

# An All-Time Record 97 Buildings of 200 Meters or Higher Completed in 2014

Report by Daniel Safarik and Antony Wood, CTBUH

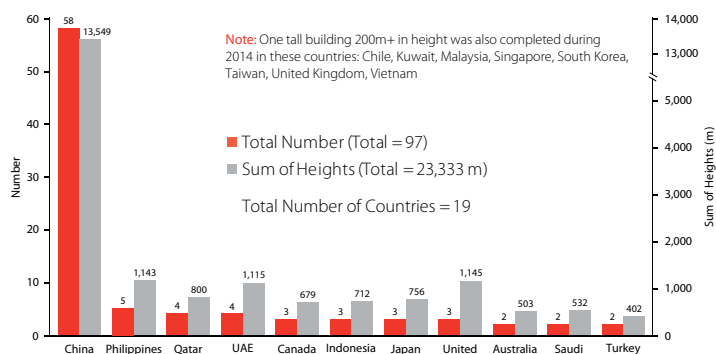
Research by Marty Carver and Marshall Gerometta, CTBUH

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

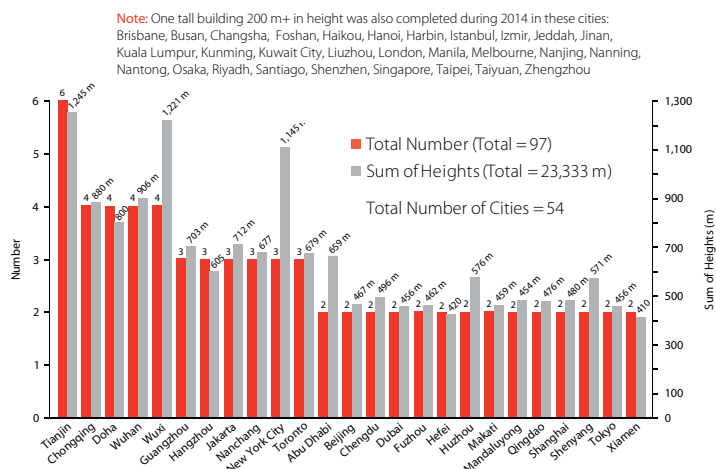
## Executive Summary

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



2014 Completions: 200m+ Buildings by Country

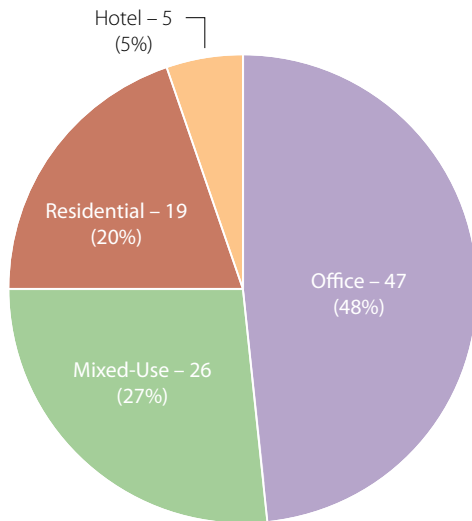


2014 Completions: 200m+ Buildings by City

United States, Japan, Indonesia and Canada tie for fourth, with three completions each.

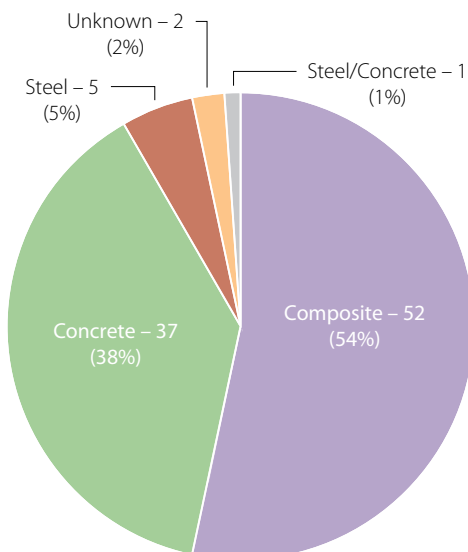
- Japan marked its first entry into the supertall stakes with the completion of the 300-meter Abeno Harukas in Osaka, becoming the country's tallest building.
- South America also welcomed its first supertall, the 300-meter Torre Costanera of Santiago, Chile, which was also the only building of 200 meters 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.



Tall Buildings 200 meters or Taller Completed in 2014: by Function

- 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



Tall Buildings 200 meters or Taller Completed in 2014: by Structural Material

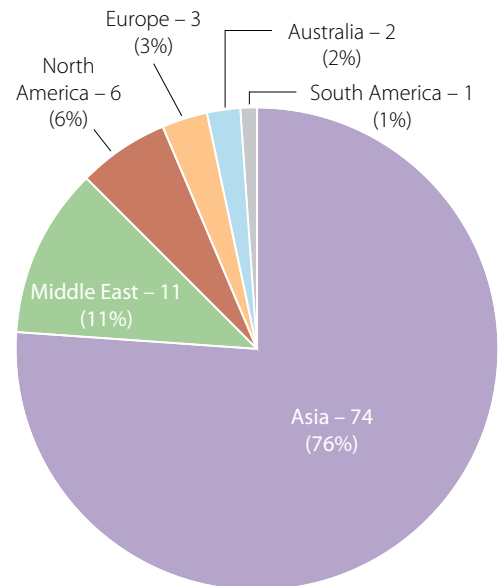
predominant structural material is concrete dropped to 38% in 2014, from 61% in 2013.

