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| 2.3 private/public buildings | <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 | |
| 2.4 In case that a additional or separate definiton(s) exists (e.g. for different building types), please add a new sheet by using the button on the right (to use this option Excel macros need to be activated). | | | click to add new sheet | |
| 3. Energy Balance / Calculation | | | | |
| 3.1 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 | virtual balance between demand and generation | |
| 3.2 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 | other | Malta is seriously investigating to link off-site solar farms linked to buildings with little solar potential |
| 3.3 system boundary demand / energy uses included | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>space heating, domestic hot water</u> ▪ <u>ventilation, cooling, air conditioning</u> ▪ <u>auxiliary energy</u> ▪ <u>lighting</u> ▪ <u>plud loads, appliances, IT</u> ▪ <u>central services</u> ▪ <u>electric vehicles</u> ▪ <u>embodied energy</u> | <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 considered considered not considered not considered not considered not considered | |

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| 3.4 system boundary generation / renewable energy sources included | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ generation on-site ▪ generation near by ▪ generation external ▪ crediting | <p>[...] <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.</i></p> <p>[...] <i>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.</i></p> <p>[...] <i>minimum levels of energy from renewable sources [...] to be fulfilled, inter alia, through district heating and cooling [...].</i></p> | <p>EPBD article 2.2</p> <p>EPBD article 2.6</p> <p>EPBD article 13.4</p> | <p>considered</p> <p>not defined</p> <p>not defined</p> <p>not defined</p> | <p>Off site generaton in not defined as yet but under consideration</p> |
| 3.5 balance period / calculation step | <p>[...] <i>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 [...]</i></p> <p>[...] <i>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 [...]</i></p> | <p>EPBD preamble recital 9</p> <p>EPBD preamble recital 10</p> | <p>yearly</p> | |
| 3.6 monthly accounting limitation | | | <p>nothing defined</p> | |
| 4. Accounting System | | | | |
| 4.1 normalization | <p>[...] <i>including a numerical indicator of primary energy use expressed in kWh/m² per year</i></p> | <p>EPBD article 9.3a</p> | <p>usable floor area</p> | <p>Dwelling use useable floor area. Commercials buildings use net floor</p> |

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| 4.2 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 process</i> | EPBD Annex 1 EPBD 9.3a EPBD article 2.5 | primary / source energy (renewable part included) | Equivalent carbon emissions are also included. |
| 4.3 secondary metric | | | (equivalent) carbon emissions | |
| 4.4 symmetric or asymmetric weighting | | | symmetrical weighting | |
| 4.5 time dependent weighting | <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 | | | | |
| 5.1 fraction of renewables | <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 | |
| 5.2 temporal performance | | | | |
| ▪ load match | | | not defined | |

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| ▪ grid interaction | | | select and describe right | |
| 5.3 energy performance or rating requirements | <i>nearly zero-energy building means a building that has a very high energy performance [...]. The nearly zero or very low amount of energy required should be covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources [...]</i> | EPBD article 2.2 | not defined | Presently being discussed on a national level. |
| ▪ energy performance indicator | <i>The energy performance [...] shall [...] include an energy performance indicator and a numeric indicator of primary energy use [...]</i> | EPBD Annex 1 | | |
| ▪ numeric indicator of primary energy use | | | | |
| 5.4 general framework / prescriptive requirements | <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> | EPBD Annex 1 | defined | |
| 5.5 definition of comfort level & IAQ requirements (for winter and summer season, beside other national directives) | <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> | EPBD article 1.1 EPBD Annex 1 EPBD preamble recital 9 | defined | |
| 5.6 monitoring procedure | <i>[...] energy performance of a building means the calculated or measured amount of energy needed [...]</i> <i>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 | defined | |