

D8.9

**KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER
ACTIVITIES**

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1. INTRODUCTION

The knowledge transfer activities of PadovaFIT Expanded project were organised under Task 8.4 titled *Knowledge transfer to replicate and upscale innovative home renovation services*. The Task was divided into three areas of knowledge transfer: with the financing sector, construction sector and, finally, with the sector representing consumer organisations and property owners. This Report aims to describe the overall framework behind Knowledge Transfer activities in the project and, concretely, the events that were undertaken by the PadovaFIT Expanded project. Most of the activities were created in the second half of the project when the project partners had enough knowledge to share with the recipients of knowledge sectors (i.e. the targets).

The objective of knowledge transfer activities was to transmit information, concepts and ideas coming out of the project at local and European levels by engaging key stakeholders (sector representatives) in a series of roundtables and making the project's findings, news, outputs and deliverables easily accessible.

Since the beginning, the PadovaFIT Expanded project aimed to develop and gather both theoretical and practical information on developing a One stop shop in its pilot territories and to grow our understanding of OSS implementation, stakeholder involvement, business models and more. In order to maximize the impacts of the project, we have implemented an effective communication strategy and extensive capacity building and knowledge transfer activities¹. Our communication, capacity building and knowledge transfer activities have all worked together to develop long standing relationships amongst all the key stakeholders from key sectors, especially from the sectors representing property owners and that of the construction sector. The knowledge transfer activities with the financial sector were more complicated as these were the stakeholders that are hardest to reach. Engagement with the financial sector is more apt for advanced-stage OSS to engage with.

¹ These can be found in Deliverables D 8.2 and D 8.3 respectively.

The activities

The Knowledge transfer with the financing sector took place within the Italian event titled *Forum Duezerociquezero* in May 2022. The activities were inserted within a series of roundtables organised to engage a number of mainly Italian financial institutions and business sectors. The aim was to discuss, based on the real life experiences (such as the development of the Padova OSS) and to identify medium-long terms business models and financial solutions for energy efficiency retrofit of residential sector.

The second roundtable was held within the same event as above and focused on knowledge transfer with the construction sector. These are actors such as construction and renovation companies, architects, researchers, practitioners and urban planners. They were invited to join the session to discuss how to boost renovation rates of the residential sector, amongst other topics relevant for the renovation wave in Europe.

Finally, the last of the knowledge roundtables held in November 2022, and the only one done at EU level, was focused on the topic of Knowledge transfer with property owners and consumers' organizations. We also extended the speaker list to other sectors such as the construction sector, a EU project on OSS and social housing. The roundtable was held in the form of an online webinar and addressed the very current issue of rising energy prices, consumer reactions and the role of OSS in mitigating the effects.

In the future, relating to the sustainability of the project and potentially its replicability, we would recommend a more focused Knowledge Transfer approach at the local level, targeting a wide variety of stakeholders and including national and local academic institutions in order to encourage research, business simulations and practical implementations related to OSS knowledge across the territories and sectors.

In terms of targets, we would like to state here that the primary targets of our knowledge transfer activities were the following:

- The construction sector
- The financial sector
- Housing sector (associations representing property owners, landlords, social housing)

Our secondary targets for knowledge transfer were the following:

- Academia (universities, research organisations, students, researchers)
- Policy makers
- General audience (e.g. directly the tenants, property owners, consumers, citizens)



In terms of the partners of the project, all of them were engaged in knowledge transfer activities, but especially the following partners:

- **Municipality of Padova, as the main Knowledge holder and multiplier.** The lead partner was ideally suited to transfer knowledge to construction and financial sector in Padova and in Italy
- **SOGESCA.** The technical partner was well suited to extend knowledge in training sessions with students at Master level
- **University of Bocconi,** in the role of the main academic and research partner, leading the way of knowledge development and transfer towards the academic community
- **Climate Alliance,** in the role of the mediator of knowledge and knowledge manager, being in charge of communication and capacity building activities



2. KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER EVENTS

EU LEVEL (MULTIPLE SECTORS)

We will start here to describe what came to be our final and most complete knowledge sharing session of the project, taking place on November 22nd online. The knowledge roundtable was titled *Rising energy prices driving energy renovation: the role of sectorial actors*. The event had its own page within the project website, which can be found [here](#). Here below we can see the overview of the programme of the event and the speakers:

Moderator: Marco Devetta, SOGESCA (on behalf of the PadovaFIT Expanded project)

10:00-10:05 – Introduction by moderator

10:05-10:15 – Opening statements by panelists

10:15-11:15 – Panel Discussion

- Emmanuelle Causse, International Union of Property Owners (UIPI) and CondoReno project
- Guillaume Joly, European Consumer Organisation (BEUC)
- Julien Dijol, Housing Europe
- Fernando Sigchos, European Builders Confederation (EBC)
- Ana Tisov, Save the Homes project

11:15-11:30 – Q&A

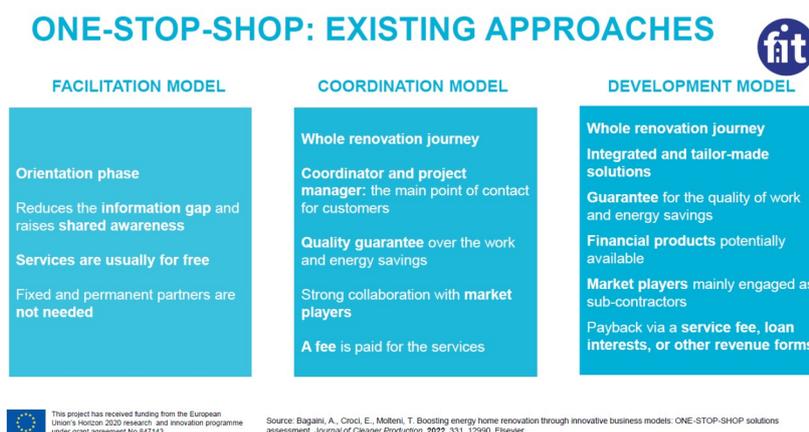
The webinar had 65 registrants, out of which the majority attended the event and seemed involved with the discussions. The webinar was organised in such a way to assure the sharing of knowledge of the project



towards the representatives of the invited sectors, and the audience. The moderator was project representative from partner SOGESCA, Marco Devetta. He took the time to explain in more detail (with slides that can be found [here](#)) the PadovaFIT Expanded project, especially the key aspects and fundamental knowledge created, such as the OSS business models.

We include the slide below on business models, as this was a central part of the knowledge that was shared with the speakers and audience, and which was touched upon in the subsequent discussions. From the project PadovaFIT Expanded, the knowledge we transferred is especially significant in terms of the business models that our partner University of Bocconi has created. The slide below shows the type of models of OSS that may exist, and it was possible for the sectorial actors to have a quick overview of what their role is in this classification and how they can support these business models in practice.

Slide 1: Knowledge sharing from the project at the 22nd November webinar



We would also like to highlight that the webinar was prepared with specific questions in mind, with the main focus being on rising energy prices and how these drive home renovation, and how sectors can benefit from the OSS approaches such as PadovaFIT Expanded. For that intent, there were a number of questions asked to the speakers in order to go deeper into the knowledge sharing aspect of the themes. The questions asked to the speakers, before the webinar and during, were the following:

List 1: questions for preparing the panel on November 22nd and the discussions

Policy questions

- What do you believe are the most effective short and long-term approaches to instigate change in the renovation and energy sectors given the current political climate in terms of the Russo-Ukrainian war?
- In the field of energy efficiency, there is an expression floating around which sounds something like “the best time to get started is yesterday”. Evidently, we cannot turn back time to diversify our energy supply, invest in renewables, and push for deep renovation at this point, but what would you recommend as the most effective step to increase renovations and decrease the energy burden which will be faced by EU citizens in the coming months and likely years?
- Given the fact that more and more people will be dealing with the issue of energy vulnerability and even energy poverty, should Member States be focusing on the promotion of surface-level renovations to a large number of households, or deep renovations to households and buildings that are most in need of energy renovation, such as those with the lowest ranked energy classes? What would the effect of MEPS and stricter EED and EPBD mean for your sectors?
- What are the most urgent improvements or most pressing regulatory or policy challenges that need to be overcome to achieve our EU renovation, decarbonisation, just transition, and energy price goals, and how can we leverage OSS to further advance the EPBD or EED?

