



D7.3 Report on Policy dialogue and transfer of the policy recommendations and good practice

QualDeEPC H2020 project

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Accelerating Deep Energy Renovation”

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Table 3: Document History



ABBREVIATIONS

ABEA: Association of Bulgarian Energy Agencies

BRP: Building Renovation Passport

EC: European Commission

EPBD: Energy Performance of Buildings Directive

EPBs: Energy Performance of Buildings

EPC: Energy Performance Certificate

EP: European Parliament

DRNP: Deep Renovation Network Platform

MEPs: Member of the European Parliament

MEPS: Minimum Energy Performance Standard

NDA: Non-Disclosure Agreement

OSS: One-Stop-Shop

RES: renewable energy sources

SRI: Smart Readiness Indicator

PROJECT PARTNERS

WI: Wuppertal Institut für KLIMA, UMWELT, ENERGIE gGMBH

CRES: Centre for renewable energy sources and saving

DENA: Deutsche Energie-Agentur GmbH (dena)

EAP: Energy agency of Plovdiv Association

EKODOMA

ENERGIACLUB: Energiaklub Szakpolitikai Intezet Modszertani Központ Egyesület

E-P-C: EPC Project Corporation Climate. Sustainability. Communications. mbH

FEDARENE: Fédération européenne des agences et des régions pour l'énergie et l'environnement

ESCAN: Escan SL

CIT: CIT Renergy (previously CIT Energy Management)

BME: Budapest University of Technology and Economics



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PUBLISHABLE SUMMARY

The QualDeEPC policy recommendations are addressing the EU level, i.e., the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, and Member States' policies in general in Deliverable D7.2, Conclusive policy recommendations guide (Thomas and Venjakob, 2023). There is also an adaptation of the policy recommendations to the seven Member States represented in QualDeEPC, in Deliverable D5.3, Guidebook for improved EPCs presenting the project's proposal for an enhanced and converging EPC assessment and certification scheme (Korma, 2023). These policy recommendations were presented to and discussed with national and EU policy makers during high-visibility events to advance consensus, possibly improve them further, and stimulate the uptake of these policy proposals and instruments. Good practice from Member States was also disseminated to support the policy recommendations. With the policy dialogues, the project partners had 2 objectives: 1) present the recommendations and 2) gather feedback. These dialogues were organised both at the national and EU levels, according to the policy recommendations developed.

The partners listed who to get in touch with in the public and private sector to get a full picture. They then kept informing them throughout the life-time of the project and regularly consulted them as more results were produced. For the policy dialogue at the national level, these stakeholders were invited to take part in the 4th and last round of national Workshops, with a focus on policy and longevity of the project's results. At the EU level, policymakers got contacted over emails and at different events, including a Session at the FEDARENE General Assembly and the Final Conference.

QualDeEPC also got involved with the Next Gen EPCert Cluster, a group of EU funded through this EE-5 topic which offered intense collaboration and cross-promotion, ensuring great visibility and informed feedback on what QualDeEPC produced.

The results of these dialogues are that overall, the policy recommendations were generally well accepted and got positive reviews. The stakeholders engaged, in particular during the 4th national workshops given the format, gave useful comments and suggestions as well as interesting questions that only such consultations can lead to.

The main highlights were that the enhanced EPC template form suggested by QualDeEPC was accepted by the majority of the stakeholders reached. In several instances, some concerns were expressed about the length and the extra time needed to complete the EPC. But the types of information gathered in the template form were highly relevant and of great interest for the stakeholders, giving a nice outlook for the future. Regarding the content of the recommendations, one of the most acclaimed ones is the user-friendliness of the EPC template via the traffic-light / colour system. This special feature convinced many stakeholders at both EU and national levels.

Attendance levels were satisfactory to good and, in particular, ensured a great level of diversity despite the technical nature of the topic. Also, the continuous contacts with the listed stakeholders and the building of relations of trust is also considered a success for the project.

These workshops and dialogues have met their objective of information and feedback gathering for the policy recommendations. As a result of the consultations, there is no need for an update of the policy recommendations.



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INTRODUCTION

The QualDeEPC policy recommendations are addressing the EU level, i.e., the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, and Member States' policies in general in Deliverable D7.2, Conclusive policy recommendations guide (Thomas and Venjakob, 2023). There is also an adaptation of the policy recommendations to the seven Member States represented in QualDeEPC, in Deliverable D5.3, Guidebook for improved EPCs presenting the project's proposal for an enhanced and converging EPC assessment and certification scheme (Korma et al., 2023). These policy recommendations were presented to and discussed with national and EU policy makers during events to advance consensus, possibly improve them further, and stimulate the uptake of these policy proposals and instruments.

The result of these events are summarised in this report on Policy dialogue and transfer of the policy recommendations and good practice. The report is organised in 3 chapters.

First, it sets the context in which this task was carried out. The announcement of the revision of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive offered the momentum needed for QualDeEPC arguments to be heard.

Second, the activities done at the EU level are detailed into 4 parts: listing the stakeholders, the events organised by QualDeEPC, ongoing direct contacts with policymakers, and a description of the Next Gen EPCert cluster collaboration and cross-promotion activities.

Third and last, the activities done at the national level are detailed for each of the 7 participating countries. The structure remains a list of the stakeholders, information about their policy dialogue event and the main takeaways of the 4th national workshop.



1 COUNTEXT OF THE POLICY DIALOGUES AND THE TASK

From its beginning, QualDeEPC has had the ambition to have a lasting impact on energy performance certificate schemes. This included the drafting of policy recommendations for the EU and national levels, summarised in the ‘Conclusive Policy Recommendations Guide’ (Deliverable D7.2). These recommendations particularly target the link between EPCs and deep (energy) renovation¹, while increasing the levels of ambition and convergence across the EU in terms of building renovation. Once the draft policy recommendations were agreed upon between the QualDeEPC partners, they were ready to use in the debate. The consortium has adopted this methodology to regularly debating the project proposals to look for collective agreement and ensure robustness in what the project produced. Indeed, the policy recommendations had to be presented to and discussed with national and EU policymakers during high-visibility events in order to advance consensus, possibly improve them further, and stimulate uptake of these policy proposals and instruments.

To this end, the partners have followed closely the policy contexts at the national and EU levels. Since the launch of the EU Renovation Wave in 2020, the European Commission (EC) has started a series of legislations’ revisions, including the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) which has several articles explicitly covering EPCs. These recommendations have been regularly shared and promoted during focused events and email exchanges with these stakeholders.

This chapter starts with a timeline of the policy context and the activities carried out by partners. It will then describe in more details the activities and their performance, in terms of event attendance and content improvement.

1.1 Timeline of the EPBD recast process

- The **October 2020**: Launch of the “Renovation Wave Strategy”, a wide program for the development of the legislative framework to motivate the boom of renovation of the European building stock, including the revision of the EPBD.
- **30 March to 22 June 2021**: The public Consultation period was open for the EC to receive inputs from everyone and invited all stakeholders to attend the series of 5 stakeholder workshops.

