



Delivering on the European  
Green Deal and Fit for 55

# EU Policies to support Energy Efficiency

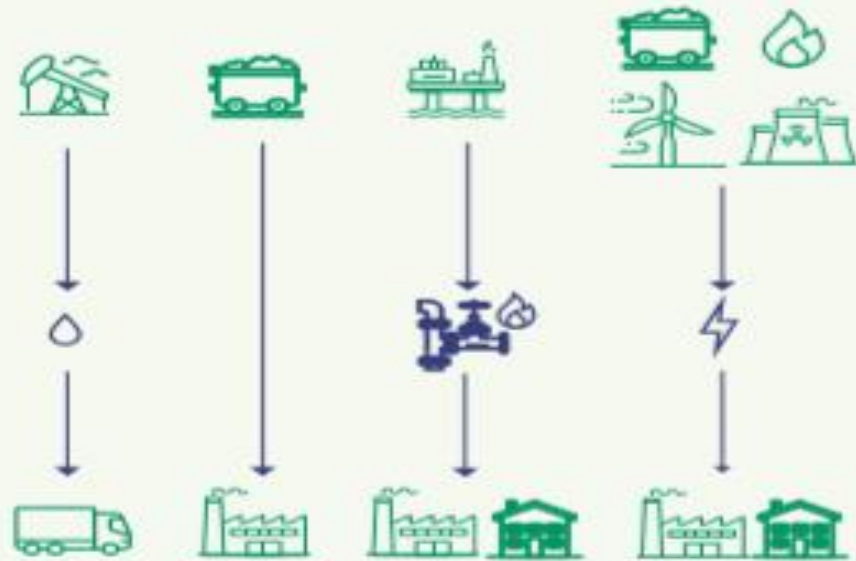
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# Why energy efficiency?

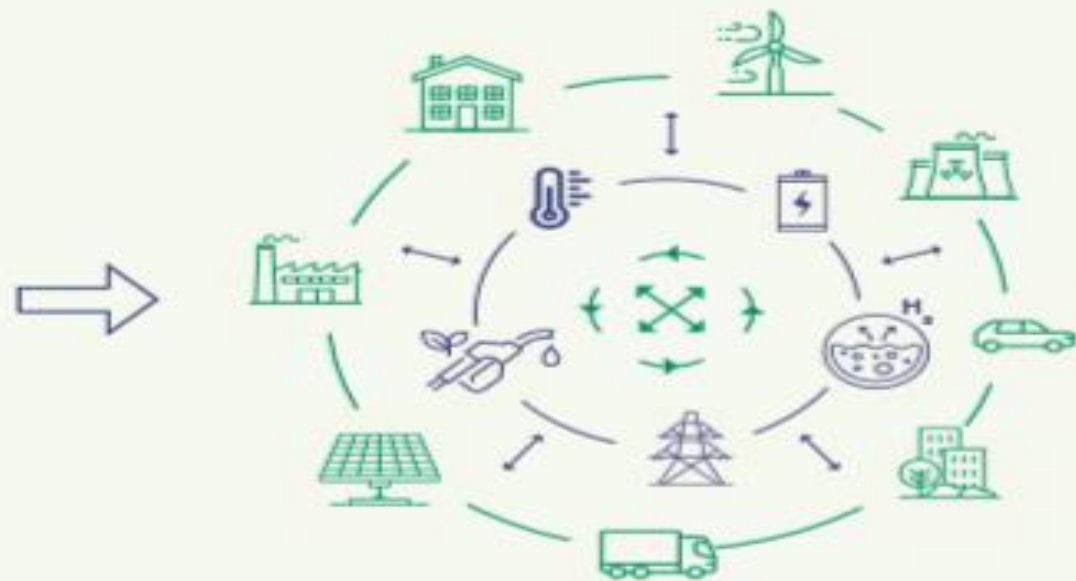
- Allowing our service and business sectors to **achieve growth with less energy**
- Keeping our economy in the front line **of innovative green products and services**
- Creating (green) **jobs and growth**
- Alleviating **energy poverty**
- **Improving working and living conditions** in buildings across Europe
- Increase **energy security**