OSS questions

- What are the needs and expectations of the stakeholders you represent regarding building renovation? What would you be looking for in a home renovation OSS?
- What added-value do you or the actors you represent bring to an OSS?
- How can home renovation OSS influence the home renovation market, especially from the perspective of the construction sector/ municipalities/ social/ homeowners/ consumers?
- Do any relevant best practice come to mind which can be applicable at the EU, national, and local levels to help reduce consumers’ market barriers to renovation?
- What are the most urgent areas of improvement for OSS?

Discussions and main takeaways

The knowledge sharing session between these different but complementary sectors showed that all have a vested interest in the creation for OSS for renovation. All of the speakers, which are numbered in the programme above, agreed from the onset that they are interested and support OSS and their development. Each speaker, and therefore each sector, had also their own perspective of what the priorities should be when it comes to advising local and national authorities in how to develop these services.

The property owners and landlords for example, represented by UIPI, have a key interest in supporting OSS, since the issue of renovation and energy efficiency is high on the agenda for many homeowners. The sector of social housing, represented by Housing Europe, are also interested in OSS services, not only because their



tenants benefit greatly, but also because they know that social housing associations can act as facilitator of OSS. Evidence of this can be seen in the EU-funded project *Opengela*, active in the Spanish Basque region. From the national associations of construction SMEs, they represent directly those small and medium companies that put the renovations in place. They are also interested in OSS in the long term but they have other priorities in the moment. They are facing an increase in demand and therefore a lot of new business in the short term. But it is hard for the sector to meet the demand, due to the rise of energy prices and construction materials. This also makes it difficult for them to offer a fair price to the homeowners and landlords who want to implement the renovations.

Ana Tisov from the Save the Homes project also brought in the perspective of the municipalities, especially the Dutch and Spanish ones. She said, and we have seen this in our project as well, that we need to approach renovation from the perspective of homeowners, if we want to put effective measures in place.

The moderator of the roundtable, representing our project, asked a question on the short-term versus the long term aspect of OSS, and what were the key facts to consider when planning. The property owners and landlords sector is saying that the demand is there, the need is clear, but they see that the construction sector is lagging behind. Indeed, the construction sector is well aware of the sudden rise in demand and awareness for renovation, but they are not sure if the issue is just in the spotlight now, or will it stay on the agenda. In addition, they still have the issue of the lack of skilled workforce. This is making the sector even slower in their reactions. For this sector, it can even be said that at the moment, they are in survival mode, and they cannot create a fair pricing model for that work to be sustainable in the long term and to meet the current rising demand. The fear is that some companies will need to close.

From the point of view of the consumers, there is a huge risk of people being cut off from energy supply, not only the lower income level consumers but also middle class families who had previously never needed to rely on public support. These families are also starting to struggle with energy bills. For the consumer organisations, energy bills are unfortunately laced with many other costs and taxes and levies. They therefore ask for political action to lighten the burden on the consumers. On the other hand, for consumers, OSS are really an excellent way to provide consumer friendly information at a large level, not only awareness, but concrete information on renovation. They also mention that the supply chain of capital needs to be addressed so that the existing capital reaches those who need it most in the energy crisis. For consumers, the OSS are an excellent investment, but its key to lower transactions costs that exist in the whole renovation chain.

Ana Tisov also says, and many municipalities would agree, that it is crucial to stimulate the ecosystem of existing professional in and around OSS. Public authorities can be there to join the dots, and to find out and match the needs and provide an integrated offer. The social housing sector believes that the OSS are not a short-term but rather long-term measures since many preconditions are needed for their implementation. For example, OSS need a stable legislative framework and more staff to be working in them, and also the recognition that public finance is key. Majority of OSS are still public ones, and these will probably be successful in the long run. They can work on procurement, they can scale their models and they can assure low price for services. However, we cannot risk that low price leads to cheaper services, which can also lead to worse working conditions for the construction sector. Social housing sector can help local administrations

as they have very long term and stable relations with the tenants, and have knowledge to share for OSS development.

We also asked the panelist what is lacking in the successful implementation of the OSS approach. Many panelists agreed that funding is the key problem, especially in terms of channeling investment: we need to kick start OSS with the remaining funds from resilience and recovery funds of member states, for example. In addition, to reach a long term sustainability of OSS, administrations need stable support, which is not always possible due to political changes. UIPI also drew attention to privately created OSS which do exist but the information services should remain free for citizens. If money is a barrier, they may be reluctant to start their renovation journey. It is also possible that commercial OSS may be seen in the future as bespoke, architect type services, which can only be afforded by some.

