

Round table

EE in public buildings – from inventory to implementation of measures
Bishkek, 16 July 2024

Energy management information systems – from development to application

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Municipal governments implement and maintain a certified energy management system

According to the Energy efficiency law in Latvia

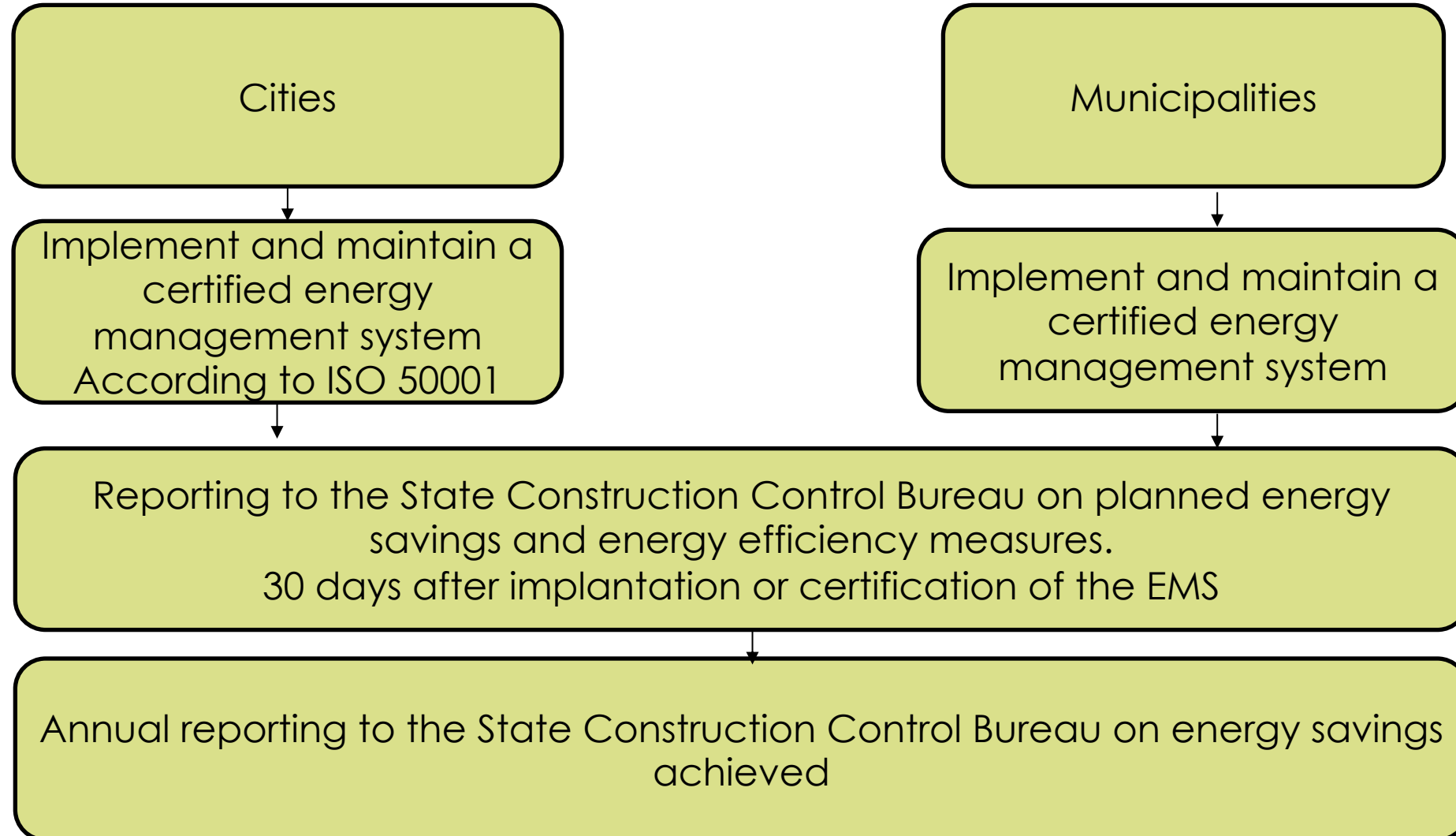
Requirements:

- National cities must implement and maintain a certified energy management system, which is confirmed by the certificate issued by the certification body
- Regional municipalities have a mandatory obligation to implement an energy management system, leaving the choice of certification in their control
- Entities with buildings $\geq 10,000$ m² must implement and maintain an energy management system within one year of meeting conditions
- Annual reporting to the responsible authority (The State Construction Control Bureau) on energy savings achieved

Project Evaluation:

- Projects using state, EU, or foreign funds get increased scores if they have an energy management system, following regulatory procedures

Municipal governments implement and maintain a certified energy management system



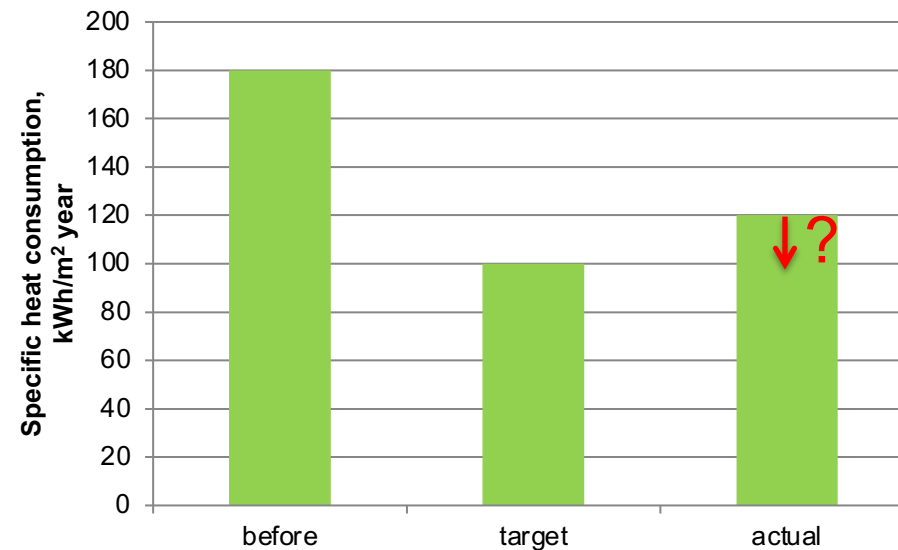
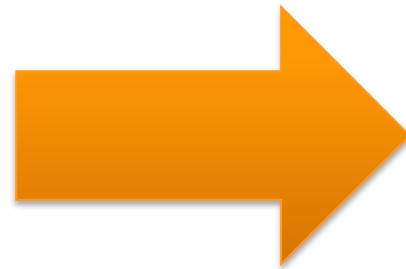
What was and still is the Starting point (motivation) towards energy management in different municipalities?

