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# EU ENERGY PERFORMANCE OF BUILDINGS DIRECTIVE – GUIDANCE FOR PUBLIC OFFICERS

## Navigating new requirements for renovation strategies



**OUR BUILDINGS**  
Long-term Strategies for  
Deep Energy Retrofitting

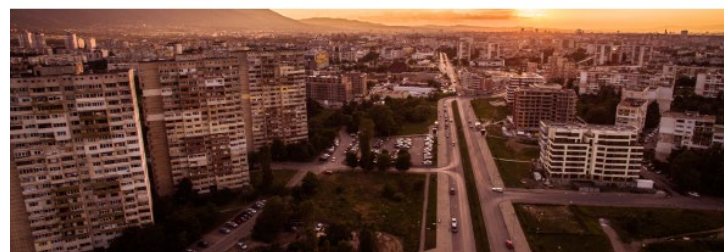
Supported by:  
Public Affairs  
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Based on a decision of the German Bundestag

## EU ENERGY PERFORMANCE OF BUILDINGS DIRECTIVE – GUIDANCE FOR PUBLIC OFFICERS

Navigating new requirements  
for renovation strategies





# Legislative Requirements (1)

According to the revised text (article 2a) of the EPBD, each Member State must prepare a new long-term roadmap that includes:

- Milestones (indicative) for 2030, 2040 and 2050
  - Explanation of contribution to the overall EU energy efficiency target for 2030
  - Overview of the national building stock
  - Expected share of renovated buildings in 2020
  - Approaches to renovation relevant to the building type and climatic zone, including potentially relevant trigger points
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# Legislative Requirements (2)

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- Policies and actions to stimulate cost-effective deep renovation of buildings, including staged deep renovation, for example by introducing an optional scheme for building renovation passports
  - Policies and actions to target the worst-performing segments of the national building stock, split-incentive dilemmas and market failures
  - Actions that contribute to the alleviation of energy poverty
  - Policies and actions to target all public buildings – this links to the requirement in the Energy Efficiency Directive to renovate 3% of central government buildings every year
  - Initiatives to promote smart technologies and well-connected buildings and communities
  - Initiatives to promote skills and education in the construction and energy efficiency sectors
  - An estimate of expected energy savings and wider benefits, such as those related to health, safety and air quality.
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**Figure 2 Structure of a renovation strategy**

## Section 1 Overview of the national building stock

- Providing a bottom-up view of different building typologies

## Section 2 Approaches to renovation

- Considering energy efficiency, renewable energy, passive and district energy measures

## Section 3 Socio-economic assessment

- Assessing and quantifying the benefits and costs of packages of measure to assess cost-effectiveness and determine a prioritised set of measures

## Section 4 Policy assessment

- Reviewing barriers to renovation and assessing the potential of policies (including those listed in the Directive)

## Section 5 Policy package

- Including:
  - Milestones for 2030, 2040 and 2050
  - Package of policy and measures
  - Funding and financing needs and sources

## Annex 1 Implementation progress report

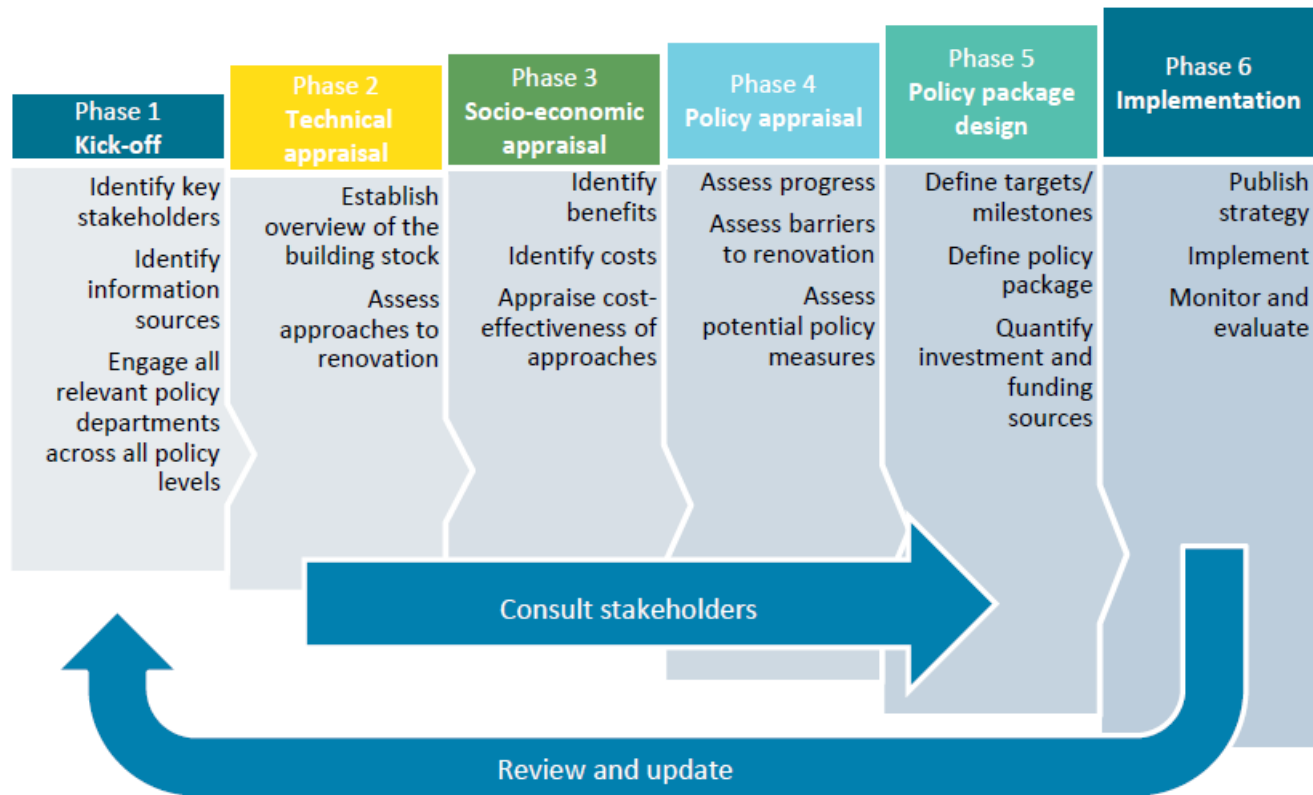
- Report on the implementation of planned policies and actions in 2017 renovation strategy

