# Renovate Europe Day 2024 and Renovate Hungary Day 2024

# Session I: European Perspective: Policy Uptake

REDay2024
RENOVATE EUROPE
Budapest
Hungary

## *Welcoming remarks:*

**Adrian Joyce**

**Director**

Renovate Europe Campaign

# Session I: European Perspective: Policy Uptake

REDay2024
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Hungary

MINISTRY OF ENERGY

Under the patronage of
**Csaba Lantos**
**Hungarian Minister of Energy**

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# Renovate Europe Day 2024 and Renovate Hungary 2024

## Session I: European Perspective: Policy Uptake (energy renovation and climate objectives)


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#PrioritisePeople #AccelerateRenovation #EPBD

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# The Renovate Europe Campaign

## 51 Partners:


*National Partners*

## Who are we?

- A **political communications campaign** beating the drum for deep energy renovation of the building stock in the EU
- Supported by **51 partners** from industry and civil society including **18 national partners**
- **Champions** from politics, businesses and communities
- Launched in **2011** as an initiative of **Efficient Buildings Europe**
- **Call to Action:**

**For the benefit of all, […] policymakers and stakeholders must take immediate bold actions to rapidly accelerate deep renovation to 3% per year**

# Session I: European Perspective: Policy Uptake

REDay2024
RENOVATE EUROPE
Budapest
Hungary

## *Welcoming remarks:*

**Adrian Joyce**

**Director**

Renovate Europe Campaign

# Session I: European Perspective: Policy Uptake

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## *High-level opening statements*

### Ditte Juul-Jorgensen – Video address

**Director General for Energy**
European Commission

# Session I: European Perspective: Policy Uptake

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## *High-level opening statements*

**Attila Steiner**

**State Secretary**
Ministry of Energy
Hungary

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## *High-level opening statements*

**Viktor Horváth**

**Deputy State Secretary**
Ministry of Energy
Hungary

# Session I: European Perspective: Policy Uptake

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***Keynote address:***
***International policy framework of Energy Efficiency***

## Barbara Botos

**Climate Ambassador for Hungary**

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# International Policy Framework for Energy Efficiency

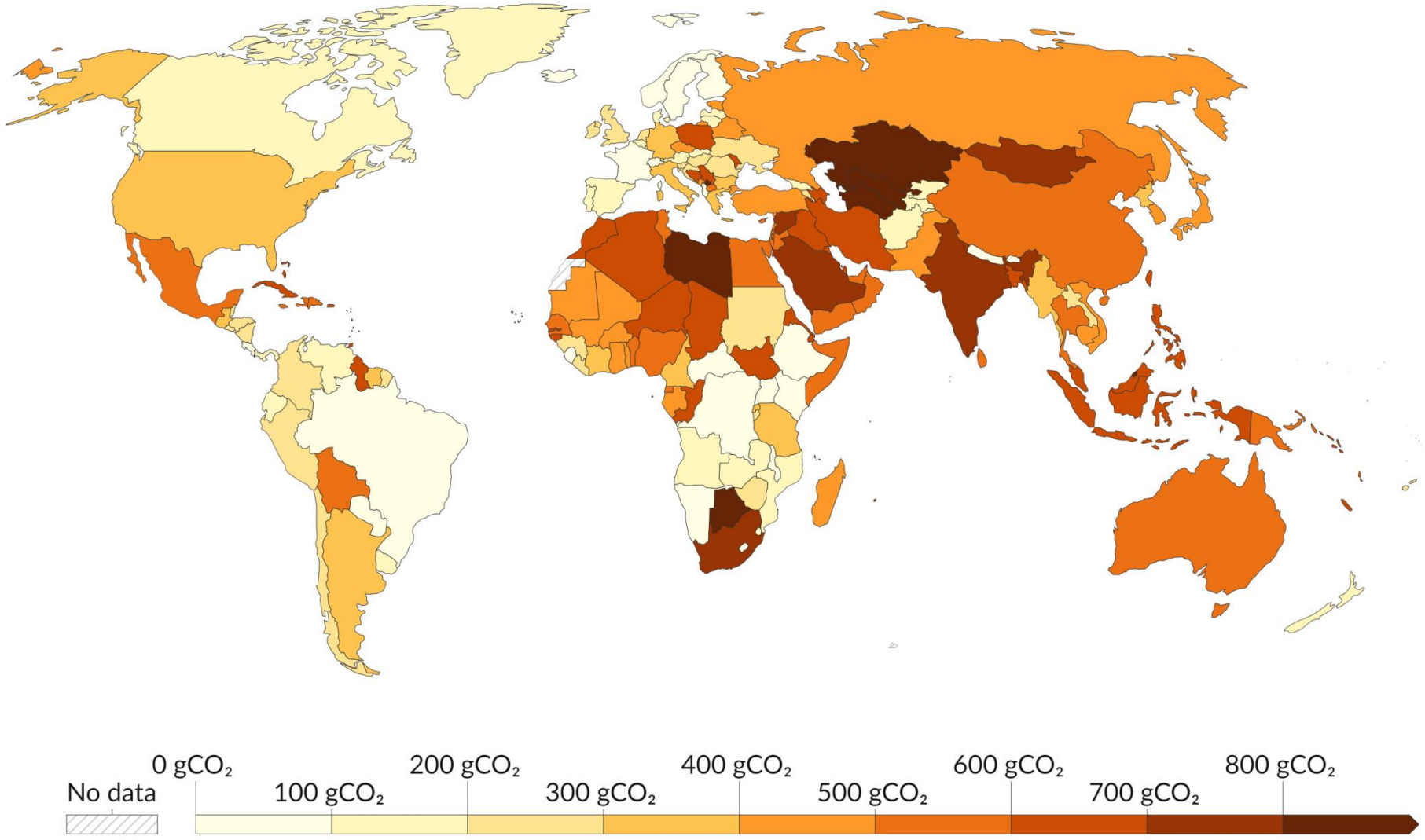
Dr. Botos Barbara
Ambassador-at-large for climate
Hungarian Ministry of Energy

Photo: Bence Járdány

# Carbon intensity of electricity generation, 2023

Our World in Data

Carbon intensity is measured in grams of carbon dioxide-equivalents[1] emitted per kilowatt-hour[2] of electricity generated.



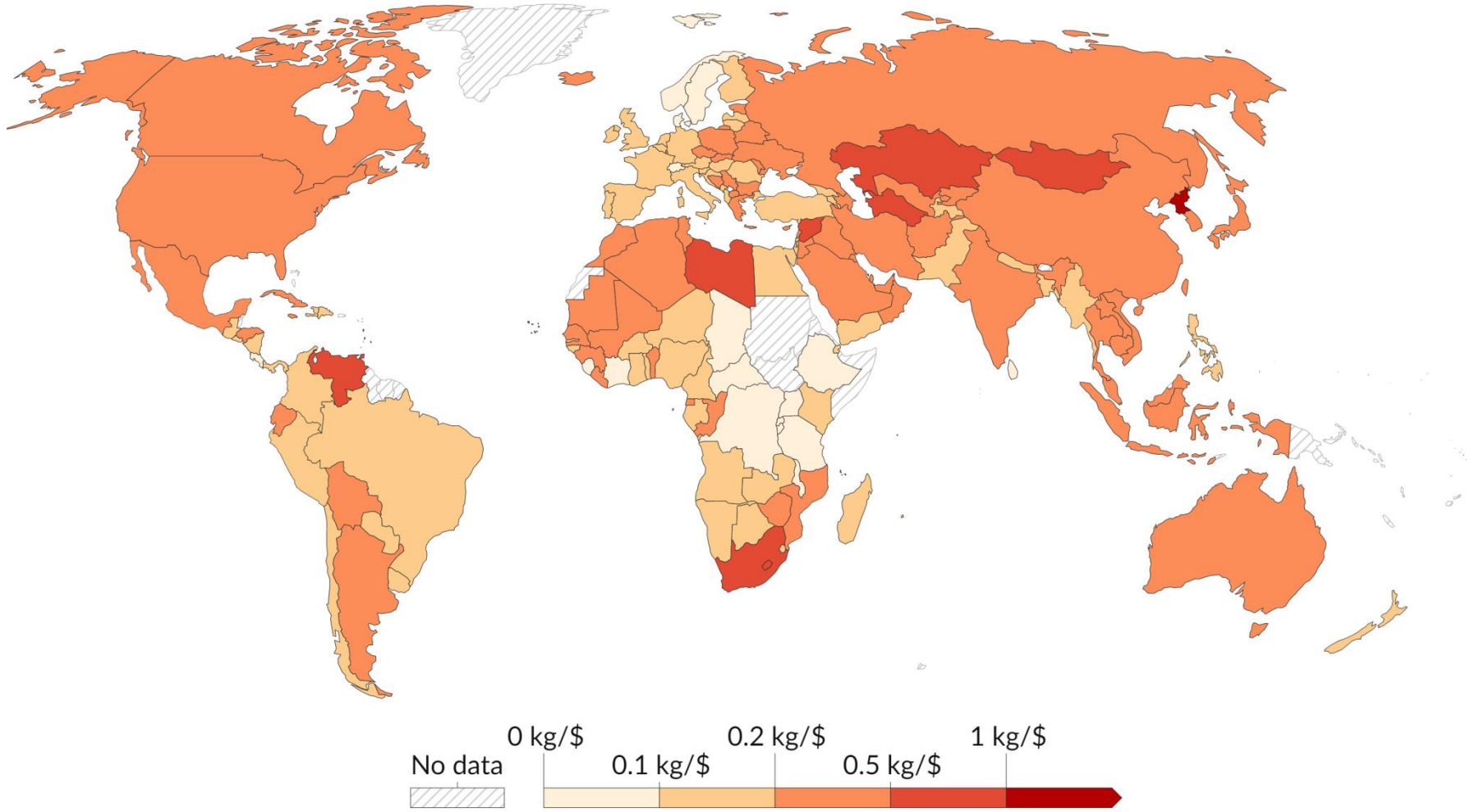

**Data source:** Ember (2024); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024)

OurWorldinData.org/energy | CC BY

# Carbon intensity: $CO_2$ emissions per dollar of GDP, 2022

Our World in Data

Kilograms of $CO_2$ emitted per dollar of GDP. Fossil fuel and industry emissions[1] are included. Land-use change emissions are not included. GDP data is adjusted for inflation and differences in the cost of living between countries.




