



**Delivering on the European
Green Deal and Fit for 55**

Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD)

ENER/B - Just Transition, Consumers, Energy
Efficiency and Innovation

Objectives of the EPBD revision

Twofold objective:

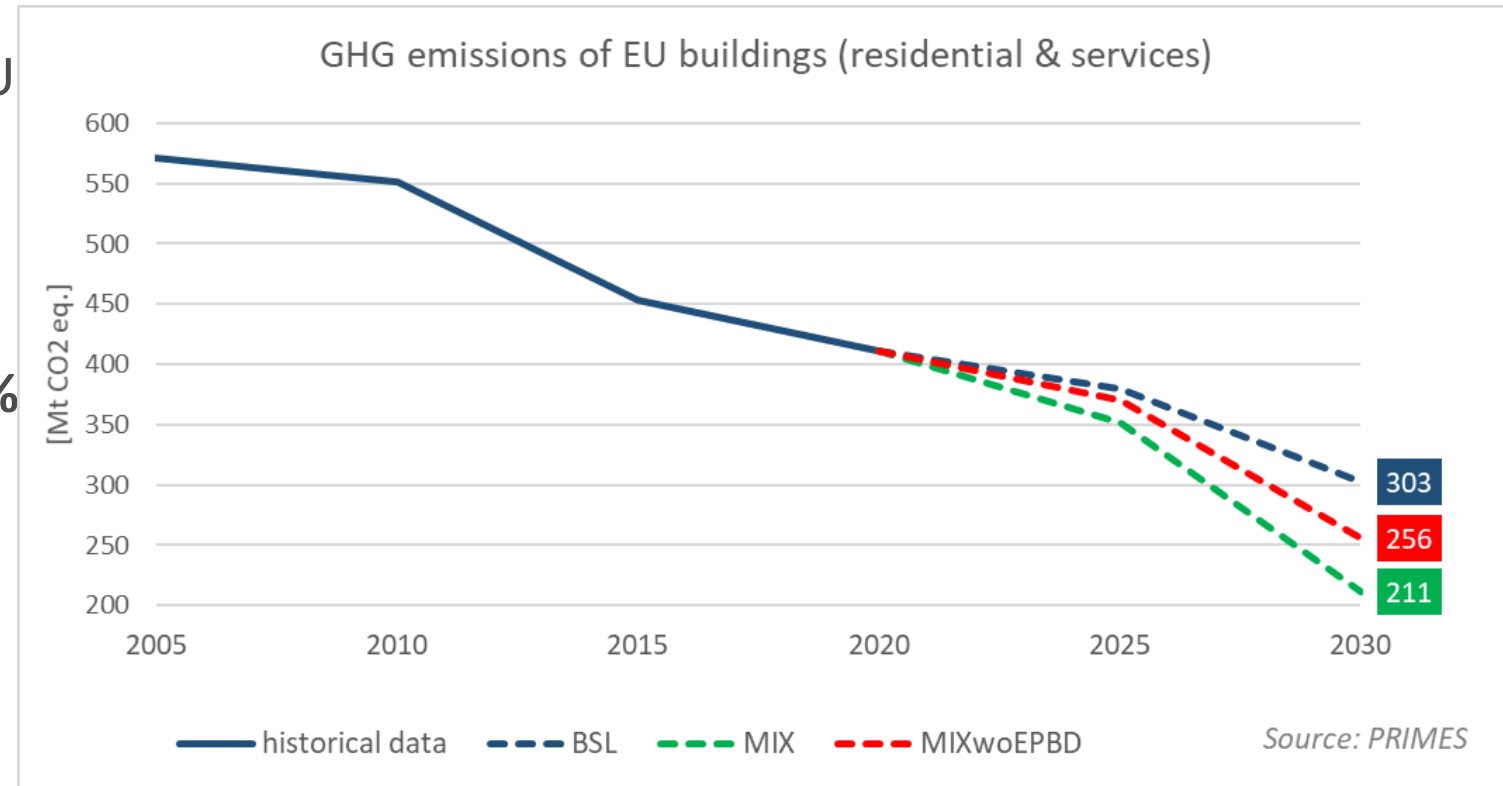
→ Contribute to reducing buildings' GHG emissions and final energy consumption by 2030

→ 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
- Improved quality assurance

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



EU budget to kick-off the Renovation Wave

for Direct Investments

- Recovery and Resilient Facility
- Cohesion Policy Funds (ERDF, ESF, EU-REACT)
- Just Transition Mechanism - JTF

To leverage private investments

- InvestEU
- Private Financing 4 Energy Efficiency
- European Energy Efficiency Fund

for Research & Innovation

- Horizon Europe
- Built 4 people
- EGD Calls
- Smart Cities

To address Market Barriers

- LIFE – Clean Energy Transition
- LIFE – Circular Economy & Quality of Life

For Technical Assistance and Advisory

- ELENA Facility
- Technical Support Instrument
- Technical Support – Cohesion Policy



Thank you