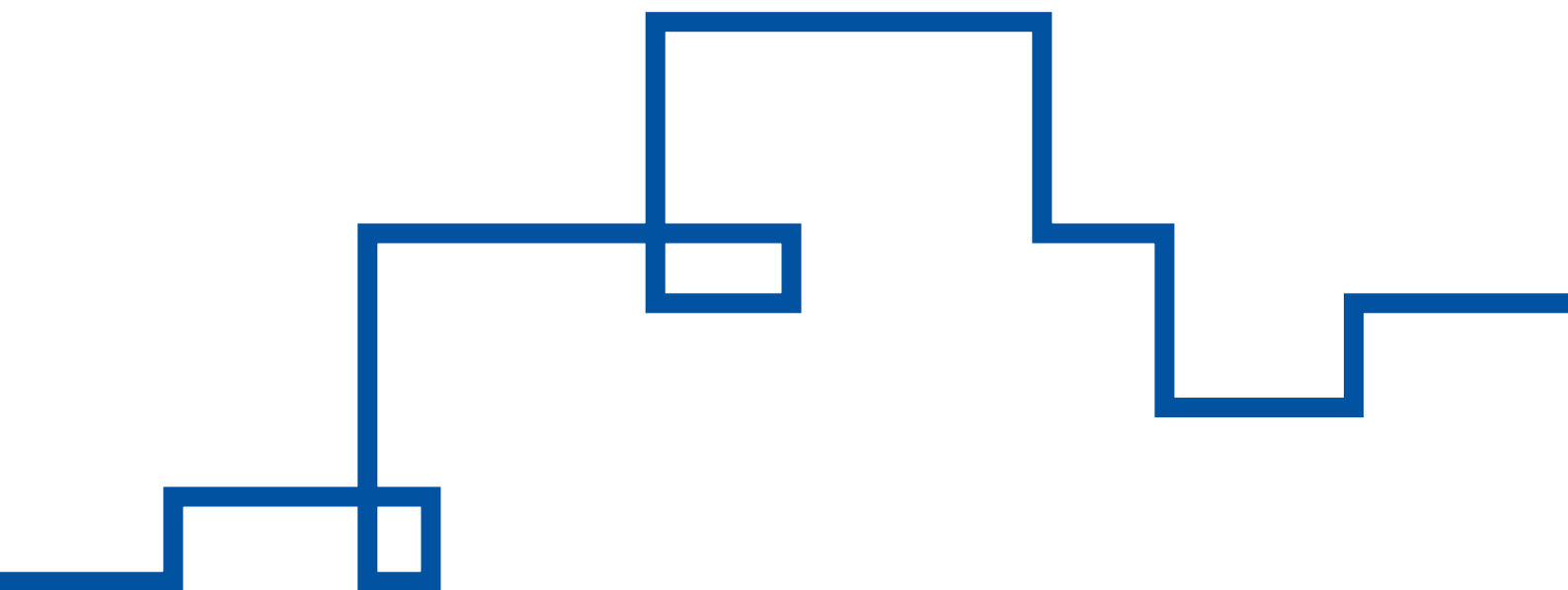


2025 REPORT

EUROPEAN
PROPERTY OWNERS'
PERSPECTIVES & EXPERIENCES
____ON **BUILDING**
RENOVATION





2025 REPORT

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PROPERTY OWNERS'

PERSPECTIVES & EXPERIENCES

**ON BUILDING
RENOVATION**

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FOREWORD

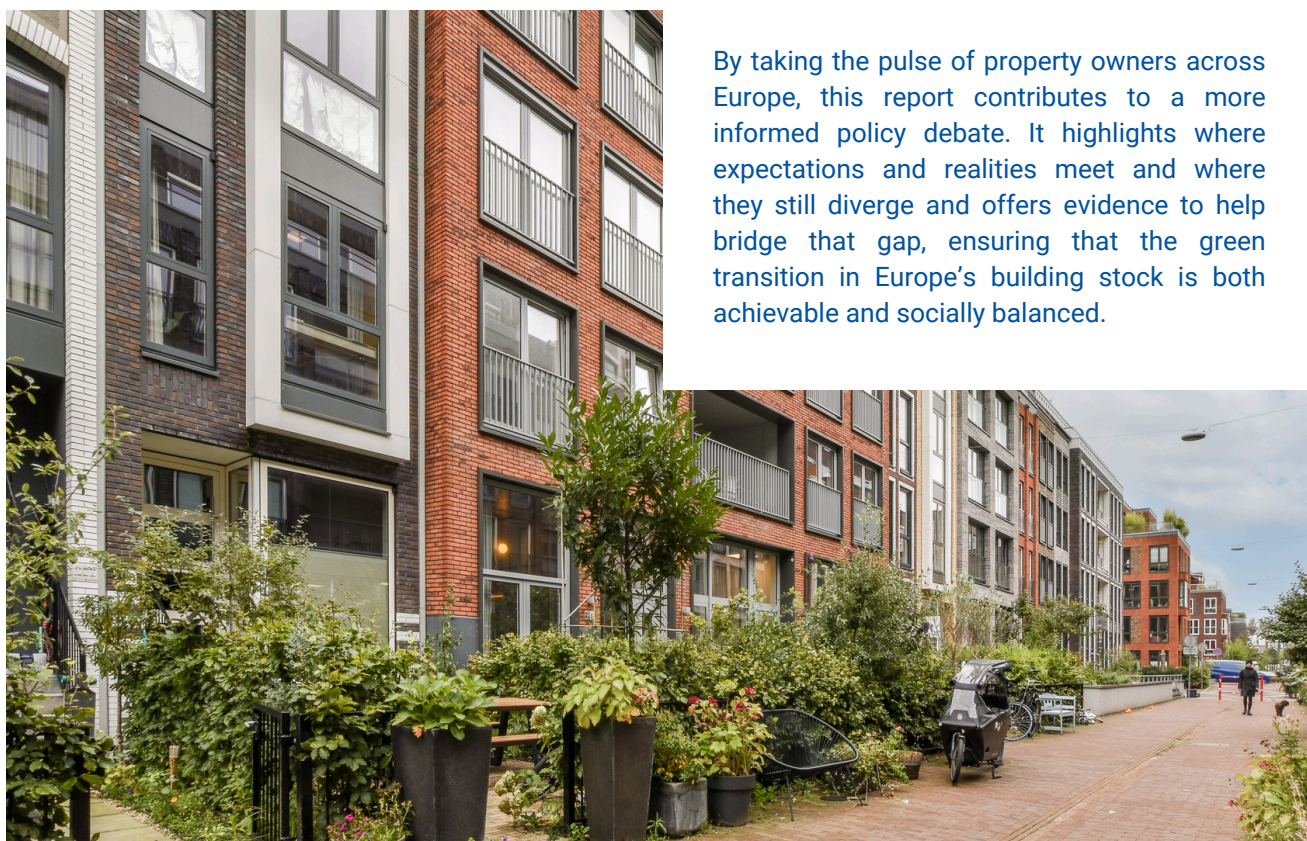
Across Europe, property owners are at the heart of the energy transition. They hold the keys to achieving Europe's climate and building renovation goals. Yet, to unlock this potential, we must recognise that homeowners and small landlords are part of the solution, but they need a pragmatic and enabling framework, one that balances ambition with realism and high expectations with feasible pathways.

The energy transition in buildings will only succeed if it is grounded in the reality of everyday ownership. The challenges faced by property owners must be properly understood to design policies that are effective, fair, and achievable. As Europe moves forward with implementing the revised *Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD)* and debates the contours of an EU Affordable Housing Plan, listening to the voices of those on the ground has never been more important.

With this in mind, the International Union of Property Owners (UIPI) launched a Europe-wide survey to better capture the perspectives, experiences, and needs of private property owners. Conducted in cooperation with our national member organisations and several EU-funded initiatives on building renovation, the survey gathered input from more than 5,500 respondents across 32 countries.

It provides valuable insights into property owners' perceptions, motivations, and barriers to renovation. Despite limitations in the sample's representativeness, which primarily reflects the views of owner-occupiers, it offers a meaningful indication of how property owners perceive current challenges and opportunities. The results show that most recognise the value of improving their homes' energy performance, but their willingness to act depends strongly on economic feasibility, regulatory stability, and accessible support schemes.

By taking the pulse of property owners across Europe, this report contributes to a more informed policy debate. It highlights where expectations and realities meet and where they still diverge and offers evidence to help bridge that gap, ensuring that the green transition in Europe's building stock is both achievable and socially balanced.



