



Renocally

Building renovation passports
for deep energy renovations



FINANCING STRATEGIES FOR THE DEEP RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS 2024- 2027

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND ACTION PLAN FOR ROMANIA
(Moreni Municipality, Roman Municipality, Topoloveni City)

This report is part of the EUKI-funded project

“Renocally- enabling municipal renovation action plans and using technical assistance”

Supported by:



Federal Ministry
for Economic Affairs
and Climate Action



European
Climate Initiative
EUKI

on the basis of a decision
by the German Bundestag

Project consortium



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Supported by:



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1

Introduction

The financing strategies for the in-depth renovation of buildings 2024-2027 for the municipalities of Moreni and Roman and the city of Topoloveni are carried out within the “Renocally” project, financed by the European Climate Initiative (EUKI) programme.

The project empowers municipalities and decision-makers to decarbonise the building stock in a cost-effective, people-centred way, while preparing for legislative changes at EU level.

Renocally supports Bulgaria, Romania and Slovakia to implement effective building renovation policies aligned with EU policy, including the “Fit for 55” package, which aims to increase the ambition and efficiency of climate change mitigation actions and renovation through national building renovation plans.

Renocally aims to trigger deep renovations in target municipalities by supporting town halls in:

- Implementing building renovation passports
- Creating a technical assistance masterclass on access to financing for renovation
- Preparing for the implementation of the future requirements of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) recast
- Improving the general knowledge and skills of the target municipalities in decarbonisation of the building stock and deep renovation.
- Renocally is a collaborative effort between energy agencies, think-tanks, foundations and industry professionals at the cutting edge of the built environment.

Project partners are:

- Buildings for the Future (B4F) [Slovakia]
- Buildings Performance Institute Europe (BPIE) [Belgium and Germany]
- Center for Energy Efficiency (EnEffect) [Bulgaria]
- AE3R Ploiesti [Romania]
- TERRA Mileniul III Foundation [Romania].

As part of the Renocally project, BPIE developed in 2024 the Guide: Local authorities, leaders in the decarbonisation of the building stock: Challenges and opportunities for the development of building renovation passports in support of public authorities in Central and Eastern Europe.

To increase the energy performance of buildings, the EU has established a legislative framework that includes the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive EU/2010/31 and the Energy Efficiency Directive EU/2023/1791, revised in 2023 and 2024 respectively.

Together, the directives promote policies that help to:

- Achieve a highly energy-efficient and decarbonised building stock by 2050
- Create a stable environment for investment decisions
- Support consumers and businesses to make more informed choices to save energy and money.

Across the European Union (EU), 85% of buildings were built before 2000 and of these, 75% have poor energy performance. Action on the energy efficiency of buildings is therefore essential to save energy and achieve a zero-emission and fully decarbonised building stock by 2050.¹

Current targets include substantially reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions from buildings by 2030, as well as transforming existing buildings into zero-emission buildings by 2050 across the EU. In order to achieve these extremely ambitious targets, measures will need to be introduced that will have a major impact for real estate developers, construction companies, public authorities and homeowners. These changes are aimed at increasing the energy performance of buildings and renovating especially the most inefficient buildings, phasing out the use of fossil fuels for heating, widely adopting renewable energy technologies and adapting buildings to the effects of climate change.

As set out in Romania's long-term strategy for reducing greenhouse gas emissions – Neutral Romania in 2050² (approved by Government Decision (GD) no. 1,215 of November 29, 2023), Romania aims to become climate neutral in 2050, achieving a 99% reduction in net emissions compared to 1990 levels.

Law no. 372 of December 13, 2005 (*republished*) regarding the energy performance of buildings with subsequent amendments aims to “promote measures to increase the energy performance of buildings, taking into account external and site climatic conditions, internal comfort requirements, at an optimal level, from the point of view of costs and energy performance requirements, as well as to improve the urban aspect of the localities”.

