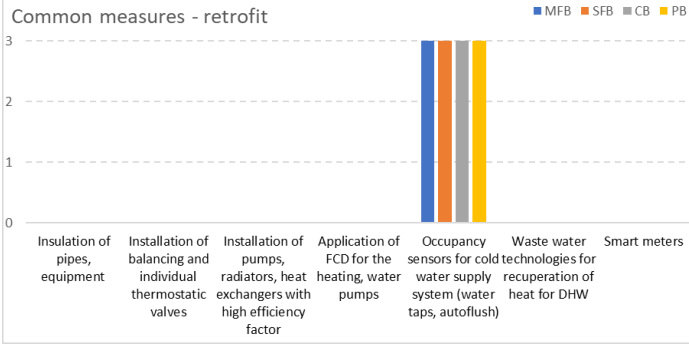


# SUBREGION A

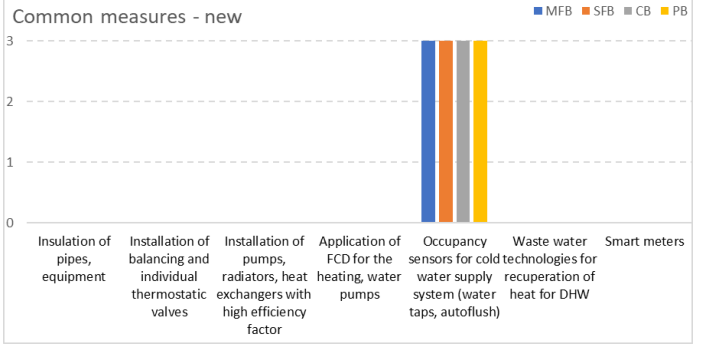
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Belgium  
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Netherlands  
Norway  
Portugal  
Spain  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
United Kingdom



Common measures - retrofit



Common measures - new



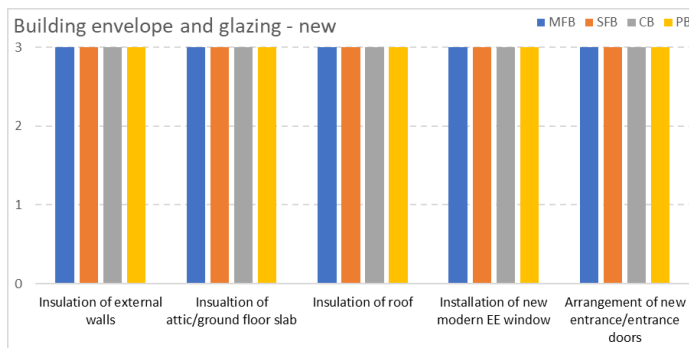
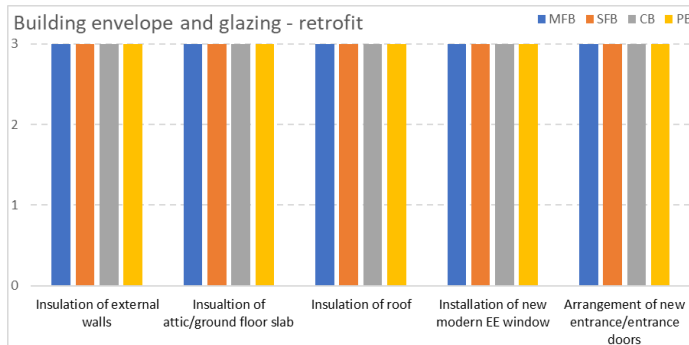


# AUSTRIA

## OVERVIEW

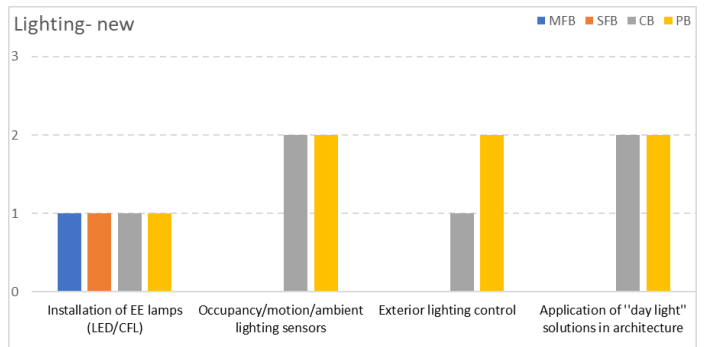
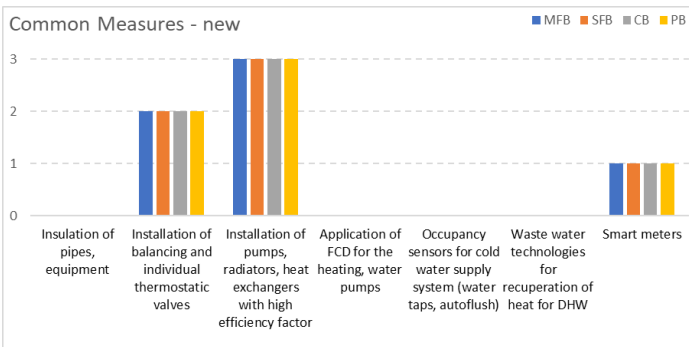
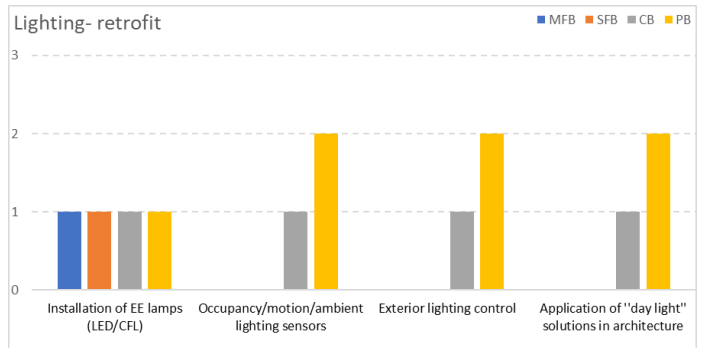
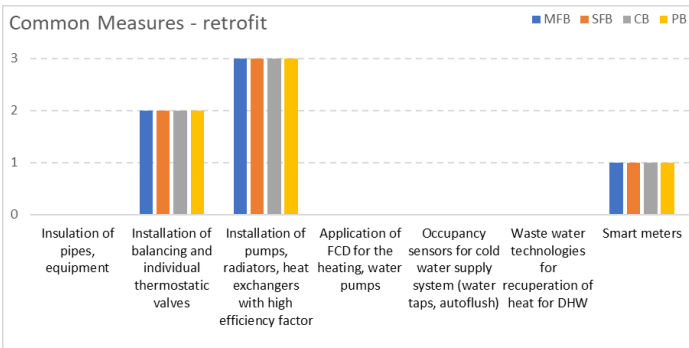
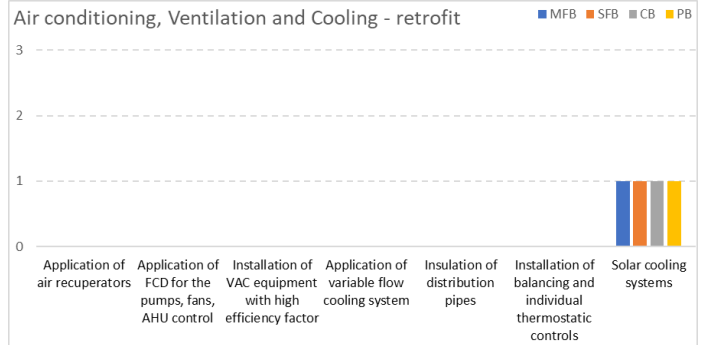
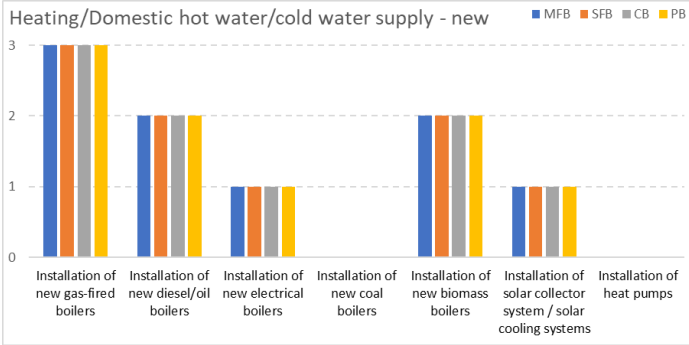
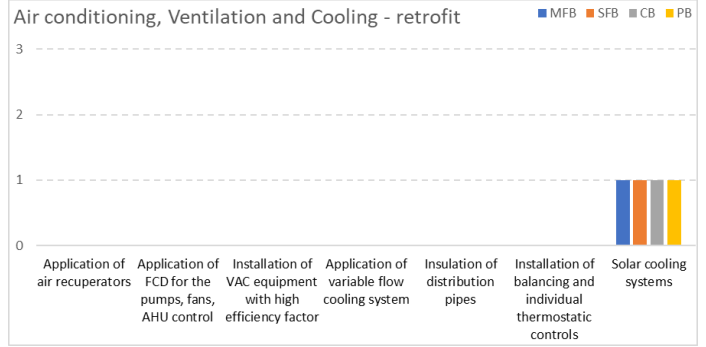
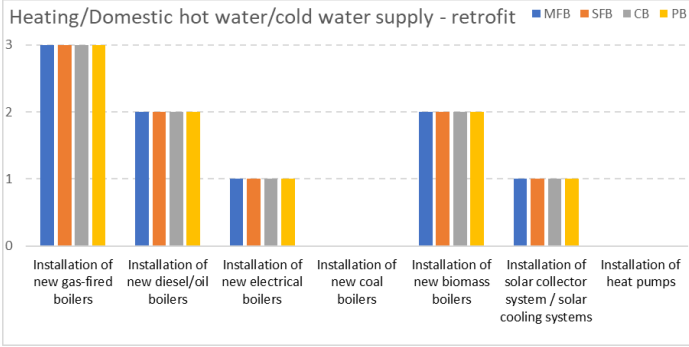
The Austrian government has undertaken considerable efforts to promote and implement energy efficiency trends in the buildings sector. Subsidies and mandatory standards are used to enable adaptation of appropriate technologies in both new construction and existing building retrofits. The share of energy consumption for end-use in households in 2016 demonstrates that space heating is the most important at 71%, but is on decline from previous years - mainly due to better insulation. The share of electric appliances is at 13%; while the efficiency of appliances has improved, total consumption has increased due to positive rebound. The shares of energy used for water heating and air cooling are approximately 12% and 0.1%, respectively. Promoting the Passivhaus energy efficient construction paradigm, with very low space heating demand and other certifications, has contributed to an increase in the number of buildings with reduced energy consumption.

Renewable energy sources are actively promoted in the construction of new buildings and in renovations. In addition, increasing fossil fuel prices will give a market advantage to energy efficient buildings in the future. Subsidies for promoting adoption of high energy efficiency technologies in residential buildings are planned to be continued in the future. The federal and provincial governments are in agreement and collaborate on these topics.



	Austria							
	Retrofit				New construction			
	MF	SF	CB	PB	MF	SF	CB	PB
<b>3.1 Building envelope and glazing</b>								
Insulation of external walls	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Insulation of attic/ground floor slab	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Insulation of roof	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Installation of new modern EE window	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Arrangement of new entrance/entrance doors	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>3.2 Heating/Domestic hot water/cold water supply</b>								
<b>3.2.a Improvement of decentralized heating source</b>								
Installation of new gas-fired boilers	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Installation of new diesel/oil boilers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Installation of new electrical boilers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Installation of new coal boilers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Installation of new biomass boilers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Installation of solar collector system / solar cooling systems	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Installation of heat pumps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>3.2.b Improvement of centralized heating source</b>								
Improvement of Centralized Heating Source	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>3.2.c Common measures</b>								
Insulation of pipes, equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Installation of balancing and individual thermostatic valves	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Installation of pumps, radiators, heat exchangers with high efficiency factor	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Application of FCD for the heating, water pumps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Occupancy sensors for cold water supply system (water taps, autoflush)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste water technologies for recuperation of heat for DHW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smart meters	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>3.3 Air conditioning, Ventilation and Cooling</b>								
Application of air recuperators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Application of FCD for the pumps, fans, AHU control	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Installation of VAC equipment with high efficiency factor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Application of variable flow cooling system	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Insulation of distribution pipes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Installation of balancing and individual thermostatic controls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solar cooling systems	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>3.4 Appliance</b>								
EE appliance (labelling)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>3.5 Lighting</b>								
Installation of EE lamps (LED/CFL)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Occupancy/motion/ambient lighting sensors	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	2
Exterior lighting control	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2
Application of "day light" solutions in architecture	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	2







# BELGIUM

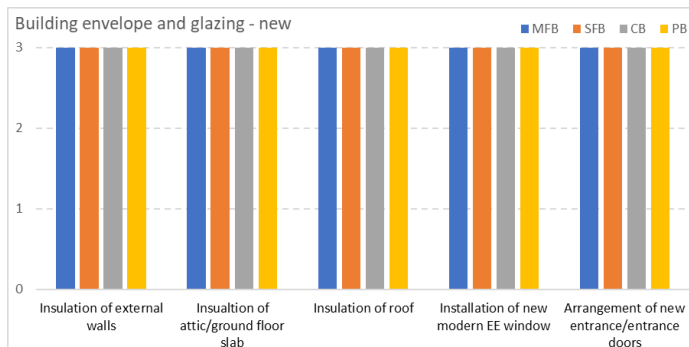
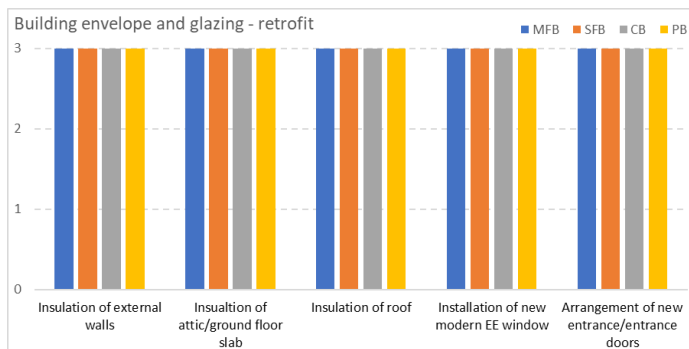
## OVERVIEW

In Belgium, the responsibility for regulating energy consumption and efficiency is shared between the federal and three regional (Brussels, Flanders, Walloon) governments.

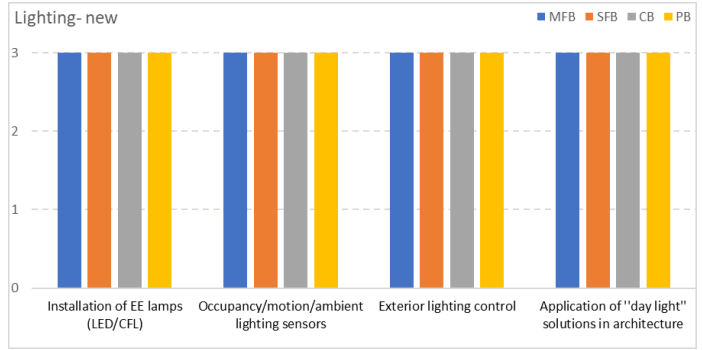
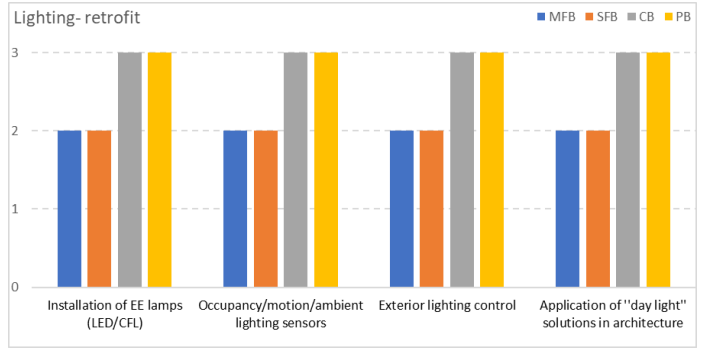
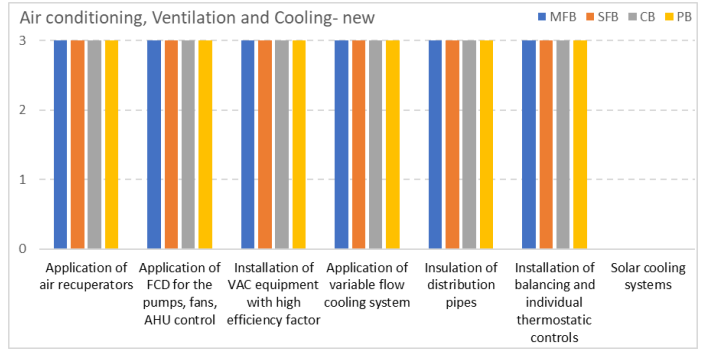
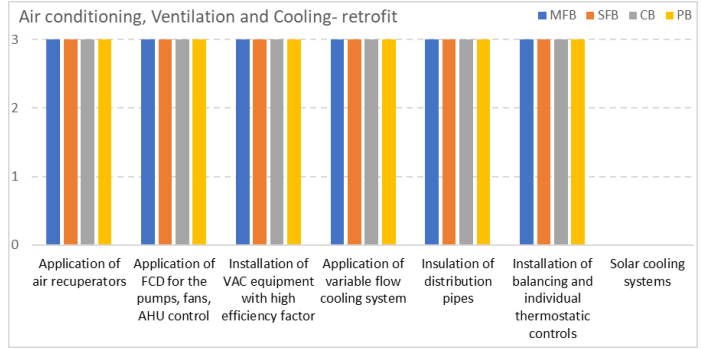
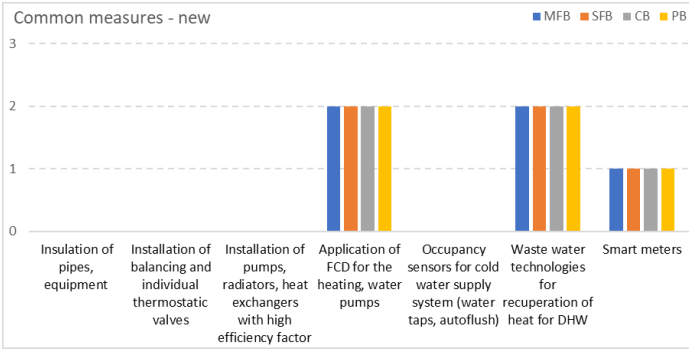
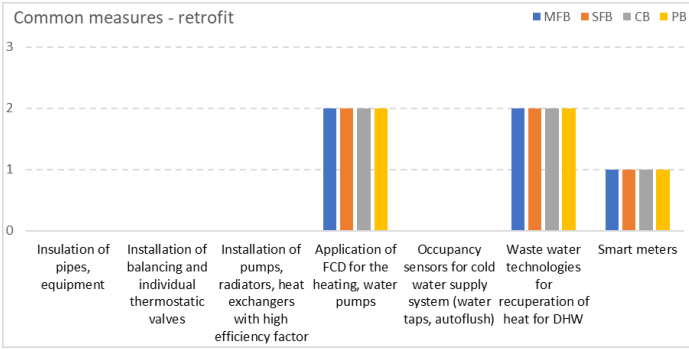
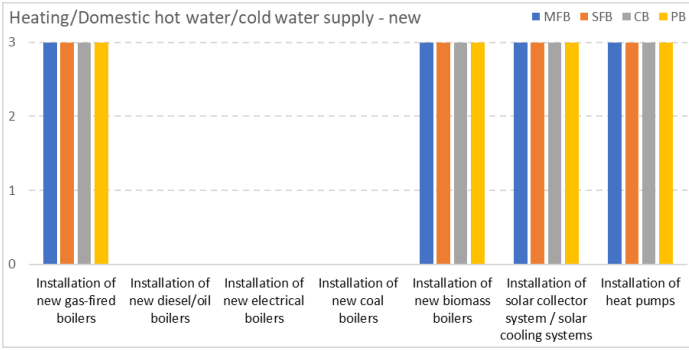
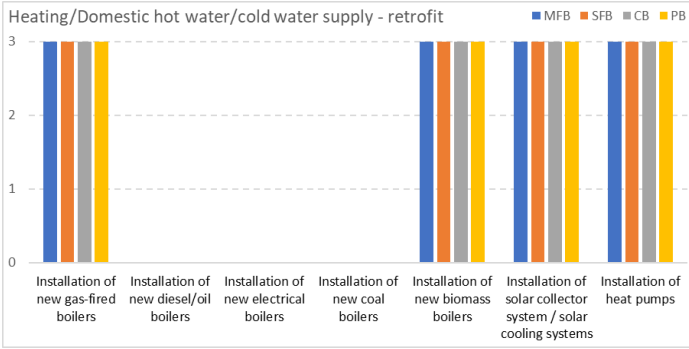
**Brussels:** In 2007, the Brussels capital region launched a call for buildings sector energy efficiency improvement projects (BATEX - BATiment EXemplaire). The Passivhaus standard has emerged as a de facto energy standard over the course of six calls. This initiative has spurred the market, and encouraged innovation from both private and public participants.

**Flanders:** Energy performance requirements for new and renovated buildings in Flanders first started in January 2006. Regulations mandating a progressive tightening of performance requirements have garnered a strong positive response from the buildings sector. In particular, NZEBs are gaining interest from a rapidly growing mix of building professionals. Effective enforcement of relevant regulations a key driver for annually increasing energy performance.

