

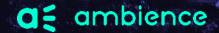
Active Managed Buildings with Energy Performance Contracting

19 February 2020, Brussels

Covenant of Mayors Investment Forum – Energy Efficiency Finance Market Place

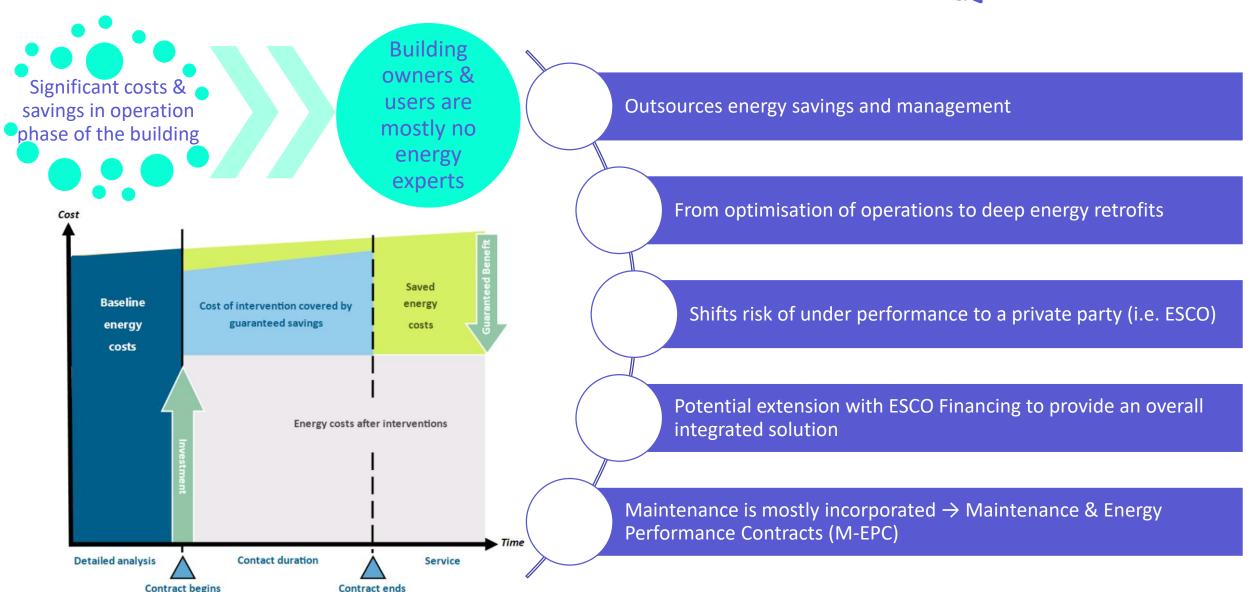
Maarten De Groote

Senior Expert Built Environment & Smart Cities
Vito / EnergyVille



Introducing Energy Performance Contracting

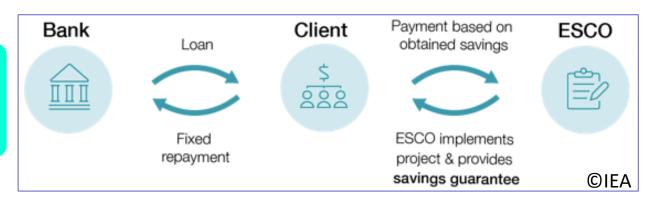




The EPC model is flexible & adoptable



Guaranteed Savings
Model
(50% of EU market)



Flexible approach

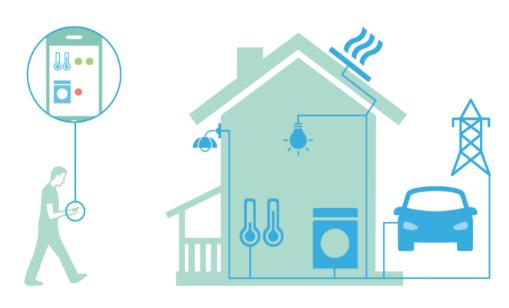
Shared Savings
Model
(20% of EU market)



Energy Supply
Contracting
(30% of EU market)

Buildings become smart(er)





Active management enables significant emission savings in a cost-effective way (5 to 30% for space heating)

