



2021/0426(COD)

6.7.2022

AMENDMENTS 290 - 541

Draft report
Ciarán Cuffe
(PE732.742v01-00)

Energy performance of buildings (recast)

Proposal for a directive
(COM(2021)0802 – C9-0469/2021 – 2021/0426(COD))

Amendment 290
Sylvia Limmer

Proposal for a directive

—

Proposal for rejection

The European Parliament rejects the Commission proposal.

Or. de

Justification

The aim of the projected revision of Directive 2010/31/EU is to regulate from Brussels, by means of a planned-economy approach, newbuild construction and the renovation of existing buildings, thereby unduly curtailing EU Member States' competences and owner-occupiers' freedom with regard to design. Accordingly, this Commission proposal should be rejected.

Amendment 291
Francesca Donato

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.***

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. ***Such objective is yet not realistically achievable in such a short time, considering the prevailing low energy rates of public and private buildings in some member states and in view of the current crisis in raw materials supply. Therefore, those targets can be pursued in a timing that can be respected by all Member States, following an economically and socially sustainable roadmap.***

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

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

Or. en

Amendment 292

Marisa Matias

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

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

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

Amendment

(3) As announced in the Green Deal, the Commission presented its Renovation Wave strategy on 14 October 2020³⁰. The strategy contains an action plan with concrete regulatory, financing and enabling measures, with the objective to at least double the annual energy renovation rate of buildings by 2030 and to foster deep renovations. The revision of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive is necessary as 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. ***The New European Bauhaus can foster a more inclusive society that promotes the well being of all in keeping with the historical Bauhaus, which contributed to the regeneration of working class and marginalised communities.***

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

Or. en

Amendment 293

PE734.269v01-00

4/165

AM\1259171EN.docx

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 3**

Text proposed by the Commission

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

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

Amendment

(3) As announced in the Green Deal, the Commission presented its Renovation Wave strategy on 14 October 2020³⁰. The strategy contains an action plan with concrete regulatory, financing and enabling measures, with the objective to at least double the annual energy renovation rate of buildings by 2030 and to foster deep renovations ***by more than 35 million building and the creation up to 160 000 jobs in the construction sector.*** 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, ***and should follow the pathway drawn by the New European Bauhaus as a previous phase of the Renovation Wave.***

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

Or. en

Amendment 294

Isabella Tovagliari, Gianna Gancia, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Markus Buchheit, Paolo Borchia

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 3**

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

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

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

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. ***The revision of the legislation should also protect, support and revive the production chain involved in the building sector, particularly at this difficult time and during this crisis.***

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

Or. it

Justification

The building sector has been hit heavily by the COVID-19 crisis and the Russia-Ukraine conflict. This legislation should also aim to support the building sector.

Amendment 295 **Pietro Fiocchi**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 5**

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Directive 2010/31/EU is an integral part of that package.

Directive 2010/31/EU is an integral part of that package ***and is fully consistent and in line with other regulatory instruments in order to avoid any overlap with, or duplication of, the content of other directives and, therefore, unnecessary red tape and costs for businesses and individuals.***

Or. it

Amendment 296

Andreas Glück, Emma Wiesner, Mauri Pekkarinen, Nicola Beer, Klemen Grošelj, Valter Flego, Bart Groothuis

Proposal for a directive Recital 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 297

Marcos Ros Sempere, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Tsvetelina Penkova, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a directive

Recital 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5 a) As the energy efficiency first principle is at the core of a more circular economy system, the Commission should pay greater attention to the building sector which accounts for more than 40% of final energy consumption in the Union, not to mention that 75% of Union buildings are still energy-inefficient. By better integrating circularity in the building sector, the infrastructures and technical capabilities of a building in an overall holistic approach would secure longer life spans as well as lower energy consumption, while setting concrete decarbonisation and depollution pathways for this sector.

Or. en

Amendment 298

Markus Pieper

Proposal for a directive

Recital 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5 a) The revision of the EPBD needs to be fully aligned with the remaining proposals that are part of the Fit for 55 package, namely the revisions of the Emission Trading Scheme Directive, Energy Efficiency Directive, the Renewable Energy Directive and the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive among others.

Amendment 299**Markus Pieper****Proposal for a directive****Recital 5 b (new)***Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

(5 b) The Commission should ensure that the proposed measures to improve energy efficiency also respect the subsidiarity principle, as the Member States themselves are responsible for public housing and must decide on their own renovation priorities. According to Protocol 26 to the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU, Member States have the right to decide how to organize this service of general economic interest.

Or. en

Amendment 300**Gheorghe Falcă, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Vasile Blaga, Cristian-Silviu Bușoi****Proposal for a directive****Recital 6***Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

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

(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 Council, ***the Commission Recommendation and guidelines on Energy Efficiency First (C(2021) 7014 final)***, and the use of energy from

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.

renewable sources in the buildings sector **as part of an integrated systems' approach to energy; stresses that energy efficiency and renewable energy use must be maximised across the entire energy value chain, across electricity, heat and gas, rather than just at individual building level**, 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, **integrating the energy system, contributing to system efficiency, fostering** technological developments and in creating opportunities for employment, **job creation** and regional development, in particular in islands, **outermost regions** 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).

Or. en

Justification

The European Commission published on 28 September 2021, detailed guidelines to assist Member States, local authorities and industry in implementing the energy efficiency first principle. Synergies between various energy solutions are key in delivering decarbonisation cost-effectively. Member States should support combinations of flexible heat and power generation, including CHP with heat storage and other forms of heat generation through renewable electricity using heat pumps, waste heat and power-to-heat installations.

Amendment 301

Seán Kelly, Tom Berendsen, Pernille Weiss, Pascal Arimont, Henna Virkkunen, Franc Bogovič, Massimiliano Salini, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Radan Kanev, Salvatore De Meo, Christian Ehler

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 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

Amendment

(6) Buildings account for 40 % of final energy consumption in the Union and 36% of its energy-related greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, reduction of energy consumption, in line with the energy 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 **including** the use of energy from **low carbon and** 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 and an increased use of energy from **low carbon and** 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, rural areas **and off grid communities**.

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).

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

Amendment 302

Andreas Glück, Emma Wiesner, Mauri Pekkarinen, Nicola Beer, Klemen Grošelj

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 Council*³² 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.

Amendment

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

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC,

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

Or. en

Justification

The "energy efficiency first" principle should not be an end in itself. The reduction of energy consumption can be a possible instrument to achieve the EU climate targets. However, it is not necessarily the most cost-effective and can lead to considerable inefficiencies. With the Emission Trading System, the EU already has a cost-effective instrument to decarbonise.

Amendment 303 **Marisa Matias**

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.

Amendment

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

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

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

Or. en

Amendment 304

Tomas Tobé, Sara Skytvedal

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

Amendment

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

employment and regional development, in particular in islands and rural areas.

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

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

Or. en

Amendment 305

Ciarán Cuffe

Proposal for a directive

Recital 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6 a) In rural areas across the Union, renewable energy sources are immediately available, do not generate any greenhouse gas emissions when producing heat or electricity and are cost-effective in powering and heating off-grid areas, while reducing import dependency and infrastructure lock-in, as well as contribute to climate mitigation and improve air quality.

Or. en

Justification

The introduced amendment is inextricably linked to other provisions of the text.

Amendment 306

Marcos Ros Sempere, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Tsvetelina Penkova, Nicolás González Casares

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 ***and all its components and materials*** 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.

Or. en

Amendment 307

Marcos Ros Sempere, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Tsvetelina Penkova, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a directive

Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7 a) In this regard, a link should be made with the principles of the circular economy and the leading role of the New European Bauhaus that wants to promote greater circularity in the built

environment, by promoting renovation and adaptive re-use over demolition and new built, as appropriate.

Or. en

Amendment 308

Seán Kelly, Tom Berendsen, Pernille Weiss, Pascal Arimont, Othmar Karas, Massimiliano Salini, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Radan Kanev, Salvatore De Meo, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive

Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7 a) The introduction of requirements on whole life-cycle emissions will encourage industrial innovation and value chain creation such as through an increase in the use of circular and low-carbon materials.

Or. en

Justification

The major goals of EU Green Deal: decarbonisation and circularity should rather be reflected as compared to listing specific materials or requiring materials to only be locally sourced. Material neutrality needs to be kept as well as principles of the single market.

Amendment 309

Marcos Ros Sempere, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Tsvetelina Penkova, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a directive

Recital 7 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7 b) It is crucial to promote and include the use of more sustainable construction materials, in particular bio- and geo-sourced materials, as well as simple passive low-tech and locally tested building techniques to support and

promote the use of and research into material technologies that contribute to the ideal insulation and structural support of buildings, thus achieving a reduction in energy consumption that translates into energy efficiency and more resilient buildings. In view of the climate crisis and the increased probability of Summer heat waves, special consideration should be given to heat protection for buildings.

Or. en

Amendment 310

Tsvetelina Penkova, Marcos Ros Sempere, Eva Kaili, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Carlos Zorrinho, Marek Paweł Balt, Csaba Molnár, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López

Proposal for a directive

Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8 a) That buildings are responsible for greenhouse gas emissions before their operational lifetime is the result of the upfront embedded carbon to be found within all building materials. An increase in the use of sustainably and locally sourced nature-based building materials, in keeping with the principles of the New European Bauhaus Initiative, has the potential to substitute for more carbon intensive materials and to store carbon in the built environment via the use of wood-based materials.

Or. en

Amendment 311

Beata Szydło, Ladislav Ilčić, Elżbieta Kruk, Zdzisław Krasnodębski, Grzegorz Tobiszowski

Proposal for a directive

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

deleted

Or. en

Justification

Lack of legal clarity over GWP

Amendment 312
Pernille Weiss

Proposal for a directive
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

(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. ***A harmonised methodology at Union level should be the basis for the calculation.***

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 313

Jens Geier, Tsvetelina Penkova

Proposal for a directive

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Justification

The Commission proposal does not contain clear regulations on the issues of the life-cycle approach. Thus only affects the operating phase of the buildings. More far-reaching regulations in the directive would be desirable to include the environmental impact of manufacturing and disposal processes.

Amendment 314

Seán Kelly, Tom Berendsen, Pernille Weiss, Pascal Arimont, Massimiliano Salini, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Radan Kanev, Salvatore De Meo, Christian Ehler, Marion Walsmann

Proposal for a directive

Recital 9 a (new)

(9 a) The circular economy rules for construction materials are proposed in the revised Construction Products Regulation (CPR) together with a framework specified in the Waste Framework Directive, expected in 2023. Definitions, methodologies and best approaches need to be defined and consolidated in existing, relevant pieces of EU legislations to ensure a clear, consistent regulatory framework.

Or. en

Amendment 315

Pernille Weiss

Proposal for a directive

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) Buildings are responsible for about half of primary fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) emissions in the EU that cause premature death and illness. Improving energy performance of buildings can and should reduce pollutant emissions at the same time, in line with Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and the Council³³.

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

Amendment

(10) Buildings are responsible for about half of primary fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) emissions in the EU that cause premature death and illness. Improving energy performance of buildings can and should reduce pollutant emissions at the same time, **through the installation of emission-free heating systems or equipment to improve pollutant emissions and energy efficiency of existing heating systems** in line with Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and the Council³³.

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

Or. en

Amendment 316

Marcos Ros Sempere, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Tsvetelina Penkova, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a directive

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

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

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

Amendment

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

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

Or. en

Amendment 317

Isabella Tovaglieri, Gianna Gancia, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Markus Buchheit, Paolo Borchia

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

Amendment

(11) Measures to improve further the energy performance of buildings should take into account **the particular characteristics of historical and artistic heritage**, climatic conditions, including

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.

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, **architectural barriers**, fire safety and seismic safety and the intended use of the building.

Or. it

Justification

Measures to improve the energy performance of buildings should not undermine historical or artistic heritage, since this is important not only from an historical perspective. Many buildings are old, and so were built using techniques and under circumstances that differ from the current ones, making it difficult to meet the standards set. We believe the text should explicitly state that energy efficiency measures should not affect the requirements concerning architectural barriers, to avoid unnecessary obstacles for people with disabilities.

Amendment 318

Marcos Ros Sempere, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Tsvetelina Penkova, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a directive

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 319

Tomas Tobé, Sara Skytvedal

Proposal for a directive
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 320

Gheorghe Falcă, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Vasile Blaga, Cristian-Silviu Buşoi

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 **different** 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.

Or. en

Amendment 321

Tsvetelina Penkova, Carlos Zorrinho, Eva Kaili, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Marek Paweł Balt, Csaba Molnár, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López

Proposal for a directive
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 322
Massimiliano Salini, Salvatore De Meo, Carlo Calenda

Proposal for a directive
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) The energy performance of buildings should be calculated on the basis of a methodology, which may be differentiated at national and regional level. That includes, in addition to thermal characteristics, other factors that play an increasingly important role such as heating and air-conditioning installations, application of energy from renewable sources, building automation and control systems, smart solutions, passive heating and cooling elements, shading, indoor air-quality, adequate natural light and design of the building. The methodology for calculating energy performance should be based not only on the season in which heating or air-conditioning is required, but should cover the annual energy performance of a building. That methodology should take into account existing European standards. The methodology should ensure the

Amendment

(12) The energy performance of buildings should be calculated on the basis of a methodology, which may be differentiated at national and regional level. That includes, in addition to thermal characteristics, other factors that play an increasingly important role such as heating and air-conditioning installations, application of energy from renewable sources, building automation and control systems, smart solutions, passive heating and cooling elements, shading, indoor air-quality, adequate natural light and design of the building. The methodology for calculating energy performance should be based not only on the season in which heating or air-conditioning is required, but should cover the annual energy performance of a building. That methodology should take into account existing European standards. The methodology should ensure the

representation of actual operating conditions and enable the use of metered energy to verify correctness and for comparability, and the methodology should be based on hourly or sub-hourly time-steps. In order to encourage the use of renewable energy on-site, and in addition to the common general framework, Member States should take the necessary measures so that the benefits of maximising the use of renewable energy on-site, including for other-uses (such as electric vehicle charging points), are recognised and accounted for in the calculation methodology.

representation of actual operating conditions and enable the use of metered energy to verify correctness and for comparability, and the methodology should be based on hourly or sub-hourly time-steps. In order to encourage the use of renewable energy on-site, and in addition to the common general framework, Member States should take the necessary measures so that the benefits of maximising the use of renewable energy on-site, including for other-uses (such as electric vehicle charging points), are recognised and accounted for in the calculation methodology. ***Efforts to improve the energy performance of buildings should respect their architectural quality, including the contribution this makes to people's quality of life. For these reasons, European citizens should be given access to the solution or product that is consistent with the urban regulations designed to protect the aesthetics of buildings or high-quality architecture, provided they are included in the ecodesign schemes provided for by Regulation No 206/2012 of 6 March 2012 and Directive 2009/125/EC, and be allowed to assess the energy efficiency of the different solutions that meet the requirements set in these regulations.***

Or. it

Justification

The principle that energy performance should be improved in a manner in keeping with the architectural quality of buildings is stressed in the Commission notice of 14 October 2020, 'A Renovation Wave for Europe - greening our buildings, creating jobs, improving lives'.

