

# From Grant-Programme to a Revolving Fund

Mirja Adler 05.11.2009





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#### Presentation

- Estonian housing stock
- Economical situation
- Previous measure grant scheme
- From grants to revolving fund why?
- Revolving fund scheme
  - Scheme
  - Terms
  - Information to market participants
- Conclusions





#### Housing stock

- ~95% housing stock is in private ownership:
  - ~60% of the housing stock
    has been built in 1960-1990
  - ~30% before 1960



- ~ 75% population living in multi-apartment buildings
- Low quality and low energy efficiency
  - Average energy consumption per year in buildings which have not been renovated 200-220 kWh/m²
- Energy used in buildings ~50%
- Economic recession and increase in energy prices
- Disproportional aging of the housing stock (1960-1990) high need for renovation





#### Previous measure – grant scheme

#### 2003-2007 state grants all over Estonia:

- For energy audits, building designs and technical expertise 50% of the costs (since 2003) – still continuing
  - Supported 3 800 buildings
  - Totally 1,4 million €
- For renovation, 10% of the costs
  - Supported 3 200 buildings
  - 17 million m<sup>2</sup>, totally 11 million €
- Problems:
  - Insufficient funding
  - Singel works
  - Grant available after payments







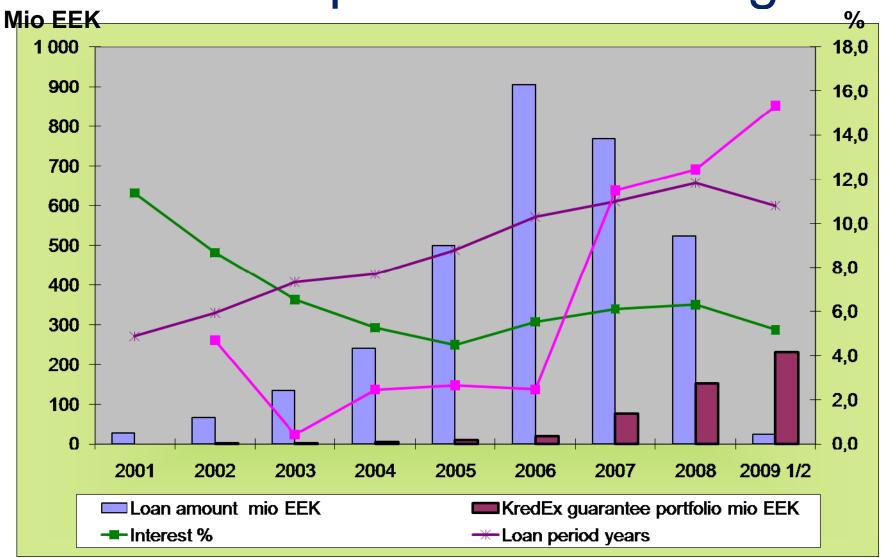
### From grants to revolving fund – why?

- Opportunity for re-usage of the funds
- Funds stay in state
- Support scheme (10% support) versus loan scheme (state support is even bigger)
- Loan is needed for reconstruction anyway
- Opportunity also to smaller buildings
- Easier to administer, lower administrative costs
- End-beneficiary is used to take loan
- Innovative scheme





# Credits to apartment buildings



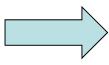




# Economic situation

- Credits are used in all over Estonia
- Interest rates are higher than before
- Loan conditions are tougher than before
- People are afraid of taking obligations





reconstruction works are difficult and expensive to finance, decision making is difficult





# Legal body in multi-apartment buildings

For the management of apartment buildings are 3 possibilities

#### **Apartment association**

 Apartment owners have formed apartment association which is legal body ~ 50% of all apartment buildings.

#### **Apartment cooperative**

 People own shares from cooperative, can not use their apartments as a collateral – small part from all buildings (~3%).

#### **Community of apartment owners**

 Only apartment owners, no legal body. Usually they choose a manager who is responsible for the maintenance ~ 47% of all apartment buildings.

In all cases power of decision making is on General Assemble.





