

<p style="text-align: center;">EPBD implementation report Final compromises</p>

Contents

- Compromise Amendment 1 - Citations and Recitals
- Compromise Amendment 2 - Implementation of LTRSs
- Compromise Amendment 3 - General considerations on energy efficiency and renovation of buildings
- Compromise Amendment 4 - Implementation of other parts of EPBD
- Compromise Amendment 5 - EPBD revision and other recommendations to Member States

Compromise Amendment 1 - Citations and Recitals.

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), and in particular to Article 194 thereof,
- ***having regard to its resolution of 17 September 2020 on maximising the energy efficiency potential of the EU building stock^{1a}, (GREENS, 3) (S&D, 2)***
- having regard to the European Parliament resolution of 19 May 2021 on a European strategy for energy system integration¹,
- ***having regard to its resolution of 19 May 2021 on a European Strategy for Hydrogen^{2a}, (EPP, 4)***
- having regard to the Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings² (“Energy Performance of Buildings Directive” or EPBD),
- having regard to the Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (“Energy Efficiency Directive” or EED),
- having regard to the Commission Recommendation (EU) 2019/786 of 8 May 2019 on building renovation³,
- having regard to the Commission Recommendation (EU) 2019/1019 of 7 June 2019 on building modernisation⁴,
- having regard to the Commission Communication of 11 December 2019 on the European Green Deal⁵,
- having regard to the Commission Communication of 11 March 2020 on A new Circular Economy Action Plan For a cleaner and more competitive Europe⁶,
- having regard to the Commission Communication of 14 October 2020 on A Renovation Wave for Europe - greening our buildings, creating jobs, improving lives⁷,
- ***having regard to Commission Communication of 9 December 2020 on a Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy⁸, (GREENS, 12)***

¹ P9_TA(2021)0240.

² OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13–35.

³ OJ L 127, 16.5.2019, p. 34–79.

⁴ OJ L 165, 21.6.2019, p. 70–128.

⁵ COM(2019)0640.

⁶ COM(2020)98 final.

⁷ COM(2020)662 final.

⁸ COM(2020)789.

- ***having regard to the Commission Communication of 6 July 2021 on a Strategy to financing the transition to a sustainable economy***⁹, (GREENS, 13) (LEFT, 18)
 - having regard to the Staff working Document of 25 March 2021 on the Preliminary analysis of the long-term renovation strategies of 13 Member States¹⁰,
 - having regard to Rule 54 of its Rules of Procedure, as well as Article 1(1)(e) of, and Annex 3 to, the decision of the Conference of Presidents of 12 December 2002 on the procedure for granting authorisation to draw up own-initiative reports,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (A9-0000/2021),
 - ***having regard to its resolution of 21 January 2021 on access to decent and affordable housing for all***¹¹; (S&D, 16)(GREEN, 5),
- A. whereas buildings ***are responsible for 36 % of total GHG emissions and the building renovation sector is one of the key areas in order to reduce GHG and for reaching the EU’s climate neutrality, energy efficiency and European Green Deal objectives***; (S&D 54) (GREENS, 74)
- B. whereas deep and staged deep renovation of the 210 million existing buildings will be crucial to any convincing strategy as those are the most energy inefficient and up to 110 million buildings potentially are in need of renovation¹²;
- Ba. *whereas in 2019 6 % of EU households were not able to pay their utility bills; whereas buildings’ energy efficiency can have positive impact on countering energy poverty***; (S&D, 40)
- C. whereas the building renovation rate is currently very low at around 1 % per year and ***a rate of 0.2 % of deep renovations*** per year (GREEN, 24), and the programme of renovation does not always cover ***improvement of the energy efficiency and the increase in renewable energy sources*** (S&D, 27);
- Ca. *whereas “Energy Efficiency First” , as defined in Article 2, point 18 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, is a guiding principle of the European Energy policy to make energy demand and energy supply more efficient, in particular by means of cost-effective end-use energy savings, demand response initiatives and more efficient conversion, transmission and distribution of energy***: (RE, 21)
- Cb. *whereas in EU households, heating and hot water alone account for 79 % of total final energy use (192.5 Mtoe), according to the Commission assessment***¹³; (EPP, 29)
- D. whereas the latest revision to the EPBD in 2018 through Directive 2018/844 aimed to accelerate the renovation of existing buildings by 2050 and to support the modernisation

⁹ COM(2021)390.