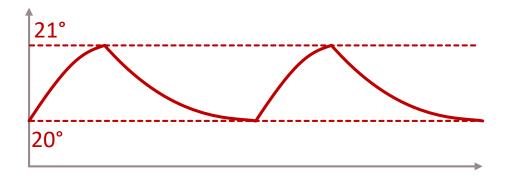
Improve comfort, occupant satisfaction & productivity (up to 12%)

Demand Response (DR) enables buildings to answer the flexibility need of the energy system

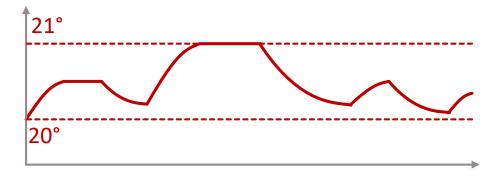
What is energy flexibility? An example ...



Heating of building with traditional *ON/OFF* control



Heating of a building with **Smart** control



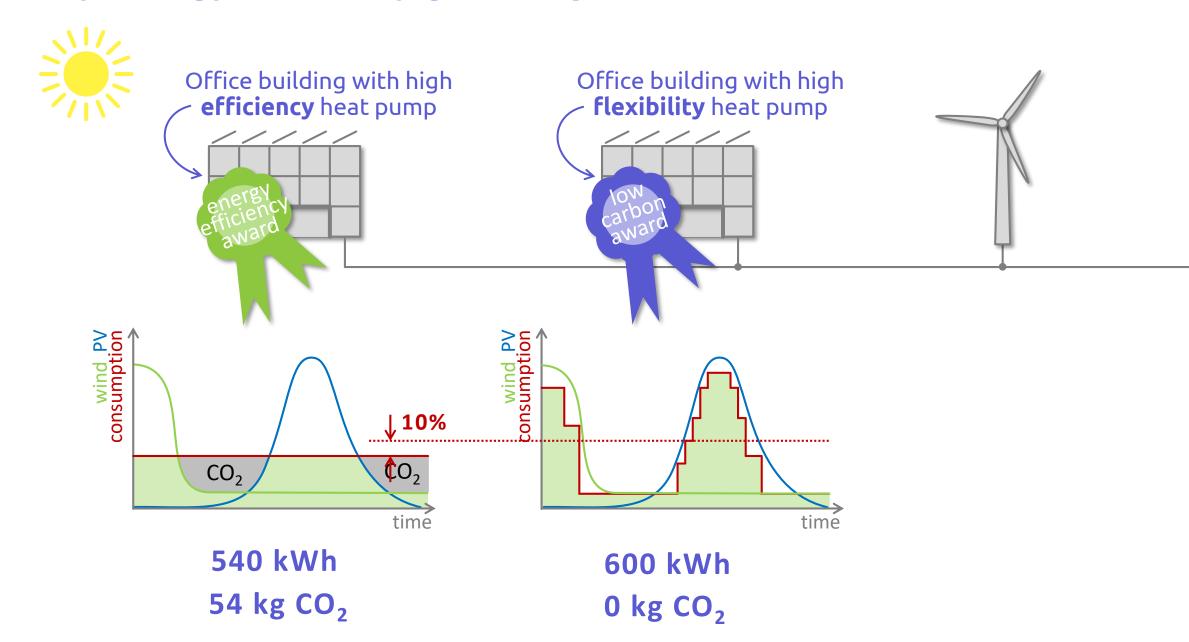
Heating switches ON/OFF when the lower/upper comfort limit is reached

whenever it wants long as the comfort is not compromised

this is "energy flexibility"

Why energy flexibility gains importance?





