STRATEGIC BUSINESS PLAN (SBP)
Clause 2.1.2 of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1

ISO/COMMITTEE:	SECRETARIAT:	DATE: 2025-12-18
ISO/TC 163 THERMAL PERFORMANCE AND ENERGY USE IN THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT	SIS (SWEDEN)	DATE OF NEXT REVISION:

Introduction

The evolution of formal strategic planning in ISO Technical Committees is a key measure in supporting the ISO 2030 Strategy vision of making lives easier, safer and better. This document is designed to aid committees in:

- Identifying benefits and vision of standardization within the committee's field of activity
- Linking benefits to higher strategic imperatives (ISO 2030 Strategy, SDGs, London Declaration Action Plan)
- Prioritizing among projects and allocating resources
- Transparency and communicating through a format adapted to three key audiences (general public, TMB and other TCs, and internal TC stakeholders
- Data-driven continuous improvement, including user perspectives where available
- Flexibility for different market cadences

International standards embody the essential principles of global openness and transparency, consensus and technical coherence. These are safeguarded through its development in ISO Technical committees, representative of all interested parties, supported by a WTO TBT-compliant public enquiry phase.

International standards are developed through a member-driven market-centric process, where any P-member may submit a proposal for new work. This document represents an important filter through which new work items should be considered by P-members of a committee and shall be referenced in new work item proposals submitted to the committee. Deviations from this strategy shall be rationalized in new work item proposals.

SECTION 1: Strategic Analysis

The strategic analysis outlines the benefits and vision of standardization with the committee's field of activity. It is designed to provide a standards development-centric assessment of the committee's business environment and an assessment of how the committee's standards relate to wider ISO and global strategic imperatives.

TITLE, SCOPE, AND BRIEF HISTORY OF THE COMMITTEE

Title: Thermal performance and energy use in the built environment

Scope: Standardization in the field of building and civil engineering works

- of thermal and hygrothermal performance of materials, products, components, elements and systems, including complete buildings, both new and existing, and their interaction with technical building systems;
- of thermal insulation materials, products and systems for building and industrial application, including insulation of installed equipment in buildings;

covering and including:

- test and calculation methods for heat and moisture transfer, temperature and moisture conditions;
- test and calculation methods for energy use in buildings, including the industrial built environment;
- test and calculation methods for heating and cooling loads in buildings;

- test and calculation methods for daylighting, ventilation and air infiltration;
- in-situ test methods for thermal, hygrothermal and energy performance of buildings and building components, input data for calculations, including climatic data;
- specifications for thermal insulation materials, products and systems with related test methods and conformity criteria;
- terminology; and
- general review and coordination of work on thermal and hygrothermal performance within ISO.

Excluded:

- building environment design (ISO/TC 205);
- methods of testing and rating the performance of building environmental equipment for application in the design of new buildings and retrofits (ISO/ TC 205); and
- design methods and criteria for daylighting, ventilation and air infiltration (ISO/TC 205)

Covering also:

Standardization of the holistic assessment of the energy performance of new and existing buildings as well as building retrofits, in close collaboration with ISO/TC 205 by means of the ISO/TC163/WG4 *Joint working group TC 163 & TC 205 Energy performance using holistic approach*, including:

- terms and definitions;
- system boundaries for buildings and technical systems;
- assessment of the overall energy performance of buildings, considering
    - the energy performance of building elements;
    - building related systems (heating, cooling, domestic hot water, ventilation, lighting, system controls, transport, and other energy related systems);
    - indoor and outdoor conditions;
    - local energy production (on site and at district level);
    - (use of) energy sources (including renewable);
    - building commissioning;
    - assessment of overall energy efficiency; and
    - means of expressing the energy performance and energy performance certification of buildings.

