



2021/0426(COD)

7.10.2022

OPINION

of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

for the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council
on the energy performance of buildings (recast)
(COM(2021)0802 – C9-0469/2021 – 2021/0426(COD))

Rapporteur for opinion: Radan Kanev

PA_Legam

SHORT JUSTIFICATION

Buildings are responsible for 40% of total energy consumption and respective share of overall household spending and 36% of energy-related Greenhouse Gas emissions in the EU. Therefore, the building stock is of vital importance to deliver on net neutrality in 2050. Besides achieving our international commitments, a more energy-efficient building stock leads to improved energy security and reduced imports of energy to the EU, lower energy bills for consumers, healthier living conditions as well as increased growth, avant-garde technologies and jobs made in Europe.

Several aspects are currently hindering the full energy savings potential from being untapped:

The complex interplay between EU legislation, national building codes, behavioural practices, economic and financial barriers and the diverging ownership structure of the building stock in the Member States (split-incentives) leave the deep renovation - which reduces energy consumption by at least 60% - at a rate of 0.2% of the building stock per year.

Affordability - Pay-as-you-Save

Renovation is key for reducing the energy consumption of buildings, for bringing down emissions and for reducing rising energy bills. According to the Renovation Wave Communication 275 billion Euros per year of additional investments are needed to meet the building renovation contribution to the 2030 emission reduction target of 55% Greenhouse Gas Emissions in comparison to 1990. These costs might be borne by every day European citizens: renters - young and elderly alike - or single-family households. The Rapporteur is convinced that the transformation of the EU building stock will only succeed with a large support of EU citizens. To make renovations more attractive he proposes a novel financial support instruments - the so-called "Pay-as-you-Save", guaranteeing that the repayment bills on the loan never exceed energy savings. The implementation by Member States is a prerequisite for the renovation obligation of existing one-family buildings. He adds economical safeguards in regards to the requirements for deep renovation to zero emission buildings as of 2030: These renovations should transform a building to a zero-emission building or the best results that a renovation costing up to 50% of the value of the respective building could provide for. For the rapporteur it is clear that vulnerable households and low-income owners should be given the clear priority when it comes to financial support and technical assistance. As these groups tend to live in worst-performing buildings, the Rapporteur changes the definition of class G (worst performing buildings) - from "the last 15%" to "minimum last 15%".

Holistic tailor-made local approach

Climatic difference, local conditions and diverging building stocks necessitate for a holistic tailor-made approach - at local level instead of one-size-fits-all approach -. The Rapporteur thus introduces the consideration of such factors as well as the possibility for a different approach in regards to historic buildings and the prioritizing of renovations of public buildings such as schools and hospital. He strengthens the role of the one-stop-shops to support renovations of multi-apartment buildings and privately rented homes. Lastly, he takes due account of Member States' different renewable mix in order to promote all renewables - including the ones from the grid. . While emphasizing a local implementation, the rapporteur sees the necessity for the Member States to provide an adequate framework to incentivize renovations: For him, it is vital

to extent the national renovation strategies to include corrections measures in case of underachievement and sufficient financial support.

Indoor Air Quality

Today, people spend a considerable time indoors. The pandemic has intensified the concept of working-and-living under the same roof. According to estimates, tens of millions of Europeans suffer from bad indoor air quality. This can have several reasons such as mould or dampness. Construction and maintenance of buildings can thus have huge effects on public health and the well-being of the whole population. The rapporteur thus proposes a holistic definition of indoor air quality.

AMENDMENTS

The Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety calls on the Committee on the Industry, Research and Energy, as the committee responsible, to take into account the following amendments:

Amendment 1

Proposal for a directive Recital 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2a) Climate change is a challenge that transcends borders and requires immediate and ambitious action. The transition to a climate-neutral economy by 2050 represents a great opportunity as well as a challenge for the Union, its Member States, citizens and business from every sector. To this aim, cohesion policy is a crucial tool in delivering a fair transition to a climate-neutral economy by leaving no one behind.

Amendment 2

Proposal for a directive Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3) As announced in the Green Deal, the Commission presented its Renovation

(3) As announced in the Green Deal, the Commission presented its Renovation

Wave strategy on 14 October 2020³⁰. The strategy contains an action plan with concrete regulatory, financing and enabling measures, with the objective to at least double the annual energy renovation rate of buildings by 2030 and to foster deep renovations. The revision of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive is necessary as one of the vehicles to deliver on the Renovation Wave. It will also contribute to delivering on the *New European Bauhaus initiative and the European mission on climate-neutral and smart cities*.

Wave strategy on 14 October 2020³⁰. The strategy contains an action plan with concrete regulatory, financing and enabling measures, with the objective to at least double the annual energy renovation rate of buildings by 2030 and to foster deep renovations ***by more than 35 million building and the creation up to 160 000 jobs in the construction sector, making renovation affordable for all households, including those with a limited ability to cover upfront costs.*** The revision of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive is necessary as one of the vehicles to deliver on the Renovation Wave. It will also contribute to delivering on the European mission on climate-neutral, ***green*** and smart cities, ***and should follow the pathway drawn by the New European Bauhaus as a previous phase of the Building Renovation Wave. With the New European Bauhaus, three core pillars should be respected as a holistic approach for achieving a better energy performance of buildings and a decarbonised building stock by 2050 at the latest: a) sustainability, i.e. climate goals, circular economy, zero pollution, greening and biodiversity; b) aesthetics, i.e. quality of experience and style beyond functionality; c) inclusion, i.e. valuing diversity and social progress, secure accessibility and affordability for all; the New European Bauhaus movement will set the basis for new ways of thinking that are clear and inclusive, generating greater security and comfort for our citizens, supporting cultural movements to foster local and global knowledge that will generate culturally-based social dynamism needed to avoid only elite actors actions.***

³⁰ A Renovation Wave for Europe - greening our buildings, creating jobs, improving lives, COM/2020/662 final.

³⁰ A Renovation Wave for Europe - greening our buildings, creating jobs, improving lives, COM/2020/662 final.

Amendment 3

Proposal for a directive
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council³¹, the ‘European Climate Law’, enshrines the target of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050 in legislation and establishes a binding Union domestic reduction commitment of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) of at least 55 % below 1990 levels by 2030.

³¹ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 (‘European Climate Law’) (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).

Amendment 4

Proposal for a directive
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) The “Fit for 55” legislative package announced in the European Commission 2021 Work Programme aims to implement those objectives. It covers a range of policy areas including energy efficiency, renewable energy, land use, land change and forestry, energy taxation, effort sharing, emissions trading and alternative fuels infrastructure. The revision of Directive 2010/31/EU is an integral part of that package.

Amendment

(4) Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council³¹, the ‘European Climate Law’, enshrines the target of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050 **at the latest and of achieving negative emissions thereafter** in legislation and establishes a binding Union domestic reduction commitment of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) of at least 55 % below 1990 levels by 2030.

³¹ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 (‘European Climate Law’) (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).

Amendment

(5) The “Fit for 55” legislative package announced in the European Commission 2021 Work Programme aims to implement those objectives. It covers a range of policy areas including energy efficiency, renewable energy, land use, land change and forestry, energy taxation, effort sharing, emissions trading and alternative fuels infrastructure. The revision of Directive 2010/31/EU is an integral part of that package. **As the energy efficiency first principle is at the core of a more circular economy system, the Commission should pay greater attention to the building sector which accounts for more than 40 %**

of final energy consumption in the Union, not to mention that 75 % of Union buildings are still energy-inefficient. By better integrating circularity in the building sector, the infrastructures and technical capabilities of a building in an overall holistic approach would secure longer life spans as well as lower energy consumption, while setting concrete decarbonisation and depollution pathways for this sector. The revision of Directive 2003/87/EC (EU-ETS) to expand carbon emissions trading to road transport and buildings, with the view of aiming for a carbon price signal for the whole economy, has the potential to replace costly and ineffective regulatory requirements for energy efficiency in buildings in the long term.

Amendment 5

Proposal for a directive Recital 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5a) The dilemma between affordable housing and climate protection requires technological neutrality and the innovative power of business and science. The price signal of carbon emission trading unleashes competition and guides action so that emission reduction takes place where it is most cost-effective, thus reducing the overall cost of the climate transition for the Union and its citizens. Under the European Green Deal, the Commission therefore proposed revising Directive 2003/87/EC (EU-ETS) to expand carbon emissions trading to road transport and buildings, with the view of aiming for a carbon price signal for the whole economy. This inclusion of buildings in emissions trading has the potential to replace costly and ineffective regulatory requirements for energy

efficiency in buildings in the long term.

Justification

The EU Emission Trading System is a cornerstone of the EU's policy to combat climate change and its key tool for reducing greenhouse gas emissions cost-effectively.

Amendment 6

Proposal for a directive
Recital 5 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5b) The REPower EU Plan, launched by the Commission on 18 May 2022 to rapidly reduce dependence on Russian fossil fuels and fast forward the green transition, has energy efficiency of buildings as well as building-integrated renewable energy, at its core. In its communication of 18 May 2022 entitled “REPowerEU Plan”, the Commission invited the European Parliament and Council to enable additional savings and energy efficiency gains in buildings through the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive.

Justification

Necessary to reflect latest developments.

Amendment 7

Proposal for a directive
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6) Buildings account for 40 % of final energy consumption in the Union and 36% of its energy-related greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, reduction of energy consumption, ***in line with the energy***

(6) Buildings account for 40 % of final energy consumption in the Union ***and respective share of overall household spending*** and 36% of its energy-related greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore,

efficiency first principle as laid down in Article 3 [revised EED] and defined in Article 2(18) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³² and the use of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector constitute important measures needed to reduce the Union's greenhouse gas emissions. Reduced energy consumption and an increased use of energy from renewable sources also have an important part to play in reducing the Union's energy dependency, promoting security of energy supply and technological developments and in creating opportunities for employment and regional development, in particular in islands and rural areas.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1).

reduction of energy consumption ***and household energy spending, including*** the use of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector, constitute important measures needed to reduce the Union's greenhouse gas emissions ***and the extent of energy poverty***. Reduced energy consumption ***coupled with*** an increased use of energy from renewable sources also have an important part to play in reducing the Union's energy dependency, promoting security of energy ***supplies, in particular the ambitions set out in REPowerEU, cost efficiency of heating and cooling of buildings*** and technological developments and in creating opportunities for employment and regional development, in particular in islands and rural areas.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1).

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text. The "energy efficiency first" principle should not be an end in itself. The reduction of energy consumption can be a possible instrument to achieve the EU climate targets. However, it is not necessarily the most cost-effective and can lead to considerable inefficiencies. With the Emission Trading System, the EU already has a cost-effective instrument to decarbonise. Energy poverty and the high costs of renovations especially for vulnerable groups are important issue that should be consistently addresses throughout this Directive.

Amendment 8

Proposal for a directive
Recital 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6a) The European housing stock is very diverse in terms of age, size, use, insulation level, heating sources, demand and access to energy. Several factors, such as the broad variety of technical issues, the high costs entailed and the number of stakeholders involved contribute to making the decarbonisation of buildings a complex and sensitive topic. A one-size-fits-all approach to decarbonising buildings would fail to meet consumers' needs and to address decarbonisation concerns. A more tailored strategy that takes into account both local and system-level factors is needed.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text. The flexibility in the array of measures proposed in this recast should be reflected in the recital accordingly.

Amendment 9

Proposal for a directive
Recital 6 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6b) Energy efficiency of the building stock and renovation of buildings play an enormous social, economic and environmental role and has a significant positive impact on national and Union-level efforts to reduce energy dependency and thus promote national security. Investment in energy efficiency should therefore be regarded as high priority at both private and public level.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 10

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 6 c (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6c) In order to ensure that all citizens benefit from improved energy performance of buildings, and associated living quality, environmental, economic and health benefits, a proper regulatory and financial framework should be put in place to support renovations for low and medium-income households and households suffering from energy poverty, who often live in the worst-performing buildings in both urban and rural areas.

Justification

Necessary for the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 11

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 6 d (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6d) It should be taken into account, however, that the social and economic effect of building renovation and increasing of energy performance standards depend on the incentives and investment capabilities of low-income households, who suffer from energy poverty and in general live in the least-performing buildings in both urban and rural areas. Furthermore, the number of buildings with poor energy performance is much higher than the number of those with better standards, thus contributing

far more for increased energy consumption and additional greenhouse gas emissions.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 12

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 6 e (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6e) The introduction of minimum energy performance standards, accompanied with social and financial safeguards, will improve the quality of life of the most vulnerable and poorest citizens.

Justification

Necessary for the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 13

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 6 f (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6f) It is essential, therefore, that the public effort is directed towards the increase of the energy efficiency and energy performance of least-performing buildings, in which the lower two deciles of the population of each Member States lives.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 14

Proposal for a directive Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Buildings are responsible for greenhouse gas emissions before, during and after their operational lifetime. The 2050 vision for a decarbonised building stock goes beyond the current focus on operational greenhouse gas emissions. The whole life-cycle emissions of buildings should therefore progressively be **taken into account, starting with new buildings**. Buildings are a significant material bank, being repositories for resources over many decades, and the design options largely influence the whole life-cycle emissions both for new buildings and renovations. The whole life-cycle performance of buildings should be taken into account not only in new construction, but also in renovations through the inclusion of policies **for the** reduction of whole life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions in Member States' building renovation plans.

Amendment

(7) Buildings are responsible for greenhouse gas emissions before, during and after their operational lifetime. The 2050 vision for a decarbonised building stock goes beyond the current focus on operational greenhouse gas emissions. The whole life-cycle emissions of buildings should therefore progressively be **reduced, with targets to be set by the Commission on the basis of a common and harmonised methodology**. Buildings are a significant material bank, being repositories for resources over many decades, and the design options largely influence the whole life-cycle emissions both for new buildings and renovations. The whole life-cycle performance of buildings should be taken into account not only in new construction, but also in renovations through the inclusion of policies **and** reduction **targets** of whole life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions in Member States' building renovation plans.

Amendment 15

Proposal for a directive Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7a) Member States should take into account the impact and the whole life-cycle (WLC) of its buildings material-bank within the calculations and indicators of the incidence of energy efficiency in buildings in order to aim for more reuse and recycling as outlined in the principles of the circular economy. In this regard, a link should be made with the leading role of the New European

Bauhaus that wants to promote greater circularity in the built environment, by promoting renovation and adaptive re-use over demolition and new built, as appropriate.

Amendment 16

Proposal for a directive Recital 7 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7b) The introduction of whole life-cycle requirements will encourage industrial innovation, local value creation and circularity, for instance through the increase in the use of local, traditional natural materials, such as stones and wood as well as secondary raw materials.

Justification

Necessary for the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 17

Proposal for a directive Recital 7 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7c) It is crucial to promote and include the use of more sustainable construction materials, in particular bio- and geo-sourced materials, as well as simple passive low-tech and locally tested building techniques to support and promote the use of and research into material technologies that contribute to the ideal insulation and structural support of buildings, thus achieving a reduction in energy consumption that translates into energy efficiency and more resilient buildings. In view of the climate crisis and the increased probability of summer heat

waves, special consideration should be given to heat protection for buildings.

Amendment 18

Proposal for a directive Recital 7 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7d) A holistic approach of addressing the energy performance of buildings includes environmental, social and economic benefits and impacts. Renovations in the building sector should be a holistic reform of the whole building structure such as building envelopes (roof and facade), shading and ventilation control. It would lead to lower energy demand, especially in buildings constructed since World War II, thus taking into account in a more efficient way the population at risk of exclusion, avoiding a possible imposition of more expensive housing prices and the consequent greenhouse gas emission impact by increasing the use of private transport.

Amendment 19

Proposal for a directive Recital 7 e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7e) High-quality built environment is the result of the work of skilled professionals in the construction sector and creative and cultural industries that can only be the outcome of quality processes, in particular public procurement procedures.

Amendment 20
Proposal for a directive
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) Minimizing the whole life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions of buildings requires resource efficiency and circularity. This can also be combined with turning parts of the building stock into a temporary carbon sink.

Amendment

(8) Minimizing the whole life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions of buildings requires resource efficiency, **sufficiency**, and circularity. This can also be combined with turning parts of the building stock into a temporary carbon sink **by adding recycled and nature-based solution elements such as wood materials, greens roofs and facades and solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more diversity, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions by respecting as well biodiversity.**

Amendment 21
Proposal for a directive
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) The global warming potential over the whole life-cycle indicates the building's overall contribution to emissions that lead to climate change. It brings together greenhouse gas emissions embodied in construction products with direct and indirect emissions from the use stage. A requirement to calculate the life-cycle global warming potential of new buildings therefore constitutes a first step towards increased consideration of the whole life-cycle performance of buildings and a circular economy.

Amendment

(9) The global warming potential over the whole life-cycle indicates the building's overall contribution to emissions that lead to climate change. It brings together greenhouse gas emissions embodied in construction products with direct and indirect emissions from the use **and deconstruction** stage. A requirement to calculate the life-cycle global warming potential of new buildings therefore constitutes a first step towards increased consideration of the whole life-cycle performance of buildings and a circular economy. **Deconstruction stage recycling**

capability of materials should therefore be also accounted for.

Amendment 22

Proposal for a directive Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) Buildings are responsible for about half of primary fine particulate matter (PM2.5) emissions in the EU that cause premature death and illness. Improving energy performance of buildings can and should reduce pollutant emissions at the same time, in line with Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and the Council³³.

³³ Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, amending Directive 2003/35/EC and repealing Directive 2001/81/EC (OJ L 344, 17.12.2016, p.1).

Amendment

(10) Buildings are responsible for about half of primary fine particulate matter (PM2.5) emissions in the EU that cause premature death and illness. Improving energy performance **and the use of adequate nature-based and healthier constructions materials** of buildings can and should reduce pollutant emissions at the same time, in line with Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and the Council³³.

³³ Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, amending Directive 2003/35/EC and repealing Directive 2001/81/EC (OJ L 344, 17.12.2016, p.1).

Amendment 23

Proposal for a directive Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10a) Management of energy demand is an important tool enabling the Union to influence the global energy market and hence the security of energy supply in the medium and long term.

Justification

Reintroduction of recital removed by the Commission

Amendment 24

Proposal for a directive Recital 10 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10b) The promotion of deep and efficient research in new material technologies may help with this purpose.

Amendment 25

Proposal for a directive Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(11) Measures to improve further the energy performance of buildings should take into account climatic conditions, including adaptation to climate change, local conditions as well as indoor climate ***environment*** and cost-effectiveness. Those measures should ***not affect*** other requirements concerning buildings such as accessibility, fire safety and seismic safety and the intended use of the building.

(11) Measures to improve further the energy performance of buildings should take into account climatic conditions, including adaptation to climate change, ***and*** local conditions, as well as indoor climate, ***indoor environmental quality, sufficiency and circularity*** and cost-effectiveness. Those measures should ***go hand in hand with*** other requirements concerning buildings such as accessibility, fire, ***heating and electrical installation*** safety and seismic safety and the intended use of the building. ***Moreover, they should ensure that the situation of vulnerable and low-income households, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing is improved.***

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 26

Proposal for a directive Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) The energy performance of buildings should be calculated on the basis of a methodology, which may be differentiated at national and regional level. That includes, in addition to thermal characteristics, other factors that play an increasingly important role such as heating and air-conditioning installations, application of energy from renewable sources, building automation and control systems, smart solutions, passive heating and cooling elements, shading, indoor air-quality, adequate natural light and design of the building. The methodology for calculating energy performance should be based not only on the season in which heating or air-conditioning is required, but should cover the annual energy performance of a building. That methodology should take into account existing European standards. The methodology should ensure the representation of actual operating conditions and enable the use of metered energy to verify correctness and for comparability, and the methodology should be based on hourly or sub-hourly time-steps. In order to encourage the use of renewable energy on-site, and in addition to the common general framework, Member States should take the necessary measures so that the benefits of maximising the use of renewable energy on-site, including for other-uses (such as electric vehicle charging points), are recognised and accounted for in the calculation methodology.

