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Affordable Housing Wanted!
CECODHAS Housing Europe’s campaign to tackle housing crisis

Gathered in Brussels on April 26th, at the invitation of CECODHAS Housing Europe, several leading affordable housing and tenants organisations have expressed the importance of an EU wide push for more affordable housing in the context of the persistent economic crisis and the new EU economic coordination process called “European Semester”.

EU Commissioner for Employment, Social Affairs and Social Inclusion, László ANDOR addressed the audience and agreed that “the housing bubble may have burst, but in order to be able to make their contribution in society people still need homes. We must make sure they can afford them”. Challenging the current EU austerity mood, he said “It is certainly smart to invest early rather than pay later for the consequences of failing to do so. People will not develop their economic potential to the full if they do not have decent housing. Social dynamics within a community depend on material living conditions as well as on economic opportunities”.

Those words echoed the view of many of the organisations and experts that spoke at the event and who discussed how affordable and decent housing can contribute to European growth priorities and what adjustments are needed. After the presentations of national experiences and recommendations, the discussion engaged with MEPs on how to use the new EU economic coordination process, called “European Semester” to put affordable housing on the agenda of EU institutions and Member States in order to mitigate the impact of fiscal consolidation and to promote more and better affordable homes in the EU. “We have to be proactive in this debate”, said MEP Pervenche Beres, Chair of the EMPL Committee and “consider the housing not only through the financial market’s point of view but also the needs of the people”.

Improving the housing policy in Europe, means “major house building projects generating jobs and well-being, which continue to be the goals of the European treaties” said Vit Vanicek, President of CECODHAS Housing Europe.

The launch of this campaign represents the proactiveness of CECODHAS in responding to the current economic and policy conditions. The intention in particular is to ensure that the new “Marshall Plan for the EU”, that it will be announced by the European Council in June, won’t overlook housing in its investment priorities.

⇒ Please visit our campaign area
⇒ Claire Roumet, Secretary-General claire.roumet@housingeurope.eu
Raising Awareness and Acceptance: Euroheat & Power platform

Currently the impact of housing costs for total population at risk of poverty is critical. Almost a third of European households are facing disproportionate housing costs and there is a perception of worsening affordability, as stressed by the CECODHAS Deputy Secretary General during the last Euroheat & Power platform, “2012 Conference on Renewable Heating and Cooling” held in Copenhagen last April.

Housing costs represent the biggest problem for those below 60% median income who are at risk of poverty. This problem is compounded the impact of the crisis where young, low-skilled migrants are especially hard hit by rises in unemployment and austerity measures are further aggravating the situation of the most vulnerable. The reality is apparent from the ‘visible’ effects, including: High level of mortgage debt (from 32% in ’98 to 52.4% in 2010), increase in arrears (8.6% and 20%), and substantial numbers of those in energy poverty (52.08 million people)

As consequence of this situation the trust of consumers in public or private energy operators has evaporated with price increases in all “network industries” eroding the trust of citizens that resources are delivered at fair prices.

The solution to these challenges could be at a local level as they are easier to ‘grasp’, create benefit people can relate to, with local involvement favourable to big pipelines or other solutions which are never discussed widely. 

⇒ For more information please our member area
⇒ Alessandro Cesale, Project Officer alessandro.cesale@housingeurope.eu

CECODHAS: 12th European Forum on Eco-Innovation in Amsterdam

On the 25th of April, CECODHAS Housing Europe, together with other European organizations, were invited to the 12th European Forum on Eco-Innovation, dedicated this year to ‘Scaling-Up Sustainable Construction Through Value Chain Innovation’. The construction sector is the largest consumer of raw materials in the EU and construction and demolition activities account for about 33% of waste generate annually.

Cecodhas Housing Europe, through its project “POWER HOUSE EUROPE” demonstrated how it is possible through the empowerment of residents and up-skilling of professionals to reduce the carbon footprint of the social housing sector.

Power House shows practical examples of innovation that can be replicated, and approaches to encourage and develop positive value chain integration to achieve sustainable construction. This has led to important policies and initiatives at EU and Member State levels with a range of programmes, funding schemes and regulatory measures to support innovation in the sector.

