The Hungarian Building sector

At least 70% of the 4.3 million buildings in Hungary do not meet the technical requirements of modern heating - therefore they need renovation. Approximately 10% of the buildings are outdated to such an extent that they need to be rebuilt. This situation is improving thanks to the implementation of modern energy efficiency programs over the past years.

Energy status and characteristics of the Hungarian buildings

In modern energy consumption Hungary is in the top ten compared to the 27 countries of the EU. Therefore renovation and modernization of Hungarian buildings has a particularly significant potential. The field of energy households are the biggest users of fuel and heat energy, responsible for 30% of energy consumption. The most used heat transfer in Hungarian households is natural gas, followed by wood and district heating.

The structure of the construction industry

In the period of 2012-2015 building construction fell on average 10%, and though public works were also more dynamic over the past two years, the weight of the two main groups in the building industry almost remained by 2015.

Housing construction

The construction industry, which has a decisive role in the national economy, performs worse year by year - it is in a deepening crisis. Currently there are about the two main groups in the building industry almost evened out by 2009.

The most used heat transfer in Hungarian households is natural gas, followed by wood and district heating.

The Hungarian building sector

The result of general decline in the building industry is the dramatic reduction of construction and renovation orders. The building firms and sustainable building solutions can mean the breakthrough. Currently, the biggest barrier is the wrong attitude of the clients and the limited resources for tenders.

The companies have no or little fund for the employee’s continuous education. The adult training needs to be developed, because the education is an advantage or even a requirement.

The quality and availability of the courses in vocational and adult education institutions are not equal in the country.

There is need for uniform training syllabus, curriculum and training conditions.

The results of questionnaire on GAP analyses

Two questionnaires (one for the building industry and one for the training companies) have been prepared to establish the quality of building education. The results reached the qualification of professionals match the course offering of training institutions. Altogether 247 responses were received and analyzed.

The point of a gap analysis is to express satisfaction with the performance of the representatives of a certain profession relative to the importance of the profession considered. A negative gap value indicates that representatives of a given profession perform worse than expected. Vocations with an absolute value between 20 and 24 require more attention, and absolute values above 25 imply serious criticism. Vocations with critical values had to be addressed in Pillar II.

The Hungarian Roadmap

The Roadmap and the objectives and provisions of the Action plan conceived on the basis of 218 surveys and 38 interviews conducted with building industry and training/education experts. The members of BUS Hungary consortium discussed it widely also on three platform meetings. The final version was approved in agreement with the stakeholders and platform members. The Roadmap covers not only the supply (education) side but also pays attention to the demand (building industry) needs; therefore the measures are grouped into two major groups.

Roadmap

The Hungarian Roadmap

Regulation of Building Industry

Building energies can be the limiting point of building industry in the current economic circumstances. It can contribute to the national 2030 building targets with minimum costs and maximum social benefits. Importance is on highlighting that training energy-use high energy efficiency using potential.

Company registration, qualification and authority management system

Unified coordination and cooperation in the building industry

Governance of building industry and other related areas is currently full of different ministries. It is necessary to create an institutional framework for the unified coordinated building industry.

The most used heat transfer in Hungarian households is natural gas, followed by wood and district heating.

Company registration, qualification and authority management system

Building energy regulation

Updated and higher values should be aimed at building energy regulation. The legal definition and application of 2020 is required in connection with new buildings. There is a need to define to what extent building renovation (type, number and depth) and new buildings have to contribute to the 2030 targets.

The Hungarian Building Material Association

Awareness program for building energetics

The result of general decline in the building industry is the dramatic reduction of construction and renovation orders. The building firms and sustainable building solutions can mean the breakthrough.

To increase demand it is essential to harmonize the building renovation information and advisory network.

Tender system

The companies have no or little fund for the employee’s continuous education. The adult training needs to be developed because the education is an advantage or even a requirement.

To increase the number of orders with subsidy opportunities and with the support of financial products.

Supporting measures for trainings

The companies need to be stimulated to take part in practical training.

Calculations of reducing products and housing cost scheme for renewable energy improvements is very necessary.

Suggested training courses

In each vocational and related field which contributes to achieve the 2020 climate and energy policy targets in Hungary, accredited adult training needs to be developed. Because this system can be flexible enough to ensure that the working environment is continually being trained. It should be further examined which professional training and development courses would be necessary. To in- and procurement procedures companies with staff of the building industry, the introduction of the accredited adult training courses should be an advantage as well as a requirement.

Instructor training and in-service training for employees, continuous education. The adult training needs to be developed because the education is an advantage or even a requirement.

Accredited training courses should be developed in the following professions: building construction, installations and services, windows and doors technology, rule, technical, water engineering, container, heating system mechanic and pipeworks, gas equipment mechanic, casing system and air conditioners, mechanic, building renovation technician, furthermore the following fields are also important: solar collector, PV heat pumps and biomass boiler system installations. Qualified technical managers are also highlighted.

The following provisions for education refer to adult training offered in and outside the school system and also for the Hungarian VET and accredited adult education system.

Supporting measures for trainings

The following provisions for education refer to adult training offered in and outside the school system and also for the Hungarian VET and accredited adult education system.