

Financial instruments for energy efficiency in the programming period 2014-2020

Financial Instruments in Energy Efficiency in Lithuania

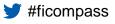
Agnė KAZLAUSKAITĖ, Ministry of Finance Junona BUMELYTĖ, EIB



2014-2020 Operational Programme for the European Union Funds Investments in Lithuania

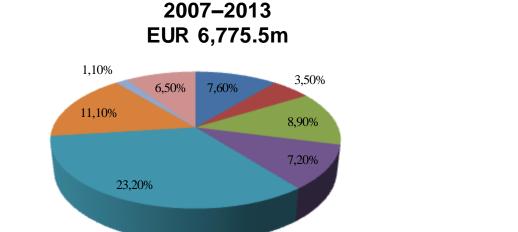




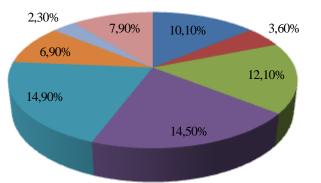


Strategic context: EU funds investment over 2 PP





2014–2020 EUR 6,709.3 m



Main areas of EU funds investments	Change
Research and development and innovation	2,50%
Information society (IT)	0,1%
Competitiveness of small and medium-sized business*	3,2%
Energy efficiency and production and use of renewable energy (related to low-carbon economy)	7,30%
Transport sector (roads, railways, airports etc.)	-8,30%
Environment sector (water supply, waste management etc.)	-4,20%
Energy sector (electricity, gas links)	1,20%
Employment and social inclusion (European social fund)	1,40%
European social fund (which finances human recourses: employment, social inclusion, life-long learning,	
education, administrative capacities etc.)	
* Taking into account the funds allocated to financial instruments in 2007–2013 V	





Strategic context: How to fi compass achieve more results with limited resources? **POSITIVE SOLUTION – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS!** Attraction of **Multiplication** Continuity **Re-use** private of investments investments

2007-2013 – first experience setting up Jessica for EE in residential housing, Jeremie for SMEs 2014-2020 – strategic focus on the continuation of established FIs and expansion to other sectors





EU funds investments in Fls over 2 PP



Financial periods	EU funds allocated, EUR m	Funding for FIs, EUR m
2007 – 2013	6 775,5	443 (Jeremie +Jessica+EPF)
2014 – 2020	6 709,3	440 (reflows) + 420 (EE) + 204 (SMEs) + 75 (public infrastructure) TBC – transport, R&D

2007-2013 - Leveraging more than EUR 430m of private resources into SMEs and EUR 80m of private resources into energy efficiency;

2014-2020 – expected leverage of EUR 227m private funds to SMEs; for energy efficiency – already attracted EUR 70m of private investments, foreseen to attract additional EUR 500m under the established Leveraged Fund, EFSI investments, other investments (e.g. from EBRD).

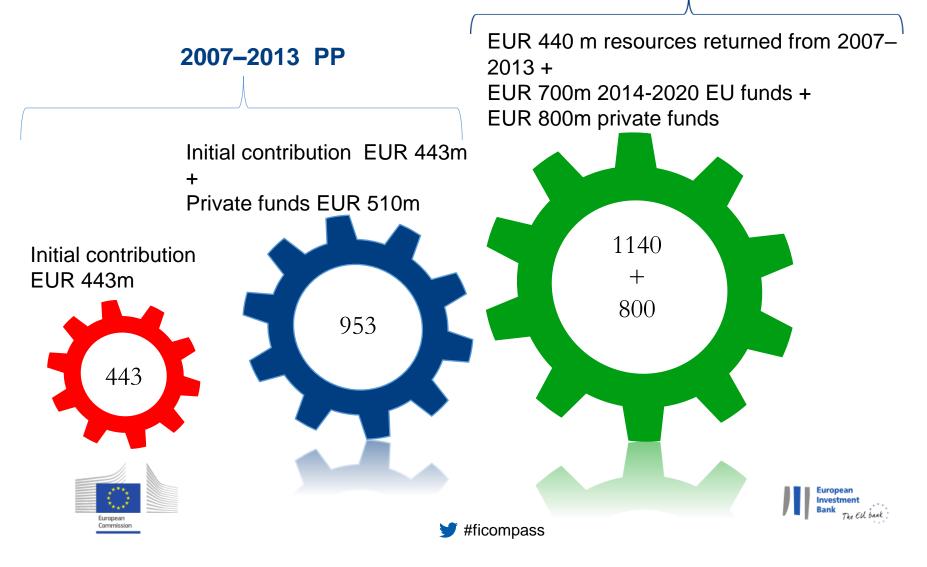




Financial instruments financed from EU funds



2014–2020 PP



Basic facts about Lithuania and multi-apartment sector

Population - 3 million and declining

More than 38,000 multi-apartment blocks (24,000 needs to be refurbished)