Amendment

(12) The energy performance of buildings should be calculated on the basis of a methodology, which may be differentiated at national and regional level. That includes, in addition to thermal characteristics, other factors that play an increasingly important role such as heating and air-conditioning installations, application of energy from renewable sources, building automation and control systems, smart solutions, ***heat recovery from wastewater, ventilation and cooling*** passive heating and cooling elements, shading, indoor air-quality, adequate natural light and design of the building. The methodology for calculating energy performance should be based not only on the season in which heating or air-conditioning is required, but should cover the annual energy performance of a building. That methodology should take into account existing European standards. The methodology should ensure the representation of actual operating conditions and enable the use of metered energy to verify correctness and for comparability, and the methodology should be based on hourly or sub-hourly time-steps. In order to encourage the use of renewable energy on-site ***including roof solar panels in line with the European Solar Rooftops Initiative***, and in addition to the common general framework, Member States should take the necessary measures so that the benefits of maximising the use of renewable energy on-site, including for other-uses (such as electric vehicle charging points), are recognised and accounted for in the calculation methodology.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 27

Proposal for a directive Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) Two-thirds of the energy used for heating and cooling of buildings still comes from fossil fuels. In order to decarbonise the building sector, it is of particular importance to phase out fossil fuel in heating and cooling. Therefore, Member States should indicate their national policies and measures to phase out fossil fuels in heating and cooling in their building renovation plans, and no financial incentives should be given for the installation of fossil fuel boilers ***under the next Multiannual Financial Framework*** as of 2027, with the exception of those selected for investment, before 2027, under the European Regional Development Fund and on the Cohesion Fund. A clear legal basis for the ban of heat generators based on their greenhouse gas emissions or the type of fuel used should support national phase-out policies and measures.

Amendment

(14) Two-thirds of the energy used for heating and cooling of buildings still comes from fossil fuels, ***which are further more characterized by price volatility and insecurity of supply. This is especially valid for buildings with poor energy performance, in which low-incomes households live, thus increasing social inequalities and the risk of social exclusion, especially in times of high energy prices and increasing cost of living.*** In order to decarbonise the building sector, it is of particular importance to phase out fossil fuel in heating and cooling, ***to set clear and effective strategies for this phasing-out process, to define the best techniques for it.*** Therefore, Member States should indicate their national policies and measures to phase out fossil fuels in heating and cooling in their building renovation plans, and no financial incentives should be given for the installation of fossil fuel boilers as of 2024, with the exception of those selected for investment, before 2024, under the European Regional Development Fund and on the Cohesion Fund ***and of those that are able to run on renewable energy sources.*** A clear legal basis for the ban of heat generators based on their greenhouse gas emissions or the type of fuel used should support national phase-out policies and measures.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text. The rapid decarbonisation of heating and cooling requires a technological neutral approach. Boilers that are able to run on renewable energy sources constitute a cost-efficient way to decarbonise and should, thus, remain eligible for financial incentives.

Amendment 28

Proposal for a directive Recital 14 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14a) Efficient use of waste heat from domestic hot water systems represents significant energy saving opportunity. Hot water preparation is the main source of energy consumption for new buildings and normally this heat is wasted and not reused. Knowing that most of the hot water consumed comes from showers, harvesting heat from shower drains in buildings could be a simple and cost-effective way to save final energy consumption and related CO₂ and methane emissions of domestic hot water production.

Amendment 29

Proposal for a directive Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(17) The Commission should lay down a comparative methodology framework for calculating cost-optimal levels of minimum energy performance requirements. A review of this framework should enable the calculation of both energy and emission performance and should take into account environmental and health externalities, as well as the ETS extension and carbon prices. Member States should use that framework to compare the results with the minimum energy performance requirements which they have adopted. Should significant discrepancies, i.e. exceeding 15 %, exist between the calculated cost-optimal levels of minimum energy performance requirements and the minimum energy performance requirements in force, Member States

(17) The Commission should lay down a comparative methodology framework for calculating cost-optimal levels of minimum energy performance requirements. A review of this framework should enable the calculation of both energy and emission performance and should take into account environmental, ***safety*** and health externalities, as well as the ***possibility of the*** ETS extension and carbon prices, ***if applicable. The New European Bauhaus has the potential to reshape the way policies are conceived to define the environment of the future by meeting the need for spaces adapted to new ways of life.*** Member States should use that framework to compare the results with the minimum energy performance requirements which they have adopted.

should justify the difference or plan appropriate steps to reduce the discrepancy. The estimated economic lifecycle of a building or building element should be determined by Member States, taking into account current practices and experience in defining typical economic lifecycles. The results of that comparison and the data used to reach those results should be regularly reported to the Commission. Those reports should enable the Commission to assess and report on the progress of Member States in reaching cost-optimal levels of minimum energy performance requirements.

Should significant discrepancies, i.e. exceeding 15 %, exist between the calculated cost-optimal levels of minimum energy performance requirements and the minimum energy performance requirements in force, Member States should justify the difference or plan appropriate steps to reduce the discrepancy. The estimated economic lifecycle of a building or building element should be determined by Member States, taking into account current practices and experience in defining typical economic lifecycles. The results of that comparison and the data used to reach those results should be regularly reported to the Commission. Those reports should enable the Commission to assess and report on the progress of Member States in reaching cost-optimal levels of minimum energy performance requirements.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text. NEB should be taken into account when defining regulatory frameworks which affect to building sector, as it can provide information in areas that are outside the scope of purely energy regulation.

Amendment 30

Proposal for a directive Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) The enhanced climate and energy ambition of the Union requires a new vision for buildings: the zero-emission building, the very low energy demand of which is fully covered by energy from renewable sources where technically feasible. All new buildings should be zero-emission buildings, and all existing buildings should be transformed into zero-emission buildings by 2050.

Amendment

(19) The enhanced climate and energy ambition of the Union requires a new vision for buildings: the zero-emission building, the very low energy demand of which is fully covered by energy from renewable sources where technically feasible. All new buildings, ***prioritizing schools, kindergartens and hospitals*** should be zero-emission buildings, and all existing buildings should be transformed

into zero-emission buildings by 2050.

Amendment 31

Proposal for a directive Recital 19 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(19a) As up to 90 % of the 2050 built environment already exists, more ambitious efforts are needed to accelerate the rate of renovating and decarbonising the existing building stock. The incentives and standards set today will ultimately define whether the Union will reach its long-term climate and energy goals.

Amendment 32

Proposal for a directive Recital 19 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(19b) Affordability and social fairness is key to achieve a green and just transition for a decarbonised building stock by 2050 at the latest. Creditworthiness of consumers needs to be assessed in line with current Union legislation. It is crucial that the scope of financial instruments fits the needs of the potential beneficiaries: lowest income and most vulnerable households should benefit from 100 % subsidised retrofit works.

Amendment 33

Proposal for a directive Recital 19 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(19c) The principle of “pay-as-you-save” should ensure social fairness and economic attractiveness and has to be seen as an accompanying measure without undermining the overall climate ambitions. The Commission should ensure when establishing standards for pay-as-you-save that the priorities as set out in the European Climate Law and the strategy “A Renovation Wave for Europe – Greening our buildings, creating jobs, improving lives” are not jeopardised.

Amendment 34

Proposal for a directive Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(20) Different options are available to cover the energy needs of an efficient building by energy from renewable sources: on-site renewables such as solar thermal, solar photovoltaics, heat pumps and biomass, renewable energy provided by renewable energy communities or citizen energy communities, **and** district heating and cooling based on renewables or waste heat.

(20) Different options are available to cover the energy needs of an efficient building by energy from renewable sources: on-site renewables such as solar thermal, solar photovoltaics, heat pumps and biomass, renewable energy provided by renewable energy communities or citizen energy communities, **or other partners in the neighbourhood**, district heating and cooling based on renewables or waste heat **recovery from waste water, sanitary hot water or air, and distributed grid-based renewables.**

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text. Large companies are excluded from participation in energy communities according to RED. This disadvantage should be levelled out by allowing other forms of shared energy use within the neighbourhood, besides energy communities.

Amendment 35

Proposal for a directive
Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) The necessary decarbonisation of the Union building stock requires energy renovation at a large scale: almost 75% of that building stock is inefficient according to current building standards, and 85-95% of the buildings that exist today will still be standing in 2050. However, the weighted annual energy renovation rate is persistently low at around 1%. At the current pace, the decarbonisation of the building sector would require centuries. Triggering and supporting building renovation, including a shift towards emission-free heating systems, is therefore a key goal of this Directive.

Amendment

(21) The necessary decarbonisation of the Union **public and private** building stock **including the buildings of the Union institutions, bodies and agencies**, requires energy renovation at a large scale: almost 75% of that building stock is inefficient according to current building standards, and 85-95% of the buildings that exist today will still be standing in 2050. However, the weighted annual energy renovation rate is persistently low at around 1%. At the current pace, the decarbonisation of the building sector would require centuries. Triggering and supporting building renovation, including a shift towards emission-free heating systems, is therefore a key goal of this Directive.

Amendment 36

Proposal for a directive
Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission

(22) Minimum energy performance standards are the essential regulatory tool to trigger renovation of existing buildings on a large scale, as they tackle the key barriers to renovation such as split incentives and co-ownership structures, which cannot be overcome by economic incentives. The introduction of minimum energy performance standards should lead to a gradual phase-out of the worst-performing buildings and a continuous improvement of the national building stock, contributing to the long-term goal of a decarbonised building stock by 2050.

Amendment

(22) Minimum energy performance standards are the essential regulatory tool to trigger renovation of existing buildings on a large scale, as they tackle the key barriers to renovation such as split incentives and co-ownership structures, which cannot be overcome by economic incentives. The introduction of minimum energy performance standards should lead to a gradual phase-out of the worst-performing buildings and a continuous improvement of the national building stock **including the Union institutions and bodies**, contributing to the long-term goal of a decarbonised building stock by 2050.

Amendment 37

Proposal for a directive Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

(23) Minimum energy performance standards set at Union level should focus on the renovation of the buildings with the highest potential in terms of decarbonisation, energy poverty alleviation and extended social and economic benefits, in particular on the very worst-performing buildings, which need to be renovated as a priority.

Amendment

(23) Minimum energy performance standards set at Union level should focus on the renovation of the buildings with the highest potential in terms of decarbonisation, energy poverty alleviation and extended social and economic benefits, in particular on the very worst-performing buildings, which need to be renovated as a priority, ***including the possibility for hybrid heat pumps when no other feasible fossil-free solution is available.***

Amendment 38

Proposal for a directive Recital 23 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23a) In order to achieve a complete and detailed map of the current situation of the building stock which allows to determine exactly where the worst-performing buildings are located, an audit of the Union building stock should be done by the Commission in order to focus well on the Union efforts and investments.

Amendment 39

Proposal for a directive Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) The introduction of minimum energy performance standards should be accompanied by an enabling framework including technical assistance and financial measures. Minimum energy performance

Amendment

(25) The introduction of minimum energy performance standards should be accompanied by an enabling framework including technical assistance and financial measures, ***with a specific consideration for***

standards set at national level do not amount to “Union standards” within the meaning of State aid rules, while Union-wide minimum energy performance standards might be considered constituting such “Union standards”. In line with revised State aid rules, Member States may grant State aid to building renovation to comply with the Union-wide energy performance standards, namely to achieve a certain energy performance class, until those Union-wide standards become mandatory. Once the standards are mandatory, Member States may continue to grant State aid for the renovation of buildings and building units falling under the Union-wide energy performance standards as long as the building renovation aims at a higher standard than the specified minimum energy performance class.

renovation programmes for low-income, vulnerable and energy poor households. Minimum energy performance standards set at national level do not amount to “Union standards” within the meaning of State aid rules, while Union-wide minimum energy performance standards might be considered constituting such “Union standards”. In line with revised State aid rules, Member States may grant State aid to building renovation to comply with the Union-wide energy performance standards, namely to achieve a certain energy performance class, until those Union-wide standards become mandatory. Once the standards are mandatory, Member States may continue to grant State aid for the renovation of buildings and building units falling under the Union-wide energy performance standards as long as the building renovation aims at a higher standard than the specified minimum energy performance class ***or is following a renovation passport scheme.***

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text. Financial measures shall cover buildings with clear roadmap of achieving zero-emission level within a set timeframe. Renovation Passport scheme is a framework to secure it by indicating a sequence of renovation steps building upon each other, with the objective to transform the building into a zero-emission building by 2050 at the latest

Amendment 40

Proposal for a directive Recital 26

Text proposed by the Commission

(26) The EU Taxonomy classifies environmentally sustainable economic activities across the economy, including for the building sector. Under the EU Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act, building renovation is considered a sustainable activity where it achieves at

Amendment

(26) The EU Taxonomy classifies environmentally sustainable economic activities across the economy, including for the building sector. Under the EU Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act, building renovation is considered a sustainable activity where it achieves at

least 30% energy savings, complies with minimum energy performance requirements for major renovation of existing buildings, or consists of individual measures related to the energy performance of buildings, such as the installation, maintenance or repair of energy efficiency equipment or of instruments and devices for measuring, regulating and controlling the energy performance of buildings, where such individual measures comply with the criteria set out. Building renovation to comply with Union-wide minimum energy performance standards is typically in line with the EU Taxonomy criteria related to building renovation activities.

least 30% energy savings, complies with minimum energy performance requirements for major *or significant* renovation of existing buildings, or consists of individual measures related to the energy performance of buildings, such as the installation, maintenance or repair of energy efficiency equipment or of instruments and devices for measuring, regulating and controlling the energy performance of buildings, where such individual measures comply with the criteria set out. Building renovation to comply with Union-wide minimum energy performance standards is typically in line with the EU Taxonomy criteria related to building renovation activities.

Amendment 41

Proposal for a directive

Recital 29

Text proposed by the Commission

(29) To achieve a highly energy efficient and decarbonised building stock and the transformation of existing buildings into zero-emission buildings by 2050, Member States should establish national building renovation plans, which replace the long-term renovation strategies and become an even stronger, fully operational planning tool for Member States, with a stronger focus on financing and ensuring that *appropriately skilled* workers are available for carrying out building renovations. In their building renovation plans, Member States should set their own national building renovation targets. In line with Article 21(b)(7) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and with the enabling conditions set under Regulation (EU) 2021/60 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁶, Member States should provide an outline of financing measures, as well as an outline of the investment needs and the administrative resources for

Amendment

(29) To achieve a highly energy efficient and decarbonised building stock and the transformation of existing buildings into zero-emission buildings by 2050, Member States should establish national building renovation plans, which replace the long-term renovation strategies and become an even stronger, fully operational planning tool for Member States, with a stronger focus on *administrative support*, financing and ensuring that *highly qualified* workers *from the construction sector and creative and cultural industries*, are available for carrying out building renovations *and quality processes, in particular public procurement procedures*. In their building renovation plans, Member States should set their own national building renovation targets. In line with Article 21(b)(7) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and with the enabling conditions set under Regulation (EU) 2021/60 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁶, Member States

the implementation of their building renovation plans.

should provide an outline of financing measures, as well as an outline of the investment needs and the administrative resources for the implementation of their building renovation plans.

³⁶ Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund Plus, the Cohesion Fund, the Just Transition Fund and the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund and financial rules for those and for the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, the Internal Security Fund and the Instrument for Financial Support for Border Management and Visa Policy (OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 159).

³⁶ Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund Plus, the Cohesion Fund, the Just Transition Fund and the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund and financial rules for those and for the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, the Internal Security Fund and the Instrument for Financial Support for Border Management and Visa Policy (OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 159).

Amendment 42

Proposal for a directive Recital 32

Text proposed by the Commission

(32) Staged renovation can be a solution to address the issues of high upfront costs and hassle for the inhabitants that may occur when renovating ‘in one go’. However, such staged renovation needs to be carefully planned in order to avoid that one renovation step precludes necessary subsequent steps. Renovation passports provide a clear roadmap for staged renovation, helping owners and investors plan the best timing and scope for interventions. Therefore, renovation passports should be made available as a voluntary tool to building owners across all Member States.

Amendment

(32) ***One-step deep renovation is the most cost-effective and lowest carbon budget option for the timely achievement of the objectives of turning Europe’s building stock.*** Staged renovation can be a solution to address the issues of high upfront costs and hassle for the inhabitants that may occur when renovating ‘in one go’. However, such staged renovation needs to be carefully planned in order to avoid that one renovation step precludes necessary subsequent steps. Renovation passports provide a clear roadmap for staged renovation, helping owners and investors plan the best timing and scope for interventions. Therefore, renovation passports should be made available as a voluntary tool to building owners across all Member States. ***Renovation passports***

should not become an economic or administrative burden for building owners and should be provided without cost to all low-income property owners and to all owners of a property which constitutes their principal residence. To minimise bureaucracy and avoid duplications, Member States may decide to integrate building renovation passports into energy performance certificates.

Amendment 43

Proposal for a directive Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission

(33) The concept of ‘deep renovation’ has not yet been defined in Union legislation. With a view to achieving the long-term vision for buildings, deep renovation should be defined as a renovation that transforms buildings into zero-emission buildings; in a first step, as a renovation that transforms buildings into nearly zero-energy buildings. This definition serves the purpose of increasing the energy performance of buildings. A deep renovation for energy performance purposes is a prime opportunity to address other aspects such as living conditions of vulnerable households, increasing climate resilience, resilience against disaster risks including seismic resilience, fire safety, the removal of hazardous substances including asbestos, and accessibility for persons with disabilities.

Amendment

(33) The concept of ‘deep renovation’ has not yet been defined in Union legislation. With a view to achieving the long-term vision for buildings, deep renovation should be defined as a renovation that transforms buildings into zero-emission buildings; in a first step, as a renovation that transforms buildings into nearly zero-energy buildings. This definition serves the purpose of increasing the energy performance of buildings. A deep renovation for energy performance purposes is a prime opportunity to address other aspects such as ***the Indoor Environmental Quality (IEQ)***, living conditions of vulnerable households, increasing climate resilience, resilience against disaster risks including seismic resilience, fire, ***heating and electrical installations safety and ventilation***, the removal of hazardous substances including asbestos, and accessibility for persons with disabilities ***and the elderly. Deep renovations that improve the energy performance of a building by at least 60 % are currently annually carried out only in 0.2 % of the building stock, and in only a fifth of the cases, energy efficiency is***

significantly improved.

Amendment 44

Proposal for a directive

Recital 34

Text proposed by the Commission

(34) In order to foster deep renovation, which is one of the goals of the Renovation Wave strategy, Member States should **give** enhanced financial and administrative support **to** deep renovation.

Amendment

(34) In order to foster deep renovation, which is one of the goals of the Renovation Wave strategy, Member States should **prioritise** enhanced financial and administrative support **for** deep renovation, **with focus on citizens suffering from energy poverty and low income households, as well as on the worst-performing buildings.**

Amendment 45

Proposal for a directive

Recital 35 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(35a) The Commission should establish technical guidelines on historical buildings to facilitate and ensure the implementation of this Directive while safeguarding cultural heritage.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 46

Proposal for a directive

Recital 35 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(35b) The Commission should establish technical guidelines on historical heritage buildings and historic centres to ensure that ecological ambitions are met and

cultural heritage is safeguarded.

Amendment 47

Proposal for a directive Recital 35 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(35c) Building renovation to increase energy efficiency often involves handling materials such as roofs, walls or electric settings, which could contain asbestos if they were constructed before the Union and national regulation or ban of the use of asbestos. The introduction of requirements for the safe removal of asbestos must be socially fair and must be accompanied by appropriate measures to support building owners to finance the needed renovations, as well as accompanying capacity-building measures for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) conducting works. The European Strategy for the Removal of All Asbestos should include a proposal to update Directive 2009/148/EC in order to strengthen Union measures for protecting workers from the threat of asbestos and to prevent a new wave of asbestos victims in the course of the Renovation Wave, as well as a proposal to update Directive 2010/31/EU with a view to introducing a requirement for the mandatory screening and subsequent removal of asbestos and other dangerous substances before renovation works can start, in order to protect the health of construction workers.

Amendment 48

Proposal for a directive Recital 35 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(35d) There is an urgent need to reduce the dependence on fossil fuels in buildings and to accelerate efforts to decarbonise and electrify their energy consumption. In order to enable the cost-effective installation of solar technologies at a later stage, all new buildings should be “solar ready”, that is, designed to optimise the solar generation potential on the basis of the site’s solar irradiance, enabling the fruitful installation of solar technologies without costly structural interventions. In addition, Member States should ensure the deployment of suitable solar installations on new buildings, both residential and non-residential, and on existing non-residential buildings. In order to efficiently exploit the potential of solar installations on buildings, Member States should define criteria for the implementation of, and possible exemptions from, the deployment of solar installations on buildings in line with the assessed technical and economic potential of the solar energy installations and the characteristics of the buildings covered by this obligation.

Amendment 49

Proposal for a directive Recital 35 e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(35e) Consideration of the water-energy nexus is particularly important to address the interdependent energy and water use and the increasing pressure on both resources. The effective management and reuse of water can make a significant contribution to energy savings, yielding climate, but also economic and social,

benefits.

