



2021/0426(COD)

6.6.2022

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DRAFT REPORT

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))

Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

Rapporteur: Ciarán Cuffe

(Recast – Rule 110 of the Rules of Procedure)

Symbols for procedures

- * Consultation procedure
- *** Consent procedure
- ***I Ordinary legislative procedure (first reading)
- ***II Ordinary legislative procedure (second reading)
- ***III Ordinary legislative procedure (third reading)

(The type of procedure depends on the legal basis proposed by the draft act.)

Amendments to a draft act**Amendments by Parliament set out in two columns**

Deletions are indicated in ***bold italics*** in the left-hand column. Replacements are indicated in ***bold italics*** in both columns. New text is indicated in ***bold italics*** in the right-hand column.

The first and second lines of the header of each amendment identify the relevant part of the draft act under consideration. If an amendment pertains to an existing act that the draft act is seeking to amend, the amendment heading includes a third line identifying the existing act and a fourth line identifying the provision in that act that Parliament wishes to amend.

Amendments by Parliament in the form of a consolidated text

New text is highlighted in ***bold italics***. Deletions are indicated using either the **■** symbol or strikeout. Replacements are indicated by highlighting the new text in ***bold italics*** and by deleting or striking out the text that has been replaced.

By way of exception, purely technical changes made by the drafting departments in preparing the final text are not highlighted.

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DRAFT EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION

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))

(Ordinary legislative procedure: first reading)

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Commission proposal to Parliament and the Council (COM(2021)0802),
 - having regard to the Commission proposal to Parliament and the Council (COM(2022)0222),
 - having regard to Article 294(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, pursuant to which the Commission submitted the proposal to Parliament (C9-0469/2021),
 - having regard to Article 294(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,
 - having regard to the reasoned opinion submitted, within the framework of Protocol No 2 on the application of the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality, by the Finnish Parliament
 - having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee of 23 March 2022¹,
 - having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions of ...²,
 - having regard to Rules 59 of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the opinions of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety and the Committee on Transport and Tourism,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (A9-0000/2022),
1. Adopts its position at first reading hereinafter set out;
 2. Calls on the Commission to refer the matter to Parliament again if it replaces, substantially amends or intends to substantially amend its proposal;
 3. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council, the Commission and the national parliaments.

¹ OJ C ...

² OJ C ...

Amendment 1

Proposal for a directive Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Under the Paris Agreement, adopted in December 2015 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), its Parties have agreed to hold the increase in the global average temperature well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1,5 °C above pre-industrial levels. Reaching the objectives of the Paris Agreement is at the core of the Commission Communication on “The European Green Deal” of 11 December 2019²⁹. The Union committed itself to reduce the Union’s economy-wide net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55 % by 2030 below 1990 levels in the updated nationally determined contribution submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat on 17 December 2020.

²⁹ The European Green Deal, COM(2019) 640 final.

Amendment

(2) Under the Paris Agreement, adopted in December 2015 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), its Parties have agreed to hold the increase in the global average temperature well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1,5 °C above pre-industrial levels. ***The Parties to the Glasgow Climate Pact in November 2021 reaffirmed that keeping the increase in the global average temperature to 1,5°C above pre-industrial levels would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change, and undertook to strengthen their 2030 targets by the end of 2022 in order to accelerate climate action in this critical decade and to close the ambition gap with the 1,5°C target.*** Reaching the objectives of the Paris Agreement is at the core of the Commission Communication on “The European Green Deal” of 11 December 2019²⁹. The Union committed itself to reduce the Union’s economy-wide net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55 % by 2030 below 1990 levels in the updated nationally determined contribution submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat on 17 December 2020.

²⁹ The European Green Deal, COM(2019) 640 final.

Or. en

Amendment 2

Proposal for a directive Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(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.

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

Amendment

(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 ***it is key to delivering*** 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. ***The New European Bauhaus initiative can offer a new approach to the issues of sustainability and accessibility in buildings. By giving architects, artists, students, engineers and designers under the principles of sustainability, aesthetics, and inclusion, the New European Bauhaus can empower local authorities to develop innovative and cultural solutions in creating a more sustainable built environment. Member States should support New European Bauhaus projects that enrich the cultural and built landscape of regions across Europe and help neighbourhoods and communities achieve the Union's climate goals.***

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

Or. en

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) 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 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).

Or. en

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

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.

that package. *In addition, the communication of the Commission of 18 May 2022 entitled “REPowerEU plan” reviewed key provisions of the Fit for 55” package in light of the updated geopolitical context, requiring a revised political framework, with new legislative proposals and targeted recommendations to update the objectives, in particular by increasing ambition with regard to energy efficiency and savings and enhanced energy sovereignty, while moving away from fossil fuels. That communication also encouraged Member States to consider taxation measures so as to incentivise energy savings and reduce fossil fuels consumption, including tax deductions linked to energy savings.*

Or. en

Amendment 5

Proposal for a directive

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(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 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

Amendment

(6) Buildings account for 40 % of final energy consumption in the Union and 36% of its energy-related greenhouse gas emissions. ***Natural gas plays the largest role in heating of buildings, accounting for around 42% of energy used for space heating in the residential sectors. Oil is the second most important fossil fuel for heating, accounting for 14% and coal accounts for around 3%.*** Therefore, reduction of energy consumption , in line with the energy 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

and in creating opportunities for employment and regional development, in particular in islands and rural areas.

emissions. Reduced energy consumption and an increased use of energy from renewable sources, *especially solar energy*, also have *a key role* to play in reducing the Union's energy dependency *on fossil fuel overall and on imports especially*, promoting security of energy supply, *in particular according to the objectives set out in the REPowerEU plan*, 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).

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).

Or. en

Justification

The introduced amendment is inextricably linked to other provisions, notably Article 2 (50), Article 3, Article 16 and Annex I-III, as heating and cooling systems are an essential parameter, when establishing the energy performance and operational GHG emissions of buildings.

Amendment 6

Proposal for a directive Recital 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6a) *The improvement of energy efficiency and energy performance of buildings through deep renovation has enormous social, economic and environmental benefits. Moreover, energy efficiency is the safest and most cost-efficient method by which to decrease the Union's dependence on energy imports and to mitigate the negative impact of high energy prices. Furthermore, the reduction of energy consumption would significantly reduce the revenues of third countries that supply energy to the Union, which use the revenues from that supply to fund military adventurism. Investments in energy efficiency should therefore be regarded as a high priority at both private and public level.*

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 7

Proposal for a directive Recital 6 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Justification

This Directive introduces provisions in relation to worst performing buildings in Articles 9, 15 and 16. This amendment is hence necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 8**Proposal for a directive****Recital 6 c (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6c) *The introduction of minimum energy performance standards, accompanied by social safeguards and financial guarantees, are intended to improve the quality of life of the most vulnerable and poorest citizens.*

Or. en

Justification

This Directive contains specific provisions in Articles 9, 15 and 26, to provide an adequate framework for the introduction of minimum energy performance standards. This article is hence inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 9**Proposal for a directive****Recital 7**

Text proposed by the Commission

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 taken into account, starting with new

(7) Buildings are responsible for greenhouse gas emissions before, during and after their operational lifetime. The whole life-cycle emissions of buildings should therefore progressively be taken into account ***in line with a Union methodology to be established by the Commission, starting with new, then renovated buildings, for which Member***

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.

States should establish whole life-cycle greenhouse gas emission reduction targets in accordance with that Union 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.

Or. en

Amendment 10

Proposal for a directive

Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7a) The introduction of requirements on whole life-cycle emissions will encourage industrial innovation and local value creation, such as through an increase in the use of local, traditional natural materials, including stone and wood.

Or. en

Justification

This Directive introduces the framework for calculating lifecycle GWP in Article 7(2) and Annex III. Therefore, the amendment is necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 11

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***, circularity, ***and*** turning parts of the building stock into a carbon sink.

Or. en

Amendment 12

Proposal for a directive Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) Sufficiency policies are measures and daily practices that avoid the demand for energy, materials, land, water, and other natural resources over the lifecycle of buildings and goods while delivering wellbeing for all within planetary boundaries. Circularity principles avoid the linear use of materials and goods by applying some of the sufficiency principles at the level of product and construction materials. Measures to reduce the built floor area per capita, to increase co-working and co-living, to prioritise the use of empty buildings over the construction of new ones, and to use and extend the lifetime of secondary materials, are essential to ensure that the Union building sector contributes its fair share to the achievement of the climate neutrality objective. This Directive introduces requirements on Member States to set, in their national building renovation plans, five-year targets to reduce the overall energy, carbon, and

environmental footprint of buildings, including through a higher rate of circularity and higher sufficiency, and renovations designed for the easy dismantling and reversibility of buildings. Those targets should lead to at least the doubling of the current rate of use of secondary materials for each material class by 2030, enabling the valorisation of locally sourced materials.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 13

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 8 b (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8b) The integration of green infrastructure, such as living roofs and walls, is a very effective tool for climate adaptation and to reduce the detrimental impacts of climate change in urban areas. Vegetated surfaces can help retain and detain rainwater, thus reducing urban runoff and improving storm water management. Green infrastructure also reduces the “urban heat island effect”, cooling buildings and their surroundings during summer and heat wave events. The latest report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) underlines that sustainable urban planning and infrastructure design, including green roofs and facades, can both mitigate climate change and increase the adaptability of buildings to climate change, reducing flood risks, the pressure on urban sewer systems and the urban heat island effects. Therefore, Member States should ensure that

buildings integrate vegetated surfaces.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 14

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 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. ***This calculation should be based on a harmonised methodology at Union level. As a second step, a reduction of the life cycle global warming potential (life-cycle GWP) of new and renovated buildings is required to ensure achieving the Union's climate objectives.***

Or. en

Amendment 15

Proposal for a directive

Recital 9 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9a) In line with the energy efficiency first principle and in order to achieve higher levels of sufficiency and resource efficiency, Member States should minimise the number of unoccupied buildings. They should encourage the deep renovation and exploitation of such buildings, through special administrative and financial measures.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 16

Proposal for a directive Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10a) Management of energy demand is an important tool by which to enable the Union to influence the global energy market and thus the security of energy supply in the short, medium and long term.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 17

Proposal for a directive Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(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.

Amendment

(11) Measures to improve further the energy performance of buildings should take into account climatic conditions, including adaptation to climate change ***through green infrastructures***, local conditions as well as indoor ***environmental quality, sufficiency and circularity***. ***Such*** measures should ***be implemented in a way that maximises the co-benefits of*** other requirements ***and objectives*** concerning buildings such as accessibility, fire safety and seismic safety and the intended use of the building. ***Those co-benefits should be monetised in order to realistically determine the cost-optimality of further energy performance improvements. Moreover, they should ensure the improvement of the situation of vulnerable and low-income households, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing.***

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 18

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

Amendment

(12) The energy performance of buildings should be calculated on the basis of a methodology, which may be ***supplemented*** 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.

sources, building automation and control systems, **energy recuperation**, smart solutions, passive heating and cooling elements, shading, indoor **environmental 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 **requirement for the** use of metered energy to verify correctness and for comparability, and the methodology should be based on hourly or sub-hourly time-steps. **The methodology should also enable the on-site, remote and desktop validation of the assumptions behind the calculations, including thermal performance, materiality, system efficiency, and the configuration of controls, in the delivered building.** 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.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 19

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. In order to ***reach zero-emissions***, it is ***particularly important urgently*** to phase out fossil fuel in heating and cooling. ***In the light of the current context, changing the Union's landscape for decades and in line with the 2030 and 2050 energy and climate objectives***, no financial incentives should be given for the installation of fossil fuel boilers ***after the transposition of this Directive***. ***Member States should ban the installation of fossil fuel based technical building systems in new buildings and buildings undergoing renovation from the date of transposition of this Directive and phase out the use of fossil fuel based technical building systems from all buildings by 2035 at the latest***. A clear legal basis for the ban of ***the use of*** heat generators ***in all other existing buildings by 2035*** based on the type of fuel used should support national phase-out policies and measures. ***This will also help play a key role in decreasing the Union's dependence on imports from third countries, lower citizens' energy bills and vulnerability to price fluctuations and halt the exceedances of air pollution limit values***.

Or. en

Amendment 20

Proposal for a directive
Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) The Commission should lay down a comparative methodology framework for calculating cost-optimal levels of minimum energy performance requirements. A

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 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.

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 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.]/

Or. en

Justification

The concept of “cost optimality” is insufficiently framed in this Directive and the empowerment should also be subject to review. The co-legislators should consider anchoring in the legislative act other general principles framing this concept.

Amendment 21

Proposal for a directive Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) Major renovations of existing

Amendment

(18) Major renovations of existing

buildings, regardless of their size, provide an opportunity to take cost-effective measures to enhance energy performance. For reasons of cost-effectiveness, it should be possible to limit the minimum energy performance requirements to the renovated parts that are most relevant for the energy performance of the building. Member States should be able to choose to define a ‘major renovation’ either in terms of a percentage of the surface of the building envelope or in terms of the value of the building. If a Member State decides to define a major renovation in terms of the value of the building, values such as the actuarial value, or the current value based on the cost of reconstruction, excluding the value of the land upon which the building is situated, could be used.

buildings, regardless of their size, provide an opportunity to take cost-effective measures to enhance energy performance. For reasons of cost-effectiveness, it should be possible to limit the minimum energy performance requirements to the renovated parts that are most relevant for the energy performance of the building, ***while, on a mandatory basis, fully encompassing heating and cooling systems***. Member States should be able to choose to define a ‘major renovation’ either in terms of a percentage of the surface of the building envelope or in terms of the value of the building. If a Member State decides to define a major renovation in terms of the value of the building, values such as the actuarial value, or the current value based on the cost of reconstruction, excluding the value of the land upon which the building is situated, could be used.

Or. en

Justification

The introduced amendment is inextricably linked to other provisions, notably Article 2 (50), Article 3, Article 16 and Annex I-III, as heating and cooling systems are an essential parameter, when establishing the energy performance and operational GHG emissions of buildings. As specific policies on heating and cooling systems are also linked to national renovation action plans, they should always be considered in renovations.

Amendment 22

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

Amendment

(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.

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. ***Supporting renovations at district level, including through industrial or serial type renovations, offers benefits by stimulating the volume and depth of building renovations and will lead to a quicker and cheaper decarbonisation of the building stock.***

Or. en

Amendment 23

Proposal for a directive Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission

(24) ***As regards the rest of the national building stock, Member States are free to decide whether they wish to introduce minimum energy performance standards, designed at national level and adapted to national conditions.*** When reviewing this Directive, the Commission should assess whether further binding minimum energy performance standards need to be introduced in order to achieve a decarbonised building stock by 2050.

Amendment

(24) Minimum energy performance standards ***should create a pathway for the progressive increase of energy performance classes of buildings.*** When reviewing this Directive, the Commission should assess whether further ***Union-wide*** binding minimum energy performance standards need to be introduced in order to achieve a decarbonised building stock by 2050.

Or. en

Amendment 24

Proposal for a directive Recital 28 a (new)

(28a) There is an urgent need to reduce 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. Large-scale deployment of solar energy on buildings would make a major contribution to shielding consumers more effectively from the increasing and volatile prices of fossil fuels, reduce the exposure of vulnerable citizens to high energy costs and result in wider environmental, economic and social benefits. In order to efficiently exploit the potential of solar installations on buildings, Member States should establish 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.

Or. en

(Recital 25 of Directive COM(2022) 222 (final) amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency.)

Justification

This amendment introduces the exact text of the amending Directive COM(2022) 222 (final) presented as part of the REPowerEU plan.

Amendment 25

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 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

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 financing and ensuring that appropriately skilled workers are available for carrying out building renovations, ***as well as on tackling energy poverty and improving the energy performance of worst performing buildings***. 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 Council, Member States 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. ***Member States should consider using Union funding and financing mechanisms, in particular, the Resilience and Recovery Facility^{36a} structural and cohesion funds and the Social Climate Fund^{36b}, to fund 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).

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).

^{36a} 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, p. 17).

^{36b} Regulation (EU) .../... [regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a Social Climate Fund as proposed by COM(2021)0568].

Or. en

Amendment 26

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 by which to achieve a fully decarbonised and zero-emitting Union building stock. In some cases,*** staged, ***deep*** renovation can be a solution to address the *issue* of high upfront costs and hassle for the inhabitants that may occur when renovating ‘in one go’. However, such staged, ***deep*** 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 ***deep*** renovation, helping owners and investors plan the best timing and scope for

interventions. Therefore, renovation passports should be made available as ***part of Energy Performance Certificates*** to building owners across all Member States.

Or. en

Amendment 27

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 ***indoor environmental quality***, living conditions of vulnerable households, ***sufficiency and circularity***, 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, ***and enhancing carbon sinks, such as vegetated surfaces***.

