



Delivering on the European
Green Deal and Fit for 55

Proposal for the revision of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD)

EUROPEAN Commission
DG ENER/B - Just Transition, Consumers, Energy
Efficiency and Innovation
Unit ENER B.3 – Buildings and products



Objectives of the EPBD revision

Twofold objective:

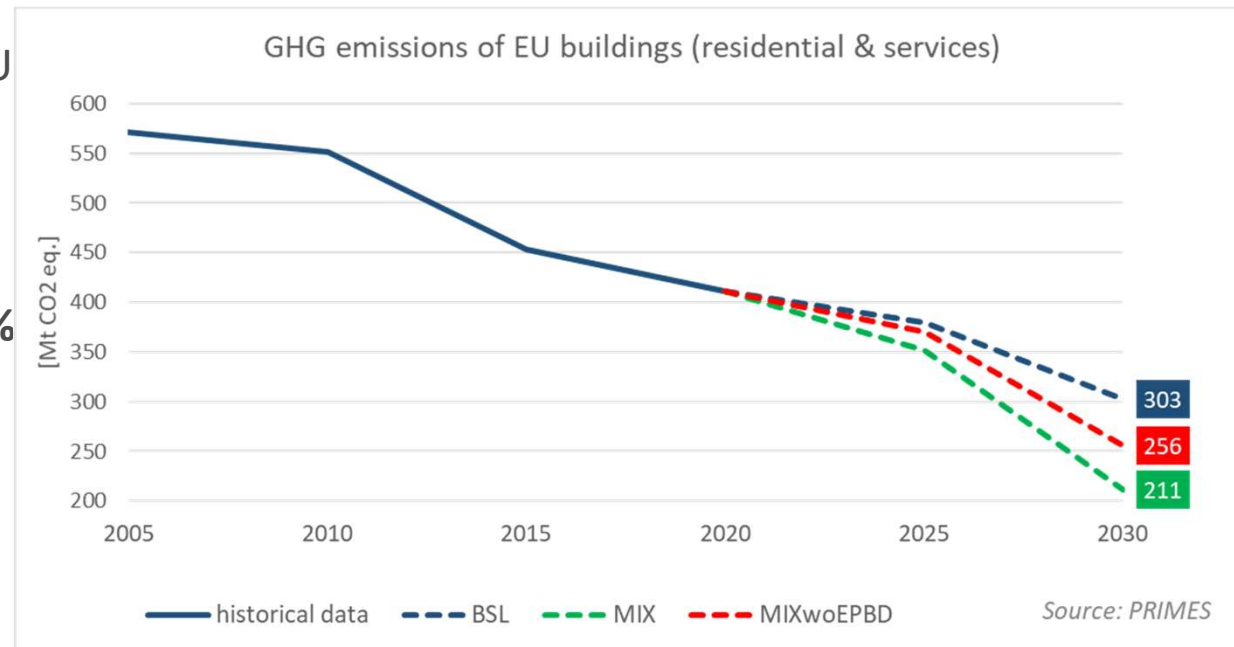
→ Contribute to reducing buildings' GHG emissions and final energy consumption by 2030

→ Provide a long-term vision for buildings and ensure an adequate contribution to achieving climate neutrality in 2050

Objectives of the EPBD revision

Climate Target Plan: by 2030 the EU should reduce buildings':

- GHG emissions by **60%**,
- final energy consumption by **14%**
- energy consumption for heating and cooling by **18%**.



- **Renovation Wave** aims at doubling renovations by 2030

Focus areas

Renovation

- Minimum Energy Performance Standards
- Energy Performance Certificates
- National Building Renovation Plans and renovation passports for individual buildings

Decarbonisation

- Introduction of zero-emission buildings as new standard for new buildings
- Consideration of whole life cycle carbon
- Phasing out incentives for fossil fuels and new legal basis for national bans

Financing

- Sustainable finance and energy poverty alleviation
- Deep renovation standard
- Renovation passports for individual buildings

Modernisation & system integration

- Infrastructure for sustainable mobility
- Smart Readiness Indicator
- Indoor air quality: ventilation and other technical building systems

Main provisions on new buildings

From Nearly zero energy to zero emission buildings

- Update based on benchmarks per climatic zones, to be applied by 2030 (2027 for public buildings)
- Stronger incentive to on-site renewables, efficient district heating and energy communities
- Zero-emission buildings become the level to be attained by a deep renovation as of 2030 and the vision for the building stock in 2050



The life-cycle Global Warming Potential (GWP) of new buildings will have to be calculated as of 2030 in accordance with the Level(s) framework, informing on whole life-cycle carbon emissions (2027 for large buildings)

Strengthened requirements for recharging of e-vehicles, and mandatory bicycle parking in new buildings

Main provisions on existing buildings

- **Minimum Energy Performance Standards:**
 - Union-wide MEPS to phase out worst-performing buildings
 - Public and other non-residential buildings: at least EPC class F by 2027 & EPC class E by 2030
 - Residential buildings: at least EPC class F by 2030 & EPC class E by 2033
 - MS to set up timelines for further improvement of their building stock in their building renovation plans
 - Supporting framework with a focus on vulnerable households and monitoring of social impact
- **National Building Renovation Plans (replacing the long-term renovation strategies)**
 - BRP to be integrated into the NECP process, except the first plan
 - Common template with only national goals and key mandatory indicator, several elements opening to other dimensions beyond energy remain voluntary (accessibility, safety,..)
- **Definition of „deep renovation“**
- **Strengthened requirements for recharging of e-vehicles** in case of major renovation
- **Stronger provisions on the removal of obstacles and barriers to renovation** (right to renovate)
- **Member States must not subsidise fossil-fuel boilers as of 2027.**

Main provisions on information tools

GHG become part of the metrics of the EPBD

Energy Performance Certificates (EPC)

- by 2025 all energy performance certificates must be based on a harmonised scale of energy performance classes (from A to G, with A = ZEB and G = 15% worst buildings)
- Common template with energy and GHG indicators, while other indicators remain voluntary
- The validity of energy performance certificates of the lower D to G classes is reduced to five years

The Smart Readiness Indicator (SRI) is required for large non-residential buildings as of 2026

New provisions to ensure access to buildings data, databases of EPCs and data interoperability

The methodology for calculating the energy performance of buildings is updated to clarify the possible use of metered energy and the cost-optimal methodology specifies how to take into account carbon prices



Benefits and opportunities

- ✓ **Create jobs and value added**, mostly locally, and **boost the European industry in the construction ecosystem**
- ✓ **Decrease energy costs** for citizens and **reduce vulnerability**, buffering consumers from volatility in energy prices
- ✓ **Lower the volume of worst performing buildings** in the EU
- ✓ **Positive social impact** on the alleviation of **energy poverty**, as worst performing buildings are mostly occupied by low-income households
- ✓ **Making renovation more affordable** thanks to targeted financing and supportive EU and state aid frameworks
- ✓ **Making buildings more sustainable** and provide a push to circular economy in the construction sector, by addressing whole life-cycle emissions
- ✓ **Consumer empowerment and information**: better quality, digital and more accessible tools
- ✓ **Better buildings** with improved comfort, living conditions, air quality in cities



Thank you

Useful links

<https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/default/files/proposal-recast-energy-performance-buildings-directive.pdf>

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_21_6683

https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/energy-efficiency/energy-efficient-buildings/energy-performance-buildings-directive_en