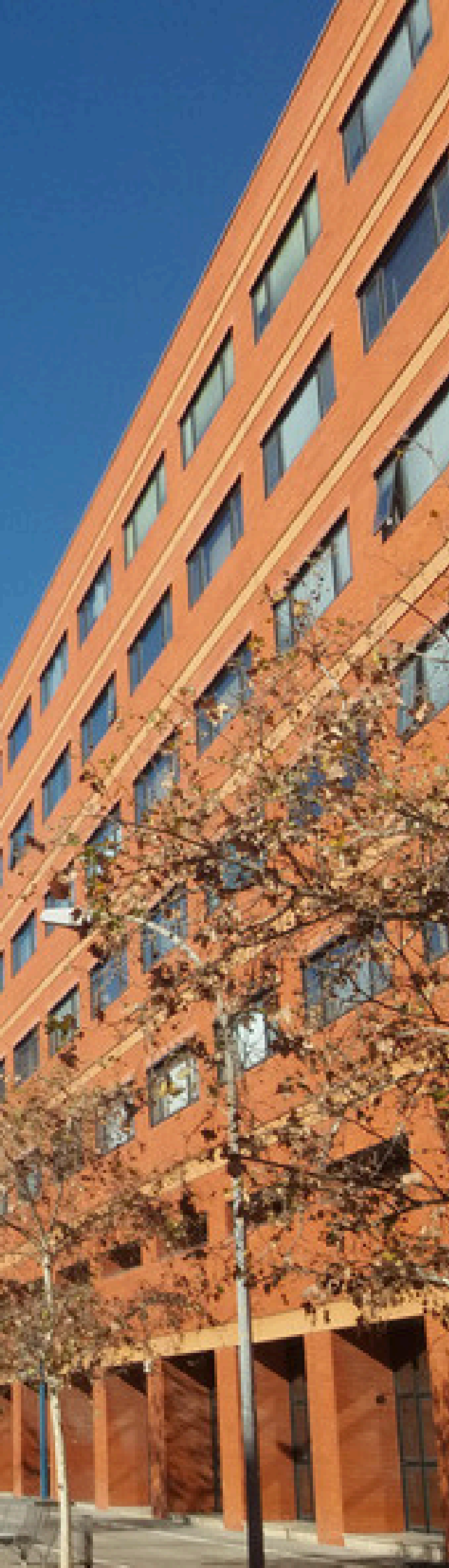


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KEY FINDINGS

EUROPEAN PROPERTY OWNERS' PERSPECTIVES & EXPERIENCES ON BUILDING RENOVATION

8/10

respondents believe **it is beneficial to make their property more energy-efficient and sustainable**

84%

have either **renovated in the past decade, are currently renovating, or plan to do so** within the next 10 years

Top motivators:

62%

Maintain & preserve the property

54%

Improve comfort

46%

Reduce monthly expenses

7/10

of respondents not planning to renovate cite **financial constraints**, alongside the perception that **renovations are not worth it** or that their **property does not need it**

55%

received **technical or professional support**

1/10

are **aware of one-stop shops (OSS)** in their country or region

6/10

oppose mandatory Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) for existing buildings, citing cost concerns, lack of flexibility, and breach of property rights

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

European Property Owners' perspectives and experiences on building renovations follows a four-step methodology as described below.

1. INITIAL RESEARCH

Review of existing literature on the awareness, perspectives and experiences regarding building renovations among private property owners.

Identification of research and policy gaps.

2. QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT

52 questions developed with input from UIPI Member Associations and external experts.

Translated into 18 languages to ensure the widest possible reach.

3. DATA COLLECTION

Conducted over a six-month period, from July to December 2024.

A total of 5,540 valid responses were collected from 32 European countries through an online tool.

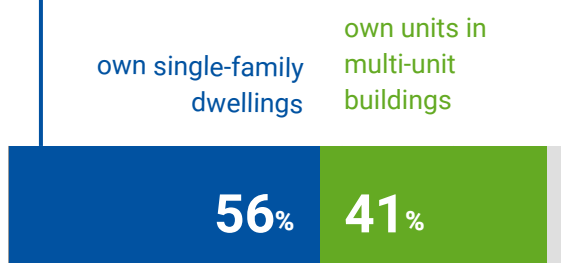
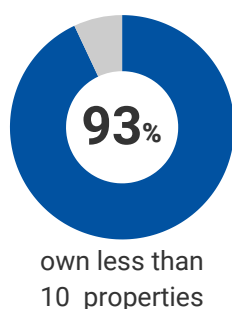
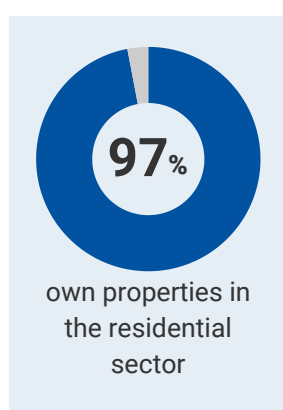
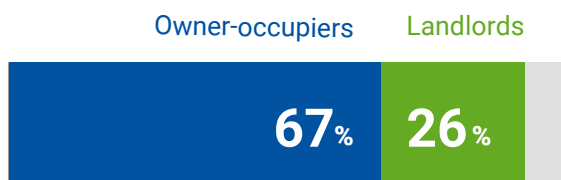
4. DATA ANALYSIS

Respondents were grouped and compared according to the following criteria: owner-occupiers vs. landlords, single-family dwellings vs. multi-unit buildings, and status in the renovation journey.

Data were analysed in-house to identify key insights into property owners' renovation behaviour and attitudes.

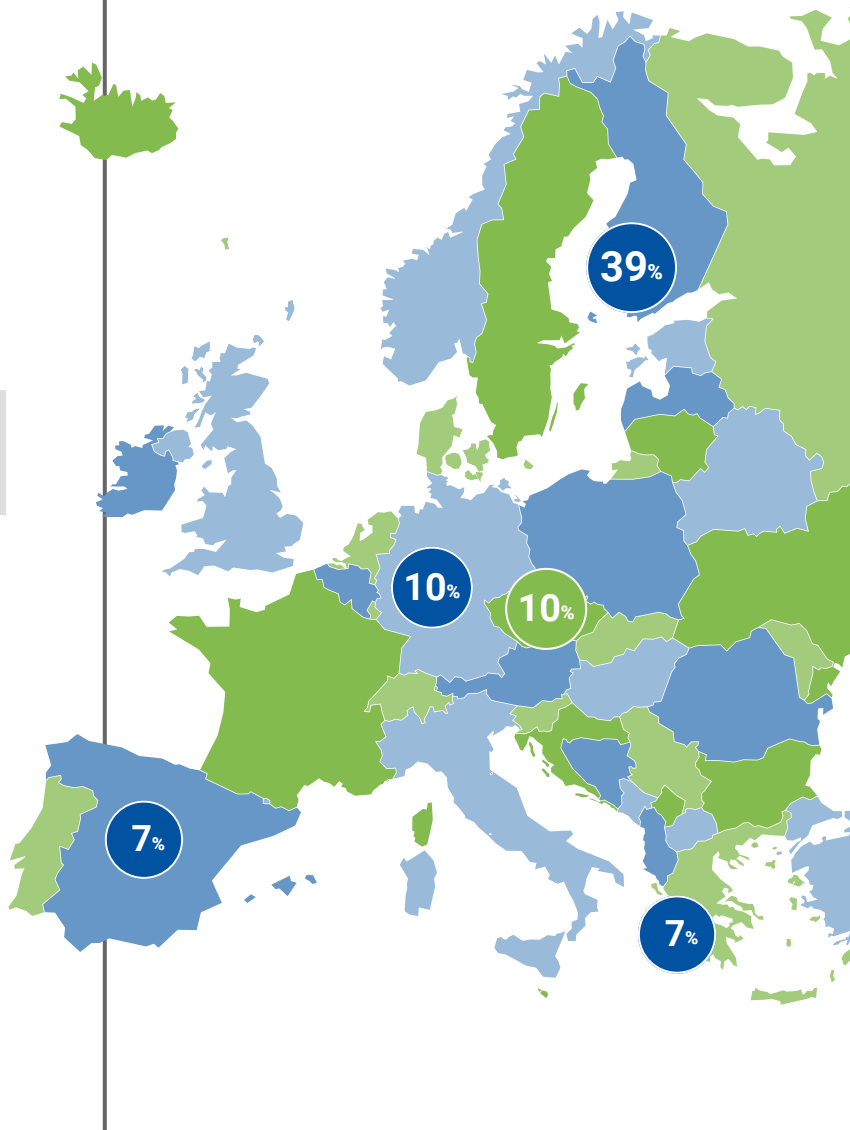


RESPONDENTS PROFILE



The survey collected 5,540 responses from 32 countries across Europe, offering wide geographical coverage. Respondents from Finland provided an especially strong contribution with 2,174 responses (39%), followed by those from Czechia (549), Germany (542), Spain (421), and Greece (399).

Most respondents were small-scale property owners, with 93% owning less than 10 properties. The majority (67%) identified as owner-occupiers, while 26% were landlords. Nearly all properties (97%) were in the residen-



Note: The map only shows the top 5 countries.

tial sector, split between single-family dwellings (56%) and units within multi-apartment buildings (41%). Due to the very low share of responses concerning non-residential buildings (3%), the analysis focuses exclusively on the residential segment.

To enable a more detailed analysis of the challenges, barriers, and needs faced by property owners undertaking renovations, this report also presents the results disaggregated by renovation status (those who have already renovated or are currently renovating, those planning to renovate within the next ten years, and those with no renovation plans), ownership status (owner-occupiers and landlords), and dwelling type (single-family dwellings and multi-apartment buildings).

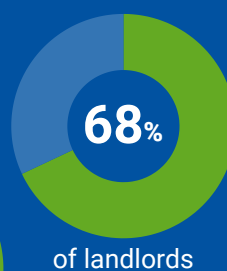
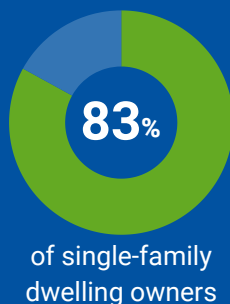
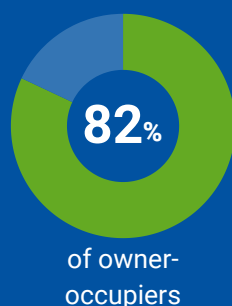
ATTITUDES TOWARD RENOVATION AND ITS **PERCEIVED BENEFITS**

While the current renovation rate in Europe remains modest, at around 1% annually¹ and significantly lower for deep renovations, the survey results highlight encouraging momentum among private property owners. **A clear majority of respondents (78%) believe that it is beneficial to make their properties more energy-efficient or sustainable.**

This sentiment is particularly pronounced among owner-occupiers (82%), and single-family dwelling owners (83%), but also shared by landlords (68%) and owners in multi-apartment buildings (72%).

