EUROPE REGIONAL NETWORK

WORLD GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL

Slovensko združenje za trajnostno gradnjo GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL SLOVENIA

BUILD UPON

Soustvarjanje slovenske nacionalne strategije prenove

KLJUČNE OVIRE PRI MNOŽIČNI CELOVITI ENERGIJSKI PRENOVI IN PRI STAVBNEM SKLADU

Uvod

BUILD UPON je največji svetovni sodelovalni projekt s področja prenove stavb – združuje preko 1.000 organizacij iz 13. držav, ki bodo v letu 2016/17 izvedle več kot 80 dogodkov. Njegov namen je, da s pomočjo državam, da do roka 30. aprila 2017 naredijo strategije za prenovo obstoječih stavb v celotni Evropi, spodbudi prenovitveno revolucijo. Omenjene strategije so ključne za zmanjšanje porabe energije v Evropi in širše, zmanjšanje vpliva podnebnih sprememb ter ustvarjanje stavb, ki prav vsakomur zagotavljajo visoko kakovost življenja.

www.buildupon.eu

Kako vplivajo ovire na vrsto stavb ter njihove lastnike?

Ovire lahko povežemo s petimi glavnimi kategorijami: ozaveščenost, znanja in veščine, finance in gospodarstvo, administracija in politike. Zaznali smo devetnajst večjih ovir (oziroma skupin ovir), ki so skupne več državam EU, natančneje državam konzorcija. Stavbni skladi se med državami razlikujejo glede na tipe stavb ter lastništvo. Skladno s podatkovno bazo BPIE (Buildings Performance Institute Europe) smo opredelili štiri glavne tipe stavb in sicer: javne stavbe, komercialne stavbe, enodružinske stavbe ter večstanovanjske stavbe.

Ovire so bile vrednotene po presoji njihovega pomena za razmah celovite prenove in to glede na to, kako učinkujejo na vsak segment stavbnega sklada ter na njegovo velikost.

Vsaka država ima svojo zgodbo ter seveda prednostne naloge. Spodaj najdete tri primere, ki se nanašajo na Italijo, Finsko in Bolgarijo ter predstavljajo tri različne primere. Višji kot je odstotek, močnejša je ovira. Odstotki upoštevajo tako "višino" ovire kot zajet delež stavbnega sklada. Vsaka država potrebuje svojo lastno dolgoročno strategijo, to je splošno ogrodje pobud za gradnjo sistema.

Dinamična platforma RenoWiki portala BUILD UPON je oblikovana v podporo različnim soustvarjalcem prenove pri vrednotenju ter raziskovanju ponovitev najbolj uspešnih pobud, ki se spopadajo z najmočnješimi ovirami v posameznih državah (http://buildupon.eu/initiatives/).

