



Tavolo tecnico ABI e Progetto GreenRoad

Aggiornamento politiche europee di efficienza energetica

Direttiva sull'efficienza energetica (UE) 2023/1791

Direttiva sulla performance energetica degli edifici (accordo politico 7/12/23)

Coalizione Europea per il finanziamento all'efficienza energetica

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Energy Efficiency Directive 2023/1791

The Energy Efficiency Directive recast

- **Adoption** of the final text on 13 September 2023
- **Publication** in the Official Journal on 20 September 2023:

Directive (EU) 2023/1791

- **Entry into force** on 10 October 2023
- Transposition period of 2 years

Article 4 EED: EU ambition & targets

2030
baseline
(REF2020)

↓
11.7%
Decrease
in energy
consumption

2030 real
consumption

An indicative
PEC target of
992,5 Mtoe

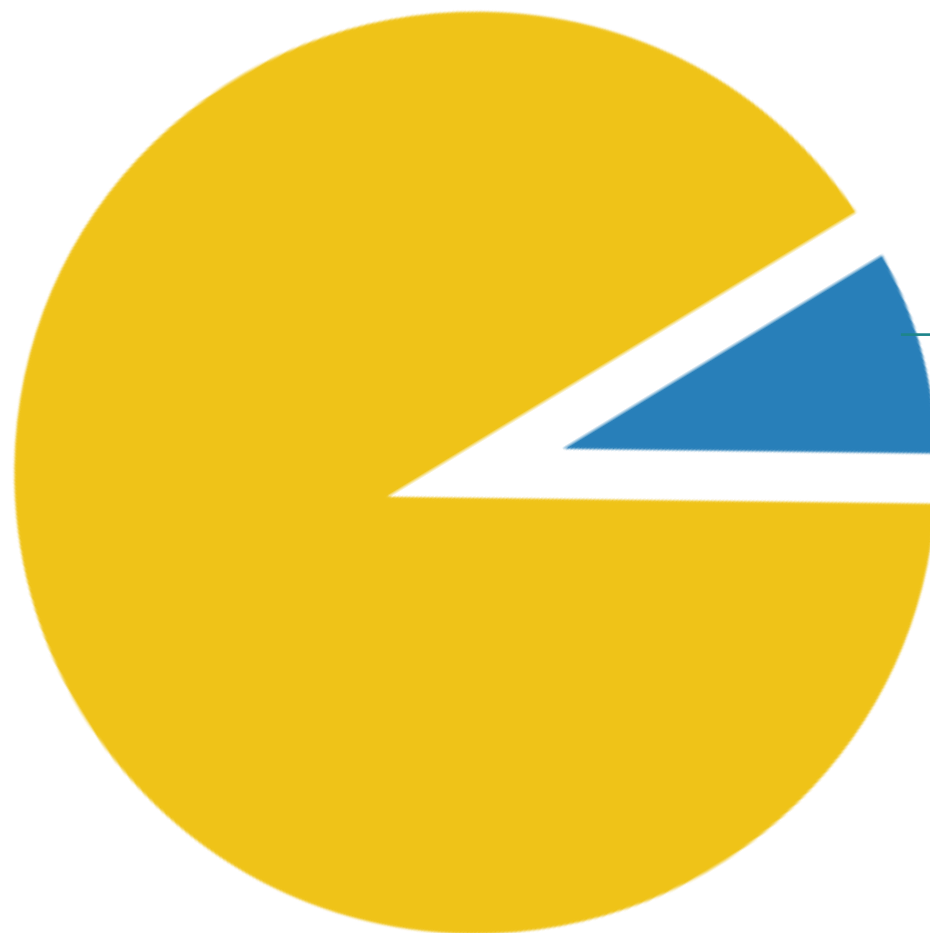
A binding FEC
target of 763
Mtoe

Member States shall set indicative national targets

An “ambition gap” mechanism will ensure that the national targets sum up to the EU targets

Article 8 EED: Energy savings obligation

Stepwise increase
in annual cumulative
energy savings
obligation in end use:
1.3% as of 2024
1.5% as of 2026
1.9% as of 2028



**Just transition
sub-target:**

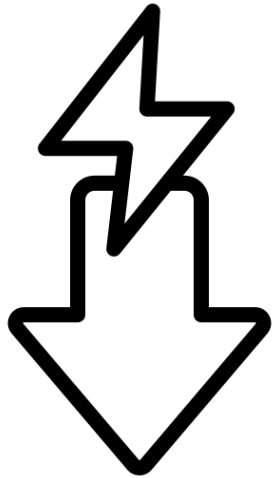
Achieve share of the
total amount of energy
savings among
vulnerable customers
and energy poor

