



*ODYSSEE-MURE Fit4-55*  
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# ***Policies and indicators in household sector in Serbia***

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The basic legal and strategic documents that regulate the operation of the energy sector and define and implement the energy policy:

- Energy Law,
- Law on the use of Renewable Energy Sources,
- Law on Energy Efficiency and Rational Use of Energy,
- Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia,
- Program of the Energy Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia, and
- Energy Balance of the Republic of Serbia.

These documents define the general objectives in terms of the security of supply of market with energy and energy sources, and certain guidelines and frameworks for the adoption of other acts that further and closer define this issue.

The Law on Energy Efficiency and Rational Use of Energy (LEERUE) adopted in 2021, replaced the Law on Efficient Use of Energy (LEUE) which was in force in the period 2013-2021. LEERUE was adopted with the aim of harmonizing with the new regulation in the field of energy efficiency in EU, which was adopted in the meantime, as well as with the aim of improving certain provisions of LEUE. Today, LEERUE presents a key legislative framework for the area of energy efficiency.

One of the novelties that were brought within the new Energy Law\*\* is the obligation to prepare an Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (INECP) by the obligations arising from the international agreement, which defines national goals regarding decarbonization in terms of greenhouse gas emissions, energy from renewable sources, energy efficiency, energy security, internal energy market, research, innovation and competitiveness.

INECP policy measures:

- Energy Efficiency – 46
  - Decarbonisation – 45
  - Energy Security – 11
  - Internal Energy Market – 37
  - Research, Innovation and Competitiveness – 20
- } 6 policy measures in Households sector

\* *Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan of the Republic of Serbia for the Period up to 2030 with a Vision to 2050, final ver. August 1, 2024.*

\*\* *Energy Law, Official Gazette of the RS, No. 145/14, 95/18 – other law 40/2021 and 62/2023 - other law*

## Financial support for energy rehabilitation of residential buildings

Quantified objective:

- 131 thousand energy-renovated residential buildings (final energy savings 35 ktoe delivered by interventions in the building envelope)
- 14.3 million m<sup>2</sup> of energy-renovated residential buildings
- 2 GWth new capacity of heat pumps (final energy savings 34 ktoe)

It will provide subsidies for the energy renovation of the existing residential buildings. Emphasis will be given on the promotion of heat pumps through specialized actions. Special focus will be given on the energy renovation of the buildings in the Just Transition areas. The planned measure will also be utilised so as to combat energy poverty.

## Promotion of energy efficient appliances in households

Quantified objective:

- Contribution to fulfilling the expected final energy consumption levels in residential sector

It will promote the substitution of inefficient appliances and technologies with new energy-efficient ones in the case that the application of the Energy Labelling and Eco-Design Directives is not adequate, through measures, such as the provision of subsidies of the existing inefficient electric appliances with new more efficient. The planned measure will also be utilised so as to combat energy poverty.

## Enhancing the role of the energy performance certificates for buildings

Quantified objective:

- Contribution to 3 policy measures supporting the energy rehabilitation of buildings (residential, public and non-residential not public)

The role of energy performance certificates of buildings will be improved, and they will be accompanied by the renovation passports providing recommendation for the most cost-effective energy rehabilitation measures. The main objective of the measure is both to ensure the full compliance with the provisions of the revised Directive 2018/844/EU and to facilitate the identification and implementation of the most cost-effective interventions. Moreover, the existing system for the permanent monitoring and control of the energy performance of buildings certificates will be improved covering also the issued renovation passports.

## Improve the bankability of energy efficiency projects

Quantified objective:

- Contribution to fulfilling the expected final energy consumption levels

It will improve the bankability of the energy efficiency projects with the utilization of specialized tools and methodologies so as to minimize the existing levels of risk. Moreover, the implementation of a quality assurance scheme and the establishment of a methodological approach for the standardization of the different steps during the evaluation of energy efficiency projects will facilitate the de-risking of the energy efficiency investments.

