

THE ENERGY PERFORMANCE OF BUILDINGS DIRECTIVE

Buildings are responsible for approximately



40%
of energy consumption



36%
of CO2 emissions in the EU



35%
of the EU's buildings are over 50 years old



75%
of the building stock is energy inefficient



It is clear that the European building sector, being the largest single energy consumer in the EU, has vast potential for energy efficiency gains!

The EU has agreed new rules for the energy performance of buildings directive aiming to help address these issues, create economic opportunities in the construction industry and alleviate energy poverty. EU Member States will now need to prepare national policy measures to achieve new objectives, such as:

- A path towards a low and zero-emission building stock in the EU by 2050 by implementing **national roadmaps to decarbonise buildings**
- **Smarter buildings** - encouraging more automation and control systems to make them operate more efficiently
- A smart readiness indicator that will **measure a building's capacity to use new technologies and electronic systems to adapt to the needs** of the consumer, optimise its operation and interact with the grid
- **E-mobility in buildings** - supporting the rollout of e-mobility infrastructure such as e-charging points in buildings
- **More money and support to renovate** - by mobilising public and private financing and investment for renovation activities, and strengthening long-term building renovation strategies
- **Combat energy poverty** and reduce the household energy bills through renovation and improved energy performance of older buildings

By doing this at EU level, we can achieve economies of scale, share best practices and have a deeper impact across the continent, which is good for sustainability, good for growth and jobs, and good for consumers.

The energy performance of buildings directive is part of the **Clean Energy for All Europeans Package**.