

# FIEC

## European Construction Industry Federation

### Vision on Energy Efficiency

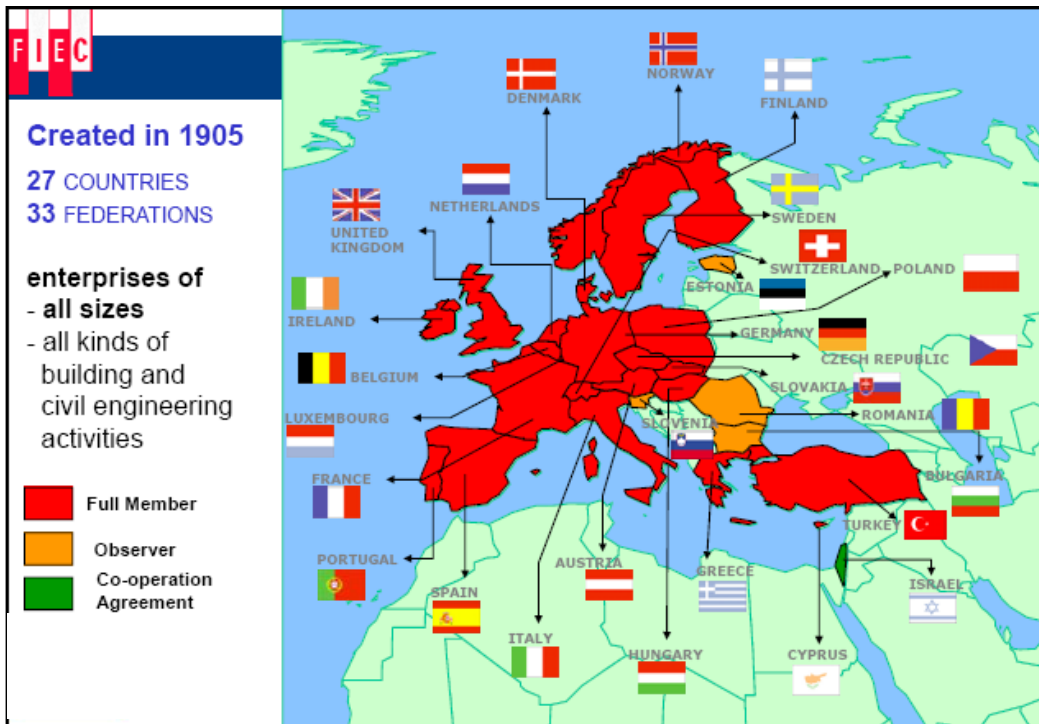
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## Introduction

- FIEC
- Energy Efficiency
  - General
  - New and existing buildings
  - EPBD, CPR and LMI
- Conclusions





# FIEC

- Estimated turnover (EU 27 - 2006) : 1.304 billion €
- 10,7 % of GDP
- 51,5 % of Gross fixed Capital Formation
- 2,9 million enterprises (EU 27), of which
  - 95% are SMEs with fewer than 20 and
  - 93% with fewer than 10 operatives
- 16,4 million operatives:
  - 7,2 % of Europe's total employment
  - 30,4 % of industrial employment
- 26 million workers in the EU depend, directly or indirectly, on the construction sector
- **Biggest industrial employer in Europe**

**FIEC**

## Energy Efficiency general

- Sustainability important for sector
- Before credit crisis/economic crisis: attention for climate change crisis
- After economic crisis, rise in energy prices?
- Is energy efficiency best facilitated by (EU) regulation or by market mechanism?
- What does the client ask and pay for?



## Energy Efficiency new and existing buildings

- Existing building stock much larger than new building production
- Buildings account for 40% of final energy demand (EU)
- Savings possible with proven technology at reasonable cost



## Energy Efficiency new and existing buildings

- EU target 20% CO<sub>2</sub> reduction achievable through buildings
  - without creation any problem for free movement!!! (contrary to other measures)
- New buildings provide opportunities for innovation and increasing renewable energy share



## Energy Efficiency EPBD, CPR and LMI

### EPBD:

- Concrete objectives for energy savings
- VAT reduction for beneficial renovation works
- Graduated tariffs for energy use, property tax
- Provide landlords solution to split incentives
- Obligation for MS's to develop roadmaps

### CPR:

- Basic work requirements 3, 6 and 7: energy
- Highest reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions?



## Energy Efficiency EPBD, CPR and LMI

### Lead Markets Initiative for Europe

- Market potential through lifting innovation barriers
- WG 3 (strategies for sustainable construction) discusses: “The effectiveness of financing and fiscal incentives for the sustainable renovation of residential buildings - Presentation of national cases”
- Calls for additional administrative efforts
- Involvement of “clients” is crucial!



## Conclusions

- Technological: no problems!
- Investments needed for energy efficiency
  - Investments taxed by national governments
- Incentives needed for energy efficiency
  - Incentives are counter-active for owners
- Policy and regulation for energy efficiency
  - Policy is inadequate and regulation is incomplete



