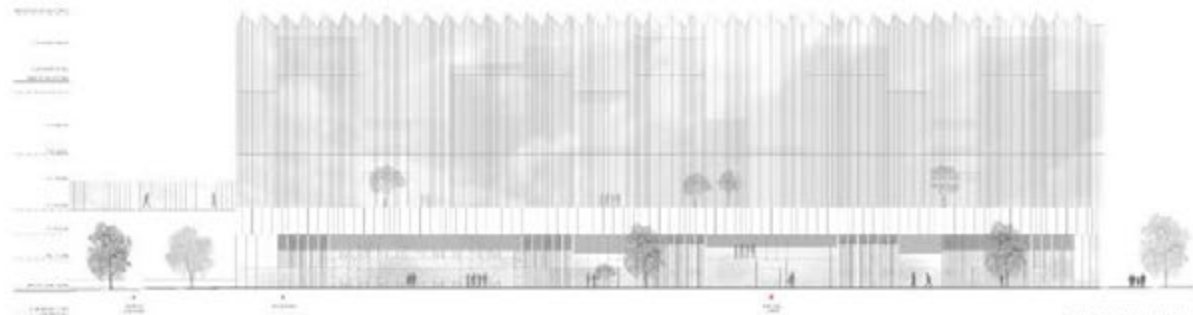
CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIÈGE DE L'UIT A GENÈVE - PHASE 2



ÉLEVATION FAÇADE | 1/20



SECTION | 1/20



ÉLEVATION FAÇADE NORD | 1/20

MEMBRE STRUCTUREL

Le plan de la dalle est défini par les limites de l'ouvrage et les limites des zones de circulation, ainsi que par les zones de circulation. Les zones de circulation sont définies par les limites des zones de circulation et les limites des zones de circulation. Les zones de circulation sont définies par les limites des zones de circulation et les limites des zones de circulation. Les zones de circulation sont définies par les limites des zones de circulation et les limites des zones de circulation.

ÉQUIPEMENTS

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CONSTITUANTS DE LA PELLERIE, DES BALCONS ET DES TERRASSES

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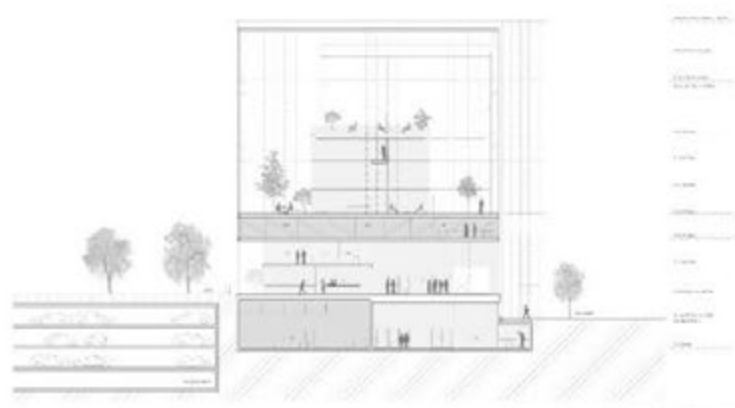
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SECTION TRANSVERSALE | 1/20

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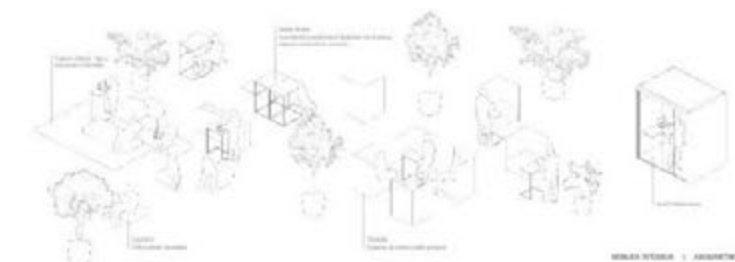
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PLAN DE SITUATION | 1/200

CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIÈGE DE L'UIT A GENÈVE - PHASE 2



APERTURE DE L'ÉCRAN

Le projet est soumis à la procédure d'avis préalable de l'administration communale de Genève. Les études de faisabilité technique, juridique et financière ont été réalisées. Le dossier de concours a été soumis à la commission d'urbanisme de la ville de Genève le 14 mars 2014. Le projet a été retenu par la commission d'urbanisme de la ville de Genève le 14 mars 2014. Le projet a été retenu par la commission d'urbanisme de la ville de Genève le 14 mars 2014.

- A - Phase de concertation, Mars 2013
- B - Phase de sélection de projets, Mars 2014
- C - Phase de projet, Mars 2014

Le dossier de concours a été soumis à la commission d'urbanisme de la ville de Genève le 14 mars 2014. Le projet a été retenu par la commission d'urbanisme de la ville de Genève le 14 mars 2014. Le projet a été retenu par la commission d'urbanisme de la ville de Genève le 14 mars 2014.

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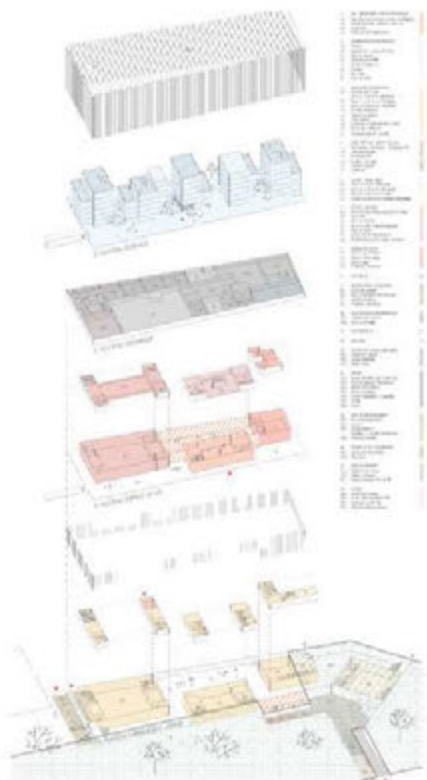
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VEU EXTERIEUR - L'ÉTAGE DE LA TOITURE  
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VEU INTERIEUR - L'ÉTAGE DE LA TOITURE  
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# Cour Varembe

Fourth place, fourth prize

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The Cours Varembe project proposed three sunken concourses: the entrance concourse would contain underground meeting rooms; the Varembe concourse would provide new space containing administrative areas; and the Montbrillant concourse would be an excavation beneath the existing building connecting it to the rest.

This layout would reduce the visible volume of the new structure and result in a slim, elegant and transparent building running parallel to the rue de Varembe. The Jury applauded the proportions proposed.

This project would also strengthen the security apparatus because the administrative building would be surrounded by a security moat. The main access route would be a gently sloping walkway of monumental proportions on the avenue Giuseppe Motta side, from the security pavilion at the entrance to the site. A pedestrian walkway would connect the administrative building to the entrance foyer. The entrance on the rue de Varembe side would also use a pedestrian walkway to cross the security moat.

The Jury applauded the proposal which, because of its judicious use of concourses, would assure pedestrian access to the site from the Place des Nations.

The impression of boundaries to be crossed was of concern to the Jury. The image that such boundaries would create – of a faraway, inaccessible power – was at odds with the image of transparency expected of the New Building. The Jury was concerned about the symbolism expressed in the project design.

Users questioned the quality of space in the Varembe concourse with two storeys buried underground accommodating, among other things, the staff cafeteria. The proposal would require excavating a large volume of material, as well as excavating beneath the existing Montbrillant building. That would result in additional construction costs.

In conclusion, the Jury noted the high quality and elegance of the proposal but did not find it convincing because of the strictures and functional consequences that would result.





CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIÈGE DE L'UIT À GENÈVE

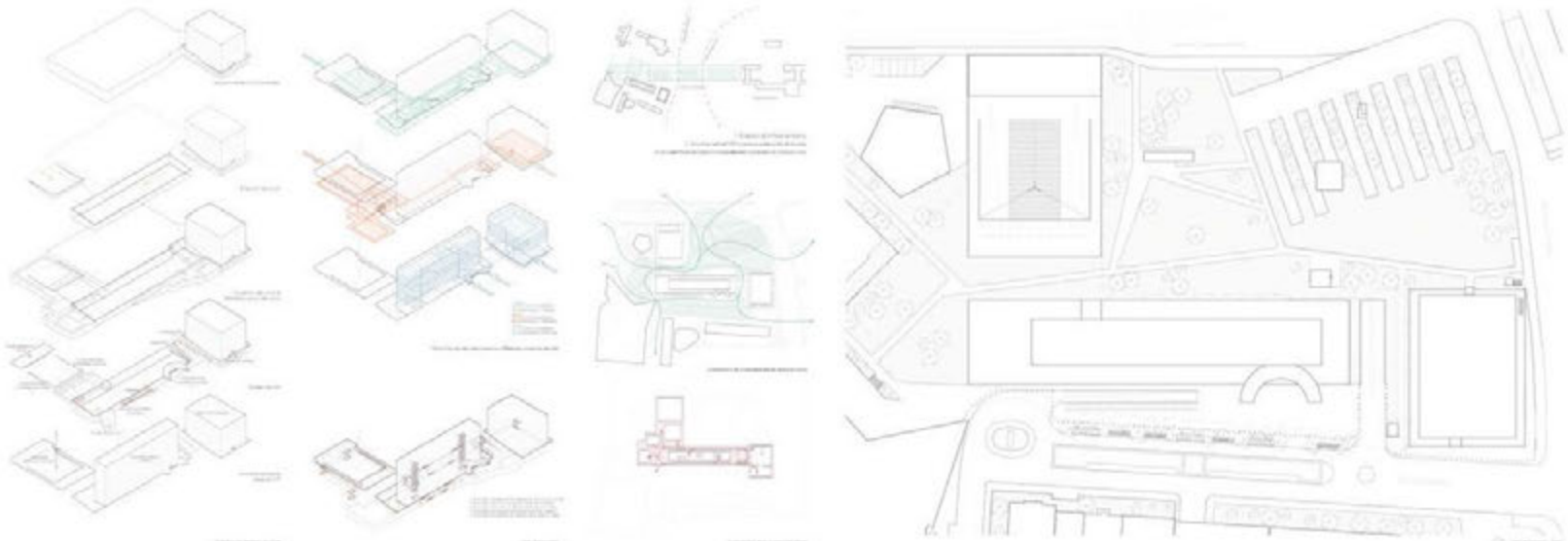
COUR VAREMBÉ

Le projet de construction d'un nouveau bâtiment pour le siège de l'UIT à Genève est le fruit d'un concours de projet lancé par l'UIT en 2010. Le concours a attiré plus de 100 équipes architecturales de renommée internationale. Le jury a sélectionné l'équipe de l'architecte suisse Peter Zumthor et de l'architecte français Jean Nouvel pour leur projet innovant et durable.

Le bâtiment, situé à l'angle de la rue de la Gare et de la rue de la République, est un véritable chef-d'œuvre d'architecture moderne. Il se caractérise par sa structure en acier et verre, ses volumes géométriques audacieux et son intégration harmonieuse avec l'environnement urbain. Le projet a été couronné par le Grand Prix d'Architecture de la Ville de Genève en 2012.

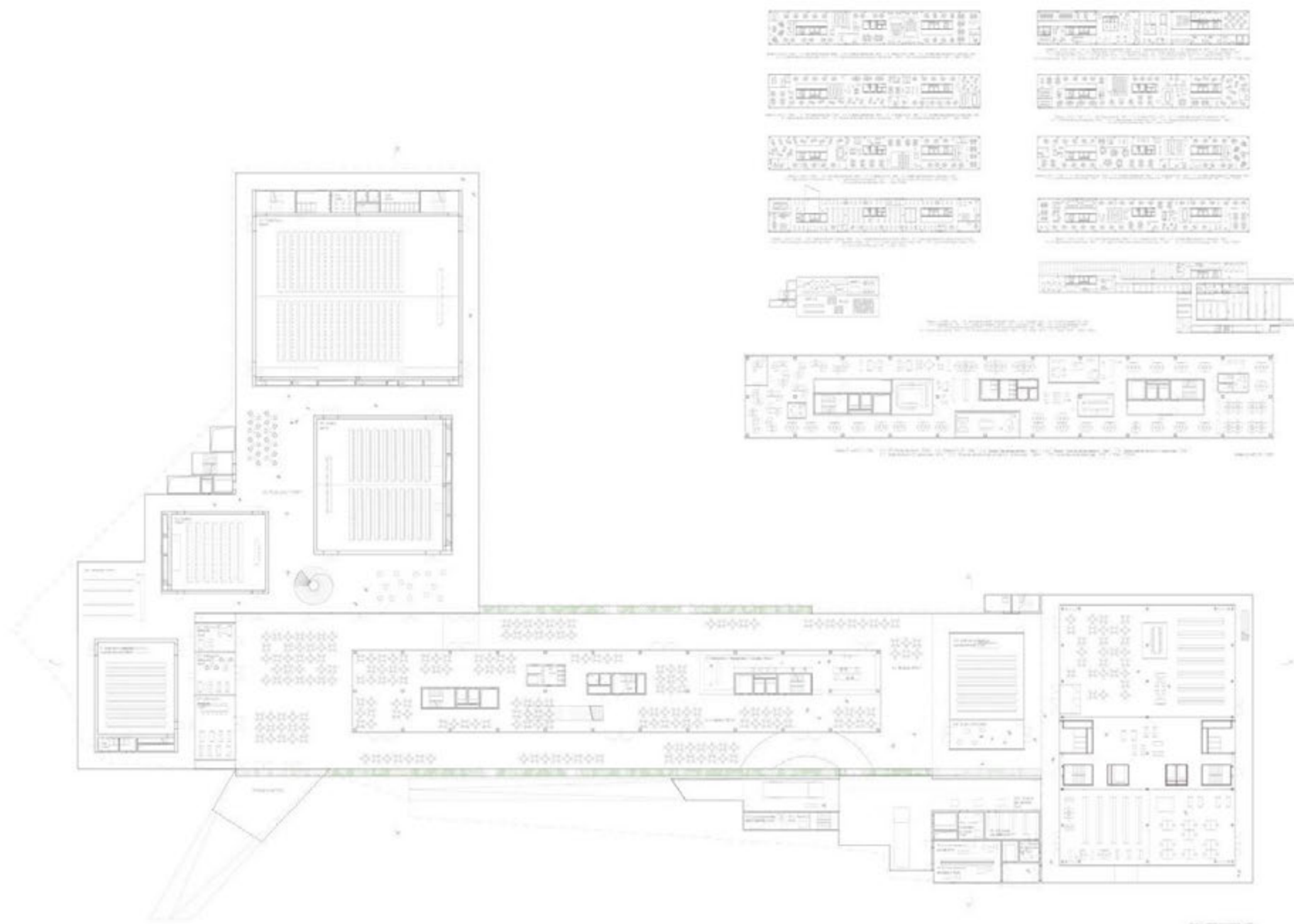
Le bâtiment est composé de plusieurs volumes qui se complètent et se font écho. Un grand volume principal, à l'angle des rues, est relié à un autre volume plus bas et plus étendu. Un troisième volume, plus petit et plus discret, est situé à l'arrière. Le bâtiment est conçu pour être durable et économe en énergie. Il dispose d'un système de ventilation naturelle et d'un système de chauffage à eau chaude géothermique.

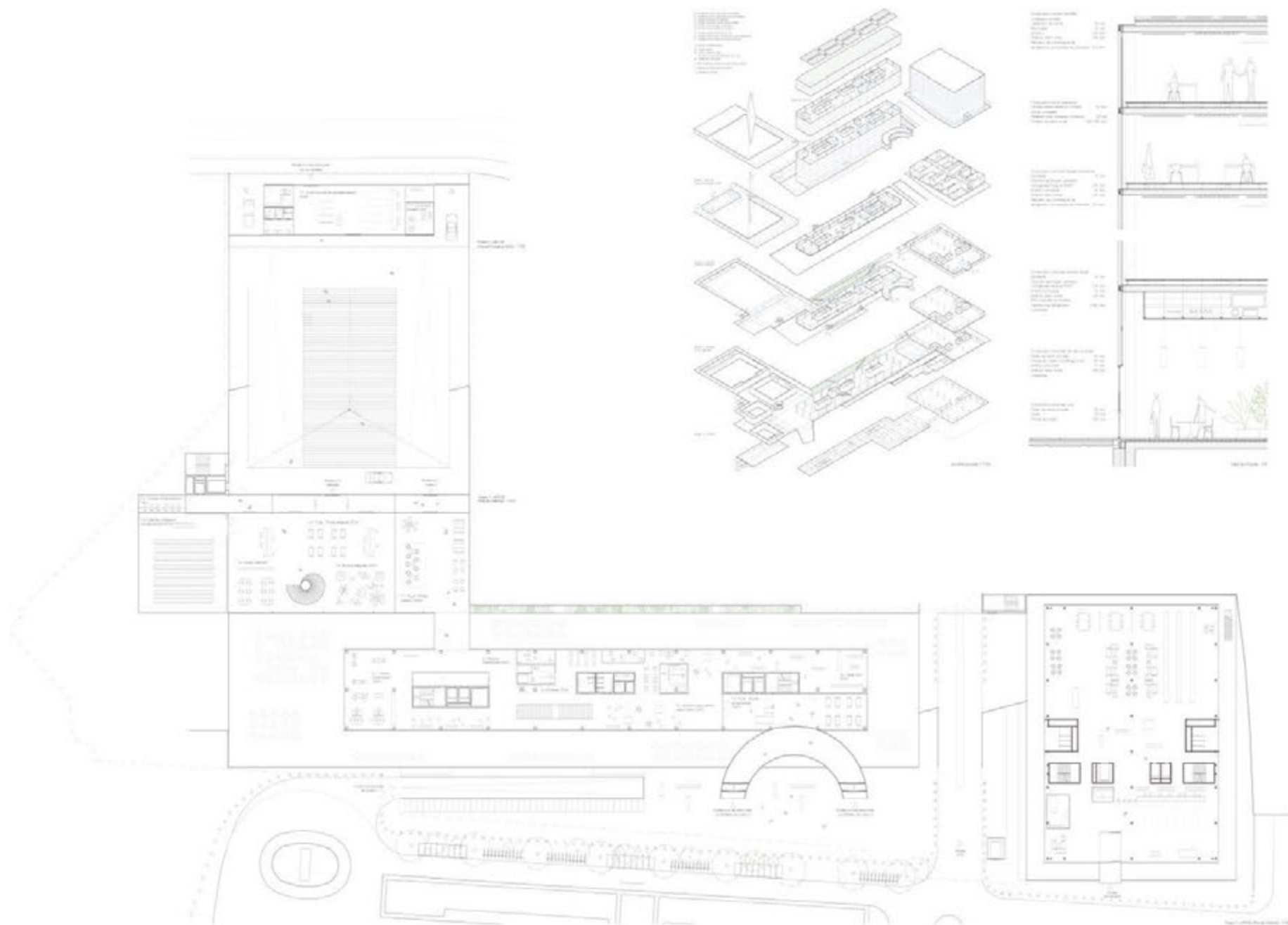
Le bâtiment est un véritable lieu de vie. Il dispose d'un grand hall d'entrée, d'une cour intérieure et d'un jardin. Le bâtiment est ouvert à tous et accueille chaque jour de nombreux visiteurs. Le bâtiment est un véritable symbole de l'architecture moderne et durable.













# Project proposals selected for consideration under Stage Two, which were not awarded prizes

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# 925WASYESTERDAY

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Amalie Bleibach  
Rafael Gherdan

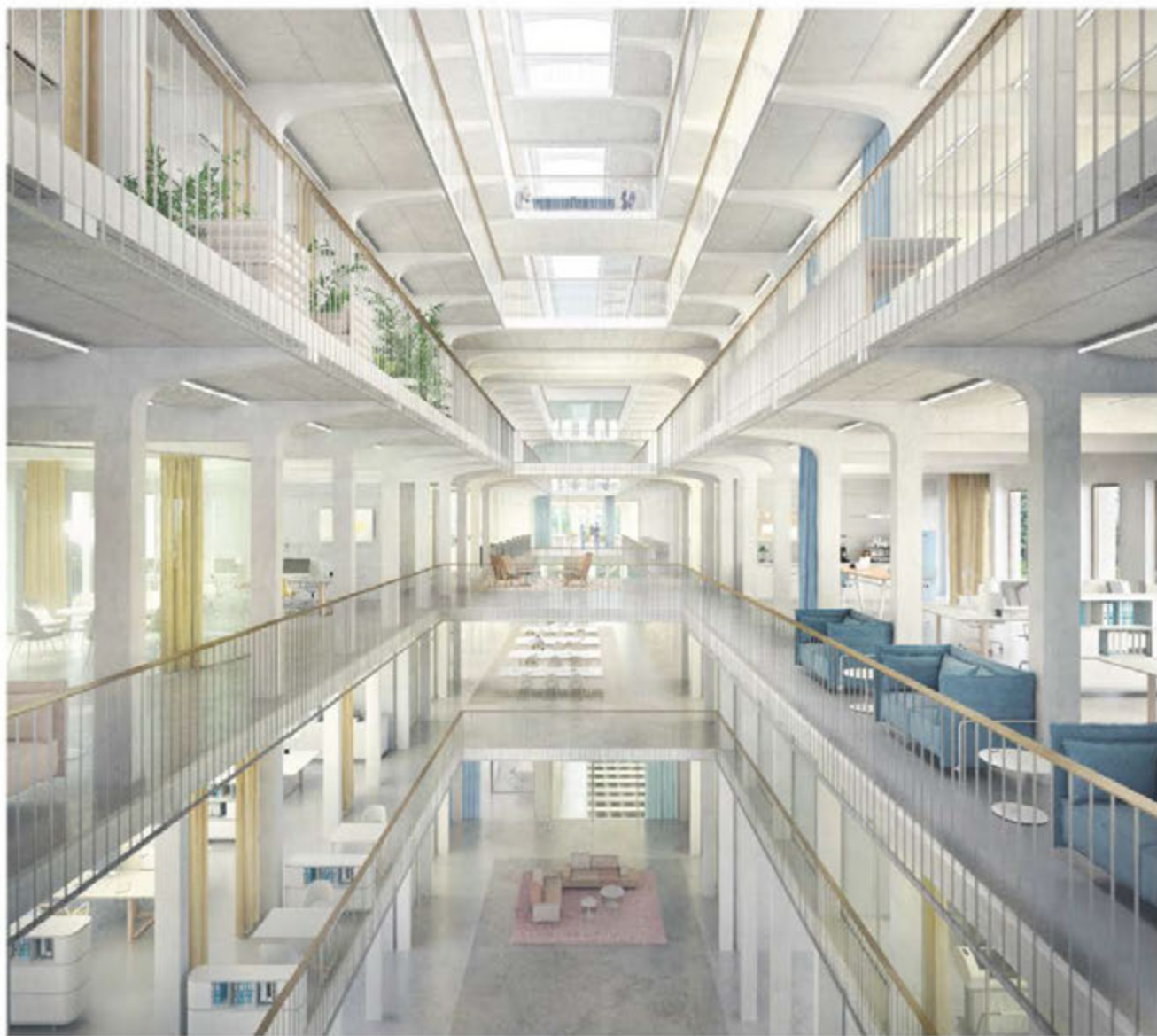
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Waldhauser+Hermann AG, Mario  
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(Energy & Building Services)  
Proteq GmbH, Maximilian Endt (Fire  
Protection)



## The In-Between

«Connecting the World»

In-House Communication  
Orientation & Visual Connections  
Formal & Informal Encounters



925WASYESTERDAY



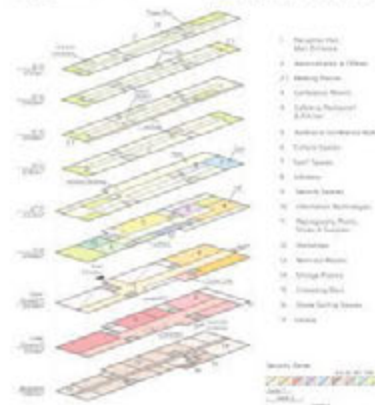
Figure 100: Hall 100, Hall and Staircase  
Figure 101: Hall 100, Hall and Staircase

### Connecting the World

Connecting the world requires not only technical communication technology, but also a social and cultural context. The idea of the 'In-Between' is to create a space where the world can meet and connect. It is a space that is designed to be a place where people can meet and connect. It is a space that is designed to be a place where people can meet and connect. It is a space that is designed to be a place where people can meet and connect.

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**Workshop Structure in a 3D Model**  
The 3D model shows the building's structure and the placement of the workshop. It is a 3D model that shows the building's structure and the placement of the workshop. It is a 3D model that shows the building's structure and the placement of the workshop. It is a 3D model that shows the building's structure and the placement of the workshop.

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**Flexibility meets Identity**

Concentrated Work plus Easy Access to Know-How

Diversity in Unity  
Basis for Constant Improvement  
Sustainability at its Best



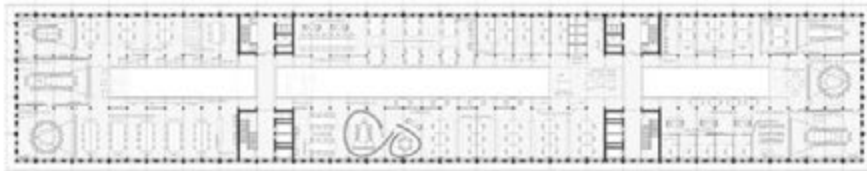
Plan 1000



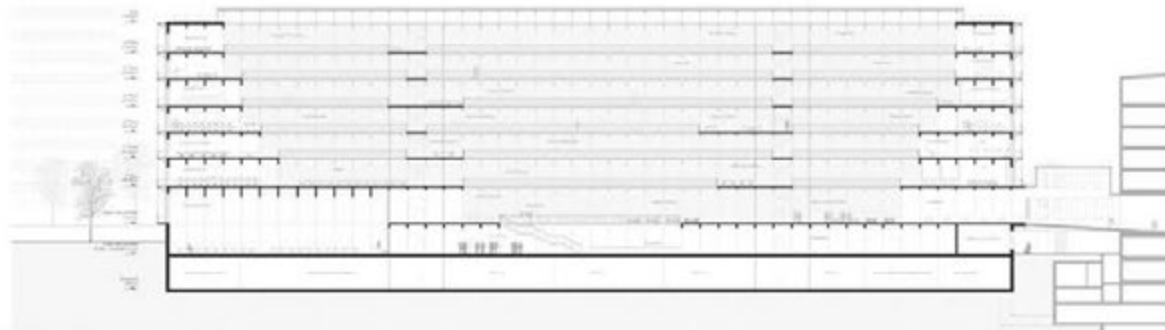
Plan 1100



Plan 1200



Plan 1300



Open-plan office area



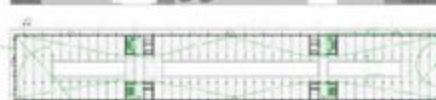
Vertical office space

**Flexibility meets Identity**

How can you create a space for the modern office world with things in the past but keep the spirit of the building? The answer is to be flexible. It's not just about a building, it's about the people who work in it. The building is a container for the people, and the people are the heart of the building. The building is a living organism, and it needs to be able to adapt to the needs of the people who work in it. The building is a space for people to work, and it needs to be a space that is flexible and adaptable. The building is a space for people to work, and it needs to be a space that is flexible and adaptable. The building is a space for people to work, and it needs to be a space that is flexible and adaptable.

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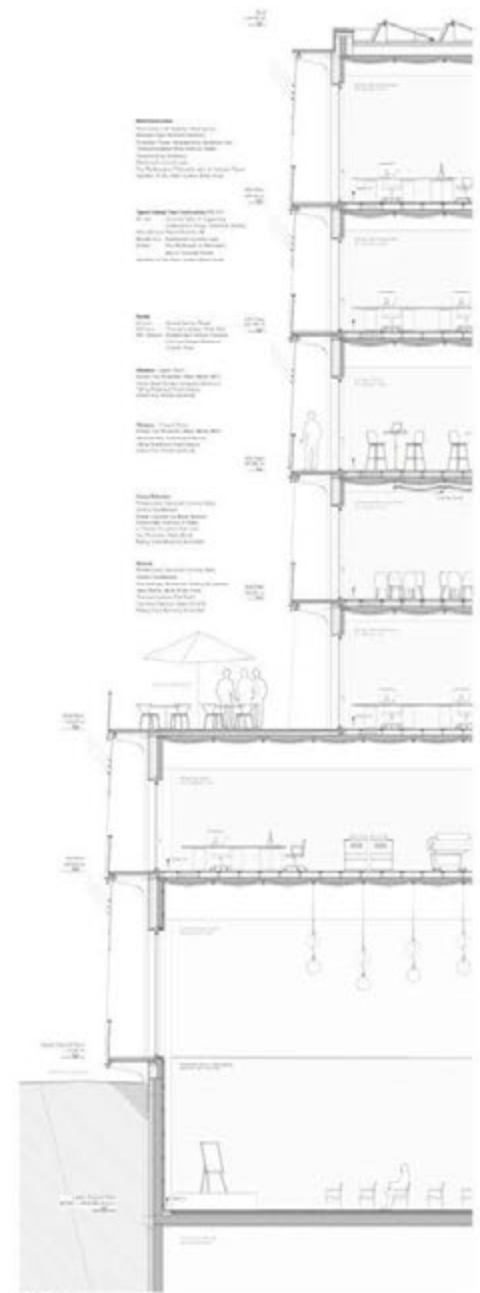
### Sophisticated Simplicity

Industrial Warehouse Structure in a Textile Shell

Smart Elegance meets Urban Confidence  
Passive & Active Sun Protection  
Longterm View: Cradle to Cradle



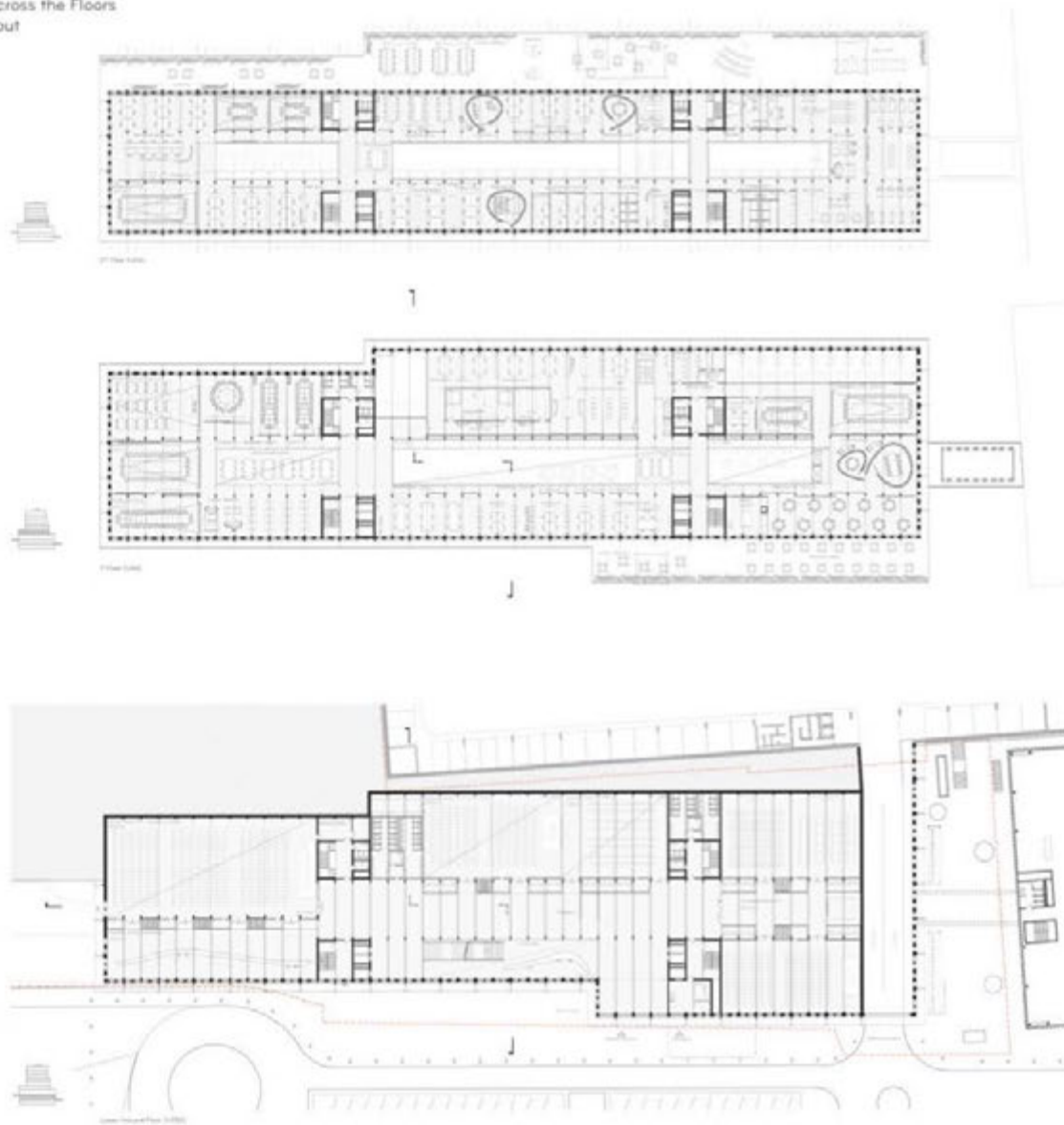
925WASYESTERDAY



### Cautious Representation

And the Functional Logic Behind

Inspiring Work Environment  
Stimulating Movements across the Floors  
Contemporary Office Layout



925WASYESTERDAY



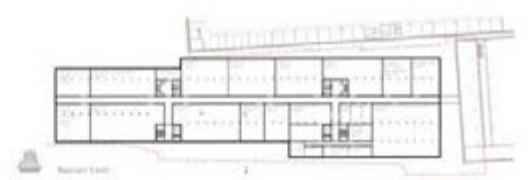
Interior Office Area



The Open Office Area

**Background Logic**  
The architecture of 925 West is a single-story office building with a high occupancy rate and a commitment to sustainability. It is a single-story building with a high occupancy rate and a commitment to sustainability. It is a single-story building with a high occupancy rate and a commitment to sustainability.

**Our Approach to the Office**  
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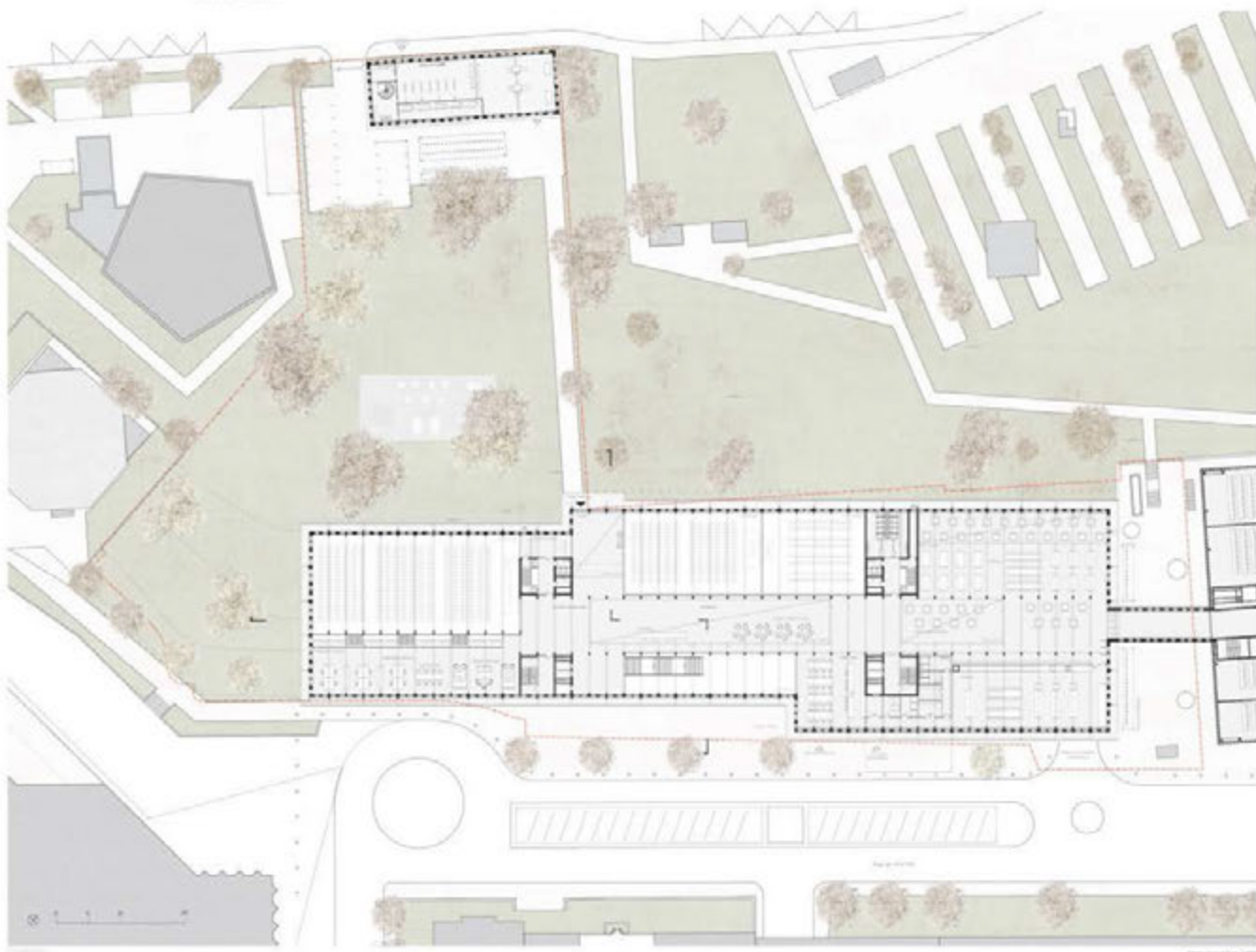


Section 1-1

### Smart Shelving Structure

With Flexible Room Heights

Compact Volume  
Lean Construction  
Daylight



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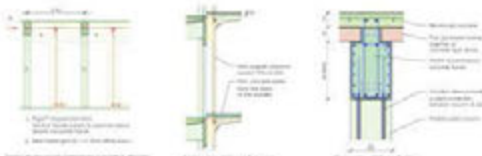


**Building Structure**

The design of the building structure is inspired by a simple grid system. Each floor plate is a 200' x 100' grid. The building is a 10-story structure with a total height of 100'. The building is designed to be a compact volume with a lean construction. The building is designed to be a compact volume with a lean construction. The building is designed to be a compact volume with a lean construction.

**Building Structure**

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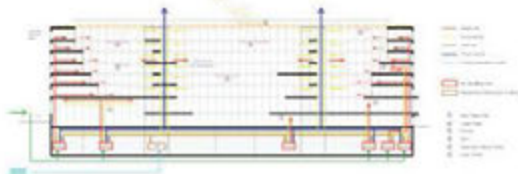


**Energy and Building Systems**

The energy and building systems are designed to be efficient and sustainable. The building is designed to be a compact volume with a lean construction. The building is designed to be a compact volume with a lean construction. The building is designed to be a compact volume with a lean construction.

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# Bel étage

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Micha Gerhard

**Zone urbaine**  
 L'implantation du bâtiment est soumise à des contraintes d'urbanisme et de paysage. Le site est situé dans une zone d'habitat collectif et doit s'intégrer harmonieusement à l'existant. Les contraintes de hauteur et de densité sont strictes. Le projet doit également respecter les exigences de l'urbanisme durable et de la préservation de l'environnement.

**Programme**  
 Le programme du bâtiment est composé de logements, d'un centre communautaire, d'un espace de coworking, d'un espace de détente et d'un espace de restauration. Le bâtiment doit offrir une grande variété de logements et de services pour répondre aux besoins de la population.



**Contexte**  
 Le projet est situé dans un quartier en pleine croissance, avec une forte demande en logements et en services. Le bâtiment doit contribuer à améliorer la qualité de vie des habitants et à créer un cadre de vie agréable.

**Concept**  
 Le concept du bâtiment est basé sur la mixité sociale et fonctionnelle. Le bâtiment doit offrir une grande variété de logements et de services pour répondre aux besoins de la population. Le projet est également conçu pour être durable et respectueux de l'environnement.



**Principes**  
 Les principes du projet sont la mixité sociale, la mixité fonctionnelle, la durabilité et le respect de l'environnement. Le bâtiment doit être conçu pour être accessible à tous et pour offrir une grande qualité de vie.

