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^{Αποδέκτης} Τεχνικό Επιμελητήριο της Ελλάδας	Ελληνικό Πρότυπο Ψηφιακής Σχεδίασης — Μέρος 2	Διεπιστημονική Ομάδα Εργασίας ΕΠΨΣ
Κωδικός	Τίτλος	Σελίδα
	Έκθεση Τεκμηρίωσης	1 anó 21

Ελληνικό Πρότυπο Ψηφιακής Σχεδίασης — Μέρος 2: Έκθεση Τεκμηρίωσης

Διεπιστημονική Ομάδας Εργασίας Ελληνικού Προτύπου Ψηφιακής Σχεδίασης

Ιατρουδάκης, Παντελής, Α.Μ., Συντονιστής Ιακωβίδης, Κωνσταντίνος, Η.Μ. Τσιώνης, Ηλίας, Π.Μ.



Matrix for drivers of change

	Environment	Globalization	Population	Technology	Citizen empower ment	Society of skills and culture
Global						
EU						
Finland						

Construction – ONE sector

- 15% of GDP and employment
- 70 % of National assets
- Of all houses 2050, 50% are built today 55 % of Investments New energy regulations 2010 (Passive
- - construction

- The Government's Foresight Report: Emissions down by 80% before 2050 e in Finland appr. 65% Europe 88%

DURING 2009

GDP down by 7,8 %
Export volume down by 24 %
Investments down by 13 %

Unemployment rate January 2010 9,5 % Increase by 66 000 persons Among 15-24 yrs increase by 7,1 % to 22,7 %



A Finnish Green Building Council to be Founded in April 2010

- LEED?
- BREEAM + Local extension?
- PROMISE?
- BREEAM + Local
 extension=PROMISE?
- EU's SBA?







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WORLD GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL



OUR VISION

Through leadership collaboration, the global construction industry will transform traditional building practices and fully adopt sustainability as the means by which our environments thrive, economies prosper and societies grow to ensure the future health of our planet.

Upcoming Events

September 09, 2009 -September 12, 2009 India's Green Building

September 23, 2009 -September 23, 2009

WorldCBC's Loadore Summit

Congres..

WorldGBC News

WorldGBC supports UNEP's "Call to Action"

The WorldGBC is a contributing member to the Sustainable Buildings Construction Initiative of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP SBCI). Over the past year, the WorldGBC Policy Task Force has worked closely with members of the UNEP SBCI Secretariat and membership to develop the "Buildings and Climate Change Industry Call to Action."

Read more...

WorldGBC declares September 23rd as World Green Building Day

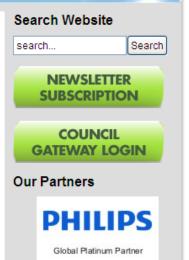
The World Green Building Council is very pleased to announce that this coming September 23rd marks the inauguration of World Green Building Day -- an annual event established to unite the efforts of Green Building Councils from around the world as they strive for market transformation of the global property market and building industry.

Read more...

Launch of the WorldGBC Asia Pacific Network

What is the WorldGBC Asia Pacific Network?

With over half the world's urban population destined to live in the Asia Pacific region by 2030. sustainable development has a key role to play. The WorldGBC's Asia Pacific Network has been









The Strategic Centres for Science, Technology and Innovation (SHOK)

- The Strategic Centres for Science, Technology and Innovation (SHOK) offer top-level research units and enterprises making use of research results a new environment for close and sustained cooperation with each other. Bringing together a variety of competencies in diverse networks can help speed up innovation activity, pursue global breakthroughs and make Finland an attractive partner.
- The internationalisation of innovation activity is one of the key roles of the Strategic Centres. As well as national networks, the Strategic Centres have a growing network of European and global partners. By year-end 2009, six new Strategic Centres had been established in Finland: Forestcluster Ltd, TIVIT (ICT industry and services), FIMECC Ltd (metals and engineering), CLEEN Ltd (energy and the environment), RYM Ltd (built environment) and SalWe Ltd (health and wellbeing).
- Each Strategic Centre has launched several programmes, with a total of 13 underway at year-end 2009. The level of these programmes must be sufficiently high in terms of challenge and quality so that their outcomes have substantial significance. Tekes is developing the operational capacities of the Strategic Centres and encourages them to carry out operational development. In 2009 Tekes provided €10 million of funding for their research programmes and projects.



B³ – BIM-based Business Research Program

Point of Departure, Content, and Benefits

Point of departure?

