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Konu: Binaların Enerji Performansı Direktifi

İstanbul, 29/12/2021

- Enerji performans sertifikası alma zorunluluğunun, büyük çaplı yenileme yapılan binalar, kira sözleşmesi yenilenen binalar ve tüm kamu binalarını kapsayacak şekilde genişletildiği; satışa veya kiralamaya sunulan bina veya yapı birimlerinin de sertifika sahibi olması ve tüm ilanlarda enerji performans sınıfının belirtilmesi gerektiği; 2025 yılına kadar, tüm sertifikaların A'dan G'ye uyumlaştırılmış bir ölçüğe dayalı olması gerektiği,
- Ulusal Bina Renovasyon Planlarının, Ulusal Enerji ve İklim Planlarına tam olarak entegre edileceği; bu planların, en geç 2040 yılına kadar ısıtma ve soğutmada fosil yakıtların kullanımdan kaldırılması için yol haritalarının yanı sıra, 2050 yılına kadar ulusal bina stokunu sıfır emisyonlu binalara dönüştürmek için bir yol içermesi gerekeceği,
- Sunulan teklifin, bina sahiplerine, planlamalarını kolaylaştıracak bir araç ve sıfır emisyon seviyesine doğru adım adım yenileme sağlayan bir bina “Renovasyon pasaportu” sunduğu; söz konusu teklifin “ipotek (mortgage) portföyü standartlarını”, kredi verenleri bina portföylerinin enerji performansını iyileştirmeye ve potansiyel müşterileri mülklerini daha enerji verimli hale getirmeye teşvik eden bir mekanizma olarak tanımladığı,
- Komisyonun ayrıca, Üye Devletleri kamu ve özel finansman kurallarına renovasyon değerlendirmelerini dahil etmeye ve özellikle düşük gelirli haneler için uygun araçlar oluşturmaya davet ettiği,
- 2027'den itibaren fosil yakıtlı kazanların kurulumu için hiçbir mali teşvik verilmemesi ve Üye Devletlere binalarda fosil yakıt kullanımını yasaklama konusunda yasal imkân tanınması gerektiği,
- Yeni kuralların, binaların verimli çalışmasını sağlamak için bilgi ve iletişim teknolojisi (BİT) ve akıllı teknolojilerin kullanımını teşvik ettiği ve dijital bina veri tabanlarının oluşturulmasını gerektirdiği,
- Teklifin ayrıca, konut ve ticari binalarda elektrikli araçlar için şarj altyapısının kullanıma sunulmasını desteklediği ve bisikletler için daha fazla özel park yeri sağladığı

Bildirilmekte olup, söz konusu teklif ile konuya ilişkin soru ve cevapların yer aldığı dokümanlar ekte sunulmaktadır.

Bilgileri rica olunur.

Senem SANAL SEZERER
Genel Sekreter Yardımcısı

EKLER:

- 1) Binaların Enerji Performansı Direktifi Önerisi
- 2) Binaların Enerji Performansı Direktifi Önerisi Ek
- 3) Binaların Enerji Performansı Direktifi Önerisi Soru ve Cevaplar

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29.12.2021 / 8399



Brussels, 15.12.2021
COM(2021) 802 final

ANNEXES 1 to 9

ANNEXES

to the Proposal for a

Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council

on the energy performance of buildings (recast)

{SEC(2021) 430 final} - {SWD(2021) 453 final} - {SWD(2021) 454 final}

↓ 2010/31/EU

ANNEX I

COMMON GENERAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE CALCULATION OF ENERGY PERFORMANCE OF BUILDINGS

(referred to in Article ~~43~~)

↓ 2018/844 Art. 1.14 and Annex .1(a) (adapted)
⇒ new

1. The energy performance of a building shall be determined on the basis of calculated or ~~actual~~ metered energy use and shall reflect typical energy use for space heating, space cooling, domestic hot water, ventilation, built-in lighting and other technical building systems. ⇒ Member States shall ensure that the typical energy use is representative of actual operating conditions for each relevant typology and reflects the typical user behaviour. Where possible, typical energy use and typical user behaviour shall be based on available national statistics, building codes and metered data. ⇐

↓ new

Where metered energy is the basis for calculating the energy performance of buildings, the calculation methodology shall be capable of identifying the influence of the behaviour of occupants and the local climate, which shall not be reflected in the result of the calculation. Metered energy to be used for the purposes of calculating the energy performance of buildings shall require readings of at least hourly intervals and must differentiate between energy carriers.

Member States may use metered energy consumption under typical operating conditions to verify the correctness of the calculated energy use and enable comparison between calculated and actual performance. Metered energy consumption for the purposes of verification and comparison may be based on monthly readings.

↓ 2018/844 Art. 1.14 and Annex .1(a) (adapted)
⇒ new

The energy performance of a building shall be expressed by a numeric indicator of primary energy use ⇒ per unit of reference floor area per year, ⇐ in kWh/(m².y) for the purpose of both energy performance certification and compliance with minimum energy performance requirements. The methodology applied for the determination of the energy performance of a building shall be transparent and open to innovation.

Member States shall describe their national calculation methodology ⇒ based on Annex A ⇐ ~~following the national annexes~~ of the key European overarching standards on energy performance of buildings , namely EN ISO 52000-1, EN ISO 52003-1, EN ISO 52010-1, EN ISO 52016-1, ~~and~~ EN ISO 52018-1, ⇒ EN 16798-1 and EN 17423 or superseding documents ⇐ ~~developed under mandate M/480~~

~~given to the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN).~~ This provision shall not constitute a legal codification of those standards.

↓ new

Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that, where buildings are supplied by district heating or cooling systems, the benefits of such supply are recognised and accounted for in the calculation methodology through individually certified or recognised primary energy factors.

↓ 2018/844 Art. 1.14 and Annex .1(b) (adapted)
⇒ new

2. The energy needs ⇒ and energy use ⇐ for space heating, space cooling, domestic hot water, ventilation, lighting and other technical building systems shall be calculated ⇒ using hourly or sub-hourly time calculation intervals in order to account for varying conditions that significantly affect the operation and performance of the system and the indoor conditions, and ⇐ ~~in order~~ to optimise health, indoor air quality and comfort levels defined by Member States at national or regional level.

↓ new

Where product-specific regulations for energy-related products adopted under Regulation 2009/125/EC include specific product information requirements for the purpose of the calculation of energy performance under this Directive, national calculation methods shall not require additional information.

↓ 2018/844 Art. 1.14 and Annex .1(b) (adapted)
⇒ new

The calculation of primary energy shall be based on primary energy factors, ⇒ (distinguishing non-renewable, renewable and total) ⇐ ~~or weighting factors~~ per energy carrier, which ⇒ have to be recognised by the national authorities. Those primary energy factors ⇐ may be based on national, regional or local ⇒ information. Primary energy factors may be set on an ⇐ annual, ~~and possibly also~~ seasonal, ~~or~~ monthly, ⇒ daily or hourly basis ⇐ ~~weighted averages~~ or on more specific information made available for individual district ☒ systems ⇐ ~~system~~.

Primary energy factors or weighting factors shall be defined by Member States. ⇒ The choices made and data sources shall be reported according to EN 17423 or any superseding document. Member States may opt for an average EU primary energy factor for electricity established pursuant to Directive (EU) .../... [recast EED] instead of a primary energy factor reflecting the electricity mix in the country. ⇐

~~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.~~

~~In the calculation of the primary energy factors for the purpose of calculating the energy performance of buildings, Member States may take into account renewable energy sources~~

~~supplied through the energy carrier and renewable energy sources that are generated and used on-site, provided that it applies on a non-discriminatory basis.~~

↓ 2018/844 Art. 1.14 and Annex
.1(c) (adapted)
⇒ new

32a. For the purpose of expressing the energy performance of a building, Member States may define additional numeric indicators of total, non-renewable and renewable primary energy use, and of ⇒ operational ⇐ greenhouse gas ~~emission~~ ⊗ emissions ⊗ produced in kgCO₂eq/(m².y).

↓ 2010/31/EU (adapted)

43. The methodology shall be laid down taking into consideration at least the following aspects:

- (a) the following actual thermal characteristics of the building including its internal partitions:
 - (i) thermal capacity;
 - (ii) insulation;
 - (iii) passive heating;
 - (iv) cooling elements; ~~and~~
 - (v) thermal bridges;
- (b) heating installation and hot water supply, including their insulation characteristics;
- (c) air-conditioning installations;
- (d) natural and mechanical ventilation which may include air-tightness;
- (e) built-in lighting installation (mainly in the non-residential sector);
- (f) the design, positioning and orientation of the building, including outdoor climate;
- (g) passive solar systems and solar protection;
- (h) indoor climatic conditions, including the designed indoor climate;
- (i) internal loads.

↓ 2018/844 Art. 1.14 and Annex
.1(d)

54. The positive influence of the following aspects shall be taken into account:

↓ 2010/31/EU

- (a) local solar exposure conditions, active solar systems and other heating and electricity systems based on energy from renewable sources;

- (b) electricity produced by cogeneration;
- (c) district or block heating and cooling systems;
- (d) natural lighting.

65. For the purpose of the calculation buildings should be adequately classified into the following categories:

- (a) single-family houses of different types;
- (b) apartment blocks;
- (c) offices;
- (d) educational buildings;
- (e) hospitals;
- (f) hotels and restaurants;
- (g) sports facilities;
- (h) wholesale and retail trade services buildings;
- (i) other types of energy-consuming buildings.