







FINANCING THE RETROFIT OF 250 MILLION BUILDINGS IN EUROPE: OPPORTUNITIES & OBSTACLES



REVALUE I www.revalue-project.eu

Maarja Meitern | Bax & Company | November 2018 | Retrofit Europe



In order to meet the EC objectives, the Commission needs to increase the annual refurbishment rate, would require a significant increase of investments, estimated to be between €70-120 billion!

EU's policy ambitions:

90%

cut in emissions from houses by **2050***

*compared to levels in 1990

The trend in Europe is towards more stringent energy performance requirements for both new and existing building stock.

The EU estimates only

10%

of dwellings meet modern energy efficiency standards

If 90% is not up to standard, the majority of stock will need refurbishment as most will still be in existence by 2050.



ENERGY EFFICIENCY AS A VALUE DRIVER?

Does increasing transparency in the valuation process, regarding a property's energy characteristics, have a notable impact on the residential investment decisionmaking process?

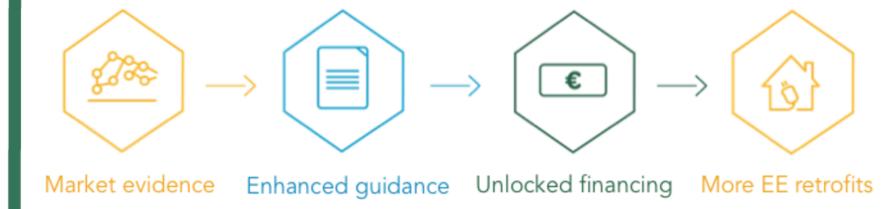




Valuers do not make the market - but may & do influence market decisions

Sustainability is an emerging topic, impact and treatment not yet clear

The goal of the REVALUE project is to enhancing existing RICS guidance



Who is





Co-funded by the Intelligent Energy Europe Programme of the European Union

Valuers