8/10

respondents believe it is **beneficial to make their property more energy-efficient and sustainable**



These figures confirm that private property owners are, overall, constructive and engaged actors. They **clearly recognise the benefits of renovation when it makes sense and show motivation to act** (driven by a range of factors detailed later in the report).

This suggests that the real barriers may lie less in property owners' attitudes, and more in structural, financial, or regulatory obstacles that must be addressed to unlock this potential.

¹ European Commission, 'EPBD Impact Assessment' (2021): <https://op.europa.eu/s/z8zc>

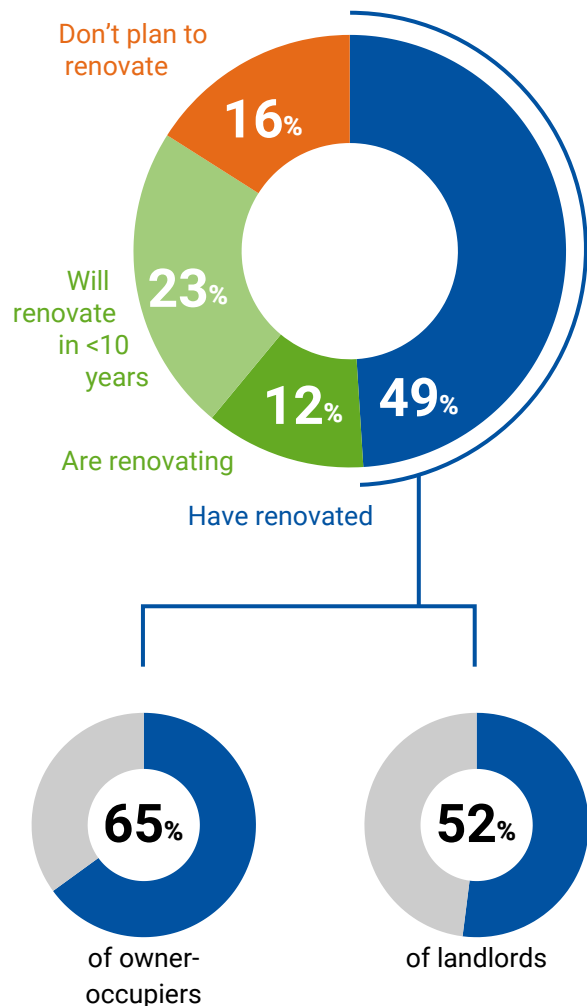
RENOVATION TAKES CENTRE STAGE

Results confirm that renovation is clearly high on the agenda: **84% of property owners have either completed a renovation in the past ten years (49%), are currently renovating (12%), or plan to renovate within the next decade (23%).**

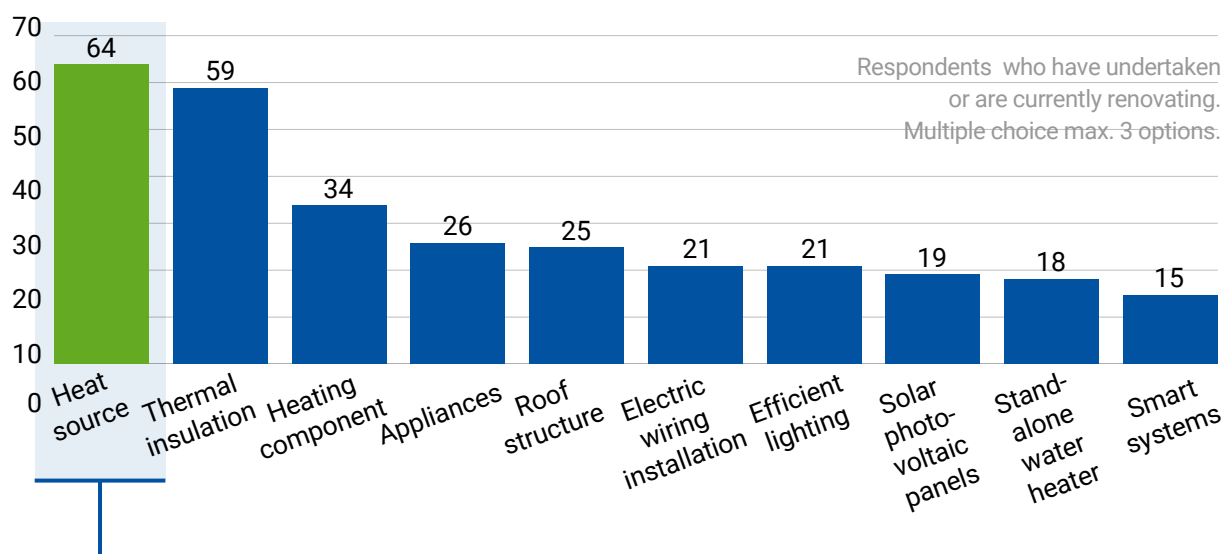
A closer look reveals some differences across ownership types: Single-family dwelling owners are more likely to have already completed or be currently undertaking renovations (69%) compared to owners of units in multi-apartment buildings (49%), which could suggest that carrying out renovation works may be more complex when decisions require coordination among multiple co-owners. For those not willing to renovate at all, there is a higher share of owners in multi-apartment buildings (21%) compared to single-family owners (13%).

Nonetheless, future renovation intent appears stronger among multi-apartment owners, with 30% planning to renovate in the next 10 years, versus 19% of single-family unit owners.

When comparing across ownership types, 65% of owner-occupiers have already renovated or are currently renovating, compared to 52% of landlords.

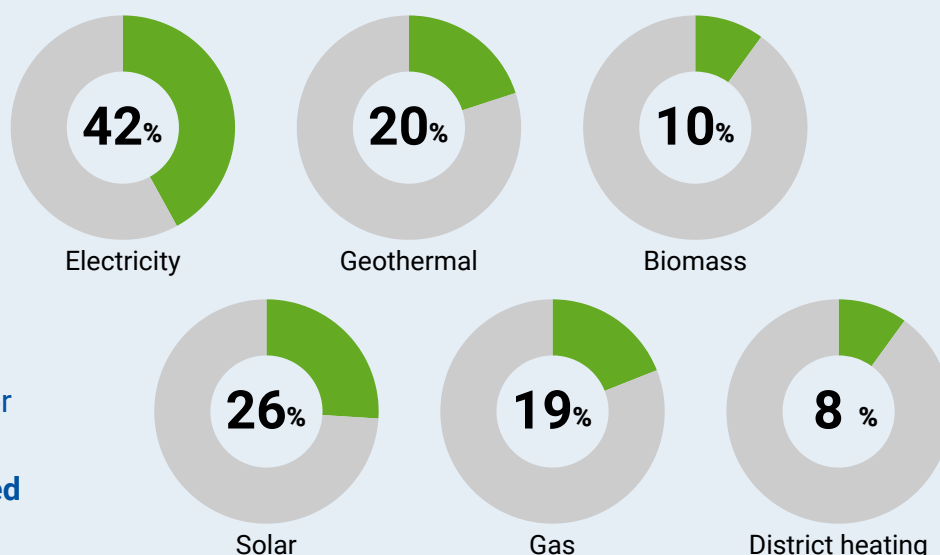


CARRIED OUT INTERVENTIONS



5/10

respondents who have undertaken or are currently renovating **changed heating sources**



Heating and cooling make up approximately half of the EU's total energy consumption, placing them at the centre of the EU's energy and climate objectives².

This strategic focus is clearly reflected in the behaviour of survey respondents who have undertaken or are currently renovating, where changing the heat source (64%) and thermal insulation (59%) are the two most frequently

selected interventions, followed by heating components (34%). The survey also inquired whether respondents had made a change in their heating source, and if so, what energy source they had switched to. Nearly half (49%) reported no change to their heating source. Among those who did make a change, the most frequently adopted energy sources were electricity (42%), solar energy (26%), geothermal (20%), and gas (19%).

² European Commission, 'Heating and cooling': https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/energy-efficiency/heating-and-cooling_en, accessed 27 August 2025.

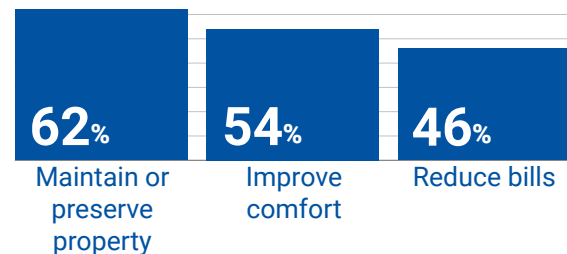
RENOVATION MOTIVATIONS: WHAT DRIVES DECISIONS?

Maintenance stands out as the primary motivation overall and for all respondent types, cited by 65% of owner-occupiers, 55% of landlords, 66% of single-family dwelling owners, and 55% of owners in multi-apartment buildings while subsequent motivations reveal slight differences depending on ownership status and dwelling type.

