We want to know your opinion...
Voting session 2
3 steps for effective compliance framework

1. Technical procedures to obtain and prove quality of the works
   - There should be clear technical procedures on what must be done
2. Robust legal procedures in case of non-compliance
   - There should be clear legal procedures on how to decide on non-compliance and related actions
3. Handling of non-compliance in practice
   - There should be an effective control and sanctions if non-compliance

- Societal support!

3 steps are necessary conditions!
In your country, which step needs more attention to achieve good compliance to EP requirements?

1. Defining clear technical procedures for determining EPC input data
   - 10.7%

2. Defining clear legal procedures for handling non-compliance and imposing penalties
   - 8.0%

3. Implementing an effective framework for compliance checks and enforcement
   - 38.7%

4. All of the above
   - 42.7%
In your country, which step needs more attention to achieve good compliance to EP requirements?

1. Defining clear technical procedures for determining EPC input data
   - Belgium: 14.0%
   - Western EU, except Belgium: 3.8%
   - Southern EU: 0.0%
   - Eastern EU: 25.0%
   - Northern EU: 0.0%
   - Non-EU: 0.0%

2. Defining clear legal procedures for handling non-compliance and imposing penalties
   - Belgium: 4.7%
   - Western EU, except Belgium: 7.7%
   - Southern EU: 0.0%
   - Eastern EU: 25.0%
   - Northern EU: 16.7%
   - Non-EU: 0.0%

3. Implementing an effective framework for compliance checks and enforcement
   - Belgium: 25.6%
   - Western EU, except Belgium: 30.8%
   - Southern EU: 22.2%
   - Eastern EU: 25.0%
   - Northern EU: 0.0%
   - Non-EU: 0.0%

4. All of the above
   - Belgium: 30.2%
   - Western EU, except Belgium: 30.8%
   - Southern EU: 38.9%
   - Eastern EU: 0.0%
   - Northern EU: 25.0%
   - Non-EU: 16.7%
Qualicheck pays specific attention to 4 focus technology areas:

- **Transmission characteristics**: including opaque components (walls, roofs,...) windows and doors and thermal bridges;
- **Ventilation and airtightness**: including ventilation systems as well as envelope and ductwork airtightness;
- **Sustainable summer comfort technologies**: including solar control, thermal mass, ventilative cooling strategies, cool roofs, ... 
- **Renewables in multi-energy systems**: a wide range of energy systems, with as common feature the presence of renewables (heat pumps, solar collectors, biomass, PV, ...)
In your country, which area is most critical in terms of compliant and easily accessible EPC input data?

1. Transmission characteristics 21%
2. Ventilation and airtightness 32%
3. Sustainable summer comfort technologies 19%
4. Renewables in multi-energy systems 28%
In your country, which area is most critical in terms of compliant and easily accessible EPC input data?

1. Transmission characteristics
   - Belgium: 18.6%
   - Western EU, except Belgium: 19.2%
   - Southern EU: 5.6%
   - Eastern EU: 0.0%
   - Northern EU: 0.0%
   - Non-EU: 0.0%

2. Ventilation and airtightness
   - Belgium: 14.0%
   - Western EU, except Belgium: 19.2%
   - Southern EU: 11.1%
   - Eastern EU: 66.7%
   - Northern EU: 0.0%

3. Sustainable summer comfort technologies
   - Belgium: 16.3%
   - Western EU, except Belgium: 7.7%
   - Southern EU: 22.2%
   - Eastern EU: 0.0%
   - Northern EU: 0.0%

4. Renewables in multi-energy systems
   - Belgium: 18.6%
   - Western EU, except Belgium: 19.2%
   - Southern EU: 22.2%
   - Eastern EU: 25.0%
   - Northern EU: 33.3%
   - Non-EU: 0.0%
In your country, which area is most critical in terms of quality of the works?

1. Transmission characteristics 26%
2. Ventilation and airtightness 40%
3. Sustainable summer comfort technologies 6%
4. Renewables in multi-energy systems 28%
In your country, which area is most critical in terms of quality of the works?

1. Transmission characteristics
   - Belgium: 11.6%
   - Western EU, except Belgium: 23.1%
   - Southern EU: 27.8%
   - Eastern EU: 25.0%
   - Northern EU: 16.7%
   - Non-EU: 0.0%

2. Ventilation and airtightness
   - Belgium: 37.2%
   - Western EU, except Belgium: 26.9%
   - Southern EU: 16.7%
   - Eastern EU: 16.7%
   - Northern EU: 16.7%
   - Non-EU: 0.0%

3. Sustainable summer comfort technologies
   - Belgium: 2.3%
   - Western EU, except Belgium: 5.6%
   - Southern EU: 16.7%
   - Eastern EU: 25.0%
   - Northern EU: 0.0%
   - Non-EU: 0.0%

4. Renewables in multi-energy systems
   - Belgium: 11.6%
   - Western EU, except Belgium: 23.1%
   - Southern EU: 11.1%
   - Eastern EU: 0.0%
   - Northern EU: 0.0%
   - Non-EU: 0.0%

This consultation forms part of the evaluation of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive. Under the terms of the Directive, the Commission is required to carry out this evaluation by 1 January 2017, with assistance from a Committee of Member States’ representatives. The evaluation should reflect the experience gained and progress made since the adoption of the Directive. If necessary, the Commission should make proposals on the basis of the evaluation.

The evaluation also follows on from the Energy Efficiency Communication of July 2014, which indicated that additional measures to be introduced to improve energy efficiency would need to primarily address the energy efficiency of buildings and products if progress is to be made by 2030. The Energy Performance of Buildings Directive is the main legislative instrument in force at EU level covering the energy efficiency of buildings.

The Energy Union, launched in February 2015 as one of the EU’s ten priority areas for action, has five mutually reinforcing and closely interrelated areas of focus, one of which is ‘Energy efficiency contributing to a moderation of demand’. The Energy Union strategy identifies improvements to energy efficiency in the building sector as a change that could make a critical contribution to the Commission’s energy and climate strategy. Action will be needed from Member States in order to exploit the energy efficiency potential of existing buildings. As part of the Energy Union, the Commission will also look to simplify access to existing funding, as EU funds and financing from the European Investment Bank can make a significant difference for Member States.
Do you believe that the present EPBD should...

1. Be more ambitious in terms of requirements beyond NZEB?
   0%

2. Be more ambitious in terms of requirements for existing buildings?
   33%

3. Be more ambitious in terms of compliance and enforcement?
   24%

4. Be more ambitious in terms of attention for quality of the works?
   32%

5. Remain as it is?
   3%

6. No idea
   8%
THANK YOU
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