

SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST-TP CEN ISO/TR 52000-2:2018
01-maj-2018

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SIST-TP CEN/TR 15615:2008

Energijske lastnosti stavb - Krovni standard za ocenjevanje energijskih lastnosti stavb - 2. del: Razlaga in utemeljitev ISO 52000-1 (ISO/TR 52000-2:2017)

Energy performance of buildings - Overarching EPB assessment - Part 2: Explanation and justification of ISO 52000-1 (ISO/TR 52000-2:2017)

Erläuterung der allgemeinen Zusammenhänge zwischen verschiedenen Europäischen Normen und der europäischen Richtlinie über die Gesamtenergieeffizienz von Gebäuden (EPBD) - Übergreifendes Dokument (ISO/TR 52000-2:2017)

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Performance énergétique des bâtiments - Évaluation globale de la PEB - Partie 2: Explication et justification de l'ISO 52000-1 (ISO/TR 52000-2:2017)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: CEN ISO/TR 52000-2:2017

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91.120.10	Toplotna izolacija stavb	Thermal insulation of buildings

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CEN ISO/TR 52000-2

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assessment - Part 2: Explanation and justification of ISO
52000-1 (ISO/TR 52000-2:2017)

Performance énergétique des bâtiments - Évaluation
globale de la PEB - Partie 2: Explication et justification
de l'ISO 52000-1 (ISO/TR 52000-2:2017)

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zwischen verschiedenen Europäischen Normen und
der europäischen Richtlinie über die
Gesamtenergieeffizienz von Gebäuden (EPBD) -
Übergreifendes Dokument (ISO/TR 52000-2:2017)

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Contents	Page
European foreword.....	3

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European foreword

This document (CEN ISO/TR 52000-2:2017) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 371 "Energy Performance of Buildings project group", the secretariat of which is held by NEN, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 163 "Thermal performance and energy use in the built environment".

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes CEN/TR 15615:2008.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO/TR 52000-2:2017 has been approved by CEN as CEN ISO/TR 52000-2:2017 without any modification.

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ISO/TR 52000-2

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Energy performance of buildings — Overarching EPB assessment —

Part 2: Explanation and justification of ISO 52000-1

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*Performance énergétique des bâtiments — Évaluation globale
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Contents

Page

Foreword	vi
Introduction	vii
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	2
3.1 Buildings.....	2
3.2 Indoor and outdoor conditions.....	3
3.3 Technical building systems.....	3
3.4 Energy.....	4
3.5 Energy performance.....	4
3.6 Energy calculation.....	4
3.7 General information on terms and definitions.....	4
3.7.1 General.....	4
3.7.2 Overarching terms and definitions.....	4
3.7.3 Difference between definition and specification.....	5
3.7.4 Undefined and/or unspecified policy related terms.....	5
4 Symbols, units, subscripts and abbreviations	5
4.1 Symbols.....	5
4.2 Subscripts.....	6
4.3 Abbreviations.....	6
5 Description of the overarching framework and procedures	6
5.1 Output of the method.....	6
5.2 General description of the procedures and routing.....	7
5.3 Selection criteria between the methods.....	7
5.4 The over-arching reference modular structure.....	7
5.4.1 Purpose.....	7
5.4.2 Systematic modular structure of the standards.....	7
5.4.3 The connection between the modules – step by step implementation.....	8
5.4.4 Systematic consecutive numbering of the standards.....	10
6 Overarching preparation steps	11
6.1 General.....	11
6.2 List of types and categories.....	13
6.2.1 Type of object.....	13
6.2.2 Building category and space categories.....	14
6.2.3 Type of application.....	15
6.2.4 Types of assessment.....	15
6.2.5 Building services.....	16
6.3 Identification of types and categories for a specific case.....	17
6.4 Example cases.....	17
6.4.1 General.....	17
6.4.2 Example case 1.....	18
6.4.3 Example case 2.....	19
6.4.4 Example case 3.....	19
6.4.5 Example case 4.....	20
6.4.6 Example case 5.....	21
6.4.7 Example case 6.....	22
7 Calculated energy performance of buildings	22
7.1 Output data.....	22
7.2 Calculation intervals and calculation period.....	22
7.2.1 Calculation interval.....	22
7.2.2 Calculation period.....	25
7.3 Input data.....	25

