2014 showed further shifts towards Asia, and also surprising developments in building functions and structural materials.

Executive Summary

The Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat (CTBUH) has determined that 97 buildings of 200 meters’ height or greater were completed around the world in 2014 – a new record. Further highlights:

- The 97 buildings completed in 2014 beat every previous year on record, including the previous record high of 81 completions in 2011.

- A total of 11 supertalls (buildings of 300 meters or higher) completed in 2014 – the highest annual total on record. Since 2010, 46 supertalls have been completed, representing 54% of the supertalls that currently exist (85). The number of 200-meter-plus buildings in existence has hit 935, a 352% increase from 2000, when only 266 existed.

- This was the "tallest year ever" by another measure: The sum of heights of all 200-meter-plus buildings completed across the globe in 2014 was 23,333 meters – setting another all-time record and breaking 2011’s previous record of 19,852 meters.

- Asia’s dominance of the tall-building industry increased yet again in 2014. Seventy-four of the 97 buildings completed in 2014, or 76%, were in Asia.

- Once again, for the seventh year in a row, China completed the most 200-meter-plus buildings (58). This represents 60% of the global 2014 total, and a 61% increase over its previous record of 36 in 2013.

- The Philippines took second place with five completions, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar share position three with four completions, and the United States, Japan, Indonesia and Canada tie for fourth, with three completions each.

- Japan marked its first entry into the supertall stakes with the completion of the 300-meter Abeno Harukas in Osaka, becoming the country’s tallest building.

- South America also welcomed its first supertall, the 300-meter Torre Costanera of Santiago, Chile, which was also the only building of 200 meters or greater to complete on the continent in 2014.
• Tianjin, China, was the city that completed the most 200m+ buildings, with six. Chongqing, Wuhan, and Wuxi, China, along with Doha, Qatar, all tied for second place with four completions each.

• In 2014, 47 all-office buildings were completed (48% of the total), the largest total ever, versus 31 (38% of the total) in 2011, the previous record high.

• At 541 meters, One World Trade Center was the tallest building to complete in 2014 and is now the world’s third-tallest building.

• A majority of 2014 completions used composite construction as the primary structural system – 52 out of 97 (54%), as compared to 24 out of 71 (34%) in 2013. The number of buildings whose predominant structural material is concrete dropped to 38% in 2014, from 61% in 2013.

• All-steel continued its decline as a primary structural material, comprising only 5% of 2014’s 200-meter-plus completions and 13% of the world’s 100 tallest buildings, though it showed a slight uptick from 3% in 2013.

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**Key Worldwide Market Snapshots of 2014**

**Asia (Not including Middle East)**

Asia’s recent dominance of the tall-building industry increased yet again in 2014. Seventy-four of the 97 buildings completed in 2014, or 76%, were in Asia.

Once again, for the seventh year in a row, China completed the most 200-meter-plus buildings (58) of any country in the world. This represents 60% of the global total, and a 61% increase over China’s own previous record of 36 in 2013. These buildings were spread throughout 29 cities, including some that were not on the list last year, such as Beijing (two completions in 2014), Shenyang (two), Wuhan, and Wuxi (four, respectively). Tianjin held the title of most skyscraper completions (six) in China, Asia, and indeed the world, up from two in 2013.

The tallest building to complete in China was The Wharf Times Square 1 in Wuxi, a 339-meter hotel/office complex. It was also Asia’s tallest building and the third-tallest building in the world to complete in 2014.

The Philippines recorded five completions during 2014 – breaking its previous record of four in 2009 – including a twin-towered residential complex called One Shangri-La Place.
In addition to two completions in Tokyo, Japan marked its first entry into the supertall stakes with the completion of the 300-meter Abeno Harukas in Osaka, becoming the country's tallest building.

South Korea lagged behind its nine-building record in 2013, completing just one 200-meter-plus building, the 289-meter Busan International Finance Center Landmark Tower.

