



Supporting the energy transition in buildings

Policy context

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REPowerEU Plan - to rapidly reduce dependence on Russian fossil fuels and fast forward the green transition



REPowerEU is a plan for

- saving energy
- producing clean energy
- diversifying energy supplies

It is backed by financial and legal measures to build the new energy infrastructure and system that Europe needs.

REPowerEU Plan - to rapidly reduce dependence on Russian fossil fuels and fast forward the green transition



More rooftop solar panels, heat pumps and energy savings to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, making our homes and buildings more energy efficient.



Speeding up renewables permitting to minimise the time for roll-out of renewable projects and grid infrastructure improvements.



Decarbonising Industry by accelerating the switch to electrification and renewable hydrogen and enhancing our low-carbon manufacturing capabilities.



Doubling the EU ambition for biomethane to produce 35 bcm per year by 2030, in particular from agricultural waste and residues.



Diversifying gas supplies and working with international partners to move away from Russian gas, and investing in the necessary infrastructure.



A Hydrogen Accelerator to develop infrastructure, storage facilities and ports, and replace demand for Russian gas with additional 10 mt of imported renewable hydrogen from diverse sources and additional 5 mt of domestic renewable hydrogen.



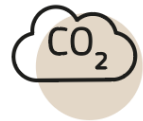
EUsave plan

European Green Deal

- ✓ Increased climate ambition with **buildings and their renovation** as a key focus:
 - Big energy consumers -40% of energy consumed
 - 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



The Renovation Wave strategy and action plan



Decarbonisation of heating and cooling



Tackling energy poverty and **worst-performing buildings**



Renovation of public buildings and social infrastructure
such as schools, hospitals and administrative buildings

