City of Frankfurt am Main | Germany

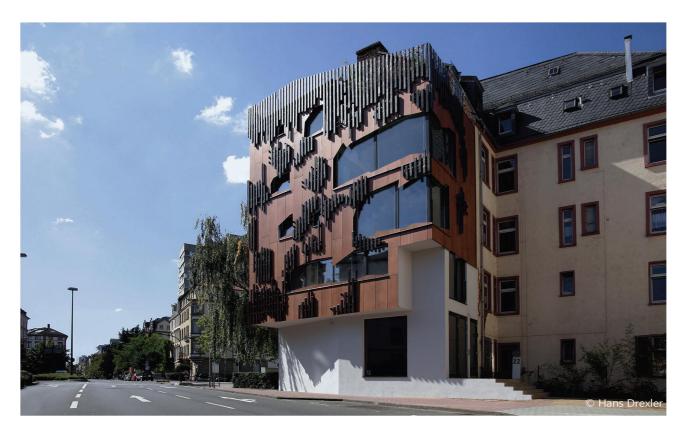






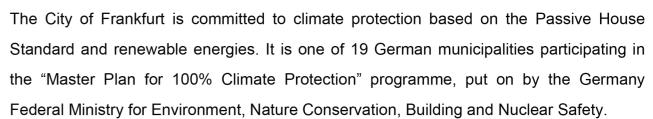












These municipalities are each developing a master plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 95% by the year 2050 and to point the way towards a climate neutral society. The master plan covers several areas of action. Frankfurt's plan calls for the Passive House Standard in the building sector section and sees the city being fully supplied by renewable energies by 2050.

Such exemplary actions are, however, nothing new for the city of Frankfurt. This very successful development was initiated as early as 1991, and current building policy today consists of two main pillars: the Climate Protection Concept and the Passive House Act. The Climate Protection Concept covers a wide range of proposed measures for reducing CO2 emissions, including, among other things, an integral concept for communication relating to climate protection, a quality standard for energy-efficient renovation in Frankfurt, quality assurance by means of an energy passport, an ecological rent index, capacity building campaigns for multipliers, and financial support for Passive House "Frankfurt's Passive House Loan".

The second fundamental pillar is the Passive House Act. The City Council of Frankfurt decided that all municipal buildings, whether new or refurbished, and whether owned or newly rented, as well as all buildings belonging to the city's own housing associations must be realised to the Passive House Standard. It also stipulates the use of renewable energies for new non-residential buildings. As of 2014, more than 100,000m² of Passive House floor area have been built in a wide variety of buildings. The municipal housing association, AGB Holding Frankfurt, proudly calls themselves "The Passive House makers" – a tag line that stands as a testimony to the city's dedication.

