
**Fire safety engineering — Survey of
performance-based fire safety design
practices in different countries**

*Ingénierie de la sécurité incendie — Recensement des pratiques
nationales sur la conception de la sécurité incendie fondée sur la
performance*



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 92, *Fire safety*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Fire safety engineering*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

Since the 1980s, performance-based fire safety design (P-B FSD) have been increasingly popular in many countries. In recent years, the trend has been accelerated by factors such as the emergence of large-scale buildings, diversification of building uses, desire for cost-effective construction and development of new building technologies. However, building control has been traditionally carried out based on prescriptive building/fire regulations and it is unlikely that this conventional system will be changed in the future for the majority of conventional types of buildings.

Since building designs by the P-B FSD method and by prescriptive building/fire regulations are very different, the buildings designed by the P-B FSD method do not smoothly fit into the conventional building control system. Various efforts are underway to devise a new system to control P-B FSD designs but there is a long way to go. Also, it is not clear how widely and in what practical situations the P-B FSD approach is used, and what fire safety engineering (FSE) tools are used in different countries.

It is the mission of ISO/TC 92/SC 4 to promote P-B FSD, and therefore SC 4 is concerned with how it can effectively assist in the establishment of systems for P-B FSD and, more specifically, what documents SC 4 can produce to benefit the development of P-B FSD. For this purpose, it is first necessary to understand the current state and environment of P-B FSD, particularly the legal, administrative and human environment.

This document is a summary of the results of a questionnaire survey conducted as the first step to better understand the actual situation of P-B FSD in different countries.

Similar surveys have already been conducted: twice by CEN/TC 127, *Fire safety in building*, in 2001 and 2017^[2], for countries in Europe and several other countries; as well as other surveys with a similar interest^{[3][4]}. Some results of these surveys are cited in this report as notes.

Fire safety engineering — Survey of performance-based fire safety design practices in different countries

1 Scope

This document is a summary of the results of a questionnaire survey, which was conducted to gather information on the current state of performance-based fire safety design (P-B FSD) practices in various countries.

The questions include what types of buildings and areas of fire safety systems are being applied, what are the legislative environments in terms of acceptance of P-B FSD, and what documents are needed/desired from ISO/TC 92/SC 4 if the countries/regions wish to adopt P-B FSD.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 Terms and definitions

3.1.1

authority having jurisdiction

AHJ

authority including national and local governments, committees, officials and other organizations/persons that has jurisdiction

3.1.2

certifier

organization/person to certify buildings and their components that comply with performance-based criteria

3.1.3

peer review

evaluation by third-party authority or engineer in the same field to comply with performance criteria

3.1.4

performance-based fire safety design

P-B FSD

design that is engineered to achieve specified fire safety design objectives based on performance criteria

3.1.5

private certifier

accredited non-governmental *certifier* ([3.1.2](#))