Informal Indoor Environmental Gathering

Proposal for Draft Amendments to the ITRE Draft Report on maximising the energy efficiency potential of the EU building stock (2020/0000(INI))

The Informal Indoor Environmental Quality (IEQ) Gathering brings together seven European industry associations representing technical building systems and their repair and maintenance. The aim of the gathering is to collectively promote healthy buildings with an adequate level of indoor environmental quality.

- AREA - European association of refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump contractors
- EHPA – European Heat Pump Association
- EPEE – European Partnership on Energy and Environment
- eu.bac – European Building Automation and Controls Association
- EVIA – European Ventilation Industry Association
- GCP Europe – European association for building engineering services
- LightingEurope – voice of the lighting industry

Amendment 0

Citations (new)

– having regard to the Commission communication of 17 May 2018 entitled ‘A Europe that protects: Clean air for all (COM(2018)0330),


of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe³,

– having regard to its resolution of 13 March 2019 on a Europe that protects: Clean air for all⁴,

– having regard to the WHO guidelines for indoor air quality,

Amendment 1

Recital B (new)

Text proposed by the Rapporteur

B. whereas the World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that people spend approximately 90% of their time indoors in residential and non-residential buildings and that around 120,000 Europeans die prematurely every year because of poor indoor air quality;

Justification

Due to the amount of time that people spend in indoor environments the health efficiency of the building stock should be considered as complementary to its energy efficiency. Efforts to improve the energy efficiency of the building stock should also seek to drive improvements in indoor environmental quality and not be detrimental to it.


Amendment 2

Paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Rapporteur

2. Demands that building policies be holistic and inclusive, include IRPs that integrate social services, mobility, industrial and energy functions of buildings, and enable on-site renewables production, and demand-side flexibility as well as guaranteeing an adequate indoor environmental quality;

Amendment

2. Demands that building policies be holistic and inclusive, include IRPs that integrate social services, mobility, industrial and energy functions of buildings, and enable on-site renewables production, and demand-side flexibility as well as guarantee an adequate indoor environmental quality;

Efforts to improve the energy efficiency of the building stock via renovations should also seek to drive improvements in indoor environmental quality.

Amendment 3
Paragraph 20

Text proposed by the Rapporteur
20. Considers that energy-efficient buildings should be safe and sustainable; underlines the importance of embodied energy, sustainability in buildings, resource efficiency, and life-cycle approaches in line with the circular economy;

Amendment
20. Considers that energy-efficient buildings should be safe and sustainable, noting that energy efficiency should additionally aim to improve indoor environmental quality; underlines the importance of embodied energy, sustainability in buildings, resource efficiency, and life-cycle approaches in line with the circular economy;

Justification
Ensuring an adequate indoor environmental quality is a determinant of the safety and sustainability of the building stock.

Amendment 4
Paragraph 22 (new)

Text proposed by the Rapporteur

Amendment
22. Calls on the Commission to include indoor environmental quality indicators in the EU Building Stock Observatory;

Justification
The EU Building Stock Observatory⁵, established as part of the 2016 Clean Energy for All Europeans Package, covers a range of indicators on the performance of the building stock. Indoor environmental quality indicators are not currently included and are therefore not being utilised as a source of information to drive the renovation of the building stock and inform about it.

Amendment 5

⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/energy/topics/energy-efficiency/energy-efficient-buildings/eu-bso_en
Paragraph 24

Text proposed by the Rapporteur

24. Is convinced that the introduction of a building renovation passport to track continued improvement and to monitor renovation depth and energy performance benefits house owners and building operators;

Amendment

24. Is convinced that the introduction of a building renovation passport to track continued improvement and to monitor renovation depth and regular maintenance, energy performance and indoor environmental quality benefits house owners, and building operators;

Justification

Building renovation passports can in addition to monitor renovation depth and energy performance, can also be used to monitor indoor environmental quality. Such passports can also be used to improve the regularity of maintenance, thereby maintaining levels of energy efficiency and indoor environmental quality over time.

Amendment 6

Paragraph 28 (new)

Text proposed by the Rapporteur

28. Recognises that technical building systems can facilitate inspections and continuous commissioning, monitoring and control to maintain building energy efficiency and indoor environmental quality;

Amendment

28. Recognises that technical building systems can facilitate inspections and continuous commissioning, monitoring and control to maintain building energy efficiency and indoor environmental quality;

Justification

Technical building systems can be used to facilitate inspections, improve the regularity of maintenance, and provide for monitoring and control thereby maintaining levels of energy efficiency and indoor environmental quality.

