



National analysis report

20th July 2009

Supported by

Intelligent Energy  Europe



Imprint

Published and produced by: Österreichische Energieagentur – Austrian Energy Agency
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Produced and published in Vienna

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Introduction

The obtained know-how mainly in WP 2 is the basis for giving input to legislation and regulation. Within WP 7 different inputs to influence regulatory conditions have to be made. Therefore national analyses in each participating country was undertaken and the best ways to influence legislation is worked out.

There are three legislative and regulatory conditions to be influenced:

- National building code
- Public procurement schemes
- EEAP - Energy Efficiency Action Plans (according to the EEE-ESD – Directive on Energy End-use Efficiency and Energy Services)

Depending on the participating country some, or all of the channels have to be influenced.

The following chapters show the analysis reports of each participating country and the measures they are going to undertake.

Germany (IZES gGmbH)

<p>Present situation</p> <p>a.) What is the current status of the implementation of sustainable summer comfort in legislation and regulation in your country.</p> <p>b.) What are the barriers?</p>	<p>a.) The legal basis for all activities in the construction sector is the Energy Saving Directive (called Energieeinsparverordnung, EnEV 2009). It enters into force on 1st October 2009. For summer comfort in non residential new buildings there are prescribed specific peak values for sun entry. For existing buildings (non residential and residential) the top floor ceiling has to be insulated so that a maximum U-value of 0,24 Watt/(m²·K) will not be exceeded. Also an insulation of the external walls with regard to specific U-values has to be installed if planned refurbishment concerns more than 10% of the whole component surface of the building. Also for air conditioning installations values now are prescribed as well as regular maintenance. A lot of standards (DIN and European) complete the demands for the construction sector, e.g. the DIN 18599 which evaluates the overall energy efficiency of a building (existing and new, residential and non residential).</p> <p>b.) A real barrier for the implementation and application of the existing rules and standards is a deficit of control from the part of the authorities. A further difficulty is also that for the existing building stock the requirements for summer comfort are lower than for new buildings.</p>
<p>Goals</p> <p>a.) What do you want to achieve with your dissemination activities?</p>	<p>a.) We would like to promote the idea that sustainable summer comfort is also and especially working in the existing building stock and for refurbishment activities. We also want to point clearly out that first of all a comfort level for non residential buildings should be fixed between the planner/designer, the building owner, the tenant(s) and all other concerned parties. After that an overall strategy should be fixed to achieve this level especially with passive cooling measures.</p>
<p>Dissemination activities</p> <p>a.) Which channels will you address, why do you address them, time frame?</p> <p>b.) What is your central message?</p> <p>c.) How will you participate / which instruments do you use?</p>	<p>Task 7.2 Inputs for the improvement of national building codes</p> <p>a.) We are publishing in the specialist publications, we hold lectures in specialised seminars and congresses, we send out information to selected target groups like the federal ministries of construction and environment. There are also two project Websites: www.keep-cool.eu and www.izes.de.</p> <p>b.) The message is that it is absolutely essential to integrate this subject more intensively in all governmental programmes and legislation for the protection of climate.</p>

<p>d.) What is the influence level of your partners?</p> <p>e.) Which barriers/problems could occur?</p> <p>f.) How could you react? What is your alternative?</p> <p>g.) How do you measure success of our dissemination activities?</p> <p>h.) What can you do if the chosen instruments fail to achieve the desired goals?</p>	<p>c.) See a.)</p> <p>d.) In Germany we have no partners but groups and public bodies interested in the subject. They are acting on regional and national levels.</p> <p>e.) There is always not enough information available on the subject and its real weight for the protection of the climate.</p> <p>f.) We insure in the project a broad information spreading in the participating countries especially for public authorities.</p> <p>g.) We can count the numbers of participants in seminars, the readers of specialist publications and the number of newsletters sent out.</p> <p>h.) The information spreading is warranted. The possibilities of the project are limited but anyway we reach the intended target groups.</p> <p>Task 7.3 Interventions on public procurement schemes</p> <p>a.) Conference participation of public bodies, press releases, newsletters</p> <p>b.) Products and services related to sustainable summer comfort in the public sector are available and they are not more expensive than other equipment with higher consumption on energy.</p> <p>c.) See a.)</p> <p>d.) As we address authorities and administrations directly they also can act directly in the sense of sustainable summer comfort. This means they can buy energy efficient office equipment or lighting if they want.</p> <p>e.) The addressed target groups ignore completely the project and its message.</p> <p>f.) We will multiply our efforts: Constant dropping wears the stone.</p> <p>g.) We will call some selected public bodies after having sent information and newsletters.</p> <p>h.) Also in this case we reach the target groups by information spreading.</p>
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Task 7.4 Contributions to national energy efficiency policy

