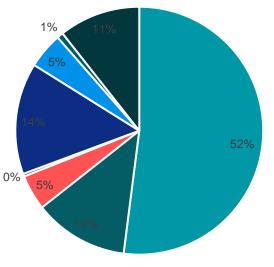


The building sector in Denmark

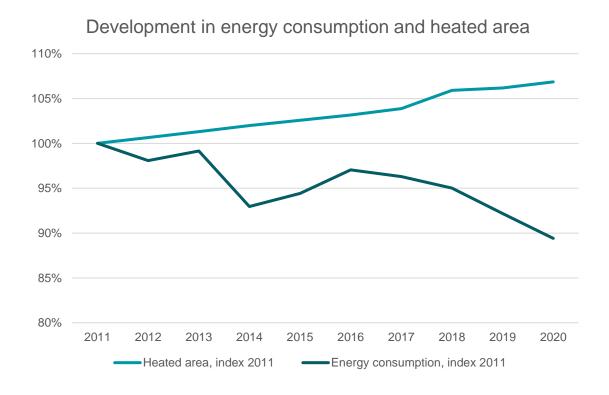




- One-family houses
- Semi-detached houses
- Mulity-family buildings
- Other dwellings
- Agriculture
- Offices, commercial buildings, administration buildings
- buildingsBuildings for education and research
- Summer houses



Development in the energy consumption for buildings and heated area





How has Denmark increased energy efficiency in buildings

- Building code since 1979 on energy
- Function performance testing of installations before use
- Energy Performance Certificates
- Funding for energy renovation of private homes
- Funding for renovation of affordable housing
- Funding for renovation of public buildings
- Information to home owners, craftsmen and consultants on EE renovation





EE in buildings, the future

- New building code in 2023
 - LCA
 - nearly Zero Energy (new) Buildings
 - Sustainability requirements
- Energy renovation of buildings
 - Energy renovation of state buildings and municipal buildings – Financial pool for municipalities and regions
 - Subsidy scheme for private homes
- District heating in cities
 - Flexibility
- Electrification of the heating sector
 - Subsidy scheme for heat pumps

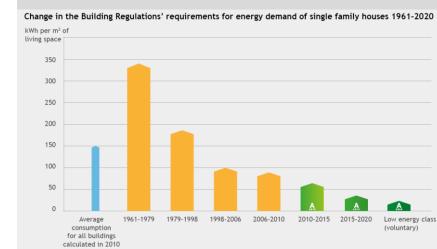




Danish Energy Heat pumps on subscription

The building code

- Mandatory for all new buildings (heated) and for major renovations in existing buildings
- Overall energy performance requirement, U-values for the building materials (walls, windows, doors, roofs, floors –high level of insulation)
- Efficiencies of the heating, hot water, ventilation and cooling installations (pumps, ventilators, ventilation systems, gas boilers etc.)
- Individual control of temperatures in all rooms (thermostatic valves)
- Functional Performance Testing of technical installations (Building management system, heating systems incl. hydraulic balancing of heating system, ventilation systems and lighting systems in commercial buildings).





The Danish Building Code

Building Code	kWh/m²/Year		Voluntary class, kWh/m²/Year	
BR18	Domestic buildings	Non-domestic buildings	Domestic buildings	Non-domestic buildings
New buildings	30 + 1000/A	41 + 1000/A	27	33
Renovation of buildings	70 + 2200/A	95 + 2200/A	52,5 + 1650/A	71,3 + 1650/A

A is the heated floor area

Approx. 30 kWh/m² for residential buildings and 41 kWh/m² for non-residential buildings



Energy Renovation and retrofitting The Danish Building Code

- When a component of the building envelope is replaced, minimum requirements apply for the U-value for walls, roofs and windows
- Energy improvements shall be made if they are profitable. The profitability is determined by:
 - Annual energy savings x lifetime of the component / investment > 1.33
- When retrofitting energy service systems heating, cooling and ventilation - the minimum requirements for new buildings apply and energy performance of installations apply (EU EcoDesign).
- In areas with district heating it is not possible to install oil or gas boilers (energy supply must be renewable)



The next revision of the Danish Building Code

Sustainability will be include by 2023

- Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) -
- Registration and documentation of resource (energy) use at the construction site
- Life Cycle Costs (LCC)
- Development of an operation and maintenance plan for maintaining the indoor climate
- Documentation of problematic substances in the building and the building materials
- Detailed verification and documentation of the daylight level
- Documentation of degassing from building materials to the indoor climate
- Documentation of noise from ventilation systems in housing

23 June 2022

Sustainability requirement, next building regulation 2023

Year	Kg CO _{2 eq} /m²/year		
2020-2022	Two years testing pe		
	New buildings more than 1,000 m ²	New building under 1,000 m ²	Voluntary Class, LCA calculations required
2023 new building code BR23	12	No requirements	8
2025	10	7	
2027	Ç	6	
2029	7.5		5



Denmark's path to a zero emission country The Green Energy Transition

Subsidy schemes:

- Subsidy pools for affordable housing
 - 30.2 bill DKK (~ 4 bill €) for 2021-2026

Renovation of affordable housing will:

- Reduce the costs for energy
- Improve the living conditions
- Create jobs





Energy Renovation

Public Buildings

- 2020-2030: All state-owned buildings must achieve a specific saving target by 2030.
- For buildings financed but not owned by the state (e.g. high schools, universities and museums), the requirement is a reduction of the energy demand by 10% from 2020 to 2030.
- The municipalities must make an agreement on setting targets for energy savings. The Danish Energy Agency make voluntarily agreements with the municipalities on the targets. By now most municipalities have signed an agreement to annually reduce their energy demand by 2-4 %.
- The Government provides subsidized funding and cheap loans for energy saving measures in the buildings of the regions and municipalities.





Energy Renovation

Affordable Housing

- Funding is available from the Danish Housing Fund (paid by the tenants)
- Focus must be on energy improvement
- The energy retrofitting of affordable housing also results in more healthy buildings and reduces crime in the neighborhood



Source: Brochure from Danske Arkitektvirksomheder, Renovering



Affordable housing energy renovation

- About 1/5 of the population lives in social housing/affordable housing.
- Funding for energy renovation of affordable housing, also focus on recycling of building materials.

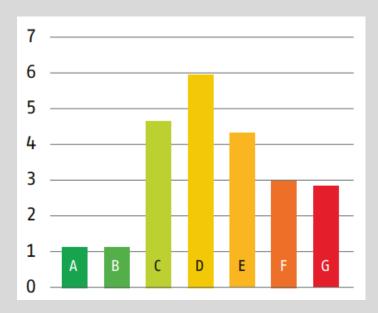


Source: Brochure from Danske Arkitektvirksomheder, Renovering



Energy Performance Certificates

- About half of all buildings have an EPC
- A total of around 60,000-80,000 new EPCs are made annually.
- In 2016 a improved EPC led to a higher price for a building, which encourage to perform some if not all of the energy saving measures proposed in the EPC.
- It is estimated that for each increase in the label, the house price will be increased with 10,000-12,000 Euro



EPC for public buildings



Requirements to become an EPC consultant



EC1: Residential and multi-family residential < 500 m2 (small buildings)

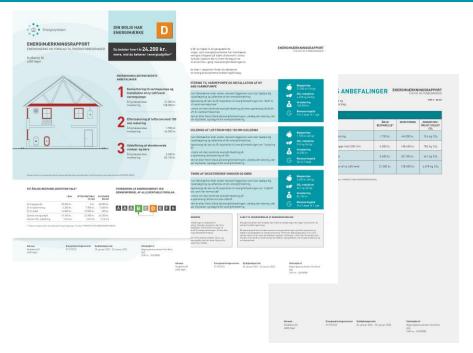
EC2: Non-residential and multi-family residential > 500 m2 (large buildings)

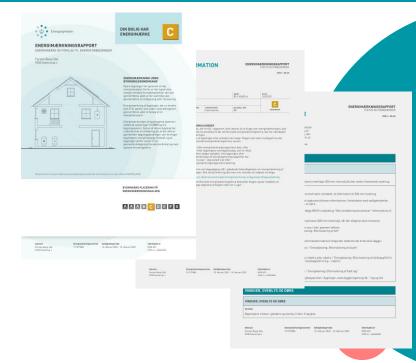
Companies in total = 190 with approx. 600 experts (distributed between EC1 and EC2)



Content of the energy labeling report

Difference in energy labeling report





With building inspection

Without building inspection (less than 25 years old)



EPC in Denmark

The Green Energy Transition

All building owners can find their EPC in a central Database

hosted by Danish Energy Agency:

