

## A financing guide for Citizen-led Renovation

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This document is part of the Citizen-led Renovation project aiming to develop an innovative approach building upon existing activities by renewables cooperatives. It started in 2019 as a cooperation between REScoop.eu and Stefan Scheuer Consultancy, financed by the European Climate Foundation.

REScoop.eu is reviewing the experience of mature retrofitting programmes run by their member organisations in order to encourage the replication of such programmes. Stefan Scheuer Consulting is analysing the policy development at EU level in order to identify ways to improve the policy framework and financial support for citizen-led renovation.



## 1 Context

This CLR financing guide aims at providing orientation and an overview over the many opportunities on how to finance the development of citizen-led renovation programmes. The political context for citizen-led renovation has changed over the last two years since the start of the project. These are the key elements providing new opportunities:

1. In 2020 the **EU Climate Law** establishes new climate targets, climate neutrality by 2050 and 55% greenhouse gas emission reduction by 2030.
2. The **Fit for 55 package** presented by the European Commission in July 2021 to align EU's climate and energy legislation to the new climate target includes several provisions that aim at an increase of energy renovations of the existing buildings stock in accordance with the goals of the renovation wave strategy.  
In particular, the proposed **EED recast** increase the energy efficiency target ambition level and strengthens target governance. Buildings will play an important role to achieve these goals, as reflected in the modelling and impact assessment published along the proposal for the revision of the directive. For a first time, the Commission proposal acknowledges the role of energy communities in the legal provisions. The European Commission encourages Member States to take early action and to start increasing their measures to deliver energy savings ahead of the adoption of the EED recast.  
Furthermore, the Fit for 55 package proposes a new ETS for the buildings and transport sector which would be linked to a new **Social Climate Fund** to manage negative social impacts of higher energy prices. This mechanism could drive implementation of energy efficiency measures and boost financial support for energy renovations of buildings.
3. The **2021-2027 EU budget** foresees several instruments that can be used to finance the renovation wave. At least 30 per cent of both Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) and Next Generation EU (NGEU), or 547 bn Euro, must be spent for climate purposes.
4. **Cohesion and structural funds** already applied climate action earmarking during the last budget period. This has been strengthened in the new MFF 2021-2027 and was extended to all regions, including high GDP ones.
5. The **EU Recovery and Resilience Facility** was put in place in order to help the EU to emerge stronger and more resilient from the current crisis. 37% of the funds are ringfenced for climate investment. The Renovation Wave is one of the components that Member States are encouraged to address in their Recovery and Resilience Plans that they had to submit by April 2021. The Facility will finance reforms and investments in Member States until 31 December 2026.
6. The Commission launched a **Just Transition Mechanism** as part of the European Green Deal with the Just Transition Fund as an instrument to support the territories most affected by the transition towards climate neutrality.
7. The EU supports the energy transition now via the **LIFE programme** for the environment and climate action. The first call of its subprogramme LIFE Clean Energy Transition was launched in July 2021. It includes several topics that can be used by citizen-led initiatives on energy renovations.
8. The European Parliament's Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) has launched a so-called **Pilot Project** for a "Support service for citizens-led renovation projects" that was adopted in the EU's 2021 budget. The publication of the tender is expected later this year.
9. The EIB's **ELENA** tool continues to cover project development costs for sustainable energy investment programmes.

For further reading:

This CLR financing guide is mainly referring to two key publications:

[Agora Energiewende, May 2021: Matching money with green ideas. A guide to the 2021-2027 EU budget](#)

[Paolo Bertoldi et al., May 2020: How to finance energy renovation of residential buildings: Review of current and emerging financing instruments in the EU](#)

## 2 Financing needs for Citizen-led Renovation initiatives

The European Commission recognises the role of energy communities in achieving the objectives of the European Green Deal, the 2030 Climate Target and the renovation wave strategy. The role of energy communities is now also formulated in the EED recast proposal<sup>1</sup>.

35 million buildings to be renovated by 2030, 3.5 million a year. This is the figure put forward by the European Commission.