Although efforts towards sustainable construction have increased, these have largely covered fragmented segments of the construction industry - i.e. focusing only on energy issues or carbon emissions. A holistic approach is preferable, particularly in terms of true life cycle costs in economic and environmental terms, improving construction management and skills, and involvement of both public and private organisations.

This kind of eco-innovation can bring added value to the construction sector and transform the industry’s supply chain.

⇒ For more information please visit the website
⇒ Sorcha Edwards, Deputy Secretary General sorcha.edwards@housingeurope.eu

CECODHAS and FRESH: Opportunities & limitations: financial supports for energy efficiency

One of the key barriers to sustainable energy projects is the difficulty to find adequate funding: huge upfront investments, lack of profitability for the private sectors, current lack of public financing. All this makes the problem of financing too often insoluble. This is all the more crucial as the EU is negotiating a new Energy Efficiency Directive which contains binding elements, including for the building sector.

The European Commission has launched a new consultation to collect views on how the financial support for energy efficiency measures aimed at improving the energy performance of buildings.

CECODHAS Housing Europe works to improve access to financing opportunities for energy efficiency and is contributing to this consultation.

This was pointed out at the workshop, held on 15th May in the European Parliament, “Opportunities & limitations: financial supports for energy efficiency”, organised with the support of MEP Mario Pirillo, member of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety.
The workshop brought together key stakeholders and actors, like Peter Berkowitz (Head of Unit DG REGIO), Roman Doubrava (Programme Officer DG ENERGY) and Frank Lee (Head of Holding Founds EIB). There is a clear need of affordable funding for long term in the social housing sector, even more a need of compelling technical assistance. Otherwise an incredible funding opportunity will be lost – and not regained before 2020 and the ambitious EED goals

Some 50 participants attended the workshop and enjoyed this opportunity to focus on understanding the benefits of EU financing energy programmes.

⇒ For more information please visit our BLOG
⇒ Caterina Verde, Communication Officer
caterina.verde@housingeurope.eu

CECODHAS: KPI Working Group 12th & 13th April 2012

Last April, hosted by Bremen based Gewoba, it has been set a KPI Working group. The WG aimed to adopt indicators appropriate for assessing social housing’s financial performance and contribution to society.

After a constructive debate, The working group has chosen 19 indicators from the IPD Social Housing property measurement services as indicators of financial performance. These indicators measure the underlying drivers of: Income return; Capital growth; Social Dividend & Policy Impact. The indicators have been selected showing a contribution to society in terms of the Europe 2020 targets areas of employment, climate change, and reducing poverty and social exclusion.

The IPD indicators can be used by the investors to assesses financial performance and also rationalise the performance of social housing. Furthermore, the indicators comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The Commission promotes the use of IFRS and obliges publicly listed companies in the EU to comply with IFRS in their financial reporting. This means that IPD indicators are likely to have the legitimacy necessary for lobbying at an EU level.

CECODHAS will work with IPD Netherlands to define the KPIs, and set out their relevance for the social housing sector.

In order to maximise the impact of lobbying with EU and national public actors, social housing must show its contribution to society. These ‘social’ indicators will be selected from a basket of 12 which Delphis will propose based on their work devising the EuroHnet indicators and those showing the socioeconomic contribution of social housing to a territory.

At the next KPI working group on 31st May a paper will be presented a paper/presentation intended for the CECODHAS General Assembly (26 - 29 June) setting out the financial and social indicators. Further feedback will help to finalise guidance towards the end of June.

⇒ For more information please our member area
⇒ Alice Pittini, research coordinator, alice.pittini@housingeurope.eu

Dresden: POWER HOUSE Nearly Zero Challenge gets going!

As Member States work on new definitions and framework to promote nearly zero energy buildings, CECODHAS Housing Europe, with the support of the Intelligent Energy Europe programme, kicked off the new ‘POWER HOUSE Nearly Zero Challenge’. The project boosts the greening of the public, cooperative and social housing sector through its focus on demystification and confidence building on what nearly zero energy building standards will mean in practice among members.

While the official launch is set for September 26th in Madrid at the CECODHAS Housing Europe Solar Decathlon Symposium, the kick-off meeting was held 2-5 May in Dresden on the occasion of the Eastern European Working Group hosted by the Saxony Federation of Housing Cooperatives on their 100th anniversary.

