

# Activity Highlights



## **POWER HOUSE EUROPE** The big green housing exchange

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A CECODHAS HOUSING EUROPE INITIATIVE



## Introduction

### *POWER HOUSE EUROPE – Activity Highlights Report*

June, 2011

This short report presents briefly some of the on-going activities being carried out by CECODHAS Housing Europe members in the framework of POWER HOUSE EUROPE. The established POWER HOUSE Platforms active in eight countries are improving members' services to their members by fostering national and European exchange and learning. National contexts have shaped the development of the Platforms in very different ways. While in some countries they are serving as an excellent platform for cooperation with national and regional authorities and private and public partners, in others, they have been key in boosting awareness of the resources already available in terms of financing

schemes, technical construction and thermal retrofitting methods and empowerment of residents. The activities have also improved the cohesion and exchange on this issue across the entire CECODHAS Housing Europe network, whereby Federations from the Netherlands, Germany, Austria and Belgium without being directly involved as partners have been contributing their expertise and experiences. Building on this exchange and cooperation is key for the continuing success of POWER HOUSE EUROPE as one of CECODHAS Housing Europe's tools to provide assistance to local public, cooperative and social housing organisations in future proofing the homes they provide for residents.

Contact:

#### **Ms Sorcha Edwards**

Project Coordinator

E-mail: [sorcha.edwards@housingeurope.org](mailto:sorcha.edwards@housingeurope.org)

Phone: +32 2 541 05 61

#### **Mr Alessandro Cesale**

Project Officer

E-mail: [alessandro.cesale@housingeurope.org](mailto:alessandro.cesale@housingeurope.org)

Phone: +32 2 541 05 66

#### **CECODHAS Housing Europe**

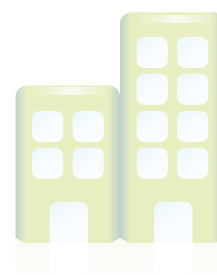
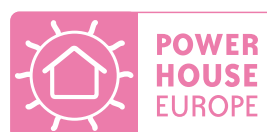
The Federation of Public, Cooperative & Social Housing

18, Square de Meeûs

1050 Brussels, Belgium

Web: [www.housingeurope.eu](http://www.housingeurope.eu)

[www.powerhouseeurope.eu](http://www.powerhouseeurope.eu)



## Power house in Estonia



Jaadla Andres

*“The European Union’s role is to make climate and energy a matter for each person and each apartment association, just as each person’s behaviour and consumption patterns has an impact on the common outcome for the whole of Europe.”*

Jaadla Andres, CEO of EKÜL

### **EKYL addressing main obstacles to energy savings today:**

- The economic situation in which housing associations find themselves in implies the need for national support programmes to for energy saving renovations. EKYL hosts seminars on how to deal with debtors and how to effectively manage loans.
- Apartment Associations Representatives are volunteers often without any professional training, which means they require constant support throughout apartment renovation. EKYL provides this knowledge and training and information through days, where managers can obtain advice and assistance on different topics related to the management of the apartment.

### **According to a survey the greatest problem of renovated buildings in Estonia is bad internal climate**

By order of the Credit and Export Guarantee Fund KredEx (Estonia), The Estonian Union of Cooperative Housing Associations and the Tallinn Technical University conducted a survey, titled “Constructional-physical state of renovated buildings having been in use for at least one year”, with as main purpose to determine the constructional-physical state, the internal climate and the energy consumption of the studied apartment buildings, in order to examine the quality of the renovation methods. Among others, the survey revealed that the main problems in the apartment buildings arise from insufficient air exchange, due to a malfunctioning ventilation system, which is often not considered when renovating buildings. It also revealed, that although by additional insulation of buildings, heating expenses are decreased and the technical state of the envelope structures is improved, the minimum requirements for energy efficiency are not yet met.

### **Power house activities in Estonia are led by:**

EKÜL – The Estonian Union of Co-operative Housing Associations is an organization uniting co-operative housing associations all over Estonia. Each co-operative housing association is a self-financing non-for-profit organisation managing one multi apartment building. Membership of EKÜL is voluntary and there are more than 1400 members of EKÜL today. Our cooperative housing stock accounts approximately 15% of the national co-operative housing stock. EKÜL represents Estonian co operative housing associations on local, national and international level. Our partners are state institutions, municipalities, universities, private companies and NGOs.