Date of committee establishment: 1975

Key publications or events in the committee's history

- International Workshops
- ISO 52000-1: This is the overarching standard that provides the general framework for the EPB assessment
- ISO 17772-1 Energy performance of buildings — Indoor environmental quality — Part 1: Indoor environmental input parameters for the design and assessment of energy performance of buildings
- International Workshops on EPB Standards in Paris 2024 and Atlanta 2023, 2025.
- Roadmap for upgrading set of ISO-CEN EPB-standards version 2024-02-24

  Link: https://www.iso.org/committee/53476.html?view=documents

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND FUTURE TRENDS

Business environment

ISO/TC 163 was formed in 1975 by ISO TMB with the scope and defined purpose of improving energy use and thermal performance of civil and industrial facilities within the built environment. The scope of the built environment to which ISO/TC 163 addresses its work however remains the same as in 1975: the civil and industrial built environments. These environments are the largest consumers of energy within society, and the largest contributors to greenhouse gas emissions. They are the areas to which ISO/TC 163 addresses its standardization work in the accomplishment of its goals.

History and quantitative Indicators of the Business Environment

The following political, economic, technical, regulatory, legal and social dynamics describe the business

environment of the industry sector, products, materials, disciplines or practices related to the scope of this ISO/TC, and they may significantly influence how the relevant standards development processes are conducted and the content of the resulting standards:

In the DIRECTIVE 2002/91/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 December 2002 on the Energy Performance of Buildings (EPBD), the importance of energy use in the building sector is underlined. The EC Directive gives several reasons for improving the energy performance of buildings: The residential and tertiary sector is expanding, major part of which is buildings and accounts for more than 40 % of final energy consumption in the Community. This trend is bound to increase energy consumption and hence also carbon dioxide emissions unless action is taken. On 19 May 2010 a recast of the 2002 Energy Performance of Buildings Directive was adopted by the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union. This strengthened the energy performance requirements to clarify and streamline some of the provisions from the 2002 Directive. One major item was that by 2020 new buildings in the EU will have to consume 'nearly zero' energy and the energy will be 'to a very large extent' from renewable sources.
To facilitate compliance with the directive, a mandate M/480 was given to CEN to update and consolidate all standards related to energy use in buildings under a single EPB framework. The work was caried out under Vienna agreement.

From the amended (2018) text of EPBD Annex 1, point 1: “Member States shall describe their national calculation methodology following the national annexes of the overarching standards, namely ISO 52000-1 (Energy performance of buildings -Overarching EPB assessment - Part 1: General framework and procedures), 52003-1(Energy performance of buildings -- Indicators, requirements, ratings and certificates - Part 1: General aspects and application to the overall energy performance), 52010-1 (Energy performance of buildings - External climatic conditions -Part 1: Conversion of climatic data for energy calculations), 52016-1(Energy performance of buildings -Energy needs for heating and cooling, internal temperatures and sensible and latent heat loads -Part 1: Calculation procedures), and 52018-1 (Energy performance of buildings -Indicators for partial EPB requirements related to thermal energy balance and fabric features -Part 1: Overview of options), developed under mandate M/480 given to the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN). This provision shall not constitute a legal codification of those standards.”

“A revised version of the EPBD came into force on May 28, 2024, it gives a stronger role of the EPB standards.

Although the new EPBD does not force the European Members to apply the set of EPB standards, the obligation to describe the national calculation methodology following the national annexes of the overarching standards will push the Member States to explain where and why they deviate from these standards. This will lead to increased recognition and promotion of the set of EPB standards across Member States and will have a positive impact on the implementation of the Directive.

Quantitative Indicators of the Business Environment

The following list of quantitative indicators describes the business environment to provide adequate information to support actions of the ISO/TC 163:

- Buildings are the biggest energy consumer and CO2 polluter in Europe and second biggest in Asia.
- One of the greatest opportunities in conserving energy is to reduce heat transfer through the building envelope.
- By reducing the need for heating and cooling the annual cost of running the building is lowered.
- For a healthy indoor climate, the buildings must be well insulated, well-ventilated and moisture safe. To meet these goals well established design methods are needed.

