

Minutes Final Workshop, Finland

D6.9 of WP6 of the Entranze Project 31st October 2014, Helsinki

Written by:

Eva Heiskanen and Kaisa Matschoss National Consumer Research Centre



Agenda

- 1. Welcome and introductions (Harri Hakaste, Ministry of Environment)
- Presentation of ENTRANZE main results (Eva Heiskanen, National Consumer Research Centre)
- 3. Comments on ENTRANZE (Juhani Heljo, Tampere University of Technology)
- 4. Open discussion forum on next steps
 - a. Where will we get new finance instruments?
 - b. How to create new services?
 - c. Can cost-effective solutions be brought into the market?
 - d. How to support residents?
 - e. Can we gain inspiration from foreign examples?
 - f. Do we need to push people more?
 - g. Whose job is it to help residents?
 - h. What about declining areas?
- 5. Closing of the workshop

Participants

Erkki Aalto RAKLI

Kati Berninger Tyrsky Consulting

Kirsi-Maaria Forssell Motiva Ltd

Maarit Haakana Ympäristöministeriö, rakennetun ympäristön osasto (Ministry of

Environment, Department of the Built Environment)

Harri Hakaste Ympäristöministeriö, rakennetun ympäristön osasto (Ministry of

Environment, Department of the Built Environment)

Juhani Heljo Tampereen teknillinen yliopisto (Tampere University of Technology)

Nina Honkela Kuluttajatutkimuskeskus/Helsingin yliopisto (National Consumer

Research Centre/University of Helsinki)

Jyrki Kauppinen Ympäristöministeriö, rakennetun ympäristön osasto (Ministry of

Environment, Department of the Built Environment)

Riitta Korkeasalo Kuluttajatutkimuskeskus (National Consumer Research Centre)

Erkki Laitinen Ympäristöministeriö, rakennetun ympäristön osasto (Ministry of

Environment, Department of the Built Environment)

Maija Mattinen Suomen ympäristökeskus (Finnish Environment Institute)

Marja Salo Suomen ympäristökeskus (Finnish Environment Institute)

Eva Heiskanen Kuluttajatutkimuskeskus (National Consumer Research Centre)
Kaisa Matschoss Kuluttajatutkimuskeskus (National Consumer Research Centre)





1 Welcome and introductions

Participants were welcomed to the workshop and a round of introductions was made. We were pleased to note that there were government officials, industry representatives and also building owner representatives present. We also heard from Kati Berninger (Tyrsky Consulting) that the ENTRANZE reports have been utilized in a report on fuel poverty written by Tyrsky Consulting for the Ministry of Environment.

2 Presentation of ENTRANZE and its main results and discussion

Eva Heiskanen made a brief presentation of the main results of ENTRANZE from a Finnish perspective (Annex 1). These had already been circulated in a document attached to the workshop invitation.

Some comments were received during the presentation. Jyrki Kauppinen pointed out that the EPBD does not require member states to promote renovation, but to have plans as to how NZEB considerations are integrated in renovation activities.

There was also a discussion about the importance of large and small renovations. A view was voiced that smaller renovations can support especially condominium associations (in Finland, housing companies) by giving them experience in successful renovation.

It was also discussed that older residents remaining in larger apartments cannot afford renovations, but are forced to move out. Solutions to this problem are urgently needed. Another challenge is the fact that district heat is cheap (in Helsinki) and renovations are expensive. There is a need to bring down the cost of renovations.

A third challenge relates to declining areas, where the value of the buildings is lower than the cost of renovation.

As an example of the cost of renovations, the individual billing of domestic hot water was discussed. It was noted that in many cases in existing buildings, the cost of piping and organizing the billing exceeds the benefits in hot water savings.

There was also a discussion about renovation funds. It was suggested that some housing companies spend the funds on "luxuries" rather than energy efficiency.