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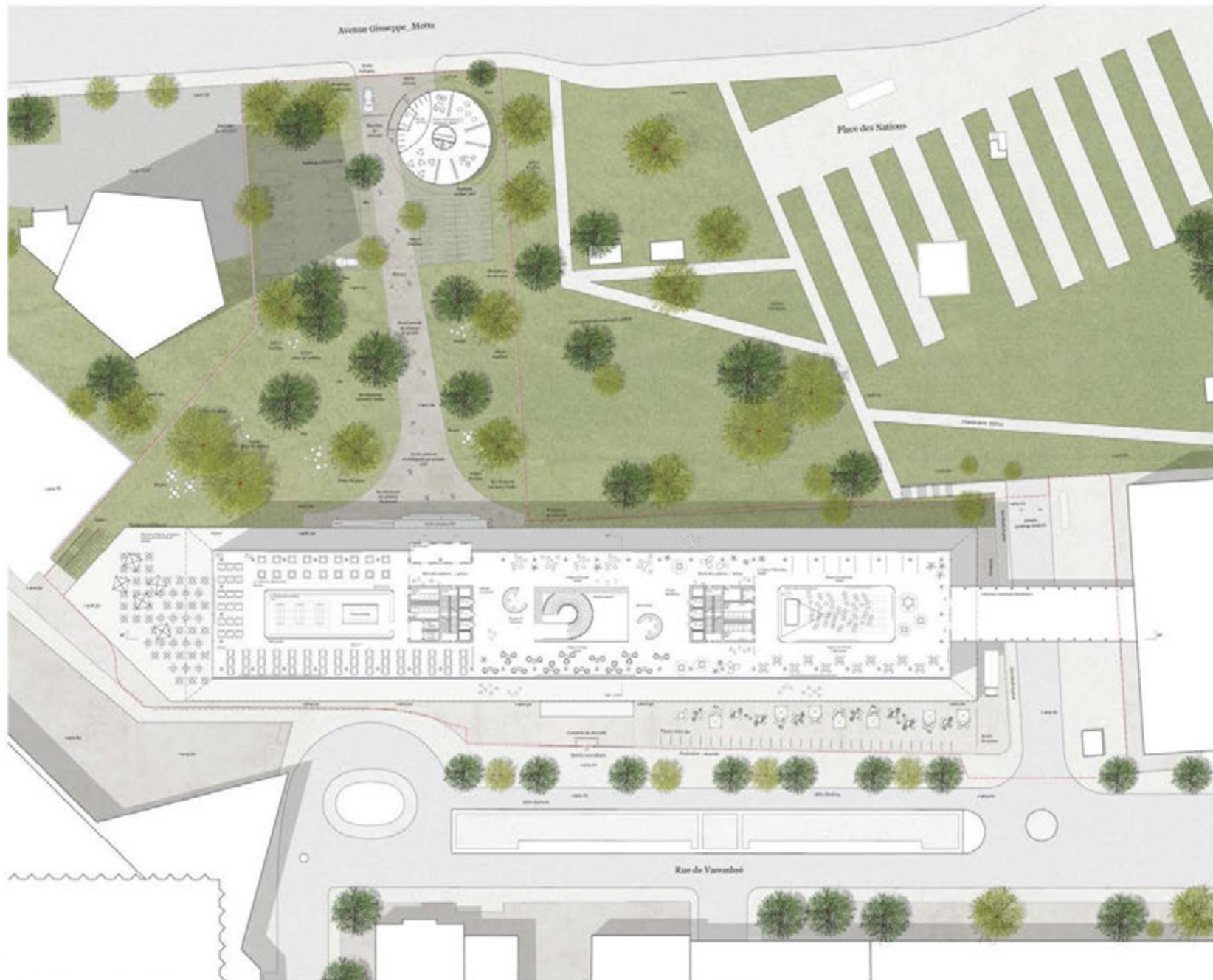
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Plan de situation et de détail de l'implantation du bâtiment



Legend for the site plan:

Symbol	Description
Blue circle	Entrée principale
Green circle	Entrée secondaire
Yellow circle	Entrée tertiaire
Red circle	Entrée quaternaire
Orange circle	Entrée quinaire
Purple circle	Entrée hexaire
Light blue circle	Entrée heptaire
Light green circle	Entrée octaire
Light yellow circle	Entrée nonaire
Light purple circle	Entrée décennale
Light orange circle	Entrée undécennale
Light red circle	Entrée dodécennale

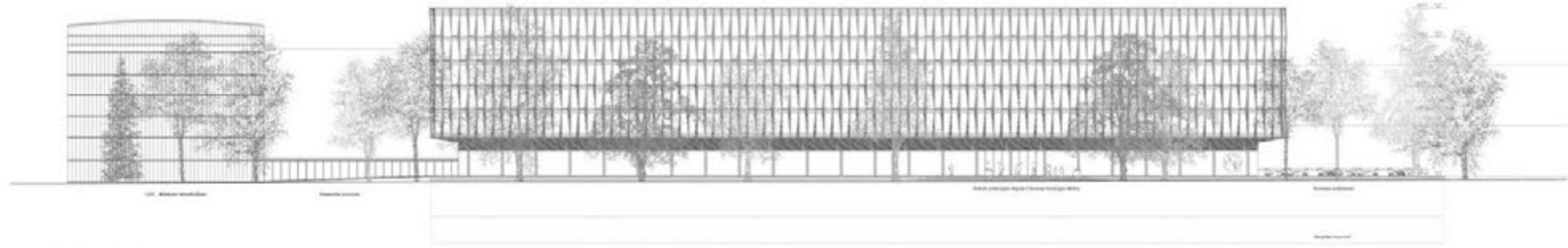
**Concept architectural (2008)**  
 Le projet de l'UIT Genève est un projet de grande envergure qui vise à créer un nouveau bâtiment de bureaux et de salles de conférence de haute qualité architecturale et technique. Le bâtiment est conçu pour répondre aux besoins de l'UIT Genève et de ses utilisateurs, tout en étant durable et respectueux de l'environnement. Le projet est divisé en plusieurs phases de construction, ce qui permet de commencer à occuper le bâtiment dès que possible.

**Particularités**  
 Le bâtiment est caractérisé par sa façade en verre et son design contemporain. Il est conçu pour être durable et respectueux de l'environnement, avec une attention particulière portée sur l'efficacité énergétique et l'utilisation de matériaux durables. Le bâtiment est également conçu pour être flexible et adaptable aux besoins changeants de l'UIT Genève.

Plan de site - design

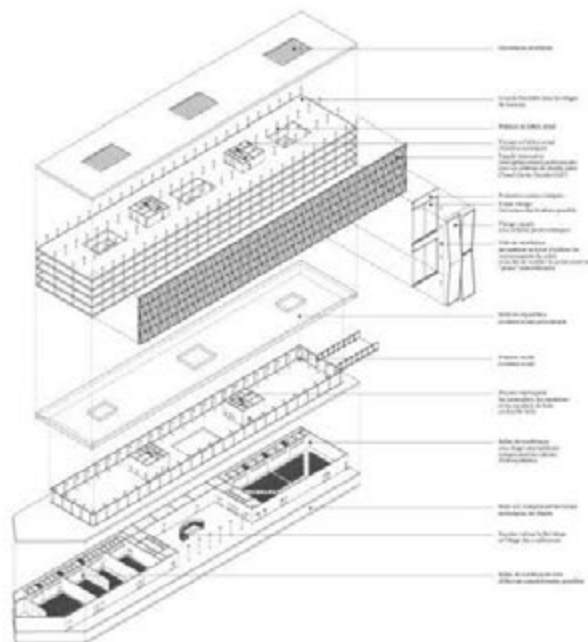


Prospecte aérienne - Vue sur l'édifice principal



Grilles et lignes de façade UIT Genève - 2008





Association groupement de bureaux



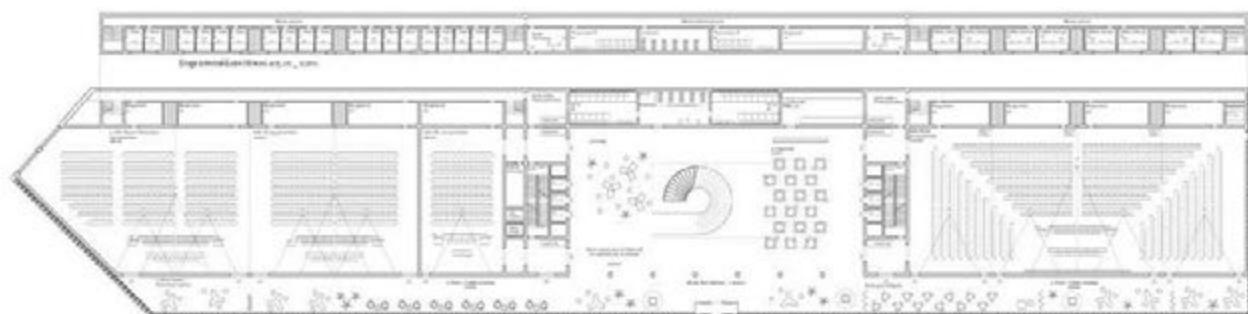
R&Bureau.com



Facility.com/Architecte.com



Facility.com/Architecte.com



Facility.com



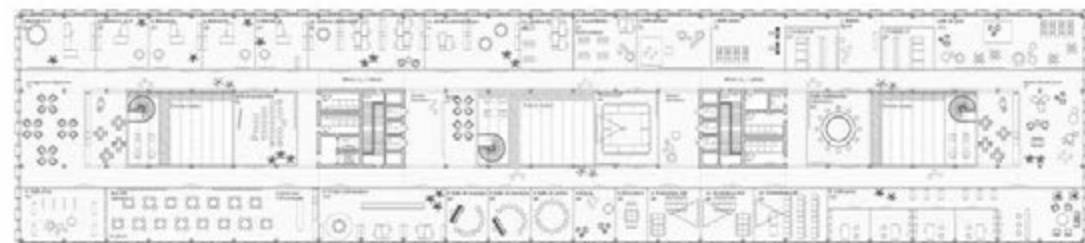
De la structure à l'usage



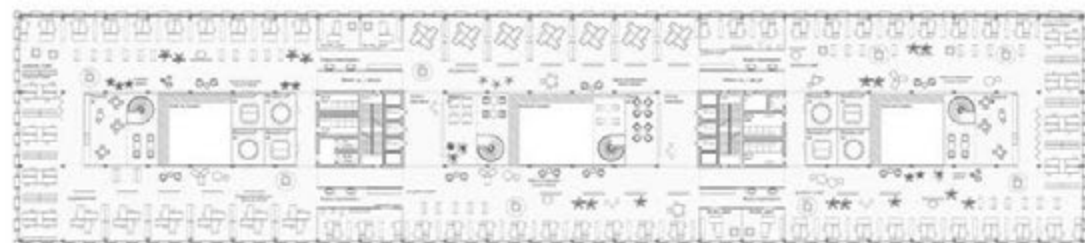
Structure de la structure à l'usage



perspective intérieure - vue depuis l'atrium



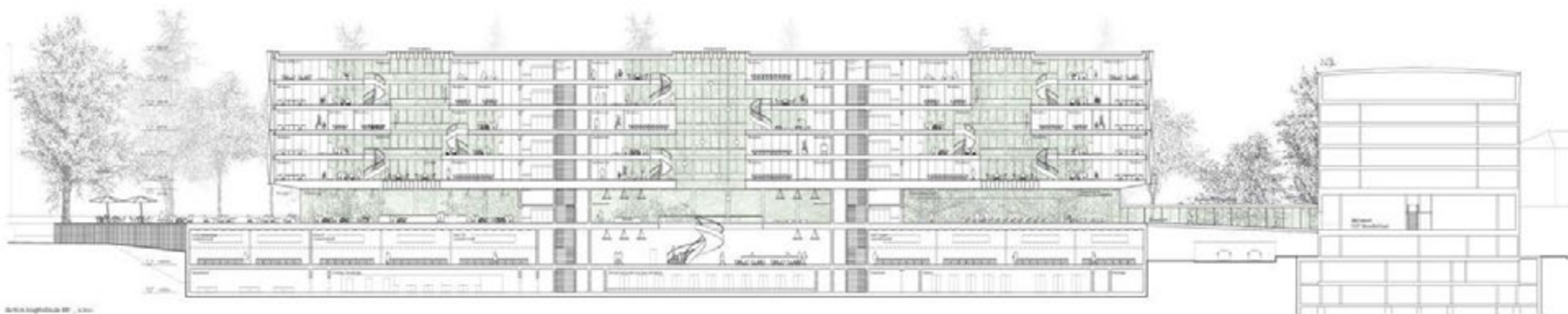
Relevage étage 10



Relevage étage 9 / 1000000 conditions



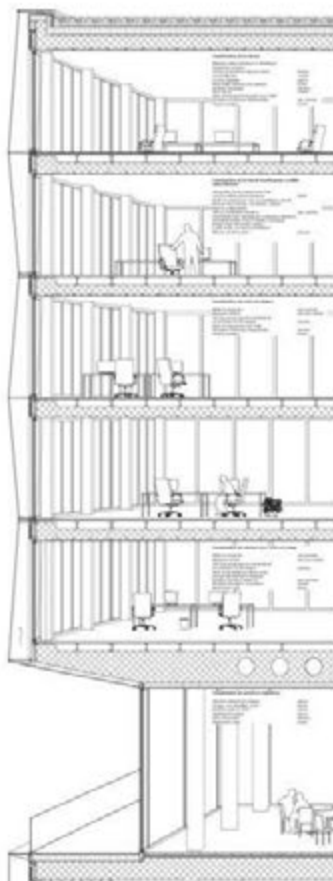
Relevage étage 0 / 1000000 conditions



Section longitudinale 01 - coupe



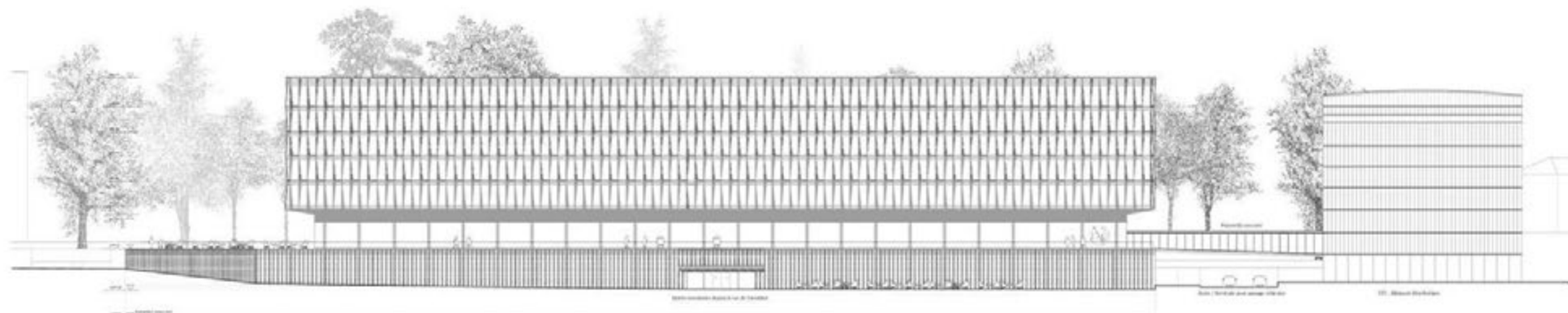
01 - Elevation facade - Detail - 1/20



02 - Section technique - Detail - 1/20



03 - Perspective intérieur - The Reception Hall Stage



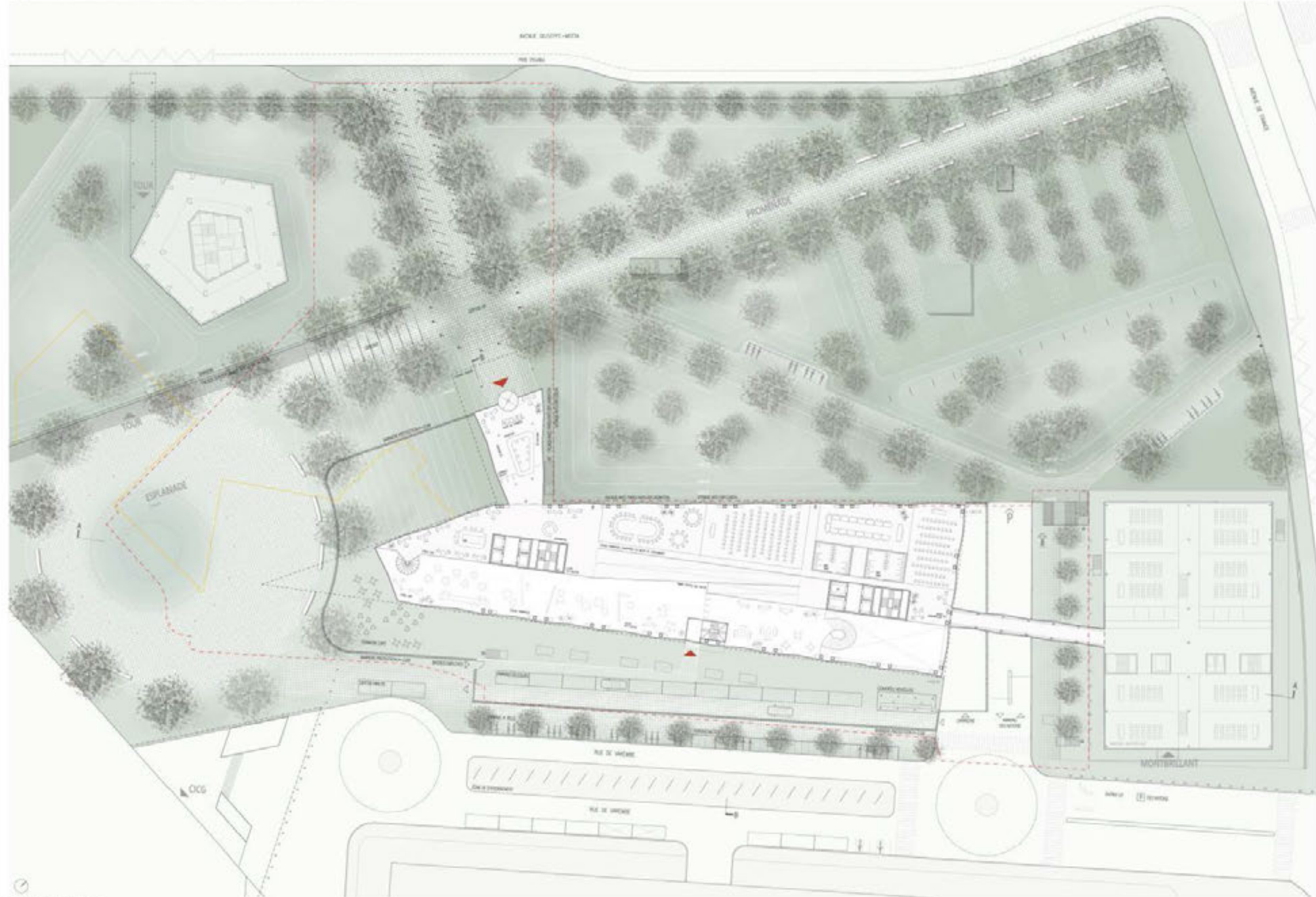
04 - Elevation facade - Elevation facade - 1/20

# CONFLUENCE

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CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIÈGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

PROJET DE SITE



PROJET DE SITE



PROJET DE SITE



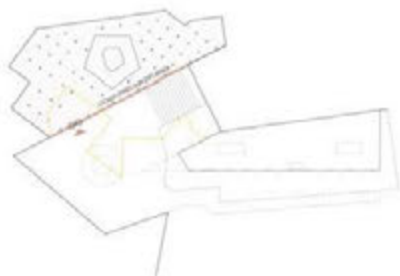
PROJET DE SITE



PROJET DE SITE



PROJET DE SITE

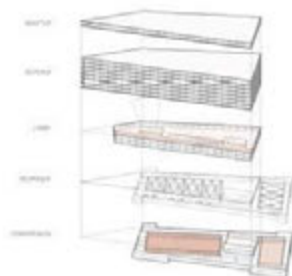


PROJET DE SITE



CONFLUENCE

PROJET DE SITE



PROJET DE SITE

Le projet de site est le fruit de la collaboration entre l'architecte et le maître d'ouvrage. Il s'agit d'un projet de site qui prend en compte les contraintes de l'urbanisme, les besoins de l'usage, les caractéristiques du terrain, les conditions de voisinage, les exigences de l'écologie, les besoins de l'accessibilité, les besoins de l'efficacité, les besoins de l'économie, les besoins de l'esthétique, les besoins de l'innovation, les besoins de l'adaptabilité, les besoins de l'extensibilité, les besoins de l'écologie, les besoins de l'efficacité, les besoins de l'économie, les besoins de l'esthétique, les besoins de l'innovation, les besoins de l'adaptabilité, les besoins de l'extensibilité.

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PROJET DE SITE

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PROJET DE SITE

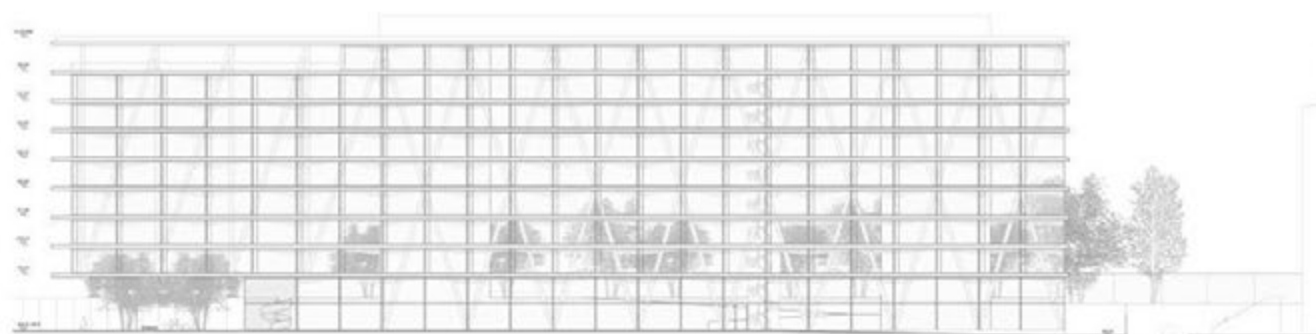
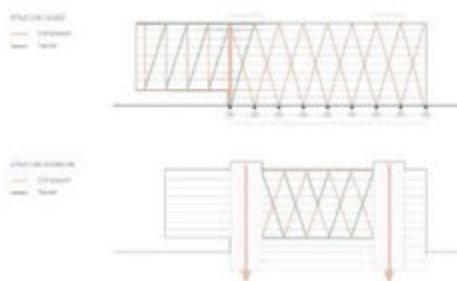
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CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIÈGE DE L'UIT À GENÈVE

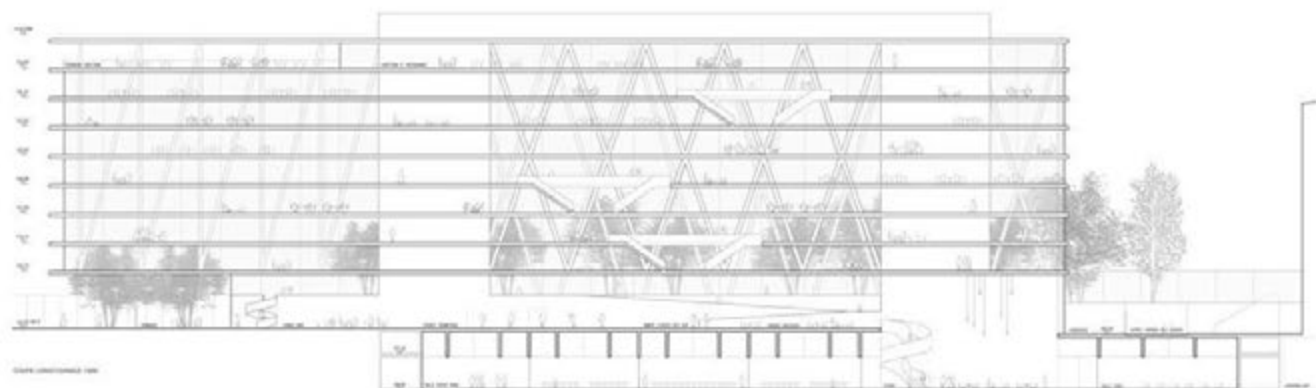
CONSTITUTION DES ESPACES



PROFIL

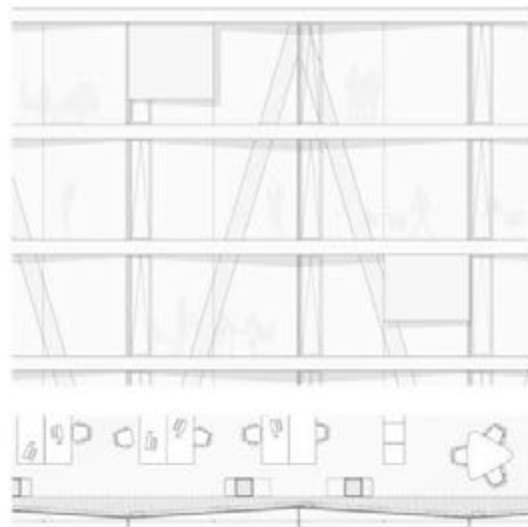
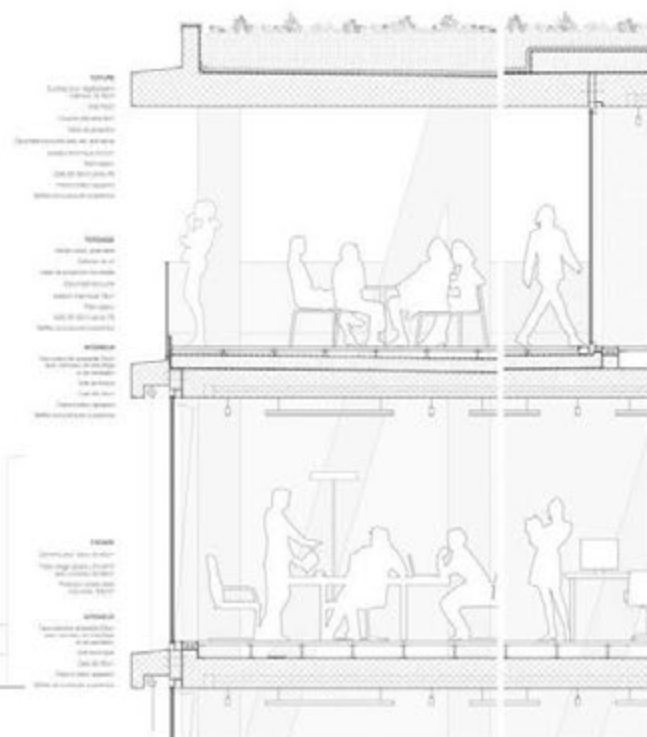


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CONFLUENCE



CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

CONFLUENCE

INTRODUCTION PROGRAMMATIQUE

- BUREAU
- SALLES DE REUNION
- SALLES DE TRAVAIL



PROJET 1 - BUREAU, SALLES DE REUNION ET SALLES DE TRAVAIL

- BUREAU
- SALLES DE REUNION
- SALLES DE TRAVAIL



PROJET 2 - BUREAU, SALLES DE REUNION ET SALLES DE TRAVAIL

- BUREAU
- SALLES DE REUNION
- SALLES DE TRAVAIL



PROJET 3 - BUREAU, SALLES DE REUNION ET SALLES DE TRAVAIL

- BUREAU
- SALLES DE REUNION
- SALLES DE TRAVAIL



PROJET 4 - BUREAU, SALLES DE REUNION ET SALLES DE TRAVAIL

- BUREAU
- SALLES DE REUNION
- SALLES DE TRAVAIL



PROJET 5 - BUREAU, SALLES DE REUNION ET SALLES DE TRAVAIL

- BUREAU
- SALLES DE REUNION
- SALLES DE TRAVAIL



PROJET 6 - BUREAU, SALLES DE REUNION ET SALLES DE TRAVAIL

- BUREAU
- SALLES DE REUNION
- SALLES DE TRAVAIL



PROJET 7 - BUREAU, SALLES DE REUNION ET SALLES DE TRAVAIL

- BUREAU
- SALLES DE REUNION
- SALLES DE TRAVAIL



PROJET 8 - BUREAU, SALLES DE REUNION ET SALLES DE TRAVAIL

- BUREAU
- SALLES DE REUNION
- SALLES DE TRAVAIL



PROJET 9 - BUREAU, SALLES DE REUNION ET SALLES DE TRAVAIL

- BUREAU
- SALLES DE REUNION
- SALLES DE TRAVAIL



PROJET 10 - BUREAU, SALLES DE REUNION ET SALLES DE TRAVAIL

- BUREAU
- SALLES DE REUNION
- SALLES DE TRAVAIL



PROJET 11 - BUREAU, SALLES DE REUNION ET SALLES DE TRAVAIL

- BUREAU
- SALLES DE REUNION
- SALLES DE TRAVAIL



PROJET 12 - BUREAU, SALLES DE REUNION ET SALLES DE TRAVAIL

- BUREAU
- SALLES DE REUNION
- SALLES DE TRAVAIL

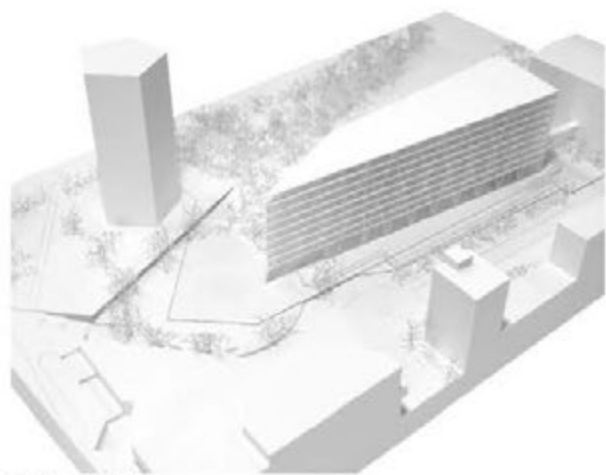
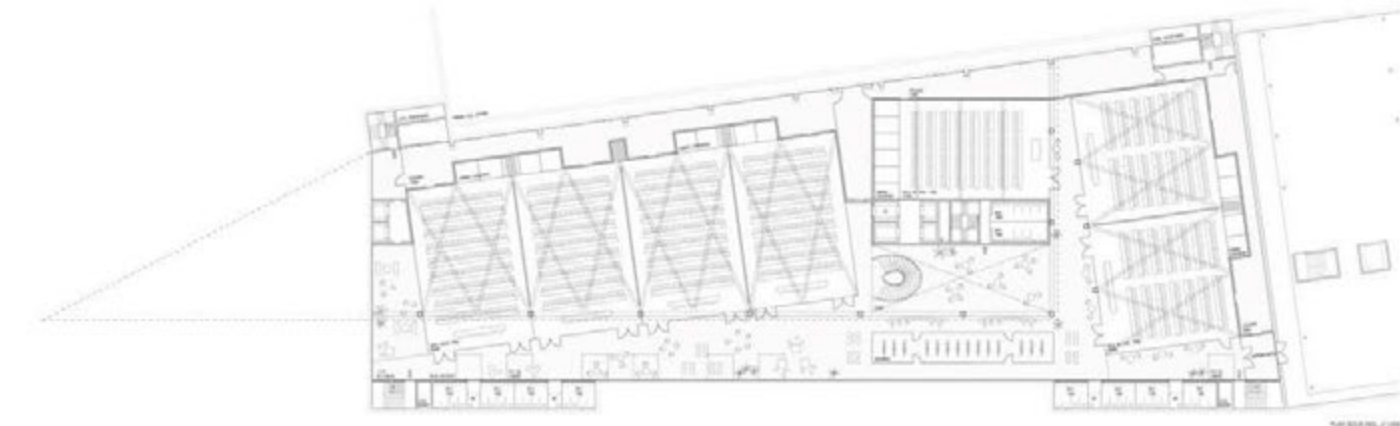
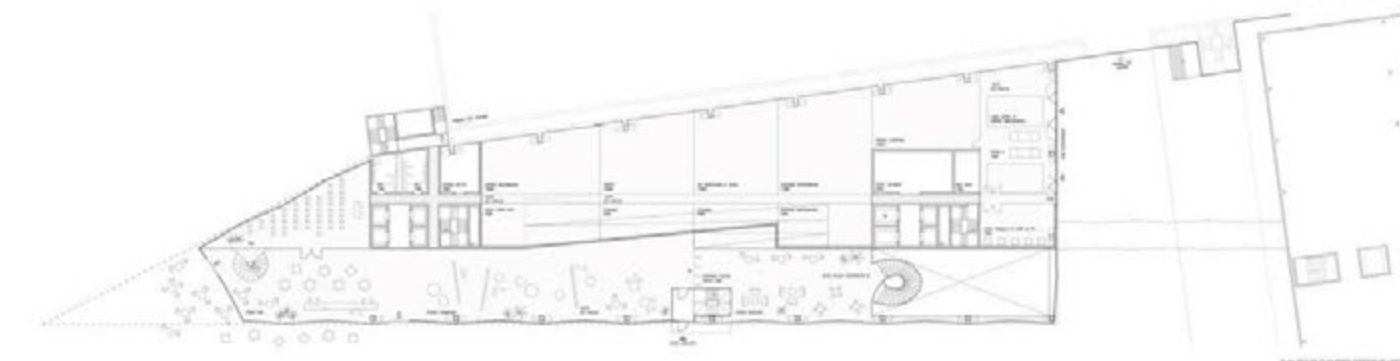


PROJET 13 - BUREAU, SALLES DE REUNION ET SALLES DE TRAVAIL

- BUREAU
- SALLES DE REUNION
- SALLES DE TRAVAIL

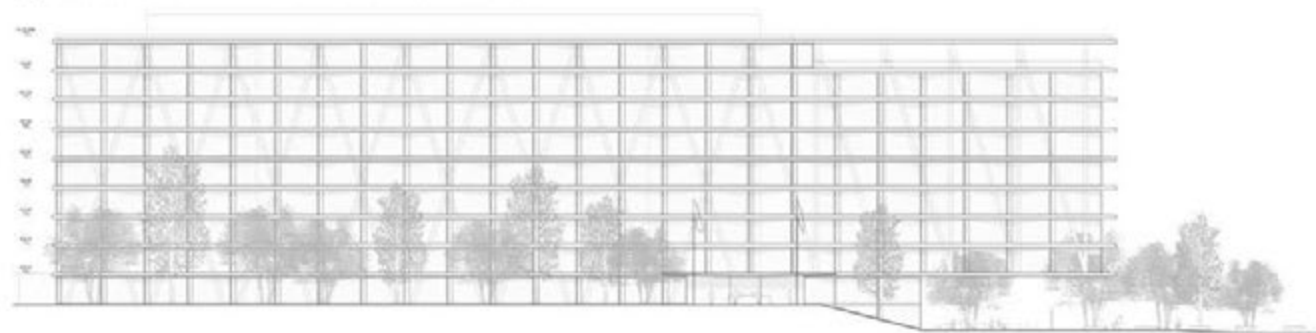


UIT - UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TELECOMMUNICATEURS

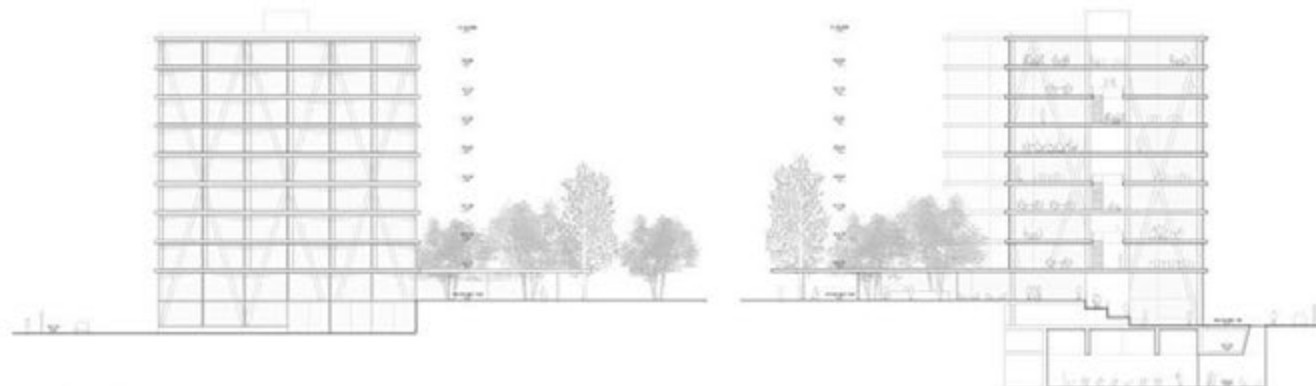




CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIÈGE DE L'UIT À GENÈVE



FACADE NORD - EAST PAVILION



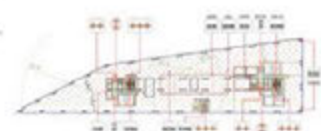
FACADE NORD - WEST PAVILION

COURT TERRAZZINALE 100

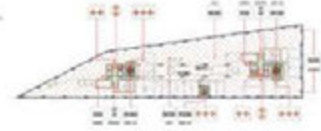
CONFLUENCE

SYNOPSIS DE PROPOSITIONS CONCRÈTES

- 010 - 011 - 012 - 013 - 014 - 015 - 016 - 017 - 018 - 019 - 020 - 021 - 022 - 023 - 024 - 025 - 026 - 027 - 028 - 029 - 030 - 031 - 032 - 033 - 034 - 035 - 036 - 037 - 038 - 039 - 040 - 041 - 042 - 043 - 044 - 045 - 046 - 047 - 048 - 049 - 050 - 051 - 052 - 053 - 054 - 055 - 056 - 057 - 058 - 059 - 060 - 061 - 062 - 063 - 064 - 065 - 066 - 067 - 068 - 069 - 070 - 071 - 072 - 073 - 074 - 075 - 076 - 077 - 078 - 079 - 080 - 081 - 082 - 083 - 084 - 085 - 086 - 087 - 088 - 089 - 090 - 091 - 092 - 093 - 094 - 095 - 096 - 097 - 098 - 099 - 100



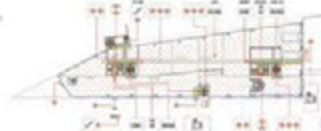
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- 010 - 011 - 012 - 013 - 014 - 015 - 016 - 017 - 018 - 019 - 020 - 021 - 022 - 023 - 024 - 025 - 026 - 027 - 028 - 029 - 030 - 031 - 032 - 033 - 034 - 035 - 036 - 037 - 038 - 039 - 040 - 041 - 042 - 043 - 044 - 045 - 046 - 047 - 048 - 049 - 050 - 051 - 052 - 053 - 054 - 055 - 056 - 057 - 058 - 059 - 060 - 061 - 062 - 063 - 064 - 065 - 066 - 067 - 068 - 069 - 070 - 071 - 072 - 073 - 074 - 075 - 076 - 077 - 078 - 079 - 080 - 081 - 082 - 083 - 084 - 085 - 086 - 087 - 088 - 089 - 090 - 091 - 092 - 093 - 094 - 095 - 096 - 097 - 098 - 099 - 100



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DESIGN: ARCHITECTURE ET URBANISME / PHOTO: GUY AROCHÉ



DESIGN: ARCHITECTURE ET URBANISME / PHOTO: GUY AROCHÉ



DESIGN: ARCHITECTURE ET URBANISME / PHOTO: GUY AROCHÉ

UIT - UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS

CONCOURS D'ARCHITECTURE - BUREAU D'ÉTUDES

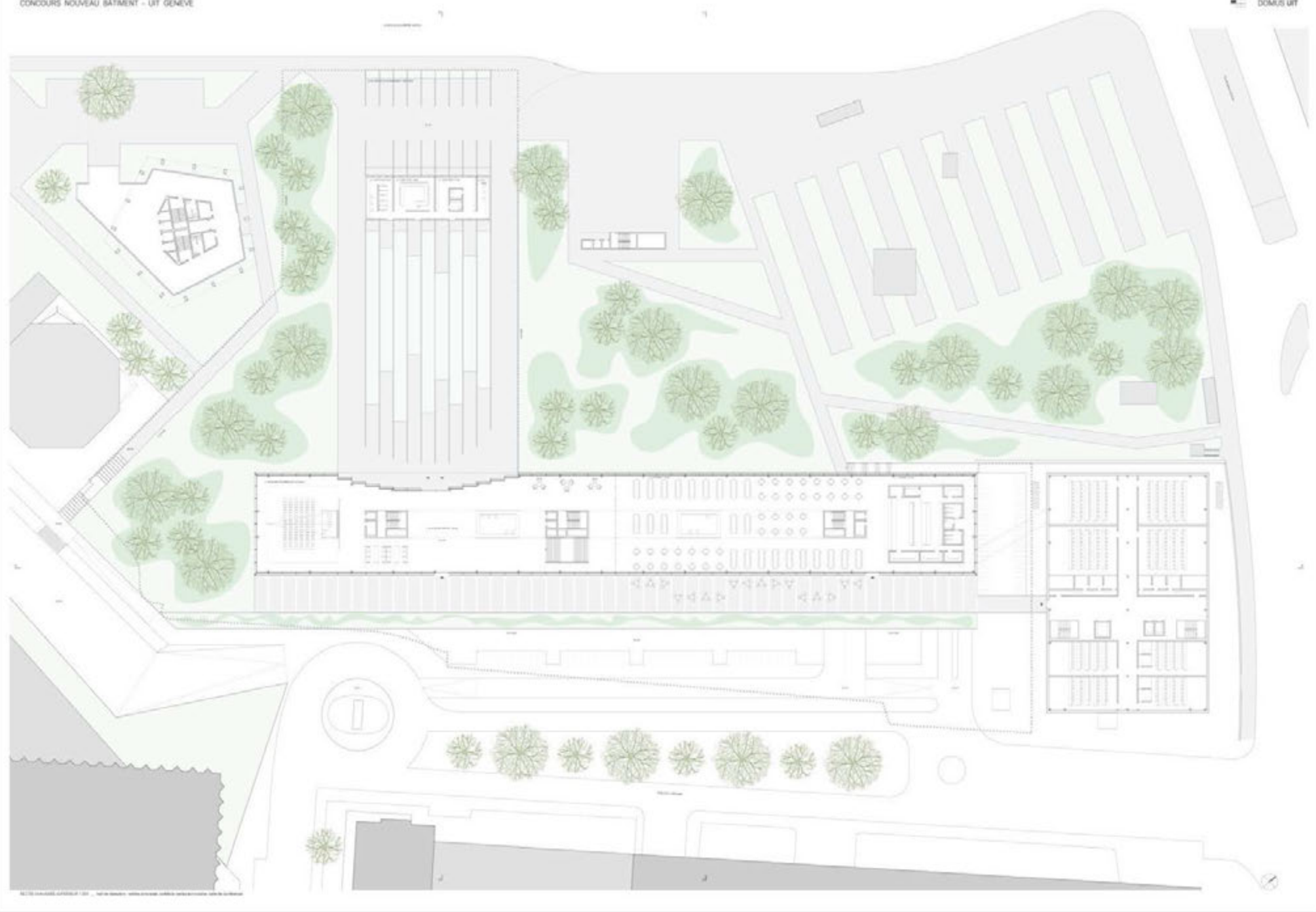
# DOMUS UIT

Office :  
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Vial Trento 7  
36078 Valdagno - Italie



CONCOURS NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT - URT GENEVE



**Contexte et enjeux**  
 Le projet de construction d'un nouveau bâtiment de bureaux pour l'URT (Union Régionale de Travail) à Genève est le fruit d'un processus de concertation et de dialogue entre l'architecte et les représentants des syndicats. Ce processus a permis de définir un cadre de référence qui guide le projet architectural et urbain. Les enjeux principaux sont : la création d'un bâtiment moderne et fonctionnel, la prise en compte de l'environnement urbain existant, la promotion de la mixité sociale et professionnelle, et la mise en œuvre de principes d'écologie et de durabilité.