**Data source:** Global Carbon Budget (2023); Bolt and van Zanden - Maddison Project Database 2023
**Note:** GDP data is expressed in international-$[2] at 2011 prices.
OurWorldinData.org/co2-and-greenhouse-gas-emissions | CC BY

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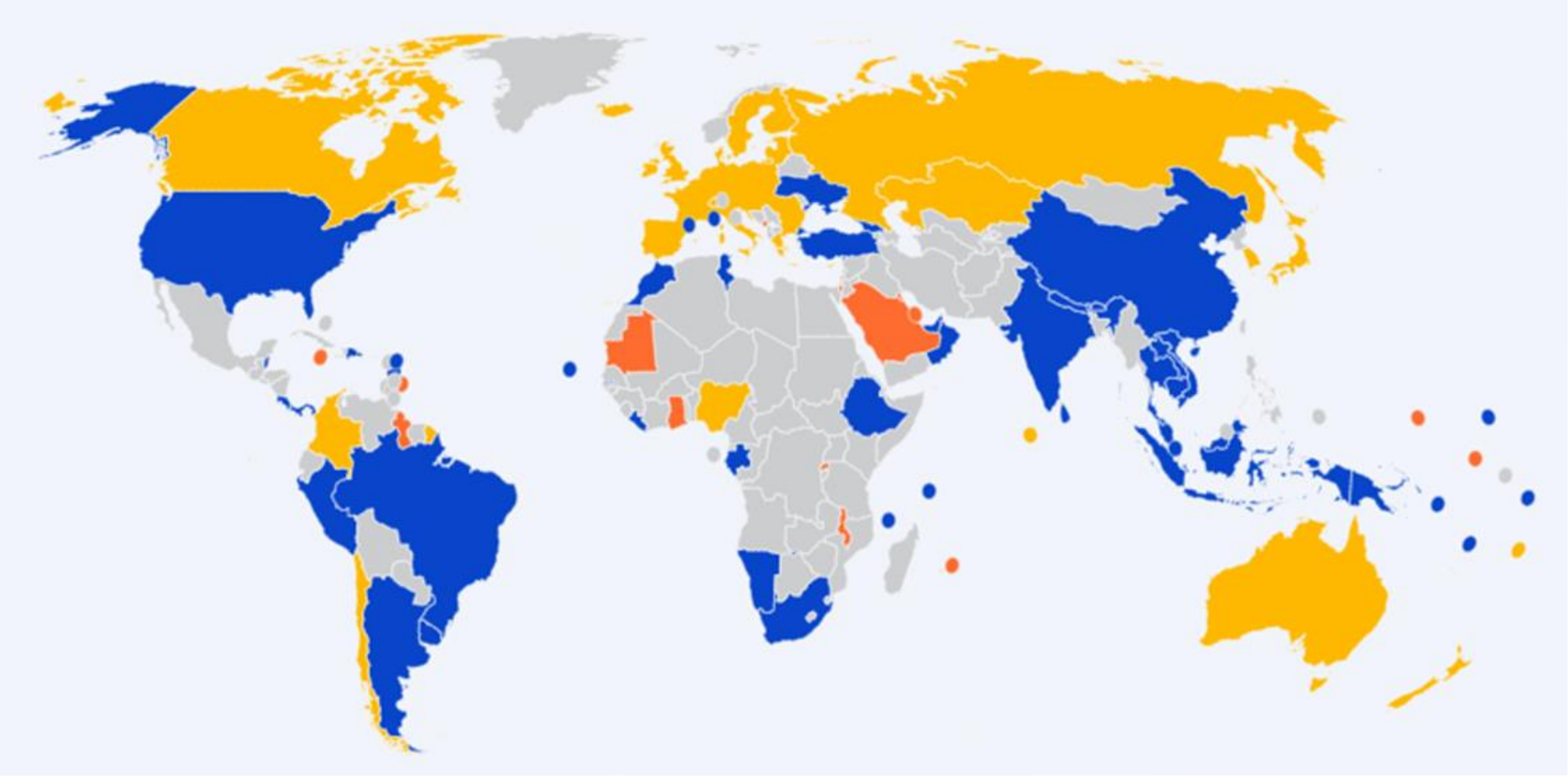
# Global context

# Net-zero targets cover >80% of global emissions




- Source: WRI's ClimateWatch Platform

# Building Usage

The challenges of of climate change are formidable, but the opportunities rising from it are also immense.

The world's infrastructure was built for a climate that no longer exists.

Buildings are contributors and also solutions to the problem.


**Source:** The Climate Fresk association, climatefresk.org

# COP28 results

- COP28 held in November 2023 in Dubai delivered historic results across the board with the **UAE Consensus**.
- Parties adopted a decision on the outcome of the **first Global Stocktake**, which includes an assessment of the progress towards the goals of the Paris Agreement. The outcome of the Global Stocktake also includes decisions on a number of forward-looking global efforts aiming at closing the ambition and implementation gaps by 2030 and beyond, to keep 1.5 degrees within reach.
- These global actions include a call for **tripling renewable energy capacity globally and doubling the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030,** accelerating the reduction of non-CO2 gases, **transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems**, halting and reversing deforestation by 2030 and recognizing the need for peaking of global emissions by 2025 noting sustainable development and poverty eradication needs and priorities, in order to limit the temperature rise to 1.5 degrees. The Global Stocktake delivered decisions on the necessary steps within the Paris Agreement ambition cycle, to take forward the implementation of the UAE Consensus in the delivery of the next round of NDCs in a post 2030 perspective.

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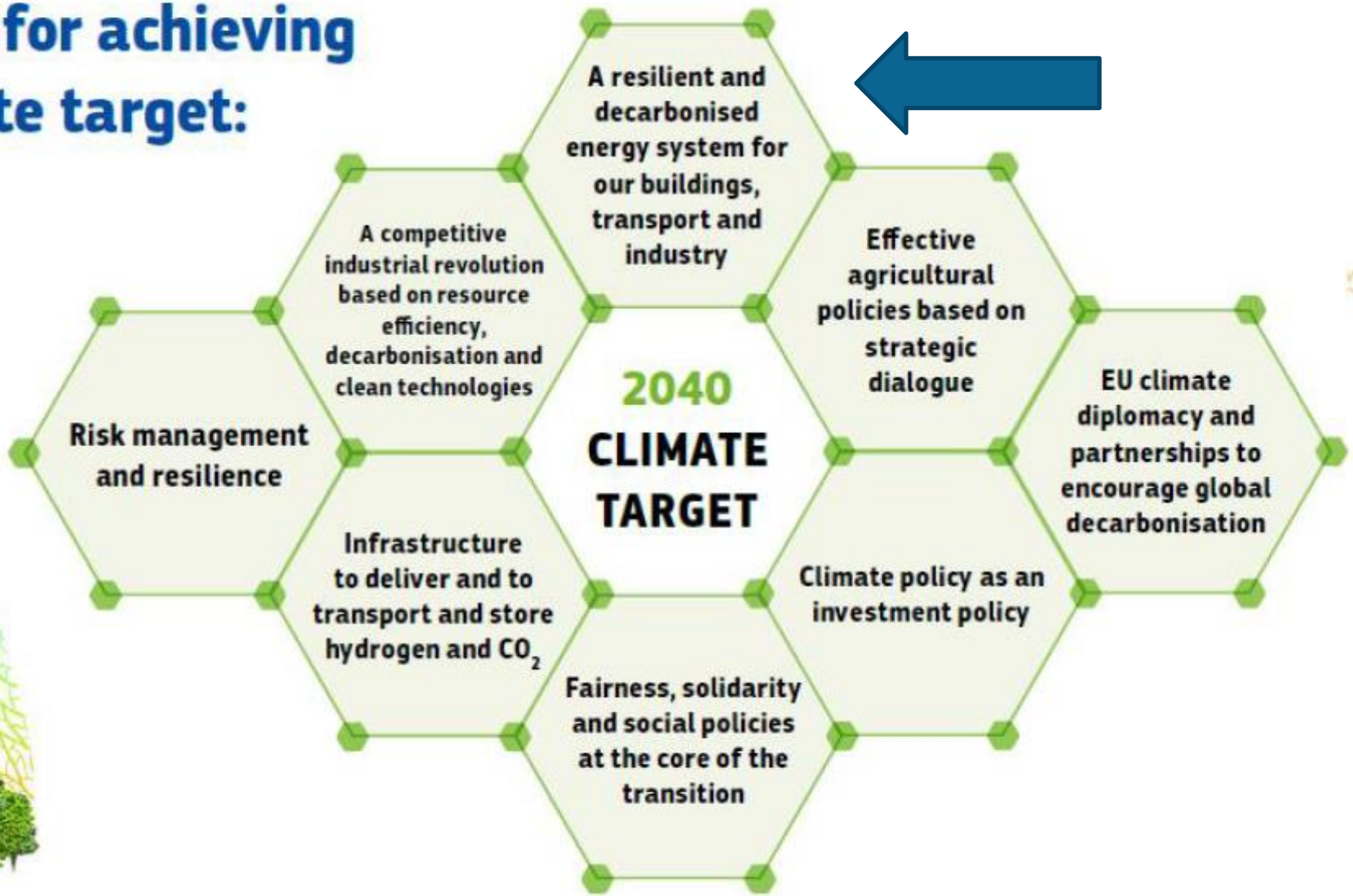
# European outlook