¹⁰ SWD(2021)69 final.

¹¹ ***Text adopted, P9_TA(2021)0020.***

¹² [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2016/587326/IPOL_STU\(2016\)587326_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2016/587326/IPOL_STU(2016)587326_EN.pdf)

¹³ https://ec.europa.eu/energy/studies_main/final_studiesmapping-and-analyses-current-and-future-2020-2030-heatingcooling-fuel_en

of all buildings with smart technologies and a clearer link to clean mobility as well as to provide a stable environment for investment decisions and enabling consumers and businesses to make more informed choices to save energy and money;

- Da. whereas since the last EPBD revision, the EU has adopted the objective of achieving climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest;***(GREENS, 31)
- E. whereas the EPBD mandates Member States to adopt long-term renovation strategies (LTRSs) without mandating them to renovate and how to do it and without lean means to check their strategies against results;
- F. Whereas long-term renovation strategies should adequately support the energy performance of social housing;***
- G. whereas the Building Automation and Control System (BACS) measures included in the revised EPBD are not yet fully transposed in the Member States; whereas implementation would create more certainty for investors and professionals;*** (EPP, 32)
- H. whereas the Energy Efficiency Directive¹⁴ requires Member States to carry out Comprehensive Assessments on Efficient and Renewable Heating and Cooling (CA H&C), identifying the potential for heating and cooling solutions in the building sector and proposing policies to deliver the efficiency and renewable potentials;*** (EPP, 35)
- I. whereas the New European Bauhaus initiative aims at removing the border between design and function, sustainable living, smart use of resources and innovative and inclusive solutions,*** (S&D, 37) (EPP, 39)
- J. whereas adequate funding and financing is key to trigger the renovation wave; whereas renovation is a flagship area for investment and reform under the Recovery and Resilience Facility;*** (GREEN, 38)

¹⁴ Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC.

Compromise Amendment 2 - Implementation of LTRSs

1. Highlights that provisions in Article 2a of the EPBD will need to be strengthened *and effectively implemented* (RE, 46), *in order for building sector to effectively contribute to achieving at least 55 % greenhouse gases (GHG) reductions by 2030 and the EU's climate neutrality target by 2050 at the latest* (S&D, 42) (GREENS, 44); *Believes, therefore, the main objective, intermediate milestones and indicators of the EPBD will also need to be subsequently adapted;* (EPP, 45) (RE, 43) *as submitted LTRSs currently do not reach the required levels necessary to achieve EPBD objectives;* (GREENS, 58)
2. Stresses that the EPBD, and detailed LTRSs, should be a driving force to increase the scale, speed, *depth and quality* (RE, 50) (GREENS 49) of the renovation of Europe's building stock through new innovative policy measures as suggested in the "Renovation Wave";
3. Regrets that some Member States submitted their LTRSs late and that *one has* not yet even submitted *its* LTRS; points out that, as a result comparability among the plans from Member States is difficult; *highlights positively that* late submissions *were able to* include links with national recovery plans adopted because of the COVID-19 crisis and the latest EU policy initiatives such as the *European Green Deal and the Renovation Wave* (GREENS, 52); *notes, however, that this created disparities between Member States who submitted LTRSs prior to the pandemic recovery plans;*
- 3a. *Recalls the importance of adequate financial resources made available through Next Generation EU (NGEU) in the area of renovation and energy performance and efficiency of buildings* (RE, 51); believes that *linking building renovation to recovery funds provides an economic opportunity and a means for Member States to reduce GHG emissions;* (S&D, 97)
4. Notes that the submitted LTRSs have in general broadly respected the requirements of the EPBD Article 2a, providing information in the different categories requested thereby; regrets however that the level of detail provided, and ambition, varies from one LTRS to another; *regrets that several Member States have not set clear milestones for 2030, 2040 and 2050 as requested in Article 2a of the EPBD; regrets that not all LTRSs are providing GHG reduction data, which makes it difficult to assess the ambition of the strategies in terms of climate mitigation;* (S&D, 54); *believes that the LTRSs should work to create clear measures and monitoring tools to triple the yearly renovation rate* (S&D, 57) taking into account the different starting points and building stocks across Member States;
5. Points out that Member States broadly focused on decarbonising energy supply systems and greenhouse gas emissions, rather than actively *developing dedicated measures and policies targeted at* (GREENS, 70) improving the energy performance of buildings, i.e. *applying the "Energy Efficiency First" principle* (S&D, 71), and thus reducing overall the energy consumption in this sector *as part of an integrated systems' approach to energy; stresses that energy efficiency and renewable energy use should be maximised across the entire energy value chain , across electricity, heat and gas, rather than just*

