Driving Energy Efficiency through Residential Scorecards

German Experiences

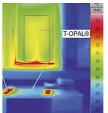
Hans Erhorn

Fraunhofer Institute for Building Physics

Boston

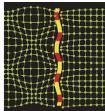
6/12/2018

















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The Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft

- 66 institutes and independent research units
- more than 22,000 employees

Fraunhofer Institute for Building Physics

- Founded in 1929
- > 400 employees
- budget: > 30 million Euro (2017)
- Core competences:
 - Acoustics, noise control
 - Energy efficiency in buildings and communities, indoor climate in spaces
 - Hygrothermics
 - Durability, preventive conservation
 - Chemistry, microbiology, hygiene
 - Life cycle engineering





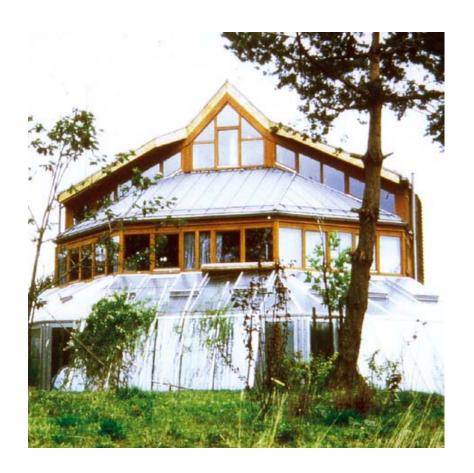
Germanys long term commitment is our driving force

Germany set out its medium and long term strategy in its Climate Action Plan 2050. By the mid century, our aim is to have largely achieved greenhouse gas neutrality and to have reduced CO₂ emissions by between 80 and 95 percent. The next step is to draw up concrete measures for this strategy. But it involves cost factors, that is, the affordability of energy.

Renewable energies, efficient technologies that save on resources and costs, climate friendly innovations in buildings and transport, and other things will become increasingly important on the markets worldwide.

Speech by Federal Chancellor Dr Angela Merkel at COP23 in Bonn on 15 November 2017

From Solarhouses of the 1. Generation





..... to Energy-Surplus Houses











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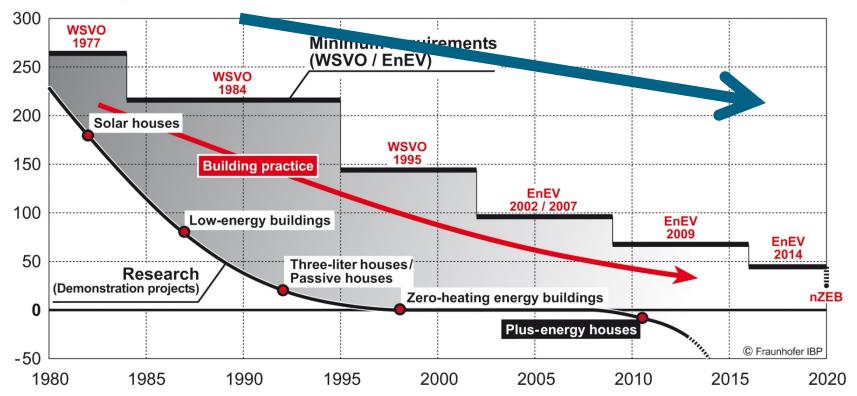
For almost 35 years now we've been doing research into buildings and communities that require only a minimum amount of energy, or no energy at all.

Given the topicality of the issue, people often forget that the current situation has been preceded by decades of developing modern technologies for energy saving constructions