# The energy system integration strategy

**The energy system today :** linear and wasteful flows of energy, in one direction only



**Future EU integrated energy system :** energy flows between users and producers, reducing wasted resources and money

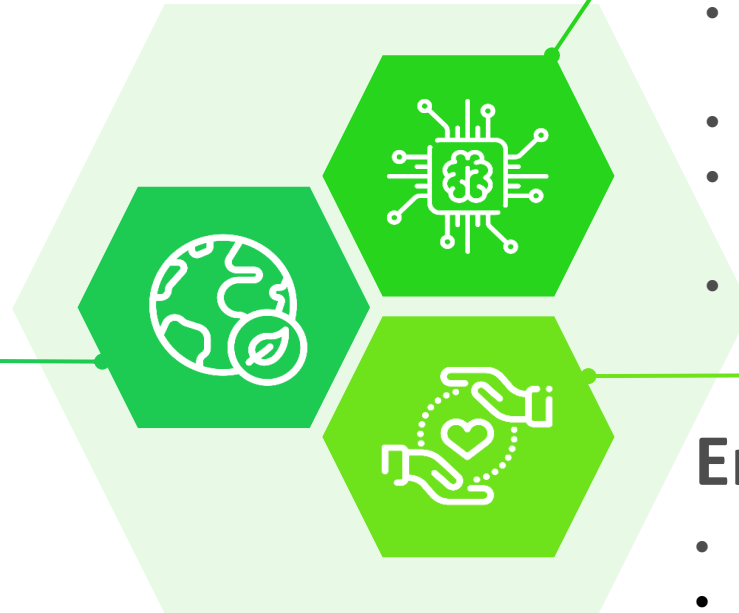


**Energy System Integration (ESI)** is the integrated planning and operation of the energy system 'as a whole', across multiple carriers, infrastructures and consumption sectors

# The Renovation Wave

## Heating and cooling

- efficient and low-CO2 tech
- target for renewable energy supply
- minimum threshold of renewable energy



## Public buildings

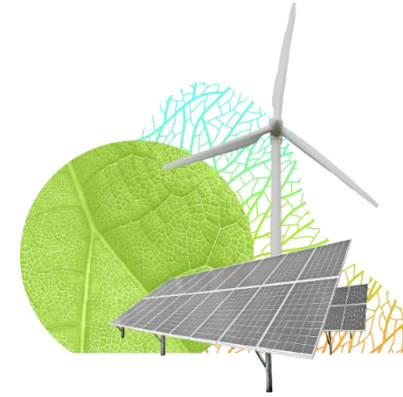
- renovation requirements
- minimum energy performance standards + milestones for 2030, 2040 and 2050
- guidance on Energy Efficiency First principle
- public procurement (life-cycle and climate resilience)
- Recovery and Resilience Facility and Multi-Annual Financial Framework Funds

## Energy poverty

- a recommendation on energy poverty
- long-term renovation strategies: developing effective strategies to combat energy poverty through renovation
- mandatory minimum energy performance standards
- one-stop shops, standardised solutions (financing, technology)
- Affordable Housing Initiative

# Revising the Energy Efficiency Directive

- Indicative Member State contributions to the EU-level energy efficiency target
- Reinforcement of the Energy Efficiency First Principle
- Measures to alleviate energy poverty and boost consumer empowerment



**17.0-17.4%**

Current energy efficiency savings for primary and final energy consumption (in 2019)

**32.5%**

Current EU 2030 non-binding target (relative to 2007 projections)

**36-39%**

New EU 2030 binding target for final and primary energy consumption

# EPBD revision: focus areas

## ***Renovation***

- Minimum Energy Performance Standards
- Energy Performance Certificates
- National Building Renovation Plans and renovation passports for individual buildings

## ***Decarbonisation***

- Introduction of zero-emission buildings as new standard for new buildings
- Consideration of whole life cycle carbon
- Phasing out incentives for fossil fuels and new legal basis for national bans

## ***Financing***

- Sustainable finance and energy poverty alleviation
- Deep renovation standard
- Renovation passports for individual buildings

## ***Modernisation & system integration***

- Infrastructure for sustainable mobility
- Smart Readiness Indicator
- Indoor air quality: ventilation and other technical building systems



# Main provisions on new buildings

- From nearly zero energy to **zero emission buildings**
- The **life-cycle Global Warming Potential (GWP)** of new buildings will have to be calculated as of 2030
- Strengthened requirements for **recharging of e-vehicles**, and mandatory **bicycle parking** in new buildings



# Main provisions on existing buildings

- **Minimum Energy Performance Standards:**
- **National Building Renovation Plans** (replacing the long-term renovation strategies)
- Definition of “**deep renovation**”
- Strengthened requirements **for recharging of e-vehicles** in case of major renovation
- Stronger provisions on the (right to renovate) **removal of obstacles and barriers to renovation**
- Member States must **not subsidise fossil-fuel boilers** as of 2027



# RE-Power-EU

*Two communications ( COM (2022) 138 final and COM(2022) 108 final)*

*Addressing the emergency: of high energy prices hurting the economy ,*

**European Union funds** are also available at various levels to financially support the implementation of energy efficiency projects. Examples:

- The **European Regional Development Fund** and the **Cohesion Fund**: significant resources to PO2, incl. energy efficiency (ERDF allocations to PO2 € 64.560,3 bn, we are estimating 15-20% will go to energy efficiency).
- **Recovery and Resilience Facility**: 37% climate target. Green measures =roughly EUR 190-200bn (approx. 40% of the total financial envelope of the national plans (grants + loans)). Around **EUR 50-55 billion** overall (around 10-11% of total envelope of the national plans) for energy efficiency
- Other funds: **INVEST EU, JTM, Modernisation Fund, LIFE programme**



Thank you