- 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.

## 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.



Tall Buildings 200 meters or Taller Completed in 2014: by Region

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.

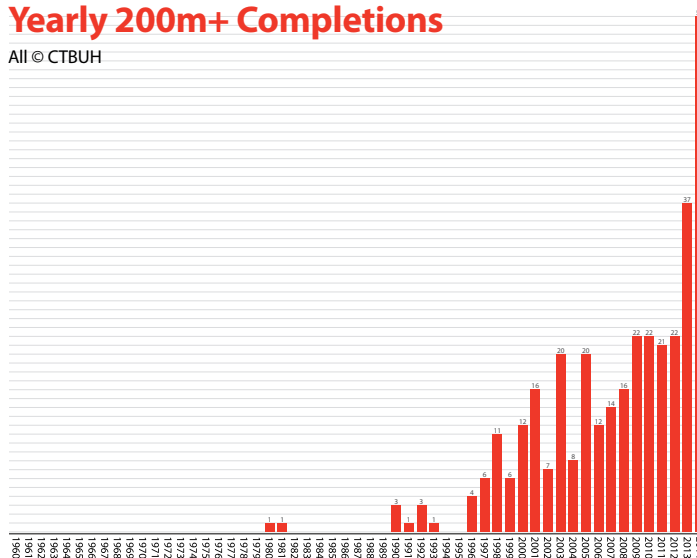
Besides the World Trade Center - The Residences in Abu Dhabi, the other supertall to complete in the Middle East was in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia's Burj Rafal, clocking in at 308 meters. Kuwait's 240-meter Crystal Tower also completed.

## North America

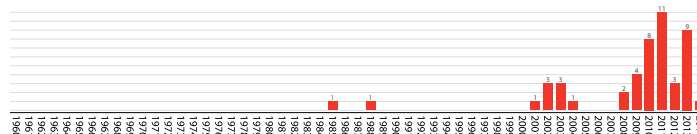
This was a triumphant year for the United States, and particularly for New York. At 541 meters, One World Trade Center, New York, was the tallest building to complete in 2014 and is now the world's third-tallest. The last time the United States completed a tallest building worldwide was in 2009, when Chicago's 423-meter Trump International Hotel & Tower debuted. Its 298-meter New York neighbor, 4 World Trade Center,

## Yearly 200m+ Completions

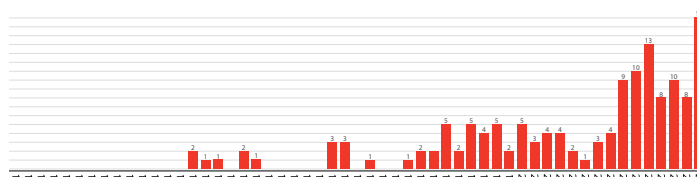
All © CTBUH



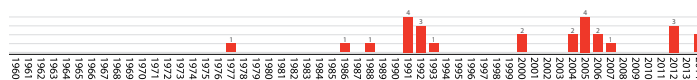
China Current Total: 348



South Korea Current Total: 48



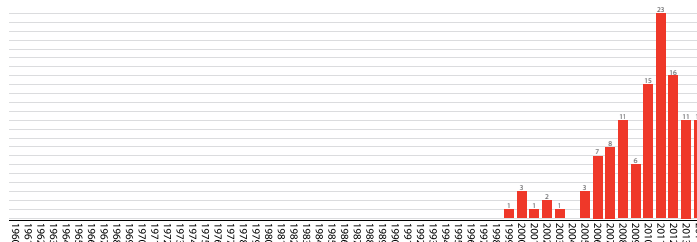
Rest of Asia (not including China or South Korea) Current Total: 140



