



Adaptation of the Display® poster and its communication campaign to the national transposition of the EPBD directive

Country profile: PORTUGAL
Population: 10.4 million
Area: 92 072 Km²
Entry date in the EU: 1986



Display figures by 12/06/2009
Number of cities participating in Display®: 6
Number of buildings registered: 77
Number of posters: 76

The Display® Campaign

From January 2006, the European Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) - placed a legal obligation on municipalities to measure and publicly "display" the energy performance of their buildings. In anticipation of the directive the Display® Campaign was launched in 2004 to help municipalities benefit from these requirements by developing strategies to engage with the public and maximise the rewards of better environmental management of public buildings.

The success of the Display® Campaign is its focus on local communication campaigns. For the period 2008/2010 a new phase of the Display® Campaign has been launched to increase the visibility and quality of local communication campaigns in Europe and analyse the effects they have on actual building performance improvements. Local, national and European users club will be set up to promote the dissemination of best practice and large-scale awareness-raising / public information campaigns carried out to stimulate behavioural change.

As most Member States are ready to certify their existing public buildings Display® will focus on the possibilities of adapting the existing calculation tool to national legislation schemes (operational rating only) as was achieved at the beginning of 2008 in France.

Legislation specific to existing public buildings

The image shows a sample of the Portuguese Energy Performance Certificate (CEPE) for buildings. It includes the following sections:

- Header:** "CERTIFICADO DE DESEMPENHO ENERGETICO E DA QUALIDADE DO AR INTERIOR" (Energy Performance and Indoor Air Quality Certificate).
- Identification:** Fields for location, language, and certificate number.
- Energy Performance:** A scale from A (green) to G (red) with a current rating of 'E' indicated by an arrow.
- Requirements:** A table with columns for "Requisitos mínimos de energia (MJ/m²)", "Valor informado para as condições de referência de cálculo", and "Valor limite regulamentar para as condições de cálculo".
- Notes:** A section for additional information and remarks.

Implementation of the directive in Portugal consists of three laws.

The National System for Energy and Indoor Air Quality Certification of Buildings (SCE) (Decree 78/2006) stands for the Energy Certificate (EC) regulation. EC's should be renewed every 6 year for EPB. It is also linked to the enforcement of the two following legislations.

Decree 79/2006 or RSECE mainly concerns technical equipment and cooling in service buildings (including EPB). It regulates calculation methods for energy efficiency in EPB.

Decree 80/2006 or RCCTE concerns thermal regulation of buildings (mainly for residential buildings).



National adaptation opportunities

Buildings are evaluated through RCCTE regulations or through RSECE according to their floor size or heating/cooling system size and use. On general terms non-residential buildings with more than 1000 m² or with more than 25 kW power of heating/cooling should comply with RSECE whilst the remaining comply with RCCTE. Every non-residential building shall be required to prominently display an energy certificate at the main entrance until the end of 2008, if the licensing procedure started after July 2008 (non-residential buildings larger than 1000m² were already obliged since July 2007). From January 2009 onwards, all buildings should have an energy certificate (if they are to be sold or rent) and for non-residential buildings it should be prominently displayed at the main entrance, if they are included in RSECE.

Certificates under RSECE are based on calculated (asset) energy ratings benchmarked with a "reference" building energy indicator, and must be periodically renewed once every 6 years. Indoor Air quality certificates must be renewed every two or three years, depending on building typology. Certificates placed under RCCTE have 10 years validity.

Certificates must include a list of recommended energy improvement measures, payback time for each measure and achievable energy rate with their implementation. A detailed energy and indoor air quality audit is thus required periodically. When the actual energy consumption is above a certain threshold, an energy plan is required (see previous section).

Methodology for large existing public buildings (EPB – area greater than 1000m² or heating/cooling capacity >25 kW) is already available in legislation (RSECE). Similarities are:

- Benchmarking is similar to Display with 7 classes – the only difference is that, in the Portuguese system, A is an A to A+ and B is B- to B.
- It is possible to address CO₂ emissions in the energy certificate although not mandatory (official conversion factors for this purpose not available although others can be used as an indicator)

Differences are:

- Portuguese EC targets Energy consumption but also air quality
- Conversion factors for primary energy (Display uses 2.72 for electricity and national system 3.37. For other fuels national system uses 1 and display 1.17 for natural gas and differentiated values for renewable energy according to the source.
- Portuguese legislation includes local climatic correction factors differentiated between parts of the country.
- Calculation can be based on Operational ratings for energy for existing buildings but benchmarked with a "reference" building energy indicator.

The methodology for small existing public buildings (EPB – area less than 1000m² or heating/cooling capacity <25 kW – included in RCCTE) is slightly different

- Calculation is based on an indicator that relates energy consumption prediction based on constructive solutions and related with a "reference" building energy consumption.



Authorities responsible for the implementation of the EPBD

Ministry of the economy and Ministry of the Environment.

Partners

ADENE training of qualified experts, standards elaboration jointly with the Directorate-General of Energy and Geology and the Portuguese Environmental Agency

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Useful links

ADENE: www.adene.pt

Display® campaign: www.display-campaign.org