



2021/0426(COD)

28.9.2022

COMPROMISE AMENDMENTS

1 - 17

Draft opinion
Radan Kanev
(PE731.545v01-00)

on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council
Directive on the energy performance of buildings (recast)

Proposal for a directive
(COM(2021)802 – C9-0469/2021 – 2021/0426(COD))

COMPROMISE 1 - THE SUBJECT

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 32, 33, 155, 167, 170, 216, 217, 218, 221, 222, 224

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

Article 1 – paragraph 2 – point f

Text proposed by the Commission

(f) national building renovation plans;

Amendment

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

Article 1 – paragraph 2 – point g

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

COMPROMISE 2 - DEFINITIONS

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 235, 236, 237, 238, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 253, 254, 255, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 300, 306, 307, 308, 309, 312, 314, 315, 316, 325, 327, 329, 331, 332, 333, 334, 704, 705, 706, 707

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, 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, **or subsidiarily distributed grid-based renewables certified in accordance with Directive(EU) 2018/2001 [amended RED]**, in accordance with the requirements set out in Annex III **or stored on-site**;

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

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;

reported by Member States in accordance with Article 6(2) and where the nearly zero or very low amount of energy required is covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources, including energy from renewable sources produced on-site, nearby *or from a efficient district heating and cooling system in accordance with the requirements set out in Annex III, or subsidiarily from the grid certified in accordance with Directive(EU) 2018/2001 [amended RED] or stored on-site;*

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 by [amended EED]*

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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, **indoor air quality**, domestic hot water, built-in lighting, building automation and control, **solar shading, electrical installations, monitoring of electrical installations, electric-vehicles bidirectional charging stations, if economically feasible**, on-site renewable energy **including rooftop solar panels** generation, storage, **energy from renewable sources produced nearby that can be used on-site of the building assessed through a dedicated connection to the energy production source, waste heat recovery system** or a combination thereof, including those systems using energy from renewable sources, of a building or building unit;

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 8

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

9 a. "Metered" means the measurement of energy by a relevant device, an energy meter, a power meter, a power metering and monitoring device,

or an electricity meter;

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 13

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 18

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 19 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

19. ‘deep renovation’ means a renovation **focuses on the following essentials items: wall insulation, roof insulation, low floor insulation, replacement of external joinery, airtightness, vapour permeability, treatment of thermal bridges, ventilation and heating/cooling systems, and building automation. Treating these items would therefore ensure healthy environmental indoor air quality, a non-pathogenic environment, and the comfort of the occupants in**

summer and winter with transparent information tools that the user of buildings assess their actual energy performance

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 19 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 19 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 21 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 20

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

20. ‘staged deep renovation’ means a deep renovation carried out in **a few** steps, following the steps set out in a renovation passport in accordance with Article 10, **and may include hybrid heat**

Article 10;

pumps if no other feasible fossil-free solution is available;

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 20 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 23

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 24

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 26

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 26 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 37

Text proposed by the Commission

37. ‘digital building logbook’ means a common repository for all relevant building data, including data related to energy performance such as energy performance certificates, renovation passports and smart readiness indicators, which facilitates informed decision making and information sharing within the construction sector, among building owners and occupants, financial institutions and public authorities;

Amendment

37. ‘digital building logbook’ means a common repository for all relevant building data, including data related to **indoor environmental quality** energy performance such as energy performance certificates, renovation passports and smart readiness indicators, which facilitates informed decision making and information sharing within the construction sector, among building owners and occupants, financial

institutions and public authorities;

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 40 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) capturing heat from ambient **air**, ventilation exhaust air, or **a** water or ground heat source using a heat pump;

(c) capturing heat from **the ambient environment and from within a building or a building unit, from air, including, ventilation exhaust air, or water, including wastewater and sanitary hot water**, or ground heat source, **including when** using a heat pump;

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

40 a. waste heat recuperation- means a device or system used to capture and transmission of energy within the indoor environment of buildings or building units

and allows for use of this energy;

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 42 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Annex III – point I – paragraph 3 – indent 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

*interventions by respecting as well
biodiversity.*

COMPROMISE 3 – NATIONAL BUILDING RENOVATION PLAN

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 165, 335, 336, 337, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 354, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 673, 676, 680, 681, 685, 686, 689