How many of the renovation projects can be triggered by energy communities, driven by citizen-led initiatives?

In order to illustrate the potential impact of citizen-led renovation initiatives, a rough calculation can be made:

Current experience provides evidence that a citizen-led renovation programme manages roughly 100 renovations a year<sup>2</sup>. If such programmes can be replicated by energy communities across Europe over the coming years, and assuming that 1500 citizen-led renovation initiatives are running by 2030, some 150'000 houses could be renovated, 4% of the targeted annual 3.5 million. If such programmes were to support the renovation of even 300 houses a year, the impact could be 450'000 buildings, more than 10%.

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<sup>1</sup> COM (2021) 558 final: EED recast proposal, Recital 92: "The contribution of renewable energy communities, pursuant to Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and citizen energy communities, according to Directive (EU) 2019/944 towards the objectives of the European Green Deal and the 2030 Climate Target Plan, should be recognised. Member States should, therefore, consider and promote the role of renewable energy communities and citizen energy communities. Those communities can help Member States to achieve the objectives of this Directive by advancing energy efficiency at local or household level. They can empower and engage consumers and enable certain groups of household customers, including in rural and remote areas to participate in energy efficiency projects and interventions. Energy communities can help fighting energy poverty through facilitation of energy efficiency projects, reduced energy consumption and lower supply tariffs.

<sup>2</sup> Currently, the Citizen-led Renovation projects brings together the frontrunners in the field of energy renovation programmes run by energy communities. Three projects, identified as the most mature, are documented in detail (People Powered Retrofit in Manchester, ECTC in Tipperary and Pajo Power in Flanders, Belgium, see <https://www.rescoop.eu/toolbox/business-models-for-citizen-led-renovation>). The Citizen-led Renovation working groups, run by REScoop.eu, is constantly growing and is now counting roughly 25 members.

The amount of supported home renovation in the documented projects are not exceeding 100 per year: People Powered Retrofit in Manchester with 12 houses a year; ECTC in Tipperary with 827 houses during 2012-2019; and Pajo Power in Flanders with 250 houses during 2017-2019, 45 in 2020 and expected 100 in 2021.

The current Citizen-led Renovation project has the aim to facilitate the development and replication of citizen-led renovation programmes. In order to achieve a broad roll-out of citizen-led renovation initiatives, they need to become a strong movement and a real business case.

Based on the experience of the current project, this financing guide distinguishes three layers of activities with distinct financing needs.

It will in a first step describe the respective activities and their financing needs, and in a second step look into opportunities. It covers funding possibilities stemming from the EU budget and financial flows regulated by EU climate and energy policies.

As Member States play an important role in the allocation of EU money, it will be necessary to explore funding policies at Member State level further. Such a country-by-country analysis would go beyond the scope of this guide.

Example of a handbook for financing energy renovations:

[Handbook – Financing Energy Efficiency Retrofit in the Residential Sector, December 2020, SuperHomes2030](#)

### 3 Three levels of activities to be financed

Three different types of financing needs are to be distinguished:

1. home owners' financing needs for upfront investments in energy renovation;
2. energy communities' financing needs for running a renovation programme for home owners; and
3. network associations' (EU/national) financing needs for providing a support service to energy communities running a renovation programme.

#### **Home owners' financing needs for upfront investments in energy renovation**

Home owners need to finance:

- renovation project development,
- improvement of the building envelop, and
- replacement of heating system.

Homeowners who want to renovate their homes to high energy performance level are often pioneers. In many cases, the co-benefits of higher comfort and better health are more important than the savings on the energy bill. Return on investment is slow if it occurs at all. Installing a heat pump (and getting the house ready for it) for instance, requires a high level of motivation and financial means. It is therefore mainly a middle- and upper-class phenomenon which can provide high levels of satisfaction though.

Citizen-led Renovation programme frontrunners report that a lack of funds and financing options hinder the scaling-up of their programmes. Renovation loans are not easily available nor accepted.

