Heating & Cooling

Policy in Portugal

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Portugal

Further information

- **QREN: Quadro de Referência Estratégico Nacional - National Strategic Reference Framework**
  - +351 210 437 300
  - QREN website
  - QREN2007-2013@observatorio.pt
- **Portal Financeiro: Crédito Energias Renováveis - Financial Portal.**
  - PF website
  - info@portal-financeiro.com
- **Agência para a Energia (ADENE) – Energy Agency**
  - +351 214 722 800
  - ADENE website
  - geral@adene.pt
- **CERTIF: Associação para a Certificação - Association for Certification**
  - +351 212 586 940
  - CERTIF website
  - Mail@certif.pt

Summary of policies

- **Training programs for installers.** Many institutions offer professional training for installers of solar thermal installations. Additionally, within the scope of the National Qualification System, there is also the professional course of technician of renewable energy which can be specialised on the installation of solar thermal or photovoltaic installations, wind energy plants or bioenergy plants.
- **Certification of RES installations.** Where solar thermal installations are used, the performance and durability of the installation and its components must be certified by an accredited entity.
- **Exemplary role of Public Authorities.** New buildings owned or used by public authorities shall be "nearly zero-energy buildings" when certified after 31 December 2018, which means that the building shall have a high energy performance and energy needs are largely provided by renewable sources, mainly produced on site or nearby.
- **RD&D policies.** There are incentives for research and projects on innovation and technological development in the field of renewable energy.
- **RES-H building obligations.** There is the obligation to use solar thermal collectors for heating water in new buildings and buildings undergoing major interventions. Other forms of RES can be used as an alternative to solar thermal collectors, as well as for other purposes if they are more efficient or convenient.

Technologies

- **Training programs for installers.** Mainly solar thermal. However, the professional course of technician of renewable energy covers solar thermal or photovoltaic, wind and bioenergy.
- **Certification of RES installations.** Mainly solar thermal.
- **Exemplary role of Public Authorities.** Solar, biomass and wind.
- **RD&D policies.** The campaign to disseminate information on RES covers solar, photovoltaic, wind, biomass, geothermal, and wave.
- **RES-H building obligations.** Mainly solar thermal. However, other forms of RES can be used as an alternative (photovoltaic, wind, biomass, geothermal, wave).

Statutory provisions

- DL 118/2013 (Decreto-Lei 118/2013 de 20 de Agosto), which transposes Directive 2010/31/EU into national law.
- Order 32276-A/2008 (Despacho 32276-A/2008 de 17 de Dezembro) on the Fund to Support Innovation (FAI).
- RCM 20/2013 (Resolução do Conselho de Ministros n.º 20/2013) on the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (PNAEE) for the period 2013-2016.
- Order 394/2004 (Portaria 394/2004 de 19 de Abril) on the rules for the implementation of the MAPE (Measure to Support the Harnessing of Energy Potential and Rationalisation of Consumption)
- Order 1451/2004 (Portaria 1451/2004 de 26 de Novembro) on the rules for the issuance of the Professional Aptitude Certificate (PAC) and the approval of training courses to installers of solar thermal installations.
- Order 944/2005 (Portaria 944/2005 de 28 de Setembro) on the professional course of technician of renewable energy.

Certification Programmes for RES installations

Where solar thermal installations are used, the performance and durability of the installation and its components must be certified by an accredited entity (art. 11(9) Order 394/2004), namely CERTIF (Association for Certification). Apart from that solar thermal installations must have a label with the Solar Keymark certification, confirming their compliance with EU rules.

Basic information on legal sources

Order 394/2004

Addressees

With regards to the certification of solar thermal installations, the manufacturer of the product is addressed.

Competent authority

With regards to the certification of solar thermal installations, the body responsible for the national certification is CERTIF (Association for Certification). CERTIF works with national and international laboratories and one of the accredited laboratories in Portugal is the National Laboratory for Energy and Geology (LNEG).

Further information

Information on the certification of solar thermal systems (in Portuguese):

Água Quente Solar: http://www.aguaquentesolar.com/observatorio/equipamentos/index.asp

Folder "Certificação de Equipamentos Solares Térmicos": http://www.aguaquentesolar.com/publicacoes/3/certificacaoEquipamentos.pdf

LNEG: http://www.lneg.pt/servicos/42/

Distribution of costs

Industry	With regards to the certification of solar thermal installations, the manufacturers of the products bear the certification costs.

Exemplary role of public authorities

New buildings owned or used by public authorities shall be "nearly zero-energy buildings" when certified after 31 December 2018. A "nearly zero-energy building" means that the building has a high energy performance and energy needs are largely provided by renewable sources, mainly produced on site or nearby (Art. 16 DL 118/2013).

Basic information on legal sources

DL 118/2013

Addressees

New buildings owned or used by public authorities.

