



**European Committee
of the Regions**

**Commission for
the Environment,
Climate Change and Energy**

ENVE

Renovation Wave: guidance for local and regional implementation



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List of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full term
CoR	European Committee of the Regions
COVID-19	Novel coronavirus
EC	European Commission
EIB	European Investment Bank
ELENA	European Local Energy Assistance
EU	European Union
EU ETS	European Union Emission Trading System
EU-27	European Union
JASPERS	Joint Assistance to Support Projects in European Regions
LRA	Local and Regional Authority
MS	Member State
NRRP	National Recovery and Resilience Plans

Executive summary

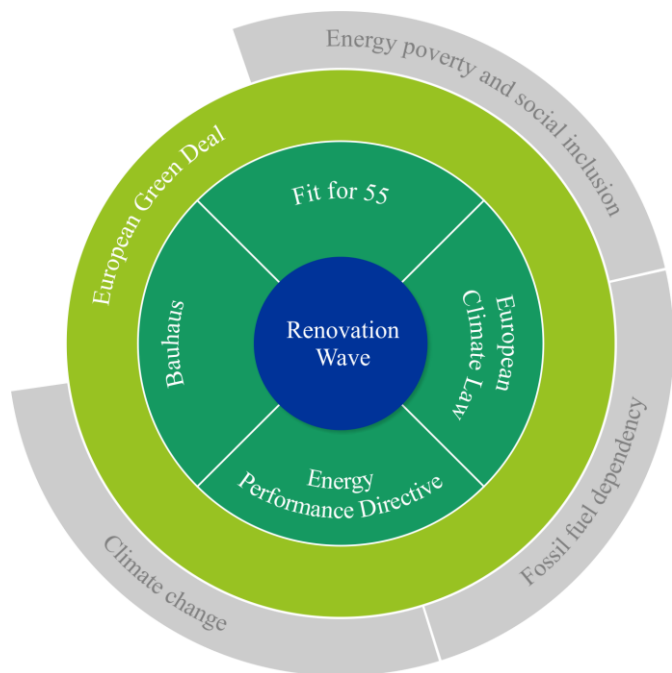
The Renovation Wave (COM/2020/662 final) aims at doubling yearly energy-related renovation rates across the European Union. The initiative has three focus areas, namely “tackling energy poverty and worst-performing buildings”, “public buildings and social infrastructure”, “decarbonising heating and cooling”.

This study provides an overview of renovation trends and concepts, as well as initiatives and funding programmes at EU-level which support local and regional authorities (LRAs) in their implementation of renovation activities. Furthermore, this study includes Member State-specific factsheets of funding programmes, strategies, and initiatives supporting renovation activities targeted at LRAs and public building stocks.

The EU has set forward several key legislative frameworks to achieve a green transition and climate neutrality in the context of the European Green Deal. This includes the Fit for 55 package which is composed of proposals and updates to EU climate, energy and transport legislations to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 55% below 1990 levels by 2030. Intrinsically tied to this is the European Climate Law, which provides the legal framework for the emission targets. In the context of the Renovation Wave, the revised Energy Performance of Buildings Directive provides EU-wide energy performance minimum standards across most types of buildings. Another important element is the Bauhaus initiative, which seeks to foster inclusive and sustainable building concepts.

The implementation of new concepts and renovation approaches (ranging from planning to technical solutions) can reduce emissions and improve the energy efficiency of the public building stock. Important concepts include district heating and cooling systems, the use of on-site renewables and highly efficient “nearly zero energy buildings”, in addition to broader changes to planning and tendering procedures, such as increased use of digital planning and monitoring tools (digital passports and digital twins) or lifecycle costing.

Figure 1: The Renovation Wave



Source: ÖIR GmbH, 2022

The local and regional dimension of renovation activities is important to explicitly account for in the framework of the Renovation Wave. As the review of the potential funding opportunities for LRAs (see section 4) highlights, many of the identified funding and support programmes targeting LRAs are implemented by national authorities. However, spatial planning and housing decisions are in many Member States devolved to LRAs (e.g. in Austria or Belgium), with municipalities overseeing associated developments, such as granting permits for renovation activities. Approximately 4.5% of the building stock is owned by public authorities across the EU-27 (SWD(2020) 550 final), with LRAs likely playing an important role within the building sector ownership structures of the respective Member States.

1 Introduction

The Renovation Wave is a European Commission initiative (COM/2020/662 final) aiming to double yearly energy-related renovation rates across the European Union. The initiative has three focus areas, namely “tackling energy poverty and worst-performing buildings”, “public buildings and social infrastructure”, “decarbonising heating and cooling”. With the renovation of their building stock, regions and cities can make a substantial contribution to reducing energy and electricity usage, thus reducing their carbon footprint. Furthermore, increases in energy efficiency comes with economic advantages, such as reducing related maintenance expenditures.

At the time of writing (early 2022), energy efficiency and usage in the European housing stock remain pressing issues across the European Union. With climate change comes the need to reduce carbon emissions from heating systems across regions and cities to achieve climate neutrality. Additionally, strong price fluctuations in carbon-based energy sources have significant potential to negatively impact public and private households and increase energy poverty.

This study focusses on renovation approaches and initiatives, primarily targeted at local and regional authorities (LRA) in the context of the Renovation Wave. As such, it is structured into three chapters:

Chapter 1 provides an update on the European level situation and future trends in buildings. The chapter contains a brief introduction to relevant EU legislative frameworks (such as the Green Deal, the Renovation Wave, Fit For 55, etc.) and related megatrends. **Chapter 1** outlines key principles and methodologies relevant to the implementation of the Renovation Wave. New approaches to renovation in the context of the Renovation Wave, as well as related governance concepts are presented. The chapter concludes by outlining directly managed European Union initiatives which are targeted at regions and cities in the field of renovation activities. **Chapter 4** includes country factsheets of the EU-27 covering renovation initiatives targeted at regions and cities across the EU.

2 Update on the European level situation and future trends in buildings

2.1 Overview of relevant EU legislative frameworks

The EU has set forward several key legislative frameworks to achieve a green transition and climate neutrality. This section provides an overview of relevant legislative packages.

The **European Green Deal** was announced by the European Commission in 2019 and sets high environmental ambitions in leading the path towards “a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy where there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases in 2050 and where economic growth is decoupled from resource use” (COM/2019/640 final). Further, the policy framework came with milestones and priorities for all sectors of the economy including ensuring an effective carbon pricing, ensuring the production of clean, affordable, and secure energy and fostering a clean and circular economy. As such, the European Green Deal acts as a framework for other EU initiatives supporting climate neutrality.

The **Fit for 55** package is composed of proposals and updates to EU climate, energy and transport legislations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 55% below 1990 levels by 2030. Against this backdrop, the EU includes proposals to reduce emissions across many sectors of the economy, construction, transport and trade. In the context of the Renovation Wave, key aspects of this package include changes to the EU emission trading system (EU ETS, see COM(2021) 551 final), specifically emission trading for buildings and transport, in addition to broader changes to the EU ETS framework (e.g. a phasing out of free emission allocations, inclusion of maritime transport emissions etc.). Further, the package mandates an overall renewable energy mix of 40% by 2030, and increased energy efficiency targets of 36% of final and 39% for primary energy consumption. Several other initiatives are proposed within this package, such as emission reduction targets for the Member States (MS), carbon border adjustment mechanism, and various measures to reduce transport-based emissions.

The **European Climate Law** (Regulation (EU) 2021/1119) provides the legal framework for the climate goals as set out by the European Green Deal. It mandates a net reduction of greenhouse gas emissions of 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels and legally binding net zero emissions by 2050. Further objectives include the development of a system to monitor MS progress, provide stability for investment decisions, and cement the transition to climate neutrality.

The **Renovation Wave** (COM/2020/662 final) with its goals as described in the introduction is based on the national long-term strategies¹ of the Member States to meet their Paris Agreement commitments. The Renovation Wave, supports renovation activities via direct investments, support to research and innovation (e.g. via Horizon Europe), leveraging private investments, and providing technical assistance in addition to addressing market barriers. As part of this initiative, the New European Bauhaus² seeks to create a forum for the sharing of ideas on climate-friendly architecture.

The revised **Energy Performance of Buildings Directive** (2010/31/EU) is a component of the Renovation Wave. It overhauls the original regulatory framework on EU energy standards, introducing EU-minimum standards across most types of buildings (excluding heritage buildings, religious buildings or places of worship, industrial sites, temporary buildings, certain³ non-residential agricultural buildings, and under specific conditions, residential buildings⁴, and building with less than 50m² usable surface area). As such, the Directive aims to increase the renovation rate, reducing emissions and energy consumption.

2.2 Future and mega trends relevant to the future of buildings

Increasing energy efficiency in the building stock can be a major entryway to reduce greenhouse gas emissions across the European Union. As identified by Rousselot and Pinto da Rocha (2021)⁵, 43% of final energy consumption originated from buildings in 2019 across the EU, with energy use declining since 2000 per building. Approximately two-thirds come from residential and the remainder from non-residential buildings (Rousselot and Pinto da Rocha 2021). In addition, renovation policies may reduce energy poverty across the EU. Energy poverty (i.e., households not being able to adequately heat their homes) affected 6.9% of the EU's population, or approximately 30 million people (Chlechowicz, and Reuter 2021)⁶. The authors indicate that households in Lithuania and Bulgaria were particularly affected by energy poverty (approx. 30.1% and 26.7% of households, respectively). However, there is significant heterogeneity across

¹ See https://ec.europa.eu/info/energy-climate-change-environment/implementation-eu-countries/energy-and-climate-governance-and-reporting/national-long-term-strategies_en

² See https://europa.eu/new-european-bauhaus/index_en

³ Namely: “non-residential agricultural buildings with low energy demand and non-residential agricultural buildings which are in use by a sector covered by a national sectoral agreement on energy performance“ (2010/31/EU)

⁴ If only in use for part of the year or if total annual energy consumption amounts to less than 25% of potential annual energy consumption.

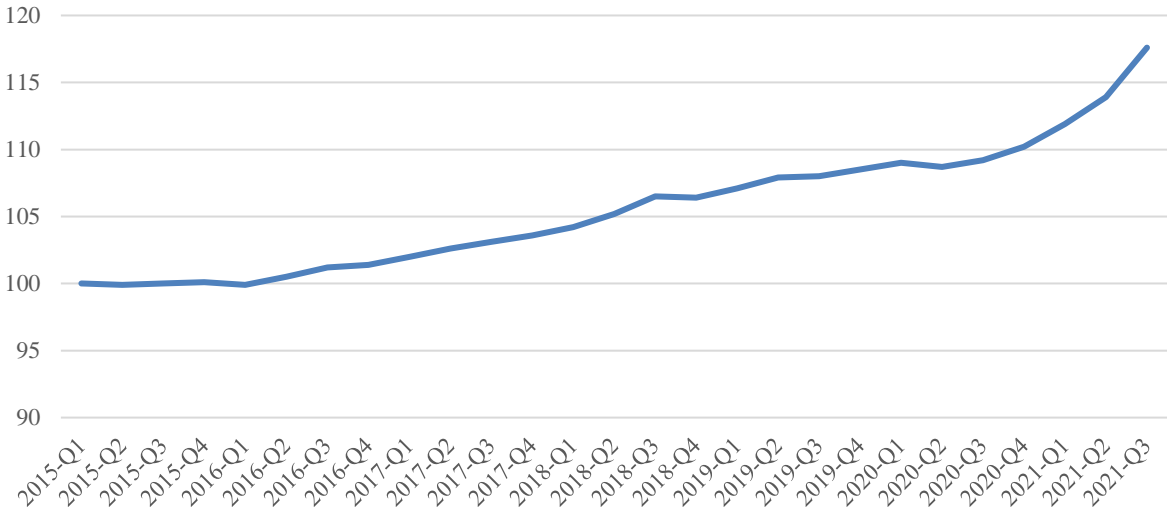
⁵ Rousselot, M; Pinto Da Rocha, F (2021). Energy efficiency trends in buildings in the EU. Retrieved via: <https://www.odyssee-mure.eu/publications/policy-brief/buildings-energy-efficiency-trends.html>

⁶ Chlechowicz, M; Reuter, M (2021) Policy Brief: Energy Poverty in the EU. Retrieved via: <https://www.odyssee-mure.eu/publications/policy-brief/european-energy-poverty.html>

Member States: in 2019 fewer than 4% of households were affected by energy poverty in Member States such as Sweden, Finland, Austria, Czechia, of Germany.

In the long-term, the challenges tied to energy consumption in buildings and energy poverty may remain very relevant. The need to reduce fossil-based energy consumption in the building stock is connected to the EU’s climate ambitions and may require significant expenditure. Energy poverty, particularly in light of the economic impacts of the COVID-19 crisis and Europe’s natural gas crisis, has worsened since 2019 and may remain pressing for the foreseeable future, particularly in the context of the Russian War in Ukraine.

Figure 2: Construction cost, new residential buildings (2015 = 100)



Source: Eurostat, 2022 [STS_COPI_Q]

However, the Renovation Wave will likely also sharply increase demand in terms of construction and renovation materials, as well as the necessary labour inputs. Since 2015, construction costs have been steadily increasing, as illustrated in Figure 2 for residential buildings. This increase has been particularly marked since the beginning of the 2020s, the start of the COVID-19 crisis. With the increase in demand as a result of the Renovation Wave, the construction sector may need to structurally adapt, especially in the fields of digitalisation, productivity and innovative construction materials.

3 Implementing the Renovation Wave: key principles and methodologies

3.1 New approaches to renovation

The implementation of new concepts and renovation approaches (ranging from planning to technical solutions) can reduce emissions and improve the energy efficiency of the public building stock. These include planning approaches, such as district approaches in heating, changes to tendering procedures to account for the life-cycle costs of a building or increased use of (on-site) prefabricated materials, and include the use of more sustainable building materials (in the context of circularity). The application of these new approaches may provide an adequate means to meet the increased ambition of the EU climate goals. With the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, new buildings (built from 2021 onwards) are required to be highly energy efficient – “**nearly zero-energy buildings**” as per the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (revised 2010/31/EU). These buildings are required to have a very low energy profile and a significant part of that energy should be supplied from (on-site) renewable sources.

Further reading

BUILD UP Nearly zero-energy buildings: <https://www.buildup.eu/en/topics/nearly-zero-energy-buildings>

District energy systems are remote heating and cooling systems, connecting buildings of an area or district to a central heating and (potentially) cooling source. These approaches make use of networks of hot (and, in the case of cooling systems, cold) water pipes, connecting individual buildings to central heating plants. An advantage of these district energy systems is the increased energy efficiency of the network, as individual heating (or cooling) systems are not needed in buildings or in apartments (e.g., in the case of municipal-operated housing). However, due to their extensive cost of introduction, these energy systems are established at district level, ideally supplying not only select public infrastructure, but also, private buildings (e.g., apartment or office blocks in the area). Application cases can be found throughout -generally- urbanised areas in Europe, as sufficient population/household density is often necessary for the economic implementation of the necessary infrastructure. The energy sources of these systems can be diverse and may not necessarily be connected to conventional waste incineration and fossil fuels, but can make use of biomass and industrial waste heat.

An example of a district heating and cooling systems is the Viennese remote warming and cooling system. District heating and cooling supplies heating

services to approx. 400,000 dwellings in Vienna, saving around 1.5 million tons of CO₂ emissions annually (Wien Energie 2022)⁷. The energy provider supplies warm water from central locations (two powerplants and a waste incineration plant). In addition, cooling networks are being expanded to supply large buildings with remote cooling analogous to the district heating network.

Further reading

BUILD UP energy sources, district heating/cooling, cogeneration:

<https://www.buildup.eu/en/topics/energy-sources-district-heating-cooling-cogeneration>

In the context of **digitalisation**, the Renovation Wave seeks to introduce a single digital tool, unifying building renovation passports with digital building logbooks (COM(2020) 662 final, Annex). As per the timeline, this is indicatively scheduled for 2023 to increase renovation incentives and improve available information. Digitalisation can improve energy efficiency and reduce material consumption in construction and renovation. Increased digitalisation in heating (or cooling) systems (via e.g., smart meters or thermostats) has the potential to increase energy efficiency by adjusting heating (or cooling) cycles during the day, depending on actual usage of the heated (or cooled) space.

An example of a relevant EU initiative in the context of digitalisation and renovation is the **Level(s)**⁸ European framework for sustainable buildings. The initiative provides common terms and definitions for assessing and reporting building energy performance. It includes tools, such as an eLearning environment or an energy performance calculator. Further, Level(s) provides step-by-step guidance and indicators on circularity in the implementation of renovation projects.

Further reading

BUILD UP Software for Building Energy Performance:

<https://www.buildup.eu/en/topics/software-building-energy-performance>

Level(s): https://ec.europa.eu/environment/levels_en

Further relevant concepts related to digitalisation include **building information modelling**. Across the EU, the construction sector remains relatively unproductive and features low digitisation rates, as compared to other sectors (Lasarte et al 2021)⁹. Building information modelling is a multi-tool process to

⁷ Wien Energie (2022). Fernwärme. Retrieved via:

<https://www.wienenergie.at/privat/produkte/waerme/fernwaerme/>:

⁸ See https://ec.europa.eu/environment/levels_en

⁹ Lasarte, N.; Elguezabal, P.; Sagarna, M.; Leon, I.; Otaduy, J.P. (2021) Challenges for Digitalisation in Building Renovation to Enhance the Efficiency of the Process: A Spanish Case Study. Sustainability 2021, 13, 12139. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su132112139>

manage information of a building, in terms of functional and physical characteristics. This is undertaken via dedicated software which can be applied during various stages of building or infrastructure development and renovation, as well as during their operation and maintenance. **Digital twin** solutions provide digital replicas of buildings, enabling real-time building monitoring and management. These solutions can improve insights into building performance and operating costs, potentially increasing building efficiency.

Further reading

BUILD UP Building operation and energy management systems:

<https://www.buildup.eu/en/topics/building-operation-and-energy-management-systems>

BUILD UP Calculation, simulation <https://www.buildup.eu/en/topics/calculation-simulation>

In terms of planning solutions, **life-cycle costing** in procurement procedures can be applied to account for various medium and long-term costs which may go unaccounted in conventional costing approaches (Umweltbundesamt 2022)¹⁰. These unaccounted costs may refer to future deconstruction and recycling costs tied to building material choice. This type of costing approach makes the use of sustainable bio-based building materials more economically feasible, in line with the desired **circularity** of the construction sector, as the disposal costs of conventional materials are explicitly accounted for in this pricing approach. An example of such as costing approach comes from federal public procurement in Germany: all federal offices need to account for the life-cycle cost of energy consuming projects¹¹ in public procurement.

Further reading

Umweltbundesamt Life-cycle costing and green procurement:

<https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/topics/economics-consumption/green-procurement/life-cycle-costing>

Building or renovation approaches to minimise resource use either by substitution to bio-based materials or by increased resource efficiency via **pre-fabricated components** can further be relevant in the Renovation Wave. The use of pre-fabricated materials can reduce building complexity and costs by making use of standardised components which were produced either on-site (with dedicated mobile production facilities¹²) or off-site.