Amendment 323
Patrizia Toia

Proposal for a directive
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

(12) The energy performance of buildings should be calculated on the basis of a methodology, which may be differentiated at national and regional level. That includes, in addition to thermal characteristics, other factors that play an increasingly important role such as heating and air-conditioning installations, application of energy from renewable sources, building automation and control systems, smart solutions, passive heating and cooling elements, shading, indoor air-quality, adequate natural light and design of the building. The methodology for calculating energy performance should be based not only on the season in which heating or air-conditioning is required, but should cover the annual energy performance of a building. That methodology should take into account existing European standards. The methodology should ensure the representation of actual operating conditions and enable the use of metered energy to verify correctness and for comparability, and the methodology should be based on hourly or sub-hourly time-steps. In order to encourage the use of renewable energy on-site, and in addition to the common general framework, Member States should take the necessary measures so that the benefits of maximising the use of renewable energy on-site, including for other-uses (such as electric vehicle charging points), are recognised and accounted for in the calculation methodology. ***The energy efficiency of buildings should respect their architectural quality, including their contribution to people's quality of life. For these reasons, European citizens should be able to access the solution or product compatible with the urban regulations applicable to the protection of the aesthetic of buildings or quality architecture, provided that they are included in the ecodesign schemes provided for in Regulation (EC) No 206/2012 and Directive 2009/125/EC, with the possibility of assessing the energy***

efficiency of the different solutions capable of meeting the requirements set out in those Regulations.

Or. en

Amendment 324

Jens Geier, Tsvetelina Penkova

Proposal for a directive

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

electric vehicle charging points), are recognised and accounted for in the calculation methodology.

measures so that the benefits of maximising the use of renewable energy on-site, including for other-uses (such as electric vehicle charging points), are recognised and accounted for in the calculation methodology.

Or. en

Justification

'Useful floor area' is only partially defined in the Directive and does not include a common methodology for measurement. Consistency in floor measurement is fundamental to accurately calculate energy performance, given that energy performance is a function of energy use per KW/hr and floor space. Property measurement standards differ by Member State. The International Property Measurement Standard (IPMS) could complement existing national and European standards and would allow for comparability.

Amendment 325

Marcos Ros Sempere, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Tsvetelina Penkova, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a directive

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) The energy performance of buildings should be calculated on the basis of a methodology, which may be differentiated at national and regional level. That includes, in addition to thermal characteristics, other factors that play an increasingly important role such as heating and air-conditioning installations, application of energy from renewable sources, building automation and control systems, smart solutions, passive heating and cooling elements, shading, indoor air-quality, adequate natural light and design of the building. The methodology for calculating energy performance should be based not only on the season in which heating or air-conditioning is required, but should cover the annual energy performance of a building. That methodology should take into account existing European standards. The

Amendment

(12) The energy performance of buildings should be calculated on the basis of a methodology, which may be differentiated at national and regional level. That includes, in addition to thermal characteristics, other factors that play an increasingly important role such as heating and air-conditioning installations, application of energy from renewable sources, building automation and control systems, ***heat recovery from wastewater, ventilation and cooling***, smart solutions, passive heating and cooling elements, shading, indoor air-quality, adequate natural light and design of the building. The methodology for calculating energy performance should be based not only on the season in which heating or air-conditioning is required, but should cover the annual energy performance of a building. That methodology should take

methodology should ensure the representation of actual operating conditions and enable the use of metered energy to verify correctness and for comparability, and the methodology should be based on hourly or sub-hourly time-steps. In order to encourage the use of renewable energy on-site, and in addition to the common general framework, Member States should take the necessary measures so that the benefits of maximising the use of renewable energy on-site, including for other-uses (such as electric vehicle charging points), are recognised and accounted for in the calculation methodology.

into account existing European standards. The methodology should ensure the representation of actual operating conditions and enable the use of metered energy to verify correctness and for comparability, and the methodology should be based on hourly or sub-hourly time-steps. In order to encourage the use of renewable energy on-site, ***including roof solar panels in line with the European Solar Rooftops Initiative***, and in addition to the common general framework, Member States should take the necessary measures so that the benefits of maximising the use of renewable energy on-site, including for other-uses (such as electric vehicle charging points), are recognised and accounted for in the calculation methodology.

Or. en

Amendment 326

Seán Kelly, Tom Berendsen, Pernille Weiss, Pascal Arimont, Franc Bogovič, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Radan Kanev, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) The energy performance of buildings should be calculated on the basis of a methodology, which may be differentiated at national and regional level. That includes, in addition to thermal characteristics, other factors that play an increasingly important role such as heating and air-conditioning installations, application of energy from renewable sources, building automation and control systems, smart solutions, passive heating and cooling elements, shading, indoor air-quality, adequate natural light and design of the building. The methodology for calculating energy performance should be based not only on the season in which heating or air-conditioning is required, but

Amendment

(12) The energy performance of buildings should be calculated on the basis of a methodology, which may be differentiated at national and regional level. That includes, in addition to thermal characteristics, other factors that play an increasingly important role such as heating and air-conditioning installations, application of energy from renewable sources, building automation and control systems, smart solutions, ***hydronic balancing***, passive heating and cooling elements, shading, indoor air-quality, adequate natural light and design of the building. The methodology for calculating energy performance should be based not only on the season in which heating or air-

should cover the annual energy performance of a building. That methodology should take into account existing European standards. The methodology should ensure the representation of actual operating conditions and enable the use of metered energy to verify correctness and for comparability, and the methodology should be based on hourly or sub-hourly time-steps. In order to encourage the use of renewable energy on-site, and in addition to the common general framework, Member States should take the necessary measures so that the benefits of maximising the use of renewable energy on-site, including for other-uses (such as electric vehicle charging points), are recognised and accounted for in the calculation methodology.

conditioning is required, but should cover the annual energy performance of a building. That methodology should take into account existing European standards. The methodology should ensure the representation of actual operating conditions and enable the use of metered energy to verify correctness and for comparability, and the methodology should be based on hourly or sub-hourly time-steps. In order to encourage the use of renewable energy on-site, and in addition to the common general framework, Member States should take the necessary measures so that the benefits of maximising the use of renewable energy on-site, including for other-uses (such as electric vehicle charging points), are recognised and accounted for in the calculation methodology ***taking into account current and future grid capacity.***

Or. en

Amendment 327

Ladislav Ilčić

on behalf of the ECR Group

Proposal for a directive

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) The energy performance of buildings should be calculated on the basis of a methodology, which may be differentiated at national and regional level. That includes, in addition to thermal characteristics, other factors that play an increasingly important role such as heating and air-conditioning installations, application of energy from renewable sources, building automation and control systems, smart solutions, passive heating and cooling elements, shading, indoor air-quality, adequate natural light and design of the building. The methodology for calculating energy performance should be

Amendment

(12) The energy performance of buildings should be calculated on the basis of a methodology, which may be differentiated at national and regional level. That includes, in addition to thermal characteristics, other factors that play an increasingly important role such as heating and air-conditioning installations, application of energy from renewable sources, building automation and control systems, smart solutions, passive heating and cooling elements, ***heat recovery from wastewater, ventilation and cooling,*** shading, indoor air-quality, adequate natural light and design of the building.

based not only on the season in which heating or air-conditioning is required, but should cover the annual energy performance of a building. That methodology should take into account existing European standards. The methodology should ensure the representation of actual operating conditions and enable the use of metered energy to verify correctness and for comparability, and the methodology should be based on hourly or sub-hourly time-steps. In order to encourage the use of renewable energy on-site, and in addition to the common general framework, Member States should take the necessary measures so that the benefits of maximising the use of renewable energy on-site, including for other-uses (such as electric vehicle charging points), are recognised and accounted for in the calculation methodology.

The methodology for calculating energy performance should be based not only on the season in which heating or air-conditioning is required, but should cover the annual energy performance of a building. That methodology should take into account existing European standards. The methodology should ensure the representation of actual operating conditions and enable the use of metered energy to verify correctness and for comparability, and the methodology should be based on hourly or sub-hourly time-steps. In order to encourage the use of renewable energy on-site, and in addition to the common general framework, Member States should take the necessary measures so that the benefits of maximising the use of renewable energy on-site, including for other-uses (such as electric vehicle charging points), are recognised and accounted for in the calculation methodology.

Or. en

Justification

Promotion of new technologies - heat recovery is a factor which plays an increasingly important role in energy performance of buildings

Amendment 328

Gheorghe Falcă, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Vasile Blaga, Cristian-Silviu Buşoi

Proposal for a directive

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) The energy performance of buildings should be calculated on the basis of a methodology, which may be differentiated at national and regional level. That includes, in addition to thermal characteristics, other factors that play an increasingly important role such as heating and air-conditioning installations, application of energy from renewable

Amendment

(12) The energy performance of buildings should be calculated on the basis of a methodology, which may be differentiated at national and regional **and local** level. That includes, in addition to thermal characteristics, other factors that play an increasingly important role such as heating and air-conditioning installations, application of energy from **low carbon and**

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

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

Or. en

Amendment 329
Tomas Tobé, Sara Skyttedal

Proposal for a directive
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) The energy performance of buildings should be calculated on the basis of a methodology, which may be differentiated at national and regional level. That includes, in addition to thermal characteristics, other factors that play an increasingly important role such as heating and air-conditioning installations, application of energy from renewable

Amendment

(12) The energy performance of buildings should be calculated on the basis of a methodology, which may be differentiated at national and regional level. That includes, in addition to thermal characteristics, other factors that play an increasingly important role such as heating and air-conditioning installations, application of energy from renewable **and**

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

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

Or. en

Amendment 330

Marcos Ros Sempere, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Tsvetelina Penkova

Proposal for a directive

Recital 12 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12 a) This Directive should take full account of the EU Solar Energy Strategy and in particular rooftop solar panels. Solar photovoltaics (PV) and solar thermal technologies should be rolled-out rapidly and reward citizens and businesses with benefits for the climate and their purses. Member States should

establish robust support frameworks for rooftop systems, including in combination with energy storage and heat-pumps, based on predictable payback times that should be shorter than 10 years. The Member States should implement the measures under as a priority, using available Union funding, in particular the new REPowerEU chapters of their Recovery and Resilience Plans. The Commission should monitor progress in the implementation of this initiative on an annual basis, with the European Parliament, the Member States and the sector's stakeholders.

Or. en

Amendment 331
Francesca Donato

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(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-

deleted

out policies and measures.

Or. en

Amendment 332

Isabella Tovaglieri, Gianna Gancia, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Markus Buchheit, Paolo Borchia

Proposal for a directive

Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(14) Two-thirds of the energy used for heating and cooling of buildings still comes from fossil fuels. In order to 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, ***applying a technological neutrality criterion and protecting operators in the sector.***

Or. it

Justification

Fossil fuels should be phased out gradually, according to a technological neutrality criterion and in a manner that protects operators in the sector and the industries involved.

Amendment 333

Ciarán Cuffe

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 334

Gheorghe Falcă, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Vasile Blaga, Cristian-Silviu Buşoi

Proposal for a directive

Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(14) Two-thirds of the energy used for heating and cooling of buildings still comes from fossil fuels. In order to 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 **stand-alone heat-only** 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, **and of those that are part of hybrid heating solutions (hybrid heat pumps or cogeneration/fuel cells)**. A clear legal basis for the ban of **stand-alone heat-only** generators based on their greenhouse gas emissions or **efficiency, and of heating system incompatible with the use of renewable and low-carbon fuels** should support national phase-out policies and measures.

Or. en

Justification

The EPBD should allow Member States to promote all relevant highly efficient and renewable heating solutions, with a view to reduce emissions cost-effectively. Stand-alone heat-only boilers (i.e. individual boilers installed at building-level) are easy and cheap to install. Yet most boilers run on fossil fuels and are less efficient than alternative heating solutions, such as heat pump and micro-cogeneration. Removing subsidies for stand-alone heat-only boilers, even when renewables-ready, will allow Member States to redirect support towards highly efficient cogeneration and heat pumps.

Amendment 335

Morten Petersen, Claudia Gamon, Iskra Mihaylova

Proposal for a directive

Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(14) Two-thirds of the energy used for heating and cooling of buildings still comes from fossil fuels. In order to 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 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 336

Ladislav Ilčić

on behalf of the ECR Group

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

Amendment

(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.***

installation of fossil fuel boilers, ***with the exception of boilers using renewable fuels or its blends,*** 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.

Or. en

Justification

Article 11 already provides a clear legal basis for Member States to introduce requirements for heat generators based on greenhouse gas emissions or to the type of fuel used. The recital should not refer to a ban of a technology. Technology neutrality principle should be respected. As boilers are compatible with both fossil and renewable/sustainable fuels, phasing out financial incentives for the technology would slow down the decarbonization of the EU buildings stock in rural areas. All technology should contribute to the energy transition, to ensure that no one is left behind.

Amendment 337

Seán Kelly, Tom Berendsen, Pernille Weiss, Pascal Arimont, Othmar Karas, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Radan Kanev, Christian Ehler, Pilar del Castillo Vera

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

Amendment

(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.

and on the Cohesion Fund ***and of those that are ready to run on renewable energy sources***. A clear legal basis for the ban of heat generators based on their greenhouse gas emissions or the type of fuel used should support national phase-out policies and measures.

Or. en

Amendment 338

Andreas Glück, Emma Wiesner, Mauri Pekkarinen, Nicola Beer, Klemen Grošelj, Christophe Grudler, Valter Flego

Proposal for a directive

Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(14) Two-thirds of the energy used for heating and cooling of buildings still comes from fossil fuels. In order to 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 ***and of those that are able to run on renewable energy sources***. A clear legal basis for the ban of heat generators based on their greenhouse gas emissions or the type of fuel used should support national phase-out policies and measures.

Or. en

Justification

The rapid decarbonisation of heating and cooling requires a technological neutral approach.

Boilers that are able to run on renewable energy sources constitute a cost-efficient way to decarbonise and should, thus, remain eligible for financial incentives.

Amendment 339
Pilar del Castillo Vera

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(14) Two-thirds of the energy used for heating and cooling of buildings still comes from fossil fuels. In order to 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, ***those using blends of renewable fuels or providing significant gains in energy efficiency.***

Or. en

Amendment 340
Marcos Ros Sempere, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Tsvetelina Penkova, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14 a) Efficient use of waste heat from domestic hot water systems represents

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

Or. en

Amendment 341
Markus Pieper

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14 a) Renewable fuels are expected to play a central role in the decarbonisation of the building and heating sector, by ensuring cost-effectiveness, security of supply and affordability. Hence, Member States should preserve a technologically neutral and multi-vector approach to decarbonisation.

