

EuroACE Webinars with BUILD UP on Guide to EPBD Implementation

***Webinar 4: How to assess the energy performance of a building,
 Putting energy efficiency first?***

Monday 8th April 2019, 12.00-13.15

Questions from Q&A Session

What about comparing calculated energy performance with real consumption afterwards? That would help on the "credibility" ... but what to do with the "other" energy consumptions (domestic use, equipment...) not included in the calculations: should these be -obligatory- counted separately?

One envelope quality parameter with important impact is air tightness, which is not easy/possible to predict... how can it be taken into account for calculations?

Is there a study about the creation of a European standard/data model for the Energy Performance Certificates?

Are Member States encouraged or requested to monitor, and publish, the actual energy consumption of (a number) certified buildings, in order to compare reality with the calculated energy performance indicators?

Aren't you missing the Standard en17037? (Daylight standard?)

I have a question on Annex 1-A : I find that the key framework for smart readiness of buildings , has put emphasis on interoperability among proprietary devices. How do you rate that effect on forming a common methodology ?

What kind of specific risks in a new methodology does EuroACE see?

How come that the New European Standard (EN17037) for daylight in Buildings is not mentioned in the list of standards, it is however a part of the indoor climate and need to be used to reduce electric light

What does the "optimal" performance of building envelope exactly mean? Is it only a technical criteria? How can the cost issue (insulation vs RES) be taken into account?

Minimum requirements set by Member States often refer to sub-optimal choices as in the case of windows. In addition, the requirements often apply under restrictions (major renovations, need of a renovation permit, minimum window area to be renovated). Indeed it is possible to install inefficient windows. How to ensure that meaningful minimum performance requirements are set and enforced?

What does indoor air quality consider: CO2 indoors or problem of mold or other health issues regarding the low temperature inside?

Note only: the additional indicator "greenhouse gas emission produced" cannot be expressed in kWh/(m².y) as mentioned in the presentation, but in kgCO₂/(m².y).

Can you clarify the following sentence of EPBD: "Primary energy factors or weighting factors shall be defined by Member States. In the application of those factors to the calculation of energy performance, Member States shall ensure that the optimal energy performance of the building envelope is pursued. " Because I don't see the point between the PEF and the envelope. The PEF should be what they should be, independently of the importance of the "optimal envelope".

Do you really believe that the 5 Annexes A will allow to make a cross-comparison of national calculation procedures? If a calculation procedure does not follow the standard itself, there is no much to report in the Annex A. There are some exceptions, but generally, the annexes A does not ask anything about the methodology applied if it does not fit the Annex A itself.

The PEF is outdated, while the Member State report bigger and bigger shares of renewable energy the PEF remains the same. In Greece the PEF is 2,9 while the average European is 2,5. Is there any plan to link the reported renewable share with reported PEF for Member States?

How does the indoor environmental quality is been treated (or ought to be improved) in the annex in the light of energy efficiency requirements? In particularly, have the unintended consequences of energy efficiency improvements been taken into consideration to secure indoor air quality and thermal comfort? (overheating, mould growing, etc).