¹⁰ Umweltbundesamt (2022). Life cycle costing. Retrieved via:

<https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/topics/economics-consumption/green-procurement/life-cycle-costing>

¹¹ See Sec. 59 of the VgV (Regulation on the Award of Public Contracts) 2016, Sec. 16 (8) of the VOL/A (Regulation on the Award and Contracts for Services, Part A)

¹² An example of this approach is FerroCube (<https://www.ferro-cube.com/>), a company specialising in the production of mobile pre-fab assembly sites which can be transported to a construction site in containers.

3.2 Key governance concepts relevant to the implementation at local and regional level

The competences for renovation policies, particularly in the context of renovation for public buildings, vary across the Member States in the EU-27. Accordingly, the sources of financial and non-financial support may vary, with support being available only at national or only regional level.

In more federal systems, these competencies tend to lie with the federal states or regions (such as in Belgium, Germany, or Austria) with municipalities being important actors as well. As such, within such Member States, there may be significant heterogeneity in regards to minimum standards and other relevant regulations. In more centralised and in smaller Member States, competences for the setting of standards and supporting LRAs are tied to the central government, examples for these may be Malta, Latvia, or -in the case of a relatively larger Member States- Portugal.

The relevant governance level of support (financial or non-financial) to LRAs in regards to renovation policies was in many Member States also shifted to higher levels with the introduction of the National Recovery and Resilience Plans (NRRP), many of which (such as the Slovakian and the Latvian plans) feature significant support to renovation activities. However, the plans generally saw insignificant involvement of regional actors in the preparation and in the early stages of the implementation of these plans (see, e.g., the CoR Opinion Implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility).

The local and regional dimension of renovation activities is important to explicitly account for in the framework of the Renovation Wave. As the review of the potential funding opportunities for LRAs (see section 4) highlights, many of the identified funding and support programmes targeting LRAs are implemented by national authorities. However, spatial planning and housing decisions are in many Member States devolved to LRAs (e.g. in Austria or Belgium), with municipalities overseeing associated developments, such as granting permits for renovation activities. Approximately 4.5% of the building stock is owned by public authorities across the EU-27 (SWD(2020) 550 final), with LRAs likely playing an important role within the building sector ownership structures of the respective Member States.

3.3 European instruments to implement the Renovation Wave at subnational level

There are multiple programmes and instruments available directly from the EU to support renovation activities at local and regional level. Broadly, they can be differentiated into financing programmes, funding programmes operating via grants, and technical assistance programmes, to foster local and regional implementation capacities.

3.3.1 Funding and financing to implement projects

Financing and funding programmes differ in terms of mode of support. In the case of financing programmes, beneficiaries obtain support via a financial instrument (i.e. loans) which needs to be repaid eventually. In the case of the funding programme, beneficiaries obtain support in the forms of grants, which are usually not repayable.

The **Recovery and Resilience Facility** of the European Union provides EUR 672.5bn via loans and grants to the Member States. The Member States outline their investment and reform agendas in **National Recovery and Resilience Plans**¹³. In these plans, Member States can highlight flagship areas (generally tied to substantial investment needs). In the context of the Renovation Wave, funding available via the flagship area **Renovate** is highly relevant. This funding targets the improvements of energy efficiency of public and private buildings. The exact scope and volume of funding available depends on the specificities of the Member State implementation. As part of these plans, public-private partnerships can be a possibility, depending on the specificities of the national implementation.

Type of support	Grants and loans
Granted support	Renovation and energy efficiency measures
Language of application	National language
Further information	https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/recovery-coronavirus/recovery-and-resilience-facility_en

InvestEU¹⁴, as a single EU-level investment support programme, provides technical assistance and financing backed by the EU budget guarantee to leverage

¹³ See this website for links to the Member State Recovery and Resilience Plans: https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/recovery-coronavirus/recovery-and-resilience-facility_en
¹⁴ See websites: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1603122220757&uri=CELEX:52020DC0662>;
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:0638aa1d-0f02-11eb-bc07-01aa75ed71a1.0003.02/DOC_1&format=PDF;
https://europa.eu/investeu/investeu-fund/frequently-asked-questions-about-investeu-fund_en

private investments. In this programme two “windows” will contribute to the financing of energy renovation of buildings with, inter alia, a focus on public buildings: the *Social Investment and Skills Window* (EUR 2.8 billion EU guarantee) and the *Sustainable Infrastructure Window* (EUR 9.9 billion EU guarantee). In addition to these funds, the InvestEU advisory hub and the InvestEU Portal shall provide technical advice for investment projects and ensure an efficient matchmaking of projects and investors. Directly implemented by institutions such as the EIB and the European Investment Funds, the only financial intermediaries shall be banks, guarantee societies, equity funds etc. The implementing bodies will be chosen by the Member States. The InvestEU Fund can be combined with grants or financial instruments (or both), funded by the centrally managed EU budget or by the EU ETS Innovation Fund. In case of combination with other EU grants, the InvestEU rules would apply to a project, meaning a single rulebook can be used for a project.

Type of support	Technical assistance; Grants
Granted support	(not finalised)
Language of application	Contact through (national) regional authorities: national languages
Further information	https://europa.eu/investeu/about-investeu_en

3.3.2 Funding to prepare projects

An EIB programme of help for regional and local authorities is **JASPERS**¹⁵ (Joint Assistance to Support Projects in European Regions). JASPERS advises regional and local authorities on their use of European Structural Investment Funds through project preparation, independent quality review and capacity building, free of charge to beneficiaries. Expertise in different domains, i.e. the retrofitting of old buildings for a higher energy performance improving comfort and reducing energy consumption are part of their competences.

Type of support	Technical assistance
Granted support	Project development support
Language of application	As the contact passes through the Managing Authorities: national language
Further information	https://jaspers.eib.org/index.htm https://jaspers.eib.org/tools/resources/pdf/publications/JASPERS%202021%20information%20brochure%20/JASPERS_2021_informationbrochure%20_en.pdf

¹⁵ see website: <https://jaspers.eib.org/expertise/sector/energy-and-solid-waste.htm>

The **EU City Facility**¹⁶ initiative was developed to support municipalities and local authorities in the development of their sustainable energy investment plans, including renovation investment. The support takes the form of EUR 60,000 grant to finance services and activities such as feasibility studies, market analysis, stakeholder analyses, legal, economic and financial analyses, risk analyses and further supporting tasks. This initiative shall enable municipalities and local authorities to access other investment initiatives such as ELENA or private investments and Preliminary Development Agreements.

Type of support	Grant
Granted support	EUR 60,000
Language of application	EN
Further information	https://www.eucityfacility.eu/home.html

The programme **ELENA**¹⁷ (European Local Energy Assistance) specifically supports technical assistance for projects improving energy efficiency renovation in residential and non-residential buildings. The grant can help finance the drafting of technical studies, energy audits, business plans, financial advisory and legal advice but also the tendering procedure, project bundling and project management for regional, local and municipal authorities but also public corporations. The main aim of this programme is to improve the bankability of the investment programmes supported. The programme ELENA is appropriate for renovation projects (or aggregated projects) above EUR 30 million, with a three-year implementation period. Combination with other grants is possible as long as there is no double fundings of the same tasks.

Type of support	Grant
Granted support	support to project above EUR 30 million in volume
Language of application	EN, FR
Further information	https://www.eib.org/en/products/advising/elena/index.htm https://www.eib.org/attachments/documents/elena_faq_en.pdf

3.3.3 Funding to enhance capacities

The **LIFE sub-programme Clean Energy Transition**¹⁸ is dedicated to the support of EU policies in the field of sustainable energy and therefore towards energy-efficient building renovation. Provided with a one-billion-euro budget, the

¹⁶ See website: <https://www.eucityfacility.eu/home.html>

¹⁷ See websites: <https://www.eib.org/de/products/advising/elena/index.htm>;
https://www.eib.org/attachments/documents/elena_faq_en.pdf

¹⁸ https://cinea.ec.europa.eu/life/clean-energy-transition_en

Clean Energy Transition funds coordination and support actions designed to break market barriers that hamper the socio-economic transition to sustainable energy, engaging multiple actors, including local and regional public authorities.

This subprogramme can intervene in different fields to support public building renovation such as:

- Building national, regional and local policy framework supporting the clean energy transition,
- Attracting private finance for sustainable energy, and,
- Supporting the development of local and regional investment projects.

The grants of the Clean Energy Transition sub-programme are directly made available to local and regional public authorities via calls for proposal published on the European Climate Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA)'s website as well as on the European Commission's funding & tenders portal.

Type of support	Grants
Granted support	Depending on the call
Language of application	EN
Further information	https://cinea.ec.europa.eu/life/clean-energy-transition_en

The **LIFE sub-programme Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation**¹⁹ also contributes to the implementation of the Green Deal for Europe. It is endowed with a EUR 905 million envelop to develop and implement innovative ways to respond to climate challenges. The funding is available for public authorities and takes the form of grants for traditional, integrated and preparatory projects not already covered by the LIFE sub-programme Clean Energy Transition. The grants are awarded through call for proposal published on CINEA's website as well as the European Commission's Funding & Tenders portal.

Type of support	Grants
Granted support	Depending on the call
Language of application	EN
Further information	https://ec.europa.eu/clima/eu-action/funding-climate-action/life-climate-change-mitigation-and-adaptation_de#ecl-inpage-1567

¹⁹ See website: https://ec.europa.eu/clima/eu-action/funding-climate-action/life-climate-change-mitigation-and-adaptation_de#ecl-inpage-1567

4 Implementing the Renovation Wave in EU regions and cities: country-focused

4.1 Austria

Member State	Austria
<i>Governance framework</i>	In addition to the federal subsidies, all nine provinces also offer support for renovation projects, although these mostly relate to residential renovations. The renovation competences lie very much with the regional authorities. Building regulation is devolved to municipal level.
<i>What are main initiatives to fund renovation for local and regional actors</i>	<p>Name: Thermal building renovation for municipalities: Major renovations, green façades and roofs; target group: municipalities; funding: for thermal renovation = funding lump-sum (in EUR/m³) * gross volume (in m³) of the building before thermal renovation; for façade or roof greening: 50% of the additional investment costs; link: https://www.umweltfoerderung.at/gemeinden/sanierungsoffensive-umfassende-sanierung.html</p> <p>Name: Thermal building renovation for municipalities: individual measures; target group: municipalities; funding: funding lump-sum (in EUR/m²) * size of the renovated areas (in m²), max. 18 to 30% of the eligible costs; link: https://www.umweltfoerderung.at/gemeinden/sanierungsoffensive-einzelmassnahmen.html</p> <p>Name: Sample renovation; target group: all natural and legal persons carrying out commercial activities, public bodies, regional authorities, accommodations with more than ten beds, contractors, associations and religious institutions; funding: max. 40% of the eligible costs; link: https://www.umweltfoerderung.at/betriebe/mustersanierung.html</p> <p>Name: Funding for energy-saving measures; target group: municipalities; funding: 18% of the funding base, max. funding: EUR 600/t CO₂ saved, max. per project: EUR 4.5 million; link: https://www.umweltfoerderung.at/gemeinden/energiesparen.html</p>
<i>What other (non-financial) support is available (e.g. advisory services etc.) to local and regional authorities</i>	Name: Kommunalkredit Public Consulting; target group: Businesses, municipalities, individuals; initiative: advisory services about the funding processes and funding opportunities offered by the federal government and the federal states; link: https://www.umweltfoerderung.at/kontakt.html
<i>What are relevant legal initiatives to support the renovation wave for local and regional authorities</i>	NA

Initiative 1 for local and regional authorities: Climate Protection in Municipalities – Provincial Participation in Energy Saving Promotion Campaigns of the Federal Government; timeframe: 01.01.2021-31.12.2023	
<i>Which needs does the initiative address?</i>	This initiative addresses the need to improve energy efficiency in buildings.
<i>Type of support: what is being funded/mandated/supported?</i>	Thermal renovation, energy saving in buildings, replacement of heating systems.
<i>Target group of the initiative</i>	Municipalities and regional authorities
<i>Co-financing rate/granted support</i>	Up to 30% or in some cases more, but max. EUR 300,000 in total
<i>Pre-conditions of funding/support and other conditionalities</i>	The provincial subsidy is only available if there is a federal subsidy commitment and no other standard subsidy from the Province of Lower Austria can be used for this purpose. Any other provincial is to be preferred.
<i>Further information</i>	Amt der NÖ Landesregierung, Abteilung Umwelt- und Energiewirtschaft post.ru3@noel.gv.at https://www.umweltgemeinde.at/klimaschutz-noe-gemeinden

4.2 Belgium

Member State	Belgium
<i>Governance framework</i>	In Belgium the main responsibility for designing financial support for renovation measures is at the level of the three regional authorities (Brussels, Wallonia, Flanders). In consequence, federal level initiatives are few and focus on framework conditions and strategy development. In this sense, the 2019 Update of the Belgian “Federal Energy Climate Plan – Federal Contribution to the National Integrated Energy Climate Plan” foresees to reach climate neutrality in federal public buildings by 2040, with an interim objective of 50% having reached this objective in 2030 ²⁰ . Taking this into account, this factsheet focuses on five regional initiatives.
<i>What are main initiatives to fund renovation for local and regional actors</i>	The Federal Government support to renovation is by offering a reduced 6% VAT rate (as compared to the usual rate of 21%) for renovation works contributing to improve energy efficiency. The initiative targets owners of dwellings that were built more than 10 years ago.
<i>What other (non-financial) support is available (e.g. advisory services etc.) to local and regional authorities</i>	No such initiative could be identified
<i>What are relevant legal initiatives to support the renovation wave for local and regional authorities</i>	No such initiative could be identified

Initiative 1 for local and regional authorities: La Cellule Energie de l’Union des Villes et Communes de Wallonie/Energy Unit of the Union of Cities and Municipalities of Wallonia (open timeframe)	
<i>Which needs does the initiative address?</i>	This Unit provides specialist advice to member local authorities in terms of energy performance of building, energy consumption and renewable energy production. https://www.uvcw.be/staff/cellule/cellule-energie
<i>Type of support: what is being funded/mandated/supported?</i>	Dissemination of information, including analysis and reporting of new regulations, case law and policy guidelines, presentation of management tools, models, providing answers to recurring technical and legal questions, dissemination of good practices. Training courses, meetings and symposiums Compilation of opinions and experiences of local authorities, and defence on their interest.

²⁰ <https://climat.be/doc/pfec-pour-cmr-221119-v20-11-2019-fr.pdf>

<i>Target group of the initiative</i>	Local authorities
<i>Co-financing rate/granted support</i>	Not applicable
<i>Pre-conditions of funding/support and other conditionalities</i>	All local authorities in Wallonia are members and therefore eligible
<i>Further information</i>	Union des Villes et Communes de Wallonie (UVCW) Fédération des CPAS, commune@uvcw.be
Initiative 2 for local and regional authorities: Regional UREBA Grants for energy renovation of buildings (Rénovation énergétique des bâtiments – UREBA)	
<i>Which needs does the initiative address?</i>	Insufficient financial means to carry out renovation works and to implement energy-saving procedures among municipalities, public service providers (hospitals, schools and swimming pools) and not-for-profit organisations https://energie.wallonie.be/fr/renovation-energetique-des-batiments-ureba.html?IDC=8969&IDD=83066
<i>Type of support: what is being funded/mandated/supported?</i>	Financially support for (a) the establishment of procedures for energy accounting, energy audit or pre-feasibility studies and (b) works to improve the energy performance of building belonging to municipalities, public service providers (hospitals, schools and swimming pools) and not-for-profit organisations
<i>Target group of the initiative</i>	municipalities, public service providers (hospitals, schools and swimming pools) and not-for-profit organisations
<i>Co-financing rate/granted support</i>	50% for the establishment of procedures for energy accounting, energy audit or pre-feasibility studies 30% for renovation works (+5% for all types of funding if the recipient has been applying a proactive energy management policy for at least two years)
<i>Pre-conditions of funding/support and other conditionalities</i>	Restrictive list of eligible renovation works. Recipients of subsidies commit to provide the administration with information on the energy consumption of concerned buildings every year for ten years, using the annual declaration form. https://wallex.wallonie.be/eli/arrete/2013/03/28/2013202456/2013/04/29?doc=25079
<i>Further information</i>	SPW Energie energie@spw.wallonie.be
Initiative 3 for local and regional authorities: NRClick programme of the Brussels-Capital Region jointly with the Brussels Environment and Sibelga manager of gas and electricity network	
<i>Which needs does the initiative address?</i>	Need for support in building energy consumption monitoring, energy purchases for renovated buildings, and selection regarding heating solutions and guidance of building usage.

<i>Type of support: what is being funded/mandated/supported?</i>	<p>Help municipalities by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – monitoring energy consumption, in order to ensure that works that have been carried out generate expected benefits, using a NRClick Scan tool that was developed in 2011 jointly with the 19 municipalities of Brussels Region. – providing tools to optimise energy purchases, to reap additional benefits from the energy renovations works that have been carried out. – providing technical support in the replacement of heating solutions, their use and behaviour of building users. <p>The focus is on heating solutions and heating practices, rather than on thermal renovation as such. However, roof insulation is mentioned as one of the supported investments.</p> <p>NRClick operates a central procurement office (“centrale des marches”), through which service providers are identified and contracted. The NRClick programme plans and supervises works.</p> <p>NRClick is implemented jointly with SolarClick, which installs solar panels on the roofs of public buildings, e.g., administrative buildings, sports equipments and schools.</p>
<i>Target group of the initiative</i>	Public organisations
<i>Co-financing rate/granted support</i>	The focus is on the provision of expertise. Between 2017 and 2020, EUR 7 million were spent on NRClick, and EUR 20 million on SolarClick.
<i>Pre-conditions of funding/support and other conditionalities</i>	Not applicable
<i>Further information</i>	https://nrclick.be/ https://nrclick.be/contact/
Initiative 4 for local and regional authorities: “Pack Energie” programme of the Brussels-Capital Region targeting providers of local services, e.g. nurseries, social support, schools, institutions for handicapped persons, homes for elderly people, sports facilities	
<i>Which needs does the initiative address?</i>	Need for “energy coaching” among small companies and not-for-profit organisations, e.g. providing social and educational services
<i>Type of support: what is being funded/mandated/supported?</i>	<p>Analysis of current situation</p> <p>Tailor made support</p> <p>Dissemination of good practices</p> <p>Support to investments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Energy monitoring 2. Airtightness 3. Insulation (hot water pipes – building entrance) 4. Community and industrial equipment 5. Heat (Installations) 6. Cold (sealing) 7. Air conditioning and cooling