The Long-term national renovation strategy (STRL), adopted in 2020 and amended and completed in 2023, initiates rapid transitions from subsidies to other financial schemes by progressively reducing subsidies, increasing the level of cofinancing and developing commercial financing mechanisms. The strategy also includes the Action plan for the implementation of the long-term national renovation strategy to support the renovation of the national stock of residential and non-residential buildings, both public and private, and its gradual transformation into an energy efficient and decarbonised building stock by 2050. The first stage runs from 2022 to 2030.

“Romania has a significant stock of old and energy-inefficient buildings, as approximately 80% of buildings in Romania were built before 1990, when energy efficiency standards were much lower. This leads to high energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.”³

¹ https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/energy-efficiency/energy-efficient-buildings/energy-performance-buildings-directive_en

² <https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliuDocumentAfis/277164>

³ <https://hotnews.ro/eficienta-energetica-si-neutralitate-climatica-noua-directie-a-real-estate-ului-din-uniunea-europeana-1748467>

The main advantages of energy efficiency in buildings for local communities are:

- Respecting the legal and political commitments made by Romania
- Reducing the negative effects of climate change – energy efficiency is one of the simplest and most cost-effective ways to reduce the carbon footprint
- Reducing energy costs and stress for consumers
- Ensuring increased comfort
- Stimulating the growth of new businesses and jobs and reducing unemployment
- Increasing the resilience of the economy and protecting its competitiveness in the face of high fossil fuel prices
- Collaborative development of energy communities and projects with the involvement of local authorities
- The rapid evolution of innovative solutions in the field – many cutting-edge solutions have appeared to increase energy efficiency
- Increasing the attractiveness of areas/communities with renovated buildings
- Ensuring a more sustainable future for future generations by adopting and promoting energy efficiency standards.

The barriers to investing in the energy efficiency of buildings can be divided into seven main categories, according to the International Energy Agency:⁴

- Public policies – lack of climate ambition/lack of motivation – energy is not the main activity of local public authorities
- Legislative – lack of climate ambition at the level of central and local legislators
- Economic – limited funding/insufficient funds for building renovation, for both the public and private sector
- Social – low degree of citizen trust in public authorities and the perceived level of effort and disruption that renovation can cause in the daily life of building owners
- Communication – insufficient concerted communication channels to influence public opinion regarding the feasibility of building renovation efforts
- Technical – insufficient coherent and standardised solutions or integrated energy efficiency solutions that comply with construction standards
- Knowledge and training – lack of skills and professional training of stakeholders in the field of building renovation.

⁴ IEA. 2023. Barriers and Determinants for Energy Efficient Renovation at District Level. https://annex75.iea-ebc.org/Data/publications/Annex75_C3%20Report_BarriersDrivers_19_June_2023.pdf

