



**Record of IRCC Meeting**  
**8-10 October 2007**  
**Vienna, Austria**

Location: Hotel de France, 1010 Wien, Schottenring 3, Meeting room "Belvedere"

Time: 9:00am – 5:00pm Monday, 8 October (IRCC Meeting)  
9:00am – 5:00pm Tuesday, 9 October (IRCC Meeting)  
9:00am – 4:00pm Wednesday 10 October (Fire Workshop)

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**Present**

Brian Meacham,	Arup, USA	(BM)	Chair
Rainer Mikulits	OIB, Austria	(RM)	Host
Mike Stannard,	DBH, NZ	(MS)	Secretariat
Paul Stollard	SBSA, Scotland	(PS)	
Denis Bergeron,	NRC, Canada	(DB)	
Javier Serra	MH, Spain	(JS)	
Rick Okawa	ICC, USA	(RO)	
Megumi Hata	MLIT, Japan/ABCB	(MH)	
Lisbet Landfald	NOBTH, Norway	(LL)	
Ron de Veer	ABCB, Australia	(RdV)	
Suzanne Townsend	DBH, NZ	(ST)	
Mamoru Kohno	NILIM, Japan	(MK)	
Shona Dunn	DCLG, UK	(SD)	from Tuesday

**Guests**

Paul Everall	LABC, UK	(PE)
Jukka Hietaniemi	VTT, Finland	(JH)

**Apologies**

Mike Balch	ABCB, Australia	(MB)
Lam Pham,	ABCB, Australia	(LP)
Wataru Gojo	NILIM, Japan	(WG)
Olav Berge	NOBTH, Norway	(OB)
Hiroki Sunohara	MLIT, Japan	(HS)
Cheng Zhijun	CABR, China	(CZ)

**Agenda Item 1 Welcome, Opening Remarks**

BM welcomed all participants and thanked RM for organizing the meeting and the hospitality extended. RM gave a warm welcome to Vienna and provided an outline of activities and details of the Wednesday workshop.

## Agenda Item 2 Welcome to CABR as Newest IRCC Member

BM welcomed China (Chinese Academy of Building Research) formally accepting membership of IRCC and looked forward to their future participation. Unfortunately they were not able to be present at this meeting.

## Agenda Item 3 Apologies

Apologies were received as detailed above.

## Agenda Item 4 Record/Actions from Beijing meeting

The circulated draft minutes of the last meeting in Beijing in April 2007, with minor wording changes from Japan, were agreed as a true and accurate record of the meeting and approved to be posted on the website.

ID	Action	Action By
1	DB to send context paper prepared for the Canadian Code on the role of regulation, insurance and markets to MS for sharing with members.	Completed
2	It was agreed that a workshop on fire performance criteria and verification would be held at the meeting in Austria with an invitation to Johan Ludin to attend.	Organised for Wednesday
3	New Zealand would organize a workshop on carbon emissions for April 2008.	MS, ST To be held on Friday 11 April 2008
4	DB to summarise data from the survey of members about existing buildings and report to the next meeting as to whether further discussion/action by IRCC is required.	Agenda item 6
5	CABR is to be invited to join the IRCC as a member.	CABR formally joined
6	A report summarizing the findings of all general requests for advice sent to members advice sought from members to be provided at the next meeting.	All

## Agenda Item 5 Scoping Exercise - Review of IRCC Document "Performance-Based Building Regulation"

PS presented a discussion paper on the development of a second edition of the 1998 IRCC document "Guidelines for the introduction of performance based building regulation". The paper reflected the discussion from the Beijing meeting where it was agreed to update and revise the document to take account of the experiences and expertise of members. The aim was to agree the basic structure and decide the mechanism on how to produce it. Discussion concluded that the structure proposed was generally appropriate with slight modifications:

- 1: Why - Building Regulations rather than building advice 3000
- 2: What - Components of a performance based system
  - a - Definitions (old 2.3) 1000
  - b - Technical Principles (old 2.1) 4000Based on the four principles in the discussion paper

	- c - Legal Practices (old 2.2)	9000
	Nine sections taken from the discussion paper.	
	These to be edited from contributions (250 words) from each member.	
3: How	- Transformation of a system to these principles	7000
	The story – a series of short case studies from members.	
	Light editing of 1000 word submissions from each member.	
	Including issues of education and research	
4: Who	- Role and services of the IRCC	1000

#### Appendices

Probably a series of comparative tables showing how different members have tackled different issues.

