

# Urb. Energy builds upon **BEEN**



**Urb. Energy  
Kick-Off-Conference  
15-16 June 2009**

Senatsverwaltung für  
Stadtentwicklung Berlin  
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**Senatsverwaltung  
für Stadtentwicklung**



*Project part-financed by ERDF*

# Subject of BEEN: The Traditional Package of Energy-Saving Measures

Measures		Function and purpose of measures
<b>Insulation</b>	gable	Reduction of heat loss
	longitudinal walls	
	top floor ceiling	
	cellar ceiling	
	heating pipes	Avoidance of unnecessary heat loss
<b>New windows</b>		Reduction of heat loss via window panes and frames
		Avoidance of unnecessary heat loss (due to unwanted draughts of rickety windows)
<b>Heating system</b>		To enable the realisation of energy savings



# The Structure of the BEEN Results

Reports and documentations on WPs

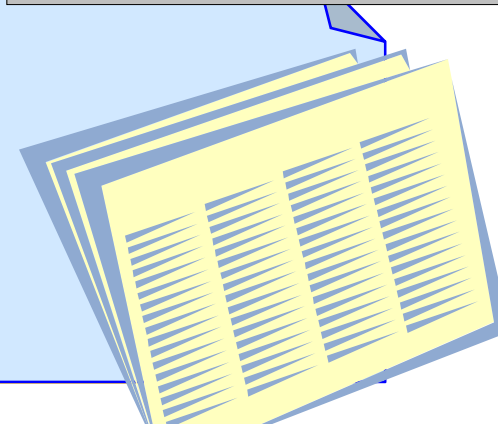
Info-leaflets to WP 2 through WP 4

Policy paper to WP 1

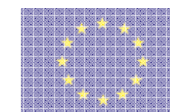
Reports on best practice projects

Policy Paper

**BEEN Results Manual**



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# Pilot Project in Beijing (GTZ China)



# Focus of Urb.Energy

## Focus of BEEN:

- What is the optimal package of energy-saving measures for prefabricated housing?
- How can be achieved, that the condominium ownerships (installed after privatisation) become able to implement these measures?

## Focus of Urb.Energy:

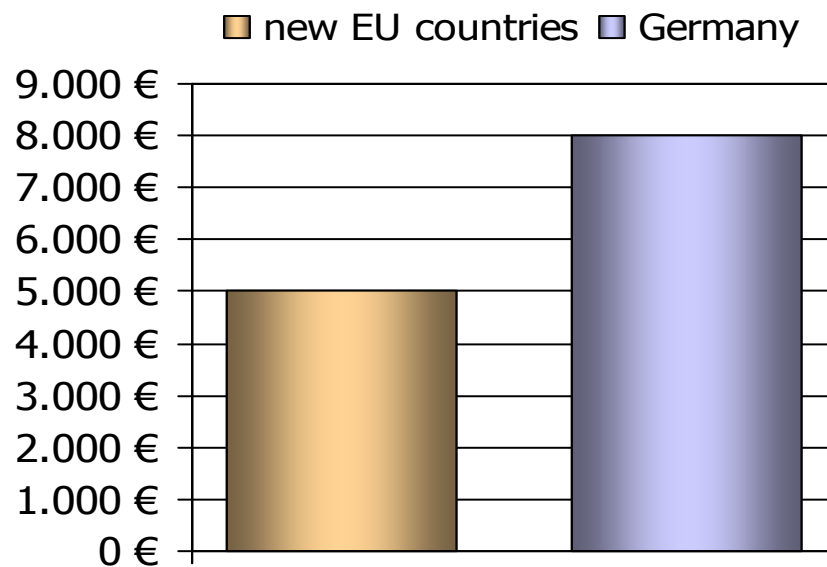
- Upgrading of the residential environment and infrastructure
- Integrated concepts for holistic rehabilitation of residential areas

## Questions regarding energy efficiency:

- How to make district heating competitive?
- How to reduce primary energy and CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions?
- How to use renewable energies?