It is expected that the large parts of the needed investment in energy renovation will have to come from private investments. Yet, spending public money on renovation is also justifiable: be it in support to vulnerable households or as a means to incentivise deep renovation and thus to accelerate the energy transition.

## **Energy communities' financing needs for running a renovation programme for home owners**

Energy communities' activities that need to be financed:

- Awareness raising and mobilising home owners
- Energy audits and renovation advices
- Identifying contractors and training them
- Advice on financing
- Monitoring effective savings after renovation

Citizen-led Renovation programmes are a specific form of a one-stop shop for energy renovations, also called Integrated Home Renovation Services (IHRS). The approach is getting increased attention over the last years<sup>3</sup>. Most of these services were set up with public funding, for instance EU's Horizon 2020 or EIB's ELENA programme.

A recent study<sup>4</sup> of EU funded IHRS shows, that it takes 4-6 years to reach maturity, i.e., streamline its processes and deliver renovations with optimal cost effectiveness. But the study also finds that these services struggle to reach self-sustainability. This is attributed to a lack of willingness of home owner to pay for the service. The European Commission new funding for IHRS via the LIFE subprogramme Clean Energy Transition (LIFE-2021-CET-HOMERENO) is therefore asking for new solutions how to achieve economic viability, i.e., a business model that allow the service – after a pilot phase of roughly five years – to run without subsidies. For the renovation themselves, public funds may be used.

The case of citizen-led renovation programmes is similar to the EU funded IHRS, yet different:

- Citizen-led Renovation programmes are often part of the services of a renewable's cooperative. Business models vary largely, including cross financing, voluntary work, grants, certificates (Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes) where available, etc. Continuity of the services is therefore provided and does not depend from success to get project funding.
- Motivation for the creation of Citizen-led Renovation programmes is mainly an economical and societal. Some cooperatives created their programmes in order to reinvest profits from renewable energy production, some upon request of their members to provide support in reducing their energy consumption and others were created with the societal goal to overcome structural weaknesses of a region and to alleviate energy poverty.
- Citizens engaged in Citizen-led Renovation are value driven. Ownership, participation in decision making and mutual trust are important drivers. Economic success however is necessary to keep the cooperative working. The direct link between the availability of direct economical benefit via Feed in Tariffs (FIT) for renewables and the creation of cooperatives is proven<sup>5</sup>.

Project development, identifying and – if needed - training the contractors, evaluation costs and accessing financing are task that require specific skills that homeowner don't necessarily have themselves. The renovation programmes can provide the

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<sup>3</sup> OSS or IHRS are support services that cover the whole or at least most of the renovation value chain. They are acknowledged to be a powerful tool to overcome barriers to home renovations needed to achieve the net-zero emissions by 2050 climate and energy goal. Several studies on the topic where published: Best practice, guidelines on how to create them and several studies on success factors, e.g. [Innovate](#), [JRC](#), [Interreg](#).

<sup>4</sup> Milin C., Bullier A. Towards large-scale roll out of "integrated home renovation services" in Europe, eceee 2021 Summer Study

<sup>5</sup> JRC 2020: Energy communities: an overview of energy and social innovation

needed support, but financing the staff needed for these activities is a problem. Homeowners are not always willing or able to pay for such services.

A solid financing of these overhead services would make Citizen-led Renovation programmes a real business case and seem to be a prerequisite for a massive roll out of such programmes.

One approach for funding the programme costs is to use certificates under Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes (EEOS) where they are available. Pajo power<sup>6</sup> (Flanders, Belgium) have positive experience with this approach.

## **Network associations' (EU/national) financing needs for providing a support service to energy communities running a renovation programme**

Network association have the following activities that needs to be financed:

- Facilitate exchange of best practice
- Facilitate peer learning
- Facilitate replication
- Provide information services
- Advocacy for improved policy framework and funding

The provision of a support service for the energy communities at local/regional level requires relatively small resources compared to the amounts needed for renovations and renovation programmes. Yet such centralised services can have strong leverage effects as they allow a scaling-up and replication of proven models.

