
VACUUM INSULATION PANEL



GLOBAL ASSOCIATION

VIPA International Public Affairs WG

21 March 2016, Brussels



Agenda

1. Welcome

- 1.1 Governance rules
- 1.2 Approval of the agenda
- 1.3 Approval minutes previous conference call 19 November 2015 and review of action items

2. Governance

- 2.1 Terms of Reference of the Working Group
- 2.2 Election of the chair of the Public Affairs WG

3. European Commission activities

- 3.1 Energy Efficiency
 - 3.1.1 Energy Performance of Buildings Directive / Energy Efficiency Directive: review process
 - 3.1.2 Heating and Cooling Strategy
- 3.2 Energy label
- 3.3 Sustainability: Circular Economy Package

4. Advocacy case for VIPs

5. AoB & date of next conference call

Review of action items

- Members to review the information on national legislation available in the members only section of the website and provide additional information where possible.
- Secretariat to prepare a draft reply to the EED consultation and circulate it to the members for comments.
- Secretariat to prepare a position paper based on the reply to the EED consultation.
- Secretariat to follow the legislative process of the energy labeling proposal and prepare a press release in view of the first vote in the ITRE Committee.
- Secretariat to circulate the draft PEFCR to the Technical WG for comments and prepare a reply based on the comments received.
- Members and secretariat to review the information on VIP literature available in the members only section of the website to identify gaps for the advocacy case and provide additional information where possible.
- Secretariat to ask feedbacks on the general position to be adopted on EPBD, EED, energy labeling, circular economy and the specific provisions of these pieces of legislation.

2. Governance

Terms of Reference

The Secretariat prepared the Terms of Reference for the PA WG.

- They explain the mission and work organisation of the WG. They also require each WG to elect a chairman for a one-year period. The nomination of the Chairman has to be confirmed by the Board.
- The Chairman, supported by the secretariat, will have to:
 - Act as liaison between WG and Board
 - Report to the Board the work of the WG
 - Communicate to the wider stakeholder community when necessary
 - Review agenda and minutes of the meetings

Any candidate for this position?

3. European Commission 2016 Work Plan

3.1 Energy efficiency

VIPA activities

- Reply to the EED submitted to the European Commission: [results](#) just published, a paragraph on the need to extend public procurement requirements to all publicly owned buildings, irrespective of their size, is directly quoted in the report
- Press release published on the website and on Euractiv.
- Position paper to be integrated with the advocacy case.

VIPA International advocates for higher energy efficiency requirements and deep renovation of building in its reply to the Public Consultation on the Energy Efficiency Directive

FEB 08, 2016 2016 NEWS



The Vacuum Insulation Panel Association participated to the Public Consultation launched by the European Commission on the Directive 2012/27/EU on Energy Efficiency (EED). In its response, VIPA International stresses that the EED includes key measures to improve the energy efficiency of buildings, but its actual impact was

