CA EED – Good Practice Factsheet Energy Audits - Portugal

Core Theme and topic	Core Themes 5 and 6, Joint Working group 5-6.1
	Energy audit: obligations, minimum criteria and qualification, accreditation and certification schemes
Name of work programme/project	**SGCIE - Management System of Intensive Energy Consumption**
Project scope and description	
Short description of the programme & what it hopes to achieve	SGCIE was created by Decree-Law 71/2008 of April 15th. It is integrated into the NEEAP and comprises the modification of excise duties on oil and energy products (ISP) applied to industrial fuels establishing an incentive mechanism for GHG reduction
	This binding system aims to promote energy efficiency and energy consumption monitoring in intensive energy facilities (consuming more than 500 toe/year), broadening the scope of the previous regulation (RGCE) which has applied since the 1980s (1000 toe/year).
	SGCIE imposes binding energy audits, with a 6-year periodicity, in intensive energy facilities with consumptions above 1000 toe/year. An 8-year periodicity energy audits is applied to facilities with energy consumption between 500 and 1000 toe/year.
	Facilities operators are obliged to conduct an energy audit and elaborate an Energy Consumption Rationalisation Plan (PREn), establishing targets for energy and carbon intensity and specific energy consumption and including the energy rationalisation measures. They have to present this through a website (http://www.adene.pt/pt-pt/SubPortais/SGCIE/Paginas/Homepage.aspx) to the Directorate General of Energy and Geology (DGEG), as well as biennial execution and progress reports. Upon DGEG's approval, the PREn become a Rationalisation Agreement for Energy Consumption (ARCE).
	The ARCE gives facilities operators an excise duties exemption (ISP) on oil and energy products (coal, oil coke, fuel oil, oil gases and natural gas) and the opportunity to apply for incentives on energy audit costs and on investments in energy management and monitoring equipment.
	This system is monitored through execution and progress reports that have to be presented every two years.
	Penalties are foreseen for those who won't meet the targets.
	Energy audits, Energy Consumption Rationalisation Plans and biennial execution and progress reports have to be created by auditors recognised by DGEG according to their academic education and professional experience. This is regulated by specific legislation (Portaria nº 519/2008, of June 25th).
	Minimum Requirements:
	• Have a degree in engineering, recognised by the respective Professional Association

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	• Have appropriate professional experience:
	• At least 5 years of experience in installations whose energy consumption is higher than 500 toe/year, or 3 years of specific experience in the areas of energy auditing and consulting, or at least 2 years of relevant professional experience in areas of energy auditing and consulting and have a specialist skill
	• Availability of equipment for measurement and control
What is the scope of the project? e.g. - National/regional/local - Building type/owner	National
Who are the key people involved? e.g.: - Installers - Local Authorities	• Directorate General of Energy and Geology (DGEG) from the Ministry of Economy and Employment - supervision and inspection of SGCIE operation • Tax and Customs Authority (Autoridade Tributária e Aduaneira) from the Ministry of Finance - granting and supervision of excise duties exemptions • Energy agency (ADENE) - operational management of the system • Energy auditors
Who was the target audience?	Facilities with energy consumption above 500 toe/year
How was this work programme/ project financed?	The incentives on energy audit costs and on investments in energy management and monitoring equipment come from the Energy Efficiency Fund.
What was the cost of the work programme/project?	Not available
When did it start and end?	It has been in force since June 15th 2008.
Project Outcomes & Communication	
What were the key achievements?	In order to reduce energy consumption, the system imposes targets for energy and carbon intensity and specific energy consumption through the implementation of energy rationalisation measures.
What were the outcomes and expected benefits?	By the end of February 2013, DGEG had approved 649 PREn which became ARCEs. The implementation of these ARCEs will lead to a reduction of 80.769 toe in energy consumption and 291.903 tCO_2 of GHG. Excise duties exemption (ISP) amounts to around 5.900 kEuro/year. Facilities that are in compliance of SGCIE are equivalent to 1.389 ktoe and represent 24% of final energy consumption in the sectors of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mining, Manufacturing and Construction and Public Works.
What were the key lessons learned?	The system is running well. Adjustments are made to its website as needed and we will improve some points when it is revised.

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Is there anything you would do differently in future?	SGCIE is being revised to broaden its scope and monitor a higher number of energy consumers.
What makes this a good practice example?	We have experience with this kind of regulation since the 80s, with good results. It is an instrument to improve energy efficiency and, as it now runs through a website where the information is uploaded, it allows us to monitor facilities' energy consumption. It is an excellent database with lots of information as data on consumption by energy form, production, measures and potential energy savings by type of measure, etc. This is very useful in terms of energy policy planning and monitoring as well as for the definition of appropriate incentives.
Web links to further information	SGCIE website: http://www.adene.pt/pt-pt/SubPortais/SGCIE/Paginas/Homepage.aspx Direção-Geral de Energia e Geologia (Directorate General of Energy and Geology): www.dgeg.pt
Contact details of named person for further information	cristina.cardoso@dgeg.pt
Please indicate if you can give a short (15 minute) presentation at a Plenary Meeting or other event	Yes
Please indicate if this case study can be made available to the public?	Yes

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