



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

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Broader EU policy framework for energy efficiency in buildings

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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 **split 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

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● 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**

● 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 to 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

- IEE programme
- Research FP

Networks



- Sustainable Energy Europe Campaign

- ManagEnergy network



Funding and financing for EE in buildings

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● 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%



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↓ 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!!!

http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/energy/index_en.htm