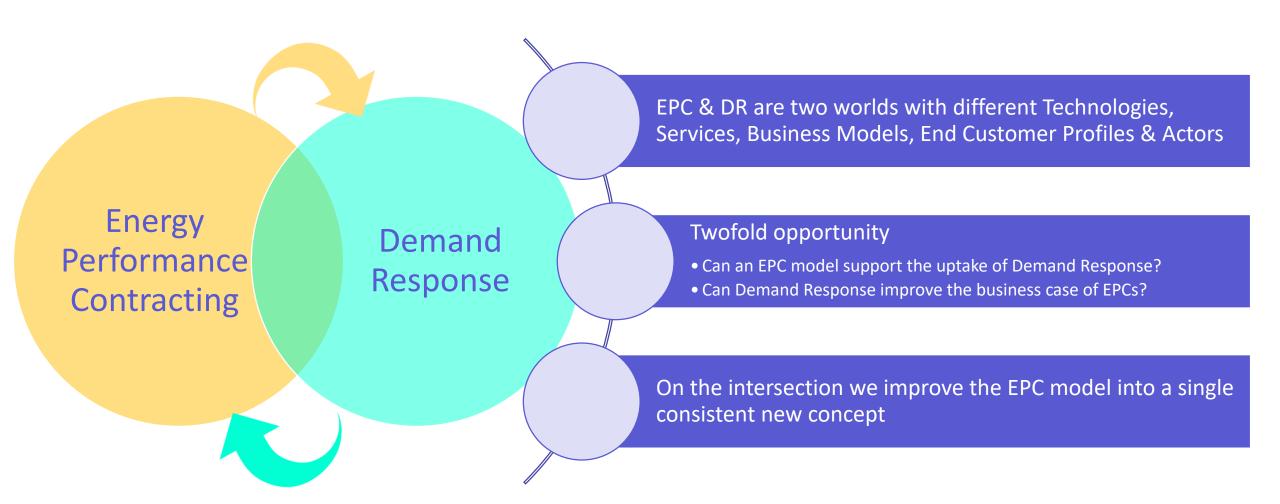
Demonstrating system imbalance & predictability wind forecast





Combining EPC & Demand Response





Analysing the active building EPC concept & business models in IT, BE, ES, PT



			2	2
	Italy	Belgium	Spain	Portugal
Current status of EPC/ESCOs	4			
Current status of DR services		4		
Current status of other enabling factors				

Building segments for Active Building EPC at ambience



Building segments		EPC potential today	DR/Flexibility potential today
Residential	Private Individual	Very low	Low
	Private Collective	Moderate	Low
	Public (social) Collective	Low	Low
Public		High	Moderate
Commercial		Moderate	Moderate
Industrial	Small/Medium	Moderate	High
	Large	Low	Very High

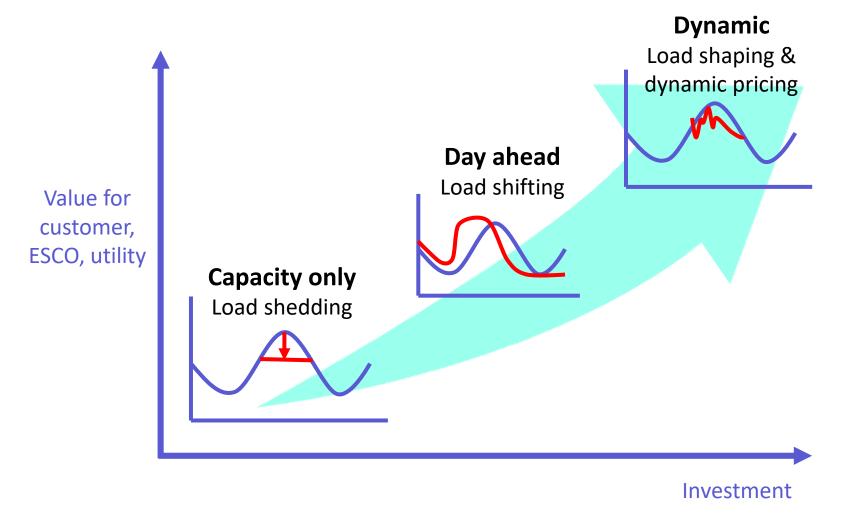
Building segments for Active Building EPC



Building segments		EPC potential today	DR/Flexibility potential today
Residential	Private Individual	Very low	Low
	Private Collective	Moderate	Low
	Public (social) Collective	Low	Low
Public		High	Moderate
Commercial		Moderate	Moderate
Industrial	Small/Medium	Moderate	High
	Large	Low	Very High