	8. Lighting 9. Green roof
<i>Target group of the initiative</i>	Small companies and not-for-profit organisations, e.g., providing social and educational services
<i>Co-financing rate/granted support</i>	The co-financing rate depends on the size of the targeted organisations, measured in terms of number of staff in full-time equivalents (FTE): – 40% if FTE > 50 – 30% if FTE >= 50 Maximum support to investments is EUR 15,000 per year. Minimum support is EUR 1,000 per year
<i>Pre-conditions of funding/support and other conditionalities</i>	Not applicable
<i>Further information</i>	https://brulocalis.brussels/fr/subsides.html?sub_id=301
Initiative 5 for local authorities: Local Energy and Climate Pact between the Flemish government and Flemish Cities and Municipalities, approved on 4th June 2021	
<i>Which needs does the initiative address?</i>	Strengthen capacity to achieve energy and climate-related policy objectives, including in the field of building renovation. Addresses the needs for “awareness raising, capacity building and technical support through sensitisation, knowledge exchange, training, data collection and communication of this data and knowledge at the user level.”
<i>Type of support: what is being funded/mandated/supported?</i>	With the signing of the pact, local authorities make a number of commitments. In terms of thermal renovation, the main commitments are the following: – Achieve an average annual primary energy saving of at least 2,09% in their own buildings (including technical infrastructure, excluding immovable heritage); – Achieve a 40% reduction in 2030 CO ₂ emissions from their own buildings and technical infrastructure. In return, the Flemish government provides technical support, project-based support via other partners and an extra annual budget of 10 million euro. (According to some sources, the budget for partnership-related measures in 2021 was EUR 25 million. See: https://bartsomers.be/home/lokaal-energie-en-klimaatpact-van-bartsomers-wordt-inspiratiebron-voor-heel-europa/)
<i>Target group of the initiative</i>	Local authorities The Association of Flemish Cities and Municipalities (VVSG) has also signed the pact. VVSG provides support via the “Climate Network”, detect obstacles and exchanges knowledge by sharing experiences and good practices of local authorities. 64 supporting have committed themselves to making the LEKP a success. So far, none of these supporting organisations are specialised in

	<p>thermal renovation. Complete list here: https://www.vvsg.be/kennisitem/vvsg/ondersteuners-klimaatpact</p>
<i>Co-financing rate/granted support</i>	<p>Each municipality receives a minimum grant upon signing the pact, as shown in this table https://www.vvsg.be/knowledgeitem_attachments/Netwerk%20Klimaat/LEKP/20211216%20-%20mb_bijlage_lekp_herverdeling_trekkingsrechten_2021_20211216.pdf</p> <p>Each local authority must report on how they use the funds in standard accounting systems. A specific code makes it possible to associate expenses to this source of funding. A catalogue of eligible expenses is provided.</p> <p>A regional co-funding rate of 50% is suggested by this source https://bartsomers.be/home/lokaal-energie-en-klimaatpact-van-bart-somers-wordt-inspiratiebron-voor-heel-europa/</p>
<i>Pre-conditions of funding/support and other conditionalities</i>	<p>The precondition is to sign the pact. This has been done by the vast majority of Flemish local authorities (293 out of 300).</p> <p>A precondition for signing the pact is to sign the Covenant of Mayors 2030, or at least demonstrate an intention to sign this Covenant. This is because the Pact builds on the Covenant.</p>
<i>Further information</i>	<p>https://lokaalbestuur.vlaanderen.be/lekp https://www.vvsg.be/kennisitem/vvsg/lokaal-energie-en-klimaatpact</p>

4.3 Bulgaria

<i>Member State</i>	Bulgaria
<i>Governance framework</i>	<p>Bulgaria has a centralised structure and consists of 27 provinces and the metropolitan capital province Sofia-Grad. Because of the centralised structure, funding happens on the national level.</p> <p>The main target group of the national Long-term strategy to support the renovation of the national building stock of residential and non-residential buildings by 2050 are residential buildings. Financial instruments for the renovation of residential and non-residential buildings shall come from e.g., operational programmes, EU funds, budgets of central government agencies, local authorities or municipalities.</p> <p>In the 2021-2027 period, Bulgaria receives EUR 1,467 million from the Cohesion Fund.</p>
<i>What are main initiatives to fund renovation for local and regional actors</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Name: Energy Efficiency and Renewable Sourcing Fund; target group: municipalities; Funding: Credits (annual interest rate 3.5-5.5% for projects with investment costs of 30,000 – 800,000 BGN and 3-4% for projects with investment costs of 800,000-3,000,000 BGN), and technical assistance; link: https://www.bgeef.com/bg/energy-efficiency-measures/municipalities/ and https://www.bgeef.com/bg/financial-products/loans/ – Name: Urban Development Fund; target group: municipalities and municipal enterprises, private companies, PPP, individuals; Funding: low-interest investment and working capital loans, including non-refundable VAT – guarantees for financial intermediaries up to 80% for individual credit and up to 25% of the total loan portfolio, combination with grants for certain sectors is possible; link: https://www.fmfib.bg/bg/fi/20-finansirane-sas-spodelyane-nariska/12-fond-za-gradsko-razvitiie – Name: Support for sustainable energy renovation of the non-residential building stock; target group: Component 1: among others, municipalities in partnership with a competent national authority or another partner, owner of the respective building; Component 2: among others, municipal enterprises; Funding: grants, combined financing, ESCO services, financial tools – details will be published in the first quarter of 2022; link: https://www.namrb.org/stalb-zelena-balgariia – Name: (draft) Regional Development Programme; target group: local authorities in partnership with academia, businesses, NGOs, etc. Funding: grants combined with financial mechanisms; link: https://www.eufunds.bg/en/node/8981 – Name: Financial Mechanism of the European Economic Area 2014-2021/FM of EEA 2014-2021/: Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, Energy Security Programme; target group: local authorities. Funding: Grants; link: https://www.eeagrants.bg/en/programs/energy – Name: Fund of Funds – Fund manager of financial instruments in Bulgaria; target group: wide target group; Initiative: structuring and management of financial instruments co-financed by the European

	<p>Structural and Investment Funds during the 2014-2020 programming period; link: https://www.fmfib.bg/en</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Name: National Trust Ecofund; target group: among others, municipalities; Initiative: funding for different projects; link: https://ecofund-bg.org/bg/programs/финансови-инструменти/ – Name: National Decarbonisation Fund (“Energy Bank”); target group: wide group of beneficiaries – end-users of energy; Initiative: support of investments in low-carbon development by sustainable and targeted financing. Actual funding is scheduled to start in the first quarter of 2023; link: https://business.dir.bg/ikonomika/natsionalniyat-fond-za-dekarbonizatsiya-shte-bade-energiynata-banka-na-balgariya
<p><i>What other (non-financial) support is available (e.g. advisory services etc.) to local and regional authorities</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Name: European Investment Advisory Hub; target group: not specified; Initiative: advisory services – local services; link: https://eiah.eib.org/find-support/resources/bulgaria.htm – Name: European Investment Advisory Hub – Sofia Office; target group: large projects (exceeding EUR 25 million); Initiative: financing of and advisory services for large projects; link: https://www.eib.org/en/infocentre/contact/offices/ue/bulgaria.htm – Name: European Investment Advisory Hub – small projects; target group: small projects (below EUR 25 million); Initiative: financial partners in Bulgaria; link: https://www.eib.org/intermediarieslist/search/result?country=BG – Name: Sources of Financing of projects to improve energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in Bulgaria; target group: individuals, companies, municipalities (public sector); Initiative: list of funding; link: https://seea.government.bg/bg/finansirane#obshtini-publichen-sektor – Name: Free expert support; target group: municipalities; Initiative: advisory services in the area of public procurement, state aid, financial instruments; link: https://www.namrb.org/usloviia-za-kandidatstvane-i-obshtcha-informaciia-za-proekta – Name: Municipal Energy Efficiency Network EcoEnergy; target group: local authorities; Initiative: a voluntary association of local authorities (non-for-profit NGO), supporting member municipalities in energy planning, management, civil engagement, and application on different support programmes; link: www.ecoenergy-bg.net
<p><i>What are relevant legal initiatives to support the renovation wave for local and regional authorities</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Name: Long-term strategy for renovation, strategic objective 3, priority 3.1; target group: central government bodies and local authorities; Initiative: specialist training events for local authorities; link: https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/default/files/bg_ltrs_2020_en_version.pdf (p. 80) – Name: Long-term strategy for renovation, strategic objective 3, priority 3.1; target group: central government bodies and local authorities; Initiative: Implementation of energy management systems for public buildings (20 buildings until 2030); link: https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/default/files/bg_ltrs_2020_en_version.pdf (p. 80)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Name: Long-term strategy for renovation, strategic objective 3, priority 3.1; target group: central government bodies and local authorities; Initiative: Energy efficiency programmes developed and/or updated by local authorities; link: https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/default/files/bg_ltrs_2020_en_version.pdf (p. 80) – Name: Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan. target group: wide group of beneficiaries – end-users and producers of energy. Initiative: defines the national energy saving targets; link: https://www.strategy.bg/StrategicDocuments/View.aspx?lang=bg-BG&Id=1301 – Name: Energy Efficiency Act; target group: wide group of stakeholders in the energy sector. Initiative: defines the obligations of public authorities and sets obligation for annual energy efficiency plans for local authorities; link: https://www.me.government.bg/bg/library/zakon-za-energiinata-efektivnost-537-c25-m258-2.html
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Initiative 1 for local and regional authorities: Urban Development Fund – North; timeframe: until the available financial resources are exhausted	
<i>Which needs does the initiative address?</i>	Development of environmentally friendly and sustainable urban transport; Improving the quality of the urban environment; Development of sports infrastructure; Development of cultural infrastructure; Investments in areas with potential for economic development; Increasing energy efficiency in single-family residential buildings and student dormitories.
<i>Type of support: what is being funded/mandated/supported?</i>	Low-interest loans with a maximum term of 20 years Financial products available to the Fund: targeted credit products for individuals; investment loans, working capital loans (including VAT) and financial leasing for legal entities.
<i>Target group of the initiative</i>	Single-family houses, private investors, municipalities and state structures, public-private partnerships with projects in the following cities: Varna, Veliko Tarnovo, Vidin, Vratsa, Gabrovo, Gorna Oryahovitsa, Dobrich, Lovech, Lom, Montana, Pleven, Razgrad, Ruse, Svishtov , Silistra, Targovishte, Shumen
<i>Co-financing rate/granted support</i>	The total resources available for project financing almost amounts to BGN 200 million.
<i>Pre-conditions of funding/support and other conditionalities</i>	Deadline for investing in approved projects: 31.12.2023
<i>Further information</i>	Jessica Fund http://jessicafund.bg/bg/fond-sever/ or http://jessicafund.bg/bg/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2019/02/call_for_proposals.pdf office@jessicafund.bg

Initiative 2 for local and regional authorities: <i>Urban Development Fund – Sofia and South/Sustainable Cities Fund</i> ; timeframe: until the available financial resources are exhausted	
<i>Which needs does the initiative address?</i>	Urban development; Energy efficiency of single-family residential buildings and student dormitories and urban transport; Tourism and cultural heritage
<i>Type of support: what is being funded/mandated/supported?</i>	Investment loans and/or working capital loans
<i>Target group of the initiative</i>	<p>The supported projects can be located in the following regions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban development: territory of Sofia Municipality or the cities of Southern Bulgaria: Blagoevgrad, Burgas, Haskovo, Yambol, Kardzhali, Kyustendil, Pazardzhik, Pernik, Plovdiv, Sliven, Smolyan, Stara Zagora, Dimitrovgrad, Asenovgrad, Karlovo, Dupnitsa, Petrich, Gotse Delchev, Kazanlak, Panagyurishte, Velingrad • Energy efficiency: must be within the General Development Plans of the above cities, can be geographically located outside of the mentioned regions • Tourism and cultural heritage: territory of the districts: Sofia-city, Blagoevgrad, Burgas, Haskovo, Yambol, Kardzhali, Kyustendil, Pazardzhik, Pernik, Plovdiv, Sliven, Smolyan, Sofia region, Stara Zagora <p>Eligible and Recipients are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban development: final recipients who carry out eligible urban development activities, including their operators, public and private companies and PPP • Energy efficiency: homeowners in single-family residential buildings, higher education institutions and legal entities that manage student dormitories, other legal entities • Tourism and cultural heritage: public and private organisations, PPP, representatives of religious institutions that are owners or perform eligible activities
<i>Co-financing rate/granted support</i>	<p>Amount of funding: Up to 85% (or more for projects with a greater contribution to the OPRD target indicators and projects of public authorities)</p> <p>Repayment periods: up to 240 months (urban development projects or tourism and cultural heritage projects), up to 180 months (energy efficiency projects)</p> <p>Grace period for the financing: up to 36 months (urban development projects or tourism and cultural heritage projects), up to 18 months (energy efficiency projects)</p>
<i>Pre-conditions of funding/support and other conditionalities</i>	<p>Deadline for investing in approved projects: 31.12.2023</p> <p>Total investment in an eligible project cannot exceed the amount of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban development: BGN 39,116,600

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tourism and cultural heritage: BGN 9,779,150 or BGN 19,558,300 with category “world importance”
<i>Further information</i>	Cities Fund https://www.citiesfund.bg/ or https://www.citiesfund.bg/files/custom/Invitation.pdf office@citiesfund.bg

4.4 Croatia

Member State	Croatia
<i>Governance framework</i>	<p>At national level, different strategic plans for renovation-related activities in the field of energy efficiency co-exist. National initiatives stemming from these plans are mainly governed by the Ministry of Regional Development and EU funds and the Ministry of Physical Planning, Construction and State Assets, as energy efficiency measures are mostly financed in the framework of the national 2014-2020 ERDF-CF operational programme as of 2016 (OP Competitiveness and Cohesion, Priority axis 4 “Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy sources”).</p> <p>The Croatian “Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030” (2019) is one of the key strategic documents setting out the energy efficiency planning through building renovation for the next decade (among other strategic objectives, i.e. decarbonisation, energy security, internal energy market, research, innovation and competitiveness).</p> <p>Another key document is the “Long-term Strategy for Reconstruction of the National Building Fund by 2050” which includes the approach and the available policies and measures supporting building renovation.</p> <p>In addition, Croatia’s NRRP includes a specific component named “Building renovation” (Component 6, EUR 783.4 million) to support the full transformation of buildings through earthquake reinforcement and energy efficiency.</p> <p>These plans provide objectives and guidance on the renovation of buildings, including for those measures specifically targeted at regional and local self-government units. LRAs are mentioned as key actors for the implementation of effective measures aiming to increase energy efficiency.</p> <p>Regional and local self-government units develop three-year energy efficiency action plans and annual plans outlining the planned measures and the funding sources.</p>
<i>What are main initiatives to fund renovation for local and regional actors</i>	<p>Name: Programme for the energy renovation of public buildings. The programme supports interventions for public buildings to increase energy efficiency; target group: public bodies at national, regional and local level, owners of public sector buildings; available funding: EUR 311 million financed through the OP Competitiveness and Cohesion (OPCC, priority Axis 4, SO 4c1), co-financing supported by the national Fund for Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency. A total of 871 grant agreements were signed for the energy renovation of buildings and the preparation of project documentation, committing the total available allocation within the OPCC; link: https://mpgi.gov.hr/o-ministarstvu/djelokrug/energetska-ucinkovitost-u-zgradarstvu/energetska-obnova-zgrada-8321/energetska-obnova-zgrada-javnog-sektora/3796</p>
<i>What other (non-financial) support is available (e.g. advisory services)</i>	<p>Name: One-stop-shop to gather information, build partnerships and create opportunities for new investments in Energy efficiency projects; target group: LRAs, private sector; available funding: N.A.; link: https://www.fzoeu.hr/hr/one-stop-shop/8348</p>

<i>etc.) to local and regional authorities</i>	
<i>What are relevant legal initiatives to support the renovation wave for local and regional authorities</i>	Name: Energy Efficiency Law (2021) regulating the area of efficient energy use, the elaboration of plans at regional and local level and the implementation of measures at all levels; target group: public bodies at national ,regional and local level; energy agencies, private sector; available funding: N/A; link: https://www.zakon.hr/z/747/Zakon-o-energetskoj-u%C4%8Dinkovitosti

Initiative 1 for local and regional authorities: Energy renovation programme for public buildings in the Osijek-Baranja County	
<i>Which needs does the initiative address?</i>	The programme encourages the implementation of comprehensive energy renovation in four public buildings and the implementation of measures to improve energy efficiency.
<i>Type of support: what is being funded/mandated/supported?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Renovation of the outer envelope (increasing the thermal protection, replacing windows); – Replacement of heating systems; – Replacement of electrical systems; – Use of renewable energy sources; – Interventions on water supply systems <p>Expected energy savings: 626,541.82 kWh/year</p>
<i>Target group of the initiative</i>	County administration (four public school buildings)
<i>Co-financing rate/granted support</i>	Total granted support: EUR 1,938,544 Source of financing: County budget, Ministry of Physical Planning, Construction and State Assets, Ministry of Regional Development and EU funds, EU
<i>Pre-conditions of funding/support and other conditionalities</i>	NA
<i>Further information</i>	http://www.obz.hr/hr/images/-Zupanijski_glasnik/2021/14_godisnji_plan_energetske_ucinkovitosti_za_2021.pdf
Initiative 2 for local and regional authorities: Interreg Central Europe project BOSTEE-CE – Boosting energy efficiency in Central European cities through smart energy management (2017-2020)	
<i>Which needs does the initiative address?</i>	Reduce energy use in existing public buildings without significant construction works. Public authorities need to be equipped with simple but useful tools and methodologies (stable, long-term strategies) for proper energy management to increase EE and renewable energy usage in public buildings.

