The EPBD (recast) and its role for the EU energy efficiency goals

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Dr. Tudor Constantinescu

European Commission
Directorate-General for Energy
Broader EU policy framework for energy efficiency in buildings
The new European Energy Efficiency Plan

- Adopted on 8 March 2011, (COM 2011 (109) final)
- Provides strategic framework for EE policy in Europe up to 2020 and beyond
- Follows up on previous EE Action Plan 2006, but clarifies responsibilities of each governance level
- Builds up on the EU Energy Strategy COM 2010 (639) final and the EU summit 4th February 2011
- To be followed up by legislative proposal e.g. recast of Energy Services Directive in 2011
The new European Energy Efficiency Plan and the building sector

- Highlights **high savings potential in (existing) buildings**
  
  *In going beyond the requirements of the EPBD recast it underlines:*
  
  - Need for more stringent EE criteria in **public spending** in buildings
  
  - Suggests **3 % (of floor area) annual refurbishment target** for **public authorities buildings** = doubling of current rate in EU!

- Announces new legislative initiative on **energy performance contracting** (including contracting in buildings sector) for 2011

- need to address the **spilt incentives issue** on rented buildings (this is to be addressed at national level)

- Highlight need to further develop **EU building workforce**
Impact and expected results of the EPBD and the EPBD recast
New Buildings Directive (recast EPBD)

- Published in OJ: June 2010, Transposition July 2012, Application by Jan/July 2013
- Holistic approach as regards energy use in new and existing buildings in public, residential and non residential sector
- Keeps main principles of the 2002 Directive
- Framework legislation, subsidiarity respected
- Follow-up work ongoing:
  - cost-optimal comparative framework methodology (by 30/6/2011)
  - new mandate to CEN/CENELEC for revision
EU wide impact of the “old” 2002 EPBD

- Estimation done in IA 2008: EPBD 2002 can save as much as 130 Mtoe or reduce by 6.6% primary energy demand in EU by 2020
- BUT implementation late and incomplete! Several infringement procedures for 2002/91/EC ongoing...
- Too early to quantify real impact until now given highly disaggregated nature of the sector
- But we know already: With the EPBD, several MS introduced for the first time energy issues into national building codes, Over the past few years: first low energy houses built in new MS such as Slovenia, Czech Republic and Lithuania
- Since 2002, at least one revision of codes in each MS
EPBD makes energy efficiency visible!
Additional Impact of the recast EPBD

• EPBD recast can bring additional 5-6 % final energy consumption by 2020

• Removes the 1000 m² threshold – EPBD covers now all buildings irrespective of their size

• Also small renovations and replacements of components are now covered by minimum requirements

• Initiates transformation of the building sector towards „nearly zero energy buildings“ which will include RES
Additional Impact of the recast EPBD

- Introduces for the first time cost effectiveness thinking into the development of building codes in the EU
- Independent control system for inspections and certificates
- Energy performance indicator given on the EPC will soon have be communicated to future tenants/owners in all advertisement
- BUT again - crucial for that: effective implementation!
What the EU is doing beyond the EPBD to support MS
Support measures and networks

- EPBD implementation support
- Committees & Concerted action EPBD
- CEN EPBD standards
- Financial & fiscal instruments
- Cohesion policy funds & ELENA & 146 million Fund
- Possibilities for State Aid & VAT reduced rates
- Networks
- Sustainable Energy Europe Campaign
- IEE programme & Research FP
- ManagEnergy network
Funding and financing for EE in buildings
ERDF for retrofitting

- Since 2009: Possibility for all 27 EU MS to make use of ERDF for EE/RES in retrofitting
- Since 2010: also innovative financing instruments can be used for it (Jessica)

- Countries using it so far are: LT, EE, EL, BG, FR, UK, PL, PT, IT, LT, BE
- HU, NL are considering it

- BUT: So far only 237 million Euros of potentially 8 billion have been reallocated to EE/RES in buildings, as most money was already committed
ERDF for retrofitting – examples

- Measures financed so far through ERDF: establishment of a revolving fund for EE which hands out loans to home owners (EST, GR); compensation for social housing organisations (BE-FL) for replacement of single glazing, old heating systems (BE-FL), refurbishment of social housing by local authorities (FR), creation of green funds linked to JESSICA (GB) ……

- Soon available: **Commission technical guidance** to help national managing authorities when using ERDF for EE in buildings, to be released Spring 2011
Large energy consumption reductions possible – Hungary, Bulgaria

- 84%
- 63%
Why not more?

- Lack of flexibility in national administrations to reallocate between institutions and between categories of spending as well as between programmes

- Problems stemming from financial crisis particularly with regional and local authorities
Other EU funding

- **ELENA** facility: technical assistance for municipalities since 2009
- Currently being set up: **new facility with the European Investment** bank of 146 million Euro (leftover from European Economic Recovery Programme). Beneficiaries: Public authorities, but PPPs are possible
- Also ongoing: DG ENER Impact Assessment on the best financing instruments for energy efficiency (also with a view to new EU Financial Framework 2013-2021) as well as an analysis of the appropriateness of EU funding for the EPBD as requested by the EPBD Directive
Thank you for your attention!!!