

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS TOWARD ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Global policy over local (EU level)

European Union legislators should pursue a global policy on energy efficiency and exert political and economic pressure on the largest CO2 emitters. The situation is similar to reducing plastic consumption; belt-tightening and restrictive laws in the EU do not prevent the littering of the environment. By taking a broader view, EU politicians could be pressured to start exerting influence on non-EU countries. This requires a great deal of change in the global economy, such as bringing production back to EU countries or significantly reducing imports.

National and European social programmes (in the context of education)

A very important issue is the introduction of elements of public education on energy efficiency. To increase knowledge of the subject we should initiate particular activities:

- dedicated classes in technical and energy studies
- global social campaigns targeting the older adults
- several projects should be implemented to promote energy reduction and energy efficiency measures, such as tax incentives for home renovations (insulation, alternative energy installations), subsidy programmes for such renovations, or programmes for the purchase of cleaner technologies.

Works in the field of energy savings should be entered in the catalogue of works in the construction log

Including works related to energy savings in the catalogue of works in the construction log is important in order to promote the use of energy-efficient technologies and practices. This can lead to the adoption of more energy-efficient technologies and practices, resulting in cost savings, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, and a more sustainable built environment.

On-site acceptance process in windows and doors joinery

The acceptance of windows and doors joinery on the construction site is critical to ensuring the quality of the building envelope. By conducting an acceptance process on-site, any issues with the installation of windows and doors can be identified and rectified before the construction process is complete. Ultimately, the acceptance of windows and doors joinery on the construction site is an important step in ensuring the quality and sustainability of the building.

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Policy recommendations for public authorities

Energy efficiency skills
in the construction
industry



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Why INSTRUCT?

The European Union aims to achieve zero net greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

The Green Deal strategy, which aims to halt environmental degradation, calls for appropriate measures at many levels: from legislative changes to initiatives in specific sectors. A particularly important sector is the construction industry which provides 18 million direct jobs and contributes to about 9% of the EU's GDP. By making the sector more competitive, resource efficient and sustainable it will significantly contribute to green transformations and to achieving the EU targets.

Developed in INSTRUCT project services included sustainable energy skills passports/registers for workers, new legislative frameworks or public procurement practices, initiatives for home and building owners, and new partnerships in the construction value chain. Those solutions have been demonstrated in 8 Pilot Demonstrators across 7 European countries in order to evidence links between energy skills/education and energy performance/quality, as well as the usefulness and ease of use of the developed tools for recognition of energy skills and qualifications. Each demonstration focused on different topic.