## Annex 2 Consultation summary

- Summarising the results of public consultation into the long-term renovation strategy
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Figure 3 Phases in developing a renovation strategy





# Checklist of Potential Policies (1)

## Legislative & regulatory

- Identify trigger points and develop respective regulation that could be used to encourage, or require, building energy performance improvement
- Design energy efficiency obligations that encourage deep renovation
- Facilitate the upgrade of all social housing to high energy-performance levels
- Address restrictive practices concerning local deployment of low/zero-carbon technologies to establish a positive environment for buildings-integrated renewables
- Remove or implement measures to overcome restrictive tenancy laws which disincentivise or otherwise inhibit energy-performance improvement
- Mandate improvement of least-efficient stock to higher energy-performance level, e.g. through restrictions on sale or rental of buildings in lowest energy-performance categories

## Technical

- Develop renovation standards that are progressively and regularly strengthened in response to experience and new technological solutions
- Analyse potential for district heating systems to provide efficient, low-carbon energy
- Ensure proper monitoring and enforcement of compliance with building codes
- Develop packaged solutions that can be readily replicated in similar building types
- Introduce quality standards/certification systems for installers and products (including packaged solutions)

## Fiscal / financial

- Develop funding vehicles, tailored to specific market segments, that provide a simple (“one stop shop”) and commercially attractive source of finance for deep renovation
- Develop mechanisms to encourage deep renovation via third party financing e.g. ESCOs, EPCs
- Strengthen energy/carbon pricing mechanisms to provide the right economic signals
- Remove fossil fuel subsidies to eliminate perverse incentives that discourage investment
- Consider “bonus-malus” mechanisms, e.g. property taxation systems (which reward high energy performing buildings while penalising poorly performing ones) and energy pricing



# Checklist of Potential Policies (2)

## Communication & capacity building

- Establish publicly accessible databases demonstrating energy performance of renovated buildings and information on how to undertake deep renovation
- Gear up skills and training programmes covering the key professions and disciplines
- Establish knowledge and experience-sharing networks across regions/Member States
- Encourage development of local supply chain industry for maximising macro-economic benefits and to minimise embedded CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
- Develop promotional and dissemination activities that sensitise building owners to opportunities for deep renovation and that provide stepwise support throughout the renovation process
- Communicate regularly and publicly on progress with the renovation strategy