Or. en

Amendment 342
Seán Kelly, Tom Berendsen, Markus Pieper, Pernille Weiss, Pascal Arimont, Othmar Karas, Henna Virkkunen, Franc Bogovič, Massimiliano Salini, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Radan Kanev, Salvatore De Meo, Christian Ehler, Marion Walsmann

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14 a) To achieve a cost-efficient decarbonisation of the heating sector,

Member States should ensure a level playing field among available technologies and support multi-vectors solutions, by taking into consideration security of supply, cost-effectiveness and flexibility.

Or. en

Amendment 343

Tsvetelina Penkova, Carlos Zorrinho, Eva Kaili, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Marek Paweł Balt, Csaba Molnár, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 15 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(15 a) Efficient reuse of waste heat from domestic hot water systems represents major energy saving opportunity and, in this sense, this potential should be considered. Every day, more than 22 million cubic meters of hot water are consumed by European homes. Hot water preparation is the main source of energy consumption for new buildings, and vast majority of this heat ends up in sewers and is wasted. Considering that up to 80 percent of hot water is used in showers, harvesting heat from shower drains in buildings could be a simple and cost-effective way to save around 40 percent of final energy consumption and related CO2 emissions of domestic hot water production.

Or. en

**Amendment 344
Francesca Donato**

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 17**

(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.

(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. ***Buildings have an impact on long-term energy consumption. Given the long renovation cycle for existing buildings, new and existing buildings that are subject to major renovation should therefore meet minimum energy performance requirements adapted to the local climate. As the application of alternative energy supply systems is not generally explored to its full potential, alternative energy supply systems should be considered for new buildings, regardless of their size, pursuant to the principle of first ensuring that energy needs for heating and cooling***

are reduced to cost-optimal levels.

Or. en

Justification

This part of Recital 15, 2010/31/EU is really important and links the performance requirements to the local climate, therefore it should be kept.

Amendment 345

András Gyürk, Ernő Schaller-Baross

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

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 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

progress of Member States in reaching cost-optimal levels of minimum energy performance requirements.

cost-optimal levels of minimum energy performance requirements.

Or. en

Justification

The assumed impact of the extended ETS to encourage renovation would be significantly reduced by increased funding barriers to meeting refurbishment requirements and by the administrative requirements. The ETS extension might increase the share of population at risk of energy poverty, thus necessitating even stronger support to achieve the goal of zero emission renovation of buildings.

Amendment 346
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Recital 17 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(17 a) The Commission shall make sure that European Committee for Standardisation, European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardisation and the European Telecommunications Standards Institute shall elaborate, in line with the deadlines set in this Directive, European standards regarding energy efficient construction systems, appliances and materials.

Or. en

Justification

Energy efficiency of building is based on the used construction systems, appliances and materials.

Amendment 347
Marcos Ros Sempere, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Tsvetelina Penkova, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a directive
Recital 18 a (new)

(18 a) In addition to the measures proposed by the Commission, it is necessary to create a definition of vulnerable areas/neighbourhoods associated to energy poverty that allows for more accurate detection of less developed micro-areas (rural and urban) encompassed within more developed areas. In this way, it would contribute to the identification and location of the most vulnerable social sectors and those suffering from energy poverty, thus helping to fight against social inequalities that may arise from the application of the different climate action measures. 75% of Union buildings are deemed inefficient contributing to over 40% of our energy consumption. Moreover, inefficient housing is a systemic root cause of energy poverty, with harrowing 50 million Europeans living in energy poverty unable to adequately light, heat or cool their homes and over 20% of poor households in the Union live in a dwelling that has mould, damp or rot.

Or. en

Amendment 348

Ladislav Ilčić

on behalf of the ECR Group

Elżbieta Kruk, Zdzisław Krasnodębski, Beata Szydło, Grzegorz Tobiszowski

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

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, ***functionally and economically*** feasible. All new buildings should be zero-emission

buildings should be transformed ***into zero-emission buildings*** by 2050.

buildings, and all existing buildings should be transformed by 2050 ***to achieve the highest energy performance possible, keeping into consideration the need to preserve specific building categories and to achieve this transition in a cost efficient way.***

Or. en

Justification

Economical aspect of the transformation has gained even more relevance in the last few months due to the difficult economic and energy situation of the EU

Amendment 349 **Francesca Donato**

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. ***The target of prevailing zero-emission buildings should be pursued by financial incentives to building renovation supported by EU grants. Energy transition timing and social costs must be taken into account when establishing any target deadlines by member states.***

Or. en

Amendment 350 **Gheorghe Falcă, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Vasile Blaga, Cristian-Silviu Bușoi**

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, ***geographically*** feasible ***and taking into consideration the different climate conditions***. All new buildings should be zero-emission buildings, and all existing buildings should be transformed into zero-emission buildings by 2050.

Or. en

Amendment 351

Isabella Tovaglieri, Gianna Gancia, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Markus Buchheit, Paolo Borchia

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 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.

Or. it

Justification

The 'fully' is superfluous.

Amendment 352

Gheorghe Falcă, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Vasile Blaga

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 **low carbon and** renewable sources: on-site renewables such as solar **thermal, geo** 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, waste heat **or future-proof high efficiency cogeneration, all types of energy storage, demand-side flexibility and self-consumption, as well as renewable energy supplied through energy grids and networks, including renewable electricity and gases.**

Or. en

Justification

Decarbonisation of the heating sector cannot be tackled by any single energy vector, renewable electricity and various gaseous fuels supplied to buildings through existing grids can make a big difference in terms of providing cost-effective decarbonization options for consumers that will fit specific circumstances.

Amendment 353

Tsvetelina Penkova, Eva Kaili, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Carlos Zorrinho, Marek Paweł Balt, Csaba Molnár

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

Amendment

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

heating and cooling *based on renewables or waste heat*.

district heating and cooling, *high efficiency cogeneration, all types of energy storage, demand-side flexibility and self-consumption, as well as renewable energy supplied through energy grids and networks, including renewable electricity and gasses*.

Or. en

Amendment 354

Seán Kelly, Tom Berendsen, Sara Skytvedal, Pernille Weiss, Pascal Arimont, Henna Virkkunen, Franc Bogovič, Massimiliano Salini, Tomas Tobé, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Radan Kanev, Salvatore De Meo, Christian Ehler, Marion Walsmann

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 *low carbon and* 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 *and renewable energy supplied from the energy grids;*

Or. en

Amendment 355

Morten Petersen, Martin Hojsík, Claudia Gamon, Iskra Mihaylova

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

Amendment

(20) Different options are available to cover the energy needs of an efficient building by energy from renewable

sources: on-site renewables such as solar thermal, solar photovoltaics, heat pumps and biomass, renewable energy provided by renewable energy communities or citizen energy communities, and district heating and cooling based on renewables or waste heat.

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 **recovery from waste water, sanitary hot water or air.**

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 356

Tomas Tobé, Sara Skytvedal

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 **and low carbon** sources: on-site renewables such as solar thermal, solar photovoltaics, heat pumps, **hydroelectric power** and biomass, renewable energy provided by renewable energy communities or citizen energy communities, and district heating and cooling based on renewables or waste heat.

Or. en

Amendment 357

Marcos Ros Sempere, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Tsvetelina Penkova

Proposal for a directive

Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

(20) Different options are available to cover the energy needs of an efficient building. *An energy efficient building is one that minimizes the use of conventional energies, priorities the use of energy from renewable sources to reduce its energy demand and producing the final energy it requires. To achieve this, Member States should accelerate the use of passive and active design.*

Or. en

Amendment 358

Seán Kelly, Tom Berendsen, Sara Skyttedal, Pernille Weiss, Pascal Arimont, Henna Virkkunen, Franc Bogovič, Massimiliano Salini, Tomas Tobé, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Radan Kanev, Salvatore De Meo, Christian Ehler, Marion Walsmann

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 20**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

(20) Different options are available to cover the energy needs of an efficient building by energy from *low-carbon and* 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.

Or. en

Amendment 359

Seán Kelly, Tom Berendsen, Pernille Weiss, Pascal Arimont, Massimiliano Salini, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Radan Kanev, Salvatore De Meo, Christian Ehler

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 20 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(20 a) Energy efficiency improvements need to be made when ever they are most cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. With the increased electrification of heating and increase of renewable energy generation, energy efficiency in buildings is required to avoid creating excess pressure on grid capacity and oversizing generation capacity to manage peaks in electricity demand. Energy efficiency in buildings will support the grid and reduce generation capacity needs.

Or. en

Amendment 360

Seán Kelly, Tom Berendsen, Pernille Weiss, Pascal Arimont, Othmar Karas, Massimiliano Salini, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Radan Kanev, Salvatore De Meo, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive

Recital 20 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(20 b) Commission should assess the needed grid capacity for integration of renewable energy and electrical heating solutions and to identify remaining barriers to facilitate the development of renewable self-consumption, in particular those in low-income or vulnerable households.

Or. en

Amendment 361

Tsvetelina Penkova, Marcos Ros Sempere, Eva Kaili, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Carlos Zorrinho, Marek Paweł Balt, Csaba Molnár, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López

Proposal for a directive

Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(21) The necessary decarbonisation of the Union building stock requires energy renovation at a large scale: almost 75% of that building stock is inefficient according to current building standards, and 85-95% of the buildings that exist today will still be standing in 2050. However, the weighted annual energy renovation rate is persistently low at around 1%. At the current pace, the decarbonisation of the building sector would require centuries. Triggering and supporting building renovation, including a shift towards emission-free heating systems, ***including measures in line with “energy efficiency first” principle at system level***, is therefore a key goal of this Directive. ***This includes dealing with the seasonality of heating demand, which in many Member States is the main part of the energy system peak demand.***

Or. en

Amendment 362

Isabella Tovagliari, Gianna Gancia, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Markus Buchheit, Paolo Borchia

Proposal for a directive

Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

renovation, including a shift towards emission-free heating systems, is therefore a key goal of this Directive.

renovation, including a shift towards emission-free heating systems, is therefore a key goal of this Directive, **and to achieve this, the views of companies involved in the sector and property owners shall be duly taken into account.**

Or. it

Justification

The decarbonisation of the property sector is a colossal challenge in which the building industry and property owners need to be involved.

Amendment 363

Morten Petersen, Christophe Grudler, Claudia Gamon, Iskra Mihaylova

Proposal for a directive

Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Justification

Alignment with the Energy Efficiency Directive.

Amendment 364

Isabella Tovaglieri, Gianna Gancia, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Markus Buchheit, Paolo Borchia

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 22**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

deleted

Or. it

Justification

Minimum energy performance standards are not the right tool to tackle the renovation of existing buildings on a large scale. The targets set are also too ambitious, leading to the danger that many of the worst-performing buildings will not be made efficient in time.

**Amendment 365
Josianne Cutajar**

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 22**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(22) Minimum energy performance standards are the essential regulatory tool to trigger renovation of existing buildings on a large scale, as they tackle the key barriers to renovation such as split incentives and co-ownership structures, which cannot be overcome by economic incentives. The introduction of minimum energy performance standards should lead

(22) Minimum energy performance standards are the essential regulatory tool to trigger renovation of existing buildings on a large scale, as they tackle the key barriers to renovation such as split incentives and co-ownership structures, which cannot be overcome by economic incentives. The introduction of minimum energy performance standards should lead

to a gradual phase-out of the worst-performing buildings and a continuous improvement of the national building stock, contributing to the long-term goal of a decarbonised building stock by 2050.

to a gradual phase-out of the worst-performing buildings and a continuous improvement of the national building stock, contributing to the long-term goal of a decarbonised building stock by 2050, ***while taking into account the different starting points of Member States.***

Or. en

Amendment 366

Isabella Tovagliari, Gianna Gancia, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Markus Buchheit, Paolo Borchia

Proposal for a directive

Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

deleted

Or. it

Justification

This provision is not relevant to the purposes of this directive.

Amendment 367

Marcos Ros Sempere, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Tsvetelina Penkova, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a directive

Recital 23 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23 a) In order to achieve a complete and detailed map of the current situation of

the building stock which allows to determine exactly where the worst-performing buildings are located, an audit of the Union building stock should be done by the Commission in order to focus well on the Union efforts and investments.

Or. en

Amendment 368

Isabella Tovaglieri, Gianna Gancia, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Markus Buchheit, Paolo Borchia

Proposal for a directive

Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

deleted

Or. it

Justification

This provision is not relevant to the purposes of this directive.

Amendment 369

Francesca Donato

Proposal for a directive

Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(24) As regards the rest of the national building stock, Member States are free to

(24) As regards the rest of the national building stock, Member States are free to

decide whether they wish to introduce minimum energy performance standards, designed at national level and adapted to national conditions. ***When reviewing this Directive, the Commission should assess whether further binding minimum energy performance standards need to be introduced in order to achieve a decarbonised building stock by 2050.***

decide whether they wish to introduce minimum energy performance standards, designed at national level and adapted to national conditions.

Or. en

Amendment 370
Pilar del Castillo Vera

Proposal for a directive
Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 371
Gheorghe Falcă, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Vasile Blaga

Proposal for a directive
Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission

(24) As regards the rest of the national

Amendment

(24) As regards the rest of the national

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

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

Or. en

Amendment 372

Andreas Glück, Emma Wiesner, Mauri Pekkarinen, Nicola Beer, Klemen Grošelj, Christophe Grudler, Nils Torvalds, Valter Flego

Proposal for a directive

Recital 24 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(24 a) To mitigate negative effects of the implementation of energy efficiency measures and mandatory minimum energy performance standards, the cost-effectiveness of such provisions as well as their affordability shall be aligned with the basic principles of the property and tenancy law of the Member States and with the outmost consideration of the subsidiarity principle.

Or. en

Amendment 373

Seán Kelly, Tom Berendsen, Sara Skytvedal, Markus Pieper, Pernille Weiss, Henna Virkkunen, Massimiliano Salini, Tomas Tobé, Maria da Graça Carvalho, François-Xavier Bellamy, Radan Kanev, Salvatore De Meo, Christian Ehler, Marion Walsmann

Proposal for a directive

Recital 24 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(24 a) With the outmost consideration of the subsidiarity principle, the provisions of this directive should be aligned with the basic principles of the property and tenancy law of the Member States.

Or. en

Amendment 374

Isabella Tovagliari, Gianna Gancia, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Markus Buchheit, Paolo Borchia

Proposal for a directive

Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(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.

deleted

Or. it

Justification

This provision is not relevant to the purposes of this directive.