<p><i>Type of support: what is being funded/mandated/supported?</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transnational tool for energy management at urban scale including the 3D city models for involved towns/municipalities and energy geodatabase for approx. 300 public buildings in 7 Central Europe countries; 2. The Online Energy Platform – OnePlace with 4 modules: Energy Efficient Cities, Living Energy Marketplace, Financing Energy Efficiency, 3D webGIS for the visualization of energy audits within 3D city models; 7 trainings for city staff and planners; 3. Energy Efficiency pilot actions implemented in 7 countries and 5 pilot investments. One of the pilot investments is targeted towards the Kindergarten Loptica and Primary school Braca Radic in Koprivnica, owned by the municipality itself. 4. Transnational Energy Efficiency financing strategy and 7 Energy Efficiency financing roadmaps for public infrastructures. Implementation of a novel 3D management system to help energy managers and policy makers in daily operations. The platform OnePlace will increase knowledge about energy efficiency in public buildings and acceptance for new technical solutions, develop experience in using novel financial models and funding sources for retrofitting buildings. The project may attract funds and trigger new investments in public infrastructures.
<p><i>Target group of the initiative</i></p>	<p>Municipalities, energy agencies Croatian partner: City of Koprivnica</p>
<p><i>Co-financing rate/granted support</i></p>	<p>ERDF budget: EUR 1.8 million. Grants granted to City of Koprivnica: EUR 575.334,23</p>
<p><i>Further information</i></p>	<p>https://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/BOOSTEE-CE.html</p>

4.5 Cyprus

Member State	Cyprus
<i>Governance framework</i>	The design and implementation of renovation policies for energy upgrade measures fall under the jurisdiction of the national level and are targeted to natural persons through different funding schemes and support from EU funding. There are no measures at regional level.
<i>What are main initiatives to fund renovation for local and regional actors</i>	<p>There are some schemes such as the Scheme “Exoikonomo-anavathmizw stis katoikies” (Save and upgrade in housing) targeting natural persons (with a budget of EUR 70 million, coming from the operational programme Foundations of change, prosperity, equality, development 2021-2027), and the Scheme “Exoikonomo-Anavathmizo gia epixeiriseis” (Save and upgrade for small and medium-sized businesses), (with a budget of EUR 15.3 million, under the 2014-2020 “Competitiveness and sustainable development” operational programme).</p> <p>However, none of the two is targeted to local authorities per se.</p> <p>Name: STRATENERGY – a project under the Cooperation Programme “Greece-Cyprus” 2014-2020 target group: municipal public buildings, funding: EUR 3,723,406.07 (total); link: http://www.strat-energy.eu/</p>
<i>What other (non-financial) support is available (e.g. advisory services etc.) to local and regional authorities</i>	<p>General user manual available for the applicants for all possible grant applications (for supporting to fill in the applications for funding online) (http://www.meci.gov.cy/MECI/sit/sit.nsf/2F3AEAC1AA17F759C225868C004509C6/\$file/USER_MANUAL_SYSXXO_ver.1%20(1).pdf)</p>
<i>What are relevant legal initiatives to support the renovation wave for local and regional authorities</i>	<p>Long-term Strategy for Building Renovation, April 2020, https://energy.gov.cy/assets/entipo-iliko/Long%20-%20Term%20Strategy%20for%20Building%20Renovation.pdf</p> <p>The Strategy also regards buildings owned by and/or used by the public sector.</p>

4.6 Czechia

Member State	Czech Republic
<i>Governance framework</i>	Depending on the topic, funding is available at national, regional or local level for renovation activities. However, funding targeted at LRAs is mainly provided at the national level. In many cases, renovation funding of cultural heritage is also by regional schemes.
<i>What are main initiatives to fund renovation for local and regional actors</i>	<p>Name: Use of cultural heritage; target group: Legal entities and municipalities that own or operate registered cultural heritage sites (excluding National Cultural Monuments); funding: up to 15% for the construction part and 85% for the non-investment part of the project (e.g. presentation of the cultural heritage, homepage, workshops); link: https://www.dotaceproobce.cz/dotace/inovace-kulturniho-dedictvi/</p> <p>Name: Social apartments and houses; target group: municipalities, voluntary associations of municipalities, municipal district or part of statutory towns or the capital city; funding: new building (CZK 32,989 per m² usable apartment area), renovation (CZK 29,307 per m² usable apartment area), modernisation (CZK 16,495 per m² usable apartment area); link: https://www.dotaceproobce.cz/dotace/socialni-byty/</p> <p>Name: Social infrastructure; target group: among others local and regional authorities, voluntary associations of municipalities; funding: 85-100% (CZK 2-150 million); link: https://www.dotaceproobce.cz/dotace/socialni-infrastuktura/</p> <p>Name: Regional sports infrastructure; target group: among others municipalities, cities and sports clubs; funding: 70% (CZK 1-40 million); link: https://www.dotaceproobce.cz/dotace/regionalni-sportovni-infrastuktura/</p> <p>Name: Sports infrastructure and facilities; target group: among others municipalities with max. 3,000 inhabitants, associations of municipalities and regional authorities; funding: 80% (CZK 100,000-800,000); link: https://www.dotaceproobce.cz/dotace/sportovni-infrastuktura-a-zazemi/</p> <p>Name: Maintenance and repair of sacral buildings; target group: among others municipalities; funding: 70% (CZK 15,000-300,000); link: https://www.dotaceproobce.cz/dotace/udrzba-a-obnova-kulturnich-prvku-venkovske-krajiny/</p> <p>Name: Energy savings in public buildings; target group: among others municipalities, voluntary associations of municipalities, regional authorities; funding: 40-100%; link: https://www.narodniprogramzp.cz/nabidka-dotaci/detail-vyzvy/?id=102</p>
<i>What other (non-financial) support is available (e.g. advisory services etc.) to local and regional authorities</i>	Name: free advisory services; target group: no restrictions; initiative: free advisory services; link: https://www.dotaceproobce.cz/bezplatna-konzultace/
<i>What are relevant legal initiatives to support the</i>	NA

<i>renovation wave for local and regional authorities</i>	
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Initiative 1 for local and regional authorities: Programme of support for culture and heritage conservation in the Pardubice Region for 2022	
<i>Which needs does the initiative address?</i>	Part of sub-programme 3 (support for heritage conservation) is the building restoration of cultural monuments (part A), the restoration of cultural monuments and their artistic or arts and crafts components (part B), and the preservation and restoration of small objects of monumental character (part C).
<i>Type of support: what is being funded/mandated/supported?</i>	Part A: restoration of roofs, timbering and floors, ensuring statics, dehumidification of buildings, opening elements, facades, building-historical surveys, preparation of project documentation for restoration, etc. Part B: restoration of altars, organs, pews, statues, paintings, lining, portals, stone elements, stained glass, restoration surveys, etc. Part C: preservation and restoration of small objects of local importance, not registered in the Central List of Cultural Monuments of the Czech Republic, using traditional materials and technologies
<i>Target group of the initiative</i>	Target group part A and B: Owner of a cultural monument registered in the Central List of Cultural Monuments of the Czech Republic of the Czech Republic, located in the Pardubice Region. Target group part C: owner of the building or land on which the building is located, or other persons on the basis of a power of attorney granted by the owners of these objects or land.
<i>Co-financing rate/granted support</i>	At least 20% of the total costs for municipalities with a population of up to 3,000 inhabitants. At least 40% of the total costs for municipalities with more than 3,000 inhabitants.
<i>Further information</i>	Pardubice region, https://www.pardubickykraj.cz/dotacni-programy-probihajici-v-oblasti-kultury-a-pamatkove-pece/114705/ , posta@pardubickykraj.cz

4.7 Denmark

Member State	Denmark
<i>Governance framework</i>	<p>Energy savings in buildings (i.e., heating) play a key role in the Danish “Energy Strategy 2050”. Since the 1960s, Denmark has policies that are targeting the renovation of the building stock. One of the main policy instruments to achieve energy savings is the Danish building code. The Policy Tool for Renovation highlights seven key areas: overall country reduction targets, building reduction targets, building code requirements for renovations, labelling schemes, taxation mechanisms, utility-funded energy efficiency programmes and training and education campaigns. Denmark is organised on a decentralised basis, with three levels of governance: central, regional and municipal. The central government (the Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities) is responsible for energy issues. Municipal authorities are responsible for energy-saving promotion and initiatives. The National Building Fund, is a private fund, financed by its tenants (1 million people) but regulated by law.</p>
<i>What are main initiatives to fund renovation for local and regional actors</i>	<p>Name: Landsbyggefonden (National Building Fund); target group: housing organisations (composed of 1 million social housing residents) – they fall under municipal supervising, meaning that they work in close cooperation with the local authorities; Fund: DKK 30 billion (EUR 4 billion) for green renovation in the social housing sector (2020-2026); link: https://lbf.dk/om-lbf/english/, https://www.ourhomesourdeal.eu/post/green-recovery-for-denmark, http://www.e-pages.dk/bl/293/</p> <p>Name: Denmark Kommune Kredit; target group: Danish municipalities and regions; Loans: approval of a total of 504 green loans to projects across most of Denmark’s 98 municipalities; link: https://eapb.eu/media-corner/news/456:kommunekredit%E2%80%99s-financing-supports-the-ambitious-green-transition-of-danish-municipalities-and-regions.html</p> <p>Name: Financing of green building projects; target group: Danish municipalities and regions; funding: 30% of eligible costs (municipalities and regions could apply for the first DKK 150 million (more than EUR 20 million) from 1 until 8 November, 2011. The second call will open in 2022.) Link: https://www.themayor.eu/en/a/view/danish-government-to-help-municipalities-and-regions-finance-green-projects-9214</p>
<i>What other (non-financial) support is available (e.g. advisory services etc.) to local and regional authorities</i>	<p>Name: National Building Fund; target group: housing organisations; initiative: It plays an important role in the social housing sector in Denmark. Beside financial support, the foundation provides expert knowledge, statistics and IT tools; link: https://lbf.dk/om-lbf/english/</p> <p>Name: Danish Building Research Institute; target group: building professionals; initiative: the Training and Education Campaign collects best practices in the building efficiency sector and provides free access to information, technical and construction methods and solution; link: https://tools.gbpn.org/databases-tools/rp-detail-pages/denmark, https://www.enbri.org/member/sbi/</p> <p>Name: Knowledge Centre for Energy Efficiency in Buildings; target group: Building professionals; initiative: The Danish government established this centre in order to improve the skills and knowledge</p>

	regarding energy savings among buildings. They offer free access to information, a telephone hotline and various web services; link: https://stateofgreen.com/en/uploads/2018/10/SoG_WhitePaper_Renovation_210x297_V10_WEB.pdf?time=1627565010
<i>What are relevant legal initiatives to support the renovation wave for local and regional authorities</i>	Name: National Strategy for Sustainable Construction (agreed by the Danish Parliament in March 2021); it introduces CO ₂ emission requirements for buildings constructions from 2023, to incentive climate-friendly construction and renovation; link: https://committees.parliament.uk/writtenevidence/35735/pdf/ , https://im.dk/Media/637602217765946554/National_Strategy_for_Sustainable_Construktion.pdf

<i>Initiative 1 for local and regional authorities: The Aalborg model – Transforming a vulnerable housing area into a mixed community; since 2011</i>	
<i>Which needs does the initiative address?</i>	It is a collaboration model focusing on large scale renovation in socially vulnerable living areas. It is based on a close relationship between the social housing association, local business community, the municipality, the association community and social enterprises.
<i>Type of support: what is being funded/mandated/supported?</i>	Improvement of the outdoor areas, contemporary design, better accessibility of public and private offers, etc. Best practice example: its long-term strategy is based on co-creation (strong engagement from tenants, surrounding communities, the municipality and the business community)
<i>Target group of the initiative</i>	Municipality of Aalborg, its residents and local businesses
<i>Co-financing rate/granted support</i>	Figures from Aalborg Municipality show that more than DKK 9 billion have been invested in the district by 2020. Of this, general renovations and new buildings will account for DKK 2.5 billion, the new university hospital for DKK 3.4 billion, while private residences, shops etc. will account for just over half a billion DKK. The starting point was an investment from the Landsbyggefonden (National Building Fund) of DKK 1 billion for the master plan that Himmerland Boligforening approved in 2012.
<i>Pre-conditions of funding/support and other conditionalities</i>	The Danish government aims to decrease the amount of vulnerable living areas and proposed the strategy “no ghettos in 2030”. Regions are evaluated based on a criteria list. If they perform badly, they will be marked as socially vulnerable living areas and are defined as so called “ghetto areas”.
<i>Further information</i>	Actors involved: Aalborg Municipality, Business Network 9220, The Danish National Building Fund https://www.abhim.dk/ https://www.ourhomesourdeal.eu/projects-template/the-aalborg-model http://www.e-pages.dk/bl/2136638824/ https://www.housingevolutions.eu/project/the-aalborg-model-transforming-a-vulnerable-housing-area-into-a-mixed-community/

4.8 Estonia

Member State	Estonia
<i>Governance framework</i>	Estonia consists of 15 counties and 79 municipalities. Most of the funding is co-ordinated by the Environmental Investment Centre (KIK) and SA KredEx. Funding for renovation activities is made available at national level.
<i>What are main initiatives to fund renovation for local and regional actors</i>	Name: Heat development plans; target group: local governments; funding: grant up to 90% of the eligible costs per project (max. EUR 5,000); link: https://www.kik.ee/et/toetatav-tegevus/soojusmajanduse-arengukavad
<i>What other (non-financial) support is available (e.g. advisory services etc.) to local and regional authorities</i>	Name: Keskkonnainvesteeringute Keskus; target group: among others state institutions and local authorities; initiative: platform for environment-related funding; link: https://www.kik.ee/en/supported-activities and https://www.kik.ee/en/financed-projects Name: SA KredEx; target group: business, private persons, apartment associations and local municipalities; initiative: platform for different fundings; link: https://kredex.ee/en
<i>What are relevant legal initiatives to support the renovation wave for local and regional authorities</i>	Name: Recovery and Resilience Plan; target group: among others municipalities; initiative: 3.1 Energy efficiency of the housing stock; link: https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/estonias-recovery-and-resilience-plan_en Name: Riiklik hoonete rekonstrueerimise strateegia energiatõhususe parandamiseks; target group: among others municipalities; initiative: national strategy for the renovation of buildings to improve energy efficiency; link: https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/ee_building_renov_2017_et.pdf Name: Estonia's 2030 National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP 2030); target group: among others municipalities; initiative: among others long-term renovation strategy; link: https://ec.europa.eu/info/energy-climate-change-environment/implementation-eu-countries/energy-and-climate-governance-and-reporting/national-energy-and-climate-plans_en

4.9 Finland

Member State	Finland
<i>Governance framework</i>	Most of the initiatives for renovation-related activities are coordinated and funded by the Housing Finance and Development Centre of Finland (ARA). ARA's main focus is on the private sector and housing companies. Funding is also organised by the ELY Centres which belong to the administrative branch of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment. To conclude, renovation-related initiatives happen mainly on the national level.
<i>What are main initiatives to fund renovation for local and regional actors</i>	<p>Name: Renovation interest subsidy loan for rental and right-of-occupancy houses; target group: municipalities; funding: application period: continuous (rental houses), already closed by 31.12.2021 (right-of-occupancy houses). Interest rate for rental houses: 1.7%. In the first year, 80% of the excess is paid as an interest subsidy. The interest subsidy payable decreases each year; link: https://www.ara.fi/fi-FI/Lainat_ja_avustukset/Perusparannuksen_lainoitus/Vuokra_ja_asumisoikeustalot</p> <p>Name: Grant to municipalities to phase out oil heating; target group: municipalities and municipally owned businesses; funding: up to 30-35%; link: https://www.ara.fi/fi-FI/Lainat_ja_avustukset/Avustus_kunnille_oljylammityksesta_luopumiseen</p> <p>Name: Energy grant for ARA communities and municipal rental housing communities; target group: ARA communities and municipal rental housing communities; funding: grant: up to 50% of the eligible costs, not more than EUR 4,000 or 6,000 per dwelling; link: https://www.ara.fi/fi-FI/Lainat_ja_avustukset/Energiaavustus/ARAYhteisot</p> <p>Name: Grants for the management of the built heritage; target group: among others municipalities and joint municipal authorities; funding: up to 50% of the costs; link: https://www.ely-keskus.fi/avustukset-rakennusperinnon-hoitoon</p> <p>Name: Low Carbon Built Environment Programme – Business Finland Funding; target group: mostly companies, but also municipalities and other public actors; funding: grant: up to 40 or 50% of the eligible costs; link: https://kirahub.org/kirailmasto/hae-rahoitusta/</p> <p>Name: Low Carbon Built Environment Programme – Funding from the Ministry of the Environment; target group: among others municipalities; funding: grant: up to 40% of the eligible costs; link: https://kirahub.org/kirailmasto/hae-rahoitusta/</p> <p>Name: Grants for the renovation of buildings and cultural environment sites 2022; target group: among others municipalities if the site is protected by law (laws 572/64, 60/1985 and 489/2010) or the site is of great national significance; funding: grant: 40% of the eligible costs up to EUR 8,000, 25% for the amount of money more than EUR 8,000; link: https://www.museovirasto.fi/fi/avustukset/rakennukset/ennen-hakua</p>

<i>What other (non-financial) support is available (e.g. advisory services etc.) to local and regional authorities</i>	<p>Name: Counters; target group: among others municipalities; initiative: Different counting tools for estimating the amount of grant or loan; link: https://www.ara.fi/fi-FI/Lainat_ja_avustukset/Laskurit</p> <p>Name: Advisory service answers questions about low-carbon construction; target group: public and private construction and real estate operators; initiative: advisory services on low-carbon construction and the methodology for the assessment of the carbon footprint of buildings; link: https://elinkaarilaskenta.fi/</p>
<i>What are relevant legal initiatives to support the renovation wave for local and regional authorities</i>	<p>Name: Roadmap for considering the carbon footprint of a building's life cycle in construction management; target group: broad; initiative: roadmap; link: https://www.ymparisto.fi/download/Tiekartta_rakennuksen_elinkaaren_hiihijalanjaljen_huomioonottamiseksi_rakentamisen_ohjauksessapdf/4b3172bc-4f20-43ab-aa62-a09da890ae6d/129197</p>

<i>Initiative 1 for local and regional authorities: Mansikka</i>	
<i>Which needs does the initiative address?</i>	Mansikka is a local association which supports the opportunities for business, living and housing.
<i>Type of support: what is being funded/mandated/supported?</i>	Advisory services, financial aid for different projects
<i>Target group of the initiative</i>	Among others, individuals, registered associations and municipalities may become members of the association. The membership fee in 2021 was EUR 150 for municipal members and EUR 25 for association or business members.
<i>Co-financing rate/granted support</i>	NA
<i>Pre-conditions of funding/support and other conditionalities</i>	Member of the association
<i>Further information</i>	Masikka (https://www.mansikkary.fi/fi/)
<i>Initiative 2 for local and regional authorities: Climate Work; timeframe: 01.11.2021-31.12.2023</i>	
<i>Which needs does the initiative address?</i>	The main topic of the initiative is the climate change mitigation, adaptation and preparedness for climate change in the region North-Savo.

