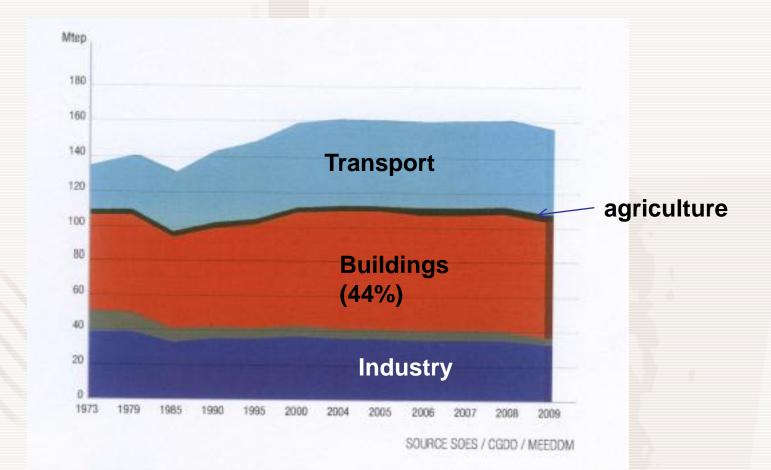


French policy and regulation for retrofitting Francis Allard

Laboratoire des Sciences de l'Ingénieur pour l'Environnement - FRE CNRS 3474 UNIVERSITE DE LA ROCHELLE



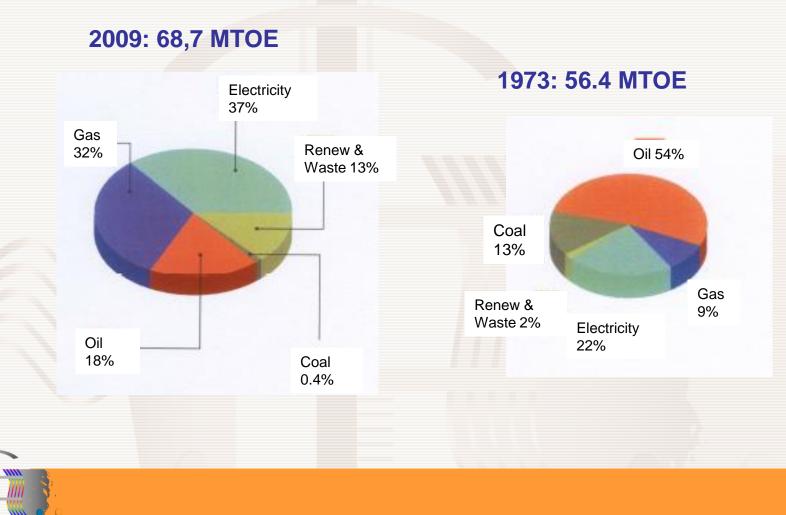
Final Energy use in France(2009)



