

1. General information				
Country		Ireland		
Name of regulation, directive, certification scheme		Part L-Buildings other than Dwellings SI		
Editor of regulation, directive, certification scheme		DECLG		
Year of introduction (of current version)		2008		
Energy benchmark (of current version)		efficient building		
Integration and consideration in national directive		is current directive		
2. Energy Balance	EPBD requirement	EPBD/RED reference/source	Defined content in Member states national planning	Explanation, comment, source
2.1 balance type	load vs. generation - the amount of energy required should be covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources (wind, solar, aerothermal, geothermal, hydrothermal and ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases).	EPBD article 2.2 and 2.6	not specified	
2.2 physical boundary	single building - the EPBD lays down requirements for the common general framework for a methodology for calculating the integrated energy performance of buildings and building units.	EPBD article 1.2a	single building	
2.3 balance content / system boundary load				
▪ space heating, domestic hot water	The 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.	EPBD article 2.4	considered	
▪ ventilation, cooling, air conditioning			considered	
▪ auxiliary energy			considered	
▪ lighting			considered	
▪ plud loads, appliances, IT			not considered	
▪ central services			not considered	
▪ electric vehicles			not considered	
▪ embodied energy			not considered	
2.4 balance content / system boundary generation				
▪ generation on-site	The 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. 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 shall be required, inter alia, through district heating and cooling.	EPBD article 2.2, 2.6, and 13.4	not considered	
▪ generation near by			not considered	
▪ generation external			not considered	Remote renewables/energy certificates ae not currently counted as contributing to building energy demand as defined by Building Regulations
▪ crediting			not considered	Remote renewables/energy certificates ae not currently counted as contributing to building energy demand as defined by Building Regulations
2.5 balance period / calculation step	yearly - 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.	EPBD preamble recital 9	monthly	
3. Accounting System				
3.1 normalization	floor area - use of primary energy should be expressed in kWh/m²y	EPBD article 9.3a	treated floor area	This is the total heated floor area based on internal dimensions.
3.2 primary metric	Energy from renewables & non-renewable sources which has not undergo any conversion or transformation process. Primary energy factors used for the determination may be based on national or regional yearly average values.	EPBD article 2.5 and 9.3a  possible source: EN 15603 or national and regional codes	other	Primary/source energy and Carbon emissions are metrics used. Renewables are taken account of for whole building compliance.
3.3 secondary metric	nothing defined but used in some known methodologies		other	Primary/source energy and Carbon emissions are metrics used.
3.4 symmetric or asymmetric weighting	nothing defined but current international discussion		symmetrical weighting	PV electricity exported is given PEF for electricity ie 2.5 approx. ie. Symmetric
3.5 time dependent weighting	nothing defined but current international discussion		static conversion factors	
3.6 monthly accounting limitation	no requirements but current international discussion within IEA SHCP Task 40/ECBCS Annex 52 and EPBD Concerted Action		nothing defined	Calculation is likely to be an annual balance.

4. Further requirements				
<b>4.1 fraction of renewables</b>	Building regulations and codes or by other means with equivalent effect should require the use of minimum levels of energy from renewable sources in new and existing buildings that are subject to major renovation. The nearly zero or very low amount of energy required should be covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources.	RED article 13.4 and EPBD article 2.2	not defined	Requirement for renewable energy for buildings other than dwellings to be defined in 2014/2018. It is likely to be a fraction of overall energy use in building.
<b>4.2 temporal performance</b>				
▪ <b>load match</b>	nothing defined but current international discussion within IEA SHCP Task 40/ECBCS Annex 52		not defined	
▪ <b>grid interaction</b>	nothing defined but current international discussion within IEA SHCP Task 40/ECBCS Annex 52		not defined	
<b>4.3 energy performance or rating requirements</b>	The nearly zero or very low amount of energy required should be covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources.	EPBD article 2.2	not defined	Beyond cost optimal
<b>4.4 general framework / prescriptive requirements</b>	The introduction of intelligent metering systems shall be encouraged whenever a building is constructed or undergoes major renovations.	EPBD article 8.2	defined	Requirements are as defined in Annex 1 of Recast EPBD. Intelligent metering will be encouraged in revised code.
<b>4.5 definition of comfort level &amp; IAQ requirements (for winter and summer season, beside other national directives)</b>	The performance calculation of buildings should take into account indoor climate requirements. It includes, in addition to thermal characteristics such as air-conditioning installations, inter alia, applications of energy from renewable sources, passive heating and cooling elements, shading, indoor air-quality, and adequate natural light.	EPBD article 1.1 and preamble recital 9	defined in other regulation	Ventilation and IAQ is regulated by a separate ventilation regulation. Daylighting is specified.
<b>4.6 monitoring procedure</b>	The energy performance of a building means the calculated or measured amount of energy.	EPBD article 2.4	not defined	It is expected that Calculated values to EN 13790 are used. IAQ is not included in calculation
5. Field of application				
<b>5.1 building type</b>	residential/non-residential - 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).	EPBD article 9.1a/b	non-residential	
<b>5.2 new/retrofit buildings</b>	New, and existing buildings that are subject to major renovation, should meet minimum energy performance requirements adapted to the local climate.	EPBD preamble recital 15, and article 9.1a/b	retrofit	
<b>5.3 private/public buildings</b>	private/public - 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.	EPBD article 9.1a/b	private/public	Implementation for public will be in advance of private.

