

Switching on the EPBD: Launch of the eu.bac Guidelines

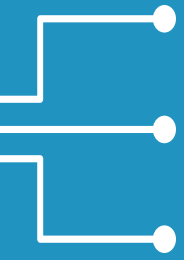


24 FEBRUARY



14:00 - 15:30 CET





Webinar Agenda

- 14:00 – 14:08 | **Welcome and Introduction**
- 14:08 – 14:18 | **EPBD state of play**
- 14:18 – 14:52 | **Guideline introduction and launch & practical case studies from the industry**
- 14:52 – 15:27 | **Moderated interactive discussion among speakers and audience**
- 15:27 – 15:30 | **Closing and Sum-up**



Gusts Kossovics
eu.bac



Bogdan Atanasiu
European Commission



Reto Wälchli
**Belimo Climate
Foundation**



Yehia Kamel
Johnson Controls



Francesco Rossi
Schneider Electric



Jon Berggren
Danfoss



Cindy Devacht
Brussels Region



Nuno Baptista
Portugal



Vaidota Ludavičienė
Lithuania

What would most accelerate the uptake of the EPBD smart provisions in your area?



- Clear compliance & evidence guidance (simple, consistent rules)
- Skills & commissioning capacity (more trained people, better handover)
- Clear investment case (faster approvals / stronger business case)
- Better alignment of incentives (owners, tenants, ESCOs, utilities)
- Modernising legacy systems (upgrades and integration)
- Other (please specify in chat)

Smart buildings & Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD)



Bogdan ATANASIU
European Commission – DG ENERGY
Unit B3 - Buildings and Products

How much smart?



- Higher degree of digitization: interoperability, communication, analysis, reaction: ability to sense, interpret, communicate and actively respond to changing conditions in relation to building systems, to external environment (including energy grids) and to building occupants.
- Target in-use energy efficiency: regulate, adapt, react
- Aim to low carbon footprint - optimize renewable energy use, storage and export
- Provide tangible benefits: better IAQ, optimum / low(er) energy bills, comfort and feel-good



EPBD recast: legal basis for smart buildings

15 Dec. 2021
EPBD proposal adopted by COM

8 May 2024
[Publication in Official Journal](#) - entry into force: **28 May 2024**

30 June 2025
[EPBD implementation support package](#)

29 May 2026
Transposition date (24 months after EPBD entry into force)

18 May 2022
REPower EU plan: Targeted amendments to the EPBD proposal aimed to maximise solar energy use in buildings

1 January 2025
Transposition deadline for Article 17(15) on phasing out financial incentives for the installation of boilers powered by fossil fuels

31 Dec. 2025
EU countries submit their draft national building renovation plans

31 Dec. 2026
EU countries submit their final national building renovation plans



“Smartness” - at core of EPBD recast

A zero-emission building stock by 2050 (Art. 1)

Technical building systems (Art 13)

Smart readiness indicator (Art 15)

BACs must be considered in the calculation of the energy performance (Annex I)

- zero-emission building (ZEB) means (Art 2.2 and Art 11): high-energy performance, zero on-site GHG emissions & low GHG emissions overall, (where feasible) react to external signals and adapt its energy use, generation or storage
- All new buildings ZEB from 2030 (2028 public, Art 7)
- Plan to renovate existing stock and reach a ZEB building stock by 2050 (Art 3)
- where feasible, new buildings (or at replacement of H&C generators) must have self-regulating devices for temperature in each room or in a designated heated or cooled zone and, where appropriate, with hydronic balancing (Art 13.3)
- non-residential ZEB to be equipped with devices for monitoring and regulation of IAQ (Art 13.5)
- BACs, where feasible, in non-residential buildings with HVAC >290kW by 2025, HVAC >70kW by 2030 and in new and major renovated residential buildings from 29.05.2026. BACs for monitoring, analysing, benchmarking energy efficiency, detecting losses, informing, monitor IAQ, communication & interoperability with other equip: (Art 13.9, 13.10, 13.11 and Art 16 on interoperability)
- Where feasible, automatic lighting controls in non-residential buildings: HVAC>290kW by 2028, HVAC>70kW by 2030 (Art 13.12)
- 3 key functionalities: optimise energy efficiency, adapt operation to occupant (and IAQ) and to signals from the grid
- Current test phase in 16 MSs → SRI testing’s and implementation report by June 2026 → Commission delegated and implementing acts by June 2027, requiring SRI for non-residential buildings with HVAC>290kW





...and “smartness” & digitization can facilitate EPBD implementation

- Calculation of energy performance of buildings (Annex I): adjustment of default values, meter consumption, identify behavior, improve system efficiency
- Elaboration of the roadmap from renovation passport & EPCs
- Setup national databases for energy performance of buildings (Art 22)
- Maximise savings & benefits such as energy and bills savings, increase confidence

Market challenges?

*for any problem there is at least one good solution,
yet not necessarily simple*

- Marketable product & tailored made solutions, especially for residential: where to buy building “smartness”, what this means, why to do it?
- System integration & Interoperability
- Affordability (separate or integrated?)
- Reliability & maintenance & qualified support
- Data privacy & cybersecurity
- User-friendliness:
never outsmart the inhabitants!



Thank you!



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EPBD Guideline Launch

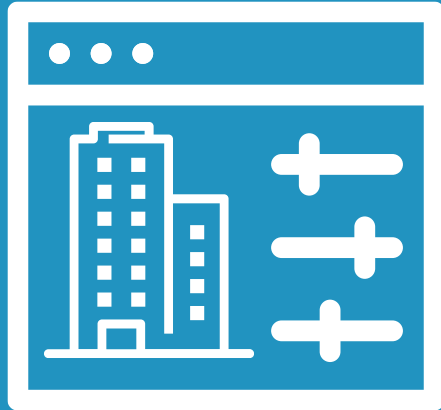


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HIGHLIGHT REQUIREMENTS

BACS in non residential (Art. 13, Par. 9-10)



