



Build to Low Carbon (BUILD2LC) Action Plan

September 2018 – August 2020

Policy Context & Delivery Plan for

SLOVENIA

Collaboration between LEAG Lokalna energetska agencija Gorenjske and ApE Agencije za prestrukturiranje energetike on preparation of the action plan.

Managed by LEAG Lokalna energetska agencija Gorenjske, Slovenia

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1. General information

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Local energy agency of Gorenjska is closely working with:

- Ministry of Infrastructure,
- Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning,
- Office for Energy Rehabilitation of Buildings (representative in LEAGs Supervisory Board),
- Eco Fund, Slovenian Environmental Public Fund (representative in LEAGs Supervisory Board),
- Contracting service companies (representative of Petrol d.d. in LEAGs Supervisory Board),
- 9 Slovenian Municipalities (representatives in LEAGs Supervisory Board).

Local energy agency of Gorenjska is a member of:

- Covenant of Mayors,
- Consortium of Local energy agencies in Slovenia.

2. Background

The BUILD2LC is following an innovative multi-disciplinary approach by tackling challenges which impact on the quality and uptake of domestic energy retrofit in order to find a more sustainable solution longer term.

The final outcomes of the project will include improvements to domestic properties and the awareness of households alongside wider benefits such as upskilling the labour force in the county and stimulating economic growth. The project is underpinned by a focus on relieving vulnerable groups from energy poverty: energy rehabilitation can have a greater impact on the health and well-being of these residents, which has been one of the main focuses of the LEAG Action Plan.

It will be very important for realisation of the LEAG Action Plan, to acquire in the collaboration the most important stakeholders and decision makers in Slovenia, so the actions have been designed to assure this issue.

BUILD2LC is part of the EU funded Interreg programme which focuses on collaboration and learning across member states. In this case, LEAG Lokalna energetska agencija Gorenjske, representing Slovenia, is working with partners from: Andalusia, Spain; Gloucestershire, UK; Jämtland-Härjedalen, Sweden; Lithuania; Podkarpacie, Poland; and Croatia.

2.1. Sharing Good Practices

Each partner involved brings expertise in different fields and the project aims to develop regional cooperation between Member States to share good practice to inform the development of action plans within each partner region. This collaboration began with inter-regional seminars on: innovative financial instruments (Lithuania); innovation (Sweden), and new energy culture, citizen involvement and energy poverty (Gloucestershire, UK). Over 70 good practices have been shared between partners and their stakeholders to identify the most relevant good practices to adapt and adopt in each region before bi-lateral meetings took place.

In LEAG and ApE we have shared good practice with:

- The Andalusian Energy Agency (AEA), Spain, about energy efficiency refurbishment in public social housing and the collaborating partner companies.
- Severn Wye Energy Agency (SWEA), Gloucestershire, UK, about the Warm & Well Scheme and program, several education projects, Link to Energy Installer network, Target 2050 and Countdown to Low Carbon Homes. Main contributions refer to energy poverty tackling and education in sustainable use of energy.
- REGEA, Croatia about the Zagreb – Energy Efficient City (ZagEE) project aims to refurbish public buildings and defining energy poverty and implementing mechanisms to tackle energy poverty nationally
- VIPA, Lithuania about the Multi-Apartment Building Modernization programme. In a bi-lateral meeting in January 2017 in Lithuania we learnt further about:
 - Procurement processes,
 - Engaging citizens and activating demand,
 - Financial instruments.

Further learnings took place from REGEA, Croatia, about their System for monitoring, measuring and verification of energy savings (SMiV).

The Slovenian BUILD2LC Action Plan builds on the ideas of a wide range of stakeholders across the county, national policy and European policy and agendas as well as the direct learnings from project partners.

