



Energy Efficiency Profile : Croatia

May 2011

Energy Efficiency Trends

Overview

In the period 1995 – 2009 the energy efficiency index for the whole economy (ODEX) decreased by 15% close to the EU trend. The industrial sector (machinery) and transport sector (trucks and light vehicles) contributed the most to this improvement.

Industry

The energy efficiency in the industrial sector improved by 23% in 2009 compared to 1995. The machinery and fabricated metals contributed the most to the decrease of the energy efficiency index in industry (12%). The energy efficiency index of the other sectors (chemicals and paper) increased by 5,6% and 8,5% respectively, showing negative savings.

Households

Energy efficiency in the households sector (calculated on four different end-uses) improved by almost 2% in 2009 compared to 1995. The index for space heating shows very small improvement (~ 2%), mainly due to an increase in heating comfort and share of central heating, while the index for large appliances improved by around 5%.

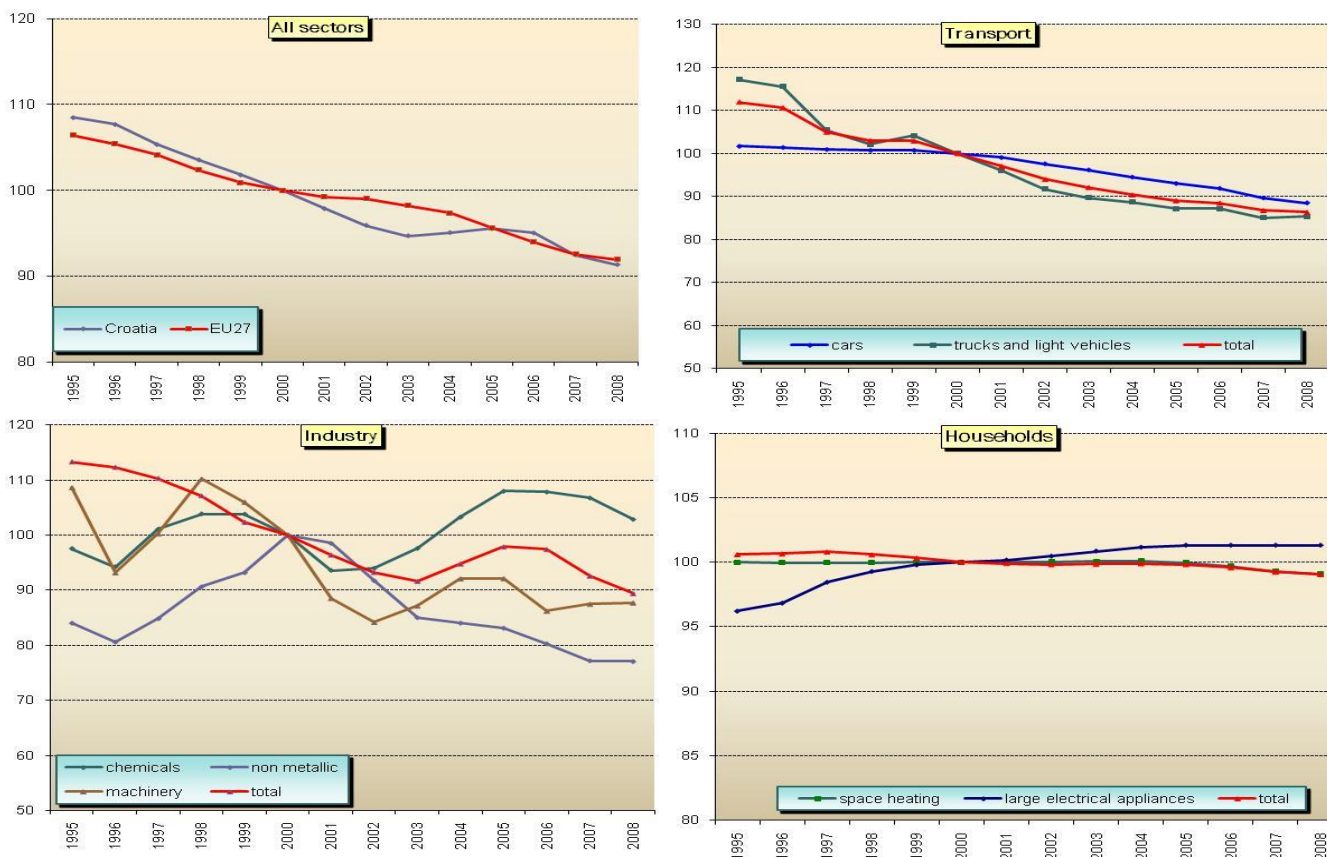
Transport

The energy efficiency index of the transport sector improved by 24% in 2009 compared to 1995. The highest efficiency improvement was for trucks and light vehicles (25%), while for the progress for cars was 16%.