## R&D

- Support research, development and demonstration projects into new and improved technologies and techniques to deliver deep renovation, including how to scale up best practice to multiple buildings
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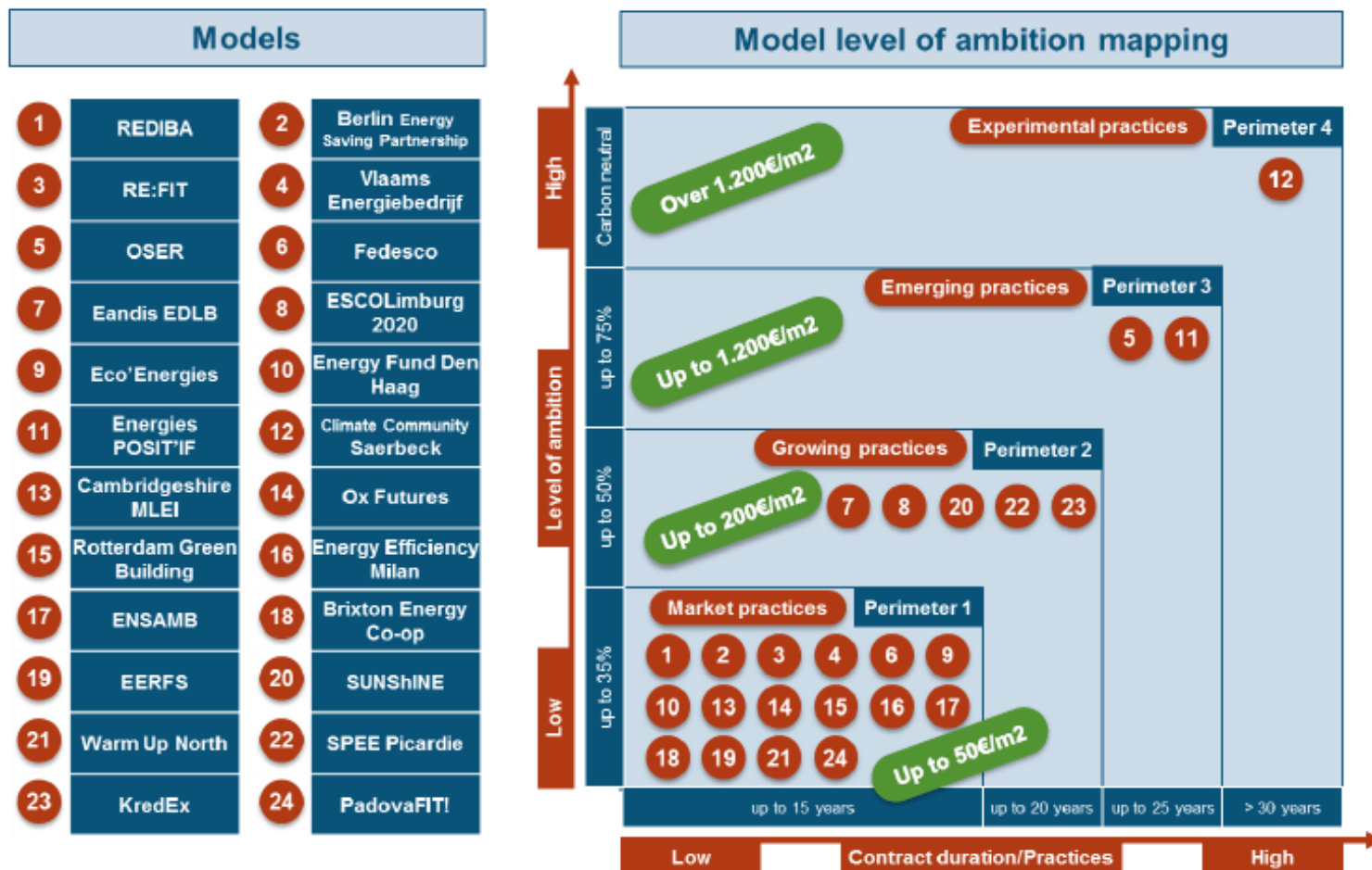
# Some Examples of Good Practice

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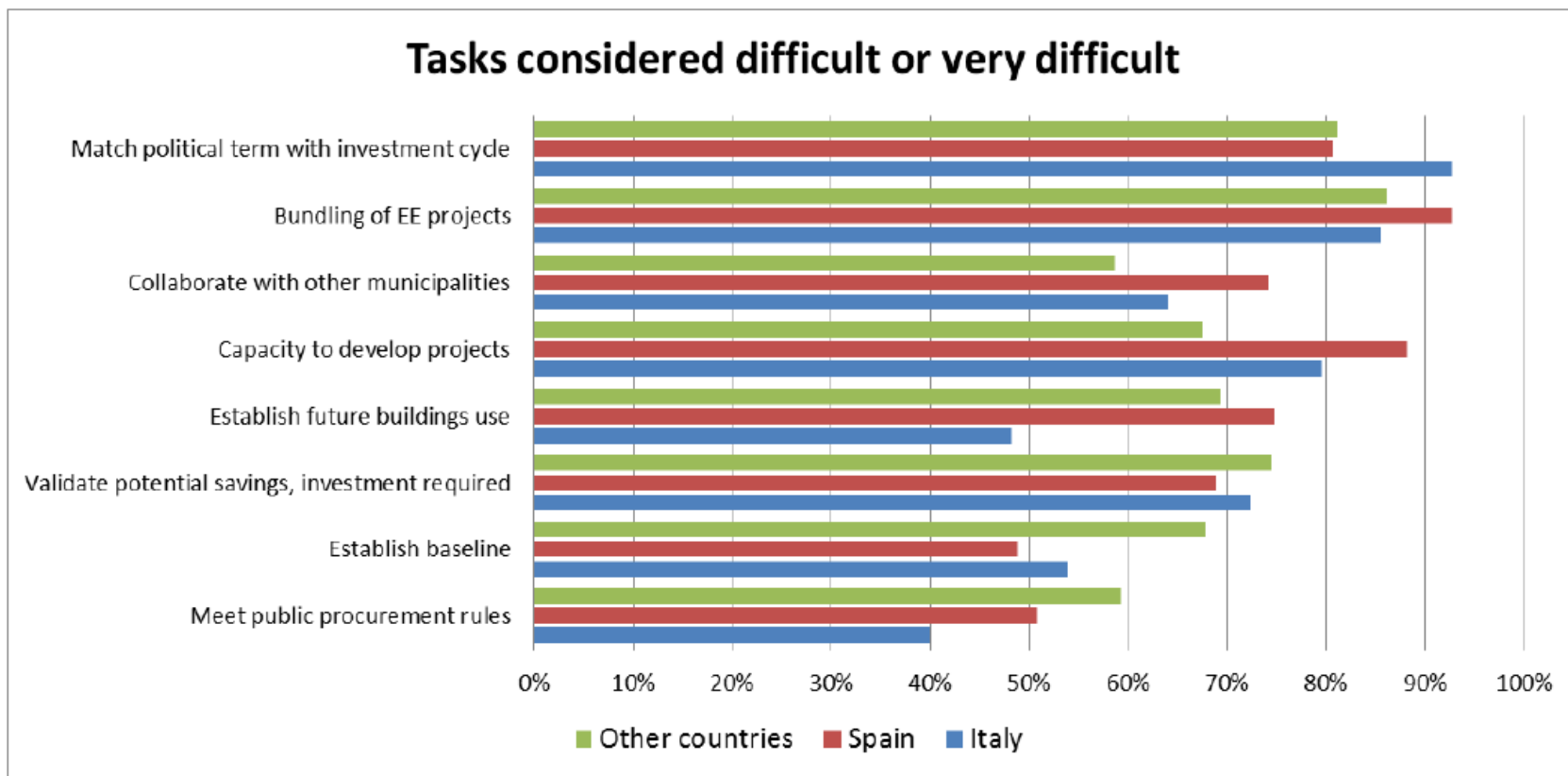