Total 25,000

BM agreed to take on the role as contracted editor. The target is to have a draft document for the Wellington meeting in April 2008 and a final published document by the Spain meeting in October 2008. Members were invited to support financially its development. Financial contributors would form the editorial group being lead by PS.

**(Action 1)**

All members agreed to contribute by provided information as follows:

Member Organisation's contributions to editor (by 30 November 2007– section 2c and 3

- 250 words on each of the nine issues in 2c (refer to PS discussion paper handed out at meeting for more detail)
  - 2.2.1 Governments or organizations working for governments
  - 2.2.2 Central or regional
  - 2.2.3 Verification regime varies
  - 2.2.4 Stage where verification occurs varies
  - 2.2.5 Disputes resolution varies
  - 2.2.6 Duty holders varies
  - 2.2.7 Application to existing building varies  
(possible cross reference to DB's paper for SFPE conference)
  - 2.2.8 Scope and content varies  
(possible reference to tables) in appendices
  - 2.2.9 Definition of public interest varies
- 1000 words on the story of the member organization – a simple description of why they are where they are

**(Action 2)**

### **Agenda Item 6 Existing Buildings**

DB lead a discussion on existing buildings using the member survey conducted prior to the Beijing meeting. This would be the basis for telling informing a wider audience, specifically presenting a paper for the SFPE conference in Auckland in April 2008.

DB suggested a framework for the paper using the triggering mechanisms for improvements to existing stock ie at time of renovation/additions, change of use, identification of dangerous situations, change of occupancy (mandatory disclosure of certificate of energy efficiency), and mandatory periodic inspections.

General discussion suggested a wider approach. Suggestions included the importance of being clear about what it is that you are trying to achieve with any intervention. For example New Zealand doesn't normally impose retrospective requirements on existing stock but

encourages improvements particularly for fire and accessibility through renovations. Fire and accessibility upgrades are required ‘as near as reasonably practical’ to current code standards whereas other code standards are relaxed. Austria encouraged energy efficiency upgrades through subsidies, not regulatory requirements, to protect property rights. PE mentioned the strong political will to apply new standards to existing buildings. Consultation had occurred in the UK but it was decided at the time that imposing new standards on existing buildings was a step too far. However the debate continues with consideration of regulation, financial incentives and tax concessions. RO advised there is an ICC Existing Building Code but it has not been widely adopted. It was suggested there was a story to tell addressing the changing drivers for improvement. Historically it has been about hazards and community safety and therefore fire was the key issue. With changing demographics accessibility has been more important. Now with climate change energy efficiency/carbon is the focus. Existing buildings are a complex area. There is a basic property right. Governments might step in for the social good. How might the market respond with such tools as LEED.

DB is to circulate an outline of the paper by end October seeking further information from IRCC members. **(Action 3)**

### **Agenda Item 7 Update on Survey – Relationship with Standards**

RdV reported that Tas Twyman was consolidating the responses to the survey and the paper would be sent to members by early December. **(Action 4)**

### **Agenda Item 8 Update on Lundin Thesis Questionnaire**

The LP update on the responses to the survey on the Lundin thesis was provided to inform the Wednesday workshop.