One of the reasons: Failure to reach targeted heat consumption



Grant for renovation of a public building - target values are set (kWh/m² year)

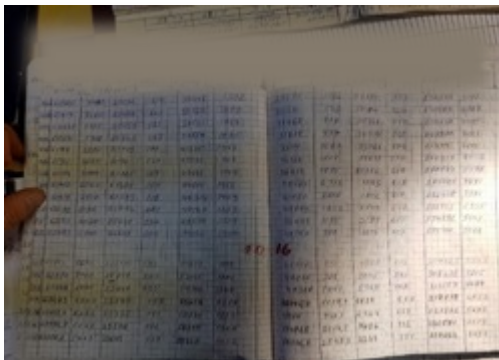
1 year later



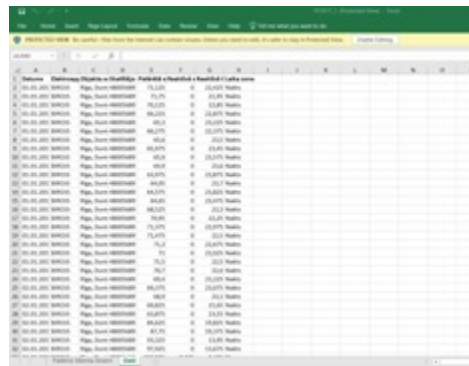
Challenges with energy data monitoring in municipalities:

ENERGY DATA MONITORING IN MUNICIPALITIES

- A lot of time is dedicated to gather historical energy consumption data
- Rarely collection of actual monthly energy data occurs
- All kinds and types of Excel files are created
- Usually access only to one person
- **People that actually can influence energy consumption are not aware or don't have duty or don't know what to do and how to measure**



Manual



Digital but manual



Full digitization/smart monitoring

How to monitor?

- Need of procedure to receive energy and other data
- Need of tools to analyse energy data, e.g. excel, online tools
- Working together with the responsible, e.g. technicians of the buildings
- Collection of additional information, e.g. inside temperature, equipment etc.



Advanced IT tool – Energy Monitoring Platform

- Easy to understand and use
- Clearly defined responsibilities and users
- Possible data import (for history) and export (for further energy data analysis)
- Available online & specifically designed for municipalities for Energy Management System needs



Buildings



Street lighting



Public transport



Municipal transport

What platform covers?

Platform consists of 4 modules:

- **Municipal building module** – buildings with separate accounting for thermal and electrical energy
- **Public lighting module** – public lighting sections with separate accounting of electrical energy
- **Municipal fleet** – municipal institutions, which have units of transport with separate accounting of fuel
- **Public transport** – public transport routes with separate accounting of fuel



Initial data entry

1. An energy data entry "import file" is prepared so that historical data can be entered into the platform in a fast and convenient way
2. Depending on the sector, at least the following initial data are required for each object:

The municipality itself can determine the historical period of time

Municipal buildings

- Monthly heat / fuel and electricity consumption
- Heating area of the building

Public lighting

- Monthly electricity consumption
- Number of luminaires

Municipal fleet

- Vehicle type
- Fuel type and consumption
- Distance traveled

Minimum MONTHLY DATA ENTRY

- Electricity, heat and fuel consumption data on the platform can be entered manually for each object separately, or use the data import function for all objects simultaneously

Municipal buildings

- Heat and electricity consumption
- Fuel consumption
- Cold water consumption

Public lighting

- Electricity consumption

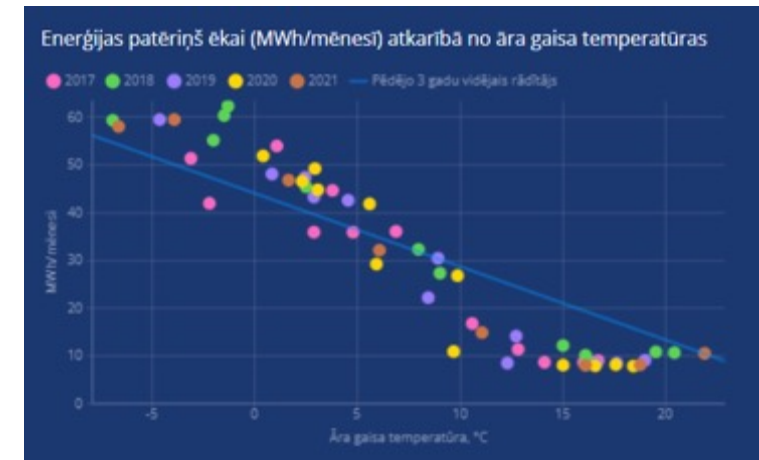
Public transport

- Fuel consumption
- Distance traveled

- Average outdoor temperature
- Electricity and heat tariffs
- Fuel prices

Analysis OF MONTHLY ENERGY CONSUMPTION DATA

- Fuel consumption data is automatically converted to energy consumption
- The amount of change in energy consumption (deviations,%) from the reference energy consumption is determined
- Comparison of energy consumption with other municipal buildings. Use of benchmarks
- Changes in total electricity and heat consumption. Specific energy consumption (kWh / m² per year) changes
- Analysis of monthly energy consumption data depending on outdoor air temperature
- Amount and distribution of energy costs