There was an intensive discussion on the need for tools for ordinary consumers, i.e., housing company shareholders. Many of the current tools and documents are aimed for experts. It is not easy for owners to understand the P&L statement or balance sheet of the housing company, the development of prices and charges, or take a long view and envisage the necessary renovations for the next 30 years. Simplified ways of pre-





senting this information are direly needed. There is a need to visualize with images what different alternatives mean over time, e.g.:

- 1. renovations over the building life cycle, what has been renovated, what will be renovated and when
- 2. kuntoarvio (building assessment) and PKS (long-term repair plan)
- 3. renovation plans, costs and their distribution over time

It is difficult for housing company shareholders to understand their responsibilities as owners – not only of their own apartment, but collectively of the whole building. There was also some discussion about apartment owners who are investors, i.e., private persons, foundations etc. (and today, increasingly also companies) who own one or a few apartments and rent them out. They have different interests than owner-occupants. If they invest in investment funds, they might not be able to recover their investment if they sell the apartment.

There was also a long discussion about the realism of converting single-family homes with resistant electric heating (no central heating) to groundsource heat or wood-based heating solutions. The SITRA EEMontti technology procurement competition has some examples of cost-effective solutions (http://www.eemontti.fi/?page_id=176), but a viewpoint was also voiced that this is too expensive in many cases to be made cost-effective even with enhanced R&D. An argument was voiced for focusing in improving the building envelope. An argument was also voiced to give more consideration for passive solutions for cooling, including windows, shading etc. This clearly needs more research.

3. Comments on ENTRANZE

Juhani Heljo (Tampere University of Technology) presented comments on ENTRANZE and its results. He stressed the importance of finding new ways to get people to think, referencing Daniel Kahneman and the two different modes of thinking, fast and slow.

He argued that the importance of electricity will grow in the energy system and in buildings, as new houses require less energy for heating. He also emphasized the importance of electric heating for the management for the balancing between energy production and consumption with more intermittent energy sources.

He also brought up the importance of having up-to-date balance sheets in housing companies. Many buildings were built in the 1970s, and their assets are not valued at current values. If the building assets were valued at their real current value, it would be easier to reflect depreciation accurately in the balance sheet and savings funds could be larger.





Juhani Heljo also offered comments on the ENTRANZE scenarios. The overall magnitude is very similar to the national calculations (POLIREM), though there are differences in the fuels used since POLIREM includes corrections to the building statistics in this respect. However, since the share of heat pumps is so large in Policy Set 2, this would require a separate study to model it more carefully.

4. Open discussion forum on next steps

The issue of finance raised a lot of discussion. It was suggested that a finance package would be helpful, combined with a turnkey solution and predefined monthly payments. In addition to the product offered by Hypopankki, it was pointed out that there are a few other finance solutions available in Finland (Aktia Pankki, Osuuspankki), all with Nordic Investment Bank funding. However, there are few products that are offered as such, these products require negotiation and a clear idea by the party taking out the loan. Osuuspankki loans are for housing companies. In other countries, there are more investment funds that channel money into renovation projects.

It was discussed why banks do not offer money for societally relevant projects. This is probably because the projects are small and it is difficult to assess the risk level. There are few services for packaging projects, such as building status assessment. Residential projects are in many cases too small for ESCO funding, and have too long payback times. However, there are some 2nd generation ESCOs emerging, such as LeaseGreen. It was also mentioned that Are has provided ESCO finance for AsoKodit Oy for converting from oil to groundsource heat. ESCOs also struggle to offer for public buildings because of the procurement procedures.

The problem was also raised that owners struggle to find solutions and to identify what they cost ("simple pricetag"). The market is not well developed. In addition, other arguments such as comfort are not highlighted enough. It was suggested that in addition to the existing information and "simple pricetags", it would be good to use behavioural insights and "Nudge" to support residents in their decisions, e.g. by framing information in accessible and salient ways.

There are several ways to go forward. Some new insights will be gained e.g. from the Tarmo project in Tampere, where members of the housing company board (hallitus) are trained to be energy experts. There are also many ways to make use of open data, and also the information provided by Energy Performance Certificates could be used better. Increasing the productivity of the building sector was highlighted as an important area for further development. All in all, it was concluded that there is a need to make the best use of existing instruments (e.g. legislation) and existing best practices. There are also efforts underway that have not been completed. For example, the MoE is continually trying to promote the inclusion of audits and planning within the household tax deduction scheme as this could promote the quality of renovation plans.