# Economic situation (2)

- Heating costs have risen dramatically (over 100% within the last year in some areas)
- All other livings costs have increased
- Residents in multiapartment buildings tend to have lower incomes
- Unemployment rate is increasing
- Prices in building sector are falling



Heating costs (being completely unavoidable for a household) are consuming a steadily growing proportion of the income of the population



Our energy issue is becoming a social issue



Population is becoming more interested in energy saving and willing to spend money to save money



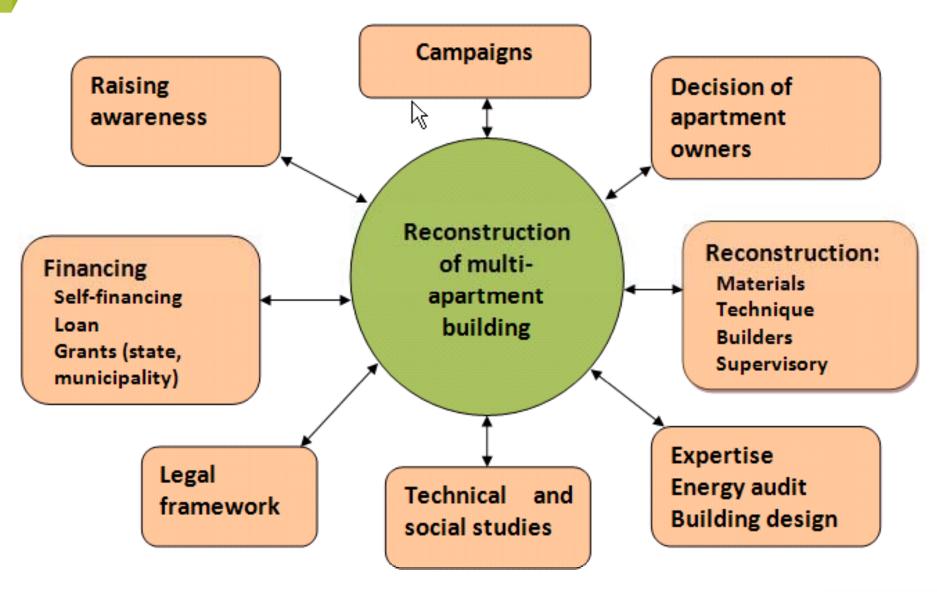
















Success guaranteed

# Complex approach

- Legal framework
  - Decision making, financing, reconstruction
- Grant for seminars from 2003/6000 participants
- Energy Efficiency Competence Centre
- Campaigns about energy efficiency
- Energy auditors, supervisory
- Grant for energy audits, building design etc
- Technical studies
- Financial schemes





# Campaigns 2009





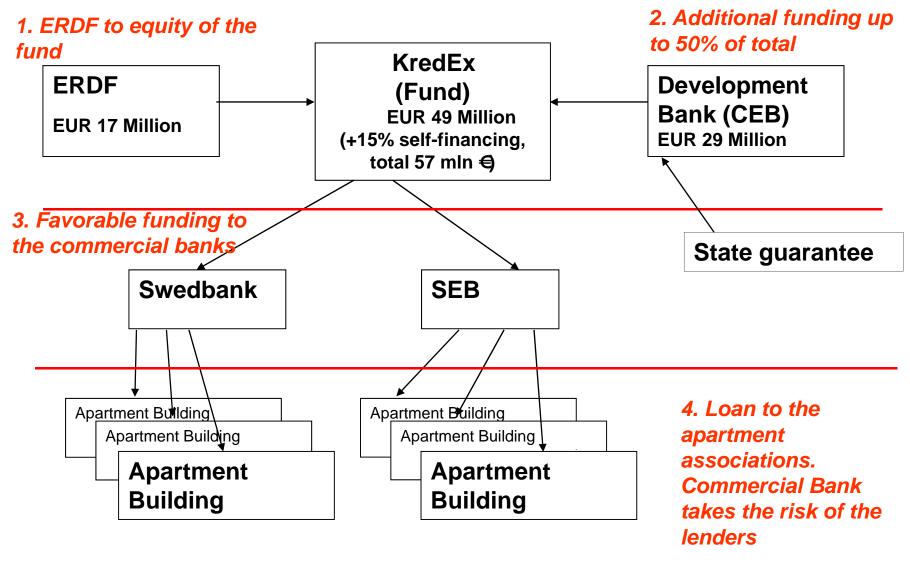








#### Revolving fund for energy efficiency:







#### Banks selection

- Tender for the banks, criteria:
  - Rating at least Baa 3 (Moodys) or BBB (Fitch or Standard & Poors)
  - Respond to credit institutions act and have license
  - Budget over 15 billion EEK
  - Bank has at least 1 year experience with financing multi-apartment buildings
  - Bank accepts loan-maturity for 20 years





