



Council of the
European Union

Brussels, 27 April 2018
(OR. en)

**Interinstitutional File:
2016/0381 (COD)**

**8213/18
ADD 1**

**CODEC 604
ENER 123
ENV 242
TRANS 159
ECOFIN 348
RECH 144
IA 106**

'I/A' ITEM NOTE

From: General Secretariat of the Council
To: Permanent Representatives Committee/Council

Subject: Draft Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency (**first reading**)

- Adoption of the legislative act
- Statements

Statement by Sweden

Buildings are playing an increasingly important role in the energy system and Sweden has been generally supportive of a revised Directive on the energy performance of buildings to integrate buildings into the energy system on market based conditions. In our view, electric vehicles should be a safe investment and obstacles to use electric vehicles should be cleared away, for example through an expansion of charging infrastructure.

However, the compromise with the European parliament in article 8 2a that requires the installation of a minimum number of recharging points by 1 January 2025 risks to become very costly, while it is unclear how the requirement contributes to established goals or leads to other benefits. Sweden takes note that the provision has been widened considerably, not only to new and non-residential buildings undergoing major renovation with more than twenty parking spaces, but to all such non-residential buildings. Sweden deeply regrets that this provision has been included without allowing for an impact assessment of the costs and benefits.

Statement by Germany

Re. Article 10(6a) new:

The provisions of the new Article 10(6a) do not impose any obligation to set up databases for energy performance certificates. This means that databases are voluntary. This is confirmed by recital 34.

Re. Annex I No. 2

Concerning the energy supplied through the energy carrier (distant energy sources), when calculating primary energy factors, Member States may take into account renewable sources in such a way that the share of renewable energy in the entire national grid (energy mix) is taken as a basis. Concerning the energy generated and consumed on-site or nearby, Member States may assess renewable energy sources individually when calculating primary energy factors for the energy carriers.

Statement by Luxembourg

Luxembourg welcomes the agreement on the Energy Performance of Buildings directive. Nevertheless, Luxembourg considers the installation of charging points for electric cars a necessary precondition for the development of this sector. Therefore Luxembourg regrets the overall lack of ambition concerning charging points for electric cars in existing and new, public as well as private buildings in the final text of the directive.

Statement by Croatia

The Republic of Croatia generally supports the objectives of the revised Directive on the energy performance of buildings, the vision of decarbonisation of buildings by 2050, and the increase in the use of smart technologies in the EU building stock, along with the integration of technological development and support of the promotion of electromobility.

However, we cannot support the provisions in Article 14 paragraph 4 and Article 15 paragraph 4 regarding installation of building automation and control systems for all non-residential buildings by 2025. We strongly believe this should be limited only to new non-residential buildings and to non-residential buildings undergoing major renovations with an effective heating rated output for heating systems or systems for combined space heating and ventilation of over 290 kW, as well as to new non-residential buildings and to non-residential buildings undergoing major renovations with an effective rated output for systems for air-conditioning or systems for combined air-conditioning and ventilation of over 290 kW, where technically and economically feasible.

Croatia deeply regrets that the above mentioned provisions have been included without taking into account the optimal level of ambition, the state of economy and the different levels of technological development in the Member States. Therefore, Croatia will abstain when it comes to the adoption of the revised Directive on the energy performance of buildings.
