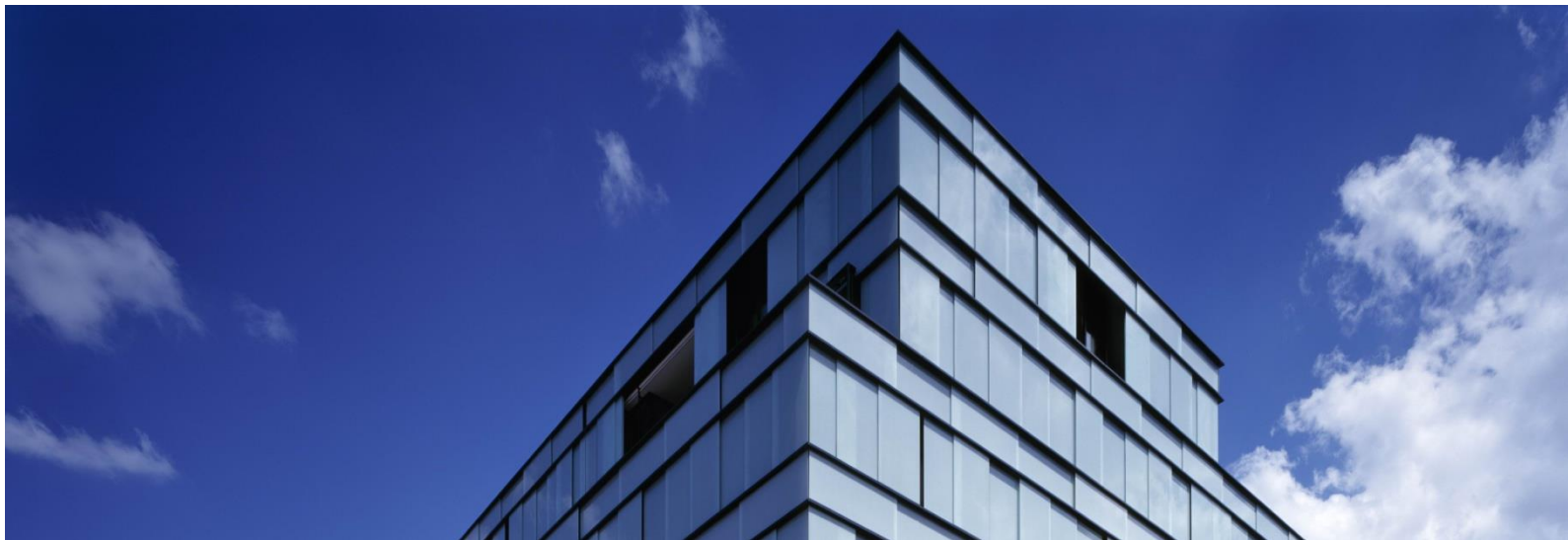


Energy Strategy 2050 and Sustainable Real Estate

Christian Bächinger



**Universität
Zürich** ^{UZH}

CCRS

Center for Corporate Responsibility
and Sustainability

at the University of Zurich

Introduction to Energy Efficiency in the Building Sector

Relevance of Buildings in Switzerland

- Buildings use approx. 46% of total energy
- Strict building codes («MuKE» / «MoPE») for
 - New buildings
 - Comprehensive retrofits
- Rate of comprehensive retrofits: approx. 1% annually

Main Agents

- Private owners (88% of buildings) ¹
- Barriers: lack of interest, lack of financing, building codes, low return, etc. ²

¹ BFS (2015)

² Wiencke and Meins (2012), Energieforschung Stadt Zürich

Profitability of energy efficient retrofits

Properties held for own use:

Profit = energy savings - costs

└───> energy price as important driver

Properties held for investment:

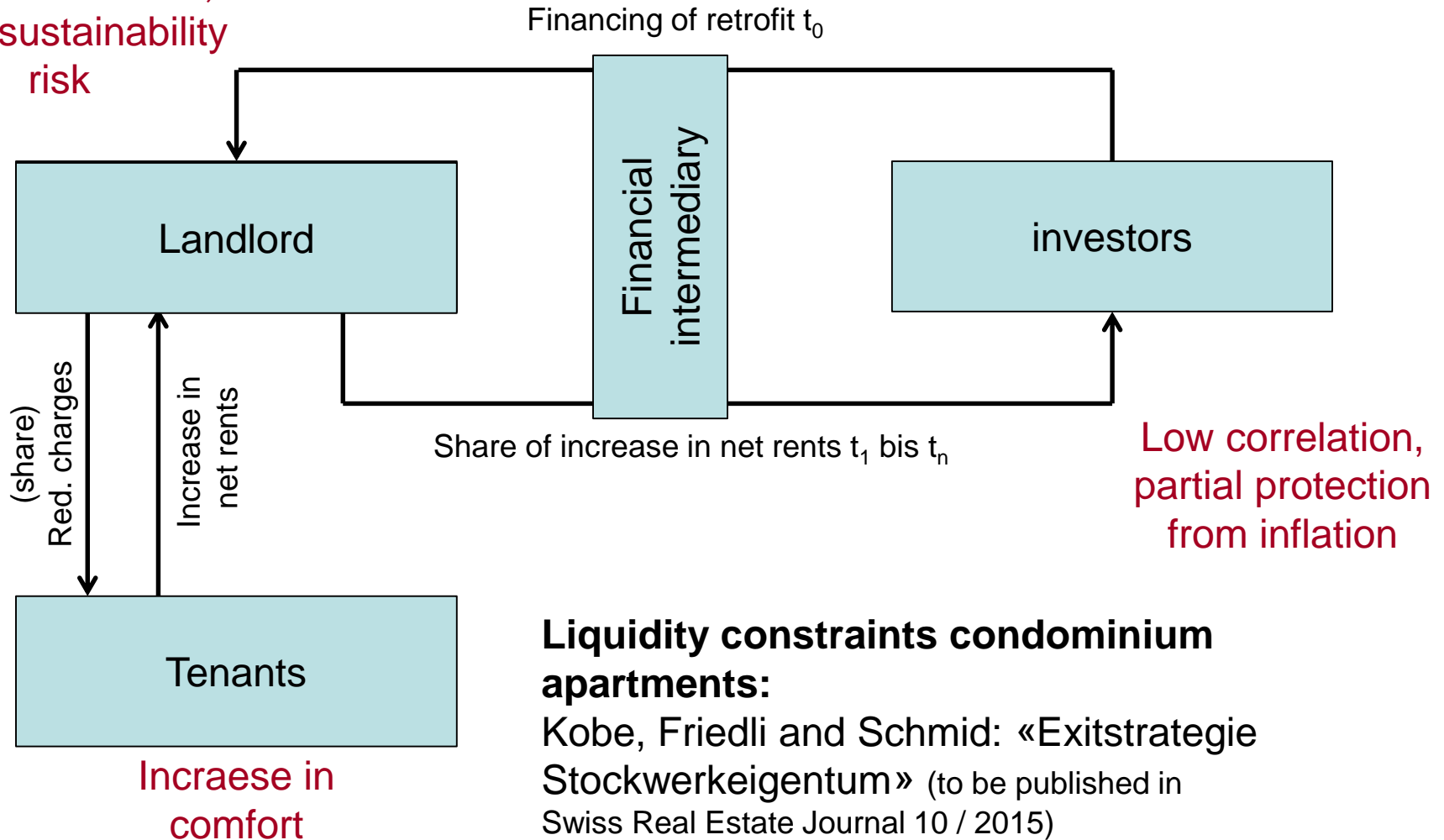
Profit = rent increase - costs

└───> rental law and market as main drivers

- Difference between current rents and market rents
- Level of market rent

Liquidity constraint for private investors: investment fund scheme

Lower vacancies,
lower sustainability
risk



Liquidity constraints condominium apartments:

Kobe, Friedli and Schmid: «Exitstrategie Stockwerkeigentum» (to be published in Swiss Real Estate Journal 10 / 2015)