Photo: Bence Járdány

# 8 Building blocks for achieving the 2040 target

## Building blocks for achieving the 2040 climate target:




# Target levels considered- net GHG reductions in 2040

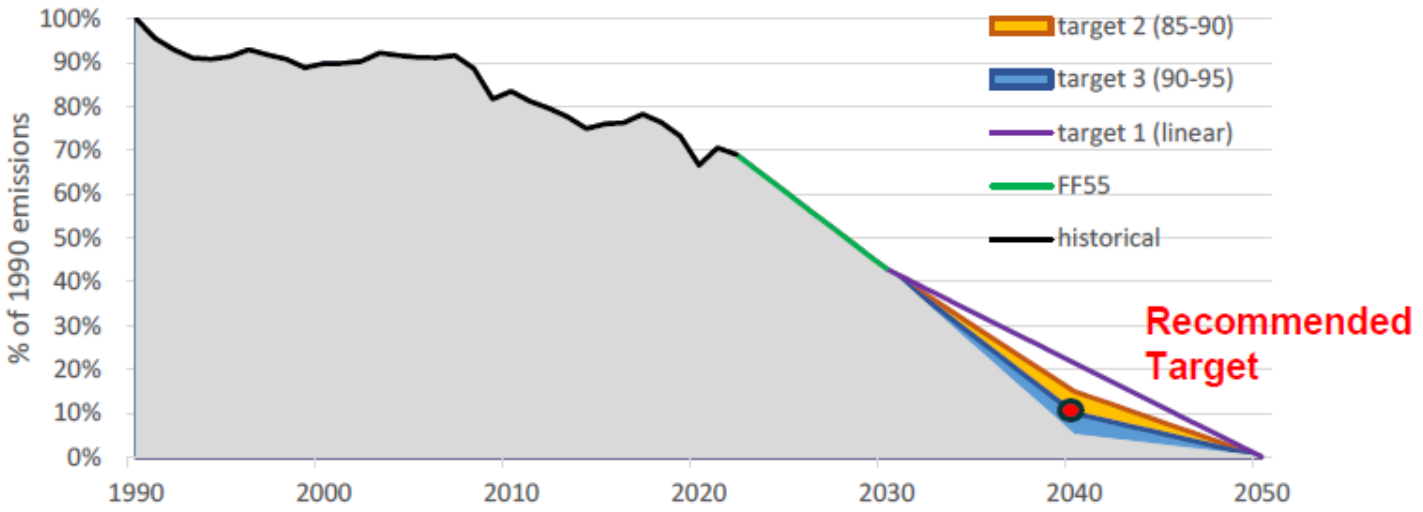
- Target Option 1: up to 80% (linear trajectory 2030-50)
- Target Option 2: at least 85% and up to 90%
- Target Option 3: at least 90% and up to 95%

**GHG budget and annual reduction of GHG emissions of each target option**

| Target | GHG budget 2030-2050 (Gt CO2-eq) | Yearly reductions (% vs 1990 levels) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1991-2010 | 2011-2030 | 2021-2030 | 2031-2040 | 2041-2050 |
| Target level below 75% | More than 23 | -0.9% | -2.0% | -2.8% | -1.8% | -2.5% |
| Target Option 1 (linear, 78%) | 21 | | | | -2.2% | -2.2% |
| Target Option 2 (at least 85%) | Up to 18 | | | | -2.8% | -1.5% |
| Target Option 3 (at least 90%) | Up to 16 | | | | -3.3% | -1.0% |

*IA Main document (Part 1/5), Table 3*

**Profile of the net GHG emissions over 1990-2050**



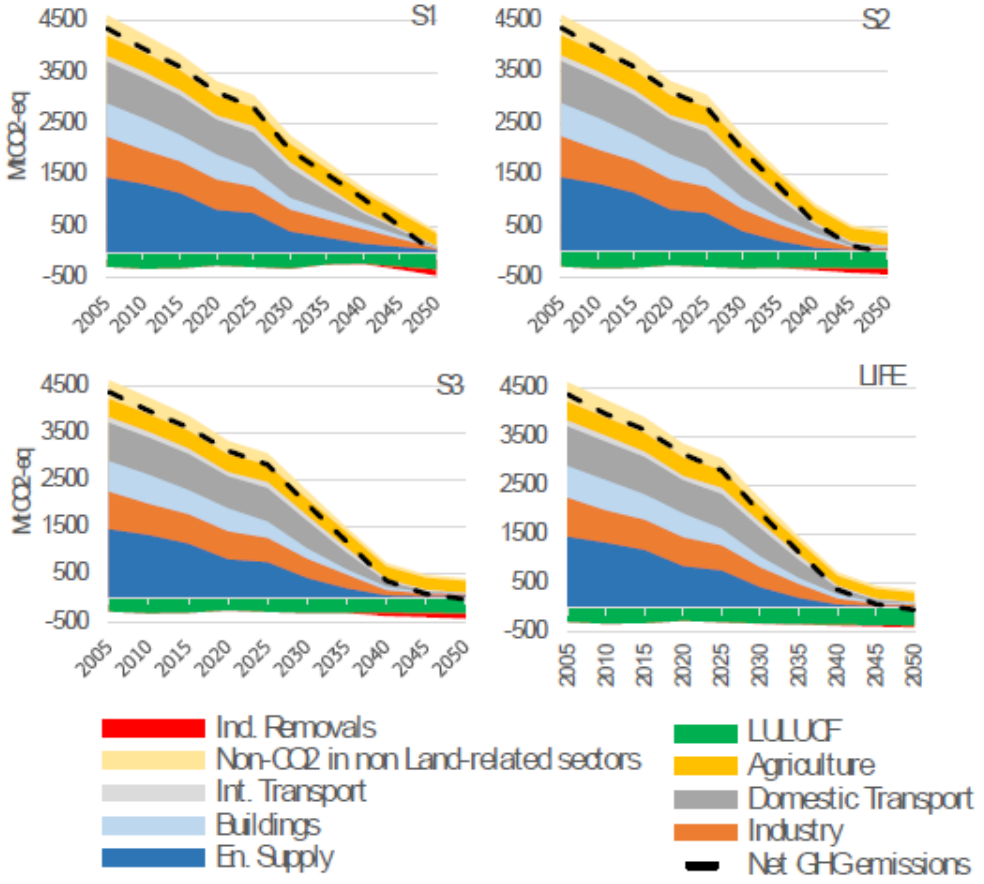

*IA Main document (Part 1/5), Figure 4*



European Commission

# Economy-wide GHG emission pathways

- Until 2030, all scenarios follow the same pathway
- In 2050, all scenarios reach climate neutrality
- During the 2030-2050 period, the scenarios show different trajectories




*IA Annex 8 (Part 3/5), Figure 5*



European Commission

# Scenario building blocks by 2040

*IA Main document (Part 1/5), Table 4*

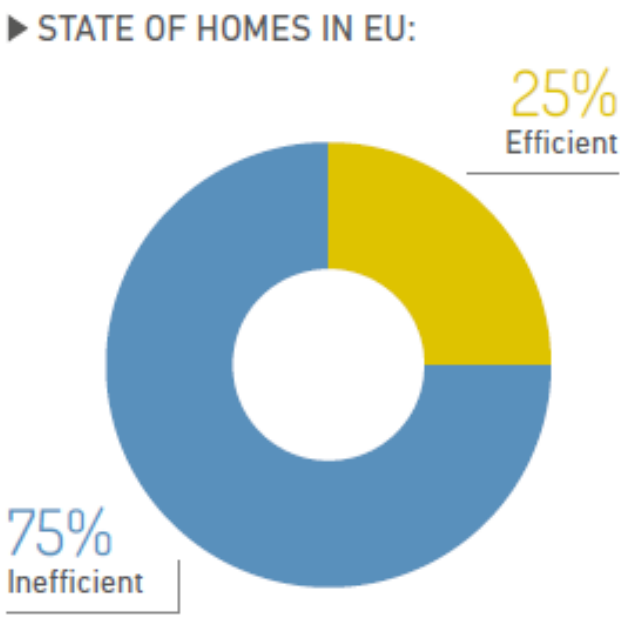
| | S1 | S2 | S3 | LIFE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Rationale** | Continuity of existing decarbonisation trends up to 2040: improvement of energy efficiency, electrification of energy demand, deployment of renewables in the power system | Similar as S1, but S2 also includes a wider diffusion of novel technologies by 2040 (carbon capture, e-fuels) | Similar as S2, but S3 assumes a faster and wider uptake of novel technologies over 2031-2040 (carbon capture, e-fuels) | Assumes more sustainable lifestyles and a move towards a more circular and shared economy. It translates into a different evolution of demand patterns for energy use in buildings, transport, in relation with materials management towards or in the food system |
| **Industry** | Electrification of energy consumption, some development of e-fuels by 2040 | | More e-fuels by 2040 than in S2 | Enhanced circularity entails comparatively lower needs for primary production of materials, and so lower needs for carbon capture |
| | Very limited carbon capture in industrial processes | Deployment of carbon capture | Further deployment of carbon capture | |
| **Buildings** | Further electrification through sustained deployment of heat pumps | | | Lower thermostat settings for heating and cooling temperature deliver additional energy savings |
| | Low average annual renovation rate in 2031-2040 and high in 2041-2050 | Similar average renovation rate in 2031-2040 and 2041-2050 | High average annual renovation rate in 2031-2040 and low in 2041-2050 | |
| **Transport** | EU Sustainable & Smart Mobility Strategy and Action Plan: milestones achieved (particularly with regard to rail, inland waterways and short-sea shipping) | | | |
| **Road transport** | CO2 standards for cars and vans: -100% vs 2021 from 2035 onwards | CO2 standards for cars and vans as in S1 + Higher car occupancy & some shift from car to active modes (walking, cycling) and public transport, driven by a shift towards shared and collaborative mobility services and multimodal travel | | As in S3 plus stronger shift towards shared and collaborative mobility services and multimodal travel, including sustainable urban transport; 'smart' charging |
| | CO2 standards for HDVs: -90% vs 2019 from 2040 (-100% for buses), more efficient operation of freight vehicles and delivery of goods by optimising multi-modal delivery solutions, higher use of intermodal freight transport | | CO2 standards for HDVs: -100% vs 2019 from 2040, more efficient operation of freight vehicles and delivery of goods by optimising multi-modal delivery solutions, higher use of intermodal freight transport | |
| **Maritime transport** | FuelEU Maritime GHG intensity targets: -31% in 2040 and -80% in 2050 (vs 2020) | | | |
| | Lower end of the IMO GHG reduction target range (-70% in 2040 vs 2008) | Mid-point of the IMO target range (-75% in 2040 vs 2008) | Higher end of the IMO target range (-80% in 2040 vs 2008) | |
| **Aviation** | ReFuelEU Aviation SAF mandates (34% in 2040 and 70% in 2050; including a sub-mandate for synthetic aviation fuels and H2: 10% in 2040 and 35% in 2050) | Slightly more ambitious fuel mandates than in S1 (SAF: 36% in 2040 and 72.5% in 2050; synthetic aviation fuels and H2: 12% in 2040 and 37.5% in 2050), incentives for the deployment of zero-emissions aircraft | Slightly more ambitious fuel mandates than in S2 (SAF: 38% in 2040 and 75% in 2050; synthetic aviation fuels: 14% in 2040 and 40% in 2050), incentives for the deployment of zero-emissions aircraft | As in S3 plus fewer business trips and long trips compared to scenarios, modal shift to rail (particularly for short trips) |