More than 800,000 apartments

66 % of population lives in multi-apartment buildings built before 1993

•97% privately owned, only 3% municipal rental stock

•The age structure of buildings:

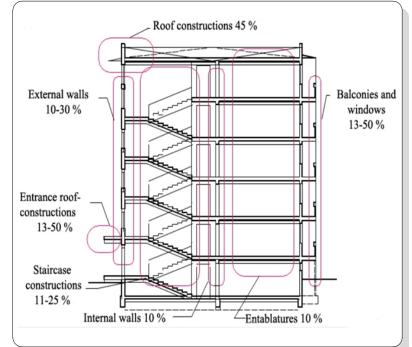
•26 % built before 1960

•65 % built between 1960 - 1990

- •9 % built after 1990
- •For Jessica constructed before 1993







• 65 % of multi-apartment blocks are served by district heating systems

• Average energy savings for a single building are estimated to be circa 50-80%

Experience with Jessica in 2007-2013 – first steps



START-UP

- State subsidised renovation programme ran out of money in late 2007
- Decision to launch scheme using Jessica Holding Fund in early 2009
 - To improve living standard of population
 - To revive construction sector
 - To reduce dependency on single energy supplier

MAIN FEATURES

Financial product – preferential loan

- Borrower: House-owner association
- Fixed interest rate at 3% p.a.
- Maturity up to 20 years
- 2 years grace period (during construction)
- 15% interest subsidy in the form of the write-off in case of 20% of energy savings, energy efficiency Class D achieved upon completion of renovations
- Extra 25% written-off if energy savings reach 40% from State budget and Climate Change Programme
- **100%** of costs to prepare renovation documentation reimbursed (paid from national funds)
- 100% of reimbursement of instalments for low income families





Experience with Jessica in 2007-2013 - challenges



- Apartment owners were poorly organized
- Many low income people were eligible for heating bill compensations, and had no incentive to join the programme
- State aid clearance (*de minimis*, set-up of administration, monitoring and implementation)
- Apartment owners become borrowers even when they voted against (the Law on Modernisation)
- Limitations within construction sector, as mostly small companies bid for contracts





Experience with Jessica in 2007-2013 – Corrective measures



- Municipalities instructed to draw lists of the worst-performing buildings
- Municipalities appointed renovation administrators
- Administrators borrow on behalf and for the need of the apartment owners
- Loan remains off balance sheet for Administrator
- Amendments to the legal basis related to heating bill compensations:

1 June 2013 amendments to the Law: where a community decides to renovate the multi-apartment block, those who have declined participation in the decision-making process would receive a 50% smaller compensation for the heating bills during the proximate heating season and no compensation from the next heating season until the block renovation project is completed but no longer than 3 years.





Main activities of Fund Manager



- Creation and development of the financial product; further analysis of legal and economic situation and recommendations for the structure of the financial product, to ensure the legality and economical viability of the instruments, as well as safety of the funds
- Launch of Calls for EoI, selection of financial intermediaries; drafting and negotiating of operational agreements
- Implementation of **public relations campaign** (if applicable)
- Assistance to the authorities in creation, maintaining and development of legal base Assistance to the financial intermediaries in clarifying the upcoming questions, the relationships with the final beneficiaries and/or other participants of the relevant process, advise on the agreements with the final beneficiaries;
- Assistance to the authorities and final beneficiaries, providing explanations and clarifications of different legal aspects of the process;
- Monitoring of the legal procedures and agreements implemented by the financial intermediaries to ensure that the funds are lent on diligently and their recovery is ensured to the reasonable extent
- Middle office activities





