



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA INFRASTRUKTURO

URE and RES Buildings

Mag. Erik Potočar

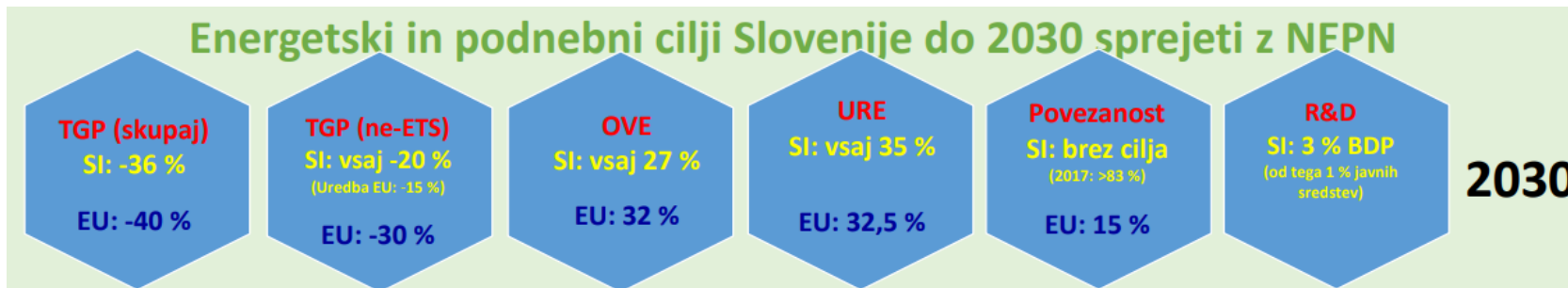
NEPN 2030

EPBD, RES, EED Directives

at least 55 % of energy in buildings from RES

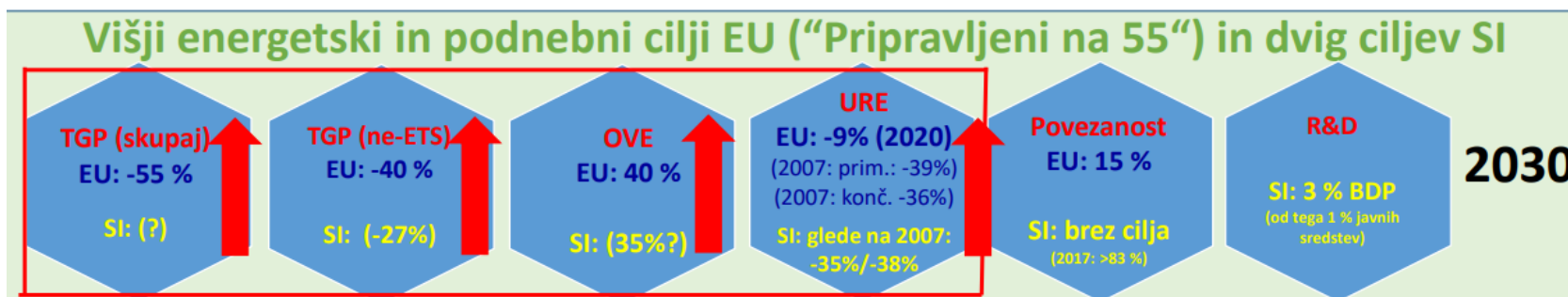
"Winter package"