Trends

There is a trend to set limits for the total energy use of a building, based on one overall calculation procedure. ISO/TC 163 is the natural committee to take responsibility for a standard calculation procedure for the overall energy use of buildings.

The first version of (EN) ISO 13790 (2004) (Energy performance of buildings -Calculation of energy use for space heating and cooling) was the first in a consistent and successful line of standards providing a calculation method for the heating and cooling needs of buildings.

The most recent version is (EN) ISO 52016-1:2017 (Energy performance of buildings -- Energy needs for heating and cooling, internal temperatures and sensible and latent heat loads- Part 1: Calculation procedures), one of the core standards of the EPB set of standards, that are described further on. The next step will be a closer relation with building simulation, by gradually moving towards performance-based standards instead of

a fully described and prescribed set of formulas, and by more attention to dynamic interactions between different technologies.

On a global level it is also of interest to know the amount of CO2 emitted from a building. It is therefore important that the standards produced by ISO/TC 163 give sufficient information on the different energy wares used or needed so that the emission of CO2, etc. can be calculated. Further, in addition to requirements for the total energy use of buildings, additional requirements on specific aspects are often given on e.g.:

- Heat transfer through the building envelope;
- Ventilation losses;
- Performance of space heating, hot water supply and drainage;
- Performance of ventilation and air conditioning systems;
- Solar gains and loads;
- Performance of lighting; o Energy use for heating, cooling, hot water, lighting, etc.
- The energy requirements may also deal with comfort aspects such as:
- Thermal comfort (internal temperature and humidity);
- Indoor air quality;
- Visual comfort. ISO/TC 163 Strategic business plan

Methods are needed for the evaluation of the energy performance of existing buildings. The methods by which complete buildings and parts of buildings or installations can be assessed, can also be used to check the results of energy-efficiency measures. However, for existing buildings more than information about the energy performance is needed – the owner also needs advice on how to improve the building and its installations.

To arrive at energy efficient buildings, construction materials, methods, component parts and products that effectively contribute to the thermal performance of the building and its installations must be used. To accomplish this, standards dealing with the design and evaluation of materials, components and systems play an important role. Also, to avoid barriers to trade, comparable specifications, as well as test and calculation methods, must be achieved not only for one product applied under different climatic conditions but also for product families.

It is also important to use materials that effectively enhance the thermal performance of such equipment as central heating plants, space heating appliances, air-conditioning units, and equipment in industrial plants. To enhance that goal, ISO/TC 163 elaborates specifications for industrial thermal insulating materials and systems, to which reference can be made in trade documents.

The methods referred to in the above specifications shall as far as possible be horizontal/general test and/or calculation methods. ISO/TC 163/SC 1, Test and measurement methods, and ISO/TC 163/SC 2, Calculation methods, are encouraged to elaborate horizontal methods that could be applied regardless of the material(s) used both within TC 163 and by others preparing specifications. By using the same methods and by reporting properties in a harmonized way, fair competition in the marketplace is encouraged. Material properties or product information to be used as input for calculations also must be comparable and suited for that purpose.

To enable the market to develop or evaluate and choose materials, products and systems that reduce energy and to arrive at optimum -performing technical solutions, the tools developed by ISO/TC 163 are needed. Another important aspect that should be considered is the market for technical consultants and people making energy audits or energy declarations. This further underlines the need for internationally accepted standards in the areas dealt with by ISO/TC 163.

Finally, as the reduction of energy use is also a political matter, the exchange of comparable data within and between nations is of interest. Here the use of standard methods plays an important role, e.g. when collecting and comparing statistical data on energy use of buildings in different countries. A joint working group with ISO TC 205, “Energy performance of buildings using holistic approach”, meet the demands using a systems and holistic approach to today’s ever more complex buildings. It also meets the demands for nearly 'nearly zero' energy buildings. The JWG also promulgates internationally agreed terms, definitions and procedures. These are used to compare minimum energy-performance requirements between countries, or to understand and compare data gathered on measured energy use of buildings. The JWG’s work ensures maximum consistency among standards and new or existing work items from both committees concerning energy efficiency and energy performance of buildings, including technical systems. In addition, the JWG prepare proposals for the development of an ISO vision on energy performance of buildings for discussion in relevant technical and higher-level ISO committees.

