



Strategic Approach

A global Strategic Approach to energy efficiency in the building sector



Status Quo

- Buildings account for almost 30% of global CO₂ emissions
- Large savings in energy use (75% or higher) are possible
- Conventional new buildings in OECD countries save 50 % energy compared to stock
- Improving buildings and appliance energy efficiency has up to 80% - 90 % saving potentials



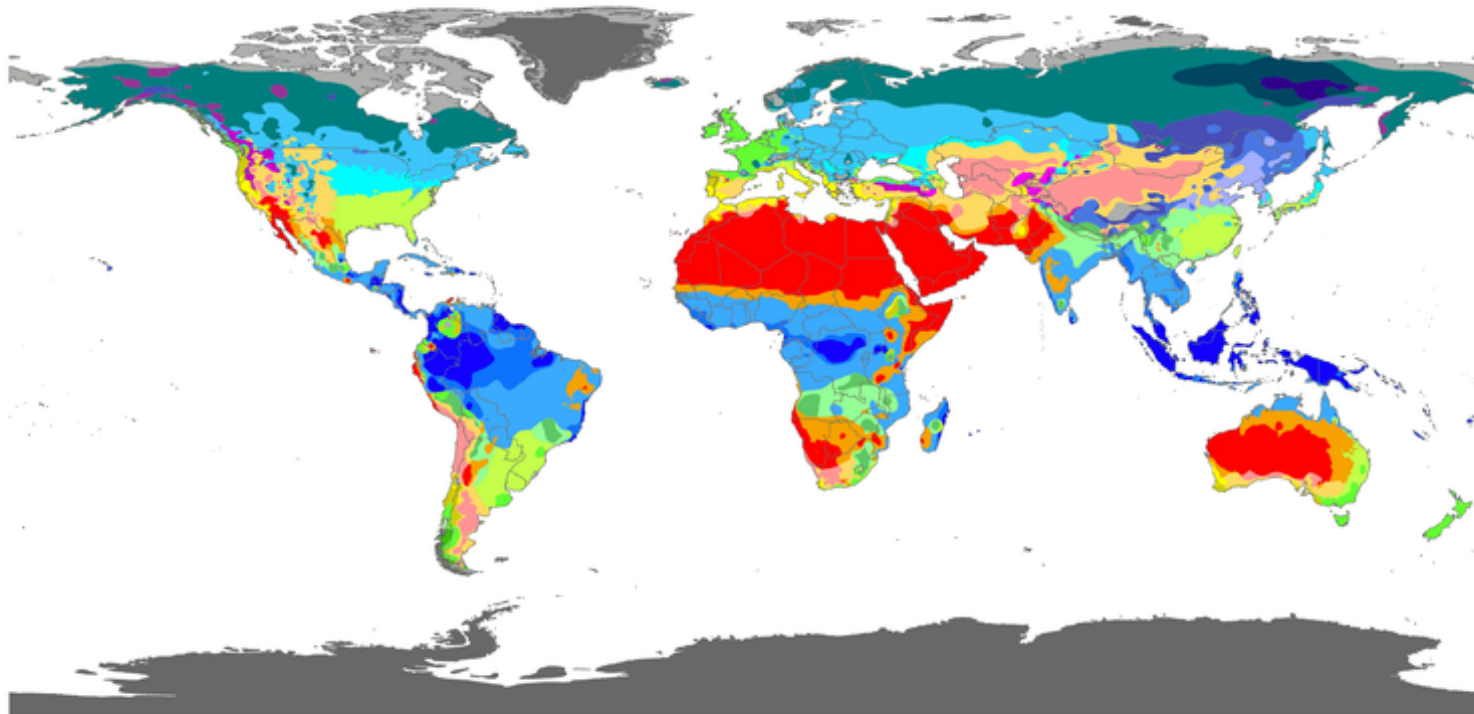
Is a Strategic Approach needed?

- No worldwide consistent standard for primary thermal energy consumption
 - A general definition for low-energy buildings does not exist
 - Numerous definitions of net or nearly Zero Energy Buildings
- No definition that takes into account various levels of ambition
- Target definitions are often not clear



Climate Zones

World map of Köppen-Geiger climate classification



Af	BWh	Csa	Cwa	Cfa	Dsa	Dwa	Dfa	ET
Am	BWk	Csb	Cwb	Cfb	Dsb	Dwb	Dfb	EF
Aw	BSH		Cwc	Cfc	Dsc	Dwc	Dfc	
	BSk				Dsd	Dwd	Dfd	

DATA SOURCE : GHCN v2.0 station data
Temperature (N = 4,844) and
Precipitation (N = 12,396)

PERIOD OF RECORD : All available

MIN LENGTH : ≥30 for each month.