¹ In our work, we decided to speak of ‘deep energy renovation’, although the official documents always use the term ‘deep renovation’. It must be noted, however, that there are countries, in which ‘deep renovations’ are also defined based on the extent of renovation overall, i.e., the quantity and quality of work undertaken for the renovation of a building’s interior and exterior, not only for energy efficiency. In order not to create confusion, we mostly use ‘deep (energy) renovation’ in this text, except for concrete proposals to change the legal text in the draft EPBD recast, where we use ‘deep renovation’.



- **29 April 2021:** Third stakeholder workshop on “Strengthening buildings information tools (with a focus on EPC)”
- **15 December 2021:** the EC submitted a proposal to the EP and the Council for a revision of the EPBD. It is one of the key initiatives of the EC’s “Renovation wave” announced in October 2020.
- **3 February 2022:** Ciarán Cuffe (The Greens/EFA) was appointed rapporteur for EPBD in the EP’s committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE).
- **30 March 2022:** the EC received feedback from various stakeholders through a round of public consultations on the EPBD recast proposal made in December 2021.
- **6 June 2022:** Ciarán Cuffe delivered his draft report on the EPBD recast to the ITRE committee.
- **21 October 2022:**² the Council agreed on a “general approach”, with the agreement of the 27 Member states under the helm of the Czech Presidency of the Council. It is the position of the Council to enter into negotiations with the EP during the trilogue negotiations moderated by the EC.
- **30 January 2023:** the EP’s largest political parties agreed, in the ITRE committee, on a compromise³ on the recast of the EPBD.
- **9 February 2023:** the MEPs of the ITRE committee voted and approved the compromise brokered by the rapporteur, Ciaran Cuffe, which will then be subject to a vote in the plenary.

This report only covers the events until February 2023. In the future, the MEPs should vote on the compromise in plenary, the indicative date is set on 13 March. April 2023 should be the beginning of “trilogue negotiations” (or “trilogues”) involving the Council and the EP, the two co-legislators, and the EC ensuring the mediation. The aim of the trilogues is to reach a joint position to be then subject to final approval through Council and EP’s processes.

² <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-13280-2022-INIT/en/pdf>

³ <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20230206IPR72112/energy-performance-of-buildings-climate-neutrality-by-2050>



2 POLICY DIALOGUES AT THE EU LEVEL

The policy recommendations were presented to and discussed with national and EU policy-makers during high-visibility events in order to advance consensus, possibly improve them further, and stimulate uptake of these policy proposals and instruments. The table below gives an overview of the key stake-holders and their role in this EU-level policy dialogue.

Key stakeholders and their role in the policy dialogue	
Key stakeholders	Their role
<p>European Commission > Directorate-General for Energy</p> <p>Deputy Director-General - Coordination of the Just and Green Energy Transition (in charge of Directorates B and C)</p> <p>Directorate B: Just Transition, Consumers, Energy Efficiency and Innovation</p> <p>Unit Buildings and Products (ENER.B.3)</p>	<p>The EC is the EU institution that submits proposals for new legislations and policies of the EU in accordance with the Union's interests and submits the texts to the EP and Council.</p>
<p>European Parliament (EP) > Members of the European Parliament (MEPs)</p> <p>Parliamentary committees</p> <p>Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE)</p>	<p>The only directly elected body in the EU. As part of the co-legislative procedure, the EP acts as co-legislator with the Council. For each legislative proposal, a committee is designated and appoints a rapporteur, whose role is to review and amend the EC proposals. The rapporteur ensures a consensus is reached among different political groups represented.</p>
<p>European Council: Energy attachés working in preparation for the ministerial meeting of Transport, Telecommunications and Energy Council (Energy)</p>	<p>The body representing the national governments, reviews and amend the EC proposals in accordance with the national interests.</p>
<p>Concerted Action on the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (CA EPBD)</p>	<p>CA EPBD is a joint initiative between the EU Member States and the EC. It involves representatives of national ministries or their affiliated institutions who are in charge of preparing the technical, legal and administrative framework for the EPBD in each EU Member State, plus Norway. The objective is to enhance the sharing of information and experiences from national adoption and implementation of this important European legislation. It has assigned central working teams which deal with every EPBD article, and provides information about the status of every MS, country reports, and best practices applied to achieve energy efficiency in buildings.</p>



European Energy Network (EnR)	<p>EnR is a voluntary network currently numbering 25 European energy agencies, with responsibility for the planning, management or review of national research, development, demonstration or dissemination programmes in the fields of energy efficiency and renewable energy and climate change abatement. It seeks to strengthen cooperation between member agencies and other European actors on all issues relevant to sustainable energy (energy efficiency, sustainable transport and renewable energy). International comparison and information sharing takes place primarily through eight Working Groups, which are also open to relevant non-member organisations.</p> <p>The EnR Buildings Working Group's focus is the energy performance of buildings and addresses policies, initiatives, and technical measures.</p>
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Table 4: Key stakeholders and their role in the policy dialogue at the EU level

At the EU level, the policy dialogues organised by QualDeEPC targeted the EU institutions involved in the policymaking process listed in table 4 hereabove. The timing of QualDeEPC's activities followed the process of the EPBD detailed in the chapter before to have the biggest impact possible on EU policy. Indeed, in the recast of the EPBD, EPCs are highlighted as an important tool for renovation. The second aspect of QualDeEPC, namely deep renovation, was also mentioned in the text. These two aspects were very encouraging for the potential impact of the recommendations. Among the activities, the partners participated in high-level events (see next sub-chapter) where policymakers were involved, and one-on-one meetings for deeper discussions.

2.1 High-level policy discussion events of QualDeEPC

QualDeEPC organised three main events with the aim to directly discuss outcomes at EU level. After the short overview about the events, they will be reported in more details.

- **3 February 2022:** The QualDeEPC project organised a roundtable with key European associations working in the field of Energy Performance of Buildings and Energy Certification. The 29 participants could benefit from an exclusive first presentation of the QualDeEPC **draft policy recommendations**, which were positively received. The EPC template was also appreciated.
- **15 June 2022,** FEDARENE co-organised with EREN a session dedicated to EPC and digitalisation of building's data featuring three projects: QualDeEPC, CrossCERT, and MATRYCS. As part of the FEDARENE General Assemblies that took place in León, Spain, the event welcomed 61 participants from 40 different organisations across Europe. The intense session let participants go beyond the technicalities of energy data in buildings to discuss how the EPC, as a tool, can encourage deep home renovation.
- **15 November 2022,** the final conference gathered 86 people online and offline. The partners presented the new EPC template, tools developed, and policy recommendations drafted during the project. They invited speakers from the Next Gen EPCert Cluster as well.



2.1.1 EU Roundtable

On 3 February 2022, the QualDeEPC project organised a roundtable with key European associations working in the field of Energy Performance of Buildings and Energy Certification. The participants could benefit from an exclusive first presentation of the QualDeEPC **draft policy recommendations**. Overall, the improvements on the seven priorities of EPCs and comprehensive policy proposals and draft policy recommendations of the QualDeEPC project were welcomed by the 29 participants and well taken. The enhanced EPC template provided by QualDeEPC was also appreciated, and participants felt that the balance between technical complexity and affordability of the EPCs should be maintained so that they remain reliable and yet cost-effective. Discussions included the importance of building renovation passports, which describe staged renovation as the prime instrument for deep energy renovation, or when they are not available, how recommendations on EPCs can provide an alternative. Another issue was the merits, challenges, and limitations of EPCs with calculated energy consumption and measured energy consumption. More information is available [here](#).