3. Policy context

THE ACTION PLAN AIMS TO IMPACT: Investment for Growth and Jobs program
 European Territorial Cooperation program
 Other regional development policy instrument

Name of the policy instruments addressed:

1. Investment in Growth and Jobs Goal: Operational Programme for the Implementation of the EU Cohesion Policy in the Period 2014-2020
2. Other regional development policy instrument: Long-Term Strategy for Energy Rehabilitation of the Buildings (National policy instrument)

Results and actions of project BUILD2LC will address both the Slovenian Operational Programme for the Implementation of the EU Cohesion Policy in the Period 2014-2020 and the Long-Term Strategy for Energy Rehabilitation of the Buildings and its Strategy. Action Plan will be used to improve Slovenian energy policies to achieve better results and use of planned finances.

In addition, Slovenia received a formal reminder from the European Commission for failure to fulfil its obligations under Directive 2012/27/EU, "Letter from the European Commission, no. SG-Greffe (2018) D 15110 of 20 July 2018". Slovenian government is currently preparing response to the letter. It is to highlight that the experiences from BUILD2LC program will be used in the Slovenian Government response and justification, given that some of the most relevant experiences from BUILD2LC incorporated in the Action Plan will be used to improve Slovenian policies, as described in the following sections.

3.1. Investment in Growth and Jobs Goal

1. Operational Programme for the Implementation of the EU Cohesion Policy in the Period 2014-2020
 - 1.1. Priority axis 2.4 Sustainable consumption and production of energy and smart grids.
 - 1.1.1. Priority 2.4.1 Supporting energy efficiency, smart energy management and renewable energy use in public infrastructure, including in public buildings, and in the housing sector.

Further details on the policy and the way the action plan should contribute to improve the policy instrument:

The Slovenian Operational Programme for the Implementation of the EU Cohesion Policy in the Period 2014-2020 has in Priority 2.4.1 implementation of directions to support energy efficiency, smart energy management and renewable energy use in public infrastructure, including in public buildings and in the housing sector.

Priority has two specific objectives; first specific objective is the improvement of energy efficiency in the public sector and second is the improvement of energy efficiency in

household. It is relatively difficult to estimate the energy savings made in the public sector in Slovenia, as the statistical record system does not provide accurate actual energy consumption values for the public sector. According to energy-end use estimates, hospitals consume most final energy in the public sector, followed by primary and secondary schools, higher education institutions and research institutions, public administration buildings, cultural and leisure buildings.

Regarding the energy efficiency in household, some 29% of single-family detached houses have not been subject to energy renovation, 26% of them underwent only partial energy renovation and need further improvements. The same is true for multi-family residential buildings where as much as 34% of the building stock has not undergone any kind of energy renovation, 28% of the building stock having been partially renovated by a single energy renovation measure.

As consequences, considerable efforts will have to be made to boost the efforts of renovation of multi-family residential buildings. The renovation of flats occupied by deprived households will contribute to tackling the growing issue of energy poverty.

Therefore, the actions planned in the Action Plan will focus on increase the energy efficiency of public buildings and increase the share of residential buildings, especially those occupied by deprived households.

3.2. Long-Term Strategy for Energy Rehabilitation of the Buildings (Strategy) and in 2018 the Addition to the mentioned Strategy

Further details on the policy and the way the action plan should contribute to improve the policy instrument

Slovenia prepared in 2015 the Long-Term Strategy for Energy Rehabilitation of the Buildings (Strategy) and in 2018 an Addition to the mentioned Strategy. The strategy was prepared according the requests and guides, from the 4th paragraph of the Directive 2012/27/EU on Energy Efficiency. The amendments were focused on the following measures:

1. The quality management should follow the sustainable criteria in the whole life cycle of the buildings (design, construction/reconstruction, management/operation, etc). There is a need to get more adequately oriented collaboration between different sectors as building, architecture, space planning, energy, health, education, economy etc.
2. From the approval of the PURES (Regulation on Energy Efficiency) in 2010 a lot of changes happened in the EU and national level, so there is a need for renovation of the act, especially regarding the calculation and implementation of renewable energy sources.
3. The criteria for financial support of energy rehabilitation of cultural heritage buildings should be adapted in a way, that the owners of these type buildings will gain the appropriate interest for investments.
4. There are the interests for development of financial instruments for further deployment of the market of energy contracting for rehabilitation of public and multi-apartment houses.
5. Enlargement of the activities of the Eco Fund, Slovenian Environmental Public Fund (Eco Fund) in the field of individual buildings, information, and awareness, energy poverty sector, energy consultancy network ENSVET, education of installers and others taking part in the rehabilitation and more support for the use of wood as construction material.

