

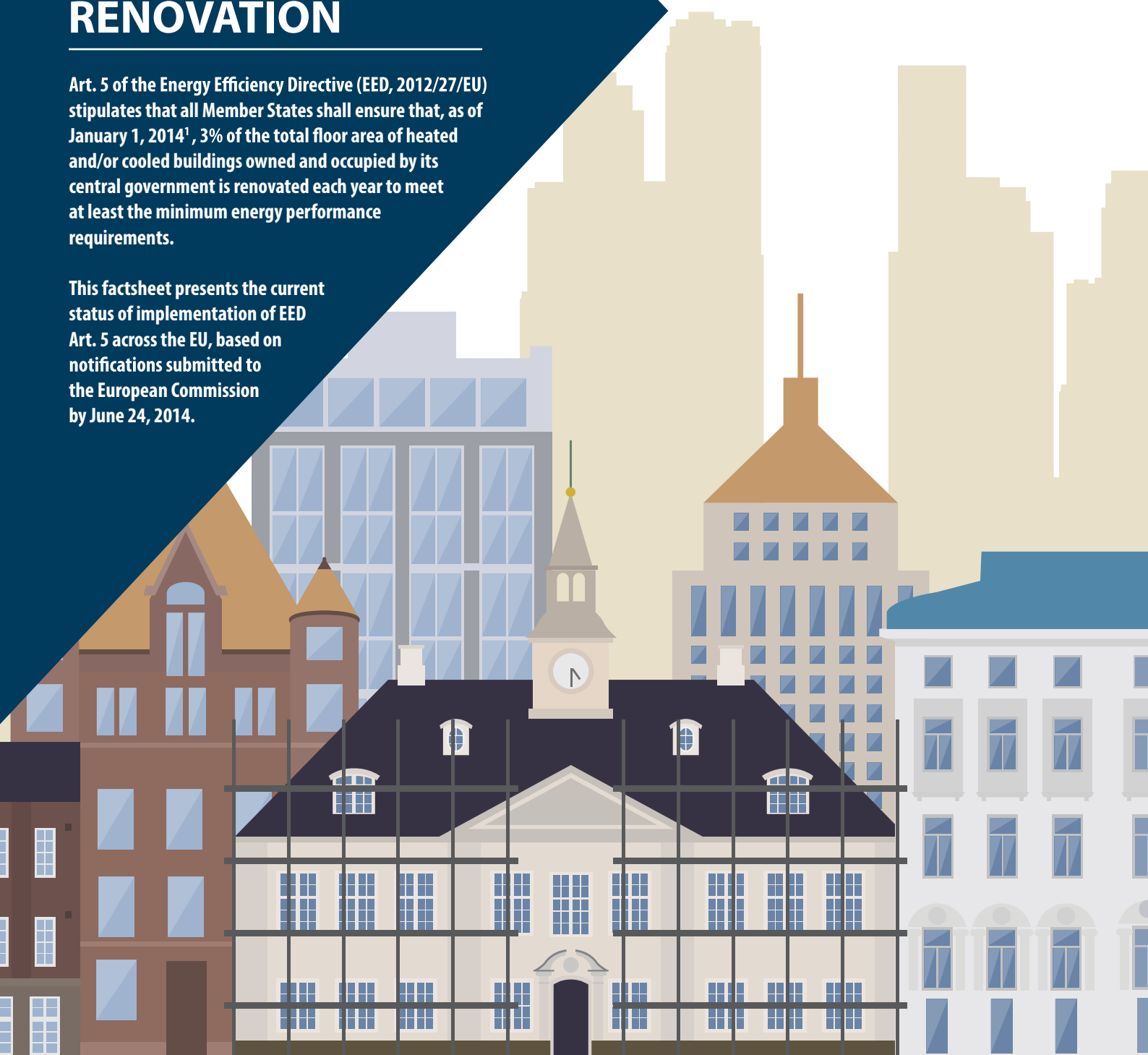
**BPIE FACTSHEET**

*June 2014*

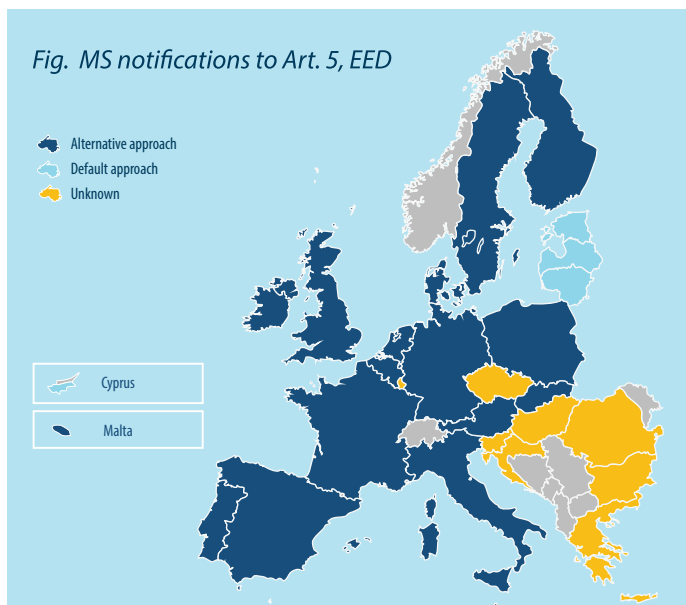
# SETTING THE 3% TARGET FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS RENOVATION

Art. 5 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED, 2012/27/EU) stipulates that all Member States shall ensure that, as of January 1, 2014<sup>1</sup>, 3% of the total floor area of heated and/or cooled buildings owned and occupied by its central government is renovated each year to meet at least the minimum energy performance requirements.

This factsheet presents the current status of implementation of EED Art. 5 across the EU, based on notifications submitted to the European Commission by June 24, 2014.



# Current status of implementation of Art. 5, EED



## DEFAULT APPROACH

The 3 % rate shall be calculated on the total floor area of buildings which have a total useful floor area over 500 m<sup>2</sup> and which, at January 1 of each year, do not meet the national minimum energy performance requirements (set in Article 4 of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, 2010/31/EU). That threshold has to be lowered to 250 m<sup>2</sup> as of July 9, 2015.

By December 31, 2013, Member States had to elaborate, make publicly available and report to the European Commission an inventory of all heated and/or cooled central government buildings.

This inventory will be the basis for the 3% target calculation, thus it has to contain the floor area in m<sup>2</sup> and the energy performance of each qualified building or similar data (e.g. energy label).

## ALTERNATIVE APPROACH

Member States are allowed to opt for an alternative approach under Article 5, by implementing other cost-effective measures, such as deep renovations, energy audits and behavioural change of occupants, etc.