Panelists also said that we should not force the OSS development at any level of government, but only invest the time and money in this type of service where there is real interest and need. In some locations, it will be at local level, others, at regional level or even national level. We first need to see which structures in each location are the best ones to develop such services. We need not be in panic mode but see where the good examples already exist, if these can be replicated, and to see who is willing to invest the time. UIPI also said that OSS should always be bottom up developments: local stakeholders should build it the service from the bottom and not expect that the OSS will be developed “from above”, as the national or EU level.

As we saw in other events, trust is the key issue for all panelists when it comes to OSS recommendations and learnings. When citizens trust, they are willing to participate and want to take part in the OSS. UIPI also said it could be useful to look at the PadovaFIT Expanded business models of OSS, and have a “pick and choose model” so that depending on the service someone is getting, the OSS may adapt to its different customers.

KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER IN THE ITALIAN CONTEXT

Event background and audiences

The Municipality of Padova organized the two knowledge transfer events in the framework of the first edition of the 'Duezerocinquezero', a national **Forum on energy and sustainability**.

The purpose of this initiative is to inform and promote debate on the so-called energy transition, an evolving issue of increasing interest to businesses, institutions, and citizens.





The Forum, that took place in Padova (IT) on [9 -11 May 2022](#), was organized by the Municipality of Padova and AssoESCO, which is the Italian Association of Energy Service Companies and Energy Efficiency Operators, that brings together more than seventy Italian companies, involving also operators who share energy efficiency as their business mission. The 3 days initiative was also supported by AcegasApsAmga S.p.A. that is the first multi-utility in northeastern Italy, active in environmental services, integrated water cycle, energy distribution and management, public lighting and energy management. The technical-scientific partner of the Forum is Fieldfisher, a professional consultancy, integrating varied professional experience with sector specializations, that offers consultancy mainly to the following sectors: Energy & Natural Resources, Financial Services, Government & Public Services, etc.

The initiative was sponsored and supported, among others, by the following several organizations, which have been actively involved in the process of building the OSS of Padova during stakeholders meetings, OSS Action groups and other local workshops: ANCE Padova, Confartigianato Imprese Padova, Confederazione Nazionale Artigiani, Camera di Commercio di Padova, Assindustria Veneto Centro, ENEA, Green Building Council Italia, Ordine degli Ingegneri della Provincia di Padova, Ordine degli Architetti della Provincia di Padova.

With about 20 events including workshops, seminars, conferences, and round tables, Duezerocinquezero addressed extremely topical issues such as National Resilience Plan, ecological transition, renewable sources, sustainable mobility, energy efficiency, energy market, public-private partnership, digital energy, sustainable finance, and many others. The protagonists of the debate have been leading exponents of the institutional landscape and the business world who have confronted the goal of building a shared "bridge" towards 2050, the date set by the European Union to reach the goal of zero emissions.



The first day, Monday 9th, has been focused on the challenge of decarbonization for climate neutrality and has been inaugurated by the Energy Summit 2022. On Tuesday 10th, the debate has moved to the topic of a low-emission economy for sustainable cities. To close the three days, Wednesday 11st, the topic of a more efficient city - policies and projects for the energy transition – has been tackled.

PadovaFIT Expanded co-organized the event and participated with a desk and handing over four sessions the second and the third day. The first session was dedicated to urban regeneration and has seen the participation of Bocconi (partner of our project) with Mr. Edoardo Croci. Other representatives such as architects, researchers, association of renovation companies and urban planners were involved and have spoken about the possibility of renovating our cities and refurbishing the building stock.



The second session was dedicated to the One-Stop-Shops, as instruments to boost the energy transition. Ms. Annamaria Bagaini from Bocconi has provided an overview of the different types of OSS in Italy and abroad. The OSS in Padova was then presented to the audience by Mr. Giovanni Vicentini from Padova. Other Italian OSS, members of the Italian National Advisory Board, were present.

