

Moderation and Guidance:



Adrian Joyce
EuroACE Secretary General

Guidance

- You are kindly asked to remain muted
- No cameras for the whole duration of the webinar
- Only speakers and moderator will stay unmuted
- A 20-25 minutes Q&A session will follow the main presentation
- Ahead of, and during, the Q&A session, questions will have to be sent to "Everyone" in the GoToMeeting chat box.
- Questions should be as concise as possible and specify to whom they are directed
- The moderator will group questions and then address them to the speakers
- If time does not allow to cover all questions, they will be forwarded to the speaker for later response
- The PowerPoint presentation and questions will be shared with you in due course

About EuroACE

15 Member Companies, **Cross-sector representation:**































More than **220,000** employees

More than 1,100 production facilities and office locations in the EU



About EuroACE

Improving the energy efficiency of buildings and reducing their energy demand is the **most cost-effective** method of:

- Creating employment and securing economic growth
- Providing Europeans with comfortable and healthy homes
- Meeting carbon reduction targets
- Achieving energy security





EU-wide political communications campaign

 Focuses exclusively on ambitious energy renovation of the building stock, motivating EU and national institutions to take action

47 partners, including 18 at national level

High political support with the Champions
 Together for Renovation

#PrioritisePeople #AccelerateRenovation





Showcasing best practices...

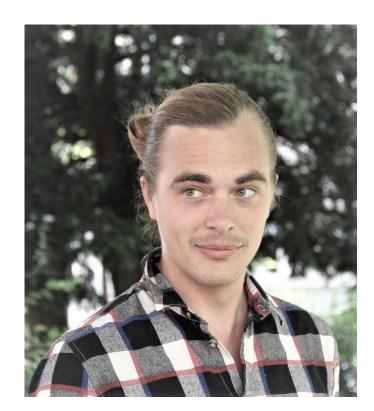


Today's discussion

We will look into Minimum Energy Performance Standards in regard to:

- 1) Introducing MEPS via the EPBD: where to start?
- 2) How to design and implement MEPS? A deep dive into best practices and examples
- 3) One-Stop-Shops as embedded framework to support MEPS: the ORFEE model

Introducing MEPS via the EPBD: where to start?



Jonathan Volt
Project Manager, Buildings Performance Institute Europe



Introducing MEPS via the EPBD Where to start?

05/05/2021

Jonathan Volt



EuroACE webinar



BPIE ANALYSIS OF LTRS





THE ROAD TO
CLIMATE-NEUTRALITY

ARE NATIONAL LONG-TERM RENOVATION STRATEGIES
FIT FOR 2050?

- A review of EU's Member States
 2020 LTRS (September 2020)
 >>> compliance analysis
- The road to climate neutrality:
 are national LTRS fit for 2050?
 (March 2021)
 >>> ambition analysis





LTRS AMBITION ANALYSIS

Country/ region	2050 Decarbonisation objective: Reduction in CO ₂ emissions	Highly energy-efficient building stock objective: Reduction in energy use by 2050
Belgium –	Non-residential: 100%	Non-residential: 33%
Flanders	Residential: 74%	Residential: 70%
Czechia	40%	23.5%
Estonia	89%	59%
Finland	90%	55%
France	94%	41%
Germany	No target set for 2050	No target set for 2050
Netherlands	95%	Not specified
Spain	98.8%	Non-residential: 36%
		Residential: 37%

Assessment Benchmarks:

90% decarbonisation (c.f. EPBD wording)

50% energy demand reduction (based on BPIE modelling)