Amendment 375 **Josianne Cutajar**

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 ***as well as policies aiming to enhance the skills of workers in the construction and renovation sector.*** 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 376 **Marcos Ros Sempere, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Tsvetelina Penkova, Nicolás González Casares**

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. 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 *deep* 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 377

Isabella Tovaglieri, Gianna Gancia, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Markus Buchheit, Paolo Borchia

Proposal for a directive
Recital 26

Text proposed by the Commission

(26) The EU Taxonomy classifies environmentally sustainable economic activities across the economy, including for the building sector. Under the EU

Amendment

(26) The EU Taxonomy classifies environmentally sustainable economic activities across the economy, including for the building sector. Under the EU

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

Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act, building renovation is considered a sustainable activity where it achieves at least 30% energy savings, complies with minimum energy performance requirements for major renovation of existing buildings, or consists of individual measures related to the energy performance of buildings, such as the installation, maintenance or repair of energy efficiency equipment or of instruments and devices for measuring, regulating and controlling the energy performance of buildings, where such individual measures comply with the criteria set out.

Or. it

Justification

The last comment is not relevant to the purposes of this directive.

Amendment 378

Isabella Tovagliari, Gianna Gancia, Matteo Adinolfi, Paolo Borchia

Proposal for a directive

Recital 26 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(26 a) The minimum energy performance standards in Article 9(1) must be aligned with the operability of the EU Taxonomy and the Technical Screening Criteria for construction and real estate enshrined in European Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2021/2139. When renovations fulfilling the EPBD requirements result in a 30% reduction in primary energy demand, the entire building and thus the entire loan for its acquisition and ownership should be considered EU Taxonomy compliant.

Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission

(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.

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 *oriented to* zero-emission buildings.

Or. en

Amendment 381

Andreas Glück, Emma Wiesner, Mauri Pekkarinen, Nicola Beer, Klemen Grošelj, Nils Torvalds, Valter Flego, Bart Groothuis

Proposal for a directive

Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission

(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.

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 **buildings** of each Member State's national 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

Justification

The redesign of the energy performance rating scale, particularly arbitrarily considering 15% of the building stock as EPC G, is not based on the performance of a building and penalises Member States that have performed better.

Amendment 382

Isabella Tovaglieri, Gianna Gancia, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Markus Buchheit, Paolo Borchia

Proposal for a directive

Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(28) Minimum energy performance requirements for existing buildings and building elements were already contained in the predecessors of this Directive and should continue to apply. While the newly introduced minimum energy performance standards set a floor for the minimum energy performance of existing buildings and ensure that renovation of inefficient buildings takes place, minimum energy performance requirements for existing buildings and building elements ensure the necessary depth of renovation when a renovation takes place. *deleted*

Or. it

Justification

This provision is not relevant to the purposes of this directive.

Amendment 383

Tsvetelina Penkova, Carlos Zorrinho, Eva Kaili, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Marek Paweł Balt, Csaba Molnár, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López

Proposal for a directive

Recital 29

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(29) To achieve a highly energy efficient (29) **To achieve a highly energy efficient**

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

³⁶ Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 laying down common 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).

and decarbonised building stock and the transformation of existing buildings into zero-emission buildings by 2050, Member States should establish national building renovation plans, which replace the long-term renovation strategies and become an even stronger, fully operational planning tool for Member States, with a stronger focus on financing and ensuring that appropriately skilled workers are available for carrying out building renovations, ***as well as on tackling energy poverty, ensuring electrical and fire safety and improving the energy performance of worst performing buildings***. In their building renovation plans, Member States should set their own national building renovation targets. In line with Article 21(b)(7) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and with the enabling conditions set under Regulation (EU) 2021/60 of the European Parliament and of the 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).

Or. en

Amendment 384

Proposal for a directive
Recital 29

Text proposed by the Commission

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

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

Amendment

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

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

Amendment 385

Ciarán Cuffe

Proposal for a directive

Recital 29 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(29 a) In order to ensure that the EU's workforce is fully prepared to actively work towards the achievement of the Union climate objectives, Member States should aim to lower gender disparity in the construction and building sector, including through their national energy and climate plans.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 386

Francesca Donato

Proposal for a directive

Recital 30

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(30) The national building renovation plans should be based on a harmonised template in order to ensure comparability of plans. ***In order to ensure the required ambition, the Commission should assess the draft plans and issue recommendations to Member States.***

(30) The national building renovation plans should be based on a harmonised template in order to ensure comparability of plans.

Or. en

Amendment 387

Markus Pieper

Proposal for a directive
Recital 30 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(30 a) The Regulatory Scrutiny Board (RSB) delivered two negative opinions on the revision of the EPBD with the indication that the report does not convincingly show that there is a need for harmonised measures at EU level. The useful additional information on the characteristics of the buildings sector in Member States rather demonstrates that barriers to renovation are country-specific and should be tackled at that level.

Or. en

Amendment 388
András Gyürk, Ernő Schaller-Baross

Proposal for a directive
Recital 31

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(31) The national building renovation plans should ***be closely linked with the integrated national energy and climate plans under Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, and*** progress in achieving the national targets and the contribution of the building renovation plans to national and Union targets should be reported as part of the biennial reporting under Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. Considering the urgency to scale up renovation based on solid national plans, the date for the submission of the first national building renovation plan should be set as early as possible.

(31) The national building renovation plans should progress in achieving the national targets and the contribution of the building renovation plans to national and Union targets should be reported as part of the biennial reporting under Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. Considering the urgency to scale up renovation based on solid national plans, the date for the submission of the first national building renovation plan should be set as early as possible.

Or. en

Justification

Linking the national building renovation plans to the NECP-s raises concerns, as the NECPs

are not in parallel with the EU budget cycle. However the provision of EU-funds is an aspect of key importance. A more useful approach would be to link the preparation and evaluation of the draft plans to the negotiation processes of the MFF and to take into account the challenges and funding difficulties presented by all stakeholders during the budget negotiations.

Amendment 389

Pietro Fiocchi

Proposal for a directive

Recital 31 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(31a) The national renovation plans should be drafted in consultation (in a structured and ongoing basis) with organisations representing individuals working in the building sector, including with respect to historical buildings.

Or. it

Amendment 390

Seán Kelly, Tom Berendsen, Markus Pieper, Pernille Weiss, Pascal Arimont, Henna Virkkunen, Massimiliano Salini, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Radan Kanev, Salvatore De Meo, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive

Recital 32

Text proposed by the Commission

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

(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’ ***and can allow for less disruptive and more cost-efficient renovation measures.*** However, such staged renovation needs to be carefully planned in order to avoid that one renovation step precludes necessary subsequent steps. ***However, deep and staged renovations should not be considered to be in competition with one another as differing factors such as***

voluntary tool to building owners across all Member States.

building use, renovation time, existing condition of the building, extent of renovations and primary energy supply of a building, when determining most suitable solutions for decarbonisation.

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 ***encouraged and*** made available as a voluntary tool to building owners across all Member States. ***Member States should however ensure that the introduction of Renovation Passports would not create disproportionate burdens on involved parties.***

Or. en

Amendment 391

Tsvetelina Penkova, Marcos Ros Sempere, Eva Kaili, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Josianne Cutajar, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Carlos Zorrinho, Marek Paweł Balt, Csaba Molnár, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López

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 at no cost to all***

vulnerable and low-income households, especially in the case when the dwelling is a sole residential property.

Or. en

Amendment 392
Francesca Donato

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.

Or. en

Amendment 393
Marcos Ros Sempere, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Tsvetelina Penkova, Nicolás González Casares

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

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.

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 be duly financially supported as part of national building renovation programmes in order to not become a burden for building owners and they should be provided without cost to all owners of a property.***

Or. en

Amendment 394

Seán Kelly, Tom Berendsen, Pernille Weiss, Pascal Arimont, Maria da Graça Carvalho, François-Xavier Bellamy, Radan Kanev, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive

Recital 32 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(32 a) Long-term contracts are an important instrument to stimulate staged renovation. Member States should introduce mechanisms that allow the establishment of long-term contracts over the various stages of staged renovation. When new and more effective incentives become available during the various stages of the renovation, access to these new incentives must be guaranteed by allowing beneficiaries to switch to new incentives.

Or. en

Amendment 395

Marisa Matias

Proposal for a directive
Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(33) The concept of ‘deep renovation’ has not yet been defined in Union legislation. With a view to achieving the long-term vision for buildings, deep renovation should be defined as a renovation that transforms buildings into zero-emission buildings; in a first step, as a renovation that transforms buildings into nearly zero-energy buildings. This definition serves the purpose of increasing the energy performance of buildings. A deep renovation for energy performance purposes is a prime opportunity to address other aspects such as living conditions of vulnerable households, increasing climate resilience, ***improving environmental and health standards*** 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 396

Seán Kelly, Tom Berendsen, Pernille Weiss, Pascal Arimont, Massimiliano Salini, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Radan Kanev, Salvatore De Meo, Christian Ehler, Marion Walsmann

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

Amendment

(33) The concept of ‘deep renovation’ has not yet been defined in Union legislation. With a view to achieving the long-term vision for buildings, deep renovation should be defined as a renovation that transforms buildings into zero-emission buildings; in a first step, as a renovation that transforms buildings into nearly zero-energy buildings. This

definition serves the purpose of increasing the energy performance of buildings. A deep renovation for energy performance purposes is a prime opportunity to address other aspects such as 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.

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 **and electrical** safety, the removal of hazardous substances including asbestos, and accessibility for persons with disabilities.

Or. en

Amendment 397

Tsvetelina Penkova, Carlos Zorrinho, Eva Kaili, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Marek Paweł Balt, Csaba Molnár, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López

Proposal for a directive Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 398

Andreas Glück, Emma Wiesner, Mauri Pekkarinen, Nicola Beer, Klemen Grošelj, Christophe Grudler, Bart Groothuis, Morten Petersen

Proposal for a directive

Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(33) The concept of ‘deep renovation’ has not yet been defined in Union legislation. With a view to achieving the long-term vision for buildings, deep renovation should be defined as a renovation that transforms buildings into zero-emission buildings; in a first step, as a renovation that transforms buildings into nearly zero-energy buildings. This definition serves the purpose of increasing the energy performance of buildings. A deep renovation for energy performance purposes is *an* 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

Justification

Although structural investments are needed to increase the fire safety and accessibility for persons with disabilities of both the existing building stock and new buildings, it should leave room for flexibility due to national differences.

Amendment 399

Seán Kelly, Tom Berendsen, Angelika Niebler, Pernille Weiss, Pascal Arimont, Massimiliano Salini, Maria da Graça Carvalho, François-Xavier Bellamy, Radan Kanev, Salvatore De Meo, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive

Recital 33 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(33 a) Integrated district approaches to local planning in regards building renovation projects will allow for increased cost effectiveness of needed works and enhance connections between transport modes and take account of existing infrastructure and system optimisation as well as the preservation of cultural heritage and take account of existing infrastructure.

Or. en

Amendment 400

Gheorghe Falcă, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Vasile Blaga

Proposal for a directive

Recital 33 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(33 a) The definition should also consider the climate zone factor when establishing minimum thresholds for primary energy use and renewable and low carbon energy sources, along side existing approaches at the national level. In the longer term, CO2 emissions from building materials should also be included.

Or. en

Amendment 401

Gheorghe Falcă, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Vasile Blaga

Proposal for a directive

Recital 33 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(33 b) A deep renovations standard, if accompanied by adequate support and information, including technical assistance and training, can be a way to achieve higher emissions reduction, but it

needs to offer flexibility to consider local circumstances. Local policymakers play an enabling role in designing the energy renovation market through local regulations, driving phase-out of inefficient heating and cooling systems, managing public procurement processes, and developing public-private partnerships. Renovations must be done to a high standard to effectively reduce emissions and avoid performance gaps that can make the targets harder to reach in the medium term.

Or. en

Amendment 402

Tsvetelina Penkova, Marcos Ros Sempere, Eva Kaili, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Josianne Cutajar, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Carlos Zorrinho, Marek Paweł Balt, Csaba Molnár, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López

Proposal for a directive Recital 34

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(34) In order to foster deep renovation, which is one of the goals of the Renovation Wave strategy, Member States should give enhanced financial and administrative support to deep renovation, ***targeting vulnerable and low-income households, living in a single household property and worst-performing buildings.***

Or. en

Amendment 403

Isabella Tovagliari, Gianna Gancia, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Markus Buchheit, Paolo Borchia

Proposal for a directive Recital 34

Text proposed by the Commission

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.

(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, ***by adopting reliable, stable, predictable legal instruments and applying the criterion of technological neutrality.***

Or. it

Justification

Without legal predictability and rules that are clear and stable over time, it is difficult to meet the decarbonisation objectives, particularly if they are ambitious.

Amendment 404

Seán Kelly

Proposal for a directive

Recital 34

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(34) In order to foster ***deep and staged*** deep renovation, which is one of the goals of the Renovation Wave strategy, Member States should give ***the highest*** financial ***incentives, technical*** and administrative support to ***these type of renovations***.

Or. en

Amendment 405

Francesca Donato

Proposal for a directive

Recital 34

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

grants.

Or. en

Amendment 406

Marisa Matias

Proposal for a directive

Recital 35

Text proposed by the Commission

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

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

³⁸ Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, amending Directive 2003/35/EC and repealing Directive 2001/81/EC (OJ L 344, 17.12.2016, p. 1).

Amendment

(35) Member States should support energy performance upgrades of existing buildings that contribute to achieving a healthy indoor environment, ***improving the quality of people's live*** including ***healthy and affordable living space by eradicating energy poverty***, through the removal of asbestos and other harmful substances, preventing the illegal removal of harmful substances, ***as well as fostering a more inclusive whose public services, cultural, social and economic life is accessible to all society*** and facilitating compliance with existing legislative acts such as Directives 2009/148/EU³⁷ and (EU) 2016/2284³⁸ of the European Parliament and of the Council.

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

³⁸ Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, amending Directive 2003/35/EC and repealing Directive 2001/81/EC (OJ L 344, 17.12.2016, p. 1).

Or. en

Amendment 407

Angelika Niebler, Markus Pieper, Christian Doleschal, Christian Ehler, Franc Bogovič, Jens Gieseke, Marion Walsmann

Proposal for a directive

Recital 35 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(35 a) Integrated district approaches allow for overall renovation concepts for buildings that are spatially related such as housing blocks. Therefore, this Directive should promote the wider use of integrated, participative and district-related approaches that allow for making use of synergies and potential energy savings which would remain untapped when focusing exclusively on individual buildings. Districts should be determined at the discretion of local authorities according to local needs and location in the context of this Directive.

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 408

Marcos Ros Sempere, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Tsvetelina Penkova, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a directive

Recital 35 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(35 a) Member States should develop national electrical inspections regimes in light of the fact that a high percentage of the domestic and accidental domestic fires have an electrical source and in order to ensure electrical installations are safe and ready for new usages aiming to achieve

zero-emissions buildings.

