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Overview of EU Policies Linked to Energy Efficiency

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Energy efficiency in housing: EU tools to unlock the potential

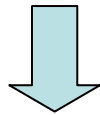
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Latest Development on Energy Efficiency (1/2)

- Second Strategic Energy Review: outlines priorities for the EU energy policy in the coming years, including energy efficiency.
- 2008 Energy Efficiency Package: several measures to save energy in key areas, including the recast of the EPBD.



1. No real innovation on energy efficiency (vs. EEAP).
2. Still no mandatory target on a 20% improvement in energy efficiency by 2020.





Latest Development on Energy Efficiency (2/2)

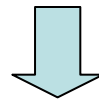
- “A European Economic Recovery Plan”: the financial and economic crisis as an opportunity to accelerate **structural shift** towards a low carbon economy.
 - Smart investment to drive the EU out of the financial crisis.
 - Investing in energy efficiency to create jobs and save energy.
 - Improve energy efficiency in buildings as a key action.





Why does the EPBD matter to WWF?

- Buildings use 40% of EU final energy consumption and emit around 36% of EU GHG emissions.



1. Any credible climate and energy policy needs to address the impacts of the building sector.
2. EPBD is crucial to **meet the targets** of the Climate Change and Energy Package (even if is not 'part' of it).
3. An ambitious EPBD alone can deliver almost the double of the GHG emission reduction the Commission plans to achieve under the Effort Sharing.





WWF priorities on the EPBD Recast (1/2)

- Zero energy buildings should be set as the construction target for all new buildings.
 - EU needs to set the **vision** to drive market transformation in the construction sector.
 - Technology is available, but political support is needed to widely deploy it.
 - **EU to drive change:** the cost of a building includes both the construction costs and the running costs.





WWF priorities on the EPBD Recast (2/2)

- Existing buildings are the priority because main energy wasters. What is the vision?
 - Member States should be required to meet cost optimal levels of energy performance requirements resulting from the Commission methodology by 2017.
 - The benchmark system should be used only for existing buildings.
 - Positive elimination of the 1000m² threshold, but need of an improved definition of major renovation.





Conclusion

- The buildings we build today are the buildings of our future.
- We have the technological know-how to refurbish existing buildings with low energy standards and to build zero energy buildings.
- The EU must not miss the opportunity to set a clear long term vision for the EPBD showing the way to actors in the construction sector.





Thank you for your attention!

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