## **Agenda Item 9 Country Updates**

### **9.1 Austria**

RM distributed English language versions of the model Federal Agreement adopted by the nine provinces on the harmonisation of building regulations containing 35 functional requirements within six sections (mechanical resistance and stability; safety in case of fire; hygiene, health and the environment; safety in use and accessibility; protection against noise; and energy economy and heat retention – as per the European Construction Products Directive, CPD) and the OIB Guidelines for each section. Provinces adopt the guidelines as binding, ie compulsory, with deviations possible if the building promoter can demonstrate the same level of protection. The Guidelines have been adopted in April 07 and come into force in 5 provinces in Jan 08 and three further in Mar 08. The model used was the UK Approved Document system, using Roman Law basis rather than case law.

The fundamental change is that functional requirements are in provincial legislation and the performance and prescriptive requirements are within the nationally consistent OIB Guidelines. The level is set in the Guidelines and decisions are made by the Building Authorities, with appeal procedures to the Provincial Court (no longer just a technical appeal). All procedural requirements are established by each Province.

The guidelines reference Austrian Standards to provide the detail. The OIB generally has strong influence with the Standards body. The number of Standards referenced (22 number in total) was minimised as there was criticism about the costs. This was done by using the term “state of the art” which is legally accepted as being the generally proven level set by Austrian Standards.

## 9.2 Norway

LL spoke of the high level of construction activity currently in Norway (30,000 new dwellings per year) resulting in labour shortages. This is being filled by new labour coming from other countries (Poland, etc) with resulting language issues. This can affect quality.

There is strong emphasis on Norway meeting Kyoto obligations. Technical regulation changes have been made in February 2007 in accordance with EU Directive 2002/91 that require

- 25 % less total energy demand in all new buildings, including hot water, lightening, equipment etc
- 40 % increase in the specific requirements concerning U-values, glass area, thermal bridges, air tightness etc
- Buildings shall be designed and executed to accommodate minimum 40 % of the energy demand for room- and water heating to be supplied by renewable energy sources (alternative energy carriers to that of electricity and/or fossil fuels)

Industry has been concerned about information, education, costs, problems for small enterprises and manufacturers, etc. After a lot of work with industry, conferences, education seminars, etc, there has been a change in attitude this year. Industry, lenders, etc are setting up programmes, "low energy programme", passive house in 15 years, that will exceed the new requirements.

Work is underway to amend the Building and Planning Acts by 2009 to simplify, improve efficiency and improve quality. There are to be some changes to the privatized building control system, increasing the requirements for third-party review and strengthening local authority supervision.

The Building Code system is similar to that of Austria with functional requirements in law (building regulation under the Building Act) with Guidelines setting the level. Guidelines are underpinned by Standards and Building Research Design Sheets.

A research project on climate change, Climate 2000, was completed with a conference last week summarizing the seven years of research. The challenge now is to get the knowledge into practice. The main concerns are with moisture and water. Wetter and wilder weather is expected. It has been calculated that safety factors for structural stability are  $>2$ , fire  $>1.5$ , noise  $>1$  but safety against moisture is less than 1. Design sheets need to be revised, snow loading and snow load form factors need reviewing. There is a change in the probability of flooding and landslides, so hazard maps need amending. It is no longer appropriate to rely on historical data.

A Norwegian Building Cost Programme started in 2005 to reduce the construction faults and damages and to improve the quality of buildings and the profitability in the industry. The programme is funded 50% by government and 50% by industry (€3 million per year each) currently finances 30 different projects and is already bringing major changes and innovation to the industry as a whole. A group of projects are recording errors and flaws in engineering and construction, and analysing and producing data to national databases to support both public control and project control systems. Another project involves encouraging more women into leading positions within the building industry.

## 9.3 Australia

Priorities include sustainability, reduction in State variations to the Building Code of Australia (BCA), and developing new strategies for funding and delivery of BCA.

A joint workgroup has been set up to consider building and planning delineation and a draft delineation model developed. It has been estimated that some local government building interventions over and above the BCA requirements can add 2 to 14% to the cost of the project.