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Energy benchmark (of current version)		efficient building		
Integration and consideration in national directive		is current directive		
2. Energy Balance	EPBD requirement	EPBD/RED reference/source	Defined content in Member states national planning	Explanation, comment, source
2.1 balance type	load vs. generation - the amount of energy required should be covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources (wind, solar, aerothermal, geothermal, hydrothermal and ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases).	EPBD article 2.2 and 2.6	demand vs. generation	The renewable requirement is to be defined in 2014 and 2018 review of regulation. It is likely to be based on the demand vs generation.
2.2 physical boundary	single building - the EPBD lays down requirements for the common general framework for a methodology for calculating the integrated energy performance of buildings and building units.	EPBD article 1.2a	single building	
2.3 balance content / system boundary load				
▪ space heating, domestic hot water	The 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.	EPBD article 2.4	considered	
▪ ventilation, cooling, air conditioning			considered	
▪ auxiliary energy			considered	
▪ lighting			considered	
▪ plud loads, appliances, IT			not considered	
▪ central services			not considered	
▪ electric vehicles			not considered	
▪ embodied energy			not considered	
2.4 balance content / system boundary generation				
▪ generation on-site	The 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. 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 shall be required, inter alia, through district heating and cooling.	EPBD article 2.2, 2.6, and 13.4	considered	Definition of renewables to be defined in 2014/2018. It is likely to be defined as being renewable energy connected to and on the building footprint or within site boundary and district heating
▪ generation near by			considered	Currently renewable must be onsite or nearsite, connected to building. Primary Energy Saving from CHP is as per Energy Services Directive calculation. Renewable District heating must be connected to building.
▪ generation external			not considered	Remote renewables/energy certificates ae not currently counted as contributing to building energy demand as defined by Building Regulations
▪ crediting			not considered	Remote renewables/energy certificates ae not currently counted as contributing to building energy demand as defined by Building Regulations
2.5 balance period / calculation step	yearly - 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.	EPBD preamble recital 9	monthly	
3. Accounting System				
3.1 normalization	floor area - use of primary energy should be expressed in kWh/m²y	EPBD article 9.3a	treated floor area	This is the total heated floor area based on internal dimensions.
3.2 primary metric	Energy from renewables & non-renewable sources which has not undergo any conversion or transformation process. Primary energy factors used for the determination may be based on national or regional yearly average values.	EPBD article 2.5 and 9.3a  possible source: EN 15603 or national and regional codes	other	Primary/source energy and Carbon emissions are metrics used. Renewables are taken account of for whole building compliance.
3.3 secondary metric	nothing defined but used in some known methodologies		other	Primary/source energy and Carbon emissions are metrics used.

3.4 symmetric or asymmetric weighting	nothing defined but current international discussion		symmetrical weighting	PV electricity exported is given PEF for electricity ie 2.5 approx. ie. Symmetric
3.5 time dependent weighting	nothing defined but current international discussion		static conversion factors	
3.6 monthly accounting limitation	no requirements but current international discussion within IEA SHCP Task 40/ECBCS Annex 52 and EPBD Concerted Action		nothing defined	Calculation is likely to be an annual balance.