La SIE



Final energy use in buildings



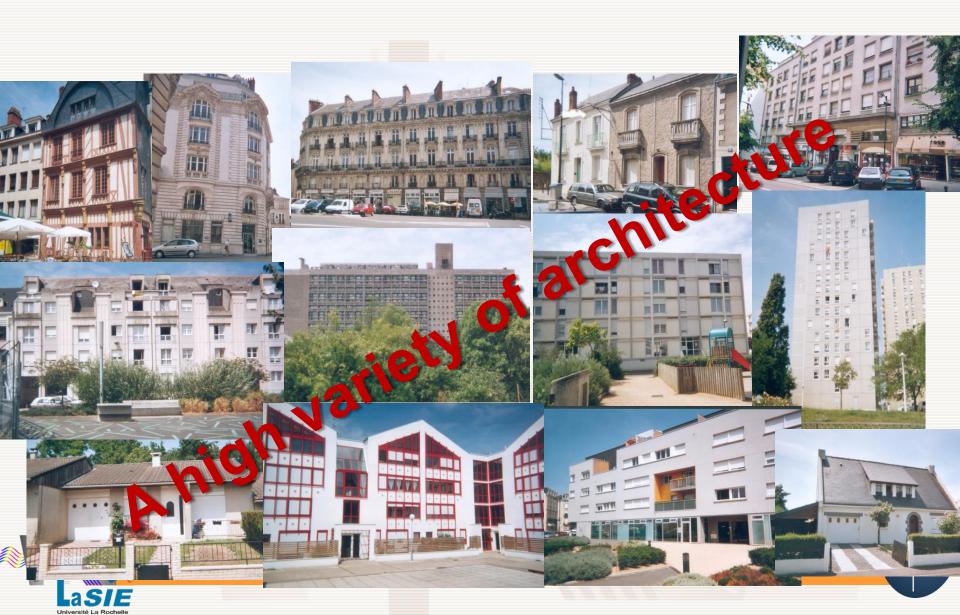


CO₂ Emissions in France





The Existing Building Stock



Structure of the French building stock

The housing sector (2010)

- > 32,6 millions of residences (2.4 billions m²)
 - ✓15,5 millions individual houses
 - ✓ 12 millions multifamily buildings
 - ✓ 3.2 millions secondary residences
 - ✓ 1.9 millions vacant

Tertiary buildings

> 904 millions m²

Sector	Heated surface (Mm ²)	Ratio	
Commercial	203.749	22.5 %	רו
Offices	198.765	22 %	- 64,5%
Schools	180.584	20 %	
Health	104;041	11.5 %	
Sport	66.850	7.4 %	
Hotel -restaurant	62.378	6,9 %	
Community buildings	62.364	6.9 %	6 Chr
Transport	25.109	2.8 %	
TOTAL	903.840	100 %	



Overview of the housing stock (2007)

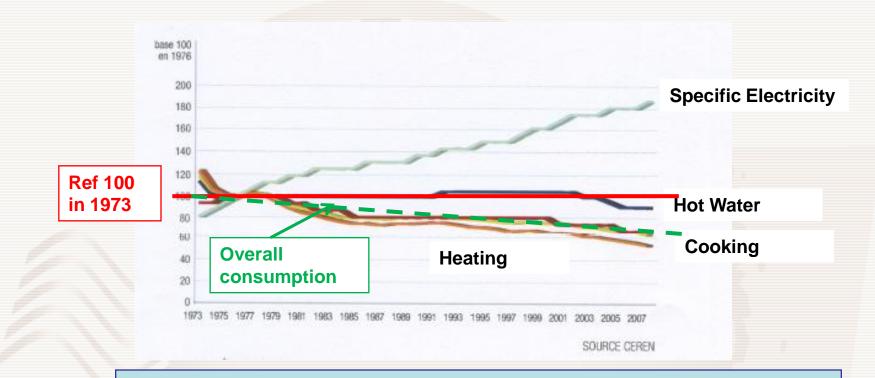
8 main periods of construction

	houses	apartments	Total	%	
Before 1915	3 225 600	1 665 800	4 891 400	19.96	
1915 - 1948	2 061 000	1 192 900	3 253 900	13.28	
1949 - 1967	1 827 900	2 557 200	4 385 100	17.89	1 of regulation
1968 - 1974	1 404 900	1 990 300	3 395 200	13.86	1st regulation
1975 - 1981	1 809 000	1 177 500	2 986 500	12.19	1
1982 - 1989	1 776 800	774 200	2 551 000	10.41	6. *
1990 - 1999	1 294 500	940 100	2 234 600	9.12	
2000 and after	504 800	302 500	807 300	3.29	T
Total	13 904 500	10 600 500	24 505 000	100.00	7 1





