



EU Policies on energy efficiency and renewables in buildings

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*"I want to reform and reorganise
Europe's energy policy in a
new European Energy Union"*



The Energy Union

Where we want to go:

Secure, sustainable, competitive, affordable energy for all Europeans

What this means:

Energy security, solidarity and trust

A fully integrated internal EU-wide energy market

Energy efficiency as an energy source in its own right

Transition to a low-carbon society

Research, innovation and competitiveness

How we want to reach it:



Climate and Energy Framework

Climate-Energy Framework 2030

[COM(2014)15&COM(2014)520]
European Council 23 et 24/10/2014

- **40% GHG reductions**
- **32% Renewable Energy**
- **??% Improving energy efficiency**

2030

2050

Climate-Energy Framework 2020

[COM(2010)639]

- **20% GHG reductions**
- **20% Renewable Energy**
- **20% Improving energy efficiency**

2020

Pathways to 2050

[COM(2011)112]

- **80-95% GHG reductions**
- **Exploring different pathways , including electrification, hydrogen, synthetic fuels, circular economy aspects ,etc.**
- **Public consultation to launched in coming days**

Clean Energy for All Europeans



Energy Efficiency

(Energy Efficiency Directive, European Performance of Buildings Directive)



Renewables

(Revised Renewable Energy Directive)



New Electricity Market Design

(including Risk Preparedness)



Energy Union Governance

Energy efficiency

Rethink energy efficiency as an energy source in its own right

- Increasing energy efficiency, in particular in the building sector, and promoting an energy-efficient and decarbonized transport sector as well as efficient products.

Legislative initiatives - Energy

Energy Efficiency Package

EED

Main objectives:

- **Optimal level of energy savings target for 2030** (at least 30% compared to 1990)
- Set a framework for 2030 that will ensure the cost-effective delivery of the target
- Revision of Art. 7 and Art 9-11 (Clarified, up-to-date rules on metering and billing)

EPBD

Main objectives:

- **Simplification** of outdated provisions (which includes the strengthening of renovation strategies)
- Facilitating the **uptake of Smart building** technologies
- Supporting the link between policy and **financing** to results



The EPBD is the main instrument addressing building efficiency

Energy performance approach:

- **Minimum performance standards for buildings with strengthened requirements for existing stock**
- **Energy Performance Certification**
- **Nearly zero-energy building targets for new buildings**

