



Building Refurbishment Initiatives and Business Models. A Global Benchmark



January 2021





2 • Executive summary

Executive summary

Europe set itself an ambitious target: to be the first climate-neutral continent in 2050. As the building sector is one of the largest energy consumers in Europe, a refurbished and improved building stock in the EU will help pave the way for a decarbonised and clean energy system. Buildings account for ca. 40% of the EU's energy consumption, ca. 36% of its CO_2 emissions and ca. 55% of its electricity consumption, making emissions and energy savings in this sector vital to meet the European climate and energy targets. The building stock in the EU is relatively old, with more than 40% of it built before 1960 and 90% before 1990. Older buildings typically use more energy than new buildings.

To realize the climate goals, acceleration of the refurbishment of existing buildings is imperative (up to at least 2-3% per year). Despite a variety of subsidy schemes to promote energy efficiency on product, technology and building level, the uptake of deep renovation or even shallow renovation is still limited. The rate at which new buildings either replace this old stock, or expand the total stock, is low (about 1% a year).

In this report an overview is provided of different initiatives, business models, experiences and success cases, addressing the refurbishment of existing buildings across the world. **The overview is fact based, and is intended to provide insights on the specific barriers, solutions and results.** Technology benchmarks and details are provided in multiple other publications and is in this overview out of scope.

In the overview, business models are included targeting the **single-family, multi-family and commercial real estate market** segments. A common characteristic of most successful business models is some kind of one-stop-shop approach, to tackle the common barrier of the complexity of a renovation journey combined with an innovative financing arrangement to overcome the barrier of the high up-front cost of renovations. Furthermore, creating customer awareness is signaled as an important success factor to create sufficient market traction. A total of 25 general barriers were identified hampering scaling renovation processes.

Three main business model innovation types were distinguished: the one-stop-shop approach, innovative financing schemes, and new revenue streams. One-stop-shop approaches typically reduce the complexity for building owners and occupants, while simultaneously extending the offering from an output to an outcome, being performance guarantees. Innovative financing schemes are effective in removing financial barriers for building owners, by providing access to loans and payment schemes designed for building refurbishments, and investment specific rebates. New revenue streams may overcome market inefficiencies, as by revenue stream creation benefitting key stakeholders (e.g. service providers or building owners).

Additional incremental innovative solutions in the business model designs observed include the creation of competitor SME collaborative networks and project portfolios. By enabling competing (SME) suppliers to collaborate in one-stop-shop networks, the customer benefits by: quote standardization, credibility, choice, lowered administrative costs, and visibility of solutions. Identified successful American business cases often apply a portfolio creating approach. By merging projects into (financial) products, default risks of individual projects are hedged, providing lowered cost of capital and insurance, in addition to other economies of scale benefits.

Two business models stand out in the sense that they are already replicated in several countries: the American PACE model and the Dutch Energiesprong approach:

PACE (Property Assessed Clean Energy) provides integrated energy renovation services for the residential market, enabling homeowners to receive financing to cover 100% of the upfront costs for a retrofit project. The liability is secured against the property and repaid through an additional property tax, typically over extended timescales (up to 20 years) making repayments more affordable. Importantly, the liability remains with the property if there is a change of ownership.

The Dutch initiative Energiesprong started as a government funded innovation program, strives to achieve net-zero energy renovations of (mainly) terraced houses. It aims to do so by restructuring the value chain, rapid installations, and usage of prefabricated materials. Energiesprong applies energy performance contracts, where most of the cost will be covered by lower future energy bills while performance is guaranteed within the contract. The initiative is designed for supporting deep renovation of houses to net-zero energy consumption level, that offer short installation on-site time, long performance guarantees, and a minimum set of indoor environmental quality parameters. The works typically comprises the use of prefabricated facades, PV panels and a heat pump.

This report elaborates 14 other cases in addition to PACE and Energiesprong. These cases vary significantly in the importance and responsibilities of different stakeholders in the value chain. From one-stop-shop solutions that aim to integrate the multiple steps within the value chain within one organization (e.g. Factory Zero), to solutions which bring together competing solution providers, additional supply chain actors, and access to public resources for finance (e.g. RetrofitWorks), a diverse collection of cases is provided which can be compared individually by 4-pagers which include descriptions of realized achievements.

References

https://ec.europa.eu/info/news/new-rules-greener-and-smarter-buildings-will-increase-quality-life-all-europeans-2019-apr-15_en

https://www.odyssee-mure.eu/publications/archives/energy-efficiency-trends-policies-buildings.pdf

https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC117739/cost_optimal_energy_renovations_online.pdf

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/QANDA_20_1836

https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/1.final_report.pdf

Building Refurbishment Initiatives and Business Models... • 5

6 • Glossary / acronyms and abbreviations

Glossary / acronyms and abbreviations

AUD:	Australian Dollar.
CAD:	Canadian Dollar.
Co-ownership Trustee:	Legal entity representing (building) owners association.
Dwellings:	Single house or apartment within a multi-family building.
EE:	Energy Efficiency.
EPC:	Energy performance Contracting.
ESA:	Energy Services Agreement. In an ESA, customers pay back the upfront cost through a services agreement through a periodical fee that includes products as well as services.
ESCO:	Energy Services Company.
IAQ:	Indoor Air Quality.
IFS:	Innovative financing schemes.
MESA:	Managed Energy Services Agreement (MESA). A variation on the ESA with a few important distinctions as the services provider assumes the broader energy management of a customer's facility, including the responsibility for utility bills.
NRS:	New revenue streams.
OSS:	One-stop-shop.
PACE:	Property Assessed Clean Energy.

8 • Table of Contents

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	11
2. Methodology	15
2.1. Introduction	16
2.2. General building renovation value chain	16
2.3. General barriers	18
2.4. Classification building renovation business models	20
2.5. Methodology	22
3. Successful renovation business models and incentive schemes	29
3.1. Business models addressing both single- and multi-family buildings market	32
3.2. Business models addressing multi-family buildings market	50
3.3. Business models addressing single-family buildings market	64
3.4. Business models addressing commercial real estate market	94
4. Benchmark	113
5. References	125

1. Introduction

Introduction

Europe set itself an ambitious target: to be the first climate-neutral continent in 2050. As the building sector is one of the largest energy consumers in Europe, a refurbished and improved building stock in the EU will help pave the way for a decarbonised and clean energy system. Buildings account for ca. 40% of the EU's energy consumption, ca. 36% of its CO₂ emissions and ca. 55% of its electricity consumption, making emissions and energy savings in this sector vital to meet the European climate and energy targets. The building stock in the EU is relatively old, with more than 40% of it built before 1960 and 90% before 1990. Older buildings typically use more energy than new buildings. Roughly 75% of today's building stock is energy inefficient.

Renovation of buildings has been singled out in the European Green Deal as a key initiative to drive energy efficiency in the buildings sector to deliver on objectives. Moreover, given the labour-intensive nature of the building sector, the Commission's post-COVID 19 recovery plan identified doubling the rate of renovation as a specific aim for kick-starting the European recovery¹. To pursue the ambition of energy gains and economic growth, the Commission published on 14 October 2020 a new strategy to boost renovation called "A Renovation Wave for Europe – Greening our buildings, creating jobs, improving lives" (COM(2020)662).

To realize the climate goals, acceleration of the refurbishment of existing buildings is imperative. Despite a variety of subsidy schemes to promote energy efficiency on product, technology and building level, the uptake of deep renovation or even shallow renovation is still limited. The rate at which new buildings either replace this old stock, or expand the total stock, is low (about 1% a year).



Renovation rates of residential buildings in Europe [ZEBRA2020 tool, ref. 5]

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/energy/topics/energy-efficiency/energy-efficient-buildings/renovation-wave_en

During the last decade, a variety of (public and private) initiatives and new business models were developed and demonstrated to overcome the main barriers that still prevent a massive market uptake of renovation services for existing buildings. Lessons-learnt and success cases are becoming available, but are not yet readily accessible or compiled in a benchmark report.

Objective

The main objective of this study is to provide an overview of different initiatives, business models, experiences and success cases, addressing the refurbishment of existing buildings. The overview is fact based, is intended to provide insights on the specific barriers, solutions and results. Technology benchmarks and details are provided in multiple other publications and is in this overview out of scope.

In order to provide a global benchmark, the most advanced regions concerning implemented renovation business models and initiatives, and with a more or less similar building stock composition and challenge, are included: Europe, North America and Australia.