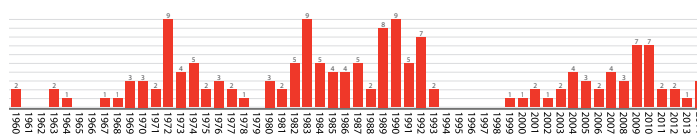
Australia Current Total: 27



Europe Current Total: 37

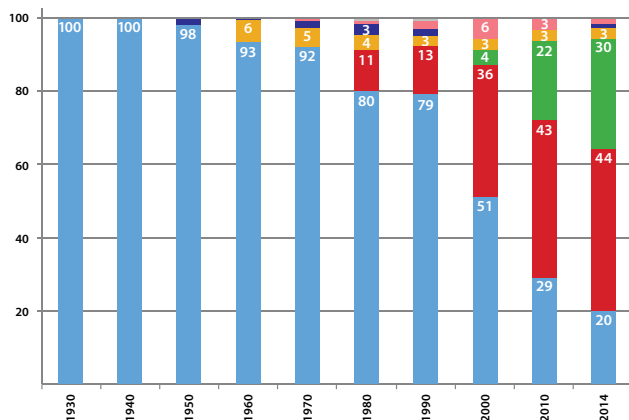


Middle East Current Total: 120

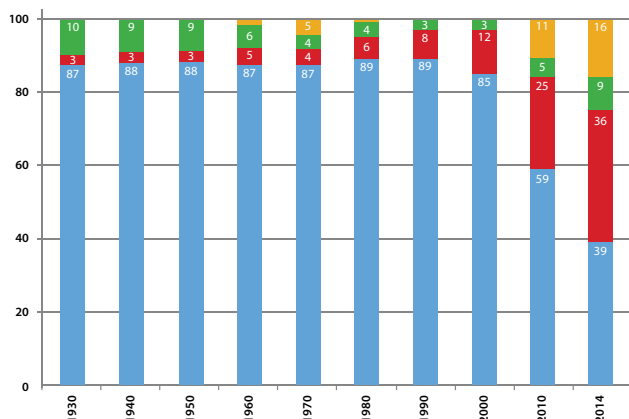


United States of America Current Total: 169

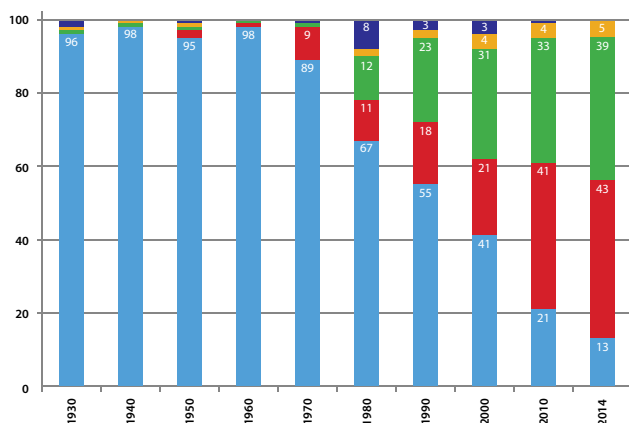
## World's 100 Tallest Analysis



100 tallest buildings by location



100 tallest buildings by function



100 tallest buildings by structural material



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

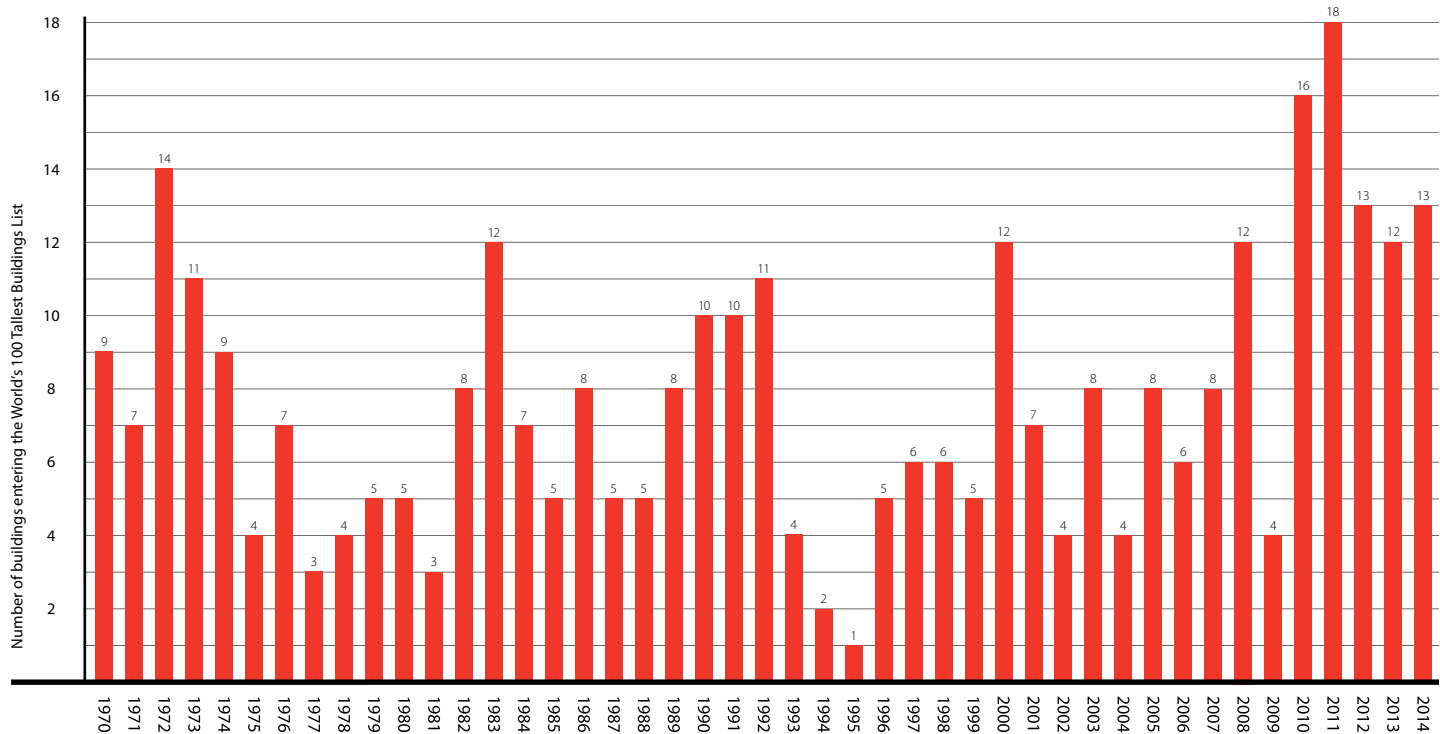
A majority of tall buildings completed in 2014 were of composite construction – 52 out of 97 (54%) as compared to 24 out of 71 (34%) in 2013, while the number of buildings whose predominant structural material is concrete declined to 37 of 97 completed (38%) in 2014, from 43 of 71 (61%) in 2013. The 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.