Evolution of consumptions



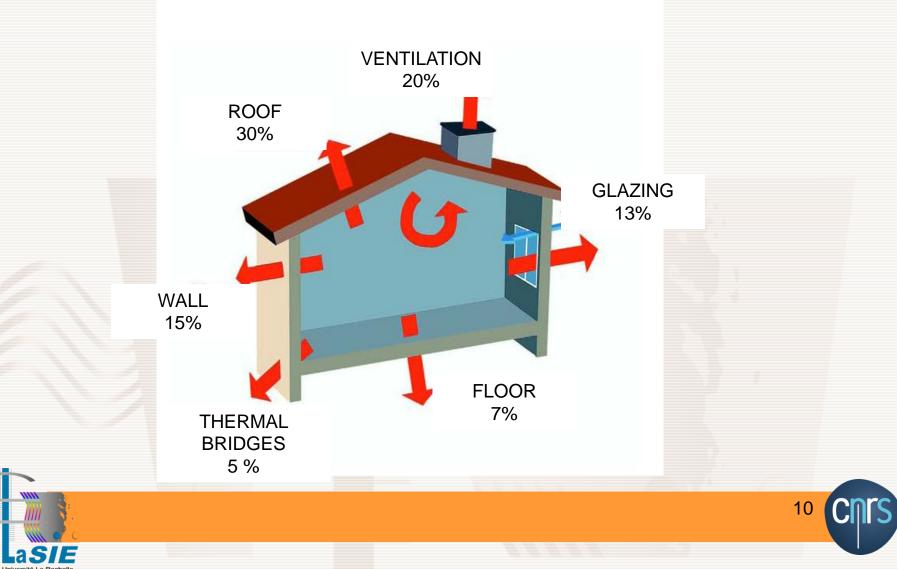
In average the overall consumption of residential buildings decreased from 355 kW pe/m² in 1973 to 196 kWh pe/m² in 2008 (-1.2% /Year)

8

The existing stock

65% of this stock has been built before 1975 (First) building energy regulation in France) **31% before 1949**, 34% between 1950 and 1974, 13% between 1975 and 1981 and 22% after 1982. The average new construction ratio is about 1% The average primary energy demand is 250-260 kWhpe /m² year With the actual tendency, we will reach 160-180 kWhpe /m² year in 2050, the target is around 50 !!!!!) 55% of individual houses have not been rehabilitated in the last 20 years

Energy budget of the existing stock



2007 : First Public Reports

- Need to introduce a real rehabilitation regulation
 Defining targets:

 400 000 housings/year for 2013
 - 800 000 /year for 2015
 17.5 millions buildings before 2050.





RENOVATION A BASSE

CONSOMMATION D'ENERGIE DES LOGEMENTS

EN FRANCE

Projet « RENAISSANCE »

Amélioration énergétique

AMELIORATION ENERGETIQUE DU PARC DE LOGEMENTS EXISTANTS

du parc de logements existants

t au ministre d'Etat, ministre de l'Ecologie, du Développement et de <u>l'Aménagement durables</u>

présenté par

Philippe Pelletier, Président de l'Agence nationale de l'habitat

TOME I

Programme européen CONCERTO Août 2007

Olivier SIDLER

ENERTECH Ingénierie émergénique et fluides F - 20100 FELINES S/RIMANDOULE têl. & Fax: (33) 04.75.90.18.54 E mail: sidder@club.fr http://sidder.club.fr Août 2007

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2007: A political issue

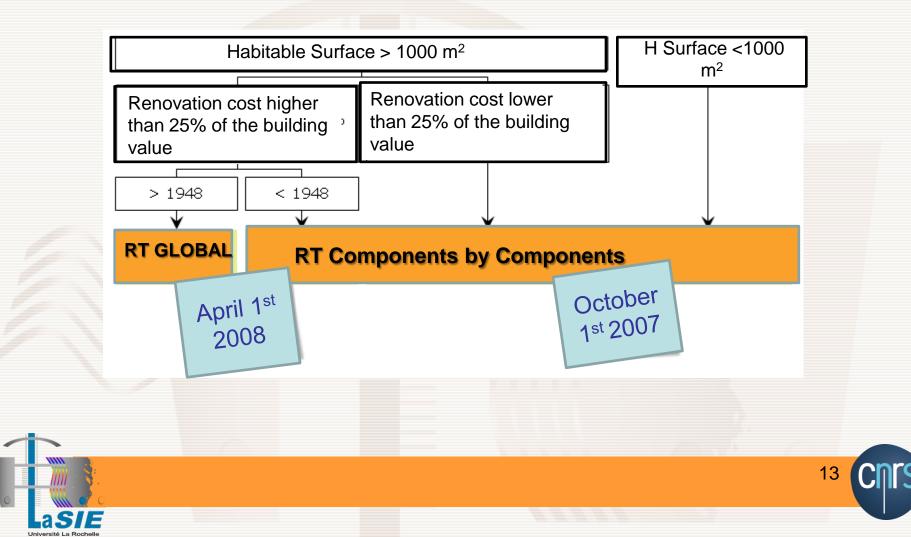
By 2012, all new buildings built in France should comply with the so-called "low-consumption" standards; and by 2020, all new buildings should be energy positive, that is, they should produce more energy than they consume.



