

## 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				
<b>Country</b>		Lithuania		
<b>Name of regulation, directive, certification scheme</b>		Law on Renewable Energy, on Construction, Construction Technical		
<b>Editor of regulation, directive, certification scheme</b>				
<b>Year of introduction of current version</b>		2012		
<b>Energy benchmark of current version</b>		nearly zero energy buildings		
<b>Integration and consideration in national directive</b>		considered		
2. Field of application	EPBD / RED requirement	EPBD / RED reference	Content in Member States national definition	Explanation, comment, source
<b>2.1 building category</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>single-family houses</b></li> <li>▪ <b>apartment blocks</b></li> <li>▪ <b>offices</b></li> <li>▪ <b>educational buildings</b></li> <li>▪ <b>hospitals</b></li> <li>▪ <b>hotels and restaurants</b></li> <li>▪ <b>sports facilities</b></li> <li>▪ <b>wholesale and retail trade service buildings</b></li> <li>▪ <b>other types of energy-consuming buildings</b></li> </ul>	<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	Requirements for different categories of buildings are specified in Construction Technical Regulation STR 2.01.09:2012.
			included in directive	
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			included in directive	
<b>2.2 new/retrofit buildings</b>	<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	Technical requirements are specified for certain categories and classes of buildings and does not depend on whether they are newly constructed or renovated. Requirements are specified in Construction Technical Regulation STR 2.01.09:2012.

2.3 private/public buildings	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	Technical requirements are specified for certain categories and classes of buildings and does not depend on on the form of ownership.
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	
<b>3. Energy Balance / Calculation</b>				
3.1 balance type	[...] 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 [...]	EPBD article 2.2  EPBD article 2.4	virtual balance between demand and generation	A part of energy from renewable resources consumed in the building shall comply with the requirements of the Construction Technical Regulation STR 2.01.09:2012, i.e. in buildings of calss A++, energy from renewable resources must form the largest part of energy consumed. A part of renewable energy
3.2 physical boundary	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.	EPBD article 1.2a  EPBD article 2.1	single building	Each building is assessed individually.
3.3 system boundary demand / energy uses included				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>space heating, domestic hot water</u></li> <li>▪ <u>ventilation, cooling, air conditioning</u></li> <li>▪ <u>auxiliary energy</u></li> <li>▪ <u>lighting</u></li> <li>▪ <u>plud loads, appliances, IT</u></li> </ul>	[...] 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	
			considered	for the calculation of part of renewable energy consumed in the building K(ers), energy costs of equipment not attributed to energy performance indicators Details given in Construction Technical Regulation STR 2.01.09:2012

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>central services</b></li> <li>▪ <b>electric vehicles</b></li> <li>▪ <b>embodied energy</b></li> </ul>			considered	
			considered	
			considered	
<b>3.4 system boundary generation / renewable energy sources included</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>generation on-site</b></li> </ul>	<p>[...] 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.</p> <p>[...] 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.</p>	<p>EPBD article 2.2</p> <p>EPBD article 2.6</p>	considered	Details given in Construction Technical Regulation STR 2.01.09:2012 for nearly zero-energy buildings: most of the energy consumed is renewable energy, including renewable energy produced locally or nearby.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>generation near by</b></li> <li>▪ <b>generation external</b></li> <li>▪ <b>crediting</b></li> </ul>	<p>[...] minimum levels of energy from renewable sources [...] to be fulfilled, inter alia, through district heating and cooling [...].</p>	EPBD article 13.4	considered	
			considered	
			not defined	
<b>3.5 balance period / calculation step</b>	<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 [...]</p> <p>[...] 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</p> <p>EPBD preamble recital 10</p>	yearly	details given in Construction Technical Regulation STR 2.01.09:2012
<b>3.6 monthly accounting limitation</b>			select and describe right	
<b>4. Accounting System</b>				
<b>4.1 normalization</b>	[...] including a numerical indicator of primary energy use expressed in kWh/m <sup>2</sup> per year	EPBD article 9.3a	conditioned area	Normative heat losses of the building envelope and normative indicators are

<b>4.2 primary metric</b>	<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/m<sup>2</sup> 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)	Numerical indicator of primary energy costs for heating, cooling and lighting as well as for domestic hot water are given for building classes C, A, A+, A++ for two example apartments. The Lithuanian legislation setting requirements for the energy performance of buildings does not use reference buildings, but use technical parameters of reference buildings as are described in EN 15217. Each building is assessed individually. Details given in Construction Technical Regulation STR 2.01.09:2012
<b>4.3 secondary metric</b>			primary / source energy (renewable part included)	
<b>4.4 symmetric or asymmetric weighting</b>			select and describe right	
<b>4.5 time dependent weighting</b>	<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	
<b>5. Further requirements</b>				
<b>5.1 fraction of renewables</b>	<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	defined	Law on Renewable Energy Resources: shall comply with the requirements for use of renewable energy resources. Amount, share or type of renewable energy resources is not further specified in the national report.
<b>5.2 temporal performance</b>				

▪ load match			select and describe right	
▪ grid interaction			select and describe right	
<b>5.3 energy performance or rating requirements</b>	<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	defined	Numerical indicator of primary energy costs for heating, cooling and lighting as well as for domestic hot water are given
▪ 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	Energy performance indicator "C"	Details given in Construction Technical Regulation STR 2.01.09:2012 . NZEB: C<0,25
▪ numeric indicator of primary energy use			example 150 m <sup>2</sup> and 200 m <sup>2</sup> (same for class A++) heating, cooling and lighting:	Typical 1-2 apartment residential buildings of 150 m <sup>2</sup> and 200 m <sup>2</sup> examples. The Lithuanian legislation
<b>5.4 general framework / prescriptive requirements</b>	<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	All mentioned requirements of EPBD Annex 1 are included in Construction Technical Regulation STR 2.01.09:2012. Requirements for NZEB are set for: heat transfer coefficient W/K; energy performance indicator „C” value; calculated annual energy consumption for heating, kWh/m <sup>2</sup> year; air-tightness of building; efficiency of heat recovery equipment in
<b>5.5 definition of comfort level &amp; IAQ requirements (for winter and summer season, beside other national directives)</b>	<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	Indoor temperature and ventilation rate are defined in Construction Technical Regulation STR 2.01.09:2012 , but other parameters not.

<b>5.6 monitoring procedure</b>	<p><i>[...] energy performance of a building means the calculated or measured amount of energy needed [...]</i></p> <p><i>Member States shall encourage the introduction of intelligent metering systems [...] and the installation of automation, control and monitoring systems [...]</i></p>	<p>EPBD article 2.4</p> <p>EPBD article 8.2</p>	<p>defined</p>	<p>EPBD article 8.2 are implemented by establishing a requirement in other legal acts that are mandatory for all buildings (including NZEB).</p>
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