2.1.2 Session at the FEDARENE General Assembly

On 15 June 2022, FEDARENE co-organised with EREN a session dedicated to EPC and digitalisation of building's data featuring three projects: QualDeEPC, CrossCERT, and MATRYCS. As part of the FEDARENE General Assemblies in León, Spain, the event welcomed 61 participants from 40 different organisations across Europe. The session started with an introduction to CrossCERT, where the University of Zaragoza advocated for having common assessment methods in EPCs around Europe to ensure to all European citizens that their house has the energy performance label they deserve. ESCAN followed up with QualDeEPC and its online tool (qualrenovate.eu) designed to guide homeowners in their decision to renovate their buildings deeply. This online tool is one of the policy recommendations drafted by the project, presented in a video by the QualDeEPC project coordinator, Stefan Thomas from the Wuppertal Institute. The session closed with an overview of the MATRYCS project, which aims to become an energy marketplace of big data and services in the building sector including EPC. The intense session let participants go beyond the technicalities of energy data in buildings to discuss how the EPC, as a tool, can encourage deep home renovation. More information is available [here](#).

2.1.3 Final Conference

The final event of QualDeEPC took place on 15 November 2022 and gathered about 85 people online and offline. All the progress made since the start of the project in 2019 has kept the deep renovation measures at its core. During the conference, partners presented the enhanced EPC template form proposed by the project, tools developed, and policy recommendations drafted during the project. In the 2 panel discussions, the speakers discussed the role the EPCs can play in accelerating building renovation. Aspects of user-friendliness (eg. EPC template of QualDeEPC) and high energy performance standards including renovation recommendations were regularly brought up by different speakers. More information is available [here](#).

2.1.4 Direct contacts and promotion campaigns

In the first phase, QualDeEPC has shared its recommendations with DG ENER early in the process of the directive revision. Once the EC published its proposal, the consortium engaged with MEPs and assistants who, as explained in table 3-1, may get inspiration from the proposals for their amendments. The plan was thus to contact 6 targeted MEPs (in)directly involved in the EPBD recast from the ITRE committee and ENVI committee as the latter will give an opinion on the ITRE's amendments. In addition to inviting them to a 30-min online call, they received the recommendations in written and in a 9-



min video prepared by the Wuppertal Institute. After the publication of the draft amendments by the MEPs, FEDARENE analysed them and compared the amendments with what the project recommended, identifying which MEPs had similar recommendations and contacted them to further suggest voting advice. In this phase, 13 more MEPs from the committees ITRE, ENVI and AGRI were contacted and received the QualDeEPC recommendations. In total, about 51 emails were sent, including reminders and regular exchanges. Together with their assistants, in copy of those emails, the contacted MEPs were thereby able to have a look at the QualDeEPC recommendations, either in reading or in a video.

In parallel, national partners were asked to get in touch with their representatives at the European Council, to multiply the chances of the European Council decision to include some recommendations proposed by QualDeEPC. Several partners had already regular contacts with the relevant ministries in their countries, but getting in touch with the national representations was an extra door to be knocked at for QualDeEPC. This part is also included in the partners' effort in the National policy dialogue. Their interest in this exercise was to further position themselves as key partners when the EPBD will get adapted into national laws.

2.2 Collaboration with the Next Gen EPCert projects cluster

At this stage, it is highly important to note that QualDeEPC has taken part in a grouping of projects that focus on EPCs. Called "Next Gen EPCert Cluster", this group of projects funded by the EU each work on some aspects of Energy Performance Certificates: digitalisation, MEPS, or SRI are topics covered in the other projects that QualDeEPC is not working on.

The collaboration started with 7 projects that started in 2019 and 2020, they were joined by projects from 2021 and more from 2022⁴. This group is meant to create a unique channel of collaboration to keep everyone in the loop and maximize the impact while minimizing the efforts. The policy recommendations received further visibility thanks to a close collaboration with the projects. They also collaborated via regular invitations in events, round of comments on project results, NDA meetings with policymakers, and common campaigns on the projects' results.

In February 2023, the group is made of: ePANACEA, E-DYCE, D²EPC, EPC RECAST, crossCert, EUB SuperHub, iBRoad2EPC, TIMEPAC, SmartlivingEPC, and CHRONICLE. Initiatives like the EPB center is also a key partner to ensure that QualDeEPC results live on and are used.

⁴ List of projects included in the Next Gen EPCert Cluster: <https://fedarene.org/project/qualdeepc/european-projects-on-energy-performance-certificates/>



3 NATIONAL POLICY DIALOGUES

The national partners, in addition to helping the drafting of the EU policy recommendations, had also the important task to draft the national ones. They had to discuss them during the 4th round of National Workshops and the policy dialogues by participating in high-level events. In particular, for the National Workshops, that gathered a total of 121 participants, the objective was to present and discuss the project's proposals for further revision and convergence process with national stakeholders and experts such as representatives of the Association of Bulgarian Energy Agencies, MITECO (Spanish Ministry of Ecology Transition Energy Policy and Mines), or from the Federal Chamber of German Architects about:

- the nationally adapted policy proposals and tools (updated since the 3rd workshop);
- how to further improve the developed tools and how to ensure their sustainability;
- possibilities to join events to present the policy recommendations and share information with related projects;

The 4th national workshops are the last of a series of 4 national workshops where QualDeEPC partners have nurture their relations with key national players have exchanged continuously on the progress of QualDeEPC, in-between the workshops.

The following 7 sub-chapters describe for each country the takeaways from the 4th national workshops and the results of the National policy events.



3.1 Bulgaria

In Bulgaria, the partner EAP listed the following key stakeholders and their role in the national policy landscape.

Key stakeholders and their role in the sustainability of the results of QualDeEPC project	
Key stakeholders	Their role
Policy makers	Take into account the results and the suggestions, transfer them with cooperation of some of the other stakeholders into concrete policy proposals
Local governments	Citizens' information campaigns for promotion of the tools and the EPC achievements; follow-up of the application of the advertisement requirements on local level;
Energy agencies	Suggestion on improvement of the results, their application at local, regional and national level; together with the policy makers, local government and the professionals: work on policy proposals; cooperation with the citizens;
Academia	Provide feedback on the theoretical achievements; organise trainings for EPC auditors
Professional chambers of engineers and architect	Promote and use the results, give proposals for update and improvement; practical application of the project achievements; provide feedback on the practical application of the results; key role in the EPC assessors trainings
Energy auditors	Promote and use the results, give proposals for update and improvement; practical application of the project achievements and feedback; key role in the EPC assessors training
Facility managers' chambers	Promote the results to the building owners/renters, active role in the application of the advertisement guidelines suggestions and the promotion of the tools
Chamber of installers	Practical application of the results and feedback on them

Table 5: Key stakeholders and their role in the sustainability of the results of QualDeEPC project in Bulgaria

In order to maintain the National Expert Forum, EAP as part of the Association of Bulgarian Energy Agencies organises National Conferences twice a year with different panels, one of which is dedicated to the Energy Efficiency. Representatives of the policy makers, legislative bodies and EPC and building experts are always invited and present. They actively take part in the discussions and proposals for improvement of the local legislation. The outcome of these Conferences is always a recommendations and policy proposal document, which is sent to all the respective national institutions.