References

https://ec.europa.eu/info/news/new-rules-greener-and-smarter-buildings-will-increase-quality-life-all-europeans-2019-apr-15_en

https://www.odyssee-mure.eu/publications/archives/energy-efficiency-trends-policies-buildings.pdf

https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC117739/cost_optimal_energy_renovations_online.pdf

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/QANDA_20_1836

https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/1.final_report.pdf

2. Methodology

Methodology

2.1. Introduction

To enable a benchmark of successful renovation business models across different geographies, a generalized framework is needed. Although, the renovation market is influenced by a variety of regulations, incentive schemes and certification schemes, the overall building renovation value chain and the key barriers preventing stakeholders to implement and upscale energy building renovation business models are similar. In paragraph 2.2 and 2.3 the general value chain, actors and the main barriers are indicated. In paragraph 2.4, the business models and initiatives overcoming the key barriers are categorized in classes. This classification, the generalized value chain and the key barriers addressed, are used to describe and benchmark successful energy building renovation business models. Where country specific circumstances are key in enabling a new business model this is highlighted in the case description of that specific business model in chapter 3.

2.2. General building renovation value chain

The actors in the different phases of renovation are depicted in figure 2. It is a generalized picture of the construction value chain showing both the actors active in traditional construction and renovation processes as well as new actors. Per phase the active actors are indicated. The traditional actors represent the traditional construction and renovation value chain in which in every phase, a different set of actors is involved. Clearly showing the vast number of actors a single building owner needs to manage to realise an energy efficient renovation of their property in a conventional renovation process.

The **traditional actors** represent the traditional construction and renovation value chain in which in every phase, a different set of actors is involved



Construction value chain including actors participating per phase

Note: the legislator was not included as an actor in the general value chain. However, the role of the legislator should not be underestimated as the one able to set minimum requirements for the complete national building stock (new buildings but potentially also existing buildings), creating general awareness and incentive schemes.

The 'additional new actors' mentioned in the lower block, are the ones that come into play in several innovative business models overcoming the important barriers preventing faster upscaling of renovation. Often they are replacing groups of traditional actors.

Business model innovations often redesign the responsibilities and interactions between actors. These innovations always consists of an initiator, supplier(s) and a beneficiary, and possibly a newly created actor. In this report, the value chain visual aims to demonstrate the roles of the active actors of business model cases in chapter 3.

2.3. General barriers

In an extensive number of literature sources barriers have been reviewed that delay or even prevent real estate owners to take a seemingly rational decision to improve the quality and energy performance of their buildings in a renovation process.

In tables the main barriers faced by property owners at decision making level are summarized and the barriers are listed that prevent actors in the value chain taking part in an energy renovation process to implement with ease successful business models.

Barriers at decision taking level

Technical	Knowledge-Informative	Market Inefficiencies	Financial
- uncertainty of performance and performance gap	- difficulties in proving non-energy benefits of renovation, i.e. comfort, health, property value	- split incentives (property owner pays for EE improvements, tenants accrue the benefits through reduced energy bill) and conflicts of interest	- high upfront costs for improvements
- lack of technological, product and system developments	- low awareness among property owners and disconnect between a genuine concern about climate change and the energy efficiency of their property	- duration, hassle and complexity (i.e. supply chain, installation, finances) of EE renovation projects	- lack of access to capital
	- lack of reliable information (what/who to trust)		- uncaptured value: energy improvements do not translate into increase rental rates or property valuations
	 lack of good quality information and support on how to meet EE goals, product choices and suppliers to embark on a renovation journey 		- limited impact Energy Performance certication on property value
			 low confidence in energy bill savings: a barrier for property owners seeking full repayment via energy savings
			- planning horizons: short- term public grant programs are difficult to reconcile with longer-term improvement plans
			- availability and accessibility: low penetration and availability of attractive financial offers for efficiency measures

Typical barriers halting refurbishments at the decision taking level can be distinguished by the categories Technical, Knowledge-Informative, Market Inefficiencies and Financial. The successes of particular business models, described in chapter 3, can be explained by how effective these are in removing the most significant barriers for their respective target group.

Knowledge-Informative	EE renovation market structure	Regulatory
- lack of skilled personel and training	- fragmented value chain: difficulties coordination and communication between numerous involved actors	- lack of continuity in regulations
- low quality auditing	 insufficient resources and competences to tender for public procurement schemes 	- limited consistent grant schemes and governmental programs
	 reluctant leaseholders in flats and terraces are not always willing to permit or contribute to changes, which can limit economies of scale 	
	 gaining permission: getting collective agreement amongst groups of appartment owners 	
	 - supply chain constraints: renovation on the scale needed, at an acceptable cost, cannot be routinely relied upon 	
	 bureaucracy: financing models for EE renovation projects have long lead- times for approval 	

Barriers that actors in the value chain face during renovation process

The primary barriers obstructing refurbishments during the renovation process are grouped in barriers of a Knowledge-Informative nature, barriers as a result of how the energy efficient renovation market is structured, and barriers that are due to a locally governing Regulatory framework.

In traditional business models, building owners are facing most of the barriers mentioned and are effectively discouraged to renovate their property. Even if there is a feasible business case behind or they are intrinsically motivated to increase the comfort level, indoor air quality and energy performance of their building, the complexity of the process and regulations, perception of high risks, high upfront cost, difficulties to address liabilities during and after construction, etc. are preventing them to start an energy efficient renovation. These barriers are general and more or less similar in Europe, North America and Australia.

2.4. Classification building renovation business models

Moschetti and Brattebo [3] developed a classification of business models for the building renovation sector. As starting point the general business model canvas by Osterwalder et al. was used.



Based on a thorough analyses they distinguished three main classes of promising new business models and incentive schemes relevant for the buildings renovation sector: i) one-stop-shop business models, ii) business models based on new revenue streams, and iii) business models based on innovative

financing schemes.

One-stop-shop business models

One-stop-shop business models are characterised by a single contractor offering all services related to the energy retrofit of the building, taking care of the complete process from design often up to guaranteed performance. Some also include an option to get easier access to capital, either public or private. The main barriers addressed are related to the general complexity of the renovation process, the multitude of stakeholders involved, getting access to the required skills and knowledge for building renovation, clear liabilities (performance guarantee), transparent governance, reduced lead time and generally reducing the burden for building owners to upgrade/renovate their building.

Special forms of the one-stop-shop business models include ESC (energy supply contracting) and EPC² (energy performance contracting) models often provided by an Energy Service Company (ESCO). An ESCO provides specific facilities to improve energy efficiency of users' property, and accepts at the same time some degree of financial risk. The remuneration for the offered services relies (either entirely or partly) on the accomplishment of energy efficiency improvements and on other agreed performance criteria [ref]. EPC or ESC contracts supplied to homeowners by an ESCO are rare.

Business models based on innovative financing schemes

Business models based on new financing schemes are aiming to overcome the barrier of high upfront cost. Generally, the initiator is a public government or a mandatory regulatory scheme such as energy saving obligations for utilities. These schemes lead to investments in energy retrofit measures in buildings, through energy saving duties and innovative financing strategies. Financial institutions often play a central role in providing new financial products for boosting energy improvements in buildings.

Business models based on new revenue streams

Business models based on new revenue streams are generally based on governmental incentives contributing to profits. Examples are tax reduction schemes in case of energy performance upgrading of existing buildings and feed-in tariffs, and financial incentives based on realized efficiency performance. New revenue streams might also result from additional value of a sustainability assessment scheme or building certification label. The use of a well-known label certifying improved qualities and performance of the building supports the owners in getting potential higher rent or sales prices.

In practice, some of these business models are offered in an integrated manner: a combination of some kind of one-stop-shop approach with a new revenue model or a new financing scheme. Where relevant this will be highlighted in the next chapter.

In this report successful examples of these business models are elaborated. The elaborated cases originate from Europe, North America and Australia. To substantiate success, not only a description of the business model, involved stakeholders and country specific circumstances are included but also relevant achievements are listed (such as turnover, number of projects executed, etc.).

² EPC (Energy Performance Contracting). An ESCO guarantees energy cost savings in respect to a historical or calculated reference value. The EPC model is not very common in the residential sector, due to the small size of the individual projects and the risks involved to guarantee a cost saving. In the residential sector the occupant behaviour is difficult to predict or control, while it has a very significant effect on the actual energy saving realised.

2.5. Methodology

Examples of successful business models or initiatives to upscale energy renovation of buildings are represented in a standardised way in chapter 3. Each business model is described in a 4-pager format with the information shown in the next example.



Description.

Value Chain example

Value chain actors and their role in the business model.



Countries example

Countries where the BM is implemented.



Barriers example

Description.

Customer Journey example



Business Model example

Role and interaction of actors within the renovation process.