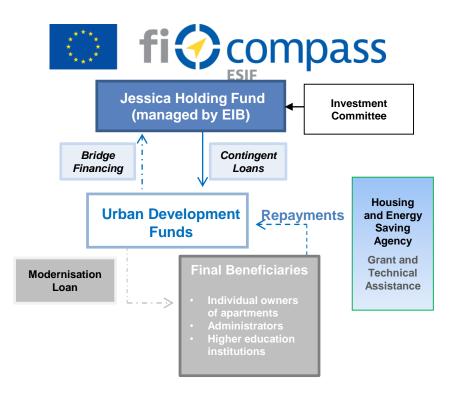
Holding Fund Lithuania (2007-2013)

- **Established in 2009** with **EUR 173m** EU structural and national funds and **4** Financial Intermediaries.
- Focus on **energy efficiency** for multi-apartment buildings and student dormitories.
- Success in **attracting private finance** of future reflows from Jessica Holding Fund portfolio **EUR 80m** provided.
- About circa **850** buildings have been finished and circa **220** undergoing works.
- Achieved energy **savings** of **67%** on average.

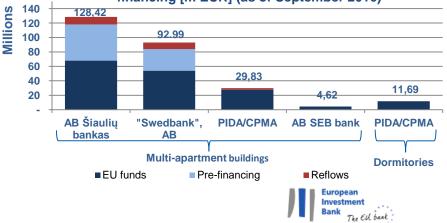
Success story and lessons learned

Flexibility Effective governmental public relations campaign Sound cooperation

- By 2014 all EU and national funds had been committed to projects – role model throughout Europe
- **Demand** outstripped by far the available public funds
- The product worked and could attract private co-financing and risk sharing











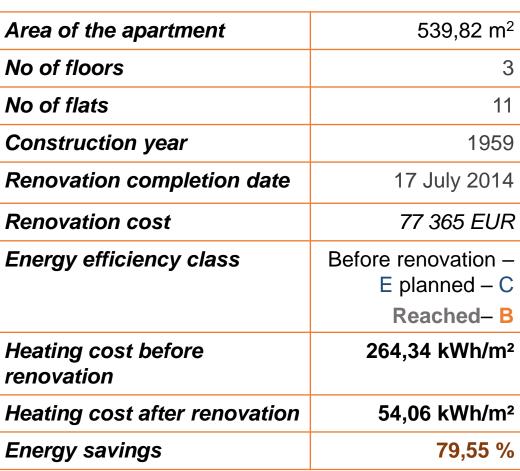
Experience with Jessica in 2007-2013 – project example



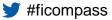




Commissio







Challenges & lessons learned



Key challenges		Lessons learned & questions
2007–2013	2014–2020	
 Guidance from the EC on FI implementation was issued too late (the funds were already established; instruments structured, etc.) 	 Guidance from the EC on FI implementation is issued after the establishment of energy efficiency funds. Requirements are more restrictive than those set in the Regulations (e.g. selection of bodies implementing FI; combination of support). 	Preparation of national recommendations on eligibility of expenditure before the EC guidelines.
Selection of bodies implementing FI.	Selection of bodies implementing FI.	Appointment of bodies implementing FIs is regulated by the Law on Investment and the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania in line with the Directive 2004/18/EC and Public procurement law.
Bankruptcy of financial intermediaries.	-	Pledge of loan portfolio or accounts in favor of the manager of a FI will be wider used.
 On-the-spot verification of EIB (the implementation of Art. 13 (2) of Reg. 1828/2006). 	Administrative verifications in case of EIB and other international financial institutions.	
	 Implementation of the requirements on eligibility of operations depending on location in case of venture capital instruments. 	
	Combination of FI with other support.Technical support in a single ESF FI.	





Other challenges & recommendations



- Slow start of FIs raising public awareness, changing mentality, subsidies vs loans, challenge to shift thinking from "grants" to "revolving investments";
- Challenge to "go first" must be brave and optimistic
- Assurance of on-going political support thorough work with politicians presenting
- Lack of legal assurance complicated and detailed EC requirements -> complicated national procedures -> non-attractive and lengthy way for final recipient to feel the benefit NEED TO SIMPLIFY THE RULES!
- **Demand outweighing supply (for multi-apartments)** if you boost, you need to start coordinating
- Reluctance of FIs to perform new administrative functions related to ESIF
- Low number of revenue-generating projects in other sectors hard to establish FIs in some sectors
- **Need for national reforms** respective strategic changes need to be done before the potential FIs could practically work in other sectors





FI Ex-ante assessment **fi** compass – Overview Jessica pilot feasibility study Jeremie Jessica 2014-2020 EIB Completed, May 2014 **Business support** Completed in March, 2015 **Energy efficiency** completed **Renovation of public** Identified market gap: November, 2014 buildings & multi **EUR 645m** Identified market gap: apartments, FUR 1850m street lightening Revised June, 2016 EUR 1087m Public infrastructure Energy, Water, Waste management completed June, 2016 Education and Science, Social, Health, Transport & Identified market gap: Investment Bank The EU bank EUR 5755m Culture infr.

