

Reporting template of the European Union on the Member States application of national definitions of Nearly Zero Energy Buildings

Items and assessment categories which are mandatory due to the EPBD or RED are explained or referenced by an example in the column "EPBD / RED requirement". The source is given in the column to its left. Additional typical definition categories that are not mandatory EPBD requirements are included to give the possibility to explain what is defined beside and beyond the EPBD and RED. These categories are differentiated by colour (dark grey letters). For each aspect a number of possible choices is given in a combo box. Explanatory texts and figures are shown by a click in the according cells. Comments and explanations should be entered in the cells on the right.

1. General information				
Country		Poland		
Name of regulation, directive, certification scheme		Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy		
Editor of regulation, directive, certification scheme				
Year of introduction of current version		2010		
Energy benchmark of current version		nearly zero energy buildings		
Integration and consideration in national directive		not considered		
2. Field of application	EPBD / RED requirement	EPBD / RED reference	Content in Member States national definition	Explanation, comment, source
2. building category <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ single-family houses ▪ apartment blocks ▪ offices ▪ educational buildings 	<i>Member States shall ensure that all new buildings are nearly zero- energy buildings by 31 December 2020 respectively after 31 December 2018 (occupied and owned by public authorities). For the purpose of the calculation buildings should be adequately classified into the [...] categories.</i>	EPBD article 9.1a/b EPBD annex I	residential/non-residential	Actually it is used the definition stated in the art. 2 section 2 of the directive of EPDB 2010/31/UE, according to which the nearly zero energy building is treated as a building of very high energy performance, as determined in accordance with Annex I. The nearly zero or very low amount of energy required should be covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources, including energy from renewable sources produced on-site or nearby. The definition of the nearly zero energy building has been the subject of governmental works. The definition shall refer to the binding technical – buildings provisions, stipulated in the Ministry of Infrastructure ordinance of 12 April 2002 on the technical requirements that shall be met by the buildings and their location. The requirements on the energy consumption for buildings, provided in the abovementioned ordinance will be the quantitative basis of the definition of the nearly - zero energy building.
			possible	
			possible	
			possible	
			not defined	

2. new/retrofit building	<i>New, and existing buildings that are subject to major renovation, should meet minimum energy performance requirements adapted to the local climate. Member States shall furthermore [...] stimulate the transformation of buildings that are refurbished into nearly zero-energy buildings.</i>	EPBD preamble recital 15 EPBD article 9.2	new and retrofit	The minimum energy performance requirements are provided in the X division of the Ministry of Infrastructure ordinance from 12 of April 2002 on the technical conditions that shall be met by the buildings and their location and are applicable in relation to the designed, new and renovated buildings or in the event of changing the method of use the building, ?
2. private/public building	<i>Member States shall ensure that by 31 December 2020, all new buildings are nearly zero-energy buildings and after 31 December 2018, new buildings occupied and owned by public authorities are nearly zero-energy buildings.</i>	EPBD article 9.1a/b	private/public	<small>The minimum energy performance requirements are provided in the X division of the Ministry of Infrastructure ordinance from 12 of April 2002 on the technical conditions that shall be met by the buildings and their location and are applicable in relation to the designed, new and renovated buildings or in the event of changing the method of use the building.</small>
2. In case that a additional or separate definiton(s) exists (e.g. for		...		
3. Energy Balance / Ca				
3. balance type	<i>[...] The nearly zero or very low amount of energy required should be covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources, including energy from renewable sources Energy performance of a building means the calculated or measured amount of energy needed to meet the energy demand [...]</i>	EPBD article 2.2 EPBD article 2.4	not specified	

3. physical boundary	<i>This directive lays down requirements as regards the common general framework for [...] buildings and building units. [...] building' means a roofed construction having walls, for which energy is used to condition the indoor climate.</i>	EPBD article 1.2a EPBD article 2.1	building unit	
3. system boundary				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ space heating, domestic hot water ▪ ventilation, cooling, air conditioning ▪ auxiliary energy 	<i>[...] energy performance of a building means the calculated or measured amount of energy needed to meet the energy demand associated with a typical use of the building, which includes, inter alia, energy used for heating, cooling, ventilation, hot water and lighting.</i>	EPBD article 2.4	considered considered not considered	
3. system boundary				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ generation on-site ▪ generation near by ▪ generation external 	<i>[...] The nearly zero or very low amount of energy required should be covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources, including energy from</i>	EPBD article 2.2 EPBD article 2.6	not defined not defined not defined	On the basis of the ordinance of the Ministry of Transport, Construction and Maritime Economy of the 25 April 2012 it should be add into the budilding project, new information, like the analise of the possibilities of rational use of high energy efficiency alternative systems such as: decentralized energy supply systems based on renewable energy, cogeneration, heating or cooling, district or block, in particular, when it is based entirely or partially on renewable energy and heat