# Savings Potential in terms of the Final Energy Need of Dwelling

## Costs of energy-saving measures per flat



## Achievable Energy Savings: 50 %

i.e. per flat (54 m<sup>2</sup>) annually:

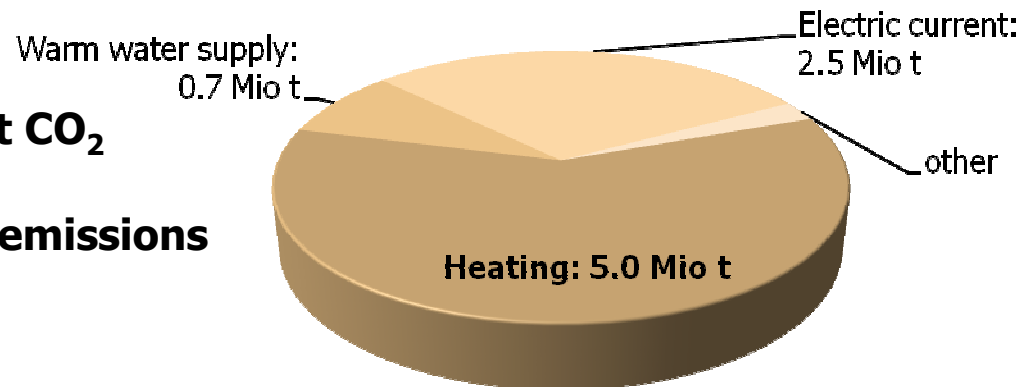
- reduction of heating need: **4.200 kWh**
- saving primary energy: **500 to 700 litres oil** (or equivalent gas, coal)
- reduction CO<sub>2</sub>: **1 to 1,4 t**



# Berlins Climate Objectives up to 2020

- **Target: CO<sub>2</sub>- Reduction (compared with 1990) 40 %**
  - 25% reduction achieved (2005) (1990: 29 Mio t; 2005: 22 Mio t)
  - To do: Further reduction of 4,3 Mio t CO<sub>2</sub> (15%) is needed  
(aim 2020: 17,6 Mio t = 5,2 t per inhabitant)
- **The residential housing stock can and must deliver an above average contribution**
- **CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissions of the housing stock 2005:**

- **Sum dwelling: 8,2 Mio t CO<sub>2</sub>**  
**= 37 % of Berlin's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions**



# Berlin's Own Housing Stock sets a Good Example

Heat energy consumption of Berlin's communal flats			Berlin's Average
	Sum	thereof HOWOGE	
number of flats	267.824	48.433	1.840.000
living space	16.746.648	2.970.212	128.248.000
m <sup>2</sup> per flat	62,53	61,33	69,70
<b>Final energy consumption</b> in MWh	1.912.809	229.732	20.519.680
kWh per flat	7.142	4.743	11.152
kWh/m <sup>2</sup> a	114,22	77,35	160,00
	100 %	68 %	140 %
<b>Primary energy consumption</b> in MWh	1.715.185	160.518	
kWh per flat	6.404	3.314	
kWh/m <sup>2</sup> a	102,42	54,04	135,00
	100 %	53 %	
<b>CO2-emissions</b> in t/a	377.896	37.750	4.924.723
tons per flat annually	1.411	0,78	2,68
kg/m <sup>2</sup> a	22,57	12,71	38,40
kg CO2 per kWh final energy consumption	0,198	0,164	0,240
	100 %	56 %	



# CO2-Emissions of Different Energy Supply

## Specific values of energy supply and CO2 -emissions

Energy supply	Specific CO <sub>2</sub> -emissions (kg CO <sub>2</sub> per kWh final energy)	Primary energy coefficient
Electric current	0,58 bis 0,70	2,70
Lignite	0,410	1,20
Hart coal	0,350	1,20
Oil	0,266	1,10
Natural gas	0,211	1,10
Timber (peletts)	-	0,20
Solar (thermal panels))	-	-
<b>District heating</b>		
Vattenfall	0,149	0,567
FHW MV	0,217	1,300
District heating Neukölln	0,220	0,940
BTB	0,046	0,387