Or. en

Amendment 409

Marcos Ros Sempere, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Tsvetelina Penkova, Nicolás González Casares

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 35 b (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 410

Marcos Ros Sempere, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Tsvetelina Penkova

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 35 c (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(35 c) The Commission should establish technical guidelines on historical heritage buildings and historic centres to ensure that ecological ambitions are met and cultural heritage is safeguarded.

Or. en

Amendment 411

Seán Kelly, Tom Berendsen, Pernille Weiss, Pascal Arimont, Massimiliano Salini, Maria

Proposal for a directive
Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Justification

This recital recognises the essential role of smart charging functionalities in the energy system integration of buildings, facilitating data sharing and allowing the deployment of flexibility solutions. Smart meters are necessary to ensure a proper coordination between the charging infrastructure and the electricity grid. The recital should clarify that smart meters could be used as an enabler of smart charging services.

Amendment 412

Proposal for a directive

Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 413

Isabella Tovagliari, Gianna Gancia, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Markus Buchheit, Paolo Borchia

Proposal for a directive

Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission

(36) Electric vehicles **are expected to** play a **crucial** role in the decarbonisation and efficiency of the electricity system, namely through the provision of flexibility, balancing and storage services, especially through aggregation. This potential of electric vehicles to integrate with the electricity system and contribute to system

Amendment

(36) Electric vehicles **may also** play a role in the decarbonisation and efficiency of the electricity system, namely through the provision of flexibility, balancing and storage services, especially through aggregation. This potential of electric vehicles to integrate with the electricity system and contribute to system efficiency

efficiency and further absorption of renewable electricity should be fully exploited. Charging in relation to buildings is particularly important, since this is where electric vehicles park regularly and for long periods of time. Slow charging is economical and the installation of recharging points in private spaces can provide energy storage to the related building and integration of smart charging services and system integration services in general.

and further absorption of renewable electricity should be fully exploited. Charging in relation to buildings is particularly important, since this is where electric vehicles park regularly and for long periods of time. Slow charging is economical and the installation of recharging points in private spaces can provide energy storage to the related building and integration of smart charging services and system integration services in general.

Or. it

Justification

Electric vehicles are important for decarbonisation, but we cannot depend on them alone.

Amendment 414

Andreas Glück, Emma Wiesner, Mauri Pekkarinen, Nicola Beer, Klemen Grošelj, Christophe Grudler, Valter Flego

Proposal for a directive

Recital 36 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(36 a) To achieve a cost-efficient decarbonisation of the heating sector, Member States should ensure a level playing field among available technologies, taking into consideration energy efficiency, security of supply, cost-effectiveness and flexibility.

Or. en

Amendment 415

Isabella Tovaglieri, Gianna Gancia, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Markus Buchheit, Paolo Borchia

Proposal for a directive

Recital 37

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

(37) ***Electric vehicles, like low-emission vehicles and those running on sustainable fuels,*** constitute an important component of a clean energy transition based on energy efficiency measures, alternative fuels, renewable energy and innovative solutions for the management of energy flexibility. Building codes can be effectively used to introduce targeted requirements to support the deployment of recharging infrastructure in car parks of residential and non-residential buildings. Member States should remove barriers such as split incentives and administrative complications which individual owners encounter when trying to install a recharging point on their parking space.

Or. it

Justification

Low-emission vehicles are low-polluting; therefore, it would be wrong not to mention them.

Amendment 416

Gheorghe Falcă, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Vasile Blaga

Proposal for a directive

Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(37) Combined with an increased share of renewable electricity production, electric vehicles produce fewer greenhouse gas emissions. Electric vehicles constitute an important component of a clean energy transition based on energy efficiency measures, alternative fuels, renewable energy and innovative solutions for the management of energy flexibility. Building codes can be effectively used to introduce targeted requirements to support the deployment of recharging infrastructure in

(37) Combined with an increased share of renewable ***and low carbon*** electricity production, electric vehicles produce fewer greenhouse gas emissions. Electric vehicles constitute an important component of a clean energy transition based on energy efficiency measures, alternative fuels, renewable energy and innovative solutions for the management of energy flexibility. Building codes can be effectively used to introduce targeted requirements to support the deployment of recharging infrastructure

car parks of residential and non-residential buildings. Member States should remove barriers such as split incentives and administrative complications which individual owners encounter when trying to install a recharging point on their parking space.

in car parks of residential and non-residential buildings. Member States should remove barriers such as split incentives and administrative complications which individual owners encounter when trying to install a recharging point on their parking space.

Or. en

Amendment 417
Francesca Donato

Proposal for a directive
Recital 38

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 418
Andreas Glück, Emma Wiesner, Mauri Pekkarinen, Nicola Beer, Klemen Grošelj, Bart Groothuis

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.

Or. en

Justification

Although zero-emission forms of mobility should be encouraged, bicycles and bicycle parking spaces do not contribute to the energy performance of buildings, and should therefore not be part of the scope of this Directive. On top of that, local geographical and spatial planning differences and the consequent varying needs for bicycle parking spaces require a more flexible approach.

Amendment 419

Seán Kelly, Tom Berendsen, Pascal Arimont, Othmar Karas, Christian Doleschal, Henna Virkkunen, Massimiliano Salini, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Radan Kanev, Salvatore De Meo, Christian Ehler

**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

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 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.

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. ***To ensure an effective combination on private e-mobility, active mobility and public transport, Member States should support local authorities in developing and implementing sustainable urban mobility plans. For that, a particular focus should be on integrating housing policy, sustainable mobility and urban planning.***

Or. en

Amendment 420

Isabella Tovaglieri, Gianna Gancia, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Markus Buchheit, Paolo Borchia

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.

Amendment

(40) Promoting **sustainable** mobility, **particularly if based on a technological neutrality criterion**, 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

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.

cycling can significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport, ***where climate conditions and the terrain allow***. 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.

Or. it

Justification

It is absolutely essential to bear in mind climate conditions and the terrain if we are to successfully promote green mobility.

Amendment 421

Tsvetelina Penkova, Marcos Ros Sempere, Eva Kaili, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Josianne Cutajar, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Carlos Zorrinho, Marek Paweł Balt, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López

Proposal for a directive

Recital 40

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(40) Promoting green mobility is a key part of the European Green Deal and buildings can play an important role in providing the necessary infrastructure, not only for recharging of electric vehicles but also for bicycles. A shift to 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.

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, ***depending on the local needs, circumstances and traditions.***

Or. en

Amendment 422

Gheorghe Falcă, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Vasile Blaga

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 ***might be 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.

Or. en

Amendment 423

Ciarán Cuffe

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 40 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(40 a) Technical support will also be needed to build the capacity of local authorities through trainings and workshops, for instance on designing procurements considering whole-life cycle data and to carry out the whole-life carbon monitoring.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 424

Isabella Tovagliari, Gianna Gancia, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Markus Buchheit, Paolo Borchia

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 41**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(41) The agendas of the Digital Single Market and the Energy Union should be aligned and should serve common goals. The digitalisation of the energy system is quickly changing the energy landscape, from the integration of renewables to smart grids and smart-ready buildings. In order to digitalise the building sector, the Union's connectivity targets and ambitions for the deployment of high-capacity communication networks are important for smart homes and well-connected communities. Targeted incentives should be provided to promote smart-ready systems and digital solutions in the built environment. This would offer new opportunities for energy savings, by providing consumers with more accurate

(41) The agendas of the Digital Single Market and the Energy Union should be aligned and should serve common goals. The digitalisation of the energy system is quickly changing the energy landscape, from the integration of renewables to smart grids and smart-ready buildings. In order to digitalise the building sector, the Union's connectivity targets and ambitions for the deployment of high-capacity communication networks are important for smart homes and well-connected communities. Targeted incentives should be provided to promote smart-ready systems and digital solutions in the built environment, ***in accordance with the individual's right to privacy***. This would offer new opportunities for energy savings,

information about their consumption patterns, and by enabling the system operator to manage the grid more effectively.

by providing consumers with more accurate information about their consumption patterns, and by enabling the system operator to manage the grid more effectively.

Or. it

Justification

Protecting the individual's right to privacy is essential.

Amendment 425

Gheorghe Falcă, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Vasile Blaga

Proposal for a directive

Recital 42

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 426

Isabella Tovagliari, Gianna Gancia, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Markus Buchheit, Paolo Borchia

Proposal for a directive

Recital 42

Text proposed by the Commission

(42) In order to facilitate a competitive and innovative market for smart building

Amendment

(42) In order to facilitate a competitive and innovative market for smart building

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

services that contributes to efficient energy use and integration of renewable energy in buildings and support investments in renovation, Member States should ensure direct access to building systems' **aggregated** data by interested parties. To avoid excessive administrative costs for third parties, Member States shall facilitate the full interoperability of services and of the data exchange within the Union.

Or. it

Justification

We believe it would be more appropriate for the interested parties to have access to aggregated data rather than specific data, while still respecting privacy.

Amendment 427 **Francesca Donato**

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 ***introduction of*** smart readiness indicator should be optional for Member States.

Amendment 428**Marcos Ros Sempere, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Tsvetelina Penkova****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. ***The Commission should provide a clear definition of a large building, reflecting all the criteria and aspects of the building it includes and that it takes into account all the diversity of the Union building stock.*** For other buildings, the scheme for rating the smart readiness of buildings should be optional for Member States.

Amendment 429**Tsvetelina Penkova, Marcos Ros Sempere, Eva Kaili, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Carlos Zorrinho, Marek Paweł Balt, Csaba Molnár, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López****Proposal for a directive**

Recital 43 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(43 a) Electrification of heat and transport will lead to a significant increase in peak demand, especially during the heating season. Solutions that are capable of reducing or shifting the increase of electric peak demand have a very high value for the energy system and its efficiency as a whole. To mitigate increases in electric peak demand and to achieve a decarbonisation of the heating sector, Member States should rely on all demand-side flexibility solutions.

Or. en

Amendment 430

Tsvetelina Penkova, Eva Kaili, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Carlos Zorrinho, Marek Paweł Balt, Csaba Molnár

Proposal for a directive

Recital 43 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(43 b) Demand side flexibility can reduce peak demand and generates several benefits. In terms of resource adequacy, it can generate a capacity to meet at all times the demand within the system capacity, including seasonal heating peak demand. In terms of local resilience, it can generate a capacity of the system to keep delivering energy to end-users despite an unexpected grid emergency such as an electricity line or power plant breakdown. In terms of renewable integration, it can generate a capacity to maximise the renewable energy integration, by adapting the demand to the renewable energy available.

Or. en

Amendment 431

Pernille Weiss

Proposal for a directive

Recital 44

Text proposed by the Commission

(44) Access to sufficient funding is crucial to meet the 2030 and 2050 energy efficiency targets. Union financial instruments and other measures have been put into place or adapted with the aim of supporting the energy performance of buildings . The most recent initiatives to increase the availability of financing at Union level include, inter alia, the ‘Renovate’ flagship component of the Recovery and Resilience Facility established by Regulation (EU) 2041/241 of the European Parliament and the Council³⁹ and the Social Climate Fund established by Regulation (EU) .../.... Several other key EU programmes can support energy renovation under the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework, including the cohesion policy funds and the InvestEU Fund established by Regulation (EU) 2021/523 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁰ . Through Framework Programmes for research and innovation, the Union invests in grants or loans to push the best technology and improve the energy performance of buildings, including through partnerships with industry and Member States such as the Clean Energy Transition and Built4People European Partnerships.

Amendment

(44) Access to sufficient funding is crucial to meet the 2030 and 2050 energy efficiency targets. Union financial instruments and other measures have been put into place or adapted with the aim of supporting the energy performance of buildings . The most recent initiatives to increase the availability of financing at Union level include, inter alia, the ‘Renovate’ flagship component of the Recovery and Resilience Facility established by Regulation (EU) 2041/241 of the European Parliament and the Council³⁹ and the Social Climate Fund established by Regulation (EU) .../.... Several other key EU programmes can support energy renovation under the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework, including the cohesion policy funds and the InvestEU Fund established by Regulation (EU) 2021/523 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁰ . Through Framework Programmes for research and innovation, the Union invests in grants or loans to push the best technology and improve the energy performance of buildings, including through partnerships with industry and Member States such as the Clean Energy Transition and Built4People European Partnerships. ***In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council, the Commission should establish sector-specific energy transition partnerships within the building sector by bringing together key stakeholders.^{1a}***

^{1a} ***Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate***

neutrality and amending Regulations(EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law')(OJ L 243,9.7.2021, p.1).

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

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

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

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

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 432 Francesca Donato

Proposal for a directive Recital 44

Text proposed by the Commission

(44) Access to sufficient funding is crucial to meet the **2030 and** 2050 energy efficiency targets. Union financial instruments and other measures have been put into place or adapted with the aim of supporting the energy performance of buildings . The most recent initiatives to increase the availability of financing at Union level include, inter alia, the ‘Renovate’ flagship component of the Recovery and Resilience Facility established by Regulation (EU) 2041/241 of the European Parliament and the Council³⁹ and the Social Climate Fund established by Regulation (EU) .../.... Several other key EU programmes can support energy renovation under the 2021-

Amendment

(44) Access to sufficient **grants and** funding is crucial to meet the 2050 energy efficiency targets. Union financial instruments and other measures have been put into place or adapted with the aim of supporting the energy performance of buildings . The most recent initiatives to increase the availability of financing at Union level include, inter alia, the ‘Renovate’ flagship component of the Recovery and Resilience Facility established by Regulation (EU) 2041/241 of the European Parliament and the Council³⁹ and the Social Climate Fund established by Regulation (EU) .../.... Several other key EU programmes can support energy renovation under the 2021-

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

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

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

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

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

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

Or. en

Amendment 433 **Francesca Donato**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 46**

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

partnerships or energy performance contracts or reducing the perceived risk of the investments.

private partnerships or energy performance contracts or reducing the perceived risk of the investments.

Or. en

Amendment 434

Tsvetelina Penkova, Marcos Ros Sempere, Eva Kaili, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Carlos Zorrinho, Marek Paweł Balt, Csaba Molnár, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López

Proposal for a directive Recital 46 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(46 a) Member States should provide financial guarantees to financial institutions, in order to promote targeted financial products for enhanced energy performance of buildings for those in the following criterion without prejudice to income criteria: people at energy poverty, vulnerable and low-income households, as well as to owners in worst-performing multi-apartment buildings and buildings in rural areas. Those Pay-as-you-Save financial schemes are based on the principle that the repayment cost of an energy efficiency loans shall not exceed the monetary equivalent of the energy savings on an annual basis.

Or. en

Amendment 435

Seán Kelly, Tom Berendsen, Pascal Arimont, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Radan Kanev, Salvatore De Meo, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive Recital 46 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(46 a) Member States should prioritise the allocation of part of the European

Social Fund to the technical training of workers in energy efficiency for the construction and renovation sectors. Member States should establish registries of their construction value-chain professionals, detailing the availability of skills and skilled professionals on the market. These registries should be updated regularly and be publicly accessible.