## Number of Buildings Entering the World's 100 Tallest List by Year



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 © CTBUH

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

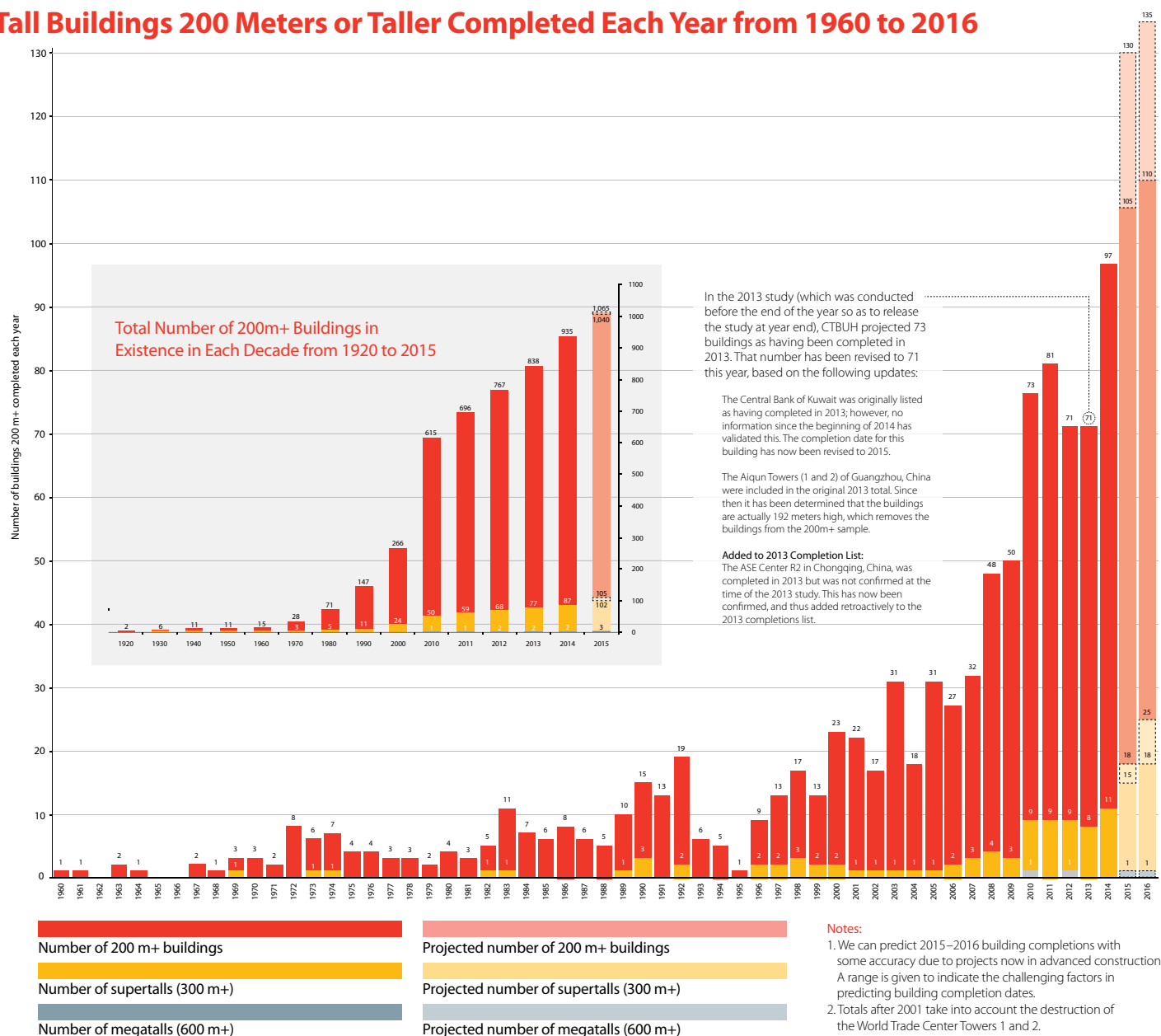
What can be made of this skyscraper surge? It could very well be that pent-up demand has returned to real-estate markets after a lull during the recession. Now that six years have passed since the global economic crisis/recession began in 2008, and given the long gestation and construction periods common 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.

The number of all-steel cases is small enough to analyze as a group. All of the buildings have an office component, but two are mixed-use. Three of the five buildings completed are in Japan, which has extremely high seismic requirements. The methods used to satisfy those requirements, such as base isolation and in-plane dampers, are easier to implement in steel. Also, steel has inherent flexural properties superior to that of concrete. The Cathay Life Xinyi A3 building in Taiwan is an office building in a high seismic zone as well. London's Leadenhall Building, which entirely consists of office space for lease, had many particular site constraints that resulted in prefabrication being selected as the optimal construction method. Steel lends itself to the lifting and adjustment requirements of prefabrication, of course, and the project's architect, Rogers Stirk Harbour + Partners, is widely known for its use of expressive steel exoskeletons in its work (see the Case Study in CTBUH Journal 2013 Issue II).

## Tall Buildings 200 Meters or Taller Completed Each Year from 1960 to 2016



Tall buildings 200 meters or taller completed each year from 1960 to 2016, Inset: Total Number of 200m+ Buildings in Existence © CTBUH

## Thoughts on 2015

If anything, 2015 promises to be more active than 2014 and indeed, any year previous. We currently project the completion of between 105 and 130 buildings of 200 meters' height or greater, eight to 15 of which will be supertalls, and one of which will be a megatall – Shanghai Tower. Once again, China is expected to lead by a wide margin. China is on track to complete or top out 106 buildings of 200 meters or greater – that's 86% of the low-range estimate (105) and 72% of the high end estimate (130).

