



**Minutes**  
**Final National Dissemination Workshop**  
**and Conference in Bulgaria**

**D6.9 of WP6 from Entranze Project**  
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## **ENTRANZE**

**Policies to enforce the transition to nearly zero energy buildings in the EU-27**

**Grant Agreement no.: IEE/11/922/SI2.615942**



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## ENTRANZE Project

Year of implementation:

April 2012 – September 2014

Client:

EACI

Web:

<http://www.entranze.eu>

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### Project consortium:

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	<b>EEG</b>	<b>Energy Economics Group, Institute of Energy Systems and Electrical Drives at Vienna University of Technology</b>
	<b>NCRC</b>	<b>National Consumer Research Centre</b>
	<b>Fraunhofer</b>	<b>Fraunhofer Society for the advancement of applied research</b>
	<b>CENER</b>	<b>National Renewable Energy Centre</b>
	<b>eERG</b>	<b>end use Efficiency Research Group, Politecnico di Milano</b>
	<b>Oeko</b>	<b>Öko-Institut</b>
	<b>SOFENA</b>	<b>Sofia Energy Agency</b>
	<b>BPIE</b>	<b>Buildings Performance Institute Europe</b>
	<b>Enerdata</b>	<b>Enerdata</b>
	<b>SEVEN</b>	<b>SEVEN, The Energy Efficiency Center</b>

## Summary of the Final National Dissemination Workshop and Conference on the project ENTRANZE, Sofia, Bulgaria, 3.06.2014

**Venue:** Hall of the Hotel St. Sofia

**Participants:** 47 representatives from the Ministry of the Regional Development, professors from the University of Architecture, Constructions and Geodesy in Sofia, business representatives, media, representatives of other NGOs, etc.

The meeting took place in the conference room of hotel “St. Sofia” from 9.00h. to 12.40h.

Mr. Zdravko Georgiev welcomed the participants and continued with the presentation of the project ENTRANZE. He spoke about some good examples from Austria and Denmark regarding their experience in NZEB sector. The presentation was very interesting for the participants and followed a session of a lot of questions and answers.

There were debates on the situation in Bulgaria and how we can use the experience of these 2 countries. Zdravko Georgiev tried to summarize some good ideas and conclusions from the debates. Some of them are:

- 1) Higher level of commitment of the local and national administration in the process of renovation. All owners of apartments and dwellings are leaved to deal by their own with the renovation of their homes. No information, nobody who can consult them, no direct connection with the state administration!
- 2) About the certifications of the buildings in Bulgaria. For the moment it is obligatory only for the new buildings and the old buildings are without any certificates. It is very important to change this however it is in the hands of the local authorities who have to be the main responsible unit for that change.
- 3) It is important to create laboratories for certifications on local level.

The second presentation was for construction of nZEBs in Bulgaria and about the definition and the roadmap of nZEB. Architect Zdravko Genchev from EnEffect presented it. He spoke about the passive house construction of new buildings as the shortest way for reaching the nZEB criteria in constructing new buildings. In Bulgaria this is still very difficult due to different financial, political, educational and other problems. He presented also a good example from our country - the first passive house certificated administrative building in Bulgaria – a kindergarten in Gabrovo city. He concluded that impossible things in Bulgaria do not exist however everything is achieved with a lot of efforts and by overcoming a lot of administrative berries during the implementation phase.

The discussions after the presentation pointed out a lot of problems and some of the following conclusions were made:

- 1) It is very important to have clear communication between all stakeholders as it leads to giving correct information to the consumers and stimulate the participants to enforce energy efficiency measures in buildings.
- 2) It is important to have wide public consultation phase with all stakeholders and experts at each step of implementation of the policies in the building sector.
- 3) We can reach the higher level of energy performance of buildings only if we have higher financial support by bank credits or national programs, etc.

- 4) The decision makers have to create a long-term strategies and programs in order to ensure stable frameworks for all stakeholders.

The third presentation was for sustainable constructing of new buildings and sustainable renovation of old one. Architect Nikolay Gulubov from the Chamber of Architects in Bulgaria presented the definition for sustainable constructing of buildings and gave some good examples of such kind of buildings in Bulgaria. He concluded that in Western Europe definitions as “passive house” or “sustainable building” are not new and people there already think for plus energy buildings while in Bulgaria the steps are far away from this stage.