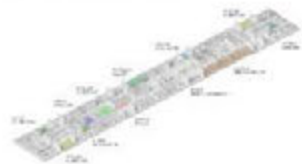
**Principes de conception**  
 Le projet est conçu en fonction de principes directeurs qui visent à créer un environnement de travail agréable et stimulant. Ces principes incluent : la transparence, la luminosité, la ventilation naturelle, la proximité des espaces verts, et la création de zones de détente et de rencontre. Le bâtiment est conçu pour être flexible et adaptable aux évolutions futures.



Document d'urbanisme

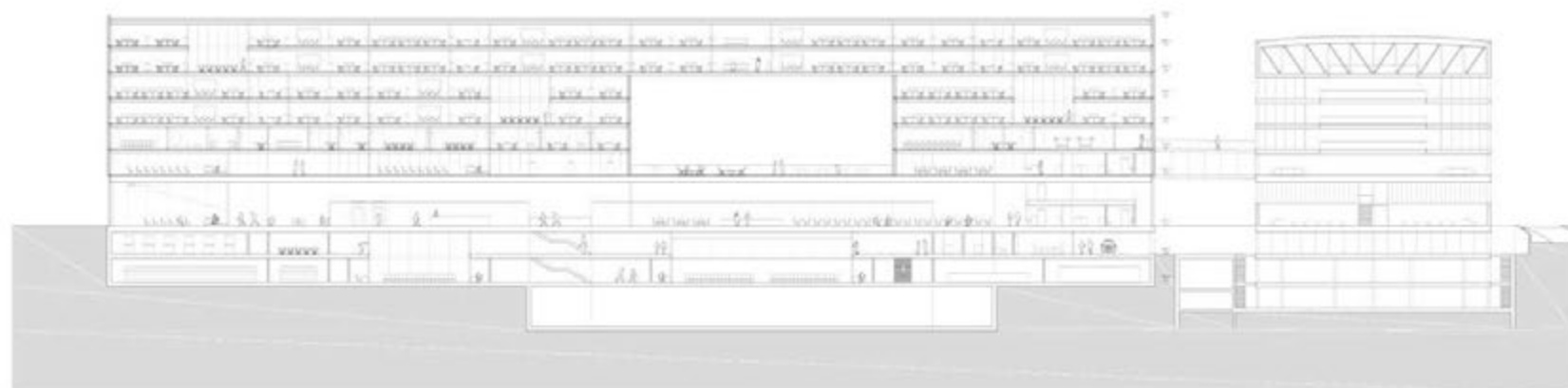
**Typologie d'occupation et d'usage**  
 Le bâtiment est conçu pour accueillir une variété d'activités professionnelles et sociales. Les espaces sont organisés en fonction de la typologie d'occupation et d'usage, permettant une grande flexibilité d'usage. Les zones sont destinées à accueillir des bureaux, des espaces de réunion, des zones de détente, et des espaces communs.

**Organisation spatiale**  
 L'organisation spatiale du bâtiment est conçue pour favoriser la collaboration et la communication entre les différents services. Les espaces sont organisés en fonction de la typologie d'occupation et d'usage, permettant une grande flexibilité d'usage.



**Contexte urbanistique et paysager**  
 Le bâtiment est intégré dans le tissu urbain existant de manière cohérente. Les principes de conception visent à créer un environnement urbain agréable et stimulant. Les enjeux principaux sont : la création d'un bâtiment moderne et fonctionnel, la prise en compte de l'environnement urbain existant, la promotion de la mixité sociale et professionnelle, et la mise en œuvre de principes d'écologie et de durabilité.

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Section architecturale



Plan de situation et plan d'implantation



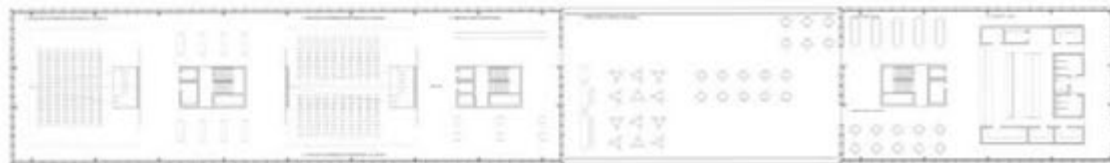
01/0101 - 1<sup>er</sup> étage



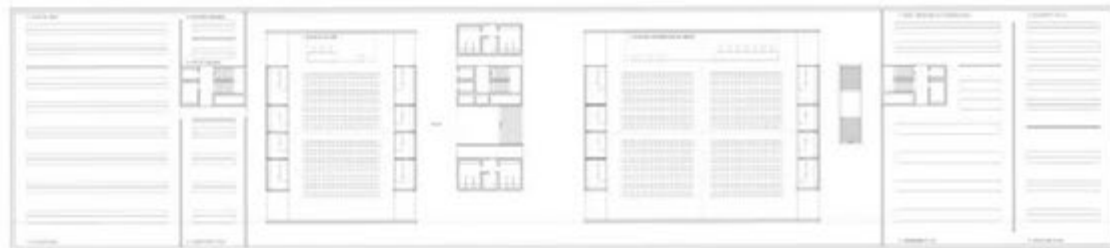
01/0102 - 2<sup>nd</sup> étage



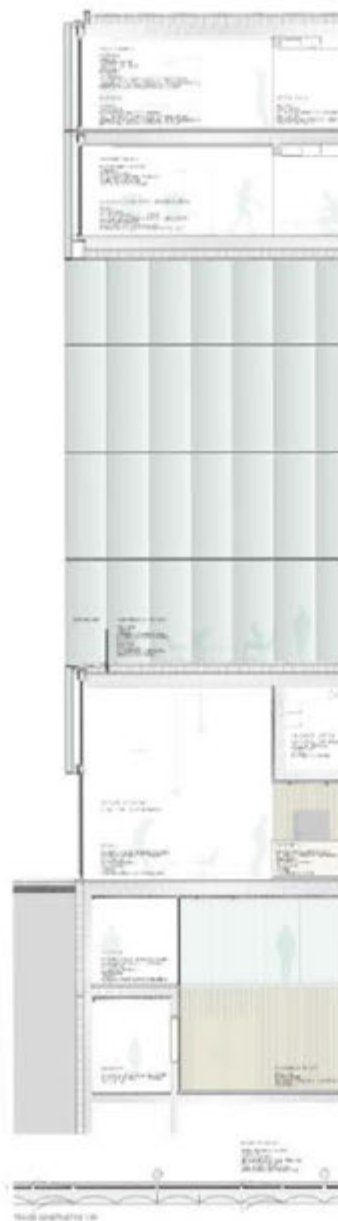
01/0103 - 3<sup>ème</sup> étage



01/0104 - 4<sup>ème</sup> étage



01/0105 - 5<sup>ème</sup> étage



Section architecturale

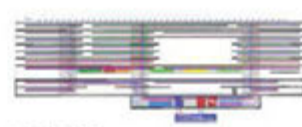
LES ESPACES COMMUNS

Les espaces communs sont conçus pour offrir un cadre de vie agréable et convivial. Ils sont conçus pour être utilisés par tous les occupants du bâtiment, qu'ils soient résidents ou visiteurs.

Le hall d'entrée est un espace ouvert et lumineux, qui sert de point de rencontre pour les occupants. Il est équipé d'un système de chauffage central et d'un système de ventilation mécanique contrôlée.

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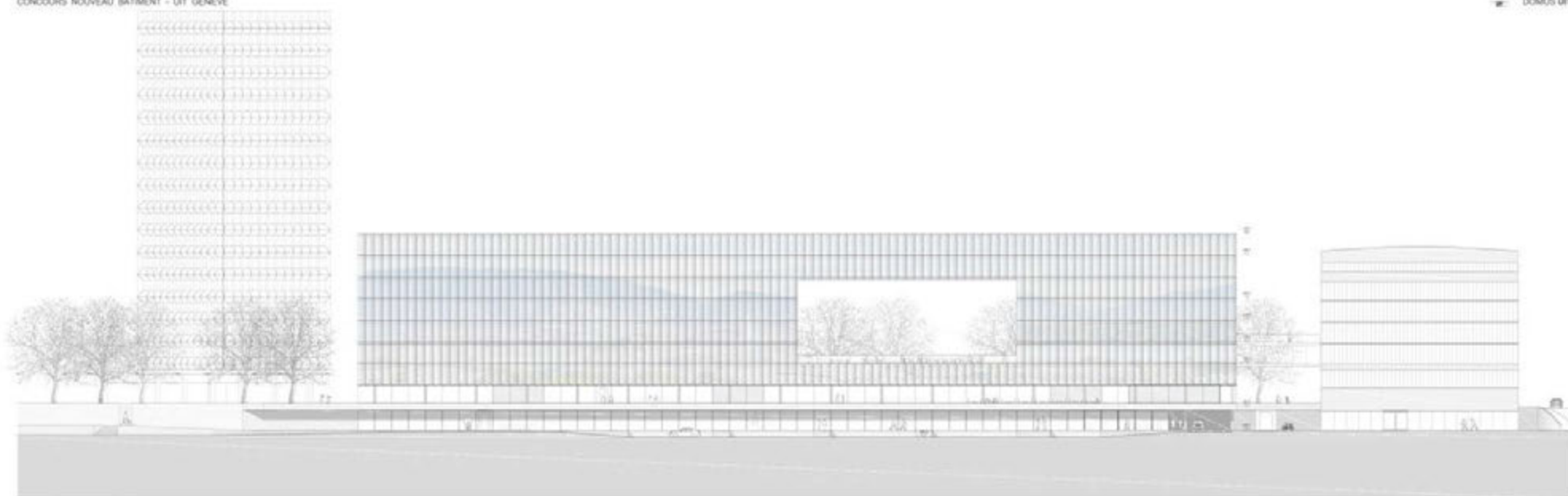
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CONCOURS NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT - UFR GENEVE

DOMUS UFR

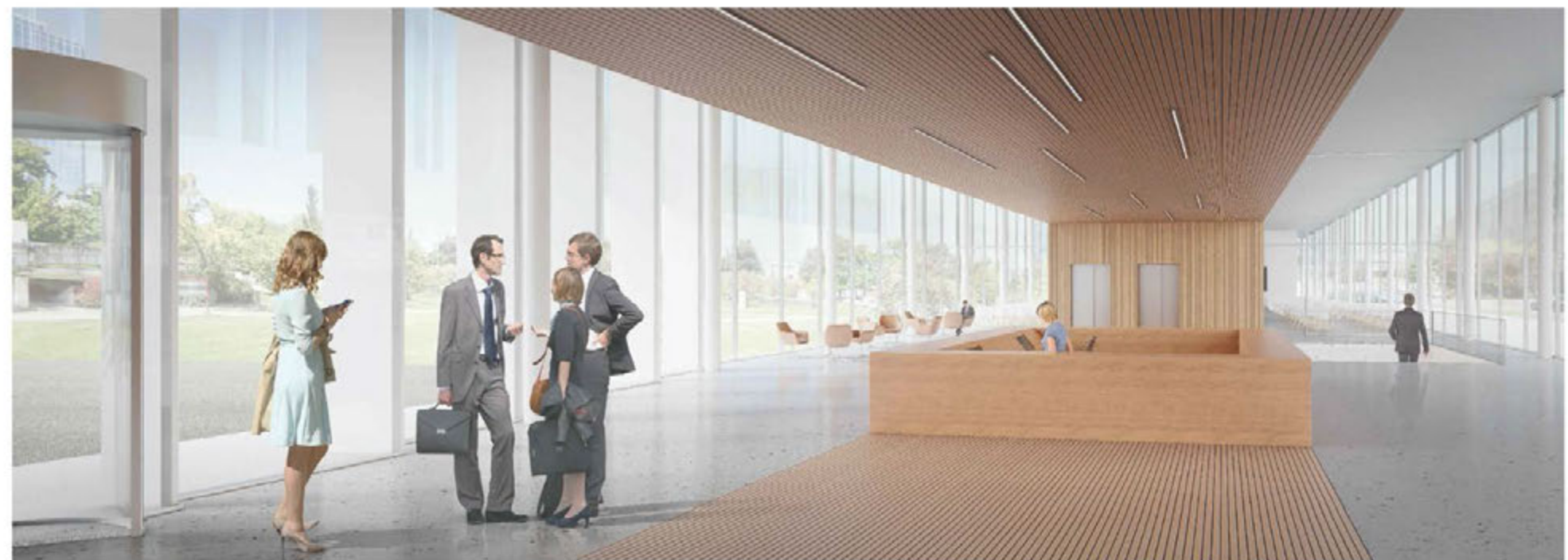
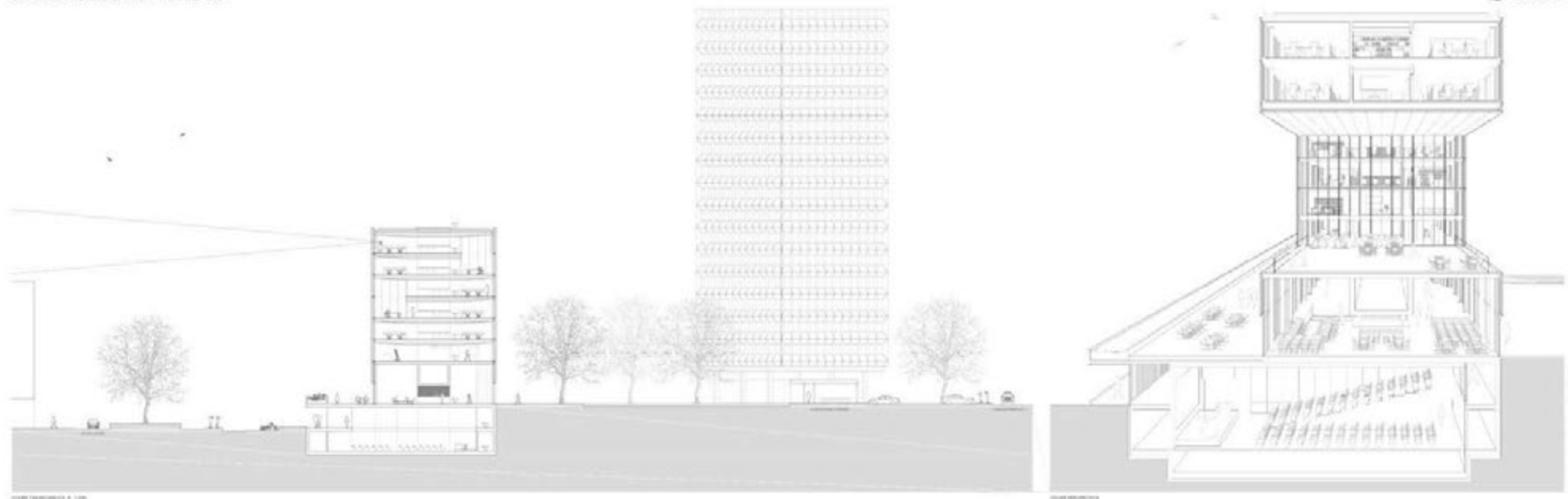


ARCHITECTURE: KRPA & HENRI LEE



CONCOURS NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT - UFR GENEVE

DOMUS UFR



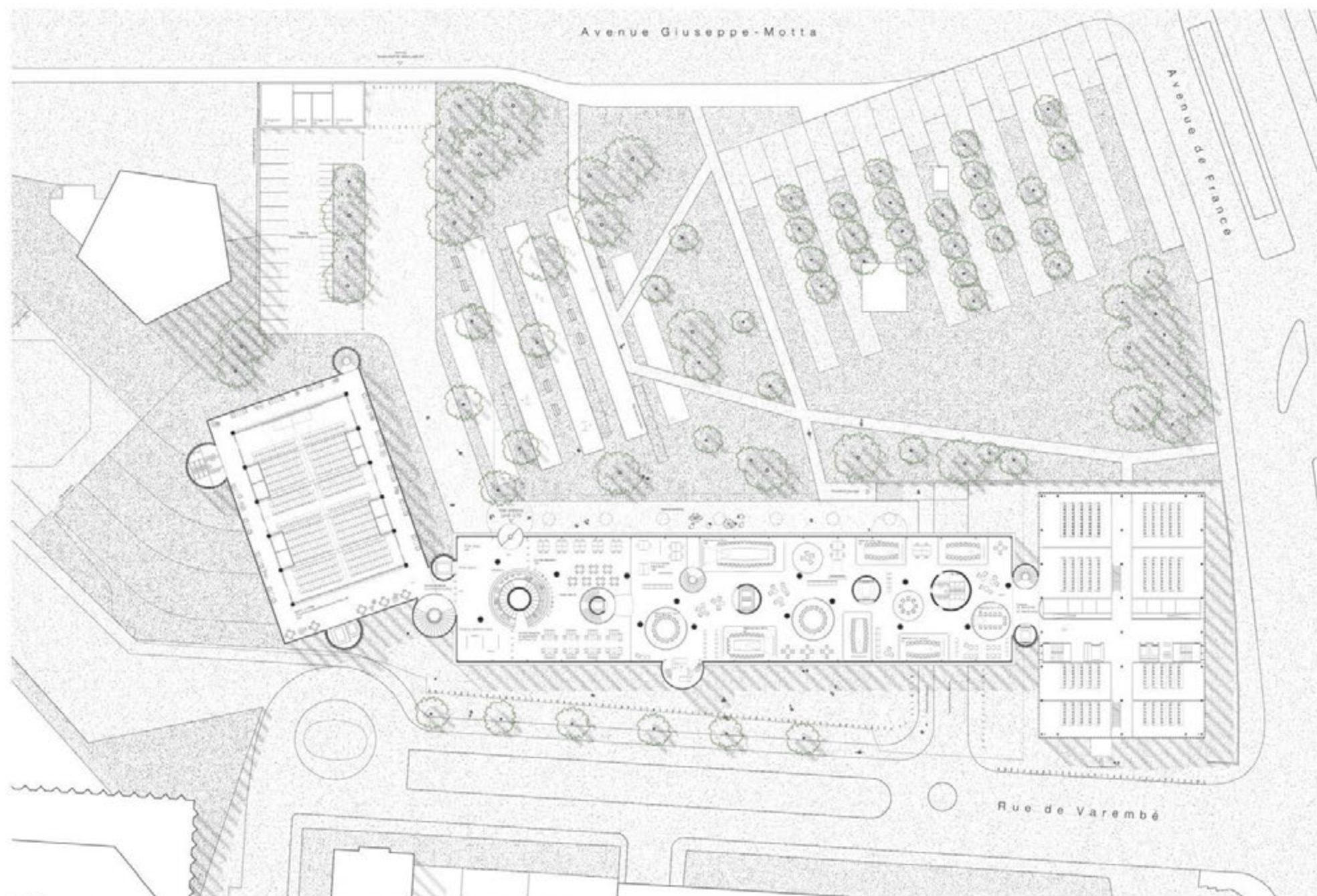
# Effervescence

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Author(s) :  
Saas Sàrl, avec Léonie Zelger

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Léonie Zelger  
Damien Magat  
Sébastien Le Dortz





Effervescence

Entrance floor +3.00m. Main entrance from the Avenue Giuseppe-Motta, a few steps through the park.  
On the ground floor, generous spaces for rest, and clear distribution of the different zones (public, delegates and staff, etc.)

Concours Nouveau Bâtiment - UIT Genève



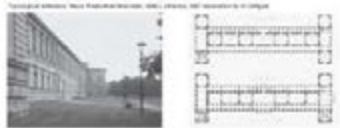
**Together apart**

A few months after the city center and the railway station, the Place des Nations is a world of its own. As there is no private land, the parcels did not stay in the private ownership and fragmented growing elements in the western world. From a garden, it became an area populated by large, strange isolated objects. The international organizations gathered one after the other in front of the green fields, the Place des Nations Times. They were joined by a few grand structures, witnesses of the experiments of the 1950s, and soon on even by some fragments of New Urbanism. The new site grew out by the desolating issue of the architecture. The 'New Building of the 1950' was one of the first on site. Celebrating its time, it did not bother to define neither about its place nor center in the fabric, leaving the task and the air of the open extensions of the 1950s and the 1960s, adding new objects to the composition.



**Expressive objects and neutral posture**

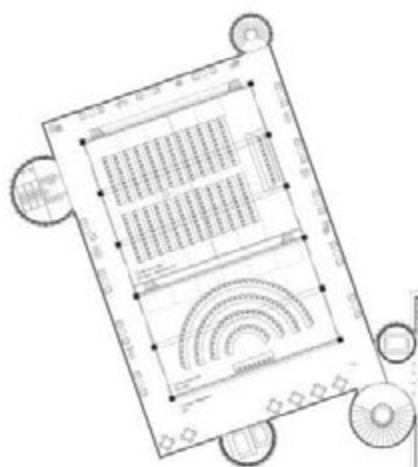
In the urban composition of the Place des Nations, the New Building of the 1950s is a neutral posture, its language reveals that of the homogeneous empty mechanism. The four 'Proteus' in March with a public character. A main body is being formed with two wings, which make reference to housing. This simple arrangement that organizes the stability and clarity that allow the building to address two sides of a given situation and bring a new space to its morphology. In order to bring the architectural building and the experience of the Place which is such why takes some liberties without abandoning its role and axes back through the park at the Place des Nations and even further to the Place. The New Building formally address the corner and at the same time offers a sense of balance to the park and onto the Place des Nations.



Section 1: Section 1 (left) and Section 2 (right) showing the building's structure and internal layout.

Section 3: Section 3 (left) and Section 4 (right) showing the building's structure and internal layout.

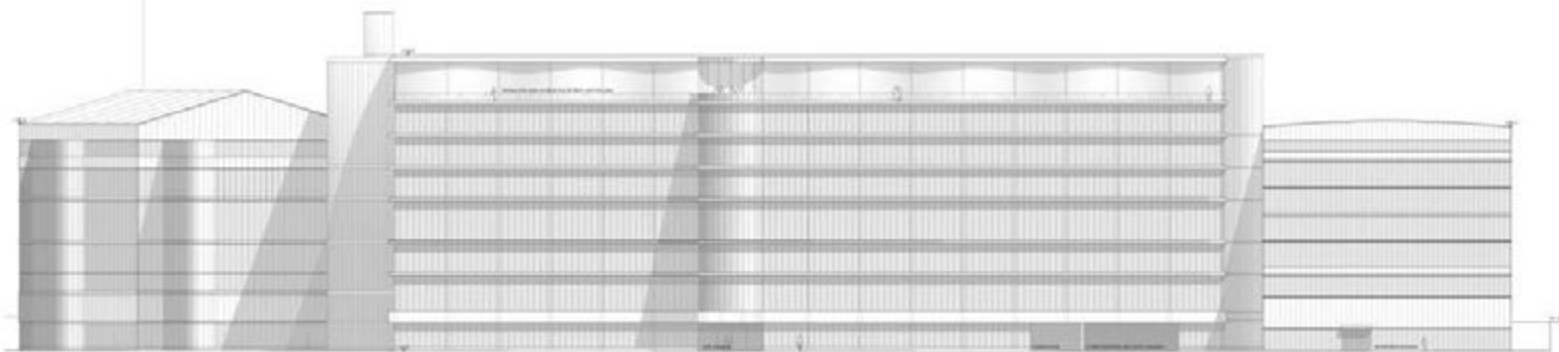
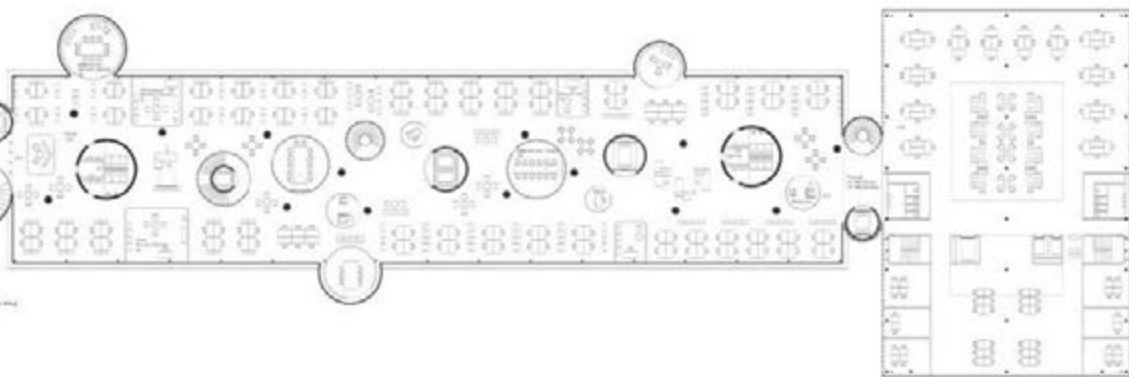
**Effervescence**



Architectural floor plan of a building, tilted at an angle, showing room layouts and structural details.



Architectural floor plan of a building, tilted at an angle, showing room layouts and structural details.



Architectural elevation drawing of a building facade, showing multiple stories, windows, and structural elements.



**Moments in space**

On the seemingly infinite planes, architectural elements create moments in space. The clear line of the window columns and their regularly random placement allow them to be perceived as autonomous objects in the field. A dialog can start between the glass columns of the meeting rooms, the concrete cores and the fixed-bearing glass columns. Through the various configurations, places of events and character are created across the office floor, meeting colleagues, visitors and staff to meet daily exchange and work in a diversified environment.



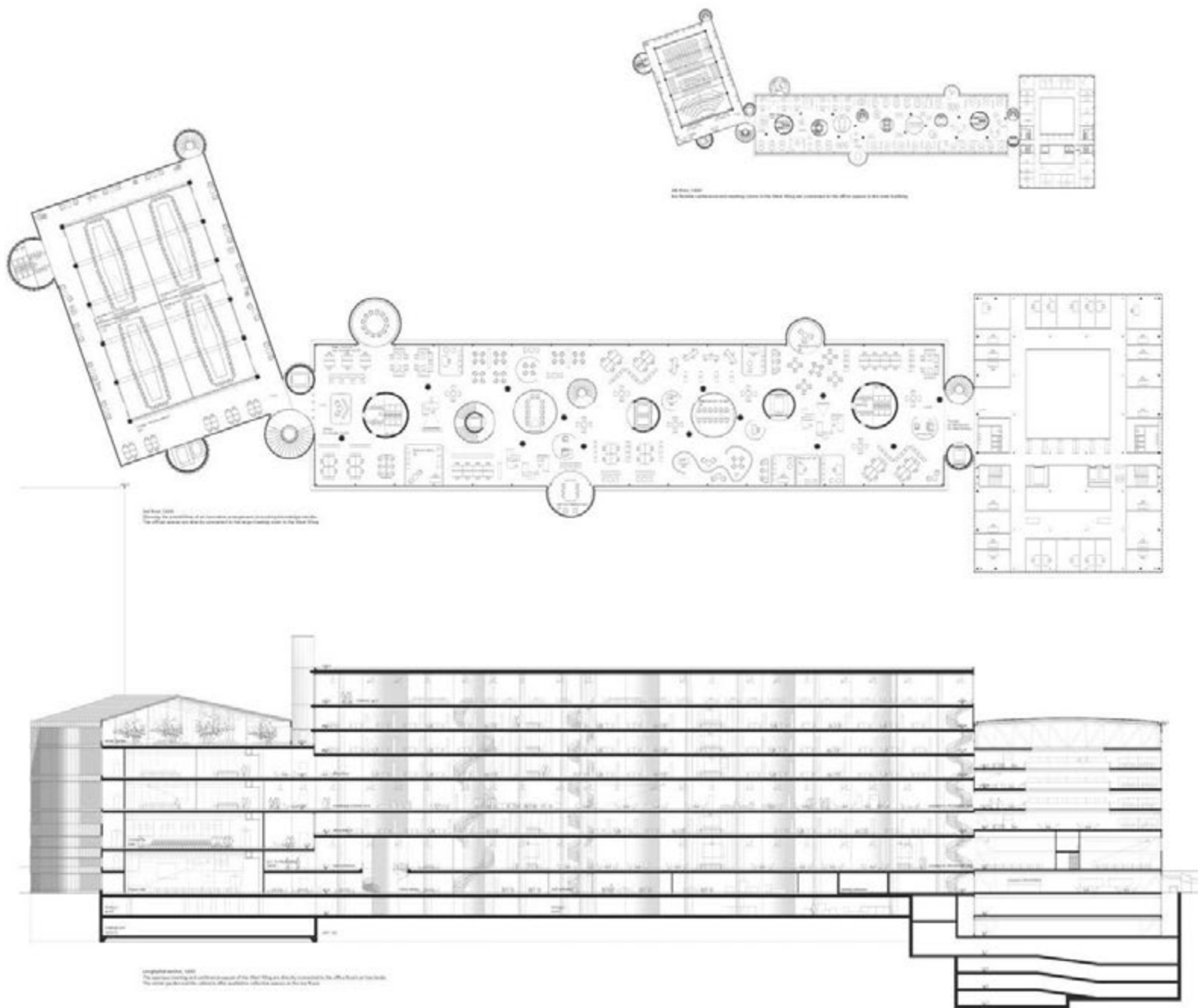
**Vertical circulation**

Aerial stairways are quickly sought to rise through the floors. Fully glazed, they give a clear picture of the building's inner organization. More than safety staircases, they are major elements of the spatial experience of the building. From descent and expansion, they offer a precise view to look out for an abrupt cinematographic experience.



**Standing aside to reflect**

Providing informal meeting and meeting areas with exceptional views towards the park and the Place des Nations. As for a small island, the need to meet informally or just for a quick brainstorming, those allow to stand aside of the main office vertical layout. It thus creates a space of distance through the possibility of looking back at the building itself, and through the landscape.



**Effervescence**

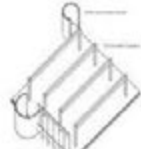


**Ready to cast off**

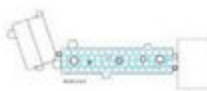
The open terrace gives the visitor the impression to cast off. Suspended above the neighbouring street, the glass towards the street flows and oscillates. A fully glazed and inclined and recalls the game spaces of the late Le Corbusier, which seem to be added hand made. At once, the entire length of the Mass building is made visible, offering a sense of scale.



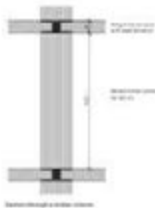
Structural layout of the Mass building



Structural layout of the Mass wing



Structural layout of the Mass column



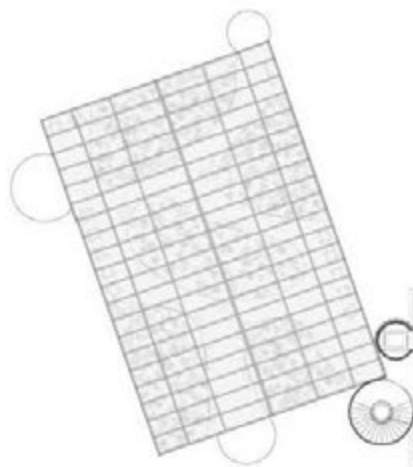
Structural layout of the Mass column

**Specific structures for a specific identity**

Linking up with the Metropol building, the extension is composed by the main office building and the more compact conference building. To support their choice, the optimal static system is chosen in relation to its function. The office building has a mixed structure of steel and concrete, offering an efficient and economical solution, as well as an optimal and flexible environment within the spaces. The slabs are in concrete, as well as the cores and the outer columns. The large inner columns are in glulam timber. Starting from a diameter of 200 cm in the lower floors to cope with the important loads they reduce up to 10 cm in the upper floor. Following two different load paths of the end top, the characteristics of the cores indicate the same column should be placed and their generating reasonable span. As there are no major impressions that matter, the fitting location of each column can be chosen following spatial opportunities and architectural constraints. The very large, apparently randomly placed timber columns provide a strong spatial identity without any expressive gesture. The conference building offers mainly concrete conference halls and meeting rooms requiring a structure with a long span (no central pillar). The 100m concrete frame covers a 100 m span without pillars in the course of the building, leaving the freedom for circulation, lounges and views to the park through a light curtain wall facade.



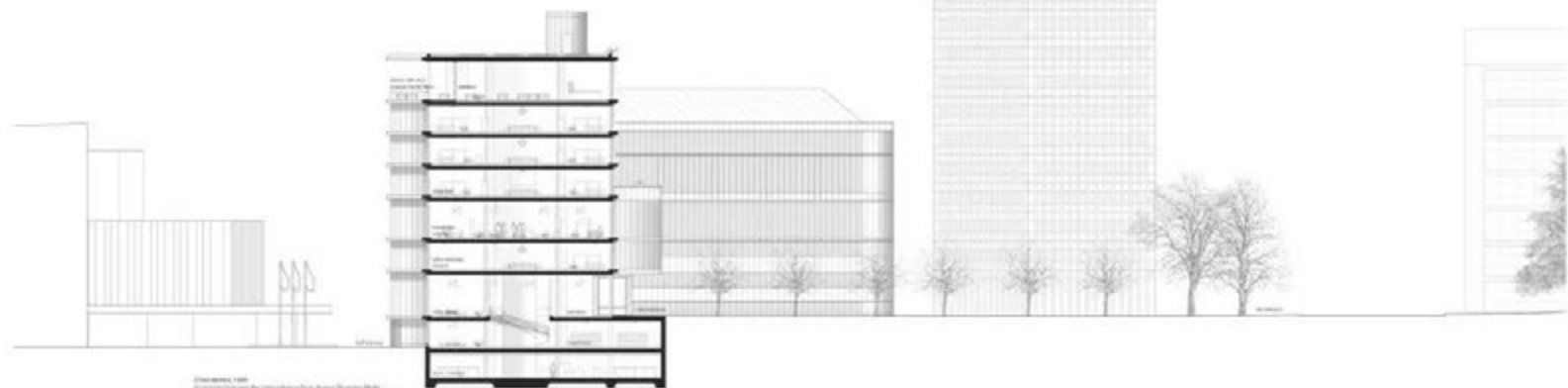
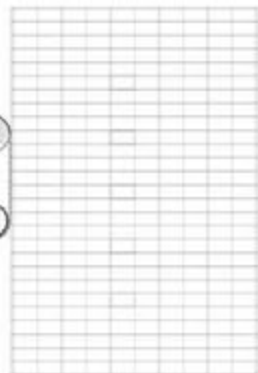
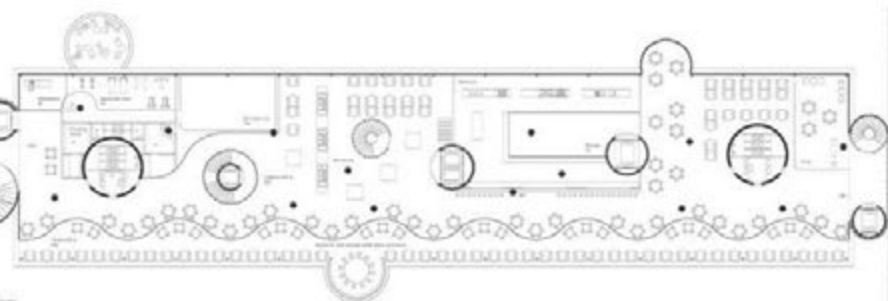
Structural layout of the Mass building



Structural layout of the Mass building



Structural layout of the Mass building



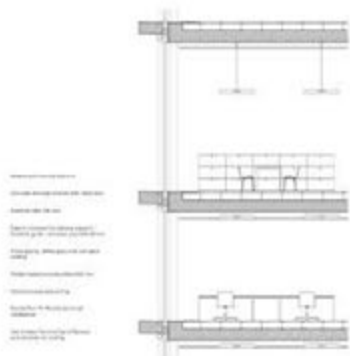
Structural layout of the Mass building

**Effervescence**



**Take a stroll**

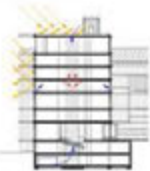
On the roof of the West Wing, above the conference halls, is a winter garden. Cacti, succulents and other plants of semi-arid regions create rich compositions and call for contemplation and relaxation. Meandering ways give access to various habitats in between vegetation and wooden pillars. Linear wooden slats provide shade during in summer and protect plants and visitors in case of turning sun. Under a humble pitched roof, a hidden space for the French sea fishermen, the French General (Richardson) and, further, the UN Palace. You'll go for a walk on the old floor, West Wing.



Structural section of the West Wing, 1/50



The building's location in the urban grid, 1/500



Plan of the building, 1/500

**Building ecology / economy**

The building has an efficient environmental and functional structure that minimizes the cooling and heating cost in the summer and in the winter. The volume of the building creates an important thermal mass. The concrete core and slabs provide inertia. The surface of the facade is minimized. The structure, although being specific, remains simple. The compact volume of the building, the optimization of the insulation and the openings on the facade allows to attain the objective of zero. The connection of the technical rooms also to use some energy sources available on site (air, water from the tap, solar heat, energy from the park).

**Effervescence**



A winter sun brushes over the new (IT) building. The volume provides a clear orientation, and it discloses the strong identity.

# GEO MEO LEO

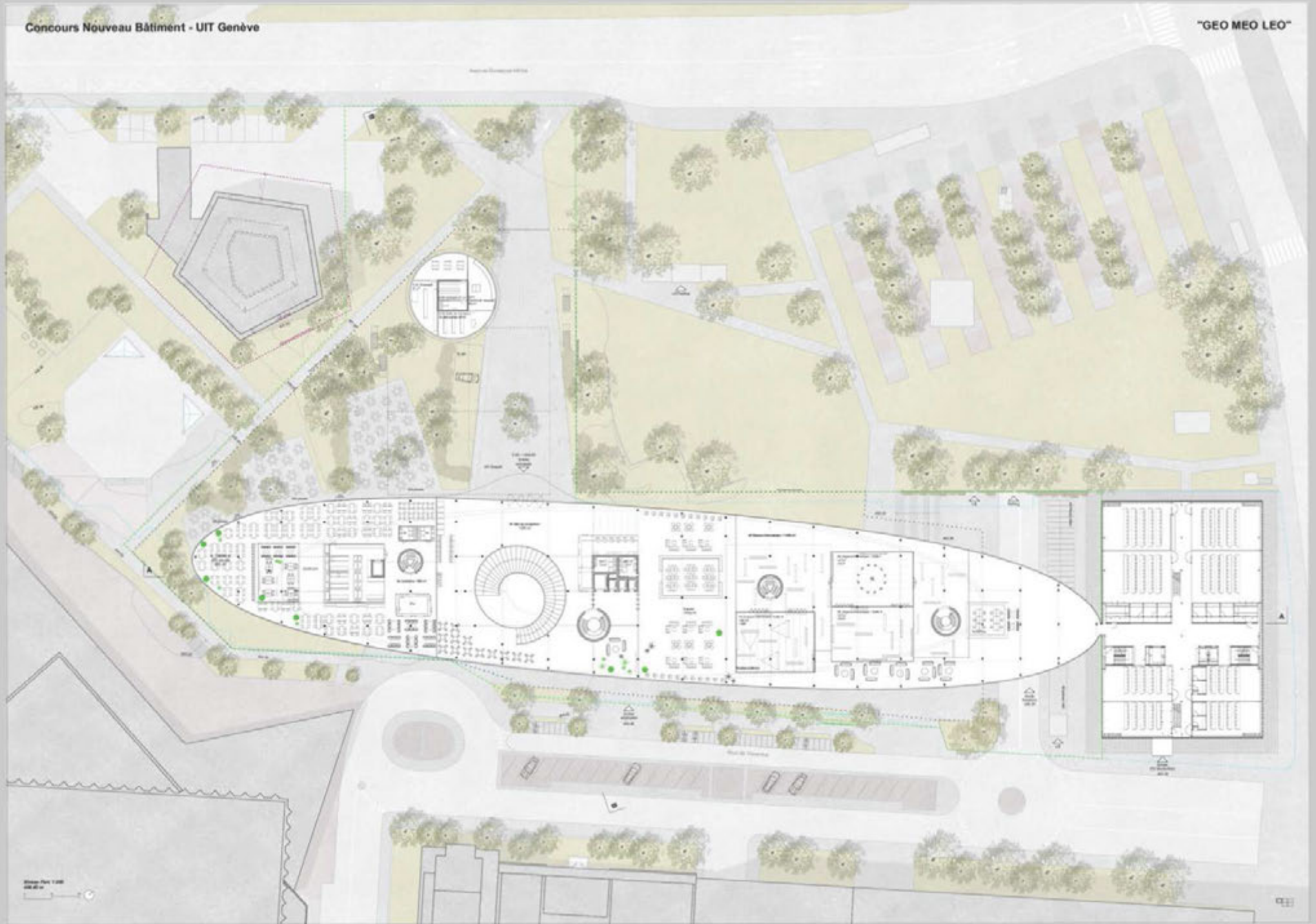
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Landschaftsarchite-  
kturen GmbH  
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Image : Nightnurse  
Images

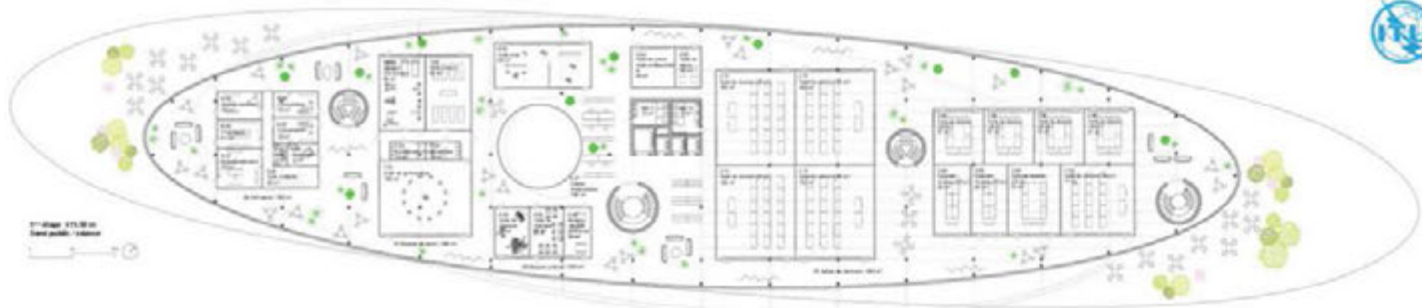
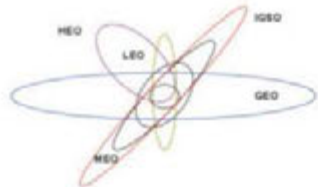


Concours Nouveau Bâtiment - UIT Genève

"GEO MEO LEO"



L'UIT sert de plateforme promouvant échanges et interactions continues. La volumétrie de son bâtiment est caractérisée par une série de larges dalles elliptiques se développant en direction de son environnement hétérogène et invitant les échanges tant au point de vue physique qu'atmosphérique.