Funding centralised activities supporting Citizen-led Renovation programmes is a tool to accelerate the rate and depth of renovations and is therefore an instrument in the context of the Renovation Wave Strategy.

The Citizen-led Renovation project is such a central support service for existing local CLR programmes. For almost two years it was funded by the European Climate Foundation (ECF). Follow-up funding could come from several sources:

- The LIFE CET call includes a topic on HOMRECOM "EU community of IHRS"
- The upcoming Pilot Project tender for a "Support Service for CLR projects"
- Own resources of REScoop.eu and its members
- Grant by private foundations running a buildings programme (e.g. ECF, Laudes foundation)

## **4 New dynamic for energy renovation by the Fit for 55 package**

The EU's renovation wave strategy has set out the goal of renovating 35 million buildings over the next decade. The strategy clearly shows that this will not happen alone, but requires a coherent policy approach to create the framework for an accelerated action on the ground.

The publication of the Fit for 55 package is a milestone in the creation of this framework. It is important that the European Commission has published the individual pieces of the EU's climate and energy policy revision as a package in order to provide a coherent approach where synergies can work.

Key findings of a first analysis of the proposals are the following:

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<sup>6</sup> See [Business model overview](#) Klimaapunt (2021), Rescoop.eu

- The Energy Efficiency Directive is strengthened: the targets are higher and the target governance is improved with new tools. This will increase the effectiveness and credibility of the legislation. Member States will have to increase their efforts to deliver energy savings and to meet higher energy efficiency targets. This will not be possible without new measures to improve the energy efficiency of the buildings stock.
- The energy savings obligation is increased to 1.5% new savings per year and heating systems based on fossil fuel are no longer eligible.
- Higher climate targets in the Effort Sharing Directive are a driver for the implementation of the Energy Efficiency Directive. Member States rely strongly on measures to improve the buildings stock in order to achieve these targets.
- An improved and extended ETS includes provisions on revenue recycling. This will provide financial flows for energy efficiency and thus building renovation measures.
- The creation of a Social Climate Fund can ensure that specific measures for vulnerable households are taken at Member State level and support the enforcement of national energy efficiency contributions.

The proposal for the revision of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive is announced for December 2021. It is expected to complete the Fit for 55 package with improved tools and new standards.

Nothing is decided yet. The co-legislators will have to manage to keep this package together and to even improve the proposed mechanisms. If they succeed, the new EU climate and energy policies would create a strong boost for energy renovations of existing buildings.

Energy Communities can contribute to the discussion by signalling their availability to mobilise and support citizens and thus encourage decision-makers to support the proposed approach of the package.

In parallel, citizen-led renovation initiatives can use the dynamic of the discussion of the package to raise funding for their activities. The EU 2021-2027 budget provides several opportunities.

Energy communities are already identified as an important actor in the transition ahead. They can mobilise local actors and develop local solutions. This is crucial to overcome one of the barriers to energy renovation: the lack of trust in the quality of the renovation sector. Citizen-led Renovation therefore is a promising path to increase the demand.

## 5 Opportunities in the EU 2021-2027 budget

The EU 2021-2027 budget, including the regular long-term budget and the recovery funds, provides a record amount of public financial support and plenty of opportunities for green investments.

“Agora Energiewende” provides an excellent analysis of these opportunities<sup>7</sup>. Their main findings include that EU funds – despite their historic size – alone are not sufficient to meet the overall investment needs. They therefore need to be smartly combined with national funding and designed to crowd in private funding.

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<sup>7</sup> Agora Energiewende (May 2021). Matching money with green ideas. A guide to the 2021-2027 EU budget.

## Allocation mechanisms of EU Funds relevant for citizen-led renovation

It is important to distinguish the respective mechanism how the different EU funds are allocated, in order to identify which instrument to use for financing citizen-led renovation initiatives.