Or. en

Amendment 28

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 **reserve the highest support tranche of** financial and administrative support to **the** deep renovation **of worst performing buildings or provide a premium in addition to such support, with a focus on low income households and those suffering from energy poverty.**

Or. en

Amendment 29

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 35**

Text proposed by the Commission

(35) Member States should support energy performance upgrades of existing buildings that contribute to achieving a healthy indoor **environment**, including through the removal of asbestos and other harmful substances, preventing the illegal removal of harmful substances, and facilitating compliance with existing legislative acts such as Directives 2009/148/EU³⁷ and (EU) 2016/2284³⁸ of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Amendment

(35) Member States should support energy performance upgrades of existing buildings that contribute to achieving a healthy indoor **environmental quality**, including through **air cleaning**, the removal of asbestos and other harmful substances, preventing the illegal removal of harmful substances, and facilitating compliance with existing legislative acts such as Directives 2009/148/EU³⁷ and (EU) 2016/2284³⁸ of the European Parliament and of the Council.

³⁷ Directive 2009/148/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to asbestos at work (OJ L 330, 16.12.2009, p. 28).

³⁸ 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

³⁷ Directive 2009/148/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to asbestos at work (OJ L 330, 16.12.2009, p. 28).

³⁸ 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).

pollutants, amending Directive 2003/35/EC and repealing Directive 2001/81/EC (OJ L 344, 17.12.2016, p. 1).

Or. en

Amendment 30

Proposal for a directive Recital 35 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(35a) In order to support the multiplication and replicability of successful building renovation projects, in line with the New European Bauhaus initiative, in particular with its sustainability goal, Member States should put in place national industrial policies for the large-scale production of locally adaptable prefabricated building elements for building renovation that provide different functions, including aesthetics, insulation and energy generation and insulation and green infrastructures. They should also promote biodiversity, water management, accessibility and mobility.

Or. en

Justification

The Energy Performance of Buildings Directive is considered to contribute to the New European Bauhaus initiative (Recital 3), for example in the dimension of sustainability through enhanced energy performance and emission reductions as brought about through the EPBD. Annex VII requires Member States to define reference buildings to determine the energy and emission performance of buildings. Therefore the amendment is inextricably linked to AM 118.

Amendment 31

Proposal for a directive Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission

(36) Electric vehicles are expected to play a crucial role in the decarbonisation and efficiency of the electricity system, namely through the provision of flexibility, balancing and storage services, especially through aggregation. This potential of electric vehicles to integrate with the electricity system and contribute to system efficiency and further absorption of renewable electricity should be fully exploited. Charging in relation to buildings is particularly important, since this is where electric vehicles park regularly and for long periods of time. Slow charging is economical and the installation of recharging points in private spaces can provide energy storage to the related building and integration of smart charging services and system integration services in general.

Amendment

(36) Electric vehicles are expected to play a crucial role in the decarbonisation and efficiency of the electricity system, namely through the provision of flexibility, balancing and storage services, especially through aggregation. This potential of electric vehicles to integrate with the electricity system and contribute to system efficiency and further absorption of renewable electricity should be fully exploited. Charging in relation to buildings is particularly important, since this is where electric vehicles park regularly and for long periods of time. Slow, ***smart and bi-directional*** charging is economical and the installation of recharging points in private spaces can provide energy storage to the related building and integration of smart ***and bi-directional*** charging services and system integration services in general. ***Especially during peak hours, electric vehicles enabled for bi-directional charging add on the capacity of buildings and the electricity system to balance power supply and demand at lower cost and empower users to actively providing such services against adequate remuneration.***

Or. en

Amendment 32

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 37**

Text proposed by the Commission

(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

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.

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.

Or. en

Amendment 33

Proposal for a directive Recital 38

Text proposed by the Commission

(38) Pre-cabling provides the right conditions for the rapid deployment of recharging points if and where they are needed. Readily available infrastructure will decrease the costs of installation of recharging points for individual owners and ensure that electric vehicle users have access to recharging points. Establishing requirements for electromobility at Union level concerning the pre-equipping of parking spaces and the installation of recharging points is an effective way to promote electric vehicles in the near future while enabling further development at a reduced cost in the medium to long term. ***Where technically feasible***, Member States should ensure the accessibility of recharging points for persons with disabilities.

Amendment

(38) Pre-cabling provides the right conditions for the rapid deployment of recharging points if and where they are needed. Readily available infrastructure will decrease the costs of installation of recharging points for individual owners and ensure that electric vehicle users have access to recharging points. Establishing requirements for electromobility at Union level concerning the pre-equipping of parking spaces and the installation of recharging points is an effective way to promote electric vehicles in the near future while enabling further development at a reduced cost in the medium to long term. Member States should ensure the accessibility of recharging points for persons with disabilities.

Or. en

Amendment 34

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. ***As*** bidirectional charging ***assists the*** further penetration of renewable electricity by electric vehicle fleets in transport and the electricity system in general ***and is instrumental to peak shaving, thus lowering the need for power supply at peak hours and hence overall system costs***, such functionality should also be made available, ***not least as it empowers owners of electric vehicles to make such functions available to play and active part in the energy system against adequate remuneration, in line with their right to generate, share, store or sell self produced energy.***

Or. en

Amendment 35

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

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. 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 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.

such as cycling can significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport. ***With the increase in the sale of electric bicycles and electric cargo bikes, basic charging infrastructure for those vehicles should also be provided to facilitate their regular use.*** 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 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. ***Union requirements and national building codes can effectively support the transition to cleaner mobility by establishing requirements for a minimum number of bicycle parking spaces, and building bicycle parking spaces and related infrastructure in areas where bicycles are typically less used as a means of transport can lead to an increase in their use as a form of mobility. The requirement to provide bicycle parking spaces should not be dependent on, or necessarily be linked to, the availability and supply of car parking spaces, which may in certain circumstances be unavailable. Building codes should also replace ‘minimum’ car parking requirements with ‘maximum’ car parking requirements, particularly in those areas that are already well served by public transport and active mobility options. Member States should support local authorities in developing and implementing sustainable urban mobility plans with a particular focus on the integration of housing policies with sustainable mobility and urban planning, thereby ensuring and prioritising accessibility of all new major urban developments by active mobility and public transport.***

Or. en

Amendment 36

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 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)

Amendment

(44) Access to sufficient funding is crucial to meet the 2030 and 2050 energy efficiency targets ***as well as to reduce the number of people living in energy poverty.*** Union financial instruments and other measures have been put into place or adapted with the aim of supporting the energy performance of buildings ***and eliminating energy poverty.*** 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) .../.... ***and the REPowerEU plan.*** 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).

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).

Or. en

Justification

The social dimension of EU energy policy has been recognised since 2016. The Fit for 55 package introduces a social climate fund through a Regulation (COM(2021) 568 final) and a definition of energy poverty through the energy efficiency directive (COM(2021) 558 final) and this Directive contains specific provisions in Articles 9, 15 and 26, to provide an adequate framework for the introduction of minimum energy performance standards. This article is hence inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 37

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 **promote** energy efficient mortgages **with social safeguards** for certified energy efficient building renovations, **foster** 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 provide an important premium for deep renovations, especially of the worst performing buildings, in order to make them financially attractive and be designed to allow accessibility for groups having difficulties to obtain regular**

financing.

Or. en

Amendment 38

Proposal for a directive Recital 46 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(46a) Member States should provide guarantees to financial institutions, in order to promote targeted financial products, grants and subsidies, for enhanced energy performance of buildings for people in energy poverty, vulnerable and low-income households, and other groups having difficulty to access finances or get traditional mortgages. Member States should ensure that those groups benefit from cost neutral renovation schemes, for instance through fully subsidised renovation schemes, or blends between grants and energy performance contracting and on-bill schemes. At Union level, special renovation instrument (the "EU Renovation Loan") should be established to provide homeowners with access to Union, long-term borrowing costs for deep renovation.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 39

Proposal for a directive Recital 46 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(46b) Green mortgage loans and green retail loans can significantly contribute to transforming the economy and reducing carbon emissions. 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 systematic data collection.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 40

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

(47) Financing alone will not deliver on the renovation needs. Setting up accessible and transparent advisory tools and assistance instruments such as ***independent*** one-stop-shops that provide ***free*** integrated energy renovation services or facilitators ***and advice***, as well as implementing other measures and initiatives such as those referred to in the Commission's Smart Finance for Smart Buildings Initiative, is indispensable to provide the right enabling framework and break barriers to renovation. ***Local actors such as municipal authorities, energy agencies and renewable and citizen energy communities should be recognised as central to delivering national renovation needs. Other collaborative measures such as public-private partnerships play an important role and should be actively promoted and supported by Member***

States. In addition to financing and technical support, Member States should take up neighbourhood and district approaches to building renovation and renewable heating and cooling in their national building renovation plans and actively promoted them. Local initiatives, such as citizen-led renovation programmes at neighbourhood or municipal level, should also be provided with financial and technical support, as such initiatives enhance citizens' engagement in the energy transition, preserve local social patterns, have an economy of scale effect and provide solutions fitting with the local context and needs.

Or. en

Amendment 41

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

Amendment

(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 ***limited***. 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

policy measures should as a priority target vulnerable households, people affected by energy poverty 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.

climate neutrality should be ensured. Therefore, financial incentives and other policy measures should as a priority target vulnerable **and low-income** households, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing, and Member States should **outline in their national building renovation plans** measures **to be taken** to prevent evictions because of renovation, **such as rental price breaks and rent caps measures**. 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.

Or. en

Amendment 42

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**

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 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 **and final** energy consumption, **on its energy needs**, on its renewable energy production, on its greenhouse gas

greenhouse gas emissions.

emissions, *on its indoor environmental quality, as well as recommendations for the improvement of the energy performance and the life-cycle GWP.*

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 43

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 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 the thermal characteristics of the building* heating and air-conditioning *and controls* systems throughout the Union, an independent control mechanism should be established in each Member State.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 44

Proposal for a directive Recital 55 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(55a) Taking a neighbourhood approach to renovations offers multiple solutions at a larger scale. Integrated renovation plans can adopt a more holistic approach that addresses the broader community ecosystem, such as transport needs and appropriate sustainable energy sources such as on-site and nearby renewables or district heating and cooling. Integrated renovation plans can also lead to benefits such as improved air quality improvements, district emission reduction, and the large-scale alleviation of energy poverty.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 45

Proposal for a directive Recital 57

Text proposed by the Commission

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

(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 ***by 31 December 2026, [in respect of *the details related to**** the establishment of a methodology framework for calculating cost-optimal levels of

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.

minimum energy performance requirements], in respect of adapting the thresholds for zero-emission buildings and the calculation methodology for life-cycle ***GWP, in respect of minimum indoor environmental quality standards***, 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.

Or. en

Justification

The concept of “cost optimality” is insufficiently framed in this Directive and the empowerment should also be subject to review. The co-legislators should consider anchoring in the legislative act other general principles framing this concept.

Amendment 46

Proposal for a directive Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Directive promotes the improvement of the energy performance of

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.

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 *environmental quality* requirements and cost-effectiveness.

Or. en

Justification

This Directive recognises the importance of indoor climate conditions and a healthy indoor environment in Articles 1, 2, 5, 7, 8 and 11. Introducing the broader notion of environmental quality through this amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 47

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) a common general framework for considering the global warming potential over the life cycle (life-cycle GWP) of buildings;

Or. en

Justification

This Directive introduces the framework for calculating lifecycle GWP in Article 7 § 2 and Annex III. Therefore, the amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 48

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ga) the phase out of fossil fuel use in buildings;

Justification

This Directive introduces the provisions on phasing out fossil fuel use in buildings in Article 15 § 10, Article 26 § 2, and Article 11. Therefore, the amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 49**Proposal for a directive****Article 1 – paragraph 2 – point g b (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(gb) the indoor environmental quality performance of buildings;

Or. en

Justification

This Directive recognises the importance of indoor climate conditions and a healthy indoor environment in Articles 1, 2, 5, 7, 8 and 11. Introducing the broader notion of environmental quality through this amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 50**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] or from a district heating and cooling system, in accordance with the requirements set out in Annex III;

2. ‘zero-emission building’ means a building with a very high energy performance, as determined in accordance with Annex I, where **any** very low **residual** 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] or from a district heating and cooling system, in accordance with the requirements set out in Annex III;

Amendment 51

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3a. ‘worst performing building’ means a building corresponding to energy performance classes E to G;

Or. en

Justification

This Directive introduce provisions in relation to worst performing buildings in Article 9, 15 and 16, requiring its definition. It also deletes the provisions on worst performing segments of Article 2a d) as part of the recast. Therefore, this amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 52

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3b. ‘energy plus building’ means a building that is placed in energy performance class A+ because it meets all of the following conditions:

(a) high efficiency standards with energy needs for heating, cooling, ventilation and hot water no higher than 15 kWh/m²/year;

(b) the production of more kWh renewable energy on-site than is necessary for any residual energy needs; and

(c) carbon positivity regarding the building’s lifecycle GWP including building materials and energy

installations during manufacturing, installation, use, maintenance, and demolition.

Or. en

Justification

This Directive introduces zero emission buildings in Article 7 and Annex III, allowing for residual energy needs. However, buildings with more ambitious standards exist, such as passive houses for example. They should be represented in the energy performance scale and defined. The amendment is hence inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 53

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Text proposed by the Commission

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;

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, ***and in line with the energy efficiency first principle***, thereby triggering renovation of existing buildings;

Or. en

Amendment 54

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4a. 'energy efficiency first' means energy efficiency first as defined in Article 2, point (18), of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999;

Justification

This amendment is necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 55

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 non-fossil sources, namely wind, solar (solar thermal and solar photovoltaic) , and geothermal energy , ambient energy, ***and, within the limits of sustainable availability, also*** tide, wave and other ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas, and biogas;

Or. en

Amendment 56

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 ***deep*** renovation of a specific building in several steps ***aligned with a staged deep renovation*** that will ***transform the building into a zero emission building with*** significantly ***improved*** energy performance ***and reduced whole life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions***;

Or. en

Amendment 57

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 ***in line with the energy efficiency first principle and efforts to reduce whole life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions***, which transforms a building or building unit

Or. en

Amendment 58

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 **2025**, into a nearly zero-energy building;

Or. en

Amendment 59

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) **from** 1 January **2025**, into a zero-emission building;

Or. en

Amendment 60

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 22 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

22a. ‘embodied greenhouse gas emissions’ means the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the extraction of the raw materials that are used in the construction of buildings, the material production and processing (pre-construction), the production and construction processes, including the wasted material, the maintenance and repair, the replacement of building elements, the renovation, the deconstruction of the building and reuse, recycling, other recovery and disposal of its materials;

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 61

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 **sum of the operational and embodied** greenhouse gas emissions associated with the building at all stages of its life-cycle, from the ‘cradle’ to the ‘grave’;

Amendment 62

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 defined in Article 2(2) of **Regulation (EU) .../... [Social Climate Fund as proposed by COM(2021)0568]**;

Amendment 63

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 **or at 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;

Amendment 64

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 31 – subparagraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

31. ‘cost-optimal level’ means the energy performance level which leads to the lowest cost during the estimated economic lifecycle, where:

Amendment

31. **[**‘cost-optimal level’ means the energy performance level which leads to the lowest cost during the estimated economic lifecycle, where:**]**

Justification

The concept of “cost optimality” is insufficiently framed in this Directive and the empowerment should also be subject to review. The co-legislators should consider anchoring in the legislative act other general principles framing this concept.

Amendment 65**Proposal for a directive****Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 31 – subparagraph 1 – point a – introductory part**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) the lowest cost is determined taking into account:

(a) [the lowest cost is determined taking into account:]

Or. en

Justification

The concept of “cost optimality” is insufficiently framed in this Directive and the empowerment should also be subject to review. The co-legislators should consider anchoring in the legislative act other general principles framing this concept.

Amendment 66**Proposal for a directive****Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 31 – subparagraph 1 – point a – point i**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

i) the category and use of building concerned:

i) [the category and use of building concerned:]

Or. en

Justification

The concept of “cost optimality” is insufficiently framed in this Directive and the empowerment should also be subject to review. The co-legislators should consider anchoring in the legislative act other general principles framing this concept.

Amendment 67

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 31 – subparagraph 1 – point a – point ii

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

ii) energy-related investment costs based on official forecasts ;

ii) [energy-related investment costs based on official forecasts ;]

Or. en

Justification

The concept of “cost optimality” is insufficiently framed in this Directive and the empowerment should also be subject to review. The co-legislators should consider anchoring in the legislative act other general principles framing this concept.

Amendment 68

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Or. en

Justification

The concept of “cost optimality” is insufficiently framed in this Directive and the empowerment should also be subject to review. The co-legislators should consider anchoring in the legislative act other general principles framing this concept.

Amendment 69

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

iv) environmental and health

iv) [environmental and health

externalities of energy use;

externalities of energy use;]

Or. en

Justification

The concept of “cost optimality” is insufficiently framed in this Directive and the empowerment should also be subject to review. The co-legislators should consider anchoring in the legislative act other general principles framing this concept.

