


Transposing the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) into Irish law:

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Article 9.1 Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) in Non-Residential Buildings.

EPBD Recast 2024


Aims to kick-start a renovation wave across Europe



It introduces Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) in non-residential buildings.



What is a Non-Residential Building? [↗](#)
A building primarily used or intended for non-residential purposes. If at least 50% of the overall useful floor area is used for residential purposes, the building is classified as a residential building.



MEPS in Non-Residential Buildings

Member States to:

- Gather data on the energy performance of the non-residential building stock as of 1 January 2020
- Identify the 16% and 26% lowest performing buildings.

STEP 1

STEP 2 By 2030, all buildings in the 16% batch must be improved.

STEP 3 By 2033, all buildings in the 26% batch must be improved.

STEP 4 By 2040, an additional nationally determined percentage of the non-residential building stock must be renovated to ensure it reaches ZEB standard by 2050.

Recommended Approach

Short Term 2030 - 2033 MEPS	Medium Term 2040+ MEPS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Use BERs as a base and couple it with statistical sampling using metered energy performance of various building typologies.Develop a national database of non-residential buildings to include information on BER and actual energy use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Use the asset and performance-based data compiled in the newly established national database to develop additional MEPS and achieve a fully decarbonised built environment by 2050.

