Question for written answer E-002537/2023
to the Commission
Rule 138
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Subject: Energy performance classes

In order to reduce the EU's energy consumption, energy efficiency directives have been in force since 2012, requiring Member States to adopt their own energy and climate plans, which must also adapt to changes at EU level.

Setting these benchmarks at national level means that energy performance class bands differ greatly from one Member State to another. The European Association of Real Estate Agents compared data in the building sector which showed that whilst in Germany class A starts at a consumption of < 50 kWh/(m^2a), in the Netherlands it starts at anything from < 160 kWh/(m^2a).

Furthermore, in March 2023, the European Parliament stipulated that residential buildings must at least reach energy performance class E by 2030 and class D by 2033.

In light of the above, the differences in Member States' practices matter greatly.

1. To what extent do these vastly different energy performance classes provide added value in terms of transparency?

2. Would it be useful for the EU to harmonise the values of all the Member States, whilst also taking into account their varying climate zones, in order to address the discrepancies between their energy performance classes?

3. Is the Commission planning to harmonise these values within the EU?

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