Renovating Buildings to Meet Energy Union Goals
Maximising the Multiple Benefits for EU Citizens
"Quizzing the Stakeholders"

FINAL

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

17th June 2015

Session 1:
The Cost of Non-Renovation in the EU

1) Approximately what percentage[1] of imported gas is consumed in buildings?
   A. 25%
   B. 43%
   C. **61%**
   D. 79%

2) Approximately how much added value[2] does the buildings sector currently bring to the EU economy each year?
   A. €375 billion
   B. **€425 billion**
   C. €475 billion
   D. €525 billion

3) If ambitious renovation programmes were rolled out in the EU, how many new, local jobs[3] would be created across the EU in the year 2020?
   A. 1.2 million
   B. 1.4 million
   C. **2.0 million**
   D. 2.4 million

4) Traffic accidents take more than 1,700 lives each year in the UK. But cold homes also cause excess winter deaths in the UK[4]. How many excess winter deaths are there, on average, each winter in the UK?
   A. 1,700
   B. 3,400
   C. **7,800**
   D. 10,600

5) In 2013 the EU imported about 53% of its energy needs. Approximately how much did this cost the EU economy[5]?
   A. €320 billion
   B. **€400 billion**
   C. €480 billion
   D. €560 billion

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[1] ECOFYS (2014) *Deep renovation of buildings: An effective way to reduce Europe's energy import dependency* Available at: http://www.eurima.org/uploads/ModuleXtender/Publications/117/Ecofys_XI_Energy_dependency_report_final_20_05_2014.pdf

[2] See JRC (2015) *Energy Renovation: The Trump Card for the New Start for Europe* Available at: http://iet.jrc.ec.europa.eu/energyefficiency/publication/energy-renovation-trump-card-new-start-europe For comparison, this is more than the total contribution of the tourism sector to the EU economy

[3] Renovate Europe Campaign based on BPIE Report *Europe's Buildings Under the Microscope*

[4] Retrieved from Energy Bill Revolution website at: http://www.energybillrevolution.org/fuel-poverty/#section_winterdeaths

[5] European Commission, European Energy Security Strategy, 2014

Session 2:
Financing Building Renovations

QUIZ

1) According to the EEFIG report,[6] what are the two main drivers for the supply of energy efficiency finance in buildings?
   A. Standardisation and price of energy
   B. Availability of data and price of energy
   C. **Regulatory stability and standardisation**
   D. Regulatory stability and transaction costs

2) Only one of the following pairs of financial instruments is considered, by the Energy Efficiency Financial Institutions Group (EEFIG) to be mature in the EU. Which pair?
   A. Risk-sharing facilities and Energy services agreements
   B. Leasing and Green bonds
   C. Energy performance contracting and EPC factoring funds
   D. **Dedicated credit lines and direct and equity investments in real estate and infrastructure funds**

3) Which of the following approaches is NOT part of the EEFIG Report?
   A. **Mandatory monitoring of the energy performance of buildings in operation phase**
   B. Embedding energy efficiency in standard risk assessment methods
   C. Using public budgets to leverage in private investment in energy efficiency
   D. Facilitating on-bill repayment and on-tax finance mechanisms

4) What is the average observed increase in the value of a property in the EU for a one-letter improvement in energy performance[7]?
   A. 2%
   B. **4%**
   C. 8%
   D. No change in value

5) In order to achieve the global target of keeping global warming below 2°C, how much does the EU need to invest in energy efficiency of buildings in the period 2014-2035:
   A. €1,300million
   B. €13,000 million
   C. €130,000 million
   D. **€1,300,000 million**

[6] *Energy Efficiency – the First Fuel for the EU Economy* by the EEFIG published February 2015 and available at: https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/2014_fig_how_drive_finance_for_economy_1.pdf

[7] From the Study for the European Commission published in 2013: http://ec.europa.eu/energy/efficiency/buildings/doc/20130619-energy_performance_certificates_in_buildings.pdf

QUIZ

Session 3:
Reasons to Renovate

1) Buildings with poor energy performance are often cold, damp and leaky. How many EU citizens[8] currently live in such damp and unhealthy homes?
   A. 20 million
   B. 50 million
   C. **80 million**
   D. 110 million

2) What are the two main drivers[9] for EU citizens to renovate their homes?
   A. Reduction in energy costs and improved attractiveness of the home
   B. Improved indoor air quality and daylight
   C. Improved functionality and attractiveness of the home
   D. **Improved comfort and reduction of energy costs**

3) Why should companies in the EU urgently invest in renovating their buildings?
   A. **Because this boosts employees health, well-being and productivity**
   B. Because this is part of the new EU guidelines on Corporate Social Responsibility;
   C. Because non efficient and non-comfortable buildings will be banned by 2020 ;
   D. All of the above

4) What percentage of European citizens express above average concern for unhealthy indoor air quality?[10]
   A. 11 %
   B. 23 %
   C. **59 %**
   D. 75 %

5) What percentage of Europeans have made changes to their home to address energy costs within the last five years? [11]
   A. 12%
   B. 26%
   C. **51 %**
   D. 77%

[8] Fraunhofer white paper,
Towards an identification of European indoor en-vironments' impact on health and performance - homes and schools, 2014.
http://www.ibp.fraunhofer.de/content/dam/ibp/en/documents/Press-releases/Velux-Prestudy_WhitePaper_141205_amended.pdf
[9] Healthy Homes Barometer, European Survey by the VELUX Group, 2014.. http://www.velux.com/SiteCollectionDocuments/_PDF-Documents/VELUX_HHB_18032015.pdf
[10] Healthy Homes Barometer, European Survey by the VELUX Group, 2014.. http://www.velux.com/SiteCollectionDocuments/_PDF-Documents/VELUX_HHB_18032015.pdf
[11] Healthy Homes Barometer, European Survey by the VELUX Group, 2014.. http://www.velux.com/SiteCollectionDocuments/_PDF-Documents/VELUX_HHB_18032015.pdf