



# Summary of Regional Roundtables

August 2023



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## Table of content

1	Introduction .....	4
2	Regional Roundtables in Poland .....	7
2.1	Kuyavia-Pomerania - First Regional Roundtable.....	7
2.2	Kuyavia-Pomerania - Second Regional Roundtable .....	13
2.3	Podlaskie - First Regional Roundtable.....	17
2.4	Podlaskie – Second Regional Roundtable .....	22
2.5	Pomorskie – First Regional Round Table.....	25
2.6	Pomorskie - Second Regional Roundtable .....	30
2.7	Łódzkie - First Regional Round Table .....	36
2.8	Łódzkie - Second Regional Roundtable .....	41
2.9	Lower Silesia - First Regional Roundtable .....	45
2.10	Lower Silesia - Second Regional Roundtable .....	53
2.11	Mazowieckie - First Regional Roundtable.....	59
2.12	Mazowieckie - Second Regional Roundtable .....	65
2.13	Śląskie - First Regional Roundtable .....	69
2.14	Śląskie - Second Regional Roundtable .....	71
3	Regional Roundtables in Denmark .....	75
3.1	South Denmark - First Regional Roundtable.....	75
3.2	South Denmark – Second Regional Roundtable on Social Housing.....	78
3.3	South Denmark - Second Regional Roundtable on Private Homes .....	80
3.4	Central Denmark – First Regional Roundtable.....	81
3.5	Central Denmark – Second Regional Roundtable .....	85
3.6	East Denmark – First Regional Roundtable.....	92
3.7	East Denmark - Second Regional Roundtable on Thermonet Concept .....	95
3.8	East Denmark – Second Regional Roundtable on Private Homes .....	99
3.9	East Denmark – Second Regional Roundtable on Social Housing .....	105
4	Regional Roundtables in Latvia.....	109
4.1	Kurzeme - First Regional Roundtable.....	109
4.2	Kurzeme - Second Regional Roundtable .....	112
4.3	Vidzeme - First Regional Roundtable .....	115
4.4	Vidzeme - Second Regional Roundtable .....	119

## 1 Introduction

The overarching objective of the RoundBaltic project is to support the implementation of the Smart Finance for Smart Buildings initiative in the Baltic Sea Region, notably the project's direct target countries Poland, Latvia and Denmark.

The aim of the roundtables within RoundBaltic is to bring together stakeholders in the field of sustainable energy financing, notably with a view to bridge the gap between the financial and energy efficiency sector and to define specific ideas and recommendations to boost the momentum. Hence the intention is to explore ways to improve the energy efficiency investment framework and identify specific energy efficiency finance initiatives and sharing good practice experiences on the national scale (road maps for the intervention) as well as exploring how the financial sector can be best engaged in the Energy Efficiency finance activities with focus on financing institutions operating on both national and regional scale.

Beyond national-level roundtables, RoundBaltic has implemented regional roundtables. serving a dual purpose: first, to bolster on-the-ground initiatives in energy efficiency finance, and second, to foster essential related interaction between the national and regional levels. This concerted effort is geared towards strengthening the implementation of energy efficiency actions, ensuring smooth coordination and collaboration between the national and regional levels.

In each of the three target countries, three national roundtables were held as indicated below. These were complemented by 2 regional roundtables in 3 Danish regions, seven Polish regions and 2 Latvian regions, culminating in a total of 33 roundtables within the project.

This report delves into the specifics of each regional roundtable, summarizing participant demographics, proceedings, and satisfaction survey results. Additionally, a separate report offers summaries of the national roundtables. All comprehensive details, including proceedings and related presentations from the 33 roundtables, are readily accessible on the RoundBaltic website under [Events – Roundbaltic](#) section.

Country / Region	No.	Roundtables and Links	Date	Format
<b>Denmark – National level</b>	1	<a href="#">Entry Roundtable</a>	17-18 March 2021	Online
	1	<a href="#">Roundtable on Social Housing</a>	11 May 2022	Physical
	2	<a href="#">Follow up RT1</a>	22 September 2022	Physical
	3	<a href="#">Follow up RT2</a>	22 May 2023	Physical
<b>Central Denmark</b>	1	<a href="#">Entry Roundtable</a>	3 November 2021	Physical
	2	<a href="#">Follow up RT</a>	13 April 2023	Physical
<b>Southern Denmark</b>	1	<a href="#">Entry Roundtable</a>	21 September 2021	Online
	2	<a href="#">Follow up RT, Social Housing</a>	7 June 2023	Physical

	2	<a href="#">Follow up RT, Private Homes</a>	21 August 2023	Physical
<b>East Denmark – Copenhagen and Zealand</b>	1	<a href="#">Entry Roundtable</a>	13 October 2021	Physical
	2	<a href="#">Follow up RT, Thermonet</a>	31 October 2022	Physical
	2	<a href="#">Follow up RT, Private Homes</a>	25 May 2023	Physical
	2	<a href="#">Follow up RT, Social Housing</a>	1 June 2023	Physical
<b>Poland – National level</b>	1	<a href="#">Entry Roundtable</a>	23 – 24 March 2021	Online
	2	<a href="#">Follow up RT1</a>	25 May 2022	Physical
	3	<a href="#">Follow up RT2</a>	29 June 2023	Physical
<b>Poland – Kuyavian Pomerania Region / Kujawsko-Pomorskie</b>	1	<a href="#">Entry Roundtable</a>	4 November 2021	Physical
	2	<a href="#">Follow up RT</a>	30 March 2023	Physical
<b>Poland – Podlaskie Region</b>	1	<a href="#">Entry Roundtable</a>	22 January 2022	Online
	2	<a href="#">Follow up RT</a>	24 May 2023	Hybrid
<b>Poland – Pomorskie Region / / Pomerania</b>	1	<a href="#">Entry Roundtable</a>	2 February 2022	Online
	2	<a href="#">Follow up RT</a>	10 May 2023	Physical
<b>Poland – Lodzkie Region</b>	1	<a href="#">Entry Roundtable</a>	17 November 2021	Online
	2	<a href="#">Follow up RT</a>	15 March 2023	Physical
<b>Poland – Dolnośląskie Region / Lower Silesia</b>	1	<a href="#">Entry Roundtable</a>	17 June 2021	Online
	2	<a href="#">Follow up RT Part 1</a>	16 November 2022	Physical
	2	<a href="#">Follow up RT Part 2</a>	8 March 2023	Physical
<b>Poland – Masovian Region</b>	1	<a href="#">Entry Roundtable</a>	8 June 2022	Hybrid
	2	<a href="#">Follow up RT</a>	22 March 2023	Hybrid
<b>Poland - Śląskie Region</b>	1	<a href="#">Entry Roundtable</a>	18 May 2022	Hybrid

	2	<u>Follow up RT</u>	2 March 2023	Physical
<b>Latvia – National level</b>	1	<u>Entry Roundtable</u>	6 – 7 May 2021	Online
	2	<u>Follow up RT1</u>	25 May 2022	Physical
	3	<u>Follow up RT2</u>	1 June 2023	Physical
<b>Latvia – Kurzeme Region</b>	1	<u>Entry Roundtable</u>	29 September 2021	Online
	2	<u>Follow up RT</u>	12 January 2023	Online
<b>Latvia – Vidzeme Region</b>	1	<u>Entry Roundtable</u>	8 December 2021	Online
	2	<u>Follow up RT</u>	2 March 2023	Online

## 2 Regional Roundtables in Poland

### 2.1 Kuyavia-Pomerania - First Regional Roundtable

#### 2.1.1 Date, venue and attendance

The first Regional Roundtable on Energy Efficiency Financing in the Kujawsko-Pomorskie voivodeship (Kuyavia-Pomerania) took place on 4 November 2021, stationary in Toruń.

Total	Financial sector	Government	Housing sector	Other
69	13	14	16	26

Government Stakeholders representing:

- Marshal's Office of the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship
- Włocławek City Hall
- Zławieś Wielka Commune Office
- Bydgoszcz City Hall
- Toruń City Hall
- Włocławek City Hall
- Inowrocław City Hall
- Marshal's Office of the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship - Department of European Funds
- Inowrocław City Hall
- Grudziądz City Hall
- Provincial Fund for environmental protection and water management in Toruń
- Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego

#### 2.1.2 Agenda

##### 9:00 - 11:00 Plenary session

Welcome and opening:

- Mr Robert Kowalski President of the Management Board of RAPEiŚ Toruń

Speeches:

- Presentation of the Round Baltic project - Ms Katarzyna Rajkiewicz SAPE Warsaw
- Conclusions of the regional diagnosis made for the existing financial instruments for energy efficiency in the Kujawsko-Pomorskie voivodship - Mr Zbigniew Wyszogrodzki RAPEiŚ Toruń
- European Funds for Kuyavia and Pomerania 2021 - 2027 energy efficiency programme - Ms Eliza Kaczmarek Marshal's Office of the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Region
- Financial offers of the WFOŚiGW in Toruń 2027 in the field of energy efficiency and RES - Ms Joanna Ciuba WFOŚiGW in Toruń
- Summary of the Clean Air Programme in the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Province, new challenges for the future - Mr Dariusz Wrzos WFOŚiGW in Toruń

<b>11:30 - 14:15 Thematic sessions</b>
<p>Thematic session 1: Financing housing renovation</p> <p>Moderator: Mr Marek Żółtowski</p> <p>Rapporteur: Mr Ireneusz Pryła</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to the discussion - Renewable energy sources as one of the ways to improve energy efficiency in multi-family housing on the example of housing cooperatives</li> </ul>
<p>Thematic session 2: Financing the renovation of public buildings and local authorities</p> <p>Moderator: Mr. Zbigniew Wyszogrodzki</p> <p>Rapporteur: Ms Aneta Jaroszevska</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to the discussion - Use of renewable energy sources in public buildings in the City of Toruń - Mr Marcin Kowallek City Hall of Toruń</li> </ul>
<p>Thematic session 3: Solutions for improving energy efficiency from the perspective of companies - energy suppliers and technology providers</p> <p>Moderator: Mr. Janusz Budzynski</p> <p>Rapporteur: Mrs Iwona Rucińska</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actions by the producer and supplier of district heating to improve the energy efficiency of buildings on the example of the City of Toruń - Ms Katarzyna Trzcińska-Swaczyna PGE Toruń</li> <li>• Economic, organisational and technical challenges for the development of new civic energy models in the regions - Mr Szymon Piasecki APATOR S.A.</li> </ul>
<b>14:15 - 15:00 Plenary session - Summary</b>

### 2.1.3 Main findings and recommendations

- Excessively long time for the Marshal's Office to process and clear applications. Need to simplify and speed up procedures.
- Need to apply the principle of cumulation of energy efficiency improvement indicators in order to take into account the effects obtained from previously implemented measures. Proposal to reduce the energy efficiency improvement indicator to 20% in the event that the cumulation of previously achieved effects is not taken into account.
- To include in the Clean Air Programme funding for the replacement of heat sources for multi-family housing.
- In the assumptions of the project European Funds for Kuyavia and Pomerania, Housing Cooperatives are not included as beneficiaries. It is unfair to consider introducing co-financing only for co-operatives up to 20 flats.
- It is necessary to strive for stability and continuity in the financing provisions for energy efficiency improvement projects.
- In the case of financing with repayable mechanisms, it is necessary to create a helpful system of financial security for Housing Associations.



- The exorbitant limits on the required effects in the ROP-funded programmes result in very high costs per building, which limits the availability of preferential funding for Housing Associations.
- The need to increase the limit on the costs of associated works that can be counted as eligible costs.
- The system of preferential financing for RES installations on multi-family buildings should be continued.
- After the presentation, it was concluded that there is a need to perform a detailed analysis of photovoltaic installations in terms of energy balance.
- An exchange of views on the introduction of an exemption from the record-keeping obligation for natural persons producing electricity from generators with a total capacity not exceeding 1 MW. It was noted that the application of the exemption from excise duty, or the absence of an obligation to keep records, does not exclude the obligation to declare. The obligation to declare is independent of the application of the exemption and the exemption from the obligation to keep records.
- Discussion on the procedure for obtaining subsidies for investments in improving the energy efficiency of buildings. The topics of application, processing and accounting were discussed - a problem in the form of accounting for financing was defined.
- The need to include large enterprises and municipal companies in aid programmes - so far, measures have been aimed at individuals, small and medium-sized enterprises and public entities. It was pointed out that in the future financial perspective there will be the possibility of including the above-mentioned entities to a limited extent.
- Discussion of aid programmes providing opportunities to modernise the public transport fleet in order to improve energy efficiency in public transport. It was concluded that replacing a diesel bus with an electric bus does not give satisfactory results in terms of reducing carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Given the costs resulting from the purchase of an electric bus, which are relatively high, the focus should be on subsidising the replacement of household boilers.
- In order to effectively start reducing carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere in Poland, special attention should be paid to communal/social housing. Ultimately, they constitute a significant group of dwellings requiring immediate modernisation of the heating system. Subsidies for "tenement dwellers" are a priority task.
- Only a comprehensive approach to carrying out thermal modernisation will make it possible to achieve satisfactory results in reducing carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere. In the process of thermomodernisation, the investor should not focus solely on replacing the heating boiler. Rely on the expertise of energy auditors. The report drawn up by the auditor contains all the indications that will enable the investor to carry out a comprehensive thermomodernisation properly.
- The term 'fuel poverty' does not appear in the literature. The term should be considered globally. An energy poor person is a household owner who spends a larger proportion of the household budget on heating fuel. There are local government units that offer assistance to the poorest struggling with the high cost of heating the household after replacing the heating boiler.
- Increasing energy efficiency in public schools is feasible. This process could be carried out by the facility maintenance services by reducing electricity consumption (control shutdown of

light sources and reduction of heating temperatures). The benefits of reduced electricity and heating bills could be shared between the local authority and the local authority (school). Participants in the discussion negated the advisability of this type of measure. It was concluded that the most effective form of reducing electricity and heat charges is through specialised control and monitoring systems. The sharing of profits resulting from the reduction of current charges cannot be shared due to legal considerations.

- Discussing good practice in increasing energy efficiency on the example of the City of Krakow. Behind this undoubted success is the consistent implementation of a subsidy programme for the replacement of Krakow's furnaces, boilers and tiled cookers, as well as a local total ban on coal and wood burning (including a ban on wood burning in pizza ovens). A large part of the money for the replacement of boilers is from the city budget. It is necessary to act restrictively and raise as much money as possible for energy efficiency improvements. Provincial anti-smog resolutions cannot be liberal. In Krakow, the focus is on replacing heating boilers, and the next step will be thermal modernisation. A good solution is to connect municipal buildings to the district heating network.
- ESCO-type investment financing is an interesting alternative for entrepreneurs and local governments. However, this type of investment implementation is not very popular in Poland. The reason for this may be the difficulties in settling the investment budget and the complicated form of the agreement, which results in prolonged negotiations. In view of this, the entity granting the funding should take into account the extended time of investment implementation.
- In practice, the thermomodernisation of historic buildings is technically significantly different from the thermomodernisation of non-historic buildings. Referring to the experience of energy auditors, it can be clearly stated that many aspects depend on the type of building and on the direct opinion of the conservation officer. In view of this, attention should be paid to the financial aspect of carrying out the thermo-modernisation itself. Funds granted for the thermos-modernisation of historic buildings should be allocated adequately to the type of building which will be subject to thermos-modernisation.
- Economic factors aside, it is important to build energy and environmental awareness among children.
- It was agreed that, in order to improve energy efficiency, attention should be paid to outdated street lighting implementation technology. The legal regulations between the Distribution Network Operator (DSO) and the entity commissioning the upgrade of the road infrastructure remain an issue in this regard.
- Have financing instruments for efficiency projects been used by district heating companies so far? What are the problems and barriers to raising funds?
  - Over the years, there have been no/limited subsidies for the transformation of heat sources, with difficulties in smaller district heating companies where funds are clearly limited, and the scale of investment needs very high.
  - For small district heating companies, there is a big problem of securing investments, loans and credits - too few assets, plus a lack of funds for own resources.
  - In the process of preparing the investment, field arrangements, obtaining administrative permits and environmental decisions take too long.

- There are doubts and problems in interpreting the criteria for an efficient district heating system - perhaps there should be more communication in this area aimed at small district heating companies.
- Too long (in some cases) processing of applications by NFOŚiGW and waiting for a decision, e.g., an investment in the form of extension of a district heating network completed, and still no information on acceptance of the application) - need to develop mechanisms for more efficient processing of competition applications, at various levels.
- How do we encourage companies and district heating customers to take action to improve energy efficiency?
  - It seems necessary to integrate aid measures aimed at both improving energy efficiency and eliminating low emissions in cities - the creation of a single support programme resulting in improved air quality and increased energy efficiency seems very attractive.
  - Another necessary level of integration is subsidies for both the heat supplier for the construction of district heating infrastructure and the building owners connecting the building to the district heating network (subsidies for district heating substations, internal installations) - so far there are no sources of funding for end consumers for connecting a building to the district heating network (emissions at the point of connection are zero) - it would be important to integrate temporary programmes for heat suppliers and consumers.
  - An expected initiative is the creation of a platform bringing together information on current funding sources (local, national, etc.) for efficiency and air quality improvement measures. This is particularly important for heat end-users and small businesses, which lack a separate organisational unit to monitor support opportunities.
- What are the experiences and difficulties of companies in the process of obtaining White Certificates and what factors could enhance interest in implementing projects to obtain energy efficiency certificates?
  - There has been a noticeable drop in interest in obtaining energy efficiency certificates since the changes to the regulations, i.e. according to the current regulations, energy efficiency certificates can only be obtained for planned tasks/projects, whereas previously this was also possible for already completed tasks.
  - The level of 10 toe for applicability - is high from the point of view of smaller entities e.g., cooperatives and housing associations. This implies the need to combine several investments of the same type from different entities in a joint application, which makes it even more difficult to obtain certificates. It is worth considering the possibility of combining different types of efficiency investments in a single application.
  - Lack of possibility to obtain energy efficiency certificates for projects that receive subsidies from other sources it would be important to consider the possibility of obtaining BC at least for the part of the project that is financed from own resources.

- What are the views on the available tools to support the development of citizen energy?
  - The biggest barrier to the development of civic energy is the outdated infrastructure (energy systems from the 1960s-70s), which creates problems with energy consumption, especially in less urbanised areas. Hence, it is necessary to create technical and financial mechanisms for the construction of energy storage facilities and the possibility of obtaining funds for the modernisation of energy infrastructure.
  - Regarding the development of photovoltaics - photovoltaic investments are financially defensible to the extent that non-refundable subsidies are not necessary in this case, it is very important to focus on refundable means of financing.

#### 2.1.4 Satisfaction survey

The satisfaction survey was given to all participants in paper form. 54 responses were received which equates to a 77% return rate.

The survey included 6 questions to be rated on a scale from 1 to 4

QUESTION	AVERAGE ASSESSMENT
How would you rate the event overall?	3,64
How would you rate the organisation of the event?	3,75
How would you rate the communication and registration for the event?	3,68
How would you rate the subject matter of the presentation and the scope of the discussion?	3,70
How would you rate the level of discussions held?	3,58

What topics do you consider most relevant for the next events of this type?

- Streamlining the grant system
- RES technologies
- Integration of energy storage
- Subsidised energy storage
- Energy management
- Support for the training of energy engineers
- Support for so-called intelligent buildings
- Financing of energy efficiency measures
- Exchange of experience on tasks carried out

#### 2.1.5 Sources

Presentations and full proceedings are available here:

<https://rapeis.wixsite.com/moja/post/pierwszy-regionalny-okr%C4%85g%C5%82y-st%C3%B3%C5%82-w-toruniu>

<https://roundbaltic.eu/first-roundtable-in-kujawsko-pomorskie-region-poland/>

### 2.1.6 Annexes

1. Attendance list
2. Proceedings
3. Presentations

## 2.2 Kuyavia-Pomerania - Second Regional Roundtable

### 2.2.1 Date, venue and attendance

The Second Regional Roundtable on Energy Efficiency Financing in the Kujawsko-Pomorskie voivodeship took place on 30<sup>th</sup> of March 2023, stationary in Toruń.

Total	Financial sector	Government	Housing cooperatives and administrators	Enterprises	Other
61	14	14	14	11	8

Government stakeholders representing:

- Chełmża Commune Office
- Łubianka Commune Office
- Aleksandrów Kujawski City Hall
- Bydgoszcz City Hall
- Grudziądz City Hall
- Inowrocław City Hall
- Toruń City Hall
- District Office in Brodnica
- Marshal's Office of the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship in Toruń
- Provincial Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management in Toruń
- Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego

### 2.2.2 Agenda

#### 10:00 – 13:00 Plenary session

Welcome and opening:

- Mr Robert Kowalski President of the Management Board of RAPEiŚ Toruń

Presentations:

- Presentation of the assumptions and progress of the RoundBaltic project in the context of new forms of financial support and experience from other provinces in Poland - Andrzej Rajkiewicz SAPE Warszawa
- EU ELENA project at Bank Ochrony Środowiska SA for local governments, SMEs and housing – Wojciech Bodziacki Bank Ochrony Środowiska

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The European Green Deal and its translation into the regional program European Funds for Kujawsko-Pomorskie 2021-2027—Przemysław Mentkowski European Funds Department of the Marshal's Office of the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship</li> <li>• Current sources of financial support from WFOŚiGW and NFOŚiGW in the field of EE and RES - Joanna Ciuba coordinator of the Team of Energy Advisors WFOŚiGW in Toruń</li> <li>• The role of the energy advisor and the municipal power industry in the local energy sector - Robert Śpiewakowski , energy advisor of WFOŚiGW in Toruń</li> <li>• Integrated Areas of Local Energy Balancing - the future of RES and energy markets - dr inż. Karol Wawrzyniak Head of the Interdisciplinary Department of Energy Analyzes of the National Center for Nuclear Research</li> <li>• The impact of the heating system on meeting the requirements in the field of energy efficiency of buildings - Katarzyna Trzcńska - Swaczyna Heat Market Development Office of PGE Toruń,</li> <li>• Project "Digitization of utility billing - saving time and the way to energy efficiency" - Tomasz Bońdos Coordinator of the Energy Management Team, City Hall of Bydgoszcz</li> </ul>
<p><b>13:00 – 14:00 Thematic sessions: Financing the renovation of residential buildings, public buildings and local government units</b></p>
<p>Moderator: Marek Zawadka Rapporteur: Iwona Rucińska</p>
<p><b>14:30 - 15:00 Plenary session - summary</b></p>

### 2.2.3 Main findings and recommendations

- Looking at the cooperative's own experience in carrying out renovation activities and obtaining external funds for them, what barriers/difficulties do they have to face?
  - ✓ The biggest barrier - the turning point is the complicated legal regulations - the regulations are complicated and difficult to interpret.
  - ✓ We also encounter difficulties in obtaining answers and appropriate support from offices and institutions that implement various forms of co-financing.
- Is the installation of photovoltaics in residential buildings as a tool to support energy efficiency an initiative of housing cooperatives/building managers or rather residents?
  - ✓ Most of it is cooperative initiative. We still have to educate residents about the benefits of the presence of photovoltaic devices - residents ask about the profits for tenants - an aspect that is difficult to explain due to the fact that the profits are only for common parts in the building.
  - ✓ The difficulty in understanding the sense of investing in photovoltaics in multi-family buildings is the lack of benefits for residents in low-rise buildings, i.e., with a small area of common areas and without elevators.

- ✓ It is planned that the regulations should take into account that the benefits of photovoltaics should be felt not only for the common parts of the building, but also directly for the residents - this should encourage both residents and building managers to use modern photovoltaic technologies. Current regulations prevent the creation of effective "energy cooperatives" and areas of local energy balancing, which could encourage tenants to incur capital expenditures on photovoltaics.
- ✓ Experiences of other housing cooperatives - in the resources of one of the cooperatives in Toruń, photovoltaics were installed on 24 residential and 1 utility buildings. Co-financing of 50% of the costs was obtained. The positive effects of the project are being felt and it is planned to continue installation on other buildings.
- ✓ Attention should be paid to the barrier to efforts to obtain co-financing for projects - great difficulties with their settlement, the organization and long-term process of co-financing settlement should be improved. This discourages mainly small building managers with a small number of employees.
- Does the Voivodeship Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management limit itself to communicating its programmes for obtaining external funds, or does it also advise on obtaining funds from other sources?
  - ✓ There is a large number of sources of financing, it is difficult for an average person to orientate himself in this area, because the same project can count on various forms of co-financing. The role of the energy advisor should be to find the best solution, not only from the WFOŚiGW programs.
  - ✓ Energy advisors from WFOŚiGW also provide information on other sources of financing known to them.
- How can the Marshal's Office of the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship help local governments and residents in choosing the best solutions?
  - ✓ WFOŚiGW is implementing a training project for "Energy Advisors" (municipal), which can be a very good solution. The problem, however, is the lack of financial resources in communes for the employment of communal power engineers. The solution would be support from external funds, i.e., employment of municipal power engineers by the Marshal's Office from subsidy programs.
  - ✓ There is also a lack of people and resources to encourage residents to implement the provisions of the anti-smog act.
  - ✓ As a country, we overlooked the possibility of obtaining EU funds to subsidize the employment of municipal power engineers, only some communes managed to use such subsidies for employment. Currently, it is necessary to convince commune heads, mayors and presidents of cities about the benefits and positive effects of employing a municipal power engineer.
  - ✓ The initiative of the Marshal's Office could be to develop a program (e.g., 5 years) for the employment of municipal power engineers, including the definition of the purpose and scope of their work, individual tasks and remuneration.
  - ✓ For the employment of a municipal power engineer to be effective, high competence and experience should be required from candidates, which is associated with an increase in the level of remuneration - the current scale of remuneration was definitely too low.

- Is the post of a municipal power engineer (municipal advisor) covering several communes at the same time a solution?
  - ✓ In the case of employing a power engineer jointly by several communes, the problem would be not only the difficulty in implementing a large number of tasks, but also with remuneration - each commune has its own separate budget.
  - ✓ Rational solutions and actions should be sought so as not to prolong the energy transformation. There are indications that the EU will organize "proxy investors" in the future, whose task would be to help local governments in modernizing infrastructure and energy transformation. This is a solution instead of municipal advisors, a substitute investor who prepares applications and conducts the entire process of obtaining funds for investments.
  - ✓ The idea of a "substitute investor" is a good one - but it requires good development in the context of regulations and regulations enabling the functioning of this position.
- Do housing cooperatives and local governments obtain White Certificates for activities aimed at improving energy efficiency?
  - ✓ Local governments do not try to obtain White Certificates, mainly since the revenue per toe (BC) does not cover the costs of the company obtaining energy efficiency certificates. The costs of audits are too high in relation to the benefits of BC, and there is also legislative chaos. However, there are examples (SM in Bydgoszcz) of acquiring BC.
- What other solutions do you see for improving energy efficiency in buildings?
  - ✓ In Western countries, there are subsidies for photovoltaic installations mounted on balconies in multi-family buildings (25% of investment costs) - we must bear in mind that such technical solutions may wait for us in the future and gain popularity. Awareness of the energy efficiency of residents is constantly growing and will be associated with the desire to install photovoltaics on balconies.
  - ✓ Balcony photovoltaic installations - these are currently huge problems for building managers. Despite the increasing number of inquiries from residents, it can be concluded that at the moment there are no technical conditions in Poland for self-assembly of installations by tenants. This is an activity that requires the development of formal and technical solutions.

#### 2.2.4 Satisfaction survey

The satisfaction survey was given to all participants in paper form. 38 responses were received which equates to a 62% return rate.

The survey included 6 questions, where 1 to 5 were rated on a scale from 1 to 4 and 6<sup>th</sup> one included the recommendations from an open question from survey from 1<sup>st</sup> RRT - the recipients were asked to rate those topics as a multiple-choice question.



QUESTION	AVERAGE ASSESSMENT
1. How would you rate the event overall?	3,82
2. How would you rate the organisation of the event?	3,68
3. How would you rate the communication and registration for the event?	3,84
4. How would you rate the subject matter of the presentation and the scope of the discussion?	3,79
5. How would you rate the level of discussions held?	3,61

6. What topics do you consider most relevant for the next events of this type?

Topic	Rating
- streamlining the grant system	15
- energy management	15
- financing of energy efficiency measures	15
- exchange of experience on tasks carried out	14
- RES technologies	14
- subsidised energy storage	10
- support for so-called intelligent buildings	9
- integration of energy storage	8
- support for the training of energy engineers	6

### 2.2.5 Sources

Presentations and full proceedings are available here:

<https://rapeis.wixsite.com/moja/post/drugi-regionalny-okr%C4%85g%C5%82y-st%C3%B3%C5%82-w-toruniu-30-03-2023-r>

<https://roundbaltic.eu/second-roundtable-in-kujawsko-pomorskie-region-poland/>

### 2.2.6 Annexes

1. Attendance list
2. Proceedings
3. Presentations

## 2.3 Podlaskie - First Regional Roundtable

### 2.3.1 Date, venue and attendance

The first Regional Roundtable on Energy Efficiency Financing in the Podlaskie Voivodeship took place on 27 January 2022. Due to the epidemiological situation, the event was held online.