- a.) See task 7.3
- b.) We will develop specific information tools and channels for regulatory bodies.
- c.) See task 7.3
- d.) We have very good contacts to the federal ministry of construction and ecology.
- e.) A lot of regulations have already been finished on national level in the framework of the climate protection campaign of the German federal government. Among others the legislation has been reworked in the sense of introducing stronger instruments for air conditioning in non residential buildings (see task 7.1). As there has been done already a lot it does not leave to do much more.
- f.) Anyway the information spreading on sustainable summer comfort has to be continued and strengenth.
- g.) We are in personal contact with representatives of the mentioned federal ministries
- h.) We constantly give good examples for sustainable summer comfort also from other countries in the project consortium. Also the web sites will stay available after the end of the project so that information can be continued to be gathered by interested actors and groups.

Sweden (Swedish Energy Agency)

We will work with dissemination activities aiming at both influencing the building code and the public procurement schemes. The distribution of hours between the different tasks (7.2 and 7.3) is not yet decided.

<p>Present situation</p> <p>a.) What is the current status of the implementation of sustainable summer comfort in legislation and regulation in your country.</p> <p>b.) What are the barriers?</p>	<p>a.) It is not implemented</p> <p>b.) The responsible authority express the requirements in kWh/m2, year (total) and there are no specific requirements on cooling.</p>
<p>Goals</p> <p>a.) What do you want to achieve with your dissemination activities?</p>	<p>a.) To have a more common view from different authorities in Sweden when presenting guidelines on summer comfort.</p>
<p>Dissemination activities</p> <p>a.) Which channels will you address, why do you address them, time frame?</p> <p>b.) What is your central message?</p> <p>c.) How will you participate / which instruments do you use?</p> <p>d.) What is the influence level of your partners?</p> <p>e.) Which barriers/problems could occur?</p> <p>f.) How could you react? What is your alternative?</p>	<p>Task 7.2 Inputs for the improvement of national building codes</p> <p>a.) Personal contacts at Boverket, Socialstyrelsen, Arbetsmiljöverket. We address them to highlight the need for a common understanding and for equal guidelines. We also address the implementation process of the building codes. As the Swedish codes are not so detailed the solutions are in high degree a result of the work of engineers, planners etc.</p> <p>b.) Cooperate more</p> <p>c.) Meetings to increase awareness among involved authorities and other stakeholders, and give evidence that knowledge and material exist</p> <p>d.) They are the responsible authorities</p> <p>e.) In the short term we can only influence guidelines (probably not regulation). A barrier is that the guidelines may not be used. Hopefully ths will pave the way for future consideration of cooling even in the regulation.</p> <p>f.) To work with guidelines among consultants</p>

Task 7.3 Interventions on public procurement schemes

- a.) Personal contacts at Miljöstyvningsrådet – MSR (office responsible for recommendations for public procurement in Sweden). Personal contacts at SKL (Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions)
- b.) Today there are no guidelines for procuring cooling or comfort at MSR. Our message is to discuss with them to start a working group on that. SKL have just now (april 2009) printed a guide called “Strategies for cooling”. Our message is that we should cooperate in implementing those strategies.
- c.) Meetings, seminars
- d.) Great
- e.) MSR - That they choose other product groups than cooling. SKL – that they will prefer other activities than information on cooling
- f.) To try to reach the public building owners directly (not through MSR/SKL)

Task 7.4 Contributions to national energy efficiency policy

These issues will most probably not be in the national energy efficiency plan. It will be taken care of within the authorities. It can be a part of the implementation of the efficiency plan.

