



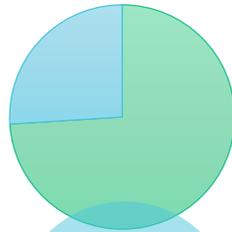
EESC Conference

Affordable and Decent Housing in the EU

06 July 2022

The Green Deal and the Renovation Wave strategy put forward an increased policy ambition on buildings and their renovation

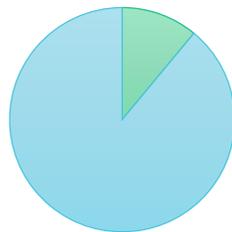
24 billion m² floor area,
around **74 % residential**



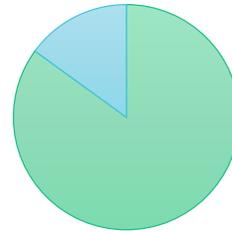
Around **186 million** residential
units are **permanently inhabited**



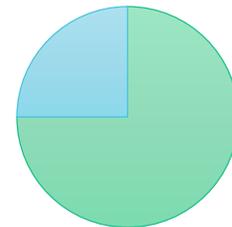
Only **11 %** of existing buildings undergo
some level of **renovation** each year;
weighted annual energy renovation rate
only at **1 %**



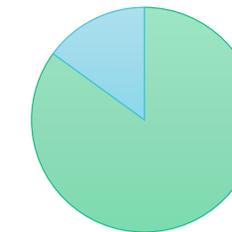
85 % of existing EU dwellings were
built before 2000 ...



... **75 %** have **poor energy
performance** ...



... more than **85 %** will still be in
place in **2050**



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

Main provisions on existing buildings

- **Minimum Energy Performance Standards:**
 - Union-wide MEPS to phase out worst-performing buildings
 - Public and other 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
 - 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)**
 - BRP to be integrated into the NECP process, except the first plan
 - Common template with only national goals and key mandatory indicator, several elements opening to other dimensions beyond energy remain voluntary (accessibility, safety,..)
- **Definition of „deep renovation“**
- **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**

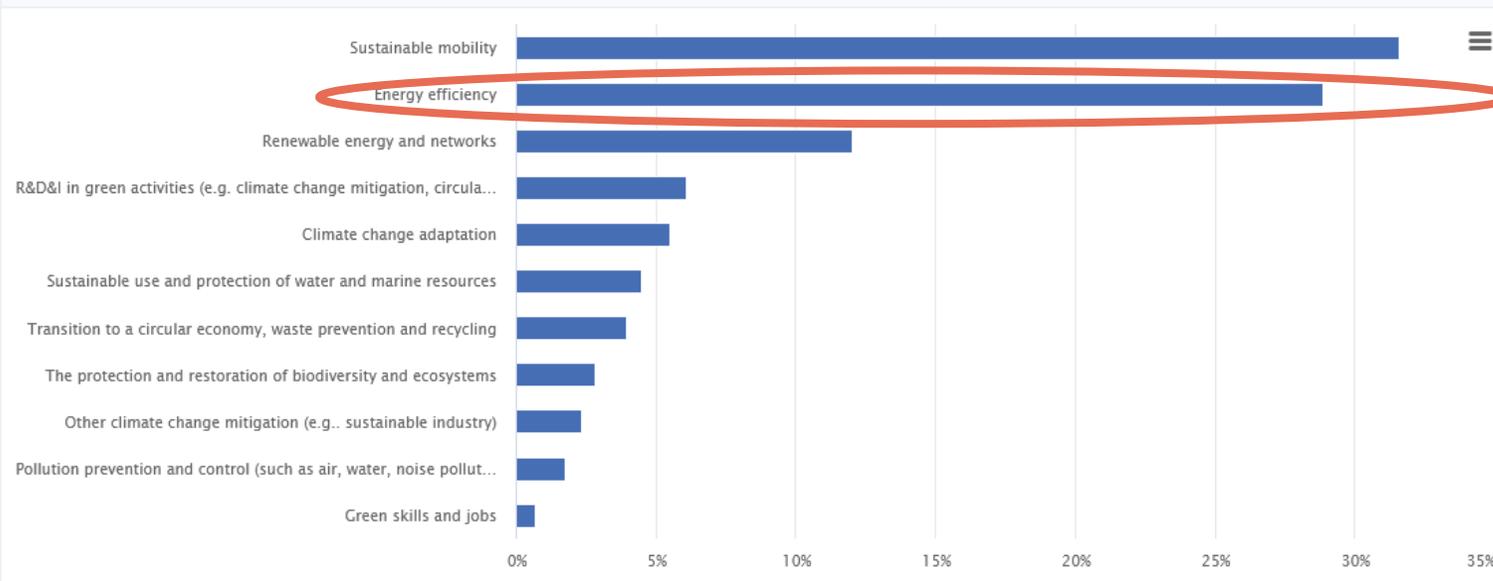
Recovery plans

25 approved RRP (recently BG, SE and PL)

EUR 182 bn are allocated to measures contributing to the climate objectives

This amount is calculated based on the climate markers, and takes into account the fact that for some measures only 40% is considered as contributing to the climate objectives

Green transition pillar: Breakdown of expenditure supporting the green transition per policy area



Analysis for 22 RRP

- EUR 224.1 bn: overall green transition spending without considering the climate markers
- EUR 177 bn: overall climate mainstreamed expenditure considering the climate markers
- EUR 64.4 bn: for energy efficiency (29% of the total green transition pillar spending - of the 224.1 bn)
 - EUR 28.4 bn for energy efficiency measures in residential
 - EUR 20.2 bn for energy efficiency measures in public buildings

REPowerEU

On 8 March 2022, the Commission published its Communication “REPowerEU: Joint European action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy”.

The plan focuses on:

1. replenishing **EU gas stocks** for next winter;
2. making Europe independent from Russian fossil fuels and **diversify our gas supplies**
3. transitioning to renewable gases and **accelerating the European Green Deal**. As well as scaling up renewables, it will also boost energy efficiency, increase electrification and address infrastructure bottlenecks.

With the measures set out in the Communication, we could already cut our dependence on Russian gas by two thirds by next winter.

REPowerEU to cut our dependence on Russian gas



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



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



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



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



Thank you