Amendment 50

Proposal for a directive

Recital 35 f (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(35f) When assessing the potential for efficient heating and cooling, Member States should take wider environmental, health and safety aspects into account. Due to the role of heat pumps for realising energy efficiency potentials in heating and cooling, the risks of negative environmental impacts from refrigerants that are persistent, bioaccumulative or toxic should be minimised.

Amendment 51

Proposal for a directive

Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(37) Combined with an increased share of renewable electricity production, electric vehicles produce fewer greenhouse gas emissions. Electric vehicles constitute an important component of a clean energy transition based on energy efficiency measures, alternative fuels, renewable energy and innovative solutions for the management of energy flexibility. Building codes can be effectively used to introduce targeted requirements to support the deployment of recharging infrastructure in car parks of residential and non-residential buildings. Member States should remove barriers such as split incentives and administrative complications which individual owners encounter when trying to install a recharging point on their parking space.

(37) Combined with an increased share of renewable electricity production, electric vehicles produce fewer greenhouse gas emissions. Electric vehicles constitute an important component of a clean energy transition based on energy efficiency measures, alternative fuels, renewable energy and innovative solutions for the management of energy flexibility. Building codes can be effectively used to introduce targeted requirements to support the deployment of recharging infrastructure in car parks of residential and non-residential buildings. Member States should remove barriers such as ***grid connection and capacity bottlenecks***, split incentives and administrative complications which individual owners encounter when trying to install a recharging point on their parking

space.

Amendment 52

Proposal for a directive Recital 39

Text proposed by the Commission

(39) Smart charging and bidirectional charging enable the energy system integration of buildings. Recharging points where electric vehicles typically park for extended periods of time, such as where people park for reasons of residence or employment, are highly relevant to energy system integration, therefore smart charging functionalities need to be ensured. In situations where bidirectional charging would assist further penetration of renewable electricity by electric vehicle fleets in transport and the electricity system in general, such functionality should also be made available.

Amendment

(39) Smart charging and bidirectional charging enable the energy system integration of buildings. Recharging points where electric vehicles typically park for extended periods of time, such as where people park for reasons of residence or employment, are highly relevant to energy system integration, therefore smart charging functionalities need to be ensured ***in case of all new recharging points in and adjacent to buildings***. In situations where bidirectional charging would assist further penetration of renewable electricity by electric vehicle fleets in transport and the electricity system in general, such functionality should also be made available.

Amendment 53

Proposal for a directive Recital 40

Text proposed by the Commission

(40) Promoting green mobility is a key part of the European Green Deal and buildings can play an important role in providing the necessary infrastructure, not only for recharging of electric vehicles but also for bicycles. A shift to soft mobility such as cycling can significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport. As set out in the 2030 Climate Target Plan, increasing the modal shares of clean and efficient private and public transport, such as cycling, will drastically lower pollution from transport and bring major benefits to

Amendment

(40) Promoting green mobility is a key part of the European Green Deal and buildings can play an important role in providing the necessary infrastructure, not only for recharging of electric vehicles but also for bicycles. A shift to ***active*** mobility such as cycling can significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport. ***With the rapid uptake of the sales of electric bicycles and electric cargo bikes, space and basic charging infrastructure for these types of vehicles also need to be provided to facilitate their regular use.*** As

individual citizens and communities. The lack of bike parking spaces is a major barrier to the uptake of cycling, both in residential and non-residential buildings. Building codes can effectively support the transition to cleaner mobility by establishing requirements for a minimum number of bicycle parking spaces.

set out in the 2030 Climate Target Plan, increasing the modal shares of clean and efficient private and public transport, such as cycling, will drastically lower pollution from transport and bring major benefits to individual citizens and communities. The lack of bike parking spaces is a major barrier to the uptake of cycling, both in residential and non-residential buildings. Building codes can effectively support the transition to cleaner mobility by establishing requirements for a minimum number of bicycle parking spaces.

Amendment 54

Proposal for a directive Recital 40 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(40a) Member States should support local authorities in developing and implementing Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMPs) with a particular focus on the integration of housing policies, sustainable mobility, the uptake of energy storage facilities to support EV integration and urban planning.

Amendment 55

Proposal for a directive Recital 41

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(41) The agendas of the Digital Single Market and the Energy Union should be aligned and should serve common goals. The digitalisation of the energy system is quickly changing the energy landscape, from the integration of renewables to smart grids and smart-ready buildings. In order to digitalise the building sector, the Union's

(41) The agendas of the Digital Single Market and the Energy Union should be aligned and should serve common goals. The digitalisation of the energy system is quickly changing the energy landscape, from the integration of renewables to smart grids and smart-ready buildings. In order to digitalise the building sector, the Union's

connectivity targets and ambitions for the deployment of high-capacity communication networks are important for smart homes and well-connected communities. Targeted incentives should be provided to promote smart-ready systems and digital solutions in the built environment. This would offer new opportunities for energy savings, by providing consumers with more accurate information about their consumption patterns, and by enabling the system operator to manage the grid more effectively.

connectivity targets and ambitions for the deployment of high-capacity communication networks are important for smart homes and well-connected communities. Targeted incentives should be provided to promote smart-ready systems and digital solutions in the built environment. ***Energy security and efficiency by encouraging investment and incentivising low-tech, low-energy solutions and could facilitate the digital transition by improving connectivity to mitigate the digital divide. The collaboration of the New European Bauhaus is important to fight against energy poverty through innovative solutions for the building, construction, industrial and materials sectors.*** This would offer new opportunities for energy savings, by providing consumers with more accurate information about their consumption patterns, and by enabling the system operator to manage the grid more effectively.

Amendment 56

Proposal for a directive Recital 42

Text proposed by the Commission

(42) In order to facilitate a competitive and innovative market for smart building services that contributes to efficient energy use and integration of renewable energy in buildings and support investments in renovation, Member States should ensure direct access to building systems' data by interested parties. To avoid excessive administrative costs for third parties, Member States shall facilitate the full interoperability of services and of the data exchange within the Union.

Amendment

(42) In order to facilitate a competitive and innovative market for smart building services that contributes to efficient energy use and integration of renewable energy in buildings, ***including rooftop solar panels*** and support investments in renovation, Member States should ensure direct access to building systems' data by interested parties. To avoid excessive administrative costs for third parties, Member States shall facilitate the full interoperability of services and of the data exchange within the Union.

Amendment 57

Proposal for a directive Recital 43

Text proposed by the Commission

(43) The smart readiness indicator should be used to measure the capacity of buildings to use information and communication technologies and electronic systems to adapt the operation of buildings to the needs of the occupants and the grid and to improve the energy efficiency and overall performance of buildings. The smart readiness indicator should raise awareness amongst building owners and occupants of the value behind building automation and electronic monitoring of technical building systems and should give confidence to occupants about the actual savings of those new enhanced-functionalities. The smart readiness indicator is particularly beneficial for large buildings with high energy demand. For other buildings, the scheme for rating the smart readiness of buildings should be optional for Member States.

Amendment

(43) The smart readiness indicator should be used to measure the capacity of buildings to use information and communication technologies and electronic systems to adapt the operation of buildings to the needs of the occupants and the grid and to improve the energy efficiency and overall performance of buildings. The smart readiness indicator should raise awareness amongst building owners and occupants of the value behind building automation and electronic monitoring of technical building systems and should give confidence to occupants about the actual savings of those new enhanced-functionalities. The smart readiness indicator is particularly beneficial for large buildings with high energy demand. For other buildings, the scheme for rating the smart readiness of buildings should be optional for Member States, ***while respecting data protection legislation.***

Amendment 58

Proposal for a directive Recital 44

Text proposed by the Commission

(44) Access to sufficient funding is crucial to meet the 2030 and 2050 energy efficiency targets. Union financial instruments and other measures have been put into place or adapted with the aim of supporting the energy performance of buildings . The most recent initiatives to increase the availability of financing at Union level include, inter alia, the ‘Renovate’ flagship component of the Recovery and Resilience Facility

Amendment

(44) Access to sufficient funding is crucial to meet the 2030 and 2050 energy efficiency targets. Union financial instruments and other measures have been put into place or adapted with the aim of supporting the energy performance of buildings . The most recent initiatives to increase the availability of financing at Union level include, inter alia, the ‘Renovate’ flagship component of the Recovery and Resilience Facility

established by Regulation (EU) 2041/241 of the European Parliament and the Council³⁹ and the Social Climate Fund established by Regulation (EU) .../.... Several other key EU programmes can support energy renovation under the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework, including the cohesion policy funds and the InvestEU Fund established by Regulation (EU) 2021/523 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁰. Through Framework Programmes for research and innovation, the Union invests in grants or loans to push the best technology and improve the energy performance of buildings, including through partnerships with industry and Member States such as the Clean Energy Transition and Built4People European Partnerships.

³⁹ Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility (OJ L 57, 18.2.2021)

⁴⁰ Regulation (EU) 2021/523 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 March 2021 establishing the InvestEU Programme and amending Regulation (EU) 2015/1017 (OJ L 107, 26.3.2021, p. 30).

established by Regulation (EU) 2041/241 of the European Parliament and the Council³⁹ and the Social Climate Fund established by Regulation (EU) .../.... Several other key EU programmes can support energy renovation under the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework, including the cohesion policy funds and the InvestEU Fund established by Regulation (EU) 2021/523 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁰. Through Framework Programmes for research and innovation, the Union invests in grants or loans to push the best technology and improve the energy performance of buildings, including through partnerships with industry and Member States such as the Clean Energy Transition and Built4People European Partnerships. ***In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council^{40a}, the Commission should establish sector-specific energy transition partnerships within the building sector by bringing together key stakeholders.***

³⁹ Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility (OJ L 57, 18.2.2021)

⁴⁰ Regulation (EU) 2021/523 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 March 2021 establishing the InvestEU Programme and amending Regulation (EU) 2015/1017 (OJ L 107, 26.3.2021, p. 30).

^{40a} Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law')(OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p.1).

Justification

According to the European Climate Law, the Commission should facilitate sector-specific climate dialogues and partnerships also within the building sector.

Amendment 59

Proposal for a directive Recital 46

Text proposed by the Commission

(46) Financial mechanisms, incentives and the mobilisation of financial institutions for energy renovations in buildings should play a central role in national building renovation plans and be actively promoted by Member States. Such measures should include encouraging energy efficient mortgages for certified energy efficient building renovations, promoting investments for public authorities in an energy efficient building stock, for example by public-private partnerships or energy performance contracts or reducing the perceived risk of the investments.

Amendment

(46) Financial mechanisms, ***grants and subsidies***, incentives and the mobilisation of financial institutions for energy renovations in buildings, ***tailored to the needs of different building owners and tenants***, should play a central role in national building renovation plans and be actively promoted by Member States. Such measures should include encouraging energy efficient mortgages for certified energy efficient building renovations, promoting investments for public authorities in an energy efficient building stock, for example by public-private partnerships or energy performance contracts or reducing the perceived risk of the investments. ***Financial schemes should give an important premium to deep renovations, so as to make them financially attractive.***

Amendment 60

Proposal for a directive Recital 46 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(46a) Green mortgage loans and green retail loans can significantly contribute to transforming the economy, reducing carbon emissions. The Mortgage Credit Directive does not hinder the uptake of green mortgages, but it also does not

provide any specific measures to encourage their uptake. Moreover, not many mortgage credit providers systematically collect the data for which a mortgage loan was taken. The lack of systematic data on energy efficiency or “greenness” of residential real estate cause issues that may hinder achieving the objectives of European Green Deal. The Union and Member States should adjust relevant legislation and develop supporting measures to facilitate the uptake of green mortgage loans and green retail loans as well as data collection.

Amendment 61

Proposal for a directive Recital 46 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(46b) No Union financial instrument is provided for Pay-as-you-Save financial schemes, but the Commission should develop a common Union standard for Pay-as-you-Save financial schemes, setting mandatory minimum requirements for public and private actors, in order for this standard to be granted.

Amendment 62

Proposal for a directive Recital 47

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(47) Financing alone will not deliver on the renovation needs. Together with financing, setting up accessible and transparent advisory tools and assistance instruments such as one-stop-shops that provide integrated energy renovation services or facilitators, as well as implementing other measures and initiatives such as those referred to in the

(47) Financing alone will not deliver on the renovation needs. Together with financing, setting up accessible and transparent advisory tools and **administrative** assistance instruments such as one-stop-shops that provide integrated energy renovation services or facilitators, as well as implementing other measures and initiatives such as those referred to in

Commission's Smart Finance for Smart Buildings Initiative, is indispensable to provide the right enabling framework and break barriers to renovation.

the Commission's Smart Finance for Smart Buildings Initiative, is indispensable to provide the right enabling framework and break barriers to renovation. ***One-stop-shops should be equipped to support renovations of multi-apartment buildings and privately rented homes. Support to local initiatives, such as citizen-led renovation programmes and programmes for the decarbonisation of heating and cooling at neighbourhood or municipal level, should also be provided, as such programmes enhance citizen's engagement in the energy transition, have an economy of scale effect and provide solutions fitting with the local context and needs.***

Amendment 63

Proposal for a directive Recital 48

Text proposed by the Commission

(48) Inefficient buildings are often linked to energy poverty and social problems. Vulnerable households are particularly exposed to increasing energy prices as they spend a larger proportion of their budget on energy products. By reducing excessive energy bills, building renovation can lift people out of energy poverty and also prevent it. At the same time, building renovation does not come for free, and it is essential to ensure that the social impact of the costs for building renovation, notably on vulnerable households, is kept in check. The renovation wave should leave no one behind and be seized as an opportunity to improve the situation of vulnerable households, and a fair transition towards climate neutrality should be ensured. Therefore, financial incentives and other policy measures should as a priority target vulnerable households, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social

Amendment

(48) Inefficient buildings are often linked to energy poverty and social problems. Vulnerable households are particularly exposed to increasing ***fossil-based*** energy prices as they spend a larger proportion of their budget on energy products. By reducing excessive energy bills, building renovation can lift people out of energy poverty and also prevent it. At the same time, building renovation does not come for free, and it is essential to ensure that the social impact of the costs for building renovation, notably on vulnerable households, is kept in check. The renovation wave should leave no one behind and be seized as an opportunity to improve the situation of vulnerable ***and low-income*** households, ***people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing***, and a fair transition towards climate neutrality should be ensured. Therefore, financial incentives and other policy measures should as a priority target

housing, and Member States should take measures to prevent evictions because of renovation. The Commission proposal for a Council Recommendation on ensuring a fair transition towards climate neutrality provides a common framework and shared understanding of comprehensive policies and investments needed for ensuring that the transition is fair.

vulnerable **and low-income** households, people affected by energy poverty, **low-income property owners, elderly and retired property-owners** and people living in social housing, and Member States should take measures to prevent evictions because of renovation. The Commission proposal for a Council Recommendation on ensuring a fair transition towards climate neutrality provides a common framework and shared understanding of comprehensive policies and investments needed for ensuring that the transition is fair.

Amendment 64

Proposal for a directive Recital 49

Text proposed by the Commission

(49) In order to ensure that the energy performance of buildings can be taken into account by prospective buyers or tenants early in the process, buildings or building units which are offered for sale or rent should have an energy performance certificate, and the energy performance class and indicator should be stated in all advertisements. The prospective buyer or tenant of a building or building unit should, in the energy performance certificate, be given correct information about the energy performance of the building and practical advice on improving such performance. The energy performance certificate should also provide information on its primary energy consumption, on its renewable energy production and on its operational greenhouse gas emissions.

Amendment

(49) In order to ensure that the energy performance of buildings can be taken into account by prospective buyers or tenants early in the process, buildings or building units which are offered for sale or rent **on a commercial basis** should have an energy performance certificate, and the energy performance class and indicator should be stated in all advertisements. The prospective buyer or tenant of a building or building unit should, in the energy performance certificate, be given correct information about the energy performance of the building and practical advice on improving such performance. The energy performance certificate should also provide information on its primary energy consumption, **existing Pay-as-you-Save financial schemes for the property**, on its renewable energy production and on its operational greenhouse gas emissions.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 65

Proposal for a directive Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission

(50) The monitoring of the building stock is facilitated by the availability of data collected by digital tools, thereby reducing administrative costs. Therefore, national databases for energy performance of buildings should be set up, and the information contained therein should be transferred to the EU Building Stock Observatory.

Amendment

(50) The monitoring of the building stock is facilitated by the availability of data collected by digital tools, ***development and maximization of digital technologies to achieve more efficient, inclusive, accessible and eco-sustainable solutions: stresses that such technologies should be used to improve the social well-being of citizens and do not translate into the creation of digital surveillance of people*** and thereby reducing administrative costs. Therefore, national databases for energy performance of buildings should be set up, and the information contained therein should be transferred to the EU Building Stock Observatory.

Amendment 66

Proposal for a directive Recital 51

Text proposed by the Commission

(51) Buildings occupied by public authorities and buildings frequently visited by the public should set an example by showing that environmental and energy considerations are being taken into account and therefore those buildings should be subject to energy certification on a regular basis. The dissemination to the public of information on energy performance should be enhanced by clearly displaying those energy performance certificates, in particular in buildings of a certain size which are occupied by public authorities or which are frequently visited by the public, such as town halls, schools, shops and shopping centres, supermarkets,

Amendment

(51) Buildings occupied by public authorities and buildings frequently visited by the public should set an example by showing that environmental and energy considerations are being taken into account and therefore those buildings should be subject to energy certification on a regular basis. The dissemination to the public of information on energy performance should be enhanced by clearly displaying those energy performance certificates, in particular in buildings of a certain size which are occupied by public authorities or which are frequently visited by the public, such as town halls, schools, shops and shopping centres, supermarkets, restaurants, theatres, banks and hotels. ***To***

restaurants, theatres, banks and hotels.

ensure the exemplary role of public authorities and promote visibility of sustainability measures, public governmental buildings without historic or cultural value should strive towards setting up solar panels on their respective buildings.

Justification

Visibility of the energy transition should be enhanced by using buildings of public authorities as an exemplary example.

Amendment 67

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 51 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(51a) The Union and its Member States need to take note of the readiness and attitudes of the general public for engaging in renovation of the buildings;

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 68

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 53**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(53) Regular maintenance and inspection of heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems by qualified personnel contributes to maintaining their correct adjustment in accordance with the product specification and in that way ensures optimal performance from an environmental, safety and energy point of view. An independent assessment of the entire heating, ventilation and air-conditioning system should occur at

(53) Regular maintenance and inspection of heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems, ***and electrical installations*** by qualified personnel contributes to maintaining their correct adjustment in accordance with the product specification and in that way ensures optimal performance from an environmental, safety and energy point of view. An independent assessment of the entire heating, ventilation and air-

regular intervals during its lifecycle in particular before its replacement or upgrading. In order to minimise the administrative burden on building owners and tenants, Member States should endeavour to combine inspections and certifications as far as possible.

conditioning system **and electrical installations** should occur at regular intervals during its lifecycle in particular before its replacement or upgrading, **free of charge for tenants, low-income owners and all owners, without prejudice to income criteria, for the property which constitutes their principal residence**. In order to minimise the administrative burden on building owners and tenants, Member States should endeavour to combine inspections and certifications as far as possible.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text. Energy poverty and the high costs of renovations especially for vulnerable groups are important issue that should be consistently addresses throughout this Directive. Regular maintenance, inspection and independent assessment of electrical systems ensure optimal performance from an environmental, safety and energy point of view.

Amendment 69

Proposal for a directive Recital 53 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(53a) Poor ventilation in confined indoor spaces is associated with the increased transmission of respiratory tract infections such as influenza, tuberculosis and rhinovirus infection. Similarly, SARS-CoV-2 transmission is particularly effective in closed spaces. Therefore, indoor air quality is key for preventing the spreading of air-transmissible diseases. Heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems can provide a good indoor air quality and decrease the transmission of diseases in closed indoor spaces by increasing the rate of air exchange, decreasing recirculation of air and increasing the use of outdoor air, and using adequate types of filter.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text. The amendment supports the requirements on ventilation - as set out already under the old EPBD.

Amendment 70

Proposal for a directive

Recital 54

Text proposed by the Commission

(54) A common approach to the energy performance certification of buildings , renovation passports, smart readiness indicators and the inspection of heating **and** air-conditioning systems, carried out by qualified or certified experts, whose independence is to be guaranteed on the basis of objective criteria, contribute to a level playing field as regards efforts made in Member States to energy saving in the buildings sector and will introduce transparency for prospective owners or users with regard to energy performance in the Union property market. In order to ensure the quality of energy performance certificates , renovation passports, smart readiness indicators and of the inspection of heating and air-conditioning systems throughout the Union, an independent control mechanism should be established in each Member State.