<i>Type of support: what is being funded/mandated/supported?</i>	The key climate actions include: replacing fossil fuels, reducing emissions from transport, improving energy and material efficiency in construction and housing, improving fertilisation, reducing gas emissions from agriculture, strengthening carbon sequestration in forests, maintaining soil carbon stocks and exploiting the circular economy. The common objectives of North-Savo are set out in the North-Savo Climate RoadMap.
<i>Target group of the initiative</i>	Open to anyone interested
<i>Co-financing rate/granted support</i>	Coordination project for climate work which is funded by the European Regional Development Fund and the North-Savo Association Development Fund.
<i>Pre-conditions of funding/support and other conditionalities</i>	NA
<i>Further information</i>	Hiilineutraali Pohjois-Savo (Carbon neutral North-Savo; https://hiilineutraalipohjoissavo.fi/yhteystiedot/) Pohjois-Savon kehittämisrahasto (North-Savo Development Fond; https://www.pohjois-savo.fi/rahoitus-ja-hankkeet.html)

4.10 France

Member State	France
<i>Governance framework</i>	<p>The renovation of public buildings is managed at national level. The budget allocation is fixed by the ministry of finance and the projects benefiting from funding have to be approved by the minister responsible for ecological matters and the “préfets de région” who represent the government at regional level. The local authorities or public authorities’ owner of a building have to apply for the funds.</p> <p>Renovation of housing and tertiary buildings also benefit from national fundings. There the regions have coordinate studies, disseminate information and promote the actions related to energy efficiency (Art. L2224-31 of the law on energy transition for a green growth). The LRAs have to implement the territorial platforms for energy transition. The departments are to incentivise the social housing providers to undergo renovation and promote it on its region.</p> <p>In both cases are the design and standards of the renovation policies defined at national level.</p>
<i>What are main initiatives to fund renovation for local and regional actors</i>	<p>Name: “Prêt GPI AmbRE”; target group: public entities (State, State operators and regional and local authorities); funding: Covers 50% to 100% of the loan needed, for up to 40 years with possibility of fix rate if the project corresponds to EIB criterion (Caisse des Dépôts); link: https://www.banquedesterritoires.fr/prest-gpi-ambre</p> <p>Name: “France Relance: Rénovation énergétique des bâtiments public’s”; target group: public entities: State, State operators and regional and local authorities; funding: EUR 4 billion of funding (NextGenerationEU Fund). The repartition will happen through call for tenders and specific allocations for local and regional authorities (DSIL); link: https://www.economie.gouv.fr/plan-de-relance/profils/collectivites/renovation-energetique-batiments-publics</p>
<i>What other (non-financial) support is available (e.g. advisory services etc.) to local and regional authorities</i>	<p>Name: ADEME (Agency for an ecological transition); target group: local and regional authorities; initiative: already existing agency under supervision of the ministry of ecological transition and the ministry of higher education, research and innovation; link: https://www.ademe.fr/collectivites-secteur-public/patrimoine-communes-comment-passer-a-laction</p> <p>Name: ACTEE (Territorial Authorities’ Action for Energy Efficiency); Target Group: local and regional authorities; initiative: helps finance audit and feasibility studies, council through simulation tools and shared experience, standard terms of reference, and other decision-making help-tools; link: https://www.programme-cee-actee.fr/</p>
<i>What are relevant legal initiatives to support the renovation wave for local and regional authorities</i>	<p>Name: “Loi n° 2015-992 du 17 août 2015 relative à la transition énergétique pour la croissance verte”; target group: between others: the state, the Caisse des Dépôts et de Consignation, local and regional authorities, tertiary and housing buildings; initiative: implementation and steps to concretise France’s energy objectives ; link: https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/id/JORFTEXT000031044385/?isSuggest=true</p>

	Name: SRADDET; target group; initiative: a legally binding regional strategic document
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<i>Initiative 1 for local and regional authorities: Soutien à la rénovation de bâtiments publics et associatifs/Support for the renovation of public and associative buildings;</i> timeframe: none given	
<i>Which needs does the initiative address?</i>	Funding for the renovation of public and associative buildings
<i>Type of support: what is being funded/mandated/supported?</i>	<p>The support projects must be renovation to low-energy building level of housing owned by local authorities or associations and energy renovation of all other types of public or association buildings, regardless of their type.</p> <p>The objectives followed by supporting these projects are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improving the air quality of the building as well as the quality of life of the users, – Reducing the energy consumption of the building, – Participating to the conservation of the municipalities' patrimony – Create economic activities – Improve the economic rentability of the project – Enable the development of professionals' skills – Meet the regional objectives of the SRADDET – Reduce greenhouse gas emissions <p>It is a general roll-out funding financed by the Region and the ADEME</p> <p>There are bonuses if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The building attains the low-energy consumption level defined by the Region (self-produced of energy through e.g., photovoltaic taken out of the equation). – For the use of bio-sourced materials – The creation/renovation of housing buildings in rural areas
<i>Target group of the initiative</i>	Local authorities and associations
<i>Co-financing rate/granted support</i>	<p>Support in the finding of an appropriate project management team can be provided by the funding organism.</p> <p>This support can be combined with the CEE (Energy Efficiency Certificates) offered by the energy providers (EDF, Engie, Total...). The CEE can provide diagnostics and advice, contact with a qualified network of craftsmen, low-interest loan and bonuses for all types of owners of housing buildings.</p> <p>Regional grants for the implementation of renewable energy equipment can also be cumulated but must be applied for separately.</p>
<i>Pre-conditions of funding/support and other conditionalities</i>	The projects must improve the thermal performance of the building through several renovation works and there is an obligation to hire a project management team which must: draft a technical brief and report on the conformity of the offers, monitor the work and provide the technical documents needed at the handover of the renovation works.

<i>Further information</i>	Climaxion (a cooperation between ADEME and the Region Grand Est, the website redirects towards the adapted contact persons depending the nature of the project and its location (https://www.climaxion.fr/contact)).
Initiative 2 for local and regional authorities: Bâtiments publics durables (Sustainable public buildings); timeframe: none given	
<i>Which needs does the initiative address?</i>	The projects must present ambitious energy and climate renovation work on public tertiary buildings, including a building sustainable (Bâtiment Durable Francilien) approach or an equivalent approach chosen by the project leader.
<i>Type of support: what is being funded/mandated/supported?</i>	Up to 50% of the costs will be covered if the project is selected with a maximum subsidy of EUR 200,000 per projects (increased to EUR 300,000 if an on-site renewable energy production is implemented or if the use of bio-sourced materials goes is of at least 12 kg/m ² of floor area). Studies for a renewable energy and recovery masterplan, technical, economic, financial and legal feasibility studies, support for the implementation of public consultations (excluding regulatory consultations) and studies of the energy dependence of territories can also be financed up to 50%.
<i>Target group of the initiative</i>	Local authorities with fewer than 20,000 inhabitants
<i>Co-financing rate/granted support</i>	The grants cannot be combined with other subventions from the region covering the same expenses.
<i>Pre-conditions of funding/support and other conditionalities</i>	Minimum performance threshold is given and the projects shall be in final design phase. Are other elements foreseen (advisory services/competitions)?
<i>Further information</i>	Région Ile-de-France, https://www.iledefrance.fr/batiments-publics-durables , aap-batiments-durables@iledefrance.fr

4.11 Germany

Member State	Germany
<i>Governance framework</i>	The federal level sets the framework legally and financially for subsidies. There are many programmes at federal level dealing with renovation-related and other energy efficiency related activities of LRAs. The most important initiatives are listed below. These are complemented by regional support in the Länder with different foci similar to those at federal level. The Länder have some 60 programmes (co-)financed by regional funds with one or the other focus on “municipalities” and “energy efficient buildings”, sometimes differentiating by activity area or by type of building. Implementation competences are very much with regional and local authorities.
<i>What are main initiatives to fund renovation for local and regional actors</i>	<p>Name: Federal support for efficient buildings – singular measures (BEG EM); target group: municipalities, other public persons, NGOs; funding: loan & grant, 20% to 50% of eligible costs depending on the type of measure, max. EUR 60,000 per residential unit and max. EUR 15 million for non-residential buildings; link: https://www.deutschland-machts-effizient.de/KAENEF/Redaktion/DE/Dossier/BEG/detailseite-beg-em-kommunen.html (Directive: https://www.deutschland-machts-effizient.de/KAENEF/Redaktion/DE/PDF-Anlagen/BEG/bundesfoerderung-f%C3%BCr-effiziente-gebaeude-einzelmassnahmen-20210916.pdf?_blob=publicationFile&v=4)</p> <p>Name: Federal support for efficient buildings – municipalities; target group: municipalities, other local public authorities and their enterprises; funding: loan & repayment bonus, grants in two programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Loans: max. EUR 30 million for non-residential buildings, max. EUR 150,000 per unit in residential buildings, with different support rates of eligible costs depending on measures, max. 50% repayment bonus; link: https://www.kfw.de/inlandsfoerderung/%C3%96ffentliche-Einrichtungen/Kommunen/F%C3%B6rderprodukte/Bundesf%C3%B6rderung-f%C3%BCr-effiziente-Geb%C3%A4ude-Kommunen-Kredit-(264)/index.html – Grants: max. EUR 15 million for non-residential buildings, max. EUR 75,000 per unit in residential buildings, with different support rates of eligible costs depending on measures; link: https://www.kfw.de/inlandsfoerderung/%C3%96ffentliche-Einrichtungen/Kommunen/F%C3%B6rderprodukte/Bundesf%C3%B6rderung-f%C3%BCr-effiziente-Geb%C3%A4ude-Kommunen-Zuschuss-(464)/index.html <p>Name: Energy efficient building and renovation – grant for fuel cells; target group: municipalities, building owners, enterprises; funding: grant, max. 40% of eligible costs, up to EUR 34,300 per fuel cell, basic payment of EUR 6,800 plus performance depending support; link: https://www.deutschland-machts-effizient.de/KAENEF/Redaktion/DE/Foerderprogramme/energieeffizient-bauen-sanieren-zuschuss-brennstoffzelle-433.html</p> <p>Name: Federal support for efficient heat networks (heat networks 4.0) – pilot scheme for municipalities; target group: municipalities, public</p>

	<p>enterprises; funding: grants, step 1: max. 60% (or EUR 600,000) of feasibility study costs, step 2: max. 50% (or EUR 15 million) of eligible costs for realisation of the new heat network, step 3: max. 80% (or EUR 200,000) of communication costs for potential clients; link: https://www.bafa.de/DE/Energie/Energieeffizienz/Waermetetze/waermetetze_node.html</p> <p>Complementing renovation measures primarily focusing on energy efficiency, there are also renovation measures with other primary foci (e.g. social) that also aim at energy efficiency. Below is one example: Name: Renovation of municipal buildings in the fields of sports, youth and culture; target group: municipalities; funding: grants after a competitive procedure, usually max. 55% of eligible costs, up to 90% of eligible costs for municipalities under budgetary control; link: https://www.bbsr.bund.de/BBSR/DE/forschung/programme/zip/kommunale-einrichtungen/kommunale-einrichtungen-node.html, https://www.sport-jugend-kultur.de/aktuelles/, https://www.ptj.de/projektfoerderung/sanierung-kommunaler-einrichtungen-sport-jugend-kultur</p>
<p><i>What other (non-financial) support is available (e.g. advisory services etc.) to local and regional authorities</i></p>	<p>Name: Federal support for energy advice for non-residential buildings, plants and systems (EBN); target group: municipalities, NGOs; funding: grant, max. 80% of eligible costs, max. EUR 6,000 to 10,000 depending on module (energy audit, energy advice & renovation concept, contracting orientation advice); link: https://www.deutschland-machts-effizient.de/KAENEF/Redaktion/DE/Foerderprogramme/D-nachhaltige-gemeinden.html</p> <p>Name: Federal support for efficient building – sector planning and construction support; target group: municipalities; funding: grant, max. 50% of eligible costs, max. amount calculated by m² and differs between residential buildings, non-residential buildings and singular measures; link: https://www.deutschland-machts-effizient.de/KAENEF/Navigation/DE/Foerderprogramme/Kommunen/kommunen.html</p> <p>Name: Energy oriented urban renewal; target group: municipalities and their public enterprises; funding: grants, max.75% of eligible costs of integrated “neighbourhood concept” and renewal management; link: https://www.kfw.de/inlandsfoerderung/%C3%96ffentliche-Einrichtungen/Kommunen/F%C3%B6rderprodukte/Energetische-Stadtsanierung-Zuschuss-Kommunen-(432)/?redirect=74128</p>
<p><i>What are relevant legal initiatives to support the renovation wave for local and regional authorities</i></p>	<p>Name: New Building Energy Act (GEG); target group: owners of buildings incl. public building owners and builders; links: Summary at https://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/DE/Downloads/G/gebaeudeenergiegesetz-zusammen-gefasst.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=8 and full law at https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/geg/GEG.pdf</p> <p>GEG has replaced the previous national legislation on different aspects of energy efficiency in buildings, i.e. the Energy Saving Law (EnEG), the Energy Saving Regulation (EnEV) and the Renewable Energies and Heating Act (EEWärmeG).</p>

The Länder apply different logics and have individual foci when implementing regional initiatives. Thus, there is no representative approach. In view of this variety of regional

initiatives across the Länder the following highlights two more strategic approaches for inspiration, one at the conceptual level and one broader funding programme for municipalities with a clear cohesion objective.

Initiative 1 for local and regional authorities: Renovation roadmap for public buildings in the city state of Berlin; initiated in 2016	
<i>Which needs does the initiative address?</i>	The regional energy transition act of Berlin acknowledges that public initiatives and especially public buildings are important in achieving the act's climate objectives. In order to achieve a comprehensive energy efficient renovation of public buildings until 2050, all buildings owned by the city and district administrations are subject to consideration in so-called renovation roadmaps. This aims to reduce primary energy use in public buildings owned by Berlin by 80% compared to 2010. Renovation roadmaps of the districts shall be developed based on an overall strategy outlining inter alia criteria for prioritisation. Renovation roadmaps are publicly available to support the role model function of the public sector. In support of the energy transition act it also defines the framework for the regional energy and climate protection programme (BEK 2030) which is supported through different funding instruments and a monitoring and information system (diBEK).
<i>Type of support: what is being funded/mandated/supported?</i>	Identified renovation needs can refer to one or several energy aspects. District renovation roadmaps usually differentiate between thermal building condition, windows, roofs, heating systems and lightning.
<i>Target group of the initiative</i>	City district administrations & Berlin Senate
<i>Co-financing rate/granted support</i>	To implement the identified renovation according to their priority, district administrations may use/apply for different funding, including both, regional and national schemes. The Berlin energy and climate protection programme 2030 funding instruments differentiate several fields of measures and target groups. This includes, inter alia, a heating system exchange programme and funding for individual projects. A programme dedicated to energy related renovation is under preparation.
<i>Pre-conditions of funding/support and other conditionalities</i>	Depends on the chosen funding programme
<i>Further information</i>	Berlin Senate Department for the Environment, Urban Mobility, Consumer Protection and Climate Action https://www.berlin.de/sen/uvk/klimaschutz/klimaschutz-in-der-umsetzung/vorbildrolle-oeffentliche-hand/sanierungsfahrplan-oeffentliche-gebaeude/ https://www.berlin.de/sen/uvk/klimaschutz/klimaschutz-in-der-umsetzung/bek-2030-umsetzung-2017-bis-2021/

Initiative 2 for local and regional authorities: Support for financially weak municipalities in Lower Saxony to co-finance EU projects; initiated in 2020	
<i>Which needs does the initiative address?</i>	Not all local authorities are able to co-finance EU funded projects as required by EU programmes. This initiative helps in avoiding that financially weak local authorities cannot participate in EU co-financed Cohesion Policy programmes, which would further hamper their development.
<i>Type of support: what is being funded/mandated/supported?</i>	The Länder level co-financing support may be used for any ERDF (including Interreg), ESF, EMFF or EAFRD project, thus including energy efficiency measures implemented by local public authorities.
<i>Target group of the initiative</i>	Local authorities, i.e. municipalities, counties
<i>Co-financing rate/granted support</i>	Support is provided as grant. EU co-financing and the support by Lower Saxony add to a maximum of 85% of total eligible costs, so financially weak municipalities may reduce their own co-financing to 15%. The co-financing by Lower Saxony thus depends on the EU programme co-financing rate and may range between a minimum of EUR 25,000 and a maximum of EUR 500,000 per project.
<i>Pre-conditions of funding/support and other conditionalities</i>	<p>Three pre-conditions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The planned measure is subject to one of the funding directives of EU-Funds in Lower Saxony or a relevant Interreg programme. – Support for the planned measure is not yet approved when applying for the Lower Saxonian co-financing. – The applying local authority is financially weak, meaning that its tax revenue power was far below average in the corresponding municipality size over the past three years. <p>The application is submitted via the regional agency for state development in which the authority is located and includes further information on eligibility (e.g. demographic information, contribution to regional development, cooperative approach).</p>
<i>Further information</i>	<p>Ministry for Federal and European Affairs and Regional Development of Lower Saxony</p> <p>https://www.mb.niedersachsen.de/startseite/regionale_landesentwicklung_und_eu_forderung/regionale_landesentwicklung/kofinanzierungshilfen_fur_finanzschwache_kommunen/kofinanzierungshilfen-fur-finanzschwache-kommunen-187819.html</p>

4.12 Greece

<i>Member State</i>	Greece
<i>Governance framework</i>	<p>The design and implementation of renovation policies in Greece under the Renovation Wave fall under the jurisdiction of the national level. There are different schemes for the energy upgrade of public and private buildings, as well as cultural heritage buildings. As regards the private buildings, beneficiaries of the schemes and funding are directly the homeowners, while for public and cultural buildings, it is different governmental institutions that benefit. Since this policy is entirely the responsibility of the national level, no regional initiatives exist.</p> <p>The renovation schemes mainly include energy upgrade schemes and are funded by the ERDF, through the OP Competitiveness, Entrepreneurship and Innovation, the regional OPs and the Recovery and Resilience Facility, as well as through the European Investment Bank. Local and regional levels are more an intermediate level for the implementation, through the funding in the regional OPs.</p>
<i>What are main initiatives to fund renovation for local and regional actors</i>	<p>Name: Scheme “Exoikonomo kai autonomo” (Saving and becoming autonomous); target group: natural persons end users/home owners based on their income and location (a higher subsidy is given to those living in coal regions) of all peripheries in the country, available funding: EUR 896.75 million, coming from public sources, regional OPs, and the OP Competitiveness, Entrepreneurship and Innovation. There is an additional fund called “Exoikonomo II” (Saving II), providing loans and interest rate subsidies; link: https://exoikonomo2020.gov.gr/# , https://hdb.gr/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/%CE%95%CE%9E%CE%9F%CE%99%CE%9A%CE%9F%CE%9D%CE%9F%CE%9C%CE%A9-%CE%91%CE%A5%CE%A4%CE%9F%CE%9D%CE%9F%CE%9C%CE%A9-%CE%9F%CE%94%CE%97%CE%93%CE%9F%CE%A3-%CE%A6%CE%95%CE%9A-20201126_.pdf .</p> <p>Name: Scheme “Electra”; target group: institutions of the general government (comprised of general government, local government organisations, social security organisations), available funding: EUR 500 million, coming from public funding and the EIB; link: https://ypen.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/%CE%9A%CE%A5%CE%91-%CE%A5%CE%A0%CE%95%CE%9D_%CE%94_-75516_436_31.07.2020-%CE%A6%CE%95%CE%9A-%CE%92-3156.pdf, https://ypen.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/%CE%A4%CE%B5%CE%BB%CE%B9%CE%BA%CE%BF%CC%81-%CE%97%CE%BB%CE%B5%CC%81%CE%BA%CF%84%CF%81%CE%B1-1722022.pdf</p> <p>Name: Scheme “Diatiro” (Maintain); target group: owners of traditional houses that are on the brick of collapse or abandonment. Proposed funding: EUR 450 million.</p>
<i>What other (non-financial) support is available (e.g. advisory services)</i>	<p>Guidance documents from the ministry on how to fill in application forms for the Exoikonomo kai autonomo scheme (Saving and becoming autonomous), and dedicated information and application websites (https://exoikonomo2020.gov.gr/#)</p>

<i>etc.) to local and regional authorities</i>	
<i>What are relevant legal initiatives to support the renovation wave for local and regional authorities</i>	<p>Report of the long-term strategy of revitalizing the public and private building stock and converting it into carbon-free and high-energy building potential by 2050, facilitating the cost-effective conversion of existing buildings into buildings with almost zero energy consumption, by the ministry of environment and energy. (https://ypen.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/%CE%A5%CE%91-20334_148_01.03.2021_%CE%A6%CE%95%CE%9A_974-B-12.03.2021_%CE%9C%CE%91%CE%9A%CE%A1%CE%9F%CE%A0%CE%A1%CE%9F%CE%98%CE%95%CE%A3%CE%9C%CE%97-%CE%A3%CE%A4%CE%A1%CE%91%CE%A4%CE%97%CE%93%CE%99%CE%9A%CE%97-%CE%91%CE%9D%CE%91%CE%9A%CE%91%CE%99%CE%9D%CE%99%CE%A3%CE%97%CE%A3-%CE%9A%CE%A4%CE%99%CE%A1%CE%99%CE%A9%CE%9D-%CE%95%CE%A9%CE%A3-%CE%A4%CE%9F-2050.pdf)</p> <p>National Energy and Climate Plan (https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/el_final_necp_main_en.pdf)</p> <p>National plan for increasing the number of nearly zero-energy buildings (http://www.opengov.gr/minenv/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/ethniko_sxedio_KSMKE.pdf)</p>