CONCEPTION UNIVERSELLE DE L'UIT

Le concours d'architecture a permis d'identifier de fait le principe universel de l'UIT : une plateforme d'échange ouverte à tous. Cette plateforme est le cœur de l'UIT, elle est le lieu de rencontre, de dialogue et de collaboration. Elle est le lieu de l'interaction humaine et de la création collective.

CONCEPT ARCHITECTURAL

Les espaces universels et de rencontre sont conçus comme des plateformes d'échange et de collaboration. Ils sont conçus pour être ouverts à tous, pour permettre à chacun de trouver son espace de travail, de rencontre et de collaboration.

ORGANISATION DES ESPACES

La plateforme universelle est conçue comme une plateforme d'échange et de collaboration. Elle est conçue pour être ouverte à tous, pour permettre à chacun de trouver son espace de travail, de rencontre et de collaboration.



CONCEPT URBAIN : CONNECTION

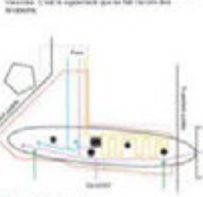
Le bâtiment se connecte au quartier par une série de ponts et de passerelles. Ces ponts et passerelles sont conçus pour être ouverts à tous, pour permettre à chacun de trouver son espace de travail, de rencontre et de collaboration.

AMÉNAGEMENTS EXTERNES

Les espaces extérieurs sont conçus comme des plateformes d'échange et de collaboration. Ils sont conçus pour être ouverts à tous, pour permettre à chacun de trouver son espace de travail, de rencontre et de collaboration.

ENTRÉE

L'entrée est conçue comme un espace de rencontre et de collaboration. Elle est conçue pour être ouverte à tous, pour permettre à chacun de trouver son espace de travail, de rencontre et de collaboration.



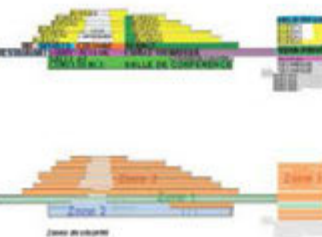
- Périphérie de la toiture
- L'aire de la toiture
- L'UIT
- Fonctionnement
- L'extérieur

SECURITE

Le bâtiment est conçu pour être sûr et sécurisé. Il est conçu pour être ouvert à tous, pour permettre à chacun de trouver son espace de travail, de rencontre et de collaboration.

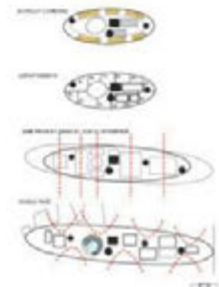
QUALITES FONCTIONNELLES / QUALITES SPATIALES

Le bâtiment est conçu pour être fonctionnel et spatial. Il est conçu pour être ouvert à tous, pour permettre à chacun de trouver son espace de travail, de rencontre et de collaboration.



PROFANE

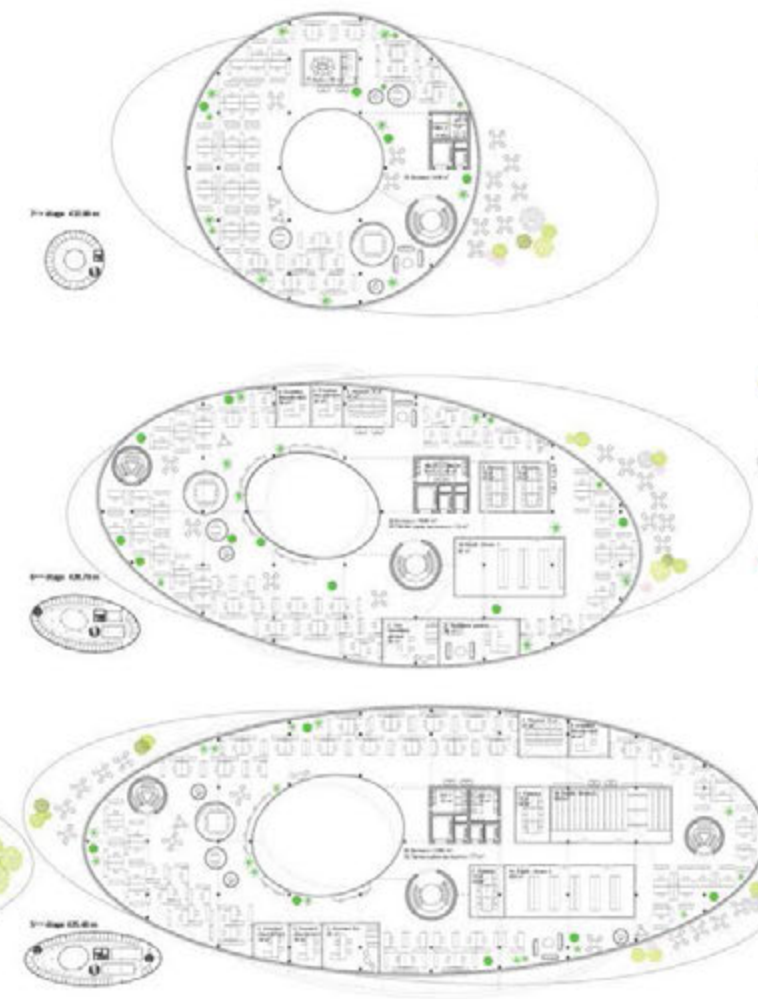
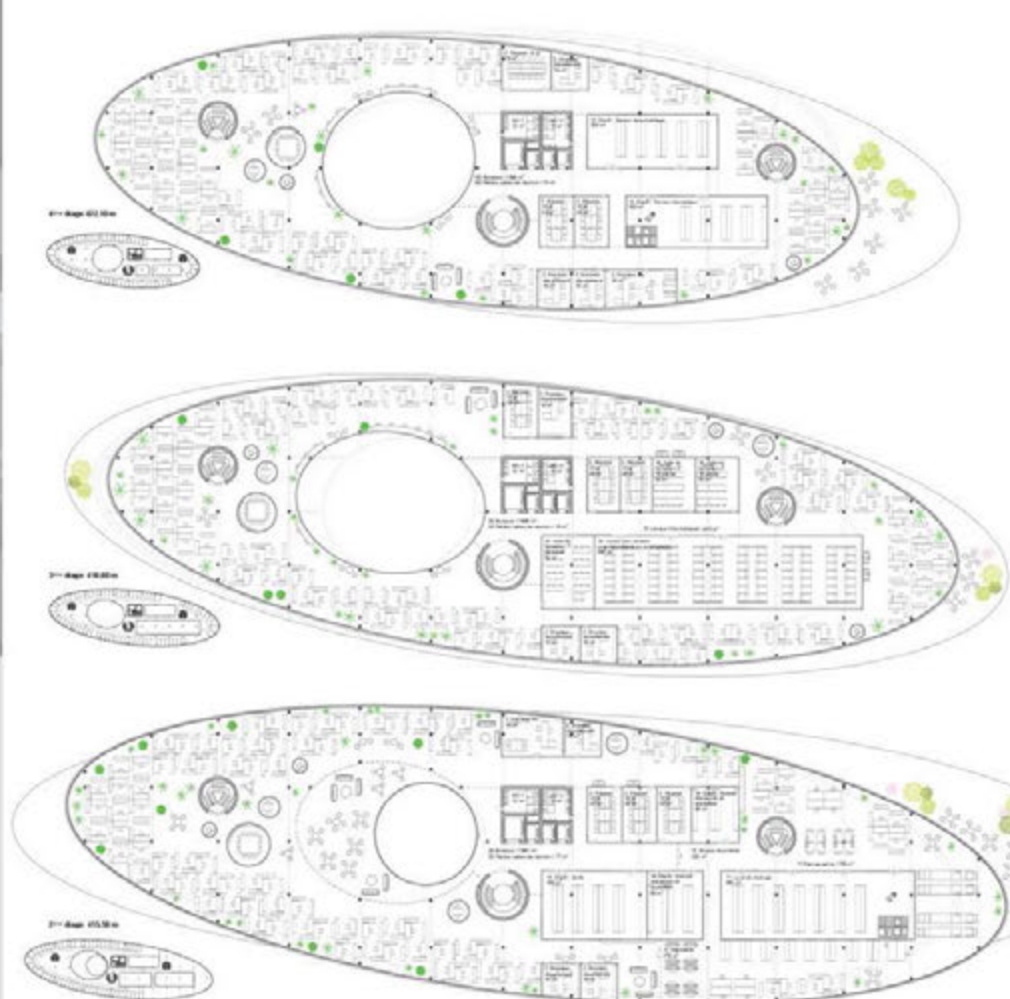
Le bâtiment est conçu pour être profane et ouvert à tous. Il est conçu pour être ouvert à tous, pour permettre à chacun de trouver son espace de travail, de rencontre et de collaboration.





# Concours Nouveau Bâtiment - UIT Genève

# "GEO MEO LEO"

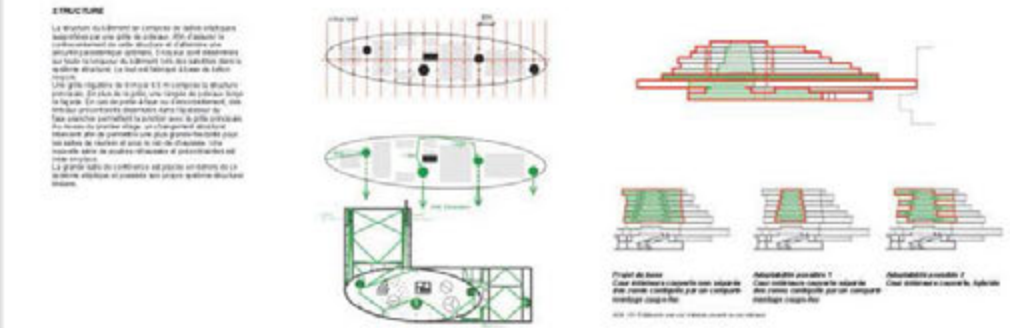


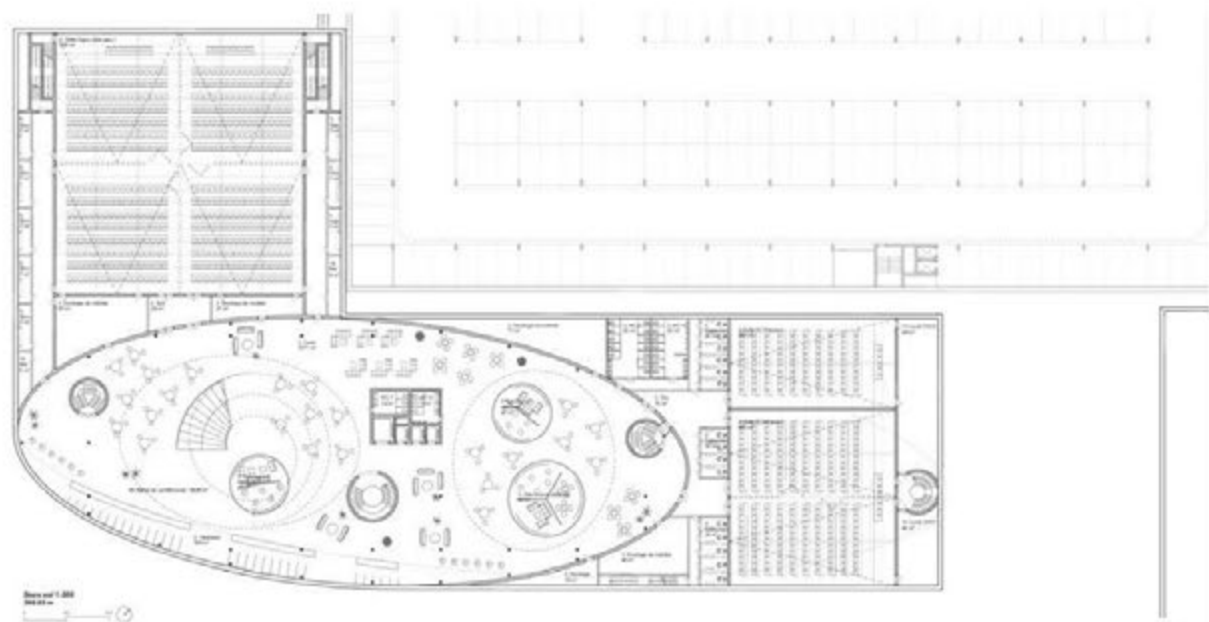
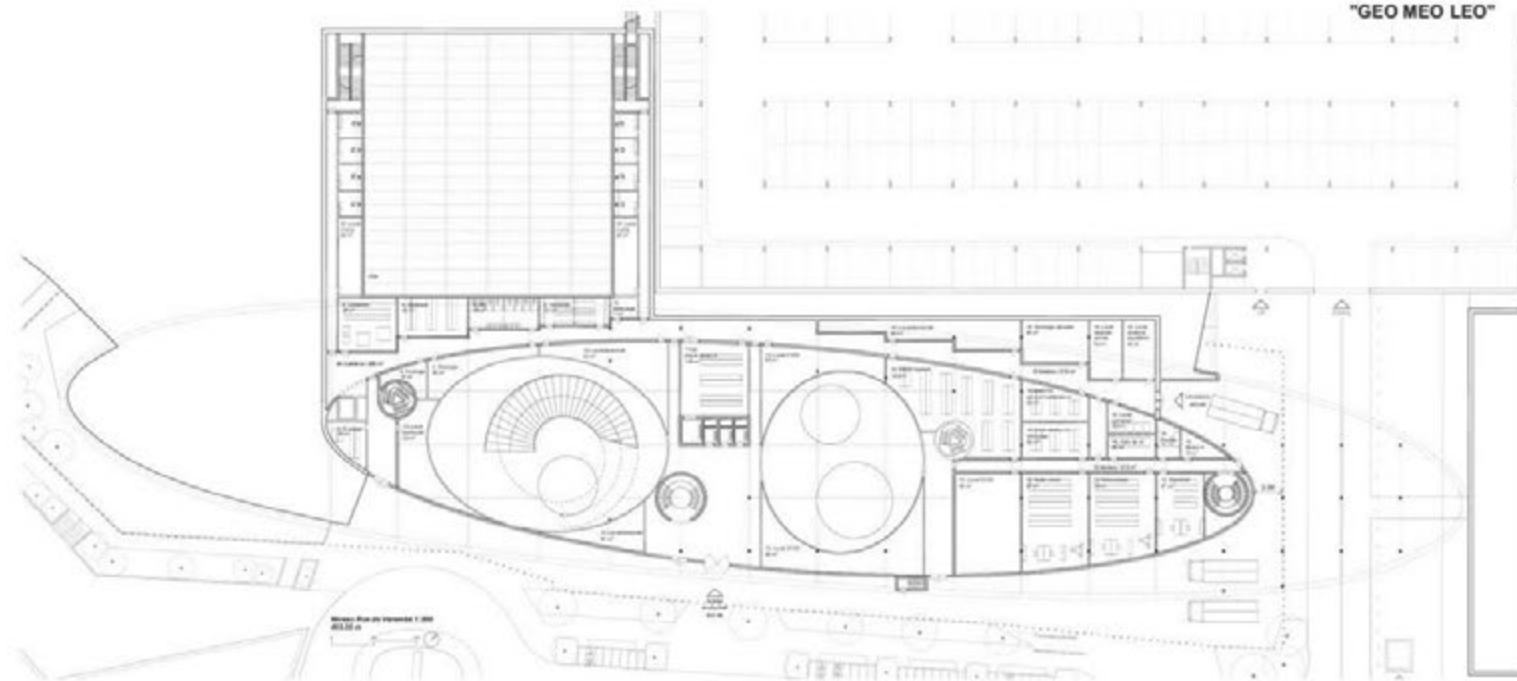
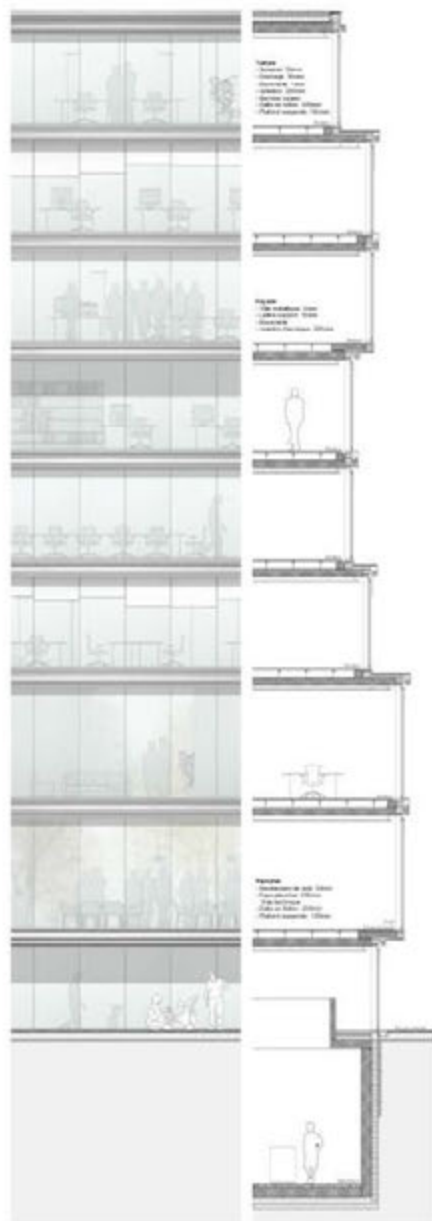
- 1<sup>er</sup> étage 45,50 m  
Terrain
- 2<sup>ème</sup> étage 43,00 m  
Terrain
- 3<sup>ème</sup> étage 40,50 m  
Administration
- 4<sup>ème</sup> étage 38,00 m  
Administration
- 5<sup>ème</sup> étage 35,50 m  
Terrain
- 6<sup>ème</sup> étage 33,00 m  
Administration
- 7<sup>ème</sup> étage 30,50 m  
Terrain
- 8<sup>ème</sup> étage 28,00 m  
Administration
- 9<sup>ème</sup> étage 25,50 m  
Administration
- 10<sup>ème</sup> étage 23,00 m  
Administration
- 11<sup>ème</sup> étage 20,50 m  
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- 12<sup>ème</sup> étage 18,00 m  
Administration
- 13<sup>ème</sup> étage 15,50 m  
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- 14<sup>ème</sup> étage 13,00 m  
Administration
- 15<sup>ème</sup> étage 10,50 m  
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- 16<sup>ème</sup> étage 8,00 m  
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- 17<sup>ème</sup> étage 5,50 m  
Administration
- 18<sup>ème</sup> étage 3,00 m  
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- 19<sup>ème</sup> étage 0,50 m  
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- 20<sup>ème</sup> étage 0,00 m  
Administration

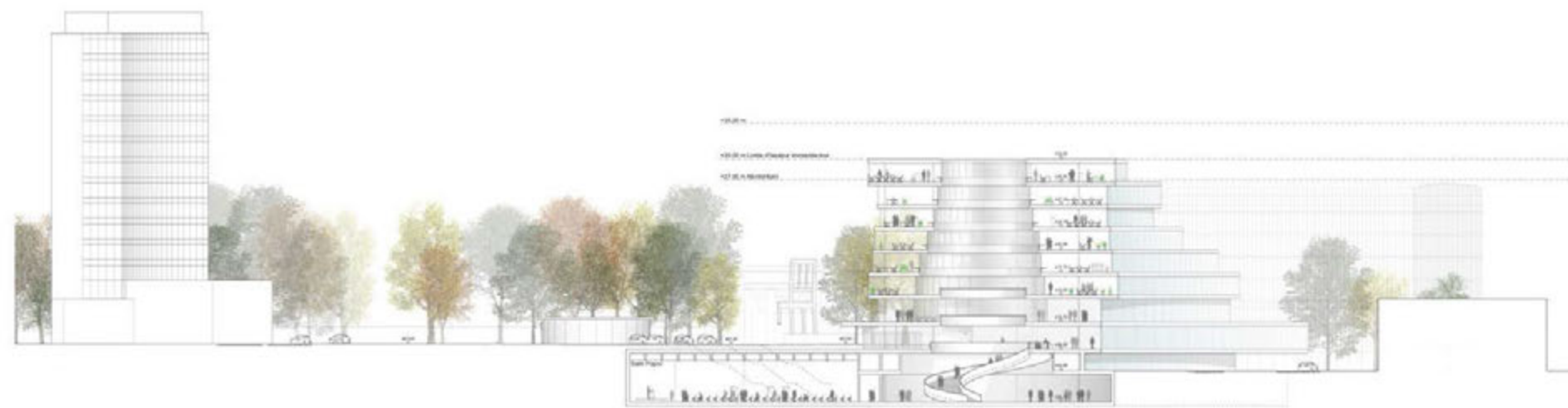
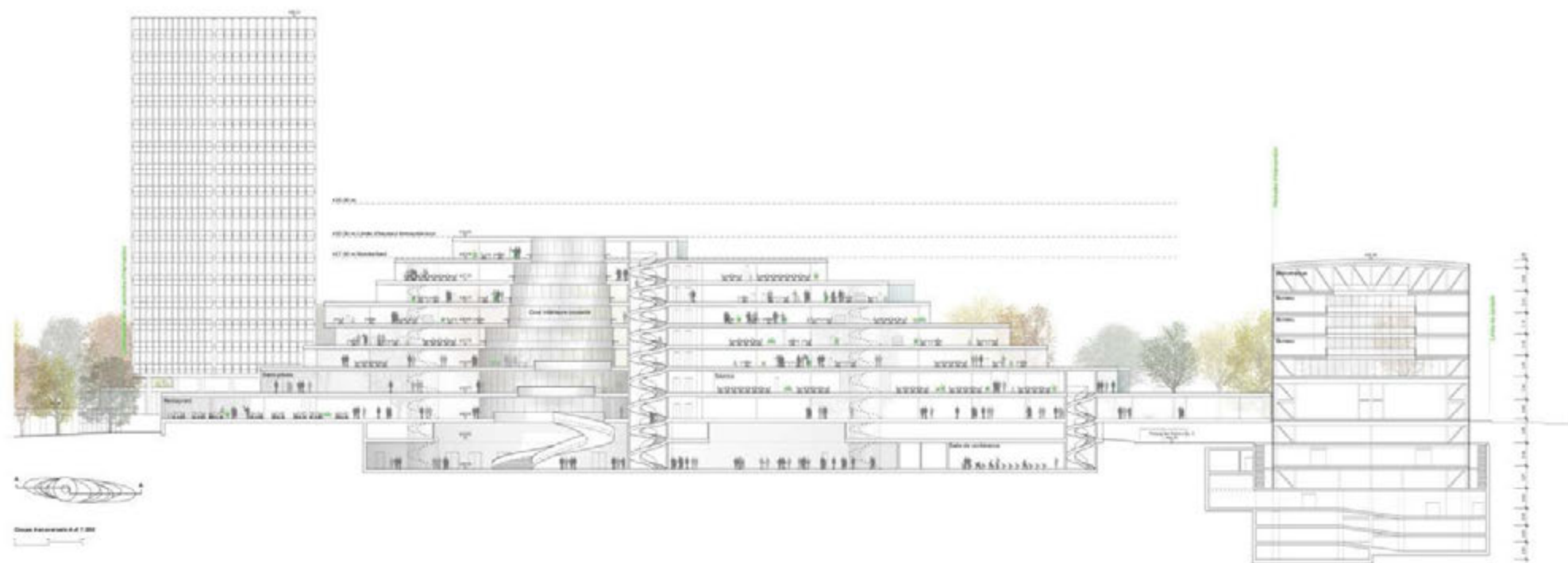


**Architecture de programmation parties métrés**

Construction	12000
Structures	15000
Équipements	10000
Éléments	15000
Extérieurs	10000
Intérieurs	15000
Voitures	15000
Énergie	10000
Éclairage	10000
Chauffage	10000
Plomberie	10000
Électricité	10000
Télécoms	10000
Autres	10000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150000</b>





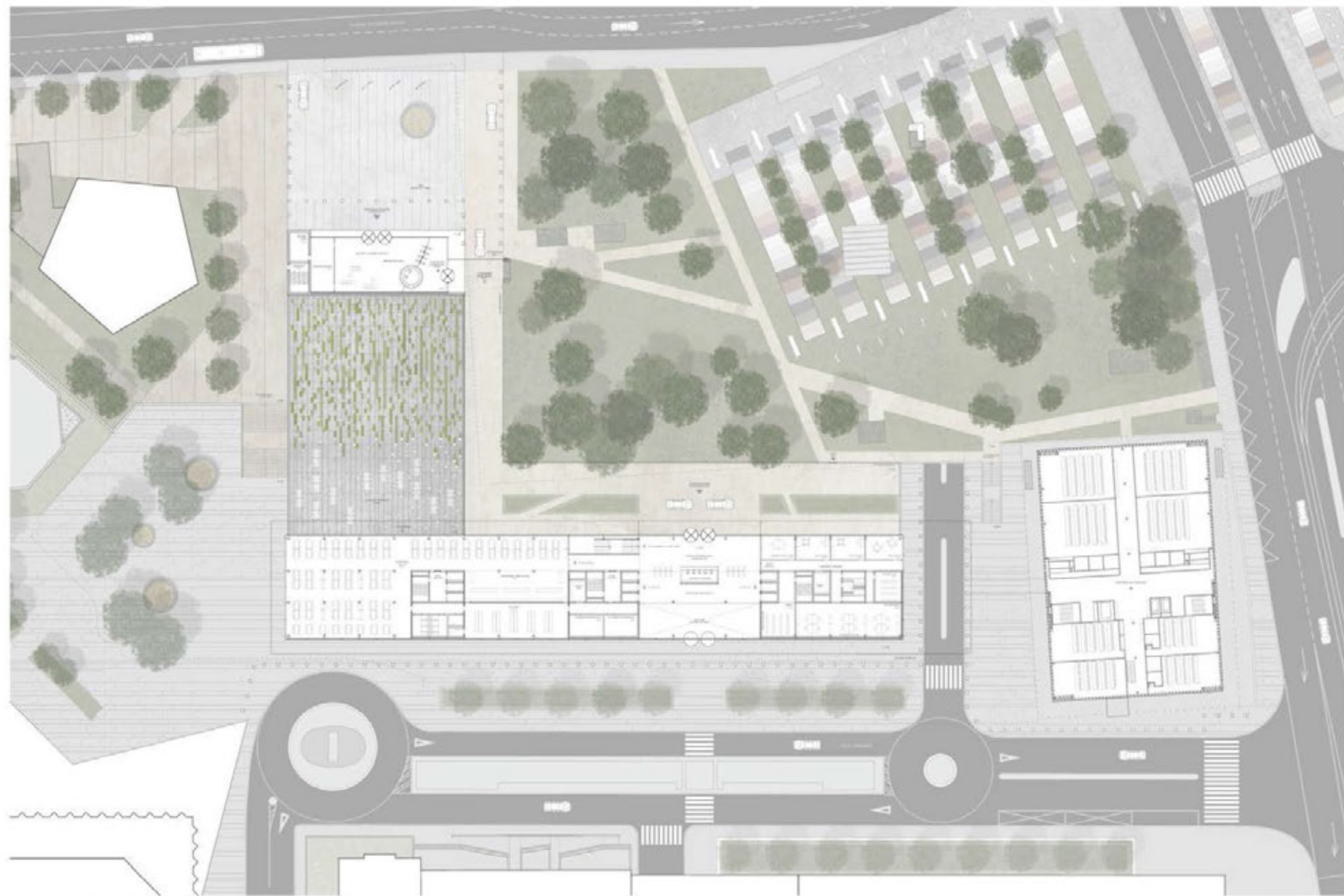


MOON-24

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Xavier Ribera  
Nicola Romano



UPPER GROUND FLOOR (PLACE DES MÛRONS) | 1:500 - LANDSCAPE ENRICHMENT







**CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIÈGE DE L'UIT À GÈNÈVE**

The competition brief for the new building for the IUTV headquarters in Geneva was defined by the city of Geneva and the canton of Geneva. The brief was to create a modern, sustainable, and high-quality building that would serve as a landmark in the city and provide a good working environment for the staff.

The brief also included a number of specific requirements, such as the need for a building that was energy-efficient, had a high level of accessibility, and was designed to be flexible and adaptable to future changes in the organization's needs.

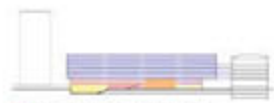
The winning design was a modern, multi-story building with a glass facade and a central courtyard. The building was designed to be energy-efficient and sustainable, with a focus on natural light and ventilation. The design also included a number of features that would improve the working environment, such as a central courtyard, a library, and a number of meeting rooms.



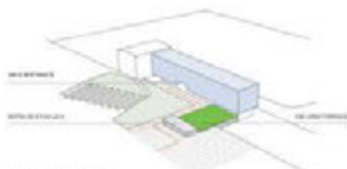
SITUATIONAL NETWORK



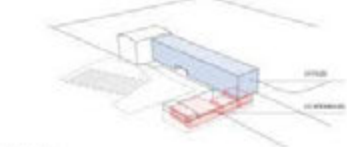
URBAN LANDSCAPE ENVIRONMENT



PROGRAM OVERVIEW - LONGITUDINAL SECTION



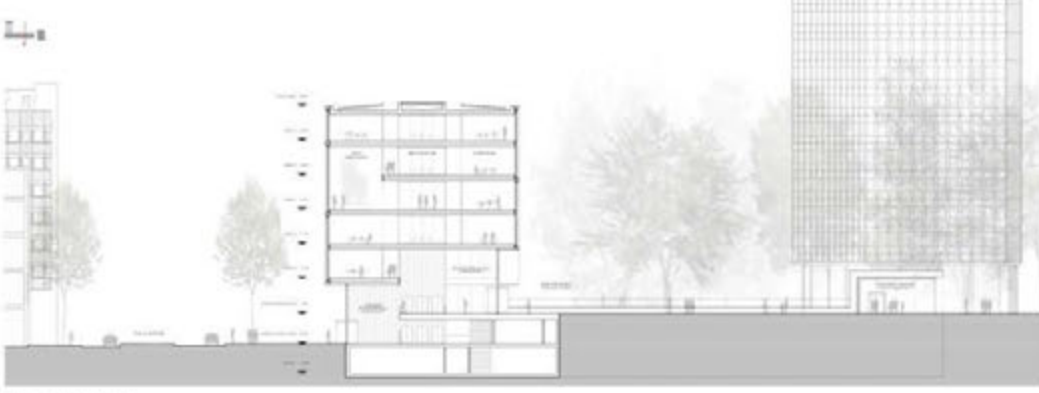
STRENGTH SITE DENSITY



FUNCTIONS



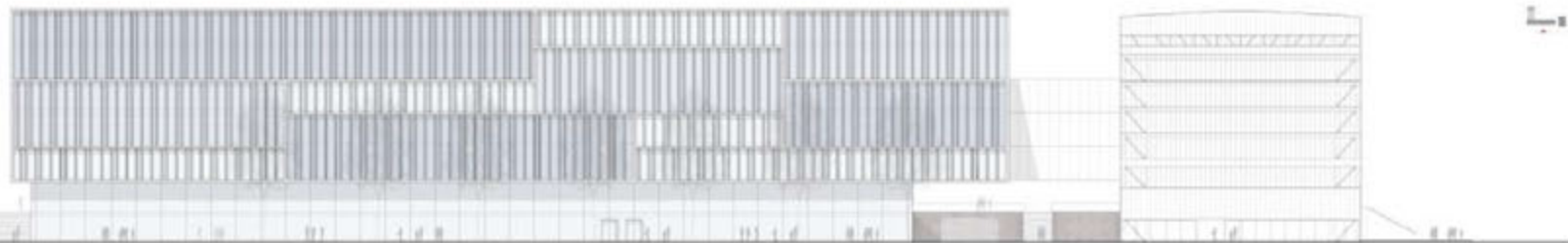
QUALITY & TRANSPARENT



TRANSVERSE SECTION 1/500



SOUTHEAST ELEVATION - RUE DE VIREMBÉ (1/500)



1/500



MAIN ENTRANCE



CONFERENCE AREA



MODULAR WORKING SPACE

**The brief**  
 Competition in 2016 was based on the intention to build a new headquarters for ITO in Geneva, Switzerland. The brief was to create a modern, sustainable, and flexible building that would accommodate the needs of the company and its employees.

The brief also included the need for a building that would be a landmark in the city and provide a high-quality working environment for its employees. The building was to be a symbol of the company's commitment to innovation and sustainability.

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**Site context**  
 The building is located in the heart of Geneva, Switzerland, in the district of St. Julien. The site is a prime location, offering excellent views of the city and the lake.

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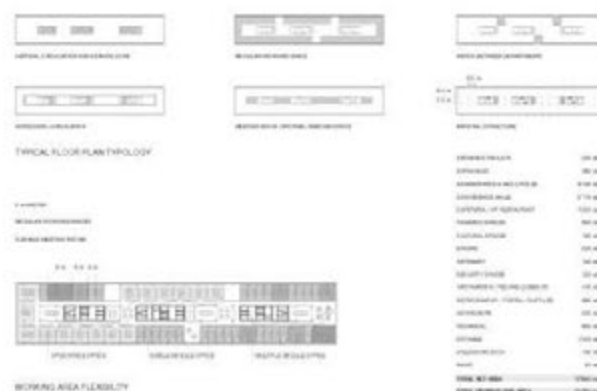
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TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN - OFFICE SPACES | 1/200



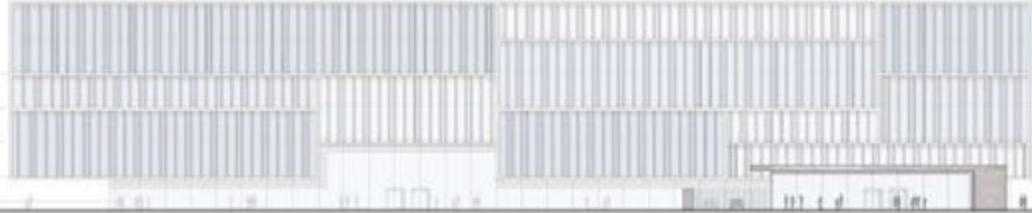
WORKING AREA FLEXIBILITY



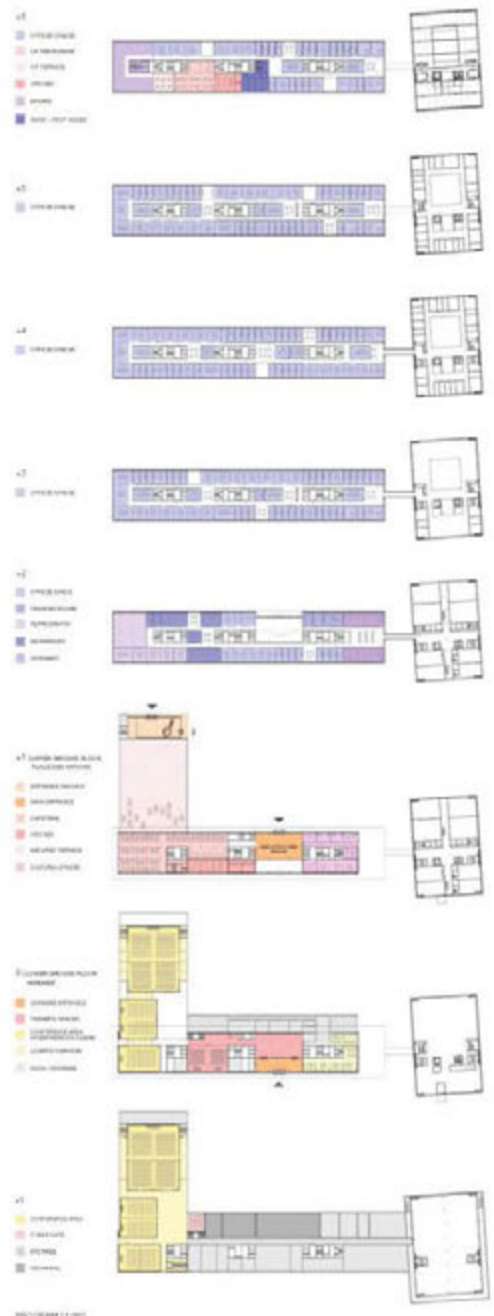
TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN - OFFICE SPACES | 1/200



NORTH-WEST ELEVATION - AVENUE GUSSEPE MUTTA 1/200



NORTH-WEST ELEVATION - AVENUE GUSSEPE MUTTA 1/200

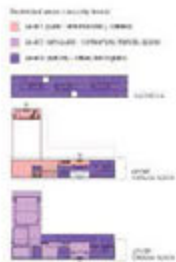


PROGRAM FLOOR



**Abstract**  
 A new building for the ITO headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. The building is designed to be a modern, sustainable, and flexible structure that can accommodate the needs of the organization for the next 50 years. The building is designed to be a modern, sustainable, and flexible structure that can accommodate the needs of the organization for the next 50 years.

**Introduction**  
 The ITO headquarters building in Geneva is a modern, sustainable, and flexible structure that can accommodate the needs of the organization for the next 50 years. The building is designed to be a modern, sustainable, and flexible structure that can accommodate the needs of the organization for the next 50 years.



**Concept**  
 The building is designed to be a modern, sustainable, and flexible structure that can accommodate the needs of the organization for the next 50 years. The building is designed to be a modern, sustainable, and flexible structure that can accommodate the needs of the organization for the next 50 years.

**Design**  
 The building is designed to be a modern, sustainable, and flexible structure that can accommodate the needs of the organization for the next 50 years. The building is designed to be a modern, sustainable, and flexible structure that can accommodate the needs of the organization for the next 50 years.

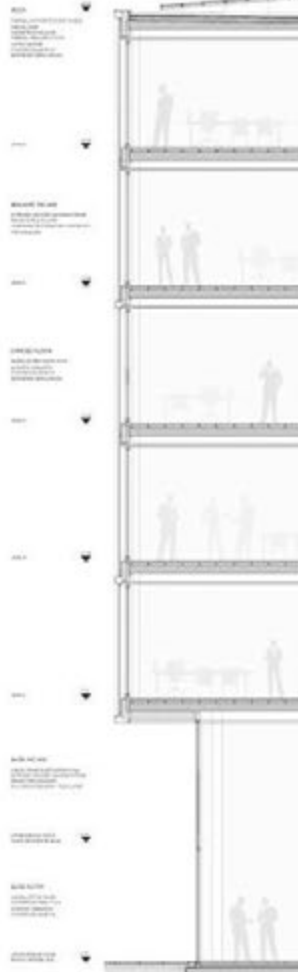
**Conclusion**  
 The building is designed to be a modern, sustainable, and flexible structure that can accommodate the needs of the organization for the next 50 years. The building is designed to be a modern, sustainable, and flexible structure that can accommodate the needs of the organization for the next 50 years.



