



2010 EUROPEAN ENERGY PERFORMANCE OF BUILDINGS DIRECTIVE AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN FRANCE

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- 1/ The European Climate Change policy
- 2/ Climate change: driver is political
- 3/ Implementation in France: contents of laws and mobilization
- 4/ How to manage existing stock renovation?





1/ The European Climate Change policy

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What is Europe?

A political and economic **continental union of 27 countries** based on three institutions:

- a rather powerful **Commission** with active ministers (the "Commissioners");
 - a State and government heads council;
 - a **Parliament** which plays a more and more important role.

With one **President** elected for two and a half years and one Foreign Affairs Minister (the **High Representative of Europe**).

A market of nearly half a billion high or rather high standard of living consumers

Two-fifths the size of the USA but a population over 50% larger

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- European Union, several members of which initiated the two world wars which destroyed large parts of the planet, decided to play a leading role to save the planet from the climate change threat.
- Europe played an active role in 1997 Kyoto Agreement which specified a decrease of 8 % in Europe of Green House Gas emissions between 1990 and 2010/2012.





December 2008 energy action plan defined three ambitious objectives for **2020**:

- unilateral decrease of **20% of green house gas** emissions between 1990 and 2020

To be compared to the 4 % of the US plan under discussion

- minus 17 % between 2005 and 2020 -
- decrease of **20% of energy consumption** between 1990 and 2020;
- a share of **20% of renewable energy** in 2020 (9 % today).





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 "Climate Change is the greatest and widest-ranging market failure ever seen".

Sir Nicholas Stern, former World Bank Chief Economist, "The Economics of Climate Change" Review, London, 2006

- Market is blind because no price signal is still available.
- In Europe, Cape and Trade system is available only for Manufacturing Industry, not for Construction and Property Industry
- Carbon Tax exists only in Sweden.
- Construction and Property sector represents in European Union 36 % of GHG and 40 % of energy.





- **2002** European Energy Performance for Buildings Directive (EPBD n°2002/91/CE, December 16) imposed:
 - Thermal calculation method
 - Improved regulations for new and existing buildings every 5 years
 - Energy certificates for new and existing buildings
 - Public information about energy consumption in public buildings
 - Energy feasibility studies for projects of more than 1000 m²
 - Substantial thermal improvement for **refurbished projects** of more than 1000 m²
 - Boilers and air conditioning equipment inspections.

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Eight years after, **2010 Energy Performance of Building Directive** (EPBD n° 2010/31/UE, May 19) imposed:

- Nearly Zero Carbon and Energy new buildings in 2020 (2018 for new public buildings)
- Strengthening the role and the quality of Energy
 Performance Certificates, which will be compulsory in advertisements for sale or rent
- Display of Energy Performance Certificates in public buildings (compulsory in 500 m² buildings, 250 m² in five years)





2010 Energy Performance of Building Directive (EPBD) continued:

- Minimum energy performance requirements for new buildings and major renovations, with lowering of the 1000 m² threshold for existing buildings when they undergo a major renovation
- Lowering of the threshold for Energy feasibility studies in new buildings
- Strengthening the role and the quality of Heating
 Ventilation Air Conditioning inspections
- Benchmarking to achieve **cost-optimal levels**





EPBD implementation support:

- EPBD Concerted Action,
- CEN (European Committee for Standardization)
 EPBD standards,
- Build up portal: <u>www.buildup.eu</u>

Programmes:

- Intelligent Energy Europe
- R&D FP7 (7th Framework Programme 2007-2013) projects
- Smart Cities

Networks:

- Convenant of Mayors
- Sustainable Energy Europe Campaign
- ManagEnergy





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Before 2007, France was late on environmental topics

- 1997: Kyoto agreement
- 2000: Climate Change National Program, Energy Efficiency National Program,
- 2004: Climate Plan,
- 2005: Energy Policy Program Law "Factor 4 Policy" (minus 75 % GHG between 1990 and 2050)

But no actual Action Plan





Low motivation:

- Beginning of 2006: not a single text to implement
 2002 European Energy Performance of Buildings
 Directive .
- First text, 2005 Thermal Regulation (May 2006):
 not very ambitious (2000 Thermal Regulation energy consumption minus 15%)





In **2007**, after Presidential election, "Grenelle de l'Environnement" was an **original national negotiation**:

- Between five bodies: Government, Local authorities,
 Employers, Unions and Environmental associations,
- About four topics: Climate change, Biodiversity, Environmental risks, Health risks.
 - = Mobilization of main national bodies





First results:

- A lot of ambitious policy instruments between 2007 and 2010 for Construction and Property industry
- "Grenelle One" Law (n° 2009-967, 2009 August 3)
- "Grenelle Two" Law (n° 2010-788, 2010 July 12)

= A coordinated Action Plan





A huge quantitative (and qualitative) jump for Construction and Property Sector:

☐ New buildings

- . 2012 Thermal Regulation = 2005 Thermal Regulation energy consumption minus 50 %
- . 2020 Thermal Regulation = 2005 Thermal Regulation
 minus 100 % ("Positive Energy Buildings") = minus 70 %
 + 30 % renewable energy produced by the building

☐ Existing buildings

. 2020 stock consumption = 2009 stock energy consumption minus 38 % (from 240 KWh/m²/y to 150 KWh/m²/y primary energy)





- Existing public buildings: minus 40% energy consumption,
 minus 50% greenhouse gas emissions between 2009 and 2020
- From 2011, energy performance in advertisements relating to the sale or rental of real estate
- Compulsory green leases in more than 5000 m² non residential buildings,
- Carbon analysis integrating users transport, for all private firms of more than 500 employees and public bodies of more than 250
- In 2012, labeling of pollutants
- Real estate assets consumptions and emissions controlled by local authorities Climate and Energy Territorial Plans

France is no more late





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- Regulation, especially Thermal Regulation can be, especially if it is controlled, efficient for new construction,
 - But new construction impact is marginal till 2020-2030
- 90 % of 2020 existing stock and more than 60 % of 2050 existing stock are already built.
 - Thermal regulation is not sufficient for existing buildings





A mix of **four kinds of instruments** is needed for existing buildings. What is in progress in France:

- −1/ Control and regulatory instruments:
- Normative: Appliance standards, Building codes,
- Informative: Mandatory audits,
- -2/ Fiscal instruments and incentives: Tax exemptions / reductions, grants, subsidized loans





- -3/ Economic and market-based instruments: Energy performance contracting, Energy efficiency certificate schemes
- -4/ **Support, information and voluntary action:** Voluntary certification and labeling, Voluntary and negotiated agreements, Public leadership programs, Initial and continuous training programs for property and construction professionals, Awareness raising, education, information campaigns





- With an important potential role of local authorities:
 - Most of Construction and Property actors are local
 - Renovation works decisions are local
 - Jobs linked to existing buildings renovation are local





- Effectiveness will result:
 - from renovation works
 - but also from improved operation of buildings
 - and users behavior change

Challenge is huge!





Thank you for your attention

More information on bilingual Sustainable Real Estate Blog:

www.immobilierdurable.eu

Any question?