Sustainability tools are being evaluated and none are suitable for national adoption. Seeking to develop a protocol for sustainability tools to promote a numerical performance based approach. Impacts of climate change are being considered in relation to cyclone design requirements; and on different types of infrastructure for different events (wind, flood, bush fire, temperature rise etc) using CSIRO climate change scenarios. Work is proceeding on a national approach for hot water systems.

A review of the BCA against COAG principles (ie minimal, performance based regulation) solicited 170 responses which indicated strong support for the BCA with few requests for major changes. The issues identified will be included for consideration in the next BCA amendment cycle. A number of areas in the BCA are being assessed to provide quantitative rather than qualitative performance measures.

A draft handbook has been prepared for the use of structural software. The handbook seeks to ensure appropriate QA of the software and its application, and adequate identification and communication to users/installers regarding critical elements of products designed using the software.

#### **9.4 Japan**

MH gave an overview of the current regulatory reform as a result of structural design falsification, earthquake provisions and safety of equipment, including amusement rides which are covered in Building Standard Law, BSL.

The first stage of new structural requirements, which came into force from June 2007, requires Building Confirmation bodies (local government or private) to commission an expert review on structural calculations for certain buildings. In addition computer design programmes are required to be Ministry approved, otherwise checking will take longer. The second stage, to come into effect before December 2008, will introduce structural and equipment design classes of Kenchikushi.

There have been over 80 major earthquakes (>4 on JMA seismic intensity scale (Shindo)) in Japan over the past ten years. A seismic hazard map has been produced showing up to 90% probability of a major event in the next 30 years. BSL requires design against collapse in a severe earthquake (JMA upper 6 or 7) and damage in a strong earthquake (JMA upper 5). Buildings built after 1982, when seismic codes were changed, have performed comparatively well. Government has been encouraging upgrades for older buildings.

Accidents have occurred with equipment including lifts and amusement rides through lack of maintenance. The periodic reporting system is being reviewed.

#### **9.5 New Zealand**

The reforms are reaching a significant stage. In November voluntary licensing of building practitioners commences. Building Consent Authorities were to have been accredited by November but this date has been extended to mid 2008. The report on the review of the Building Code is also required to be delivered to the Minister by 30 November.

Approximately 200 public submissions were received from a second code review discussion document released during August-September. These are being analysed for the final recommendations in the report. The code seeks to have clearer and more specific performance requirements and to cater for the wider purposes on the new Act (now including sustainable development and wellbeing). Three types of change are being proposed: type 1 changes that clarify performance requirements currently in Building Code or Compliance Documents; type 2 changes that require substantive changes to scope and measure; and type 3 changes that are substantial involving new approaches to how performance is set. These latter are at a conceptual stage and will need considerable development. They include specifying fire scenarios and acceptance criteria, and the use of whole of life (including embodied) carbon as a metric for sustainability. Implementation is being planned.

With government emphasis on sustainability a number of energy efficiency changes are proceeding ahead of the implementation of code review recommendations. New thermal requirements for housing come into effect from October are aimed at reducing energy demand by 30%. A new Compliance Document on the installation of solar water heaters is about to be published. A recommendation is about to be made to Cabinet to introduce energy efficiency requirements for hot water systems and a comparative tool has been developed.

## **9.6 Scotland**

New technical changes came into effect in May 2007, the first changes to standards in five years. Higher energy standards have been set based on assessment of energy and carbon, implementing the EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive. Improved access requirements have also been introduced. Virtually all non domestic buildings need to be accessible to people in wheel chairs and dwellings need to be able to be modified so that people can continue living in their own homes. Guidance on the structural design of small traditional structures is now provided so that they can be specified and checked without reference to a structural engineer.

Of 14 audits carried out on local authorities, four local authorities have failed to pass. One has been successfully re-audited after six months for improvement.

An expert panel has been established with international input from IRCC members has been established to develop a low carbon building strategy. The ambition is for total-life zero carbon buildings by 2030, and net zero carbon buildings (heating, lighting, ventilation) by 2016/17. Intermediate stages are low carbon (saving 50% non-domestic and 30% domestic) by 2010 and very low carbon (75% non-domestic and 60% domestic) by 2013. Nine work streams have been identified to achieve these standards.

