



GLASS FOR EUROPE
Building, Automotive, Solar-Energy Glass

PRESS RELEASE

Significant energy saving potential of windows impeded by an inadequate EU policy framework

Brussels, 15 May 2017: Under the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD), EU Member States are required to put in place minimum levels of energy performance for building envelope elements when they are retrofitted or replaced. While the recast EPBD has been in place for over 5 years and while European Institutions are reviewing the directive, **a new study commissioned by Glass for Europe to Ecofys, a Navigant Company, provides an inventory of the minimum requirements for window replacement in the residential sector across EU Member States.**

Glass for Europe, the trade association of Europe's flat glass sector, draws the following conclusions from the inventory of energy performance requirements provided in the study:

Over 85% of glazed areas in EU buildings are equipped either with single glazing or uncoated double glazing^[1] and over 1 billion of new windows will be sold by 2030^[2]. **Ensuring the enforcement of minimum performance requirements for windows is essential to unleash the massive energy saving potential that lies in the European building stock.**

"Despite the priority given to energy efficient buildings and the vast amount of energy that could be saved if consumers opt for energy-efficient windows, this study demonstrates that regulatory measures in place are insufficient or not properly enforced", says Bertrand Cazes, Secretary General of Glass for Europe.

Glass for Europe believes that in most countries, minimum performance requirements presented in the Ecofys study do not drive the market towards energy efficient products, as they often refer to sub-optimal choices or apply under very restrictive conditions only.

Based on the inventory, Glass for Europe makes three recommendations for improving the EPBD and fixing the identified problems.

1. **Minimum performance requirements should be based on the energy balance approach.** The study shows that national requirements are often based on the sole U-value. Only Denmark and, indirectly the United Kingdom, apply minimum requirements for windows based on the energy balance

^[1] TNO Built Environment and Geosciences – Glazing type distribution in the EU building stock – February 2011

^[2] VHK, ift Rosenheim - Ecodesign Preparatory Study on Windows (ENER LOT 32) - June 2015





approach, which correctly combines both solar heat gains and heat losses of the window into a single value.

2. **National updates of energy performance requirements should be made at more regular intervals** to improve energy efficiency. Eight countries have not updated their building codes for at least five years. In other countries, recent updates of building codes do not include updates of the requirements for windows, despite advances in window technology and the untapped energy savings potential.
3. **Minimum requirements for windows should apply from major renovation down to single window replacement.** In 11 Member States, windows for the residential sector with a performance below the minimum requirements can still be installed on buildings. This is made possible because requirements apply only in case of new construction or when a renovation permit is requested or when the requirement is linked to a minimum window area to be renovated.

*“According to Glass for Europe, **this illustrates how the realisation of the energy savings potential of windows is impeded by an inadequate EU legislative framework.** To make minimum performance requirements a real energy efficiency driver, the current EPBD must provide better guidance to Member States on how to assess the energy performance of windows and it must correct today’s loopholes to ensure minimum performance requirements are implemented more thoroughly”,* concludes Bertrand Cazes.

Download the study: http://www.glassforeurope.com/images/cont/215_63954_file.pdf

About Glass for Europe

Glass for Europe is the trade association for Europe’s flat glass sector. Flat glass is the material that goes into a variety of end products, primarily in windows and facades for buildings, windscreens and windows for automotive and transport as well as solar energy equipment, furniture and appliances.

Glass for Europe brings together multinational firms and thousands of SMEs across Europe, to represent **the complete building glass value-chain**. It is composed of flat glass manufacturers, AGC Glass Europe, Guardian, NSG-Group, Saint-Gobain Glass and Siseçam-Trakya Cam, and works in association with national partners gathering thousands of building glass processors and transformers all over Europe.