

F9 – Financing options F10 – One Stop Shops

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Who are we?

Portuguese National Energy Agency whose mission is the development of activities of public interest in the area of energy, the efficient use of water and energy efficiency in mobility:

- Managing the Nacional System of Energy Performance Certificates;
- Support the Program for the promotion of EE in Public Administration;
- Implement and manage the transfer platform between electricity and natural gas suppliers;
- Manage ADENE's ACADEMIA (EPC auditors training and other energy related training)
- Development, collaborative innovation and technology transfer in the areas of energy, water efficiency and resource efficiency, circular economy and the water-energy nexus
- Develop actions related to awareness and information on energy, water efficiency and environmental dimension



X-tendo project

X-Tendo intends to develop a **toolbox with 10 functionalities** for updating the next generation of energy performance certificates, to **provide public authorities** with compliance, reliability, usability and convergence in the assessment and certification of energy performance of next generation buildings.





Feature 9 – Financing What's happening on this topic outside X-tendo

✓ The Recovery and Resilience Facility





✓ Renovation wave

- The Renovation Wave will use regulation, funding and technical assistance across the whole renovation value chain to meet its targets.
- To achieve the proposed 55% climate target by 2030, around €275 billion of additional investment in building renovation is needed every year.
- Public guarantees to mobilise private investment will be assured under InvestEU;
- Assistance to regional and local authorities in designing and implementing their plans for building renovations is addressed in the cohesion policy funds under REACT-EU, or through ELENA (European Local Energy Assistance) for project development assistance;

F9 – Financing Options: Current state of the art

The type of financial instruments in the EU range from conventional ones such as (i) subsidised loans, to (ii) emerging products, and finally to (iii) innovative instruments such as energy efficiency mortgages, crowdfunding and on-bill financing. The most common instruments under the three main categories are:

1

Traditional well-established

Grants and subsidies
Tax incentives
(Preferential) Loans

2

Tested and growing in the market

Energy efficiency obligations
Energy Services Companies
(ESCO) model and Energy
Performance Contracts
Energy Services Agreement
(ESA)

3

New and innovative

On-bill finance (OBF)

Property assessed clean energy (PACE) financing Energy efficiency mortgages

(EEM)

Feed-in tariffs

Property taxation and property purchase taxation Crowdfunding



F9 – Financing Options: Findings from end-users survey

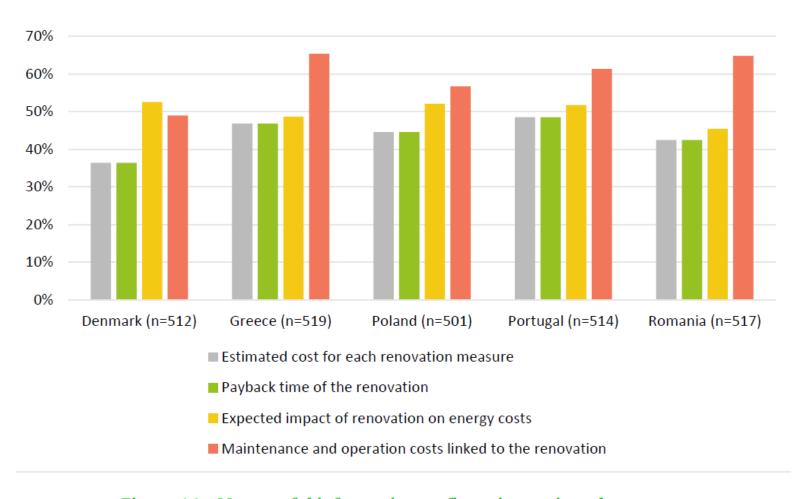


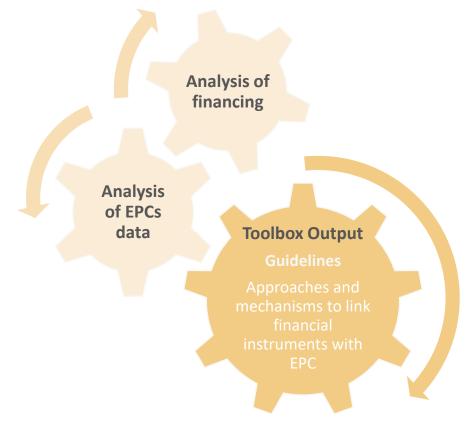
Figure 16 – Most useful information on financing options, by country



F9 – Financing Options: Objective

In the X-tendo project we will:

- Identify information sources on public financial schemes that can be provided alongside the EPC
- Explore how financing schemes can be more closely integrated with EPCs. This task will require the identification of available financing options, linking EPC data with financial underwriting, as well as effective communication with building owners/users.