Amendment 70

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 31 – subparagraph 1 – 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;]

Or. en

Justification

The concept of “cost optimality” is insufficiently framed in this Directive and the empowerment should also be subject to review. The co-legislators should consider anchoring in the legislative act other general principles framing this concept.

Amendment 71

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 31 – subparagraph 1 – point a – point vi

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

vi) waste management costs, where applicable; and

vi) [waste management costs, where applicable; and]

Or. en

Justification

The concept of “cost optimality” is insufficiently framed in this Directive and the empowerment should also be subject to review. The co-legislators should consider anchoring in the legislative act other general principles framing this concept.

Amendment 72

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 31 – subparagraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) the estimated economic lifecycle is determined by each Member State and refers to the remaining estimated economic lifecycle of a building where energy performance requirements are set for the building as a whole, or to the estimated economic lifecycle of a building element where energy performance requirements are set for building elements.

Amendment

(b) [the estimated economic lifecycle is determined by each Member State and refers to the remaining estimated economic lifecycle of a building where energy performance requirements are set for the building as a whole, or to the estimated economic lifecycle of a building element where energy performance requirements are set for building elements.]

Or. en

Justification

The concept of “cost optimality” is insufficiently framed in this Directive and the empowerment should also be subject to review. The co-legislators should consider anchoring in the legislative act other general principles framing this concept.

Amendment 73

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 31 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

The cost-optimal level shall lie within the range of performance levels where the cost benefit analysis calculated over the estimated economic lifecycle is positive;

Amendment

[The cost-optimal level shall lie within the range of performance levels where the cost benefit analysis calculated over the estimated economic lifecycle is positive;]

Or. en

Justification

The concept of “cost optimality” is insufficiently framed in this Directive and the empowerment should also be subject to review. The co-legislators should consider anchoring in the legislative act other general principles framing this concept.

Amendment 74

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 32 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

32a. ‘electrical installation’ means a system composed of fixed components, including switchboards, electrical cables, earthing systems, sockets, switches and light fittings, which have the purpose of distributing electrical power within a building to all points of use or transmit electricity generated on-site;

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 75

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 36

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

36. ‘mortgage portfolio standards’ means mechanisms ***incentivising*** mortgage lenders to increase the median energy performance of the portfolio of buildings covered by their mortgages and to ***encourage*** potential clients to make their property more energy-performant ***along*** the Union’s decarbonisation ambition and relevant energy targets in the area of energy consumption ***in*** buildings, ***relying on the definition of sustainable economic activities in the EU Taxonomy***;

36. ‘mortgage portfolio standards’ means mechanisms ***requiring any*** mortgage lenders ***including banks, investors, mortgage debt holders, and any other relevant financial institutions*** to increase the median energy performance of the portfolio of buildings covered by their mortgages and to ***ensure affordable and evidence-based solutions for their*** potential clients to make their property more energy-performant ***and less carbon emitting while factoring in improved solvency from energy retrofit to assess the resulting debt ratio, with particular regard to the worst performing buildings, in accordance with*** the Union’s decarbonisation ambition and relevant energy targets in the area of energy

consumption *and the life-cycle GWP of*
buildings *provided for in this Directive*;

Or. en

Amendment 76

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 37

Text proposed by the Commission

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

37. ‘digital building logbook’ means a common repository for all relevant building data, including data related to energy performance, *life-cycle GWP, indoor environmental quality, circularity and sufficiency* 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;

Or. en

Amendment 77

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 51

Text proposed by the Commission

51. ‘energy needs’ means the energy to be delivered to, or extracted from, a conditioned space to maintain the intended space conditions during a given period of time disregarding any technical building system inefficiencies;

Amendment

51. ‘energy needs’ means the energy to be delivered to, or extracted from, a conditioned space to maintain the intended space conditions during a given period of time, *adding transmission and ventilation losses and deducting solar and internal gains*, disregarding any technical building system inefficiencies;

Or. en

Amendment 78

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 51 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

51a. ‘final energy’ means energy from a renewable or non-renewable source having undergone a conversion or transformation process to be ready for consumption and supplied to end-users;

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 79

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 54

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

54. ‘other on-site uses’ means energy used on-site for uses other than EPB services, and may include appliances, miscellaneous and ancillary loads or electro-mobility charging points;

54. ‘other on-site uses’ means energy used on-site for uses other than EPB services, and may include appliances, miscellaneous and ancillary loads, **domestic batteries** or electro-mobility charging points;

Or. en

Amendment 80

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

57a. ‘indoor environmental quality’ means a set of parameters including

indoor air quality, thermal comfort, lighting, and acoustic affecting the health and wellbeing of a building's occupants;

Or. en

Justification

This Directive recognises the importance of indoor climate conditions and a healthy indoor environment in Articles 1, 2, 5, 7, 8 and 11. Introducing the broader notion of environmental quality through this amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 81

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

57b. 'bicycle parking space' means a designated space for at least one bicycle that provides secure and easy storage for a variety of bicycle types, and, where feasible, is lit and protected from the weather;

Or. en

Justification

This Directive introduces the notion of bicycle parking space in Article 12, requiring its definition.

Amendment 82

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

57c. 'pre-cabling' means all measures that are necessary to enable the installation of electric vehicle recharging points, including cable routes, spaces for transformers and electricity meters, and

potential revision of the electrical board;

Or. en

Justification

This Directive introduces the notion of pre-cabling in Article 12, requiring its definition.

Amendment 83

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

57d. 'physically adjacent' means, when referring to a car park, one which is intended for the residents, visitors, or workers of a building, located within the property area of the building or in the direct vicinity of the building;

Or. en

Justification

This Directive introduces the notion of 'physically adjacent car park' in Article 12, requiring its definition.

Amendment 84

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

57e. 'circularity' means the reduction of the need for extraction of virgin materials through the reduction of demand for new materials, through repair, reuse, repurposing, and recycling used materials and through the extension of the lifetime of products and buildings;

Or. en

Justification

This Directive refers to the concept of circularity in recital 8, requiring its definition. This amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments in Article 7.4 and 8.4.

Amendment 85

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

57f. ‘sufficiency’ means the minimisation of demand for energy, materials, land, water, and other natural resources over the lifecycle of buildings and goods, while guaranteeing wellbeing and comfort.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is inextricably linked other admissible amendments.

Amendment 86

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Each building renovation plan shall encompass:

Each building renovation plan shall ***be in line with the energy efficiency first principle and shall*** encompass:

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 87

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) an overview of the national building stock for different building types, construction periods and climatic zones , based, as appropriate, on statistical sampling **and** the national database for energy performance certificates pursuant to Article 19, an overview of market barriers and market failures and an overview of the capacities in the construction, energy efficiency and renewable energy sectors ;

Amendment

(a) an overview of the national building stock for different building types, ***including their relative percentages, in particular buildings categorised as officially protected as part of a designated environment or because of their special architectural or historical merit,*** construction periods and climatic zones, based, as appropriate, on statistical sampling, ***energy and life-cycle GWP benchmarking, the digital building logbook including*** the national database for energy performance certificates pursuant to Article 19, an overview of market barriers and market failures, ***share of households in energy poverty,*** and an overview of the capacities in the construction, energy efficiency and renewable energy sectors, ***as well as the availability of one-stop-shops in accordance with Article 21 of Directive (EU) .../... [recast EED] per 50 000 inhabitants;***

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments, notably to Article 15.

Amendment 88

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

Amendment

(c) an overview of implemented and planned policies and measures, supporting the implementation of the roadmap

pursuant to point (b); and

pursuant to point (b) *of this subparagraph, including those outlined in the integrated national energy and climate plans notified to the Commission pursuant to Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999*; and

Or. en

Amendment 89

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 building renovation plan, the financing sources and measures, and the administrative resources for building renovation, *including those outlined in national energy and climate plans notified to the Commission pursuant to Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999*.

Or. en

Amendment 90

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) a roadmap on the reduction of energy poverty comprising of nationally established targets and an overview of implemented and planned policies and funding measures with a view to reducing and eliminating energy poverty;

Or. en

Justification

The social dimension of EU energy policy has been recognised since 2016. The Fit for 55 package introduces a social climate fund through a Regulation (COM(2021) 568 final) and a definition of energy poverty through the energy efficiency directive (COM(2021) 558 final) and this Directive contains specific provisions in Articles 9, 15 and 26. This amendment is hence inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 91

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

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 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.

Amendment

The roadmap referred to in point (b) shall include:

- (a) national targets *in accordance with the IPCC ratched-up mechanism and a 1,5-degree compliant EU WLC roadmap scenario to decarbonise the built environment*, as regards *to the annual energy renovation rate, rate of deep renovation, and WLC emissions for different building typologies*;
- (b) national targets for circular use of materials, recycled contents and secondary materials, and sufficiency every five years;
- (c) the primary and final energy consumption of the national building stock;
- (d) specific timelines for buildings to achieve higher energy performance classes than those pursuant to Article 9(1), by *2035 and every five years thereafter*;
- (e) national *phase-out plans for fossil fuel based technical building systems in existing buildings by 2035 at the latest*;
- (f) a pathway with numerical targets for the deployment of solar energy and heat pumps in buildings;
- (g) national targets on the construction and refurbishment of district level heating and cooling systems in accordance with Article 11b aligned with the comprehensive heating and cooling assessment referred to in Article 23 of Directive (EU) .../... [recast Energy Efficiency Directive];
- (h) an evidence-based estimate of expected energy savings, *GHG emission reductions*, and wider benefits;
- (i) 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 *mandatory* 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;

(j) national targets for bicycle parking spaces, in line with Article 12;

(k) an overview of implemented and planned policies to increase the availability of qualified construction, efficiency, and renewable energy sector professionals, in line with the projected rise in demand for deep renovations.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 92

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Member States shall submit their first building renovation plan using the template in Annex II in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article and subject to the separate consultation in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 93

Proposal for a directive Article 3 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Every five years, each Member State shall prepare and submit to the Commission a draft of its building renovation plan, using the template in Annex II. Each Member State shall submit its draft building renovation plan **as part of** its draft integrated national energy and climate plan referred to in Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and, where the Member States submits a draft update, its draft update referred to in Article 14 of that Regulation. By way of derogation from Article 9(1) and Article 14(1) of that Regulation, Member States shall submit the first draft building renovation plan to the Commission by 30 June 2024.

Amendment

2. Every five years, each Member State shall prepare and submit to the Commission a draft of its building renovation plan, using the template in Annex II. Each Member State shall submit its draft building renovation plan **together with** its draft integrated national energy and climate plan referred to in Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and, where the Member States submits a draft update, its draft update referred to in Article 14 of that Regulation. By way of derogation from Article 9(1) and Article 14(1) of that Regulation, Member States shall submit the first draft building renovation plan to the Commission by 30 June 2024.

Or. en

Amendment 94

Proposal for a directive Article 3 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. To support the development of its building renovation plan, each Member State shall carry out a public consultation on its draft building renovation plan prior to submitting it to the Commission. The public consultation shall involve in particular local and regional authorities and other socio-economic partners, including civil society and bodies working with vulnerable households. Each Member State shall annex a summary of the results of its public consultation to its draft building renovation plan.

Amendment

3. To support the development of its building renovation plan, each Member State shall carry out a public consultation on its draft building renovation plan prior to submitting it to the Commission. The public consultation shall involve in particular local and regional authorities and other socio-economic partners, including civil society and bodies working with vulnerable households. Each Member State shall annex a summary of the results of its public consultation to its draft building renovation plan **and an explanation of how stakeholder positions have been**

incorporated.

Or. en

Amendment 95

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ea) the plans prioritise the worst-performing residential buildings;

Or. en

Justification

This Directive introduce provisions in relation to worst performing buildings in Article 9, 15 and 16. The amendment is hence inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 96

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(eb) national and local authorities have access to technical assistance and technical support to facilitate the implementation of the plans.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 97

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

5. **Each** Member State shall take due account of any recommendations from the Commission in its final building renovation plan. If the Member State concerned does not address a recommendation or a substantial part thereof, it shall provide a justification to the Commission and make public its reasons.

Amendment

5. **At each revision,** Member State shall take due account of any recommendations from the Commission in its final building renovation plan. If the Member State concerned does not address a recommendation or a substantial part thereof, it shall provide a justification to the Commission and make public its reasons.

Or. en

Amendment 98

**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 **along with** 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 **draft** building renovation plan to the Commission by 30 June **2024 and final plans by 30 June** 2025

Or. en

Amendment 99

**Proposal for a directive
Article 3 a (new)**

Article 3 a

An integrated district approach to building renovation

1. Member States shall empower regional and local authorities to identify districts to roll-out integrated renovation programmes (IRPs) at district level. Such programmes shall encompass energy, mobility, social infrastructures and patterns, green infrastructures, waste and water management and other aspects of urban planning to be considered at a district level and shall draw from local and regional resources, including materials, also with a view to circularity and sufficiency.

2. Member States shall carry out the comprehensive heating and cooling assessments and plans required pursuant to Article 14(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU by 1 January 2025, and include in those assessment the refurbishment or construction of efficient heating and cooling systems in accordance with Article 24 of Directive (EU) .../... [recast EED], the required infrastructure, as well as installations and infrastructures of renewable energy communities in their district level IRPs.

3. Member States shall implement local level integrated mobility plans and Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans that are aligned with IRPs and encompass public transport planning and deployment with other means of active and shared mobility, as well as the related infrastructure for operating, recharging, storing and parking.

4. Member States shall empower regional and local authorities to set up district level one-stop-shops pursuant to Article 26 of this Directive, that may be integrated with the social infrastructures of the relevant district. The one-stop-shops shall

coordinate the analysis of the district's social fabric and inform the design of IRPs with a view to revitalise, target and support communities.

5. As part of their IRPs, Member States shall require regional and local authorities to consider other aspects of urban planning including green spaces, as well as infrastructures for waste and water treatment and management, integrating functions delivered by refurbished building units to this effect.

6. Member States shall ensure that, in their IRPs, regional and local authorities prioritise local and regional resources, including materials, also with a view to circularity and sufficiency.

^{1a} Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, accompanied with the assessment carried out pursuant to [Article 15(7) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 (revised RED)], Article 23 [recast EED]

Or. en

Justification

This Directive requires Member States to set up national building renovation strategies (Article 3) and introduces the ZEB standard requiring any residual energy needs to be met through on-site or nearby renewables, notably energy communities or district heating systems (DHS), Article 7, Annex III. Renovation strategies, access to energy communities and DHS are often organised at district level, and one-stop-shops (Article 26), too. As required since the previous revision, a district approach (Article 25) is hence introduced through this Article.

Amendment 100

Proposal for a directive

Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that

Amendment

1. [Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that

minimum energy performance requirements for buildings or building units are set with a view to at least achieving cost-optimal levels. **The** energy performance shall be calculated in accordance with the methodology referred to in Article 4. Cost-optimal levels shall be calculated in accordance with the comparative methodology framework referred to in Article 6 .

mandatory minimum energy performance requirements for buildings or building units are set with a view to at least achieving cost-optimal levels **and higher reference values in line with zero-emission buildings requirements**. **The** energy performance shall be calculated in accordance with the methodology referred to in Article 4.] [Cost-optimal levels shall be calculated in accordance with the comparative methodology framework referred to in Article 6.]

Or. en

Justification

The concept of “cost optimality” is insufficiently framed in this Directive and the empowerment should also be subject to review. The co-legislators should consider anchoring in the legislative act other general principles framing this concept.

Amendment 101

Proposal for a directive

Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

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.

Amendment

[Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that minimum energy performance requirements **and renovation obligations** are set for **all** 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.]

Or. en

Justification

The concept of “cost optimality” is insufficiently framed in this Directive and the empowerment should also be subject to review. The co-legislators should consider anchoring in the legislative act other general principles framing this concept.

Amendment 102

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 need for appropriate** indoor **environmental quality** conditions, as well as local conditions and the designated function and the age of the building.

Or. en

Justification

The broader notion of environmental quality rather than indoor climate conditions is intrinsically linked to the definition in Article 2 and other provisions in the legislative part of this Directive.

Amendment 103

Proposal for a directive

Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall review their minimum energy performance requirements at regular intervals which shall not be longer than five years and shall, if necessary, update them in order to reflect technical progress in the building sector, the results of the cost-optimal calculation set out in Article 6, and updated national energy and climate targets and policies .

Amendment

Member States shall review their minimum energy performance requirements at regular intervals which shall not be longer than five years and shall, if necessary, update them in order to reflect technical progress in the building sector, [the results of the cost-optimal calculation set out in Article 6.] and updated national energy and climate targets and policies.

Or. en

Justification

The concept of “cost optimality” is insufficiently framed in this Directive and the empowerment should also be subject to review. The co-legislators should consider anchoring in the legislative act other general principles framing this concept.

Amendment 104

Proposal for a directive Article 5 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Member States may decide to adapt the requirements referred to in paragraph 1 to buildings officially protected as part of a designated environment or because of their special architectural or historical merit, in so far as compliance with **certain** minimum energy performance requirements would unacceptably alter their character or appearance.