# Process for end-beneficiaries

- Decision in General Assembly
- Self-financing part (own funds or usual loan
- Energy audit for the building
- Building design documents approved by energy auditor
- Building permit
- Credit from banks
- Tender and agreements with builders
- Guarantee (state) from KredEx if needed up to 75% of loan amount
- Construction with owner supervision





# Financial support to endbeneficiaries

- Credit guarantee if needed
- State grant from KredEx for:
  - Energy audit 50%, max 10 000 EEK (640 €)
  - Technical inspection 50%, max 10 000 EEK (640 €)
  - Building design documents 50%, max 50 000
     EEK (3 195 €)





### Credit to apartment buildings 1

- Main purpose energy efficiency measures:
  - to save at least 20% of energy in buildings up to 2000 m²
  - to save at least 30% of energy in buildings more than 2000 m²
- Self-financing 15% (includes works from 01.01.2008)
- Energy audit is obligatory
- Renovation according to energy audit (by priorities)
- Loan period: up to 20 years
- Interest rate: up to 4,7% (first tranche, average 4,5%) fixed 10 years





## Credit to apartment buildings 2

- A complete building design if energy audit was drafted after 7.05.2009
- Building company: has to be entered into the register of economic activities and has paid state taxes
- No prepayment to building company
- Multi-apartment buildings: at least 3 apartments, built before 1993 and apartment association or community of apartment owners
- Credit is given against cash flow no collateral is needed





#### Selection of works

- Thermal insulation of the roof
- Thermal insulation of the walls/facade
- Thermal insulation of the cellar/roof ceiling
- New windows / staircase windows /outdoors
- New heating system/renovation of the heating system
- Renovation of the ventilation system / new ventilation system
- Installation renewable energy devices





## Obligations of end beneficiaries

- To report energy consumption
   (3 years before + loan period, via internet)
- To present all building contracts, design projects and reconstruction budget
- Information about using ERDF funds
- KredEx can do the spot verification by end beneficiaries (5%)
- Other loan obligations







## Obligations of banks

- Monthly reporting about loans given
  - Information about building
  - Description of investments
  - Number of dwellings concerned
  - Date of energy audit, savings
  - Total investment cost
  - Loan amount
  - Supplementary Bank loan
  - Loan maturity
  - Loan interest rate / margin
- KredEx can carry out audits in banks
- Loan is given in maximum 8 tranches, next
   tranche available after previous is used





#### SF loan vs usual loan

#### SF loan

- Interest:
  - Fixed for 10 years
  - Between 4,3 4,8%
  - Interest on 64 000 € loan4,5% 10 years 15 573 €
- Contract fee:
  - 0,5% 0,75% from loan amount
- Maturity:
  - Up to 20years

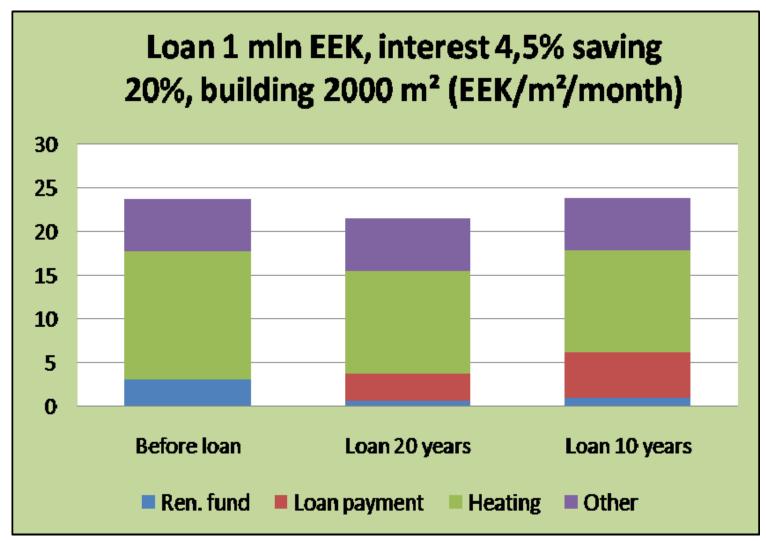


#### **Usual loan**

- Interest
  - Fixed for 5 years or floating
  - Interest ~ 7-10% (fixed)
  - Interest 64 000 € loan 7%10 years 25 137 €
- Contract fee :
  - Up to 1% from loan amount
- Maturity:
  - Average 2008: 11,8 years



