



Soustvarjanje slovenske nacionalne strategije prenove

USTVARJANJE POLITIČNIH IN ZAKONODAJNIH POGOJEV ZA PRENOVITVENO REVOLUCIJO

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 ob-

stojećih 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 prispevati k bolj učinkoviti nacionalni politiki in zakonodaji

Učinkovitost politike programov za celovito energijsko prenovo obstoječih stavb se opira na možnosti oblikovanja jasnega povezovanja med zakoni, upravnimi postopki, tehničnimi zmogljivostmi, finančnimi načrti ter javnim in zasebnim povpraševanjem za prenovo stavb. Celovita politika bi morala določati splošne predpise, zagotoviti instrumente za izvajanje, prikazati koristi, ki spodbujajo njihovo uporabo (glede na povpraševanje) ter preverjati, ali so izvedeni ukrepi v skladu s predpisanimi zahtevami.

Evropske energijske uredbe so sprejete (s prenosom) v nacionalno zakonodajo, a izvedbeni ukrepi in postopki so v nekaterih državah razviti na regionalni ravni. To je privedlo do večjih razkorakov pri dosežkih s področja energijske učinkovitosti na nacionalnem ozemlju.

Finančne sheme, temeljni elementi za izvajanje politik, so pogosto neučinkovite, saj podprti ukrepi niso ustrezno celostni, ker sledijo namenu učinkovitega doseganja nacionalnih ciljev. Nacionalni cilji in izvedbeni ukrepi niso v celoti usklajeni in so z dolgoročnega vidika znotraj javne uprave in regionalnih/lokalnih oblasti na splošno pomanjkljivi.

Danes postaja ključnega pomena oblikovati časovni načrt za doseganje ciljev celovite energijske prenove ter prepoznati ključne zahteve in kazalnike delovanja za povezovanje prizadevanj s potrebami udeleženih soustvarjalcev prenove za spodbujanje povpraševanja. V nadaljevanju kot osnovo za nadaljnjo razpravo navajamo nekaj najpomembnejših pobud v Sloveniji, ki jih je treba obrav-



navati kot pomembne s ciljem premagovanja glavnih političnih in zakonodajnih ovir v Sloveniji.

Dodatne informacije poiščite na spletni strani BUILD UPON, v rubriki RenoWiki, kategorija “Policy and Regulation”.

Politične in zakonodajne pobude v RenoWikiju

Grants to Households for Investments in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in Residential Buildings (Slovenia)	
<p>IMPACT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✔ CO2 emissions reduction (t) ✔ Energy savings (GWh/year) ✔ Increase in renewable energy use (GWh/year) 	<p>START DATE March 2016</p> <p>Non-repayable subsidies (grants) to households for investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy in residential buildings. Eligible investments: A-solar heating system; B-biomass boiler; C-heat pump; D-district heating; E-energy efficient windows; F-facade insulation; G-roof insulation; H-heat recovery ventilation; I-new nearly-zero-energy buildings (nZEBs); J-full retrofit; K-apartments in nZEBs (full retrofits); Amount of grant up to: 25 % of eligible costs (A-H), EUR 20,250 (I), EUR 31,500 (J), EUR 12,000 (K). Total amount (Public call 29SUB-OB15): EUR 14 million. To receive grants, households have to file applications to the public call published by Eco Fund. Grants can be combined with Eco Fund's loans.</p> <p>Read More</p> <p>RESPONSIBLE ORGANISATION(S)</p> <p>Eco Fund, Slovenian Environmental Public Fund</p>
Construction Act (Slovenia)	
<p>IMPACT</p>	<p>START DATE January 2004</p> <p>This Act regulates the conditions for the construction of buildings, lays down mandatory requirements as regards the characteristics of objects, prescribing the manner and conditions for carrying out activities in the field of construction, the organization and working field of two professional associations, governs the inspection supervision, establishes sanctions for offences in the field of construction and regulates other issues related to the construction of buildings.</p> <p>Read More</p> <p>RESPONSIBLE ORGANISATION(S)</p> <p>Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning</p>
BUILD UPON (EU)	
<p>IMPACT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✔ Target >1,000 key stakeholder organisations actively engaged in supporting the design and delivery of national renovation strategies by 2017. ✔ Target citations by >50 public authorities on the usefulness of BUILD UPON by 2017. ✔ Currently disseminated to around 100,000 people. Target >500,000. 	<p>START DATE March 2015</p> <p>BUILD UPON is a collaborative project on deep building renovation – bringing together over 1,000 organisations, across 13 countries, at 80 events in 2016-17. It aims to help countries deliver strategies for renovating their existing buildings, by the 30 April 2017 EU deadline. Its tools include: (i) dynamic maps that identify key national stakeholder organisations for engagement across 13 countries; (ii) a Wiki containing over 550 renovation initiatives that is starting to track their collective impact; (iii) webpages for national stakeholders on their national renovation strategies; and (iv) a resource library on how to plan and undertake large scale collaborative processes.</p> <p>Read More</p> <p>RESPONSIBLE ORGANISATION(S)</p> <p>Europe Regional Network, WorldGBC GBC España</p> <p>CONTACT AN EXPERT</p> <p>in James Drinkwater</p>



Drafting of Slovenian technical guidelines for energy efficient renovation of cultural heritage buildings (Slovenia)



IMPACT

- ✔ Provision of technical support to engineers in the process of integral renovation of a cultural heritage building.
- ✔ Elaboration of the »heritage factor« to enable positive discrimination of cultural heritage buildings in financing schemes.
- ✔ Contribution to fulfilment of national strategic goals, i.e. meeting the 3 % renovation rate target.
- ✔ Securing long-term benefits and heritage-specific cost-effectiveness of interventions.