## Power house in Bulgaria

### *Main achievements of the National Platform Power House in Bulgaria*

- Networking with energy agencies (Energy Agency of Plovdiv, Black Sea Regional Energy Centre, SOFENA) and NGOs in the field of social integration as Habitat for Humanity;
- Vertical links with institutions, policy makers in the sector including the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works, Energy Efficiency Agency, Energy Efficiency Fund, Sofia Municipality, Pernik Municipality, Belene Municipality;
- Mediation relationships between end users and specialist suppliers of building services and energy efficient equipment.

### *New Union of Associations of Homeowners*

In the context of POWER HOUSE a support panel with the Union of Homeowners Associations (CAC) has been established. It was called to assist, train and support all existing and future homeowners' associations in Bulgaria on issues of energy-efficient maintenance and management of their homes. Another area of activity is consulting help desk support space for various activities related to the renovation and management of residential buildings in the condominium property. The basic principle is the combination of transversal consultancy, professional support and learning based on which CAC provides support in the following areas:

- Consulting services and expert support to homeowners and their associations;
- Training for energy efficient renovation and subsequent maintenance of existing and future homeowners associations;
- Consultancy for implementation of projects for energy efficient renovation, management and maintenance of residential buildings by current and potential institutional and individual members of CAC.

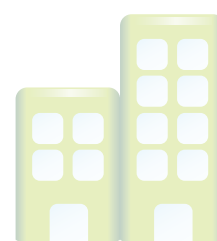
### *What we need to learn from European Counterparts*

Bulgarian organizations require exchange with European partners to carry out renovation of residential buildings focussing on:

- Legal, financial and organizational aspects of existing national and regional programs for residential renovation;
- How to establish cooperation between public and private sectors;
- Preparation of a preliminary program of requirements as basis for housing renovation projects;
- Implementation and monitoring activities in residential sanitation;
- Expert assistance for the management of contractual relationships;
- Needs assessment and preparation of tenders;
- Calls for tenders, contract management, implementation and monitoring of contracts;
- Expertise for providing training on voluntary or professional property managers in residential buildings in the condominium property.

### *Power house Bulgaria is led by:*

BHA – The Bulgarian Housing Association, established in 1994 works to participate in the implementation of the National Housing Strategy and in governmental institutional, financial and legal reforms in the housing sector, to support the establishment and further development of a network of non-governmental housing organizations in Bulgaria where the national level of private ownership currently stands at 97%, to promote best practice in the maintenance, management and renovation of the housing stock in compliance with the contemporary requirements and European standards and to help the homeless and vulnerable social groups.



## Power house in England



David Orr

*“The POWER HOUSE project is proving invaluable in assisting the UK with meeting our European, and national carbon reduction targets. It offers us unique insight into the workings of other countries and allows us to share experiences, visit other projects, and most importantly, give our members the opportunity to access detailed and up-to date information, as well as get involved in projects with European partners, on projects such as developing Energy Saving Companies (ESCos). The UK has also proven very successful in European funding, and Powerhouse allows us to feed back on the funding mechanisms to ensure that they are simple and accessible, providing best value for money.”*

David Orr, Director National Housing Federation, England

### UK – Legislative update

The new UK Government has introduced an Energy Bill to make provision for the arrangement and financing of energy efficiency improvements to all existing homes (the Green Deal). The Green Deal is designed to enable accredited energy efficiency improvements to be carried out without up-front costs to residents and for a charge to be collected via their home's energy bill. The Government has stated that it will be a new and radical way to improve the energy efficiency of people's homes. However, to ensure the Green Deal work for all existing homes there are changes that need to be made to issues of consent, funding (via the energy company obligation) and assessment of works to be carried out.