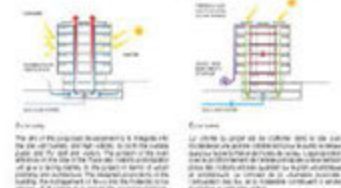
ENTRANCE PHALON (AÉRIENNE) GIUSEPPE MITTA



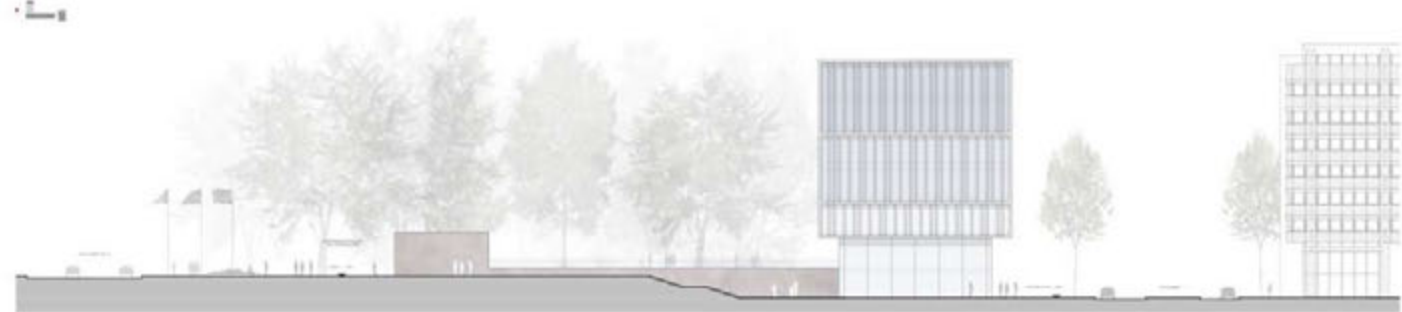
FACADE ELEVATION | 1:500



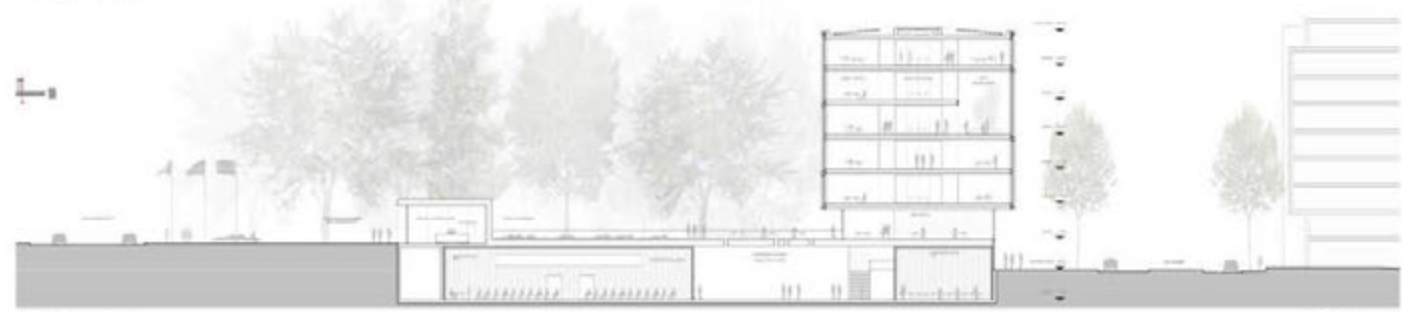
FACADE SECTION | 1:500



TECHNICAL DIAGRAMS



SOUTHWEST ELEVATION | 1:500



SOUTHWEST SECTION | 1:500

# ROSETTA

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CONCOURS NOUVEAU BATIMENT - UIT GENEVE | COMPETITION NEW BUILDING - ITU GENEVA

ROSETTA ■ ■ ■ ■



Site plan showing building location



Concepts et principes

The competition brief asked for a building that would be a landmark in the city, a building that would be a landmark in the city, a building that would be a landmark in the city...

Le projet

The project is a landmark building in the city, a building that would be a landmark in the city, a building that would be a landmark in the city...



Section 1-1



Section 2-2

Section 3-3



Interior view of the building

Concepts et principes

The project is a landmark building in the city, a building that would be a landmark in the city, a building that would be a landmark in the city...

Le projet

The project is a landmark building in the city, a building that would be a landmark in the city, a building that would be a landmark in the city...

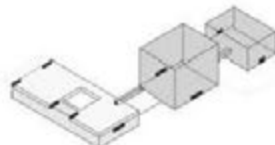
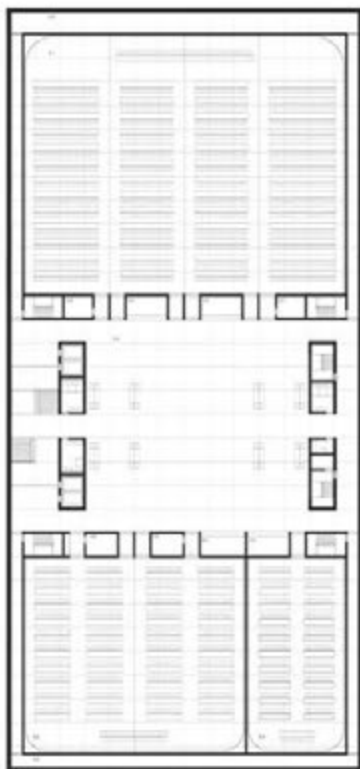
Le projet

The project is a landmark building in the city, a building that would be a landmark in the city, a building that would be a landmark in the city...

Le projet

The project is a landmark building in the city, a building that would be a landmark in the city, a building that would be a landmark in the city...

- 1. 1st floor reception, information desk, waiting area, office
- 2. 2nd floor reception, information desk, waiting area, office
- 3. 3rd floor reception, information desk, waiting area, office
- 4. 4th floor reception, information desk, waiting area, office
- 5. 5th floor reception, information desk, waiting area, office
- 6. 6th floor reception, information desk, waiting area, office
- 7. 7th floor reception, information desk, waiting area, office
- 8. 8th floor reception, information desk, waiting area, office
- 9. 9th floor reception, information desk, waiting area, office
- 10. 10th floor reception, information desk, waiting area, office
- 11. 11th floor reception, information desk, waiting area, office
- 12. 12th floor reception, information desk, waiting area, office
- 13. 13th floor reception, information desk, waiting area, office
- 14. 14th floor reception, information desk, waiting area, office
- 15. 15th floor reception, information desk, waiting area, office
- 16. 16th floor reception, information desk, waiting area, office
- 17. 17th floor reception, information desk, waiting area, office
- 18. 18th floor reception, information desk, waiting area, office
- 19. 19th floor reception, information desk, waiting area, office
- 20. 20th floor reception, information desk, waiting area, office



Niveau +0.00 (Niveau sol)  
 Niveau +0.10 (Niveau sol)  
 Niveau +0.20 (Niveau sol)  
 Niveau +0.30 (Niveau sol)

Annexe 1 Access

**DESCRIPTION DE L'ANNEXE**

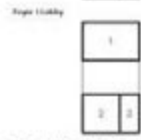
L'annexe 1 est un bâtiment à usage de bureaux, de 10 étages, construit sur un terrain de 1000 m<sup>2</sup>. Elle est conçue pour accueillir environ 1000 personnes. Le bâtiment est conçu pour être flexible et adaptable à différents besoins. Il dispose de plusieurs espaces communs, de salles de réunion et de bureaux individuels. L'annexe est conçue pour être durable et éco-citoyenne.

L'annexe 1 est un bâtiment à usage de bureaux, de 10 étages, construit sur un terrain de 1000 m<sup>2</sup>. Elle est conçue pour accueillir environ 1000 personnes. Le bâtiment est conçu pour être flexible et adaptable à différents besoins.

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Compteur de l'Annexe 1



Vue de jour / Day view

**DESCRIPTION DE L'ANNEXE**

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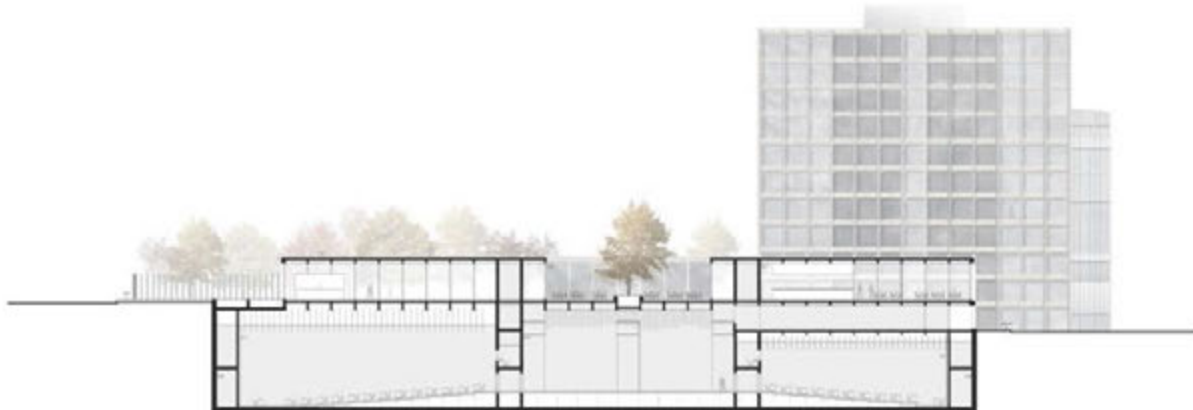
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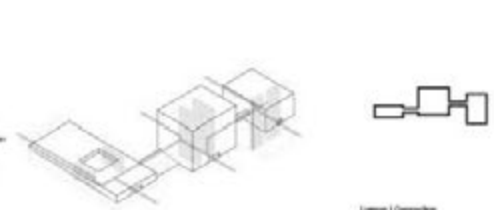
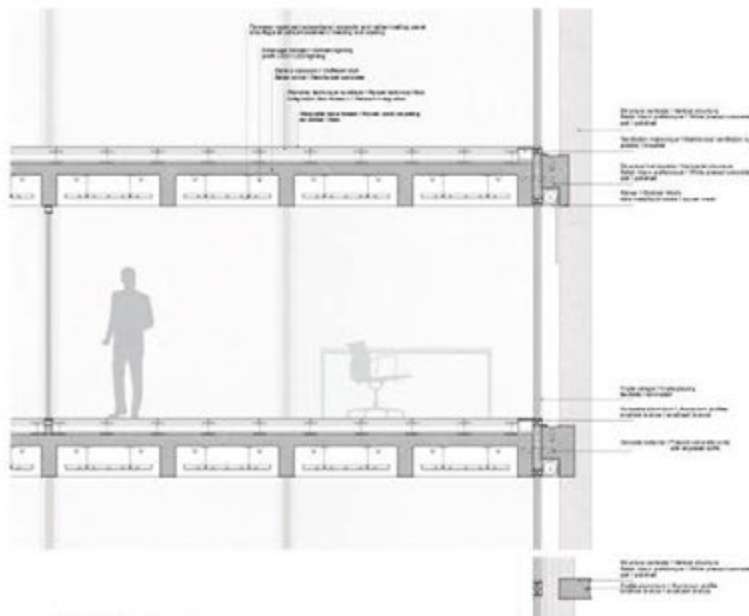
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coupe transversale - 1/50ème

1. Niveau de construction / Construction level  
 2. Niveau +0.00 (Niveau sol) / Level +0.00 (Level ground)  
 3. Niveau +0.10 (Niveau sol) / Level +0.10 (Level ground)  
 4. Niveau +0.20 (Niveau sol) / Level +0.20 (Level ground)  
 5. Niveau +0.30 (Niveau sol) / Level +0.30 (Level ground)

CONCOURS NOUVEAU BATIMENT - UIT GENEVE | COMPETITION NEW BUILDING - ITU GENEVA



**Qualité de l'habitat**  
 Le projet vise à offrir un cadre de vie de qualité, en favorisant un environnement de travail agréable et sain. Les espaces communs sont conçus pour encourager la collaboration et le bien-être des occupants. Les matériaux utilisés sont sélectionnés pour leur qualité et leur durabilité.

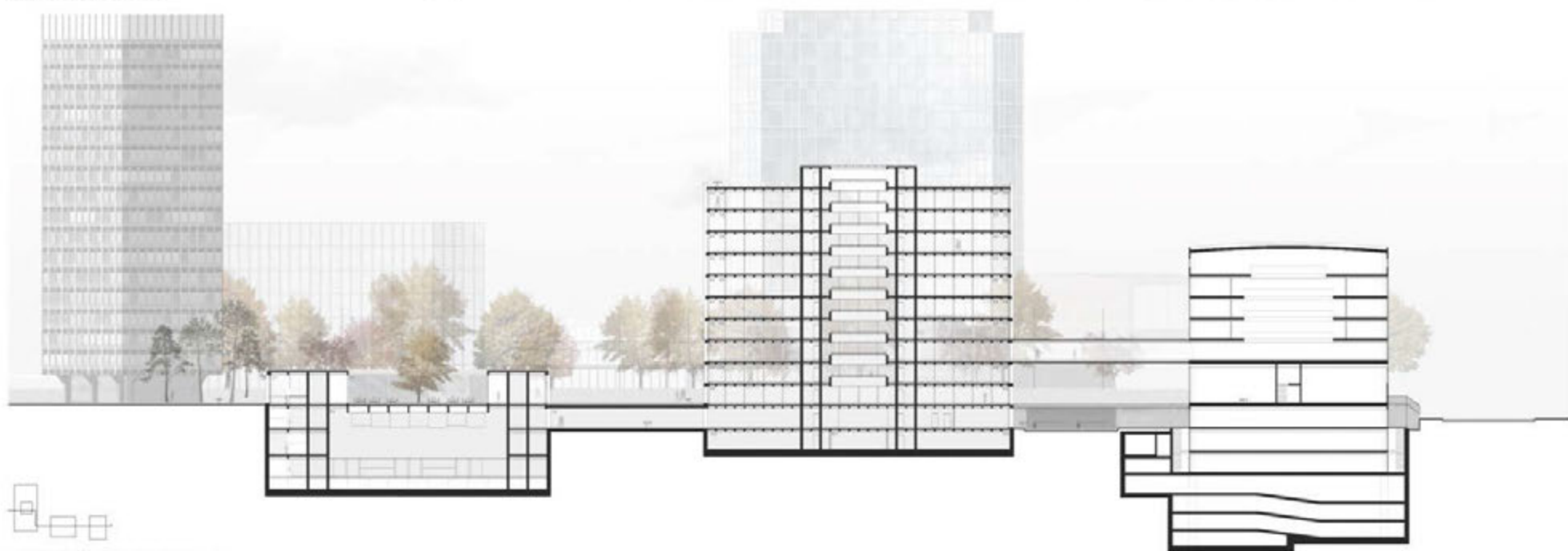
**Techniques et matériaux**  
 Le projet utilise des techniques innovantes et des matériaux durables. Les murs sont en béton armé, et les planchers sont en béton. Les fenêtres sont en aluminium anodisé, et les portes sont en bois massif.

**Impact environnemental**  
 Le projet est conçu pour être économe en énergie et en ressources. Les matériaux utilisés sont sélectionnés pour leur faible impact environnemental. Le bâtiment est conçu pour être facilement recyclable.



Exterior view of the building at dusk.

Design visualization | Conceptual section | 1/30



Design visualization | Scale 1:1000 | Long section | Vertical scale 1:100



# THE GARDENS,

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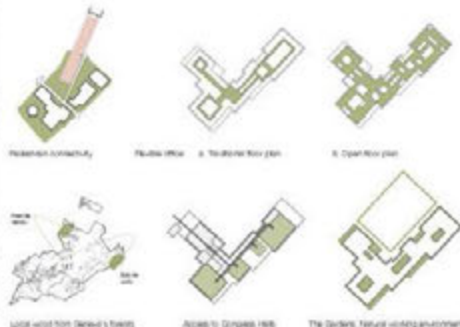
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Primin Jung Ingenieure AG :  
Andreas Zweifel  
Studio Vulcan  
Landschaftsarchitekture GmbH :  
Robin Winogron



CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

THE GARDENS – A communication environment



**The Human Scale of Communication**

The low-rise, green building stands as a symbol for the human scale of communication that lies at the heart of the International Telecommunication Union, a robust and flexible landscape of collaboration, allowing for the institution to constantly evolve. As the new headquarter of the ITU, it marks the far end of the urban axis to Palais des Nations. The Gardens frames the park and turns an urban ensemble with the Montparnasse Building and the tower. A new pedestrian connection to Rue de Varamin connects the neighbourhood with Palais des Nations.

**A Collaborative Environment**

The Gardens provide a contemporary, transparent, and healthy working environment with constant visual and physical contact to nature. Light and air flow through atriums and courtyards, balconies and terraces open onto the park. The Gardens is a collaborative work environment that opens up and integrates formerly separated functional areas such as the cafeteria, the library, or the gym into a horizontal landscape on only two floors. Meetings and desk-time, coffee and food, work-out and recuperation all become part of the daily working experience. The Gardens fosters incidental meetings and spontaneous interaction – situations that are crucial for contemporary knowledge-intensive workplaces because they are known to improve communication and spark innovation.

**A Natural Building**

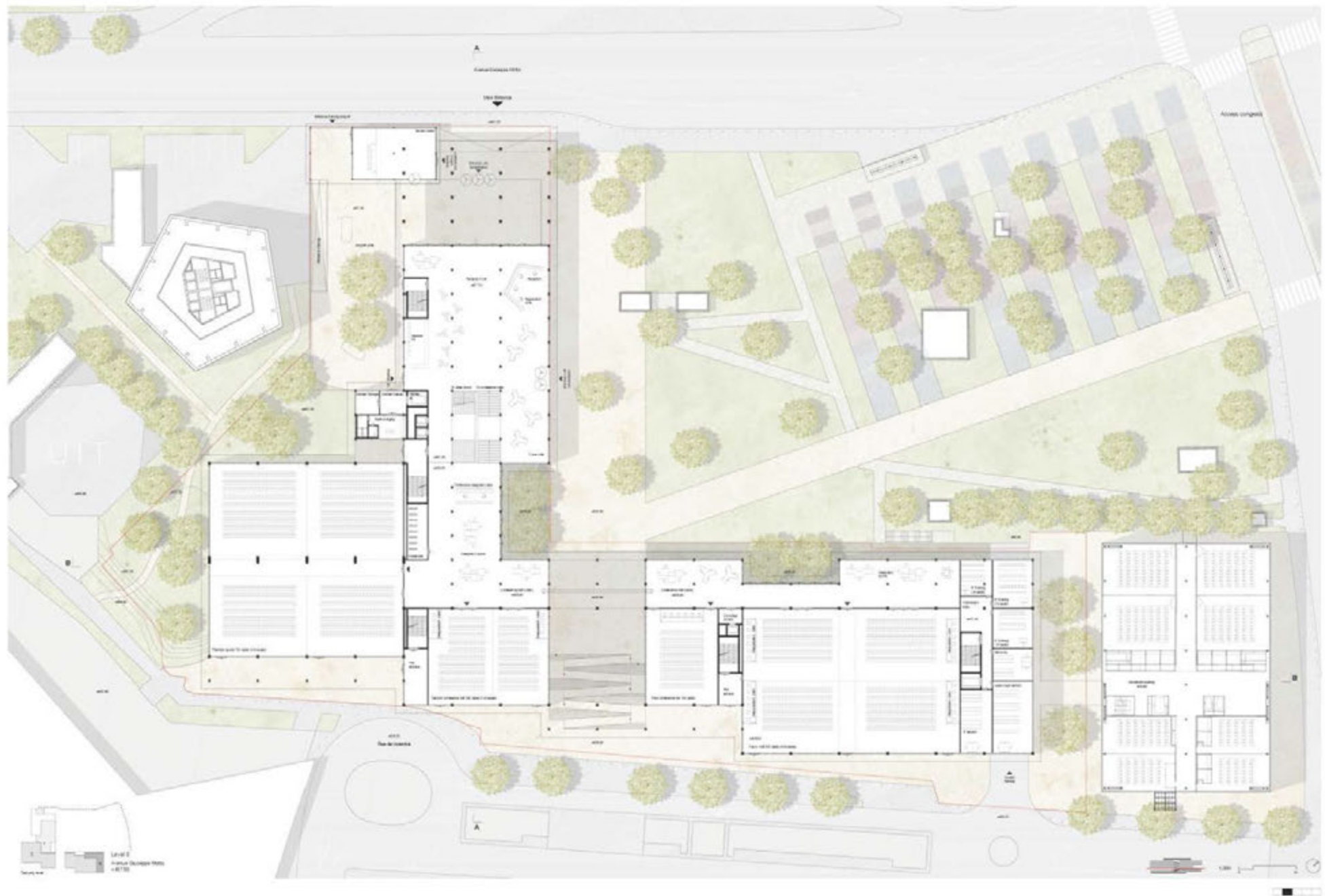
The serene wooden load-bearing system structures the building. Natural building materials complement a healthy, all-ages work environment. A truss frame over two floors is all it needs for a 25-meter free span in the conference level. The main structure is green and flexible and offers great ease of movement both horizontally and vertically. The Gardens can accommodate an open floor plan, a traditionally zoned office, or any combination thereof. Simple yet refined in its materiality, The Gardens conveys its discreet elegance through horizontal railings, shifting and stepping layers, its delicate glass facade, and the generous main entrance on Avenue Giuseppe Motta.

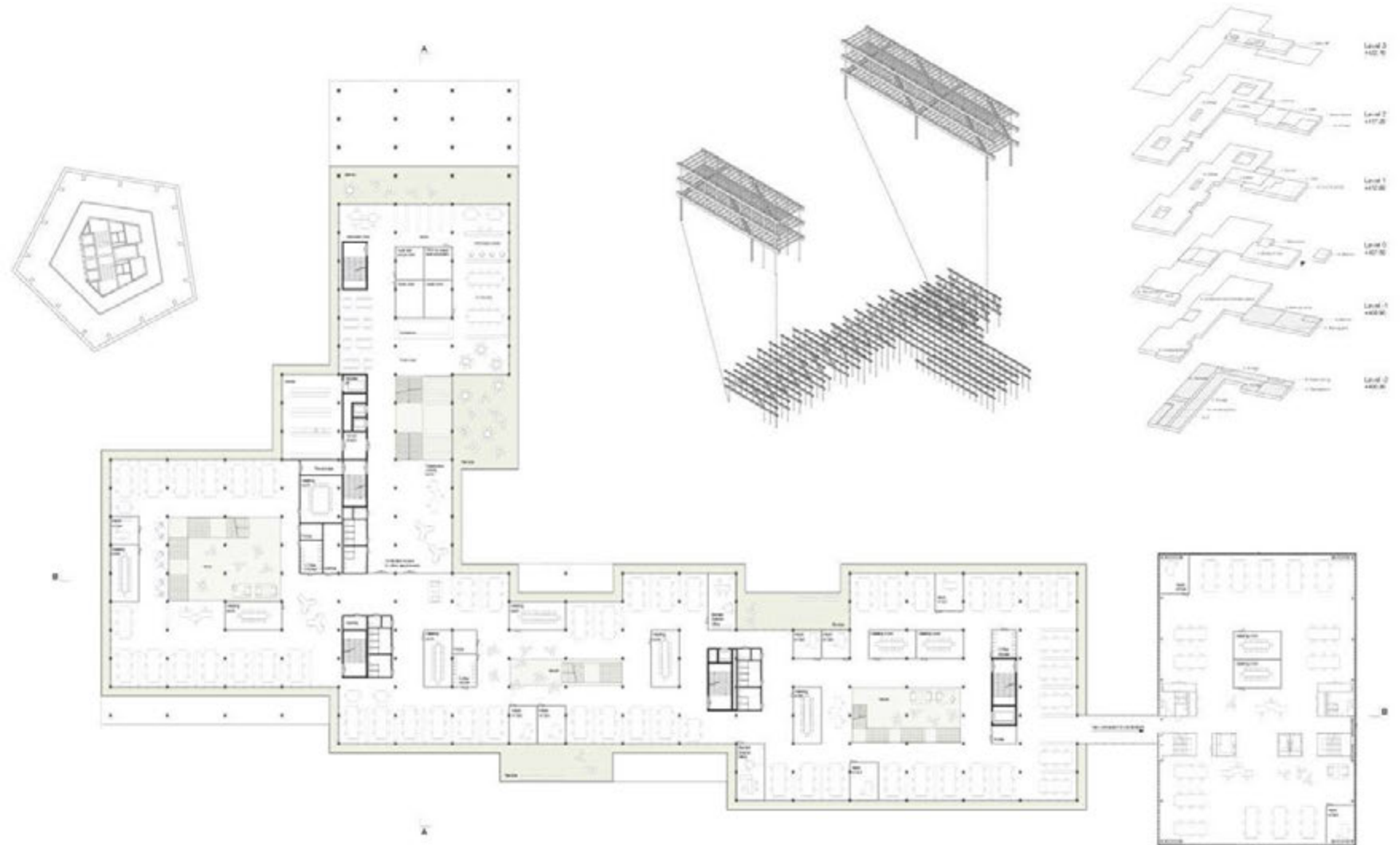
**A Sustainable and Flexible Structure**

The wood for the timber construction is sourced in the forests around Geneva and laminated by firms located in the region. The primary structure made of glulam pillars and double beams is placed on a grid of 5.4 meters. It allows for great flexibility in how space is used and divided, since all partition walls are without load-bearing capacities. The 8.4m structure is based on 1.4m units, which can accommodate all office spaces and sizes required by the program. A two-story timber framing system – on level 1 and 2 – spans the distance of 19 and 25 meters allowing for the business conference halls below.



View from the terrace on the east side. The low-rise, green building stands as a symbol for the human scale of communication that lies at the heart of the International Telecommunication Union. The generous main entrance opens onto Avenue Giuseppe Motta.

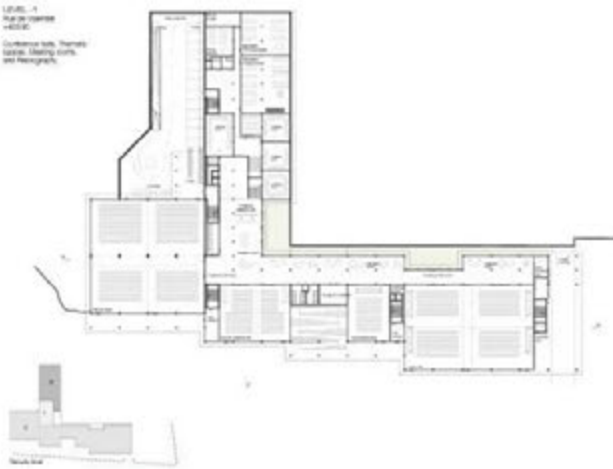




CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

THE GARDENS – A communication environment

LEVEL 1  
+0.00  
Customer Hall, Terrace  
Cafe, Meeting rooms,  
and Reception



LEVEL 2  
+0.70  
Services, general office  
Reception, open  
space, library,  
cafeteria



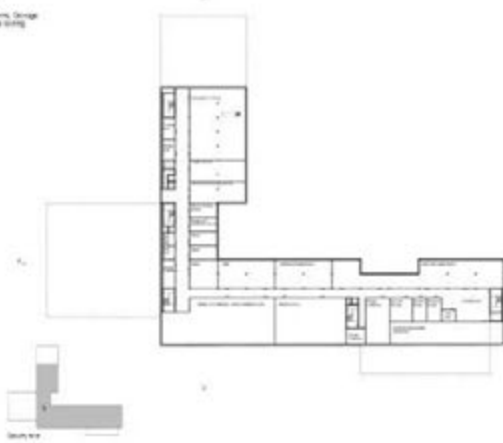
LEVEL 3  
+0.00  
IT Network, Lounge  
Open Office, Roof  
Terrace



View from the atrium on the second floor.  
Light and air flow through atrium and courtyards, balconies and terraces open onto  
the park. The massive wooden load-bearing system structures the building, natural  
lighting materials complement a healthy, all-weather work environment.

CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

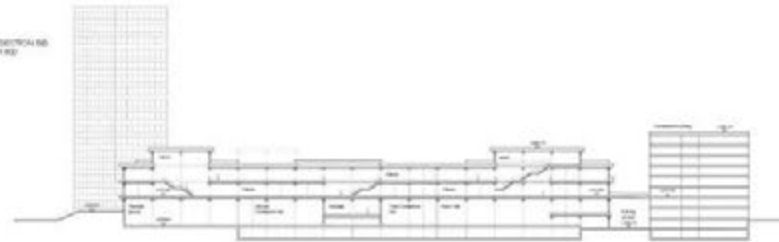
LEVEL 02  
+40.00  
Architectural Design  
2010, 2011, 2012  
Scale



ELEVATION 01  
1:50

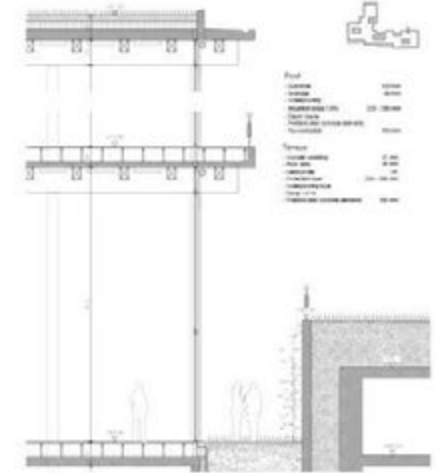


ELEVATION 02  
1:50



THE GARDENS – A communication environment

SECTION  
1:50



Level	Height
Ground	0.00
Level 01	3.00
Level 02	6.00
Level 03	9.00
Level 04	12.00
Level 05	15.00
Level 06	18.00
Level 07	21.00
Level 08	24.00
Level 09	27.00
Level 10	30.00
Level 11	33.00
Level 12	36.00
Level 13	39.00
Level 14	42.00
Level 15	45.00
Level 16	48.00
Level 17	51.00
Level 18	54.00
Level 19	57.00
Level 20	60.00
Level 21	63.00
Level 22	66.00
Level 23	69.00
Level 24	72.00
Level 25	75.00
Level 26	78.00
Level 27	81.00
Level 28	84.00
Level 29	87.00
Level 30	90.00
Level 31	93.00
Level 32	96.00
Level 33	99.00
Level 34	102.00
Level 35	105.00
Level 36	108.00
Level 37	111.00
Level 38	114.00
Level 39	117.00
Level 40	120.00
Level 41	123.00
Level 42	126.00
Level 43	129.00
Level 44	132.00
Level 45	135.00
Level 46	138.00
Level 47	141.00
Level 48	144.00
Level 49	147.00
Level 50	150.00
Level 51	153.00
Level 52	156.00
Level 53	159.00
Level 54	162.00
Level 55	165.00
Level 56	168.00
Level 57	171.00
Level 58	174.00
Level 59	177.00
Level 60	180.00
Level 61	183.00
Level 62	186.00
Level 63	189.00
Level 64	192.00
Level 65	195.00
Level 66	198.00
Level 67	201.00
Level 68	204.00
Level 69	207.00
Level 70	210.00
Level 71	213.00
Level 72	216.00
Level 73	219.00
Level 74	222.00
Level 75	225.00
Level 76	228.00
Level 77	231.00
Level 78	234.00
Level 79	237.00
Level 80	240.00
Level 81	243.00
Level 82	246.00
Level 83	249.00
Level 84	252.00
Level 85	255.00
Level 86	258.00
Level 87	261.00
Level 88	264.00
Level 89	267.00
Level 90	270.00
Level 91	273.00
Level 92	276.00
Level 93	279.00
Level 94	282.00
Level 95	285.00
Level 96	288.00
Level 97	291.00
Level 98	294.00
Level 99	297.00
Level 100	300.00



View from Rue de Varambon  
Simple yet bold in its materiality, The Gardens conveys its discreet elegance through horizontal railings, shifting and stepping layers, and its delicate glass façade. A new passage connects the neighbourhood with Place des Nations.

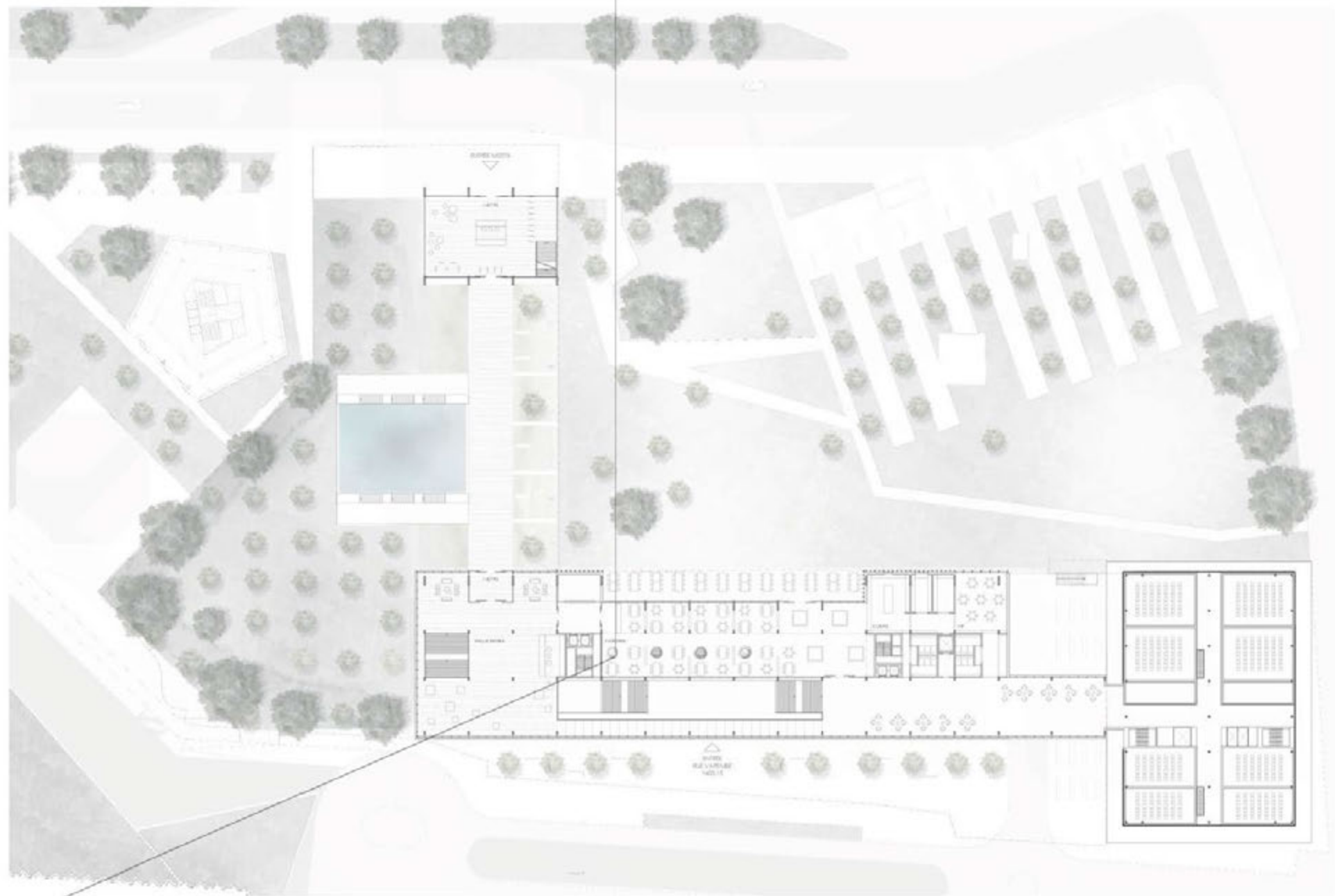
# THE LINK

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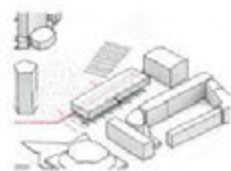


CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

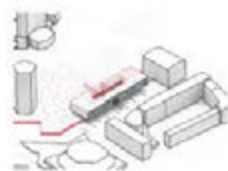
THE LINK



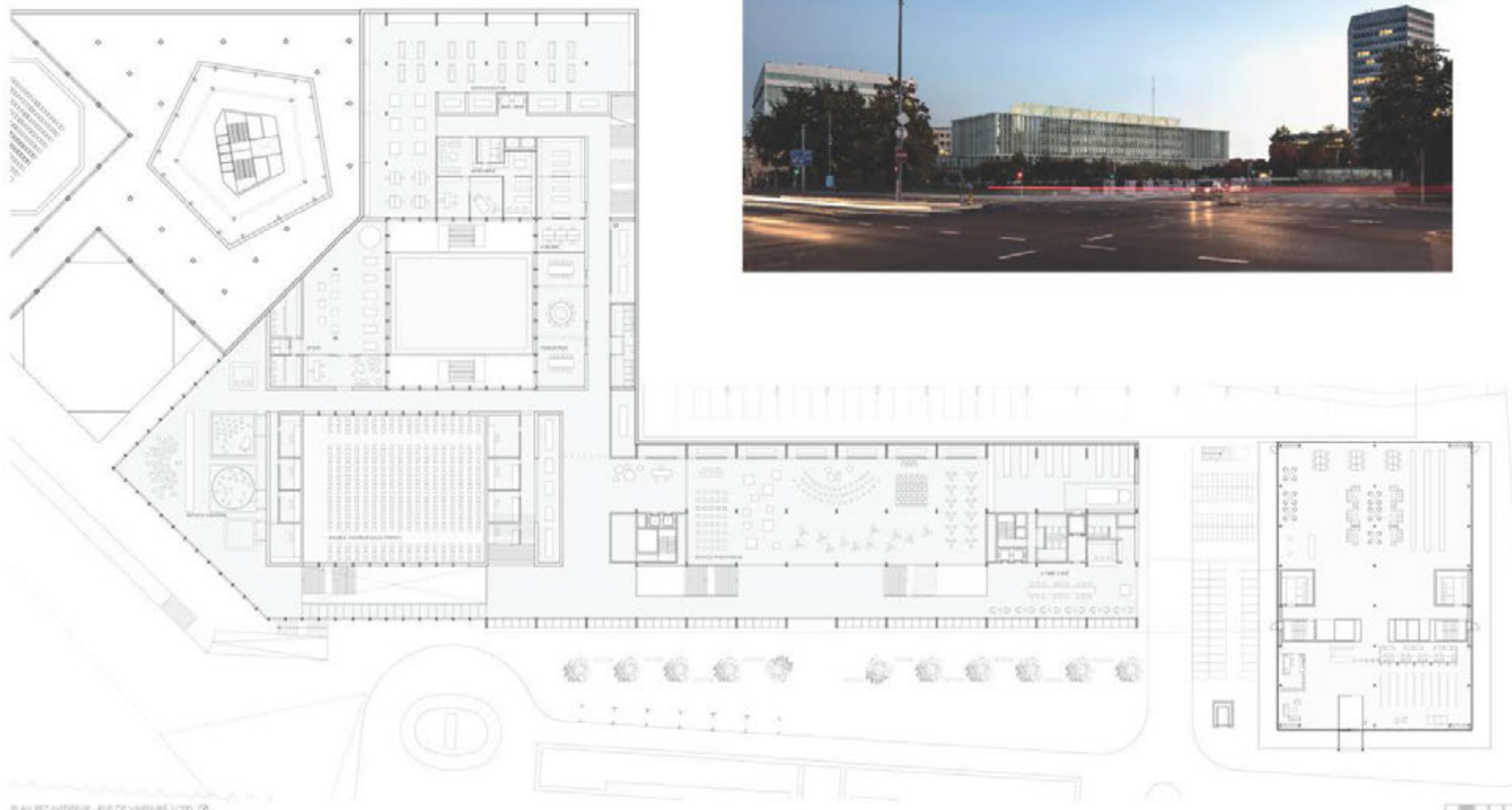
Le concept de l'édifice s'inscrit dans une logique de haute qualité de vie au travail. Il s'agit de créer un espace de travail qui soit à la fois fonctionnel et agréable, et qui permette de répondre aux besoins des collaborateurs. Le bâtiment est conçu pour être flexible et adaptable, afin de pouvoir accueillir différents types d'activités et de services.