This alternative approach shall lead to at least an equivalent amount of energy savings as compared to the default approach. Thus, Member States have to estimate the energy saving potential based on the surface area of eligible central government buildings.

Although in the alternative approach the central governmental buildings inventory is not mandatory, it is recommended to ensure the accuracy of targets.

By December 31, 2013, Member States opting for the alternative approach had to notify the EU Commission, reporting on selected measures and impact.

**Table 1:** Member States that notified the EC about the public inventory of government buildings

	Which buildings are taken into account in the public inventory?	Is the information on floor area of eligible buildings available?	Is the information on energy performance of eligible buildings available?	Does the inventory provide the necessary information to estimate the floor area of buildings to be renovated by 3%?
<b>Cyprus</b>	All central governmental buildings with floor area $\geq 500$ m <sup>2</sup>	Yes, for every building	Low availability ~ 20%	Yes. The inventory specifies the list of eligible buildings under Art 5, EED.
<b>Lithuania</b>	All central governmental buildings with floor area $\geq 500$ m <sup>2</sup>	Yes, for every building	Moderate availability ~ 70%	Partially. Information on Energy Performance Indicators (EPI) is missing for 30% of the buildings.
<b>Latvia</b>	All central governmental buildings with floor area $\geq 500$ m <sup>2</sup>	Yes, for every building	Full availability ~ 100%	Yes. Eligible buildings may be identified through energy consumption data.
<b>Estonia</b>	All state owned and occupied properties.	Yes, for every building	Low availability ~ 15%	Information on EPI is missing for ca. 85% of buildings. The filtering of eligible buildings from the database is not easy.