Portugal (INETI) (not an active partner on this task)

<p>Present situation</p> <p>a.) What is the current status of the implementation of sustainable summer comfort in legislation and regulation in your country.</p> <p>b.) What are the barriers?</p>	<p>a.) The Building Regulation (BR) in Portugal was published 2006, follows the CEN Standards (EN ISO 13790) regarding the calculation methodology. This includes the establishment of indoor thermal conditions and a specific heating and cooling calculation, but the overall concept does not match the definition of sustainable summer comfort.</p> <p>b.) Legal/ Regulation and Certification and PProfessional Practice and correspondent fees.</p>
<p>Goals</p> <p>a.) What do you want to achieve with your dissemination activities?</p>	<p>a.) To aid observation of the extreme importance of summer coolings needs in the building sector</p> <p>To induce for a change on some of the calculation procedures (Thermal Summer Comfort)</p>
<p>Dissemination activities</p> <p>a.) Which channels will you address, why do you address them, time frame?</p> <p>b.) What is your central message?</p> <p>c.) How will you participate / which instruments do you use?</p> <p>d.) What is the influence level of your partners?</p> <p>e.) Which barriers/problems could occur?</p> <p>f.) How could you react? What is your alternative?</p> <p>g.) How do you measure success of our dissemination activities?</p> <p>h.)</p> <p>i.) What can you do if the chosen instruments fail to achieve the desired goals?</p>	<p>Task 7.2 Inputs for the improvement of national building codes</p> <p>a.) Presentations in Seminars, Posters, Brochures and Papers</p> <p>b.) Achieving summer comfort regarding the energy consumption in buildings</p> <p>c.) At administration and dissemination</p> <p>d.) High. Regarding of the future frame work of the Building Regulation Comission</p> <p>e.) There is a specifi definition on what is intended to achieve in general – Defenition of Sustainable Summer Comfort- and in particular the way to be implemented in each National Bulding Regulation.</p> <p>f.) INETI supports the central, local administration and independent professionals on all building thermal related activities including “Keep Cool” goals, objectives and dissemination activities</p> <p>g.) The number of direct replies and participants in dissemination activities (Seminars)</p> <p>h.) To change strategies in the future</p>

Austria (Austrian Energy Agency AEA)