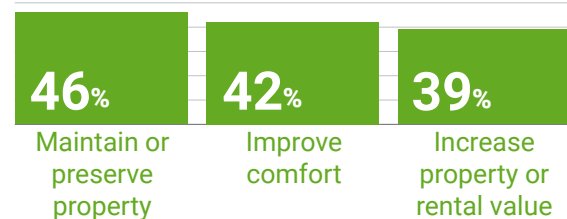
This trend is consistent across all groups when it comes to renovation status. Whether respondents have already completed works, are currently undertaking them, or are considering future renovations, the **main motivators remain the same: maintaining or preserving the property, improving comfort, reducing monthly costs, and increasing the property or rental value.**

TOP 3 MOTIVATIONS TO UNDERTAKE RENOVATIONS PER RENOVATION STATUS

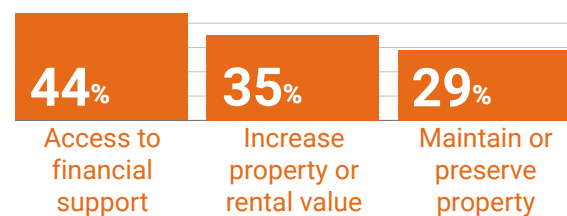
RENOVATION COMPLETED OR ONGOING



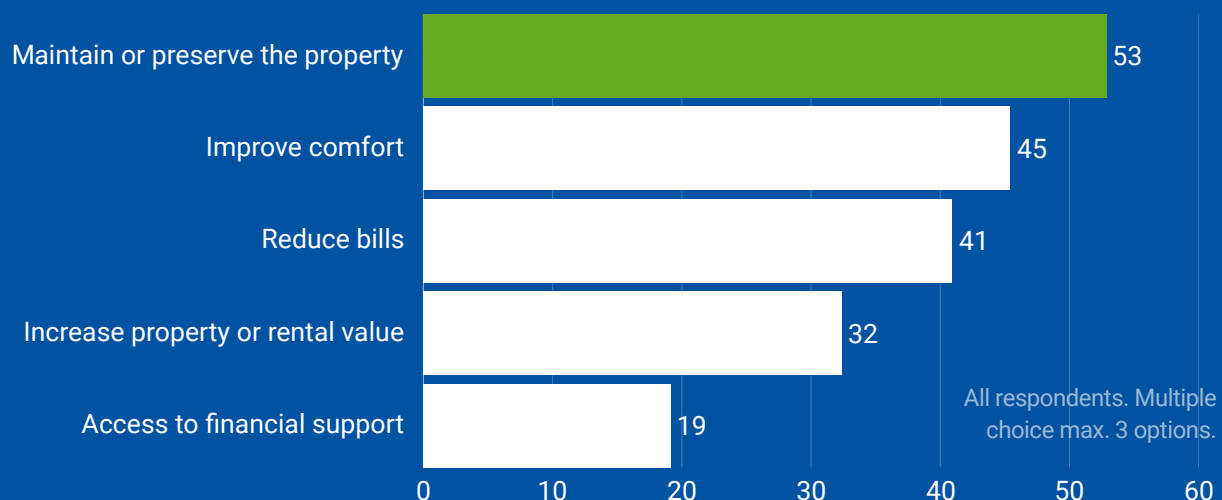
RENOVATION PLANNED



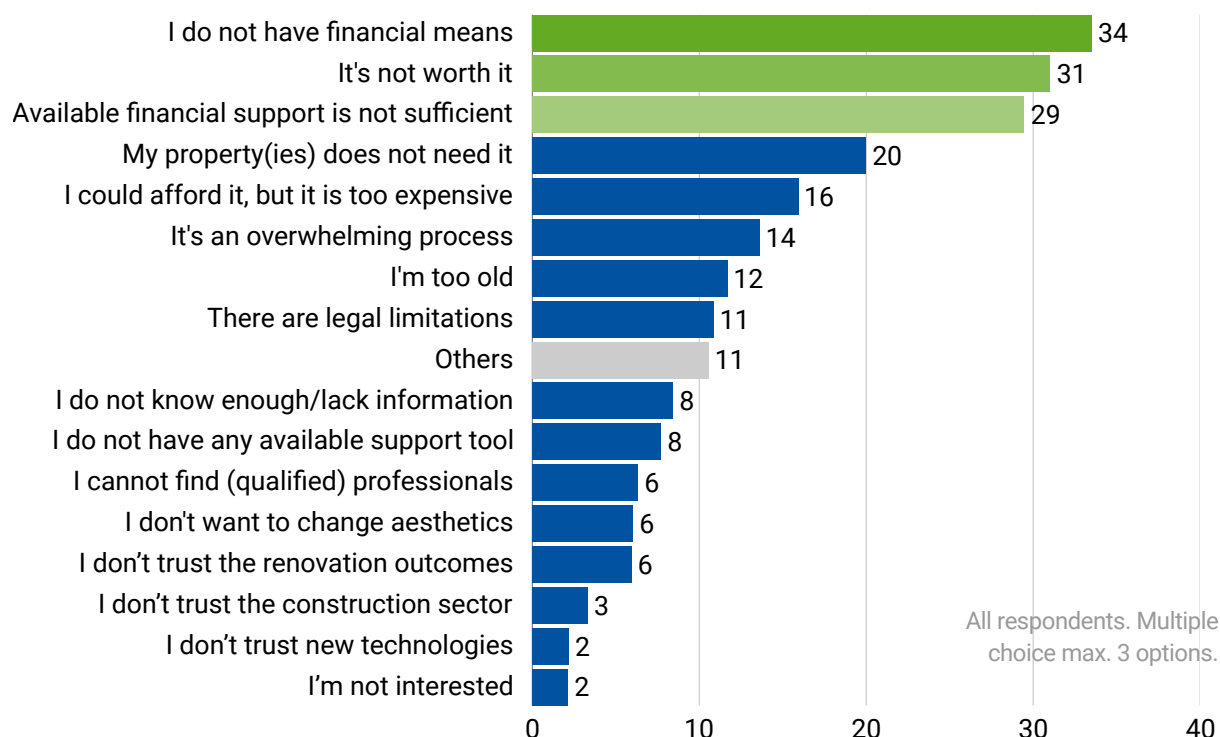
NO RENOVATION



TOP 5 MOTIVATIONS TO UNDERTAKE RENOVATIONS



BREAKING DOWN BARRIERS TO RENOVATION



Financial concerns clearly remain the key obstacle to renovation for all respondents (see graph). A trend that persists when comparing those planning to renovate and those with no intention to renovate. Among those planning to renovate, but who have not done so yet, the most commonly cited reasons were lack of funds (34%), insufficient financial support (33%), and doubts about the worth of renovations ("it is not worth it" option) (24%).

Some differences emerge across ownership types: owner-occupiers most often point to lack of financial means (35%), followed by insufficient support (28%), while landlords are more likely to see renovations as "not worth it" (43%), combined with lack of financial support (41%).

These concerns are echoed among those not planning to renovate at all, where the main reasons were: "it's not worth it" (42%), lack of financial means (32%), insufficient support (25%), and "my property does not need it" (25%).

These results clearly suggest that both economic constraints and perceptions of return of investment play a decisive role in hindering renovation efforts.

When asked what could change their mind or further motivate them to renovate, for property owners who are not currently planning renovations, the leading motivators were access to financial support (44%), increased property or rental value (35%), property maintenance (29%), and reduced bills (26%).

These findings indicate a clear consistency: financial incentives and the perceived return on investment play a decisive role in renovation decisions. While owner-occupiers are especially influenced by affordability and available support, landlords tend to prioritise legal clarity, cost implications, and potential gains in property value. **This reinforces the importance of tailoring renovation frameworks and incentive schemes to different ownership profiles.**

HOW ARE RENOVATIONS CARRIED OUT? APPROACHES & INTERVENTION TYPES

The survey results also offer a comprehensive overview of renovation depth and types undertaken. **A significant trend observed is that the majority of renovations (71%) are carried out in several steps**, rather than in one go, and this phased approach is also preferred by most respondents planning future renova-

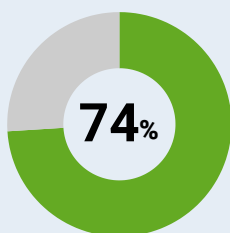
71%

choose to renovate in several steps
over one major renovation

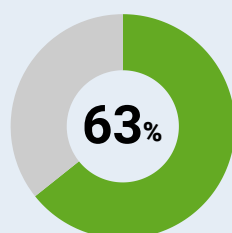
tions (55%). This can reflect financial or logistical constraints, while signalling the need for more support to enable deeper and more comprehensive upgrades.

When looking at ownership types, owner-occupiers are more slightly likely to renovate in stages (74%) compared to landlords (63%). A similar trend appears across property types: 74% of owners of single-family units renovate step-by-step, compared to 66% of those owning in multi-apartment buildings.

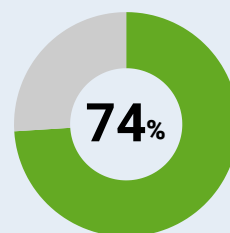
RENOVATIONS IN SEVERAL STEPS BY GROUP



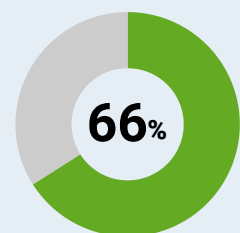
of owner-
occupiers



of landlords



of single-family
dwelling owners



of owners in
multi-apartment
buildings

13%

qualify as **deep
renovations**

Despite these efforts, only 13% of completed renovations qualify as deep renovations, defined as upgrades reaching passive house or nearly-zero energy standards, or achieving an A or B energy label. The majority (60%) did not meet this threshold, underscoring the challenge of scaling deep renovations in practice.