**Australia**

Australia had two completions in 2014, the Prima Pearl Apartments in Melbourne and Infinity in Brisbane, after an absence in 2013. Given the number of superlative headlines coming out of Melbourne in particular during 2014, where it seemed every week bore news of another approved or amended skyscraper, this may well be the quiet before the storm.

**Europe**

Europe didn’t break any records in 2014. The 2013 Mercury City Tower in Moscow remains Europe’s tallest at 339 meters. The tallest building in Europe to complete in 2014 was The Leadenhall Building, London, at 224 meters, which is notable for its angled form, exposed steelwork, and ground-level public space. Absent from the charts in 2013, Turkey made up two of three European completions in 2014, with the Maslak Spine Tower in Istanbul and the Folkart Tower A in Izmir.

**Middle East and Africa**

The Middle East had 11 completions in 2014, or 11% of the global total, down from a record 23 in 2011, or 28% of the global total.

The typical leaders of the Middle Eastern pack, the UAE’s dueling municipalities Abu Dhabi and Dubai, flagged somewhat in 2014. Each had two completions, including Abu Dhabi’s 381-meter World Trade Center Abu Dhabi – The Residences, which was the second-tallest building to complete worldwide in 2014. The other building in the World Trade Center Abu Dhabi Complex to complete in 2014, the 278-meter World Trade Center Abu Dhabi – The Offices, entered the charts at number 17. The UAE’s two-year run of having three of the world’s five tallest buildings completed in a given year was broken in 2014 by the incursion of that “other” World Trade Center in New York, and the persistence of construction in China.

Qatar delivered four of the 11 completions in the Middle East, all of which were in Doha, and all of which were within one meters’ height of each other, just barely making the cutoff at 200 meters.

Besides the World Trade Center - The Residences in Abu Dhabi, the other supertall to complete in the Middle East was in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia’s Burj Rafal, clocking in at 308 meters. Kuwait’s 240-meter Crystal Tower also completed.

**North America**

This was a triumphant year for the United States, and particularly for New York. At 514 meters, One World Trade Center, New York, was the tallest building to complete in 2014 and is now the world’s third-tallest. The last time the United States completed a tallest building worldwide was in 2009, when Chicago’s 423-meter Trump International Hotel & Tower debuted. Its 298-meter New York neighbor, 4 World Trade Center,
also joined the ranks as the 12th-tallest building to complete in 2014. The completions of these two structures are important milestones in a long and often tortuous rebuilding process after the attacks of Sept. 11, 2001. Meanwhile, midtown New York marked the completion of One57, a 306-meter residential tower. All of these completions point toward a resurgent skyscraper city in New York, which is one of the reasons CTBUH will hold its 2015 conference there. See more here.

In Canada, each of Toronto’s trio of residential tower completions, ranging in height from 200 to 272 meters, has hosted a tour of the intrepid CTBUH Canada Chapter, including a snowbound trudge through the appropriately named ICE Condos at York Centre.

South America
South America welcomed its first supertall, the Torre Costanera of Santiago, Chile, which was also the only building of 200 meters or greater to complete on the continent in 2014. In 2013, Panama City, technically in Central America, completed two buildings of 200 meters or greater, and in 2011 was the global record-holder, with 10 completions, but rested in 2014.

Completions by Function
The decline in the number of all-office buildings completed in each successive year since 1970 appears to have reversed a little in 2014. In 2014, 47 all-office buildings of 200-plus meters’ height were completed, versus 23 in 2013.

The number, though not the proportion, of mixed-use buildings to complete in 2014 also increased, to 26 (27% of the total), up from 22 (31% of the total) in 2013. All-residential buildings made up 20% of completions in 2014, at 19 total.

Completions by Structural Material
A majority of tall buildings completed in 2014 were of composite construction – 52 out of 97 (54%) as compared to 24 out of 71 (34%) in 2013, while the number of buildings whose predominant structural material is concrete declined to 37 of 97 completed (34%) in 2014, from 43 of 71 (61%) in 2013. The use of steel actually increased a little, to 5% of completions, over 3% in 2013.