**BY
2025**

EFFECTIVE RATED OUTPUT >290 kW

**BY
2030**

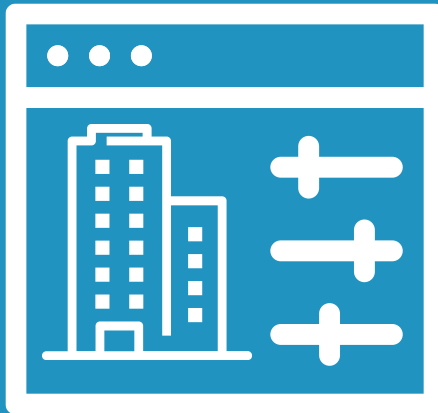
EFFECTIVE RATED OUTPUT >70 kW

CAPABILITIES:

- a) continuously monitoring, logging, analysing and allowing for adjusting energy usage;
- b) benchmarking the building's energy efficiency, detecting losses in efficiency of technical building systems, and informing the person responsible for the facilities or technical building management about opportunities for energy efficiency improvement;
- c) allowing communication with connected technical building systems and other appliances inside the building, and being interoperable with technical building systems across different types of proprietary technologies, devices and manufacturers.
- d) **by 29 May 2026 monitoring of indoor environmental quality."**

HIGHLIGHT REQUIREMENTS

IEQ in the EPBD - Definition (Art. 2, Par. 66)




'indoor environmental quality' means the result of an assessment inside a building based upon **parameters such as relating to the temperature, humidity, ventilation rate and presence of contaminants** influencing the health and well-being of its occupants

eu.bac support actions: updated checklist



- A practical “compliance verification” checklist package to help stakeholders assess whether a non-residential building’s BACS meets the EPBD 2024 requirements (and what needs to be in place).
- **Designed for real-world use:** combines a building owner/operator self-declaration with an inspector/assessor checklist, including what evidence/documents to provide and what to check on-site.
- **Starts with applicability and scope** (e.g., system-size thresholds and feasibility considerations), then turns the EPBD obligations into clear, verifiable yes/no checks.
- **Covers the key BACS capabilities expected by the EPBD:** continuous monitoring & logging, analysis/benchmarking and detection of performance losses, optimisation and adjustment, interoperability/communication across systems, and IEQ monitoring expectations.

European Building Automation Controls Association



2024 EPBD BACS COMPLIANCE VERIFICATION CHECKLIST FOR NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

STEP 1: The BACS compliance verification shall be conducted only if the effective rated output for heating/air-conditioning systems or systems for combined space heating/air-conditioning and ventilation in the building is over 290kW by 31 December 2024 or over 70 kW by 31 December 2029.

ID	SELF-DECLARATION COMPLIANCE QUESTIONS (answered by Building Owner)	SELF-DECLARATION COMPLIANCE SUPPORTING RECORDS (provided by Building Owner)	COMPLIANCE VERIFICATION CHECKS (conducted by Building Inspector)	RESPONSE	Boundary Conditions / PREREQUISITES for the BACS capabilities to be effective
I Information Section: 290 kW/ 70 kW COVERAGE					
11	<p>What is the effective rated output (calorific output as per EPBD) of the Heating equipment in the building Heating systems (output of all heat generators in the building including main Heating equipment in plantrooms, e.g. boiler, solar heat system, CHP and heat-generating terminal equipment in rooms, e.g. electric direct heater)?</p> <p>NOTE: Every heat generator that adds heat to the building space regardless of its location (generation in main HVAC plant, distribution and emission in the room) should be added in the sum for the output.</p>	PDF list of Heating system main equipment with indication of the maximum calorific output, expressed in kW, per piece of equipment	Check equipment nameplates of main Heating system equipment in main HVAC plant or the building Operation & Maintenance Manual.	<kW>	
12	<p>What is the effective rated output (calorific output as per EPBD) of the Air-conditioning systems in the building (output of all cold generators in the building including main cooling equipment in plantrooms, e.g. chiller, heat-pump, and cooling-generating terminal equipment in rooms)?</p> <p>NOTE: Every cooling generator that adds cooling to the building space regardless of its location (generation in main plant, distribution and emission in the room) should be added in the sum for the output.</p>	PDF list of Air-conditioning system main equipment with indication of the maximum calorific output, expressed in kW, per piece of equipment	Check equipment nameplates of main Air-conditioning systems equipment in HVAC main plant or the building Operation & Maintenance Manual.	<kW>	



Case study: The Wings, Belgium

Yehia Kamel,
Global Product Manager at
Johnson Controls

Case study: The Wings — why controls mattered

The Wings (Machelen/Diegem, Belgium)

- Mixed-use campus: **hotel, gym, offices, restaurants, coworking**
- Developer: Ghelamco
- **50,000 m²**, built around **four ‘wings’**
- Opened **early 2024**
- **Carbon neutral** building operations
- The first office building in Belgium to apply geothermal energy reducing CO2 by 70%
- EN ISO 52120 Class A
- Triple Certified: BREEM Excellent, WELL Gold, DGNB Gold



How it's implemented: controllers + Metasys as the 'unified brain'