RENOVATION COSTS AND INVESTMENT EXPECTATIONS

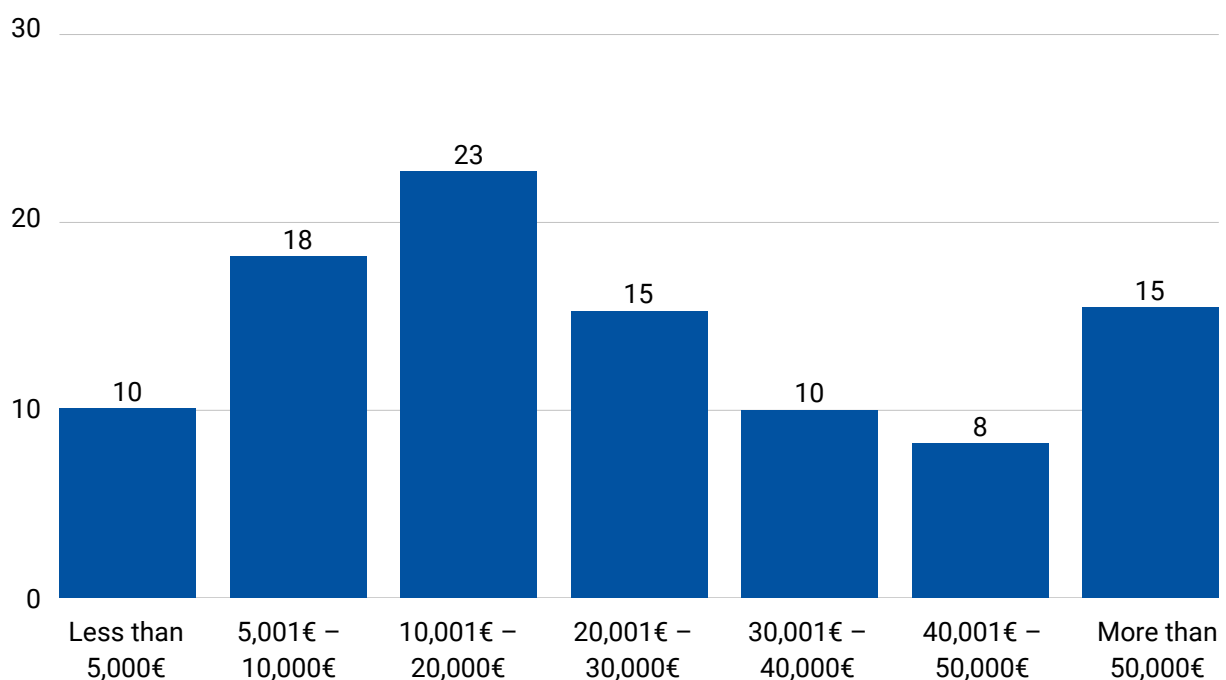
Just over half (51%) of respondents who had already renovated spent €20,000 or less per living unit, with the most common expenditure falling between €10,001 and €20,000. This relatively moderate investment level could also be explained by the incremental approach many owners take considering that the vast majority of respondents (71%) reported carrying out the works in several steps rather than all at once.

It is noteworthy that the remaining respondents who invested over €20,000 are evenly divided between owner-occupiers and landlords. This could imply that both groups view investing at this level as equally important or beneficial, regardless of whether the property is owner-occupied or rented out.

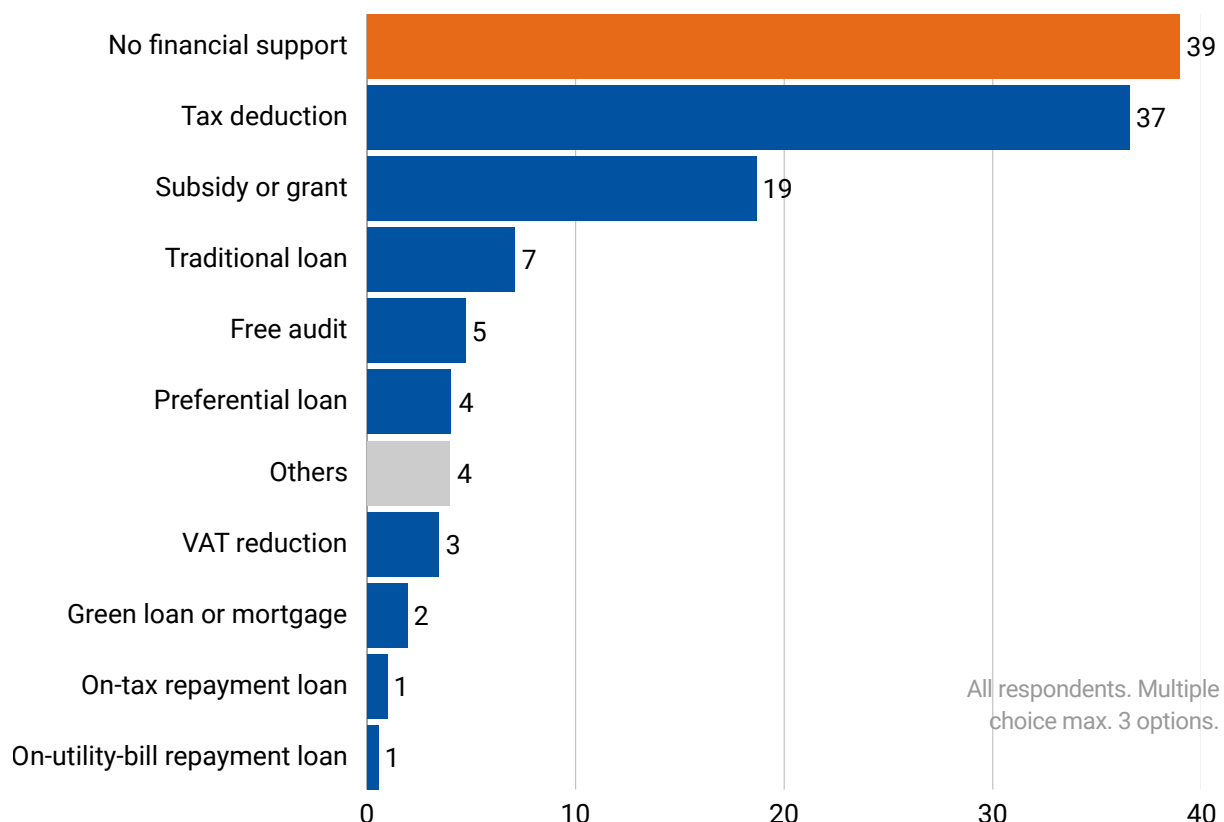
Among those planning to renovate, the largest share (30%) would be willing to invest between €5,001 and €10,000 per unit, followed by 19% aiming for €10,001 to €20,000, and 18% intending to spend less than €5,000. These expectations reinforce the picture of a renovation landscape marked by moderate investment, where deeper and more costly works remain scarce or an exception.

Naturally, the cost of renovation depends on the type of measures implemented and the depth of intervention. While further insight would require linking these figures to the specific works carried out or planned, the data already provides a clear indication of the limitations owners face. It also highlights the need for more targeted support and incentives if the policy objective is to encourage more ambitious renovations.

HOW MUCH DID THE RENOVATION WORKS COST?



RENOVATION NEEDS RESOURCES: THE CRITICAL ROLE OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT



To meet the EPBD's energy savings targets, an estimated €150 billion in annual investment is needed until 2030.³ Unlocking this level of private investment will depend on the availability of a diverse mix of financial instruments and supportive frameworks. Yet, with public resources increasingly constrained, there is a clear trend toward targeting grants and subsidies primarily at the most vulnerable households or at deep, large-scale renovations. **However, our survey results show that such financial support mechanisms remain**

essential to encourage wider participation in renovation efforts. While around 39% of respondents who carried out renovations did so without receiving any financial assistance, a substantial proportion did benefit from support measures such as tax deductions, subsidies or grants, traditional loans, preferential loans, and green loans or mortgages. **Among those who have completed or are currently renovating, tax deductions (37%) are the most commonly received form of support, followed by subsidies or grants (19%).**

³ Kelienskaitė U, McWilliams B, Sgaravatti G, Tagliapietra S, *How to finance the European Union's building decarbonisation plan*, Policy Brief 12/2024, Bruegel 2024.

As previously noted, **access to financial support emerges as the most decisive factor in convincing those who do not wish to undertake renovations (21%)**, reinforcing the understanding that financial incentives are not merely advantageous, but serve as a critical driver of decision-making.