**Member
States to
define**

Savings coming from direct fossil fuel combustion progressively excluded

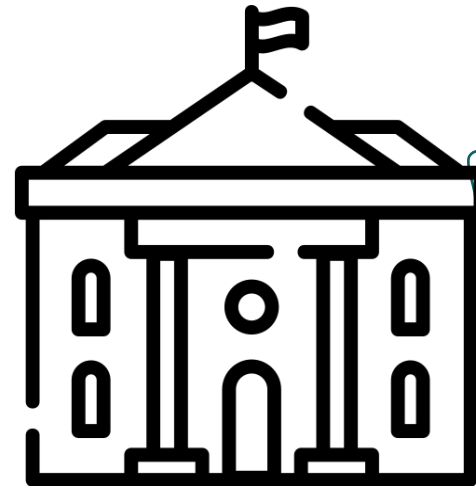
Articles 5 – 7 EED: Exemplary role of public sector

Reduce total
final energy consumption
of all public bodies



1.9% each year

Renovate
heated / cooled buildings
owned by public bodies



3% each year

NZEB

Zero-emission

Purchase

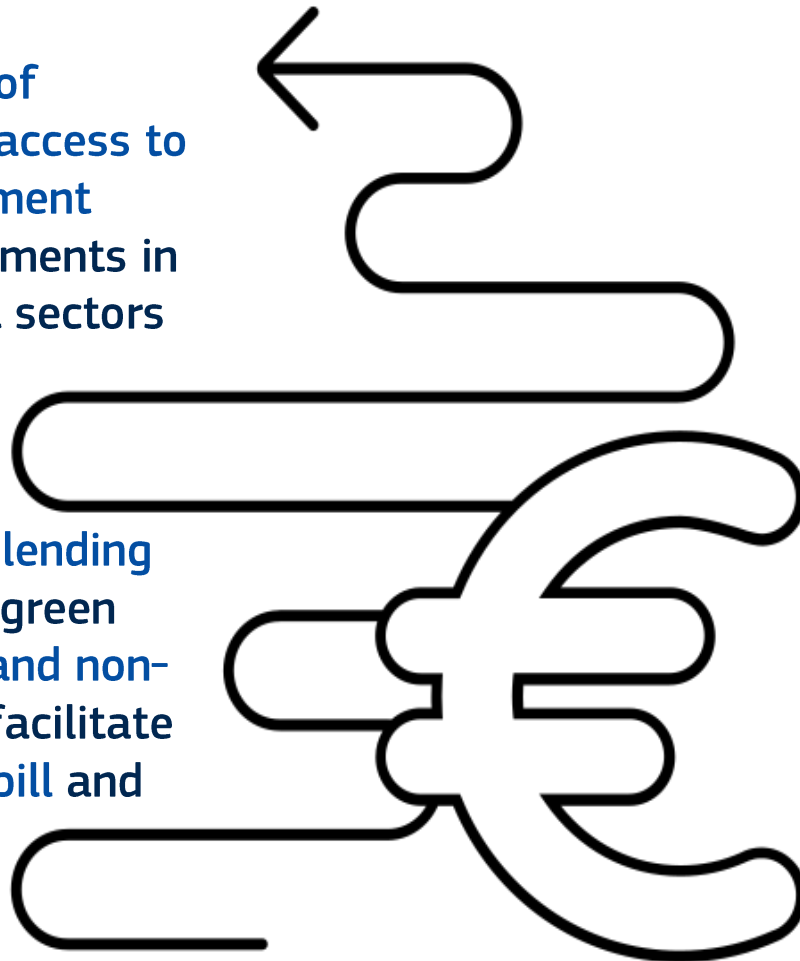


High energy efficiency
performance

Article 30: Financing energy efficiency

- Facilitate the establishment of financing facilities, increase access to finance, and project development assistance to mobilise investments in energy efficiency in different sectors

- Promote energy efficiency lending products (EE mortgages & green loans) by ensuring a wide and non-discriminatory offer, and facilitate the implementation of on-bill and on-tax financing schemes



- Strengthen cooperation and dialogue with private and public financial institutions to mobilise private investments in energy efficiency measures and energy renovations