A Joint Advisory Group between ISO/TC 205 and ISO/TC 163 on the coordination of the ISO 52000 family of EPB standards has been set up, in which also CEN/TC 371 is represented.

BENEFITS OF STANDARDS AND VISION FOR STANDARDIZATION IN THE FIELD OF ACTIVITY

Benefits of standards

ISO Strategy 2030

Vision: Making lives easier, safer and better

Goals:

1. ISO Standards used everywhere
2. Meeting global needs
3. All voices heard
4. Good health and well-being

ISO/TC 163 has or is preparing standards for the construction sector in the form of:

- test and calculation methods related to heat transfer;
- test and calculation methods related to moisture transfer;
- calculation of energy use in buildings;
- on site methods for testing air tightness and thermal performance of buildings and building components;
- input data for calculations, including material properties and climatic data;
- specifications for thermal insulation materials, products and systems for building application;
- specifications for thermal insulation materials, products and systems for industrial application;
- test and calculation methods related to these specifications;
- conformity criteria;
- terminology related to the above-mentioned topics.

ISO/TC 163 prepares standards which address definitions, terminology and test methods for whole buildings.
ISO/TC163/SC1 prepares standards which address test methods for materials, components and elements of buildings.
ISO/TC163/SC2 prepares standards which address calculation methods for materials, components and elements of buildings, and whole buildings.

References:

ISO Handbook on Good Standardization Practice

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

☐	**GOAL 1:** No Poverty	☐	**GOAL 10:** Reduced Inequality
☐	**GOAL 2:** Zero Hunger	X	**GOAL 11:** Sustainable Cities and Communities
☐	**GOAL 3:** Good Health and Well-being	☐	**GOAL 12:** Responsible Consumption & Production
☐	**GOAL 4:** Quality Education	X	**GOAL 13:** Climate Action
☐	**GOAL 5:** Gender Equality	☐	**GOAL 14:** Life Below Water
☐	**GOAL 6:** Clean Water and Sanitation	☐	**GOAL 15:** Life on Land
X	**GOAL 7:** Affordable and Clean Energy	☐	**GOAL 16:** Peace, Justice Strong Institutions
☐	**GOAL 8:** Decent Work & Economic Growth	X	**GOAL 17:** Partnerships to achieve the Goals
X	**GOAL 9:** Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure		

References:

Contributing to the UN Sustainable Development Goals with ISO standards

Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

REFLECTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE, NET-ZERO AND SUSTAINABILITY

ISO has formalized its commitment to climate action with a resolution approved by the General Assembly in September 2021, setting a clear agenda for aligning ISO standards with global sustainability and climate goals. For ISO members, the London Declaration represents the pledge to embed climate considerations into every stage of standards development, ensuring that all new and revised International Standards support a sustainable, resilient future.

The London Declaration, “ISO’s Climate Commitment”, was approved by ISO members, representing 165 countries from around the world. The historic commitment concluded ISO Week 2021.

The Declaration reads: “ISO hereby commits to work with its members, stakeholders and partners to ensure that ISO International Standards and publications accelerate the successful achievement of the Paris Agreement, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the United Nations Call for Action on Adaptation and Resilience.”

Key commitments include:

- **Integrating climate science**: Foster the active consideration of climate science and associated transitions in the development of all new and revised International Standards and publications
- **Inclusive participation**: Facilitate the involvement of civil society and those most vulnerable to climate change in the development of International Standards and publications.