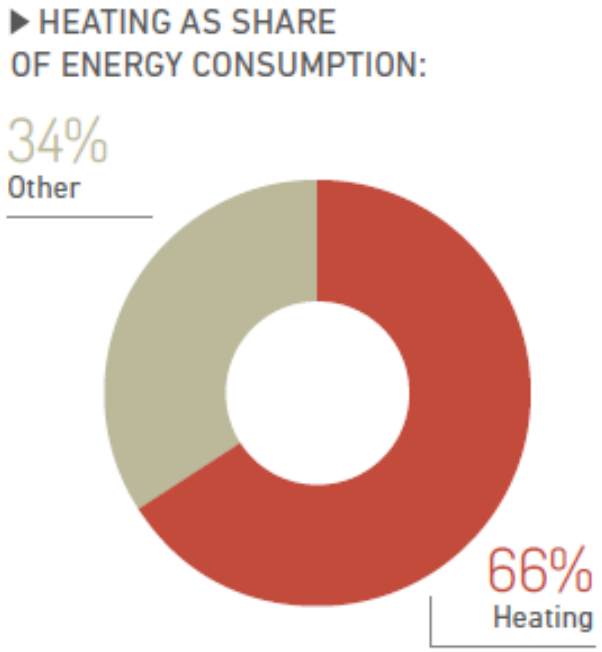
# Scenario building blocks by 2040

*IA Main document (Part 1/5), Table 4*

| | S1 | S2 | S3 | LIFE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Power system** | Limited remaining CO2 emissions in 2040, share of renewables in total electricity production increases compared to 2030 | Close to decarbonised in 2040, larger deployment of renewables | Fully decarbonised in 2040, the system operates mostly with renewables | |
| | The deployment of renewables is facilitated by system optimisation (interconnections, storage and demand-side response). Nuclear according to MS policies until March 2023; plays a comparable role in all scenarios. | | | |
| **Bioenergy** | Moderate increase by 2040 compared to current, stabilises over 2041-2050 | Larger increase by 2040 compared to current, and slightly declines after 2040 | | |
| **H2 & e-fuels** | Some increase in 2040 above 2030 levels | Stronger increase than in S1, notably in the transport sector | Stronger increase than in S2 in all sectors | |
| **Carbon capture** | Limited uptake in 2031-2040 and large deployment in 2041-2050 | Deployment in 2031-2040, in particular in industrial processes, maintained in 2041-2050 | Further deployment in 2031-2040 to cover remaining energy and industrial process emissions | |
| **Carbon removals** | Very limited uptake of BECCS by 2040 | Some deployment of BECCS and DACCS by 2040 | Higher deployment by 2040 of both BECCS and DACCS | |
| **Circularity** | | | | Circular economy trends limiting raw materials needs |
| **Food system** | Continuation of current trends based on the Agricultural Outlook 2022 | | | Change towards more sustainable food diets, reduction of food waste objectives leading to additional reduction of agriculture GHG |
| | Very limited GHG reductions in agriculture | GHG in agriculture decrease further thanks to larger deployment of technological options | GHG in agriculture decrease further thanks to full deployment of technological options | |
| **LULUCF** | Small increase of forest land and decrease in grassland | Policy intensity to cover mitigation costs equivalent to meeting the 2030 target | | |
| | | Higher land-use change with bigger increase of forest land, additional wetland and cropland while stronger decrease of grassland | | More available land for carbon farming and high-diversity elements such as set aside and fallow land with natural vegetation through land-use change in grassland and cropland |
| **Non-land-related non-CO2 GHG emissions** | Non-land-related non-CO2 emissions slowly decline, combining current policy framework and transformation of the energy system | Non-land-related non-CO2 emissions decline further thanks to additional mitigation | | |

# Quality of EU homes and heating as share of energy consumption, 2022




**Source:** EU Building Stock Observatory. https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/energyefficiency/energy-efficient-buildings/eubuilding-stock-observatory_en

# Wide-scale renovation: easier proposed than implemented

Over the past two decades, EU policy has placed increasingly ambitious obligations on Member States to improve the housing stock. Experience to date shows low uptake, particularly among low-income households, of even generous subsidy schemes for deep energy renovation. The barriers bellow shows how '**pain points**' across the renovation chain intersect for households and the renovation sector, often as a result of ineffective policy.

| Households | Renovation sector | Policy |
|---|---|---|
| • Distrust of governments and schemes<br>• Lack of funds to meet up-front contributions<br>• Difficulty completing complex processes to acquire subsidies<br>• Low understanding of technical language<br>• Interior insulation may reduce floor area and home value<br>• Disruption to daily life | • Unique nature of each house requires customised approaches<br>• Need to devote substantial time to engaging with occupants<br>• Challenge of staying on top of changing policies<br>• Shortage of skilled craftsmen<br>• Time lag in pay-out from government schemes creates cashflow challenges | • Tendency to support least-cost actions across the greatest number of households<br>• Resistance to the high costs of holistic approaches<br>• Bureaucratic processes discourage the most vulnerable from applying |

Source: Feantsa, 2024

# Renovate Europe

Renovate Europe is a political communications campaign with the ambition **to accelerate the deep energy renovation of buildings in the EU to 3% per year**, through legislation and ambitious renovation programmes. Accelerating the rate of renovation is a key tool in the fight against climate change, and will deliver major benefits for people, their quality of life, and the economy.

- PrioritisePeople
- AccelerateRenovation
- Renovate2Recover


Source: https://www.renovate-europe.eu/2019/12/02/reducing-the-energy-demand-of-the-eu-building-stock-by-80-by-2050/

