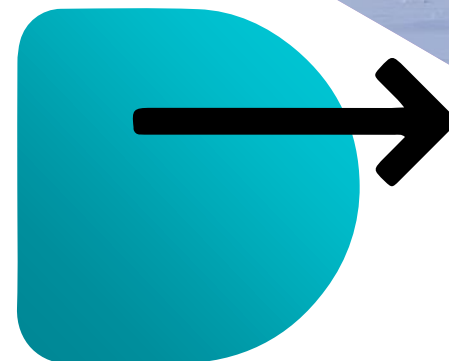




DENEFF - The Voice of Energy Efficiency.

Germany in the Midst of the Energy Crisis – a brief Policy Summary

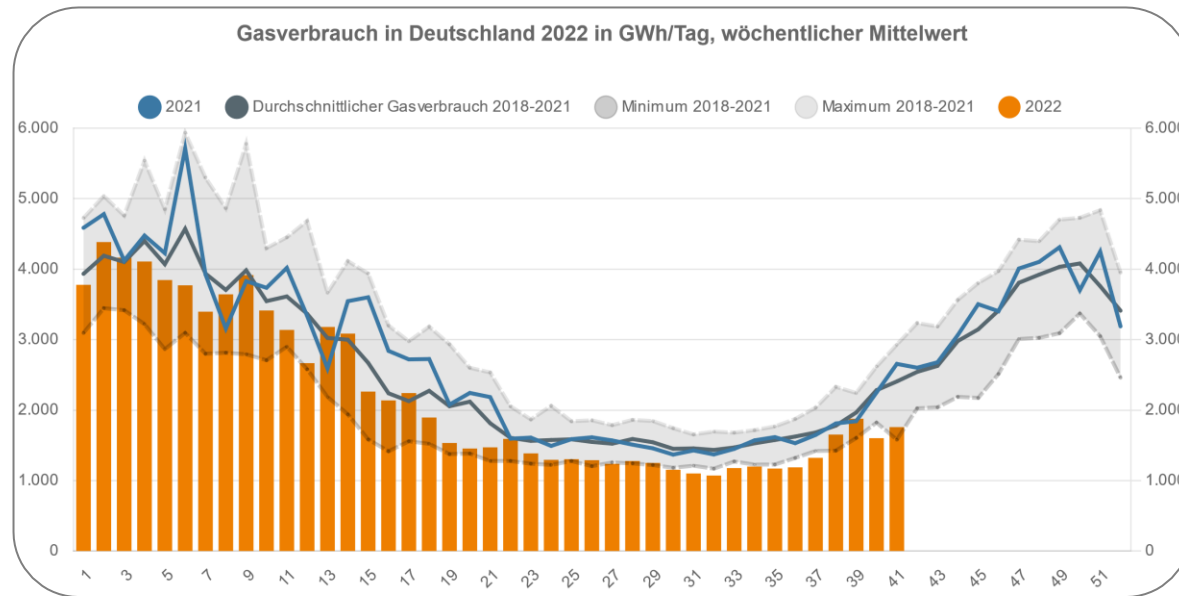
Christian Noll | EUFORES | 22.10.2022



The German Voice of Energy Efficiency



Energy prices and saving appeals take effect, relief packages cost hundreds bn Euro. No long-time solution for economy and consumers



Source: Bundesnetzagentur

- Gas consumption for current heating period seems to decline to last years' minimum
- **But: Behavioral and short-term policy measures have almost no long-term effect, medium-term measures without enforcement are not taken seriously (e.g. heating checks, hydraulic balancing)**
- Gas storages are well filled for this winter (>90%)
- Relief packages cover some of the price burden, but: **insufficient relief for worst performing dwellings**
- **Recent funding cuts for deep renovations**
- **Investments in climate friendly suggestions are put back (BDI SME-survey)**

Conclusion: Economic recovery and **escape from vicious energy circle** needs **investment campaign**

Short-term measures aim to decrease consumption further and prepare for the upcoming winter...

Short Term Measure Ordinance (empowered by §30 EnSiG)

Valid from September 1, 2022 to February 28, 2023

Specifications for public non-residential buildings (ban on common area heating, maximum room temperature, etc.)

- Ban on heating private pools
- Duty to inform on price increases and potential savings for utilities & residential building owners
- Energy savings in businesses:
 - Prohibition on keeping store doors & entry systems permanently open
 - Restrictions on use of illuminated advertising installations
 - Lowering of minimum temperature for workplaces

Without enforcement consumption is likely to return to previous levels after regulations have ended.

**Entered into force
as of 1.9.2022 –
ends 28.2.2023**



..while medium-term ordinance introduces overdue measures in the building sector.



Medium-Term Energy Supply Assurance Measures (empowered by §30 EnSiG)

Enters into force on October 1, 2022 for a duration of two years (Sept. 2024)

- Heating inspection/optimization obligation for building owners
- Mandatory hydraulic balancing of gas heating systems
- Obligation to implement economic energy efficiency measures in companies who are subject to mandatory audits and energy management systems

**Long term effects
But as enforcement regulation is missing and
thus not taken seriously**

Energy Efficiency Act is a great chance to create long term stability. Key requirements are promising – but higher ambition is needed

Draft Energy Efficiency Act (Leak)

Energy Saving Targets (base 2008)

-37% primary and -24% final energy consumption in 2030
Annual saving targets for federal level (45 TWh/a) (action plan), Länder 5 TWh/a (2024-30), public bodies -2% FE p.a.

Industry

>10 GWh/a EMS, >2,5 GWh energy audits
Implementation of cost-effective measures required
waste heat avoidance/usage, requirements f. data centers

Buildings

Regulated in GEG, addressed by action program, for public bodies EMS-requirement, „worst first“ note

Energy Services

Quality requirements, limited anti-discrimination rules

Missing ambition:

Below COM & EP positions: 41 % PE and 30% FE savings needed
Annual savings targets do not sum up to 2030 target
EEOS on DSOs recommended (additional / shadow regulation)

>5 GWh EMS, audits >1 GWh, waste heat integration needs to be linked to local heat planning, GEG etc.
Include existing data centers, top-runner requirements

3% renovation wave, minimum performance standards for existing buildings (MEPS, worst first) in GEG revision, extend ordinances by including them in GEG

Level playing field for ESCOs in regulation and funding

Why MEPS matter: Renovation of worst performing buildings

Forschungsinstitut für Wärmeschutz e.V. München



Tabelle 2: Aktuelle Gesamtkosten bei unterschiedlichen Energiepreisszenarien für Raumwärme und Warmwasser für ein Einfamilienhaus in Abhängigkeit vom Baualter und Modernisierungsstand

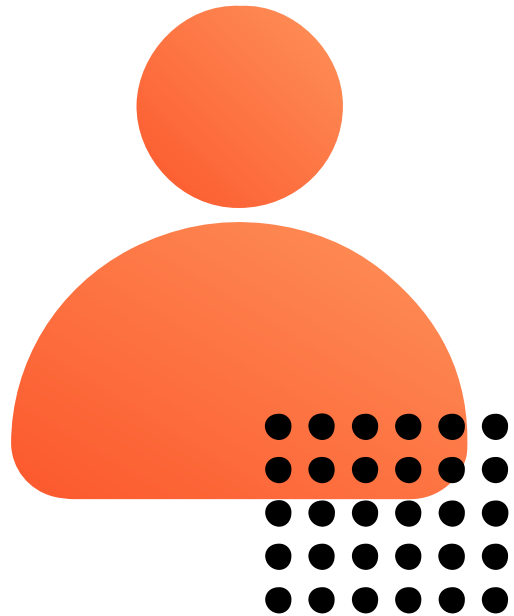
Einfamilienhaus beheizte Wfl. in m ² : 160	ungedämmt ca. 1950-70	schlecht gedämmt ca. 1970-80	etwas gedämmt ca. 1980-95	normal gedämmt EnEV/GEG	sehr gut gedämmt KfW 55
Endenergiebedarf in kWh/m ² a	300	250	180	100	35
Gesamtverbrauch/a in kWh/a	48.000	40.000	28.800	16.000	5.600
Energiepreis inkl. MwSt. in ct/kWh	Gesamtkosten für Raumwärme und Warmwasser €/Jahr inkl. MwSt.				
5	2.400	2.000	1.440	800	280
10	4.800	4.000	2.880	1.600	560
15	7.200	6.000	4.320	2.400	840
20	9.600	8.000	5.760	3.200	1.120
25	12.000	10.000	7.200	4.000	1.400
30	14.400	12.000	8.640	4.800	1.680

- Tenants in unrenovated buildings face extra heating costs of >8,000 Euro (apartment flat), >14,000 Euro for single-family homes
- Worst performing buildings (energy class G-H) are often rented out to low-income families
- German government is supportive for EU EPDD
- **Waiting for EU decision will cost time and money!**

Conclusion: Both EU and German policy makers need to decide on quick implementation of MEPS

Thank you

I look forward to your
questions and comments!



Christian Noll

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