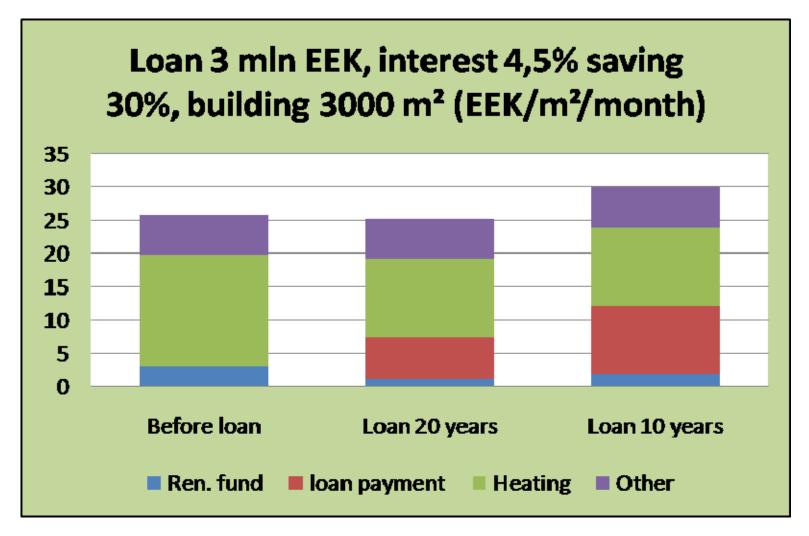
# Burden of payments – 2000 m<sup>2</sup>







# Burden of payments – 3000 m<sup>2</sup>







## Information to market participants

- Press-conference on 25.05, coverage on biggest newspapers
- **55 (10.2009)** presentations to end beneficiaries, builders, energy auditors, project designers, local municipalities
- Advertisements in local and Estonian newspapers, magazines, internet, direct mailing, articles
- New campaign is going





## Status quo

- Last contract was signed 24.06
- 31.10.2009:

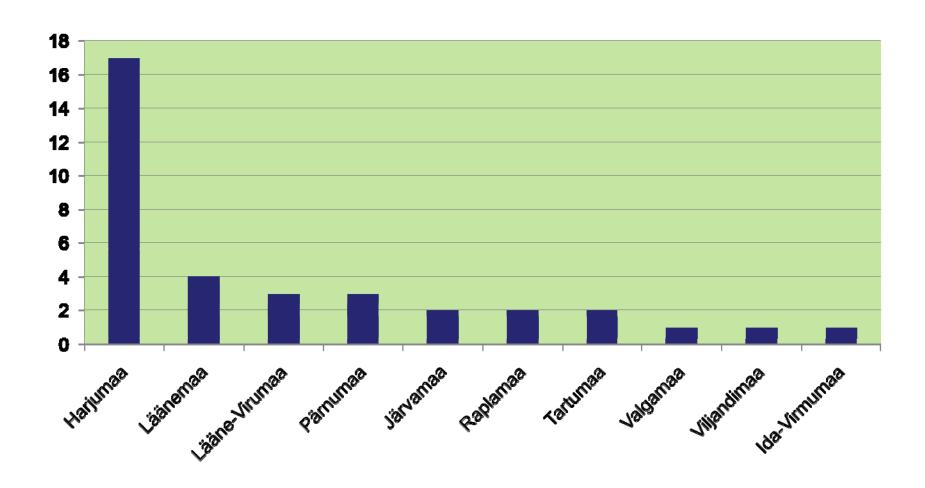


- 54 contracts with multi-apartment buildings, total 4 mln € (average 74 000 €, 2035 apartments, 117 200 m2, saving 33%)
- Interest is there, but preparation of documents takes time, terms are complicated, people are careful





#### Loans in counties







#### Conclusions

- Building reconstruction is unavoidable
- 2 years for preparations as a first country to implement revolving fund scheme in housing – long period
- Economical conditions have changed drastically
- Scheme has great future (low interest, high energy efficiency) – best financial terms over history
- Complex approach awareness raising, promotion, state support, legal and financial framework, is very important









#### **Contact:**

Credit and Export Guarantee Fund KredEx

Mirja Adler

Pärnu mnt 67b Tel: +372 6 819 950

10134 Tallinn, Estonia Fax: +372 6 819 951

E-mail: mirja.adler@kredex.ee

www.kredex.ee