ISO Guide 84 helps standards developers integrate climate considerations at every stage—planning, drafting, and updating. It provides tools for assessing climate impacts, ensuring standards reduce emissions and enhance resilience. By promoting resource efficiency, low-carbon solutions, and long-term climate adaptation, Guide 84 supports the development of standards that drive sustainable, climate-resilient growth.

ISO has produced over a thousand standards, including those that support climate adaptation and mitigation that contribute directly to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals on climate action. ISO is uniquely positioned to give guidance to all types of organizations, irrespective of their size, scope or location, on implementing, integrating and promoting environmentally responsible behaviour.

The London Declaration emphasizes International Standards' important role in assisting communities, organizations and industries in the transition to cleaner, renewable energy sources. They can also help to preserve biodiversity at the same time as opening up markets for innovations that address global environmental challenges.

As well as promising that ISO will work with all members, stakeholders and partners to actively consider climate science in the development of new and revised standards and publications, the Declaration also stipulates that it will facilitate the involvement of civil society and those who are most vulnerable to the effects of climate change in the development of all international standards and publications.

At the ISO Week 2021, ISO also unveiled its "Climate Action Kit", a package to support policy makers in their commitment to reducing net greenhouse gas emissions. The package presents case studies on how standards can support public policies and influence climate change initiatives. The Climate Action Kit will provide national examples of good collaboration between national standards bodies and government policy makers where standards and other initiatives, both national and international, have provided solutions to issues related to climate change.

References:

London Declaration on ISO's climate commitment

REFLECTION ON CURRENT PUBLICATIONS AND THEIR MARKET IMPACTS

ISO/TC163/SC3 prepares standards which address specification and testing of thermal insulations and systems Originally, priority was given to terminology and to heat and moisture test and calculation methods. The need for a harmonized terminology was recognized early at the first meeting of ISO/TC 163. The terms and symbols agreed have since been used in the other standards produced by the committee. The terminology standards produced by ISO/TC 163 have also been adopted as European Standards.

ISO/TC 163 has produced several test methods by which the thermal (energy) and hydrothermal performance of a wide range of materials, products and components or elements can be established. The test and calculation methods so far elaborated by ISO/TC 163 are material independent and are to be called up when specifying thermal or hydrothermal properties of materials, products, or building components/elements. There are many reasons for the use of general or horizontal standards. Correctly applied they give comparable properties which can be used when comparing materials and products in trade and design. This in turn leads to more and fair competition on the market and hopefully cost effectiveness.

ISO/TC 163 has also standardized some in-situ methods by which complete buildings or building elements (such as walls, roofs, windows, etc.) can be tested.

When it comes to complete buildings it is in most cases more realistic to calculate energy performance. A series of standards to accomplish that purpose have been published or are in final stages. Some other calculation methods for building products and components/elements may be alternatives to the more expensive testing, e g the calculation of the thermal transmittance of windows is an alternative to hot box testing.

As a complement to the calculation methods standards for input data have been worked out, dealing with e.g. climatic data and tabulated hydrothermal properties for common building materials.

The work in ISO/TC 163 has also resulted in specifications for insulation materials/products and systems for both building and industrial applications. Energy performance levels for buildings are governed by national authorities. Consequently, ISO/TC 163 has worked out standards with stated principles on how to express thermal performance and energy use of buildings and principles for energy declaration of buildings. A correct evaluation of the energy status of a building is one of the most crucial factors for a total environmental declaration of a building.

When designing healthy and sustainable buildings, the interaction between the building envelope, the installations, the activities in the building, etc. must be considered. In this connection it is important to define the (system) boundaries between the building, the several types of installations, the activities in the building as well as the energy supply systems. When dealing with standards related to the energy performance of a complete building, cooperation with other technical committees is essential. ISO/TC 163 at present liaises with nine other ISO committees. ISO/TC 163 also cooperates, for many years, closely with CEN/TC 89, Thermal performance of buildings and building components. Preferably, the same system of standards should be arrived at in Europe and the rest of the world. And indeed, many of the calculation methods are the products of this cooperation and have been published as EN ISO standards and continue to be revised in close cooperation. In addition, close cooperation has been established with

CEN/TC 371 on the overall energy performance of buildings, especially on the (EN) ISO 52000 family of standards. Standards on thermal insulation materials and products will be adopted by ISO/TC 163 either directly or with minor modifications.

