



European Energy Network



RENOVATION WAVE STUDY

COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE ROLE OF ENR NETWORK AGENCIES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC POLICIES FOR BUILDING RENOVATION AND THE MAIN LESSONS LEARNED

Wednesday 16th February 2022 | EⁿR Full Meeting

Purposes and objectives

- During its presidency of EⁿR Network in 2021, ADEME wanted to focus the work of EⁿR Network's members on the priority themes of **renovating buildings** and **decarbonising industry**.
- For the comparative study on **the role of EⁿR Network agencies in the implementation of public policies for building renovation**, the objectives are:
 - To highlight the **facilitating role** and the **expertise** of the national energy agencies, members of EⁿR network, in the implementation of public renovation policies
 - To encourage **best practice** and **knowledge sharing**
 - To position EⁿR as an **expert network** able to support various stakeholders (European Commission, European Investment Bank, etc.) in achieving the objectives of the European “Renovation Wave” strategy

Methodology

- Questionnaire sent to the 22 EⁿR network Agencies in June-July 2021
- Document review
- Interview with 7 agencies strongly committed to the subject of renovation, for an in-depth analysis

Overview of the study

8 types of intervention to support building renovation

4 cross-cutting subjects

7 recommendations of the EⁿR Network

Overview of the role of EⁿR network Agencies (1/2)

Information and awareness programs and labels

- **Households and building managers:** to trigger investment decisions and/or changes in behaviour
- **Building professionals:** to raise awareness of the challenges of energy performance and to inform about existing training and certification frameworks
- **Labelling schemes:** to assess and communicate on the energy performance of buildings or construction products

Monitoring actions, data collection and analysis

- To provide **reliable and shared knowledge** of the state of the energy performance of the building stock
- To allow public authorities to propose **targeted public renovation policies** and to **monitor the impact** of renovation programmes

Technical and financial assistance schemes for the residential target

- To **advise** and **support** households in their **renovation projects**
- To guide them towards the national and local **financial aid**
- To direct them to **certified professionals**.

Technical and financial assistance schemes for publicly-owned and commercial buildings

- To **advise** and **support** building managers in defining and implementing **renovation strategies**
- To support buildings managers in implementing **Energy Performance Contracts (EPC)**
- To implement **voluntary agreements** to stimulate the efficient use of energy

Overview of the role of EⁿR network Agencies (2/2)

Networking activities

- To promote the **sharing of knowledge and know-how**
- To promote and exchange **good practices**

Group purchasing strategies

- To **massify the demand for products / renovation works** to stimulate a high-performance offer at controlled cost

Capacity building and qualification of actors

- To support the **skills development** of building professionals (initial and ongoing)
- To allow individuals and owners to **identify the most competent professionals**
- To allow the establishment of an **eco-conditionality of public aid** for energy performance work

Contribution to research and innovation

- To establish responses to **societal expectations** and provide support to the public authorities in constructing **public policies**
- To foster the emergence of new energy and environmental **solutions and technologies**

Focus on 4 cross-cutting themes

“One-stop-shop” type device centre

- *To encourage the creation of one-stop shops*
- *To support the financing of all or part of the services offered*
- *To equip one-stop shops*
- *To communicate, promote awareness of one-stop shops*
- *To network one-stop shops*

Combating energy poverty

- *To organise / contribute to the national debate on the phenomenon*
- *To observe and monitor vulnerability and energy poverty*
- *To network players involved in the fight against energy poverty and foster experience sharing*
- *To foster the implementation of public policies to tackle energy poverty*

Supporting self-renovation practices

- *Self-renovation in its assisted form, if well supervised, can be a lever to encourage, support and secure efficient renovations.*

Place of energy renovation in the recovery plans

- *Through their PNRRs, Member States plan to undertake major energy renovation activities.*
- *Out of a total of 401.8 billion euros to be paid to the 15 Member States with an approved plan, 44.5 billion euros are currently allocated to the energy renovation of buildings (11%).*

EⁿR Network Agencies recommendations (1/2)

Main obstacles to tackle

Inescapable principle

1

Support the development of one-stop shops

- *Dispersed incentives available*
- *Lack of technical assistance to support project design*
- *A renovation offer too fragmented by field.*

- One-stop shops to support project leaders in a comprehensive / multi-thematic approach
- Contribute to upgrade the skills of project leaders

2

Create a loan mechanism dedicated to the energy renovation of buildings

- *Access to financing is a key element to allow the rise in ambition and / or the realisation of energy renovation*
- *A need to make renovation affordable for every household, including those with a limited ability to cover upfront costs*

- Set up a zero-interest loan mechanism accessible to all households and covering all of the renovation work, capped and repayable over an adjustable period of up to 30 years, and attached to the renovated property

3

Evaluate the role that assisted self-renovation can play in the massification of energy renovation

- *A shortage of qualified workers to carry out sustainable building renovation*
- *A need to renovate on a massive scale to meet the performance standards, and to make renovation affordable for all households*

- Assess the opportunities and risks of self-renovation practices
- To highlight the key conditions to secure the environmental and economic gains from self-renovation projects

4

Foster capacity building and qualifications of professionals

- *A need for increase in the skills of actors to implement best practices*
- *A need to better coordinate building professionals interventions to foster deep renovations projects*

- To act on the training and labelling of groups of coordinated companies (recognition of the competence of a group of professionals).

EⁿR Network Agencies recommendations (1/2)

Main obstacles to tackle

Inescapable principle

5 Foster capacity building for the implementation of circular and low carbon solutions for building renovation

- *The need to bring down embodied carbon in buildings foster the use of circular and low-carbon solutions*
- *The installation of circular and low carbon solutions require specific technical knowledge*

- Foster capacity building for the implementation of circular and low carbon solutions for building renovation
- Disseminate knowledge on low carbon building materials and carbon footprint

6 Strengthen area based approaches

- *Today, energy renovation is most frequently carried out building by building*
- *Area-based approaches have various advantages (economy of scale, better management of interfaces, unique support for all stakeholders, etc.)*

- Implement collective facilitation mechanisms for area-based projects, to promote pooling and economies of scale
- These area-based projects must consider the thermal renovation of housing and the production of renewable energy

7 Support the use of digital tools to facilitate the projection and engagement of stakeholders

- *The uptake of and investments into digital and innovative technologies by the construction sector remain low*
- *Digital tools can facilitate the processing of renovation operations from the household awareness phase through to acceptance of the work. These tools can help optimising the coordination of professionals.*

- The deployment and provision of these tools must guarantee the buildings managers wide access to data (work on open data on consumption data) and integrate the data of the operations carried out to show the results of operations.



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