

Financing options for energy efficiency improvements in residential buildings in Greece

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Energy efficiency of buildings

The improvement of energy efficiency performance of buildings is the most effective way to achieve objectives related to:

- The creation of a sustainable future with low carbon content,
- Creation of new jobs,
- Reduction of energy costs in businesses,
- The social impact of rising energy prices
- Reduction of dependence on external energy suppliers



Energy Efficiency Targets set by E.U.

The climate & energy goals for a competitive, secure and low-carbon EU economy:

- A reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 40% below the 1990 level,
- An EU-wide binding target for renewable energy of at least 27% in 2030,
- Renewed ambitions for energy efficiency policies, of at least 27% in 2030,
- A new governance system and a set of new indicators to ensure a competitive & secure energy system.



Presidential Decree 100/2010 (ΦEK A 177) for Energy Auditors

- Qualifications of energy auditors for buildings heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems
- Conditions and requirements for authorizing energy auditors
- Payment of energy auditors
- Qualifications of energy auditors
- Licensing of energy auditors
- Creation of a registry for energy auditors
- Imposition od administrative and other penalties





"Regulation on the Energy Performance of Buildings" — (KENAK) D6/B/oik.5825/30.03.2010

- Methodology of calculation of buildings energy performance
- Approved calculation method calculation parameters
- Climate zones based on heating degree days
- Minimum energy efficiency building requirements
- Minimum building specifications
- Technical characteristics of reference building
- Energy efficiency study
- Energy performance certificate





Law 4122/2013 (ΦEK A 42) transposition of Directive 2010/31/EE into national legislation

The issuing of the Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) is mandatory:

- After the construction of:
 - new building/apartmnent (multi family building) or when a major renovation of a building is carried out
- O Buildings that participate in energy efficiency financial programs, such as "Energy efficiency at household buildings" program
- O Public sector buildings 250m² (from 9/7/2015)
- O During the sale or rental of a building/detached houses





Law 4122/2013 (ΦEK A 42) transposition of Directive 2010/31/EE into national legislation

Nearly Zero Energy Buildings (NZEB):

- Low energy consumption
- Energy needs should be covered by RES
- o From 01.01.2019 all new premises/buildings occupied by public sector (central government) should be NZEB
- From 01.01.2021 all new public buildings should be NZEB

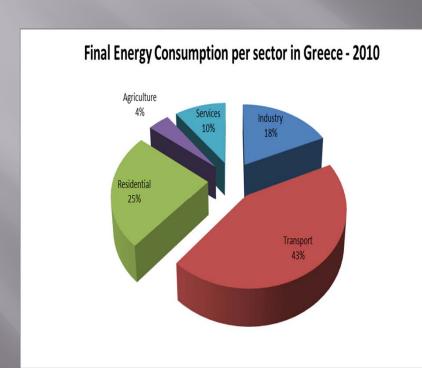


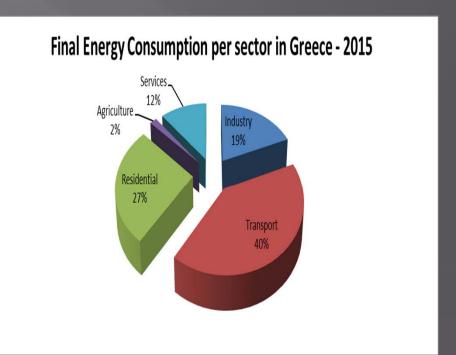
Law 4342/2015 (ΦΕΚ A 143) transposition of Directive 2012/27/E.C. into national legislation

 From 01.01.2014, 3% of the total floor area of heated and/or cooled buildings owned and occupied by central government is renovated each year to meet at least the minimum energy performance requirements.



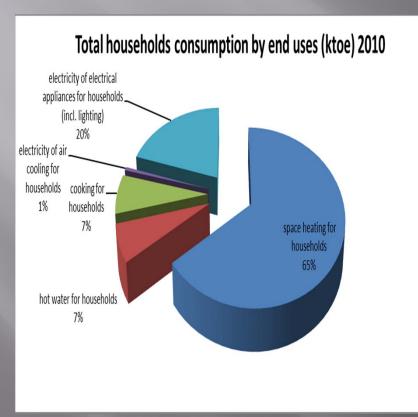
Final Energy Consumption per sector in Greece

