

# Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan, Croatia

**- draft -**

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- Key document for energy sector development – national energy strategy (according to the Law on Energy)
- New Energy Development Strategy undergone public consultations in 2019 (until 2030, with outlook until 2050)
- Low Carbon Development Strategy until 2030 with outlook until 2050 developed and undergone public consultations in 2017, currently being updated (based on the new Energy Development Strategy)
- Climate Adaptation Strategy until 2040 with outlook until 2070, developed and undergone public consultations in 2017

- “Governance Regulation” – Clean Energy Package – NECP drafting process started in the EU in 2017.; national ministry representatives members of the Technical Working Group
- NECP drafting in Croatia started in 2018
- Initial public consultations were held in December 2018
- First NECP draft published on the national authorities web portal for public consultations, 90 comments received
- First revised NECP draft submitted to the EC on December 28<sup>th</sup>, 2018

- Drafting continued in early 2019 (impact assessment, 5<sup>th</sup> dimension, aligning the content with the adopted Regulation)
- EC submitted its recommendations in June 2019
- In June 2019 updated version of NECP published at the Ministry's web site
- In July 2019 five sectoral workshops held (presentation of the results after draft submission, receiving comments and discussion about EC recommendations)
- In October 2019 Croatian representatives participated in a regional workshop Ljubljana
- Adopting of EC recommendations and suggestions received at the thematic workshops – from July until October

- On-line public consultations from late October to late November
- Until mid-November – meetings and public presentations
- End of November– analysis and adoption of comments, forming the final NECP proposal
- Government’s adoption of the NECP proposal in December
- Submission to the EC by mid-December

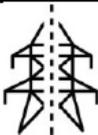
- Covering five dimensions of the Energy Union:
  - Energy security (diversification, imports, flexibility)
  - The internal energy market (interconnections, transmission infrastructure, market integration, energy poverty)
  - Energy efficiency
  - Decarbonisation (GHG emissions and removals, renewable energy)
  - Research, innovation and competitiveness
  
- Impact assessment of the planned policies and measures
  - On energy system and GHG emissions and removals
  - Macroeconomic impacts
  
- National plans covering the first period from 2021 to 2030 should pay particular attention to the **2030 targets** for **greenhouse gas emission reductions, renewable energy, energy efficiency** and **electricity interconnections**

# NECP goals

- Set for all five dimensions
- Main goals are:

<b>ETS emissions reduction compared to 2005*</b>	At least 43 %
<b>Non-ETS emissions reduction compared to 2005</b>	At least 7 %
<b>RES share in gross final energy consumption</b>	36,4 %
<b>RES share in transport</b>	13,2 %
<b>Primary energy consumption</b>	344,4 PJ
<b>Final energy consumption</b>	286,9 PJ

\* For the entire emission trading sector

	<b>National targets and contributions</b>	<b>Latest available data</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>Assessment of 2030 ambition level</b>
	Binding target for greenhouse gas emissions compared to 2005 under the Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR) (%)	-8	+11	-7	As in ESR
	National target/contribution for renewable energy:  Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy (%)	27.3	20.1	36.4	Above 32 % (result of RES formula)
	National contribution for energy efficiency:  Primary energy consumption (Mtoe)  Final energy consumption (Mtoe)	8.3  6.9	10.7  7.0	8.2  6.9	Low  Low
	Level of electricity interconnectivity (%)	52	102	Not provided	N/A

- 86 measures proposed
  - 34 decarbonisation – emissions
  - 12 decarbonisation – transport
  - 4 decarbonisation – renewable energy sources
  - 17 energy efficiency
  - 9 energy security
  - 5 internal energy market
  - 6 research, innovation and competitiveness
  
- The most important areas are:
  - In power sector: renewables (no financial support, just ETS)
  - In buildings: NZEB renovation and construction
  - In transport: biofuels and e-vehicles

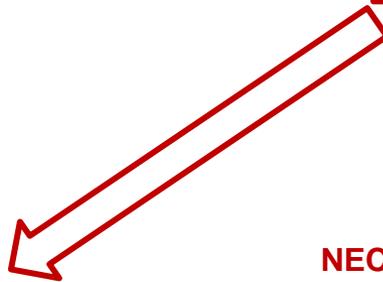
- 2020 process is currently unclear even to the EC
- Implementation starts in 2021
- From 2021, two-year reporting on the implementation of the plans is obligatory; some reporting however (UNFCCC and Union Regulations) would still be necessary on a yearly basis
- Until July 2024 a revised NECP shall be submitted to the EC

# National goals for 2030 (Art 3)

**National energy strategy (draft)**

2017.	2020.	2030.	2040.	2050.	2030.	2040.	2050.
349,4	333,5	328,7	292,2	251,0	344,4	325,7	287,4
289,9	281,7	272,5	238,3	189,6	286,9	265,2	225,6

