

D4.2 - Policy Adoption Measures for the Decarbonization of the H&C Sector

FACTSHEET #2_[Poland]

1. Identification of the measure

Creation of an OSS (One Stop Shop) to support the development of EPC/ESCO projects for public entities

Strategic Policy Priority (SPP)	SPP #4: Engage all key actors
Sector	Non-residential
Type	market and capacity building

2. Identification of KPIs (minimum of 3 KPIs)

KPIs	
KPI #1	Number of stakeholders trained
KPI #2	Website visits on the EPC platform
KPI #3	Number of EPC projects started through OSS's support

3. Definition of the operationalization activities (minimum of 3 activities)

OPERATIONALIZATION ACTIVITIES	
#1	Conducting a PESTEL analysis to identify the usefulness of the OSS
#2	Estimating the potential of OSS
#3	Cooperation with financial institutions
#4	Selection of design models that are most likely to be replicated in the future

4. Applicability/focus of the measure¹:

☐	City	
☐	Region	
☒	National	Poland

¹ Each MS is expected to focus on the application to, at least, 3 cities and 1 region.

5. Overview of the expected results

RESULTS		
KPI ID	Assumptions	Estimated results
#1	• Promoting OSS • Providing high quality services • Presenting successful projects • Ensuring OSS availability	Train at least 500 stakeholders (public officials, facility managers, and related personnel) during the FEPC implementation phase.
#2	• Communicate platform availability • Provide the most up-to-date document templates • Availability of guidelines and instructions • Availability of e-learning and tools to help you learn about EPC projects	Achieve at least 1,000 recorded visits or transactions on the platform in 3 years
#3	• Support from ESCO members • Explanation of how to document • Monitoring the project development process	Create a documented pipeline of 100 planned EPC projects through active engagement with ESCO Club members.

6. Brief description of the discussion oriented towards a SWOT analysis

The topic of creating an OSS to support the development of EPC/ESCO projects for public entities was discussed at the NSG meeting. This topic was discussed, among others, during a discussion about the KSF and KPIs methodology developed as part of the REDI4HEAT project in relation to efficiency and RES support programs (the RED Directive).

Strengths

- The OSS centralizes knowledge and expert support for EPC/ESCO project implementation.
- The initiative significantly increases the capacity of public institutions to implement EPC projects through educational resources and direct support (e.g., ESCO Club membership).
- The transfer of knowledge ensures that skills and know-how continue to benefit public entities beyond the project's duration.
- The OSS fosters collaboration among public authorities, technology suppliers, financial institutions, and ESCO Club members, resulting in the creation of a documented pipeline of EPC projects.
- Regular consultations and experience sharing accelerate project preparation and implementation.

Weaknesses

- Significant investments are required to develop the online platform, organize training sessions, and provide advisory support, which may pose a barrier, especially when public budgets are limited.
- Coordinating activities among various stakeholders (local authorities, ESCO Club members, financial institutions) can lead to delays and communication challenges.
- The OSS's effectiveness heavily depends on clear and consistent EPC/ESCO regulations; any changes or regulatory uncertainties could negatively impact the system's efficiency.

Opportunities

- The project can leverage EU funds (e.g., LIFE Clean Energy Transition) and national programs that support the energy transition, providing financial backing and enhanced credibility.
- Public institutions are increasingly required to improve their energy efficiency, creating a strong demand for comprehensive solutions like the OSS.
- Establishing a permanent knowledge base (EPC Platform) and enhancing public sector competencies creates synergy and enables the replication of successful EPC solutions in future projects.
- Continuous engagement with banks, technology partners, and experts promotes rapid project adoption and better adaptation of the EPC/ESCO model in public entities.

Threats

- Uncertain or changing regulations related to EPC/ESCO projects might delay project implementation and reduce the OSS's overall effectiveness.
- High upfront costs may restrict the number of projects that can be executed, potentially limiting the overall impact despite the improved know-how and prepared pipeline.
- A lack of willingness or capacity among public entities to adopt new technologies could hinder the full utilization of the OSS's potential.
- If the platform and the ESCO Club are not promoted effectively, stakeholder engagement may be low, limiting the reach and positive impact of the initiative.

The creation of an OSS to support EPC/ESCO projects for public entities shows significant potential due to its comprehensive educational and advisory resources, strong stakeholder integration, and the creation of a robust EPC project pipeline. The model can greatly enhance public sector competency, driving substantial economic, environmental, and societal benefits. However, success will require addressing high implementation costs, managing organizational complexities, and ensuring regulatory stability. To maximize success, efforts should focus on reducing financial barriers, ensuring efficient communication, and establishing strong cooperation among all stakeholders.