

The European Union's programme for India

Clean Energy Cooperation with India (CECI): Legal and policy support to the development and implementation of energy efficiency legislation for the building sector in India (TA-ECBC)

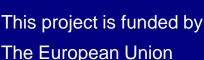
Webinar

November 16th 2018

Energy Performance Certification as a tool for market change

Presenter: Rui Fragoso - ADENE













Project implemented by EXERGIA S.A. member of SACO Consortium, in collaboration with PwC India

Content of the presentation

Key topics

- EU context and targets
- EU policy in the buildings sector EPBD
- The Energy Performance Certificate (EPC)
- Best practices using the EPC
- Market impacts







EU targets





2020

- 20%

MANDATORY TARGET



2030

- 40%



2050

- 80%

EUROPEAN VISION



ENERGY
CONSUMPTION
REDUCTION
IMPROVEMENT
IN ENERGY
EFFIENCY



2020 - 2030

- 20% - 32,5%

MANDATORY TARGET MANDATORY TARGET



1ST JANUARY 2019

NEARY ZERO ENERGY BUILDINGS



PUBLIC BUILDINGS



The public sector should lead the way in the field of energy performance of buildings, and set ambitious targets for the buildings occupied by public authorities.







ENERGY PERFORMANCE IN BUILDINGS – EPBD

2002

- ✓ Methodology for calculating the energy performance
- ✓ Minimum energy performance requirements (EPR)
- ✓ Focus on new buildings and big retrofits
- ✓ Energy performance certificates (EPC)
- ✓ Inspections on boilers and HVAC systems
- ✓ Qualified experts

2010

2018



- ✓ Nearly zero-energy buildings (nZEB)
- ✓ Additional focus on existing buildings
- ✓ **Display** of (EPC) Public buildings
- ✓ Financial incentives and barriers
- √ Independent control systems

- ✓ Long term renovation strategies
- ✓ Additional focus besides energy (health, safety, seismic)
- ✓ Electromobility and Smart readiness indicator
- ✓ Role of EPC in finance
- ✓ Inspections and BAC









THE ENERGY PERFORMANCE CERTIFICATE (EPC)

- ✓ All Member States of EU implemented a system of certification of the energy performance of buildings.
- ✓ The energy performance certificates includes the energy performance of a building and reference values such as minimum energy performance requirements in order to make it possible to compare and assess its energy performance.



EPC sample from Portugal

✓ The energy performance certificate includes recommendations for the cost-optimal or cost-effective improvement of the energy performance of a building or building unit







EPC IN DIFFERENT CONTEXTS AND ROLES

3 main roles for the Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) Main role for the EPC

✓ New buildings or building units which are constructed



Evaluate energy performance and minimum requirements

✓ Buildings occupied by a public authority and frequently visited by the public



Leading example of public authorities and awareness

✓ Buildings or building units which are sold or rented out to a new tenant



Promotion and information to users

But the EPC can be much more...







EPC IN EU (some examples)

Different designs of EPC in EU but similar content









(Link)







Croatia (Link)

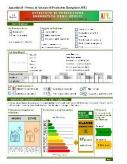
Czech Rep. **Germany** (Link)

Denmark

Finland (Link)

Belgium(FL) (Link)

Greece (Link)



Italy (Link)



Netherlands (Link)



Portugal (Link)



Romania (Link)



Slovakia (Link)

Typical content:

- Energy label;
- Energy/CO₂ indicators;
- Building components & systems description;
- Improvement **measures**;
- Complementary advisory report.







EXPERTS ISSUING EPCS

Member States ensure that the **EPC are carried** out in an **independent manner** by **qualified and/or accredited experts**, whether **operating in a self-employed** capacity or **employed by public bodies or private enterprises**.



Typical approach by EU countries:

- ✓ More self-employed than companies;
- ✓ High degree Architects or Engineers;
- ✓ Experience in the buildings/energy sector;
- ✓ Different profiles according to the type of building;
- ✓ Training period before becoming and Expert;
- ✓ Examination to be qualified as an Expert;
- ✓ Complementary training.



Professional card in Portugal (2.000 experts)







DATABASES OR REGISTERS FOR EPCS

Databases for energy performance certificates shall allow data to be gathered on the measured or calculated energy consumption of the buildings covered.

