

An EU directive defines the goal that all EU

countries must achieve,

although how the

countries achieve these

goals can be determined

by the individual country.1

eMobility & the EPBD

Fact Sheet

The Energy Performance of Building Directive (EPBD) has these objectives:

- Achieve a highly energy efficient and decarbonised building stock by 2050
- > Create a stable environment for investment decisions
- > Enable consumers and businesses to make more informed choices to save energy and money



The EPBD outlines that people should be able to charge where they live and work.²

- > The EPBD identifies two main categories of buildings:
 - > Non-residential (e.g. office-, retail- buildings) and residential.
- > General requirements for electric vehicle charging in residential & non-residential buildings:
 - > Smart charging for all charging points (bi-directional where appropriate)
 - > Remove regulatory barriers, improve permitting and approval process



Non-Residential

New non-residential buildings and buildings under major renovation with **more than 5 parking spaces**:

- > Minimum 1 charging point
- Office buildings: minimum 1 charging point per 2 parking spaces
- > Pre-cabling for all parking spaces

Existing non-residential buildings with **more than 20 parking spaces**:

- At least 1 charging point for every 10 parking spaces by 2027
- Buildings owned or occupied by public authorities must have pre-cabling for at least 1 in 2 parking spaces by 2033

Caverion is a leading installation and maintenance provider of electric vehicle charging solutions and their integration with building and energy management systems.



Residential

New residential buildings + residential buildings undergoing major renovation with more than 3 parking spaces:

> Pre-cabling for all parking spaces

Existing residential buildings

 'Right to plug' - member states should remove obstacles that hinder the installation of a charging point









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