



PRIMER EJERCICIO – PARTE B (INGLÉS)

14 de abril de 2018

Los Opositores deberán realizar una traducción directa al español por escrito y sin diccionario, durante un tiempo máximo de UNA HORA, de un texto determinado por el Tribunal en uno de los idiomas inglés o francés.

Energy efficient buildings – Presidency secures provisional deal with European Parliament

On 19 December, the Estonian presidency reached a provisional agreement with the European Parliament on a revised directive on the energy performance of buildings. The outcome of the trilogue will be presented to EU ambassadors tomorrow, with the final analysis and approval of the agreement expected to take place at the beginning of next year.

The directive encourages energy efficiency and will increase energy savings in the building sector. It brings the existing rules up to date by taking into account recent technological developments.

Increasing the renovation of the EU's building stock over the next few years to increase their energy performance is crucial. The new simplified framework will cover the speed, quality and effectiveness of building renovation, with the long-term aim of moving to the decarbonisation of buildings.

As a result, the energy consumption of buildings in the EU, which currently accounts for 40% of total energy, will decrease, contributing significantly to reaching the EU's 2020 and 2030 energy efficiency targets.

"Increasing energy-efficiency is a no-brainer: it's one of the cheapest and most effective ways of reducing our energy consumption and contributing to our climate goals. Considering how much energy is consumed in buildings, getting this element right is crucial. It also has the additional benefit of reducing people's energy bills. I believe we have reached a deal that will deliver the savings we need in a realistic way and I hope the member states can endorse the agreement next year," said Kadri Simson, Minister for Economic Affairs and Infrastructure of the Republic of Estonia.

Member states are now required to establish long-term renovation strategies to focus building renovation investment on highly energy efficient and decarbonised building stock by 2050. To guide investment decisions, member states will have to pay particular attention to mechanisms aimed at involving SMEs, target the worst-performing building stock and reduce the perceived risks of energy efficiency operations for investors.

A new feature compared to the existing regulation is that the revised directive promotes electro-mobility by setting minimum requirements in buildings with more than ten parking spaces to roll out recharging points for electric cars. In new non-residential buildings and non-residential building undergoing major renovations, the installation of at least one recharging point, and ducting infrastructure to enable the installation of recharging points for electric vehicles, will be required for at least one in every five parking space.

Member states will set up the requirements for the installation of a minimum number of recharging points to all non-residential buildings with more than twenty parking spaces by 2025.

A voluntary Smart Readiness Indicator will be developed by the Commission to assess the readiness of buildings to adapt their operation to the needs of the occupants.

The revised directive will clarify the setup of energy performance databases, should member states decide to voluntarily use them. Data collection will be limited to public buildings for which an energy performance certificate has been issued and data protection will be ensured by making anonymised data available solely for research purposes and to the building owner.

Inspections of heating and air conditioning systems in buildings are simplified. The new legislation recognises member states' competence to establish the appropriate inspection measures and the frequency of inspections. The uniform threshold for all inspections will be 70 kW. In addition, a feasibility study would be carried out to possibly introduce inspections for stand-alone ventilation systems. In order to simplify the process of increasing energy efficiency and rationalise the costs of inspections, effective alternatives can be put in place, such as advice.

Buildings would be required to be equipped with automation and control systems by 2025 only when considered technically and economically feasible.

The digitalisation of the energy system is transforming and modernising the energy landscape at a fast pace. To make sure buildings operate efficiently, the new directive is aligned with the aims of the Digital Single Market and the Energy Union. The use of smart technologies and the integration of renewables to adjust and reduce energy consumption is encouraged as an integral part of future smart buildings.