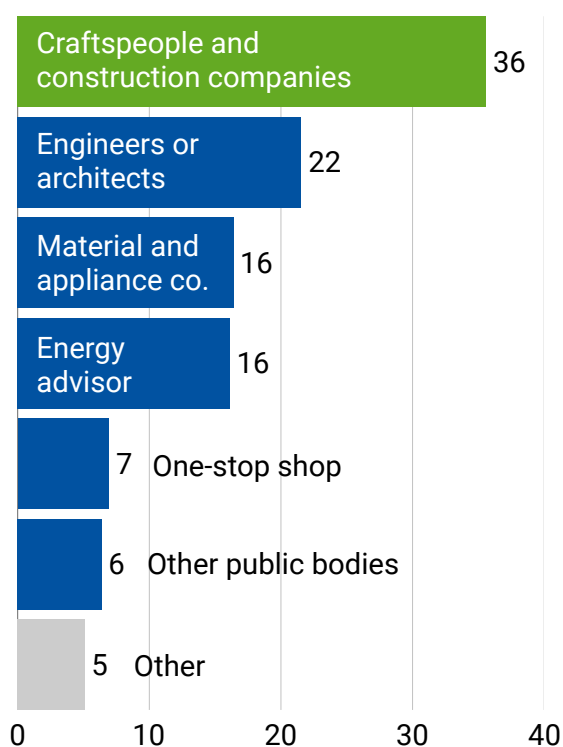
Among respondents that plan to renovate, grants or subsidies (77%), tax deduction (66%),

and VAT reduction (23%) are identified as the most influential forms of financial assistance shaping their decision. Beyond financial tools, **stable and predictable policy frameworks** are also essential. As fragmented or “stop-and-go” support schemes become more common, they undermine confidence, making homeowners more hesitant to act and less able to plan effectively as the financial support is for many a big part of the equation.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT & GUIDANCE

5.5/10

received technical and professional guidance either before or during the renovation work



Understanding who property owners turn to for advice, and which professionals influence their decisions, it is essential to identify effective support systems and highlight areas where gaps persist.

Roughly 55% of respondents reported receiving technical or professional guidance either before or during the renovation works. For those who did, the most common sources of guidance were **craftspeople or construction companies (36%)**, followed by engineers or architects (22%), material and appliance companies (16%), and energy advisors (16%).

This breakdown not only reflects the key roles that traditional professionals play in shaping renovation decisions, but also underlines the importance of trusted, hands-on expertise over purely advisory or theoretical support. Interestingly, landlords and owners of units in multi-apartment buildings were more likely to have consulted energy advisors. These findings reinforce the idea that, beyond financial incentives, building trust through clear, reliable, and tailored technical support is essential to enabling more widespread and confident renovation action.

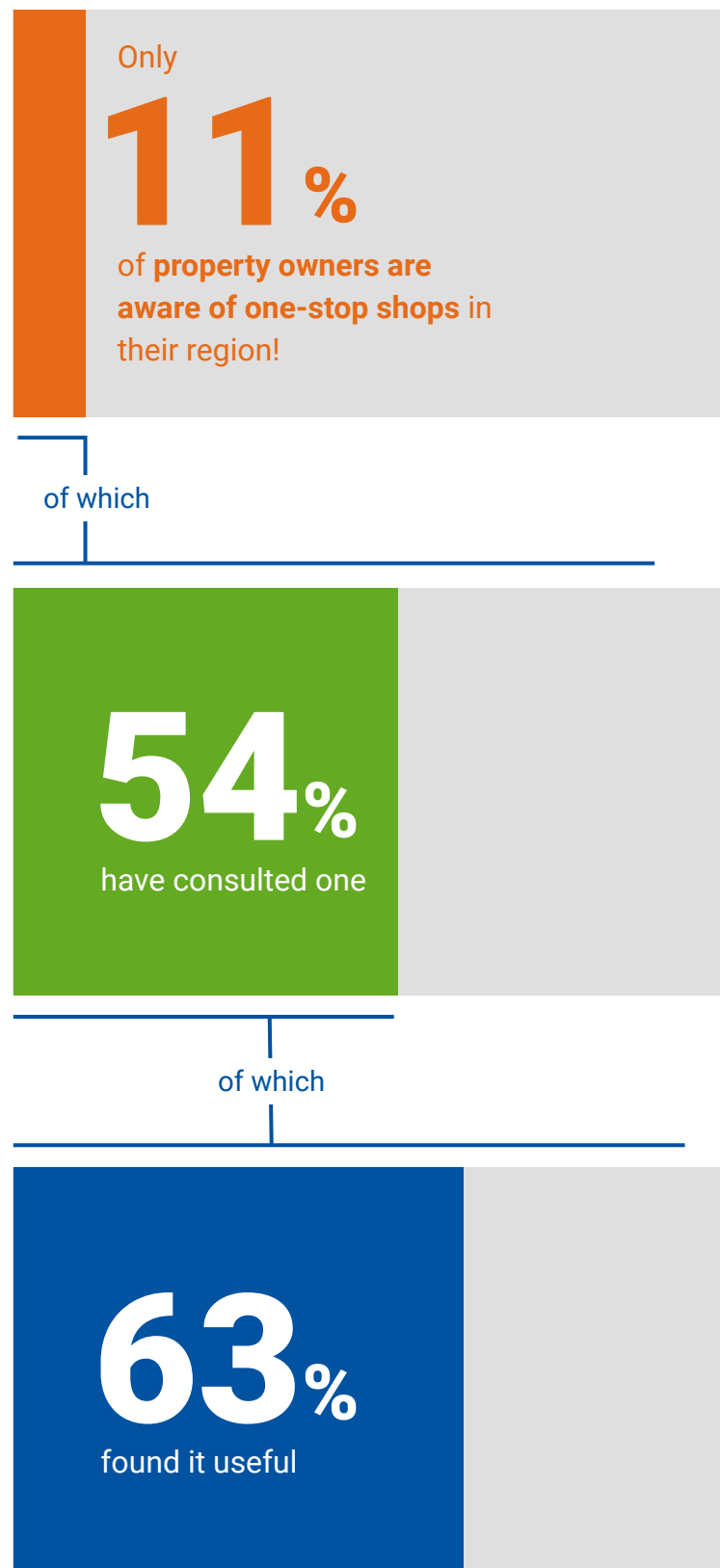
All respondents. Multiple choice max. 3 options.

HOW CAN **ONE-STOP SHOPS** REACH THEIR FULL POTENTIAL?

The revised Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) highlights the importance of one-stop shops (OSS) as a central tool to support the transformation of the building stock and boost renovation. OSS aim to offer building owners an integrated service, from technical and legal advice to financial support and contractor coordination, making renovations more accessible, streamlined, and trustworthy. Their deployment is considered essential to overcome non-financial barriers and enable widespread uptake of energy renovations.

The survey results support the relevance of OSS services in overcoming barriers to renovation. Among respondents who intend to renovate, but have not yet begun, several key non-financial challenges emerged, areas where OSS could offer valuable support. The most frequently cited barriers include the complexity of the renovation process (16%), lack of information (11%), and inability to find qualified professionals (8%).

Yet only 11% of respondents are aware of an OSS in their country. Of those aware of OSS, 54% have consulted one. 63% of property owners that consulted an OSS found it helpful. Single-family owners were most likely to consult and find it helpful (70%). Owners in multi-apartment buildings had the lowest share of respondents having consulted an OSS that also found it helpful (50%), suggesting a need to improve services for this specific group, namely with a targeted approach.



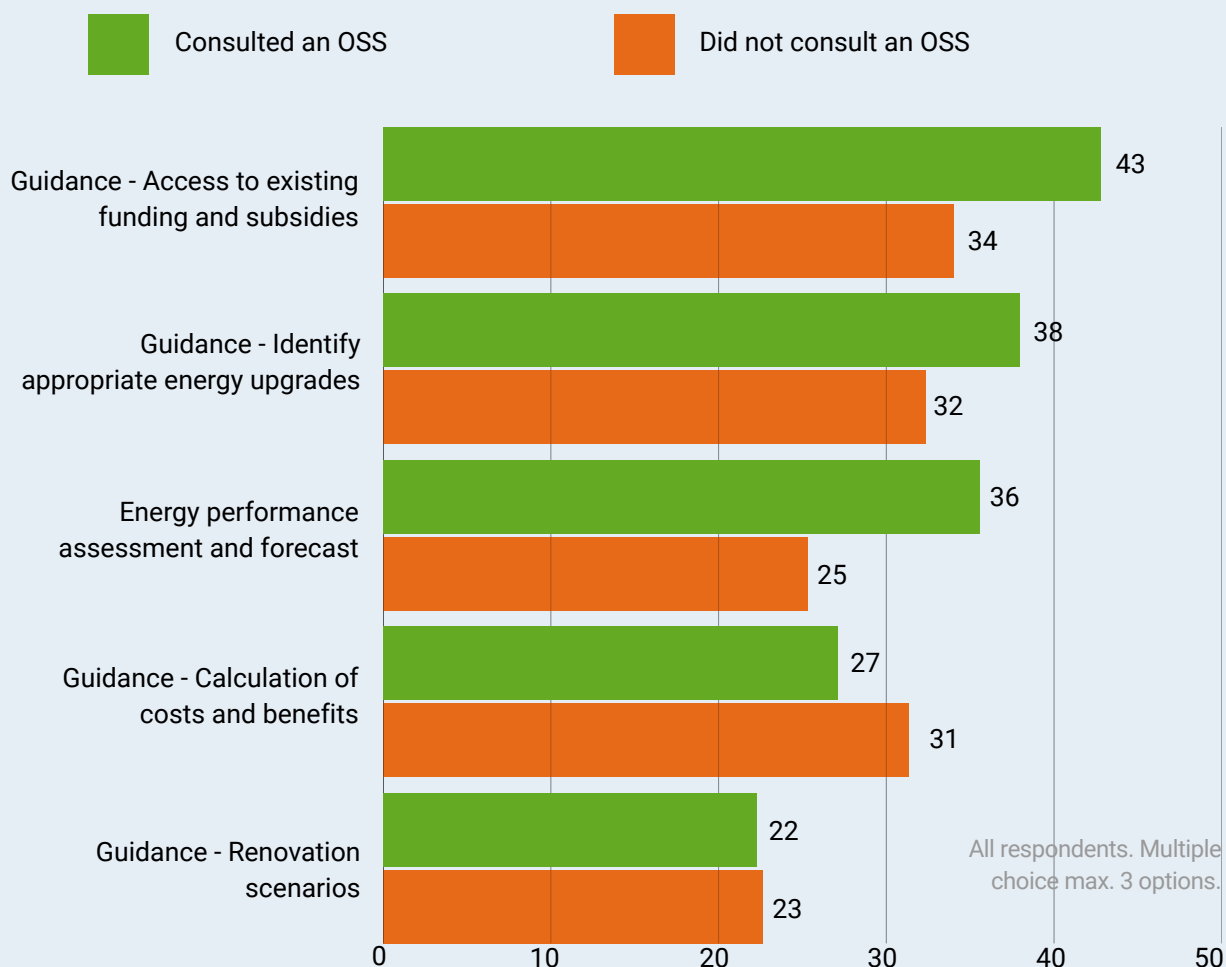
Those who found OSS helpful through their experience valued support in **accessing funding and grants (43%)**, advice on suitable energy improvements (38%), and energy performance assessments (36%). Landlords particularly valued energy performance assessment (56%) compared to the others, while owners in multi-apartment buildings, single-family unit owners and owner-occupiers value information and guidance on subsidies the highest.