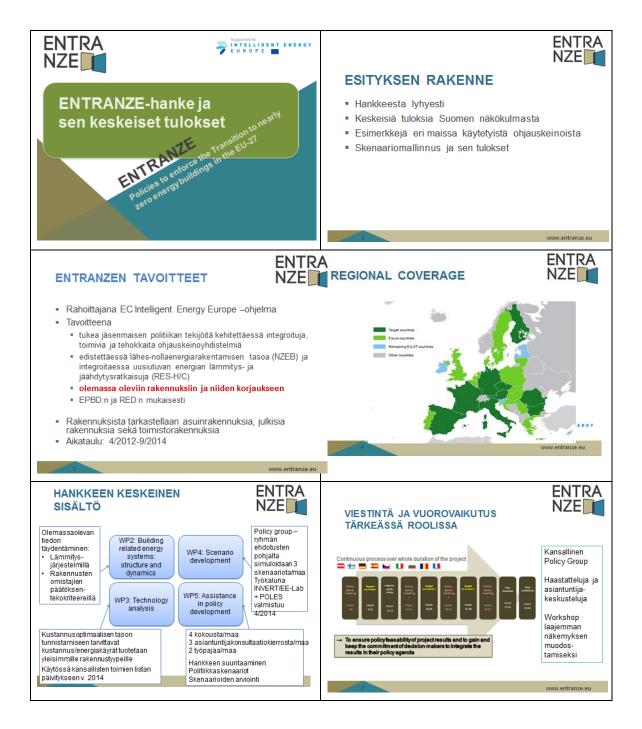
5. Closing of the workshop

Participants were thanked for their input and the lively discussion. The project team promised to distribute a report of the workshop as well as materials sent in by participants. In particular, the members of the ENTRANZE Policy Group are warmly thanked for their longstanding support to the project!





Annex: Slides concerning the ENTRANZE project







ENTRA NZE I

KANSALLINEN OHJAUSRYHMÄ (POLICY GROUP)

- YM Rymo
- TEM
- Svke
- RAKLI
- Kiinteistöliitto
- Aalto vlionisto
- VTT
- Tampereen teknillinen yliopisto

VALIKOITUJA TULOKSIA

Literature review of key stakeholders Kirjallisuuskatsaus rakennusten omistajien ja käyttäjien päätöksenteosta ja peruskorjausten esteitä 9:ssä EU-määssä.

ww.entranze.eu/files/downloads/D2 4/D2 4 Complete FINAL3.pdf

ja lähes-nollaenergiakorjauksiin liittyvien ratkaisujen hyväksyttävyydestä tsaus erilaisten uusiutuvaan energiaan ja lähes-nollaenergiakorjauksiin liitty markkinoiden kehityksestä EU-27:ssa. p://www.entranze.eu/files/downloads/ENTRANZE_D2_6_Final_version.pdf

Overview and assessment of new and innovative integrated policy sets that aim at the nZEB standard Raportt Euroopan eri maissa käytetyistä ja kaavailluista uusista raksenuusten enerjatehokkuuden ohjauskeinoista ja ohjauskeinoylidatelmistä. Eiriyisen huomion kohteen avut ohjauskeinot, jossa otetaan huomioon erilaisten raksehnusten omistaljien leimalliset ongelimat. http://www.entranae.eu/files/downloads/DS 4/Entranae. DS.4 05-2012 final.pdf

Overview of the EU-27 building policies and programs and cross-analysis on Member States nZEB-plans Katsaus rakennusten energiatehokkuuden ohjauskeinoista EU-27 maissa. Rakende State S naissa. iort D5.1 D5.2 D5.3 final.pdf

Cost of energy efficiency measures in buildings refurbishment: a summary report on target countries Raportti valikoitujen energiakorjausten ja uusiutuvan energian ratkaisujen kustannuksista 9:ssä Euroopan

. ww.entranze.eu/files/downloads/D3_1/D3.1_Summary_cost_data __T3.4_ - Def_v5.pdf