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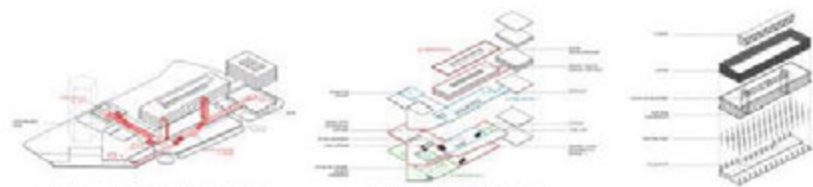


PLAN REC INTERIEUR - FUR DE VARIANTE 1-000



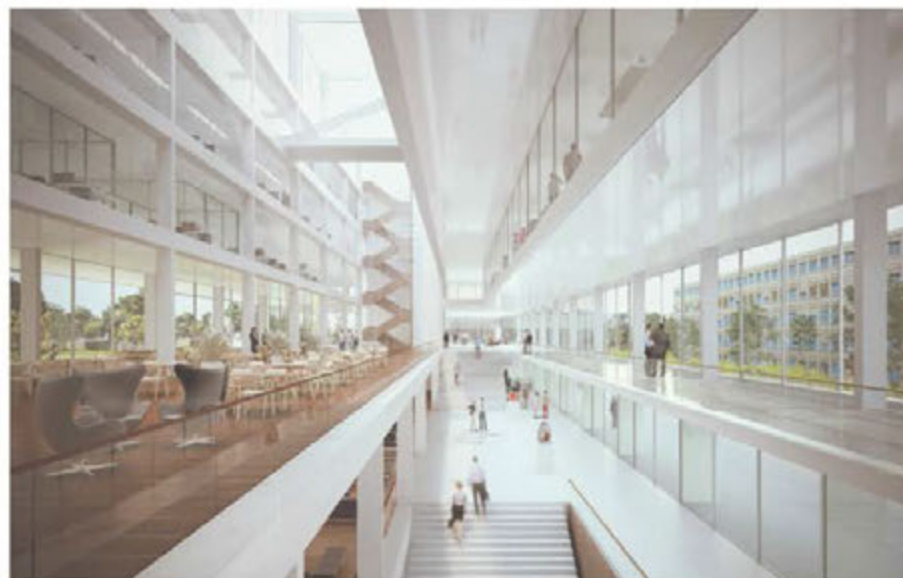
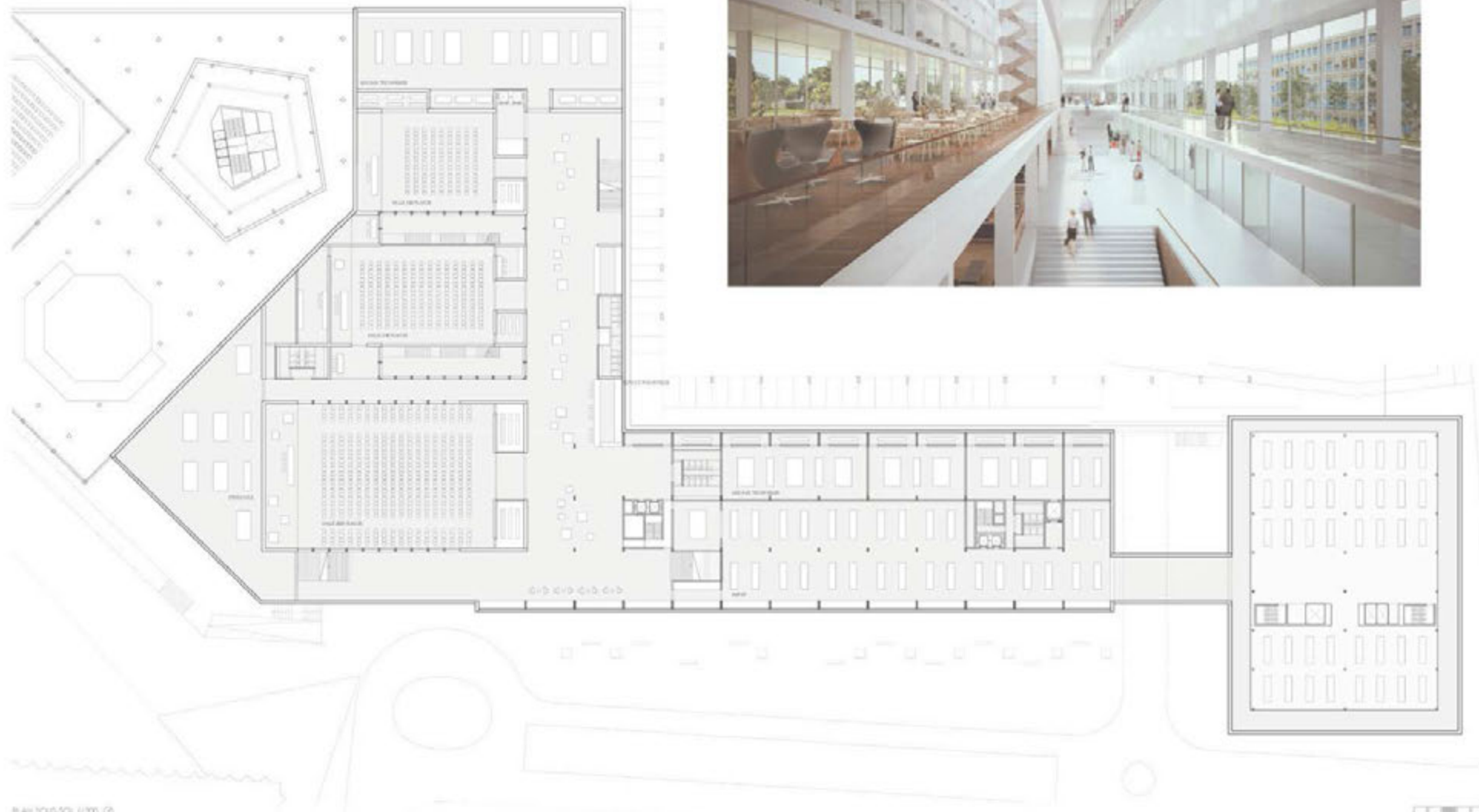
CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

THE LINK



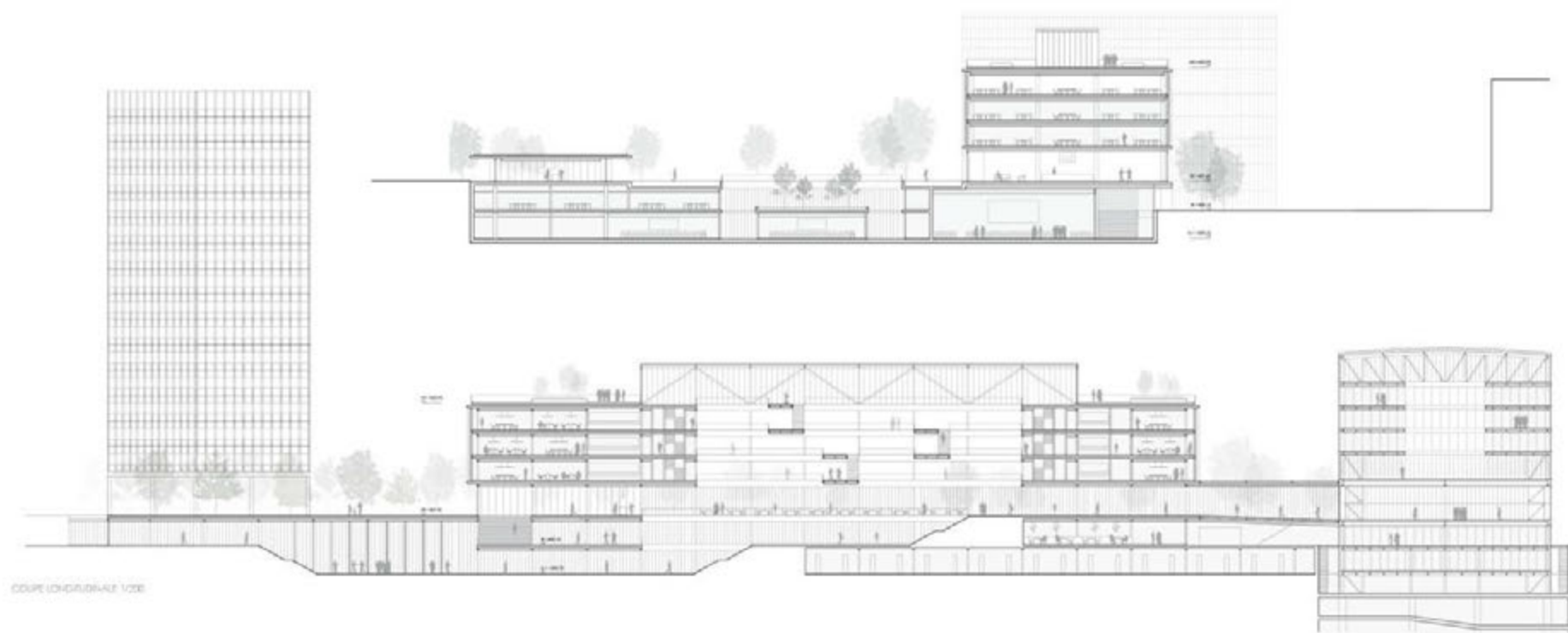
PROJET: 2012-2013. Le projet de bâtiment de l'UIT à Genève est un projet de grande envergure qui vise à créer un nouveau siège pour l'UIT à Genève. Le bâtiment est conçu pour accueillir les bureaux de l'UIT et les services de l'UIT. Le bâtiment est conçu pour être un bâtiment durable et écologique.

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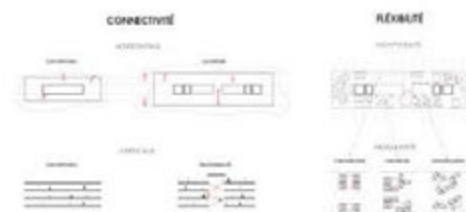


PLAN 30.05.02.0.100 ©



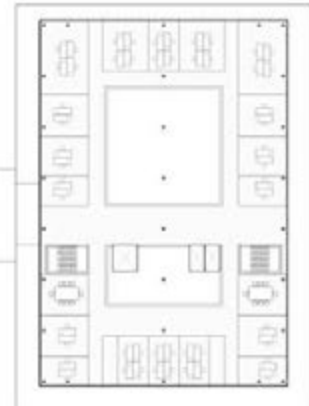


COUPE LONGITUDINALE 1/200



TECHNIQUE - ESPACES DE TRAVAIL

LES ESPACES DE TRAVAIL sont conçus en fonction des besoins de travail et de collaboration. Ils sont conçus pour être flexibles et adaptables à différents modes de travail. Les espaces de travail sont conçus pour être flexibles et adaptables à différents modes de travail. Les espaces de travail sont conçus pour être flexibles et adaptables à différents modes de travail.



CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

CONCEPTS DÉVELOPPÉS EN VUE DE LA CONCURRENCE INTERNATIONALE

Le bâtiment est conçu en fonction de son usage et de son contexte urbain. Il est conçu pour être un bâtiment de qualité et de haute performance énergétique.

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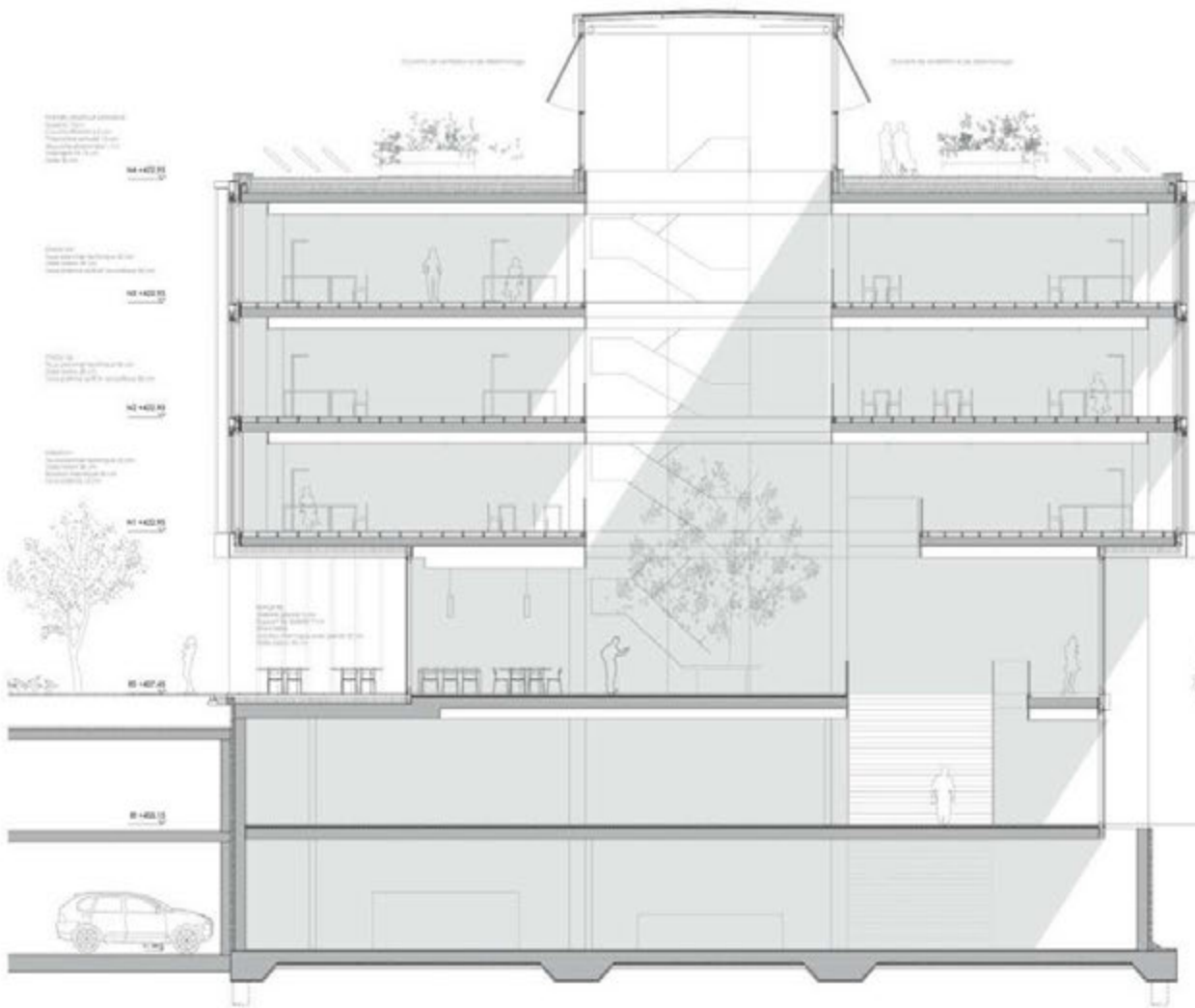
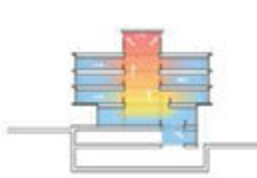
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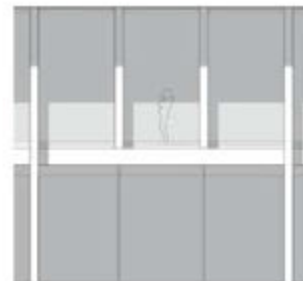
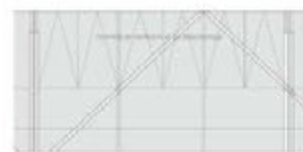
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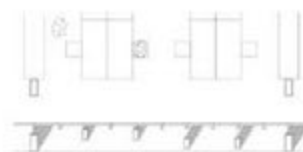
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COURT TRAVERSALZ 1:50



EXTRAS FACADE 1:50



EXTRAS PLAN 1:50

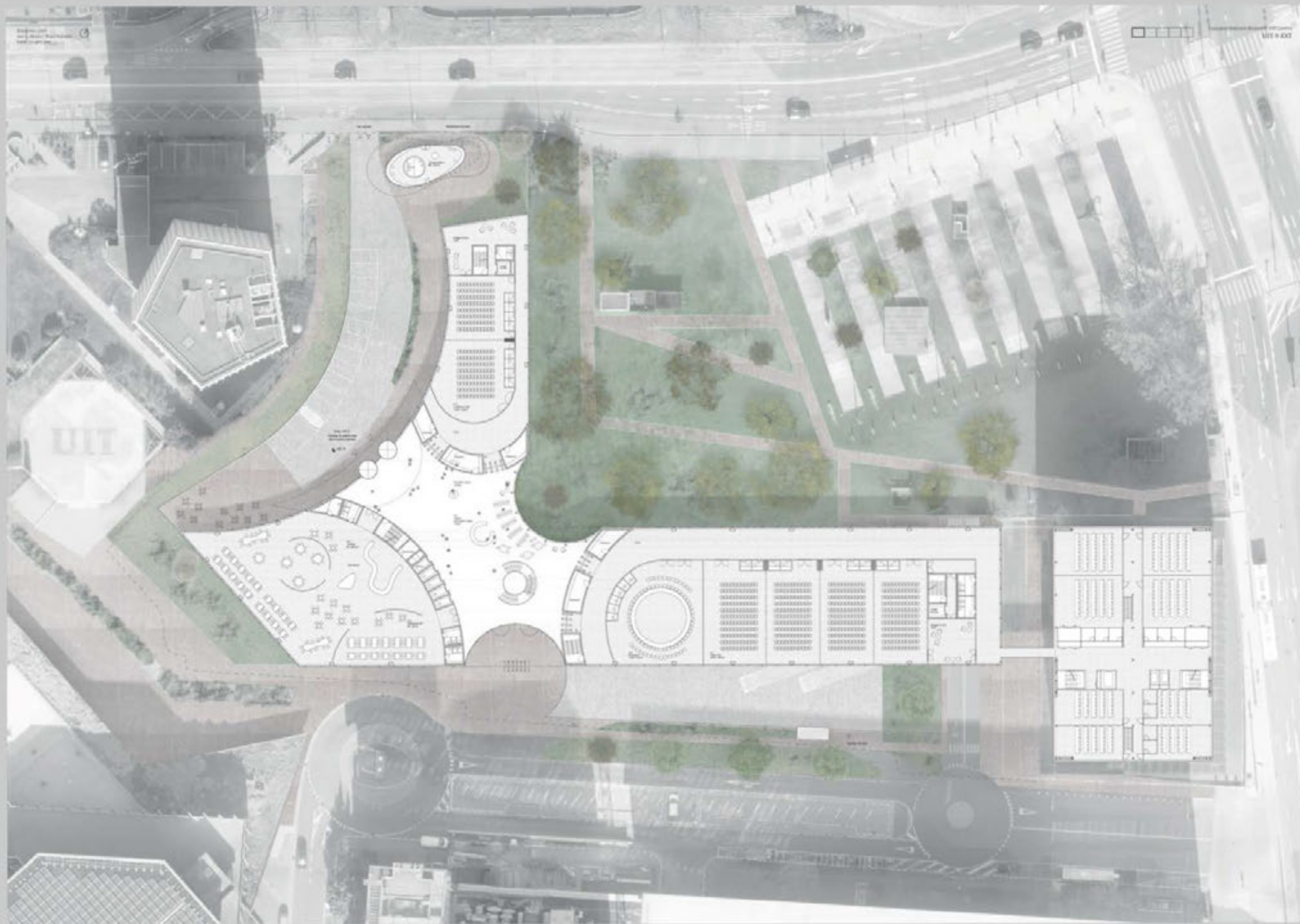


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**Context**  
The site is located along the main axis of the city, which is a key factor in the design of the building. The building is designed to be a landmark in the city, and to provide a high-quality environment for its users. The building is designed to be a landmark in the city, and to provide a high-quality environment for its users.



**Design**  
The building is designed to be a landmark in the city, and to provide a high-quality environment for its users. The building is designed to be a landmark in the city, and to provide a high-quality environment for its users.

**Structure**  
The building is designed to be a landmark in the city, and to provide a high-quality environment for its users. The building is designed to be a landmark in the city, and to provide a high-quality environment for its users.

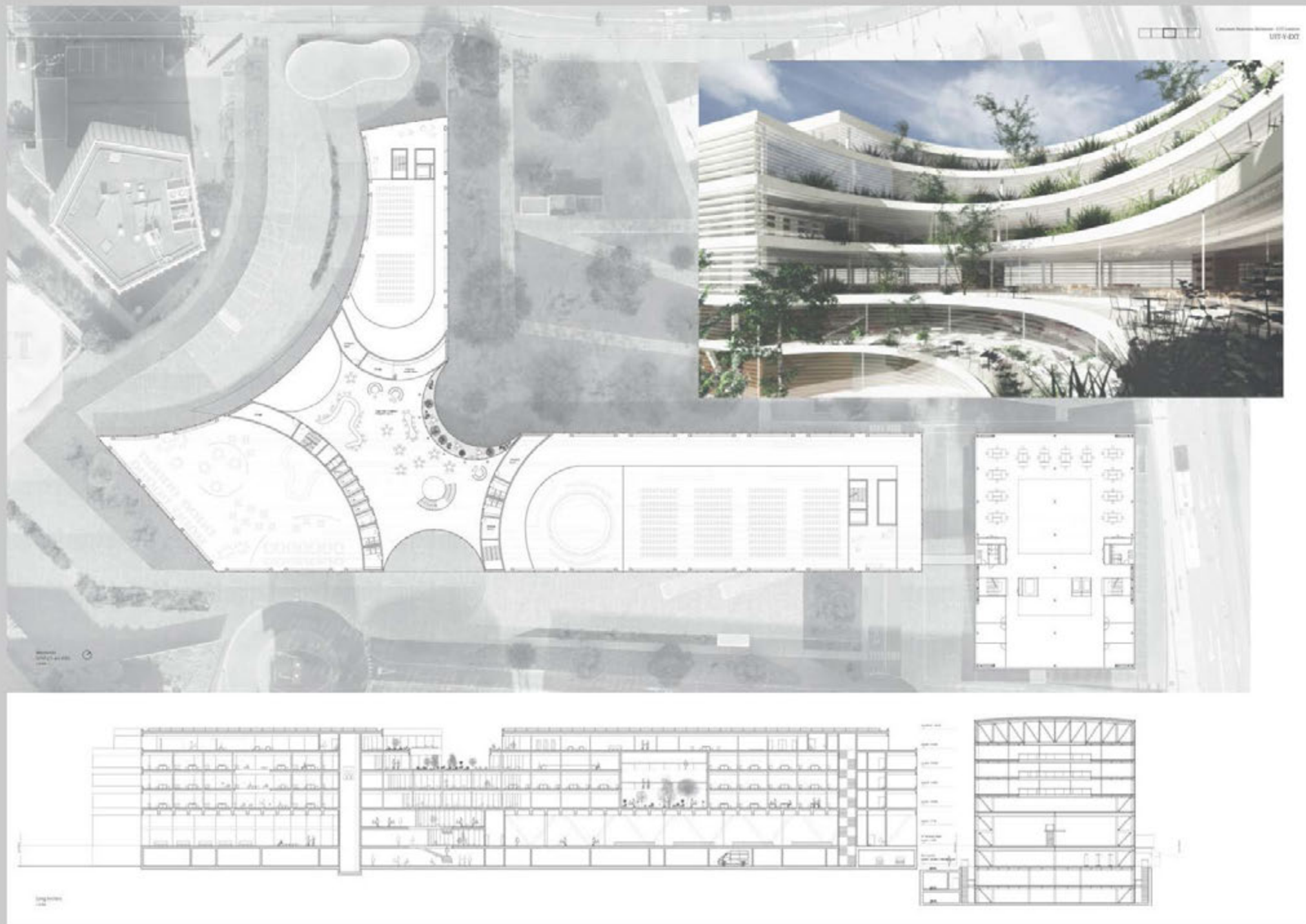
**Interior**  
The building is designed to be a landmark in the city, and to provide a high-quality environment for its users. The building is designed to be a landmark in the city, and to provide a high-quality environment for its users.

**Exterior**  
The building is designed to be a landmark in the city, and to provide a high-quality environment for its users. The building is designed to be a landmark in the city, and to provide a high-quality environment for its users.

**Services**  
The building is designed to be a landmark in the city, and to provide a high-quality environment for its users. The building is designed to be a landmark in the city, and to provide a high-quality environment for its users.

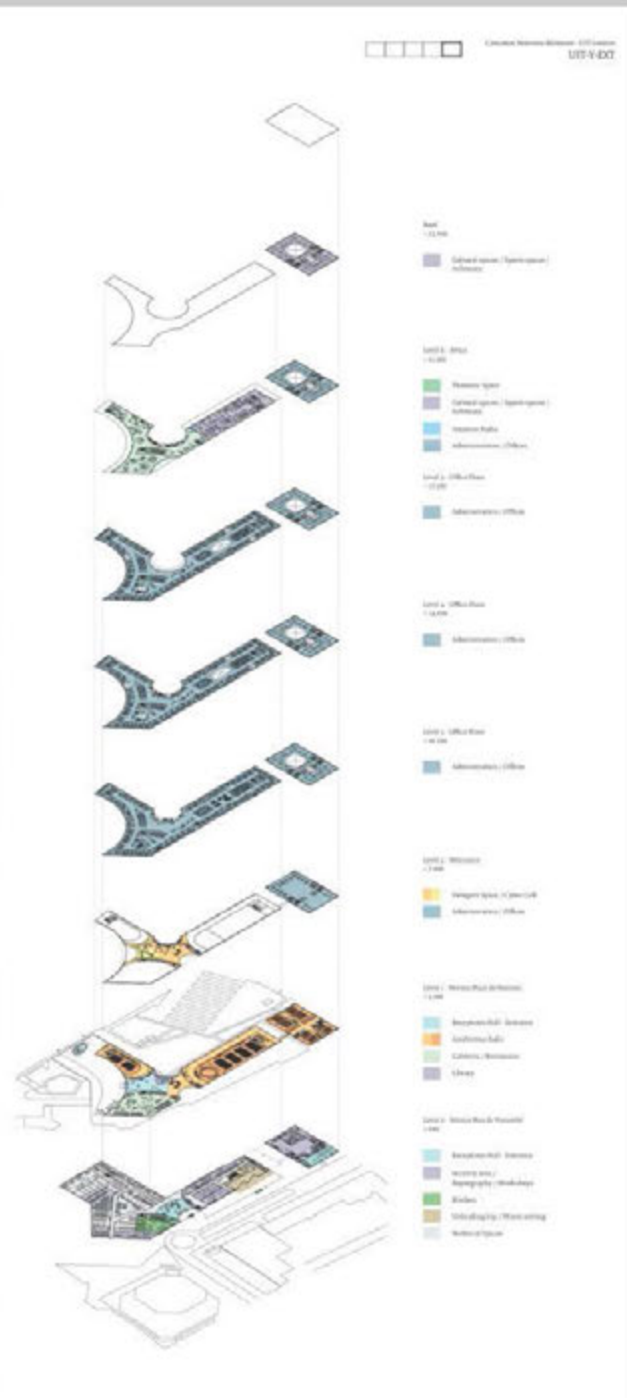
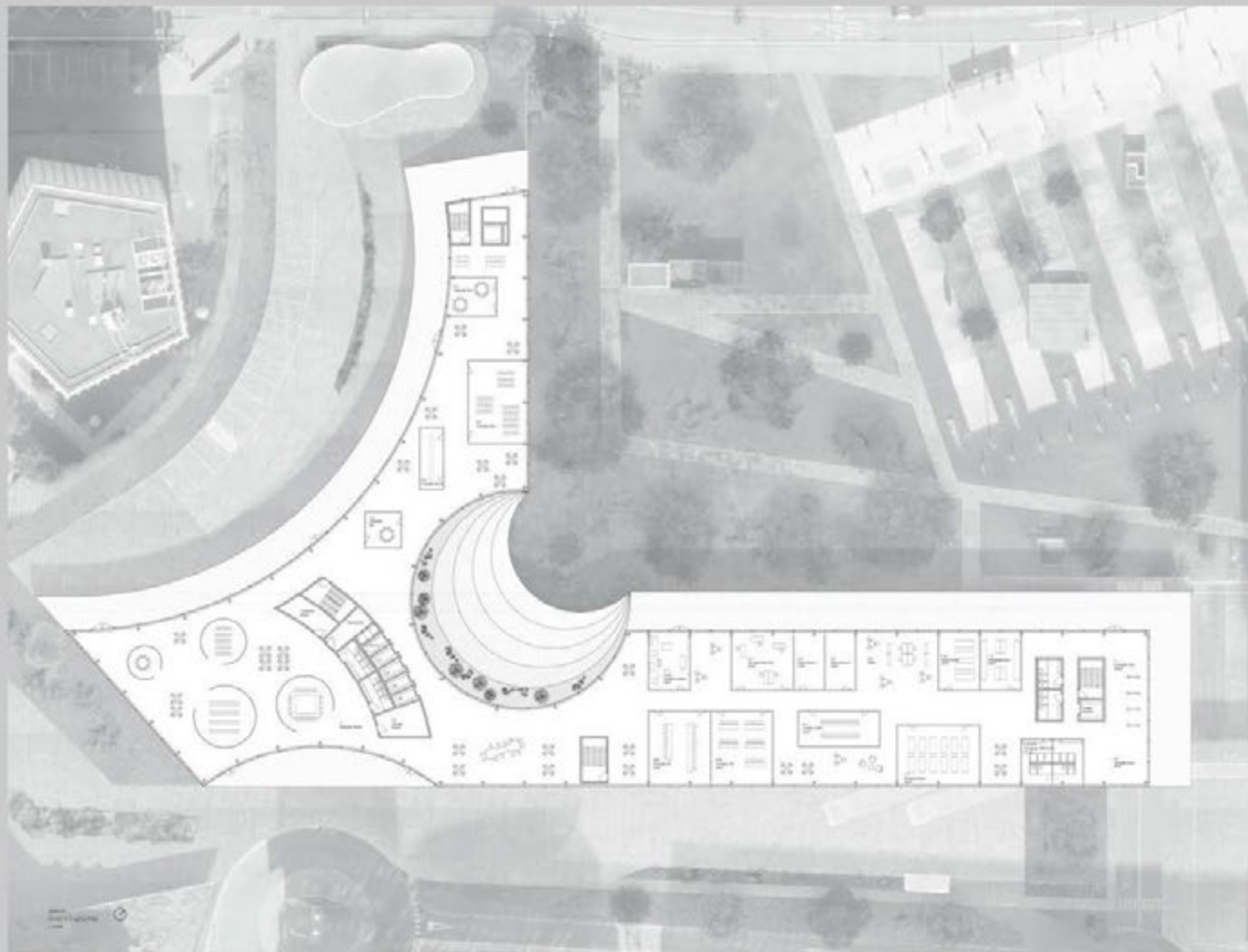
**Materials**  
The building is designed to be a landmark in the city, and to provide a high-quality environment for its users. The building is designed to be a landmark in the city, and to provide a high-quality environment for its users.

**Conclusion**  
The building is designed to be a landmark in the city, and to provide a high-quality environment for its users. The building is designed to be a landmark in the city, and to provide a high-quality environment for its users.











# Project proposals not selected for consideration under Stage Two

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0110101

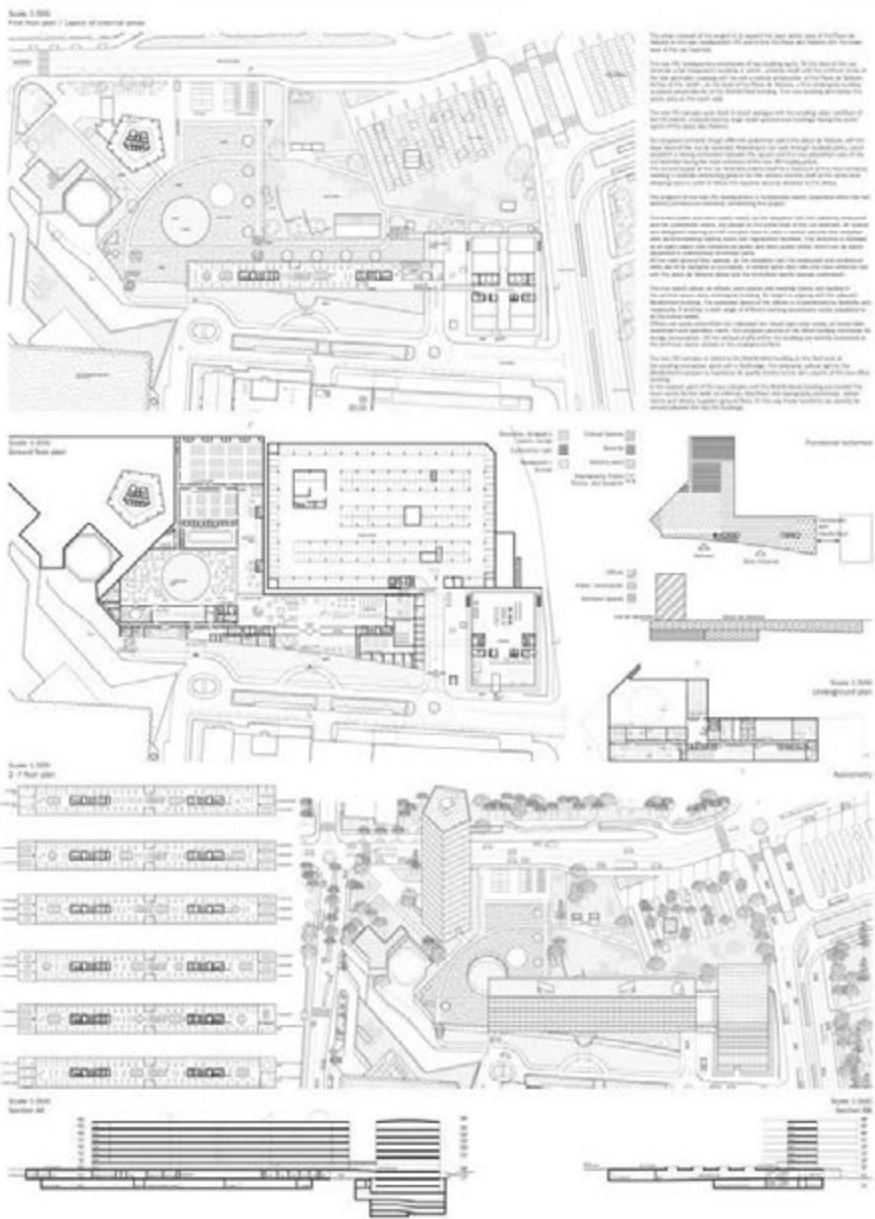
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CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENÈVE

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13571113

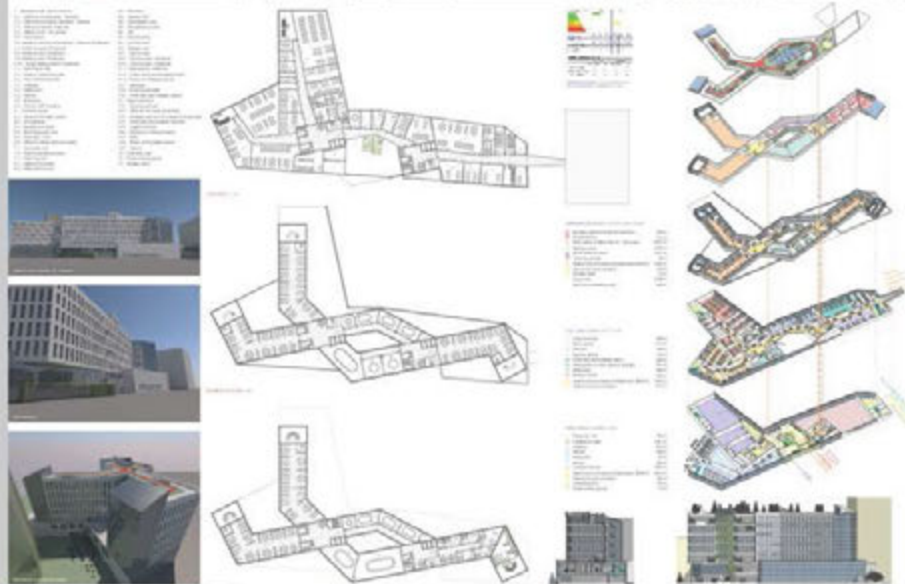
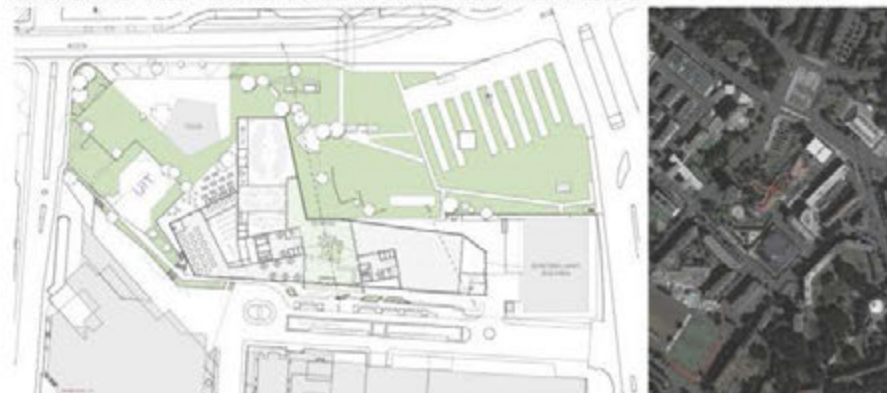
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CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

13571113



20110301

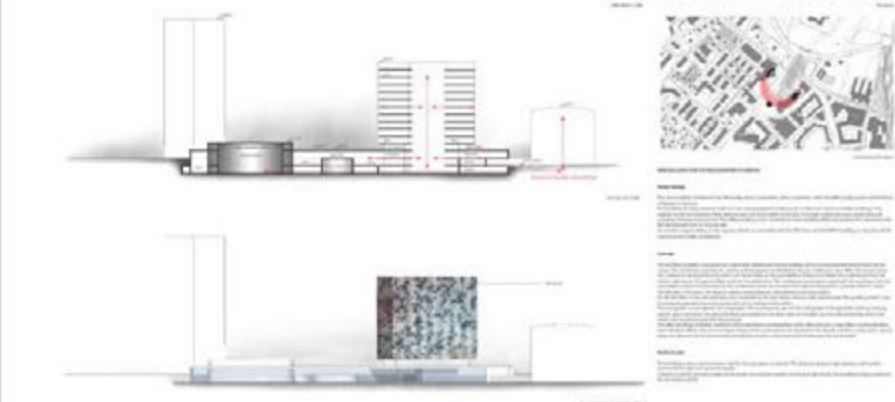
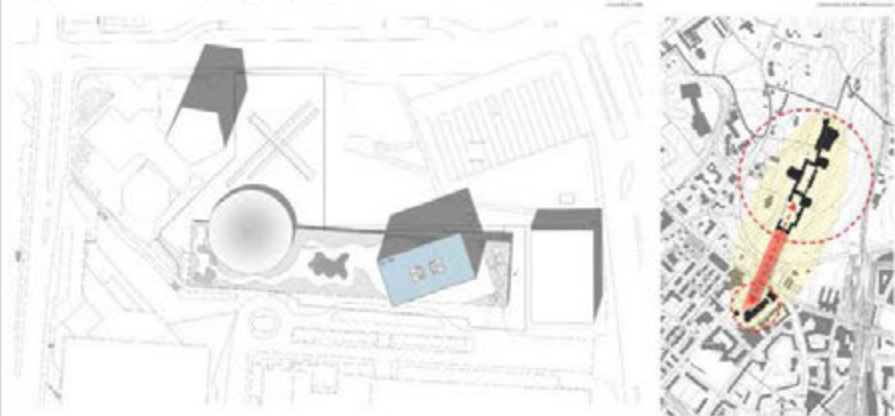
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CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

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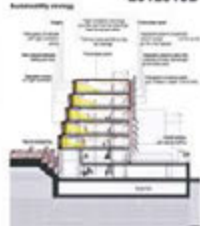
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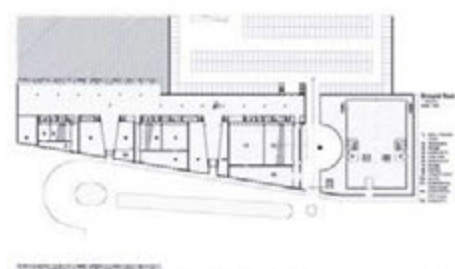
CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BATIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE



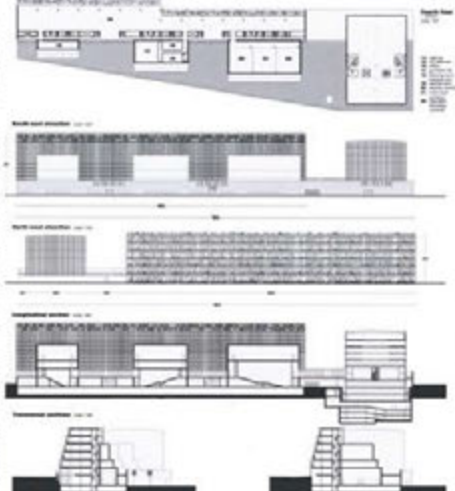
2012913B



Textual content describing the project details.



Vertical text columns providing project information and specifications.



20170608

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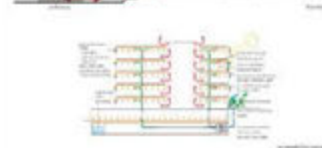
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"concours nouveau bâtiment - uit geneve"

20170608



Textual content describing the project details.



4298370

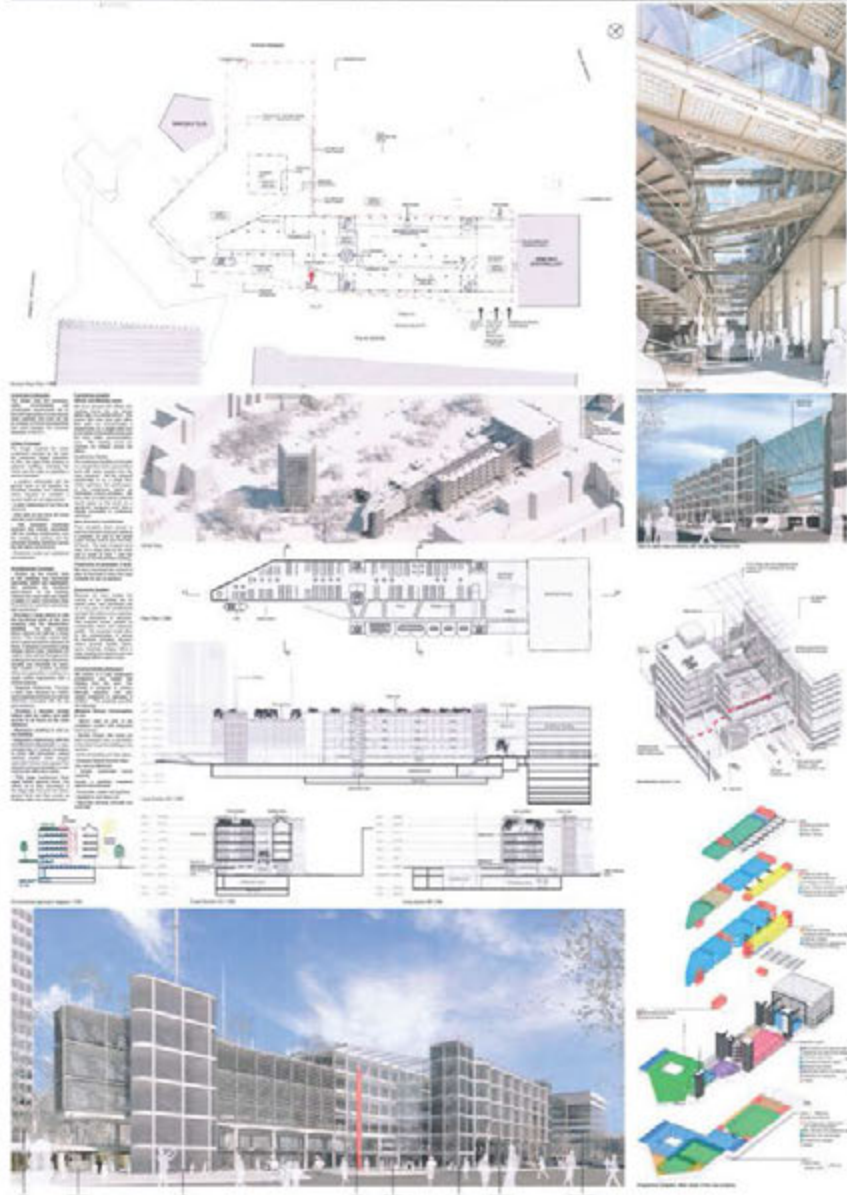
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4298370



SPLATFORMS

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CONCOURS NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT - UIT GENÈVE



SPLATFORMS

The building is a platform for a technology institution that will be selected by and on a mission for continuous change. It provides an open structure that can be adapted and re-purposed as new technologies and research arise. It gives ITU a spatial framework that provides openness and connection.