Among respondents who had not consulted an OSS, the most valued services they would expect include **information on financing and grants (34%)**, **guidance on energy improvement measures (32%)**, **cost-benefit calculations (31%)**, and **energy performance assessments (25%)**. Landlords and owners of units in multi-apartment buildings particularly prioritise access to information on funding and subsidies.

Preferences regarding the format of OSS were nearly evenly split between physical location or virtual format.

Taken together, these findings suggest that while the EPBD rightly emphasises the importance of OSS, more work is needed to increase visibility, adapt services to varied ownership models, as well as build trust and user engagement. Scaling up OSS across the EU must go hand-in-hand with efforts to raise awareness and ensure services are perceived as relevant, practical, and accessible to all building owners.

TOP 5 FEATURES MOST COMMONLY VALUED IN AN OSS



FROM POLICY TO PRACTICE: UNDERSTANDING OWNER PERSPECTIVES ON MEPS, EPC & BRP

The debate around energy efficiency renovations increasingly revolves around a few key acronyms, concepts that have become central to EU policy, yet are often met with scepticism or seen as less relevant by the public.

Our survey explored how these tools are understood and received by property owners. Gaining insights into these perceptions is essential to ensure that such policies are not only ambitious, but also practical, widely accepted, and effectively implemented.

It was therefore particularly relevant to assess how property owners perceive this measure. The survey results show that nearly 59% of respondents disagree with making MEPS mandatory for existing buildings, while only 20% were in favour, and 21% indicated no clear opinion on the matter.

MINIMUM ENERGY PERFORMANCE STANDARDS (MEPS):

MEPS are regulatory requirements that set a minimum energy efficiency level for buildings, or for specific building components (like windows or insulation) when they are being installed or replaced. They essentially mandate that buildings, for instance those undergoing significant renovation or being sold/rented, must meet a certain energy performance standard.

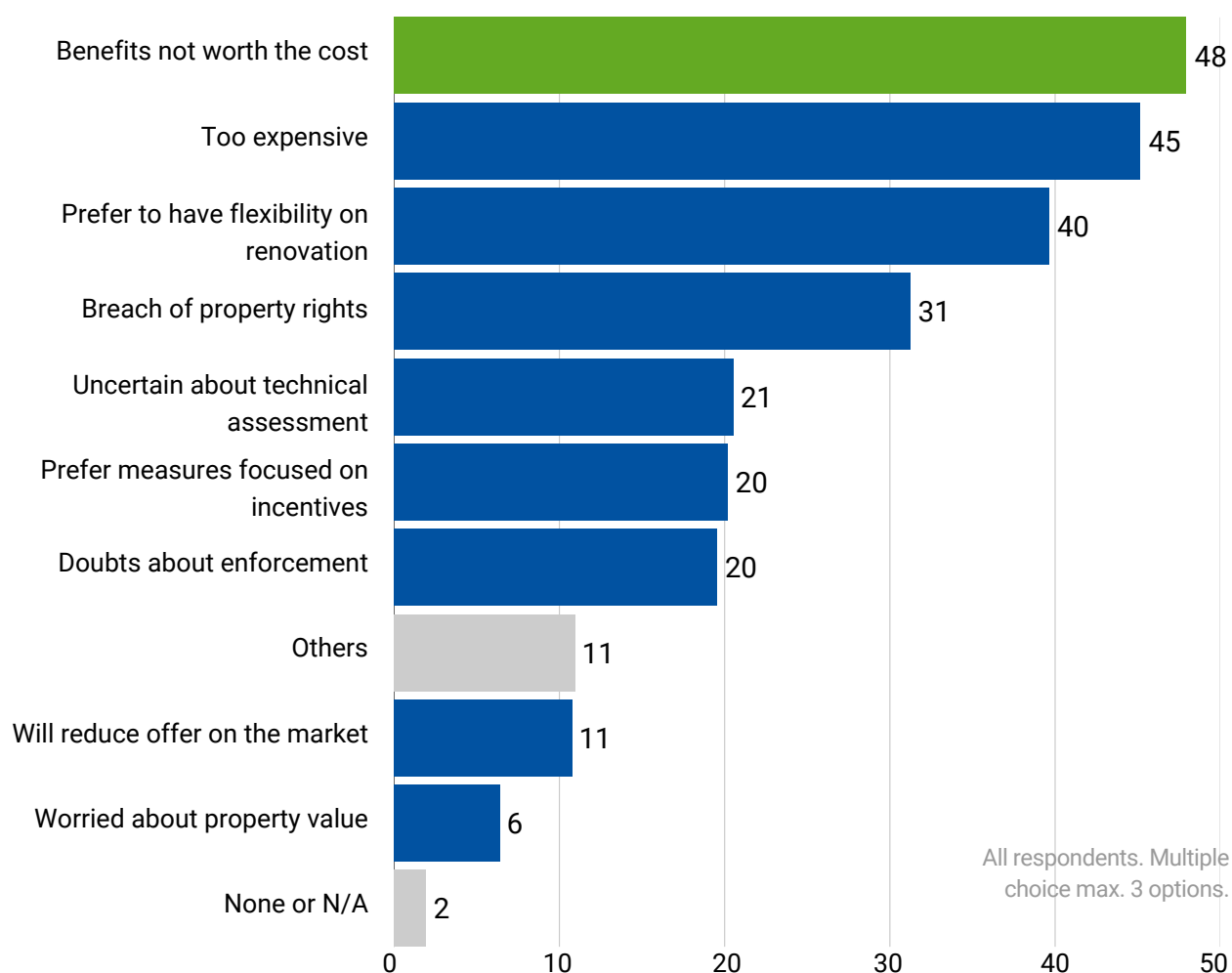
As MEPS are already in place in some Member States, such as France and Belgium, and their introduction for the entire building stock was initially foreseen during the preparation of the revised Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD), they have become a central topic in the renovation debate. Seen by some as a key instrument to drive renovation, MEPS are perceived by others as an unjustified obligation and an encroachment on property rights.



6/10

**respondents disagree
with making MEPS
mandatory**

REASONS AGAINST THE MANDATORY IMPLEMENTATION OF MEPS



Reasons for disagreement included: the benefits do not justify the cost (48%), it is too expensive (45%), preference for flexibility on when/how to renovate (40%), and the view that it violates property rights (31%). These results reflect economic concerns, as well as lack of autonomy and flexibility. There were no significant differences in reasons for disagreement across subcategories.

These findings suggest that MEPS have not gained widespread acceptance among property owners. Instead of fostering support for renovations, the introduction of mandatory standards could inadvertently lead to resistance, particularly if these standards are not supported by comprehensive financial and technical measures. Without broad stakeholder engagement, such policies may encounter obstacles in achieving their intended objectives, potentially impeding renovation efforts rather than advancing them.

ENERGY PERFORMANCE CERTIFICATE (EPC)

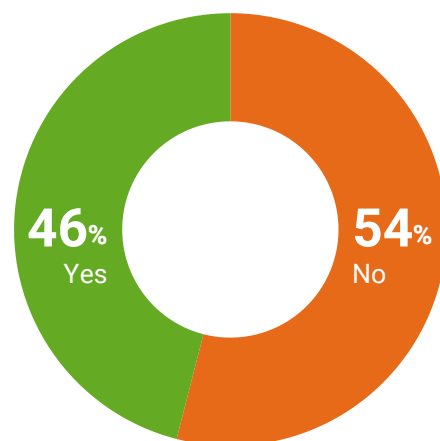
The Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) is one of the most emblematic tools of the EU's building energy efficiency policy. Introduced under the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD), EPCs are intended to provide a standardised assessment of a building's energy efficiency, typically rated on a scale from A (most efficient) to G (least efficient), and are mandatory across the EU when selling, renting, undergoing a major renovation or constructing a property.

