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Paving the way for EPBD2

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- Energy Performance of Buildings Directive designed to improve the energy performance of buildings across the EU.
- Full implementation in England & Wales of EPBD successfully completed on 1 October 2008;
- Some statistics on number of lodgements to date in E&W:
 - EPCs for existing dwellings: 3.9m
 - EPCs for new dwellings: 0.3m
 - EPCs for non-domestic: 150,000
 - DECAs for public buildings: 45,000
- UK regarded by many as a leader in the field of energy efficiency across EU in terms of both implementation of EPBD and wider policy on energy performance.

- **Warm Homes, Greener Homes: A Strategy for Household Energy Management**, Published on Tuesday 2 March.
- Sets out our vision and policy framework to enable householders and communities to save energy, save money and reduce their carbon emissions.
- Sets out how we propose to pursue our target to reduce annual household emissions by 29% by 2020 – from about 84MtO₂ (2008) to 60MtC₀₂.

Paving the way (2): big milestones

- This will be achieved through predicted reduction in emissions under business as usual, in conjunction with the following measures:
 - all lofts and cavity walls to be insulated where practical by 2015;
 - all new homes to be zero carbon from 2016;
 - all homes to have received a smart meter by 2020;
 - up to 7 million homes offered 'eco-upgrades' by 2020.

- Strategy also sets out proposals for advice on energy efficiency to householders delivered by a Home Energy Adviser (HEA);
- Advice would consist of both a survey element – based on an Energy Performance Certificate where available – and tailored one-to-one advice;
- HEAs to have qualification that reflects units 1 – 5 of the CLG National Occupational Standards (NOS) for Home & Community Energy Advisers;
- Domestic Energy Assessors will be able to qualify as HEAs quickly as they will be exempt from several elements of the NOS.

Paving the way (2): WHGH – role for EPCs

- Energy Performance Certificates have a key role to play in helping to deliver planned reductions in carbon emissions, through:
 - providing householders with clear information on the energy efficiency of their property and how it can be improved;
 - acting as the starting point for advice provided by Home Energy Advisers;
 - possibly being used as a way of confirming that certain measures have been carried out; and
 - helping to raise awareness more generally.

- UK welcomes the Recast, key provisions of which are:
 - Minimum energy performance requirements to be set for all new and refurbished buildings and compared against requirements calculated in accordance with cost-optimal requirements;
 - Energy use of technical building systems to be optimised by setting requirements relating to installation, size etc;
 - All new buildings developed after 2020 to be nearly zero energy buildings;
 - Property advertisements to include details of EPC rating;
 - Member States to provide details of the fiscal incentives in place which could be used to improve the energy efficiency of their buildings.

- Content of EPCs to be improved by making them more specific to a particular building.
- DEC to be issued and displayed in buildings larger than 500m² that are occupied by a public authority and frequently visited by the public. Threshold will fall to 250m² after 5 years.
- EPC to be displayed in commercial premises larger than 500m² that are frequently visited by the public, and where one has previously been issued.
- Statistically significant percentage of EPCs and air-conditioning inspection reports to be checked by independent experts for quality assurance purposes.

- Domestic policy already reflects much of the provisions of EPBD2. In many areas, domestic policy goes further:
- We set up the infrastructure to deliver EPBD1. That already includes:
 - domestic and non-domestic EPC registers;
 - trained energy assessors;
 - software for assessing EE of buildings;
 - accreditation schemes, including consumer redress
- We are now developing that infrastructure further to ensure that it can support the roll-out of EPBD2.

- It is vital that EPBD2 is successfully implemented. We are determined to ensure this happens;
- A key measure of success will be the extent to which we are successful in persuading people to act on their EPCs and implement the recommendations;
- Our goal is to ensure that we use EPBD effectively to achieve our aim of reducing carbon emissions.
- Our focus for doing this rests with our domestic policies – which are set out in the Household Energy Management Strategy.