<sup>1</sup>The Directive foresees the possibility to count in the target, for a given year, the excess of savings achieved in the previous or following years.

**Table 2:** Member States choosing to follow the alternative approach under Art. 5 of the Energy Efficiency Directive

	Which measures have been specified in the notification reports under the alternative approach?		What are the expected energy savings in the alternative approach?		What is the total reference floor area used for the target calculation (default approach)?		What is the source of data for governmental buildings?
	Measures (see legend below)	Is the list of measures comprehensive?	Average annual savings [MWh/a]	Total savings by 2020 [MWh]	Reference floor area [thousand m <sup>2</sup> ]	Does the analysis include buildings other than those specified in Art. 4?	
<b>Austria</b>	E, T, C, EM	List of measures with estimates of energy saving potential	1 700	48 000	788	With floor area between 250 - 500 m <sup>2</sup>	Multiple sources
<b>Belgium</b>	E, T, C, B, RA	List of measures with estimates of energy saving potential. (depends on region)	182		400		Multiple sources
<b>Denmark</b>	B, T, E, RA, C, EM	Examples of planned measures. Reference to existing policies and programmes (Circular No. 9787 of 1 October 2009 on energy efficiency in state institutions)		148 000			Multiple sources
<b>Finland</b>	RA, E,T, C, IN, B	List of measures with estimates of energy saving potential	1 285	8 200	884	Occupied but not owned by government	Multiple sources
<b>France</b>	IN, E, T, B, RA	List of measures with estimates of energy saving potential. Reference to existing policies and programmes (i.e. Grenelle Law).		2 477 000 <sup>2</sup>	22 200	All governmental occupied buildings	Multiple sources
<b>Germany</b>	Not specified	Reference to existing policies and programmes (i.e. EnEV-Erlass 2011)			1 008		No reference
<b>Italy</b>	E, T, EM, B, C, IN	List of measures with estimation of energy saving potential. Reference to existing policies and programmes (i.e. Conto Termico incentives)		458 000	13 763		Multiple sources
<b>Ireland</b>	B, EM	Examples of planned measures. Reference to existing policies and programmes (i.e. NEEAP 2009).	1 300		353		Public inventory
<b>Netherlands</b>	E, P, C, RA	List of measures with estimates of energy saving potential		61 000	2 131		Multiple sources
<b>Malta</b>	E, EM, B, RA, P	List of measures with estimates of energy saving potential		550	33.8	with floor area between 250 - 500 m <sup>2</sup>	Public inventory
<b>Poland</b>	E, T, EM, B	Examples of measures, reference to existing policies and programmes (e.g. Structural Funds, national funds)	See note <sup>3</sup>		855		No reference
<b>Portugal</b>	E, T, B, C, IN	Examples of measures, reference to existing policies and programmes (i.e. ECO.AP programme)	634				Public inventory
<b>Slovakia</b>	E,T, EM, IN, B	Examples of measures, reference to existing policies and programmes (i.e. Structural Funds)		52 170 <sup>4</sup>	445		Public inventory
<b>Spain</b>	B, RE	Examples of measures, reference to existing policies and programmes (i.e. National Energy Efficiency Fund)			11 200		Public inventory
<b>Sweden</b>	Not accessible	Not accessible		20 600	1 678		Multiple sources
<b>United Kingdom</b>	E, B, RA	Reference to the existing policies and programmes to achieve the energy savings target (depends on nation)		163 600 <sup>5</sup>	14 060	Including indirect administrations ( schools, hospitals, industrial..)	Multiple sources