START DATE January 2016

The guidelines consist of general measures and restrictions relating to cultural heritage buildings, their design features, construction materials, the types of interventions, etc. On the one hand, the guidelines provide technical support to engineers in the process of integral renovation of a cultural heritage building, where energy efficiency represents only a part of it. On the other hand, they ensure that owners of cultural heritage buildings are placed in a more equitable position to obtain financial resources for the renovation of their buildings (e.g. funds from the European Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund).

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RESPONSIBLE ORGANISATION(S)

Building and Civil Engineering Institute ZRMK
Urban Planning Institute of the republic of Slovenia

CONTACT AN EXPERT

[in](#) [Mag. Miha Tomšič](#)

Energy Efficiency Act (Croatia)



IMPACT

- Source 1
- Source 2
- Source 3
- Source 4
- Source 5
- Source 6
- Source 7
- Source 8
- Source 9
- Source 10
- Source 11
- Source 12

START DATE January 2014

To encourage investment projects aimed at raising the level of energy efficiency of buildings. It aims to harness the potential of investment in public sector buildings when the amount of investment is less than the benefits achieved through future energy savings. The program encourages the Government to call for complete energy renovation to achieve maximum savings from the physical (energy) performance of buildings and optimize the supply and production of energy in the building where technically feasible.

[Read More](#)

RESPONSIBLE ORGANISATION(S)

Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning

CONTACT AN EXPERT

[in](#) [Irena Križ Šelendić](#)

Decree 26-06-2015 Application of calculation methodologies of energy performance and definition of minimum requirements (Italy)



IMPACT

START DATE October 2015

The decree defines the correct way to apply the methodology of calculation of building energy performance, included the use of renewable energy sources, as well as minimum requirements for energy performances of buildings and building units. Prescriptions and requirements are applied to private and public buildings, in case of new construction, major renovation, renovation or energy retrofit of parts of the building envelope and building system.

[Read More](#)

RESPONSIBLE ORGANISATION(S)

Ministry of Economic Development



Povzetek

Meritve, ki se uporabljajo za določanje in merjenje vplivov, se med seboj razlikujejo glede vrsto zadevnega političnega ukrepa ter tega, kako učinkovito se s tem ukvarja posamezna organizacija.

Meritve, ki so predstavljene v zgornjih primerih lahko razdelimo na:

1 Meritve obsega: se nanašajo na vrednost "koliko", kot na primer koliko domov / stavb je

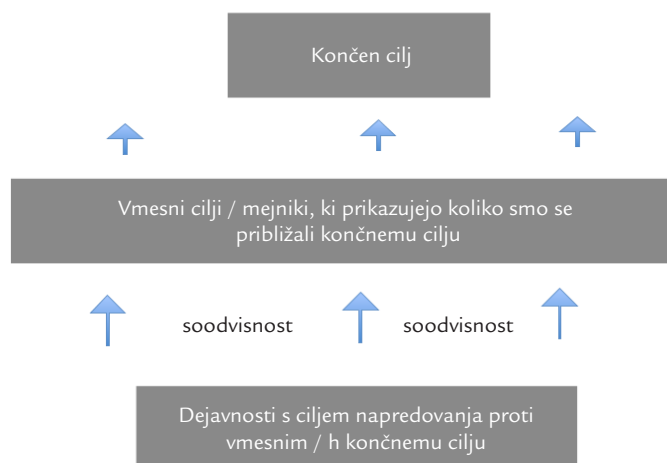
prenovljenih, koliko ocenjevalcev je usposobljenih, ipd..

2 Meritve rezultatov: to so v primeru politik najbolj pogoste meritve, ki so podobne meritvam obsega, vendar sledijo končnim rezultatom politik. Primeri vključujejo skupne prihranke z vidika energije, odstotek zajetega stavbnega sklada, ipd..

Okviri vpliva projekta BUILD UPON

EU ima z vidika izpustov CO² postavljene svoje končne cilje in številne pobude že merijo svoj napredek glede na kratkoročne cilje (število ljudi, ki se udeležujejo dogodkov, snemanje spletnih virov, ipd.). Kljub temu pa so meritve za določitev in merjenje naših vmesnih ciljev manj pogosto uporabljane, čeprav so ključne za bolj strateško uporabo virov in razvrščanje pobud, ki nas vodijo bližje končnemu cilju.

Teorije spremembe



Projekt je sofinanciran s strani Evropske skupnosti v okviru raziskovalnega in inovacijskega programa Obzorje 2020 s sporazumom o dodelitvi sredstev št. 649727.

Izjava: Odgovornost za vsebino tega gradiva nosijo njegovi avtorji. Gradivo ne predstavlja nujno stališč Evropske komisije ter ne EASME, ne Evropska komisija nista odgovorni za kakršno koli uporabo le-tega.