Total	Financial sector	Government	Other
39	14	13	12

Government stakeholders representing:

- Brańsk Commune
- Bielsk Podlaski Commune Office
- Hajnówka Commune Office
- Krasnopol Commune Office
- Narewka Commune Office
- Commune Office of Nowe Piekuty
- Suwałki Commune Office
- Wyszki Commune Office
- Wyszki Commune Office
- Łomża City Hall
- Mońki City Hall
- Department of Municipal and Housing Management in Sokółka
- Association of Rural Municipalities of the Podlaskie Voivodeship

### 2.3.2 Agenda

#### 9:00 - 11:00 PLENARY SESSION

Opening:

Wiesław Sarosiek Member of the Management Board of NAPE S.A.;

Andrzej Rajkiewicz Vice-President of the Management Board of SAPE

Speeches:

- Foundations of the Round Baltic Programme, the idea of a "one stop shop" - Andrzej Rajkiewicz (30 min.)
- European Funds for Podlaskie for 2021-2027 in the field of energy efficiency - Joanna Sarosiek, Director of the Department of Regional Development, Marshal's Office (20 min.)
- Financial offer of the WFOŚiGW in Białystok in the field of EE and RES - Tomasz Czuby, WFOŚiGW
- Improving energy efficiency in units managed by the City of Białystok - Karol Reńko, Head of the Energy Efficiency Management Office of the City of Białystok (20 min.)
- Bank Ochrony Środowiska S.A.'s offer of financing opportunities for energy efficiency projects in various sectors of the economy - Jakub Kowalczyk, Chief Ecologist, BOŚ S.A. (20 min.)

#### 11:15 - 13:30 THEMATIC SESSIONS

Thematic session 1: Financial and energy-environmental aspects of energy efficiency improvements in the residential sector

Modarator: Stanisław Paniczko, President of EkoExpert Doradztwo Ekologiczne i Gospodarcze Sp. z o.o.

Rapporteur: Marcin Kibitlewski, Chief Financial Officer EkoExpert Doradztwo Ekologiczne i Gospodarcze Sp. z o.o.

Speeches:

- Thermomodernisation of several residential buildings combined with modernisation of the housing estate's boiler room - Karol Krakowcki, President of SMLW in Wasilkow (20 min.)
- Financing thermomodernisation with ELENA support - Alior Bank's offer - Anna Nikodemska-Minota, Alior Bank (20 min.)
- Thermomodernisation of residential buildings combined with replacement of group heating centres with individual ones - Grzegorz Szczech, President of SMLW in Kolno (20 min.)

Thematic session 2: Financial and energy-environmental aspects of improving energy efficiency in companies and public buildings

Leading the way:

- Artur Piotrowski, President of the Eastern Fund
- Agnieszka Panasiuk, Vice-President of the Eastern Fund

Speeches:

- Organisational and financial aspects of thermomodernisation of several dozen public buildings - Grzegorz Jakuć, Chairman of the Board of the Union of Rural Municipalities of Podlaskie Voivodeship (20 min.)
- Energetic and ecological aspects of thermomodernisation of several dozen public buildings - Wiesław Sarosiek, Member of the Management Board of NAPE S.A. (20 min.)
- Financing projects leading to energy efficiency improvements in businesses - Agnieszka Kurajew, Director of the Loan Fund - Podlaska Foundation for Regional Development (20 min.)
- Thermomodernisation of selected buildings of the Białystok University of Technology - Beata Sadowska, Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Construction and Environmental Sciences of the Białystok University of Technology (20 min.)

**13:45 - 14:30 PLENARY SESSION**

### 2.3.3 Main findings and recommendations

1. The topic of other environmentally correct heat sources and thermo-modernisation measures possible for the future was discussed. Attention was drawn to modern thermal insulation materials using aerogel materials or VIPs.

2. In the discussion, the topic of increasing the chances of using renewable energy sources in multi-family housing was raised. The possibility of using PV power plants, improving ventilation systems to enable recuperation and recovering energy from the ground (ground exchangers) was pointed out. The subject of heat pumps and their efficiency depending on the type of bottom source used and the method of propulsion (electricity, gas) was discussed.
3. In the area of financing, consideration was given to the future directions of energy efficiency financing in Poland, the possibility of combining repayable and non-repayable instruments. The problem of the need to review the rules for awarding subsidies depending on the economic efficiency achieved was raised, pointing to the need to subsidise first and foremost projects with low efficiency but significant environmental effects (very efficient investments can finance themselves without the need for subsidies).

#### **4. Financing of thermomodernisation investments**

Currently, entities carrying out thermomodernisation investments can benefit from non-refundable support (e.g. grants) or refundable support (e.g. loans). It is reasonable for Managing Authorities to take into account the economic effects of financed energy projects when deciding on the allocation policy. In many cases, investments have little economic effect, resulting in long payback periods. In such cases, support in the form of non-refundable instruments is justified. In the case of thermomodernisation investments with a rapid return on capital (several years), which is largely in the SME sector, there is a high motivation for entrepreneurs to carry out the investment. In such cases, support in the form of repayable instruments is justified.

#### **5. Access to finance a barrier to the rate of growth of thermo-modernisation investments among SMEs**

Representatives of two financial institutions involved in financing thermomodernisation investments among SMEs pointed to the lack of knowledge of entrepreneurs from smaller towns and cities about the possibility of using attractive sources of financing as one of the serious constraints to thermomodernisation investments. Consequently, financial institutions see "white spots" in the Podlaskie Voivodeship where entrepreneurs have not used preferential financing. As a result, they are not looking for solutions because they are not aware that such solutions exist. Therefore, there is a need for cooperation between local authorities (especially smaller ones) and institutions providing support in the field of information about available funds for thermomodernisation.

#### **6. Good practice database**

The term thermal modernisation has been increasingly in the vocabulary of SMEs for several years. With the rise in prices of energy carriers, interest is growing further. However, small and medium-sized companies lack knowledge of the investments that can be made and the economic benefits that result from them. The vast majority do not even know where to look for support/advice.

It is therefore advisable to prepare a so-called 'good practice database' describing the investments made, the costs and the benefits resulting from them. There is a good chance that this will be an excellent inspiration for making the right decisions on thermo-modernisation investments. Also, the units of the JST sector (which are much more competent in the field of thermo/ RES) do not have full knowledge in the above-mentioned field.

#### **7. Environmental and economic education**

While TSUs and the large company sector have a relatively high environmental awareness and take the above criteria into account when making investment decisions, consumers and small

and medium-sized companies mainly take financial/economic elements into account. However, due to a lack of competence, they rely on the knowledge and "advice" of solution vendors (RES, thermo-modernisation). Since the aim of solution vendors is to maximise profits, in many cases this leads consumers/SMEs to make the wrong investment decisions (e.g., too large photovoltaic installations). It is therefore advisable to develop an effective advisory model where those planning an investment can benefit from the knowledge of experts.

### 8. One stop shop initiative

An interesting initiative that may be a solution to some of the problems is the creation of a single place where it will be possible to get help with various aspects related to thermo-modernisation (e.g., selection of optimal solutions, technical and financial advice, recommendations of contractors).

#### 2.3.4 Satisfaction survey

A satisfaction survey was sent out to all participants. Nineteen responses were received which equates to a 43% return rate.

The survey included 4 questions to be rated on a scale from 1 to 5

QUESTION	AVERAGE ASSESSMENT
How would you rate the event overall?	4,84
How would you rate the organisation of the event?	4,79
How would you rate the subject matter of the presentation?	4,89
How would you rate the level of discussions held?	4,95

What topics do you consider most relevant for the next events of this type?

- How to save energy in a small and medium-sized company
- One-stop-shop and development in Poland
- Investment in RES
- How to increase support for the preparation of thermomodernisation projects
- RES
- Further topics related to funding opportunities and examples of how to move forward with energy efficiency in order to be economically efficient.
- Investment financing for both individuals and businesses
- Low emissions
- Heat source
- Project financing
- Increasing the effectiveness of communication between beneficiaries' needs and funding opportunities
- Up-to-date information on available funding opportunities for energy efficiency investments

#### 2.3.5 Sources

Presentations and full proceedings are available here:

<https://nape.pl/roundbaltic-podlaskie/>

<https://roundbaltic.eu/first-roundtable-in-podlaskie-region-poland/>

### 2.3.6 Annexes

1. Attendance list
2. Proceedings
3. Presentations

## 2.4 Podlaskie – Second Regional Roundtable

### 2.4.1 Date, venue and attendance

The second Regional Roundtable on Energy Efficiency Financing in the Podlaskie Voivodeship (Lower Silesian Region) took place on 24<sup>th</sup> of May 2023 as a hybrid event in Białystok and online.

Total	Financial sector	Government	Other
50	15	14	21

Government stakeholders representing:

- Mońki commune
- Trzciane Commune Office
- Turośń Kościelna Commune Office
- Szudziałowo Commune Office
- Raczki Commune Office
- Narewka Commune Office
- Białowieża Commune Office
- Hajnówka Commune Office
- Hajnówka Commune Office
- Sokółka Commune Office
- Bielsk Podlaski City Hall
- Sokółka City Hall
- Zbójna Commune Office
- Sokółka County

### 2.4.2 Agenda

#### 9:30 – 9:50 PLENARY SESSION

- Mr. Adam Musiuk, Deputy Mayor of Białystok
- Experiences of the RoundBaltic program - Mr. Andrzej Rajkiewicz, Vice-President of the Management Board of SAPE

#### 9:50 – 11:25 THEMATIC SESSIONS 1 – presentations and discussion

- Long-term Building Renovation Strategy; energy performance of buildings in the Podlaskie Voivodship - Mr. Tomasz Gałązka, Ministry of Development and Technology
- MFIPR support for beneficiaries of hybrid and PPP projects. Energy efficiency – Mrs. Paulina Kamińska, Mr. Norbert Jaźwiński, Ministry of Development Funds and Regional Policy
- Co-financing the improvement of energy efficiency in the European Funds for Podlaskie 2021-2027 program - Mrs. Justyna Muszyńska and Mrs. Magdalena Sienkiewicz, Marshal's Office of the Podlaskie Voivodeship

#### **11:45 – 12:55 THEMATIC SESSIONS 2 – presentations and discussion**

- The new version of the TERMO program - Mr. Tomasz Makowski, Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego
- Improvement of energy efficiency in facilities managed by the City of Białystok - Mr. Karol Reńko, Director of the Energy Efficiency Management Office of the City of Białystok
- Financing investments increasing energy efficiency using the ELENA initiative - Mr. Wojciech Bodziacki, BOŚ S.A.
- Financing of thermomodernization investments - experience of Alior Bank - Mr. Marcin Bieliniak, Alior Bank

#### **13:40 – 14:55 THEMATIC SESSIONS 3 – presentations and discussion**

- Summary of the “Thermomodernization Loan” project – Mrs. Agnieszka Kurajew, Director of the Loan Fund, Podlaska Foundation for Regional Development
- EU loan and SME energy efficiency – is it just cheap money? – Mr. Artur Piotrowski, President of the Management Board, Fundusz Wschodni
- Photovoltaic installations - practical experience based on the implementation of grants - Mr. Daniel Płoński, Energy Management and Co-financing Advisor, EkoFan2004
- Financing energy efficiency improvement on the example of the Turość Kościelna commune - Mr. Kamil Dobrzyński, Head of the Department of Construction and Spatial Development, Turość Kościelna Commune Office
- Ecologically = Economically - Mr. Stanisław Paniczko, President of the Management Board, EkoExpert Ecological and Economic Consulting

#### **15:10 – 15:50 PLENARY SESSION – discussion, conclusion and recommendations for future**

### **2.4.3 Main findings and recommendations**

in our country, considering the fact that the current energy characteristics of most of them differ significantly from the standards currently assessed as sufficient. It was pointed out that it is possible to meet quite excessive standards artificially in buildings connected to centralized heating systems due to low values of non-renewable primary energy input indicators characterizing the heat sources supplying these systems.

To what extent do the current indicators applicable as part of energy certification and functioning within the technical conditions reflect the actual energy quality of buildings (mainly the EP indicator)

in the context of non-renewable primary energy input indicators, which are very low level, which in a rather artificial way significantly improves the energy quality of buildings.

The positive aspects of "zero%" thermal modernization loans were pointed out, under which entrepreneurs (SMEs) can improve the energy efficiency of production processes. During the discussion, it was noted that the current inflation makes it difficult to maintain interest-free loans, but one should strive for the lowest (symbolic interest rate) possible.

The discussants drew attention to the financing of broadly understood thermal modernization and, in their opinion, the insufficient level of incentives for investors. Controversial provisions in some programmes were pointed out, making the degree of benefits dependent on the profitability of projects (more profitable ones may receive a larger subsidy), which should work differently in the case of spending public funds on purposes that are important from the state's point of view (atmosphere protection, reduction of energy consumption, etc.). It would be necessary to consider more intensive support for investments that are poorly profitable, on the verge of profitability or unprofitable, but which bring significant effects desired from the state's point of view.

From the point of view of municipalities and managers of municipal buildings, it is important to increase the level of funds available for investments involving deep thermal modernization of municipal buildings - funds from the KPO were indicated as the source. An increase in interest in the Clean Air program was pointed out. One of the discussants raised the issue of inconsistency of requirements and the scope of thermal modernization (concerning indicators determining the granting of a higher level of funding). Both limit indicators concern usable energy, although the scope of supported projects also covers heating installations and heat sources (and these projects do not affect usable energy).

The need for better information on the possibilities of support from the ELENA program for the preparation of audit and design documentation for investments improving energy efficiency was pointed out.

The educational and training aspect and the so-called database of good practices were indicated as very important, which was also discussed at the First Regional Round Table.

Basically, all participants agreed that the initiative of the Round Tables regarding financial, energy and ecological aspects should be continued at the level of the Podlaskie Voivodeship and at the national level, with an important element being the bilateral flow of information about national initiatives and programmes and their implementation in the voivodeship and the problems occurring during the implementation of individual initiatives.

It is important to emphasize the strategic connection between improving energy efficiency and reducing emissions into the atmosphere. This allows various forms of support to be concentrated around one clear goal, which is improving air quality.

Due to the multitude of financial instruments, entities that may be obliged to implement strategic goals in their infrastructure or want to implement them on their own need coordinated information support from public authorities. Such support may be developed, for example, by the Marshal's Office and municipal governments (possible financing from EU funds), information points or stands.

It is important to use the increased level of subsidies for the modernization of municipal construction - from the funds of the National Reconstruction Plan.

Information about support programmes for investment preparation from the EU ELENA program should be intensively made available to owners of municipal infrastructure buildings.



Round Table Initiative - this form of communication should be continued, as it allows for expanding the knowledge of both public authorities and non-public participants of the energy efficiency market on how to increase the scale of investments in this area.

#### 2.4.4 Satisfaction survey

Satisfaction survey wasn't conducted.

#### 2.4.5 Sources

Presentations and full proceedings are available here:

<https://nape.pl/roundbaltic-drugi-podlaski-okragly-stol/>

<https://roundbaltic.eu/second-roundtable-in-podlaskie-region-poland/>

#### 2.4.6 Annexes

1. Attendance list
2. Proceedings
3. Presentations

## 2.5 Pomorskie – First Regional Round Table

### 2.5.1 Date, venue and attendance

The first Regional Roundtable on Energy Efficiency Financing in Pomerania took place on 2 February 2022. Due to the epidemiological situation, the event took place online

Total	Financial sector	Government	Experts	Entrepreneurs	Other
93	27	40	11	8	7

Government stakeholders representing:

- District Office in Kartuzy
- District Office in Lębork
- District Office in Nowy Dwór Gdański
- Commune Office in Pszczółki
- Commune Office in Sztutowo
- Commune Office in Żukowo
- Marshal's Office of the Pomeranian Voivodeship
- Pelplin City and Commune Office
- Sztum City and Commune Office
- Lębork City Hall
- Pruszcz Gdański City Hall
- Potęgowo Commune Office
- Wejherowo Commune Office
- Gdynia City Hall

- City Hall in Jastarnia
- Rumia City Hall
- Sopot City Hall
- City Hall in Gdańsk
- City Hall in Miastko
- Cedry Wielkie commune
- Kartuzy Commune
- Kosakowo Commune
- Linia Commune
- Pelplin Commune
- Sierakowice Commune
- Sulęczyno Commune
- Miastko Commune
- Wejherowo Commune
- National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management
- Provincial Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management, European Investment Bank
- Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego

### 2.5.2 Agenda

#### 9:00 - 11:00 Plenary session - opening

Moderator: Mr Damian Mucha, Vice President, Pomeranian Regional Chamber of Commerce

Rapporteur: Mr Andrzej Szajner, Member of the Board, Baltic Energy Conservation Agency Ltd.

Opening:

Ms Katarzyna Grecka, President of the Board of the Baltic Energy Conservation Agency Ltd.

Mr Leszek Bonna, Deputy Marshal of the Pomorskie Voivodeship

Speeches:

- Long-term building renovation strategy

Ms Barbara Wąsowska, Head of Division, Ministry of Development and Technology, Department of Low Carbon Economy

- Energy in the European Funds for Pomerania 2021-2027

Mr Adam Mikołajczyk, Director of the Department of Regional and Spatial Development, UMWP

- Challenges for energy efficiency in buildings in the EU

Mr Andrzej Szajner, Member of the Management Board, Bałtycka Agencja Poszanowania Energii Sp. z o.o.

- Energy in the Regional Strategic Programme on energy and environmental security, taking into account the experience of the Pomeranian Smart Specialisation Programme on eco-efficient technologies and RES.

Mr. Jarosław Kumięga, Head of Energy Planning, Department of Economic Development, UMWP and Mr. Damian Mucha - Vice President of the Board, Pomerania Regional Chamber of Commerce

**11:15 a.m. - 1 p.m. Thematic sessions, introduction to the discussion**

Topic session 1: Financing of energy efficiency improvements in buildings and RES

Moderator: Mr Marcin Gregorowicz, Head of Energy Advisory Department, WFOŚiGW in Gdańsk

Presentations:

1. Financing thermomodernization with ELENA support - Alior Bank's offer  
Mr. Wojciech Bodziacki, Thermal Modernisation Funding Expert at Alior Bank
2. Financing of energy modernisation in the building industry - national measures  
Mr Michał Leszczyński, Coordinator, Regional Programmes Department, WFOŚiGW in Gdańsk
3. Financing of renewable energy installations - non-grant support  
Ms Aneta Grzębska, President of the Management Board, Pomorski Fundusz Pożyczkowy sp. z o.o.  
Ms Renata Taczalska, Project Manager, Pomorski Fundusz Pożyczkowy sp. z o.o.

Thematic session 2: One-stop-shopping/advisor system as a tool to support energy efficiency implementation

Moderator: Mr Mariusz Sadłowski, Energy and Environment Coordinator, Gdańsk Gdynia Sopot Metropolitan Area

Presentations:

1. Comprehensive Investor Services at regional level  
Mr Andrzej Rajkiewicz, Vice President of the Board of Directors, All-Poland Association "Poszanowanie Energii i Środowiska" SAPE Poland
2. Energy Advisory Project in the Pomeranian Voivodeship - results of activities and future plans  
Ms. Malwina Śnieg, Energy Advisor of WFOŚiGW in Gdańsk
3. Tools to support the implementation of energy efficiency in municipalities with a summary  
Mr Mariusz Sadłowski, Energy and Environment Coordinator, Gdańsk Gdynia Sopot Metropolitan Area

**13:15 - 14:00 Plenary session - conclusions of thematic sessions**

### 2.5.3 Main findings and recommendations

1. In the Fit for 55 Programme, the European Union sets very ambitious targets for energy systems, including the need to reduce total greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030, increase the use of RES by 40% and improve energy efficiency by 36%.
2. The European Funds for Pomerania 2021 - 2027 will support the construction and expansion of renewable energy sources for electricity and heat generation, including with energy storage

facilities operating for the RES source. The FEP also considers the needs of distributed prosumer energy along with the connection of RES sources to power or heat networks.

3. An analysis of building refurbishment needs indicates a need to increase the rate of energy efficiency improvements in buildings to 3.6% per year by 2030, and then increase the rate of refurbishment to 4.1% by 2040 and 3.7% by 2050. A shift away from fossil sources to hybrid and neutral sources is also planned. Implementing these tasks requires:
  - a. total expenditure of PLN 1.54 trillion between 2021 and 2050,
  - b. legislative changes to facilitate the operation of ESCOs,
  - c. The creation of a Comprehensive Investor Assistance (KOI) system is recommended,
  - d. legislative changes in the field of energy performance,
  - e. broad access to finance to support investment in energy efficiency and the transition away from fossil fuels.
4. Among the measures in energy efficiency and RES, particular attention is paid to projects involving a number of initiatives to **create energy islands in the Pomeranian Voivodeship**.
5. In Pomerania, Smart Specialisation Pomerania 3 is actively targeting the research and development activities of companies in the energy sector.
6. Deep thermo-modernisation of residential buildings, especially multi-family buildings, should be supported. The support mechanism developed so far from the Thermo-Modernisation and Renovation Fund should be appropriately modified and supported, for carrying out deep thermo-modernisation and moving away from fossil fuels.
7. The centrally prepared support schemes (the current Czyste Powietrze and the expected Warm Housing for multi-family buildings) are subject to detailed subsidy limits that are not linked to the situation on the construction and energy markets. It is not clear how these provisions came about, and their effectiveness is not confirmed by objective analysis. Unrealistic ideas are being developed, such as support for thermal modernisation of a flat in a multi-family building within the framework of the Warm Housing programme.
8. The experience with credit support for RES investments is positive, especially under the prosumer system. The effects on this market of the changes to the prosumer system and the transition to net-metering are not known
9. There is a need to expand the energy advisory system at municipal level to support activities:
  - a. in deep thermo-modernisation,
  - b. towards doubling the number of buildings undergoing thermal modernisation by 2030,
  - c. for lifting people out of fuel poverty.
10. It is necessary to continue to organise information and education training targeted at a group of existing as well as potential energy advisors.
11. There is still an open question as to which of the KOI models operating in Western Europe are most relevant to the situation in Poland at the national, regional and district/municipal levels?
12. There is a need to consolidate information on the various sources of obtaining support for energy efficiency investments.
13. There is a paucity of information on technical advances - mainly in renewable energy technologies and energy management systems in buildings.

14. The central emissions database does not meet expectations, as the only information that is obtained is the type of fuel used for heating and hot water. Information on the age of the boilers, the size of the heated area and the amount of energy carriers used is missing.

#### 2.5.4 Satisfaction survey

A satisfaction survey was sent out to all participants (three times). 28 responses were received which equates to a 30% return.

The survey included 4 questions to be rated on a scale from 1 to 5

QUESTION	AVERAGE ASSESSMENT
How would you rate the event overall?	4,61
How would you rate the organisation of the event?	4,68
How would you rate the subject matter of the presentation?	4,61
How would you rate the level of discussions held?	4,43

What topics do you consider most relevant for the next events of this type?

- Energy efficiency of street lighting and energy management systems for lighting and buildings.
- RES financing in cooperation with the EIB
- To inform about new programmes and areas dealing with the subject matter and to update information on the processes of enacting/updating strategy/funding documents
- Sequence of action of local authorities when funding from zero.
- Continuation of existing themes.
- Funding opportunities for investments by municipalities
- Offer to subsidise investments improving energy efficiency in buildings
- Energy production from photovoltaic power plants for road lighting and the needs of municipal facilities - large power plants billed for energy consumed by many local authority consumers and related entities.
- Regional strategy, strategic changes at central level
- Carbon footprint, information on what's next for energy cooperatives
- Conditions for the establishment of ESCOs in Poland, KOI as a joint action of stakeholders
- More about FEP, energy islands
- Sources of funding for thermomodernisation projects, especially how and from where to finance the completion of thermomodernisation when the task does not achieve the minimum 30% energy efficiency (e.g., the building envelope has already been thermo-modernised, but the heat source or heating installation still needs to be replaced).

#### 2.5.5 Sources

Presentations and full proceedings are available here

<https://bape.com.pl/roundbaltic/>

<https://roundbaltic.eu/first-roundtable-in-pomorskie-region-poland/>

## 2.5.6 Annexes

1. Attendance list
2. Proceedings
3. Presentations

## 2.6 Pomorskie - Second Regional Roundtable

### 2.6.1 Date, venue and attendance

The second Regional Roundtable on Energy Efficiency Financing in Pomorskie took place on 4 May 2023 as a physical event.

Total	Financial sector	Local Government	Experts	Other
96	14	59	13	10

Government stakeholders representing:

- Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego
- Ministry of Development and Technology
- Gdańsk Gdynia Sopot Metropolitan Area
- Regional Chamber of Commerce of Pomerania
- District Office in Człuchów
- District Office in Kościerzyna
- District Office in Puck
- District Office in Wejherowo
- Chmielno Commune Office
- Czarna Dąbrówka Commune Office
- Dzierzgoń Commune Office
- Gniewino Commune Office
- Jastarnia Commune Office
- Kartuzy Commune Office
- Kobylnica Commune Office
- Kosakowo Commune Office
- Liniewo Commune Office
- Lipusz Commune Office
- Skórcz Municipality Office
- Przywidz Commune Office
- Skórcz Commune Office
- Słupsk Commune Office
- Somonino Commune Office
- Wejherowo Commune Office
- Żukowo Commune Office
- Marshal's Office of the Pomeranian Voivodeship

- Gdańsk City Hall
- Gdynia City Hall
- Brusy City and Commune Office
- Gniew City and Commune Office
- Pelplin City and Commune Office
- Kościerzyna City Hall
- Malbork City Hall
- Reda City Hall
- Rumia City Hall
- Sopot City Hall
- Starogard Gdański City Hall
- Ustka City Hall
- Provincial Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management

## 2.6.2 Agenda

<p><b>9:00 – 10:30 Plenary session - opening</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of the RoundBaltic project, Mrs. Katarzyna Grecka, President of the Management Board, Bałtycka Agencja Poszanowania Energii Sp. z o. o</li> </ul> <p>Speeches: an introduction to the discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long-term Building Renovation Strategy 2050 action plan. ,Mr. Tomasz Gałązka, Ministry of Development and Technology Department Low Carbon Economy</li> <li>• TERMO Program Ms.Magdalena Czerska, FTiR Office, BGK Housing Funds Department</li> <li>• Financing energy efficiency and RES in EPF, Mr. Stanisław Szultka, Department of Economic Development of the Marshal's Office</li> </ul>
<p><b>10:45 – 12:00 Panel discussion 1: Financing energy efficiency</b></p> <p>Moderator: Mr. Mariusz Sadłowski</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated EE and RES solutions, Mr. Andrzej Szajner, Baltic Energy Conservation Agency Sp. z o.</li> <li>• Financing investments increasing energy efficiency with the use of the ELENA Initiative Mrs. Paulina Tomaszewska, Ecologist Engineer, Mr. Józef Madeksza, Corporate Advisor to BOŹ Bank</li> <li>• Does the carbon footprint affect investment financing?, Mr. Paweł Klawiter-Piwowski, Climate Strategies Poland Foundation.</li> <li>• Determining the needs for thermal modernization activities based on thermal imaging maps of Gdynia, Mr. Konrad Klepacki, Climate Expert at the Gdynia City Hall</li> </ul>
<p><b>12:00 - 13:15 Panel discussion 2: Financial instruments to increase the activity of individual investors and energy communities</b></p>

Moderator: Mr. Damian Mucha

Presentations:

- Energy efficiency and RES within energy islands, Mr. Jarosław Kumiłga, Department of Economic Development of the Marshal's Office
- Why build a local energy community in a commune? Mr Michał Słowik, Gniewino Commune Office
- Why is financing RES from the PFP loan an attractive alternative for the investor? Mrs. Aneta Grzębska, Pomeranian Loan Fund
- Financing energy modernization in cooperation with energy advisors, Mr. Marcin Gregorowicz, WFOŚiGW in Gdansk

**13:15 - 14:00 Plenary session - conclusions of thematic sessions**

### 2.6.3 Main findings and recommendations

#### Panel discussion 1: Financing energy efficiency

##### **Question to the experts: What stands in the way of implementing green buildings?**

Answers: there are no technical obstacles to the implementation of a green building; there is a lack of advisers, professional contractors, and to a lesser extent, financial issues

##### **Question to the experts: We implement air protection programs, economic efficiency and what does tracking the carbon footprint give us?**

Answers: Tracking your carbon footprint is a key element of your decarbonisation policy; greenhouse gas emissions are related to human activity. The Foundation cooperates with local governments and enterprises.