Amendment

2. Member States may decide to adapt the requirements referred to in paragraph 1 to buildings officially protected as part of a designated environment or because of their special architectural or historical merit, **once those buildings have reached at least EPC class D, and only** in so far as compliance with **further** minimum energy performance requirements would unacceptably alter their character or appearance.

Or. en

Amendment 105

Proposal for a directive Article 6 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

Calculation of cost-optimal levels of minimum energy performance requirements

Amendment

[Calculation of cost-optimal levels of minimum energy performance requirements]

Or. en

Justification

The concept of “cost optimality” is insufficiently framed in this Directive and the empowerment should also be subject to review. The co-legislators should consider anchoring in the legislative act other general principles framing this concept.

Amendment 106

Proposal for a directive Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) **as of** 1 January **2027**, new buildings occupied or owned by public authorities; and

(a) **from** 1 January **2025**, new buildings occupied, **operated** or owned by public authorities; and

Or. en

Amendment 107

Proposal for a directive

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

(b) **from** 1 January **2025**, all new buildings;

Or. en

Amendment 108

Proposal for a directive

Article 7 – paragraph 2 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

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:

2. Member States shall ensure that, **from 1 January 2027**, the life-cycle GWP is calculated **for all new buildings**, in accordance with Annex III and disclosed through the energy performance certificate of the building.

Or. en

Amendment 109

Proposal for a directive

Article 7 – paragraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) as of 1 January 2027, for all new buildings with a useful floor area larger than 2000 square meters; and

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 110

Proposal for a directive

Article 7 – paragraph 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

(b) from 1 January 2027, for all new buildings.

Or. en

Amendment 111

Proposal for a directive

Article 7 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2 a. By 31 December 2026, the Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 29 to supplement this Directive by setting out a harmonised methodology for the calculation of life-cycle GWP, developed in an inclusive stakeholder process and building on the LEVELs framework, as well as the EU-wide Life-carbon Roadmap and the Bill of Materials.

Or. en

Justification

· This Directive introduces the framework for calculating lifecycle GWP in Article 7 § 2 and Annex III. Therefore, the amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible

amendments.

Amendment 112

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 ***ensure by ...[date of transposition of this Directive]*** that new buildings ***have high*** indoor ***environmental quality, a high capacity to mitigate and adapt*** to climate change ***through, inter alia, green infrastructures such as vegetated surfaces, adhere to*** fire safety ***standards, mitigate*** risks related to intense seismic activity and ***prioritise*** accessibility for persons with disabilities. Member States shall also address carbon removals associated to carbon storage in or on buildings.

Or. en

Amendment 113

Proposal for a directive Article 7 – paragraph 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4 a. Member States shall introduce national measures to prohibit fossil fuel based technical building systems in new buildings by ... [insert date specified in Article 34].

Or. en

Justification

This Directive introduces the provisions on phasing out fossil fuel use in buildings in Article 15 § 10, Article 26 § 2, and Article 11. The amendment is hence inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 114

Proposal for a directive Article 7 – paragraph 4 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4 b. Member States shall ensure that:
(a) by 2025, at least 15% of secondary, locally sourced materials are used, based upon current average levels;
(b) by 2030, at least double the current rate of use of secondary materials for each material class;
(c) by 2025, the majority of new buildings are constructed on ‘brownfield’ sites;
(d) by 2025, upon completion of construction works, a Bill of Material is made available.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 115

Proposal for a directive Article 7 – paragraph 4 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4c. Member States shall set limits for life-cycle GWP of new buildings that decrease every five years, by 2030 based on the harmonised methodology at Union level.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 116

Proposal for a directive Article 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 7a

New European Bauhaus

1. Member States shall ensure that developers of building renovation projects receive information about the objectives and involvement opportunities in the New European Bauhaus initiative, at the moment of seeking advice, applying for funding and when introducing permits.

2. Member States shall empower local authorities to develop dedicated support instruments for reference buildings according to Annex VII of this Directive that are culturally enriching, sustainable and inclusive in line with the New European Bauhaus. Instruments may encompass financial schemes for renovations showcasing how individual buildings or whole neighbourhoods can be transformed into zero emission buildings and districts in an affordable, sustainable and socially inclusive way, while maximising wider benefits, in a participatory and bottom-up approach.

3. Member States shall put in place national industrial policies for the large-scale production of locally adaptable prefabricated building elements for building renovation that provide different functions, including aesthetics, insulation energy generation, and green infrastructures, and promote biodiversity, water management, accessibility and mobility.

Or. en

Justification

The Energy Performance of Buildings Directive is considered to contribute to the New European Bauhaus initiative (Recital 3), for example in the dimension of sustainability through enhanced energy performance and emission reductions as brought about through the EPBD. Annex VII requires Member States to define reference buildings to determine the energy and emission performance of buildings. Therefore the introduced article is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments in those parts of the text.

Amendment 117

Proposal for a directive Article 8 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

(a) from 1 January 2027, for all buildings undergoing major renovation;

(b) from 1 January 2030, for all buildings that are being issued Energy Performance Certificates.

Or. en

Justification

This Directive introduces the framework for calculating lifecycle GWP in Article 7 § 2 and Annex III. The amendment is hence inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 118

Proposal for a directive Article 8 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

3. Member States shall ***ensure***, in relation to buildings undergoing major renovation, ***that the deployment of*** high-efficiency alternative systems ***is***

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 .

encouraged, in so far as that is technically, functionally and economically feasible.
Member States shall *ensure, major building renovations*, address *the issues of healthy indoor environmental quality conditions, high capacity to mitigate and adapt to climate change though inter alia green infrastructures, carbon removals and carbon storage, adhere to fire safety standards, mitigate risks related to intense seismic activity and the removal of hazardous substances including asbestos.* *Member States shall ensure*, in relation to buildings undergoing major renovation, *and buildings undergoing renovations comprising commonly used spaces such as entries, staircases, lifts and parking, as well as toilets/sanitary areas*, the accessibility for persons with disabilities.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and because the amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 119

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3a. *Member States shall introduce national measures to prohibit fossil fuel based technical building systems in buildings undergoing major renovations by ... [date of entry into force of this recast Directive]. Member States shall ensure that renovations involving the replacement of fossil fuel based technical building systems prioritise vulnerable households and people living in social housing.*

Or. en

Justification

This Directive introduces the provisions on phasing out fossil fuel use in buildings in Article 15 § 10, Article 26 § 2, and Article 11. The amendment is hence inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 120

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3b. By 1 January 2027, Member States shall take special administrative and financial measures to encourage the deep 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. If a building is unoccupied for longer than two years, Member States shall ensure that it is renovated to comply with the relevant requirements and put at disposal of new occupants.

Or. en

Justification

Due to the investment gap in social and affordable housing, financialisation of the sector and other factors of the housing crisis, there is not enough affordable housing in Europe. Renovation of unoccupied buildings can help to alleviate inadequate housing and homelessness. The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 121

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3c. Member States shall ensure that, for buildings undergoing major renovation, the following requirements

apply:

(a) by 2025, at least 15% of secondary, locally sourced materials are used in buildings based upon current average levels;

(b) by 2030, at least double the current rate of use of secondary materials for each material class;

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 122

Proposal for a directive

Article 8 – paragraph 3 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3d. Member States shall set limits for life-cycle GWP of renovated buildings that decrease every five years, by 1 January 2030, in accordance with the harmonised methodology set at Union level.

Or. en

Justification

This Directive introduces the framework for calculating lifecycle GWP in Article 7 § 2 and Annex III. Therefore, the amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 123

Proposal for a directive

Article 8 – paragraph 3 e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3e. Member States shall ensure that existing buildings are renovated to comply

with the requirements of Article 9 and put at the disposal of new occupants in case they are unoccupied for longer than two years through special administrative and financial measures.

Or. en

Amendment 124

Proposal for a directive Article 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 8a

Social safeguards for building renovations

- 1. By ... [date of transposition of this recast Directive] Member States shall adopt a comprehensive set of legal, financial and regulatory measures to prevent and tackle detrimental effects which the implementation of energy efficiency measures may otherwise have on vulnerable households, including rising rent prices (social safeguards).***
- 2. Member States shall develop social safeguards as part of an inclusive stakeholder process encompassing social organisations, representatives of homeowners' and tenants' cooperatives and associations, housing providers, consumer organisations, women and accessibility organisations, local authorities, local energy, flexibility, and mobility providers and stakeholders from the construction, energy efficiency, and renewable industries. Member States shall ensure a mapping of all financial and non-financial barriers to the roll-out of minimum energy performance standards, in order to remove them through changes in their national frameworks. This shall comprise an impact analysis of the effects the implementation of the minimum***

energy performance standards on rent levels and on the situation of vulnerable households that are homeowners.

3. Member States shall introduce a toolbox of effective social safeguards and guarantees, in particular to protect vulnerable households to ensure the protection of their rights and shield them from evictions. Such safeguards shall in particular address the issue of “non-take-up” to ensure lowest incomes group will be reached out through these frameworks, through sufficient information, as well as personalised technical and administrative support. Such safeguards shall comprise those mentioned in Article 15, as well as other measures identified subsequent to the assessment in paragraph 2 including rent support, caps on rent increases, as locally appropriate, or other policies to prevent eviction through renovation ('renoviction').

Or. en

Justification

The social dimension of EU energy policy has been recognised since 2016. The Fit for 55 package introduces a social climate fund through a Regulation (COM(2021) 568 final) and a definition of energy poverty through the energy efficiency directive (COM(2021) 558 final) and this Directive contains specific provisions in Articles 9, 15 and 26, to provide an adequate framework for the introduction of minimum energy performance standards. This article is hence inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 125

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 126

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 127

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 128

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 129

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 2030, at least energy performance class **C**;

Or. en

Amendment 130

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 **D**; and

Or. en

Amendment 131

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 2033, at least energy performance class **C**;

Or. en

Amendment 132

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

Member States shall establish ***linear*** timelines for the buildings referred to in this paragraph to achieve higher energy performance classes, in line with the

energy performance classes **by 2040 and 2050**, in line with the pathway for transforming the national building stock into zero-emission buildings.

pathway for transforming the national building stock into zero-emission buildings **and achieving the climate neutrality target**.

Or. en

Amendment 133

Proposal for a directive

Article 9 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

2. In addition to the minimum energy performance standards established pursuant to paragraph 1, each Member State **may** establish minimum energy performance standards for the renovation of all other existing buildings.

Amendment

2. In addition to the minimum energy performance standards established pursuant to paragraph 1, each Member State **shall** establish minimum energy performance standards for the renovation of all other existing buildings.

Or. en

Amendment 134

Proposal for a directive

Article 9 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Where established, the minimum energy performance standards shall be designed with a view to the national roadmap and the **2030, 2040 and 2050** targets contained in the Member State's building renovation plan and to the transformation of the national building stock into zero-emission buildings by 2050.

Amendment

The minimum energy performance standards shall be designed with a view to the national roadmap and the **quinquennial** targets contained in the Member State's building renovation plan and to the transformation of the national building stock into zero-emission buildings by 2050.

Or. en

Amendment 135

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 provide incentives for deep renovations by providing the highest financial support to renovations bringing the building, especially worst performing ones, to the highest energy class;***

Or. en

Amendment 136

Proposal for a directive

Article 9 – paragraph 5 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

5. Member States may decide not to apply the minimum energy performance standards referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 to the following categories of buildings:

Amendment

5. Member States may decide not to apply the minimum energy performance standards referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 to the following categories of buildings ***from the moment these buildings have achieved energy class D and in so far as compliance with higher standards would unacceptably alter their character or appearance:***

Or. en

Amendment 137

Proposal for a directive

Article 9 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 9a

Solar energy in buildings

1. Member States shall ensure that by 1 January 2025 all new buildings are designed to optimise their solar energy generation potential on the basis of the solar irradiance of the site and enable the cost-effective installation of solar technologies.

2. Member States shall ensure that all existing buildings undergoing major renovation, renovation of the roof, or replacement of technical building systems are combined with the deployment of suitable solar energy installations.

3. Member States shall ensure that suitable solar energy installations are deployed:

(a) by 1 January 2025, on all new public and commercial buildings with useful floor area larger than 250 square meters;

(b) by 31 December 2027, on all existing public and commercial buildings with useful floor area larger than 250 square meters; and

(c) by 31 December 2030, on all existing buildings.

Member States shall define and make publicly available national criteria for the practical implementation of these obligations, in accordance with the assessed technical and economic potential of the solar energy installations and the characteristics of the buildings covered by this obligation.

4. Member States shall establish a pathway with numerical targets for their national contribution to the deployment of solar energy and heat pumps in buildings in their national building renovation plans in accordance with Article 3, with a view to reaching the Union's objective of at least 70 million solar energy installations by 2030 and at least 10 million heat pumps installations in buildings by 2027.

5. Member States shall ensure that their regulatory frameworks provide the necessary administrative, technical and financial capacities and incentives for the deployment of solar energy in buildings, including in combination with technical building systems such as domestic batteries or heat pumps for self-consumption.

Member States shall ensure that representatives of national regulatory authorities, distribution system operators, renewable energy communities, consumer organisations storage providers and other stakeholders assess the need for necessary additional measures with regard to the distribution system to achieve the objectives of this Article. This shall include the required connection and procurement of flexible distributed energy generation in line with the provisions of the Regulation (EU) 2019/943^{1a} and the Directive (EU) 2019/944^{1b}, in particular considering a necessary level-playing field and fair remuneration for active customers and energy communities.

^{1a} Regulation (EU) 2019/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the internal market for electricity (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 54).

^{1b} Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on common rules for the internal market for electricity and amending Directive 2012/27/EU (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 125).

Or. en

Justification

Directive COM(2022) 222 (final) amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency introduces a new Article 9a on solar energy in buildings, also in line with the requirements for zero emission buildings spelled out in Article 7 and Annex III of this Directive. The amendment is hence inextricably

linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 138

Proposal for a directive Article 10 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. By **31 December** 2024, Member States shall introduce a scheme of renovation passports ***based on*** the common framework established in accordance with paragraph 1.

Amendment

2. By **1 July** 2024, Member States shall introduce a scheme of renovation passports ***implementing*** the common framework established in accordance with paragraph 1.

Or. en

Amendment 139

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

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) it shall be issued by a qualified and certified expert, following an on-site visit;

Amendment

(a) it shall be issued ***both digitally and in a design suitable for printing*** by a qualified and certified expert, following an on-site visit;

Or. en

Amendment 140

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

Amendment

(b) it shall comprise a ***holistic*** renovation roadmap indicating a ***limited*** 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 ***and in line with the***

the latest;

energy efficiency first principle;

Or. en

Amendment 141

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 benefits in terms of ***individual or collective generation and self consumption of renewable energy***, energy savings, savings on energy bills and ***whole life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions*** reductions, ***the estimated costs for each renovation step, the Bill of Materials*** as well as wider benefits related to health, comfort, ***indoor environmental quality, safety such as fire, electrical, and seismic safety***, and the improved adaptive capacity of the building to climate change, ***circularity and sufficiency***; and

Or. en

Amendment 142

Proposal for a directive

Article 10 – paragraph 3 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) it shall contain information about potential financial and technical support.

Amendment

(d) it shall contain information about potential financial and technical support ***and updated contact details of the nearest one-stop-shop.***

Or. en

Amendment 143

Proposal for a directive

Article 11 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. 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

1. 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 ***especially for hydronic balancing*** which are installed in new or existing buildings. When setting up the requirements, Member States shall ***require the use of technologies that belong in the five highest efficiency classes in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation 811/2013^{1a} and Commission Delegated Regulation 812/2013^{1b}.***

^{1a} ***Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 811/2013 of 18 February 2013 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the energy labelling of space heaters, combination heaters, packages of space heater, temperature control and solar device and packages of combination heater, temperature control and solar device (OJ L 239, 6.9.2013, p. 1).***

^{1b} ***Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 812/2013 of 18 February 2013 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the energy labelling of water heaters, hot water storage tanks and packages of water heater and solar device (OJ L 239, 6.9.2013, p. 83).***

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 144

Proposal for a directive

Article 11 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

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.*

Amendment

Member States *shall* set requirements related to the type of fuel used by heat generators *in line with phasing out fossil fuels in heating and cooling by 2035 at the latest.*

Or. en

Justification

This Directive introduces the provisions on phasing out fossil fuel use in buildings in Article 15 § 10, Article 26 § 2, and Article 11. Therefore, the amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 145

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.]

Or. en

Justification

The concept of “cost optimality” is insufficiently framed in this Directive and the empowerment should also be subject to review. The co-legislators should consider anchoring in the legislative act other general principles framing this concept.