# CITYNVEST Review of Finance Models



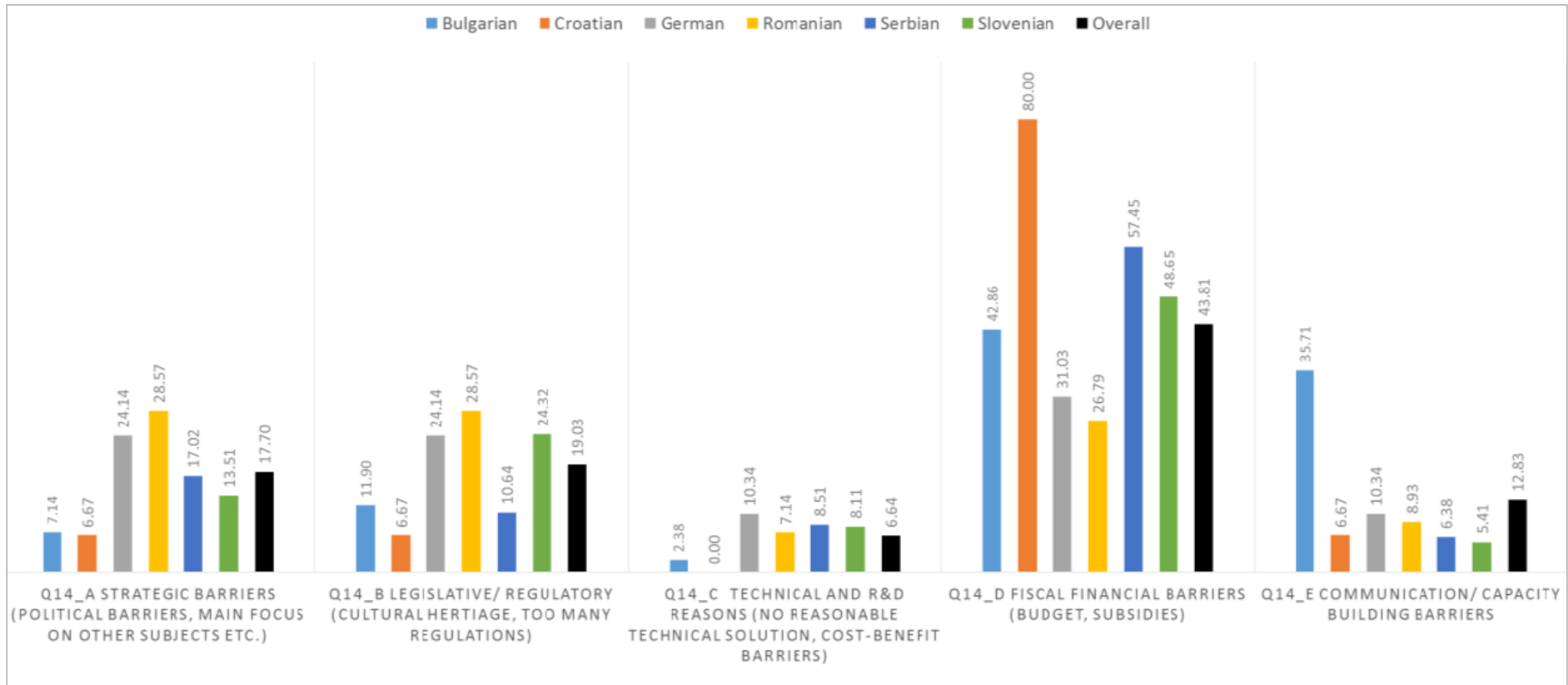
# Barriers to financing



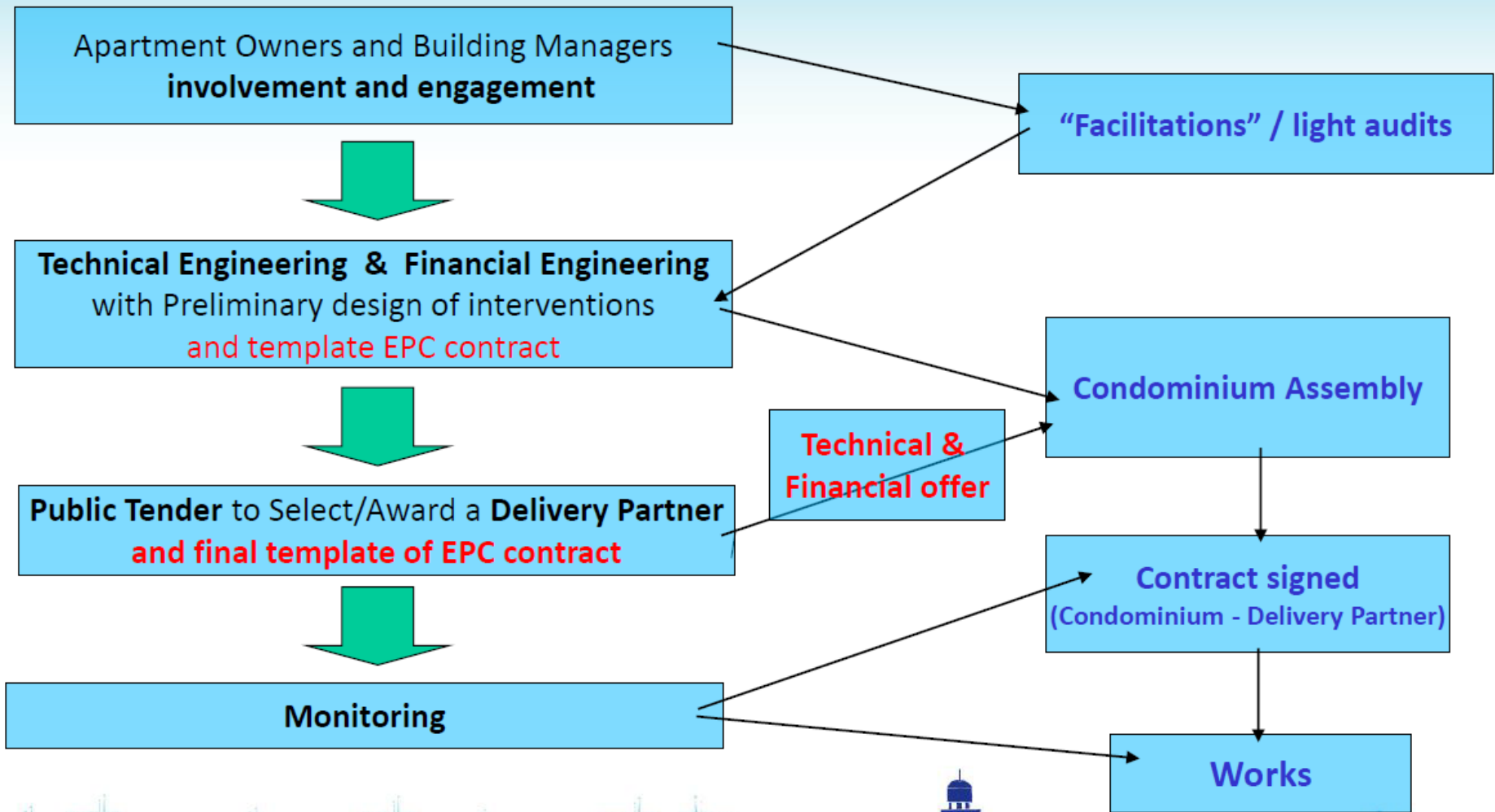
Largest barriers: match the political & investment cycle, bundle projects, or find capacity / partners to develop projects

# EMBuild Project Findings

## STRONGEST BARRIERS THAT HINDER THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EE AND DEEP RENOVATION STRATEGIES