MEPS - IN A NUTSHELL

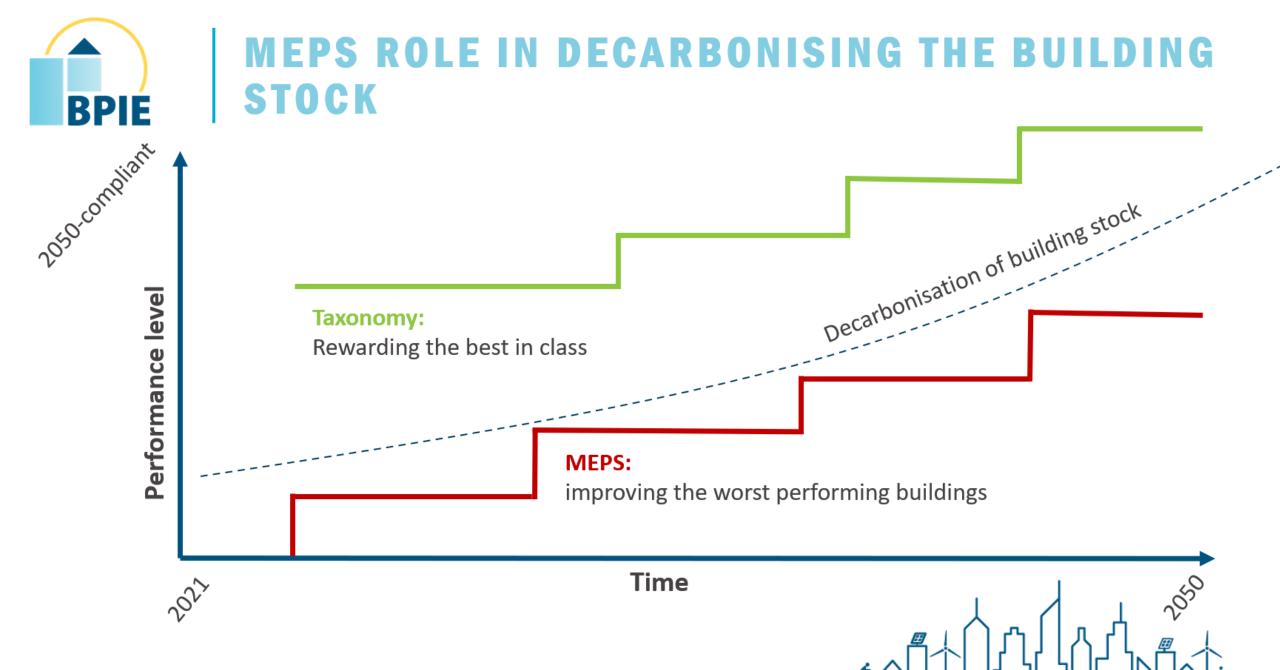
What is a minimum performance standard?

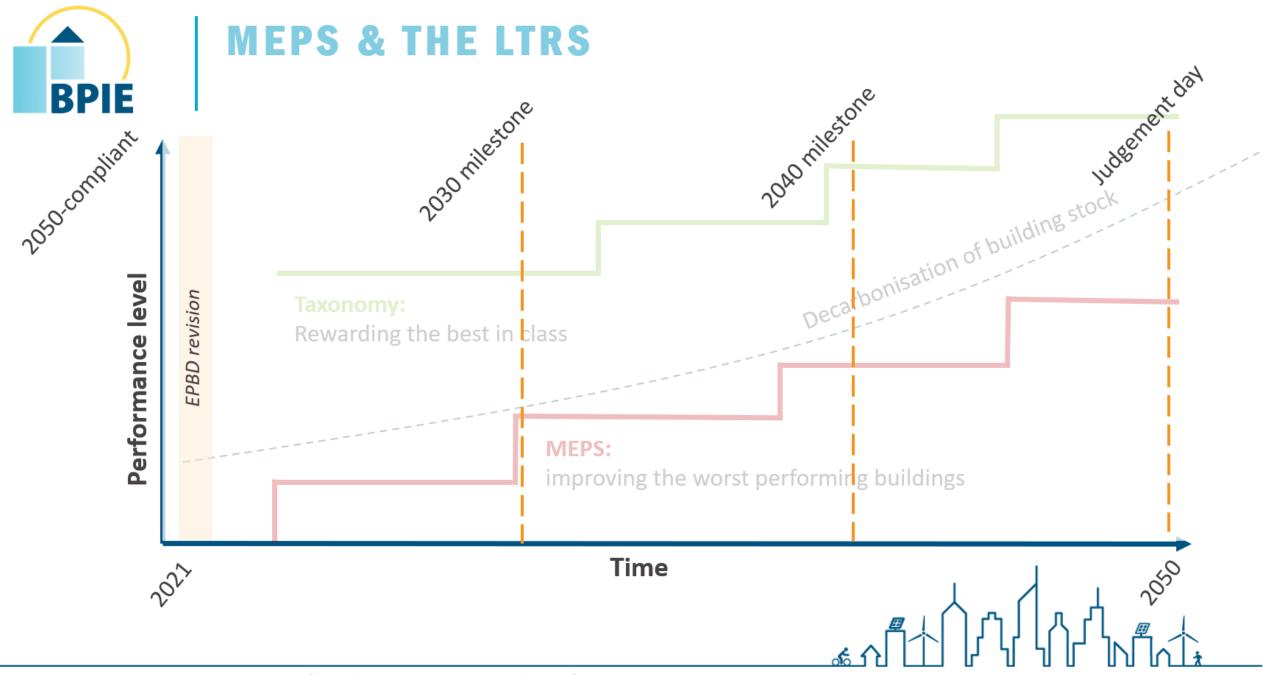
Minimum performance standard is a regulation requiring buildings to meet a certain performance standard by a specific time or according to natural trigger points in the building's lifecycle (e.g. property sale). The standard is typically based on energy performance standards (kWh/m²/year) but can also incorporate broader aspects (e.g. climate performance standards (CO₂/m²/year), whole-life carbon, indoor environmental quality aspects and wider environmental, social and governance factors). In Europe, the Energy Performance Certificate is commonly used as a proxy for the minimum performance threshold.

