

EN

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Answer given by Mr Jørgensen
on behalf of the European Commission
(8.5.2026)

The recast Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD)¹ sets energy performance standards for buildings, while it remains the responsibility of Member States to ensure housing supply.

It is not in the mandate of the Commission to assess and question the impact of national measures or laws. In line with the Better Regulation principles, the EPBD was preceded by an impact assessment² which showed that the worst-performing residential buildings are often occupied by vulnerable households and that the EPBD will help reduce their energy bills, even more so considering the current geopolitical situation.

EU financing programmes channelled through national authorities, such as the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RFF), the Social Climate Fund and the Cohesion policy Funds, are available to support building owners carrying out building renovations. A recently adopted Commission's report³ highlights how the RFF has helped to multiply by 6.8 the EU funding allocated to energy efficiency. The Commission is also committed to support the mobilisation of private investment through the Energy Efficiency Financing Coalition⁴.

Energy costs represent a major share of households' overall living costs. The European Affordable Housing Plan⁵ puts forward an integrated approach to ensure that Europe's housing policies deliver lasting social, economic, and environmental benefits. The implementation of the EPBD by Member States starting by its transposition and the submission of their National Building Renovation Plan will contribute to increased availability of affordable housing.

¹ Directive EU/2024/1275.

² <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/RO/ALL/?uri=CELEX:52021SC0453>.

³ https://energy.ec.europa.eu/news/commission-boost-access-affordable-and-clean-energy-all-europeans-2026-03-10_en.

⁴ https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/energy-efficiency/financing/european-energy-efficiency-financing-coalition_en.

⁵ COM(2025) 1025 final.