ADDITIONAL BENEFITS FOR USERS COMPARED TO OTHER ENERGY MONITORING TOOLS



MANAGEMENT REPORT
module

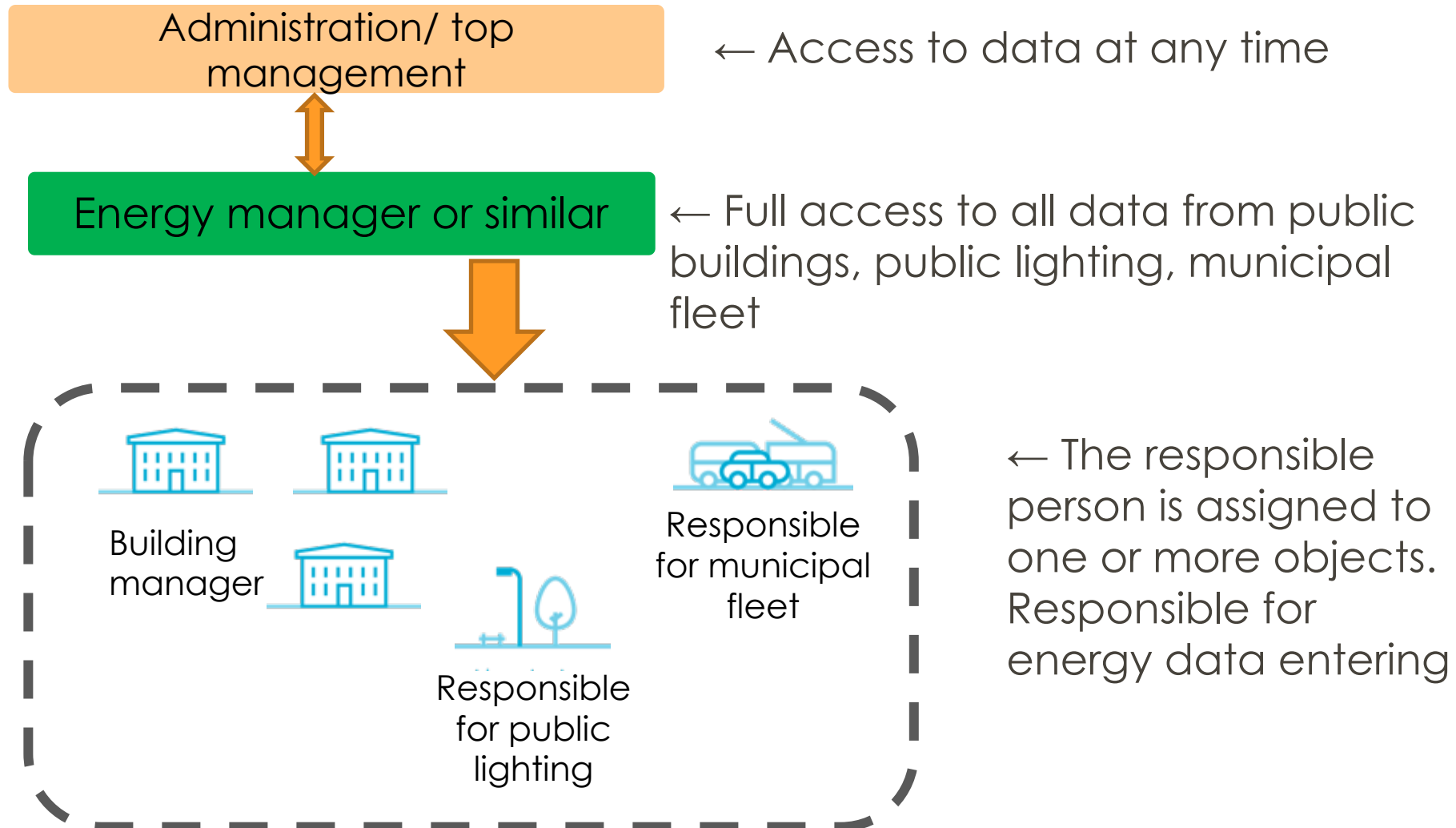
You can create an overview of all the data in one document. Meets the requirements of ISO 50001 «Energy management system» standard «management report»



ENERGY COMPETITION
module


It is possible to compare changes in energy consumption between individual buildings. Intended in case of energy saving competitions

Who are the users?



USER FRIENDLY AND in 9 LANGUAGES – Welcome screen

LV
EN
FR
IT
DE
HU
ES
HR
GR



Welcome

energy monitoring platform


Username...

Password...

LOG IN

I agree Terms of use

[Forgot your password?](#)

 Co-funded by the European Union
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Contract Nr. 754080

Building module

- Manage energy consumption data of buildings
- Compare energy consumption data within and across municipalities between various building categories
- Automatically calculate energy consumption based on type of resources and reference values
- Calculate expenses for energy
- Calculate EPS deviation

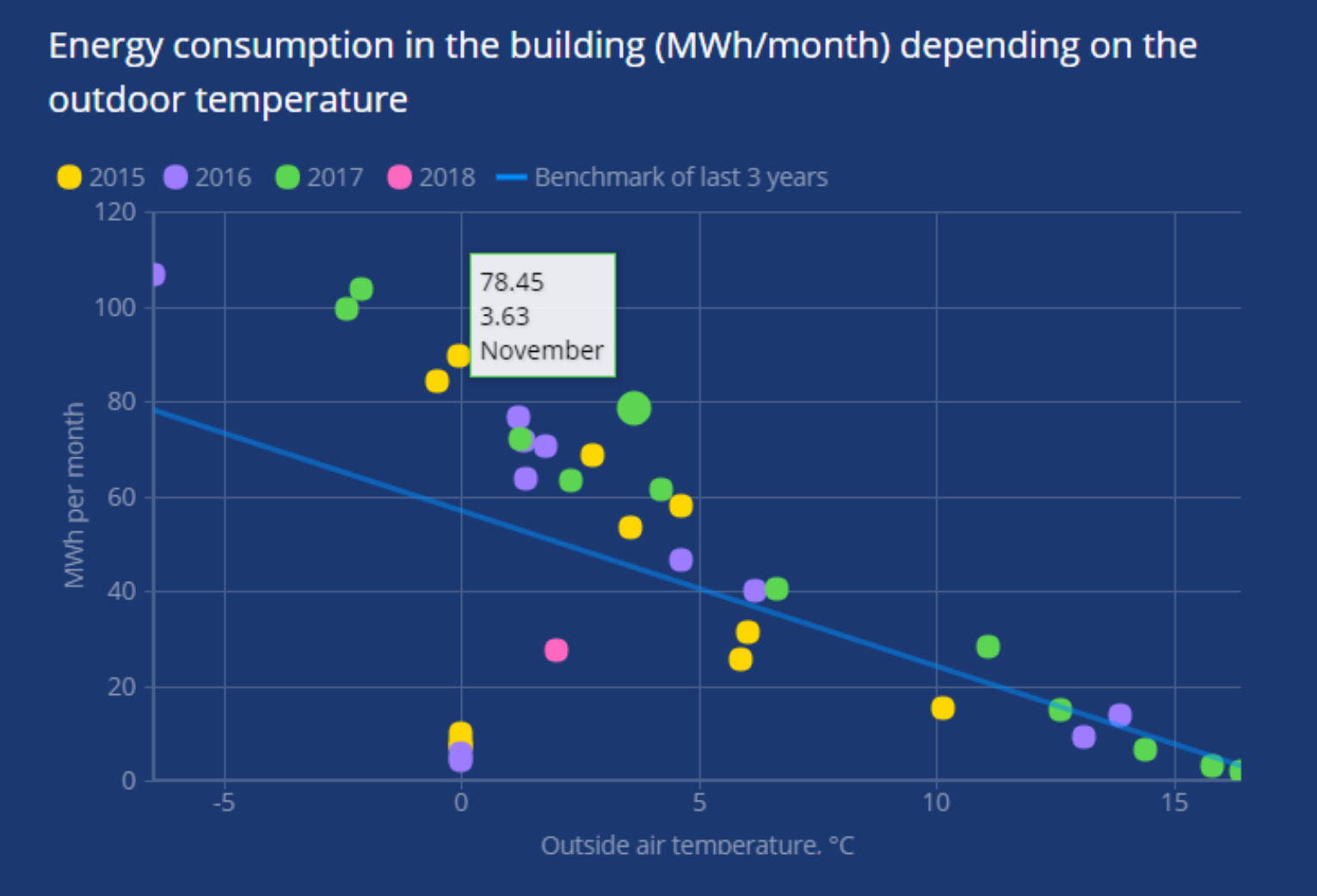
What is EPS dev.?