Competent authority

Members of the government responsible for the areas of energy, spatial planning and finances, which shall approve the national plan for rehabilitation of existing buildings in order to meet the requirements of a "nearly-zero energy building".

RD&D Policies

Order 32276-A/2008 established the Fund to Support Innovation (Fundo de Apoio à inovação - FAI), which aims to promote research and projects of innovation and technological development, primarily in the field of renewable energy (art. 3 Order 32276-A/2008). In order to be eligible for receiving financial support from the FAI, the project must be related to one of the strategic areas listed in art. 13 Order 32276-A/2008, for example: scientific and technological researches, seminars or conferences; Ph.D. or master researches, as well as institutional campaigns to raise awareness with a focus on renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Basic information on legal sources

Order 32276-A/2008

Addressees

The FAI addresses public or private institutions that meet the requirements listed in art. 14 Order 32276-A/2008. With regards to Ph.D. and master scholarships, individuals who meet the academic requirements might apply for financial support (art. 14(4) Order 32276-A/2008).

The campaign to disseminate the National Energy Strategy addresses citizens and companies.

Competent authority

An Executive Committee established within the Energy Agency (ADENE) is in charge of the management of the FAI through evaluating and selecting projects, making payments, monitoring and supervising projects (art. 7 and art. 8 Order 32276-A/2008).

Further information

Official website of the Fund to Support Innovation (FAI): http://fai.pt/

RES-H building obligations

There is an obligation to use solar thermal collectors for heating water in new buildings (art. 27(2) DL 118/2013).

The obligation is applicable whenever there is "suitable solar exposure" (defined by art. 2bb DL 118/2013). Article 2a DL 118/2013 defines sanitary hot water as „potable water with a temperature above 45° C used for baths, cleaning, cooking and other purposes".

According to art. 27(3) of DL 118/2013, other forms of renewable energy can be used as an alternative to the solar thermal collectors if they capture the equivalent amount of energy (measured in annual terms). In addition, these other forms of RE can be used for other purposes if they are more efficient or convenient.

Basic information on legal sources

DL 118/2013

Obligated entities

New residential buildings (with adequate sun exposure) and buildings undergoing major interventions (with adequate sun exposure and intervention on water systems) are obliged to use solar thermal collectors for heating water (arts. 27 and 29 DL 118/2013). Besides that, according to art. 16 DL 118/2013, buildings certified after 31 December 2020 shall be "nearly zero-energy buildings", meaning that the building has a high energy performance and energy needs are largely provided by renewable sources, mainly produced on site or nearby.

Competent authority

The Directorate General for Geology and Energy (DGEG) is in charge of the supervision of the SCE (National System for Energy Certification (art. 10 DL 118/2013) and the Energy Agency (ADENE) is in charge of the management of the system and certification of buildings (art. 11 DL 118/2013).

Further information

Information available at the websites of ADENE (www.adene.pt) and DGEG (www.dgeg.pt/).

Training programmes for installers

Order 1451/2004 sets the conditions for the approval of training programs for installers of solar thermal installations, as well as the requirements for the issuance of the Professional Aptitude Certificate (PAC) to the professionals that work as installers. The PAC is valid for a period of 3 years (art. 13 Order 1451/2004) and the conditions for the renewal of the certificate are listed in art. 14 Order 1451/2004.

Additionally, within the scope of the National Qualifications System, Order 944/2005 lists the main activities to be performed by professionals qualified as technicians of renewable energy plants and installations, who might be specialised on the installation of solar thermal or photovoltaic installations (annex II), wind energy plants (annex III), or bioenergy plants (annex IV).

Basic information on legal sources

Order 1451/2004

Order 944/2005

Addressees

Training institutions and those interested in the above-mentioned training courses.

Competent authority

National Qualifications Agency is the body responsible for identifying and defining professional profiles, The Agency works with specialised sectorial bodies, such as the Directorate General for Energy and Geology (DGEG). The DGEG is in charge of the certification of professional categories and also acts as the certifying authority for the Professional Aptitude Certificate (PAC).

Further information

The list of institutions offering training programs to obtain the Professional Aptitude Certificate (PAC) as installer of solar thermal installations and as technician of renewable energy plants and installations is available at the DGEG homepage under "Certificação Profissional": www.dgeg.pt/

In addition, the National Laboratory for Energy and Geology (LNEG) offers training programs for designers of solar thermal installations, for installers of solar thermal installations, and for experts (perito qualificado) as defined by DL 78/2006: http://www.lneg.pt/servicos/43/

General information on professional training in Portugal is available at the National Agency for Qualification and Vocational Education and Training (ANQEP): http://www.anqep.gov.pt/default.aspx

The National Qualifications Catalogue of the ANQEP is available at: www.catalogo.anqep.gov.pt/Qualificacoes;

Distribution of costs

Private Financing	The installers of solar thermal installations and the technicians of renewable energy plants and installations have to bear the costs for the training.