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VIPA International advocates for higher energy efficiency requirements and deep renovation of building in its reply to the Public Consultation on the Energy Efficiency Directive
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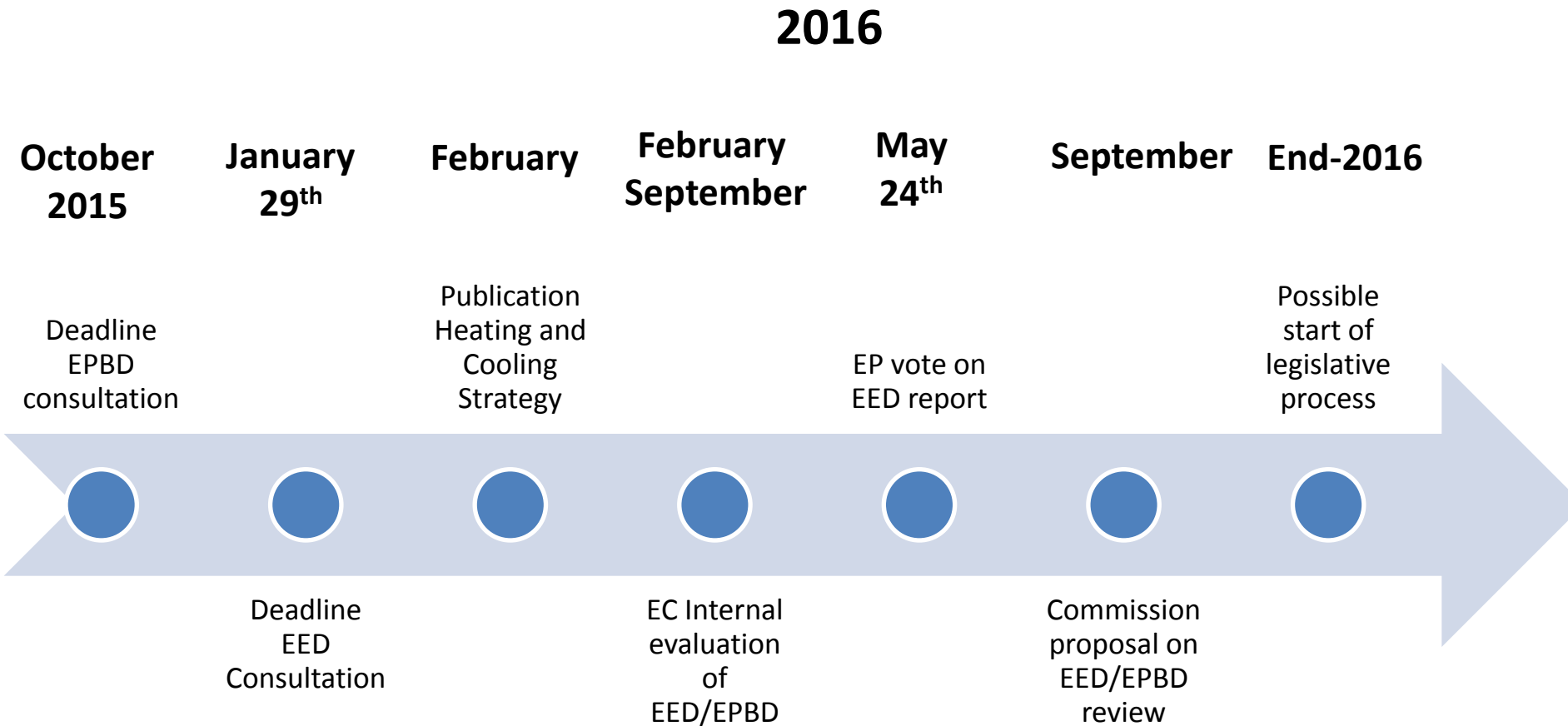
Date	09 Feb 2016	Sections	Energy Sustainable Dev.
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Press release

VIPA International, Brussels, 8 February 2016 -- The Vacuum Insulation Panel Association participated to the Public Consultation launched by the European Commission on the Directive 2012/27/EU on Energy Efficiency (EED). In its response, VIPA International stresses that the EED includes key measures to improve the energy efficiency of buildings, but its actual impact was limited by delays and excessive flexibility in the implementation process, short-sight perspective and general lack of ambition.

3. European Commission 2016 Work Plan

3.1 Energy efficiency



3. European Commission 2016 Work Plan

3.1 Energy Efficiency

EP report on the implementation of the EED

The report will provide the European Commission with feedback on the implementation of the EED.

- Own Initiative Report
- Rapporteur : Markus Pieper (EPP, DE)
- Presentation of [draft report](#) and first discussion: March 16 2016
 - EPP: implementation of the directive has suffered from complex rules and calls for more flexibility. S&D, Greens/EFA and ALDE Groups argued that the Directive rather provides for excessive flexibility - higher energy efficiency of buildings should be further emphasized .
 - All agreed on the need to have a consistent approach towards efficiency.
- Adoption of draft report (ITRE Committee): May 24 2016

Suggested actions for VIPA: monitor the discussion. It is a non-legislative report, but it might contribute to set the scene in view of the legislative process that will start in September.

3. European Commission 2016 Work Plan

3.1 Energy Efficiency

Heating and Cooling Strategy

The [Heating and Cooling Strategy](#) has been presented by the Commission. It is a non-legislative document, but it will be considered in the review process of the EED/EPBD and shows the general orientation of the Commission on this topic.