On 29 and 30 November 2022, EAP discussed the policy recommendation during the XVI National Conference of the ABEA, which gathered 157 participants. The main topic of this edition was "Energy efficiency and RES – the challenges of the energy transition and energy poverty". Representatives of ABEA, EnEffect, and Sofia Municipality officially opened the event. The two-day forum, which was held in a hybrid format, ended with an emphatic standout interest from representatives of ministries, state institutions, embassies, industry organisations, energy agencies and centers, academia, municipalities, experts, and companies. The event clearly reflected the importance of the topic of energy efficiency and RES for all its industrial and non-industrial users, and valuable and necessary industry news. As



main takeaways, EAP noted that the policy recommendation regarding the EPC template was very well accepted and supported, but will be taken in consideration in the next version of the Bulgarian EPC template. They also wrote that a focus on the assessors' trainings and capacity building was put and need further discussion and work on it as it is a problematic point as there were no trainings for energy assessors since 2011. Finally, the deep energy renovation policy recommendations were discussed and were estimated as a good point for further discussion and integration.

EAP actively participates in policy proposal documents, discussions, workshops at local and EU level, which makes the access to these stakeholders easy and creates sustainable relationships with them. Following the agenda of the 4th National Workshop on 13 October 2022 in [Annexe B](#), the discussions went as follows. First, the proposed definition for "Deep Energy Renovation" will be very useful for the Bulgarian context and provides opportunity to distinguish it from the definition for "deep renovation" actually existing in the Spatial Development Act. Moreover, as the national requirements for the energy class for renovation of the buildings cover the requirements in the proposed definition, its introduction will be the opportunity to officialise them as buildings covering the "Deep Energy Renovation". Second, the advantage of having a universal EPC form across EU is undeniable. Still the "energy rating indicator" could not convince all the participants, but the majority of them accept it as a very good and user-friendly approach. This proposal will require amendment of the Energy Efficiency Act, Ordinance № E-ПД-04-2/16.02.2022 and Ordinance E-ПД-04-1/22.01.2016. Third, regular mandatory EPC assessor training: nationally adapted policy proposal, framework and content. Since the previous workshop, all stakeholders agree that the Regular mandatory EPC assessor trainings are needed. The use of exam could be included in the local legislation via recast of the Energy Efficiency Act which defined the duties and qualification of the energy assessors. At last, a huge challenge is that the Bulgarian EPC scheme a single flat cannot have an EPC and the rate of the assessed buildings at national level is very low. Therefore, any obligation to include the energy class in real estate advertisements with possible administrative penalties are not acceptable because it is obvious that the owners of the apartments in buildings with no EPC will be unable to rent or sell.

Regarding, the EU-level policy recommendations, the participants took part in a poll and rated each of the policy recommendations ("support", "disagreement", "no clear opinion" "not discussed in detail"). In general, the majority agreed with the proposals. Some uncertainties concerned the DRNP and the online tool. After the presentation of the DRNP for Bulgaria, the participants congratulated QualDeEPC for its development. EAP plans to keep both the platform and the online tool alive thanks to its ambition to develop a physical hub acting like an OSS, or at least to keep the information up-to-date.



3.2 Germany

In Germany, the partners Dena, Wuppertal Institut, and E-P-C joined effort in reaching numerous key stakeholders of the national policy landscape.

Key stakeholders and their role in the sustainability of the results of QualDeEPC project	
Key stakeholders	Their role
Policy makers / federal ministries	Taking into account the results and proposals from the project and translating them into policy proposals in cooperation with other stakeholders.
Energy agencies	Implementation and application at the local, regional level; collaboration with policy makers, local government, and professionals in developing policy proposals; collaboration with citizens.
Energy consultant associations	Promote and use the results, make suggestions for updating and improvement; practical application of project results and feedback; key role in training EPC assessors
Financial institutions	Promote and use the results, make suggestions for updating and improvement; practical application of project results and feedback

Table 6: Key stakeholders and their role in the sustainability of the results of QualDeEPC project in Germany

Dena is involved in numerous projects with participants in the National Expert Forum. Further exchange can take place via these projects. In addition, regular contact will be maintained with these key stakeholders through various events and working groups related to energy efficiency. Dena is actively involved in policy proposals and discussions in the energy-efficient and climate-neutral building sector, both at national and EU level, which facilitates access to these stakeholders and creates sustainable relationships.

Within a project commissioned by the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action for the further development of the EPBD and the Building Energy Act in Germany in which dena is involved, presentations were held on a possible further development of energy performance certificates, which also included suggestions and results from the QualDeEPC project. Some suggestions from the QualDeEPC project were also taken up as good suggestions, e.g. introduction of an energy certificate assessor database, certification of assessors and regular further training. The participants of these events consisted of staff from the Federal Ministries for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK) and Housing, Urban Development and Building (BMWSB). Furthermore, staff from the Federal Office for Energy Efficiency (BAFA/BfEE), the Federal Environment Agency (UBA), the Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR). The first presentation was on 27 January 2022 and the second on 13 July 2022. Another discussion meeting with the Ministries BMWK/BMWSB etc. is planned for March 2023. The findings and results from QualDeEPC will be incorporated here as well.

In the 4th national workshop, on 07 November 2022, the discussions include the inclusion of deep energy renovation recommendations in EPC that would require to be adapted the Germany's context (in German Energy Performance Act for Buildings (GEG)) and there are still conflicts on the current informative character of the German EPC and future needs of legal certainty.

Regarding the EU-level policy recommendations, the participants preferred to take the poll after the workshop to discuss the issues with colleagues internally before answering the questions. The majority agreed with the proposals of QualDeEPC although sometimes sharing comments and doubts to some aspects to the texts. A comment that was repeated was that the Building Renovation Roadmap (iSFP)



already includes some features, so there was no need for it in the new EPC. This was also linked to a general fear that QualDeEPC would lead to having a long and time-consuming certification process which could undermine the overall goal to deeply renovate as many buildings as possible. Regarding the DRNP, the Innovation City Ruhr⁵ was suggested as blueprint. Regular further training (as for energy consultants) was preferred to examinations. Regarding advertisements, the participants say that Länder should be responsible for the enforcement of compliance with advertisement regulations.

