

Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action



energy solutions – made in Germany

Karl Moosdorf 27.09.2022, Lisbon





> 21 Mio. Buildings exist in Germany

21 Millionen Gebäude gibt es in Deutschland

Source: dena





- > 21 Mio. Buildings exist in Germany
- Buildings consum 35% of the total energy in Germany



am gesamten deutschen Endenergieverbrauch

Source: dena





- > 21 Mio. Buildings exist in Germany
- > Buildings consum 35% of the total energy in Germany
- > The target for 2045 is neutrality in emmissions



über alle Sektoren erreicht werden

Source: dena





- > 21 Mio. Buildings exist in Germany
- Buildings consum 35% of the total energy in Germany
- > The target for 2045 is neutrality in emmissions
- ➤ The costs for heating, domestic hot water, lighting and cooling in 2014 reached 73 billion €

73 Milliarden Euro gaben die Nutzer

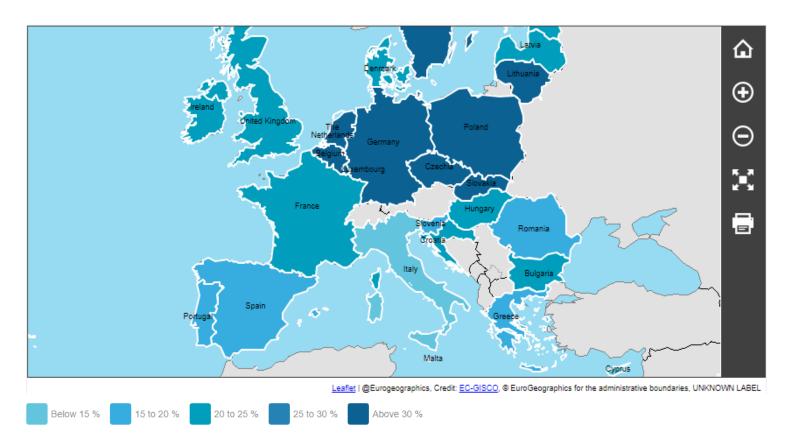
von Wohn- und Nichtwohngebäuden 2014 für Raumwärme, Warmwasser, Beleuchtung und Kühlung aus

Source: dena





- Share of non-residential in total building floor area
- ➢ Germany: 31,6 %
- Portugal: 19,3 %

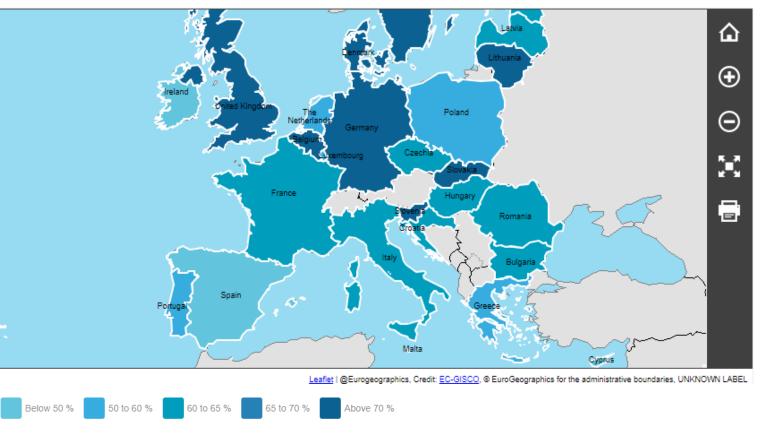








- Share of residential buildings built before 1980
- ➢ Germany: 74,6 %
- Portugal: 52,0 %

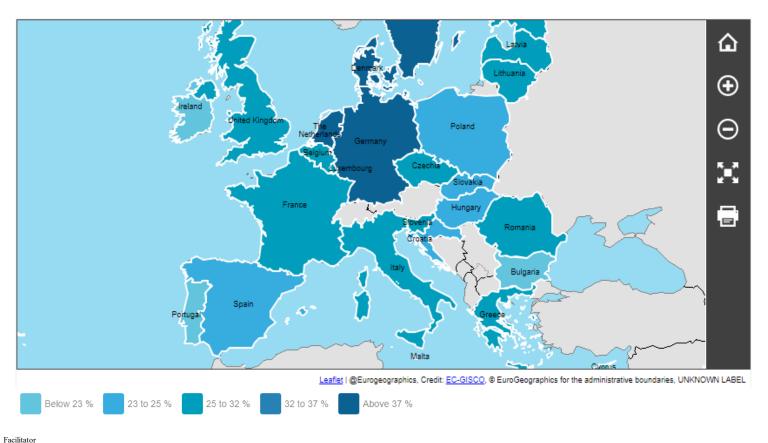








- Share of dwellings with single-person households
- ➢ Germany: 40,2 %
- Portugal: 20,0 %