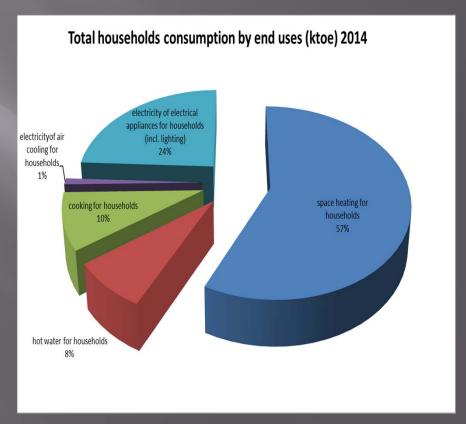






Total households Consumption (ktoe) by end uses in Greece





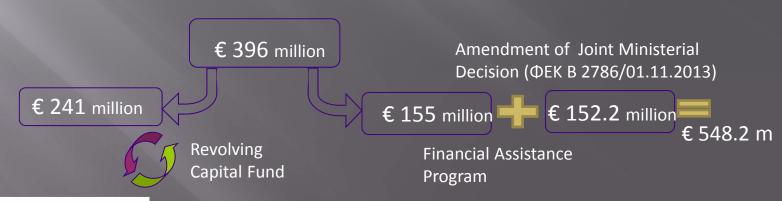


The goal of this program was to:

Provide incentives for energy efficiency interventions in households

Program budget:

• The initial budget was 396,000 €, co-financed by European Regional Development Fund as well as National Financial Resources, through the Regional Operational Programs of the National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF) 2007-2013.







Eligible households for participating in the program:

- Detached houses
- Multi-family houses
- Single-family houses

Most of these buildings have problems related to:

- Partial or total lack of heat insulation
- Outdated technology windows/doors (frames/single glazing)
- ☑ Lack of sun protection on southern and western sides
- ☑ Inadequate maintenance of heating/air conditioning systems
- ☑ Tenant behavior (lack of info about energy efficiency, etc)





Who can join the program:

Individuals who meet the following income criteria:

	Beneficiary Category		
	A	В	Γ
Unmarried- Individual income(I.I.)	I.I.≤ 12.000€	12.000€ < I.I. ≤ 40.000€	40.000€ < I.I. ≤ 60.000€
Married – family income (F.I.)	F.I.≤ 20.000€	20.000€ < F.I ≤ 60.000€	60.000€ < F.I ≤ 80.000€
Incentive	30% Interest free loan70% Capital subsidyCost coverage of energy audits	65% Interest free loan35% Capital subsidyCost coverage of energy audits	 15% Capital subsidy 85% Interest free loan Cost coverage of energy audits





Eligible energy efficiency interventions:

No	Categories / Sub-categories of interventions		
1	Replacement of window frames & Shading systems A. Sliding or sliding windows B. Open window frame C. Single glazing D. External fixed shading systems and external covers		
2	Thermal insulation placement in the building cell including the roof and pilot A. External thermal insulation of the roof and pilot B. External thermal insulation of building cell C. Internal heat insulation		
3	Upgrading the heating & water supply system A. Central heating system B. Stand alone (wall – mounted) burner-boiler system Γ. Automatic control for operating the heating system Δ. System having as main use RES or CHP E. Solar systems for domestic hot water		



Web site/portal of the program:



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Only Available in Greek

"Energy Efficiency at Household Buildings"

Download: The Program Guide





Buildings and transportation are the most energy-consuming sectors in Greece. Buildings in Greece account for approximately 36% of the total energy consumption, while, during the years 2000-2005, relevant energy consumption increased by approximately 24%, one of the highest increases in Europe.

One of the main reasons why Greek buildings consume so much energy is that they are old and have no built-in state-of-the art technology, due to the lack of relevant legislation over the

Most of these buildings have problems relating to:

- outdated technology windows/doors (frames/single glazing);
 lack of sun protection on southern and western sides;

- inadequate use of Greece's high solar potential;
 inadequate maintenance of heating / air conditioning systems, resulting in poor

Another important factor affecting building's energy performance is tenant behavior. Userstenants, who lack information about the rational use and management of energy, often tend to waste energy, e.g. by installing individual air conditioning systems without a relevant study, using low efficiency appliances, not performing maintenance of heating systems, etc.

Within this context, the Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate Change (YPEKA), having completed the legal framework on buildings' energy efficiency, has developed a set of financial incentives, with co-financing from the European Union, for the implementation of energy efficiency upgrading interventions in residential buildings, via the "Energy Efficiency at Household Buildings" Program.