2

Financial instruments for the in-depth renovation of buildings

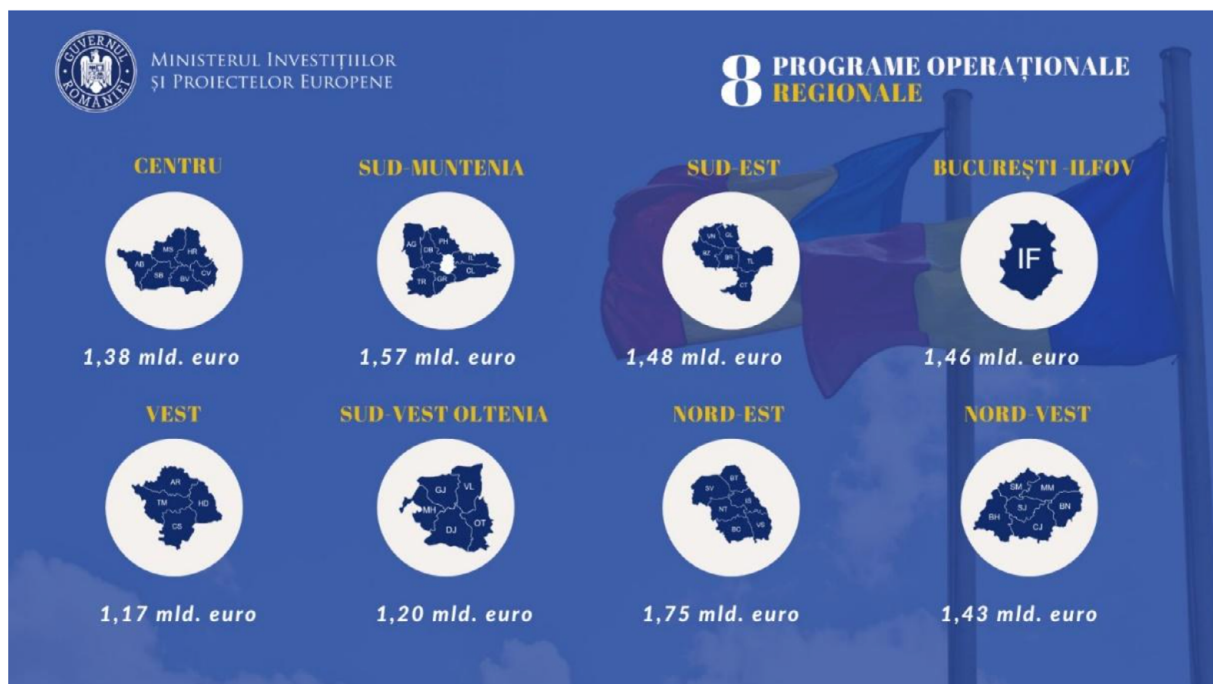
The main financial instruments for renovation at European level under the current EU budget (2021–2027) are:

- Multiannual Financial Framework 2021–2027 (CFM)
- Next Generation EU.⁵

The Multiannual Financial Framework 2021–2027 and the NextGenerationEU instrument directly finance energy efficiency investments in the EU through three different funds:

- The recovery and resilience mechanism (MRR)
- Funds for cohesion policy (European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), European Social Fund Plus, Cohesion Fund, Just Transition Fund and INTERREG, an instrument that promotes European territorial cooperation)
- The modernisation fund, a key instrument for the development of investments in energy projects, which provides for improvements in energy efficiency, modernisation of energy systems and transition in regions dependent on coal in Member States with a GDP per capita at market price of less than 60% of the EU average (10 states, including Romania).
- In Romania, eight regional operational programmes for the financial framework 2021-2027 have a specific objective of promoting energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions:

⁵ https://next-generation-eu.europa.eu/index_ro



Economic instruments for energy renovations are divided into:

- Financial instruments (loans, grants and subsidies)
- Fiscal instruments (tax credits, VAT reductions)
- Market-based instruments (energy saving obligations, white certificates, etc.).

Financial instruments can use cohesion policy resources alongside the Recovery and Resilience Mechanism and Invest EU to attract additional funds.

Useful information can also be found on the **Renovation Hub: The collaborative platform for the energy-efficient renovation of buildings**,⁶ with a section presenting business model options that support energy renovation.

Appendix 2 presents 18 business models in four main categories:

1. Business models based on the one-stop-shop concept
2. One-stop shop organised for a step-by-step approach*
3. One-stop shop organised as a complementary business (for example, utilities)
4. One-stop shop provided by semi-public entities
5. Single window organised by joint venture between retailers and industry and contractors
6. Single window provided by the cooperation of the contractor groups
7. One-stop shop based on digital solutions



Business models based on energy service companies (ESCOs)

1. Energy supply contracting
2. Energy performance contracting
3. Enhanced energy performance contracting
4. Integrated energy contracting

Business models based on new revenue models

5. Feed-in remuneration scheme
6. Financing through rent increase
7. Additional business model – construction extension
8. Properties certified with green building labels

Business models based on innovative financing scheme

9. Repayment of property tax financing
10. Green energy efficiency bonds
11. Invoice financing schemes
12. Crowdfunding model

⁶ <https://renovation-hub.eu>

3

Services/financing

- **Romanian Council for Green Buildings (RoGBC)⁷**

RoGBC has created a certification for green homes at an affordable cost, which includes all the essential aspects in the market evaluation and identification of the best-performing residential projects that use the principles of sustainable construction. Supporting the creation of green housing through a credible, cost-effective certification programme represents an opportunity for investors and developers. It enables them to differentiate their construction projects through their quality and environmental performance, and at the same time to educate their customers about the financial and other benefits.

