

Public consultation on the review of the Mortgage Credit Directive

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

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Background for this consultation

The [Mortgage Credit Directive](#) (Directive 2014/17/EU, hereinafter “MCD”) applies to loans to consumers for the purpose of buying residential property (hereinafter, “mortgage loans” or “mortgages”).

Article 44 of the MCD requires the Commission to undertake a review of the MCD considering the effectiveness and appropriateness of the provisions on consumers and the internal market. The Commission started the work on the MCD review with the publication of a [report on the review of the MCD](#) (hereinafter, “MCD report on the review”) assessing its implementation and functioning for 4 years after its transposition deadline. The report was based on a [dedicated study on the evaluation of the MCD](#) (hereinafter, “MCD evaluation study”). It highlighted that the MCD has been effective in raising the standard of consumer protection and has helped harmonise mortgage-lending practices across the Member States. Nevertheless, the level of protection still differs across Member States, and some limitations, in particular in terms of scope and information disclosure requirements for digital delivery, seem to hinder the full effectiveness of the rules. The report also stressed that the MCD had a limited impact on the creation of a single market for mortgages and pointed to the need to ensure that the MCD remains fit for purpose as the market develops and new challenges arise notably from digitalisation and the sustainable finance agenda.

For instance, digitalisation enables new market players to offer new forms of financial intermediation such as peer-to-peer mortgage lending. The industry is progressively getting digitalised, using automated decision-making systems, non-traditional data to assess the creditworthiness, robotic advisors, etc. Consumer habits may also be changing with increasing use of comparison websites to compare mortgage offers and non-traditional means to apply for mortgages. Digitalisation may bring many benefits to the consumers, in particular in terms of easier access to products and lower costs. It may also play an important role for the development of the Single Market. But, digitalisation may also entail new challenges for consumer protection. For instance, digitalisation may facilitate new ways of providing mortgage credit (e.g. through crowdfunding, peer-to peer lending) without necessarily in all cases being subjected to the safeguards of the MCD. Information disclosures which are not adapted to a digital environment, may make it more

difficult for consumers to fully understand the offer. There may be also a risk of discrimination linked to credit decisions based on algorithms (use of Artificial Intelligence). The recently made [artificial intelligence \(AI\) proposal](#) suggests that AI systems used to evaluate the credit score or creditworthiness of natural persons should be classified as high-risk as they may pose significant risks to the fundamental rights of persons.

Furthermore, buildings in the EU are collectively responsible for 40% of our energy consumption and 36% of greenhouse gas emissions. Improving energy efficiency and ensuring the use of sustainable materials in buildings therefore has a key role to play in achieving the ambitious goal of carbon-neutrality by 2050, as set out in the [European green deal](#).

Also, the COVID-19 crisis has disrupted the EU economy and had a major impact on the credit market and consumers, making many consumers more financially vulnerable. Member States adopted a series of relief measures, such as loan repayment moratoria, to alleviate the financial burden on consumers. It will be necessary to assess whether lessons need to be drawn from the COVID experience.

Finally, the Commission adopted a [proposal revising the Consumer Credit Directive \(CCD\)](#) in June 2021. Given the important similarities between the two Directives, and the need to ensure overall consistency in credit markets, the Commission will need to take the amendments suggested in the CCD proposal and the on-going negotiation of them EU legislator into account.

Responding to this consultation and follow up

In this context, the Commission is launching the present public consultation to complement the information gathered in the MCD evaluation study and to collect further evidence to assess, in line with Better Regulation principles, the effectiveness, efficiency, coherence, relevance and EU value-added of the MCD. The stakeholders are also consulted on the possible problems and measures to improve the MCD.

The results of the consultation will inform a formal MCD evaluation and impact assessment accompanying a possible proposal for the revision of the MCD. The aim is to make sure that the MCD continues to meet its objectives in terms of consumer protection, competitive internal market and financial stability and that it is adapted to new challenges.

The respondents will be invited at the end of the questionnaire to include studies or other analytical material on mortgage credit, which may concern any issues discussed in this consultation paper and might help the Commission services in shaping future EU policies on mortgage credit.

The questionnaire targets all stakeholder groups, but not all questions are relevant for all stakeholders and respondents do not need to reply to every question. It is thus possible for respondents to leave some questions unanswered.

Please note: In order to ensure a fair and transparent consultation process **only responses received through our online questionnaire will be taken into account** and included in the report summarising the responses. Should you have a problem completing this questionnaire or if you require particular assistance, please contact fisma-mortgage-credit-review-2021@ec.europa.eu.