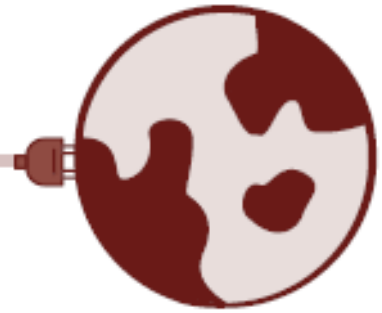
# THE PROBLEM TODAY

BUILDINGS
ARE RESPONSIBLE
FOR NEARLY
**36%**
OF $CO_2$
EMISSIONS
IN THE EU

AND FOR
**40%**
OF ENERGY DEMAND
IN THE EU

EACH YEAR
THE EU
IMPORTS
**53%**
OF ITS
ENERGY NEEDS

PAYING ABOUT
**300**
**BILLION €**
EACH YEAR



THE CURRENT AVERAGE RENOVATION RATE IS ONLY

**1%**

PER YEAR

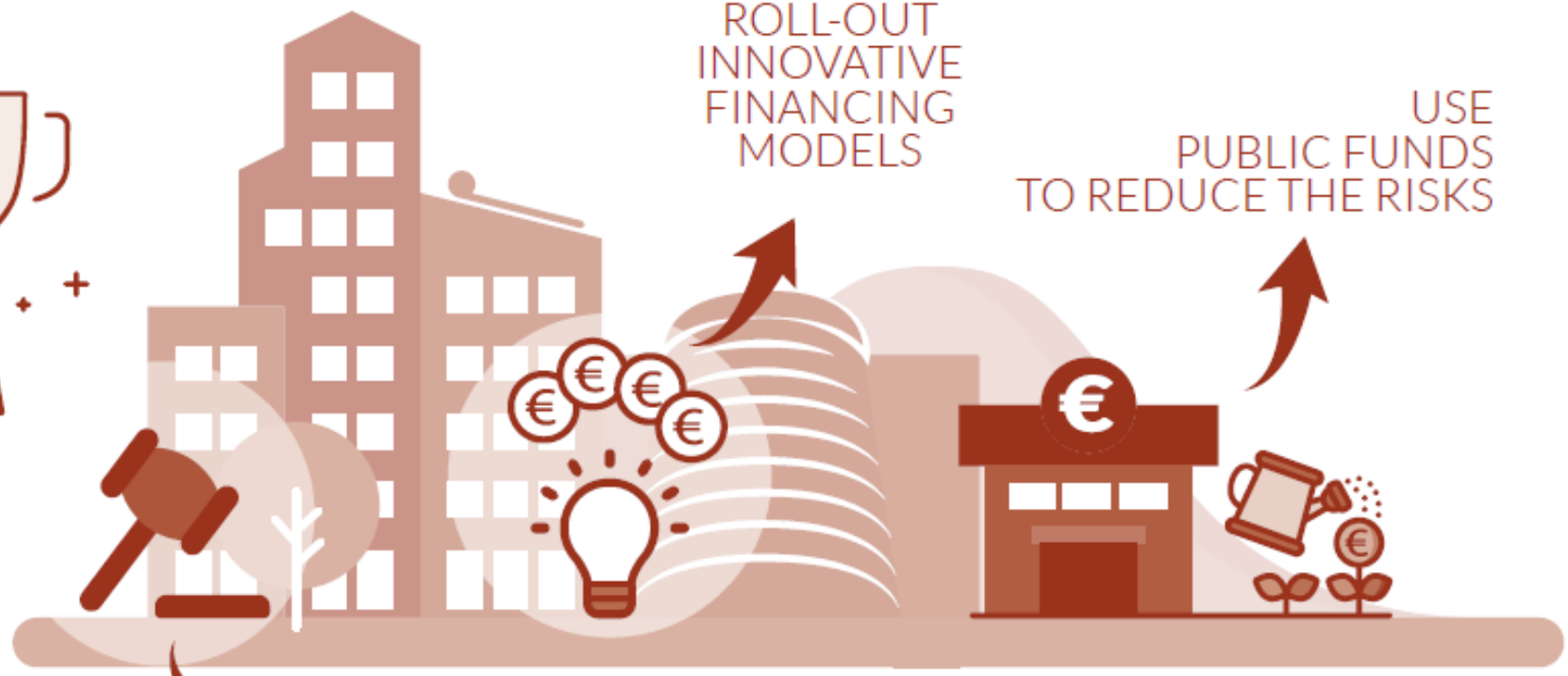
**9/10**

OF EXISTING BUILDINGS WILL BE STANDING AND OCCUPIED IN **2050**

# SOLUTIONS AVAILABLE TODAY

IMPLEMENT
NATIONAL RENOVATION STRATEGIES


SET INTERMEDIATE
MILESTONES



ROLL-OUT
INNOVATIVE
FINANCING
MODELS

USE
PUBLIC FUNDS
TO REDUCE THE RISKS

ENFORCE EXISTING LEGISLATION

REDUCING
ENERGY DEMAND
IN THE BUILDING STOCK BY

80%

BY 2050

WILL SAVE

MORE THAN

30%

OF THE TOTAL
ENERGY USE
IN THE EU

=

THE COMBINED
ANNUAL ENERGY USE
OF GERMANY AND ITALY

BRING THE ENERGY
RENOVATION RATE TO

↑3% PER YEAR


# SWITCH ON THE BENEFITS

# BENEFITS FOR ALL

LOWER ENERGY BILLS

REDUCED
ENERGY POVERTY

CUTTING
$CO_2$ EMISSIONS

ACHIEVING
THE PARIS AGREEMENT

INCREASED
PRODUCTIVITY

INCREASED RE-SALE
& RENTAL VALUE

BOOST PUBLIC FINANCES BY
39 BILLION €
IN 2020


# HEALTH IMPROVEMENT

2 CREATION OF MILLION LOCAL JOBS

BOOST EU GDP BY 0,7% PER YEAR

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# National outlook

Source: https://passivehouse-database.org/index.php#d_854

## How much space is enough?

Average residential floor space per capita in $m^2$


Note: data for 2009 builds, * China figures urban only, assumes average national household size

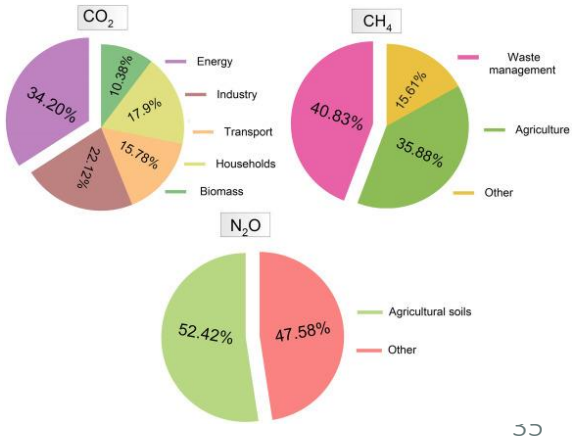
Sources: CommSec, RBA, UN, US Census

shrinkthatfootprint.com

# Proxy national inventory of Hungary for 2023

Hungary's legally confirmed commitment to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by at least 40 percent by 2030 compared to 1990. According to preliminary data, domestic GHG emissions decreased significantly compared to the previous year, by 9.5 percent. Compared to the base year of 1990, we are now at an **overall decrease of 43 percent**, so in 2023 we have not only reached, but have already exceeded our 2030 objective.

- From the preliminary data of HungaroMet Nonprofit Zrt., it can be established that **the energy sector produced the largest reduction in emissions last year by 11 percent**. The emissions of **larger power plants and heating plants fell by a fifth**, which can also be attributed to conscious consumer behavior and the mild winter weather.
- The vigorous progress of the green transition is indicated by the fact that, while **fossil-based energy production decreased by 18 percent**, the production of **solar power plants increased by almost one and a half times, by 47 percent.**
- In **transport**, which is one of the largest emitters, the rising trend of previous years was **turned into a large-scale 7.1 percent reduction** in 2023. The emissions of the most polluting **facilities registered in the EU ETS system fell by 13.6 percent** on an annual basis last year.
- Hungary is at the forefront of Europe in terms of emissions per capita, which, with a demonstrable 8 percent reduction compared to 2022, currently amounts to **5.6 tons of CO2 equivalent.**

# Hungarian energy efficiency programs – and current status

- The Hungarian government, aligned with European Union climate and energy goals, has implemented regulations and incentives to promote energy-efficient building practices.
- These efforts include financial **subsidies for energy-saving renovations and new constructions, along with mandatory energy performance certificates for buildings.** Despite these positive steps, challenges stem from **limited expertise, high initial investment costs, and a lack of widespread public awareness**.
- Hungary is on its way to align more closely with European trends, contributing to the broader global effort in reducing carbon emissions and improving energy efficiency in the built environment.

# The main stakeholders in the energy efficiency sector

- ***Government and Regulatory Bodies:*** Developing energy efficiency policies and providing incentives for sustainable construction.
- ***Architects and Construction Companies*****:** Specializing in ultra-low energy building designs and eco-friendly building techniques.
- ***Investors and Developers*****:** Funding energy efficiency projects, especially in residential and commercial real estate.
- ***Educational Institutions and NGOs*****:** Promoting awareness and training on energy efficiency.
- ***Homeowners:*** Increasingly seeking energy-efficient, sustainable housing solutions in Hungary.

# Challenges of energy efficiency incestments

- ***Construction Industry Weakness:*** The construction industry in Hungary is currently underperforming, with a significant decrease in the number of new homes built.
- ***Economic Factors:*** High inflation rates and rising energy prices have made financing new constructions more expensive, impacting the affordability and attractiveness of ultra-low energy buildings.
- ***Supply Chain Issues***: Global supply chain disruptions have led to increased construction material costs, further complicating the development of new ultra-low energy buildings.
- ***Future Prospects:*** There is optimism for continued government support through subsidies and programs like the **FGS Green Home Programme ,** which is expected to encourage the construction of energy-efficient homes. Under the Funding for Growth Scheme (FGS), The Hungarian National Bank launched the Green Home Programme, designed to bolster the acquisition of energy-efficient homes. Under the programme, the central bank has provided 0% refinancing to lenders for retail loans for new homes with a primary energy consumption threshold of 90 kWh/sqm per year.
- ***Market Recovery***: Experts believe that the housing market will recover, with potential new state grants and policies aimed at reducing mortgage rates for first-time homebuyers.

# KEY MESSAGES for the conference

*Growing Awareness and Adoption:*

- Highlight the increasing interest in energy efficiency and sustainability benefits.

*Government Support :*

- Discuss regulatory framework, including incentives for energy-efficient construction, aligning with international climate goals.

*Challenges:*

- Address the current barriers, such as high initial investment costs, limited expertise, and the need for greater public awareness.

*Pioneering Projects:*

- Showcase successful residential and commercial ultra-low energy building projects, emphasizing their role in driving innovation and sustainability in the construction sector.