- Fragmented supply chain, sub-optimization, lowest price as the main business model
- •Investment costs are the main criterium in decision making no sufficient consideration of life cycle costs and properties or environmental impacts
- •BIM technologies are relatively advanced, but used in old processes; large business potential already in the existing technology

What must be investigated and developed?

- •How to get clients actively participating in the processes in all stages of the life cycle?
- What must be changed in the work processes and business models, so that the branch can change?
- Which are the obstacles or drivers for the change?
- Which are the central problems in the use of BIM — what does not work and why?

What benefits would the new BIM-based business models and processes bring in the use, maintenance and construction of the built environment?

- Client from the object to subject design of the whole must start from the real client needs
 - Improved communication based on virtual models and visualizations
 - Rapid and accessible comparisons of alternative solutions
- Efficient evaluation, verfication and monitoring of the environmental impacts, costs and properties throuhout the whole life cycle
- Cost effective mass customization
- Improved control and management of processes throughout the whole supply chain and life cycle
- Improved cost efficiency and delivery times in all stages of the process
- More efficient use and maintenance of the assets of built environment





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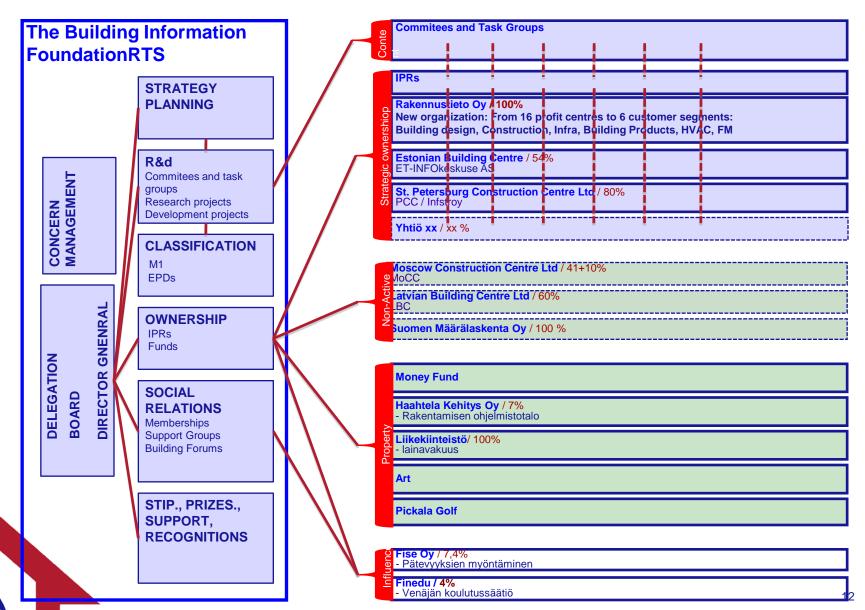


Building Information Group

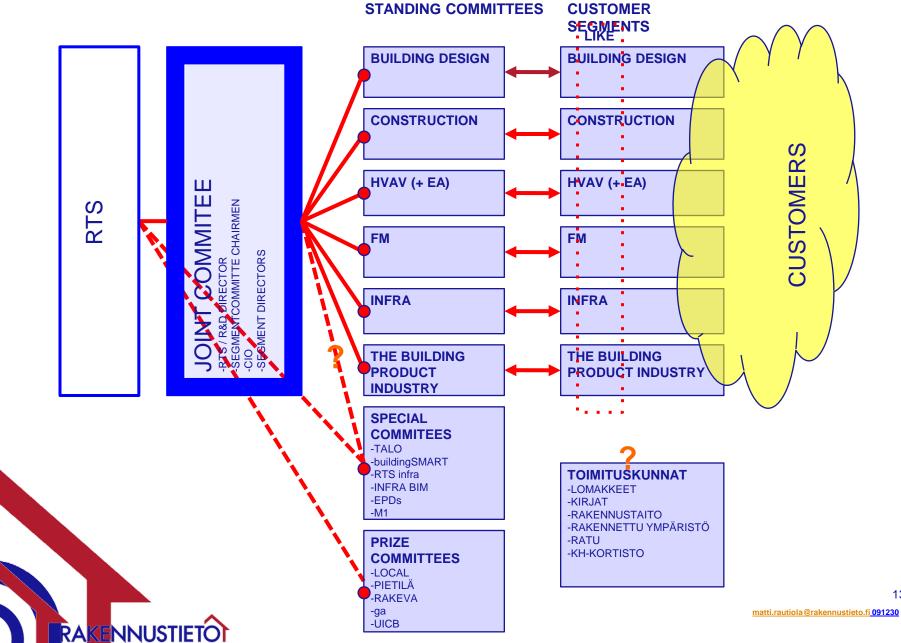
- Building Information Foundation RTS
 - Private foundation, Founded 1972 (-42, -32)
 - Not-for-profit, 49 members
 - Owner and R&D unit
 - Advisory panels, approx. 400 persons/year
- Building Information Ltd
 - 100 persons, 10 M €
 - Company is 100% owned by the Foundation
 - Five Building Centres in Finland
- Subsidiaries abroad
 - Tallinn (Estonia), St. Petersburg (Russia)
 Independent local companies with local staff