Ozaveščevalne pobude v RenoWikiju

Barriers / Recommendations Matrix							
Barriers (based on the summarized literature review with simplification)		Barrier significance according to building types (percentage that shows "influence" of a barrier on buildings renovation = how much it prevents deep reno from happening) Note: This assessment replaces "Potential impact" of initiatives					Recommendations - Proposed actions to be taken to remove barriers (theoretically expected solution; proposed solution in case any relevant initiative is missing) Not public information - for internal project use at least at the beginning
Barriers categories (A bit different order compared to initiatives categories)	Specific barrier (common to all countries)	Public buildings	Multi-family buildings	Single family houses	Commercial buildings	Barrier Significance Score	
		Building type share on total building stock according to m2 of floor area (the value equals to weight of a barrier for given building type) Ref: www.renobuildingdata.eu					
		4,29%	60,34%	21,09%	13,28%		
1) Awareness: End-user awareness and motivation for deep renovation	Low awareness of deep renovation, insufficient energy-efficient/green/environmental thinking (understood as an opportunity), Lack of information on good practices and examples with similar cultural models	60%	96%	80%	54%	87%	Media activity - news, TV spots, radio, social media, Obligatory Energy Performance Certificates as simple information source, Workshops for public e.g. As parts of relevant social events, festivals, Best practice identification and mediatization.
	Hassle factor, try to remove, Lack of motivation and inertia against change, i.e. – resistance to change because of short timeframe of decisions and due to aging of population and short expected occupancy, Complexity of solutions (measures)	44%	92%	60%	32%	78%	Free advisory network e.g. on-line or through energy specialists network (barrier funded by govt grants), Subsidy schemes themselves provide advice and quality increase, Need to promote energy efficiency as complex topic (property value increase, better internal environment and comfort, aesthetic values etc.), Elaboration, implementation and popularization of demonstration programmes, pilot projects and scientific researches, supported by the state and municipal authorities. (e.g. within BUILD UPON).
	Barrier Category Score for different Building types	52%	94%	70%	58%	82%	
2) Administrative: End-user decision making process / admin barriers	Individuals not valuing social, macroeconomic and environmental benefit of deep renovations	40%	64%	64%	58%	64%	Building codes and other relevant laws prescribe minimum (cost optimum based) buildings performance
	Prohibitive rules on collective decision-making within homeowners associations - too high majority required, Conflicts, difficult organisation and consensus among groups with divergent interests (i.e. owners), Partial external retrofitting of separate dwellings is obstructive to other owners/investors and deep renovation activities for the whole building	24%	84%	36%	28%	59%	Amend/create the law to relax strict rules, Legal setting and creation of homeowners associations with clearly defined legal position to make them credible partner for banks, Provide advice to the associations how to set their internal rules using best practice examples.
	Landlord-tenant dilemma	10%	84%	32%	60%	60%	Motivate landlords to invest to their properties – e.g. progressive property tax introduction
	Complicated public procurement rules	50%	24%	20%	24%	24%	Simplify the rules, cooperate on future public procurement law amendment & create best-practice guide for tenders
	Prohibitive public debt rules - Public debt increases when Energy Performance Contracting is involved in a project	80%	35%	30%	30%	35%	Change public debt/accountancy rules
	High discounting of future benefits results in shallow renovation - preference of these shallow solutions and "lock-in" effect	48%	88%	56%	88%	78%	Subsidy to shorten payback and require deep renovation, Minimum requirements or significantly higher support of complex renovation (e.g. renovation of more than 75% of envelope area or 85% energy savings)
	Short timeframe for decisions - Municipalities need to plan/balance their budgets on annual basis. Moreover, elections periods are in a relatively short time-frame for decisions	70%	32%	20%	15%	28%	More strategic mid-term planning according regional renovation plans/strategies needed
	Barrier Category Score for different Building types	31%	58%	38%	40%	50%	
