



State of play

Energy Performance of Buildings Directive

11/05/2023

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Online





BUILDINGS PERFORMANCE INSTITUTE EUROPE

Who we are, what we do



EUROPEAN
NON-PROFIT
THINK-TANK



POLICY ADVICE
ON BUILDING
REGULATION,
FROM DESIGN TO
IMPLEMENTATION



BRUSSELS
AND
BERLIN



INDEPENDENT
RESEARCH AND
ANALYSIS



IMPROVING THE
ENERGY
PERFORMANCE
OF BUILDINGS
ACROSS EUROPE



IN OPERATION
SINCE 2010





TODAY'S PRESENTATION

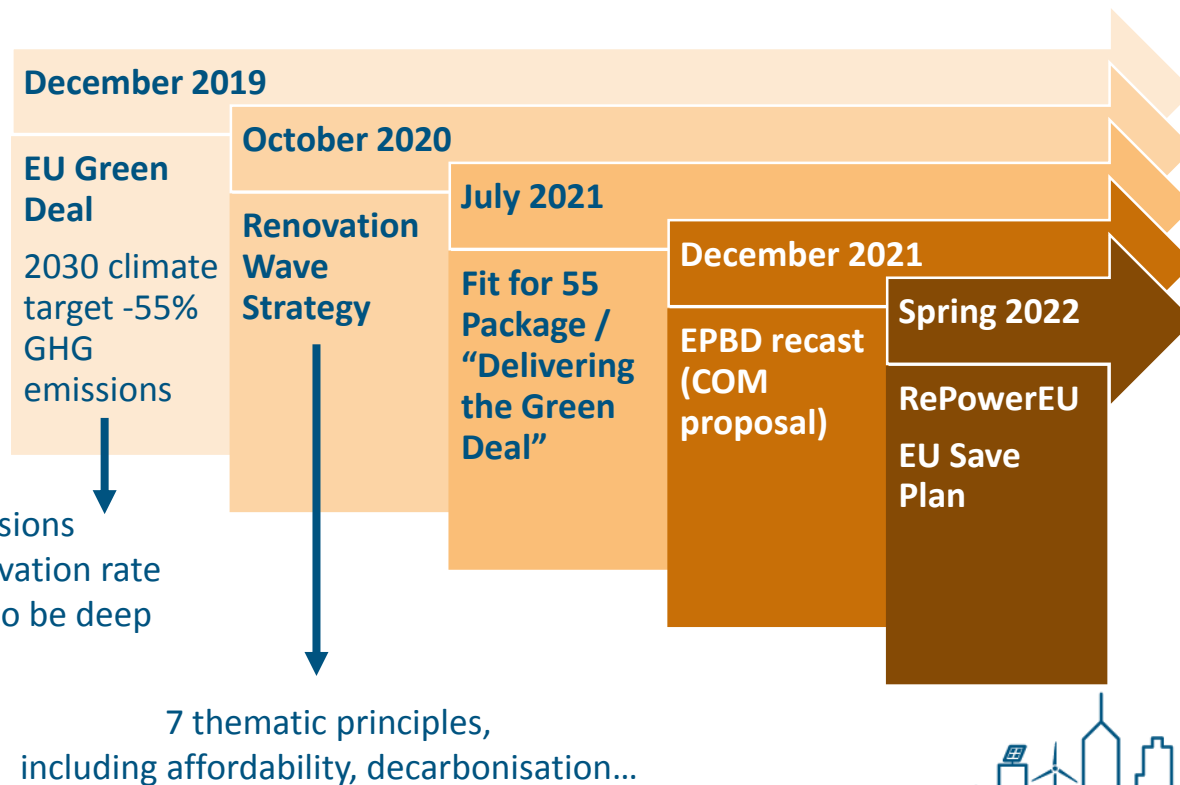
Structure

1. EU decarbonisation goals, a short recap
2. Energy Performance of Buildings Directive state of play
3. More ambition now – where we are in the process & benefits