6. Better information system for energy rehabilitation of the buildings and use of renewable energy sources, especially for heating, where the statistics is rather poor.
7. Establishment of a systems for complete rehabilitation of buildings, together with earthquake safety and other technical improvements, important for health and functionalities.
8. Green public procurement should incorporate in the selection criteria not only the lowest investment price, but also the costs in the life time and environmental impacts.
9. Financial supports for energy efficient rehabilitation and sustainable construction of the buildings in the public sector with the aim to develop financial instruments and removal of the barriers for energy contracting and some pilot projects.
10. Implementation of the system for energy management in the public sector, with nomination of energy managers, regular following, bookkeeping and reporting on energy use.
11. For the efficient implementation of the energy rehabilitation of buildings in the public sector, the Office for Energy Rehabilitation of Buildings (OERB), was created within the Ministry for the infrastructure. The OERB should reinforce the work in the system for improving the quality of designs, analysis of already executed rehabilitations, better supervision, enhancement of preparation of the projects for energy rehabilitations in the public sector and preparation of standard documentation and protocols for energy contracting.
12. Financial supports for efficient energy rehabilitation and sustainable construction of multi-apartment residential buildings, with support of demonstration projects in criteria of nearly zero energy rehabilitation and energy contracting.
13. Special attention is given to the people in the category of energy poverty, where additional instruments, supports and approaches should be developed.
14. Enlargement of the activities of the energy consultancy network ENSVET in the field of promotion, availability of information and electronic interactions, more supports for services directly connected with implementation.
15. Financing of energy rehabilitation of multi-apartments buildings requires adequate, less bureaucratic formal basis for decision making, better involvement of commercial banks and less risks connected with potential loss of ownership.
16. Adequate split of supports between the owners and rentals in residentials multi-apartment buildings, where according the recent regulation, the rentals are not motivated for energy rehabilitation.
17. A guaranty scheme for individual persons is not available, its implementation would enhance the acquisition of financial means of individuals for energy rehabilitation.

The key assumptions of the Long-Term Strategy of Energy Rehabilitation of the Buildings are as follows:

- grants for up to 40% of investment's eligible costs,
- only deep energy renovations are co-funded,
- the minimum investment amounts set for Public Procurement (PP) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP).

The combination of grants and energy performance contracting shall nullify the problems of:

- exhausting economically interesting savings potential for easy partial renovation measures on building's systems,
- desire to implement only low-hanging fruit projects,
- implementing non-optimal projects in the view of technical solutions and costs.

The main targets of the Long-Term Strategy of Energy Rehabilitation of the Buildings in the period 2019-2020 is the energy rehabilitation of 3% of the area of governmental buildings yearly or 0,3 million m² yearly. In the years 2016 and 2017 the results were rather poor, so there is a request to be more intensive with the activities in the remaining period.

Through the LEAG Action Plan we will reinforce the objectives of this Strategy putting in place a set of actions directly aligned with the measures already mentioned.

4. Details of the actions envisaged

4.1. Improving policies on energy rehabilitation of government and other public buildings

The background

New public private partnership financial scheme with contracting will allow private companies to participate in energy rehabilitation of governmental public buildings. The 3% yearly rehabilitation is foreseen in the Strategy and is in accordance of the EU Directive. The good results foreseen should serve also as proper motivation for all other sectors.

Four applications for energy rehabilitation of central government buildings were implemented insofar and all operations were granted cohesion funds. The total investment of 9.9 million € for net floor area of 57.800 m² were granted 3.9 million € cohesion funds and result in 5.3 GWh/y total final energy savings. The projects are implemented in public procurement (PP) and will give many experiences and the lessons learnt. Together with the experiences exchanged in the BUILD2LC project, will represent a good basis for further implementations. As the buildings are operated by different ministries there is a need to plan and operate the action by a coordinative body. The bases for the proposals are the deep energy audits.

