



2021/0426(COD)

19.4.2022

DRAFT OPINION

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

for the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

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

Rapporteur for opinion: Radan Kanev

PA_Legam

SHORT JUSTIFICATION

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

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

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

Affordability - Pay-as-you-Save

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

Holistic tailor-made local approach

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

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

Indoor Air Quality

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

AMENDMENTS

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

Amendment 1

Proposal for a directive

Recital 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,

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, ***making renovation affordable for all households, including those with a limited ability to cover upfront costs***. The revision of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive is necessary as one of the vehicles to deliver on the Renovation Wave. It will also contribute to delivering on the 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,

Amendment 2

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 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

Amendment

(6) Buildings account for 40 % of final energy consumption in the Union **and respective share of overall household spending** and 36% of its energy-related greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, reduction of energy consumption **and household energy spending**, 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 Council **including** the use of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector constitute important measures needed to reduce the Union's greenhouse gas emissions **and the extent of energy poverty**. Reduced energy consumption **coupled with** an increased use of energy from renewable sources also have an important part to play in reducing the Union's energy dependency, promoting security of energy **supplies, cost efficiency of heating and cooling of buildings** and technological developments and in creating opportunities for employment and regional development, in particular in islands and rural areas.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives

94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1).

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

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text. Energy poverty and the high costs of renovations especially for vulnerable groups are important issue that should be consistently addresses throughout this Directive.

Amendment 3

Proposal for a directive Recital 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 4

Proposal for a directive Recital 6 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 5

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 6

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 7**

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 7

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 7 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7a) The whole life-cycle performance targets and timelines should not, however jeopardise the social effects of the Renovation Wave by sharply increasing the cost of either new construction or renovation or by imposing significant administrative costs for households and businesses.

Or. en

Amendment 8

Proposal for a directive Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 9

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 ***local*** 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. ***Moreover, the measures should consider the socioeconomic situation of Member States in order to avoid a negative impact on the affordability of housing and***

household budgets, paying special attention to the situation of low-income property owners both in urban and rural areas and especially single parents raising a child, and elderly and retired home owners.

Or. en

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text. Energy poverty and the high costs of renovations especially for vulnerable groups are important issue that should be consistently addresses throughout this Directive.

Amendment 10

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 11 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(11a) In order to avoid additional unintended market imbalances on the European housing market, Member States should pay special attention to the evolution of property prices on their internal markets for the past 10 years and the number of currently unoccupied properties. Member States and regions who combine significant increase in the price of residential property coupled with a substantial portion of currently unoccupied properties should provide additional economical assessment on the effects of the implementation of this Directive in such conditions.

Or. en

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text with regards to the national renovation plans.

Amendment 11

Proposal for a directive

Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(14) Two-thirds of the energy used for heating and cooling of buildings still comes from fossil fuels, ***which are further more characterized by price volatility and insecurity of supply. This is especially valid for buildings with poor energy performance, in which low-incomes households live, thus increasing social inequalities and the risk of social exclusion, especially in times of high energy prices and increasing cost of living.*** In order to decarbonise the building sector, it is of particular importance to phase out fossil fuel in heating and cooling. 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.

Or. en

Amendment 12

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 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.

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, ***if applicable***. 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

Amendment 13

Proposal for a directive Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(19) The enhanced climate and energy ambition of the Union requires a new vision for buildings: the zero-emission building, the very low energy demand of which is fully covered by energy from renewable sources where technically feasible. All new buildings should be zero-emission buildings, and all existing buildings should be transformed into zero-emission buildings by 2050, ***and all existing buildings should be renovated by 2050 in a way, providing the best energy performance the respective building stock could allow on an economically feasible cost.***

Or. en

Amendment 14

Proposal for a directive Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 15

Proposal for a directive Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(25) The introduction of minimum energy performance standards should be accompanied by an enabling framework including technical assistance and financial measures, ***with a specific consideration for renovation programmes for low-income, vulnerable and energy poor households.*** Minimum energy performance standards set at national level do not amount to “Union standards” within the meaning of State aid rules, while Union-wide minimum energy performance standards might be considered constituting such “Union standards”. In line with revised State aid rules, Member States may grant State aid to building renovation to comply with the Union-wide energy performance standards, namely to achieve a certain energy performance class, until those Union-wide standards become mandatory. Once the standards are mandatory, Member States may continue to grant State aid for the renovation of buildings and building units falling under the Union-wide energy performance standards as long as the building renovation aims at a higher standard than the specified minimum energy performance class.