3) Skills & Capacity Building: Value Chain Capacity - Design and Realization	Poor quality and low credibility in design phase, (including hidden costs - extra costs or loss of benefits that are not reflected in engineering models)	64%	88%	56%	64%	77%	Reduce methodology for Energy Performance calculation & credible Energy Performance Certificates, Government inspection and quality enforcement, Design documentation regulation.
	Poor quality and low credibility in installation phase (e.g. Real performance is often lower than designed, the difference is often not even checked. Lack of synchronization and active collaboration within interdisciplinary teams)	68%	72%	72%	64%	72%	Credible certification of trades & reputation building system, Enforcement of build as designed, On site technical supervision, Qualified building approval personnel and procedures, Measuring and verification rules and procedures, Building operators/user should have better knowledge how to behave - partly social issue, Campaign to promote vocational education with governmental benefits to these professions, Adequate professional guidance and new curricula for experts (trainings about 'state-of-the-art know-how' (e.g. materials, processes and technical solutions), Trainings for trainers, Popularization of integrated design approach.
	DIY culture (do-it-yourself), measures cannot be checked, verified, reported anywhere, all is being done in grey economy	8%	44%	72%	16%	47%	Campaign to "do it properly" using media and free advisory network, "All in one house" advice - info/retail/info stands e.g. in hobbymarkets, Lower VAT to prevent from grey economy, Subsidy programs.
	Barrier Category Score for different Building types	47%	69%	73%	48%	65%	
4) Financial & Economic: Access to finance	EE benefits leading to lower risk are not recognized in financial sector (by banks mostly), Risk is overestimated which results in high rates & required collaterals (unwillingness of people to incur debt), Investments costs and green buildings are understood as simple increase of initial investment by banks	72%	88%	80%	84%	85%	Financial instruments to leverage private capital should be introduced, Data gathering and engagement of banks to build business cases that explain the benefits to banks, Publish the topic as EE buildings support can possibly be a new product that can be offered by banks to clients - benefit for banks in competitive environment.
	High initial costs and insufficient funds, because of relatively low income (social policy) (payback time and return on investments are not very clear)	60%	96%	88%	80%	91%	Progressive subsidy schemes design – deep renovations incentivizing (e.g. direct subsidies, tax, levy, feed-in tariffs systems), Introduction of best practice examples with show of other side effects of deep renovation (better indoor comfort, increased property value etc.)
	Subsidized energy prices (i.e. cross-subsidizing)	40%	60%	32%	32%	52%	Market transformation needed
	Underdeveloped ESCO market (EPC and ESCOs are often not a popular concept)	64%	68%	24%	60%	56%	Strong commitment of the government providing the necessary frame conditions, Introduction of market instruments to facilitate the development and implementation of ESCO business, Credibility of this mechanism support by government, Increase of networking and cooperation among ESCOs (e.g. association establishment), Guaranteed funds (e.g. with a pool of commercial banks).
	Barrier Category Score for different Building types	64%	78%	56%	60%	72%	
Policy: Cross-cutting policy issues (setting overall policy environment in the country, i.e. kind of backwater for further specific initiatives)	Missing or insufficient comprehensive policy package related to renovations (strategies, law, regulations) e.g. NEEAP, Lack of regulation on uninhabited dwellings	78%				78%	Support to policy makers, expertise provision, engagement and capacity building for policy makers to support sufficiently ambitious rules setting.
	Policy makers ignore potential of EE in buildings (i.e. not interesting topic for policy makers leading to not existing/not relevant capacity)	68%				68%	Government capacity building, Mandatory renovation roadmaps - long-term strategy that overcomes limited elections period, Regional renovation initiatives, Introduce continuously running subsidy schemes based on progressive subsidy.
	EE industry (e.g. associations) voice fragmented, not clearly defined position	62%				62%	Capacity building in industry, associations creation, getting together to push stronger towards changes
	Barrier Category Score for different Building types	70%				70%	

