Basic information

2021/0426(COD) COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Directive	Procedure completed
Energy performance of buildings Repealing Directive 2010/31 2008/0223(COD) **Subject** 3.40.07 Building industry 3.60.08 Energy efficiency **Legislative priorities** Joint Declaration 2022 Joint Declaration 2023-24	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
ITRE Industry, Research and Energy	CUFFE Ciarán (Greens/EFA)	14/02/2022
	Shadow rapporteur KELLY Seán (EPP) PENKOVA Tsvetelina (S&D) PETERSEN Morten (Renew) ILI Ladislav (ECR) TOVAGLIERI Isabella (ID) MATIAS Marisa (The Left)	

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
ENVI Environment, Public Health and Food Safety	KANEV Radan (EPP)	11/03/2022
TRAN Transport and Tourism (Associated committee)	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	

Committee for opinion on the recast technique	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
JURI Legal Affairs	AUBRY Manon (The Left)	01/07/2021

Council of the European Union

European

Commission DG	Commissioner

Commission	Energy	SIMSON Kadri
European Economic and Social Committee		
European Committee of the Regions		

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
15/12/2021	Legislative proposal published	COM(2021)0802	Summary
14/02/2022	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
09/06/2022	Referral to associated committees announced in Parliament		
09/02/2023	Vote in committee, 1st reading		
16/02/2023	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A9-0033/2023	Summary
13/03/2023	Debate in Parliament	CRE link	
14/03/2023	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T9-0068/2023	Summary
14/03/2023	Matter referred back to the committee responsible for interinstitutional negotiations		
15/01/2024	Approval in committee of the text agreed at 1st reading interinstitutional negotiations	PE754.847	
11/03/2024	Debate in Parliament	CRE link	
12/03/2024	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T9-0129/2024	Summary
12/03/2024	Results of vote in Parliament		
12/04/2024	Act adopted by Council after Parliament's 1st reading		
24/04/2024	Final act signed		
08/05/2024	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2021/0426(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Nature of procedure	Recast
Legislative instrument	Directive
	Repealing Directive 2010/31 2008/0223(COD)
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 113 Rules of Procedure EP 57_o Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 194-p2
Mandatory consultation of other institutions	European Economic and Social Committee European Committee of the Regions
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ITRE/9/08002

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Amendments tabled in committee		PE732.637	01/06/2022	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE732.671	01/06/2022	
Committee draft report		PE732.742	06/06/2022	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE734.296	29/06/2022	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE734.375	06/07/2022	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE734.376	06/07/2022	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE734.269	06/07/2022	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE734.392	06/07/2022	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE734.393	06/07/2022	
Specific opinion	JURI	PE738.407	08/11/2022	
Committee opinion	ENVI	PE731.545	28/11/2022	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A9-0033/2023	16/02/2023	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, partial vote at 1st reading /single reading		T9-0068/2023	14/03/2023	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T9-0129/2024	12/03/2024	Summary

Council of the EU

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Draft final act	00102/2023/LEX	24/04/2024	

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Document attached to the procedure	SWD(2021)0454	15/12/2021	
Document attached to the procedure	SWD(2021)0453	15/12/2021	
Document attached to the procedure	SEC(2021)0430	15/12/2021	
Legislative proposal	COM(2021)0802	15/12/2021	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary	SP(2024)350	22/07/2024	

National parliaments

Document type	Parliament /Chamber	Reference	Date	Summary
Reasoned opinion	FI_PARLIAMENT	PE731.653	29/04/2022	
Contribution	IT_SENATE	COM(2021)0802	12/09/2022	
Contribution	IT_CHAMBER	COM(2021)0802	14/03/2023	

Other institutions and bodies

Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary

ESC	Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	CES5586/2021	23/03/2022	
CofR	Committee of the Regions: opinion	CDR0417/2022	30/06/2022	
ECB	European Central Bank: opinion, guideline, report	CON/2023/0002 OJ C 089 10.03.2023, p. 0001	16/01/2023	

Additional information		
Source	**Document**	**Date**
EP Research Service	Briefing	01/02/2022

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

Rapporteurs, Shadow Rapporteurs and Committee Chairs

Name	Role	Committee	Date	Interest representatives
TOVAGLIERI Isabella	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	19/03/2024	Intesa Sanpaolo
TOVAGLIERI Isabella	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	13/03/2024	ANCE
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	14/02/2024	Build Europe
TOVAGLIERI Isabella	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	13/12/2023	European Savings and Retail Banking Group
TOVAGLIERI Isabella	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	12/12/2023	European Association of Real Estate Professions
TOVAGLIERI Isabella	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	12/12/2023	Rud Pedersen Public Affairs Brussels
TOVAGLIERI Isabella	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	27/11/2023	Assotermica
TOVAGLIERI Isabella	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	23/11/2023	Federchimica
TOVAGLIERI Isabella	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	15/11/2023	Proxigas
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	15/11/2023	CEMR
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	14/11/2023	Nadacia Habitat for Humanity International
TOVAGLIERI Isabella	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	08/11/2023	Rud Pedersen Public Affairs Brussels
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	07/11/2023	eubac
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	20/10/2023	Environmental Justice Network Ireland
PETERSEN Morten	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	12/10/2023	Siemens
PETERSEN Morten	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	03/10/2023	Permanent Representation of Denmark to The European Union
PETERSEN Morten	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	03/10/2023	ROCKWOOL International A/S
TOVAGLIERI	Shadow			

