



European
Commission

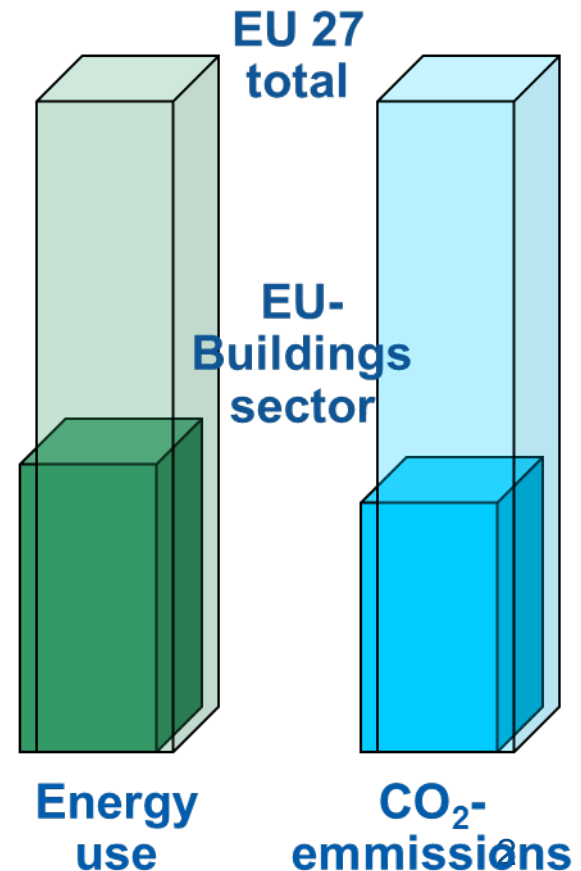
Progress in implementing the EU Buildings Directive

European Nearly Zero Energy
Buildings Conference
Wels, 27 February 2014

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Unit C3, Energy efficiency

Energy Performance of Buildings Directive 2010/31/EU (EPBD)

- Directive 2002/91/EC was repealed in February 2012.
- Directive 2010/31/EU (recast) entered into force: July 2010.
- Transposition deadline for Member States: 9 July 2012.
- 24 Member States missed this deadline and infringement procedures are ongoing.