at individual building level; (EPP, 69)

6. Calls on the European Commission to monitor closely whether the LTRSs align in their objectives with the Renovation Wave, *Heating and Cooling Comprehensive Assessments mandates in the Energy Efficiency Directive and Renewable Energy Directive* (EPP, 63) and the new *climate and energy* targets (GREENS, 65) *for each Member State according to their buildings stock* (EPP, 64);
 - 6a. *Calls on Member States to foster renovation that favours the energy system integration of renewables in buildings, such as installation of e-vehicle charging infrastructure, thermal storage and connection to smart grids; encourages Members States and the Commission to ensure the sharing of best practices;* (S&D, 157)
 - 6b. *Believes that citizens engagement in the green transition and the renovations of buildings is key to its success; stresses that inclusion of experts and public expertise can help to improve the implementation; calls on the Members States to provide sufficient transparency throughout the public consultation process on LTRSs, and ensure the inclusivity of the process by facilitate the involvement of all relevant stakeholders* (S&D,68), *in accordance to the relevant requirements in the EPBD;* (S&D, 119)

Compromise Amendment 3 - General considerations on energy efficiency and renovation of buildings

7. ***Regrets*** that the EU did not reach its Energy Efficiency target in 2020; ***highlight that the national energy and climate plans (NECPs) have a collective ambition gap of national contributions to reach the energy efficiency target in 2030, and that Member States will therefore need to significantly increase their efforts;*** (S&D, 61)
- 7a. ***Notes that construction is a complex activity that requires close coordination of many professional and craftspeople and relies on the use of a wide range of construction techniques and materials; believes that the review of the EPBD needs to consider the interaction with other sustainable construction policies and material neutrality in order to efficiently decarbonise the European buildings;*** (EPP, 76)
8. ***highlights the importance of sustainability in material use and resource consumption of a building's lifecycle, from material extraction, construction and use, to end of use and demolition as well as recycling and reuse;*** (LEFT, 83), including renewable and sustainable nature-based materials; ***further highlights that building planning should utilise the circular economy at the different stages of the construction process;*** (S&D, 84)
- 8a. ***supports the use of sustainable, innovative, non-toxic construction materials as well as strengthening the circularity of building materials by implementing or, where necessary, creating a circular economy labelling system, based on environmental standards and criteria for certain materials;*** (EPP, 78) ***notes that further research into sustainable materials is required as well as for sustainable processes;*** (S&D, 81) ***highlights that wood-based materials can play a role in substituting fossil-based alternatives in the construction of buildings*** (EPP, 77) ***and highlights their long-term carbon storage potential*** (S&D, 80);
- 8b. ***Acknowledges that while deep renovations have the advantage of holistic change of a buildings energy performance, staged and staged deep renovations can allow for less disruptive and more cost-efficient renovation measures by aligning them with given "trigger points"; notes that these are occasions either prompted by practical opportunities, personal circumstances, change of ownership or when rental properties change tenants; encourages Member States to consider how to use "trigger points" to incentivise renovations; further notes one-step and staged renovations are not in competition with each other, but are both suitable solutions depending on the specific situation; believes that staged and staged deep renovations must be carried out in line with the deep renovation standards to avoid lock-in effects by ensuring a building renovation roadmap;*** (EPP 101) (Aspects of S&D 144 and GREEN 167).
- 8c. ***Notes that the current nearly zero energy buildings (NZEB) definition in the EPBD is of a qualitative nature and leaves a wide margin of discretion to the Member States in setting NZEB standards;*** (EPP, 67); ***calls on the Commission to introduce a 'deep renovation' standard aiming for energy savings and greenhouse gas emission reductions as well as a harmonised definition of nearly zero energy buildings;*** (EPP 99)
- 8d. ***Believes that renovations and standards for new builds should address fire safety and risks related to intense seismic activity, which affect the energy efficiency and the lifetime of buildings, as well as with high health standards;*** (RE, 79); ***calls on Member States to develop an electrical inspection regime, since 30 % of domestic and***