4. Further requirements				
<b>4.1 fraction of renewables</b>	Building regulations and codes or by other means with equivalent effect should require the use of minimum levels of energy from renewable sources in new and existing buildings that are subject to major renovation. The nearly zero or very low amount of energy required should be covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources.	RED article 13.4 and EPBD article 2.2	not defined	Requirement for renewable energy for buildings other than dwellings to be defined in 2014/2018. It is likely to be a fraction of overall energy use in building.
<b>4.2 temporal performance</b>				
▪ <b>load match</b>	nothing defined but current international discussion within IEA SHCP Task 40/ECBCS Annex 52		not defined	
▪ <b>grid interaction</b>	nothing defined but current international discussion within IEA SHCP Task 40/ECBCS Annex 52		not defined	
<b>4.3 energy performance or rating requirements</b>	The nearly zero or very low amount of energy required should be covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources.	EPBD article 2.2	not defined	To be defined in 2014/2018. To be approximately 60% better than 2008 standard.
<b>4.4 general framework / prescriptive requirements</b>	The introduction of intelligent metering systems shall be encouraged whenever a building is constructed or undergoes major renovations.	EPBD article 8.2	defined	Requirements are as defined in Annex 1 of Recast EPBD. Intelligent metering will be encouraged in revised code.
<b>4.5 definition of comfort level &amp; IAQ requirements (for winter and summer season, beside other national directives)</b>	The performance calculation of buildings should take into account indoor climate requirements. It includes, in addition to thermal characteristics such as air-conditioning installations, inter alia, applications of energy from renewable sources, passive heating and cooling elements, shading, indoor air-quality, and adequate natural light.	EPBD article 1.1 and preamble recital 9	defined in other regulation	Ventilation and IAQ is regulated by a separate ventilation regulation. Daylighting is specified.
<b>4.6 monitoring procedure</b>	The energy performance of a building means the calculated or measured amount of energy.	EPBD article 2.4	defined	Calculated values to EN 13790 are used. IAQ is not included in calculation
5. Field of application				
<b>5.1 building type</b>	residential/non-residential - 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).	EPBD article 9.1a/b	non-residential	
<b>5.2 new/retrofit buildings</b>	New, and existing buildings that are subject to major renovation, should meet minimum energy performance requirements adapted to the local climate.	EPBD preamble recital 15, and article 9.1a/b	new	
<b>5.3 private/public buildings</b>	private/public - 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.	EPBD article 9.1a/b	private/public	Implementation for public will be in advance of private.

1. General information				
Country Name of regulation, directive, certification scheme Editor of regulation, directive, certification scheme Year of introduction (of current version) Energy benchmark (of current version) Integration and consideration in national directive			Ireland	
			Part L -Dwellings	
			2011	
			efficient building	
			is current directive	
2. Energy Balance	EPBD requirement	EPBD/RED reference/source	Defined content in Member states national planning	Explanation, comment, source
2.1 balance type	load vs. generation - the amount of energy required should be covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources (wind, solar, aerothermal, geothermal, hydrothermal and ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases).	EPBD article 2.2 and 2.6	demand vs. generation	10 kWh/m2/annum contributing to energy use for domestic hot water heating, space heating or cooling; or - 4 kWh/m2/annum of electrical energy; or - a combination of these which would have equivalent effect
2.2 physical boundary	single building - the EPBD lays down requirements for the common general framework for a methodology for calculating the integrated energy performance of buildings and building units.	EPBD article 1.2a	single building	
2.3 balance content / system boundary load				
▪ space heating, domestic hot water	The 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.	EPBD article 2.4	considered	
▪ ventilation, cooling, air conditioning			considered	
▪ auxiliary energy			considered	
▪ lighting			considered	
▪ plud loads, appliances, IT			not considered	
▪ central services			not considered	
▪ electric vehicles			not considered	
▪ embodied energy			not considered	
2.4 balance content / system boundary generation				
▪ generation on-site	The 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. 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 shall be required, inter alia, through district heating and cooling.	EPBD article 2.2, 2.6, and 13.4	considered	
▪ generation near by			considered	Currently renewable must be onsite or nearsite, connected to building and used by the building. Primary Energy Saving from CHP is as per Energy Services Directive calculation. Renewable District heating must be connected to building.
▪ generation external			not considered	Remote renewables/energy certificates ae not currently counted as contributing to building energy demand.
▪ crediting			not considered	Remote renewables/energy certificates ae not currently counted as contributing to building energy demand.
2.5 balance period / calculation step	yearly - 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.	EPBD preamble recital 9	monthly	
3. Accounting System				
3.1 normalization	floor area - use of primary energy should be expressed in kWh/m²y	EPBD article 9.3a	treated floor area	This is the total heated floor area based on internal dimensions.
3.2 primary metric	Energy from renewables & non-renewable sources which has not undergo any conversion or transformation process. Primary energy factors used for the determination may be based on national or regional yearly average values.	EPBD article 2.5 and 9.3a  possible source: EN 15603 or national and regional codes	primary / source energy (renewable part included)	Primary/source energy and Carbon emissions are metrics used. Renewables are taken account of for whole building compliance.
3.3 secondary metric	nothing defined but used in some known methodologies		other	Primary/source energy and Carbon emissions are metrics used. These have
3.4 symmetric or asymmetric weighting	nothing defined but current international discussion		symmetrical weighting	PV electricity exported is given PEF for electricity ie 2.5 approx. ie. Symmetric