## Development of sustainable and innovative financing of energy efficiency projects

Quantified objective:

- Contribution to fulfilling the expected final energy consumption levels

It will address the main challenges, which are derived by the design and implementation of the envisaged financial measures, such as the maximization of the expected leverage, the most cost-effective exploitation of the available funds, the use of additional financing tools and the active mobilization of the domestic financial sector. All the available funds will be mobilized at national and EU levels, including funds from other donors. The effective coordination of the available financial stream is essential for the effective implementation of the planned financial measures. The Directorate for financing and promoting energy efficiency will undertake the administration of the available funds (Budget Fund for Energy Efficiency) and implement other activities necessary for the utilization of other sources such as grants and/or loans by IFI, grants and/or loans by World Bank, EBRD, EU, etc.

## Promotion of RES for heating and cooling in new and renovated buildings

Quantified objective:

- Contribution to the quantified objective of Provision of fiscal and economic incentives to foster RES in heating and cooling

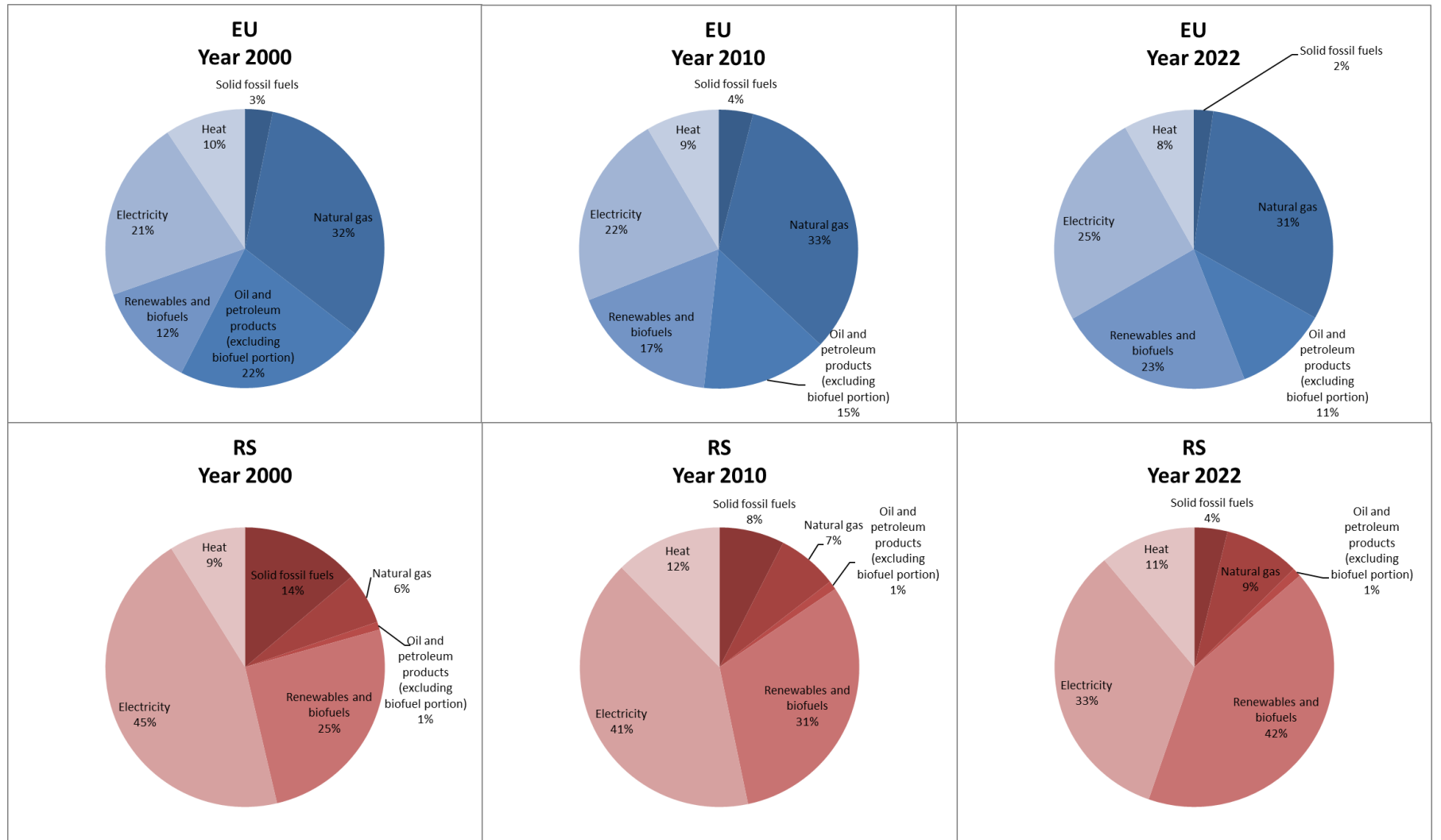
It will enable the application of renewable energy technologies in heating and cooling by introducing special provisions and requirements in the law and by-laws regulating the energy efficiency of buildings, in order to enable the most economical increase in the number of almost zero energy buildings.