In addition, in the past two years some pilot projects of energy rehabilitation were implemented, namely: the CŠOD Bohinj, three buildings of court of Celje, Slovenj Gradec and Murska Sobota, communal building in Šmarje pri Jelšah and five buildings of cultural heritage. The implementations were coordinated by a special project group and project board. Both were constituted specially for this purpose and finished their involvement with the completion of the investments. The projects were implemented in public private partnership (PPP) and gave many experiences and the lessons learnt. Together with the experiences from BUILD2LC project, represents a good basis for further implementations.

According to the Strategy, the Office for Energy Rehabilitation of Buildings (OERB) within the Ministry of infrastructure was created for the efficient implementation of the energy rehabilitation of buildings in the public sector. OERB has analysed buildings, performed energy audits and is planning execution order of building refurbishments.

Currently, there is a need to improve operability and capability of the OERB to directly manage the energy rehabilitation of the buildings in governmental public sector. It is important that the implementation is managed by competent institution in technical and financial means.

In this sense, during the phase 1 LEAG presented and shared the experiences of BUILD2LC project to the OERB on how it can **improve the quality of designs, supervision, enhancement of preparation of the projects for energy rehabilitations in the public**

sector and preparation of standard documentation and protocols for energy contracting.

Therefore, main focus of the actions planned for the phase 2 related to the improving on policies on energy rehabilitation of government and other public buildings will be focus on these questions. In the following sections it is described the lesson learned from BUILD2LC and the concrete action to be implemented.

This Action is directly linked to the first specific objective, the improvement of energy efficiency in the public sector, of the **Investment for Growth and Jobs program**.



Figure 1: Planed energy rehabilitation of one of the Police building

Adapted from cases of good practices

As mentioned before, the exchanges of GPs with BUILD2LC project partners have supported the elaboration of the LEAG Action Plan. To highlight the following GPs:

Reconstructed public buildings in City of Zagreb under the ZagEE project, Croatia

Zagreb – Energy Efficient City (ZagEE) project aims to refurbish 87 public buildings and 3.000 public lighting luminaries and to perform capacity building activities (technical, financial, managerial) of city office employees and building managers. Project was initiated in 2012 and funded under the Intelligent Energy Europe programme - Mobilizing Local Energy Investment Project Development Assistance (MLEI PDA) which assists local and regional authorities to develop sustainable energy projects. It aims to bridge the gap between sustainable energy plans and real investment by funding activities necessary to prepare and mobilize finance for public investment programmes. These preparatory activities have inspired the actions to be undertaken in this action.

Collaborating partner companies in the management of the Incentives Programme for Sustainable Construction in Andalusia.

The Incentives Programme for Sustainable Construction in Andalusia was fully developed with the collaboration of +8.300 private companies, “collaborating partner companies” liaising in integrative public-private collaboration with the Agency in the management and processing

of incentives, which facilitated the administrative procedures to request incentives by end users. Most of the collaborating partner companies are SMEs, which contributes to generating economic activity in the weaker business environment. The Agency's website included an interactive online mapping tool showing the geographical location of the collaborating companies, to ease the process to find a company freely.

In the following section, it is described more in detail how these GPs have influenced in the action development.

Actions for improving existing policy

NUTS code: SI - national level: 0

LEAGs plan of improving policies:

1. elaboration of a **listing of qualified ESCO companies on official OERB web page** (as set in good practise case of Andalusia), **encouraging participation of ESCO companies in PPP projects:**
 - all energy service providers who have already successfully implemented investment measures to provide energy savings and implemented an energy contracting service under a contractual energy saving model will be listed on an official web page of OERB.
 - as a condition for listing companies will be to submit OERB a complete application form and corresponding proof, submission of a reference work from which will be evident that an energy service provider already implements this type of service.
 - the application of ESCO company will be reviewed and after confirmation it will be listed on official OERB web page.
 - list of ESCO companies will be updated by OERB on a regular basis.

LEAG is work closely with OERB in the designing of application form for the ESCOs for the validation of companies.