The World’s 100 Tallest Buildings: Impact of 2014
In 2014, the number of buildings entering the World’s 100 Tallest list was 13, one more than in 2013. The shortest building on the 100 Tallest list in 2013 was the Columbia Center, Seattle, at 284.4 meters. In 2014, the shortest building became the 291.6-meter SEG Plaza in Shenzhen, having moved down the rung from number 87 to number 100. The average height of buildings in the 100 Tallest list has thus increased to 350 meters in 2014 from 344 meters in 2013 – the figure in 2000 was 285 meters.

The number of office towers in the 100 Tallest ranking continues to decline, with 39 all-office buildings, down from 42 in 2013. In context, as recently as 2000, 85 of the world’s 100 tallest buildings were office buildings.
In the 100 Tallest rankings, 39 buildings were composite construction, vs. 36 in 2013. Despite the somewhat surprising increase in 2014, all-steel continued its decline as a primary structural material, comprising only five of 2014’s completions and 13 of the world’s 100 tallest buildings.

Analysis

What can be made of this skyscraper surge? It could very well be that pent-up demand has returned to real-estate markets after a lull during the recession. Now that six years have passed since the global economic crisis/recession began in 2008, and given the long gestation and construction periods common to tall buildings (see our report from CTBUH Journal 2014 Issue IV for the 14 longest construction periods – some exceed 28 years!), we are almost certainly seeing a post-recessionary recovery.

Clearly, the Chinese juggernaut has not yet run out of steam. The country continues to see new 200-meter-plus completions in cities that previously had few or no such buildings, indicating that the massive plan to urbanize the country – requiring the urban relocation of some 250 million people – is underway. Its effects have begun to percolate into smaller regional cities beyond the first tier of Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, and Hong Kong. It is tempting, but dangerous, to take this as an undiluted sign of economic health, as the Chinese national and regional governments are principal stakeholders in many of these projects, and the “cause and effect” of the situation is not always clear (see the research paper “The Emergence of Asian Supertalls” in CTBUH Journal 2014 Issue IV). Is the government subsidizing tall buildings in order to attract businesses, and in anticipation of future masses, or are business and population needs organically driving growth?

The other major trend that would seem to justify further analysis is the increase in the number of office buildings, something that has not happened since the previous record year of 200-meter-plus completions across the board that occurred in 2011. The use of all-steel structures also increased slightly, which is counter to the overall trend of a steep decline since 2000. These 2014 figures are likely correlated. The reason most office skyscrapers were historically made of steel is due to the spanning capabilities that steel affords the large, column-free spaces office tenants desired. But in the past decade, the use of composite construction, such as outriggers, braced megaframes and concrete-encased steel – most often working in conjunction with a concrete core – has risen with the increasing number of mixed-use buildings, and has provided the flexibility needed to accommodate all kinds of uses in one building. On its face, then, the small uptick in all-steel use this year seems somewhat anomalous.

As skyscrapers “surge,” a number of tall buildings enter the 100 Tallest Buildings list each year. Since 2010, at least 12 buildings have entered the list annually. With high projected supertall numbers for 2015 and 2016 completions, it might not be long before we see a year pass the 2011 record.
Here are some of the other developments we’ll be watching closely in 2015:

- **New York**: Construction of the B2 modular tower at Pacific Park, Brooklyn, stalled in September 2014 due to a legal dispute between contractor Skanska and developer Forest City Ratner as the team struggled with a methodology custom-developed for the project. It may not be as soon as January, but the inside word is that the project will be up and running soon, and will complete in 2015.

- **Global**: The US Department of Agriculture’s $2 million Tall Wood Building Prize Competition will announce the winner in February 2015, who will then go on to construct a wood building based on their design of at least 24 meters’ height. With numerous projects under design and construction, it’s looking like 2015 will be a critical year in the development of this new/old building technology.