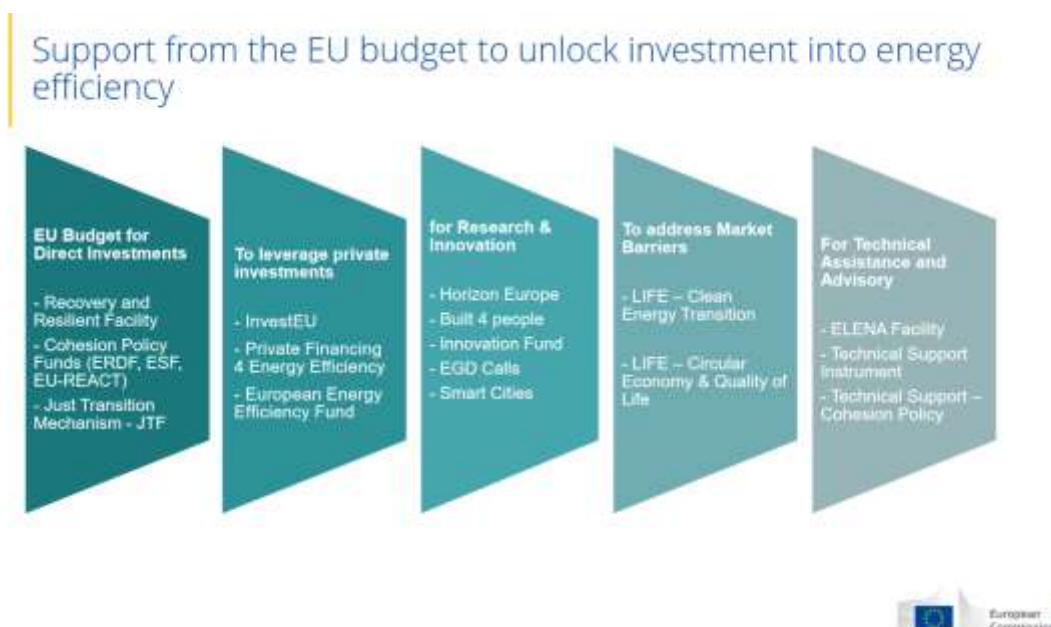
Only relatively small amounts of EU funding are dispersed directly by EU institutions via calls for tenders or calls for proposals. This is the case for Horizon Europe, LIFE or ELENA funding and also for Pilot Projects launched by the European Parliament directly.

The majority of the amounts of EU funding is allocated by Member States. This is the case for Regional and Cohesion Policy Funding (ERDF, CF, ESF+ and JTF), for the Just Transition Fund and for the Recovery and Resilience Funds.

Member states have to provide detailed plans to the European Commission how and with what expected impact they will use the EU funds. Past experience has shown, that a lack of capacity and competence at regional level can hinder the effective use of the funds on the ground. Technical assistance for Members States to design the needed support schemes and programmes are therefore made available<sup>8</sup> and the Commission has launched a new self-assessment tool for administration to improve the situation.

## Which fund for what?

Financing needs as described above have to be matched with the right type of funding. The opportunities from the EU budget for energy efficiency investment and thus for energy renovations are presented by the European Commission in five groups: Funds for direct investment, to leverage private investments, for research and innovation, to address market barriers and for technical assistance<sup>9</sup>.



<sup>8</sup> The [2022 call](#) includes a specific flagship for the renovation wave.

<sup>9</sup> EC presentation (July 2021): [EU energy efficiency policy context, LIFE EU Info days. Clean Energy Transition Programme](#)



**Homeowners** need direct investment. Therefore, financing opportunities from the EU budget can be found in the Recovery and Resilience Funds, in the regional and cohesion policy funds and in the Just Transition Fund, allocated by Member States.

- Approval of the national **Recovery and Resilience Plans** is ongoing. The Green Recovery Tracker<sup>10</sup> is providing an overview on how Member States make use of the money. It shows that across Europe, roughly 10% is invested in buildings, not always with the goal to support the energy transition though.
- For the allocation of **regional and cohesion policy funds**, Member States and the European Commission establish a *partnership agreement*. Member States have to set out how the EU money will be spent with detailed *operational programmes*. These can be regional programmes or thematic national programmes. The Commission has set 5 topics, one of them being a greener economy. The partnership agreements for the period 2021-2027 are expected for second half of the year – a first one was adopted end of July with Greece. The Commission has set up a database accessible via an interactive website<sup>11</sup> to provide a breakdown of allocations by region.
- To unblock the amounts of the **Just Transition Fund**, Member States have to establish a Territorial Just Transition Plan. The plans are currently in preparation.