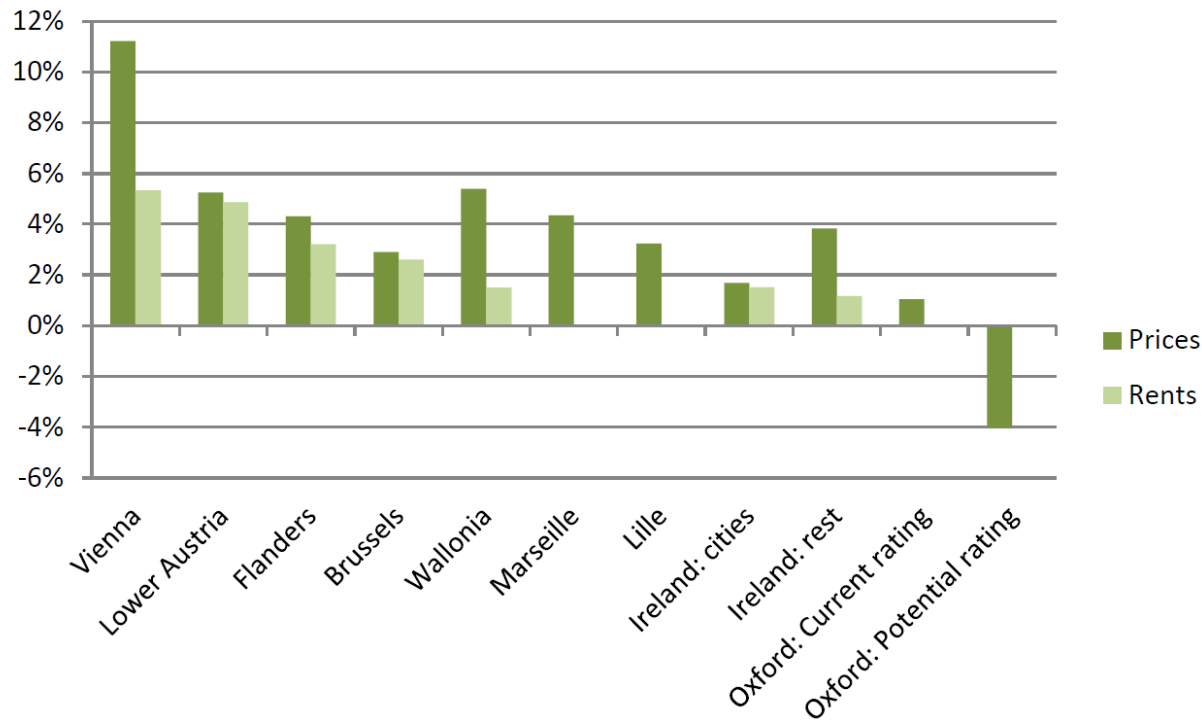
Key elements of the EPBD



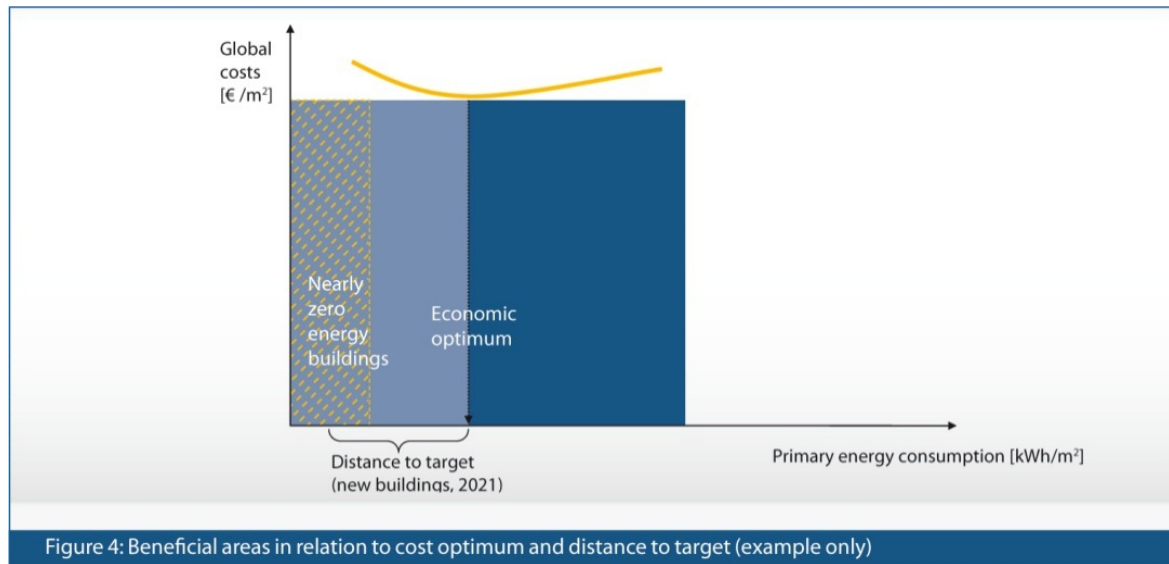
- Minimum energy performance requirements.
- Cost-optimal methodology.
- Requirements for technical building systems.
- Energy Performance Certificates.
- Inspection of heating and cooling systems.
- Independent experts and quality control.
- Introduction of nearly Zero-Energy Buildings.
- Voluntary common EU certification scheme.

Commission study on impact of EPCs on property value

Effect of one-letter or equivalent improvement in EPC rating across a selection of European property markets (see also notes in the main report)



Cost optimal methodology



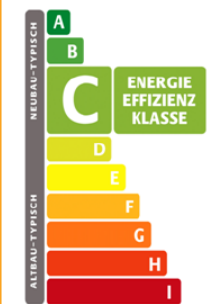
- Aimed at ensuring high ambition level in Member States.
- Reports from Member States due by March 2013.
- Current state: 22 reports received so far.
- Commission will check and report.

Standardisation / Voluntary EU certification scheme

- Overarching standard prEN 15603 in finalisation.
- EPBD standards expected by 2015.
- Commission supports CEN's initiative to define a CEN preferred option.
- Commission initiatives in parallel:
 - Development of management & marketing aspects of a common calculation scheme;
 - Market Study started mid-2013, results to be expected in 2014.

