

Report / Rapport 2010

CECODHAS

Wohnungsanbieter
der CECODHAS-Sektion Öffentlicher Sektor
Leistung und Funktion

Housing Providers
of CECODHAS Section Public Sector
Performance and Function

Enterprises de logement
de la CECODHAS Section Secteur Publique
Performance et Fonction

Bauer/Lugger



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During my presidency of the »public sector« section from 2008 to 2010, Eva Bauer has undertaken a thorough scientific analysis of the activities of the section members based on a wide variety of scientific sources. Nearly 2,000 housing organisations are under direct public control. They administer nearly 7 million rental housing units and construct around 90,000 new homes annually. The work of section members, during a period of economic crisis, is especially important as a safety net for occupants of these dwellings. All members of the section play an essential role in protecting Europe's middle income groups and in combating poverty and homelessness in Europe.

It should be noted that the CECODHAS, in 19 EU member states, represents 39,000 firms which are committed to providing affordable housing, and which are organised in 46 regional and national associations. These members represent 22 million housing units, which is around 12% of EU households. 390,000 employees work in these organisations. The members of CECODHAS invest over 32 billion euro annually in rental and condominium housing. They construct a quarter of a million homes a year. Around 30% of this work is done by members of the »public sector« section.

I am naturally pleased to say, as the representative of Austria in CECODHAS, that publically subsidised housing in Austria plays an exemplary role in the EU. My thanks to Eva Bauer for her comprehensive and highly professional work.

*Klaus Lugger
Innsbruck, March 2010*

1. Introduction:

Housing providers in the public sector – outline and aim of the investigation

The organisation CECODHAS-Housing Europe, a European network of public, cooperative and non-profit housing providers, represents over 30,000 organisations and associations with a combined total of over 22 million housing units. The »public sector« section of the organisation brings together around 10 associations representing approximately 1,850 housing providers, with more than 7 million housing units at their disposal. The investigation presented here is devoted to these organisations.

The housing providers included in the »public sector« section of CECODHAS are organisations which, based on their organisational structure or the regulatory framework under which they operate, are under direct control of public bodies or local authorities. That is the distinctive factor in comparison to those organisations (within CECODHAS) which are not subject to direct public control – for example those building societies which are privately owned (by a natural person or body corporate), or by cooperative societies in the form of associations of individuals, or by trusts and similar non-propiertorial constructions.¹

The aim of the study presented here is to highlight the importance of the associations within the section as regards quantitative and functional aspects of the provision of housing – and also with reference to their importance in the national context and in international comparison. In addition to their importance as housing providers, differences will also be highlighted, as regards legal and economic aspects, in their organisational forms and structures. The services and products of these enterprises will also be described but are not a main concern of this survey. This treatment also does not closely differentiate as to whether these services qualify as »social housing« in the narrow or broader sense of the many definitions of that term at the national or EU level.

But it is not only the particular combination of organisational form and ownership model which distinguishes these housing providers from others. Organisations which are under the control of public bodies are generally expected to serve the public good to a greater degree, fulfilling a role that the market either does not meet or meets only partially – or, to use the termi-

nology of the European Union, they »serve the general economic interest«². This term need not be further discussed here, since the member states have been given considerable flexibility in respect to this designation.

Merely two interpretations or types of services – representing two opposing trends - will be addressed here: firstly those which are cited as exemplary for such provision of services in many EU sources, such as traffic, transport, energy supply and communication. »The classical case is the universal service obligation ..., i.e. the obligation to provide a certain service throughout the territory at affordable tariffs and on similar quality conditions, irrespective of the profitability of individual operations«³. They stand in contrast to those services which are meant to be limited to certain socially disadvantaged population groups, if they are to qualify as a service in the general economic interest – a classification the European Commission first made with respect to housing support in The Netherlands.⁴

In view of this ambivalent definition of services in the general economic interest, providers under the control of public bodies can be fully expected to reflect that ambivalence. Social housing can be considered as occupying a position between infrastructure facilities and provision of social services. Both aspects can determine business management and housing stock, and independent of local economic and social conditions, either may gain more or less importance, or shift in the course of time – both at the business level and at the level of housing stocks, (or parts thereof).

This supposed »commitment to the common good« as described above can allow the following assumptions for public housing providers:

- A concentration on the construction and management of rental housing;
- Provision for very disadvantaged population groups (social function) or
- Allocation of housing in terms of infrastructure services (supply function);
- A stronger emphasis on achieving social integration.

And another factor can also be seen in connection with public control or provision – privatisation, either in the form of the transfer of companies to private institutions, sale of housing stock to private investors or landlords, or the sale of individual homes to the tenant. Behind such tendencies lies the shift, motivated by both economic and political considerations, from public authorities as service providers to private suppliers, as well as budget constraints on local authorities. In the area of social and non-profit housing,

such developments can exhibit other facets – as will be demonstrated. The following observations will also consider to what extent these expectations apply to CECODHAS members represented in the »public sector« section.

2. The facts:

The members of the Public Sector section of the CECODHAS housing organisations (housing providers), housing stock and construction work.