Professional Body























Practice



















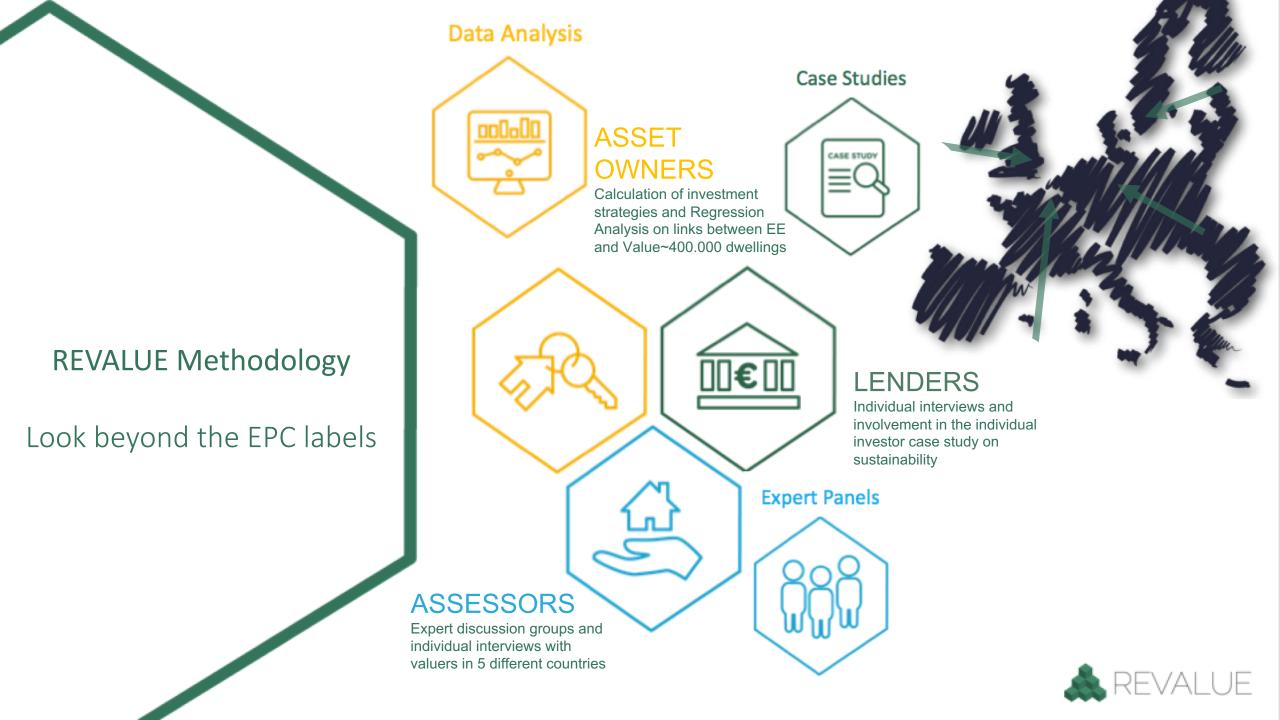










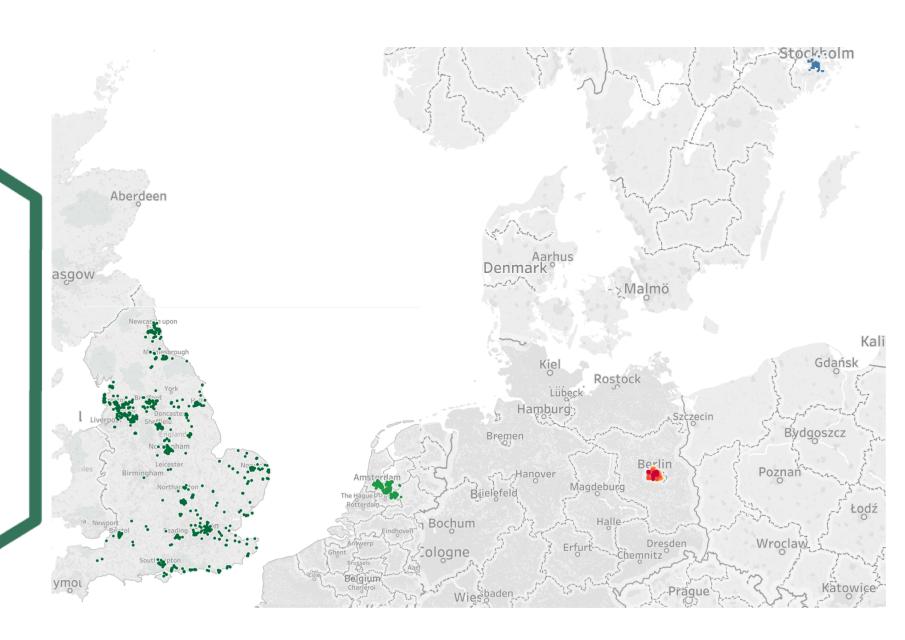


Regression covering 4 countries, 10 providers, ~120.000 units, mostly affordable housing

RICS market valuations, controlled for typical hedonic characteristics (and modernisation)

Results for Netherlands (50k units) in greater Amsterdam area



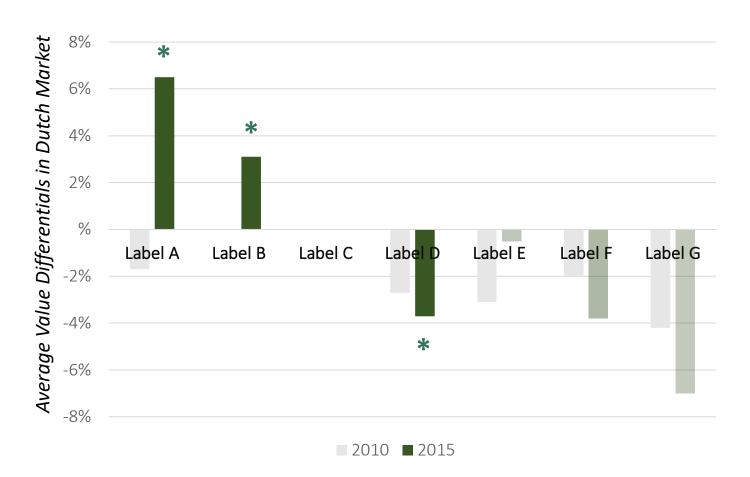


In some locations, energy efficiency is increasing in importance

In NL over 5 years, green premium and brown discount increased



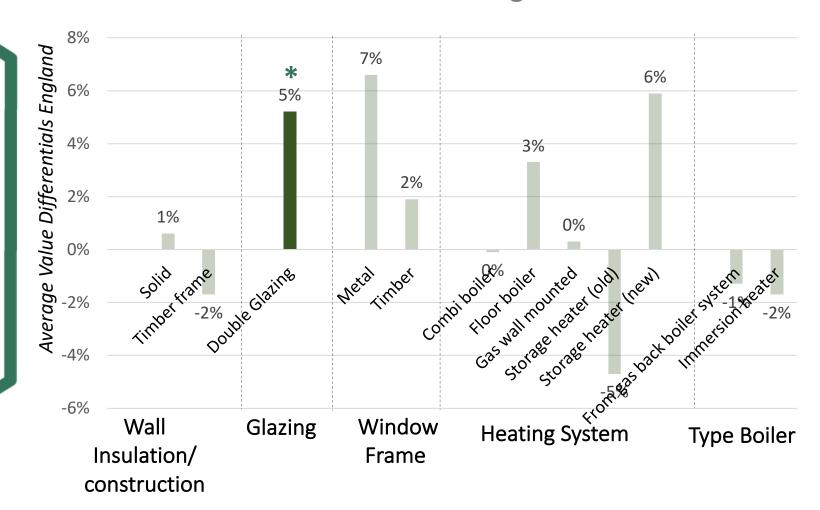
The good is getting better the bad is getting worse... Evidence from Amsterdam area



What is the impact of energy components on assessed valuations? Evidence from England

Double glazing has a significant effect on assessed valuations









































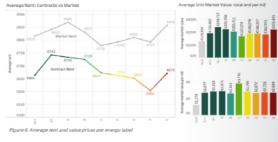


Especially for housing providers in Sweden, Germany, the Netherlands and France

- Data analytics
- Case studies
- Expert panels







The points systems that is used to determine rents allows to a limited extent rent increased based on energy label. There is a clear correlation between label qualify and rent – although this is throught to reflect the value of modernisation more than energy qualify alone. Dwellings with £ / F labels typically are let for £600-550, while dwellings with 5.