Or. en

Amendment 436

Tsvetelina Penkova, Eva Kaili, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Carlos Zorrinho, Marek Paweł Balt, Csaba Molnár

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(46 b) The benefits of the ‘Pay-as-you-Save financial scheme’ in the medium-term, following the repayment of the loan, imply: net benefit for the household owners in terms of annual energy cost savings and an increased value of the property.

Or. en

Amendment 437

Seán Kelly, Tom Berendsen, Sara Skytvedal, Pernille Weiss, Pascal Arimont, Henna Virkkunen, Franc Bogovič, Massimiliano Salini, Tomas Tobé, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Radan Kanev, Salvatore De Meo, Christian Ehler, Marion Walsmann

**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

(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.

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 can play an important role in connecting potential projects with market players, including citizens, public authorities and project developers, in particular smaller-scale projects as well as guidance on permit procedures, promoting access to funding for building renovation, and helping to disseminate information on terms and conditions.***

Or. en

Amendment 438

Isabella Tovaglieri, Gianna Gancia, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Markus Buchheit, Paolo Borchia

Proposal for a directive

Recital 47

Text proposed by the Commission

(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.

Amendment

(47) Financing alone will not deliver on the renovation needs, ***nor will it fully sustain the recovery of the building sector.*** 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.

Or. it

Justification

It is important to point out that financing alone will not be able to sustain the recovery; it needs to be accompanied by other policies or solutions supporting the recovery of the sector.

Amendment 439 **Francesca Donato**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 47**

Text proposed by the Commission

(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.

Amendment

(47) ***EU grants and*** 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.

Or. en

Amendment 440 **Gheorghe Falcă, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Vasile Blaga**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 47 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(47 a) Increased technical assistance is necessary to set up and develop one-stop-shops and mobilise the right expertise. Access to trusted advice and information increases confidence and eases the process to improve energy efficiency in existing buildings, especially for private citizens. Locally operated one stop shops play a key role in ensuring coordination of supply and demand. They can help

building owners and managers and help integrate individual projects into the broader strategy of the cities. They can also help prioritise worst performance buildings by establishing timelines and providing targeted support to different portions of the building stock based on construction years. One-stop-shops are also important to encourage citizens to start renovation projects through advice, research options, look for contractors, navigate through tenders and quotations, and provide support during the renovations.

Or. en

Amendment 441

Tsvetelina Penkova, Eva Kaili, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Josianne Cutajar, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Carlos Zorrinho, Marek Paweł Balt, Csaba Molnár

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

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 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.

energy poverty, ***vulnerable and low-income households*** 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 442
Ciarán Cuffe

Proposal for a directive
Recital 48 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(48 a) Energy poverty disproportionately affects women throughout the Union and therefore Member States should dedicate the necessary support to alleviate energy poverty among women. More efforts should be made in order to compile gender-disaggregated data into the Member States National Building Renovation Plans to better target policies and measures.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 443
Markus Pieper

Proposal for a directive
Recital 48 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(48 a) Housing cost neutrality (related to rents, energy costs, and local taxes) should be the main principle of EPBD. Affordability in renovation means that rent increases are fully offset by energy savings.

Or. en

Amendment 444

Gheorghe Falcă, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Vasile Blaga

Proposal for a directive

Recital 49 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(49 a) When considering support policies for MEPS, special attention should be given to in-need and at-risk households, particularly to those whose security of tenure might be put at risk. The EPBD should already foresee safeguards to be implemented at national level, such as recommendations for member states to set up social support mechanisms.

Or. en

Amendment 445

Gheorghe Falcă, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Vasile Blaga

Proposal for a directive

Recital 49 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(49 b) The energy transition represents an opportunity to improve access to better quality housing, if renovation costs are balanced as much as possible with energy savings and security of tenure is ensured. It can also help lift households out of energy and transport poverty if subsidies

and public funding are made available to those with reduced access to market-price loans. Also, for public housing and rented buildings, participative models are essential for tenants to work together with the housing companies, land lords and owners associations on the scope and cost of renovations. It can help balancing costs and reinforce security of tenure. Capacity building opportunities for local housing providers should be created for better uptake of participative models and a more coordinated approach across sectors at national, regional and local level.

Or. en

Amendment 446
Francesca Donato

Proposal for a directive
Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(50) The monitoring of the building stock is facilitated by the availability of data collected by digital tools, thereby reducing administrative costs. Therefore, national databases for energy performance of buildings should be set up.

Or. en

Amendment 447
Gheorghe Falcă, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Vasile Blaga

Proposal for a directive
Recital 51 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(51 a) Existing exemptions for heritage

and temporary buildings must be maintained for harder to renovate public buildings such as conservation and heritage buildings while new innovative solutions are developed and tested. Technical assistance will be essential to boosting the renovation of public buildings, including financial support for replication and upscaling of pilots and demonstration projects, building on experiences developed with Horizon 2020 funding for smart cities.

Or. en

Amendment 448
Gheorghe Falcă, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Vasile Blaga

Proposal for a directive
Recital 51 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(51 b) An ambitious and realistic timeline for Member States should be developed to phase out fossil fuels from public buildings gradually and to consider projects and investments already made at the local level. This should be seen in conjunction with the overall energy transition and matching the wide variety of building types with the appropriate solutions. This is particularly an issue in dense urban areas with multi-store buildings, where the available space for renewable installations does not meet the energy demand, even with high energy efficiency.

Or. en

Amendment 449
Seán Kelly, Tom Berendsen, Pernille Weiss, Pascal Arimont, Franc Bogovič, Massimiliano Salini, Maria da Graça Carvalho, François-Xavier Bellamy, Radan Kanev, Salvatore De Meo, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive
Recital 52

Text proposed by the Commission

(52) Recent years have seen a rise in the number of air-conditioning systems in European countries. That creates considerable problems at peak load times, increasing the cost of electricity and disrupting the energy balance. Priority should be given to strategies which enhance the thermal performance of buildings during the summer period. To that end, there should be focus on measures which avoid overheating, such as shading and sufficient thermal capacity in the building construction, and further development and application of passive cooling techniques, primarily those that improve indoor *climatic* conditions and the micro-climate around buildings.

Amendment

(52) Recent years have seen a rise in the number of air-conditioning systems in European countries. That creates considerable problems at peak load times, increasing the cost of electricity and disrupting the energy balance. Priority should be given to strategies which enhance the thermal performance of buildings during the summer period. To that end, there should be focus on measures which avoid overheating, such as shading and sufficient thermal capacity in the building construction, and further development and application of passive cooling techniques, primarily those that improve indoor *environment* conditions and the micro-climate around buildings.

Or. en

Amendment 450

Marcos Ros Sempere, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Tsvetelina Penkova, Nicolás González Casares

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

Amendment

(53) Regular maintenance and inspection of heating, *electrical installations, heating, fire extinction*, 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, *electrical installations, fire extinction* ventilation and air-conditioning system should occur at regular intervals during its lifecycle in

administrative burden on building owners and tenants, Member States should endeavour to combine inspections and certifications as far as possible.

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

Or. en

Amendment 451
Francesca Donato

Proposal for a directive
Recital 54

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 452
Seán Kelly, Tom Berendsen, Pernille Weiss, Pascal Arimont, Massimiliano Salini, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Radan Kanev, Salvatore De Meo, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive

Recital 54

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 453

Tsvetelina Penkova, Carlos Zorrinho, Eva Kaili, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Marek Paweł Balt, Csaba Molnár, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López

Proposal for a directive

Recital 54

Text proposed by the Commission

(54) A common approach to the energy performance certification of buildings , renovation passports, smart readiness indicators and the inspection of heating and air-conditioning systems, carried out by qualified or certified experts, whose independence is to be guaranteed on the basis of objective criteria, contribute to a

Amendment

(54) A common approach to the energy performance certification of buildings , renovation passports, smart readiness indicators and the inspection of heating, ***electrical installations*** and air-conditioning systems, carried out by qualified or certified experts, whose independence is to be guaranteed on the basis of objective

level playing field as regards efforts made in Member States to energy saving in the buildings sector and will introduce transparency for prospective owners or users with regard to energy performance in the Union property market. In order to ensure the quality of energy performance certificates , renovation passports, smart readiness indicators and of the inspection of heating and air-conditioning systems throughout the Union, an independent control mechanism should be established in each Member State.

criteria, contribute to a level playing field as regards efforts made in Member States to energy saving in the buildings sector and will introduce transparency for prospective owners or users with regard to energy performance in the Union property market. In order to ensure the quality of energy performance certificates , renovation passports, smart readiness indicators and of the inspection of heating and air-conditioning systems throughout the Union, an independent control mechanism should be established in each Member State.

Or. en

Amendment 454

Seán Kelly, Tom Berendsen, Pernille Weiss, Pascal Arimont, Henna Virkkunen, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Radan Kanev, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive Recital 55

Text proposed by the Commission

(55) Since local and regional authorities are critical for the successful implementation of this Directive, they should be consulted and involved, as and when appropriate in accordance with applicable national legislation, on planning issues, the development of programmes to provide information, training and awareness-raising, and on the implementation of this Directive at national or regional level. Such consultations may also serve to promote the provision of adequate guidance to local planners and building inspectors to carry out the necessary tasks. Furthermore, Member States should enable and encourage architects and planners to properly consider the optimal combination of improvements in energy efficiency, use of energy from renewable sources and use of district heating and cooling when planning, designing, building and renovating

Amendment

(55) Since local and regional authorities are critical for the successful implementation of this Directive, they should be consulted and involved, as and when appropriate in accordance with applicable national legislation, on planning issues, the development of programmes to provide information, training and awareness-raising, and on the implementation of this Directive at national or regional level. Such consultations may also serve to promote the provision of adequate guidance to local planners and building inspectors to carry out the necessary tasks. Furthermore, Member States should enable and encourage architects and planners to properly consider the optimal combination of improvements in energy efficiency, use of energy from renewable sources and use of district heating and cooling when planning, designing, building and renovating

industrial or residential areas.

industrial or residential areas ***including via use of 3D based modelling and simulation technologies.***

Or. en

Amendment 455

Gheorghe Falcă, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Vasile Blaga

Proposal for a directive

Recital 55

Text proposed by the Commission

(55) Since local and regional authorities are critical for the successful implementation of this Directive, they should be consulted and involved, as and when appropriate in accordance with applicable national legislation, on planning issues, the development of programmes to provide information, training and awareness-raising, and on the implementation of this Directive at national or regional level. Such consultations may also serve to promote the provision of adequate guidance to local planners and building inspectors to carry out the necessary tasks. Furthermore, Member States should enable and encourage architects and planners to properly consider the optimal combination of improvements in energy efficiency, use of energy from renewable sources and use of district heating and cooling when planning, designing, building and renovating industrial or residential areas.

Amendment

(55) Since local and regional authorities are critical for the successful implementation of this Directive, they should be consulted and involved, as and when appropriate in accordance with applicable national legislation, on planning issues, the development of programmes to provide information, training and awareness-raising, and on the implementation of this Directive at national or regional level. Such consultations may also serve to promote the provision of adequate guidance to local planners and building inspectors to carry out the necessary tasks. Furthermore, Member States should enable and encourage architects and planners to properly consider the optimal combination of improvements in energy efficiency, use of energy from ***low carbon and*** renewable sources and use of district heating and cooling when planning, designing, building and renovating industrial or residential areas.

Or. en

Justification

A great part of the electricity consumed in the buildings (for instance in order to power heat pumps) may be generated by hydroelectric power plants (as well as in some countries nuclear power plant). This will be a essential contribution to the decarbonization of heating. All low-carbon sources of energy should be allowed to provide for the remaining energy needs.

Amendment 456
Jens Geier, Tsvetelina Penkova

Proposal for a directive
Recital 56

Text proposed by the Commission

(56) Installers and builders are critical for the successful implementation of this Directive. Therefore, an adequate number of installers and builders should, through training and other measures, have the appropriate level of competence for the installation and integration of the energy efficient and renewable energy technology required.

Amendment

(56) Installers and builders are critical for the successful implementation of this Directive. Therefore, an adequate number of installers and builders should, through training and other measures, have the appropriate level of competence for the installation and integration of the energy efficient and renewable energy technology required. ***Member States should implement an early warning system to detect any possible delay of the implementation of the measures of this directive due to a shortage of skilled workers. Any delays that could occur due to a lack of skilled workers should be counted as exemption with regard to the application of possible penalties for delays of the non-application of the measurements of the directive.***

Or. en

Justification

The skilled workforce will be a key element that will contribute to the success of the directive. For this reason, on the one hand, the member states must ensure that skilled workers will be available in sufficient numbers and on the other hand, it must be ensured that if skilled workers are not available or are available late, this will not become a burden on the property owners

Amendment 457
Isabella Tovaglieri, Gianna Gancia, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Markus Buchheit, Paolo Borchia

Proposal for a directive
Recital 56

Text proposed by the Commission

(56) Installers and builders are critical

Amendment

(56) Installers and builders are critical

for the successful implementation of this Directive. Therefore, an adequate number of installers and builders should, through training and other measures, have the appropriate level of competence for the installation and integration of the energy efficient and renewable energy technology required.

for the successful implementation of this Directive. Therefore, an adequate number of installers and builders should, through training and other measures, have the appropriate level of competence for the installation and integration of the energy efficient and renewable energy technology required. ***These measures should typically be affordable for the majority of the population.***

Or. it

Justification

We believe that the installations should not be too costly, particularly for the most vulnerable classes.

Amendment 458

Gheorghe Falcă, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Vasile Blaga

Proposal for a directive

Recital 56

Text proposed by the Commission

(56) Installers and builders are critical for the successful implementation of this Directive. Therefore, an adequate number of installers and builders should, through training and other measures, have the appropriate level of competence for the installation and integration of the energy efficient and renewable energy technology required.

Amendment

(56) Installers and builders are critical for the successful implementation of this Directive. Therefore, an adequate number of installers and builders should, through training and other measures, have the appropriate level of competence for the installation and integration of the energy efficient, ***low carbon*** and renewable energy technology required.

Or. en

Justification

A great part of the electricity consumed in the buildings (for instance in order to power heat pumps) may be generated by hydroelectric power plants (as well as in some countries nuclear power plant). This will be a essential contribution to the decarbonization of heating. All low-carbon sources of energy should be allowed to provide for the remaining energy needs.

Amendment 459

Angelika Niebler, Christian Doleschal, Markus Pieper, Christian Ehler, Franc Bogovič,
Jens Gieseke, Marion Walsmann

Proposal for a directive
Recital 56 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(56 a) A precondition for doubling the renovation rate is not only the financial feasibility of the construction measures - especially in view of the further increase in producer prices for construction materials - but also the availability of sufficient personnel capacities in the construction industry and construction administration. In this respect, the Member States should be given more flexibility in implementing the targets under current market conditions. The affordability of construction and housing should not be put at risk at anytime. Economic unaffordability should lead to exemption from renovation obligations.

