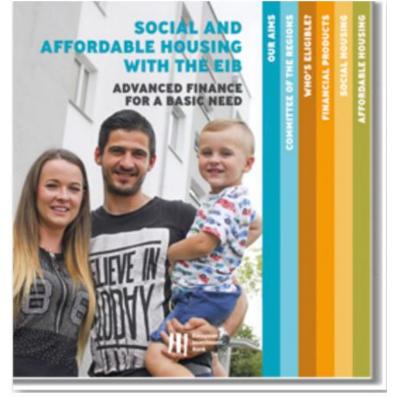


# EIB support to Affordable housing in the EU

**Budapest, March 2025** 

Kamil DÖRFLER
Lead Urban Specialist, EIB Project Directorate





# **Content**

- A. EIB support to housing (lending, eligibility)
- **B.** Advisory
  - Local case study (Bratislava)
  - National case study (Czech Republic)
- C. Source of financing



# A. EIB support to housing





# The EIBG Action Plan for Affordable & Sustainable Housing

# **Objective**

increase the supply of affordable & sustainable housing units across the EU

### **Group Operational target - Increased ambition**

- Doublefinancing from the current EUR 3bn per year to EUR 6bn by 2026
- Support significant uplift in more units renovated and newly built

### **Key Features**

- Expand focus to the entire non-market affordable housing segment.
- Extend activities across all EU Member States (lending & advisory).
- Broaden outreach beyond traditional public-sector clients to private-sector owners & developers to increase the supply of regulated affordable housing (e.g. with clear eligibility criteria).
- New focus on building material manufacturers & innovative construction.
- New EIBG Permenant Task Force and One-Stop Shop, plus dedicated housing website launched at EIB Forum in March 2025
- Maintain strong partnerships with EC, NPBIs, Member States and Regions



# The EIBG Action Plan for Affordable & Sustainable Housing - Thematic priorities



# Innovation 🕮

- Support the construction value chain to develop and scale up innovative building technologies.
- Reduce construction costs and accelerate project delivery.

# Sustainability Ø

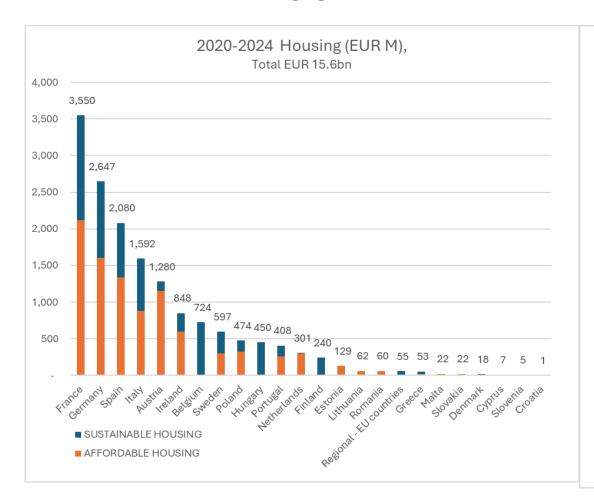
- Scale up energy-efficient renovations while maintaining momentum in new builds.
- Reduce carbon footprint and living costs through energy savings.

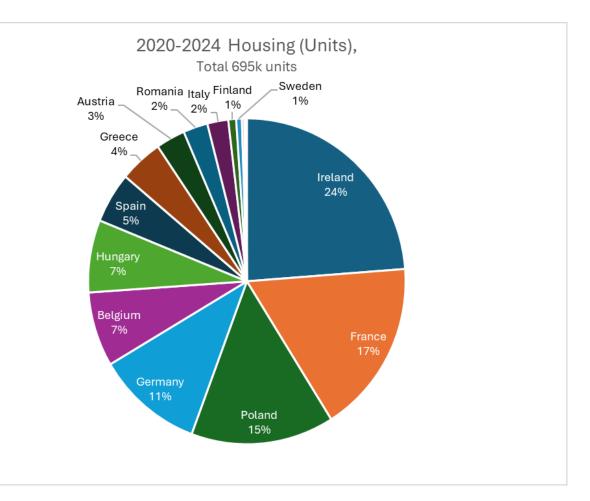
# Affordability 命

- Direct and intermediated EIBG financing to support more affordable housing promoters.
- Increase housing supply below market prices in Europe.