Amendment

(54) A common approach to the energy performance certification of buildings , renovation passports, smart readiness indicators and the inspection of heating, **ventilation**, air-conditioning systems **and electrical installations** carried out by qualified or certified experts, whose independence is to be guaranteed on the basis of objective criteria, contribute to a level playing field as regards efforts made in Member States to energy saving in the buildings sector and will introduce transparency for prospective owners or users with regard to energy performance in the Union property market. In order to ensure the quality of energy performance certificates , renovation passports, smart readiness indicators and of the inspection of heating and air-conditioning systems throughout the Union, an independent control mechanism should be established in each Member State.

Justification

Inspections must also cover electrical installations so as to improve energy efficiency according to available standard (IEC/HD 60364-8-1:2019). Ventilation is covered by Article 20 but missing in this Recital.

Amendment 71

Proposal for a directive

Recital 57

Text proposed by the Commission

(57) In order to further the aim of improving the energy performance of buildings, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the adaptation to technical progress of certain parts of the general framework set out in Annex I, in respect of the establishment of a methodology framework for calculating cost-optimal levels of minimum energy performance requirements, in respect of adapting the thresholds for zero-emission buildings and the calculation methodology for life-cycle Global Warming Potential, in respect of the establishment of a common European framework for renovation passports and in respect of a Union scheme for rating the smart readiness of buildings. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making⁴¹. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.

⁴¹ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

Amendment

(57) In order to further the aim of improving the energy performance of buildings, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the adaptation to technical progress of certain parts of the general framework set out in Annex I, in respect of the establishment of a methodology framework for calculating cost-optimal levels of minimum energy performance requirements, in respect of adapting the thresholds for zero-emission buildings and the calculation methodology for life-cycle Global Warming Potential, in respect of the establishment of a common European framework for renovation passports and in respect of a Union scheme for rating the smart readiness of buildings, **and approving of standards for Pay-as-you-Save financial schemes**. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making⁴¹. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.

⁴¹ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

Amendment 72

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 58**

Text proposed by the Commission

(58) In order to ensure an effective implementation of the provisions laid down in this Directive, the Commission supports Member States through various tools, such as the Technical Support Instrument⁴² providing tailor-made technical expertise to design and implement reforms, including those aimed at increasing the annual energy renovation rate of residential and non-residential buildings by 2030 and to foster deep energy renovations. The technical support relates to, for example, strengthening of administrative capacity, supporting policy development and implementation, and sharing of relevant best practices.

⁴² Regulation (EU) 2021/240 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 February 2021 establishing a Technical Support Instrument (OJ L 57, 18.2.2021, p. 1).

Amendment

(58) In order to ensure an effective implementation of the provisions laid down in this Directive, the Commission supports Member States through various tools, such as the Technical Support Instrument⁴² providing tailor-made technical expertise to design and implement reforms, including those aimed at increasing the annual energy renovation rate of residential and non-residential buildings **to at least 3 % from 2025** and to foster deep energy renovations. The technical support relates to, for example, strengthening of administrative capacity, supporting policy development and implementation, and sharing of relevant best practices. **Member States should ensure the accessibility of technical support to low income households.**

⁴² Regulation (EU) 2021/240 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 February 2021 establishing a Technical Support Instrument (OJ L 57, 18.2.2021, p. 1).

Justification

In order to stay in line with the long-term 2050 target of achieving net zero emissions in the EU, the building sector must raise its ambition by increasing the annual renovation rates to at least 3 %.

Amendment 73

**Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1**

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Directive promotes the improvement of the energy performance of buildings and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from buildings within the

Amendment

1. This Directive promotes the improvement of the energy performance of buildings and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from buildings within the

Union, with a view to achieving a zero-emission building stock by 2050 taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost-effectiveness.

Union, with a view to achieving a zero-emission **and a smarter and more sustainable** building stock by **latest** 2050 taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements, **indoor environmental quality, the socioeconomic impact** and cost-effectiveness.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 74

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 2 – point f

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(f) national building renovation plans;

(f) national building renovation plans, **for both public and private buildings which should contain measures for circularity improving the main building components such as the facade and the roof**;

Amendment 75

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 2 – point f a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(fa) the phase out of fossil fuel based technical building systems;

Amendment 76

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 2 – point g

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(g) sustainable mobility infrastructure in and adjacent to buildings; and

(g) sustainable **and active** mobility infrastructure in and adjacent to buildings;

and

Amendment 77

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 2 – point h a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ha) smart and sustainable buildings for achieving the digital and sustainable transition goals;

Amendment 78

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 2 – point k a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ka) minimum requirements for the electric grids in order to ensure the effectiveness and the capacity for efficiently implementing building renovation measures.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 79

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. ‘zero-emission building’ means a building with a very high energy performance, as determined in accordance with Annex I, where the very low amount of energy still required is fully covered by energy from renewable sources generated on-site, from a renewable energy community within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 [amended RED]

2. ‘zero-emission building’ means a building with a very high energy performance, as determined in accordance with Annex I, where the very low amount of energy still required is fully covered by energy from renewable sources generated on-site, from a renewable energy community within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 [amended

or from a district heating and cooling system, in accordance with the requirements set out in Annex III;

RED], *or renewable energy and waste heat from an efficient* district heating and cooling system, *or subsidiarily distributed grid-based renewables certified in accordance with Directive(EU) 2018/2001 [amended RED]*, in accordance with the requirements set out in Annex III *or stored on-site*;

Amendment 80

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. ‘nearly zero-energy building’ means a building with a very high energy performance, as determined in accordance with Annex I , which cannot be lower than the 2023 cost-optimal level reported by Member States in accordance with Article 6(2) and where the nearly zero or very low amount of energy required is covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources, including energy from renewable sources produced on-site *or* nearby;

Amendment

3. ‘nearly zero-energy building’ means a building with a very high energy performance, as determined in accordance with Annex I , which cannot be lower than the 2023 cost-optimal level reported by Member States in accordance with Article 6(2) and where the nearly zero or very low amount of energy required is covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources, including energy from renewable sources produced on-site, nearby *or from a efficient district heating and cooling system in accordance with the requirements set out in Annex III, or subsidiarily from the grid certified in accordance with Directive(EU) 2018/2001 [amended RED] or stored on-site*;

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 81

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. ‘minimum energy performance

Amendment

4. ‘minimum energy performance

standards’ means rules that require existing buildings to meet an energy performance requirement as part of a wide renovation plan for a building stock or at a trigger point on the market (sale or rent), in a period of time or by a specific date, thereby triggering renovation of existing buildings;

standards’ means rules that require existing buildings to meet an energy performance requirement as part of a wide renovation plan for a building stock or at a trigger point on the market (sale or rent), in a period of time or by a specific date, thereby triggering renovation of existing buildings ***that respects the Energy Efficiency First Principle as defined by [recast EED]***

Amendment 82

Proposal for a directive Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4a. ‘New European Bauhaus’ means to connect to the Renovation Wave as a preliminary phase, taking advantage of the innovative solutions that the project offers in the comprehensive renovation of our building stock, going beyond energy efficiency, accessibility, and security, achieving a truly holistic and quality renovation of the building stock, mindful of the site specific contexts and surrounding neighbourhood by respecting sustainability, aesthetics and inclusion;

Amendment 83

Proposal for a directive Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 6

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

6. ‘technical building system’ means technical equipment for space heating, space cooling, ventilation, domestic hot water, built-in lighting, building automation and control, on-site renewable energy generation ***and*** storage , or a combination thereof, including those systems using energy from renewable sources, of a building or building unit;

6. ‘technical building system’ means technical equipment for space heating, space cooling, ventilation, ***indoor air quality***, domestic hot water, built-in lighting, building automation and control, ***solar shading, electrical installations, monitoring of electrical installations, electric-vehicles bidirectional charging stations, if economically feasible***, on-site

renewable energy **including rooftop solar panels** generation, storage, **energy from renewable sources produced nearby that can be used on-site of the building assessed through a dedicated connection to the energy production source, waste heat recovery system** or a combination thereof, including those systems using energy from renewable sources, of a building or building unit;

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 84

**Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 8**

Text proposed by the Commission

8. ‘energy performance of a building’ means the calculated or metered amount of energy needed to meet the energy demand associated with a typical use of the building, which includes, inter alia, energy used for heating, cooling, ventilation, hot water and lighting;

Amendment

8. ‘energy performance of a building’ means the calculated or metered amount of energy needed to meet the energy demand associated with a typical use of the building, which includes, inter alia, energy used for heating, cooling, ventilation, hot water and lighting **and technical building systems**;

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 85

**Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 9 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

9a. ‘Metered’ means the measurement of energy by a relevant device, an energy meter, a power meter, a power metering and monitoring device, or an electricity

meter;

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 86

**Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 11**

Text proposed by the Commission

11. ‘renewable primary energy factor’ means renewable primary energy from an on-site, nearby or distant energy source that is delivered via a given energy carrier, including the delivered energy and the calculated energy overheads of delivery to the points of use, divided by the delivered energy;

Amendment

11. ‘renewable primary energy factor’ means renewable primary energy from an on-site, nearby or distant energy source that is delivered via a given energy carrier, including the delivered energy and the calculated energy overheads of delivery to the points of use, divided by the delivered energy, ***including rooftop solar panels;***

Amendment 87

**Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 13**

Text proposed by the Commission

13. ‘energy from renewable sources’ means energy from renewable ***non-fossil*** sources, ***namely wind, solar (solar thermal and solar photovoltaic), and geothermal energy, ambient energy, tide, wave and other ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas, and biogas;***

Amendment

13. ‘energy from renewable sources’ means energy from renewable sources ***as set out in Directive (EU) .../...[amended RED];***

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 88

**Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 18**

Text proposed by the Commission

18. ‘renovation passport’ means a document that provides a tailored roadmap for the renovation of a specific building in **several** steps that will significantly improve its energy performance;

Amendment

18. ‘renovation passport’ means a document that provides a tailored roadmap for the renovation of a specific building in **one or a few** steps that will significantly improve its energy performance, **its indoor environmental quality**;

Amendment 89

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 19 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

19. ‘deep renovation’ means a renovation **which transforms a building or building unit**

Amendment

19. ‘deep renovation’ means a renovation **focused on the following essentials items: wall insulation, roof insulation, low floor insulation, replacement of external joinery, airtightness, vapour permeability, treatment of thermal bridges, ventilation and heating/cooling systems, and building automation. Treating these items would therefore ensure healthy environmental indoor air quality, a non-pathogenic environment, and the comfort of the occupants in summer and winter with transparent information tools that the user of buildings assess their actual energy performance:**

Amendment 90

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 19 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) before 1 January **2030**, into a nearly zero-energy building;

Amendment

(a) before 1 January **2028**, into a nearly zero-energy building;

Amendment 91

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 19 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) as of 1 January **2030**, into a zero-emission building;

Amendment

(b) as of 1 January **2028**, into a zero-emission building;

Amendment 92

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 19 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) enhances in a holistic approach the Indoor Environmental Quality (IEQ) and ensuring healthy indoor air quality, a free pathogenic environment and the necessary comfort of the occupants in summer and winter with special consideration to heat protection for buildings in summer;

Amendment 93

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 20

Text proposed by the Commission

20. ‘staged deep renovation’ means a deep renovation carried out in **several** steps, following the steps set out in a renovation passport in accordance with Article 10;

Amendment

20. ‘staged deep renovation’ means a deep renovation carried out in **a few** steps, following the steps set out in a renovation passport in accordance with Article 10, **and may include hybrid heat pumps if no other feasible fossil-free solution is available;**

Amendment 94

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 20 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

20a. 'one-step deep renovation' means a deep renovation carried out in one step, following objectives set out in a renovation passport in accordance with Article 10, and a proper detailed project of the building;

Amendment 95

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 21 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Member States may choose to apply option (a) *or* (b).

Member States may choose to apply option (a), (b) *or both*.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 96

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 23

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

23. 'whole life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions' means the combined greenhouse gas emissions associated with the building at all stages of its life-cycle, from the 'cradle' (the extraction of the raw materials that are used in the construction of the building) over the material production and processing, and the building's operation stage, to the '**grave**' (the deconstruction of the building and reuse, recycling, other recovery and disposal of its materials);

23. 'whole life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions' means the combined greenhouse gas emissions associated with the building at all stages of its life-cycle, **the materials used in one-site or off-site parking spaces, also considering the benefits from reuse and recycling at end-of-life**, from the 'cradle' (the extraction of the raw materials that are used in the construction of the building) over the material production and processing, and the building's operation stage, to the '**end of life**' (the deconstruction of the building and reuse, recycling, other recovery and disposal of its materials);

Amendment 97

Proposal for a directive Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 24

Text proposed by the Commission

24. ‘Life-cycle Global Warming Potential (GWP)’ means an indicator which quantifies the global warming potential contributions of a building along its **full** life-cycle;

Amendment

24. ‘Life-cycle Global Warming Potential (GWP)’ means an indicator which quantifies the global warming potential contributions of a building along its **whole** life-cycle;

Amendment 98

Proposal for a directive Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 26

Text proposed by the Commission

26. ‘energy poverty’ **means energy poverty as defined in Article 2(49) of** [recast EED];

Amendment

26. ‘energy poverty’ means energy poverty **as set out in** [recast EED];

Amendment 99

Proposal for a directive Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 26 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

26a. ‘indoor environmental quality’ means a set of parameters including indoor air quality, thermal comfort, lighting, damp conditions and acoustic with the view of improving the health and wellbeing of occupants as described in standard EN 16798-1 and standard EN 16516 and standardised in-situ testing methods where available to ensure a healthy indoor climate;

Amendment 100

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 27

Text proposed by the Commission

27. ‘vulnerable households’ means households in energy poverty or households, including lower middle-income ones, that are particularly exposed to high energy costs and lack the means to renovate the building they occupy;

Amendment

27. ‘vulnerable households’ means households in **risk of** energy poverty or households, including lower middle-income ones, that are particularly exposed to high energy costs and lack the means to renovate the building they occupy **as defined with the indicators of Article 8(3) [recast EED]**;

Amendment 101

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 27 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

27a. ‘nature-based solutions’ means to reinforce in a holistic manner, in accordance with recital 8, the good use and adaptation of the public space surrounding the buildings.

Amendment 102

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 29

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

29. ‘energy performance certificate’ means a certificate recognised by a Member State or by a legal person designated by it, which indicates the energy performance of a building or building unit, calculated according to a methodology adopted in accordance with Article 4;

29. ‘energy performance certificate’ means a certificate recognised by a Member State or by a legal person designated by it, which indicates the energy performance of a building or building unit, calculated according to a methodology adopted in accordance with Article 4, **as well as recommendations for the improvement of the energy performance and the GWP**;

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 103

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 31 – point a – point iii

Text proposed by the Commission

iii) maintenance and operating costs, including energy costs taking into account the cost of greenhouse gas allowances;

Amendment

iii) maintenance and operating costs, including energy costs ***in the whole lifecycle of the building*** taking into account the cost of greenhouse gas allowances ***as well as the cost associated with materials and processes needed to maintain the building during use, for example renovations;***

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 104

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 31 – point a – point iv

Text proposed by the Commission

iv) environmental and health externalities of energy use;

Amendment

iv) environmental and health externalities of energy use ***and the cost of fulfilling indoor environmental quality performance requirements;***

Justification

Necessary for the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 105

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 31 – point a – point v

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

v) earnings from energy produced on-site, where applicable;

v) earnings from energy produced on-site, where applicable, **and savings resulting from the fulfilment of indoor environmental quality performance requirements**;

Justification

Necessary for the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 106

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 36 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

36a. ‘digitally-connected recharging point’ means a recharging point that can send and receive information in real time, communicate bi-directionally with the electricity grid and the electric vehicle, and that can be remotely monitored and controlled, including to start and stop the recharging session and to measure electricity flows;

Justification

In order to ensure alignment of definitions between the EPBD, AFIR and RED proposals.

Amendment 107

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 37

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

37. ‘digital building logbook’ means a common repository for all relevant building data, including data related to energy performance such as energy

37. ‘digital building logbook’ means a common repository for all relevant building data, including data related to **indoor environmental quality** energy

performance certificates, renovation passports and smart readiness indicators, which facilitates informed decision making and information sharing within the construction sector, among building owners and occupants, financial institutions and public authorities;

performance such as energy performance certificates, renovation passports and smart readiness indicators, which facilitates informed decision making and information sharing within the construction sector, among building owners and occupants, financial institutions and public authorities;

Amendment 108

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 37 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

37a. ‘bicycle parking space’ means a designated space for one bicycle;

Amendment 109

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 40 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

40. ‘heat generator’ means the part of a heating system that generates useful heat for uses identified in Annex I, using one or more of the following processes:

40. ‘heat generator’ means the part of a heating system that generates **or captures** useful heat for uses identified in Annex I, using one or more of the following processes:

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 110

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 40 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) capturing heat from ambient **air**, ventilation exhaust air, or **a** water or

(c) capturing heat from **the ambient environment and from within a building or a building unit, from air, including,**

ground heat source using a heat pump;

ventilation exhaust air, or **water, including wastewater and sanitary hot water**, or ground heat source, **including when** using a heat pump;

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 111

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 40 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

40a. ‘electrical installation’ means the system composed of all the fixed components, such as switchboards, cables, earthing systems, sockets, switches and light fittings, aiming to distribute electrical power within a building to all points of use or transmit electricity generated on-site;

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 112

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 40 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

40b. ‘waste heat recuperation’ means a device or system used to capture and transmission of energy within the indoor environment of buildings or building units and allows for use of this energy;

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 113

Proposal for a directive Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 41 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

41a. ‘Pay-as-you-Save financial scheme’ means a loan scheme dedicated exclusively or solely to energy performance enhancement, guaranteeing that the repayment costs on the loan does not exceed energy saving on a monthly or yearly average in order to ensure and facilitate the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council (‘European Climate Law’);

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 114

Proposal for a directive Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 42 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

42a. ‘heat pump’ means a machine, a device or installation that transfers heat from/to sources/sinks such as air, water or ground to or from buildings, for the purpose of providing heating, cooling or domestic hot water;

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 115

Proposal for a directive Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 49 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

49. ‘energy from renewable sources produced nearby’ means energy from renewable sources produced within a local or district level perimeter of the building assessed, which fulfils all the following conditions:

Amendment

49. ‘energy from renewable sources produced nearby’ means energy from renewable sources produced within a local or district level perimeter of the building assessed, ***including rooftop solar panels***, which fulfils all the following conditions:

Amendment 116

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 50

Text proposed by the Commission

50. ‘energy performance of buildings (EPB) services’ means the services, such as heating, cooling, ventilation, domestic hot water and lighting and others ***for*** which the energy use is taken into account in the energy performance of buildings;

Amendment

50. ‘energy performance of buildings (EPB) services’ means the services ***which aim is to improve the optimization of system usage***, such as heating, cooling, ventilation, domestic hot water and lighting and others which ***improve in*** the energy use is taken into account in the energy performance of buildings;

Amendment 117

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 53

Text proposed by the Commission

53. ‘self-used’ means part of on-site or nearby produced renewable energy used by on-site technical systems for EPB services;

Amendment

53. ‘self-used’ means part of on-site or nearby produced renewable energy used by on-site technical systems for EPB services, ***including rooftop solar panels***;

Amendment 118

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 57 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

57a. ‘circularity measures’ means the measures aiming at reducing the need and extraction of virgin materials by reducing demand for new materials, by rethinking, repairing, reusing, repurposing, and recycling used materials and by extending the lifetime of products and buildings.

Amendment 119

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Each Member State shall establish a national building renovation plan to ensure the renovation of the national stock of residential and non-residential buildings, both public and private, into a highly energy efficient and decarbonised building stock by 2050, with the objective to transform existing buildings into zero-emission buildings.