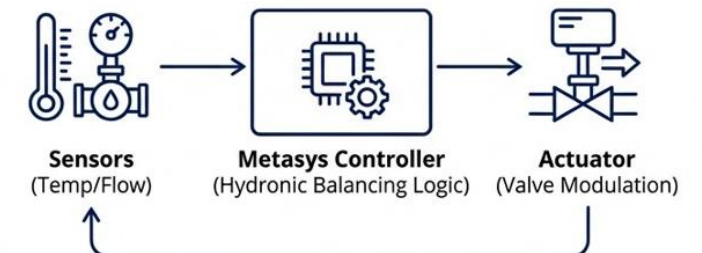
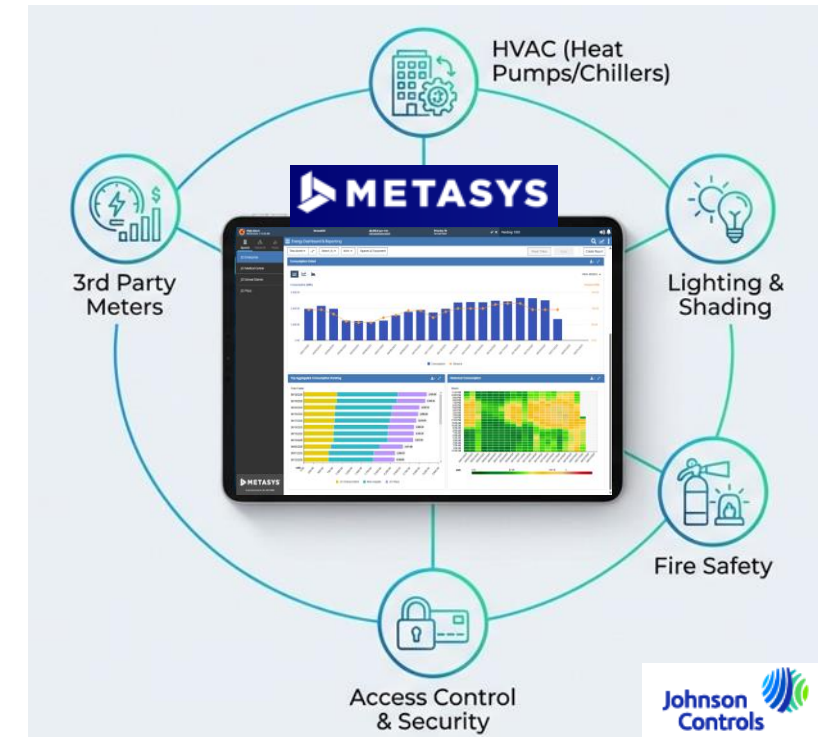
What Metasys unified at The Wings

- Brings together” HVAC, lighting, energy, safety, and air quality data through one interface
- Operations support: tailored operating modes, humidity management, standardized logic sequences, single sign-on
- Hydronic complexity supported: 260 boreholes (borehole energy storage field)

Controller-level intelligence

sequences that make the EPBD capabilities real: – EN 52120

- Schedules + optimum start/stop
- Setpoint resets (supply air / water temps) & pressure resets
- Demand-controlled ventilation using CO₂
- Heat recovery / free cooling / interlocks to avoid heat+cool at once
- Plant staging (heat pumps / pumps / valves)
- Humidity control loops



The Wings Demonstrates Full Alignment with EPBD BACS Requirements



Art 13 (a) Continuous Energy Monitoring

Metasys tracks all energy vectors in real-time (electric, gas, water). Drill-down to space and equipment level.



Art 13 (b) Benchmarking and Efficiency

Detects anomalies, efficiency losses and alerts the operator (UI and Reports)



Art 13 (d) Interoperability

Multi-vendor integration via BACnet, Modbus, and 3-party systems



Art 13 (d) IEQ Monitoring

Sensors in 250 rooms + common areas (CO2, Temp, RH). Demand-controlled ventilation



Europe's first building to achieve triple sustainability certification



Up to 30% energy reduction enabled through Metasys support



Streamlined daily operations with unified HVAC, lighting, and energy management



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SMART READINESS INDICATOR (Art. 15)

By 30 June 2026, the Commission shall **submit a report** to the European Parliament and the Council on the testing and implementation of the SRI on the basis of the available results of the national test phases and other relevant projects.

The Commission shall, **by 30 June 2027**, adopt a delegated act **requiring the application** of the common Union scheme for rating the smart readiness of buildings.

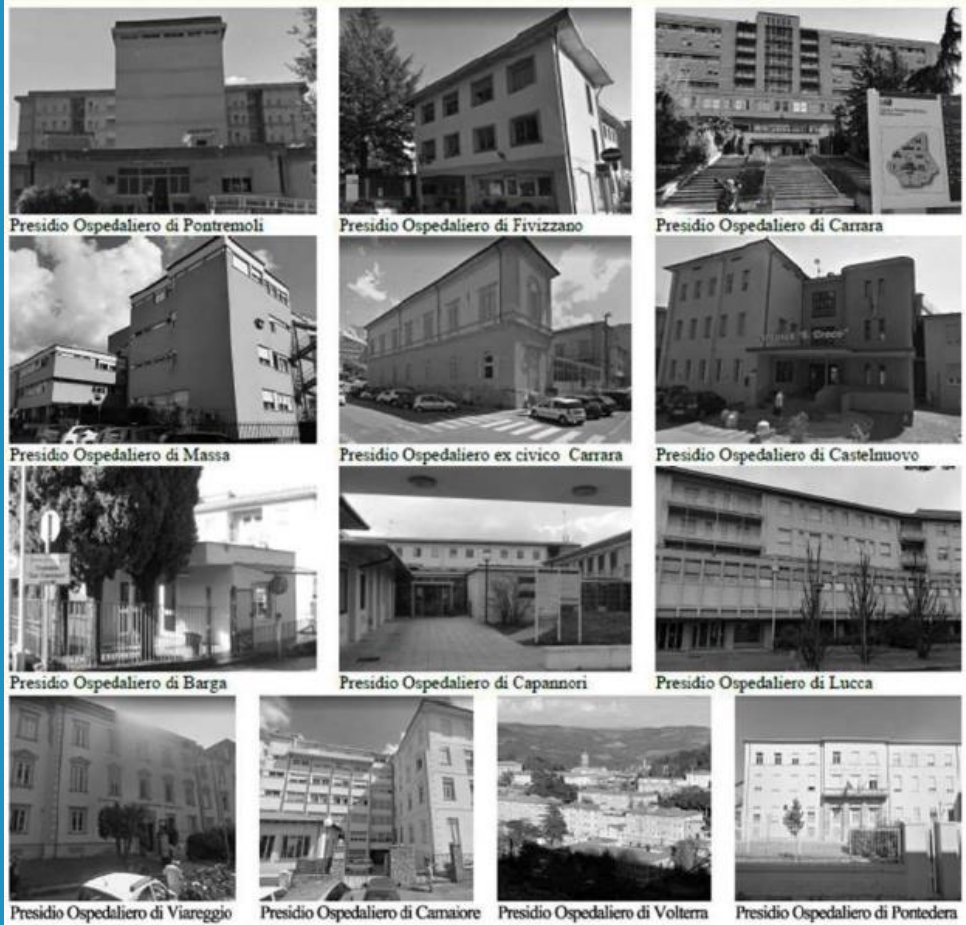
**NON-RES WITH
EFFECTIVE RATED OUTPUT
>290 kW**