The debates that followed the presentation stressed on the so called step by step approach and the following conclusions were pointed out:

- 1) Higher requirements for renovation of buildings have to be included in all programs and projects on local, regional and national level.
- 2) Financial support by the state for all owners but with clear conditions and higher requirements.
- 3) Strong legislative framework reached by quick changes in the Bulgarian legislation regarding the building sector. The first step should be in 2015 and the second one in 2020.
- 4) Good coordination in using different instruments for renovation on local and on national level.
- 5) Using the 2 approaches “top to bottom” and “bottom to top” simultaneously for reaching better results.
- 6) Improve the skills of the stakeholders in the process of renovation. Theory and practice have to be updated and to include improvement of the university plans and programs as well as use of know-how and good examples from other countries.

Next presentation was for the policies and scenarios for renovation of buildings reached as basic results in ENTRANZE project. There were a lot of questions and there were some remarks from the participants. Some of them are:

- 1) In the basic model of policy scenario is missing the investments done for RES so is it correct or no and why?
- 2) Is it necessary to include investments after 2008 (the baseline year)? Actually the period 2007-2013 is a program period for EU and there were a lot of projects and EU funds for this period so should we have to include these investments or no?

The next four presentations were for other pilot projects for NZEBs in Bulgaria. After the good examples that were presented some basic conclusions were pointed out:

## Overview of the policy recommendations

The policy recommendations have to be divided into 4 main groups: legislative, financial, political and educational

They are as follows:

1. Faster transpose of the EU directives.
2. Clear mechanisms for control of the implementation process
3. Faster acceptance of basic plans and programs in the EE sphere.
4. Improvement of the laws – identifying of gaps and delete them as soon as possible. It is important to include experts in the consultation phase.

5. To change rules that stop the whole process as for examples the rule for 100% agreed owners in the multi-family buildings, as in this case 1 person from a single flat can stop the renovation of the whole building.
6. To use EU Operational Programs for financing this.
7. To use the National Program for Renovation of multi-family buildings 2006-2020.
8. To use National long term energy efficiency program 2005-2015.
9. To use Residential Energy Efficiency Credit Line (REECL)
10. To use Bulgarian Energy Efficiency Fund
11. To use Kozloduy International Decommissioning Support Fund
12. To subsidize energy audits of public buildings
13. To accept the national and local plans for EE in buildings
14. To create clear mechanisms for their implementation, management and control;
15. The government to support the National Agency for Sustainable Energy Development and to improve the communication between the different departments, institutions and ministries directly responsible for the implementing of the EE policy in Bulgaria.
16. To involve universities and experts in the consultation phases for elaborating all these plans and programs.
17. To use fiscal methods for influencing the improvements of building performances.
18. To recognize the problems with the renovation of buildings as important and to include state budget in different national and local schemes for supporting the building sector.
19. To organize broad information campaigns for involving citizens and all possible stakeholders in this.
20. To support the non-governmental sector working in the sphere of EE in buildings.
21. To support the work on different EU projects implementing on the territory of the state.
22. To change the educational plans of universities and colleges for architects, builders, designers, etc. and to include all new requirements and possibilities of the building sector.
23. To organize practical experience of the students by participating in the elaboration of real projects, plans and programs for EE in buildings, etc.