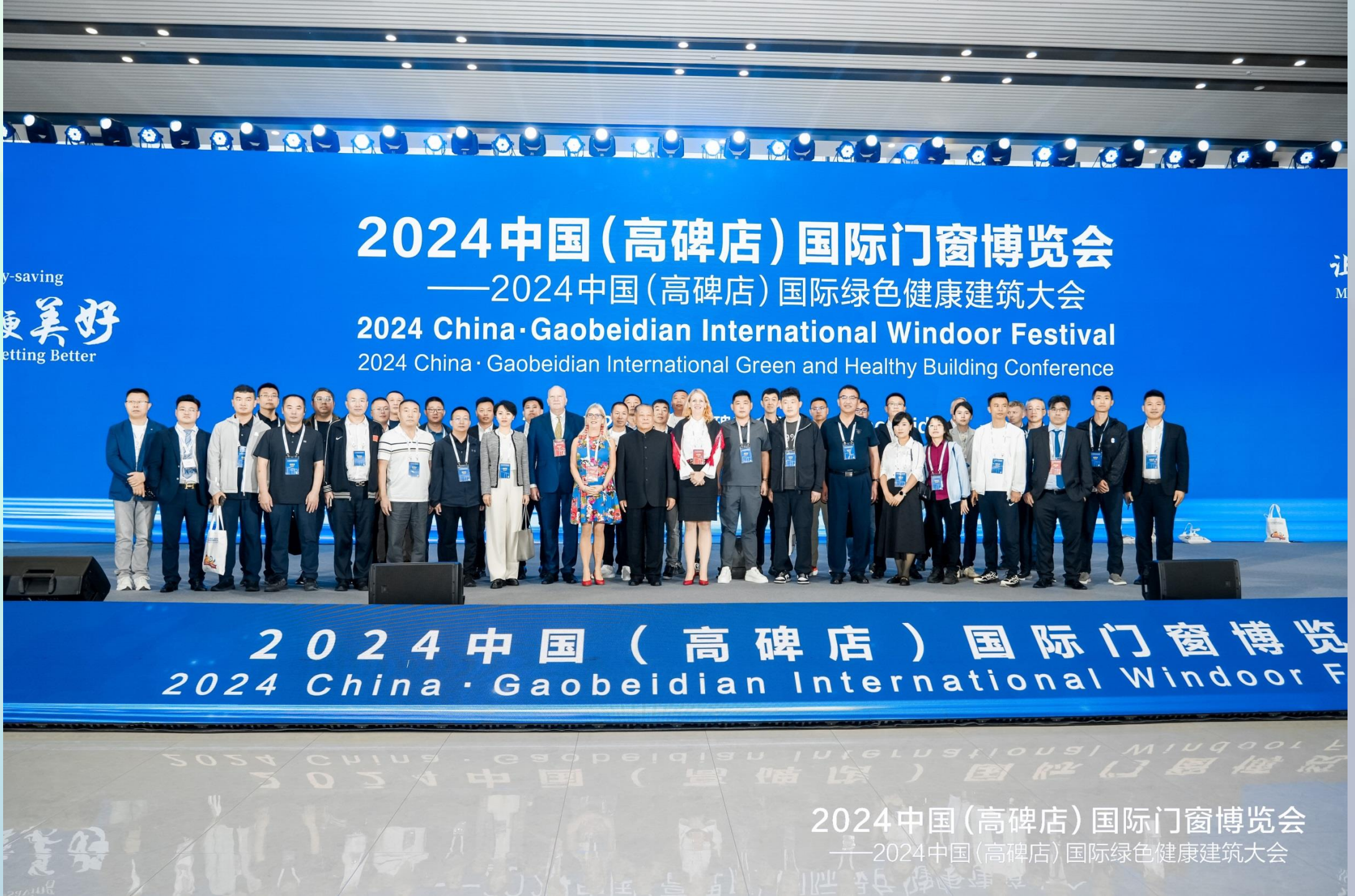
*Future Potential:*

- Emphasize the opportunities for growth as technologies evolve and costs decrease, contributing to long-term sustainability efforts.

# KEY MESSAGES for the conference

- ***Energy Efficiency Focus:*** Ultra-low energy buildings prioritize reducing heating and cooling needs by emphasizing airtight construction and thermal insulation, which significantly minimizes energy consumption.
- ***Challenges in Adoption:*** One of the primary issues is the lack of widespread expertise among builders. Many contractors are still unfamiliar with the precise techniques required to meet ultra-low energy standards.
- ***Blower Door Tests:*** A critical tool used to assess the airtightness of buildings. However, some builders lack the attention to detail required for optimal results, often leaving owners to address issues themselves.
- ***Building Materials:*** use of a range of materials for construction, from traditional bricks to innovative options like insulated concrete forms (ICF), with each having unique benefits in energy performance.
- ***Potential for Growth:*** While ultra-low energy buildings are increasing annually, the overall market penetration is still limited. This indicates a significant opportunity for expansion and education in the sector, especially as energy efficiency goals become more pressing.
- SOLUTION: We need to explore the current demand for energy-efficient buildings and the factors hindering broader adoption.


2024中国（高碑店）国际门窗博览会
——2024中国（高碑店）国际绿色健康建筑大会




2024中国（高碑店）国际门窗博览会
——2024中国（高碑店）国际绿色健康建筑大会


计划后天的事
规划未来的事


高碑店国际会展中心

# The built environment

- The built environment is the **battlefield** where the fight against climate change will be won or lost.
- The built environment has **the largest reduction potential** without compromising service levels, or even increasing them
- The built environment has 8.2 Gt of mitigation potential by 2025
- Ambitious building sector mitigation requires innovation, but also technological and corporate leadership.
- Scaling up best practices to wide uptake requires large scale production
- First movers in cutting edge technologies can become global industry leaders (running ahead)

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# Thank you for your kind attention

# Session I: European Perspective: Policy Uptake

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## *Roundtable Discussion:*

### *Delivering ambitious building policies and programmes*

**Kamil Šaško**
**State Secretary**
Ministry of Energy
Slovakia

**Viktor Horváth**
**Deputy State Secretary**
Ministry of Energy
Hungary

**Noemi Ritea**
**Market Director**
VELUX
Hungary and Romania

**Radek Bedrna**
**Managing Director**
Knauf Insulation
Eastern Europe and Middle East

# QUESTIONS FROM AUDIENCE

# Renovate Europe Day 2024 and Renovate Hungary 2024

**Coffee Break:** 30 minutes


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# Renovate Europe Day 2024 and Renovate Hungary 2024

## Session II: Hungarian Perspective
## (energy renovation and competitiveness, multiple benefits)

# Session II: Hungarian Perspective

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Hungary

## *Welcoming remarks:*

## Anikó Pálffy

**Energy Efficiency Policy Lead**
Hungarian Energy Efficiency Institute (MEHI)

# Hungarian Energy Efficiency Institute

REDay2024 RENOVATE EUROPE Budapest Hungary

- Advocacy and professional organization founded in 2011
- Nonprofit, public benefit
- Focus: energy efficiency, buildings, renovation


**Examples of our think tank work**

- H2020-funded **RenoHub project**, the first OSS in Hungary. RenoPonts provide a comprehensive range of services, from preliminary energy savings calculations to technical advice and financing options.
- Study on the **opportunities and obstacles of private financing** in the renovation of the domestic residential building stock.
- Research papers on the **impact of energy renovation on property values** and the overall **energy performance of the residential housing stock.**

# Session II: Hungarian Perspective

REDay2024
RENOVATE EUROPE
Budapest
Hungary

## *High-level opening statements*

## Tatiana Bosteels

**Senior Economist**
European Investment Bank (EIB)

# Session II: Hungarian Perspective

REDay2024
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Hungary

## *High-level opening statements*

## Határ Renáta

**Deputy State Secretary**
Ministry of Construction and Investment
Hungary

ÉPÍTÉSI ÉS KÖZLEKEDÉSI MINISZTÉRIUM

# Az építésgazdaság prioritásai

2024. október 9.
Budapest

**Határ Renáta**

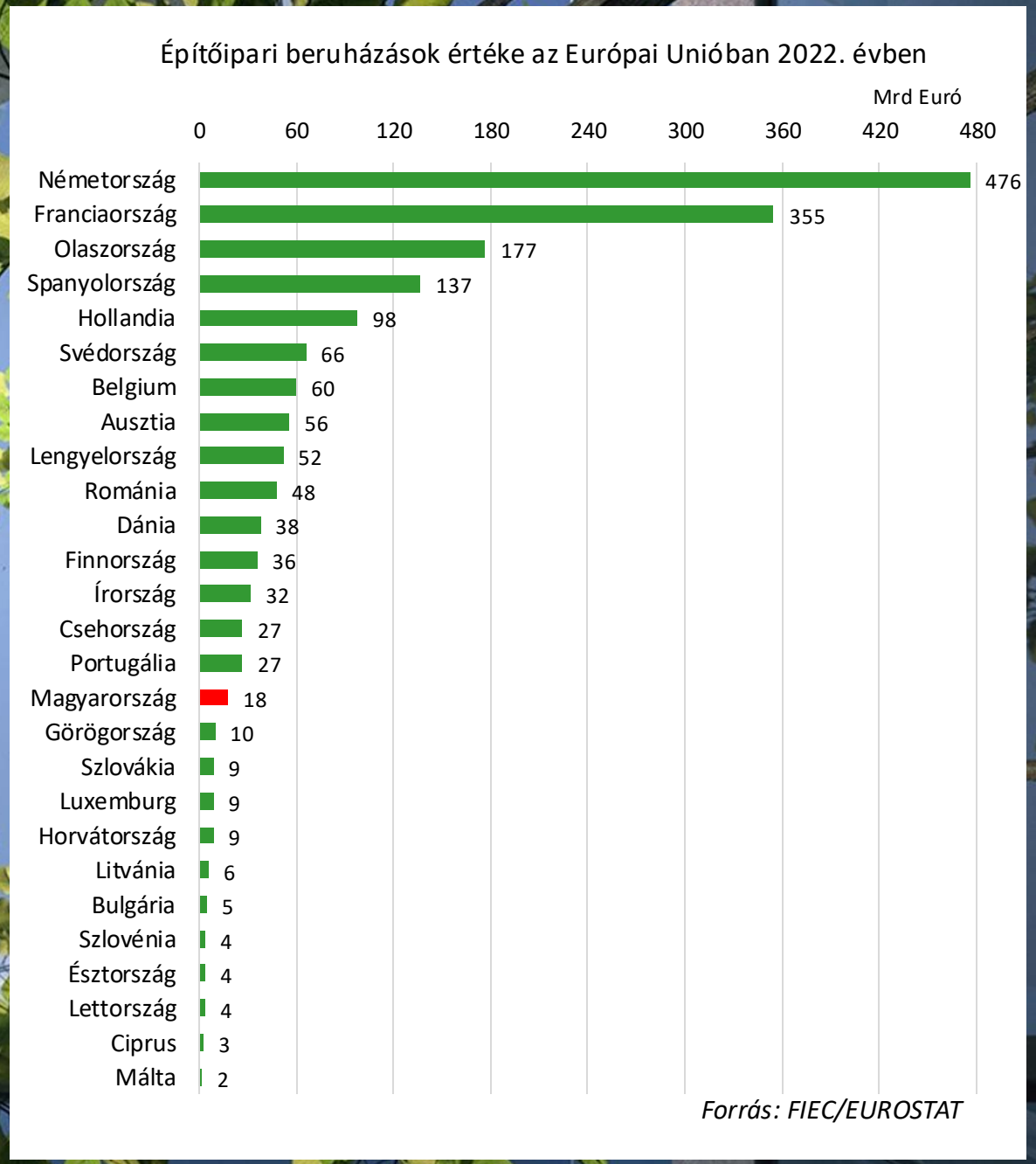
Építésgazdaságért Felelős Helyettes Államtitkár

# Építőipari helyzetkép – általános kitekintés

- Az építőipar a gazdasági növekedés egyik hajtóereje az EU-ban, azonban az infláció és az energiaárak emelkedése jelentős hatással van a költségekre és a projektek kivitelezésére.
- 2025-ben és 2026-ban azonban a növekedés újraindulhat, bár szerény számokkal.
- Az építőiparban tapasztalható munkaerőhiány komoly problémát jelent.