Source: European Commission, Status: June 24, 2014

**Legend:** **B** – Behaviour Change, **C** – Contracting, **E** – Renovation of Envelope, **EM** – Energy Management, **IN** – Inspections; **P** – Sustainable Procurement, **RA** – Rationalisation Measures / Property Management, **T** – Technical Systems

<sup>2</sup>According to Art. 5, EED, France shall reduce the energy consumption in public buildings by 2020 by at least 2 477 GWh (standard approach); savings potential has been estimated to 10 131 GWh;

<sup>3</sup>Poland's government notified the Commission on the energy savings potential and planned measures for the building sector, taking into account both residential and non-residential buildings. Expected savings are calculated to be 2 122 000 MWh/year.

<sup>4</sup>According to Art. 5, EED, SK shall reduce the energy consumption in public buildings by 2020 by at least 51.2 GWh (standard approach); savings potential has been estimated to be 53 and 54 GWh (in different scenarios considered);

<sup>5</sup>According to Art. 5, EED, UK shall reduce the energy consumption in public buildings by 2020 by at least 163 GWh (standard approach, excluding rationalisation); at the same time expected savings from existing Governmental schemes are estimated at 441.5 GWh (excluding rationalisation).

# SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS



- 6 months after the official deadline (Dec. 31, 2013) only 20 out of 28 Member States have submitted a notification regarding Article 5 on the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU). There is no information available for 8 countries: **Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Luxemburg, Romania** and **Slovenia**.
- 4 countries: **Cyprus, Lithuania, Latvia** and **Estonia**, **decided to follow the default approach** under the Art 5 (1). All these countries informed the Commission about their public inventories of heated and/or cooled central government buildings with a total useful floor area over 500 m<sup>2</sup>. Of these:
  - **Inventories for all countries** include comprehensive information on the useful floor area of governmental buildings; the information on **energy performance indicators (EPI) is of low availability for Cyprus and Estonia** (~ 20% of the buildings have EPI) and moderate availability for Lithuania (~ 70% of the buildings have EPI).
  - **Inventories for Latvia** and **Cyprus** allow estimation of the 3% renovation rate of the total useful floor area of the eligible governmental buildings.
- **The majority of countries, i.e. 16 out of 20**, notified the Commission of the use of an **alternative approach** to fulfil the requirements of the EED. These countries are: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Ireland, The Netherlands, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden and The United Kingdom. Of these:
  - **Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Italy, The Netherlands** and **Malta** reported an exhaustive list of planned measures under Article 5 with an estimation of the energy savings potential for each of them.
  - **Denmark, Ireland, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain** and **The United Kingdom** reported examples of measures to be taken into account in their alternative approach and made a reference to existing policies and programmes.
  - **Germany** did not provide examples of planned measures, but instead provided a reference to existing policies and programmes.
  - From all 16 countries that have chosen an alternative approach, only **Germany, Poland** and **Spain** did not provide the information on expected energy savings under the alternative approach. In these countries there is no evidence that the taken measures will lead to at least an equivalent amount of energy savings as compared to the default approach.
  - **Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Ireland, The Netherlands, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden** and **The United Kingdom** provided information on the total eligible floor area of central governmental-owned and - occupied buildings covered by the EED Art 5 requirements. Some countries also took into account additional buildings: e.g. Austria, France, Malta (with total floor area more than 250 m<sup>2</sup>), Finland (buildings rented by the central government), France (government-owned buildings at jurisdictions lower than central level).
  - **Ireland, Malta, Portugal, Slovakia** and **Spain** provided reference to a public inventory of central governmental buildings.

<sup>6</sup>Instead of the Croatian notification on the European Commission's website, a report for Belgium is available.