In accordance with the Vienna Agreement, revisions of the EN ISO standards are undertaken by ISO/TC 163 or its sub-committees. As explained above ISO/TC 163 has three subcommittees. The test and calculation methods elaborated by ISO/TC 163 are general methods and can be used as normative references by ISO/TC 163 and other TC's and subcommittees. e.g.: The hydrothermal test methods elaborated by ISO/TC 163 are to be called up in product standards prepared by other ISO committees, especially by committees dealing with building products or building components. This was an ISO/ TC163 objective from the beginning, and it was natural to set up a subcommittee for test methods and another for calculation methods. For many years there were also two subcommittees for thermal insulating products, one for thermal insulating products for building applications and another for thermal insulating products for industrial applications. However, ISO/TC 163 decided to merge these subcommittees into one since there was not enough activity to justify the administration of two SCs. This provided for more efficient use of resources which could be devoted to the standards work instead.

Five 'overarching' EPB standards explicitly mentioned in the new EPBD: The EPBD lists five EPB standards explicitly as can be read in the quote above. All these five standards (ISO 52000-1, 52003-1, 52010-1, 52016-1 and 52018-1) have been developed by TC 163 (incl. SC2; and in cooperation with CEN and TC 205 where applicable) and have in common that each of these describes an important step in the assessment of the energy performance of building."

References:

Customer Matters programme update 2023

REFLECTION ON STAKEHOLDER MIXTURE AND ENGAGEMENT

31 Member bodies participate in the work of ISO/TC 163 as P members. Six of the P members are newly industrialized countries. ISO/TC 163 also has 35 O members of which 14 are newly industrialized countries.

At the founding of the committee in 1975, most of the P members were developed countries with a colder climate. Now as the awareness of the need to reduce the use of energy in both cold and warm areas grows, the number of active members from developing countries, and countries with economies in transition, continues to grow.

The international organizations in liaison with ISO/TC 163 are mainly research organizations and organizations representing producers of materials and products. These have a profound influence on the thermal performance of buildings, civil engineering works and industrial installations.

As described above, the work of ISO/TC 163 is linked to the national building regulations or energy codes as well as to existing buildings. A more active participation of government representatives, property owners, facility managers and consumer organizations therefore would be desired. Hopefully, these key people are represented on the national mirror committees but very few attend the meetings of ISO/TC 163. The same applies to designers and technical consultants.

The experts in the committee are mainly from Industry and commerce, Academic and research bodies, Standards application and Government. The participation of experts from Consumers, Labour and NGOs should be strengthen.

References:

ISO Guidance for ISO NSBs on engaging stakeholders and building consensus

DEVELOPING COUNTRY PERSPECTIVES

Developing countries can benefit significantly from using ISO standards. At a government level, standards can be used to support public policy and good regulatory practice. At a private-sector level, businesses can use standards to ensure that their processes, products and services are fit for purpose, interchangeable and compatible. Consumers benefit greatly from goods and services developed in line with standards because they can be confident that these are of good quality, safe and environmentally sound.

ISO/TC 163 contributes to developing countries by offering twinning, co-convenor, and co-secretary support. Here are some examples of twinning arrangements:

1. Leadership Twinning
2. P-Member Twinning
3. NMC Twinning

References:

ISO Action Plan for Developing Countries

ISO Guidance on twinning

COORDINATION AND COHESION

ISO/TC 163 cooperate with ISO/TC 205 given the committees have closely related scopes. The committees have joint Working Groups, a joint process for EPB standards and hold joint plenary meetings weeks annually. ISO/TC 163/SC 2 cooperate with CEN/TC 89 under Vienna agreement. ISO/TC 163 cooperate with CEN/TC 371 under Vienna agreement.

