

A Renovation Wave for Europe



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The European Renovation Wave

- Building stock is responsible for 36% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the European Union (EU)
- Important sector to be decarbonised to ensure the EU reaches its target to cut emissions by at least 55% by 2030.
- Renovating buildings as a key initiative to drive energy efficiency in the sector
- Aims of the **Renovation Wave**:
 - Contributing to the green recovery of the EU
 - Lifting barriers to energy-efficient renovations
 - Double current renovation rate and foster deep renovations: 35 million buildings are to be renovated by 2030
 - Combating energy poverty



Actions to Reach Aims of Renovation Wave

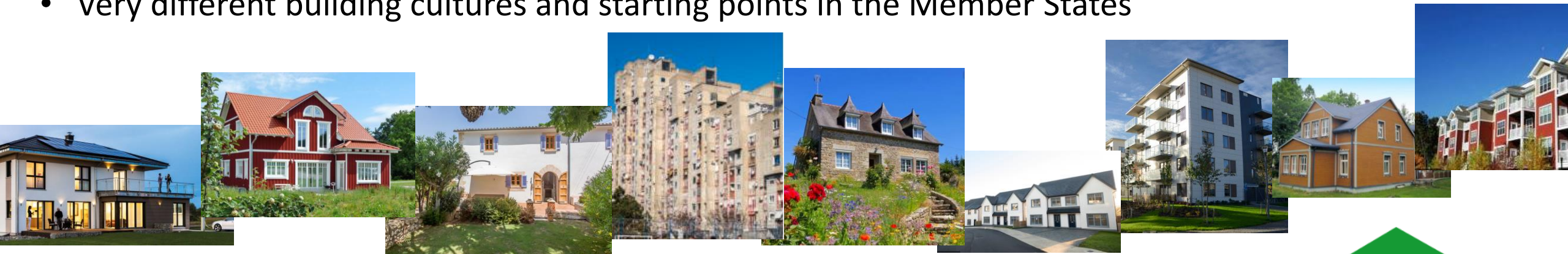


- Strengthen information, legal certainty and incentives
 - Harmonised Energy Performance Certificates for buildings, minimum energy performance standards, renovation passports, exemplary role of public buildings, decarbonising heating and cooling...
- Reinforce funding solutions
 - Particular focus on poorest households (150 billion EUR pledge), funding available for direct investments, leveraging private investments, research, technical assistance, advisory...
- Provide technical assistance
 - TA for all levels (governments to households), focus on aggregation services...
- Improve skills in the construction sector
 - Promotion of 'green skills' for professionals in construction sector; lack of qualified workers bottleneck...
- Expanding the market for sustainable construction products and services
 - Digitalisation, material recovery targets, market for secondary raw materials, energy communities...



Many challenges ahead...

- Between 1 and 1.5% of the current building stock is being renovated annually – the number must be doubled or even trebled
- Only 0.2% of renovations are currently “deep” (i.e., achieving over 60% of energy savings)
- Lack of skilled labour and material shortages
- Collective effort by all segments of the fragmented building sector necessary
- Affordability and inclusiveness deserve special attention
- Current framework lacks internal coherence and overarching vision
- Funds provided by Member States for renovations are often not sufficient to meet the needs
- Lack of vision and ambitions to transform the building stock at a fast pace in some Member States
- Very different building cultures and starting points in the Member States



Different building cultures, historic building stock



Rothenburg ob der Tauber, Germany



La Valletta, Malta



Bologna, Italy



Tallinn, Estonia



Lisboa, Portugal



Sozopol, Bulgaria



Potential lessons learned

- Existing building stock matters
 - Responsible for a large share of greenhouse gas emissions; combatting energy poverty; better-quality indoor environment, improved health...
- Holistic approach necessary
 - Coherent framework of actions required (legislative basis, reliable information, funding, technical assistance, improvement of needed skills...)
- Funding is of key importance
 - Retrofitting projects can be expensive; particular focus on low-income households
- Protect vulnerable households
 - Over-indebtedness and viability of financing for older households must be addressed
- Address bottlenecks
 - Bottlenecks can severely impede renovation strategies





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