Amendment 146

Proposal for a directive Article 11 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States shall require zero-emission buildings to be equipped with measuring and control devices for the monitoring and regulation of indoor *air* quality. In existing buildings, the installation of such devices shall be required, where technically and economically feasible, ***when a building undergoes a major renovation.***

Amendment

3. Member States shall require zero-emission buildings to be equipped with measuring and control devices for the monitoring and regulation of indoor ***environmental*** quality. In ***new and existing buildings undergoing a major renovation***, the installation of such devices shall be required, where technically and economically feasible. ***When considering the economic feasibility of an installation, Member States shall also take fully account of health benefits of the renovation.***

Or. en

Amendment 147

Proposal for a directive Article 11 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. Member States shall ensure that, when a technical building system is installed, the overall energy performance of the altered part, and where relevant, of the complete altered system, is assessed. The results shall be documented and passed on to the building owner, so that they remain available and can be used for the verification of compliance with the minimum requirements laid down pursuant to paragraph 1 and the issue of energy performance certificates.

Amendment

4. Member States shall ensure that, when a technical building system is installed ***or partly altered***, the overall energy performance of the altered part, and where relevant, of the complete altered system, is assessed. The results shall be documented and passed on to the building owner, so that they remain available and can be used for the verification of compliance with the minimum requirements laid down pursuant to paragraph 1 and the issue of energy performance certificates.

Or. en

Amendment 148

Proposal for a directive

Article 11 – paragraph 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4a. Member States shall implement measures with a view to the phase out of fossil fuel based technical building systems, in particular:

(a) a prohibition against the installation of fossil fuel infrastructure in new buildings from ... [the date of entry into force of this recast Directive];

(b) a prohibition against the installation of fossil fuel based technical building systems in renovated buildings as ... [of the entry into force of this recast Directive];

(c) a complete phase-out of the use of fossil fuel based technical building systems in all buildings by 2035 at the latest;

Or. en

Justification

This Directive introduces the provisions on phasing out fossil fuel use in buildings in Article 15 § 10, Article 26 § 2, and Article 11. Therefore, the amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 149

Proposal for a directive

Article 11 – paragraph 4 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4b. Member States shall require that, where technically and economically feasible, non-residential buildings are equipped with automatic lighting controls.

The automatic lighting controls shall be capable of:

- (a) zoned occupancy control for indoor lighting with automatic detection;*
- (b) zoned automatic dimming of the lighting power based on daylight levels (when daylight is present);*
- (c) enabling continuous monitoring, logging and fault detection;*
- (d) allowing end-user control; and*
- (e) allowing communication with relevant connected technical building systems inside the building.*

Or. en

Justification

Efficient energy use for lightening is an important factor, especially in non residential buildings, and respective measures are necessary as part of the provisions on technical building systems. The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 150

Proposal for a directive Article 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 11a

Indoor environmental quality

- 1. Member States shall set requirements for the implementation of adequate indoor environmental quality standards in buildings in order to maintain a healthy indoor environment quality.**
- 2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 29 to supplement this Directive by establishing a methodology framework for calculating the indoor environmental quality standards.**

3. Member States shall ensure that, after buildings undergo major renovation, they comply with minimal indoor environmental quality standards.

Or. en

Justification

This Directive recognises the importance of indoor climate conditions and a healthy indoor environment in Articles 1, 2, 5, 7, 8 and 11. The new article is inextricably linked to the existing provisions and suggests an indicator and policy tool to advance work in this field in line with the named provisions and the subject matter of this Directive as spelled out in Article 1(1).

Amendment 151

Proposal for a directive

Article 12 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

1. ***With regard to new non-residential buildings and non-residential buildings undergoing major renovation***, with more ***than five*** parking spaces, Member States shall ensure:

Amendment

1. ***Member States shall ensure the following, by ... [the date of transposition of this recast Directive], that new non-residential buildings and non-residential buildings undergoing major renovation, with three or more parking spaces, where:***

(a) the car park is located inside the building, and, for major renovations, renovation measures include the car park or the electrical infrastructure of the building;

(b) 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, or

(c) the renovation concerns the car park or the electrical infrastructure of the building;

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 152

Proposal for a directive

Article 12 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) the installation of at least one recharging point;

(a) the installation of at least one recharging point *for every five parking spaces*;

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 153

Proposal for a directive

Article 12 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 154

Proposal for a directive

Article 12 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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.

deleted

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 155

Proposal for a directive Article 12 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

2. With regard to all non-residential buildings with more than **ten** parking spaces, Member States shall ensure the installation of at least one recharging point for every ten parking spaces, and at least **two** 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.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 156

Proposal for a directive Article 12 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

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.

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 157

Proposal for a directive

Article 12 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4. With regard to new residential buildings and residential buildings undergoing major renovation, with more than three parking spaces, Member States shall ensure:

4. Member States shall ensure the following, by ... [the date of transposition of this recast Directive] new residential buildings and residential buildings undergoing major renovation, with more than three parking spaces, *where*

(a) the car park is located inside the building, and, for major renovations, renovation measures include the car park or the electrical infrastructure of the building;

(b) 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, or

(c) the renovation concerns the car park or the electrical infrastructure of the building.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 158

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b a) the installation of at least one recharging point for electric vehicles;

By way of derogation from paragraph 3, in new residential buildings with at least three dwellings and where there are no car parking spaces, Member States shall ensure at least two bicycle parking spaces for every dwelling.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 159

Proposal for a directive

Article 12 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1

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.

deleted

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 160

Proposal for a directive

Article 12 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 2

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 is dimensioned to enable the simultaneous use of recharging points on all parking spaces.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 161

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 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.

Amendment

deleted

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 162

Proposal for a directive Article 12 – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission

6. Member States shall ensure that the recharging points referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 are capable of smart charging and, **where appropriate**, bidirectional charging, and that they are operated based on non-proprietary and non-discriminatory communication protocols and standards, in an interoperable manner, and in compliance with any legal standards and protocols in the delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 19(6) and Article 19(7) of Regulation (EU) .../... [AFIR].

Amendment

6. Member States shall ensure that the recharging points referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 are capable of smart charging and bidirectional charging, and that they are operated based on non-proprietary and non-discriminatory communication protocols and standards, in an interoperable manner, and in compliance with any legal standards and protocols in the delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 19(6) and Article 19(7) of Regulation (EU) .../... [AFIR].

Or. en

Amendment 163

Proposal for a directive Article 12 – paragraph 7

Text proposed by the Commission

7. Member States shall **encourage** that operators of non-publicly accessible recharging points operate them in accordance with Article 5(4) of Regulation (EU) .../....[AFIR], where applicable.

Amendment

7. Member States shall **ensure** that operators of non-publicly accessible recharging points operate them in accordance with Article 5(4) of Regulation (EU) .../....[AFIR], where applicable.

Or. en

Amendment 164

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

Text proposed by the Commission

8. 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

8. 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, ***and align*** property and tenancy law of the Member States ***with the ‘Right to Plug’ for all Europeans.*** ***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.***

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 165

Proposal for a directive

Article 12 – paragraph 8 – subparagraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

For owners and tenants not having the possibility to install a recharging point at their place of residence, Member States shall provide for measures allowing them to request the installation of a publicly available recharging point near their place of residence, in accordance with the objectives of Regulation (EU) .../... [AFIR]. Member States shall provide for the appropriate measures to manage the number of publicly accessible recharging points installed according to the number of requests received within the same areas.

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 166

**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 ***climate, energy, biodiversity*** and urban planning.

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 167

**Proposal for a directive
Article 12 – paragraph 9 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

9 a. Member States shall update their national building codes in order to replace ‘minimum’ car parking requirements with ‘maximum’ car parking requirements, particularly in those areas that are already well served by public transport and active mobility options.

Member States shall support local authorities in developing and implementing sustainable urban mobility plans (SUMPSs) with a particular focus on the integration of housing policies with sustainable mobility and urban planning, hereby ensuring and prioritising

accessibility of all new major urban developments by active mobility and public transport.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 168

**Proposal for a directive
Article 13 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 13a

Accessibility of common spaces in buildings

- 1. Member States shall ensure that, by ... [the date referred to in Article 34], all commonly used spaces of new buildings, buildings undergoing major renovations, and buildings undergoing renovations concerning the commonly used spaces in and adjacent to buildings, such as entries, staircases and lifts, parkings, sanitary installations and other commonly used spaces, comply with norm EN 17210 on accessibility of the built environment.***
- 2. When laying down the relevant rules in building codes, Member States shall redefine existing parking spaces and other common use spaces in and adjacent to buildings as accessibility spaces, allowing for the use of accessibility and zero emission mobility solutions, including with wheelchairs, electric wheelchairs, tricycles, pushchairs and bikes.***
- 3. Member States shall ensure the accessibility of recharging points and plugs in parking spaces and accessibility***

spaces for persons with disabilities.

4. Member States shall ensure the accessibility for persons with disabilities for public buildings, also when these are officially protected as part of a designated environment or because of their special architectural or historical merit.

Or. en

Justification

This Directive requires accessibility for persons with disabilities in Articles 7, 8 and 26. The introduction of a dedicated article to spell out details to these provisions is therefore required for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 169

Proposal for a directive

Article 14 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. 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 with paragraph 6.

Amendment

1. Member States shall ensure that the building owners, tenants and managers can have direct access to their building systems' data. ***The building systems' data shall be publicly available provided that the data is aggregated and anonymised.*** 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 with paragraph 5.

Or. en

Amendment 170

Proposal for a directive

Article 14 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

For the purpose of this Directive, building systems data shall include at least all data related to the energy performance of building elements, the energy performance of building services, building automation and control systems, meters and charging points for e-mobility.

Amendment

For the purpose of this Directive, building systems data shall include at least all data related to the energy performance of building elements, the energy performance of building services, ***the planned phase out of any fossil fuel based technical building system***, building automation and control systems, meters and charging points for e-mobility.

Or. en

Amendment 171

**Proposal for a directive
Article 14 – paragraph 2**

Text proposed by the Commission

2. When laying down the rules regarding the management and exchange of data, Member States or, where a Member State has so provided, the designated competent authorities, shall specify the rules on the access to building systems data by eligible parties in accordance with this Article and the applicable Union legal framework.

Amendment

2. When laying down the rules regarding the management and exchange of data, Member States or, where a Member State has so provided, the designated competent authorities, shall specify the rules on the access to building systems data by eligible parties in accordance with this Article and the applicable Union legal framework. ***The rules on the access and any charges shall not constitute a barrier nor create discrimination for third parties to access the building's data.***

Or. en

Amendment 172

**Proposal for a directive
Article 14 – paragraph 3**

Text proposed by the Commission

3. No additional costs shall be charged

Amendment

3. No additional costs shall be charged

to the building owner, tenant or manager for access to their data or for a request to make their data available to a third party. Member States shall be responsible for setting the relevant charges for access to data by other eligible parties such as financial institutions, aggregators, energy suppliers, energy services providers and National Statistical Institutes or other national authorities responsible for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics. Member States or, where applicable, the designated competent authorities, shall ensure that any charges imposed by regulated entities that provide data services are reasonable and duly justified.

to the building owner, tenant or manager for access to their data or for a request to make their data available to a third party. Member States shall be responsible for setting the relevant charges for access to data by other eligible parties such as financial institutions, aggregators, energy suppliers, energy services providers and National Statistical Institutes or other national authorities responsible for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics. ***The rules on the access and any charges shall not constitute a barrier nor create discrimination for third parties to access the building's data.*** Member States or, where applicable, the designated competent authorities, shall ensure that any charges imposed by regulated entities that provide data services are reasonable and duly justified.

Or. en

Amendment 173

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 financing, support measures and other instruments ***in combination with Union funding such as the Recovery and Resilience Facility, the Social Climate Fund and the cohesion policy funds. They shall ring-fence appropriate amounts in the implementation of Union programmes and in national financing schemes for renovations, and dedicate appropriate financing for the renovation of buildings inhabited by vulnerable households and people living in social housing.***

Or. en

Amendment 174

Proposal for a directive Article 15 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Member States shall **take appropriate regulatory measures to remove non-economic barriers to** building renovation. **With regard to buildings with more than one building unit, such measures may include removing unanimity requirements in co-ownership structures, or allowing co-ownership structures to be direct recipients of financial support.**

Amendment

2. Member States shall **put in place and design simple procedures ensuring easy access to financing for households that are tailored to the needs of different building owners and tenants 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.**

Or. en

Amendment 175

Proposal for a directive Article 15 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2a. Member States shall ensure that energy performance certificates assessments and building renovation passports are made available for free for vulnerable households.

Or. en

Amendment 176

Proposal for a directive Article 15 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. Member States shall **make best**

3. Member States shall **take**

cost-effective use of national financing and financing available established at Union level, in particular the Recovery and Resilience Facility, the Social Climate Fund, cohesion policy funds, InvestEU, auctioning revenues from emission trading pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC [amended ETS] and other public funding sources.

appropriate regulatory measures to remove non-economic barriers to building renovation. With regard to buildings with more than one building unit, such measures shall include removing unanimity requirements in co-ownership structures, adapt the mandate and responsibilities of building managers in the handling of the energy renovation projects, or allowing co-ownership structures to be direct recipients of financial support.

Or. en

Amendment 177

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 ***ensure the availability of the following*** enabling funding and ***financing*** tools ***to promote renovations***: Energy efficiency loans and mortgages for building renovation, energy performance contracting, fiscal incentives, ***including reduced tax rates on renovation works and materials***, on-tax schemes, ***on bill*** schemes, guarantee funds, funds targeting deep renovations, funds targeting ***deep*** renovations with energy savings ***corresponding to achieving zero emission building standard and the reduction of whole life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions*** in line with ***Annex III***. ***All tools shall have a dedicated section for vulnerable groups and minimum funding targets reserved at a level in line with national percentages of groups that cannot access traditional mortgages or loans, such as low income, elderly, and single parent households and households at risk of or in energy poverty.***

Or. en

Amendment 178

Proposal for a directive Article 15 – paragraph 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4a. By ... [the date the date of transposition of this recast Directive], the Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 29 to supplement this Directive by establishing a common methodology for mortgage portfolio standards to align the energy and emissions performance of their portfolios with Union climate targets.

The delegated act shall ensure that mortgage portfolio standards:

- (a) guide investments into a zero emission building stock by 2050, including for public buildings and in line with Eurostat guidance on the recording of Energy Performance Contracts in government accounts;**
- (b) are in line with National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan trajectories and reflect the urgency of delivering energy efficiency in the context of European energy security; and**
- (c) specify the criteria for complementary measures to Mortgage Portfolio Standards protective of low-income households, including both accuracy of the creditworthiness assessment regarding energy efficient renovation benefits and inclusion pathways for low-income households via complementary financial instruments like grants and guarantee funds, in line with the Directive 2014/17/EU.**

^{1a} Directive 2014/17/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 February 2014 on credit agreements for

consumers relating to residential immovable property and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2013/36/EU and Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010 (OJ L 60, 28.2.2014, p. 34).

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 179

**Proposal for a directive
Article 15 – paragraph 4 b (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4b. Member States shall ensure that the Mortgage Portfolio Standards are combined with other financial tools, including grants, subsidies, and guarantee funds and other enabling tools such as one-stop-shops, especially for low-income households' inclusion and in line with the Article 22 of the Directive 2012/27/EU. Member States shall ensure that the combination covers both existing and newly contracted mortgages.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 180

**Proposal for a directive
Article 15 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 1**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Member States shall facilitate the aggregation of projects to enable investor

Member States shall facilitate the aggregation of projects to enable investor

access as well as packaged solutions for potential clients.

access as well as packaged solutions for potential clients. *To ensure a level playing field and make maximum use of the available investment potential Member States shall ensure that such instruments are developed in a way that is accessible to organisations with lower administrative, financial, and organisational capacities, including but not limited to small and medium sized enterprises, energy communities, citizen-led initiatives, local authorities, and energy agencies. Member States shall provide support to local initiatives, such as citizen-led renovation programmes and programmes for renewable of heating and cooling at neighbourhood or municipal level.*

Or. en

Amendment 181

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 *and accessibility* lending products for building renovations are offered widely and in a non-discriminatory manner by financial institutions and are visible and accessible to *all* 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 in the reduction GHG emissions from buildings*.

Or. en

Amendment 182

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 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, ***energy communities, citizen-led initiatives, local authorities, and energy agencies.***

Or. en

Amendment 183

Proposal for a directive Article 15 – paragraph 7

Text proposed by the Commission

7. Member States shall put in place measures and financing to promote education and training to ensure that there is a sufficient workforce with the appropriate level of skills corresponding to the needs in the building sector.

Amendment

7. Member States shall put in place measures and financing to promote education and training to ensure that there is a sufficient workforce with the appropriate level of skills corresponding to the needs in the building sector ***with due regard to the gender dimension.***

Or. en

Amendment 184

Proposal for a directive Article 15 – paragraph 8

Text proposed by the Commission

8. The Commission shall, ***where***

Amendment

8. The Commission shall assist

appropriate, assist *upon request* Member States in setting up national or regional financial support programmes with the aim of increasing the energy performance *of* buildings, especially of existing buildings, by supporting the exchange of best practice between the responsible national or regional authorities or bodies.