Achievements example

Main figures.

Business Model Canvas example



The business model classification indicates if the business model concerns a One-stop-shop, Innovative Finance Scheme or New Revenue Streams, following the definitions provided in 2.4. The roles of key actors within the business model are indicated with the Value Chain Illustration. The indication is provided through color code and specific Additional New Actors. The color code is also integrated in the Business Model illustration and represents the role of an actor in regards to the business model (initiator, supplier, beneficiary, newly created actor).

The role and interaction of actors within the renovation process are shown through a Business Model illustration. The spheres represent key actors, the arrows represent interactions which carry a form of value, an action, or a contract. Exchanged forms of value include payments, delivery of goods and services, or leads. An action undertaken could concern a homeowner selecting a contractor, or an actor providing supporting documentation such as invoices. An example of a contractual agreement such is an EPC which binds a supplier to performance KPI's throughout the contract period.

Business Model Canvas Category Explanations

The Business Model Canvas is a strategic management tool to quickly and easily define and communicate a business concept. The canvas provides insights into the customers, value proposition offered, channels used, and how the company makes money. The right side of the Business Model Canvas focuses on the customer (external), while, the left side of the canvas focuses on the business (internal). Both external and internal parts meet around the value proposition, which is the exchange of value between the company's business and the customer/clients. The Business Model Canvas was developed by Alexander Osterwalder.

The last page of the business model description provides insight through the Osterwalder business canvas.

Building Refurbishment Initiatives and Business Models... • 27

3. Successful renovation business models and incentive schemes 30 • Successful renovation business models...

Successful renovation business models and incentive schemes

Successful examples of implemented business models are depicted in a dashboard, see table. The examples are elaborated in more detail in paragraphs 3.1 till 3.4.

Dashboard successful building renovation business models and initiatives

			Type of business model			Market segment		
Company	Founding year	Country of origin	OSS	NRS	IFS	Single	Multi	Tertiary
EnergieSprong	2009	Netherlands						
EuroPace	2018	Spain						
PACE	2008	USA						
Oktave	2015	France	•		•		•	
CleanBC Better Home	2018	Canada		•	•		•	•
EOS Energy	2019	Spain						
Operene	2014	France						
SiRE / ReformANERR	2015	Spain	•				•	
Factory Zero	2015	Netherlands						
Mon Carnet	2015	France						
Retrofit Works	2013	UK						
Sealed	2012	USA						
Betterhome	2015	Denmark						
EcoHome Financial	2010	Canada			•	•		
Refresh Renovations	2010	New Zealand						
Carbon Lighthouse	2009	USA		•	•			•
Metrus Energy	2009	USA						
Sustainable Australia Fund	2002	Australia			•			
Business Energy Pro	2019	USA		•				

Note: OSS = One-stop-shop, NRS = New Revenue Streams, IFS = Innovative Finance Schemes Single = single-family buildings, multi = multi-family buildings, tertiary = commercial real estate 32 • Successful renovation business models...



3.1. Business models addressing both single- and multi-family buildings market

		Type of business model			Market segment			
Company	Founding year	Country of origin	OSS	NRS	IFS	Single	Multi	Tertiary
EnergieSprong	2009	Netherlands	•					
EuroPace	2018	Spain	•					
PACE	2008	USA	•					
Oktave	2015	France	•					
CleanBC Better Home	2018	Canada		•			•	•

Dashboard successful building renovation business models and initiatives







Business Model

The Dutch initiative Energiesprong started as a government funded innovation program, striving to achieve net-zero energy renovations of (mainly) terraced houses. It aims to do so by restructuring the value chain, rapid installations, and usage of prefabricated materials. Energiesprong applies energy performance contracts, where most of the cost will be covered by lower future energy bills while performance is guaranteed within the contract. The initiative is designed for supporting deep renovation of houses to net-zero energy consumption level, that offer short installation on-site time, long performance guarantees, and a minimum set of indoor environmental quality parameters. The works typically comprises the use of prefabricated facades, PV panels and a heat pump.

Value Chain



Countries



Barriers

Energy refurbishment brings complexity and high costs that may discourage homeowners. Through setting up a cooperative cluster, with fund providers, solution providers, market developers and contractors, refurbishment becomes more accessible for social housing associations.

Customer Journey



Business Model



Achievements

- Energiesprong realized 5,000 houses in the Netherlands, with another 14,400 planned. For another four countries (the UK, France, Germany, and Italy) and New York State, 41 houses have been realized, while another 6,926 are planned.
- The average project size amounts from €70,000 to €77,000 investment per parcel house, for deep renovations.
- Level of renovation: Net-zero energy performance guaranteed, homeowner enabled to monitor consumption.
Business Model Canvas: Energiesprong



Website: https://energiesprong.org/



Business Model

Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) provides integrated energy renovation services for the residential market by enabling homeowners to receive financing to cover 100% of the upfront costs for a retrofit project. The liability is secured against the property and repaid through an additional property tax, typically over extended timescales (up to 20 years) that make repayments more affordable. Importantly, the liability remains with the property if there is a change of ownership.

EuroPACE is inspired by the success of an innovative financing model called PACE, launched in California in 2008. To date, PACE schemes have mobilized over \$5 billion into domestic retrofits and trials, including the retrofit of over 280,000 homes. EuroPACE project intends to build upon the best practices in the US and adapt this financing mechanism to Europe, starting with pilot programs in Spain: Olot and the Basque Country through the HIROSS4all EU project.

Value Chain



Countries



Barriers

Among the main barriers addressed are: i) High upfront costs for improvements, and ii) Hassle and complexity for the building owners. Among the main barriers encountered during implementation are: i) engagement: Lack of strong public policies to stimulate demand, and ii) market readiness in different EU countries, based on legal suitability & enforceability and market potential.



The renovation investment will be paid back over a long term (e.g. 20 years) through (property) tax additions. Hence, change of ownership can be incorporated with repayments easily. Tax additions can be reclaimed at tenants pro rata.

Business Model



- Through pilot projects in Spain, 17 multi-family buildings were registered as of July 2020 in Olot, replicated under the Opengela local programme in the Basque Country (Bilbao and Eibar) in 461 homes. Several more EU cities have expressed interest.
- Average project size: €20,000 to €25,000.
- In the US, PACE schemes have mobilized over \$5 billion into domestic retrofits and trials, including the retrofit.

Business Model Canvas: EuroPace



Website: https://www.europace2020.eu/

Business
model innovation type:One-Stop-ShopInnovative Finance SchemeNRS

Business Model

Oktave

Oktave, is the name of the integrated energy renovation service for housing, initiated by the Grand Est region in France and ADEME (French Environment and Energy Management Agency) in 2015. This service was set up to meet the requirements of the Energy Transition to Growth Law Green (LTECV), a law which imposes to have a building stock with nearly-zero energy standards by 2050. On the scale of the Grand Est region, this represents more than 38,000 renovations per year to be carried out.

Oktave offers comprehensive support to owners as one-stopshop, identifying the most suitable work scenario for performing a successful renovation, selecting certified professionals trained in zero energy renovations, and implementing unique financial engineering. From decision-making until the end of the project, through the management of building professionals and the implementation of the financial tools necessary for the project (advance aid, promotion of Energy Performance Certifications, easier access to the French Eco PTZ and for a works loan), Oktave is positioned as the conductor of energy renovation projects through its service package.

Value Chain



Countries



Barriers

Social: Oktave is working towards gaining engagement with homeowners, which is known to be a barrier for energy renovations in France.

Financial: financial issues are typically a barrier when looking at refurbishment projects. Oktave offers competitive funding to overcome this.



Business Model



- 1,000 single-family houses have been renovated so far.
- Average project sizes of 60,000 to 80,000 € per single-family household.
- Conversion rate of 12.5% from initial contact to actual contract.
- Total investment: €10.3 million, 14% share of public grants.
- Share of private investments: 86% (23% personal contribution, 63% loans).

Business Model Canvas: Oktave





Business Model

The Home Renovation Rebate Program (2018) by CleanBC Better Homes stimulates various home upgrades and renovations. It offers investment specific rebates, as well as additional financial solutions (investment and municipality specific low-interest loans, such as for heat pumps) while it also directs customers towards bank and credit union loans. The Low-Interest Financing Program of CleanBC supports highly efficient technologies through zero interest rates, while less efficient solutions may qualify for interest rates up to 5%. The rebate program is administered by utilities BC Hydro and FortisBC, and the province. To apply, homeowners require to be customers of the respective utilities. CleanBC Better Homes is British Columbia's online hub for homeowners and businesses to access information about home upgrades and the rebate program. The hub aims to reduce energy use and greenhouse gas emissions in new and existing homes and buildings. The rebate program is funded by the Province of British Columbia and the Government of Canada under the Low Carbon Economy Leadership Fund. In response to the Province's call for local governments to offer additional incentives to increase uptake in their jurisdiction, municipalities such as North Cowichan are providing an additional CAD 30,000, providing top-up rebates. Rebates can amount up to CAD 14,100 for a home and CAD 220,000 for a business.

