

# National EED Implementation Report (NIR) 2021

## EED implementation in Croatia

### Introduction

The implementation of the directive on Energy Efficiency (EED) (2012/27/EU) is the responsibility of the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development. In addition, Ministry of Physical Planning, Construction and State Assets is involved in the implementation of the EED. The Environment Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund is the main institution for financing energy efficiency projects using domestic financial instruments. The Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development is national administrator for SMIV – System for Measuring and Verifying Energy Savings.

### 1. Legal context

To implement the EED several new laws have been introduced. The main law governing energy efficiency in Croatia is “Zakon o energetskej učinkovitosti – Act on Energy Efficiency National Gazette 127/14”. Since its introduction the law has been updated on several occasions, and most recently in 2021. Laws derived from Energy Efficiency Act are:

- Act on biofuels for transportation act
- Act on the gas market
- Act on the electricity market
- Act on the heat market

Ministry of physical planning, construction and state assets passed a new law on the construction “Building act (National Gazette 80/13, 14/14, 95/15)” so the EED obligations have been fully transposed into national laws in Croatia.

Also respective ministers had introduced several subordinate regulation acts:

- Regulation on Contracting and Implementation of Energy Services (National Gazette 11/15)
- Ordinance on the Methodology for Monitoring, Measurement and Verification of Energy Savings (National Gazette 98/21)
- Ordinance on the Requirements of the Energy Efficiency of Energy-Related Products in Public Procurement Procedures (National Gazette 70/2015)
- Ordinance on the Environmental Protection Label in the European Union – EU ECOLABEL (National Gazette 110/2014)
- Ordinance on Determining Ecodesign Requirements for Energy-Related Products (National Gazette 50/2015)

- Ordinance on the Systematic Energy Management in the Public Sector (National Gazette 18/2015, 6/2016)
- Ordinance on the Method of Local Distribution and Billing of Thermal Energy (National Gazette 99/14,027/2015, 124/2015)
- Ordinance on Energy Audit of a Building and Energy Certification (National Gazette 17/17)
- Ordinance on Energy Audits for Large Companies (National Gazette 97/21)

National strategies brought:

- National strategy to combat climate change (NECP)
- Strategy to combat energy poverty and social exclusions
- Long-term buildings renovation strategy
- Strategy of energy development of the Republic of Croatia until 2030 with a look at 2050

## 2. Status of the implementation

### 2.1. Legislative provisions

This table contains information on how the EED has been implemented by article, including any relevant web links.

EED Article	Implementation status
<b>Article 4</b>	<p>Article 4 of the EED requires European Member States to establish a long-term strategy for the renovation of buildings.</p> <p>On 11th June 2014. The Croatian Government has introduced the National Long-term Strategy for Renovation of the National Fund of Buildings.</p> <p>In Croatia several strategic documents were brought, the government introduced four programmes for energy renewal of buildings (public buildings, commercial, non-residential buildings, family houses and multi-apartment buildings). In each of those programmes, the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund participated with financial support either to the investor or to the energy service provider.</p>
<b>Article 5</b>	<p>Croatia has chosen an alternative approach for the target of Article 5, in an amount of 0.00489 PJ annually.</p> <p>A significant contribution to achieve results was the implementation of the integral restoration of buildings through the Government's Programme for Energy Renovation of Public Buildings.</p>
<b>Article 6</b>	<p>To ensure that central governments purchase only products, services and buildings with high energy-efficiency performance, insofar as that is consistent with cost-effectiveness, economic feasibility, wider sustainability, technical suitability, as well as sufficient competition, on 24th June 2015 the Minister of Economy introduced the Regulation on the Requirements of the Energy Efficiency of Products Related to Energy in Public Procurement Procedures.</p>