Typical uses:

- ✓ Monitor building stock;
- ✓ Check buildings compliance;
- ✓ Support financial incentives
- ✓ Research & Development

Portuguese EPC database structure - Residential



Geographic information





Buildings ID





Buildings characterization





Building envelope





Technical systems





Ventilation





Improvement measures





Energy Indicators









EPC AS PART OF RENOVATION STRATEGIES

EU countries have drawn up **strategies** to show how they plan to foster **investment in the renovation of residential and commercial buildings.**Under the **revised Energy Performance Buildings Directive** this strategies

- ✓ An overview of the national building stock ⊕;
- ✓ The identification of cost-effective approaches ⊕ to renovation relevant to the building type and climatic zone;
- ✓ Policies ⊕ and actions to stimulate cost-effective deep renovation of buildings;
- ✓ An evidence-based estimate of expected energy savings ☺ and wider benefits, such as those related to health, safety and air quality;
- ✓ Support the **mobilisation of investments** ⊕ into the renovation.

EU Countries national building renovation strategies

https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/energy-efficiency/energy-efficiency-directive/buildings-under-eed



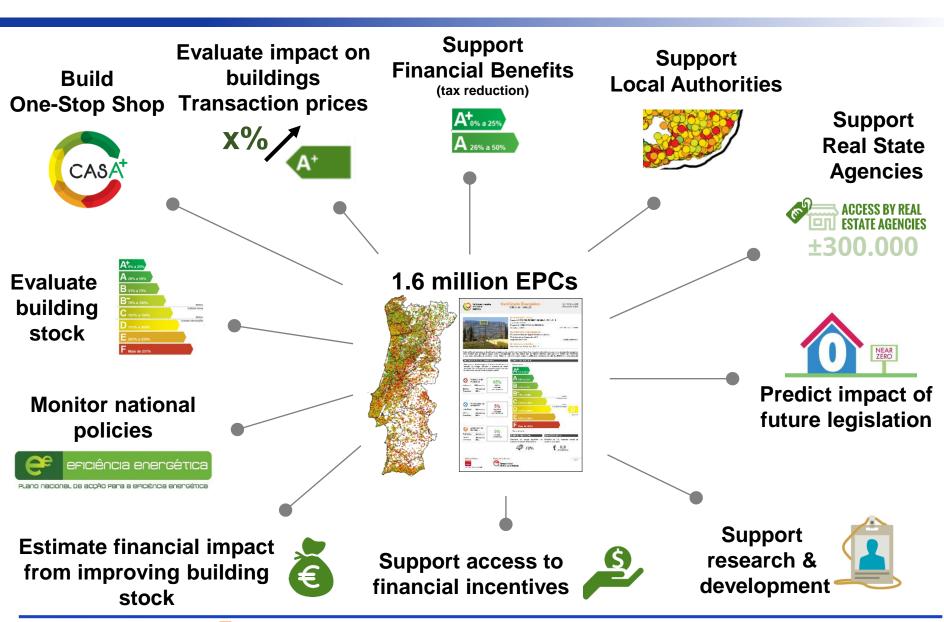
should include:





Items were the EPC can play a relevant role

BEST PRACTICES USING EPCS

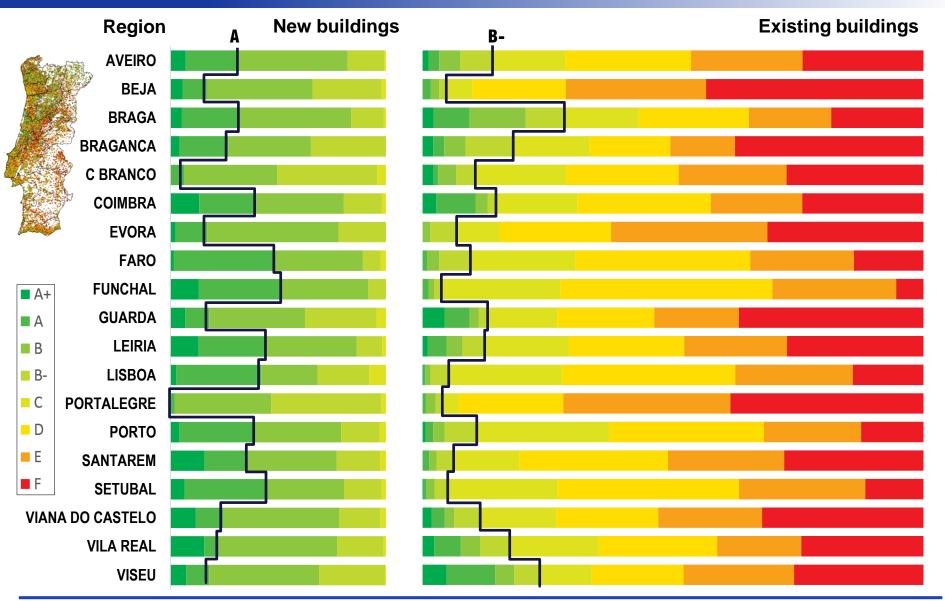








Evaluate building stock







Monitor national policies

The EPC is used to monitor the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) in certain areas.