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 KL 118, 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 KL 118’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 cancellation 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

Asia Middle East North America Europe  
Click building name to see Skyscraper Center profile

Rank	Building Name	Location	Floors	Height (m)	Function	Structural Material
1	<a href="#">Shanghai Tower</a>	Shanghai	128	632	hotel / office	composite
2	<a href="#">Marina 101</a>	Dubai	101	427	serviced apartments / hotel	concrete
3	<a href="#">432 Park Avenue</a>	New York City	85	426	residential	concrete
4	<a href="#">Capital Market Authority Tower</a>	Riyadh	79	385	office	composite
5	<a href="#">Eton Place Dalian Tower 1</a>	Dalian	80	383	hotel / office	composite
6	<a href="#">Federation Towers - Vostok Tower</a>	Moscow	95	373	residential / hotel / office	concrete
7	<a href="#">OKO - South Tower</a>	Moscow	85	352	residential / hotel	concrete
8	<a href="#">Forum 66 Tower 2</a>	Shenyang	68	351	office	composite
9	<a href="#">ADNOC Headquarters</a>	Abu Dhabi	76	342	office	concrete
9	<a href="#">Ahmed Abdul Rahim Al Attar Tower</a>	Dubai	76	342	residential	steel/concrete

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### About the Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat:

Founded in 1969, the Council’s mission is to disseminate multi-disciplinary information on tall buildings and sustainable urban environments, to maximize the international interaction of professionals involved in creating the built environment, and to make the latest knowledge available to professionals in a useful form.

The Council is an international not-for-profit organization supported by architecture, engineering, planning, development and construction professionals. The CTBUH is the world’s leading body in the field of tall buildings and the recognized source of information on tall buildings internationally. It is the arbiter of the criteria upon which tall building height is measured, and thus the title of “The World’s Tallest Building” determined.

### 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.)

■ Asia
 ■ Australia
 ■ Middle East
 ■ North America
 ■ South America
 ■ Europe

Click building name to see Skyscraper Center profile

Rank	Building Name	Location	Floors	Height (m)	Function	Structural Material
1	<a href="#">One World Trade Center</a>	New York City	94	541	office	composite
2	<a href="#">World Trade Center Abu Dhabi - The Residences</a>	Abu Dhabi	88	381	residential	concrete
3	<a href="#">The Wharf Times Square 1</a>	Wuxi	68	339	hotel / office	composite
4	<a href="#">Wuxi Suning Plaza 1</a>	Wuxi	68	328	hotel / office	composite
5	<a href="#">Moi Center Tower A</a>	Shenyang	75	311	hotel / office	composite
6	<a href="#">Burj Rafal</a>	Riyadh	68	308	residential / hotel	concrete
7	<a href="#">One57</a>	New York City	75	306	residential / hotel	steel/concrete
8	<a href="#">Wuxi Maoye City - Marriott Hotel</a>	Wuxi	68	304	hotel	composite
9	<a href="#">Heung Kong Tower</a>	Shenzhen	61	303	hotel / office	composite
10	<a href="#">Torre Costanera</a>	Santiago	62	300	office	concrete
11	<a href="#">Abeno Harukas</a>	Osaka	60	300	hotel / office / retail	steel
12	<a href="#">4 World Trade Center</a>	New York City	65	298	office	composite
13	<a href="#">R&amp;F Yingkai Square</a>	Guangzhou	66	296	residential / hotel / office	composite
14	<a href="#">Busan International Finance Center Landmark Tower</a>	Busan	63	289	office	concrete
15	<a href="#">Soochow International Plaza East Tower</a>	Huzhou	50	288	hotel / office	composite
15	<a href="#">Soochow International Plaza West Tower</a>	Huzhou	50	288	residential	composite
17	<a href="#">World Trade Center Abu Dhabi - The Offices</a>	Abu Dhabi	60	278	office	concrete
18	<a href="#">Lotte Center</a>	Hanoi	66	272	residential / hotel / office	composite
19	<a href="#">Aura at College Park</a>	Toronto	78	272	residential	concrete
20	<a href="#">Fortune Financial Centre</a>	Beijing	61	267	office	composite
21	<a href="#">PTJ International Finance Center</a>	Wuhan	56	264	hotel / office	composite
22	<a href="#">SunnyWorld Center</a>	Shenyang	59	260	hotel / office	concrete
23	<a href="#">Yuyang Tower</a>	Fuzhou	56	260	office	composite
24	<a href="#">Chongqing International Trade and Commerce Center 2</a>	Chongqing	47	256	office	composite
25	<a href="#">Toranomon Hills</a>	Tokyo	52	256	hotel / residential / office / exhibition / retail	steel
26	<a href="#">Prima Pearl Apartments</a>	Melbourne	72	254	residential	concrete
27	<a href="#">Raffles Hotel</a>	Jakarta	52	253	residential / hotel	concrete
28	<a href="#">The Pakubuwono Signature</a>	Jakarta	50	252	residential	concrete
29	<a href="#">Altez @ Anson Enggor Street</a>	Singapore	62	250	residential	concrete
30	<a href="#">Center 66 Tower 1</a>	Wuxi	44	250	office	composite
31	<a href="#">Haihang International Plaza Tower A</a>	Haikou	54	250	hotel / office	composite
32	<a href="#">Infinity</a>	Brisbane	81	249	residential	concrete
33	<a href="#">Chengdu International Finance Square 1</a>	Chengdu	48	248	office	composite
33	<a href="#">Chengdu International Finance Square 2</a>	Chengdu	48	248	office	composite
35	<a href="#">Asia Pacific Tower &amp; Jinling Hotel</a>	Nanjing	57	242	hotel / office	composite
36	<a href="#">Crystal Tower</a>	Kuwait City	52	240	office	concrete
37	<a href="#">Yuexing Universal Mall Tower A</a>	Shanghai	45	240	office	composite
37	<a href="#">Yuexing Universal Mall Tower B</a>	Shanghai	45	240	office	composite
39	<a href="#">Discovery Primea</a>	Makati	67	239	residential / hotel	concrete
40	<a href="#">Tsingdao Center Tower A</a>	Qingdao	51	238	office	composite
40	<a href="#">Tsingdao Center Tower B</a>	Qingdao	51	238	serviced apartments / hotel	composite
42	<a href="#">SunnyWorld Center Main Tower</a>	Nanchang	53	236	office	composite
43	<a href="#">Louvre International Furniture Headquarters Building</a>	Foshan	43	236	office	concrete
44	<a href="#">The Buildings By Daman</a>	Dubai	65	235	residential / hotel / office	concrete
45	<a href="#">Ligao International</a>	Nanchang	42	232	office	concrete
46	<a href="#">Sankee Plaza</a>	Nanning	50	231	office	composite
47	<a href="#">Grand Riviera Suites</a>	Manila	57	230	residential	concrete
48	<a href="#">Bofu International Plaza Office Tower</a>	Changsha	60	228	office	composite

