



Project part-financed by the European Union



Baltic Energy Efficiency Network  
for the Building Stock



# Presentation on the Project BEEN

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## Structure of Presentation

- Project background
- Main objectives of the project
- Structure, partners and duration
- Working structure
- Results achieved so far

## Project Background: EU Standards on Energy Efficiency

- Energy efficient refurbishment (EER) of buildings is a joint European target.
- Huge potentials for energy savings and reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emission through EER
- EU is promoting EER and commits the member states to incorporate the EU Directive on energy performance of buildings into national law.

# Project Background: Transfer of Know-how to CEE



## Project Objectives

- Reduction of wasteful use of energy resources and improvement of housing = living conditions in the BSR
- Enhanced response to EU goals on energy efficiency in buildings
- Development of strategies and instruments – technical, legal, institutional and financial – that promote and enable EER of residential buildings in the BSR
- Implementation of best-practice project, demonstrating that existing difficulties are surmountable
- Long-term target: initiation of large-scale renovation programmes supporting complex and comprehensive measures

## Project Structure

- BEEN is part-financed from Structural Funds (ERDF) within the framework of the BSR Interreg III B programme.
- 26 project partners: from Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Germany as well as non-EU member states Russia and Belarus
- Duration: July 2005 – December 2007
- Lead Partner: Berlin Senate, Dept. for Urban Development
- Project Coordination: Housing Initiative for Eastern Europe (IWO e.V.)

# Baltic Sea Region Cooperation Area



## Working Structure: 5 work packages

### BEEN - Baltic Energy Efficiency Network for the Building Stock

**WP 1** - Meeting EU and National Goals on Energy Efficiency (EE) in the Building Stock.

**WP 2** - Effective Planning and Implementation of Energy Efficient Refurbishment (EER).

**WP 3** - Efficient Legal and Institutional Framework.

**WP 4** - Affordable Financing of Energy Efficient Refurbishment of Residential Buildings.



Strategies and instruments for the implementation of energy efficient renovation of the building stock.



**WP 5** - Best Practice Projects of Energy Efficient Refurbishment (EER).

Exemplary refurbishment of three multi-storey buildings in Estonia, Lithuania and Poland.

## Key Findings/Results: WP1 – EU and National Goals on EE in Buildings

- BEEN building stock: huge potential for energy saving and reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.
- Current refurbishment rate of ~0,4% needs to be increased to around 5% p.a. to achieve energetic and climate relevant effects.
- Most national support policies are too limited in budget – need to raise financial resources and make use of new ways of funding and win-win-options.

## Key Findings/Results: WP2 – Effective Planning and Implementation of EER

- Instead of step-by-step measures, an optimised and complex package of measures should be implemented



## Key Findings/Results: WP2 – Effective Planning and Implementation of EER

- Professional planning of the refurbishment measure and modern technical standard are essential to achieve appropriate quality avoiding uneffectiveness, additional costs and future problems.



## Key Findings/Results: WP3 – Efficient Legal and Institutional Framework

- Privatisation of state owned flats resulted in an extremely high rate of unrefurbished buildings with mixed ownership situation.
- The existing legal framework is not sufficient to guide and support the homeowner (associations) to decide for complex refurbishment measures.

## Key Findings/Results: WP4 – Financing of EER of Residential Buildings

- Average sum per household available for refurbishment: 25 Euro/month. Plus: Heat cost saving through energy efficient modernisation: 10 Euro/month.
- Existing public support programmes mainly consist of subsidies (10% to 30%). Volume of programmes is rather low, not satisfying the demand and only intended for refurbishment measures of around 1,000 – 2,000 Euro/flat.
- New support instruments (interest rate subsidies, public support banks etc.) that focus at the actual financial needs of condominium ownerships are necessary.

## Key Findings/Results: WP5 – Best Practice Projects

- Two exemplary renovation projects in Estonia and Poland using the approaches elaborated and solving concrete problems.



## Key Findings/Results: WP5 – Best Practice Projects

- Standard technical documentation to facilitate to initial planning phase of a complex refurbishment project will be elaborated by Lithuanian partners.
- Draft of a cost calculation model (web-based, user-friendly) to determine the financial expenditure of a renovation project has been developed by Latvian partners.

## How can you participate and benefit from BEEN?

- Basis for success of the project: exchange of information and development of our network.
- Your participation and input is essential for the success of BEEN
- National project partners will transfer results esp. to the local level, and national contact points are planned to be established
- All information and tools developed in the project are available for everyone on the BEEN website:

[www.been-online.net](http://www.been-online.net)

# End of Presentation

Thank you for your attention!