





Recent Long Term Renovation Strategy (LTRS) experiences

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Policy advice on building regulation, from design to implementation





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BPIE's involvement in LTRS



BPIE's recent LTRS experience:

- Assistance to LTRS in Slovakia
- Assistance to LTRS in Bulgaria
- Supporting renovation of central governmental buildings in Serbia
- Different LTRS projects in EU

Structure of this presentation:

- Different experiences from LTRS
- Synergies between directives that could support LTRS





Experience 1: Leading authority



LTRS affects more than one governmental body

- Different Ministries / National agencies
- Different needs and perceptions of LTRS objectives

In practice: Lack of common perception about shared LTRS objectives, parties that should be involved, and their roles

Answer:

- Selecting a governmental body that will be in full charge of LTRS design and implementation
- Promoting a common interest in a well-designed and implemented LTRS



Experience 2: Importance of targets



Directives set different metrics for energy and CO₂ reporting In practice:

- Modelling the targets required under different directives may be managed by different authorities
- Building stock (BS) overview may suffer from conflicting data

Answer:

- Allocate enough resources to collecting and comparing data/results from different resources and filling data gaps
- Building stock (BS) overview and modelling for LTRS should be integrated in target modelling under other directives



Experience 3: Renovation of public buildings



Central government buildings (CGB) should serve as an example In practice:

- Different ministries may be in charge of LTRS and CGB
- CGB renovation problems may arise from building ownership, disruption time, perception of benefits, and communication

Answer:

- Renovation of CGB can be perceived as a small-scale LTRS
- CGB can bring significant financial and economic returns



Experience 4: EPBD role in LTRS financing



Updated EPBD emphasises different LTRS financing aspects

In practice: There is a high dependency on public financing

Answer: Leveraging private investments should be achieved

through more than one approach

In practice: Energy efficiency may be seen as a risky investment Answer: Governments can set aside a guarantee fund supporting local financial institutions (covering defaults)

In practice: Different buildings have different financial returns

Answer: Aggregation of projects increases clarity and transparency that helps fundraising activities



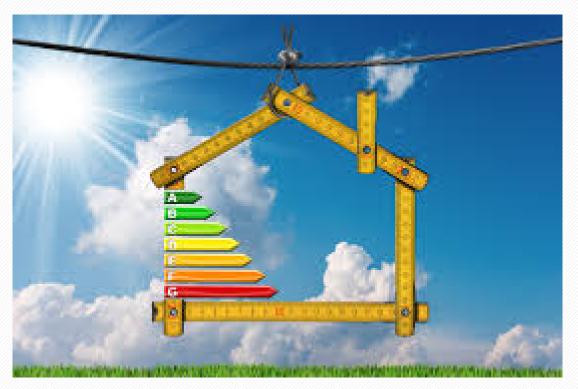
Better synergy between directives?



- Single governmental body in charge: Managing different directives and their overlaps should be task of one body
- Combined reporting efforts: Directives should support mutual efforts for quantifying and reporting energy and CO₂ targets
- Emphasis on the importance of financing: Promotion of different financing solutions as a useful addition to RED & EED
- Cost-effective/optimal strategies: Could be stressed more in RED and EED to provide a common decision making approach
- Wider benefits: It may be easier to address these if they are better highlighted in all directives







Thank you!

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