Case study: Hospitals in Tuscany

Francesco Rossi

Digital Energy Innovation Manager at
Schneider Electric Italy



Challenge

- To renovate 13 buildings across Tuscany with different situation (initial class D or C as per EN ISO52120)
- To improve Operational efficiency through remote management

Approach

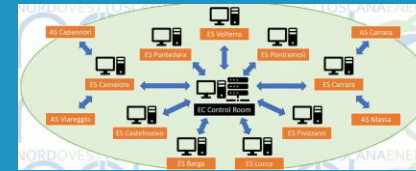
- Customer used the EPC model for approaching the whole project
- Early-stage collaboration along the value chain, involving designer, contractor, sales, project management and post-sales
- Propose the most innovative technological solutions available for satisfying present and future needs

North West Tuscany USL, Italy

40% savings thanks to BEMS with EPC approach

Solution

- Implemented Schneider Electric's BMS solution (EcoStruxure™ 4Healthcare) in class A (as per EN ISO 52120) that include Energy Metering and Monitoring functionalities and the smart control of HVAC, Lighting...



Benefits

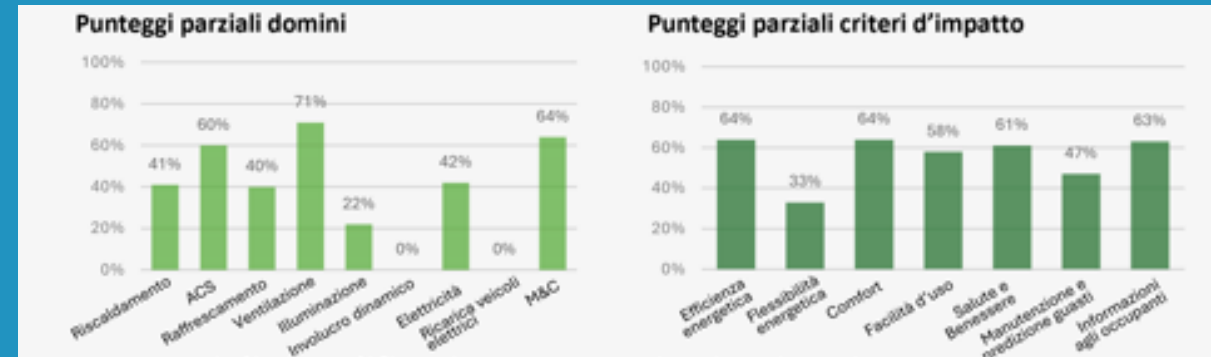
- A unique management platform and user interface for many different systems
- 40% of energy saving in the first year (electrical & thermal) equivalent to 2772 TEP (38% electrical savings & 62% thermal savings)
- 41% of CO2 savings in the first year, equivalent to 8400 tons

-40% on Energy Bill
-41% on Co2 Emission

Main Technical characteristics

- Built in 2002 in Lucca province (Tuscany) with a surface around 70.000mq
- There's a centralized heating system powered by n.2 Gas Boiler and n.2 Cogenerators (with 1 internal combustion engine by 1MW and 1 engine with turbines by 0.6MW)
- There is a BMS that managed some heating pumps in few areas. The mechanical ventilation was carried out by full-air AHU and fan coils as terminal unit.
- Small PV plant built on the roof, no automation on lighting management, no EV charging station

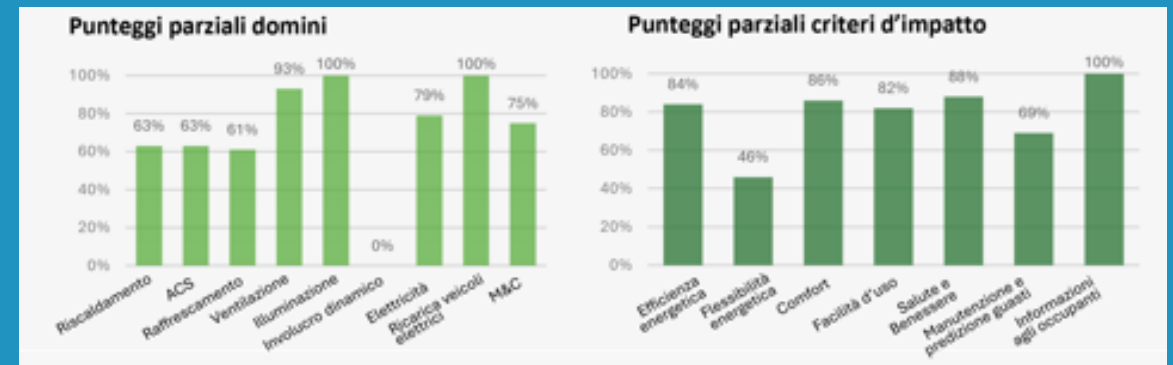
Actual SRI



Hypothesized intervention

- Based on the existing infrastructure, adding some feature and equipment in the different technological domain (as follow), it's possible to improve the SRI
- Install presence sensors to manage thermal request across the structure and presence and diming sensors for lighting plant
- Implementation of dynamic control logics for the sequencing of the different generators (based on real load requests) and predictive controls both for reporting (expected consumption) and maintenance (for better planification)
- Implement logics to improve and optimize the self consumption of the generated energy even thanks the installation of a battery storage
- Installation of EV charging stations

Future SRI



What we did in Italy

The Smart Readiness Indicator (SRI)

for rating smart readiness of the European building stock

BACKGROUND AND VISION

- Digital innovations, such as the Internet of Things, are reshaping the society and economy we live in.
- We spend most of our time in buildings. They are at the core of our society, and they are crucial for the energy transition.
- Our buildings must be fit for the challenges and opportunities triggered by digital transformation technologies.
- The SRI is a key step forward in this direction.