<p>Present situation</p> <p>a.) What is the current status of the implementation of sustainable summer comfort in legislation and regulation in your country.</p> <p>b.) What are the barriers?</p>	<p>a.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Austrian Standards: Overheating in summer has to be met according to the ÖNORM B 8110-3 “Thermal protection in building construction - Heat storage and solar impact”, issued in 1999. This standard says, that overheating in summer is avoided, if the room temperature doesn’t exceed the defined temperature limits: during the day: + 27°C, during night: + 25 °C.■ Energy performance certificates according to EPBD 2002/91/EC: The OIB-Richtlinie 6 (Directive of the Austrian Institute of Constructional Engineering) is the Austrian basic document for implementing the EPBD 2002/91/EC. OIB-Richtlinie 6 contains limits for the cooling need for non-residential buildings. It says, that the maximum cooling need has to be 1,0 kWh/m³a if it is a new building. When refurbishing a building, the maximum cooling load has to be 2,0 kWh/m³a. These regulations are implemented in the building codes of the federal states. The Austrian Standards Institute commissioned the Committee ON-K 235 and the Committee ON-K 175 with developing the Austrian Standards how to calculate the indicators displayed in the energy performance certificate according to EPBD 2002/91/EC. With respect to cooling needs, the Austrian Standards ÖNORM H 5057 and ÖNORM 5058 are most relevant. These standards will be refined and planned to be completed in autumn 2009.■ „Energiestrategie Österreich“ (Energy Strategy Austria). The three components of the strategy are the security of energy supply, energy efficiency and renewable energy. The result of the energy strategy will be a precise measure and time plan to reach the targets of the EU. Different working groups develop specific measures in the following fields: Production and distribution, buildings, plants/motors, energy intensive industry, public transport, individual traffic, taxes and finances, others. The Austrian Energy Agency will be participating in the working group “buildings”. The elaboration of the Energy Strategy Austria started in spring 2009 and will be completed by the end of 2009. <p>b.) The Committees established by the Austrian Standards Institute consist of experts sent by universities, public bodies, association, and companies. Opinions vary, and the implications on affected professions are discussed, such as the economic disadvantage for HVAC designers, when limiting cooling loads or regulating specific measures to ensure sustainable summer comfort. Another barrier is lack of finance for experts participating in the Committees. As a</p>
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	consequence, work is delayed.
<p>Goals</p> <p>a.) What do you want to achieve with your dissemination activities?</p>	<p>a.) We want to raise the awareness in terms of unnecessary cooling needs. Furthermore we want politicians and engineers to become aware of the increasing cooling demand and that it is necessary to stem the trend to lower the CO₂-emissions.</p>
<p>Dissemination activities</p> <p>a.) Which channels will you address, why do you address them, time frame?</p> <p>b.) What is your central message?</p> <p>c.) How will you participate / which instruments do you use?</p> <p>d.) What is the influence level of your partners?</p> <p>e.) Which barriers/problems could occur?</p> <p>f.) How could you react? What is your alternative?</p> <p>g.) How do you measure success of our dissemination activities?</p> <p>h.) What can you do if the chosen instruments fail to achieve the desired goals?</p>	<p>Task 7.2 Inputs for the improvement of national building codes</p> <p>a.) The AEA influences the standards to evaluate buildings and the cooling need in buildings as well as the compilation of the energy performance certificate. The process is furthermore a part of implementing the EPBD in Austria. The Austrian Energy Agency participates as a consulting member in different committees:</p> <p>ON-K-175 Heat protection of buildings and components (ÖNORM B 8110-1 – 6)</p> <p>ON-K-235 Economic energy use in buildings (ÖNORM H 5055 – 5059)</p> <p>We will try to sufficiently include the cooling need, production and distribution in the standards.</p> <p>By participating at these working groups direct influence can be exerted on the development of the relevant standards. Some of these standards are also mentioned in the building codes of the federal states.</p> <p>The activities are planned to be finished in March 2010</p> <p>b.) Cooling a building is a big and continuous growing part of the CO₂-Emissions. Sustainable cooling is relatively easy to achieve. We have to intervene on the standards to produce big effects.</p> <p>c.) We are consulting experts, we take part at the discussions and are we are taking part in the decision making process.</p> <p>d.) The Austrian Standards Institute is the official institution developing the standards which are accepted and applied by engineers in Austria.</p> <p>e.) Requests of other groups might be more important (e.g. unemployment rate).</p>

- f.) Continue discussion, try to understand other arguments and requests, and to focus on win-win options.
- g.) Cooling/Sustainable summer comfort is sufficiently implemented in the standards (and thus in the building codes).
- h.) We would put more emphasis on our issues and try to convince the committee.

Task 7.4 Contribution to national energy efficiency policy

- a.) We participate in klima:aktiv: this is the national energy saving and climate protection programme. It is based on awareness creation and providing support to building owners and designers in the form of guidelines and consulting. Klima:aktiv is a long term initiative scheduled until 2012. There is a website, newsletters, and events which are used to disseminate the contents of the project.

We participate in the process to develop the Austrian Energy Strategy. This process was launched by two Austrian Federal Ministries.

- b.) In Austria, electricity consumption is increasing, caused by increasing cooling needs in summer. Therefore, avoiding cooling loads by integrated design is of utmost importance.
- c.) Participation in workshops with the buildings group of the Austrian Energy Strategy, and developing and submitting description of measures; articles in klima:aktiv newsletters; publishing reports; holding lectures and poster presentations at conferences.
- d.) The process to develop the Austrian Energy Strategy was established by two Austrian Federal Ministries being in charge of economy and environment. They are also in the position to implement the measures which will form the Austrian Energy Strategy. Klima:aktiv is the official Austrian energy saving and climate protection initiative and has been launched by the Austrian Minister for Environment. The Austrian Energy Agency is the overall programme manager and therefore in the position to appropriately place the project contents.

	<p>e.) Requests of other groups might be more important (e.g. unemployment rate).</p> <p>f.) Continue discussion, try to understand other arguments and requests, and to focus on win-win options.</p> <p>g.) The potential impact of our activities</p>
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France (Armines)

Present situation

- a.) What is the current status of the implementation of sustainable summer comfort in legislation and regulation in your country.
- b.) What are the barriers?

a.) Regarding the regulation, the French government has implemented some laws aiming at reducing the impact of air conditioning:

- New buildings

The French building code (RT 2005) classifies the building in two categories:

- CE 1: ordinary buildings that are not designed to be air conditioned
- CE 2: buildings likely to be air conditioned (hospitals, schools, offices in noisy or hot areas, etc...)