## **9.7 Spain**

Work is proceeding on noise protection and accessibility. Façade noise insulation levels dependent on external noise levels being set in a separate Noise Act. Noise maps for big cities are being developed.

There are questions about the applicability of the Code to existing buildings. There is a lack of criteria. Guidance is to be developed on how to apply code to heritage buildings.

Education is considered to be very important for the success of the new code in improving quality. There have been very good results in 2006 and a lot of initiatives from sectors are still in progress this year with courses, seminars, workshops and E-learning tools. The Code requirements on noise protection will need a lot of effort owing to lack of acoustical knowledge in industry.

A catalogue of building elements developed with typical details for roofs, facades, etc, covering Code requirements for dampness, fire, energy, noise, etc is in high demand by building professionals.

## **9.8 United States**

RO advised of a campaign developed by ICC to raise the profile of building code officials. The ICC Foundation has been established to assist the community in creating a good and safe environment. Code officials are doing a good job when nothing happens and there is no media event. To create better awareness of building safety in communities, May 6-12 was proclaimed Building Safety Week, BSW. BSW information, dvds, posters, children's colouring books were distributed to schools, local government, commercial enterprises. There was a meeting with senators in Washington DC to get their support. Media statements were prepared. A 'silent defenders' award was created to recognise outstanding service. ICC would be keen to hear from other jurisdictions if there are other similar programmes in existence.

**(Action 5)**

## **9.9 Canada**

Work on the updating of the model energy code is proceeding. Water efficiency is a new objective for the code and agreement on how to consult about this has been reached.

There have been a high number of residential fires in Alberta, with fire spreading to other multi-unit buildings causing serious damage. Fire officials have been blaming codes. A special working group has been set up to establish reasons for the outbreaks and make recommendations. Many factors exist: buildings are under construction and codes only regulate the final product not the process of construction; social and economic issues; construction material - timber frames with vinyl sidings. The current system is not good at reacting quickly to such issues as code development is through committees and research.

There is a focus for NRC on fuel cell technology, biomaterials, sensor technology for indoor environment monitoring, and encouraging industry competitiveness and efficiency with more pre-fabrication.

## **9.10 England & Wales**

A scoping document on the building control system evolution to address future challenges was published in March. Issues include responding to climate change, the need to deliver 240,000 new homes per year by 2016 to address housing shortages and affordability, changing demographics and therefore different needs, the nature of the construction workforce with immigrant workers not knowing the system, compliance particularly for energy, and the burden of the system on business (complexity and pace of change). Formal consultation of proposals will occur in December 2007. They are getting the current system to work better and not about wholesale change. Working groups have been set up in key areas:

- Vision. What is the building control system for and who it serves, roles and responsibilities, compliance, relationship between general public and the system, what it covers – quality, sustainability, performance, interface with planning, communication with the public.
- Inspection and enforcement. Capacity of building control authorities, keeping up with changes, risk-based inspections, enforcement powers.
- Approved Documents. Are they as useful as they should be for other than building control staff? Should they be adjusted to suit a wider range of people? Development of a guide for simple home extensions.
- Complexity and Stability in Regulation. There are 14 parts in regulation. Issues include coverage, increasing rate of change with different parts changing at different times. It is proposed to have a periodic review and only change once every four years. Also likely is the signalling of future changes as has been done with Part L (energy) where a 10 year timeframe of changes has been established.
- Complexity and training capacity. Succession planning. Performance management fully devolved to local government so there is not good data on how buildings actually built perform. How many new buildings comply?

SD will circulate the March scoping document to members.

**(Action 6)**

Most technical changes are about sustainability. A target has been confirmed for net zero carbon homes by 2016. This includes all energy used including all appliance use. Offsets can be on site renewable or off site by private wire. Intermediate steps are 25% reduction by 2010, and 44% reduction by 2013. Industry exemplars include Carbon Challenge (level 6 is zero carbon) and Eco Towns.