More information on

- [this consultation](#)
- [the consultation document](#)
- [mortgage credit](#)
- [the protection of personal data regime for this consultation](#)

About you

* Language of my contribution

- Bulgarian
- Croatian
- Czech
- Danish
- Dutch
- English
- Estonian
- Finnish
- French
- German
- Greek
- Hungarian
- Irish
- Italian
- Latvian
- Lithuanian
- Maltese
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Romanian
- Slovak
- Slovenian
- Spanish
- Swedish

* I am giving my contribution as

- Academic/research institution
- Business association
- Company/business organisation
- Consumer organisation

- EU citizen
- Environmental organisation
- Non-EU citizen
- Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
- Public authority
- Trade union
- Other

* Who's interests are you representing?

- Credit institutions
- P2p / crowdfunding services providers
- Credit intermediaries
- Insurance undertakings
- Pension providers
- Other

* Please specify who's interests you are representing:

Europe's leading companies involved with the manufacture, distribution, and installation of a variety of energy savings goods and services.

* First name

Afroditi

* Surname

Psatha

* Email (this won't be published)

afroditi.psatha@euroace.org

* Organisation name

255 character(s) maximum

EuroACE - Energy Efficient Buildings

* Organisation size

- Micro (1 to 9 employees)

- Small (10 to 49 employees)
- Medium (50 to 249 employees)
- Large (250 or more)

Transparency register number

255 character(s) maximum

Check if your organisation is on the [transparency register](#). It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

99005441548-23

* Country of origin

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Afghanistan | <input type="radio"/> Djibouti | <input type="radio"/> Libya | <input type="radio"/> Saint Martin |
| <input type="radio"/> Åland Islands | <input type="radio"/> Dominica | <input type="radio"/> Liechtenstein | <input type="radio"/> Saint Pierre and Miquelon |
| <input type="radio"/> Albania | <input type="radio"/> Dominican Republic | <input type="radio"/> Lithuania | <input type="radio"/> Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| <input type="radio"/> Algeria | <input type="radio"/> Ecuador | <input type="radio"/> Luxembourg | <input type="radio"/> Samoa |
| <input type="radio"/> American Samoa | <input type="radio"/> Egypt | <input type="radio"/> Macau | <input type="radio"/> San Marino |
| <input type="radio"/> Andorra | <input type="radio"/> El Salvador | <input type="radio"/> Madagascar | <input type="radio"/> São Tomé and Príncipe |
| <input type="radio"/> Angola | <input type="radio"/> Equatorial Guinea | <input type="radio"/> Malawi | <input type="radio"/> Saudi Arabia |
| <input type="radio"/> Anguilla | <input type="radio"/> Eritrea | <input type="radio"/> Malaysia | <input type="radio"/> Senegal |
| <input type="radio"/> Antarctica | <input type="radio"/> Estonia | <input type="radio"/> Maldives | <input type="radio"/> Serbia |
| <input type="radio"/> Antigua and Barbuda | <input type="radio"/> Eswatini | <input type="radio"/> Mali | <input type="radio"/> Seychelles |
| <input type="radio"/> Argentina | <input type="radio"/> Ethiopia | <input type="radio"/> Malta | <input type="radio"/> Sierra Leone |
| <input type="radio"/> Armenia | <input type="radio"/> Falkland Islands | <input type="radio"/> Marshall Islands | <input type="radio"/> Singapore |
| <input type="radio"/> Aruba | <input type="radio"/> Faroe Islands | <input type="radio"/> Martinique | <input type="radio"/> Sint Maarten |
| <input type="radio"/> Australia | <input type="radio"/> Fiji | <input type="radio"/> Mauritania | <input type="radio"/> Slovakia |
| <input type="radio"/> Austria | <input type="radio"/> Finland | <input type="radio"/> Mauritius | <input type="radio"/> Slovenia |
| <input type="radio"/> Azerbaijan | <input type="radio"/> France | <input type="radio"/> Mayotte | <input type="radio"/> Solomon Islands |
| <input type="radio"/> Bahamas | <input type="radio"/> French Guiana | <input type="radio"/> Mexico | <input type="radio"/> Somalia |
| <input type="radio"/> Bahrain | <input type="radio"/> French Polynesia | <input type="radio"/> Micronesia | <input type="radio"/> South Africa |

- Bangladesh
- Barbados
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Belize
- Benin
- Bermuda
- Bhutan
- Bolivia
- Bonaire Saint Eustatius and Saba
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Bouvet Island
- Brazil
- British Indian Ocean Territory
- British Virgin Islands
- Brunei
- Bulgaria
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- Canada
- French Southern and Antarctic Lands
- Gabon
- Georgia
- Germany
- Ghana
- Gibraltar
- Greece
- Greenland
- Grenada
- Guadeloupe
- Guam
- Guatemala
- Guernsey
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Heard Island and McDonald Islands
- Honduras
- Hong Kong
- Hungary
- Iceland
- India
- Moldova
- Monaco
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Montserrat
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Myanmar/Burma
- Namibia
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- New Caledonia
- New Zealand
- Nicaragua
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Niue
- Norfolk Island
- Northern Mariana Islands
- North Korea
- North Macedonia
- Norway
- South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
- South Korea
- South Sudan
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Svalbard and Jan Mayen
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Syria
- Taiwan
- Tajikistan
- Tanzania
- Thailand
- The Gambia
- Timor-Leste
- Togo
- Tokelau
- Tonga
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Tunisia
- Turkey

