What are the proposed changes in the EPBD?

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The Energy Union framework strategy gives a clear mandate for the work of this Commission.


Definition of additional measures on energy efficiency in buildings needed to meet the 2030 targets.

75% of the housing stock is energy inefficient, missing the benefits of increased renovation.

Renovation rates are too low and renovation depth is too shallow.

Need to accelerate and finance building renovation investments.
The review process

**APPROACH**

- Data collection
  - Broad consultation of stakeholders and Member States
- Ex-post evaluation of the Directive
  - Ex-ante analysis of policy options
- Result: legal proposal adopted on 30 November 2016
  - Towards a **simpler**, **smarter** and **more supportive** EPBD.

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**Proposed changes to the EPBD**

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Simpler and more impactful provisions – Article 2a

- **Long term building renovation strategies (Article 2a):**
  - Completed by 2 new paragraphs:
    - Vision of a decarbonised building stock by 2050;
    - Smart Finance for Smart Buildings approach to mobilisation of investment.

Simpler and more impactful provisions – Article 14 and 15, Annex II

- **Inspections on heating & air-conditioning systems are updated (Articles 14 and 15, Annex II):**
  - Reduced administrative burden,
  - Focus on medium to large buildings,
  - Leveraging the effectiveness of electronic monitoring.

- New thresholds introduced:
  - Apartment block with central systems: 100 kW
  - Non-residential buildings: 250 MWh/year primary energy

- Electronic monitoring - alternative to inspections
  - Deletion of (existing) alternative measures
Simpler and more impactful provisions – Article 6 and 7

Simplification of Article 6 and 7 but leave the core principle:
• References to the pre-feasibility study of high-efficiency alternative systems are deleted
• Reducing administrative burden while keeping the impact.

Article 6
New buildings
Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that new buildings meet the minimum energy performance requirements set in accordance with Article 4.

Article 7
Existing buildings
Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that when buildings undergo major renovation, the energy performance of the building or the renovated part thereof is upgraded in order to meet minimum energy performance requirements (…).

Smarter provisions – Technical Building Systems

An updated definition of Technical Building Systems (TBS) and additional provisions to better documenting the initial performance of technical building systems and maintain their operational performance over time

- Extending the scope of TBS to building automation and control, on-site electricity generation, on-site infrastructure for electro-mobility (Article 2(3))

- System requirements for new, replaced and upgraded TBS (article 8(1)) and tracing, documenting and passing on to the building owner the energy performance of technical building systems following installation, replacement or upgrade (+ inclusion in the national energy certificate database) (Article 8(5)).
Smarter provisions – Electro-mobility

Additional provisions to support the deployment of the EU infrastructure for electro-mobility.

- Installation of recharging points (at least 1 every 10 parking spaces) in non-residential buildings with more than 10 parking spaces. The provision applies to new buildings and buildings undergoing major renovation, plus, from 2025, to all non-residential buildings (Article 8(2))
- Pre-cabling of every parking space in new or major renovation of residential buildings with more than 10 parking spaces (Article 8(3))
- Some exemptions for buildings already covered by the current legislation and of buildings owned and used by SMEs (article 8(4))

Smarter provisions – Smartness Indicator

New article 8(6) advocates the definition of a Smartness Indicator (SI) for buildings.

- Will characterize the ability of a building to manage itself,
- To interact with its occupants,
- And to take part in demand response and contribute to smooth, safe and optimal operation of connected energy assets.

The definition and the conditions under which this Smartness Indicator would be provided to prospective tenants and owners will be defined thanks to delegated acts.

- Progress towards ‘smarter’ building systems can support a more efficient implementation of the EPBD and result in additional benefits for building users, energy consumers and future grids.
- The SI will support the uptake of technical innovation in the building sector, where there is a lack of investment despite short payback periods.
More supportive provisions – Financial incentives

- Provide a stronger link between financial measures in the Member States and energy efficiency improvements in the renovation of buildings (Article 10).
  - In addition to energy performance, allow for tracking of actual energy consumption of all types of buildings in existing databases.
  - For buildings frequently visited by the public (over 250 m²) the databases are required to contain this information and be regularly updated.
  - For statistical and research purposes aggregated and anonymised data shall be made available at least for public authorities.
  - Clarification of the framework for the calculation of energy performance of buildings (Annex I)
    - Including stronger links with CEN standards.

Legal proposal COM(2016) 765 final

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SMART FINANCE FOR SMART BUILDINGS

LINKING REGULATORY MEASURES WITH FINANCIAL SUPPORT

- More effective use of public funds
  - Building on EFSI II blending with ESIF funds

- Assistance and aggregation
  - Creating national energy efficiency platforms in Member States
  - Providing reinforced technical support by the EU

- De-risking
  - Increasing transparency
  - Understanding the risks and benefits for financiers and investors

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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