

EU policies on energy efficiency finance and energy efficiency dimension of the EU Recovery

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Policy context – the European Green Deal

GREEN PROJECTS

CLIMATE PACT AND New climate target: -55% **CLIMATE LAW** INVESTING IN SMARTER, PROMOTING **CLEAN ENERGY MORE SUSTAINABLE** TRANSPORT **STRIVING PROTECTING FOR GREENER** NATURE **INDUSTRY** The European **Green Deal** FROM FARM ELIMINATING TO FORK POLLUTION **ENSURING A JUST** TRANSITION FOR ALL **LEADING THE GREEN CHANGE GLOBALLY FINANCING** MAKING HOMES ENERGY

EFFICIENT



Energy efficiency related initiatives in the European Green Deal

Initiatives	Indicative timeframe
New 2030 Climate Targets plan – 55% GHG emissions cut by 2030	Inter-institutional negotiations undergoing – Commission Communication adopted on comprehensive plan on 17/09/20
Renovation Wave aim to at least double building renovation rate in EU	October 2020. Strategic communication including action plan and SWD on EU Financing sources.
Renewed Sustainable Finance Strategy	Early 2021
Energy Efficiency First Principle Guidance	Early 2021
Revision of Energy Efficiency Directive	June 2021
Revision of Energy Performance of Building Directive	End of 2021



EU Recovery package and Next MFF 2021 -2027. A unique opportunity to scale-up investments in energy efficiency

Additional resources

- Out of the total 1.8 billion euro (NGEU + MFF 2021-2027), 30% of these resources, around 550 billion euro, earmarked to deliver the climate goals of the European Green Deal.
- Energy efficiency plays a key role in clean energy transition.
- The resources dedicated to climate action have more than doubled compared with the period 2014-2020.

Multiple benefits

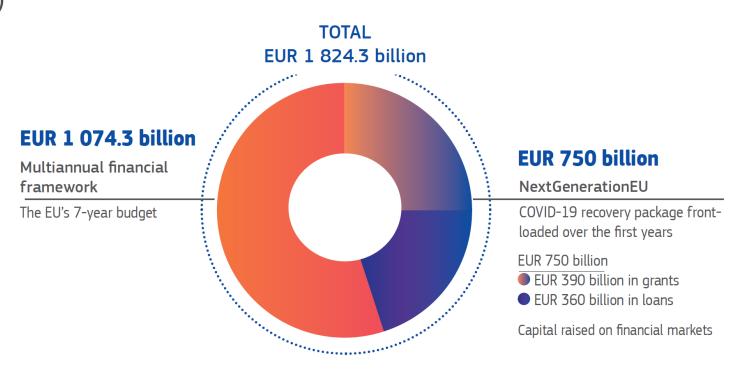
- Creates local jobs, stimulates local investments, and supports SMEs (who count for 95% of the construction sector in 2018).
- Strong energy efficiency policies can contribute between 0.25 and 1.1% to GDP growth.
- In industry generate productivity and operational benefits up to 2.5 times the value of energy savings.
- Social and affordable housing is a beneficial countercyclical intervention.



Financing sources - key European funds:

OVERALL BUDGET 2021-2027

- RRF
- Cohesion Funds (plus REACT-EU)
- InvestEU
- JTM
- Horizon Europe (R&I)
- LIFE
- CEF
- Modernisation Fund,
- Innovation Fund





Member States have a critical role to play in the Recovery and Resilience Facility

- The bulk of the Recovery package (NGEU) will be managed by member states through the Recovery and Renovation Facility (RRF).
- The measures identified to be financed under the RRF should have a lasting, positive impact on the economy and society, address the challenges identified in the context of the European Semester, facilitate the **green and digital transitions** and strengthening the growth potential, job creation and economic and social resilience of the Member State.
- The national Recovery and Resilience Plans (RRPs) has also to support the objectives set out in the NECPs (National Energy and Climate Plans).
- The Renovation of buildings is one of the seven flagship recovery areas identified (Renovate) by the Commission. Member States are strongly encouraged to include the flagship recovery areas in their RRPs.
- Formal submission of the RRPs for assessment as from 1st January 2021 till 30th of April 2021.
- Submission of the preliminary draft RRPs as from 15th of October 2020.



Examples of projects/initiatives for energy efficiency that could be developed in the framework of the Recovery and Resilience Facility

Targeting Renovation wave of residential buildings, social and affordable housing, private or public buildings (with a focus on schools and hospitals)

1. <u>Blending facilities</u> for private building renovations by combining grants, technical assistance and loans.

3. <u>Development of a</u>
<u>network of One-Stop-Shops</u> for building renovations

4. Energy Efficiency schemes for public buildings (Energy performance contracts)

2. Project Development Assistance
Facilities at National or Regional Level to
address the key market barriers and
accelerate the scale-up of investments in
building renovation (ELENA model)

5. Energy Efficiency schemes for residential buildings



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Targeting Decarbonisation of industry and SMEs, heating and cooling systems, investments supporting innovation, competitiveness of their value chains and reform programmes.

1. Investments to encourage industries (not SMES) to implement energy efficiency measures identified by energy audits

3. Investment support for modernization of existing and development of new modern low-temperature district heating and cooling systems.

2. Investments to encourage SMEs to carry out energy audits and to implement results.



Thank you for your attention



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