RoGBC has also developed, in partnership with a leading regional bank, an innovative green mortgage product that rewards energy efficiency and environmental responsibility. It provides additional capital for the project developer to invest earlier in essential green solutions and rewards the owner with a better quality home and lower monthly costs. The green mortgage applies only to buildings certified by RoGBC through the green homes programme.

- **Energy efficient house 2024 programme⁸**

An energy efficient house uses energy resources in an optimal way, minimising losses and maximising comfort and sustainability. In the context of rising energy costs and climate change concerns, an energy efficient home is essential for reducing carbon emissions and saving in the long term.

RoGBC has also developed, in partnership with a leading regional bank, an innovative green mortgage product that rewards energy efficiency and environmental responsibility. It provides additional capital for the project developer to invest earlier in essential green solutions and rewards the owner with a better quality home and lower monthly costs. The green mortgage applies only to buildings certified by RoGBC through the green homes programme.

⁷ <https://www.rogbc.org>

⁸ <https://agrointel.ro/282734/program-casa-eficienta-energetic-2024-anunt>

- **The RePowerEU programme helps Romania become more energy independent, supporting renewable energy and building efficiency. Construction and electrical installation companies can access the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR) funds in 2025 on behalf of vulnerable clients. If the project is eligible, €20,200 of non-refundable financing can be obtained for a single-family residential building.**

According to Law no. 226/2021, a vulnerable customer is a person or family who, due to health, age, insufficient income or geographical isolation, needs special protection measures and additional services to cover their basic energy needs.

- **Social fund for the climate⁹**

The “Fit for 55” package covers some of the key measures at European level for reducing carbon emissions and achieving energy independence, including decoupling from Russian gas.

Two important components of this package are the extension of the carbon tax mechanism (ETS II) to cover residential buildings that use polluting fuels for heating and road transport, and the establishment of a Social Climate Fund to mitigate the potential negative effects of this system of taxation on households. Discussions in the European Parliament in June 2022 centred on mechanisms to mitigate the impact on vulnerable consumers, including short-term measures (vouchers, direct payments, tax subsidies) and long-term ones (thermal rehabilitation of buildings, green heating sources, improved public mobility, green transport, etc.).

The ETS II mechanism will provide a large part of the budget of the Social Climate Fund, created especially to alleviate energy poverty and transport vulnerabilities. Even if the ETS II system is still not uniformly applied across EU Member States and generates many contradictory discussions, Romania will likely implement the system from 2027, and the Social Climate Fund will be activate from 2026.

- **Energy efficiency one-stop shops**

In Romania, Emergency Ordinance no. 92/2024 regarding the establishment of the national network of energy efficiency one-stop shops provides that in 2024 Romania will have a minimum of 42 operational one-stop shops to support citizens with the necessary information in the field of energy efficiency and renewable energy for consumers and prosumers, including in order to access investment programs regarding energy renovation and the use of renewable energy.

- **Association of Romanian Energy Service Companies (ESCROM)¹⁰**

ESCROM is a non-governmental organisation founded in 2015 by a group of commercial companies and independent consultants. ESCROM represents energy service companies in Romania with experience in design, execution, supply of equipment, operation, maintenance, monitoring, verification of the results obtained and in the financing of energy efficiency projects through energy performance contracts.

⁹ <https://saracie-energetica.ro/implementarea-sistemului-ets-ii-in-romania-cum-adresam-caracterul-regresiv-al-acestui-sistem-si-cum-protejam-gospodariile-vulnerabile/?cn-reloaded=1>

¹⁰ <https://escrom.com>

- **Association for the Promotion of Energy Efficiency in Buildings (ROENEF)¹¹**

ROENEF is a non-profit, apolitical association that promotes a favourable legislative and economic framework for the energy efficient construction and renovation of buildings in Romania. ROENEF aims to facilitate open, transparent dialogue between central authorities, practitioners and businesses, respecting the principle of technological neutrality, on solutions and priorities for the modernisation of the Romanian economy and its transformation into an energy efficient economy.