The reason why light duty vehicles (3.5 tonnes of carriage) achieved such a big improvement in terms of energy efficiency lies in a high yearly rate of new vehicles procurement which for the period 1995 – 2008 has amounted to 12,5% on average.

The specific consumption of cars in litres/100km is regularly decreasing since 1995 (-0.8%/year), with improvements for new cars.

Energy efficiency index (base 100=2000)*

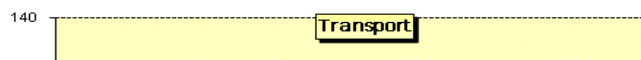


All indicators measured as a three-year moving average.

Source ODYSSEE

For more information : <http://www.odyssee-indicators.org/>

Energy Efficiency Policy measures



Institutions and programmes

Croatia has signed the Energy Charter Treaty in 1994, ratified it in 1997 and in 1998 the Government has confirmed the Protocol on Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Aspects - PEEREA. This Protocol requires formulation of energy efficiency strategies and policy aims, establishment of appropriate regulatory frameworks, development of specific programmes for the promotion of efficient energy use and development of programmes for reduction of adverse environmental effects from energy sector. Croatia ratified UNFCCC in 1996, while Kyoto Protocol was ratified in 27 April 2007. Croatia is now obliged to reduce its emissions by 5% in relation to the base year over the commitment period 2008-2012 and energy efficiency measures are expected to play a crucial role in fulfilment of these obligations.

Industry

The main incentive for energy efficiency projects in industry is coming through programs of the Fund for the environmental protection and energy efficiency, where funding is offered for energy audits and projects with proven improvement measures. Voluntary approaches in industry are being more effective lately, and there is a demand for reliable energy audits, which are offered by various organizations. Financial support is also coming from institutions like EBRD (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, for SMEs and energy efficiency projects. Specific programs are to be set through recently prepared regulative acts.

Households, Services

Currently there are several actions to transpose European Directives into Croatian legislation, including Directive on energy performance of buildings 2002/91/EC. Republic of Croatia, jurisdictional Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction is in the process of forming a Committee for implementing Directive the Buildings Directive in national legislation, with obligatory energy certification of buildings. Key issues of implementation are necessary law and regulation changes, preparing quality action plan for the implementation of the directive, forming building registry and education of energy experts trained for energy audits of buildings.

Transport

Substitution of certain shares of mineral fuels with biofuels is one of the highly anticipated measures for CO₂ reduction which has been adopted in 2007 by Decree for Implementation of Biofuels into the Transport Sector, since Croatia is trying partly to fulfil declared goals from the European Directive 2003/30/EC on the promotion of the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels for transport. Declared target for the mineral fuels substitution with biofuels for year 2007 was fixed by the Government to 0.9%, while for the year 2008 was increased to 1.2%. Other strong campaign that has started in early 2007 is focused on promotion of use of compressed natural gas as other possible alternative fuel which has a potential to be used in share than more 5% until year 2020 what could led to 551 kt CO₂ between 2010 - 2020.

Energy prices and taxes

The gas market liberalisation in the Republic of Croatia resulted in certain changes concerning the structure of the natural gas price for end-users. Basic gas price elements include natural gas supply price and natural gas transmission price, as well as distribution margin defined by the Croatian Energy Regulatory Agency (CERA). By the end of 2006 CERA published documents that define methodologies and criteria for tariff values determination, so for the first time tariff systems are unbundled.

Selected Energy Efficiency Measures

Sectors	Title of measures	Since
Industry	Regulation on CO ₂ emission fees	2007
Industry	Energy efficiency programme	2004
Transport	Passenger Car Labelling on fuel economy rating	2007
Transport	Financial Measures to Promote Car Fuel Efficiency	2009
Transport	Ecodriving	2010
Households	Energy Labelling of Household Appliances	2008
Households	Ordinance on Energy Certification of Buildings	2008
Tertiary	Energy Performance of Buildings	2008
All	Energy End-use Efficiency and Energy Services (ESD)	2008
All	Croatian Private Sector Support Facility (CroPSSF) – Financial Measure	2010

Source MURE For more information : <http://www.isisrome.com/mure/>