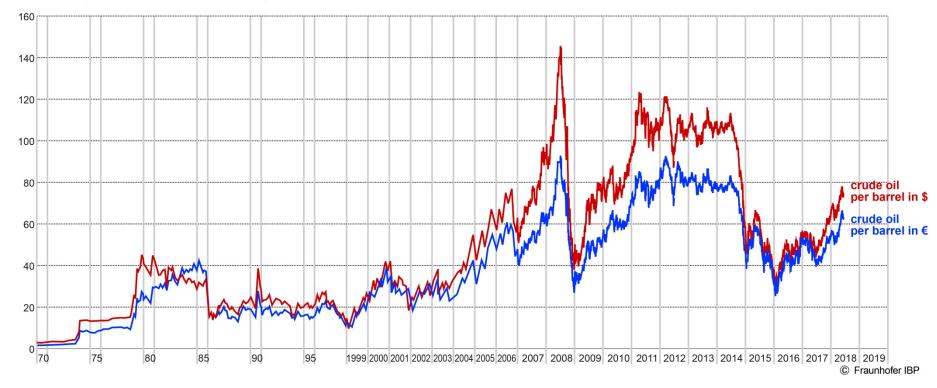


Development of Energy-saving Construction

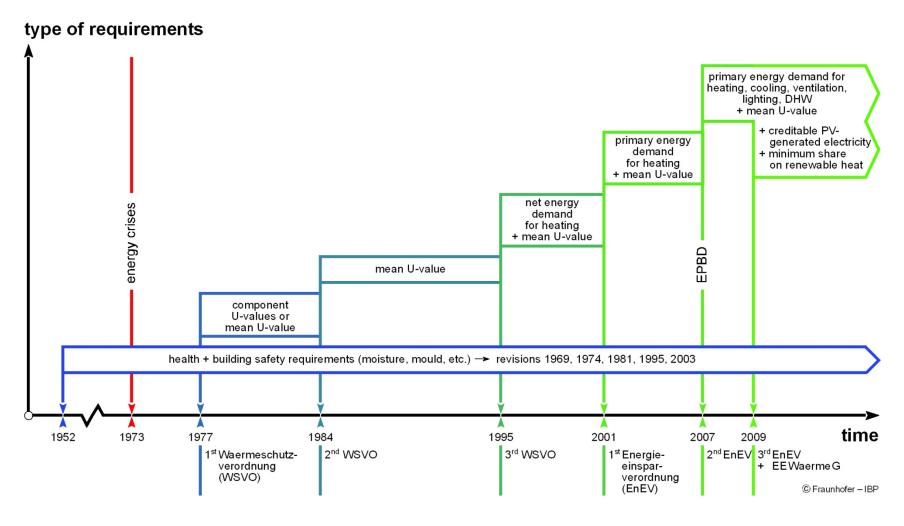
Primary energy need semi-detached house – heating [kWh/m²a]



Development of crude oil prices since 1970



Development of requirements





1. Energiepass in Germany

1989

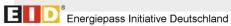
Gesellschaft für Rationelle Energieverwendung e. V.

Berechnungsverfahren Hauser/Hausladen

GESELLSCHAFT FÜR RATIONELLE ENERGIEVERWENDUNG E.V.



Energiepass für Gebäude



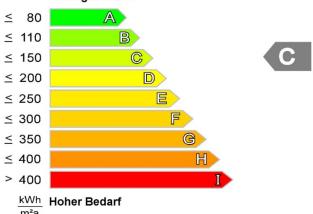
Gebäude/-teil Rathaus der Stadt Kassel

Straße, Hausnummer Obere Königsstraße

PLZ, Ort Kassel 34117

Baujahr 1903

Niedriger Bedarf



Primärenergiebedarf

140

kWh/(m²a)

8

*ohne die Anteile Beleuchtung, Kühlung und Warmwasser

Aussteller

Datum

07.07.2004

Zentrum für Umweltbewusstes Bauen Verein an der Universität Kassel Gottschalkstraße 28a 34127 Kassel