ISO/TR 52000-2:2017(E)

7.3.1	Product data	25
7.3.2	System design data	25
7.3.3	Operating conditions	25
7.3.4	Constants and physical data	27
7.3.5	Other data	27
7.4	Description of the calculation procedure	28
8	Measured overall energy performance and comparison with calculations	28
8.1	General	28
8.2	Output of the method	29
8.3	Measurement intervals and measurement period	29
8.4	Input data	30
8.4.1	Product data	30
8.4.2	System design data	30
8.4.3	Operating conditions data	30
8.4.4	Constants and physical data	31
8.4.5	Other data	31
8.5	Measurement procedures	31
8.6	Calculation of the energy performance based on measured energy	31
8.7	Comparison between calculated energy performance and measured energy performance	31
8.8	Measured energy performance reporting	32
9	Overall assessment of the energy performance of buildings	32
9.1	Categorization of building and/or spaces	32
9.2	Combination of building services included in EPB in each space	32
9.3	Useful floor area and air volume	32
9.4	Normalization to building size	33
9.4.1	Reference size	33
9.4.2	Normalization	35
9.4.3	Reference floor area	35
9.5	Assessment boundary and perimeter	35
9.5.1	General principles	35
9.5.2	Assessment boundary for multiple buildings	36
9.6	Overall energy performance	36
9.6.1	Weighted overall energy balance	36
9.6.2	Primary energy factors	37
9.6.3	Greenhouse gas emission factors	39
9.6.4	Additional weighting factors	39
9.6.5	Costs factors	39
9.6.6	Weighting factors for exported energy	39
9.6.7	Energy flows	42
9.7	Share of renewable energy	43
9.7.1	General	43
9.7.2	Amount of primary energy from renewable source $E_{P,ren}$	43
9.7.3	Amount of total primary energy $E_{P,tot}$	43
9.7.4	Examples of RER calculation	43
9.8	Energy performance indicators for technical building systems	45
9.9	Calculation methods for energy performance indicators per part of a building and/or service	45
10	Zoning	46
10.1	General	46
10.2	Thermal zones and service areas	48
10.3	Spaces	48
10.4	Zoning rules	50
10.4.1	Principle	50
10.4.2	Specific zoning criteria	51
10.5	Assignment rules	52
10.5.1	Subdivision	52

10.5.2	Recombination.....	54
10.6	Zoning procedure.....	55
11	Calculation of the energy performance, routing and energy balance.....	55
11.1	General.....	55
11.2	Overall calculation procedure (steps).....	55
11.3	Calculation principles of the recovered gains and losses.....	56
11.4	Effect of building automation and control (BAC) and technical building management (TBM).....	56
11.5	Climatic and external environment data.....	61
11.6	Overall energy performance.....	61
11.6.1	General.....	61
11.6.2	Electricity and other energy carriers with exportation.....	61
11.6.3	Energy carriers without exportation.....	72
11.6.4	Exported heat on-site produced and not included in thermal use of the building.....	72
12	Common overarching output – General.....	73
12.1	General.....	73
12.2	Tabulated overview of the amounts of energy per energy carrier and energy service.....	75
12.2.1	Absolute values.....	75
13	Additional information to the over-arching EPB standard.....	89
13.1	Worked out examples.....	89
13.2	Application range.....	89
13.3	Regulation use.....	89
13.4	Validation test.....	90
13.5	Quality issues.....	90
Annex A	(informative) Input and method selection data sheet — Template.....	91
Annex B	(informative) Input and method selection data sheet — Default choices.....	93
Annex C	(informative) Common subscripts.....	101
Annex D	(informative) Calculation of measured energy performance.....	108
Annex E	(informative) Calculation methods for energy performance indicators per part of a building and/or service.....	109
Annex F	(informative) Alphabetic index of terms.....	116
Annex G	(informative) Electrical grid related indicators.....	117
Annex H	(informative) Proposal of indicators for the assessment of nearly Zero-Energy Buildings (NZEB).....	118
Annex I	(informative) Lighting systems.....	121
Annex J	(informative) Calculation examples.....	123
Annex K	(informative) Flow diagram.....	170
Annex L	(informative) List of technologies.....	174
Bibliography	178