NEEAP sectors

Transports

Buildings Industry

Pub. Administration

Behaviours

"Buildings Energy Performance System"

"Buildings Energy Performance System and Eco.AP"

Housing





Solar collectors



Energy Efficiency in the Public Administration













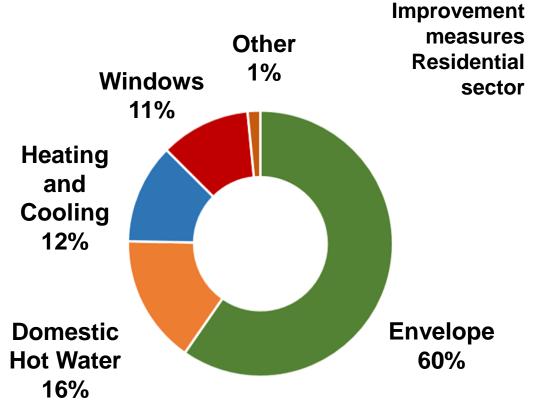
Estimate financial impact from improving building stock

Identification and analysis of the **financial and energy impact of implementing the improvement measures** identified in the certificates.











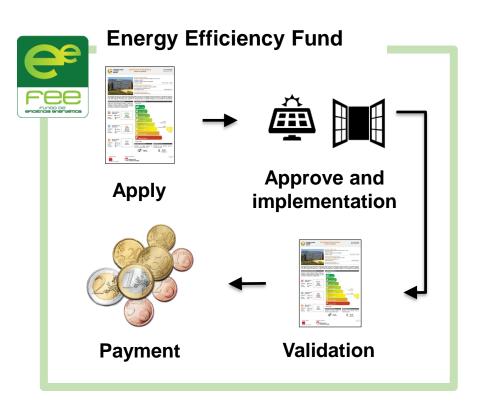


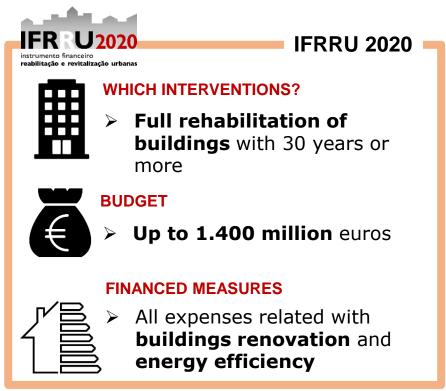


Support access to financial incentives

EPC is used to **assess the need** for energy rehabilitation and the **validate the effective implementation**.

Examples of financial schemes:











IFRRU 2020 - using EPC to apply for financing



Investor asks for finance with EPCs numbers 2



Bank

Chooses Team (Project team + Auditor)





Auditor issues EPC(s)

> **Auditor** identifies EE component

Current performance **Improvement measures**

Information including:

Investment needed

Bank requests Inform.

> **IFRRU** platform informs Bank. OK for finance.



Team defines renovation strategy



Renovation design **PROJECT**





<u>Information</u> stored in EPC DB







IFRRU Platform

SCE provides data. IFRRU checks program requirements







Support research & development



✓ The scientific community frequently accesses the EPC database in order to have access to information for research & development purposes.





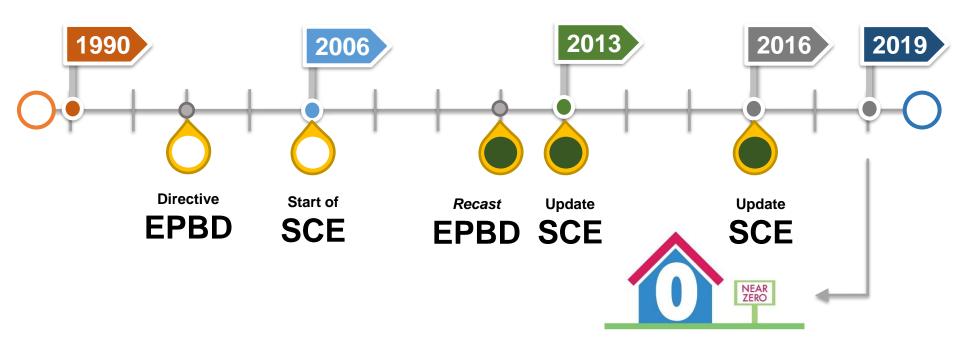






Predict impact of future legislation

The information available in the EPC DB allows to predict the impact in the evolution of energy requirements by providing detailed data on the housing stock and simulating the planned changes in advance.