50 % of domestic accidental fires have an electrical source ¹⁵; believes that the European building stock renovation should integrate electrical safety checks and upgrades and ensure sufficient ventilation for smoke in case of fire (EPP 178); underlines that LTRSs should also contribute to the static and structural reinforcement of the building stock; (RE, 47)

8e. Reiterates that it is necessary to take into account the presence of asbestos-containing products in the buildings and their removal or protection against the emission of asbestos into the environment upon upgrading the energy efficiency of buildings¹⁶; (ECR, 100)

¹⁵ https://www.feedsnet.org/#h.p_yx4F7usI0mwl

¹⁶ Report of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs with recommendations to the Commission on protecting workers from asbestos (A9-0275/2021).

Compromise Amendment 4 - Implementation of other parts of EPBD

9. Regrets that, though the deadline to transpose the EPBD expired on 10 March 2020, some Member States have still not fully implemented this legislation;
- 9a. *Recalls the importance of putting in place adequate incentives for the renovation of buildings as well as financial measures conditional on energy efficiency improvements and energy savings, in accordance with Article 10(6) of the EPDB (RE, 55) and able to ensure the affordability of renovations; (S&D, 114) (LEFT, 111)***
10. Highlights the importance of clear and accurate information on energy performance and energy cost for prospective buyers and prospective tenants; ***recognises that improvement and better harmonisation of Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) across the EU Member States is needed to enhance the comparability and ensure quality and reliability of such certificates (S&D, 93), whilst also taking into account the different starting points and building stocks across Member States ;believes that EPCs should therefore become easier to access and read, display practical information on real energy performance, in particular on the actual carbon footprint of a building, digitised and integrate at the EU level information from the local market (EPP, 88 89) (S&D, 93) as well as regarding Indoor Environmental Quality parameters, such as thermal comfort (LEFT, 86); highlights that EPCs therefore could be used for optional demand response services, a reference for regulatory measures, funding programmes and integrated renovation policies; (GREENS, 87)***
- 10a. *stresses the gap between real energy performance and EPC calculated performance which is a source of confusion for EPC users; highlights the need to integrate the Building Renovation Passport, the Digital Building Logbook, and the Smart Readiness Indicator within the EPC framework to avoid a multiplication of tools and bring more clarity to consumers; believes this will facilitate renovation, increase its depth, ensure coordination between the different measures over time, and capture the multiples benefits; (EPP, 90 92)***
- 10b. *Recalls that LTRS should include the wider benefits of renovations like health, safety, thermal comfort and indoor air quality; (S&D, 122); notes that, according to a Commission study¹⁷, health was the primary incentive to carry out energy renovations among private homeowners, with a clear connection between home quality, energy poverty and health; believes that indoor air quality should be included when Member States promote building renovation through public incentive schemes, information campaigns, etc.; (EPP, 94); encourages Member States to improve data collection on indoor environmental quality parameters, with a view to developing minimum indoor environment quality standards; (EPP, 161);***
11. Highlights that ambitious goals for deep and staged deep renovation of the existing building stock could ***create up to 2 million jobs¹⁸*** (S&D, 56), mostly local, non-