### Condition of Social Housing in England

- There are 3.9 million (18%) socially rented homes in England – of these 2.5 million homes are owned or managed by 1200 housing associations representing around 11% of total housing stock.
- A higher proportion of homes are flats, therefore proportionately more households live in multioccupancy buildings, where individual residents have limited autonomy to take action affecting the fabric of the building.
- There are a large number of multi-occupancy buildings owned by social landlords with a mix of tenures and leaseholders
- Social housing (including local authority housing) currently outperforms the private sector in terms of energy efficiency – with an average SAP rating of 59 compared to a national average of 50 – but there still remains much work to be done.
- Up to 2 million social homes could still benefit from improved loft and cavity wall insulation, (about 300,000 homes are F or G rated).
- About 300,000 homes (205,000 council and 95,000 housing association) will not meet the Decent Homes standard by the end of this year of which 88,000 are estimated to fail the 'reasonable thermal comfort' criterion.
- 1.4 million social homes are classified as 'hard-to-treat' meaning measures to improve their energy efficiency will be expensive.

In addition to the Green Deal which investors, providers, installers, homeowners and tenants are all developing an interest in to see how they can get involved. The UK also saw the launch of Feed-in Tariffs in 2010 and is anticipating the launch of a Renewable Heat Incentive in 2011 – this has offered another opportunity for large-scale take-up of renewable electricity and hopefully heat.



## Finance

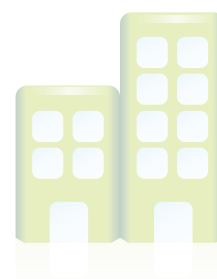
The Federation has been very successful in mobilising access to £100m of ERDF funds:

- London: £11m energy fund via JESSICA mechanism, a UDF manager is being procured
- South East: £840,000 all funds have been allocated in two rounds to Radian
- South West: £22m still in commissioning process, made up of £18m convergence and £4m competitiveness
- Federation involved in one of the two bids.
- East: £4m all allocated East Midlands: £10m not allocated yet. Federation is putting pressure with EEM, HCA and East Midlands SPV
- West Midlands: £16m all allocated through funding round worth £8.8m. The RDA allocated the remaining money to existing project.
- North West: £27m - all allocated
- North East: £6m in negotiation out of a possible £14m. £8m still available.
- Yorkshire: £20m the last round of £13m went through in October 2010. Still in negotiations.
- Wales: £30m in negotiations
- Scotland: Setting up a JESSICA mechanism which will include an energy fund
- Northern Ireland: Refusing to redirect any money
- The Federation has also assisted housing associations in potentially accessing £100m

## *Power house England activities are led by:*

NHF – The National Housing Federation represents 1200 not-for-profit independent housing associations and is the voice of affordable housing in England. Our members provide 2,5 million homes to 5 million people. Housing associations also provide much-needed neighbourhood services such as education and training schemes or financial inclusion services for the benefit of the whole community and are in business for neighbourhoods. The Federation supports and promotes the work that they do and campaign for better housing and neighbourhoods.

**NATIONAL  
HOUSING  
FEDERATION**





## Power house in Flanders



Hubert Lyben

*“The energy requirements for new homes in Flanders are becoming more stringent. The existing stock is in need of energy refurbishment. The social housing sector is facing major technical and financial challenges not only in Flanders, but throughout Europe. Cooperation with European partners to share knowledge and experiences is the key to success. With the establishment of the Flemish Energy Platform for Social Housing and cooperation within the project POWERHOUSE EUROPE Flemish Social Housing is working towards to the realization of sustainable, environmentally friendly and energy efficient housing.”*

Hubert Lyben, Managing Director Flemish Social Housing

### **Social housing Flanders: existing building stock needs an energy facelift**

Under the 20–20–20 objectives, the Flemish Energy Agency has an Energy Renovation 2020 strategy. This program focuses on existing buildings and has three objectives: replacing all single-glazing, insulating roofs and installing efficient heating systems (eg condensing boilers). After a period of awareness raising, in 2020 these measures will be mandatory for all existing housing (both social housing and private rental and owner occupied housing). At the request of the Flemish Minister for Housing all social housing organisations in 2010 were asked about

the current state of their building stock. The results show that there are no less than 45% in need of at least one of the three energy renovation measures.