Value Chain



Countries



Barriers

Complexity: reduced by energy efficiency upgrades information, free energy coaching services, and certified contractors referencing.

Financial: rebates or low-interest financing for home upgrades, providing flexible financial support.

Regulatory: continuity through reliable stakeholder base (utilities, municipalities, province, state).



Business Model



- Over 6,700 households have benefited, e.g. through heat pump upgrades. 47 capital incentive projects have been approved, for business and public sector installations of heat pumps, heat recovery chillers and high efficiency gas equipment.
- Heat pump sales increased by 23% in 2018 (7% and 11% for 2016 and 2017 respectively).
- The 2019 budget provided CAD 902 million (for home energy efficiency and other).

Business Model Canvas: CleanBC Better Homes



50 • Successful renovation business models...



3.2. Business models addressing multi-family buildings market

Dashboard successful building renovation business models and initiatives: multi-family buildings market

			Туре	Type of business model			Market segment		
Company	Founding yesar	Country of origin	OSS	NRS	IFS	Single	Multi	Tertiary	
EOS Energy	2019	Spain							
Operene	2014	France	•						
SiRE / ReformANERR	2015	Spain					•		





Business Model

EOS Energy, founded in Spain 2019, offers turnkey solutions addressing all technical and financial challenges for energy renovations, while enabling clients to pay by savings capitalization. EOS Energy manages all the different stakeholders involved so that the solution is a one-stop-shop for the clients. Its services stretch beyond the renovations by also covering maintenance and providing full performance guarantees. For example, through usage of its telecontrol system, all operating parameters are monitored remotely in real time.



Countries



Barriers

Financial: financial issues are typically a barrier when looking at refurbishment projects. EOS Energy offers competitive funding and savings capitalization to overcome high upfront costs and lack of access to capital.

Complexity: EOS Energy reduces the complexity of a refurbishment project.

Social (encountered barrier): engagement with all neighbors in a multi-family building can be a slow process before an agreement is achieved.

01 / Initial contact

Customer is alerted of the possibilities of building renovation and its benefits through different channels (commercial actions, property administrators...) and requests initial assessment.

04 / Refurbishment project

Technical documentation: Refurbishment project, Technical memory. Project Management: Licenses and authorizations, Financial and subsidies issues, Budgets and works contracts. Works execution. Works direction and final certification.

02 / Initial report

First evaluation and report. Pathologies identification. Materials quality identification. Previous technical studies. Refurbishment possibility. Work intervention strategy.

03 / Proposal

Refurbishment plan. Refurbishment and intervention proposals. Project cost estimation. Feasibility study.

Business Model



- Since the 2019 founding, 1 multi-family building composed of 24 dwellings is under renovation works, 17 more buildings (1,232 dwellings) are in the pipeline (to be signed).
- The cost of the renovation ranges between €13,000 and €20,000 per dwelling.

Business Model Canvas: EOS Energy



Website: https://eosenergy.es/



Business Model

Engineering company Operene was created in 2014 and offers comprehensive energy renovation packages for multi-family houses (condominiums, social housing) and the public service sector, mainly in the Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region. Operene intervenes at every stage of the project, from the financial study, through the coordination of a group of local businesses to guaranteeing the performance of the works.

Value Chain



Countries



Barriers

Complexity: Operene reduces the complexity of a refurbishment.

Social (encountered barrier): homeowners are rarely Operene customers, the targeted customer is the co-ownership trustee (COT) representing the building co-owners. COT technical background is usually low, and the decision-making process is complex (decisions must be voted for).





- 4,000 dwellings renovated.
- Average project size of 800,000 € per multi-family building.
- 80% of the performed financial engineering services result in actual renovation works. 33% of the organization's tenders for private buildings are successful.
- Operene has generated over €30 million of investment.

Business Model Canvas: Operene





SiRE	Ŷ	Business model innovation type:		
		One-Stop-Shop		
		Innovative Finance Scheme		
		NRS		
Business Model				

The SiRE (Servicio de Información de Rehabilitación) platform aims to be the meeting point of all actors involved in the renovation process, including administration, construction workers, suppliers, and citizens. SiRE also provides citizens with advice, information, and knowledge on how to reduce their energy bill through energy renovation. ANERR is the name of the association, while SiRE is the OSS and ReformANERR is the name of the website.



Countries



Barriers

Social: engagement with all neighbors in a multi-family building can be a slow process before an agreement is achieved.

Financial: financial issues are typically a barrier when looking at refurbishment projects. ANERR has special agreements with banks to overcome this.



Business Model



- 74 multi-family building renovations.
- Average project size of €72,900.
- Conversion rate of 5.8%.
- SiRE has generated over €30 million of investment.

Business Model Canvas: SiRE



64 • Successful renovation business models...



3.3. Business models addressing single-family buildings market

Dashboard successful building renovation business models and initiatives: single family buildings market

			Type of business model			Market segment		
Company	Founding year	Country of origin	OSS	NRS	IFS	Single	Multi	Tertiary
Factory Zero	2015	Netherlands				•		
Mon Carnet	2015	France						
Retrofit Works	2013	UK				•		
Sealed	2012	USA				•		
Betterhome	2015	Denmark				•		
EcoHome Financial	2010	Canada			•	•		
Refresh Renovations	2010	New Zealand	•			•		



Factory Zero



Business Model

Factory Zero (F0) provides affordable energy efficient renovation solutions by offering a completely integrated module containing all installation components that can be placed directly outside the home. Its advantages are a fully optimized system, almost no construction work inside the building, easy access for maintenance, and improved comfort at lower monthly cost. Additionally, F0 provides performance guarantees and maintenance for a typical duration of 10 years, enabled by a smart remote monitoring system. The unique business revolves around leveraging on industrialization and economies of scale advantages, as multiple roles within the value chain are incorporated by FO, while it targets large volume customers in social housing associations. F0 combines an innovative business model with innovative technology, and offers; low investment and costs, unburdening and quality. F0's business model enables lower investment amounts and a higher level of service during operation and the guarantee period. Also, the system is designed for placement and installation simplicity.



Countries



Barriers

Financial: total CAPEX is reduced by offering a completely integrated renovation module that can directly be placed next to the building.

Complexity: Reduced number of failures during installation by installers due to integrated module (already assembled in factory).

Knowledge-Informative (encountered barrier): Service contracts and energy performance guarantees are less known.

01 / Initial contact

Contractors and sequentially the housing associations owning housing property are contacted. After initial contact, offerings are explained and information is collected, through conducting an intake of the properties.

04 / After delivery

After delivery, F0 monitors performance, provides maintenance without a signaling requirement by the user, and settles the energy bills with the energy provider. Users pay through a monthly service fee to Factory Zero.

An effective annual energy balance of 0 can be enabled with F0's technology, given the required conditions are in place, such as sufficient solar PV capacity, battery capacity and insulation.

02 / Quotes

F0 integrates the collected property information and provides a quote for a complete solution (including a heat pump, external units, monitoring, heat recovery, etc.), which may include all necessary steps from engineering to maintenance. No finance scheme is included, as F0 views upfront investment as beneficial for realizing a competitive quote. The quote is offered to the house association via the contractor.

03 / Implementation

Minimally 70% of the tenants need to agree with the renovation. F0 facilitates installation by providing preferred and trained installers of the equipment and will remain the contact point during installation and performs a final quality check.

Business Model



- The amount of renovation units installed by Factory Zero are 1050 from 2017 to 2019 and another 1000 are planned for 2020.
- 50% concern renovation projects, 50% new buildings.

Business Model Canvas: Factory Zero



Website: https://factoryzero.nl/

Mon Carnet



Business Model

Mon Carnet (formerly Izigloo) is a digitally driven service, targeted at single-family housing, which offers a wide range of services which go beyond energy performance and make home improvement a desirable process. Various categories of data are collected and processed by the Mon Carnet platform, such as geometric modelling or available sunshine, to predict potential costs and energy savings. With Mon Carnet, homeowners can check their energy balance online, get a tailor made advise on EE and IEQ building improvement, and get connected with local high-quality professionals. Mon Carnet was initiated to digitalize the support that is needed to face the complexity, time consuming and expensive aspects of renovation.