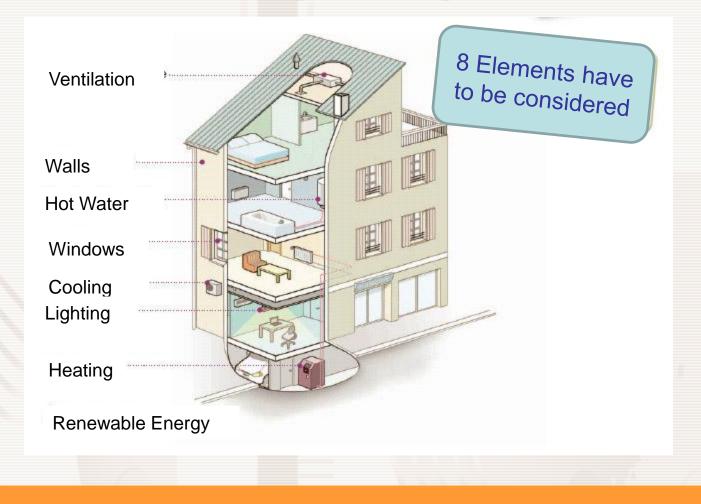
• Factor 4: in 2050 France has to divide by 4 its CO² emissions

12

A new regulation for existing buildings (3 May 2007)

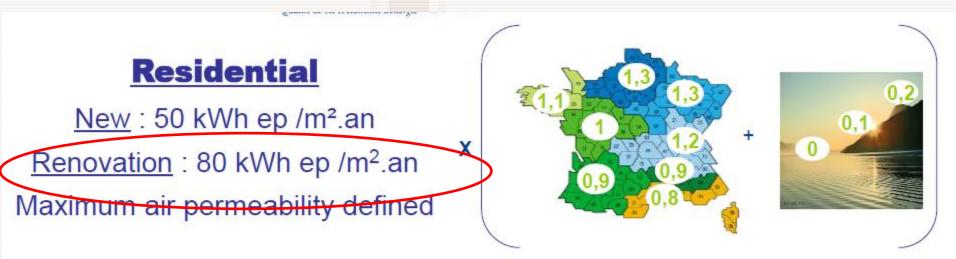


Components by Components: Main principles





Voluntary Label Published in 2007



Non residential

To decrease consumption compared to 2005 energy regulations :

- 50% for new building

- 40% for existing building



2009 Environmental law voted

LOI

LOI n° 2009-967 du 3 août 2009 de programmation relative à la mise en œuvre du Grenelle de l'environnement (1)

NOR: DEVX0811607L

L'Etat se fixe comme objectif de réduire les consommations d'énergie du parc des bâtiments existants d'au moins **38 % d'ici à 2020**. A cette fin, l'Etat se fixe comme objectif la rénovation complète de **400 000 logements** chaque année à compter de 2013.

I. — Tous les bâtiments de l'Etat et de ses établissements publics seront soumis à un audit d'ici à 2010. L'objectif est, à partir du diagnostic ainsi établi, d'engager leur rénovation d'ici à 2012 avec traitement de leurs surfaces les moins économes en énergie. Cette rénovation aura pour objectif de réduire d'au moins 40 % les consommations d'énergie et d'au moins 50 % les émissions de gaz à effet de serre de ces bâtiments dans un délai de huit ans.



