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Experiences from the BEEN Project - Aims in the Urb.Energy project

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Existing material out the BEEN project

- Collecting the information about actual financing programmes in the partner countries Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Germany
- Actual use of EU funds for national financing programmes
- Concrete models for financing energy-saving measures in the housing sector with a pilot model and examples
- Developing pilot models of new instruments by using EU funds
- Developing Cost Calculation Modul (CCM) as a decision model tool for energy-saving refurbishment measures
- Limit 1: The measures and financing programmes are only developed for housing not for an urban quarter
- Limit 2: The supporting programmes with use of EU funds are created. Changes will be difficult.

Questions for the project Urb.Energy

- **Energy efficiency is a part of the district development with energy refurbishment and energy supply.**
- **A combination of different energy measures must be the optimum; district heating and use of renewable energy is import for energy supply (concept).**
- **How can we develop an optimum of social, technical and financial measures for districts?**
- **Pilot financing models by using EU funds and national funds will be developed for target areas concept.**
- **Innovative models for supporting an optimum in energy refurbishment and energy supply.**

BEEN-Recommendation 7:

Support programs in the new EU countries should have the aim of implementing the classic package of energy-saving measures namely:

- Thermal insulation of the building envelope;**
- New windows with thermal insulation glazing;**
- Modernization of the central heating system.**

To broadly enable refurbishments to get up and running, the type and scale of support must be purposefully designed so that financially weaker condominium communities can afford the implementation of this package of measures.

Financing using EU structural funds

In the context of BEEN the partner countries (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland) used the EU-Funds within their Operational Programmes together with national money for supporting energy efficient refurbishment in the housing sector. But they don't exhaust the scope of 3 % of their structural funds. Results differ between 0,5 to 2,22 % for all energy efficiency activities, including the two main groups:

- renovation of multi-family residential buildings and
- delivery of modern social housing of good quality through renovation and change of use of existing buildings owned by public authorities or non-profit operators.

Use of EU funding (ERDF)

Countries	Using the EU Funds (ERDF) in the period 2007 – 2013		Possible maximum percentage at the ERDF (in %)
	%	€	
Estonia	(0,5)	87,2 Mio.	3,00
Lithuania	2,22	58,9 Mio.	3,00
Latvia	1,13	29,9 Mio.	3,00
Poland	1,47	243,1 Mio.	3,00

Recommendation from the BEEN project

- In the support period 2007 to 2013 new EU-member states have the option for the first time of using EU structure funds to refinance national programs for supporting housing refurbishments.
- **BEEN-Recommendation 11:**
The existing option for new EU countries to refinance national support programs for refurbishment measures during the EU support period 2007 to 2013 should be completely exploited by adding new and more comprehensive refurbishment programs for implementation of BEEN Recommendations.
- Implementation of BEEN recommendations would lead to refurbishments getting broadly up and running. For this, larger support programs in terms of volume than the already established are required. The option to refinance funds from these programs up to 85% using EU structural funds, which has existed since 2007, has now removed the last obstacle to carry out refurbishment (with the focus on energy-saving measures) in the interest of maintaining housing stock and bringing it in line with appropriate national support programs, as an efficient contribution to climate protection.

New EU-funding possibilities in housing

- In each Member State, spending on energy efficiency improvements and the on the use of renewable energy in housing would be eligible for European Regional development fund (ERDF) support, up to a ceiling of 4 % of the Member State`s total ERDF allocation.
- New (EU-12) Member States will still be able under the existing ERDF rules up to maximum of 3 %. Total spending on housing in the new Member States, under various rules, could therefore reach 6 % of thier total ERDF allocation.

Aims in the project Urb.Energy

- **Guidelines for innovative use of EU funds for measures in the housing sector and deprived urban areas and for the policy paper**
- **Therefore we will work in three steps:**
 - **Description and analysis on financing sources on national level**
 - **Description and analysis of existing financing schemes and programmes like structural funds, EU initiatives (JESSICA)**
 - **Development on appropriate financing schemes for energy efficient urban development measures based on the concepts for the target areas**

Important aspects

- **The innovative financing concepts shall be developed at the concrete urban quarter concepts of the target areas in each partner country**
- **Therefore all partners must work in time to bring in their results of the pilot areas**
- **The final results shall be a progress in developing new financing instruments for energy-efficiency measures in the housing sector on urban quarter level**

Thank you for your attention!