Amendment 7

Paragraph 29 (new)

Text proposed by the Rapporteur

28. Recalls the preparatory work for a building Smart Readiness Indicator (SRI) under the EPBD as a tool for promoting digitalisation of the building stock as a
*driver for energy efficiency and for indoor environmental quality;*

**Justification**

*The Smart Readiness Indicator* (SRI) being developed by the Commission under Art. 8 of Directive (EU) 2019/844 on the energy performance of buildings can improve the energy efficiency and indoor environmental quality of the building stock.

**Amendment 8**

**Paragraph 29**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29. Views the renovation wave as an opportunity to achieve an energy-efficient and climate-neutral building stock by 2050 through an action plan for IRPs with a focus on communities, especially for those in energy poverty, and to provide healthy, decent, affordable and energy efficient buildings where people can reach their full potential in line with the European Green Deal;</td>
<td>29. Views the renovation wave as an opportunity to achieve an energy-efficient and climate-neutral building stock by 2050 through an action plan for IRPs with a focus on communities, especially for those in energy poverty, and to provide healthy, <strong>implying high levels of indoor environmental quality</strong>, decent, affordable and energy efficient buildings where people can reach their full potential in line with the European Green Deal;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Justification**

*Efforts to improve the energy efficiency of the building stock via the renovation wave should also seek to drive improvements in indoor environmental quality and not be detrimental to it.*

**Amendment 9**

**Paragraph 30 (new)**

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<td>30. Understands that indoor environmental quality includes but is not limited to human-centric lighting, indoor air quality, acoustic, thermal and visual comfort. Recommends the consideration of harmonised legislative minimum requirements for the contributors to</td>
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6 [https://smartreadinessindicator.eu/](https://smartreadinessindicator.eu/)
indoor environmental quality; ventilation, cooling, heating, lighting, air-conditioning, plumbing as well as building automation and control systems should be considered in this regard;

Justification

Due to the amount of time that people spend in indoor environments the health efficiency of the building stock is a public health priority. Harmonised legislative minimum requirements for the contributors to adequate indoor environmental quality would drive improvements through the uptake of the relevant technologies in the various mentioned areas.

Amendment 10

Paragraph 33

Text proposed by the Rapporteur
33. Welcomes the announcement made by the Commission to promote renovations in schools, hospitals and housing for those in need; yet highlights the challenge of addressing the large residential building stock;

Amendment
33. Welcomes the announcement made by the Commission to promote renovations in schools, hospitals and housing for those in need; yet highlights the challenge of addressing the large residential building stock noting the role of efficient technical building systems, alongside insulation, in reducing energy consumption and maintaining indoor environmental quality;

Justification

The installation of more energy efficient technical building systems can contribute significantly, in a cost-efficient manner to improving the energy efficiency of the residential building stock.

Amendment 11

Paragraph 36

Text proposed by the Rapporteur
36. Calls on the Commission to assess the LTRSs and issue recommendations to the Member States, which should revise their LTRSs every 5 years, to make sure that the objective of an efficient and climate neutral building stock by 2050 is met;

Amendment
36. Calls on the Commission to assess the LTRSs and issue recommendations to the Member States, which should revise their LTRSs every 5 years, to make sure that the objective of an efficient, climate neutral and healthy building stock by 2050 is met; The enforcement of the
LTRSs should also be ensured, for example, by conducting post-occupancy evaluations of buildings by qualified assessors to confirm intended outcomes and help improve current best practices;

**Justification**

LTRSs should also seek to ensure that the building stock is healthy as well as energy efficient by 2050. Post occupancy evaluations of buildings by qualified assessors would provide as source of information to monitor the state of the building stock, inform policy makers and improve best practices.

**Amendment 11**

**Paragraph 37**

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<td>37. Calls for the inclusion of the building sector and related industries, especially SMEs, in recovery packages;</td>
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**Justification**

*Improvements in occupational indoor environmental quality are associated with labour productivity gains. Realising improvements in occupational indoor environmental quality can play a part in the building sector’s contribution to the COVID-19 economic recovery.*