



ECEEE

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How buildings will help de-carbonise our energy system 1(4)

- *Reducing H & C demand in buildings is fastest & cheapest way to de-carbonise our energy system.*
- Buildings account for > 40% of EU final energy consumption & > 36% of GHG emissions.
- EU set a L-T goal for de-carbonisation of buildings sector, for 88-91% CO₂ reduction by 2050 (set out in COM Roadmap, COM (2011)112 final).

How buildings will help de-carbonise our energy system 2(4)

- Today the knowledge & technology exist, AND so does a fairly clear political mandate, to construct & renovate EU buildings to the nzeb level (EPBD).
- This will provide a comfortable & healthy indoor climate, reduce fuel poverty & future energy bills of individuals & society, & much more.

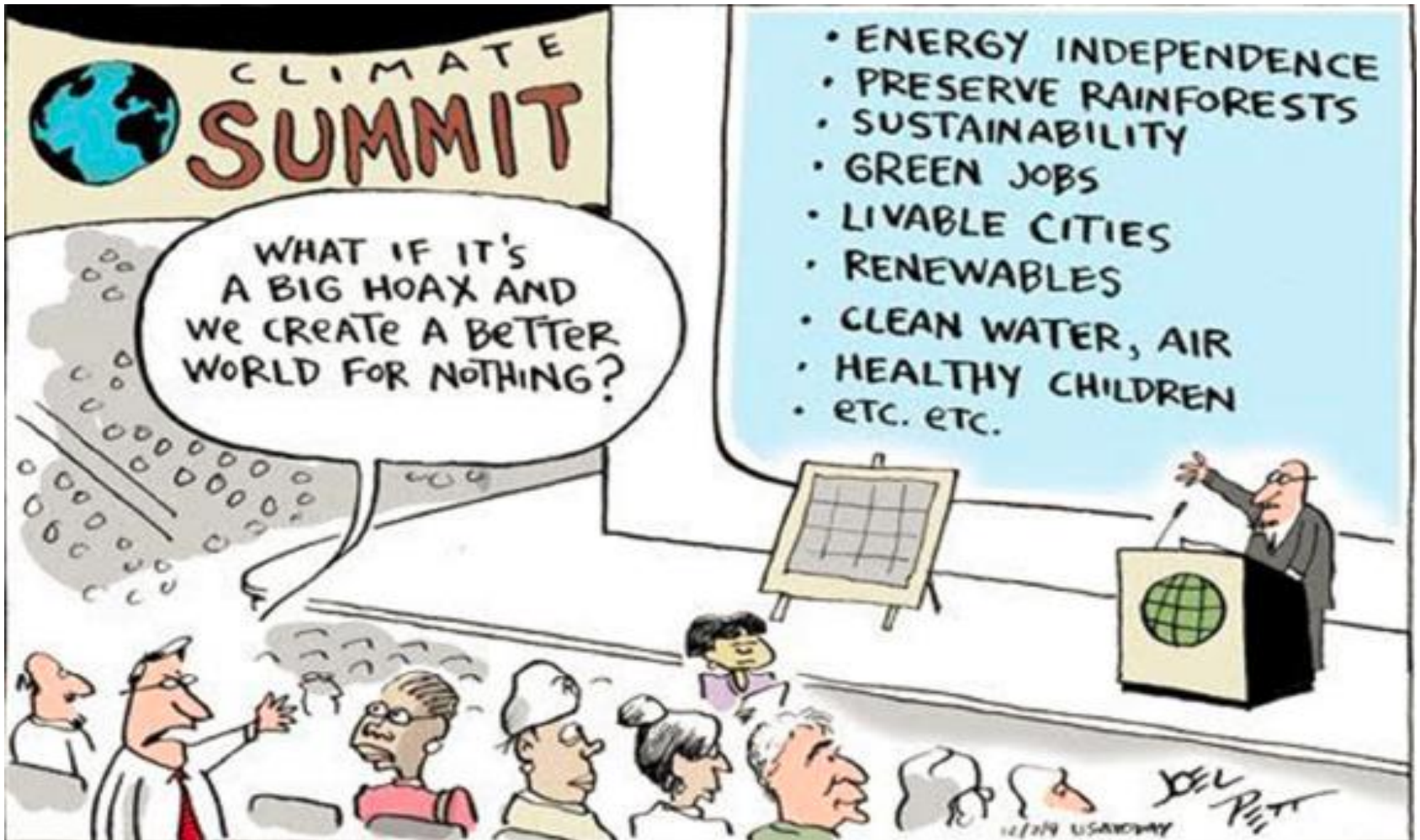
How buildings will help de-carbonise our energy system 3(4)

- We must refine & strengthen our nzeb mandate; can use on-going EPBD review & revision to do this (EP).
- Most EU buildings owned and used by ‘amateurs’, i.e. private individuals with other priorities than energy.
- Take burden of action from individual decisions & embed energy efficiency in building itself.
- Leads to more reliable & lasting savings for future.

How buildings will help de-carbonise our energy system 4(4)

- Only sure way to ensure buildings have low energy demand is to design & construct them to meet minimum standards of efficiency; & ensure when renovated, all cost-effective (cost optimal) energy savings measures are used.
- Reducing energy demand of buildings sector will reduce future energy costs for the consumer AND will help reduce the cost for de-carbonisation of the entire energy sector.
- A demanding ESD will make buildings a key objective for improving EE & reducing CO2. Use EED Arts. 3 & 7, & nzeb in revised or recast EPBD (EP).

WORTH CONSIDERING





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The Post 2020 Effort Sharing Decision

The Agriculture Sector

David Baldock, IEEP

European Parliament Workshop

June 1st 2016

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Agricultural Sector (ESD)

- ESD focus on non-CO2 emissions (methane, nitrous oxide)
- CO2 emissions/removals are in LULUCF
- Historically, progress has been made mainly through lower livestock numbers
- But a wide range of other technical options to reduce emissions e.g. in livestock, fertiliser and nutrient management
- Greater use of nitrification inhibitors is one example
- Varying rates of return and incentive requirements
- Demand side options also worthwhile but complementary rather than a substitute

Next Steps...

- Clearer roadmap for agricultural emissions within ESD to 2030/2050
- Greater ambition is possible despite challenges
- Stronger database to select, pursue and communicate best options and strengthen policy
- LULUCF regime which delivers reduced emissions
- Merits of a stand alone LULUCF pillar with certain trading provisions
- Stronger climate dimension in the CAP



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