### **Exchange with other countries**

VMSW members are mainly interested in low energy and / or passive concepts for housing. Which construction method and system concept which were used? Are the projects viable in the long term and how we recover the initial cost more? Residents can adapt and have effectively reduced consumption? Hopefully the experience from abroad to answer these questions and convinces the Flemish housing organisations. Further exchanges with CECODHAS members is certainly desirable around interesting financial schemes (eg ESCOs and European support programs), use of corporate systems for heating and electricity (both in scale of the building and local level) and the use of ICT applications to assist users.

### **Power House Flanders activities are led by:**

VMSW - Vlaamse Maatschappij voor Sociaal Wonen is mainly charged with the implementation of the Flemish housing policy priorities. It does so by planning, assisting, and financing the activities of 102 social housing companies which build, promote, construct, refurbish, let and sell social housing, both rental and ownership. It also provides technical, legal and financial assistance (VMSW operates as a bank in that it finances these operations and also grants mortgage loans to private buyers of social houses) and collects existing data in order to feed into and assist in the future policy making.



HUURPATRIMONIUM	WONINGEN	HUIZEN	APPARTMENTEN
DUBBEL GLAS/DAKISOLATIE/CV	55%	49%	61%
EEN OF MEERDERE KNELPUNTEN	45%	51%	39%
ENKELE BEGLAZING	21%	24%	17%
GEEN DAKISOLATIE	23%	34%	18%
GEEN CV/ELEKTRISCH	18%	20%	18%





## Power house in France



Repentin Thierry

*“Social housing has the potential to meet the challenge of reducing energy consumption, it now needs incentives to make it happen”.*

Repentin Thierry, President of the Union Sociale pour l'Habitat

### **EU Funding for Energy Efficiency in France**

In accordance with the revised ERDF Regulation, a maximum envelope of 320 million euros was allocated for France, including 230 million for the 22 metropolitan regions and 90 million euros for the overseas territories and departments. Social housing thermal renovation projects eligible for ERDF funding in France must 'target those buildings which consume the most energy, be exemplary, and have a ripple effect whilst benefiting a large amount of housing and a large number of households' according to the ministerial implementation circular dated 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2009. Given the issues at stake and the need to prevent the crisis from spiralling out of control, this reprogramming took place in record time, as did the adoption of this measure by regional players and operators in the field of social housing. 22 months after this reprogramming in the French metropolitan regions, 97% of the programmed ERDF envelope has been effectively allocated even if many investment projects are still awaiting appraisal and/or a decision regarding any potential overruns in the notified regional envelopes. A second programming cycle is underway in certain regions but many of them have already reached the maximum threshold of 4% or have negotiated an excess within the

4% of the national ERDF envelope. This maximum envelope will more than likely be reached before the end of 2011.

Based on this experience here are the 6 proposals of the HLM Movement for 2013–2020 ERDF funding:

1. Avoid a break in programming between the end of the current period and the start of the next programming period (2012–2013).
2. Bring the experimental period whereby the cap is set at 4% of the national ERDF envelope to a close and release its growth potential.
3. Provide European regions with suitable and flexible funding tools in order to ensure the long-term effectiveness of the measure.
4. Support specific regional coordination and communication programmes and teach households how to optimise their heating expenditure reduction potential.
5. Reduce administrative and regulatory charges imposed upon intelligent investment project initiators.
6. Create a European fund devoted to energy performance in housing.

### **Power house activities in France are led by:**

USH - L'Union Sociale pour l'Habitat dedicates its services to the lower income families. The guiding principles of USH are solidarity and housing quality. Its main activities are construction, acquisition, management and financing of housing, urban planning, city planning and services to the local communities. USH manages 5 million homes for rent and sale and has about 850 members with various legal statutes (public bodies, anonymous societies, cooperatives), but all are non-for-profit organisations.