Or. en

Amendment 16

Proposal for a directive Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission

(27) The Union-wide minimum energy performance standards should be based on

Amendment

(27) The Union-wide minimum energy performance standards should be based on

harmonised energy performance classes. By defining the lowest energy performance class G as the worst-performing 15% of each Member State's national building stock, the harmonisation of energy performance classes ensures similar efforts by all Member States, while the definition of the best energy performance class A ensures the convergence of the harmonised energy performance class scale towards the common vision of zero-emission buildings.

harmonised energy performance classes. By defining the lowest energy performance class G as the worst-performing *minimum* 15% of each Member State's national building stock, the harmonisation of energy performance classes ensures similar efforts by all Member States, while the definition of the best energy performance class A ensures the convergence of the harmonised energy performance class scale towards the common vision of zero-emission buildings.

Or. en

Amendment 17

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.

Amendment

(29) To achieve a highly energy efficient and decarbonised building stock and the transformation of existing buildings into zero-emission buildings by 2050, Member States should establish national building renovation plans, which replace the long-term renovation strategies and become an even stronger, fully operational planning tool for Member States, with a stronger focus on *administrative support*, financing and ensuring that 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 provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund Plus, the Cohesion Fund, the Just Transition Fund and the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund and financial rules for those and for the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, the Internal Security Fund and the Instrument for Financial Support for Border Management and Visa Policy (OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 159).

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

Or. en

Amendment 18

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) Staged renovation can be a solution to address the issues of high upfront costs and hassle for the inhabitants that may occur when renovating ‘in one go’. However, such staged renovation needs to be carefully planned in order to avoid that one renovation step precludes necessary subsequent steps. Renovation passports provide a clear roadmap for staged renovation, helping owners and investors plan the best timing and scope for interventions. Therefore, renovation passports should be made available as a voluntary tool to building owners across all Member States. ***Renovation passports should not become an economic or administrative burden for building owners and should be provided without cost to all low-income property owners and to all owners of a property which constitutes their principal residence.***

Amendment 19**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 ***or providing the best energy performance the respective building stock could allow on an economically feasible cost***; 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.

Or. en

Amendment 20**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

Amendment

(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.

enhanced financial and administrative support to deep renovation, , **targeting low-income households living in a single household property and worst-performing buildings.**

Or. en

Amendment 21

Proposal for a directive Recital 40

Text proposed by the Commission

(40) Promoting green mobility is a key part of the European Green Deal and buildings can play an important role in providing the necessary infrastructure, not only for recharging of electric vehicles but also for bicycles. A shift to soft mobility such as cycling can significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport. As set out in the 2030 Climate Target Plan, increasing the modal shares of clean and efficient private and public transport, such as cycling, will drastically lower pollution from transport and bring major benefits to individual citizens and communities. The lack of bike parking spaces is a **major** barrier to the uptake of cycling, both in residential and non-residential buildings. Building codes can effectively support the transition to cleaner mobility by establishing requirements for a minimum number of bicycle parking spaces.

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 22

Proposal for a directive Recital 43

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 23

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 46 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(46a) Member States should provide financial guarantees to financial institutions, in order to promote targeted financial products for enhanced energy performance of buildings for people at energy poverty, vulnerable households, as well as to owners in worst-performing multi-apartment buildings and buildings in rural areas without prejudice to income criteria. Those Pay-as-you-Save financial schemes have to guarantee that the repayment cost of an energy efficiency

loan never exceeds energy savings on a monthly or yearly average.