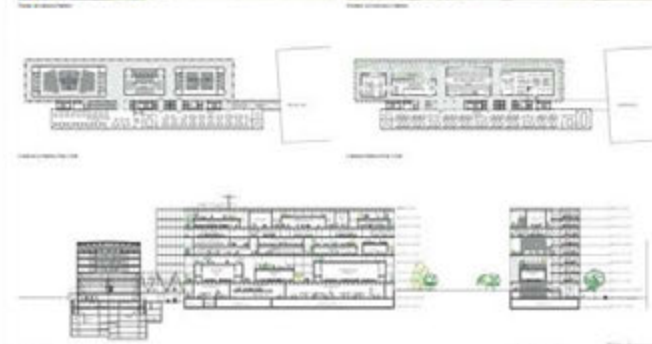
The scheme has three components: the platform, the sub and the connective spine. The large platform has all the shared facilities. These are generous spaces, with open garden terraces and assembly spaces. The shared facilities are housed in lightweight structures and are intended to be easily modified when required.



The sub contains all the other areas. This long, thin, clear space is the optimum width to ensure natural light for all desks and areas for efficient and flexible workstation configurations.



The spine connects all the floors directly to the horizontal building and to each other. It contains all the vertical and diagonal circulation routes. It also creates a generous void space in the service of the building creating level connections and also providing a clear ventilation and lighting.



- Environmental Strategy**
- External shading on southern facade to cut down solar gain and radiation
  - Photo voltaic cells on all roofs are used to generate electricity
  - Double skin facade is used in public areas to allow hot levels of comfort and reduce heating costs
  - Ground source heat pumps can be used for under floor passive heating systems
  - Internal atrium and double height spaces allow for stack effect and better natural ventilation

9392907573

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CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIÈGE DE L'UIT À GENÈVE

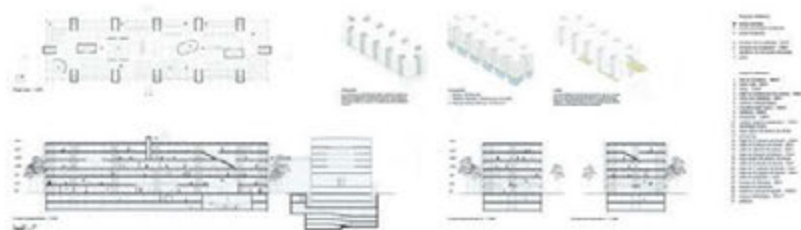
9392907573



Le projet de construction d'un nouveau bâtiment pour le siège de l'UIT à Genève est le résultat d'un concours de projet lancé par l'UIT en 2011. Le concours a attiré plus de 100 équipes architecturales de renommée internationale. Le jury a sélectionné le projet de l'agence ZA+PA Associatas, dirigée par Matteo Costanzo et Claudio Bombardieri, en collaboration avec les architectes associés Alessandro Scialdone, Leon Steffani et Marion Dubreuil.

Le bâtiment, conçu par l'agence ZA+PA Associatas, est un projet ambitieux qui vise à créer un nouveau siège pour l'UIT à Genève. Le bâtiment est conçu pour être un lieu de travail moderne, ouvert et collaboratif, qui reflète les valeurs de l'UIT. Le projet est le résultat d'un processus de conception itératif et collaboratif, impliquant les architectes, les ingénieurs et les clients.

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! TWUIT !

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Concours Nouveau Bâtiment - UIT Genève



! TWUIT !

Le projet de construction d'un nouveau bâtiment pour le siège de l'UIT à Genève est le résultat d'un concours de projet lancé par l'UIT en 2011. Le concours a attiré plus de 100 équipes architecturales de renommée internationale. Le jury a sélectionné le projet de l'agence ZA+PA Associatas, dirigée par Matteo Costanzo et Claudio Bombardieri, en collaboration avec les architectes associés Alessandro Scialdone, Leon Steffani et Marion Dubreuil.

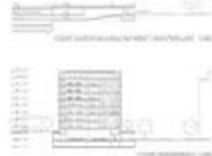
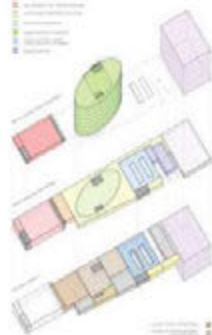
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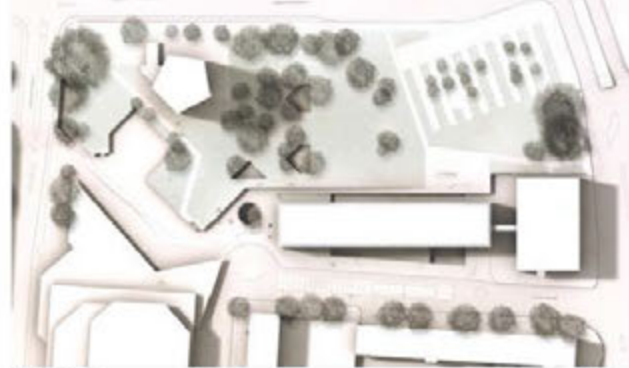


**SOLUTION**  
The building is designed as a series of interconnected volumes that respond to the site's topography and urban context. The design emphasizes a mix of heights and forms, creating a dynamic urban presence. The building's footprint is defined by a series of interconnected volumes that respond to the site's topography and urban context. The design emphasizes a mix of heights and forms, creating a dynamic urban presence.



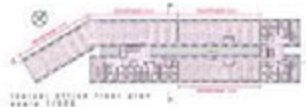
**CONCEPT**  
The building is designed as a series of interconnected volumes that respond to the site's topography and urban context. The design emphasizes a mix of heights and forms, creating a dynamic urban presence. The building's footprint is defined by a series of interconnected volumes that respond to the site's topography and urban context. The design emphasizes a mix of heights and forms, creating a dynamic urban presence.

CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BATIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE



CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

AA00002007



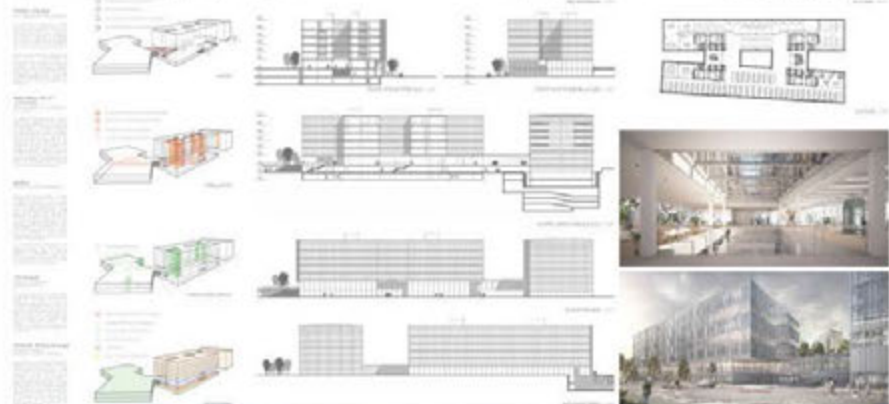
**1. Building design - Strategy**  
 The building design strategy is based on the concept of a 'living building' that integrates nature and architecture. The design aims to create a sustainable and healthy environment for the occupants, with a focus on natural light, ventilation, and green spaces.

**2. Building design - Strategy**  
 The building design strategy is based on the concept of a 'living building' that integrates nature and architecture. The design aims to create a sustainable and healthy environment for the occupants, with a focus on natural light, ventilation, and green spaces.



CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

ABELINE



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## CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

## ANTENNA



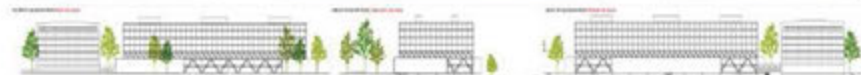
**IDEA**  
The main idea of the project is to create a building that is not just a container for offices, but a place where people can work, meet, and enjoy themselves. The building is designed to be a landmark in the city, with a unique and memorable form. It is a place where people can work, meet, and enjoy themselves. The building is designed to be a landmark in the city, with a unique and memorable form.



**STRUCTURE**  
The new building is a structure of white, slender, vertical columns, with a central atrium. The ground floor is a large, open-plan space, with a central atrium. The ground floor is a large, open-plan space, with a central atrium. The ground floor is a large, open-plan space, with a central atrium.



**SUSTAINABILITY**  
The building is designed to be a landmark in the city, with a unique and memorable form. It is a place where people can work, meet, and enjoy themselves. The building is designed to be a landmark in the city, with a unique and memorable form.



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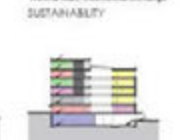
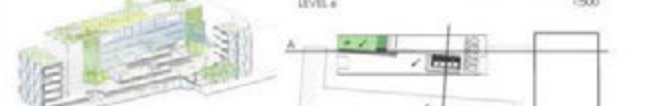
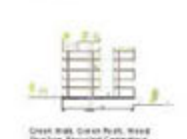
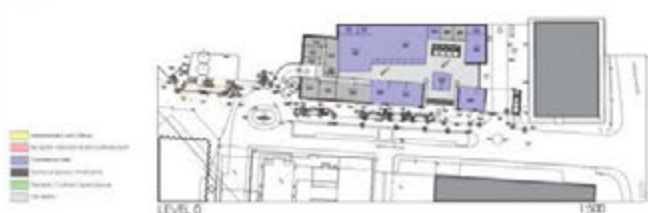
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## CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

## barre(s)



**IDEA**  
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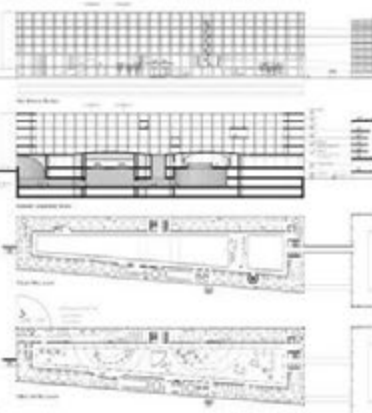
## Brisk Passage

### CONCOURS NOUVEAU BATIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

The brief for the competition was to create a new building for the UIT headquarters in Geneva. The building should be a modern, functional, and sustainable structure that reflects the company's values and the city's architecture.

The building is located in a prime location in Geneva, near the city center and the lake. The site is a mix of urban and green spaces, offering a unique opportunity to create a building that integrates with its surroundings.

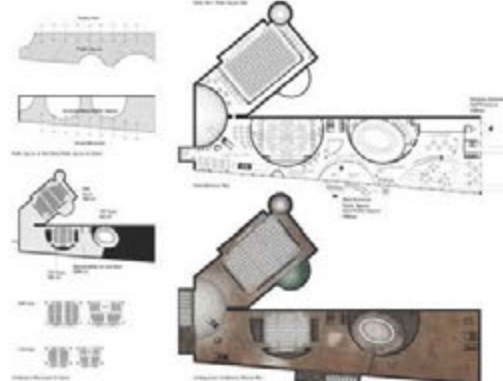
The design process involved a series of workshops and consultations with the client and the local community. The goal was to create a building that is not only functional but also a landmark in the city's skyline.



The building's design is a blend of modern and traditional elements. The use of materials like stone and wood adds a sense of warmth and history to the structure.



The building's design is a blend of modern and traditional elements. The use of materials like stone and wood adds a sense of warmth and history to the structure.



# BT7R2SGT4

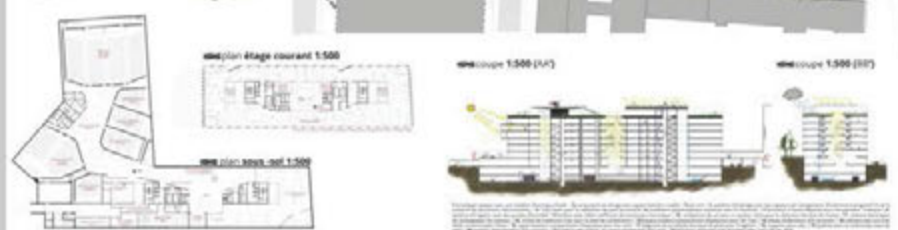
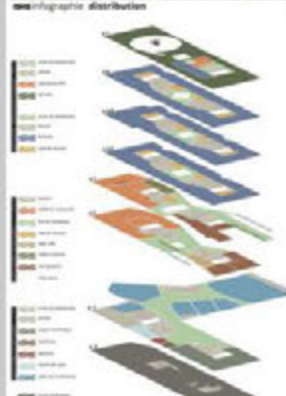
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### CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BATIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

### BT7R2SGT4



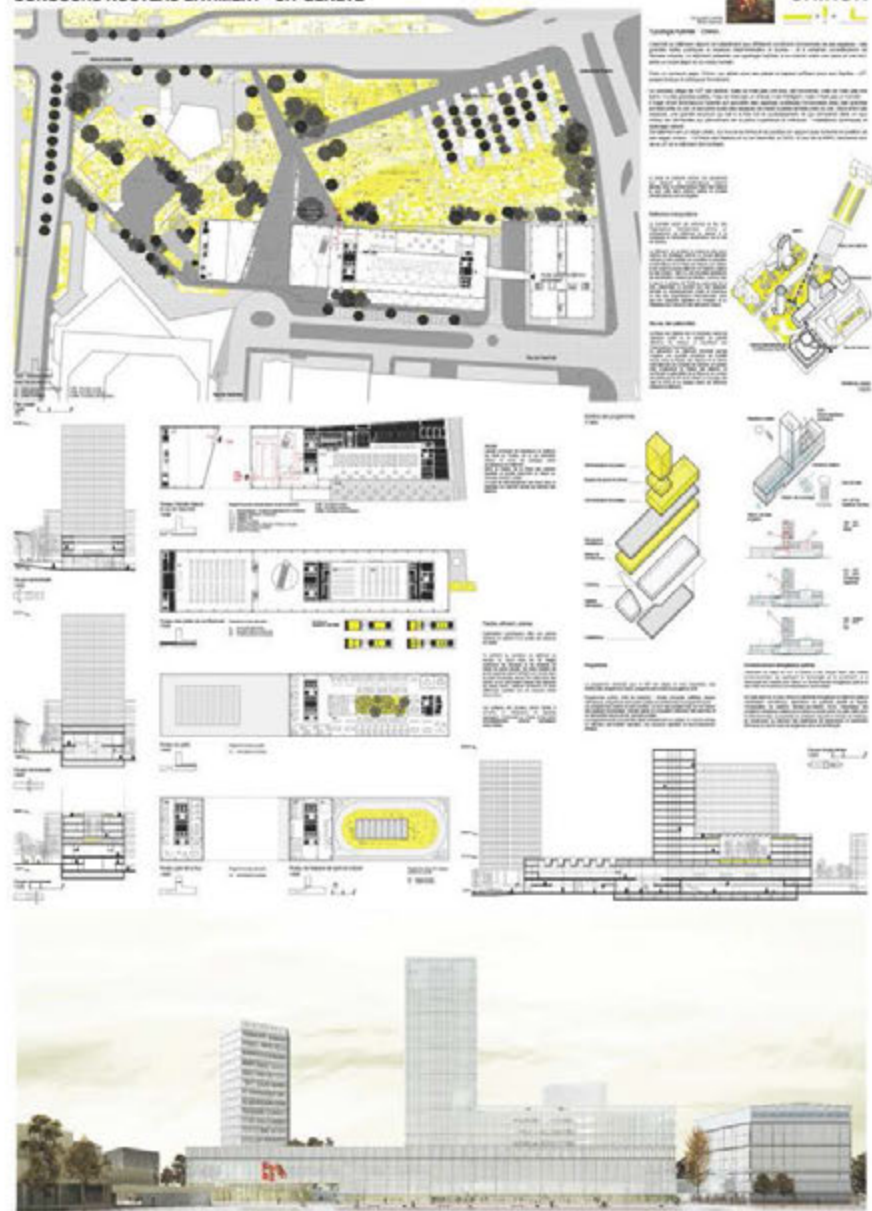
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## CONCOURS NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT - UIT GENÈVE



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## CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

## CLOUDCOM



# COLLAGE

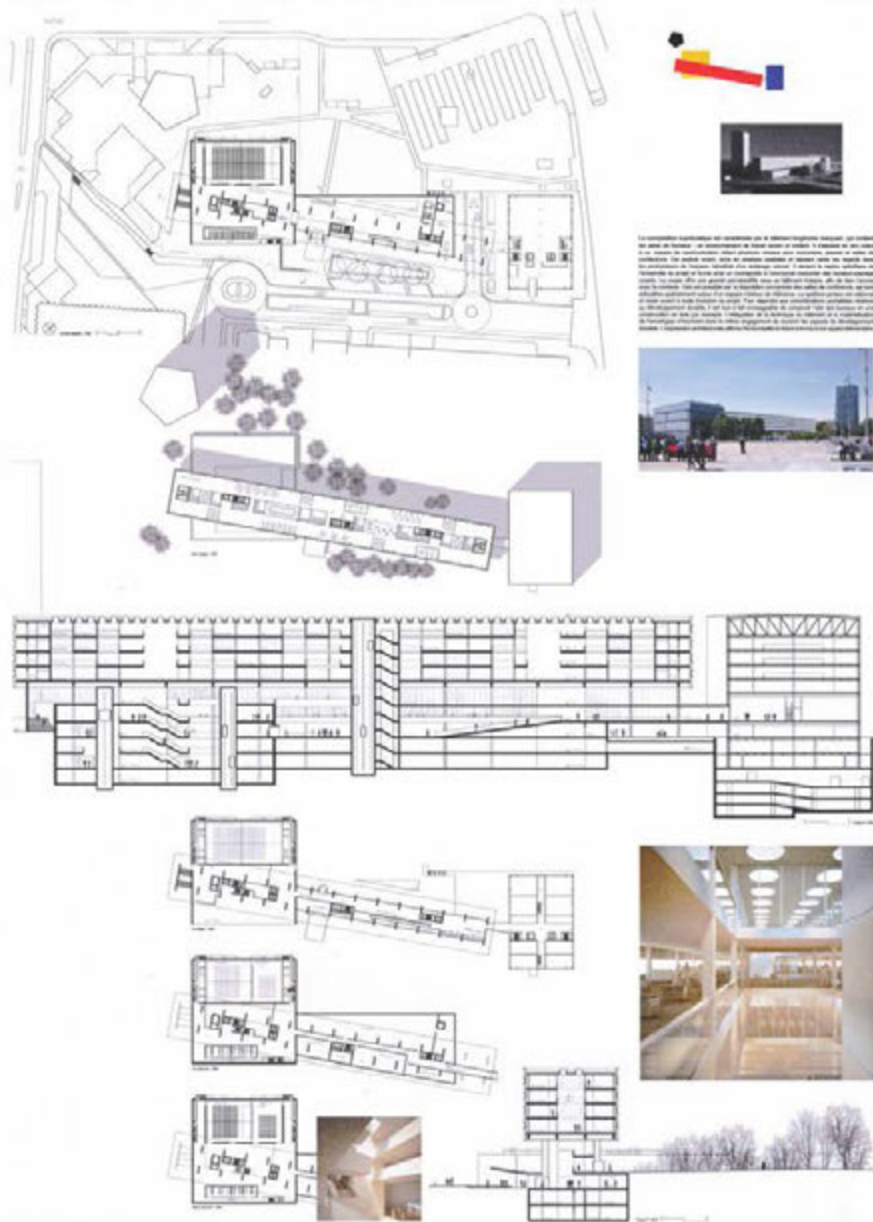
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CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

COLLAGE



Le projet de construction d'un nouveau siège de l'UIT à Genève est un défi architectural et technique. L'objectif est de créer un bâtiment moderne, durable et économe en énergie, qui s'intègre harmonieusement dans le tissu urbain existant. Le projet est caractérisé par une architecture ouverte et flexible, capable de répondre aux besoins changeants de l'organisation. Les solutions techniques proposées visent à optimiser l'efficacité énergétique et à garantir un haut niveau de confort pour les occupants.

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CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

COMPACT WHITE



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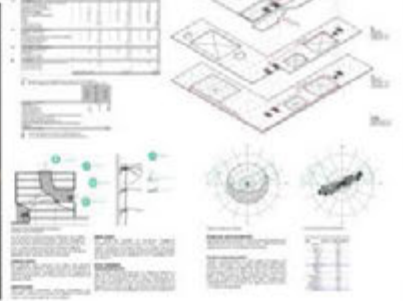
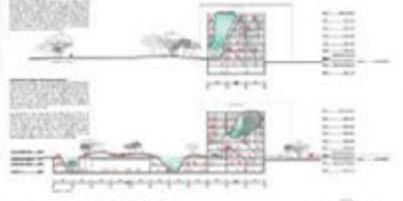
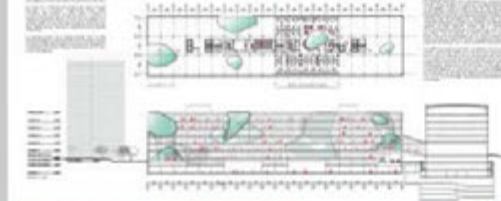
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## CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE DÉPÔT DE VIT À GENÈVE



## CONVERGENCES



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## concours nouveau bâtiment UIT - genève

## cwg-hdq-neo



**Site context**  
The site is located in the heart of the city of Geneva, near the main railway station and the city center. It is surrounded by existing buildings and green spaces. The project aims to create a new building that integrates with the urban fabric and provides a modern, functional space for the UIT organization.

**Site layout**  
The site layout shows the building footprint, parking areas, and pedestrian paths. The building is designed to be a central hub for the organization, with a mix of office spaces, meeting rooms, and a public area. The layout also includes a green courtyard and a parking garage.

**Site program**  
The site program includes a mix of office spaces, meeting rooms, a public area, a green courtyard, and a parking garage. The building is designed to be a central hub for the organization, with a mix of office spaces, meeting rooms, and a public area. The layout also includes a green courtyard and a parking garage.

**Site access**  
The site access is provided by the main railway station and the city center. The building is designed to be easily accessible by public transport and walking. The site also includes a parking garage and a pedestrian path.



# DAIDALOS

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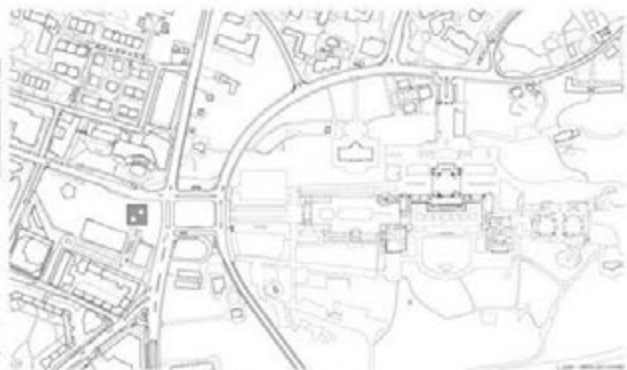
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## DAIDALOS



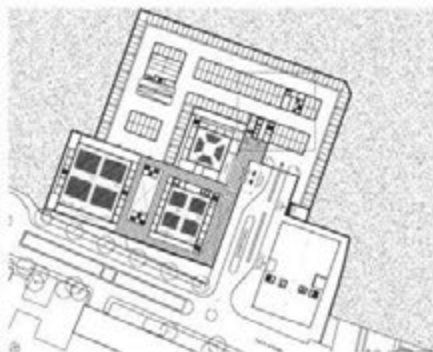
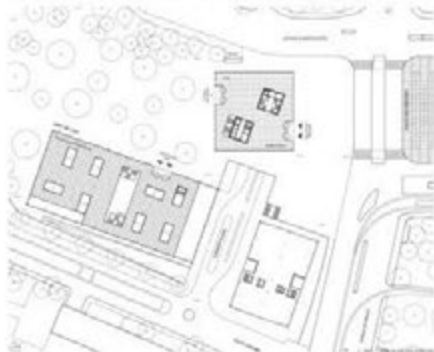
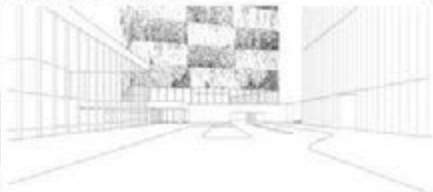
The Place des Nations is the largest public square in the world with 400,000 sqm. It is a unique urban space, an outdoor living room, a playground for children, a meeting place for citizens, a place of culture and a place of work. The urban design of the Place des Nations is a project for the new headquarters of the UN in Geneva, Switzerland. The Place des Nations is a unique urban space, an outdoor living room, a playground for children, a meeting place for citizens, a place of culture and a place of work. The urban design of the Place des Nations is a project for the new headquarters of the UN in Geneva, Switzerland.



## PLACE DES NATIONS



## SUNKEN PLAZA



## POPOV PAVILION



## CAR PARK HIGH RISE

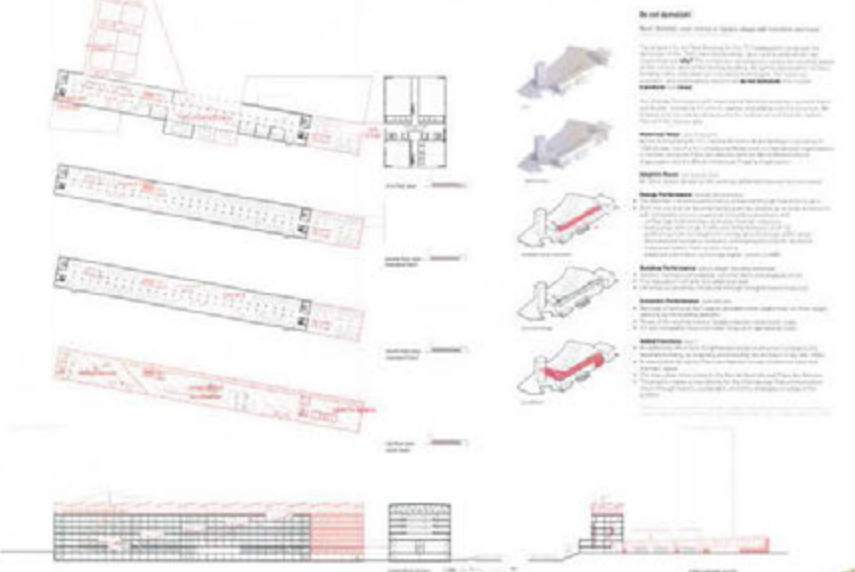
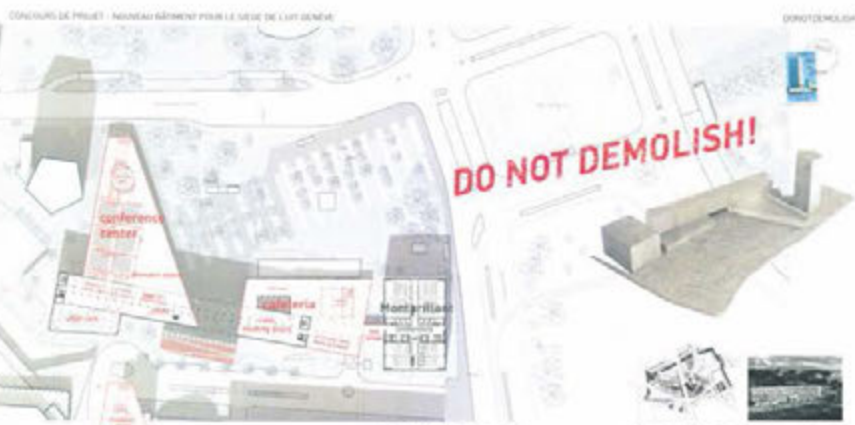


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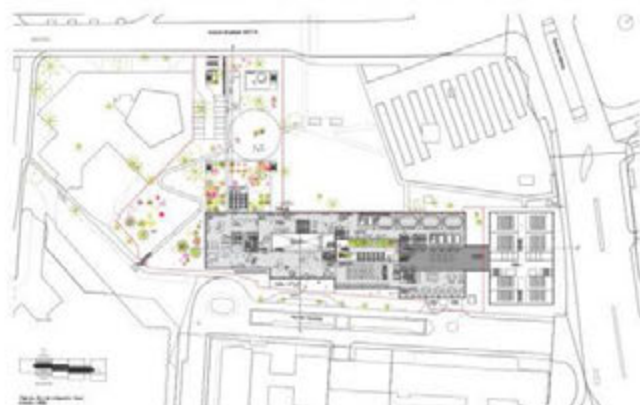
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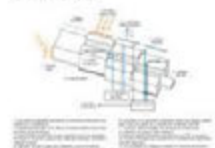
## CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE



## ENFILADE



Le projet ENFILADE est un bâtiment de bureaux de 10 étages, situé dans le quartier de la Corniche à Genève. Il s'agit d'un projet de concours pour le nouveau siège de l'UIT à Genève. Le bâtiment est conçu pour être un modèle de durabilité et de bien-être au travail. Il dispose d'une structure en acier et verre, avec une façade qui permet de profiter de la lumière naturelle et de la vue sur la ville. L'intérieur est organisé en espaces ouverts et collaboratifs, favorisant l'innovation et la créativité. Le bâtiment est également équipé de technologies avancées pour optimiser l'énergie et réduire l'empreinte carbone.



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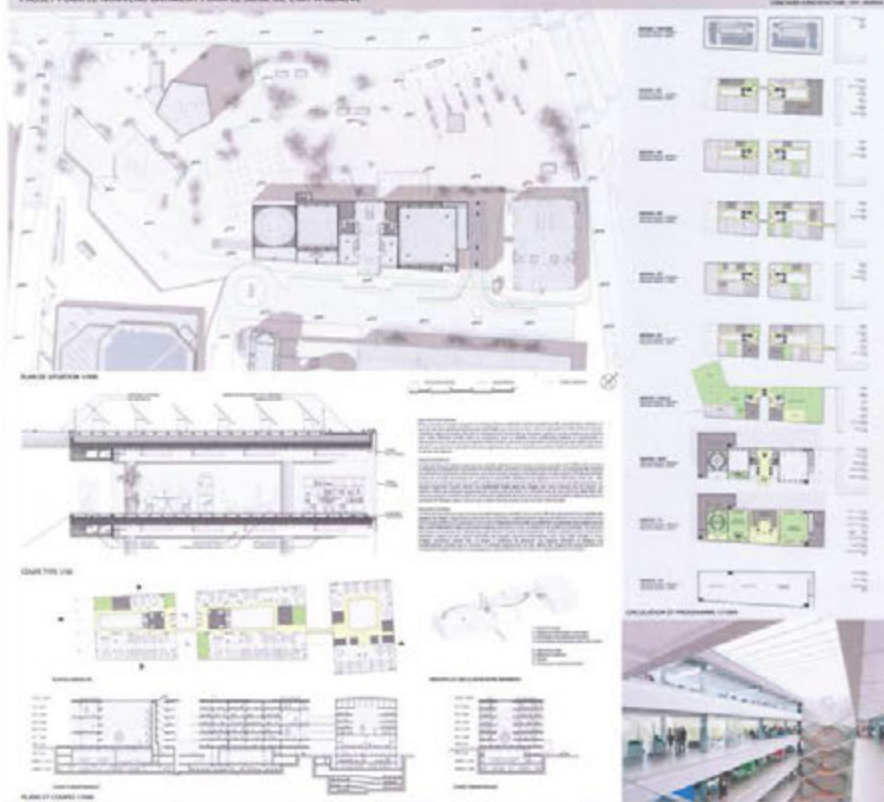
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## PROJET POUR LE NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE



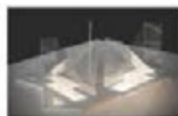
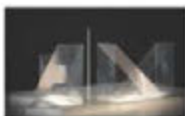
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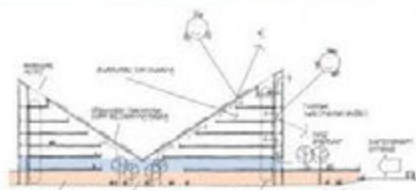
## FOUR PEAKS



Upper ground plan



Lower ground plan



Sustainability chart

The building is designed to be a model of sustainability, with a focus on energy efficiency, water conservation, and green spaces. The design includes a range of sustainable features, such as solar panels, rainwater harvesting, and a green roof. The building is also designed to be a model of social sustainability, with a focus on creating a sense of community and providing a range of amenities for its occupants.



Upper ground perspective

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## CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIÈGE DE L'UIT À GENÈVE

## FRÉQUENCE



Plan de situation



The building is designed to be a model of sustainability, with a focus on energy efficiency, water conservation, and green spaces. The design includes a range of sustainable features, such as solar panels, rainwater harvesting, and a green roof. The building is also designed to be a model of social sustainability, with a focus on creating a sense of community and providing a range of amenities for its occupants.



Plan de situation



Plan de situation



Plan de situation



Plan de situation



Plan de situation

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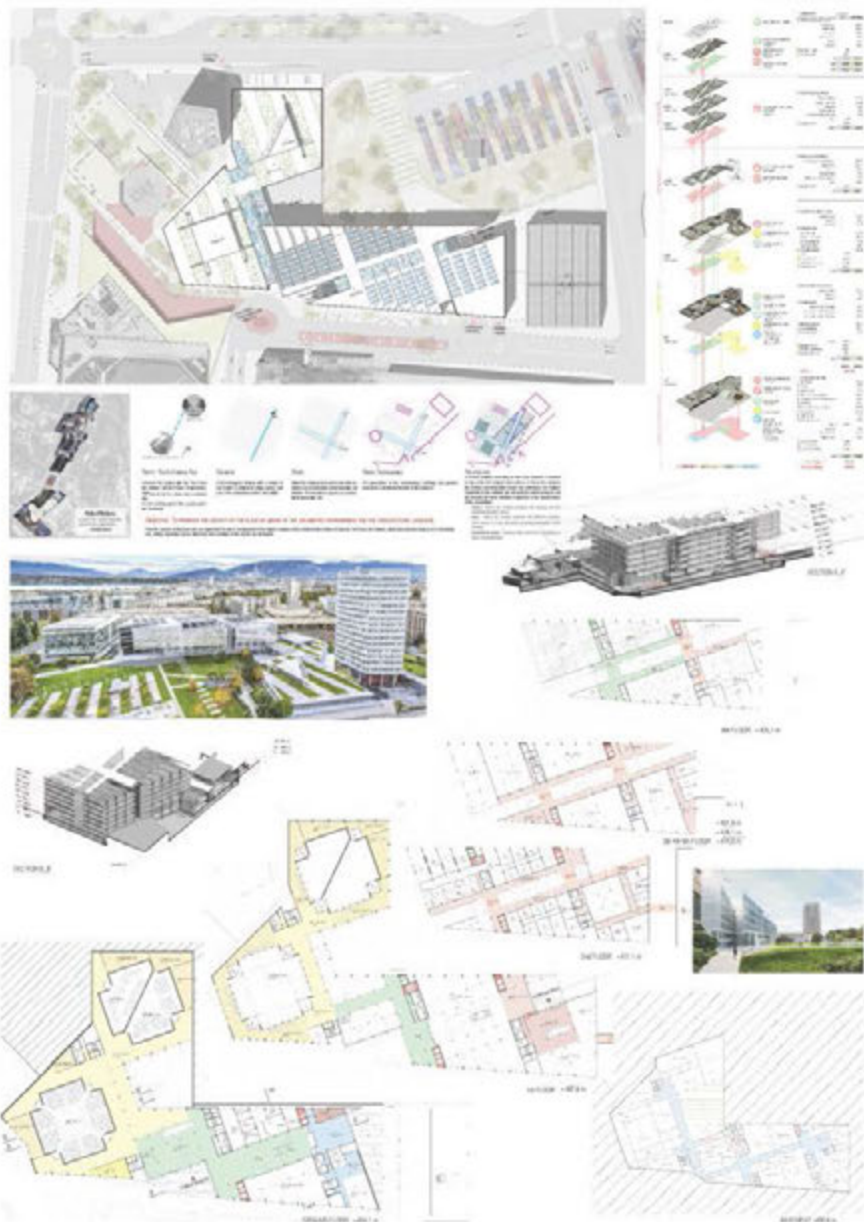
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CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

GENIUS LOCI



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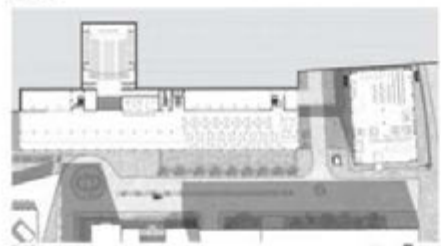
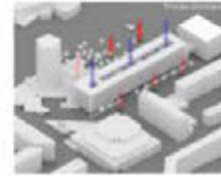
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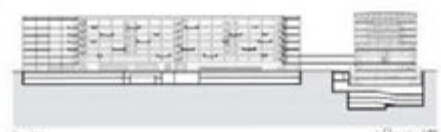
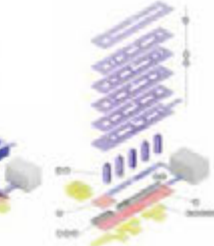
## CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIÈGE DE L'UIT À GENÈVE **HB9 - UIT**



Le projet de bâtiment pour le siège de l'UIT à Genève est le résultat d'un concours d'architecture lancé par l'UIT en 2011. Le concours a attiré plus de 100 équipes d'architectes de renommée internationale. Le jury a sélectionné l'équipe de Lawrence Breiting et Gregoria Harfouf pour leur proposition innovante et durable.



Programme de projet:  
- Bureaux  
- Salles de conférence  
- Salle de réunion  
- Salle de spectacle  
- Salle de cinéma  
- Salle de concert  
- Salle de théâtre  
- Salle de danse  
- Salle de sport  
- Salle de yoga  
- Salle de méditation  
- Salle de lecture  
- Salle de formation  
- Salle de séminaire  
- Salle de conférence  
- Salle de réunion  
- Salle de spectacle  
- Salle de cinéma  
- Salle de concert  
- Salle de théâtre  
- Salle de danse  
- Salle de sport  
- Salle de yoga  
- Salle de méditation  
- Salle de lecture  
- Salle de formation  
- Salle de séminaire



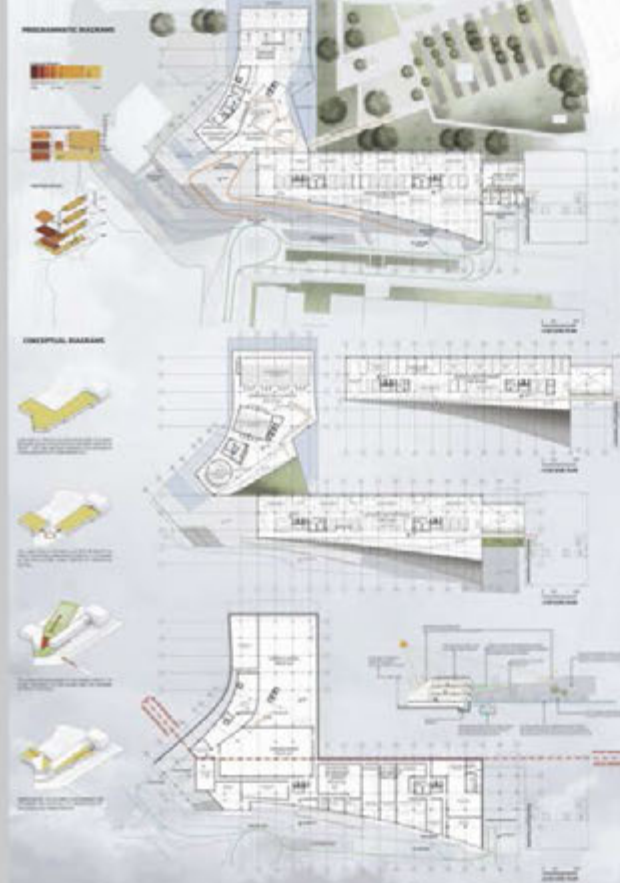
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## CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIÈGE DE L'UIT À GENÈVE **I46131344G**



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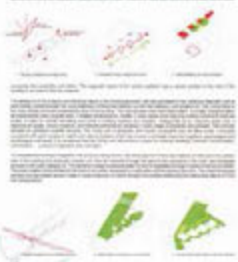
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## ICLIVEBLDGS

### ITV'S LIVING BUILDING

The Living Building is a multi-story office building designed to be a model of sustainability. It features a variety of green spaces, including a rooftop garden and a courtyard. The building is designed to be a net-zero energy building, meaning it produces as much energy as it consumes. It also features a variety of sustainable materials and construction techniques.