Ex-ante assessment for EE – summary



- Ex-ante assessment was performed by managing authority in close cooperation with national institution VIPA and other stakeholders (inhouse), because:
 - Close cooperation with other public institutions enabled them to see "big picture"
 - Non-commercial and independent attitude allowed for a more public interest oriented assessment
 - Close cooperation and ability to change assignment scope enabled a more tailored product

Ex-ante assessment data

- Jessica case study (pilot project)
- Ex-ante assessment started before COM issued guidelines, but was adapted according to these guidelines
- Timing
 - 9 months for ex ante assessment (subject to constant amendments and developments!)
- Expectations
 - Revealed real market situation
 - Recommendations for FI's
 - Analysed need for necessary national strategic reforms

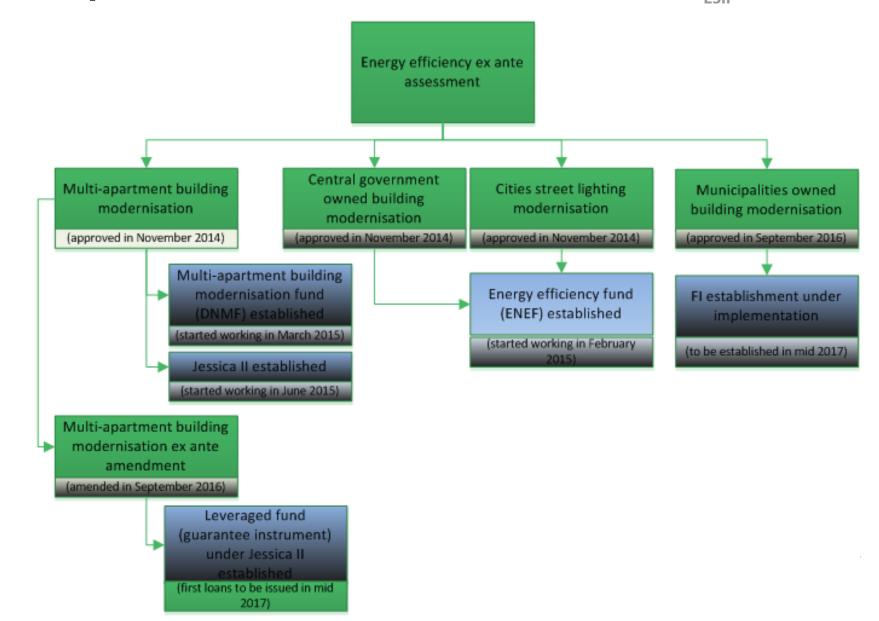






Ex-ante assessment for EE – process





Ex-ante assessment for EE – process



Sector analysed	Identified market gap, EUR m	Proposed financial product
Multi-apartment buildings	964,7	Preferential loan + 15 % interest rate subsidy + 15 % of State support (Jessica II) Possibility to attract private investments through establishment of Leveraged Fund (first-loss portfolio guarantees, leverage effect 1:5)
Public buildings owned by central government	66,9	ESCO model Preferential loan + up to 20 % interest rate and technical support subsidy Possibility to sell future cash flows to the private investment fund
Street lighting	50,5	ESCO model Guarantee scheme Possibility to sell future cash flows to the private investment fund
Public buildings owned by municipalities	146,8	Preferential loan + Possibility to attract private investments through establishment of Leverage fund