➤ EPS deviation shows by how much (%) energy consumption has increased or decreased in comparison to the same month in previous year

No. ↑	Municipal building ↓	Street ↓	EPS dev.	Date	kWh ↓	Consumption, MWh ↓
1	Saldus vidusskola	Jāņa Rozentāla iela 19	44% ▲	May 2018	4536.00	23.00

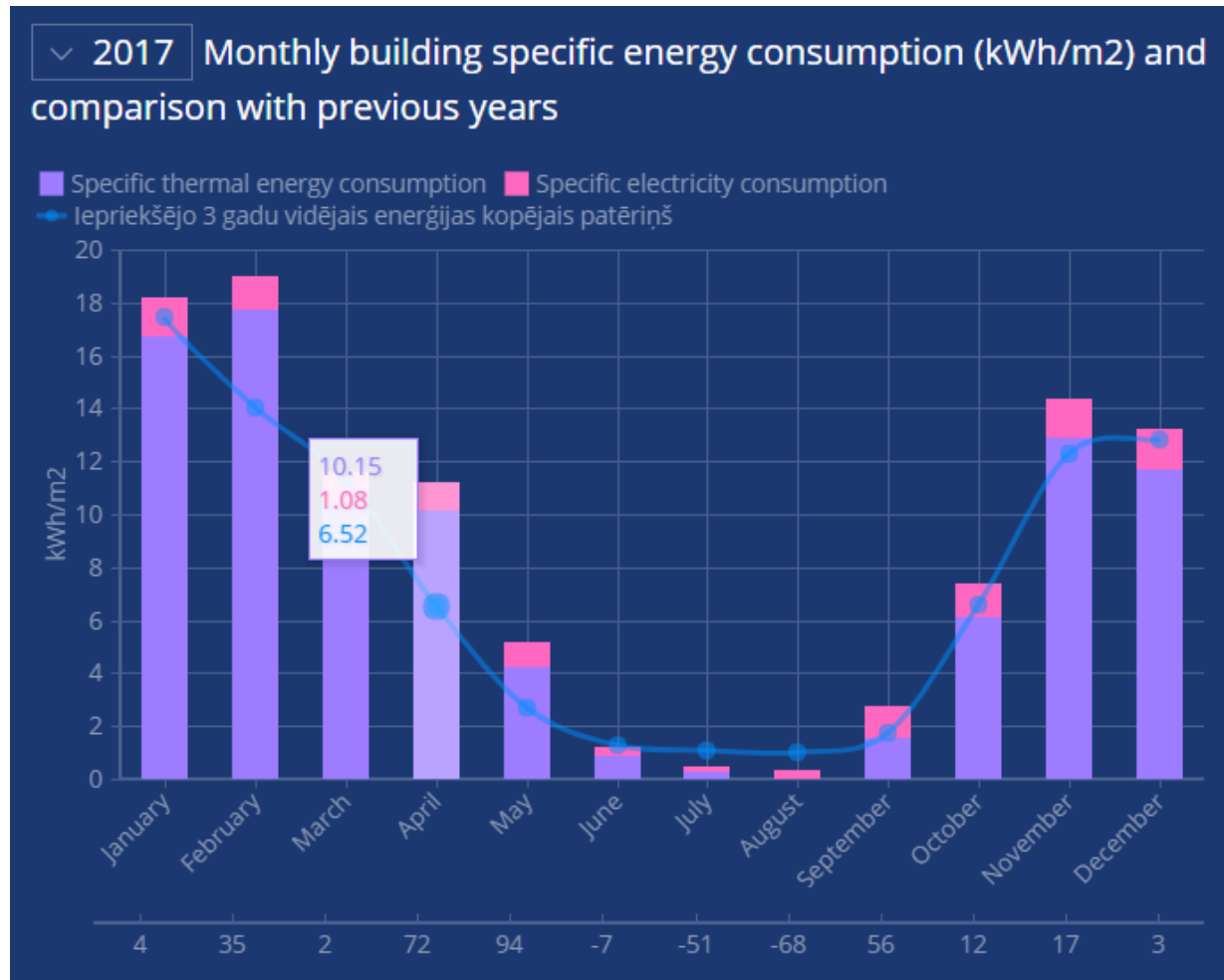
➤ Based on ISO 50001 standard Article 4.6 «Checking» requirements