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

Each Member State shall establish a national building renovation plan **to support reaching an annual deep renovation rate, including staged deep renovation, of at least 2,5% per year or on average per year, in line with the Communication on the Renovation Wave (COM 2020/662 final)** to ensure the renovation of the national stock of residential and non-residential buildings, both public and private, into a highly energy efficient and decarbonised building stock by 2050, with the objective to transform existing buildings into zero-emission **and, if technically feasible, positive energy buildings in a cost optimal way. The building renovation plan shall provide higher targets for each next consecutive period of time within the timeframe of the plan, based on increased economic capacity for deep renovation, aiming at an average deep renovation rate of 3% or more for the period till 2050. Such plan shall guarantee that renovations of residential buildings with low economic value are affordable for example by not exceeding half of the value of the building or building unit for the households occupying those buildings. Prior to the preparation of the national plan, each Member State as well as the EU institutions must carry out an audit of the building stock including energy efficiency emissions and other**

environmental parameters;

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

(c) an overview of implemented and planned policies and measures, supporting the implementation of the roadmap pursuant to point (b) ***including an measures for the reduction of the overall environmental footprint of the components of buildings and the promotion of the use of sustainable, secondary, locally sourced construction and renovation products*** and

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

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

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

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Article 3 – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

plan with the Union renovation finance received from the entry into force of this Directive until the official submission of their plan.

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

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Amendment 48

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Article 3 – paragraph 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

8 a. The Commission shall establish a European energy transition partnership within the building sector by bringing

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

Recital 51 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7e) The EU and its Member States need to take note of the readiness and attitudes of the general public for engaging in renovation of the buildings;

COMPROMISE 4 - MINIMUM ENERGY PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 49, 50, 52, 363, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 504, 505

Article 4 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that minimum and reference energy performance requirements are set for the building systems that have a significant impact on the energy performance of the building when they are replaced or modernised,

with a view to achieving at least cost-optimal levels.

Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Article 5 – paragraph 3 – point a (new)

(a a) single buildings officially protected as part of a designated environment or because of their special architectural or cultural and historical merit, representing the European culture, identity and values. (505, 504) in so far as compliance with certain minimum energy performance requirements would unacceptably alter their character or appearance and where alternatives have been assessed, where compliance can only be achieved by highly disproportionate measures and while taking into account the ecological ambition;

Article 5 – paragraph 3 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) temporary buildings with a time of

Amendment

(b) temporary buildings with a time of

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

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

Recital 35 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

COMPROMISE 5 - NEW BUILDINGS

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 53, 54, 55, 57, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 410, 516, 517, 518, 519, 669, 718

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Member States shall ensure that from the following dates, new buildings are zero-emission buildings in accordance with Annex III:

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

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

Amendment

1. Member States shall ensure that from the following dates, new buildings are zero emission buildings in accordance with Annex III:

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

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

Article 7 – paragraph 2 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

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

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

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

Amendment

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

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

(b) as of 1 January **2029** for all new buildings ***and major renovations (including staged) of public buildings and public projects and buildings with a useful floor area larger than 2000 square meters.***

Article 7 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Article 7 – paragraph 3 a new

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

for the cumulative life-cycle GWP including embodied carbon for new buildings.

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

Article 7 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

into zero-emission buildings by 2050.

COMPROMISE 6 - EXISTING BUILDINGS

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 58, 60, 61, 62, 408, 409, 411, 412, 413, 414

Article 8 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Article 8 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

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

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

(b) highly-efficient co-generation of heat and electricity, including full or maximum use of renewable energy, in line with (recast Directive 2018/2002 on Energy Efficiency);

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

(d) heat pumps;

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

(f) domestic hot water.

Member States shall ensure that buildings undergoing major renovation have increased indoor air quality according to minimal indoor environmental quality standards and adaptation to climate change, through, inter alia, nature-based solutions, improved fire safety, and are more resilient to risks related to intense seismic activity, do not contain hazardous substances including asbestos, provide easy accessibility to persons with disabilities.

Member States shall encourage low emissions renovations, renovations which are designed for easy dismantling and reversibility of buildings, and renovations using secondary material, to achieve high levels of circularity.