Rank	Building Name	Location	Floors	Height (m)	Function	Structural Material
49	<a href="#">One Shangri-la Place North Tower</a>	Mandaluyong	64	227	residential	concrete
49	<a href="#">One Shangri-la Place South Tower</a>	Mandaluyong	64	227	residential	concrete
51	<a href="#">Agricultural Science and Technology International Center</a>	Harbin	43	226	office	composite
52	<a href="#">The Leadenhall Building</a>	London	50	224	office	steel
53	<a href="#">Al Jawhara Tower</a>	Jeddah	48	224	residential	concrete
54	<a href="#">The Bay Gate</a>	Dubai	53	221	office	concrete
55	<a href="#">Knightsbridge Residences</a>	Makati	60	220	residential	concrete
56	<a href="#">Kunming Iron and Steel Building</a>	Kunming	50	219	hotel / office	composite
57	<a href="#">Guangdong Development Bank Building</a>	Wuhan	51	219	office	composite
58	<a href="#">Zhejiang International Building</a>	Wuhan	48	216	office	composite
59	<a href="#">Tianjin Kerry Center R1</a>	Tianjin	59	215	residential	composite
59	<a href="#">Tianjin Kerry Center R2</a>	Tianjin	59	215	residential	composite
59	<a href="#">Tianjin Kerry Center R3</a>	Tianjin	59	215	residential	composite
62	<a href="#">Cathay Life Xinyi A3</a>	Taipei	46	212	office	steel
63	<a href="#">Xindi Center Office Tower 1</a>	Hefei	50	211	office	concrete
64	<a href="#">Jushang Plaza</a>	Liuzhou	42	211	office	concrete
65	<a href="#">Crowne Plaza Tower 1</a>	Chongqing	50	210	hotel	concrete
65	<a href="#">Crowne Plaza Tower 2</a>	Chongqing	50	210	hotel	concrete
67	<a href="#">KKR2 Tower</a>	Kuala Lumpur	37	210	office	concrete
68	<a href="#">Wall Street Plaza</a>	Nanchang	50	209	office	composite
69	<a href="#">Huabang World Trade City Tower 1</a>	Hefei	50	209	office	composite
70	<a href="#">Hubin Plaza</a>	Taiyuan	47	208	office	composite
71	<a href="#">Hanjiang International Tower</a>	Wuhan	41	207	office	composite
72	<a href="#">Ciputra World Residential Tower</a>	Jakarta	49	207	residential	concrete
73	<a href="#">GT Land Landmark Plaza North Tower</a>	Guangzhou	46	207	office	composite
74	<a href="#">L Tower</a>	Toronto	58	205	residential	concrete
75	<a href="#">Wanyin International 2</a>	Hangzhou	43	205	office	composite
76	<a href="#">Cross Strait Exchange Center Phase 2 Tower A</a>	Xiamen	49	205	office	composite
76	<a href="#">Cross Strait Exchange Center Phase 2 Tower B</a>	Xiamen	49	205	office	composite
78	<a href="#">Glory International Center</a>	Chongqing	45	204	hotel / office	Unknown
79	<a href="#">Ice Condos at York Centre 1</a>	Toronto	57	202	residential	concrete
80	<a href="#">Maslak Spine Tower</a>	Istanbul	47	202	residential / office	concrete
81	<a href="#">Shenglong Center</a>	Fuzhou	44	202	office	composite
82	<a href="#">Provincial Cultural Center Building 2</a>	Jinan	48	200	office	composite
83	<a href="#">City Center Hotel</a>	Doha	58	200	hotel	concrete
83	<a href="#">Shangri-La Hotel</a>	Doha	58	200	residential / hotel	concrete
85	<a href="#">Dicara Gold Tower - Hilton Hotel</a>	Hangzhou	55	200	hotel	Unknown
86	<a href="#">Merwebhotel City Center</a>	Doha	51	200	residential / hotel	concrete
87	<a href="#">R&amp;F Center Tower 1</a>	Tianjin	47	200	office	composite
87	<a href="#">R&amp;F Center Tower 2</a>	Tianjin	47	200	residential	composite
89	<a href="#">International Islamic Tower</a>	Doha	46	200	office	concrete
90	<a href="#">Wangjing SOHOT3</a>	Beijing	45	200	office	composite
91	<a href="#">Wanyin International 3</a>	Hangzhou	41	200	office	composite
92	<a href="#">Golf Hotel</a>	Nantong	40	200	hotel / office	composite
92	<a href="#">Zhengzhou Resources Center</a>	Zhengzhou	40	200	office	composite
92	<a href="#">Folkart Tower A</a>	Izmir	40	200	office / residential	concrete
95	<a href="#">Binhai Cathay Tower</a>	Tianjin	37	200	office	composite
96	<a href="#">The Yomiuri Shimibun Building</a>	Tokyo	33	200	office	steel
97	<a href="#">Guangzhou Greenland Baiyun Center</a>	Guangzhou		200	office	composite