Energiepass
Ausweis über die Gesamtenergieeffizienz eines Wohngebäudes 1/5

Passnummer: P.20080102.1234.123.1.2 N. Aussteller: XY/737315 Erstellt am: 02/01/2008 Gültig bis: 01/01/2018

<p>Energieeffizienzklasse geringer Energiebedarf</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">ENERGIE EFFIZIENZ KLASSE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">hoher Energiebedarf</p>	<p>Wärmeschutzklasse</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">C</p> <p>Energiesparhaus</p> <p>Energieeffizienzklasse Die Einstufung in die Energieeffizienzklasse erfolgt nach dem sogenannten Primärenergiebedarf. Dieser berücksichtigt neben dem Wärmeschutz des Gebäudes auch die verwendete Anlagentechnik, sowie die Umweltverträglichkeit der eingesetzten Energieträger in einer Gesamtbetrachtung.</p> <p>Wärmeschutzklasse Die Einstufung in die Wärmeschutzklasse erfolgt nach dem sogenannten Heizwärmebedarf. Dieser berücksichtigt die Qualität der verwendeten Wärmedämmung in Wänden, Dach, Boden und Fenstern, die Bauweise und Bausustattung (Dichtheit) und die Orientierung.</p> <p>Klassen Die Klasseneinteilung erfolgt von A (beste Klasse) bis I (schlechteste Klasse)</p> <p>Passivhaus - alle Klassen ≤ A</p> <p>Niedrigenergiehaus - alle Klassen ≤ B</p> <p>Energiesparhaus - alle Klassen ≤ C</p>
<p>Angaben zum Gebäude</p> <p>Nutzungsart/Gebäudetyp: Wohnen EFH Anzahl der Wohneinheiten: 1 Nachweisart: Hülle (Bestand), Anlagen (Bestand) Adresse (Strasse): Rue du Soleil, 123 Adresse (PLZ-Ort/Stadt): 1234, Luxembourg Baujahr Gebäude: 2004 Baujahr Heizungsanlage: 1996 Energiebezugsfläche: 280,4 m²</p> <p>Aussteller</p> <p>Energie Jeanne Eau 123, rue de l'Economie L-1234 Luxembourg Tel. 12345678</p>	<p>Eigentümer</p> <p>Stéphane Tailleur 321, rue de l'Énergie L-4321 Luxembourg Tel. 87654321</p>
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Nearly Zero Energy Buildings

Member States shall ensure that:

- **After 31 December 2018, new buildings occupied and owned by public authorities are nearly zero energy buildings.**
- **After 31 December 2020 all new buildings occupied are nearly zero energy buildings.**
- **Develop national plans for increasing the number of nearly zero energy buildings.**





European Commission's NZEB study

Towards nearly zero energy buildings – Definition of common principles under the EPBD

- **Finished early 2013.**
- **Final report available on our website:**
http://ec.europa.eu/energy/efficiency/buildings/buildings_en.htm
- **Key conclusions:**
 - ✓ Indication that mild climates and abundant solar irradiation make nearly zero energy buildings in southern Europe technologically feasible with global costs over 30 years equal or lower than ordinary buildings built today.
 - ✓ More challenging in northern climates.
 - ✓ Smooth transition between cost optimality and nearly zero energy buildings is achievable.