High-emission investments cease to be of interest to banks. There is growing awareness that the carbon footprint is related to the risk of climate change and energy transformation. If the entity does not switch to reducing its carbon footprint, it may become less competitive on the market. Cities, in turn, take these issues into account in their SWOT analyses. Thanks to this, cities become more attractive for living and for business. Investors want to operate and invest in cities that guarantee, for example, clean transport. The carbon footprint affects funding in EU programmes - there are conditions for not harming the environment. The programmes also specify result indicators in the form of, for example, the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Therefore, it is important to take an inventory of the current state at the beginning, determine the baseline and build programmes on this basis. However, for this you need competences, delegated employees.

Conclusion - we are talking about primary energy, economic and ecological profitability, improving the air, and everything is a derivative of the carbon footprint.

##### **Question for the experts: Is it possible to determine thermomodernization needs based on thermal imaging photos?**

Answers: The city of Gdynia together with two other communes (Rumia and Wejherowo) took 1.5 million thermal images from air raids in December. The project cost approx. PLN 400,000. PLN (approx.



EUR 80,000) and paid off within a few hours, as, for example, leaks were detected in the heating network. You can also easily capture the most energy-intensive buildings.

This gives a good basis for good and smart projects. The map is publicly available, without personal data.

**Question to the experts: Does the carbon footprint matter to residents?**

Answers: This is an additional level of the narrative - energy efficiency, lower energy consumption, lower carbon footprint, we show it to residents, we raise social awareness.

**Question for the experts: How do school principals approach the Energy and Climate Guardians Program in Gdynia schools?**

Answers: The program raises awareness in schools through specific actions that translate into energy savings, reduce emissions, and bring measurable financial benefits. Schools do not compete, but they internally calculate their own reductions. Initially, several schools participated in the program. Currently, all Gdynia schools.

**Question to the experts: What is the approach to the carbon footprint at BOÿ?**

There is a group of experts in the bank for each transaction, for now the approach is being implemented; And will the carbon footprint be a key factor when evaluating projects? – it will not be a 0/1 rating, but the ecological effects are included in the assessment.

**Question to the experts: In which areas is it most difficult for the bank to complete investments so that it returns?**

Answers: Generally, the investment must pay off. It cannot be assumed that it will receive funding, because it may not receive it, and this translates into risk assessment and other indicators.

Currently, hydrogen investments, requiring approx. 70% co-financing, as well as large-scale heat pumps (energy from rivers or the sea) are not profitable today.

**Question to the experts: Does BOÿ support housing cooperatives?**

Answers: Yes

**Question to the experts: Is it certain that there will be another ELENA program?**

Answers: There will be an annex with BOÿ, but it is not there yet.

Conclusion 1: Without the concluded BOS contract on ELENA, it is not possible to start the investment, including obtaining funds for the preparation of technical documentation.

Conclusion 2: Banks have different pools of funds for programmes and different rules for granting them. The customer cannot go from bank to bank and break up such research alone.

**Question to the experts: Is it possible to obtain a RES grant only from BGK?**

Answers: No, the RES grant can only be obtained in conjunction with the thermomodernisation bonus. You also need to check which banks cooperate with BGK. Website: [www.termobgk.pl](http://www.termobgk.pl)

**Question to the experts: Why are residential buildings from the municipal budget excluded from the support of thermal refurbishment and others not?**

Answers: no logical justification

**Question to the experts: Where to look for consultants and contractors for ZSE solutions?**

Answers: More and more funds allow for joint financing, importantly, the era of subsidies is ending, 85% of subsidies are a thing of the past; BGK has many years of experience in granting thermomodernisation bonuses, assuming that each energy audit is verified by a professional (this is important because many audits are of low quality; the profession of energy auditor is not regulated in Poland); low quality of audits means that the investment does not pay off afterwards; now, in the era when subsidies are disappearing, this is especially important. WFOS only has a handful of advisors, more are needed. There are few companies on the market offering cost-effective ZSE solutions.

**To sum up**, the panellists and meeting participants discussed social, economic, and organizational barriers. There is no coherent strategy for implementing the required measures. Centrally adopted plans in DSRB do not translate into actions at the local government level. Building owners and administrators do not see the connection between the necessary fight against climate change and the required actions, the support of which is only partial. Formally, many support programmes can be seen, but they are dispersed, and it is difficult for end users to find an appropriate set of support mechanisms with the need to apply to various programs.

The discussion raised many aspects related to the broadly understood energy transformation.

### **Panel discussion 2: Financial instruments to increase the activity of individual investors and energy communities**

**Question to the experts: Will they be willing to implement projects in energy islands? It is a new and difficult topic.**

Answers: It seems so. Communities express interest. However, local advisory support is necessary for the preparation of good projects.

**Question to the experts: Will PFP loans be continued in the new 2021-2027 perspective?**

Answers: For now, it is known that there will be some funds. The amount of the loan and the terms are not known yet.

**Question to the experts: Are loans also available to non-business housing cooperatives?**

Answers: It does not depend on PFP, but on the Voivodship Board, but such a postulate that they should be available as widely as possible has been put forward.

Measures supporting investments in energy efficiency and RES are available from the WFOS. WFOS has its advisers who analyze the applications. WFOÿ trains municipal advisers. However, there are too few of them. WFOÿ has complementary funds to supplement its own contribution. On the other hand, if advisers see that a project can be supported, for example, from PFP funds, investors are directed to this institution.

**Question to the experts: Why does the "warm apartment" program apply only to apartments?**

Answers: Will the next edition also apply to housing associations with 5 apartments?

**Question to the experts: Why with 5 apartments?**

Answers: No logical justification

**Question to the experts: How to solve the problem of the lack of energy advisors?**

Answers: KPPT, for example, became an advisory point for 5 communes of the Kwidzyn powiat, because the communes lacked advisers, knowledge, and companies providing technology are often dishonest towards customers (eg they oversize installations); the biggest problem is not single-family

buildings, but multi-family buildings that require replacement of the heat source. There is a lack of programmes (funds) for the preparation of investments - preparation of a technical design.

**Question to the experts: What are the biggest barriers to project implementation?**

Answers: Separate "boxes" with funds for energy efficiency and RES, coming from various funds and programmes, must be submitted in separate applications and this has not changed in the current financial perspective.

In addition, legal regulations do not keep up with reality (for example, energy cooperatives and clusters). Projects with energy storage facilities still require subsidy support. Connection of installations generating electricity is a problem - lack of technical possibilities, limiting power, refusal to connect.

The problem will be the need to switch from subsidies to loans.

Many activities require an inventory of the current state. It is also often costly. No such funding. You must invest your own funds, which are missing.

**Summary of discussion**

- There are several financial instruments with variable rules on the market. Investors (including municipalities) are struggling with the lack of sufficient, legible information about the applicable rules and sources of information.
- Implementing integrated solutions to improve energy efficiency and renewable technologies
- energy sources are still not a common practice. Companies still compete on technologies, not comprehensive solutions. There is also a lack of publicly available knowledge in this area.
- The system of energy advisors at WFOŹ is not able to cover the demand for energy advisory services in the region. Other solutions are needed to expand the number of advisors available.
- Implementation of the need to have energy certificates from April this year. resulted in a sharp increase in the prices of certificates on the market. The generally available list of certified auditors does not contain information about the voivodeship, which causes additional problems in finding local auditors.
- The central carbon database does not meet expectations as no data is publicly available on the fuel used for heating and hot water, neither at national nor local level.
- Separation of funds for energy efficiency and RES makes it necessary to apply to several sources for this the project itself.
- Instability and the fact that the law does not keep up with the needs of investments in RES and EE causes inhibition of investors and uncertainty in the services market.
- The discussion showed that there is a lot of interest in the region in the topic of intensifying the implementation of activities in the ZSE, bottom-up activities are taking place, postulates are addressed from circles interested in supporting investments in energy efficiency and RES.

**2.6.4 Satisfaction survey**

Survey was sent to participants by email. There were 16 answers.

The survey included 4 questions to be rated on a scale from 1 to 5 and one open question

QUESTION	AVERAGE ASSESSMENT
How would you rate the event overall?	4,75
How would you rate the organisation of the event?	4,81
How would you rate the subject matter of the presentation?	4,81
How would you rate the level of discussions held?	4,56

Open question: What topics do you consider most relevant for the next events of this type?

Answers:

- Types of funding, subsidies, loans, bonuses
- Financing of thermal and renewable energy works outside FEP from banks where some write-off is possible.
- energy self-sufficiency
- optimization of energy consumption, construction of energy islands, design
- thermal modernization with renewable energy
- Practical implementation of financial assumptions
- Financing investments related to broadly understood energy efficiency and renewable energy sources, with particular emphasis on cogeneration.
- Indicating specific examples that can be used

### 2.6.5 Sources

Presentations and full proceedings are available here

<https://bape.com.pl/roundbaltic/>

<https://roundbaltic.eu/second-roundtable-in-pomorskie-region-poland/>

### 2.6.6 Annexes

1. Attendance list
2. Proceedings
3. Presentations

## 2.7 Łódzkie - First Regional Round Table

### 2.7.1 Date, venue and attendance

The first Regional Roundtable on Energy Efficiency Financing in the Łódź Province took place on 17 November 2021. Due to the epidemiological situation, the event took place online

Total	Financial sector	Government	Other
60	14	17	29

Government stakeholders representing:

- Sieradz Commune Office
- Wartkowice Commune Office

- Rawa Mazowiecka City Hall
- Sieradz Commune Office
- City Hall in Uniejów
- Zgierz County
- Bełchatów City Hall
- Rawa Mazowiecka City Hall
- Commune of the City of Zgierz
- Wróblew Commune Office
- Zgierz City Hall
- City Hall in Uniejów
- Marshal's Office of the Łódź Voivodeship
- Provincial Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management

### 2.7.2 Agenda

<p><b>10:00 – 11:30 Plenary session</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opening and welcome to participants, Andrzej Golabek AUiPE</li> <li>• Information on the RoundBaltic project, Zbigniew Michniowski - Energy and Environment Association SAPE</li> <li>• Legal basis as an incentive for action - Energy Efficiency Act and Act on supporting thermomodernization and renovation, Dariusz Heim - Association of Energy Auditors</li> <li>• Financing of energy efficiency measures from regional operational programmes including the financial perspective 2021-2027, Agnieszka Więckowska - Department of Regional Policy of the Marshal's Office of the Łódź Province</li> <li>• Presentation of the existing energy efficiency advisory system and the financial offer of the WFOŚiGW , Michał Ochota - Energy Advisor of the WFOŚiGW in Łódź</li> </ul>
<p><b>11:45-14:00 Parallel thematic sessions - presentations and discussions</b></p> <p>THEMATIC SESSION 1: Financing of thermal modernisation of multi-family residential buildings  Moderator: Dariusz Heim  Rapporteur: Piotr Szewczyk  Presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation of financing sources for thermomodernization of multi-family residential buildings from the WFOŚiGW in Łódź and identification of necessary actions at the regional level to support investments in energy efficiency, Michał Ochota - Energy Advisor of the WFOŚiGW in Łódź</li> <li>• ELENA funding for the development of technical documentation including energy audits for Housing Associations, Joanna Józefowicz and Karolina Curyło-Konieczek - BNP Paribas</li> <li>• Energy efficiency measures implemented in the Łódź Province, barriers encountered, and identification of actions needed at the regional level to support energy efficiency investments, Maria Kowalska - Łódź Association of Property Managers, Michał Łuczak -</li> </ul>

Uniejów Town Hall, Andrzej Brodowski - Ozorkowska Housing Cooperative, Piotr Lebiedziński - President of the Management Board of SM Radogoszcz - Zachód, energy auditor

- Investment financing, Piotr Stawicki - Advisor on investment financing in Housing Associations

#### THEMATIC SESSION 2 Financial instruments for increasing energy efficiency in public buildings

moderator Witold Kurczynski

Rapporteur: Maciej Muzyczuk

- Replacing lighting in public buildings with energy-efficient lighting and its impact on reactive power. Installation of photovoltaic installation in a public utility building and prosumer billing opportunities considering public procurement regulations, Maciej Muzyczuk - Association of Energy Certifiers and Auditors
- Energy efficiency measures implemented in the Łódź Province, barriers encountered, and identification of actions needed at the regional level to support energy efficiency investments, Mirosław Madajski - Deputy Mayor of the City and Municipality of Uniejów, Dominik Gabrysiak - Deputy District Governor of Zgierz County, Anna Sobierajska - Head of Environmental Protection and Agriculture Department of Zgierz City Hall, Krzysztof Łobodziński - Head of Aid Fundraising Department of City Hall
- One-stop-shop models at regional level - the EU experience, Andrzej Rajkiewicz - SAPE/FPE
- Presentation of financing sources for thermomodernization of public buildings and identification of measures necessary at the regional level to support investments in energy efficiency, Michał Ochota - Energy Advisor, WFOŚiGW in Łódź

**14:15 - 15:00 Plenary session - conclusions of thematic sessions**

### 2.7.3 Main findings and recommendations

Main conclusions and recommendations from the event and plans for the next Roundtable:

- The issue of valorisation of the amount of aid granted by the WFOŚiGW in connection with the increasing costs of carrying out works was raised. What is or may be a problem for the implementation of energy efficiency projects in the near future.
- The amount of collateral required for the provision of support from the WFOŚiGW was indicated as one of the restrictions on the possibility of providing support from the WFOŚiGW.
- One important measure is the elimination of cooker heating. Too little funding is available for this.
- In terms of implementation, technical constraints on the elimination of heating have been identified, i.e., the location of the new heat source - heat substation, boiler room. Provision of premises that would meet the requirements of the WT or the need to obtain derogations from these regulations.
- Creation of special financing schemes for the elimination of low emissions with little or no deductible.

- It was pointed out that the biggest problems are related to the modernisation of buildings erected in the inter-war period, located in conservation zones.
- The need to educate the public on reducing energy consumption - raising environmental awareness.
- One element of the incentive was identified - tax exemptions related to thermo-modernisation works carried out, e.g., along the lines of the renovation of buildings included in the municipal register of historical monuments.
- The basis for support should be reliable energy audits. The optimum solution is to require cooperation with the auditor at every stage of the investment.
- Attention was drawn to the high level of interest in the implementation of thermal modernisation works, which has recently resulted in the exhaustion of available funding and bottlenecks in the assessment of submitted applications.
- Cooperation with BGK funding (the Thermo-Modernisation Act) was assessed positively, and problems with the assessment of applications and their settlement with WFOŚiGW funding were pointed out.
- Examples of measures that have achieved the level of savings shown in properly performed energy audits are presented.
- A reduction in fixed charges for purchased energy was cited as an additional effect of the thermal modernisation work.
- The systematic/staged implementation of thermal modernisation work ensures that the desired effects are achieved.
- A request was made that the development of energy audits should be based on actual measurements, which would guarantee that the intended energy and economic effects are achieved.
- It was recommended that, as part of thermo-modernisation works, solar collectors supporting the preparation of hot water be installed, as a project bringing considerable savings in the purchase of heat energy. At the same time, attention was drawn to the need to modernise the DHW system in parallel in order to reduce heat loss through circulation.
- Attention was drawn to the need to educate both the services approving projects for buildings under conservation protection and the designers and auditors.

#### **2.7.4 Satisfaction survey**

A satisfaction survey was sent out to all participants (three times). Twelve responses were received which equates to a 20% return.

The survey included 7 questions to be rated on a scale from 1 to 5 and one open-ended.

QUESTION	AVERAGE ASSESSMENT
How would you rate the event overall?	4,83
How would you rate the organisation of the event?	4,75
How would you rate the registration and communication before the event?	4,75
Did the online format of this type of event suit you?	4,1
How would you rate the subject matter of the presentation?	4,75
How would you rate the level of discussions held?	4,3

What topics do you consider most relevant for the next events of this type?

- Organise a convention of municipal energy officers and disseminate good PPP practice.
- Energy management in public buildings
- Issues of monitoring the effects of energy efficiency support measures.
- External sources of investment funding and technology solutions available on the market taking into account investment and operating costs with the possibility to compare them.
- Financial assembly of investments in public buildings (from inception to settlement). Practical path to investment preparation
- Financial assistance for Housing Associations carrying out thermal modernisation projects.
- PPP, training of municipal energy officers, exchange of experience
- Promote analytical behaviour among property managers in assessing the energy efficiency level of the housing stock and public buildings. A very small proportion of asset managers and owners consider it necessary and able to assess the level of energy intensity of their assets, compare this data with other, similar assets, etc. Over the past years, investment support and energy auditing has mainly concerned comprehensive investments improving energy efficiency, while very little support has been given to low-investment measures (e.g., analysis of contracts with energy suppliers, verification of ordered power, etc.) in those resources that have undergone thermomodernisation in the last 20 years. These obviously do not meet today's energy standards, but at the same time have no chance of achieving the required energy saving thresholds as a result of the remaining (and economically viable) investment measures – usually min. 25%. This applies to a very large amount of housing association stock in the northern and central parts of the country. It is necessary to think about a kind of 'revitalisation' plan for resources that were the first to take action to improve energy efficiency since the mid-1990s, but because of the technology available at the time are unable to meet the requirements of support programmes and compete for support with resources that have done nothing to improve energy efficiency to date.

### 2.7.5 Sources

<http://www.auipe.pl/projekty/roundbaltic>

<https://roundbaltic.eu/first-roundtable-in-lodzkie-region-poland>



## 2.7.6 Annexes

1. Attendance list
2. Proceedings
3. Presentations

## 2.8 Łódzkie – Second Regional Roundtable

### 2.8.1 Date, venue and attendance

The second Regional Roundtable on Energy Efficiency Financing in the Łódź Province took place on 15<sup>th</sup> of March 2023.

Total	Financial sector	Government	Other
56	14	12	30

Government stakeholders representing:

- City Hall in Pajęczno
- Piotrków Trybunalski City Hall
- City Hall in Uniejów
- County Office in PODDĘBICE
- Łódź City Hall
- Gidle Commune
- Municipal Office in Błaszki
- Marshal's Office of the Łódź Voivodeship
- Provincial Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management
- Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego

### 2.8.2 Agenda

#### 10:00 – 11:45 Plenary session

Regional diagnosis of the use of restructured national funds and new EU funds for the 2021-2027 financing perspective

- Welcome - Piotr Stawicki National Chamber of Real Estate Management
- Opening and discussion of activities in the RoundBaltic project - Andrzej Gołąbek AUIPE
- Financing energy efficiency in the light of European Funds – Agnieszka Więckowska - Department of Regional Policy of the Marshal's Office of the Łódź Voivodeship
- Presentation of the energy consulting system in the field of energy efficiency and changes in the financial offer of WFOŚiGW in 2020 and 2023 - Energy advisor of WFOŚiGW in Łódź
- Regional technical support programmes for public and private investors in the light of BOŚ Bank's offer - representative of the bank

#### 12:15 – 13:45 Parallel thematic sessions - presentations and discussions

**THEMATIC SESSION 1 - Financing thermomodernisation of residential buildings**

Moderator PIOTR STAWICKI

Rapporteur MAREK GÓRECKI

Presentations

- Presentation of sources of financing for the thermal modernization of residential buildings from WFOŚiGW in Łódź, including a discussion of changes in financing and the Clean Air program - - Energy advisor of WFOŚiGW in Łódź
- Overview of support for energy efficiency projects in residential buildings, including the thermomodernization fund, the importance of technical assistance from ELENA and one-stop-shops - Piotr Stawicki National Chamber of Real Estate Management
- The impact of the amendment to the Act on the energy performance of buildings on the intensification of activities related to energy efficiency. Who and when should do. – Marek Górecki energy auditor, property manager

Discussion of the implementation status of the recommendations from the First Regional Round Table

Discussion

Session summary

**THEMATIC SESSION 2 - Financial instruments for increasing the energy efficiency of public buildings**

Moderator WITOLD KURCZYŃSKI

Rapporteur PIOTR SZEWCZYK

Presentations:

- sources of financing for thermal modernization of public buildings and changes in financing Energy advisor of WFOŚiGW in Łódź
- How to effectively minimize problems, barriers and limitations in the implementation of projects aimed at increasing energy efficiency in public infrastructure – Piotr Shoemaker
- The growing needs of municipalities to respond to the drastic increase in energy prices by preparing and implementing EE measures in municipal infrastructure - Witold Kurczyński

Discussion of the implementation status of the recommendations from the First Regional Round Table

Discussion

Session summary

**14:15 - 15:00 Plenary session** - Summary of thematic session, Conclusions from the meeting and conclusions regarding the continuation of the dialogue to improve energy efficiency financing in the Łódź region

### 2.8.3 Main findings and recommendations

In response to participants' questions raised before and during the event attention was paid to specifying which funds will be administered centrally and which will be administered regionally, broken down by the scope of intervention and the group of beneficiaries. It was also indicated whether the funds would be repayable, and which would be subsidies.

#### Session 1:

During the talks and discussions during the event, the main problems and related recommendations for implementation include:

- Accelerating the implementation of programmes and the availability of funds under FENiKS and EU regional programmes,
- Introduction of non-refundable support mechanisms for improving the energy efficiency of buildings,
- The problems of buildings under conservator's protection were indicated, and the related limitations in the scope of the possibility of carrying out thermal modernization.
- It was suggested that these buildings should be included in special programmes enabling financing of costly solutions for this type of buildings, whose payback period is often very long,
- Attention was drawn to the inability to achieve the required minimum values of savings by buildings built in the 1990s or subjected to thermal modernization in those years and at the beginning of the 20th century. An introduction has been suggested when assessing further work on improving the energy efficiency of buildings, cumulative savings, i.e., examining individual stages of modernization from the time the building was erected and demonstrating energy savings from the original state.
- A great deal of attention was paid to the necessity of energy education of the inhabitants aimed at the skilful use of thermal energy by end users.

#### Session 2:

- The great interest of investors in undertakings increasing energy efficiency means that the funds at the disposal of, for example, the Voivodship Fund for Environmental Protection of Water Management in Łódź are quickly exhausted. As a result, beneficiaries have a problem with preparing the appropriate documentation and submitting the application on time (before the closure of the call for proposals).
- Difficult access to co-financing for investments in which previous investments were made part of the modernization works.
- Extending time of processing applications for co-financing makes planning difficult financial investment.
- The lack of constant supervision by an energy auditor during the implementation of the investment often causes problems with achieving the assumed indicators of the project. It is postulated to introduce, following the example of author's supervision over design documentation, "supervision of the audit".
- The market of construction goods and services, which has been difficult to predict in the recent period hinders the financial planning of energy-saving investments.

- Lack of substantive verification of the assumed project indicators at the stage assessment of applications for co-financing.
- Attention was drawn to the insufficient role of the energy auditor in the entire process investment.
- Attention was also drawn to discrepancies appearing in various provisions hindering the work of the auditor.
- The need to increase cooperation between the auditor and the designer was pointed out documentation preparation.
- Rising prices of energy carriers result in greater interest of investors in the implementation of projects increasing energy efficiency or reducing energy purchase costs, increasing interest in RES. Rising prices increase the economic efficiency of projects.
- It also presents the reactions of financing institutions to the changing conditions of project implementation, including the freezing of interest on loans to public entities and changes in their redemption. Simplification of procedures for obtaining funds for investments related to the implementation of photovoltaic installations.
- It was pointed out that the auditor should not only be the author of the energy audit, but also advise the investor and designer at all stages of the investment process. Therefore, it is advisable to organize training courses for auditors in the field of new technologies, available financial resources or the implementation of projects in historic buildings.

#### 2.8.4 Satisfaction survey

A satisfaction survey was sent out to all participants (three times). Fifteen responses were received which equates to a 28% return.

The survey included 5 questions to be rated on a scale of 1 to 4 and one open-ended

QUESTION	AVERAGE ASSESSMENT
How would you rate the event overall?	3,53
How would you rate the organisation of the event?	3,53
How would you rate the registration and communication before the event?	3,6
Did the online format of this type of event suit you?	3,4
How would you rate the subject matter of the presentation?	3,2
How would you rate the level of discussions held?	3,4

What topics do you consider most relevant for the next events of this type?

- Presentation of the current offer of financing ee tasks available in the region.
- Discussions with specialists
- Energy efficiency in everyday life

#### 2.8.5 Sources

<http://www.auipe.pl/projekty/roundbaltic>

<https://roundbaltic.eu/second-roundtable-in-lodzkie-region-poland/>

## 2.8.6 Annexes

1. Attendance list
2. Proceedings
3. Presentations

## 2.9 Lower Silesia - First Regional Roundtable

### 2.9.1 Date, venue and attendance

The first Regional Roundtable on Energy Efficiency Financing in the Dolnoslaskie Region (Lower Silesia) took place on 17 June 2021. Due to the epidemiological situation, the event took place online,

Total	Financial sector	Government	Other	Other
70	13	14	42	26

Government stakeholders representing:

- Provincial Environmental Protection Fund
- Marshal's Office of the Lower Silesian Voivodeship
- District Office in Trzebnica
- Lubin Commune
- Strzelin Commune
- Bystrzyca Kłodzka Commune
- Podgórzyn Commune
- Pieszycy City and Commune Office
- Lower Silesian Voivodeship Assembly

### 2.9.2 Agenda

#### 9:00 - 11:15 Plenary session

Welcome:

-Mr Szymon Liszka, Chairman of the Board, SAPE/Foundation for Energy Efficiency

-Mr Jerzy Żurawski, Member of the Management Board of SAPE/Dolnośląska Agencja Energii i Środowiska

Speeches:

- Presentation of the Round Baltic project, Ms Adrianna Jarzębska, Lower Silesian Energy and Environment Agency
- Conclusion on the diagnosis made for existing financial instruments, Ms Aleksandra Żmudzińska, SYGMA
- Main assumptions for a long-term building renovation strategy, Mr. Jerzy Żurawski, Lower Silesian Energy and Environment Agency

- Act on supporting thermomodernisation and renovation. Planned amendments to the Act, Mr Krzysztof Szymański, Lower Silesian Energy and Environment Agency
- The Energy Efficiency Act as a motivating element for energy efficiency improvements, amendment of the Energy Efficiency Act - changes to energy efficiency contracts, Mr Arkadiusz Węglarz, KAPE S.A.
- One-stop-shop model at regional level - EU experience, possibilities for implementation in Poland, Mr Andrzej Rajkiewicz, SAPE/FPE
- Clean Air 2021 Programme, Mr. Piotr Ner, WFOŚiGW

### 11:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. Thematic sessions

Thematic session 1: Financing housing renovation

Moderator: Mr Stanisław Kordasz

Rapporteur: Mr Marek Klenk

Questions to guide the discussion:

- How is the possibility of increasing subsidies for the modernisation of residential buildings through an increase in the thermo-modernisation bonus assessed? Would this type of measure increase the amount of thermal modernisation work carried out in multi-family housing?
- Is the envisaged 10% increase in the thermomodernisation bonus for buildings which achieve the requirements for the technical conditions currently in force justified? This is because there is concern that a significant proportion of buildings will not be able to achieve these requirements.
- What should energy efficiency financing mechanisms for residential buildings look like so that as many stakeholders as possible can benefit from these funds?

Thematic session 2: Financing of refurbishment of buildings owned by local authorities and municipalities

Moderator: Mr Radosław Gawlik

Rapporteur: Mr Maciej Żurkowski

Questions to guide the discussion:

- What are the key barriers to energy efficiency and what is the hierarchy of these barriers?
- What are good practices and examples that could be adopted in Lower Silesia?
- How to trigger the activity of public actors?
- What is the simplest and most effective legal and economic mechanism that will work?
- Which tactic will be the best choice? Is one proven model for energy efficiency or a variety of models and their review and then recommendations by the market and competitors?

Thematic session 3: Financing energy efficiency and building renovation in companies

Moderator: Mrs Aleksandra Żmudzińska

Rapporteur: Mrs Adrianna Jarzębska

Questions to guide the discussion:

- Haven't thermal modernisation measures been carried out so far just because there were subsidies for it?
- Do entrepreneurs expect further non-refundable forms of investment funding?
- What is the businesses' expected/acceptable payback period?
- Which barriers are key to overcome to step up action to improve energy efficiency?
- What simple arguments will encourage entrepreneurs to go green?
- What incentives for environmental action will be most effective?
- In the opinion of businesses, is the information and promotion policy of the various institutions interested in measures to improve energy efficiency consistent and fulfilling its tasks?
- Will the dissemination of information on exemplary projects and good practices help in environmental decision-making?
- Is it advisable to set up an energy advisory network and a one-stop shop for energy-saving investments in Lower Silesia?