Report on Cost/Energy curves calculation

nteiseurooppalaisen kustannus-/energiakäyrien laskenta ja analyysi peruskorjattaville asuin- ja Ivelurakennuksille 9:ssä Euroopan maassa. <u>http://www.entranze.eu/pub/pub-optimality</u>

Lisää raportteja: http://www.entranze.eu/pub/data-homepage

KESKEISIÄ HANKKEEN TULOKSET

- EPBD Recast ja RES-direktiivi -> jäsenmailta edellytetään suunnitelmia olemassa olevien rakennusten korjauksesta lähes-nollaenergiatasolle
- Euroopan eri maissa tilanne on hyvin erilainen: rakennuskannan ikä, omistusrakenne ja tähänastiset korjaukset, lämmitysenergian hinta ja lämmitysratkaisut
- Ongelmat kuitenkin aika samanlaisia:
 - Elinkaarikustannukset harvojen rakennusten omistajien kriteerinä, yleensä mukavuus ja välittömät kustannukset ratkaisevat
 - Esteinä rahoitus, tiedon puute, palvelujen puute
 - Asuinrakennukset usein kriittisimpiä
 - Omakotiasukkaat korjaavat "jatkuvasti" peruskorjauksen aika lähinnä omistajanvaihdoksen yhteydessä
 - Asunto-osakeyhtiöissä peruskorjaus on "mörkö", ongelmana myös yhteisen tahtotilan löytäminen

SUOMI MUITA MAITA EDELLÄ JOISSAKIN ASIOISSA

- Uudempi rakennuskanta, eristys, ikkunat, automaatio esim. termostaattiset patteriventtiilit, energiatehokkaat vesikalusteet mm. yksiotehanat
- · Kaukolämpöverkko ja esim. lämpöpumput
- Suunnitelmallinen kiinteistönpito ja korjaustoiminta, tarkka säätö
- As. Oy hallinto joiltakin osin
- · Vuokra-asuntojen tilanne parempi, koska elinkaariajattelu, koska omistaja maksaa lämmityskulut

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SUOMESSAKIN PARANTAMISEN VARAA

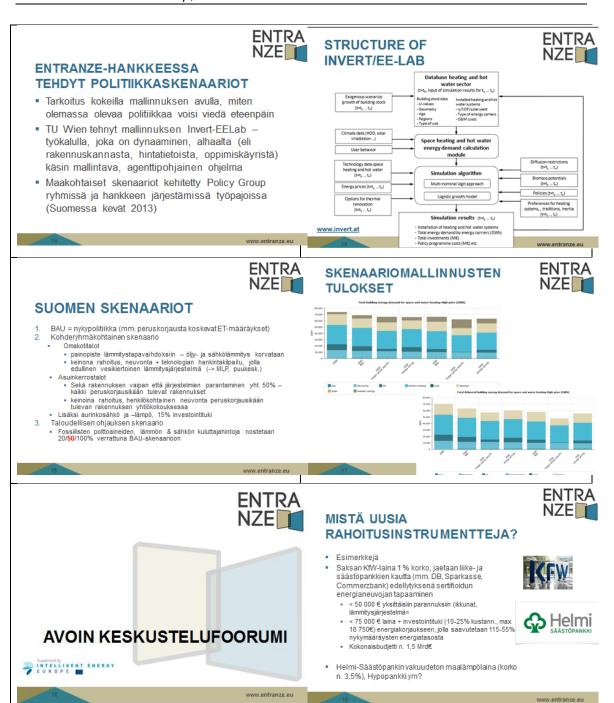
- Öljylämmitys, suora sähkö yleensä lämmitystapamuutokset kustannustehokkaita
- Korjausten hinnat, tarve kehittää kustannustehokkaita ratkaisuja -palvelut ja edulliset perusratkaisut kuten vesikiertoisen lämmityksen asentaminen ja LTO kerrostaloihin
- Suunnitelmalliseen korjaustoimintaan hyvät työkalut, mutta käytönotossa vielä kehittämistä: pienet omistajat (!)
- Korjauskulttuuri vasta alkaa kehittyä: toimintatavat ja tuottavuus
- Eritysongelmana muuttotappioalueet
- As Oy rahastointi mahdollista mutta ei niin yleistä kuin muutamissa maissa – verotus & sijoitusasunnot (!)