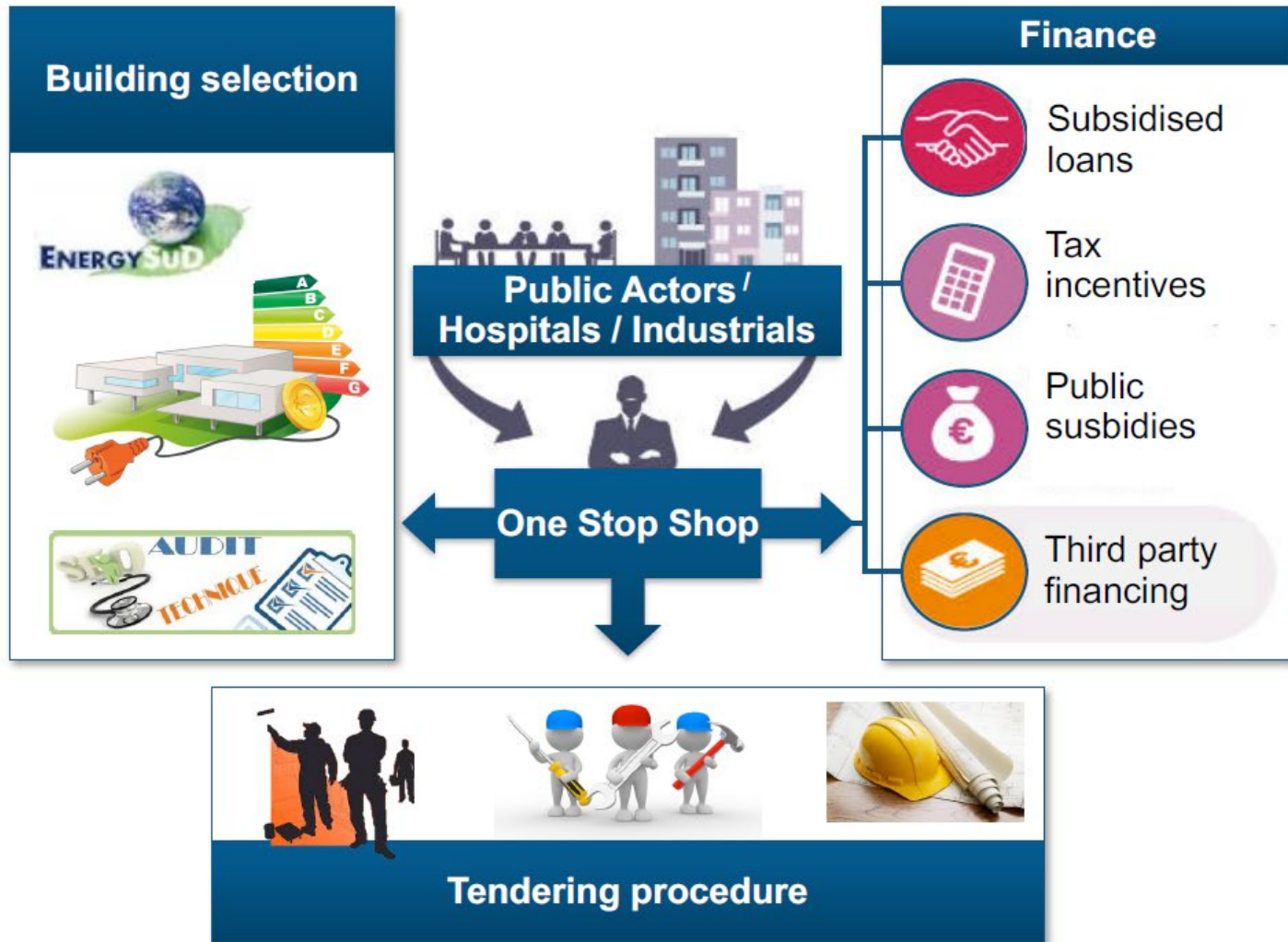


# PROJECT STRUCTURE