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



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



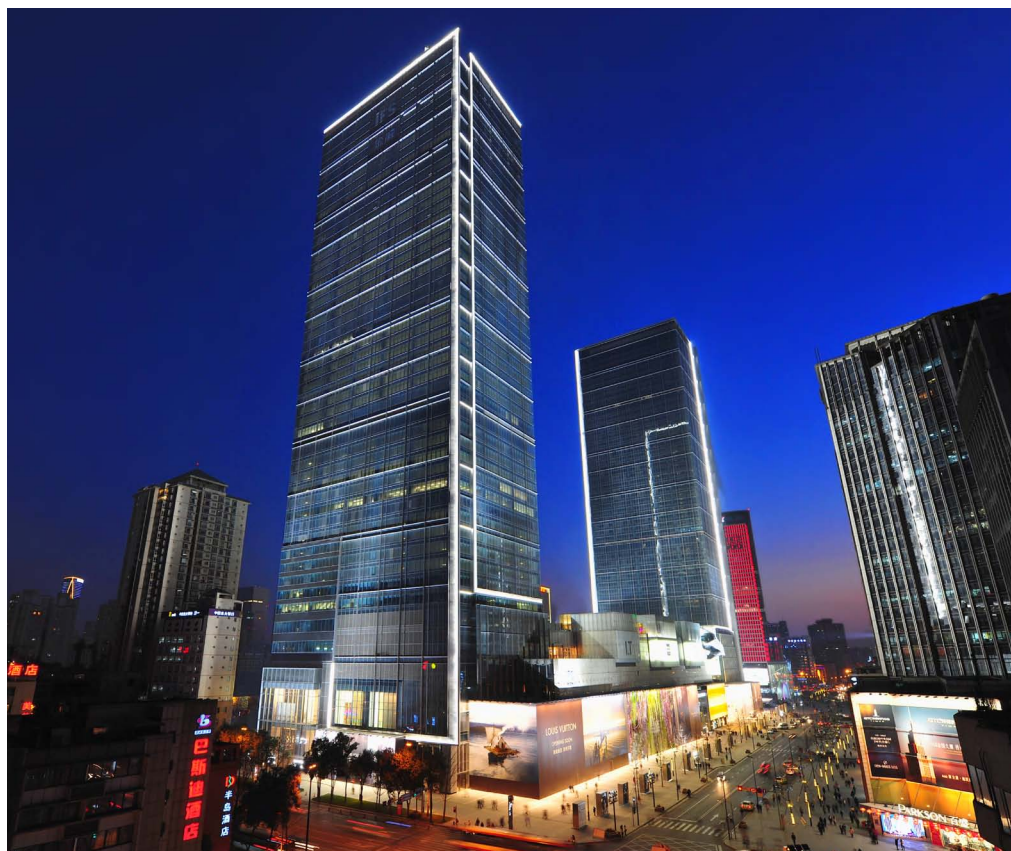
**2014 Tallest #17:** World Trade Center Abu Dhabi - The Offices, Abu Dhabi, 278 meters © Foster + Partners



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



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



**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 #52:** The Leadenhall Building, London, 224 meters, © Richard Bryant, Courtesy of British Land/Oxford Properties



