

MAKING OUR HOMES AND BUILDINGS FIT FOR A GREENER FUTURE



Together with the proposals presented on 14 July, the revised Energy Performance of Buildings directive supports the development of **renewable and less polluting energy systems for our homes and public buildings**. They will:

- decrease emissions
- save energy
- tackle energy poverty
- facilitate renovation
- improve quality of life
- generate jobs and growth

Buildings account for:



➤ **40%**
of energy
consumed



➤ **36%**
of energy-related
greenhouse gas
emissions



➤ **75%**
of EU buildings
are not energy
efficient



➤ **85-95%**
of EU buildings
are expected to
still be standing
in 2050

KEY PROPOSALS FOR HOMES AND BUILDINGS

- ➔ The revised **Energy Performance of Buildings Directive** will facilitate and increase building renovation, modernising and decarbonising the EU's building stock. It is an essential part of delivering on the **Renovation Wave strategy**.
- ➔ The new **Effort Sharing Regulation** sets emission reduction targets for all Member States by 2030 for sectors including buildings.
- ➔ **The revised Energy Efficiency Directive and Renewable Energy Directive** will make buildings more energy efficient and boost the use of renewable energy in buildings.
- ➔ **Emissions Trading** for building fuels will speed up emissions reductions and stimulate investments in renewables and energy efficiency.
- ➔ The **new Social Climate Fund**, funded by revenues from emissions trading in road transport and buildings, will **provide financial support to citizens**, in particular the vulnerable households, to invest in renovation or heating systems and ensure a fair transition.

BOOST BUILDING RENOVATIONS AND DECARBONISATION

THE REVISED ENERGY PERFORMANCE OF BUILDINGS DIRECTIVE:



➔ As of 2030 all new buildings must be zero-emission; new public buildings must be zero emission already by 2027.



➔ The **worst-performing 15% of the EU building stock will have to be upgraded** from Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) label G to at least label F by 2030, public and non-residential buildings leading the way by 2027. Residential buildings should be renovated from G to at least F by 2030, and to at least E by 2033.



➔ The **obligation to have an energy performance certificate is extended** to buildings undergoing major renovation, buildings for which a rental contract is renewed and all public buildings.



➔ Requirement to **roll out charging infrastructure** for electric vehicles in residential and commercial buildings and to promote **dedicated parking space for bicycles**.



➔ Buildings or building units which are offered **for sale** or rent must have **an energy performance certificate**, and the energy performance class and indicator should be stated in all advertisements.



➔ **National Building Renovation Plans will be fully integrated into National Energy and Climate Plans** to ensure comparability and tracking of progress – they will need to include roadmaps for **phasing out fossil fuels in heating and cooling by 2040 at the latest**.



➔ A Building 'Renovation passport' will **give access to information and lower costs for consumers** to facilitate their planning and a step-by-step renovation towards zero-emission level.



➔ Member States are invited to include **renovation considerations in public and private financing rules** and to establish appropriate instruments, in particular for low-income households.



➔ A **sunset clause is introduced for financial incentives to use fossil fuels in buildings**: no financial incentives should be given for the installation of boilers powered by fossil fuels as of 2027 and Member State are given the legal **possibility to ban fossil fuel use in buildings**.



ENHANCING THE USE OF RENEWABLES AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN OUR BUILDINGS

THE REVISED RENEWABLE ENERGY DIRECTIVE:

- Make it easier to **integrate renewables** into the grid (e.g. developing new technologies, integrating storage facilities and improving cross-border cooperation)
- Provide **stronger incentives for electrification** (e.g. heat pumps and electric vehicles) and the incorporation of new fuels such as renewable hydrogen
- Encourage **energy efficiency** and **circularity** (e.g. facilitating the use of waste heat)



Set a new EU-level target of **40%** renewables in the energy mix



Set a benchmark of **49%** of renewables in buildings



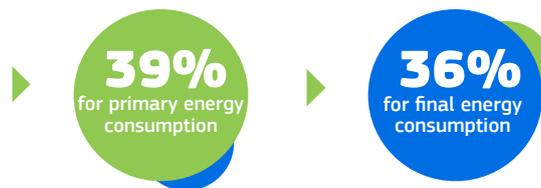
Increase the use of renewable energy in heating and cooling by **1.1 percentage point** every year



Raise the use of renewable energy in district heating and cooling by **2.1 percentage points** every year

THE STRENGTHENED ENERGY EFFICIENCY DIRECTIVE:

SET BOLDER TARGETS FOR ENERGY SAVINGS BY 2030



9% increase compared to the ambition pledged by Member States in 2020 within their National Energy and Climate Plans

- Require Member States to renovate at least **3%** of the total floor area of **all public buildings annually**
- Establish a new target for Member States to **reduce energy use in the public sector** by **1.7%** every year
- Prioritise energy efficiency measures for **vulnerable consumers and energy poor households**
- Take further steps to empower final customers - basic contractual rights on **heating, cooling and hot water**
- Introduce indicative **Member State** contributions to the EU-level energy efficiency target
- Introduce a **legal requirement to put energy efficiency first** in planning and investment decisions