ISO/TR 52000-2:2017(E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. (standards.iteh.ai)

ISO/TR 52000-2 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 371, *Energy Performance of Buildings project group*, in collaboration with ISO Technical Committees TC 163, *Thermal performance and energy use in the built environment*, and TC 205, *Building environment design*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

A list of all parts in the ISO 52000 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

The set of EPB standards, technical reports and supporting tools

In order to facilitate the necessary overall consistency and coherence, in terminology, approach, input/output relations and formats, for the whole set of EPB-standards, the following documents and tools are available:

- a) a document with basic principles to be followed in drafting EPB-standards: CEN/TS 16628:2014, Energy Performance of Buildings - Basic Principles for the set of EPB standards^[13];
- b) a document with detailed technical rules to be followed in drafting EPB-standards; CEN/TS 16629:2014, Energy Performance of Buildings - Detailed Technical Rules for the set of EPB-standards^[14];

The detailed technical rules are the basis for the following tools:

- 1) a common template for each EPB-standard, including specific drafting instructions for the relevant clauses;
- 2) a common template for each technical report that accompanies an EPB standard or a cluster of EPB standards, including specific drafting instructions for the relevant clauses;
- 3) a common template for the spreadsheet that accompanies each EPB standard, to demonstrate the correctness of the EPB calculation procedures.

Each EPB-standards follows the basic principles and the detailed technical rules and relates to the overarching EPB-standard, ISO 52000-1^[1].

One of the main purposes of the revision of the EPB-standards is to enable that laws and regulations directly refer to the EPB-standards and make compliance with them compulsory. This requires that the set of EPB-standards consists of a systematic, clear, comprehensive and unambiguous set of energy performance procedures. The number of options provided is kept as low as possible, taking into account national and regional differences in climate, culture and building tradition, policy and legal frameworks (subsidiarity principle). For each option, an informative default option is provided ([Annex B](#)).

Rationale behind the EPB technical reports

There is a risk that the purpose and limitations of the EPB standards will be misunderstood, unless the background and context to their contents – and the thinking behind them – is explained in some detail to readers of the standards. Consequently, various types of informative contents are recorded and made available for users to properly understand, apply and nationally or regionally implement the EPB standards.

If this explanation would have been attempted in the standards themselves, the result is likely to be confusing and cumbersome, especially if the standards are implemented or referenced in national or regional building codes.

Therefore each EPB standard is accompanied by an informative technical report, like this one, where all informative content is collected, to ensure a clear separation between normative and informative contents (see CEN/TS 16629^[14]):

- to avoid flooding and confusing the actual normative part with informative content,
- to reduce the page count of the actual standard, and
- to facilitate understanding of the set of EPB standards.

This was also one of the main recommendations from the European CENSE project^[5] that laid the foundation for the preparation of the set of EPB standards.

ISO/TR 52000-2:2017(E)

This document

This document accompanies the overarching EPB standard (ISO 52000-1) that addresses the overarching principles for EPB-standards. The overarching EPB standard, contains the common terms, definitions and overall energy performance assessment procedures, as a basis for a systematic, clear and comprehensive set of EPB standards. It forms part of a set of standards related to the evaluation of the energy performance of buildings (EPB).

The role and the positioning of ISO 52000-1 in the set of EPB standards is defined in the Introduction to the standard.

Accompanying spreadsheets

Spreadsheets are produced through the implementation of ISO 52000-1. These spreadsheets (including possible updated versions) are available at www.epb.center. In this document, examples of each of these calculation sheets are included.

