

S3UNICA - Regional policies for efficient buildings Il ruolo dell'efficientamento energetico nella decarbonizzazione regionale

Policy Framework and Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) recast

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European Green Deal

Increased climate ambition with **buildings and their renovation** as a key focus:

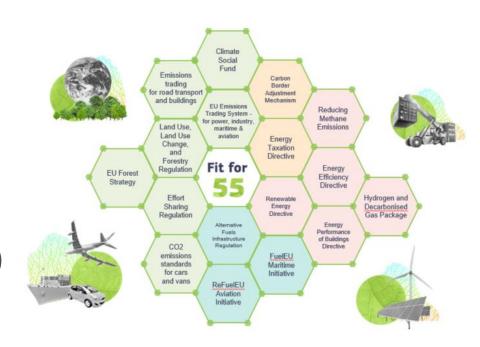
- ✓ Big energy consumers: 40% of energy consumed in EU
- ✓ Very slow rate of renovation, exposing citizens to spikes in energy prices and to volatility
- ✓ At the same time, many citizens struggle to keep their homes warm
- ✓ Building renovation creates jobs, reduces green-house gas emission and improves quality of lives

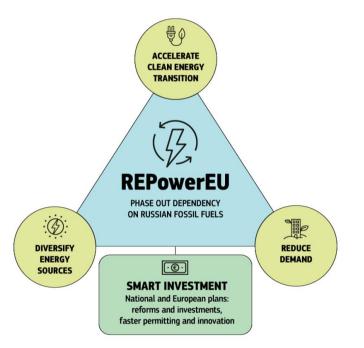




Policy Context

- Climate Target Plan (2020): the Commission proposed to cut greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 level (previously 40%)
- **Renovation Wave (2020)** aims at doubling annual renovation rate by 2030 and foster deep renovation
- **Fit for 55% (2021):** set of proposals to make the EU's climate, energy, transport and taxation policies fit for the revised climate goals
- **REPowerEU (2022):** a roadmap to reduce the dependence on Russian fossil fuels and speed up the energy transition without leaving anyone behind, further increasing ambition





EPBD recast: State of play

- EPBD proposal adopted on 15 December 2021 COM(2021) 802 final amended during 2022 under the REPowerEU programme, with a new article aimed at optimising the solar power generation potential of buildings in Member States
- The General Approach of the **Council** was adopted on 25/10/2022 with a compromise text which introduced some changes to the Commission text.
- The **European Parliament** voted in plenary on 14/03/2023 on its compromise text.
- Negotiations among the co-legislators to start this spring.

Trilogues

Meetings of representatives from the







Focus areas of EPBD recast









Renovation

Decarbonisation

Modernisation & system integration

Financing

- National Building Renovation Plans
- Minimum Energy Performance
 Standards (MEPS)
- Renovation passports for individual buildings
- Energy Performance
 Certificates (EPCs)

- Zero-emission
 buildings (ZEBs) as
 standard for new
 buildings and vision for
 2050 building stock
- Consideration of whole life cycle carbon
- Phasing out of incentives for fossil fuels and legal basis for national bans

- Infrastructure for sustainable mobility
- Data digitalisation& interoperability
- Smart Readiness
 Indicator

- Public and private
 financing & technical
 assistance
- Deep renovation standard
- Priority to vulnerable households and people affected by energy poverty

Main provisions on existing buildings

Minimum Energy Performance Standards:

- Union-wide MEPS to phase out worst-performing buildings, based on the new EPC classes:
 - Public and 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
- Exemptions for some building categories (protected buildings, building occupied for limited time of the year...)
- 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)

- To ensure the renovation of the national building stock into a highly energy efficient and decarbonized one by 2050
- Common template with only national goals and key mandatory indicator, several elements opening to other dimensions beyond energy remain voluntary (accessibility, safety,..)
- 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