1. EU DECARBONISATION GOALS

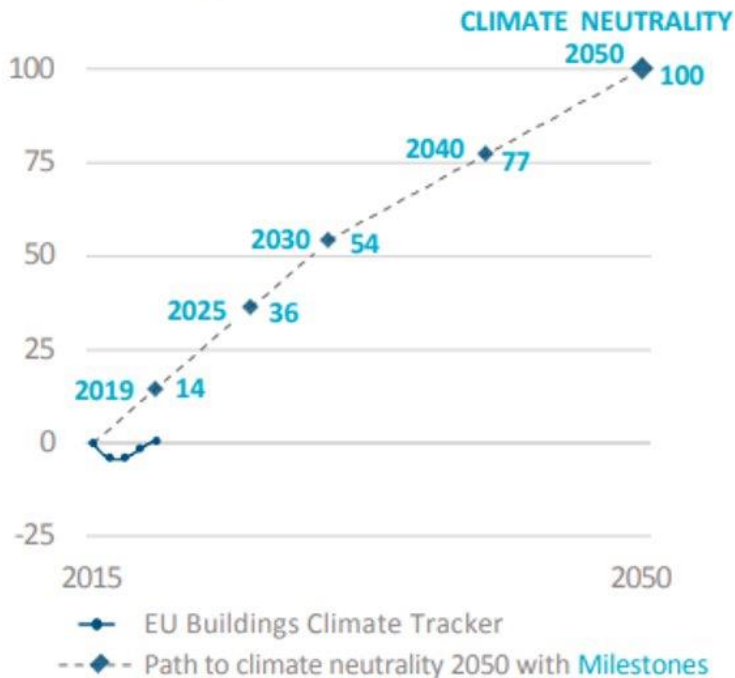
Short recap - EU framework



1. EU DECARBONISATION GOALS

Short recap – BPIE’s Buildings Climate Tracker

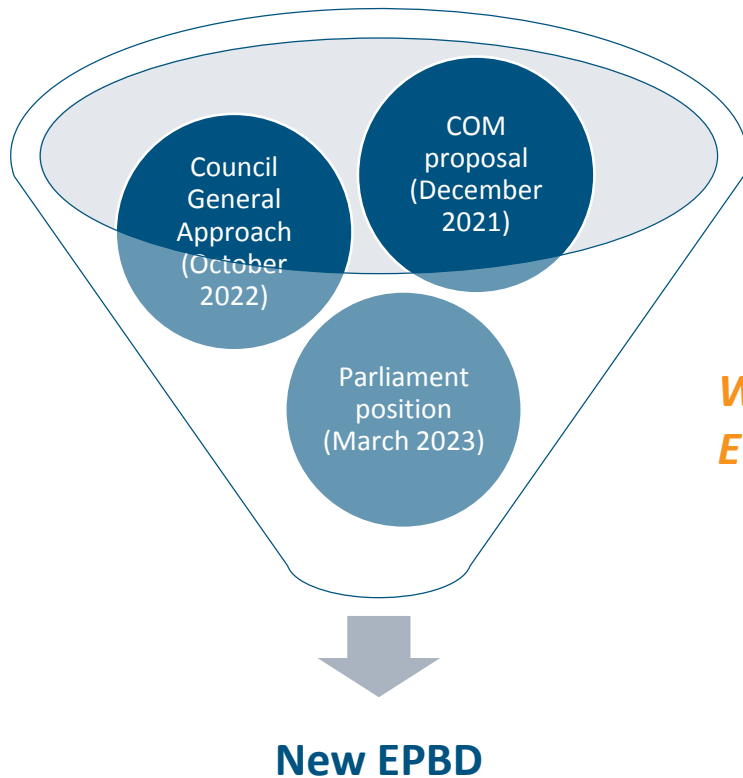
Figure 2: EU Buildings Climate Tracker compared to path to climate neutrality 2050 with milestones



- Shows progress in decarbonisation of buildings between 2015 and today, based on climate neutrality objective by 2050
→ First edition available [here](#)
- Next edition in preparation: first results to be presented at [C4E Forum](#) (Slovakia, 22-26 May), with a focus on SEE-CEE countries results



2. EPBD state of play



*Where we are in the
EU legislative process*





2. EPBD state of play

What is at stake? Priority topics

1. Standard for new buildings (ZEB = Zero Emission Building)
2. Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS)
3. Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs)
4. Renovation Passports (RP)