Key points:

- Key objective is the decarbonisation of the Heating and Cooling sector.
- Several suggested measures to achieve it: insulation, renovation, cogeneration of heat and power, smart buildings, use of renewables, thermal storage.
- Obstacles to renovation are shortage of funds, ownership, lack of information.
- Smart financing for smart buildings initiative will be launched to provide funds.
- Commission wants to strengthen the reliability of the Energy Performance Certificates.

3. European Commission 2016 Work Plan

3.2 Energy Label

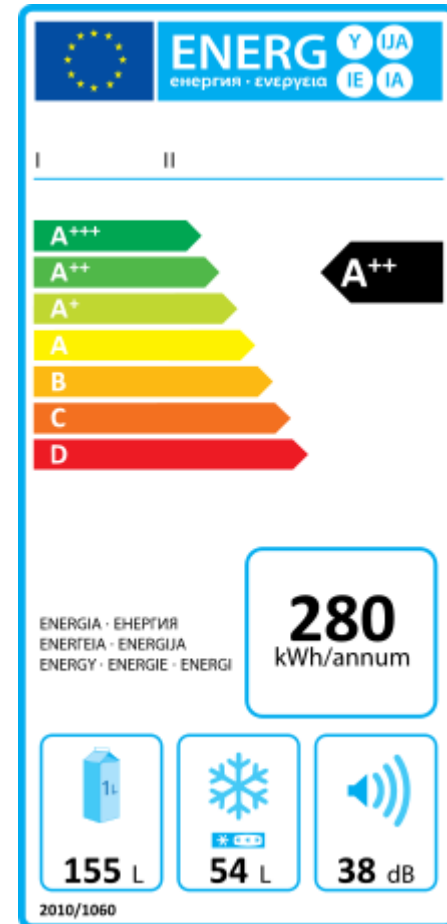
EU Commission published its [proposal](#) to change the energy label:

- Replace all existing energy labels with a single energy labelling scale from 'A to G'. See [infographic](#) for additional info.
- A digital database for new energy efficient products will also be created.

The **Council** reached an [agreement](#) on 11 November, while the ITRE Committee of the European Parliament is discussing the proposal: Dario Tamburrano (Italy, EFDD) presented his [report](#), vote scheduled on 24 May.

Key points of EP discussion:

- A newly rescaled label should have one (Council) or two (Commission, Tamburrano) empty top classes
- Database must include partially confidential information reserved to surveillance authorities (Tamburrano), opposition from other parties.
- EPP (Conservatives) is against the change of label and is opposing the database – too burdensome and expensive.
- S&D (Socialists) disagree with the rescaling system (too complicated) and will make a new proposal.



3. European Commission 2016 Work Plan

3.3 Sustainability

Circular Economy Package

The [Circular Economy Package](#) was presented in December. Main points for the construction sector (among the key targets):

- Encourage the recycling of Construction and Demolition Waste, creating a real secondary market for waste.
- Improve building design and ecodesign requirements to extend lifetime and take into account target resource efficiency (reparability, upgradability, durability, and recyclability), not only energy efficiency, for buildings and products.
- The Commission will develop indicators to assess environmental performance throughout the lifecycle of buildings (2017).
- Joint Research Center is currently working on indicators (Resource Efficiency for the Building Sector).

3. European Commission 2016 Work Plan

3.3 Sustainability

Resource Efficiency for the Building Sector

Joint Research Centre (JRC) paper to define indicators to assess and compare the environmental performance of EU buildings. The document can be downloaded [here](#). In the course of 2016, the JRC will work to develop indicators based on these 6 macro-objectives:

Environmental macro-objectives

- (B1) Greenhouse gas emissions from building life cycle energy use
- (B2) Resource efficient material life cycles
- (B3) Efficient use of water resources

Quality, performance and value creation macro objectives

- (B4) Healthy and comfortable spaces
- (B5) Resilience to climate change
- (B6) Optimised life cycle cost and value

3. European Commission 2016 Work Plan

3.3 Sustainability

Resource Efficiency for the Building Sector

More efficient use of space is quoted as one of the areas with the greatest potential to reduce environmental impacts. Space is included in two of the additional macro-objectives that may be considered in the medium to long term for the identification of performance indicators:

(B7a) Productive workplaces: Configure spaces to provide productive and space efficient working environments which meet modern standards

(S2) Efficient utilisation and high occupancy: Maximise the utilisation efficiency of space and minimise void rates across the stock.