Support Real State Agencies

✓ Real State Agencies can access the EPC DB to collect and validate information used for adverting and other purposes.



 ± 300.000

Certificate unique ID

Real State Agent ID





EPC number

EPC previous number

Type of EPC

EPC issue date

EPC validity date

Energy class

Energy label

SCE logo

Type of building

Qualified expert number

Qualified expert name

Postal code

Address

District

Municipality

Parish

Locality

GPS coordinates

Building registration n.º

Registration

Unit registration number

Building unit ID

Building description

Typology

Year of construction

Useful area

Average ceiling height

Other data



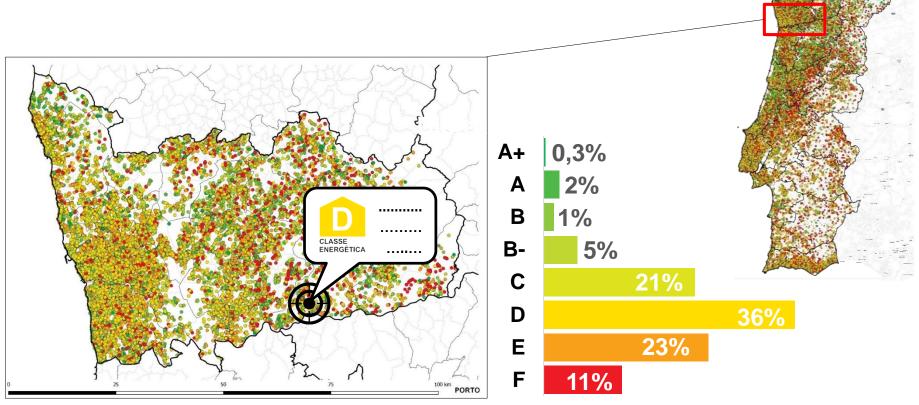




Support Local Authorities

Local authorities can have access to information about buildings in their region and better support





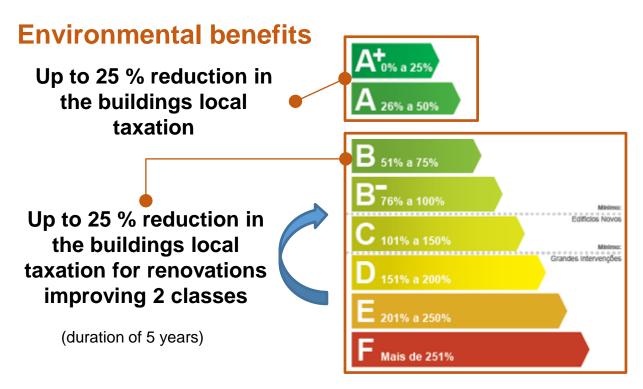






Support Financial Benefits

Financial regime allows consumer to have access to several benefits linked with the SCE and the EPC class Example:



Building renovation

Buildings local taxation exempt for 3 years

Buildings transaction exempt (if you buy a building and improve it in the next 3 years)

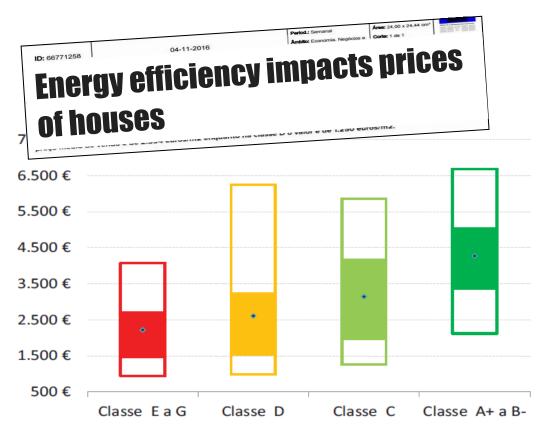
(A+/A or improve 2 classes)