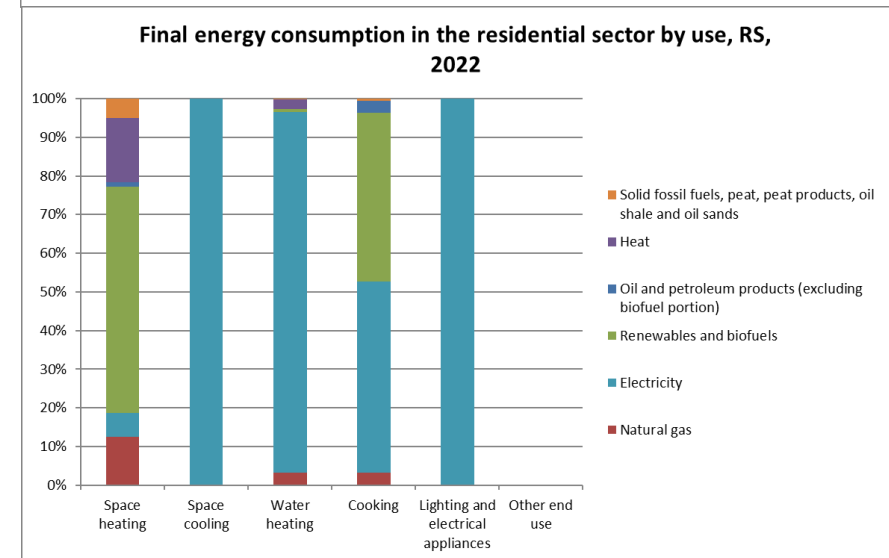
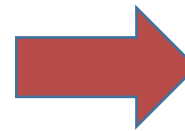
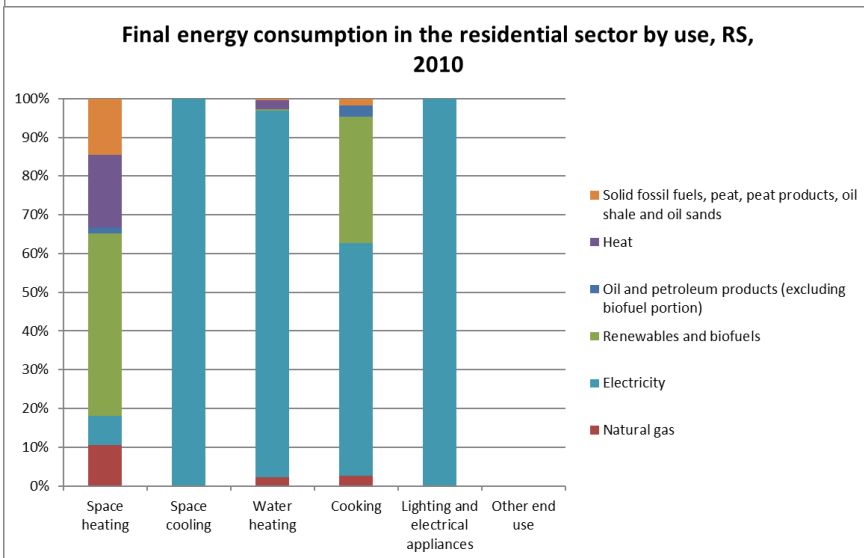
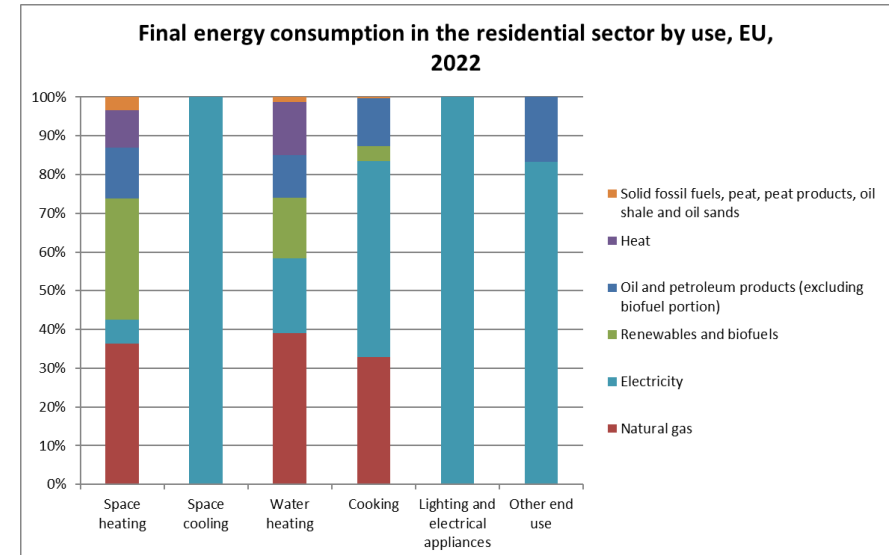