The business value of DR in active building EPC





Business value for end-customer

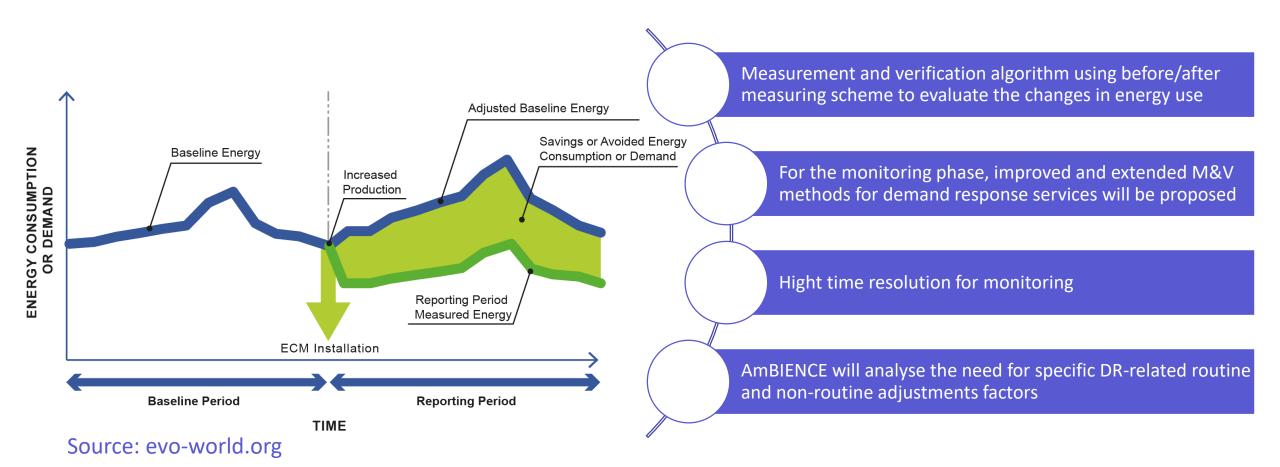
Cost reductions by avoiding higher energy prices

Additional revenue streams (onsite generation, storage, or shiftable loads)

Better understanding of consumption patterns

Flexibility tailored M&V protocol





Is active building management the silver bullet for energy performance contracting?





Any questions?

Maarten De Groote maarten.degroote@vito.be

Lieven Vanstraelen lvanstraelen@energinvest.be

Chris Caerts
chris.caerts@vito.be



energ invest



www.ambience-project.eu



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No #847054. DISCLAIMER: The sole responsibility for the content of this publication lies with the authors. It does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the European Union. Neither EASME nor the European Commission is responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.





NOVICE:

New Buildings Energy Renovation Business Models incorporating dual energy services

Jo Southernwood

Senior Research Engineer International Energy Research Centre















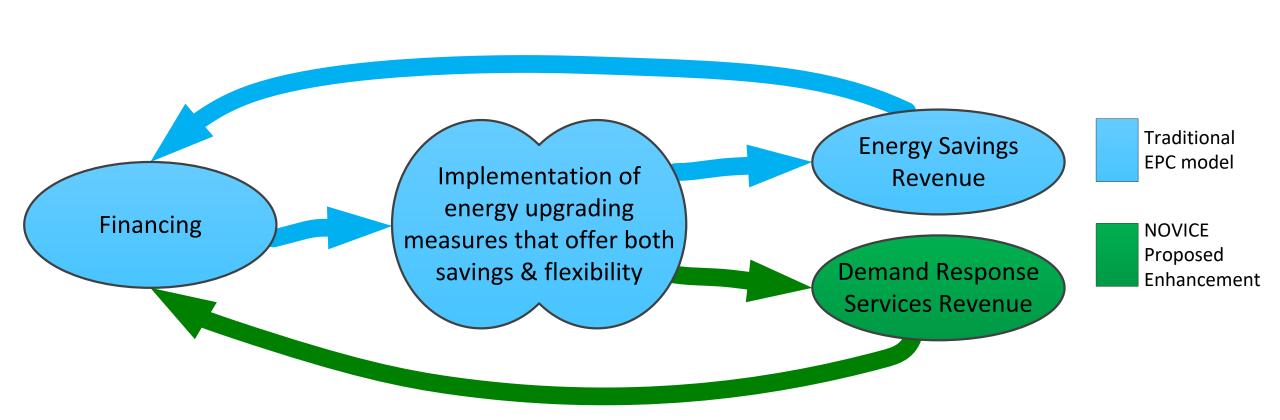




19th February 2020, Brussels Covenant of Mayors Investment Forum – Energy Efficiency Finance Market Place