## Power house in Italy

*“European Legislation can help to improve energy performance and sustainability of housing. It is vital that this legislation comes with appropriate incentives (and penalties) for the Member States in order to involve them fully in the preparation and implementation of special programmes aimed at upgrading existing stock. To ensure that the full potential of the EU funds to drive development and industrial restructuring is fulfilled, sustainability should be at the core of the next EU programming period.”*

### Power house Italy: highlights

The Italian Power House Platform has organized a series of meetings and seminars that have allowed to focus on the common goals of member organisations, mainly identified on the theme of financing and in the need to increase exchange of experience. Participation at The National Construction Trade Fair: Saie and other industry-related events led to a spread of the Power House Italy outside of the founding organisations. Today the platform is recognized also as an interlocutor by the institutions. The Italian Platform has hosted a series of activities to disseminate Power House toolkit adapted to the needs of Italian social housing providers (public sector and cooperative). This activities included the organisation of three seminars, namely:

- Technical Workshop, Rome 10 November 2010: “Tech Tools for a housing social development”
  - Seminar on financial issues, 21 February, 2011 Rome
- and the
- Seminar on tools to tackle fuel poverty, 28 April, 2011

In holding these seminars the main sponsoring associations (Federabitazione, Federcasa, Legacoop inhabitants) introduced the resources and tools identified and promoted their use by practitioners in housing organisations. The financial crisis has made it more difficult to use public resources to finance the rehabilitation of existing housing and reduced the resources dedicated to new construction: the financial issue is

becoming increasingly strategic for housing managers who are beginning to experiment with innovative forms of financial engineering. In this context, the Platform is continuing its efforts to secure tax benefits for the social housing sector. The Platform took part in the ‘Ecomondo’ Fair, November 4, 2010: where it presented, in addition to best practices collected within Power House Europe, a critical evaluation by the social housing sector over the inadequacy of funds for the “energy transition” for the residential housing stock, joining the protests of many other sectors against the failure to confirm the 55% tax reduction.

### Power house Italy is led by:

Federcasa – Federazione Italiana per la Casa Federcasa represents 115 public corporations which build and manage social housing for the low-income groups (average 770.000 rental dwellings). The Social Housing stock represents the 4% of the total Italian housing stock.

The 108 associations are organised at the provincial, communal and regional levels.

Legacoop Abitanti: Legacoop Abitanti is a syndicate association representing over 3.000 housing cooperatives (together with their consortiums and members) that promotes tenants, cooperation and coordinates the activities of member organisations. Legacoop Abitanti’s members represent a total of 303.732 dwellings built, and some 30.000 dwellings still property of coops.

Confcooperative-Federabitazione: Confcooperative-Federabitazione is the National Housing Cooperatives Federation in Italy and is affiliated to the general federation of coops Confcooperative. It has over 2.751 independent, non-profit members. Some 15.000 new dwellings per year are meant to be sold or rent to low-mid families and people with special needs.



## Power house in Spain



J. Francesc Villanueva Margalef

*“It seems clear to the public housing promoters that in times of crisis, when poorest people of our society are faring worse, the public sector has to guarantee social cohesion and stand up for them unconditionally.*

*We must assist a Spanish middle class who is now considered too rich to be eligible for aid but, paradoxical as it seems, has actually lost the necessary purchasing power to obtain decent housing. But our concerns encompass more than the promotion of social housing and social cohesion. Our commitment, and that of the institutions to which we belong, is also to accomplish the challenge that the European Commission established in the Lisbon Treaty: the fight against climate change. To this end, supported by the Intelligent Energy Programme, the Spanish subsidiary of POWER HOUSE EUROPE was established and is presided over by AVS.”*

J. Francesc Villanueva Margalef, Presidente de AVS

### Spanish Platform focus on Finance

Spain is experiencing a serious financial crisis, which coincides with the crash of the housing sector. This has resulted in a lack of funding and incentives for the adoption of new energy saving measures in homes. For this reason, and because of the increase in “energy poverty”, there is an emphasis on informing and training end-users. As the Spanish economic crisis” has a very significant impact on the construction sector, the social housing market in Spain has been also affected. The main problem that the social housing providers have is funding in the sector. For this reason the Platform has organised two specific seminars on the subject for its members. To improve the quality of the sharing experiences, several European experts have been invited to participate.

