



Chairperson: **Olivier Drücke**, President of ESTIF

9.00 SESSION 1: The role of buildings in light of reaching the 3x20 % objectives

HRH Prince Laurent of Belgium

Philip Lowe, Director-General, DG Energy, European Commission

Silvia-Adriana Ticău, Member of European Parliament

Javier Serra, Deputy Director for innovation and building construction quality, Ministry of Housing, Spain

Randall Bowie, Rockwool International A/S, Member of EURIMA/EUROACE

Christine Lins, Secretary General of EREC

11.00 Coffee break

11.30 SESSION 2: Integration of RES & RUE in historic buildings – New4Old

Key-note: **Kim Vanguers**, co-coordinator New4Old

Panelists: **Brother Matthias**, Graz Monastery, participant in the New4Old REH network

Roel de Coninck, Senior Expert, 3E, New4Old project partner

Adrian Joyce, Director, ACE - Architects' Council of Europe

Ghislain d'Ursel, Executive President, Union of European Historic Houses Associations

Valérie Laplagne, Coordination Manager, ENERPLAN

Jarrod Hill, Conservation Department, English Heritage

13.00 Lunch

14.30 SESSION 3: Integration of RES & RUE in new buildings – towards net-zero energy buildings

Key-note: **Gerhard Bayer**, coordinator PASS NET project

Panelists: **Stéphane Pouffary**, International Affairs Division, ADEME

Joe Luthiger, Technical & Sustainability Affairs, Hydro Building Systems

Armin Knotzer, AEE INTEC, Department for Sustainable buildings

Bogdan Atanasiu, Senior Policy Analyst, Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP)

Esther Jakober, founder of Green Immo

16.00 Coffee break

16.30 SESSION 4: 100 % RES by 2050 – which implications for Europe's buildings?

Key-note: **Claude Turmes**, Member of the European Parliament

Panelists: **Olivier Drücke**, President of ESTIF

Burkhard Sanner, President of EGEC

Adel El Gammal, Secretary General of EPIA

Jean-Marc Jossart, Secretary General of AEBIOM

Gérard Magnin, Executive Director, ENERGIE-CITÉS *tbc*

18.00 End of conference

Venue:

Palais des Académies - Rue Ducale 1 - 1000 Bruxelles

For more information and registration: www.erec.org

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Session 1, 09.00 - 11.00

Session outline: The role of buildings for reaching the 3x20% objectives

In its recently adopted Climate and Energy Package, the European Union has set itself 3 targets to be met by 2020: two binding targets of 20% for the use of renewable energy in final energy consumption and 20% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and an indicative target of 20% improved energy efficiency. The building sector is key to reaching these objectives as the EU's building stock uses 40% of primary energy and the EU legislative framework will be instrumental to ensure this is achieved. The adoption of the recast of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive should very soon be finalised. It sets the objectives of having all new buildings in the EU "nearly-zero energy buildings" by 2020. The European Commission will also present an Energy Efficiency Action Plan by the end of 2010 or the beginning of 2011. This Action Plan will list a series of actions and legislative proposals needed to address energy demand and supply in the building sector.

Participants in this session will focus on the current and upcoming EU legislative framework in the context of energy performance of buildings. They will set out a vision of what can be achieved provided the right policy framework is in place: mitigate climate change, ensure security of energy supply for the EU and create new jobs.

Session 2, 11.30 - 13.00

Session outline: Integration of RES & RUE in old buildings – New4Old

With environmental issues now firmly embedded in the political arena, how can existing and historical buildings, in particular, respond to the challenges of the building sector? On the one hand, while Member States are free to exempt protected buildings from energy performance requirements, a huge number of historical buildings in Europe waste large amounts of energy. On the other hand, energy savings in historical buildings can go hand in hand with heritage conservation. Seeking to enhance the thermal performance while retaining existing construction elements in old buildings, rather than replacing them, is a basic principle of heritage conservation.

Even though the actual regulation for buildings exempts most listed buildings from energy performance improvements, these buildings can and should accommodate some improvements. Some of the outcomes of the Intelligent Energy Europe (IEE) funded project, New4Old are the following: expressions of interest from public authorities at national, local and individual levels for the refurbishment of emblematic buildings with maximal integration of renewable energy sources (RES) and rational use of energy (RUE) measures, design of energy concepts for 100% renewable energy buildings, technical guidelines for architects and engineers and the organisation of thematic workshops.

Demonstration in the field and capacity building in the building sector, appear as crucial elements for the improvement of the energy performance of existing buildings. In addition to the complexity of heritage principles and planning and conservation laws, specific non-technical issues challenge energy actors in the building sector, adding another dimension.

Possible questions to open the discussion:

- a. How do you balance energy conservation needs and building as well as heritage conservation needs?
What are the possibilities for integrating energy efficiency (EE) measures and renewable energy technologies (RES) in historic or existing buildings while respecting our built heritage?
 - to ensure both the improved energy performance of these buildings and a better acceptance by the relevant actors and the public at large?
 - to ensure wider integration of EE and RES?
- b. What policy shifts are needed to move from examples to their replication at a wider scale?
Which additional tools, new incentives or measures are required and who else should be involved in this discussion?
- c. What initiatives currently exist and to what extent are they successful?
- d. What outcome can be expected? What objectives can and should be set?



Session 3, 14.30 - 16.00

Session outline: Integration of RES & RUE in new buildings – towards net-zero energy buildings

The recast of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) sets a target of having all new buildings in the EU as “nearly-zero energy buildings” by 2020 (and all new public buildings by 2018).

This session will explore the concept of “nearly zero-energy buildings” versus “net-zero-energy buildings” or “plus-energy buildings”. The role of energy savings measures in relation to renewable energy technologies will be examined along with the role of district heating networks. Additional costs and best practice examples as well as regulation will be considered. Participants will look at the practical challenges faced when deciding to build a “net-zero energy building” today. They will bring forward some conclusions on how we can move towards such a vision for the building sector.

Possible questions to open the discussion:

- a. How can a “net-zero energy building” best be defined at national level?
What is the best combination of energy saving measures and onsite energy production?
How do you ensure a holistic approach in the design of a building?
What will be the role of district heating networks?
- b. What are the most effective current regulations at national and regional level to promote such buildings?
Furthermore, what will be needed to reach the target set in the EPBD of all new buildings being “nearly-zero energy buildings” by 2020?
How prescriptive should these regulations be?
How can we effectively make it attractive for private owners and construction companies to build net-zero-energy buildings?
- c. What are the costs of net-zero energy buildings/passiv houses/plus-energy buildings compared to standard buildings?

Session 4, 16.30 - 18.00

100 % RES by 2050 –implications for Europe’s buildings?

Since the beginning of this decade, over 50% of the world’s population live in an urban environment. This proportion will continue to grow in the future. The energy infrastructure that every city and town depends on will therefore need to be continuously upgraded if it is to meet the ever-increasing demand for energy services.

Several leading and progressive cities and towns have already taken innovative decisions to enhance the deployment and use of renewable energy resources within their geographic boundaries. Local governments will also take a leading role by developing policies that will help support the transition from the current conventional energy sector to a decentralised system fully reliant on renewable energy.

Participants will discuss their vision for the future of the building sector looking towards 2030 and 2050 and the role of various technologies.

- a. What vision can be developed for the building sector up to 2050?
- b. What are the milestones needed to achieve this vision?
- c. What is the role of cities and municipalities in achieving this vision?
- d. What will be the role of key renewable energy technologies used in the building sector (e.g. biomass, photovoltaic, geothermal, solar thermal)?