

# Financing Energy Efficiency by Cohesion Policy

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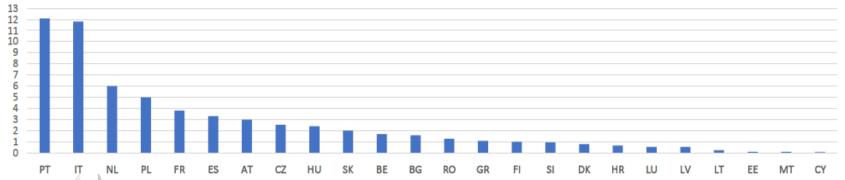
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#### EE investment needs

- Investment gap of EUR 185bn per year in EE at the EU level (EC Study)
- 27 NECP identifies investment needs of circa EUR 62bn per annum (MS used non comparable methodologies)
- Gap in residential sector (EUR 115bn), in business sector (EUR 75bn)







#### EE investment needs in Hungary

- Hungary's economy is relatively energy intensive, with both primary and final energy consumption levels well above the EU average.
- Primary energy consumption (23,3 Mtoe) is below the 2020 national target (24,1 Mtoe),
- Final energy consumption (17,3 Mtoe) is still above the 2020 national target (14,4 Mtoe).



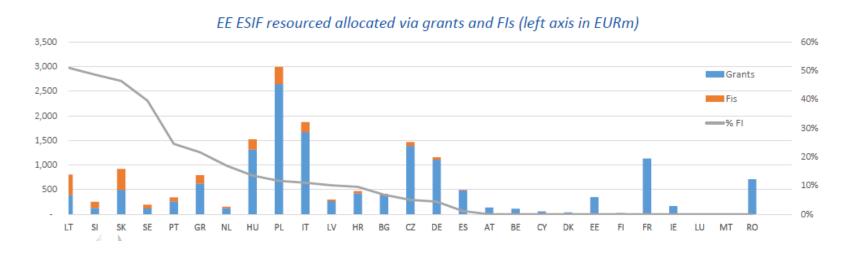
#### EE investment needs in Hungary

- There is a significant need for Hungary to reduce its energy consumption, in particular in buildings
- 90% of the building stock require renovation,
- more than 25% of the population live in houses with poor conditions (damp walls, leaking roofs).
- NECP estimates needs of EUR 60bn for the period 2016 to 2040



# ESIF and EE (2014-2020)

- ESIF have played a crucial role
- EUR 17.6bn were allocated to support EE investments





## ESIF and EE (2014-2020) in Hungary

- EUR 1.5bn of ESIF allocated to EE as Hungary relies heavily on EU support
- Grants and Financial Instruments (FI)
- EEEOP (Environment and Energy Efficincy OP)
  - o OP EU financing 3,7 bln EUR
  - Energy PA 920 mil EUR
  - o Contracts: 616 mil EUR
  - 069%



## ESIF and EE (2014-2020) in Hungary

- EUR 1.5bn of ESIF allocated to EE as Hungary relies heavily on EU support
- In 2014 2020, the allocation to EE FIs is EUR 204m
- Several FIs are being implemented in Hungary including for EE (some FIs combination also grant support).
- These schemes are implemented as separate but coordinated operations between the Hungarian Development Bank (MFB) and the respective Managing Authorities



#### EE in 2021 - 2027

- Country report for HU: 2019 European Semester (Annex D)
- Promote energy efficiency measures
- Reduce energy consumption levels in the housing sector through renovation of multi-apartment buildings, with priority for the modernisation of residential blocs and focus on the energy poor;
- Improve energy efficiency in public buildings;
- Reduce energy consumption in businesses by improving energy efficiency in SMEs, including their premises, installations and processes;
- Improve energy efficiency of district heating networks



## **Enabling Conditions 2021-2027**

- Strategic policy framework to support energy efficiency renovation of residential and non-residential buildings
  - National Building Renovation Strategy 2021–2030
  - EU Directive Nr. 2018/844/EU amending directive on the energy performance of buildings and directive on energy efficiency
- Governance of the energy sector and Effective promotion of the use of renewable energy across sectors and across the EU



#### FI in 2021-2027

- Hungary has been accumulating experience in implementing Fls, with a preference in combining Fls with grants as separate but coordinated operations.
- The regulation will provide a framework to achieve such combinations in a more structured way. Under a single operation, the grant component could reach up to 40% of the financing.
- Technical assistance and advisory are key to ensure an effective use of resources and to support the preparation/deployment of EE projects.
- TA: ensure that stakeholders take advantage of the opportunities provided by the new regulation, and implement innovative financial solutions

# Thank you



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