Tabela 1: Ovire in stavbni tipi v Italiji

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Barriers / Recommendations Matrix							
Barriers (based on the summarized literature review with simplification)		Barrier significance according to building types (percentage that shows "influence" of a barrier on buildings renovation = how much it prevents deep reno from happening) Note: This assessment replaces "Potential impact" of initiatives					Recommendations - Proposed actions to be taken to remove barriers (theoretically expected solution, proposed solution in case any relevant initiative is missing) Not public information - for internal project use at least at the beginning
Barriers categories (A bit different order compared to initiatives categories)	Specific barrier (common to all countries)	Public buildings	Multi-family buildings	Single family houses	Commercial buildings	Barrier Significance Score	
		Building type share on total building stock according to m2 of floor area (the value equals to weight of a barrier for given building type) Ref.: www.buildingsdata.eu					
		8%	22%	44%	26%		
1) Awareness: End-user awareness and motivation for deep renovation	Low awareness of deep renovation, Insufficient energy efficient/green/environmental thinking (understood as an opportunity) Lack of information on good practices and examples with similar cultural models	40%	70%	60%	73%	63%	Media activity - news, TV spots, radio, social media, Obligatory Energy Performance Certificates as simple information source, Workshops for public e.g. As parts of relevant social events, fairs etc., Best practice identification and mediatization
	Hassle factor, mess removal, Lack of motivation and inertia against change; i.e. - resistance to change because of short timeframe of decisions and due to aging of population and short expected occupancy Complexity of solutions (measures)	50%	70%	90%	30%	64%	Free advisory network e.g. on-line or through energy specialists network (can be funded by govt grants), Subsidy schemes themselves provide advice and quality increase, Need to promote energy efficiency as complex topic (property value increase, better internal environment and comfort, aesthetic values etc.), Elaboration, implementation and popularization of demonstration programmes, pilot projects and scientific researches, supported by the state and municipal authorities (e.g. within BUILD UPON).
	Barrier Category Score for different Building types	45%	70%	75%	45%		
2) Administrative: End-user decision making process / admin barriers	Individuals not valuing social, macroeconomic and environmental benefit of deep renovations	50%	90%	100%	30%	78%	Building codes and other relevant laws prescribe minimum (cost-optimum based) buildings performance
	Prohibitive rules on collective decision-making within homeowners associations - too high majority required, Conflicts, difficult organisation and consensus among groups with divergent interests (i.e. owners), Partial external retrofitting of separate dwellings is obstructive to other owners/investors and deep renovation activities for the whole building.	20%	40%			10%	Amend/create the law to relax strict rules, Legal setting and creation of homeowners associations with clearly defined legal position to make them credible partner for banks, Provide advice to the associations how to set their internal rules using best practice examples.
	Landlord-Tenant dilemma	30%	40%	5%	20%	19%	Motivate landlords to invest to their properties - e.g. progressive property tax introduction
	Complicated public procurement rules	100%				9%	Simplify the rules, cooperate on future public procurement law amendment & create best-practice guide for bureaucrats
	Prohibitive public debt rules - Public debt increases when Energy Performance Contracting is involved in a project	50%				4%	Change public debt/accountancy rules
	High discounting of future benefits results in shallow renovation - preference of these shallow solutions and "lock-in" effect.	60%	90%	70%	50%	68%	Subsidy to shorten payback and require deep renovation, Minimum requirements or significantly higher support of complex renovation (e.g. renovation of more than X% of envelope area or X% energy savings)
	Short timeframe for decisions - Municipalities need to plan/balance their budgets on annual basis. Moreover, elections periods create a relatively short time-frame for decisions	80%	30%			9%	More strategic mid-term planning according regional renovation plans/strategies needed
	Barrier Category Score for different Building types	56%	54%	58%	37%		
3) Skills & Capacity Building: Value chain capacity - Design and Realization	Poor quality and low credibility in design phase, (including hidden costs - extra costs or loss of benefits that are not reflected in engineering models)	80%	60%	60%	50%	56%	Robust methodology for Energy Performance calculation & credible Energy Performance Certificates, Government inspection and quality enforcement, Design documentation regulation.
	Poor quality and low credibility in installation phase (e.g. Real performance is often lower than designed, the difference is often not even checked; Lack of synchronization and active collaboration within interdisciplinary team)	80%	80%	80%	60%	75%	Credible certification of trades & reputation-building system, Enforcement of build as designed, On site technical supervision, Qualified building approval personnel and procedures, Measuring and verification rules and procedures, Building operators/user should have better knowledge how to behave - partly social issue, Campaign to promote vocational education with governmental benefits to these professions, Adequate professional guidance and new own tools for experts trainings about "state-of-the-art know-how" (e.g. materials, processes and technical solutions), Trainings for trainers, Popularization of integrated design approach.
	DIY culture (do it yourself), measures cannot be checked, verified, reported anywhere, all is being done in grey economy		30%	80%		37%	Campaign to "don't properly" using media and free advisory network, "All in one house" advice - infotheekbuild stands e.g. in hobbymarkets (lower VAT to prevent from grey economy, Subsidy programs.
	Barrier Category Score for different Building types	80%	58%	73%	45%		
4) Financial & Economic: Access to finance	EE benefits leading to lower risk are not recognised in financial sector (by banks mostly), Risk is overestimated which results in high rates & required collaterals (unwillingness of people to incur debt), Investments to EE and green buildings are understood as simple increase of initial investment by banks	80%	70%	80%	60%	73%	Financial instruments to leverage private capital should be introduced, Data gathering and engagement of banks to build business cases that explain the benefits to banks, Publish the topic as EE buildings support can possibly be a new product that can be offered to banks or clients - benefit for banks in competitive environment.
	High initial costs and insufficient funds, because of relatively low income (social policy) (payback time and return on investments are not very clear)	50%	80%	90%	50%	72%	Progressive subsidy schemes design - deep renovations incentivizing (e.g. direct subsidies, tax, levy, feed-in-tariffs systems), Introduction of best practice examples with show of other side effects of deep renovation (better indoor comfort, increased property value etc.)
	Subsidized energy prices (i.e. cross subsidizing)					n/a	Market transformation needed
	Underdeveloped ESCO market (EPC and ESCOs are often not a popular concept)	90%	20%		70%	30%	Strong commitment of the government providing the necessary frame conditions, Introduction of market instruments to facilitate the development and implementation of ESCO business, Credibility of this mechanism support by governments, Increase of networking and cooperation among ESCOs (e.g. association establishment), Guaranteed funds (e.g. with a pool of commercial banks).
	Barrier Category Score for different Building types	73%	37%	85%	57%		
Policy: Cross-cutting policy issues Existing overall policy environment in the country, i.e. Kind of backwater for further specific initiatives	Missing or insufficient comprehensive policy package related to renovations (strategies, law, regulations) e.g. NEEAP Lack of regulation on uninhabited dwellings.	50%				50%	Support to policy makers, expertise provision, engagement and capacity building for policy makers to support sufficiently ambitious rules setting.
	Policy makers ignore potential of EE in buildings (i.e. not interesting topic for policy makers leading to not existing of relevant capacity)	80%				80%	Government capacity building, Mandatory renovation roadmaps - long-term strategy that overcomes limited elections period, Regional renovation initiatives, Introduce continuously running subsidy schemes based on progressive subsidy.
	EE industry (e.g. associations) voice fragmented, not clearly defined position	20%				20%	Capacity building in industry, associations creation, getting together to push stronger towards changes
	Barrier Category Score for different Building types	50%					