- **Pro-nZEB cluster¹²**

Pro-nZEB is a non-profit association, legally established at the beginning of 2016, with the aim of promoting the concept of buildings with almost zero energy consumption (a nearly zero energy building – nZEB) in Romania. It pursues the development of market-oriented research in the field of energy efficient buildings in Romania.

¹¹ <https://www.roenef.ro>

¹² <https://www.pro-nzeb.ro>

4

Key recommendations – major directions for action

1. Increasing the capacity of Administrative-Territorial Units to attract resources for renovation

- In correlation with other strategic documents implemented at the regional/county/local level, create a local building renovation plan, with an emphasis on the least energy-efficient buildings (staggering of activities – starting with the buildings that have the greatest need for energy rehabilitation, from the lowest energy classes, because this contributes most to emissions reductions).
- Increase awareness of financial instruments related to energy efficiency among decision-makers and financial institutions.
- Develop planning capacity – to start with a local inventory of the energy performance of public sector buildings, which will also assist the national building inventory.
- Gradually introduce energy passports for buildings belonging to the local administration; energy passports help with medium- and long-term planning of building renovations.
- Develop digitisation/digitalisation process, databases, dedicated software, monitoring system, communication channels, etc.
- Provide energy performance certificates for buildings belonging to the local administration.
- Hire an energy manager or contact person for the future energy efficiency one-stop shop developed at the county council level.

2. Improving stakeholders' access to information and assistance

- Organise an information/assistance point (including online) at town hall level.
- Develop promotional and information dissemination activities to raise awareness among building owners about opportunities for in-depth renovation and to provide support throughout the renovation process.
- Ensure stakeholders in the community (local government, public institutions, citizens, owners' associations, companies, etc.) become aware that grants for building renovations will decrease, and that there will be a need to use all forms of financing (loans, ESCO schemes, public-private partnerships, etc.).
- Prepare the early stages of the project portfolio – feasibility studies, Intervention Works Approval Documentation (DALI), energy audits, etc.
- Develop a local awareness programme for citizens to change consumption habits.
- Provide a coherent suite of tools (e.g. manuals, software) and online systems (e.g. databases of registered products and installers, etc.).

3. Developing collaborative partnerships with the private sector, the banking system and other financing entities

- Develop training programmes for representatives of owners' associations, builders, construction management specialists.
- Develop partnerships with the public sector (local public institutions, the county council, the prefect's institution, etc.) in the field.
- Develop partnerships with the private sector (owners' associations, ESCOs, contractors, construction companies, materials and equipment companies, prosumer representatives, etc.).
- Develop a toolkit and disseminate successful examples to engage other cities, countries or organisations that could be potential partners in replicating successful activities.
- Develop mechanisms for coordinating policies and programmes between local government and stakeholders. These should include communication mechanisms to convey information on current and planned activities, solicit ideas and feedback, share progress, disseminate challenges and solutions/lessons learned.
- Support the ESCO market, which needs active and constant stimulation from local authorities; ESCO engagement in the private sector has also been limited, largely due to subsidised energy prices and the lack of tailored funding instruments for energy performance contracting that could create favourable conditions for ESCOs and third-party investment.

4. Preparing financial mechanisms and defining financing objectives and investment strategy for the renovation of public administration buildings and those with low energy performance at the locality level

- Analyse and develop financing mechanisms for the mobilisation of fiscal instruments to stimulate and support the increase in energy performance of public administration buildings and those with low energy performance at the municipal level.

- Apply financing schemes dedicated to protected vulnerable groups to cover their co-financing and repayment obligations.
- Take an integrated approach to financing mechanisms. Some energy efficiency operations, such as wall insulation, have a high investment recovery rate, while other measures, such as replacing the heating system or lighting, have a lower rate of return on investment. It makes sense to use grants for the first category and loans for latter.
- Review options for innovative and expanded financial mechanisms for financing energy efficiency schemes.
- Improve the system of control and enforcement of construction regulations, especially with minimum energy standards/nZEB and energy performance certificate (EPC) legislation.

