Progress in implementing the EU Buildings Directive

European Nearly Zero Energy Buildings Conference
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Claudia CANEVARI
Deputy Head of Unit
Directorate General for Energy
Unit C3, Energy efficiency

- Directive 2002/91/EC was repealed in February 2012.
- 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.
- 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.
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.

- 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**

*Source: REHVA*
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.buildups skills.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

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. [...]
Renovation roadmap brings together various elements of the EED/EPBD

- Renovation of 3% central government buildings
- Energy efficiency financing
- Structural funds
- Promote energy performance contracting
- Metering and Billing
- Cost-optimal minimum energy performance requirements for existing buildings
- Nearly zero-energy buildings
- Energy efficiency obligation schemes
- Tackle split incentives
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

Claudia Canevari

Tel: +32.2.29.92485
Email: claudia.canevari@ec.europa.eu