International Energy Agency

Closing remarks

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Policy in Action: key takeaways

- Need to move to more inclusive policy development processes building on the views of all stakeholders – design policy using the 'charrette' techniques used by architects
- Need to move from voluntary to mandatory policies
- Policies need to be packaged to cover all aspects of building energy efficiency and all elements of the package should be connected.
- Disclosure is an underused but high impact policy
    - involves publishing the energy performance of existing buildings
    - creates a market for assessment tools and auditors
    - these in turn allow for benchmarking energy performance of various building types motivating improvements in performance and giving governments essential data to improve targeting of policy measures
- Building passports will also help many aspects of policy implementation
- Health and well being is becoming an important element of policy design
- Also need policies that enable and drive investment

Building Planning and Design: key takeaways

- Sufficiency: reduce the need for energy-using services (such as cooling)
- Buildings don't use energy, people do
- Key technologies:
  - **Shading:** exterior (moveable and/or fixed) and landscaping
  - **Windows:** Low-e and double pane
  - **Insulation:** insulated concrete, wall insulation and even new insulated plaster
  - **Ventilation:** natural and hybrid ventilation
  - **Design:** integrated design, design charrette, building orientation,
  - **Reflectance:** cool roof, cool walls and green roof
- Key policies:
  - **Building codes:** shifting from voluntary or partial coverage to full mandatory
  - **Incentives:** non-financial and financial incentives to transform the market
  - **Green building certification:** shifting toward zero energy or zero carbon buildings
  - **Building passport:** building data and information disclosure, sharing and storage
- Enablers: capacity building, benefits analysis, progressive adaptive comfort, information exchange between countries

Building Systems and Operations: key takeaways

- There is an important role for **government** in setting out the **minimum energy performance standards** and **labelling** schemes that the market can respond to. These should be **progressive** and **compulsory**
- At the same time, **public** and **private organizations** are also responsible for setting policy that can have an important **influence on creating a market**, such as through **procurement** and public **targets** for their building stock.
- **Capacity building** is needed to improve the familiarity and use of **building energy management** systems and **facility management** systems.
- **Capacity building** also needed to **design flexible and hybrid systems** capable of adapting to **flexible thermal comfort demands** and **outdoor conditions**.
- **Smart controls** and **digital systems** are expected to be taken up quickly across many building system and appliances and can provide an opportunity for **supporting maintenance and auditing systems**.
- There is an increasing move towards **improving comfort** and **wellbeing** through **smart** and **flexible controls**
- **Building passports** and **disclosure** are promising tools to promote action on energy efficiency in existing buildings

Next steps

- Welcome to the IEA family
- Share information on policies in the region
- Develop a Buildings and Construction Roadmap for Asia
    - Stakeholder engagement opportunities
    - Review draft targets and timelines
- What would you like to happen next?
- Keep in touch:
    - buildings@iea.org
    - https://www.linkedin.com/groups/8765060/
    - https://twitter.com/IEA