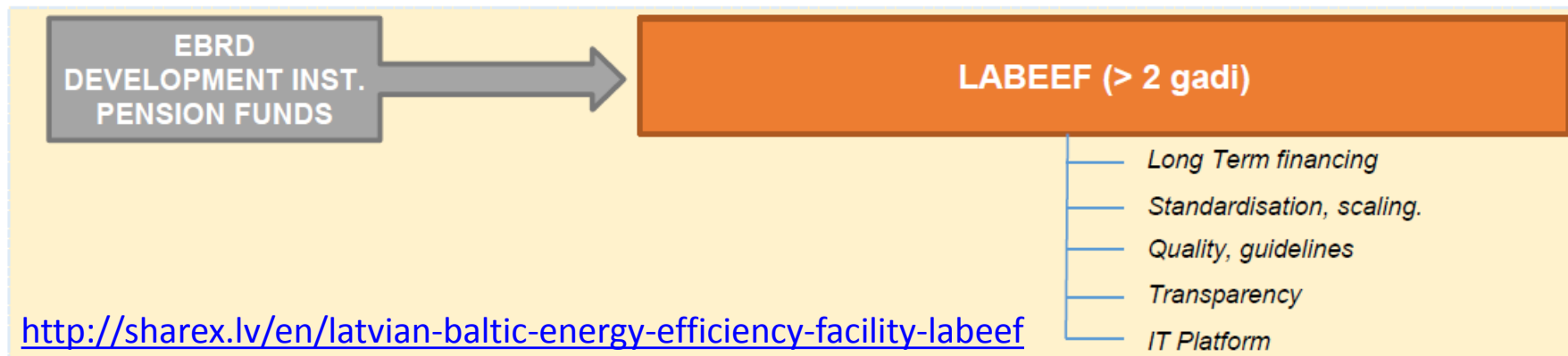
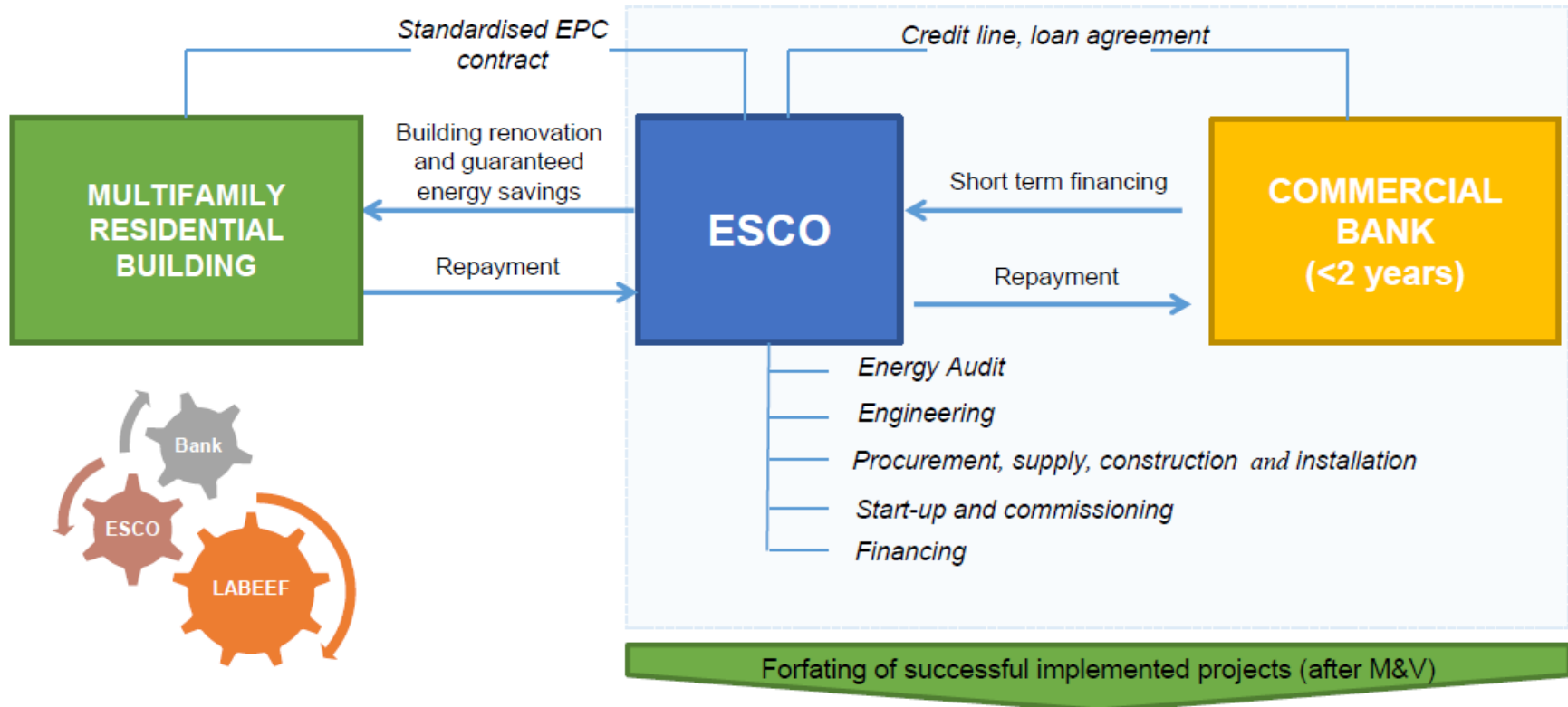