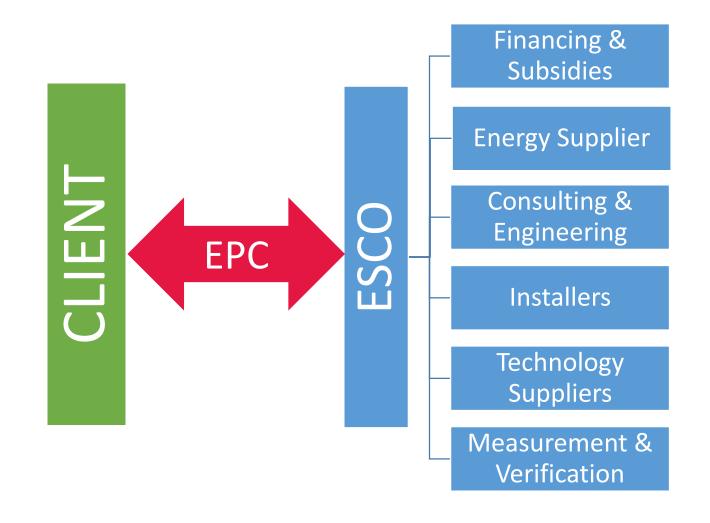
NOVICE in a Nutshell: An Enhanced EPC



Traditional EPC model

Energy Performance Contracts (EPCs) have many advantages:

- Client does not require upfront capital.
- Finance for the project is provided by the ESCO or a third party finance provider.
- Energy Savings are guaranteed by the ESCO, removing the operational risk from client.
- The loan is repaid from the savings on energy bills.
- Single contract between client and ESCO covers all energy efficiency measures.
- Deeper renovations can be achieved through taking a whole building approach.





Barriers to EPC

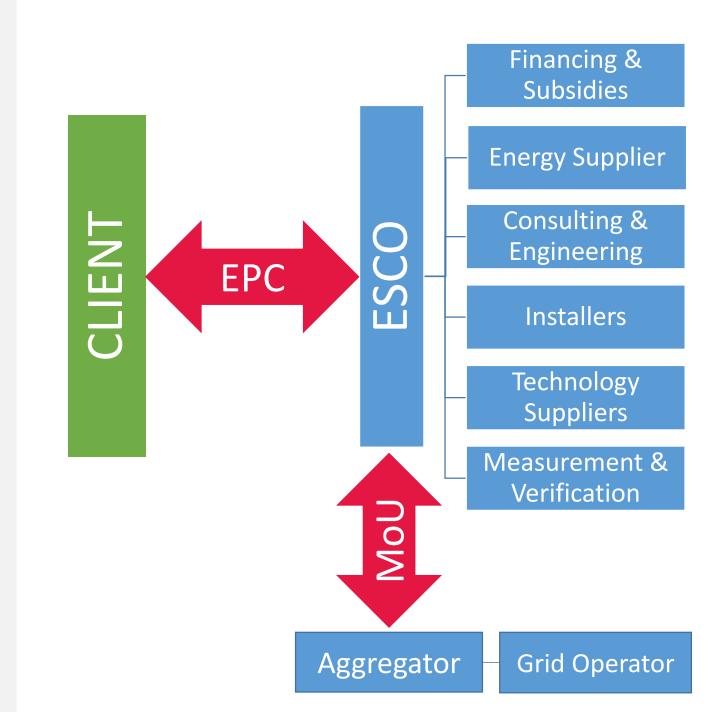
Uptake of EPCs has been slow in many countries because:

- EPCs are complex contracts.
- High cost of procurement & contract development.
- Contract durations of 5-15 years are typical.
- ESCOs find it difficult to obtain finance loans tend to be secured based on client credit rating, not energy saving potential of project.
- Lack of government support and lack of information about EPCs.

NOVICE Enhanced EPCs

How do they work?

- NOVICE project is looking at an Enhanced EPC business model for ESCOs.
- It considers demand response as well as energy efficiency measures
- This creates a dual revenue stream one from energy efficiency, another from demand response.
- The ESCO remains the single point of contact for all measures but uses the services of a demand response aggregator to provide services to the grid.
- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) governs the relationship between ESCO and Aggregator

