



CONCERTED ACTION
ENERGY PERFORMANCE OF BUILDINGS

EPBD Key Implementation Decisions in Austria

Status in December 2016

AUTHORS

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1. Key Implementation Decisions (KIDs)

no	Key Implementation Decisions - General Background	Description / value / response	Comments	Description
1.1	Definition of public buildings (according to article 9 b)	The requirement of article 9 b contains an implicit definition	Article 9 b was implemented in clause 4.2.3 of OIB guideline 6, edition March 2015	
1.2	Definition of public buildings used by the public (according to article 13)	The requirement of article 13 contains an implicit definition	-	
1.3	Number of residential buildings	2011: 1,978,794 (2,191,280 - 212,486) residential buildings (1) 2011: 427,098,474 m ² (1,978,794 x 99.0 m ²) (2)	(1) Statistical yearbook 2017, Chapter12 "Wohnen Tabelle 12.04", Statistics Austria (2) Overview of the results - "Wohnungsgröße, MZ, 19.3.2015", Statistics Austria	
1.4	Number of non-residential buildings	2011: 312,064 non-residential buildings (included "other buildings")	(1) Statistical yearbook 2017, Chapter12 "Wohnen, Tabelle" 12.04", Statistics Austria (2) Statistical yearbook 2017, Chapter12 "Wohnen, Tabelle 12.05", Statistics Austria	
1.5	If possible, share of public buildings included in the number given in 1.4	no data available	-	
1.6	If possible, share of commercial buildings included in the number given in 1.4	2011: 36,334	Statistical yearbook 2017, Chapter12 "Wohnen, Tabelle 12.05", Statistics Austria	
1.7	Number of buildings constructed per year (estimate)	2011: 2,290,858 (1) 2001: 2,046,712 (2) 2001-2011: ≈24,415 p.a.	(1) Statistical yearbook 2017, Chapter12 "Wohnen Tabelle 12.04", Statistics Austria (2) Statistical yearbook 2011, Chapter12 "Wohnen, Tabelle 12.04", Statistics Austria	

1.8	If possible, share of residential buildings constructed per year (estimate, included in the number given in 1.7)	2011: 1,978,794 (1) 2001: 1,764,455 (2) 2001-2011: ≈21,434 p.a.	(1) Statistical yearbook 2017, Chapter12 “Wohnen Tabelle 12.04”, Statistics Austria (2) Statistical yearbook 2011, Chapter12 “Wohnen, Tabelle 12.04”, Statistics Austria	
1.9	If possible, share of non-residential buildings constructed per year (estimate, included in the number given in 1.7)	2011: 312,064 (1) 2001: 282,257 (2) 2001-2011: ≈2,981 p.a.	(1) Statistical yearbook 2017, Chapter12 “Wohnen Tabelle 12.04”, Statistics Austria (2) Statistical yearbook 2011, Chapter12 “Wohnen, Tabelle 12.04”, Statistics Austria	
1.10	Useful floor area of buildings constructed per year in million square meters (estimate)	2011: 6,751,443 m ² residential (1)(2)(3) 2011: 1,623,084 m ² non-residential (1)(2)(3)	(1) Statistical yearbook 2017, Chapter12 “Wohnen Tabelle 12.04”, Statistics Austria (2) Statistical yearbook 2011, Chapter12 “Wohnen, Tabelle 12.04”, Statistics Austria (3) Overview of the results - “Wohnungsgröße, MZ, 19.3.2015”, Statistics Austria	

2. KIDs for New Buildings

no	Key Implementation Decision - New Buildings	Description / value / response	Comments	Description
2.1	Requirements for energy performance of residential buildings in current building code	$f_{GEE} \leq 0.85$	See OIB-Guideline 6, edition March 2015, clause 4.2.1 f_{GEE} = relation between final energy demand of the building and final energy demand of the corresponding reference building	
2.2	Requirements for energy performance of non-residential buildings in current building code	$f_{GEE} \leq 0.85$	See OIB-Guideline 6, edition March 2015, clause 4.2.2. f_{GEE} = relation between final energy demand of the building and final energy demand of the corresponding reference building	
2.3	Is the performance level of nearby zero energy (NZEB) for new buildings set in national legislation?	Yes	See OIB-RL6, edition March 2015, clause 4.2.3 OIB-Document on definition of the nearly zero energy building ... in the "National plan" dated 28. März 2014	
2.4	Nearly zero energy (NZEB) level for residential buildings (if set)	$f_{GEE} \leq 0.75$	See "National plan" dated 28. März 2014 f_{GEE} = relation between final energy demand of the building and final energy demand of the corresponding reference building	
2.5	Nearly zero energy (NZEB) level for non- residential buildings (if set)	$f_{GEE} \leq 0.75$	f_{GEE} = relation between final energy demand of the building and final energy demand of the corresponding reference building See "National plan" dated 28. März 2014	
2.6	Are nearly zero energy buildings (NZEB) defined using a carbon or environment indicator	Yes	See "National plan" dated 28. März 2014, maximum value	