La première loi du Grenelle



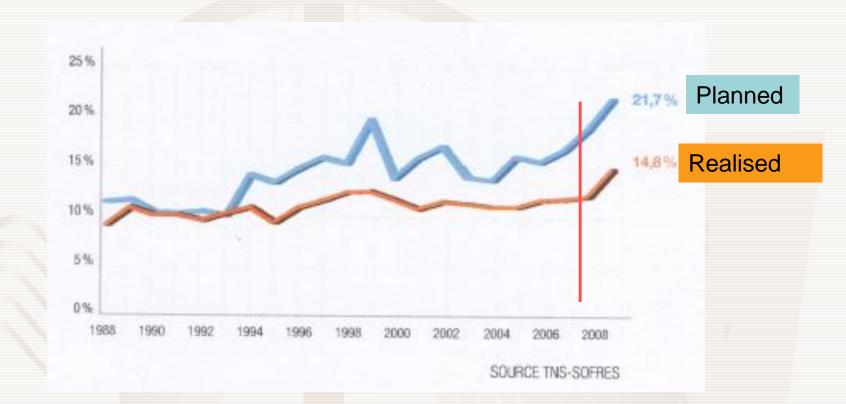
Une mobilisation sans précédent p.2 Un processus de concertation inédit. Une élaboration avant tout collective.

La première loi du Grenelle Environnement _{p.3} Une loi adoptée le 23 juillet 2009 à la quasi-unanimité.



Ce que dit la loi du 3 août 2009 de programmation relative à la mise en œuvre du Grenelle de l'environnement.

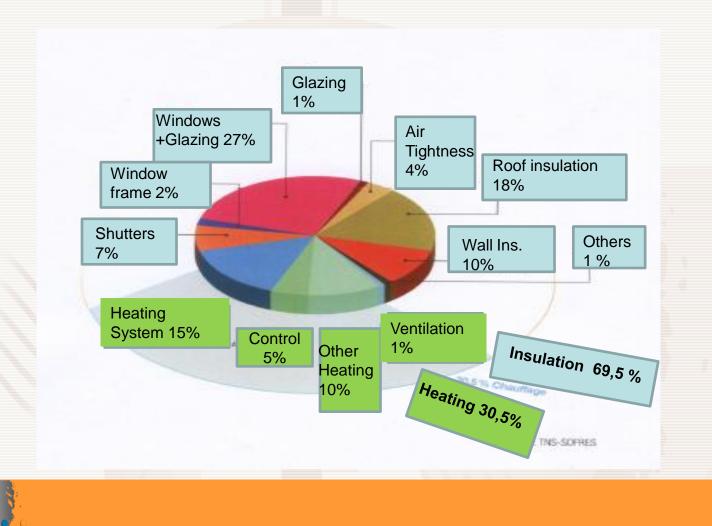
Evolution of rehabilitation project numbers