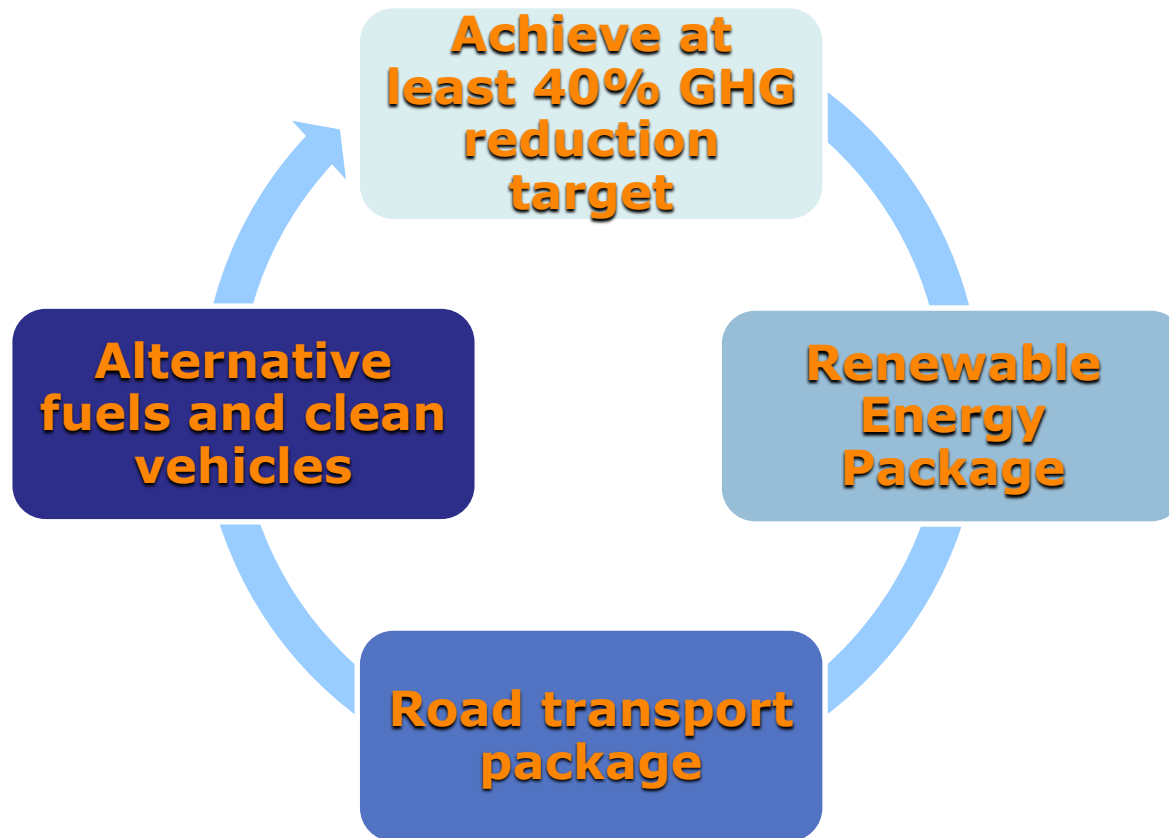
Decarbonisation of the Economy

An ambitious climate policy is an integral part of our Energy Union

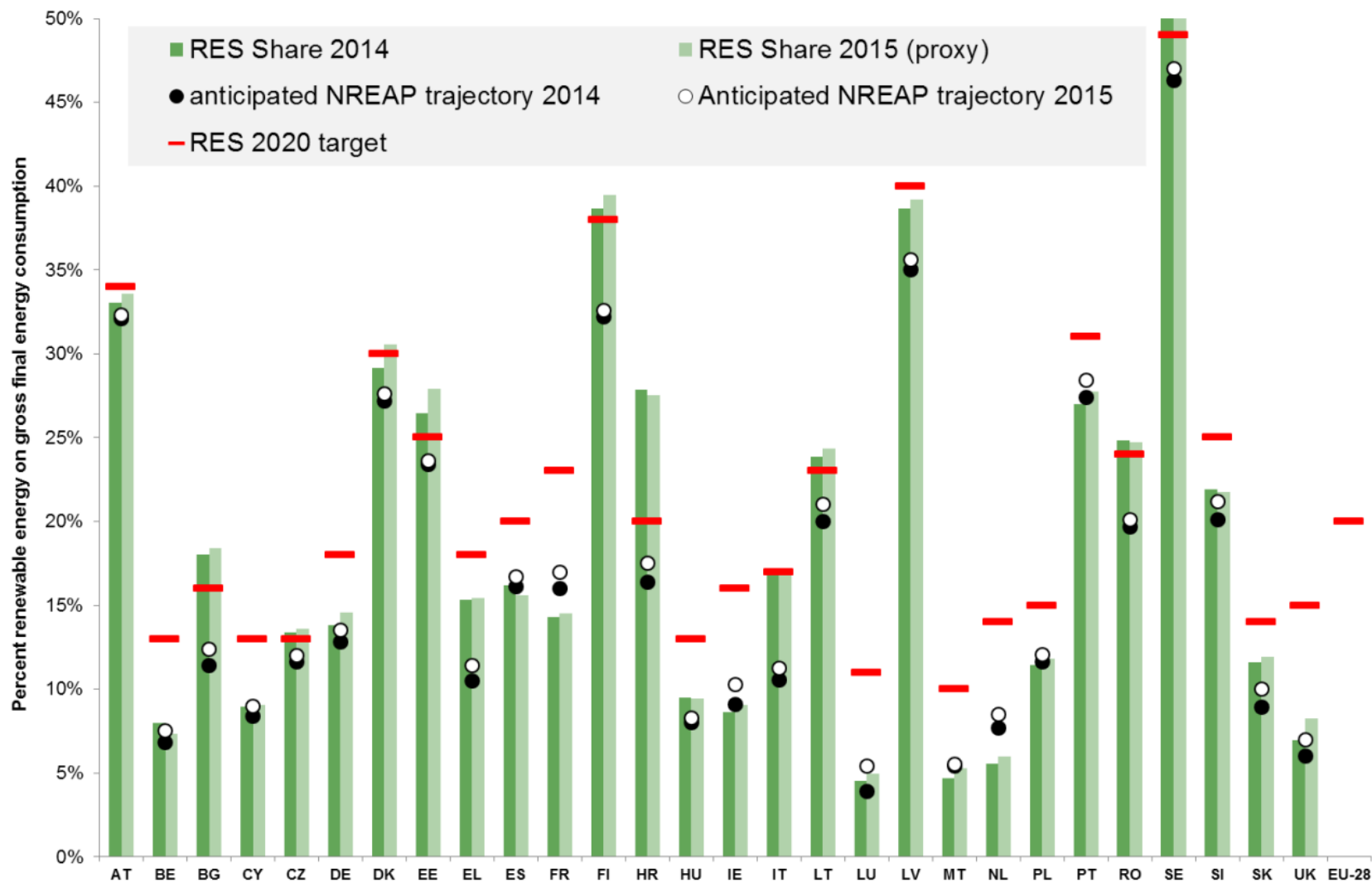
- **The next challenge will be to enforce the 2030 energy and climate framework, while becoming the number one in renewables.**