- Cape Verde
- Cayman Islands
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Chile
- China
- Christmas Island
- Clipperton
- Cocos (Keeling) Islands
- Colombia
- Comoros
- Congo
- Cook Islands
- Costa Rica
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Croatia
- Cuba
- Curaçao
- Cyprus
- Czechia
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Denmark
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Iraq
- Ireland
- Isle of Man
- Israel
- Italy
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Jersey
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Kosovo
- Kuwait
- Kyrgyzstan
- Laos
- Latvia
- Lebanon
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Palau
- Palestine
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Pitcairn Islands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Puerto Rico
- Qatar
- Réunion
- Romania
- Russia
- Rwanda
- Saint Barthélemy
- Saint Helena
- Ascension and Tristan da Cunha
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Turkmenistan
- Turks and Caicos Islands
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United States
- United States Minor Outlying Islands
- Uruguay
- US Virgin Islands
- Uzbekistan
- Vanuatu
- Vatican City
- Venezuela
- Vietnam
- Wallis and Futuna
- Western Sahara
- Yemen
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

The Commission will publish all contributions to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would prefer to have your details published or to remain anonymous when your contribution is published. **For the purpose of transparency, the type of respondent (for example, 'business association, 'consumer association', 'EU citizen') country of origin, organisation name and size, and its**

transparency register number, are always published. Your e-mail address will never be published.

Opt in to select the privacy option that best suits you. Privacy options default based on the type of respondent selected

* Contribution publication privacy settings

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

Anonymous

Only organisation details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published as received. Your name will not be published. Please do not include any personal data in the contribution itself if you want to remain anonymous.

Public

Organisation details and respondent details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published. Your name will also be published.

I agree with the [personal data protection provisions](#)

1. General questions

Question 1. To which extent do you agree that the MCD has been effective in achieving its 3 objectives i.e.:

	1 (fully disagree)	2 (rather disagree)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather agree)	5 (fully agree)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
Increase consumer protection	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Contribute to an efficient and competitive single market for mortgages	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Promote financial stability	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please explain your answer to question 1 and provide suggestions on what can be improved to increase its effectiveness:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 2. To which extent do you agree that:

a) The **EU-intervention (MCD) was more effective in achieving those objectives than leaving it to Member States acting at national or regional level**

- 1 - Fully disagree
- 2 - Rather disagree
- 3 - Neutral
- 4 - Rather agree
- 5 - Fully agree
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 2 a):

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

b) The overall **benefits (such as increased consumer protection, level playing field) of introducing the EU MCD have outweighed the overall costs linked to its implementation**

- 1 - Fully disagree
- 2 - Rather disagree
- 3 - Neutral
- 4 - Rather agree
- 5 - Fully agree
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 2 b):

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

c) The MCD continues to be **relevant, i.e. addresses current needs and problems in society and in the mortgage credit market**

- 1 - Fully disagree
- 2 - Rather disagree
- 3 - Neutral
- 4 - Rather agree
- 5 - Fully agree
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 2 c):

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

d) The MCD is **coherent with other EU policies and interventions**

- 1 - Fully disagree

- 2 - Rather disagree
- 3 - Neutral
- 4 - Rather agree
- 5 - Fully agree
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 2 d):

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 3. Do you consider that the MCD could be **simplified to reduce compliance costs without undermining its effectiveness?**

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Question 4. Are you aware of possible discrimination (e.g. on gender, nationality, medical history) for consumers taking mortgage loan?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 4:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 5. Are you aware of practices by credit providers exploiting consumer's situation and patterns of behaviour (e.g. pre-ticket boxes, cross-selling of an additional product, sale of tied insurance policies)?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 5:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 6. To what extent do you agree that enforcement of the MCD provisions by national competent authorities (NCAs) is satisfactory?

- 1 - Fully disagree
- 2 - Rather disagree
- 3 - Neutral
- 4 - Rather agree
- 5 - Fully agree
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 6:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 7. Are you aware of shortcomings in the enforcement action of MCD provisions by NCAs?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Question 8. Do you consider that Article 38 of the MCD regarding sanctions and the empowerment of NCAs to apply them is satisfactory?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 8 (including whether MCD provisions should be improved):

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 9. To what extent do you agree that the out-of-court complaint and redress procedures set up on the basis of Article 39 MCD are effective?