ISO/TC 163 cooperates with ISO/TC 205 and CEN/TC 371 on the development of a combined view on the future of the set of EPB standards (see Roadmap for upgrading set of ISO-CEN EPB-standards version 2024-02-24; https://www.iso.org/committee/53476.html?view=documents)

CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT

ISO/TC 163 is responsible for following standards involving product characteristics and includes procedures for testing, evaluation of conformity, marking and labelling:

ISO 6324:2024 Thermal insulation products — Flexible microporous insulation for industrial applications — Specification

ISO 6334:2023 Thermal insulation products for building equipment and industrial installations — Expanded perlite products — Specification

ISO 8142:1990 Thermal insulation — Bonded preformed man-made mineral fibre pipe sections — Specification

ISO 8143:2010 Thermal insulation products for building equipment and industrial installations — Calcium silicate products

ISO 8144-1:1995 Thermal insulation — Mineral wool mats for ventilated roof spaces — Part 1: Specification for applications with restricted ventilation

ISO 8144-2:1995 Thermal insulation — Mineral wool mats for ventilated roof spaces — Part 2: Specification for horizontal applications with unrestricted ventilation (ISO/DIS 8144-2)

ISO 8145:1994 Thermal insulation — Mineral wool board for overdeck insulation of roofs — Specification

ISO 12575-1:2012 Thermal insulation products — Exterior insulating systems for foundations — Part 1: Material specification

ISO 12575-2:2007 Thermal insulation products — Exterior insulating systems for foundations — Part 2: Principal responsibilities of installers

ISO 12576-1:2001 Thermal insulation — Insulating materials and products for buildings — Conformity control systems — Part 1: Factory-made products

ISO 12576-2:2008 Thermal insulation products — Conformity control systems — Part 2: In-situ products

ISO 16478:2023 Thermal insulation products — Vacuum insulation panels (VIPs) — Specification

ISO 17738-1:2021 Thermal insulation products — Exterior insulation finish systems — Part 1: Materials

ISO 17738-2:2019 Thermal insulation products — Exterior insulation and finish systems (EIFS) — Part 2: Installation

ISO 17738-3:2019 Thermal insulation products — Exterior insulation and finish systems (EIFS) — Part 3: Design

requirements

ISO 17749:2018 Thermal insulation products — Sheep wool mat and board — Specification

ISO 20310:2018 Thermal insulation for building equipment and industrial installations — Aluminosilicate wool products — Specification

ISO 21105-1:2019 Performance of buildings — Building enclosure thermal performance verification and commissioning — Part 1: General requirements

ISO 22482:2021 Thermal insulation products — Aerogel blanket for buildings — Specification

ISO 24260:2022 Thermal insulation products — Hemp fiber mat and board — Specification

ISO 24285:2022 Thermal insulation for building equipment and industrial installations — Cellular glass products — Specification

References:

CASCO toolbox

SECTION 2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Strategic objectives bring a measure of structure, prioritization and focus to the activities of the committee and its constituent sub committees. They provide the basis for sequencing and prioritizing work items in keeping with articulated stakeholder needs, while providing an overview of the committee's collective strategy. Strategic objectives should be drafted with the committee's chosen revision cycle (2 – 5 years) in mind, and the agreed actions should be planned within the revision cycle.

OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBLE SC OR WG (IF APPLICABLE)	PROPOSED ACTIONS	PRIORITY (HIGH, MEDIUM, LOW)
TC-LEVEL			
Hamonize EPB Standards with new EU Directive.	JWG	Revise EPB Standards	High
Integrate regional climatic and application-specific challenges into ISO standards taking the tropical and sub-tropical climate into account.			
Enhance developing country engagement, into ISO/TC 163 activities.			
SC-LEVEL (IF APPLICABLE)			
Formulate ISO standards on the industrial insulation materials and code of practice.	SC 3		