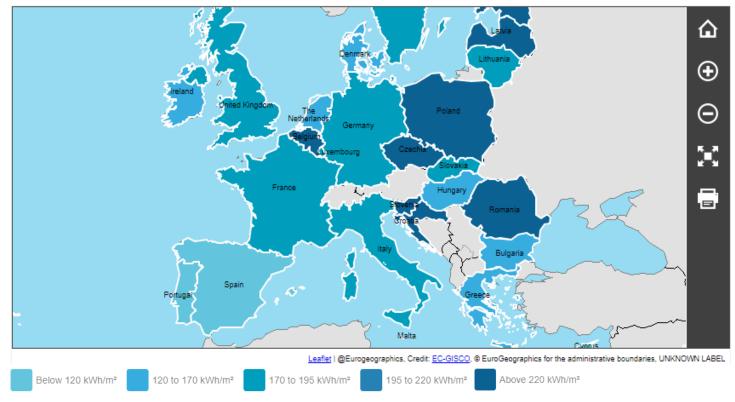








- Energy consumption of residential per m² (normal climate)
- Germany: 199,7 kWh/m²
 Portugal: 69,6 kWh/m²

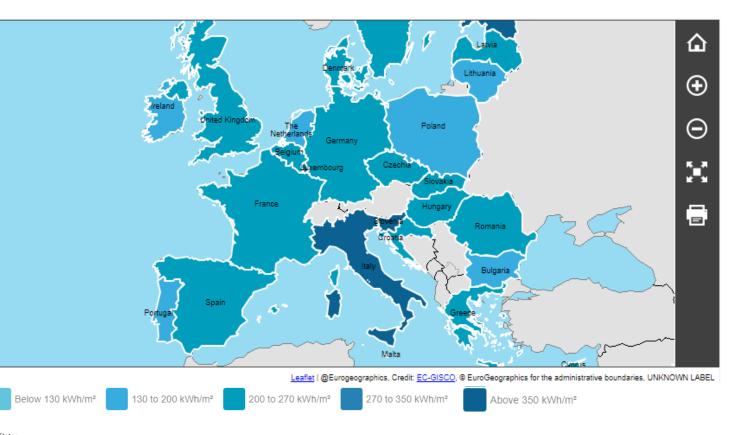








- Energy consumption in nonresidential per m² (normal climate)
- Germany: 238,6 kWh/m²
 Portugal: 196,4 kWh/m²

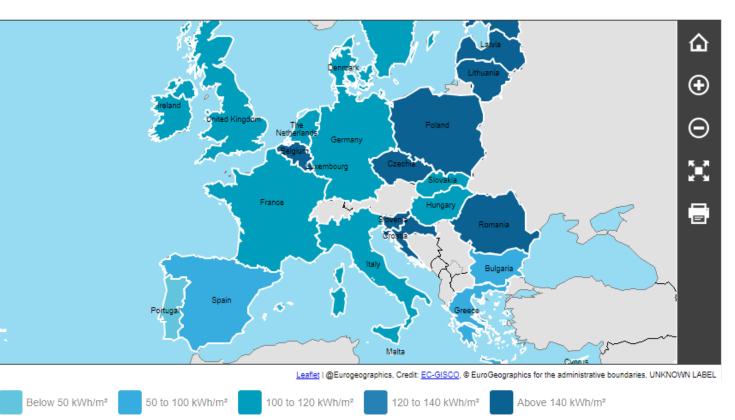








- Energy consumption of residential for space heating per m² (normal climate)
- Germany: 136,8 kWh/m²
- Portugal: 14,4 kWh/m²









- Energy consumption of residential for cooking per dwelling
- Germany: 604,3 kWh/dw.
- ➢ Portugal: 3065,3 kWh/dw.

MITTELSTAND

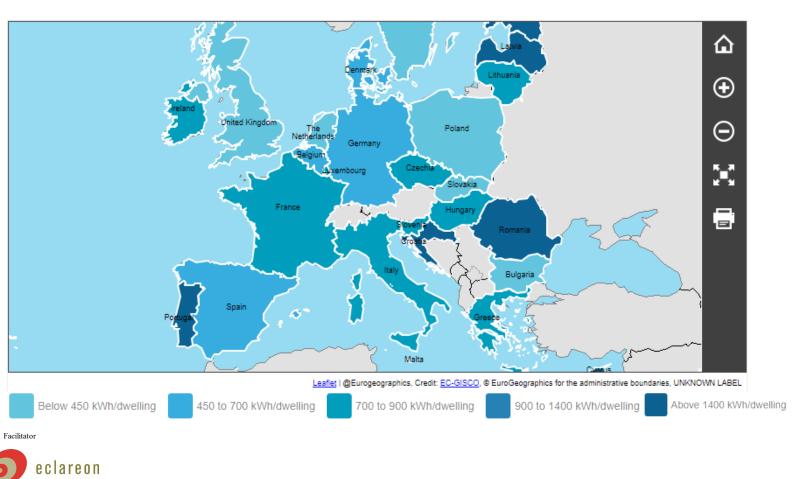
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GLOBAL