- **Dubai**: The long-planned Burj 2020 is back in action, according to CTBUH insiders. In late 2014, shortlisted architecture-engineering teams were being interviewed, making the claimed start of construction in 2015 seem plausible. If the 660-meter tower’s developers want to keep its original plan to have the highest observation deck, it will have to top the Burj Khalifa’s 555.7-meter perch.
• **London:** Late in 2014, the beleaguered Pinnacle, a mere “stump” since 2011 due to the recession, was promised another lease on life under PLP Architecture and new owners Axa / Lipton Rogers. By April, we expect to see revealed a “fundamental redesign” of the 64-story tower, that provides a larger amount of public space, and will likely eliminate the spiraling shape that Londoners called “the Helter Skelter.”

• **Jeddah:** The 167-floor, 1,000-meter Kingdom Tower broke ground in June 2013 and reached up to ground level by late April 2014. The first 10 floors had risen by December 2014 – a rate of about 1.25 floors per month. At that rate, by the end of 2015, the 25th floor should be completed. If the building is to complete on schedule in 2019, however, it will have to speed up. At the current pace, Kingdom would just make 85 floors by then.

• **Las Vegas:** The erstwhile Harmon Hotel, a planned 47-story building, was stopped in 2008, having completed only 26 stories, after it was determined to be structurally unsound due to construction defects. The deconstruction began in June of 2014, and should complete in June 2015. The traditional Vegas-style implosion was eschewed due to its proximity to the surrounding $8.5 billion CityCenter.

• **Shanghai:** The 632-meter Shanghai Tower will complete in the first half of the year, becoming the tallest building in China and the world’s second-tallest building. The project is also highly anticipated due to its extensive use of double-skin façades and skygardens.

• **Shenzhen:** The 660-meter Ping An Finance Center, set to become China’s tallest, and the world’s second-tallest building on completion in 2016, will likely “top out” at its ultimate height by mid-2015, our sources say. The schedule has remained largely intact, in spite of unexpected delays, such as a 2013 investigation into possible inferior concrete in its supply chain.

• **Moscow:** The burgeoning Moscow-City complex has begun to pick up pace, after several economy-related delays and at least one fire. The Vostok Tower, at 373 meters the higher of the two Federation Towers, will also become the tallest building in Europe in 2015, snatching the prize from its 352-meter neighbor, OKO South Tower, which will finish sooner.

• **Kuala Lumpur:** As of December 2014, the developers behind KL118, formerly known as Menara Warisan Merdeka, said the tower’s foundation work would be completed by the third quarter of 2015. At that point the main contractor will have been identified and the eyes of Malaysians will start training higher to determine KL118’s place in the sky.

• **Changsha:** Sadly, Changsha’s SkyCity J220, a planned 838-meter, 220-story building to be constructed entirely of prefabricated modules in a space of seven to nine months, appears to have stopped. Even after numerous reports of its cancelation due to regulatory concerns, Broad Group chairman Zhang Yue had vowed the project would continue, but there was no sign of it during a September 2014 visit to the Broad Group campus in Changsha as part of the CTBUH 2014 Conference Regional Tours. However, the tour did observe a 59-story tower under construction, which, if completed, would still likely be the world’s tallest prefabricated building. Whether this will happen in 2015 is anyone’s guess.

### The Projected Tallest 10 Buildings to Complete in 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Building Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Floors</th>
<th>Height (m)</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Structural Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shanghai Tower</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>hotel / office</td>
<td>composite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Marina 101</td>
<td>Dubai</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>residential apartments / hotel</td>
<td>concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>432 Park Avenue</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>residential</td>
<td>concrete</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Capital Market Authority Tower</td>
<td>Riyadh</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>office</td>
<td>composite</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Eton Place-Dalian Tower</td>
<td>Dalian</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>hotel / office</td>
<td>composite</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Federation Towers - Vostok Tower</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>residential / hotel</td>
<td>concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>QND - South Tower</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>residential / hotel</td>
<td>concrete</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Forum 66 Tower 2</td>
<td>Shenyang</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>office</td>
<td>composite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Azdnc Headquarters</td>
<td>Abu Dhabi</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>office</td>
<td>concrete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Adjustments to Previous Figures