2.1 Housing organisations, stock and construction activity – quantitative aspects

According to data summarised in the most recent CECODHAS-Survey⁵, on members' websites and in questionnaires, there are at the moment around 1,850 housing organisations under direct public control. These organisations administer just under 7 million rental housing units and have constructed around 650,000 condominiums, some of which they also administer. (An accurate and meaningful assessment of the provision of condominiums is only partially possible because of a lack of uniform criteria and data.) The number of housing units built reached an annual average of 90,000 units (rental and condominium) on average for the years 2004 – 2006/2007. Table 1 and diagram 1 present the relevant data for members of the public sector section of CECODHAS.

A remark to begin with: Not all countries which are members of CECODHAS are represented in the group of public housing providers. The reasons for this will be discussed in the following section.

Germany is in the forefront with respect to the number of providers and also as regards housing stock. France comes after Germany in terms of housing stock, but is well in front with respect to the average size of enterprises, and ahead of Italy and Austria, providing Northern Ireland's NIHE, which is a special case, is excluded,

Regarding relative importance on a national scale, Sweden emerges as the country in which CECODHAS section members play the most important role

– with 92 housing units per 1,000 inhabitants, followed by Northern Ireland with 54 housing units. Germany, France and Belgium (27 – 36 housing units per 1,000 inhabitants) attain a level about a third that of Sweden. Austria and Italy reach a level of about half. The southern European member countries have a relatively small stock of rental housing, or none at all, which can be attributed to the fact that home ownership dominates housing in these countries and that has a major influence on the activities of public housing organisations. As regards Finland, a specific form of public institution may be noted here: this involves the development of the concept of a consortium of municipalities and their housing stocks acting together for business purposes.

New construction over recent years – a period in which the real estate bubble in some countries indicates a huge output of new housing – can be investigated at various levels. In relation to the size of population, Sweden (with

Diagram 1: CECODHAS Public Sector:

Rental Housing Stock and Housing Production

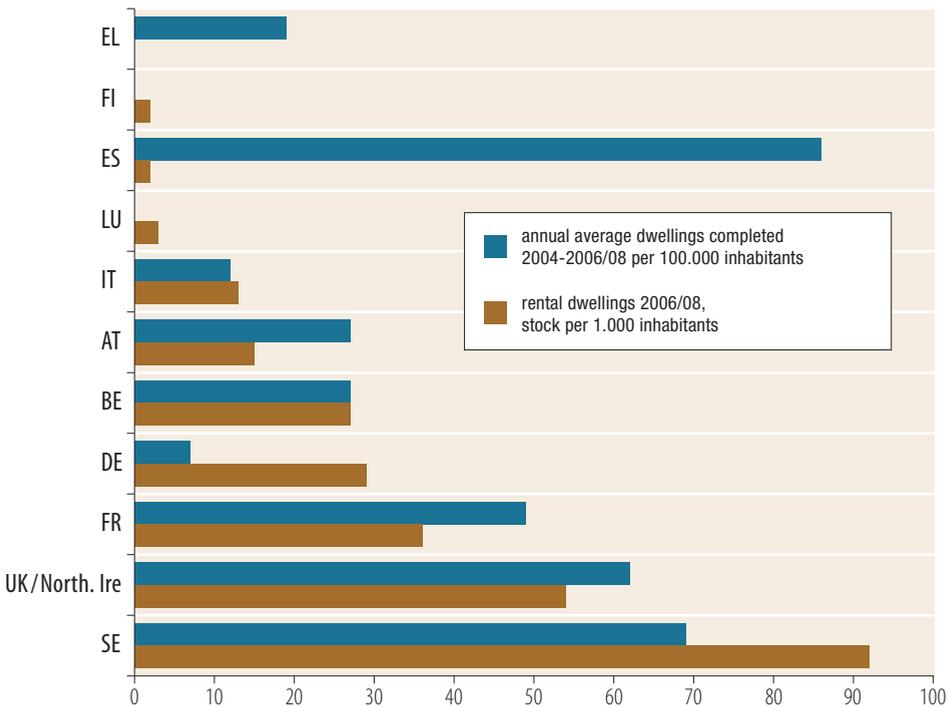


Table 1: Basic Data CECODHAS

Section Public Sector

Country	CECODHAS Organisations	Number providers/ Organisations	Rental Housing stock 2006/2008 dwellings			dwelling completions		
			total	per provider	per 1.000 inhabitants	annual average 2004-06/07	in % of stock	per 1.000 inhabitants
DE	GdW*	750	2.393.000	3.191	29	5.800	0,24	0,07
FR	OPH* (USH), ADOMA	277	2.285.000	8.249	36	30.000	1,31	0,49
SE	SABO	295	830.000	2.814	92	4.790	0,58	0,69
IT	FEDERCASA	116	768.000	6.621	13	6.730	0,88	0,12
BE	VMSW, SLB, SLRB	254	282.000	1.110	27	2.830	1,00	0,27
AT	GBV*	20	128.000	6.400	15	2.190	1,71	0,27
ES	AVS	142	110.000	775	2	37.300	–	0,86
UK/ Northlr**	NIHE	1	93.600	93.600	54	1.070	1,14	0,62
FI	Kunta-Asunnot	1 (39)***	10.000	10.000	2	0		
LU	FDLH	1	1.400	1.400	3		–	
EL	OEK	1	–	–	–	2.150	–	0,19
Total		1.858	6.901.000	3.714		92.860		