Amendment

Each Member State shall establish a national building renovation plan **to support reaching an annual deep renovation rate, including staged deep renovation, of at least 2.5 % per year or on average per year, in line with the Commission communication from the Commission of 14 October 2020 entitled ‘A Renovation Wave for Europe - greening our buildings, creating jobs, improving lives’ on the Renovation Wave*** to ensure the renovation of the national stock of residential and non-residential buildings, both public and private, into a highly energy efficient and decarbonised building stock by 2050, with the objective to transform existing buildings into zero-emission **and, if technically feasible, positive energy buildings in a cost optimal way. The building renovation plan shall provide higher targets for each next consecutive period of time within the timeframe of the plan, based on increased economic capacity for deep renovation, aiming at an average deep renovation rate of 3 % or more for the period till 2050. Such plan shall guarantee that renovations of residential buildings with low economic value are affordable for**

example by not exceeding half of the value of the building or building unit for the households occupying those buildings. Prior to the preparation of the national plan, each Member State as well as the Union institutions shall carry out an audit of the building stock including energy efficiency emissions and other environmental parameters;

**COM 2020/662 final.*

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 120

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Each building renovation plan shall encompass:

Amendment

Each building renovation plan shall ***be aligned with the energy efficiency first principle, as defined in Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and outlined in Directive [recast EED] and shall*** encompass:

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 121

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) an overview of implemented and planned policies and measures, supporting the implementation of the roadmap pursuant to point (b); ***and***

Amendment

(c) an overview of implemented and planned policies and measures, supporting the implementation of the roadmap pursuant to point (b) ***including measures***

for the reduction of the overall environmental footprint of the components of buildings and the promotion of the use of sustainable, secondary, locally sourced construction and renovation products and

Amendment 122

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) an outline of the investment needs for the implementation of the building renovation plan, the financing sources and measures, and the administrative resources for building renovation.

Amendment

(d) an outline of the investment needs for the implementation of the ***integral*** building renovation plan, the financing sources and measures ***for each type of building in the national plan and the financial models used, in particular if economic operators are involved***, and the administrative resources for building renovation.

Amendment 123

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) Minimum requirements for the electric grids in order to ensure the effectiveness and the capacity for efficiently implementing building renovation measures;

Amendment 124

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 – point d b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(db) A detailed overview of the total

share, number and location of unoccupied buildings, and vacant properties in common-property buildings and a national draft strategy for full-fledged participation of the owners of such properties in building renovation measures.

Amendment 125

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 – point d c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(dc) the reskilling and upskilling of workers, in particular in jobs related to building renovation including sustainable working techniques;

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 126

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The roadmap referred to in point (b) shall include national targets for 2030, 2040 and 2050 as regards the annual energy renovation rate, the primary and final energy consumption of the national building stock and its operational greenhouse gas emission reductions; specific *timelines* for buildings to achieve higher energy performance classes than those pursuant to Article 9(1), by 2040 and 2050, in line with the pathway for transforming the national building stock into zero-emission buildings; an evidence-based estimate of expected energy savings and wider benefits; and estimations for the contribution of the building renovation

The roadmap referred to in point (b) shall include national targets for 2030, 2040 and 2050 as regards the annual energy renovation rate, the primary and final energy consumption of the national building stock and its operational greenhouse gas emission reductions, *the share of renewable energy, the phase-out of financial support for fossil fuels for heating by 2024*; specific *milestones* for buildings to achieve higher energy performance classes than those pursuant to Article 9(1), by 2040 and 2050, in line with the pathway for transforming the national building stock into zero-emission buildings; an evidence-based estimate of

plan to achieving the Member State's binding national target for greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Regulation (EU) .../... [revised Effort Sharing Regulation], the Union's energy efficiency targets in accordance with Directive (EU) .../.... [recast EED], the Union's renewable energy targets, including the indicative target for the share of energy from renewable sources in the building sector in accordance with Directive (EU) 2018/2001 [amended RED], and the Union's 2030 climate target and 2050 climate neutrality goal in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/1119.

expected energy savings and wider benefits; ***such as those related to health and indoor air quality***; and estimations for the contribution of the building renovation plan to achieving the Member State's binding national target for greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Regulation (EU) .../... [revised Effort Sharing Regulation], the Union's energy efficiency targets in accordance with Directive (EU) .../.... [recast EED], the Union's renewable energy targets, including the indicative target for the share of energy from renewable sources in the building sector in accordance with Directive (EU) 2018/2001 [amended RED], and the Union's 2030 climate target and 2050 climate neutrality goal in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/1119. ***The roadmap referred to in point (b) shall also set out national targets for constructing bicycle parking spaces.***

Amendment 127

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The roadmap shall include an overview of the air quality indicators for the zones and agglomerations, including the colour coding map indicating the zones and agglomerations where certain type of renewables in heating and cooling or in co-generation may create disproportionate costs to ensure that concentrations of PM2.5 in ambient air do not exceed the target value in accordance with Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality.

Justification

Ensuring synergies and coherence with environmental acquis related to air quality, and applicable for the Annex II- Table

Amendment 128

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1 – point a a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(aa) the plan duly takes into account the objectives of the Directive 2008/50/EC and ensures the coherence with the respective legislation and high level of the protection of the environment and human health;

Amendment 129

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1 – point a b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ab) renewable energy sources for heating and cooling have been sufficiently considered and analysed;

Amendment 130

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1 – point c a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ca) the conditions under the functioning renovation financing schemes are adequate for the execution of the national energy poverty mitigation target and for the successful inclusion of energy poor and vulnerable consumers so that no one is left behind;

Amendment 131

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission

6. Every five years, each Member State shall submit its building renovation plan to the Commission, using the template in Annex II. Each Member State shall submit its building renovation plan as part of its integrated national energy and climate plan referred to in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and, where the Member States submits an update, its update referred to in Article 14 of that Regulation. By way of derogation from Article 3(1) and Article 14(2) of that Regulation, Member States shall submit **the first** building renovation plan to the Commission by 30 June 2025.

Amendment

6. Every five years, each Member State shall submit its building renovation plan to the Commission, using the template in Annex II. Each Member State shall submit its building renovation plan as part of its integrated national energy and climate plan referred to in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and, where the Member States submits an update, its update referred to in Article 14 of that Regulation. By way of derogation from Article 3(1) and Article 14(2) of that Regulation, Member States shall submit building renovation plan to the Commission by 30 June 2025. **Member States shall ensure the alignment and integration of their building renovation plan with the Union renovation finance received from the entry into force of this Directive until the official submission of their plan.**

Amendment 132

**Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 7**

Text proposed by the Commission

7. Each Member State shall annex the details of the implementation of its most recent long-term renovation strategy or building renovation plan to its next final building renovation plan . Each Member State shall state whether its national targets have been achieved.

Amendment

7. Each Member State shall annex the details of the implementation of its most recent long-term renovation strategy or building renovation plan to its next final building renovation plan. Each Member State shall state whether its national targets have been achieved, **and which correction measures are provisioned in case of underachievement.**

Amendment 133

**Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 7 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

7a. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure the implementation of the measures included in the building renovation plans, foreseeing appropriate monitoring mechanisms and penalties, in accordance with Article 31.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 134

**Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 8 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

8a. The Commission shall establish a European energy transition partnership within the building sector by bringing together key stakeholders in an inclusive and representative manner. The partnership shall facilitate climate dialogues and encourage the sector to draw up an "energy transition roadmap" in order to map available measures and technological options to improve the energy performance and indoor climate of buildings as well as reduce greenhouse gas emissions from buildings. Such a roadmap could make a valuable contribution in assisting the sector in planning the necessary investments needed to reach the objectives of this directive and the EU Climate Target Plan;

Amendment 135

**Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 1**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Member States shall apply a methodology for calculating the energy performance of buildings in accordance with the common general framework set out in Annex I.

Member States shall apply a methodology for calculating the energy performance of buildings **and building elements that form part of the building envelope**, in accordance with the common general framework set out in Annex I.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 136

Proposal for a directive

Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that minimum energy performance requirements are set for building elements that form part of the building envelope and that have a significant impact on the energy performance of the building envelope when they are replaced or retrofitted, with a view to achieving at least cost-optimal levels.

Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that minimum energy performance requirements are set for building elements that form part of the building envelope and that have a significant impact on the energy performance of the building envelope when they are replaced or retrofitted, with a view to achieving at least cost-optimal levels.
The energy performance of building elements shall be calculated in accordance with the methodology referred to in Article 4.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 137

Proposal for a directive

Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Member States shall take the necessary

measures to ensure that minimum and reference energy performance requirements are set for the building systems that have a significant impact on the energy performance of the building when they are replaced or modernised, with a view to achieving at least cost-optimal levels.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 138

**Proposal for a directive
Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4**

Text proposed by the Commission

Those requirements shall take account of ***general*** indoor climate conditions, in order to avoid possible negative effects ***such as*** inadequate ventilation, as well as local conditions and the designated function and the age of the building.

Amendment

Those requirements shall take account of ***the necessity to ensure appropriate*** indoor climate conditions ***based on optimal indoor environmental quality levels***, in order to ***ensure healthy indoor climate and environment quality conditions and*** avoid possible negative effects ***due to*** inadequate ventilation, ***lack of daylight, overheating, noise, humidity*** as well as local conditions and the designated function and the age of the building.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 139

**Proposal for a directive
Article 5 – paragraph 3 – point a a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(aa) single buildings officially protected as part of a designated environment or because of their special architectural or cultural and historical merit, representing

the European culture, identity and values, in so far as compliance with certain minimum energy performance requirements would unacceptably alter their character or appearance and where alternatives have been assessed, where compliance can only be achieved by highly disproportionate measures and while taking into account the ecological ambition;

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 140

**Proposal for a directive
Article 5 – paragraph 3 – point b**

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) temporary buildings with a time of use of two years or less, industrial sites, workshops and non-residential agricultural buildings with low energy demand **and** non-residential agricultural buildings which are in use by a sector covered by a national sectoral agreement on energy performance;

Amendment

(b) temporary buildings with a time of use of two years or less, industrial sites, workshops, **depots** and non-residential agricultural **and service** buildings with low energy **and heating or cooling** demand, **infrastructural supply stations, such as transformer stations, substations, pressure control plants, railway constructions, as well as** non-residential agricultural buildings which are in use by a sector covered by a national sectoral agreement on energy performance;

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 141

**Proposal for a directive
Article 7 – paragraph 2 – introductory part**

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Member States shall ensure that the life-cycle Global Warming Potential (GWP) **is calculated** in accordance with Annex III and disclosed through the energy performance certificate of the building:

Amendment

2. Member States shall ensure that the life-cycle Global Warming Potential (GWP) is calculated in accordance with Annex III and disclosed through the energy performance certificate of the building:

Amendment 142

Proposal for a directive

Article 7 – paragraph 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) as of 1 January **2030**, for all new buildings.

Amendment

(b) as of 1 January **2029** for all new buildings **and major renovations, including staged, of public buildings and public projects and buildings with a useful floor area larger than 2 000 square meters.**

Amendment 143

Proposal for a directive

Article 7 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2a. Investment projects for new buildings shall take into account the technical, environmental and economic feasibility of alternative high-efficiency installations and systems for:

(a) decentralized production and consumption of energy from renewable sources;

(b) highly-efficient co-generation of heat and electricity;

(c) central or local heating and cooling, including full or partial use of renewable energy;

(d) heat pumps;

(e) *centralized heating or cooling, mounted horizontally over each floor;*

(f) *domestic hot water.*

Amendment 144

Proposal for a directive Article 7 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. The Commission is **empowered** to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 29 to supplement this Directive in order to adapt Annex III to technological progress and innovation, to set adapted maximum energy performance thresholds in Annex III to renovated buildings **and to adapt the** maximum energy performance thresholds for zero-emission buildings.

Amendment

3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 29 to supplement this Directive in order to adapt Annex III to technological progress and innovation, to set **minimum indoor environmental quality standards applicable to zero-emission buildings, to set** adapted maximum energy performance thresholds in Annex III to renovated buildings, **to set lower** maximum energy performance thresholds for zero-emission buildings.

Amendment 145

Proposal for a directive Article 7 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3a. After the entry into force of the revision of the construction product Regulation (2019/1020) and at the latest by 31 December 2028, the Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 29 to supplement this Directive by setting out a Union-wide methodology for the calculation of whole life-cycle GWP, including embodied carbon, developed in an inclusive stakeholder process and building on the LEVELs framework according to standard EN 15978, as well as the EU Whole Life Carbon Roadmap and the Bill

of Materials.

Five years after the adoption of this delegated act at the latest, Member States shall introduce maximum limits on the total cumulative life-cycle global warming potential that are allowed in new buildings. On this basis, the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 29 to set targets for the cumulative life-cycle GWP including embodied carbon for new buildings.

The Commission shall issue guidance, share evidence on existing national policies and offer technical support to Member States as requested for the purpose of determining appropriate national limits.

Amendment 146

Proposal for a directive Article 7 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. Member States shall address, *in relation to* new buildings, *the issues of healthy* indoor climate conditions, adaptation to climate change, fire safety, risks related to intense seismic activity and accessibility *for* persons with disabilities. Member States shall also address carbon removals associated to carbon storage in or on buildings.

Amendment

4. Member States shall address *that* new buildings *have high* indoor climate conditions, *optimal indoor environmental quality levels*, adaptation to climate change, *through, inter alia, nature-based solutions*, fire safety *and emergency lighting*, risks related to intense seismic activity and *provide easy* accessibility to persons with disabilities. Member States shall also address *linearity to achieve higher levels of circularity for example by requirements for the use of secondary material and* carbon removals associated to carbon storage in or on buildings *through for example vegetated surfaces.*

Amendment 147

Proposal for a directive
Article 8 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that when buildings undergo major renovation, the energy performance of the building or the renovated part thereof is upgraded in order to meet minimum energy performance requirements set in accordance with Article 5 in so far as that is technically, functionally and economically feasible.

Amendment

Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that when buildings undergo major renovation, the energy performance of the building or the renovated part thereof is **significantly** upgraded in order to meet minimum energy performance requirements set in accordance with Article 5 **and low temperature heating fit** in so far as that is technically, functionally and economically feasible. **The renovation shall be reported as a step in the staged deep renovation passport scheme in accordance with Article 10.**

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 148

Proposal for a directive
Article 8 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States shall encourage, in relation to buildings undergoing major renovation, high-efficiency alternative systems, in so far as that is technically, functionally and economically feasible. Member States shall **address , in relation to** buildings undergoing major renovation, **the issues of healthy indoor climate conditions**, adaptation to climate change, fire safety, risks related to intense seismic activity , **the removal of** hazardous substances including asbestos **and** accessibility **for** persons with disabilities .

Amendment

3. Member States shall encourage, in relation to buildings undergoing major renovation, high-efficiency alternative systems, in so far as that is technically, functionally and economically feasible.

This includes an assessment of the technical, environmental and economic feasibility of alternative high-efficiency

installations and systems for:

- (a) decentralized production and consumption of energy from renewable sources;*
- (b) highly-efficient co-generation of heat and electricity, including full or maximum use of renewable energy, in line with (recast Directive 2018/2002 on Energy Efficiency);*
- (c) central or local heating and cooling, including full or maximum use of renewable energy;*
- (d) heat pumps;*
- (e) centralized heating or cooling, mounted horizontally over each floor;*
- (f) domestic hot water.*

Member States shall ensure that buildings undergoing major renovation have increased indoor air quality according to minimal indoor environmental quality standards and adaptation to climate change, through, inter alia, nature-based solutions, improved fire safety, and are more resilient to risks related to intense seismic activity, do not contain hazardous substances including asbestos, provide easy accessibility to persons with disabilities. Member States shall encourage low emissions renovations, renovations which are designed for easy dismantling and reversibility of buildings, and renovations using secondary material, to achieve high levels of circularity.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 149

**Proposal for a directive
Article 8 – paragraph 3 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3a. Member States shall encourage the renovation and exploitation of buildings, which are not currently used, especially in sparsely populated, remote and rural areas, as well as building units in worst-performing multi-apartment buildings, through special financial measures.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 150

Proposal for a directive Article 8 – paragraph 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3b. Member States shall ensure that electrical installations of all dwellings are inspected during normatively required building inspections and also when important pieces of electrical equipment are added, such as electrical vehicle charging points, home batteries, photovoltaic installations, heat pumps, etc.

Justification

It is estimated that a minimum of 130 million dwellings, built before 1990, have not undergone an electrical system upgrade, readiness of existing electrical installations to cope with new renewable, energy efficiency, and e-vehicle charging demands is not proven in the EU domestic building stock. While the energy transition, decarbonisation and energy efficiency will drive electrification of buildings the integration of highly efficient equipment or on-site renewable generation & storage can be impossible with obsolete electrical installations. European building stock renovation must therefore integrate electrical inspection regime and upgrades. *source: <https://www.feedsnet.org/>*

Amendment 151

Proposal for a directive

Article 9 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point a – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) buildings and building units owned by public bodies achieve at the latest

(a) buildings and building units owned by public bodies, ***including buildings owned, operated or occupied by Union institutions and agencies***, achieve at the latest

Amendment 152

Proposal for a directive

Article 9 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point a – point i

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(i) after 1 January 2027, at least energy performance class ***F***; ***and***

(i) after 1 January 2027, at least energy performance class ***E***; ***and***

Amendment 153

Proposal for a directive

Article 9 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point a – point ii

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ii) after 1 January ***2030***, at least energy performance class ***E***;

(ii) after 1 January ***2033*** at least energy performance class ***D***;

Amendment 154

Proposal for a directive

Article 9 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point a – point ii a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(iia) after 1 January 2035, at least energy performance class C;

Amendment 155

Proposal for a directive

Article 9 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point b – point i

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(i) after 1 January **2027**, at least energy performance class **F**; **and**

(i) after 1 January **2029** at least energy performance class **E**;

Amendment 156

Proposal for a directive

Article 9 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point b – point ii

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ii) after 1 January **2030**, at least energy performance class **E**;

(ii) after 1 January **2033**, at least energy performance class **D**;

Amendment 157

Proposal for a directive

Article 9 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point b – point ii a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(iia) after 1 January 2035, at least energy performance class C;

Amendment 158

Proposal for a directive

Article 9 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point c – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) residential buildings and building units achieve at the latest

(c) residential buildings and building units achieve **based on the principle of cost-optimality and in line with Article 15** at the latest

Amendment 159

Proposal for a directive

Article 9 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point c – point i

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(i) after 1 January 2030, at least energy performance class **F**; **and**

(i) after 1 January 2030 at least energy performance class **E**; **and**

Amendment 160

Proposal for a directive

Article 9 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point c – point ii

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ii) after 1 January **2033**, at least energy performance class **E**;

(ii) after 1 January **2035** at least energy performance class **D**;

Amendment 161

Proposal for a directive

Article 9 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point c – point ii a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(iia) after 1 January 2037 at least energy performance class C;

Amendment 162

Proposal for a directive

Article 9 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

In their roadmap referred to in Article 3(1)(b), Member States shall establish **specific timelines** for the buildings referred to in this paragraph to achieve higher energy performance classes by 2040 and 2050, in line with the pathway for transforming the national building stock into zero-emission buildings.

In their roadmap referred to in Article 3(1)(b), Member States shall establish **linear trajectories with milestones** for the buildings referred to in this paragraph to achieve higher energy performance classes by 2040 and 2050, in line with the pathway for transforming the national building stock into zero-emission buildings. ***In this regard, the compliance to minimum performance standards shall be governed by renovation passports, in accordance with Article 10.***

Amendment 163

Proposal for a directive

Article 9 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

At the request of a Member State, the Commission may allow Member States a derogation up to a maximum of 3 years to adjust the minimum energy performance standards by setting different deadlines or adjusting requirements for energy performance classes for specific segments of the building stock. In such cases the Member State shall propose alternative measures with at least equivalent or stronger effect on the overall performance of the national building stock, while providing owners and/or tenants of the building stock affected by the derogation with compensation measures under, inter alia, Regulation (Social Climate Fund). The Commission shall decide on the request of the Member State within three months of its receipt. Member States shall document the equivalence in their roadmap referred to in Article 3(1)(b).

Amendment 164

Proposal for a directive

Article 9 – paragraph 3 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) providing appropriate financial measures, in particular those targeting vulnerable households, people affected by energy poverty or living in social housing, in line with Article 22 of Directive (EU) .../.... [recast EED];

(a) providing appropriate financial measures, in particular those targeting vulnerable, **low- and medium-income** households, people affected by energy poverty or living in social housing, in line with Article 22 of Directive (EU) .../.... [recast EED];

Amendment 165

Proposal for a directive Article 9 – paragraph 3 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) providing technical assistance, including through one-stop-shops;

Amendment

(b) providing technical assistance, including **information services, administrative support and integrated renovation services** through one-stop-shops **at a neighbourhood level to reach out to energy poor households, with a particular attention to low-income and vulnerable homeowners and renovation passport scheme**;

Amendment 166

Proposal for a directive Article 9 – paragraph 3 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) extending the use of building renovation passports in accordance with Article 10 at no cost to low and medium income households, vulnerable customers, including final users, people facing or risking energy poverty and people living in social housing;

Amendment 167

Proposal for a directive Article 9 – paragraph 3 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) designing integrated financing schemes;

Amendment

(c) designing integrated financing schemes, **which incentivise deep renovations including, inter alia, Pay-as-you-Save financial schemes covering the common Union standard**;

Amendment 168

Proposal for a directive Article 9 – paragraph 3 – point e a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ea) setting the framework to ensure that there is a sufficient workforce with the appropriate level of skills to allow for the timely implementation of the requirements.