However, the implementation of EPCs varies significantly between Member States, both in terms of methodology and enforcement. This is due to differences in national calculation methods, data availability, building typologies, and the training and accreditation of EPC assessors. As a result, the quality, comparability, and perceived reliability of EPCs differ across the EU. In some cases, they are viewed as too generic or outdated, failing to accurately reflect real energy consumption or renovation potential. These concerns have led to growing criticism that EPCs are not always a sufficiently robust or trusted basis for renovation decisions.

According to our survey, 54% of respondents do not have an EPC, while 46% do. This is largely explained by the fact that the majority of respondents are owner-occupiers of single-family dwellings typically not required to obtain an EPC unless selling or renting their property. By contrast, landlords and owners of units in multi-apartment buildings are more likely to have EPCs, as these are often mandatory in the rental or sale process.



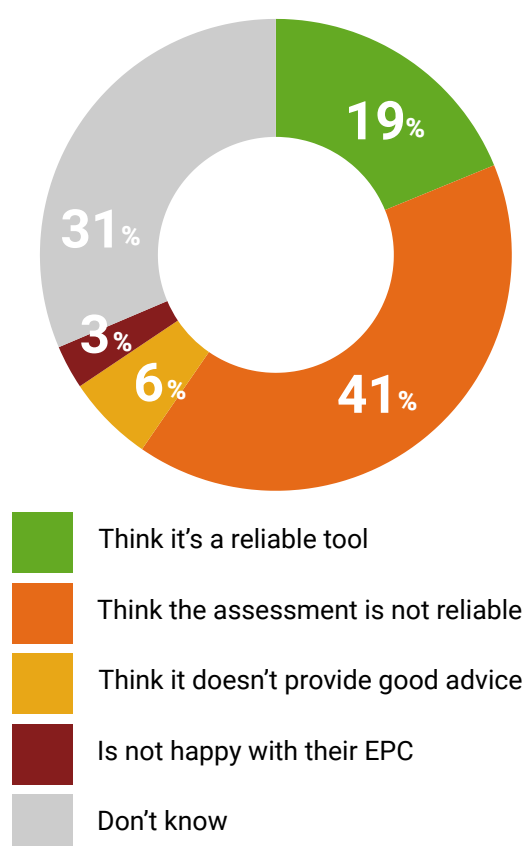
DO PROPERTY OWNERS HAVE AN EPC?



Among respondents who do have an EPC, half consider it unreliable, 31% are unsure, and only 19% regard it as reliable. The main reason cited for distrust is that the EPC does not take into account all relevant technical aspects of the building's energy performance. This perception is consistent across ownership and property types.

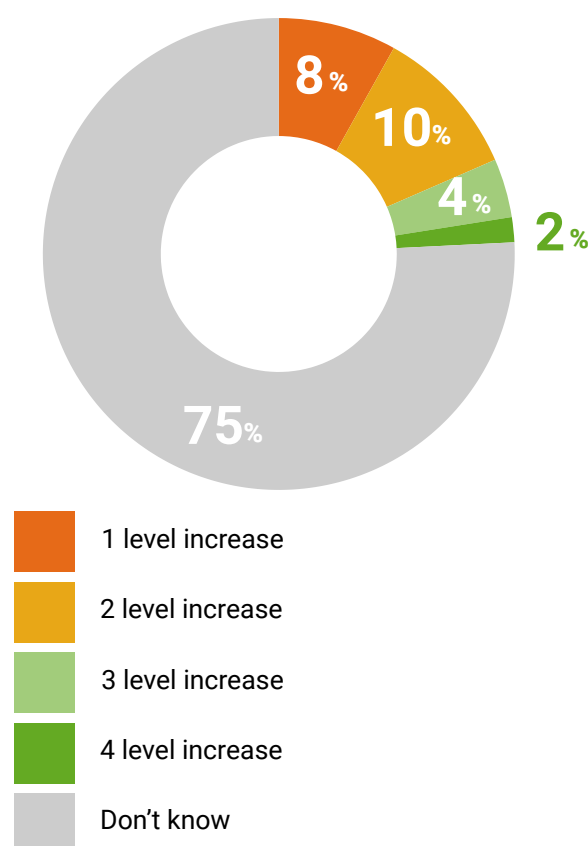
Moreover, it is interesting to note that among those respondents that have an EPC, a large majority (75%) does not know whether their label has increased after their renovation works. These results suggest that awareness and understanding of energy efficiency improvements following renovations is low among respondents, with the majority not tracking the EPC label after renovations.

HOW DO PROPERTY OWNERS THAT HAVE AN EPC FEEL ABOUT IT?



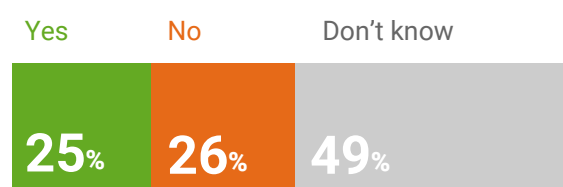
For those who are aware of their EPC change, the improvements are generally modest (1 or 2 levels), suggesting that while renovations may have some impact on energy efficiency, they might not be substantial enough to result in a dramatic increase in EPC ratings. This could point to potential gaps in renovation quality, or it may indicate that higher levels of energy efficiency may require more significant or specialised interventions beyond typical renovation work.

HOW DID RENOVATION WORKS AFFECT THEIR EPC SCORE?

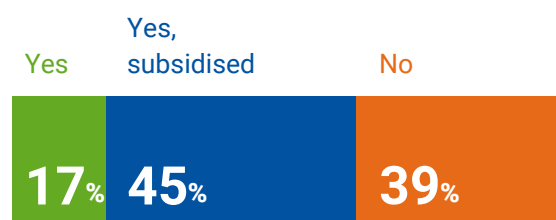




ARE BRPs USEFUL?



WOULD YOU BUY A BRP?



BUILDING RENOVATION PASSPORT (BRP)

Defined in the EPBD as a voluntary tailored roadmap for the deep renovation of a specific building, the Building Renovation Passport (BRP) is intended to support better planning, investment decisions, and sequencing of renovation actions.

Yet awareness of the BRP remains extremely low: 84% of respondents are not familiar with the concept. After defining the concept, when asked whether a BRP would guide them in carrying out renovations, nearly half (49%) were unsure. The remaining half are equally split between those who think it would guide them (25%) and those who do not (26%). Lack of knowledge about its utility is widespread, among all subcategories as well.

Nonetheless, 62% of respondents overall would be willing to acquire a BRP. **However, this willingness is strongly conditioned by**

financial incentives. 45% of those willing to acquire a BRP would only do so if it was fully or partially subsidised. Accordingly, most (46%) would pay €0 for it, and 42% would pay between €1 and €250.

This highlights a key policy consideration. Since most renovations are carried out in stages, a well-designed BRP can be a particularly useful tool to help property owners plan and implement renovation works in the right order and to the right standard, thus avoiding mistakes, inefficiencies, or duplication of efforts.

However, to be effective and trusted, BRPs must be based on high-quality building audits, which come at a cost. A voluntary, well-funded BRP scheme would be far more effective in helping property owners plan wisely and renovate efficiently. In order to scale up the use of BRPs, it will be essential for Member States to provide adequate financing, either through full funding or substantial subsidies, to ensure their widespread adoption.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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OneClickRENO, **CondoReno**, **BuildUPspeed** and **CrAFt** EU-funded projects for their support.

CINEA for funding the initiative.



OneClickRENO

One Click Reno aims to facilitate the transition to a zero-emission building stock by highlighting the visible and tangible benefits of deep renovation using building renovation passports; a tool to stimulate cost-effective renovation through long-term staged renovation roadmaps.

Learn more at: oneclickreno.eu

CondoReno

CondoReno develops integrated home renovation services (IHRS) tailored for co-owned buildings. The project coordinates and supports the creation of six IHRS for condominiums in the Netherlands and Flanders (Belgium), while paving the way for upscaling such IHRS across Europe.

Learn more at: condoreno.org

BuildUPspeed

BuildUPspeed aims to accelerate the volume and depth of deep renovation of the EU building stock by introducing and implementing a market activation platform, specifically for the promotion and implementation of industrialised renovation solutions.

Learn more at: buildupspeed.eu

CrAFt

CrAFt is part of the New European Bauhaus and places the transition to climate neutrality at the heart of urban stakeholders. The project tests and shares collaborative local governance models to harness the value of inclusiveness, aesthetics and sustainability towards climate neutral cities.

Learn more at: craft-cities.eu



International Union of Property Owners (UIPI)

The International Union of Property Owners – Union Internationale de la Propriété Immobilière (UIPI) is a pan-European non-profit association comprising 31 organisations from 28 countries. Jointly, they represent more than 5 million private property owners of some 20 to 25 million dwellings all over Europe!

Founded in 1923 in Paris, UIPI is the leading organisation for individual owners and private landlords in Europe. The property owners represented by UIPI, range from individual home-owners, private landlords with a single bedroom flat or multiple-occupancy houses, to landlords with large property portfolios in the private-rented and commercial sectors. UIPI also supports dispossessed property owners in former communist countries.

The interests of the sector we represent correspond to the concerns and needs of a substantial part of the European population. As shown by Eurostat, almost 70% of EU citizens are owner-occupiers, whereas almost another 20% of the population is housed in the private rented sector.

UIPI is listed in the European Commission's Transparency Register with No. 57946843667-42.

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