**2014 Tallest #90:** Wangjing SOHO T3, Beijing, 200 meters © Feng Chang

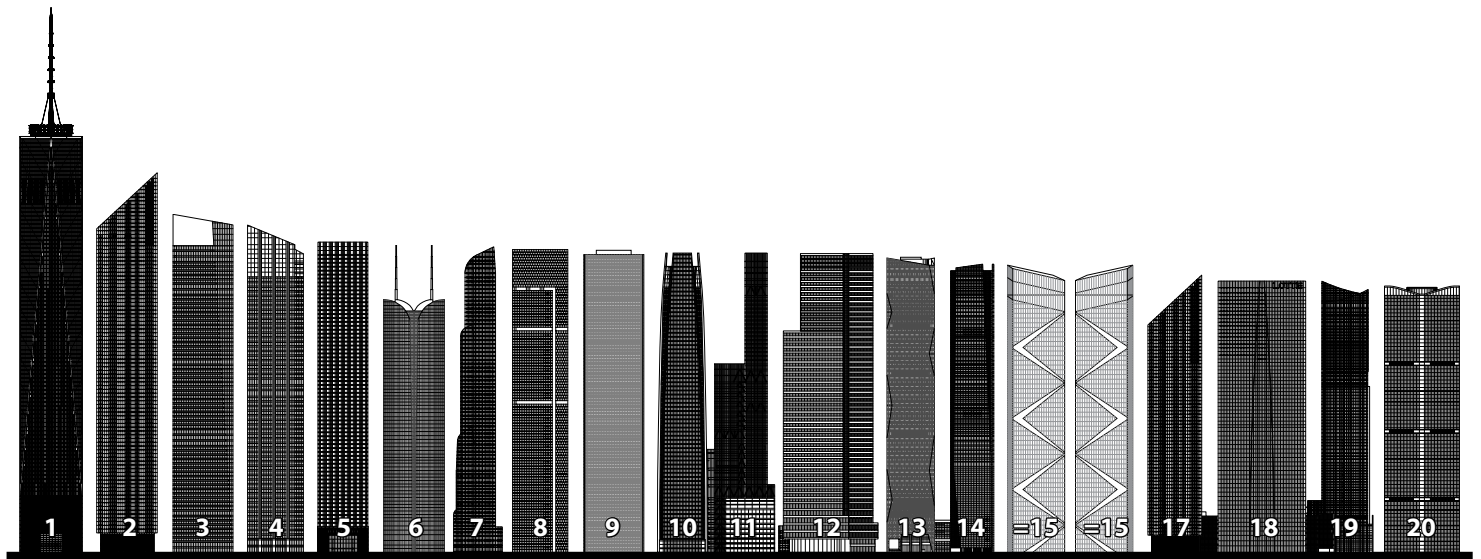


**2014 Tallest #80:** Maslak Spine Tower, Istanbul, 202 meters © iki design group

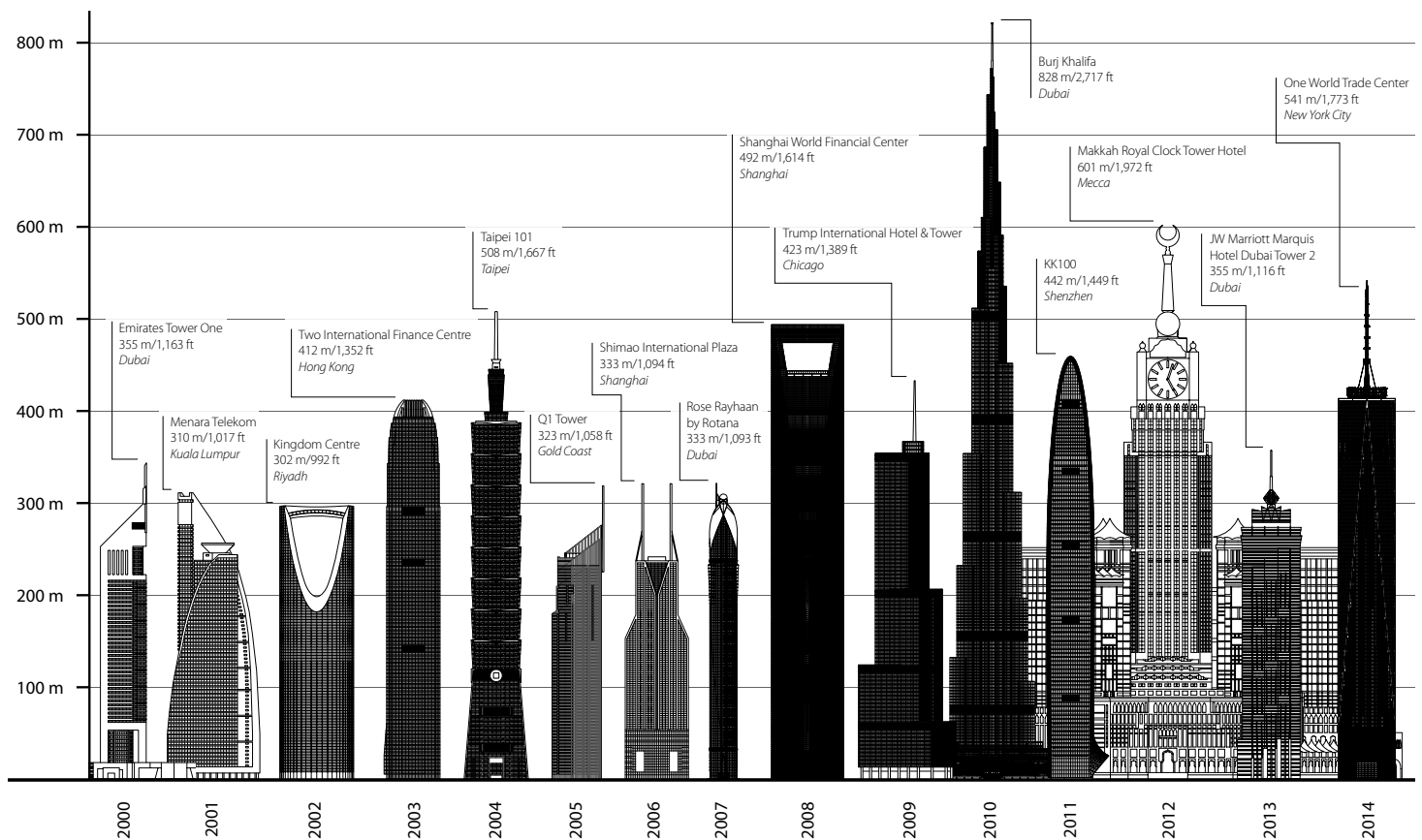


**2014 Tallest #96:** The Yomiuri Shimbun Building, Tokyo, 200 meters © Harunori Noda

# The 20 Tallest Buildings Completed in 2014



# 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