5. Providing facilities for citizens/entities investing in building renovation

- Implement a transparent, ethical and inclusive process of building energy efficiency to improve the life of the community. It is necessary to have a clear and comprehensive record of the building stock, which identifies not only the energy performance level of the building, but also the socioeconomic status of the tenants. This helps determine the links between energy poverty and the poor energy performance of the building.
- Encourage the development of local suppliers (economic operators in construction) to implement building renovation measures.
- Introduce fiscal measures to encourage increased energy performance, such as property tax reduction or exemption for a specified period after major renovation of existing residential buildings (single or multi-family). Any citizen who can increase the energy performance of their home/building with their own funds can benefit from this measure and can justify it with documents and measurements.

5

Action Plan

	Measures	Performance indicators	Sources of verification	Responsible	Term	Sources of funding
Increasing the capacity of the Municipality to attract resources for renovation	(1) Develop training programmes for staff on topics such as energy poverty, access to resources, public policies for building renovation, etc.	No. of analyses No. courses No themes No. participants No. course days No. of communication channels	Analysis Databases Training plan Reports Course resources Intranet	Management UAT Responsible UK	Permanent Annual evaluation	Local budget Other sources
	(2) Develop and disseminate supporting documents on energy efficiency in buildings	No. of analyses No. of databases No. documents No. themes No. of communication channels	Analysis Databases Reports Supporting documents Social networks Intranet	Management UAT Responsible UK	Permanent Annual evaluation	Local budget Other sources
	(3) Identify and disseminate best practice models on energy renovation of building	No. of analysis No. of models No. documents No. of communication channels	Analysis Databases Reports Social networks Website Intranet	Management UAT Dedicated officer	Permanent Annual evaluation	Local budget Other sources
	(4) Use efficient and smart technologies to identify funding sources, best practice models, database building, etc.	No. of analyses No. of databases No. software No. of communication channels	Analysis Databases Reports Software Intranet	Management UAT IT Officer	Permanent Annual evaluation	Local budget Other sources

	Measures	Performance indicators	Sources of verification	Responsible	Term	Sources of funding
Increasing the capacity of the Municipality to attract resources for renovation	(5) Identify low energy performance buildings in the municipality	No. of analyses No. of databases No. of buildings No. software No. of communication channels	Analysis Databases / Register Reports Website Intranet	Management UAT Dedicated officer	31.12.2024 Permanent update	Local budget Other sources
	(6) Create local building register, georeferenced computer system	No. of analysis No of databases No. of buildings No. software No. of communication channels	Analysis Local register Reports Social networks Website Intranet	Management UAT Dedicated officer	30.09.2025 Permanent update	Local budget Other sources
	(7) Provide energy performance certificates for local government buildings	No. of analyses No. of databases No. of certificates No. of buildings	Analysis Databases Reports Social networks Website Intranet	Management UAT Dedicated officer	Permanent Annual evaluation	Local budget Other sources
	(8) Introduce energy passports for local government buildings	No. of analyses No. of databases No. passports No. of buildings	Analysis Databases Reports Social networks Website Intranet	Management UAT Dedicated officer	Permanent Annual evaluation	Local budget Other sources

	Measures	Performance indicators	Sources of verification	Responsible	Term	Sources of funding
Improving stakeholders' access to information and assistance on energy efficiency in buildings	(9) Implement annual communication/ awareness-raising plan for stakeholders on energy efficiency of buildings (financing opportunities – Social Climate Plan, other financing, advantages of renovating buildings, etc.)	No. of analysis No. measures No of databases No. types of donors No. of communication channels No. press releases	Plan Analysis Databases Reports Press articles Social networks Website Intranet	Management UAT Dedicated officer	Annual	Local budget Other sources
	(10) Organise information/assistance point (including online) at the town hall	No. of analyses No of databases No. documents disseminated No. beneficiaries No. themes assistance No. of communication channels	Information point Register Analysis Databases Reports Social networks Website	Management UAT Dedicated officer	31.12.2024 Annual evaluation	Local budget Other sources
	(11) Develop training programmes for representatives of owners' associations, builders, construction management specialists.	No. of analysis No. courses No. themes No. participants No. course days No. of communication channels	Analysis Databases Training plan Reports Course resources Intranet	Management UAT Dedicated officer Partners	Permanent Annual evaluation	Other sources