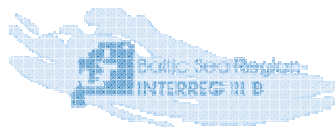
# Berlin's Contribution for Urb.Energy

## **Case study about the concrete development of quarters**

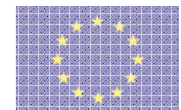
- in the urban district Berlin- Lichtenberg
- with the housing stock of the housing company HOWOGE

## **...composed of 4 parts**

- Compilation of the relevant elements of the applied integrated urban development concept
- Inventory (state 1990), appraisal and detected deficits
- Planned concepts and their down-to-earth implementation
- Achieved state (2009), open issues and plans for the further development



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# What Renovation Investments can be financed?

		EST LT LV PL	D (East) in the 1990th
Loan conditions	Term in years	8 to 12 years	20 to 25 years
	Interest	4,5 to 7 %	6 to 8 %
	Annuity ( $\Sigma$ redemption and interest )	<b>15 %</b>	<b>8,5 %</b>
Financing scope		<b>35,00 €</b>	<b>145,00 €</b>
Achievable loan		<b>2.625,00 €</b>	<b>20.470,59 €</b>
By comparison: costs of energy-saving measures		ca. 5.000 €	ca. 8.000 €

# Decision Rules for Condominium Ownerships

Measures	EST	LT	LV	PL	D
Necessary repairs (M1)	Owner vote not required (compulsory task of the housing manager)				
Large-scale maintenance					
General modernisation	Majority vote (50% + 1)				75% after 01 July 2007
Energy-saving measures					
Structural changes					Unanimous agreement
Required building work	as M1				

# BEEN Recommendations ....Put into Reality

## BEEN- Recommendation 1:

- The scope of Art. 6 of the EPBD should be extended to apply to smaller residential buildings (not only to those exceeding 1,000 m<sup>2</sup> of living space)

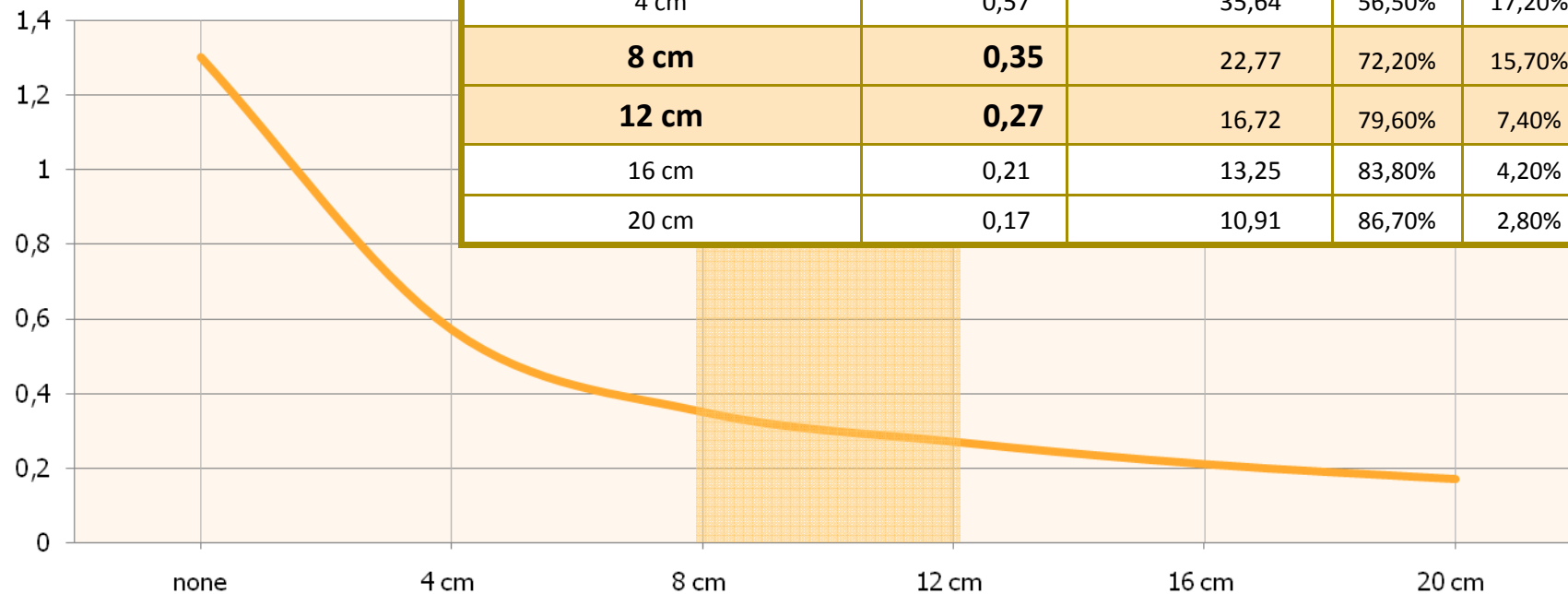
## Recommendation 1b:

- National energy requirements for window replacement should be simple and practice-orientated and avoid abstract references to complex regulations for new buildings. There is no sensible reason to allow the installation of new windows with U-values higher than 1.3 W/m<sup>2</sup>K.

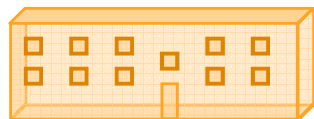
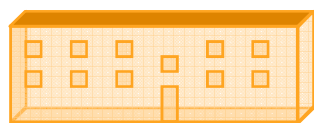
# Insulation Layer Thickness

**Influence of the insulation thickness in respect of the heat energy losses of prefabricated housing (Type 2)**

Thickness of insulation layer	U-value in $\text{W/m}^2\text{K}$	Heat energy loss in $\text{kWh/m}^2$ per annum	Savings	Increase
Uninsulated exterior wall	1,30	82,00	–	–
1 cm	0,98	61,88	24,50%	24,50%
2 cm	0,79	49,70	39,40%	14,80%
4 cm	0,57	35,64	56,50%	17,20%
<b>8 cm</b>	<b>0,35</b>	22,77	72,20%	15,70%
<b>12 cm</b>	<b>0,27</b>	16,72	79,60%	7,40%
16 cm	0,21	13,25	83,80%	4,20%
20 cm	0,17	10,91	86,70%	2,80%