**13:45 - 15:00 Plenary session** - summary of work during thematic sessions

### 2.9.3 Main findings and recommendations

- Increasingly, entities are appearing on the market in the form of commercial law companies that buy up tenement houses from their former owners, then renovate them in order to rent these flats out later. In the case of such investments, there is a problem with financing, because the EU and subsidy programmes that operate in Poland do not provide for the possibility of financing for this type of business entity. These companies, guided mainly by economic interests, often carry out investments only by renovating the building without improving its energy efficiency.
- It was pointed out that in Lower Silesia around 40% of buildings are listed buildings which are more or less under conservation protection. This often results in limited possibilities for improving the energy efficiency of the building and higher-than-standard expenditure on its thermal modernisation. In the case of listed buildings, it is first and foremost necessary to guarantee their sound technical condition.
- There is a lack of a financial mechanism involving a guarantee. The new financial perspective should recognise the possibility of grants or preferential credit for entities that are commercial companies. The emergence of a guarantee system for them would be a good solution.
- During the discussion, it was stated that an increase in the percentage of the thermo-modernisation bonus is most reasonable, but the problem may be that the government does not have enough funds to allocate for this purpose. An increase in the amount of the thermo-modernisation bonus is advisable because it is not an additional benefit in the context of rising

prices for building materials and services, and the size of the investment depends on contributions to the renovation fund.

- A programme with the active participation of municipalities has been proposed, which would offer the possibility of financing investments for housing communities and cooperatives that successively take care of the technical condition of their building and find it difficult to achieve the energy savings required by energy efficiency improvement programmes.
- The issue of the poor quality of current buildings was also raised, with the result that in a few years these buildings will require deep thermo-modernisation. It is therefore worth focusing not only on thermal modernisation measures, but also on ensuring that newly constructed buildings are built with due care in accordance with design specifications and meet energy efficiency benchmarks. To a large extent, this is a task for building control.
- It should be noted that replacing a heat source in a building with insufficient thermal insulation or airtight windows will not save as much money as in a well-insulated building, so any required thermo-modernisation work should be carried out before replacing the heat source.
- It was observed that the increase in the thermomodernisation bonus for buildings owned by local authorities did not increase the number of thermomodernisation measures. It was suggested that the Municipalities should release the possibility of thermomodernisation of buildings to communities or cooperatives.
- A significant problem is that in Lower Silesia, municipalities have the majority of their housing in community buildings, which slows down the thermomodernisation process because municipalities are reluctant to invest in the thermomodernisation of buildings.
- The Lower Silesian Voivodship has the lowest level of support from the Regional Operational Programme (ROP).
- A demarcation line has been created at national level within the OPIAS, which says that funding for communities, which are a key problem not only in terms of thermo-modernisation, but also smog, is to be created at regional level, while in the case of housing cooperatives the funds are to be created at national level. This is the wrong course of action. It should be advocated to the ruling party to change the demarcation line, but not in such a way that the communities are considered from the central level. It is important not to divide the beneficiaries into communities and housing associations. It was then proposed to distribute funds according to the number of housing units, e.g. in the case of single communities, funds could be shaped at the regional level, while for larger investments involving several communities or housing cooperatives, funds could be sought from the national level.
- The possibility of applying for funds from emissions trading, which could be spent on thermal modernisation measures in multi-family housing, has also been proposed.
- Progress in thermomodernisation is lowest in multi-family municipal buildings. In Wrocław, thermomodernisation has been carried out in 150 buildings, i.e. in around 13 per cent. Of the 35,000 council flats in the city, 15,000 have solid fuel cookers. Communal flats are furthest behind in the elimination of fossil fuels. But even if the replacement of cookers is sometimes accompanied by the replacement of windows - this is not deep thermo-modernisation and leaves the poorest residents in a situation of energy poverty.
- Historic buildings receive 50-60% funding (from the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage). It is proposed that municipalities should be able to subsidise community buildings on a similar scale. Municipalities prefer to invest only in buildings where they own 100% of the shares. Owners in



housing communities are more willing to undergo thermomodernisation, as they recover the funds over time in a more tangible way than the municipality.

- Housing associations apply for EU funds to the regions (Regional Operational Plan) and cooperatives to the national level. As Lower Silesia has a low amount of EU funds per inhabitant and exceptionally high needs resulting from the number of multi-family buildings requiring thermo-renovation, it would be good if housing associations could also apply to the national level. After all, they are the ones with the most fossil fuels and need to improve energy efficiency. There is a proposal to allow, for example, groups of communities with a single operator to apply to the national level.
- A good financial model for communities would be a hybrid model - credit and support. It is quite easy for a community to take out a loan but the support (thermomodernisation relief) of 15% is too small. A possible amendment to the Thermomodernisation Act could allow for a 50-60% relief not only in communal facilities, but also in community facilities.
- In small towns in municipal buildings, among poorer residents, it is difficult to get the mechanism up and running even in hybrid form. Other measures, support from e.g., emissions trading, would be useful for this purpose.
- In cases of fuel poverty, where coal and/or waste heating is common, 100% funding for the renovation and thermo-modernisation of social, poorer community buildings, using RES (PV +PC) should be assumed. Such an action would enable residents to pay their subsequent low heating bills themselves, which introduces an important equality and dignity element (high thermal standard of the building and low bills). The community, whose taxes finance the investment, benefits from improved air quality (Danish example).
- In order to realise these plans, 'education through practice' of the implementation of pilot programmes should be pursued. Model projects together with a good, optimised funding model would help to combat the syndrome of 'cannibalisation' of funds and get people and local authorities out of waiting for a better programme - more favourable funding conditions.
- Undoubtedly, it would also be a positive mechanism to be able to take out a loan against a tenement mortgage without increasing the municipality's debt. "Green mortgages", i.e., preferential loans based on an energy performance certificate for environmental measures. Municipalities, on the other hand, should show solutions and not reproduce the myth that it is the residents who cannot get along. The activity of the municipalities can relieve the burden of repayment for the few owners and kick-start existing programmes (e.g., the ELENA assistance programme), which are also not working as expected.
- Local authority buildings are not just housing. They are also public buildings, museums, hospitals, spas, schools, kindergartens and nurseries. These are often historic, large and energy-intensive facilities. Maximum support should be given to these facilities in the direction of EE and achieving climate neutrality. For example, with funding from the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management.
- Deep thermo-modernisation of schools, kindergartens and nurseries also has a huge educational and pilot dimension (parents, media) - it sets an example for everyone able to mobilise their own capital. In order to make thermo-modernisation fully feasible in buildings under the supervision of a conservator, changes are needed in the Law on Monuments, which would position the conservator not as a super-reviewer but as a partner for action and cooperation in the renovation and thermo-modernisation of monuments.

- A separate problem, but one which is very important in view of the huge number of buildings to be thermo-modernised, is the phenomenon of handing over investments completed years later according to the old standards. A freshly completed building goes straight into the pool of buildings with a need for EE changes.
- In general, several holistic financial and organisational models are needed depending on the type of building (residential, hospital, school, public utility). Of the financial models, PPP returning to favour (favourable amendment to the law on improving the legal environment for partnerships) and ESCO should be considered. Pilot programmes and good models (such as the Szczecin example) will also unlock active ones with their own capital.
- It is necessary to try and test different organisational and financial avenues, because the task at hand is enormous and we are at the very beginning of a difficult road. The hope is that once some pilot models are up and running, things will pick up as they did with photovoltaics.
- At the beginning of the meeting, it was unanimously agreed that there is still very low public awareness, both environmentally and economically.
- The lack of mass action to make entrepreneurs aware of and encourage pro-environmental activities was raised. The ongoing information and promotion policy does not translate into increased interest in this issue.
- Thermomodernisation measures have so far been carried out because there were subsidies for them, and entrepreneurs still expect non-refundable forms of investment. There is a perception among beneficiaries that non-repayable grants are economically superior to interest-bearing loans.
- It has been noted that, once the subsidy is in place, the prices of fixed assets, or construction work that involves thermal modernisation works, increase, effectively offsetting the figure of the subsidy received.
- The need for thermal modernisation is not a first order need for entrepreneurs. They prefer to invest first in projects that will allow them to generate more profit, such as upgrading their production line.
- Reducing energy costs does not encourage entrepreneurs to undertake thermal modernisation measures. An additional problem is the payback period. For company buildings, this is sometimes as long as 15 years, while the payback time accepted by the entrepreneur is up to five years. Due to market uncertainty, entrepreneurs do not want to invest in projects that go beyond the current vision of the company. According to the participants, this is a mental barrier for investors that needs to be overcome in order to be able to act on green investments in companies.
- During the discussion, it was found that there is a very good mechanism in the market to promote PV installations through companies offering such installations. In contrast, there is no similar effective mechanism for thermal modernisation measures.
- A move away from subsidies to repayable instruments has been proposed, as well as a wider promotion of energy efficiency financing mechanisms to encourage businesses to invest in sustainable energy.
- Photovoltaic farms are a good example of environmentally friendly investments, as the payback time for such a project is between five and eight years, which is within the period acceptable to entrepreneurs.
- There is a large group of entrepreneurs who would like to carry out energy efficiency measures in their company, but do not have sufficient collateral. To this end, the creation of a 'green'

guarantee fund is called for. They are then a very good idea, enabling the development of sustainable energy investments.

- It has been suggested that provinces, districts or municipalities could use the funds to promote pro-environmental activities by entrepreneurs. It would be possible to draw up rankings of the greenest companies in each area, thus raising the company's profile. The most environmentally friendly districts or voivodeships could thus receive additional funds for the development of schools or environmental activities in local society. The actions carried out would be aimed at improving awareness of ecology among the public.
- An idea was also put forward to make liquidity available to ESCOs, it is advisable to buy up the receivables of these institutions so that they can operate for a wider range of beneficiaries. Banks, however, have problems financing this type of enterprise, because at the beginning these enterprises do not have assets, in which case they must secure themselves against receivables.
- During the discussion, several incentives were proposed that could stimulate entrepreneurs to go green, such as:
  - a simplified procedure for granting funding,
  - reducing energy costs in the face of rising energy prices,
  - an increase in the market value of the facility,
  - Possibility of combining preferential financial instruments (subsidy/preferential loan/preferential credit),
- financing that combines energy savings with an acceptable payback period. One of the biggest incentives for investments in energy efficiency could be a tax incentive, consisting in exempting an entrepreneur for a certain period from property tax. This type of measure has so far only been used in Wrocław and is an example of good practice that could be implemented by other cities both in the Lower Silesian Voivodship and the whole country.
- It was pointed out that audits carried out for businesses are the first stimulus that can induce environmental action. The entrepreneur then could talk to an expert about improving the energy efficiency of his enterprise. The auditor then acts as an independent expert.
- The last issue raised was the need for a one-stop shop to demonstrate to stakeholders what environmental benefits they can achieve for the company and, at the same time, to present mechanisms for financing such an investment.

#### **2.9.4 Satisfaction survey**

A satisfaction survey was sent out to all participants (three times). 37 responses were received which equates to a 57% return rate.

The survey included 6 questions to be rated on a scale of 1 to 4 and one open question

QUESTION	AVERAGE ASSESSMENT
How would you rate the event overall?	3,9
How would you rate the organisation of the event?	3,6
How would you rate the registration and communication before the event?	3,8
Did the online format of this type of event suit you?	3,3
How would you rate the subject matter of the presentation?	3,75
How would you rate the level of the discussions held?	3,5

What topics do you consider most relevant for the next events of this type?

- Communities and Housing Associations - forms of investment funding and subsidies.
- Discrepancy between EU policies in planning ambitious low-carbon and RES targets and Polish legislation and practice (a widening gap), e.g., building mechanisation requirements vs. the practice of building administration and monument protection.
- Local government and government plans and actions.
- The level of support and who will be eligible for grants in the new round.
- Comprehensive adaptation of cities to climate change with particular emphasis on the dispersed medieval buildings characteristic of Lower Silesia.
- Venture funding for communities and housing associations, as the least well-off institutions and often overlooked.
- Funding for rural Housing Communities in historic buildings.
- Sources of funding for the renovation of historic buildings (communal records, conservation zone) owned by Housing Associations.
- Renovation and financing of historic buildings and renewable energy sources.
- What funds will be launched in the near future.
- Issues related to thermal modernisation of multi-family residential buildings.

### 2.9.5 Sources

Proceedings are available here

<https://daeis.pl/2021/11/08/roundbaltic-pierwszy-regionalny-okragly-stol-wojewodztwa-dolnoslaskiego-2/>

<https://roundbaltic.eu/first-regional-roundtable-in-poland/>

### 2.9.6 Annexes

1. Attendance list
2. Proceedings
3. Presentations

## 2.10 Lower Silesia - Second Regional Roundtable

The background of the roundtable was mainly the Renovation Strategy adopted by the government, which defines the number of buildings that need to be renovated within a certain time frame. The document defines the goals to be achieved:

- Removal of barriers to financing energy efficiency measures, such as:
  - inflation
  - low social awareness, both ecological and economic,
  - low affluence of the society, especially in smaller towns and rural areas,
  - attachment and waiting for further non-repayable forms of investment financing,
  - too little involvement of the financial sector in financing energy efficiency,
- initial actions to be taken in Lower Silesia to increase investments in sustainable energy:
  - support the activities of energy and financial advisors,
  - improve the implementation of investments in the ONE-STOP-SHOP formula (assistance and service in the preparation of documentation, launching financial mechanisms, implementation and execution of investments)
  - reduce barriers to private sector involvement in energy efficiency investments.
  - An investment management model is needed to shorten the decision-making time
  - The long waiting period for the contractor prevents the correct and timely implementation of the planned investments, it is necessary to launch intensified vocational training at the level of foreman and construction technician. We need a debate on raising professional qualifications and post-primary education in professions related to thermomodernisation and RES. According to the council, this is an equally important direction enabling effective and sustainable investment in energy renovation of buildings.
  - All activities and expenditure planning for 2021-2026 have been completed regarding the improvement of energy efficiency in Lower Silesia and are used to achieve climate neutrality and the "Green Deal" program presented by the European Union.

The above-mentioned theses and recommendations that were developed during meetings of the council as part of the "Smart Finance for Smart Buildings" initiative were the starting point for developing the program of the Second Regional Round Table on Financing Energy Efficiency in the Dolnośląskie Voivodship. The basis for consideration were not only financial barriers, but also difficulties in the availability of services, i.e., shortages of qualified executive staff. The second Regional Round Table was a continuation, summary and closure of the panel and debate started on November 16, 2022, during the two-day conference "Towards climate neutrality" also organized by the Lower Silesian Energy and Environment Agency.

### 2.10.1 Part One of the Regional Round Table

### 2.10.2 Date, venue and participants

The first part of the second Round Table took place on November 16 during the conference "Towards Climate Neutrality "

SECTORS	participants	share %
Financial	35	18.6%
Self-governing	58	30.8%
Expert	59	31.4%
TBS, cooperatives	36	19.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>100%</b>

Government stakeholders representing:

- District Office in Trzebnica
- Siemianowice Śląskie City Hall
- Complex of Schools and Vocational Education Institutions in Bielawa
- Lubin Commune
- District Office in Dzierżonów
- Wińsko Commune
- Świdnica Commune Office
- Local government, Nowa Ruda Municipality
- Dobromierz Commune Office
- Local government, Nowa Ruda Municipality
- Municipal Conservator of Monuments at the Siemianowice Śląskie City Hall
- Lower Silesian Marshal's Office
- Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego
- Provincial Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management

### 2.10.3 Agenda

Plenary Session

Mr. Jerzy Żurawski, Member of the Management Board of SAPE/Lower Silesian Energy and Environment Agency - organizer

Welcome and a brief outline of the two-day conference "Towards climate neutrality" as the 13th consecutive annual conference organized by DAEiŚ, devoted to energy efficiency, containing various components:

- Assumptions of the Renovation Wave on a national and regional scale
- Its legal and financial aspects, fundraising programmes and facilitations
- Problems with professional human potential
- Modern solutions and construction technologies
- Energy management, storage and control

Traditional topics extended by activities under the European programs RoundBaltic and Build-UpSkills

Opening presentations

- Review in terms of energy consumption of buildings in Lower Silesia, Tomasz Gałązka, Department of Low-Emission Economy of the Ministry of Entrepreneurship and Technology
- Recommended renovation scenario until 2050 and renovation methods, Arkadiusz Węglarz, KAPE S.A
- Overview of resource renovation solutions Dariusz Heim, Technical University of Lodz
- Efficient energy systems. Alternative energy sources, Łukasz Sajewicz, Fundacja Aconscious Klimatu
- Intelligent and energy-saving construction - energy management, Beata Kluczbeg, EL-PIAST.
- Improving energy efficiency - new financing opportunities, Marek Szczepański, BOŚ

#### Introductory presentations for discussion

- Financial mechanism "Act on supporting thermal modernization and renovation". Planned changes to the act, Mr. Krzysztof Szymański, Lower Silesian Energy and Environment Agency
- One-stop-shop model at the regional level - presentation of comprehensive investment services, Edyta Żak, Foundation of Business Practitioners

#### 2.10.4 Main findings and recommendations

Thesis of the debate:

EU countries have committed themselves to achieve "climate neutrality" by 2050. In order to achieve the goal, we face a huge challenge in the renovation of building stock. According to the estimates of the European Commission referred to in the "Renovation Wave" communication, approximately 11% of buildings in the EU are renovated every year, and the rate of renovation aimed at improving the energy efficiency of buildings is only 1%. Major changes are planned, details are included in the Long-Term Building Renovation Strategy

The government's renovation scenario by 2050 assumes that within 30 years, out of 14.5 million buildings, 65% will be climate-neutral, i.e., 9.5 million. Assuming the population of Lower Silesia at the level of 3 million, our province there are 785.4 thous. buildings, which divided by 30 years = 26,180 thousand. buildings per year, divided into 365 days gives us about 70 buildings per day. How much does it cost? And how to obtain smart finance to achieve the goal?

During the debate within the second Regional Round Table of the Round Baltic program, specialists shared their comments on the policy and financial mechanisms for improving the energy efficiency of building resources. The debate was attended by specialists (members of the advisory board and NAPE), a representative of the Marshal's Office and banking (BOŚ). The resources to be revitalized by 2050 are approx. 7.5 million buildings in the country. 65% of them are to achieve climate neutrality. In the scale of Lower Silesia, it is not only the need to complete 70 renovations a day, but also the investment expenditure of PLN 300 billion. Such funds will have to be obtained. So far, the sources of financing have been subsidies, thermal modernization bonuses, reliefs (sometimes also tax reliefs), preferential loans and PPP mechanisms and, to a lesser extent, Esco. Currently, the system of co-financing is changing. So far, subsidies have dominated, and now loans will have a larger percentage

share in funds (eg the European Regional Development Fund). Also, other funds with subsidies will not be available to the public. The Just Transition Fund is related only to the Wałbrzych region.

There are more such local measures only for monuments or only for local government units. In addition, the qualification thresholds are raised. Savings in primary energy consumption increase to 30%. Moving away from subsidies is the direction adopted by the European Union, which promotes the development of loans with partial repayment of capital. Over 30,000 buildings of communities and cooperatives in Poland benefited from the commercial loan system with a thermo-modernization bonus. In the current financial and macroeconomic situation, the interest in this form of financing has significantly decreased. However, it is necessary to introduce and promote solutions based mostly on aggregating own funds of various origins instead of using subsidies, for many reasons. Own funds are spent more rationally on projects that provide greater efficiency, savings and faster return. Subsidies have a specific pool that can be exhausted by one larger investment. The distribution of subsidies is also not transparent, and some programmes do not work well. It can be expected that the increase in energy prices will have a positive impact on some thermal modernization activities and will increase interest in the Esco mechanism. The scale of the undertaking makes it necessary to consider how to support the poorest in housing construction or, for example, think about tax reliefs for renovation.

### 2.10.5 Annexes

1. List of participants
2. Proceedings
3. Presentations

## Part two of the Regional RoundTable

### 2.10.6 Date, venue and participants, Part two

DATE: March 8, 2023 (WEDNESDAY), PLACE: Conference rooms at ul. Trzebnicka 42/44

SECTORS	Participants	Participation %
Financial	5	12%
Self-governing	13	29%
Expert	16	37%
TBS	10	22%
<b>Together</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100%</b>

Government stakeholders representing:

- Marshal's Office of the Lower Silesian Voivodeship
- Lubań Municipality
- Lower Silesian Voivodeship Assembly
- Lubin Municipality
- City Hall in Duszniki-Zdrój
- Provincial Specialist Hospital in Wrocław
- Oława County



- District Office in Oława
- Grębocice Commune Office
- Municipal Utilities Department Bukowice

### 2.10.7 Agenda, Part 2

<b>Opening</b>
<p>11:30-11:35 Marshal's Office of the Lower Silesian Voivodeship</p> <p>Welcoming the participants: Andrzej Węgrzyn, plenipotentiary of the UMWD for energy transformation and Mr. Jerzy Żurawski DAEIŚ</p>
<b>Introduction to the discussion</b>
<p>11:35-12:05 A block of funds under the UMWD</p> <p>Initiatives of the Marshal's Office in the field of improving the efficiency of energy use , a new regional program for Lower Silesia, an opportunity for entrepreneurs, local governments, non-governmental organizations. Office of the Marshal of the Lower Silesian Voivodship Department of European Funds, Management Department Mr. Filip Baranowski – EU funds specialist</p> <p>12:05-12:15 EU ELENA project at Bank Ochrony Środowiska SA for local governments, SMEs and housing, banking offer for thermal modernization and RES - Mr. Wojciech Bodziacki , Bank Ochrony Środowiska SA</p> <p>12:15 -12:35 New offer of financing energy efficiency within WFOŚiGW and NFOŚiGW. Lower Silesian Center for Local Development Mr. Przemysław Wojcieszak .</p> <p>12:35-13:20 TERMO program in a new version. Mr. Tomasz Makowski , Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego</p> <p>13:20-13:35 Proposal for financing energy efficiency improvement investments for housing and SMEs - Mr. Maciej Bąbała , Bank BNP Paribas</p> <p>13:35 – 13:50 Coffee break</p> <p>13:50-14:10 Comprehensive investor service in the field of thermal modernization of buildings, i.e. "everything in one place" (one-stop-shop) - the possibility of implementing in Polish conditions Ms. Edyta Żak, Center for Rational Entrepreneurship; Business Practitioners Foundation</p> <p>14:10 – 14:35 Implementation of the investment in the PPP formula - Mr Mariusz Tomiczek , Lubań commune.</p> <p>14:35 -14:40 Financing innovative projects in enterprises Mr. Benjamin Dobosz</p>
<p>14:40 – 15:20 Discussion</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Whether and how a comprehensive service in terms of efficiency improvement can be implemented</li> <li>2. Is the offer of financing energy efficiency improvement in local governments, SMEs and housing sufficient?</li> <li>3. How to facilitate access to energy efficiency improvement measures?</li> </ol>

**Summary:** Diagnosis update, summary of recommendations from the 1st and 2nd Round Tables and from the debate held during the conference on November 17, 2022 entitled Financial mechanisms and policies and measures to support building renovation – carried out as part of RoundBaltic, DAES - Mr. Jerzy Żurawski .

#### 2.10.8 Main findings and recommendations, Part 2

- Assistance mechanisms from the European Funds will be launched at the beginning of next year, so the methodology of the criteria is not yet defined, but it must be and will certainly be. So there is an opportunity to prepare its basic elements in cooperation with the Marshal's Office. The basic tool here will be an audit, the indications of which (except for the replacement of the heat source) will be performed in whole or in part. Of course, we strive to meet current building requirements, which can be a driving mechanism for changes in historic buildings, because any energy saving is enough to get help there.
- The requirement of saving 30% of Primary Energy could of course be higher, but on the other hand such a saving is definitely better than none. It sounds like a silly truism, but we have had the phenomenon of 'cannibalizing' funds when waiting for better terms for a new scheme - as a result, none was used. In addition, savings from other programmes not directly related to the conversion of the building (biogas, other installations, RES) can be added to this 30%.
- Granting the BGK thermomodernization bonus is, of course, based on an audit that indicates that the used Primary Energy is not exceeded or the building requirements in terms of insulation, but also on the basis of confirmation that the thermomodernization project does not cause serious environmental damage and meets horizontal criteria. It can be used by anyone, regardless of their legal status, with the exception of budgetary units.

#### Recommendations

- Cooperation with Bank BGK and others associated with it in the field of methodology and the shape of project documentation submitted to the bank with an application for co-financing. Introduction of the principle of accepting the values of the most important parameters (partitions, windows) in the audit in accordance with the current building regulations. On the one hand, this accelerates the march towards climate neutrality, and on the other hand, it does not require further modernization in a few years.
- Similar cooperation with the Marshal's Office of the Lower Silesian Voivodship. For now, the general offer has been presented. The financial mechanisms will be launched at the end of 2023 and then the technical assistance of DAEiŚ will be valuable in setting the rules and methods as a member of the Working Group both for the Round Baltic program and for Build Up Skills.
- Organization in the area of the Karkonosze communes and in the area of Kłodzko, the foundations for the creation of "One Stop Shop" points in the field.
- Cooperation with the BNP Paribas Bank, which proposed financing a comprehensive renovation of about 30 tenement houses from the districts of Nysa and Kłodzko.
- Presentation of the results and conclusions of the 2nd ROS at the conference of monument conservators in Warsaw.
- Information about the Round Baltic program and 2 ROS during educational trips with students.