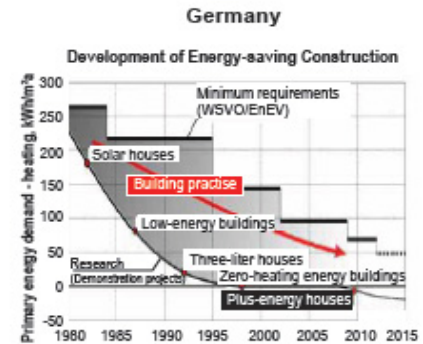
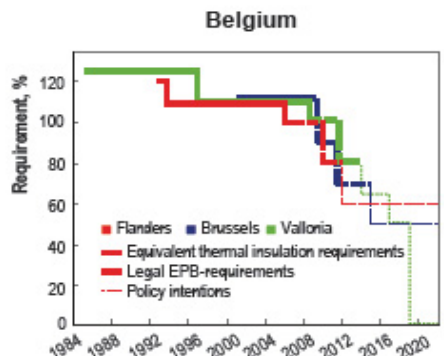
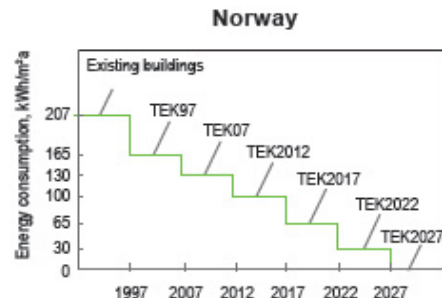
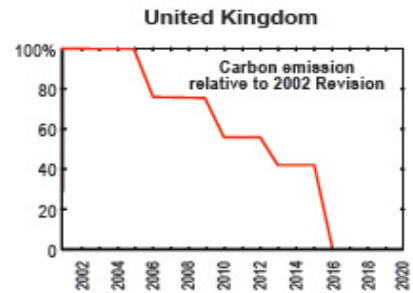
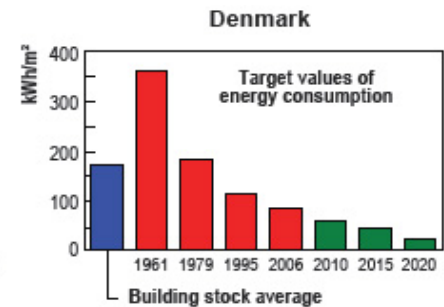
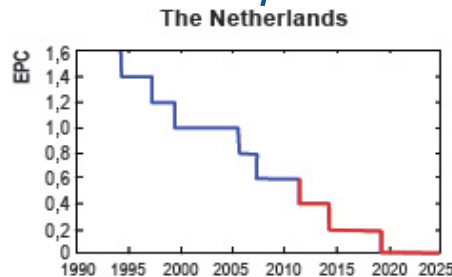
What are Member States doing?

Member States plans on NZEB: 15 reports received.

Commission published report on NZEB which concluded:

- Too little progress by Member States

- More guidance seems to be necessary



BUILD UP Skills

*Initiative under the IEE programme.
3-years (2011-2013) funding.*

Focus:

- **Education and training;**
- **Craftsmen and other on-site workers;**
- **EE and RES in all types of buildings.**

Intermediate results:

- **30 countries preparing a report and national roadmap (EU 27+ HR, MK, NO);**
- **Between 30% and 40% of building workers requiring training.**

Internet: www.buildupskills.eu



Next steps

Continue checks of national transposition measures.

Look in more detail at:

- **Cost optimal calculations;**
- **Independent controls systems;**
- **Energy performance certification;**
- **National plans for NZEB;**
- **National calculation methodologies.**

Start review of EPBD to be finalised by 2017.

EED - Timeline

30 April 2013

→ Indicative national energy efficiency targets.

5 December
2013

→ Key decisions on energy efficiency obligations (or alternatives).

30 April 2014

→ Long-term strategies for building renovation.

5 June 2014

→ Main transposition deadline.

31 December
2014

→ Billing information must be accurate and based on actual consumption.

30 April 2014

→ National Energy Efficiency Action Plans.

31 December
2015

→ Assessment of potential for district heating and cogeneration.

EED: specific measures for buildings

Building renovation

- **By 04/2014 MS must make long-term strategies for mobilising investments for building renovation.**

Exemplary role of the public sector

- **Member States must renovate 3% (by floor area) of their central government buildings per year or adopt measures to achieve equivalent energy savings in these buildings (voluntary for other authorities).**
- **Central government to purchase only products, services and buildings with high energy efficiency performance.**