Isabella	rapporteur	ITRE	06/09/2023	ANCE
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	05/07/2023	Knauf Insulation
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	28/06/2023	Liquid Gas Ireland
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	21/06/2023	European Building Automation and Controls Association Siemens Energy AG The Regulatory Assistance Project
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	31/05/2023	Build Europe
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	31/05/2023	Sustainable Energy Finance Association (SEFA)
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	26/05/2023	European Heat Pump Association
SCHIEDER Andreas	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	28/04/2023	Europagemeinderät:innen und Europäische Kommission
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	27/04/2023	European Partnership for Energy and the Environment
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	27/04/2023	DRUŠTVO SVETOVNO OMREŽJE ZA ZELENO INFRASTRUKTURO WGIN
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	26/04/2023	EuroACE - Energy Efficient Buildings
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	08/03/2023	Eurelectric aisbl
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	08/03/2023	Danfoss Energy Solutions
PETERSEN Morten	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	08/03/2023	Energy Solutions
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	02/03/2023	IGBC
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	22/02/2023	EUROPEAN FEDERATION OF BUILDING AND WOODWORKERS European Builders Confederation AISBL European Construction Industry Federation
PETERSEN Morten	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	15/02/2023	Euroheat and Power
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	15/02/2023	Euroheat and Power
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	14/02/2023	Euroheat & Power COGEN Europe PGE Polska Grupa Energetyczna
PETERSEN Morten	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	14/02/2023	Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the European Union
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	14/02/2023	Euroheat and Power PGE Polska Grupa Energetyczna SA The European Association for the Promotion of Cogeneration
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	07/02/2023	Compagnie de SAINT-GOBAIN Danfoss A/S European Alliance to Save Energy Knauf Insulation Schneider Electric Stichting European Climate Foundation Third Generation Environmentalism Ltd
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	07/02/2023	Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership Corporate Leaders Group Europe
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	07/02/2023	AGORIA DAIKIN Europe NV European Ventilation Industry Association
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	07/02/2023	Vonovia SE

CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	03/02/2023	World Green Building Council
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	02/02/2023	European Association of Electrical Contractors
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	31/01/2023	European Mortgage Federation - European Covered Bond Council
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	18/01/2023	Mission of Norway to the EU
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	18/01/2023	Eurelectric aisbl
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	18/01/2023	Norwegian Representation to the EU
PENKOVA Tsvetelina	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	18/01/2023	ING
PETERSEN Morten	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	17/01/2023	Eurelectric aisbl
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	10/01/2023	Glen Dimplex Heating & Ventilation (Glen Dimplex UK)
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	10/01/2023	VELUX A/S (VELUX Group)
PETERSEN Morten	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	09/01/2023	SYNERGI
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	09/01/2023	Kingspan Group PLC
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	13/12/2022	International Union of Tenants
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	06/12/2022	Federation of German Industries
KOVAÍK Ondej	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	06/12/2022	Zmna k Lepšímu
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	02/12/2022	Danfoss A/S
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	30/11/2022	Holcim Ltd
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	23/11/2022	The European Association for the Promotion of Cogeneration
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	17/11/2022	Tesla Motors Netherlands B.V.
PETERSEN Morten	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	16/11/2022	VELUX A/S (VELUX Group)
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	11/11/2022	EKD-Büro Brüssel / EKD-Office Brussels
PETERSEN Morten	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	07/11/2022	Danfoss A/S
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	03/11/2022	Climate Strategy
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	26/10/2022	County Carlow Chamber FIEC aisbl
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	25/10/2022	European Alliance to Save Energy European Mortgage Federation - European Covered Bond Council
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	25/10/2022	Glen Dimplex Heating & Ventilation (Glen Dimplex UK)
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	25/10/2022	European Construction Industry Federation

CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	19/10/2022	Kingspan Group PLC
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	12/10/2022	Smart Energy for Europe Platform (SEFEP) gGmbH
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	12/10/2022	EUROACE
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	04/10/2022	EuroACE
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	04/10/2022	EuroACE - Energy Efficient Buildings
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	27/09/2022	European Heat Pump Association
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	26/09/2022	Climate Bonds Initiative Europe
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	20/09/2022	European Building Automation and Controls Association
SCHIEDER Andreas	Rapporteur	TRAN	14/09/2022	Schwarz Unternehmenskommunikation International GmbH
SCHIEDER Andreas	Rapporteur	TRAN	13/09/2022	EDEKA ZENTRALE Stiftung & Co. KG
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	13/09/2022	EEF Associate Members Finnish Energy, French Union of Electricity and SHV Energy
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	13/09/2022	Government of the Netherlands
PETERSEN Morten	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	13/09/2022	The Permanent Representation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the European Union
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	08/09/2022	Transport and Environment (European Federation for Transport and Environment) ACEA Platform for electromobility
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	07/09/2022	BPIE EURIMA
PETERSEN Morten	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	06/09/2022	Energinet
PETERSEN Morten	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	31/08/2022	Delegation Federation of German Industries
PETERSEN Morten	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	25/08/2022	Grundfos
PETERSEN Morten	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	14/07/2022	Ørsted A/S
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	14/07/2022	Schneider Electric Transport & Environment
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	12/07/2022	Smart Energy for Europe Platform (SEFEP) gGmbH Europe Jacques Delors Schneider Electric
PETERSEN Morten	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	12/07/2022	Schneider Electric
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	07/07/2022	PGE Polska Grupa Energetyczna SA
SCHIEDER Andreas	Rapporteur	TRAN	07/07/2022	Move EU - The European Association of On-Demand Mobility
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	06/07/2022	smartEn Smart Energy Europe
SCHIEDER Andreas	Rapporteur	TRAN	06/07/2022	Volkswagen Aktiengesellschaft
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	06/07/2022	smartEn Smart Energy Europe

KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	06/07/2022	European Alliance to Save Energy Schneider Electric VOLTALIS smartEn Smart Energy Europe tiko Energy Solutions AG dcbel Siemens
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	06/07/2022	European Alliance to Save Energy
SCHIEDER Andreas	Rapporteur	TRAN	05/07/2022	Schneider Electric
SCHIEDER Andreas	Rapporteur	TRAN	05/07/2022	tiko Energy Solutions AG
SCHIEDER Andreas	Rapporteur	TRAN	05/07/2022	VOLTALIS
SCHIEDER Andreas	Rapporteur	TRAN	05/07/2022	DCBEL
SCHIEDER Andreas	Rapporteur	TRAN	05/07/2022	Entra
SCHIEDER Andreas	Rapporteur	TRAN	05/07/2022	Siemens AG
PETERSEN Morten	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	05/07/2022	Smart Energy
PETERSEN Morten	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	05/07/2022	Danfoss
MATIAS Marisa	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	05/07/2022	European Alliance to Save Energy
PETERSEN Morten	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	22/06/2022	European Building Automation and Controls Association Schneider Electric
PETERSEN Morten	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	22/06/2022	Finance Denmark
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	21/06/2022	Liquid Gas Europe Euractiv
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	21/06/2022	Autodesk
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	16/06/2022	SHV Energy NV
ROS SEMPERE Marcos	Shadow rapporteur	ENVI	16/06/2022	European Association of Real Estate Professions
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	14/06/2022	Eurelectric aisbl
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	14/06/2022	Eurelectric aisbl Glen Dimplex Heating & Ventilation (Glen Dimplex UK)
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	08/06/2022	Schneider Electric
PENKOVA Tsvetelina	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	07/06/2022	The European Association for the Promotion of Cogeneration
PENKOVA Tsvetelina	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	07/06/2022	Knauf Energy Solutions
PENKOVA Tsvetelina	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	03/06/2022	EuroACE - Energy Efficient Buildings
SCHIEDER Andreas	Rapporteur	TRAN	02/06/2022	European Association for Electromobility
SCHIEDER Andreas	Rapporteur	TRAN	02/06/2022	SHV Energy NV
SCHIEDER Andreas	Rapporteur	TRAN	02/06/2022	European Automobile Manufacturers Association

PETERSEN Morten	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	01/06/2022	European Property Federation
PETERSEN Morten	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	31/05/2022	Danfoss
SCHIEDER Andreas	Rapporteur	TRAN	24/05/2022	Platform for electromobility
SCHIEDER Andreas	Rapporteur	TRAN	24/05/2022	smartEn Smart Energy Europe
SCHIEDER Andreas	Rapporteur	TRAN	24/05/2022	Ingka Group - Ikea
SCHIEDER Andreas	Rapporteur	TRAN	24/05/2022	Parking Energy
SCHIEDER Andreas	Rapporteur	TRAN	24/05/2022	Liquid Gas Europe
KANEV Radan	Rapporteur for opinion	ENVI	19/05/2022	European Energy Forum
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	19/05/2022	Council of Gas Detection and Environmental Monitoring
PENKOVA Tsvetelina	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	19/05/2022	Edison Spa
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	19/05/2022	Chemours The European Partnership for Energy and the Environment (EPEE). European voice for the polyurethane (PUR/PIR) insulation industry (PU EUROPE). The European Heat Pump Association (EHPA). Trane Technologies Inc. Covestro. Plixxent. Dow
KANEV Radan	Rapporteur for opinion	ENVI	18/05/2022	Association of the European Heating Industry
PETERSEN Morten	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	18/05/2022	UGI International Holdings BV
CUFFE Ciarán	Rapporteur	ITRE	18/05/2022	Architects' Council of Europe Climate Action Network Europe EPIA SolarPower Europe Euroheat and Power European Copper Institute European Environmental Bureau European Heat Pump Association ROCKWOOL International A/S smartEn Smart Energy Europe euroace knauf insulation BEUC EHI eubac
PENKOVA Tsvetelina	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	18/05/2022	PGE Polska Grupa Energetyczna SA
ROS SEMPERE Marcos	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	ENVI	17/05/2022	BAK
ROS SEMPERE Marcos	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	ENVI	11/05/2022	Ehi
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	11/05/2022	Positive Money Europe European Mortgage Federation
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	11/05/2022	European Copper Institute
ROS SEMPERE Marcos	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	ENVI	10/05/2022	GBCe
ROS SEMPERE Marcos	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	ENVI	04/05/2022	European Environmental Bureau
SCHIEDER				