Benchmark consumption and follow the trendline



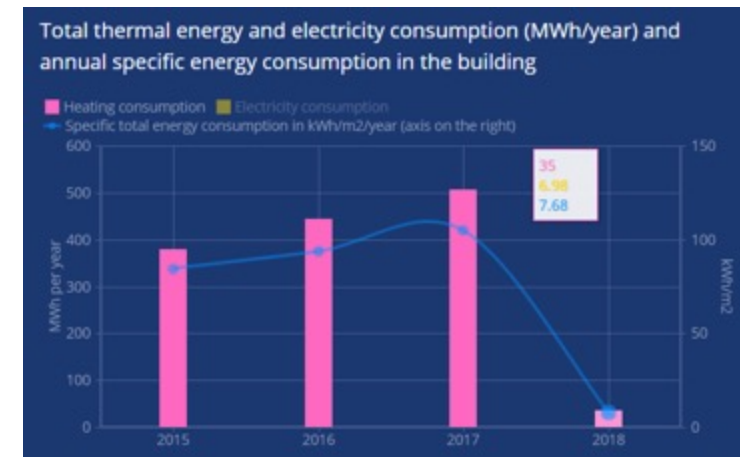
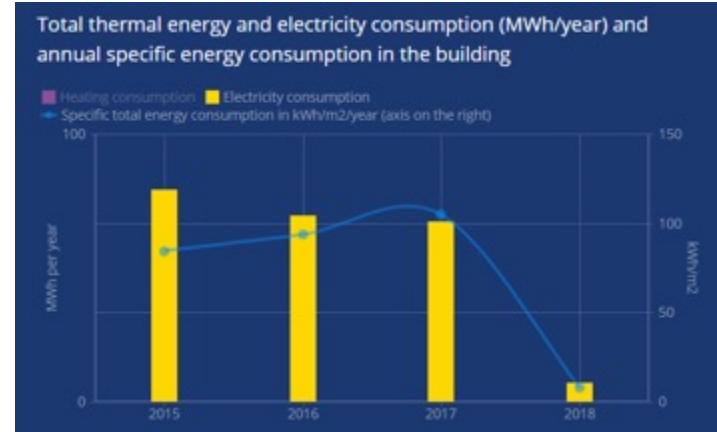
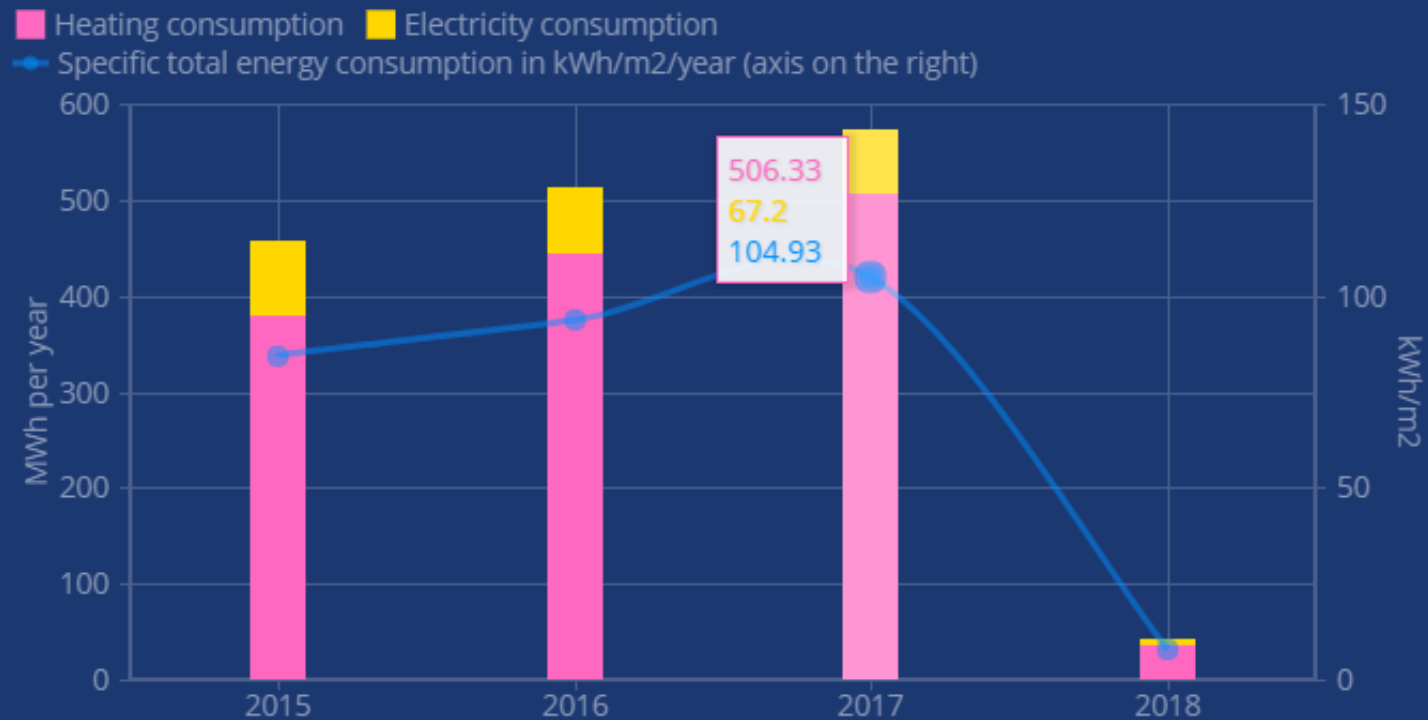
Funded by
the European Union

