CA EED Plenary Lisbon 2022



Tackling energy poverty with EE-measures Good practice Flanders (Belgium)



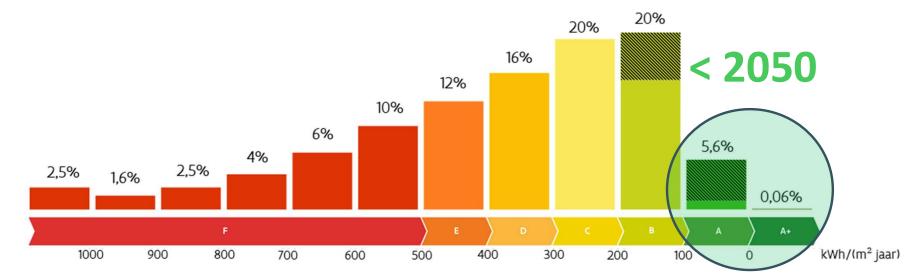
Emergency Buyers Fund Revolving loans for poor owners in Flanders



Context and link to LTRS

> 40% owners lack financing capacity to renovate to 2050 target

- \rightarrow Average investment 55.000 euro!
- \rightarrow Many owners have ongoing mortgage loan
- \rightarrow Housing prices rising
- → Public zero interest energy loans available for vulnerable target group since 2015
- \rightarrow But: many owners lack additional repayment capacity for ambitious renovation
- → LTRS needs inclusive approaches! *LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND*



Origins

2016: bottom-up inspiration city of Ghent

- \rightarrow City provided budget for 10 renovations in poor neighbourhood
- \rightarrow Repayment only due when the house is sold
- \rightarrow = Bullet loan
- \rightarrow Political attention from the start

2019: regional upscaling as a revolving fund



What?

Bullet loan for renovation budget = no monthly installments

Payback time: sale or after 20 year

→ = loan amount + small share of added value (based on a formula)
→ Revolving fund: repaid capital can be used more times

• Even at that moment periodic repayment is possible

→ Public zero interest loan by 18 Energy Houses (basic OSS)

Local social public welfare actors issue the loans

→ Risk reduction for local welfare actor: pre-emptive right to buy the house + secured by mortgage

What?

Targeted to "emergency buyers"

 \rightarrow Have difficulties to find a place to rent

→ Are forced to buy a cheap house in bad shape
× bad energy performance
× not compliant to housing code

Max 25.000 euro

- \rightarrow 0% interest
- \rightarrow Combination with basic zero interest loan possible
 - \times = additional 15.000 euro with monthly payback over 15 years

Directly paid to the renovation contractor

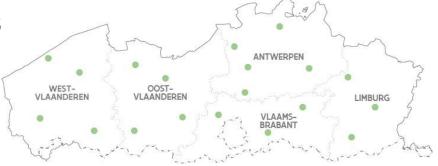
Implementing partners

Periodic project calls to local welfare actors

- \rightarrow Good connection with target group
- \rightarrow Zero interest credit within the fund, to issue the loans
- \rightarrow Guidance before, during and after the works
 - $\times\,$ Screening of the house
 - $\times\,$ Selection of architect and contractors
 - $\times~$ Follow-up and energy grant application

Partnership with Energy Houses

- → Flanders: 18 Energy Houses for 300 municipalities
- \rightarrow Public zero interest loans
- \rightarrow Energy advice + renovation guidance
- \rightarrow Back office for Emergency Buyers Loans



Impact and challenges

- 2020: 18 projects 7,7 million euro for 308 dwellings
- 2021: only 4 projects 3,75 million euro for 125 dwellings

Administrative work:

- \rightarrow Substantial policy preparation (legislation)
- \rightarrow Need for thinking and acting in very long timeframe
- \rightarrow Convinced of added value of prefinancing solutions without actual impact on budget
- \rightarrow Building further on expertise on zero interest loans in Energy Houses
- \rightarrow Engaging local partners is crucial
- → Organisational efforts underestimated: time consuming / several actors involved!



Implemented improvements

- Introduction Operational fee Local Welfare (500 euro) and Energy House (320 euro)
- Raise of loan amount from 25.000 tot 30.000 euro
- Payback of added value skipped (complex calculation)
- Administrative burden reduced
- Survey 2022: suggestions for additional improvements

Considered improvements



Further raise promotors' remuneration in balance with time invested

Efficiency partnership: Energy Houses as central promotor?

Higher loan amount (enabling renovation to A-label)

Revision of time limits

- Drop obligation for repayment after 20 years
- Repayment only due at property transfer

2022: next call for 20 million euro = 700 houses Potential of 120.000 houses (4% of stock)





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Only beginning...

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