In many stakeholder comments, great importance is attached to the Building Renovation Roadmap/Passport, of which the German model is called "*individueller Sanierungsfahrplan iSFP*". The attitude is that there should remain a clear difference between an EPC and the much more detailed Renovation Passport. In Germany, operational rating EPCs based on past energy consumption are allowed for certain buildings today, even without a site visit to the building. For these, it would clearly require an additional effort by the assessor to add the more detailed renovation recommendations and energy savings data proposed by QualDeEPC. However, QualDeEPC has proposed this on purpose, as the iSFP can only be prepared for a few buildings, while EPCs are much more numerous. Therefore, the project team considers it as important that the EPCs have the proposed initial information on renovation recommendations and energy savings. These can be expanded to more precision and detail in a full Renovation Passport.

⁵ <https://www.innovationcity-bottrop.de/index.php?id=3&L=1>



3.3 Greece

In Greece, the partner CRES listed the key stakeholders and their role in the national policy landscape.

Key stakeholders and their role in the sustainability of the results of QualDeEPC project	
Key stakeholders	Their role
Policy Makers 1. Ministry for Environment and Energy 2. Division of Energy Policies and Energy Efficiency 3. Hellenic Energy Inspectorate	Take into account the results and proposals from the project and translate them into policy proposals in consultation with market stakeholders. In charge for the formulation of the respective national regulations.
Energy Agencies	Communicate the results of project to a larger audience Facilitate deep energy renovation, run DRNP platforms as well as the online tool
Hellenic Technical Chamber	Develop the relative Technical Guides assisting the implementation of updated Regulations. Promote and use the results, give proposals for update and improvement; practical application of the project achievements; provide feedback on the practical application of the results.
Academia	Provide feedback on the results.
Energy Auditors (assessors) 1. Pan-Hellenic Association of Certified Energy Inspectors (PACEI) 2. Individual Auditors (assessors)	Promote and use the results, give proposals for update and improvement; practical application of the project achievements and feedback; key role in the EPC assessors training;
Installers, Respective professionals' associations.	Practical application of the results and feedback on them
Building owners associations	Promote the results to the building owners/tenants, active role in the application of the advertisement guidelines suggestions and the promotion of the tools
Financial institutions	Promote and use the results, make suggestions for updating and improvement & feedback
Software developers	Develop commercial software tools taking into account new requirements and in line with the official national tool updated version to be provided by the competent Ministry

Table 7: Key stakeholders and their role in the sustainability of the results of QualDeEPC project in Greece

On 02 December 2022, CRES participated in the e-PANACEA 3rd online workshop: Improved EPC template where the 27 participants (End users, representatives from policymaking bodies (Ministry of Energy and Climate as well as local authorities), and EPC assessors got more information about the e-PANACEA's EPC template and QualDeEPC's results produced at national level focusing on the proposed



enhanced EPC template, DRNP and online tool as adapted to the Greek context. Overall, the enhanced EPC template proposed by QualDeEPC was well received, and especially the usefulness of the “energy rating” of the building components and technical systems was pointed out. The DRNP as well as the online tool could work in a complementary way with sister project results in order to raise awareness on the holistic and step-wise approach of buildings energy renovation, especially for the end users. Also, mandatory training/examination should be an important element for the EPCs quality improvement. The representatives from the Ministry of Energy and Climate (competent policymaking body for the QualDeEPC results adaptation) were members of the national experts’ forum; therefore, regular communication is already established.

The content of the 4th national workshop, that took place on 04 November 2022 in Greece, was dedicated to QualDeEPC’s policy recommendations aligned with the 7 priorities recognized by the project as well as the general proposal of the modified nZEB-based approach for defining deep energy renovation at national and EU level. During the second session, the project team presented good practices examples for the project priorities related to:

- The voluntary/mandatory advertising guidelines for EPCs and improving compliance with the mandatory use of EPCs in real estate advertisement.

For this priority, CRES selected to present the example of a project partner country and in particular the case of Sweden but also examples from other European countries such as the cases of Ireland and France.

- Regular mandatory EPC assessor training or examination on assessment and renovation recommendations, required for certification/accreditation and registry;

This topic was complemented by the presentation of good practice examples of project partner countries (Bulgaria, Hungary and Sweden).

Most of the participants had attended the 3 previous workshops, therefore no additional comments or remarks related to the nationally adapted proposals were made. Additionally during the 1st session, the *energy-hub-for-all* portal as upgraded by QualDeEPC was presented in detail, while the online tool was already running and presented during the 3rd national workshop. Considering that the previous versions of both tools were developed by CRES and available since 2016, no further comments on their sustainability were expressed, except the availability of human and financial resources for CRES for their regular update.

During the 2nd session, the QualDeEPC sustainability strategy for Greece was presented and in particular, the key findings of the assessment of the implementation and policy processes required for the Greek case in order to forward the development and implementation of the policy proposals adapted to the national context. The participants agreed that these processes are time consuming, and their implementation in some cases can exceed the 24 months that CRES has indicated as an average time frame.

As regards the feedback received on project policy recommendations at EU-Level, most attendees agreed but there was a hesitation about expressing their opinion during the event. However, all presentations were shared with the participants after the workshop.



3.4 Hungary

In Hungary, the partners ENERGIACLUB and BME listed the key stakeholders and their role in the national policy landscape.

Key stakeholders and their role in the sustainability of the results of QualDeEPC project	
Key stakeholders	Their role
Ministry for Industry and Technology (Ministry for Energy since 12. 2022)	Responsible for legislation
Lechner Knowledge Centre	Develop and maintain the EPC register
Hungarian Chamber of Engineers and Hungarian Chamber of Architects	Verify training content and issue certificates to EPC assessors, inform EPC assessors of major changes; review and approve certification bodies that issue certificates to energy experts; Implement results in courses.
Budapest University of Technology and Economics (BME)	Collaboration with ministries. Develop and update professional (technical) content of legislation.
Advisory NGOs active in the topic (HuGBC, Hungarian Energy Efficiency Institute, Energiaklub)	Collaboration with authorities; collaboration with citizens, promotion, and use of the results
Academia	Provide feedback on the results
National Bank of Hungary	Promote and use the results, make suggestions for updating and improvement; practical application of project results

Table 8: Key stakeholders and their role in the sustainability of the results of the QualDeEPC project in Hungary

On 1 February 2023, BME participated in the START 2023! National Congress of Building Service Engineers, which gathered 250 participants, mostly energy assessors. There was the introductory presentation of a 6 hours session with a focus of energy performance certification detailed methods. In this occasion, BME presented QualDeEPC's main results, highlighting the enhanced EPC template proposed by the project. This new EPC template was welcomed by the assessors. Some assessors are afraid that the new classification method for system components will make the work more complicated and costly. Other assessors have welcomed the proposal, because it will give more useful information for users. It was also mentioned that the fields in light green background with white characters are difficult to read. It was the first event when the EPC assessors have been involved in the dissemination. The overall acceptance was positive, although there are some doubts about the risk of increasing working hours and costs of issuing an EPC based on the new template.

The EU-level policy recommendations had been discussed in detail during the 3rd workshop, there were no further comments in the 4th workshop on 28 October 2022. More details were asked about what QualDeEPC partners do to integrate policy proposals to the EPBD amendments. They also gave the following comments to the DRNP and to the online tool:

- There are no challenges for maintaining/ updating them
- Barriers of further use have been presented



- There are very limited possible actions for extending and improving – that was emphasized

In general, as the legislation upgrading process has stuck at national level in 2021 and recent changes in energy prices and policies, in addition to the international conflicts raised in 2022, lacking capacities and foreseen changes in the administrative structure made the timing for this last round of discussion not ideal in Hungary.