### LIVING BUILDING'S SUSTAINABILITY STORY

The Living Building is a multi-story office building designed to be a model of sustainability. It features a variety of green spaces, including a rooftop garden and a courtyard. The building is designed to be a net-zero energy building, meaning it produces as much energy as it consumes. It also features a variety of sustainable materials and construction techniques.



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## NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

## IN & OUT



PROJET	DATE	EMPLACEMENT	PROJETANT
NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE	2014-2015	GENEVE, SUISSE	GIORGIO SANTAROSSA CASTELLI ARCHITECTS



The building is a multi-story office building designed to be a model of sustainability. It features a variety of green spaces, including a rooftop garden and a courtyard. The building is designed to be a net-zero energy building, meaning it produces as much energy as it consumes. It also features a variety of sustainable materials and construction techniques.



# LA PIERRE 21

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Concours de projet

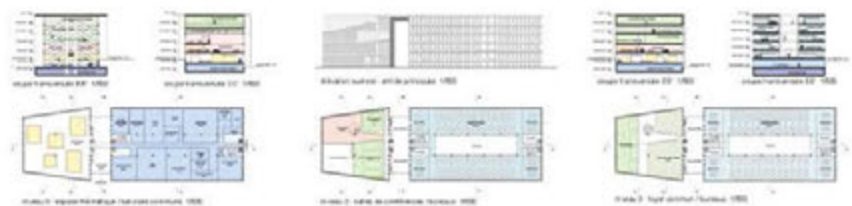
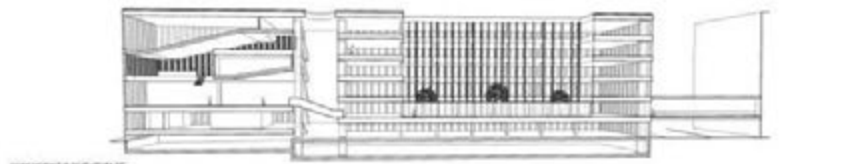
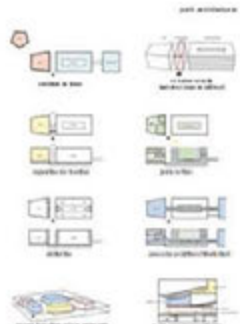
Nouveau bâtiment pour le siège de L'UIT à Genève

LA PIERRE 21



### Pierre et bois: matériaux naturels à très bas coût carbone

Les deux matériaux ont été sélectionnés pour leur faible coût carbone et leur capacité à absorber le CO2 au cours de leur cycle de vie. Ils sont également très résistants et durables. Le bois est un matériau renouvelable et le pierre est un matériau naturel. Le projet est un exemple de construction durable et responsable.



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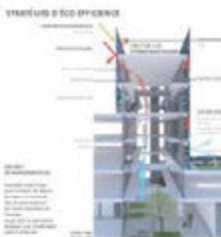
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## CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIÈGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

## MOLAMOL



PRINCIPES DU PROJET  
Le projet vise à créer un bâtiment durable et responsable, qui s'intègre harmonieusement dans le tissu urbain existant. Il est conçu pour être économe en énergie et en ressources, tout en offrant un environnement de travail agréable et innovant.



MOTTO190617

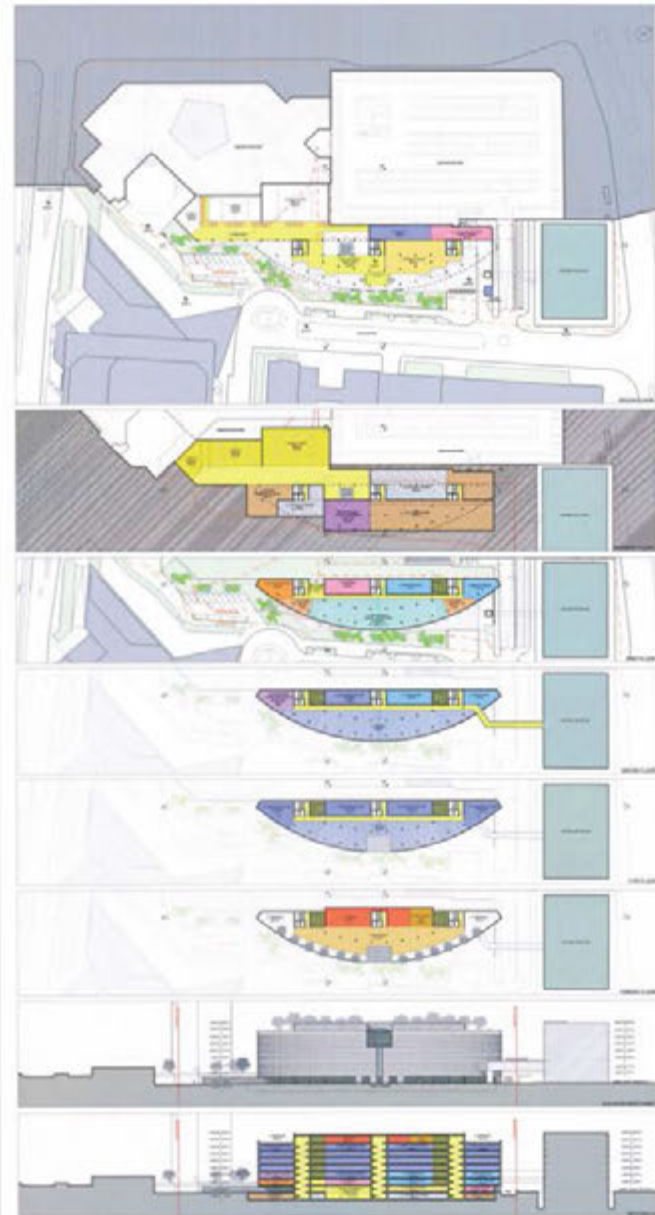
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CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

MOTTO190617



300 METERS, ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The particular shape of the building has been designed to increase the building's impact while at the same time reducing the facade surface, particularly meeting with south-east and north-west exposures.

The design concept is based on the realization of a "green" office building, characterized by a healthy climate atmosphere with high acoustic performance in relation to noise from urban and traffic sources.

Water, sewage pipelines and waste will occur in a central core of 1.5 meters wide that runs along the entire length of the building with a base level of +0.00 meters (1.1 meters).

Different strategies have been adopted to reduce energy consumption and increase natural light throughout the whole building. Thanks to the use of natural light monitor devices which can guarantee extra light to each room, the inner parts of the building, including basements, the use of electrical artificial lighting.

Secondly, the combination of an acoustic facade technology (acoustic wall-panel) will ensure the better isolation of outdoor sounds while maintaining solar gain during winter.

Furthermore, an extensive green roof system will help storing water for the heat storage in order to guarantee maximum efficiency in both the hot and cold seasons.

The natural system will use underground water as the primary source for the heat storage in order to guarantee maximum efficiency in both the hot and cold seasons.

The materials used in the building will be chosen to guarantee the maximum environmental impact, also ensuring the use of new technologies and meeting with a low energy impact. Particular care will be taken into consideration to plan and manage maintenance aspects for the building. (BREEAM, LEED, Green Building Council, etc.). The building will also be designed according to the highest level of energy and CO2 emissions and ensure a better life for its inhabitants.

NAVAL2017

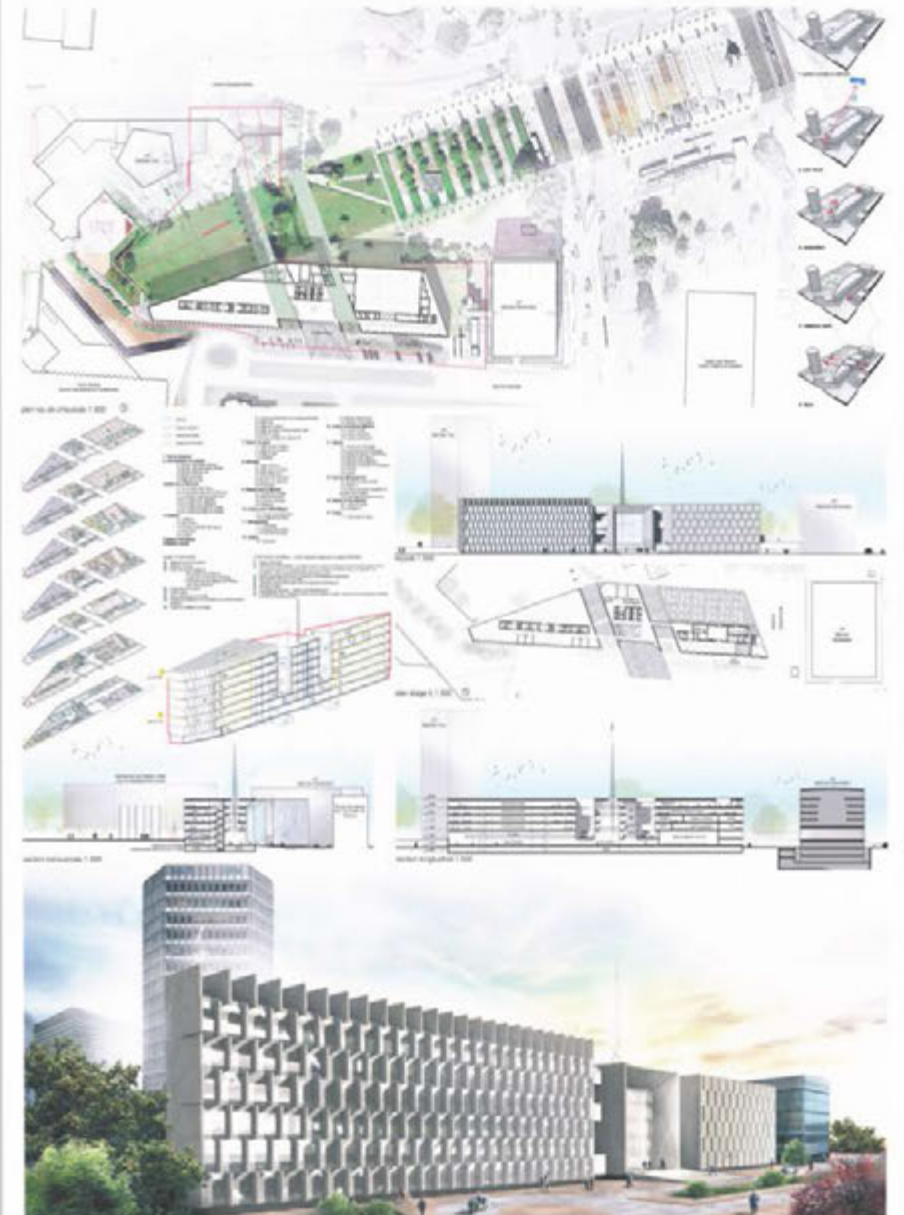
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CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

NAVAL2017

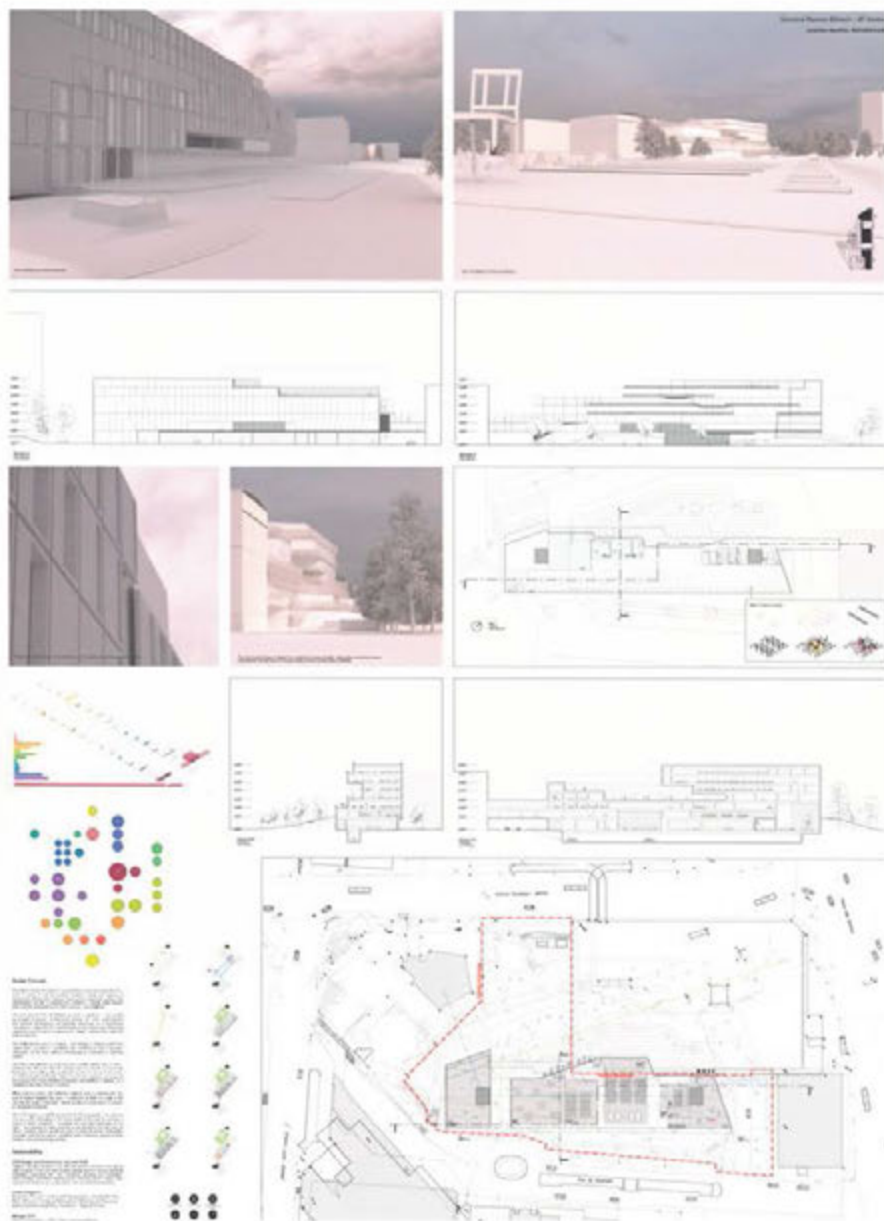


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NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIÈGE DE L'UT A GENÈVE





# PARABOL

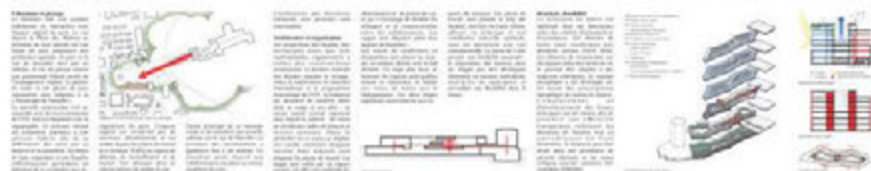
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CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BATIMENT POUR LE SEDE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

PARABOL



# PEMAE12

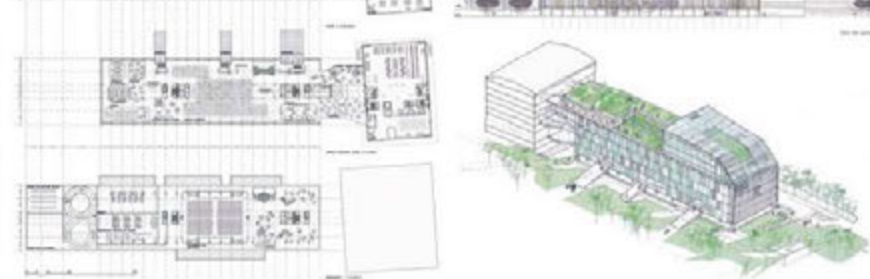
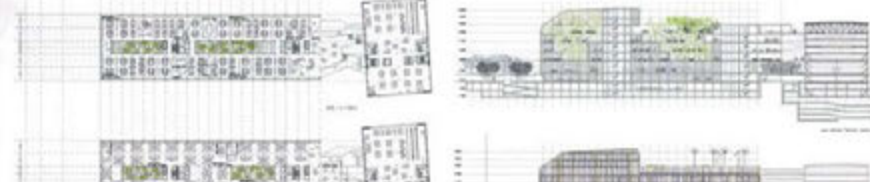
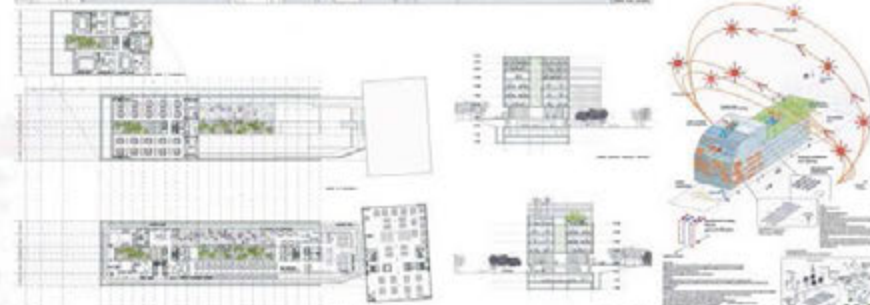
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CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BATIMENT POUR LE SEDE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

PEMAE12



# PLUG & PLAY

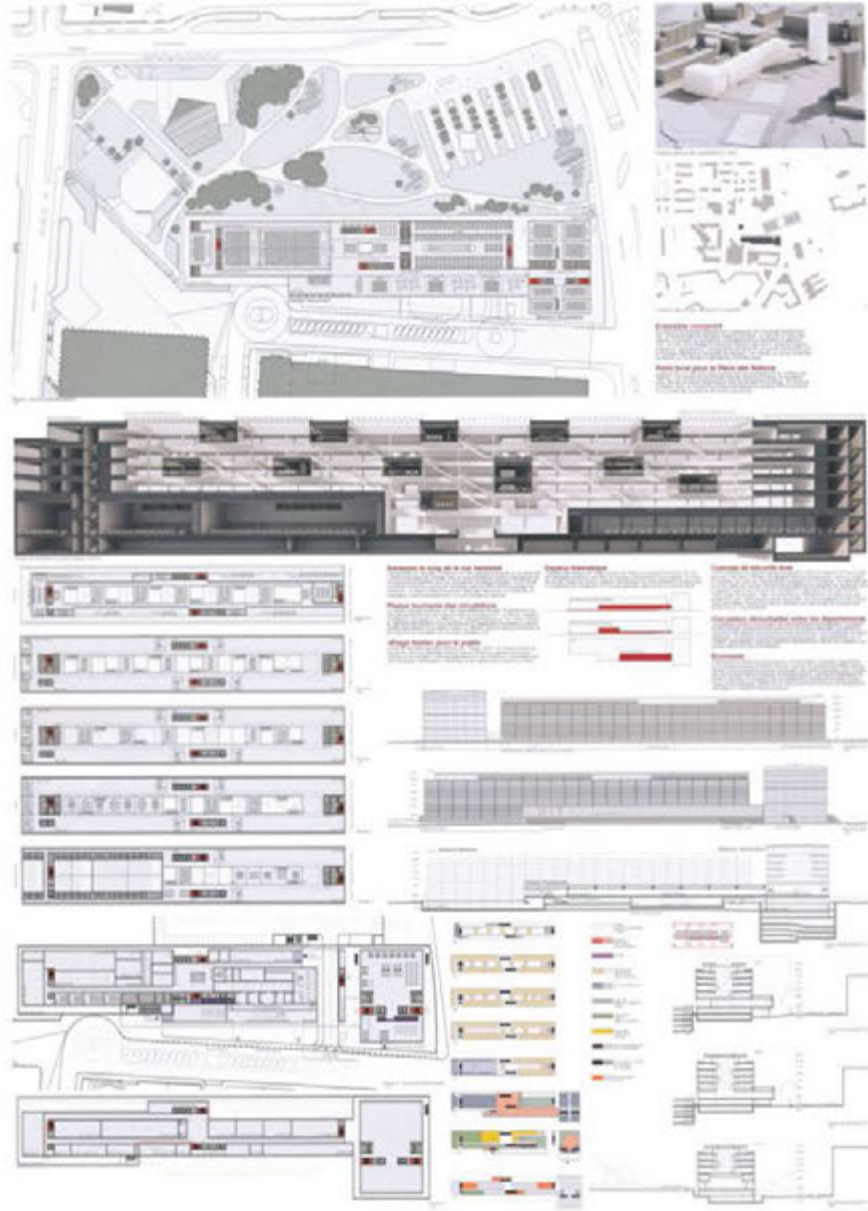
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CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

PLUG AND PLAY



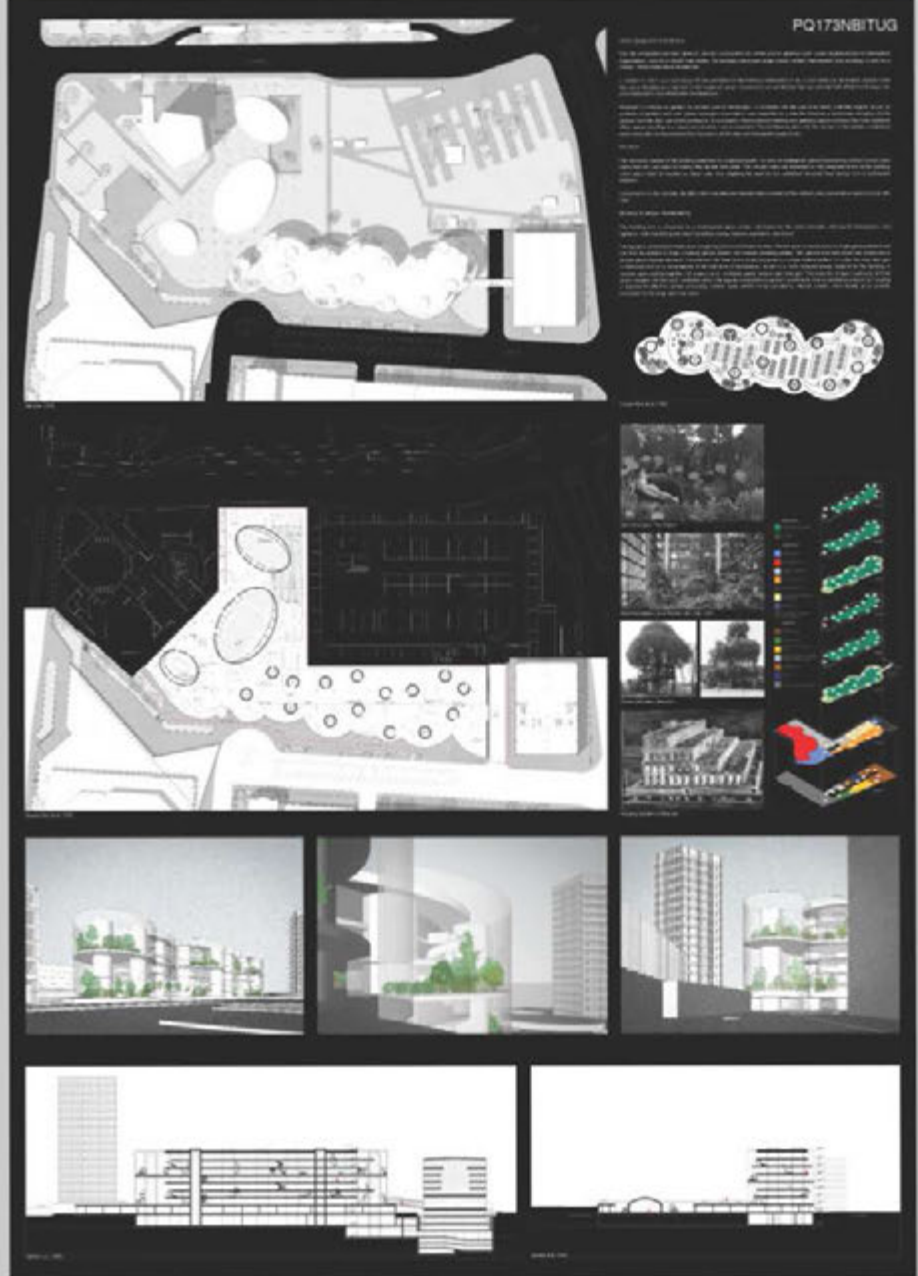
# PQ173NBITUG

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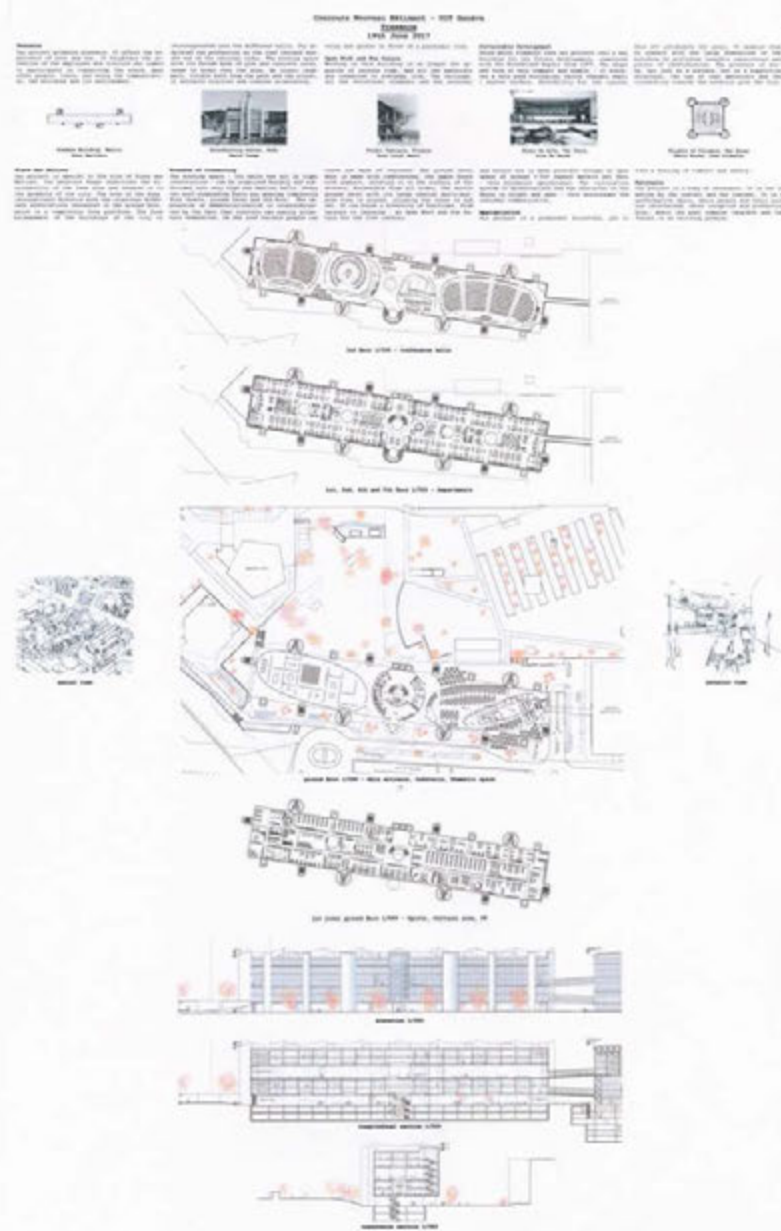
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PQ173NBITUG



Etiquette



radio days



# RUE ET JARDIN

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## CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

## RUE ET JARDIN

**NOTE AJOUT JARDIN:**  
Ce projet est issu d'un concours international pour le siège de l'UIT à Genève. Le terrain est situé dans un quartier historique de la ville, caractérisé par ses bâtiments à colombages et ses jardins. L'objectif est de créer un bâtiment moderne qui s'intègre harmonieusement à l'environnement existant.

**Tableau des caractéristiques :**

Surface totale	10 000 m <sup>2</sup>
Volume total	100 000 m <sup>3</sup>
Nombre d'étages	10
Programme	Bureau, salles de conférence, espaces communs

**DESCRIPTION DU PROJET :**  
Le projet consiste en un bâtiment à 10 étages, doté d'une structure en acier et verre. Il est caractérisé par sa forme organique et ses volumes superposés. Le bâtiment est entouré d'un jardin paysager avec des arbres et des bancs.

**SECTIONNEMENTS :**  
Les sections montrent la structure en acier et les espaces intérieurs, ainsi que l'intégration du jardin.

**ELEVATIONS :**  
Les élévations mettent en valeur la façade en verre et la relation avec le contexte urbain.

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## CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

## SOCIALROUTE

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**PLANS :**  
Les plans montrent la disposition des volumes et l'intégration du jardin.

**RENDERINGS :**  
Les rendus illustrent l'aspect du bâtiment et son intégration dans l'environnement.

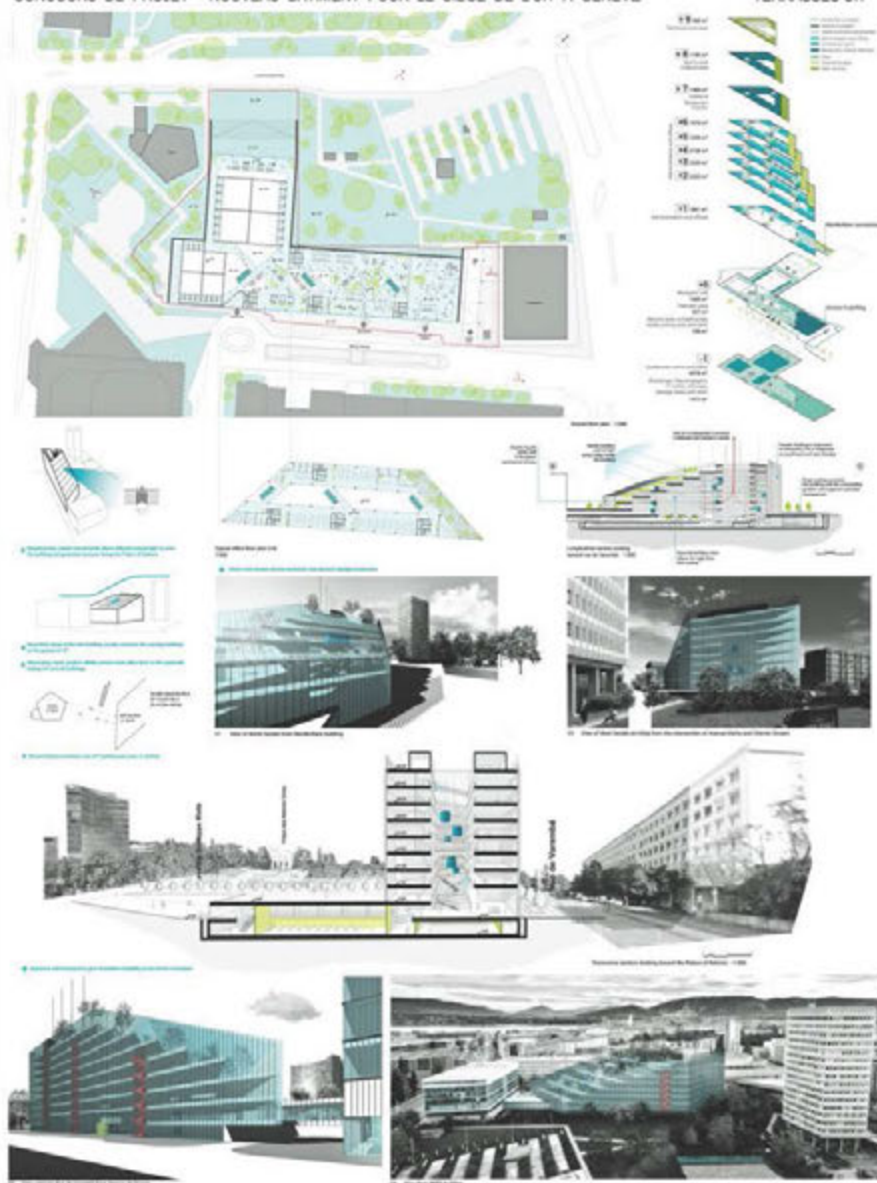
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## CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE



# THELINK

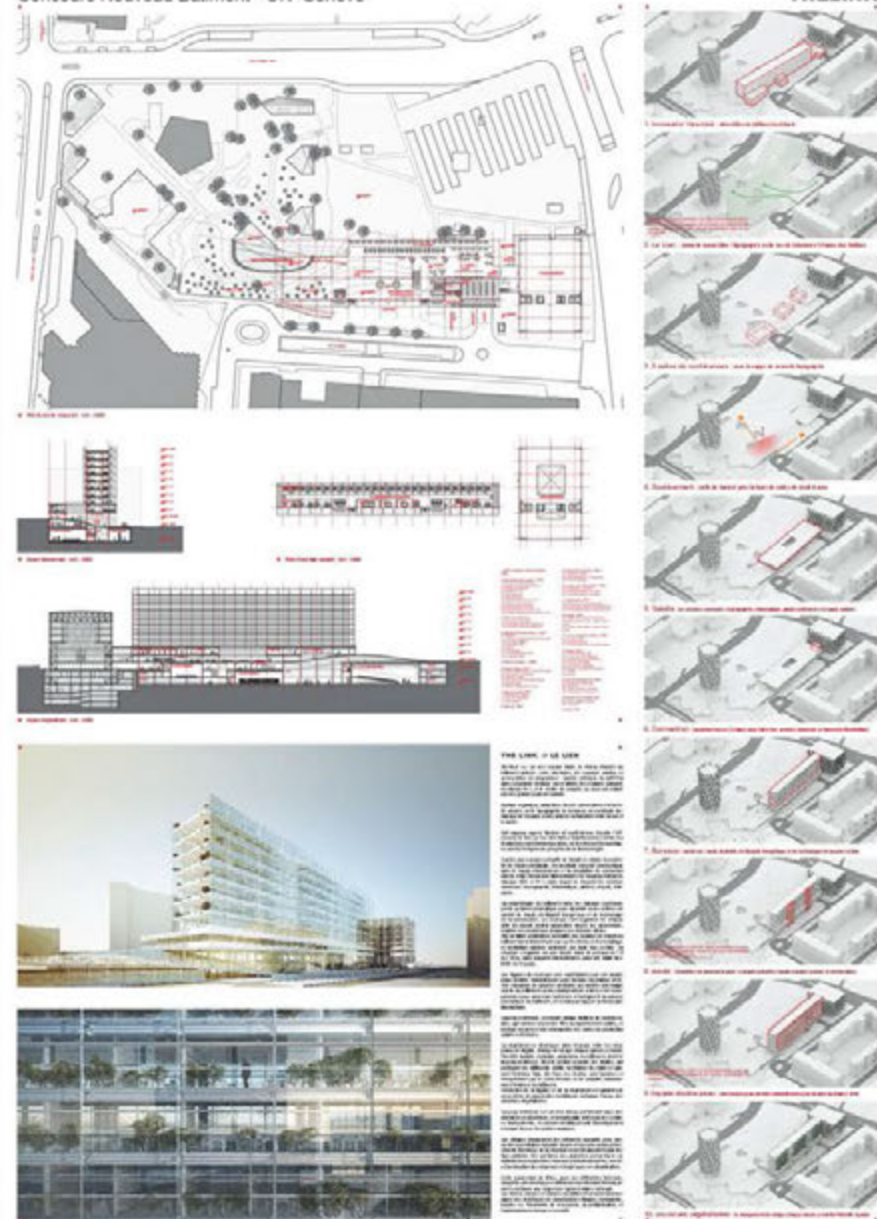
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## Concours Nouveau Bâtiment - UIT Genève



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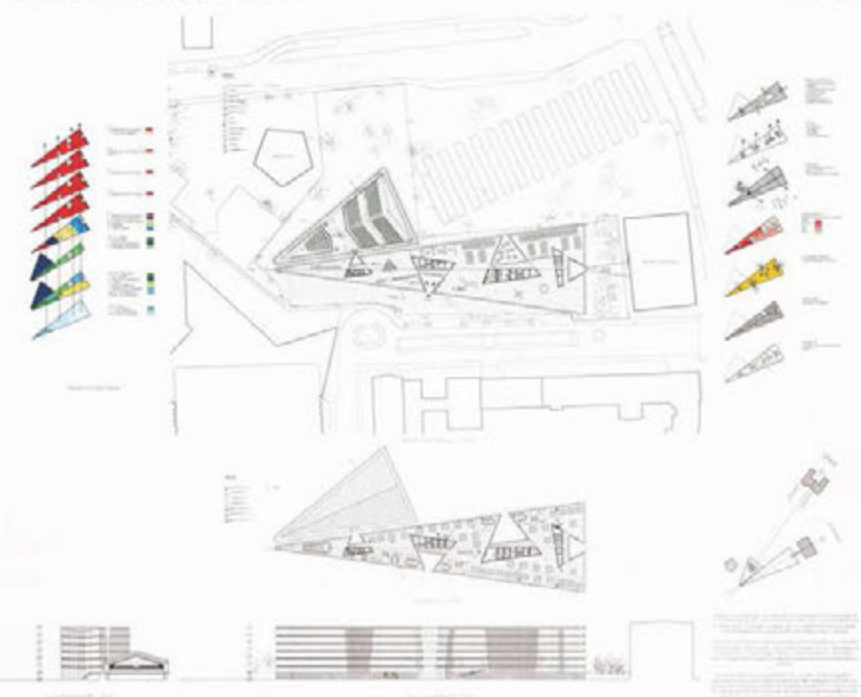
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## Concours de projet

Nouveaux bâtiments pour le siège de l'UIT à Genève

Through Form



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## CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE

<-> TRAIT D'UNION



Plan de site de l'avenue - 1500

Plan d'un étage ouvert - 1500

### 1 - Ouverture urbaine

Trait d'union entre la place des Nations et CICG

### 2 - Hall fédérateur

Association, dissociation du programme

### 3 - Salles de conférences

Unité et modularité du dispositif

### 4 - Bureaux

Liaisons ouvertes pour travailler autrement

### 5 - Restauration

Vue imprenable sur la place des Nations



Crope horizontale sur la salle de conférences - 1500



Crope longitudinal sur la cafétéria et les bureaux - 1500



Trait d'union



Fédérer



Se réunir



Travailler ensemble



Vue ouverte



# TRAIT D'UNION

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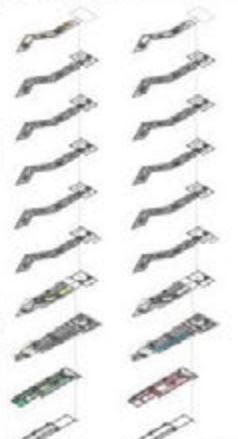
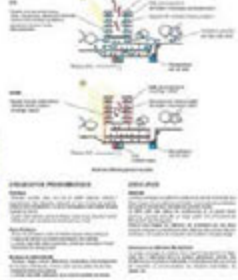
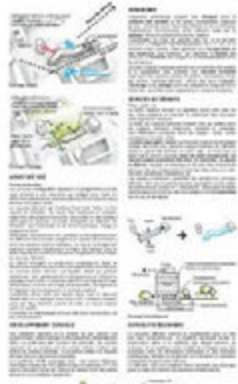
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## CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIEGE DE L'UIT A GENEVE



## TRAIT D'UNION



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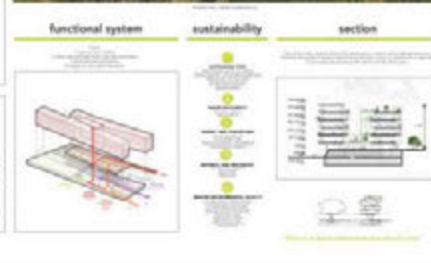
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## Concours de projet - Nouveau bâtiment pour le siege de L'UIT Geneve

## trees

How this building is designed



# VICE VERSA

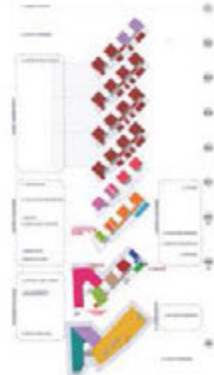
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## CONCOURS DE PROJET - NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE SIÈGE DE L'UIT À GENÈVE

## VICE VERSA



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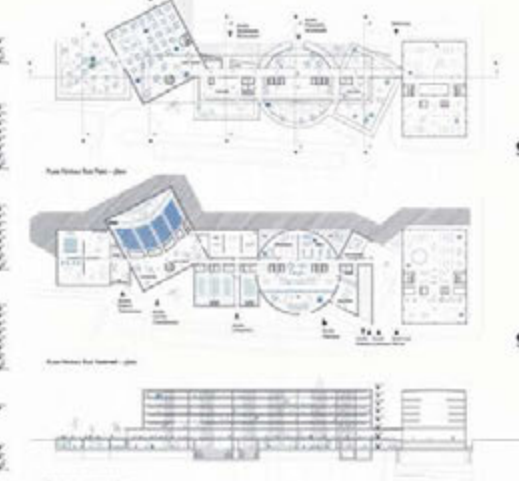
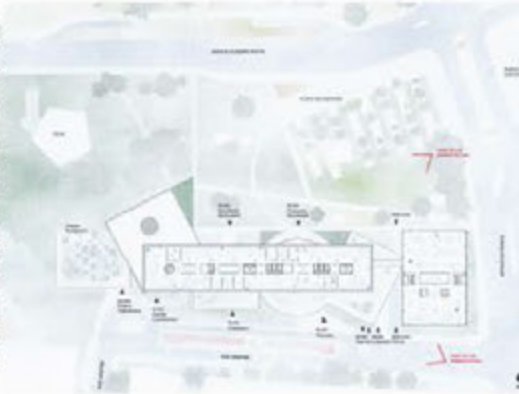
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## CONCOURS NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT - UIT GENÈVE

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Texte en français et en anglais...





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