The third session was dedicated to the innovative financial instruments to renovate the cities and the building stock. Moderated by Mr. Francesco Bicciato from Forum Finanza Sostenibile (partner of our project), the session has seen the participation of international speakers such as the European Investment Bank, the Covenant of Mayors Office, Energy Cities, and other Italian important financial players. The existing opportunities have been presented, including green bonds, EPC, crowdfunding.

The fourth session was focused on the existing incentive scheme to stimulate a deep energy refurbishment of the building stock. Representatives from association of companies, ESCOs, university, national agencies for the energy renovation took part and discussed about strengths and weaknesses of the model currently implemented in Italy. This was also highly relevant for the financial sector and showed the important issues arising from the incentive system and how it impacts OSS development and services.



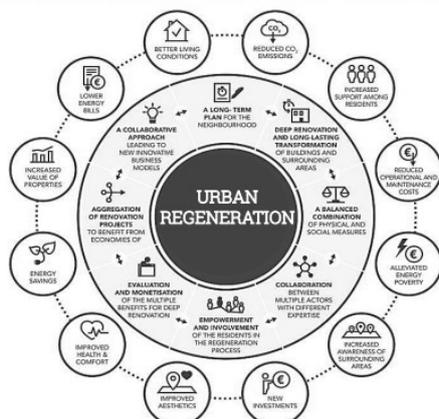
The two knowledge transfer events took place respectively on the 10th May and 11st May. The first knowledge transfer event was focused on the topic of construction and renovation to discuss how to boost renovation rates of the residential sector. It offered insights on how we can move from design and planning to the application of new technologies for the regeneration of the cities. The second knowledge transfer event was addressed to financial and business sector on the topic of the “Sustainable finance instruments serving the energy transition”.

FIRST KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER EVENT – 10th May 2022: The regenerated city: design, planning, new technologies

Theme and aim

The theme of the event was represented by the regenerated city: design, planning, new technologies. The aim is to foster discussion and debate among the experts present (representative of the construction industry, architect, town planner, researchers) on the possible strategies to be adopted for the sustainable regeneration of cities from different perspectives. There were approximately 50 participants in person and about 150 remotely connected.

The event started with the presentation of Mr. Edoardo Croci from Bocconi University (partner of our project) who introduced the concept of urban regeneration as an opportunity and a challenge. Urban regeneration – often synonymous with urban renewal, urban redevelopment, or urban revitalization – generally indicates a multiscale and multifunctional process that involves the retrofit of existing infrastructures and buildings, the rehabilitation of districts and sites, and/or the restoration of urban land, involving communities, as well as sociocultural infrastructures, at different stages of the planning, decision-making, design, and implementation process. The role of public authorities is crucial and the OSS can act as coordinator of these initiatives.



Source: Schuurmans et al. (2018)

So, the urban regeneration requires a comprehensive and integrated vision and action to resolve urban problems and to improve the economic, physical, social and environmental condition of an area. Therefore, urban regeneration requires different approaches and

concerns different dimensions: the environmental dimension with the related impacts on soil, water, air and waste; the social dimension with the impacts related to inclusion, participation and quality of life and the economic dimension with the impacts related to real estate values, local economies and competitiveness. The

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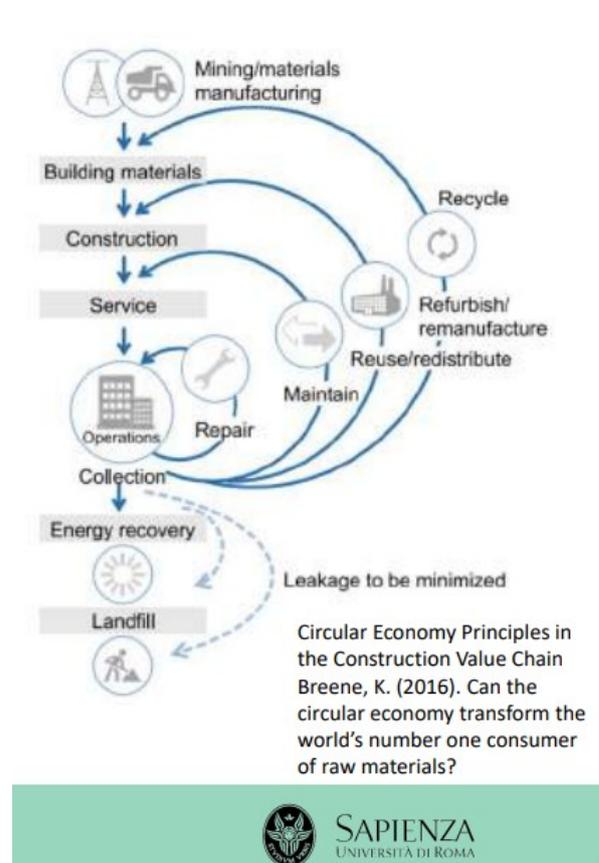
sustainability of urban regeneration interventions can be measured in relation to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria. It was finally pointed out that the National Recovery and Resilience Plan includes specific lines of intervention for urban regeneration and social housing.