So it is Art 7 of the EPBD?











INTRODUCING MEPS VIA THE EPBD Where to start?

- The starting point should be to define what is "highly energy efficient and decarbonised building stock" and backtrack how we get there by 2050
- The LTRS should be the main instrument for the Member States to identify how to best introduce MEPS (identifying the worst-performing buildings is already required under clause D of Article 2a of the EPBD)
- MEPS should be designed to directly support the LTRS objectives and milestones
- Embedding MEPS in the LTRS thinking will make it easier to link the standard to a wider policy ecosystem (one-stop-shops, BRPs, financing, etc.)
- The LTRS reporting allows the EU and Member States to regularly monitor progress and calibrate policy measures accordingly





BUILDINGS PERFORMANCE INSTITUTE EUROPE

Thank you...

Jonathan Volt

Project Manager

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How to design and implement MEPS? A deep dive into best practices and examples



Louise Sunderland Senior Advisor, Regulatory Assistance Project



22 March 2021

Learning from examples of minimum energy performance standards

EuroACE webinar, A "deep" thinking around Minimum Energy Performance Standards, 5th May 10.00-11.15 CET

Louise Sunderland

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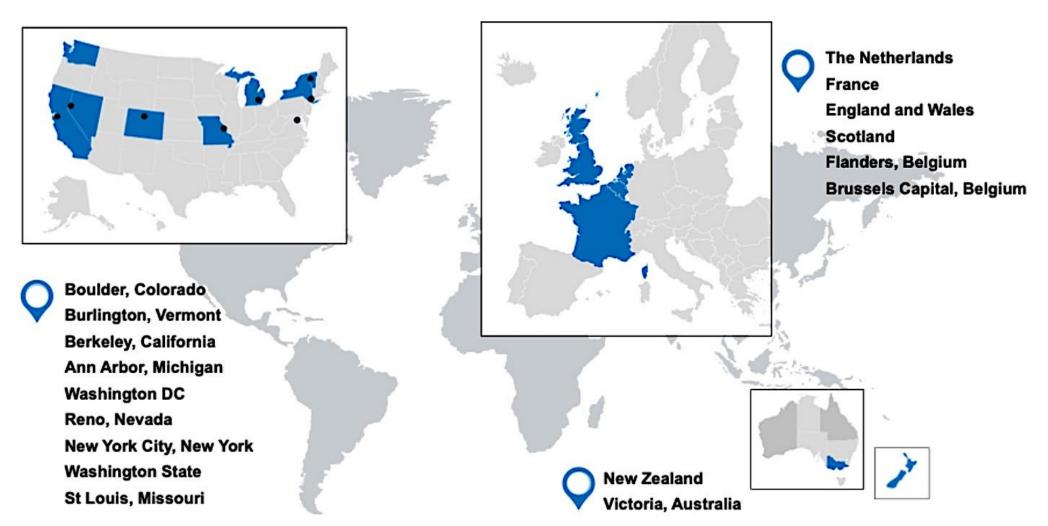
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A policy innovation being adopted across the world



Single standard

Progressive standard

Deep standard

Trigger point only

Measurebased Stock average model

Renovation target model

England and Wales

Privately rented buildings must be EPC E by 2020 for homes and 2023 for non-domestic.

The Netherlands
Offices must be EPC C by 2023

Single standard

Trigger point only

Progressive standard

Measurebased

Renovation target model

Deep standard

Stock average model

Scotland

Privately rented homes must be

- EPC 'E' from 2021
- EPC D from 2022 (new tenancies)
- EPC D from 2025 (all tenancies)

Single standard

Trigger point only

Progressive standard

Measurebased

Renovation target model

Deep standard

Stock average model

French citizen convention of climate

- 'F' and 'G' EPC residential buildings must meet 'B' standard by 2030
- 'D' and 'E' to meet 'B' standard by 2040

Single standard

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Progressive standard

Measurebased

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Cities in United States

Buildings below the average energy or carbon performance of the target stock must make improvements. Multiple compliance pathways available. Benchmark is revised every 4 years.