* in Germany (GdW), France (USH) and Austria (GBV) the umbrella organisations represent member organisations of different types;

** data for Northern Ireland

*** 39 municipalities

0.7 housing units per inhabitant) and Spain are the leaders as regards new housing construction by the »public sector«. In relation to size of population, Sweden (0.7 housing units per 1,000 inhabitants) and Spain are leaders in housing construction by the »public sector«. France too exhibits a relatively high level, with 0.5 housing units per 1,000 inhabitants; Belgium and Austria follow with about half the output of France. In relation to current stocks, production in Austria is the highest, with 1.7%, followed by France with 1.3%, and then Belgium, Italy and Northern Ireland with around 1%.

(Only those countries where rental housing predominates are compared here.) This perspective allows an assessment of the relative activities of member country enterprises independent of their position on the national housing market.

However this approach excludes renovation and modernisation work, and thus does not provide a complete picture. For example, the German member organisations exhibit a far higher volume of investment in this sector than in new construction (approximately 3.5 fold more). In a comparison of Germany and Austria, the two countries would exhibit about the same level of total investment (new construction + renovation/modernisation) in relation to the size of population.

Alongside the recognition that the section members operate under very different conditions and local rankings, one conclusion may already be drawn: the assumption that construction of rental housing is dominant among state providers must be rejected for the south European countries Spain and Greece.

2.2 Types of housing organisations and changes

This report also aims to clarify, with reference to organisational structures, the interplay between the legal status of an organisation, the ownership structure and profit orientation. It should be noted at the outset that this presents difficulties to the extent that business law differs between the individual member states and so classifications can be undertaken to only a limited extent and are of limited significance. Caution is also necessary as regards certain concepts which in EU law are meant to create uniform classifications, but which are not required to correspond to the definitions used in national law.

2.2.1 Status Quo

As regards legal status, it should first be noted that there are major differences between the housing providers in the individual member states: thus providers in France, Spain, Greece and in parts of Belgium are corporate bodies under public law, which is to say organisations constituted by legal act and not on the basis of business law. These organisations have no owner, but control is exercised by institutions in which the local authorities are represented. Within these organisations, the provinces play a dominant role, while in France the communes are also represented. In France and Italy, there is further differentiation within these public law based bodies as regards business orientation, which is either cameralist or under commercial. These organisations can also be regarded as occupying an intermediate position between public and private enterprise orientation.

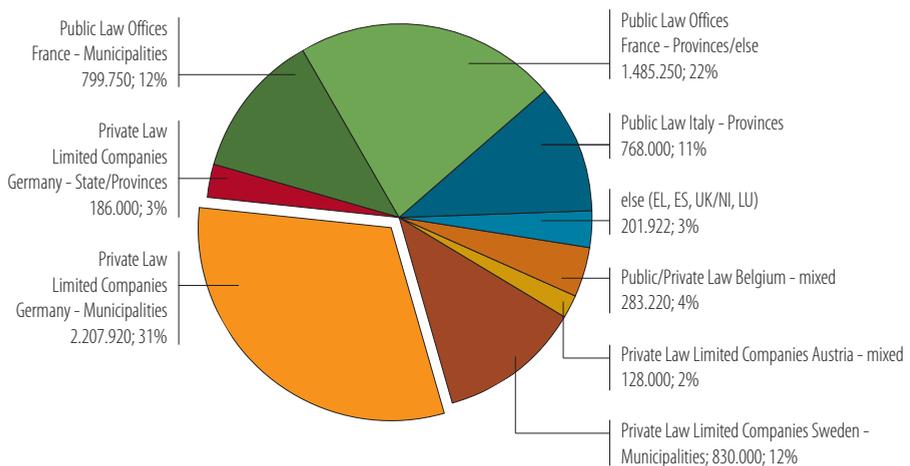
In Germany, Sweden and Austria, and in part of Belgium (Flanders), housing providers are companies under private law, and are predominantly limited liability companies. It can be observed that communal ownership is clearly dominant here. However in Austria the ownership structure is very heterogeneous, which reflects the fact that local authorities play a minor role, but that public companies – such as energy suppliers or public transport services – are also represented in the ownership structure. In Germany as well as in Austria, enterprises may also include private stakeholders.

Differences may also be observed as regards profit orientation. Relevant regulations in some countries are contained in special laws (Austria: Limited-Profit Housing Law), and in others they are integrated into general law on construction of social housing (eg. France, Belgium, Italy). There is also continual change in this area – as in Sweden, which is about to abolish regulations on this. In Germany, non-profit housing stipulations were already abolished 20 years ago.

In Diagram 2 an attempt is made to differentiate the rental housing stocks administered by member organisations in the public sector, according to a number of criteria. This demonstrates that bodies operating under public law as well as enterprises constituted under private law are of approximately equal importance. Among regulatory local authorities the relation between communes and the provinces is also relatively well-balanced.