The following speech was given by Ezio Micelli of the IUAV University of Venice, who identified three main topics for the regenerated city: the heritage at stake, the regeneration of private buildings and the transformation of public spaces. For the first topic is essential the role associations and self-organised groups that can occupy and transform abandoned properties. The aim is to experiment with new forms of economic and social development. The challenge is to define how to bring together social innovation and real estate enhancement.

The regeneration of private buildings could give significant energy-saving benefits and allows for major economic spillovers to the construction industry. This activity can be significantly boosted by the OSS. Finally, the transformation of public space could produce a net effect in terms of quality of life and environmental sustainability (such as creating a bike lane in a high-traffic urban area).

The next speaker, Paolo Altamura, Architect, PhD in Environmental Design Researcher in the Department of Planning, Design, Architectural Technology at Sapienza University of Rome, focused his intervention on circular economy cities. She explained that 75% of natural resource consumption occurs in cities, which produce 50% of global waste and 60-80% of greenhouse gas emissions (EMF, 2019): depletion resources, pollution, and climate change are the effects of the linear economy. In cities, most materials are used and wasted: buildings, vehicles and products are consistently under-utilized. As engines of economic drivers (and thus resource consumption), cities represent the main testing grounds for the circular transition. Several areas contribute to the systemic functioning of the city in a circular sense: water management, energy management, waste management, mobility, production cycles, patterns of consumption, management of the built heritage.

She then presented an example of circular settlement. In the Shalun Smart Green Energy Science City, one of the first "circular villages" globally has been built, consisting of three housing blocks and a courtyard with shared



spaces, aquaponic crops, phyto-purification, and solar power generation from BIPV have been introduced. The construction is modular and prefabricated, made of steel and X-lam, to make more efficient assembly and disassembly, with a view to building as a "bank" of construction materials; elevator, lighting, furniture and sanitary ware were "rented" rather than purchased (product as service). Among the materials used: wood

components salvaged from dilapidated buildings for the structure of one of the pavilions, railroad tracks reused as fencing, X-lam and steel for structure.

The city of Amsterdam can also be counted among the leading cities in applying the principles of circular economy to urban governance (since 2015), following the 7 principles in the circular transition, which define a vision and a roadmap for circular cities:

1. closed circle: all materials enter an infinite cycle (technical or biological);
2. reduced emissions: all energy comes from renewable resources;
3. value production: resources used to generate value (financial or otherwise);
4. modular and flexible design of products and production chains that makes the systems adaptable;
5. innovative business models for production, distribution, and consumption which enable a shift from possession of goods to use of services;
6. reverse logistics more oriented to regional scale;
7. redevelopment of natural systems: human activities contribute positively to ecosystems, ecosystem services and the reconstruction of the "natural capital".

This approach of the city results in a circular construction supply chain, based on:

- multistakeholder collaboration among cities, industries, construction companies, waste managers, property, research community, to map the flows, anticipate future resource availability and increase self-sufficiency and circularity;
- buildings designed to reuse materials;
- use of "material passports" during construction stimulates recycling and reuse at end of life;
- integrated planning of projects considering construction and demolition;
- markets and online databases to connect demand and supply of recovered materials, create new jobs in materials cataloguing, foster mechanisms for cooperation and financing;
- new production techniques (3D printing and prefabrication) to facilitate modular and multifunctional design, optimizing the use of space and facilitating adaptive reuse.