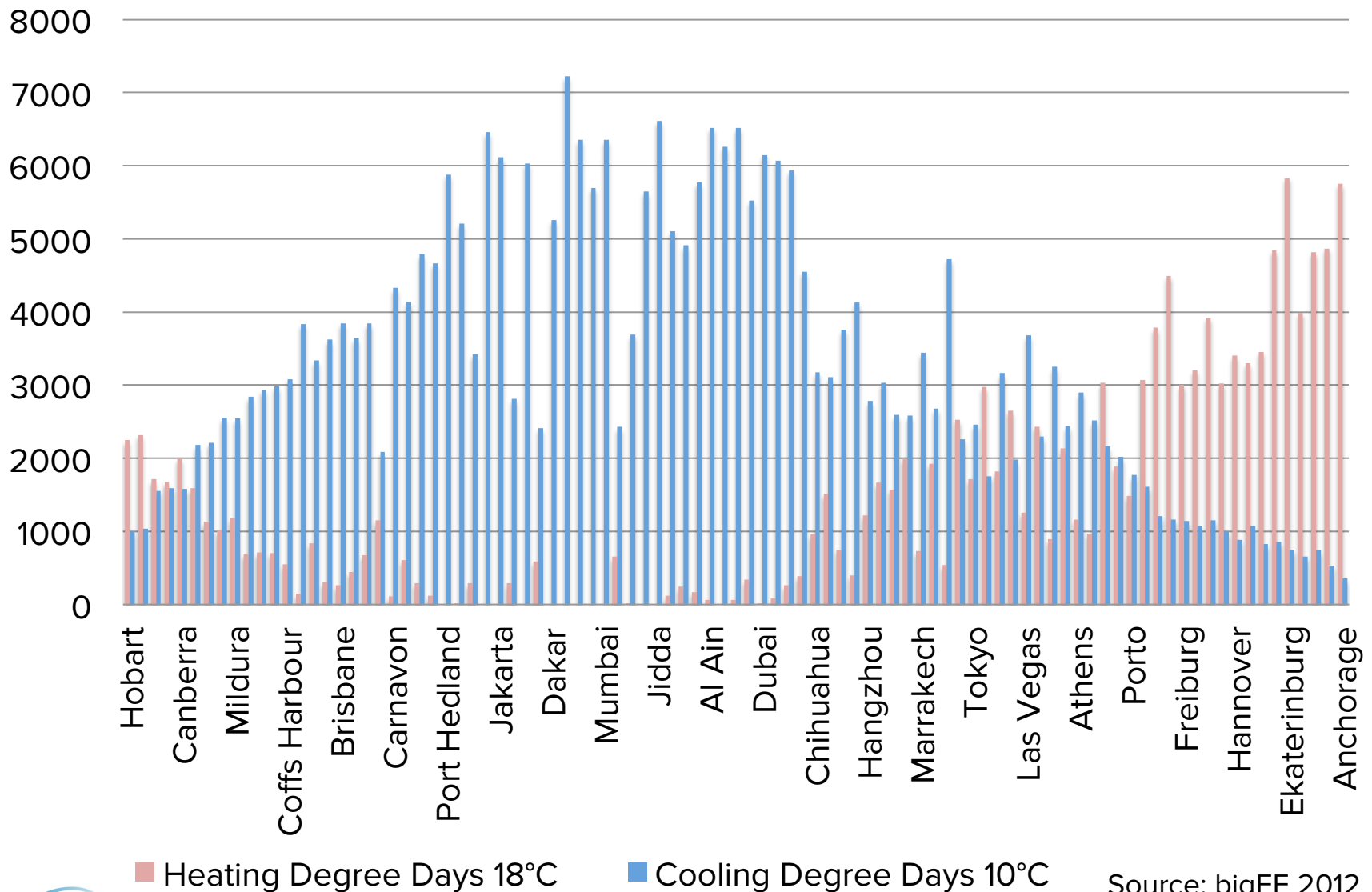
RESOLUTION : 0.1 degree lat/long

Contact : Murray C. Peel (mpeel@unimelb.edu.au) for further information

Source: University of Melbourne



Comparison of Degree Days