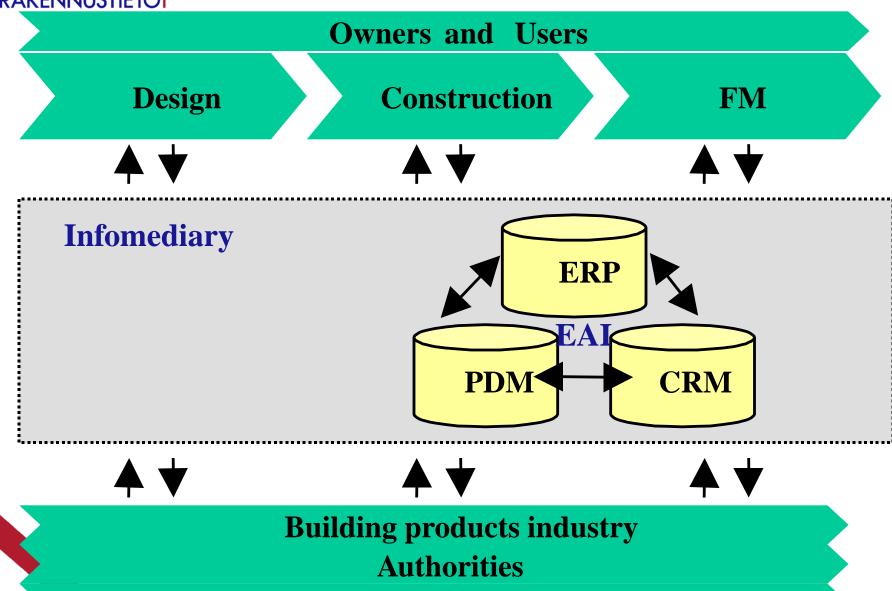
RAKETIHIE RAKENNUSTIETO CONCERN



RAKENNUSTIETO RTS'S COMMITTEES AND TASK GROUPS







Other reference material suppliers

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User interface Web pages **Printed matter Computer** and CDs Apps **Function logic** Front server/database Middleware /EAI **Partners Distributed databases** Maintenance



Classification of Indoor Environment 2008.

Target Values, Design Guidance, and Product Requirements. (2010)



CLASSIFICATION OF INDOOR ENVIRONMENT 2008 Target Values, Design Guidance, and Product Regulrements

Classification of Indoor Environment 2008 is intended for use in construction and building design and in associated contracting, as well as by the building materials industry, in striving for healthier and more comfortable buildings. The classification can be used for new constructions and, when applicable, also for renovation. Classification of Indoor Environment 2008 replaces Classification of Indoor Environment 2000.

LVI 05-10440 en LVI 05-10440

RT 07-10946 KH 27-00422 Ratu 437-T SIT 05-610065

STANDARDS FILE february 2010

replaces LVI 05-10318 RT 07-10741 KH 27-00337

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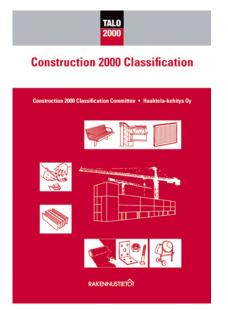
USE OF THE CLASSIFICATION

