

SWEDEN

REDUCING ENERGY DEMAND IN EXISTING BUILDINGS: LEARNING FROM BEST PRACTICE RENOVATION POLICIES

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SWEDEN: BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE RENOVATION STRATEGY

Sweden has adopted policies focusing on the environment since the 1960s. The government has set a stringent national zero-net greenhouse gas emissions target for 2050. In 2009, Sweden's 'Integrated Climate and Energy Policy' (ICEP) introduced the goal of increasing energy efficiency in buildings by 20% in 2020 and 50% in 2050. Supporting these ambitious targets, Sweden's building code's energy requirements are extremely rigorous for both new builds and building renovations. The package of measures supporting energy renovations range from mandatory building codes that target renovation, energy taxes, mandatory and voluntary labelling schemes and education and training schemes. By 2007, Sweden's subsidies for renovation measures were abolished due to the fast market uptake of energy efficient materials and design, for this the renovation industry remained strong.

The Policy Tool for Renovation highlights five key areas where Sweden's Renovation Policy Package excels: overall country reduction targets, building code requirements for renovation, labelling schemes, training and education campaigns and a one-stop solution centre.

Sweden's residential consumption, consumption/capita, consumption/m² and consumption/dwelling have all been decreasing throughout the past 10 years as well as the consumption per GDP except from the period between 2007-2009. Sweden's population is 9.5 million (Eurostat, 2012).

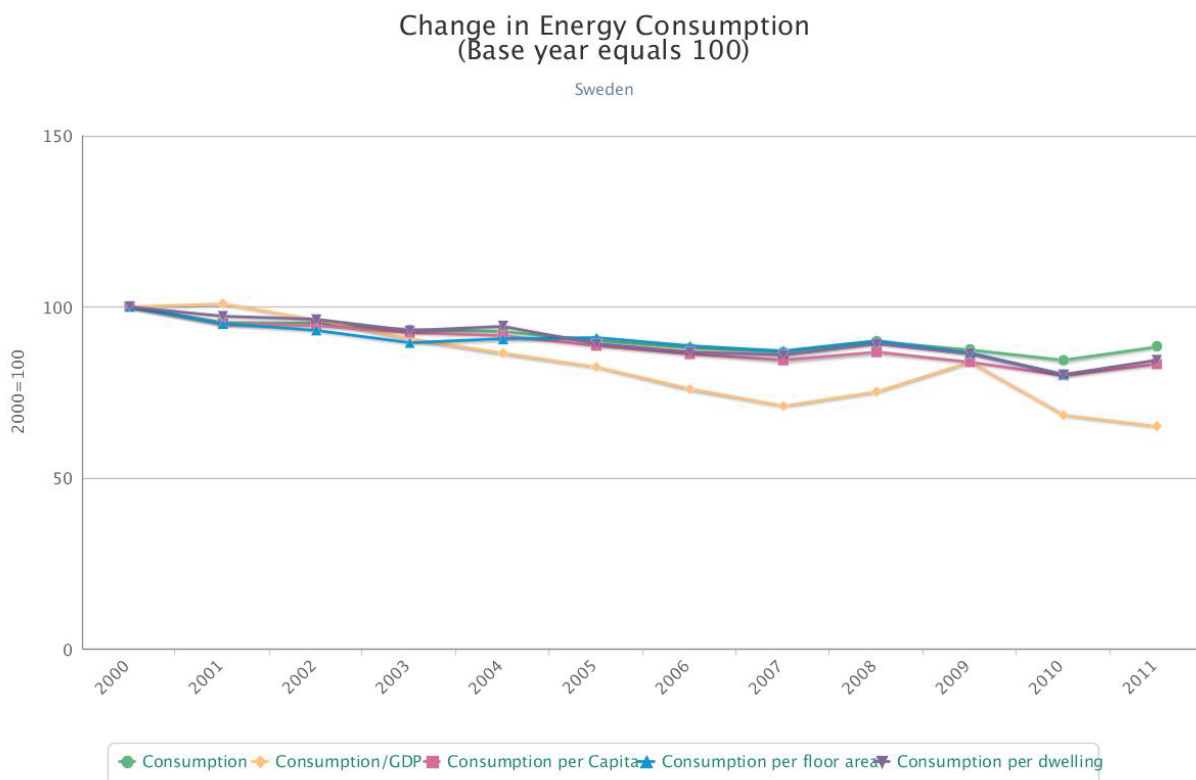


Figure 3.5. Objective Criteria in Sweden, all consumption units are normalised in relation to 2000, GDP is normalised to year 2010.

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About GBPN The Global Buildings Performance Network (GBPN) is a globally organised and regionally focused network whose mission is to advance best practice policies that can significantly reduce energy consumption and associated CO₂ emissions from buildings.