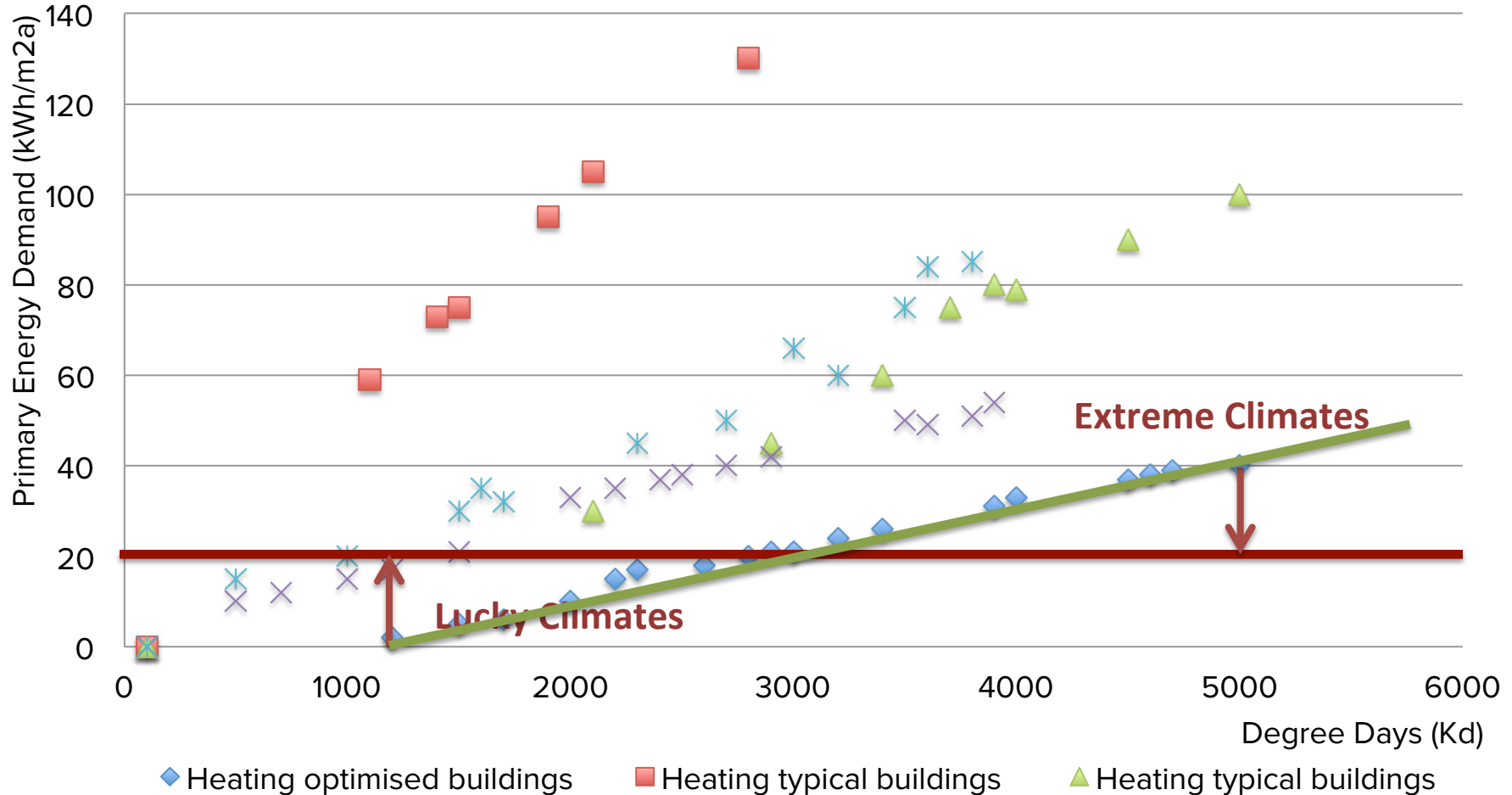


Source: bigEE 2012



Primary Energy per Degree Day

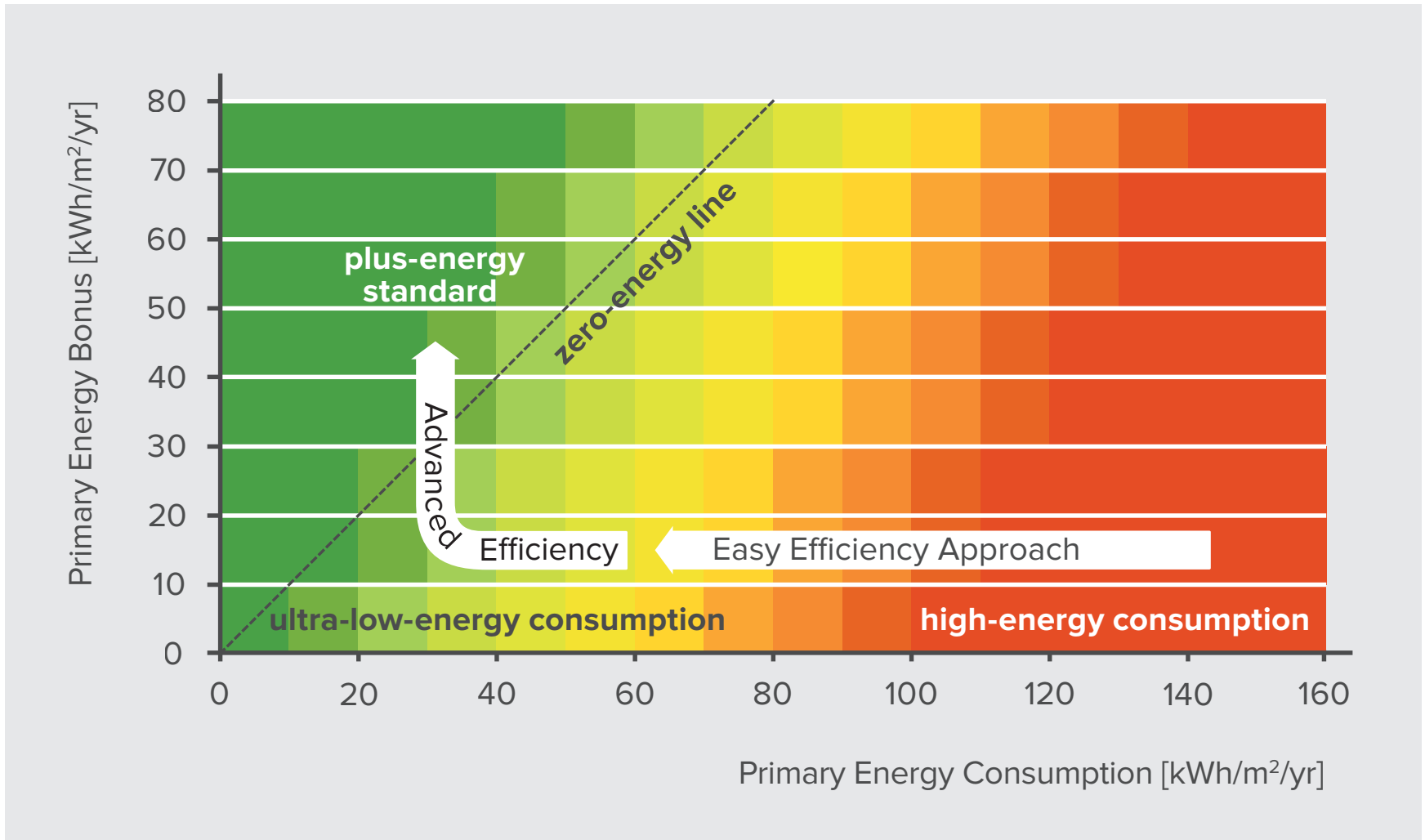
Comparison of annual Primary Energy consumption per Degree Day