Dr Hans Erhorn from EPBD Concerted Action joined the project partners to present the latest progress from Member States in developing nearly zero roadmaps. The session was also used to review the current arrangements for financing of energy efficiency in buildings as for social housing organisations a key concern is that appropriate financial conditions are a key element of roadmaps so that higher standards do not lead to a reduction in the capacity to deliver social housing.

The Dresden study visit to a local cooperative highlighted the fact that the current tax laws hamper the local production of energy by housing cooperatives, an obstacle to be tackled on the road to nearly zero energy housing stock.

Work over the next 3 years will be carried out in 4 thematic inter-European Taskforces. The Taskforces will focus on:

⇒ nearly-Zero energy housing experiences in cold, continental climates;
⇒ nearly-Zero energy housing experiences in warm Mediterranean climates;
⇒ nearly-Zero energy housing in regions characterised by divided/individual ownership, and
⇒ financing of nearly-Zero energy housing renovation and new-build

⇒ For more information please visit the website
⇒ Alessandro Cesale, Prolect Officer alessandro.cesale@housingeurope.eu
Erobarometer: Monitoring the social impact of the crisis 2012

Since 1973, the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work.

The survey “Views on the future affordability of accommodation” reports that 2% of respondents say that it is very likely they will have to leave their homes within the next 12 months because they can no longer afford it; 6% that it is likely they will have to leave their home, and; 4% considering it to be fairly unlikely.

These results mark a small but important shift with previous waves of this survey, with a five percentage point move away from ‘very unlikely’ towards ‘fairly unlikely’ at EU level. Just over a quarter (26%) of people in Greece say that they are likely to have to leave their home, as do 16% in Luxembourg and 15% in Cyprus.

The survey: “Keeping up with household bills and credit commitments” states that one EU citizen in five is having difficulty keeping up with household bills and credit commitments. 18% of EU citizens said that their household had run out of money to pay for essential goods and services at some stage during the last 12 months, and a similar proportion (21%) saying that they are having difficulties keeping up with household bills and credit commitments. In Belgium (38%, +16 points since October 2010) there was once again a large rise in the number of people saying this, as there was in Portugal (62%, +15 points), Italy (54%, +13 points), and Greece (74%, +11 points).

For the source

Social services of general interest

First of all we’re happy to announce that the study on “Social Services of General Interest” has been published on the website of DG Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion. CECODHAS Observatory was involved in the preparation of this study as leading experts on social housing. Find the report at HERE under the section ‘related documents’.

Secondly, CECODHAS Housing Europe is part of the European Platform against Poverty, a stakeholders’ forum which is regularly consulted by the European Commission on the state of play on initiatives to reach the EU 2020 poverty target. During the fourth stakeholders meeting at the beginning on May, it emerged that the European Commission’s DG EMPL will prepare a report on the reform of social services in times of crisis. The Commission has asked 4 sets of questions to NGOs and welcomes any written inputs by the end of May.

The questions:

In your opinion, what are the types of social services that would be most essential for social inclusion? Could you please provide evidence of gaps in the provision of social services that would need to be filled for the EU to meet the EU 2020 poverty reduction target?

What scope is there for better targeting public support for social services and / or for efficiency gains in the provision of social services (for example, gains related to innovative ways of providing the services), allowing for social services either to become more effective for the same level of spending or for spending cuts without negative effects?

Based on evidence that you have of cuts in public spending for social services (as a result of the financial and economic crisis and on-going austerity measures), what would allow us to make a strong case for social services as investment?

In the context of using social policy experimentation to facilitate reforms, in particular in the delivery of social services, how to better involve stakeholders organisations in the EU action and how to go further in capacity building?

If you would like to contribute to this process, please send us your inputs by 25th May and we’ll take them into account in our reply.

⇒ See the full text of the proposal here
⇒ Alice Pittini, Research Coordinator
   Alice.pittini@housingeurope.eu
Bank of Council of Europe housing for low-income persons Report 2011

Providing decent and affordable housing is an effective means of supporting the Bank’s mission to strengthen social cohesion and to improve living environment in its Member States. During the period 2007-2011, the CEB approved projects in the housing sector for an accumulated amount of € 1,919 million, representing 17% of all approvals for the period. The projects financed by the CEB in this sector involve the renovation, construction or refurbishment of housing and the conversion of existing buildings to residential use in order to provide decent housing for people on low incomes. In this respect, the CEB provided financing for several urban renewal programmes

BELGIUM

the CEB approved 80 million follow-up programme with Fonds du Logement des Familles Nombreuses de Wallonie (FLW) to part-finance investments in the Walloon Region by granting around 1,500 social mortgage loans and some 500 zero-interest for low-income families and other vulnerable groups.