2020



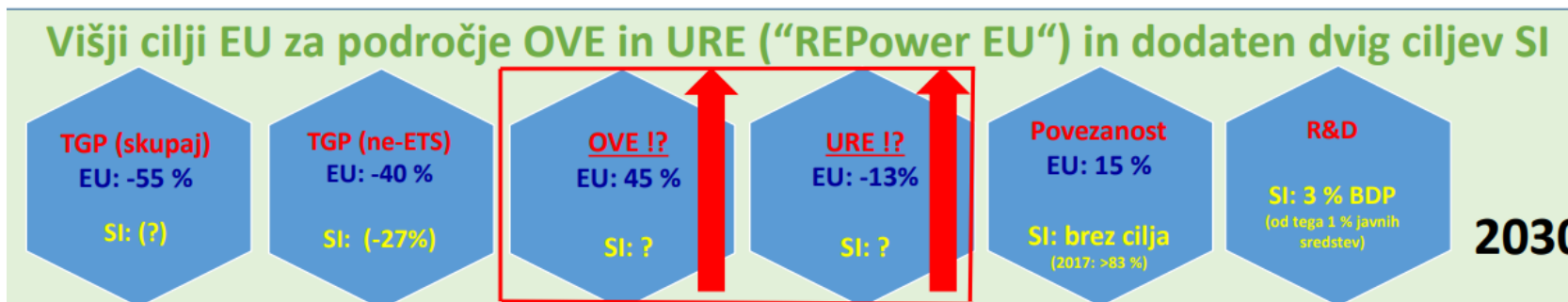
"Ready for 55"

2021



"RePowerEU"

2022



42,5 %

-11.7 %

- NEPN (update procedure)
- DSEPS 2050 (update process)
- Action Plan to reduce energy poverty
- amendment of several laws

New developments in the URE Directive

- **energy efficiency targets** are being tightened
- the principle of "**energy efficiency first**" given legal force
- **Public sector renewal** (extends the commitment, 1.9% annual savings, 3% renewal also locally)
- **Green public procurement** (contracting authorities to hire and buy SNES or commitment to refurbish in SNES)
- **energy audits** (two limits of 85 TJ and 10 TJ)
- **Data centres** - obligation to monitor energy performance
- **Strengthening consumer protection** - VEM Energy Efficiency Contact Point
- Strengthening **energy poverty** requirements
- MS to promote **local SEA plans** in large municipalities with more than 45 000 inhabitants
- support for new CHP plants using ZP and connected to DO will not be possible after 2030

Revision of the EPBD

Renovation

- Minimum Energy Efficiency - Solar Standard
- Energy performance certificates
- National plans for the renovation of buildings and passports for the renovation of individual buildings

Funding

- Sustainable finance and energy poverty alleviation
- Comprehensive renovation standard
- Passports for the renovation of individual buildings

Decarbonisation

- Introducing zero-emission buildings as the new standard for new buildings
- Taking carbon into account throughout the life cycle
- Phasing out fossil fuel incentives and new legal basis for national bans

Modernisation and system integration

- Infrastructure for sustainable mobility
- Smart Building Readiness Indicator
- Indoor air quality: ventilation and other technical building systems

National plans for the renovation of buildings

- Build on the content of DSEPS 2050 and strengthen the area of long-term strategies for building renovation
- Every five years (in line with NEPN dynamics)

overview of the building sector

National targets 2030, 2040 and 2050

measures, finance in the prescribed form



Minimum energy efficiency standards

Decarbonise the building stock by 2050



Non-residential buildings

- By 2030: 16% of the worst non-residential buildings exceed the minimum requirements threshold
- By 2033: 26% of the worst non-residential buildings exceed the minimum requirements threshold

Residential buildings (primary energy use)

- by 2030: a reduction of at least 16% compared to 2020
- by 2035: a reduction of at least 20-22% compared to 2020
- at least 55% reduction in average primary energy consumption must be achieved by renovating the 43% of least energy-efficient residential buildings

Phasing out the worst buildings in the EU

Main orientations for new buildings



from 2026, no subsidies for fossil fuel boilers

Emission-free buildings

from 1.1.2028 - new public buildings
from 1.1.2030 - all new buildings

Zero-emission building must not generate any on-site carbon emissions from fossil fuels, responsive to external signals, maximum energy efficiency threshold

The "GWP" global warming potential over the life cycle of new buildings will need to be calculated:

- after **2028** new public buildings larger than 1000 m² building carbon footprint calculation, after 2030 all others
- EC delegated act - December 2025
- the country develops a roadmap by 1.1.2027 for GWP limit values

