



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

Country profile: SLOVENIA
Population: 2 million
Area: 20 000 Km²
Entry date in the EU: 2004



Display figures by 12/06/2009
Number of cities participating in Display®: 4
Number of buildings registered: 32
Number of posters: 29

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 and public information campaigns carried out to stimulate behavioural change.

As most Member States are now 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 implementation of the EPBD in Slovenia is the responsibility of the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning. The *Energy Act* provides the basis for energy performance and energy labels in buildings. In Slovenia the EPBD has been transposed via the law *on efficient use of energy in buildings* which was accepted by the parliament at the end of September 2008.

Rules for energy certification define detailed content, calculation and the form of energy labels for buildings.

Energy certification for new buildings and existing residential buildings will be based on asset rating using the calculation methodology defined in *Rules on efficient use of energy in buildings*.

The energy performance certificate (EPC) for existing public buildings with useful floor area over 1000 m² will be based on operational values. Large public buildings have to obtain an EPC in the period from January 2008 until December 2010 at the latest, and then publicly display them. Energy indicators will be based on energy consumption in building during the last three years.



Operational rating certificates are issued for existing non-residential buildings (based on SIST EN 15603). The core indicators in operational rating certificates are the final energy for heating (kWh/m²a), the electricity consumption (kWh/m²a) and a CO₂ indicator (kg/m²a). The indicators of yearly supplied energy needed for building function per square meter of building Q/A_u (kWh/m²a) and yearly carbon dioxide emissions per square meter (kg/m²a) will be shown on a horizontal colour scale (see figure 1) of energy use and CO₂ emissions.

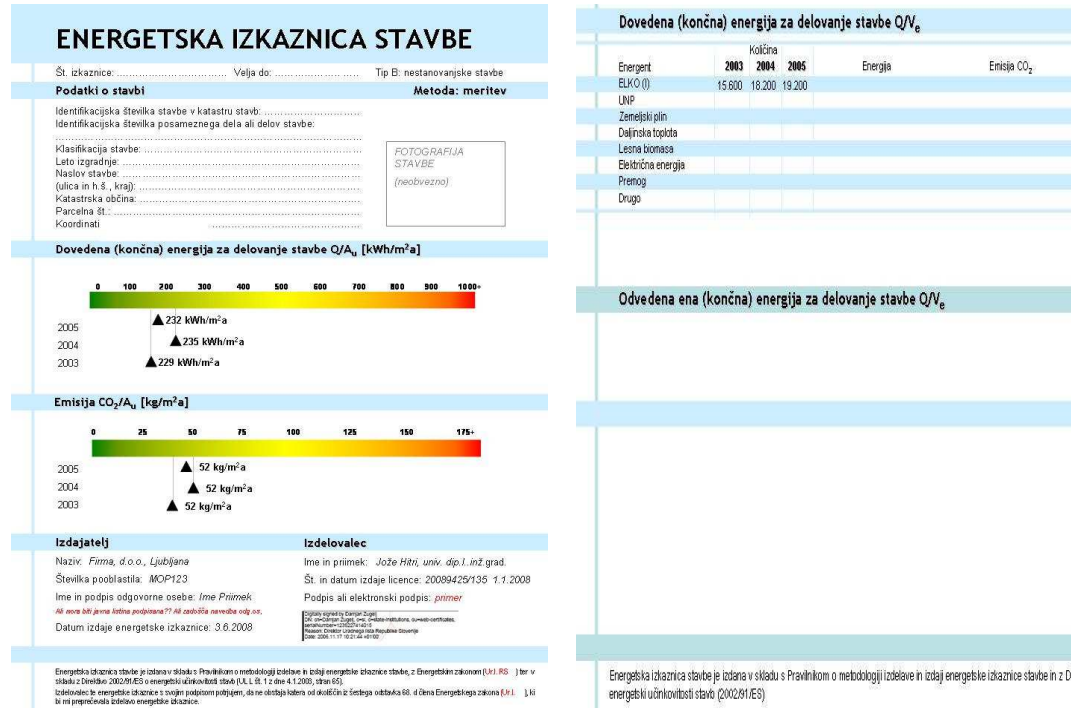


Figure 1: Energy certification for non residential and public buildings

The certificates will be issued by chartered engineers after an additional training, exam and approval by the state. All building's energy labels will be registered in the computer data base which will be guided by the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning.

National adaptation opportunities

As the Slovenian certificate is based on operational rating there could be potential to adapt Display to the Slovenian requirements. However this option is complicated by the following fundamental differences:

1. The Slovenian national system uses final energy as its indicator and benchmarks heating and electricity use whereas Display uses primary energy and benchmarks total energy used.
2. There is a difference in the presentation of the results with Slovenia opting for a horizontal grid as apposed to the more common vertical A to G display. There would thus have to be some research regarding the public's interpretation of the certificate and a special effort to not confuse the public.

If the Slovenian certificate is valid for 10 years then Display can be used to fill the time where there will be no communication with the public.

Authorities responsible for the implementation of the EPBD

The Department for Energy and Efficiency and Renewable Energy at the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MOP).



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Useful links

Ministry of Environment and spatial planning: www.mop.si

Display® Campaign: www.display-campaign.org