	Measures	Performance indicators	Sources of verification	Responsible	Term	Sources of funding
Developing collaborative partnerships with the private sector, the banking system and other financing entities in the field of building renovation	(12) Map stakeholders in the field of energy efficiency in buildings	No. of analyses No. of databases	Map Analysis Databases Reports Intranet	Management UAT Dedicated officer	30.09.2024 Annual update	Local budget Other sources
	(13) Develop partnerships with the public sector (Roman public institutions, CJ, Prefect's Institution, etc.) in the field.	No. of analyses No. procedures No. partnerships No. of databases No. meetings No. dedicated events No. dissemination channels	Analysis Reports Partnership contracts Databases Events Memo Website Press articles Social networks Intranet	Management UAT Dedicated officer	Permanent Annual evaluation	Local budget Other sources
	(14) Develop partnerships with the private sector (owners' associations, ESCOs, contractors, construction firms, material and equipment companies, prosumers' representatives, etc.).	No. of analysis No. procedures No. partnerships No. of databases No. meetings No. dedicated events No. dissemination channels	Analysis Reports Partnership contracts Databases Events Memo Website Press articles Social networks Intranet	Management UAT Dedicated officer	Permanent Annual evaluation	Local budget Other sources

	Measures	Performance indicators	Sources of verification	Responsible	Term	Sources of funding
Developing collaborative partnerships with the private sector, the banking system and other financing entities in the field of building renovation	(15) Develop partnerships with funding entities	No. of analysis No. procedures No. partnerships No. of databases No. meetings No. dedicated events No. dissemination channels	Analysis Reports Partnership contracts Databases Events Memo Website Press articles Social networks	Management UAT Dedicated officer	Permanent Annual evaluation	Local budget Other sources
Preparing financial mechanisms and defining financing targets and investment strategy for the renovation of public administration and low energy performance buildings in the municipality	(16) Analyse and develop financing mechanisms for mobilising fiscal instruments to stimulate and support the increase in energy performance of public administration buildings and low energy performance buildings in the municipality	No. of analysis No. mechanisms No. fiscal instruments No. of databases No. meetings No. dissemination channels	Analysis Reports Databases Website Intranet	Management UAT Dedicated officer	31.12.2024 Annual update	Local budget Other sources
	(17) Identify possibilities for moving to revolving credit facilities for public buildings	No. of analyses No. mechanisms No. of databases No. meetings No. dissemination channels	Analysis Reports Databases Website Intranet	Management UAT Dedicated officer	31.12.2024 Annual update	Local budget Other sources

	Measures	Performance indicators	Sources of verification	Responsible	Term	Sources of funding
Preparing financial mechanisms and defining financing targets and investment strategy for the renovation of public administration and low energy performance buildings in the municipality	(18) Implement dedicated funding schemes for vulnerable protected groups to cover their co-financing and reimbursement obligations	No. of analyses No. funding schemes No. of databases No. meetings No. dissemination channels	Analysis Reports Databases Website Intranet	Management UAT Dedicated officer	31.12.2024 Annual update	Local budget Other sources
Providing facilities for citizens/entities investing in renovating buildings	(19) Analyse the possibility of energy subsidies for renovated buildings, conditional on the achievement of the values stated in the energy performance certificate	No. of analysis No. grants Grant value No. of databases No. meetings No. dissemination channels	Analysis Reports Databases Website Intranet	Management UAT Dedicated officer	31.12.2024 Annual update	Local budget Other sources
	(20) Support the development of local operators for energy renovation of buildings	No. of analysis Nr. local operators No. of databases No. meetings No. dissemination channels	Analysis Reports Databases Website Intranet	Management UAT Dedicated officer	31.12.2024 Annual update	Local budget Other sources



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