www.zub-kassel.de



Rathaus Kassel

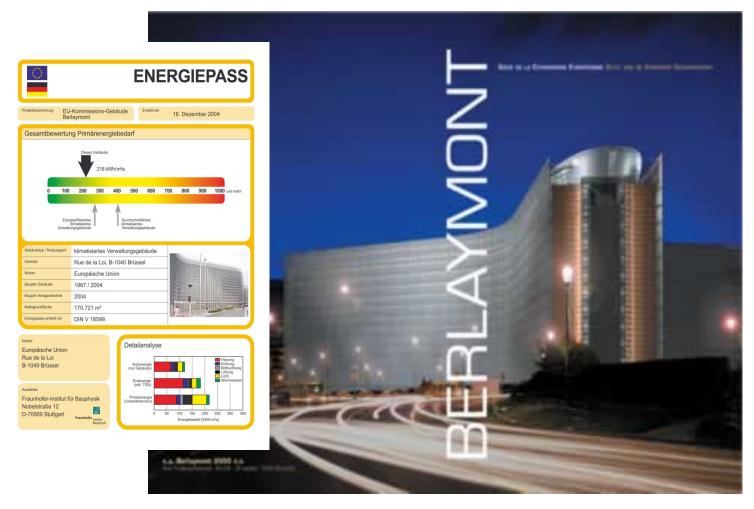




Energy performance certificate "Reichstag"



Energy performance certificate "Berlaymont"



The European "Berlaymont" Building got first a German EPC

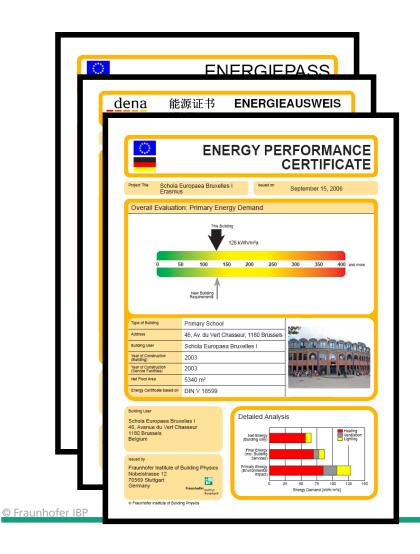
All German Government Buildings are required to display EPCs







International Energy Performance Certificates





Clean Energy for All Europeans Package

THE RIGHT REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR POST – 2020



Energy Union Governance



Energy Efficiency

(Energy Efficiency Directive, European Performance of Buildings Directive)



Renewables

(Revised Renewable Energy Directive)



New Electricity
Market Design
(including Risk
Preparedness)



Energy prices and costs report



Energy Efficiency Directive

 Binding 30% energy efficiency target for 2030;





Ecodesign Working Plan 2016-2019

- · List of new product groups;
- Contribution to circular economy objectives;



Energy Performance of Buildings

- Supportive of renovation;
- · Smarter ICT, smart buildings;
- Simpler;



EPC and regular inspection scheme process















Databases / Registries

Qualified experts
Training / Accreditation

Independent control system

Other services

Important Points

- Communication campaign relating to the EPC
- Implementation and management of an independent control system
- Effective and proportionate sanctions in case of poor quality or non-compliance
- Resources nescessary to operate the EPC system
- Initial expert training and expert profile requirements
- Continious training of the experts (retrain according to regulation improvements)
- Quality of EPC recommendations

German approach on EPC Implementation

Existing buildings: asset rating & operational rating

EPBD certification-scheme for existing buildings should be **comparable** to the methods for new buildings:

- same procedures, same software-tools, same result-form
- comparable results!

First attempt: asset rating only

It proved to be impossible to establish asset rating only:

- lobby-campaign of housing companies for operational rating only; given reason: costs
- existing benchmarks-systems of the city councils for their standard buildings (schools, offices, kindergartens) – based on metered energy – should be used

⇒Dual system both for residential & non-residential buildings



Challenge "Energy Demand" or "Energy Consumption"

Energy demand (=asset rating):

Geometry and quality of the buildings shell & appliances have to be recorded

Energy demand is calculated on the basis of standard climate and standard user behaviour (~ vehicles standard consumption)

Recommendations: Effects of improvements are calculated on the basis of recorded building data

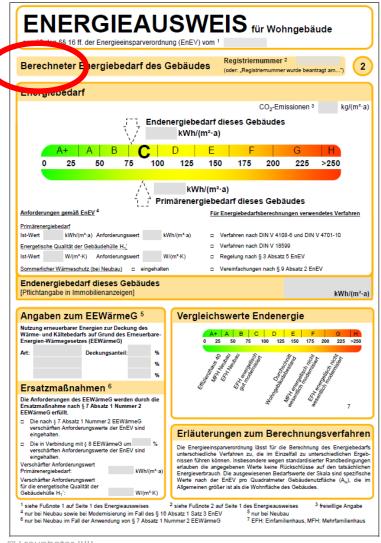
Energy consumption (=operational rating):