2. **standardization of tender process** (as set in good practise from City of Zagreb):
 - work instructions for intermediary bodies and beneficiaries to measure the energy renovation of buildings in public sector prepared by OERB will be updated and simplified.

LEAG is providing suggestions for improvement of work instructions in chapter that describes calculations of co-financing of PPP. OERB is in a review process of proposed improvements. LEAG will also continue improving Slovenian work instructions in future.

3. In preparations of Local energy concepts for municipalities and for Joint Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) of Gorenjska Region (18 municipalities) LEAG is **advocating the idea of using only ESCO companies verified by OERB at energy renovations of municipality buildings.**

To monitor the correct implementation of these actions, LEAG has planned regular quarterly meetings with OERB, representatives of Municipalities and largest Slovenian ESCO companies.

Players involved

The main players involved in the action implementation are:

- Office for Energy Rehabilitation of Buildings (OERB),

- Ministry of Infrastructure,
- Municipalities,
- Contracting service companies.

Timeframe

The planned activities will be implemented in the period 2019 to 2020.

Cost

With the actions planned, LEAG will improve the implementation of energy renovation measures and policies of public buildings. The energy rehabilitation plan in the Slovenian Strategy is 0,3 million m² (50 million Euro) per year.

Founding sources

For the energy rehabilitation of governmental buildings in the period 2019 to 2020 the public call has foreseen 7,6 million Euro of subsidies (6,5 million Euro from the cohesion funds and 1,1 million Euro as Slovenian contribution).

For the energy rehabilitation of the broader public buildings in the period 2019 to 2020 the public call has foreseen 14,1 million Euro of subsidies (12,0 million Euro from the cohesion funds and 2,1 million Euro the Slovenian contribution).

For the energy rehabilitation of the public buildings in the ownership or operation of local communities, in the period 2019-2020, the public call has foreseen the amount of 17,6 million € (15,0 million Euro from the cohesion found and 2,6 million Euro the Slovenian contribution). The co-financing of the operations is up to 40% of eligible costs.

4.2. Improving policies on energy rehabilitation of privately-owned multi-apartment buildings

The background

In Slovenia the Local communities are already obliged to prepare every four years the Local energy concept (LEC), which elaborate the recent energy supply and environmental emissions and foresee the potential to increase the energy efficiency in the local community and use of locally available RES. Implementation of the energy rehabilitation plan for multi-apartment and the public buildings is somehow already part of the LEC, but should be more explicitly and detailly elaborated.

From the partnership collaboration in the BUILD2LC project we have learned that there are already good practices, experiences and the lessons learnt from Lithuania. In Lithuania the Local communities are obliged to prepare the implementation plan for energy rehabilitation for all multi-apartment buildings in their territory. The plans give the real energy status of the buildings, prioritisation for rehabilitation, approach, time schedule, financing, etc.

This Action is directly linked to the actions 4, 6, 12 and 15 of the **Long-Term Strategy for Energy Rehabilitation of the Buildings (Strategy)**.

Adapted from a case of good practice

Municipalities involvement in Multi-Apartment Building Modernization, Lithuania.

In order to foster the modernization process Lithuanian government decided to stipulate and simplify MABR process at the level of the final beneficiaries by involving municipalities.

The National Government in Lithuania set the plan for municipalities to:

- draw lists of the worst energy performing buildings.
- appoint renovation administrators, which:
 - can borrow on behalf and in favour of apartment owners,
 - are providing all the process administration service,
 - keep loans on off the balance sheets,
 - expenses are covered by the budget funds.



Figure 2: Example of the energy rehabilitation of one part of multi-apartment building

Actions for improving existing policy

NUTS code: SI - national level: 0

As mentioned, the local communities are obliged to prepare the LEC. In the above figure we can see the example of executed rehabilitation of the facades in the Local Community of Ajdovščina. In the similar information system would be possible to make the evidence, with main data and prioritisation of the energy rehabilitation for multi-apartment buildings. The Implementation plans for multi-apartment buildings if well prepared and communicate in adequate positive way, could represent an important opportunity for all stakeholders and interested parties.

