Revision of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive

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Clean Energy for All Europeans Package

THE RIGHT REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR POST – 2020

- Energy Efficiency Directive
  - Binding 30% energy efficiency target for 2030;

- Ecodesign Working Plan 2016-2019
  - List of new product groups;
  - Contribution to circular economy objectives;

- Energy Performance of Buildings
  - Supportive of innovation;
  - Smarter – ICT, smart buildings;
  - Simpler;

- Energy prices and costs report

- New Electricity Market Design (including Risk Preparedness)

- Renewables (Revised Renewable Energy Directive)
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EPBD review: focus on buildings – for good reasons

FACTS

- 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.
- Tapping the potential of smart building technologies.

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EPBD review: the process

FROM EC PROPOSAL TO PUBLICATION

- 30 Nov. 2016: EC proposal
- 26 June 2017: Council General Approach
- 7 Nov. 2017: EP plenary vote
- 14 May 2018: Council adoption
- 19 June 2018: Publication
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Main outcomes of the revision

A STRENGTHENED DIRECTIVE

- Stronger long term renovation strategies for Member States, aiming at decarbonisation by 2050 and with a solid financial component.
- A Smart Readiness Indicator for buildings.
- Targeted support to e-mobility infrastructure deployment in buildings' car parks.
- Enhanced transparency of national building energy performance calculation methodologies.
- Reinforcement of building automation: additional requirements on room temperature level controls, building automation and controls and enhanced consideration of typical operating conditions.

Focus on long-term renovation strategies

A MAJOR INSTRUMENT FOR RENOVATION IN THE EU

- Long term building renovation strategies (Article 2a)
- Stronger reference to energy poverty and solid financial component (effective use of public funding; aggregation; de-risking).
- Requirement for Member States to:
  - Establish comprehensive strategies aiming at a highly efficient and decarbonised building stock by 2050 and at a cost-effective transformation of existing buildings into nearly zero-energy buildings.
  - Set up a roadmap with measures, measurable progress indicators and indicative milestones for 2030, 2040 and 2050.
  - Carry out a public consultation on the strategies prior to submission, and consultation in an inclusive way during implementation.
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Focus on electro-mobility

AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO TRANSPORT DECARBONIZATION

- Additional provisions to support the deployment of the EU infrastructure for electro-mobility (Article 8)
- By 2025, Member States will set requirements for a minimum number of charging points in all non-residential buildings with more than 20 parking spaces.
- Simplification of the deployment of recharging points (including permitting procedure).
- Requirement for the installation of ducting infrastructure in new and major renovated buildings with more than 10 parking spaces
- Requirement of at least 1 charging point per building for new and major renovated non-residential buildings with more than 10 parking spaces
- Targeted exemptions (e.g. for SMEs).

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Focus on inspections & building automation

A GREATER ROLE FOR AUTOMATION

- Inspections on heating & air-conditioning systems are updated (Articles 14 and 15) – new provisions on self-regulating devices (Article 8(1))
- Thresholds for inspections are set up at 70 kW for both heating and air-conditioning systems.
- Alternative measures to mandatory inspections based on advice are kept, with reporting to the Commission.
- Installation of building automation and control systems in large non-residential buildings by 2025
- Additional requirements on the installation of self-regulating devices for room temperature level control in new buildings or when heat generators are replaced.
The **SRI** will be an optional common Union scheme for rating the **smart readiness** of buildings.

**Building-Level Smartness**

**Smart Readiness Indicator - SRI**
Measure the technological readiness of your building

- **The SRI** will be established through two legal acts: delegated act for the **definition** and **calculation methodology**; implementing act for the technical modalities of **implementation**. By 31 Dec. 2019.
- **Motivation**: recognition of progress towards smart building systems and their added value for building users, energy consumers and energy grids.

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**Smartness in buildings - a strategy for digitalisation**

**Vision**

*Smartness in buildings is an essential element in a decarbonised, renewable-intensive and more dynamic energy system in Europe with the aim of reaching the 2030 EU targets on energy efficiency and renewable energy, and of achieving a decarbonized EU building stock by 2050.*

**Objectives:**

1. Achieve high energy efficiency by optimal operation;
2. Strengthen the role of demand side flexibility;
3. Ensure that the building user’s needs are covered.

**3 key instruments:**

1. Smart Readiness Indicator for buildings under the revised EPBD;
2. Building automation and control systems (BACS) under Ecodesign and/or Energy Labelling regulations;
3. Energy smart appliances under Ecodesign and/or Energy Labelling regulations.
Thank you!

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