**Energy communities** need funding for support activities and project development. They can thus access funds to address market barriers and for technical assistance. This can be money from the LIFE programme or from the EIB ELENA programme.

- The Programme for Environment and Climate Action (**LIFE**) has a specific sub-programme Clean Energy Transition LIFE-2021-CET<sup>12</sup>. A call for proposal was launched in July 2021, including several topics that can be used to finance Citizen-led Renovation initiatives. The deadline for submitting a proposal is 12 January 2022, the project to start in September 2022. The grants cover 95% of project costs estimated at EUR 1 million to 1.5 million, projects run over 3 years. The two most promising topics seem:
  - o The topic **LIFE-2021-CET-Homereno** (Integrated Home Renovation Services) provides a grant for the creation or replication of an energy renovation service such as Citizen-led-Renovation, even though the service is not addressed to energy communities only (total budget of the call: EUR 6 million).
  - o The topic **LIFE-2021-CET- ENERCO** (Developing support mechanisms for energy communities and other citizen-led initiatives in the field of sustainable energy) is targeting energy cooperatives directly in order to allow more citizens to play an active role in the energy transition (total budget of the call: EUR 7 million).
- A specific EU fund for project development is the technical support instrument of the **EIB, the ELENA** fund. It provides technical assistance for energy efficiency and renewable energy investments targeting buildings and innovative urban transport. For residential buildings projects, ELENA supports investment programmes above EUR 30 million with a three-year implementation period. A leverage factor of 20 is required, e.g., a project funded by EUR 1.5 million has to leverage EUR 30 million of investment. The required project size is often considered an obstacle, especially as the project coordinator has to take the full responsibility that the investment will actually take place. But it is already used for energy renovation programmes by energy communities<sup>13</sup>.

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<sup>10</sup> <https://www.greenrecoverytracker.org/sectoral-analysis>

<sup>11</sup> [2021-2027 Cohesion policy EU budget allocations](https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/2021-2027-cohesion-policy-eu-budget-allocations)

<sup>12</sup> [https://cinea.ec.europa.eu/life/life-calls-proposals\\_en#ecl-inpage-1780](https://cinea.ec.europa.eu/life/life-calls-proposals_en#ecl-inpage-1780)

<sup>13</sup> [Tipperary \(IE\)](#) or [Copenhagen \(DK\)](#)

**Network associations** need funding for coordination tasks. This can be the specific project funding via LIFE or other policy motivated funds such as Pilot Projects and Preparatory Actions (PPPA), i.e., specific budget lines established in the EU Budget by the Parliament.

- The **LIFE-2021-CET** call has a topic HOMERECOM (EU community of Integrated Home Renovation Services practitioners) aiming at developing a community in order to pool efforts and generate economies of scale. While the topic is not targeted to energy communities exclusively, it could be used to fund coordination tasks.
- Furthermore, a **PPPA for Citizen-led Renovation** is in preparation. This PPPA is an initiative of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy. ITRE added a specific budget line of EUR 1 million to the 2021 budget for "Support service for citizens led renovation projects" and an extension of it for the budget 2022. The Commission services DG ENER is about to develop a tender for a service contract. The call for tender is expected to be published later this year.

## 6 Leverage private investment

The EU funds and distribution mechanisms are important sources for energy renovation and can furthermore contribute that national funding is directed towards renovation policies.

But the energy renovation of the EU housing stock requires investment that goes far beyond the public money available, be it from EU funds or from national budgets. The European Commission estimates in its renovation wave strategy that additional private investment of 90 billion Euro annually is needed to achieve the goal to renovate 35 million houses over the next decade.