3.5 time dependent weighting	nothing defined but current international discussion		static conversion factors	
3.6 monthly accounting limitation	no requirements but current international discussion within IEA SHCP Task 40/ECBCS Annex 52 and EPBD Concerted Action		nothing defined	Calculation is likely to be an annual balance.

4. Further requirements				
4.1 fraction of renewables	Building regulations and codes or by other means with equivalent effect should require the use of minimum levels of energy from renewable sources in new and existing buildings that are subject to major renovation. The nearly zero or very low amount of energy required should be covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources.	RED article 13.4 and EPBD article 2.2	defined	10 kWh/m2/annum contributing to energy use for domestic hot water heating, space heating or cooling; or - 4 kWh/m2/annum of electrical energy; or - a combination of these which would have equivalent effect.
4.2 temporal performance				
▪ load match	nothing defined but current international discussion within IEA SHCP Task 40/ECBCS Annex 52		not defined	
▪ grid interaction	nothing defined but current international discussion within IEA SHCP Task 40/ECBCS Annex 52		not defined	
4.3 energy performance or rating requirements	The nearly zero or very low amount of energy required should be covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources.	EPBD article 2.2	defined	Typical performance level to be 45kWh/m2/yr. 10 kWh/m2/annum contributing to energy use for domestic hot water heating, space heating or cooling; or - 4 kWh/m2/annum of electrical energy; or - a combination of these which would have equivalent effect.
4.4 general framework / prescriptive requirements	The introduction of intelligent metering systems shall be encouraged whenever a building is constructed or undergoes major renovations.	EPBD article 8.2	defined	Requirementst are as defined in Annex 1 of Recast EPBD. Intelligent metering will be encouraged in revised code.
4.5 definition of comfort level & IAQ requirements (for winter and summer season, beside other national directives)	The performance calculation of buildings should take into account indoor climate requirements. It includes, in addition to thermal characteristics such as air-conditioning installations, inter alia, applications of energy from renewable sources, passive heating and cooling elements, shading, indoor air-quality, and adequate natural light.	EPBD article 1.1 and preamble recital 9	defined in other regulation	Ventilation and IAQ is regulated by a separate ventilation regulation. Daylighting is specified.
4.6 monitoring procedure	The energy performance of a building means the calculated or measured amount of energy.	EPBD article 2.4	defined	Calculated values to EN 13790 are used. IAQ is not included in calculation
5. Field of application				
5.1 building type	residential/non-residential - Member States shall ensure that all new buildings are nearly zero- energy buildings by 31 December 2020 respresively after 31 December 2018 (occupied and owned by public authorities).	EPBD article 9.1a/b	residential	
5.2 new/retrofit buildings	New, and existing buildings that are subject to major renovation, should meet minimum energy performance requirements adapted to the local climate.	EPBD preamble recital 15, and article 9.1a/b	new	
5.3 private/public buildings	private/public - 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.	EPBD article 9.1a/b	private/public	