Tabela 2: Ovire in stavbni tipi na Finskem

Barriers / Recommendations Matrix							
Barriers (based on the summarised literature review with simplification)		Barrier significance according to building types (percentage that shows "influence" of a barrier on buildings renovation – how much it prevents deep reno from happening) Note: This assessment replaces "Potential impact" of initiatives					Recommendations – Proposed actions to be taken to remove barriers (theoretically expected solution; proposed solution in case any relevant initiative is missing) Not public information – for internal project use at least at the beginning
Barriers categories (A bit different order compared to initiatives categories)	Specific barrier (common to all countries)	Public buildings	Multi-family buildings	Single family houses	Commercial buildings	Barrier Significance Score	
	Building type share on total building stock according to m2 of floor area (the value equals to weight of a barrier for given building type) Let's use www.buildingsdata.eu	5%	38%	45%	13%		
1) Awareness: End-user awareness and motivation for deep renovation	Low awareness of deep renovation, Insufficient energy efficiency [illegible] thinking (understood as an opportunity) Lack of information on good practices and examples with similar actual models	50%	70%	60%	60%	63%	Media activity – news, TV spots, radio, social media. Obligatory Energy Performance Certificates as simple information source. Workshops for public e.g. As parts of relevant social events, fairs etc. Best practice identification and [illegible].
	Hassle factor, myths removal; Lack of motivation and inertia against change, i.e. – resistance to change because of short timeframe of decisions and due to aging of population and short expected occupancy Complexity of solutions (measures)	50%	80%	70%	50%	70%	Free advisory network e.g. on-line or through energy specialists network (can be funded by govt grants). Subsidy schemes themselves provide advice and push to quality increase. Need to promote energy efficiency as complex topic (property value increase, better internal environment and comfort, aesthetic values etc.). Elaboration, implementation and popularisation of demonstration programmes, pilot projects and scientific researches, supported by the state and municipal authorities. (e.g. within BUILD UPON).
	Barrier Category Score for different Building types	50%	80%	65%	45%		
2) Administrative: End-user decision making process / admin barriers	Individuals not valuing social, macroeconomic and environmental benefit of deep renovation	40%	90%	90%	50%	78%	Building codes and other relevant laws prescribe minimum (cost-optimum based) buildings performance
	Prohibitive rules on collective decision making within homeowners associations – too high majority required, Conflicts, difficult organisation and consensus among groups with divergent interests (i.e. owners), Partial external retrofitting of separate dwellings is obstructive to other owners/investors and deep renovation activities for the whole building	40%	90%			84%	Amend/create the law to relax strict rules, Legal setting and creation of homeowners associations with clearly defined legal position to make them credible partner for banks, Provide advice to the associations how to set their internal rules using best practice examples.
	Landlord-Tenant dilemma	20%	40%	10%	20%	20%	Motivate landlords to invest to their properties – e.g. progressive property tax introduction
	Complicated public procurement rules	90%	90%			37%	Simplify the rules, cooperate on future public procurement law amendment & create best-practice guide for [illegible]
	Prohibitive public debt rules – Public debt increases when Energy Performance Contracting is involved in a project	50%				3%	Change public debt/accountancy rules
	High discounting of future benefits results in shallow renovation – preference of these shallow solutions and "lock-in" effect	60%	90%	80%	40%	76%	Subsidy to shorten payback and require deep renovation, Minimum requirements or significantly higher support of complex renovation (e.g. renovation of more than [illegible] of envelope area or [illegible] energy savings)
	Short time frame for decisions – Municipalities need to plan/balance their budgets on annual basis. Moreover, elections periods create a relatively short time frame for decisions	70%				4%	More strategic mid-term planning according regional renovation plans/strategies needed
	Barrier Category Score for different Building types	53%	88%	60%	33%		