¹⁷ Comprehensive study of building energy renovation activities and the uptake of nearly zero-energy buildings in the EU, November 2019 (<https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/97d6a4ca-5847-11ea-8b81-01aa75ed71a1/language-en/format-PDF/source-119528141>)

¹⁸ Commission communication COM(2020)456, Europe's moment: Repair and Prepare for the Next Generation.

outsourcable jobs, in particular in small and medium-sized enterprises, and provide clean and affordable energy to consumers *and improvements to living conditions to occupants*; (GREENS, 98);

- 11a.** *Recalls that public buildings must lead the way by example in renovation rates and in achieving decarbonisation, energy efficiency and cost-effectiveness, thus contributing to raising awareness and acceptance within the wider public*; (RE, 137)(Spirit of LEFT,177)
12. Reiterates its calls for an EU skills initiative, *including aspects to encourage gender inclusivity* (GREENS, 176 - reapplied), *along with national efforts, with the objective of enabling* intermediaries such as installers, architects or contractors to advise, prescribe or install relevant solutions, *including digital ones*, for energy efficiency programmes and a decarbonised building stock *as well as focussing on the upskilling and reskilling of all actors involved in the construction sector* (RE, 103); *believes it is necessary for Member States to provide a clear link between their national LTRSs and adequate initiatives to promote skills and education in the construction and energy efficiency sectors*; (EPP, 102)
13. Believes that the principle of cost neutrality, where rent increases are balanced with energy savings, (S&D, 107) *and cost efficiency* (EPP, 112) will reduce energy bills for end use consumers; *encourages Member States to systematically include policies and actions that target energy poverty and worst-performing buildings of the national stock in their LTRS and that counter market distortions and speculative acquisitions that lead to higher rents, which disproportionately affect low-income tenants* ; (RE, 108) *recalls that the burden placed on the most vulnerable consumers caused by variability in the energy markets can be significantly reduced by enhancing energy efficiency in buildings; emphasizes the need to ensure flexible financial support and mechanisms for these consumers to help tackle energy poverty*; (EPP, 110): notes, however, *that incentives to lower renovation costs for specific target groups and sectors should be considered*; (S&D, 107)
- 13a.** *Highlights that the EPBD should ensure that renovation delivers return on investment for homeowners and building owners by establishing real and measured improvements in energy performance of buildings; underscores that an approach based on the measured energy saved as a result of renovation will drive down the cost and increase the depth, quality and scale of the energy efficiency retrofits for existing buildings*; (EPP, 113): asks the Commission to investigate whether a revision of the cost-optimal level, as defined in Article 2(14), is necessary as part of the EPBD review (Greens 121);
14. Welcomes the relative success of “one-stop-shops” and emphasises the critical role they can play in connecting potential projects with market players, including *citizens, public authorities and project developers* (GREENS, 117), *in particular* smaller-scale projects; notes that there no common understanding on what a one-stop-shop is, as the existing models across the EU are different in terms of structure, management and type of assistance provided; *recalls* the importance of increasing *awareness* of one-stop-shops also at local and regional level; (LEFT, 116); *stresses that one-stop shops can play a big role in addressing the issue of long and cumbersome permitting procedures as well as in fostering access to funding for building renovation, contributing to spreading information on terms and conditions*; (RE, 140); *believes that one-stop-*

shops should in particular advise and support both single-family homes and multi-unit buildings, and also provide support to accredited installers; (EPP, 120) (LEFT, 141)

14a. Recalls that Article 19 of the EPBD sets out a review clause, including an ex-post evaluation scheduled by 2026 at the latest; highlights this should contribute to drawing lessons from the implementation of the EPBD and assessing the progress made in its application across the Union; (S&D, 125)

Compromise Amendment 5 - EPBD revision and other recommendations to Member States