The Skyscraper Center, the CTBUH’s database of tall buildings, is the primary source of data for all of our published studies. We strive to keep The Skyscraper Center as accurate as possible throughout the year. Inevitably, some information will come to light that was not available at the time research was concluded for the yearly report. This is because the data needs to be “frozen” before the year’s end, so that the report and analysis can be delivered in early January of the next year. This is the case with our Year in Review of 2013, published in early January 2014. The careful reader will note that the reported figure of 73 completions in 2013 has now been adjusted to 71. The following changes accounted for this adjustment:

- Removed from 2013 Completion List (three buildings):
  - The Central Bank of Kuwait was originally listed as having completed in 2013, however, no information since the beginning of 2014 has validated this. The completion date for this building now has been revised to 2015.
  - The Aiqun Towers (1 and 2) of Guangzhou, China were included in the original 2013 total. Since then, it has been determined that the 200-meter figure attributed to the buildings was not correct (it was actually 192 meters), which removes the buildings from the sample, which only includes buildings of 200 meters or higher.

- Added to 2013 Completion List (one building):
  - The ASE Center R2 in Chongqing, China, was completed in 2013 but this information was not confirmed at the time of the 2013 study. This has now been confirmed, thus it was added retroactively to the 2013 completions list.
### All Buildings 200 meters or Taller Completed in 2014 (97 no.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Building Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Floors</th>
<th>Height (m)</th>
<th>Function / Material</th>
<th>Structural Material</th>
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</thead>
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<td>One World Trade Center</td>
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<td>The Wharf Times Square 1</td>
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<td>339</td>
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<td>hotel / office / hotel / retail / steel</td>
<td>composite</td>
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<td>Bay Qafal</td>
<td>Riyadh</td>
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<td>308</td>
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<td>concrete</td>
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<td>One57</td>
<td>New York City</td>
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<td>306</td>
<td>residential / hotel / steel</td>
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<td>Tokyo</td>
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<td>The Palacovoomo Signature</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
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<td>Chengdu International Finance Square 1</td>
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<td>Chengdu International Finance Square 2</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>Asia Pacific Tower &amp; Jinding Hotel</td>
<td>Nanjing</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>hotel / office</td>
<td>composite</td>
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<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Crystal Tower</td>
<td>Kuwait City</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>240</td>
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<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Yuanying Universal Mall Tower A</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
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<td>composite</td>
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<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Yuanying Universal Mall Tower B</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
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<td>240</td>
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<td>composite</td>
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<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Discovery Prime</td>
<td>Nakaik</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>residential / hotel</td>
<td>concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Tongtian Center A</td>
<td>Qingdao</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>238</td>
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<td>composite</td>
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<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Tongtian Center B</td>
<td>Qingdao</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>apartments / hotel</td>
<td>composite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>SunyWorld Center Main Tower</td>
<td>Nanjang</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>office</td>
<td>composite</td>
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<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Louvre International Furniture Headquarters Building</td>
<td>Fosham</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>office</td>
<td>concrete</td>
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<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>The Buildings By Damen</td>
<td>Dubai</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>residential / hotel / office</td>
<td>concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Lagoa International</td>
<td>Nanjang</td>
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<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Sanke Plaza</td>
<td>Namking</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>office</td>
<td>composite</td>
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<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Grand Riviera Suites</td>
<td>Manila</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>residential</td>
<td>concrete</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Bofu International Plaza Office Tower</td>
<td>Changsha</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>228</td>
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<td>composite</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
2014 Year in Review: In Photographs

2014 Tallest #1: One World Trade Center, New York City, 541 meters © John Cahill

2014 Tallest #6: Burj Rafal, Riyadh, 308 meters (cc-by-sa) King Eliot

2014 Tallest #7: One57, New York City, 306 meters © Daniel Harrison

2014 Tallest #10: Torre Costanera, Santiago, 300 meters, © Pablo Blanco

2014 Tallest #12: 4 World Trade Center, New York City, 298 meters © Silverstein Properties

2014 Tallest #11: Abeno Harukas, Osaka, 300 meters © Hisao Suzuki
2014 Tallest #33: Chengdu International Finance Square 1 and 2, Chengdu, 248 meters © Wharf Holdings Ltd.