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 460

Beata Szydło, Ladislav Ilčić, Elżbieta Kruk, Zdzisław Krasnodębski, Grzegorz Tobiszowski

Proposal for a directive
Recital 57

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(57) In order to further the aim of improving the energy performance of buildings, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the adaptation to technical progress of certain parts of the general framework set

(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.

out in Annex I, in respect of the establishment of a methodology framework for calculating cost-optimal levels of minimum energy performance requirements. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level , and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making⁴¹ . In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts .

⁴¹ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

Or. en

Justification

Lack of legal clarity over GWP

Amendment 461
Francesca Donato

Proposal for a directive
Recital 57

Text proposed by the Commission

(57) In order to further the aim of improving the energy performance of

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*** . 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.

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 ***and*** in respect of the establishment of a methodology framework for calculating cost-optimal levels of minimum energy performance requirements. 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 462
Francesca Donato

Proposal for a directive
Recital 58

Text proposed by the Commission

(58) In order to ensure an effective

Amendment

(58) In order to ensure an effective

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

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

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

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

Or. en

Amendment 463
Gheorghe Falcă, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Vasile Blaga

Proposal for a directive
Recital 58 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(58 a) It is important, to have flexibility, especially concerning deep energy renovation, to decide the best approach, whether a staged-pathway or a single renovation process, depending on for exemple their local market, information and financial support available. Whole life carbon emissions should be introduced progressively once conditions - support and information, technical assistance and training - are met. Different elements should be part of the standard: a consideration of the different climatic zones and average performance of the building stock; the use of renewable

and low carbon energy, and broader aspects that have an impact on the quality of renovations, such as health and environmental standards, climate resilience, air quality and biodiversity.

Or. en

Amendment 464

Isabella Tovaglieri, Gianna Gancia, Matteo Adinolfi, Paolo Borchia

Proposal for a directive

Recital 59 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(59 a) The negative effects of the provisions of this Directive on housing, construction and business activities should be mitigated by ensuring that technical feasibility, cost-efficiency and proportionality are guiding principles of this Directive.

Or. en

Justification

To preserve the stability of our sector and guarantee that European citizens can have access to affordable housing and affordable construction, building and renovation outlays need to remain cost-effective and affordability should be a constant concern.

Amendment 465

Isabella Tovaglieri, Gianna Gancia, Matteo Adinolfi, Paolo Borchia

Proposal for a directive

Recital 59 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(59 b) The objective to promote energy efficiency and tackle energy poverty cannot go as far as to interfere with Member States competences in housing, property and rental law.

Justification

Subsidiarity and proportionality should prevail, and this directive cannot impose burdens that could limit the internal market, property rights or rental laws.

Amendment 466
Francesca Donato

Proposal for a directive
Recital 61

Text proposed by the Commission

(61) In accordance with point 44 of the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making, Member States ***should*** draw up, for themselves and in the interest of the Union, their own tables, illustrating, as far as possible, the correlation between this Directive and the transposition measures, and make them public. ***In accordance with the Joint Political Declaration of 28 September 2011 of Member States and the Commission on explanatory documents, Member States have undertaken to accompany, in justified cases, the notification of their transposition measures with one or more documents explaining the relationship between the components of a directive and the corresponding parts of national transposition instruments. With regard to this Directive, the legislator considers the transmission of such documents to be justified, in particular following the judgment of the European Court of Justice in Case Commission vs Belgium (case C-543/17).***

Amendment

(61) In accordance with point 44 of the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making, Member States ***are encouraged to*** draw up, for themselves and in the interest of the Union, their own tables, illustrating, as far as possible, the correlation between this Directive and the transposition measures, and make them public.

Amendment 467
Pietro Fiocchi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 63 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(63a) Radon is a radioactive gas that is found naturally in the subsoil in most European countries, and exposure to it is the cause of 2% of lung cancers; as many buildings in these countries are affected by the presence of radon, and energy efficiency measures could increase the concentration of radon gas inside those buildings, the Commission should consider the need for the owners of properties located in areas where radon has been detected to receive Member State support in carrying out monitoring prior to efficiency upgrades;

Or. it

Amendment 468
François-Xavier Bellamy

Proposal for a directive
Recital 63 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(63 a) The renovation of heritage and other ancient buildings should always be carried out in compliance with the national rules on conservation, the 1964 Venice Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites, and the original architecture.

Or. en

Amendment 469
Tsvetelina Penkova, Marcos Ros Sempere, Eva Kaili, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Carlos Zorrinho, Marek Paweł Balt, Csaba Molnár, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López

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, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost-effectiveness, ***as well as the interaction of buildings with local integrated energy systems and their contribution to demand side flexibility to improve energy system efficiency.***

Or. en

Amendment 470

Seán Kelly, Tom Berendsen, Pernille Weiss, Pascal Arimont, Othmar Karas, Massimiliano Salini, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Radan Kanev, Salvatore De Meo, Christian Ehler

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 ***contribution of the buildings to demand side flexibility to improve energy system efficiency and cost-effectiveness***, outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor ***environmental quality*** requirements and cost-effectiveness.

Or. en

Amendment 471
Gheorghe Falcă, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Vasile Blaga

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, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost-effectiveness, ***while respecting safety standards and technological neutrality.***

Or. en

Amendment 472
Francesca Donato

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, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost-effectiveness.

Or. en

Amendment 473
Marisa Matias

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, as well as indoor **environmental quality** climate requirements and cost-effectiveness.

Or. en

Amendment 474

Isabella Tovagliari, Gianna Gancia, Matteo Adinolfi, Paolo Borchia

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 2 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) the application of minimum energy performance standards to existing buildings and existing building units;

Amendment

deleted

Or. en

Justification

Such a provision will have a huge impact on EU citizens and businesses.

Amendment 475

Seán Kelly, Tom Berendsen, Sara Skytvedal, Angelika Niebler, Pernille Weiss, Pascal Arimont, Christian Doleschal, Henna Virkkunen, Franc Bogovič, Massimiliano Salini, Maria da Graça Carvalho, François-Xavier Bellamy, Radan Kanev, Salvatore De Meo, Christian Ehler, Marion Walsmann

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 2 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) the application of minimum energy

Amendment

(d) the application of minimum energy

performance standards to existing buildings and existing building units;

performance standards, *that are technically feasible and economically viable*, to existing buildings and existing building units *and integrated districts with common infrastructure*;

Or. en

Amendment 476

Andreas Glück, Emma Wiesner, Mauri Pekkarinen, Nicola Beer, Klemen Grošelj, Valter Flego

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 2 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(d) the application of minimum energy performance standards to existing buildings and existing building units;

(d) the application of minimum energy performance standards to existing buildings and existing building units *or to integrated districts and neighbourhoods*;

Or. en

Justification

The joint supply of electricity, heat and charging infrastructure in a district and in a neighbourhoods enables synergies and potential energy savings that remain hidden when only looking at individual buildings.

Amendment 477

Isabella Tovagliari, Gianna Gancia, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Markus Buchheit, Paolo Borchia

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 2 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(e) *renovation passports*;

deleted

Or. it

Justification

The renovation passport has no place in this directive.

Amendment 478
Francesca Donato

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(e) renovation passports; **deleted**

Or. en

Amendment 479
Marcos Ros Sempere, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Tsvetelina Penkova, Nicolás González Casares

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(f a) the definition and application of a holistic renovation reform for both public and private buildings that includes improvements in all the components of the building, such as roof, facade and ventilation control;

Or. en

Amendment 480
Francesca Donato

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(h) smart buildings; **deleted**

Or. en

Amendment 481

Marcos Ros Sempere, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Tsvetelina Penkova, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(h a) nature-based solutions;

Or. en

Amendment 482

Marcos Ros Sempere, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Tsvetelina Penkova, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(h b) smart and green buildings for achieving the digital and green transition goals;

Or. en

Amendment 483

Francesca Donato

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 2 – point k

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(k) independent control systems for energy performance certificates, **renovation passports, smart readiness indicators** and inspection reports.

(k) independent control systems for energy performance certificates and inspection reports.

Or. en

Amendment 484

Isabella Tovaglieri, Gianna Gancia, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Markus Buchheit, Paolo Borchia

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

Text proposed by the Commission

(k) independent control systems for energy performance certificates , **renovation passports**, smart readiness indicators and inspection reports.

Amendment

(k) independent control systems for energy performance certificates, smart readiness indicators and inspection reports.

Or. it

Justification

The renovation passport has no place in this directive.

Amendment 485

Tsvetelina Penkova, Marcos Ros Sempere, Eva Kaili, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Carlos Zorrinho, Marek Paweł Balt, Csaba Molnár, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 486

Seán Kelly, Tom Berendsen, Pascal Arimont, Massimiliano Salini, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Radan Kanev, Salvatore De Meo, Christian Ehler

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(k a) the indoor environmental quality performance of buildings.

Or. en

Amendment 487
Francesca Donato

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. The requirements laid down in this Directive are minimum requirements and shall not prevent any Member State from maintaining **or introducing** more stringent measures. Such measures shall be compatible with the TFEU . They shall be notified to the Commission.

Amendment

3. The requirements laid down in this Directive are minimum requirements and shall not prevent any Member State from maintaining more stringent measures. Such measures shall be compatible with the TFEU . They shall be notified to the Commission.

Or. en

Amendment 488
Seán Kelly, Tom Berendsen, Pernille Weiss, Pascal Arimont, Massimiliano Salini, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Radan Kanev, Salvatore De Meo, Christian Ehler

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

Text proposed by the Commission

1. ‘building’ means a roofed construction having walls, for which energy is used to condition the indoor **climate**;

Amendment

1. ‘building’ means a roofed construction having walls, for which energy is used to condition the indoor **environment**;

Or. en

Amendment 489
Pernille Weiss

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1 a. ‘indoor environmental quality’ means a set of indicators and associated target values as described in EN 16798-1 to ensure a healthy indoor climate;

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 490

Pernille Weiss

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1 b. "healthy indoor climate" means an indoor environment that enhances the health and comfort and is maintained by achieving specific performance levels related to daylight, indoor air quality, thermal comfort and acoustic quality as described in EN 16798-1;

Or. en

Justification

The revision refers several times to a "healthy indoor climate". A definition is needed to ensure a common understanding.

Amendment 491

Seán Kelly, Tom Berendsen, Pernille Weiss, Pascal Arimont, Othmar Karas, Massimiliano Salini, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Radan Kanev, Salvatore De Meo, Christian Ehler, Pilar del Castillo Vera

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 generated ***or stored on-site, renewable sources from the grid***, from a renewable energy community within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 [amended RED] or ***renewable energy and waste heat from an efficient*** district heating and cooling system, in accordance with the requirements set out in Annex III; ***such a building shall contribute to the optimisation of the energy system in accordance with the energy efficiency first principle and promoting building demand flexibility***;

Or. en

Amendment 492

Morten Petersen, Christophe Grudler, Claudia Gamon, Iskra Mihaylova

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 generated on-site, ***nearby off-site, or renewable energy provided*** from a renewable energy community within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 [amended RED], ***renewable energy from an efficient*** district heating and cooling system, or ***from renewable energy supplied from the energy grids***, in accordance with the requirements set out in Annex III, ***where the energy balance should be calculated***

on a monthly basis as the maximum time interval;

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 493
Pilar del Castillo Vera

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;

Or. en

Amendment 494
Gheorghe Falcă, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Vasile Blaga

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

Amendment

2. ‘zero-emission building’ means a building with a very high energy performance, as determined in accordance with Annex I, where the very low amount of energy still required is fully covered by

energy from renewable sources **generated on-site, from a renewable energy community within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 [amended RED] or from a district heating and cooling system, in accordance with the requirements set out in Annex III;**

energy from renewable **and low carbon** sources;

Or. en

Justification

A great part of the electricity consumed in the buildings (for instance in order to power heat pumps) may be generated by hydroelectric power plants (as well as in some countries nuclear power plant). This will be a essential contribution to the decarbonization of heating. All low-carbon sources of energy should be allowed to provide for the remaining energy needs.

Amendment 495

Sara Skyttedal, Tomas Tobé

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 **and low-carbon** generated on-site,

Or. en

Justification

A great part of the electricity consumed in the buildings (for instance in order to power heat pumps) may be generated by hydroelectric power plants (as well as nuclear power). This will be an essential contribution to the decarbonization of heating and cooling of buildings. All low-carbon sources of energy should be allowed to provide for the remaining energy needs.

Amendment 496
Claudia Gamon

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 generated **or stored** on-site, from a renewable energy community within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 [amended RED], **from the grid certified by a real-time Guarantee of Origin 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

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 497
Isabella Tovaglieri, Marco Campomenosi, Gianna Gancia, Matteo Adinolfi, Paolo Borchia

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]

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 or stored on-site, within the neighbourhood**, from a renewable energy community within the

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

meaning of Directive (EU)2018/2001 [amended RED] , *or renewable energy and waste heat* from a district heating and cooling system, *or distributed grid-based renewables*, in accordance with the requirements set out in Annex III;

Or. en

Justification

È essenziale garantire che gli edifici più efficienti in futuro siano in grado di sfruttare la massima quantità di fonti rinnovabili ed energetiche. Escludere l'energia prodotta nel quartiere o distribuita dalla rete limiterebbe in modo significativo le fonti energetiche disponibili, compromettendo così l'ambizione di ristrutturazione ad alta efficienza energetica e riducendo gli incentivi per i proprietari degli edifici.

Amendment 498

Andreas Glück, Emma Wiesner, Mauri Pekkarinen, Nicola Beer, Klemen Grošelj, Nils Torvalds

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 ***and / or waste*** energy, in accordance with the requirements set out in Annex III;

Or. en

Justification

Zero emission buildings should be allowed to cover their energy needs with waste and renewable energy regardless of whether it is generated or stored on-site, from a renewable energy community, from a district heating and cooling system or provided through the grid. No specifications and restrictions are necessary.

