



EuroACE

The European Alliance of Companies
for Energy Efficiency in Buildings

Sustainable Housing Panel

WWF – EU Hungarian Presidency

10 March 2011

What is EuroACE?

- Europe's leading companies involved with the manufacture, distribution and installation of energy efficiency equipment and services in buildings
- Objective: to promote energy efficiency in buildings on the EU political agenda, raise awareness, provide research data and communicate on available solutions and policies
- We believe that improving the energy efficiency of buildings is the most cost-effective (indeed zero/negative cost) method of:
 - ✓ Meeting carbon reduction targets
 - ✓ Achieving energy security
 - ✓ Creating employment and securing economic recovery

Who are its Members?

- Aereco
- Armacell International
- Danfoss
- Honeywell
- Johnson Controls
- Kingspan Insulated Panels
- Knauf Insulation
- Paroc
- Philips Lighting
- Pilkington Group
- PU Europe
- Rockwool International
- Saint-Gobain Isover
- Solutia
- Somfy
- United Technologies
- URSA
- VELUX Group

Cross-sector Representation



1. Air Cooled Chiller
2. Heat Pump
3. Automated Roller Blind
4. Glazing
5. Regenerative Drive Elevator
6. Floor Insulation
7. Heating Controls: Room Thermostat
8. Automated Exterior Venetian Blind
9. Insulation
10. Insulated Wall System
11. Heating Controls: Radiator Thermostat
12. Heat Recovery Ventilation
13. Humidity Sensitive Air Inlets
14. Heat Pump
15. Automated Roller Blind
16. Humidity Controlled Extract Unit
17. Lighting
18. Sunspace
19. Automated Awning
20. Insulation
21. Sealants
22. Roof Window
23. Solar-control/ Low E-window Film
24. Air Tightness Membrane

EPBD Recast Potential

- European economic cost savings of €25 billion/annum
- 450,000 direct jobs in the construction sector
- Reduction of EU final energy use of 5-6% by 2020
- Reduction of EU total carbon emissions of 4-5% by 2020

Major Challenges EPBD Recast

- Engagement of Member States
- Fiscal and Financial Incentives
- Definition of « Nearly Zero Energy Building »
- Cost-optimal calculation methodology for setting minimum energy performance requirements
- Training

Engagement of Member States

- Step-wise approach to improving standards and minimum requirements
- Continuous monitoring, evaluation, feedback and support mechanisms
- Demonstration projects / What is already in place
- Ensure all actors are aware of their responsibilities and are capable of carrying them out
- Ensure compliance checks are robust

Fiscal and Financial Incentives

Buildings provide cost-effective EE measure but...up-front financing necessary

- Funds exist but under-utilised
- Must be accompanied by:
 - Regulatory measures (targets, standards etc.)
 - Training Programmes
 - Communication Campaigns

Conclusions EuroACE Study 2010

1. Monitoring and evaluation of programmes appears to be underdeveloped:
 - There is a lack of comparable impact analyses
 - Metrics and methods of assessing the results of the instruments are neither uniformly adopted nor rigorously enforced
 - More detailed understanding is required of the wider benefits of schemes beyond simple energy and CO₂ savings.
2. Grants and preferential loans are the most prevalent forms of instrument, and probably the most cost-effective
3. Schemes not directly delivered by Governments but by third parties seem, generally, to be effective
4. Complex application or transactional procedures can badly affect take up of an instrument

Conclusions (cont'd)

5. Some instruments are only successful in practice if they are accompanied by a good information campaign, particularly for residential schemes
6. Instruments aimed at reducing fuel poverty sometimes have relatively poor take-up rates from those in the eligible groups
7. For instruments involving loans, there would appear to be a correlation between take up and the level of interest rates.
8. There is a danger of negative impact from poorly conceived schemes
9. Within Individual Member States, different instruments need to be coordinated with each other to ensure success
10. Accurate targeting of eligible audiences is key to a scheme's success.

Missed Opportunity

EPBD Recast covers major renovation and new buildings:

- For other existing buildings, MSs encouraged only to set targets to stimulate the refurbishment rate
- Missed opportunity to focus on full potential of existing stock
- Does not deal effectively with fiscal and financial needs

Circa 200 million building units in EU stock:

- Average annual renovation rate = 1.5%
- Average new build rate = 1.3%
- Average demolition rate = 0.8%

With these averages, it would take until nearly the end of the century to renovate Europe!

What else is needed at EU level?

Concerted action to treble the deep renovation rate in Europe over the next five years....

- Exploit the potential of the existing building stock in the revision of the EU Energy Efficiency Plan
- Adopt a mandatory sectoral target for buildings
- Ensure existing legislation is implemented properly and in a timely fashion
- Establish coordinated investment and incentive initiatives for improving energy efficiency across all sectors

Wide-Scale Renovation Programme

The EU should thus require Member States to:

- complete the deep renovation of their entire building stock by 2050
- define ambitious intermediate objectives for 2020 and 2040
- develop a roadmap to achieve these objectives according to local, regional and national needs

Thank you for your attention!

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