



CONCERTED ACTION
**ENERGY PERFORMANCE
OF BUILDINGS**

Long-term renovation strategy

Session 8

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CTM of CT 4, EPBD



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Welcome to Session 8 „Long-term renovation strategy“ LTRS

- Organizing team

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Polish National Energy Conservation Agency, and Warsaw University of Technology

Emilie Carmichael

Energy Savings Trust

EPBD

RED, EPBD

EED

RED

Aim of session

- **Discuss the future of the LTRS from the perspective of the three directives to identify possible co-operation areas and get synergy**

Organisational

Which ministries are responsible, how is stakeholder participation designed, etc.

Strategic aspects

Relationship between supply and demand, interaction of efficiency and renewables, future role of heat/gas infrastructures and savings, allocation of biomass and PtX to sectors, etc.

Using policy mechanisms of other directives for the LTRS

Interaction between EPBD, EED, RED (Examples)

EPBD

LTRS

EED

REDII

Energy poverty

Renovation of public buildings (Art. 5)

Cogeneration and Waste Heat (Art. 14)

Public procurement (Art. 6)

Energy savings obligation (Art. 7/7a/7b, Annex V Nr. 2)

District heating (Art. 24 RED)

Training and skilled workers (Art. 18)

1.3 % RES heating and cooling (Art. 23)

Renewable self-consumers/ communities (Art. 21, 22)

Metering and billing

Balance between Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (Status: June 2019)

- To be considered: Insulation restrictions, climate, potentials for renewables, ...

Country	Share of RES in total heating and cooling demand			Savings in final energy demand for building stock			Base year	Scale	not yet decided
	2018	2030	2050	2018	2030	2050			
Austria							1990	quantitative scale	
Belgium / Flanders							2007	quantitative scale	yes
Bulgaria								quantitative scale	yes
Croatia							2017	quantitative scale	
Cyprus							2010	quantitative scale	
Denmark							2005	quantitative scale	yes
Estonia								quantitative scale	yes
Finland							2012	quantitative scale	
France							2012	quantitative scale	
Italy							baseline	quantitative scale	
Luxemburg							1995	quantitative scale	
Slovakia							average of 2001-2005	quantitative scale	
Spain							2015	quantitative scale	yes

Note: system boundaries, base years, and methodologies differ.

Balance between Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (Status: June 2019)

- To be considered: Insulation restrictions, climate, potentials for renewables, ...

Country	How do we achieve the right balance of efficiency and renewables with political instruments?			Base year	Scale	not yet decided
	cooling demand	building stock		2018	2030	2050
Austria				1990	quantitative scale	
Belgium / Flanders				2007	qualitative scale	yes
Bulgaria						yes
Croatia				2017	quantitative scale	
Cyprus				2010	quantitative scale	
Denmark				2005	quantitative scale	yes
Estonia					quantitative scale	yes
Finland				2012	quantitative scale	
France				2012	quantitative scale	
Italy				baseline	quantitative scale	
Luxemburg					quantitative scale	
Slovakia				average of 2001-2005	quantitative scale	
Spain				2017	quantitative scale	yes

How do we achieve the right balance of efficiency and renewables with political instruments?

e. g. in Germany, a „top-down“ CO₂ price is combined with more detailed sub-policies, including

- strict HT'/U value AND renewable heating requirements for new buildings
- certain renovation requirements for existing buildings
- a ban on new installation of heating oil boilers from 2026
- But solar energy supply of tenants or neighbours is complex.

Note: system boundaries, base years, and methodologies differ.

Overview of EPBD Article 2a components

Submission
March 2020

Public Consultation

Roadmap

- Milestones & indicators 2030, 2040 & 2050
- Highly energy efficient and decarbonised building stock by 2050
 - Requirements for existing buildings

Best practices on smart financing

Financing and economic

Cost-effective transformation

- Trigger points

Article 2a
Long-term renovation strategies to support renovation into a **highly energy efficient and decarbonised building stock** by 2050, facilitating the **cost-effective** transformation of existing buildings into **nearly zero-energy** buildings.

Energy savings and wider benefits

- Health, safety and air quality

Overview of building stock

Incentives

Incentives for skills and educations

Incentives for smart technologies

Policies & actions for cost-effective deep renovation

- Staged vs. one-step
- Building renovation passports

Policies & actions for public buildings

Policies & actions for worst performing buildings

Policies & actions against energy poverty

Policies

Split-incentive & market failures

Time	What	Who
9'00	Welcome and Introduction	Martin Pehnt <i>ifeu – Institute for Energy and Environmental Research Heidelberg</i>
Part I	Insights	
9'10	LTRS and <u>decarbonization</u> of buildings Importance for the overall targets, new role of LTRS within EPBD, insights from evaluation 2017 LTRS, what to expect in future	Paolo Bertoldi <i>DG JRC – Directorate Energy, Transport and Climate</i>
9'20	Insights from the 2020 LTRS process The Spanish LTRS 2020 Experience from three current LTRS	Eduardo de Santiago <i>Ministerio de Fomento</i> Ivan Jankovic <i>BPIE</i>
9'50	Towards integrated LTRS: Summary of part I and presentation of questions for Part II	Tadeusz Skoczkowski <i>Polish National Energy Conservation Agency and Warsaw University of Technology</i>
Part II	Conclusions paper	
10'00	Discussion of prepared questions in small “cross-directive” groups	
10'25	Collecting the conclusions in the plenary	Sophie Shnapp, Emilie Carmichael <i>Energy Saving Trust</i>
10'30	End of session	



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Group work



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Questions

- 20 min group work. Aim: Produce 2-5 statements.

1. Using RED and EED for the LTRS: Are there significant measures in the transposition of the EED or RED which particularly help to achieve the objectives of the LTRS? Discuss good examples. E. g.

EED: public buildings, procurement, energy savings obligation (Art. 5, Art. 6, Art. 7/7a/7b EED)

RED: mainstreaming RES heating and cooling, training, self-consumption, (Art. 18, 21, 23 (...))

2. Synergies and conflicts in the LTRS: Are there significant measures in the LTRS or in the current building instruments where efficiency cannibalizes renewables or vice versa

... e. g. regarding favorable policy, access to financing, rewards in the building code? Is a CO₂ reduction approach e. g. with CO₂ taxes sufficient or do we need separate requirements/instruments for efficiency and renewables? Experience in each country.

3. Integration of Directives: Do you have any suggestions for a better integration of the three directives in terms of instruments or policy areas?

e. g. responsibilities, time frame and difficulty in co-ordination among the directives? How to identify the synergic elements of LTRS in MSs?

Thank you!

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