Energy Strategy 2050

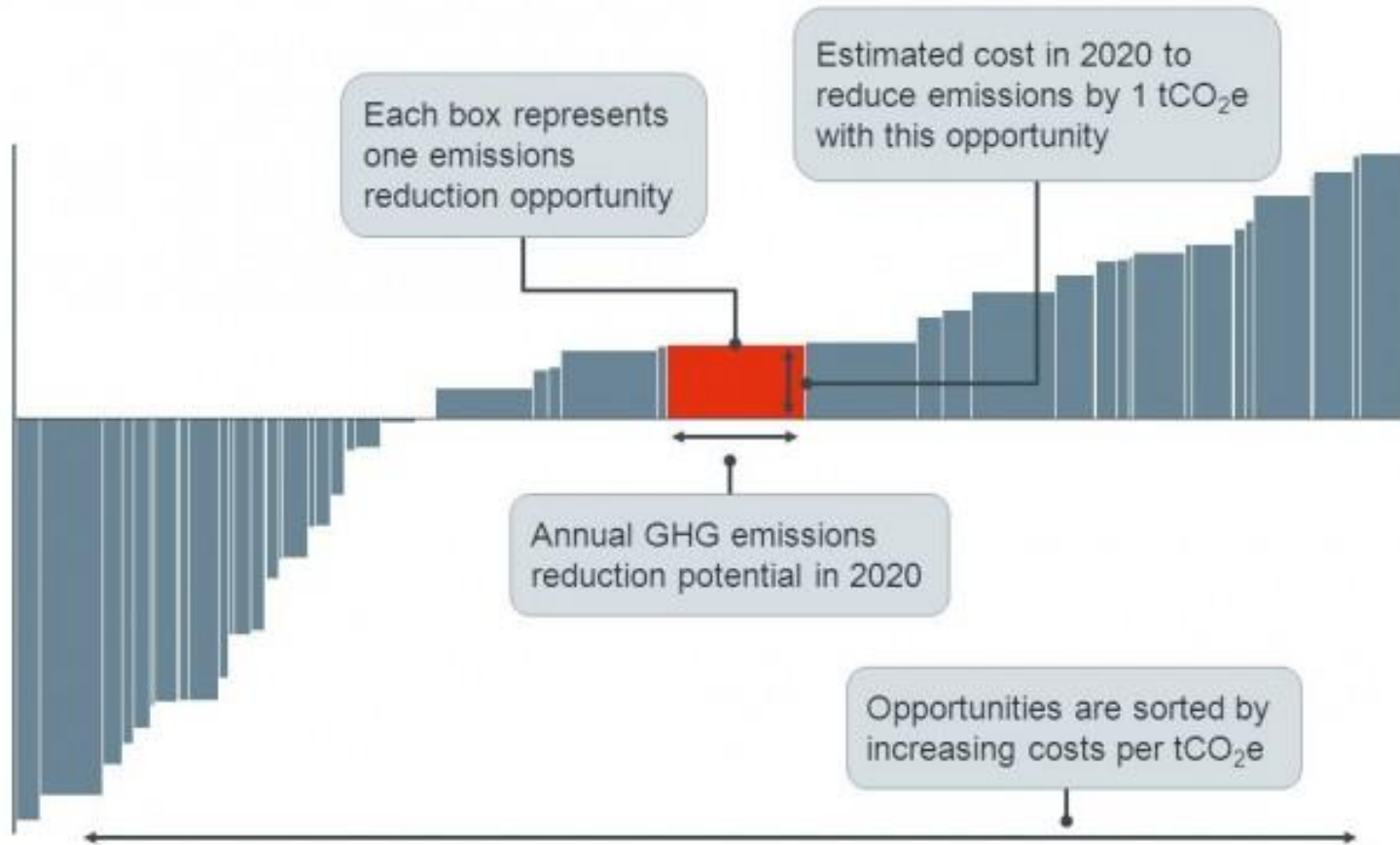
Changes in the real estate sector

- Increase of CO₂-tax for fossil fuels
- Increase of subsidies for energy efficient retrofits

Expected impacts on investment behaviour

- Properties held for own use:
 - rise of energy prices and subsidies will increase ROI
 - Higher demand for financing
 - other barriers remain in place
- Properties held for investment:
 - CO₂-tax: minor effect on Cash Flows
 - Subsidies: impact on locations with low demand?

Alternative: ETS for buildings?



Example of marginal abatement cost curve
(www.climateworksaustralia.org)