Expected results



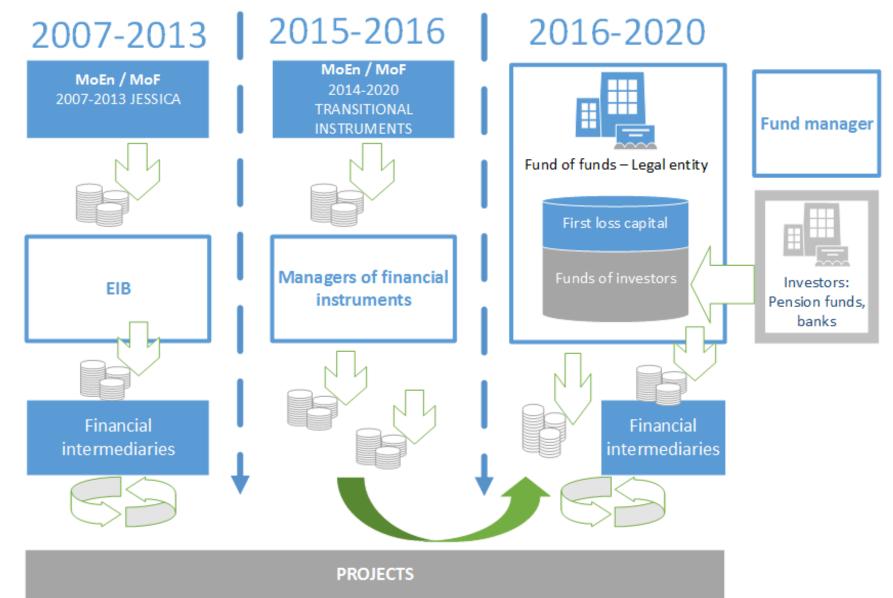
Sector analysed	ESIF and national contribution, EUR m	Results
Multi-apartment buildings	281,3	EUR 655,4m euro of private resources attracted 4473 buildings of 5757 th. m ² renovated 40 %. of energy savings (672,458 MWh)
Public buildings owned by central government	65	EUR 74 m euro of private resources attracted 546 buildings of 615 th. m ² renovated 40 % of energy savings (164,062 MWh)
Street lighting	14,5	EUR 40,9m euro of private resources attracted 57 th. street lighting elements modernized Energy savings of 29,250 MWh
Public buildings owned by municipalities	50,5	EUR 41 m of private resources attracted 600 buildings of 676 th. m ² renovated 40% of energy savings (100 GWh)





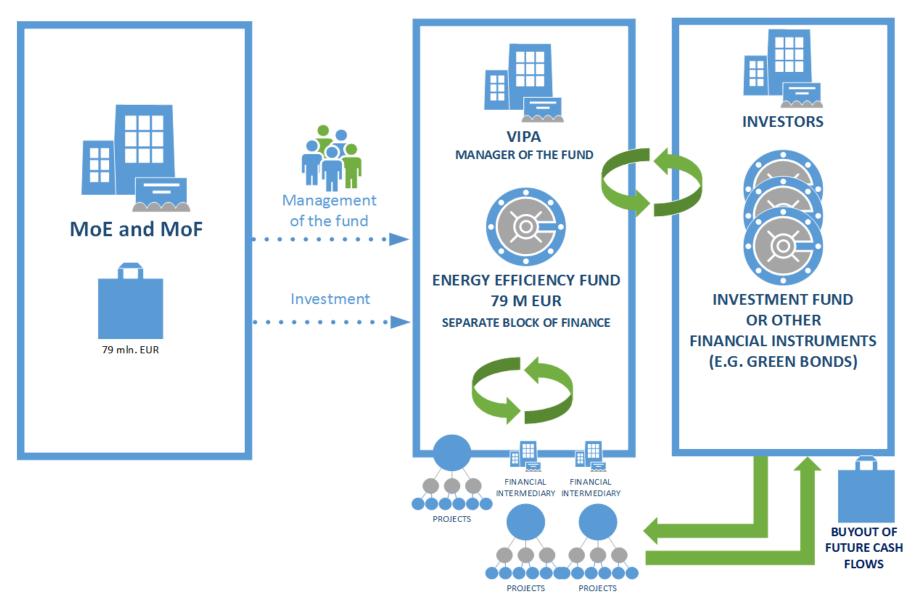
Scheme for multiapartment buildings





Scheme for public buildings & street lightening





Ex-ante assessment for EE – lessons learned & recommendations



- Coordinated in-house development allows for better representation of public interest, although high competence team is needed
- Ex-ante assessment allows to understand problems associated with the targeted sector
- Close cooperation with EC representatives is useful to understand CPR requirements (although now guidelines are available)
- Allow for more flexibility in ex-ante assessment
- Be involved in all stages of ex-ante assessment (don't wait for final result)
- Try to involve all stakeholders interested in the sector
- Encourage for sector exploration not only horizontally but also vertically
- Beneficial future changes of legal basis result of ex-ante gap assessment, leaving particular investment strategy for later stages





