

Additional information for the answers to the Surveys in Phase I and II

Additional information for the answers to the question 5 of the first survey

Entities engaged in the implementation of the Eurocodes in the country, others than the National Standard Organization

CY	Ministry of Interior
CZ	The Czech Chamber of Certified Engineers and Technicians is active in technical assistance in the implementation of Eurocodes in the CR
FR	The Eurocodes are published - and sold - by AFNOR (Association Française de Normalisation), a non-governmental organization, member of CEN, in charge of organizing and participating in the preparation of French, European and International standards.
IE	National Standards Authority of Ireland Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government National Roads Authority
IT	Eurocodes are published by the UNI — Italian Institute for the Unification. UNI is a private non-profit association, acknowledged recognised from the Italian State and European Council. The UNI-partners are companies, technicians, public authorities and research centres. UNI represents Italy by CEN (European Committee for Standardization) and ISO (International Organization for Standardization). European codes are translated in Italian by UNI. The National Assembly of the Superior Council for Public Works (CSLP) is in charge of the adoption of the National Annexes (National Application Documents — NAD's).
PL	Polish Chamber of Civil Engineers, Building Research Institute
RO	The Eurocodes are published by ASRO (Romanian Association for Standardization) which is a non-governmental organization of public interest, member of CEN (Comité Européen pour la Normalisation). The translation of Eurocodes, the preparation of National Annexes and the revision of national codes (standards, regulations) was supported financially by the Ministry of Regional Development and Tourism (formerly Ministry of Public Works) which is the governmental body in charge with the policy in the field of construction regulations. The Technical Universities and professional associations are involved in the training activities related to the implementation of Eurocodes in combination with national codes adapted in order not to contradict with Eurocodes and to assist the designer in the use of Eurocodes.
SI	Slovenian Chamber of Engineers (IZS)
SK	Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development of the Slovak Republic – financial support for elaboration of analysis studies for the use of Nationally Determined Parameters Slovak Chamber of Civil Engineers SKSI – from 2005: organising of conferences and seminars, publishing of guides, established E-Helpdesk on Eurocodes for Members of the Chamber, prepared and launched Online multilingual dictionary of terms used in Eurocodes, etc.

Additional information for the answer to the question 6 of the first survey

CZ	<p>The Czech Office for Standards, Metrology and Testing was established by the Czech National Council Act No. 20/1993 Coll. on the Organisation of the State Administration in the Field of Standards, Metrology and Testing as the state administration body responsible for such activities. The Office is a budgetary organisation subordinated to the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The Office's mission is to perform tasks set out in Czech legislation on technical standardisation, metrology and testing and tasks related to the harmonisation of Czech technical regulations and standards with the technical regulations of the European Community. Since 2009, the Office has been ensuring development and publication of Czech standards.</p>
FR	<p>In France, public procurements contracts shall mention the reference to standards to be used (article 6 of Code des Marchés publics); it is the same for private contracts.</p> <p>See the Excel Table attached detailing the 58 parts of the 10 Eurocodes published in France, as mentioned on the AFNOR Website www.afnor.org/profils/activite/construction/les-eurocodes/les-eurocodes</p> <p>In addition to Eurocodes, other regulations are used in France; for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European standards related to materials: NF EN 206-1, EN 13670 (bridges) and others; • French regulations issued by the Ministry in charge of construction for example: fascicule 65 "Execution des ouvrages de génie civil en béton armé et précontraint" (Execution of concrete and prestressed civil engineering structures), a supplement to Eurocode 2 and EN 13670; • The Cahier des Clauses Techniques Générales (CCTG) issued by the Ministry in charge of Public Works are being updated to be in accordance with Eurocodes. • The Documents Techniques Unifiés (DTU) applicable to Building contracts are also updated or even discarded to be in accordance with Eurocodes <p>The Sétra (Service d'études sur les Transports, les routes et leurs aménagements) has published guides on the application of Eurocodes 2 (2008), Eurocodes 3 and 4 (2007) to Road Bridges.</p> <p>LCPC/IFSTTAR has published Technical notes; for instance a note on concrete cover of reinforcement bars for applying Eurocode 2</p> <p>Ponts Formation Conseil, PFC, a branch of Ecole des Ponts Paris Tech (previously ENPC) organizes annual training sessions for engineers for applying Eurocodes and other European standards related to civil engineering (http://www.ponts-formation-conseil.fr/formations-inter-entreprises/recherche/thematique/5-genie-civil/domaine/211-eurocodes/page/1/)</p>
IE	<p>The Building Regulations are currently being modified to have the Eurocodes as the prima-facie method of compliance. This document is currently with the minister for the Environment for signing and when this is done, use of other codes will be at the designer's risk from an implementation date, probably January 1st 2013.</p>
IT	<p>The structural design in Italy was following until 2009 also the old approach of the maximum tension allowable. 2009 the Superior Council for Public Works (CSLP) has introduced the New Technical Rules (NTC2008). The new code moves closer to the criteria of Eurocodes than the older code, providing for the rules of the semi-probabilistic approach of the limit-state; the seismic rules too are rewritten following the newest approach of the limit states and the capacity design.</p>

	<p>Eurocodes are otherwise not yet allowed in Italy, because there are some conflicts between Eurocodes and existent rules about the testing and inspections of the constructions: designers are allowed to use Eurocodes, only if the New Technical Rules (NTC2008) are lacking of indications. No date is at the time officially scheduled for the application of Eurocodes as official design codes in Italy.</p>
MT	<p>National Annexes are not ready; nevertheless it has been decided that in most instances, the recommended parameters will be used. National Annex of wind loading is the most important one not yet ready. Otherwise, all other Eurocodes can be used with recommended parameters. Eurocodes are available in English. Where difficulty arises, consultation with UK National Annexes is made.</p>
PL	<p>Limited optimum of the society of civil engineers because of large extent of the volume of Eurocodes (couple of thousands of pages)</p>
RO	<p>A comprehensive system of technical regulations in the field of construction was developed in Romania in the last 60 years. It was composed by two types of documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • standards, issued by the State Standardization Agency, whose use was before 1992 compulsory; • other normative documents, issued under the authority of Ministry of Construction, which before 1992 were used on a voluntary basis. <p>As result of a law promulgated in 1992, the position of the two types of documents reversed: standards are used on a voluntary basis, while the normative documents issued under the authority of the Ministry of Public Works are compulsory in use.</p> <p>To make the use of any Eurocode compulsory is necessary to make reference to it in a normative document. This is why the activity of translating Eurocodes and preparing National Annexes was supplemented by efforts to revise and adapt existing normative documents, to make them fully compatible with the Eurocodes. One has to consider also that the concepts of “limit states” and of “partial coefficients” were introduced in Romanian design codes in the 60’s of the last century, so Eurocodes came on a ground already mastered by the designers. By revising and adapting old codes, the experience gained through the use during several decades of the limit states method is put into value and, at the same time, problems not treated or treated in a non satisfactory manner in the Eurocodes, such as the ones related to constructions in a zone of high seismic risk, find a better solutions.</p>
SI	<p>Manual for design of structures according to Eurocodes (1090 p.p.) was prepared by IZS, as well as series of educational seminars related to the implementation of Eurocodes were organized for the target public (mostly designers, civil engineers).</p>
SK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slovak Chamber of Civil Engineers is currently preparing a new Helpdesk on Eurocodes in cooperation with the Slovak Standards Institute SÚTN and Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development of the Slovak Republic - In cooperation with the Bulgarian Chamber of Engineers in Investment Design the Bulgarian language will be added to the Online multilingual dictionary of terms used in Eurocodes by the end of 2012