

15 December 2021

# 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



of energy-related greenhouse gas emissions



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





Raise the use of renewable energy in district heating and

cooling by **2.1 percentage points** every year

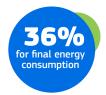
#### THE STRENGTHENED ENERGY EFFICIENCY DIRECTIVE:

#### 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



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