2.7	Year for nearly zero energy (NZEB) to be implemented for residential buildings	01.01.2021	See OIB guideline 6, edition March 2015, clause 4.2.3	
2.8	Year for nearly zero energy (NZEB) to be implemented for non-residential buildings	01.01.2021	See OIB guideline 6, edition March 2015, clause 4.2.3	
2.9	Is renewable energy a part of the overall or an additional requirement	as well as	See OIB guideline 6, edition March 2015, clause 4.3 and 5.2.2	
2.10	Specific comfort criteria for new buildings, provide specific parameters for instance for airtightness, minimum ventilation rates	Yes	$n_{50} \leq 1.5$ for mechanical ventilated buildings $n_{50} \leq 3.0$ for non-mechanical ventilated buildings $n_L = 0.4$ for residential buildings $n_L = 1.2$ for offices see Austrian Standard ÖNORM B 8110-5	

3. KIDs for Existing Buildings

no	Key Implementation Decision - Existing Buildings	Description / value / response	Comments	Description
3.1	Is the level of nearly zero energy (NZEB) for existing buildings set in national legislation?	Yes	See "National plan" dated 28. März 2014	
3.2	Is the level of nearly zero energy (NZEB) for existing buildings similar to the levels for new buildings?	Yes	See "National plan" dated 28. März 2014	
3.3	Definition of nearly zero energy (NZEB) for existing residential buildings (if different from new buildings)	$f_{GEE} \leq 0.95$	See "National plan" dated 28. März 2014 f_{GEE} = relation between final energy demand of the building and final energy demand of the corresponding reference building	
3.4	Definition of nearly zero energy (NZEB) for existing non-residential buildings (if different from new buildings)	$f_{GEE} \leq 0.95$	See "National plan" dated 28. März 2014 f_{GEE} = relation between final energy demand of the building and final energy demand of the corresponding reference building	
3.5	Overall minimum requirements in case of major-renovation	$f_{GEE} \leq 1.05$	See "National plan" dated 28. März 2014 f_{GEE} = relation between final energy demand of the building and final energy demand of the corresponding reference building	
3.6	Minimum requirements for individual building parts in case of renovation	The renovation of individual parts has to follow a retrofit concept that has to be fixed in advance. The minimum requirement to be reached by the fully renovated building is $f_{GEE} \leq 0.95$	See OIB guideline 6:2015, clause 4.5 f_{GEE} = relation between final energy demand of the building and final energy demand of the corresponding reference building	

4. KIDs for Energy Performance Certificates, EPCs

no	Key Implementation Decision - Energy Performance Certificates	Description / value / response	Comments	Description
4.1	National database for EPCs	No	According to EPBD not compulsory	
4.2	Number of energy performance certificates per year (for instance average of 3 years)	-	Due to the Austrian federal structure with 9 “Länder” and approximately 2,100 municipalities with a variety of responsible authorities and because of the fact that there is no obligation for a national energy certificate and inspection database, there is no data available.	
4.3	Number of EPCs since start of scheme	-	Due to the Austrian federal structure with 9 “Länder” and approximately 2100 municipalities with a variety of responsible authorities and because of the fact that there is no obligation for a national energy certificate and inspection database, there is no data available.	
4.4	Number of assessors	-	In Austria approximately 40,000 persons are authorised to issue energy certificates, albeit it is not nationally registered how many of them actually issue energy certificates.	
4.5	Basic education requirements for assessors	tradesman, civil engineers	According to decree <i>BMWFJ-30.599/0087-I/7/2009 and</i> <i>BMWA-91.510/0032-1/3/2007</i>	
4.5	Additional training demands for assessors	Continuing education process	Requested by regulation of the federal government for self employed e.g. BGBl 156/1996 §14(8)	
4.6	Quality assurance system	Regulated in the framework of the rules for professional conduct		

5. KIDs for Inspection Systems

no	Key Implementation Decision - Inspection Systems	Description / value / response	Comments	Description
5.1	Is there a national database for heating inspections	No		
5.2	Is there a national database for cooling inspections / AC	No		
5.3	Are inspection databases combined with EPC database for registration of EPCs and inspection reports	No		
5.4	Chosen option A or B for heating systems (inspection or other measures)	Option A		
5.5	Number of heating inspections; reports per year (if option A)	-	Due to the Austrian federal structure with 9 "Länder" and approximately 2100 municipalities with a variety of responsible authorities and because of the fact that there is no obligation for a national energy certificate and inspection database, there is no data available.	
5.5	Chosen option A or B for heating systems (inspection or other measures)	Option A		
5.6	Number of air-condition / cooling system inspections; reports per year (if option A)	-	Due to the Austrian federal structure with 9 "Länder" and approximately 2100 municipalities with a variety of responsible authorities and because of the fact that there is no obligation for a national energy certificate and inspection database, there is no data available.	



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