Diagram 2:

Rental Stock by type of owner CECODHAS-Section Public Sector; 2006



2.2.2 Transformation, Privatisation and Municipalisation

As indicated in the previous section, organisational structures in the member enterprises have undergone constant change. The question of those countries not represented in the CECODHAS section may be returned to here, in connection with a description of these changes. Commensurate with the salient characteristics, the following transformation processes may be observed:

• »Internal« Transformation and Privatisation:

This term as used here describes changes at the level of ownership and type of enterprise, without abandoning the non-profit character of the organisation. Developments of this nature have occurred in.

The **Netherlands**, where some years ago the various non-profit enterprises – including communal providers as well – were converted into foundations. This explains the present lack of Dutch representatives among the public housing providers.

In **France**, reform carried out in 2007 brought about the unification of the two forms of public housing enterprises (Offices publics d'habitations à loyer modéré = OPHLM and Offices publics d'aménagement et de construction = OPAC). Through the conversion of all extant organisations into OPHs (Offices publics de l'habitat) and their adaptation in essence to the regime of the former OPACs, the enterprises are now more flexible as regards the functions and the form of public providers – consortiums of local authorities can now also act as providers – and they can choose between cameralist and commercial accountancy.

In non-profit enterprises under public control in **Austria**, it was a change in ownership which led to a downsizing of this sector. Among them were many housing enterprises of public companies which made housing available to their workers, and which were then gradually transferred to other owners, but which retained their non-profit (regulated by a legal act in Austria) status. Whereas in the 1950s around 45% of the then non-profit rental housing stock was still owned by public bodies, this share has today dropped to 25%. However this can be ascribed not only to »internal privatisation«, but is also the result of another type of transformation.

- **»Effective Privatisation«**

This term is used here to refer not only to change of ownership beyond non-profit status but also the function of non-profit status. In Austria, this has taken place in the recent past (between 2001 and 2004), where the non-profit status of five large state housing associations (including those owned by the state railways) was abolished and they were then sold to private investors. Around 60,000 rental housing units were affected, which was equivalent to around 30% of the housing stock.

In Germany, federal laws governing non-profit status were abolished in 1989. The following years saw a high volume of sales of housing stock and enterprises in the communal sector. This has affected to date around 1.3 million rental housing units, which is approximately 40% of the previous stock.

- **Transformation from public housing to private non-profit housing**

A specific type of privatisation, in contrast to the »effective privatisation« described above, leads not to a weakening but to a strengthening of the non-profit housing industry: this is the transfer of housing under direct ownership of local authorities to housing enterprises. Such processes have played an important role in the United Kingdom, where, since the end of the 1980s, housing associations (or »Registered Social Landlords« in the form of trusts, mutual societies etc.) have successively taken over local authority rental housing stock in the course of a »stock transfer« programme. But because of their corporate structure, these housing associations do not belong to the public sector section of the CECODHAS.

- **Municipalisation**

But it is not only privatisation which is being affected by the process of structural change in the housing industry. It should also be mentioned, although this is some time ago, that what was virtually the reverse process also took place. The Swedish communal housing associations, which arose partly from converted private foundations after the Second World War, are prominent examples. This explains the dominance of Sweden's communal associations in the national context. These associations are again about to undergo major reform, which should abolish their non-profit status.

In summary, it can be said that the thesis formulated at the outset as regards the »susceptibility« of the public sector to privatisation tendencies is accurate. However this is not automatically linked to a latent weakening of the non-profit housing industry sector, since, at least in the past, there were transfor-