4.13 Hungary

Member State	Hungary
<i>Governance framework</i>	Most of the renovation initiatives are available at national level. For individuals, municipalities and cities also provide renovation funding. Funding for municipalities is provided mainly at the national level. Regional and national authorities can provide their own funding. The amount of the funding depends on the available budget.
<i>What are main initiatives to fund renovation for local and regional actors</i>	<p>Name: Hungarian Village Programme; target group: among others municipalities and associations of municipalities with fewer than 5,000 inhabitants; funding: grants; link: https://e-kerelem.mvh.allamkinstar.gov.hu/enter/mfpbongeszoz/mfpBongeszozLite.xhtml</p> <p>Name: Development and renovation of institutions with mandatory municipal tasks; target group: municipalities and associations of municipalities; funding: grants (max. 40 million HUF); link: http://www.allamkinstar.gov.hu/hu/nem-lakossagi-ugyfelek/helyi-onkormanyzatok-felhalmozasi-celu-koltsegvetesi-tamogatasai</p> <p>Name: Development and renovation of sport infrastructure in kindergartens, schools and youth; target group: municipalities; funding: grants (max. 20 million HUF); link: http://www.allamkinstar.gov.hu/hu/nem-lakossagi-ugyfelek/helyi-onkormanyzatok-felhalmozasi-celu-koltsegvetesi-tamogatasai</p> <p>Name: MFB Municipal Infrastructure Development Programme; target group: municipalities, associations of municipalities, micro-regional associations of local and regional authorities; funding: loan, interest rate: up to 2.5% per year and 3 months EURIBOR; duration: up to 25 years; link: https://www.raiffeisen.hu/intezmenyek/onkormanyzatok/finanszirozas/infrastrukturalis-hitelprogram</p> <p>Name: OTP Bank – Financing; target group: authorities; funding: loans for different measures; link: https://www.otpbank.hu/portal/hu/Onkormanyzat/Finanszirozas/Forinthitel</p> <p>Name: Short, medium and long-term loans (HUF, other currencies); target group: municipal companies; funding: loans for 3 months to 20 years; link: https://www.raiffeisen.hu/intezmenyek/onkormanyzati-vallalat/finanszirozas/hitel</p> <p>Name: Energy modernisation of municipal buildings; target group: municipalities; funding: grant, support rate of 100%; link: https://www.palyazat.gov.hu/plyzatkeres</p>
<i>What other (non-financial) support is available (e.g. advisory services etc.) to local and regional authorities</i>	<p>Name: Daily Tender Notice; target group: businesses, farmers, municipalities, NGOs and individuals; initiative: advisory services; link: https://www.palyazatihirek.eu/napi-palyazat-ertesito</p> <p>Name: OTP Bank – Municipal consultancy; target group: authorities; initiative: advisory services; link: https://www.otpbank.hu/portal/hu/Onkormanyzat/Tanacsadok</p> <p>Name: Energy Conscious Municipality Award 2022/Energy Efficient Municipality Award 2022; target group: municipalities; initiative: award; link: http://www.mi6.hu/etudonk</p>

<i>What are relevant legal initiatives to support the renovation wave for local and regional authorities</i>	NA
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4.14 Ireland

Member State	Ireland
<i>Governance framework</i>	<p>The Republic of Ireland has 31 county and city councils, which have legislative power over topics including housing and city-planning policies. The executive power, however, is in the hand of a Chief Executive, who is not locally elected, but rather appointed by the Minister of Housing, Local Governments and Heritage. The Chief Executive has authority over staff, signs contracts on behalf of the council and grants/refuses planning permissions. Further policy-areas that could influence renovation initiatives (e.g., climate policy) are usually handled on a national level.</p> <p>There was no regional initiative found that concerns itself with the renovation of buildings in the hand of local authorities. However, the three regional assemblies have wide authority over managing and monitoring the ESF and ERDF.</p>
<i>What are main initiatives to fund renovation for local and regional actors</i>	<p>Name: Better Energy Communities (BEC); target group: local authorities as well as private bodies; funding: Up to 30% funding for public sector; applied projects must be under EUR 220,000; link: https://www.seai.ie/grants/community-grants/project-criteria-and-funding/</p> <p>Name: Historic Structures Fund; target group: All owners (private and public) of a building that is noted in the “Record of Protected Structures” (RPS) or meets the standards of the RPS; funding: Essential repairs are funded with up to 80% of the total costs. Grants reach between EUR 15,000 and EUR 50,000 max.; Larger enhancements or significant refurbishments are funded with EUR 50,000-200,000 and with up to 50%; link: https://www.gov.ie/en/circular/3cbf1-circular-hsf2022-historic-structures-fund-2022/</p> <p>Name: EXEED (Excellence in Energy Efficient Design); target group: public bodies and private businesses; funding: funds best practices in new projects or major renovation with up to EUR 1,000,000. 50%-70% in the preconstruction phase, 30%-50% for construction; link: https://www.seai.ie/SEAI-EXEED-Grant-Guidelines-2021.pdf</p> <p>Name: Urban Regeneration and Development Fund (URDF); target group: local authorities of cities/towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants (or fewer than 10,000 if it function as regional centre); funding: large scale projects with an positive impact over a wider area (up to 75% and min. EUR 2,000,000 overall value; link: https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/bcc0ae-eligibility-for-the-urban-regeneration-and-development-fund/</p> <p>Name: Rural Regeneration and Development Fund; target group: Local authorities fewer than 10.000 inhabitants, locally/regionally based organisations, government departments and State agencies; funding: up to 80%, min. EUR 500,000; link: https://www.gov.ie/en/policy-information/c77144-rural-regeneration-and-development-fund/</p>

<p><i>What other (non-financial) support is available (e.g. advisory services etc.) to local and regional authorities</i></p>	<p>Name: Local Government Management Agency (LGMA); target group: Local authorities; funding: Advise during strategy development, access to information; link: https://www.lgma.ie/en/about-us/</p>
<p><i>What are relevant legal initiatives to support the renovation wave for local and regional authorities</i></p>	<p>National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP). Long term strategy plan. Further information: https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/93ee2-national-energy-efficiency-action-plan-neeap/</p> <p>Long term renovation strategy. Further information: https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/a4d69-long-term-renovation-strategy/</p> <p>Public Sector Energy Efficiency Strategy. Based on the goals of the NEEAP. Further information: https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/7c726-public-sector-energy-efficiency-strategy/</p> <p>IS 399. Developed by SEAI with the National Standards Authority of Ireland. Energy efficient standard for buildings during their whole life-cycle. Further information: https://www.seai.ie/business-and-public-sector/standards/is-399-energy-efficient-design-management/</p>

4.15 Italy

Member State	Italy
<i>Governance framework</i>	<p>Energy sector represents a policy area where the central government and regions have shared competences to establish legal and financial framework for incentives. At the national level, there are several initiatives and a dedicated programme which support renovation related activities targeting central and local public authorities. Some of these have been designed to support not only renovation of public buildings to improve their energy efficiency, but also to design territorial integrated strategy to support local development, such as sustainable mobility, adaptation and safety of schools, public buildings and municipal assets, removal of architectural barriers. Some of those initiatives fall under the framework of the “Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan” (2019). At regional and local level, since 1991, regions have developed their Regional Energy Plans to design and manage strategies and incentives to reduce energy consumption and support renewable energy production. Since 2001, these plans have also included strategies and incentives to reduce greenhouse gas emission, becoming the current Regional Energy and Environmental Plans.</p> <p>Implementation mainly lies at regional and local level.</p>
<i>What are main initiatives to fund renovation for local and regional actors</i>	<p>Name: Conto Termico: supports interventions for public buildings to increase energy efficiency and the production of thermal energy from renewable sources for small-scale plants; target group: public administration (PA), companies, individuals; available funding: EUR 900 million yearly, of which EUR 200 million allocated to PA; it covers up to 65% of the costs incurred for maintenance interventions on the building envelope and systems that increase energy efficiency. Moreover, it covers 100% of the costs of the Energy Diagnosis carried out to determine the measures to be implemented and can be combined with other public funding, provided that the sum of public contributions does not exceed 100% of the cost of the measures; link: https://www.gse.it/servizi-per-te/efficienza-energetica/conto-termico</p> <p>Name: White certificates: they are negotiable securities certifying the achievement of savings in energy use through energy efficiency measures and projects. One certificate is equivalent to saving one tonne of oil equivalent. The PA can obtain White certificates in case they install cogeneration units and substitute traditional heating plants target group: PA, private companies, individuals, providers of energy and gas; available funding: EUR 5.6 billion euro for 2021-2030; link: https://www.gse.it/servizi-per-te/efficienza-energetica/certificati-bianchi, https://www.mise.gov.it/images/stories/documenti/PNIEC_finale_17012_020.pdf</p> <p>Name: Grants for Municipalities for energy efficiency and sustainable territorial development; target group: municipalities with less than 1000 inhabitants; available funding: EUR 37.5 million, grants for each project is equal to the expenditure actually incurred by municipality; link: https://www.mise.gov.it/index.php/it/incentivi/energia/comuni-progetti</p>

[di-efficientamento-energetico-e-sviluppo-territoriale-sotto-ai-mille-abitanti](#)

Name: Grants to municipalities for the implementation of investment projects in the field of energy efficiency and sustainable spatial development; **target group:** all Italian municipalities; **available funding:** EUR 500 million only for 2020, distributed among municipalities according to the number of inhabitants residing in each municipality on 1 January 2018, as follows:

Inhabitants	EUR grant
less than or equal to 5,000	50,000
between 5,001 and 10,000	70,000
between 10,001 and 20,000	90,000
between 20,001 and 50,000	130,000
between 50,001 and 100,000	170,000
between 100,001 and 250,000	210,000
over 250,000	250,000

link: <https://www.mise.gov.it/index.php/it/incentivi/energia/comuni-progetti-di-efficientamento-energetico-e-sviluppo-territoriale>

Name: Grants to municipalities for the implementation of investment projects in the field of energy efficiency and sustainable spatial development; **target group:** all Italian municipalities; **available**

funding: EUR 1.988 billion for 2021-2024; **link:** <https://dait.interno.gov.it/finanza-locale/documentazione/decreto-30-gennaio-2020>

Name: National Energy Efficiency Fund; **target group:** private companies, PA, Energy Services Companies; **available funding:** for 2017-2018, EUR 185 million (30% guarantees, 70% loans); for 2019-2020, EUR 125 million; from 2022, available funds, in the forms of grants, will be up to EUR 8 million yearly; **link:**

<https://www.invitalia.it/cosa-facciamo/rafforziamo-le-impresefnee/cose>, <https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2021/12/31/21G00256/sg> (comma 514)

Name: PREPAC – Energy Requalification Programme for Central Public Administration; **target group:** central, regional and local public authorities; **available funding:** EUR 355 million; **link:**

<https://www.gse.it/servizi-per-te/efficienza-energetica/prepac>, <https://www.mise.gov.it/index.php/it/energia/efficienza-energetica/pubblica-amministrazione>

Name: Call for proposal “Building up new schools”; **target group:** regions, provinces, municipalities, public local entities; **available funding:** EUR 800 million, of which 40% of resources allocated to public authorities in the Southern regions. Overall, 30% of the resources on regional basis is allocated to provinces, metropolitan cities, regional decentralisation bodies and the autonomous region of Valle d’Aosta for second-cycle schools, and 70% is allocated to municipalities and/or Unions of municipalities; **link:** <https://pnrr.istruzione.it/avviso/nuove-scuole/>

<i>What other (non-financial) support is available (e.g. advisory services etc.) to local and regional authorities</i>	Name: Technical support to local authorities; target group: LRAs, available funding: N.A.; link: https://italiadomani.gov.it/it/Interventi/riforme/riforme-settoriali/supporto-tecnico-alle-autorita-locali.html
<i>What are relevant legal initiatives to support the renovation wave for local and regional authorities</i>	Name: Simplification and acceleration procedures for the implementation of energy efficiency measures; target group: all, both private and public entities; available funding: N.A.; link: https://italiadomani.gov.it/it/Interventi/riforme/riforme-settoriali/semplificazione-e-accelerazione-di-procedure-per-realizzare-inte.html

Initiative 1 for local and regional authorities: prepAIR – Po Regions Engaged to Policies of AIR, February 2017 – January 2024

<i>Which needs does the initiative address?</i>	The project is funded by EU LIFE programme (2016) and coordinated by the Emilia-Romagna region. It involves the regions of the Po Basin and Slovenia, to assess and reduce the transport of pollutants in the North Adriatic basin area. The project aims at efficiently and effectively implementing actions planned in Air Quality Plans and in the Po Valley Basin Agreements, in a more coordinated way among regions involved. The project supports several initiatives in different areas, such as air quality and biomass, air quality and agriculture, air quality and transport, air quality and energy efficiency, air quality and emission evaluation, communication and capacity building.
<i>Type of support: what is being funded/mandated/supported?</i>	The action “air quality and energy efficiency” supports local authorities through technical support and information on access to finance and investment opportunities. It intends to strengthen capacity building among public officials in local governments, increasing skills in particular on energy saving and Green Public Procurement (GPP). The action is divided into two parts: a) support to local authorities for energy saving initiatives in public buildings (July 2017 – March 2022); b) promotion of GPP and support to local authorities (July 2017 – April 2021).
<i>Target group of the initiative</i>	Local authorities within the 17 project partners, namely regions of Lombardy, Piedmont, Veneto, Friuli Venezia Giulia, the Autonomous Province of Trento, ARPAE (Environment and Energy Prevention Agency) Emilia-Romagna, ARPA (Regional Agency for Environmental Prevention) of Lombardy, Piedmont, Veneto, Friuli Venezia Giulia and Valle d’Aosta, the Environmental Agency of Slovenia, the Municipalities of Bologna, Turin and Milan, Emilia Romagna own consortium company ART-ER and Lombardy Foundation For The Environment (FLA).
<i>Co-financing rate/granted support</i>	Total project budget is around EUR 16.8 million, including EU LIFE co-financing of nearly EUR 10 million. The advisory service provided to local and regional authorities is available through a dedicated section in the project webpage: they can find information on economic, legal, technical and financial tools to plan,

	implement and monitor energy efficiency intervention in public buildings.
<i>Pre-conditions of funding/support and other conditionalities</i>	/
<i>Further information</i>	The project leading partner is Emilia-Romagna region; link: https://ambiente.regione.emilia-romagna.it/it/aria/temi/prepair/efficienza-energetica/qualita-dellaria-ed-efficienza-energetica ; email : ambpiani@regione.emilia-romagna.it
Initiative 2 for local and regional authorities: RE-GENERATE, 2021-2023	
<i>Which needs does the initiative address?</i>	The “Re-Generate” call is issued by Lombardy region. It aims to provide grants for the installation of highly energy-efficient plant for energy uses. Interventions should use systems based on renewable energy production systems.
<i>Type of support: what is being funded/mandated/supported?</i>	Supported interventions included: air conditioning, domestic hot water production, indoor lighting and energy distribution for and distribution of energy for electrical users in public local authority buildings. More in detail: – up to EUR 200,000 for the installation of systems of air conditioning (including heating), domestic hot water, indoor lighting – up to EUR 200,000 for renovation of the building envelope.
<i>Target group of the initiative</i>	Municipalities, Unions of Municipalities, Mountain Communities, Provinces in Lombardy region and Metropolitan City of Milan.
<i>Co-financing rate/granted support</i>	Available total funding is EUR 14.4 million for 2021-2023. Local public entities can receive grants up to 50% of the intervention total eligible costs. Grant contribution rises up to 90% of the intervention total eligible costs in case the final beneficiary is: a) municipality with less than 5,000 resident inhabitants (according to the latest ISTAT survey available on the date of publication of this call); b) managing body of protected areas; c) mountain community;
<i>Pre-conditions of funding/support and other conditionalities</i>	/
<i>Further information</i>	Lombardy region; link: https://www.bandi.regione.lombardia.it/procedimenti/new/bandi/bandi/ambiente-energia/efficientamento-energetico/ri-genera-RLV12021021624 ; general email address: bando_rigenera_entilocali@regione.lombardia.it

4.16 Latvia

Member State	Latvia
<i>Governance framework</i>	<p>The Renovation Wave is governed centrally by the Ministry of Finance which works closely with the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Environment Protection and Regional Development. The latter is the main partner for the consultation process with LRAs. It must be noted that in Latvia, there is one tier of local government and no elected regional government. Hence, the information below relates to the local level governments.</p> <p>During the last ESIF programming period (2014-2020) the local authorities got increasingly involved in implementation of the renovation policy implementation both with regards to the building stock that they own as well as the multi-apartment buildings where the apartments are owned privately by their residents, but for whom the municipal companies provide building maintenance and management services. Depending on the local renovation and energy efficiency policy many such municipal service companies have become key facilitators of the renovation process.</p> <p>Majority of the multi-apartment buildings in Latvia have been privatised by their residents around the turn of the millennium (mid-1990ies to mid-2000ies) as a part of the mass privatisation process. Majority of the buildings continue to be maintained and managed by public companies owned by the municipalities which service the private owners. This is especially true for the building stock built during the Soviet occupation (1944-1990) which makes 51% of the total present residential building stock (Long-term strategy for building renovation, Report 2020 (LSBR-2020)).</p> <p>The key role of the municipality and its building maintenance and management service companies lies in coordinating the preliminary processes for the multi-apartment building to apply for the renovation and energy-efficiency improvement funding described in below section. It includes mitigating the main impediments as mentioned in the LSBR-2020: (1) coordination of the decision-making process – 50%+1 of the votes are needed out of the total number of the private apartment owners of the specific building and (2) implementation of the investment project challenged by its complexity and low financial capacities of the apartment owners due to overall low average income levels.</p>
<i>What are main initiatives to fund renovation for local and regional actors</i>	<p>RRF (Recovery and Resilience Facility)</p> <p>Name: Improving the energy efficiency of multi-apartment buildings and transition to renewable energy technologies (part of RRF); target group: apartment co-owners of the building which in most cases are private entities. As described above the local authorities have a decisive role in facilitating the process which without their initiative would most likely be less targeted and less massive. Available funding: EUR 201 million in (a) grants of up to 50% of the total eligible costs of renovation, (b) loan at fixed interest rate of 3.5% with a repayment term of up to 20 years for the implementation of an energy efficiency project or (c) guarantee – for a loan provided by a bank or a loan provided by an</p>

	<p>alternative investment fund in the amount of up to 80% of the principal amount of financing for a period of up to 20 years. The max funding is EUR 400,000 per building or EUR 120 per 1 m² of the total surface of the building; link: https://www.altum.lv/en/services/energy-efficiency/energy-efficiency-in-multi-apartment-buildings/about-the-programme/ and https://likumi.lv/ta/id/281323-darbibas-programmas-izaugsme-un-nodarbinatiba-4-2-1-specifiska-atbalsta-merka-veicinat-energoefektivitates-paaugstinasanu</p> <p>Name: Improving municipal buildings and infrastructure by promoting the transition to renewable energy technologies and improving energy efficiency (to be implemented together with the relevant OP 2014-2020 programme); target group: local governments for buildings dedicated to social housing, health care, education and social services; Available funding: EUR 100 million to be deployed as grants, project size is EUR 50,000 to 50 million dependant on the size of the local authority and the project, the grant covers up to 85% of the total eligible project costs; link: https://atlase.cfla.gov.lv/lv/4-2-2-k-5 and https://likumi.lv/ta/id/281111-darbibas-programmas-izaugsme-un-nodarbinatiba-4-2-2-specifiska-atbalsta-merka-atbilstosi-pasvaldibas-integretajam-attistibas-pr...</p> <p>Name: Improving the energy efficiency of public sector buildings, including historical buildings; target group: buildings owned by the central government including historical and judicial ones; Available funding: EUR 23.9 million to be deployed as grants; link: https://www.esfondi.lv/ko-plano-atbalstit-latvija</p> <p>Name: Disaster management system adaptation to climate change, rescue and rapid response services; target group: State Fire and Rescue Service; Available funding: EUR 36.6 million to construct of eight new energy-efficient disaster management centres; link: https://www.esfondi.lv/ko-plano-atbalstit-latvija</p>
<p><i>What other (non-financial) support is available (e.g., advisory services etc.) to local and regional authorities</i></p>	<p>Free of charge consultations about the conditions of the programme, preparation of the technical documentation related to energy efficiency improvement measures and other matters. https://www.altum.lv/en/services/energy-efficiency/energy-efficiency-in-multi-apartment-buildings/about-the-programme/</p>
<p><i>What are relevant legal initiatives to support the renovation wave for local and regional authorities</i></p>	<p>Municipalities are allowed by the law to offer the real estate tax discounts of up to 90% on buildings that are being renovated or are recently renovated. https://likumi.lv/ta/id/43913-par-nekustama-ipasuma-nodokli and https://likumi.lv/ta/id/312423-par-latvijas-nacionalo-energetikas-un-klimata-planu-20212030-gadam</p>