2. EPBD state of play

Standard for new buildings (ZEB)

	COUNCIL	PARLIAMENT
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very high energy performance - Producing zero on-site carbon emissions from fossil fuels - Eligible sources of energy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>RES generated on-site or nearby</i> • <i>Renewables community</i> • <i>Efficient DHC system</i> • <i>Energy from carbon free sources</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very high energy performance - Producing zero on-site carbon emissions from fossil fuels - Eligible sources of energy: fully RES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>generated or stored on-site</i> • <i>generated nearby off-site and delivered through grid</i> • <i>from renewables community</i> • <i>renewables and waste heat from efficient DHC system</i>
Energy performance thresholds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set at national level - Achieving at least cost-optimal levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set by Commission - Through Delegated Act before January 2025
Deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2028: new public buildings - 2030: all new buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2026: new public buildings - 2028: all new buildings





2. EPBD state of play

MEPS for non residential buildings

	COUNCIL	PARLIAMENT
Scope	Non-residential	Public buildings (owned) and non-residential
Approach	Phasing out worst performing buildings at certain dates, based on thresholds in primary energy use (kWh/m ² /y), with flexibility	Phasing out worst performing buildings at certain dates, based on EPC classes (similar to architecture proposed by COM)
Ambition and dates	Phase out of 15% worst performing by 2030 and 25% (cumulative) by 2034	At least class E as of 2027 and at least class D as of 2030
Exemptions	Based on “ <i>unfavourable cost-benefit assessment</i> ” at building level	No exemption





2. EPBD state of play

MEPS for residential buildings

	COUNCIL	PARLIAMENT
Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trajectory approach at residential segment level, with milestones - One alternative approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Phasing out worst performing buildings at certain dates, based on EPC classes (similar to architecture proposed by COM) - System of exemptions, but with limits
Ambition and dates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member States to establish trajectory as of 2025 in line with ZEB stock 2050 = decrease of average primary energy use - Residential segment to reach on average equivalent EPC class D by 2033 and nationally defined milestone by 2040 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least E as of 2030 and D as of 2033 - Linear trajectory for achievement of higher classes by 2040 and 2050 - Member States shall establish MEPS for all other buildings at national level and introduce social safeguards
Exemptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Single Family Homes - After 2028 - Achieve at least class D within 5 years of trigger point (sold, rented, donated, re-purposed) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exemption: publicly owned social housing - Adjustment of MEPS for <i>economic/technical feasibility + availability of skilled workforce</i> - Exemption and adjustment: <i>max 22% of residential buildings in G, F, E and only until end of 2036</i>

2. EPBD state of play

EPCs

	COUNCIL	PARLIAMENT
Timeline	For EPCs issued as of 2027	For EPCs issued as of 2026
EPC classes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creates A+ - Creates A0 (ZEB) - G = worst performing buildings, scope/number to defined nationally - A to G : <u>no</u> even bandwidth distribution between ranges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of A+ - A (ZEB) - G = 15% worst performing buildings at national level - A to F: even bandwidth distribution between ranges
Issuing EPCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Virtual site visit” possible - Validity 10 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Validity 10 years for EPC A+, A, B, C (others: 5)





2. EPBD state of play

Renovation Passport

	COUNCIL	PARLIAMENT
Definition	Document that provides a tailored roadmap for the renovation of a building in several steps that will significantly improve its energy performance	Document that provides a tailored roadmap for the <i>deep</i> renovation of a specific building in a <i>maximum number</i> of steps that will transform the building <i>into a ZEB by 2050 latest</i>
Timeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EU scheme by COM by end 2023 - MS must introduce scheme by end 2025 - Explicit “<i>voluntary use by building owners</i>” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EU scheme by COM by end 2023 - MS must introduce scheme by end 2024 - MS shall ensure RP rollout is financially supported, especially for vulnerable households
Links	Allows integration of RP into EPC schemes	Facilitates integration into Digital Building Logbook
Quality	Can be issued after “ <i>virtual on site visit</i> ”	Estimated costs of one-step deep renovation = reference scenario





3. MORE AMBITION NOW

Next steps (all dates to be confirmed)





3. MORE AMBITION NOW

Benefits for citizens

As a compass for negotiations: the benefits of ambitious building renovation and decarbonisation policies