Or. en

Amendment 24

Proposal for a directive Recital 46 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 25

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. Together with financing, setting up accessible and transparent advisory tools and ***administrative*** assistance instruments such as one-stop-shops that provide integrated energy renovation services or facilitators, as well as implementing other measures and initiatives such as those referred to in the Commission's Smart Finance for Smart Buildings Initiative, is indispensable to provide the right enabling framework and break barriers to renovation. ***One-stop-shops should be equipped to support renovations of multi-apartment buildings***

and privately rented homes.

Or. en

Amendment 26

Proposal for a directive Recital 48

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 27

Proposal for a directive Recital 49

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 28

Proposal for a directive Recital 51

Text proposed by the Commission

(51) Buildings occupied by public authorities and buildings frequently visited by the public should set an example by showing that environmental and energy considerations are being taken into account and therefore those buildings should be subject to energy certification on a regular

Amendment

(51) Buildings occupied by public authorities and buildings frequently visited by the public should set an example by showing that environmental and energy considerations are being taken into account and therefore those buildings should be subject to energy certification on a regular

basis. The dissemination to the public of information on energy performance should be enhanced by clearly displaying those energy performance certificates, in particular in buildings of a certain size which are occupied by public authorities or which are frequently visited by the public, such as town halls, schools, shops and shopping centres, supermarkets, restaurants, theatres, banks and hotels.

basis. The dissemination to the public of information on energy performance should be enhanced by clearly displaying those energy performance certificates, in particular in buildings of a certain size which are occupied by public authorities or which are frequently visited by the public, such as town halls, schools, shops and shopping centres, supermarkets, restaurants, theatres, banks and hotels. ***The public information should contain data on the taxpayer's money saved by public buildings' renovation and cost-effectiveness of renovation expenses.***

Or. en

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text in light of the principle of cost-effectiveness and affordability - as supported by this Directive (cp. for example Article 1).

Amendment 29

Proposal for a directive Recital 53

Text proposed by the Commission

(53) Regular maintenance and inspection of heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems by qualified personnel contributes to maintaining their correct adjustment in accordance with the product specification and in that way ensures optimal performance from an environmental, safety and energy point of view. An independent assessment of the entire heating, ventilation and air-conditioning system should occur at regular intervals during its lifecycle in particular before its replacement or upgrading. In order to minimise the administrative burden on building owners and tenants, Member States should

Amendment

(53) Regular maintenance and inspection of heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems by qualified personnel contributes to maintaining their correct adjustment in accordance with the product specification and in that way ensures optimal performance from an environmental, safety and energy point of view. An independent assessment of the entire heating, ventilation and air-conditioning system should occur at regular intervals during its lifecycle in particular before its replacement or upgrading, ***free of charge for tenants, low-income owners and all owners, without prejudice to income criteria, for the***

endeavour to combine inspections and certifications as far as possible.

property which constitutes their principal residence. In order to minimise the administrative burden on building owners and tenants, Member States should endeavour to combine inspections and certifications as far as possible.

Or. en

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text. Energy poverty and the high costs of renovations especially for vulnerable groups are important issue that should be consistently addresses throughout this Directive.

Amendment 30

Proposal for a directive Recital 53 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 31

Proposal for a directive Recital 57

Text proposed by the Commission

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

⁴¹ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

Amendment

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

⁴¹ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

Or. en

Amendment 32

Proposal for a directive Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

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, indoor climate requirements, ***the socioeconomic impact*** and cost-effectiveness.

Or. en

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text. In addition, AM 33 reflects the principle of subsidiarity and the different housing situations in the Member States.

Amendment 33

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Or. en

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text to achieve better results in relation to exported energy as defined in Art. 2 57 and the smart readiness indicators.

Amendment 34

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Text proposed by the Commission

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;

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 ***predominantly*** 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, ***or distributed grid-based renewables***, in accordance with the requirements set out in Annex III;

Or. en

Amendment 35

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

nearby;

or via distributed grid-based renewables;

Or. en

Amendment 36

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3a. ‘best energy performance the respective building stock could allow on an economically feasible cost’ means the best results that a renovation costing up to 50% of the value of the respective building or building unit could provide;

Or. en

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text to achieve cost-effective and affordable outcome as supported by this Directive (cp. for example Article 1).