EED Article	Implementation status
<b>Article 7</b>	<p>Croatia has chosen the combined approach to the Article 7 target. This target amounts 54.25 PJ cumulative or 1.938 PJ annually. The combined approach consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy efficiency obligation schemes in part of: 22,156 PJ (49 %)</li> <li>• Implementation of alternative EE policy measures in part of: 32.094 PJ (51 %)</li> </ul> <p>This target and approach was officially notified to the European Commission on July 2014 within the notification of the 3rd National EE Action Plan.</p>
<b>Article 8</b>	<p>Energy audits for buildings have been conducted since 2009 in compliance with EU directive 2002/91/EC (EPBD), latest change happened with the new Building Act (2013) and Regulation on Energy Audit of the Building and the Energy Certification (2015). On 11th November 2015 the Minister of Economy had brought Regulation on Energy Audits for Large Companies which completes EED Article 8 obligations.</p>
<b>Article 9-11</b>	<p>Several laws and bylaws that precede EED concerning the real-estate ownership and billing of energy and water are prescribing that each unit in new multi-apartment building has its own meter for energy and water consumption.</p> <p>For existing multi-apartment buildings connected to district heating, the <i>Act on Thermal Energy Market</i> requires mandatory installation of equipment for individualised heat consumption. <i>Regulation on the Method of Local Distribution and Billing of Thermal Energy</i> describes a standardised way of distributing the cost of heating per dwelling.</p> <p>Legislation concerning supplying, distributing and billing of the energy and water enables each consumer to have exact data about the amount of energy and water consumed per month. Additionally, <i>Act on Energy Efficiency</i> through Article 18 prescribes detailed obligations for all stakeholders in final energy consumption.</p> <p>For the public sector, <i>Act on Energy Efficiency</i> proscribes even stricter rules concerning monitoring of energy water consumption: in accordance to <i>Act on Energy Efficiency</i> and <i>Regulation of Systematic Energy Management in the Public Sector: National Information System for Energy Management (EMIS)</i> enables public sector institutions to keep track of energy consumption on an hourly basis. Equipment for hourly reading of meters is mandatory for all the buildings included in Government's <i>Energy Renewal for Public Buildings Programme</i>.</p>
<b>Article 12</b>	<p>In compliance with the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan, fiscal incentives and access to finance, grants or subsidies for small energy consumers are shared to both commercial and domestic small energy consumers. Also national and local information campaigns are supported.</p>
<b>Article 16</b>	<p>Technical competence, objectivity, and reliability are ensured by law and bylaw legislation. Registers for providers of energy audits are administrated by respective ministry (the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development and the Ministry of Physical Planning, Construction and State Assets), and are public. Conditions to gain accreditation for energy auditor are transparent and publicised on the respective Ministry web page.</p>

EED Article	Implementation status
<b>Article 17</b>	Transparency and information dissemination are ensured by national and local institutions responsible for planning, public procurement and financing. Respective institutions are publishing all relevant information on their websites and are organising various thematic workshops.
<b>Article 18</b>	The energy services market started with energy services contracts between state and contractor chosen in compliance with the national Public Procurement Act, after the first energy service contracts were signed within the Programme of Energy Renovation of Public Sector Buildings.

## 2.2. Non-legislative provisions

In addition to legal implementation of EED, the Croatian Government initiated programmes to facilitate investments in energy efficiency.

The programmes are as follows:

- Programme of energy renovation of public sector buildings 2014-2015
- Programme of energy renovation of family houses 2014-2020, and 2021
- Programme of energy renovation of multi-apartment buildings 2014-2020
- Programme of energy renovation of commercial buildings 2014-2020
- Programme of energy renovation of public sector buildings 2016-2020

## 2.3. Implementing bodies

The main implementing bodies are:

- Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development
- Ministry of Physical Planning, Construction and State Assets
- Environment Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund

## 3. Implementation of revised EED articles

As a result of EED, revision of the 2018 amendments to existing laws have been adopted.

## 4. Relevant information

<https://www.enu.hr/>

<https://mingor.gov.hr>

<http://www.fzoeu.hr/>

<http://www.mgipu.hr/>

<http://www.apn.hr/>

**NECP:** [https://mingor.gov.hr/UserDocslImages/UPRAVA%20ZA%20ENERGETIKU/Strategije.%20planovi%20i%20programi/hr%20necp/Integrirani%20nacionalni%20energetski%20i%20klimatski%20plan%20Republike%20Hrvatske%20%20\\_final.pdf](https://mingor.gov.hr/UserDocslImages/UPRAVA%20ZA%20ENERGETIKU/Strategije.%20planovi%20i%20programi/hr%20necp/Integrirani%20nacionalni%20energetski%20i%20klimatski%20plan%20Republike%20Hrvatske%20%20_final.pdf)