17



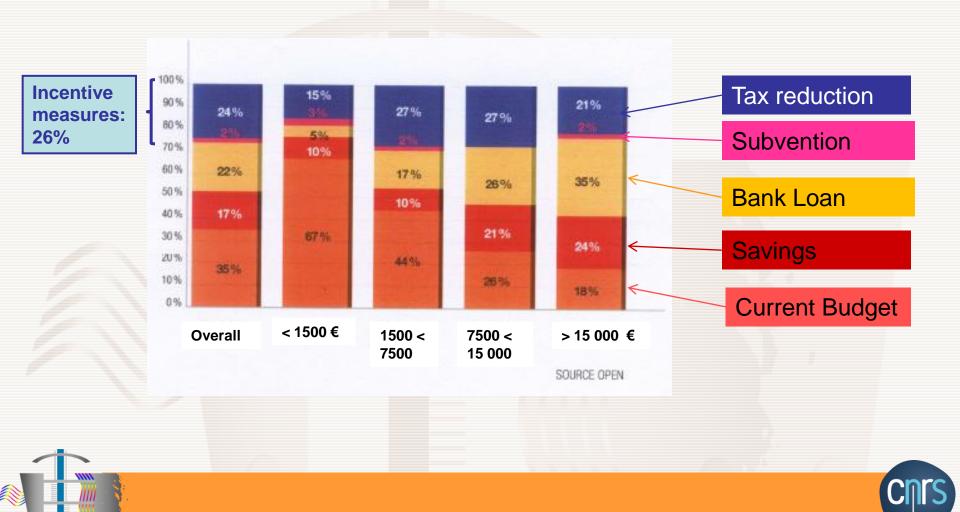
Components selected by the owners



aSIE

18 CMLS

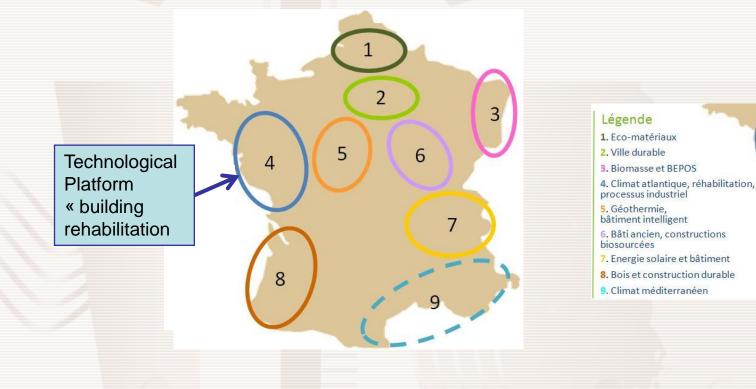
Budget



a**SIE**

New Initiatives

Bâtiment Grenelle » Platforms signed 12/04/2012





ATLANTECH Project La Rochelle

3. Rehabilitation Observatory (Resource Center)

2. Innovation Platform (innovative companies, start up)

4. Sustainable Development House (information center)



28 hectares of a previous ✓ 3- Stri Development Zone focus whole Renewables in the Urban Context. Test Hall (research facility, tests for components and systems,)

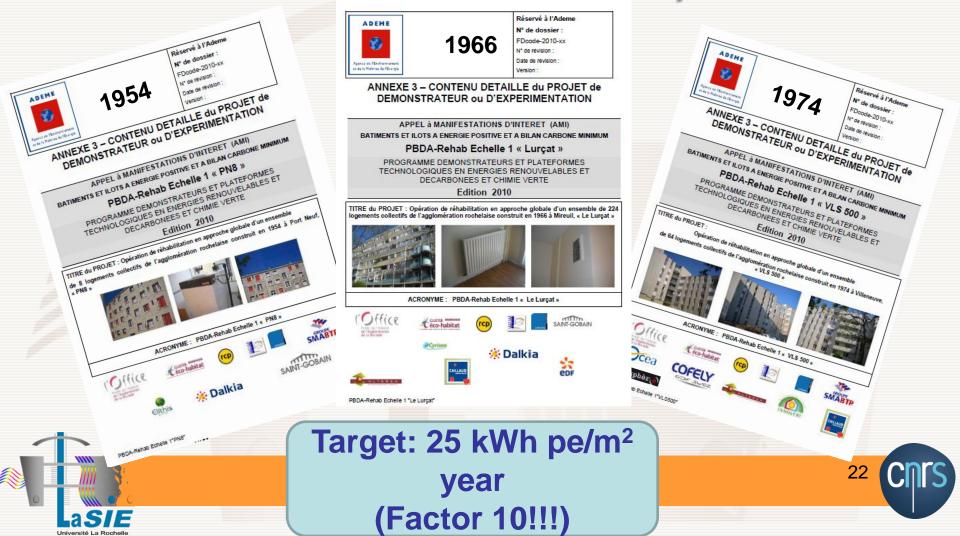
IEQ Pilot Studies Building

Education Building

(technology, best practice, new methodology)

1- High efficiency rehabilitation (25 kWh pe/m² y) for the main existing hall
2- Positive energy for the new buildings
3- Strict low carbon buildings for the whole zone.

Demonstration projects: Low energy rehabilitation 2nd call (09/2012)



Conclusion

Low energy retrofitting is becoming the real challenge for the building sector

In few years (2007), a real strategy has been developed in France : new regulation, new voluntary label, incentive measures, ...

Today a strong effort is made to develop innovation and best practices to reach a high efficiency (factor 10)