3) Skills & Capacity Building: Value chain capacity – Design and Realisation	Poor quality and low credibility in design phase, (including hidden costs – extra costs or loss of benefits that are not reflected in engineering models)	60%	60%	60%	40%	57%	Robust methodology for Energy Performance calculation & credible Energy Performance Certificates, Government inspection and quality enforcement, Design documentation regulation.
	Poor quality and low credibility in installation phase (e.g. Real performance is often lower than designed, the difference is often not even checked; Lack of synchronisation and active collaboration within interdisciplinary team)	80%	80%	80%	60%	77%	Credible certification of trades & reputation-building system, Enforcement of build as designed, On site technical supervision, Qualified building approval personnel and procedure, Measuring and verification rules and procedures, Building operators/user should have better knowledge how to behave – partly social issue, Campaign to promote vocational education with governmental benefits to these professions, Adequate professional guidance and new curricula for experts trainings about "state-of-the-art know-how" (e.g. materials, processes and technical solutions), Trainings for trainers, Popularization of integrated design approach.
	DIY culture (do-it-yourself), measures cannot be checked, verified, reported anywhere, all is being done in grey economy		80%	90%		68%	Campaign to "do it properly" using media and free advisory network, "All in one house" advice – [illegible] (e.g. in hobbymarkets) Lower VAT to prevent from grey economy, Subsidy programs.
	Barrier Category Score for different Building types	70%	75%	77%	50%		
4) Financial & Economic: Access to finance	EE benefits leading to lower risk are not recognized in finance sector (by banks mostly), Risks overestimated which results in high rates & required collaterals (unwillingness of people to have debts), Investment in EE and green buildings are understood as simple increase of initial investment by banks	70%	70%	70%	50%	67%	Financial instruments to leverage private capital should be introduced, Data gathering and engagement of banks to build business cases that explain the benefits to banks, Publish the topic as EE buildings support can possibly be a new product that can be offered by banks to clients – benefit for banks in competitive environment.
	High initial costs and insufficient funds, because of relatively low income (social policy) (payback time and return on investments are not very clear)	30%	20%	30%	50%	30%	Progressive subsidy schemes design – deep renovations incentivizing (e.g. direct subsidies, tax [illegible], feed-in tariffs systems), Introduction of best practice examples with show of other side-effects of deep renovation (better indoor comfort, increased property value etc.)
	Subsidized energy prices (i.e. cross subsidizing)	40%	60%	60%	30%	54%	Market transformation needed
	Underdeveloped ESCO market (EPC and ESCOs are often not a popular concept)					0%	Strong commitment of the government providing the necessary frame conditions, Introduction of market instruments to facilitate the development and implementation of ESCO business, Credibility of this mechanism support by governments, Increase of networking and cooperation among ESCOs (e.g. association establishment), Guaranteed funds (e.g. with a pool of commercial banks).
	Barrier Category Score for different Building types	47%	50%	53%	37%		
Policy: Cross-cutting policy issues (setting overall policy environment in the country, i.e. kind of kickstarter for further specific initiatives)	Missing or insufficient comprehensive policy package related to renovations (strategies, law, regulations (e.g. NZEB)) Lack of regulation on uninhabited dwellings	40%				40%	Support to policy makers, expertise provision, engagement and capacity building for policy makers to support sufficiently ambitious rules setting.
	Policy makers ignore potential of EE in buildings (i.e. not interesting topic for policy makers leading to not existing/not relevant capacity)	60%				60%	Government capacity building, Mandatory renovation roadmaps – long-term strategy that overcomes limited elections period, Regional renovation initiatives, Introduce continuously running subsidy schemes based on progressive subsidy.
	EE industry (e.g. associations) voice fragmented, not clearly defined position	60%				60%	Capacity building in industry, associations creation, getting together to push stronger towards changes
	Barrier Category Score for different Building types	53%					