Recommendations

15. ***Stresses that the EPBD is crucial to delivering successfully on the Renovation wave and emissions reduction*** (RE , 127);
16. Calls on the Member States to ensure the proper implementation of the Directive in all its aspects, in particular ***social housing stock*** (S&D, 36); calls on the Commission to continue monitoring this implementation and, ***where necessary***, (GREEN 128, LEFT 129), take action in the event of non-compliance;
- 16a. ***Calls on the Commission to strengthen current EPBD provisions to ensure Member States LTRSs are coherent with the EU climate neutrality goals and energy targets; highlights to reach this building renovations are required at a rate of 3% per year, for deep and staged deep retrofits, for the EU to reach climate neutrality by 2050;*** (GREENS, 118) (EPP, 26)
17. Calls on the Commission to investigate how to formulate a standard template that Member States could use to ensure they address all requirements of Article 2a and harmonize objectives and requirement to allow for better comparability of progress ***and results***; (RE 135) ***and an assessment of National Recovery and Resilience Plans, or any other EU funding, for which complete LTRS is a condition; encourages the European Commission to create an ad hoc network of experts to support Member States in the design, monitoring and implementation processes of their long-term renovation strategies;*** (EPP, 133)
18. Calls on the Commission to consider how to facilitate further the development of one-stop shops ***providing advisory services to citizen and other stakeholders***, including through more stringent measures in the EPBD; (GREENS, 139) ***is convinced that additional guidance and support measures, notably technical assistance, information campaigns, trainings, project financing, among others, can lead to a greater renovation rate;*** (RE, 143)
19. ***Considers that digitalisation of buildings and construction technologies, where feasible can play an important role for increased energy efficiency;*** (RE, 149) believes the revision of the EPBD should serve to further promote smart ***and flexible*** buildings technologies ***in line with the “Energy Efficiency First” principle*** and foster a data-centric approach; encourages the use and deployment of emergent technologies, such as ***smart meters, smart charging, smart heating appliances storage technologies*** (GREENS, 153) ***and energy management systems interoperable with the grid,*** 3D modelling and simulation and artificial intelligence, to drive carbon emissions reduction at every stage of ***the building’s lifecycle, starting in the planning and design phases and continuing into construction, operations, and retrofit;*** (EPP, 150)
- 19a. ***Highlights that up-to-date, reliable and complete data on the performance of the whole European building stock is key to develop and implement effective policies aimed at improving the energy efficiency of the sector;*** (EPP, 158) ***notes that digital technologies should also be used to support the mapping of the existing stock and support LTRS deployment;*** (EPP, 163)

- 19b.** Believes that a data-centric approach should lead to *ensuring a wider availability of aggregated and anonymised data to homeowners, tenants (RE 149) and third parties who can use it to optimise energy consumption (EPP, 160) (spirit of SD 155), including through a GDPR- secure consent schemes, as well as for statistical and research purposes (RE 149);*
- 19c.** *Encourages Member States to ensure effective, ambitious, and consistent implementation of the approved Smart Readiness Indicator (SRI) scheme across the EU; points out that the SRI should serve towards the achievement of the Renovation wave and the Energy System Integration by supporting the uptake of smart and flexible buildings; (EPP, 162) recognises that the SRI will help to further encourage the design and construction of new buildings as zero-energy buildings; (S&D, 159)*
- 20.** Believes that the LTRSs should provide more details *for long-term actions and integrated infrastructure planning, based on a roadmap with concrete policies and a timeline with clear milestones, for 2030, 2040 and 2050*, to create a more stable environment for investors, developers, homeowners and tenants (EPP, 168) *addressing the whole life cycle impact of buildings (EPP, 199) (GREENS, 201); stresses that Member States must improve access to a range of financial and fiscal mechanisms to support the mobilisation of private investments and foster public and private partnerships; (RE 164). Calls for action to promote loans that set energy efficiency as criteria for lower interest rates; (S&D, 115).*
- 21.** Highlights that the EPBD should ensure that renovation delivers value for money and a return on investment for homeowners and building owners, *reduced energy bills and improved sustainability (GREENS, 117)* by establishing real and measured improvements in energy performance of buildings; underlines that an approach based on the measured energy saved as a result of renovation will drive down the cost and increase both the quality and scale of the energy efficiency retrofits for *building renovations;*
- 21a.** *Highlights the potential of green infrastructures, such as green roofs and walls, in improving the energy performance of buildings and for climate adaptation and mitigation and biodiversity, particularly in urban areas; (AM 123 Greens)*
- 22.** Calls *for* Member States to use the LTRSs to implement innovative policies to actively involve citizens in their *establishment and* implementation (GREENS, 176) *and* energy efficiency programmes; *stresses the importance of involving stakeholders, including citizens, local municipalities, housing associations, building professionals to be mobilised to developing integrated plans and implementation strategies for the decarbonisation of buildings; (EPP, 175)*
- 23.** *Acknowledges the different construction and renovation dynamics for different types of buildings (public and private, non-residential and residential) in Member States; (EPP, 181) calls on the Commission to provide a framework* to introduce minimum energy performance standards (MEPS), accounting for different starting points and building stocks across Member States, notably buildings that have special architectural or historical merit (RE 186),*to accelerate renovation rates and provide visibility to the entire value chain over expected improvements, stimulate innovation while ensuring affordability particularly for low income and vulnerable people; (LEFT, 180)*
- 23a.** *Calls on Member States to develop an integrated embedded framework which includes relevant financing and technical assistance of MEPS gradual introduction,*