Compare current consumption with your historic

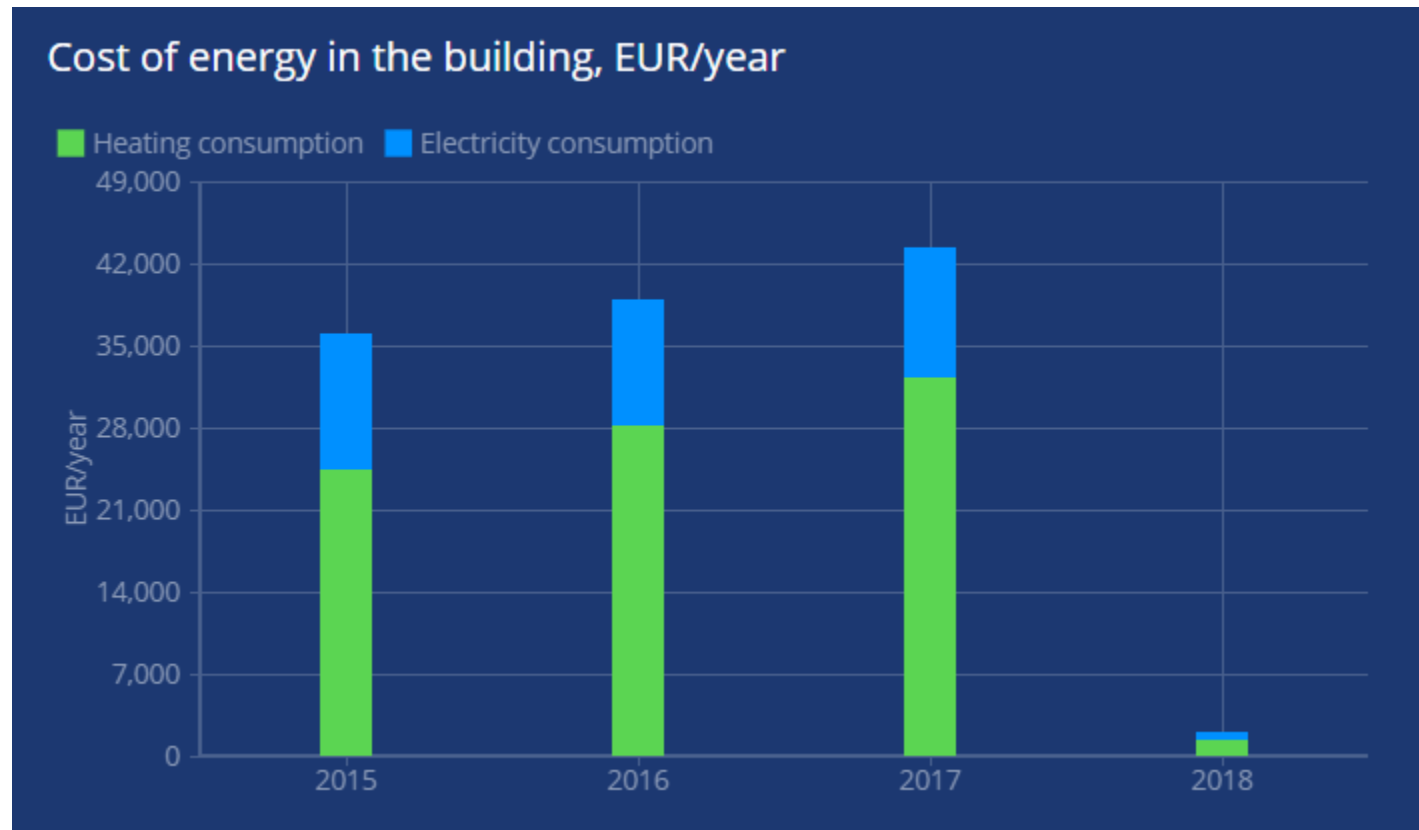


Follow annual trends

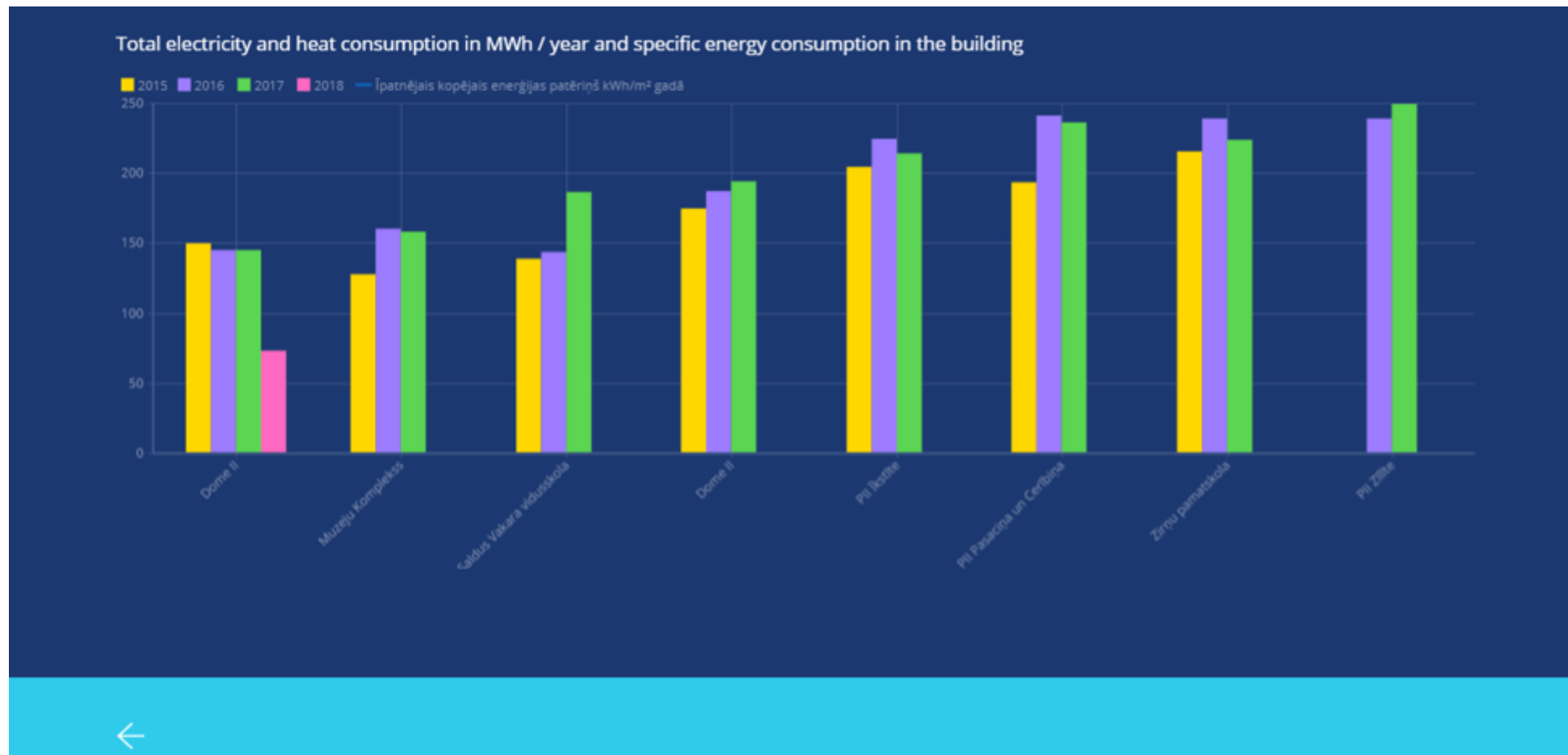
Total thermal energy and electricity consumption (MWh/year) and annual specific energy consumption in the building




Costs are important



See how efficient are others...



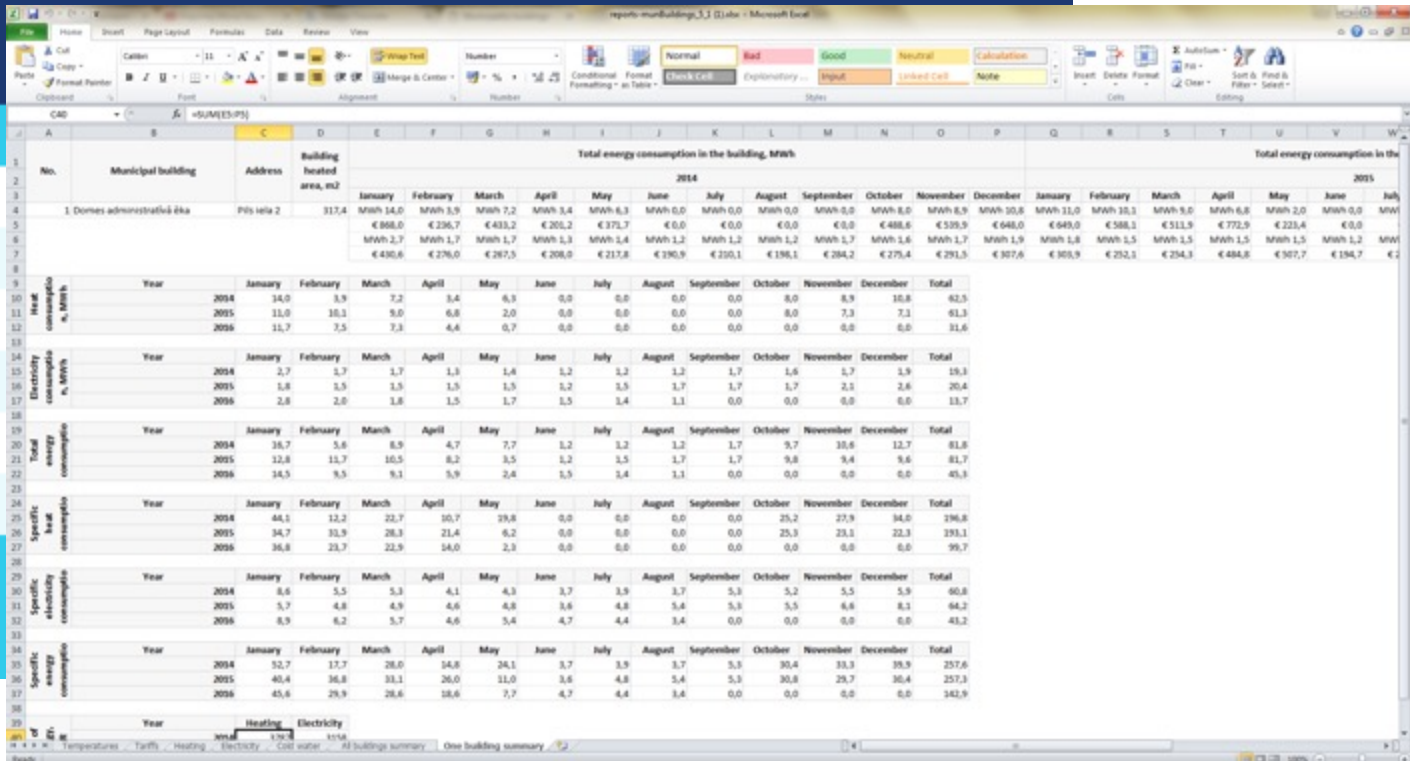
Data export to excel


Test User 4.1
English

Test municipality

Buildings
Street lighting
Public transport
Municipal fleet

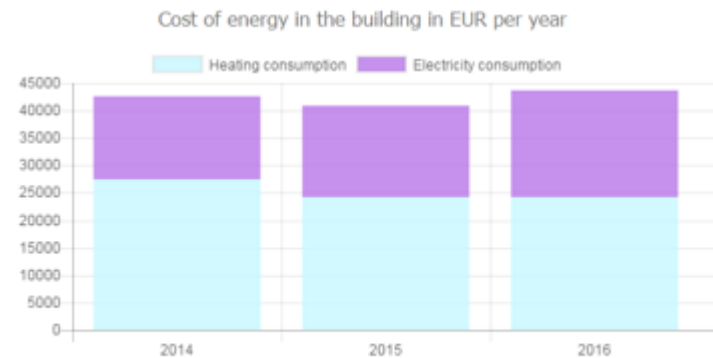
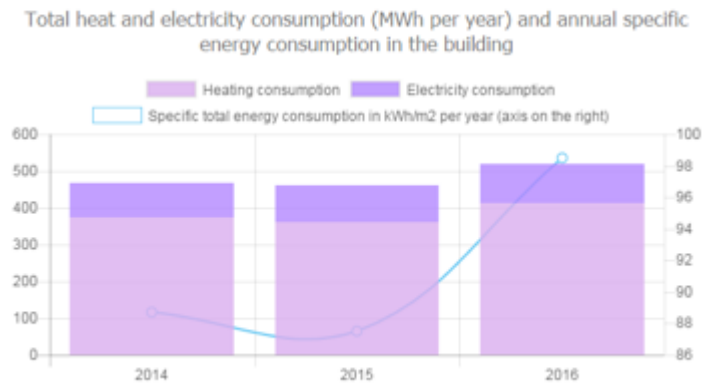
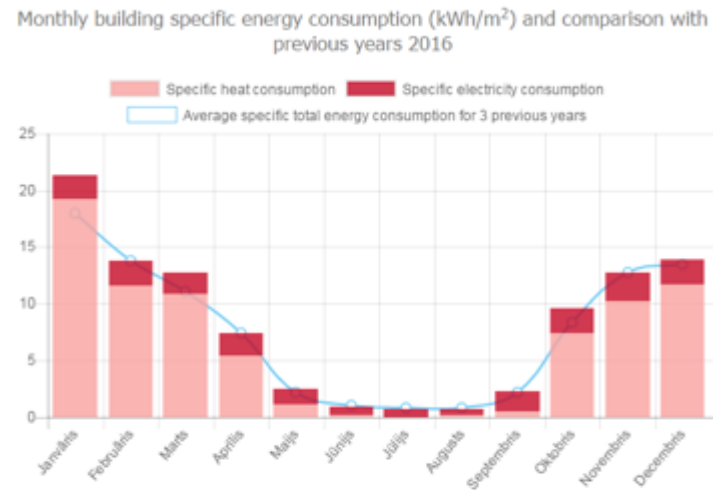
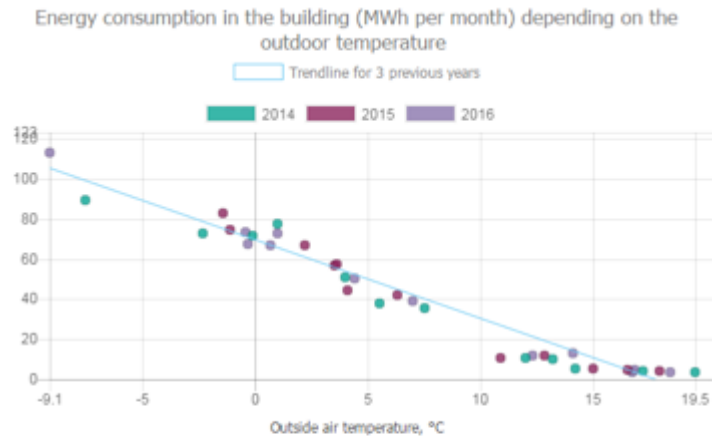
No.	Municipal building	Street
1	Test building 1	Test street 1
2	Saldus vidusskola	Jāņa Rozentāla iela 19
3	Mūzikas un Mākslas skola	Avota iela 12a
4	Dome II	Avota iela 12
5	Sākumskolas Skolas ēka	Cieceres iela 6
6	Dome I	Striķu iela 3



The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet titled 'reports-munbuildings_3_1 (Laba) - Microsoft Excel'. The spreadsheet contains data for 'Total energy consumption in the building, MWh' for 2014 and 2015. The columns represent months from January to December, and the rows represent different energy metrics: Total energy consumption, Specific head consumption, Specific electricity consumption, and Specific energy consumption. The data is organized into tables for each year, with sub-tables for each month.

2014													2015													
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July							
Total energy consumption	14.0	3.9	7.2	3.4	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	8.9	16.8	62.3	11.0	10.1	9.0	6.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	61.3				
Specific head consumption	2.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	19.3	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.6	20.4	
Specific electricity consumption	2.8	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	2.8	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	
Specific energy consumption	36.7	5.6	8.9	4.7	7.7	1.2	1.2	3.2	1.7	9.7	10.6	12.7	81.6	34.5	9.5	9.1	9.9	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.3	
Specific head consumption	44.1	12.2	22.7	10.7	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.2	27.9	34.0	196.8	34.7	33.9	28.3	21.4	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.3	23.1	22.3	193.1	
Specific electricity consumption	36.8	23.7	22.9	14.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.7	36.8	23.7	22.9	14.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.7	
Specific energy consumption	8.6	5.5	5.3	4.1	4.3	3.7	3.9	3.7	5.9	5.2	5.5	5.9	60.8	5.7	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.8	3.6	4.8	5.4	5.9	5.5	6.6	8.1	64.2
Specific energy consumption	52.7	17.7	28.0	14.8	24.1	3.7	3.9	3.7	5.3	30.4	33.3	39.9	257.6	40.4	36.8	33.1	26.0	11.0	3.6	4.8	5.4	5.3	30.8	29.7	30.4	257.3
Specific energy consumption	45.6	29.9	28.6	18.6	7.7	4.7	4.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	342.9	45.6	29.9	28.6	18.6	7.7	4.7	4.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	342.9	

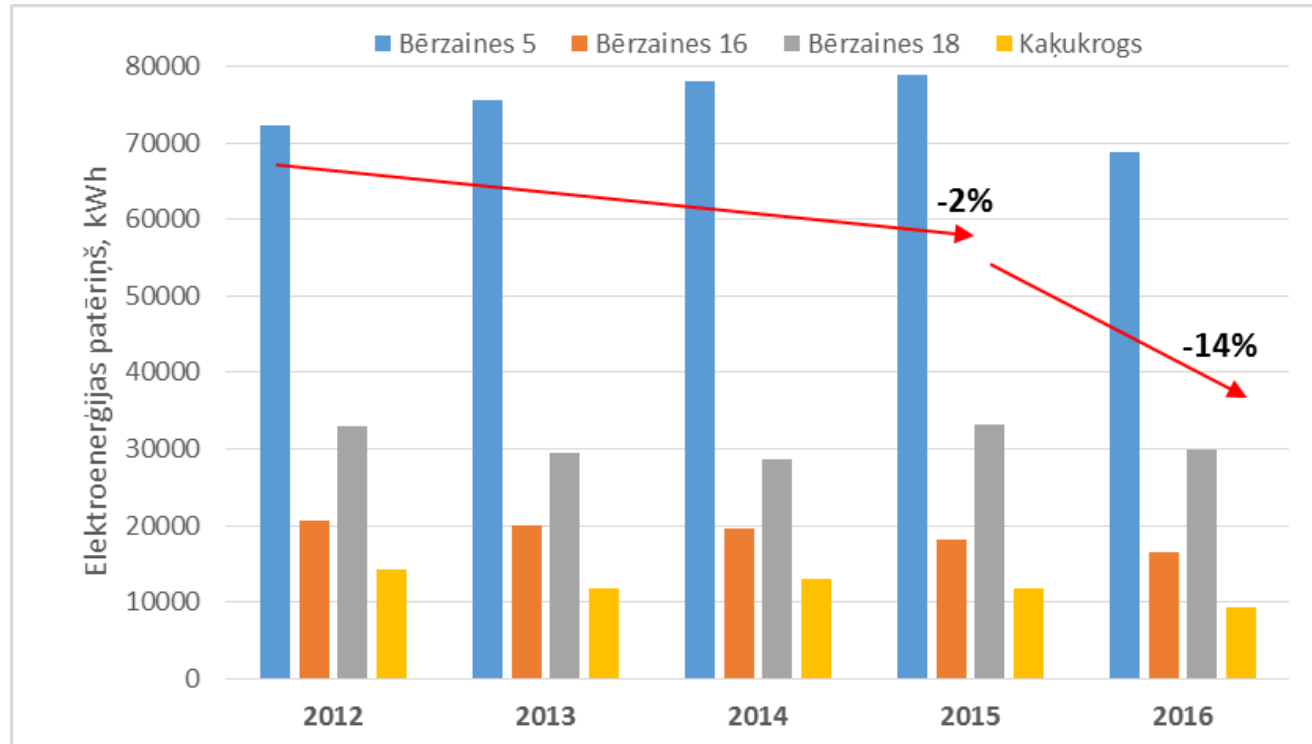
Example of data analysis tool for a building



Source: Online Energy Monitoring Platform, Ekodoma

What can we reach with targeted change of behaviour in public buildings

Electricity consumption, kWh/year



Building	Savings*
Bērzaines 5 ^{8-okt}	10%
Bērzaines 16	16%
Bērzaines 18	4%
Kaķukrogs ^{8-okt}	26%

* Against average consumption in 2012-2015

Benefits

- Transparency
- Users can actually see and estimate their consumption and compare
- Data in the monitoring tool remain if responsible persons change
- You can continue any further data analysis





Funded by
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