Basic information

2021/2077(INI) INI - Own-initiative procedure	Procedure completed
Implementation of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive **Subject** 3.40.07 Building industry 3.60.08 Energy efficiency	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
ITRE Industry, Research and Energy	KELLY Seán (EPP)	19/05/2021
	Shadow rapporteur FUGLSANG Niels (S&D) DANTI Nicola (Renew) EVI Eleonora (Greens/EFA) SZYDŁO Beata (ECR) BORCHIA Paolo (ID) MATIAS Marisa (The Left)	

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
TRAN Transport and Tourism	GRAPINI Maria (S&D)	05/07/2021

European Commission

Commission DG	Commissioner
Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs	BRETON Thierry

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
10/06/2021	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
09/11/2021	Vote in committee		
15/11/2021	Committee report tabled for plenary	A9-0321/2021	Summary
13/12/2021	Debate in Parliament		

15/12/2021	Decision by Parliament	T9-0503/2021	Summary

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2021/2077(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Implementation
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 55
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ITRE/9/06076

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE695.323	14/07/2021	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE696.652	14/09/2021	
Committee opinion	TRAN	PE695.320	29/10/2021	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A9-0321/2021	15/11/2021	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T9-0503/2021	15/12/2021	Summary

Meetings with interest representatives published in line with the Rules of Procedure

Rapporteurs, Shadow Rapporteurs and Committee Chairs

Transparency

Name	Role	Committee	Date	Interest representatives
KOVAŘÍK Ondřej	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	20/09/2022	European Automobile Manufacturers' Association
KOVAŘÍK Ondřej	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	20/09/2022	European Automobile Manufacturers' Association
KOVAŘÍK Ondřej	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	23/06/2022	European Automobile Manufacturers' Association
KOVAŘÍK Ondřej	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	20/06/2022	Ingka Group
KOVAŘÍK Ondřej	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	17/05/2022	Parking Energy
KELLY Seán	Rapporteur	ITRE	22/11/2021	FEDARENE
KELLY Seán	Rapporteur	ITRE	09/11/2021	Schneider Electric
KELLY Seán	Rapporteur	ITRE	28/10/2021	FireSafeEU
KELLY Seán	Rapporteur	ITRE	27/10/2021	Honeywell Europe NV

KELLY Seán	Rapporteur	ITRE	12/10/2021	EIT InnoEnergy
KELLY Seán	Rapporteur	ITRE	08/10/2021	GCP Europe EuropeOn
KELLY Seán	Rapporteur	ITRE	30/09/2021	DIGITALEUROPE Siemens
KELLY Seán	Rapporteur	ITRE	22/09/2021	European Environmental Bureau
KELLY Seán	Rapporteur	ITRE	07/09/2021	SYNERGI
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	06/09/2021	COGEN Europe
KELLY Seán	Rapporteur	ITRE	03/09/2021	European Ventilation Industry Association
KELLY Seán	Rapporteur	ITRE	20/07/2021	European Copper Institute
KELLY Seán	Rapporteur	ITRE	02/07/2021	smartEn Smart Energy Europe
KELLY Seán	Rapporteur	ITRE	01/07/2021	COGEN Europe Cepi
KELLY Seán	Rapporteur	ITRE	21/06/2021	Knauf Energy Solutions
KELLY Seán	Rapporteur	ITRE	18/06/2021	Eufores
KELLY Seán	Rapporteur	ITRE	08/04/2021	The European Confederation of Woodworking Industries The European Wood-Based Panel Federation The European Organisation of the Sawmill Industry
KELLY Seán	Rapporteur	ITRE	16/03/2021	Modern Building Alliance CoGDEM Ei Electronics Progressive Energy

Implementation of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive

2021/2077(INI) - 15/12/2021 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 526 votes to 109, with 62 abstentions, a resolution on the implementation of the energy performance of buildings Directive.

Buildings are responsible for 36% of total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The building renovation sector is one of the key areas for reducing GHGs and reaching the EU's climate neutrality, energy efficiency and European Green Deal objectives.

The building renovation rate is currently very low at around 1 % per year, with the rate of deep renovations at 0.2 % per year. Renovation programmes do not always cover the improvement of energy efficiency and the increase of renewable energy sources.

Strengthening the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive

Parliament stressed that the provisions of Article 2a of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (long-term renovation strategies) will need to be strengthened and effectively implemented in order to ensure that the construction sector successfully contributes to the reduction of at least 55% of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and to the EU's climate neutrality objective by 2050 at latest. The main objective of the Directive, its intermediate milestones and indicators will also have to be adapted accordingly.

Members regretted that the level of ambition varies from one long-term renovation strategy to another and that several Member States have not set clear milestones for 2030, 2040 and 2050 and have not provided data on GHG emission reductions.

Parliament called on Member States to encourage renovations that promote the **integration of renewable energy** into buildings' energy systems, such as the installation of electric vehicle charging infrastructure, thermal storage and connection to smart grids. It encouraged the use of sustainable, innovative and non-toxic construction materials and stressed the importance of **strengthening the circularity of building materials** through the implementation or creation of a circular economy labelling scheme.

Members recognised that staged and deep renovations in stages can enable less disruptive and more cost-effective renovation measures by aligning them with given 'trigger levels'.

The resolution stressed that renovations and standards for new builds should take into account fire safety and risks related to intense seismic activity and include high health standards. It reaffirmed the need to remove asbestos-containing products and to protect buildings from asbestos emissions into the environment when they are modernised.

Members stressed the importance of clear and accurate information on energy performance and costs for potential buyers and tenants, recognising the need for better and more harmonised **energy performance certificates** in all Member States. They recalled that long-term renovation strategies should include the wider benefits of renovations, such as health, safety, thermal comfort and indoor air quality.