Amendment 169

Proposal for a directive Article 9 – paragraph 3 – point e b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(eb) promoting and incentivising the cost-effective early replacement of heaters, and any needed resulting optimisation of the related technical building systems.

Amendment 170

Proposal for a directive Article 9 – paragraph 3 – point e c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ec) promoting nature-based solutions primarily for climate change adaptation.

Amendment 171

Proposal for a directive Article 9 – paragraph 3 – point e d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ed) promoting energy storage for renewable energy to enable renewable

energy self-consumption and reduce volatility;

Amendment 172

Proposal for a directive Article 9 – paragraph 5 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) buildings used as places of worship and for religious activities;

Amendment

(b) buildings used as places of worship and for religious activities *in so far as compliance with the standards would unacceptably alter their character or appearance;*

Amendment 173

Proposal for a directive Article 9 – paragraph 5 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) temporary buildings with a time of use of two years or less, industrial sites, workshops and non-residential **agricultural** buildings with low energy demand and **non-residential** agricultural buildings which are used by a sector covered by a national sectoral agreement on energy performance;

Amendment

(c) temporary buildings with a time of use of two years or less, industrial sites, workshops and **depots**, non-residential **buildings such as service** buildings with low energy **and heating or cooling** demand and **infrastructural supply stations, such as transformer stations, substations, pressure control plants, railway constructions, as well as** agricultural buildings which are used by a sector covered by a national sectoral agreement on energy performance;

Amendment 174

Proposal for a directive Article 9 – paragraph 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

5a. Members States shall establish the necessary actions to:

- a) *preserve the historical and cultural heritage;*
- b) *renovate their historical buildings and to this, it is essential to apply methodologies to preserve the interior, in order to stimulate the identification, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage considered to be of extraordinary value to humanity;*

Amendment 175

Proposal for a directive Article 9 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 9a

Solar energy in buildings

In line with the EU Solar Energy Strategy, Member States shall ensure that all new buildings are designed to optimise their solar energy generation potential on the basis of the solar irradiance of the site, enabling the cost-effective installation of solar technologies.

Member States shall ensure the deployment of suitable solar energy installations: .

(a) by the date of transposition of this Directive on all new public and commercial buildings with useful floor area larger than 250 square meters;

(b) by 31 December 2026, on all existing public and commercial buildings with useful floor area larger than 250 square meters; and

(c) the date of transposition of this Directive, on all new residential buildings.

Member States shall define, and make publicly available, criteria at national level for the practical implementation of these obligations, and for possible exemptions for specific types of buildings,

in accordance with the assessed technical and economic potential of the solar energy installations and the characteristics of the buildings covered by this obligation.

Amendment 176

Proposal for a directive Article 10 – paragraph 3 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) it shall comprise a renovation roadmap indicating *a sequence of renovation steps building upon each other*, with the *objective* to transform the building into a zero-emission building by 2050 at the latest;

Amendment

(b) it shall comprise a renovation roadmap *as a part of the energy performance certificate*, indicating *the renovation, in line with the energy efficiency first principle*, to transform the building into a zero-emission building by 2050 at the latest;

Amendment 177

Proposal for a directive Article 10 – paragraph 3 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) it shall indicate the expected benefits in terms of energy savings, savings on energy bills and operational greenhouse emission reductions as well as wider benefits related to health and comfort and the improved adaptive capacity of the building to climate change; *and*

Amendment

(c) it shall indicate *the expected cost of investments as well as* the expected benefits in terms of energy savings, savings on energy bills and operational greenhouse emission reductions as well as wider benefits related to health, *safety (fire, electrical and seismic)* and comfort *in terms of indoor environmental quality, indoor air quality, thermal and acoustic comfort, daylight conditions* and the improved adaptive capacity of the building to climate change, *and*

Amendment 178

Proposal for a directive Article 10 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3a. *Member States shall ensure that the renovation passport does not create an economic or non-economic barrier for building owners, particularly for low and medium income households, vulnerable customers, including final users, people facing or risking energy poverty and people living in social housing low-income and vulnerable households, and that renovation passports are specifically issued free of charge to homeowners, for which the dwelling is a sole residential property.*

Amendment 179

Proposal for a directive

Article 11 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall, for the purpose of optimising the energy use of technical building systems, set system requirements in respect of the overall energy performance, the proper installation, and the appropriate dimensioning, adjustment and control of the technical building systems which are installed in new or existing buildings. When setting up the requirements, Member States shall **take account of design conditions and typical or average operating conditions.**

Amendment

Member States shall, for the purpose of optimising the energy use of technical building systems, set system requirements in respect of the overall energy performance, the proper installation, and the appropriate dimensioning, adjustment and control of the technical building systems which are installed in new or existing buildings. When setting up the requirements, Member States shall **require the use of technologies in the five highest efficiency classes as per REG 811/2013 and REG 812/2013.**

Amendment 180

Proposal for a directive

Article 11 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States may set requirements

Amendment

Member States may set requirements

related to the greenhouse gas emissions of, or to the type of fuel used by heat generators provided that such requirements do not constitute an unjustifiable market barrier.

related to the greenhouse gas emissions of, or to the type of fuel used by heat generators, ***in line with Articles 3 and 15,*** provided that such requirements do not constitute an unjustifiable market barrier ***and are technologically neutral.***

Amendment 181

Proposal for a directive Article 11 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall ensure that the requirements they set for technical building systems reach at least the latest cost-optimal levels.

Amendment

Member States shall ensure that the requirements they set for technical building systems reach at least the latest cost-optimal levels ***and point to the relevant economic and environmental optimisation standards for their dimensioning when available.***

Amendment 182

Proposal for a directive Article 12 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) at least one bicycle parking space for every car parking space;

Amendment

(c) at least one bicycle parking space for every car parking space, ***and at least a bicycle parking space for every car parking space in all office buildings and buildings owned or occupied by public authorities;***

Amendment 183

Proposal for a directive Article 12 – paragraph 1 – point c a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ca) for every 10 bicycle parking spaces there shall be one parking space designed

for bicycles with larger dimensions than standard bicycles, such as cargo bikes, tricycles, and bicycles with trailers, with a minimum of one space;

Amendment 184

Proposal for a directive Article 12 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

where the car park is physically adjacent to the building, and, for major renovations, renovation measures include the car park or the electrical infrastructure of the car park.

Amendment

where the car park is physically ***inside or*** adjacent to the building, and, for major renovations, renovation measures include the car park or the electrical infrastructure of the car park.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 185

Proposal for a directive Article 12 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall ensure that the pre-cabling is dimensioned so as to enable the simultaneous use of the expected number of recharging points.

Amendment

Member States shall ensure that the pre-cabling ***and the electrical installation*** is dimensioned so as to enable ***economically optimised*** the simultaneous use of the expected number of recharging points.

Amendment 186

Proposal for a directive Article 12 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. With regard to all non-residential buildings with more than twenty parking spaces, Member States shall ensure the

Amendment

2. With regard to all non-residential buildings with more than twenty parking spaces, ***and buildings owned by public***

installation of at least one recharging point for every ten parking spaces, **and** at least **one** bicycle parking space for every car parking space, by 1 January 2027. In case of buildings owned or occupied by public authorities, Member States shall ensure pre-cabling for at least one in two parking spaces by 1 January 2033.

authorities with more than 10 parking spaces, Member States shall ensure by 1 January 2027:

- (a) the installation of at least one recharging point for every ten parking spaces;
- (b) at least **one** bicycle parking space for every car parking space;
- (c) **at least for every 10 bicycle parking spaces, one shall be designed for bicycles with larger dimensions than standard bicycles, such as cargo bikes, tricycles, and bicycles with trailers.**

In case of buildings owned or occupied by public authorities, Member States shall ensure pre-cabling for at least one in two parking spaces by 1 January 2033.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 187

Proposal for a directive Article 12 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States may adjust requirements for the number of bicycle parking spaces in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 for specific categories of non-residential buildings where bicycles are typically less used as a means of transport.

Amendment

3. Member States may adjust requirements for the number of bicycle parking spaces in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 for specific categories of non-residential buildings where bicycles are typically less used as a means of transport **and according to local needs and characteristics. Member States applying such adjustments shall do so after consultation with active mobility experts and civil society.**

Amendment 188

Proposal for a directive

Article 12 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1 – point a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(aa) that in communal bike parking spaces for every 10 bicycle parking spaces there shall be one parking space designed for bicycles with larger dimensions than standard bicycles, such as cargo bikes, tricycles, and bicycles with trailers, with a minimum of one space;

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 189

Proposal for a directive

Article 12 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) at least two bicycle parking spaces for every dwelling. ***deleted***

Amendment 190

Proposal for a directive

Article 12 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

the car park is physically adjacent to the building, and, for major renovations, renovation measures include the car park or the electrical infrastructure of the car park.

the car park is physically ***inside or*** adjacent to the building, and, for major renovations, renovation measures include the car park or the electrical infrastructure of the car park.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 191

Proposal for a directive Article 12 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall ensure that the pre-cabling is dimensioned to enable the simultaneous use of recharging points on all parking spaces. Where, in the case of major renovation, ensuring two bicycle parking spaces for every dwelling is not feasible, Member States shall ensure as many bicycle parking spaces as appropriate.

Amendment

Member States shall ensure that the pre-cabling **and electrical installation** is dimensioned to enable **economically optimised** the simultaneous use of recharging points on all parking spaces. Where, in the case of major renovation, ensuring two bicycle parking spaces for every dwelling is not feasible, Member States shall ensure as many bicycle parking spaces as appropriate.

Amendment 192

Proposal for a directive Article 12 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

5. Member States may decide not to apply paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 to specific categories of buildings **wherethe** pre-cabling required would rely on micro isolated systems or the buildings are situated in the outermost regions within the meaning of Article 349 TFEU, if this would lead to substantial problems for the operation of the local energy system and would endanger the stability of the local grid.

Amendment

5. Member States may decide not to apply paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 to specific categories of buildings **where the** pre-cabling required would rely on micro isolated systems or the buildings are situated in the outermost regions within the meaning of Article 349 TFEU, if this would lead to substantial problems for the operation of the local energy system and would endanger the stability of the local grid **considering the potential of energy storage facilities**.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 193

Proposal for a directive Article 12 – paragraph 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

6a. Existing private recharging points and recharging points referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 shall be subject to an assessment by the regulatory authority in consultation with relevant stakeholders, such as distribution system operators, e-mobility operators and flexibility aggregators, to determine if the installation of bidirectional recharging functionalities and supporting energy storage facilities are appropriate.

Amendment 194

Proposal for a directive Article 12 – paragraph 8 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall provide for measures in order to simplify the deployment of recharging points in new and existing residential and non-residential buildings and remove regulatory barriers, including permitting and approval procedures, without prejudice to the property and tenancy law of the Member States. Member States shall remove barriers to the installation of recharging points in residential buildings with parking spaces, in particular the need to obtain consent from the landlord or co-owners for a private recharging point for own use.

Amendment

Member States shall provide for measures in order to simplify the deployment of recharging points **and bicycle parking spaces** in new and existing residential and non-residential buildings and remove regulatory barriers, including permitting and approval procedures, without prejudice to the property and tenancy law of the Member States. Member States shall remove barriers to the installation of recharging points **and bicycle parking spaces** in residential buildings **and/or housing** with parking spaces, in particular the need to obtain consent from the landlord or co-owners for a private recharging point for own use.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 195

Proposal for a directive

Article 12 – paragraph 8 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall ensure the availability of technical assistance for building owners and tenants wishing to install recharging points.

Amendment

Member States shall ensure the availability of technical assistance for building owners and tenants wishing to install recharging points **and bicycle parking spaces..**

Amendment 196

Proposal for a directive Article 12 – paragraph 9

Text proposed by the Commission

9. Member States shall ensure the coherence of policies for buildings, **soft** and green mobility and urban planning.

Amendment

9. Member States shall ensure the coherence of policies for buildings, **active** and green mobility and urban planning. **Member States shall introduce amendments to existing building codes on the technical requirements for the installation of bicycle parking spaces in all new residential and non-residential buildings.**

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 197

Proposal for a directive Article 14 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall ensure that the building owners, tenants and managers can have direct access to **their** building systems' data. At their request, the access or data shall be made available to a third party. Member States shall facilitate the full interoperability of services and of data exchange within the Union in accordance

Amendment

Member States shall ensure that the building owners, tenants and managers can have direct access to **the respective** building systems' data. At their **justified** request, the access or data shall be made available to a third party. Member States shall facilitate the full interoperability of services and of data exchange within the

with paragraph 6.

Union in accordance with paragraph 6.

Amendment 198

Proposal for a directive Article 14 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

5. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts detailing interoperability requirements and non-discriminatory and transparent procedures for access to the data. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 30(2).

Amendment

5. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts detailing interoperability requirements and non-discriminatory and transparent procedures for access to the data. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 30(2) **before 31 December 2023. A consultation strategy shall be prepared setting out consultation objectives, targeted stakeholders and the consultation activities for preparing the implementing acts.**

Amendment 199

Proposal for a directive Article 15 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Member States shall provide appropriate financing, support measures and other instruments able to address market barriers and stimulate the necessary investments in energy renovations in line with their national building renovation plan and with a view to the transformation of their building stock into zero-emission buildings by 2050.

Amendment

1. Member States shall provide appropriate **subsidies and** financing **schemes**, support measures and other instruments, **tailored to the needs of different building owners and tenants**, able to address market barriers and stimulate the necessary investments in energy renovations **and low lifecycle construction using clean energy** in line with their national building renovation plan and with a view to the transformation of their building stock into zero-emission buildings by 2050 **and with a view to reaching high levels of circularity. In case of deep renovation in residential buildings costing more than 50 % of value of the**

building or building unit, Member States shall provide a specific funding mechanism. Priority shall be given to low and medium income households, vulnerable customers, including final users, people facing or risking energy poverty and people living in social housing.

Amendment 200

Proposal for a directive Article 15 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. To support the mobilisation of investments, Member States shall promote the roll-out of enabling funding and financial tools, such as energy efficiency loans and mortgages for building renovation, energy performance contracting, fiscal incentives, on-tax schemes, on-bill schemes, guarantee funds, funds targeting deep renovations, funds targeting renovations with a significant minimum threshold of targeted energy savings and mortgage portfolio standards. They shall guide investments into an energy efficient public building stock, in line with Eurostat guidance on the recording of Energy Performance Contracts in government accounts.

Amendment

4. To support the mobilisation of investments, Member States shall promote the roll-out of enabling funding and financial tools, such as energy efficiency loans and mortgages for building renovation, energy performance contracting, ***Pay-as-you-Save financial scheme, conditioned to the positive evolution of the energy efficiency certificate of the building that wants to benefit from this incentive***, on-tax schemes, on-bill schemes, guarantee funds, funds targeting deep renovations, funds targeting renovations with a significant minimum threshold of targeted energy savings ***and mortgage portfolio standards and economic instruments to provide incentives for the application of circular measures such as the comprehensive list sets out in Annex II*** and mortgage portfolio standards. They shall guide investments into an energy efficient public building stock, in line with Eurostat guidance on the recording of Energy Performance Contracts in government accounts. ***Member States shall ensure that information about available funding and financial tools are made available to the public in an easily accessible and transparent manner.***

Amendment 201

Proposal for a directive

Article 15 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall facilitate the aggregation of projects to enable investor access as well as packaged solutions for potential clients.

Amendment

Member States shall facilitate the aggregation of projects to enable investor access as well as packaged solutions for potential clients. ***Member States shall provide support to local initiatives, such as citizen-led renovation programmes and programmes for the decarbonisation of heating and cooling at neighbourhood or municipal level.***

Amendment 202

Proposal for a directive

Article 15 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall adopt measures to ensure that energy efficiency lending products for building renovations are offered widely and in a non-discriminatory manner by financial institutions and are visible and accessible to consumers. Member States shall ensure that banks and other financial institutions and investors receive information on opportunities to participate in the financing of the improvement of energy performance of buildings.

Amendment

Member States shall adopt measures to ensure that energy efficiency lending products for building renovations are offered widely and in a non-discriminatory manner by financial institutions and are visible and accessible to consumers. Member States shall ensure that banks and other financial institutions and investors receive information on opportunities to participate in the financing of the improvement of energy performance of buildings ***and develop specific products for low and medium income households, vulnerable customers, including final users, people facing or risking energy poverty and people living in social housing.***

Amendment 203

Proposal for a directive

Article 15 – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission

6. Member States shall ensure the establishment of technical assistance facilities, including through one-stop-shops, targeting all actors involved in building renovations, including home owners and administrative, financial and economic actors, including small- and medium-sized enterprises.

Amendment

6. Member States shall ensure the establishment of technical assistance facilities, including through ***all-inclusive*** one-stop-shops, targeting all actors involved in building renovations, including home owners and administrative, financial and economic actors, including small- and medium-sized enterprises.

Member States shall ensure the functioning of at least one one-stop-shop per region across the Union. The Commission shall work closely with the European Investment Bank, Member States, and regions to ensure the continuity of funding for one-stop-shops throughout the duration of the Renovation Wave.

Amendment 204

**Proposal for a directive
Article 15 – paragraph 7 – subparagraph 1 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Member States shall prioritise the allocation of part of the European Social Fund to the upskilling of blue-collar workers in energy efficiency for the construction sector including sustainable working techniques with a focus on health aspects such as asbestos. Member States shall establish registries of their construction value-chain professionals, detailing the availability of skills and skilled professionals on the market. These registries shall be updated annually, and their data shall be publicly accessible.

Amendment 205

**Proposal for a directive
Article 15 – paragraph 8 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

8a. The Commission shall develop a common Union standard for “Pay-as-you-Save” financial schemes in line with Article 2 of this Directive, setting mandatory minimum requirements for public and private actors.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 206

Proposal for a directive

Article 15 – paragraph 9 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

9. Member States shall link their financial measures for energy performance improvements in the renovation of buildings to the targeted **or** achieved energy savings, as determined by one or more of the following criteria:

9. Member States shall link their financial measures for energy **positive improvement of energy** performance **proved by the appropriated certificates which allows** improvements in the renovation of buildings to the targeted **and** achieved energy savings, as determined by one or more of the following criteria:

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 207

Proposal for a directive

Article 15 – paragraph 9 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) the energy performance of the equipment or material used for the renovation; in which case, the equipment or material used for the renovation is to be

(a) the energy performance of the equipment or material used for the renovation; in which case, the equipment or material used for the renovation is to be

installed by an installer with the relevant level of certification or qualification and shall comply with minimum energy performance requirements for **building elements** ;

installed by an installer with the relevant level of certification or qualification and shall comply with minimum energy performance requirements for **improved performance of buildings energy consumption**;

Justification

Financial measures are paramount to stimulate the energy renovation market. Such supportive measures have to go beyond the system of energy-savings obligations. (since energy savings obligation usually target commoditized products and not look at the overall performance/management of building). A report by the Building Performance Institute in Europe found that a combination of different tools may be more effective than single measures over the long-term. Attention shall be paid to the effective leverage of public money spend on energy efficiency measures in buildings. A recent study by the European Court of Auditors show that it is not possible to know how much energy will have been saved by investing a total of €6.6 billion of 2014-2020 public spending in residential buildings at EU level since the cost-effectiveness of the investments have not been measured.

Amendment 208

Proposal for a directive

Article 15 – paragraph 9 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) the results of ex-post monitoring;

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 209

Proposal for a directive

Article 15 – paragraph 9 – point d b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(db) the results of achieved smart readiness indicator (SRI) performance;

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 210

Proposal for a directive
Article 15 – paragraph 9 – point e a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ea) improved indoor environmental quality.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 211

Proposal for a directive
Article 15 – paragraph 10

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

10. From 1 January **2027** at the latest, Member States shall not provide any financial incentives for the installation of boilers powered by fossil fuels, with the exception of those selected for investment, before 2027, in accordance with Article 7(1)(h)(i) third hyphen of Regulation (EU) 2021/1058 of the European Parliament and the Council⁴⁵ on the European Regional Development Fund and on the Cohesion Fund and with Article 73 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and the Council⁴⁶ on the CAP Strategic Plans.