# **EIBG** support to Affordable & Sustainable Housing





# 41% climate action and 50% cohesion contribution of the total 2020-2024 signed amount



# **EIBG financing & advising support for housing**

Sustained and substantial support to affordable and sustainable housing across the EU, with financing of over EUR 15.6 bn between 2020 and 2024

#### A comprehensive set of financial products:

- **Direct lending** to local authorities, public entities, housing associations, private promoters, SPVs, PPPs
- Indirect lending through NPBs, agencies, public and commercial banks (incl. NPB risk-sharing)
- Risk sharing (banks, NPBs): guarantees and contingent loans
- Capital markets instruments: Green bonds, Covered Bonds, RMBS/ABS
- **Equity** infrastructure funds
- Advisory\* on policy, regulatory, technical and financial matters



2 Public Entity



<u>Legend</u>: Types and number of EIB counterparts

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# A wide range of EIB products and promoters

Product	Investment Loan	Direct Framework Loan	Framework Loan via an Intermediary	Investment Platforms	Advisory
Housing associations	/	/		/	/
Cities and municipal companies	/	/			/
Regulated social and affordable housing providers	<b>/</b>	/			/
National and local promotional banks			<b>/</b>	<b>/</b>	/
Dedicated financial organizations backed by governments			/	/	/
Commercial banks			<b>/</b>		/







# **EIB** financing available for local clients



Product: Investment Loans

**Investment:** Financing of individual investment, project implementation period of

usually of 3 - 5 years.

Size: The EIB covers up to 50% of project

implementation cost, a minimum

amount of EUR 15m.



#### **Framework Loans**

Financing of an investment programme consisting of various and often multisector sub-schemes; usually with an implementation period of 3 - 5 years.

The EIB covers up to 50% of total implementation cost of multiannual investment programme, a minimum amount of EUR 15m.



# PPP / off-balance structures / Equity / Funds

Specially prepared structure of the project with a long-term cash-flow perspective.

The EIB covers up to 50% of project implementation cost, a minimum amount TBA.

Infrastructure funds dedicated to urban development or brownfields

**EU financing:** EIB financing is compatible with EU grants – up to 90% of the project cost in cohesion regions and 70% outside of them.

Intermediated financing:

Small investments maybe supported through a local banks (promotional or commercial)

# **EIB Intervention in affordable and sustainable housing**

#### **Housing continuum**

Shelter Transitional Housing

Emergency housing

Social Housing Affordable Housing

Affordable housing

Market Rental Market Ownership

**Market housing** 

#### **Market failures**

Insufficient market provision of decent, safe, energy efficient housing for citizens who cannot secure housing at market conditions

Markets alone are unable to fill the energy efficiency gap



#### **EIB** financing

Tackling housing affordability and climate challenges

- Social and affordable housing
- Refugee accommodation
- Key worker housing

- Student Accommodation,
- Care homes
- Elderly housing



- **Energy efficiency renovations/new build**
- Housing reconstruction following disasters



# **EIBG Definition and Criteria for Affordable Housing**

#### **Proposed Definition:**

Residential accommodation that meets a suitable quality standard, is provided at below market prices, and is aimed at supporting citizens who, due to income or social constraints, are unable to secure housing at market conditions\*.

\*Indicatively, housing costs should not exceed 40% of the net disposable income of the occupants; other national/local criteria to establish market failure could be applied - such as income levels of key workers.

#### **EIB Eligibility Criteria**

- Minimum regulatory framework:
  - National policy and regulatory framework OR
  - Local housing plan or equivalent (eg. Strategic Local Plan for Affordable and Sustainable Housing-SPLASH) OR
  - Suitable governance framework (eg. via a service contract, housing company governance, or financial instrument)
- Paris alignment (EU EPBD & EIB CBR are met per current EU EE legislation)
- Integrated into the urban environment part of an approved urban development or housing plan
- Transparent, inclusive and fair allocation mechanism in place
- Rental preference; ownership housing eligible subject to public policy safeguards

#### To note:

- Where sound national policy framework exists, EIB applies national definitions
- Discussions underway with DG Competition and member states to seek a harmonized definition linking also to potential revisions to the State Aid approach for housing under SGEI