Nevertheless, developed and refined national policy recommendations were formulated in legislative texts and could enter into force in the near future by amending the relevant legislation.



3.5 Latvia

In Latvia, the partner EKODOMA listed the key stakeholders and their role in the national policy landscape.

Key stakeholders and their role in the sustainability of the results of QualDeEPC project	
Key stakeholders	Their role
Policymaker / legislator – Ministry of Economics	Incorporate the results of the project into national legislation on building energy efficiency Communicate the changes in legislation to other groups of stakeholders
Energy Agencies	Communicate the results of the project to a larger audience Facilitate deep energy renovation, run DRNP platforms
Energy auditor (assessor) certifiers	Ensure that energy auditors are informed on the developed proposals
EPC issuers	Test the developed proposals in real life and give feedback for additional improvements
Housing management companies	Promote the use of developed online tools and DRNP platforms

Table 9: Key stakeholders and their role in the sustainability of the results of QualDeEPC project in Latvia

On 25 November 2022, 23 participants from national and regional authorities, energy assessors, material producers, financial institutions, universities and others participated in a joint workshop from QualDeEPC and U-Cert project. During the workshop the main outcomes of the QualDeEPC and U-Cert projects were presented and discussed. Also a person from Ministry of Economics presented the status of the new online calculation platform which will be used in about 1.5 to 2 years as a platform for EPC calculations and EPC issuance. In this workshop the 7 priorities developed during the QualDeEPC project were presented. The main emphasis during this workshop was given to pilot buildings, Enhanced EPC template, improved deep energy renovation recommendations and DRNP platform and tool. In addition, a discussion on mandatory usage of EPC in real estate advertisements was had. As in other QualDeEPC workshops and seminars, the feedback from this workshop was similar. The Enhanced EPC template was well received but some concerns were raised due to fact that in Latvia quite recently the EPC template has been changed, and the recast of EPBD most likely means that the EPC template once again will experience changes. Therefore, it was suggested to ensure that the changes suggested by QualDeEPC project are done at the same time when the requirements of the recast of EPBD will be known and included in Latvian building energy efficiency legislation and normative.

On 04 November, on the 4th National Workshop, legislators, energy auditors, and heat insulation manufacturers were invited. Since most of the participants already were informed about the QualDeEPC project, there were no major new suggestions or comments compared to previous seminars and workshops. Workshops attendees in most part agreed with the policy recommendations.

The main question that was raised was how to physically implement the suggestion without additional load to legislators, energy assessors and other stakeholder groups. Also, the recast of EPBD and the national Latvian position on this recast was discussed. Some concerns were raised that the frequent changes in legislation and approaches to building energy efficiency improvements should be somehow unified. Some suggestions on simplifying the enhanced EPC for regular non energy experts were given.



Due to recent changes in legislation, it was also suggested that more emphasis should be given on energy assessor regular trainings, because at the moment there is no consensus in the energy assessor community on how to perform calculations for EPC issuance.



3.6 Spain

In Spain, the partner ESCAN listed the key stakeholders and their role in the national policy landscape.

Key stakeholders and their role in the sustainability of the results of QualDeEPC project	
Key stakeholders	Their role
Policy makers - Ministries	Transfer and consider the results and suggestions of the project with cooperation of stakeholders into energy and buildings policy
Energy agencies	Facilitators for technical aspects of the new results of the project to be considered and potentially included in the legislation and normative
Regional local Governments	They manage the EPC schemes and some financing programmes for building renovations, so consideration deep renovation and recommendations of QualDeEPC. They also implement training courses for the EPC professionals
Professional chambers, associations of engineers, architects and manufacturers	Promotion and use of the tools and other results of the project; application in the buildings improvements and for trainings; also feedback for improvements
EPC issuers	Utilisation of some of the main results of the project as the tools and recommendations for suggestion deep renovations of buildings within the EPCs
PTEC - Technological Association of Construction Industry	National promotion and dissemination of project results to their associated members.

Table 10: Key stakeholders and their role in the sustainability of the results of QualDeEPC project in Spain

On 12 May 2022, the participants (most of national and regional authorities: two different Ministries, National Energy Agency and Regional body EREN who organised the event; several participants from Universities and technologic innovative institute that coordinates other similar EU projects and representatives of companies), the crossCert project-stakeholders workshop included a presentation of the QualDeEPC's tools and policy recommendations. The other participants presented the results of the CrossCert, e-PANACEA and Metrics projects. Also, the representative of the Spanish National Energy Agency summarised the main financial programmes for building renovations. The conclusion was that some results can be used in other projects, that the modification of the legislation about trainings for EPC issuers is now happening, the proposals of QualDeEPC are welcomed but difficult to consider mandatory courses for updating knowledge, and that the Spanish DRNP, in particular, is great for information to citizens and also some contents for both citizens and professionals (and institutions), i.e., financial incentives data. The event was interesting with representatives of the main national bodies and one regional energy institution also companies, university, and innovative centre, all working to improve energy performance certification and deep energy renovation.

In the 4th National Workshop, on 20 October 2022, ESCAN invited the Ministry MITECO and Ministry of Buildings MITMA, National Energy Agency and regional governments; also, municipalities that have been interested in the project and the professionals who participated in the pilot projects performing



the EPCs and few manufacturers (as the target group for this workshop was more for policy makers). After several contacts - telephone calls and emails with agenda- invitation, most of them attended. Also very interested and some of them already participated about the EPDB review.

They exchanged ideas for sustainability after the project finalisation in February 2023. Because most of them attended the previous workshop (Madrid 2022), the recommendations and the new template were briefly explained, while more details we needed for **Mandatory training; qualrenovate platform; Guidelines for EPCs and compliance** from the real estate sector.

Most of the policy recommendations were agreed upon by the participants. The review of national legislation will imply many technical discussions and agreements, especially about the parameters included in the EPC, the reclassification (A to G etc.), the use of the new template, and the use of one-stop-shop and platforms for public information on deep renovation. Also, mandatory training on the content about deep renovation has been already proposed in the review of the national legislation.

The mandatory targets of rehabilitation will promote the market although it may be considered as economic barriers and needs more information to be given to citizens; re-scaling the classification (A to G) will be carried out as stated in the Directive (targets will not be easy to achieve, as Spain includes several areas in the South and East with warm temperatures and the buildings do not need heating systems, this will call for more deep renovations).



3.7 Sweden

In Sweden, the partner CIT listed the key stakeholders and their role in the national policy landscape.

