



Name of project:	STACCATO	COUNTRY
		HUNGARY
City of project:	Municipality of Óbuda-Békásmegyer	
Size/ region affected	Local	
Type of project [theoretical / practical]:	Practical	
Targeted technique PV/Solar thermal/Solar Passive/Solar Air conditioning	Solar thermal	
Period/ starting date	<p>The municipality of Óbuda-Békásmegyer joined the STACCATO project (contract number: TREN/07/FP6EN/S07.70296/038441) in 2005 together with Amsterdam Noord and Sofia Oborishte as the third municipality to undertake a pilot programme of renovating selected block houses with implementation costs of 1.2 billion HUF (approx. 4.18 million EUR) with a contribution of approx. 287 million HUF (1 million EUR) from the EU. The building in Óbuda was selected in June 2009: renovation was planned in the so-called "Village Block" with its 884 flats and 15 stairwells covering 43,500 square metres. The building was named after its 3,000 inhabitants who are easily numerous enough to fill an entire village.</p> <p>Project preparation took three years, from 2006 to June 2009, during which time technical plans, financial plans and construction blueprints were drawn up, and the public procurement procedure for selection of a construction company took place. The actual renovation of the building took just 6 months, from July to December 2009.</p>	
Contact institution with Internet links (if available)	The Municipality of Óbuda-Békásmegyer www.obuda.hu / Faluház project Staccato project: www.concerto-staccato.eu/	

<p>Photo / drawings / overview</p>		
<p>General Project Description</p>	<p>Before refurbishment After refurbishment</p> <p>Background</p> <p>In Hungary, as in most other New Member States to have joined the EU since 2004, there are numerous residential buildings, which had been built by industrialised construction technology (so called “Soviet-type blocks of flats” or panel blocks). These buildings feature outdated energy systems, with minimal or no isolation, and outdated windows. Low energy efficiency leads to higher CO₂ emissions and, due to the higher energy requirements, to higher operational costs. Increasing energy prices make long-term sustainability of these buildings a serious problem for owners and residents, most of whom have a low income.</p> <p>Help comes from the EU, the Hungarian Government...</p> <p>The European Commission supports the development and implementation of technologies aiming at higher energy efficiency and energy saving in residential buildings within its Research and Development Framework Programme. The Hungarian Government also provides financial support for such projects through its Panel Plus Programme with the goal of redeveloping outdated buildings constructed by industrialised building technology, coupled with application of renewable energy sources.</p> <p>...and the municipality</p> <p>In the 1960s and 70s, one of the densest building estate zone of the capital was constructed in the district of Óbuda-Békásmegyer, which has a 2,000-year history and is currently the second most densely-populated district in Budapest (126,000 inhabitants). Two thirds of the population still lives in panel blocks, hence the City Council considers renovation of such buildings a priority in its development programme.</p> <p>Project results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete insulation of the building, with insulation capacity exceeding the standards applicable in newly-constructed buildings. • 1,800 outdated windows replaced with new ones (5-chamber plastic 	

	<p>windows).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A solar collector system of 1,500 square metres in size and with a capacity of 1,128 MWh for the production of hot water was installed on the building's roof. • Increase in the value and living quality of the flats. • Reduction of CO₂ emissions as a consequence of improved energy efficiency and the application of renewable energy sources. <p>Further project objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sociological survey of the building's inhabitants, measuring project impact. • Energy efficiency monitoring after completion of the renovation work. <p>Organisation of seminars, conferences and training events as well as awareness-raising campaigns in the local and national media, to encourage similar projects on a national scale and to serve as a pilot project for potential future project owners.</p>								
<p>Initiator/project idea</p>	<p>The Municipality of Óbuda-Békásmegyer joined the STACCATO project (contract number: TREN/07/FP6EN/S07.70296/038441) in 2005 together with Amsterdam Noord and Sofia Oborishte, as the third municipality to undertake a pilot programme of renovating selected block houses.</p> <p>Project leader: Péter Puskás, Deputy Mayor of Obuda-Bekasmegyer Project co-ordinator: Árpád Rózsás Technical expert: Gábor Kelemen</p>								
<p>Financing Investor</p>	<p>The project is unique on a national level, as it received matching funds from the EU, the Hungarian Government and the local municipality. Financing comes from:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="517 1509 1243 1845"> <thead> <tr> <th>Contributors</th> <th>Proportion of support</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Municipality of Óbuda-Békásmegyer (including EU funds)</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hungarian Government (Panel Plus Programme)</td> <td>33%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Owners' own resources</td> <td>27%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Contributors	Proportion of support	Municipality of Óbuda-Békásmegyer (including EU funds)	40%	Hungarian Government (Panel Plus Programme)	33%	Owners' own resources	27%
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<p>Service Provider</p>	<p>Construction company: István Szeivolt István, CEO, Épkar Zrt.</p>								
<p>Other parties involved (eg. departments)</p>	<p>Project contributors: European Union, 6th Framework Programme Concerto II. – STACCATO Municipality of Óbuda-Békásmegyer</p>								

	<p>Panel Plus Programme Főtáv Zrt.</p> <p>Construction company: Épkar Zrt</p> <p>Project partners: Energy Club Environment Protection Association Central European University (CEU) Association of Energy Efficient Municipalities (EHÖSZ) BECO The Association of Owners of Faluház</p>
Entity responsible for Best Practice description	 <p>Municipality of Óbuda-Békásmegyer</p>