The outcome dedicated to public authorities will be guidance on how to link EPC schemes with financial instruments: this could be easily applied by the countries involved, either fully or partially in modules.



FINANCING SCHEMES PORTFOLIO

Learn from the cases of success,
types of financing schemes
available, requirements, which
are/could be adopted in your
country (country overview),
needs and barriers



HOW TO LINK EPCs TO FINANCING

Tips on the use of EPCs in financing schemes (as eligibility criteria) and on EPC upgrade to integrate and monitor financing along improvement measures recommendations.

HOW TO COMMUNICATE FINANCING

Guidance on how to establish a unique platform to communicate available financing to everyone (building owner, EPCs, customer journey platforms, etc.)



Challenges

- Having an energy auditor and EPC could be too much for just implementing simple measures;
- Need to provide continuous support to guarantee success during the whole process;
- Time taken to set-up a comprehensive financial instrument;
- Financing, technical and IT skills are required to set up a robust scheme;
- Communication and training campaigns for many stakeholders and experts are needed.

Benefits

- Less risk and more confidence from financial institutions
- Monitoring throughout the whole process
- Overcome some existing barriers in the market between the financing institutions and the end-users
- Increase the implementation rate success of the existing financing schemes (easy to access financial instrument);
- Provide information to homeowners on financing options, cost transparency, payback and other benefits;
 - Propose specific financial options based on building input data



Feature 10 – One stop Shop What's happening on this topic outside X-tendo

✓ OSS "like mushrooms"

- Dozens OSS (or similar) exist EU wide;
- JRC <u>report</u> highlights the following benefits:
 - OSS services are local;
 - Accelerates building refurbishments by informing, motivating, as well as by assisting building owners
 - Can facilitate interested
 - Can ease access to financing and occasionally offer better rates
 - Can be one of the tools to increase the renovation rate
 - Can also improve the average renovation depth in terms of energy performance

✓ Renovation wave

The Commission and the EIB will support setting up standardized one-stop shops that can be
deployed quickly at national, regional or local levels for delivering tailored advice and financing
solutions designed to accompany homeowners or SMEs throughout the preparation and
implementation of their projects. Local actors can build on this platform to create competence centres
for various types of advice on sustainable renovation



F10 – One-stop-shops: Current state of the art

OSS can be defined as advisory tools to facilitate access to financial mechanisms, benefits and support schemes; to assist consumers with technical and financial issues; and to guide them through their building renovation process. EPC data has a special role to play in this regard, and should be linked to the OSS.

Types of One-stop-shops:

Industry driven

Consultant driven

Energy Service Company driven

Local Government driven

Cooperative

Manufacturers and installers aim to extend their businesses and realise commercial interests

Market actors develop customerrelated business models

These companies extend the value-added solutions

The public programmes are generally climate- or energy-related

Mix of actors aim at societal benefits beyond energy or cost savings.



F10 – One-stop-shops: Current state of the art

Added value for different target groups:

End-users

Repository building information
Improvement recommendations
Technical Assistance (EPC)
Access to finance and incentives
Qualified companies directory
Rating of companies and experts

