



The role of the EPC facilitator and EPC 2.0

and Eru Z.U



Factor4, Johan Coolen Brussel, March 27th 2019

Agenda

- Factor4
- QualitEE project
- EPC facilitator
 - Role
 - The human factor
 - Good practice
- EPC 2.0
 - Contract overview
 - Residual value
 - Circular materials



Building Performance Consultants

- Since 2006
- 10 senior experts, Belgium
- Scope: improve building performance of existing buildings:
 - Energy
 - Maintenance
 - Comfort
 - Circular materials
- Approach: performance based implementation (e.g. EPC contracts)
 - Facilitator of EPC contracts : public sector
 - ESCO in private sector (SMEs)

QualitEE project

Main objectives:

- Development of quality assurance standards of EE services
 - Technical Quality
 - Financial Quality
- Increased trust in EE services by clients and financers
- Easier financing and more EE-projects

Focus on performance based EE services (EPC, ESC,...)



More info: www.qualitee.eu/be



QualitEE project

9 Technical quality assurance criteria

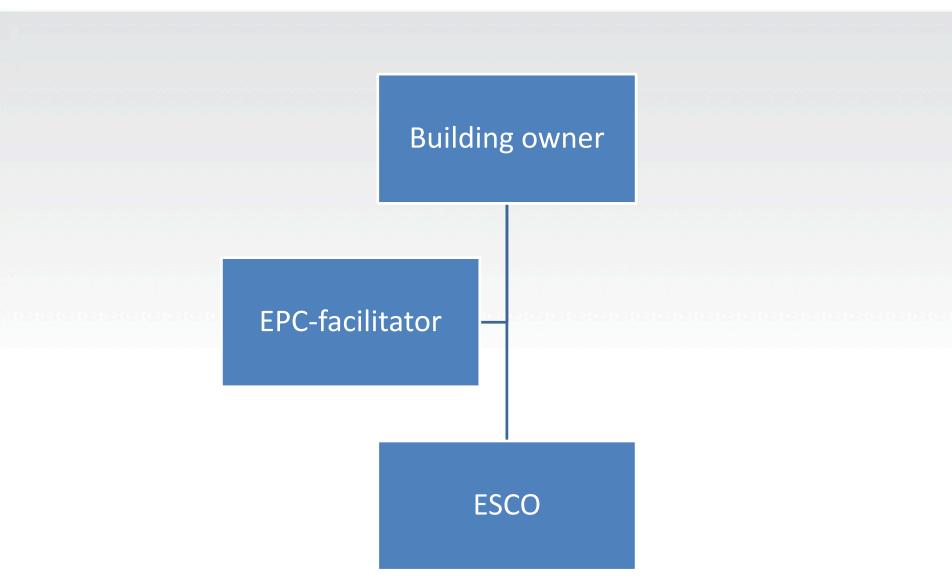
QC-1	Adequate analysis		
QC-2	Quality of implementation of technical EE improvement measures		
QC-3	Savings guarantee		
QC-4 Verification of energy savings (M&V)			
QC-5	Value retention and maintenance		
QC-6	Communication between the EES provider and the client		
QC-7	Compliance with users' comfort requirements		
QC-8	Information and motivation of users		
QC-9	Comprehensible contractual stipulations		

-> verified via 38 assessment criteria

More info: www.qualitee.eu/be/publications/draft-guidelines-of-european-quality-criteria



EPC facilitation: role



EPC facilitation: the human factor

EPC-facilitation =

- Technics (M&V, audit,...)
- Contracting
- Change management



- Watch out for 'hard-core experts' (juridical, technical, financial,....), they tend to...
 - focus too much on risks in their domain
 - send too complex/technical messages towards client





EPC facilitation: the human factor

- **✓ Explain and re-explain** > 5x the basic principles of EPC
 - ... bit by bit
 - ... on all levels of the organization
- ✓ Listen to the **needs of your client**, the ideal is that he concludes himself that EPC fulfills his/her needs
- ✓ Deliver contract only when client is ready for it
 - Avoid having to answer long lists of questions about the contract that are basically generated by the fact that the client doesn't understand the basic principles
- ✓ Soft + step by step + personalized approach that answers the upcoming questions of the client and prepares them for EPC. Slower is faster, less is more...
- ✓ EPC = abstract concept. **Make it concrete and recognizable** by showing pictures of their buildings, energy consumption graphs, etc.



