

Ensuring a proper assessment of the energy performance of windows when implementing the revised EPBD

The implementation of the revised Energy Performance of Building Directive¹ offers a unique opportunity to Member States to optimise the energy performance of national building stocks and thus to contribute to achieving the EU's long-term decarbonisation objectives. Simply by way of a reviewed and more appropriate methodology to assess the energy performance of windows, major savings can be achieved across the EU.

Why is it urgent to better evaluate windows' performance?

The main functions of windows and facades are to let daylight into buildings and to ensure a visual connection with the exterior. As elements of the building envelope, high-performance windows contribute to the insulation of the building and deliver energy savings. Moreover, the transparency of glazing offers a unique feature to windows, that is to manage solar energy that heats interior and minimizes energy demand.

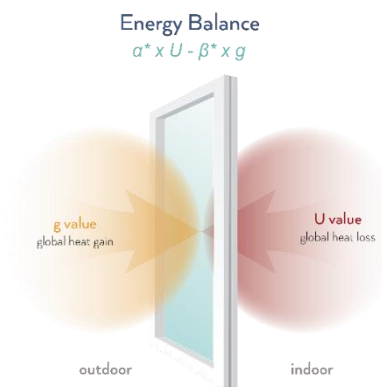
Today, the assessment of the energy performance of windows in national cost-optimal calculation methods is too often merely based on insulation properties², i.e. the thermal transmittance (U-value). The U-value alone gives an inaccurate picture of windows' performance as it disregards the substantial energy impact of solar heat gains. As a consequence, **most of the cost-optimal calculations underpinning minimum performance requirements in Member States, result in markets structured around sub-optimal window solutions and a less performing building stock.**

In order to ensure a proper assessment of the energy performance of windows, **heat gains (g-value) have to be considered and balanced with heat losses (u-value)**, as it is already the case for new construction³. This is the only way to minimize heating demand but also to limit cooling needs.

How to assess the energy performance of windows?

The **energy balance of a window** is the most accurate method to assess its energy performance. It is an equation that factors in the heat gains and heat losses and is weighted by the climatic conditions. Only an assessment based on the energy balance allows to find the most adequate windows⁴.

- ▶ Member States shall use the energy balance to set minimum energy performance requirements for windows and glazed areas.
- ▶ **Glass for Europe calls on the European Commission to include in its EPBD guidelines a recommendation to Member States to use the energy balance.**



*alpha and beta values are defined based on the building's geographical location, window size and orientation

¹ Directive (EU) 2018/844, amending Directive 2010/31/EU

² [Minimum performance requirements for window replacement in the residential sector, ECOFYS, 2017.](#)

³ In new buildings, architect and building engineers already take into account the heat gains delivered by transparent components of the envelope.

⁴ The energy balance was recognised as the only effective way to assess the energy performance of windows in the *Eco-design preparatory study on windows* (ENER LOT 32), ift Rosenheim, 2015.



What is needed in the EPBD implementation guidelines?

Member States should consider using the ‘energy balance’ methodology for determining cost-optimal solutions for windows and glazed areas. The energy balance equation is the balance between the heat gains and heat losses that determines the most appropriate glazing solution for a given building.

The energy balance of a window:

- ▶ Is the balance between the heat gain (g value) and heat losses (Uw-value);
- ▶ Needs to consider local climatic conditions;
- ▶ Should consider different standard window size;
- ▶ Can consider the orientation (North, East, South or West) which impacts solar exposure.

It must be noted that applying the energy balance is the only way to be fully compliant with the revised EPBD (Annex 1), which requests Member States to consider the positive impact of ‘passive heating, passive solar systems and solar protection, local solar exposure conditions and natural lighting’, while updating their calculation methodologies.

How is the energy balance affecting energy demand in real life?

The two examples below analyse the minimum requirements set for windows replacement applicable in Strasbourg and Athens⁵. These examples illustrate that using the thermal transmittance (Uw-value) only, leads to a systematic under-estimating of buildings’ energy needs, compared to what happens in real life.

1. Cooling needs are completely disregarded, which means that it guides markets towards glazing which can generate over-heating, which, in turn, leads to more installation and energy-demand for air-conditioning, while solar-control glazing would avoid this effect.
2. Heating needs are not properly accounted for, since energy transmittance to the building is disregarded. It therefore fails to account for the benefits of glazing with high energy transmittance, aka Low-E glass, in minimizing heating needs.

Temperate climate: Strasbourg



Legal requirements (2018)

Uw-value: 1.9
g-value: Not considered in the legislation
0.7 is used for the calculations

Induced energy demand based on the energy balance:

Heating performance only: 44 KWh/m²
Heating and cooling combined: 71 KWh/m²

Alternative based on energy balance:

An efficient double glazing (Uw of 1.3 and g value of 0.6)⁶ would cut heating needs by 2, while marginally reducing cooling needs.

Hot climate: Athens



Legal requirements (2010)

Uw-value: 3.0
g-value: Not considered in the legislation
0.8 is used for the calculations

Induced energy demand based on the energy balance:

Heating performance only: -16 KWh/m²
Heating and cooling combined: 189 KWh/m²

Alternative based on energy balance:

A window with the same low insulation performance (Uw 3.0) but with solar protection glazing (g-value 0.35), would reduce cooling needs by over 50%.

Thanks to the use of the energy balance methodology, potential savings linked to new windows are better evaluated and windows offering the best mix of insulation and solar energy transmittance can be identified.

Glass for Europe is the trade association for Europe’s flat glass sector. Flat glass is the material that goes into a variety of end products, primarily in windows and facades for buildings, windscreens and windows for automotive and transport as well as solar energy equipment, furniture and appliances. Glass for Europe brings together multinational firms and thousands of SMEs across Europe, to represent the entire building glass value-chain. It is composed of flat glass manufacturers, AGC Glass Europe, Guardian, NSG-Group, Saint-Gobain Glass Industry and Siseçam-Trakya Cam, and works in association with national partners gathering thousands of building glass processors and transformers all over Europe.

⁵ The energy balance model used for the calculations is presented in the Lot32 Ecodesign of windows product (2015) commissioned by the European Commission. All calculations and energy demand numbers are based on this model.

⁶ It must be noted that such a window can be considered energy-efficient for Strasbourg but is not either the highest performance available nor sold in this region of France. Triple glazing with solar control properties, provides even more savings.