Value Chain



Countries



Barriers

Financial: the digitalization of the early project stages allows for low-to-zero costs for the customer, before starting a renovation. Through energy savings modelling, customers can be increasingly certain on the financial consequences of a renovation project, hence financial risks are minimalized.

Social: Mon Carnet engages with homeowners by using a digitally driven service, a social barrier for energy renovations in France. By digitalization, renovation advise is made more accessible.

01 / Initial contact

10 to 20 easy to handle questions are asked to the homeowner to have a clear picture of the building, collect data and calculate an energy performance indicator.

02 / Assessment

From this energy diagnosis, various energy saving measures are proposed to the homeowner, each being associated with a specific quotation including financial and tax incentives.

04 / Follow-up

All collected data including a description of achieved works are then put together and integrated in a digital energy passport which belongs to the homeowner. In France this passport will be mandatory for all new constructions by 2020 and for existing buildings by 2025.

03 / Quotes

If the customer wants to go forward with his/her project, he/she can ask for an appointment with an EP advisor (still for free). This advisor will check the customer financial capacity and put the project on the EP-market place. The homeowner will then be contacted (through the digital platform) by 2 to 3 (maximum) contractors (mostly installers), affiliated to the EP network. It is up to the homeowner to select the contractor who will make refurbishment works.

Business Model



- Conversion rate of 10%.
- The average projects size amounts to €9,000.
- The program has generated over 55 million € investment.
- Since the 2015 founding, more than 3750 single-family house projects have been executed.
Business Model Canvas: Mon Carnet





RetrofitWorks is a 'not for private profit' co-operative, matching communities and homeowners who want to retrofit their homes, with local, quality assured SME assessors and installers. It was developed by Parity Projects, shortly before the Green Deal policy launched by the UK government, a public fund which supports homeowner payment for energy efficiency improvements. Since operating as a Green Deal finance provider, the RetrofitWorks model has since been set up in multiple regions and communities to offer financing for retrofitting, not exclusively by Green Deal finance. RetrofitWorks was founded to enable SME contractors' access to Green Deal funds, through becoming part of this network and provide its services to it.

Green Deal finance has been the primary financer of RetrofitWorks projects, followed by homeowners' mortgages, and competitive loans provided by charity finance providers.

Value Chain



Countries



Barriers

Financial: Financial issues are typically a barrier for refurbishment projects, e.g. due to uncompetitive interest rates. RetrofitWorks offers a multitude of financing options.

Technical: Multi-family buildings have greater barriers for deep retrofits compared to single-family buildings. RetrofitWorks aims at building a supply chain out of SMEs which can provide competitive solutions through collaboration, cost-minimalization by digitalization and a strong network.



RetrofitWorks oversees installation and satisfactory sign off. This includes photos of all work, before and after completion.

Business Model



- Over 300 individual properties retrofitted (2018 data).
- Project scopes include several energy efficiency improvements to deep renovation.
- 60% conversion rate (approx.).
- £1.6 million worth of investment was made on a sample of 249 domestic projects.

Business Model Canvas: Retrofit Works



Sealed



Business Model

Sealed is a one-stop-shop for home efficiency improvements focusing on the residential market. It is successful in realizing relatively small projects with energy service agreements, through delivering standardized solutions. The value proposition offers renovation and financing, enabling comfort and savings. It relies on local partners for the installation of quick, unobtrusive improvements. Furthermore, the utility bill is integrated with a single Sealed Energy Bill and is guaranteed to be lower than normal. Through partnering with local utilities, the homeowners are identified and targeted which are most likely to opt for an audit and energy efficiency upgrade. Through periodic payments, Sealed compensates the project financers and utilities for the client within this model. The client will have a guaranteed reduction in monthly costs compared to the energy bill before the renovation.

Value Chain



Countries



Barriers

Financial: by de-risking the project through insurance, debt interest rates decrease, and the cost of capital is lower.

Complexity: customers are identified by utilities and offered a hassle free and guaranteed performance solution.



Business Model



- 500 buildings retrofitted in 2018.
- Typical package costs \$6,000-\$7,000.
- Service agreements duration of 20 years.
- 10-25% energy savings (medium level retrofit).

Business Model Canvas: Sealed



Website: https://sealed.com/



A one-stop-shop solution, hassle free for the building owner, supported by an online portal first intake. BetterHome acts as credible and trusted partner who guarantees quality (backed by well-known industrials Rockwool, Danfoss and Grundfos), from the start to the end of the renovation process. BetterHome offers of standardized solutions (products known for quality). BetterHome establishes a sole point of contact during the whole renovation journey for the customer with a local installer/contractor within her network. All installers/ contractors within the network are trained by BetterHome. BetterHome cooperates closely with local banks to enable easier access to finance. BetterHome offers Energy Efficiency and Indoor Environmental Quality.



Countries



Barriers

- Complexity of renovation process (caused by the multitude of stakeholders, who to trust). Tackled by the one-stop-shop solution.
- Project finance. Tackled by providing easier access to finance. BetterHome works closely with local banks. The banks know and trust the BetterHome process and quality, and thus offer better financial terms to the building owner. BetterHome credibility is supported by the brand of the founders (well-known industrials Danfoss, Velux, Grundfos and Rockwool).



A post renovation survey is send to make sure everything went as planned. Contractors that receive significant complaints are removed form the BetterHome network.

Business Model



- 1358 projects executed from 2015 to 2018.
- €50k-€60k average project size for single-family houses.
- Renovation leads (initial online tool filled out) to meetings = 57%.
- Meeting to renovation offer = 72%.
- Renovation offer to order = 83%.

Business Model Canvas: BetterHome



Website: http://betterhome.eu/



Acquired in 2016 by Dealernet, EcoHome Financial offers homeowners on the Canadian and American market easy access to loans for financing the installation and acquisition of capital assets. Through EcoHome Financial, funding is accessible for home improvements relating to water (e.g. hot water tanks), renovations (e.g. roofing) and air (e.g. boilers). Through the MyHome wallet, a dealer network and customer network are brought into contact, enabling a wide range of renovation related services. Through its eSignature service, customers and dealers are provided with a credit check and approvable amount for a loan in a single minute, requiring only the driver's license of the homeowner. EcoHome Financial offers its dealers various benefits for joining the dealer network, such as lead generation, customer support and back office servicing, and discount on credit card processing services.



Countries



Barriers

- Complexity of renovation process, tackled by easy access to expert renovation advice, high quality contractors, and customer service available during and after the renovation.
- Project finance. Tackled by providing easy access to finance (loans).



Business Model



- Approx. CAD 7 million revenues.
- CAD 60 million seasoned loan book in 2016, in an estimated CAD 20 billion market.
- Historical demonstration of low default rates, predictable revenues, and cash flows.
- Dealernet (parent) named one of the Top 25 Companies for the 2019 Leaders in Lending Awards by the Canadian Lenders Association.

Business Model Canvas: EcoHome Financial



Website: https://ecohomefinancial.com/



Founded in New Zealand in 2010, it currently counts 66 renovation specialist franchisees, including 3 in the recently entered American market. The model provides one-stopshop experiences to building owners looking to renovate. The franchise package offers; a stream of leads, a strong brand, training, support such as capacity building. The offerings include sustainable solutions through sustainable materials offerings, investments in potentially efficiency improving measures such as insulation, HVAC, water usage and solar PV, enabling professionals to focus on the home renovation market niche. Customers are promised ease and efficiency, and with the aid of innovative online systems supporting project management, cost controls. Refresh describes itself as a oneof-a-kind renovation franchise and is globally scalable.

Value Chain



Countries



Barriers

- Complexity, tackled by; managing the whole renovation from start to finish, providing a safe solution through industry professionals, a single point of contact.
- Financial; costs are limited through planning support, designed to save homeowner money (30% of a homeowner's budget goes to waste in a typical renovation, according to Refresh).
- Skilled personnel; through an attractive franchising model, involving skilled professionals.

01 / Briefing/Initial Consultation Initial consultations are offered for free, and without obligations. The first thing which the renovation specialist requires to know is what the goal of the home renovation is. In the initial consultation, homeowners can throw all their ideas on the table - the specialist will then tailor them to the property and budget.

04 / Build/Construction Stage

Finally, the homeowner get to witness your project transition from the page to your property. Every aspect of the build will be managed for the customer. The specialist will do everything in their power to keep the project on schedule so that it can be completed within a set timeframe and budget.