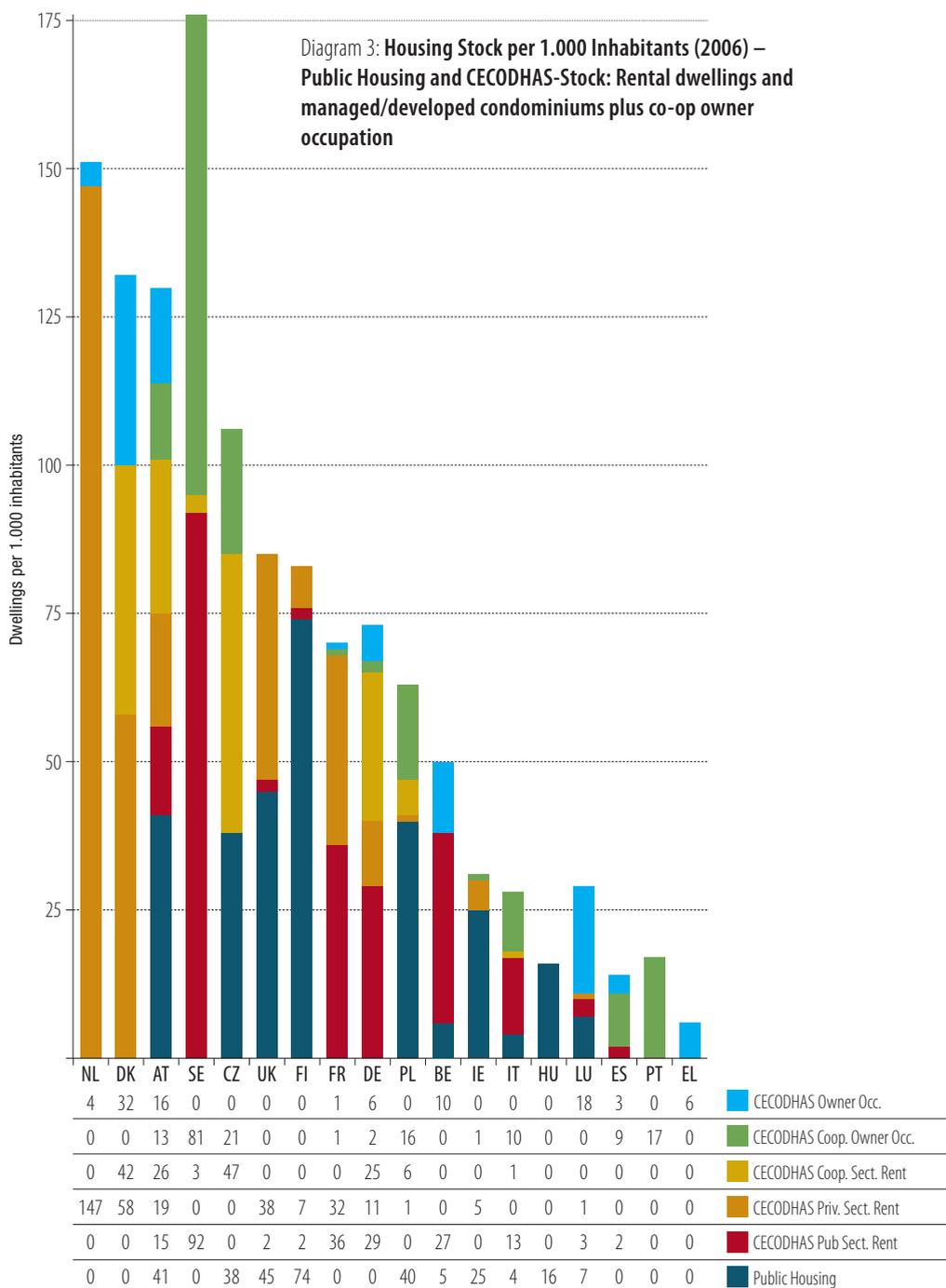
mation processes in the opposite direction: the transfer of public housing stocks to non-profit enterprises above all in the United Kingdom strengthened the non-profit housing industry – but not however the public sector section.

3. Public providers in the context of the entire housing industry

As can be concluded from the above, structural differences determine the spectrum of public housing organisations within the CECODHAS section more than do similarities. These differences are the result of different historical developments and the setting of different political priorities, which determine not only past tendencies but also ongoing processes of transformation. The different positions and roles of CECODHAS section members in the housing market can also be deduced from this. The following remarks will examine this question more closely.

3.1 Housing provision and function

In the following diagram (3) further data is presented to illustrate the quantitative importance as well as the »environment« of public housing providers. Other non-profit sectors are also included, as is public housing, i.e. housing directly at the disposal of local authorities. Housing constructed by non-profit providers and sold to individual owners (or administered), or which can be assigned to cooperative ownership, is also included.⁶ The housing stock in each case is calculated per 1,000 inhabitants. It should be noted that the housing stocks under consideration here do not reflect all housing legally designated as social housing either on the basis of subsidies or status as an enterprise. »Public housing« equates to housing owned by local authorities which in general is designated for social purposes, but which must not necessarily fulfil that role. In the case of cooperative (rental) housing⁷ and rental housing provided by public or private providers, various constellations of social function are possible by law, but these may or may not also be defined by their own bylaw. The diagram does not include those housing stocks of »free« enterprises which on the basis of public funding law could be designated as social housing. These are smaller housing stocks which are however acquiring increasing importance through the general »easing« of subsidies in some countries.



The situation in **Holland** is characterised by two special aspects: to begin with the relative importance of social rental housing is highest here (almost 150 per 1,000 inhabitants), and furthermore there are only private non-profit providers and no cooperatives, and there is also no public housing. This is a result of the changes described above. However it can also be assumed that in The Netherlands specific »communal« functions in the housing sector have been taken over by other forms of organisation.

Denmark, (along with Austria and Sweden) is in second position as regards the relative share of non-profit and cooperative rental housing stocks (approx. 100 per 1,000 inhabitants). Direct provision of housing by public authorities is lacking here, as in The Netherlands. However communes are a relatively strong factor because of the housing policy competences ascribed to them by law. Cooperative housing also plays a very strong role in Denmark.

From a quantitative point of view, the situation is similar in **Austria**. However, the composition of socially oriented housing stocks exhibits the widest variety here. Austria is the only country in which all sectors of public, non-profit and cooperative housing construction – also of condominiums – are represented. A relatively high level of communal public housing is found here, which explains the relative unimportance of public housing enterprises. It should also be noted that regional differentiation shows provision of housing space to be of varying importance, which can be taken as further evidence for the complementarity of the two segments mentioned.

Sweden has similarly high housing stocks at the disposal of socially oriented enterprises – but in this case this is almost exclusively in the hands of communes, which make housing space available within the framework of »Peoples' Housing«. Reform of this body is about to pass into law. The high level of cooperative ownership is also notable in Sweden.