Decarbonisation of the Economy

Concrete actions



PROGRESS TOWARDS NATIONAL RES TARGETS





Legislative initiatives - Energy

Renewable Energy Package

Main objectives:

- Ensure an reliable system for the **achievement of at significantly higher share of RES at EU level by 2030;**
- **Promote market integration** of renewables and the Europeanisation of support schemes for renewable power
- **Mainstreaming** renewables in heating and cooling supply
- **Mainstreaming** renewables in transport, including advanced renewable fuels
- Enabling consumers **self-supply** of renewable electricity

A closer look at EU policies on energy efficiency and renewables in buildings



Key new elements of importance for buildings in the re-cast RES Directive

- An ambitious **target** for the share of RES in 2030 (32%)
- **Integrated plans** for energy efficiency and renewables
- A renewed focus on efforts in **heating and cooling** (1.3% points annual increase)
- New rules on **self-consumption** (no punitive taxes or administrative burdens)

Evaluation of the EPBD

EPBD is effective (will deliver 60-80 Mtoe energy savings by 2020)

The overall architecture is working (especially for new buildings)

The NZEB sets a 'future-proof' vision for the sector and mobilise stakeholders accordingly

Cost-optimality is an efficient approach to set energy performance requirements

EPCs is a useful demand-driven market tool

Relatively limited regulatory failures

Opportunities for simplification

Decarbonisation of buildings in the long-term strategy

Modernisation in terms of technological progress towards 'smarter' buildings

Better linking them with financial support systems

Databases can be a key instrument for reinforced compliance

Amended EPDB published in the Official Journal on 19.6.2018

19.6.2018

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

L 156/75

DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/844 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 30 May 2018

**amending Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU
on energy efficiency**

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 194(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Main features of the revised EPBD

- **Smart**, by ensuring the use of ICT and modern Technologies
- **Simple**, by streamlining provisions that have not delivered
- Supportive of **building renovation**, by linking policy and financing to results.
- Stronger **long term renovation strategies** for Member States, aiming at decarbonisation by 2050
- A **Smart Readiness Indicator** for buildings.
- Targeted support to **e-mobility** infrastructure deployment in buildings' car parks.
- Reinforcement of **building automation**: additional requirements on room temperature level controls, building automation and controls

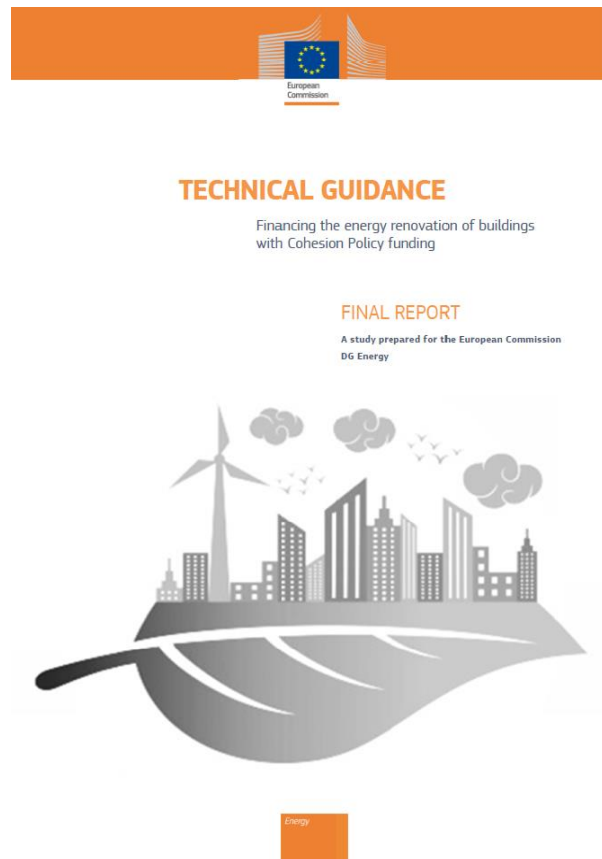
Why are NZEBs important

- Buildings responsible for 40% of energy consumption and 36% of GHG emissions in EU
- 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.
- Need to tap the potential of smart building technologies.
- Need for increasing the use of renewables



European
Commission

Guidance for managing authorities to finance refurbishment to NZEB levels



Energy



#EnergyUnion

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