<https://energy.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2022-03/SRI%20Factsheet.pdf>

inside ElettricoMagazine

FOCUS SMART READINESS INDICATOR

DRIVER DEGLI EDIFICI CONNESSI

Innovazione e smartness: città ed edifici sempre più intelligenti

Per un futuro sostenibile, la società deve necessariamente porsi obiettivi chiari in termini di risparmio energetico e riduzione dell'impatto ambientale. Proprio per questo, si è scelta la via dell'innovazione e della tecnologia, viste come supporti per trasformare le città e gli edifici di oggi in sistemi intelligenti ed efficienti. Con il paradigma delle smart city e la sfida degli smart buildings, il comparto edile ha in qualche modo delineato il proprio futuro. Se in un progetto di smart city, la scala è quella urbana, per i nuovi edifici intelligenti si scende nel dettaglio, usando tecnologia e progettazione. Questi nuovi edifici devono risparmiare energia, ottimizzare il proprio funzionamento e garantire alle persone sicurezza e comfort. Per valutare la smartness, è stato introdotto lo Smart Readiness Indicator (SRI).

Approfondimenti a cura di Nicola Badan - Country Standardization & Regulation Europe Operation Schneider Electric

- 1 Smart Readiness Indicator: nuove opportunità per gli edifici
- 2 Contesto attuale e futuro dell'EPBD
- 3 SRI: misurare l'intelligenza degli edifici

<https://sfogliabile.elettricomagazine.it/Inside-ElettricoMagazine-1-24-Focus-Smart-Readiness-Indicator/#page=1>

RAPPORTO ANNUALE EFFICIENZA ENERGETICA

2023

ANALISI E RISULTATI DELLE POLICY DI EFFICIENZA ENERGETICA DEL NOSTRO PAESE

AGENZIA NAZIONALE EFFICIENZA ENERGETICA ENEA

<https://www.energiaenergetica.enea.it/component/jdownloads/?task=download.send&id=616&catid=9&Itemid=101>

White paper SMART BUILDING

COMITATO ELETTROTECNICO ITALIANO

<https://static.ceinorme.it/ceinorme/WhitePaperCEISmartBuilding.pdf>

Smart Building: la digitalizzazione per il Net Zero

NOVEMBRE 2024

<https://www.cognitoforms.com/GBCItalia/DownloadSmartBuildingLaDigitalizzazionePerIlNetZero>

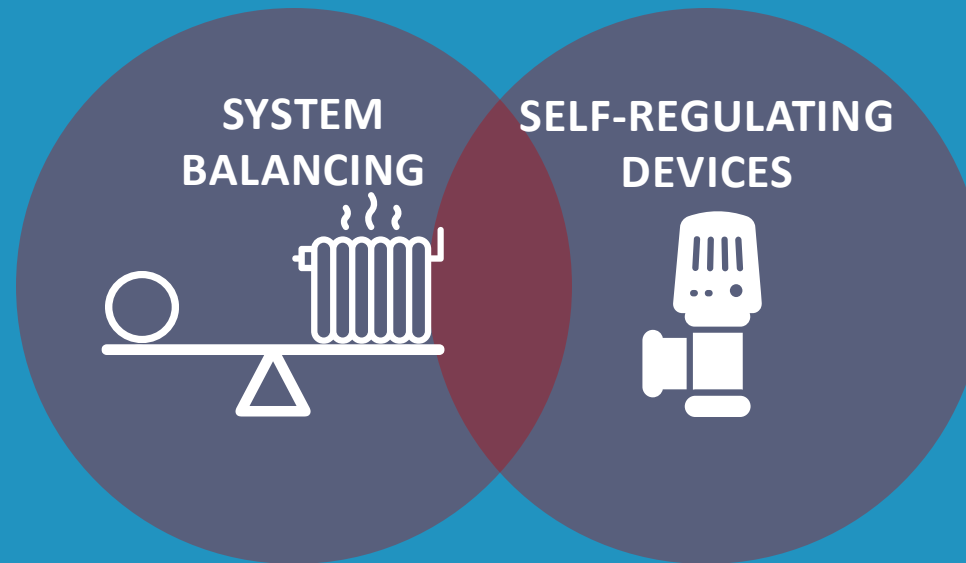
Thanks for the attention!



Francesco Rossi
Digital Energy Innovation Manager
Schneider Electric Italy

HIGHLIGHT REQUIREMENTS

Self-regulating devices AND hydronic balancing (Art. 13, Par. 3)



“Member States shall require **new buildings**, where technically and economically feasible, to be **equipped with self-regulating devices** for the separate regulation of the temperature in each room or, where justified, in a designated heated or cooled zone of the building unit and, where appropriate, **with hydronic balancing**. The installation of such self-regulating devices and, where appropriate, hydronic balancing in **existing buildings** shall be required **when heat generators or cooling generators are replaced**, where technically and economically feasible.”



Case study: GW St. Pölten

Reto Wälchli,
Managing Director at
Belimo Climate Foundation



Successful, Climate-Friendly Modernization Using the Example of «GW St. Pölten»