Regulate the voluntary National Energy Efficiency Fund set up by Member States

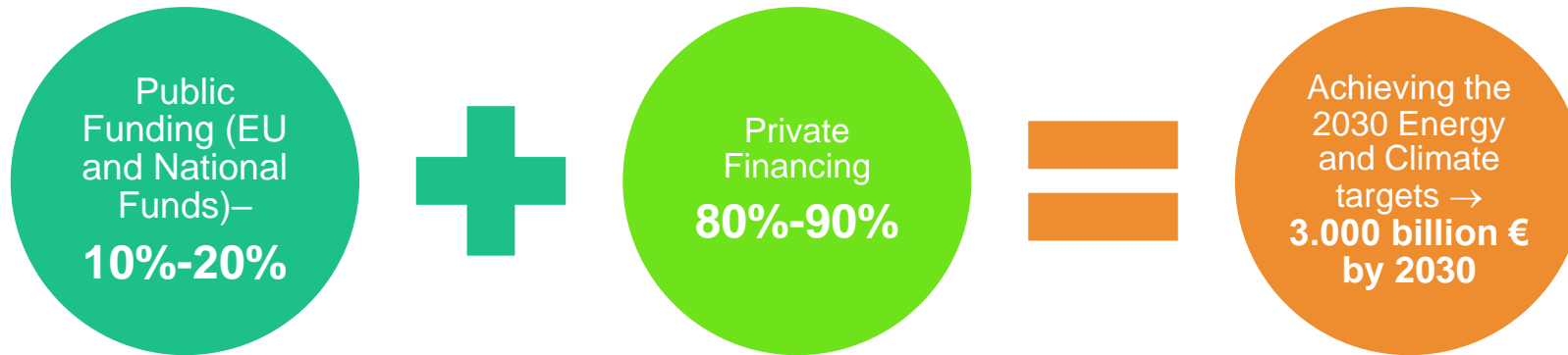
- Introduce reporting requirements on energy efficiency financing (volume, leverage factor, lending products)

[Link to Commission Recommendation](#)

Energy Efficiency Financing – general context

Challenge: leveraging private financing and investments is conditional to achieve the Union's climate and energy targets.

Objective: introduce/strengthen the enabling framework to mobilise investments in energy efficiency and upscale the market for energy efficiency