/ A labels range from €675 tot €730. It is noteworthy that the highest quality units have a low rent, and the lowest quality units have a high rent – most likely due to attractive locations.

There is a small but sustained positive relation between asset value and energy quality. Compared to a Clabel dwelling a 3-796 premium is found for A and B label dwellings, and a similar discount for F and G label units. At an average asset value of €200.000, this indicates a potential for recovery of modest investments in energy improvements.

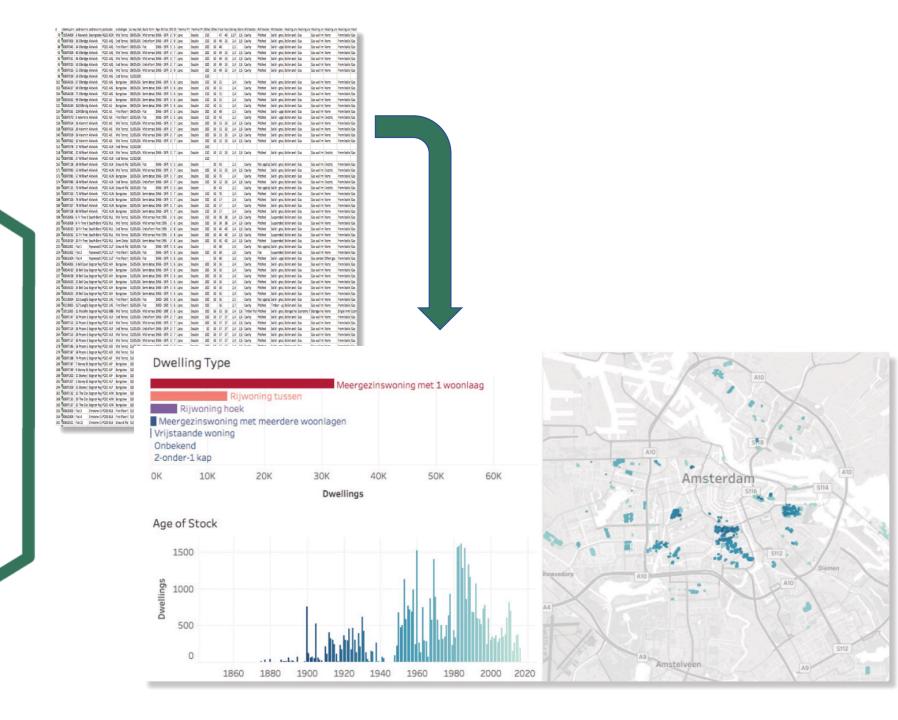


Importance of data availability

Short/medium term sustainability target is compliance

Strategic visions and long/term investment plans are underdeveloped







5 investment case studies

From green roofs and pilot projects to investment planning and long-term ROI.

EIB-ELENA and others used to build capacity - nearly 100% funded for large-scale programmes



Sustainability officer



A Swedish housing provider obtained €0,8M to procure the expertise for the deep renovation of 600 dwellings

A group of Dutch affordable housing providers obtained €1,8M to prepare works to achieve energy label B in 900 dwellings

A large city in the Netherlands obtained €3M in grants for a program that supports private homeowners in retrofitting 10,000 dwellings

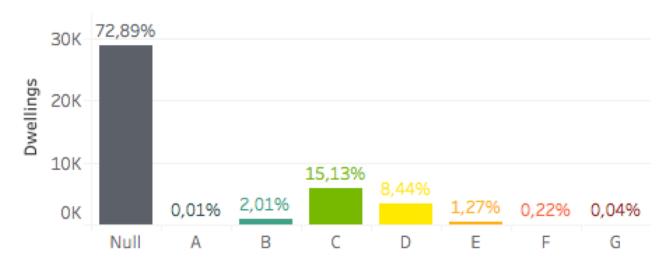
OBSTACLES

Unclear policy (see the EU's lack of clear definition for nearly zero-energy buildings);

Valuers being limited by what the clients ask for;

Lack of comprehensive data;

Energy Label (from financial dataset Property List)





OPPORTUNITIES

New standards (such as the UK's new Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards)

Increasing awareness and interest from banks

Changing expectations of clients/tenants – "the norm"



STATISTICS

Statistics indicate that over time, value differential is beginning to develop. Brown discounts are more prevalent than green premiums.



EPC LABEL

In general, EPC labels are regarded as neither consistent nor reliably accurate measures of energy performance.



REGULATION

EU member governments are increasingly tightening regulations, ranging from minimum EE standards to soft policy incentives.



LENDERS

Leading lenders are beginning to consider energy factors as part of their decision making processes.



SOCIAL GOALS

EE stock may enhance the health and well-being of the tenants and help deliver social objectives.



RISK

Leading financiers and valuers believe that energy inefficient stock may be more at value risk than energy efficient stock.



Thank you!

Maarja Meitern m.meitern@baxcompany.com



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