Article 8 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

COMPROMISE 7 - MINIMUM ENERGY PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 170, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 502, 503, 504

Article 9 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

<i>Text proposed by the Commission</i>	<i>Amendment</i>
<p>1. Member States shall ensure that</p> <p>(a) buildings and building units owned by public bodies achieve at the latest</p> <p>(i) after 1 January 2027, at least energy performance class F; and</p> <p>(ii) after 1 January 2030, at least energy performance class E;</p> <p>(b) non-residential buildings and building units, other than those owned by public bodies, achieve at the latest</p> <p>(i) after 1 January 2027, at least energy performance class F; and</p> <p>(ii) after 1 January 2030, at least energy performance class E;</p> <p>(c) residential buildings and building units achieve at the latest</p>	<p>1. Member States shall ensure that</p> <p>(a) buildings and building units owned by public bodies, <i>including buildings owned, operated or occupied by European institutions and agencies</i>, achieve at the latest</p> <p>(i) after 1 January 2027, at least energy performance class E; and</p> <p>(ii) after 1 January 2033 at least energy performance class D;</p> <p><i>(ii a) after 1 January 2035, at least energy performance class C;</i></p> <p>(b) non-residential buildings and building units, other than those owned by public bodies, achieve at the latest</p> <p>(i) after 1 January 2029 at least energy performance class E;</p> <p>(ii) after 1 January 2033, at least energy performance class D;</p> <p><i>(ii a) after 1 January 2035, at least energy performance class C;</i></p> <p>(c) residential buildings and building units achieve <i>based on the principle of cost-optimality and in line with Article 15</i> at the latest</p>

- (i) after 1 January **2030**, at least energy performance class **F**; and
- (ii) after 1 January **2033**, at least energy performance class **E**;

- (i) after 1 January **2030** at least energy performance class **E**; and
- (ii) after 1 January **2035** at least energy performance class **D**;

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

Article 9 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

At the request of a Member State, the Commission may allow Member States a derogation up to a maximum of 3 years to adjust the minimum energy performance standards by setting different deadlines or adjusting requirements for energy performance classes for specific segments of the building stock. In such cases the Member State shall propose alternative measures with at least equivalent or stronger effect on the overall performance of the national building stock, while providing owners and/or tenants of the building

stock affected by the derogation with compensation measures under, inter alia, Regulation (... Social Climate Fund). The Commission shall decide on the request of the Member State within three months of its receipt. Member States shall document the equivalence in their roadmap referred to in Article 3(1)(b).

Article 9 – paragraph 3 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Article 9 – paragraph 3 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Article 9 – paragraph 3 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) extending the use of building renovation passports in accordance with Article 10 at no cost to low and medium

income households, vulnerable customers, including final users, people facing or risking energy poverty and people living in social housing;

Article 9 – paragraph 3 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) designing integrated financing schemes;

Amendment

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

Article 9 – paragraph 3 – point e a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Article 9 – paragraph 3 – point e b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Article 9 – paragraph 3 – point e c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Article 9 – paragraph 3 – point e a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(e a) promoting energy storage for renewable energy to enable renewable energy self-consumption and reduce volatility;

Article 9 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4. Where a building is renovated in order to comply with a minimum energy performance standard, Member States shall ensure compliance with the minimum energy performance requirements for building elements pursuant to Article 5 and, in case of major renovation, with the minimum energy performance requirements for existing buildings pursuant to Article 8.

4. Where a building is renovated in order to comply with a minimum energy performance standard, Member States shall ensure compliance with the minimum energy performance requirements for building elements pursuant to Article 5 and, in case of major renovation, with the minimum energy performance requirements for existing buildings pursuant to Article 8.

Article 9 – paragraph 5 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Article 9 – paragraph 5 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

(c) temporary buildings with a time of use of two years or less, industrial sites, workshops and ***depots,*** non-residential ***buildings such as service*** buildings with low energy ***and heating or cooling*** demand and ***infrastructural supply stations, such as transformer stations,***

on energy performance;

substations, pressure control plants, railway constructions, as well as agricultural buildings which are used by a sector covered by a national sectoral agreement on energy performance;

Article 9 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 1 (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Members States shall establish the necessary actions to:

a) preserve the historical and cultural heritage;

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

COMPROMISE 8 - RENOVATION PASSPORT

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 18, 71, 72, 73, 178, 179, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 520

Article 10 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. By 31 December 2023, the Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 29 supplementing this Directive by establishing a common European framework for renovation passports, based on the criteria set out in paragraph 2.

Amendment

1. By 31 December 2023, the Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 29 supplementing this Directive by establishing a common European framework for renovation passports, based on the criteria set out in paragraph 2.

Article 10 – paragraph 3 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Article 10 – paragraph 3 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(c) it shall indicate **the expected cost of investments as well as** the expected benefits in terms of energy savings, savings on energy bills and operational greenhouse emission reductions as well as wider benefits related to health, **safety (fire, electrical and seismic)** and comfort

and

in terms of indoor environmental quality, indoor air quality, thermal and acoustic comfort, daylight conditions and the improved adaptive capacity of the building to climate change, and

Article 10 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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 voluntary tool to building owners across all Member States.