Additional information related to the program:

- Program guidelines
- Program website (http://exoikonomisi.ypeka.gr)
- Helpdesk 210 9797400
- > Task force for guidance and solving problems

Maximum eligible budget for energy efficiency interventions: € 15,000 (incl. VAT) per household





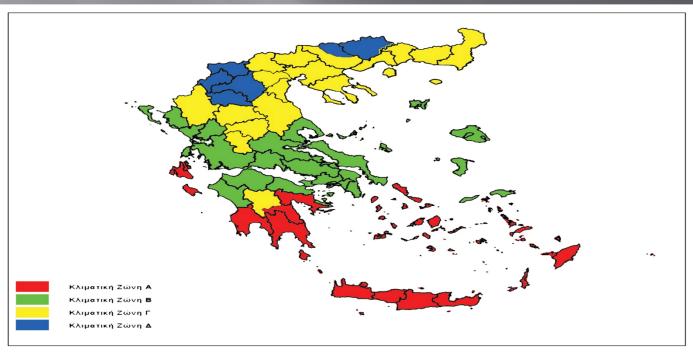
Energy Auditors:

There is a Registry (<u>www.buildingcert.gr</u>) for all Energy Auditors





Climatic zones of Greece:

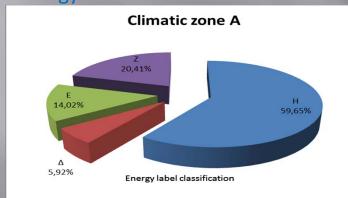


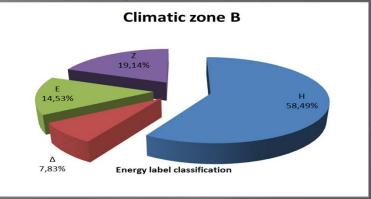
Σχήμα 1.1. Σχηματική Απεικόνιση κλιματικών ζωνών ελληνικής επικράτειας



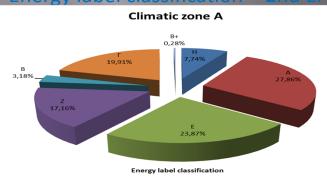


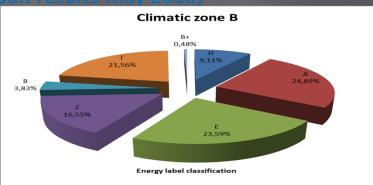
Energy label classification – 1st EPC (audit results-May 2016)





Energy label classification - 2nd EPC (audit results-May 2016)

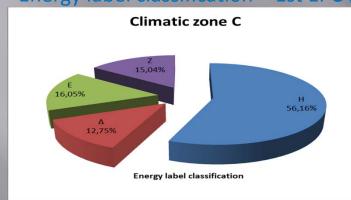


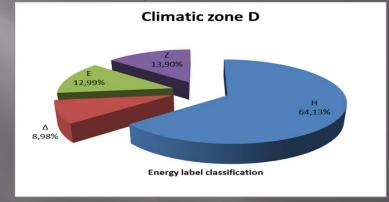




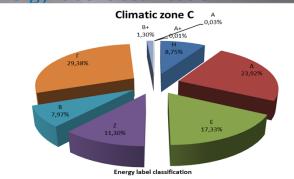


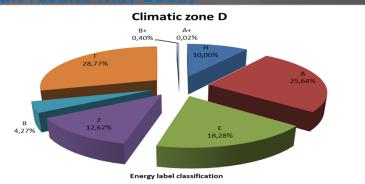
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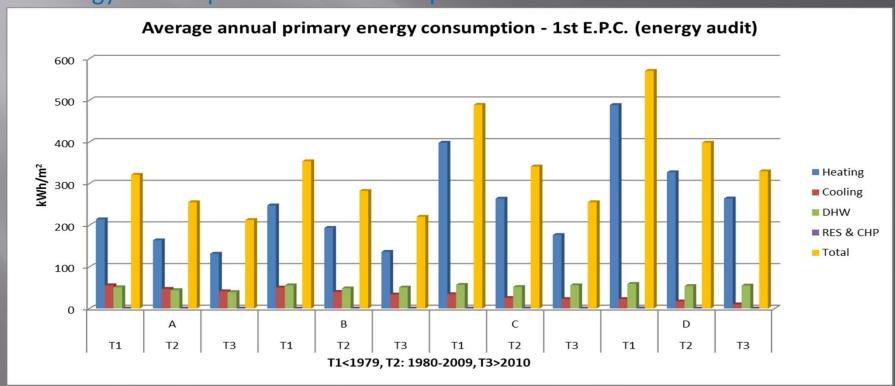








