



Development of European Ecolabel Criteria for Buildings

EPBD Directive

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General Principles of EPBD Directive

Directive 2002/91/EC on energy efficiency of buildings ("Energy Performance of Buildings Directive", EPBD) is set to promote the improvement of energy performance of buildings with the following requirements to be implemented by the MS:

- Common methodologies for energy calculation
- Minimum energy requirements for new and existing buildings
- **energy performance certification of buildings;**
- regular inspection of boilers and of air-conditioning systems
- requirements for experts and inspectors for the certification of buildings, and the inspection of boilers and air-conditioning systems.



EPBD Implementation in the MS

Within these general principles and objectives, it is the individual responsibility of each EU Member State to choose measures that corresponds best to its particular situation (**subsidiarity principle**)

- The **4th of January 2006** was the official deadline by which the 25 Member States had to transpose the Directive into national law;
- the application For the two new Member States Bulgaria and Romania, this date is **January 2007** of minimum requirements on the energy performance of new and existing buildings;
- Only for the 2 last requirements (certifications and inspections), Member States may, because of lack of qualified and/or accredited experts, have an additional period of three years (**before January 2009**) to apply fully. regular inspection of boilers and of air-conditioning systems



EPBD and Energy Certification - 1

The theme of Certification procedures deals with the setting up of the Energy Performance Certificate for new and existing buildings. It comprises issues such as:

- which **methodologies** are suitable for new and existing buildings (data collection);
- how **quality assurance** of tools is handled;
- information on effectiveness;
- **public acceptance** of certificate schemes (information on costs, benefits, information as function of building age and type);
- the effectiveness of energy saving **recommendations**.



EPBD and Energy Certification - 2

Member States shall ensure that, when buildings are constructed, sold or rented out, an energy performance certificate:

- is made available to the owner or by the owner to the prospective buyer or tenant;
- The **validity** of the certificate shall not exceed **10 years** ;
- The energy performance certificate for buildings shall include **reference values** such as current legal standards and benchmarks in order to make it possible for consumers to compare and assess the energy performance of the building;
- The certificate shall be accompanied by **recommendations** for the cost-effective improvement of the energy performance.



EPBD Implementation in Italy

The implementation of the EPBD in Italy is the responsibility of the **Ministry of Economic Development**, in collaboration with the **Ministry of Environment** and the **Ministry of Infrastructures**. Before approval, the opinion of the Committee of Regions is compulsory, through the Conference Stato-Regioni.

- On 19 August 2005 the Council of Ministers approved a first Legislative Decree (D. Lgs. n. 192/2005), representing a general framework for the transposition of all EPBD articles in the national legislation,
- On 29 December 2006, the Council of Ministers has adopted a new Legislative Decree (D. Lgs. n.311/2006) regarding modifications and extensions of the articles included in the previous D. Lgs. 192/2005.
- According with art. 17 of D. Lgs 192 Regions can promulgate laws on the matter of Energy.



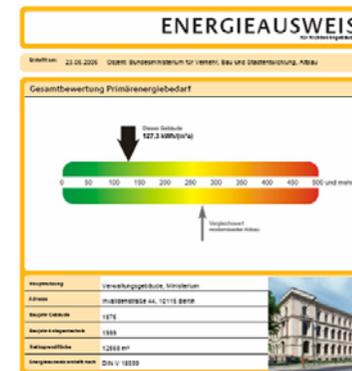
EPBD Implementation in Germany

The implementation of the EPBD in Germany in general is the responsibility of the Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development and the Ministry of Economics and Technology and Article 8 is the responsibility of the Ministry for the Environment, Natural Conservation and Nuclear Safety.

- The EPBD is implemented in the legal context of the Energy Saving Act, which originally came into force in 1976;
- The calculation procedures for residential buildings will stay in force. They are based on two German pre-standards, which are mainly transpositions of EN 832;
- Certification of buildings is already obligatory for new buildings since February 2002;
- A revision of the level of requirements is envisaged in a few years.



EPBD Implementation in Germany





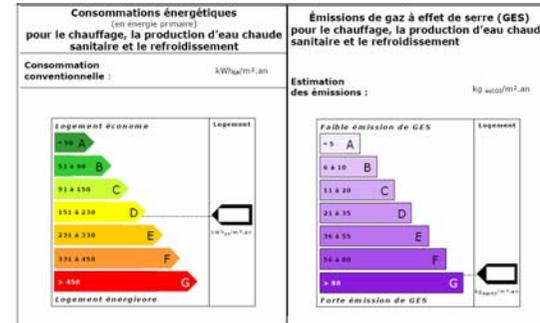
EPBD Implementation in France

The implementation of the EPBD in France is the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour, Social Cohesion and Housing (all Articles except Articles 8 and 9) and the Ministry of Economy, Finances and Industry (Articles 8 and 9).