MOLDOVIA

As a continuation of an on-going cooperation initiative in Moldova, the CEB has approved 13.4 million programme with the Government. In a national context of high rental rates and unsatisfied housing demand, the objective of the project is to improve and increase the stock of rental housing for the benefit of families from low-income.

POLAND

A programme with Bank Ochrony Rodowiska in Poland will make 4.5 million available for the co-financing of eligible public infrastructure investments undertaken by local governments and other public-sector entities in the social housing field within the framework of urban revitalisation projects carried out under the JESSICA initiative.

FINLAND

Social housing schemes aimed at generating lasting improvements in the economic, physical, social and environmental conditions of a given city or area.

SERBIA

The Bank also approved 21 million project with the Government in Serbia to part-finance eligible investments in order to provide affordable rental housing for young researchers as part of the second phase of the Serbian research and development infrastructure investment initiative. In all, 583 new housing units will be constructed in different cities.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

The CEB approved a €10 million programme with Bank ÈSOB to part-finance investment schemes undertaken by Slovak municipalities throughout the country and aimed at strengthening the capacity of local authorities to build social housing units.

State aid through control rules, the key words:

SIMPLIFICATION AND CLARITY

Competition Commissioner Joaquin Almunia unveiled, on 8th May, an ambitious reform for the modernisation of state aid control. This overall revision is more generally to simplify and clarify procedures that have become increasingly complex over the years. The reform is in keeping with the Europe 2020’ growth strategy and is meant to improve the working of the single market, simplify rules and speed up decision making. As consequence of the recent economic forecasts continuing to suggest that European growth will remain slow for some time to come, the Commission intends to stem more effectively the risks of anti-competitive pressure emerging in the single market and, through state aid policy, to steer public subsidies towards policies that support growth and common European objectives. In a recent speech, Commissioner Almunia stressed the need to retain appropriate financing for public services, particularly at times of economic difficulty, but governments will equally view this process as a legitimate opportunity to scrutinise the effectiveness of public spending as national budgets come under increasing pressure. The Commission’s proposals suggest a review of the 2006 de minimis regulation exempting small subsidies from the obligations of prior notification based on a detailed impact study, to examine whether the current threshold of €200,000 is suited to market conditions. It then proposes to revise and extend the scope of the general block exemption regulation adopted in 2008 to encourage aid in priority growth sectors while facilitating administrative treatment. This will also imply that aid for culture, aid to repair damage caused by natural disasters
and aid to partly EU-funded projects such as JESSICA could be included in the types of aid covered by simplified control. As the Commission stressed that they will be using the reform process to drastically reduce the overall number of State aid notifications received by DG Competition each year, nearly 300. By introducing more proportionate, tailored notification exemption measures for local and social services, the Commission will be able to focus its resources on those cases likely to have the largest economic impact on the internal market.

The other texts should be finalised by December 2013.

For the source
Claire Roumet, Secretary-General
claire.roumet@housingeurope.eu

State aids and Structural Funds: some clarification

The European Commission has recently provided a clarification to the French social housing federation USH about the links between state aid rules applicable to social housing and the regional aid guidelines in the framework of the Structural Funds. When an undertaking entrusted with a Service of General Economic Interest (SGEI) is supported by an ERDF grant co-financing the completion of its mission and that the ERDF grant meets the conditions imposed by the SGEI decision of 22 December 2011 on State aid in the form of compensation of public service obligations (including the amount of this grant and all funds received do not exceed the net cost of public service including a reasonable profit), then such aid is automatically considered compatible with the internal market on the basis of Article 106 (2) TFEU. The intensity ceilings laid down in the guidelines for regional aid (based on Article 107 (3)) do not apply to public service compensation which compatibility is based on Article 106 (2).