Energy Experts

New advisory services and support for end-users

Monitoring of improvement measures previously identified or implemented

Increasing profile with end-users

Services Providers

New business opportunities

Dynamization of the energy

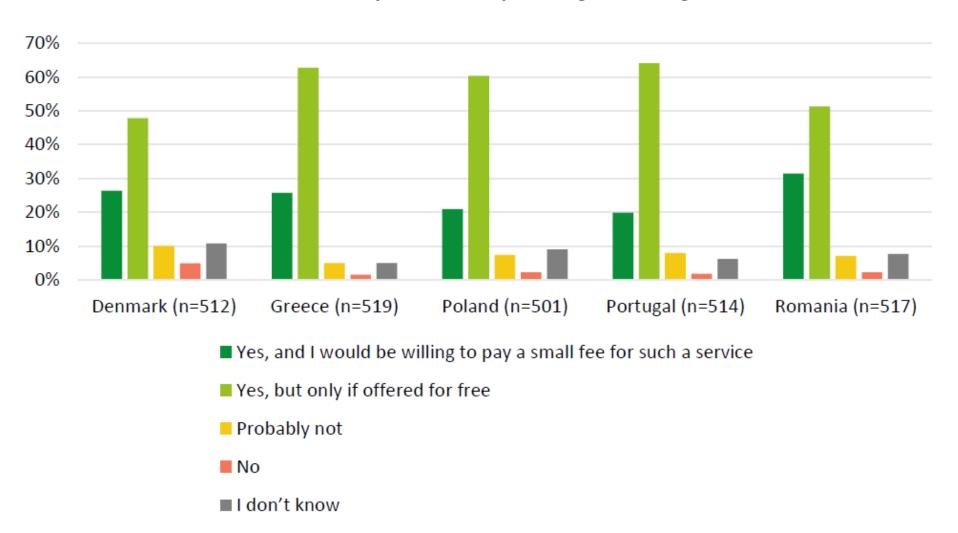
efficiency market

Access to OSS, a unique place in the marketplace to connect demand and supply



F10 – One-stop-shops: Findings from end-users survey

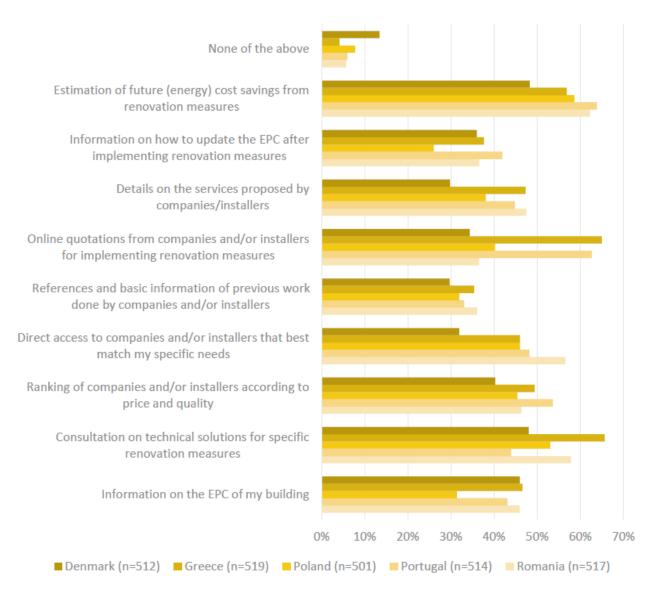
Will the end-users use an OSS web portal when planning a building renovation?





F10 – One-stop-shops: Findings from end-users survey

Which type of OSS services would the end-users like to receive?





The majority of respondents were comfortable with sharing their data with third parties, with the exception of financial institutions (64% answered "no").



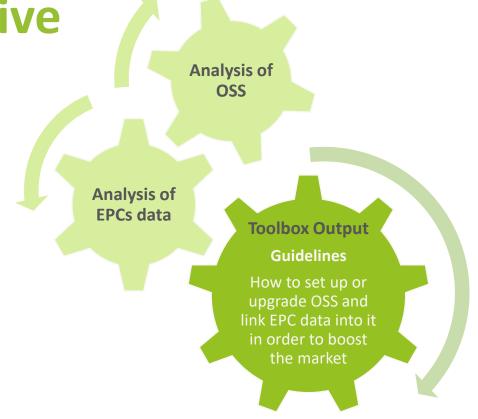
The majority of responses (82%) show an interest in using an OSS service, which indicates high potential for introducing the feature in other Member States



F10 – One-stop-shops: Objective

In the X-tendo project we will:

- Describe approaches for linking EPC data to One-Stop-Shops;
- Demonstrate the applicability of these approaches for the different implementing countries (Denmark, Portugal, Romania and UK – Scotland), considering their existing EPC data, building stock renovation activities and needs.





The outcome dedicated to public authorities will be guidance on how to setup/upgrade and link EPC schemes with Onestop-shops: this could be easily applied by the countries involved, either fully or partially in modules.



F10 – One-stop-shops: Methodology

ONE-STOP-SHOP

Type & Description, Needs & Barriers, Best Practices & Flag projects, Business models & cost structure



Building Logbook

Recommendation on use of EPCs, Link to EPCs and other databases, Information available to homeowners





Taillored Recommendations

Map improvement need based on EPCs, Monitor effective implementation, Link to customer journey platforms





Financing

Map financing schemes & indicators on EPCs, Link to available financing schemes, Link to customer journey platforms





Marketplace

Companies/Installers rating system, Link companies and homeowners, Companies registration to access OSS



Advice Center

Recommendation on how to support OSS end-users, Link to EPCs and other OSS functionalities



Challenges

- Costs to support an maintain an One-Stop-Shop;
- Requires a certain level of continuous communication and development;
- Access to data and EPCs and market interest (from the supply and demand side);
- Having an energy auditor and EPC could be too much for just implementing simple measures;
- Need to provide continuous support to guarantee success during the whole process.

Benefits

- Overcome some existing barriers in the market between the service providers and the end-users;
- Increase the implementation rate success of renovation works;
- Provide information to homeowners on improvement measures and assisting in financing options;
- Improving trustworthiness by accrediting and quality-controlling local partners;
- Centralised service as a single point of contact;
 - Establishing more stable partnerships and cheaper solutions.





Thank you!

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