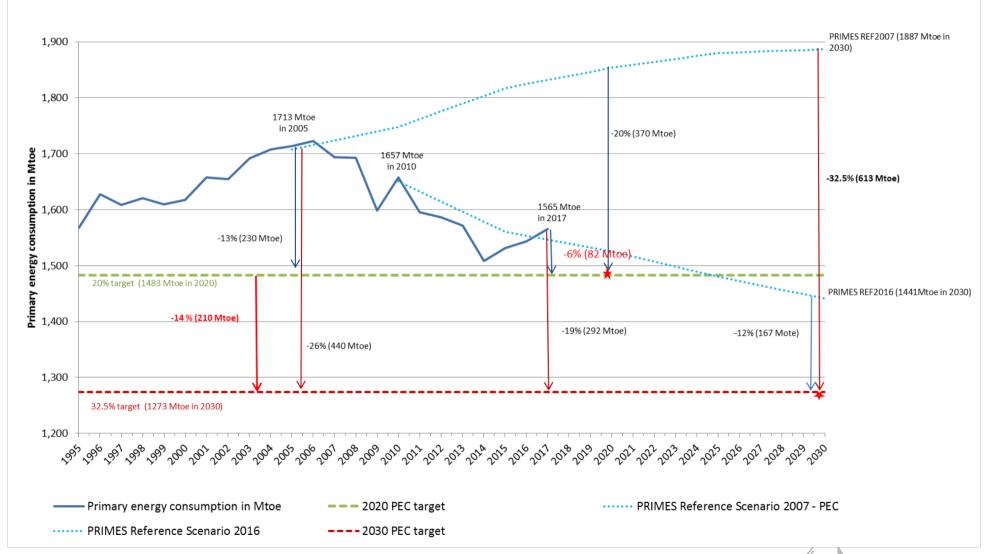


EU 32.5% Energy Efficiency Target





Energy efficiency policy update:

- Revised Energy Performance of Buildings Directive
 published on 19 June 2018, entry into force 9 July 2018.
- Revised Energy Efficiency Directive, published on 21 December 2018, entry into force- 24 December 2018.
- New Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union, published on 21 December 2018, entry into force-24 December 2018.
- In process of adoption 17 revised or new ecodesign & energy labelling regulations
- More focus on financing: e.g. Sustainable Energy Investment forums, ELENA, Horizon Europe, ESIF, etc.



What's next for energy efficiency?

- ➤ Implement energy efficiency legislation in view of reaching the EU targets for 2020 and 2030
- Identify & replicate best practice, e.g. guidance to Member States
- Evaluate impact of policies, assess savings potentials, recommend actions for Member States, propose EU level measures
- Identify new policy areas for energy efficiency (e.g. digitalisation, consumer empowerment and engagement, transport)

With the objective to:

Achieve a climate neutral economy by 2050





https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/news/commission-proposes-new-rules-consumer-centred-clean-energy-transition



Main outcomes of the EED review

FOCUS ON 2030 AND BEYOND

- A new EU energy efficiency target of 32.5% for 2030.
- Extended energy savings obligation annual energy savings of 0.8% (of final energy consumption) for 2021-2030 and beyond.
- Strengthened rules on **individual metering and billing** of thermal energy (better information for consumers) and transition to remotely readable heating/cooling/hot water meters in district heating/cooling networks and in buildings.

The Governance Regulation provides a framework for national policy planning (NECP) and for monitoring progress to ensure that the EU energy efficiency targets on efficiency, renewables and greenhouse gases for 2030 are met.



Main outcomes of the EPBD review

A STRENGTHENED DIRECTIVE

- Stronger long term renovation strategies aiming at decarbonisation of buildings by 2050, with a solid financial component.
- A Smart Readiness Indicator for buildings.
- Targeted support to e-mobility infrastructure deployment in buildings' car parks.
- Enhanced transparency of national building energy performance calculation methodologies.
- Reinforcement of **building automation**: requirements on room temperature level controls, building automation and controls and enhanced consideration of typical operating conditions.



Focus on the Smart Readiness Indicator

RAISING AWARENESS ON SMART TECHNOLOGIES

- "An optional common Union scheme for rating the smart readiness of buildings" (Article 8(10) amended EPBD)
- Establishment thanks to:
 - A delegated act for definition and calculation methodology and;
 - an implementing act for implementation modalities
- The indicator is developed by the Commission, with the support of technical studies:
 - 1st technical study: March 2017 August 2018
 - 2nd technical study: started in December 2018
 - Adoption by mid-2020
- Extensive consultation of Member States and stakeholders





The "Smart Finance for Smart building" Initiative

A GREATER MOBILIZATION OF INVESTMENTS



Smart Finance for Smart Building Initiative aims at unlocking investments and private financing through:



Aggregation of projects



De-risking



Effective use of public funding



Financing Initiatives:

- European Local Energy Assistance (ELENA) Technical assistance to develop large-scale projects
- **De-risking Energy Platform** (DEEP) database aiming at de-risking energy efficiency investments
- EFFIG Underwriting toolkit guide which aims to assist financial institutions to scale up their deployment of capital into energy efficiency.