If the company in question has other activities than the public service activity, it can receive regional aid for such activities. It should then set up a separate account which will ensure compatibility:
The public service compensation (on the basis of Article 106 (2) - And regional aid (including respect for the intensity of aid) on the basis of Article 107 (3). For more information: Valérie Guigue-Koeppen, DG Competition, valerie.guigue-koeppen@ec.europa.eu
Julien DJOL, Policy Coordinator, julien.dijol@housingeurope.eu

The Case for Investing in London’s Affordable Housing

The objective of this study, commissioned by the G15 group of housing associations, is to clarify the case for investment in affordable housing in London and the reasons why government funding remains core to success. There are three main criteria by which government might allocate that subsidy: housing need; the wider benefits of affordable housing to the economy and the public purse; and the more immediate issue of housing numbers. On all three criteria the case for investment in London is compelling. The aims of the study are (i) to provide an independent examination of the factors that might be expected to drive the subsidy allocation process by central government and its agencies, and (ii) to show where London stands in relation to the country as a whole in achieving the government’s objectives to ensure adequate housing for all.

For the source
Alice Pittini, Research Coordinator, alice.pittini@housingeurope.eu

Stories.coop

Stories.coop is the world’s first global, digital campaign to spread the benefits of cooperation through the tradition of story-telling. The aim of the Euricse-ICA project is to demonstrate to the general population that the co-operative model is pervasive and that it works. It is a key part of this year’s UN International Year of Co-operatives. Each day one story - in words, photos or videos - is highlighted as part of the effort to promote co-operatives, raise awareness of their contribution and promote the formation and growth of co-operatives. Through the different stories they will paint a picture of the enormous diversity of the co-operative experience. “Co-operatives are a reminder to the international community that it is possible to pursue economic sustainability and social responsibility” (Ban Ki Moon, UN Secretary General)

Please play your part in the campaign. For storytelling tips read HERE.

Register at the website
Alice Pittini, Research Coordinator, alice.pittini@housingeurope.eu
Cecodhas report published on European website Inequality Watch

Inequality Watch is a network resulting from the desire of associations and research centres to observe the state of inequality in Europe, analysing the evolution, origins and consequences of inequality awareness across and in EU countries. To know and understand the evolution of inequality is the key to develop more efficient policies to eliminate it. Each EU country has its own specificities resulting from important differences between the social policies defining social security schemes, education, labour market, etc. Inequality Watch, as a network publishes the most important studies, which have been on inequality in Europe. Like our report “Housing Europe Review 2012”, focused on social housing. It aims at providing a clearer picture of the way social housing systems are structured in Europe.

⇒ For the source
⇒ Alice Pittini, Research Coordinator, alice.pittini@housingeurope.eu

FONDAPOL: Financing model of social housing in France

Founded in 2004, The “Fondation pour l’innovation politique” (Fondapol) has been contributing to pluralist thought and a renewal of public debate, determined to promote freedom in every area of public life. As a platform for expertise deliberation and debate, the Fondation strives to describe and understand the constant evolution of French and, wider, the European societies. The study of such transformations and their impact on our political lives is the core focus of the Fondation, whose publications explain the financial model of French social housing. Since the early 2000s, the share of social housing in new construction has increased significantly from 11% in 2004 to 25% in 2011. Today, more than one French person in six is housed in public housing.

This national effort for social housing is based on loan savings fund of the Caisse des Dépots. This transforms a part of people’s savings in long-term loans at preferential rates to social housing organizations, without recourse to the state budget. Within the needs of social housing will remain high, the drying up of the budgetary resources of the state and local governments raise questions about the future of public funding. In this context, the device of the savings fund is more essential than ever.

⇒ For the source
⇒ Caterina Verde, Communication Officer, caterina.verde@housingeurope.eu

Spain: AVS has a new president

During the last Annual General Assembly, on April 18th, our Spanish members, the AVS, have renewed their top management. Olangua Paul Fernandez (CEO of Management-SLA-Madrid) has been elected as new president and the head of a Standing Committee composed of the vice president, Miguel Contreras (AVS President of Andalusia), Secretary, Marta Ibarbia Aguirrezabala (Vice AVS Euskadi), the treasurer, Severino Layer Ruiz (Chief VIRANDA-Miranda de Ebro) and members Antoni Sorolla Edo (AVS President of Catalonia) and Carmelo Ramirez Rodriguez (President of AVS Islands).