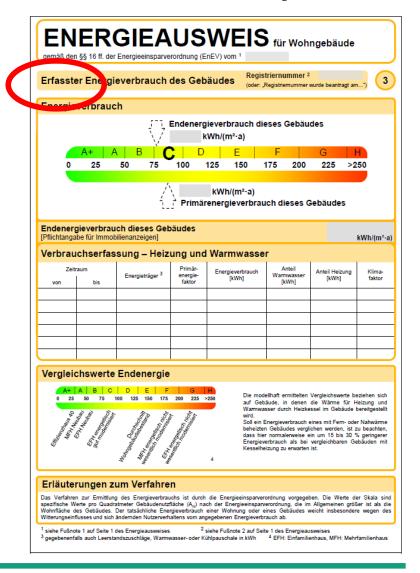
Metered energy consumption is adjusted by a calculation method to standard climate of average location

Influence of user behaviour is reduced (> 5 flats only) by statistics Recommendations are given on the basis of appearance & experience

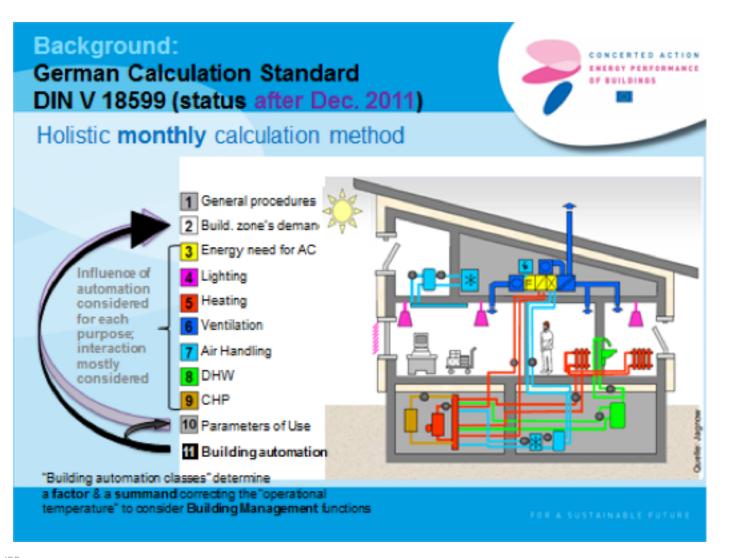
Remote diagnosis is virtually excluded in both options.

German version of the EPC (Calculated/Measured)











Support tools for EPC Issuer

	Residential Buildings		Non-Residential Buildings	
	Standards	Additional Directives	Standards	Additional Directives
New Buildings	DIN V 18599 detailed and simplified		DIN V 18599	Simplified procedure
Building Stock: Asset rating	DIN V 18599 detailed and simplified	Directive on simplified data recording for residential buildings	DIN V 18599	Directive on simplified data recording for non-residential buildings
Building Stock: Operational rating		Directive on operational rating for residential buildings		Directive on operational rating for non-residential buildings



Dena's Field-Tests

Market-preparation and prototype testing

Field Test

Strategy

Integration of all relevant stakeholders in the building-market Improvement of the prototype energy certificate

Participants

housing-companies and local representatives of homeowners local and regional authorities (cities, regions, municipalities)

cooperation between different regional actors (e.g. power-supplycompanies; craftsmen- and planner-associations; regional consumerassociations or energy-agencies)