<p>Initiative 1 for local and regional authorities: The Riga City multi-apartment building renovation programme since 2021</p>	
<p><i>Which needs does the initiative address?</i></p>	<p>The municipal programme “Riga City Municipality Co-financing for Renovation of Residential Houses” aims at (1) restoring the residential</p>

	building stock by eliminating potential dangers to human life or health and (2) improve energy efficiency in multi-apartment residential buildings and to provide support for their renovation. Though similar initiatives have been around for already a decade this programme took its shape in 2021.
<i>Type of support: what is being funded/mandated/supported?</i>	Improvements to the technical condition of the building to prevent danger. Energy efficiency renovation of façades, roof and windows.
<i>Target group of the initiative</i>	Mainly private co-owners of the buildings. The local authority is directly interested in the state of the building stock because in case it becomes not suitable for living, it is the responsibility of the local authority to provide the inhabitant/-s with a living space.
<i>Co-financing rate/granted support</i>	Up to 50% to the costs of renovation, up to a maximum ceiling of EUR 50,000 per building. Support includes also advisory services at the Riga Energy Agency. This is a general annual roll-out. .
<i>Pre-conditions of funding/support and other conditionalities</i>	The project has to have valid technical designs. According to the national laws on construction every renovation process needs to have approved technical documentation of the works to be done. Such documentation usually costs approximately 5-10% of the total construction/renovation costs.
<i>Further information</i>	https://rea.riga.lv/lv/lapas/pakalpojumi https://atjauno.riga.lv/dzivojamas-majas/ https://likumi.lv/ta/id/315371

4.17 Lithuania

Member State	Lithuania
<i>Governance framework</i>	The state-owned Private Investment Development Agency (VIPA) provides loans and grants in order to contribute to climate change mitigation and energy efficiency. Currently, municipalities are not allowed to finance investments with borrowed funds.
<i>What are main initiatives to fund renovation for local and regional actors</i>	<p>Name: Municipal Building Fund; target group: municipalities and their authorised entities; funding: loan amount: up to 100%, interest rate: 0.9-1.5% + 6 months EURIBOR (at least 0%); link: https://www.vipa.lt/paslaugos/savivaldybiu-viesieji-pastatai/paskolos-salygos/</p> <p>Name: Cultural Heritage Fund; target group: public or private entities that manage or owners of cultural heritage objects; funding: loan term: up to 15 years, interest rate: 1% and 6 months EURIBOR (at least 0%), in any case not more than 3%; link: https://www.vipa.lt/paslaugos/kulturos-paveldo-fondas/paskolos-salygos/</p> <p>Name: Municipal Grant; target group: municipalities; funding: grant term up to 5 years, max. up to 2028; link: https://www.vipa.lt/paslaugos/savivaldybiu-dotacija/dotacijos-salygos/</p> <p>Name: Loans for public buildings of central government; target group: entities managing state-owned public buildings, except state enterprises; funding: loan amount: up to 100%, loan term: 20 years, interest rate: up to 2% and 6 months EURIBOR (at least 0%); link: https://www.vipa.lt/paslaugos/energijos-efektyvumo-fondas/cvvp/centrines-valdzios-viesojo-pastato-valdytojas-yra-biudzetine-istaiga/</p> <p>Name: Project Ideas; target group: any public or private entity; funding: individually; link: https://www.vipa.lt/paslaugos/projektu-idejos/</p>
<i>What other (non-financial) support is available (e.g. advisory services etc.) to local and regional authorities</i>	NA
<i>What are relevant legal initiatives to support the renovation wave for local and regional authorities</i>	NA

4.18 Luxembourg

Member State	Luxembourg
<i>Governance framework</i>	<p>In Luxembourg renovation policy is governed centrally by the national state. There is no regional administrative level, therefore no regional funding instruments exist. Ministries design and provide funding for different target groups either directly or via intermediaries (e.g. myEnergy). Because of the small size of the country, the main beneficiaries are mostly homeowners or future homeowners, although some programmes are targeting public authorities.</p> <p>Within the country, a dedicated administrative service of the Ministry of Mobility and Public Works, the “Administration des bâtiments publics” (Administration of public buildings) builds and renovates public buildings, which includes buildings for local services and administrations. Municipalities also act as main players for the renovation of public buildings. These two players directly procure construction and renovation services with no further intermediary.</p>
<i>What are main initiatives to fund renovation for local and regional actors</i>	<p>Name: myEnergy Luxembourg (institution, providing several funding instruments); target group: local public bodies (municipalities, syndicates and public bodies under municipal supervision); funding: direct subsidies to renovation projects, maximum ceiling and amount depending on project size and type of project. Subsidies as well as bonuses are provided, e.g. 20% bonus on subsidies for an energetic renovation project in case energy heat certification class A of the building is achieved; link: https://www.myenergy.lu/de/gemeinden/finanzielle-unterstuetzung/sie-moechten-von-investitionsbeihilfen-profitieren</p> <p>Name: Pacte Logement 2.0; target group: local public bodies (e.g. municipalities or syndicates); funding: direct subsidies for the creation of affordable housing, funding differs largely based on measures. Projects to create affordable housing might be realised through the renovation of buildings, subsidies provided include these activities. Municipalities are free to choose instruments from a toolbox, the instrument is therefore not targeted directly at renovation, but covers renovation activities; link: https://logement.public.lu/fr/politique/pacte-logement.html</p> <p>Name: Primes “Clever Wunnen”, “Clever Hëtzen”, “Clever Solar”; target group: natural and legal persons (e.g. enterprises) and public bodies; funding: depending on type of house, renovation activity, different subsidies are granted (e.g. for a replacement of an oil heating 30% of costs up to EUR 3,000); link: https://ecohabitatlux.lu/quelles-sont-les-aides-et-primas-energies-au-luxembourg/</p> <p>Name: Renovation of historic buildings; target group: natural and legal persons and public bodies; funding: depending on the type of building (protected ad municipal level, subject to declaration as national monument or declared a national monument) can receive subsidies for renovation costs from below 25% to more than 50% of eligible costs; link: https://guichet.public.lu/en/citoyens/logement/renovation-</p>

	<p>transformation/aides-capital/subside-renovation-maison-historique-nv-reglement.html</p> <p>Name: PRIME House; target group: private and legal persons and public bodies; funding: supporting several renovation measures to enhance energy performance and sustainable energy equipment of new and existing buildings, subsidies are linked to a mandatory counselling through a certified energy counsellor; link: https://environnement.public.lu/fr/actualites/2021/12/PRIMEHouse.html</p> <p>Name: Support for rural development; target group: local public bodies (e.g. municipalities or syndicates); funding: direct subventions to municipal projects with the objective to develop the Luxembourg rural space. Renovation projects can be funded as part of projects to provide services of general interests to rural communities as well as cultural heritage valorisation (co-funded up to 40% with additional criteria); link: https://agriculture.public.lu/de/beihilfen/forderung-landlichen-raums.html</p> <p>Some of these public support schemes for municipalities and private owners can be combined with private offers, that have not been included in the list (e.g. PRIMEHouse and “enoprimes” of the private energy provider “enovos”).</p>
<p><i>What other (non-financial) support is available (e.g. advisory services etc.) to local and regional authorities</i></p>	<p>Name: KlimaPakt 2.0; target group: instrument targeted directly at municipalities; Support: informing and collaborating with municipalities to enhance sustainability of municipal activities. The instrument provides measurement of energy expenditure of municipal buildings, counselling on prioritisation and on funding support for municipal projects; link: https://www.pacteclimat.lu/de/engagierter-akteur/klimapakt-2020-entwicklungssachsen-energie-und-klimapolitik</p>
<p><i>What are relevant legal initiatives to support the renovation wave for local and regional authorities</i></p>	<p>Each of the above instruments has been introduced by a respective law. Norms and standards applying to all renovation projects are ensured through the Luxembourg Institute of Standardisation, Accreditation, Safety and Quality of Products and Services (Institut luxembourgeois de la normalisation, de l'accréditation, de la sécurité et qualité des produits et services (ILNAS)). All renovation projects for which public funding is acquired need to follow these provisions.</p>

4.19 Malta

Member State	Malta
<i>Governance framework</i>	Since 2009, all types of buildings must have an energy performance certificate, which is valid for a period of 10 years. Malta consists of 68 local councils and is divided into 6 regions. In December 2021, Malta received a pre-financing grant of EUR 41 million of the European Union's Recovery and Resilience Facility. In total, grants of about EUR 320 million are foreseen. In Malta's Recovery Resilience Plan, component 1, investments in energy-efficiency renovation and greening of private and public sector are addressed. Including hospitals and schools, EUR 60 million are foreseen for these measures. Due to the specificities of this Member State, there is no renovation funding for local councils on a regional level.
<i>What are main initiatives to fund renovation for local and regional actors</i>	Name: Local Council Urban Greening Scheme 2022; target group: local councils; funding: grant of to 85% (Major Green Infrastructure: up to EUR 300,000, Medium-scale projects: up to EUR 60,000, Small Embellishment projects: up to EUR 12,000); link: https://environment.gov.mt/en/ambjentmalta/Pages/lcUrbanGreeningScheme2022.aspx
<i>What other (non-financial) support is available (e.g. advisory services etc.) to local and regional authorities</i>	Name: Servizz; target group: everyone; initiative: online guide to government services; link: https://www.servizz.gov.mt/en/Pages/default.aspx Name: Housing Authority; target group: everyone, currently no corresponding funding for local councils; initiative: different initiatives; link: https://housingauthority.gov.mt/en/Pages/Schemes.aspx Name: Schemes; target group: currently only enterprises; initiative: different support schemes; link: https://www.energywateragency.gov.mt/schemes/
<i>What are relevant legal initiatives to support the renovation wave for local and regional authorities</i>	Name: Energy Performance Certificate Service of Malta; target group: everyone; initiative: information and application platform on energy performance certification; link: https://epc.gov.mt/home?l=1

4.20 Netherlands

Member State	The Netherlands
<i>Governance framework</i>	<p>Most financial support for energy efficient renovation/building improvement and low-carbon energy consumption is managed at national level. The Netherlands Enterprise Agency offers homeowners, property owners and buildings associations a variety of grants and financial instruments (www.RVO.nl e.g. “renovatieversneller”, ISDE, SEEH, STEP). In addition, the Dutch government makes energy efficiency in buildings more attractive via tax incentives etc. Different schemes are described in the long-term renovation strategy (see also below).</p> <p>This strategy also describes the important role of LRAs to ensure that activities and incentives are as place-based as possible. Regional level authorities shall coordinate activities at regional level and act as facilitators for local level initiatives. Regional energy strategies are a key tool to do so. These strategies have been developed for all 30 energy regions in the Netherlands²¹ and describe among others initiatives for energy efficient and low-carbon buildings, hence addressing renovation. At local level, municipalities need to prepare local heat visions and neighbourhood implementation plans. These instruments help to prioritise places for renovation and make sure that programmes, initiatives and activities are best fit to the local characteristics and building stock.</p>
<i>What are main initiatives to fund renovation for local and regional actors</i>	<p>Name: National programme – regional energy strategies. Programme guiding and facilitating regional authorities in their preparation and development of regional energy strategies; funding: Between 2019-2021 the national government made EUR 22.5 million available to support regional authorities (energy regions), of which</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – EUR 5 million for programme organisation, sharing knowledge and developing infrastructure for data exchange. – EUR 15 million for support to the 30 energy regions – EUR 2.5 million for the external expertise to guide the regional authorities. <p>target group: local and regional authorities responsible their energy region.</p> <p>Link: https://regionale-energiestrategie.nl/default.aspx</p> <p>Name: “living lab for gas free neighbourhoods”. A programme for local authorities to test and implement approaches to renovate buildings and heat them without the use of natural gas (99% of the Dutch building stock is heated with gas). The living lab shall provide examples and lessons for other local authorities to design and implement their local</p>

²¹ Local and regional authorities coordinate energy related issues in newly established energy regions. Provinces (regional authorities) or co-operations of municipalities (local authorities) joined forces to address energy issues. 30 regions have been established. These represent thus a mix of administrative regions and collaborations within the provinces to form functional regions. Generally, the regional level (provinces) facilitates the development of the regions and encourages local authority collaboration in case the territory of the province is too large or different to deal with the issue as provincial level.

	<p>heat visions; target group: local authorities Funding: for the first 27 living labs the national government made EUR 4 million available.</p> <p>Link: https://www.aardgasvrijewijken.nl/proeftuinen/pawindepraktijk/default.aspx</p>
<p><i>What other (non-financial) support is available (e.g. advisory services etc.) to local and regional authorities</i></p>	<p>Name: Heat Knowledge Centre; target group: local authorities (municipalities). In line with the above-mentioned financial support for local authorities, the national government set up the Knowledge Centre for local authorities. This is platform gathers players and institutions that provide practical insights for local authorities to prepare and develop their local plans. Local authorities can find general information or can ask for specific advice free of charge; link: https://expertisecentrumwarmte.nl/default.aspx</p> <p>Name: Knowledge and learning programme; target group: local authorities (municipalities). Following the living labs and the obligations for municipalities to develop local heat visions and heat implementation programmes, the national government set up a capacity building programme and platform where local authorities can find, share and exchange lessons and practices, e.g. via online resources, meetings, online communities of practices etc.; link: https://www.aardgasvrijewijken.nl/kennis+en+leerprogramma/default.aspx</p>
<p><i>What are relevant legal initiatives to support the renovation wave for local and regional authorities</i></p>	<p>Name: Long term renovation strategy: on the road to low-carbon buildings; target group: overall framework for national, regional and local actions for public and private players. It provides the basis for regional authorities to develop regional energy strategies and encourages local authorities to develop municipal energy visions focused on plans per neighbourhood; link: https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/rapporten/2020/03/06/lange-termijn-renovatiestrategie-op-weg-naar-een-co2-arme-gebouwde-omgeving</p>

Besides the above-mentioned “innovative” programmes no specific programmes targeting local and regional authorities exist. (Except in some places where they are indirectly involved, e.g. via school authorities/associations or social housing associations). Local and regional authorities have rather programmes and schemes directly targeting the end-user/building owners. The example below is one example of a regional level initiative for energy efficient buildings.

Initiative 1 for local and regional authorities: Energy saving loan Drenthe (regional authority – province)	
<p><i>Which needs does the initiative address?</i></p>	<p>Loan for homeowners or owners associations for roof, floor or facade insulation, high efficiency glass and solar panels.</p>
<p><i>Type of support: what is being funded/mandated/supported?</i></p>	<p>Loan</p>
<p><i>Target group of the initiative</i></p>	<p>homeowners or owners associations</p>

<i>Co-financing rate/granted support</i>	Maximum loan of EUR 65,000 per homeowners/owners association. The interest varies depending on the maximum loan amount and is at least 0.5%.
<i>Pre-conditions of funding/support and other conditionalities</i>	Maximum of the requested loan of 75% may be spent on solar panels and at least 25% must be spent on energy efficient renovations.
<i>Further information</i>	https://www.verbeterjehuis.nl/energiesubsidiewijzer/leningen/energiebespaarlening-drenthe/ https://www.energiebespaarlening.nl/drenthe/

4.21 Poland

Member State	Poland
<i>Governance framework</i>	<p>In Poland the “Long-term Renovation Strategy” [Długoterminowa Strategia Renowacji] provides a comprehensive overview of the challenges and plan related to the improvement of energy efficiency of the building stock. It presents a roadmap for achieving large-scale renovation and thermo-modernisation of the building stock by 2030, 2040 and 2050.</p> <p>It should be noted that renovation and thermo-modernisation activities are the responsibility of various ministries (Ministry of Infrastructure, Ministry of Funds and Regional Policy, Ministry of Climate and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Development, Labour and Technology, Ministry of Culture and National Heritage). The coordination of the activities is still being developed and established.</p> <p>Financial support for renovations is based on the national budget, the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management (NFOŚiGW) and Voivodships’ Environmental Protection Funds and Water Management Funds, European Regional Development Fund, Cohesion Fund, Norwegian Funds – Environment, Energy and Climate Change Programme, and local budgets.</p> <p>Financial support is dedicated to all kinds of buildings: public, multi-family, single-family and business buildings.</p>
<i>What are main initiatives to fund renovation for local and regional actors</i>	<p>Financial instruments:</p> <p>Name: Priority programme “Czyste Powietrze” [Clean air]; target group: Removal of high emission solid fuel heating systems and thermo-modernisation of single-family residential buildings; funding: Duration: 2018-2029, Allocation of funds: PLN 103 billion, grants: PLN 63.3 billion; loans: PLN 39.7 billion; link: https://czystepowietrze.gov.pl/</p> <p>Name: Priority programme “Energy efficient construction. Part 1) Reducing energy consumption in construction; target group: Construction and renovation works leading to reduction of energy consumption in buildings; funding: Duration: 2019-2023, PLN 1.8 billion; link: https://www.gov.pl/web/nfosigw/czesc-1-zmniejszenie-zuzycia-energii-w-budownictwie-nabor-12019</p> <p>Name: NFOŚiGW Programme “Clean air at schools”; target group: schools and educational buildings; link: https://czystepowietrze.gov.pl/uczniowie-zbadaja-jakosc-powietrza-umozliwi-to-nowoczesna-pomoc-edykacyjna-ktora-powstala-z-inicjatywy-nfosigw/</p> <p>Name: Thermal Upgrading and Renovation Fund; funding: in negotiation; link: https://www.bgk.pl/programy-i-fundusze/fundusze/fundusz-termomodernizacji-i-remontow-ftir/</p>
<i>What other (non-financial) support is available (e.g. advisory services</i>	<p>Planning and register instruments/initiatives</p> <p>Name: Central Register for Buildings Emissions; target group: data collection of emissions sources in the buildings; link: https://www.gunb.gov.pl/strona/centralna-ewidencja-emisyjnosci-budynkow</p>

<i>etc.) to local and regional authorities</i>	Name: Local Plans for the Supply of Heat, Electricity and Gas Fuels; Name: National support system for energy advisors; target group: energy advisors; link: https://doradztwo-energetyczne.gov.pl/en-gb/
<i>What are relevant legal initiatives to support the renovation wave for local and regional authorities</i>	Name: Regional Operational Programmes; Name: Programme “Stop smog”; target group: municipalities with low air quality and high pollution from heating systems, low-income households; funding: duration 2019-2024, PLN 1.2 billion; link: https://czystepowietrze.gov.pl/stop-smog/