- 1 - Fully disagree
- 2 - Rather disagree
- 3 - Neutral
- 4 - Rather agree
- 5 - Fully agree
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 9 (including whether participation for creditors/intermediaries in such procedures is mandatory and the decisions of the relevant bodies are binding):

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 10. Do you consider that Article 6 of the MCD on financial education has contributed to increasing the financial education of consumers?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 10:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

2. Specific questions

Please click on the "Next" button to answer the specific questions.

2.1 Market structure / scope

Question 11. To which extent do you agree with the following statements:

	1 (fully disagree)	2 (rather disagree)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather agree)	5 (fully agree)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
Consumers have enough mortgage credit providers to choose from in all Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

<p>There is sufficient competition among mortgage credit providers so that consumers are able to get competitive offers</p>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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Please justify your answers to question 11:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Please attach below any relevant study(ies)/evidence supporting your answers to question 11. **Please make sure you do not include any personal data in the file you upload if you want to remain anonymous.**

The maximum file size is 1 MB.

You can upload several files.

Only files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed

Question 12. Are you aware of barriers to the offer of and/or demand for cross-border mortgage loans that could be addressed in the MCD review?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 12:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 13. Depending on their business models, crowdfunding and peer-to-peer lending platforms may only be partly covered by the MCD rules.

Are you aware of any existing or likely challenges for consumer protection or financial stability arising from mortgage loans granted through crowdfunding and peer-to-peer lending platforms (including mortgages obtained by individuals from other individuals)?

	Yes	No	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
For consumer protection	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
For financial stability	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please explain your answers to question 13:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 14. Peer-to-peer and crowdfunding platforms are already active in EU markets to provide consumer credit to natural persons, and business loans. The [Regulation for European crowdfunding service providers for business \(ECSPR\)](#) allows platforms to apply for an EU passport based on a single set of rules. However, the Regulation does not apply if the project owner is a consumer.

To which extent do you agree that encouraging peer-to-peer service providers (e.g. clearer rules and applicability of the MCD to providers / aligned rules across the EU on mortgage issuance / cross-border provision of services) to intermediate between consumers in their capacity as borrowers and non-professional investors/consumers/businesses for issuing mortgage loans has a potential to:

	1 (fully disagree)	2 (rather disagree)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather agree)	5 (fully agree)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
Increase the choice of consumers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Increase competition between mortgage credit providers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Contribute to the integration of mortgage markets in the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please justify your answers to question 14:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 15. Some credit agreements are specifically excluded from the scope of the MCD (e.g. equity release credit agreements). The [MCD report on the review](#) highlighted that the current level of regulation of equity release schemes may be insufficient and may pose a risk in terms of consumer protection.

Are you aware of problems for consumer protection stemming from equity release schemes or other types of credit agreement that are specifically excluded from the scope of the MCD?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 15:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 16. In other cases, Member States have an option not to apply the MCD or certain of its provisions (e.g. to certain secured credit agreements; to “buy-to-let” credit agreements for immovable properties bought as an investment and not as a place to live).

Are you aware of specific problems stemming from areas where the MCD (or certain of its provisions) may not apply?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 16:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

2.2 Information to consumers / digitalisation

The MCD requires creditors to provide to consumers standard pre-contractual information through an European Standardised Information Sheet (ESIS) on paper or on durable medium. The MCD evaluation report concluded that consumers are sometimes overloaded with pre-contractual information contained in the ESIS that they may not read or understand.

Question 17. Do you consider that MCD rules on pre-contractual information ensure that the consumer receives appropriate and timely information to compare the credits available on the market, assess their implications and make an informed decision?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 17:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 18. In your view, what would facilitate consumers' understanding and comparison of the pre-contractual information, including the information received through digital means?

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

The energy performance certificate (EPC) must be included within the pre-contractual information provided by the creditor to the consumer. This requirement can support the significant efforts that the EU Member States must undertake to decarbonise their building stocks by 2050. It should make the consumer aware of the current status and potential for improvement of energy performance of a given building, together with an indication of the possible work packages to improve the building. When made available, a renovation passport should also be provided (with the full description of steps to achieve nZEB / ZEB level).

Firstly, the challenge of renovating residential buildings towards the highest energy performance levels is widely known (key issues: lack of financing and motivation of consumers, and residential buildings make up the highest percentage of the building stock). The inclusion of EPCs in the pre-contractual information could act as an inciting factor and encourage a number of consumers to renovate their home.

Secondly, the availability of EPCs is very low (less than 15 % of the whole building stock). The compliance level for providing an EPC when it is required is also low. The current proposal on the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) recognises the importance of EPCs and strengthens the provisions relating to EPCs as a way to increase their coverage across the national building stocks and proposes to establish national-level databases gathering EPC and other kinds of information related to buildings. Requiring the inclusion of EPCs within the pre-contractual information provided by the creditor can give the necessary push to increase their coverage.