# MANNHEIM SOCIAL AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING, Germany

**Direct Investment loan** 

- Description: 454 newly built and additional 2,058 retrofitted housing units across the City of Mannheim. The project also includes the construction and upgrade of associated infrastructure (particularly kindergartens), including adaptation to an aging population and improved accessibility, parking, etc.
- Project cost: EUR 343.8 m. EIB financing: EUR 150 m. Maturity: 22 years / 3-year grace (econ. life 35y).
- Borrower and Promoter: GBG UNTERNEHMENSGRUPPE GMBH (Municipal housing holding company, Ltd.), 100% owned by the City of Mannheim. GBG Mannheim has 3 subsidiaries operating in the areas of urban development, school infrastructure and digital infrastructure and services. GBG owns and partially operates also 264 facilities mostly kindergartens, apprentice accommodation, old people's home, etc.
- More info: <a href="https://www.eib.org/en/projects/all/20190404">https://www.eib.org/en/projects/all/20190404</a>





### SZCZECIN AFFORDABLE HOUSING INVESTMENT PLAN, Poland

Within Poland Social and Affordable Housing Programme

- Description: 110 new housing units and additionally refurbished residental premises, 11 commercial premises, underground parkings.
- Project cost: EUR 31 m. EIB financing: EUR 12 m (in PLN) decreased.
  Maturity: 30 years, 4-year grace.
- Borrower: Szczecinskie TBS (Towarzystwo Budownictwa Spotecznego, Social Housing Company)
- Promoters: STBS and TBS Prawobrzeże, both 100% owned by the City of Szczecin, owning together over 8,500 residential units, also commercial retail units, garages.
- More info: <a href="https://www.eib.org/en/projects/all/20180811">https://www.eib.org/en/projects/all/20180811</a>





# BGK Social and Affordable Housing (Poland) Intermediated framework loan

- Brokered loan to the Polish National Development Bank (BGK)
- Construction of 4,000 social and affordable apartments across Poland
- The project selection system favoured the revitalisation of the territory concerned
- EIB loan: EUR 266 m, 50 % of the total cost
- Beneficiaries: municipal societies / associations (established to create and manage social and affordable housing)



# **B.** Advisory



# ADVISORY SUPPORT FOR SOCIAL AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING - EXAMPLES

#### Czech Republic

Comprehensive support for developing the SAH sector, comprising needs assessment, support for developing a strategic framework for the sector, pipeline identification and investment options analysis.

#### Slovakia

Organisational development support and investment options analysis to the Bratislava Housing Organisation for preparing SAH projects.

#### EU-wide

An assignment including an EU-wide survey to gain an understanding of the financing needs in SAH, identifying financing models applies in different member states, case studies and workshops in selected countries

#### Poland

Supporting the City of Gdansk with the development of a pilot project to explore different ways to finance the refurbishment of the city's considerable social housing stock.

#### Ireland

Advisory assignment supporting the retrofit of existing housing stock; affordable housing per the New European Bauhaus



# Transfer of the EU experience to CEE countries







France Germany Netherlands



# Transfer of the EU experience to CEE countries (2)





**Elements of housing policy** 

**National housing policy** 



# **Bratislava City housing advisory (completed)**



#### **Objectives of the Assignment**

- Overall Objective: Assist the City of Bratislava and its subsidiary, Bratislava Housing Organisation (BOB), in defining efficient institutional, organizational, and financing models for public rental housing.
- Purpose: Increase the supply of moderatelypriced rental housing to improve overall housing affordability and maintain the city's attractiveness.

#### **Key Results**

- Inform the City and BOB of the optimal institutional setup for public rental housing.
- Develop an efficient organizational model for BOB.
- Design a financially sustainable model that minimizes the need for city subsidies after a short start-up period.
- Identify and prepare preliminary investment proposals for future public rental housing projects.



# **Conclusions/recommendations**

#### Mission / Objective

Provide affordable housing to social groups and key workers, ensuring transparency, equal opportunities, and financial sustainability.

#### Organisational Model

Short-term: operate within existing laws; Long-term: transition to a municipal corporation.

#### Structure

Adopt limited liability or joint-stock company status; become a social enterprise.

#### Legislative Changes

Allow subsidies for municipal social enterprises; introduce specific rental housing legislation.

#### Benefits

Access housing subsidies, loans, PPP projects, and investment loans; receive increased subsidies and free property transfers.