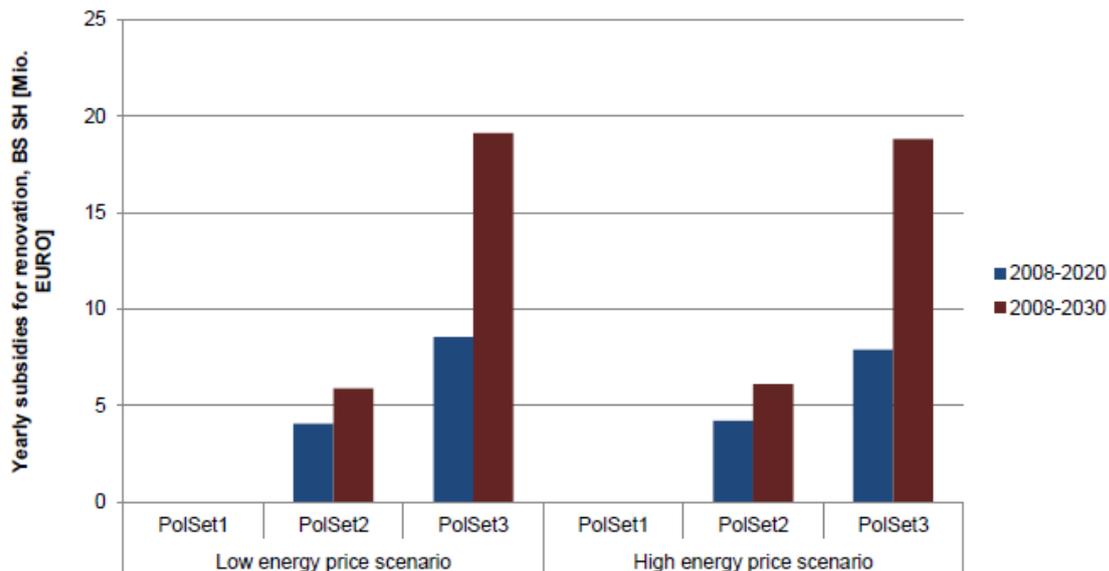
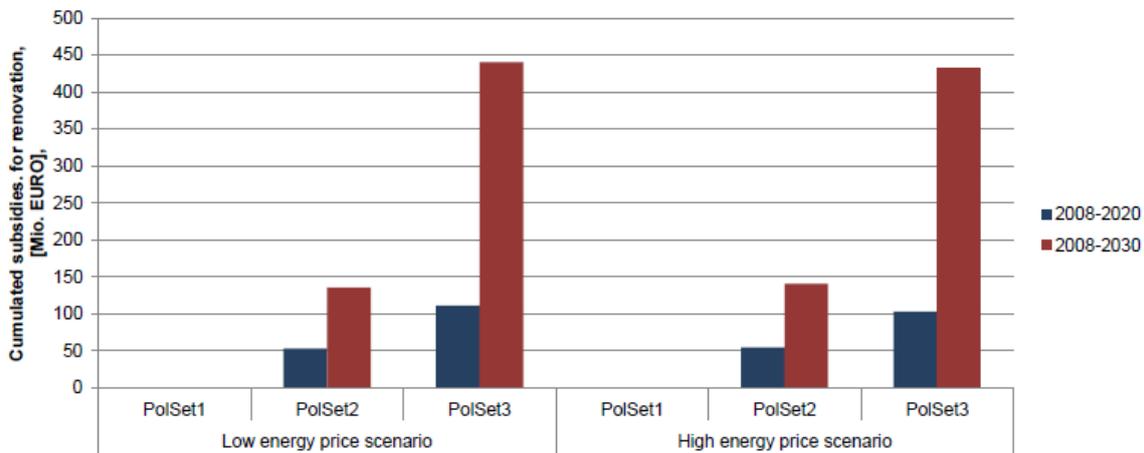
## Remarks and comments on the presented scenarios

The presentation of policy sets and scenarios were accepted very well, although the expected development of the building renovation process does not give impressive results in terms of energy savings.

There are few concerns that are good to be clarified:

- The scenarios deal with the final energy consumption of building sector. Thus energy efficiency is highlighted and also we have scenarios for RES heating and cooling. Appeared question about presenting the scenarios for primary energy consumption. In the building directive namely the primary energy consumption is given as an indicator for NZEB, it is also planned for our energy classes in the Bulgarian legislation (there are 10 types of buildings with different tables for class A+- F). Thus we can get also very informative results.
- Concerning the financing of the renovation process. In the no policy scenario we do not have investments. However we actually have measures paid with own money from the investors (e.g. budget for public renovation or own sources for private), energy efficiency fund, fund

“Kozloduy” for decommissioning of the nuclear power plant, EU funds for the period 2008-2013 and now the process continue with the last implemented projects. This is in the following graphs:



Therefore in the presentation at the event we concluded that we speak for **additional financial support** and investments. That means that even without policy we have renovation process hence investments and the first column should be not 0.

There were no remarks or comments on the scenarios, just statements that it is not possible to achieve considerable energy savings by building renovation till 2020 as it is expensive process. The other comment was that we use artificial, oil-based insulation materials and from one hand it is not natural and probably not healthy (also there is risk of fire and toxic gases) and the construction industry will be loaded with additional taxes and requirements for recycling of the building materials after the end of the lifecycle.

The comments and discussion was very interesting but does not affect the scenarios.



The representatives of the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works talked about the different Bulgarian definitions for nearly zero-energy buildings that had already been defined and the difficulties to combine them in one full and complete model definition.



Below are the Agenda and the List of Participants:



Agenda ENTRANZE  
03.06.2014.pdf



Participants  
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