A public consultation will be launched in 2016 (June, July and August): **To be discussed how to tackle this issue and advocate for the inclusion of space efficiency consideration in the indicators.**

3. Advocacy case for VIPs

Advocacy case for VIPs

Structure

1. VIPA and VIPs
 - About VIPs
 - Applications
 - About VIPA International
2. Energy efficiency of buildings
 - Energy Efficiency Directive
 - Energy Performance of Buildings Directive
 - Financing
3. Sustainability

3. Advocacy case for VIPs

VIPA and VIPs

- About VIPs
- Applications
- About VIPA International
- Recyclability

Basic information on VIPs: what they are, what they can do, their applications, etc. All info are taken from the website.

On VIPA International, we would like to have a **map** with the location of the European factories of VIPA International's members. It would also be good if we want to target MEPs – always good to talk with an MEP from the constituency/region where a factory is located.

Support and info from members are needed to develop the map!

3. Advocacy case for VIPs

Energy Efficiency Directive: Key principles

Energy Efficiency targets

- General energy efficiency target of 27% by 2030 should substantially increased.
- Binding national efficiency targets should be established accordingly.
- The building sector should be the first and most important sector for the EU energy efficiency target for 2030: holistic, long term approach based on the Energy Efficiency first principle should be adopted.

Implementation and flexibility

- Member states had too much flexibility to implement the directive and generally lacked ambition: MS should have less flexibility in the application of the EED

Public procurement and the role of public buildings

- Central governments must purchase only buildings with the highest energy efficiency performances, not just settling down to the minimum energy efficiency requirements.
- The requirements of article 6 of the EED on public procurement should therefore be extended to all public buildings.
- The 3% renovation target should be extended to all publicly owned buildings, also at local and regional level.

3. Advocacy case for VIPs

Energy Performance of Buildings Directive: Key principles

Methodology to calculate the energy performance of buildings

Set up at national level – key for MS to adopt ambitious targets (more stringent national building targets and minimum performance levels affect construction thicknesses and therefore products that can achieve those levels via a thinner overall construction can become more cost effective and sought after

Cost-optimal levels .

The cost of the volume needed for the insulation should be included in the overall costs.

The overall specific costs of an insulation per unit of thermal resistance (“R-Value”) should be calculated according to (with unit $[\text{€}/\text{m}^2 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2\text{K})]$): (Insulation costs per volume + used space costs per volume) x thermal conductivity.

Minimum energy efficiency requirements

More or less sufficient, even if of course we could ask for more. Anyway implementation and enforcement are lagging behind in several members states.

3. Advocacy case for VIPs

Energy Performance of Buildings Directive: Key principles

Nearly zero-energy buildings

Positive in principle, but lack of clear definition, low ambition and national differences are serious barriers. An aggressive definition and set of targets for nearly zero energy buildings is necessary to promote greater VIP usage. Otherwise the cost advantages of thinner constructions from constructions utilising VIP's (greater useful floorspace for the same footprint) will not be realised.

Energy performance certificates (EPCs)

EPC's are not sufficiently detailed to identify constructions, let alone the individual products that go into them. The data uploaded that lies behind the EPC should be more detailed and accessible.

Rather than the EPC just being a requirement to be achieved, the certificate and report needs to clearly reflect actual and historic performance levels and give bespoke recommendations that are relevant and actually achievable, rather than generic and not looked at.

3. Advocacy case for VIPs

Financing: Key principles

- The “Smart Finance for Smart Buildings” initiative announced in the Heating and Cooling strategy should address the needs of the insulation sector
- Better access to low interest finance.
- Structural tax incentives, above all for high energy efficient technologies and deep renovation measures.
- Estimations of payback period (PBP) should include the value of the floor space made available by the thinness of the VIPs.

Sustainability

More efficient use of space to be included in the performance indicators for the Resource Efficiency of Buildings

VACUUM INSULATION PANEL



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