Question 19. To which extent do you agree that, in addition to ESIS, the provision of a summary of simplified information on the key features of the mortgage credit offer could address information overload and help understanding and comparing offers (even on digital devices with small screens)?

- 1 - Fully disagree
- 2 - Rather disagree
- 3 - Neutral
- 4 - Rather agree
- 5 - Fully agree
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 19:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 20. If credit providers were required to provide a consumer with a summary of simplified information on the key features of the mortgage credit (in addition to the ESIS):

a) How would you rate the expected benefits to consumers?

- 1 - Negligible
- 2 - Low
- 3 - Medium
- 4 - Large
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answers to question 20 a):

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

b) What would be the total estimated one-off and recurring costs for credit providers (in monetary terms)?

	Costs
One-off costs	
Recurring costs	

Please explain your answers to question 20 b):

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 21. The [MCD evaluation study](#) has shown that consumers often do not have sufficient time to select the best offer of mortgage credit available in the market (e.g. because the consumer may only have a period of 7 days for reflection / withdrawal).

In your view, which of the following measures would be adequate to help improve the situation?

Please select as many answers as you like

- to increase the minimum reflection/withdrawal period from 7 days to 14 days
- to make a reflection period mandatory (thus excluding the possibility of a withdrawal period)
- to require that a certain minimum amount of time elapses between the provision of the ESIS/binding offer and the conclusion of the contract
- other

Please explain your answer to question 21:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 22. Are you aware of problems for consumers or creditors linked to mortgage advertising via specific channels (radio, TV, printed media, social media etc.)?

			Don't know -
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	Yes	No	No opinion - Not applicable
Radio	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
TV	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Printed media	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Social media	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please explain your answer(s) to question 22:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 23. Do you consider that the MCD advertising requirements should be adapted to the specific medium on which the advertising is displayed (e.g. radio, TV, social media etc.)?

	Yes	No	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
Radio	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
TV	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Printed media	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Social media	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please explain your answer(s) to question 23:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 24. The [MCD evaluation study](#) indicates that creditors are increasingly relying on robo-advisors (e.g. automated chats) to provide for instance some basic information to consumers.

Do you consider that the use of robo-advisors poses problems in terms of consumer protection?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 24, indicating possible solutions:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 25. To date, very few mortgage credit agreements are concluded fully digitally.

Can you describe the main difficulties/problems you experience in this area?

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 25.1 If available, please also provide practical examples/solutions to such problems that enable the digital conclusion of mortgage credit agreements:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

2.3 Tying and bundling

Under the MCD, the bundling practices are allowed but tying practices are prohibited (with few exceptions under Article 12(2)). Also, tying practices may be allowed when the creditor can demonstrate to its competent authority that the tied products or categories of product offered, on terms and conditions similar to each other, which are not made available separately, result in a clear benefit to the consumers taking due account of the availability and the prices of the relevant products offered on the market (Article 12(3)).

Question 26. Are you aware of existing problems related to tying or bundling practices?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 26:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 27. To what extent do you agree that the exceptions to the prohibition of tying practices are still relevant?

	1 (fully disagree)	2 (rather disagree)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather agree)	5 (fully agree)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
open or maintain a payment or a savings account, where the only purpose of such an account is to accumulate capital to repay the credit, to service the credit, to pool resources to obtain the credit, or to provide additional security for the creditor in the event of default;	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
purchase or keep an investment product or a private pension product, where such product which primarily offers the investor an income in retirement serves also to provide additional security for the creditor in the event of default or to accumulate capital to repay the credit, to service the credit or to pool resources to obtain the credit	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
conclude a separate credit agreement in conjunction with a shared-equity credit agreement to obtain the credit	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please explain your answers to question 27:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

2.4 Creditworthiness assessment

Credit providers are increasingly relying on automated decision-making systems where the consumer is subject to a credit decision based solely or partially on automated processing of his/her data. The [recently made artificial intelligence \(AI\)](#) proposal suggests that AI systems used to evaluate the credit score or creditworthiness of natural persons should be classified as high-risk as they may pose significant risks to the fundamental rights of persons. The credit institutions would be subject to requirements inter alia concerning data and data governance, documentation and record keeping, transparency, human oversight, robustness, accuracy and security.

However, the AI proposal does not propose specific rights for consumers. The [General Data Protection Regulation \(GDPR\)](#) provides the right for consumers to obtain human intervention to express his or her point of view and to contest the decision. Yet this only applies in case the decision is based **solely** on automated decision making, not if the decision, involving automated processing, is taken by a human, as is often the case in mortgage credit processes.

