

Center for Energy and innovative Technologies



EnRiMa, Introduction to EU Energy Efficiency Policy Context

D. Berger^{1,a}, M. Stadler^{1,b}, M. Groissböck^{1,c}

¹ Center for Energy and innovative Technologies, Hofamt Priel, Austria

^a dberger@cet.or.at, ^b MStadler@cet.or.at, ^c MGroissboeck@cet.or.at

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 **EnRiMa**

Energy Efficiency and Risk
Management in Public Buildings

Introduction to EU Energy Efficiency Policy Context

D. Berger,
M. Stadler, M. Groissböck
dberger@cet.or.at, cet.or.at
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Overview

- Introduction
- EU 20-20-20 objectives
- DIR 2012/27/EU
- DIR 2010/31/EU
- EnRiMa

Introduction

- political and environmental targets of the EU:
 - reducing energy consumption
 - increasing energy efficiency
 - reducing carbon dioxide
- energy-intensive sectors with a significant potential for reducing consumption:
 - Buildings 27-30%
 - Transport 26%
 - Manufacturing 25%

Introduction

- existing building stock = 41% of the EU's final energy consumption 1759 Mtoe (2010)
- reducing the energy consumption of buildings = priorities in the EU 20-20-20 objectives on energy efficiency

EU 20-20-20 Objectives

the EU 20-20-20 objectives are:

- a decrease of 20% in EU greenhouse gas emissions (according to 1990 levels - 4 266 Mt CO_{2equ}· [EU15])
- a total share of 20% in the EU's energy consumption produced from renewable sources
- an increase by 20% in the EU's energy efficiency

EU 20-20-20 Objectives

- key factor to achieve the greenhouse gas emissions goal by 2050
(reduction of 80 - 95% compared to 1990 levels)
- member states have to set **individual national energy efficiency targets + minimum requirements** for energy performances of buildings
(new and major renovated buildings are concerned)

EU 20-20-20 Objectives

- **goal:** nearly zero-energy building + implementation of energy performance certification

nearly zero-energy building

=

building with a very high energy performance ; low amount of energy required covered by energy from renewable sources

Directives

- the EU developed measures to support such programs (e.g. EU 20-20-20 targets)
- **Directive 2012/27/EU** - directive on energy efficiency
- **Directive 2010/31/EU** - directive for energy performance of buildings

DIR 2012/27/EU

- to achieve the 20% headline target on energy efficiency
- to establish a framework of measures for promoting energy efficiency
- all Member States → shall set individual national energy efficiency targets

DIR 2012/27/EU

- individual national targets → keep the Union's energy consumption under the limits for 2020 (based on primary energy consumption: 1474 Mtoe)
- long-term strategy beyond 2020 is needed (existing building stock = biggest potential sector for energy savings → investments for renovation of buildings)

DIR 2012/27/EU

in 2014 :

3% (total floor area) of the public owned buildings shall fulfill energy performance requirements (art. 4 - DIR 2010/31/EU)

→ **EnRiMa focuses on public buildings by designing a decision-support system (DSS) for public building operators**

DIR 2010/31/EU

- to set energy performance requirements for buildings
 - member states shall adopt methodologies for calculating the energy performance of buildings including following attributes:
 - thermal attributes
 - thermal insulation
 - thermal energy supply
 - indoor ventilation systems
 - positive gains (solar exposure, natural lighting, etc.)
- all these attributes are considered in EnRiMa

DIR 2010/31/EU

- new buildings are bound to these requirements
- shall undergo a feasibility study (renewable energy supply)
- major renovations are also bound to these requirements

exemptions:

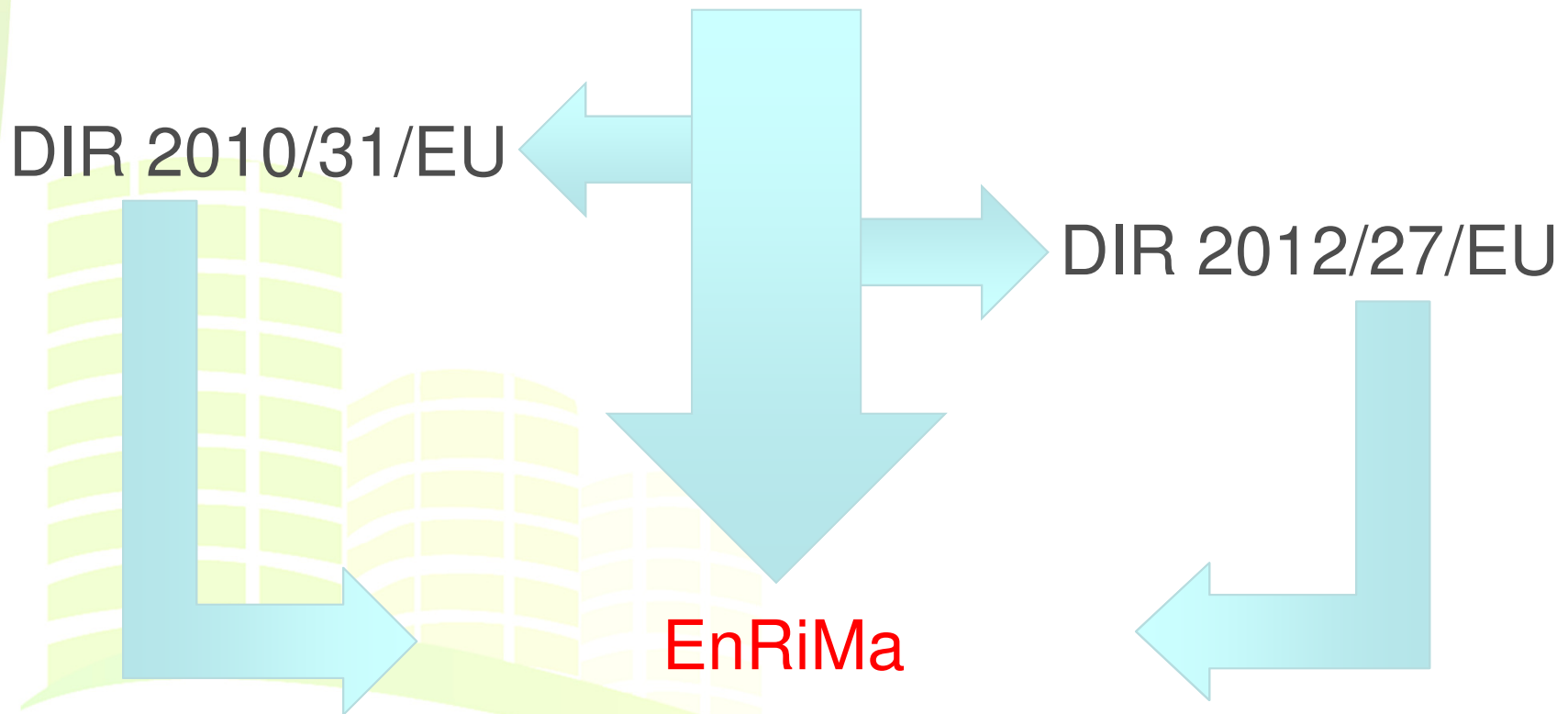
officially protected buildings, places of worship,
buildings with total floor area $< 50 \text{ m}^2$

DIR 2010/31/EU

- new public buildings → nearly zero-energy consumption buildings (beginning 2019)
- new other buildings → nearly zero-energy consumption buildings (beginning 2021)

Conclusion

EU 20-20-20 objectives





Thank you!

Questions and comments are very welcome.