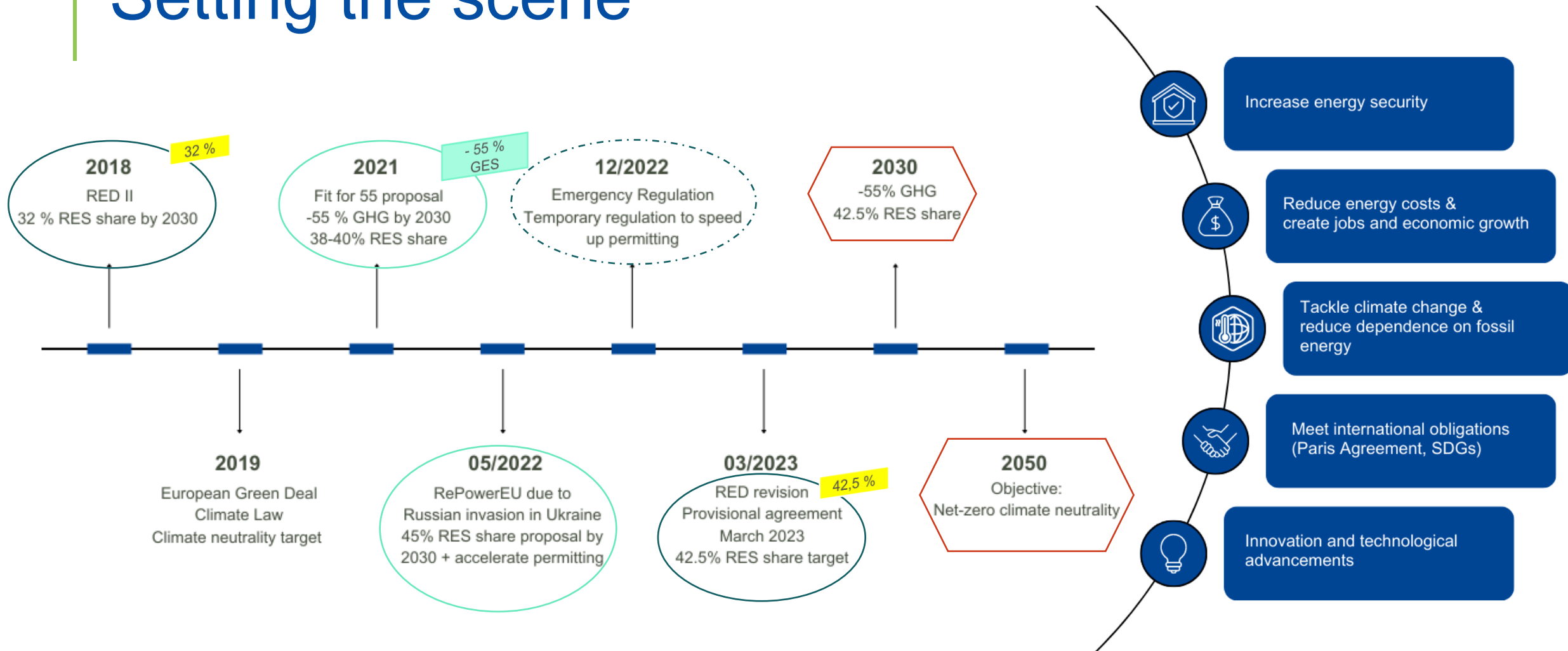


Tools: **regulatory measures** to remove barriers and enable innovative financing solutions, (cost-effective) **financing measures** to address market failures and de-risk investments, **support measures** to create networks, standardise solutions, aggregate projects and develop market participation

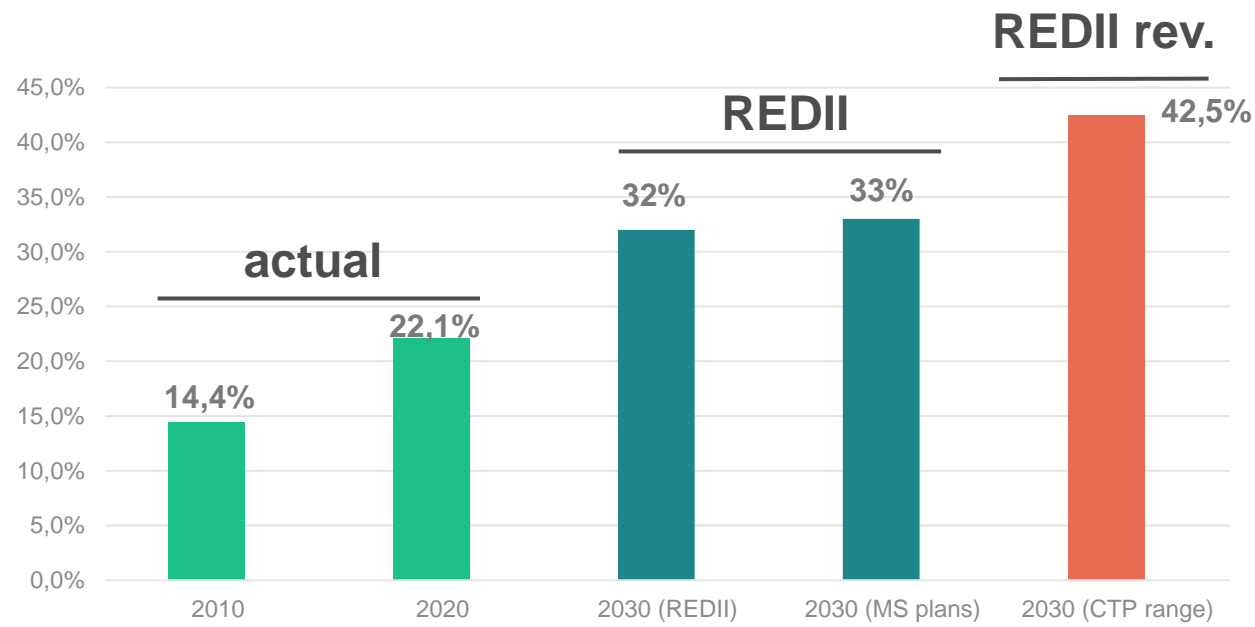
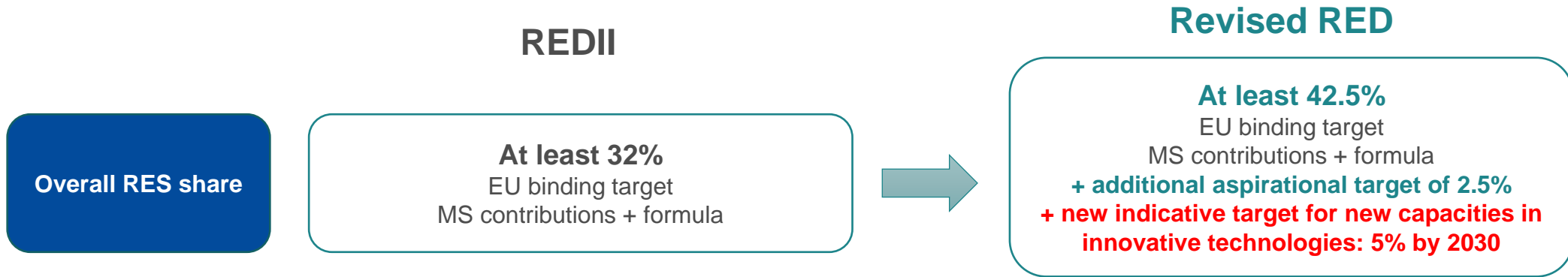
Comprehensive strategy: not all structural changes can be achieved by regulatory actions, and without follow-up policy, financing and support measures, legislative revision/declaration risk to remain 'on-paper'