KEHITTÄMISMAHDOLLISUUKSIA

- Suomessa energiatehokkuus ja lämmitystapauudistukset kytketään suunnitelmalliseen korjaustoimintaan ei kannata hosua vaan miettiä, mikä järkevää tehdä
- Korkea teknologian taso ja edelläkävijyys: Tilaa on edelleenkin innovaatioille, toiminnalliset määräykset mahdollistaa erilaisia ratkaisuja jotka kannustavat innovaatiohin (esim. jäähdytys)
- Aktiivinen hyvien ratkaisujen ja palvelujen kehittäminen voi parantaa rakennusten kuntoa ja asukkaiden viihtyvyyttä - ja samalla vahvistaa kotimarkkinoita, ja niiden kautta vientiä
- Nyt voisi olla hyvä aika keksiä jotakin uutta ©











MITEN SYNNYTETÄÄN **UUSIA PALVELUJA?**

Esimerkkinä Sitran EEMontti-kilpailu Ratkaisuja suorasähkölämmitteisille omakotitaloille, lämmityskulut -50%, tuotettava omistajalle 14% tuotto, saa kestää max. 3 vkoa

Tulokset:

Tulokset:

Kilpailu osoitti, että energiaremonttien tarjoajien tullisiensimmaisenä kehittää osaamistaan miin, että he pystysivät ilman välikäsiä tarjoamaan remontteja vaikeasti korjattaviin sähkölämmitteisiin taloihin. Monipuolinen suunnitteluosaaminen on ehotolon edellytys, jotta ratkaisujeen tarjoaminen erilaisten talojen tarpeisiin nonistuu. Tällä hetkellä tarjoukset ovat usein naikeaseikoisa eikä niissä välitämättä tarjotaratkaisua esiakkaan tarpeeseen, vaan sitä ratkaisua esiakkaan tarpeeseen, vaan sitä mitä peluntarjoaja sattuu osaamaan EEMontt-kilpailun asiantuntijaradin puheenjohtaja, TkT Jarek Kurnitski



Motiva

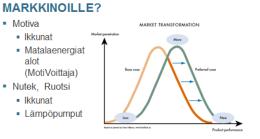
Ikkunat Matalaenergiat alot (MotiVoittaja)

RATKAISUJA SYNNYTTÄÄ

Nutek, Ruotsi

Ikkunat

Lämpöpumput



VOIKO KUSTANNUSTEHOKKAITA NZE

ENTRA

ENTRA NZE

ENTRA

NZE

MITEN ASUKKAITA **VOIDAAN TUKEA?**

- Intensiivinen korjaamisen fasilitointi asunto-osakeyhtiöissä (Haus der Zukunft, Itävalta)
- Ryhmäkorjaus (esim. Maunula)
- Are rahoittanut Asokotien muuttamisen öljylämmityksestä maalämpöön säästöillä



VOIKO ULKOMAISISTA ESIMERKEISTÄ INSPIROITUA?









ENTRA

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TARVITAANKO LISÄÄ PATISTAMISTA?

- Esimerkiksi aktiivinen edistäminen tiettynä hetkenä, kun korjaus on mahdollinen/ajankohtainen
 - · Omakotitalon omistajanvaihdos
 - Asuinkerrostalon tulo peruskorjausikään
- Tutustuminen uusiin lämmitysratkaisuihin jo ennen kuin vaihdos ajankohtainen (tai kiireellinen!)





KENEN TEHTÄVÄ ON **AUTTAA ASUKKAITA?**

- Motiva?
- Kiinteistöliitto, Omakotiliitto?
- YM:n Korjaustieto.fi?
- Alueelliset energiatoimistot?
- Seudulliset korjausrakentamiskeskukset?
- Kuntien korjausneuvojat?
- Kunnan rakennusvalvonta?
- Isännöitsijät? Yritykset?
- Projektit?

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