Executive Summary

Social housing plays a crucial role in addressing homelessness and mitigating negative impacts of the housing financialisation[1] on society at large. Unlike purely market-driven affordable social housing fosters the housing, creation of а community-based ecosystem where a dwelling is not just a house but a space where fundamental human rights and essential services are guaranteed. This approach enhances social cohesion and long-term well-being, ensuring that housing is a foundation for dignity rather than a speculative asset.

financial regulatory However, and barriers hinder the success of social housing providers. To address this, FEBEA, the European Federation of Ethical and Alternative Banks and Financiers has identified the following challenges with related policy recommendations:

- Social economy sensitisation: There is a critical need to sensitise the banking sector to alternative models of financing. A more inclusive financial ecosystem would support the social economy and enhance the viability of social housing initiatives. Strengthening an educational and policy framework that encourages financial institutions to engage with and support the social economy is essential.
- Access to funding: Social housing providers operate within a funding vacuum. They often face a paradox where loans are either unavailable or, when accessible, come with prohibitive conditions. While affordable financing could

significantly boost the sector, the lack of tailored, favourable financial products, combined with subsidies or guarantees, restricts expansion and sustainability. Policymakers should foster a financial landscape that recognises the value of social housing by ensuring accessible, affordable, and tailored funding mechanisms.

 Disproportionate prudential framework: Current EU banking regulations overly burden small ethical finance providers focussed on the real economy, while large profitdriven players navigate the system more with ease. Ensuring that frameworks regulatory do not disproportionately burden smaller, high-impact social housing providers compared to large profitdriven entities is fundamental to sustainable, fostering long-term investment in the sector at accessible costs.

These recommendations in this paper are targeted towards EU policymakers, particularly the Commissioner for Energy and Housing Dan Jørgensen and his Cabinet, the cross-DG Project Group on Affordable Housing in the European Commission, and the HOUS Special Committee in the European Parliament. The upcoming pan-European platform for affordable and sustainable housing managed by the European Investment Bank (EIB) must prioritise small. community-rooted financiers committed to social inclusion. The Social Climate Fund, as a social justice tool, should also prioritise fixed-cost, quality housing as a fundamental human right.

^[1] United Nations, Financialisation of Housing