Renewable Energy Directive 2023/2413

Setting the scene



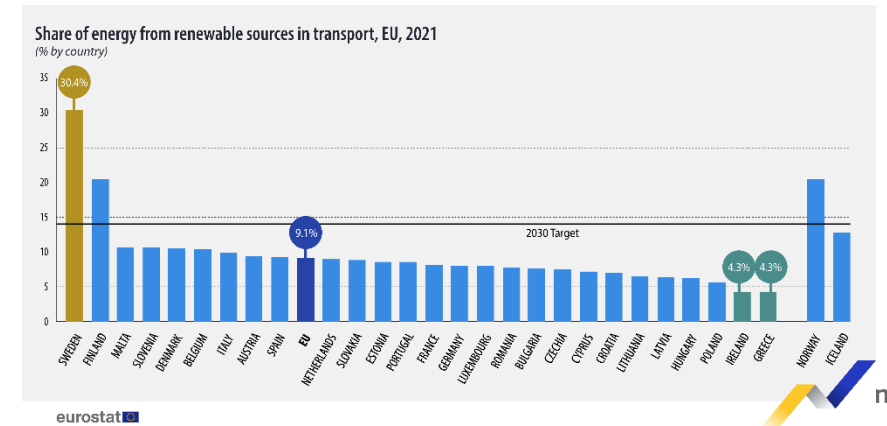
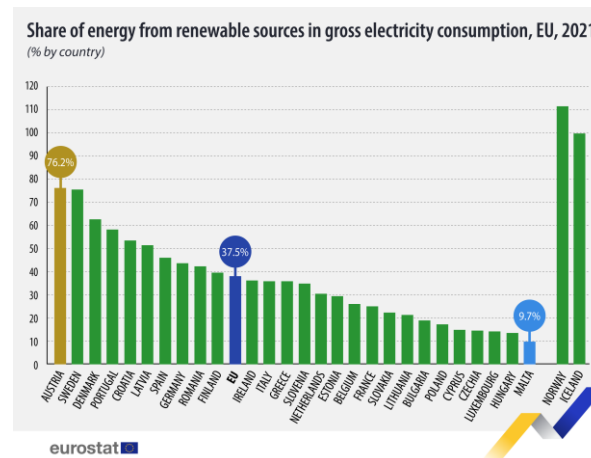
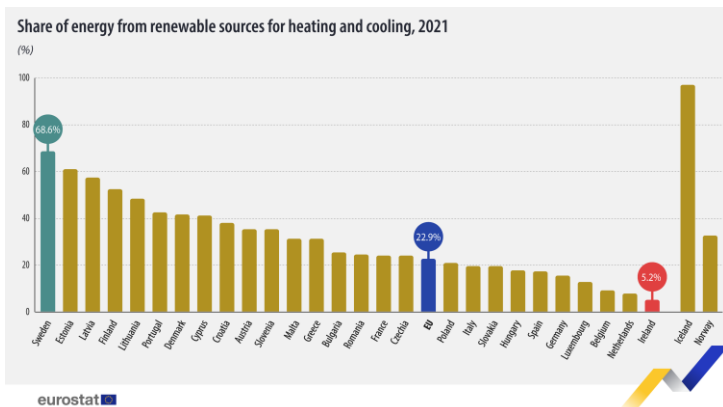
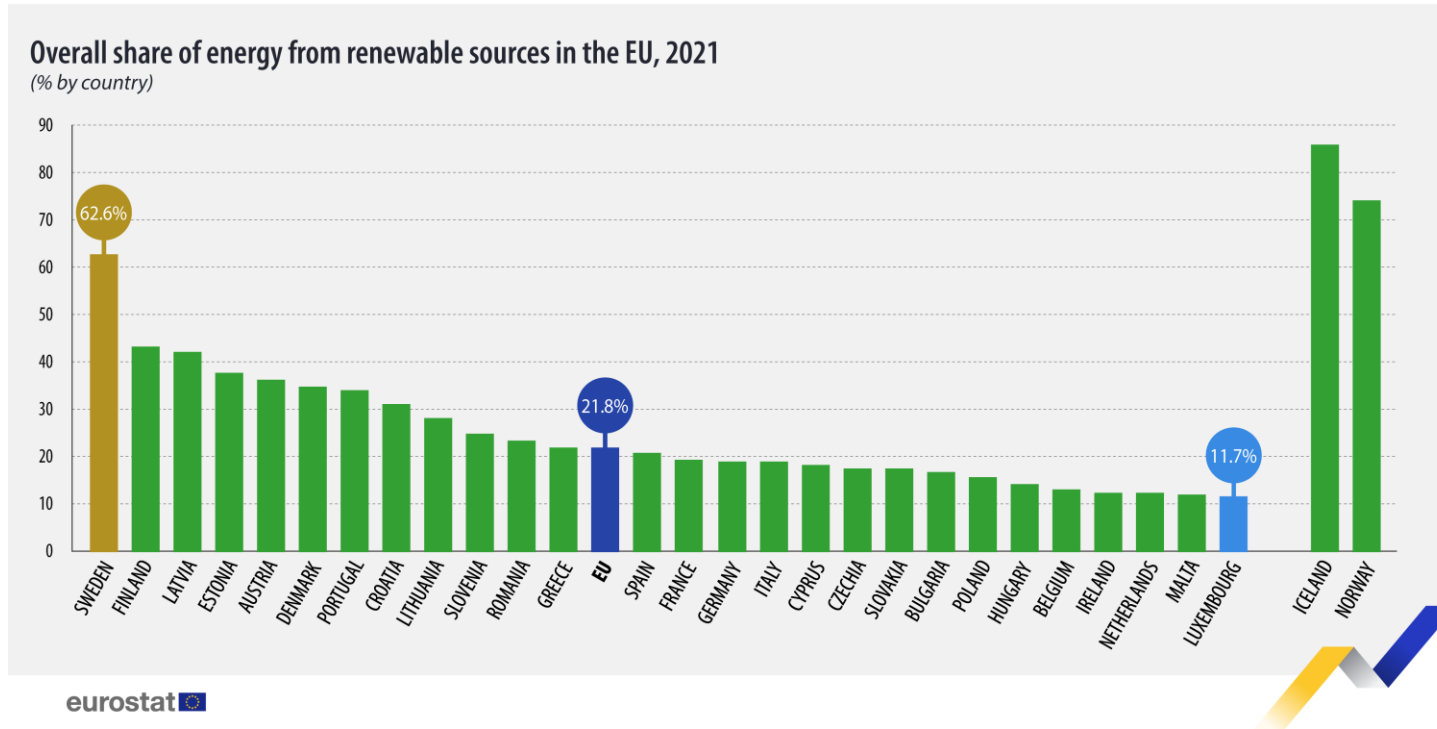
New renewable energy EU target for 2030