During the meetings in phase 1, where good practise from Lithuania was presented, with representatives of municipalities, OERB and Eco Fund, the **required changes in the laws, ordinances, management and procedures in Slovenia has been discussed.**

LEAGs plan of improving policies:

1. **simplifying tender requirements for energy renovations of MAB** (as in good practise from Lithuania),

- According the recommendations from LEAG, **changes in laws that would facilitate energy refurbishment in MAB and placing PV on common roof** are been prepared by OERB and Ministry of Infrastructure. For now, there is too much bureaucracy for placing a PV on roof of MAB. LEAG will continue working closely with OERB in this process.
- As is set in the MAB programme of Lithuania, OERB is supportive of idea of **introducing building management companies in this process, issuing a loans to the owners of MAB** that would be kept off the balance sheets. This idea has been already tested in some building management companies at energy renovations of MAB and experiences so far has been positive. The changes in legislation that would allow it, as in case of Lithuania, is set to be in place by 2020. Based on the information provided by the Lithuanian partner with this good practice, LEAG will elaborate a proposal of changes to introduce in the legislation and will work closely with OERB in the whole process until the legislation is approved.
- Possibility of **ESCO companies entering into the market of energy renovations of MAB** has been discussed with OERB and idea is going to be tested by 2020. LEAG will prepare a proposal to facilitate the incorporation of the ESCO companies in the programme.
- LEAG will introduce the **energy renovations of MAB** and the main elements of the good practise experiences from Lithuania, **as a key element of the Local energy concepts** for municipalities and in the preparation of Joint Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) of Gorenjska Region (18 municipalities). It is setting ground for possibility of ESCO companies entering into a market of energy renovation of MAB.

To monitor the correct implementation these actions, LEAG has planned regular quarterly meetings with OERB, Eco Fund, municipalities and largest Slovenian ESCO companies.

Players involved

The main players which should be involved in the action of introduction of the obligation of elaboration of energy efficiency implementation plans for multi-apartment and public buildings by all Local Communities are:

- Office for Energy Rehabilitation of Buildings (OERB),
- Ministry of Infrastructure,
- Municipalities,
- Eco Fund.

Timeframe

The required changes of the laws, ordinances, management and procedures should be implemented in the period 2019 to 2020.

Cost

The activities of required changes of the laws, ordinances, management and procedures is part of the normal work of public bodies involved and will not require additional costs.

The total cost planned for energy efficiency retrofitting MAB on national level is 8 mio € per year.

The subsidy support by Eco Fund on national level for MAB is estimated in 1,5 mio € per year.

Founding sources

In the processes of required changes of the laws, ordinances, management and procedures, public bodies will be involved. The founding of the required activities will come from existing public budgets.

The founding for the elaboration of energy efficiency implementation plans for multi-apartment, will has to be provided by the Local Communities.

The Eco Fund can foresee financial subsidy support for elaboration of the implementation plans.

4.3. Improving policies to tackle energy poverty

The background

One of the reminders from the European Commission for failure of Slovenia to fulfil its obligations under Directive 2012/27/EU. With help and knowledge gain at program BUILD2LC we presented at the working meeting in Slovenia to the Eco Fund representative's solutions from UK.

A big series of EE measures were implemented by the owners of individual buildings and households. Up to now, majority of the actions were managed by aware and financially better situated individuals. There is a need to elaborate and widely promote the Good Practice examples and find the support models for low income building owners.

Energy suppliers and ESCOs are quite new in this business and prefer public owners with predictable stability. Low income owners represent the additional risks and so the implementation of energy rehabilitation of these type of buildings are not possible without strong supporting mechanisms by government institutions and local authorities.

This Action is directly linked to the actions 4, 5 and 13 of the **Long-Term Strategy for Energy Rehabilitation of the Buildings (Strategy)**.

Adapted from a case of good practice

Warm & Well – Energy Efficiency Advice and Installation Scheme

The Warm & Well scheme aimed to improve energy efficiency in the home and reduce the risk of fuel poverty and associated health problems. Grants are available through the Warm and Well scheme and over the years have covered a variety of measures from solid wall installation, first time central heating systems and cavity and loft insulation.