Question 28. Do you consider that the consumer should have specific targeted complementary rights and information in the creditworthiness assessment process where it involves the use of automated processing of personal data?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 28:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 29. Do you consider that the consumer ought to have the following specific rights in the case where the creditworthiness assessment involves the use of automated processing of personal data?

	Yes	No	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
To obtain from the creditor clear explanation of the assessment of the creditworthiness (e. g. logic and risks involved in the automated processing of personal data, as well as its significance and effects on the decision)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To obtain human intervention on the part of creditor to review the credit decision	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To contest the assessment of the creditworthiness and the decision	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
No specific protection is needed	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please explain your answer(s) to question 29:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 30. The MCD requires a creditworthiness assessment to be based only on information on the consumer's income and expenses and other financial and economic circumstances which is necessary, sufficient and p r o p o r t i o n a t e .

Do you consider that this requirement may not be sufficiently granular to assess the creditworthiness of consumers in all cases, in particular of consumers with "thin credit files" (i.e. consumers for whom not a lot of economic and financial data is available)?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 30:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 31. Do you consider that, in clearly defined cases (e.g. thin credit files), it should be possible to take other specific information/factors into account for the creditworthiness assessment?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 31, including the possible cases and possible other specific information/factors that should be allowed to be taken into account for the creditworthiness assessment:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 32. Do you consider it appropriate to set out some key indicators to be used for creditworthiness assessments (e.g. loan-to-value, debt-to-income ratios, loan maturity, length of time during which the interest is fixed)?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 32:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 33. The MCD requires Member States to provide non-discriminatory access for all creditors from all Member States to credit databases for assessing the creditworthiness of consumers.

Are you aware of any discrimination in accessing public and private databases/registers to assess the creditworthiness including for the cross-border provision of mortgages?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 33:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 34. The MCD evaluation study showed that creditors could access databases in other countries as long as they respect the principle of r e c i p r o c i t y .

In your view, does this affect the provision of cross border services?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 34:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 35. Is there scope for improving public and private credit registers /databases, in terms of their capacity to provide relevant information for creditworthiness assessments while protecting personal data?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 35:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

2.5 Early repayment

The MCD has granted consumers the right to early repayment. This right makes it easier for consumers to switch to another provider, which is important to foster competition. The MCD evaluation report has, however, indicated that only a minority of consumers has exercised the right of early repayment since the MCD entered into force. This seems to be in particular due to a lack of consumer awareness, their inability to assess how much they could save, the possible conditions attached to early repayment and the possible amount of compensation to be paid.

Question 36. Which are in your view the main obstacles for the consumers to exercise the right of early repayment?

	1 (not important)	2 (slightly important)	3 (neutral)	4 (rather important)	5 (very important)	Don't know - No opinion - Not applicable
lack of consumer awareness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
inability to assess how much they could save	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
unclear conditions attached to early repayment	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
too high amount of compensation to be paid	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please explain your answers to question 36:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 37. Do you consider that further measures should be taken to further facilitate the early repayment of mortgage credit?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Question 38. The credit providers may be entitled to fair and objective compensation, where justified, for possible costs directly linked to the early repayment but shall not impose a sanction on the consumer. The compensation shall not exceed the financial loss of the creditor.

Do you consider that the MCD leaves too much discretion for the calculation of compensation to the possible detriment of consumers?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 38:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 39. The MCD report on the review suggested that there is scope to increase the level of mortgage switching by consumers, which could potentially unlock substantial benefits for consumers while increasing competition and innovation in the market.

Do you have any further suggestions to foster competition in the market and further facilitate the switching of providers?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 39:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

2.6 Foreign currency loans

Question 40. Do you agree that the MCD has been effective in protecting consumers from exchange rate risks posed by foreign currency loans?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 40:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 41. As a result of the MCD rules foreign currency loans, lenders may have significantly reduced the offer of such loans or stopped offering foreign currency loans. This situation could lead to problems in specific cases where the risks of foreign currency loans are limited e.g. for some cross-border workers.

Are you aware of specific cases where the MCD provisions on foreign currency loans may have had unintended or undesirable consequences?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 41:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

2.7 Mortgage lending by non-credit institutions

The MCD also applies to credit granted by non-credit institutions (which means creditors that are not a credit institution in the sense the [Capital Requirements Regulation 575/2013](#)). The Commission MCD report on the review highlights that the share of mortgages granted by non-credit institutions generally remains limited in the EU. However, in a few Member States, their market share seems non-negligible.

On the basis of Article 35 of the MCD, non-credit institutions need to be subject to an adequate admission process, including entering the non-credit institution in a register and arrangements for supervision by a competent authority. In its [2017 report, the ECB](#) suggested that the growing role of non-credit institutions in the mortgage market poses some challenges in terms of financial stability. The ECB report explained that the growing market share of non-bank providers may limit the effectiveness of some macro-prudential measures that apply only to banks.

