Presentation Zorka Opeka Belgrade 18th May 2010





Who are we?

- Alas Holding a family owned business since 50 years in Serbia since 2003
- Ziegelwerk Pichler Wels a family owned business in Austria since 230 years
- Zorka Opeka cooperation of Alas and Pichler since 2006





Approach of Zorka Opeka

- Investments of more than 350 Mil. Dinars into production location in Donje Crniljevo
- Creation of more than 50 workplaces for well-trained and motivated employees
- Production of modern designed bricks named KLIMABLOC[®] with much better building physical, especially thermal insulation, values
- Due to fantastic raw materials production of high quality facing bricks with new colours in the pipeline
- Increase of export activities to surrounding countries like Bosnia, Croatia, Macedonia, Romania, Montenegro etc.





Current regulation

- Energy prices are raising
- Building regulations need to be updated
- Actual requirement for thermal insulation of outside walls U-Value for Serbia 0,8 to 0,9 whereas Austria has a required value of 0,2
- State of the art in Serbia is 25 cm bricks plus 5 cm polystyrene which gives a U-Value of 0,6
- Launch of a new 38 cm brick in 2009 based on modern design with a Uvalue of 0,33 – twice as good as existing way of building or three times as good as building regulations
- Launch of a new 50 cm brick with a U-value of app. 0,2 in 2010 four times better then building regulations require
- Result enormous savings in heating and cooling costs





Energy Efficiency





Why is energy efficiency important?

- Energy efficiency is the best way for improvement of the energy sector and the development of state and economy in general
- With appropriate actions Serbia could save up to 25 35 % of energy, currently used in: industry, transportation and housing.
- Financially, the state and the economy will save millions of EUR annually when being energy efficient
- Energy management is an efficient way to preserve energy resources, makes more independent from imports and preserves our environment





Energy efficiency as a goal

- Fossil energy sources are limited
- Prices for fossil energy are raising
- Serbia 2nd largest country in SE Europe and depends on energy imports
- Actions for upgrading energy efficiency and enable sustainable development are urgently needed
- Serbia already has the right agency for that mission SEEA (Serbian Energy Efficiency Agency)







Average annual consumption of heating energy:

Apartment buildings in Serbia:

182 kWh or 18,2 liter oil/m2/a – heating demand

Average in Austria:

45 kWh or 4,5 liter oil/ m^2/a – heating demand

U –value Requirements - comparison

Country	Walls	Roof surface	Basement ceilings
Serbia	0,90	0,65	0,75
Austria	0,15 - 0,50	0,15 - 0,25	0,25 - 0,45
Bulgaria	0,44	0,30	0,44
Hungary	0,45	0,25	0,45





Comparison Serbia - Austria

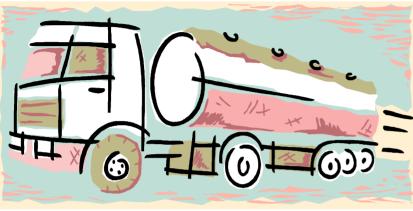
Based on existent building regulations the excess consumption of energy for heating in Serbia is:

24.700.000.000 kw/annum = 2.058.000.000 l/oil = 1.035.000.000 € or 102.000.000.000 Rsd





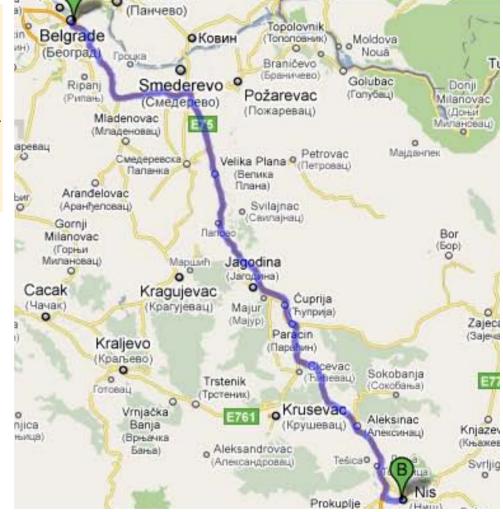
Illustration



Continous queue of

17.300 tank trucks

from Belgrade to Nis







Advantages of modern bricks - Klimabloc

- Savings of 70 % of heating costs due to much better insulation
- Saving of cooling costs a due to high thermal capacity no airconditioning required - cooling is much more expensive then heating
- Diffusion permeable no problems with creation of mould
- Optimal indoor environment
- High noise protection values due to massive walls and a weight of app. 320 kg/m² (Basis 38 cm wall)





Advantages of modern bricks - Klimabloc

- Best air tightness
- No thermal bridges
- Long lasting no maintenance required for decades
- Incombustible
- Lowest equilibrium moisture content of all construction building materials





Influencing facts for energy consumption

- Outside walls
- Floor to cellar
- Ceiling to roof
- Windows and doors
- Heating / cooling system
- Thermal Bridges
- Geometry of building (Relation between surface and volume)
- Geographical position





Energy losses standard house



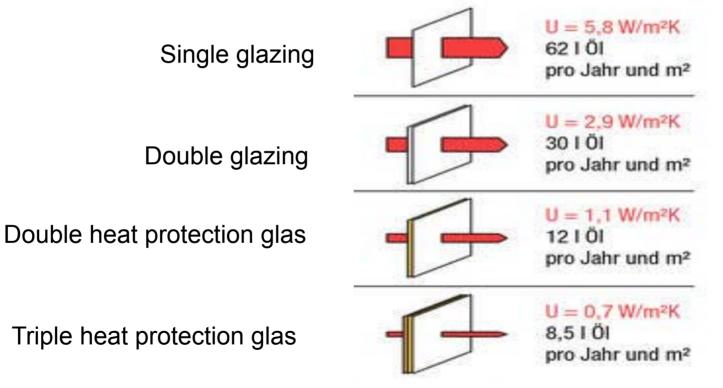
1 Roof	15 – 20 %
2 Outside walls	20 – 25 %
3 Windows	20 – 25 %
4 Ground	5 – 10 %
5 Heating	30 – 35 %
6 Ventilation	10 – 20 %





Example with windows

Energy losses various construction windows







Visualization of thermal insulation

Thermograms are pictures showing surface temperatures of building parts in different colors.

- White, red and yellow => higher temperatures
- Darker colors => lower temperatures

Objectives :

- establish constructive characteristics
- review aspects of building physics like thermal bridges
- get to the final evaluation of the building

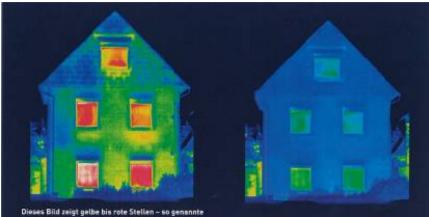
Older facilities: support decision to conduct restoration

New facilities: check the conducted works.





Visualization of thermal insulation



Wärmebrücken. Hier geht Wärme und Energie durch die Fassade verloren. Wie auch Ihre Heizkoster

Keine Wärmebrücken, kein Energieverlust.









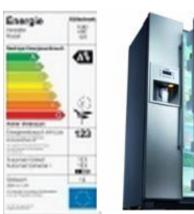




Solution for buildings in Serbia

Energieausweis für Wohngebäude

Energy passport **Energy performance certificate**

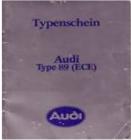






SPEZIFISCHER HEIZWÄRMEBEDARF BEI 3400 HEIZGRADTAGEN (REFERENZKLIMA) A ++ A + A B G ERSTELLT Erstellerin Organisation EsstellerIn-W. Austellungsdatum GBE-ZaM Göltigkeitsdatum Geschüftszahl Unterschrift.







What is the energy passport?

- Accounts the total energy consumption of a building (existing or planned).
- Presents the energy efficiency, and the energy-related data of the building.
- Issued by highly qualified and competent, independent institutions or persons (civil engineers, accredited supervisors and analysis institutions).
- Must be presented to competent institutions during approval procedure, or while selling or renting buildings.





Do all buildings have to have the energy passport?

- All categories of buildings, apartment buildings and non-residential facilities (public and commercial buildings, industrial constructions) should have the energy passport.
- Non-residential facilities definition: offices, schools, hospitals, hotels, sports halls, shopping malls.





What is evaluated by the Energy passport?

- Thermal envelope of the building including walls, windows and doors, floors, ceilings, roofs, solar energy gains
- Heating devices
- Hot water supply
- Mechanical ventilation
- Cooling
- Electric lighting





Advantages of Energy passport for buildings

- Immediate reduction of energy consumption and costs
- Quality insurance in new building and in case of restoration
- Increase in real estate value and image improvement
- Comprehensive documentation of the current situation
- Development of realistic suggestions for improvement





Deployment in Europe

- Energy efficient housing programme (energy performance building directive)
- Use of renewable energy sources like wind, biomass, geothermal energy or solar – the result should be self sustaining houses
- Concentration on reduction of use of primary energy (fossil energy) as a result reduction of CO₂ - emissions





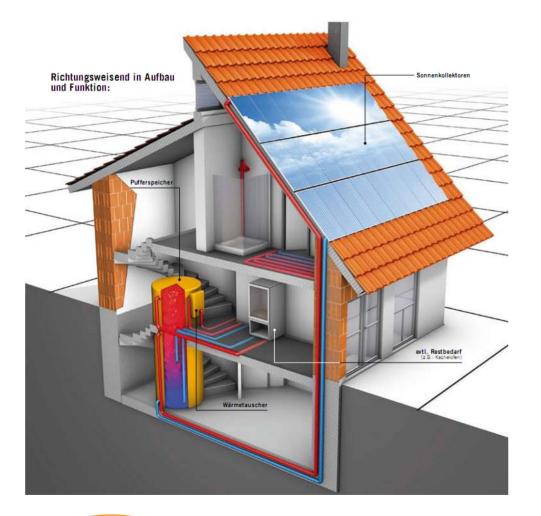








Ultimate solution









Kalkulator





Klimabloc kalkulator

- Na sajtovima <u>www.zorka-opeka.rs</u> i <u>www.klimabloc.rs</u>
- Virtualni računar koliko se uštedi energije gradeći Klimablocom
- Termoizolacione karakteristike Klimabloca





Final conclusions

- Stepwise adjustment of existing building regulations to European standards
- Implementation of an energy efficiency certification system -Energy Passport
- Awareness raising of Serbian population through medias and information in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment
- Economic and financial incentives for energy efficient buildings

Results:

- Less expenses for energy
- Less CO₂ emissions against global warming
- Healthier environment







Thank you for your attention