02 / Concept and Feasibility

With a clear understanding of the renovation goals, the specialist can arrange for an architectural concept to be drawn up. This allows assessment of whether or not the homeowners ideas are feasible, and allows for pointing out any changes that the homeowner would like in the design - before any work begins.

03 / Working Drawings and Costings

Next, working drawings will be developed. These will take into account the engineering, structural, design and aesthetic decisions that have been made. If the homeowner requests any further changes, now is the time to do so. From there, the specialist will present a fixed-quote as well as a contract.

05 / A Finished Home

The final stage is for the local specialist to ensure that all Council documentation is completed and to hand the necessary Code of Compliance documentation.

 \mathbf{J}

Business Model



- In 2014, listed among "Deloitte's Fast 50" (a list of New Zealand's fastest growing businesses). Since then, three other national awards were won (TVNZ New Zealand Marketing Awards' "Transformational Award", "Platinum" at the Summit Marketing Effectiveness Awards and "Best Emerging System Award" at the New Zealand Franchise Awards.
- 66 franchises operational in 2020 (in New Zealand, Australia, the UK, and the US.).

Business Model Canvas: Refresh Renovations



94 • Successful renovation business models...



3.4. Business models addressing the commercial real estate market

Dashboard successful building renovation business models and initiatives: commercial real estate market

Company	Founding year	Country of origin	Type of business model			Market segment		
			OSS	NRS	IFS	Single	Multi	Tertiary
Carbon Lighthouse	2009	USA		•	•			•
Metrus Energy	2009	USA						
Sustainable Australia Fund	2002	Australia			•			•
Business Energy Pro	2019	USA		•				•





Carbon Lighthouse performs energy retrofits for the commercial real estate sector. It offers energy efficiency optimalisation, through usage of sensors and data analytics. The offering combines a building optimalisation undertaking with continuous commissioning. This allows prevention of an energy efficiency drift over time and guaranteeing long term savings. Through the innovative business model which generates new revenue streams, for the building owner, both the building owner and tenant receive advantages, while upfront investments requirements are avoided. Carbon Lighthouse guarantees savings and compensates clients for unrealized savings, while it also provides project financing. If the owner and tenant are the same actor, billing is straightforward as a monthly fee is paid to Carbon Lighthouse in exchange for performance management, energy savings and improved indoor air quality. When the owner and tenant are two different actors, the user pays a fee for the mentioned services while the building owner will receive a compensation fee. Additionally, the owner benefits through increased property value.

Value Chain



Countries



Barriers

Split incentive: both the building owner and tenant are incentivized by the business model, as the owner is offered a monthly new revenue stream and the tenant is offered energy savings.

Financial: this barrier is overcome as no upfront costs are paid by the client.

Performance uncertainty: By applying sensor technology, performance guarantees can be provided with increased certainty.



Business Model



- 260,676 metric tons of carbon reduced.
- \$250,000,000 client energy savings.
- Over 220 sites energy retrofitted.
- Typical savings of 10-20% for whole building.
- Typical 5-10% savings for high-performing assets, 20%> savings for low performing assets.

Business Model Canvas: Carbon Lighthouse



Website: https://www.carbonlighthouse.com/



Metrus is an American developer and financer of energy efficient retrofit and building upgrade projects. Through an ESA (Efficiency Services Agreement) model (PACE and MESA are also on offer), its customers are offered to pay back efficiency upgrading equipment through monthly service fees, while they are also guaranteed a price reduction in their monthly fees. Metrus Energy focusses on tapping into the market potential for energy efficient renovations through an Innovative Finance Scheme. It tackles their customers payback challenges through energy efficiency as a service, offering no initial investments, no upfront cost, innovative energy & water saving solutions. Through the increased efficiency, the monthly fees will be lowered after the refurbishment project is completed, by including the new service costs and subtracting new savings to the calculation. By creating large project portfolio's, individual project risks are manageable for Metrus Energy.

Value Chain



Countries



Barriers

Financial: Metrus Energy overcomes financial barriers for clients as no capital expenditures are to be made by the client, while through energy savings, a lowering of monthly costs is guaranteed.

Social: aversion to long term contracts.



Business Model



- Average projects portfolio size of \$2-\$4 million.
- Average pay-back period <6 years.
- 1.5 billion kWh saved.
- 1.1 million ton of CO₂ saved.

- 26 US States included in its project portfolio.
- 310 thousand square meter of total properties.
- 82.8 thousand kg of water saved.
- \$149 million investment by December '19.

Business Model Canvas: Metrus Energy





The Sustainable Australia Fund (SAF) makes Environmental Upgrade Agreements (EUA) possible in partnerships with municipalities. An Environmental Upgrade Agreement (EUA) helps businesses with financing to upgrade commercial buildings and maximize energy efficiency. Under an EUA, a lender provides loans for upgrades to commercial buildings to improve the building's energy efficiency, and the local council collects repayments for the loan through the rates system. This provides a more secure loan for lenders, who can then offer them at competitive rates and for longer terms. The loans are tied to the land, not the owner. No upfront capital or additional security is required by real estate owners. Repayments can be split between landlord and tenants.

Value Chain



Countries

Barriers

Split incentive: as refurbishments are paid by property tax additions through the municipality council, the tenant and not the owner is billed.

Council administrative burden (encountered barriers): although this business model provides municipalities a means to realize sustainability goals, it also brings additional administrative demands. Applicability depends on local regulatory framework.



Business Model



- 37 municipalities in Victoria state.
- 70 projects have been financed.
- SAF will expand to New South Wales and South Australia, with already AUD 200 million made available by Bank of Australia.
- 10-25% energy savings (medium level retrofit).

Business Model Canvas: Sustainable Australia Fund



Website: https://sustainableaustraliafund.com.au/



A Pay for Performance initiative that is an innovative collaboration between NYSERDA, New York utilities, energy efficiency service providers (portfolio managers) and their supporting partners. Unlike typical energy efficiency programs which compensate for measure-specific investments, Business Energy Pro compensates service providers based on the realized savings over time (e.g. 3 years) over a portfolio of customers, consisting of SMEs. The model leaves room for the service providers and customers through a technology agnostic approach, while the additional revenue streams create attractive investment potential for the private capital which is needed for upfront financing. This flexible approach allows service providers to innovate and provide a comprehensive approach for delivering customer value, realizing large-scale savings and energy efficiency. A similar Home Energy Savings Program has been announced, targeting residential Central New York.
Value Chain



Countries



Barriers

Market inefficiencies & low confidence in energy savings: providers are incentivized for achieving continuous performance, customers can therefor trust efficiency performances.

Planning horizons: public financial support extends over a specified (3 year) period.

Customer Journey



Business Model



Achievements

The first pilot (2019) aims for reaching 60,000 commercial building owner Con Edison customers, and targets to avoid an equivalent of 11,698 metric tons of CO_2 in Westchester County, and Staten Island. The total budget available is \$10 million under this pilot.

Business Model Canvas: Business Energy Pro

Key Partners



Lime Energy & JouleSmart are responsible for partnering with contractors, accessing finance, providing optimal solutions to customers, and Quality Assurance & Quality Control. New York State Utilities (Con Edison). NYSERDA

Con Edison and NYSERDA partnered to launch and operate the Business Energy Pro initiative. NYSERDA provides funding while Con Edison is the utility administrator who's responsibilities include managing performance and the contractual relationship with the Portfolio Managers, distributing payments, and maintaining the Business Energy Pro website



Pay for Performance support, compensating service providers over time for measured energy efficiency over a large portfolio of SMEs. Compensation is calculated from expected energy savings and Portfolio Managers are awarded RFPs based on promised /estimated efficiency performance through bids.



Key

 AMV Platform, a multi-node, decentralized architecture storing project and utility data, producing energy savings calculations, serving as a system record. CalTRACK

methodology calculating energy savings via an Advanced Measurement and Verification platform.

Cost Structure

- Development and maintenance of the website, and AMV Platform operational costs / license fee's.
- Project administration.
- Labor cost (sales and support, communications, finance, administration, etc.)



Business Energy Pro provides flexibility, minimizes transaction and administrative costs, and secures a multi-year cash flow to support innovative solutions and services for larger portfolios of projects by a pay-for-performance model. It provides market actors space, through a measure agnostic approach to innovate, identify and apply optimal solutions to provide customer value and attract private sector investment. The program aims to help SMEs reducing their operating costs, and improve equipment reliability and productivity, while also facilitating their access to performance-based financing mechanisms that are typically

reserved for larger

customers.



Customers can partner with a dedicated energy efficiency service provider who will analyze business's smart meter data, provide a custom set of solutions that will optimize business performance, reduce operational costs and may offer financing solutions.