Key stakeholders and their role in the sustainability of the results of QualDeEPC project	
Key stakeholders	Their role
The Swedish Energy Agency	Implementation and application at national level; collaboration with ministries, collaboration with local energy agencies.
The Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning	Implementation and application at national level; collaboration with ministries, collaboration with local energy agencies. It provides information related to EPCs in an online EPC handbook.
Local energy agencies and energy advisors, Energikontoren Sverige	Collaboration with authorities; collaboration with citizens, promotion and use of the results
Certification bodies; Swedac	Verify training content and issue certificates to EPC assessors, inform EPC assessors on major changes. Review and approve certification bodies that issue certificates to energy experts
Companies offering trainings	Implement results in courses.
Academia	Provide feedback on the results.
The Swedish Bankers' Association	Promote and use the results, make suggestions for updating and improvement; practical application of project results

Table 11: Key stakeholders and their role in the sustainability of the results of QualDeEPC project in Sweden

On 26 January 2023, CIT participated at the conference *Energideklarationsdagen* (EPC day) with a presentation on results from QualDeEPC. *Energideklarationsdagen* is a yearly event for professionals working with EPCs with the purpose to enable discussions between authorities, certification bodies, EPC assessors and other stakeholders. It includes policy discussions of future directives and regulations, sharing related to new regulations, sharing good practice and inspirational examples and advice, and exchanging experiences between EPC assessors.

This year, the event gathered 62 participants (29 in Stockholm and 33 online), mostly EPC assessors, but also persons representing authorities (National Board of Housing Building and planning), larger property owners (private and public), certification bodies, energy companies, academy and media. The presentations included:

- Implemented and upcoming changes in regulations, and discussion with the National Board of Housing Building and Planning;
- Next generation of EPCs: Results from EU Horizon2020-project QualDeEPC
- Energy optimisation – a profitable investment and benefits for the climate;
- Digital energy and property data for future energy declarations;
- How to carry out an EPC: methods and advice;



- Cost-effective energy efficiency measures in different building-types.

In this event, CIT noted that a general increase in interest in understanding the EPC and receiving renovation recommendations in the EPC can be seen among house owners. Also, stricter regulations with a requirement to include more renovation recommendations and packages of recommendations to reach deep renovation levels in EPCs is appreciated by EPC assessors but they are concerned of who will pay for the extra assessment. Another conclusion from the event was that it is very important that the EPC is based on measured energy use and not on calculations, and that the regulations should be stricter on this point. Also, the on-site visit is very important to make the right recommendations. Finally, it was pointed out that it is important to remember that the EPC assessor only has the task of assessing recommendations for the building's energy use, where household and business electricity are not included.

In the 4th National workshop, 03 November 2022, and the follow-up meetings that took place 1 month after, participants gathered to discuss the updates of the project, and further revision and implementation of the policy proposals. They mostly agreed with the proposals that were discussed. Regarding the inclusion of renovation recommendations, in general, they were positive to include more, and more ambitious recommendations, also when not cost-effective in a short perspective, especially when suitable in connection to a future renovation needed anyway. However, not necessarily as far as nZEB or ZEB standards for all buildings, but to rather focus on buildings with poor energy performance. Concerns regarding a requirement to include all recommendations needed to achieve nZEB for all buildings:

- At a societal level: Risk for suboptimization.
- At building level: unjustifiable costs for the individual building owner to improve or replace building parts and systems with already acceptable energy performance.

In general, the participants were positive to renovation passports, since they will be connected to the building owner and will be based on actual, not normalised, energy use. However, they were hesitant to requiring renovation passports for *all but* nZEB buildings, arguing that it would be of questionable value for buildings with acceptable energy performance. It was therefore suggested to only make mandatory for buildings with poor energy performance, e.g. buildings with energy class F or G, and voluntary for other. It was also commented that financial incentives may be needed.

The online tool recommendation was not discussed in detail in this meeting, but the participants disagree that this recommendation should be included in the EPBD. How the member states should design the incentives is considered a national matter.

The participants gave further comments about the necessity to coordinate efforts with initiatives from the authorities and industry. Regarding the DRNP, this should be coordinated with the national board of housing building and planning which has ongoing work to take forward an information platform on energy efficient buildings), and with the Swedish Energy Agency, which has existing information platforms *Min husguide*, *Solelportalen*. Preferably, the online platform should be an authority-owned platform for credibility.



4 CONCLUSIONS

The consortium fulfilled all planned activities for policy discussion: partners organized and took part in various events to reach as many stakeholders, always aiming for the highest levels.

In addition, the activities carried out were successful in their very substance. In fact, the feedback received during the discussions was very positive and the proposals of QualDeEPC were met with useful comments and suggestions as well as interesting questions that only such consultations can lead to.

The main highlights were that the QualDeEPC enhanced EPC template form proposed by QualDeEPC was accepted by the majority of the stakeholders reached. In several instances, some concerns were expressed about the length and the extra time needed to complete the EPC. But the information types gathered on the template form were highly relevant and of great interest for the stakeholders, giving a nice outlook for the future.

One of the most acclaimed recommendations is the user-friendliness of the EPC template. This special focus convinced many stakeholders at both EU and national levels. In particular, they liked the traffic-light / colour system.

These workshops and dialogues have met their objective of information and feedback gathering for the policy recommendations.



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6 ANNEXES

6.1 Annex A: List of events and attendance

List of events and attendance at international level			
Name of the event	Date	Participating partner	N° of attendees
e-PANACEA 3rd online workshop: Improved EPC template	02/12/2022	CRES	27
OIKODOMI fair OPEN SPACE workshop ""Actions for the promotion of energy efficiency in buildings"	14/10/2022	CRES	15
U-cert and QualDeEPC project workshop	25/11/2022	EKODOMA	23
XVI National Conference of the Association of Bulgarian Energy Agencies	29-30/11/2022	EAP	157
crossCert project-stakeholders workshop	12/05/2022	ESCAN	15
FEDARENE General Assembly session	15/06/2022	FEDARENE & ESCAN	61
EU Roundtable	03/02/2022	FEDARENE & WI	29
Final Conference	15/11/2022	All	85
Energy Efficient Buildings: Next Generation Energy Performance Certificates	28/09/2022	FEDARENE	100
List of events and attendance at national level			
4 th National workshop in Hungary	28/10/2022	ENERGIACLUB & BMU	14
START 2023! National Congress of Building Service Engineers	01/02/2023	BMU	250
4 th national workshop in Greece	04/11/2022	CRES	20
Energideklarationsdagen (EPC day)	26/01/2023	CIT	62
4 th national workshop in Sweden + follow-up meeting	03/11/2022 & 02/12/2022	CIT Management	14
4 th national workshop in Latvia	04/11/2022	EKODOMA	8
4 th national workshop in Germany	07/11/2022	DENA, WI, E-P-C	12
4 th national workshop in Bulgaria	13/10/2022	EAP	28
4 th national workshop in Spain	20/10/2022	ESCAN	25