Participants-statistics

cities and regions in most all Federal States ("Länder") included

31 housing-companies representing more than 800.000 flats

33 cities or regions representing more than 12,2 Mio. inhabitants

6 regional power-supply-companies

7 regional energy-agencies

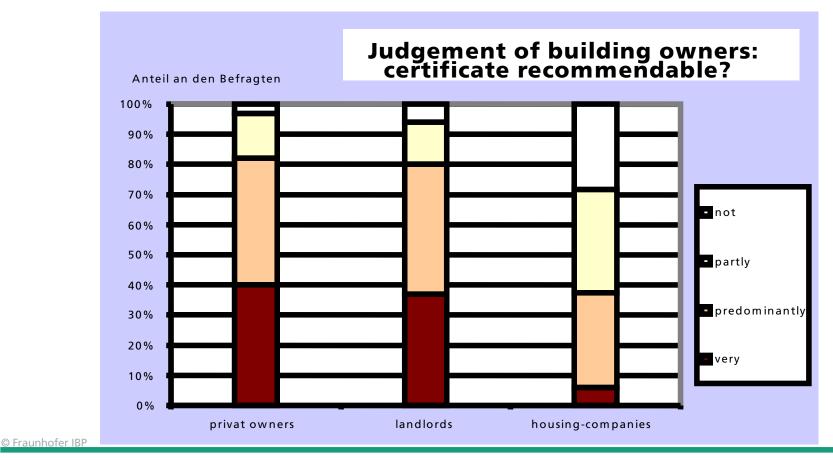


Field test – Results overview

- more than 4.100 energy-certificates issued
- Good request of energy-certificates especially from owners of 1or 2- family houses.
- Good market-acceptance and understandability of the certificate
- Costs lower than expected
- Evaluations shows significant impact on modernisation strategy
- Great interest of the Construction and Modernisation Industries

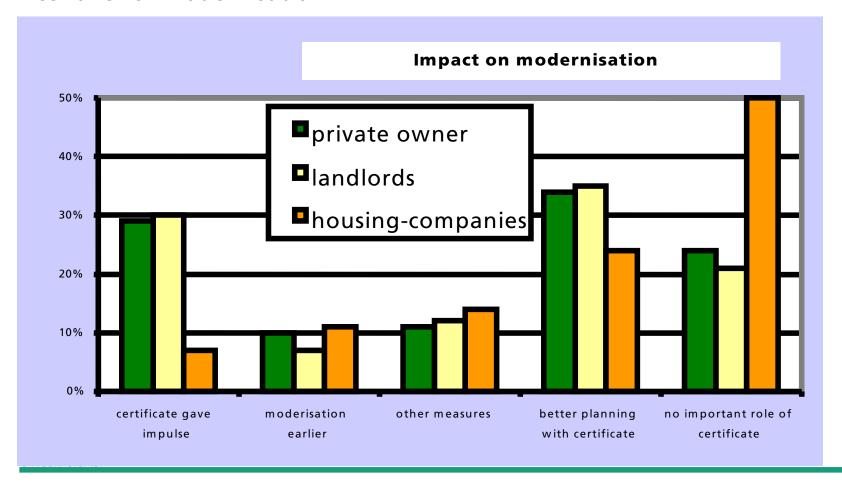
Field test – results: Judgement of the Building Owners

Good market-acceptance of certificate: majority of building-owners judge certificate recommendable

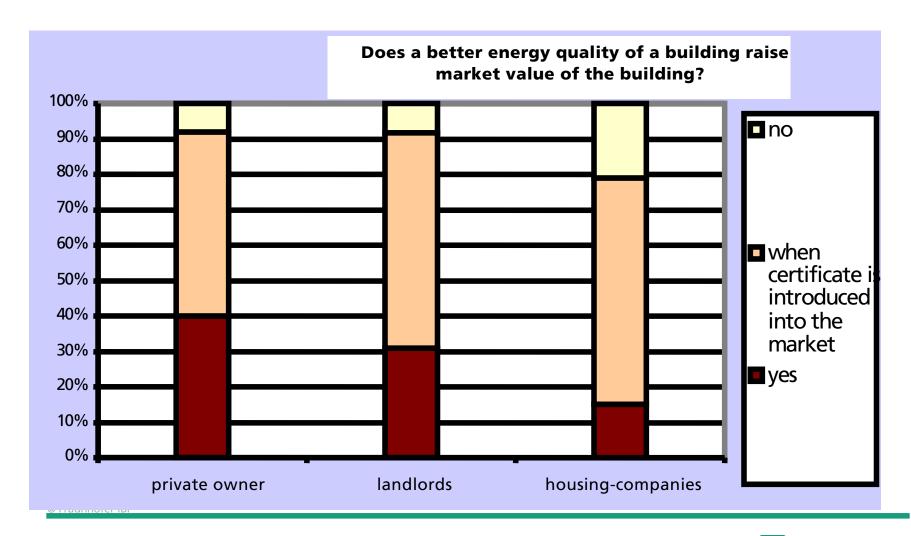


Impact of certificate on modernisation

About 30% of private owners and landlords say, certificate gave incentive for modernisation