Ultimately, the circular city represents a model that can support environmental policies and strategies to combat climate change, counter resource depletion and loss of biodiversity. What is needed, however, is a holistic approach that at the urban level promotes circularity in all the different urban sectors, leading to an integrated and systemic urban and territorial transition strategy, overcoming the current fragmented nature of best practices. However, several financial, institutional, social and technical barriers to urban-level circularity remain. Therefore, a holistic long-term vision and the awareness and cooperation among key actors is needed - businesses, consumers, NGOs, institutions, research community - to foster the systematic dissemination of circular practices and the transposition of the circular model into reality.

This is also the role of the OSS, connecting the stakeholders of the supply chain and stimulating a mutual learning.

The last three speeches were by Mr Petruccio of ANCE-National Association of Building Contractors, Pietro Mr Pelizzaro of Global Resilient Cities Network and the architect Mr Stefano Boeri.



Mr Petruccio referred that the construction business system is not quite ready to implement circular city principles. There are some excellences, but for the most part, being small businesses, they are not ready to deal with the issue and all that it entails. One of the main obstacles is represented by a complicated regulatory system (such as the rules related to demolition material).

Mr Piero Pelizzaro explained that when talking about resilience, we must keep in mind that solutions exist; however, these solutions are not applicable due to regulatory and bureaucratic obstacles.

Mr Stefano Boeri, architect, researcher and designer in architecture and urban planning at international level developed major waterfront requalification projects at the European level and carried out considerable urban requalification and city interventions. His intervention was focused on the relationship between the city and nature. He explained that the challenge is important and has to deal not only with the technical issues but also with a different vision of the city as an ecosystem. This vision requires a rebalancing with the natural sphere, an issue of some complexity that involves rethinking spaces. The forestation (planting trees, creating corridors, etc.) could represent and answer to several issues such as the air quality in cities (characterized by the presence of fine dust), water management, the reduction of heat waves through shading. Policy makers should prevent the creation of monocultural zones, such as ghettos. There are policies that provide for multipurpose mixes. In Italy, for example, there is a lack of social housing, which instead would be very important for the purposes of inclusiveness and energy poverty, which is a topic highly addressed by the OSS.

SECOND KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER EVENT – 11st May 2022: Financial modes that can be put in place for the energy transition

Theme and aim

The second knowledge transfer event was focused on the financial modes that can be put in place for the energy transition and when a particular type of finance can be defined as sustainable. The event had a wide range of international speakers such as the European Investment Bank, the Covenant of Mayors Office, Energy Cities, and other Italian important financial players. The existing opportunities have been presented, including green bonds, EPC, crowdfunding, while also mentioning the project and what OSS expect and need from financial institutions.



The session, gathering more than 60 participants, started with the introduction of Mr. Francesco Bicciano from



Forum Finanzia Sostenibile (partner of our project) and then proceeded with the presentation of Mr Davide Cassanmagnago from the Covenant of Majors. He illustrated the evolution of the initiative and the future steps to align with the new EU goals, to make the Covenant of Mayors an umbrella European initiative aimed at cities that would apply the Green Deal, to ensure a just transition for all and promote social involvement and cooperation.

Ms Giorgia Farella, AssoESCo Advisor, emphasizes how the topic of sustainability is a key, cross-cutting and multidisciplinary issue and how Europe is increasingly pushing toward it through a series of regulatory steps ranging from the Paris Agreement, to the establishment of the HLEG (High-Level Expert Group on Sustainable Finance), to the EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) to the Green Asset Ratio. The ESCOs offer customers a range of services based on multidisciplinary expertise that generate sustainable finance, i.e., the customer at the end of the contract, it becomes the owner of the facility at a nominal cost.

Then, Mr Aldo M. Romani Head of Sustainability Funding of European Bank for Investments, illustrated the experience of BEI about the Green, Social & Sustainability (GSS) Bonds in Europe.

He explained how the issuance of GSS bonds promotes constructive dialogue between investors and issuers, and clarity and comparability on the sustainable use of funds make capital allocation more efficient, becoming a primary goal



*Al settembre 2021

of policy makers and market institutions. He presented the BEI experience, that actively promotes EU capital market union project.

Then, subsequent presentation from Mr Muraro, president of the Cariparo Foundation, illustrated the role of banking foundations in promoting the environmental transition of the target area.

