

GREECE

MAY 3rd, 2023

3rd NATIONAL ROUNDTABLE

**SUPPORT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF SMART FINANCING FOR ENERGY
EFFICIENT BUILDINGS IN GREECE.2023**

Organised by CRES and INZEB



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13 SPEAKERS

**50 DELEGATES
IN PERSON**

6 SESSIONS

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

01

SESSION

**Financing
energy efficiency
in residential buildings**

02

SESSION

**Financing
energy efficiency
in the industry**

03

SESSION

**Energy Efficiency Auctions
for tertiary sector
companies**

Roundtable Conclusions

SESSION 1

FINANCING ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

- For the OSS to reach its total capacity, consultants should be trained and available to support the OSS operation and the needs of the citizens. A registry for OSS consultants is proposed
- A central OSS acting as a super fund is proposed. The super fund will “host” all the available related funds for residential renovation and will be “open” anytime when interested persons feel comfortable requesting renovation funds.
- The operation of the OSS should not consider only the vulnerable households; the OSS should target and support all citizens despite their social or financial status.
- The experience of the Citizens' Service Centres can be beneficial for designing, establishing, and operating an OSS.
- The OSS should not only be an info point for the citizen but a tool for concrete support; thus, flexibility is needed for the municipalities to decide the best model that can fit the needs of the municipality and its citizens.

Roundtable Conclusions

SESSION 2

FINANCING ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN THE INDUSTRY

- Industry faces known challenges in financing, such as lack of knowledge of technical solutions, lack of human resources capable of dealing with funding, and doubt about the actual energy savings known practices can achieve.
- On the regulatory side, the Net Zero Industry Act sets targets for 2030 and seeks 40% of the production of strategic industrial energy products within the EU. The costs and investment need to reach 92 billion by 2030, of which 16-18 billion is public funding.
- One approach that could help the process is to ensure energy savings through standardised contracts with energy-saving technology providers, businesses, and insurance providers.
- The most essential part of this scheme is that the insurance essentially covers a monetary amount of savings rather than kw of saved energy, so an average calculation value is introduced for the convenience of the parties.
- In general terms, an ESCO company's first investment in the industry should be the one where trust can be built, and it is usually the most familiar one - lighting. After that, more severe investments can be initiated.
- The industries that are most interested in savings are those that have upgraded to green marketing (e.g., green products, green processes, etc.).
- The prioritisation for industrial plant management on energy efficiency is generally low, as the main interest is aggressive advertising rather than demand management.
- The green element in advertising plays a role so that the more mandatory CSR becomes, the more readily they will make investments. In conclusion, the industry has no financial difficulty for energy efficiency, but it is not a priority and should become an essential marketing element.

Roundtable Conclusions

SESSION 3

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AUCTIONS FOR TERTIARY SECTOR COMPANIES

- The evaluation indicator was proposed to include the cumulative energy savings for the total lifetime of the energy-saving interventions. In addition, it is essential to consider the environmental footprint of interventions and various social criteria for their entire life cycle.
- The problem with the lack of actual energy data exists, while it was suggested that other environmental certification procedures should be considered.
- The use of energy indicators may be a more practical option to combine energy and environmental criteria.
- It is essential that the choice of measurement, control, and verification systems do not unduly increase management costs.
- The contribution of the ESCOs can be significant in the maturation of projects, participation in the auctions, and the implementation of the projects.
- About the grouping of interventions, it is correct that no minimum threshold for achieving energy savings has been set under the first round due to the uncertainty regarding the number of technically mature projects.
- Energy efficiency auctions have the potential to be the starting point for the implementation of targeted and continuous energy efficiency programs in the tertiary sector.

The 3 sessions were moderated by:

Alice Corovessi, Managing Director, INZEB

Vlasis Oikonomou, Director, Institute for European Energy and Climate Policy (IEECP)

Christos Tourkolias, Energy Policy and Planning Sector, CRES