Background and history of this document, ISO 52000-1 and the set of EPB standards¹⁾:

Boosting energy efficiency of buildings

Since buildings burn 40 % of all the energy consumed, designing better buildings and retrofitting existing ones will help to reduce the energy demand and to create significant job opportunities world-wide.

The building sector has a great potential to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions, in line with the climate targets set at the Paris climate conference (COP21) in December 2015. Helping to decarbonize the building sector is the goal of the new holistic approach, the set of EPB standards (ISO 52000-series; see below under “Road ahead”) being developed for the energy performance of buildings (EPB).

Holistic approach

The set of EPB standards ... take into account		and include:	
• indoor climate	• needs	• use	
• thermal properties (of walls, windows, etc.)	• calculation	• measurement	
• heating	• inspection	• building design	
• cooling and air conditioning	• new and existing buildings	• certification/labelling	
• domestic hot water	• simple and complex buildings		
• ventilation			
• lighting			
• (de)humidification			
• building automation and control (BAC/BMS)			
• renewable energy sources			

Why is the holistic approach important for the energy performance of buildings (EPB) ?

In the past, energy performance requirements were set at component level – minimum thermal insulation levels and minimum efficiencies of products. This, however, leads to sub-optimal solutions and creates a barrier to the necessary technology transitions.

The holistic approach to assessing the overall energy performance of buildings and the built environment, provided by the set of EPB standards, is a key tool to overcome these barriers.

¹⁾ The references [26] to [43] (see bibliography) contain more extensive background information on the set of EPB standards.

The set of EPB standards enable to assess the overall energy performance of a building. This means that any combination of technologies can be used to reach the intended energy performance level, at the lowest cost.

Due to this ‘competition’ between different technologies, the holistic approach is a key driver for technological innovation and change. Countries using the approach for several years – take, for instance, the Netherlands – have experienced large scale implementation and cost savings on a variety of new technologies.

And there is the economic benefit: Energy expenditures account for a substantial part of a building’s total operating costs.

Who are the potential users of the EPB set of standards, and what should they be aware of?

The energy assessment of buildings is carried out for various purposes, such as:

- judging compliance with building regulations expressed in terms of limited energy use or a related quantity,
- increasing transparency in real-estate transactions through an energy performance certification and/or display of the level of energy,
- monitoring the energy efficiency of the building and its technical building systems,
- helping to plan retrofit measures through predicting energy savings that would result from various actions.

In general, the holistic approach means that the energy performance is assessed as the total energy used for heating, cooling, lighting, ventilation, domestic hot water, and, in some cases, appliances. It ensures that all technologies are treated equally and balanced.

With the EPB set of standards: [SIST-TP CEN ISO/TR 52000-2:2018](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ce875b37-afe8-49d0-bd51-c48a32ef67/sist-tp-cen-iso-tr-52000-2-2018)

- **Policy makers** acquire an instrumentation that enables them to take measures in the built environment and to quantify how much these measures would reduce the energy consumed in buildings.
- **Building industry, engineers and designers** can improve the energy-efficiency of their designs, building products and systems. The set of standards take these current and future products, systems and designs into account. Due to the holistic approach the risk of suboptimum solutions at component level is minimized. This way industry knows in what direction to innovate.
- **Building owners and occupants** can benchmark against other buildings and predict the energy saving potential of improvements.

First editions: European standards

The set of standards and accompanying technical reports on the energy performance of buildings have been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association (Mandate M/480^[4])

Directive 2010/31/EU recasting the Directive 2002/91/EC on energy performance of buildings (EPBD^[2]) promotes the improvement of the energy performance of buildings within the European Union, taking into account all types of energy uses (heating, lighting, cooling, air conditioning, ventilation) and outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness (Article 1).

The first mandate to CEN to develop a set of CEN EPBD standards (M/343^[3]), to support the first edition of the EPBD^[2] resulted in the successful publication of all EPBD related CEN standards in 2007-2008.

The mandate M/480 was issued to review the previous mandate M/343 as the recast of the EPBD raised the need to revisit the standards and reformulate and add standards so that they become on the one