Title of the measure:	GER40	Energy Savings Ordinance - revision 2012

General description

The Energy Savings Ordinance from 2009 will be revised again in 2012. Requirements will be further tightened by about 30 percent as announced in the energy and climate programme (IECP, see BMWi/BMU 2007). The 1st and 2nd German NEEAP (BMWi 2007, BMWi 2011) as well as the the new Energy Concept of the German Government of 28 September 2010 (BMWi/BMU 2010) confirmed further tightening of the EnEV standards in 2012.

The planned revision of the Energy Savings Ordinance will probably also include the transposition of the recast of the EU Directive on the Energy Performance of Buildings (EPBD Recast, 2010/31/EU). According to the Energy Concept (BMWi/BMU 2010), the 2012 amendment to the Energy Saving Ordinance will introduce the "climate-neutral building" standard for all new buildings by 2020,based on primary energy indicators.

Impact evaluation (methods and results)

In the 1st German NEEAP, the tightening of the requirements of the Energy Saving Ordinance in 2009 by 30 % and a further tightening thereafter was also included as a cross-sectoral measure. The impact was assessed for all buildings, i.e. residential and non-residential buildings. In 2010, savings of 15-20 PJ were calculation, in 2016 the anticipated savings amount 50-60 PJ.

In Germany's second NEEAP the impact of the EnEV including the revision of 2012 is quantified as in the following table:

M02: Energy Saving Order (non-residential buildings)				
Regulatory law	Start: 2002	End: not planned	Amendment: tightening 2004, 2007, 2009 and 2012 (planned)	
Saving in energy	**In total (1995-2016)**	**Early Action (1995-2007)**	**Current period (2008-2010)**	**Forecast (2008-2016)**
Power coefficient = 1	**98.3 PJ**	63.2 PJ	8.8 PJ	35.1 PJ
Power coefficient = 2.5	**115.9 PJ**	74.6 PJ	10.3 PJ	41.3 PJ
Orientation of the measure:				
Activities associated with the measure	For redevelopments in the housing stock – depending on the scope of the measures - either the stipulated thermal transmission coefficients (U values) must be met (building element method) or the maximum values for the annual primary energy need of the entire building must be demonstrated (balance method). New builds are subject to technical minimum requirements for the efficient operation of newly constructed buildings, including maximum values for the annual primary energy need and heat losses through transmission			
Sector:	Industry; trade, industry and services	Region:	Germany (total)	
Target group:	Owners of buildings and property developer	Application:	Building envelope (GEB), technical building equipment (TGA)	
Promoter of the measure:		Activity:		
Methodological details:				
Method:	Formulae F2.5.5.7 and F2.5.5.4	Evaluation:		
Sources/references:	Prognos et al. 2010a; Fraunhofer ISI et al. 2009; Federal Statistical Office (FS5, R1 [2002-2009]); BMVBS2010; Prognos model			

BMWi 2011

References

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