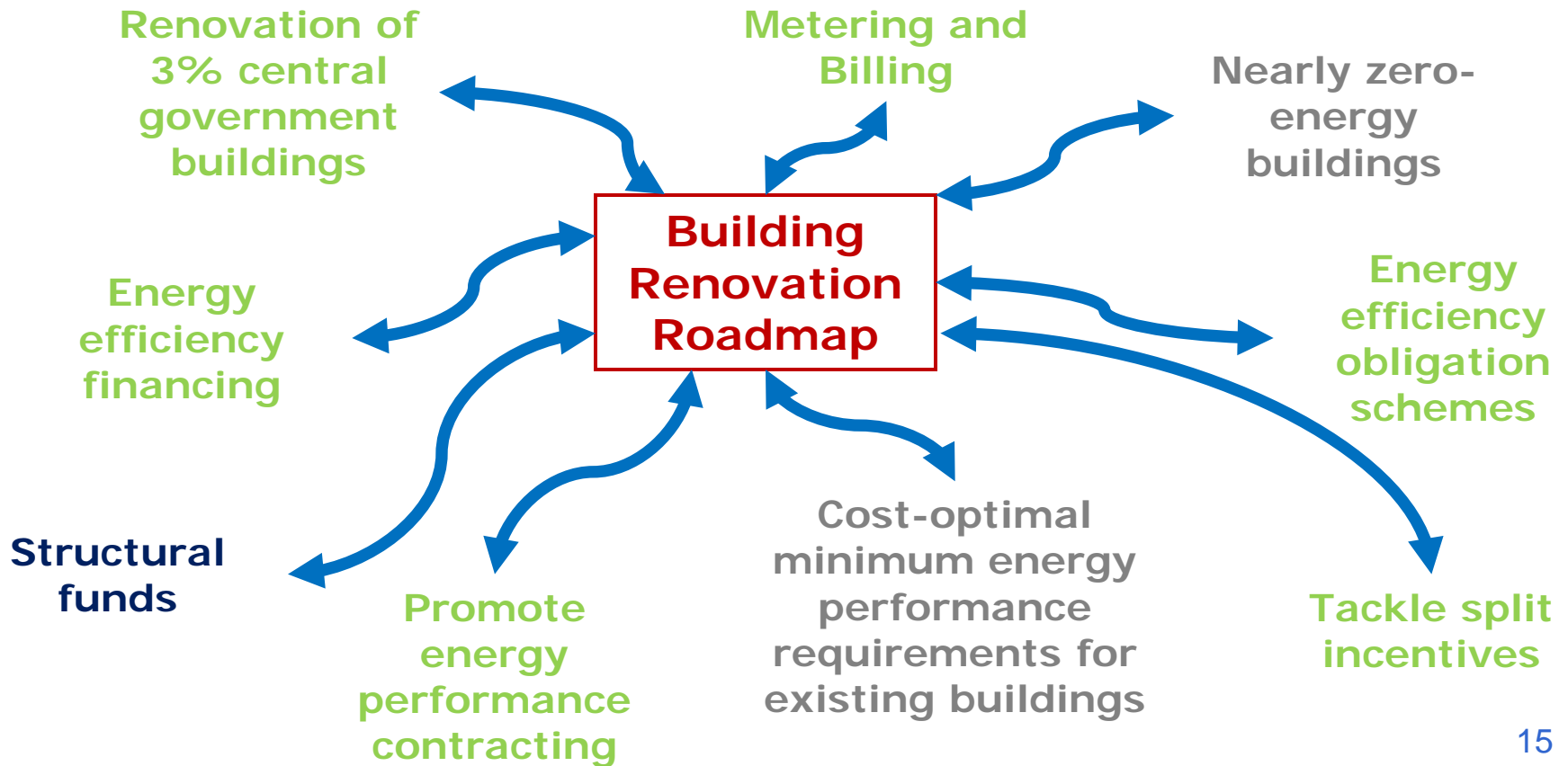


Focus on building renovation: EED Article 4

Member States shall establish a long-term strategy for mobilising investment in the renovation of the national stock of residential and commercial buildings, both public and private.[...]

**First strategy to be published by
30 April 2014**

Renovation roadmap brings together various elements of the EED/EPBD



What role for the private sector?

- Support policy development and implementation of financial instruments.
- Invest in co-financing at instrument level (e.g. banks, pension funds) and project level (e.g. construction/technology companies).
- Identify and develop projects at regional and local level.
- Be creative: how can citizens be given better access to financing (e.g. vendor financing) or how can new ways of financing be used (e.g. on-bill financing).

Thank you for your attention

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