# Ranking of Energy-saving Measures for Renovation Step-by-step

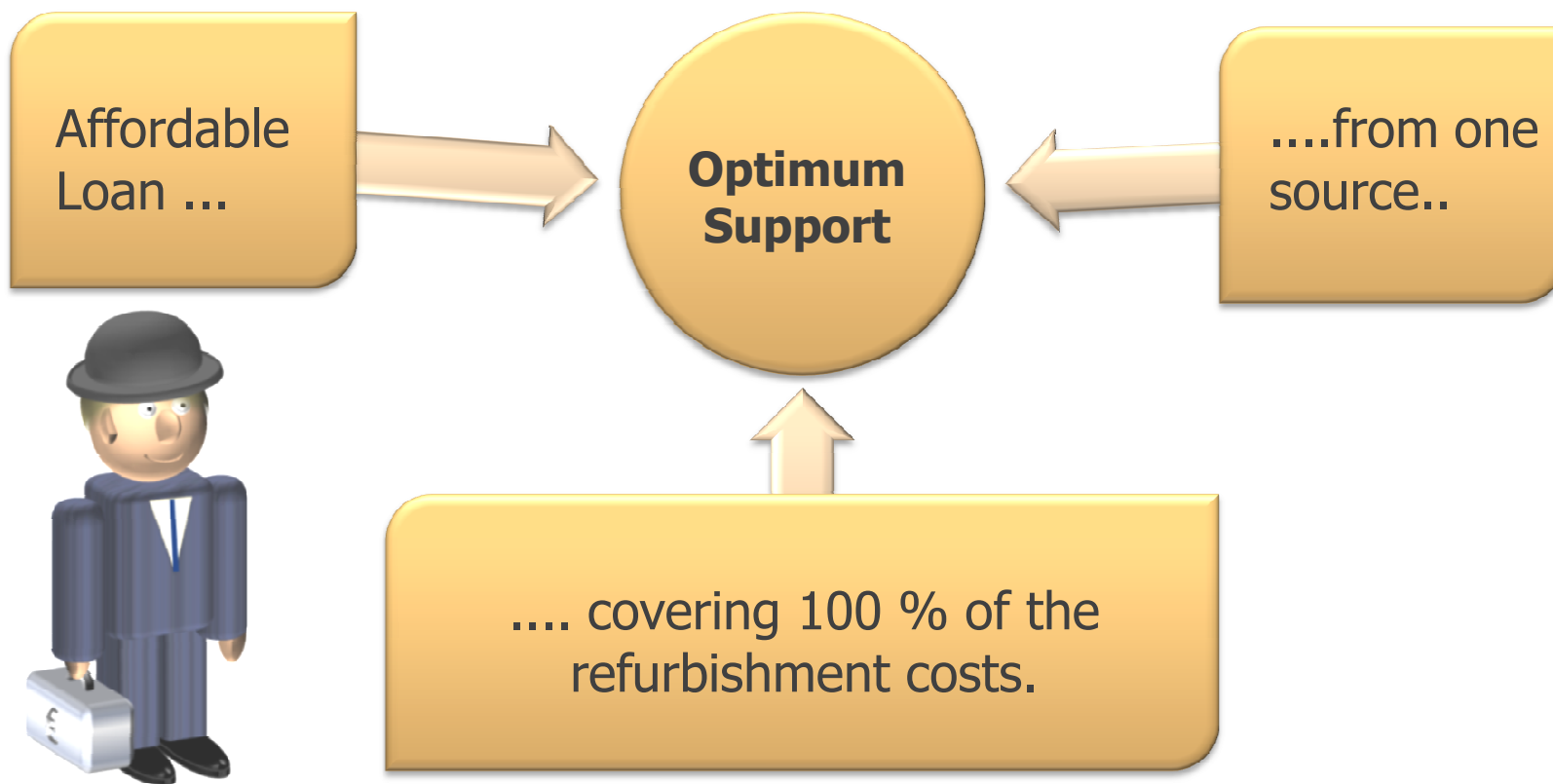


Measures	Amortisation period [years]	Ranking score
Insulation top floor ceiling	6	1
Insulation heating pipes	6	
Insulation gable walls	12	3
New windows	13	4
Insulation longitudinal walls	14	5
Insulation cellar ceiling	25	6





# BEEN Recommendation for State Support Programmes



# Continuation of the German KfW Loan Support Programmes

## Germany's Support Programme "KfW- CO2- Gebäudesanierungsprogramm" in 2007 und 2008

	Granted loan volume with reduced interest rates *)	Number of flats supported	Average loan per flat
<b>2007</b>	<b>1.861 Mio €</b>	<b>83.345</b>	<b>22.324 €</b>
<b>2008</b>	<b>2.841 Mio €</b>	<b>122.016</b>	<b>23.284 €</b>

*\*) Current conditions for energy efficient measures:  
Interest rates 2,55 % to 2,80 %; loan duration 20 or 30 years.  
Premature repayment possible without prepayment penalties.*



# BEEN Recommendation for State Support Programmes



## EU Structure Funds Periode 2007 to 2013

EU Structure Funds useable  
for refinancing of national  
support programmes ....

...aiming energy efficiency of  
the residential building  
stock.

# BEEN Best-Practice Projekt Paldiski Road 171, Tallinn (Estland)