A project of the
Belimo Climate Foundation

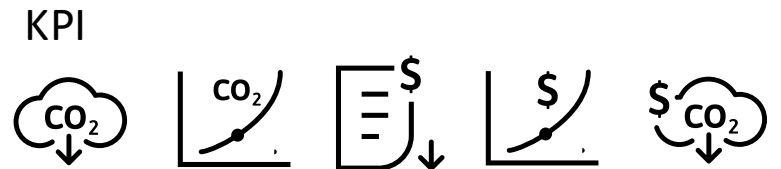
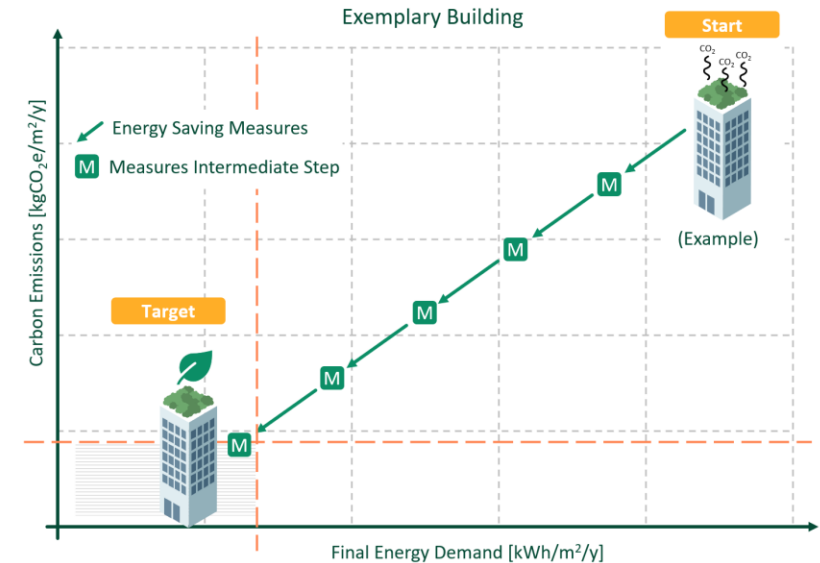
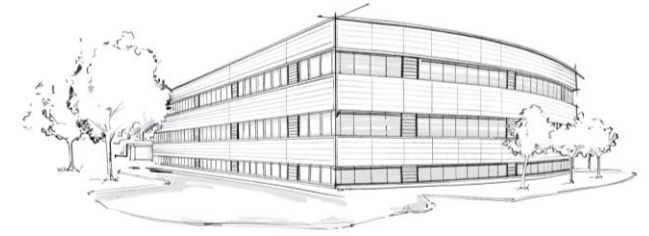
Reto Wälchli – Managing Director, Belimo Climate Foundation

Feb 24, 2026

Procedure

Project goals

- Decarbonize through owner-implementable measures
- Focus: Reduce energy use, carbon emissions & costs
- Early installation of measurement points for energy flow diagnostics
- Reviewed building materials, energy certificates & site conditions
- Developed and compared multiple decarbonization measures with KPIs
- Final concept refined through close collaboration with all stakeholders
 - Owner
 - Engineering consultant & contractors
 - Facility management



Decarbonization Measures

Some details of most relevant renewals

Heat distribution / hydronics

- Early diagnostics kit + online monitoring revealed inefficiencies
- Hydronic balancing with PI-valves → Re-dimensioning valves to smaller DN saves ~15% invest costs

Heat supply

- Existing gas boiler system (1 MW total output) replaced by Heat pump system with geothermal probes
- Thanks to early diagnostics for accurate system design and optimized hydronics enabled downsizing to 500 kW → investment savings: ~200,000 EUR






Photovoltaics

- Rooftop PV system planned with ~430 kWp capacity
- Estimated annual yield: ~480,000 kWh, ~75% of generated electricity used on-site
- Supports energy independence and cost reduction

Assessment of Effectiveness

Key performance indicators of all measures

Ecological and economic effectiveness of decarb measures

Measure	Carbon savings  [t CO ₂ e]	Ecological breakeven  [yr]	Costs savings  [CHF]	Economic breakeven  [yr]	Mitigation Costs  [CHF/t CO ₂ e]
Distribution / hydronics	1'088	0.11	158'000	9	204
Heat generation	2'535	0.3	-713'000	208	256
Domestic hot water	246	0.1	120'000	12	427
Industrial plant	37	37	-43'000	56	2'094
Photovoltaics	1'475	6.3	1'359'000	6	291
Total	5381	2	880'000	17	276

Findings

Conclusions from project with a strong sustainability focus



“I am fascinated by supplementing technical systems with data and working together as a team to develop solutions that are not only efficient but also sustainable. Such projects show: When everyone pulls together, technology becomes real transformation.” — Andreas Winter, Das Leitwerk - Ingenieurbüro GmbH

- Early diagnostics and monitoring were crucial for informed decisions
- Strong collaboration between the building owner, BCF, and consulting experts ensured practical solutions
- Balanced heat distribution is essential for efficient renewable heating
- Measures implemented without thermal envelope upgrades still yield strong results
- Positive impact on system performance, investment costs, and heat pump lifespan



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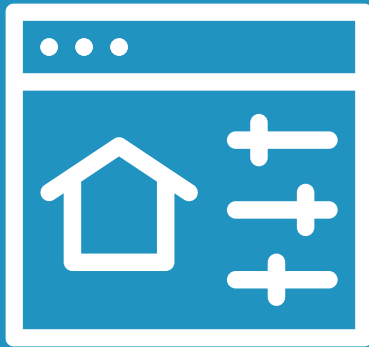
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HIGHLIGHT REQUIREMENTS

Functionalities in residential (Art. 13, Par 11)



BY
29 May
2026

**NEW RESIDENTIAL AND
WHEN UNDERGOING MAJOR RENOVATION***

CAPABILITIES:

- a) the functionality of continuous electronic monitoring that measures systems' efficiency and informs building owners or managers in the case of a significant variation and when system servicing is necessary;
- b) effective control functionalities to ensure optimum generation, distribution, storage, use of energy and, where applicable, hydronic balance;
- c) a capacity to react to external signals and adjust the energy consumption

*'major renovation' means the renovation of a building where: (a) the total cost of the renovation relating to the building envelope or the technical building systems is higher than 25 % of the value of the building, excluding the value of the land upon which the building is situated; or (b) more than 25 % of the surface of the building envelope undergoes renovation. Member States may choose to apply point (a) or (b);



Case study: Heating efficiency in Swedish apartments

Jon Berggren
Head of Building Solutions, Sweden at
Danfoss



How Danfoss Leanheat® Building and Dynamic Hydronic Balancing transformed heating efficiency in Swedish apartments - achieving 20% energy savings while improving resident comfort.

Stage 1

The Challenge

HSB Södermanland manages 3,000 rental apartments in Sweden. Their Carlavägen block in Eskilstuna - 12 apartments built in 1947 - faced significant heating problems: unstable indoor temperatures, manual heating curve adjustments, and high energy consumption.

The building lacked apartment sensors for visibility, resulting in unsatisfying conditions and inefficient energy use.



What HSB needed



Remote monitoring and control

was needed to avoid manual adjustments and physical site visits to multiple buildings

Stable temperatures

consistent indoor comfort for all tenants

Energy optimization

minimize excess heat and consumption

Digital systems

better data and automated Control

Efficient management

cost-effective property operations

Stage 2

The AI solution

In early 2021, Danfoss integrated Leanheat® Building - a cloud-based AI solution - into the existing substation controller without additional hardware.

