THE JUNCKER PLAN

WILL BE

AN ENERGY SHIFT PROJECT
AFTER/SFTE AS JUNCKER PLAN
N° 1 INVESTMENT PROJECT

BETTER:
THE PAN EUROPEAN INVESTMENT PROGRAM

120 Bn €
ENERGY RENOVATION
OF EU PUBLIC BUILDINGS
SFTE PHASE 0 (– June 2013)

Awareness

French debate on Energy Shift
SFTE PHASE 0 (– June 2013)

Awareness
Deflation risk
SFTE PHASE 0 (– June 2013)

Awareness

Exemplarity of public buildings
Better than ‘white elephant’ projects
SFTE PHASE 0 (– June 2013)

Awareness
A trans-generational challenge
SFTE PHASE 1 (July 2013 – Oct 2013)

THE MAKING OF
THE CONSORTIUM


GLOBAL WARNING – CARBONE 4
SFTE PHASE 2 (Nov 2013 – Oct 2014)

THE STUDY

THANK YOU TO OUR 250 EXPERTS
SFTE SOLUTIONS

MARKET SEGMENTATION
SFTE SOLUTIONS

A SIGNIFICANT FINANCIALLY VIABLE POTENTIAL
SFTE SOLUTIONS

OTHER SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS ASSESSMENT
SFTE SOLUTIONS

FINANCIAL STRUCTURING

SOVEREIGN RISK GUARANTEE

(= EFSI)
SFTE SOLUTIONS

CONTRACT STRUCTURING

PERFORMANCE & PARTNERSHIP
SFTE SOLUTIONS

MUTUALISATION

STANDARDISATION
SFTE PHASE 5 (4 November 2014)

SYNTHESIS REPORT

www.projet-sfte.fr

**MASSIVE FINANCING OF THE ENERGY TRANSITION**

SFTE feasibility study: synthesis report
Energy renovation of public buildings

Providing massive finance for the energy transition and revitalizing the economy while controlling the public debt: this project aims to leverage the state guarantee to unlock massive credit for the energy transition through the creation of the Energy Shift Financing Agency (Société de Financement de la Transition Energétique - SFTE).

A feasibility study has been conducted with a view to mobilizing between €150bn and €175bn over 10 years and financing the energy renovation of French public buildings under the best possible conditions. It could be done in France as well as in Europe without putting a strain on the public debt.

A.F.T.E.R. / November 2014
SFTE PHASE 6 (Nov 2014 –)

MAKING SFTE
JUNCKER PLAN
N° 1 INVESTMENT PROJECT
An Investment Plan for Europe

SFTE WINS !!!!

MOBILISING FINANCE FOR INVESTMENT
- Strong boost to strategic investments
- Better access to project finance for SMEs
- Strategic importance of Member States
- Better use of Structural and Investment Funds

MAKING FINANCE REACH THE REAL ECONOMY
- Project pipeline preparation and selection
- Technical assistance
- Strong cooperation between National Promotional Banks
- Follow-up at regional level and regional activities

IMPROVED INVESTMENT ENVIRONMENT
- Predictability and quality of regulation
- Quality of national expenditure, tax systems, and public administration
- New soft regulation and de-bureaucratization for the economy
- Removing administrative barriers in key segments of the single market

Sovereign guarantee
(SFTE = EFSI) ✓

120 Bn € Financially viable infrastructure projects ✓

A light Eurostat barrier to remove ✓
The Investment Plan for Europe will be a package of measures to unlock public and private investments in the real economy of at least €315 billion over the next three years (2015-2017). The Investment Plan consists of three strands: (1) mobilising investment finance without creating public debt; (2) supporting projects and investments in key areas such as infrastructure, education, research and innovation and (3) removing sector-specific and other financial and non-financial barriers to investment.

Typical projects that, depending on the project features in each individual case, could potentially benefit from financing could include projects identified by the joint Commission-EIB Task Force such as for example:

- A programme for the construction and rehabilitation of public buildings aimed at improving their energy efficiency, currently held up by lack of funding.
- Transport links between EU countries facing delays due to high upfront project costs.
- Open-access, laser-based research infrastructure in countries currently in need of financing to avoid delays in implementation.
- A programme to upgrade school facilities in countries facing implementation challenges and lack of funding.
- Investment in water infrastructure, including wastewater treatment plants and water supply facilities, hampered by a lack of financing.
- Other projects supporting, for example, the expansion and upgrading of freight and
It only remains to do it all!
Thank you!

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The Member States are providing to the Commission-EIB Task Force lists of projects selected according to **three key criteria:**

- EU value added (projects in support of EU objectives)
- Economic viability and value – prioritising projects with high socio-economic returns
- Projects that can start at latest within the next three years, i.e. a reasonable expectation for capital expenditure in the 2015-17 period.

In addition, listed projects should have the potential for leveraging other sources of funding. They should also be of reasonable size and scalability (differentiating by sector/sub-sector), even if this can take account of the bundling of smaller investments.

Typical projects[^2] that, depending on the project features in each individual case, **could potentially benefit** from financing could include projects identified by the joint Commission-EIB Task Force such as for example:

- A programme for the construction and rehabilitation of public buildings aimed at improving their energy efficiency, currently held up by lack of funding.
- Transport links between EU countries facing delays due to high upfront project costs.
- Open-access, laser-based research infrastructure in countries currently in need of financing to avoid delays in implementation.
- A programme to upgrade school facilities in countries facing implementation challenges and lack of funding.
- Investment in water infrastructure, including wastewater treatment plants and water supply facilities, hampered by a lack of financing.
- Other projects supporting, for example, the expansion and upgrading of freight and passenger capacities in ports and airports; dedicated rail-connections between important airports and urban centres; greening projects in the area of maritime transport; alternative fuel-infrastructure along major roads; 3rd generation bio refineries; etc.
Priorities and governance

In terms of investment priorities, we welcome the Commission's plan's focus on infrastructure for transportation, digital networks and contents, energy efficiency, energy transmission, smart grids and renewable energy, education and research and innovation. Particular consideration should be given to financing SMEs in their ongoing energetic, environmental and digital transitions.

In terms of governance, a strong and efficient monitoring is required to avoid lengthy processes. France and Germany welcome the idea of a compact and professional investment committee based on the proposal by the Commission. Projects should be selected along transparent criteria within the framework of the sectoral priorities that have been established. It would build on the pipeline of projects that has been identified by the Task Force and identify investment programmes in order to feed this multiyear initiative.

Regulatory agenda

We are also prepared to undertake regulatory initiatives to maximise the effect of the investment plan. Two aspects of the regulatory agenda, in particular, need to be given a very high priority.

First, positive regulations, in particular in the environmental/climate field that could help to boost investment by accelerating the energy transition/efficiency investments. Specific measures, in particular in the context of the energy and climate targets of the EU should be put forward to this effect as long as they do not impede the competitiveness of our industry.