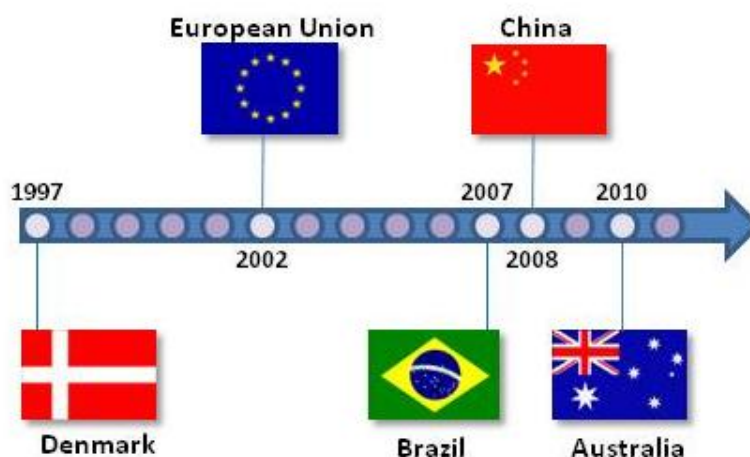


# International Building Energy Rating & Disclosure Policy Fact Sheet

April 2011

## Building Energy Rating & Disclosure Legislation

The first national building energy rating program was created in **Denmark** in 1997. In 2002, the **European Union** enacted the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD), requiring building energy rating and disclosure programs in all member states. **Brazil, China, and Australia** have passed national building energy rating laws in the past five years. Including EU Member States, there are more than 30 countries worldwide with national programs for energy rating and disclosure.



### Building Energy Rating & Disclosure Policies

Region	Rating Program	Date of Law	Date Effective	Mandatory	Building Type			Rating Type		Disclosure
					Residential	Commercial	Gov't	Asset	Operational	
Australia	NABERS	2010	2011	Yes	-	x	-	-	x	Transaction
EU	Various*	2002	2009	Yes	x	x	x	x	x	Transaction, Public
China	MOHURD	-	2008	Yes †	x	x	x	x		Public
Brazil	Procel-Edifica	2007	2012	Yes	x	x	-		x	Public

\*Each Member State is responsible for creating energy certification requirements

† Only mandatory in new government-owned offices, large commercial buildings and buildings applying for public retrofit funding or "green" labels

## Building Energy Rating & Disclosure Legislation at the Local Level



The states of **California and Washington**, and the cities of **New York, Seattle, San Francisco, Austin** and the **District of Columbia** have rating and disclosure requirements.



A number of voluntary energy rating programs exist in **Canada** at the provincial, territorial, and municipal level.



The **Australian Capital Territory** requires the disclosure of home energy performance at the time of sale.



The **Tokyo** Metropolitan Government's Energy Performance Rating Program requires all non-residential buildings to provide an energy rating at point of sale, lease, or transfer.