Question 42. Do you consider that further regulation of non-credit institutions providing mortgage loans would be necessary?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 42:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 43. The MCD does not provide a passport for non-credit institutions. Do you believe that a passport for non-credit institutions providing mortgage loans should be introduced in order to further the single market for mortgages?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 43:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 44. Do you see any potential risks stemming from the introduction of a passport for the non-credit institutions?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 44:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

2.8 Credit intermediaries

Question 45. One of the main changes brought about by the MCD was to create an EU passport for credit intermediaries. This enables credit intermediaries to offer their services in other Member States, while consumers benefit from easier access to mortgages from other Member States. However, the MCD report on the review indicated that only few credit intermediaries offer their services cross-border.

Are you aware of problems for credit intermediaries to exercise their activity in another Member State?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 45, specifying what the issues are related to (e.g. to the application of the MCD provisions) and how those issues could be overcome to foster cross-border provision of intermediation services:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

2.9 Arrears and foreclosure

Question 46. Article 28 of the MCD (arrears and foreclosure) requires Member States to adopt measures to encourage creditors to exercise reasonable forbearance before foreclosure proceedings are initiated but leaves flexibility for Member States as to the measures to protect consumers experiencing financial difficulties.

Do you believe that the MCD's provisions on arrears and foreclosure have been effective in terms of reducing the risk of foreclosure?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 46:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 47. The [Directive on credit servicers, credit purchasers and the recovery of collateral](#) will strengthen Article 28 of the MCD clarifying the forbearance obligations and introducing reinforced information duties on credit purchasers and servicers. Do you consider that further measures would be required to protect consumers falling in arrears?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Question 48. The MCD does not include specific additional rules to protect consumers who backed their mortgage loans by their first residency.

Do you consider that a specific protection for such cases would be warranted?

-

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 48:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 49. During the COVID-19 pandemic, Member States and industry put in place a broad range of differing relief measures in particular payment moratoria. The MCD does not provide specific rules for such exceptional situations .

Do you consider that any lessons need to be drawn from the COVID experience and specific measures should be provided for in the MCD?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 49:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

2.10 Green mortgages

Some mortgage providers already offer “green mortgages” (under possible preferential terms and conditions) for instance to improve the energy efficiency of a building or to acquire highly energy efficient property. Green mortgages are an important possible avenue of development for an inclusive sustainable finance framework, as acknowledged in the [strategy for financing the transition to a sustainable economy](#).

Question 50. Is there a need to create an EU-wide definition of green mortgages?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 50:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Buildings consume 40% of primary energy in the EU and are responsible for about 36% of energy-related CO2 emissions, it is therefore crucial to decarbonise buildings to reach the EU's climate neutrality goals by 2050. As existing buildings, and specifically residential buildings, make up a significant majority of the building stock, mortgage lenders have a key role to play to leverage private financing towards energy renovation and achieve a highly energy efficiency building stock.

Energy efficiency mortgages must ensure access to mortgages offered at terms and conditions that are more favourable both for consumers and the climate and energy transition. For example, offering discounted interest rates to consumers for taking energy efficiency mortgages makes sense. Indeed, consumers are left with a higher disposable income due to lower energy bills and lower maintenance costs and thereby are at a lower risk of default. In addition, the amount of energy savings matters. Mortgages that support deep renovation and deliver high energy savings lead to an even lower default risk, and should therefore be offered at even more preferable conditions. Credit institutions, on the other hand, have a lower credit risk due to lower loan-to-value ratio (the property has increased in value while the consumer is at a lower default risk).

Furthermore, we must guarantee that green mortgages do not create lock-in effects in relation to the energy renovation of buildings. As consumers are likely to renovate their newly acquired home at the point of purchase, green mortgages offered at (more) advantageous conditions should not encourage the achievement of low energy savings. Considering that renovations can be costly and time-consuming to organise for consumers, it is likely that the homes are not going to undergo another renovation for several decades and this would create a lock-in effect and undermine our climate objectives.

Question 51. What would be the benefits/advantages for consumers and/or lenders of an EU-wide definition of green mortgages?

Please select as many answers as you like

- to ensure common requirements and possible incentives
- to ensure high level of confidence into the greenness of the mortgages
- to facilitate securitisation and refinancing of mortgages through green bond issuances
- to facilitate disclosure obligations under [Taxonomy Regulation](#)
- other

Question 51.1 Please specify to what other benefit(s)/advantage(s) you refer in your answer to question 51:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

As mentioned in our reply above, green mortgages that encourage high energy savings (deep renovation is preferred) and avoid creating a lock-in effect will benefit consumers in the long-run (lower energy bills, lower default risk and easier repayment), will benefit the creditors (higher credit quality, higher asset value of homes backed by green mortgages and thereby a greener portfolio) and will benefit the EU in whole by supporting the decarbonisation of the EU building stock.