Amendment 37

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 13

Text proposed by the Commission

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, tide, wave and other ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas, and biogas;***

13. ‘energy from renewable sources’ means energy from renewable non-fossil sources, ***as defined in Directive (EU) .../... [recast RED]***

Or. en

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the Fit-for-55 package.

Amendment 38

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

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(b) as of 1 January 2030, into a zero-emission building ***or in a condition, providing the best energy performance the respective building stock could allow on an economically feasible cost;***

Or. en

Amendment 39

Proposal for a directive Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 21 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic because the proposed change contributes to reaching a decarbonized building stock (cp. Recital 7).

Amendment 40

Proposal for a directive Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 27 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

27a. ‘new indoor air quality’ means the air quality within and around buildings especially as it relates to the health and comfort of building occupants;

Or. en

Justification

The Directive sets requirements on the ventilation. In this context “indoor air quality” definitions help reaching these standards and are needed for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text.

Amendment 41

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 41 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

41a. ‘Pay-as-you-Save financial scheme’ means a loan scheme dedicated exclusively or solely to energy performance enhancement, guaranteeing that the repayment costs on the loan never exceed energy saving on a monthly or yearly average;

Or. en

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text: The reasons for the slow renovation rate are financial barriers, high upfront costs and split-incentives between tenants and owners. Therefore, the Directive addresses these issues in Art. 15. AM 42 addresses particularly the split incentives and is a pillar of Art. 15.

Amendment 42

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

Each Member State shall establish a national building renovation plan to ensure the renovation of the national stock of residential and non-residential buildings, both public and private, into a highly energy efficient and decarbonised building stock by 2050, with the objective to transform existing buildings into zero-emission buildings, ***or in a way, providing the best energy performance the respective building stock could allow on an economically feasible cost.***

Or. en

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text in light of the principle of cost-effectiveness and affordability - as supported by this Directive (cp. for example Article 1).

Amendment 43

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 44

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(db) *A detailed overview of the total share, number and location of unoccupied buildings, and vacant properties in common-property buildings and a national draft strategy for full-fledged participation of the owners of such properties in building renovation measures.*

Or. en

Amendment 45

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 46

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(d) the public consultation pursuant to paragraph 3 has been sufficiently inclusive; and

(d) the public consultation pursuant to paragraph 3 has been sufficiently inclusive and ***needs to take note of the readiness and attitudes of the general public for engaging in renovation of the buildings;*** and

Amendment 47

Proposal for a directive Article 3 – paragraph 7

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 48

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 49

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 **and reference** energy performance requirements are set for building elements that form part of the building envelope and that have a significant impact on the energy performance of the building envelope when they are replaced or retrofitted, with a view to achieving at least cost-optimal levels.

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

Or. en

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text as the Directive targets the worst-performing buildings.

Amendment 50

**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 **ensure achievement of optimal** indoor **air quality and** 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.

Or. en

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text (cp. ventilation requirements of this Directive).

Amendment 51

Proposal for a directive

Article 5 – paragraph 3 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) stand-alone buildings in rural areas, built before 1950, with a total useful living area of less than 150 m².

Or. en

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text. In addition, AM 52 reflects the principle of subsidiarity and the different housing situations in the Member States.

Amendment 52

Proposal for a directive

Article 5 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3a. Member States shall be allowed to install less stringent requirements for historic buildings or buildings with special architecture if they can proof the incompatibility with the nearly zero-emission building/zero-emission building (NZEB/ZEB) requirements.

Or. en

Justification

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

addition, AM 53 reflects the principle of subsidiarity and the different housing situations in the Member States.

Amendment 53

Proposal for a directive

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(a) as of 1 January **2030**, new buildings occupied or owned by public authorities,
prioritizing schools, kindergartens and hospitals; and

Or. en

Amendment 54

Proposal for a directive

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(b) as of 1 January **2050**, all new buildings;

Or. en

Amendment 55

Proposal for a directive

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Until the application of the requirements under the first subparagraph, Member States shall ensure that all new buildings are at least nearly zero-energy buildings and meet the minimum energy performance requirements laid down in accordance with Article 5.