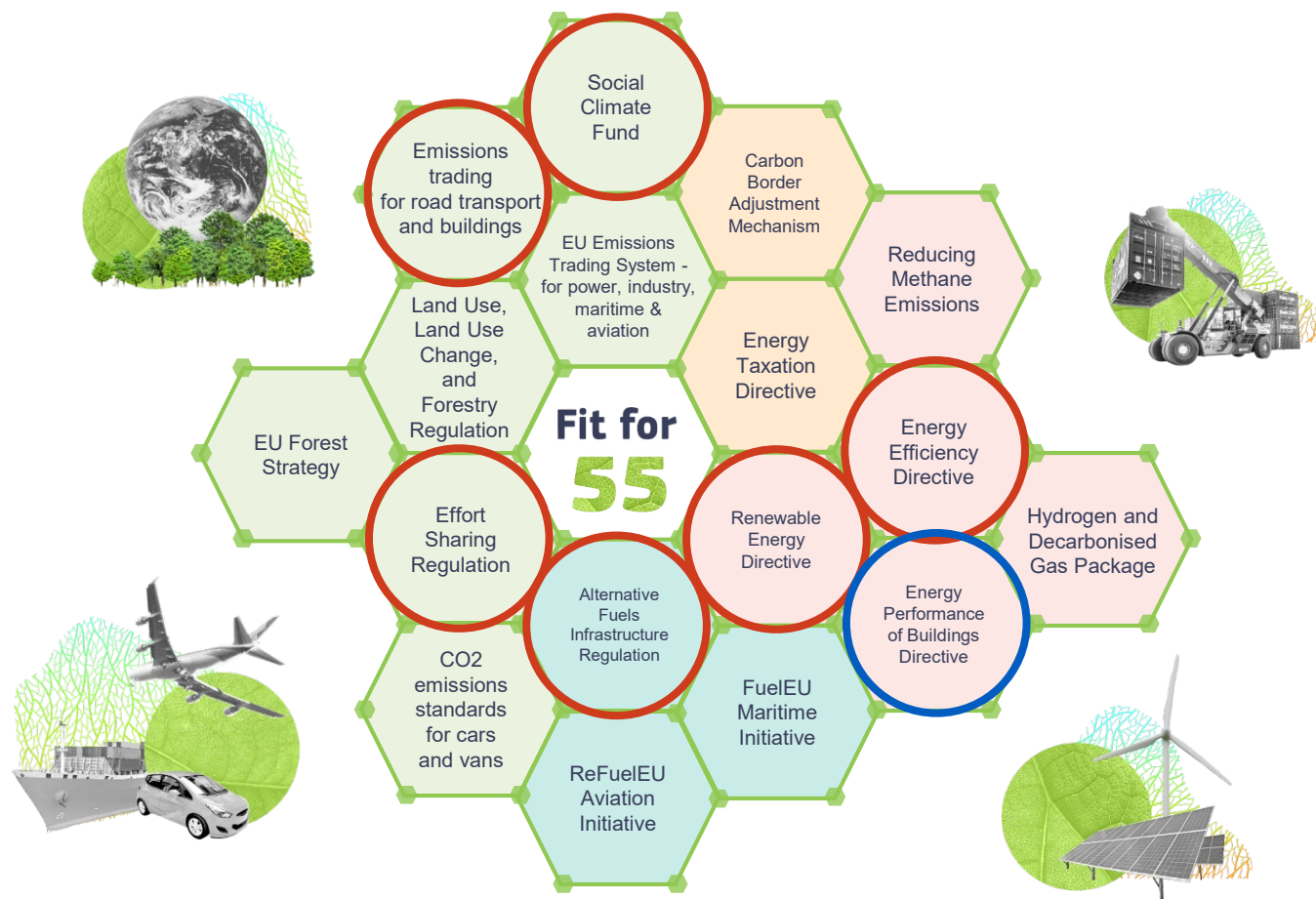
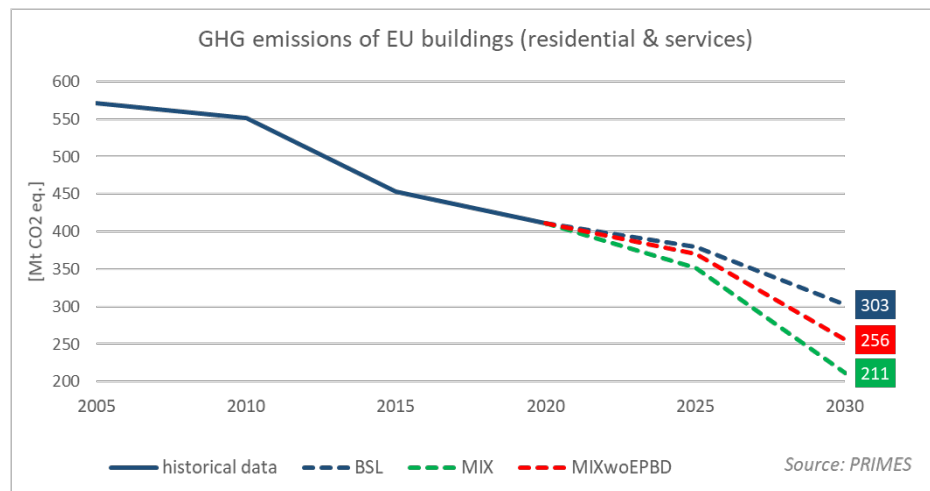


A set of policy measures, funding tools and technical assistance instruments to break down of existing barriers throughout the renovation chain – from the conception of a project to its funding and completion

“Fit for 55”: buildings’ key role

MAKING OUR HOMES AND BUILDINGS FIT FOR A GREENER FUTURE

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



Objectives of the EPBD revision as part of the Fit for 55 package

- **Climate Target Plan:** by 2030 the EU should reduce buildings' GHG emissions by 60%, their final energy consumption by 14% and energy consumption for heating and cooling by 18%.
- **Renovation Wave** aims at doubling renovations by 2030 and foster deep renovations



Twofold objective:

→ Contribute to **reducing buildings' GHG emissions and final energy consumption by 2030**

→ Provide a long-term vision for buildings and ensure an adequate contribution to achieving **climate neutrality in 2050**

Focus areas

Renovation

- National Building Renovation Plans
- Minimum Energy Performance Standards
- Energy Performance Certificates
- Renovation passports for individual buildings

Decarbonisation

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

Modernisation & system integration

- Infrastructure for sustainable mobility
- EPC digitalisation & databases
- Smart Readiness Indicator

Financing

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



Thank you