- THE TARGET VALUES FOR INDOOR ENVIRONMENT (S)
- Area of application
- Indoor environment categories
- Technical target values of the indoor environment during the use of the building
- 1.3.1 General
- 13.2 Thermal environment target values
- 1.3.3 Target values for indoor air quality
- 1.3.4 Target values for acoustic environment
- 1.3.5 Lighting target values
- 1.4 Verification of the requirements of the classification
- 1.4.1 Using the classification in agreements
- 1.4.2 Applying the classification to facility management
- GUIDANCE FOR DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
- Construction clients
- 2.1.1 Setting the target
- 2.1.2 Design control
- 2.1.3 The dassification in construction documents
- 2.2 Construction design and choice of construction materials
- 2.2.1 Building and structural design
- 2.2.2 Surface structural design
- 2.3 Construction site design
- 2.3.2 Water and moisture control plan
- 2.3.3 Classification of construction cleanliness (P)
- 2.3.4 Assessing the cleanliness of a building
- 2.3.5 Classification of construction work deanliness implementation instructions for class P1
- 2.4 Designing mechanical systems for buildings
- 2.4.1 Designing the heating and cooling system
- 2.4.2 Designing the ventilation system
- 2.4.3 Cleanliness classification of air-handling systems (P)
 - REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDING PRODUCTS
 - Emission classification of building materials (M)
- 3.1.1 General
- 3.1.2 The emission classes of building materials
- 3.1.3 Measurement methods
- 3.2 Cleanliness classification of air-handling components
- 3.2.2 Cleanliness requirements for air-handling components



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General conditions for building contracts.
VSE 1998 decrument

TALO
Classification

General
Quality
Guidelines +
Model
Specification

Guidelines for Quantity Takeoff





Construction 2000 Classification



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Building 2000 Project Classification

The Building 2000 Project Classification covers construction elements, building services, structural elements of the former two, as well as project-related, property management and user tasks. In project accounting related to new construction or renovation, as well as in price determination, the classification also covers project provisions.

Construction elements are designed according to the Construction Works Classification. For that purpose, construction elements are divided into structural elements whenever several types of construction work are required to produce a single construction element. A structural element comprises one or more construction products as well as their installation and installation products. The classification is suggestive and should be applied after due deliberation on a case-by-case basis.

The principles of quantifying construction elements have been made independent of design and production solutions, and the measured quantities usually differ from output. Thus, for instance, an external wall assembly is always measured the same way and on the same bases. The different outputs required to build a construction element are determined as required by the design solution. For instance, if the external wall assembly includes masonry, the masonry can be considered part of the quantity of the external-wall construction element which is notified as an output.

1	Building elements	
11	Site elements	
12	Building elements	1
13	Internal space elements (infills)	1
2	Services elements	2
21	Plumbing elements	2
22	Air conditioning elements	2
23	Electrical elements	2
24	Data transfer elements	2
25	Mechanical elements	2
3	Project-related tasks	2
31	Project management tasks	2
32	Design tasks	3
33	Construction management tasks	3
34	Site tasks	3
4	Property management tasks	3
41	Site tasks	3
42	Financing and marketing	3
	-	
5	User tasks	3
_	User tasks	
51	User tasks Space equipment	3
51 52	User tasks Space equipment Maintenance of operation	3
51	User tasks Space equipment	3
51 52	User tasks Space equipment Maintenance of operation Project provisions	3
51 52 6 61	User tasks Space equipment Maintenance of operation Project provisions	4

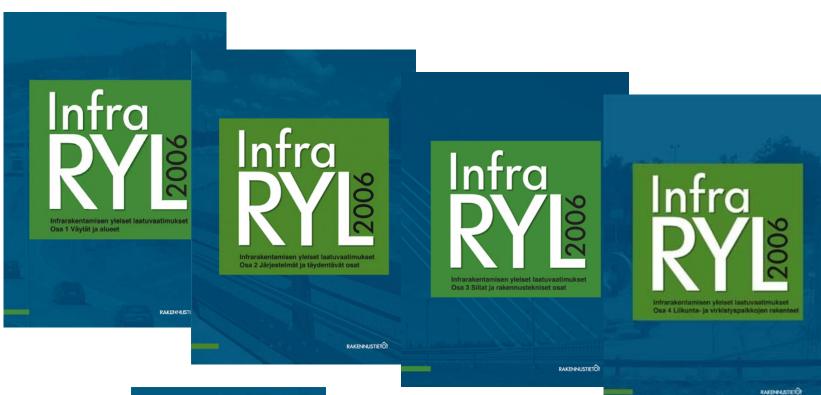


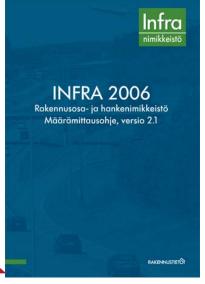




InfraRYL 2006 Code of Building Practice (general quality requirements) for Infrastructure.