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

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

COMPROMISE 9 - TECHNICAL BUILDING SYSTEMS

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, ID, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 74, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525.

Article 11 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

1. Member States shall, for the purpose of optimising the energy use of technical building systems, set system requirements in respect of the overall energy performance, the proper installation, and the appropriate dimensioning, adjustment and control of the technical building systems which are installed in new or existing buildings. When setting up the requirements, Member States shall **require the use of technologies in the five highest efficiency classes as per REG811/2013 and REG 812/2013**.

Article 11 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Article 11 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall ensure that the requirements they set for technical

Amendment

Member States shall ensure that the requirements they set for technical

building systems reach at least the latest cost-optimal levels.

building systems reach at least the latest cost-optimal levels ***and point to the relevant economic and environmental optimisation standards for their dimensioning when available.***

COMPROMISE 10 - INFRASTRUCTURE FOR SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY

Supported by EPP, Greens/EFA

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 21, 75, 76, 77, 194, 195, 196, 529, 530, 531, 532, 535, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 547, 548, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566

Article 12 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

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

Article 12 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Article 12 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall ensure that the pre-cabling is dimensioned so as to enable the

Amendment

Member States shall ensure that the pre-cabling **and the electrical installation** is dimensioned so as to enable **economically**

simultaneous use of the expected number of recharging points.

optimised the simultaneous use of the expected number of recharging points.

Article 12 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. With regard to all non-residential buildings with more than twenty parking spaces, Member States shall ensure the installation of at least one recharging point for every ten parking spaces, **and** at least **one** bicycle parking space for every car parking space, by 1 January 2027. In case of buildings owned or occupied by public authorities, Member States shall ensure pre-cabling for at least one in two parking spaces by 1 January 2033.

Amendment

2. With regard to all non-residential buildings with more than twenty **parking spaces, and buildings owned by public authorities with more than ten** parking spaces, Member States shall ensure by 1 January 2027:

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

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

(c) at least for every 10 bicycle parking spaces, one shall be designed for bicycles with larger dimensions than standard bicycles, such as cargo bikes, tricycles, and bicycles with trailers.

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

Article 12 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

after consultation with active mobility experts and civil society.

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Article 12 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Article 12 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Article 12 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Article 12 – paragraph 8 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Article 12 – paragraph 9

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

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 **active** mobility such as cycling can significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport. **With the rapid uptake of the sales of electric bicycles and electric cargo bikes, space and basic charging infrastructure for these types of vehicles also need to be provided to facilitate their regular use.** As 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.

Recital 40 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

COMPROMISE 11 - SMART READINESS OF BUILDINGS

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 569, 570, 571, 572, 573.

Article 14 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Member States shall ensure that the building owners, tenants and managers can have direct access **to their** building systems' data. At their request, the access or data shall be made available to a third party. Member States shall facilitate the full interoperability of services and of data exchange within the Union in accordance with paragraph 6.

Amendment

1. Member States shall ensure that the building owners, tenants and managers can have direct access **to the respective** building systems' data. At their **justified** request, the access or data shall be made available to a third party. Member States shall facilitate the full interoperability of services and of data exchange within the Union in accordance with paragraph 6.

Article 14 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

COMPROMISE 12 - FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Supported by EPP, Renew, Greens/EFA

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 589, 590, 591, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610

Article 15 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

1. Member States shall provide appropriate ***subsidies and*** financing ***schemes***, support measures and other instruments, ***tailored to the needs of different building owners and tenants***, able to address market barriers and stimulate the necessary investments in energy renovations ***and low lifecycle construction using clean energy*** in line with their national building renovation plan and with a view to the transformation of their building stock into zero-emission buildings by 2050 ***and with a view to reaching high levels of circularity. In case of deep renovation in residential buildings costing more than 50 % of value of the building or building unit, Member States shall provide a specific funding mechanism. Priority shall be given to low and medium income households, vulnerable customers, including final users, people facing or risking energy poverty and people living in social housing.***

Article 15 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. To support the mobilisation of investments, Member States shall promote the roll-out of enabling funding and financial tools, such as energy

Amendment

4. To support the mobilisation of investments, Member States shall promote the roll-out of enabling funding and financial tools, such as energy

efficiency loans and mortgages for building renovation, energy performance contracting, fiscal incentives, on-tax schemes, on-bill schemes, guarantee funds, funds targeting deep renovations, funds targeting renovations with a significant minimum threshold of targeted energy savings and mortgage portfolio standards. They shall guide investments into an energy efficient public building stock, in line with Eurostat guidance on the recording of Energy Performance Contracts in government accounts.