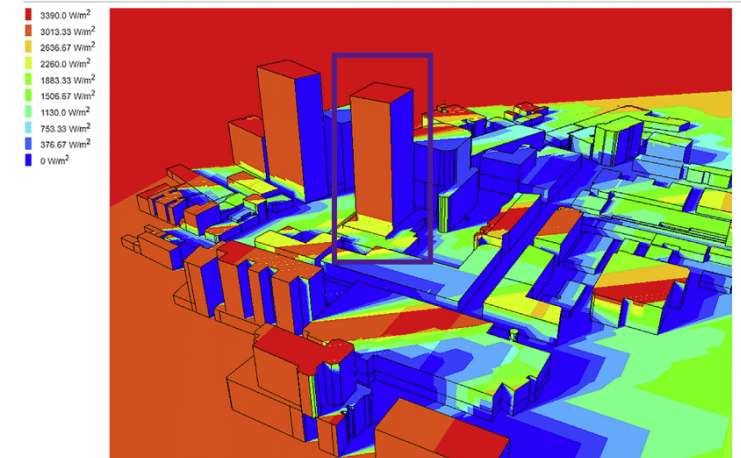
Solar energy on buildings

- from 31 December 2026 on **new public and non-residential buildings** (from 250 m²)
- from 31 December 2027 on **existing non-residential buildings** (500 m² and above) undergoing major renovation
- on all **existing buildings** owned by public authorities with a useful floor area greater than (2 000 m² , from 31 December 2027; 750 m² , from 31 December 2028; 250 m² , from 31 December 2030)
- from 31 December 2029 for all **new residential buildings** (larger than 250 m²) and **new covered car parks adjacent to the building**
- possible exceptions (technical, economic)

technology neutrality

Solar Energy Analysis - radiation report

Location: -33.8837366560893, 151.2010359764099 | Analysed period: 2019-01-11 05:01:21 UTC - 2019-01-11 19:04:44 UTC



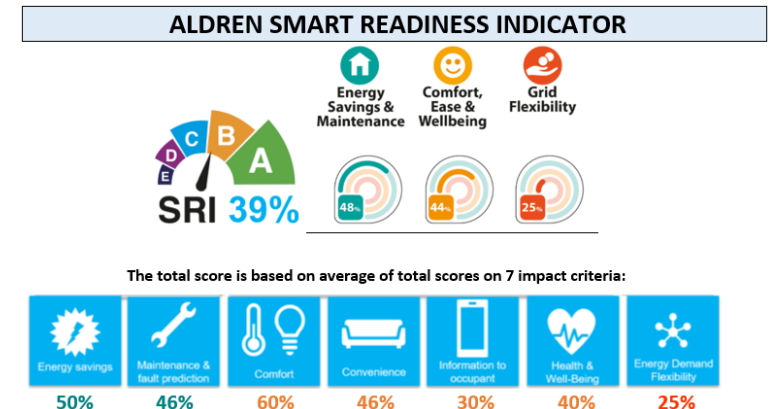
optimise their RES generation potential

Main provisions on IT tools

- all EIs must be based on a harmonised scale of classes (A to G, with A = zero-emission and G = 15% of worst buildings, A+)
- Uniform energy and greenhouse gas indicators
- the validity of EI Classes D to G is reduced and a visit to the contact point is required

EI Recommendations

- building on the proposal for action
- additional information (energy audits, financial instruments)



Building renovation passport

- a tailor-made plan for the complete renovation of a specific building
- transforming the building into an emission-free building by 2050
- issued in digital format by an expert
- maximum number of steps

- Information on every step, technical advice, financial support, graphical...
-benefits, savings, life cycle, costs, bills, comfort,

Other - just as important

- **upgraded methodology for calculating the energy performance of buildings**
- **calculation of optimum levels**
- **mandatory installation of building automation and control systems**
- **Inspection of technical building systems**
- **mandatory charging infrastructure for electric vehicles**

- **building readiness for smart systems**
- **data exchange**
- **National database on the energy performance of buildings**



erik.potocar@gov.si