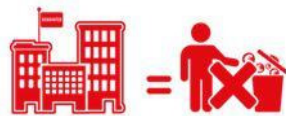


ECCE Cyprus Oct 2013

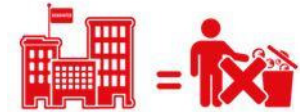
S. C. Development & B. Environment

- **The renovate Europe Campaign**



- **The new energy efficiency Directive**
- **The revision of Eurocodes**

Campaign renovate Europe



- **Renovating Europe is needed NOW... more than ever before**
- Recent environmental disasters as well as turmoil in the energy market have underlined the energy challenges that we face. We need affordable, secure and safe energy for our economies to grow and for our citizens to prosper.
- Buildings account for 40% of Europe's energy consumption. As such, concrete and ambitious action to tackle unnecessary energy use in the EU's building stock should be the absolute priority of European Energy Policy.
- Reducing energy demand has the potential to save taxpayers money while making their homes more comfortable; it has the potential to create 2 million new jobs and pave the way to sustainable growth; reducing energy demand has the potential to save the equivalent of 4 billion barrels of foreign oil per year.



Energy efficiency in buildings is a NO-BRAINER!

- The deep renovation of Europe's existing buildings will save 32% of the total primary energy used in Europe. This saving is equivalent to the combined total energy production of the European coal and nuclear energy sectors or a saving of 4 billion barrels of foreign oil per year. [\[1\]](#)
- However, of Europe's existing buildings, only about 1.2% are renovated and about 0.1% demolished in any given year. Even if the 1.2% of buildings being renovated incorporated the highest standards of energy efficiency, the European Union would miss its 20% energy saving targets for 2020. In fact, this alone will deliver almost zero absolute reductions in energy use from the built environment.
- Missing the energy savings targets means turning our backs on new jobs, money savings for consumers and small businesses, but it is also refusing to use available, proven technologies, to effectively curb carbon emissions.
- European governments must make the right choice for the future, and pick the deep renovation of buildings as frontrunner for an ambitious energy agenda.

SOME Supporters of the Renovate Europe Campaign

why not ECCE?





Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency

- Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 204/8/EC and 2006/32/EC.
- ENTRY INTO FORCE: 04/12/2012.
- TRANSPOSITION: 05/06/2014.
- The Directive establishes **a common framework for measures to promote energy efficiency** in the Union with a view to pursuing the overall objective of the energy efficiency target of saving 20% of the Union's primary energy consumption by 2020 and of making further energy efficiency improvements after that date. The requirements laid down in the Directive are minimum requirements and shall not prevent any Member State from maintaining or introducing more stringent measures.



Main points 1

- **Energy efficiency targets:** each Member State shall set an **indicative national energy efficiency target**, based on either primary or final energy consumption. By 30 June 2014, the Commission shall assess progress achieved and whether the Union is likely to achieve energy consumption of no more than **1 474 Mtoe of primary energy** and/or **no more than 1 078 Mtoe of final energy** in 2020.
- **Exemplary role of public bodies' buildings:** each Member State shall ensure that, as from 1 January 2014, **3 % of the total floor area** of heated and/or cooled buildings owned and occupied by its central government is renovated each year. The European Parliament, the Council and the Commission agreed to make a comparable commitment bearing in mind budgetary and public procurement rules.
- **Energy efficiency obligation schemes:** each Member State shall set up an energy efficiency obligation scheme. That scheme shall ensure that energy distributors and/or retail energy sales companies achieve **a cumulative end-use energy savings target of 1.5% of the annual energy sales to final customers by 31 December 2020**.



Main points 2

- **Energy audits and energy management systems:** Member States shall promote the availability to all final customers of high quality energy audits which are cost-effective and: (i) carried out in an independent manner by qualified and/or accredited experts according to qualification criteria; or (ii) implemented and supervised by independent authorities under national legislation.
- **Metering and billing information:** Member States shall ensure that, in so far as it is technically possible, financially reasonable and proportionate in relation to the potential energy savings, final customers for electricity, natural gas, district heating, district cooling and domestic hot water are provided with competitively priced individual meters that accurately reflect the final customer's actual energy consumption and that provide information on actual time of use.



By what means

- Member States:
- Shall establish a **long-term strategy** for mobilising investment in the renovation of residential and commercial buildings with a view to improving the energy performance of the building stock. They may opt for an **alternative approach**, whereby they take other cost-effective measures, including deep renovations and measures for behavioural change of occupants, to achieve, by 2020, an amount of energy savings in eligible buildings owned and occupied by their central government that is at least equivalent, reported on an annual basis;
- Shall ensure that central governments **purchase only products, services and buildings with high energy-efficiency performance**, insofar as that is consistent with cost-effectiveness, economical feasibility, wider sustainability, technical suitability, as well as sufficient competition.



Sustainable design regulations

2nd generation Eurocodes

- The widening of the scope of the Eurocodes from the current structural design focus to other design criteria related to sustainability requires as a first step an assessment looking at technical issues as well as the modalities for cooperation within standardisation bodies. This initial assessment of the coordination needs is undertaken by the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) [Working Group 206 "CEN contribution to the EU lead market initiative"](#)
- At the same time, CEN [Technical Committee 250 "Structural Eurocodes"](#) is currently developing a medium term strategy on the development work needed for the existing standards. Based on this initial assessment, the Commission will identify, in cooperation with CEN/CENELEC (European Committee for electrotechnical Standardisation) and Joint Research Centre Ispra, the main steps forward for developing Eurocodes encompassing sustainability aspects.



The work is going on

- The mandate was given to CEN Dec 2012, the budget has been adopted Oct2013 and Technical Committee 250 was entitled to update, revise and widen the structural Eurocodes aiming to:
 - - the development of new standards or new parts of existing standards (vertical approach); and,
 - the incorporation of new performance requirements and design methods (horizontal approach)
 - the introduction of a more user-friendly approach, in several existing standards. (horizontal approach); and.
 - A technical report on how to adapt the existing Eurocodes and the new Eurocode for structural glass to take into account the relevant impacts of future climate change. "