**4<sup>th</sup> NEEAP**



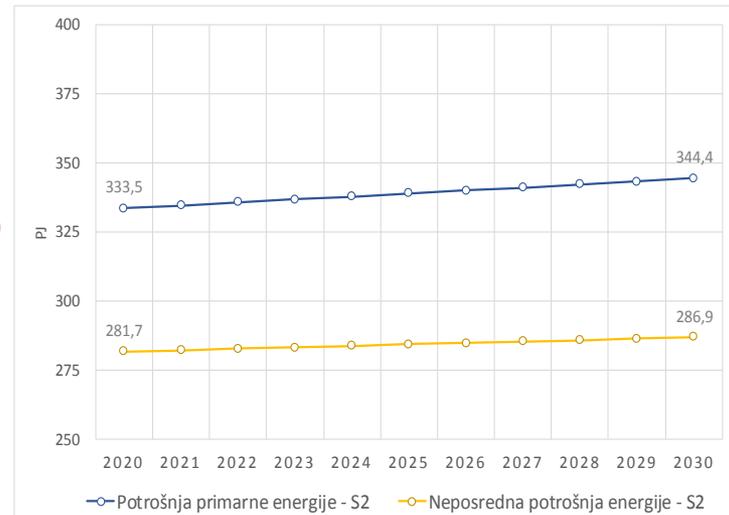
**NECP (draft)**

Final energy consumption in 2020.

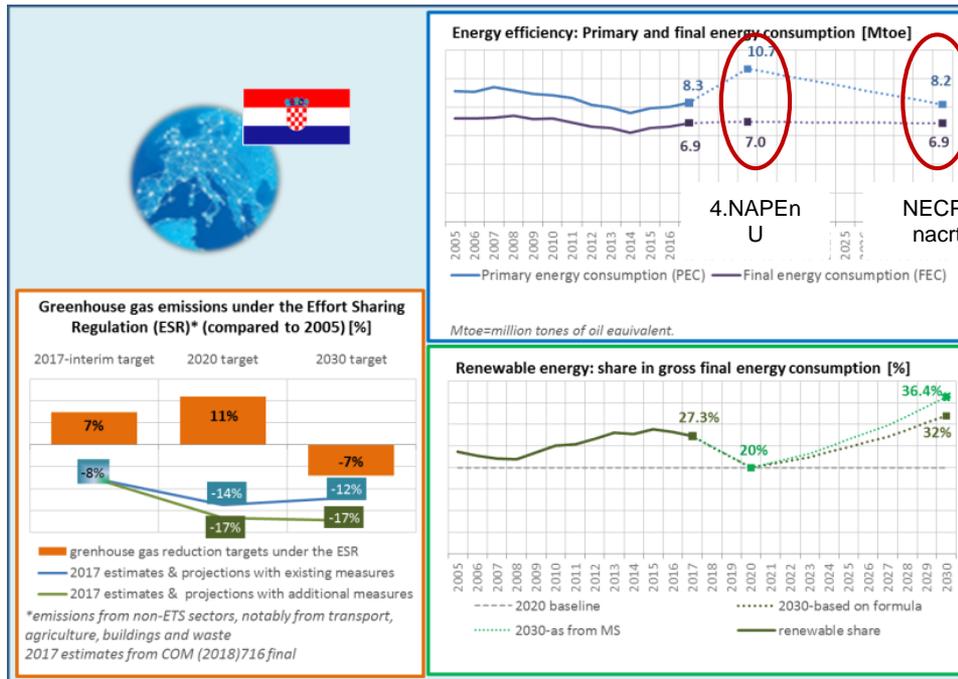
**281,7 PJ**

Primary energy consumption in 2020.

**333, 5PJ**



# National goals for 2030 (Art 3)



## European Commission

Overall, the contributions of Croatia seems therefore to be of **low ambition** considering the need to increase efforts at the EU level to collectively reach the Union's 2030 energy efficient targets.

Izvor: [https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/necp\\_factsheet\\_hr\\_final.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/necp_factsheet_hr_final.pdf)

# National goals for 2030 (Art 3)

## ■ Renovation of national building stock

- Obligation of renovation of 3% of total cooled and/or heated central government's buildings area
  - > **Continuation of alternative approach until 2030** (equivalent annual savings of 0,00489 PJ)
- Between 2021 and 2030 it is expected to construct 10.930.698 m<sup>2</sup> in new buildings and renovate 8.630.863 m<sup>2</sup> in existing buildings (cca 30.000 new and reconstructed housing units, with a high rate of deconstruction of old housing units of lower quality – around 11.200 units yearly) – **annual reconstruction rate od 1,6%**

### European Commission

The information provided on the renovation of the national stock of buildings into a highly energy efficient and decarbonised building stock by 2050 is limited by the absence of specific milestones, measurable progress indicators, estimation of expected energy savings and wider benefits.

- According to the article 2.a of the Directive 2018/844, Croatia will adopt a long term renovation strategy with measures and indicators for 2030, 2040 and 2050, aligned with the energy and low carbon development strategy; strategy is due in March 2020, it is currently under development and its preliminary results will be integrated in the final version of NECP

# National goals for 2030 (Art 7)

- Energy efficiency obligation for energy suppliers
- 50% of cumulative goal will be achieved through energy efficiency obligations and 50% through alternative measures

Goal 2030.	Annual savings		Total savings	
	PJ	ktoe	PJ	ktoe
According to Art 7(1)(b)	1,46	34,80	80,13	1.913,83
Exceptions according to Art 7(2),(3) i (3a)	0,95	22,62	52,08	1.243,99

## European Commission

This instrument was already foreseen to be adopted to fulfil the obligations of Article 7 of the Energy Efficiency Directive in the period up to 2020, but **now it is expected to be the cornerstone of the Croatian energy efficiency policies after 2020.**

# Thank you for the attention!



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