2014 Tallest #32: Infinity, Brisbane, 249 meters © DBI Design

2014 Tallest #18: Lotte Center, Hanoi, 272 meters © 2014 Callison LLC

2014 Tallest #17: World Trade Center Abu Dhabi - The Offices, Abu Dhabi, 278 meters © Foster + Partners

2014 Tallest #14: Busan International Finance Center Landmark Tower, Busan, 289 meters (CC BY-NC) Jens Olaf

2014 Tallest #13: R&F Yingkai Square, Guangzhou, 296 meters © Goettsch Partners

2014 Tallest #17: World Trade Center Abu Dhabi - The Offices, Abu Dhabi, 278 meters © Foster + Partners

2014 Tallest #33: Chengdu International Finance Square 1 and 2, Chengdu, 248 meters © Wharf Holdings Ltd.
2014 Tallest #40: Tsingdao Center Towers A & B, Qingdao, 238 meters © Christian Gahl

2014 Tallest #79: Ice Condos at York Centre 1, Toronto, 202 meters © Terri Meyer Boake

2014 Tallest #89: International Islamic Tower, Doha, 200 meters © William Maibusch


2014 Tallest #80: Maslak Spine Tower, Istanbul, 202 meters © iki design group

2014 Tallest #96: The Yomiuri Shimbun Building, Tokyo, 200 meters © Harunori Noda

2014 Tallest #90: Wangjing SOHO T3, Beijing, 200 meters © Feng Chang
The 20 Tallest Buildings Completed in 2014

1. One World Trade Center
   New York City, USA
   541 meters (1,776 ft)

2. World Trade Center Abu Dhabi – The Residences
   Abu Dhabi, UAE
   381 meters (1,251 ft)

3. The Wharf Times Square 1
   Wuxi, China
   339 meters (1,112 ft)

4. Wuxi Suning Plaza 1
   Wuxi, China
   328 meters (1,076 ft)

5. Moi Center Tower A
   Shenyang, China
   311 meters (1,020 ft)

6. Burj Rafal
   Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
   308 meters (1,010 ft)

7. One57
   New York City, USA
   306 meters (1,005 ft)

8. Wuxi Maoye City – Marriott Hotel
   Wuxi, China
   304 meters (997 ft)

9. Heung Kong Tower
   Shenzhen, China
   303 meters (994 ft)

10. Torre Costanera
    Santiago, Chile
    300 meters (984 ft)

11. Abeno Harukas
    Osaka, Japan
    300 meters (984 ft)

12. 4 World Trade Center
    New York City, USA
    299 meters (977 ft)

13. R&F Yingkai Square
    Guangzhou, China
    296 meters (972 ft)

14. Busan International Finance Center
    Busan, South Korea
    289 meters (948 ft)

15. Soochow International Plaza
    Huzhou, China
    288 meters (945 ft)

16. Soochow International Plaza
    East Tower
    Huzhou, China
    288 meters (945 ft)

17. World Trade Center Abu Dhabi – The Offices
    Abu Dhabi, UAE
    278 meters (912 ft)

18. Lotte Center
    Hanoi, Vietnam
    272 meters (892 ft)

19. Aura at College Park
    Toronto, Canada
    272 meters (892 ft)

20. Fortune Financial Centre
    Beijing, China
    267 meters (876 ft)
The World’s Tallest Building Completed Each Year

- The World’s Tallest Building Completed Each Year
- The Average Height of the Tallest Buildings

- The average height of the 100 tallest buildings in existence around the world that year
- The average height of all 200m+ buildings completed that year