Energy consumptions have to be lower than that of a building having thermal characteristics of reference (insulation, system of heating, ventilation, domestic hot water, lighting, etc...). For CE1 buildings, the reference project does not include air conditioning in its calculation method. For CE 2 buildings, air conditioning is integrated (EER=2.45 (NF EN 14511)).

Furthermore, the indoor temperature in CE1 buildings must be lower than that of a building having thermal characteristics of reference (solar protections, possibility of window-opening, etc...). In fact, according to [Camelo, 2009], the French thermal regulation is the only one in Europe that explicitly refers summer comfort for new buildings. Besides the energy calculation (in primary energy /m²) in an hourly base times simulation procedure using official software, the official software is also used to estimate the internal maximum temperature T_{ic} for a reference warm day (calculated as the average operative temperature for the 3 consecutives warmest days). This temperature must be lower than a reference temperature ($T_{ic} \leq T_{ic_ref}$, T_{ic_ref} depends on climatic zone), T_{ic_ref} being calculated by applying reference solar protections.

To conclude on the French building code, in CE 1 buildings, a requirement on inside buildings should prevent air conditioning...but if the owner wants it, he can install it provided that he compensates cooling consumption for reducing consumptions in other sectors (lighting...). In CE2 buildings, the reference AC equipment is efficient.

- Existing buildings

	<p>The Decree 2007-363 states that the temperature set point in air conditioned buildings has to be higher than 26 °C. However, it seems that there is no one to check if this regulation is really applied or not.</p> <p>France has taken summer comfort into account in its current legislation and regulation. It seems to be one of the most advanced European countries regarding this topic.</p> <p>[Camelo, 2009] Camelo S., Gonçalves H., Laia C., Richard M., From summer cooling to sustainable comfort in building thermal regulation, Proceedings Climamed 16, 17 and 18 April 2009</p> <p>b.) It does not seem to be important barriers in France. Summer comfort is already included both for existing and new buildings and this is likely to be strengthened in regulations to come. However, if decision-makers are aware of the problem of summer comfort, quantified information is scarce and should be important to make the next decisions (how much energy and money can you save? In which extent can you improve your comfort?).</p>
<p>Goals</p> <p>a.) What do you want to achieve with your dissemination activities?</p>	<p>a.) We think that most of the solutions promoted within the Keep Cool projects are well known in France and our main goal would consist in providing quantified information and not only a well-meant list.</p>
<p>Dissemination activities</p> <p>a.) Which channels will you address, why do you address them, time frame?</p> <p>b.) What is your central message?</p> <p>c.) How will you participate / which instruments do you use?</p> <p>d.) What is the influence level of your partners?</p> <p>e.) Which barriers/problems could occur?</p> <p>f.) How could you react? What is your alternative?</p>	<p>Task 7.2 Inputs to national building codes</p> <p>a.) We will mainly work with the CSTB (Scientific & Technical Building Centre) which is in charge of updating the French building codes for new and existing buildings. We will start collaborating once quantified results (energy savings, comfort improvement) would have been obtained, i.e. after month 18.</p> <p>b.) Central message: in which extent can we decrease cooling needs and discomfort in French existing buildings.</p> <p>c.) We will collaborate with the CSTB by meeting people in charge of the relevant regulations.</p> <p>d.) Our partners are highly influent since directly in charge of the elaboration of the building codes.</p> <p>e.) A possible barrier could be that our results do not suit them perfectly: for example they may have already base cases based on which they make all their calculations, they may want other</p>