- INFRA 2006 Classification. (2009)
- Infra 2006 Määrälaskentaohje, (Guidelines for Infra Quantity take off) v. 2.1 (2010)
- Part 1: Roads and areas, 624 p. (2006) 160 €
- Part 2: Systems and compelementary parts, 253 p. (2009) 150€
- Part 3: Bridges and structural components, 278 p. (2008)
 140 €
- Part 4: Exercise and outdoor recreational areas(2009) 120
- InfraRYL Net 854 € + 111,02 € /4 months





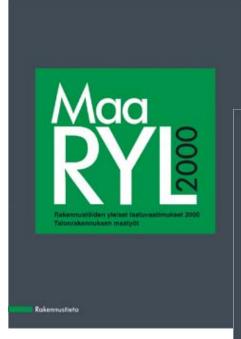


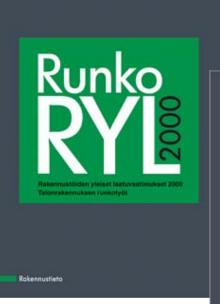


Construction

- RunkoRYL 2000, Code of Building Practice. Building frame and external envelope 434 p. (1998 /2010) 105 €
- MaaRYL 2000, Code of Building Practice. Earthworks for Building Construction, 270 p. (1997/2010) 76 €
- SisäRYL 2000, Code of Building Practice. Internal finishes, 416 p. (1998) 106 €
- MaalausRYL 2001, **General specifications and finishing systems for painting work,** , 366 p. 106 € (2001 / 2011)

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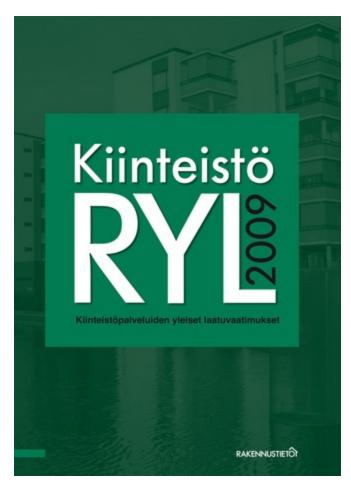


Building Services, FM + O&M

- TalotekniikkaRYL 2002
 Code of practice for building services,
 Part1 ja Part 2, LVI 01-10355, LVI 01-10356, 696 p. (2003 / 2012) 210 €
- KiinteistöRYL 2009
- General Property Management Quality Specification System 2009, 176 p. (2009) 150 €

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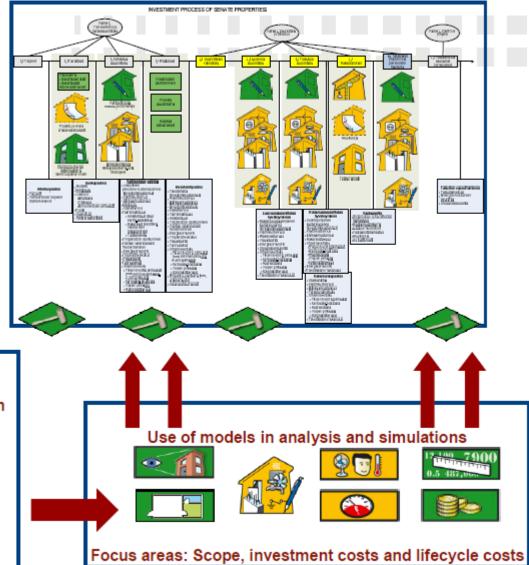
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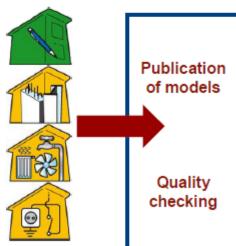
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IFC compliant BIM is a mandatory requirement for architects after October 1st, 2007. Structural and MEP models are preferred but not mandatory in all projects.









BIM Guidelines, 9 volumes Senate Properties: BIM Requirements 2007 Volume 1: General part Senate Properties: BIM Requirements 2007 Volume 2: Modeling of the starting situation Senate Properties: BIM Requirements 2007 Volume 3: Architectural Design Senate Properties: BIM Requirements 2007 Volume 4: MEP design Senate Properties: BIM Requirements 2007 Volume 5: Structural design Senate Properties: BIM Requirements 2007 Volume 6: Quality assurance and merging of models Senate Properties: BIM Requirements 2007 Volume 7: Quantity take-off Senate Properties: BIM Requirements 2007 Volume 8: Using models for visualization **OPEN SOURCE** Senate Properties: BIM Requirements 2007

Volume 9: Use of models in MEP analysis