

3RD 7-11 MARCH 2022 EU MACRO-REGIONAL STRATEGIES WEEK #EUMRSWeek

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Energy Performance of Buildings in Danube Region

Overview of new and existing residential buildings stock 09 March 2022













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Do you know ...?

How many of the Danube region countries (14 in total) plan implementation of system of a readiness indicator for smart solutions (SRI)?

(based on the strategy documents of LTRS and NECP)



Those are Bulgaria and Hungary

In addition: Austria plans to analyse the possibility of SRI implementation Slovakia and Slovenia plan to implement more smart solutions (without SRI)





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Do you know ...?

How many of the Danube region countries (14 in total) reduced Final Energy Consumption in households per capita (in the time period 2010–2019)



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Country	Reduction (%)	
Austria	12,7%	
Bulgaria	-2,3%	
Croatia	17,3%	
Czech Republic	8,1%	
Germany	12,4%	
Hungary	14,5%	
Romania	0,0%	
Slovakia	-11,5%	
Slovenia	31,6%	
Bosnia and Hercegovina	-48,0%	
Moldova	-17,6%	
Montenegro	13,0%	-
Serbia	2,7%	
Ukraine	34,4%	

(based on the data from EUROSTAT,





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1) Introduction

- The study on Energy Performance of building in Danube Region is part of the Interreg Danube transnational programme.
- The work is divided into two phases:
 - Mapping of the current measures in the fields of energy performance of residential building stock (new and refurbished) implemented in the Danube Region countries and regions.
 - **Identification of the best practice cases** and their potential spread out in other countries. The study further introduce additional measures to the renovation rate increasing.









1) Introduction

- > The topics are addressed for countries belonging to the Danube region.
- EU Member States (9 countries)

Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia

With EU candidate status (3 countries)

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia

With signed an Association agreement (2 countries)

Moldova and Ukraine

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia have EU candidate status. Moldova and Ukraine signed an Association agreement, which is s the main tool for bringing them and the EU closer together.







2) Residential Building Stock

,		Tota	al number of a	dwelling in 201	.8 (*2011)
	0	2 000 000	4 000 000 6	000 000 8 000	000 10 000
Total number of	Austria				
dwellings in	Bulgaria				
Danube region	Croatia*				
countries:	Czech Republic*				
	Hungary				
over 94 millions	Romania				
	Slovakia				
	Slovenia				
	Bosnia and Hercegovina		Germany	: 40 828 717 dv	wellings
	Moldova		Vkraine:	17 100 000 dv	wellings
	Montenegro				
	Serbia*				
			Data source: (Nat	tional Statistical Instit	utes, 2021)
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2) Trends in the Construction of Residential Buildings

Building permits issued for dwellings/apartments per 1000 capita from 2014 to 2020







3) Energy Consumption Trends - Households

Final energy consumption per household in 2018 [GJ/household]

Country	GJ / household	80,00	
Austria	69.95	69,95	
Bulgaria	23.58*	61,99 57 27	
Croatia	50.32	50,32 51,27 54,86 55,06 52,75 54,51	—
Czech Republic	61.99*	50,00 46,51	
Germany	57.27	<u>5</u> 40,00 36,05 36,77 39 ,	14
Hungary	54.86	ž 30,00 23 58	
Romania	36.05		
Slovakia	46.51		
Slovenia	55.06		
Bosnia and	CE 21		-
Hercegovina	05.21	in the set of the set	
Moldova	52.75	- by bring C. Her Cer, Hin boy, 20 30 30 wow we are in the	
Montenegro	54.51	cree and h. N.	
Serbia	36.77*	astria -	
Ukraine	39.14	**	ENG

*Building stock based on Census 2011, energy consumption from Eurostat 2018. The resulting value will be slightly lower due to new buildings over period 2011-2018.

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Data source: (Eurostat, 2021), National Statistical Institutes, LTRS

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3) Energy Consumption Trends - Households

Final energy consumption - other sectors - households – Percentage Increase of Energy use from 2014 to 2020









4) Renovation rate and depth

- The building sector is still considered as one of the most relevant segments to meet energy efficiency goals
- The availability of data on the depth of renovations and the share of deep renovations was significantly lower across the states in the official documents









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5) Good practice

> EU Member States offer a number of examples of good practice

Country	Identified good practice	Reason
Austria	Consultancy services	Good coverage, well-established,
		good conditions
Bulgaria	The National programme for energy efficiency in multi-apartment buildings	High impact and savings
Croatia	Procedure of decision-making for renovation measures	High impact approach
	(Decision for renovation needs consent of only 51% of owners)	
Czech	ESCO market	Well-established, increasing market
Republic	New green savings programme	High impact, comprehensive
Germany	Federal Government's CO ₂ Building Modernisation Programme	High impact, good coverage
	The programme Future for Old Buildings (Zukunft Altbau)	Well-established
Hungary	Warmth at Home Programme (WAH) 2014–2020	High impact
	Green Capital Requirements for Housing Scheme	High impact approach
Romania	Local energy planning	High impact approach
Slovakia	Green Households project	High impact
Slovenia	ENSVET network (Slovenia's Energy Advisory Network)	Well-established









5) Good practice

Proposed measures/focus areas:

- > The "energy efficiency first" principle (insulation > technologies)
- > Effective combinations with renewables (PV + heat pump/cooling/ventilation)
- Energy performance contracting and ESCO market
- > Energy poverty focused support (benefits for vulnerable consumers)
- Newly introduced green financial instruments (green bonds, bank guarantees, tax benefits, better terms for green projects...)
- > Consultancy services, one-stop-shops for users (EE awareness, free consultations)
- Comprehensive incentive system and less administrative burden







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6) Challenges in the region



- > Barriers in complying with the EU legislation requirements emerges
 - > at the national level (laws)
 - > at the specific local level (region, market segment, certain sector of the economy)
- > Categories of barriers are similar in general in all the countries:



For example, in case of building renovations, the renovation rate is a "theoretical" concept at the legislative level, a percentage point, but also a "practical" amount of activity and concrete projects at the level of implementation and the involvement of people and stakeholders.

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7) Conclusions

We see a great opportunities in the national strategies related to renovation of buildings. However, the documents are not striking enough, they should be more penetrating

> There are relatively large differences in the ambitions and directions of member and non-member states so far

We have identified high number of good practice cases across all countries to be shared or adopted

> Statistics and methodologies for data collection and reporting need to be strengthened to facilitate planning measures and comparing data across countries

Monitoring renovation rate is important, but we must also monitor and recognise deep renovations, which are monitored in an uncoordinated way













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