### 2.10.9 Annexes, Part 2

1. List of participants
2. Proceedings
3. Presentations

### 2.10.10 Sources

[https://sape.org.pl/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/RB\\_2gi-Okragly-Stol-sprawozdanie\\_dolnoslaskie.pdf](https://sape.org.pl/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/RB_2gi-Okragly-Stol-sprawozdanie_dolnoslaskie.pdf)

<https://sape.org.pl/roundbaltic/>

<https://daeis.pl/2023/02/28/inteligentne-finanse-dla-inteligentnych-budynkow-projekt-roundbaltic/>

<https://daeis.pl/2022/07/02/knk/>

<https://roundbaltic.eu/second-roundtable-in-lower-silesian-region-poland/>



Round Baltic Inteligentne Finanse

**Konferencja**

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Bridging Energy Efficiency and Finance

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Energii i Środowiska

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## 2.11 Mazowieckie - First Regional Roundtable

### 2.11.1 Date, venue and attendance

The first Regional Roundtable on Energy Efficiency Financing in the Mazowieckie region took place on 6 June 2022, stationary in Warsaw and online ( hybrid). 50 participants attended in person and 63 on-line

Total	Financial sector	Government	Other
113	20	64	29

Government stakeholders representing:

- Marshal's Office of the Masovian Voivodeship
- Provincial Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management
- Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego
- Municipal Office in Raciąż
- Pomiechówek Commune Office
- Independent Public Complex of Health Care Facilities named after Marshal Józef Piłsudski in Płońsk
- Commune Office in Dąbrówka
- City Hall in Łomianki
- Independent Public Complex of Health Care Facilities in Leipzig
- Skaryszew commune
- City of Mińsk Mazowiecki
- Mińsk Mazowiecki City Hall

- Kobyłka City Hall
- Ostrołęka City Hall
- Stara Kornica commune
- Klembów commune
- Płońsk City Hall
- Pruszków County
- Commune Office in Kołbiel
- UM Radom
- Ciechanów commune
- City Hall Warsaw
- Maków Mazowiecki City Hall
- Ciechanów Commune Office
- Capital City of Warsaw - Białołęka District of the Capital City of Warsaw Warsaw
- Ostrołęka City Hall
- Żyrardów City Hall
- Korczew commune
- Commune Office in Szelków
- Tłuszcz commune
- Płock City Hall
- Siedlce City Hall
- Płoniawy-Bramura Commune Office
- Siedlce Commune Office
- Szczawin Kościelny commune
- City of Ostrów Mazowiecka
- Wąsewo Commune Office
- City and Commune Office in Chorzele
- Izabelin Commune Office
- Gzy Commune Office
- Ciechanów City Hall
- Rzekuń Commune
- The city of Węgrów
- Masovian Regional Planning Office in Warsaw
- Masovian Regional Planning Office in Warsaw, OT Siedlce
- Commune - City of Płock
- District Office in Ostrów Mazowiecka
- Przesmyki commune
- Stare Babice Commune Office
- Stare Babice Commune

### 2.11.2 Agenda

<p><b>10:00 - 11:00 Plenary session</b></p>
<p>Moderator: Piotr Maciążek - fuel and energy industry expert</p> <p>Opening:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marshal's Office of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship - Ms Ewa Orzełowska, Member of the Board of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship</li> <li>• SAPE - Mr Andrzej Rajkiewicz, Vice President of the Management Board</li> </ul> <p>Introduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How to effectively finance energy efficiency improvements in buildings? - Ms. Aleksandra Stępnik, Renovation Wave</li> <li>• Diagnosis of financing energy efficiency in buildings and SMEs in the Mazowieckie Voivodeship against the background of current EU priorities - Mr. Andrzej Rajkiewicz, SAPE</li> <li>• Financing of energy efficiency in the European Funds for Mazovia programme 2021-2027 - Ms Agnieszka Buła-Kopańska, Head of RF-EFF Programming Office in the Department of Regional Development and European Funds, Office of the Marshal of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship</li> </ul>
<p><b>11:15 - 12:45 Parallel thematic sessions - presentations and introduction to discussion</b></p>
<p>Parallel thematic session 1</p> <p>Financing energy efficiency improvement in SMEs in the Mazowieckie voivodeship</p> <p>Moderator: Mr. Maciej Mijakowski, Energy Conservation Foundation</p> <p>Rapporteur: Ms. Edyta Żak, Rational Enterprise Centre, Business Practitioners Foundation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving energy efficiency in SMEs in the Mazowieckie Voivodeship in the offers of financial institutions:</li> <li>• Experience of low-interest EU loans granted under the Energy Loan project - Mr. Krystian Malesa, Board Member, Mazowiecki Regional Loan Fund Sp. z o.o.</li> <li>• WFOŚiGW offer in Warsaw - Ms Marta Olczak, Energy Advisor, Voivodeship Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management</li> <li>• ELENA project at Bank Ochrony Środowiska S.A. - Ms Anna Nikodemka-Minota, Bank Ochrony Środowiska S.A.</li> <li>• Experience in the Podlaskie Voivodeship in financing SME efficiency improvements - Mr Artur Piotrowski, President, Fundusz Wschodni Sp. z o.o.</li> <li>• Preparation of Mazovian SMEs to use crowdfunding to raise funds for innovative projects in the field of energy efficiency improvement - Mr. Remigiusz Kazimierczyk, Energy Conservation Foundation</li> </ul>
<p>Parallel thematic session 2</p> <p>Improving energy efficiency in buildings in the Mazovia Region</p> <p>Moderator: Mr. Andrzej Rajkiewicz, SAPE/NAPE</p> <p>Rapporteur: Mr. Piotr Kazimierczyk, Energy Conservation Foundation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financing instruments for improving energy efficiency in buildings in the Mazowieckie Voivodeship:</li> </ul>

- Funding from the Regional Operational Programme of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship 2014-2020 - Mr. Mariusz Frankowski, Director of the Mazovian Unit for Implementation of EU Programmes
- Financing of Energy Efficiency in the Mazowieckie Voivodeship within the Financial Instruments of the ROP of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship 2014-2020 - Ms. Aleksandra Szwed, Deputy Director of the Department of Regional Development and European Funds, Office of the Marshal of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship
- Use of the Thermal Modernisation and Renovation Fund by building owners in the Mazowieckie Voivodeship - Mr Tomasz Makowski, Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego
- Clean Air Programme - Ms Katarzyna Szmyt, Energy Advisor, Voivodeship Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management
- Comprehensive investor service in the field of thermal modernisation of buildings (one-stop-shop) - Ms Joanna Tobolewicz, Manager of the Sustainable Energy Team in the Office of Air Protection and Climate Policy, Warsaw City Hall
- Changing everyday behaviour to save energy in households. Conclusions from an urban experiment in Warsaw - Dr Agata Dembek, Kozminski University
- Preparation of Mazovian SMEs for one-stop-shop cooperation for thermomodernisation projects - Mr. Piotr Kazimierczyk, Foundation for Energy Conservation
- Local law - a tool to improve energy efficiency - Mr. Marcin Podgórski, Director of the Department of Waste Management, Emissions and Integrated Permits, Office of the Marshal of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship

#### **13:45 - 14:45 Parallel thematic sessions: Discussion**

##### Parallel thematic session 1

Questions guiding the discussion:

- Is the financing offer for energy efficiency improvement of SMEs in the Mazowieckie Voivodeship sufficient?
- How to facilitate access to energy efficiency improvement measures for SMEs in the Mazowieckie Voivodeship?

##### Parallel thematic session 2

- Energy efficiency improvement in buildings within the ELENA financial instrument on the example of the city of Piastów - Ms Żaneta Latarowska, Project Coordinator, Mazowiecka Agencja Energetyczna Sp. z o.o.
- One-stop-shop models - Mr. Andrzej Rajkiewicz, SAPE

Questions guiding the discussion:

- Is the financing offer for energy efficiency improvements in buildings in the Mazowieckie Voivodeship sufficient?
- How to facilitate access to energy efficiency improvement measures for building owners in the Mazowieckie Voivodeship?

#### **15:00 - 16:00 Summary of group work, conclusion and recommendations for the future**

### 2.11.3 Main findings and recommendations

- The slogan "EE1" should not be treated merely as a self-defeating slogan, but should be written into the rules and decision-making processes as an important criterion during decision-making, including when qualifying projects for support schemes and when enacting such criteria.
- The EE first principle should be reflected in particular in the rules for the implementation of cohesion policy programmes financed in the 2021-2027 financial perspective, including by continuing to exclude energy savings from the scope of savings that qualify a project as revenue-generating.
- In particular, the EE1 criterion should also be reflected in the provisions of the PPL and the Public Finance Act by introducing facilitations, exceptions and procedural simplifications for this type of project, for example by exempting from tendering obligations in the case of selection of contractors from lists of certified entities made under one-stop-shop control.
- The effectiveness of EE support programmes requires:
  - Differentiated approaches and forms depending on the target group, including especially dedicated programmes targeting the unbanked (socially excluded).
  - Proactive outreach to beneficiaries - and therefore organisational and financial support for initiatives to build teams for this purpose is necessary.
  - Comprehensiveness sufficient to cover as far as possible the whole process of thermo-modernisation and not only its initiation - but it is also necessary to use One Stop Shops and not only the Advisory Model.
- EE support programmes should to a greater extent address the issue of preparation of the huge executive army necessary for the realisation of the planned intentions, including the creation of conditions for supporting preparatory processes by including the costs of certification in the eligible costs.
- Introducing pre-financing instead of refinancing as the basic form of support, while at the same time supporting the beneficiaries regarding the costs of the obligatory energy audit before and after the project, which will make the final settlement objective.
- It would be advisable to develop a programme supporting the creation of umbrella structures enabling small TSUs to use the ELENA instrument (e.g., through municipal associations).
- It was recommended that free information points be set up, specialised in bringing closer those aspects of energy efficiency that are necessary for the correct drafting of documentation for individual funding programs. This should be a kind of "technical window", operating outside of commercial issues.
- It is necessary for the financing institutions to verify (e.g., by awarding a certificate) the auditor or the audit they have produced.
- It is advisable to link the energy classes of buildings, e.g., with rent rebates or tax credits, and thus market-enforce (accelerate) thermomodernisation. What is at stake is the thermal modernisation of up to 3.5 million buildings nationwide and the realisation of EU climate policy objectives.
- An important recommendation was the optimisation, suggested by most representatives of financial institutions, of the formal requirements and documentation necessary for entrepreneurs to start EU and



#### 2.11.4 Sources

Full proceedings and presentations are available here:

<https://nape.pl/roundbaltic-mazowieckie/>

<https://roundbaltic.eu/first-roundtable-in-mazowieckie-region-poland/>

#### 2.11.5 Annexes

1. List of participants
2. Proceedings
3. Presentations

### 2.12 Mazowieckie - Second Regional Roundtable

#### 2.12.1 Date, venue and attendance

The second Regional Roundtable on Energy Efficiency Financing in the Mazowieckie region took place on 22<sup>nd</sup> of March 2023, stationary in Warsaw and online (hybrid). There were 43 participants in person and 54 online.

*In person:*

Total	Financial sector	Government	Other
43	16	20	7

*On-line:*

Total	Financial sector	Government	Other
54	2	45	7

Government stakeholders representing:

- Masovian Unit for the Implementation of EU Programs
- National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management
- Jastrząb commune
- District Office in Ostrów Mazowiecka
- District Office in Pruszków
- Izabelin Commune Office
- Pomiechówek Commune Office
- Commune Office in Baranów
- Commune Office in Klembow
- City Hall Warsaw, Office of Air Protection and Climate Policy
- Marshal's Office of the Masovian Voivodeship

- Kobyłka City Hall
- Ostrołęka City Hall
- Płock City Hall
- City Hall in Łomianki
- Municipal Office in Piastów
- City Hall in Płońsk
- Municipal Office in Raciąż
- City Hall in Zvolen
- Baboszewo commune
- City of Siedlce
- Błonie commune
- Dębe Wielkie commune
- Lesznów commune
- Małkinia Górna commune
- Ożarów Mazowiecki commune
- Rzecznów commune
- Tłuszcz commune
- The city and commune of Łosice
- City of Ostrów Mazowiecka
- City of the Piast dynasty
- Piaseczno
- District Office in Gostynin
- District Office in Otwock
- UMiG Piaseczno
- Baboszewo Commune Office
- Długosiodło Commune Office
- Jabłonna Commune Office
- Commune Office in Andrzejewo
- Wąsewo Commune Office
- Chorzele City and Commune Office
- Piaseczno City and Commune Office
- Sanniki City and Commune Office
- City and Commune Office in Chorzele
- City and Commune Office in Łosice
- City and Commune Office in Pilawa
- Marki City Hall
- Sokółów Podlaski City Hall
- Żyrardów City Hall
- City Hall in Łochów
- Municipal Office in Mszczonów
- City Hall in Sochaczew

### 2.12.2 Agenda

#### 10:00 Plenary session

Moderator: Piotr Maciążek - fuel and energy industry expert

Opening:

- 10:00 – 10:05 Marshal's Office of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship - Mr. Marcin Podgórski, Director of the Department of Waste Management, Emissions and Integrated Permits, Marshal's Office of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship
- 10:05 – 10:15 Diagnosis update, summary of recommendations from the First Regional Round Table in the Mazowieckie Voivodeship - Mr. Andrzej Rajkiewicz, Vice-President of the SAPE Management Board

Introduction to first discussion:

- RePower EU Program - From plan to implementation - Ms. Aneta Stefańczyk, Institute for Reform
- Block of the Marshal's Office of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship and the Mazowieckie Unit for the Implementation of EU Programs
- Initiatives of the Marshal's Office in the field of improving the efficiency of energy use - Mr. Marcin Podgórski, Director of the Department of Waste Management, Emissions and Integrated Permits, Marshal's Office of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship
- Financing energy efficiency in the form of Financial Instruments from the European Funds Program for Mazowsze 2021-2027 - Ms. Dorota Siedliska, Head of the Financial Instruments Office, Department of Regional Development and European Funds, Marshal's Office of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship Mazowsze supports energy efficiency - who, when and for what can obtain funding under the FEM 2021-27 - Ms. Monika Tchórznicza, Deputy Director of the Mazowieckie Unit for the Implementation of EU Programs

#### 11:25 – 11:45 Discussion

12:05 – 15:00 Introduction to second discussion:

- Improving the energy efficiency of public buildings in Mazovia under the ELENA financial instrument – Mazovia4EEWave project – Ms. Żaneta Latarowska, Project Coordinator, Mazowiecka Agencja Energetyczna Sp. z o. o.
- EU loans for SMEs in times of energy crisis - Mr. Krystian Malesa, Member of the Management Board, Mazowiecki Regionalny Fundusz Pożyczkowy Sp. z o. o.
- EU ELENA project at Bank Ochrony Środowiska S.A. for local governments, SMEs and housing - Ms. Anna Nikodemka-Minota, Bank Ochrony Środowiska S.A.
- EPC+ pilot program for housing and public utility buildings in the ESCO formula, financed from the EU Modernization Fund - Ms. Magdalena Bodzenta, Deputy Director of the Energy Transformation Department and Ms. Marta Chojnicka-Szymaniak, Head of the Construction Department II in the Energy Transformation Department, National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management

- TERMO program in a new version - Mr. Tomasz Makowski, Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego
- The "Clean Air" program in the Mazowieckie Voivodeship against the background of other voivodeships and in the face of new challenges - Mrs. Katarzyna Szmyt, Energy Advisor, Voivodship Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management
- Comprehensive investor service in the field of thermal modernization of buildings (one-stop-shop) STOP SMOG - Jakub Kułach, Air Protection and Climate Policy Office, City Hall of Warsaw
- Implementation of thermal modernization of local government buildings in the PPP formula - Artur Zieliński, Vice President of the City of Płock
- Tasks in the field of air protection in the context of EU funding - Mrs. Marta Olczak, Voivodship Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management

**15:15 – 16:00 Discussion**

Is the offer of financing energy efficiency improvement in local governments, SMEs and housing sufficient?

How to facilitate access to energy efficiency improvement measures?

How to continue the debate on improving the availability of energy efficiency financing for beneficiaries?

Summary of work with Ms Céline Tougeron, European Commission, Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA).

Conclusion and recommendations for the future.

**2.12.3 Sources**

Full proceedings and presentations are available here

<https://nape.pl/roundbaltic-drugi-mazowiecki-okragly-stol/>

<https://roundbaltic.eu/second-roundtable-in-mazowieckie-region-poland/>

**2.12.4 Annexes**

1. List of participants
2. Proceedings
3. Presentations

## 2.13 Śląskie - First Regional Roundtable

### 2.13.1 Date, venue and attendance

The first Regional Roundtable on Energy Efficiency Financing in the Slaskie voivodeship took place on 18<sup>th</sup> of May 2022 in hybrid formula. The number of participants reached 51, with 41 people attending the event stationary and 10 remotely.

Total	Financial sector	Self-governing	Entrepreneurs	Experts	Other
51	6	17	3	18	7

Self-governing stakeholders representing:

- Upper Silesian-Zagłębie Metropolis - Department of Infrastructure and Environment
- Gierałtowice commune
- Radzionków commune
- City of Katowice
- City Hall in Strzelce Opolskie
- City Hall in Będzin
- City Hall in Bytom
- Marshal's Office of the voivodeship Silesia - Programming and Development Department
- Marshal's Office of the voivodeship Silesia - Department of the European Regional Development Fund
- Marshal's Office of the voivodeship Silesia - Department of Regional Development and Transformation

### 2.13.2 Agenda

<b>10:00 - 11:15 Plenary session</b>
<p><b>Moderator:</b> Szymon Liszka - President of the Foundation for Energy Efficiency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information on the RoundBaltic project and its results to date - First National Roundtable and regional tables. Speaker: Zbigniew Michniowski, SAPE.</li> <li>• Draft European Funds for Silesia 2021-2027 Promoting energy efficiency and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (ERDF). Speaker: Wojciech Miler, Marshal's Office of the Silesian Voivodeship</li> <li>• New Target Financial Mechanism – EIB Speaker: Sarunas Bruzge, European Investment Bank</li> <li>• The role of the comprehensive investor service (One Stop Shop) in the investment process. Speaker: Andrzej Rajkiewicz, National Energy Conservation Agency, SAPE (online presentation).</li> </ul>
<b>11:30 a.m. - 1:45 p.m. Thematic sessions in groups</b>
<b>Session 1 - Financing energy efficiency improvements in the public sector</b>

**Moderator:** Bartosz Korbus, Institute for Public-Private Partnerships

**Rapporteur:** Jan Twardowski, Foundation for Energy Efficiency

- Financing the thermal modernisation of public buildings and street lighting - experience of a public body.

Speaker: Klaudia Romańczyk, Radzionków Town Hall

- Presentation of a hybrid PPP project - public buildings in Mielno.

Speaker: Maciej Sobierajski, Mielno Town Hall (online presentation)

- PPP projects from the private partner's point of view.

Speaker: Marek Tobiacelli, independent expert

- **Thermo-modernisation of buildings and percentage energy savings** Speaker: Maciej Surówka, Association of Energy Certifiers and Auditors

## Session 2 - Thermal modernisation of multi-family residential buildings

**Moderator:** Szymon Liszka, Foundation for the Efficient Use of Energy, SAPE

**Rapporteur:** Mariusz Cwiężek, Central Mining Institute

- Overview of the rules for supporting thermal modernisation projects in multi-family buildings - housing communities and cooperatives.

**Speaker:** Tomasz Chrapek, independent expert

- The importance of technical assistance in the development of thermo-modernisation projects - experience of using the ELENA facility.

**Speaker:** Wawrzyniec Borowicz, BNP Paribas Bank Polska SA

- Elena project for the Upper Silesian Metropolis.

**Speaker:** Blanka Romanowska, Upper Silesian and Zagłębie Metropolis

- **Umbrella funds in the financing of efficiency projects** Speaker: Patryk Swoboda, independent expert

- **Scope of the most commonly undertaken thermo-modernisation measures and forms of confirmation of their effects.** Speaker: Piotr Kukla, Foundation for Energy Efficiency

**14:15 - 15:00 Plenary session - Presentation of results of group work**

### 2.13.3 Main findings and recommendations

- An intensive education and information campaign is needed for public investors on the importance of the quality of measures to improve the energy efficiency of buildings.
- It is advisable to create institutional support (OSS) for public investors in the process of preparing and implementing energy efficiency improvement projects, taking into account proven mechanisms of public procurement law (e.g., competitive dialogue, limited tender) and providing them with co-financing of technical support, e.g. costs of preparing energy audits together with cost-technical documentation.

- It is important to link the results obtained from the projects implemented energy efficiency with a model for their financing.
- Support mechanisms for energy-saving investments do not so much need to be "intensive" 50%+ as they should be sustainable and predictable, possible calls using financial instruments should be ongoing.
- An intensive education and information campaign is needed for residents/investors on measures to improve the energy efficiency of buildings.
- Support for investors in the process of preparing and implementing energy efficiency improvement and clean energy transition projects is essential to improve the quality/depth of the work carried out. This support should be implemented, as is currently the case in projects supported by the ELENA mechanism, in the form of co-financing (at a high level of more than 80%) of the costs of preparing energy audits with cost-technical documentation combined with advisory services (e.g., in the OSS formula).
- Mechanisms for supporting energy-efficient investments should be sustainable and predictable, calls for proposals should be continuous, the required documents should be useful to the investor (discussion of the role that energy performance certificates for buildings can play, drawn up in accordance with the methodology of energy performance certificates for buildings), instruments should allow for the combination of funding from different sources (use of regional funds in a complementary manner to available national and international funds, so as to maximise the volume and scope of supported investments and not just the take-up rates at regional level).
- New mechanisms are needed to support thermal modernisation measures that make the level of support (subsidies) dependent on the size of the effect achieved, opening up the field to commercial financing and financial instruments based on European funds.
- It is important to monitor the results obtained from completed thermal modernisation projects. Algorithms should be developed and implemented to control the correct operation of new energy systems, proper maintenance, etc.

#### **2.13.4 Sources**

Full proceedings and presentations are available here:

<https://fewe.pl/pl/roundbaltic-i-okragly-stol/>

<https://roundbaltic.eu/first-roundtable-in-slaskie-region-poland/>

#### **2.13.1 Annexes**

1. List of participants
2. Proceedings
3. Presentations

### **2.14 Śląskie - Second Regional Roundtable**

#### **2.14.1 Date, venue and attendance**

Event date: March 2, 2023, Place: Katowice, physical event.

Participants:

Together	Financial	Self-governing	Entrepreneurs	Experts	Other participants
41	8	14	7	10	2

Self-governing stakeholders representing:

- Czechowice-Dziedzice Municipal Office
- Chorzów City Hall
- City Hall Warsaw
- District Office in Pszczyna
- Upper Silesian-Zagłębie Metropolis - Department of Infrastructure and Environment
- Marshal's Office of the voivodeship Silesia - Regional Ecoinformation Center
- Marshal's Office of the voivodeship Silesia - Programming and Development Department
- Marshal's Office of the voivodeship Silesia - Department of the European Regional Development Fund
- Marshal's Office of the voivodeship Silesia – Financial Instruments Department

### 2.14.2 Agenda

<b>10:30 – 10:45 Plenary session</b>
<p><b>Moderator:</b> Szymon Liszka - President Foundation for the Efficient Use of Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>FEFŚL - European Funds for Silesia - fair transformation - financing energy efficiency improvement</b> Speaker: Wojciech Miler, Marshal's Office of the Silesian Voivodeship</li> <li>• <b>Financing of investments related to the improvement of energy efficiency</b> Speaker: Wioletta Jończyk, WFOŚiGW in Katowice</li> <li>• <b>BGK and financial instruments in the area of energy efficiency - concepts and implementation</b> Speaker: Mikołaj Szyszczkowski, Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego</li> </ul>
<b>11:00 – 13:15 Sessions thematic in groups - presentations and introduction to the discussion</b>
<p><b>Session 1 - Technical advice and substantive support for investors (including Local Government Units) in obtaining financing as well as preparation and implementation of investments supporting the improvement of energy efficiency at various stages of their implementation.</b></p> <p><b>Moderator:</b> Szymon Liszka, Foundation for Efficient Energy Use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The role of the Technical Advisor on the example of the STOP Smog and ELENA projects for the Metropolis GZM</b> Speaker: Blanka Romanowska, Metropolia Górnośląsko-Zagłębiowska</li> </ul>



- **From technical advice under ELENA programmes to comprehensive service under One Stop Shop**  
Speaker: Piotr Kukla, Foundation for Efficient Energy Use
- **Advisory support system ( ekodoradcy ) in the project "Śląskie. We bring back the blue"**  
Speaker: Damian Olma, Marshal's Office of the Silesian Voivodeship
- **Energy Consulting Project**  
Speaker: Wioletta Jończyk, WFOŚiGW in Katowice

**Session 2 - Small and Medium Enterprises - support for enterprises in the process of energy transformation. Model and future forms of financing. Are there solutions that can be a recipe for increasing the growth rate of investments in improving energy efficiency by SMEs .**

**Moderator: Jan Twardowski, Foundation for Efficient Energy Use, SAPE**

- **The offer of Fundusz Górnośląski SA for SMEs undertaking activities for innovation and improvement of energy efficiency**  
Speaker: Iwona Czaplikowska, Upper Silesian Fund
- **Leasing - a tool for financing the green transformation**  
Speaker: Michał Smoła, consultant
- **ELENA program for SMEs - a review of experiences**  
Speaker: Wojciech Bodziacki, BOŚ SA

**Discussion**

**13:30 – 14:30** Session plenary

- Discussion of the results of work in groups
  - Assessment of needs and potential for more lasting cooperation - initial declarations

### 2.14.3 Main findings and recommendations

- It is advisable to create reliable lists of recommended products that could be used by advisers and citizens at the national or provincial level.
- Establishing a working group at the voivodeship level within the Regional Energy Council to develop standards for advisory services in the Śląskie Voivodeship.
- It is important to adopt a standard for an extended uniform template of the energy efficiency audit sheet, which will guarantee consistency, comparability and proper quality of data transferred to reporting systems, e.g. CROEF, CEEB.
- The Financial Instruments created should be characterized by simplicity and stability, which will increase the chances of large-scale success in the long term and accelerate investment processes in the field of energy efficiency improvement.
- The possibility of implementing regional forms of leasing co-financing by local institutions should be considered, based on the experience developed at the national level under the PolSEFF and PolSEFF2 projects organized by the EBRD and the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management. Which will directly contribute to the popularization of standardized " micro-project " solutions (e.g., in the form of an open regional

list of " LEME "), facilitating and reducing the transaction costs of financing typical investments.

#### **2.14.4 Sources**

Full proceedings and presentations are available here

<https://fewe.pl/pl/roundbaltic-2-okragly-stol/>

<https://roundbaltic.eu/second-roundtable-in-slaskie-region-poland/>

#### **2.14.5 Annexes**

1. List of participants
2. Proceedings
3. Presentations

### 3 Regional Roundtables in Denmark

#### 3.1 South Denmark - First Regional Roundtable

##### 3.1.1 Date, venue and attendance

The Roundtable was held as an online event on 21<sup>st</sup> September 2021:

Total	Financial sector	Region and Municipalities	Other
24	4	12	8

Local government representatives:

- Southern Denmark Region
- Southern Denmark European Office
- Municipality of Sønderborg
- Municipality of Nyborg
- Municipality of Faaborg-Midt Fyn
- Municipality of Svendborg
- Municipality of Esbjerg

##### 3.1.2 Agenda

#### Welcome by Region of Southern Denmark

By moderator Anders Bræstrup, Region of Southern Denmark (event moderator)

#### Plenary Part 1: Political and administrative investment framework

- Introduction to the RoundBaltic project by Nils Daugaard, EC Network
- Latest news from the EU scene by Thomas Jensen, Region of Southern Denmark's EU office
- The regional effort for climate and energy efficiency by Anders Bræstrup
- Energy efficiency of the home from the perspective of homeowners and tenants, by Line Nørmark, Transition

#### Topic Sessions:

Working group 1: Private housing

Working group 2: Public housing

- Each session discussed key challenges within the topic to come up with ideas and recommendations for future efforts
- This was supported by presentations to feed knowledge and inspiration to deal with barriers and opportunities for investment within each area

- Plenary Part 2: Presentation of discussions and recommendations from the sessions and roadmap for further work

### **Plenary Part 2: Event wrap-up and next steps of enabling actions**

Moderator: Anders Bræstrup, Region of Southern Denmark

### **3.1.3 Main findings and recommendations**

#### **Overall:**

- In the plenum Region of Southern Denmark declared its commitment to a strategy for a green transition, incl. reducing CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gas emissions as well as the transition to a more circular economy with more efficient use of resources. In terms of target, the region is in line with the national target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the Region of Southern Denmark by 70% by 2030 (baseline 1990) and being CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral by 2050.
- There was also a presentation on the development at the EU scene in order the participants could get acquainted with current policies and new trends. Part of this is the "Energy Efficiency First" principle that is not yet fully adopted in the Danish energy policy. This can be seen as a call for a better link between the European and Danish approaches in this area, incl. the Danish side may consider how to adopt some of the most effective instruments at European level.

#### **Session on private homes**

The session entailed three key discussion points:

- The first was about the prospects of putting in place one-stop-shops (OSS) to drive energy renovation of private homes. The region already has a pioneer example in form of OSS running in the municipality of Sønderborg (operated by Project Zero) and the discussion was about how to upscale this experience for the entire region. A key finding was that municipalities are to be anchor points of the OSS and that it makes sense to combine energy renovations with conversion of oil and gas boilers of the houses to green heating in form of heat pumps. Also, there was positive opinion of implementing Thermonet concept in relation to local green heat networks and where this is a rational alternative to individual heating and district heating.
- Secondly, it was discussed how to integrate the financial sector better. The banks declare increasingly interested to engage and hence it can be win-win with good integration of the banks in the OSS setup. The represented Danske Bank stated they are working on boosting advice on energy renovations in their customer relations and declared its willingness to participate in partnerships like OSS as well as calling for the Government to provide more push for this agenda.
- A third key discussion was about how to put OSS into operation, notably how to obtain the required funding of the setting up and running of the OSS. It was agreed to opt for both EU and national funding to help setting OSS into scene, building of the combined approach of energy renovations and green heating.

#### **Session on social housing**

The session entailed these key discussion points:

- A first discussion point was how the effort in Southern Denmark fit with the national process for energy renovation of the social housing sector. It was discussed that the municipalities and regions can act as facilitators by providing a holistic / comprehensive overview that can help reduce prices and transaction costs and also secure more funds for energy investments. In this context, there can be a bundling of investments across the municipalities and housing associations, which can make the energy renovations more interesting for both investors and residents. There are already established networks in the housing associations across regional borders, which can be used as fora to bundle investments.
- Next point for discussion was learning can be done from the existing HAPPI project (supported by H2020 PDA) and the prospects of its replication. HAPPI is a good example of how to work across housing associations both technically and organizationally. The involvement of residents is very important in relation to gaining support for the energy renovation, and thus in relation to the democratic decisions that must be made regarding the implementation of energy renovations. The initiative with green ambassadors has had a very positive effect, especially in relation to ensuring the residents' support for the project.
- Thirdly, it was discussed how to integrate energy renovation of the social housing sector in the context of municipal energy and climate plans, incl. the associated investment aspects. It was found that the municipalities can serve facilitator for the public housing associations in seeking investment opportunities, incl. helping to bundle investments across municipal boundaries. This must also be seen in relation to the municipalities' responsibility to be proactive in relation to facilitating the green transition. Municipalities can also promote energy renovations through benchmarking, knowledge sharing and education, cf. examples shown at the session.
- A fourth discussion point was how to optimise the interaction with the financial sector to get more funds in play for the energy renovations. The session made clear that private investors are ready to finance energy savings. However, for pension companies to become interested, there must be a sufficient volume (billions of DKK amount), which a single housing association cannot provide. Hence the aggregation of energy investments by several housing associations is to be ensured, which can help to reduce the overall risks and transaction costs.