EPC facilitation: good practice

Good practice example: **EPC initiation & coaching trajectory** at Province Flemish-Brabant, with support of EY and Factor4)

Four step approach:

- Step 1: EPC training of <u>all</u> stakeholders (politicians, technical staff,...)
- Step 2: **EPC feasibility study** including walk through audit
- Step 3: interactive jam sessions with <u>all</u> stakeholders about legal, technical and operational aspects of EPC
- Step 4: municipality procures EPC-facilitator



'JAM-sessions' with municipal officials and EPC-experts

EPC facilitation: good practice

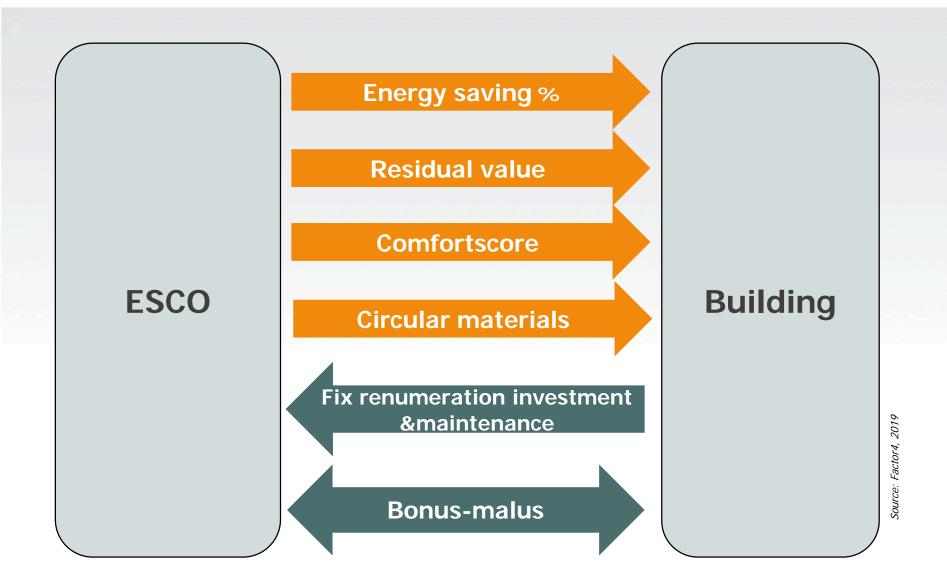
16 municipalities started trajectory (2014-2016)

- √ 70% (11) went for EPC-project >> 10% EPC success rate before!!
- ✓ 20% (3) went for conventional EE approach, eg because of too few buildings/small baseline

Major success \rightarrow strong focus on professional process management pays off!



EPC 2.0: contract overview



The problem:

- EPC-projects until now: only ±27% energy saving...
- Mainly technical measures (HVAC, lighting,...), almost no insulation measures
- insulation measures are crucial for realising climate neutral buildings...



The solution:

- Create incentive for ESCO for proposing measures with lifespan of 30 years
- $oldsymbol{?}$ but how to do it within a reasonable contract duration, ie \pm 10 years?



Conditie 3

56105 CV-leidingen onderstation

onderstation

 $\{m_i\}$

K2GV01 Verval tussen 50%-75% van de levensduur

Ernst	Intensiteit	Omvang	Conditie	Risico/prioriteit
Gering	2	5	3	Gebruik en bedrijfsproces - matig effect Technische vervolgschade - matig effect

Activiteit: 2020 Hvh Totaal

Herstellen 80,00 m1 € 1.000

enige tekenen van corrosie geconstateerd. niet ernstig, incidenteel.