FI Development – technical assistance and FI combination with grant



TA for tasks related to administration, supervision and awareness raising of the FIs as well as consultations for final beneficiaries

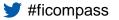
State support for Interest rate subsidies combined with loans, guarantee fee subsidies for SMEs to boost the demand

TA for preparation of ex-ante assessment, **reflows** – for developing the concept of the Leveraged Fund

Other sources for TA (ELENA) – preparation of ESCO model for FI implementation







Design and set-up



- Implementation structure

- 2007-2013 Jessica Holding Fund
 Enabled efficient management of multiple Financial Intermediaries and managed to attract private financing
 - Considered to be a success, with demand for financing outstripping supply
 - Strong momentum has been established with the project pipeline continuing to expand

• 2014-2020 Jessica II Fund of Funds

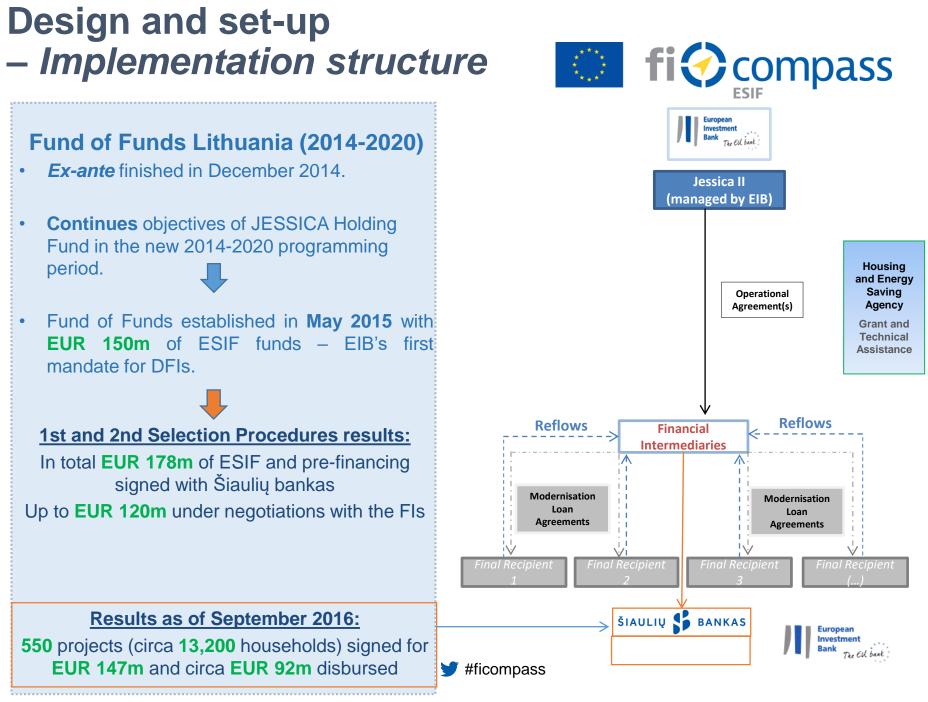
- Guaranteed continuation of the governmental programme and existing project pipeline
- Attracted more financing from the Financial Intermediaries

2014-2020 Leveraged Fund

- A guarantee financial instrument structured to attract additional funds from private sources
- Expected leverage of 1:5
- A possible contribution by EFSI towards the Leveraged Funds may also be sought at acceptable terms