Table 12: List of events and attendance



6.2 Annex B: 4th National Workshop Agenda

Time	Subject	Speaker
0	(Registration/Log in of attendees) and welcome	A.Tomova
10'	Introduction to project, overview of project policy proposals, concepts and tools and aim of the workshop	A.Tomova
20'	QualDeEPC's policy recommendations at the EU-level	A.Tomova
30'	<p>What the presented proposals mean at the national level (based on D5.3)</p> <p>Updates (if any since the 3rd workshop) in the national context</p> <p>What do we propose in legislative/regulative substance, and which steps of a policy process do we see needed to achieve it</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>timeline, milestones envisaged</i> • <i>human and material resources needed</i> • <i>action planned to support the changes</i> 	A.Tomova
20'	<p>Deep Energy Renovation Network Platform - Updates (if any since the 3rd workshop) /short summary</p> <p>+</p> <p><i>10' Discussion on its sustainability</i></p>	A.Tomova
20'	<p>Online Tool for Comparing EPC Recommendations to Deep Energy Renovation Recommendations - Updates (if any since the 3rd workshop) /short summary</p> <p>+</p> <p><i>Discussion 10' on its sustainability</i></p>	A.Tomova
15'	Break	
20-30'	QualDeEPC's sustainability strategy	A.Tomova
15'	Presentation of Regular mandatory EPC assessor training in Hungary other	A.Tomova
15'	Wrap-up and goodbye	A.Tomova

Table 13: Agenda of 4th national workshop in Bulgaria



Time	Subject	Speaker
0	Log in of attendees and welcome	U. Eimer
10'	Introduction to the project and aim of the workshop	U. Eimer
55'	Overview of the implementation proposals of the developed measures to improve the energy performance certificate. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QualDeEPC policy recommendations at EU level • Discussion on possible implementation in Germany 	S. Thomas
5	Break	
15'	Deep Energy Renovation Network Platform: Concept and implementation	P. Pannier
10'	Online Tool for renovation recommendations	P. Pannier
15'	Presentation of best-practice EPC assessor training from partner countries	P. Pannier
15'	Wrap-up and goodbye	U. Eimer

Table 14: Agenda of 4th national workshop in Germany

Time	Subject	Speaker
5'	Welcome	
5'	Introduction to project, overview of project policy proposals, concepts and tools and aim of the workshop	<i>Effie KORMA</i>
1h20'	QualDeEPC's policy recommendations <i>At national & EU-level</i>	<i>CRES</i>
50'	1) Definition of Deep (energy) renovation; A) Improving the recommendations for renovation, which are provided on the EPCs, towards deep energy renovation; E) High user-friendliness of the EPC, by way of an enhanced EPC template form, including an introduction of the proposed "Energy Rating" indicator; D) Regular mandatory EPC assessor training or examination on assessment and renovation recommendations, required for certification/accreditation and registry; F) & G) Voluntary/mandatory advertising guidelines for EPCs and Improving compliance with the mandatory use of EPCs in real estate advertisement.	<i>Effie KORMA</i> <i>Andreas ANDROUT-SOPOULOS</i> <i>Lena LAMPROPOULOU</i>



Time	Subject	Speaker
30'	B) Online tool for comparing EPC recommendations to deep energy renovation recommendations; Διαδικτυακό εργαλείο ενεργειακού ελέγχου για κατοικίες	Andreas ANDROUT-SOPOULOS
	C) Creating Deep Renovation Network Platform (DRNPs); Energy-hub-for-all Πλατφόρμα δικτύωσης για τη ριζική ενεργειακή ανακαίνιση	Stavroula GENITSARI
30'	Questions and Discussion	all
15'	break	
15'	QualDeEPC's sustainability strategy for Greece	Effie KORMA
30'	Good practices from other QualDeEPC partner countries	Lena LAMPROPOULOU
30'	Questions and Discussion	all
30'	Wrap up	Effie KORMA
		Lena LAMPROPOULOU

Table 15: Agenda of 4th national workshop in Greece

Time	Subject	Speaker
0	(Registration/Log in of attendees) and welcome	
10'	Introduction to project, overview of project policy proposals, concepts and tools and aim of the workshop	dr. Horváth Miklós - BME
30'	QualDeEPC's policy recommendations at the EU-level	Pej Zsófia - EK
40'	What the presented proposals mean at the national level (based on D5.3)	dr. Csoknyai Tamás - BME
	Options for reducing energy use in residential buildings: from quick, short-term measures to deep renovations.	
10'	Break	



Time	Subject	Speaker
20'	Possible role of the Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme in residential deep energy renovation - first year experiences and recommendations	Pálffy Anikó, MEHI
20'	Deep Energy Renovation Network Platform and online Tool for Comparing EPC Recommendations to Deep Energy Renovation Recommendations - Updates since the 3 rd workshop and short summary + <i>10' Discussion on its sustainability</i>	Pej Zsófia - EK
20'	QualDeEPC's sustainability strategy - Future policy support for deep renovation - What do we propose in legislative/regulative substance, and which steps of a policy process do we see needed to achieve it <i>workshop on actors, roles and possible actions from 2023 onwards to implement policy recommendations</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>timeline, milestones envisaged</i> ● <i>human and material resources needed</i> ● <i>action planned to support the changes</i> 	Pej Zsófia - EK
15'	Presentation of good practices from other QualDeEPC partner countries: Sweden, Germany, Greece, Latvia	dr. Csoknyai Tamás - BME
10'	Wrap-up and goodbye – including invitation to the final conference	dr. Horváth Miklós - BME

Table 16: Agenda of 4th national workshop in Hungary

Time	Subject
10'	Introduction to project, overview of the developed improvement priorities
30'	Enhanced EPC template, improved deep renovation recommendations
30'	DRNP platform and online tool for multiapartment buildings
30'	Other priorities developed during QualDeEPC project
30'	EPBD recast and possible changes in Latvian legislation in next years

Table 17: Agenda of 4th national workshop in Latvia



Time	Subject	Speaker
10:30	(Registration/Log in of attendees) and welcome	Escan all
11:00	Introduction to project, overview of project policy proposals, concepts and tools and aim of the workshop	Escan
11:15	QualDeEPC's policy recommendations at the EU-level	Escan
11:45	What the presented proposals mean at the national level proposals and tools (qualrenovate) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>timeline, milestones envisaged</i> • <i>human and material resources needed</i> • <i>action planned to support the changes</i> 	Escan
12:30	Debate and sustainability of tools	All
12:50	Summary and European Conference	Escan
13:00	End	

Table 18: Agenda of 4th national workshop in Spain

Subject
Round of presentations of attendees and welcome
Introduction to project, previous work and aim of the workshop
QualDeEPC's policy recommendations. One topic was discussed at a time. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy recommendation at the EU-level, (including updates since the 3rd workshop) • What the presented proposals mean at the national level (based on D5.3) • <i>Discussions on legislative/regulative substance, and steps of a policy process needed to achieve it, e.g.:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>human and material resources needed</i> – <i>action to support the changes</i> – <i>timeline, milestones</i>
Break
Deep Energy Renovation Network Platform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of platform (including updates since the 3rd workshop). • <i>Discussion on its sustainability</i>
Online Tool for Deep Energy Renovation Recommendations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy recommendation at the EU-level • <i>Discussion on implementation in Sweden</i>
Presentation of good practices from other QualDeEPC partner countries: Greece (EPC audits before and after implementation of recommendations), Latvia (points in EPC assessor training and certification)

Table 19: Agenda of 4th national workshop in Sweden

