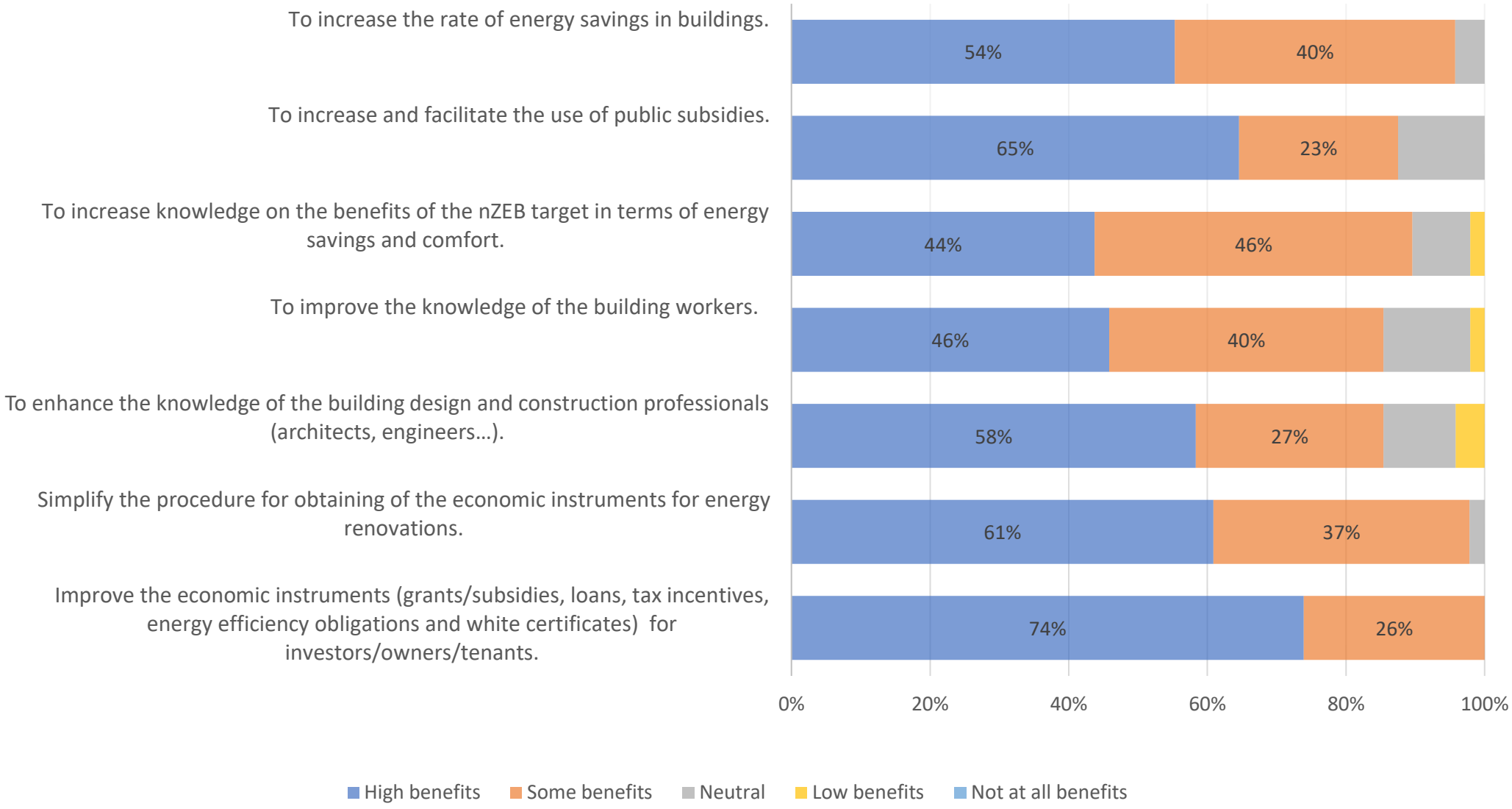
Country	Main reference	Residential buildings		Non-residential buildings		Other nZEB requirements
		(kWh/m²*a) – primary energy demand [1]				
		New	Existing	New	Existing	
Austria	OIB guidelines 6, National Plan 2018	41*	44*	84**	87**	Individual calculations: limits for heating demand and final energy demand (Energy Efficiency factor). Non-Renewable PE: * for heating energy demand, ** for heating and lighting energy demand.
Croatia	Technical regulation on rational use of energy and thermal protection in buildings OG128/15	35-80	n/a	25-250	n/a	Minimum 30% of primary energy consumption must be generated from renewables. Ranges of primary energy in this table are depending on climate zone where the building is located (continental or coastal area) and intended use of the building (eight categories- multiple dwellings, single-family homes, office building, educational building, hospitals, hotels and restaurants, sports hall, commerce buildings).
Czech Republic	Regulation 78/2013	75-80% [2]		90% [2]		
Germany	First draft of building energy law (Gebäude-energiegesetz) from 23.01.2017 – not yet adopted	n/a	n/a	55% [2]	n/a	Limits for primary energy demand and maximum heat transition coefficients; definition still under development or needs to be adopted – clarification for private and residential buildings expected until the end of 2018
Hungary	Amended decree 7/2006(V.24.)	100	n/a	Office buildings: 90 Educational buildings: 85	n/a	New buildings: Limits for heat transfer coefficient of structures, and specific heat loss factors. Specific requirements to prevent summer overheating of buildings and for building engineering systems.
Italy	Law 90/2013, Decree DM 26 of June 2015	Individual calculations – limits according to comparable reference building; only one fixed indicator: >50% of energy for DHW, heating and cooling provided by renewable sources				
Poland	Under development	60-75	n/a	45-75-190	n/a	
Slovakia	Decree 364/2012	Apartment buildings: 32 Family houses: 54	n/a	Offices: 60-96 Schools: 34	n/a	
Slovenia	National plan for nZEB in Slovenia approved in 2015	75-80	90-95	55	65	minimum 50% of primary energy consumption must be generated from renewables

[1] Primary energy demand according to national definitions – includes heating, domestic hot water, ventilation and cooling. May include additional primary energy needs for household activities (electricity, etc.)

[2] Maximum primary energy consumption compared to a defined reference building


To increase the rate of energy savings in buildings.
54%
40%
To increase and facilitate the use of public subsidies.
65%
23%
To increase knowledge on the benefits of the nZEB target in terms of energy savings and comfort.
44%
46%
To improve the knowledge of the building workers.
46%
40%
To enhance the knowledge of the building design and construction professionals (architects, engineers…).
58%
27%
Simplify the procedure for obtaining of the economic instruments for energy renovations.
61%
37%
Improve the economic instruments (grants/subsidies, loans, tax incentives, energy efficiency obligations and white certificates) for investors/owners/tenants.
74%
26%
0%
20%
40%
60%
80%
100%
High benefits
Some benefits
Neutral
Low benefits
Not at all benefits