

# **Emergency Buyers Fund**

Revolving loans for poor owners in Flanders



## What it is

- ▶ Bullet loans for renovations = no monthly installments
- ▶ Targeted at "emergency buyers"
  - → Forced to buy houses in a bad condition because of high rental prices
  - → Insufficient funds/lending capacity to renovate the house
  - $\rightarrow$  4% of owners (120.000 houses)
- ▶ Payback: after sale or after 20 years
  - → Even then periodic repayment is possible over 25 years with zero interest
- Financed with EU ETS-revenues

#### **How it works**

Project call to public centers for social welfare

- Screening of the houses and households
- Follow-up of renovation



Zero interest loans through Energy houses

- Back office for the loans
- Renovation advice



Direct payments to the renovation contractor

## **Evolution of the fund**

Year	2020	2021	
Budget (in million euros)	15,5	20	
Budget/house	25k	30k	
Operational fee	0	332	
Participants	18	4	
Planned renovations	308	125	6
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# What went wrong?

▶ 2022: survey to several welfare actors

#### main answers:

- → Insufficient budget for deep renovations
- → Budget for social and technical support of the households = too low
- → High workload for the PCSW
- → Financial risks for PCSW
- → Not enough information and support, both for the actors and households

# Changes based on the survey

- ▶ New project call (until November 2022)
  - → Budget: 36,25 million euro
    - $\times$  Raise of budget/house: 25  $\rightarrow$  50.000 euro
    - $\times$  Operational fee: 332  $\rightarrow$  3.000 euro
  - → Remission of debt in case of non-payment
  - → Increased effort on information and promotion
- ▶ More calls in 2023

# Minimal energy supply

Financial support for heating during winter



#### **Context**

- ▶ Grid operator = emergency supplier in Flanders after contract is terminated because of payment default
- ▶ In case of non-payment the grid operator activates a prepayment system in the energy meter of the customer.
  - → Prepayment of energy consumption
  - → Repayment of energy debt
- Risk of being cut off the energy supply if customer stops paying.

## What is it?

- ▶ Bi-monthly allowance for customers who are at risk of being cut off from gas supply between November and April.
  - → 60% of the mean consumption during winter months
  - → On average an allowance for the whole winter period covers more or less 30% of the annual energy cost
- Local welfare actors are responsible for contacting the families and for prefinancing the allowance.
  - → After the winter period they are partially reimbursed by the government budget (before: cost included in grid tariff)

### **Recent evolutions**

In the context of the energy crisis 2022:

- ► Higher reimbursement (70 < 90%)
- Extended to certain customers with electric heating
- ▶ Raise of the budget: 2 < 45 million euro next winter

# **Evolution of the uptake**

| Winter |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 2010-  | 2011-  | 2012-  | 2013-  | 2014-  | 2015-  | 2016-  | 2017-  | 2018-  | 2019-  | 2020-  |
| 2011   | 2012   | 2013   | 2014   | 2015   | 2016   | 2017   | 2018   | 2019   | 2020   | 2021   |

#### N households in prepayment

**N** beneficiaries

% households in prepayment

18190	24220	27116	27514	28313	27733	27814	28059	27693	26319	24460
1377	2562	3183	2899	3457	3695	5127	5408	5753	5315	5498

7,57% 10,58% 11,74% 10,54% 12,21% 13,32% 18,43% 19,27% 20,77% 20,19% 22,48%

## Reasons for non-take up

- ▶ Not obligatory for public centers for social welfare
  - → 20% doesn't participate
- Only for customers in high need
  - → Not everyone applies
  - → Not every application is approved
- Stigma for approaching welfare actors
- ▶ No knowledge of the possibility to apply
  - → High workload makes it impossible to contact everyone

### Possible solution: automatic allocation

#### Advantages:

- → No geographic restrictions
- → Minimal effort for the customers
- → Lower workload for the public centers for social welfare
- → Bypasses stigma
- → (possibly) faster repayment of debt

#### ▶ Barriers:

- → Selection of the target group
- → Less incentives to return to the commercial market
- → Costs of the measure



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