Source: CEPE



The path to energy efficiency

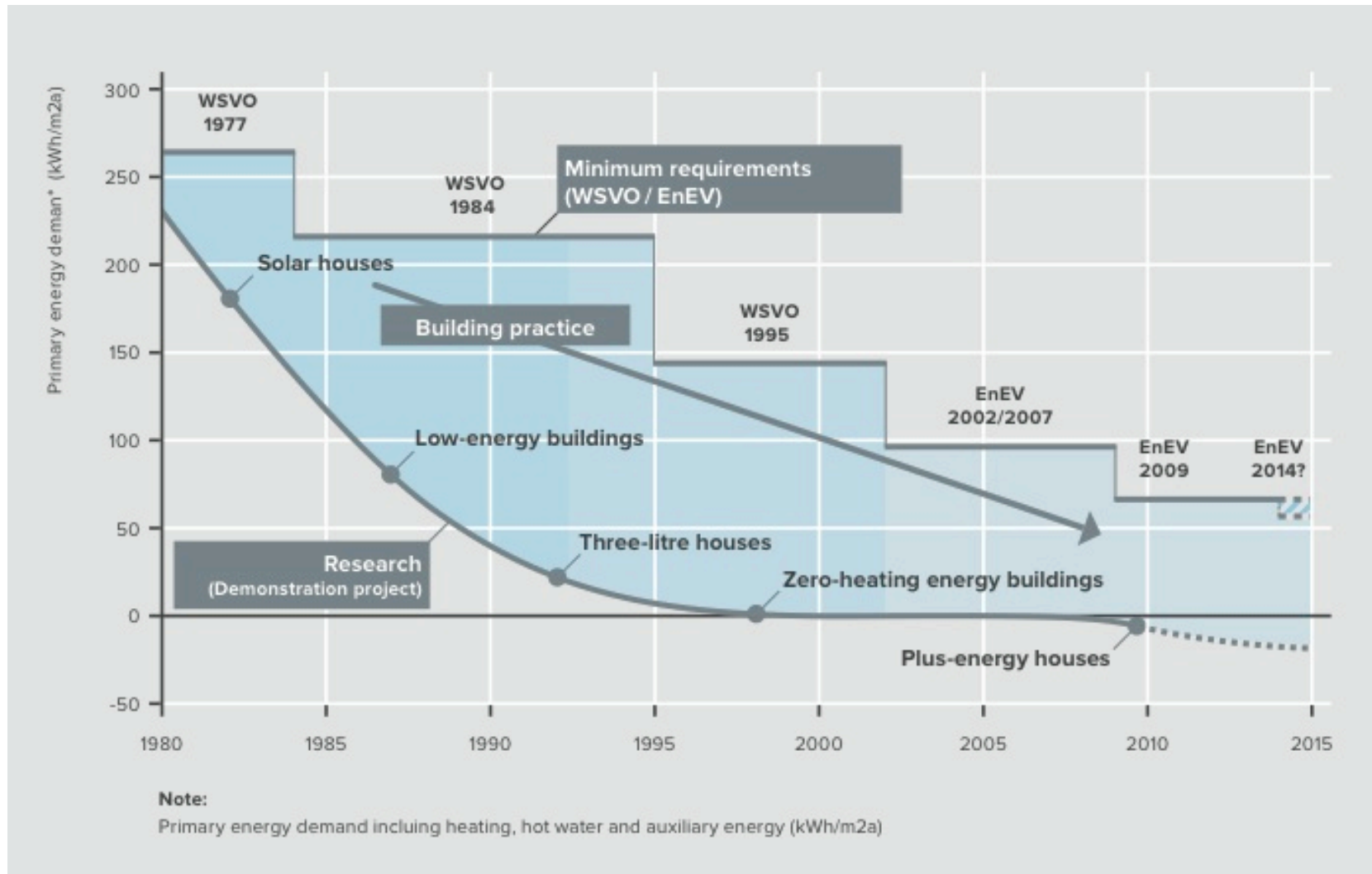


Source: bigEE 2012



Minimum Energy Performance Standards

Case study: new buildings in Germany