10. From 1 January **2024** at the latest, Member States shall not provide any financial incentives for the installation of boilers ***that are not certified to run on renewable and decarbonised energy and are*** powered by fossil fuels, with the exception of those selected for investment, before **2024**, in accordance with Article 7(1)(h)(i) third hyphen of Regulation (EU) 2021/1058 of the European Parliament and the Council⁴⁵ on the European Regional Development Fund and on the Cohesion Fund and with Article 73 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and the Council⁴⁶ on the CAP Strategic Plans.

Boilers, to be installed in combination with renewable technologies (not 'stand-alone'), shall always be eligible for incentives.

⁴⁵ Regulation (EU) 2021/1058 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 on the European Regional Development Fund and on the Cohesion Fund (OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 60).

⁴⁶ Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 December 2021 establishing rules on support for strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States under the common agricultural policy (CAP Strategic Plans) and financed by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013 (OJ L 435, 6.12.2021, p. 1).

⁴⁵ Regulation (EU) 2021/1058 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 on the European Regional Development Fund and on the Cohesion Fund (OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 60).

⁴⁶ Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 December 2021 establishing rules on support for strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States under the common agricultural policy (CAP Strategic Plans) and financed by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013 (OJ L 435, 6.12.2021, p. 1).

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text. While accelerating fuel switching in buildings is essential, all technologies ready to use renewable and decarbonise energy should be able to contribute to buildings' decarbonisation. It is important to distinguish between technologies and the fuels they utilise: boilers on the market today can already use 100 % renewable energies (biomethane) and variable shares of hydrogen. It is essential to ensure that boilers that work in combination with renewable-based technologies and support the increasing uptake of renewable energy, such as hybrid heaters and solar thermal systems, remain fully eligible for incentives.

Amendment 212

Proposal for a directive Article 15 – paragraph 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

10a. Member States shall not provide any financial incentives for the installation of certain type of heat generators in zones and agglomerations where it may create disproportionate costs to ensure that concentrations of PM2.5 in ambient air do not exceed the target value, in accordance with Directive 2008/50/EC, or in zones and

agglomerations where exceedance has been measured, in order to ensure high level of protection of the environment and human health.

Justification

ensuring synergies and coherence with environmental acquis related to air quality. air pollution is responsible for hundreds of thousands of deaths in the EU. renovation wave and dedicated funding should not exacerbate the problem of air pollution and should provide only for win win solutions.

Amendment 213

Proposal for a directive

Article 15 – paragraph 11 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall ***incentivise*** deep renovation and sizeable programmes that address a high number of buildings and result in an overall reduction of at least **30** % of primary energy demand with higher financial, fiscal, administrative and technical support.

Amendment

Member States shall ***prioritise*** deep renovation and sizeable programmes that address a high number of buildings and result in an overall reduction of at least **40** % , of primary energy demand with higher financial, fiscal, administrative and technical support. ***Member States shall ensure that deep or staged-deep renovations bringing buildings to class A or B - if A is not technically feasible - receive the highest public financing rate.***

Amendment 214

Proposal for a directive

Article 15 – paragraph 12

Text proposed by the Commission

12. Financial incentives shall target as a priority ***vulnerable*** households, people ***affected by*** energy poverty and people living in social housing, in line with Article 22 of Directive (EU) .../.... [recast EED].

Amendment

12. Financial incentives shall target as a priority ***low and medium income*** households, ***vulnerable customers, including final users,*** people ***facing or risking*** energy poverty and people living in social housing ,, in line with Article 22 of Directive (EU) .../.... [recast EED].
Member States shall ensure that these

consumers benefit from cost neutral renovation schemes.

Amendment 215

Proposal for a directive Article 15 – paragraph 13

Text proposed by the Commission

13. When providing financial incentives to owners of buildings or building units for the renovation of rented buildings or building units, Member States shall ensure that the financial incentives benefit both the owners and the tenants, in particular by providing rent support or by *imposing caps* on rent increases.

Amendment

13. When providing financial incentives to owners of buildings or building units for the renovation of rented buildings or building units, Member States shall ensure that the financial incentives benefit both the owners and the tenants, in particular by providing rent support or by *introducing, in line with Article 2 of this Directive, Pay-as-you-Save financial schemes conditionality* on rent increases, *guaranteeing that the rent increase does not exceed the savings, due to renovation energy savings. They shall introduce effective social safeguards and guarantees, in particular to protect vulnerable households and households suffering from energy poverty.*

Amendment 216

Proposal for a directive Article 16 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall lay down the necessary measures to establish a system of certification of the energy performance of buildings.

Amendment

Member States shall lay down the necessary measures to establish a system of certification of the energy performance of buildings, *with the goal to cover the entire building stock at latest by 2035 in an affordable and efficient manner.*

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 217

Proposal for a directive Article 16 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

The energy performance certificate shall include the energy performance of a building expressed by a numeric indicator of primary energy use in kWh/(m².y), and reference values such as minimum energy performance requirements, minimum energy performance standards, nearly zero-energy building requirements and zero-emission building requirements, in order to make it possible for owners or tenants of the building or building unit to compare and assess its energy performance.

Amendment

The energy performance certificate shall include the energy performance of a building expressed by a numeric indicator of primary **and final** energy use in kWh/(m².y), and reference values such as minimum energy performance requirements, minimum energy performance standards, nearly zero-energy building requirements and zero-emission building requirements, in order to make it possible for owners or tenants of the building or building unit to compare and assess its energy performance.

Amendment 218

Proposal for a directive Article 16 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. By 31 December 2025 at the latest, the energy performance certificate shall comply with the template in Annex V. It shall specify the energy performance class of the building, on a closed scale using only letters from A to G. The letter A shall correspond to zero-emission buildings as defined in Article 2, point (2) and the letter G shall correspond to the 15% worst-performing buildings in the national building stock at the time of the introduction of the scale. Member States shall ensure that the remaining classes (B to F) have an even bandwidth distribution of energy performance indicators among the energy performance classes. Member States shall ensure a common visual identity for energy performance certificates on their territory.

Amendment

2. By 31 December 2025 at the latest, the energy performance certificate shall comply with the template in Annex V. It shall specify the energy performance class of the building, on a closed scale using only letters from A to G. The letter A shall correspond to zero-emission buildings as defined in Article 2, point (2) and the letter G shall correspond to **the minimum of** the 15% worst-performing buildings in the national building stock at the time of the introduction of the scale. Member States shall ensure that the remaining classes (B to F) have an even bandwidth distribution of energy performance indicators among the energy performance classes. Member States shall ensure a common visual identity for energy performance certificates on their territory. **Member States shall add an additional class A+ to correspond to**

positive energy buildings without prejudice to zero-emission buildings as defined in Article 2 of this Directive. Member States shall set a letter in the medium classes to correspond to performance levels allowing for minimum demand response capacity, reflecting the implementation of sufficient envelope efficiency by latest 2035 for residential and 2032 for non-residential buildings. This envelope shall be suitable either for the installation of flexible electric space heating, water heating and air conditioning systems or for the connection to a low-temperature district heating, to allow for both thermal comfort and flexible operation of the power grids. The Commission shall issue detailed guidelines on energy performance certificates, including a template with common visual identity and common logo, in accordance with Annex V, to improve their quality and ensure the credibility and comparability of data across the Union.

Amendment 219

Proposal for a directive Article 16 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States shall ensure the quality, reliability and affordability of energy performance certificates. They shall ensure that energy performance certificates are issued by independent experts following an on-site visit.

Amendment

3. Member States shall ensure the quality, reliability and affordability of energy performance certificates. They shall ensure that energy performance certificates are ***affordable for low-income households and for all units, used as a sole residence, without prejudice to the income criteria, and*** issued by ***qualified and*** independent experts following an on-site visit ***and that the template for energy performance certificates is based on clear logos, pictograms and easily readable sections indicating a range of projected costs.***

After the adoption of the delegated act in

accordance with Article 7, the energy performance certificates shall encompass additional information on the Global Warming Potential, in line with Article 7, for new buildings and buildings owned, operated or occupied by Union institutions and agencies in a comprehensive manner in order to achieve a simple and unified certificate.

Amendment 220

Proposal for a directive Article 16 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

The energy performance certificate shall include recommendations for the cost-effective improvement of the energy performance and the reduction of **operational** greenhouse gases emissions of a building or building unit, unless the building or building unit already complies with the relevant zero-emission building standard .

Amendment

The energy performance certificate shall include recommendations for the cost-effective improvement of the energy performance and the reduction of greenhouse gases emissions of a building or building unit, unless the building or building unit already complies with the relevant zero-emission building standard, **and the improvement of the smart readiness indicator score for buildings which have to be equipped with the indicator as required by the article 13 of this Directive.**

Amendment 221

Proposal for a directive Article 16 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

5. The recommendations included in the energy performance certificate shall be technically feasible for the specific building and shall provide an estimate for the energy savings and the reduction of **operational** greenhouse gas emissions. They **may** provide an estimate for the range of payback periods or cost-benefits over its

Amendment

5. The recommendations included in the energy performance certificate shall be technically feasible for the specific building and shall provide an estimate for the energy savings and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. They **shall** provide an estimate for the range of payback periods or cost-benefits over its

economic lifecycle.

economic lifecycle.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 222

**Proposal for a directive
Article 16 – paragraph 6**

Text proposed by the Commission

6. The recommendations shall include an assessment of whether the heating or air-conditioning system can be adapted to operate at more efficient temperature settings, such as low temperature emitters for water based heating systems, including the required design of thermal power output and temperature/flow requirements.

Amendment

6. The recommendations shall include ***a well-displayed indication of the remaining lifespan of the space and water heating systems and the air conditioning systems, and*** an assessment of whether the ***space and water*** heating or air-conditioning system can be adapted to operate at more efficient temperature settings, such as low temperature emitters for water based heating systems, including the required design of thermal power output and temperature/flow requirements.

Amendment 223

**Proposal for a directive
Article 16 – paragraph 10**

Text proposed by the Commission

10. The validity of the energy performance certificate shall not exceed ***five*** years. However for buildings with an energy performance class A, B or C established pursuant to paragraph 2, the validity of the energy performance certificate shall not exceed 10 years.

Amendment

10. The validity of the energy performance certificate shall not exceed **7** years. However for buildings with an energy performance class A, B or C established pursuant to paragraph 2, the validity of the energy performance certificate shall not exceed 10 years.

Amendment 224

**Proposal for a directive
Article 16 – paragraph 11 – subparagraph 1**

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall make simplified procedures for updating an energy performance certificate available where only individual elements are upgraded (single or standalone measures).

Amendment

Member States shall make simplified procedures for updating an energy performance certificate available where only individual elements are upgraded (single or standalone measures) ***in order to reduce the cost of issuance of the updated certificate.***

Amendment 225

Proposal for a directive

Article 16 – paragraph 11 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall make simplified procedures for updating an energy performance certificate available where measures identified in a renovation passport are put in place.

Amendment

Member States shall make simplified procedures for updating an energy performance certificate available where measures identified in a renovation passport are put in place, ***or in cases where a Building Digital Twin is used, in order to reduce the cost of issuance of the updated certificate.***

Amendment 226

Proposal for a directive

Article 16 – paragraph 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

11a. In addition to the energy performance certificates framework referred to in this article, Member States shall define standards for different building archetypes as well as maximum limits on energy need for heating that would allow buildings to be heated with low temperatures heating by 31 December 2025 at the latest. The Commission shall publish guidance for the development of such a metric.

Amendment 227

Proposal for a directive

Article 17 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) buildings or building units which are constructed , have undergone a major renovation, are sold or rented out to a new tenant ***or for which a rental contract is renewed*** ; and

Amendment

(a) buildings or building units which are constructed , have undergone a major renovation, are sold or rented out to a new tenant; and

Amendment 228

Proposal for a directive

Article 17 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Member States shall require that, when buildings or building units are constructed, sold or rented out ***or when rental contracts are renewed*** , the energy performance certificate is shown to the prospective tenant or buyer and handed over to the buyer or tenant.

Amendment

2. Member States shall require that, when buildings or building units are constructed, sold or rented out, the energy performance certificate is shown to the prospective tenant or buyer and handed over to the buyer or tenant.

Amendment 229

Proposal for a directive

Article 19 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

The Commission shall, by 30 June 2024, adopt an implementing act with a common template for the transfer of the information to the Building Stock Observatory.

Amendment

The Commission shall, by 30 June 2024, adopt an implementing act with a common template for the transfer of the information to the Building Stock Observatory. ***By this date, the Member States shall initiate, based on Commission guidance, an audit of the state of the Union stock in order to determine where the vulnerable areas with low socio-economic indicators and poor energy performing buildings are located, in line with the EED. In this way,***

the effort of economic and professional support will target to the most vulnerable society promoting an increase in the rate of renovation of buildings in the Union, equitable and harmonised for all Member States.

Amendment 230

Proposal for a directive Article 19 – paragraph 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

6a. *The Commission will publish every 2 years, starting with the second year after publication of this Directive, a summary report on the situation and progress of the Union building stock at local, regional and national level.*

Amendment 231

Proposal for a directive Article 20 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The inspections scheme shall include the assessment of the sizing of the ventilation system compared with the requirements of the building and consider the capabilities of the ventilation system to optimise its performance under typical or average operating conditions.

The inspections scheme shall include the assessment of the sizing of the ventilation system compared with the requirements of the building and consider the capabilities of the ventilation system to optimise its performance under typical or average operating conditions. ***The inspections shall also include an assessment of the indoor air quality.***

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 232

Proposal for a directive

Article 20 – paragraph 7 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall lay down requirements to ensure that, where technically and economically feasible, non-residential buildings with an effective rated output for heating systems or systems for combined space heating and ventilation of over 290 kW are equipped with building automation and control systems 31 December 2024 by. The threshold for the effective rated output shall be lowered to 70 kW by 31 December 2029.

Amendment

Member States shall lay down requirements to ensure that, where technically and economically feasible, non-residential buildings with an effective rated output for heating systems, **cooling systems** or systems for combined space heating, **cooling** and ventilation of over 290 kW are equipped with building automation and control systems 31 December 2024 by. The threshold for the effective rated output shall be lowered to 70 kW by 31 December 2029.

Justification

The scope (290kW) in the current EPBD is calculated referring to space heating and ventilation (Art. 14, par.4) but it also covers space cooling (Art.15, par.4). The proposed revision does not match the current BACS provisions, which the Member States are already implementing

Amendment 233

Proposal for a directive Article 22 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Member States shall make available to the public information on training and certifications. Member States shall ensure that either regularly updated lists of qualified or certified experts or regularly updated lists of certified companies which offer the services of such experts are made available to the public.

Amendment

2. Member States **shall ensure that the certification or equivalent qualification schemes for independent experts providing energy performance certification of buildings, the establishment of renovation passports, the smart readiness assessment, the inspection of heating systems and air-conditioning systems are accessible, affordable and properly functioning, and shall make available to the public the information on training and certifications opportunities.** Member States shall ensure that either regularly updated lists of qualified or certified experts or regularly updated lists of certified companies which

offer the services of such experts are made available to the public.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 234

**Proposal for a directive
Article 23 – paragraph 1**

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Member States shall ensure ***the appropriate level of competence*** for building professionals carrying out integrated renovation works in line with Article 26 [recast EED].

Amendment

1. Member States shall ensure ***a national plan for developing high skill competences*** for building professionals carrying out integrated renovation works in line with Article 26 [recast EED].

Amendment 235

**Proposal for a directive
Article 23 – paragraph 2 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2a. Member States shall promote programs for requalification schemes for employees in fossil fuels mining, energy production, distribution and energy accounting firms whose production of energy and activities will be subject to subsequent phasing-out in the light of Union decarbonization efforts. Such an approach shall integrate in a positive way those important stakeholders in the process of the Union energy sector decarbonisation.

Amendment 236

**Proposal for a directive
Article 25 – paragraph 2**

Text proposed by the Commission

As part of that review, the Commission shall assess whether the application of this Directive in combination with other legislative instruments addressing energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emissions from buildings, notably through carbon pricing, deliver sufficient progress towards achieving a fully decarbonised, zero-emission building stock by 2050, or whether further binding measures at Union level, in particular mandatory minimum energy performance standards across the whole building stock, need to be introduced. The Commission shall also examine in what manner Member States could apply integrated district or neighbourhood approaches in Union building and energy efficiency policy, while ensuring that each building meets the minimum energy performance requirements, for example by means of overall renovation schemes applying to a number of buildings in a spatial context instead of a single building.

Amendment

As part of that review, the Commission shall assess whether the application of this Directive in combination with other legislative instruments addressing energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emissions from buildings, notably through carbon pricing, deliver sufficient progress towards achieving a fully decarbonised, zero-emission building stock by 2050, or whether further binding measures at Union level, in particular mandatory minimum energy performance standards across the whole building stock, need to be introduced. ***In addition to this, a holistic approach at all spatial scales, including: landscape architecture, urban planning, infrastructure, design, thus promoting more sustainable, inclusive and innovative ways of living in line with the evolution of our built environment, in order to adapt to new needs and ensure decent and quality housing for all, should be taken into account in the measures at Union level.*** The Commission shall also examine in what manner Member States could apply integrated district or neighbourhood approaches in Union building and energy efficiency policy, while ensuring that each building meets the minimum energy performance requirements, for example by means of overall renovation schemes applying to a number of buildings in a spatial context instead of a single building.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 237

**Proposal for a directive
Article 26 – paragraph 1**

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to inform the owners or tenants of buildings or building units and all relevant market actors of the different methods and practices that serve to enhance energy performance. In particular, Member States shall take the necessary measures to provide tailor-made information to vulnerable households.

Amendment

1. Member States shall ***endorse information and awareness-rising campaigns in order to promote the interest and the support of the public for the improvement of the energy efficiency of buildings directive and*** take the necessary measures to inform the owners or tenants of buildings or building units and all relevant market actors of the different methods and practices that serve to enhance energy performance. In particular, Member States shall take the necessary measures to provide tailor-made information to vulnerable households, ***households suffering from energy poverty, people living in social housing, vulnerable areas in line with the EED, and to provide information at neighbourhood level to reach out to these consumers.***

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 238

**Proposal for a directive
Article 26 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1**

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall in particular provide information to the owners or tenants of buildings on energy performance certificates, including their purpose and objectives, on cost-effective measures and, where appropriate, financial instruments, to improve the energy performance of the building, and on replacing fossil fuel boilers with more sustainable alternatives. Member States shall provide the information through accessible and transparent advisory tools such as renovation advice and one-stop-shops.

Amendment

Member States shall in particular provide information to the owners or tenants of buildings on energy performance certificates, including their purpose and objectives, on cost-effective measures and, where appropriate, financial instruments, to improve the energy performance of the building, and on replacing fossil fuel boilers with more sustainable alternatives. Member States shall provide the information through accessible and transparent advisory tools such as renovation advice and one-stop-shops.

Access to such advisory tools shall be specifically adapted to low-income and vulnerable households, households suffering from energy poverty, people living in social housing.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 239

**Proposal for a directive
Annex I – point 1 – paragraph 3**

Text proposed by the Commission

The energy performance of a building shall be expressed by a numeric indicator of primary energy use per unit of reference floor area per year, in kWh/(m².y) for the purpose of both energy performance certification and compliance with minimum energy performance requirements. The methodology applied for the determination of the energy performance of a building shall be transparent and open to innovation.

Amendment

The energy performance of a building shall be expressed by a numeric indicator of primary **and final** energy use per unit of reference floor area per year, in kWh/(m².y) for the purpose of both energy performance certification and compliance with minimum energy performance requirements. The methodology applied for the determination of the energy performance of a building shall be transparent and open to innovation.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text in order to have greater clarity for tenants and thereby foster energy efficiency and renovations.

Amendment 240

**Proposal for a directive
Annex I – point 1 – paragraph 4**

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall describe their national calculation methodology based on Annex A of the key European standards on energy performance of buildings , namely EN ISO

Amendment

Member States shall describe their national calculation methodology based on Annex A of the key European standards on energy performance of buildings , namely EN ISO

52000-1, EN ISO 52003-1, EN ISO 52010-1, EN ISO 52016-1, EN ISO 52018-1, EN 16798-1 and EN 17423 or superseding documents . This provision shall not constitute a legal codification of those standards.

52000-1, EN ISO 52003-1, EN ISO 52010-1, EN ISO 52016-1, EN ISO 52018-1, EN **ISO 52120-1**, EN 16798-1 and EN 17423 or superseding documents . This provision shall not constitute a legal codification of those standards.

Justification

BACS impact is essential for the energy performance of buildings. EN ISO 52120-1 is an EPB standard within the M480 mandate and provides important inputs in the calculation of energy performance in buildings. Moreover, as buildings electrification is expected to increase, new electrical loads will add to the energy consumption.

Amendment 241

Proposal for a directive Annex I – point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. For the purpose of expressing the energy performance of a building, Member States **may** define additional numeric indicators of total, non-renewable and renewable primary energy use, and of operational greenhouse gas emissions **produced** in.

Amendment

3. For the purpose of expressing the energy performance of a building, Member States **shall** define additional numeric indicators of total, non-renewable and renewable primary energy use, and of operational **and embodied** greenhouse gas emissions in **over the expected service life of the building**.

Justification

This amendment is necessary to ensure that the EPBD covers both energy performance and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions as indicated in Art 1, paragraph 1. Include additional numeric indicators of greenhouse gas embodied emissions (production and/or construction of buildings) in the aspects to consider to assess the energy performance of buildings and the obligation to provide information on embodied emissions related to the use of construction products and materials.

Amendment 242

Proposal for a directive Annex I – point 4 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) heating installation and hot water supply, including their insulation characteristics;

(b) heating installation and hot water supply, including their insulation **and heat recovery** characteristics;

Justification

heat recovery can be an important part of the measures leading to energy efficiency and energy savings, but might be less attractive if their benefit is not considered when calculating the energy consumption of the building according to the EPBD.

Amendment 243

Proposal for a directive Annex I – point 4 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) capacity of installed decentralised energy resources, including on-site renewables, bidirectional electric vehicle charging infrastructure, demand-response and storage;

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 244

Proposal for a directive Annex I – point 4 – point h

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(h) indoor climatic conditions, including the designed indoor climate;

(h) indoor climatic conditions, including the designed indoor climate **and indoor air quality**;

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text in regards to ventilation and public health.

Amendment 245

Proposal for a directive Annex I – point 4 – point i a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ia) building automation and technical building management capabilities to monitor, control and optimize energy performance;

Justification

Monitoring is key to spark continuous improvement of energy performance, especially in regard to the rise of EV charging stations at home. Monitoring typically could lead in average to 10% energy savings; however, energy monitoring is not yet recognized as a Technical Building System in the current EPBD definition

Amendment 246

Proposal for a directive Annex I – point 4 – point i b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ib) efficiency of electrical installations (IECEN 60364-8-1).

Justification

In order to cover efficiency of electrical installations, an obligation to minimize energy losses in the electrical installations should be introduced, alongside performance requirements for those solutions in line with existing and recognized standards (IEC EN 60364-8-1).

Amendment 247

Proposal for a directive Annex II – point a – first row

<i>Text proposed by the Commission</i>		
Template for the national building renovation plans (referred to in Article 3)		
EPBD Article 3	Mandatory Indicators	Optional Indicators /

		comments
a) Overview of the national building stock	Number of buildings and total floor area (m2):	Number of buildings and total floor area (m2):
	- per building type (including public buildings and social housing)	- per building age
	- per energy performance class	- per building size
	- NZEB	- per climatic zone
	- worst-performing (including a definition)	- demolition (number and total floor area)
<i>Amendment</i>		
Template for the national building renovation plans (referred to in Article 3)		
EPBD Article 3	Mandatory Indicators	Optional Indicators / comments
a) Overview of the national building stock	Number of buildings and total floor area (m2):	Number of buildings and total floor area (m2):
	- per building type (including public buildings and social housing)	- per building age
	- per energy performance class	- per building size
	- NZEB	- per climatic zone
	- worst-performing (including a definition)	- <i>per income level of the households</i>
	- <i>per its current function as a primary/secondary residence</i>	- demolition (number and total floor area)

Amendment 248

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – column 2 – point a – row 7 – indent 3

Text proposed by the Commission

- population living in inadequate dwelling conditions (e.g. leaking roof or with inadequate thermal comfort

Amendment

- population living in inadequate dwelling conditions (e.g. leaking roof, ***unsafe electrical installations*** or with

conditions

inadequate thermal comfort conditions

Justification

PTFE and PVC are not considered as a green listed waste at the international level. Both are subject to scrutiny in the EU because of their properties. The PTFE is in scope of the current PFAS restriction work, while there is also ongoing work on the restriction of PVC.

Amendment 249

**Proposal for a directive
Annex II – column 2 – point a – row 9**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Definition of nearly-zero energy building for new and existing buildings

Definition of nearly-zero energy **and zero-emission** building for new and existing buildings

Amendment 250

**Proposal for a directive
Annex II – column 2 – point b – row 1**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Targets for annual renovation rates:
number and total floor area (m²):

- per building type
- worst-performing

Targets for annual renovation rates:
number and total floor area (m²):

- per building type
- worst-performing

Targets for expected share (%) of renovated buildings:

- per building type***
- per renovation depth***

Amendment 251

**Proposal for a directive
Annex II – column 2 – point c – row 1 – subparagraph 1 – point d**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(d) empowering and protecting vulnerable

(d) empowering and protecting vulnerable

customers and the alleviation of energy poverty, including policies and measures pursuant to Article 22 of Directive (EU) .../... [recast EED], and housing affordability;

customers and the alleviation of energy poverty, ***including a set of measures for preferential financing of building renovation for energy poor and vulnerable households and a national target for energy poverty mitigation via building renovation measures*** pursuant to Article 22 of Directive (EU) .../... [recast EED], and housing affordability;

Amendment 252

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – column 2 – point c – row 1 – subparagraph 1 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

(e) the creation of one-stop-shops or similar mechanisms for the provision of technical, administrative and financial advice and assistance;

Amendment

(e) the creation of ***local-level*** one-stop-shops or similar mechanisms for the provision of ***tailored*** technical, administrative and financial advice, ***assistance and integrated building renovation services to property owners***;

Amendment 253

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – column 2 – point c – row 1 – subparagraph 1 – point n

Text proposed by the Commission

(n) addressing skills gaps and mismatches in human capacities, and promoting education, training, upskilling and reskilling in the construction, sector and energy efficiency and renewable energy sectors; and

Amendment

(n) addressing skills gaps and mismatches in human capacities, and promoting education, training, upskilling and reskilling in the construction, sector and energy efficiency and renewable energy sectors ***by obligatory implementation of continuous professional development systems, skills registers, and national targets for qualification and upskilling of building professionals, alligned, where applicable, to national qualification roadmaps developed under the EU BUILD UP Skills initiative and/or under the Construction Blueprint initiative.***

Amendment 254

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – column 2 – point c – row 1 – subparagraph 1 – point o

Text proposed by the Commission

(o) awareness raising campaigns and other advisory tools.

Amendment

(o) **large-scale** awareness raising campaigns ***promoting the benefits of buildings' efficiency and the accessible support measures conducted at national, regional, local and community level, as well as*** other advisory tools.

Amendment 255

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – column 2 – point c – row 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

- Name of policy or measure
- Short description (precise scope, objective and modalities of operation)
- Quantified objective
- Type of policy or measure (such as legislative; economic; fiscal; training, awareness)
- Planned budget and funding sources
- Entities responsible for implementing the policy
- Expected impact
- Status of implementation
- Date of entry into force
- Implementation period

Amendment

- Name of policy or measure
- Short description (precise scope, objective and modalities of operation)
- Quantified objective
- Type of policy or measure (such as legislative; economic; fiscal; training, awareness)
- Planned budget and funding sources
- Entities responsible for implementing the policy
- Expected impact
- Status of implementation
- Date of entry into force
- Implementation period
- ***Monitoring mechanisms***
- ***Penalties in case of non-compliance and/or underperformance***

Justification

1) subparagraph d) is amended to ensure the practical implementation of national-level

financial schemes targeted to energy poor and vulnerable households as per the applicable definition pursuant to the proposed amendments of the EED

2) subparagraph e) is amended to ensure accessible tailored services efficiently reaching the local communities, which are the main beneficiaries of the OSS concept. The suggested amendments also include the provision of integrated renovation services overcoming the issues related to the fragmentation of the construction sector in general and specifically of the renovation process, which is often cited as one of the major barriers to large-scale building retrofitting.

3) subparagraph n) is amended to ensure the application of streamlined instruments which are key for the life-long learning progress and regular upgrade of the skills and knowledge of building professionals in a quickly changing technological environment. Additionally, it brings coherence with the most effective and widely recognized EU initiatives in the area, thus avoiding duplication of measures and reduction of costs.

4) subparagraph o) is amended to ensure ambitious scope and outreach of the communication and awareness raising campaigns, which are expected to integrate national coverage by the public media and local community-oriented communication action to achieve highest impact.

5) additionally, monitoring mechanisms and penalties in case of non-compliance or underperformance are required to ensure coherent implementation at national level

Amendment 256

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – column 2 – point c – row 1 – subparagraph 1 – point f a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(fa) the modernization of the heating and cooling stock via the installation of technologies ready to work with renewables and decarbonized energy sources;

Amendment 257

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – column 2 – point c – row 1 – subparagraph 1 – point f b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(fb) the increase of electrical safety;

Amendment 258

Proposal for a directive Annex III – point I – paragraph 3 – indent 1

Text proposed by the Commission

— energy from renewable sources generated on-site and fulfilling the criteria of Article 7 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 [amended RED],

Amendment

— energy from renewable sources generated on-site ***or supplied from the grid*** and fulfilling the criteria of Article 7 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 [amended RED],

Amendment 259

Proposal for a directive Annex III – point I – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

A zero-emission building shall not cause any ***on-site carbon*** emissions from fossil fuels.

Amendment

A zero-emission building shall not cause any emissions from fossil fuels.

Amendment 260

Proposal for a directive Annex III – point II – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

For the calculation of the life-cycle global warming potential (GWP) of new buildings pursuant to Article 7(2), the GWP is communicated as a numeric indicator for each life-cycle stage expressed as kgCO₂e/m² (of useful floor area) averaged for one year of a reference study period of 50 years. The data selection, scenario definition and calculations shall be carried out in accordance with EN 15978 (EN 15978:2011. Sustainability of construction works. Assessment of environmental performance of buildings. Calculation method). The scope of building elements and technical equipment is as defined in the Level(s) common EU framework for

Amendment

For the calculation of the life-cycle global warming potential (GWP) of new buildings pursuant to Article 7(2), the GWP is communicated as a numeric indicator for each life-cycle stage ***also considering the benefits from reuse and recycling at end-of-life***, expressed as kgCO₂e/m² (of useful floor area) averaged for one year of a reference study period of 50 years. The data selection, scenario definition and calculations shall be carried out in accordance with EN 15978 (EN 15978:2011. Sustainability of construction works. Assessment of environmental performance of buildings. Calculation method). The scope of building elements

indicator 1.2. Where a national calculation tool exists, or is required for making disclosures or for obtaining building permits, that tool may be used to provide the required disclosure. Other calculation tools may be used if they fulfil the minimum criteria laid down by the Level(s) common EU framework. Data regarding specific construction products calculated in accordance with [revised Construction Products Regulation] shall be used when available.

and technical equipment is as defined in the Level(s) common EU framework for indicator 1.2. Where a national calculation tool exists, or is required for making disclosures or for obtaining building permits, that tool may be used to provide the required disclosure. Other calculation tools may be used if they fulfil the minimum criteria laid down by the Level(s) common EU framework. Data regarding specific construction products calculated in accordance with [revised Construction Products Regulation] shall be used when available.

Justification

Considering the importance to promote a circular building ecosystem, it is essential to also report the additional environmental benefits resulting from reuse and recycling at the end of life stage of the building

Amendment 261

Proposal for a directive Annex IV – point 2 – point c a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ca) the ability of a building to store energy and release it back into the building or to the grid as electricity when it is required allowing for the active participation of buildings in the electricity system.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 262

Proposal for a directive Annex V – point 1 – point h a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ha) operational fine particulate matter (PM2.5) emissions;

Justification

indicators moved from paragraph 2 as an element to be displayed mandatorily.

Amendment 263

Proposal for a directive Annex V – point 1 – point i

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(i) the greenhouse gas emission class
(if applicable).

(i) the greenhouse gas emission class.

Amendment 264

Proposal for a directive Annex V – point 1 – point i a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ia) energy use, peak load, size of generator or system, main energy carrier and main type of element for each of the uses: heating, cooling, domestic hot water, ventilation and in-built lighting;

Justification

indicators moved from paragraph 2 of Annex V as an element to be displayed mandatorily.

Amendment 265

Proposal for a directive Annex V – point 1 – point i b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

**(ib) Status of electrical installation
(reference to latest inspection);**

Amendment 266

Proposal for a directive Annex V – point 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) renewable energy produced on site, main energy carrier and type of renewable energy source;

(b) renewable energy produced on site, main energy carrier and type of renewable energy source **and readiness to install new renewable generation capacity (e.g. available space, orientation, electrical system);**

Amendment 267

Proposal for a directive Annex V – point 2 – point g

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(g) the average U-value for the opaque elements of the building envelope;

(g) the average U-value **and the average g-value** for the opaque elements of the building envelope;

Justification

National requirements too often focus on insulation (U-value) while other aspects are equally important to assess the performance of transparent elements of the building envelope, in particular the solar energy transmittance (g-value).

Amendment 268

Proposal for a directive Annex V – point 2 – point j a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ja) result of the analysis of indoor air quality;

Justification

Studies show that indoor climate improvements are among the key incentives for building owners to conduct energy renovations.

Amendment 269

Proposal for a directive Annex V – point 2 – point j b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(jb) result of analysis of daylight conditions;

Justification

Studies show that indoor climate improvements are among the key incentives for building owners to conduct energy renovations.

Amendment 270

Proposal for a directive Annex V – point 2 – point m

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(m) number and type of charging points for electric vehicles;

(m) number and type of charging points for electric vehicles **and readiness of electrical infrastructure to add new charging points; ;**

Justification

Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) must integrate information about the latest inspection of the electrical installations and its readiness to install new major equipment. The proposed template for EPCs suggests including information about the presence of heat-pump, EV charging, storage or on-site renewable generation, but should also include information about the readiness and latest safety check of the electrical installations to integrate such equipment. Every dwelling owner or tenant should have an easy access to information about the status and readiness of the electrical installations particularly in the view of electrification of heating and transport and the possibility to add new equipment, such as EV charging point, heat pump, on-site renewable generation, and storage.

Amendment 271

Proposal for a directive Annex V – point 2 – point n

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(n) presence, type and size of energy storage systems;

(n) presence, type and size of energy storage systems **and readiness to add new storage capacity**;

Justification

Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) must integrate information about the latest inspection of the electrical installations and its readiness to install new major equipment. The proposed template for EPCs suggests including information about the presence of heat-pump, EV charging, storage or on-site renewable generation, but should also include information about the readiness and latest safety check of the electrical installations to integrate such equipment. Every dwelling owner or tenant should have an easy access to information about the status and readiness of the electrical installations particularly in the view of electrification of heating and transport and the possibility to add new equipment, such as EV charging point, heat pump, on-site renewable generation, and storage.

Amendment 272

Proposal for a directive Annex V – point 2 – point r a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ra) readiness to switch off fossil fuels;

Justification

Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) must integrate information about the latest inspection of the electrical installations and its readiness to install new major equipment. The proposed template for EPCs suggests including information about the presence of heat-pump, EV charging, storage or on-site renewable generation, but should also include information about the readiness and latest safety check of the electrical installations to integrate such equipment. Every dwelling owner or tenant should have an easy access to information about the status and readiness of the electrical installations particularly in the view of electrification of heating and transport and the possibility to add new equipment, such as EV charging point, heat pump, on-site renewable generation, and storage.

Amendment 273

Proposal for a directive
Annex V – point 2 – point r b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(rb) the flexibility of a building's overall electricity demand, including its ability to demand *response in relation to the grid, and load shifting capacities.*

Justification

Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) must integrate information about the latest inspection of the electrical installations and its readiness to install new major equipment. The proposed template for EPCs suggests including information about the presence of heat-pump, EV charging, storage or on-site renewable generation, but should also include information about the readiness and latest safety check of the electrical installations to integrate such equipment. Every dwelling owner or tenant should have an easy access to information about the status and readiness of the electrical installations particularly in the view of electrification of heating and transport and the possibility to add new equipment, such as EV charging point, heat pump, on-site renewable generation, and storage.

PROCEDURE – COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

Title	Energy performance of buildings (recast)
References	COM(2021)0802 – C9-0469/2021 – 2021/0426(COD)
Committee responsible Date announced in plenary	ITRE 14.2.2022
Opinion by Date announced in plenary	ENVI 14.2.2022
Rapporteur for the opinion Date appointed	Radan Kanev 11.3.2022
Discussed in committee	17.5.2022
Date adopted	3.10.2022
Result of final vote	+: 33 –: 8 0: 27
Members present for the final vote	Mathilde Androuët, Bartosz Arłukowicz, Simona Baldassarre, Marek Paweł Balt, Aurélia Beigneux, Hildegard Bentele, Sergio Berlato, Alexander Bernhuber, Simona Bonafè, Delara Burkhardt, Pascal Canfin, Sara Cerdas, Mohammed Chahim, Nathalie Colin-Oesterlé, Esther de Lange, Bas Eickhout, Agnès Evren, Helène Fritzon, Malte Gallée, Andreas Glück, Catherine Griset, Anja Hazekamp, Martin Hojsik, Pär Holmgren, Jan Huitema, Yannick Jadot, Petros Kokkalis, Ewa Kopacz, Joanna Kopcińska, Peter Liese, César Luena, Liudas Mažylis, Tilly Metz, Silvia Modig, Alessandra Moretti, Ville Niinistö, Grace O’Sullivan, Jessica Polfjärd, Nicola Procaccini, Frédérique Ries, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Silvia Sardone, Christine Schneider, Günther Sidl, Ivan Vilibor Sinčić, Maria Spyraiki, Nils Torvalds, Edina Tóth, Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Alexandr Vondra, Mick Wallace, Pernille Weiss, Michal Wiezik, Tiemo Wölken, Anna Zalewska
Substitutes present for the final vote	Michael Bloss, Biljana Borzan, Asger Christensen, Matthias Ecke, Radan Kanev, Ondřej Knotek, João Pimenta Lopes, Christel Schaldemose, Sarah Wiener
Substitutes under Rule 209(7) present for the final vote	Abir Al-Sahlani, Attila Ara-Kovács, Krzysztof Hetman, Niklas Nienaaß

FINAL VOTE BY ROLL CALL IN COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

33	+
PPE	Bartosz Arłukowicz, Alexander Bernhuber, Nathalie Colin-Oesterlé, Agnès Evren, Krzysztof Hetman, Radan Kanev, Ewa Kopacz, Peter Liese, Liudas Mažylis, Maria Spyraki
RENEW	Abir Al-Sahlani, Pascal Canfin, Asger Christensen, Martin Hojsík, Frédérique Ries, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Nils Torvalds, Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Michal Wiezik
S&D	Attila Ara-Kovács, Marek Paweł Balt, Simona Bonafè, Biljana Borzan, Delara Burkhardt, Sara Cerdas, Mohammed Chahim, Matthias Ecke, Helène Fritzon, César Luena, Alessandra Moretti, Christel Schaldemose, Günther Sidl, Tiemo Wölken

8	-
ID	Mathilde Androuët, Simona Baldassarre, Aurélia Beigneux, Catherine Griset, Silvia Sardone
RENEW	Andreas Glück, Jan Huitema, Ondřej Knotek

27	0
ECR	Sergio Berlato, Joanna Kopcińska, Nicola Procaccini, Alexandr Vondra, Anna Zalewska
NI	Ivan Vilibor Sinčić, Edina Tóth
PPE	Hildegard Bentele, Esther de Lange, Jessica Polfjärd, Christine Schneider, Pernille Weiss
THE LEFT	Anja Hazekamp, Petros Kokkalis, Silvia Modig, João Pimenta Lopes, Mick Wallace
VERTS/ALE	Michael Bloss, Bas Eickhout, Malte Gallée, Pär Holmgren, Yannick Jadot, Tilly Metz, Niklas Nienäb, Ville Niinistö, Grace O'Sullivan, Sarah Wiener

Key to symbols:

+ : in favour

- : against

0 : abstention