Single standard

Trigger point only

Progressive standard

Measurebased

Renovation target model

Deep standard

Stock average model

Article 5, Energy Efficiency Directive

3% of floor area of the central government buildings to be renovated each year

Single standard

Trigger point only

Progressive standard

Measurebased

Renovation target model

Deep standard

Stock average model

MEPS are a flexible tool that are designed to meet a variety of national priorities

Regulatory Assistance Project (RAP)®

- MEPS are a flexible tool that are designed to meet a variety of national priorities
- MEPS are based on solid stock data or building assessment tools

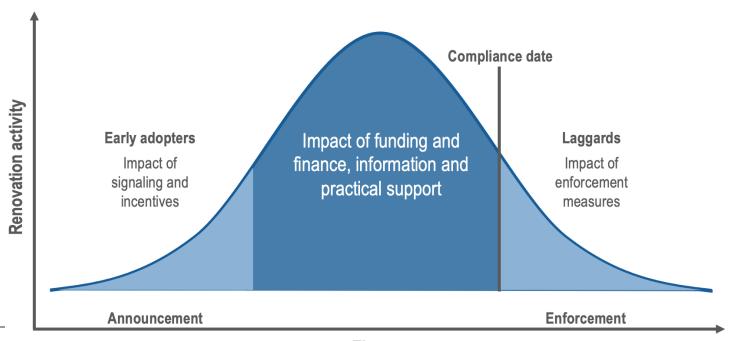
Regulatory Assistance Project (RAP)®

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- MEPS are based on solid stock data or building assessment tools
- Need for ambition from outset for effectiveness and to avoid lock-in

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Long-term signalling



- MEPS are a flexible tool that are designed to meet a variety of national priorities
- MEPS are based on solid stock data or building assessment tools
- Need for ambition from outset for effectiveness and to avoid lock-in
- Long-term signalling
- Clarity and simplicity of design are important

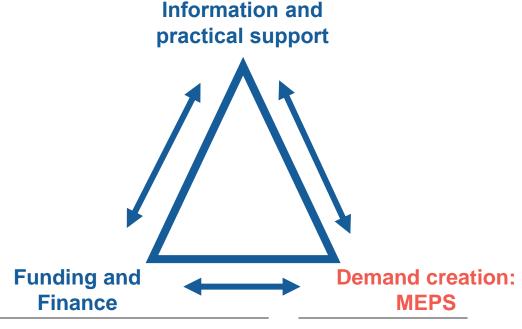
The more complex the legislation, the less clear and the more difficult to enforce.

Difficulty reaching the standard should lead to increased support, not an exemption.

32

Regulatory Assistance Project (RAP)®

- MEPS are a flexible tool that are designed to meet a variety of national priorities
- MEPS are based on solid stock data or building assessment tools
- Need for ambition from outset for effectiveness and to avoid lock-in
- Long-term signalling is a key feature of MEPS
- Clarity and simplicity of design are important
- Last but not least! MEPS are firmly embedded in the renovation framework (which includes outreach and enforcement).



Contact



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About RAP

The Regulatory Assistance Project (RAP)[®] is an independent, non-partisan, non-governmental organization dedicated to accelerating the transition to a clean, reliable, and efficient energy future.

Learn more about our work at raponline.org

One-Stop-Shops as embedded framework to support MEPS: the ORFEE model



Françoise Réfabert Managing Director, Energies Demain

EuroACE | Renovate Europe

ORFEE

One-stop shops and implementation of minimum Energy Performance Standards















What are One-stop shops for energy renovations?





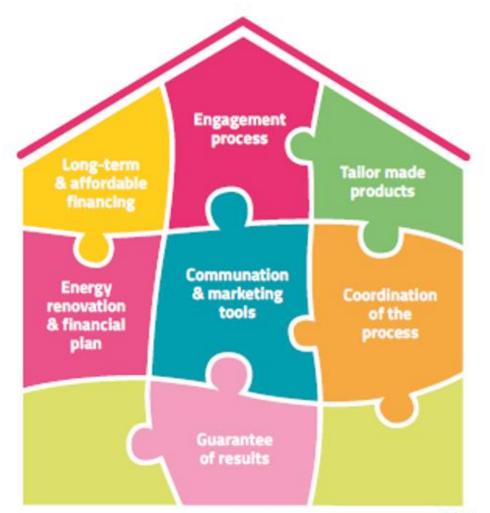
 H2020 2018: INNOVATE project to upgrade or develop and roll-out integrated energy efficiency service packages in 11 target territories in the EU



 H2020 2020: Build the Office for Renovations and Financing for EE, a resource center to strengthen third-party financing companies

What are the key components of such services?



