Introductory Statement by the Workshop Chairman,
Angelo Bosoni, Chairman of the ELA QSEE Committee

Ladies and Gentlemen, welcome to our first afternoon workshop on Energy.

From our guest speaker from DG Energy of the European Commission this morning, we have heard the views of the European legislator on the energy debate.

This presentation put a very strong emphasis on self-regulation and voluntary agreements. The ELA responsible Committee is working on the pros and cons of a sector-wide voluntary agreement in the framework of the Ecodesign Directive.

This debate shall continue within ELA during the coming months but should not make us forget our primary goal which is for lifts to be included in the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive.

Looking at the Energy situation from ELA’s point of view, I would like to quickly refer to the document which guides all ELA activities – our 2014 -2017 Roadmap. As you can see on the left side of the slide, all major areas on which ELA focuses its activities are placed under the banner of Sustainable Development. Next to Safety, Accessibility, Global Harmonization of world-wide standards for technical barrier-free trade and the general Attractiveness of the sector, Energy Efficiency and Environmental concerns are more and more in the centre of ELA’s activity.

The Roadmap also points out what ELA strives to be:
- To be recognized by the authorities as the voice of the lift and escalator sector in Europe;
- To be a major partner for authorities, industry and society for the improvement of quality, safety, energy efficiency accessibility and sustainable development in general;
- And, of course, to be recognized by all its members as a high added value contributor.
I want to show you also the major transversal projects which are part of the ELA Roadmap. If we look at the projects for which my Committee - Quality, Safety, Environment and Education – QSEE – is responsible, you will see some short, medium and long term objectives.

In the short term, the promotion of ISO 25475 – Part 1 Energy Performance of Lifts, Escalators and Moving walks – Energy Measurement and Verification – published in 2012 has been high on the ELA agenda.

In the medium term, parts 2 and 3 - Energy calculation and classification for lifts (part 2) and escalators and moving walks (part 3) are being actively pursued. Equally, the ISO (EN) Energy standard are being developed in cooperation with the ELA specialists within ISO.

The main purpose of the ELA representation in code organisations is to ensure that these standards – as is the case for EU directives – are consistent with the overall ELA vision and purpose.

Before coming to the core subject of our Workshop – the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, I would like to dwell briefly on a matter which has been the subject of intense activity within ELA since the end of 2013 and which has now been successfully concluded. This is the PCR for Lifts. PCR stands for Product Category Rules, i.e. documents that define the rules and requirements for Environmental Product Declarations of a certain product category.

Intensive work by the ELA PCR Working group, in close cooperation with other stakeholders - including ELCA and EFESME – has now led to a simplified PCR which fits the needs of manufacturers, SME’s and components producers and is ready to go into the open consultation phase starting May 4th, 2015. It is foreseen that the PCR for Lifts will be published in September of this year.

I would now like to introduce the main topic of our Workshop – the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive or EPBD. Since Lifts are part of a building, ELA has consistently argued that Lifts should fall under the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive. Lifts, escalators & moving walks are fixed installations, part of building services, in turn part of the entire building system. It is not practical to present them merely as “products” since they are in most instances assembled individually or customized and finished on the job site. They should therefore be considered as an integral part of the building.

However, the provisions of the current EPBD relating to existing buildings have persistently been criticised by EuroACE – The European Alliance of Companies for Energy Efficiency in Buildings - as being too weak. In fact, this weakness in the EPBD led EuroACE to initiate the Renovate Europe Campaign of which ELA has become an active partner.
Renovate Europe endeavours to convince European policy makers that deep renovation of the existing European building stock could create up to two million jobs and kick-start the economy. Renovation of homes and businesses reduces energy bills whilst reducing Europe’s CO² footprint.

I wish to remind you of the 2012 recommendations of ELA to national associations regarding the incorporation of lifts in national EPBD transposition.

**Recommendation**

*In the national transpositions of the EPBD additional requirements should be added to cover lifts and escalators in the following way:*  
- In addition to technical buildings systems mentioned in the directive the energy performance certificate should also cover lifts and escalators.  
- For existing lifts and escalators the current energy consumption for standby and running and the yearly consumption have to be determined.  
- Recommendations for improvement of energy performance should be included in the energy performance certificate of the building. In addition technical feasibility and payback periods of improvements should be assessed.  
- Whenever lifts or escalators are modernised the modified equipment has to be upgraded to the state of the art of energy efficiency. Such modernisations mainly cover lighting systems in cars, drive systems and controls.  
- For new buildings the energy efficiency of different lift technologies should be compared and efficient lift systems should be selected taking into consideration the usage of the lift or escalator and the potential savings.  
- In addition energy losses due to ventilation of lift wells should be checked and appropriate recommendations should be included in the energy performance certificate.

ELA has recently launched an update of the 2012 survey of its Member associations asking whether lifts and/or escalators are mentioned in the national EPBD legislation. This survey is underway and should enable ELA to draw a map of Europe with EPBD adoption to show where the national associations’ efforts to positively influence the transposition of the directive have yielded results.

I’m happy to report that things are developing positively in Denmark. We have just learned from our Danish colleagues that Energy efficiency for lifts has been a requirement in the national Danish building regulations since 1. January 2014. The requirement is based on VDI 4707.
In the beginning of November 2014, the Danish association had a meeting with representatives from the Ministry for building and energy. The conclusion from this meeting was that energy efficiency for lifts has to be a part of the energy classification for the whole building. To paraphrase Shakespeare’s Hamlet, we can say “Something’s RIGHT in the Kingdom of Denmark”!

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are especially glad to have with us two representatives of countries where things also seem to be moving in the right direction – albeit slowly and moderately - José Pirralha from ELA member association ANIEER in Portugal and Pierre-Arnaud Mille, representing the French Fédération, des Ascenseurs.

Mr. Pirralha, the floor is yours.