In addition, green mortgages should help consumers anticipate regulatory requirements. For example, if minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) are designed to renovate all F and G buildings by 2030, green mortgages should factor in such calendar and fast track it, but also look beyond and advise their clients on what is needed to bring the buildings to the standards that will prevail after the first deadline.

Please explain your answer to question 51:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Question 52. Do you consider that a possible common definition of green mortgage should be based on the EU taxonomy criteria (construction of a new building or acquisition or renovation of an existing one)?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 52:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

It would make sense to link green mortgages to an already established EU framework on sustainable finance. It is necessary to have a coherent legislative framework if we are to achieve our climate targets.

However, there is an important issue with the current threshold set within the EU Taxonomy Criteria, namely that the building renovation complies with the applicable requirements for major renovations or that it leads to a reduction of primary energy demand of at least 30 %. These criteria for building renovation are not aligned with what is needed to reach our climate ambition in the building sector and risk creating a lock-in effect and therefore, the criteria should be revised upwards soon to align with a higher climate ambition.

This point has been partially addressed in the proposals for the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive,

where deep renovation needs to meet nZEB or ZEB standards. However, the biggest challenge, on which green mortgages should have a role, is on the roll-out of deep / staged deep renovation in the sector and this requires raising substantially the level of ambition linked to renovation, under the taxonomy.

Question 53. In your view, which measures could be considered to encourage the uptake of green mortgages?

Please select as many answers as you like

- obligation for credit providers to inform the consumer if such product can be provided
- ensure that mortgage credit providers and/or consumers taking a mortgage obtain an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) for the residential property that the consumer will acquire using the mortgage loan
- create a label for green mortgages offered at preferential terms and conditions
- other

Please explain your answer to question 53:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Likely challenges that hinder the uptake of green mortgages are the consumer's lack of awareness of the existence of green mortgages and the cost of carrying out a renovation. By requiring mortgage lenders to inform consumers of the existence of green mortgages (which should be at more preferential terms and conditions) and at the same time including the energy performance certificate (EPC) within the pre-contractual information could incite consumers to renovate their home.

Also, very importantly, as long as there is no regulatory trajectory installed for all buildings in the form of Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS), consumers do not have the possibility to analyse a green mortgage offer in light of such forthcoming regulatory framework (nor the ability to evaluate for which type of works such green mortgage should be calibrated). Furthermore, in absence of MEPS, lenders do not have the ability to benchmark a property in light of current and future requirements. From this perspective, the deployment of MEPS will tangibly boost the green mortgage demand (and relevant offers).

In addition, mortgage lenders should also offer green mortgages at even better preferential terms and conditions if the property undergoes a deep renovation with a higher energy performance improvement. These green mortgages will have a bigger impact on the decarbonisation of the residential stock.

Question 54. Do you consider that the knowledge and competence requirements for the staff of creditors and credit intermediaries should specifically cover knowledge on green mortgages?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 54:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

The staff of creditors and credit intermediaries should hold an understanding of the impact of rising energy costs (and higher prices for CO2 emissions) to households as well as the impact of renovating a property. They should also have basic knowledge about how Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) and Building Renovation Passports are being elaborated.

They should inform consumers that taking a green mortgage and improving the energy performance of their home would have an impact on their energy bill and thereby facilitate the repayment of their mortgage, as well as increase the value of the house.

Low-income and vulnerable households would also be positively affected because their energy bill usually makes up a higher percentage of their income.

2.11 Other

Question 55. Are there any other issues that have not been raised in this questionnaire that you think would be relevant for the MCD revision?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not applicable

Please explain your answer to question 55:

5000 character(s) maximum

including spaces and line breaks, i.e. stricter than the MS Word characters counting method.

Additional information

Should you wish to provide additional information (e.g. a position paper, report) or raise specific points not covered by the questionnaire, you can

upload your additional document(s) below. **Please make sure you do not include any personal data in the file you upload if you want to remain anonymous.**

The maximum file size is 1 MB.

You can upload several files.

Only files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed

Useful links

[More on this consultation \(https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/finance-consultations-2021-mortgage-credit-review_en\)](https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/finance-consultations-2021-mortgage-credit-review_en)

[Consultation document \(https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/2021-mortgage-credit-review-consultation-document_en\)](https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/2021-mortgage-credit-review-consultation-document_en)

[More on mortgage credit \(https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/banking-and-finance/consumer-finance-and-payments/retail-financial-services/credit/mortgage-credit_en\)](https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/banking-and-finance/consumer-finance-and-payments/retail-financial-services/credit/mortgage-credit_en)

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