

ENERGY PERFORMANCE OF BUILDINGS DIRECTIVE

LAST UPDATE 11 | 2025

1. OVERVIEW AND SCOPE

- Official name of the legislation: **Energy Performance Of Buildings Directive (EPBD) Recast – Directive (EU) 2024/1275**
- Type: **Directive** (a "directive" is a legislative act that sets out a goal that EU countries must achieve. However, it is up to the individual countries to devise their own laws on how to reach these goals).

Aiming to achieve a fully decarbonised building stock by 2050 the revised Energy Performance of Buildings Directive contributes directly to the EU's energy and climate goals. Out of the EU's building stock, 85% was built before 2000, with 75% showing poor energy performance. Improving these existing buildings is crucial for saving energy, cutting bills, and reaching the 2050 decarbonisation goal. However, the current annual energy renovation rate remains critically low at just 1%. This challenge highlights the urgency of increasing renovation efforts across the EU.

2. WHAT DOES IT APPLY TO?

New buildings

- Public buildings must be zero-emission (on-site) from 2028 onward.
- All new buildings (residential and non-residential) must meet zero-emission standards by 2030.

Existing buildings / Residential buildings:

- Member States must reduce the average primary energy consumption of residential buildings by:
 - ≥16% by 2030
 - 20–22% by 2035

Non-Residential Buildings:

- Minimum energy performance standards must be set to renovate:
 - The 16% worst-performing non-residential buildings by 2030
 - The 26% worst-performing by 2033

3. HOW IS THE EVENTS INDUSTRY DIRECTLY AFFECTED?

Venues and buildings are directly affected.

4. MAIN PROVISIONS OF THE LEGISLATION

On 30 June 2025, the Commission adopted a support package offering practical guidance to help EU countries implementing and transposing the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive into national law by 29 May 2026.

In addition, an online webinar on 23 September 2025 will showcase concrete examples of how digitalisation can increase productivity, simplify EPBD implementation and offer new commercial offers of relevance to energy renovations of buildings

5. STATE OF THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

- Date enters into force: 8/05/2024
- Date national law transposition: 29/05/2026

6. RECOMMENDATIONS/REMARK

- Smart & sustainable Infrastructure
- One-stop shops, renovation passports, and technical assistance frameworks are introduced to support renovation efforts.
- Buildings must be solar-ready and equipped with EV charging infrastructure and bicycle parking, especially for new and renovated buildings.
- A smart readiness indicator will assess a building's capacity to optimize energy use via digital technologies.
- Renovation Focus & Equit
- At least 55% of residential energy savings must benefit the worst-performing buildings, with specific support for vulnerable households (e.g. rent protection, targeted financing).
- Exemptions include historic buildings, places of worship, small standalone buildings (<50 m²), military premises, and optionally temporary or architecturally significant structures.
- Implementation & Support
- The European Commission issued guidance documents, templates, and regulatory guidance throughout 2024 and 2025 to assist member states in transposition and implementation, including cost-optimal calculation frameworks.
- Member States must submit draft national renovation plans by 31 December 2025, and final plans by 31 December 2026.

7. LINKS

Text:

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:L_202401275&pk_keyword=Energy&pk_content=Directive

Guidance: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:C_202406206

EU Build-up portal: <https://build-up.ec.europa.eu/en/home>