According to the above findings the Danish RoundBaltic team has proceedings with enabling actions aiming to turn the ideas and recommendations into investment initiative (WP4).

#### **3.1.4 Sources**

<https://roundbaltic.eu/da/foerste-regionale-roundtable-i-region-syd/>

<https://roundbaltic.eu/first-regional-roundtable-in-the-region-of-southern-denmark-region/>

#### **3.1.5 Annexes**

1. Attendance list
2. Proceedings
3. Presentations

### 3.2 South Denmark – Second Regional Roundtable on Social Housing

#### 3.2.1 Date, venue and attendance

The Roundtable was held as a physical event on 7th June 2023, at 12.00 – 16.00.

Venue: Scandic Hotel, Vejle

Total	Financial sector	Local and regional authorities	Social Housing Associations	Experts	Branch Organisation
14	1	5	4	3	1

Local government representatives:

- Southern Denmark Region
- Municipality of Vejle
- Municipality of Sønderborg

#### 3.2.2 Agenda

Introduction – By Nils Daugaard, EC Network

Point of departure - by Kaj Leonhart Petersen, EC Network

The presentation provided an overview of previous roundtables and related projects and initiatives to set the stage for the session.

Good practice and experiences of the [Super-i project](#) - by Hans Bjerregaard, European Green Cities

The Super-i project entail some innovative elements, incl. undertaking specific energy renovation measures via the ESCO model, and the presentation came around this example and the prospects for replication in South Denmark.

The Green Model, intro to this new initiative and its perspectives - by Mette Tams, BL (Danish Federation of Non-Profit Housing Providers).

Tour de table among housing companies.

Discussion about the situation with the housing companies represented, including incentives and financial aspects around energy renovation.

#### 3.2.3 Main findings and recommendations

The RoundBaltic intervention in the Region of Southern Denmark support the region's strategy for a green transition, incl. reducing CO2 and other greenhouse gas emissions as well as the transition to a more circular economy with more efficient use of resources. In terms of target, the region is in line with the national target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the Region of Southern Denmark by 70% by 2030 (baseline 1990) and being CO2-neutral by 2050.

On the topic level the intervention has focus on the region's private homes and the social housing sector, and the second roundtable followed up of previous sessions at the first regional roundtable (21 Sept 2021) in conjunction with enabling actions of the generated ideas and recommendations. In discussion with the stakeholders incl. the regional authority it became clear it would be best to have

separate sessions on the two topics. The key findings on the social housing session are indicated below.

The session entailed these key discussion points and findings:

- A first discussion point was how the effort in Southern Denmark fit with the national process for energy renovation of the social housing sector. It was discussed that the municipalities and regions can act as facilitators by providing a holistic / comprehensive overview that can help reduce prices and transaction costs and secure more funds for energy investments. In this context, there can be a bundling of investments across the municipalities and housing associations, which can make the energy renovations more interesting for both investors and residents. There are already established networks in the housing associations across regional borders, which can be used as fora to bundle investments.
- Next point for discussion was learning can be done from the existing HAPPI project (supported by H2020 PDA) and the prospects of its replication. HAPPI is a good example of how to work across housing associations both technically and organizationally. The involvement of residents is very important in relation to gaining support for the energy renovation, and thus in relation to the democratic decisions that must be made regarding the implementation of energy renovations. The initiative with green ambassadors has had a very positive effect, especially in relation to ensuring the residents' support for the project.
- Thirdly, it was discussed how to integrate energy renovation of the social housing sector in the context of municipal energy and climate plans, incl. the associated investment aspects. It was found that the municipalities can serve facilitator for the public housing associations in seeking investment opportunities, incl. helping to bundle investments across municipal boundaries. This must also be seen in relation to the municipalities' responsibility to be proactive in relation to facilitating the green transition. Municipalities can also promote energy renovations through benchmarking, knowledge sharing and education, cf. examples shown at the session.
- A fourth discussion point was how to optimise the interaction with the financial sector to get more funds in play for the energy renovations. The session made clear that private investors are ready to finance energy savings. However, for pension companies to become interested, there must be a sufficient volume (billions of DDK amount), which a single housing association cannot provide. Hence the aggregation of energy investments by several housing associations is to be ensured, which can help to reduce the overall risks and transaction costs.

#### 3.2.4 Sources

<https://roundbaltic.eu/second-regional-roundtable-in-region-of-southern-denmark-social-housing/>

<https://roundbaltic.eu/da/regionalt-roundtable-i-region-syd-om-almene-boliger/>

#### 3.2.5 Annexes

1. Attendance list
2. Proceedings
3. Presentations

### 3.3 South Denmark - Second Regional Roundtable on Private Homes

#### 3.3.1 Date, venue and attendance

The Roundtable was planned as a physical event on 21<sup>st</sup> August 2023, at 12.00 – 16.00.

Venue: Scandic hotel, Vejle

Total	Financial sector	Other
14	6	8

Local governmental representatives registered:

- Southern Denmark Region
- Municipality of Nyborg
- Municipality of Sønderborg
- Municipality of Middelfart

A few days before the event the presenters from Copenhagen Economics had to cancel. The representatives of the municipalities of Nyborg and Sønderborg found that this cancellation weakened the event too much. As there was too little time to find alternative speaker it was decided to **cancel the roundtable**.

The intention is to organise the roundtable at a later stage within the framework of the LIFE PDA COHEAT project, with a similar agenda. Further the agenda was followed up with several bilateral consultations within RoundBaltic.

#### 3.3.2 Agenda

- Introduction to COHEAT and its 'one-stop-shop' activities as well as interest in banking cooperation – by Anders Bræstrup, Region Southern Denmark
- How does ProjectZero collaborate with Sydbank and other local stakeholders in the local area with initiatives that promote the green transformation of homeowners - by Anne Branderup, Project Zero, and Dorthe Lykke Jørgensen, Private Director, Sydbank
- 'NEEMcore solution' - presentation of a newly developed tool to identify improvement opportunities in the home - by Astrid Nielsen, Copenhagen Economics
- Joint collection with reflections from the invited banks on how we can work together to achieve common goals

#### 3.3.3 Main findings and recommendations

- RoundBaltic has had an essential role of mobilizing 7 municipalities in the Region of South Denmark to commit operating one-stop-shops for energy renovations and green heating installations in private homes.



- The entire setup of such one-stop-shop mechanism could not be handled within the resources of RoundBaltic and thus the actors in the region managed to obtain funding from the LIFE PDA programme to undertake such investment project entitled COHEAT.
- Since the initiation of COHEAT from Nov. 2022 the role of RoundBaltic has mainly been to engage the financial sector into the establishment of the OSS. This was addressed under the private homes' session of the third national roundtable, 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2023. The scope of the planned session 21<sup>st</sup> August 2023 was to become more specific on the financial sector's engagement incl. engaging the local banks. With the postponement this dimension will be covered at a later stage under the COHEAT project.

### 3.3.4 Sources

<https://roundbaltic.eu/second-regional-roundtable-in-region-of-southern-denmark-private-homes/>

<https://roundbaltic.eu/da/regionalt-roundtable-i-region-syd-om-private-boliger/>

### 3.3.5 Annexes

1. Attendance list
2. Proceedings
3. Presentations

## 3.4 Central Denmark – First Regional Roundtable

### 3.4.1 Date, venue and attendance

The roundtable was a **physical event** taking place at Scandic Hotel in Silkeborg on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2021 at 09:30 – 16:00.

Total	Financial sector	Regional Authority	Municipalities	SMEs	Experts	Branch organisations /Business councils	Research	EU Office	District Heating Supplier
33	7	4	7	3	5	2	3	1	1

Local government representatives:

- Central Denmark Region
- Central Denmark EU Office
- Municipality of Aarhus
- Municipality of Ringkøbing Skjern
- Municipality of Samsø
- Municipality of Skive

### 3.4.2 Agenda

<p><b>Welcome by Central Denmark Region</b></p> <p><i>Rolf Johnsen, Section Manager, Central Denmark Region</i></p>
<p><b>Plenary Part 1: Introduction</b></p> <p><i>Moderated by Kaj Leonhart Petersen, EC Network</i></p> <p>Introduction to Sustainable Energy Investment Forums and RoundBaltic <i>Kaj Leonhart Petersen, EC Network</i></p> <p>The DK2020 process in Central Denmark Region - Status and Challenges <i>Lisa Gerschefski, Project Manager, Central Denmark Region</i></p> <p>Implementation of climate and energy plans in Central Denmark Region (DK2020 plans) <i>Michael Kristensen, Project Coordinator, Samsøe Energy Academy</i></p> <p>What is happening on the EU front in relation to funding opportunities <i>Thomas Steen Hansen, EU Special Consultant, Central Denmark EU Office</i></p> <p>Challenges in energy saving efforts from the service supplier side <i>Carsten Essler Helmer, Consultant, TEKNIQ The Employers</i></p> <p>The green taxonomy of the financial sector in relation to municipal business promotion <i>Lars Nautrup, Project Manager, Ringkøbing Skjern Municipality</i></p> <p>The ECSMV-project – Status and challenges <i>Henrik Westerby, Project Manager, Ringkøbing Skjern Municipality</i></p> <p>Involvement of private investors in energy renovations <i>Henrik Bielefeldt, Project Developer, SUSTAIN</i></p>
<p><b>Topic Sessions Part 1: Approach</b></p> <p>Warm-up from moderators for the afternoon discussion</p> <p>Introductory considerations and comments from participants</p> <p><b>Topic Section 1: Residential buildings</b></p> <p><b>Moderator:</b> Lea Munkholm, Special Consultant, Central Denmark Region</p> <p><b>Rapporteur:</b> Emil Teistrup Borup, Central Denmark Region</p> <p><b>Topic Session 2: The SME-sector</b></p> <p><b>Moderator:</b> Erik Gudbjerg, Managing Director, Yourenergy</p> <p><b>Rapporteur:</b> Kenneth Konrad Knudsen, Development Consultant, Ringkøbing Skjern Municipality</p>
<p><b>Topic Sessions Part 2: Discussions</b></p>

**Plenary Part 2: Presentation of recommendations from the topic sessions**

Moderator: Kaj Leonhart Petersen, EC Network

**3.4.3 Main findings and recommendations****Residential Buildings**

A main conclusion from the national roundtable as well as this regional roundtable is the possibility of establishing “one-stop-shops” similar structures at regional level that can assist homeowners / users throughout their project journey from motivation to implementation.

In the Central Region, there are several good examples of inter-municipal collaborations, for example the DK2020 project, which provides municipalities with advice and sparring to develop an ambitious, local climate action plan based on C40's standard for climate planning: CAPF).

A new inter-municipal collaboration can focus on coordinating and harmonizing methods for motivating homeowners to energy renovate and assisting them with the necessary project development and documentation in relation to the requirements of the financial sector. What it takes to motivate can be differentiated geographically and in relation to housing segments.

*Extract from Roadmap:*

- Mobilise interested municipalities and other actors, including banks and utilities, about initiating an expanded regional cooperation: Objective, scope, activities, etc. The next roundtable can support this process, but consultations should be made beforehand.
- Investigate Different Funding Options
- The approach must be well integrated in its context and should thus make the best possible use of what is locally and nationally available, especially with regard to public support schemes, tools, standard prerequisites as well as local and national actors (and be integrated in the local climate planning process - in Region Midt = DK2020)
- A special focus on deep renovations towards 2050 goals
- There is a need for an enhanced national framework for heat supply planning in relation to the ongoing conversion of natural gas areas to district heating or heat pumps, the use of surplus heat and the conversion of rural areas to other forms of supply than fossil fuels (heat pumps, biomass boilers etc.).
- As part of strengthening the national regulatory framework, it is also important to ensure as efficient and action-oriented an energy label as possible. There is already a dialogue between the Danish Energy Agency and Finans Danmark in connection with the X-Tendo project, which can be followed up in the further work under RoundBaltic. Furthermore, EC Network and the Energy Service are involved in the EU CrossCert project which follows up on e.g. The X-Tendo project, and with pilot projects in the Central Denmark Region.

**SME Sector**

The session built on the conclusions from the last national SEI Forums Roundtable in May 2019 and the national RoundBaltic Roundtable in March 2021, including discussion and identification of concrete initiatives in relation to organizing a collaboration between municipalities and other actors around facilitating energy-saving initiatives in SMEs, including private financial actors.

The session was based on existing initiatives, including, the regional ECSMV project, which gave birth to the discussion and conclusions at the national RoundBaltic Roundtable in March 2021.

The ECSMV project, which is based on an intermunicipal cooperation in the region, was highlighted as an efficient approach in assisting SMEs in planning and implementing energy efficiency measures. Ideally, this can serve as a “one-stop-shop” that guides SMEs throughout the value chain from screening to commissioning and monitoring. The close contact between the municipalities and the SMEs is important in relation to motivating the SMEs. SMEs think locally and are motivated by local initiatives. The municipalities have a great knowledge of the local business community and have a general interest in strengthening this and preserving local jobs.

*Extract from Roadmap:*

- Build on the initiated dialogue with the regional and local financial actors, among other things through involvement in future initiatives and events
- Expand the stakeholder in the ECSMV project with the regional energy councils, local business associations, research institutions, energy installers, auditors, banks, etc.
- Clarify the further needs in relation to competence building among municipalities, advisers, auditors and banks in relation to advising SMEs on the green transition,
- On the model side, there is a need to specify requirements regarding taxonomy, circular economy and side benefits of energy savings (including non-energy benefits). This can primarily be done through existing projects and initiatives and in relation to coordination at a national level
- There is a need to develop financing models that can ensure the future operation of the inter-municipal cooperation. This can, for example, be a mix of public funds and contributions from the various actors involved throughout the value chain. Different options via Danish programmes and EU programmes should be explored
- A future project, e.g., through EU funds, should take into account competence building
- There is a clear need for national coordination around the above measures, including
  - the need for standardization (requires dialogue with Finance Denmark and the Danish Energy Agency)
  - The need for a common language around a green business model accepted by all actors
  - The need to market the value of green conversion to SMEs
  - Better use of public funds, including the current grant schemes, for example grants for regional / inter-municipal projects that promote coordinated standardization and upscaling in the SME segment
  - Competence building of the various actors. Alternatively, training can be arranged for project developers around a standard business case

#### **3.4.4 Satisfaction survey**

The event gathered 33 participants for the plenary and the two parallel sessions. 8 participant (24%) replied to the satisfaction survey.

Replies with score:	How would you rate the event overall?	How well was the event organized?	How did you find the preparation of the event	Did you have enough opportunity to participate/interact in the thematic sessions	Did you find the presentations relevant to promote financing of energy efficiency	Did you like the format of the event?
1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	1	1	3	0	2	1
4	7	7	5	8	6	7
<b>Satisfaction rate</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>97%</b>

### 3.4.5 Sources

<https://roundbaltic.eu/first-regional-roundtable-in-central-denmark-region/>

<https://roundbaltic.eu/da/foerste-regionale-roundtable-i-region-midt/>

### 3.4.6 Annexes

1. Attendance list
2. Proceedings
3. Presentations

## 3.5 Central Denmark – Second Regional Roundtable

### 3.5.1 Date, venue and attendance

The roundtable was a **physical event** taking place at Scandic Hotel in Silkeborg on 13<sup>th</sup> April 2023 at 09:30 – 16:00

The event gathered 36 participants for a plenary and two parallel sessions, hereof 8 from the financial sector (23%).

Total	Financial sector	Regional Authority	Municipalities	SMEs	Experts	Branch organisations /Business councils	Research	EU Office	District Heating Supplier
36	8	4	9	1	10	3	1	0	0

Local government representatives:

- Central Denmark Region
- Municipality of Ringkøbing Skjern
- Municipality of Skive
- Municipality of Holstebro
- Municipality of Lemvig
- Municipality of Nord Djurs
- Municipality of Silkeborg
- Municipality of Favrskov
- Triangle sub region, Southern Denmark
- National Rural Council (Advisor to the Danish Government)

### 3.5.2 Agenda

#### Welcome and Introduction

- Welcome by *Central Denmark Region*
- Introduction to RoundBaltic and related EU initiatives by *Kaj Leonhart Petersen, EC Network*
- Central Denmark Region's role in the green transition by *Ralf Johnsen, Head of Climate Section, Central Denmark Region*

#### Plenary

Energy proposal from Finance Denmark and the Rural Community Council for Rural Area by *Steffen Damsgaard, Chairman of the Council / National Government Advisor / Local politician*

#### Debate

Challenges and opportunities in areas outside district heating supply (AREA 4) and in the SME segment by *Henrik Bielefeldt, Head of Project Development, SUSTAIN – PKA Pension Fund*

Experiences from the inter-municipal initiative ECSMV by *Henrik Westerby, Project Manager, Ringkøbing Skjern Municipality*

Inspirational presentation from the Triangle Region regarding the Decoupling 2030 project (supported by the Danish Industry Foundation), *Jeanette Kristensen, Project Manager Triangle Region*

#### Panel discussion

- Debate with speakers

#### Discussion in topic groups

##### Track 1: Financing the green transition in Area 4

*Moderator: Lea Munkholm, Central Denmark Region*

- Inspirational presentation on collective supply solutions outside the district heating area, including in relation to energy communities. By *Jacob Worm, Graduate Engineer, Planenergi*

##### Track 2: Financing green business models in the SME segment

*Moderator: Erik Gudbjerg, Yourenergy*

- Introduction, including experiences from European SME projects and EU initiatives by *Erik Gudbjerg, Director and International Expert, Yourenergy*

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspirational post on lessons learned from Thermonet projects <i>by SUSTAIN</i></li> <li>• Discussion: What tools and initiatives are missing to promote the green transition in Area 4, including energy renovations and Thermonet?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experiences from the consultant side <i>Pitch from Skafti Haldarsson, ProEnergi</i></li> <li>• Discussion: How can an enhanced inter-municipal structure be established and what added value could it bring? What frameworks and measures should be brought into play, including financial models?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Recap from the two tracks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentations from the two groups</li> <li>• Debate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– What measures are missing to promote the green transition?</li> <li>– What needs further work (investment facilitation and financing)?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

### 3.5.3 Main findings and recommendations

In relation to ongoing and current initiatives, the session was divided into a plenary session and two parallel topic sessions.

#### **Working Group 1: Green Transition in Rural Districts (Area 4)**

The first regional roundtable in November 2021 focused on establishing a possible **new inter-municipal collaboration** to motivate homeowners to renovate and assist them with project development and documentation.

This follow-up session also had a focus on possible collaborations across municipalities, but in relation to the current need for energy efficiency and alternative energy supply in areas that are not suitable for district heating. This is especially true in **rural areas** where home equity is low and far from covering loans for new heat sources and energy renovations.

The session had a special focus on Thermonet solutions and discussed technical, legal and especially financial challenges in relation to the establishment of systems above and below 250 kW. Plants above 250 kW are expected to be covered by the Danish Heat Act and can therefore generally be operated by district heating utilities and financed with a municipality-guaranteed loan, while the smaller plants below 250 kW, which can for example be operated and financed via energy communities, have a challenge in finding financing on the private market.

**Finance Denmark** and the Danish **Rural Council** have called for action via a recent proposal in January 2023. It sets out a total of 13 proposals aimed at giving homeowners in rural areas better opportunities to finance new heat sources and energy renovations.

**The Central Denmark Region** has through the pool "The Sustainable Village" supported a number of projects aimed at exploring and creating a common and solid decision-making basis for choosing common alternative energy sources. The goal is to mobilize citizens, utilities, and decision-makers and to help them identify the right knowledge and decision-making basis for implementing the right energy solutions locally.

The discussion focused on the current challenges in rural areas, including the lack of clarity around ownership and operation and how to secure funding for project maturation.

The following suggestions/considerations came out of the discussion:

- There is a general problem with getting the projects started, and especially in relation to the lack of clarification about the extent to which the projects can be implemented by utilities operating under the Heat Supply Act.
- When it comes to establishing other companies to operate the facilities, it is important to keep in mind that many villagers do not want to be owners. This should be addressed in discussions with the various citizen groups.
- Another problem is raising sufficient funds for screenings and project maturation. A payment of, say, DKK 1,000 from each household may be realistic and would be a good basis to get started, especially in the larger cities. But in villages of less than 100 houses, there is a general problem with affordability.
- Establishing a municipal or regional pool where you pay back if the project does not materialize could be an option and can contribute to leveraging your own funds. Such a model is already practiced by housing associations. Subsequently, you could includee.g., DKK 200,000 in a project loan.
- You could also imagine a village putting up DKK 30,000 as security for advice if the project doesn't materialize.
- It is important to get a concrete estimate of the heating price (per year) in the project process, also in connection with tenders. The annual costs matter when comparing with alternatives.
- EU programmes should focus more on supporting project maturation and concretization.
- In the current situation, district heating companies are not allowed to screen for the risk it poses to existing customers. There may be a need to discuss how big this risk actually is.

### **Actions ahead**

As mentioned above, the region has supported the initiation of projects in rural areas with its own funds. The goal is to mobilize citizens, utilities and decision-makers and help them identify and implement the right solutions locally.

The experiences from these projects and RoundBaltic can be included in the establishment of a regional support structure for, initially, rural areas and as part of the regional strategy for rural development and the implementation of the DK2020 plans. The region will work to develop a project that can support this process, among other things in relation to the possibilities within EU programmes.

All municipalities have developed DK2020 plans (strategic energy and climate plans), and a new cross-regional project will start up at the end of 2023 with a focus on monitoring and implementation. It is important that the above-mentioned project is coordinated with this.

At the national level, it is considered important to develop a suitable framework for municipal heating planning in relation to the ongoing conversion of gas areas to district heating, the use of surplus heat and the conversion of area 4 (outside DH) to other forms of supply than fossil fuels (heat pumps, etc.).



Consideration should also be given to allocating public funds for project development assistance (e.g., technical assistance like ELENA). In relation to a regional one-stop-shop structure, coordination with national campaigns is needed, including with available tools and harmonization of prerequisites.

As highlighted in the proposal from Finance Denmark and the Danish Rural Council, there is a need for a clear national political prioritization in relation to the problems in rural areas. It should be a social responsibility to lend a hand to those homeowners for whom a thorough energy renovation is not necessarily profitable, possibly through national guarantee schemes.

A pressing issue for further development is the lack of clarification on whether Termonet is considered a district heating plant and thus covered by the Heat Act. This is currently a main barrier to project progress, as it is unclear who will own and operate the systems (district heating companies or private entities, e.g. energy communities). This also affects the extent to which private financing will be available, with various options being considered, including the blending of pension funds and loans from private banks.

### **Working group 2: Industry / SME sector**

As a follow-up to the national roundtable in September 2022, the session focused on how the inter-municipal cooperation initiated in the region under the ECSMV project can be further strengthened in terms of a one-stop-shop-like structure that guides SMEs throughout their project journey and involves all relevant actors, including business houses and local and national financial institutions. The national roundtable also discussed the possibility of establishing a fund structure in collaboration with the Danish Investment Fund (possibly launching a pilot project).

The previous roundtables under SEI Forums and RoundBaltic have highlighted **inter-municipal/regional collaborations** as beneficial structures to assist SMEs in planning and implementing green business models.

The close contact between municipalities and SMEs is important in motivating SMEs. SMEs think locally and are motivated by local initiatives. Municipalities have extensive knowledge of the local business community and have a general interest in strengthening it and preserving local jobs.

To function most effectively, there is a need for ongoing assistance to the companies through a permanent process consultant who can guide them through the entire value chain in collaboration with suppliers of services and products and who can also assist in the implementation of the identified savings measures, including in the dialog with financial actors.

Inter-municipal collaboration can also bring benefits in terms of sharing resources and capacity, exchanging experiences, standardizing processes and project documentation, etc.

[The ECSMV project](#) "*Energy efficiency and CO2 savings in companies in the Central Denmark Region*" is a concrete example of an organized inter-municipal collaboration to promote energy efficiency in SMEs. In a recent [evaluation](#), the project's organization and the practical implementation of the collaboration are mentioned as noteworthy. The project has resulted in green business models for 200 companies that attract DKK 250 million in private investment.

Below the discussion within the session is summarized.

**How are cooperation structures at the inter-municipal/regional level best organized and coordinated to promote the implementation and financing of green business models?**

***Can a reinforced inter-municipal structure be established and what added value can it bring?***

It was questioned whether a municipal structure is necessary at all, as the municipalities are very different and have different priorities and varying resources. But at the same time, there was agreement that there is a need for continued and strengthened municipal cooperation in the area.

A stronger collaboration should be established with the newly established Regional Business Advisory Centres, which the municipalities already pay for. In this connection, there must be a clearer division of tasks between the general business service (the municipalities) and the specialized business service (Business Advisory Centres).

What has proven to be most valuable in terms of interacting with SMEs is the handheld process via, for example, a permanent local process consultant who continuously visits and guides the companies throughout the project process (referred to as boots on the ground).

In this regard, there is a lack of cross-cutting initiatives, such as the former Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme, which to a greater extent integrated business promotion and the promotion of the green agenda.

***To what extent can such a structure act as a one-stop-shop, assisting SMEs throughout their project journey and involving all relevant actors along the journey, including financial actors and regional business centers.***

A one-stop-shop structure must first and foremost be incorporated into the existing Business Promotion Scheme and coordinated with the general green transition, including the municipal climate and energy plans and the various national initiatives and projects in the SME area.

As already mentioned, interaction should be sought with the regional business centres, some of which are good at maintaining contact with companies. Interaction should also be sought with a wider range of actors along the entire project journey, including partnerships with financial actors.

***What is the best way to involve the financial sector, including the necessary documentation?***

In parallel with the SME project, the banks have been engaged in extensive capacity building to offer companies guidance and financing for the green transition, including ESG reporting and taxonomy. There is a need to coordinate this more closely with the municipal initiatives and the activities of the business centres.

It can be helpful for banks if they can refer companies to a one-stop-shop or similar structure to get an overview of the many support schemes available across industries, etc.

It was pointed out that green business models could perhaps be standardized to some extent, which could make it easier for banks to make sense of a potential investment. It could be a checklist.

Furthermore, it was pointed out that it is important to involve the various industry organizations more closely in the process.

### **Steps ahead**

The municipalities in the ECSMV project are in a process of looking into a future structure and establishing cooperation with the new regional business centres established under the new business promotion reform. It is important to carry on the experiences from ECSMV regarding inter-municipal cooperation and the ongoing close contact with companies throughout their project journey.

Compared to previous roundtables, there is an increased need to clarify how the different actors can interact with each other and in relation to their common interest in ensuring a green transition in the

SME segment (SMEs, municipalities, business centres, national initiatives, banks, consultants, installers, research, etc.)

First and foremost, it is important to ensure adequate funding for the efforts needed to help businesses get started. Advice is more important than subsidies for specific actions. Funding should be secured for a handheld process where companies are helped to clarify their potential and receive guidance throughout the development and implementation process.

In relation to the current business subsidy schemes, it should therefore be considered to increase the possibilities in relation to financing advice to companies (in interaction with business promotion initiatives), including for uncovering potentials. As suggested at previous roundtables, it should be considered to include the possibility for independent advisors to take on energy saving obligations in relation to a pool of projects, for example via tenders from the Danish Energy Agency. It should also be considered to provide improved opportunities for subsidies for the organization of the processes, for example in relation to the organization of a consistent one-stop-shop-like structure (handheld process).

The need for standardization should be constantly assessed, and there is a need for an even closer dialogue with the financial sector on how to most appropriately, among other things in relation to complexity, include the green business models in the dialogue with the banks. This also relates to taxonomy and ESG reporting. Since the start of the RoundBaltic initiative, banks have stepped up their game on these points, making closer coordination with the sector more urgent.

In relation to the further necessary capacity building among the various players, there is a need for coordination at a national level as well as in between the various branch organisations. Finance Denmark has a coordinated training program, and here there is also a potential for coordinating standardization and documentation across banks. In terms of standardization, as also mentioned at this regional roundtable, it can be centred around a guiding checklist that generally describes the companies' project journey, the necessary documentation and interaction with different actors.

#### **3.5.4 Satisfaction survey**

The event gathered 36 participants for the plenary and the two parallel sessions. 11 participant (31%) replied to the satisfaction survey.