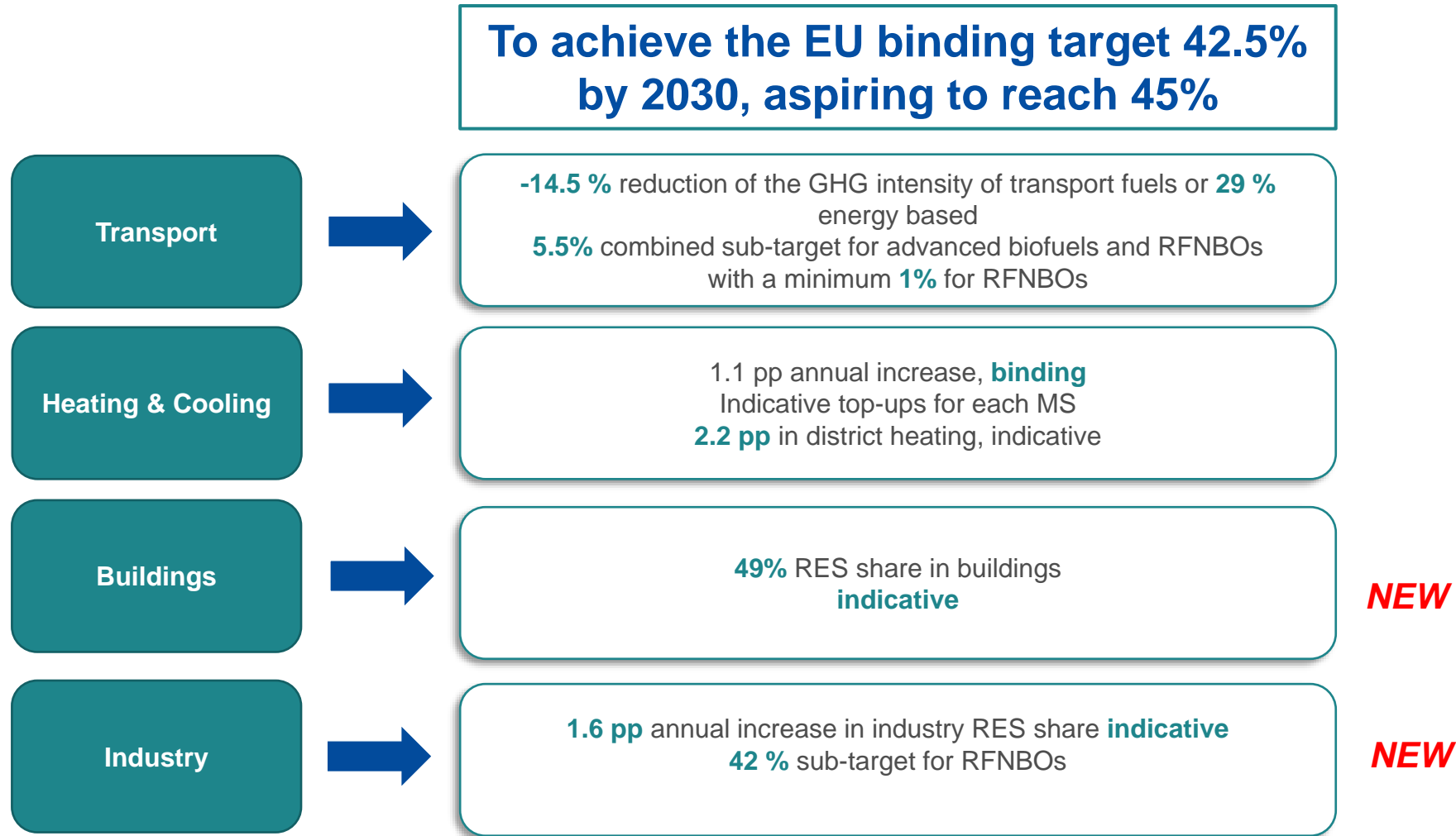
Indicative trajectory between 2021 and 2030 for national contributions to the EU target:

- 18% by 2022
- 43% by 2025
- 65% by 2027

Where is the EU in terms of Renewables Deployment?



Sectorial targets: overview



Energy Performance of Building Directive (political agreement 7/12/23)

Objectives of the revision

Long term vision
for buildings' contribution to 2050 targets

Contribute to **reducing GHG emissions & final energy consumption** by 2030

EU building stock
one of the largest energy consumers in Europe, responsible for more than **one third of the EU's energy-related emissions**

Climate target plan

- by 2030 the EU should reduce **buildings' GHG emissions by 60%**, their **final energy consumption by 14%** and **energy consumption for heating and cooling by 18%**.



Renovation wave

- aims at **doubling renovations by 2030** and foster **deep renovations**

Revision of Energy Performance of Buildings Directive

- EPBD proposal adopted on **15 Dec 2021**
- Council General approach in **Oct 2022**
- EP position **March 2023**
- Trilogues started in **June 2023**
- **7/12** : 4th political trilogue, **provisional agreement reached**
- Next steps :
 - Formal adoption envisaged in Q1 2024
 - Transposition deadline: **indicatively mid 2026** (24 months after entry into force)

Trilogues

Meetings of representatives from the



Council (presidency)



European Parliament



European Commission

Revision of Energy Performance of Buildings Directive

Provisions on **Minimum Energy Performance Standards and mandatory energy savings trajectories** for existing buildings (differentiated residential and non-residential):

- **Non-residential building stock**, the revised rules introduce minimum energy performance standards: lead to renovating the 16% worst performing buildings by 2030 and the 26% worst-performing buildings by 2033.
- **Residential building stock**, the revised rules introduce mandatory national trajectories to reduce the average primary energy use by 16% by 2030 and by 20-22% by 2035. Flexibility for MS to choose buildings to target, but at least 55% of reduction to be achieved in worst-performing buildings.
- Member States will have the possibility to exempt certain categories of residential and nonresidential buildings from these obligations

Trilogues

Meetings of representatives from the



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Revision of Energy Performance of Buildings Directive

- Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) will be based on a common EU template with common criteria (7 basic classes: A to G), to better inform citizens and make financing decisions
- Zero Emission Buildings to become the new vision for new buildings, and the 2050 vision for the building stock
- Solar rooftops, and sustainable mobility
- Building renovation plans replacing long-term renovation strategies
- Please refer to the press release for more details:

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_6423

Trilogues

Meetings of representatives from the



Council (presidency)



European Parliament



European Commission

European Energy Efficiency Financing Coalition

European energy efficiency financing Coalition

Objectives: Facilitate the mobilisation of private financing for Energy Efficiency

Model: Triangular cooperation between Commission – Financial Institutions – Member States