Energy quality will influence market value of the building

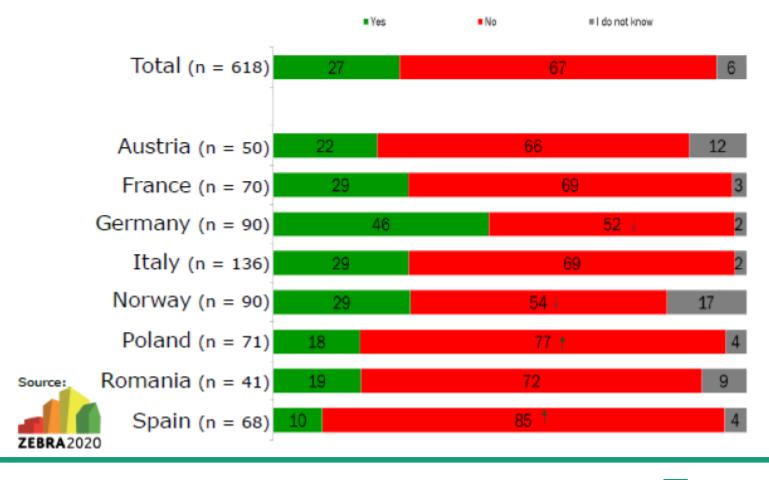


Energy quality will influence market value of the building

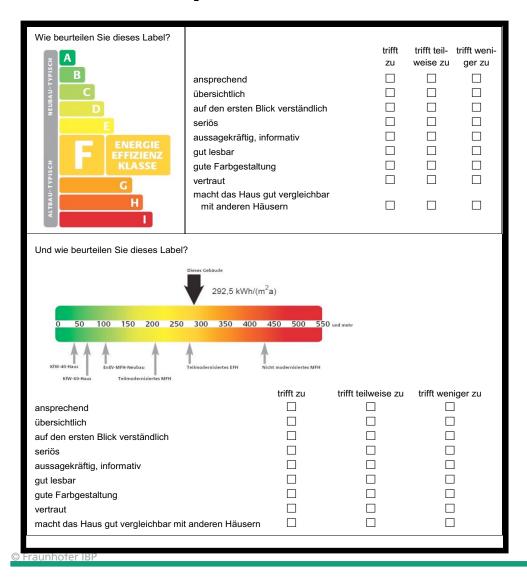
Is there a rent/price surplus of buildings/flats with high energy performance rating?

© Fra





Market acceptance of the labels.



How do you judge the labels?

Both labels are understood by the end-user!

Coloured band strip was judged slightly better by the majority of endusers.

Lessons learned from field test

Market transparency is essential for success

Regional multiplicators with good knowledge of the technical and organisational questions and training facilities are crucial for implementation

preparation of the market, practical experience, information campaign neccessary (difficult situation in the sector of public buildings and nonresidental buildings-sector)

Problem to compare measured and calculated values

Discussion about limits of simplifications needed for the data aquisition.

Summing up

When it comes to setting and supporting sustainable trends in society, it is a challenge and a responsibility for policymakers to create the appropriate framework for change. The energy scorecard (EPC) can be an excellent instrument to increase home energy assessments and effective retrofits.

However, in order for energy scorecards to be a credible document and an effective tool, building energy assessments have to be based on solid efficiency standards, which may change over time.

It is essential that policymakers, scientists, and building practitioners work together to determine and keep updating building energy assessment parameters, and also develop criteria for a "successful" scorecard legislation, i.e. decreased energy consumption in residential buildings.

Thank you for your attention!



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