Replies with score:	How would you rate the event overall?	How well was the event organized?	How did you find the preparation of the event	Did you have enough opportunity to participate/interact in the thematic sessions	Did you find the presentations relevant to promote financing of energy efficiency	Did you like the format of the event?
1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	5	5	4	0	5	4
4	6	6	7	11	6	7
<b>Satisfaction rate</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>91%</b>

### 3.5.5 Sources

<https://roundbaltic.eu/second-regional-roundtable-in-central-denmark-region/>

<https://roundbaltic.eu/da/andet-regionale-roundtable-i-region-midt/>

### 3.5.6 Annexes

1. Attendance list
2. Proceedings
3. Presentations

## 3.6 East Denmark – First Regional Roundtable

### 3.6.1 Date, venue and attendance

The Roundtable was held as a physical event on 13<sup>th</sup> October 2021, at 09.00 – 12.00.

Venue: Auditorium, Gate 21, Albertslund Municipality.

Total	Financial sector	Regional Authority	Municipalities	SMEs	Experts	Branch organisations /Business councils	Research	EU Office	District Heating Supplier
<b>39</b>	4	2	16	3	6	3	0	0	5

Local government representatives:

- GATE 21
- Municipality of Allerød
- Municipality of Høje Tåstrup
- Municipality of Furesø
- Municipality of Gentofte
- Municipality of Hvidovre
- Municipality of Helsingør
- Municipality of Køge
- Municipality of Kalundborg
- Municipality of Greve
- Municipality of Brøndby
- Municipality of Tårnby
- Region of Bornholm

### 3.6.2 Agenda

The roundtable was a **physical event** taking place on 13<sup>th</sup> October 2021 at 09:00 – 12:00

<p><b>Welcome by</b> <i>Nils Daugaard, EC Network</i></p>
<p><b>Plenary Session: Introduction</b> <i>Moderated by Tommy Olsen, Gate 21</i></p> <p>Introduction to RoundBaltic – The Challenge, the roles and the big rollout <i>Nils Daugaard, EC Network</i></p> <p>The role of municipalities and utilities in promoting energy renovations through their DK2020 plans <i>Karina Andrade, Gate 21 and DK2020 (East Denmark Regional Coordinator).</i></p> <p>Are Thermonet systems realistic and what role can it play in villages and gas supplied areas. <i>Jakob Worm, PlanEnergi</i></p> <p>Sønderborg’s Roadmap 2025 approach – How big is the task in Sønderborg <i>Peter Rathje, Project Zero</i></p> <p>Joint rollout project on Zealand <i>Tommy Olsen, Gate 21</i></p>
<p><b>Topic Session 1: Single-family houses, renovation and energy systems</b> <i>Moderator: Anders Møller-Kristensen, Gate 21</i></p> <p><i>Rapporteur: Nils Daugaard, EC Network</i></p> <p>Customer Journey – What shall we offer the houseowners?</p>

*Anders Møller-Kristensen, Gate 21*

Bodil Energi – Cooperation with banks

*Niklas Frijs-Madsen, Bodil Energi*

The effort in Fredensborg – Concepts and challenges

*Emilie Madvig Hansen, Transition*

### **Topic Session 2: Thermonet**

*Moderator: Tommy Olsen, Gate 21*

*Rapporteur: Tommy Olsen, Gate 21*

The challenges and the role of Municipalities, experiences from Helsingør Kommune

*Emil Sigbrand, Project Manager Grøn Bolig, Helsingør Kommune*

Utilities as the owner?

*Julie Holt, Kalundborg Forsyning*

Clean Green Plan Zealand. Business models for Thermonet & how to do

*Søren Skjold Andersen, Termonet Danmark*

### **3.6.3 Main findings and recommendations**

#### **Plenary session**

In the plenary session the inter-municipal collaboration through the DK2020 project were discussed with a focus on the roles of municipalities and utilities in pushing for more energy renovations and energy savings. The DK2020 Climate Action Planning Framework provides municipalities with a pathway for the CO2 reduction where action plans on energy renovations and energy savings must be included in coordination with utilities. In Sønderborg their 'Roadmap2025' already provides a pathway for a CO2-neutral municipal area in 2029, where large investments in energy renovation and energy savings of single-family houses must be completed. The Thermonet solution were also presented, here providing an option for a collective heating solution in areas where regular district heating is not available and gas boilers has to be phased out.

Lastly, the intentions of Gate 21 are to provide a large joint rollout project in the East Denmark Region through an ELENA application, that is based on the One-Stop-Shop results in the Stronghouse project and the platform of the Energy Across project. Here RoundBaltic provides a needed insight in how investments are made through the One-Stop-Shops and financing from banks. The result needs to be a minimum of 30 mio. € investments in energy renovations over a 3-year period.

#### **Session on single-family houses**

The main findings on the session on single-family houses were the discussion on the current One-Stop-Shop model provided by the Stronghouse project. This OSS is a stepping stone for the ELENA application where some municipalities pointed out that the focus on neighbour initiatives were missing and that this is an important catalyser for recruiting and motivating homeowners in providing energy renovations. Furthermore, the banks present at the Round Table showed a great interest in how they can be engaged more frequently in providing financing for energy renovations. How the banks can optimise their procedures when it comes to providing financing advice on energy

renovations is also tested in the Stronghouse project. Lastly, the services provided by the energy consultants from Transition and Bodil Energi were received with great interest from the municipalities present at this session. Their services include energy audits, climate profiling of homeowners and financing advice on energy renovations among other things.

### Session on Thermonet Concept

The utilities/district heating providers were mainly present at this session where they showed a great interest in the Thermonet concept. Thermonet can provide a missing piece in the puzzle when it comes to the overall heat planning in Denmark and to provide an economically better option compared to other alternatives. Here utilities among others have a great responsibility in pushing this alternative solution and to support local citizen groups in establishing Thermonet's in their area and provide financing solutions. The attendees at this session were very interested in two tools which were made in the Interreg project FUTURE:

- The first tool being a handbook to help spread information about the Thermonet solution.
- The second tool being a [calculator](#) to provide the initial data on whether the Thermonet solution is economically feasible in a specific area.

#### 3.6.4 Survey results

The event gathered 39 participants for the plenary and the two parallel sessions with a few on the day cancellations due to sickness. No satisfaction survey was issued this time around. However, one of the municipalities have afterwards engaged in a partnership agreement with one of the SME's presenting their work concept at this Regional Roundtable.

#### 3.6.5 Sources

<https://roundbaltic.eu/first-regional-roundtable-in-east-denmark/>

<https://roundbaltic.eu/da/foerste-regionale-roundtable-oest-danmark/>

#### 3.6.6 Annexes

1. Attendance list
2. Proceedings
3. Presentations

### 3.7 East Denmark - Second Regional Roundtable on Thermonet Concept

#### 3.7.1 Date, venue and attendance

The Roundtable was held as a physical event on 31st October 2022, at 09.00 – 13.20.

Venue: Auditorium, Gate 21, Albertslund Municipality

Total	Financial sector	Regional Authority	Municipalities	SMEs	Experts	Branch organisations /Business councils	Research	EU Office	District Heating Supplier
39	5	0	7	20	3	2	1	0	1

Local government representatives:

- GATE 21
- Municipality of Køge
- Municipality of Skanderborg
- Municipality of Høje Tåstrup
- Municipality of Gribskov
- Municipality of Sorø
- Municipality of Frederikssund
- Danish Climate Council (national)

### 3.7.2 Agenda

<p><b>Welcome by</b></p> <p><i>Jens Skov-Spilling, Gate 21</i></p>
<p><b>Session 1: Thermonet as a new business area?</b></p> <p><i>Moderator: Tommy Olsen, Gate 21</i></p> <p><i>Rapporteur: Jens Andersen, Gate 21</i></p> <p>Presentations:</p> <p>The commercial potential and the business case in the Thermonet <i>Tommy Olsen, Gate 21 and Søren Skjold Andersen, Thermonet Denmark</i></p> <p>Thermonet. Idea, planning and establishment <i>Jesper Jøns Rømer, Damgaard Rådgivende Ingeniører</i></p> <p>A thermonet in Vridsløsemagle Village <i>Astrid Birnbaum, Director, Høje Taastrup Fjernvarme</i></p> <p>Discussion:</p> <p>Do the utility companies have an obligation to roll out common solutions in areas outside traditional district heating?</p>
<p><b>Session 2: Field trip</b></p> <p>Visit and tour of the local thermonet in Tune</p> <p><i>Nicolai Juhl Ascanius, Chairman of Tune Varmelaug</i></p> <p>Discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does it work and what were the homeowners' expectations?</li> </ul>

### 3.7.3 Main findings and recommendations

The Regional Roundtable at Zealand was held physically and concerned thermonet (5GDHC) and the potential and barriers for making it a new business area for companies. The barriers discussed concerned:



Financing and especially the possibility of that thermonet is defined in the law as district heating, which will give the municipalities the right to guarantee a KommuneKredit (a special bank made for municipal guaranteed projects, and therefor with low interest) loan or a mortgage loan with guarantee. This will make it possible to get loans also in rural areas.

Who can establish the thermonets? The most professional actor is the energy utilities. Therefore, they are the preferred actor to establish and operate the thermonets. This could be in close cooperation with the local community, who are the best partner to convince the local citizens to participate. But the energy utilities are busy rolling out traditional district heating. Therefore, other possibilities are to form local cooperatives or to let private companies implement the projects and then let them over to the energy utilities.

Because of the big national focus on traditional district heating, there is a lack of manpower and the prices on materials has risen to at least the double. The hope is that thermonet can be established by other contractors and that the prices is not rising as much. The reason is that it is not district heating pipes but water pipes that is being used, and therefore the contractors are also “water contractors”, which are not so busy.

The event ended by visiting a local thermonet, where the participants could see for themselves and hear from local users about the thermonet solution in practice.

### **Session 1 Thermonet as a new business area?**

The Heating Supply Act was highlighted as an obstacle in establishing more thermonets in Denmark today. The ministry is unsure whether the thermonet is under the Heat Supply Act, because the technology works with lower temperatures and because the temperature is raised in a heat pump in the individual house, i.e., decentralized. Therefore, knowledge is currently being gathered so that a decision can be made as soon as possible. Realistically, there must be an amendment to the Heat Supply Act so that the thermonet is entered directly. The expectation is that it will happen in the autumn of 2023. There is apparently broad political support to both because the thermonet can spread common solutions to more people and because it will be able to offer a good solution to smaller communities, which otherwise cannot get a common solution.

As long as there is no clarification, municipalities and utility companies will not be able to enter into the projects, which is why the interest has slowed down.

The message from Høje-Taastrup Fjernvarme is that we must work from the indicative announcement from 2016 that cold district heating is under the Heat Supply Act. However, there has been another announcement in 2022, which says that the thermonet is not district heating. The Danish Energy Agency has subsequently acknowledged that it has been assessed on a flawed basis. Why a position must now be taken again. The status is that there is no one who dares to start projects based on the announcement from 2016, if you have started the process after the announcement in 2022.

Regarding whom should establish the thermonets the participants agreed that the energy and utility companies, would be able to provide the most professional establishment and operation. At the same time, it becomes easy for a residential area, as they only have to inform and ensure sufficient support. Through an energy company, financing is easily secured, as a project must be under the Heat Supply Act and as the utility companies have extensive experience in obtaining financing from Kommunekredit and other players.

Another possibility is that private companies in collaboration with local citizens establish the thermonet infrastructure. Some advisers have started to establish projects in dialogue with local

communities and a utility company, which can subsequently take over the project. It is estimated that after the first good examples have been established, it will be possible to find funding from pension funds. If the projects are to be established by private companies, they will primarily take place in areas where the housing prices are high and thus good loan opportunities. It will rarely be a solution in rural areas.

When it comes to who should implement the practical work, there is a great shortage of employees in the traditional district heating industry, this particularly applies to welders who have to assemble the insulated steel pipes. At the same time, the district heating pipes have become very expensive due to the sharply rising steel prices. The thermonet can be installed by other contractors, because no welding is required and because it is plastic pipe that is often pushed through the ground, rather than digging down. It is those who normally lay water pipes who carry out that task, i.e. another group of employees. This creates great potential. There is hope that material prices will not rise quite as much for plastic pipes as for district heating pipes. On the one hand, plastic pipes are much cheaper, and on the other hand there is no pressure on deliveries of plastic pipes.

### **Session 2 Field trip**

The event ended with a visit to Tune, where Rendsbjergvænget is located. The local chairman of the landowner's association and thus the heating guild showed the participants around on the site. They were generally satisfied with the solution, which delivered what it was supposed to. The amount of work was small, as there is very little in the system that can go wrong. The biggest challenges had been at the beginning, when it turned out that somewhere the two wires had been installed to a house opposite to what was supposed to be done. This meant that there were problems getting heat out to the last houses on the string. This is resolved now.

The most important thing about the event, apart from visiting a successful local initiative with happy residents, was to see the installation and the heat pumps. The installation is almost not visible above ground. A broad metal plate at ground level as the top of each of the 6 boreholes, and 2 pcs. by outside each home was what was visible above ground. The heat pumps looked like all other heat pumps.

### **Based on the learning outcomes from the roundtable these initiatives will be further developed:**

Coordinated by the association Thermonet Danmark, targeted work is being done to get the thermonet into the heat supply act via:

- Delivery of knowledge and data to the Danish Energy Agency, which prepares the material which the ministry must translate into a legislative proposal.
- Influence politicians so that they have knowledge of what Thermonet is and therefore take a position on an informed basis.
- Make visible the possibilities with the thermonet both in relation to spreading good, shared heating solutions to more people and to equate urban areas with rural areas when it comes to the possibility of getting a shared heating solution.
- Collect experience from projects that are already underway or that will be established during the next two years. It is both about the local processes in the local communities, the dialogue with the energy and utility companies, facilitation from the municipality and the financing.
- Prepare materials to support local initiatives.
- Specifically improve a screening tool so that it becomes easy to assess whether a local project is realistic.

### 3.7.4 Survey results

Unfortunately, we did not receive many responses to our surveys. However, we are grateful for the positive feedback we received on the day of the event

The participants were generally very satisfied with the event. They praised the high professional quality, the good organization and the pleasant atmosphere. They also expressed that they had learned a lot of new knowledge and inspiration, and that they had met some interesting people.

Several participants expressed that they felt that they had made the most of their time by participating in the event. They praised the professional presentations, which were both informative and interesting. The participants were also excited about the pleasant atmosphere, which made it possible to network and exchange ideas with other participants

### 3.7.5 Sources

<https://roundbaltic.eu/second-regional-roundtable-in-east-denmark-thermonet/>

<https://roundbaltic.eu/da/andet-regionale-roundtable-oest-danmark-termonet/>

### 3.7.6 Annexes

1. Attendance list
2. Proceedings
3. Presentations

## 3.8 East Denmark – Second Regional Roundtable on Private Homes

### 3.8.1 Date, venue and attendance

The Roundtable was held as a physical event on 25th May 2023, at 09.00 – 15.00.

Venue: Auditorium, Gate 21, Albertslund Municipality

Total	Financial sector	Regional Authority	Municipalities	SMEs	Branch organisations /Business councils
28	2	0	18	7	1

Local government representatives:

- GATE 21
- Municipality of Høje Tåstrup
- Municipality of Hvidovre
- Municipality of Greve
- Municipality of Allerød
- Municipality of Køge
- Municipality of Kalundborg

- Municipality of Holbæk
- Municipality of Ishøj
- Municipality of Næstved
- Municipality of Rudersdal
- Municipality of Hørsholm
- Municipality of Rødovre
- Municipality of Egedal
- Municipality of Roskilde

### 3.8.2 Agenda

<p><b>Welcome by</b></p> <p><i>Hasnain Aslam, Gate 21</i></p>
<p><b>Introduction</b></p> <p><i>Moderated by Hasnain Aslam, Gate 21</i></p> <p>Introduction to RoundBaltic – The Challenge, the roles and the big rollout <i>Tommy Olsen, Gate 21</i></p> <p>Focus on energy renovations in single-family houses <i>Anders Gerhard Jørgensen, SYNERGI.</i></p> <p>Anchoring solutions and tools in a cross-municipal one-stop shop <i>Lone Kelstrup, Gate 21</i></p> <p>Financing the initial work with the establishment of a cross-municipal solution <i>Casper Andersen, Greater Copenhagen EU-Office</i></p>
<p><b>Topic session 1: The targeted energy assessment</b></p> <p><i>Moderator: Tommy Olsen, Gate 21</i></p> <p><i>Rapporteur: Tale Berg-Nilsen, Gate 21</i></p> <p>Presentations:</p> <p>Customer Journey – What shall we offer the homeowners? <i>Charlie Lemtorp, Transition</i></p> <p>How do we ensure that the right people get energy assessments? <i>Carsten Vejborg, Energitjenesten</i></p> <p>Discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do we ensure that only the right people get energy assessments?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Topic Session 2: Documentation for investments &amp; the good relationship</b></p> <p><i>Moderator: Hasnain Aslam, Gate 21</i></p> <p><i>Rapporteur: Tale Berg-Nilsen, Gate 21</i></p>

Documentation for investments Co-Heat

*Allan Pilgaard-Jensen, Project Zero*

Discussion:

- How can we effectively obtain necessary documentation for investments from the homeowners?
- Where in the process can banks and municipalities contribute with obtaining documentation?
- What tools and resources are available to banks and municipalities to support the documentation process

### **Topic Session 3: The role of the banks in the pursuit of energy improvements**

*Moderator: Jossi Steen-Knudsen, Operate*

*Rapporteur: Tale Berg-Nilsen, Gate 21*

Presentation:

What initiatives can the banks initiate to contribute to more energy improvements in private homes?

*Jossi Steen-Knudsen, Operate*

Discussion:

- In which areas can banks and municipalities benefit from a collaboration?
- Can banks contribute to documentation for energy renovations? Do banks benefit from data?

### **3.8.3 Main findings and recommendations**

#### **Overall findings**

To promote investments in energy renovations in single-family homes, the round table focused on how a One-stop-shop initiative, can support, and motivate homeowners throughout the renovation process. To create an efficient one-stop-shop, there is a need for close cooperation between municipalities, the banking sector and energy services. To achieve this, targeted and credible communication strategies, easy access to documentation management and incentives for the homeowners were highlighted as important elements in the process.

#### **Session 1: Targeted energy assessment**

During the session, different perspectives and methods for energy assessments were presented. The following discussion, included topics such as different types of assessments, including telephone and physical assessments, and the need to develop a process for administering and organizing the assessments in different categories.

The participants were presented with experiences on how to successfully present solutions for energy assessments at residential meetings in larger residential areas. By going in on a large-scale energy assessment process for a neighborhood or a street, they saw an increase in the motivation by homeowners to invest in an energy assessment.

The importance of creating incentives and personal motivation for citizens to carry out energy renovations was highlighted. Different methods of reaching citizens were discussed, including communities and discussion groups, as well as the need to adapt communication to different

residents. Technical challenges with electronic communication were also mentioned. Challenges with data access and credibility were mentioned in relation to including financial institutions e.g., banks. It was also pointed out that the municipalities can reach out and target bad performing homeowners in their area by using housing analyzes made public by the Danish Energy Agency.

Questions were raised about self-payment and the possibility of a deposit as an incentive for energy assessments. Cross-municipal cooperation was also discussed to improve the availability of energy services.

This session contributed with different perspectives and ideas to the discussion on energy assessments and energy renovation and created a basis for developing adapted approaches and strategies in upcoming projects.

### **Session 2: Documentation for investments & the good relationship**

During the session, several topics and ideas were discussed. The participants agreed that there is a need for a process for collecting documentation of investments that makes it simple for both the homeowners and the municipalities. The presentation from Project Zero gave an insight into their experiences and thoughts on projects going forward. The presentation was used as inspiration for subsequent discussion about how we create a safe process for the homeowner and make the work with documentation easy for all actors involved. It was mentioned that the Co-heat project and similar initiatives require documentation from which we must learn. It was pointed out that both banks and other stakeholders can play a role in these initiatives.

There was talk about the need for documentation where the homeowner must be able to prove their investment and which tasks have been carried out. However, it was recognized that it can be difficult to obtain documentation directly from contractors. It was suggested to work with bank advisers to ensure documentation and to give incentives to the homeowners to submit documentation for investments. A light education on energy renovations was also proposed to make the process easier for the homeowners.

It was pointed out that the banks also have their own agenda and goals regarding the green transition and energy renovations. Hence, they are also required to be able to document how many “green loans” they offer their customers. There was positivity around the collaboration with the banks and the possibility of creating partnerships. Finally, the possibility of offering incentives and attractive packages to the banks to motivate further cooperation with the municipalities was discussed.

The issue of GDPR regulations was also raised. This makes it important to be clear with homeowners about documentation requirements and involving legal professionals to ensure that information can be shared securely was emphasized.

There was also discussion about follow-up and quality assurance of the renovations. It was suggested to visit the homeowners and ensure that the work is done correctly. However, it was recognized that there may be challenges and that it is important to maintain good relations with the contractors.

Based on the session, proposals were made for further collaboration and follow-up to implement the ideas discussed.

### **Session 3: The role of the banks in the pursuit of energy improvements**

Optimizing bank advisory services for financing energy renovations through concrete concepts and solutions were presented, including the role of banks in energy improvements in single-family homes.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of ensuring a smooth flow of information between the homeowners, the municipality/ the hotline (OSS) and the banks. The participants shared their experiences and emphasized the importance of having earlier meetings with the homeowners to achieve better results. They also pointed out that it is difficult to discuss financing when the specific renovation measures have not yet been determined.

It was suggested to invite more banks to participate in the upcoming project and create a list of the banks that want to be involved. Several participants suggested local events where banks could participate and inform about financing options were discussed. The creation of a hotline that could activate bank advisers and offer a package solution with ongoing updates and inviting events was also discussed. However, it was pointed out that the municipalities must not promote specific banks, but that local banks can be involved in the project.

The participants discussed the importance of maintaining up-to-date data in the On-Stop-Shop. They suggested establishing a group that can ensure that relevant companies are registered in the system and have access to it. Furthermore, it was pointed out that local knowledge and cooperation between the hotline, bank advisers and local bank branches are essential for successful communication and implementation.

The banks are generally positive about the conversion and the energy renovation projects, but the banks would typically recommend their own business partners. Hence, the possibility of improving cooperation by sending the homeowners directly from the hotline to the banks and by providing relevant data on CO2 emissions and energy labelling was highlighted as a motivating factor for the banks. As discussed in the previous session, the banks want to reduce their overall emissions and are therefore interested in receiving all relevant data and contribute in the documentation process.

Overall, the participants concluded that there is considerable potential for cooperation between municipalities, banks and the project.

### 3.8.1 Survey results

DIMENSION	FEEDBACK	ELABORATION
Content	Relevant for their field, provided new insights into new trends and technologies, gave opportunities to network with other professionals	Many attendees said that the content of the event was relevant to their work and that they learned a lot from the speakers. They also appreciated the opportunity to network with other professionals in their field.
Format	Good balance of pitches, workshops, and networking	Attendees appreciated the variety of formats that were offered at the event. They said that the pitches provided them with a good overview of the latest trends, the workshops gave them a chance to learn new skills, and the networking opportunities allowed them to meet other professionals and share ideas
Execution	Well-planned and well-organized, gave opportunity to meet other attendees and experts in a relaxed and informal atmosphere	Attendees said that the event was well-organized and that they had a good time meeting other attendees and experts. They appreciated the relaxed and informal

		atmosphere, which made it easy to network and ask questions
Conclusion	Overall, attendees were very satisfied with the event and would recommend it to others. They said that it was a valuable opportunity to learn new skills, network with other professionals, and get inspired by the latest trends.	

The event gathered 28 participants for the whole day, with a few on the day cancellations. The written satisfaction survey was distributed at the end of the day. There was a general satisfaction with the Roundtable, and the municipalities agreed that they got several new ideas to how they could reach out to the homeowners in their area. Additionally, several of the attendees said the learning outcome and the meeting of representatives from banks and energy services (Energitjenesten and Transition) was very useful.

Overall, feedback from event attendees was very positive. Most attendees were satisfied with the event's content, format, and execution. Attendees were particularly satisfied with the event's content. They felt it was relevant to their field and that it was good to gain insights into new trends and technologies. They were also happy with the opportunities the event provided for networking with other professionals. Attendees were also satisfied with the event's format. They felt it was a good balance of lectures, workshops, and networking. They were also happy with the opportunity the event provided to ask questions of the experts. The execution of the event was also praised by attendees. They felt the event was well-planned and well-organized. They were also happy with the opportunity the event provided to meet the other attendees and experts in a relaxed and informal atmosphere. Overall, attendees were very satisfied with the event. They felt it was a good event that gave them new knowledge and inspiration. They would be happy to recommend the event to others.

Based on feedback from attendees, some suggestions for improving the event in the future, among other things:

- Inviting more experts from different fields
- Offering more networking opportunities
- Running a more comprehensive email campaign to reach more potential attendees

### 3.8.2 Sources

<https://roundbaltic.eu/second-regional-roundtable-in-east-denmark-private-homes/>

<https://roundbaltic.eu/da/andet-regionale-roundtable-oest-danmark-private-boliger/>

### 3.8.3 Annexes

1. Attendance list
2. Proceedings
3. Presentations



### 3.9 East Denmark – Second Regional Roundtable on Social Housing

#### 3.9.1 Date, venue and attendance

The Roundtable was held as a physical event on 1st June 2023, at 09.00 – 15.00.

Venue: Auditorium, Gate 21, Albertslund Municipality

Total	Financial sector	Regional Authority	Municipalities	SMEs	Experts	Branch organisations /Business councils
25	2	0	13	5	3	2

Local government representatives:

- GATE 21
- Municipality of Gentofte
- Municipality of Hvidovre
- Municipality of Frederiksberg
- Municipality of Høje Tåstrup
- Municipality of Ishøj
- Municipality of Gladsaxe
- Municipality of Hørsholm

#### 3.9.2 Agenda

<p><b>Welcome by</b></p> <p><i>Lone Kelstrup and Tommy Olsen, Gate 21</i></p>
<p><b>Topic Session 1: Introduction</b></p> <p><i>Moderated by Lone Kelstrup, Gate 21</i></p> <p>Introduction to RoundBaltic – The Challenge, the roles and the big rollout <i>Tommy Olsen, Gate 21</i></p> <p>How can we ensure common financial models for energy renovations? <i>Anders Lund Jansen, SUSTAIN.</i></p> <p>How can the municipalities support housing departments – investment initiatives in Furesø Municipality <i>Janus Hendrichsen, EnergyData</i></p> <p>Financing potential energy renovation projects <i>Henrik Bielefeldt, SUSTAIN</i></p>
<p><b>Topic discussion 1: How can municipalities support energy renovations?</b></p> <p><i>Moderator: Henrik Bielefeldt, SUSTAIN</i></p>

*Rapporteur: Hasnain Aslam, Gate 21*

How can the municipality support energy renovations in housing associations?

- The role of supervisory authority
- The role of motivator

### **Topic Session 2: Solar panels on residential buildings**

*Moderator: Lone Kelstrup, Gate 21*

How does the interest organizations look at today's potentials and barriers for solar energy?

*Morten Jarlbæk Pedersen, EjendomDanmark*

Experiences with the establishment of solar energy projects

*Lars Gissel, DAB*

ELENA Green Homes

*Birgitte Mazanti Christensen, Boligselskabet Sjælland*

### **Topic discussion 2: How do we facilitate cooperation to get more solar energy production?**

*Moderator: Tale Berg-Nilsen, Gate 21*

*Rapporteur: Hasnain Aslam, Gate 21*

What are the key elements in establishing an effective collaboration to increase the utilization of solar energy on roofs?

- Options for cooperation
- Financial initiatives
- Actions

### **3.9.3 Main findings and recommendations**

#### **Overall findings**

The Roundtable highlighted the importance of cooperation and exchange of experience between municipalities, housing companies, energy companies and other interested parties. The participants' input and discussions have contributed to a broader understanding of the challenges of energy renovation in apartment buildings and the need for a holistic approach that includes both technical, financial, and communicative aspects.

#### **Session on energy renovation in social housing – how can the municipalities contribute?**

One of the main findings of the first plenary discussion was the importance of creating transparent processes and financial models. These were considered crucial factors in motivating housing associations and residents to invest in renovation projects. Communication and involvement throughout the whole process were key aspects that were highlighted. It was discussed how best to convince residents of the benefits of energy renovations. Several of the attendees agreed, that insight into total economics of the residents rent, electricity- and water bill together with good holistic consulting by the contracting company was the right approach.