<p>▪ crediting</p>	<p>including energy from renewable sources produced on-site or nearby. [...] energy from renewable sources means energy from renewable non-fossil sources, namely wind, solar, aerothermal, geothermal, hydrothermal and ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases. [...] minimum levels of energy from renewable sources [...] to be fulfilled, inter alia, through district heating and cooling [...].</p>	<p>EPBD article 13.4</p>	<p>not defined</p>	<p>particularly, when it is based entirely or partially on renewable energy and heat pumps. Application of these systems shall be considered on the state of executing the building project, that is approved in the decision of building permit or the decision of building project approval.</p>
<p>3. balance period / calculation step</p>	<p>[...] The methodology for calculating energy performance should be based not only on the season in which heating is required, but should cover the annual energy performance of a building [...] [...] requirements should be set with a view to [...] the cost-optimal balance between the investments involved and the energy costs saved throughout the lifecycle of the building [...]</p>	<p>EPBD preamble recital 9 EPBD preamble recital 10</p>	<p>life cycle balance</p>	
<p>3. monthly accounting limitation</p>			<p>select and describe right</p>	
<p>4. Accounting System</p>				

4. normalization	<i>[...] including a numerical indicator of primary energy use expressed in kWh/m² per year</i>	EPBD article 9.3a	usable floor area	
4. primary metric	<i>The energy performance of a building shall be expressed in a transparent manner and shall include an energy performance indicator and a numeric indicator of primary energy use, based on primary energy factors per energy carrier, which may be based on national or regional annual weighted averages or a specific value for on-site production. [...] including a numerical indicator of primary energy use expressed in kWh/m² per year. [...] primary energy' means energy from renewable and non-renewable sources which has not undergone any conversion or transformation</i>	EPBD Annex 1 EPBD 9.3a EPBD article 2.5	energy use	
4. secondary metric			select and describe right	

4. symmetric or asymmetric weighting			select and describe right	
4. time dependent weights	<i>Primary energy factors [...] may be based on national or regional yearly average values and may take into account [...] European standards</i>	EPBD 9.3a	static conversion factors	
5. Further requirements				
5. fraction of renewable energy	<i>Member States shall introduce [...] appropriate measures [...] to increase the share of all kinds of energy from renewable sources in the building sector [...]. By 31 December 2014, Member States shall [...] require the use of minimum levels of energy from renewable sources in new buildings and in existing buildings [...] [...] The nearly zero or very low amount of energy required should be covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources [...]</i>	RED article 13.4 EPBD article 2.2	not defined	
5. temporal performance				
▪ load match			select and describe right	
▪ grid interaction			select and describe right	
5. energy performance or	<i>nearly zero-energy building means a building that has a</i>	EPBD article 2.2	not defined	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ energy performance indicator 	<p><i>very high energy performance [...]. The nearly zero or very low amount of energy required should be covered to</i></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ numeric indicator of primary energy use 	<p><i>a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources [...]</i> <i>The energy performance [...] shall [...] include an energy performance indicator and a numeric indicator of primary energy use [...]</i></p>	<p>EPBD Annex 1</p>		
<p>5. general framework / prescriptive requirements</p>	<p><i>The methodology shall [...] take into consideration: thermal characteristics (thermal capacity, insulation, passive heating, cooling elements, and thermal bridges), heating installation and hot water supply, air-conditioning installations, natural and mechanical ventilation, built-in lighting, the design, positioning and orientation of the building, outdoor climate, passive solar systems and solar protection, [...], internal loads</i></p>	<p>EPBD Annex 1</p>	<p>defined</p>	

<p>5. definition of comfort level & IAQ requirements (for winter and summer season, beside other national directives)</p>	<p><i>This Directive [...] takes into account [...] indoor climate requirements [...]</i> <i>The methodology shall [...] take into consideration: [...] indoor climatic conditions [...]</i> <i>That includes [...] indoor air-quality, adequate natural light [...].</i></p>	<p>EPBD article 1.1 EPBD Annex 1 EPBD preamble recital 9</p>	<p>defined</p>	
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5. monitoring procedu	<i>[...] energy performance of a building means the calculated or measured amount of energy needed [...] Member States shall encourage the introduction of intelligent metering systems [...] and the installation of automation, control and monitoring systems [...]</i>	EPBD article 2.4 EPBD article 8.2	not defined	
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