In the **Czech Republic**, the **United Kingdom** and in **Finland**, there are around 80 social housing units available per 1,000 inhabitants. In all three countries, communes control extensive housing stocks. This is highest in Finland, where however only a small proportion of housing is owned by enterprises. In the United Kingdom, as a result of the stock-transfer, an ongoing transfer of communal stocks to those in the hands of Housing Associations is taking place. The marked importance of cooperative housing may be noted in the Czech Republic.

France and **Germany** – which both have around 70 housing units available from public, non-profit – or in the case of Germany former non-profit – enterprises per 1,000 inhabitants, also have in common a lack of public housing provision. However at the level of public sector dominated enterprises as described above, there are very clear structural differences. The broad lack of cooperative housing provision in the rental sector in France is also in marked contrast to Germany, where this segment is relatively strongly represented.

In **Belgium, Ireland** and **Italy** housing stocks of social providers are relatively low at 20 to 30 units per 1,000 inhabitants. In Belgium and Italy, public enterprises are largely responsible for provision of social housing, while in Ireland this function is carried out directly by public authorities – although here a reorientation to non-profit providers can also be observed.

As mentioned above, in the south European countries **Spain, Portugal** and **Greece**, there is an almost total lack of social rental housing. Here housing policy focuses on assisting people to acquire their own homes.

This examination allows the following **conclusions** to be drawn as to the **function** of the social housing industry and its providers:

A clear identification of this function cannot be attained by observation of the rental housing stocks controlled by public authorities and socially oriented housing enterprises. Analysis of private rental provision as well as the role of the condominium sector and subsidies available to this sector must also be included. Furthermore, social housing needs to be investigated not only as regards its supply function but also as regards functions beyond that role.

However, one conclusion may be drawn with some certainty: Specific core functions for providers under public control tend to be identified, but neither are these providers always limited to these core functions, nor is the exercise of these functions limited to public providers:

- In countries with a low quota of social housing, provision of rental housing is undertaken mainly by public authorities themselves (Ireland) or through public enterprises over which local authorities exert considerable sway (Belgium and Italy).

- Thus one of the core functions mentioned can be identified hypothetically with the provision of housing for socially disadvantaged population groups;
- To what extent provision of housing by public authorities is necessary, even in those countries where it is dominant, or has been in the past, is evidently differently assessed – as is shown for instance in a comparison of those mentioned above and the United Kingdom, Finland and Sweden. This may arise from the »infrastructure (supply) function« of housing, as was mentioned in the introduction and which also represents an important role. The communes have taken over the provision of housing for less disadvantaged groups as well, for a variety of reasons. Housing development and economic structures certainly play a role here: the »housing market« or the private provision of housing is found in urban centres, but such provision is lacking in smaller communities in rural areas.
- In other countries these functions are or were filled by other housing providers. The construction of housing for employees of certain companies – particularly outside urban centres – was taken over by the company itself or by outsourced non-profit housing associations.
- Lastly, the provision and use of housing beyond the mediation of standard market mechanisms is also determined by the presence of certain social initiatives – cooperative housing provision is an element, which can also be identified as fulfilling a specific function.

3.2 Construction of new housing

As regards the importance of social housing providers, the structure of current new housing construction gives a somewhat different picture: the construction of condominiums is also included in the observations, whereby the role of housing construction in the south European countries can also be better examined. The absolute level of completed homes per 1,000 inhabitants is represented: the proportion of homes constructed by CECODHAS members as part of total new construction is also given. As regards methodology, it should be noted that the data available for this representation is not optimal. Current values cannot be calculated for all countries; an annual mean for the years 2004 – 2006 and 2008 was used. Firstly, it is apparent that the direct provision of housing by local authorities, with the exception of Ireland, no