⇒ For the source
⇒ avs@promotorespublicos.org

Sweden: EED and energy poverty

The Swedish warn that the proposed EU Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) will push rent prices up and cause energy poverty that has not been seen in Sweden before. Three articles in the proposed directive are particularly problematic for Swedish tenants and landlords: Article 8 concerning metering; Article 4 concerning the exemplary role of public bodies; and Article 3 a proposal of the European Parliament concerning building renovation. Heating is normally included in the rent in Sweden, which is not the case in many other Member States. In order to achieve the new energy targets, all metering and billing measures introduced should be technically feasible and cost efficient and the choice of technology made locally.

Climatic conditions combined with building structure in Sweden make it complicated to meter heat individually in a way that is fair. Installing a system for individual metering of heat and hot water would cost between €700 and €1 000 per apartment, in addition to a minimum annual operating and administrative cost of €50 per apartment. In Sweden, this equates to capital expenditures of at least €1.2 billion and annual costs of around €85 million for private and municipal property owners that provide rental housing. Furthermore, it is not possible to reduce energy consumption of the existing building stock by 80% by 2050 without severe impact on living standards. The existing Swedish objective is challenging enough. The EED should provide for a more general approach that allows each Member State to design a regulatory framework that is suited to national conditions.

⇒ See the full text of the article
⇒ johanna.ode@sabo.se
France: Workshop steps towards smart social housing

Last February, the French members of three EC funded projects eSESH, BECA, e3SoHo have organized a workshop in Angers, France, on the theme of ICT and its contribution to managing energy use in social housing.

With the arrival of smart meters, new questions arise about the role of social housing organizations with regard to services offered to tenants. Digital infrastructures now make possible the collection and analysis of individual energy consumption data.

The workshop has introduced the results of the first ICT experiments conducted in real-life social housing. One of its main objectives was the implementation of an energy strategy to meet future requirements. The workshop provided an informative debate and exchange forum for over 65 attendees from various social housing organizations, associations and enterprises.

⇒ http://www.workshop-logementsocial.fr/

Portugal: Newsletter nº 1 of CECODHAS P.

The CECODHAS.Portugal launched the first newsletter, which aims to make its members aware of opportunities that arise, relevant studies, and report on news important to the social housing sector.

The Social Housing in Portugal is one of the areas in which the state needs comprehensive reform. This fact is recognized by all stakeholders as essential in the development of the country.

CECODHAS P contributes to this debate and in order to achieve more results participates in the EU level as CECODHAS HOUSING EUROPE’s member.

⇒ jcarvalhosa@gebalis.pt

Federcasa’s new website

Federcasa’s new website is now online. The aim of Federcasa.info is of enhancing the technical knowledge and the activity of the members: Aler, ATER, ATC, IACP.

Federcasa.info has the ambitious objective of creating a dynamic archive of information:
- Innovation (Section Good Practice);
- Implications of newspapers (News Section);
- Moments of communication with the outside (Events section).
- Discussion of sectors or related to specific interventions (Press)

⇒ http://www.federcasa.info/
⇒ redazione@federcasa.info

Agenda

- Tuesday 24th of May «Cost-Benefit Analysis for EU Funded Projects»
- Tuesday 5th of June «Transformative Partnerships on Poverty & Environment EUROPEANS AT RIO+20 »
- Wednesday 6th of June «Corporate governance, no one size but fit for all»
- Friday 22nd June «Near Zero-Energy Buildings workshop»

CECODHAS HOUSING EUROPE CONFERENCES

Tuesday 19th June 2012
“INNOVATE TO RENOVATE!”
Charlemagne Building - Rue de la Loi 170 1000 Brussels
Meeting room: ‘Jean Durieux’ 09h00 to 13h00

Tuesday 19th June 2012
« Power to the People: Can citizens lead Europe’s future energy strategy? »
Charlemagne Building Rue de la Loi 170, B-1000 Brussels
Meeting room: Mansholt 09h00 to 13h00

Tuesday 19th June 2012
“Exemplary Buildings: Study visit of two passive affordable housings in Brussels”
Departure by bus from Charlemagne Building (Rue de la Loi 170) 14:30 to 17:30

Wednesday 20th June 2012
“Using Structural and Cohesion Funds to Achieve the 2020 Energy and Climate Targets”
Charlemagne Building Rue de la Loi 170, 1000 Brussels
Meeting room: Mansholt 09h00 to 13h00