Andreas	Rapporteur	TRAN	25/04/2022	ChargeUp Europe
PETERSEN Morten	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	20/04/2022	Knauf Energy Solutions
KANEV Radan	Rapporteur for opinion	ENVI	01/04/2022	METALS FOR BUILDINGS The Chemours Company
KANEV Radan	Rapporteur for opinion	ENVI	31/03/2022	ChargeUp Europe ENGIE
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	31/03/2022	Autodesk, Inc. Build Europe Buildings Performance Institute Europe, BPIE ASBL European Alliance to Save Energy European Building Automation and Controls Association European Copper Institute European Historic Houses European Property Federation Honeywell Europe NV Knauf Energy Solutions Liquid Gas Europe smartEn Smart Energy Europe BEUC Schneider Electrical European Heating Industry EVIA COGEN Europe EuroACE EuropeON Solar Power Europe International Union of Property Owners FIEC European Landowners' Organisation Naturgy
KANEV Radan	Rapporteur for opinion	ENVI	29/03/2022	Buildings Performance Institute Europe, BPIE ASBL
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	29/03/2022	Energy Solutions Network
ROS SEMPERE Marcos	Rapporteur for opinion	ENVI	29/03/2022	Energy solutions
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	18/03/2022	Honeywell Europe NV
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	16/03/2022	Honeywell Europe NV
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	02/03/2022	Irish Green Building Council
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	19/01/2022	Bioenergy Europe
KELLY Seán	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	13/01/2022	ISOPA

Other Members

Name	Date	Interest representatives
WALSMANN Marion	01/02/2024	EFBS Bausparkassen
DANTI Nicola	06/12/2023	FEDERCASA
GEIER Jens	09/10/2023	Bundesverband deutscher Wohnungs- und Immobilienunternehmen
TOIA Patrizia	06/09/2023	Associazione Nazionale Costruttori Edili
FUGLSANG Niels	19/06/2023	VELUX A/S (VELUX Group)
BENIFEI Brando	26/04/2023	Climate Action Network Europe
WIEZIK Michal	29/03/2023	European Copper Institute
TOIA Patrizia	06/03/2023	Italian General Confederation of Labour (CGIL)

BJÖRK Malin	03/03/2023	BEUC
FITZGERALD Frances	03/03/2023	Bord na Mona Ocean Winds
SKYTTEDAL Sara	28/02/2023	Naturskyddsföreningen
VAN BREMPT Kathleen	15/02/2023	EuroACE - Energy Efficient Buildings
VAN BREMPT Kathleen	14/02/2023	KBC Group NV
DANTI Nicola	31/01/2023	Associazione Nazionale Costruttori Edili
CHAHIM Mohammed	23/01/2023	Aedes vereniging van woningcorporaties
DE LANGE Esther	11/01/2023	Aedes vereniging van woningcorporaties
HOJSÍK Martin	11/01/2023	Positive Money Europe
ARIMONT Pascal	15/12/2022	MHZ
MIHAYLOVA Iskra	11/11/2022	Liquid Gas Europe
MIHAYLOVA Iskra	10/11/2022	European Alliance to Save Energy (EU-ASE)
ARIMONT Pascal	10/11/2022	European Solar-Shading Organisation vzw
ARIMONT Pascal	26/10/2022	AGORIA
SKYTTEDAL Sara	25/10/2022	Installatörsföretagen
ARIMONT Pascal	19/10/2022	European Alliance to Save Energy (EU-ASE)
MIHAYLOVA Iskra	05/10/2022	European Building Automation and Controls Association
ERTUG Ismail	14/09/2022	Handelsverband Deutschland
MIHAYLOVA Iskra	13/09/2022	EURO ACE delegation
BOGOVI Franc	13/09/2022	SHV Energy NV
NIINISTÖ Ville	06/07/2022	European Alliance to Save Energy
DE MEO Salvatore	30/06/2022	Confartigianato Imprese
BRGLEZ Milan	01/06/2022	EUROGAS aisbl
BOGOVI Franc	19/05/2022	Union Internationale de la Propriété Immobilière - International Union of Property Owners
PETERSEN Morten	20/12/2021	European Copper Institute
PETERSEN Morten	19/11/2021	EURIMA

Final act	
Directive 2024/1275 OJ OJ L 08.05.2024	Summary

Energy performance of buildings

2021/0426(COD) - 16/02/2023 - Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading

The Committee on Industry, Research and Energy adopted the report by Ciarán CUFFE (Greens/EFA, IE) on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the energy performance of buildings (recast).

The committee responsible recommended that the European Parliament's position adopted at first reading under the ordinary legislative procedure should amend the proposal as follows:

Subject matter

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 the outdoor climatic conditions, the local conditions, the requirements for indoor environmental quality and the contribution of the building stock to demand-side flexibility for the purpose of improving energy system efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

It is stipulated that the Directive lays down requirements as regards: (i) a harmonised framework for assessing the life-cycle global warming potential; (ii) solar energy in buildings; (iii) the phasing out of fossil fuel use in buildings; (iv) nature-based solutions that reinforce the good use and adaptation of the public space surrounding the buildings with elements such as wood materials, greens roofs and facades; (v) the indoor environmental quality performance of buildings.

National building renovation plan

Each Member State should establish a national building renovation plan complying with the **energy efficiency first principle** and should encompass: (i) specific **timelines** for all existing buildings to achieve higher energy performance classes by 2030, 2040 and 2050; (ii) a detailed roadmap up to 2050 of the **investment needs** for the implementation of the building renovation plan, public and private financing sources and measures, and the administrative resources for building renovation; (iii) a **roadmap on the reduction of energy poverty** and energy savings achieved among vulnerable households and people living in social housing comprising of nationally established targets and an overview of implemented and planned policies and funding measures supporting the elimination of energy poverty.