- Service Providers are responsible for the marketing and outreach.
- Utility Con Edison provides information and access to energy savings offerings of available Portfolio Managers within the state's county's or regions.



Business Energy Pro geographic scope is limited to the state of New York, where by RFPs, Portfolio Managers are assigned to specified regions or counties, such as the pilot P4P in Staten Island and Westchester county. This pilot targets SMEs specifically, while the announced Home Energy Savings Program targets residential customers in Central New York.

The program supports a measure-agnostic approach that accommodates diverse energy efficiency improvements, such as equipment upgrades, building retrofits, and behavioral, operational, and retro-commissioning activities.

Revenue Streams

Business Energy Pro is financed through the Clean Energy Fund: The 10-year, \$5.3 billion Clean Energy Fund (CEF) is a core component of New York State's Reforming the Energy Vision strategy to achieve a clean, resilient and affordable energy system for all New Yorkers.

Funding is provided by NYSERDA to Con Edison, who administers and pays Portfolio Managers. Performance payments per project are received in sixfold: three initial payments and three annual adjusted payments. Performance payments are made over the first three operational years of a project, and are based on a normalized meter performance basis for energy savings delivered.

Website: https://www.nyserda.ny.gov/All-Programs/Programs/Business-Energy-Pro, https://www.coned.com/en/save-money/ rebates-incentives-tax-credits/rebates-incentives-tax-credits-for-commercial-industrial-buildings-customers/business-energy-pro



4. Benchmark

Benchmark

The business models and initiatives are benchmarked per market segment where they have the most traction. In some cases the local regulatory framework and/or specific market structure are instrumental for the success of the business model. In those cases, this is specifically highlighted in the observations.



All business models and initiatives addressing both the market of single- and multi-family buildings are characterized by offering a One-Stop-Shop solution in combination with an alternative financing scheme.

- The two most replicated business models in the benchmark are the American PACE model and the Dutch Energiesprong. In Canada and several European countries, both models are being studied and/or replicated to accelerate renovation of single- and multi-family buildings.
- In terms of number of buildings renovated, PACE is the most successful building renovation business model. PACE pioneered through offering innovative financing in combination with skilled professionals that deliver quality. PACE enables pay back through an additional property tax, where the liability remains bound to the property when a change of ownership occurs. A successful PACE implementation requires public policies to stimulate demand, and market readiness through legal suitability and enforceability (in most geographies this requires an adoption of the current regulatory framework).
- The EnergieSprong model was designed to accelerate all levels of renovation (shallow up to deep renovation). Basically, it emphasizes on restructuring the value chain, rapid installations, and usage of prefabricated systems. It also offers the option of energy performance contracts, where most of the investment will be repaid through lower future energy bills. The energy performance is guaranteed within the contract.
- All business models address common barriers such as complexity and hassle through the OSS approach. Important aspect of the guaranteed performance and quality in these business models, is the creation of networks of trained and qualified professionals who are exclusively executing the renovation works.

Benchmark of business models and initiatives addressing especially refurbishment of single and multi-family buildings

		Class of business model				
Company	Founding year	OSS	NRS	IFS	Numbers of buildings retrofitted	Main barriers addressed
EnergieSprong	2009				ca. 5000 homes, 14,400 planned	 uncertainty of energy performance lack of good quality and reliable information duration, hassle and complexity of renovation process high upfront costs of renovation low confidence in energy bill savings skilled personnel economies of scale gaining permission / collective agreement tenants
PACE	2008				ca. 200.000 homes	 market readiness dependent on national regulatory framework uncertainty of performance low awareness among property owners lack of good quality information hassle and complexity of renovation process high up-front costs for improvements fragmented value chain
EuroPace	2018				478 homes	 market readiness dependent on national regulatory framework uncertainty of performance low awareness among property owners lack of good quality information hassle and complexity of renovation process high up-front costs for improvements fragmented value chain
Oktave	2015				188 homes	 low awareness of benefits lack of good quality and reliable information duration, hassle and complexity of renovation process lack of access to capital high up-front cost lack of qualified personnel fragmented value chain
CleanBC Better Home	2018			•	6700 homes	 complexity of energy renovations high upfront costs of renovation lack of access to capital lack of good quality information



A crucial success factor for this market segment is getting all owners aligned and thus getting collective agreements to start the renovation for the whole building. The recently founded Spanish EOS Energy is collaborating with local public authorities to collect building performance information to identify potential customers where the renovation benefits will be the highest. In a targeted marketing effort to apartment owners, they offer improved comfort levels, upgrade of the building, reduced energy cost, an innovative financing scheme and a one-stop-stop renovation journey. EOS is gaining considerable market traction with this approach.

Operene and SiRE follow similar approaches by collaborating with public authorities or associations for lead generation and using supporting digital platforms. Key elements of their business models include the OSS approach, performance guarantees and providing access to more favorable financing arrangements.

Benchmark business r	models and initiatives	focusing on	multi-family buildings

	Class of business model						
Company	Founding year	OSS	NRS	IFS	Numbers of buildings retrofitted	Main barriers addressed	
EOS Energy	2019				ca. 24 homes, 1232 in funnel	 uncertainty of performance low awareness among property owners hassle and complexity of renovation process high up-front costs access to capital low confidence in energy bill savings lack of attractive financial offers for EE measures gaining permission/collective agreements appartment owners fragmented value chain 	
Operene	2014				ca. 4000 homes	 lack of technology/integrated renovation packages low awareness lack of reliable information split incentive hassle and complexity of renovation journey fragmented value chain gaining permission/getting collective agreements 	
SIRE / ReformANERR	2015				ca. 74 multi- family buildings	 - uncertainty of performance - low awareness - lack of reliable information - split incentive - duration, hassle and complexity of renovation journey - lack of access to capital - fragmented value chain - getting collective agreements 	



The business models targeting single-family buildings are based on the One-Stop-Shop approach in combination with offering varying degrees of financial support.

Specifically in this market segment, an important success factor is gaining sufficient market traction and getting economies of scale. This is reflected in the successful business models. All of them offer to some extend standardized solutions. BetterHome, Factory Zero and Sealed seek their advantages in offering standardized products, while BetterHome, Retrofit Works and Mon Carnet have standardized the customer journey by integrating digital platforms that facilitate connecting professionals with building owners, data collection and analytics for generating tailored but standardized renovation packages.

		Class o	fbusiness	model		
Company	Founding year	OSS	NRS	IFS	Numbers of buildings retrofitted	Main barriers addressed
Betterhome	2015				1532 homes	 - uncertainty of performance and quality - lack of reliable information - hassle and complexity - lack of access to capital - skilled personnel - fragmented value chain
Factory Zero	2015				ca. 1050 homes, (plus ca. 1000 in 2020)	 lack of integrated renovation systems difficulties in proving non-energy benefits of renovation low awareness duration, hassle and complexity of renovation journey high up-front costs low confidence in energy bill savings skilled personnel fragmented value chain economy of scale getting collective agreements of tenants
Mon Carnet	2015				ca. 3750 homes	 low awareness at building owners lack of good quality and reliable information duration, hassle and complexity of renovation process low confidence in energy bill savings low quality auditing fragmented value chain
Retrofit Works	2013				ca. 300 homes	 low awareness lack of reliable and good quality information hassle and complexity of renovation journey low confidence in energy bill savings lack of skilled personnel fragmented value chain
Sealed	2012				ca. 500 homes	 - uncertainty of performance - low awareness - lack of reliable information - duration, hassle and complexity of renovation journey - high upfront costs - lack of access to capital - low confidence in energy bill savings - fragmented value chain
EcoHome	2010	•			n.a.	 Hassle and complexity of renovation journey high upfront costs lack of access to capital
Refresh Renovations	2010	•			66 franchises	- lack of skilled personnel - hassle and complexity - fragmented value chain

Benchmark business models and initiatives focusing on single family buildings

n.a.: only aggregated data is available, not translated to building level.



Commercial real estate market

The business models focusing on the commercial real estate market are characterized by their offering of innovative finance schemes in combination with energy retrofits. In some cases they are also unlocking new revenue streams for the building owners.

The split incentive is a common barrier in the commercial real estate market. The owner bares the investment, while mainly the tenant receives the benefits. The offering of the Sustainable Australia Fund is addressing this barrier by offering Environmental Upgrading Agreements for building renovations in close cooperation with local councils. Under an EUA, a lender provides loans for upgrades to commercial building owners to improve the buildings energy efficiency, and the local council will collect the repayments for the loan through the rates system mainly from the tenants. The EUA is linked to the land/property, not to the building owner. This provides a more secure loan for lenders, who can then offer them at competitive rates and for longer terms. An important barrier for replicating this model is the local regulatory framework, that often needs to be adopted to make this model feasible.