Actions for improving existing policy

NUTS code: SI - national level: 0

As mentioned previously, both, owners and the service companies, need some special instrument of support in the way that they get motivated for such collaboration and financially positive results. Focus in on the low-income owners need service companies and other institutions to carry on and finance the implementation on long term basis. There is a need to find instruments and supporting mechanisms to stimulate energy suppliers and ESCO companies to enter energy rehabilitation of this kind of buildings.

From the partnership in the BUILD2LC project we have learned that in all partner countries there are ongoing activities regarding the problems connected with energy poverty.

Especially in Gloucestershire, UK, this task is elaborated and planned very widely, from social, education and voluntary activities to the pilot projects to development special financial instruments, upskilling of property owners and use of contracting approach. The well elaborated Gloucestershire approach to the energy poverty represents a good base also for the further development of the action in Slovenia.

Representatives of Eco Fund and OERB have been at the BUILD2LC meetings in UK during the phase 1 and are very supportive of implementation of their good practises in Slovenia.

LEAGs plan of improving policies:

1. Definition and implementation of a specific programme of energy poverty will be set by 2020 with cooperation of Eco Fund and OERB. Considering the experiences from UK, LEAG will provide a proposal which will be presented and discussed with Eco Fund and OERB. **Apart of defining of energy poverty on national level in Slovenia, two more actions are envisaged:**
 - Eco Fund will test **idea of distributing small packages with accessories**, as in case of good practise UK, to battle energy poverty in low income families. Action is planned to be implemented in 2019 and 2020. LEAG is supporting Eco Fund in the planning and the implementation of this measure in municipalities of Gorenjska region.
 - Possibility of **ESCO companies entering into the market of energy renovations of low-income owners** has been discussed with OERB and idea is going to be tested by 2020. As the first step, this idea is going to be tested in municipality buildings which are housing low income families.
 - For this, LEAG is setting the ground for ESCO companies in the energy renovations of low income families buildings owned by municipalities in the preparations of Local energy concepts for municipalities and in preparation of Joint Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) of Gorenjska Region (18 municipalities).

To monitor the correct implementation these actions, LEAG has planned regular quarterly meetings with OERB, Eco Fund, municipalities and Slovenian ESCO companies.

Players involved

The main players, which should be involved in the promotion and financial support of energy efficiency measures for individual buildings, with special attention to energy poverty aspects are:

- Eco Fund,
- Office for Energy Rehabilitation of Buildings (OERB),
- Relevant Ministries,
- Local communities,
- Social centres,
- Energy suppliers and ESCO companies.

Timeframe

The measures presented will be implemented in the period 2019 to 2020.

Cost.

The activities required for designing, planning and management of the different elements of the action is part of the normal work of public bodies involved and will not require additional costs.

The cost for the elaboration and distributing of the small packages by Eco Fund for low-income families on national level is estimated in 30.000 € by 2020.

The cost planned for retrofitting of low-income families buildings owned by municipalities in Gorenjska region is estimated on 2 mio €.

The subsidy support by Eco Fund for low-income families on national level is estimated in 5 mio € by 2020.

Founding sources

In the processes designing, planning and management of the different elements of the action public bodies will be involved, so the founding will come from existing public budgets.

The Eco Fund should foresee financial subsidy support mechanisms to stimulate energy suppliers and ESCO companies for energy rehabilitation of this kind of buildings. The majority, of the financing should be provided by the involved energy supplying and ESCO companies.

5. Executive summary

The Slovenian Action Plan, within the BUILD2LC project, builds on the ideas and learnings from project partners and from a wide range of stakeholders. Within the Action Plan we are going to implement three Actions, which can significantly improve the ongoing activities in the field of energy rehabilitation of the buildings and adequately contribute to the requested national targets.

Name of organisation: Signature of representative of organisation: Date:

Local Energy Agency of Gorenjska

Anton Pogacnik, M.Sc.

Kranj, 27. 9. 2018



Director