Support beneficiaries (local authorities, hospitals, industrials...) in their energetic retrofitting projects through a one-stop-shop

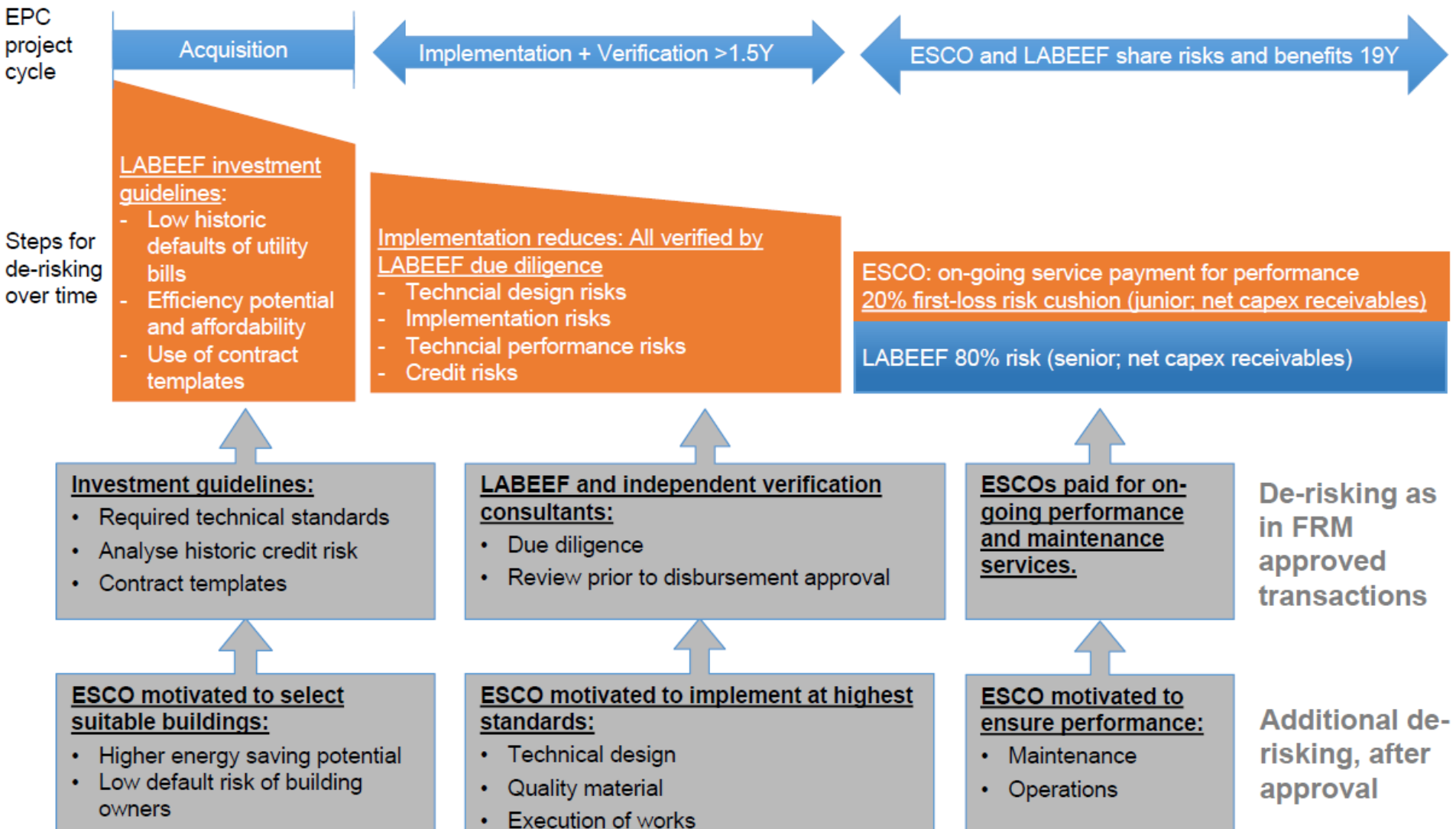


1 Public authorities as a first step –plan to open to hospital and industries

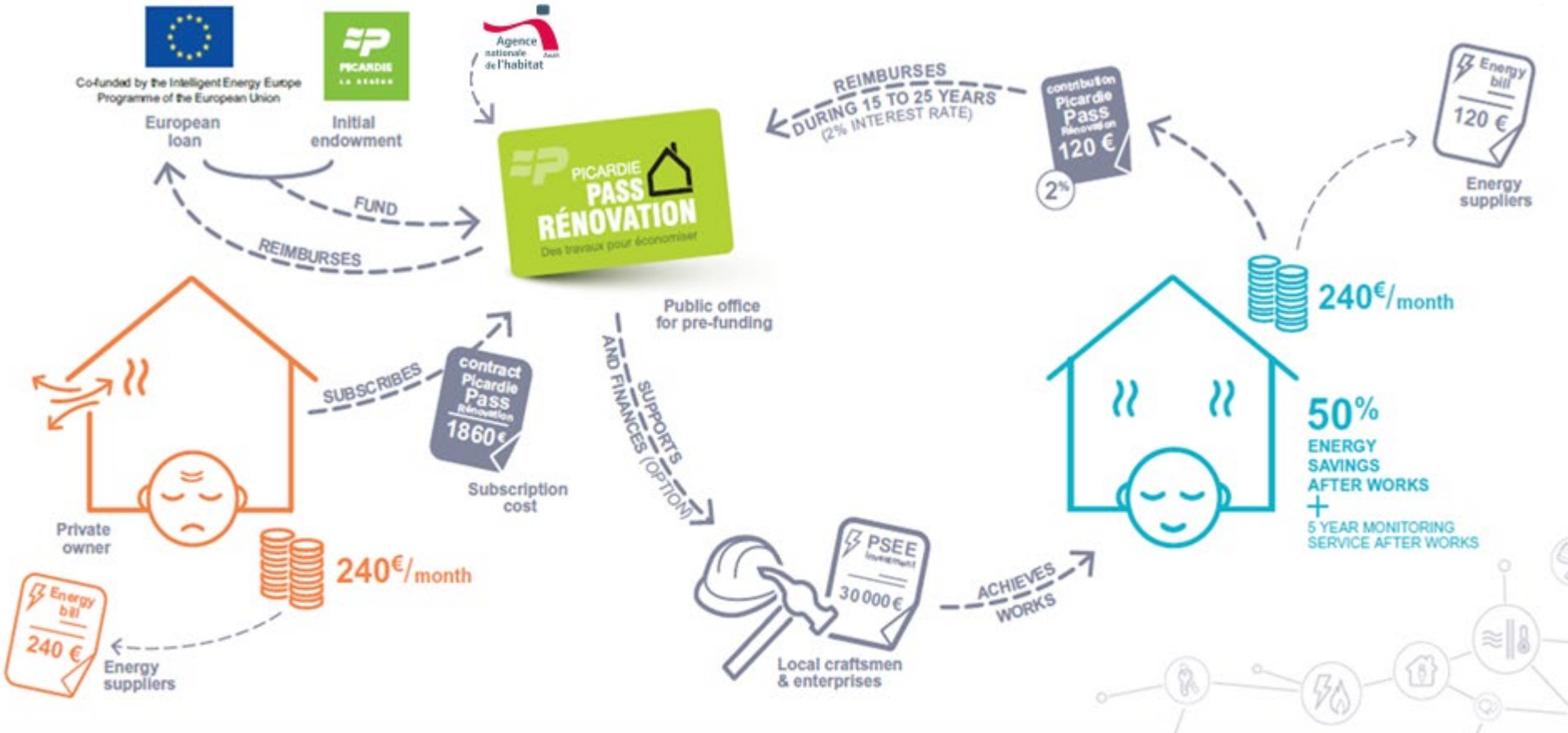
# LABEEF SOLUTION – GENERAL ECOSYSTEM



# INCREASED INCENTIVES FOR ESCOs TO ENSURE PERFORMANCE



# THIRD-PARTY FINANCING, HOW IT WORKS IN PICARDIE?







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# THANK YOU

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Report Download:

<http://bpie.eu/publication/eu-energy-performance-of-buildings-directive-guidance-for-public-officers-navigating-new-requirements-for-renovation-strategies/>

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