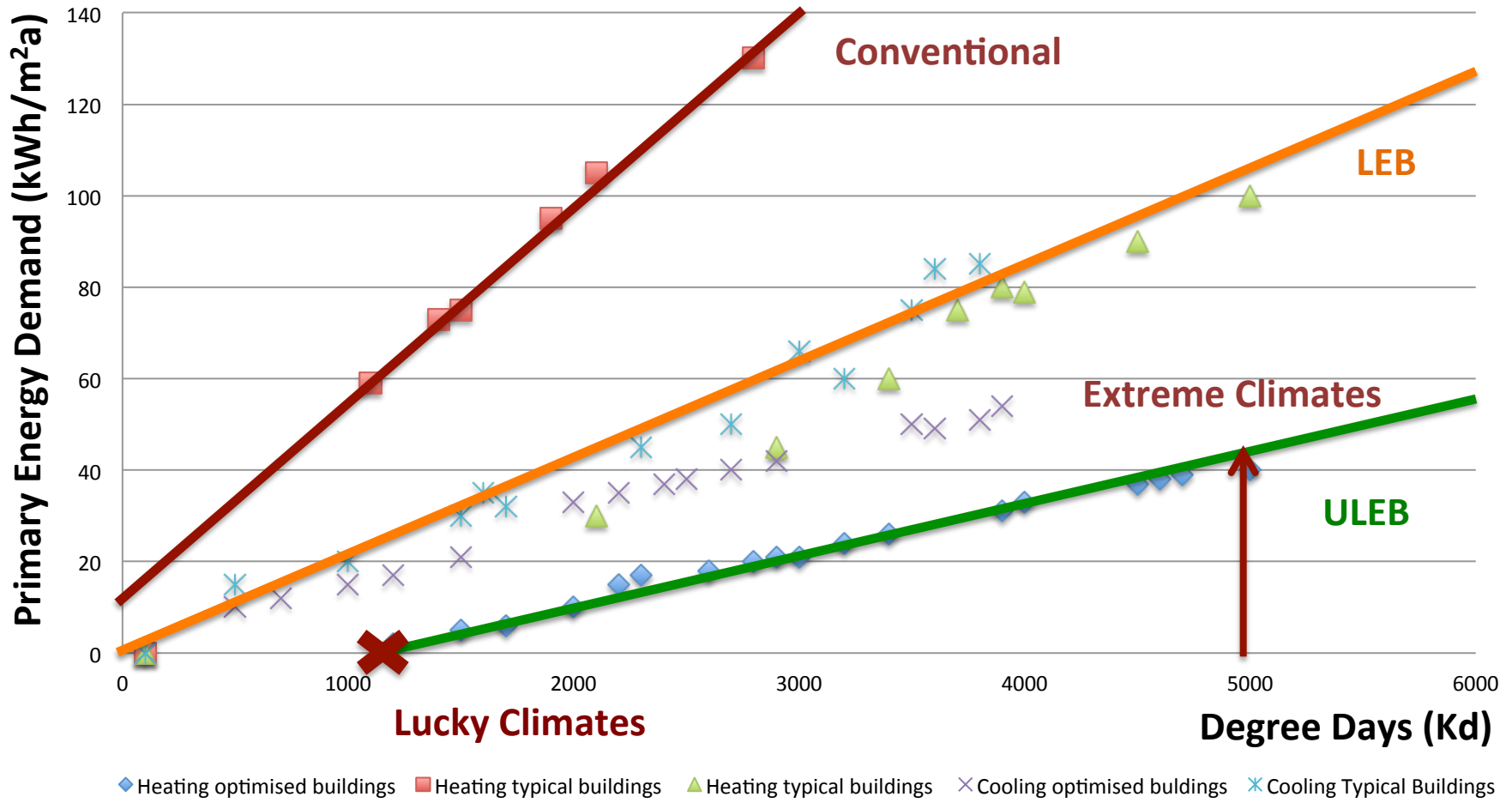


Source: Fraunhofer IBP 2012



Primary Energy per Degree Day

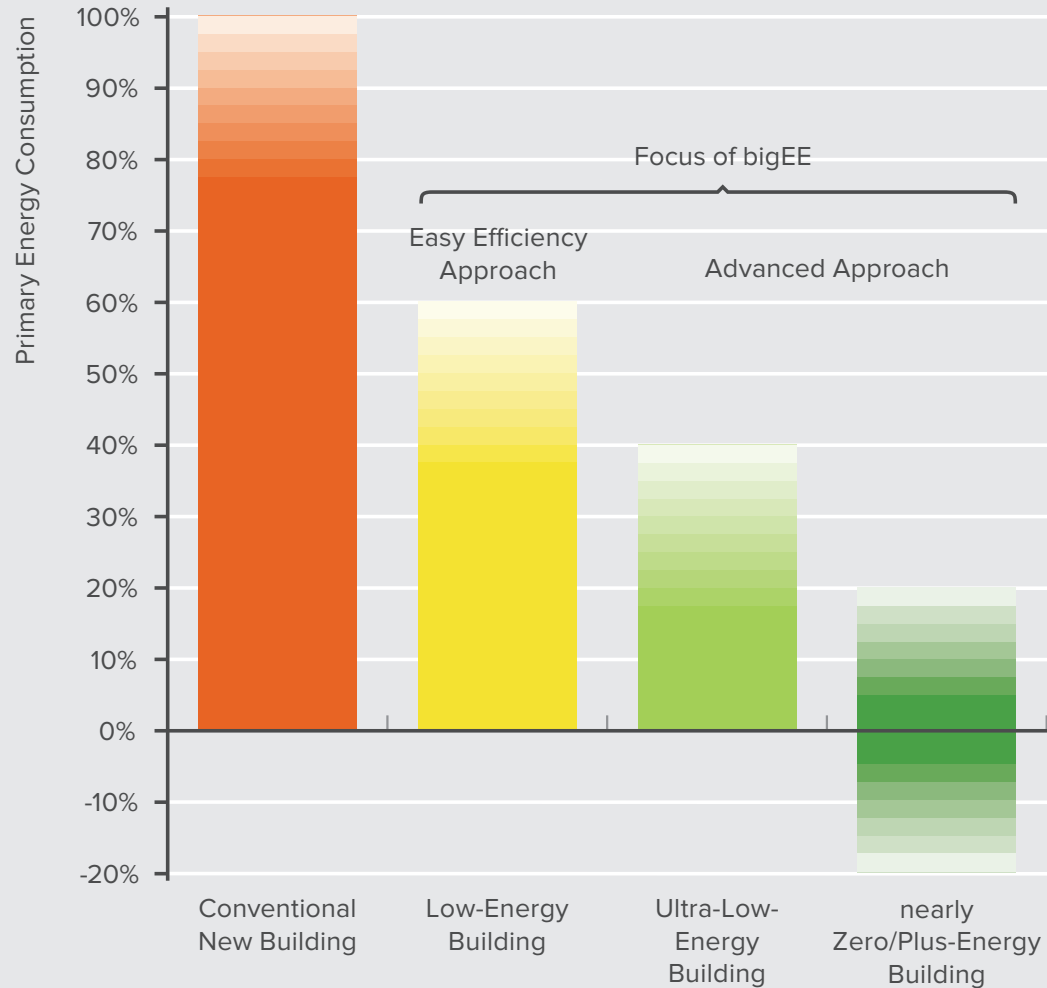
Comparison of annual Primary Energy consumption per Degree Day