Member States in setting up national or regional financial support programmes with the aim of increasing the energy performance *and reducing GHG emissions from* buildings, especially of existing buildings, *including* by supporting the exchange of best practice between the responsible national or regional authorities or bodies.

Or. en

Amendment 185

Proposal for a directive Article 15 – paragraph 9 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

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:

Amendment

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

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 186

Proposal for a directive Article 15 – paragraph 9 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(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

Amendment

(a) the energy performance *and GHG reduction* of the equipment or material used for the renovation; in which case, the equipment or material used for the

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

renovation is to be installed by an installer with the relevant level of certification or qualification and shall comply with ***at least*** minimum energy performance ***or higher reference values*** requirements for building elements;

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 187

Proposal for a directive

Article 15 – paragraph 9 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) standard values for calculation of energy savings in buildings;

Amendment

(b) standard values for calculation of energy ***and GHG emission*** savings in buildings;

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 188

Proposal for a directive

Article 15 – paragraph 9 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

(e) the results of another relevant, transparent and proportionate method that shows the improvement in energy performance.

Amendment

(e) the results of another relevant, transparent and proportionate method that shows the improvement in energy performance, ***including metered energy performance***.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 189

Proposal for a directive

Article 15 – paragraph 9 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

9a. Member States shall ensure that the level of financing corresponds to the level of energy and GHG emission savings achieved, with the highest financial participation reserved for those renovations leading to a ZEB especially renovations of worst performing buildings leading to a ZEB, in accordance with Annex III.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 190

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*

10. By ... [the date of entry into force of this recast Directive], Member States shall not provide any financial incentives for the installation of boilers *and other technical building installations* powered by fossil fuels.

of the European Parliament and the Council⁴⁶ on the CAP Strategic Plans.

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).

Or. en

Amendment 191

Proposal for a directive

Article 15 – paragraph 11 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

11. 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

11. Member States shall *prioritise* deep renovation, sizeable programmes that address a high number of buildings and, *in particular, the worst performing buildings, including through integrated district renovation programmes. This shall result in all buildings attaining the ZEB standard in accordance with Annex III* with higher financial, fiscal, administrative and technical support.

Or. en

Amendment 192

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 vulnerable households, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing, in line with Article 22 of Directive (EU) .../.... [recast EED].

In particular, Member States shall ensure that lowest income households benefit from cost-neutral renovation schemes, for instance through fully publicly subsidised renovation schemes, or blends between grants and energy performance contracting and on-bill schemes.

Or. en

Amendment 193

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.

They shall introduce effective social safeguards and guarantees, in particular to protect vulnerable households by providing rent support or by imposing caps on rent increases, and by avoiding renovation.

Or. en

Amendment 194

Proposal for a directive

Article 15 – paragraph 13 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

13a. Member States shall take appropriate measures to remove regulatory, statutory, and administrative barriers to the scaling up of not-for-profit housing cooperatives. Member States shall ensure the eligibility of such housing cooperatives to financial incentives. The Commission shall facilitate the exchange of best practices among Member States on the creation of an operational status for not for profit housing cooperatives and shall provide guidance on measures to streamline their introduction.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 195

Proposal for a directive

Article 16 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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.

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 the life-cycle GWP by a numeric indicator of whole life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions in kgCO₂e/m²*** 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. ***The energy performance certificate shall include additional numeric indicators notably total annual energy consumption (kWh/year), energy consumption per square metre per year (kWh/m²/year), and energy needs for heating, cooling, ventilation and hot water, deducting losses and adding gains according to EN ISO 52000 in kWh/m²/year, and may include additional efficiency and safety requirements for appliances.***

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 196

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

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 ***the letters A+, A, B, C, D, E, F and G. The letter A+ shall correspond to 'energy plus buildings' as defined in Article 2, point 2b (new)***. 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

on their territory.

the energy performance classes. Member States shall ensure a common visual identity for energy performance certificates on their territory.

Or. en

Amendment 197

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 issued ***in a clear and easily legible manner*** by independent experts following an on-site visit.

Or. en

Amendment 198

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-optimal*** 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.

Or. en

Amendment 199

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 an assessment of ***the remaining economic lifetime of the technical building -systems, and 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.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 200

Proposal for a directive Article 16 – paragraph 7

Text proposed by the Commission

7. The energy performance certificate shall provide an indication as to where the owner or tenant can receive more detailed information, including as regards the ***cost-effectiveness*** of the recommendations made in the energy performance certificate. The evaluation of cost ***effectiveness*** shall be based on a set of standard conditions, such as the assessment of energy savings and underlying energy prices and a preliminary cost forecast. In addition, it shall contain information on the steps to be taken to implement the recommendations. Other information on related topics, such as energy audits or incentives of a financial or other nature and financing possibilities ,

Amendment

7. The energy performance certificate shall provide an indication as to where the owner or tenant can receive more detailed information, including as regards the ***cost optimality*** of the recommendations made in the energy performance certificate. The evaluation of cost ***optimality*** shall be based on a set of standard conditions ***in line with Article 6***, such as the assessment of energy savings and underlying energy prices and a preliminary cost forecast. In addition, it shall contain information on the steps to be taken to implement the recommendations. Other information on related topics, such as energy audits or incentives of a financial or other nature and financing possibilities,

or advice on how to increase the climate resilience of the building, may also be provided to the owner or tenant.

or advice on how to increase the climate resilience of the building, ***and the safety of installed appliances*** may also be provided to the owner or tenant.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 201

Proposal for a directive Article 16 – paragraph 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

7a. Once the relevant reporting mechanisms and targets under Articles 7, 8 and 11a are in force, the energy performance certificate shall include recommendations for the improvement of indoor environmental quality, the cost effective improvement of the reduction of life-cycle and embodied greenhouse gases emissions and advice on how to increase the circularity, sufficiency, and climate resilience of the building.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 202

Proposal for a directive Article 16 – paragraph 10

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

10. The validity of the energy performance certificate shall not exceed five years. However for buildings with an

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.

energy performance class A+, A, B or C established pursuant to paragraph 2, the validity of the energy performance certificate shall not exceed 10 years.

Or. en

Amendment 203

Proposal for a directive

Article 16 – paragraph 11 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

11. 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 issuing the updated certificate.***

Or. en

Amendment 204

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, ***in order to reduce the cost of issuing the updated certificate.***

Or. en

Amendment 205

Proposal for a directive

Article 16 – paragraph 11 – subparagraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Member States shall ensure that renovations passports are easily available to building owners as part of the Energy Performance Certificates.

Or. en

Amendment 206

Proposal for a directive

Article 17 – paragraph 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

7a. Member States shall require that when the refinancing of a mortgage for individual homeowners or multi-unit buildings is opened, the owners benefit from properly factored in improved solvency from energy retrofit to assess the resulting debt ratio from their mortgage lender or intermediary, based on the energy performance certificate issued at that time.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text, linked to Article 15.

Amendment 207

Proposal for a directive

Article 19 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

The database shall allow data to be gathered related to energy performance certificates, inspections, the building renovation passport, the smart readiness indicator and the calculated or metered energy consumption of the buildings covered.

Amendment

The database shall allow data to be gathered related to energy performance certificates, inspections, the building renovation passport, the smart readiness indicator and the calculated or metered energy consumption of the buildings covered. ***In order to augment this database, building typologies and energy building benchmarking may also be gathered.***

Or. en

Amendment 208

**Proposal for a directive
Article 19 – paragraph 2**

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The database shall be **publicly** accessible, in compliance with Union and national data protection rules. Member States shall ensure access to the full energy performance certificate for building owners, tenants and managers, **and** to financial institutions as regards the buildings in their investment portfolio. For buildings offered for rent or sale, Member States shall ensure access to the full energy performance certificate for prospective tenants or buyers.

Amendment

2. The database shall be accessible ***by stakeholders who have a legitimate interest in the information contained therein***, in compliance with Union and national data protection rules. Member States shall ensure access to the full energy performance certificate for building owners, tenants and managers, ***energy assessors who issue the Energy Performance Certificates, and to the public provided that the data is aggregated and anonymised as well as*** to financial institutions as regards the buildings in their investment portfolio ***in a machine readable format***. For buildings offered for rent or sale, Member States shall ensure access to the full energy performance certificate for prospective tenants or buyers.

Or. en

Amendment 209

Proposal for a directive Article 19 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States shall make publicly available information on the share of buildings in the national building stock covered by energy performance certificates and aggregated or anonymised data on the energy performance of the buildings covered. The public information shall be updated at least twice per year. Member States shall make anonymised or aggregated information available to public and research institutions such as National Statistics Institutes, upon request.

Amendment

3. Member States shall make publicly available information on the share of buildings in the national building stock covered by energy performance certificates and aggregated or anonymised data on the energy performance, ***life-cycle GWP, and energy consumption*** of the buildings covered. The public information shall be updated at least twice per year. Member States shall make anonymised or aggregated information available to public and research institutions such as National Statistics Institutes, upon request.

Or. en

Amendment 210

Proposal for a directive Article 19 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

5. 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

5. The Commission shall, by ***1 January*** 2024, adopt ***a delegated*** act ***in accordance with Article 29 to supplement this Directive by establishing*** a common template for the transfer of the information to the Building Stock Observatory.

Or. en

Amendment 211

Proposal for a directive Article 19 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 30(3).

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 212

Proposal for a directive Article 20 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. Member States may set different inspection frequencies depending on the type and effective rated output of the system whilst taking into account the costs of the inspection of the system and the estimated energy cost savings that may result from the inspection. Systems shall be inspected at least every five years. Systems with generators of an effective rated output of more than 290 kW shall be inspected at least every two years.

3. Member States may set different inspection frequencies depending on the type and effective rated output of the system whilst taking into account the costs of the inspection of the system and the estimated energy cost savings that may result from the inspection. Systems shall be inspected at least every five years. Systems with generators of an effective rated output of more than 290 kW ***and those based on fossil fuels of all sizes*** shall be inspected at least every two years.

Or. en

Amendment 213

Proposal for a directive Article 20 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

6. ***Provided that the overall impact is equivalent to that resulting from paragraph 1,*** Member States ***may opt to*** take measures to ensure the provision of advice to users concerning the replacement of generators, other modifications to the system and alternative solutions to assess

6. Member States ***shall*** take measures to ensure the provision of advice to users concerning the replacement of generators, other modifications to the system and alternative solutions to assess the performance, efficiency and appropriate size of those systems.

the performance, efficiency and appropriate size of those systems.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 214

Proposal for a directive

Article 20 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Before applying the alternative measures referred to in the first subparagraph of this paragraph, each Member State shall, by means of submitting a report to the Commission, document the equivalence of the impact of those measures to the impact of the measures referred to in paragraph 1.

deleted

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 215

Proposal for a directive

Article 20 – paragraph 10

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

10. Member States shall put in place inspection schemes or alternative measures including digital tools, to certify that the delivered construction and renovation works meet the designed energy performance and are compliant with the minimum energy performance requirements as laid down in by the

10. Member States shall put in place inspection schemes or alternative measures including digital tools, to certify that the delivered construction and renovation works meet the designed energy performance and are compliant with the minimum energy performance, ***operational GHG emissions, indoor environmental***

building codes.

quality, and fire safety requirements as laid down in by the building codes *or equivalent national regulations*.

Or. en

Amendment 216

Proposal for a directive Article 20 – paragraph 11

Text proposed by the Commission

11. Member States shall include a summarised analysis of the inspection schemes and their results as an annex to the building renovation plan referred to in Article 3. *Member States that have chosen the alternative measures indicated in paragraph 6 of this Article shall include a summarised analysis and the results of the alternative measures.*

Amendment

11. Member States shall include a summarised analysis of the inspection schemes and their results as an annex to the building renovation plan referred to in Article 3.

Or. en

Amendment 217

Proposal for a directive Article 21 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

In the case of fossil fuel based technical building systems, the recommendations shall provide for alternative renewables based systems or connections to efficient district heating and cooling systems for any residual demand and consider the economic lifetime of the current installation and the planned phase out.

Or. en

Justification

This Directive introduces the provisions on phasing out fossil fuel use in buildings in Article 15 § 10, Article 26 § 2, and Article 11. This amendment is hence necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 218

**Proposal for a directive
Article 21 – paragraph 3 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3a. The recommendations of the inspection report shall be implemented within a three year-period, accompanied by a verification process carried out by a certified professional.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 219

**Proposal for a directive
Article 22 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The competences of professionals carrying out the verification process shall be assessed and broadened through national programmes and the EU Skills Act at least every three years, considering technological changes. Member States shall support training and education programmes, including with a gender dimension, and in accordance with Article 15.

Or. en

Justification

Amendment inextricably linked to other admissible amendments in Article 15 paragraph 7.

Amendment 220

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

As part of that review, the Commission shall assess the adequate level and timeline of reduction targets for the EU building stock life-cycle GWP based on the harmonised methodology.

Or. en

Justification

This Directive introduces the framework for calculating lifecycle GWP in Article 7 § 2 and Annex III, and the amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 221

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

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. The Commission shall also examine in what manner Member States

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.

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 *integrated* renovation *programmes* applying to a number of buildings in a spatial context instead of a single building.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text, notably linked to the provisions of Article 3, 3a, 7 and Annex III presenting integrated renovation programmes at district level as effective approach to nearby energy supply for ZEBs.

Amendment 222

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 take the necessary measures to inform the owners *and* tenants of buildings or building units and all relevant market actors, *including local and regional authorities and energy communities*, of the different methods and practices that serve to enhance energy performance *such as energy management services, energy performance contracting, and one-stop-shops*. In particular, Member States shall take the necessary measures to provide tailor-made information to vulnerable households. *To that end, Member States shall ensure the creation of at least one one-stop shop per 50.000 inhabitants for the provision of technical, administrative and financial advice and assistance on energy efficiency, including energy renovations of buildings and the take-up of renewable energy for buildings to final customers and final users,*

especially household and small non-household ones. Such one-stop shops should be public, independent and free of charge and may be the same as those established under Article 21 of Directive (EU) .../... [recast EED].

Or. en

(Article 21, (2), second paragraph, i, [recast EED])

Justification

This amendment is necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text, notably linked to the provisions of Article 9 and Article 15 further underlining the role of one-stop shops in the revised Directive.

Amendment 223

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 **and** tenants of buildings on energy performance certificates, including their purpose and objectives, on **cost optimal** 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.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 224

Proposal for a directive Article 26 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States shall ensure that guidance and training are made available for those responsible for implementing this Directive. Such guidance and training shall address the importance of improving energy performance, and shall enable consideration of the optimal combination of improvements in energy efficiency, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, use of energy from renewable sources and use of district heating and cooling when planning, designing, building and renovating industrial or residential areas. Such guidance and training *may* also address structural improvements, adaptation to climate change, fire safety, risks related to intense seismic activity, the removal of hazardous substances including asbestos, air pollutant emissions (including fine particulate matter) and accessibility for persons with disabilities.

Amendment

3. Member States shall ensure that guidance and training are made available for those responsible for implementing this Directive. Such guidance and training shall address the importance of improving energy performance, and shall enable consideration of the optimal combination of improvements in energy efficiency, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, use of energy from renewable sources and use of district heating and cooling when planning, designing, building and renovating industrial or residential areas. Such guidance and training *shall* also address structural improvements, adaptation to climate change, fire safety, risks related to intense seismic activity, the removal of hazardous substances including asbestos, air pollutant emissions (including fine particulate matter) and accessibility for persons with disabilities. ***Member States shall support local and regional authorities, renewable energy communities and citizen energy communities that are promoting energy performance improvements, energy efficiency, renewable energy and the reduction of GHG emissions at a neighbourhood level and in particular, towards vulnerable households.***

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 225

Proposal for a directive Article 26 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. The Commission *is invited to* continuously improve its information services, in particular the website that has been set up as a European portal for energy efficiency in buildings directed towards citizens, professionals and authorities, in order to assist Member States in their information and awareness-raising efforts. Information displayed on that website might include links to relevant European Union and national, regional and local legislation, links to Europa websites that display the National Energy Efficiency Action Plans, links to available financial instruments, as well as best practice examples at national, regional and local level. In the context of the European Regional Development Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the Just Transition Fund, the Commission shall continue and further intensify its information services with the aim of facilitating the use of available funds by providing assistance and information to interested stakeholders, including national, regional and local authorities, on funding possibilities, taking into account the latest changes in the regulatory framework.