- Calculation procedures pre-existed: they had been introduced by the preceding regulation on new buildings (RT2000). They had been based on the same principles as prEN 13790.
- The new calculation procedures were adopted by the Government on 24 July 2006 Certification of buildings is already obligatory for new buildings since February 2002;
- The implementation of the certification activity has been transposed into French legislation through the Building Code (amended by laws in 2005 and an ordinance in 2006).



EPBD Implementation in France



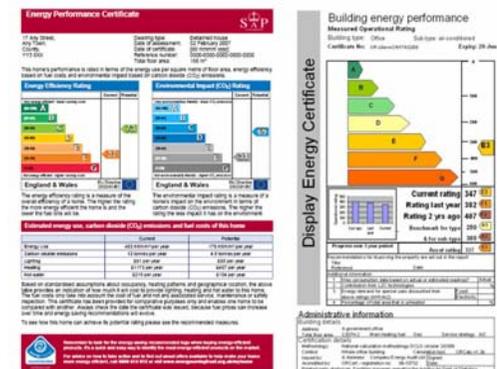
EPBD Implementation in UK

The implementation of the EPBD in England and Wales is the responsibility of the Department for Communities and Local Government, supported by the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

- In March 2006, regulations were laid before Parliament to implement Articles 3-6 of the EPBD. In March 2007 and June 2007, regulations were laid before Parliament to implement Articles 7-10 of the EPBD.
- In England and Wales the requirements regarding the certification of buildings will be implemented progressively between August 2007 and October 2008.
- Energy performance certificates (EPCs) will be produced for buildings on construction, sale and rent.
- Display energy certificates (DECs) will be produced by public authorities and institutions providing public services (with floor areas greater than 1000 m².)

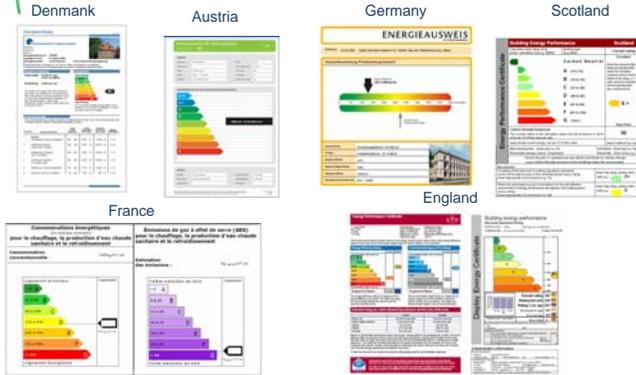


EPBD Implementation in UK





Many different certification schemes in Ue



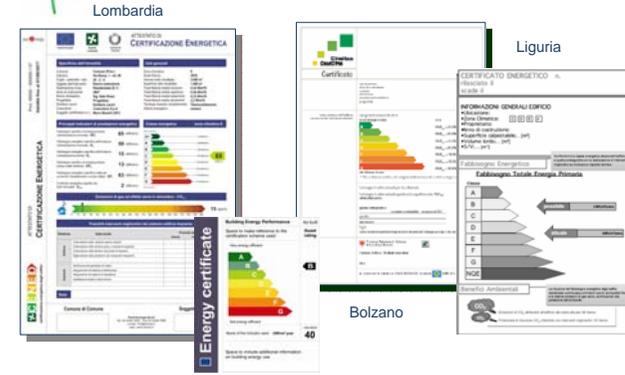
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First Ad Hoc Working Group Meeting – Roma, April 15 '08

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Many different certification schemes in Italy



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Building Energy Performance and Ecolabel

Energy performance of buildings is a very important issue for an environmental scheme as Ecolabel due to a direct impact on energy use but:

- It is not easy to set a right performance scale if the basis of evaluation is different between the Member States and in some cases (i.e. Italy) inside the same state.
- It is impossible to consider CEN Standard as reference for the building energy evaluation for all the MS because CEN gives different methodologies
- It is not possible to compare an energy performance of buildings based on energy certification because different schemes are implemented.

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