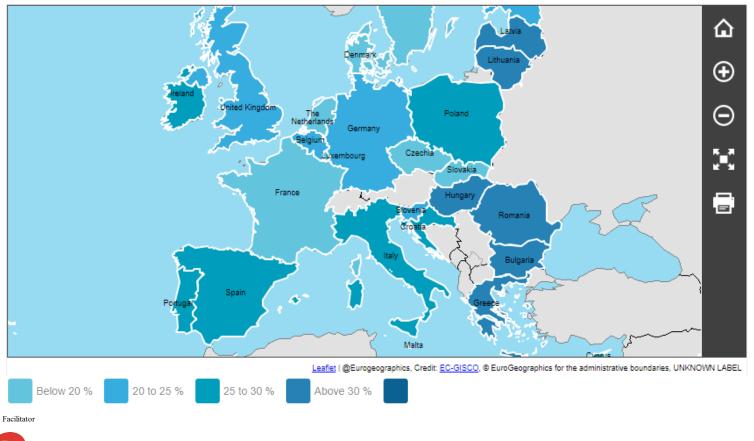
Federal Ministry

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and Climate Action



- Share of population at risk of poverty or social exclusion
- Germany: 20,3 %
 Portugal: 27,5 %

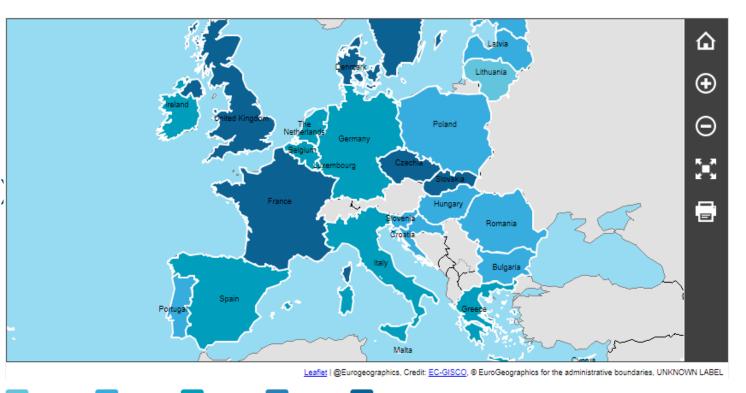








- Share of households
 expenditures on housing
 (housing, water, electricity, gas and other housing fuels)
- ➢ Germany: 25,2 %
- Portugal: 18,9 %



Above 26 %









Below 17 %

17 to 22 %

22 to 24 %

24 to 26 %





European Commission > Energy > EU Buildings Datamapper >

Energy

https://ec.europa.eu/energy/eu-buildings-datamapper_en







Lifecycle of a building DIN EN 15804

Module A		Module B	Module C	Module D
A 1 -3	A 4 - 5	B 1 - 7	C 1 - 4	D
A 1 – Exploration raw material A 2 – Transport A 3 – Production of building material	A 4 – Transport A 5 – Construction	B 1 – Utilization B 2 – Maintenance B 3 – Repairs B 4 – Substitution B 5 – Conversion / Renovation B 6 – Energy consumption B 7 – Water	C 1 – Demolition C 2 – Transport C 3 – Waste management C 4 – Disposal	D – Recycling
		B 7 – Water consumption		





The EN 15804 is the EPD standard (EPD: Environmental Product Declaration) for the sustainability of construction works and services. This standard harmonises the structure for EPDs in the construction sector, making the information transparent and comparable. The first version was published in 2012, known as EN 15804+A1 "Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – Core rules for the product category of construction products". However, a second version of the standard called EN 15804+A2 was published in 2019







Number of buildings in classification of needs of energy

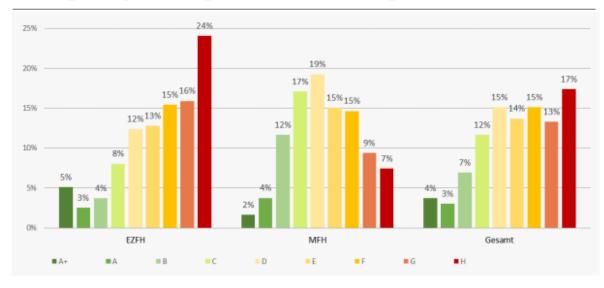


Abbildung 3: Häufigkeitsverteilung der Gebäudebestand nach Energiebedarfsausweisen

EZFH = one or two family houses MFH = multi family houses Gesamt = Total

Quelle: Eigene Darstellung nach wissenschaftlicher Vorbereitung der LTRS















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Building Efficiency > Definition

Energy efficiency (η) is the ratio between the useful output in products or services and the input, in energy terms.

