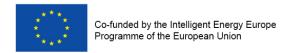


# **Models for Financing Step-by-step Retrofits**

18th April 2015

Building Research Establishment (BRE)

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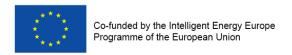




# **EuroPHit Financing Objectives**



- Analyse how a step-by-step retrofit affects financing arrangements
- Provide a lifecycle concept to assess long term strategies of retrofit
- Provide solutions to overcome existing market barriers
- Develop financial concepts for step-by-step energy efficient retrofits
- Develop effective incentive policies for high quality and energy efficient retrofits
- Develop one-stop-shop solutions which include attractive ready-to-use financial concepts
- Motivate financial institutions to provide innovative financing for step-by-step retrofit.



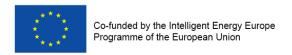


### The Need for Retrofit

- In the EU, buildings account for:
  - 40% of energy consumption
  - 36% of greenhouse gas emissions
- Average building lifespan is 50 years
- Complete renewal of existing building stock would take ~100 years
- All buildings need to be retrofitted by 2050 to meet EU targets
- Current retrofit rate is ~1%, which needs to be >2%
- Estimated total investment need of €600-1800 billion until 2050







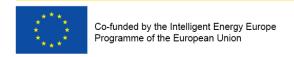


#### The Benefits of Retrofit

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Energy savings = reduced energy bills
- Retain existing structure/materials
- Improved thermal comfort
- Indoor environmental quality
- Improved health of building occupants
- Community-wide improvements
- Uncover/repair existing damage
- Improved building appearance/durability
- Extend the useful life of the building
- Higher re-sale value
- Increase rental income
- Generate economic/job opportunities







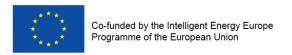


#### **Market Barriers to Retrofit**

- High up-front costs
- Lack of customer awareness; high perceived risk
- Lack of financial institution awareness on energy efficiency
- Lack of visibility and scale of finance available
- Difficulties in creating creditworthy financing structures
- Energy savings not recognised as conventional revenues
- Lack of reliable long-term forecasting on energy prices
- Split incentive between building owners and tenants







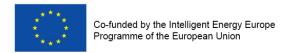


# **Legal Barriers to Retrofit**

- Rules of public budgeting
- Local Authorities may have to make investment from one budget, with savings credited to another budget
- Joint home ownership creates difficulties with the number of parties involved
- Uncertainties related to owner-tenant issues and building ownership
- Lack of consideration of lifecycle costs in procurement decisions









# **Financing SBS Retrofits**

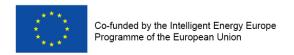
## **EuroPHit**

To improve energy efficiency of buildings we need to achieve a successful mix of:

- Regulatory policies
- Promotional schemes
- Market-based instruments



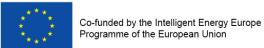






# **Promoting Energy Efficiency**







### **What Banks Require**

### **EuroPHit**

#### Holistic approach

Consider the entire building and not just a part of it. What is my final objective in terms of energy consumption (kWh/m²/year)

#### Reliable calculation tools

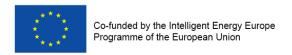
For baseline as well as actual savings

#### **Certification systems**

To know whether particular efficiency targets have been reached (especially for step-by-step retrofit)









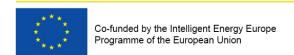
### Financial Soundness of a Project



- Basis for financial soundness is the cash flow.
- Economic benefits (externalities) are generally not considered.
- Cash flow from energy efficiency projects consists of:

In-flows	Out-flows
Savings from efficiency gains	Equity share at investment cost
Higher rents (owners)	Operational costs
Loan disbursements	Higher rents (tenants)
	Repayment/interest for loans

- Savings arrive as avoided outflows.
- Savings usually fluctuate, also depend on price developments.
- Savings do not always arrive at the same place as the outflows.





### **Project vs. Recourse Finance**



#### Recourse (or balance sheet finance):

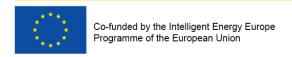
Finance is granted on the basis of the creditworthiness of the investor. Cash flow and Net Present Value (NPV) are (for the bank) of secondary importance.