Source: CEPE



The steps to energy efficiency

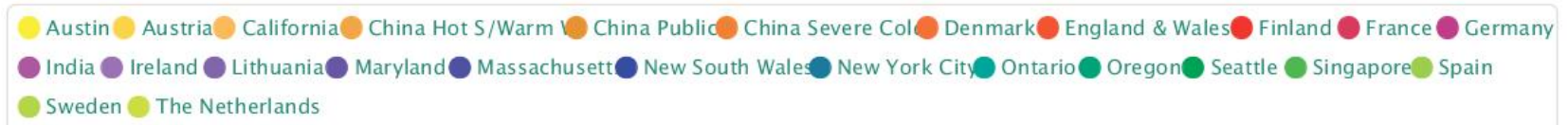
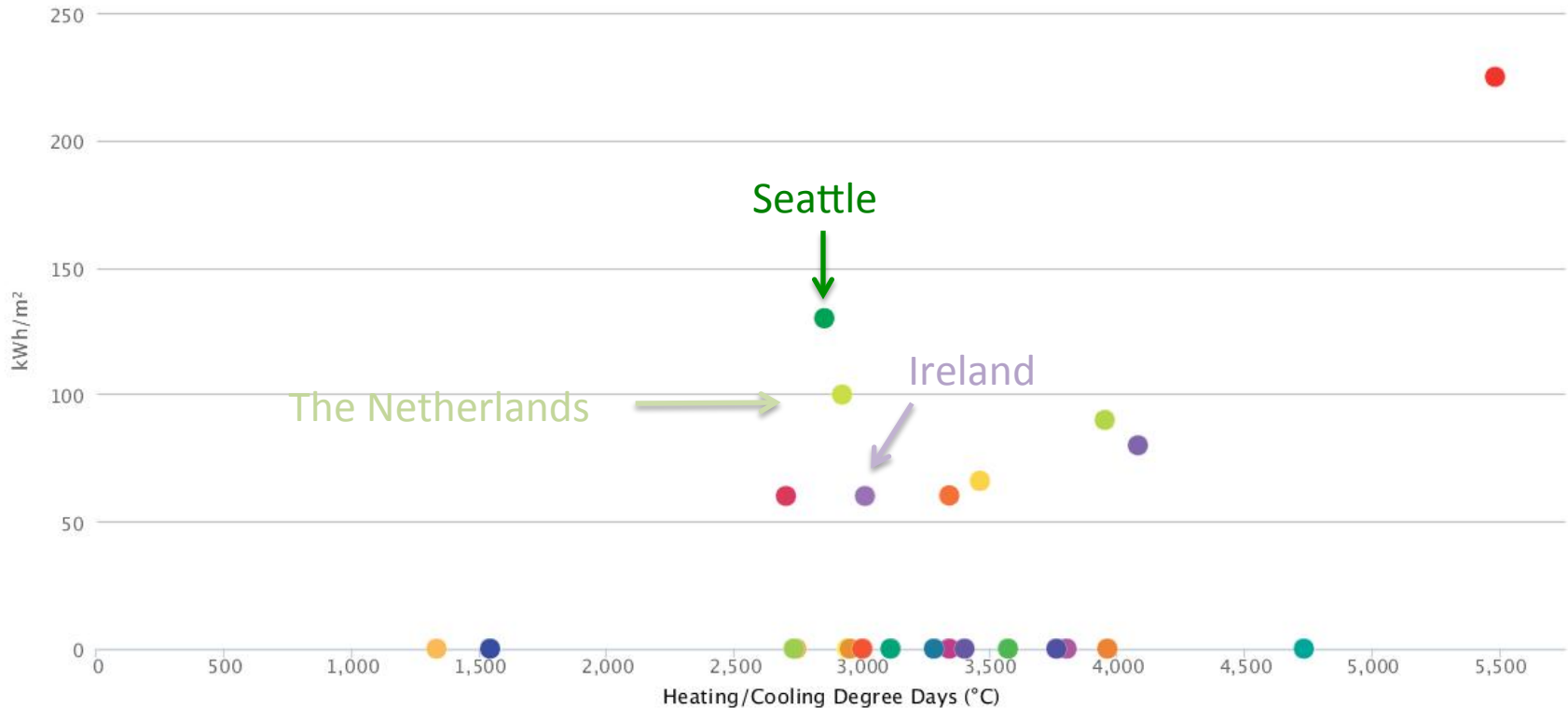