Amendment

4. The Commission *shall* continuously improve its information services, in particular the website that has been set up as a European portal for energy efficiency in buildings directed towards citizens, professionals and authorities, in order to assist Member States in their information and awareness-raising efforts. Information displayed on that website might include links to relevant European Union and national, regional and local legislation, links to Europa websites that display the National Energy Efficiency Action Plans, links to available financial instruments, as well as best practice examples at national, regional and local level *including on one-stop shops*. In the context of the European Regional Development Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the Just Transition Fund, *the Social Climate Fund, and the Recovery and Resilience Facility*, the Commission shall continue and further intensify its information services with the aim of facilitating the use of available funds by providing assistance and information *including through the ELENA facility in cooperation with the European Investment Bank* to interested stakeholders, including national, regional and local authorities, on funding possibilities, taking into account the latest changes in the regulatory framework.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 226

Proposal for a directive Article 29 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Articles 6, 7, **10 13** and 28 shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period of time from [date of entry into force of this Directive] .

Amendment

2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Articles 6, 7, **11a, 10, 13, 15, 19** and 28 shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period of time from [date of entry into force of this Directive] .

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 227

Proposal for a directive Article 29 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. The delegation of power referred to in Articles 6, 7, **10, 13** and 28 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.

Amendment

3. The delegation of power referred to in Articles 6, 7, **11a, 10, 13, 15, 19** and 28 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 228

Proposal for a directive

Article 32 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with Articles 1 to 3, 5 to 26, 29 and 32 and Annexes I to III and V to IX by [...] . They shall immediately communicate the text of those measures and a correlation table to the Commission.

Amendment

Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with Articles 1 to 3, 5 to 26, 29 and 32 and Annexes I to III and V to IX by **1 November 2023**. They shall immediately communicate the text of those measures and a correlation table to the Commission.

Or. en

Amendment 229

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – point 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The energy performance of a building shall be determined on the basis of calculated or metered energy use and shall reflect typical energy use for space heating, space cooling, domestic hot water, ventilation, built-in lighting and other technical building systems. Member States shall ensure that the typical energy use is representative of actual operating conditions for each relevant typology and reflects the typical user behaviour. **Where possible**, typical energy use and typical user behaviour shall be based on available national statistics, building codes and metered data.

Amendment

1. The energy performance of a building shall be determined on the basis of calculated or metered energy use and shall reflect typical energy use for space heating, space cooling, domestic hot water, ventilation, built-in lighting and other technical building systems. Member States shall ensure that the typical energy use is representative of actual operating conditions for each relevant typology and reflects the typical user behaviour. Typical energy use and typical user behaviour shall be based on available national statistics, building codes and metered data.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 230

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

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) and an indicator of energy needs for heating, cooling, ventilation and hot water, including transmission and ventilation losses and deducting solar and internal gains according to ISO 52000 in kWh/m²/year*** 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.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 231

Proposal for a directive Annex I – point 1 – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that, where buildings are supplied by district heating or cooling systems, the benefits of such supply are recognised and accounted for in the calculation methodology through individually certified or recognised primary energy factors.

Amendment

Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that, where buildings are supplied by district heating or cooling systems, the benefits of such supply are recognised and accounted for in the calculation methodology, ***in particular the renewable energy share***, through individually certified or recognised

primary energy factors.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 232

**Proposal for a directive
Annex I – point 2 – paragraph 3**

Text proposed by the Commission

The calculation of primary energy shall be based on primary energy factors, (distinguishing non-renewable, renewable and total) per energy carrier, which have to be recognised by the national authorities. Those primary energy factors may be based on national, regional or local information. Primary energy factors may be set on an annual, seasonal, monthly, daily or hourly basis or on more specific information made available for individual district systems .

Amendment

The calculation of primary energy shall be based on ***dynamic*** primary energy factors, (distinguishing non-renewable, renewable and total) per energy carrier, which have to be recognised by the national authorities ***and taking into account the expected energy mix based on its National Energy and Climate Plan***. Those primary energy factors may be based on national, regional or local information. Primary energy factors may be set on an annual, seasonal monthly, daily or hourly basis or on more specific information made available for individual district systems.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 233

**Proposal for a directive
Annex I – point 2 – paragraph 4**

Text proposed by the Commission

Primary energy factors or weighting factors shall be defined by Member States. The choices made and data sources shall be

Amendment

Primary energy factors or weighting factors shall be defined by Member States. The choices made and data sources shall be

reported according to EN 17423 or any superseding document. Member States *may* opt for *an average EU primary energy factor for electricity established pursuant to Directive (EU) .../... [recast EED]* instead of a primary energy factor reflecting the electricity mix in the country.

reported according to EN 17423 or any superseding document. Member States *shall* opt for a primary energy factor reflecting the electricity mix in the country. *In the application of those factors to the calculation of energy performance, Member States shall ensure that the optimal energy performance of the building envelope is pursued.*

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 234

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 kgCO₂eq/(m².y).

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 greenhouse gas emissions produced in kgCO₂eq/(m².y).

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 235

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

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

characteristics;

characteristics *and heat recovery*;

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 236

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – table – point a – column 2 – row 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Number of buildings and total floor area (m2):

- per building type (including public buildings and social housing)
- per energy performance class
- NZEB
- worst-performing (including a definition classes E, F, G)

Amendment

Number of buildings and total floor area (m2):

- per building type (including public buildings and social housing)
- per energy performance class
- NZEB
- worst-performing (including a definition classes E, F, G)

Overview of the total share, number and location of unoccupied buildings, and vacant properties in common-property buildings

Or. en

Amendment 237

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – table – point a – column 2 – row 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Number of energy performance certificates:

- per building type (including public buildings)
- per energy performance class

Amendment

Number of energy performance certificates:

- per building type (including public buildings)
- per energy performance class

Number of buildings categorised as officially protected as part of a designated environment or because of their special architectural or historical merit as compared to 2020

Or. en

Amendment 238

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – table – point a – column 2 – row 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Annual renovation rates: number and total floor area (m²)

- per building type
- to nearly zero-energy building levels
- per renovation depth (weighted average renovation)
- deep renovations
- public buildings

Amendment

Annual renovation rates: number and total floor area (m²)

- per building type
- to nearly zero-energy **and to zero-emission** building levels
- per renovation depth (weighted average renovation)
- deep renovations
- public buildings

Or. en

Amendment 239

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – table – point a – column 2 – row 5

Text proposed by the Commission

Annual greenhouse gas emissions (kgCO₂eq/(m².y):

- per building type (including public buildings)

Annual greenhouse gas emission reduction (kgCO₂eq/(m².y):

- per building type (including public

Amendment

Annual **operational** greenhouse gas emissions (kgCO₂eq/(m².y):

- per building type (including public buildings)

Annual **operational** greenhouse gas emission reduction (kgCO₂eq/(m².y):

- per building type (including public

buildings)

buildings)

Life-cycle GWP (kgCO₂eq/m²):

— *per building type*

Life-cycle GWP reduction (kgCO₂eq/m²):

— *per building type*

Or. en

Amendment 240

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – table – point a – column 2 – row 6

Text proposed by the Commission

Market barriers and failures (description):

- Split incentives
- Capacity of construction and energy sector

Overview of the capacities in the construction, energy efficiency and renewable energy sectors

Amendment

Market barriers and failures (description):

- Split incentives
- Capacity of construction and energy sector

Overview of the capacities in the construction, energy efficiency and renewable energy sectors

Number of:

- ***Energy service companies***
- ***construction companies***
- ***architects and engineers***
- ***skilled workers***
- ***- Training programmes and facilities focused on energetic renovation***
- ***one-stop-shops per 50 000 inhabitants***
- ***SMEs in the construction/renovation sector***
- ***- Renewable energy communities and citizen energy communities providing educational, awareness, and technical support to households***

Or. en

Amendment 241

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – table – point a – column 3 – row 6

<i>Text proposed by the Commission</i>	<i>Amendment</i>
Market barriers and failures (description): <ul style="list-style-type: none">— Administrative— Financial— Technical— Awareness— Other	Market barriers and failures (description): <ul style="list-style-type: none">— Administrative— Financial— Technical— Awareness— Other
<i>Number of:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">— <i>Energy service companies</i>— <i>construction companies</i>— <i>architects and engineers</i>— <i>skilled workers</i>- — <i>one-stop-shops</i>— <i>SMES in the construction/renovation sector</i>	
Projections of the construction workforce: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Architects/engineers/skilled workers retired- Architects/engineers/skilled workers entering the market- Young people in the sector- Women in the sector	Projections of the construction workforce: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Architects/engineers/skilled workers retired- Architects/engineers/skilled workers entering the market- Young people in the sector- Women in the sector
Overview and forecast of the evolution of prices of construction materials and national market developments	Overview and forecast of the evolution of prices of construction materials and national market developments

Or. en

Amendment 242

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – table – point a – column 2 – row 7

Text proposed by the Commission

Energy poverty:

- % of people affected by energy poverty
- proportion of disposable household income spent on energy
- population living in inadequate dwelling conditions (e.g. leaking roof) or with inadequate thermal comfort conditions

Amendment

Energy poverty (*disaggregated by gender*):

- % of people affected by energy poverty
- proportion of disposable household income spent on energy
- population living in inadequate dwelling conditions (e.g. leaking roof) or with inadequate thermal comfort conditions

Or. en

Amendment 243

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – table – point a – column 2 – row 9

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

- description of regions and number of zero emission buildings per climate zone

Or. en

Amendment 244

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – table – point a – column 2 – row 9 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Number of new bicycle parking spaces, including for cargo bikes, and e-bike charging stations

Or. en

Amendment 245

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – table – point a – column 2 – row 10

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Cost-optimal minimum requirements for new and existing buildings

[Cost-optimal minimum requirements for new and existing buildings]

Or. en

Amendment 246

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – table – point b – column 2 – row 11

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
- *deep renovations*

Targets for expected share (%) of renovated buildings:

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

Or. en

Amendment 247

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – table – point b – column 3 – row 11

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Targets for expected share (%) of renovated buildings:

deleted

— *per building type*
per renovation depth

Or. en

Amendment 248

Proposal for a directive Annex II – table – point b – column 2 – row 12

<i>Text proposed by the Commission</i>	<i>Amendment</i>
Target for expected primary and final annual energy consumption (ktoe):	Target for expected primary and final annual energy consumption (ktoe):
— per building type	— per building type
— per end use	— per end use
Expected energy savings:	Expected energy savings:
— per building type	— per building type
	- <i>share of energy from renewable sources in the building sector (MW generated)</i>
	- <i>numerical targets for the deployment of solar energy and heat pumps in buildings</i>
	<i>Milestones and trajectories for buildings to achieve the performance classes pursuant to Article 9(1) and higher energy performance classes in line with reaching the climate neutrality goal</i>
	<i>Targets for increase of share of energy in line with the indicative target for the share of energy from renewable sources in the building sector set in Article 15a(1) of ... [amended RED]</i>
	<i>Targets for the decarbonisation of heating and cooling, including through district heating and cooling networks using renewable energy and waste heat in line with the requirements set in Articles 23 and 24 of [amended EED] and requirements set in Articles 15, 15a, 20, 23 and 24 of ... [amended RED]</i>
	<i>Targets for constructing bicycle parking</i>

spaces, developed in line with the relevant provisions of this Directive.

Or. en

Amendment 249

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – table – point b – column 3 – row 12

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

*Share of energy from renewable sources
in the building sector (MW generated)*

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 250

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – table – point b – column 2 – row 13

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Targets for expected greenhouse gas
emissions (kgCO₂eq/(m².y):

— per building type

Targets for expected greenhouse gas
emission reduction (%):

— per building type

Targets for expected **operational**
greenhouse gas emissions
(kgCO₂eq/(m².y):

— per building type

Targets for expected **operational**
greenhouse gas emission reduction (%):

— per building type

***Targets for expected whole lifecycle
greenhouse gas emission
(kgCO₂eq/(m².y) with five year
milestones:***

— ***per building type***

***Targets for expected whole lifecycle
greenhouse gas emission reduction (%)
with five year milestones:***

— ***per building type***

***Targets for circular use of materials,
recycled contents and secondary***

materials, and sufficiency with five year milestones

Targets to increase carbon removals associated to the temporary storage of carbon in or on buildings

Or. en

Amendment 251

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – table – point b – column 2 – row 14

Text proposed by the Commission

Expected wider benefits

- Creation of new jobs
- % reduction of people affected by energy poverty

Amendment

Expected wider benefits

- Creation of new jobs
- % reduction of people affected by energy poverty
- *Reduction of costs for health systems due to health improvements caused by better indoor environmental quality after the renovation*
 - *resource efficiency, including efficiency of water usage*
 - biodiversity
 - indoor environment quality
 - climate mitigation and adaptation

Or. en

Amendment 252

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – table – point b – column 3 – row 16

Text proposed by the Commission

Contribution to the Union's energy efficiency targets in accordance with Directive (EU) .../... [recast EED] target (share and figure in ktoe, primary and

Amendment

deleted

final [consumption]):

— *against Article 8 EED target (energy savings obligation)*

Or. en

Amendment 253

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – table – point b – column 2 – row 17

Text proposed by the Commission

Contribution to the Union's renewable energy targets in accordance with Directive (EU) 2018/2001 [amended RED] (share, MW generated):

- against the overall target for energy from renewable sources
- against the *indicative* target for the share of energy from renewable sources in the building sector

Amendment

Contribution to the Union's renewable energy targets in accordance with Directive (EU) 2018/2001 [amended RED] (share, MW generated):

- against the overall target for energy from renewable sources
- against the *mandatory* target for the share of energy from renewable sources in the building sector

Or. en

Amendment 254

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – table – point c – column 2 – row 19 –point ca (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ca) high indoor environmental quality both in new and renovated buildings;

Or. en

Amendment 255

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – table – point c – column 2 – row 19 – 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 **independent** one-stop-shops for the provision of technical, administrative and financial advice and assistance **and provision of educational and awareness activities**;

Or. en

Amendment 256

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – table – point c – column 2 – row 19 –point f a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(fa) the roadmap to the complete phase out of fossil fuels in heating and cooling by 2035 at the latest;

Or. en

Amendment 257

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – table – point c – column 2 – row 19 – point g

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(g) the promotion of renewable energy sources in buildings in line with the **indicative** target for the share of energy from renewable sources in the building sector set in Article 15a(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 [amended RED];

(g) the promotion of renewable energy sources in buildings in line with the **mandatory** target for the share of energy from renewable sources in the building sector set in Article 15a(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 [amended RED];

Or. en

Amendment 258

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – table – point c – column 2 – row 19 –point ga (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ga) the deployment of solar energy installations on buildings;

Or. en

Amendment 259

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – table – point c – column 2 – row 19 –point h a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ha) the reduction of the overall environmental footprint of all parts and components of buildings, including through the use of sustainable, secondary, locally sourced construction and renovation products;

Or. en

Amendment 260

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – table – point c – column 2 – row 19 –point i a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ia) increase in the adoption of energy performance certificates including towards low income households;

Or. en

Amendment 261

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – table – point c – column 2 – row 19 –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, ***including with a gender dimension***; and

Or. en

Amendment 262

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – table – point c – column 2 – row 19 –point o a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(oa) new the promotion of smart technologies for monitoring, analysis and simulation of buildings' energy performance across the whole-life cycle, including 3D modelling technologies;

Or. en

Amendment 263

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – table – point c – column 2 – row 19 –point o b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ob) new inspection schemes including digital tools and checklists, to verify compliance with Building Automation and Control capabilities in Article 20;

Or. en

Amendment 264

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – table – point c – column 2 – row 19 –point o c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(oc) new development and support of citizen-led energy efficiency and renovation initiatives, in particular the role of renewable energy communities and citizen energy communities;

Or. en

Amendment 265

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – table – point d a (new) – column 1 – row 20

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(e) roadmap on energy poverty

Or. en

Amendment 266

Proposal for a directive

Annex II – table – point d a (new) – column 2 – row 20

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

*- Targets for reducing energy poverty rates
- number of households in energy poverty
- list implemented and planned policies to reduce energy poverty
- list of implemented and planned funding measures to reduce energy poverty*

Or. en

Amendment 267

Proposal for a directive

Annex III – point I – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Member States may choose to classify internal regions in different climatic zones so far as it complies with the table below.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 268

Proposal for a directive

Annex III – point I - table

Text proposed by the Commission

EU climatic zone ³	Residential building	Office building	Other non-residential building*
Mediterranean	<60 kWh/(m ² .y)	<70 kWh/(m ² .y)	< NZEB total primary energy use defined at national level
Oceanic	<60 kWh/(m ² .y)	<85 kWh/(m ² .y)	< NZEB total primary energy use defined at national level
Continental	<65 kWh/(m ² .y)	<85 kWh/(m ² .y)	< NZEB total primary energy use defined at national level
Nordic	<75 kWh/(m ² .y)	<90 kWh/(m ² .y)	< NZEB total primary energy use defined at national level

*Note: the threshold should be smaller than the threshold for total primary energy use established at the Member State level for nearly zero-energy non-residential buildings type other than offices

³ Mediterranean: CY, HR, IT, EL, MT, ES, PT, Oceanic: BE, DK, IE, DE, FR, LU, NL, Continental: AT, BG, CZ, HU, PL, RO, SL, SK, Nordic: EE, FI, LV, LT, SE.

Amendment

	requirements for existing buildings				requirements for new buildings		
EU climatic zone[1]	Residential building	Office building	Other non-residential building*	EU climatic zone[1]	Residential building	Office building	Other non-residential building*
Mediterranean	<60 kWh/(m².y)	<70 kWh/(m².y)	< NZEB total primary energy use defined at national level	Mediterranean	<30 kWh/(m².y)	<40 kWh/(m².y)	< NZEB total primary energy use defined at national level
Oceanic	<60 kWh/(m².y)	<85 kWh/(m².y)	< NZEB total primary energy use defined at national level	Oceanic	<30 kWh/(m².y)	<55 kWh/(m².y)	< NZEB total primary energy use defined at national level
Continental	<65 kWh/(m².y)	<85 kWh/(m².y)	< NZEB total primary energy use defined at national level	Continental	<35 kWh/(m².y)	<55 kWh/(m².y)	< NZEB total primary energy use defined at national level

Nordic	<75 kWh/(m ² . y)	<90 kWh/(m ² . y)	< NZEB total primary energy use defined at national level	Nordic	<45 kWh/(m ² . y)	<60 kWh/(m ² . y)	< NZEB total primary energy use defined at national level
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*Note: the threshold should be smaller than the threshold for total primary energy use established at the Member State level for nearly zero-energy non-residential buildings type other than offices

Or. en

Amendment 269

Proposal for a directive Annex III – point I – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

Only where, due to the nature of the building or lack of access to renewable energy communities or eligible district heating and cooling systems, it is technically not feasible to *fulfil* the requirements under the first paragraph, the total annual primary energy use may also be covered by energy from the grid *complying with criteria established at national level*.

Amendment

Only where, due to the nature of the building or lack of access to renewable energy communities or eligible district heating and cooling systems, it is technically not feasible to *partially or fully comply with* the requirements under the first paragraph, *the remaining share or all of* the total annual primary energy use may also be covered by *renewable* energy from the grid *documented with Guarantees of Origin*.

Or. en

Amendment 270

Proposal for a directive Annex III – point II – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

II. Calculation of life-cycle *global*

Amendment

II. Calculation of life-cycle GWP of

warming potential (GWP) of **new** buildings pursuant to Article 7(2)

buildings pursuant to Article 7 and 8.

Or. en

Amendment 271

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 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.

Amendment

For the calculation of the life-cycle GWP of buildings pursuant to Article 7 and 8, 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 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, **if it fulfils** the minimum criteria laid down by the Level(s) common EU framework **until the adoption of a harmonised methodology**. Data regarding specific construction products calculated in accordance with [revised Construction Products Regulation] **and the Bill of Materials** shall be used when available.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 272

Proposal for a directive

Annex IV – point 1 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The methodology shall take into account the existence of a digital twin of the building allowing a better on-going reporting and operation of the building's energy consumption.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 273

Proposal for a directive

Annex V – point 1 – point i a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(i a) the calculated energy needs including transmission and ventilation losses and deducting solar and internal gains in kWh/m²/year;

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 274

Proposal for a directive

Annex V – point 1 – point i b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(i b) expected remaining economic lifetime of the space and water heating and/or cooling systems and appliances;

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 275

Proposal for a directive

Annex V – point 1 – point i c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(i c) a clear mention indicating whether or not the current building or dwelling can operate flexibly.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 276

Proposal for a directive

Annex V – point 2 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. In addition, the energy performance certificate **may** include the following indicators:

2. In addition, the energy performance certificate **shall** include the following indicators:

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 277

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

Text proposed by the Commission

(k) the presence of fixed sensors that monitor the levels of indoor air quality;

Amendment

(k) the presence of fixed sensors that monitor the levels of indoor air quality (*if available*);

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 278

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

Text proposed by the Commission

(l) the presence of fixed controls that respond to the levels of indoor *air* quality;

Amendment

(l) the presence of fixed controls that respond to the levels of indoor *environmental* quality (*if available*);

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 279

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

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Amendment 280

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

Text proposed by the Commission

(q) metered energy consumption;

Amendment

(q) metered energy consumption (*if available*);

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 281

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(qa) *a yes/no indication whether the building has demand side flexibility capabilities;*

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 282

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(qb) *a yes/no indication whether a Bill of Materials is available for the building;*

Justification

This amendment is necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 283

Proposal for a directive

Annex V – point 2 – paragraph 1 – point c a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ca) contact details of the closest one-stop-shop for renovation advice.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 284

Proposal for a directive

Annex VII – subheading 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Comparative methodology framework to identify cost-optimal levels of energy performance requirements for buildings and building elements

[Comparative methodology framework to identify cost-optimal levels of energy performance requirements for buildings and building elements]

Or. en

Justification

The concept of “cost optimality” is insufficiently framed in this Directive and the empowerment should also be subject to review. The co-legislators should consider anchoring in the legislative act other general principles framing this concept.

Amendment 285

Proposal for a directive Annex VII – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

The comparative methodology framework shall allow for taking into account use patterns, outdoor climate conditions and their future changes according to best available climate science , investment costs, building category, maintenance and operating costs (including energy costs and savings), earnings from energy produced, where applicable, environmental and health externalities of energy use, and waste management costs, where applicable. It should be based on relevant European standards relating to this Directive.

Amendment

[The comparative methodology framework shall allow for taking into account use patterns, outdoor climate conditions and their future changes according to best available climate science , investment costs, building category, maintenance and operating costs (including energy costs and savings), earnings from energy produced, where applicable, environmental and health externalities of energy use, and waste management costs, where applicable. It should be based on relevant European standards relating to this Directive.]

Or. en

Justification

The concept of “cost optimality” is insufficiently framed in this Directive and the empowerment should also be subject to review. The co-legislators should consider anchoring in the legislative act other general principles framing this concept.

Amendment 286

Proposal for a directive Annex VII – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

For the application of the comparative methodology framework by Member States, general conditions, expressed by parameters, shall be laid down at Member State level.

Amendment

[For the application of the comparative methodology framework by Member States, general conditions, expressed by parameters, shall be laid down at Member State level.]

Or. en

Justification

The concept of “cost optimality” is insufficiently framed in this Directive and the

empowerment should also be subject to review. The co-legislators should consider anchoring in the legislative act other general principles framing this concept.

Amendment 287

Proposal for a directive

Annex VII – paragraph 6 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

The comparative methodology framework shall require Member States to:

Amendment

[The comparative methodology framework shall require Member States to:

Or. en

Justification

The concept of “cost optimality” is insufficiently framed in this Directive and the empowerment should also be subject to review. The co-legislators should consider anchoring in the legislative act other general principles framing this concept.

Amendment 288

Proposal for a directive

Annex VII – paragraph 6 – indent 4

Text proposed by the Commission

— calculate the costs (i.e. the net present value) of the energy efficiency measures (as referred to in the second indent) during the expected economic lifecycle applied to the reference buildings (as referred to in the first indent) by applying the comparative methodology framework principles.

Amendment

— calculate the costs (i.e. the net present value) of the energy efficiency measures (as referred to in the second indent) during the expected economic lifecycle applied to the reference buildings (as referred to in the first indent) by applying the comparative methodology framework principles.]

Or. en

Justification

The concept of “cost optimality” is insufficiently framed in this Directive and the empowerment should also be subject to review. The co-legislators should consider anchoring in the legislative act other general principles framing this concept.

Amendment 289

Proposal for a directive Annex VII – paragraph 7

Text proposed by the Commission

By calculating the costs of the energy efficiency measures during the expected economic lifecycle, the cost-effectiveness of different levels of minimum energy performance requirements is assessed by the Member States. That will allow the determination of cost-optimal levels of energy performance requirements.

Amendment

[By calculating the costs of the energy efficiency measures during the expected economic lifecycle, the cost-effectiveness of different levels of minimum energy performance requirements is assessed by the Member States. That will allow the determination of cost-optimal levels of energy performance requirements.]

Or. en

Justification

The concept of “cost optimality” is insufficiently framed in this Directive and the empowerment should also be subject to review. The co-legislators should consider anchoring in the legislative act other general principles framing this concept.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The Spring of 2022 has brought into sharp focus the urgent need to reduce the European Union's dependence on fossil fuels. While threats from climate change and biodiversity loss have focused EU efforts on the European Green Deal, Russia's attack on Ukraine has reinforced the need to enhance the Union's energy security by increasing rates of energy efficiency and use of renewables. Recent price increases in oil and gas, in part a result of this war, have caused difficulty to consumers across the EU. Meanwhile, buildings are consuming 40% of the EU's energy and almost 75% of the bloc's building stock is energy inefficient. The recent global pandemic has also amplified the importance of homes with good indoor environmental quality. Consequently, ambitious and deep renovations of our building stock are urgently required. The revision of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive is the key tool in achieving this.

The 'Fit for 55' legislative package aims to reduce the EU's greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels. Buildings are responsible for 36% of these greenhouse gas emissions. Despite the inefficiency of Europe's building stock, only 0.4-1.2% of homes are renovated each year. Unless we tackle the low renovation rate of EU buildings with a strong legislative framework, we risk not meeting our climate obligations. Therefore, actions to increase energy efficiency, reduce energy use, and decrease the use of fossil fuels in buildings, can greatly assist in achieving climate neutrality, as well as assist in restoring EU energy sovereignty. The recently announced REPowerEU plan is also helping to accelerate efforts to reduce our dependence on Russian fossil fuel in the years ahead, and tackle high energy price rises, which are fuelling inflation, and increasing energy poverty.

A revised Energy Performance of Buildings Directive can reduce energy poverty, decrease our dependence on fossil fuels, and help meet our climate targets. It should promote the deployment of renewable energy in buildings, as well as incentivise deep renovations. It should include minimum energy performance requirements to raise standards for new and existing buildings. One-Stop Shops for renovation advice should provide clear and impartial information to empower consumers into taking action. Finally, targeted loans and grants will be essential to spur the renovation wave.

Social safeguards for minimum energy performance standards

Households in energy poverty often inhabit the worst performing buildings. It is not acceptable to expose the most vulnerable to the financial and health risks associated with leaky homes and inefficient appliances, causing the highest energy bills. Therefore, your rapporteur proposes to apply Minimum Energy Performance Standards first in worst performing buildings. Mandating renovations must come with safeguards for households, protecting them from burdensome debt, losing their homes or against rent increases. Costs and benefits must be shared fairly and financial support has to be mobilised, alongside the introduction of other social safeguards. Only then can we engage whole communities in renovations and ensure increasing the quality of people's lives.

Deep renovations and renewable energy to phase out fossil fuel dependency in housing

Deep renovations play a key role in breaking free from fossil fuel dependency. It is essential that deep renovations become the standard form of renovation so that households can profit from more substantial energy savings and switch from fossil fuel based heating and cooling to

renewables based systems.

The European Commission's RePowerEU Initiative called for an increased roll out of solar energy in buildings, underlined the role of citizen led energy communities, and an expansion of heat pumps as a means of increasing EU energy sovereignty. The RePowerEU Initiative mandates solar energy installations in buildings. The Rapporteur proposes to expand the provision to include the installation of heat pumps in line with the Commission proposal to roll out 10 million heat pumps in the next five years. This will improve energy security for households, combat their dependence on increasingly volatile fossil fuel prices, and empowers them to play an active part in the energy transition

Mobilise financing the renovations, in particular to combat energy poverty

A strong and coherent financing framework is the key to unlocking the energy saving potential of the EPBD. Member States can steer investments into energy savings, energy efficiency in buildings, and renewable energy sources. This will stimulate economic recovery by creating quality jobs.

The rapporteur proposes to increase technical and practical assistance through free advice in one-stop-shops for renovations. EU funds such as the Social Climate Fund or the Recovery and Resilience Facility should be used as guarantees and as revolving funds to ensure access to financing for those groups that have difficulties in benefitting from traditional mortgages or loans. The fight against energy poverty is central to this Directive. Energy performance contracting and on-bill schemes, grants and subsidised integrated building renovation programmes at local level shall target vulnerable groups and lead to affordable or even cost neutral renovations.

Holistic renovations, indoor environmental quality and a neighbourhood approach

The rapporteur encourages Member States to adopt a neighbourhood approach to renovations that promotes energy communities, the use of renewables based district heating and cooling systems and citizen led renovations. Other aspects such as mobility, social inclusion, green spaces and water management can equally be addressed more efficiently at a district level.

Holistic renovations considering aspects such as climate footprint, vegetated surfaces or indoor environmental quality boost the wider benefits of energy renovations. For example, improving Indoor environmental quality (IEQ) goes hand in hand with improving people's health and wellbeing. People spend 90% of their time indoors, and the WHO estimates that 120,000 Europeans die prematurely every year due to poor IEQ. The rapporteur proposes to address this through measures that monitor and improve IEQ, which will lead to safer homes.

Increasing the EU's rate of renovation makes sense both economically and environmentally. In order to achieve EU climate-neutrality, it is necessary to not only monitor but also to reduce the climate footprint of buildings, including through the choice of construction materials. Zero emission buildings must become the new standard. This ensures that homes can be self-sufficient, operate on renewables, or even produce excess energy for other uses.

If we do not seize this opportunity now, we not only fail to meet our climate obligations but also simply pass our responsibilities onto future generations.

The rapporteur thanks all those that helped in providing input to this report and looks forward to the challenge ahead.

**ANNEX: LIST OF ENTITIES OR PERSONS
FROM WHOM THE RAPPORTEUR HAS RECEIVED INPUT**

Entity and/or person
Agora Energiewende
Architect Council Europe
Association of the European cement industry-CEMBUREAU
BEUC- The European Consumer Organisation
BIBM - Federation of the European Precast Concrete Industry
Buildings Performance Institute Europe – BPIE
CEFACD-The European Committee of Manufacturers of Domestic Heating and Cooking Appliances
CEMEP- European Committee of Manufacturers of Electrical Machines and Power Electronics
ChargeUp Europe
CLER - Réseau pour la transition énergétique
Climate Action Network Europe
Climate Strategy & Partners
Coalition for Energy Savings
Council of Gas Detection and Environmental Monitoring- CoGDEM
Danfoss
DENEFF- Deutsche Unternehmensinitiative Energieeffizienz
DigitalEurope
ECOS - Environmental Coalition on Standards
EEB- European Environmental Bureau
EHI- The European heating industry
EHPA- European Heat Pump Association
EjendomDanmark, The Danish Property Federation
EUBAC- European Building Automation and Controls Association
EuroAce- the European Alliance of Companies for Energy Efficiency in Buildings
Eurocities
Euroheat and Power
Europacable
European Alliance to Save Energy- EU-ASE
European Aluminium
European Association for Electromobility- AVERE
European Association for Wastewater Heat Recovery- EuroWWHR
European Association of Real Estate Professions- CEPI
European Climate Foundation
European Commission: DG ENER, DG CLIMA, DG GROW, DG REFORM
European Committee of Electrical Installation Equipment Manufacturers- CECAPI
European Construction Industry Federation- FIEC
European Copper Institute
European Cyclists Federation- ECF
European Disability Forum

European electrical contracting sector – EuropeOn
European Federation of Intelligent Energy Efficiency Services (EFIEES)
European federation of renewable energy cooperatives – Rescoop
European Mortgage Federation - European Covered Bond Council (EMF-ECBC)
European Partnership for Energy and the Environment- EPEE
European Solar Shading Organisation- ESSO
European Union of Electrical Wholesalers- EUEW
European Ventilation Industry Association- EVIA
Fastighetsägarna Sverige, The Swedish Property Federation
FEANTSA- the European Federation of National Organisations Working with the Homeless
Federal Chamber of German Architects- BAK
Fire Safe Europe (FSEU)
Friends of the Earth Europe – FOEE
German Bausparkassen
German Credit Industry Committee (GBIC)
Glass for Europe
Green Transition Denmark
Groupement du Mur Manteau
Habitat for Humanity
Housing Europe
Iberdrola
Ingka Group
International Union of Property Owners- UIPI
International Union of Tenants (IUT)
Knauf Energy Solutions
Knauf Insulations
Lighting Europe
Metals For Buildings
Modern Building Alliance
Norsk Eiendom, The Norwegian Property Federation
PGE Polska Grupa Energetyczna S.A.
Positive Money Europe
RAKLI, The Finnish Association of Property Owners and Construction Clients
Regulatory Assistance Project – RAP
Renovate Europe
RightToEnergy Coalition
Rockwool
Schneider Electric
Smart Energy Europe – SmartEn
SolarPower Europe
SWM – Stadtwerke München
The Association of European Renewable Energy Research Centres- EUREC
The European Association for Storage of Energy - EASE
The international association of the Testing, Inspection and Certification (TIC) sector
Trane Technologies
Transport and Environment

Union Francaise de l'Electricité- UFE
Verbraucherzentrale Bundesverbands (vzbv)
Viessman
World Green Building Council
World Green Infrastructure Network
WWF- World Wildlife Fund