



Aalborg Universitet

**AALBORG UNIVERSITY**  
DENMARK

## **CLIMA 2016 - proceedings of the 12th REHVA World Congress**

*volume 10*

Heiselberg, Per Kvols

*Publication date:*  
2016

*Document Version*  
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link to publication from Aalborg University](#)

*Citation for published version (APA):*  
Heiselberg, P. K. (Ed.) (2016). *CLIMA 2016 - proceedings of the 12th REHVA World Congress: volume 10*. Department of Civil Engineering, Aalborg University.

### **General rights**

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal -

### **Take down policy**

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us at [vbn@aub.aau.dk](mailto:vbn@aub.aau.dk) providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

**Title:**

Policies and practices toward nZEB in Japan

**Abstract (212 words):**

The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) complies “ZEB Roadmap” in order to achieve the political goals concerning ZEBs specified in the Basic Energy Plan. In this roadmap ZEB (Net Zero Energy Building) is defined as a building whose annual net consumption of primary energy is zero. According to the roadmap, the political goal is to both realize the ZEB concept in newly-constructed public buildings by 2020 and achieve average net emissions of zero in newly-constructed buildings by 2030\*1.

The Society of Heating, Air-Conditioning and Sanitary Engineers of Japan (SHASE) announced “Definitions and Evaluation Method of ZEB (net Zero Energy Building)” on Jun 2015. It consists of “ZEB objectives and effects”, “Target timeline to implement ZEB”, “Target building for ZEB realization”, “ZEB definitions and evaluation method”, “ZEB evaluation standard” and so on.

The ZEB oriented building in Japan has increased under a background above-mentioned. Many passive methods and active methods are adopted in those buildings. It is hot and humid in summer in Japan. Also cooling and heating are required for commercial building. Therefore careful consideration about a balance of heating and cooling load is required and high-efficiency latent heat load processing system has to be adopted.

In the workshop, above mentioned policies and practices are introduced.