

ROMANIA | APRIL 23RD, 2026

3rd NATIONAL ROUNDTABLE

**IMPLEMENTING SMART FINANCING
FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY INVESTMENTS
FROM STRATEGIES AND DIALOGUE TO ACTION**

Organised by:
RoGBC - Romania Green Building Council, and
Pro-nZEB - Cluster for Promoting nearly Zero Energy Buildings



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**21
SPEAKERS
&
MODERATORS**

**56
IN PERSON
& ONLINE
DELEGATES**

5 SESSIONS

**Welcome Session | 3 Parallel Sessions |
Closing Plenary**

01

PARALLEL SESSION

Balancing Policies
and Financial
Measures:
Mechanisms for
Better Integration of
Financial Resources
to Support the
Achievement of
Climate Neutrality
Ambitions

02

PARALLEL SESSION

Monitoring the
Implementation of
Energy Efficiency
Projects in
Buildings and
Overcoming
Challenges

03

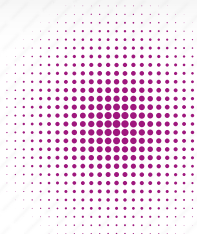
PARALLEL SESSION

Sustainable
Financing for
Energy Efficiency in
the Tertiary Sector
and Industry

PARALLEL SESSION 1

BALANCING POLICIES AND FINANCIAL MEASURES: MECHANISMS FOR BETTER INTEGRATION OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO SUPPORT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF CLIMATE NEUTRALITY AMBITIONS

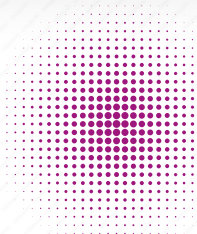
- ☐ The representative of the Ministry of Development, Public Works and Administration estimated energy renovation financing needs at around €30 billion by 2030 and over €100 billion by 2050. The discussion emphasised that public funds alone would be insufficient, highlighting the need to mobilise private capital, diversify financial instruments and strengthen cooperation with the banking sector.
- ☐ Participants called for stronger coordination between public institutions and financing providers to address overlaps between funding programmes. A centralised platform bringing together funding opportunities and relevant stakeholders was proposed, with accessible information for end users. The National Hub of the European Coalition for Energy Efficiency Financing was also discussed as a platform for multi-stakeholder coordination.
- ☐ The European Investment Bank presented the Multiregional Platform, with implementation still being prepared at the time of the roundtable. The financing approach combined loans with a grant component linked to achieved energy performance. Project aggregation through financial intermediaries and technical assistance for project preparation and long-term financial modelling were highlighted as important elements of implementation.
- ☐ The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development highlighted the absence of clear accounting rules for energy savings as a barrier to energy performance contracting. The discussion also stressed the need for a stable pipeline of projects to sustain Energy Service Companies (ESCOs), rather than relying on isolated investments.
- ☐ The Bucharest Stock Exchange representative identified green bonds as a complementary source of financing. Potential issuers discussed included local authorities, banks and private companies. Domestic household savings, pension and investment funds, and international institutional investors were identified as potential sources of capital for green investments.
- ☐ The session conclusions called for sustained national awareness campaigns and stronger technical assistance for end users. The banking-sector discussion highlighted the need for financing adapted to household repayment capacity, with affordable costs, extended repayment periods and flexible collateral arrangements, rather than relying predominantly on short-term consumer loans.



PARALLEL SESSION 2

MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROJECTS IN BUILDINGS AND OVERCOMING CHALLENGES

- ☐ The National Digital Building Register was presented as infrastructure under development for consolidating building information. Its envisaged functions included bringing together energy performance certificates, renovation passports, project information and funding sources. The integration of post-implementation results was described as a longer-term objective.
- ☐ Participants identified fragmented institutional datasets and inconsistencies between cadastral records and actual buildings as obstacles to reliable monitoring. The register's use of unique building identifiers and structured data was discussed as a means of consolidating information and supporting its use in decision-making.
- ☐ The discussion distinguished documentary monitoring from verification of actual performance. Participants called for monitoring of energy consumption before and after renovation, emissions reductions, comfort and the quality of works, rather than reporting only project numbers and expenditure. Connecting expenditure with verifiable technical and social results was identified as a priority.
- ☐ The experience presented by GUEE Ilfov highlighted manual document checks, the absence of dedicated funding and unclear responsibilities, including monitoring. The session conclusions called for one-stop shops and technical assistance to become permanent implementation support mechanisms. Limited municipal capacity and the need for assistance in preparing project portfolios were also raised in the Jiu Valley discussion.
- ☐ The EfdeN energy efficiency simulator was presented as a way to translate technical building information into practical financial information for beneficiaries. Total costs, investment payback periods and savings were highlighted as relevant to building owners, homeowners' associations and local councils.
- ☐ The session materials addressed the role of the EU Taxonomy, energy performance certificates and renovation passports in credible reporting. However, the rapporteur noted that reporting to funders, including taxonomy, bankability and data reliability, was only briefly discussed because of time constraints.



PARALLEL SESSION 3

SUSTAINABLE FINANCING FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN THE TERTIARY SECTOR AND INDUSTRY

- ☐ Participants identified reliance on grants and reactive investment decisions during energy price crises as obstacles to a sustainable energy efficiency market. The discussion highlighted the need to better understand the ongoing savings generated by energy efficiency investments, rather than considering such investments only in response to rising energy prices.
- ☐ The Investment and Development Bank presented three products as complementary to commercial bank financing: portfolio guarantees for SMEs covering up to 80% of investment or working-capital loans, individual guarantees for local authorities and municipal companies, and direct financing for sustainable projects. Its role was presented as complementing, rather than competing with, existing banking services.
- ☐ The Ministry of Economy, Digitalisation, Entrepreneurship and Tourism presented SME programmes through which investments could include an energy efficiency component. Start-Up Nation was described as offering up to €50,000 per applicant, covering 90% of the investment with a minimum 10% own contribution. The intention to continue the Women Entrepreneurs programme in 2026 was also mentioned.
- ☐ COGEN Romania presented cogeneration as a complementary option in the context of increasing electrification and pressure on electricity networks. The association called for its recognition as a pillar of national energy planning, while highlighting financing constraints affecting projects supported through the National Recovery and Resilience Plan and the Modernisation Fund.
- ☐ The discussion of 4ENVIGO's business model covered finance leases, operating leases and power purchase agreements. An Energy Efficiency Service model, similar to an ESCO arrangement, was proposed as a way to recover investment costs from energy savings. Fire-safety requirements affecting rooftop photovoltaic installations were also raised as an implementation barrier.
- ☐ The Romanian Energy Efficiency Fund presented financing activities covering cogeneration, trigeneration, waste-to-energy, and renewable energy use and building renovation by local authorities, highlighting the importance of feasibility-study quality. SUNE presented research and development projects through clusters and technology transfer centres, including waste-to-energy applications.