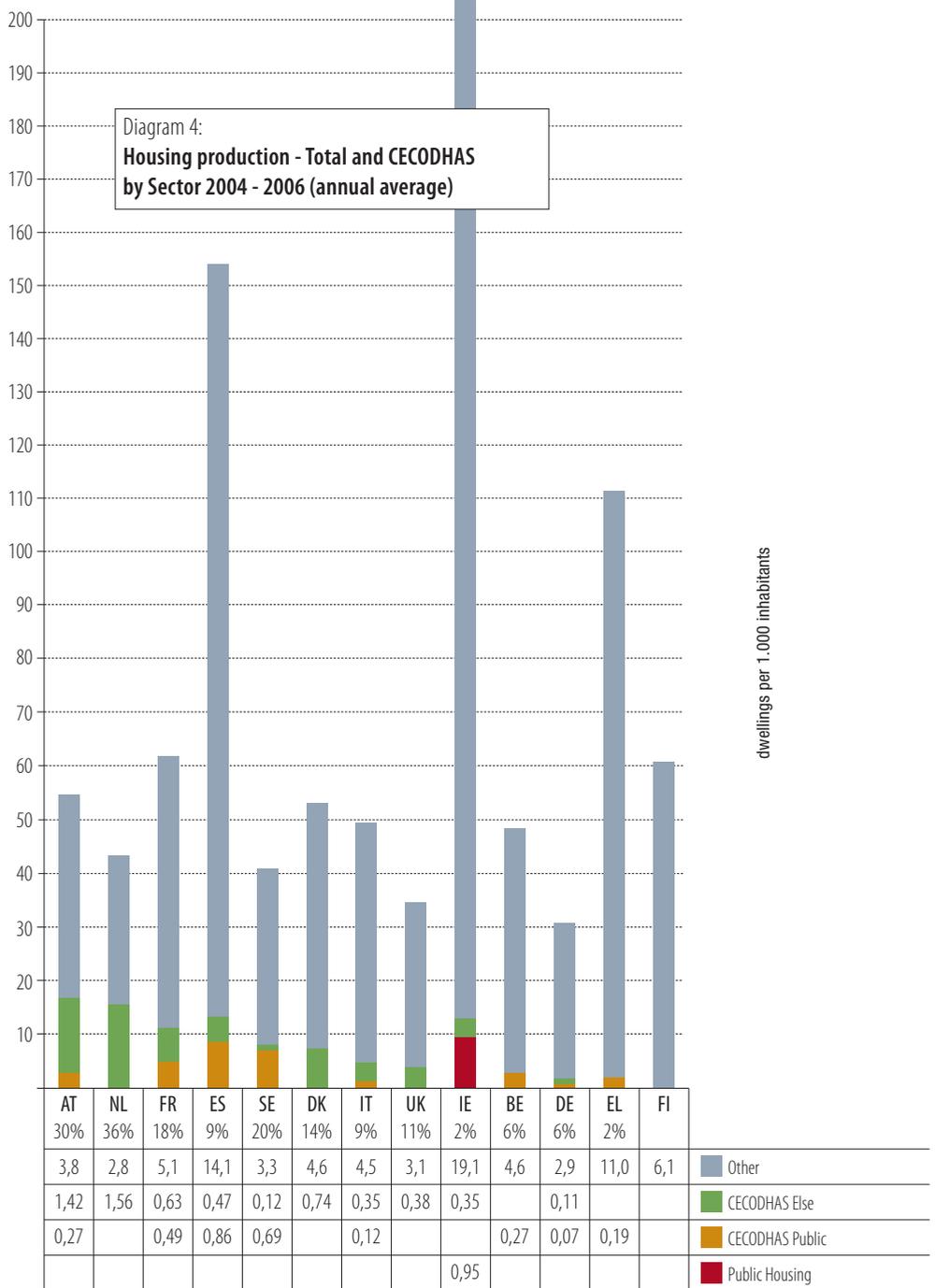
longer plays a role. The withdrawal of communes, also in countries where these have a strong tradition, appears to be an occurrence common to all EU countries. A different pattern than in housing stocks is also in general emerging through developments in new construction.

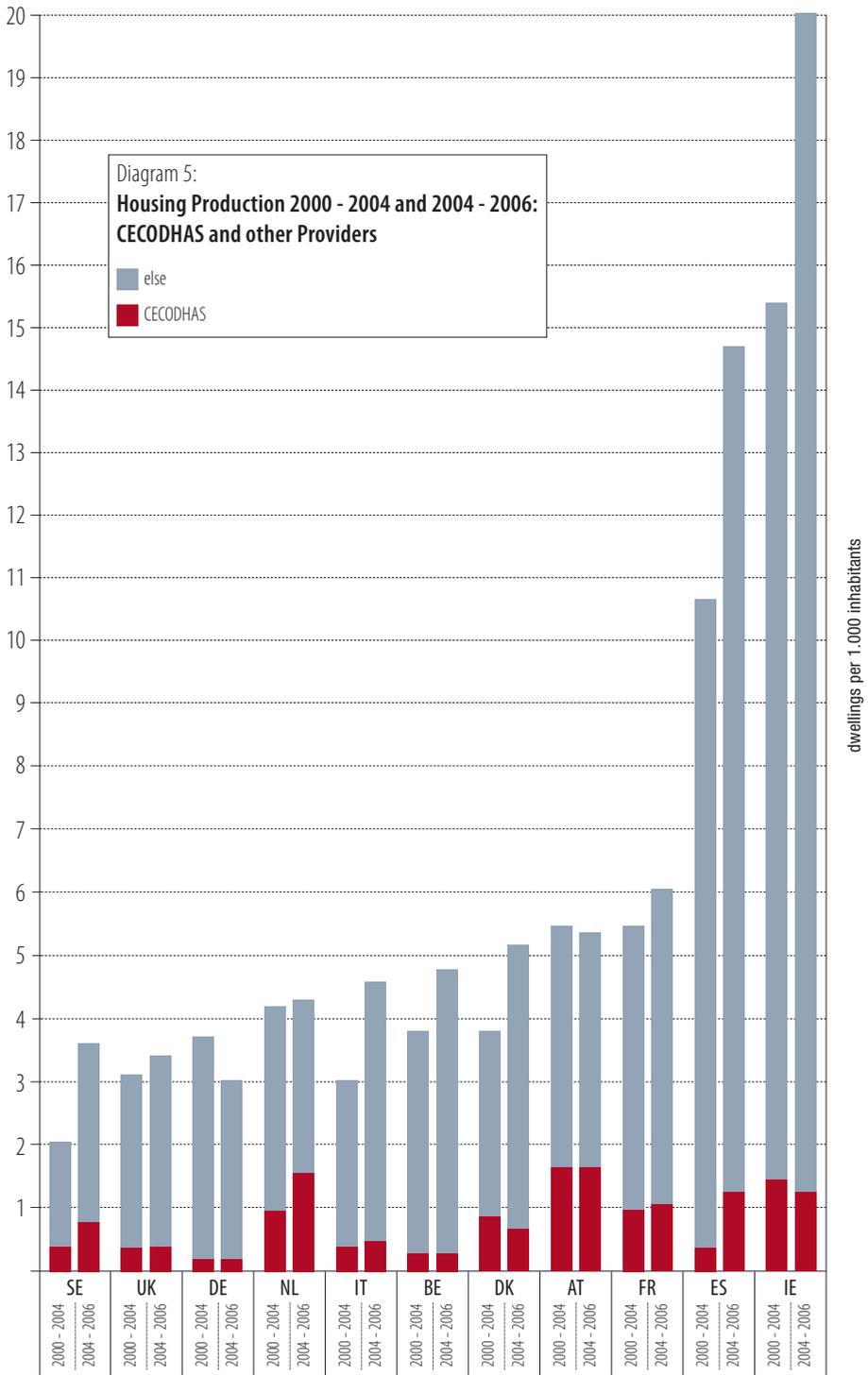
In Holland and Austria during the years 2004 – 2006/08, the production in relation to the population, with around 1.60 housing units, as well as the relative share of total production, at 30 to 36%, was the highest. After that came France, Sweden and Spain, at approximately the same level as regards level of production. However in Spain – where in recent years an extraordinarily high total production, as a result of speculation on the real estate market, could be noted – public enterprises hold a smaller share of total production. In Italy, the United Kingdom and Denmark, CECODHAS enterprises contributed approximately 10% to total new production. The level in other CECODHAS member countries was still smaller.