- **energy security**
- **social considerations**

If all existing residential buildings in the EU were renovated, 44% of final energy used for residential space heating in 2020 could be saved



**HOW TO STAY WARM
AND SAVE ENERGY**

INSULATION OPPORTUNITIES
IN EUROPEAN HOMES



January 2023
Available [here](#)





Figure 6: Gas savings potential for residential heating in EU Member States²²

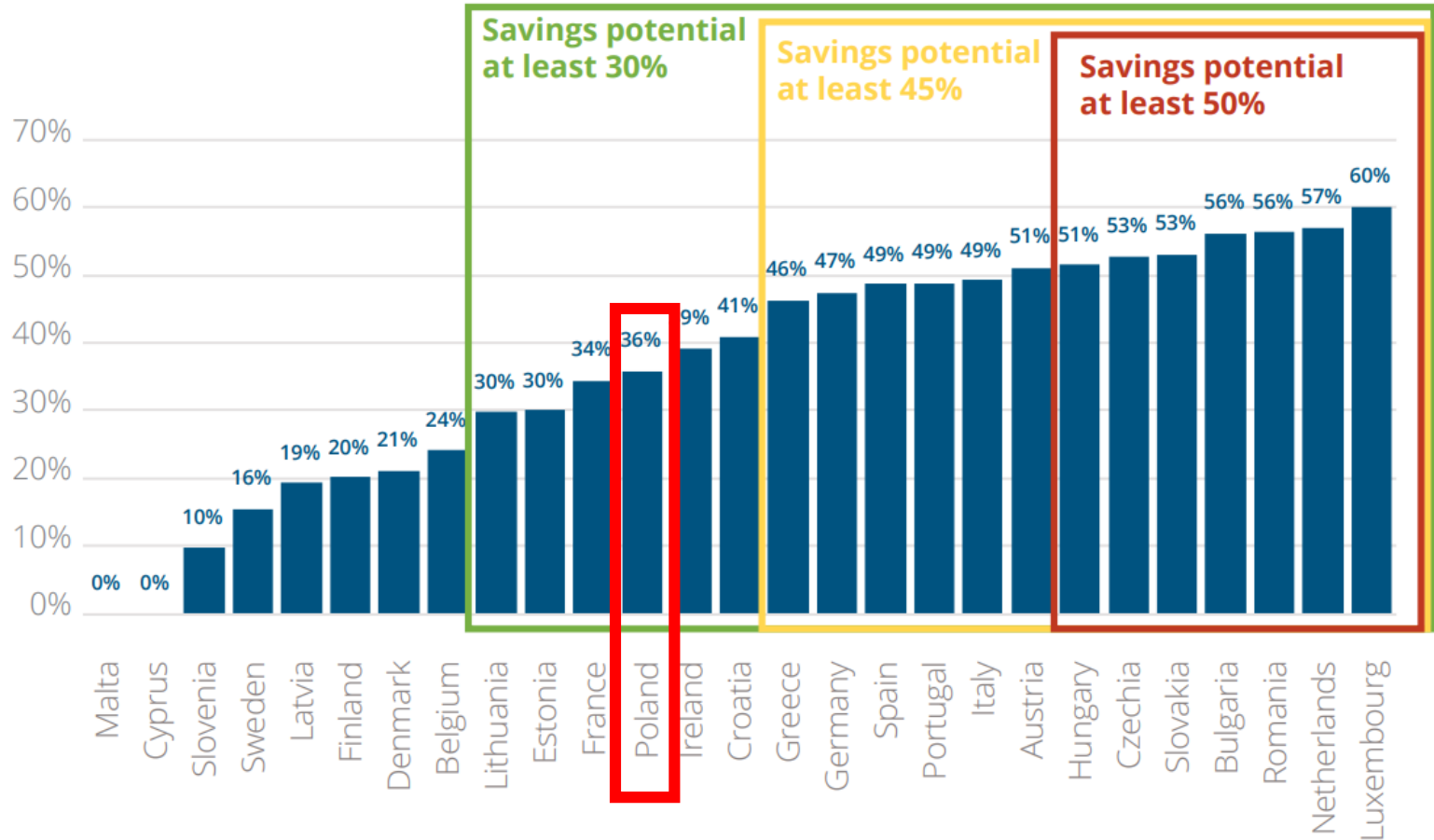
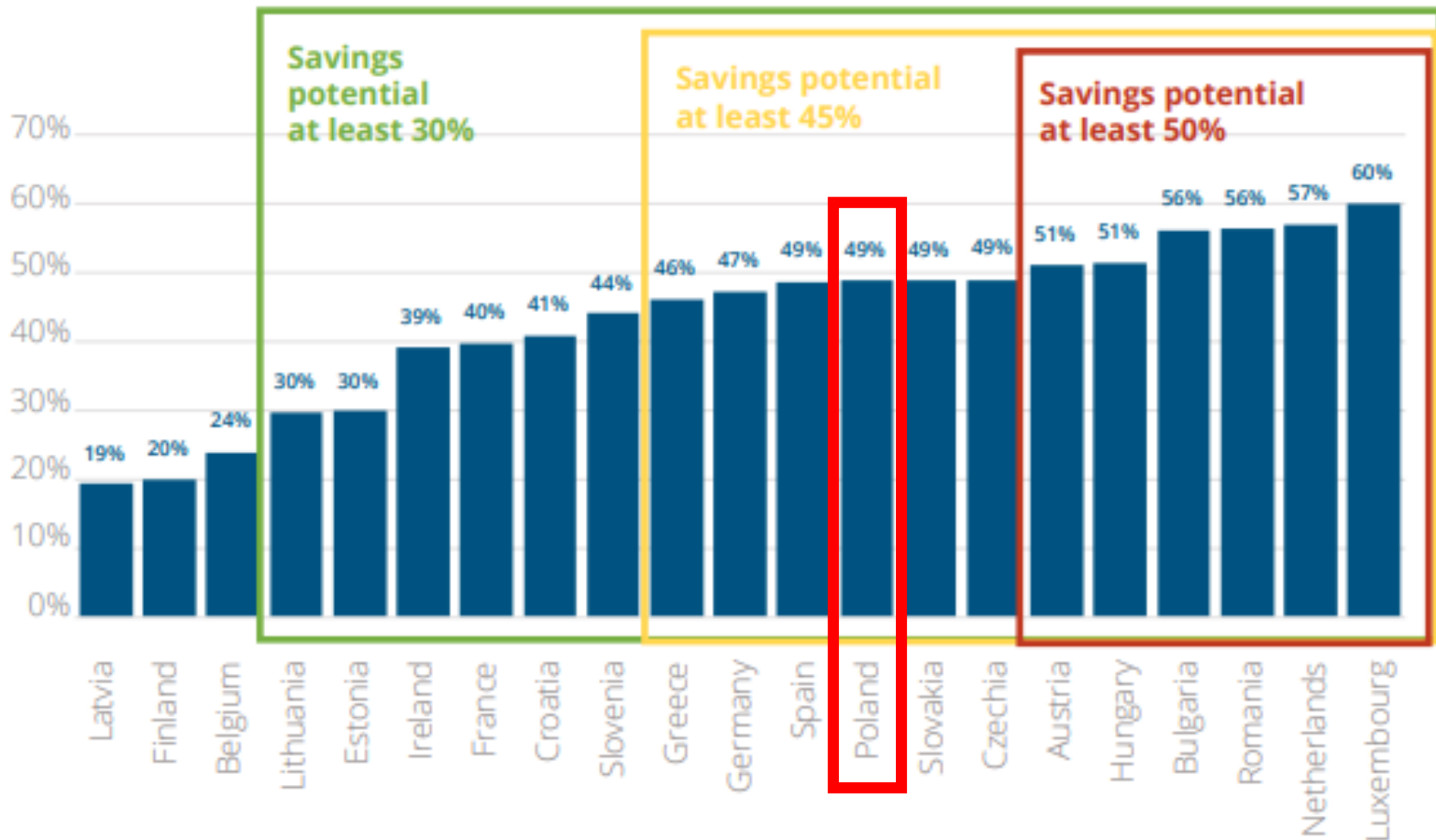


Figure 10: Coal savings potential for residential heating in EU Member States





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