Amendment 499

Marisa Matias

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-operational 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 **in-use performance** is fully covered by energy from renewable sources generated on-site **or off-site in accordance with Annex III**, from a renewable energy community within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 [amended RED] or from a **fully GHG emissions-free** district heating and cooling system, in accordance with the requirements set out in Annex III;

Or. en

Amendment 500

Ladislav Ilčić

on behalf of the ECR Group

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 **that is where technically and economically feasible**, generated on-site, from a renewable energy community within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 [amended RED] or from **efficient** district heating and cooling system, in accordance

with the requirements set out in Annex III;

Or. en

Justification

Amendment of clarification that makes the current text more precise

Amendment 501

Tsvetelina Penkova, Marcos Ros Sempere, Eva Kaili, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Carlos Zorrinho, Marek Paweł Balt, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López

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 generated on-site **or delivered through electricity grids**, from a renewable energy community within the meaning of Directive (EU)2018/2001 [amended RED] or from **an efficient** district heating and cooling system, in accordance with the requirements set out in Annex III;

Or. en

Amendment 502

Marek Paweł Balt

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

Amendment

2. ‘zero-emission building’ means a building with a very high energy performance, as determined in accordance with Annex I, where the very low amount

of energy still required is fully covered by energy from renewable sources generated on-site, from a renewable energy community within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 [amended RED] or from a district heating and cooling system, in accordance with the requirements set out in Annex III;

of energy still required is fully covered by energy from renewable sources generated on-site, **or energy delivered through electricity grids**, 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;

Or. en

Justification

The amendment aims to consider also electricity supplied from the grid as it is currently the main way to cover buildings energy demand. Connection to the power grid is important with regards to maintaining security and quality of power supply. The aim of this amendment is to also take into account the role of electricity from electricity grids in the decarbonisation of building stock.

Amendment 503

Henna Virkkunen, Sara Skytvedal, Tomas Tobé

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 **any** very low **residual** amount of energy still required is fully covered by energy from renewable **and low carbon** sources generated on-site, or from **connections to efficient** district heating and cooling system **for any residual demand**;

Or. en

Justification

All low carbon energy sources should be allowed to provide for the remaining energy needs. All efficient district heating and cooling systems should be taken into consideration in a technology neutral way.

Amendment 504

Jens Geier

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 **mostly** 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

Justification

There should be a possibility for zero-emission-buildings to collect renewable energy from other sources than renewable energy community within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 [amended RED] or from a district heating and cooling systems if this seems necessary.

Amendment 505

Angelika Niebler, Markus Pieper, Christian Doleschal, Christian Ehler, Franc Bogovič, Jens Gieseke, Marion Walsmann

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

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 **grid-bound energy from renewable sources**, energy from renewable sources

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;

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;

Or. en

Justification

Existing potentials of grid-bound renewable energies should not be excluded because of their central role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions in certain areas. This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 506

Beata Szydło, Ladislav Ilčić, Elżbieta Kruk, Zdzisław Krasnodębski, Grzegorz Tobiszowski

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, ***requiring zero or a very low amount of energy, producing zero on-site carbon emissions from fossil fuels and producing zero or a very low amount of operational greenhouse gas emissions***, in accordance with the requirements set out in ***Article 9a***;

Or. en

Justification

New zero-emission building definition

Amendment 507

Tomas Tobé, Sara Skytvedal

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 **and low carbon** sources, from a renewable energy community within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 [amended RED] or from a district heating and cooling system **or from a low carbon power plant**, in accordance with the requirements set out in Annex III;

Or. en

Justification

Electricity consumed in buildings can be generated from low carbon energy sourced (hydroelectric power plants or nuclear power plants). The power from low carbon energy sources will have an essential contribution to decarbonizing heating of buildings. With regards to estimates of a higher energy demand in line with the progress of electrification of industry and buildings and with the current energy shortages, all low carbon energy sources should be contributing to decarbonisation.

Amendment 508
Francesca Donato

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]

Amendment

2. ‘**oriented to** 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 **mostly** covered by energy from renewable sources generated on-site, from a renewable energy community within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

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

Or. en

Amendment 509

Marcos Ros Sempere, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Tsvetelina Penkova, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2 a. “green transition building” is a building that contributes to a transition to a low and clean energy future leading to decarbonisation of the built environment by achieving zero-energy building (ZEB) status with minimal operational and embodied emissions in accordance with the low lifecycle emissions building definition, with the capacity to export renewable energy and with a high-level of circularity based on use of secondary building materials, adaptability and modularity;

Or. en

Amendment 510

Morten Petersen, Christophe Grudler, Claudia Gamon, Iskra Mihaylova

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2 a. ‘zero lifecycle emission building’ (ZLEB) means a building with a net-zero footprint from whole life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions as determined in point 23 of Article 2, and 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 on a monthly basis;

Or. en

Justification

With this definition the embodied carbon from building materials is taken in as a third element supplementing the requirements for energy efficient buildings, where the very low amount of energy still required is fully covered by energy from renewable sources.

Amendment 511
Marisa Matias

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2 a. ‘Low Life cycle Emissions Buildings’ means a new or renovated building that has reached a low level of total GHG emissions, including operational and embodied emissions, as determined at the national and European levels according to Annex III B which will be adopted through delegated acts;

Or. en

Amendment 512
Marisa Matias

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2 b. ‘Green Transition Building’ means a building that contributes to a transition to a low and clean energy future leading to decarbonisation of the built environment by achieving ZOE B status with minimal operational and embodied emissions in accordance with

the LLEB definition, with the capacity to export renewable energy and with a high-level of circularity based on use of secondary building materials, adaptability, and modularity;

Or. en

Amendment 513

Morten Petersen, Christophe Grudler, Martin Hojsík, Claudia Gamon, Iskra Mihaylova

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2 b. ‘healthy indoor climate’ means an indoor environment that contributes to and optimises the health, comfort and well-being of occupants and is described by a set of indicators and associated target values related to Daylight, Indoor Air Quality, Thermal Comfort (especially Overheating Mitigation) and Acoustic Quality as described in EN16798-1;

Or. en

Justification

The term “healthy indoor climate” is mentioned several times in the proposal for an EPBD revision but has not been defined in Article 2. To ensure a common understanding, re-establish a better habitability of existing buildings (via renovation and modernization) and secure the resilience of future buildings (new constructions), a definition of a ‘healthy indoor climate’ has to be introduced.

Amendment 514

Morten Petersen, Christophe Grudler, Claudia Gamon, Iskra Mihaylova

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2 c. ‘passive system’ means a design principle or a building element that

maintains or improves energy performance and/or one or several indoor climate parameters (i.e., daylight, IAQ, thermal comfort, acoustic) with little or no assistance from an energy source;

Or. en

Justification

Amendment added to ensure coherence with Recital 52. A focus on passive elements of a building, such as natural ventilation, cooling, solar shading, daylight, building location/orientation, insulation etc., can benefit strategies that aim at enhancing the thermal performance of buildings, delivering multiple benefits for occupants, as well as effectively lowering the energy consumption of a building or a building unit to a point where renewable energy penetration becomes more feasible both from a technical and economic perspective.

Amendment 515

Morten Petersen, Christophe Grudler, Claudia Gamon, Iskra Mihaylova, Martin Hojsík

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Or. en

Justification

Final energy is an important indicator for energy consumption in buildings and should therefore be defined within the EPBD.

Amendment 516

Morten Petersen, Christophe Grudler, Claudia Gamon, Iskra Mihaylova, Martin Hojsík

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. ‘nearly zero-energy building’

3. ‘nearly zero-energy building’

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

means a building with a very high energy performance **and a healthy indoor climate**, 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 **balanced over a month**, including energy from renewable sources produced on-site or nearby **off-site, including from a renewable energy community within the meaning of Directive (EU)2018/2001 or from a district heating and cooling system, in accordance with the requirements set out in Annex III**;

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 517 **Claudia Gamon**

Proposal for a directive **Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 3**

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 518

Ladislav Ilčíč

on behalf of the ECR Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Justification

This amendment aims at ensuring consistency between the definitions of “zero emission buildings” and “nearly zero-energy buildings” (Article 2(2)).

Amendment 519

Seán Kelly, Tom Berendsen, Sara Skyttedal, Angelika Niebler, Pernille Weiss, Pascal

Arimont, Franc Bogovič, Massimiliano Salini, Tomas Tobé, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Radan Kanev, Salvatore De Meo, Christian Ehler

**Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 3**

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 520

Tsvetelina Penkova, Marcos Ros Sempere, Eva Kaili, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Carlos Zorrinho, Marek Paweł Balt, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López

**Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 3**

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

renewables;

Or. en

Amendment 521

Jens Geier, Tsvetelina Penkova

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Justification

There should be a possibility for zero-emission-buildings to collect renewable energy from other sources than renewable energy community within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 [amended RED] or from a district heating and cooling systems if this seems necessary.

Amendment 522

Gheorghe Falcă, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Vasile Blaga

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

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 or nearby;

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 **low carbon and** renewable sources produced on-site or nearby;

Or. en

Amendment 523

Isabella Tovagliari, Gianna Gancia, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Markus Buchheit, Paolo Borchia

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. it

Justification

The current wording of the Commission's definition could cause problems for buildings located in remote or off-grid areas, for which it would be impossible to use renewable energy produced on site.

Amendment 524

Beata Szydło, Ladislav Ilčić, Elżbieta Kruk, Zdzisław Krasnodębski, Grzegorz Tobiszowski

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Justification

The amendment aims to clarify the definition of nearly zero emission building in terms of clearly distinguishing it from the separate definition of a zero-emission building. It is justified to maintain the current definition that the remaining energy demand should come from renewable energy sources, which will allow to take greater account of the role of efficient heating and cooling systems.

Amendment 525

Andreas Glück, Emma Wiesner, Mauri Pekkarinen, Nicola Beer, Klemen Grošelj, Christophe Grudler, Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Justification

See above, no specification needed.

Amendment 526
Francesca Donato

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 527
Marisa Matias

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

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 by energy from renewable sources, including energy from renewable sources **as defined**

renewable sources *produced on-site or nearby*;

in Annex III, paragraph 1;

Or. en

Amendment 528
Ciarán Cuffe

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

(b) the production of more kWh renewable energy on-site based on a monthly average; and

(c) carbon positivity regarding the building's lifecycle GWP including building materials and energy installations during manufacturing, installation, use, maintenance, and demolition.

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 529

Morten Petersen, Christophe Grudler, Claudia Gamon, Iskra Mihaylova, Martin Hojsík

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

4. ‘minimum energy performance standards’ means rules that require existing buildings to meet an energy performance requirement as part of a wide renovation plan for a building stock or at a trigger point on the market (sale or rent), in a period of time or by a specific date, thereby triggering renovation of existing buildings ***that respects the Energy Efficiency First Principle as defined in point (18) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999;***

Or. en

Justification

The energy efficiency principle is an integral part of the European green transition and especially in buildings. Therefore, the MEPS should also include this principle to ensure the most cost-effective transition of the European buildings.

Amendment 530

Seán Kelly

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 531

Marisa Matias

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4 a. "energy building benchmark" means an information platform to publicly disclose energy performance and yearly consumptions of single multi-unit buildings over time, relative to other similar buildings, or to modelled simulations of a reference building built to a specific standard (such as a minimum energy performance standards) and using the classes range of energy performance certificates.

Or. en

Amendment 532

Marcos Ros Sempere, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Tsvetelina Penkova, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 5

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

5. 'public bodies' means **'contracting authorities' as defined in Article 2(1) of Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council**⁴³ ;

5. 'public bodies' means **public bodies within the meaning of point 10 of Article 2 of [recastEED]**;

⁴³ OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 65.

Or. en

Amendment 533

Morten Petersen, Christophe Grudler, Claudia Gamon, Iskra Mihaylova, Martin Hojsík

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

6. 'technical building system' means

6. 'technical building system' means

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

technical equipment for space heating, space cooling, ventilation, domestic hot water, built-in lighting, building automation and control, ***solar shading, PV installations, electrical installations, monitoring of electrical installations, electric-vehicles charging stations***, on-site renewable energy generation and storage, ***bidirectional charging infrastructure for electric vehicles, energy from renewable sources produced nearby that can be used on-site of the building assessed through a dedicated connection to the energy production source, waste heat recovery system***, or a combination thereof, including those systems using energy from renewable sources, of a building or building unit;

Or. en

Justification

The inclusion of solar shading and PV installations in the definition of technical building systems would ensure its proper use and maintenance as well as stimulate its use more broadly. Electrical installations play a critical role in the energy performance of buildings, enabling the efficient consumption of electricity and production of renewable energy as well as facilitating system integration. While it aims to foster energy savings and achieve fully energy performant buildings, the current EPBD proposal does not effectively consider electrical installations.

Amendment 534 **Pernille Weiss**

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

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

6. ‘technical building system’ means technical equipment for space heating, space cooling, ventilation, domestic hot water, built-in lighting, building automation and control, ***charging points for electric vehicles, electrical installations, monitoring of electrical installations***, on-site renewable energy generation and storage , or a combination thereof, including those systems using

energy from renewable sources, of a building or building unit;

Or. en

Justification

There are also potential energy savings to get by upgrading electrical installations.

Amendment 535

Marcos Ros Sempere, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Tsvetelina Penkova, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 6

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 536

Seán Kelly, Tom Berendsen, Pernille Weiss, Pascal Arimont, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Radan Kanev, Christian Ehler, Marion Walsmann

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 6

Text proposed by the Commission

6. ‘technical building system’ means technical equipment for space heating, space cooling, ventilation, domestic hot water, built-in lighting, building automation and control, on-site renewable

Amendment

6. ‘technical building system’ means technical equipment for space heating, space cooling, ventilation, domestic hot water, built-in lighting, building automation and control, **solar shading**,

energy generation and storage , or a combination thereof, including those systems using energy from renewable sources, of a building or building unit;

electrical installations, electric vehicle charging stations, on-site renewable energy generation and storage , or a combination thereof, including those systems using energy from renewable sources, of a building or building unit;

Or. en

Amendment 537

Patrizia Toia

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 6

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 538

Ciarán Cuffe

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 6

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

sources, of a building or building unit;

renewable sources, of a building or building unit;

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is inextricably linked other admissible amendments.

Amendment 539
Ciarán Cuffe

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 7

Text proposed by the Commission

7. ‘building automation and control system’ means a system comprising all products, software and engineering services that can support energy efficient, economical and safe operation of technical building systems through automatic controls and by facilitating the manual management of those technical building systems;

Amendment

7. ‘building automation and control system’ means a system comprising all products, software and engineering services that can support energy efficient, economical and safe operation of technical building systems **and other equipment such as solar shading** through automatic controls and by facilitating the manual management of those technical building systems;

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is inextricably linked other admissible amendments.

Amendment 540
Pernille Weiss

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

Text proposed by the Commission

8. ‘energy performance of a building’ means the calculated or metered amount of energy needed to meet the energy demand associated with a typical use of the building, which includes, inter alia, energy

Amendment

8. ‘energy performance of a building’ means the calculated or metered amount of energy needed to meet the energy demand associated with a typical use of the building, which includes, inter alia, energy

used for heating, cooling, ventilation, hot water **and** lighting;

used for heating, cooling, ventilation, hot water, lighting **and technical building systems**;

Or. en

Justification

All energy use should be part of the calculation of the energy performance of a building. The energy performance of a building must reflect the entire spectrum of energy use to ensure actual and real performance of a building is measured.

Amendment 541

Morten Petersen, Christophe Grudler, Claudia Gamon, Iskra Mihaylova, Martin Hojsík

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 8

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Justification

The energy performance of a building must reflect the entire spectrum of energy use to ensure actual and real performance of a building is measured.