A Code for Sustainable Homes has been introduced. This goes beyond energy and has nine different categories including water, waste, and ecology. It has a six level rating system and is a voluntary standard linked to building regulations. The 2010 building requirements will be at level 3 only for energy efficiency. Consideration is being given to requiring mandatory

disclosure against the rating system for existing buildings. Assessment will be voluntary, except that if no rating has been carried out, a zero rating will need to be disclosed. BRE developed the sustainability tool Eco Homes which was the basis for the Code for Sustainable Homes. Assessments are carried out by accredited assessors. BRE is undertaking this on behalf of the Department.

Sustainability of non-domestic buildings is proceeding on a similar timeframe with the development of similar controls. Rating tools are being encouraged. Water efficiency is the second area in the Sustainability Code being brought into regulation. Water use, particularly in the south east of England is unsustainable. Water companies are also obliged to invest in reduction of leaks from old infrastructure.

As Wales wants to move on a faster timeframe - zero carbon housing by 2011 - there has been a request for devolution of building controls.

Existing buildings is a wider project with interventions outside of building regulations. New builds represent only 1% of existing stock so there is a large programme spending £1B per annum encouraging and informing existing owners to upgrade. The private detached and semis are the poorest performing. Energy performance certificates are being used working with the market to encourage change.

## **Agenda Item 10 IRCC Future Workshops All**

- Vienna (Fire Criteria). RM advised minor changes to the agenda. The format would be similar to the San Francisco risk workshop with presentations and discussion
- New Zealand (Carbon Emissions Building Metric). MS advised of research undertaken on embodied carbon. Suggestions for the workshop included: generation on site, whether it should be energy and/or CO<sub>2</sub>, the impacts of lobbying by industry, practicality of application, competition of energy sources, low carbon construction (Scotland), compliance. MS invited members to suggest names of international experts in the field of building whole-of-life carbon emissions who could possibly attend and contribute to the debate. **(Action 7)**
- Spain (Heritage Buildings). JS spoke of best practices for cultural heritage and fire (Scotland document). What can be done about energy efficiency? PE mentioned working with English Heritage regarding churches. Other issues included access and seismic safety for heritage buildings.
- Other possible future workshops
  - Health & hygiene, how to regulate for indoor air quality. DB advised that there is significant research being undertaken by NRC on the indoor environment, ventilation and air movement, measuring VOCs from building materials, mould development, etc. This could be the basis of a workshop for the Canada meeting.
  - Compliance, how is it monitored and enforced. Energy and carbon issues are much harder to enforce. PS noted that Scotland was also hosting the CEBC in May 2008 and if done back-to-back, this could provide the opportunity for such a workshop.
  - Wellbeing, connection to the outdoors, natural light. How this can be regulated.

## **Agenda Item 11 VTT / Lithuania Questions on Fire Criteria**

JH advised the meeting of the activities of the VTT research institute in Finland to help society and provide added value to industry. VTT got involved in fire safety engineering design in Eastern European countries. Regulations are based on former USSR requirements

which are outdated and not appropriate to today's applications. There were no shopping malls in the former USSR. They are looking to the international community to provide guidelines and unified rules for acceptance. BM requested further information on acceptance criteria for such things as smoke layer interface, temperature, heat flux, smoke density, CO concentration. Are other criteria being used in the Code? **(Action 8)**

## **Agenda Item 12 Guest Invitations / Wider-Group Material Distribution**

It was clarified that IRCC members are the twelve participating organizations and two foundation individuals (BM and JT). Representatives of the organizations come at the discretion of their organizations. MS was asked to revise the membership contact spreadsheet, listing the organization first, with the current contacts for the organization. The wider list was to be removed and it was up to each organization to maintain their contacts with such individuals. **(Action 9)**

Each member organization was entitled to send representatives to meetings. It was decided that there should not be a limit on the number of representatives because for practical and financial reasons it was unlikely, apart from the host, that more than one or two from each organization would attend. Guests from outside organizations were to be restricted to those invited by the host nation and those invited by the Chair. The Chair would first check with all members to ensure there were no conflicts of interest that may cause embarrassment. Workshops being organized with meetings are providing a good mechanism for balancing member discussion and information transfer. RM suggested a good model for considering invitations should be using three factors: contribution to be offered, finance/costs (financial burden for host), and decisions to be made (not so important for IRCC as not a decision making body).