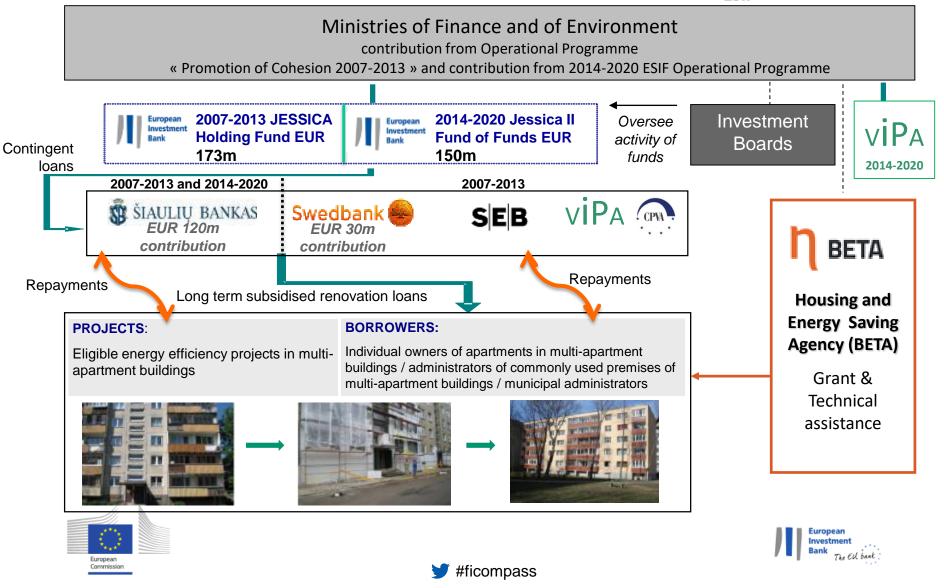


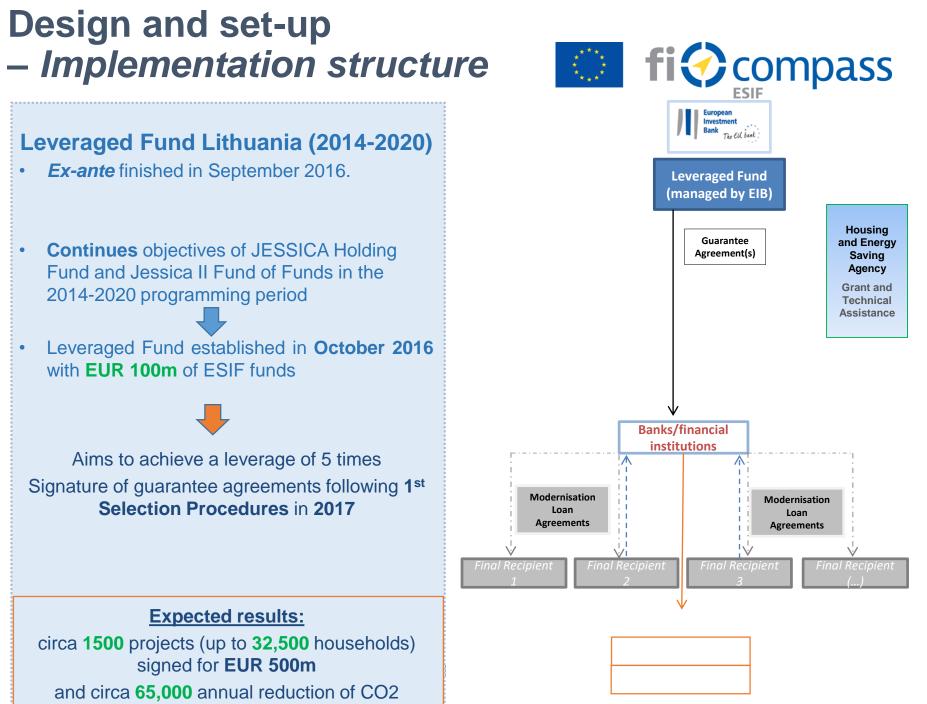




2007-2013 and 2014-2020

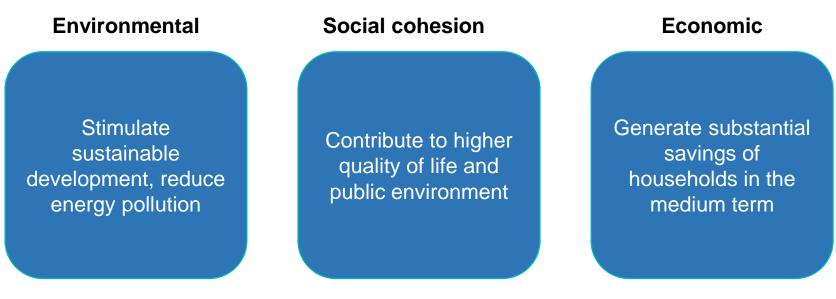






Design and set-up – *Main objectives of the FI*





Investments

Structured to attract additional funds from private sources (banks, financial institutions, etc.) to create leverage in energy efficiency sector