Tabela 3: Ovire in stavbni tipi v Bolgariji

Pomen merjenja učinkov pobud za določanje možnosti posnemanja pobud s podobno ali različno vsebino

Podatki o izvajanju ukrepov pri stavbnem skladu (npr. koliko stavb je zainteresiranih, koliko sredstev je odobrenih, katera je vrsta posega, ali se uporablja na posamezno enoto ali za celotno stavno ter glede na vrsto lastništva) so bistveni za razumevanje učinka določene pobude. Popolnost in zanesljivost podatkov sta odvisna od natančnosti analiz.

Podatki o učinkih predstavljajo osnovo za odločitev, ali je določena pobuda bolj ali manj učinkovita ter ali predstavlja bolj ali manj uspešno prakso. Nudijo tudi podatke za vrednotenje pogojev, pod katerimi se pobuda lahko posnema. Kajti tako investitorji kot oblikovalci politik ali soustvarjalci prenove - vsi bi bili bolj samozavestni pri posnemanju izkušenj drugih udeležencev v procesu, če bi se lahko zanesli na z dokazi podprta vrednotenja uspešnosti pobud.

Zato je pomembno zagotoviti podatke o dejanskih učinkih pobud / programov. RenoWiki bi bil veliko bolj učinkovit, če bi se vsaka pobuda začela na osnovi na spletnih straneh javno objavljenih podatkov o njenih učinkih. Na žalost je na tej stopnji le malo pobud opredeljenih z zanesljivimi meritvami za vrednotenje učinkov. A RenoWiki se bo skozi celoten proces BUILD UPON posodabljal in izpopolnjeval v smeri izmenjave meritev učinkov in podatkov. Za maksimiranje učinkovitosti ponovitev najboljših praks je bistven skupni nabor meritev, ki bi se naj uporabljal za ocenjevanje učinkov podobnih pobud.

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