An integrated district approach to building renovation

Member States may empower regional and local authorities to identify integrated districts in order to roll-out integrated renovation programmes (IRPs) at district level. The IRPs should address social pattern, energy, mobility, green infrastructures, waste and water treatment, and management and other aspects of urban planning to be considered at a district level, and shall take into account local and regional resources, circularity and sufficiency.

New buildings

Member States should ensure that new buildings are zero-emission buildings: (i) from **1 January 2026** for new buildings occupied, operated or owned by public authorities; and (ii) from 1 January 2028 for all new buildings.

No later than 24 months after the date of entry into force, new buildings should have optimal indoor environmental quality levels, including air quality, thermal comfort, a high capacity to mitigate and adapt to climate change through, inter alia, green infrastructure, adhere to fire safety and safety lighting standards.

Member States should ensure that the **use of fossil fuels in heating systems**, for new buildings and buildings undergoing major renovation, major refurbishment or renovation of the heating system, is not authorised from the date of transposition of the directive. They should be completely phased out by 2035, unless the European Commission allows their use until 2040.

Minimum energy performance standards

Member States should ensure that all buildings meet minimum energy performance standards, starting with the worst performing buildings.

Residential buildings would have to achieve at least energy performance class **E by 2030, and D by 2033**. Non-residential and public buildings would have to achieve the same classes by 2027 and 2030 respectively (Commission proposed F and E). Member States should exempt public social housing from these obligations where such renovations are not cost-neutral or would lead to rent increases for people living in social housing that go beyond the savings in energy bills. To take account of the diversity of the building stock in different European countries, the letter G will correspond to the 15% worst performing buildings in the national building stock. Member States should put in place a framework to ensure that a sufficient and skilled workforce is available to enable the timely implementation of minimum energy performance standards in accordance with national building renovation plans.

Solar energy in buildings

Member States should ensure the deployment of suitable solar energy installations, if technically suitable and economically and functionally feasible, as follows: (a) by **24 months** after the date of entry into force], on all new public and new non-residential buildings; (b) by **31 December 2026**, on all existing public and non-residential buildings; (c) by **31 December 2028**, on all new residential buildings and roofed carparks; (d) by **31 December 2032** , on all buildings undergoing major renovation.

Financial incentives

Member States should provide appropriate financing and support measures in combination with other Union instruments such as the Recovery and Resilience Facility, the Social Climate Fund and the cohesion policy funds.

The application and procedures for financing should be simple and streamlined in order to facilitate the access to financing for households. Public financing should address up-front costs associated with renovations faced by households. Member States should also facilitate the access to affordable bank loans, dedicated credit lines, or fully publicly financed renovations.

Financial incentives in the form of grants or guarantees shall take revenue-based parameters into account when allocating financial support to ensure that they target as a priority vulnerable households and people living in social housing.

One-stop-shops

The amended text stressed that one-stop shops could play an important role in connecting potential projects with market actors, including citizens, public authorities and project developers, in particular smaller-scale projects as well as guidance on permit procedures, promoting access to funding for building renovation, and helping to disseminate information on terms and conditions.

Member States should ensure the establishment of technical assistance facilities, including through inclusive one-stop-shops for energy efficiency in buildings, targeting all actors involved in building renovations, including homeowners and administrative, financial and economic actors, including microenterprises and SMEs.

Energy performance of buildings

2021/0426(COD) - 08/05/2024 - Final act

PURPOSE : to improve the energy performance of buildings and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from buildings.

LEGISLATIVE ACT: Directive (EU) 2024/1275 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the energy performance of buildings (recast).

CONTENT: 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.

National building renovation plan

Each Member State should 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. Each national building renovation plan should include a **roadmap** with measurable targets and indicators of progress set at national level, including reducing the number of people in fuel poverty, with a view to achieving climate neutrality by 2050.

New buildings

Member States should ensure that new buildings are zero-emission buildings: (i) from 1 January **2028**, new buildings owned by public bodies; and (ii) from 1 January **2030**, all new buildings.

Regarding **existing buildings**, Member States should 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 out in the directive in so far as technically, functionally and economically feasible.

Minimum energy performance standards for non-residential buildings and trajectories for progressive renovation of the residential building stock

Each Member State should set a maximum energy performance threshold to the effect that **16 %** of its national non-residential building stock is above that threshold. It should also set a maximum energy performance threshold to the effect that **26 %** of its national non-residential building stock is above that threshold.

The minimum energy performance standards should ensure, at least, that all non-residential buildings are below: (a) the **16 %** threshold from 2030; and (b) the **26 %** threshold from 2033. Compliance of individual non-residential buildings with the thresholds shall be checked on the basis of energy performance certificates.

Member States should ensure that:

- the average primary energy use in kWh/(m2.y) of the entire residential building stock: (a) decreases by at least **16 %** compared to 2020 by 2030; (b) decreases by at least **20-22 %** compared to 2020 by 2035; (c) by 2040, and every 5 years thereafter, is equivalent to, or lower than the nationally determined value derived from a progressive decrease in the average primary energy use from 2030 to 2050, in line with the transformation of the residential building stock into a zero-emission building stock;

- at least **55 %** of the decrease in the average primary energy use is achieved through the renovation of the **43 %** worst-performing residential buildings.