<p>g.) How do you measure success of our dissemination activities?</p> <p>h.) What can you do if the chosen instruments fail to achieve the desired goals?</p>	<p>climates, they may need economical data etc.</p> <p>f.) It is still possible to improve and make a more accurate work focusing on the French context provided that the budget and the workload remain within the Keep Cool limits.</p> <p>g.) Number and positions of people we are going to discuss with.</p> <p>Task 7.3 Interventions on public procurement schemes</p> <p>According to the contract, ARMINES does not have to deal with the subtask 7.3 on public procurement schemes. Moreover, the French regulation enables to take into account environmental requirements in every public procurement and the French energy agency (and its regional branches) are already actively involved in supporting public agencies when buying equipments, constructing, or retrofitting buildings.</p> <p>Task 7.4 Contribution to national energy efficiency policy</p> <p>a.) We will mainly work with the DGEMP (General Director of Energy and Raw Materials) which is in charge of elaborating the French NEEAP.</p> <p>b.) Central message: cooling should be taken into account in NEEAP as a growing energy end-use (even still not very significant nowadays in France).</p> <p>c.) Meetings, discussions with people in charge of elaborating the French NEEAP.</p> <p>d.) High, we know people in charge of writing the plan.</p> <p>e.) A main barrier could be a problem of timing. The next NEEAP is due for at least June 30 2011. The Keep Cool II project occurs during an intermediary period between two NEEAPS and we do not know if and when the debate will take place. For the time being, another problem is that the rough results obtained in the frame of Keep Cool will probably not perfectly suit the needs of the DGEMP (individual values (savings of an individual action) or global values (savings of the next building code) ?)</p>
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	<p>f.) In-depth discussions and maybe additional calculations would be needed.</p> <p>g.) We will consider this dissemination activity as successful ifl in collaboration with the DGEMP, we succeed in writing together a note including some figures or calculations directly (and easily) usable for the next NEEAP.</p>
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Slovenia (GI ZRMK)

<p>Present situation</p> <p>a.) What is the current status of the implementation of sustainable summer comfort in legislation and regulation in your country.</p> <p>b.) What are the barriers?</p>	<p>a.) In September 2008 Slovenia accepted new EPBD based regulation on minimum requirements i.e. Regulation on efficient use of energy in buildings (Official Journal of RS nr. 93/08, from 30 September, 2008). With the regulation a change was introduced – the central part of minimum requirements are expressed in maximum allowed power of systems for heating and cooling based on (a) SIST EN12831:2004 for specific heating power demand (W/m^3) and (b) based on VDI 2078:1996 or ASHRAE for specific cooling power demand (W/m^3). While for checking the compliance with minimum requirements on the energy use of a building the calculation shall be done by a simplified method (before mentioned approach and seasonal calculation with heating and cooling degree days). Optionally SIST EN ISO 13790 can be used for energy calculations. Additionally, the technical requirements are imposed for envelope measures – insulation and shading and for cooling systems. Needed electrical power for HVAC is limited separately for winter and summer conditions. 25% of RES is requested in covering the needed power; this requirement is considered to be met also “by using ice storage for cooling”. Currently the sustainable summer comfort is not an issue in the national regulation and the engineers are in general not oriented to changing of traditional design approach, they expect this is the role of their chamber and the ministry. There were some events organized where the sustainable comfort idea was launched. Further examples (calculation of benefits due to various approaches) are welcome in order to demonstrate the comfort benefits, energy and costs savings.</p> <p>b.) The main barrier is a traditional approach in consideration of legislation. Traditionally the engineers are used to apply the prescriptive regulation, mainly expressing the limits and requirements for the building component and the energy systems and elements. So the holistic view like the requirement expressed in terms of is in the current situation considered as a revolutionary approach. This is true the more technical the profession is. The regulation on energy efficiency in summer period is primarily written by and used by mechanical engineers, while there is no specific regulation (foreseen in the regulatory structure) targeted at architects and building physicists to prevention of cooling loads.</p>
<p>Goals</p> <p>a.) What do you want to achieve with your dissemination activities?</p>	<p>a.) The goal of dissemination activities in Slovenia is to raise the awareness about the importance of different, holistic approach to design for summer period. The goal is also to open a discussion among the different groups of actors involved in building design, construction and purchasing.</p>