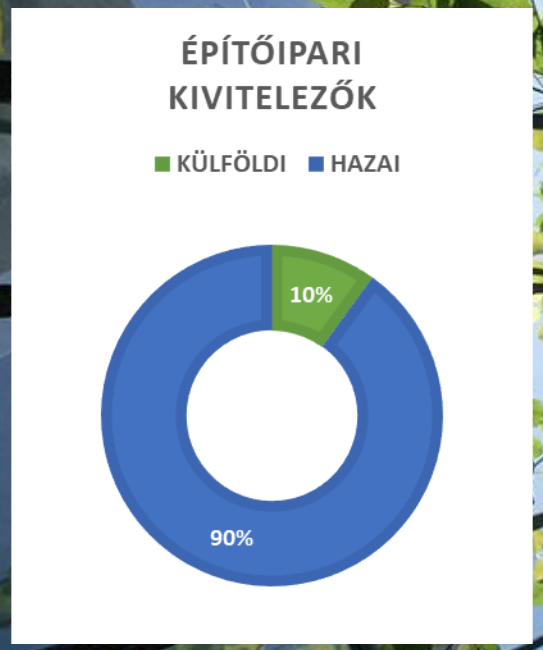
- 2022 őszén 300 állami beruházás került leállításra, mintegy 5000 milliárd forint értékben.
- 2023. évben az építési piac termelési értéke 7387 milliárd forint volt
- 2024. első felében a beruházások volumene 16,8%-kal csökkent.
- A foglalkoztatási arány – 2024 I. negyedévi értékeket tekintve – az eddigi legmagasabb volt.

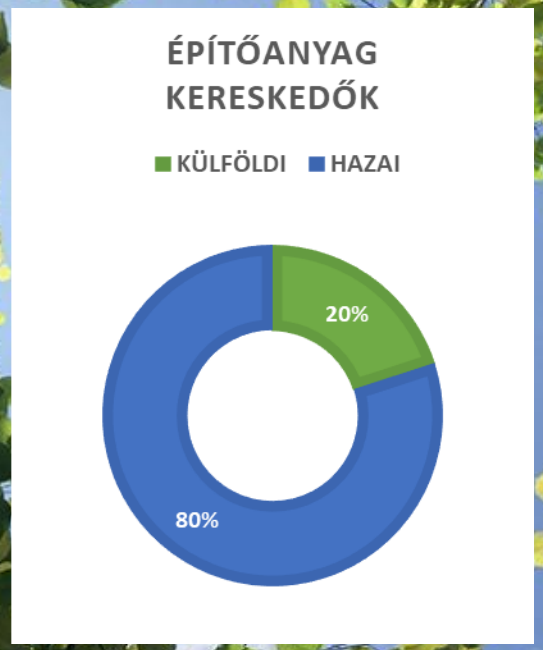
# Építőipari beruházások értéke 2022-ben (EU)

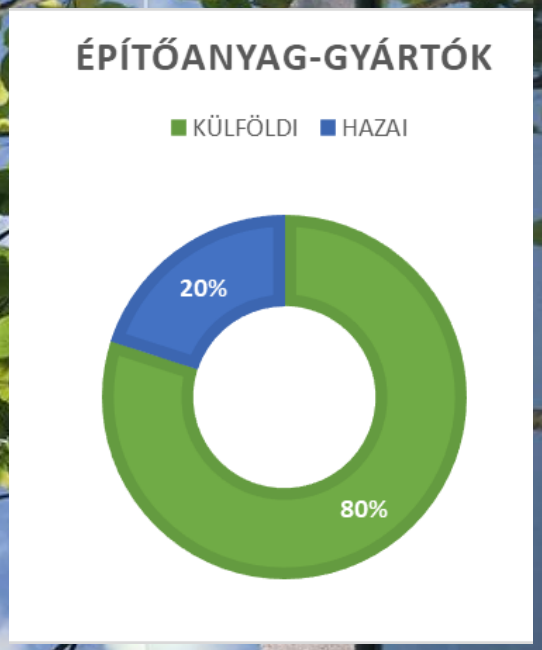


# Egyik legfontosabb célkitűzés az ellátásbiztonság

## Cél: import kitettség csökkentése az építőanyag vonatkozásában a jelenlegi 48%-ról 40%-ra 2028-ig



# Válasz a problémára:

„Szigorú, de igazságos szabályozás: mind az építések, mind az állami beruházások terén, átlátható és egyértelmű szabályok megalkotása”:

Kormány által 2023-ban elfogadott

Az állami építési beruházások rendjéről szóló 2023. évi LXIX. törvény

Hatályos: 2023. november 8.

A magyar építészetről szóló 2023. évi C. törvény

2023. december 30.

Több lépcsőben lép hatályba:

2024. október 1.

2026. január 1.

# Az állami építési beruházások rendjéről szóló 2023. évi LXIX. törvény

Alapvető célja, hogy az állami építési beruházások megvalósítása során:

- elősegítse a hatékonyságot és a kiszámíthatóságot (közberuházások adatbázisa, 10 évre szóló állami építési beruházási keretprogram)
- megállapítsa az alapvető szabályokat az előkészítéstől az üzemeltetéséig és fenntartásig (digitalizáció, BIM)
- erősítse az átláthatóságot, különösen a költségekre tekintettel (nyomonkövetés, monitoringozás)
- meghatározza a résztvevők feladatait, egymáshoz való viszonyukat.

# A magyar építészetről szóló 2023. évi C. törvény

Építésgazdaság fogalmának és szereplőinek meghatározása.

Új fogalmak bevezetése: építési termék, helyettesítő építési termék, magyar építési termék, regionális építési termék.

Építésgazdasági alapelvek a magyar építészetről szóló 2023. évi C. törvényben:

- A hazai ellátásbiztonság elve alapján építési alapanyagok, valamint építési termékek előállítása és forgalmazása során kiemelt cél, hogy a kínálat meghaladja a keresletet a magyar alapanyagok és építési termékek vonatkozásában, és hiány esetén magyar helyettesítő építési termék, helyettesítő magyar növényi alapanyag is rendelkezésre álljon. (Ellátásbiztonság, szolgáltató építésgazdaság)
- NÉNY

# Nemzeti Építésgazdasági Stratégia 2024-2028 tervezet

Eszközei négy fő csoportba sorolhatók:

- Szolgáltató, tervezhető, minőségorientált építésgazdaság;
- Verseny- és hatékonyságnövelést célzó építésgazdaság;
- Innovatív, fenntartható építésgazdaság;
- Tudásalapú építésgazdaság.

# Az Építési és Közlekedési Minisztérium által megindított beruházások bemutatása 2022-2024

Miniszteri döntés
**96 db**
beruházás
megindításáról

5 197,547 milliárd Ft

Útfejlesztés
**68 db**

4 758,53 milliárd Ft

Vasútfejlesztés
**2 db**

57,4 milliárd Ft

Magasépítés
**2 db**

261,04 milliárd Ft

Közműfejlesztés
**24 db**

120,577 milliárd Ft

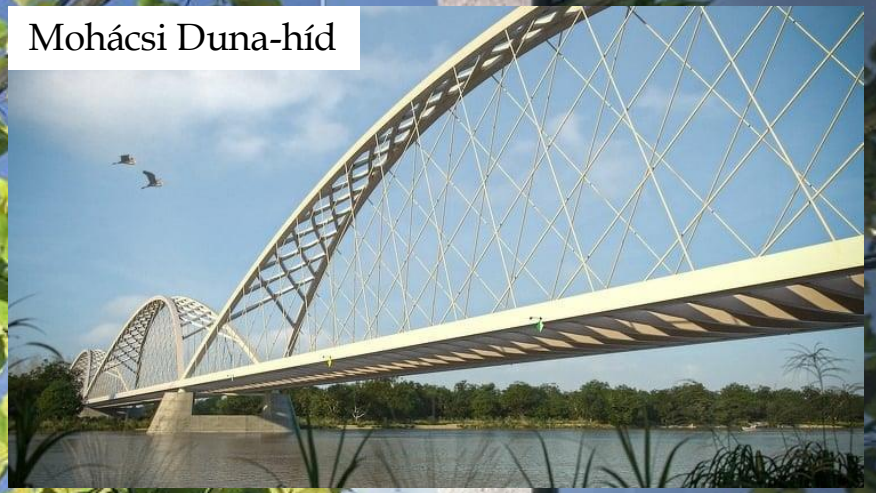
# Befejezett, előrehaladott állapotban lévő nagy infrastrukturális állami beruházások