Initiative 1 for local and regional authorities: Eco-energy loan – supporting investments improving the energy efficiency	
<i>Which needs does the initiative address?</i>	Micro, small and medium enterprises can improve their energy efficiency (of the company estates, offices, production buildings). The loan helps to reduce the energy costs, the early implemented changes contribute to improvement of air quality in the region. The form of subsidy and the low interest rate (starting from 0.5%) reduces the time the enterprises would wait until they raised enough financial capital for such an investment.
<i>Type of support: what is being funded/mandated/supported?</i>	Loans can be used to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – improving energy efficiency and replacing heat sources with more energy and environmentally efficient ones, – purchasing new low-emission means of transport for business purposes, – development of electric vehicle charging and refuelling infrastructure for alternative fuels – construction or modernisation of installations for generating energy from renewable sources – construction or modernization of installations enabling recovery and saving of thermal energy.
<i>Target group of the initiative</i>	Micro, small and medium enterprises in the Wielkopolska province.
<i>Co-financing rate/granted support</i>	Co-financing or own contribution is not required
<i>Pre-conditions of funding/support and other conditionalities</i>	NA
<i>Further information</i>	Agencja Rozwoju Regionalnego (Regional Development Agency in Konin) https://arrkonin.org.pl/ arr@arrkonin.org.pl

4.22 Portugal

Member State	Portugal
<i>Governance framework</i>	The central level government supports energy efficiency measures in all sectors of the economy (private housing, business and public sector) through different national funds and programmes that fall under the framework of the National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency (PNAEE). Energy policy is, indeed, rather centralised and initiatives at local or regional level are financed mainly by European funds (such as Regional Operational Programmes, LIFE, Horizon). The most relevant policy action on public building renovation is the ECO.AP 2030 programme that draws funds from different sources (national and European) and that addresses public administrations at all levels.
<i>What are main initiatives to fund renovation for local and regional actors</i>	<p>Name: Energy Efficiency Programme in Public Administration (ECO.AP 2030); target group: central, regional and local public administrations; funding: depending on the funds supporting the measure (national or European); link: https://www.ecoap.pt/ecoap-2030/ (Resolution of the Council of Ministers: https://files.dre.pt/1s/2020/11/22900/0000500014.pdf)</p> <p>Name: National fund for energy efficiency – Calls targeting public administrations (Aviso 21); target group: regional and local administrations, public service providers; funding: grant 80% of eligible costs, max EUR 80,000; link: https://www.pnaee.pt/fee/#enquadramentofee</p> <p>Name: National fund for renovation and heritage conservation; funding: grant, max 80% of eligible costs, total initial funding of EUR 10 million; target group: public administration at all levels and public asset users; link: http://www.dgtrf.pt/patrimonio-imobiliario/fundo-de-reabilitacao-e-conservacao-patrimonial/</p> <p>Name: Urban Rehabilitation and Revitalisation Financial Instrument; funding: loans maturities of up to 20 years, investment of max EUR 20 million per operation; target group: companies, public institutions, corporations, non-profits and individuals; link: https://ifrru.ihru.pt/web/guest/ifrru2020#DOCUMENTOS</p>
<i>What other (non-financial) support is available (e.g. advisory services etc.) to local and regional authorities</i>	N/A
<i>What are relevant legal initiatives to support the renovation wave for local and regional authorities</i>	Name: Standard specifications for the execution of energy efficiency management contracts (Administrative Rule n. 60/2013); target group: public and private entities; link: https://dre.pt/dre/detalhe/portaria/60-2013-919646

Initiative 1 for local and regional authorities: Alentejo Regional Operational Programmes – Specific Objective 431	
<i>Which needs does the initiative address?</i>	<p>The strategy of the regional programme includes, under the priority axis 7 – Energy Efficiency and Mobility, the specific objective “Increase of energy efficiency in public infrastructures, supporting the implementation of energy measures and renewable energy production in public buildings”.</p> <p>The measures aim to support energy efficiency, smart energy management and the use of renewable energy in public infrastructure, namely in public buildings and in the housing sector.</p>
<i>Type of support: what is being funded/mandated/supported?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Measures to support energy efficiency of public buildings and public facilities (thermal insulation on walls, floors and roof, lighting, systems and equipment for energy consumption management) – Measures for promoting renewable energy (solar panels, energy production systems from renewable sources) – Measures for public lighting system – Audits, diagnostic, independent evaluations to support investments decision.
<i>Target group of the initiative</i>	Local Authorities, their associations and companies in the business sector 100% public owned, in Alentejo region.
<i>Co-financing rate/granted support</i>	<p>Total budget of the specific objective:</p> <p>Refundable grants: 95% of eligible costs</p> <p>Non-refundable grant: a) 25%; b) 30% in case of integrated measures; c) up to 50% if the measures allow for achieving energy performance class (A, A+, B-, B and C).</p>
<i>Further information</i>	<p>http://www.alentejo.portugal2020.pt/index.php/8-noticias/563-abertas-candidaturas-no-ambito-da-eficiencia-energetica-administracao-publica-local</p> <p>http://www.alentejo.portugal2020.pt/index.php/8-noticias/563-abertas-candidaturas-no-ambito-da-eficiencia-energetica-administracao-publica-local</p>

4.23 Romania

Member State	Romania
<i>Governance framework</i>	<p>The funding programmes and schemes for renovation activities are established at national level, having among the eligible beneficiaries LRAs. This reflects the centralised governance system of the country. Initiatives at regional level are taken through the Regional Operational Programme, which starting with the 2021-2027 programming period will be managed at NUTS 2 level.</p>
<i>What are main initiatives to fund renovation for local and regional actors</i>	<p>Name: Sustainable Energy Management Action Fund; target group: local authorities; available funding: LEI 8 million (around EUR 1.62 million). The grant covers 85% of the total eligible amount of the projects, while the beneficiary will provide co-financing of 15% of the total eligible expenditure; link: https://oportunitati-ue.gov.ro/fondul-de-actiune-in-domeniul-managementului-energiei-durabile/</p> <p>Name: Programme for increasing energy efficiency and smart energy management in public buildings; 2020-2021; target group: Administrative Territorial Units (ATUs) ATs; available funding: LEI 1.4 billion (around EUR 282 million). Currently the funds have been all allocated, probably the programme will be re-financed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Around EUR 600,000 for communes with a population of up to 5,000 inhabitants; – Around EUR 1.2 million lei for communes with a population of over 5,001 inhabitants; – Around EUR 1.7 million for cities; – Around EUR 2.8 million for county councils; – Around EUR 2.8 million for the municipality of rank 0; – Around EUR 2.8 million for first rank municipalities; – Around EUR 2 million for second-tier municipalities; – Around EUR 2.4 million for the administrative-territorial subdivisions of Bucharest. <p>Link: https://www.afm.ro/eficienta_energetica_cladiri_publice.php</p> <p>Name: Grant scheme for energy efficiency and resilience in multifamily residential buildings; target group: local public administration (ATUs), including local public administration authorities at the level of sectors of Bucharest (as administrative-territorial subdivision), available funding: EUR 1 billion through the PNRR state budget, other legally constituted sources; link: https://mfe.gov.ro/pnrr/, (Part II. Component 5)</p> <p>Name: Grant scheme for energy efficiency and resilience in public buildings; target group: central public authorities; local public authorities and institutions (county ATU, county residence municipalities and other municipalities, Bucharest Municipality and its administrative-territorial subdivisions – sectors of Bucharest Municipality), public institutions and public services organized as public institutions of local or county interest, subordinated to the territorial administrative units, the Institution of the prefect; available funding: EUR 1.17 billion through</p>

	PNRR state budget , other legally constituted sources; link: https://mfe.gov.ro/pnrr/ , Part II. Component 5 – The wave of renovation Name: Moderate rehabilitation of public buildings to improve the provision of public services by administrative-territorial units; target group: towns and communes; available funding: EUR 575 million. through PNRR, Link: https://mfe.gov.ro/pnrr/ , Part II. Component 10 – Local fund
<i>What other (non-financial) support is available (e.g. advisory services etc.) to local and regional authorities</i>	Name: Creation of the National Register of Buildings: the register will be a complete database of the entire national building stock which will also include the types of buildings based on energy performance, energy performance certificates, energy consumption, type of fuel which will help LRAs conduct the most suitable interventions aimed at energy efficiency renovation; target group: public buildings belonging to cities and communes, available funding: EUR 5 million through PNRR; link: https://mfe.gov.ro/pnrr/ , Part II. Component 5 – The wave of renovation
<i>What are relevant legal initiatives to support the renovation wave for local and regional authorities</i>	Name: Achieving a simplified and up-to-date regulatory framework to support the implementation of investments in the transition to green and resilient buildings; target group: public authorities and institutions responsible for spatial planning, urban planning, and construction authorization at central and local level (specialised structures in the field of landscaping and urbanism and associative structures of local public administration authorities); available funding: EUR 150,000; link: https://mfe.gov.ro/pnrr/ , Part II. Component 5 – The wave of renovation

Initiative 1 for local and regional authorities: South Muntenia Regional Operational Programme – draft; 2021-2027	
<i>Which needs does the initiative address?</i>	The specific objective b(i) Promoting energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions , aims to invest in energy efficiency activities in residential and public buildings.
<i>Type of support: what is being funded/mandated/supported?</i>	Finance for energy efficiency works of the existing apartment residential buildings; existing single-family (individual); social, health and educational institutions; office buildings, namely administrative offices belonging to local public authorities and institutions. The use of environmentally friendly insulation solutions (e.g. green roofs, green walls, etc.) will be encouraged. In order to achieve energy class A, in-depth renovation works will be funded, to avoid the completion of works that will need to be rebuilt or replaced to meet future Nearly Zero Energy Building (NZEB) requirements, as well as in-depth renovation or NZEB, including all renewable energy options, such as rooftop photovoltaic panels, solar hot water preparation, or geothermal heat pumps.
<i>Target group of the initiative</i>	The main target groups for these interventions are local public authorities and institutions, academia and research, education, health and social work, business, population, municipalities, cities, and communes.
<i>Co-financing rate/granted support</i>	The total amount dedicated to SO b(i) is EUR 204.3 million, of which EUR 154.3 million in grants and EUR 50 million through financial instruments.

	85% of the amount is provided through ERDF financing and 15% from state budget.
<i>Further information</i>	ADR Sud Muntenia, https://www.adrmuntenia.ro/por-sud--muntenia-20212027/static/1295

4.24 Slovakia

Member State	Slovak Republic
<i>Governance framework</i>	Slovakia consists of eight regions that have a certain degree of autonomy. Depending on the type of project, funding is available at national, regional or local level. However, funding for renovation of public buildings is mainly provided at the national level, with no relevant regional initiatives retrieved in this review. EU funding, e.g., via the Recovery and Resilience Plan, is an important mechanism to promote and finance renovation.
<i>What are main initiatives to fund renovation for local and regional actors</i>	<p>Name: renovation of residential building; target group: among others regional and local authorities; funding: 75-100% of the purchase costs; link: https://www.sfrb.sk/ziadatel/obnovujte-s-nami/</p> <p>Name: Maintenance of rental flats, related technical equipment and land – building renovations; target group: among others municipalities and self-governing regions; funding: 80-100% of the acquisition cost (max. EUR 1,080-1,350/m²); link: https://www.sfrb.sk/ziadatel/staviame-s-vami/</p> <p>Name: Let's renovate our house for 2022 sub-programmes 1.1-1.4 (sub-programme 1.1 Restoration of cultural monuments and sub-programme 1.2 Restoration of cultural monuments in World Heritage Sites); target group: among others municipalities; funding: not clear; link: https://www.culture.gov.sk/ministerstvo/dotacie-mk-sr/dotacny-system-ministerstva-kultury-slovenskej-republiky-na-rok-2022/program-1-obnovme-si-svoj-dom-na-rok-2022/program-1-obnovme-si-svoj-dom-na-rok-2021-podprogramy-1-1-1-4/</p>
<i>What other (non-financial) support is available (e.g. advisory services etc.) to local and regional authorities</i>	NA
<i>What are relevant legal initiatives to support the renovation wave for local and regional authorities</i>	Name: Recovery and Resilience Plan; target group: public buildings; funding: Approx. EUR 200 million, prioritising Bratislava region (as it is not eligible for funding from the EU Cohesion Fund)

4.25 Spain

Member State	Spain
<i>Governance framework</i>	<p>The “Renovate” component of the of the Spanish National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) foresees a strong involvement of local and regional actors. As part of the NRRP, the second chapter (out of 30) is a Plan for the rehabilitation of homes and urban regeneration (6.800 million Euro allocated from the RRF) which intends to contribute to the objectives of the Renovation Wave.</p> <p>Going beyond their role of implementors, the NRRP features a holistic vision of the role that municipalities can play in the Renovate Wave. The NRRP is co-governed with the Autonomous Regions. As such, a sectorial conference has been created to bring together regional and national actors and to establish mechanisms and ways of cooperation and coordination, leading to the implementation of the plan. Actors of the civil society (social agents and business sector) are also involved via various mechanisms (e.g. dialogue tables, forums. Etc.).²²</p>
<i>What are main initiatives to fund renovation for local and regional actors</i>	<p>Rehabilitation programme for economic and economic and social recovery in residential environments (EUR 3,420 million) to (1) rehabilitate districts, (2) rehabilitate buildings (3) create a favourable for rehabilitation activities (buildings and energy related actions)</p> <p>Programme for the construction of social rented housing in energy-efficient buildings: (EUR 1,000 million) to make the construction of a public social rental housing financially viable through the provision of public land and subsidies.</p> <p>Programme to promote the refurbishment of public buildings: (EUR 1,080 million) destined to territorial public administrations (Autonomous Communities and Local Entities) with buildings that could be rehabilitated, taking into account that a large part of public buildings was built before 1979 and presents energy deficiencies and problems in adapting to teleworking.</p> <p>Support programme for the elaboration of pilot projects for local action plans of the Spanish Urban: Direct aid to Local authorities (municipalities and provincial councils) for EUR 20 million to develop pilot projects that facilitate the implementation of the Spanish Urban Agenda and serve as an example and/or guide to other municipalities.</p>
<i>What other (non-financial) support is available (e.g. advisory services etc.) to local and regional authorities</i>	NA
<i>What are relevant legal initiatives to support the renovation wave</i>	NA

²² https://portal.mineco.gob.es/es-es/ministerio/plan_recuperacion/Paginas/gobernanza.aspx

<i>for local and regional authorities</i>	
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Initiative 1 for local and regional authorities: Rehabilitation of 81 houses and improve spaces in Barrio Nuevo and Los Nogales (Asturias Region)	
<i>Which needs does the initiative address?</i>	Improvement of energy efficiency and accessibility in buildings over 35 years old, as well as the redevelopment of public spaces in several municipalities of the Asturias region.
<i>Type of support: what is being funded/mandated/supported?</i>	The main objective of the initiative is the energetic rehabilitation of collective housing buildings through public-private collaboration. The support targets the improvements in energy efficiency, such as renovating the facades with a thermal envelope, changing the carpentry, installing solar panels, renovating the old boilers or the electrical installation. etc.
<i>Target group of the initiative</i>	Individual homeowners
<i>Co-financing rate/granted support</i>	The financing of this Urban Regeneration and Renovation Area will be carried out thanks to the financing of the Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda, which will contribute EUR 231,000 to the project. For its part, the region will contribute a total of EUR 77,000 to the project, while the City Council will contribute EUR 120,000. Individual homeowners in the targeted area would have to allocate 44.42%, a total of EUR 342,000.
<i>Pre-conditions of funding/support and other conditionalities</i>	/
<i>Further information</i>	https://www.elcomercio.es/asturias/occidente/cangas-narcea-proyecto-mejora-edificios-viejos-obras-ministerio-20210728104438-nt.html https://www.eysmunicipales.es/actualidad/asturias-desarrollara-en-2022-el-plan-mas-ambicioso-de-areas-de-regeneracion-urbana

4.26 Sweden

Member State	Sweden
<i>Governance framework</i>	<p>There is no hierarchical relation between municipalities and regions – all have their own self-governing local authorities with responsibility for different services. This means that municipalities and regions are responsible for providing a significant proportion of public services. They also have independent powers of taxation. The Swedish parliament has prohibited municipalities to apply different building performance standards than those stated in the national building regulation.</p> <p>Since 2009, all existing and new buildings must have an energy performance certificate. Sweden’s subsidies for renovation measures were abolished in 2007, because of the fast market uptake of energy efficient materials. In accordance with the decision of the Swedish National Audit Office, no subsidies have been granted by municipalities for increased housing construction and for renovation and energy efficiency measures since January 2019. A reintroduction was not planned at that time.</p>
<i>What are main initiatives to fund renovation for local and regional actors</i>	<p>Name: Climate change – support for climate investments; target group: among others, municipalities, county councils and housing associations; funding: loans; link: https://www.naturvardsverket.se/bidrag/klimatklivet/</p> <p>Name: Loans for Social Sustainability; target group: municipalities and regions, including their companies; funding: unclear; link: https://kommuninvest.se/for-kunder/vara-produkter/lsh/</p> <p>Name: Green loans; target group: municipalities and regions, including their companies; funding: loans; link: https://kommuninvest.se/for-kunder/vara-produkter/grona-lan-2/</p>
<i>What other (non-financial) support is available (e.g. advisory services etc.) to local and regional authorities</i>	<p>Name: Boverket – Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning; target group: among others municipalities; initiative: gathering of relevant facts and statistics, development of the planning process and its instruments, circulation of best practice, issuing of the Swedish Building Regulations, supervising the planning of regional and local authorities; link: https://www.boverket.se/sv/</p> <p>Name: Renovation; target group: municipal housing companies; initiative: advisory services, best renovation award; link: https://www.sverigesallmannytta.se/renovering/</p>
<i>What are relevant legal initiatives to support the renovation wave for local and regional authorities</i>	<p>Name: Municipal energy and climate advice (Regulation (2016:385) on grants for municipal energy and climate advice); target group: municipalities, municipalities in cooperation for energy and climate advice, regional energy offices for the coordination and development of municipal energy and climate advice; initiative: Grants to municipalities for energy and climate advice directed to households, companies and organizations; link: https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/forordning-2016385-om-bidrag-till-kommunal_sfs-2016-385</p>

Initiative 1 for local and regional authorities: Contributions to cultural-historical environments; timeframe: application no later than 31 October of the year before the work is planned to be carried out	
<i>Which needs does the initiative address?</i>	Support to preservation of historically valuable buildings, environments and landscapes.
<i>Type of support: what is being funded/mandated/supported?</i>	Care of already protected cultural-historical buildings and environments, care of valuable cultural environments and projects that make cultural environments more accessible and useful.
<i>Target group of the initiative</i>	NA
<i>Co-financing rate/granted support</i>	Grant (less than 100% of the costs)
<i>Pre-conditions of funding/support and other conditionalities</i>	The corresponding County Administrative Board can be contacted for advisory services.
<i>Further information</i>	County Administrative Board (e.g., of Blekinge; https://www.lansstyrelsen.se/blekinge/samhalle/kulturmiljo/bidrag-till-kulturhistoriska-miljoer.html ; blekinge@lansstyrelsen.se)

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