

1. Power Consumption

Heat

PRINCIPLE	The reduction of the power consumption used for heating.
NORM	Total power needed for heating $\leq 15 \text{ kWh/m}^2/\text{year}$

Total power

PRINCIPLE	The reduction of the total power consumption of the house (heating, ventilation, hot water, home appliances, etc.)
RECOMMENDATION	Total power needed $\leq 42 \text{ kWh/m}^2/\text{year}$

Primary energy

PRINCIPLE	The reduction of the primary power consumption used in the house (efficient choice of the type of energy used) The primary energy represents all the energy forms that can be directly accessed and used: chemical (stored in fossil fuels), nuclear, light, water and wind.
RECOMMENDATION	Primary energy need $\leq 120 \text{ kWh/m}^2/\text{year}$

2. Solar Energy

Solar Energy

PRINCIPLE	An optimal orientation of the windows to the South (if possible) for a maximum intake of free solar energy.
RECOMMENDATION	Approximately 40% of the necessary heat to compensate energy losses in the building.

High-performance windows

PRINCIPLE	Triple Low-e or equivalent
NORM	Window U coefficient $\leq 0,8 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ Transmittance factor (g) $> 50\%$ so that the solar intake exceeds losses

High-performance windows

PRINCIPLE	Perfectly insulated chassis (to avoid thermal breaks)
NORM	Chassis U coefficient $\leq 0,8 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$

3. Electricity

PRINCIPLE	The use of efficient home appliances (Class A), economical bulbs, etc. It is possible to reduce the power consumption by 50% without impacting comfort.
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4. Supplementary energy

PRINCIPLE	Due to the low energy consumption, it can be produced and sustained from renewable sources.
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