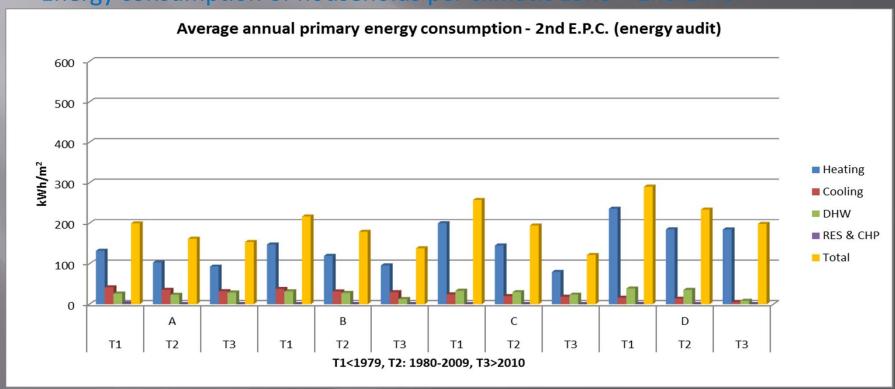
Energy consumption of households per climatic zone - 1st E.P.C.







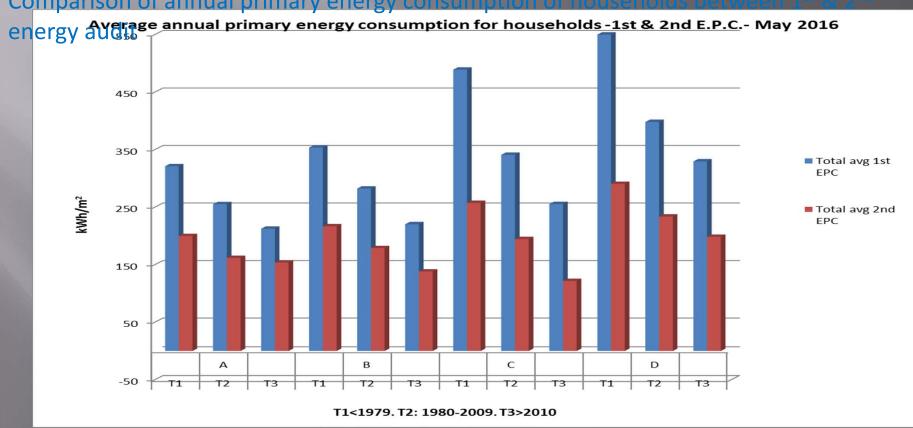
Energy consumption of households per climatic zone - 2nd E.P.C.







Comparison of annual primary energy consumpti





Therefore, up to 2016, the average energy savings percentage for each one of the climatic

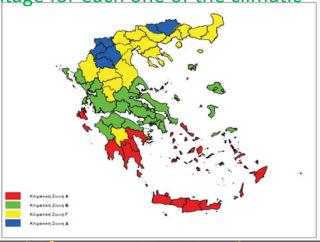
zones is:

A: 36.86%

B: 37.86%

C: 45.65%

D: 46.22%



Achieved energy savings (up to the end of 2016, 45.403 issued EPC

after the conduction of 2nd energy audit) is 753.91 GWh/yr





The goal of this program is to:

Provide incentives for energy efficiency interventions in households though addressing practical problems encountered during the implementation phase of the previous program (Energy Efficiency at Households buildings I).

Main changes compared to Energy Efficiency at Household buildings I focus on:

- > Issues related to improving procedures
- > Faster decision making
- Ensuring the implementation of all integrated proposed energy interventions





Program budget:

For this program, a new Regulation on Energy Performance on Buildings have been issued last July. The estimated budget is about € 500 million

△ The program will subsidize up to 70% of the total renovation energy cost (depending on income and marital status)



Eligible households for participating in the program:

- Detached houses
- Multi-family houses
- Single-family houses

Eligible energy efficiency interventions

- Thermal insulation
- Window frames, shading systems, glass pane
- Central heating systems
- Heat pumps, BEMS, RES





Thanks you for your attention!!

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