The latest POWER HOUSE, a joint initiative between the Spanish and Italian public housing federations (AVS and Federcasa), was held on the 22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> of March 2011. The two financial tools developed by the European Investment: JESSICA and ELENA have been identified as good opportunities to ensure the continuity of these refurbishment schemes in times of economic crisis. During this meeting the participants have also identified reasons for the lack of takeup of European Regional Development Funding in both Spain and Italy. They cited the lack of information on how the local authorities can approach the financing; operational programmes that were already finalised and the managing authorities being disinclined to change them as well as the bureaucratic procedures that require expertise, as the major obstacles.

As a consequence of the meeting, POWER HOUSE Spain, has also started a new framework together with our POWER HOUSE ITALY partner, FEDERCASA in order to increase the exchange of experiences and knowledge on Nearly Zero Energy Buildings.

### Power house activities in Spain are led by:

AVS – Asociación Española de Promotores Públicos de Vivienda y Suelo

AVS – Asociación Española de Promotores Públicos de Vivienda y Suelo is a national body representing 164 public housing companies which provide social housing for owner occupation and manage a total rental housing stock of about 250.000 units. AVS aims are to urge the public authorities to provide the necessary condition to increase the productive public housing to help implement the right to housing as listed in the constitution, to boost sustainable development through sustainable urban policies such as the regeneration of historic neighbourhoods and city centres, and to promote sustainable construction and the reduction of poverty and social exclusion.



## Power house in Sweden



Kurt Eliasson

*“Climate change is a known fact and it is very important that the housing sector takes responsibility and contributes to emissions reductions. SABO has taken the lead with its own Kyoto Protocol for member companies to reduce energy use. European cooperation in POWER HOUSE EUROPE strengthens and broadens our work and we hope to inspire others with our initiative.”*

Kurt Eliasson, President SABO

### **Update on the SABO Energy Challenge: 102 public housing companies with 376 000 apartments save energy together!**

In 2008, SABO, The Swedish Association of Public Housing Companies started an initiative called the SABO Energy Challenge (Skåneinitiativet). The initiative can somewhat be compared with the Kyoto protocol, but it's about saving energy and it's a common goal for many of the public housing companies in Sweden. The 102 companies joining the initiative shall jointly reduce their energy use by 20 percent from base year 2007 to 2016. Over the first 2 years, the companies together reduced their energy consumption by 4.2% representing a total of 0.32 TWh. This compares with Sweden's total final energy consumption of 397 TWh (in 2008). The carbon dioxide emissions were reduced by 15% over the first 2 years! The SABO energy challenge involves a variety of activities (training, conferences, networking events, etc.) in order to save energy. The SABO Energy Challenge is a democratic project that shows that people and companies really can do something voluntary together, and gain a really good result.

SABO – The Swedish Association of Municipal Housing Companies affiliates approximately 300 companies and manages some 730 000 dwelling units housing one in 4 Swedish. This is about 20 percent of the total housing stock in Sweden and about one third of all dwelling units in multi-storey houses. SABO provides expertise in different fields, exchanges experience between its members and cooperates with national authorities and organizations. SABO also arranges conferences and takes on consultancy assignments.

HSB and Riksbyggen make a proposal on how Swedish government's climate goals can be met in time?

Around 900 000 apartments were built in Sweden between 1961 and 1975 and 850 000 of these are still standing. 80% or about 650 000 apartments come nowhere near satisfying today's requirements for efficient energy use and they are all of a rather poor technical standard. Yet each housing unit has considerable potential for energy efficiency improvements. The Swedish Government and the Swedish Parliament, the Riksdag, have set the bar high as regards climate policy. The use of fossil fuels for heating is to be phased out by 2020. Carbon emissions shall decrease by 40%. Half of the energy used shall come from renewable sources, such as hydro and solar power. Energy use shall be halved by 2050. The housing sector can do a huge amount to help achieve the climate goals especially when one considers that the housing and service sector is responsible for a full 40% of energy consumption in Sweden. Despite this fact, energy use in homes has basically remained unchanged for the last 30–40 years. If we want to make a difference quickly, we must make our homes more energy-efficient. To achieve this financial support is needed. Some of the feasible economic incentives the government could introduce include:

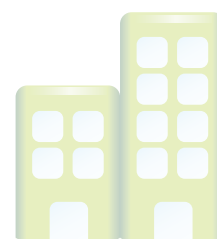
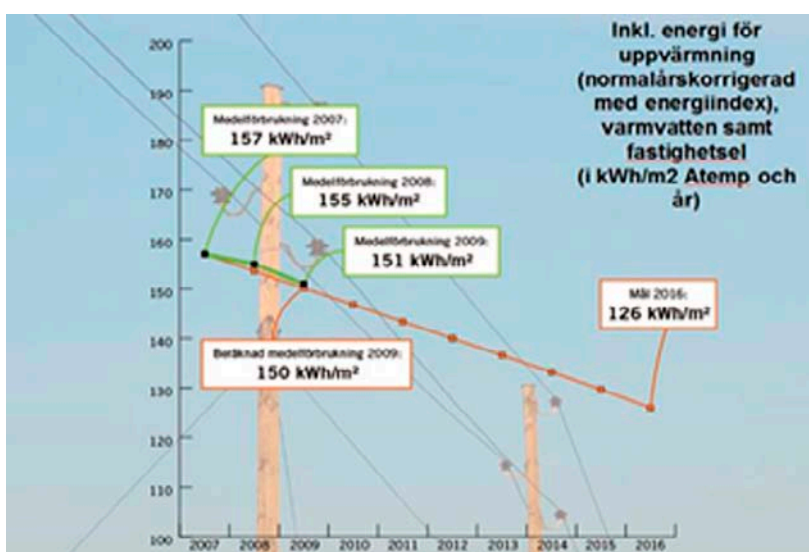
- state investment support for energy efficiency improvements
- state credit guarantees for modernization and climate measures
- tax relief for climate-smart measures
- reduced VAT on climate investments
- climate-related property tax
- tax-free maintenance funds
- accessibility subsidies





HSB – The Swedish Cooperative Housing Association was founded in 1923, formed and organised on central, regional and local level, representing 33 regional cooperative associations who in turn have 3,903 cooperative local housing societies as members. HSB-cooperative housing stock amounts to 316.000 with 20.500 rental units. Other managed housing stock amounts to 30.200. With 648 new dwellings built in 2008. HSB members are committed to contribute to a sustainable environment and climate-smart energy consumption and usage. By doing this they intend to become the most respected actor in housing. HSB is also taking an active part in international cooperation through our membership in ICA, CECODHAS-Housing Europe and NBO. In cooperation with the Swedish Co-operative Centre we participate in housing development projects in for example South Africa and Vietnam.

RIKSBYGGGEN is an independent cooperative economic association owned by the building unions, (local) housing associations and partly by other national cooperative associations. Its members include 1.600 tenant-owned co-operatives. Rental housing stock totalling 3.045 and Cooperative stock totalling 500.000.





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CECODHAS Housing Europe - The Federation of Public, Cooperative and Social Housing, is a network of national and regional social housing federations gathering 4.500 public, voluntary housing organisations and 28.000 cooperative housing. Together the 45 members in 19 EU members States manage 25 million dwellings. CECODHAS Housing Europe members work together for a Europe that provides access to decent and affordable housing for all in communities which are socially, economically and environmentally sustainable and where all are enabled to reach their full potential. More information: [www.housingeurope.eu](http://www.housingeurope.eu)

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POWER HOUSE EUROPE is a gateway to:

- Resources for social and cooperative housing professionals to support the development of their energy efficiency strategies;
- An on-line forum for information and knowledge exchange between professionals in the social housing sector;
- Information on strategies, legal, institutional and financial measures which have proved successful around the EU and the CECODHAS-Housing Europe Energy Policy work;
- Examples of both retrofitting of older properties and low energy new construction, effective partnerships with residents, ICT applications for empowering residents and more;
- Updates on development and policy discussion on EU legislation related to energy efficiency and renewables in housing;
- Updates on EU project funding and structural funds;
- Partnerships between local social and cooperative housing providers;
- POWER HOUSE National/Regional platforms which gather enablers of the energy transition from all sectors to work in partnership.

For further information, please visit [www.powerhouseeurope.eu](http://www.powerhouseeurope.eu)

