



The role of the EIB in boosting energy efficiency investments in buildings in the EU

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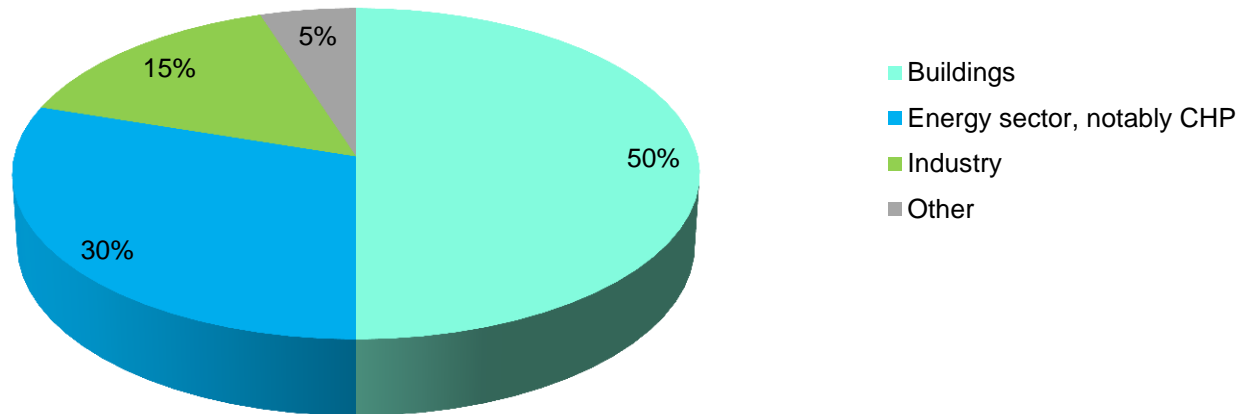


1. Financing supports policies aiming at developing energy efficiency investments

- ❖ EE investments will not develop without the right mix of policies: information/TA, regulation/mandatory objectives, and economic incentives.
- ❖ Not a unique approach to develop EE investments. It depends on the EE measures and on the building owners (private homes, public buildings, etc.)
- ❖ Information and technical assistance seems necessary in most cases
- ❖ Efficient use of grants
 - ❖ Trend towards combining grants with finance and/or using grants to develop financial instruments
- ❖ Need to develop examples of good practice



2. Buildings accounts for the largest share of EIB EE finance



Note: Public transport not included here.



3. EIB contribution to promote EE goes beyond lending

- Mainstreaming EE in all projects it finances
- Support to promoters and financial intermediaries to develop EE projects: TA and developing financial instruments, on its own behalf or in cooperation with Commission or other entities
- Main instruments for the EU, in cooperation with Commission:
 - ELENA: TA to develop EE&RE programmes by public authorities
 - JESSICA: Urban Funds using structural funds
 - EEEF: Fund to support ELENA type projects
 - Deep Green initiative (under development): financial instruments to support EE investments



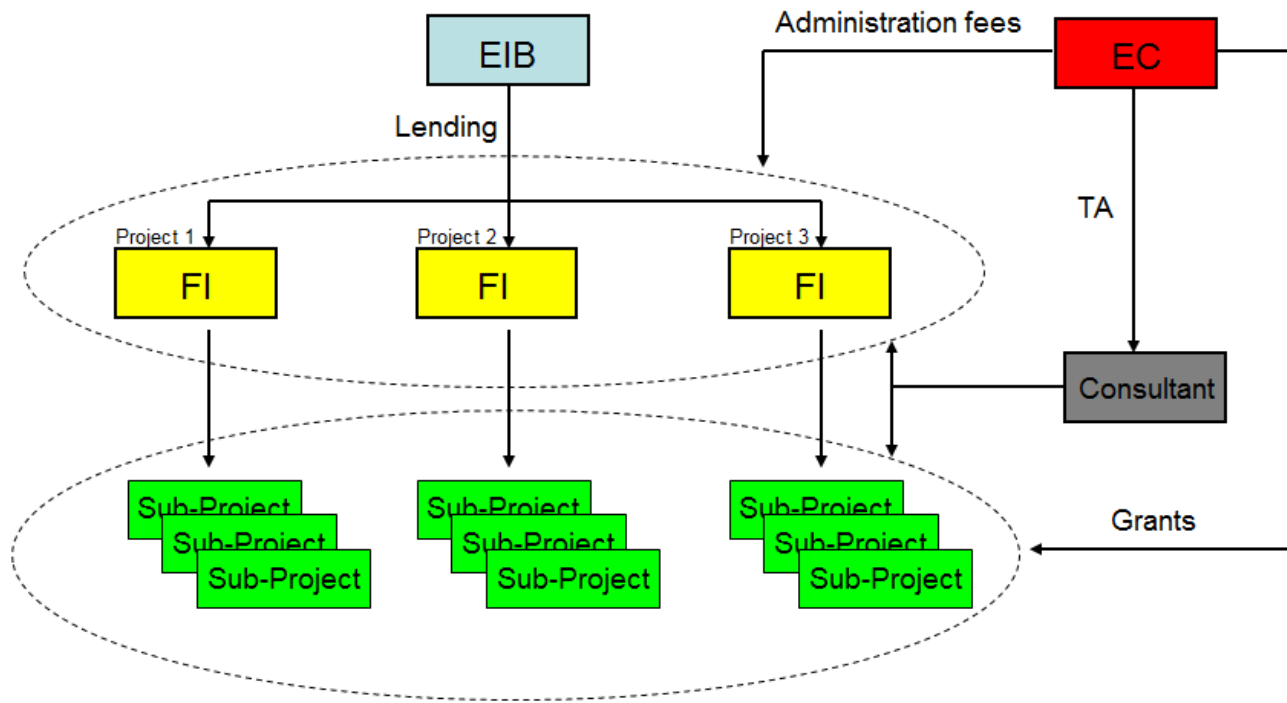
4. We have defined our eligibility criteria in order to better support EU EE policies in buildings:

- Support of cost efficient investments and EE should be a significant element of the investment
- Streamlined approach to support small projects of national (regional) programmes
- Support roll-out of near zero energy buildings
- Support deployment of new and innovative EE technologies

EIB's Energy Screening and Assessment Criteria have been recently reviewed and are published in our website (www.eib.org)

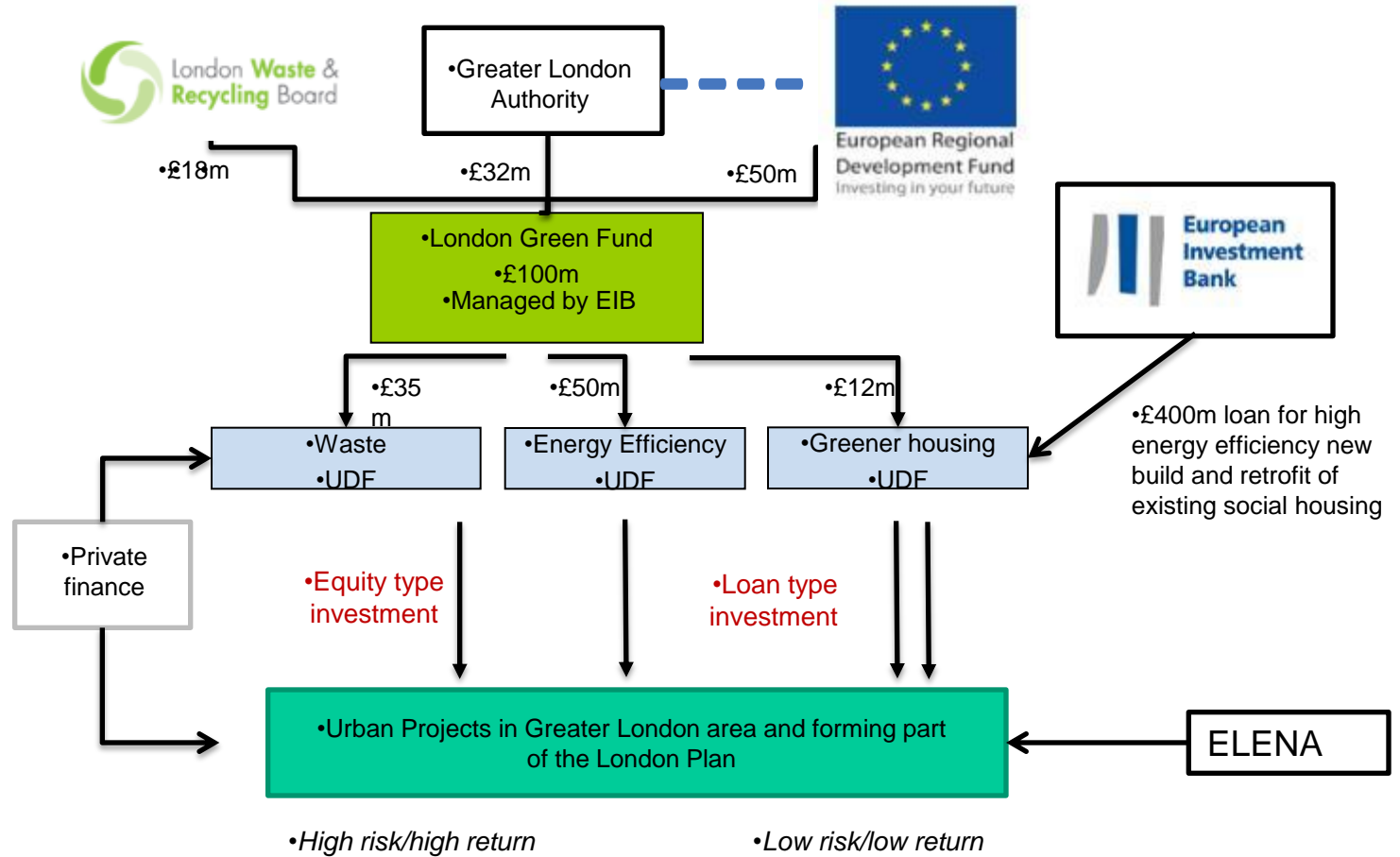


5. Example: FL for small EE&RE





6. The London Green Fund





7. Preferred approaches



- ❖ **Public sector:**
 - ❖ Develop large programmes: capacity to implement it
 - ❖ Grants just for TA and for measures with long payback
 - ❖ ESCOs for renovation of existing buildings. Tighter regulations for new buildings
 - ❖ Facilitate access to finance, particularly in some countries (debt constraints): pay attention to bankability

- ❖ **Private buildings: Combining TA with grants and loans.**
 - ❖ Information/TA to help identify what to do and who can do it
 - ❖ Incentivise investment: right combination of grants/finance/regulatory measures
 - ❖ Different approaches depending on the owners



8. Conclusion



- ❖ We note growing policy action to develop EE investments in buildings in the EU
- ❖ Finance can develop investments if the right policies are in place:
 - ❖ Right mix of information/TA, regulation and financial incentives
- ❖ The EIB can boost EE investments in buildings by:
 - ❖ Support EU EE policies (blending EIB financing with cohesion funds, supporting initiatives related to the EE Directive, etc.)
 - ❖ Facilitating access to financing and developing new financial instruments
 - ❖ Expertise on best practices to implement EE programmes. Transfer of experience