<p>Dissemination activities</p> <p>a.) Which channels will you address, why do you address them, time frame?</p> <p>b.) What is your central message?</p> <p>c.) How will you participate / which instruments do you use?</p> <p>d.) What is the influence level of your partners?</p> <p>e.) Which barriers/problems could occur?</p> <p>f.) How could you react? What is your alternative?</p> <p>g.) How do you measure success of our dissemination activities?</p> <p>h.) What can you do if the chosen instruments fail to achieve the desired goals?</p>	<p>Task 7.2 Inputs for the improvement of National building codes</p> <p>a.) The most important channels are the Ministry of environment, professional advisory groups, Chamber of engineers. The advance in building codes has also been considered in currently ongoing preparation of Novelated Operation programme for reduction of GHG emissions and in update of National energy plan (both in progress since april 2009).The dissemination started in 2008 and has been intensified during the meeting with regulatory bodies and actors in 2009:</p> <p>Regular communication with Min of Env. and spatial planning, Dptm. for energy efficiency, done in '08/09 Meeting with Chamber of engineers, Best practice in construction commission, done in 4/09 Meeting with ministry for Env. And spatial planning, professional council for EE regulation , done in 5/09 Meeting at Min. of Economy, comments to green book of National energy programme, done in 5/09</p> <p>b.) The central message is that sustainable thermal comfort is an advanced approach to building design (meeting the clients' requirements is one of three development targets according to the ECTP) in comparison to design of cooling systems. The approach stimulates the designers to optimisation of the whole building concept and leads to better confort, lower costs and energy saving.</p> <p>c.) Direct communication on the meetings, e-mails, dissemination of the project web site and tools, lecture when appropriate</p> <p>d.) The communication partners have a very hing level of influence to the national building code, apart the ministry who prepared the codes the other partners may revise them and give proposals.</p> <p>e.) The regulation has recently been adopted. Rephrasing of regulation is not a simple task and should be supported with studies of the impact. The ministry should order an expertize, but the revision of the regulation should be in their workplan at the first place.</p> <p>f.) The option is to continue with promotion of the sustainable thermal comfort principles and to collect the support from the actors.</p> <p>g.) The success can be measured with the number of occasions where sustainable thermal confort</p>
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came to agenda for discussion / presentation.

- h) We can intensify another instrument dissemination via professional papers, to create a critical mass of interested professionals.

Task 7.3 Intervention on public procurement schemes

- a.) The following legislative actors are involved in development of public procurement schemes: Ministry of Justice (Legal issues), Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (promotion and awareness raising for green public procurement - GPP), Ministry of Public Administration (Promotion and awareness-raising). Secretariat of the national Council for sustainable development has founded the WG for preparation of the national Action plan for green public procurement (in 2008/09). ZRMK (M.Tomsic) is a member in this WG and thus involved in the preparation of the action plan. The criteria and
- b.) Purchasing sustainable thermal comfort is a promising approach to effective spending of public money. The level of sustainable thermal comfort by building design may be considered as one of the acceptable green indicators in procurement process.
- c.) Discussion and meeting of the above bodies.
- d.) Very high influence level.
- e.) Fear of additional workload, Fear of "unjustified spending" of public finances, Lack of experts and the lack of guidelines and tools
- f.) Further awareness raising, crosslinking of PP responsible ministries with »building codes« responsible regulatory bodies.
- g.) By placing the keyword »sustainable thermal comfort« in the wording of the governmental communication related to (G)PP.
- h) Intensify publications in this field in order to create wider public acceptance.

	<p>a.) Task 7.4 Contributions to national energy efficiency policy, especially EEE-ESD</p> <p>b.) Communication with Ministry of environment and spatial planning.</p> <p>Sustainable thermal comfort is an advanced approach to building design in comparison to design of cooling systems. The approach stimulates the designers to optimisation of the whole building concept and leads to better comfort, lower costs and energy saving. It is relevant for public, private buildings and renovation (defined as priorities and/or sectors in EEAP).</p> <p>c.) We are involved as members of informal discussion groups for further development of instruments for implementing EEAP instruments. This is a good occasion for bringing in new ideas.</p> <p>d.) Direct influence (authors of EEAP)</p> <p>e.) The document itself is currently not a subject to change.</p> <p>f.) AAEP will be revised in a due time, permanent stressing of benefits is important.</p> <p>g.) measurement is not very relevant, since AAEP is a strategic document, defining subsidies and revision of building codes it is not very likely that the sustainable thermal comfort will enter directly in the text, but it is more important to make decision makers aware of the holistic approach.</p> <p>h.) Since EEAP is a governmental document, we have not a direct influence and we have to continue with informal recommendations during consultancy and professional events.</p>
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