Conditie 2

56101 CV-expansievat voorschakelvat

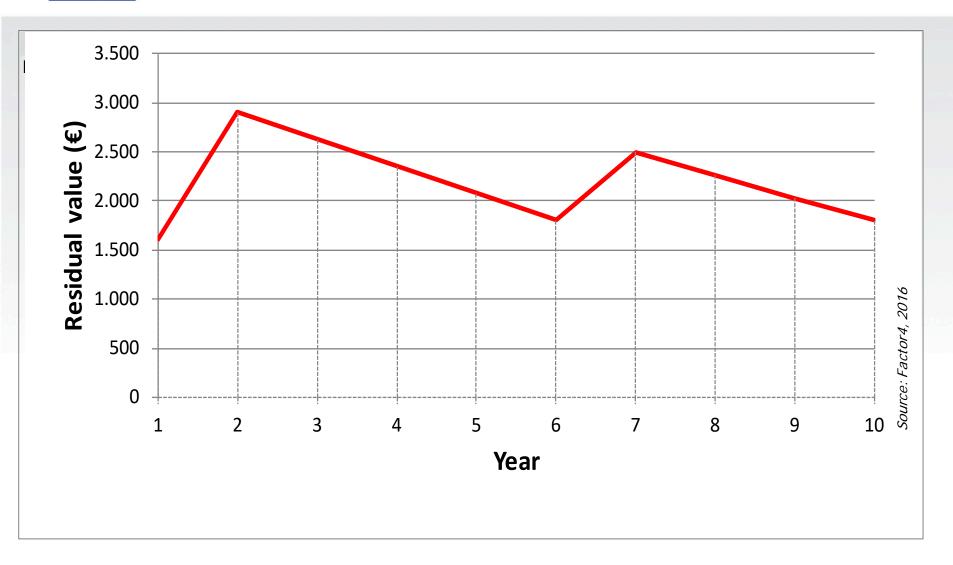
onderstation

K2GV02 Verval tussen 75%-87,5% van de levensduur

Ernst	Intensiteit	Omvang	Conditie	Risico/prioriteit
Gering	2	4	2	Gebruik en bedrijfsproces - matig effect Technische vervolgschade - matig effect

Activiteit: 2026 Hvh Totaal vervangen expansievat 1,00 st € 2.050





Advantages

- **✓** Simple contract
 - 5-20 pages maintenance clauses (>50 pages in conventional maintenance contract)
- **✓** Short contract duration
 - ... while <u>long term strategy of ESCO</u> is honoured via additional residual value
- ✓ Less follow-up costs client, less 'discussion's'
 - No rigid input control of maintenance -> flexibility

 and follow-up costs

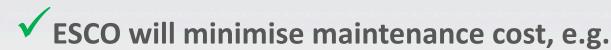
 \(\sigma \)
 - No long discussions about necessity replacement investments
 - No/less juridical disputes (NEN 2767 = official standard)





Advantages other

Advantages (continued)



- More focus on preventive maintenance and measures with long technical lifetime (high quality equipment,...), as...
- − Cost future replacement investments in project
- Increased building value at end

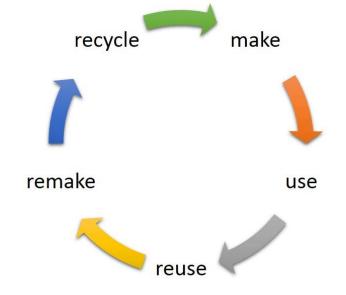
✓ Higher flexibility e.g.

- Simple exit option
 - Simple exit clauses: ESCO rewarded for realised works via additional residual value
- Solution for Owner-tenant issue e.g.
 - Tenant (long term, e.g. large company, public authority,...) contracts the ESCO
 - Tenant guarantees residual value to the owner at end of contract
 - Tenant contracts and follows up autonomously the ESCO

EPC 2.0: circular materials

Performance criterium: **environmental impact** of elements installed (e.g. pump, boiler, insulation material,...) =

- ~ Environmental cost of materials during production
- Demontability, reusability and recyclability of elements



Questions?



Contact

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