In their renovation efforts, Member States should put in place **technical assistance and financial support measures**, with a focus on vulnerable households.

Member States may decide not to apply the minimum energy performance standards to the following categories of building: (i) buildings officially protected as part of a designated environment or because of their special architectural or historical merit, or other heritage buildings; (ii) buildings used as places of worship and for religious activities; (iii) stand-alone buildings with a total useful floor area of less than 50 m2; (iv) buildings owned by the armed forces or central government and serving national defence purposes, apart from single living quarters or office buildings for the armed forces and other staff employed by national defence authorities.

Phasing out the use of fossil fuels in buildings

To decarbonise the building sector, national building renovation plans will include a roadmap with a view to phase out **fossil fuel boilers by 2040**. As a first step, they should not provide, from 2025, financial incentives for the installation of stand-alone boilers powered by fossil fuels.

Solar energy and sustainable mobility

The new rules should ensure the deployment of suitable solar energy installations in new buildings, public buildings and existing non-residential ones under renovation that requires a permit. Member States should ensure the deployment of suitable solar energy installations **by 31 December 2029**, on all new residential buildings and on all new roofed car parks physically adjacent to buildings.

The directive also provides for sustainable mobility infrastructure, including **recharging points for electric cars** in or next to buildings, pre-cabling or ducting to accommodate future infrastructure and parking spaces for bicycles.

Renovation passport

By 29 May 2026 at the latest, Member States should introduce a scheme for renovation passports. The scheme should be of voluntary use by owners of buildings and building units, unless the Member State decides to make it mandatory.

One-stop shops

Member States should ensure the establishment and the operation of technical assistance facilities, including through inclusive one-stop shops for the energy performance of buildings, targeting all actors involved in building renovations, *inter alia* homeowners and administrative, financial and economic actors, such as SMEs, including microenterprises.

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 28.5.2024.

TRANSPOSITION: no later than 29.5.2026.

Energy performance of buildings

2021/0426(COD) - 15/12/2021 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE: to revise the energy performance of buildings Directive in order to make sure that buildings are fit for the enhanced climate ambition.

PROPOSED ACT: Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: the European Parliament decides in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure and on an equal footing with the Council.

BACKGROUND: the revision of Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings Directive (EPBD) is part of the 2021 Commission Work Programme '**Fit for 55**' package which sets the vision for achieving a zero-emission building stock by 2050. The proposal is particularly important because buildings account for 40% of energy consumed and 36% of energy-related direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions. In the EU, heating, cooling and domestic hot water account for 80% of the energy that households consume. Making Europe more resilient calls for renovation of EU buildings, making them more energy efficient and less dependent on fossil fuels. Renovation is key for reducing the energy consumption of buildings, for bringing down emissions and for reducing energy bills.

Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings has been substantially amended several times. Since further amendments are to be made, that Directive should be recast in the interests of clarity.

CONTENT: the proposal aims to **revise the energy performance of buildings Directive** with a view to reducing buildings' greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and final energy consumption by 2030 and setting a long-term vision for buildings towards EU-wide climate neutrality in 2050. The proposal' s specific objectives include: (i) to increase the rate and depth of buildings renovations and (ii) to improve information on energy performance and sustainability of buildings.

The main measures in the new proposal concern:

- setting the vision for achieving a **zero-emission building stock by 2050** and to reflect a new complementary carbon metric to orient choices towards decarbonised solutions;

- a new definition of **zero-emission building** is introduced to mean a building with a very high energy performance in line with the energy efficiency first principle, and where the very low amount of energy still required is fully covered by energy from renewable sources at the building or district or community level where technically feasible (notably those generated on-site, from a renewable energy community or from renewable energy or waste heat from a district heating and cooling system).

- For **new buildings**, the Commission proposes that from **2030** all new buildings should be zero-emission. All new public buildings should be zero emission from 2027;

- For **existing buildings**, new EU-wide minimum energy performance standards are proposed, which require the worst performing 15% of the building stock in each Member State to be **upgraded from at least energy efficiency class G to class F, by 2027** for non-residential buildings and by 2030 for residential buildings;

- **national building renovation plans** (previously named long-term renovation strategies) are made more operational. Each Member State should 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. National building renovation plans should be fully integrated into national energy and climate plans;

- the **methodology for calculating** the energy performance of buildings is updated to clarify the possible use of metered energy use to calculate energy performance, and verify the correctness of calculated energy use;

- the setting of **minimum energy performance requirements** is amended to adapt the previously possible **total exemption** of protected buildings to technical progress, which allows improving the energy performance of such buildings without altering their technical character and appearance;

- the introduction of **voluntary renovation passports** would provide homeowners with a tool to facilitate a staged renovation towards zero emissions and the corresponding planning. Member States should introduce a scheme of renovation passports based on the common framework to be developed by the Commission by the end of 2024;

- the provision of stronger provisions on the removal of obstacles and **barriers to renovation**, and on the mobilisation of financial incentives with **one-stop-shops** accessible to all building ecosystem's stakeholders, so that all barriers to building renovation, not only the costs, are addressed and Member States promote appropriate training. No financial incentives should be given for the installation of fossil fuel boilers from 2027 and Member States would have the legal possibility to ban the use of fossil fuels in buildings;

- the reliability, quality and digitalisation of **Energy Performance Certificates** would be increased. The obligation to have an energy performance certificate would be extended to buildings undergoing major renovation, to buildings whose lease contracts are renewed and to all public buildings. Buildings offered for sale or rent would also have to have a certificate. By 2025, all certificates should be based on a harmonised scale from A to G;

- financial support which should be provided to alleviate **energy poverty** and to support social housing, and to shield tenants from disproportionate rent levels following renovation;

- **pre-cabling** should become the norm for all new buildings and buildings undergoing major renovation, and the roll-out of **recharging points** in new and renovated office buildings is reinforced in particular. Mandatory **bicycle** parking spaces in new buildings and buildings undergoing major renovation are introduced.