## **Agenda Item 13 Website**

Discussion occurred about how the website could be used more pro-actively and kept more current. It was agreed that the website was very important for the IRCC as an organisation. Australia had generously supported the website to date. However, as it was part of the Australian Department's system, there were security issues and therefore less flexibility to quickly update. No-one used the forum site so it was agreed to remove it. As setting up websites was very easy these days, it may be better to set up a separate domain site. MS would liaise with Gavin Kelleher from Australia to investigate setting up a stand alone site, with a password members' area for all meeting presentations, etc. **(Action 10)**

## **Agenda Item 14 Parking Lot Issues**

1. Tall building requirements (Complete, on Scotland website)
2. Security
3. Universal design
4. Healthy buildings/indoor environment

## **Agenda Item 15 New Members**

BM has invited Singapore to participate at the Wellington meeting. Singapore has developed a performance-based code but has not yet approved a performance-based design.

## **Agenda Item 16 Correspondence**

MS reported that the only correspondence, apart from internal exchanges between members, consisted of the invitation to CABR to join as members and their subsequent acceptance.

## **Agenda Item 17 Other Business**

RdV advised of the World Sustainable Conference, SB08, in Melbourne 21-25 September 2008.

The IRCC workshop “Performance Requirements and Acceptance Criteria for Safety in Case of Fire” was held on 10 October.

RM thanked all meeting participants for coming to Vienna and their active contribution to the meeting to make it a real success. BM thanked the OIB and RM for the superb organisation and their generous hospitality. He wished people a safe return and looked forward to seeing them again in April in New Zealand.

### **Agenda Item 18 Next Meeting / Schedule of meetings**

- New Zealand 10-12 April 2008
- Spain 2008 (October)
- Scotland 2009 (May)
- Canada 2009 (October)

### **Actions from IRCC Vienna Meeting**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Action By</b>
1	Members were invited to support financially the development of the next edition of the IRCC document “Performance Based Building Regulation”. Financial contributors would form the editorial group being lead by PS.	All
2	All members to contribute to the review of IRCC document by providing 250 words on each of the nine issues in 2c and 1000 words on Section 3, the story of the member organization – a simple description of why they are where they are	All
3	DB is to circulate an outline of the existing buildings paper for the SFPE conference in April 2008 by end October seeking further information from IRCC members.	DB
4	RdV reported that Tas Twyman was consolidating the responses to the survey and the paper would be sent to members by early December.	RdV & TT
5	ICC would be keen to hear from other jurisdictions if there are other similar programmes to their campaign to raise awareness of building code officials in existence.	All
6	SD will circulate to members .the March scoping document on the building control system evolution in England & Wales	SD
7	MS invited members to suggest names of international experts in the field of building whole-of-life carbon emissions to invite to the workshop in April.	All
8	BM requested further information on acceptance criteria for fire in response to the VTT survey to include such things as smoke layer interface, temperature, heat flux, smoke density, CO concentration or ant other criteria being used in the Code.	All
9	MS to revise the membership contact spreadsheet, removing the wider list.	MS
10	MS to liaise with Gavin Kelleher from Australia to investigate setting up a stand alone IRCC website.	MS, RdV

### **External Correspondence between Beijing Meeting April 2007 and Vienna Meeting October 2007**

<b>Date</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Details</b>
2 August	Mike Stannard	Membership Invitation to CABR
15, 21 August	Prof. Yuan Zhenlong	CABR Acceptance