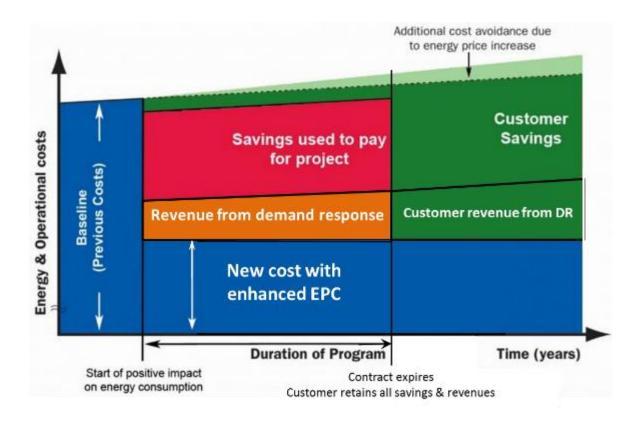


Traditional EPC vs Enhanced EPC finance

Traditional

Additional cost avoidance due to energy price increase Customer Energy & Operational costs Savings used to pay Savings for project Baseline (Previous Costs) New, reduced costs with performance contracting **Duration of Program** Time (years) Start of positive impact Contract expires on energy consumption Customer retains all savings

Enhanced



How much flexibility is available from this building?

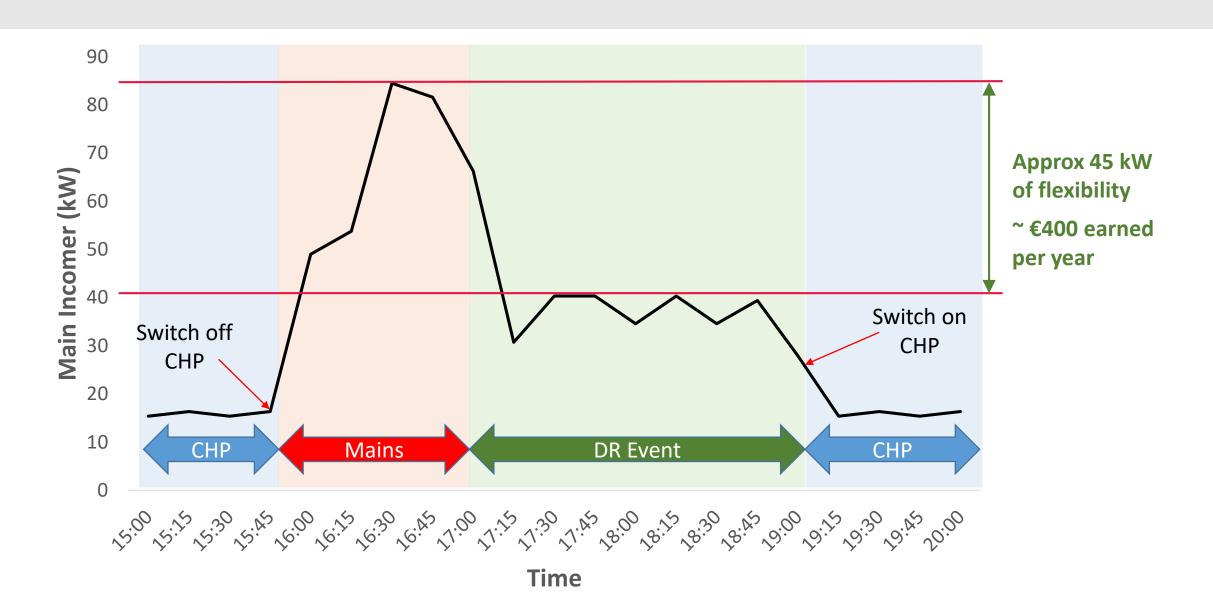


How Flexible?

- Aggregators in Ireland only want to deal with large industrial sites
- So NOVICE simulated a demand response event at a leisure centre in Dublin
- All non essential HVAC equipment was shut down for 2 hours between 5pm-7pm
- How much flexibility is available?
- Would building users notice a DR event?



How much flexibility is available from this building?



What about building users?

Carried out a survey with building users

 Control group: Before DR event started Test Group: During & after event

 Participants were not told about the DR event to avoid any bias - 'anchoring' effect

 A range of questions were asked to gauge satisfaction with temperature, humidity and air quality.

1	What is your gender?
2	What was your main activity in the last 20 minutes?
	How satisfied are you with the temperature in the area we are in
3	now?
4	How would you rate the humidity levels in the area we are in now?
5	How would you rate the air quality in the area we are in now?
	In which other area of the leisure center did you spend most time
6	today?
	Thinking about that area, and the time you spent there, how satisfied
7	were you with the temperature in that area?
	How would you rate the humidity levels in that area at the time you
8	were there?
	How would you rate the air quality in that area at the time you were
9	there?

9 there?
Did you notice any change in conditions during the time you were there?

If you would like to make any other comments about the temperature or air quality at the leisure center today, please do so below.

Please indicate which items of clothing from the list below the

12 participant is wearing.13 What is the date?

14 What is the time now?

15 What time did the DR event start?

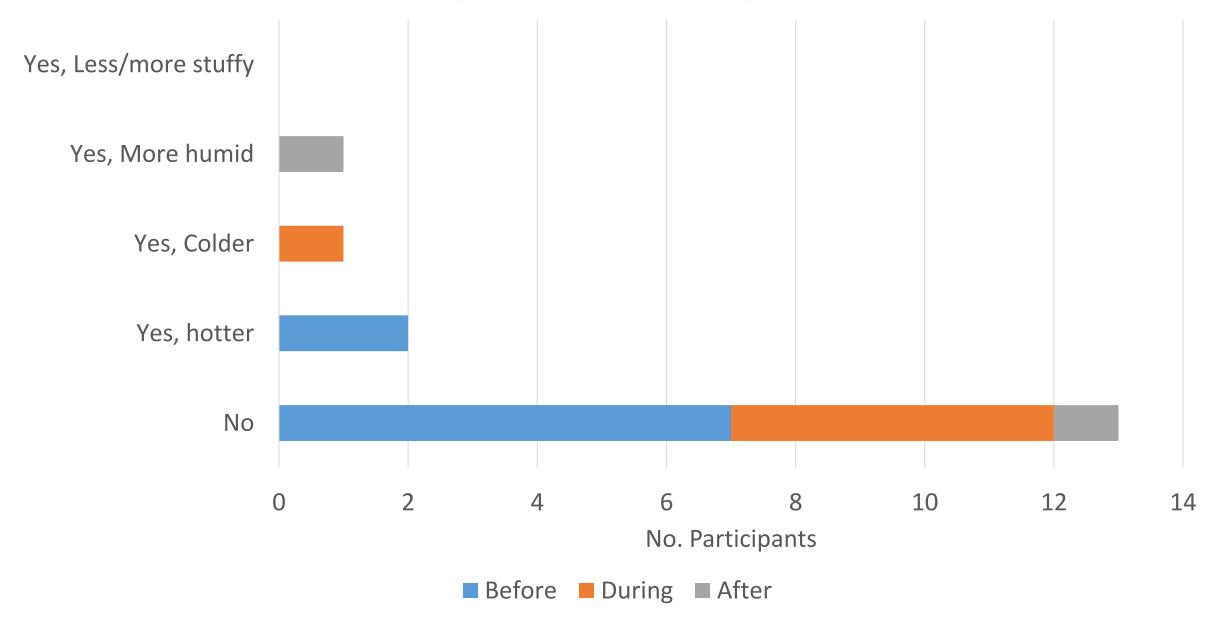
Record the approximate outdoor temperature and seasonal

16 conditions

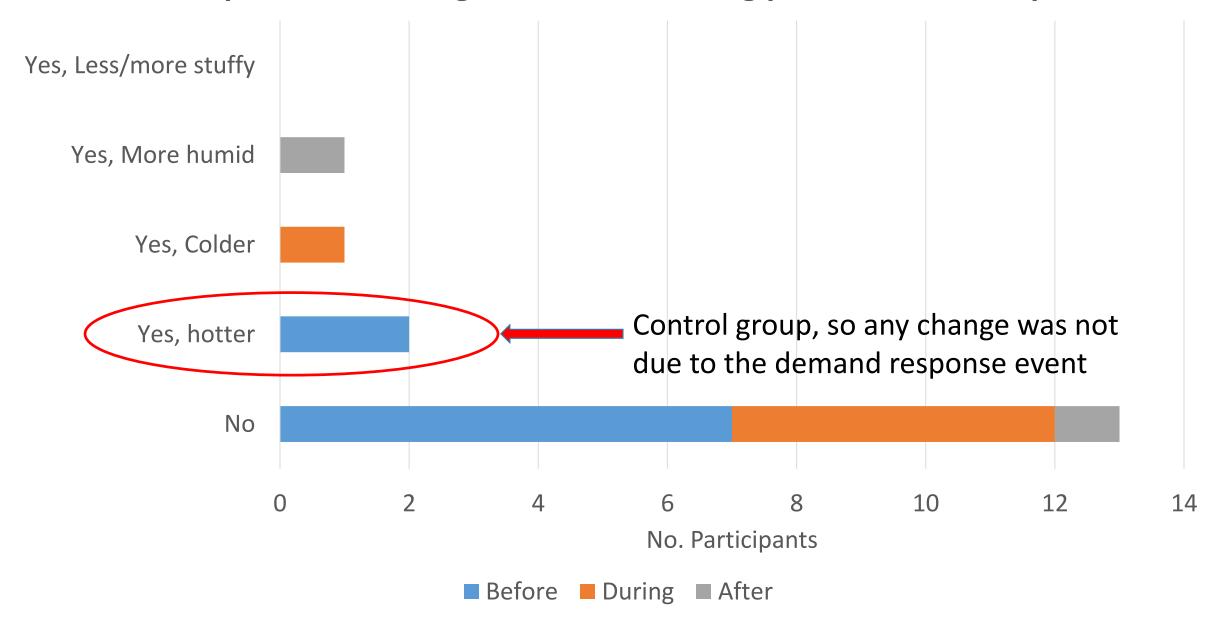
We asked:

"Did you notice a change in conditions during your time in the leisure centre today?"

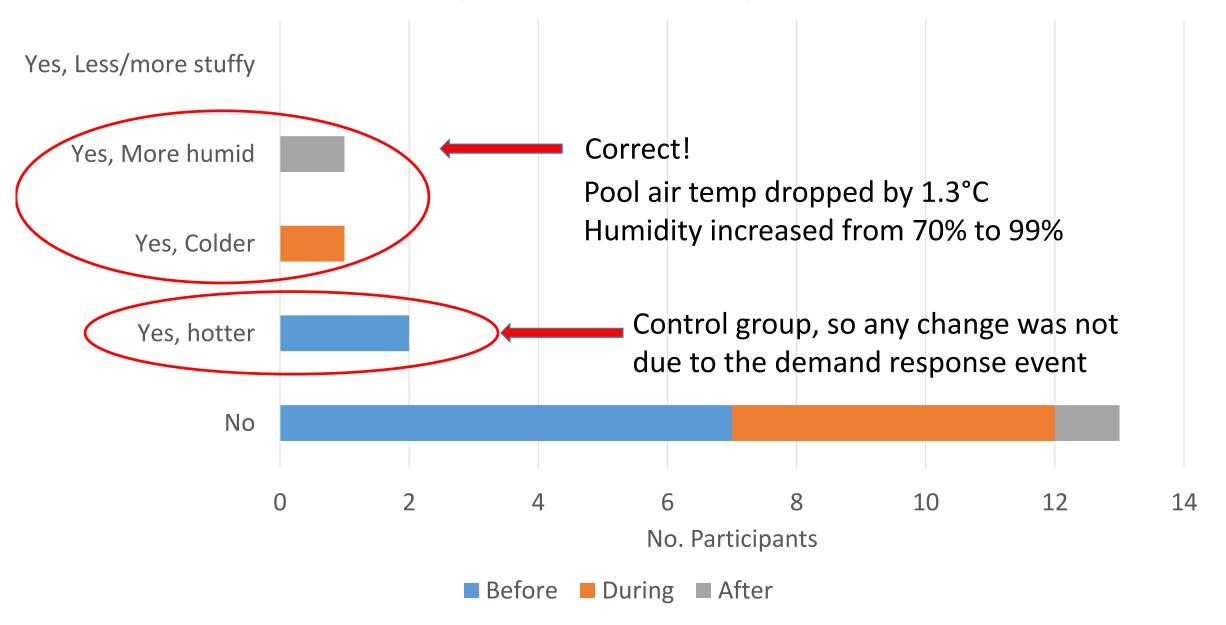
Did you notice a change in conditions during your time here today?



Did you notice a change in conditions during your time here today?



Did you notice a change in conditions during your time here today?



How does the NOVICE approach affect project bankability?

Key findings from online interviews conducted with 10 investors:

- Demand response is an unknown programme type with unsteady und unpredictable revenue streams and is a 'grey technology area' for many investors
- The current state of the art is that financing EPC using pure energy efficiency measures remains a challenge for investors:
- There is no set definition of 'bankability' among investors; the concept of 'bankability' itself is largely investor-specific:





Thank you!

Jo Southernwood
International Energy Research Centre
jo.southernwood@ierc.je





www.linkedin.com/company/25175684



@Novice Project



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 745594