A large part of the session was spent discussing the municipalities' role in supporting energy renovations in residential buildings. Proposals were made about how the municipalities, through their role as supervisory authority, can facilitate cooperation between different stakeholders and facilitate the dialogue between energy communities, housing companies and residents. A suggestion for how the municipality can inspire the housing departments to start projects is for the municipality to facilitate group tours to housing departments that have completed a successful renovation or efficiency improvement initiatives. Seeing successful projects with results of reduction in energy and electricity fees, it was suggested, would help to inspire and convince doubtful housing departments. Another proposal was that the municipalities should help find extra funds to roll out renovation projects. This could be through creating templates for EUCF applications or similar.

### **Session on solar panels on residential buildings**

Participants agreed that today's barriers keep housing departments from investing in solar panels on their roofs. One proposal in the discussion was that interest organizations, such as KL and BL in a Danish context, should work together to create clarity in today's tax/fee structures and work politically for a fairer tax/fee structure. One of the arguments from the participants was that by producing electricity in an energy community, you take some of the load off the grid. In the long run, this could contribute to stalling the process for the need for grid development and expansion. Hence, working in the electricity infrastructure companies favour and saving them for costly improvements. Therefore, it was agreed that these companies should do more to contribute to the development of virtual meters and work for lower fees.

There was also interest in the municipalities funding solar projects using urban renewal funds. This initiative is part of an ongoing solar strategy in the municipality of Copenhagen. Here, the building owner can apply to get funding for hiring a professional technical adviser who screens whether their property is suitable for solar panel installations or not. This investment is often seen as high risk for the building owner, as the result of the advice may show that the building is not suited for such projects after all.

The attendees agreed that today's fee structure and complex regulation, must be simplified to promote local energy production and support housing associations in their efforts to become more sustainable. As part of this, the possibility of establishing collaborations with electricity and or infrastructure companies was emphasized, as they are currently perceived as stalling the process of local energy production and the development of energy communities.

#### **3.9.1 Survey results**

The event gathered 25 participants for the whole day, with a few on the day cancellations due to sickness. No official written satisfaction survey was issued this time around. However, the moderator from Gate 21, asked the attendees at the end of the day about their learning outcomes. There was a general satisfaction with the Roundtable, and the municipalities agreed that there got several new ideas to how they could reach out to the housing departments in their area. Additionally, several of the attendees said the learning outcome and the meeting of representatives from housing departments was very useful, as they rarely meet with these types of actors to talk about energy related issues. Some, however, thought the location of the roundtable was too big and that it felt empty.

### 3.9.2 Sources

<https://roundbaltic.eu/second-regional-roundtable-in-east-denmark-social-housing/>

<https://roundbaltic.eu/da/andet-regionale-roundtable-oest-danmark-almene-boliger/>

### 3.9.3 Annexes

1. Attendance list
2. Proceedings
3. Presentations

## 4 Regional Roundtables in Latvia

### 4.1 Kurzeme - First Regional Roundtable

#### 4.1.1 Date, venue and attendance

The first Regional Round Table was held **on-line September 21, 2021**, and split into 2 parts according to the *RoundBaltic* roundtable concept: a plenary followed by 3 parallel sessions. The parallel working group sessions were open for all the interested parties that wished to apply, but, as before, some invited participants, representatives of the field and experts were also hosted. They were not public and were not broadcast on any of the social media like *Facebook*, *YouTube*, or any other. The intention was to give the participants more freedom and security in sharing and discussing issues.

Because of the *COVID-19* pandemic, all the events could only be held remotely in virtual space, and the organizers of the discussion had to adapt the structure and format of the event to make it as effective as possible with an emphasis on the discussion itself rather than listening to lectures or presentations, mindful of the goal of *RoundBaltic* to have a round table discussion for generating new ideas and recommendations that could be discussed further afterwards. The event convened **125** registered participants from **88** organisations.

Total	Financial sector	Government	Other
125	25	43	57

Governmental organisations represented:

- Ministry of Economics
- Ministry of Finance
- Parliament of Latvia
- Kurzeme Planning Region
- Vidzeme Planning Region
- City councils and municipalities

#### 4.1.2 Agenda

##### Raising private funds for financing sustainable energy efficiency

Round Table discussion: Multi-apartment Buildings: a Huge Potential or a Ticking Time Bomb? September 29, 2021	
09:45 a.m.	Participant registration
10:00 a.m.	Moderator: Reinis Aboltins
	Opening of the event. – Gunars Ansins, Administration of the Liepaja City Council, Chairperson of the Council
	The EU Regulatory Framework: What Does the Future Hold in Store for Us? – Martins Zemitis, the European Commission Representation in Latvia

	<p>Experience of the City of Tartu in Refurbishing Multi-apartment Buildings – Kaspar Alev, Tartu City Council, Climate Specialist</p> <p>Experience of the City of Liepaja in Refurbishing Multi-apartment Buildings – Martins Tidens, Deputy Executive Director (for property issues)</p> <p>Plans and Intentions of the City of Riga in the Field of Multi-apartment Building Renovation – Janis Ikaunieks, Riga Energy Agency, Director</p> <p>Q&amp;A session</p>
11:45 a.m.	Short break
12:00 a.m.	<p>Parallel session discussions:</p> <p>1 Decision-making by the owners of the multi-apartment buildings</p> <p>Moderator: Artis Ozolins</p> <p>How to organise the housing environment and the management of multi-apartment buildings to stimulate the interest of apartment-owners in building renovation and energy efficiency improvements.</p> <p>Participants of the discussion:</p> <p>Martins Auders, Ministry of Economics, Director of the Housing Policy Department</p> <p>Ilze Kukute, Swedbank AS, Head of the State and Municipal Customers’ Service Unit</p> <p>Jana Samusa, Board Member of the Association of Management and Administration of Latvian Housing</p> <p>2. Financing modalities and options for the renovation of multi-apartment buildings and upgrading their energy efficiency</p> <p>Moderator: Gundars Reders</p> <p>Participants of the discussion:</p> <p>Gatis Silovs, Ministry of Economics, Head of the Energy Financial Instruments’ Unit</p> <p>Martins Tidens, Administration of the Liepaja City Council, Deputy Executive Director (for property issues)</p> <p>Jānis Zalums, Swedbank AS, Head of Corporate Services</p> <p>3 Communication: central government authorities – local government authorities – apartment-owner</p> <p>Moderator: Reinis Aboltins</p> <p>What is the strategic importance of supporting and motivating apartment-owners to renovate their apartment buildings for national and municipal administrative area development?</p>

	<p>Participants of the discussion:</p> <p>Girts Beikmanis, Chairperson of the Board of the Association of Management and Administration of Latvian Housing</p> <p>Martins Zemitis, the European Commission Representation in Latvia, Adviser for Economics</p> <p>Inga Berzina, Chairperson of the Kuldiga County Municipal Council</p>
01:45 p.m.	Short break: continuation in the main room
02:00 p.m.	The main discussion topics/insights from each session as presented to all the participants of the event
02:30 p.m.	Closing of the event

#### 4.1.3 Main findings and recommendations

**The recommendations regarding the tasks that require immediate action are as follows:**

- Encourage active cooperation of all stakeholders, i. e., including the central and local government authorities, without waiting and relying solely on the initiative of the apartment-owners of multi-apartment buildings.
- At the national level, promote education of both apartment-owners and multi-apartment building managers regarding renovation processes and ways and means of raising the necessary funding.
- Through laws and regulations give more power to multi-apartment building managers if the apartment-owners are unable to make decisions on critical repairs in the building.
- Through laws and regulations require higher responsibility of apartment-owners for the technical state and the structural and visual condition of their co-owned building and its compliance with the requirements for energy efficiency.
- At the municipal level, develop publicly available guidelines for a range of joint decision-making procedures by the apartment-owners of a multi-apartment building and draft standardized and compliant model documents (invitations, questionnaires, minutes, etc.).
- At the national level, search for ways to address the cyclical nature of financial support for energy efficiency. Financing that comes in cycles has a significant impact on the pricing of construction work in the period when such support is available, and it is also discouraging for the implementation of energy efficiency improvement projects due to the long process of their development and coordination.
- Extend the loans for energy efficiency improvement projects to a term of 20–25 years, thereby reducing the monthly cost burden on households.
- The MoE will evaluate the possibility of using the EU money for energy efficiency improvement projects to subsidise the interest rate of loans (granting loans with a 0 % interest rate to the owners of multi-apartment buildings for energy efficiency upgrades) combined with a 20–25-year loan maturity period.

- At a national and municipal level, communication must be strategic and genuine, i. e., actions must be consistent with what is said. This means that we should not talk about the climate neutrality goals to be achieved without clearly indicating the sources of the financing required, the actions to be taken and the amount of time their achievement will take. Empty words undermine confidence and discourage action!

#### 4.1.4 Sources

[http://www.lvif.gov.lv/?object\\_id=33784](http://www.lvif.gov.lv/?object_id=33784)

<https://roundbaltic.eu/first-roundtable-in-kurzeme-planning-region-latvia/>

Presentations and proceedings are available on the above website

#### 4.1.5 Annexes

1. Program
2. Participants list
3. Presentations

## 4.2 Kurzeme - Second Regional Roundtable

### 4.2.1 Date, venue and attendance

The second regional level Roundtable was held on-line on 12 January 2023 and was split into 2 parts according to the *RoundBaltic* concept: there was a main part followed by 3 break-out sessions. The working group break-out sessions were open for all the interested parties that wished to apply, but, as before, some guest participants, representing the field and experts, were also invited. One of the three break-out session discussions in this event was organized within a closed working group, hosting only invited guests. The discussions were not public and were not broadcast on any of the social media, such as *Facebook*, *YouTube*, etc. The intention was to give the participants more freedom and a sense of security when sharing and discussing issues.

To encourage openness, the event followed the Chatham House rule, which means that none of the opinions expressed during the discussion would be attributed to a particular person or organization. Our purpose was not to arrive at a single consensus opinion but rather generate as many ideas as possible on how to proceed with investments in sustainable energy in Latvia.

Because of the *COVID-19* pandemic, all the events could only be held remotely in virtual space, and the organizers of the discussion had to adjust the structure and format of the forum accordingly to make it as effective as possible with an emphasis on the discussion itself rather than lectures or presentations, mindful of the goal of *RoundBaltic* to have a roundtable discussion for generating new ideas and discussing them. There were **94** registered participants from **54** organizations.

Total	Financial sector	Government	Other
94	19	42	33



Governmental organisations represented:

- Ministry of Economics
- Ministry of Finance
- Procurement bureau
- State Construction Control Bureau
- Central Finance and Contracting Agency
- Ministry of regional development and local governments
- Vidzeme Planning Region
- Kurzeme Planning Region
- City councils and municipalities

#### 4.2.2 Agenda

##### Raising private funds for financing sustainable energy efficiency

<b>Round table discussion: Energy efficiency of public buildings And promotion of private financing. December 8<sup>th</sup>, 2021</b>	
<b>9:45 a.m.</b>	Registration of participants
<b>10:00 a.m.</b>	<p>(Moderated by Reinis Aboltins)</p> <p><b>Introductory presentations:</b></p> <p><b>Introduction to the event</b> – Reinis Aboltins, Energy Policy Expert</p> <p><b>Opening remarks</b> – Guntis Gladkins, Chairman of the Vidzeme Planning Region Development Council</p> <p><b>The European Green Deal and the Renovation Wave in the public sector</b> – Martins Zemitis, Representation of the European Commission in Latvia</p> <p><b>Science-based approach to national policy development</b> – Dmitrijs Skoruks, Director of the Sustainable Energy Policy Department of the Ministry of Economics of Latvia,</p> <p><b>Support measures for energy efficiency in the public sector from EU funding sources in the 2021–2027 programming period</b> – Edgars Garkajis, Senior Expert of the Environmental Investment Division, Investment Policy Department</p> <p><b>Improving energy efficiency in the public sector: the financial sector's perspective</b> – Viktors Toropovs, Sustainability manager at SEB, Finance Industry Association</p> <p><b>Experience in Vidzeme regarding renovation of public sector buildings</b> – Edgars Augustins, Vidzeme Planning Region</p> <p>Q&amp;A session</p>
<b>11:45 a.m.</b>	<b>Short break</b>
<b>12:00 p.m.</b>	<p><b>Break-out sessions:</b></p> <p><b>1 Room for the use of renewable energy sources in the public sector and project financing</b> (Moderated by Artis Ozolins)</p>

	<p><b>Speakers at the discussion:</b></p> <p><b>Aluksne District Municipality</b>, Una Teterė-Teterovska, Energy Efficiency Project Manager</p> <p><b>Gulbene District Municipality</b>, Janis Barinskis, Development and Projects' Department Manager</p> <p><b>Vidzeme Planning Region</b>, <b>Edgars Augustins</b>, Energy Efficiency Expert</p> <p><b>2 Publicly reliable data as a prerequisite for planning energy upgrading measures and fundraising</b></p> <p>(Moderated by Reinis Aboltins)</p> <p><b>Speakers at the discussion:</b></p> <p><b>Ministry of Economics</b>, Helena Rimsa, Senior Expert of the Sustainable Energy Policy Department</p> <p><b>European Commission Representation in Latvia</b>, Martins Zemitis, Deputy Head of the Representation</p> <p><b>State Construction Control Bureau</b>, Aija Timofejeva, Director of the Energy Resources' Control Department</p> <p><b>Institute for Corporate Sustainability and Responsibility</b>, <b>Dace Helmane</b>, Head of the Institute</p> <p><b>Administration of the Liepaja City Municipality</b>, Martins Tidens, Deputy Executive Director for Property Issues</p> <p><b>Finance Industry Association</b>, Nora Pastore, Head of Business Development at Signet Bank</p> <p><b>3 How can the public sector implement ESCO energy efficiency projects?</b></p> <p>(Moderated by Gundars Reders)</p> <p><b>Closed working group of invited representatives from the ministries and other organizations, policy makers.</b></p> <p>The topics planned for discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Off-balance sheet commitments in ESCO projects</li> <li>• Guidelines for the development of ESCO procurement projects</li> </ul>
1:45 p.m.	<b>Short break: continuation in the main room</b>
2:00 p.m.	<b>The main discussion topics/insights from each session presented to all the participants of the event</b>
2:30 p.m.	<b>Closing of the event</b>

### 4.2.3 Main findings and recommendations

**The recommendations regarding the tasks that require immediate action are as follows:**

1. Municipalities should play a leading and exemplary role in the implementation of the latest energy efficiency technologies.
2. Municipalities should work more actively and more closely with the private sector, making effective use of the existing expertise in energy efficiency technologies.
3. Procurement for energy efficiency should target performance instead of construction / installation works.
4. A national centre of excellence for energy efficiency should be established.
5. Digital metering should be introduced in the public sector, and all energy consumption data should be made publicly available.
6. It must be decided on a national level which government body will lead the energy consumption data collection project and coordinate all the parties involved.
7. There is a need to review, evaluate and modify, as appropriate, the regulatory framework for encouraging private ESCO involvement which could become an alternative source for filling the gap in budgetary resources for the renovation and energy-upgrading of public sector buildings.

### 4.2.4 Sources

[https://www.lvif.gov.lv/?object\\_id=136746](https://www.lvif.gov.lv/?object_id=136746)

<https://roundbaltic.eu/second-roundtable-in-kurzeme-planning-region-latvia/>

### 4.2.5 Annexes

1. Attendance list
2. Proceedings
3. Presentations

## 4.3 Vidzeme - First Regional Roundtable

### 4.3.1 Date, venue and attendance

#### **Raising private funds for financing sustainable energy efficiency**

The regional Roundtable in Vidzeme was held **on-line December 8, 2021**, and was split into 2 parts according to the *RoundBaltic* concept: there was a main part followed by 3 break-out sessions. The working group break-out sessions were open for all the interested parties that wished to apply, but, as before, some guest participants, representing the field and experts, were also invited. One of the three break-out session discussions in this event was organized within a closed working group, hosting only invited guests. The discussions were not public and were not broadcast on any of the social media, such as *Facebook*, *YouTube*, etc. The intention was to give the participants more freedom and a sense of security when sharing and discussing issues.

To encourage openness, the event followed the Chatham House rule, which means that none of the opinions expressed during the discussion would be attributed to a particular person or organization. Our purpose was not to arrive at a single consensus opinion but rather generate as many ideas as possible on how to proceed with investments in sustainable energy in Latvia.

Because of the *COVID-19* pandemic, all the events could only be held remotely in virtual space, and the organizers of the discussion had to adjust the structure and format of the forum accordingly to make it as effective as possible with an emphasis on the discussion itself rather than lectures or presentations, mindful of the goal of *RoundBaltic* to have a roundtable discussion for generating new ideas and discussing them. There were **94** registered participants from **54** organizations.

Total	Financial sector	Government	Other
94	19	42	33

Governmental organisations represented:

- Ministry of Economics
- Ministry of Finance
- Procurement bureau
- State Construction Control Bureau
- Public Utilities Commission
- Central Finance and Contracting Agency
- Ministry of regional development and local governments
- Vidzeme Planning Region
- Kurzeme Planning Region
- City councils and municipalities

#### 4.3.2 Agenda

##### Raising private funds for financing sustainable energy efficiency

Round table discussion: Energy efficiency of public buildings and promotion of private financing. December 8 <sup>th</sup> , 2021	
9:45 a.m. 10:00 a.m.	<p>Registration of participants (Moderated by Reinis Aboltins)</p> <p><b>Introductory presentations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Introduction to the event – Reinis Aboltins</b>, Energy Policy Expert</li> <li>• <b>Opening remarks – Guntis Gladkins</b>, Chairman of the Vidzeme Planning Region Development Council</li> <li>• <b>The European Green Deal and the Renovation Wave in the public sector – Martins Zemitis</b>, Representation of the European Commission in Latvia</li> <li>• <b>Science-based approach to national policy development – Dmitrijs Skoruks</b>, Director of the Sustainable Energy Policy Department of the Ministry of Economics of Latvia,</li> <li>• <b>Support measures for energy efficiency in the public sector from EU funding sources in the 2021–2027 programming period – Edgars Garkajis</b>, Senior Expert of the Environmental Investment Division, Investment Policy Department</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Improving energy efficiency in the public sector: the financial sector's perspective – Viktors Toropovs</b>, Sustainability manager at SEB, Finance Industry Association</li> <li>• <b>Experience in Vidzeme regarding renovation of public sector buildings – Edgars Augustins</b>, Vidzeme Planning Region</li> </ul> <p>Q&amp;A session</p>
<b>11:45 a.m.</b>	<b>Short break</b>
<b>12:00 p.m.</b>	<p><b>Break-out sessions:</b></p> <p><b>1 Room for the use of renewable energy sources in the public sector and project financing</b> (Moderated by Artis Ozolins)</p> <p><b>Speakers at the discussion:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Aluksne District Municipality, Una Tetere-Teterovska</b>, Energy Efficiency Project Manager</li> <li>• <b>Gulbene District Municipality, Janis Barinskis</b>, Development and Projects' Department Manager</li> <li>• <b>Vidzeme Planning Region, Edgars Augustins</b>, Energy Efficiency Expert</li> </ul> <p><b>2 Publicly reliable data as a prerequisite for planning energy upgrading measures and fundraising</b> (Moderated by Reinis Aboltins)</p> <p><b>Speakers at the discussion:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ministry of Economics, Helena Rimsa</b>, Senior Expert of the Sustainable Energy Policy Department</li> <li>• <b>European Commission Representation in Latvia, Martins Zemitis</b>, Deputy Head of the Representation</li> <li>• <b>State Construction Control Bureau, Aija Timofejeva</b>, Director of the Energy Resources' Control Department</li> <li>• <b>Institute for Corporate Sustainability and Responsibility, Dace Helmane</b>, Head of the Institute</li> <li>• <b>Administration of the Liepaja City Municipality, Martins Tidens</b>, Deputy Executive Director for Property Issues</li> <li>• <b>Finance Industry Association, Nora Pastore</b>, Head of Business Development at Signet Bank</li> </ul> <p><b>3 How can the public sector implement ESCO energy efficiency projects?</b> (Moderated by Gundars Reders)</p> <p><b>Closed working group of invited representatives from the ministries and other organizations, policy makers.</b></p> <p>The topics planned for discussion:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Off-balance sheet commitments in ESCO projects</li> <li>• Guidelines for the development of ESCO procurement projects</li> </ul>
<b>1:45 p.m.</b>	<b>Short break: continuation in the main room</b>
<b>2:00 p.m.</b>	<b>The main discussion topics/insights from each session presented to all the participants of the event</b>
<b>2:30 p.m.</b>	<b>Closing of the event</b>

#### 4.3.3 Main findings and recommendations

The recommendations regarding the tasks that require immediate action are as follows:

1. Municipalities should play a leading and exemplary role in the implementation of the latest energy efficiency technologies.
2. Municipalities should work more actively and more closely with the private sector, making effective use of the existing expertise in energy efficiency technologies.
3. Procurement for energy efficiency should target performance instead of construction/installation works.
4. A national center of excellence for energy efficiency should be established.
5. Digital metering should be introduced in the public sector, and all energy consumption data should be made publicly available.
6. It must be decided on a national level which government body will lead the energy consumption data collection project and coordinate all the parties involved.
7. There is a need to review, evaluate and modify, as appropriate, the regulatory framework for encouraging private ESCO involvement which could become an alternative source for filling the gap in budgetary resources for the renovation and energy-upgrading of public sector buildings.

#### 4.3.4 Sources

[https://www.lvif.gov.lv/?object\\_id=33797](https://www.lvif.gov.lv/?object_id=33797)

<https://roundbaltic.eu/first-roundtable-in-vidzeme-planning-region-latvia/>

#### 4.3.5 Annexes

1. Program
2. Participants list
3. Presentations

#### 4.4 Vidzeme - Second Regional Roundtable

##### 4.4.1 Date, venue and attendance

The fourth regional level Roundtable (second in Vidzeme) was held **on-line March 2, 2023**, and was split into 2 parts according to the *RoundBaltic* concept: there was a main part followed by 3 break-out sessions. The working group break-out sessions were open for all the interested parties that wished to apply, but, as before, some guest participants, representing the field and experts, were also invited. One of the three break-out session discussions in this event was organized within a closed working group, hosting only invited guests. The discussions were not public and were not broadcast on any of the social media, such as *Facebook*, *YouTube*, etc. The intention was to give the participants more freedom and a sense of security when sharing and discussing issues.

To encourage openness, the event followed the Chatham House rule, which means that none of the opinions expressed during the discussion would be attributed to a particular person or organization. Our purpose was not to arrive at a single consensus opinion but rather generate as many ideas as possible on how to proceed with investments in sustainable energy in Latvia.

Because the event was held remotely in virtual space, organizers of the discussion had to adapt the structure and format of the event to make it as effective as possible with an emphasis on the discussion itself rather than listening to lectures or presentations, mindful of the goal of *RoundBaltic* to have a round table discussion for generating new ideas and recommendations that could be discussed further afterwards. The event convened **84** registered participants from **53** organizations. Around 10% of them were representatives of the finance sector and organizations

Total	Financial sector	Government	Other
84	8	23	53

Governmental organisations represented:

- Ministry of Economics
- Ministry of Finance
- State Construction Control Bureau
- Ministry of regional development and local governments
- Vidzeme Planning Region
- Kurzeme Planning Region

##### 4.4.2 Agenda

#### Raising private funds for financing sustainable energy efficiency



Projekta RoundBaltic 4. reģionālais apaļais galds

**2. marts** (tiešsaistē)

**Privātā finansējuma  
piesaiste ilgtspējīgas  
energoefektivitātes  
finansēšanai**

**Nākamie soļi publiskā sektora  
energoefektivitātes pasākumu  
finansēšanā**



**Reģistrējies šeit**

## PROGRAMMA

**09:55 Dalībnieku reģistrēšanās**

**10:00 Pasākuma ievads** – Reinis Āboltiņš, enerģētikas politikas eksperts, pasākuma moderators

**Atklāšanas uzruna** – Inese Suija-Markova, Cēsu novada domes priekšsēdētāja vietniece,  
Vidzemes plānošanas reģiona Attīstības padomes priekšsēdētāja vietniece

**10:15 Ievadprezentācijas diskusijai:**

- **Gatis Silovs**, Ekonomikas ministrijas Enerģētikas finanšu instrumentu departamenta direktors  
**Publisko ēku energoefektivitātes veicināšana**
- **Una Tetere-Teterovska**, Alūksnes novada pašvaldības plānošanas un attīstības nodaļas projektu vadītāja
- **Edīte Biseniece**, Būvniecības valsts kontroles biroja direktores vietniece  
**Aktualitātes publiskā sektora energoefektivitātes paaugstināšanā**
- **Liene Žvīgure**, SIA "ErgoClima risinājumi" valdes locekle  
**Publisko ēku energoefektivitāte – sadarbības piemērs ar Ropažu novada pašvaldību**

**Jautājumi un atbildes**

**11:45 Pārtraukums**

RoundBaltic, H2020 contract no 957051



Funded by the Horizon 2020 Framework  
Programme of the European Union





## 12:00 PARALĒLO SESIJU DISKUSIJAS

### 1. Vidzemes plānošanas reģiona un pašvaldību aktivitātes energoefektivitātes veicināšanā

Sesiju moderē Gundars Rēders, žurnālists

Turpinājums janvārī notikušās apaļā galda diskusijā iesāktajam par plānošanas reģiona un pašvaldību aktualitātēm energoefektivitātes plānošanā un ieviešanā – ilgtspējīgas enerģētikas un klimata rīcības plāni, sadarbības projekti, vienas pieturas aģentūras ieviešanas idejas attīstīšana, dalīšanās pieredzē un ideju ģenerēšana jomas attīstībai.

**Diskusijā piedalās (ar stāstījumu / prezentāciju):**

- **Valters Liberts Muzikants**, Rīgas enerģētikas aģentūras Energoefektivitātes speciālists Vienas pieturas aģentūras izveide reģionālā līmenī
- **Maija Rieksta**, Vidzemes plānošanas reģiona projektu vadītāja
- **Toms Simtiņš**, Valkas novada pašvaldība
- **Edgars Pārpučis**, Ogres novada pašvaldība, Attīstības un plānošanas nodaļas vadītāja vietnieks
- **Madonas novada pašvaldība**  
**Ramona Vucāne**, Nekustamā īpašuma pārvaldības un teritorijas plānošanas nodaļas vadītāja
- **Lelde Celmiņa**, Vides un energopārvaldības speciālists
- **Ieva Dille**, Smiltenes novada pašvaldības attīstības un plānošanas nodaļas vadītāja
- **Valērijs Seilis**, Valmieras novada pašvaldības galvenais projektu vadītājs
- **Valmieras novada pašvaldība**

### 2. Aktuālais privātā finansējuma piesaistē publiskā sektora energoefektivitātes pasākumiem

Sesiju moderē Reinis Āboltiņš, enerģētikas politikas eksperts

Turpinājums iepriekšējām RoundBaltic diskusijām ar uzsvāru uz jaunākajām aktualitātēm privātā finansējuma piesaistē publiskā sektora energoefektivitātes pasākumiem – līdz šim iezīmēts finansējums projektu ieviešanai, kas kopumā ir nepietiekams, lai sasniegtu klimatneitralitātes mērķus. Kādas iestrādes līdz šim attīstītas un kopīga diskusija par iespējām jomas attīstībai, ideju ģenerēšana.

**Diskusijā piedalās (ar stāstījumu / prezentāciju):**

- **Māris Saulājs**, Finanšu nozares asociācija, AS "SEB banka"
- **Vigants Lesausks**, SIA LightHouse  
**Apgaismojuma energoefektivitāte ārtelpās un iekštelpās pašvaldībās**
- **Ģirts Ieleja**, Limbažu novada pašvaldības Attīstības un projektu nodaļas vadītājs

**13:30 Apaļā galda sesiju galvenās atziņas, diskusija un turpmākie soļi**

**14:00 Pasākuma noslēgums**

#### **4.4.3 Main findings and recommendations**

The recommendations regarding the tasks that require immediate action are as follows:

1. ESCO company solutions are the most realistic way to involve private capital for municipalities, as there are fewer risks
2. Energy efficiency projects have a good balance sheet and repayment discipline and are low-risk projects, making them more attractive to banks
3. The creation of a portfolio of joint projects through the cooperation of several municipalities is welcome, thus making the implementation of projects much more effective and realistic
4. It is important to conduct a feasibility study and economic justification to find a more suitable solution
5. Avoid cyclicality and funds, as this means waiting and losing time, as well as increasing costs

#### **4.4.4 Sources**

[http://www.lvif.gov.lv/?object\\_id=136763](http://www.lvif.gov.lv/?object_id=136763)

<https://roundbaltic.eu/second-roundtable-in-vidzemes-planning-region-latvia/>

#### **4.4.5 Annexes**

1. Attendance list
2. Proceedings
3. Presentations