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

Article 15 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

poverty and people living in social housing.

Article 15 – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

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

Article 15 – paragraph 7

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

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

skilled professionals on the market. These registries shall be updated annually, and their data shall be publicly accessible.

Article 15 – paragraph 8a (new) – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Article 15 – paragraph 9 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(d a) the results of ex-post monitoring;

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(d b) the results of achieved smart readiness indicator (SRI) performance; (590)

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(e a) improved indoor environmental quality.

Article 15 – paragraph 11 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Member States shall **prioritise (599)** deep renovation and sizeable programmes that address a high number of buildings and result in an overall reduction of at least **40%**, of primary energy demand with higher financial, fiscal, administrative and technical support. **Member States shall ensure that deep or staged-deep renovations bringing buildings to class A or B - if A is not technically feasible - receive the highest public financing rate.**

Article 15 – paragraph 12

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Article 15 – paragraph 13

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

13. When providing financial incentives to owners of buildings or building units for the renovation of rented buildings or building units, Member States shall ensure

13. When providing financial incentives to owners of buildings or building units for the renovation of rented buildings or building units, Member States shall ensure

that the financial incentives benefit both the owners and the tenants, in particular by providing rent support or by **imposing caps** on rent increases.

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

COMPROMISE 13 - ENERGY PERFORMANCE CERTIFICATES

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 175, 207, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 690, 723, 728.

Article 16 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Article 16 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Article 16 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. By 31 December 2025 at the latest, the energy performance certificate shall

Amendment

2. By 31 December 2025 at the latest, the energy performance certificate shall

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

comply with the template in Annex V. It shall specify the energy performance class of the building, on a closed scale using only letters from A to G. The letter A shall correspond to zero-emission buildings as defined in Article 2, point (2) and the letter G shall correspond to ***the minimum of*** the 15% worst-performing buildings in the national building stock at the time of the introduction of the scale. Member States shall ensure that the remaining classes (B to F) have an even bandwidth distribution of energy performance indicators among the energy performance classes. Member States shall ensure a common visual identity for energy performance certificates on their territory. ***Member States shall add an additional class A+ to correspond to positive energy buildings without prejudice to zero-emission buildings as defined in Article 2 of this Directive. Member States shall set a letter in the medium classes to correspond to performance levels allowing for minimum demand response capacity, reflecting the implementation of sufficient envelope efficiency by latest 2035 for residential and 2032 for non-residential buildings. This envelope shall be suitable either for the installation of flexible electric space heating, water heating and air conditioning systems or for the connection to a low-temperature district heating, to allow for both thermal comfort and flexible operation of the power grids. The Commission shall issue detailed guidelines on energy performance certificates, including a template with common visual identity and common logo, in accordance with Annex V, to improve their quality and ensure the credibility and comparability of data across the Union.***

Article 16 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

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

Article 16 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

which have to be equipped with the indicator as required by the article 13 of the EPBD.

Article 16 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Article 16 – paragraph 10

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Article 16 – paragraph 11 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Article 16 – paragraph 11 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Article 16 – paragraph 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

COMPROMISE 14 - ISSUANCE EPC

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, ECR

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 93, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648

Article 17 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Article 17 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

COMPROMISE 15 - VULNERABLE AREAS

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 649, 651.

Article 19 – paragraph 5 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

5. The Commission shall, by 30 June 2024, adopt an implementing act with a common template for the transfer of the information to the Building Stock Observatory. ***By this date, the Member States shall initiate, based on Commission guidance, an audit of the state of the EU stock in order to determine where the vulnerable areas with low socio-economic indicators and poor energy performing buildings are located, in line with the EED. In this way, the effort of economic and professional support will target to the most vulnerable society promoting an increase in the rate of renovation of European buildings, equitable and harmonised for all Member States in the EU.***

Article 19 – paragraph 6 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

COMPROMISE 16 - INFORMATION

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 98, 99, 656, 657, 658.

Article 25 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Article 26 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Article 26 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

***suffering from energy poverty, people
living in social housing.***

COMPROMISE 17 – SOLAR ENERGY IN BUILDINGS

Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 146, 187, 407, 416, 507, 688

Article 9a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9a) Solar energy in buildings

In line with the EU Solar Energy Strategy (407), Member States shall ensure that all new buildings are designed to optimise their solar energy generation potential on the basis of the solar irradiance of the site, enabling the cost-effective installation of solar technologies.

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

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

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

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

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

Recital 35 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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