In conclusion, another question should be addressed – that of the general orientation of new construction activities. For this, the housing production from two consecutive periods from recent years was contrasted (2000 – 2004 und 2004 – 2006).

The conclusion can cautiously be drawn that in line with the orientation towards fulfilling demand, a **stabilising function** is fulfilled. Where non-profit providers undertook a relatively clear intensification of building activity in the second period compared to the first, this occurred either as an increase from relatively low level building activity (Sweden) or by stable total production (The Netherlands). In countries with extremely high increases or the expansion of high housing construction levels (Italy, France, Denmark; Ireland), the non-profit providers have increased their investments to a lesser degree or have even reduced them – which indicates that they did not participate in speculative tendencies.

That refers to an issue which should be paid more attention in the future – the sustainable business model of non-profit providers which plays an important role and could be established as an alternative concept for housing provision in the light of the crisis in real estate markets in many countries. That also suggests that »Social Housing« should not be regarded exclusively with respect to the service provided but also with respect to the model guiding the production and renting activities.





Notes

1 Since affiliation to a section within CECODHAS is based on »self-declaration«, the distinction made here is applicable to only a limited degree to the actual affiliation of CECODHAS member organisations to the sections.

2 Compare TEUF Artikel 106

3 Communication from the Commission 2001, Official Journal (OJ) C 17/4; paragraph 14

4 State Aid Case Reference E 2/2005; published:
http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/register/ii/doc/N-642-2009-E2-2005-WLWL-en-14.01.2010.pdf

5 CECODHAS General Survey 2008

6 The regulations differ between member countries. On one side of the spectrum is Sweden, where because of the absence of condominiums in multistorey buildings, cooperative ownership fulfils a similar function, and on the other side for instance Austria, where condominiums erected by cooperatives are subject in full to the regulations applying to »normal« home ownership.

7 The contractual relationship in cooperative housing is regulated differently in the individual member states. Thus in Austria the »cooperative contractual relationship« is a contract sui generis, but is equal to a rental contract, while in the Czech Republic the cooperative contractual relationship is specifically regulated by civil law.

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Abkürzungen / Abbreviations / Abréviations

BE	Belgien/Belgium/Belgique
CZ	Tschechische Republik/Czech Republic/République Tchèque
DK	Dänemark/Denmark/Danemark
DE	Deutschland/Germany/Allemagne
IE	Irland/Ireland/Irlande
EL	Griechenland/Greek/Grèce
ES	Spanien/Spain/Espagne
FR	Frankreich/France
IT	Italien/Italy/Italie
LU	Luxemburg/Luxembourg
HU	Ungarn/Hungary/Hongrie
NL	Niederland/Netherland/Pays bas
AT	Österreich/Austria/Autriche
PL	Polen/Poland/Pologne
PT	Portugal
FI	Finnland/Finland/Finlande
SE	Schweden/Sweden/Suède
UK	Vereintes Königreich/United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni

TFEU Vertrag über die Arbeitsweise der Europäischen Union
Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union
Traité sur le fonctionnement de l'Union européenne