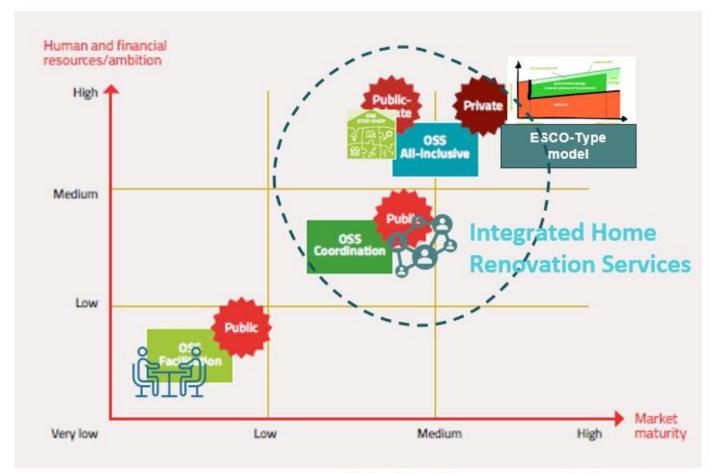




 H2020 2018: objective of INNOVATE project is to upgrade or develop and roll-out integrated energy efficiency service packages in 11 target territories in the EU

Different business models for One-stop Shops?





Integrate OSS with other tools driven by public sector



Citizen Energy Communities Integrated Home Renovation Services

• Reduce information
asymmetries, make it
possible to sequence
renovations in 2 or 3 stages
performance
certificates
=> Building
passport

Ecoconditionality of subsidies

 Align incentives with the target of most efficient renovations Framework for Retrofit quality control Energy efficiency standards

Third-party financing companies in France



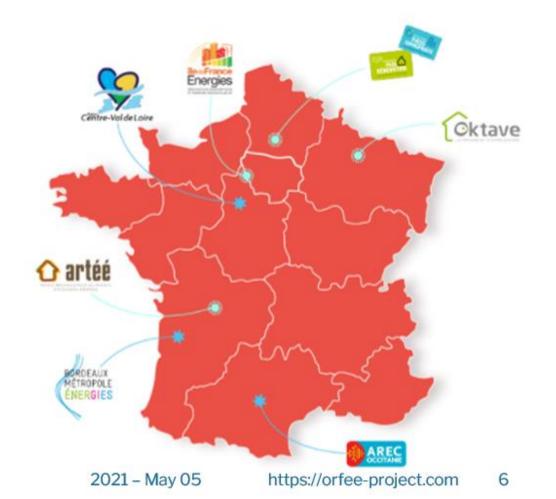
Typical integrated home renovation services



H2020 Project: Building the

Office for Renovations and Financing for Energy Efficiency

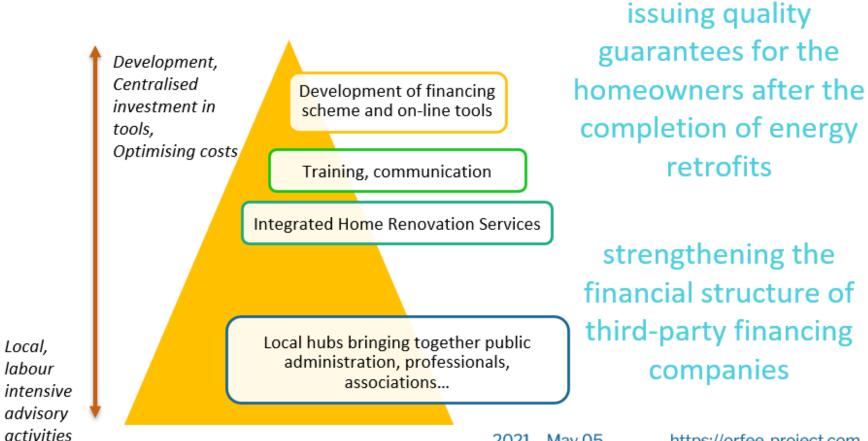
The resource center to strengthen third-party financing companies



Building an enabling environment



ORFEE aims:





Thank you for your attention

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Q&A Session

Please be patient while **Adrian Joyce** reads your questions to the speaker



Conclusions



Adrian Joyce
EuroACE Secretary General

Thank You For Your Attention!

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