Ms Corsi presented the sustainable energy investment strategies offered by European City Facility. This initiative is aimed to overcome some of the barriers that characterize cities (lack of resources in terms of staffing and finances, lack of experience, difficulties in time alignment between political mandates and the timing of return on investment) by strengthening the technical, legal and financial expertise of municipalities

and facilitating access to advisory services and subsequent financing. Following the issuance of 4 calls, they financed 87 beneficiaries.

Finally, Mr Carmelo Raimondo, Head of Banking & Finance Fieldfisher Italy, illustrated the sustainable finance instruments serving the energy transition and the related market and legislative initiatives.

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

The project saw other knowledge transfer activities as well, in the form of events, organised and led by the partners of Municipality of Padova, and also the technical partner SOGESCA. These events made it possible to also transfer knowledge towards local policy makers, the financial sector, technical players and other related audiences. In terms of the knowledge that was shared, we can say that the following deliverables played an important part in our knowledge sharing, and may be said to constitute the basis of the knowledge created by the project:

- Strategic Assessment of a One-Stop-Shop initiative in the 4 pilot areas (D2.2)
- SWOT analysis of a One-stop-shop initiative in the 4 pilot areas (D2.3)
- A business model canvas for a one-stop-shop (D2.4)
- Engagement tools (to attract homeowners) (D3.3)
- Technical players involvement (D4.3)
- Financial players involvement (D5.3)
- Evaluation of potential financial solutions (D5.5)

We have also established important collaborations with sister projects focused on One Stop Shops in Europe and with which we have also had knowledge transfer and capacity building activities. We can mention the following EU-funded projects:

- EUROPA project
- Turnkey Retrofit
- RenoBooster
- BeReel
- Opengela

Knowledge gained from the project has also been communicated to the general public and society through press releases, social media (Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, YouTube), the project website, project brochure, news articles, newsletters, and other. This knowledge and content have been used in a targeted way, raising public awareness about OSS and ensuring the transfer of project results and knowledge amongst a general audience.



Below is a table of knowledge sharing activities that can be mentioned, but that were not described in greater detail in D8.2 and D8.3.

Table 1: List of other knowledge sharing events, with a wide variety of target audiences

Date	Activity or Event Name	Project contribution	Led By
26/11/2019	Bilateral meeting with "Banca d'Italia"	The PadovaFIT Expanded project has been presented and a collaboration with the National Bank has been set-up	CDP
06/07/2021	Covenant of Major Peer Learning meeting	Presentation of the Padova FIT Expanded One-stop-shop for the energy refurbishment of condominiums in the Padova metropolitan area	CDP
20/10/2021	Covenants of Major Peer Learning meeting	Presentation of the Padova FIT Expanded One-stop-shop for the energy refurbishment of condominiums in the Padova metropolitan area	CDP
02/10/2020 26/02/2021 07/05/2021 08/10/2021 03/02/2022 25/02/2022 13/05/2022 14/10/2022	Training on EU funding at Green Energy Park, Padova	The project was presented as one of many examples of EU projects on energy efficiency	SOGESCA



3. POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 2: Policy recommendations relating to knowledge transfer per sector

#	RECOMMENDATION	SECTOR RELEVANCE
1	Social housing associations can act as facilitator of OSS	For social housing sector representatives who do not yet know about the potential reach of OSS, and the role they can play in their development
2	We recommend approaching renovation from the perspective of homeowners, at the beginning stages of the OSS development	This is especially relevant for the financing sector, i.e. when creating financial products for home renovation
3	Constructions sector needs to close <i>the skills gap</i> of the workforce, and OSS may be a way to push things in the right direction	For the construction sector, to be able to extend collaboration with developing OSS and find ways to work together to close the gap
4	OSS can be a great tool and intermediary to assist consumers with understanding and lowering their energy bills	Relevant for consumer organisations, to see what the added value of OSS can be when it comes to their bills
5	Policy makers and financial sector need to find a way to channel the funds from resilience and recovery funds of member states, to support OSS evolution	Relevant for the financial sector and for policy makers
6	OSS can be a coordinator of urban regeneration projects	For the construction sector and the public authorities being responsible for such activities

7	OSS can promote circular models in the building refurbishment	For the construction sector, to stimulate the introduction of new concepts and methodologies
8	OSS as activator of social and green bonds for urban regeneration and energy refurbishment	For the financial sector, to be a partner of the OSS and of Local Authorities in financing social and environmental projects