The software monitors and controls remotely, gathering accurate data to enhance property management and automate heating. It optimizes supply temperatures based on user behavior, building characteristics, weather forecasts, and room sensors.

By summer, temperature and humidity sensors were installed in apartments to increase visibility and enable better control.

Artificial Intelligence

Learns how to heat
efficiently and effectively
through continuous
optimization



First Results: 10.9% Energy Savings

Stage 2

Impressive First-Year Impact

Between November 2021 and April 2022, Leanheat® Building reduced energy consumption by 10.9% - saving 11,136 kWh total.

Peak power costs also decreased. Most importantly, residents enjoyed more stable temperatures and improved indoor comfort thanks to AI-driven predictive heating.

Month	Energy consumption (kWh) Heating season 20/21	Leanheat Building energy consumption (kWh) Heating season 21/22	Savings (kWh)	Savings (%)
Nov	17,250	14,127	-3,123	-18.1%
Dec	20,411	17,740	-2,671	-13.1%
Jan	20,726	19,178	-1,548	-7.5%
Feb	17,870	16,298	-1,572	-8.8%
Mar	15,520	13,510	-2,010	-13.0%
Apr	10,072	9,860	-212	-2.1%
Total	101,849	90,713	-11,136	-10.9%

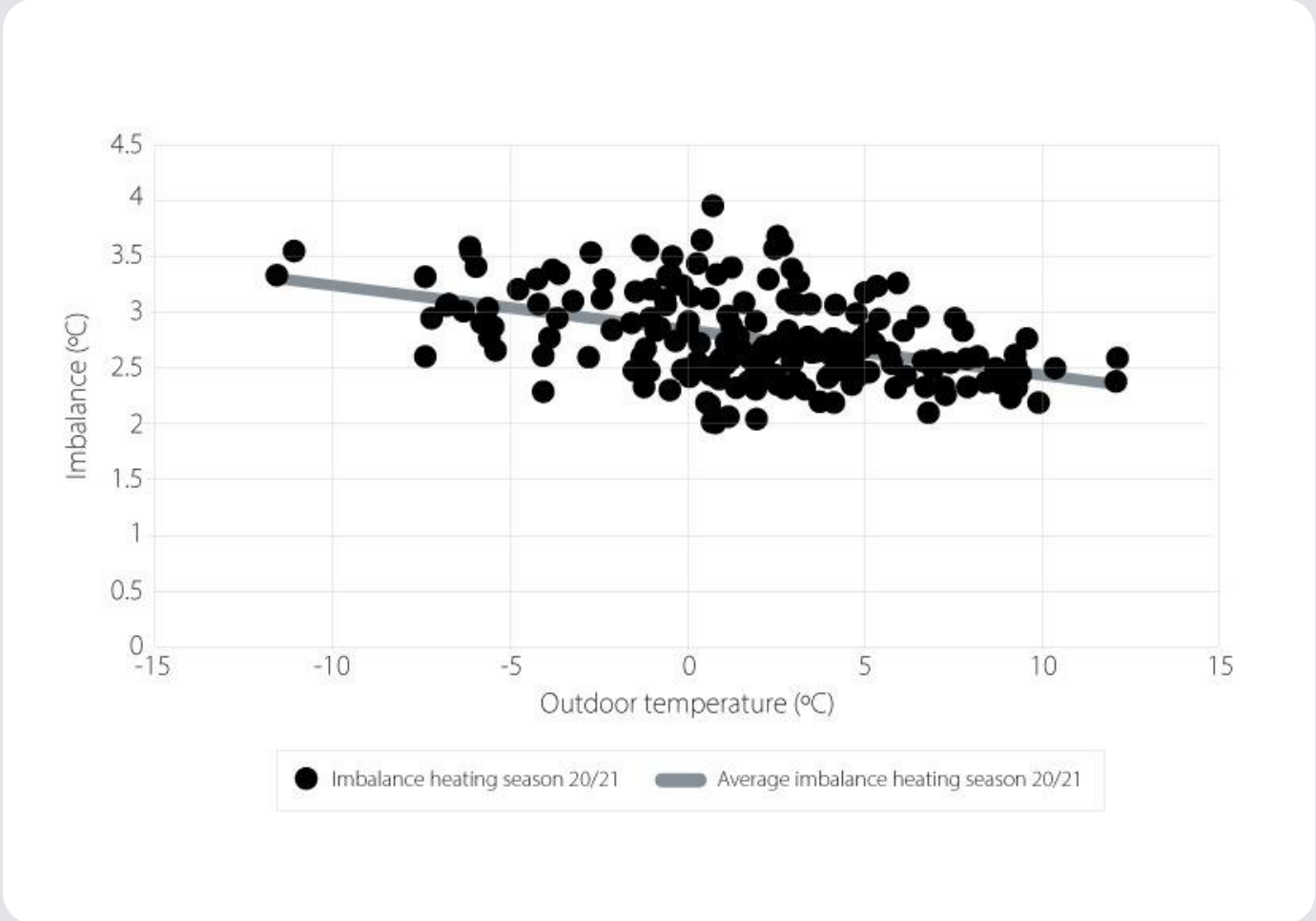
Going further: Dynamic balancing

Stage 2

Data analysis revealed temperature imbalances and opportunities for greater savings. The existing two-pipe system with static balancing valves worked well at full load but struggled in partial load conditions.

In July 2022, HSB installed Danfoss ASV-PV differential pressure control valves, ASV-BD partner valves, RA-N pre-setting valves, and RA-2000 thermostats on each radiator.

This created a dynamic, well-balanced system optimizing heating while eliminating noise and energy waste.



