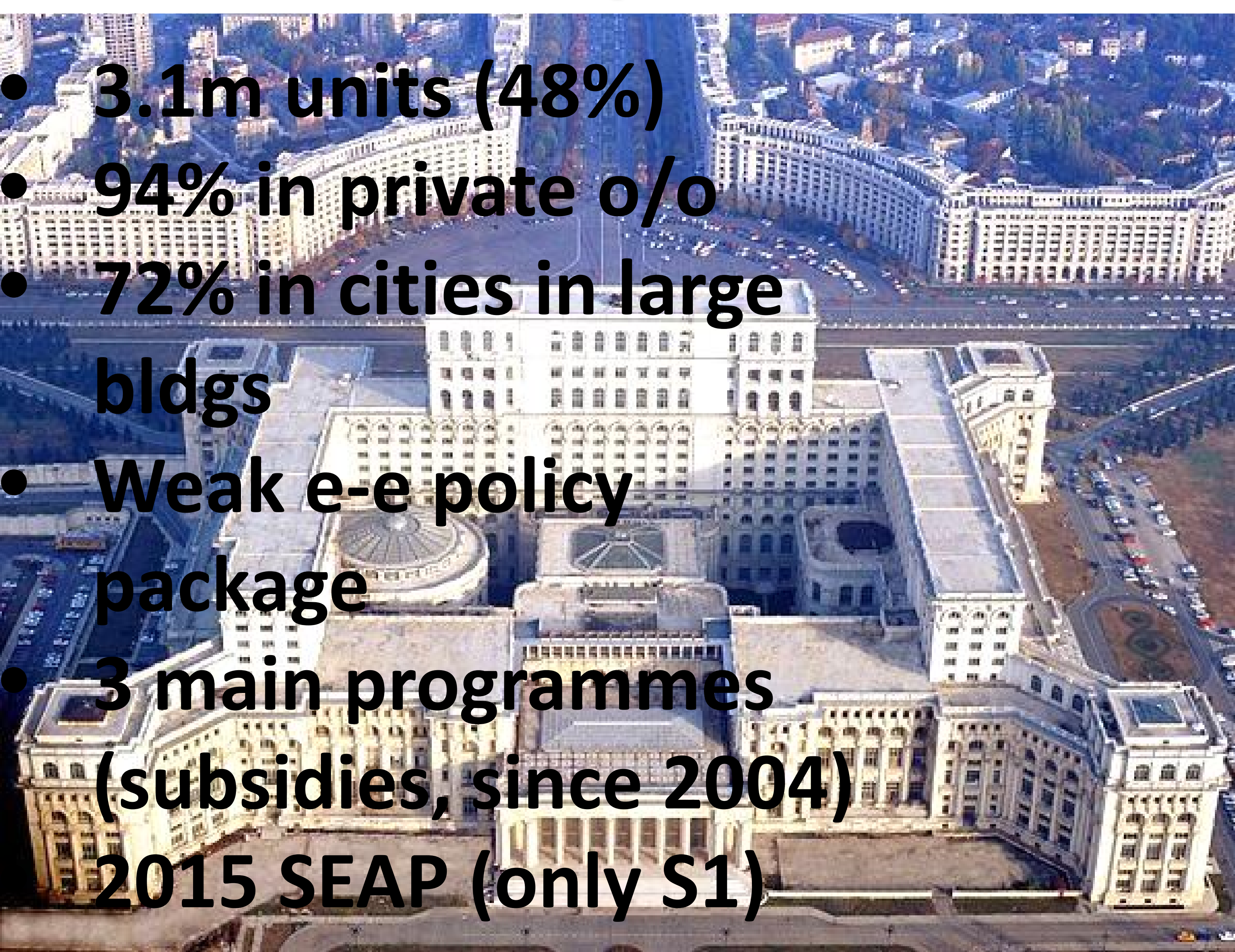




BUCHAREST, Romania

- 3.1m units (48%)
- 94% in private o/o
- 72% in cities in large bldgs
- Weak e-e policy package
- 3 main programmes (subsidies, since 2004)
- 2015 SEAP (only S1)



SOFIA, Bulgaria

- 0.7m units
- 97% in private o/o
- Weak e-e policy package
- 3 main programmes (loans, revolving fund, since 2012)
- 2014 SEAP – delivered via the LEAP project



Energy efficiency policy & action for multi-family residential building renovation in Central & Eastern Europe

THE TALE OF FOUR CITIES

Catalina Turcu (UCL, UK) & Agneta Persson (WSP, Sweden)

- 70% of total stock
- 85% in private o/o
- Robust e-e policy package
- 2 main programmes (loans, grants, since 2005)
- 2008 SEAP
- Working with Baltic capitals (COMBAT Project)



- 85% of total stock
- 94% in private o/o
- Balanced e-e policy package
- 2 main programmes (since 2007)
- Riga Energy Agency
- 2008 SEAP
- Working with Baltic capitals (COMBAT Project)



TALLINN, Estonia

RIGA, Latvia





The problem...

- 50 million flats in CEE
- 90-95% privately own
- built 1950-1990

The 4 cities...

- bottom of Siemens Green City Index
- all have SEAPs and National Renovation Strategies but ...
- Tallinn and Riga doing better
- Bucharest and Sofia doing less well

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The lessons...

- data challenges
 - differences between micro and macro level; biased comparisons
 - scarce data in Bucharest & Sofia
 - little spatial mapping – polarisation? unequal e-e?
 - need for integrated CEE database on e-e
- a wealth of experiences, no silver bullet
 - variety of mechanisms
 - need for two-way (East-West) learning/ knowledge transfer
- Know-how transfer
 - EU projects involvement is important
 - need for R&D European projects to work across geographies of e-e

