Implementing the EED: Finding The Finance

A Presentation to the:

Informal Meeting of Energy Ministers

Dublin Castle 24th 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

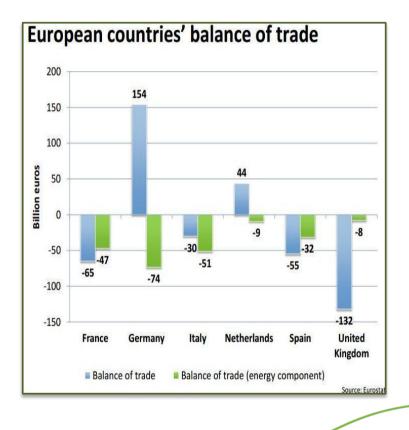
25 of 27 Member States are Net Energy Importers Source: IEA

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 CO₂ 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

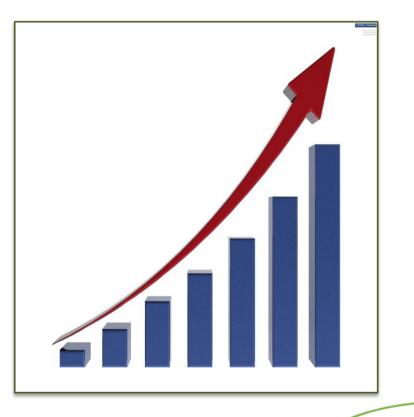
Provides Policy Predictability and Investor Confidence; Construction Sector Needs Certainty

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

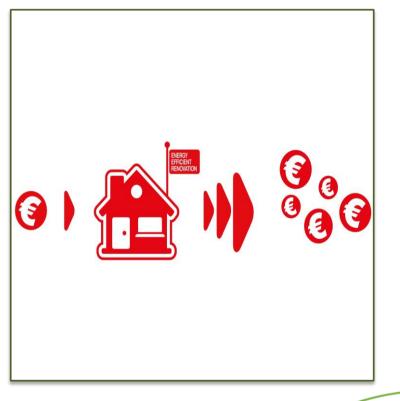
80% Reduction in Energy Demand of Existing Buildings by 2050; Supported by European Parliament

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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