- Tomori Pál híd *(Kalocsa – Paks Duna – híd)*
  *A híd 2024. június 6-án került átadásra.*
- M6 autópálya Bóly-Ivándárda, országhatár közötti szakasz megvalósítása Villányi csomóponttal
  *2024. május 1-jén került átadásra.*
- M44-es autóút *(Kecskemét (5-ös főút)–Szentkirály)*
  *A 32,3 km szakasz átadására várhatóan 2025. tavaszán kerül sor. A szakasz megépülésével megvalósul Békéscsaba gyorsforgalmi úthálózatba való csatlakozása.*
- 441-es főút *(Nagykőrös – Kecskemét közötti szakasz)*
  *Az útszakasz várhatóan 2024. év végén kerül átadásra.*

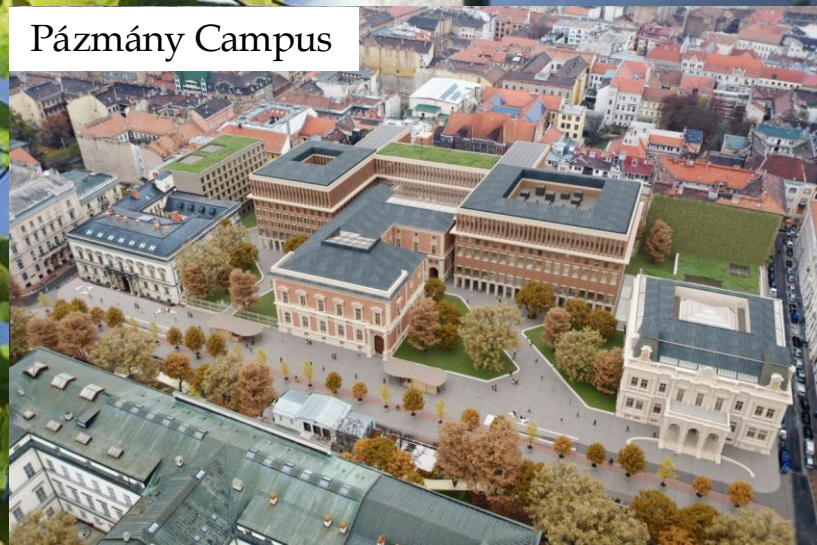
# ÉKM felelősségi körébe tartozó nagyberuházások

- A déli körvasút fejlesztése – új megállók
- Mohácsi Duna-híd és az ahhoz kapcsolódó úthálózat megvalósítása
- Pázmány Campus építése
- M49 gyorsforgalmi út fejlesztése

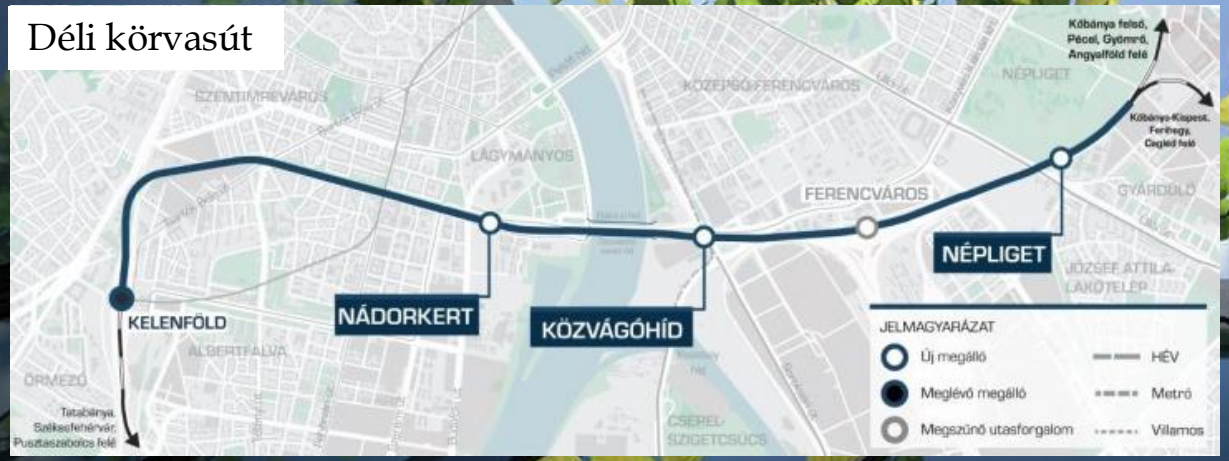
Mohácsi Duna-híd



Pázmány Campus



Déli körvasút



# Lakossági támogatások

**Otthonteremtési program keretében:**

- **CSOK plusz** – max. 50 millió Ft,
- **Falusi CSOK** – új lakás esetén max. 10 millió Ft, meglévő lakás esetén max. 5 millió Ft
- **Babaváró** – max. 10 millió Ft szabadon felhasználható, kamatmentes hitel
- **Áfa-visszatérítés a kistelepüléseken zajló lakásépítésre**
- **5 százalékos lakásáfa (új építésű lakások esetében)**

**Napenergia Plusz Program** – átlagos támogatási igény 4,1 millió Ft

# Otthonfelújítási Program

A Hitelprogram keretösszege:

- 108,24 milliárd forint

Támogatásban részesíthető projektek száma:

- 20 ezer db

Támogatható tevékenység:

- fűtött és fűtetlen teret elválasztó, nem nyílászáró szerkezetnek minősülő épület külső határoló elemeinek rendszerszintű (teljeskörű) hőszigetelése, födémszigetelés
- fűtött és fűtetlen teret elválasztó, nyílászáró szerkezetnek minősülő épülethatároló szerkezetek cseréje, energiamegtakarítást eredményező korszerűsítése
- fűtéskorszerűsítés
- használati melegvíz (HMV) rendszerek korszerűsítése
- közvetlenül kapcsolódó elemként a helyreállításhoz, javításhoz kapcsolódó költségek

# Építőipari felújítások jövője

Építésgazdasági fenntarthatóság szempontjából fontosak az új építésű létesítmények, a hosszú távú stratégia alapján azonban a felújításoké a jövő.

- Energetikai szempontból a teljes lakásállomány 70%-a felújításra szorul.
- A felújítási arány évente a lakóépületek esetében megközelítőleg csupán 1%.
- A Hosszú Távú Felújítási Stratégia célként fogalmazza meg, hogy a teljes lakóépület-állomány esetében 2030-ig a felújítási ráta érje el az évi 3%-ot középület-állomány esetében az 5%-ot.
- A természetes építőanyag modern technológiákkal való ötvözését szükséges előtérbe helyezni. Állami jó példák: földszintes vagy egyemeletes közintézmények (óvodák, iskolák, egészségügyi létesítmények, kulturális intézmények stb.) esetében preferálandó a vályog vagy a kender építési technológia.

# Köszönöm a megtisztelő figyelmet!

ÉPÍTÉSI ÉS KÖZLEKEDÉSI MINISZTÉRIUM
ÉPÍTÉSGAZDASÁGÉRT FELELŐS HELYETTES ÁLLAMTITKÁR

# Session II: Hungarian Perspective

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## *Roundtable discussion:*

### *Delivering ambitious building policies and programmes*

**Tatiana Bosteels**
**Senior Economist**
European Investment Bank (EIB)

**Radovan Jelasity**
**Chairman and CEO**
Hungarian Banking Association

**Mario Giordano**
**Global Head**
Public & Government Affairs
Signify

**Andrzej Kielar**
**Managing Director**
Central and Eastern Europe
Rockwool

# Session II: Hungarian Perspective

## QUESTIONS FROM AUDIENCE

# Session II: Hungarian Perspective

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## *Closing and Practical remarks:*


**Anikó Pálffy**

**Energy Efficiency Policy Lead**

Hungarian Energy Efficiency Institute (MEHI)

# Session III: Parallel discussions on Hungarian Perspective (in Hungarian, translated to English)

MEHI HUNGARIAN ENERGY EFFICIENCY INSTITUTE

REDay2024 RENOVATE EUROPE Budapest Hungary

**14h00-15h10**

## Renovation of Residential Buildings

- Identify the best tools to be deployed in Hungary for the energy renovation of the residential building stock.
- Financing, mandatory approaches, and fossil fuel phase-out

## Public Buildings

- Challenges that face the HU State to achieve EU targets for the energy renovation of public buildings.
- Roles of municipalities and governance structures will inform the debate.

## Youth Session and Site Visit (in HU)

- Contributions of Benjamin Benkő from Corvinus University, Andra Kruna Ramsay from Croatia, and Nadia Gullestrup from Denmark who will each share their vision on energy renovation and the climate change challenge.
- Guided tour of the renovated University Buildings

# Session III: Parallel discussions on Hungarian Perspective (in Hungarian, translated to English)

MEHI HUNGARIAN ENERGY EFFICIENCY INSTITUTE

REDay2024 RENOVATE EUROPE Budapest Hungary

**15h40-16h50**

## Decarbonisation of Commercial Buildings

- Latest steps being taken in policy and in the market to achieve a real decarbonization of buildings before the climate-neutral target year of 2050, with a focus on commercial buildings

## Financing/Energy efficiency Obligation Scheme

- How to finance the renovation of the building stock, with a focus on the energy efficiency obligation scheme.

## Youth Session and Site Visit (in EN)

- Contributions of Benjamin Benkő from Corvinus University, Andra Kruna Ramsay from Croatia, and Nadia Gullestrup from Denmark who will each share their vision on energy renovation and the climate change challenge.
- Guided tour of the renovated University Buildings

# Renovate Europe Day 2024 and Renovate Hungary 2024

## Buffet Lunch:

Visit the ***Projects Corner*** to see best practices in energy renovation


MINISTRY OF ENERGY

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**Hungarian Minister of Energy**

HU24EU HUNGARIAN PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF THE EU 2024

Official partner event of the

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RENOVATE EUROPE

#PrioritisePeople #AccelerateRenovation #EPBD

MEHI HUNGARIAN ENERGY EFFICIENCY INSTITUTE

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