Amendment

Until the application of the requirements under the first subparagraph, Member States shall ensure that all new buildings **occupied or owned by public authorities, prioritizing schools, kindergartens and hospitals**, are at least nearly zero-energy buildings and **all buildings** meet the minimum energy performance requirements laid down in accordance with

Amendment 56

Proposal for a directive Article 7 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

- (a) decentralized production and consumption of energy from renewable sources;**
- (b) highly-efficient co-generation of heat and electricity;**
- (c) central or local heating and cooling, including full or partial use of renewable energy;**
- (d) heat pumps;**
- (e) centralized heating or cooling, mounted horizontally over each floor; 6. domestic hot water;**
- (f) domestic hot water.**

Amendment 57

Proposal for a directive Article 7 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4. Member States shall address, in relation to new buildings, the issues of healthy indoor climate conditions, adaptation to climate change, fire safety,

4. Member States shall address, in relation to new buildings, the issues of healthy indoor **air quality and** climate conditions, adaptation to climate change,

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.

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.

Or. en

Amendment 58

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

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text of Article 8.

Amendment 59

Proposal for a directive Article 8 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Those requirements shall be applied to the renovated building or building unit as a whole. Additionally or alternatively, requirements may be applied to the renovated building elements.

Amendment

Those requirements shall be applied to the renovated building or building unit as a whole. Additionally or alternatively, requirements may be applied to the renovated building elements ***and building systems.***

For single-family buildings, those requirements shall apply only when favourable legal, administrative and financial conditions for functioning of energy performance certificates (EPC) or Pay-as-you-Save financial schemes under Directive (EU) .../.... [recast EED] are effectively ensured and made available by the respective Member State.

Or. en

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text in light of the principle of cost-effectiveness and affordability - as supported by this Directive (cp. for example Article 1). The reasons for the slow renovation rate are financial barriers, high upfront costs and split-incentives between tenants and owners. Therefore, the Directive addresses these issues in Art. 15. AM 60 addresses particularly the split incentives and is a pillar of Art. 15.

Amendment 60

Proposal for a directive Article 8 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Member States shall in addition take the necessary measures to ensure that when a building element that forms part of the building envelope and has a significant impact on the energy performance of the building envelope is retrofitted or replaced, the energy performance of the building element meets minimum energy performance requirements in so far as that is technically, functionally and economically feasible.

Amendment

2. Member States shall in addition take the necessary measures to ensure that when a building element that forms part of the building envelope and has a significant impact on the energy performance of the building envelope is retrofitted or replaced, the energy performance of the building element meets minimum energy performance requirements in so far as that is technically, functionally, and economically feasible ***and affordable***.

Or. en

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text in light of the principle of cost-effectiveness and affordability - in the national renovation Plans (Annex II).

Amendment 61

Proposal for a directive Article 8 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

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

- (a) decentralized production and consumption of energy from renewable sources;***
- (b) highly-efficient co-generation of heat and electricity;***
- (c) central or local heating and cooling, including full or partial use of renewable energy;***
- (d) heat pumps;***
- (e) centralized heating or cooling, mounted horizontally over each floor;***
- (f) domestic hot water.***

Member States shall address, in relation to buildings undergoing major renovation, the issues of healthy indoor **air quality and** 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.

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text. AM 62 promotes the better implementation of Art. 8 and Member States national renovation plans.

Amendment 62**Proposal for a directive
Article 8 – paragraph 3 a (new)***Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

3a. Member States shall encourage the renovation and exploitation of buildings, which are not currently used, especially in sparsely populated, remote and rural areas, as well as building units in worst-performing multi-apartment buildings, through special administrative and financial measures. In order to avoid additional unintended market imbalances on the European housing market, Member States shall report on the evolution of property prices on their domestic markets for the past 10 years and the number of currently unoccupied properties. Where a Member State combines an increase in the price of residential property exceeding 25% over the last 10 years, coupled with a substantial portion of currently unoccupied properties at national level exceeding 15%, it shall provide additional economical assessment on the effects of the implementation of the Directive in such conditions. The Member State concerned shall assess the impact on their housing market and provide clarification on how it intends to tackle building renovations of unoccupied properties. Such an assessment shall also be made on the level of the NUTS-2 regions, if they combine the criteria referred to in this paragraph. Special attention shall also be given to regions, which are experiencing a net negative migration exceeding 5% over

the last 10 years or a decline in the overall number of residents exceeding 7.5% over the last 10 years).