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Country		Ireland	
Name of regulation, directive, certification scheme		Part L -Dwellings	
Editor of regulation, directive, certification scheme			
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Integration and consideration in national directive		is current directive	
2. Energy Balance	EPBD requirement	EPBD/RED reference/source	Defined content in Member states national planning
2.1 balance type	load vs. generation - the amount of energy required should be covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources (wind, solar, aerothermal, geothermal, hydrothermal and ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases).	EPBD article 2.2 and 2.6	not specified
2.2 physical boundary	single building - the EPBD lays down requirements for the common general framework for a methodology for calculating the integrated energy performance of buildings and building units.	EPBD article 1.2a	single building
2.3 balance content / system boundary load			
▪ space heating, domestic hot water	The 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.	EPBD article 2.4	considered
▪ ventilation, cooling, air conditioning			considered
▪ auxiliary energy			considered
▪ lighting			considered
▪ plud loads, appliances, IT			not considered
▪ central services			not considered
▪ electric vehicles			not considered
▪ embodied energy			not considered
2.4 balance content / system boundary generation			
▪ generation on-site	The 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. 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 shall be required, inter alia, through district heating and cooling.	EPBD article 2.2, 2.6, and 13.4	not considered
▪ generation near by			not considered
▪ generation external			not considered
▪ crediting			not considered
2.5 balance period / calculation step	yearly - 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.	EPBD preamble recital 9	monthly
3. Accounting System			
3.1 normalization	floor area - use of primary energy should be expressed in kWh/m²y	EPBD article 9.3a	treated floor area
3.2 primary metric	Energy from renewables & non-renewable sources which has not undergo any conversion or transformation process. Primary energy factors used for the determination may be based on national or regional yearly average values.	EPBD article 2.5 and 9.3a  possible source: EN 15603 or national and regional codes	primary / source energy (renewable part included)
3.3 secondary metric	nothing defined but used in some known methodologies		other
3.4 symmetric or asymmetric weighting	nothing defined but current international discussion		symmetrical weighting
3.5 time dependent weighting	nothing defined but current international discussion		static conversion factors
3.6 monthly accounting limitation	no requirements but current international discussion within IEA SHCP Task 40/ECBCS Annex 52 and EPBD Concerted Action		nothing defined

4. Further requirements			
4.1 fraction of renewables	Building regulations and codes or by other means with equivalent effect should require the use of minimum levels of energy from renewable sources in new and existing buildings that are subject to major renovation. The nearly zero or very low amount of energy required should be covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources.	RED article 13.4 and EPBD article 2.2	not defined
4.2 temporal performance			
▪ load match	nothing defined but current international discussion within IEA SHCP Task 40/ECBCS Annex 52		not defined
▪ grid interaction	nothing defined but current international discussion within IEA SHCP Task 40/ECBCS Annex 52		not defined
4.3 energy performance or rating requirements	The nearly zero or very low amount of energy required should be covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources.	EPBD article 2.2	not defined
4.4 general framework / prescriptive requirements	The introduction of intelligent metering systems shall be encouraged whenever a building is constructed or undergoes major renovations.	EPBD article 8.2	defined
4.5 definition of comfort level & IAQ requirements (for winter and summer season, beside other national directives)	The performance calculation of buildings should take into account indoor climate requirements. It includes, in addition to thermal characteristics such as air-conditioning installations, inter alia, applications of energy from renewable sources, passive heating and cooling elements, shading, indoor air-quality, and adequate natural light.	EPBD article 1.1 and preamble recital 9	defined in other regulation
4.6 monitoring procedure	The energy performance of a building means the calculated or measured amount of energy.	EPBD article 2.4	not defined
5. Field of application			
5.1 building type	residential/non-residential - 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).	EPBD article 9.1a/b	residential
5.2 new/retrofit buildings	New, and existing buildings that are subject to major renovation, should meet minimum energy performance requirements adapted to the local climate.	EPBD preamble recital 15, and article 9.1a/b	retrofit
5.3 private/public buildings	private/public - 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.	EPBD article 9.1a/b	private/public

[illegible]

75 to 150 kwh/m2/yr. Renewables requirement to be defined.
Requirements are as defined in Annex 1 of Recast EPBD.
Ventilation and IAQ is regulated by a separate ventilation regulation. Daylighting is specified.
It is expected that Calculated values to EN 13790 are used. IAQ is not included in calculation