The EU therefore promotes the use of **financial instruments** among Members States, in order to leverage private investment. The new regulation for the management of the EU funds provides a more flexible and simplified framework for their implementation.

For further information:

The EIB provides dedicated information on leverage of EU funds by financial tools on its [fi-compass website](#), namely a case study from Lithuania, where affordable and accessible loans were combined with credit rebates (JESSICA initiative).

Private banks play an important role in this context, as they are best placed to provide financing solutions for the upfront investment for energy renovations. New tools are being developed to make loans attractive and accessible for more citizens.

Finance campaigners and civil society organisations have recently suggested to make better use of the lending tools of the **European Central Bank** and to green the Targeted Long Term Refinancing Programme (TLTRO) in order support the goals of the renovation wave strategy.<sup>14</sup>

Another innovative approach in the banking sector is the **Mortgage Portfolio Standards for Energy Efficiency** already implemented by leading banks.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> PMEU: <https://www.positivemoney.eu/2021/10/ecb-building-renovation-wave/>

<sup>15</sup> Climate Strategy (October 2021). Underwriting the Renovation Wave with Mortgage Portfolio Standards for Energy Efficiency

## 7 Other financial flows from climate and energy policies

### Energy Efficiency certificates and alternative measures

Energy Efficiency Obligation (EEO) schemes as established by article 7a of the EED (Art. 8 EED recast proposal) are a mechanism to develop a market for energy savings and to make energy efficiency measures more attractive. EEO schemes establish a market where energy suppliers and network operators are obligated parties who have to deliver these savings.

Energy efficiency certificates issued by the obligated parties can be a financing source for renovation services. However, in practice, the EEO schemes privilege big established players, as they can set the terms for selling and buying energy saving certificates. Smaller local players such as energy communities have to get their savings purchased by the obligated parties under their conditions. Obligated parties have the tendency to prioritise (and therefore finance) their own certificate producing schemes.

The EED recast proposal sets out a doubling of the energy savings obligation for Member States. This could have an impact on existing schemes and make energy certificates or alternative rewards for energy savings more common and better available. The proposed article 8 EED recast also acknowledges for a first time the role of energy communities<sup>16</sup>.

The European Commission recommends early action on the savings obligation regardless the outcome of the decision on the EED by the legislators, as any structural measure to save energy is an important contribution to the energy transition.

### ETS revenue recycling

According to the Fit for 55 package, CO<sub>2</sub> pricing policies will play an important role to achieve the EU's climate and energy goals in the buildings sector. This will not only create new incentives for energy renovations, but also generate new auctioning revenues (estimated at Euro 47 bn per year during 2026 and 2030<sup>17</sup>). Revenues will be available to Member States depending on their share of emissions in the covered sectors.

The Commission proposes to strengthen the general rules for using carbon revenues. Member States have to use all revenues (currently only 50%) for measures that address climate mitigation and adaptation. A new Social Climate Fund<sup>18</sup> is put in place to mitigate the impact of carbon pricing on vulnerable households, micro-enterprises and transport users. It should have an envelope corresponding to 25% of the revenues from the new ETS for buildings and transport<sup>19</sup>. Member States have to submit to the Commission a Social Climate Plan which shall include national projects to finance measures and investments to increase energy efficiency of buildings and the uptake of zero- and low-emission mobility and transport. This means that the Fund could secure a certain level of revenue recycling for energy efficiency.

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<sup>16</sup> COM (2021) 558 final, EED recast proposal, new Art. 8.3: "In designing such policy measures, Member States shall consider and promote the role of renewable energy communities and citizen energy communities in the contribution to the implementation towards these policy measures."

<sup>17</sup> SWD (2021) 601 final, Annex 13

<sup>18</sup> COM (2021) 568 final

<sup>19</sup> COM (2021) 568 final, Explanatory Memorandum Point 4.

## 8 Overview

The figure below is providing an overview of the financing needs (by home owner, energy community and network association) and possible funding sources for the respective activities.

Figure 1: Overview of funding sources for Citizen-led Renovation activities