Review clause

The proposal sets the date for the next review at the end of 2027, at the latest. The Commission will assess whether measures under EU law, including carbon pricing, will bring sufficient improvements to deliver a fully decarbonised, zero-emission building stock by 2050, or whether further binding measures at Union level such as strengthened minimum energy performance need to be introduced.

Energy performance of buildings

2021/0426(COD) - 14/03/2023 - Text adopted by Parliament, partial vote at 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 343 votes to 216, with 78 abstentions, amendments to the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the energy performance of buildings (recast).

The issue was referred back to the committee responsible for inter-institutional negotiations.

The proposal to revise the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive aims to significantly reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and energy consumption of buildings in the EU by 2030 and to make buildings climate neutral by 2050.

Requirements

Members stipulated that the Directive lays down requirements as regards: (i) a harmonised framework for assessing the life-cycle global warming potential; (ii) solar energy in buildings; (iii) the phasing out of fossil fuel use in buildings; (iv) nature-based solutions that reinforce the good use and adaptation of the public space surrounding the buildings with elements such as wood materials, greens roofs and facades; (v) the indoor environmental quality performance of buildings.

Members clarified the definition of '**deep renovation**' to mean a renovation in line with the energy efficiency first principle and efforts to reduce whole life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions generated during the renovation, which focuses on essential building items, such as wall insulation, roof insulation, low floor insulation, replacement of external joinery, ventilation and heating or heating systems and treatment of thermal bridges, to ensure the necessary comfort of the occupants in summer and winter or a renovation resulting in a reduction of at least 60 % primary energy demand for worst-performing buildings for which it is technically and economically not feasible to achieve a zero-emission building standard, and which transforms a building or building unit: (a) before 1 January 2027, into a nearly zero-energy building; (b) from 1 January 2027, into a zero-emission building.

National building renovation plan

Each Member State should establish a national building renovation plan complying with the energy efficiency first principle and should encompass:

- a **roadmap** with established targets and measurable progress indicators set at national level. The roadmap would include indicative national targets to achieve the deep renovation of at least 35 million building units by 2030 to support reaching an annual energy renovation rate of 3 % or more for the period till 2050;

- a detailed roadmap up to 2050 of the investment needs for the implementation of the building renovation plan, public and private financing sources and measures, and the administrative resources for building renovation;

- a roadmap on the reduction of energy poverty and energy savings achieved among vulnerable households and people living in social housing comprising of nationally established targets and an overview of implemented and planned policies and funding measures supporting the elimination of energy poverty.

An integrated district approach to building renovation

Member States may empower regional and local authorities to identify integrated districts to roll-out integrated renovation programmes (IRPs) at district level. Member States should implement local level integrated mobility plans and sustainable urban mobility plans that are aligned with IRPs and encompass public transport planning and deployment with other means of active and shared mobility, as well as the related infrastructure for operating, recharging, storing and parking.

New buildings

Member States should ensure that new buildings are zero-emission buildings: (i) from **1 January 2026** for new buildings occupied, operated or owned by public authorities; and (ii) from **1 January 2028** for all new buildings.

No later than 24 months after the date of entry into force, new buildings should have optimal indoor environmental quality levels, including air quality, thermal comfort, a high capacity to mitigate and adapt to climate change through, *inter alia*, green infrastructure, adhere to fire safety and safety lighting standards and give priority to accessibility for persons with disabilities.

Member States should ensure that the **use of fossil fuels in heating systems**, for new buildings and buildings undergoing major renovation, major refurbishment or renovation of the heating system, is not authorised from the date of transposition of the directive. They should be completely phased out by 2035, unless the European Commission allows their use until 2040.

Minimum energy performance standards

Member States should ensure that all buildings meet minimum energy performance standards, starting with the worst performing buildings.

Residential buildings would have to achieve at least energy performance **class E by 2030, and D by 2033**. Non-residential and public buildings would have to achieve the same classes by 2027 and 2030 respectively (Commission proposed F and E). Member States should exempt public social housing from these obligations where such renovations are not cost-neutral or would lead to rent increases for people living in **social housing** that go beyond the savings in energy bills. To take account of the diversity of the building stock in different European countries, the letter G will correspond to the 15% worst performing buildings in the national building stock. Member States may decide not to set or not to apply the requirements to buildings officially protected as part of a designated environment or because of their special architectural or historical merit requiring due conservation, or other heritage buildings.

The Commission could decide to allow a Member State to adapt the minimum energy performance standards for residential buildings and building units for reasons of economic and technical feasibility and availability of skilled workforce.

Solar energy in buildings

Member States should ensure the deployment of suitable solar energy installations, if technically suitable and economically and functionally feasible, as follows: (a) by **24 months** after the date of entry into force], on all new public and new non-residential buildings; (b) by **31 December 2026**, on all existing public and non-residential buildings; (c) by **31 December 2028**, on all new residential buildings and roofed carparks; (d) by **31 December 2032** , on all buildings undergoing major renovation.