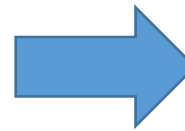
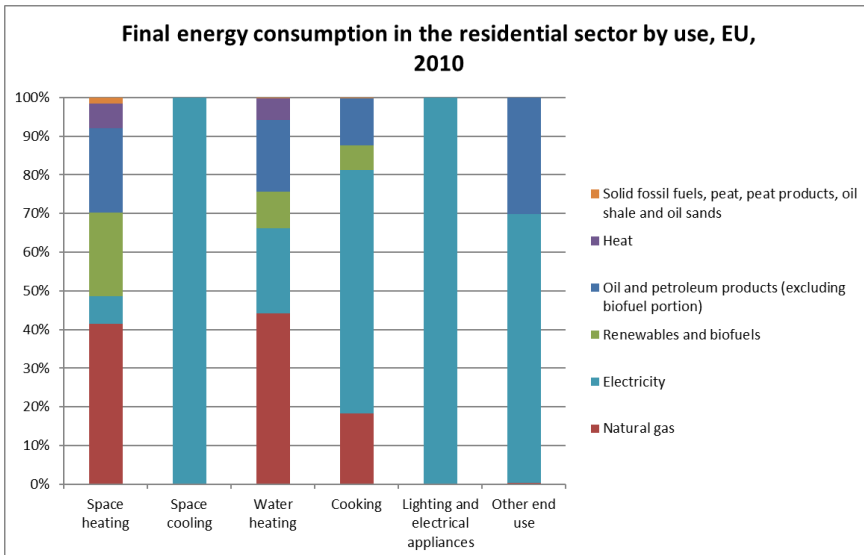
# Energy Consumption in Households - Serbia vs EU