#### Project finance:

Finance is granted on the basis of the financial soundness (cash flow) of the project. The investor has to prove that the cash flow is sufficient to cover the repayment.

#### Recourse and project finance:

Project finance for energy efficiency part; recourse finance for the incidental/modernisation part (no visible future financial benefits).





#### **Financial Instruments for Retrofit**



#### Debt financing, credit lines, revolving funds

Conventional bank loan

#### ESCO (Energy Service Company) financing

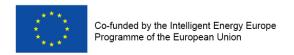
Natural or legal person who delivers energy services and/or energy efficiency improvement measures in a final customer's facility or premises

#### Forfeiting

Selling a receivable for a discounted lump sum to a bank (forfeiter), normally on the basis of bills of exchange

#### Leasing

Investment goods are only leased to the investor and will be taken back after an agreed time (with the option to buy them at an agreed residual value)





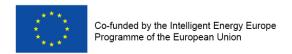
### **Public Support**



#### Public support can help to:

- Shorten repayment periods make a project financeable by market based instruments
- Create trust for a retrofit project in to find financing sources
- Improve the cash flow and the net present value of a project to find project sponsors
- Compensate for external, but intangible benefits (like CO2 reduction)
- Improve the financing structure in particular for communities and public institutions lacking financial sources

But they will always require additional market based financing



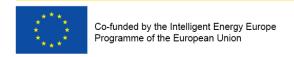


# **Types of Public Support**

- Grant programs
- Credit lines and guarantee schemes
- Redemption Grants
- EU Funding for Sustainable Energy in Buildings
  - Europe-wide funds
  - National and Regional schemes
  - National/Regional schemes
- European Development Financial Institutions
  - CEB/EIB/EBRD
  - National Development Institutions (like KfW)







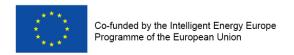


### Financing Retrofits – an example



#### KfW, Germany

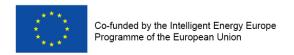
- KfW handles incentive programs on behalf of the Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development.
- The programs for energy-efficient retrofit receive favourable terms through German federal budget funds, providing financial incentives for more energy efficiency in the housing sector.
- Recent studies show that energy efficient retrofit is a winwin situation for the home owners, environment, economy and federal budget.
- The current and previous evaluations (since 2006) and studies on the economic impacts are available on the KfW website.





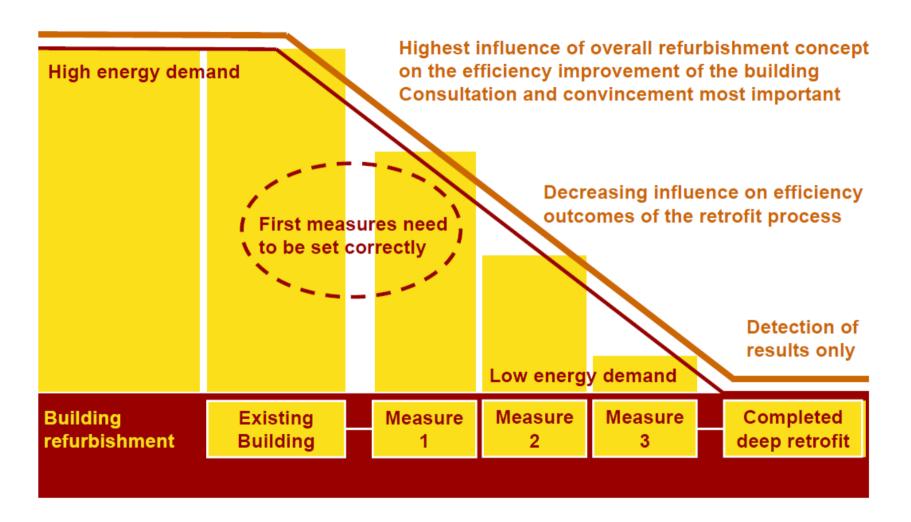
### Financing Retrofits – an example

- In 2011, KfW committed loans and grants of EUR 2.9 billion for housing retrofit.
- This induced investments of 3.9 billion, and secured employment for 52,000 people.
- For each Euro spent, the Federal Government received at least 3 Euros in tax income and savings (study by Forschungszentrum Jülich)
- Direct sales plus additional demand for wholesale service items, for 2011 alone, resulted in a total turnover volume of EUR 27 billion for 262,000 homes (181,000 retrofits and 81,000 new builds)
- In 2011, for energy efficiency investments in the building sector overall, ~251,000 jobs were secured or created.