Financial incentives

Member States should provide appropriate financing and support measures in combination with other Union instruments such as the Recovery and Resilience Facility, the Social Climate Fund and the cohesion policy funds. Financial incentives in the form of grants or guarantees shall take revenue-based parameters into account when allocating financial support to ensure that they target as a priority vulnerable households and people living in social housing.

One-stop-shops

The amended text stressed that one-stop shops could play an important role in connecting potential projects with market actors, including citizens, public authorities and project developers, in particular smaller-scale projects as well as guidance on permit procedures, promoting access to funding for building renovation, and helping to disseminate information on terms and conditions.

One-stop shops are also important to encourage citizens to start renovation projects by providing advice and research options, facilitating the search for contractors, helping to navigate through tenders and quotations, and providing support during the renovations.

Energy performance of buildings

2021/0426(COD) - 12/03/2024 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 370 votes to 199, with 46 abstentions, a legislative resolution on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the energy performance of buildings (recast).

The European Parliament's position adopted at first reading under the ordinary legislative procedure amends the proposal as follows:

Subject matter

The proposed 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 the outdoor climatic conditions, the local conditions, the requirements for indoor environmental quality, and cost-effectiveness.

Members stated that the Directive lays down requirements as regards: (i) the calculation and disclosure of the life-cycle global warming potential of buildings; (ii) solar energy in buildings; (iii) the indoor environmental quality performance of buildings.

New buildings

Member States should ensure that new buildings are zero-emission buildings: (i) from 1 January **2028**, new buildings owned by public bodies; and (ii) from 1 January **2030**, all new buildings.

Member States should ensure that the life-cycle **global warming potential** (GWP) is calculated in accordance with Annex III and disclosed in the energy performance certificate of the building: (i) from 1 January 2028, for all new buildings with a useful floor area larger than 1000 m2; (ii) from 1 January 2030, for all new buildings.

Minimum energy performance standards for non-residential buildings and trajectories for progressive renovation of the residential building stock

Each Member State should: (i) set a maximum energy performance threshold to the effect that 16 % of its national non-residential building stock is above that threshold; (ii) set a maximum energy performance threshold to the effect that 26 % of its national non-residential building stock is above that threshold.

The minimum energy performance standards should ensure, at least, that all non-residential buildings are below the **16 % threshold from 2030**; and the **26 % threshold from 2033**. Compliance of individual non-residential buildings with the thresholds should be checked on the basis of energy performance certificates or, where appropriate, other available means.

Member States should ensure that at least 55 % of the decrease in the average primary energy use is achieved through the renovation of the **43 % worst-performing residential buildings**.

Member States may decide not to apply the minimum energy performance standards to the following categories of building: (a) buildings officially protected as part of a designated environment or because of their special **architectural or historical merit**, or other heritage buildings; (b) buildings owned by the armed forces or central government and serving national defence purposes.

Solar energy in buildings

Member States should ensure the deployment of suitable solar energy installations, if technically suitable and economically and functionally feasible, as follows:

(a) by 31 December 2026, on all new public and non-residential buildings with useful floor area larger than 250 m2;

(b) on all existing public buildings with useful floor area larger than: (i) 2 000 m2, by 31 December 2027; (ii) 750 m2, by 31 December 2028; (iii) 250 m2, by 31 December 2030;

(c) by 31 December 2027, on existing non-residential buildings with useful floor area larger than 500 m2, where the building undergoes a major renovation or an action that requires an administrative permit for building renovations, works on the roof or the installation of a technical building system;

(d) **by 31 December 2029, on all new residential buildings** and on all new roofed car parks physically adjacent to buildings.

Zero-emission buildings

According to the amended text, a zero-emission building should not cause any on-site carbon emissions from **fossil fuels**.

In order to decarbonise the building sector, Member States should indicate their national policies and measures to phase out fossil fuels in **heating and cooling** in their national building renovation plans. They should strive to phase out stand-alone boilers powered by fossil fuels, and, as a first step, they should not provide, from 2025, financial incentives for the installation of stand-alone boilers powered by fossil fuels. It should still be possible to provide financial incentives for the installation of hybrid heating systems with a considerable share of renewable energy, such as the combination of a boiler with solar thermal or with a heat pump.

Renovation passport

By 2 years from the date of entry into force of this Directive, Member States should introduce a scheme for renovation passports. The scheme should be of voluntary use by owners of buildings and building units, unless the Member State decides to make it mandatory.

Member States should take measures to ensure that renovation passports are affordable and should consider whether to provide financial support to vulnerable households wishing to renovate their buildings.

Infrastructure for sustainable mobility

With regard to new non-residential buildings with more than five car parking spaces and non-residential buildings undergoing major renovation, with more than five car parking spaces, Member States should ensure: (i) the installation of at least one **recharging point** for every five car parking spaces; (ii) the installation of **pre-cabling** for at least 50 % of car parking spaces; (iii) the provision of **bicycle** parking spaces representing at least 15 % of average or 10 % of total user capacity of non-residential buildings.

One-stop shops for the energy performance of buildings

Member States should ensure the establishment and the operation of technical assistance facilities, including through inclusive one-stop shops for the energy performance of buildings, targeting all actors involved in building renovations, inter alia home owners and administrative, financial and economic actors, such as SMEs, including microenterprises.