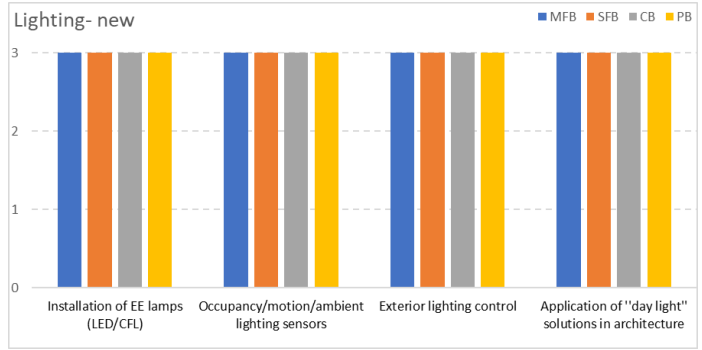
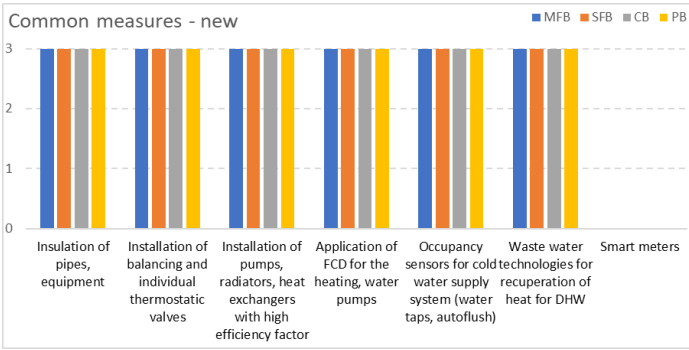
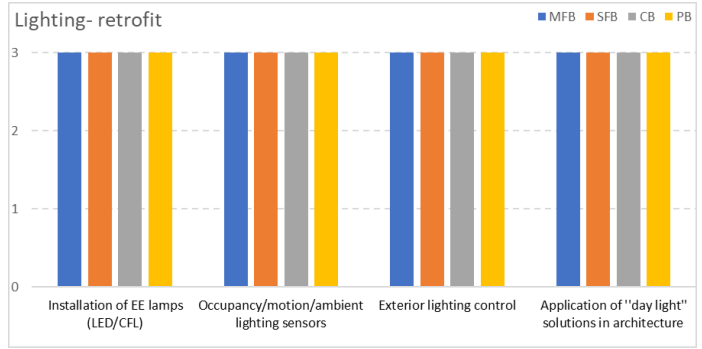
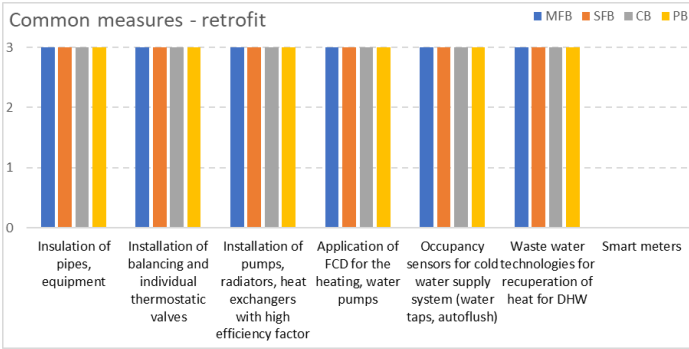
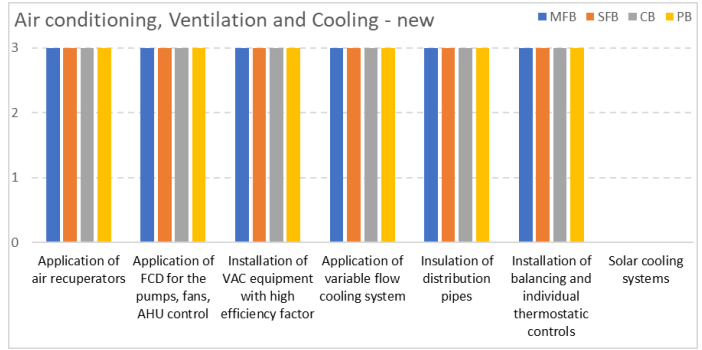
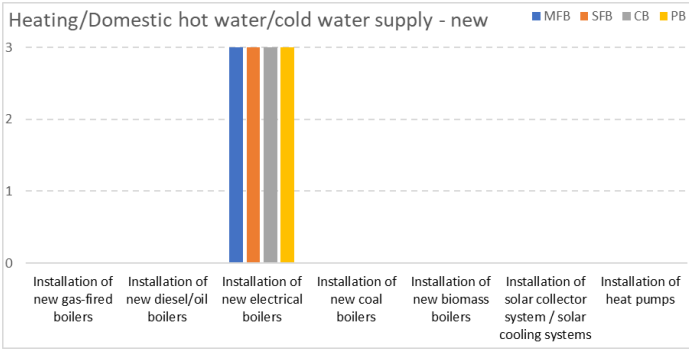
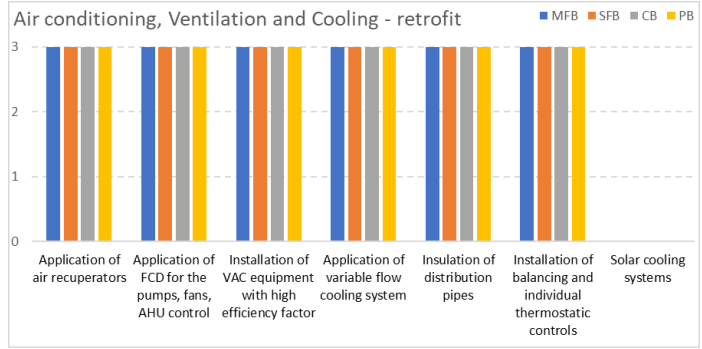
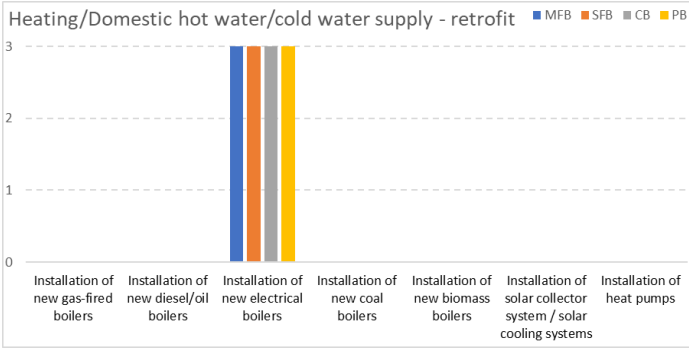
**Walloon:** EPBD-compliant regulations have been in place in the Walloon region since 2007; they were updated in 2013 to comply with the EPBD decree. They are well-known and fully supported by local architects, engineers, and contractors. Walloon has extended the study on cost optimality, focusing on renovation of the residential and commercial building stock, in line with Article 4 of the Energy Efficiency Directive.



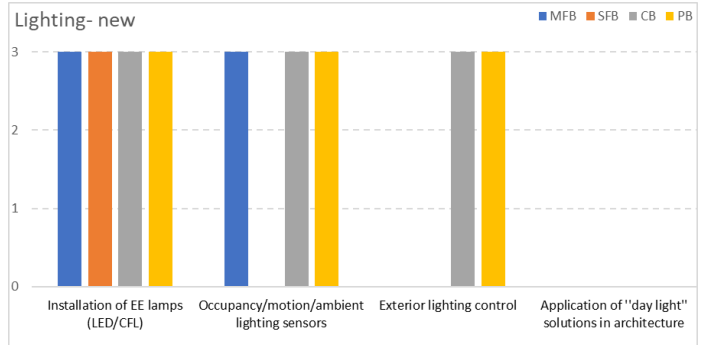
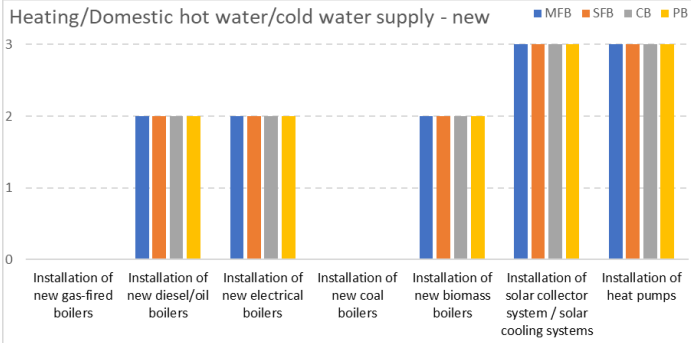
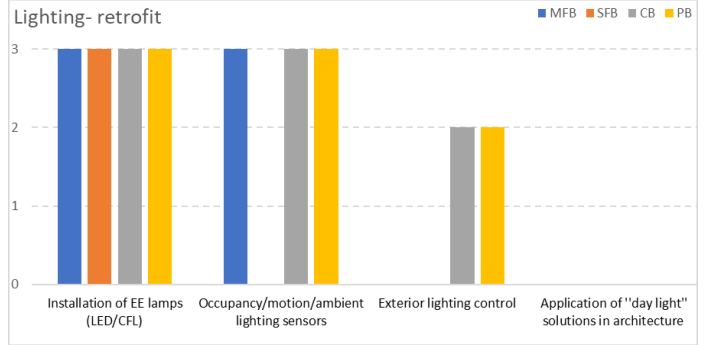
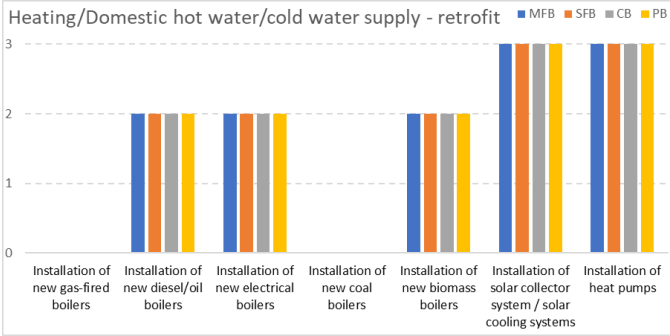
	Belgium							
	Retrofit				New construction			
	MFB	SFB	CB	PB	MFB	SFB	CB	PB
<b>3.1 Building envelope and glazing</b>								
Insulation of external walls	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Insulation of attic/ground floor slab	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Insulation of roof	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Installation of new modern EE window	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Arrangement of new entrance/entrance doors	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>3.2 Heating/Domestic hot water/cold water supply</b>								
<b>3.2.a Improvement of decentralized heating source</b>								
Installation of new gas-fired boilers	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Installation of new diesel/oil boilers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Installation of new electrical boilers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Installation of new coal boilers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Installation of new biomass boilers	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Installation of solar collector system / solar cooling systems	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Installation of heat pumps	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>3.2.b Improvement of centralized heating source</b>								
Improvement of Centralized Heating Source	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>3.2.c Common measures</b>								
Insulation of pipes, equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Installation of balancing and individual thermostatic valves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Installation of pumps, radiators, heat exchangers with high efficiency factor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Application of FCD for the heating, water pumps	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Occupancy sensors for cold water supply system (water taps, autoflush)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste water technologies for recuperation of heat for DHW	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Smart meters	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>3.3 Air conditioning, Ventilation and Cooling</b>								
Application of air recuperators	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Application of FCD for the pumps, fans, AHU control	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Installation of VAC equipment with high efficiency factor	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Application of variable flow cooling system	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Insulation of distribution pipes	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Installation of balancing and individual thermostatic controls	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Solar cooling systems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>3.4 Appliance</b>								
EE appliance (labelling)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>3.5 Lighting</b>								
Installation of EE lamps (LED/CFL)	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Occupancy/motion/ambient lighting sensors	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Exterior lighting control	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Application of "day light" solutions in architecture	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3





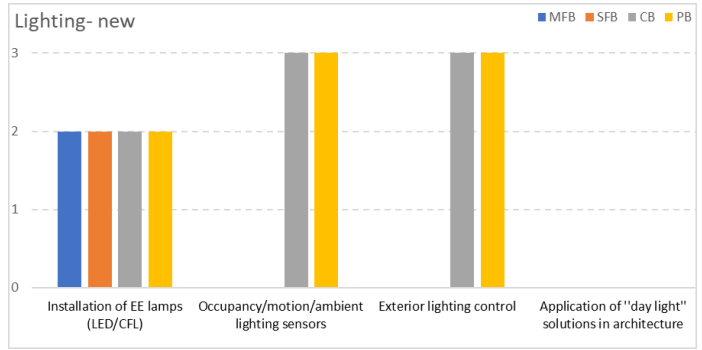
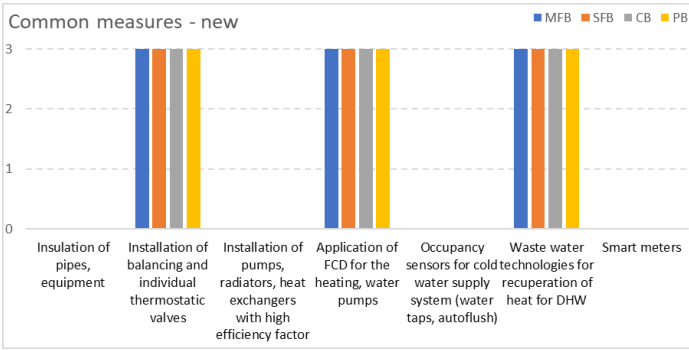
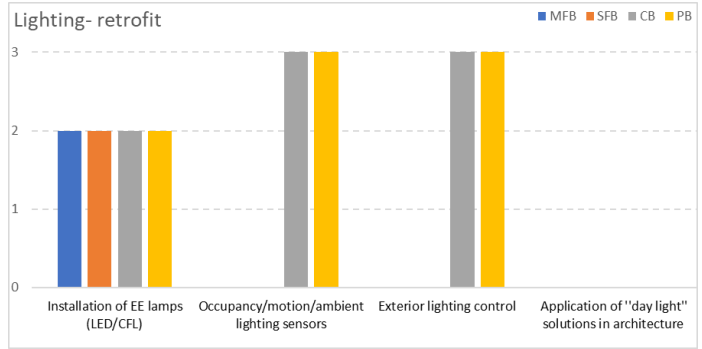
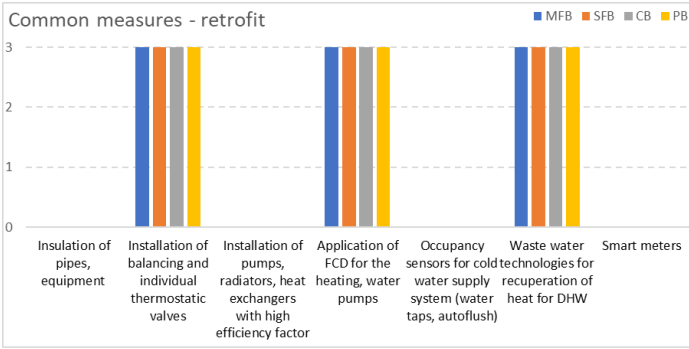
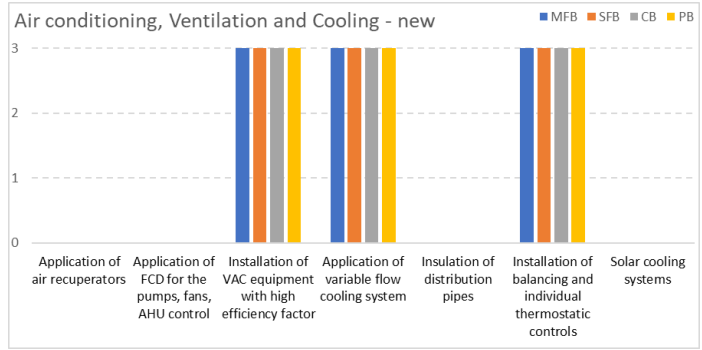
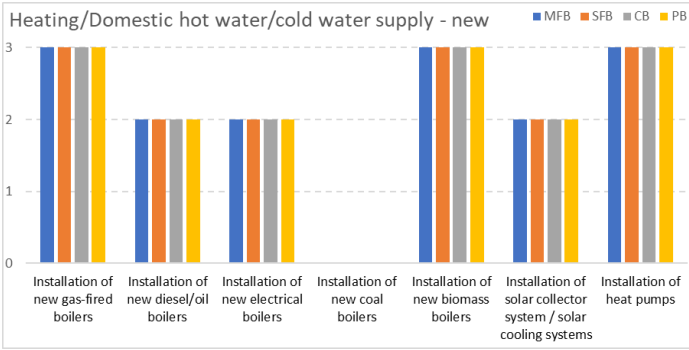
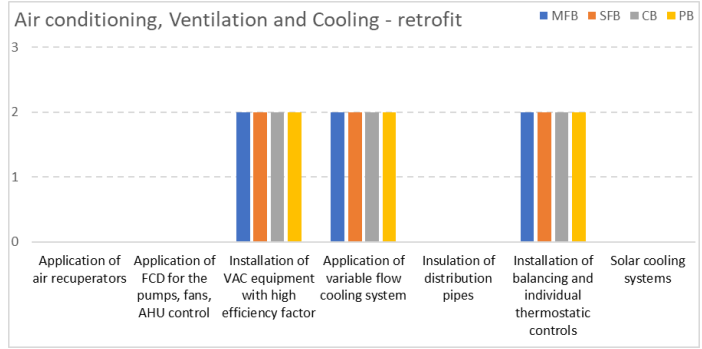
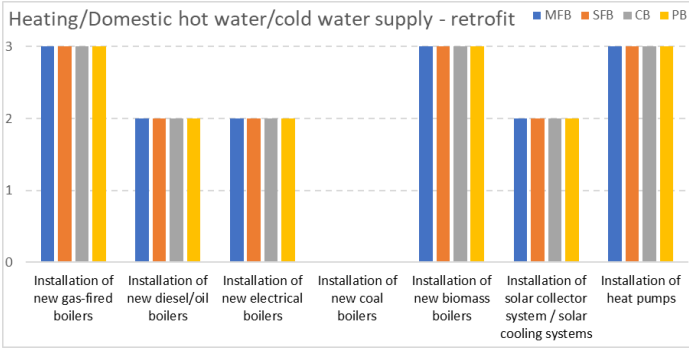




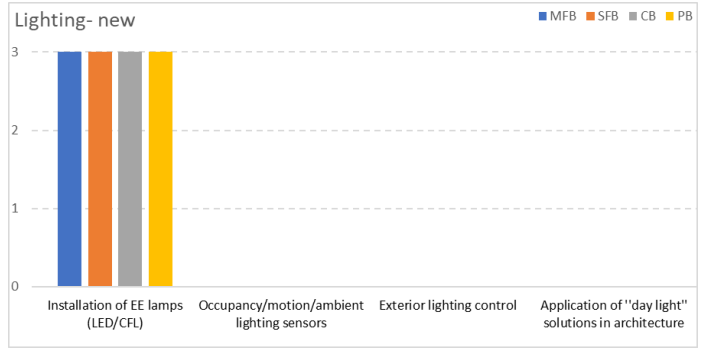
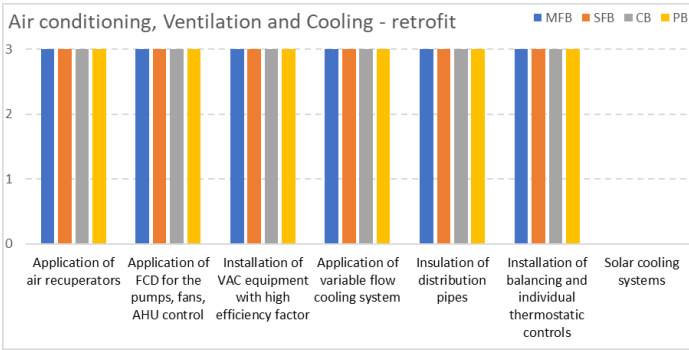
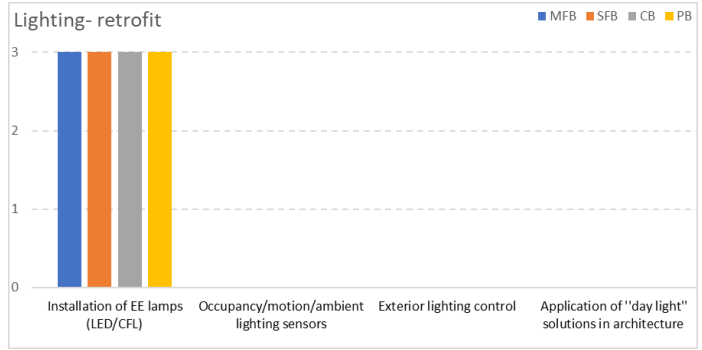
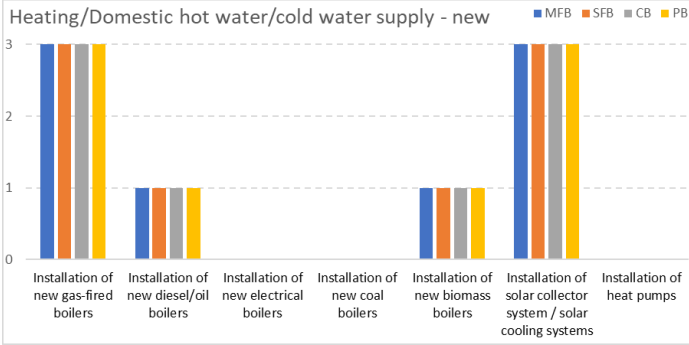
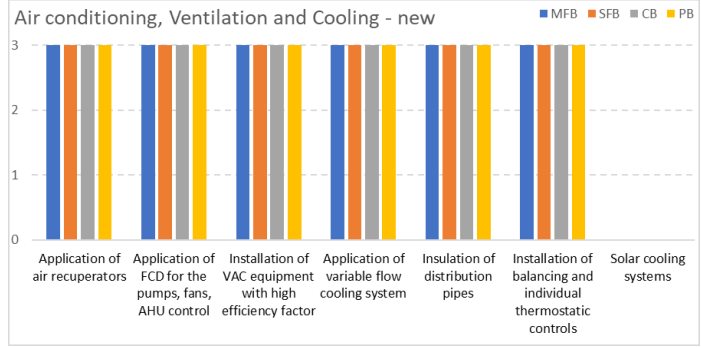
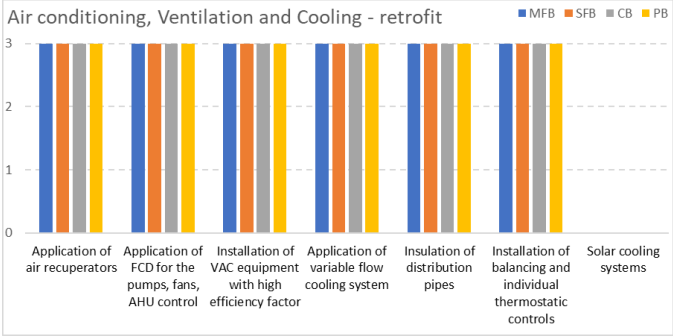




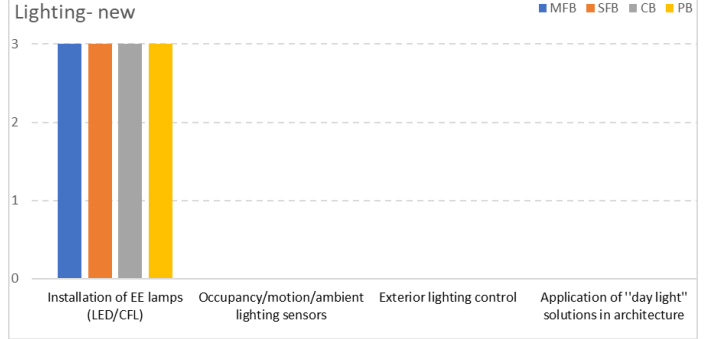
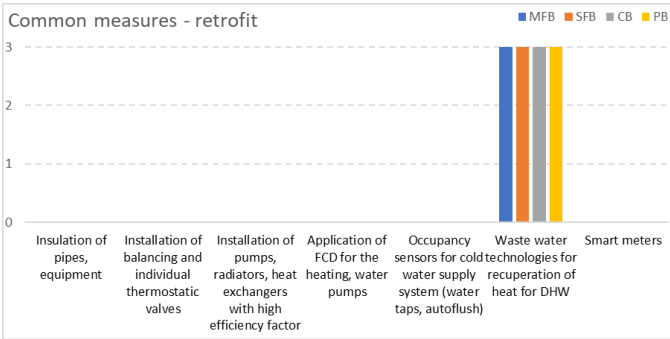
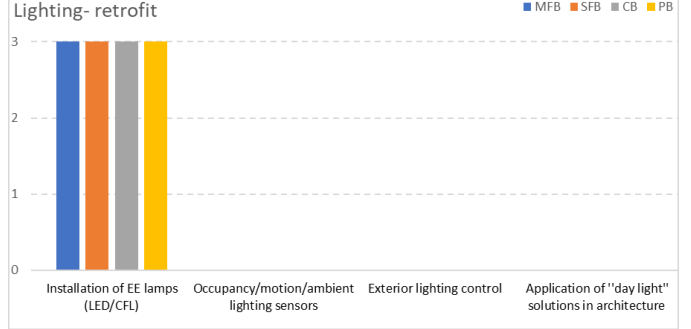
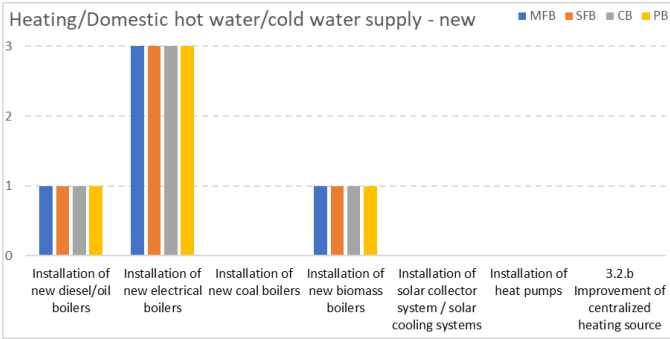
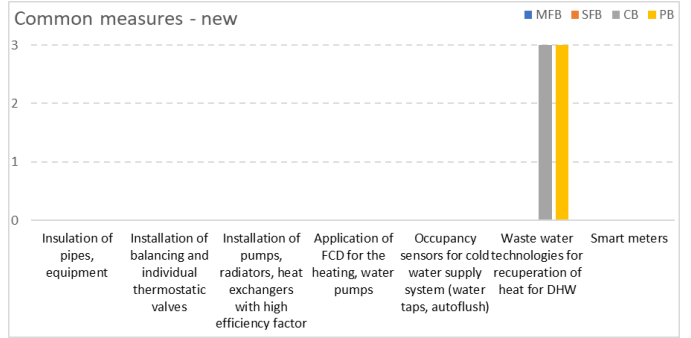
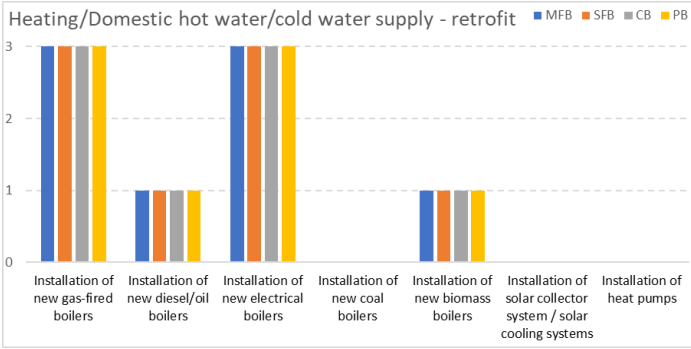




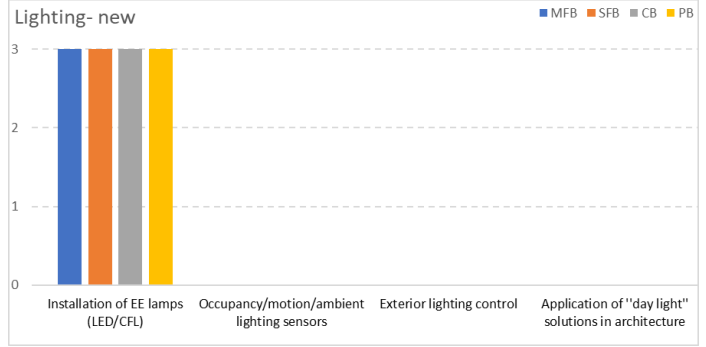
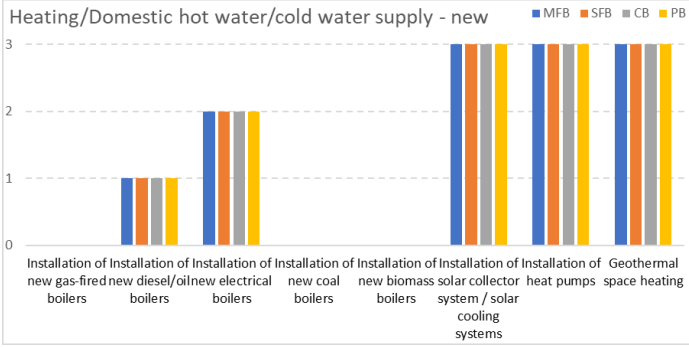






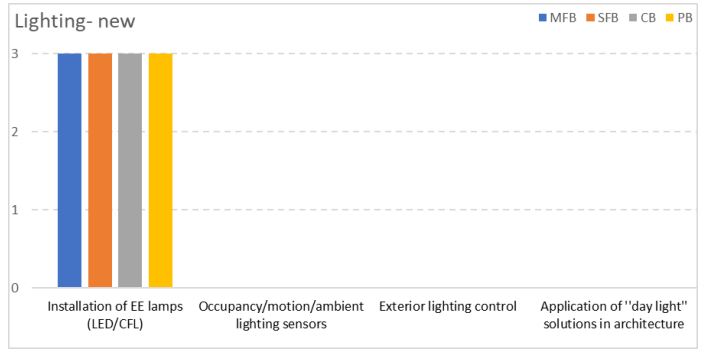
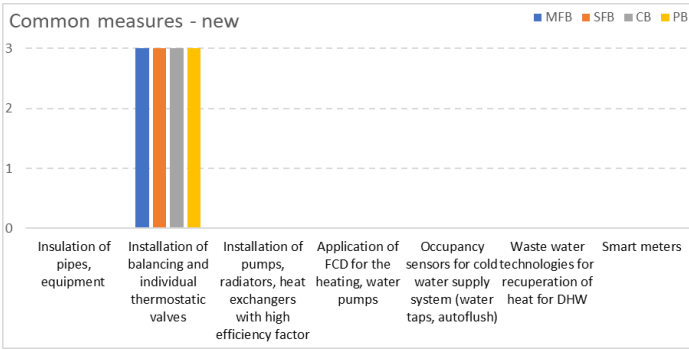
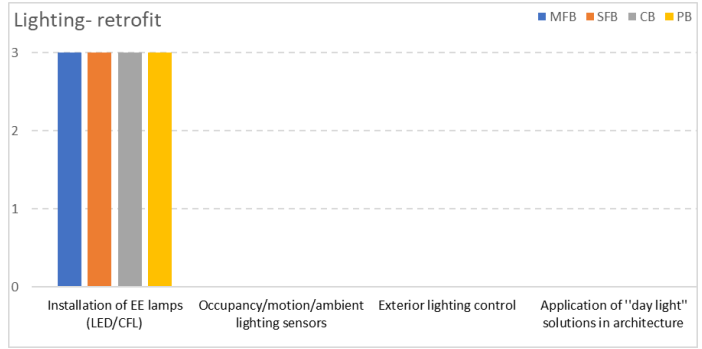
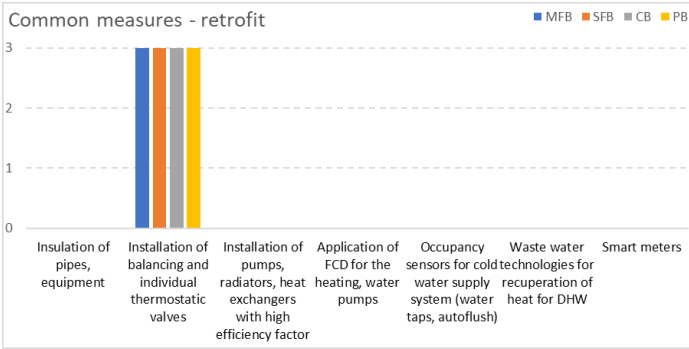
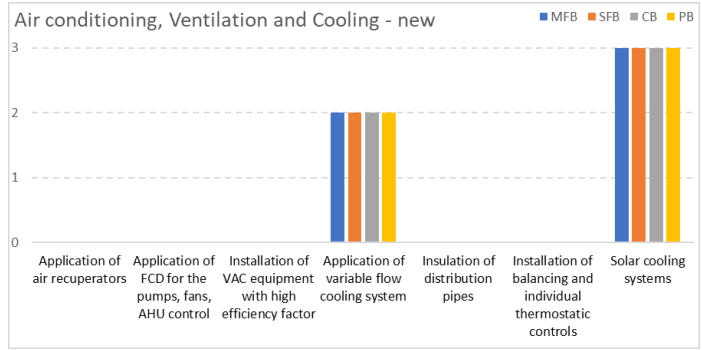
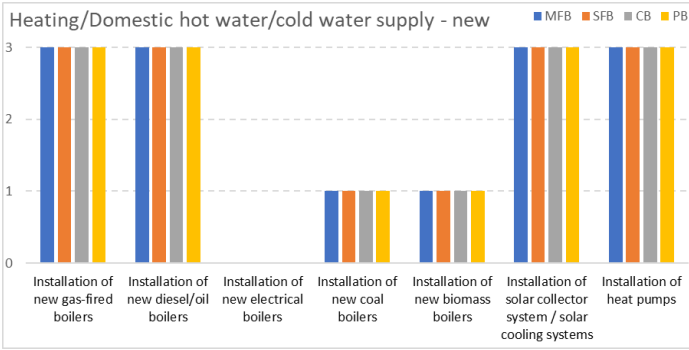
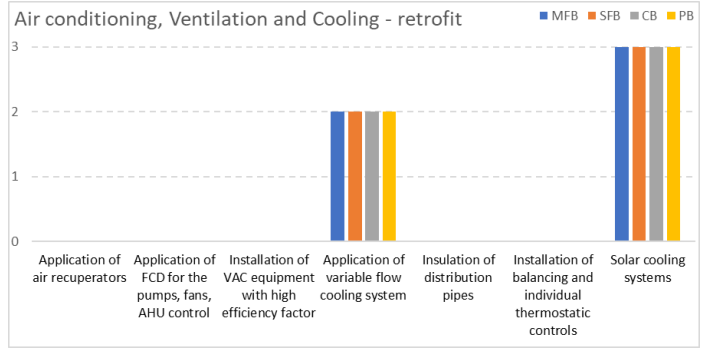
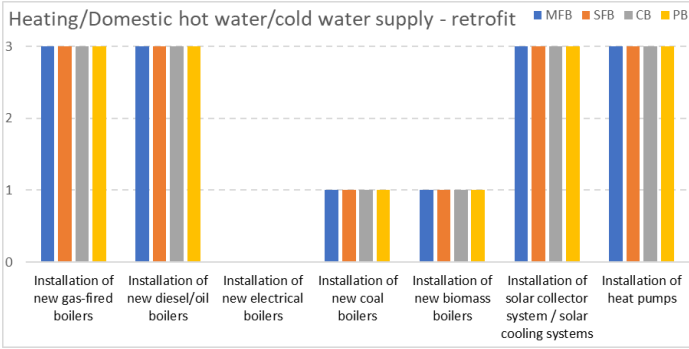




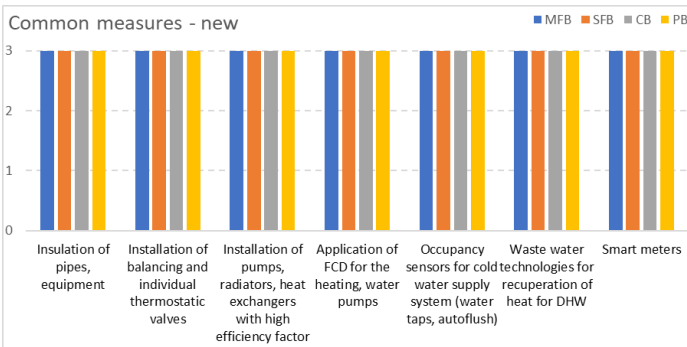
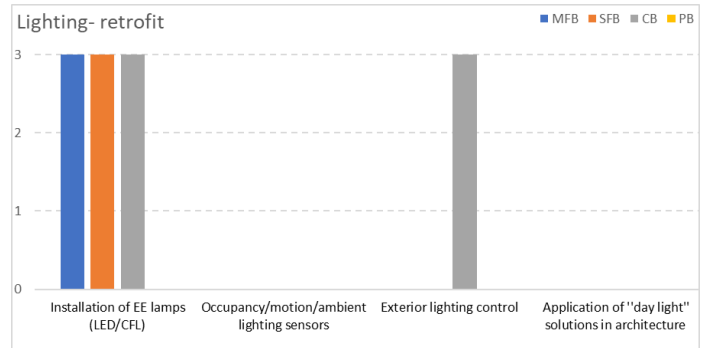
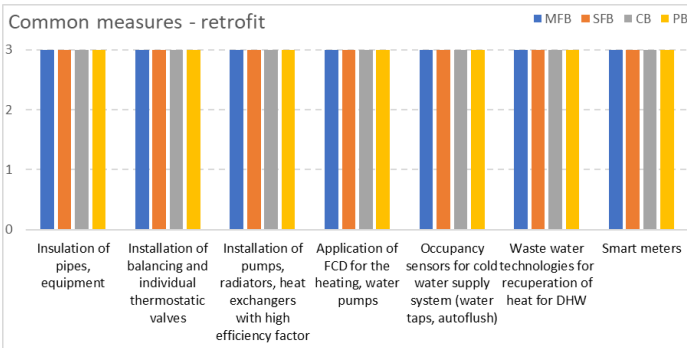
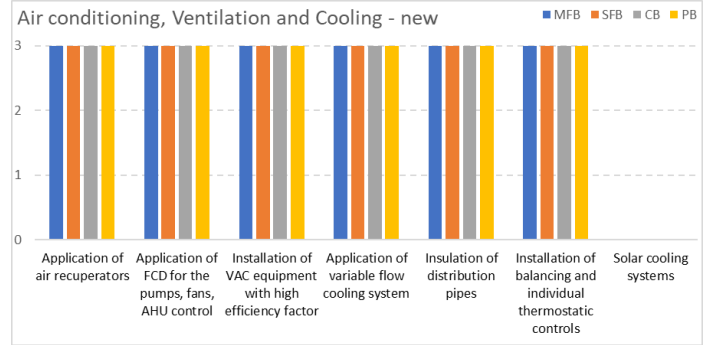
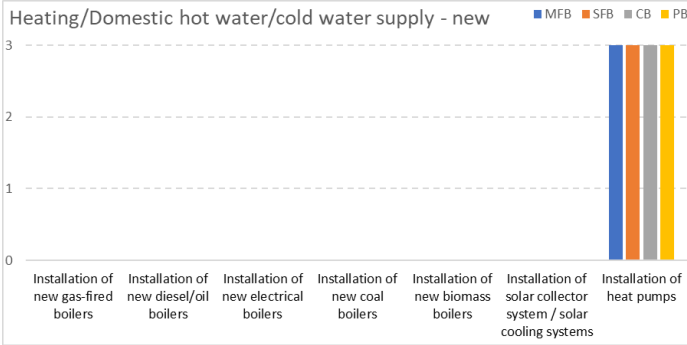
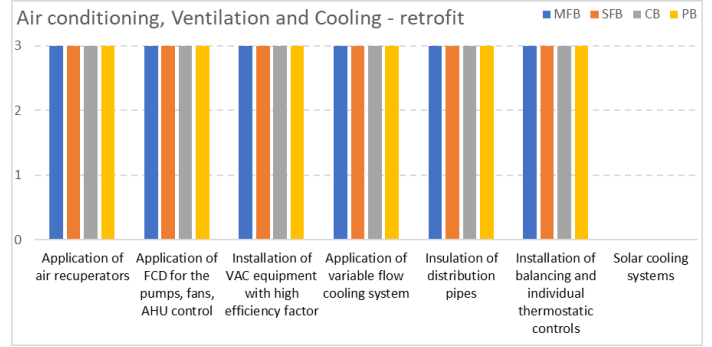
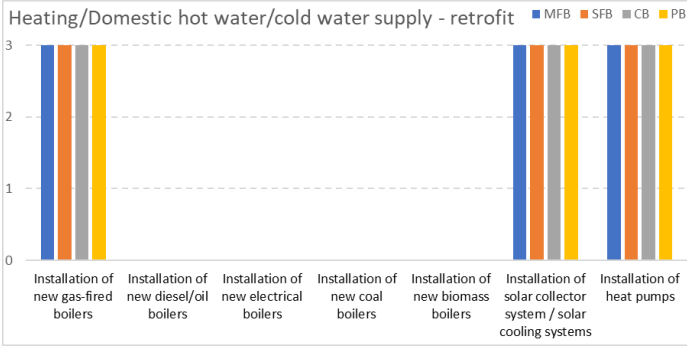




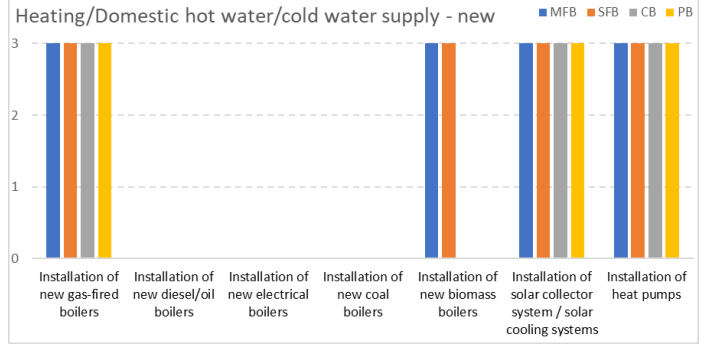
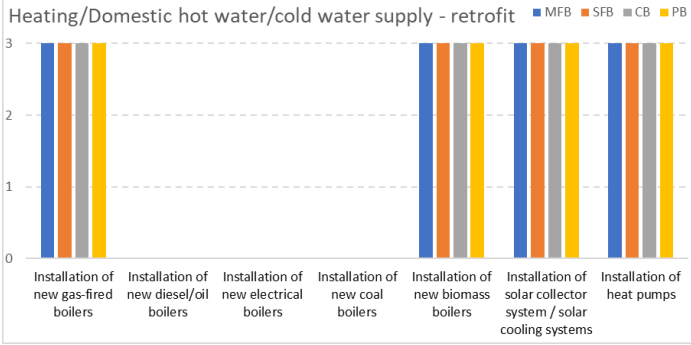




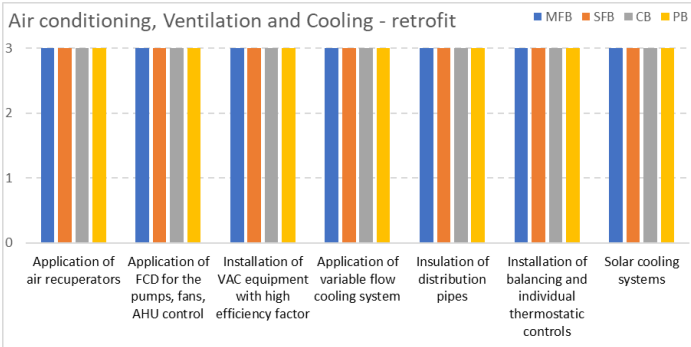
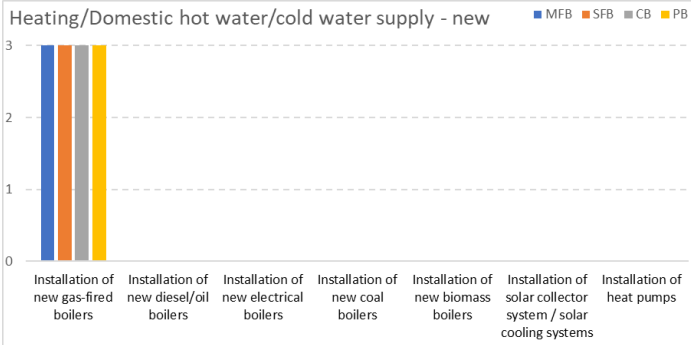
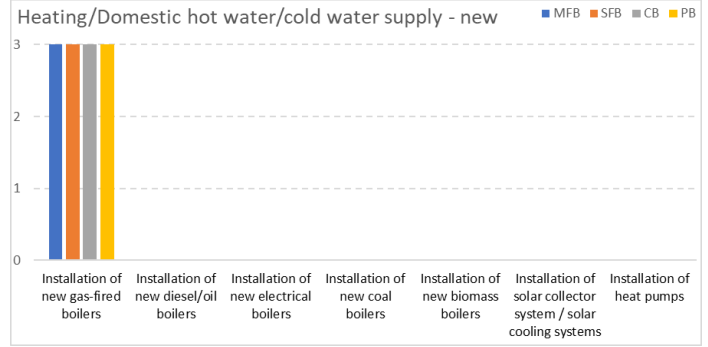
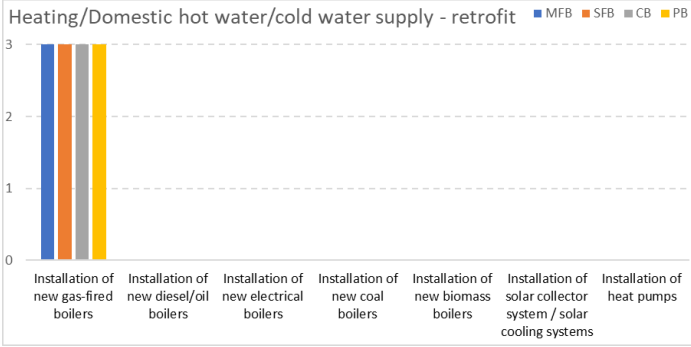






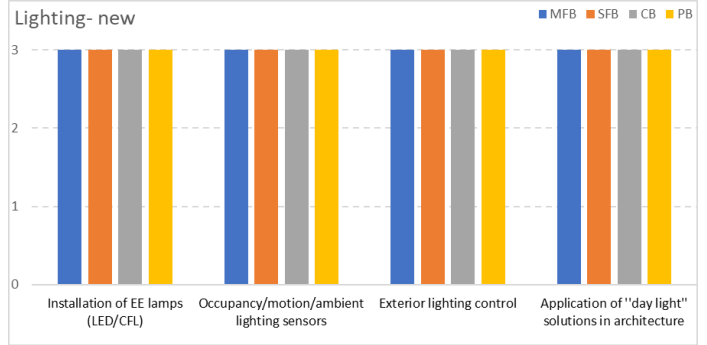
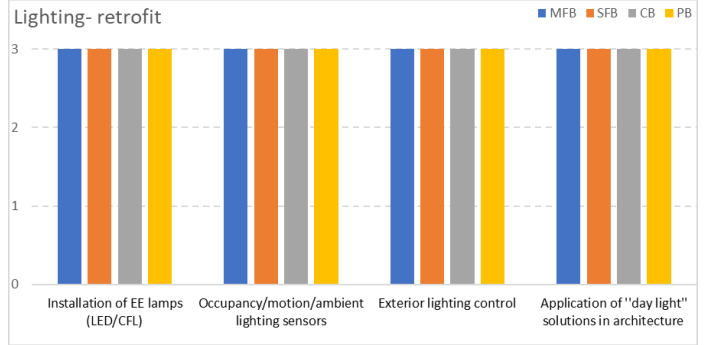
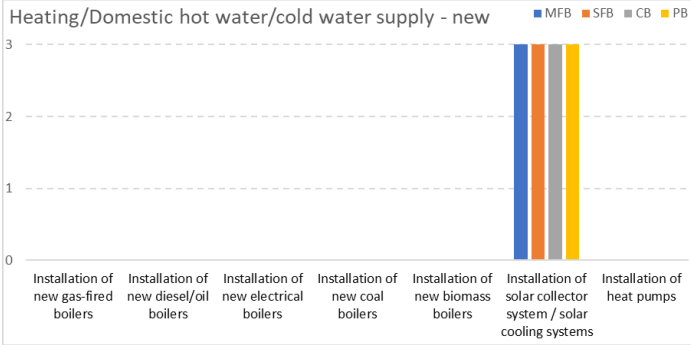
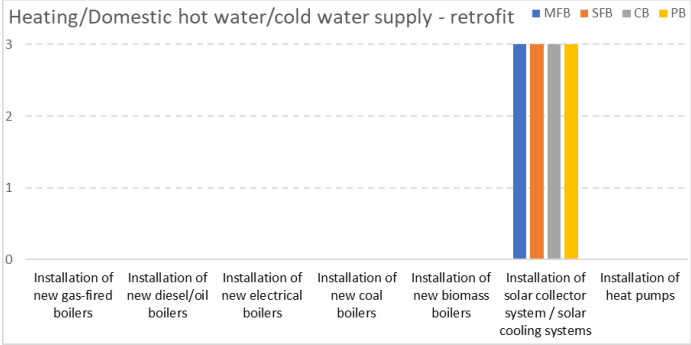




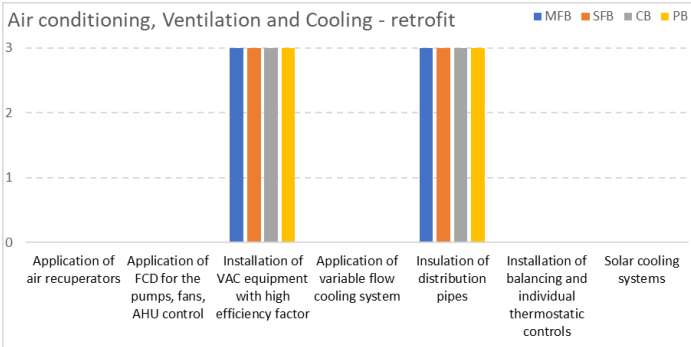
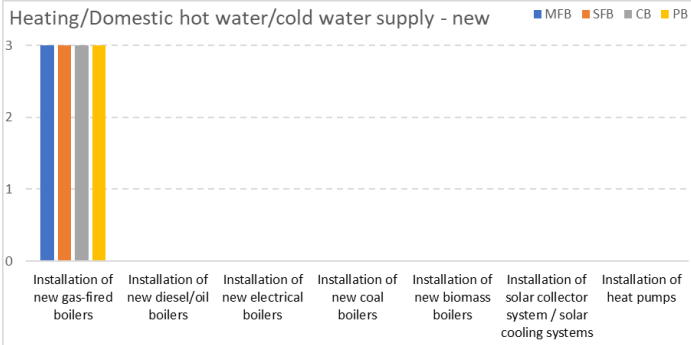
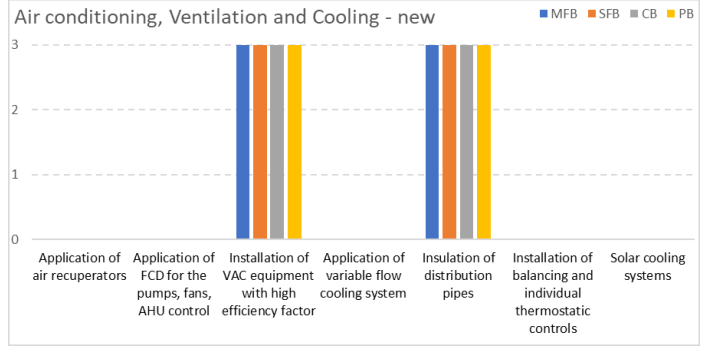
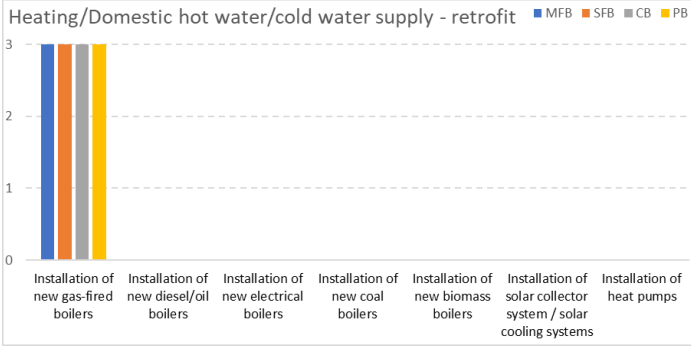




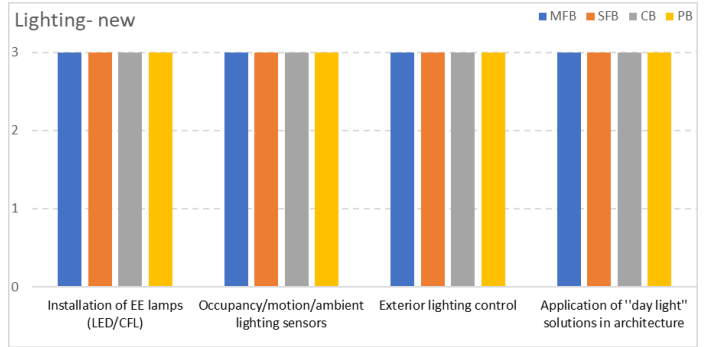
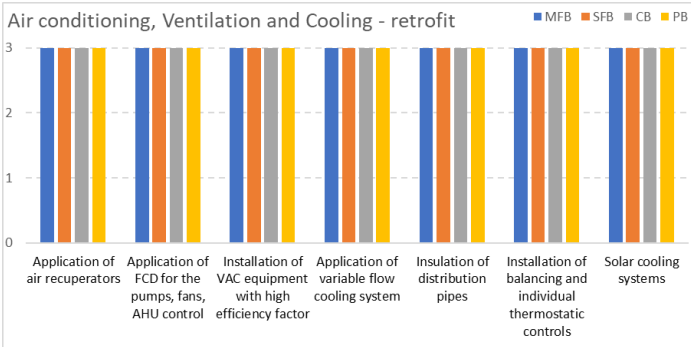
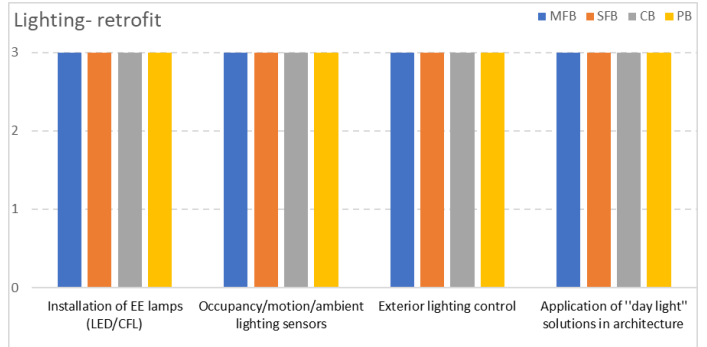
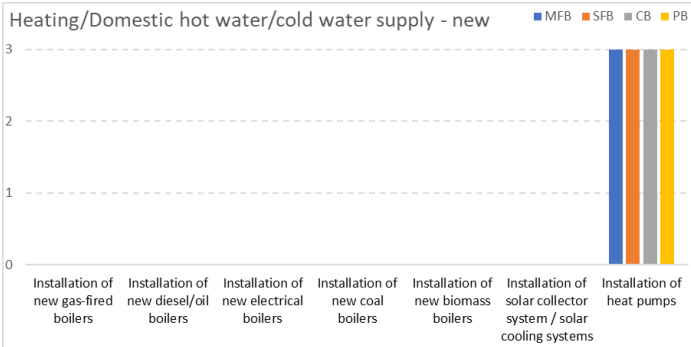
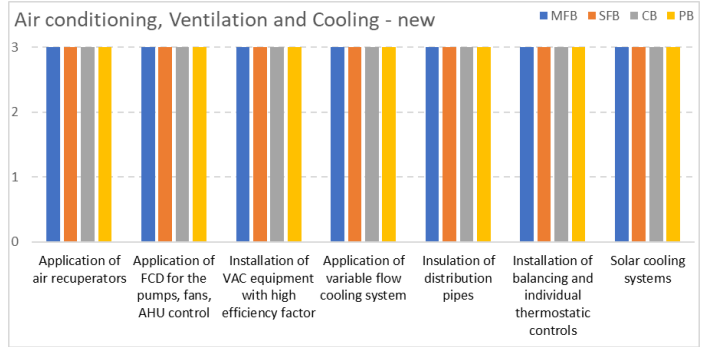
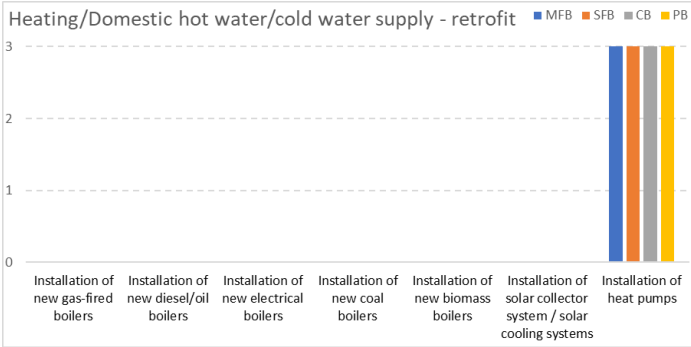




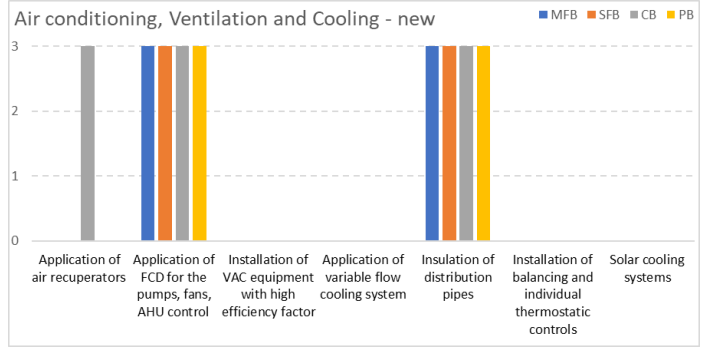
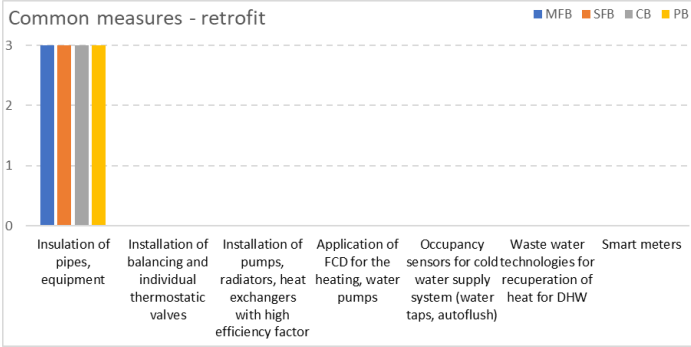
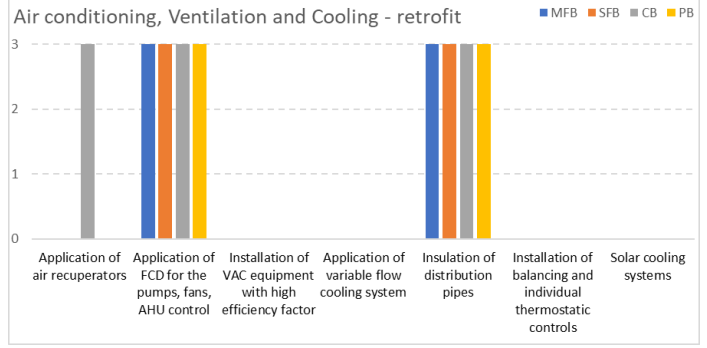
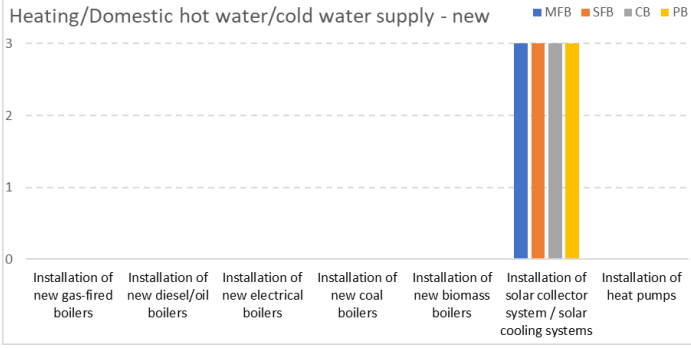
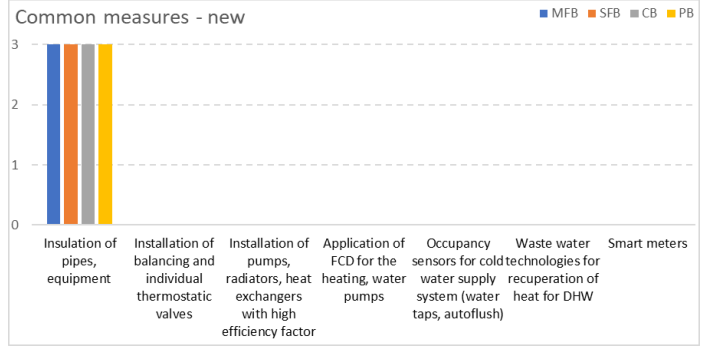
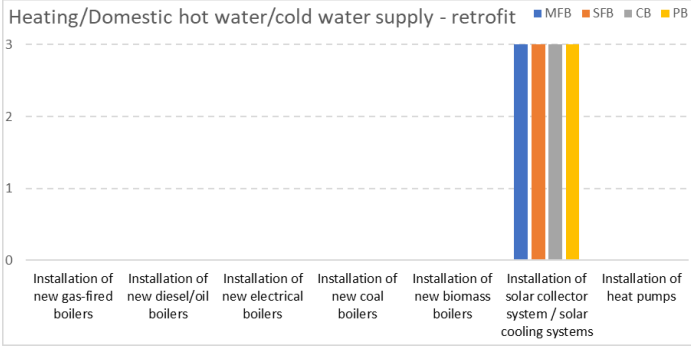






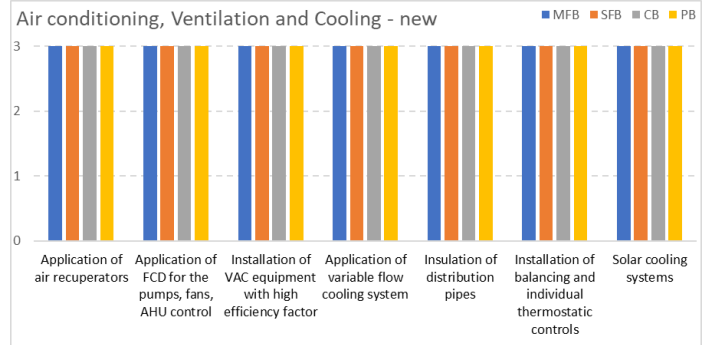
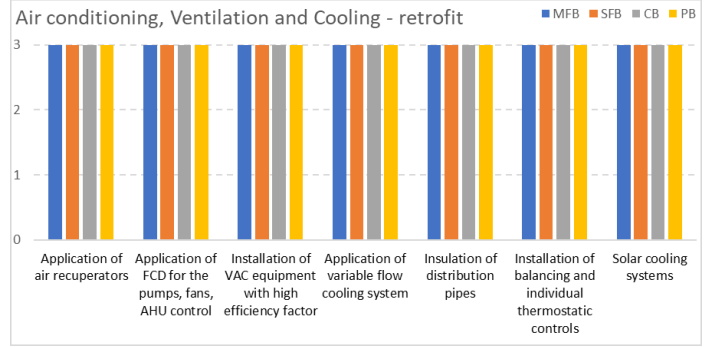
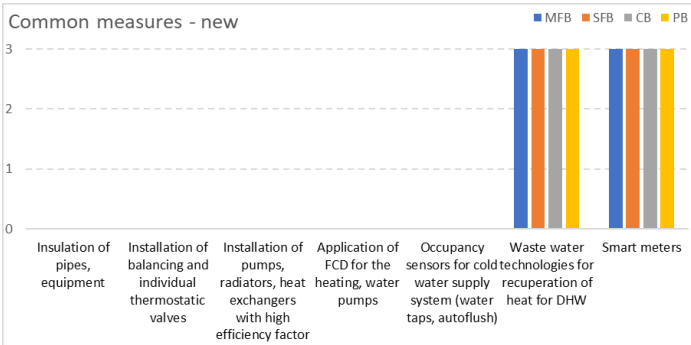
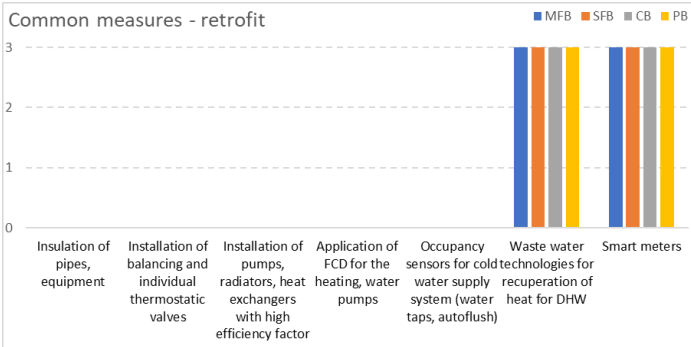
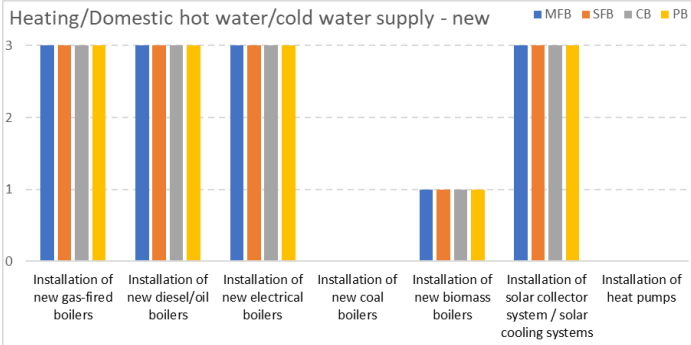
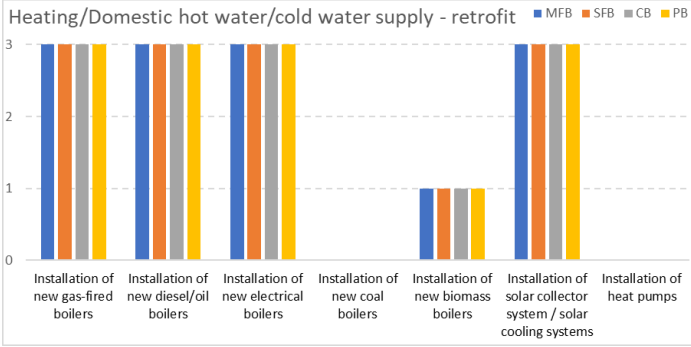




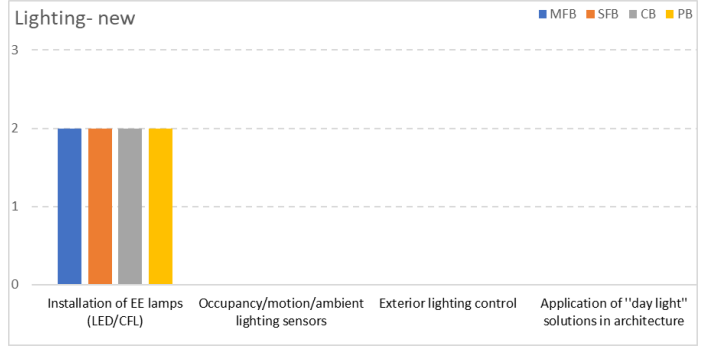
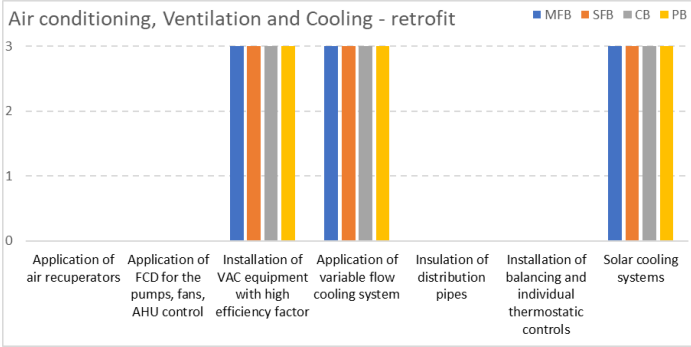
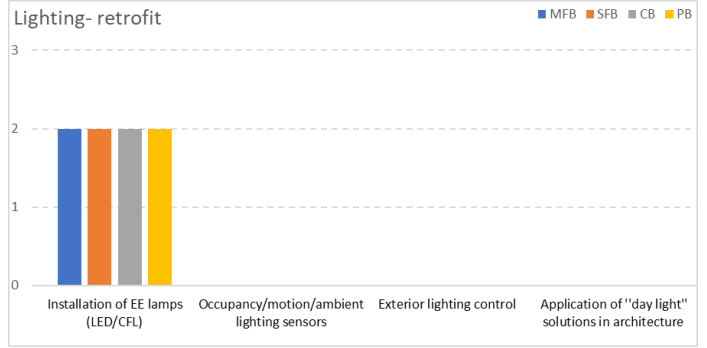
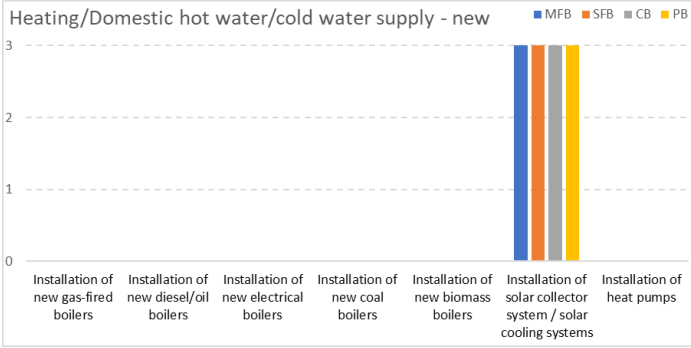
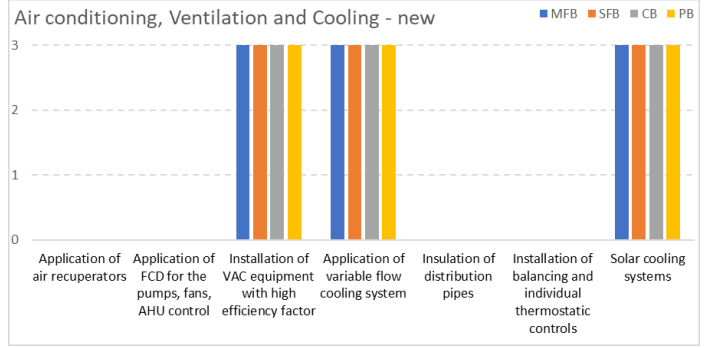
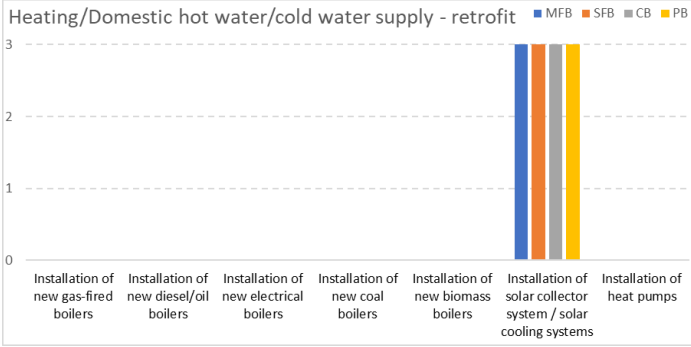




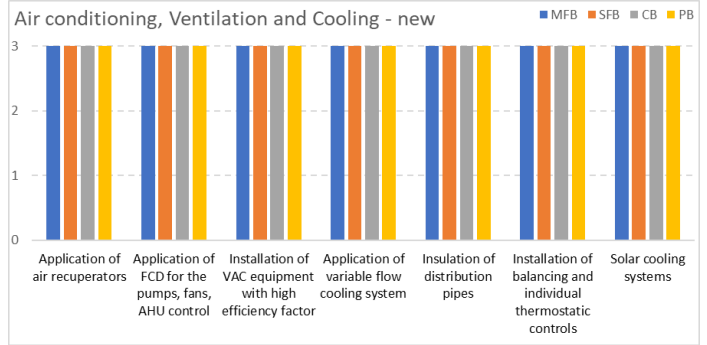
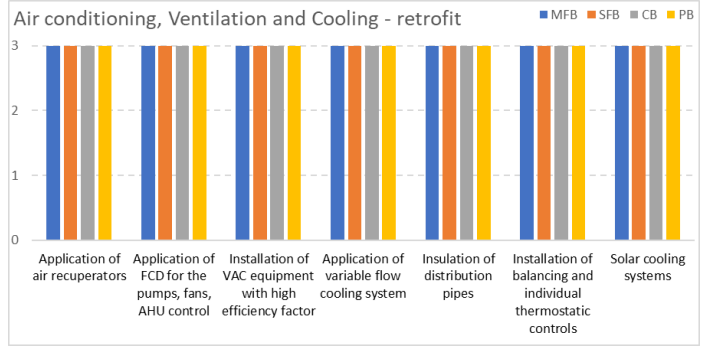
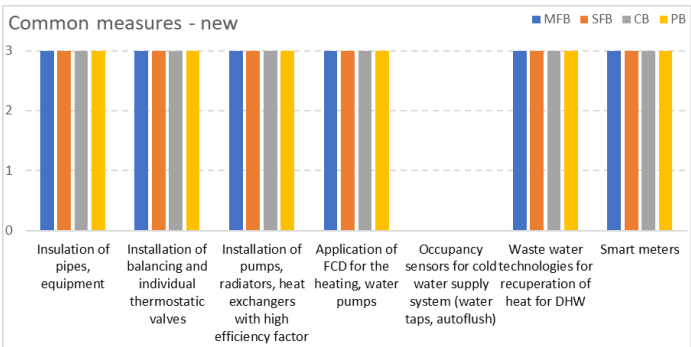
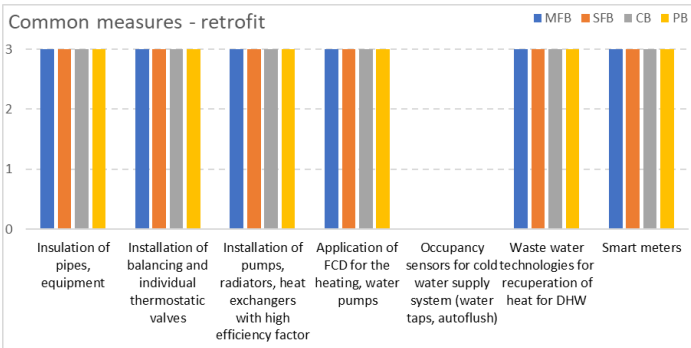
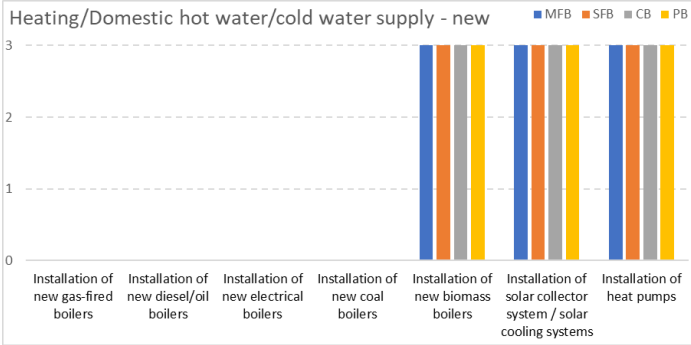
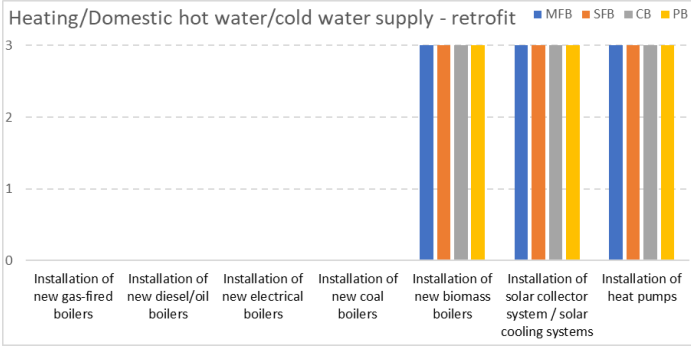


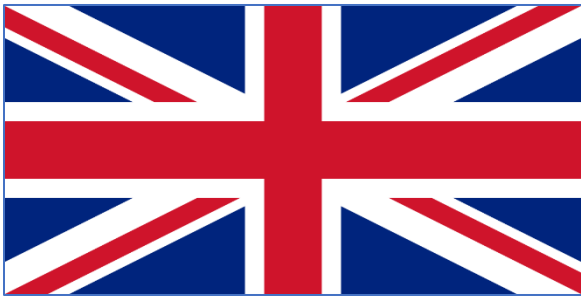










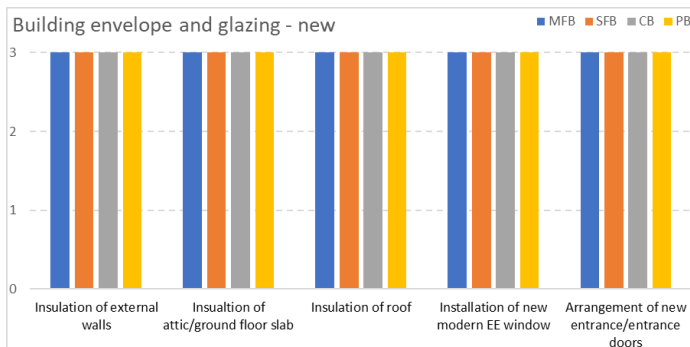
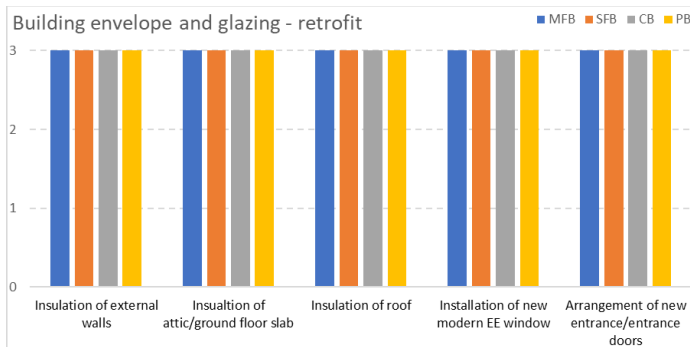


# UNITED KINGDOM

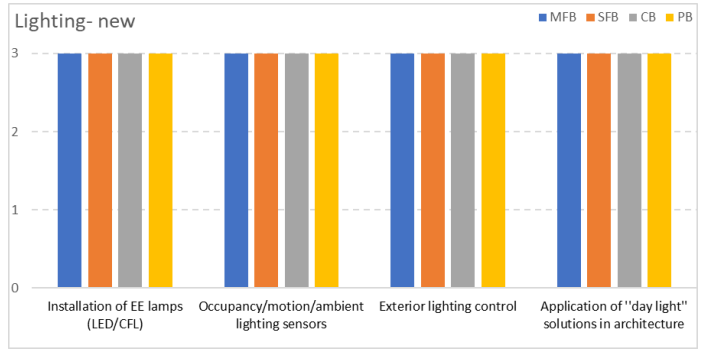
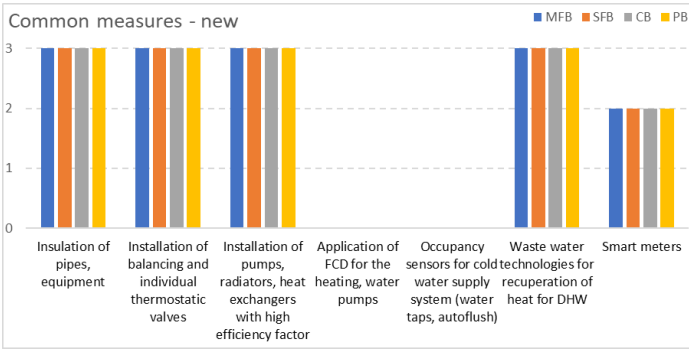
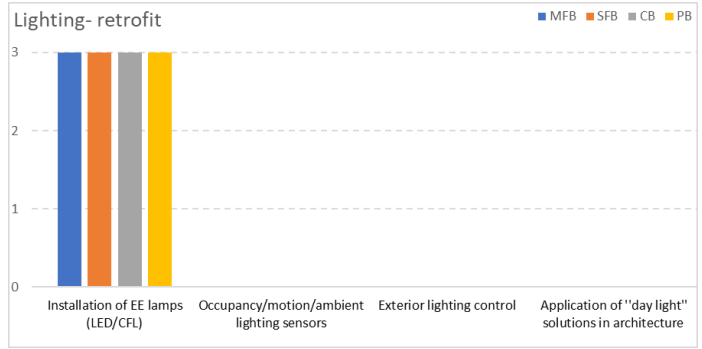
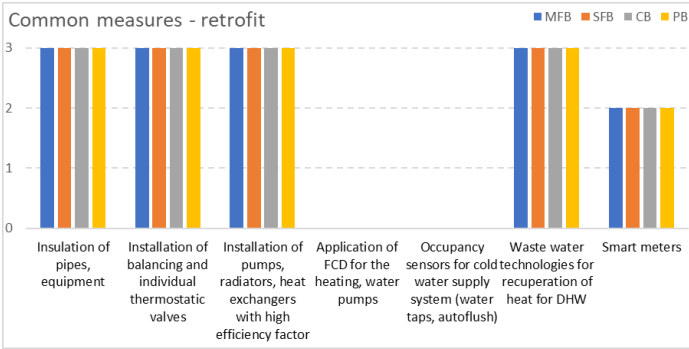
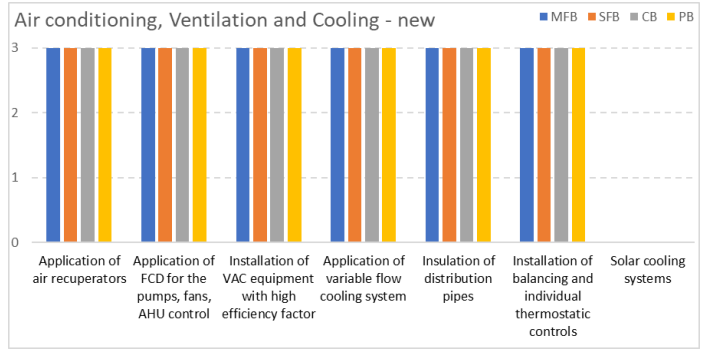
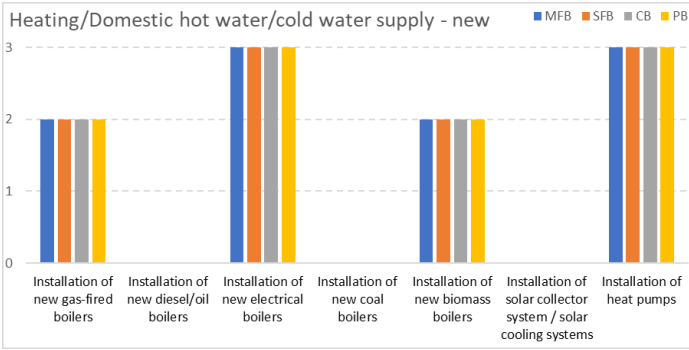
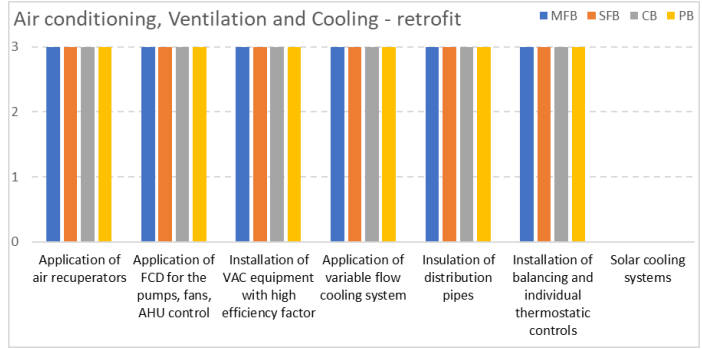
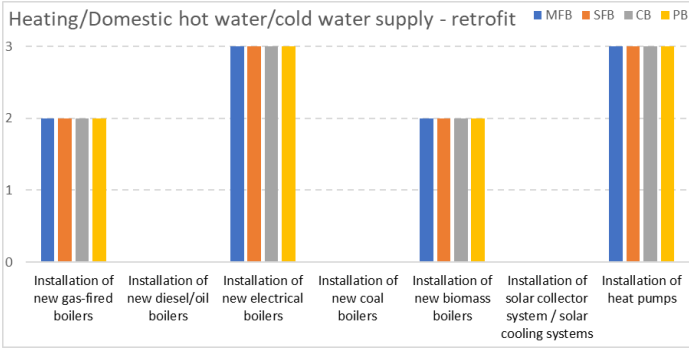
## OVERVIEW

Energy consumption in the UK is on a long-term downward trend; primary energy consumption declined by almost 2% in 2016, while final energy consumption increased by only slightly less. These same quantities dropped by 16% and 9%, respectively, from 2007 levels. Household energy consumption rose by 3% - though only 1% when adjusted for temperatures – possibly due to lower domestic fuel prices. Since 2007, however, household energy consumption decreased by 8%; on a temperature-adjusted basis, this translates into a 13% reduction.

As part of the 2015 Spending Review, the British government announced £295 million of new funding earmarked for financing public-sector energy efficiency projects. Scotland and Wales will receive £40 million of the Spending Review award. In Wales, for example, the Green Growth Wales program provides interest-free financing for energy efficiency projects undertaken by public-sector organisations. To implement Article 8 (4-6) of the EU Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU), the UK has established the Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme (ESOS), a mandatory energy assessment scheme for UK organisations. ESOS is administered by the Environment Agency. Qualifying organizations must perform ESOS assessments every 4 years, auditing energy used by buildings, industrial processes, and transport to identify cost-effective energy reduction measures.



	United Kingdom							
	Retrofit				New construction			
	MFB	SFB	CB	PB	MFB	SFB	CB	PB
<b>3.1 Building envelope and glazing</b>								
Insulation of external walls	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Insulation of attic/ground floor slab	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Insulation of roof	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Installation of new modern EE window	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Arrangement of new entrance/entrance doors	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>3.2 Heating/Domestic hot water/cold water supply</b>								
<b>3.2.a Improvement of decentralized heating source</b>								
Installation of new gas-fired boilers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Installation of new diesel/oil boilers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Installation of new electrical boilers	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Installation of new coal boilers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Installation of new biomass boilers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Installation of solar collector system / solar cooling systems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Installation of heat pumps	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>3.2.b Improvement of centralized heating source</b>								
Improvement of Centralized Heating Source	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
<b>3.2.c Common measures</b>								
Insulation of pipes, equipment	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Installation of balancing and individual thermostatic valves	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Installation of pumps, radiators, heat exchangers with high efficiency factor	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Application of FCD for the heating, water pumps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Occupancy sensors for cold water supply system (water taps, autoflush)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste water technologies for recuperation of heat for DHW	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Smart meters	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>3.3 Air conditioning, Ventilation and Cooling</b>								
Application of air recuperators	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Application of FCD for the pumps, fans, AHU control	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Installation of VAC equipment with high	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Application of variable flow cooling system	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Insulation of distribution pipes	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Installation of balancing and individual thermostatic controls	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Solar cooling systems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>3.4 Appliance</b>								
EE appliance	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>3.5 Lighting</b>								
Installation of EE lamps (LED/CFL)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Occupancy/motion/ambient lighting sensors	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3
Exterior lighting control	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3
Application of "day light" solutions in architecture	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3

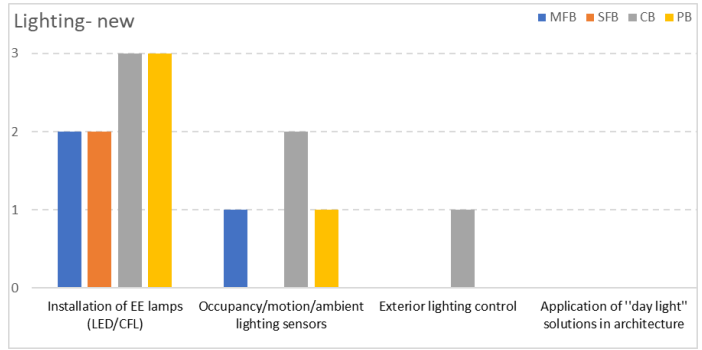
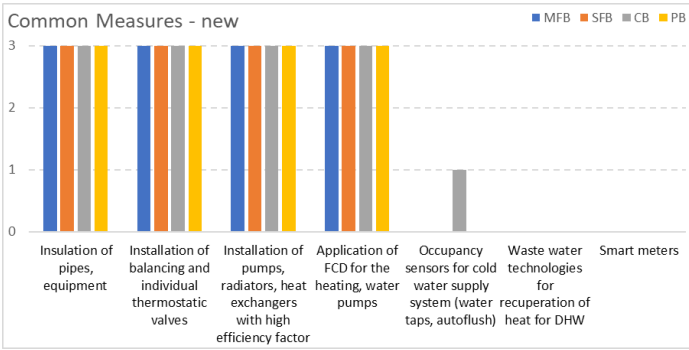
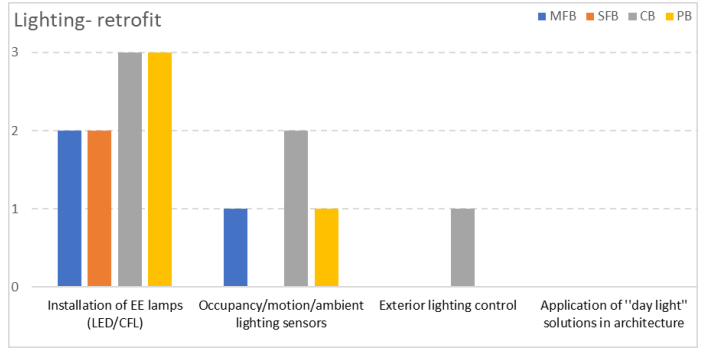
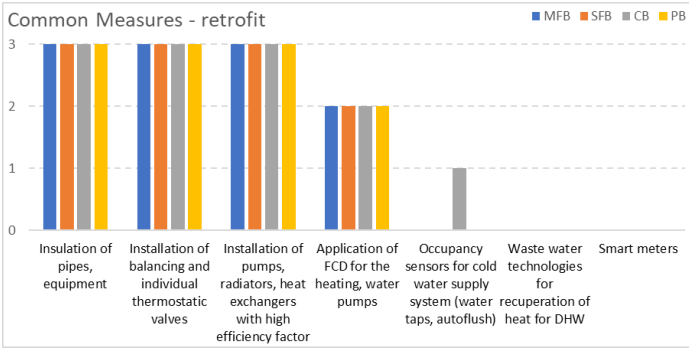
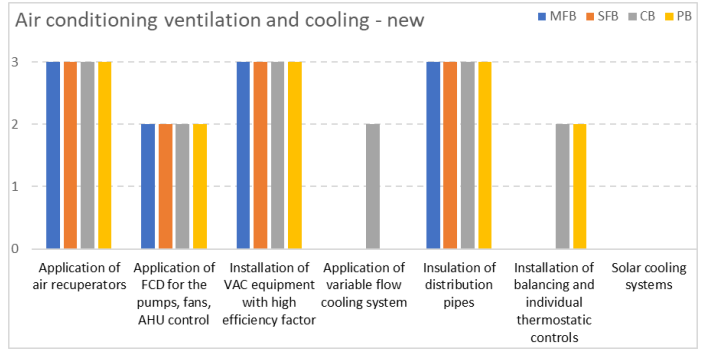
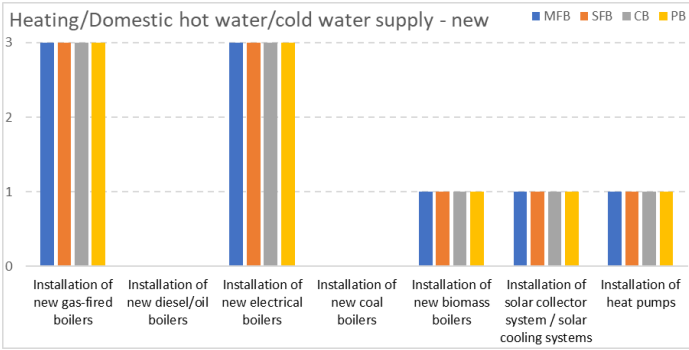
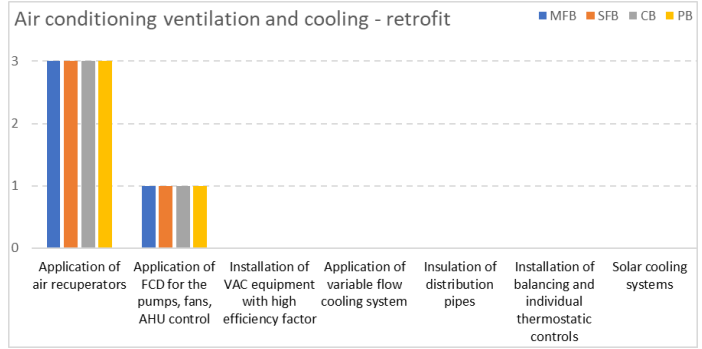
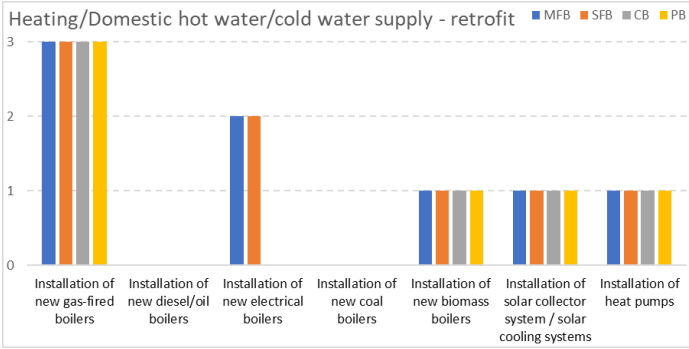


# SUBREGION B

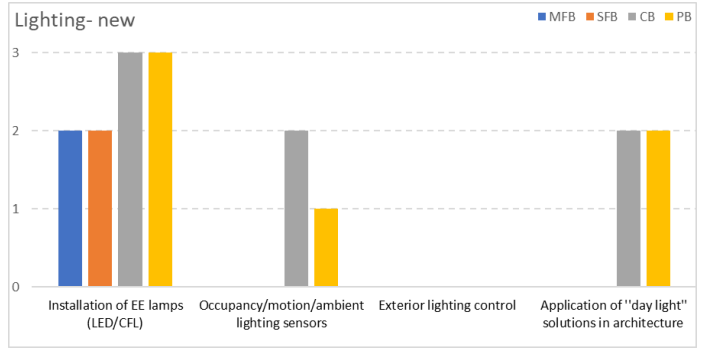
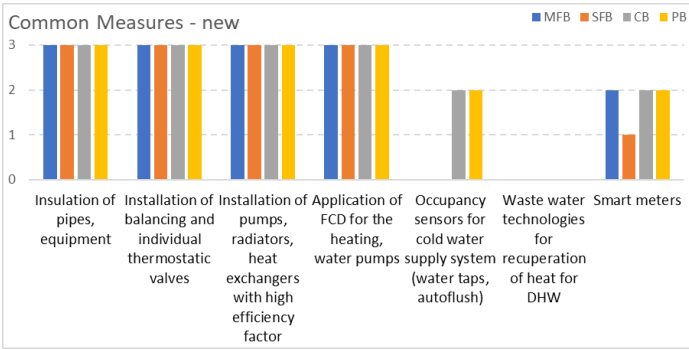
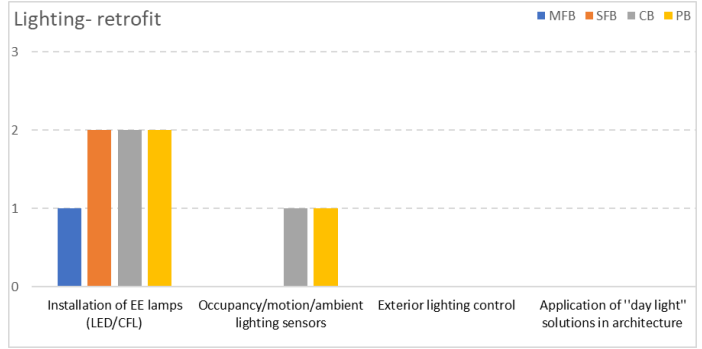
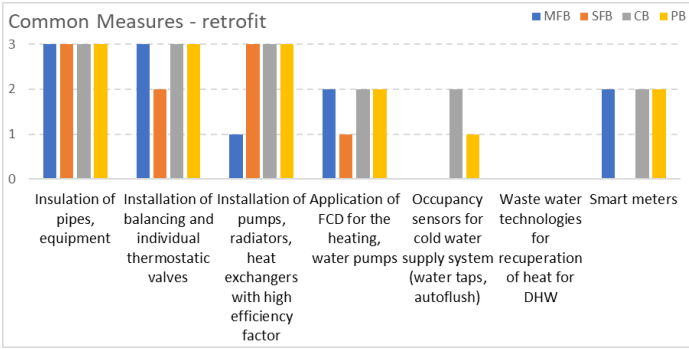
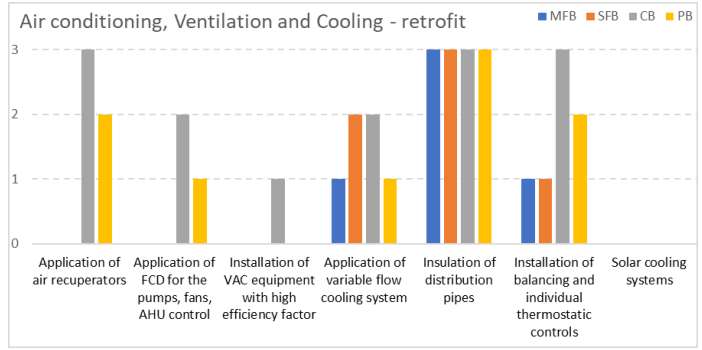
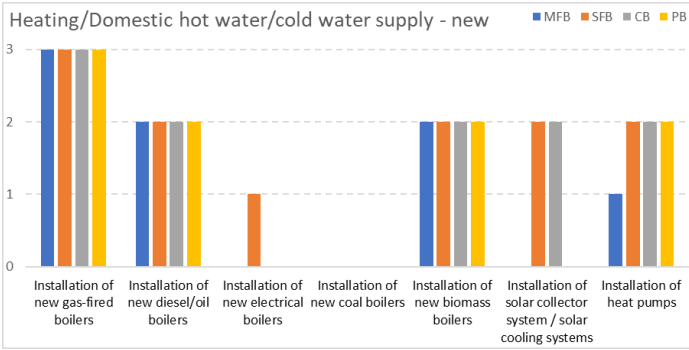
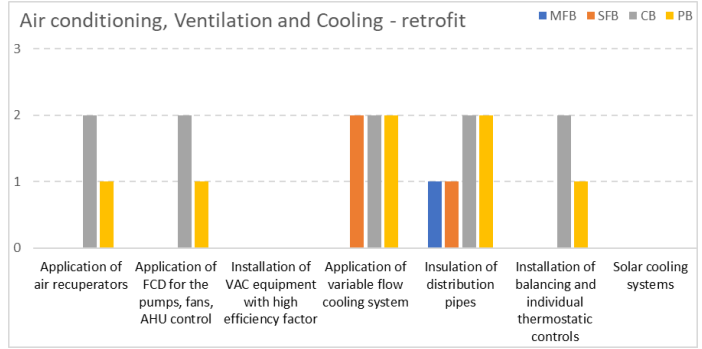
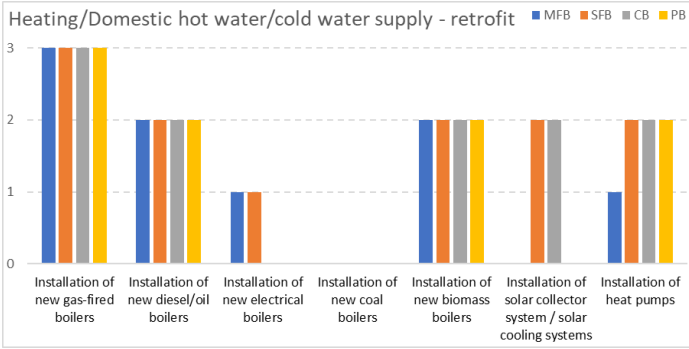
Bulgaria  
Croatia  
Cyprus  
Czech Republic  
Estonia  
Hungary  
Latvia  
Lithuania  
Malta  
Poland  
Romania  
Slovakia  
Slovenia













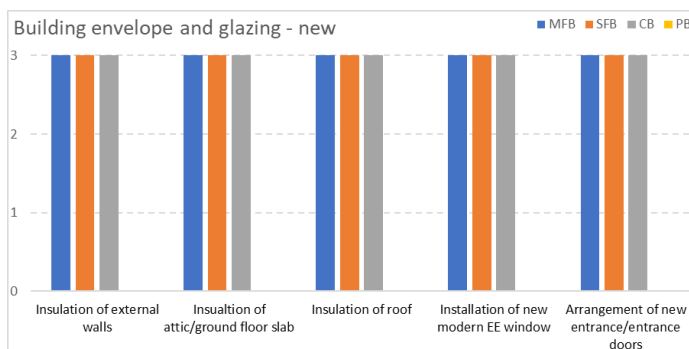
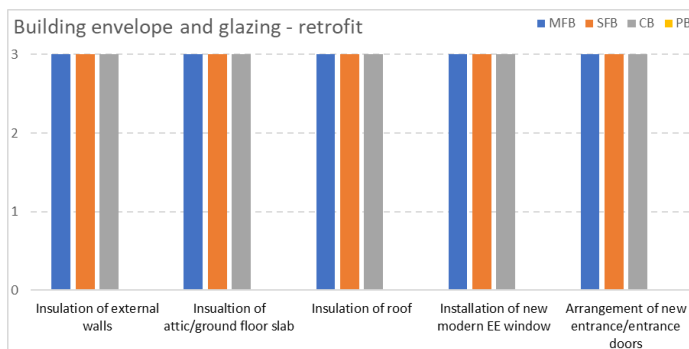
# CYPRUS

## OVERVIEW

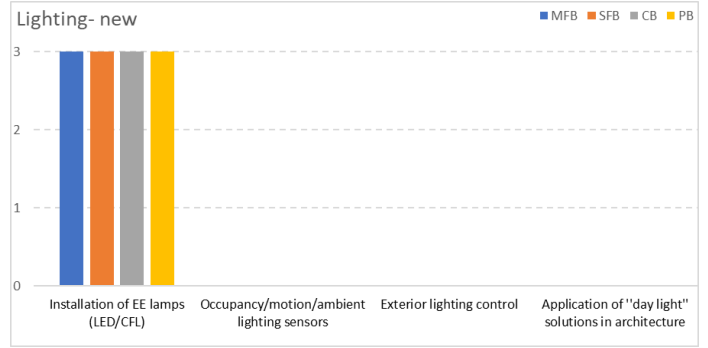
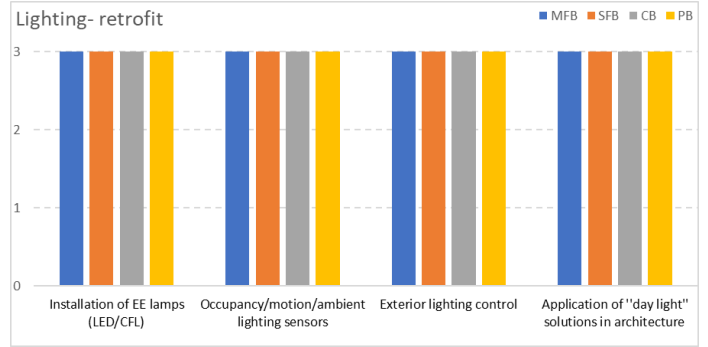
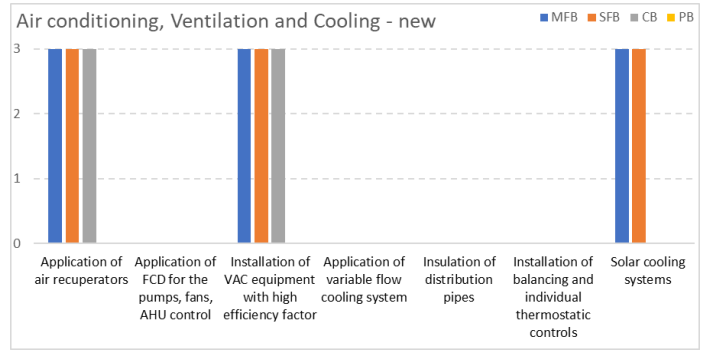
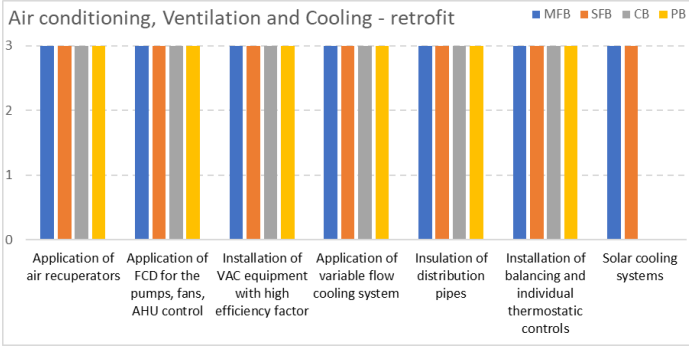
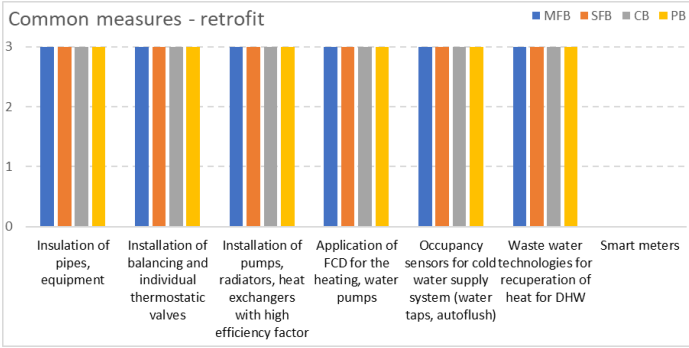
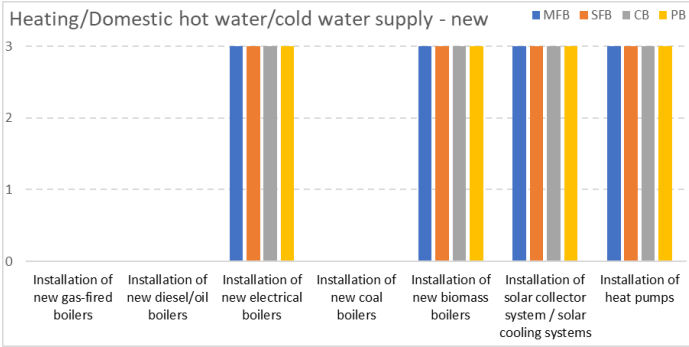
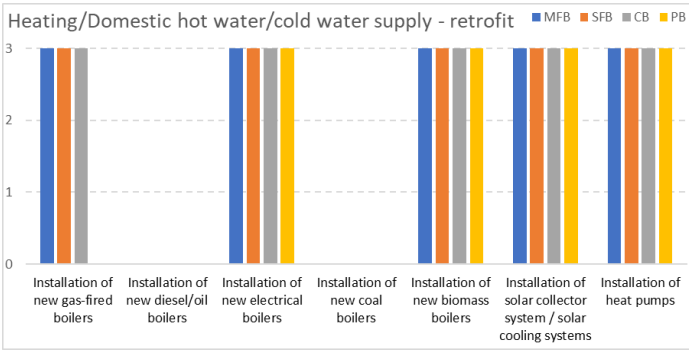
Most of the building stock in Cyprus was built during or since the 1980's, but not governed by any building standards with mandatory energy consumption requirements. Hence, the majority of the buildings have low energy efficiency ratings; this is reflected in final energy consumption, which has been increasing rapidly since the 1990s. There is great potential for reducing energy consumption in the Cyprus buildings sector.

The residential building stock is composed of nearly 300,000 homes used as permanent dwellings and another 78,000 homes used as secondary / vacation homes. Seasonal occupancy results in lower energy consumption by approximately 21% of residences. Electricity accounts for nearly half of the final energy consumption by residences, followed by heating oil and liquefied gas. Renewable energy sources, including solar photovoltaics, geothermal heat pumps, and biomass systems accounted for approximately 4% in final energy consumption in 2017.

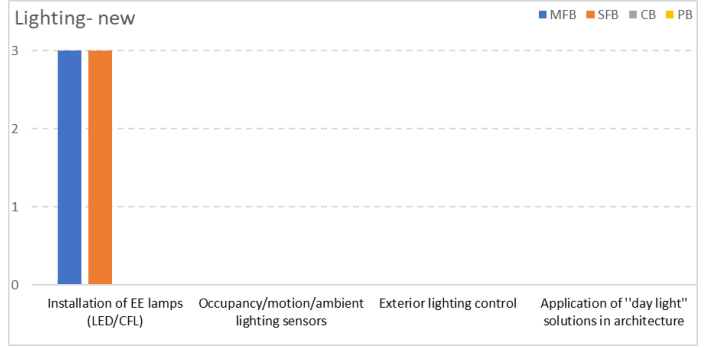
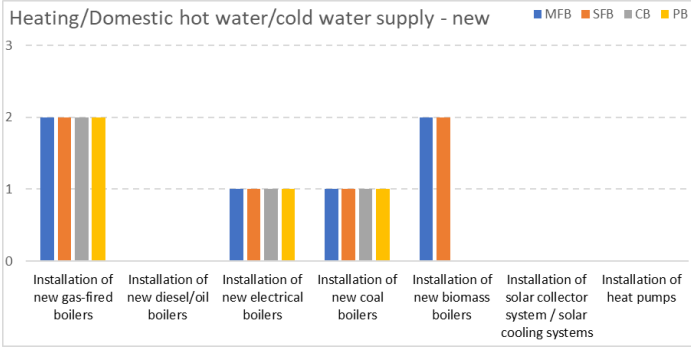
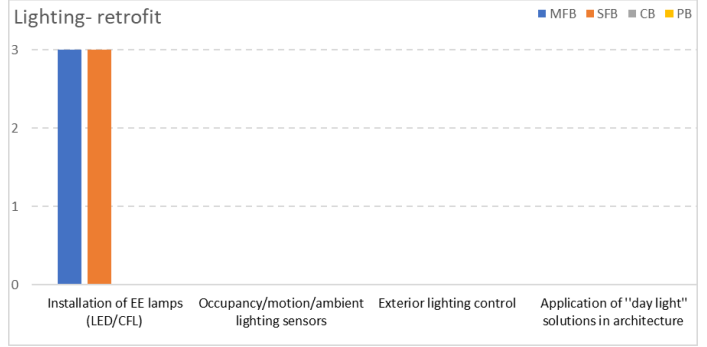
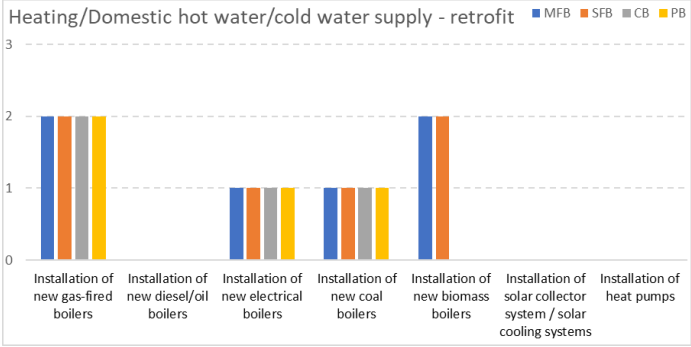
The majority of household energy is consumed by air conditioning and heating systems. In single-family homes, the predominant technology is a boiler-based central heating system; multi-family residences tend to use independent air-conditioning units. Space heating and cooling is lacked by half of the former, and about 18% of the latter. Hence, there are ample opportunities to simultaneously increase energy efficiency, and improve residents' quality of life.



	Cyprus							
	Retrofit				New construction			
	MFB	SFB	CB	PB	MFB	SFB	CB	PB
<b>3.1 Building envelope and glazing</b>								
Insulation of external walls	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	0
Insulation of attic/ground floor slab	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	0
Insulation of roof	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	0
Installation of new modern EE window	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	0
Arrangement of new entrance/entrance doors	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	0
<b>3.2 Heating/Domestic hot water/cold water supply</b>								
<b>3.2.a Improvement of decentralized heating source</b>								
Installation of new gas-fired boilers	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Installation of new diesel/oil boilers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Installation of new electrical boilers	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Installation of new coal boilers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Installation of new biomass boilers	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Installation of solar collector system / solar cooling systems	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Installation of heat pumps	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>3.2.b Improvement of centralized heating source</b>								
Improvement of Centralized Heating Source	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>3.2.c Common measures</b>								
Insulation of pipes, equipment	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
Installation of balancing and individual thermostatic valves	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
Installation of pumps, radiators, heat exchangers with high efficiency factor	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
Application of FCD for the heating, water pumps	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
Occupancy sensors for cold water supply system (water taps, autoflush)	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
Waste water technologies for recuperation of heat for DHW	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
Smart meters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>3.3 Air conditioning, Ventilation and Cooling</b>								
Application of air recuperators	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0
Application of FCD for the pumps, fans, AHU control	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
Installation of VAC equipment with high efficiency factor	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0
Application of variable flow cooling system	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
Insulation of distribution pipes	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
Installation of balancing and individual thermostatic controls	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
Solar cooling systems	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
<b>3.4 Appliance</b>								
EE appliance (labelling)	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
<b>3.5 Lighting</b>								
Installation of EE lamps (LED/ CFL)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Occupancy/motion/ambient lighting sensors	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
Exterior lighting control	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
Application of "day light" solutions in architecture	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0











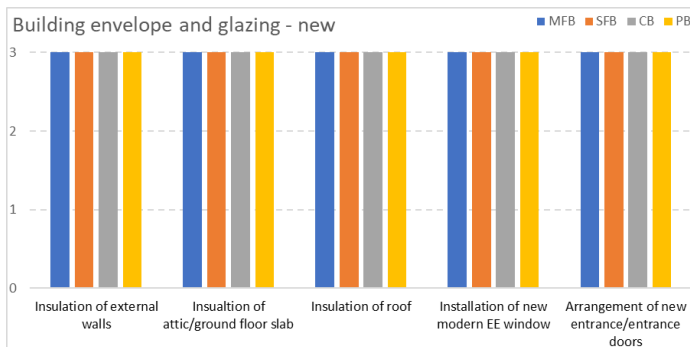
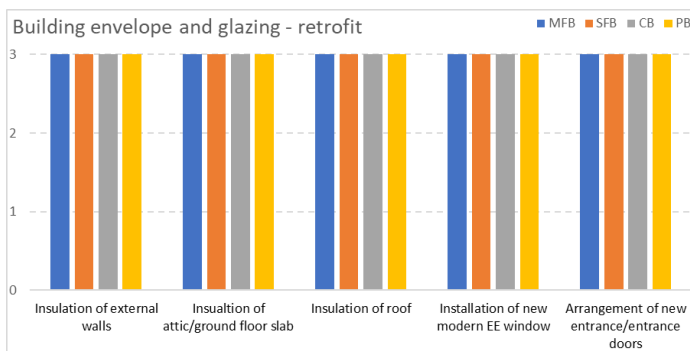
# ESTONIA

## OVERVIEW

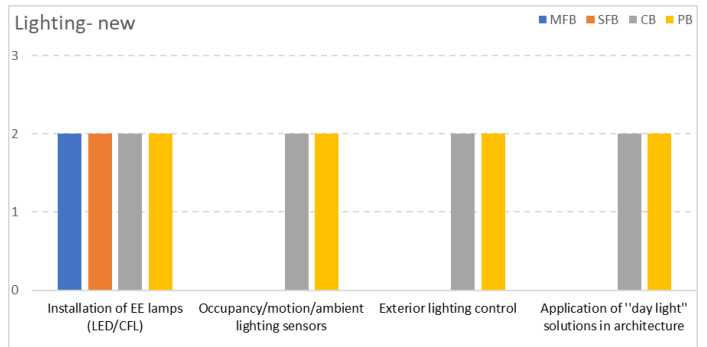
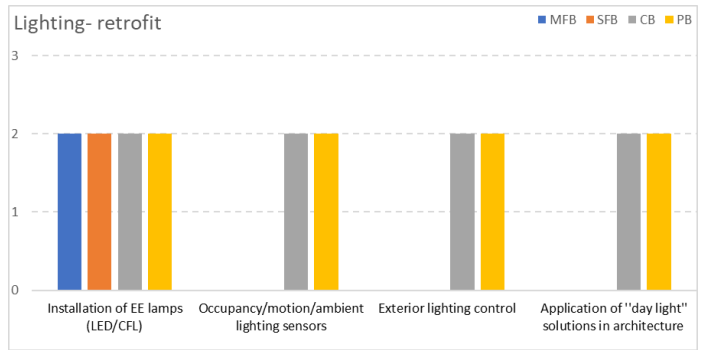
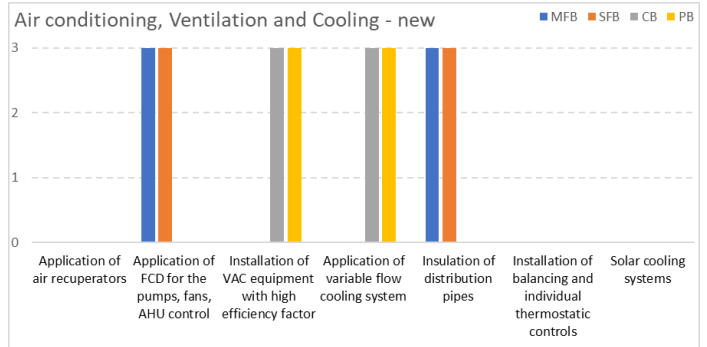
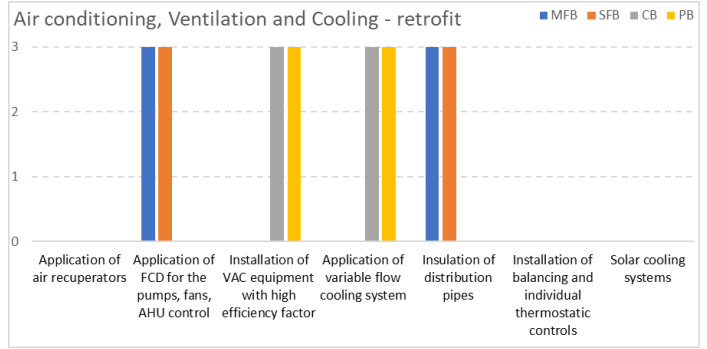
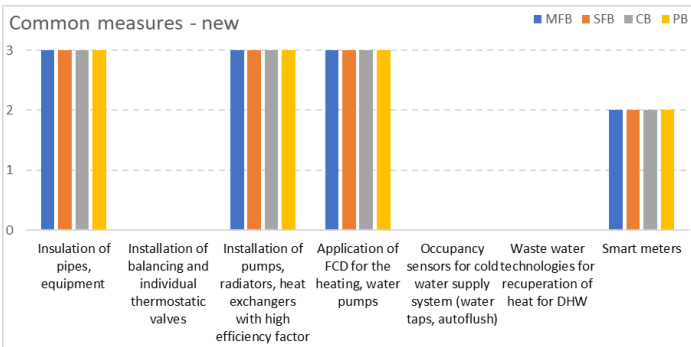
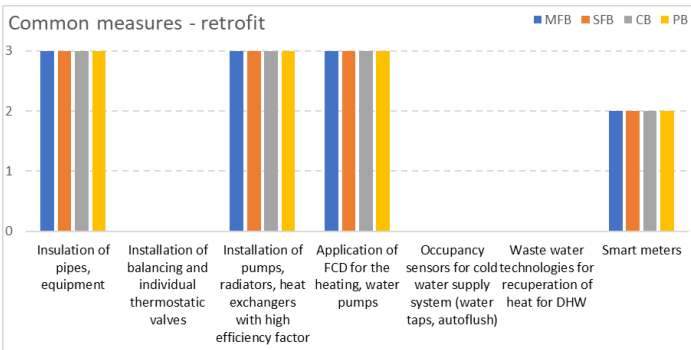
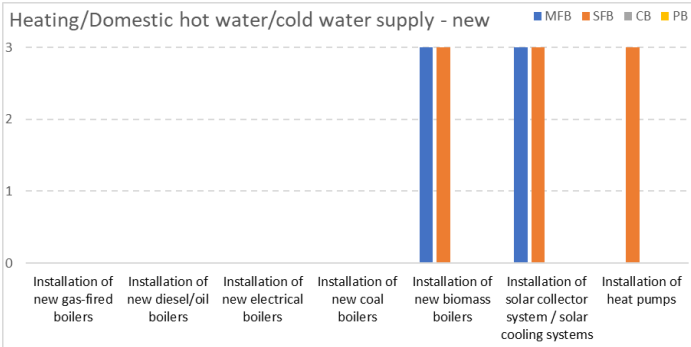
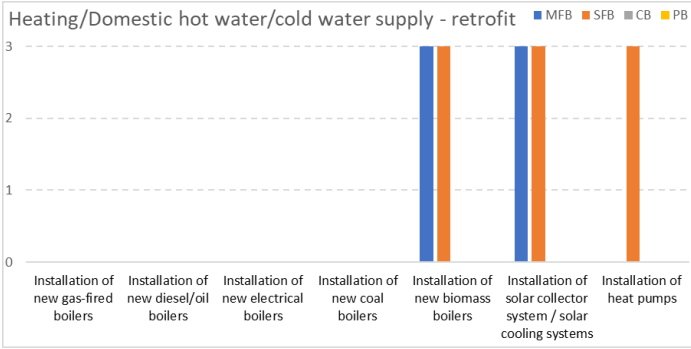
Estonia invested nearly €200 million between 2000 and 2014 to improve energy efficiency in the buildings sector, focusing on renovating existing public and multi-family buildings. Different green investment schemes were used for each type of building. Subsidies of €30 million were granted for multi-family building renovations, while subsidies for public buildings amounted to €147 million.

Estonia launched minimum energy performance requirements in 2007, which went into full effect at the beginning of 2008. The stated energy performance requirements are mandatory for all new buildings, as well as all existing buildings undergoing major renovation. Importantly, the regulations stipulate methodology for documenting compliance. As a result of these standards, the real estate market has adapted to use energy efficiency ratings as a differentiator for sales and rentals.

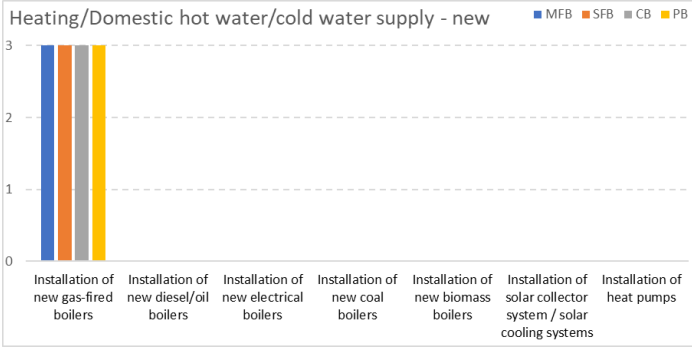
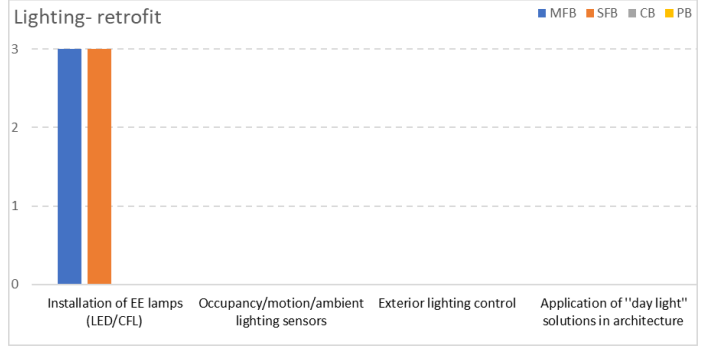
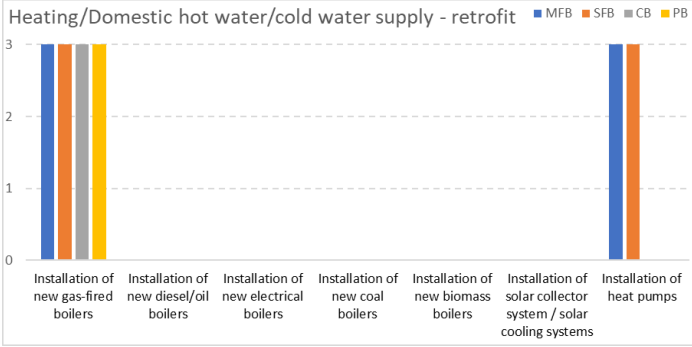
The primary energy performance requirements only apply to renovations that are categorized as major. In addition, there are no minimum requirements for the building envelope that apply to minor renovations. These system performance requirements (for DHW, cooling, ventilation, and lighting) only apply, in the case of minor renovations, when a system is replaced, or a new system is installed.



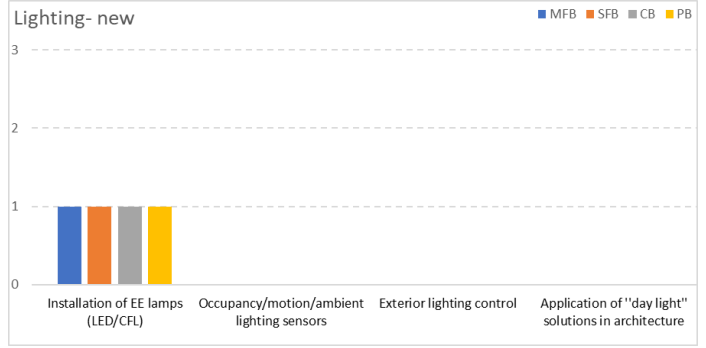
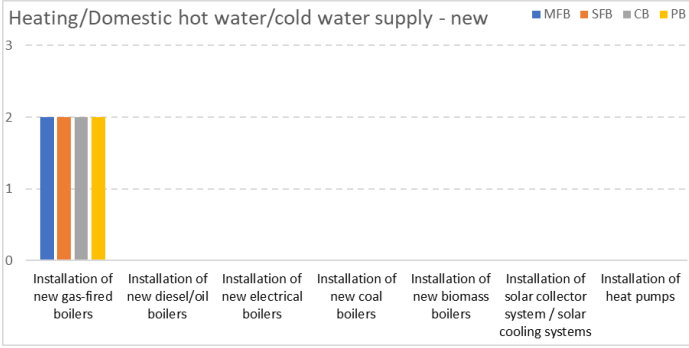
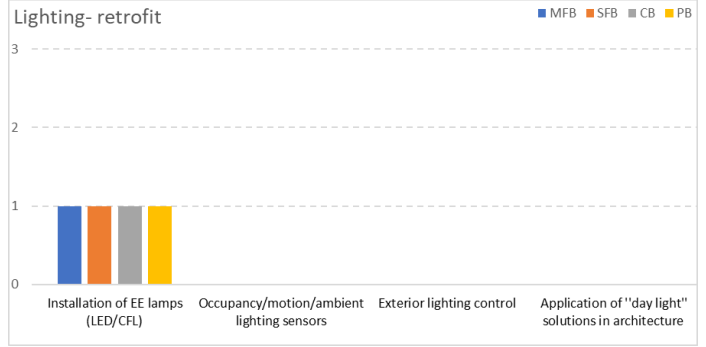
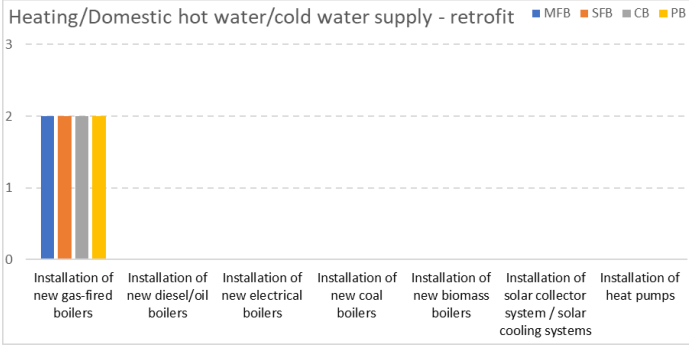
	Estonia							
	Retrofit				New construction			
	MFB	SFB	CB	PB	MFB	SFB	CB	PB
<b>3.1 Building envelope and glazing</b>								
Insulation of external walls	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Insulation of attic/ground floor slab	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Insulation of roof	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Installation of new modern EE window	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Arrangement of new entrance/entrance doors	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>3.2 Heating/Domestic hot water/cold water supply</b>								
<b>3.2.a Improvement of decentralized heating source</b>								
Installation of new gas-fired boilers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Installation of new diesel/oil boilers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Installation of new electrical boilers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Installation of new coal boilers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Installation of new biomass boilers	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
Installation of solar collector system / solar cooling systems	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
Installation of heat pumps	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
<b>3.2.b Improvement of centralized heating source</b>								
Improvement of Centralized Heating Source	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>3.2.c Common measures</b>								
Insulation of pipes, equipment	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Installation of balancing and individual thermostatic valves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Installation of pumps, radiators, heat exchangers with high efficiency factor	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Application of FCD for the heating, water pumps	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Occupancy sensors for cold water supply system (water taps, autoflush)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste-water technologies for recuperation of heat for DHW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smart meters	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>3.3 Air conditioning, Ventilation and Cooling</b>								
Application of air recuperators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Application of FCD for the pumps, fans, AHU control	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
Installation of VAC equipment with high efficiency factor	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3
Application of variable flow cooling system	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3
Insulation of distribution pipes	3	3	NI	NI	3	3	NI	NI
Installation of balancing and individual thermostatic controls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solar cooling systems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>3.4 Appliance</b>								
EE appliance (labelling)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>3.5 Lighting</b>								
Installation of EE lamps (LED/CFL)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Occupancy/motion/ambient lighting sensors	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2
Exterior lighting control	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2
Application of "day light" solutions in architecture	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2



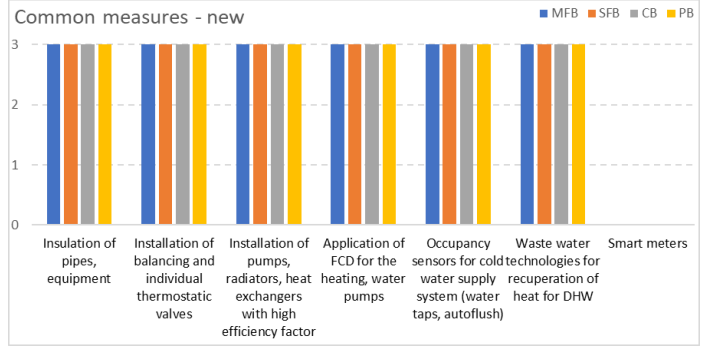
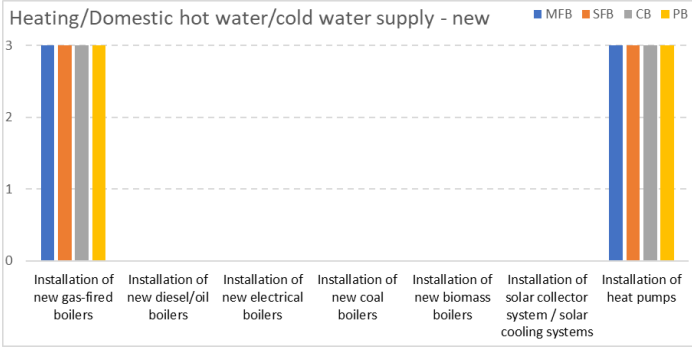
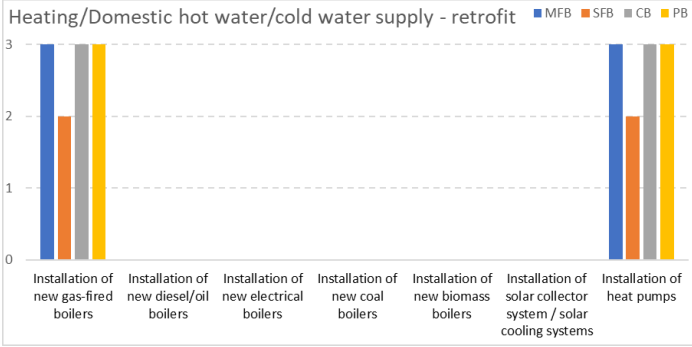






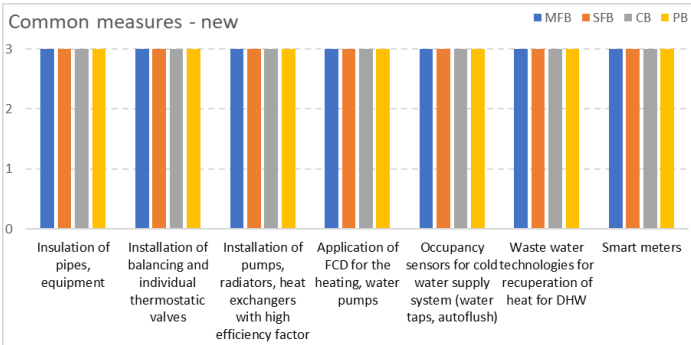
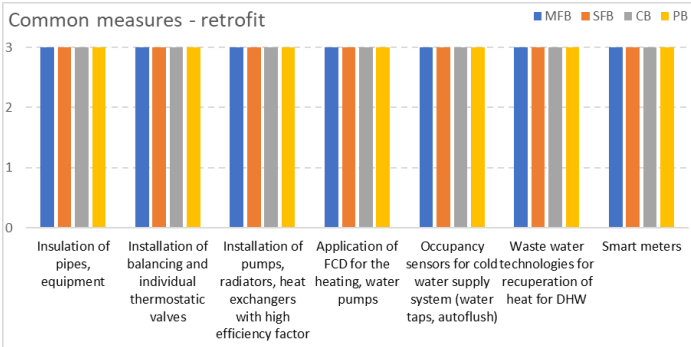
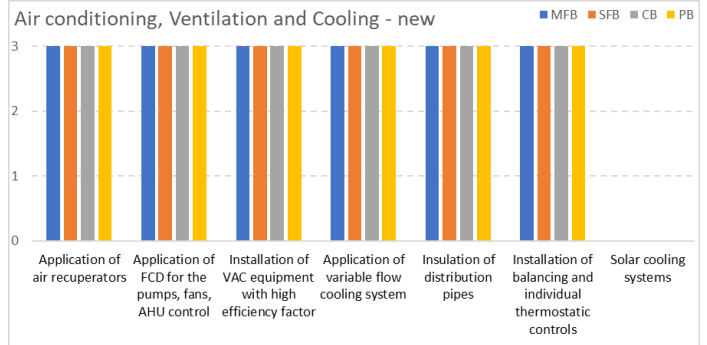
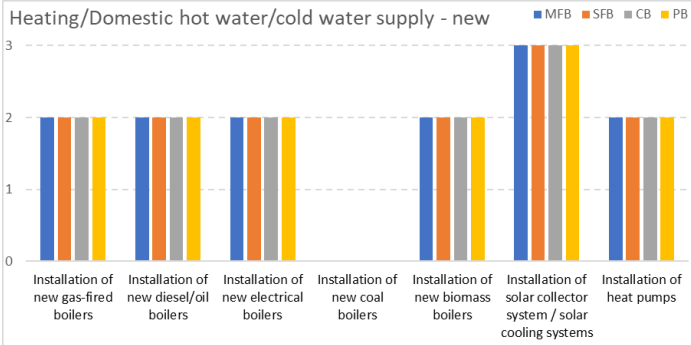
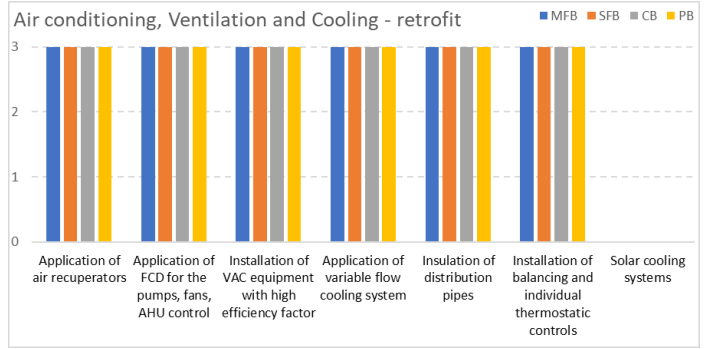
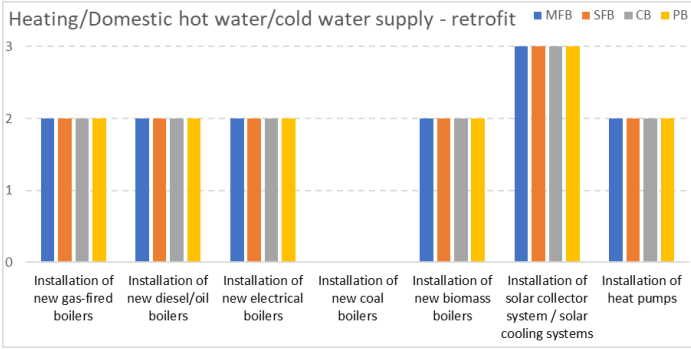