Additional 10.2% savings achieved

Stage 2

Additional savings beyond Leanheat® alone

10.2%

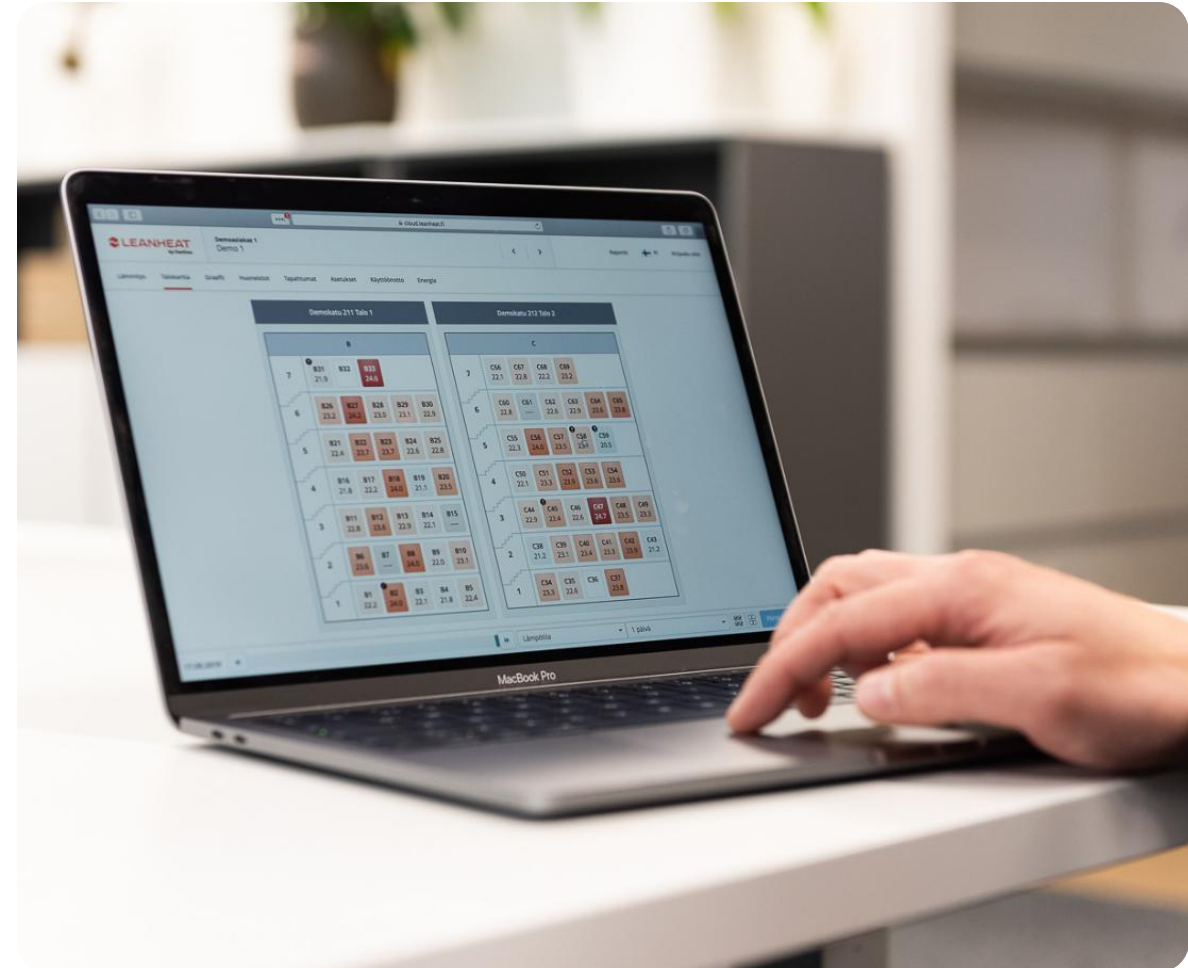
kWh Saved In heating season 22/23

9,223

Setpoint reduced without affecting comfort

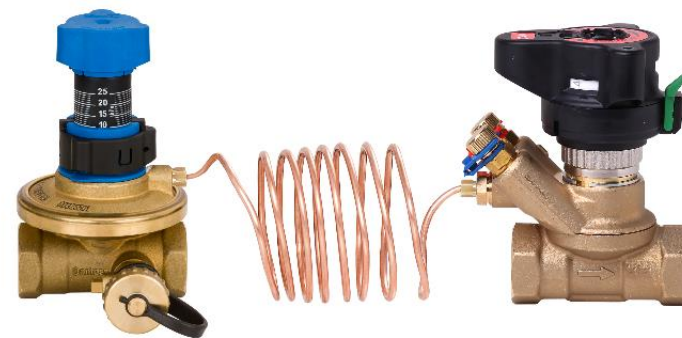
1.5°C

After installing Dynamic Balancing and Control, apartment imbalances significantly reduced. HSB decreased the setpoint by 1.5°C while maintaining comfort levels. Tenants now enjoy stable temperatures and reliable heating year-round.



"The project went beyond expectations. We are able to keep a stable temperature between 20° to 21°C in all apartments."

Patrik Granholm,
Project Leader, HSB



Total Impact: 20% energy savings

Stage 2

Total savings combined Leanheat® Building and dynamic balancing & control

20%

Comfortable homes stable, in all apartments

20-21°C

HSB now has a fully optimized, remotely monitored heating system that saves money and keeps residents comfortable. Plans are underway to equip more HSB facilities with these Danfoss solutions.

kWh saved over two heating seasons

20,359



Thank you



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Where are you today on the journey to demonstrating EPBD smart provision compliance in your country/region/building stock?



- Mechanisms in place & running (requirements, roles, and evidence checks are operational)
- Mechanisms defined & being rolled out (rules are clear; processes/tools are being implemented)
- Mechanisms being designed (scope, responsibilities, and verification approach under development)
- Mechanisms not yet started / unclear (still scoping what to do and who does it)

Interactive Discussion



Gusts Kossovics
eu.bac



Cindy Devacht
Brussels Region



Nuno Baptista
Portugal



Vaidota Ludavičienė
Lithuania



Francesco Rossi
Schneider Electric



Jon Berggren
Danfoss



Bogdan Atanasiu
European Commission



Reto Wälchli
Belimo Climate
Foundation



Yehia Kamel
Johnson Controls

Q&A



THANK YOU!

Let's stay in touch

in

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If you have a
question, email us
at info@eubac.org