#### Interim Operations

Function as a municipal organisation, non-profit, and registered social housing enterprise.

#### Advisory Bodies

Establish an Investment Committee to guide financial, planning, legal, and technical decisions.



# Czech national housing advisory (ongoing)

#### **Objectives of the Assignment**

#### Overall Objective

Support the development of the affordable housing sector in the Czech Republic by establishing a strategic framework and identifying a pipeline of investment projects.

#### Purpose

Enhance housing affordability and address housing market failures through systemic approaches and stakeholder coordination at national, regional, and local levels.

#### Key Results

- Develop a strategic framework and investment options for affordable housing.
- Identify and screen potential affordable housing projects across the Czech Republic.
- Provide concrete, evidence-based recommendations for financing mechanisms and operational models.
- Support the Czech authorities in developing a communication strategy to raise awareness and public support for affordable housing initiatives.



# Czech national housing advisory (ongoing) (2)

#### First outcomes (drafts)

- EU best practice report (perspective examples to follow
- Market assessment report (demand, supply, institutional barriers)
- Methodological guidance (what and how, qualitative parameters)
- Price maps (local rents)
- Institutional set-up (legislation, methodology, advisory capacity, agency, financial streams)
- Financing models
- Project scouting, project pipeline, project financing



# Czech national housing advisory (ongoing) (3)

No conclusions yet – only observations

# The journey is the goal

(iterative process involving many stakeholders, formation of the housing policy).



# Czech pilot affordable housing operation (private)



- Private: no public support (land, subsidy)
- 4 projects (sites) in Prague
- 700 housing units
- Tenants (target groups) = key workers (nurses, teachers, municipal officals – contractual partners)
- Affordable rent (-20% of the market)
- Long term management of housing units (as in Austria)
- Energy efficient
- Housing and what's next



# C. Financing



# **PPP Projects**

#### Theory:

- PPPs leverage private sector expertise, innovation, and financing, which can lead to more efficient project delivery and management, but their effectiveness depends on various factors such as the project's design, implementation, and the specific context.
- Governments typically provide regulatory support, land, and sometimes financial incentives,
- Private developers handle financing, construction and management.
- Efficiency of PPP in affordable housing (sector with lower operational costs, the higher costs associated with PPPs, including development, bidding, and ongoing management, need to be justified by the value they add).
- One EIB project in Ireland





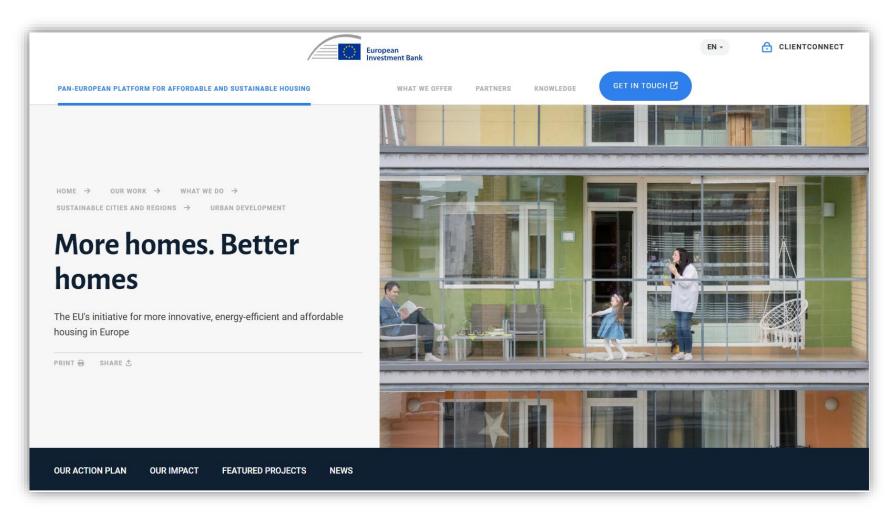
# Multi-source financing: Project finance vs. corporate financing, portfolio basis

- Land
- Equity
- Grants
- Preferential / subsidised loans
- Commercial loans





# **EIBG Web-platform:** More homes. Better homes



#### **FEATURES**

- One Stop Shop entry point
- Knowledge hub
- Interactive tools
- Case studies
- Links to partners