Source: bigEE 2012



Performance relative to climate

Performance Values Relative to Climate

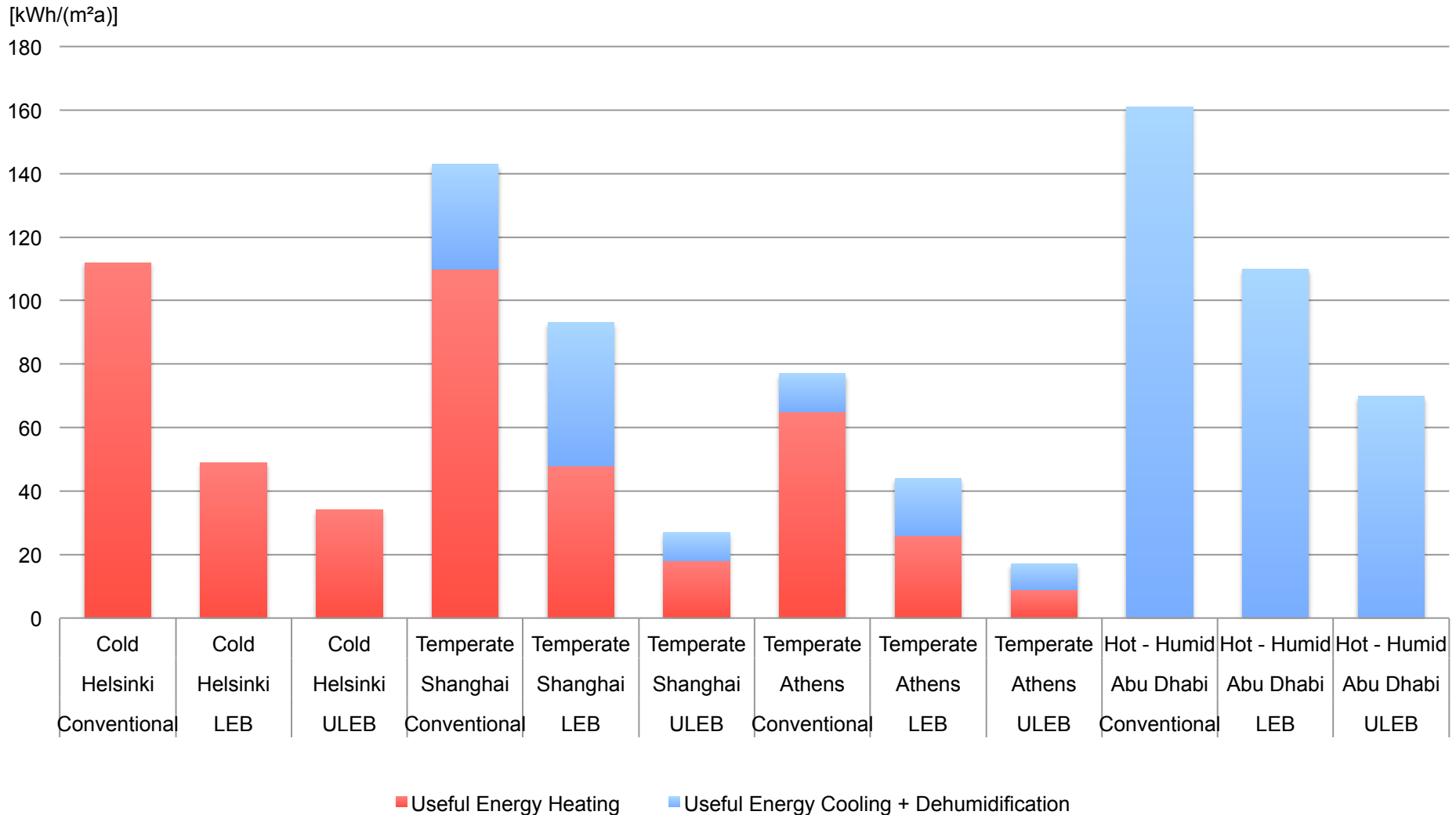


Source: GBPN 2013



Simulation results of buildings

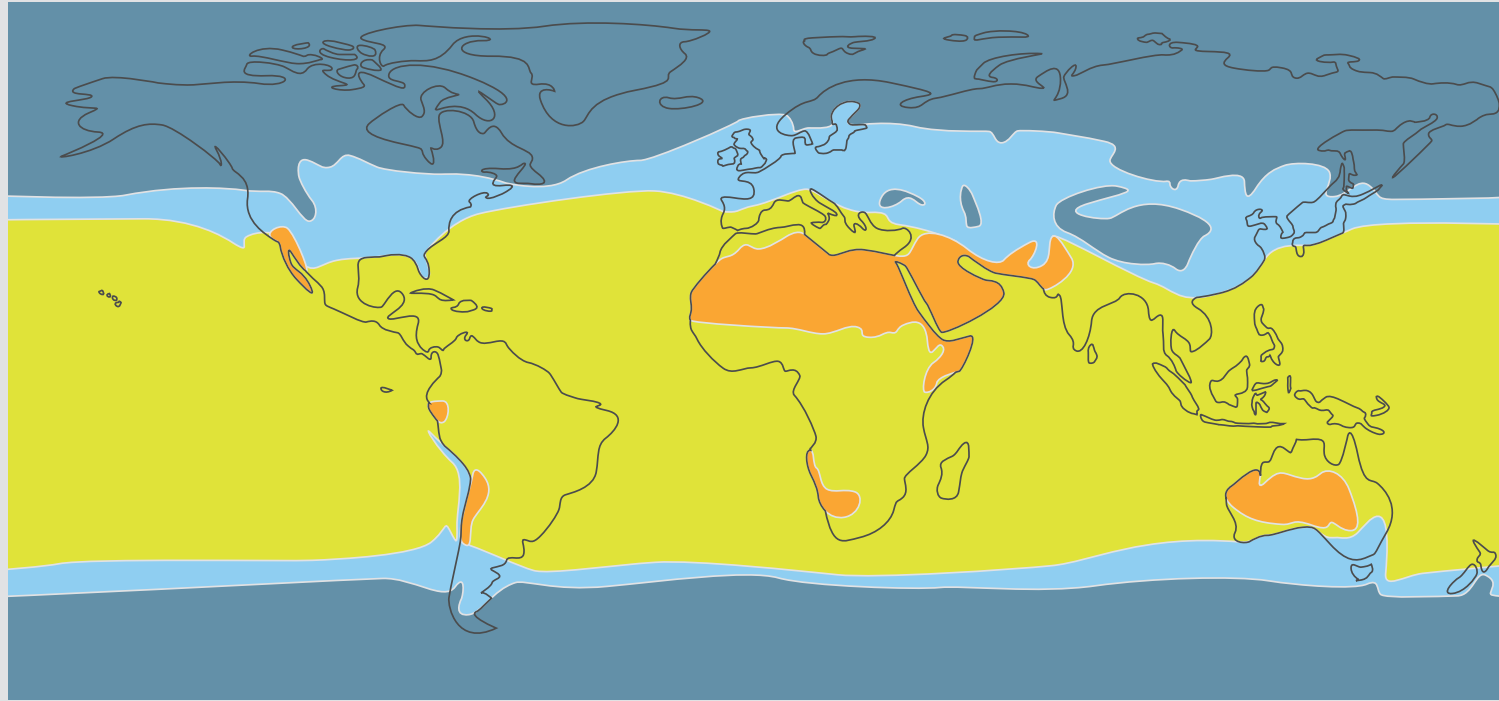
(useful energy; simulations by ECOFYS and Wuppertal Institute)







Source: bigEE 2012



bigEE Climate Zones

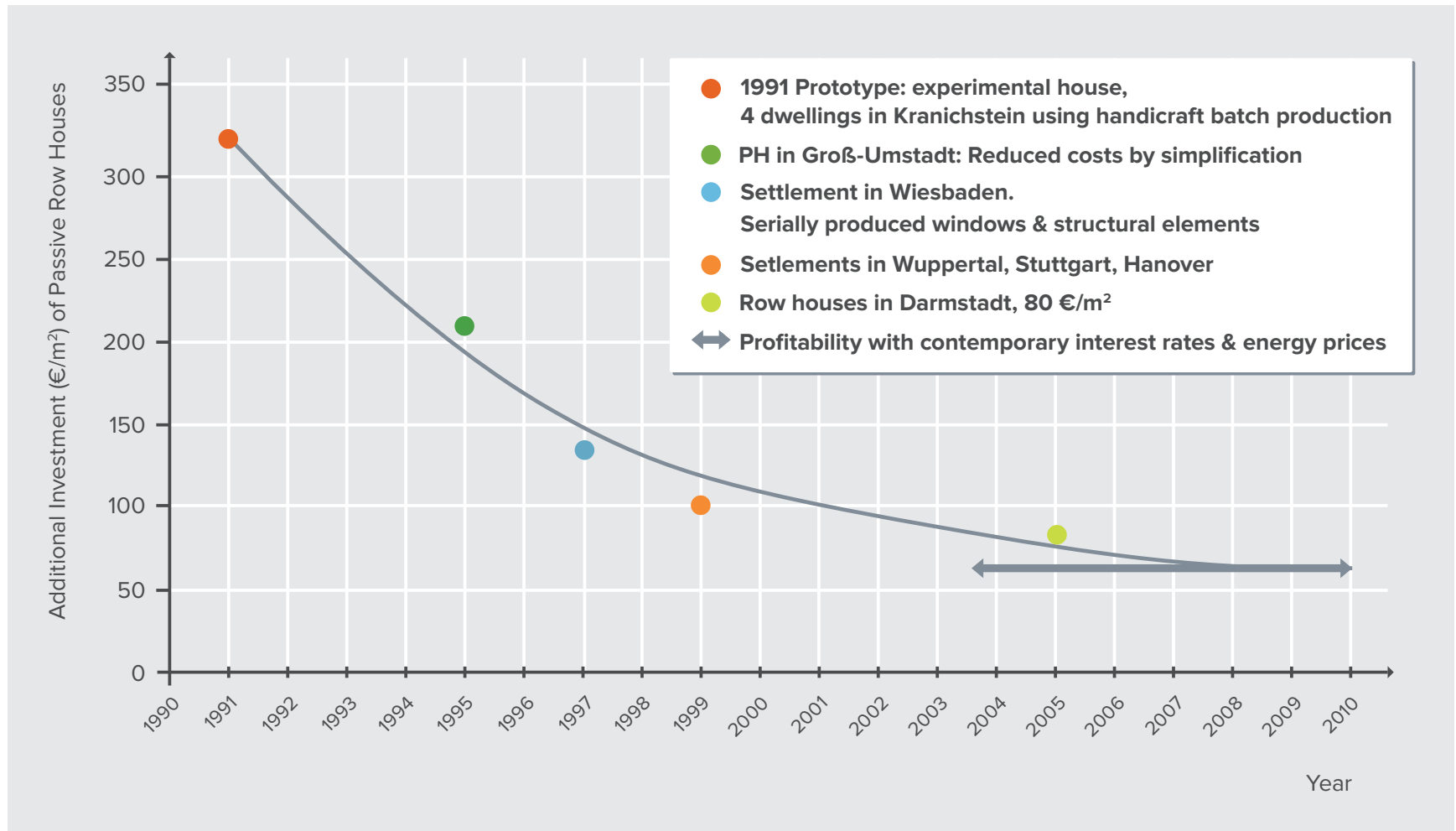


Climate	LEB	ULEB	nZEB	PEB
 Cold	80-40 kWh/m ² _{TFA} yr	40-20 kWh/m ² _{TFA} yr	20-0 kWh/m ² _{TFA} yr	++
 Temperate	80-40 kWh/m ² _{TFA} yr	40-20 kWh/m ² _{TFA} yr	20-0 kWh/m ² _{TFA} yr	++
 Hot and Humid	150-100 kWh/m ² _{TFA} yr	100-50 kWh/m ² _{TFA} yr	50-0 kWh/m ² _{TFA} yr	++
 Hot and Arid	100-50 kWh/m ² _{TFA} yr	50-25 kWh/m ² _{TFA} yr	25-0 kWh/m ² _{TFA} yr	++

Source: bigEE 2012



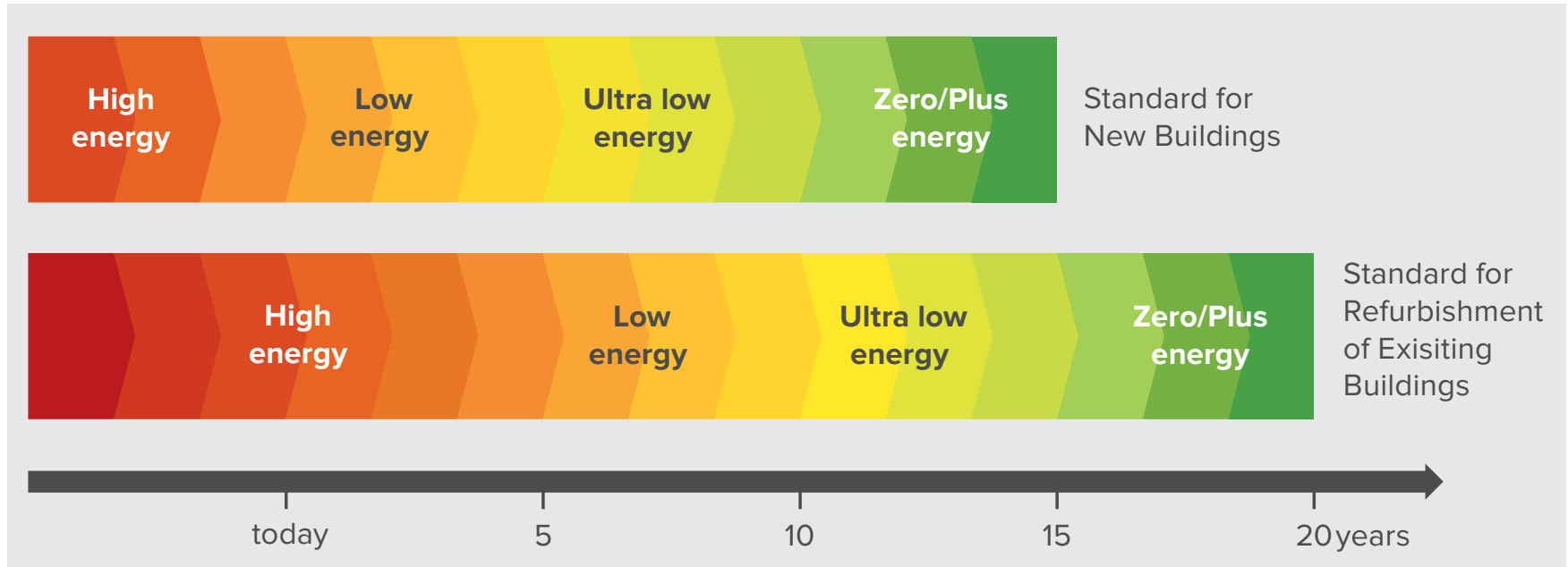
Cost and Cost-effectiveness



Source: Feist



Timeline for Standards





The Strategic Approach

First worldwide consistent approach to defining Low-Energy and Ultra-Low-Energy Buildings in different climate zones

- Easy to Define
- Absolute Target Values
- Covering 4 Climate Zones (more to come)
- 4 different types of conditioning
- Numerous Types of Buildings



Your guide to energy efficiency in buildings.

Start now



bigee.net



Wuppertal Institute
for Climate, Environment
and Energy