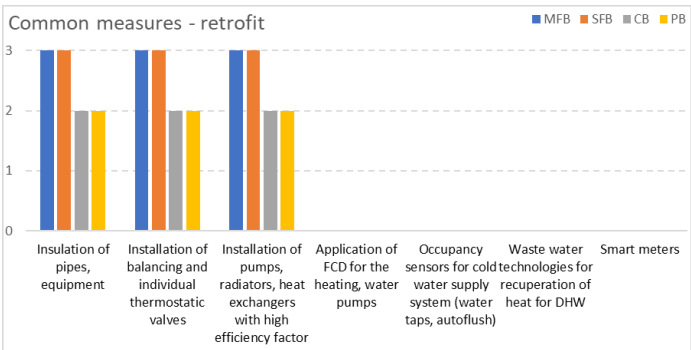
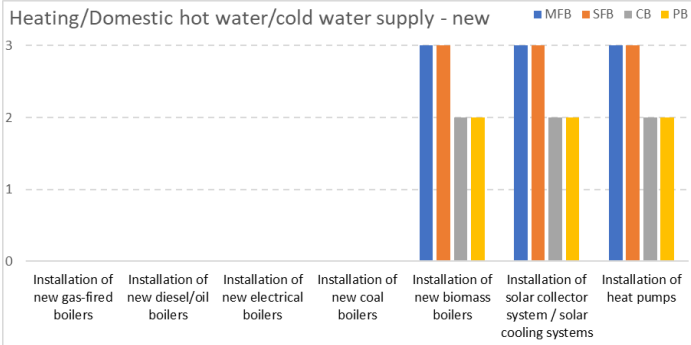
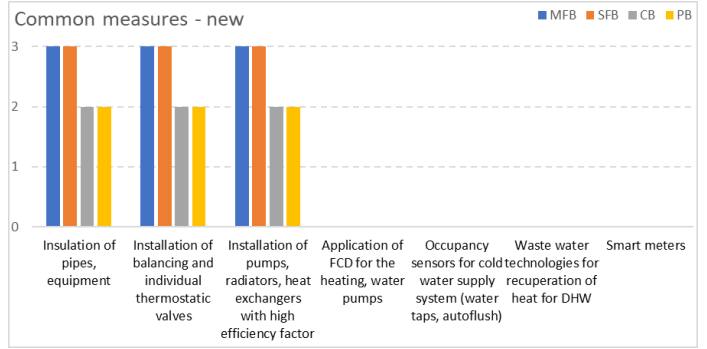
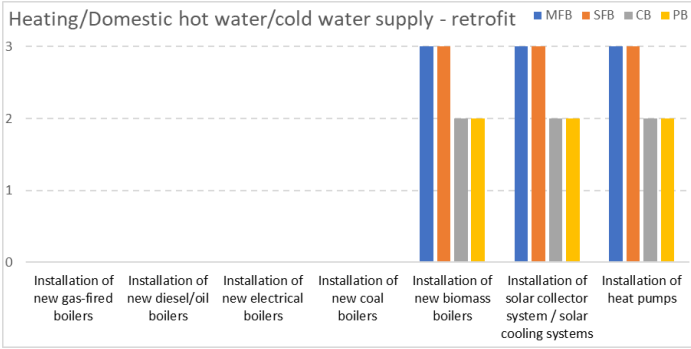














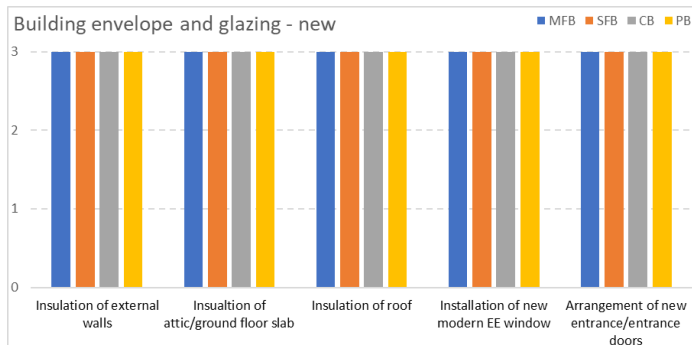
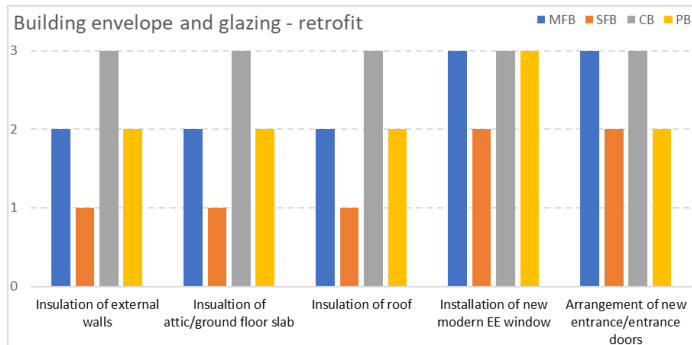
# ROMANIA

## OVERVIEW

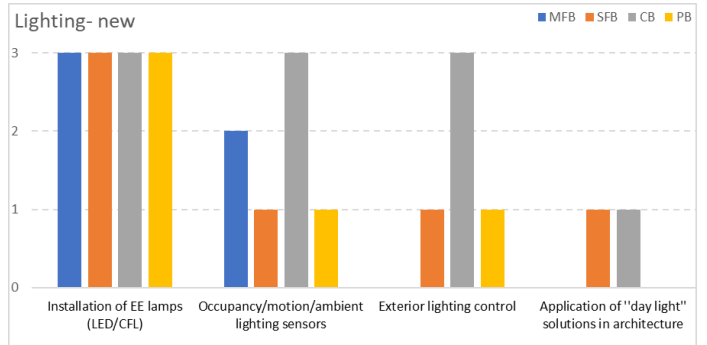
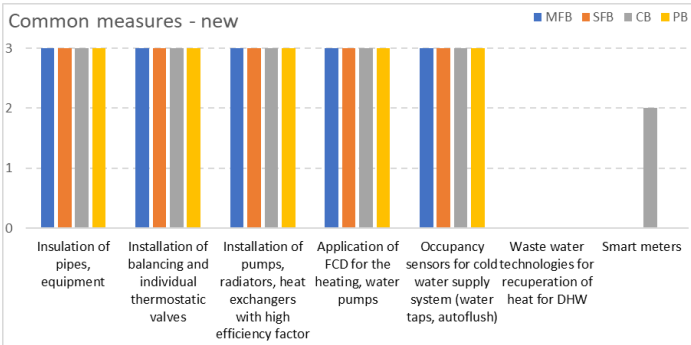
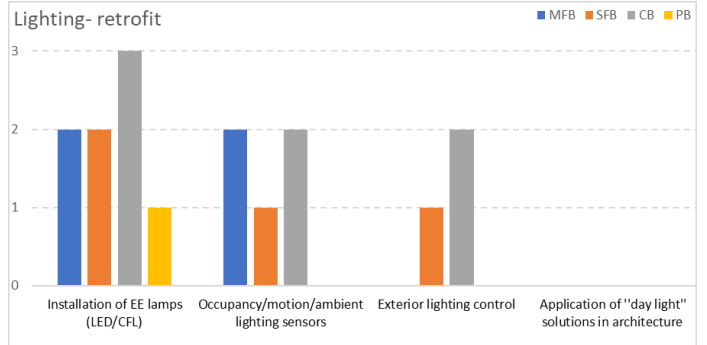
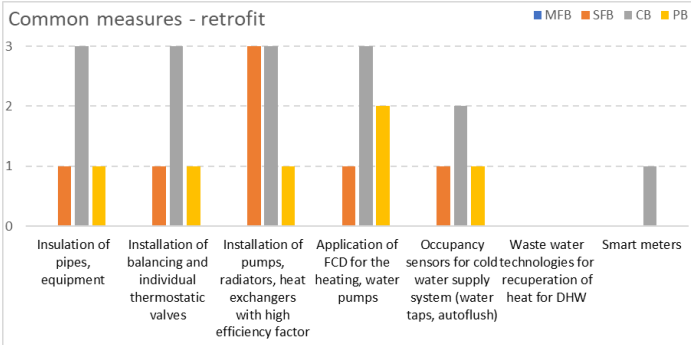
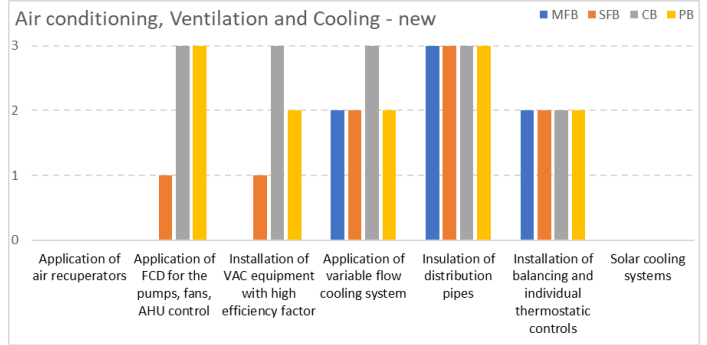
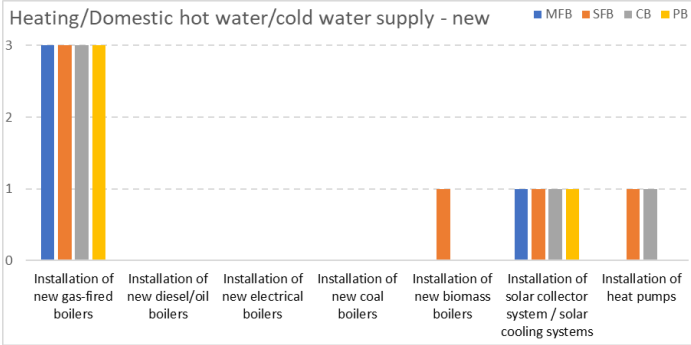
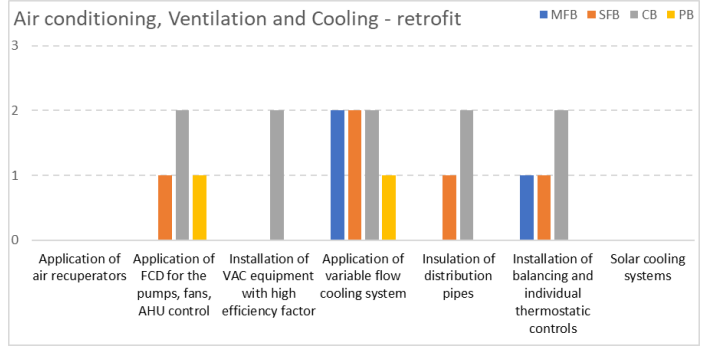
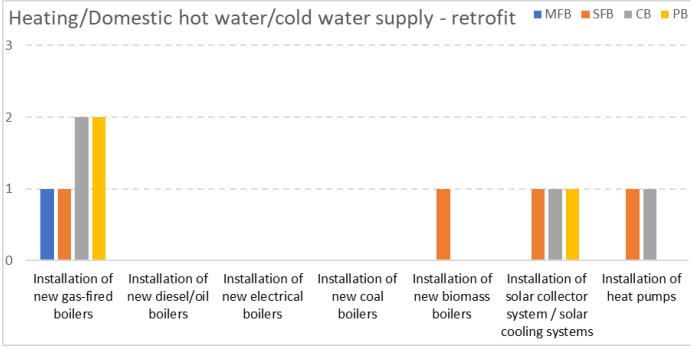
In Romania, 55% of the total fuel used for centralized heating is natural gas. In the region, Romania is the largest consumer of gas; in 2014, the country imported about 7% of its gas needs. Buildings are heavily reliant on natural gas, and 44% of the population is connected to the gas distribution grid. 50% of residential buildings burn wood for heating. Targeting energy efficiency measures at decreasing residential gas consumption would have a considerable impact.

Considering the dedicated line in EU budgets to assist the energy efficiency endeavors of EU member States, investments in thermal rehabilitation of residential buildings become even more worthwhile. Romania has focused on renovating older residential buildings to increase energy efficiency in the buildings sector

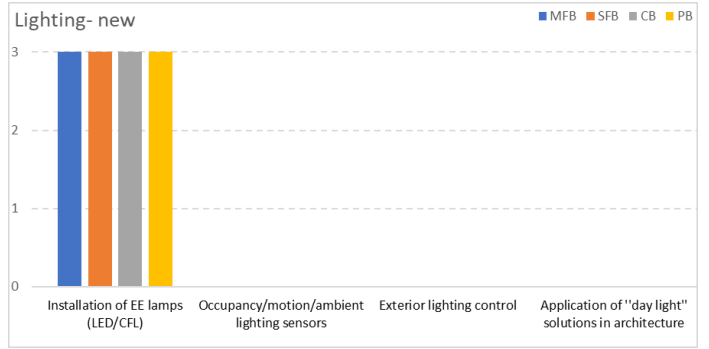
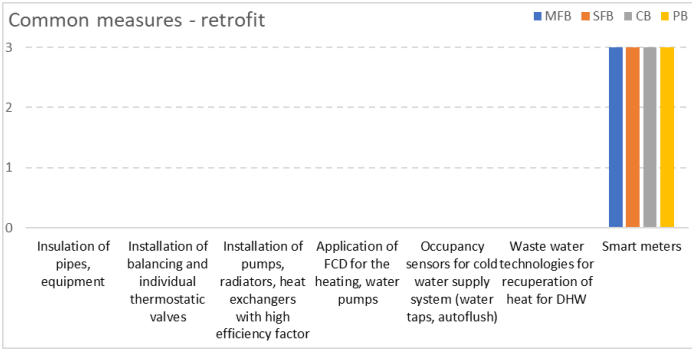
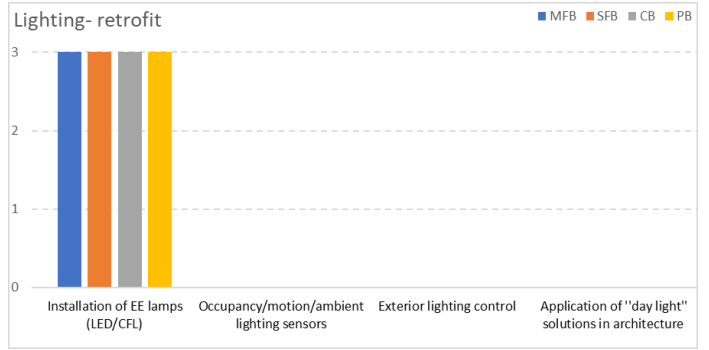
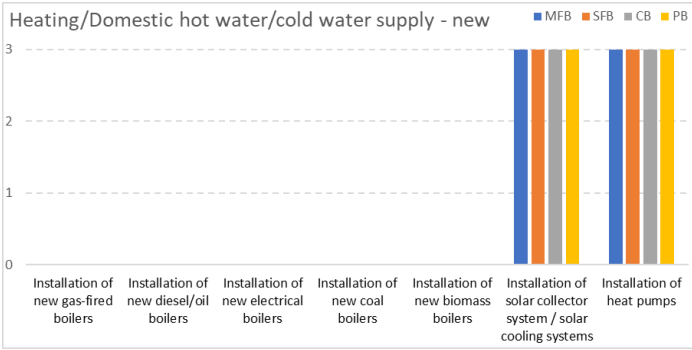
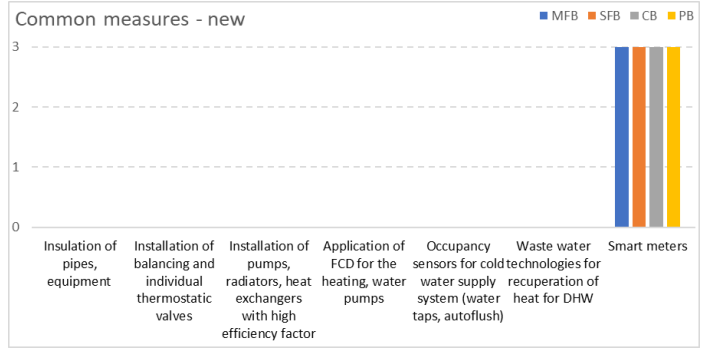
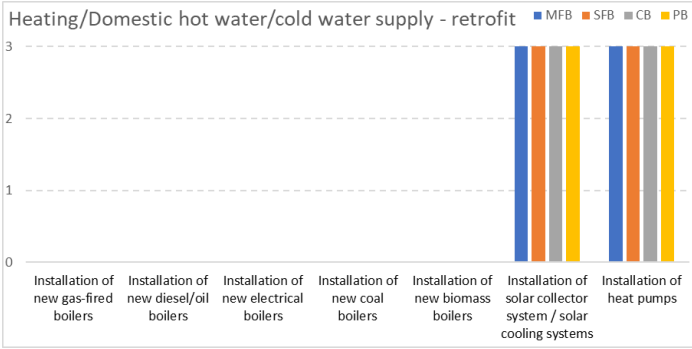
Between 2000 and 2015, residential energy consumption per dwelling decreased an average of almost 2% a year, with a precipitous 16% decline in the first year. The year-on-year declines may largely be attributed to increased sales of energy efficient equipment, as well as an increase in residential dwellings. Between 2000 and 2011, space heating energy consumption per m<sup>2</sup> decreased by nearly 41%. This reduction is attributed to both the increase in seasonally-occupied holiday homes, and renovation of existing residences.



	Romania							
	Retrofit				New construction			
	MF	SF	CB	PB	MF	SF	CB	PB
<b>3.1 Building envelope and glazing</b>								
Insulation of external walls	2	1	3	2	3	3	3	3
Insulation of attic/ground floor slab	2	1	3	2	3	3	3	3
Insulation of roof	2	1	3	2	3	3	3	3
Installation of new modern EE window	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Arrangement of new entrance/entrance doors	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3
<b>3.2 Heating/Domestic hot water/cold water supply</b>								
<b>3.2.a Improvement of decentralized heating source</b>								
Installation of new gas-fired boilers	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3
Installation of new diesel/oil boilers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Installation of new electrical boilers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Installation of new coal boilers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Installation of new biomass boilers	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Installation of solar collector system / solar cooling systems	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Installation of heat pumps	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
<b>3.2.b Improvement of centralized heating source</b>								
Improvement of Centralized Heating Source	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
<b>3.2.c Common measures</b>								
Insulation of pipes, equipment	0	1	3	1	3	3	3	3
Installation of balancing and individual thermostatic valves	0	1	3	1	3	3	3	3
Installation of pumps, radiators, heat exchangers with high efficiency factor	0	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
Application of FCD for the heating, water pumps	0	1	3	2	3	3	3	3
Occupancy sensors for cold water supply system (water taps, autoflush)	0	1	2	1	3	3	3	3
Waste water technologies for recuperation of heat for DHW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smart meters	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
<b>3.3 Air conditioning, Ventilation and Cooling</b>								
Application of air recuperators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Application of VAC for the pumps, fans, AHU control	0	1	2	1	0	1	3	3
Installation of VAC equipment with high efficiency factor	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	2
Application of variable flow cooling system	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	2
Insulation of distribution pipes	0	1	2	0	3	3	3	3
Installation of balancing and individual thermostatic controls	1	1	2	0	2	2	2	2
Solar cooling systems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>3.4 Appliance</b>								
EE appliance (labelling)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>3.5 Lighting</b>								
Installation of EE lamps (LED/CFL)	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	3
Occupancy/motion/ambient lighting sensors	2	1	2	0	2	1	3	1
Exterior lighting control	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	1
Application of "day light" solutions in architecture	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

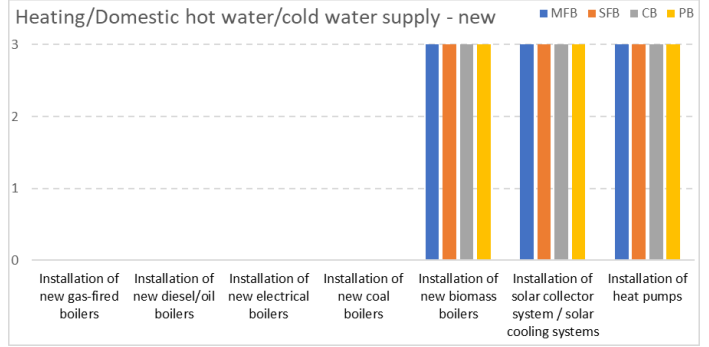
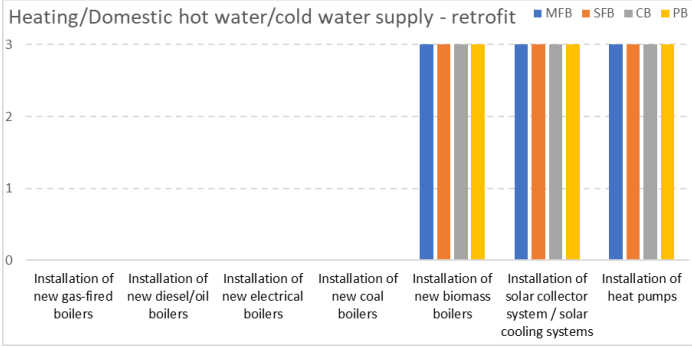












# SUBREGION D

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