



Energy labelling and certification practice

- The Danish Certification Methodology

Certification, Innovation and Good Practices

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The new FEM-secretariat (FIVE-secretariat)

Since January 2006

**Energy labelling of buildings
Scheme for boiler- and heating system
Scheme for ventilation- and cooling system
Energy report for public buildings
House survey scheme**





Scheme for ventilation- and cooling system: (from 2007)

**Ventilation > 2 kWh done every 7 year
> 7 kWh done every 2 year**

Cooling > 12 kWh every 2 year





Scheme for boiler- and heating system:

Oil-boiler - done every 2 year

Gas-boiler - done every 4 year

Boiler > 15 years old

- inspection of boiler and heating system (once-only)



Energy report for public buildings:

- every year





Energy labelling is mandatory in:

Residential Buildings

Public Buildings

Buildings used for Trade and Private Service

Both new and existing Buildings are included





Energy labelling:

Energy Labelling including Energy Rating

Energy Plan

Calculation of energy consumption

Done every 5 year





Evaluations of the Danish Energy management scheme (1998-2005)

The scheme has implied that quite many buildings which have not used energy advising before have been introduced to energy management

The consultants have received positive feedback for their work from their clients

In general, the clients find the service relevant

It was found that there is a considerable unexploited potential for energy savings in buildings participating in the scheme and in particular in buildings which, despite the legal requirement, do not take part





Evaluations of the Danish Energy management scheme (1998-2005)

Even though the scheme is compulsory, only around 42% of the potential buildings and 52% of the total area in m² are registered in the Scheme.

Yet there is a considerable geographical variation, with 55% of the large buildings in Copenhagen being registered and, in the other end of the scale, only 31% in the country side.

One of the main reasons for the non-coverage in certain areas is that building owners have not been acquainted with the Scheme. It is notable that around 50% of the interviewed owners, who were not registered, did not have any knowledge of the scheme.