Carbon Lighthouse addresses the split incentive in an alternative way. They developed a business model where both the owner and tenant benefit. In case of a split incentive Carbon Lighthouse pays the building owner a monthly fee for access to the building and the installations, unlocking a new revenue stream for the building owner. While the tenant is charged for continuous and guaranteed energy efficiency and improved indoor air quality.

Class of business model							
Company	Founding year	OSS	NRS	IFS	Numbers of buildings retrofitted	Main barriers addressed	
Carbon Lighthouse	2009		•		ca. 1000 tertiary buildings	 performance gap split incentive high up-front costs lack of access to capital uncaptured value low confidence in energy bill savings 	
Metrus Energy	2009				ca. 50 tertiary buildings*	 uncertainty of performance hassle and complexity of energy retrofit high upfront costs lack of access to capital fragmented value chain 	
Sustainable Australia Fund	2002				ca. 70 tertiary buildings	 split incentive high up-front costs lack of access to capital availability and accessibility attractive financial offers for EE measures 	
Business Energy Pro	2019		•		target: 60000 buildings	 market inefficiencies low confidence in energy savings performance gap split incentive high up-front costs availability and accessibility attractive financial offers for EE measures 	

Benchmark business models focusing on tertiary buildings

* This is a rough estimate based on the published number of 36 million square feet of properties delivered.





General observations and comments

- The one-stop-shop approach is gaining considerable traction to overcome the barrier of too much hassle and complexity of a renovation journey for building owners.
- Utilities and local governments play in several business models an important role in identifying and approaching potential customers.
- In Canada and the USA, utilities are instrumental in identifying and contacting suitable potential customers for building energy renovations. An example is BC Hydro in Canada.
- In several business cases, the role of local governments was instrumental going well beyond subsidies, grants, and legislation.
- For upscaling innovative financing schemes such as PACE and Sustainable Australia Fund, often an adoption of the local regulatory framework is required.
- An interesting feature of the American based Sealed, Carbon Lighthouse and Metrus Energy business models is that they implemented a portfolio approach to tap into more favorable largescale project financing. Basically, they aggregate the single building renovation projects into one large project portfolio that is financed. The portfolio is further de-risked by an insurance of the energy savings performance by Munich RE, resulting in a lower cost of capital.
- Another business model worth mentioning is Refresh Renovations. Its offering standardized (interior, energy and exterior) renovation packages. It offers a one-stop-shop approach from design to implementation. However, no financial solutions or energy performance guarantees are provided. The model is replicated as a franchise model in Australia, New Zealand, and the UK.

5. References

- 1. Rhia-Mari Thomas, Financing energy efficient buildings: the path to retrofit at scale, Green finance institute, may 2020
- 2. J. Volt, S. Zuhaib, S. Steuwer, Benchmarking of promising experiences of integrated renovation services in Europe, August 2019
- 3. R. Moschetti, H. Brattebo, Sustainable business models for deep energy retrofitting of buildings: state-of-the-art and methodological approach, Energy Procedia, Vol. 96, 2016, pp. 435-445

4. www.zebra2020.eu/tools

- 5. I. Artola, K. Rademaekers, R. Williams, J. Yearwood, Boosting building renovation: what potential and value for Europe?, Trinomics, October 2016, http://www.europarl.europa.eu/studies
- 6. K.Laffont-Eloire, N. Peraudeau, S. Petit, M. Bourdeau, H. Joumni, F. Belaid, H. Grasset, F. Marchi, L. Dall'oro, M. Pratlong, X.W. La, STUNNING Sustainable business models for the deep renovation of buildings, EU H2020 grant agreement No. 768287
- 7. D. Caccavelli, J. Volt, S. Zuhaib, S. Steuwer, Turnkey retrofit Benchmarking of promising experiences of integrated renovation services in Europe, EU H2020 grant agreement No. 839134
- 8. J.W. van de Groep, J. van den Munckhof, I. Opstelten, Energiesprong voor de troepen uit, 2010-2016, https://www.platform31.nl/publicaties/energiesprong-voor-de-troepen-uit
- 9. M. Economidou, Europe's buildings under the microscope A country-by-country review of the energy performance of buildings, BPIE October 2011
- 10. J. Rosenow, N. Eyre, A post mortem of the Green Deal: Austerity, Energy Efficiency, and Failure in British Energy Policy, Energy Research & Social Science
- H. Pettifor, C. Wilson, G. Chryssochoidis, The appeal of the green deal: empirical evidence for the influence of energy efficiency policy on renovating homeowners, Energy Policy, Vol 79, 2015, pp. 161-176
- 12. B. Boza-Kiss, P. Bertoldi, One-stop-shops for energy renovations of buildings, JRC science for policy report, 2018
- 13. L. Menzel, Energy Efficiency Council, Australian Energy Efficiency Policy Handbook, Save Energy, Grow the Economy, **www.eec.org.au/handbook**
- 14. CEFC Factsheet green home loans, January 2020, www.cefc.au
- 15. Office of Environment & Heritage, Environmental Upgrade Agreements (EUAs), www.environment.nsw.gov.au
- 16. www.energiesprong.org
- 17. www.europace2020.eu
- 18. www.pace-usa.com
- 19. https://pacenation.org/
- 20. http://betterhome.eu
- 21. https://cleanbc.gov.bc.ca/
- 22. https://cleanbc.gov.bc.ca/app/uploads/sites/436/2020/03/2019-ClimateChange-Accountability-Report-web.pdf?2

- 23. https://eosenergy.es
- 24. https://moncarnet.ep.fr
- 25. https://www.oktave.fr
- 26. https://retrofitworks.co.uk
- 27. http://operene.fr
- 28. https://reformanerr.com
- 29. https://factoryzero.nl
- 30. https://www.metrusenergy.com
- 31. https://ecohomefinancial.com/
- 32. https://www.globenewswire.com/news-release/2016/01/21/1092501/0/en/Dealnet-to-Acquire-EcoHome-Financial.html
- 33. https://www.apollo.io/companies/Ecohome-Financial/5da2a4404f5e140001240482?chart= count
- 34. https://www.refreshrenovations.global/
- 35. https://www.franchisegrade.com/franchises/refresh-renovations
- 36. https://www.refreshfranchiseopportunities.com.au/franchise-opportunities/all/
- 37. https://www.entrepreneur.com/franchises/refreshrenovations/335707
- 38. https://www.carbonlighthouse.com
- 39. https://sealed.com
- 40. https://sustainableaustraliafund.com.au
- 41. https://www.nyserda.ny.gov/All-Programs/Programs/Business-Energy-Pro, https://www. coned.com/en/save-money/rebates-incentives-tax-credits/rebates-incentives-tax-credits-forcommercial-industrial-buildings-customers/business-energy-pro
- 42. https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/029_4d_psee_alsace_seif_ brussels_19-01-17.pdf
- 43. https://www.managenergy.net/node/930
- https://cleanenergycanada.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/TechnicalReport_ EnergyEfficiency_20180403_FINAL.pdf
- 45. https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC117816/accelerating_energy_ renovation_investments_in_buildings.pdf
- 46. https://www.aceee.org/sites/default/files/publications/researchreports/u1908.pdf
- 47. https://ec.europa.eu/energy/topics/energy-efficiency/energy-efficient-buildings/renovationwave_en
- 48. http://www.interregeurope.eu/policylearning/good-practices/item/379/psee-oktave/
- 49. https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/climate-change/action/progress-totargets/2019-climatechange-accountability-report-web.pdf

- 50. https://www.pv-magazine-australia.com/2019/12/12/arena-boosts-sustainable-australiafund-more-renewables-access-for-small-businesses/
- 51. https://ec.europa.eu/info/news/new-rules-greener-and-smarter-buildings-will-increasequality-life-all-europeans-2019-apr-15_en
- 52. https://www.odyssee-mure.eu/publications/archives/energy-efficiency-trends-policiesbuildings.pdf
- 53. https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC117739/cost_optimal_energy_ renovations_online.pdf
- 54. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/QANDA_20_1836
- 55. https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/1.final_report.pdf

This study has been conducted by KIC InnoEnergy SE. The information in the report has been printed on the basis of publicly available information, interviews and is for general guidance. While every effort is made to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the information contained, we take no responsibility and assume no liability for any error / omission or inaccuracy of the information. Recipients should rely on their own judgment and other relevant sources before acting on the basis of the content of this report.