For example, insulating a building allows it to use less heating and cooling energy to achieve and maintain a thermal comfort.







Building Efficiency > Definition

Means:

Scientifically the use of photovoltaics cannot influence the efficiency of a building

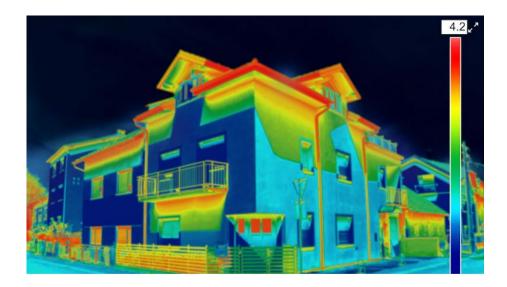






Building Efficiency > Definition









Building Efficiency > Definition



Building Efficiency > Definition

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By definition the use of PV- modules is not contributing to the energy efficiency of a building.

But:

Of course, the use of renewable energy makes the climate balance of a building much better.

Buildings integrated PV (BIPV) as a part of a building can directly contribute to the energy efficiency.

Legally also the use of external PV is accepted as a contribution to the building's efficiency







Building Efficiency > More information



Energy performance of buildings directive

Revised in 2018, the directive will help reach the building and renovation goals set out in the European Green Deal.









https://www.pv-magazine.de/2020/11/06/ppa-fuer-photovoltaik-fassadenanlage-in-marburg/











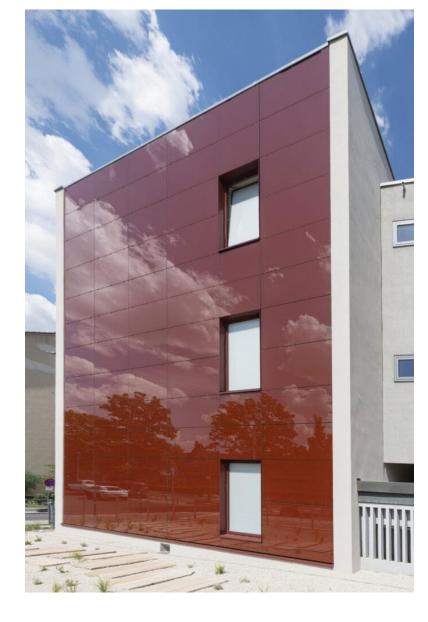


Foto: Allianz BIPV

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Foto: Allianz BIPV

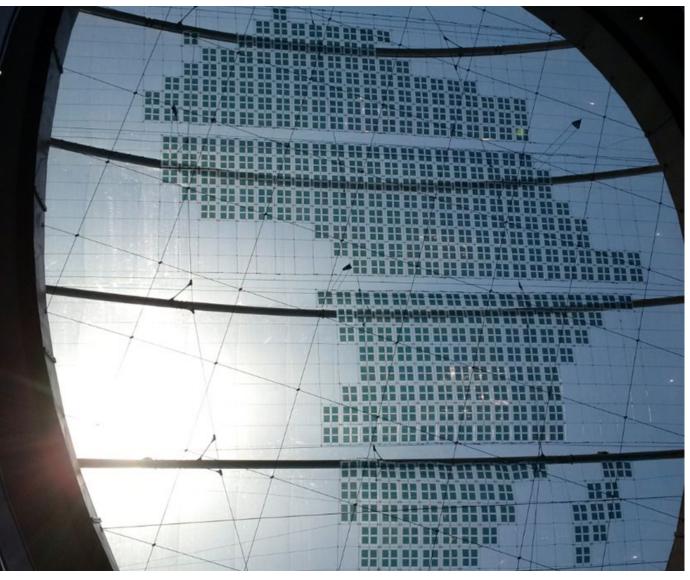


Foto: Allianz BIPV





Where to start?



Foto: Karl Moosdorf





One of the keys: The architect



Foto: Karl Moosdorf

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Think PV !

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Foto:aleo solar GmbH

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Foto:SI Module GmbH

Building Efficiency > Mais é melhor



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Thank you for your attention!

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