## Final energy consumption in the residential sector by fuel

Source: Eurostat

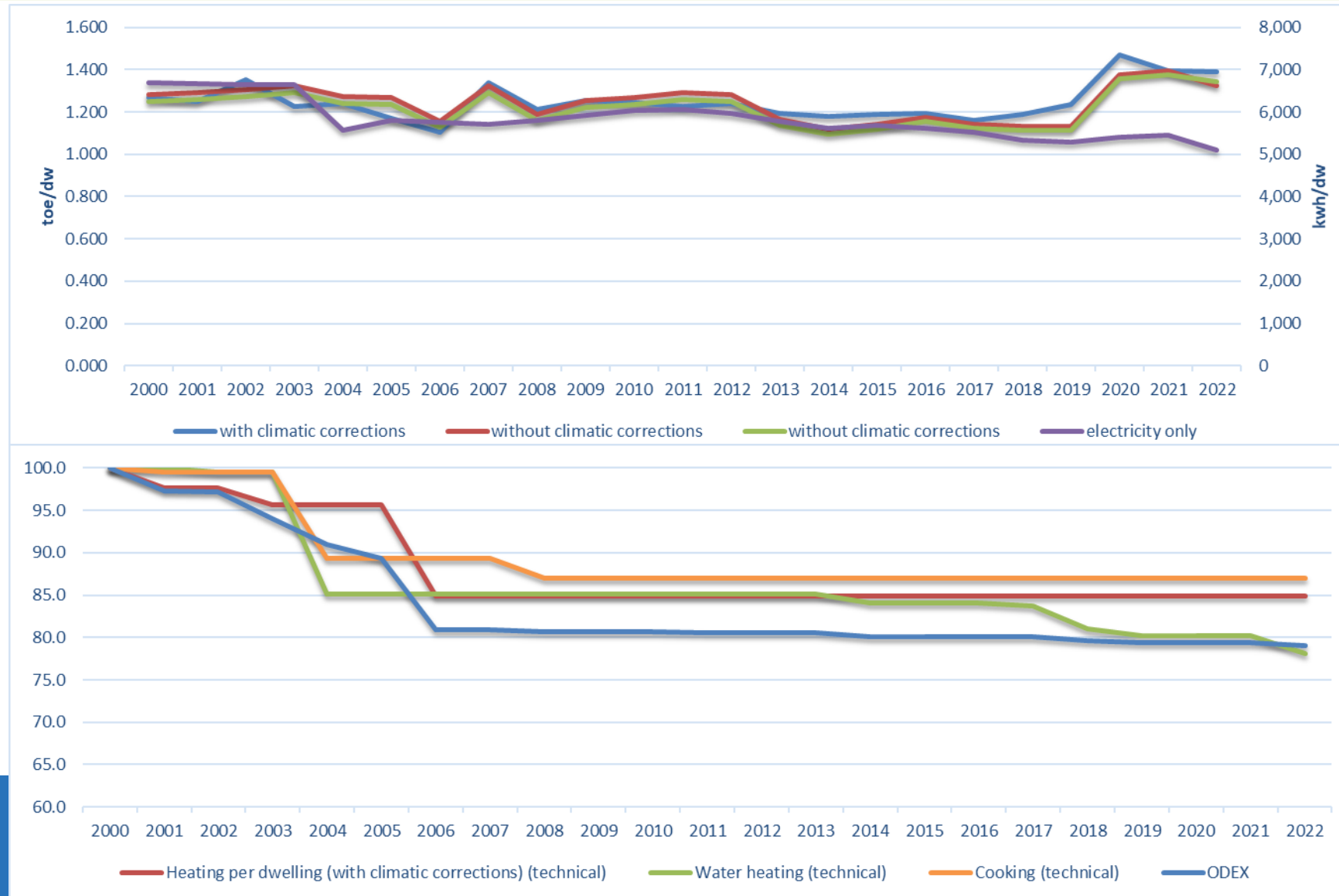


# Energy Consumption in Households - Serbia vs EU



Source: Eurostat

# Energy Consumption in Household in Serbia

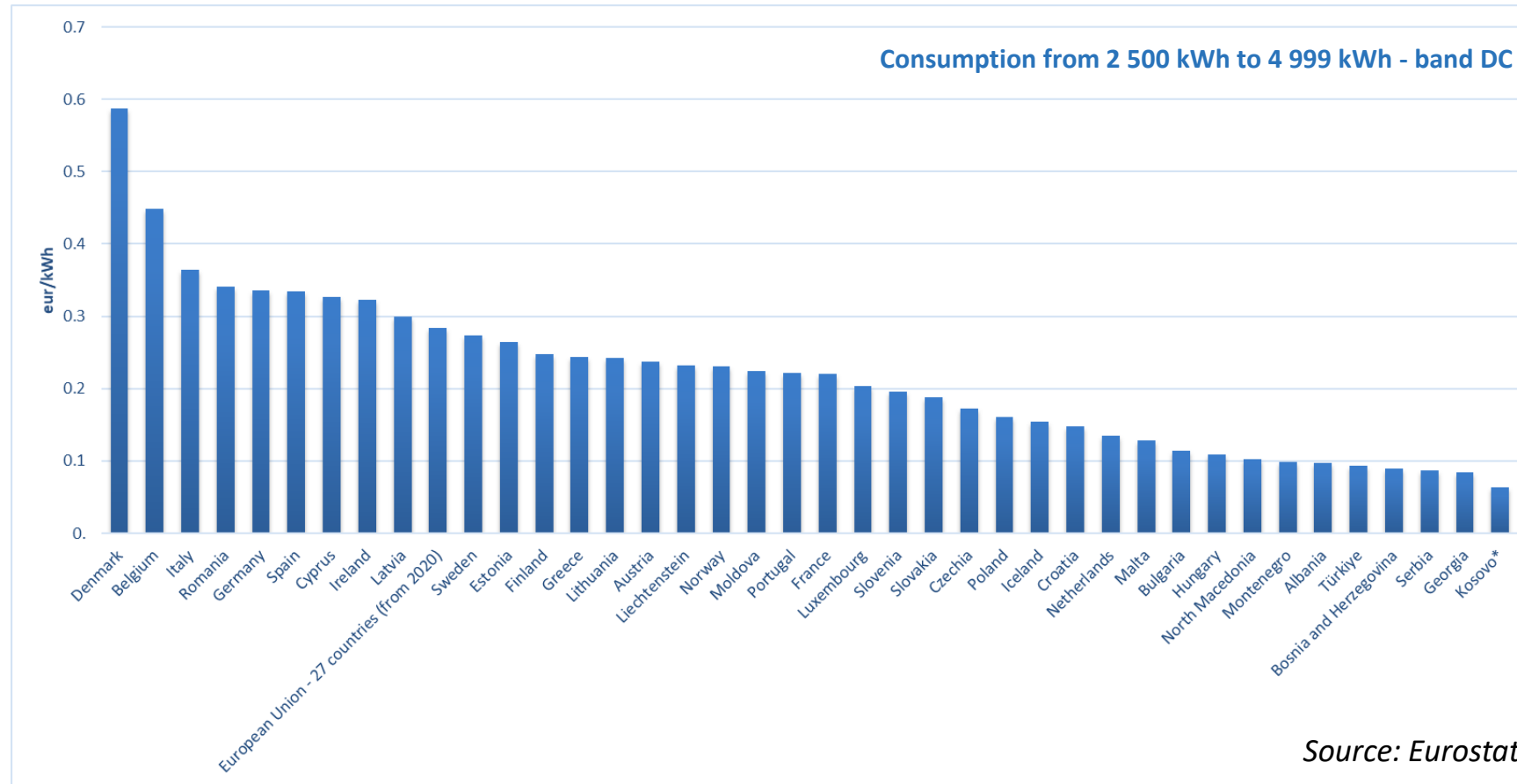


Energy consumption per household

Unit consumption index and ODEX

Source: Odyssee-Mure

# Electricity prices for household consumers



Electricity prices for households in second semester in 2022 (all taxes and levies included)

# Summary

In 2022, households represented 25.8% of final energy consumption, or 18.1% of gross inland energy consumption in the EU

In 2022, natural gas accounted for 30.9% of the EU final energy consumption in households, electricity - 25.1%, renewables and wastes - 22.6%, oil & petroleum products - 10.9% and derived heat - 8.2%. A small proportion - 2.3% still used coal products (solid fossil fuels).

The main use of energy by households in the EU in 2022 was for heating their homes (63.5% of final energy consumption in the residential sector), with renewables accounting for more than a quarter (31.4%) of EU households space heating consumption.

In 2022, households represented 34.2% of final energy consumption, or 20.9% of gross inland energy consumption in Serbia

In 2022, renewables and biofuels accounted for 41.7% of Serbia's final energy consumption in households, electricity - 33.6%, derived heat - 11.1% and natural gas - 8.8%. A small proportion - 3.8% still used coal products (solid fossil fuels). Oil & petroleum products are neglectible (1%).

The main use of energy by households in the EU in 2022 was for heating their homes (65.9% of final energy consumption in the residential sector), with renewables accounting for more than a quarter (58.5%) of RS households space heating consumption.



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*Thank you for your attention!*



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