

## საქართველოს სტანდარტი

### ენერგოაუდიტი-ნაწილი 2: შენობები

საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის  
ეროვნული სააგენტო  
თბილისი

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English version

## Energy audits - Part 2: Buildings

Audits énergétiques - Partie 2 : Bâtiments

Energieaudits - Teil 2: Gebäude

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 27 May 2014.

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## Foreword

This document (EN 16247-2:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/CLC/JWG 1 “Energy audits”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2014 and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2014.

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

This Part provides additional material to Part 1 for the Buildings sector and should be used in conjunction with Part 1.

This European Standard is part of the series EN 16247 “*Energy audits*” which comprises the following:

- Part 1 General requirements;
- Part 2 Buildings;
- Part 3 Processes;
- Part 4 Transport;
- Part 5 Competence of energy auditors.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

## 0 Introduction

An energy audit can help an organization to identify opportunities to improve energy efficiency. It can be part of a site wide energy management system.

The use and operation of buildings requires the provision of services such as heating, cooling, ventilation, lighting, domestic hot water, transportation systems (e.g. elevators, escalators and moving walkways) in buildings and processes. In addition, energy is used by appliances within the building.

The energy consumption depends on:

- local climatic conditions;
- the characteristics of the building envelope;
- the designed indoor environment conditions;
- the characteristics and settings of the technical building systems;
- activities and processes in the building;
- occupant behaviour and operational regime.

Dealing with buildings, the audited objects are sometimes similar, technically simple and numerous (as in the residential sector) but can also be unique, complex and highly technical (such as hospitals, swimming pools and spas, etc.).

Energy audits in buildings may include the whole building or parts of the building or some technical system.

Energy performance indicators (benchmark values, if available) or average statistical specific energy consumption data are usually published nationally for different building types and ages. This information can be used in the analysis to provide comparative energy performance evaluation.

**NOTE** The energy audits covered under this standard might be independent from building energy performance certification and other legislative requirements.