Recommendations

Members called on the Commission to:

- **continue to monitor the implementation** of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive by Member States, in particular with regard to social housing stock, and if necessary take action in case of non-compliance;

- consider how to formulate a **standard template** that Member States could use to ensure that they meet all the requirements of Article 2a of the Directive and harmonise goals and requirements to allow for better comparability of progress and results;

- consider how to further facilitate the development of **one-stop shops** that provide advisory services to citizens and other stakeholders (including technical assistance, information campaigns, training and project funding);

- link long-term renovation strategies with the relevant provisions of the Energy Efficiency Directive and the Renewable Energy Directive on **efficient district heating and cooling** and on the promotion of renewable energy in the building sector, such as solar, thermal and geothermal energy, as well as a greater role for energy storage and self-consumption;

- consider extending the scope of mobility in the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive by introducing, where possible, minimum requirements for **bicycle parking facilities and electric bicycle charging points** for different types of buildings.

Highlighting the benefits of the digitalisation of building and construction technologies, the resolution encouraged the use and deployment of emerging technologies, such as smart meters, smart charging, smart heaters, storage technologies and grid-interoperable energy management systems, as well as three-dimensional modelling and simulation and artificial intelligence, to boost carbon emission reductions at every stage of a building's lifecycle.

Member States are encouraged to:

- maximise synergies between their long-term renovation strategies, their national recovery and resilience plans and other recovery measures, thus ensuring that **NextGenerationEU** provides both immediate funding for deep and staged renovations, as well as phased funding, with a particular focus on the worst performing buildings and low-income households

- create a **more stable environment** for investors, developers, landlords and tenants, by improving access to financial and fiscal mechanisms to support the mobilisation of private investment;

- target the **decarbonisation of heating and cooling in buildings** and consider incentive schemes, with a focus on the most vulnerable consumers, to replace old, fossil fuel-based and inefficient heating systems in buildings.

Implementation of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive

2021/2077(INI) - 15/11/2021 - Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading

The Committee on Industry, Research and Energy adopted an own-initiative report by Seán KELLY (EPP, IE) on the implementation of the energy performance of buildings Directive.

Buildings are responsible for 36% of total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The building renovation sector is one of the key areas for reducing GHGs and reaching the EU’s climate neutrality, energy efficiency and European Green Deal objectives.

The building renovation rate is currently very low at **around 1 % per year**, with the rate of deep renovations at 0.2 % per year. Renovation programmes do not always cover the improvement of energy efficiency and the increase of renewable energy sources.

Strengthening the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive

The Energy Performance of Buildings Directive and detailed long-term renovation strategies should play a leading role in increasing the scale, speed, depth and quality of renovation of the EU's building stock through new innovative policy measures, as suggested by the 'renovation wave'.

The report stressed that the provisions of Article 2a of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (long-term renovation strategies) will need to be strengthened and effectively implemented in order to ensure that the construction sector successfully contributes to the reduction of at least 55% of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and to the EU's climate neutrality objective by 2050 at latest. The main objective of the Directive, its intermediate milestones and indicators will also have to be adapted accordingly.

Recommendations

Members called on the Commission to:

- continue to **monitor the implementation of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive** by Member States, in particular with regard to social housing stock, and if necessary take action in case of non-compliance;

- consider how to formulate a standard template that Member States could use to ensure that they meet all the requirements of Article 2a of the Directive and harmonise goals and requirements to allow for better comparability of progress and results;

- consider how to further facilitate the development of **one-stop shops** that provide advisory services to citizens and other stakeholders (including technical assistance, information campaigns, training and project funding);

- link long-term renovation strategies with the relevant provisions of the **Energy Efficiency Directive** and the Renewable Energy Directive on efficient district heating and cooling and on the promotion of renewable energy in the building sector, such as solar, thermal and geothermal energy, as well as a greater role for energy storage and self-consumption;

- consider extending the scope of mobility in the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive by introducing, where possible, minimum requirements for **bicycle parking facilities** and electric bicycle charging points for different types of buildings.

Highlighting the benefits of the **digitalisation of building and construction technologies**, the report encouraged the use and deployment of emerging technologies, such as smart meters, smart charging, smart heaters, storage technologies and grid-interoperable energy management systems, as well as three-dimensional modelling and simulation and artificial intelligence, to boost carbon emission reductions at every stage of a building's lifecycle.

Members also stressed that the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive should ensure that renovation delivers **value for money and a return on investment** for homeowners and building owners, reduced energy bills and improved sustainability, by establishing real and measured improvements in the energy performance of buildings.

Member States are encouraged to:

- ensure an effective, ambitious and consistent implementation of the agreed **Smarter Potential Indicator** system across the EU;

- create a more stable environment for investors, developers, homeowners and tenants, by improving access to **financial and fiscal mechanisms** to support the mobilisation of private investment and foster public-private partnerships, and by taking measures to promote loans that make energy efficiency a criterion for lower interest rates;

- use long-term renovation strategies to implement innovative policies to **actively involve citizens** in their design and implementation and in energy efficiency programmes;

- establish an integrated framework including financing and technical assistance for the progressive introduction of minimum energy performance standards, which will ultimately contribute to the achievement of the 2030, 2040 and 2050 milestones in their long-term renovation strategies;

- **target the decarbonisation of heating and cooling** in buildings and consider incentive schemes, with a focus on the most vulnerable consumers, to replace old, fossil fuel-based and inefficient heating systems in buildings, including the introduction of replacement targets in line with long-term renovation strategies;

- ensure that **charging points** in buildings are ready for smart charging and facilitate the introduction of electric vehicle charging points in renovations, new construction and new installations.