which will ultimately ensure the achievement of their 2030 , 2040 and 2050 milestones outlines in their LTRSs; (RE, 182) underlines that such minimum standards would help operationalise the pathway to climate neutrality in the building sector by 2050 at the latest, and can give visibility and security to the market regarding the transformation of the existing building stock; (EPP, 181) recognises that Member States retain flexibility to design the measures required to accommodate different economic, climate, political, social and construction conditions (S&D, 184); considers that specific financial instruments and incentives should be given for buildings with technical, architectural or heritage and historical constraints that may not be renovated at a reasonable cost compared to the property's value; (EPP, 183)

24. Calls on the Commission to link the LTRSs 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 as well as a bigger role for energy storage and self-consumption in reaction to grid and micro grid signals* (RE, 192) (GREEN, 191), while recognising that fossil fuels, especially natural gas, currently *are employed* in heating systems for buildings; Notes that *consumers need support to switch away from fossil fuels; (LEFT, 193) (GREENS, 191)*
- 24a. *Calls on the Member States to fully implement the provisions of Articles 14 and 15(4), providing citizens and professionals with clear details on which the BACS can deliver the mandatory capabilities as soon as possible, in order to make sure all the preparatory actions take place without delay before the deadline of 2025; calls on the Commission and Member States to consider using existing tools/checklists developed by experts and professionals in transposition; (EPP, 194)*
- 24b. *Calls on the Member States to target the decarbonisation of heating and cooling in buildings, in line with the priorities outlined in the Renovation Wave, and to consider incentivising schemes, with a focus on the most vulnerable consumers, for replacement of old, fossil-based and inefficient heating systems in buildings including through the introduction of replacement targets in line with LTRSs; (EPP, 196)*
25. Recalls its demand for the next revision to evaluate the need to *increase* the charging infrastructure requirements in the EPBD, *taking into account the need to ensure the grid stability, for instance by putting in place smart charging functionalities, and to foster sustainable mobility* (RE, 198), as well as include an integrated, systematic and circular approach for both urban and rural developments, in accordance with proper urban planning and transport routes.
- 25a. *Encourages Member States to consider how benefits of district-based approach for the large-scale renovations, in conjunction with stakeholders and local communities, can be best achieved (S&D 148).*
- 25b. *Calls on the Commission and Member States to ensure that charging points in buildings are ready for smart charging and align the requirements with those set out in the revision of the Renewable Energy Directive (EPP, 202) (RE, 198): calls on Member States to develop a framework to help to simplify and accelerate the deployment of charging points in new and existing residential and non-residential buildings, and address possible regulatory barriers; (S&D, 197) and to promote suitable ways to guarantee smooth use of bicycles access and storage in building design;*

26. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission.