

Serbien
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Energieeffizienz
im Bau



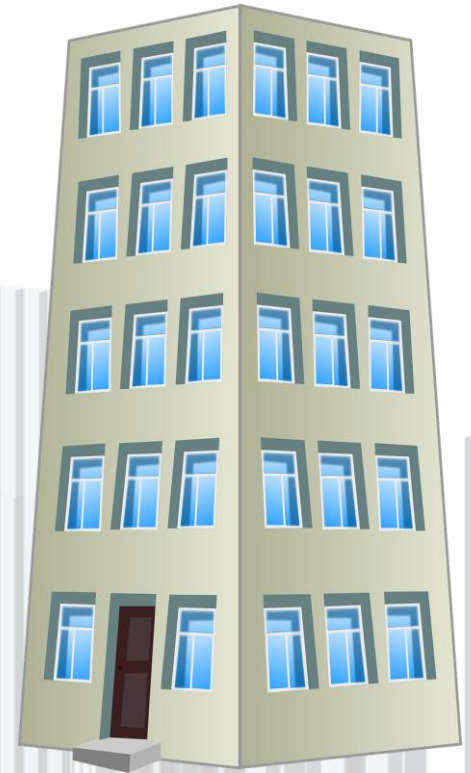
Economic considerations related to EE
Measures in Public Buildings in
Serbia

Energy Efficiency in Serbia

General Remarks

Energy Efficiency in Serbia

- Implementation of EU EE scheme
- adoption of secondary legislation on energy management done
- Priority in full transposition of EU Directive on EE
 - Legal Framework for energy performance contracting in place
 - ESCO projects at an early stage
- Large number of buildings with high energy consumption leads to good opportunities for reduction of energy consumption
- Low energy prices affect financial feasibility of investments in EE projects



Energy Efficiency Financing in Serbia

→ For 2020 EUR 4,25 Mio dedicated to EE projects by gvt. Budget mainly to support EE measures of local governments

Budget Fund for EE in Serbia:

- EUR 1,4 Mio approved annually by government
- One project-one municipality principle

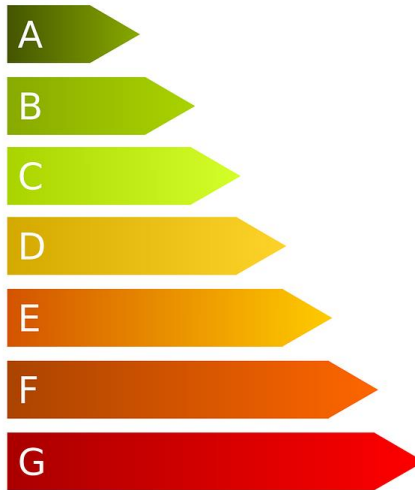
→ Public Investment Management Office supports local governments related to reconstruction and improvement of public facilities

→ Plans to launch a private household EE Fund in 2021 for co-financing of EE projects

- Planned size of the Fund is EUR 21,6 Mio
- financed by EE fees paid by citizens



Energy Efficiency in Uzice



- City of Uzice has allocated funds for EE projects in private households mainly focused on purchase of eco friendly boilers and thermal insulation
- In 2020 200 projects with EUR 334.000,- subsidized
- EE Budget for 2021 is EUR 375.000,-

European EE Financing Mechanisms

Interreg IPA Funds:

- Alignment with EU EE aquis
- Supports pilot & demo projects on innovative technologies and EE
- Serbia received > EUR 300 Mio between 2014-2020
- New Tool for the period 2021-2027 IPA III

WeBSEFF-Western Balkans Sustainable Energy Financing Facility:

- EBRD Financing Facility providing credit lines to Partner banks in order to finance investments in EE
- Available for Municipalities, ESCOs, Municipal Service Providers up to EUR 2,5 Mio
- Technology cutting CO² emmissions by >20%
- Retrofitting buildings making them >30% energy efficient

Economic Evaluation of 3 Public Buildings in Uzice

Business Considerations

General Remarks:

- Project Period: 20 years
- Estimated Price Increase for Energy: 2% p.a.
- Calculation Interest Rate: 1,5% p.a.

→ Considered CO² and business opportunity

Impact on Financial Feasibility:

- Very low energy, esp. electricity price
- Utilization of Buildings
- High Conversion Factor for electricity drives CO² savings potential



Theater Building Results

→ 5 measures defined incl. PV in 2 different sizes

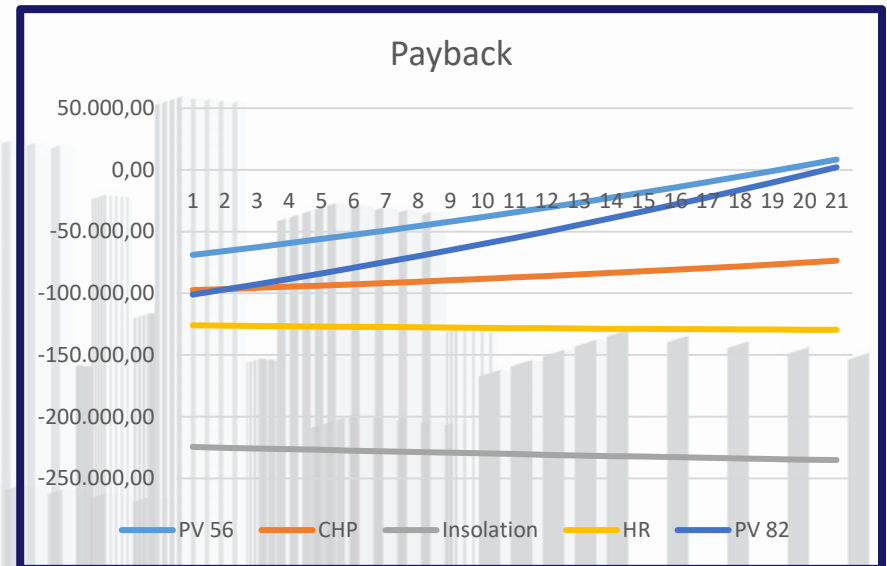
Basic Data:

	Baseline	Insulation	HR	CHP	PV 56	PV 82
Investment		224.600	126.000	97.500	69.020	101.150
Energy Cost/a	16.606,59	13.836,84	14.958,71	14.235,24	12.437,08	10.913,99
CO ² changes t/a		-9,9	-5,9	-48,9	-54,6	-74,9
CO ² changes %		-8,35	-4,98	-41,27	-46,08	-62,95
Payback Period years		n/a	n/a	51,4	18,2	19,7

Theater Building Results

Financial Aspects

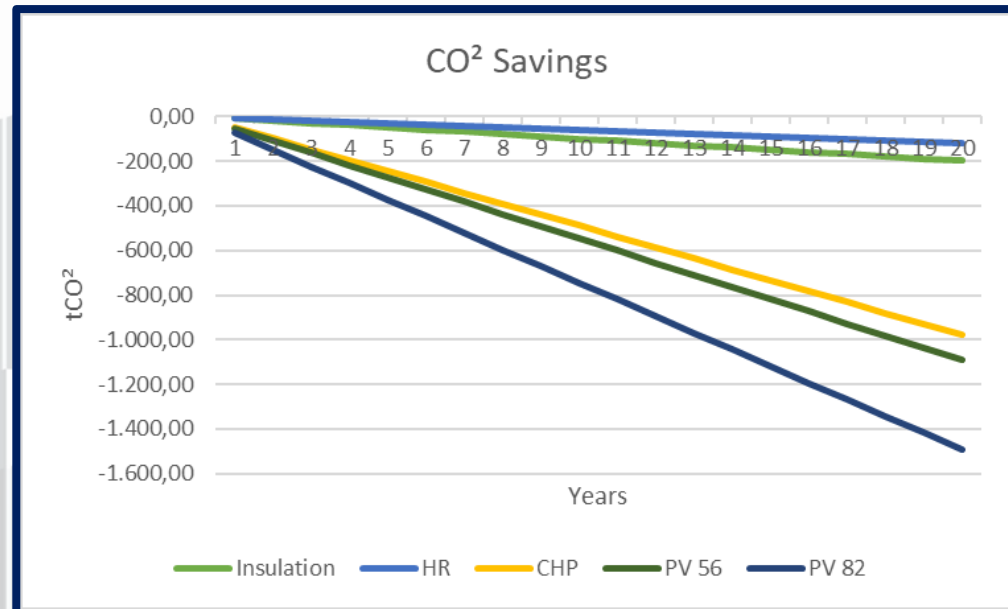
- Insolation, HR and CHP do not make economical sense
- PV as only possibility to reach positive financial results within the 20 years project period – PV electricity production during daytime does not correspond to highest need in the evening for performances
- Insulation and HR require highest investment, but do not deliver positive financial results



Theater Building Results

CO² Aspects

- PV and CHP and deliver good CO² reduction opportunity
- Insulation and HR deliver low results only



Theater Building Results

- Low utilization of the building has significant consequences for the sustainability of EE measures
- Both PV measures lead to positive financial results during the project period and show the largest CO² reductions
- Most of the produced electricity would be sent to the grid due to imbalance of production and electricity demand
- Other measures are financially not feasible within the project period
- CO² reduction potential of insulation measures are relatively small although represent higher investments than PV

School Building Results

→ 6 measures defined incl. 2 different PV sizes

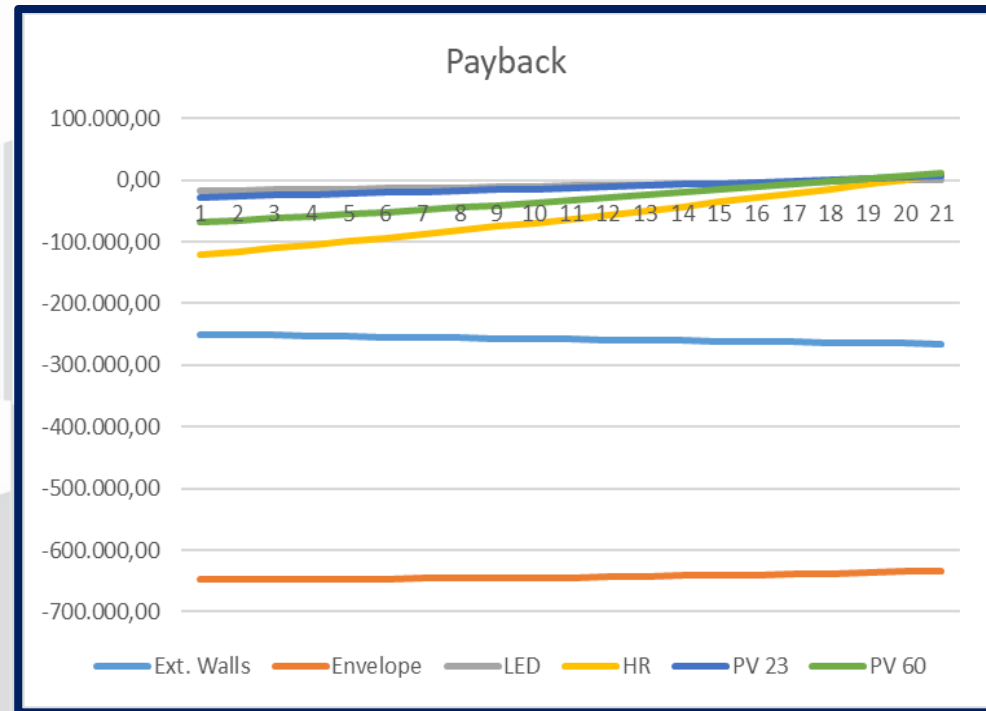
Basic Data:

	Baseline	Ext. Walls	Envelope	LED	HR	PV 23	PV 60
Investment		250.000,00	647.622,40	17.315,00	121.205,00	27.540,00	69.020,00
Energy Cost/a	32.518,40	29.601,74	22.705,30	31.534,31	25.424,81	30.728,44	28.183,58
CO ² changes t/a		-10,4	-34,8	-22,6	-5	-23,5	-56,8
CO ² changes %		-6,24	-20,89	-13,57	-3,00	-14,11	-34,09
Payback Period years		n/a	92,2	19,5	18,8	16,8	17,5

School Building Results

Financial Aspects

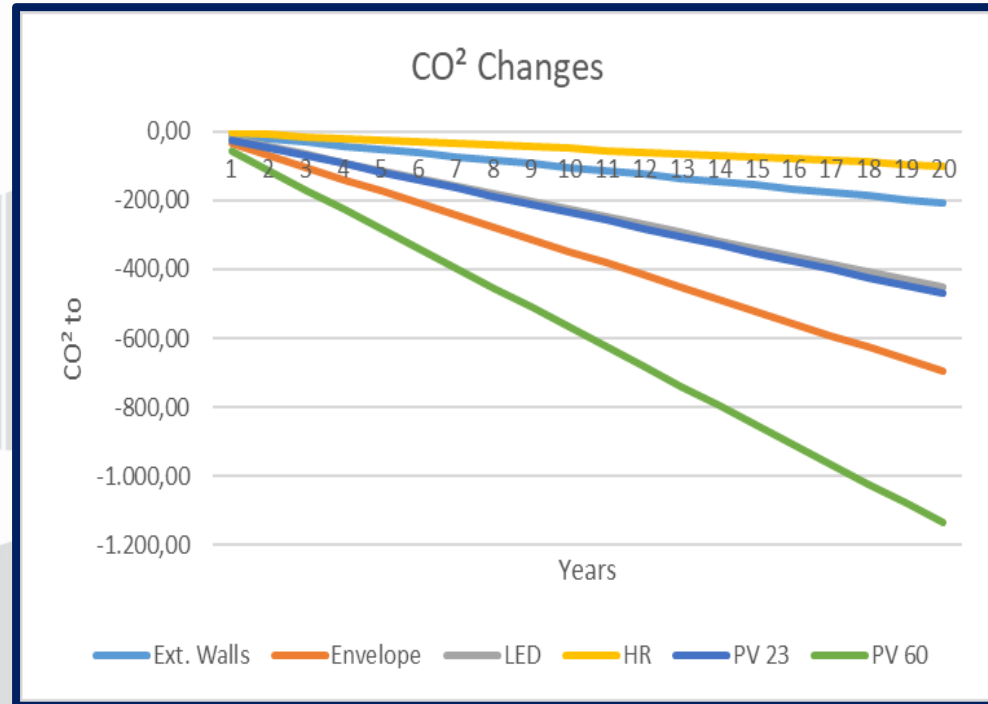
- Insulation of external Walls and the whole envelope requires significant investment and is not financially feasible
- HR and PV reach slight positive results within the 20 years period
- PV efficiency impacted by school close during summer time



School Building Results

CO² Aspects

- Highest impact reached with PV or full envelope insulation
- LED reaches similar CO² reduction as the smaller PV installation with much smaller investment
- HR and Ext. Walls insulation lead to a minor CO² reduction only



School Building Results

- much higher heating energy than electrical energy needed due to functionality
- Summer school break limits PV opportunity for own consumption
- Insulation Measures require significant investment compared to other options
- Full envelope insulation delivers best CO² reduction opportunity, but without financial feasibility
- LED represents the smallest investment and would reduce CO² significantly with a financial feasibility within the project period
- Further reductions in CO² could be reached with a combination of measures, e.g. HR, LED and PV 23 and representing financial feasibility within the project period

Swimming Pool Results

→ 4 measures defined

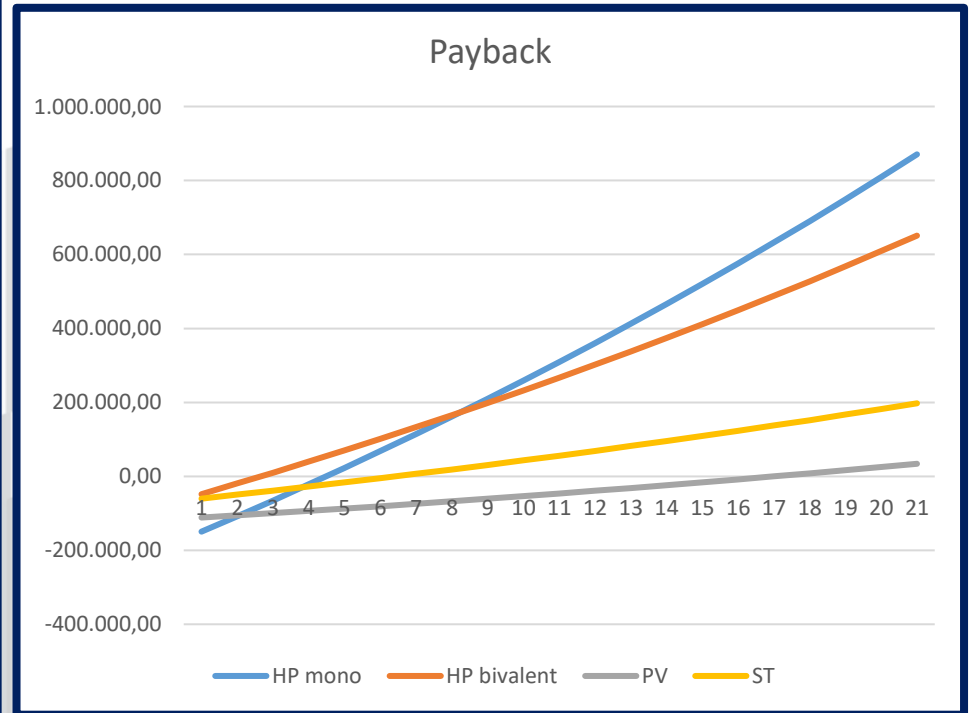
Basic Data:

	Baseline	HP mono	HP bivalent	PV	ST
Investment		150.000,00	48.000,00	111.690,00	60.000,00
Energy Cost/a	125.124,80	80.974,32	95.669,48	117.526,41	113.664,80
CO ² changes t/a		136,9	91,3	-99,5	-32,5
CO ² changes %		14,82	9,89	-10,77	-3,52
Payback Period years		3,5	1,7	16	5,4

Swimming Pool Results

Financial Aspects

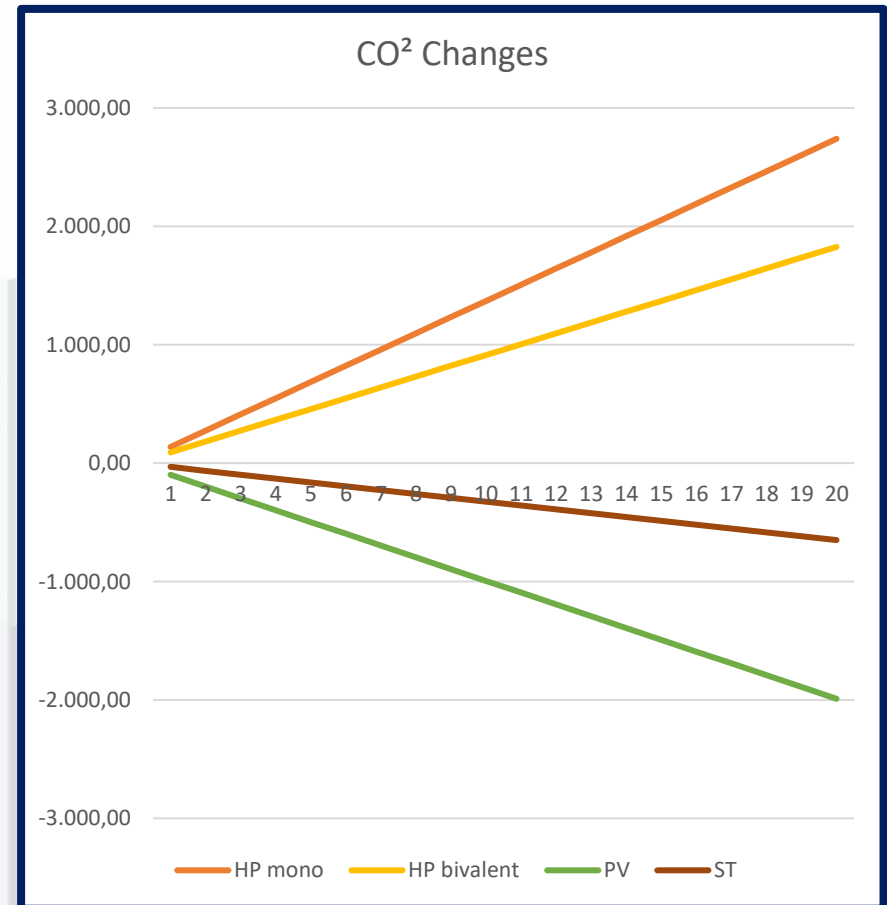
- All 4 measures reach financial feasibility within the 20 years period
- Both HPs show very good results with HP monovalent needing the largest investment and HP bivalent representing the shortest payback period of all investments



Swimming Pool Results

CO² Aspects

- Swimming pool requires large amount of heating
- CO² reduction potential relatively low due to electricity having a much higher conversion factor than heat from DH Uzice
- Both HP measures even increase CO² due to increased need of electricity
- PV show best results in CO² reduction, followed by ST



Swimming Pool Results

- EE measures show best financial results of all 3 buildings
- CO² reduction opportunity limited due to high electricity conversion factor
- HP bivalent could be combined with PV
 - HP leads to large cost reduction
 - PV offsets CO² increase



Thank You!

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