Or. en

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text as the Directive targets the worst-performing buildings. In addition, not used buildings are a low-hanging fruit to address.

Amendment 63

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 **2033**, at least energy performance class F; and

Or. en

Amendment 64

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Or. en

Amendment 65

Proposal for a directive

Article 9 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

In their roadmap referred to in Article

In their roadmap referred to in Article

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

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

Or. en

Amendment 66

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

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 ***or have the best energy performance the respective building stock could allow on an economically feasible cost*** by 2050.

Or. en

Amendment 67

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

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(b) providing technical assistance, including ***information services, administrative support and integrated***

renovation services through one-stop-shops, with a particular attention to low-income and vulnerable homeowners;

Or. en

Amendment 68

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) providing building renovation passports in accordance with Article 10 at no cost to low-income and vulnerable homeowners;

Or. en

Amendment 69

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) designing integrated financing schemes;

(c) designing integrated financing schemes, *including Pay-as-you-Save financial schemes covering the common Union standard;*

Or. en

Amendment 70

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ea) stand-alone buildings in rural areas, built before 1950, with a total

useful living area of less than 150 m²;

Or. en

Amendment 71

Proposal for a directive

Article 10 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Under this scheme, renovation passports shall not be mandatory. They shall be required at the stage of buildings/properties being sold or rented for commercial purposes as well as in case of receiving public funds for renovation or energy efficiency measures.

Or. en

Amendment 72

Proposal for a directive

Article 10 – paragraph 3 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Or. en

Amendment 73

Proposal for a directive

Article 10 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3a. Member States shall ensure that the renovation passport does not create an economic or non-economic barrier for building owners, particularly for low-income and vulnerable households, and that renovation passports are specifically issued free of charge to homeowners, for which the dwelling is a sole residential property.

Or. en

Amendment 74

Proposal for a directive

Article 11 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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 **and are technologically neutral.**

Or. en

Amendment 75

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 one bicycle parking space for every car parking space, **subject to local characteristics, including demographical, geographical, climate conditions and local tradition;**

Or. en

Amendment 76

Proposal for a directive Article 12 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

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

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, ***excluding schools, kindergartens, hospitals and other buildings where parking is by default temporary and for a very short period,*** Member States shall ensure pre-cabling for at least one in two parking spaces by 1 January 2033.

Or. en

Amendment 77

Proposal for a directive Article 12 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 78

Proposal for a directive

Article 12 – paragraph 4 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(b) at least two bicycle parking spaces for every dwelling ***subject to local characteristics, including demographical, geographical, climate conditions and local tradition.***

Or. en

Amendment 79

Proposal for a directive

Article 12 – paragraph 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

7a. Member States may adjust requirements for the number of bicycle parking spaces in accordance with paragraph 4 where bicycles are typically less used as a mean of transport and according to local needs.

Or. en

Amendment 80

Proposal for a directive

Article 15 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

1. Member States shall provide appropriate ***subsidy and financing schemes***, 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

their building stock into zero-emission buildings by 2050.

a view to the transformation of their building stock into zero-emission buildings by 2050. ***Priority shall be given to low-income and vulnerable households, people affected by energy poverty, low-income property owners, elderly and retired property owners, single parents raising a child and people living in social housing.***

Or. en

Amendment 81

Proposal for a directive Article 15 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

4. To support the mobilisation of investments, Member States shall promote the roll-out of enabling funding and financial tools, such as energy efficiency loans and mortgages for building renovation, energy performance contracting, ***Pay-as-you-Save financial scheme***, 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.

Or. en

Amendment 82

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, ***able to reach low-income and vulnerable households, and*** targeting all actors involved in building renovations, including home owners and administrative, financial and economic actors, including small- and medium-sized enterprises.

Or. en

Amendment 83

**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. ***Member States shall pay particular attention to programs for requalification of employees in fossil fuels mining, energy production, distribution and energy accounting firms whose production will be subject to subsequent phasing-out in the light of Union decarbonization efforts.***

Or. en

Amendment 84

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

8a. *The Commission shall develop a common Union standard for Pay-as-you-Save financial schemes, setting mandatory minimum requirements for public and private actors, in order for this standard to be granted.*

Or. en

Amendment 85

Proposal for a directive Article 15 – paragraph 12

Text proposed by the Commission

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].

12. Financial incentives shall target as a priority ***low-income and*** vulnerable households, people affected by energy poverty, ***low-income property owners, elderly and retired property owners, single parents raising a child,*** and people living in social housing, in line with Article 22 of Directive (EU) .../.... [recast EED].

Or. en

Amendment 86

Proposal for a directive Article 15 – paragraph 13

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

13. When providing financial incentives to owners of buildings or building units for the renovation of rented buildings or building units, Member States shall ensure that the financial incentives benefit both the owners and the tenants, in particular by providing rent support or by ***introducing Pay-as-you-Save financial***

schemes conditionality on rent increases, ***guaranteeing that the rent increase does not exceed the savings, due to renovation energy savings.***

Or. en

Amendment 87

Proposal for a directive

Article 16 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text, in order to further incentivize the decarbonisation of the building stock (cp. Recital 7)

Amendment 88

Proposal for a directive

Article 16 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

and assess its energy performance.

building or building unit to compare and assess its energy performance.

Or. en

Amendment 89

Proposal for a directive Article 16 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 90

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

Amendment

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.

are *affordable and free of charge for low-income households and for all units, used as a sole residence, without prejudice to the income criteria, and* issued by independent experts following an on-site visit.

Or. en

Amendment 91

Proposal for a directive Article 16 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Justification

Amendment necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text. The reasons for the slow renovation rate are financial barriers, high upfront costs and split-incentives between tenants and owners. EPC information on payback periods may promote renovation. It is thus necessary to make these mandatory.

Amendment 92

Proposal for a directive Article 16 – paragraph 10

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

10. The validity of the energy performance certificate shall not exceed **10** 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.

established pursuant to paragraph 2, the validity of the energy performance certificate shall not exceed **15** years.

Or. en

Amendment 93

Proposal for a directive Article 17 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 94

Proposal for a directive Article 17 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall require that buildings or buildings units which are **offered** for sale or for rent have an energy performance certificate, and that the energy performance indicator and class of the energy performance certificate of the building or the building unit, as applicable, is stated in online and offline advertisements, including in property search portal websites.

Amendment

Member States shall require that buildings or buildings units which are for sale or for rent **on a commercial basis** have an energy performance certificate, and that the energy performance indicator and class of the energy performance certificate of the building or the building unit, as applicable, is stated in online and offline advertisements, including in property search portal websites.

Or. en

Amendment 95

Proposal for a directive

Article 20 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 96

Proposal for a directive

Article 22 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Justification

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

Amendment 97

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Amendment 98

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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.

1. Member States shall ***endorse information and awareness-rising campaigns in order to promote the interest and the support of the public for the improvement of the energy efficiency of buildings directive and*** take the necessary measures to inform the owners or tenants of buildings or building units and all relevant market actors of the different methods and practices that serve to enhance energy performance. In particular, Member States shall take the

necessary measures to provide tailor-made information to vulnerable households.

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 99

Proposal for a directive

Article 26 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 100

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – point 1 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

The energy performance of a building shall be expressed by a numeric indicator of primary energy use per unit of reference floor area per year, in kWh/(m².y) for the purpose of both energy performance

Amendment

The energy performance of a building shall be expressed by a numeric indicator of primary ***and final*** energy use per unit of reference floor area per year, in kWh/(m².y) for the purpose of both energy

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.

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

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

Amendment 101

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 102

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

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

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

Or. en