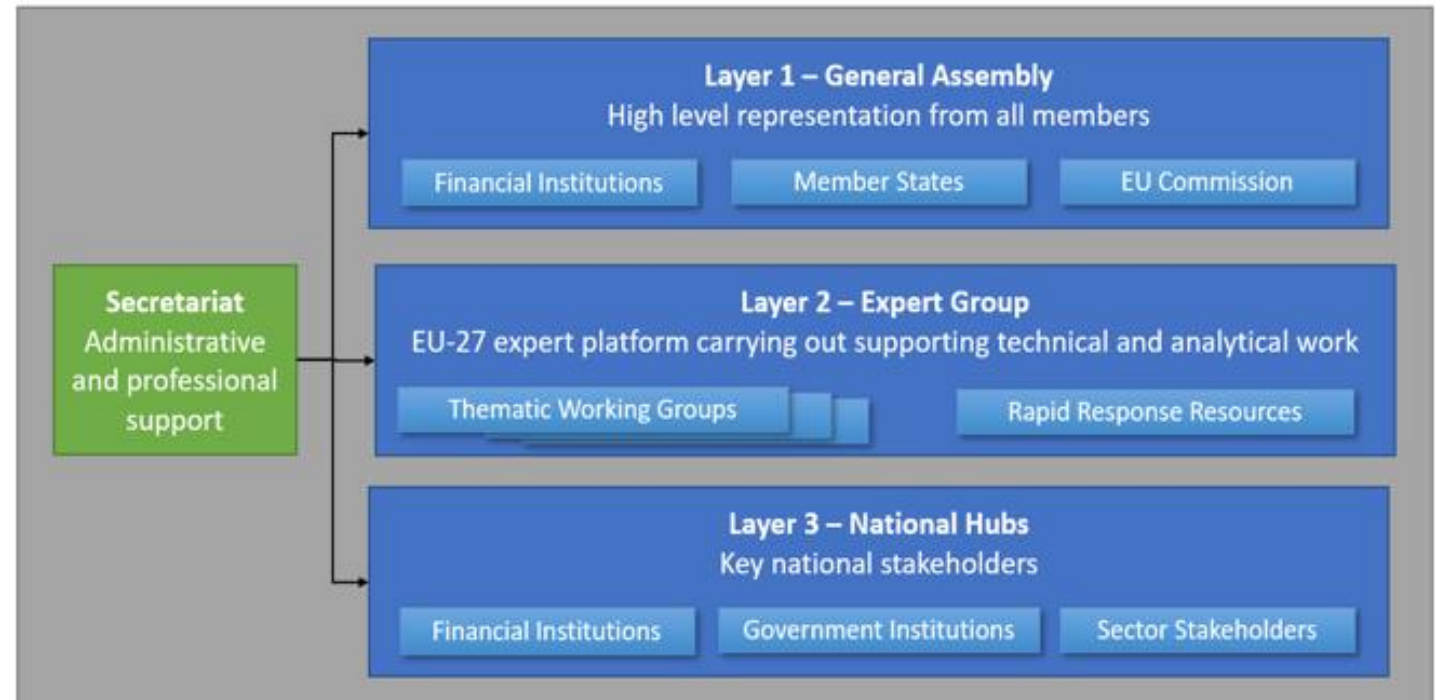
Three layers approach

1st Layer: Political Mandate and Project Objectives

2nd Layer: Technical Expertise

3rd Layer: Presence in national markets with a specific work plan

Support by a **Secretariat**



[Link to Joint Declaration](#) launching the Coalition signed by the Commission and 27 Member States on 19 December 2023

General Assembly and Expert Group

- First Layer – General Assembly
 - Political body of the initiative
 - One high-level meeting expected per year to approve and monitor the implementation of the work plan
- Second Layer – the Expert Group
 - Builds upon the previous EEFIG experience
 - Gathers expertise from Commission, Financial Institutions and Member States
 - Member States expected to designate a contact point to closely follow all activities
 - Level of involvement from Member States representatives in the specific work left at the discretion of national authorities
- Secretariat to assist the functioning of these two layers

National Hubs

- Build on the experience of the SEI Forum and National Financing Roundtable supported by H2020 and LIFE CET
- Objective of gathering the relevant national stakeholders to execute a specific task on energy efficiency financing that is impactful for that market.
- National authority to determine the specific scope of the actions to be taken and to ensure the relevance and impact of its outcome.
- National authorities to decide to create the hub or to use as basis and develop an already existent workstream, as long as in line with the Coalition's objectives.
- The Secretariat will provide technical and logistical to national hubs – making sure they function as a network and achieve their intended results.
- To assist Member States in relation to national hubs, the Commission will provide supplementary support through LIFE Clean Energy Transition.

Thank you



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