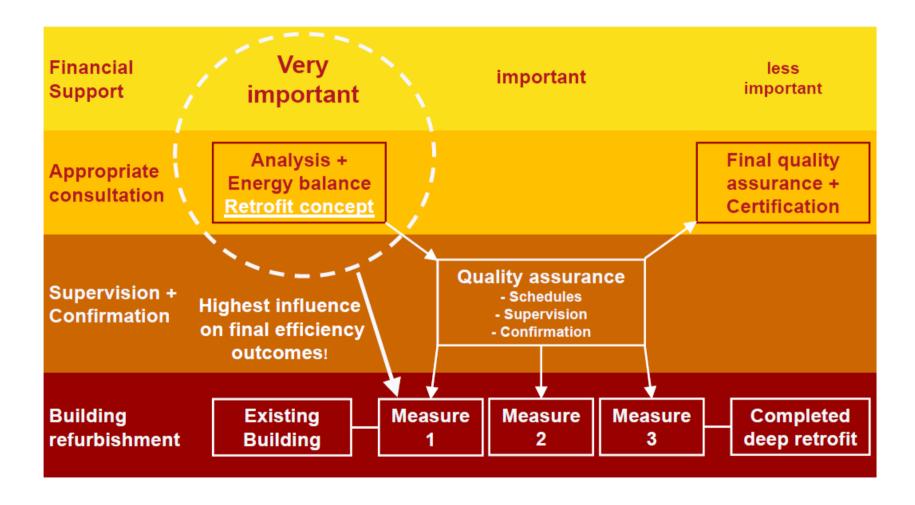


### Focus for SBS Financing



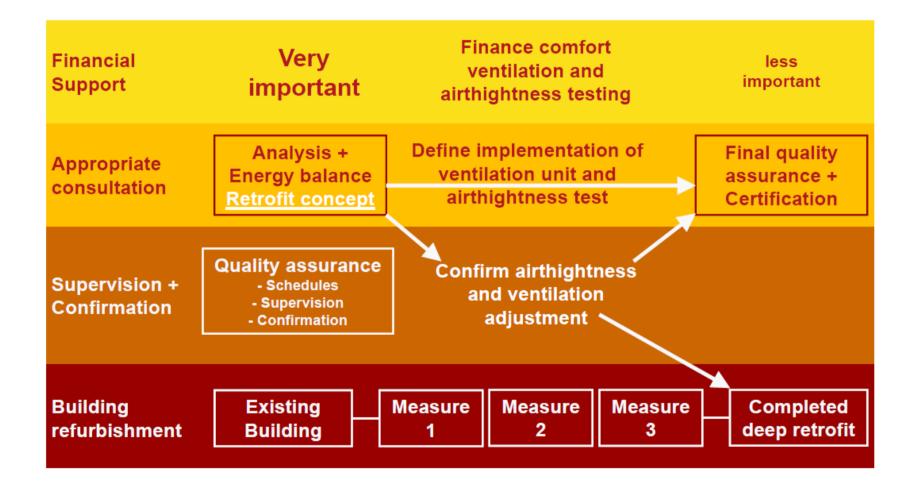


### **Focus on Initial Consultation**





## Supporting less popular measures

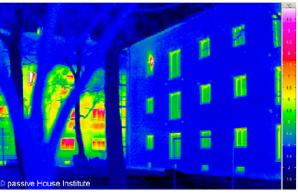


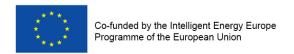


# How to get involved

- Join the EuroPHit network for FREE
- View the draft guidelines for financial institutions
- Contribute on our Forum
- Attend one of our upcoming workshops
- Visit the EuroPHit stand









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# Thank you for your attention

www.europhit.eu

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