## **Implementing the EED: Finding The Finance**

A Presentation to the:

#### **Informal Meeting of Energy Ministers**

Dublin Castle 24<sup>th</sup> April 2013



Uachtaránacht na hÉireann ar Chomhairle an Aontais Eorpaigh Irish Presidency of the Council of the European Union eu2013.ie

Adrian Joyce Secretary General



## **Context & Opportunity**

### Stability, Jobs and Growth

Irish Presidency Focus as Response to Economic and Financial Crisis

## **European Commission Roadmaps**

Energy Roadmap 2050, Low-Carbon Economy 2050, Resource Efficiency 2050

### **Energy Efficiency Directive**

A Directive for Growth and Jobs! Most Advanced Regional Legislation in the World





## **EU Energy Use Characteristics**

### EU Relies on Energy Imports

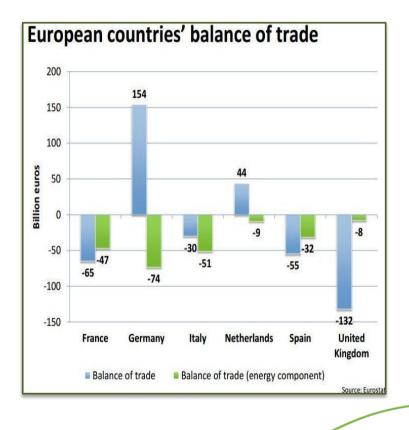
25 of 27 Member States are Net Energy Importers Source: IEA

### Negative Effect on Trade Balances

€450 billion Spent on Energy Imports in 2011 Source: Eurostat

#### **Energy Efficiency - Untapped**

Avoided Energy Use is the Cheapest "Source" of Energy and it Increases Energy Independence





## **EU Buildings Sector**

## Scale of the Opportunity

210 Million Buildings; Area of Occupied Space Equivalent to Size of Belgium; 90% Still Used in 2050

#### **Impact on Energy Use**

40% of EU Primary Energy Use 36% of Energy-Related CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions

### **Technologies Exist Today**

Reduction of 80% in Energy Use is Possible With Current Technologies and Processes





## **Multiple Benefits of EE Renovation**

#### Public Finances: €39bn per year

Boost to Public Finances in 2020 Rising to €78bn per year by 2030

#### **New Direct Net Jobs: 1.1 million**

Local, Permanent Jobs in Construction; This Leads to over 2 million Total New Jobs

#### Boost to EU GDP: 0.7% per year

Estimate Increase in Construction Output is in the Range €670 to €830bn per year (from 2020)





## **Releasing the Potential**

## **Binding EE Target for 2030**

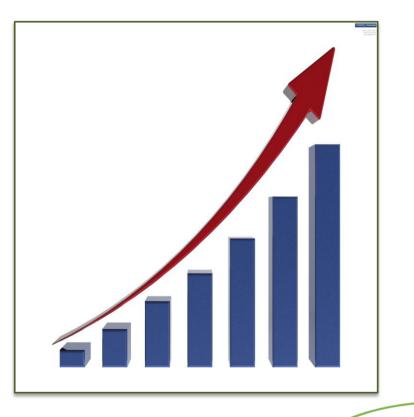
Provides Policy Predictability and Investor Confidence; Construction Sector Needs Certainty

## **Building Sector Contribution**

Achievable Target: 36% Reduction in Energy Demand in 2030 as Compared to 2005

#### **Innovative Financing Models**

Banking and Pensions Sectors; Energy Performance Contracting; EU Structural Funds





# Implementing the EED

#### **Governments as Exemplars**

Renovation of Central Government Buildings Assistance to Local and Regional Authorities

#### **Long-Term Strategies**

Inventory of Existing Building Stock; Quantification of Potential; Calculation of Multiple Benefits

## **National Energy Efficiency Funds**

Arising From Energy Suppliers Obligation Schemes Address Worst Performing Buildings First





## **Renovate Europe – Towards a Solution**

### **An Achievable Vision**

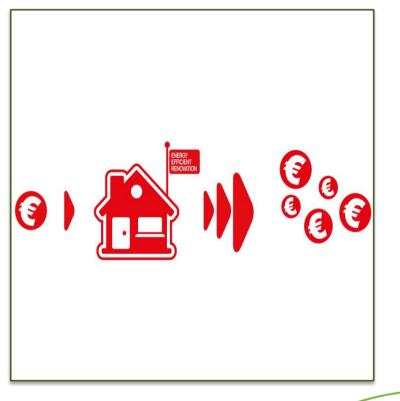
80% Reduction in Energy Demand of Existing Buildings by 2050; Supported by European Parliament

#### Pathway to 80%

Requires Coherent Long-Term Planning; High Level of Investment; High Level of Continuous Returns

#### **Measurement and Verification**

e.g. KfW Scheme in Germany €5 Return on Every €1 Invested; Good Ex-Ante Conditions





## **Final Recommendations**

### **Ambitious 2030 Policy**

Binding Targets Work – Energy Efficiency Delivers Business Ready for the Challenge

#### **Remove Structural Barriers**

Rent Regulation; Public Accounting Rules; Subsidies for Fossil Fuels; Risk Management for Investors

### **Ambitious EE Renovation Schemes**

Now is the Best Moment; Construction Industry Has the Capacity; Medium and Long-Term Schemes Only







### Energy Efficiency is a MUST-DO Option

Avoiding dangerous climate change is impossible – dangerous climate change is already here. The question is, can we avoid **catastrophic** climate change?

David King, UK Chief Scientist, 2007



## **Thank You for Your Attention!**

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