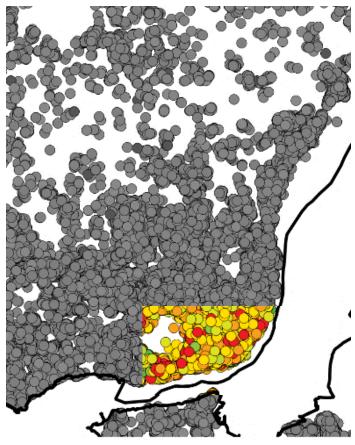






Evaluate impact on buildings transaction prices





Transaction prices in the historical center of Lisbon according to classes of energy performance certificates by sqm (2015) Source: Confidencial Imobiliário

Additional information about the **impact** on the real estate market and **house prices** can be found in:

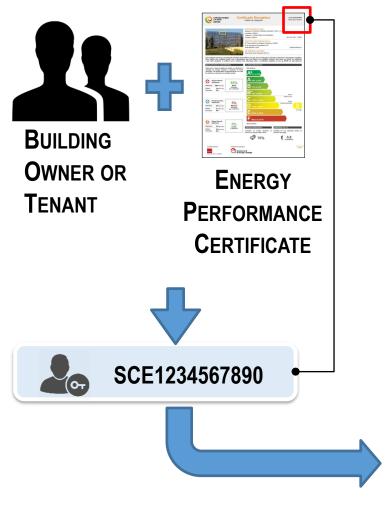
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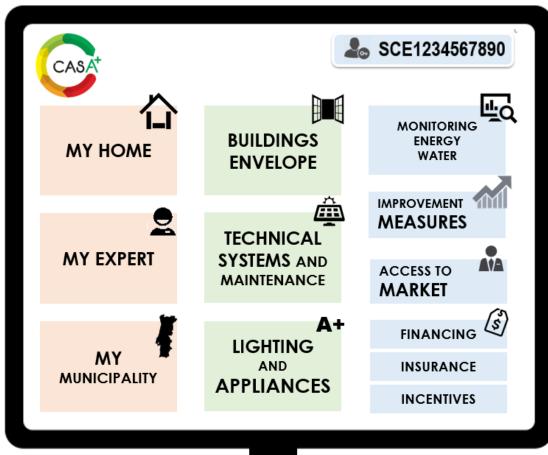




Build One-Stop Shops for Energy Efficiency



A way to connect demand and supply sides









Market impacts

After ~10 years of experience with EPC in EU the following **Market Impacts** are usually observed among different Member States (MS):

✓ Information – Buyers or renters also base their decision on the buildings performance leading to a better informed decision;



- ✓ Compliance The link between the buildings minimum energy performance requirements and EPC allows better monitoring of compliance;
- ✓ **Demand for better buildings** Investors are sensitive to the EPC and the impact of the label. Studies show that buildings with better labels sell at a higher price and faster were the others (poorer) face the opposite.
- ✓ Real Estate Market An opportunity for real estate agents to differentiate their offer; Some MS impose a minimum energy label to sell or rent;
- ✓ Monitoring Most MS implemented databases to collect information from EPC allowing them to draw numerous initiatives like the ones presented;







Market impacts

✓ Skills – Some MS have developed new qualification schemes to qualify experts dealing with buildings energy performance; Better performing and more complex buildings are also pushing the skills of the construction industry, leading to the need of better training and capacitation; (BUILDUP Skills initiative);



- ✓ Finance Finance its at the very heart of the buildings renovations strategies; Some financial incentives are accessed and monitored base on the EPC and the information stored in DB; Amended EPBD requires MS to link their financial measures for energy efficiency improvements to the targeted or achieved energy savings were the EPC plays a role;
- ✓ Fiscal incentives Taxation at national or regional level is also being implemented base on the EPC and the buildings performance;
- ✓ Renovation Strategies EPC contribute to know the stock, predict impacts and draw measures to include in those strategies.







Conclusions

- ✓ Most EU Members States (MS) faced similar challenges implementing EPC schemes: Accommodate regional/national needs; involve stakeholders; identify EPC management entity; support EPC with a financial model; draw a legal framework for EPC; train new experts; implement quality control; define data access and management; draw campaigns and information, etc;
- ✓ After a few years of EPC existence, MS (and involved stakeholders) are now collecting the benefits since EPCs are contributing at different levels to improve the building stock and deeply implemented in todays policies related with energy and buildings;
- ✓ A lot of experience and information is available at EU level (<u>CA-EPBD</u> project) and this is strong contribution to support the development and implementation of energy efficiency legislation for the building sector in India.







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