



## NECPR reporting in Croatia: energy efficiency (Annexes IV + XVII)

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Energy Community webinar, 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2025

## Content of presentation

- Governance/institutional set-up for NECPR
- Overview of tools used for NECPR on EE
- Annex IV, Tables 1-6
- Annex XVII, Tables 1-6

# Governance/institutional set-up for NECPR

- Ministry of Environmental Protection and Green Transition ⇒ **climate**
- Ministry of Economy ⇒ **energy**
- Other line ministries ⇒ specific jurisdictions (**buildings**, transport, social care, research)



- External support engaged for NECPR
  - Ekonerg Ltd. ⇒ **climate, environment**
  - Energy Institute Hrvoje Požar (EHP) ⇒ **energy**
    - 8 **lead experts** engaged in overall NECPR 2025
    - 1 **lead expert** for EE dimension (2 support junior experts)

# Overview of tools used for NECPR on EE

**Sustav za praćenje i upravljanje učinkovitošću ušteda energije**

**Prijava**

Korisničko ime:

Zaporka:

→ Prijavi se

→ Promjena zaporke

**Dobro došli u  
INFORMACIJSKI SUSTAV ZA GOSPODARENJE ENERGIJOM**

**ISGE**

**EIHP**

O NAMA ▾ PROJEKTI ▾ PUBLIKACIJE ▾

## PUBLIKACIJE

Glavni proizvod EIHP-a su publikacije (studije, analize, elaborati). Radimo na regionalnim, nacionalnim i sektorskim strateškim dokumenatima te akcijskim planovima.

- ENERGIJA U HRVATSKOJ 2023
- ENERGIJA U HRVATSKOJ 2022
- ENERGIJA U HRVATSKOJ 2021
- ENERGIJA U HRVATSKOJ 2020
- ENERGIJA U HRVATSKOJ 2019
- ENERGIJA U HRVATSKOJ 2018

## IEC - Informacijski sustav energetske certifikata

- Izvadak iz Registra izdanih energetskih certifikata\*
- Izvadak - Certifikatori (fizičke osobe)
- Izvadak - Certifikatori (pravne osobe)
- Izvadak - Kontrolori
- Izvadak - Nositelji programa izobrazbe

Prijavite se u sustav koristeći Nacionalni identifikacijski i autentifikacijski sustav (NIAS)

Prijava putem NIAS-a



## ENERGETSKI PREGLEDI ZA VELIKA PODUZEĆA

- Pravilnik o energetske pregledu za velika poduzeća  
Narodne novine [123/15](#), [5/20](#), [97/21](#)
- Registar ovlaštenih osoba za provođenje energetskih pregleda za velika poduzeća i nositelja izobrazbe
- Registar energetskih pregleda velikih poduzeća (xlsx)
- Registar poduzeća s ISO certifikatima (xlsx)

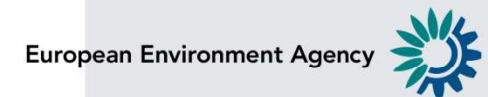
\*Izvadak se odnosi samo na energetske certifikate izdane od 1. listopada 2017. godine putem IEC-a

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# Annex IV



Governance Regulation: Implementing Regulation 2022/2299  
Annex IV (Progress towards targets - Energy Efficiency)



*Based on Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2299 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the structure, format, technical details and process for the integrated national energy and climate progress reports*

# Annex IV: Table 1 - inputs

**Table 1: National contribution and indicative trajectory for primary and final energy consumption**

Reporting element	Specification	Unit	Indicator	
Reporting Year (X)		2025		
Definition of the 2030 savings contribution <sup>(1)</sup>	M	n/a	Final energy consumption	
Description of the 2030 contribution and indicative trajectory from 2021-2030	M	n/a	FEC will decrease from 6976.7 in 2021 to 5880.4 ktoe in 2030	
Value of the savings contribution 2030	M	ktoe	5880.4	
Translation into absolute level of PEC	M	ktoe	8046.7	
Translation into absolute level of FEC	M	ktoe	5880.4	
			X-3	X-2
Progress towards indicative trajectory 2021-2030 in PEC <sup>(2)</sup>	M	ktoe		
Progress towards indicative trajectory 2021-2030 in FEC <sup>(2)</sup>	M	ktoe		
Baseline GDP level, if the contribution is set as an intensity target <sup>(3)</sup>	M <sub>iap</sub>	Million-euro, chain-linked volumes	NA	NA
General comments on the national contribution and indicative trajectory for primary and final energy consumption <sup>(5)</sup>	V			

Source: NECP

Notation: X = reporting year; M = mandatory; M<sub>iap</sub> = mandatory if applicable; V = voluntary

**Notes:**

(1) Member States shall select from the following options: primary energy consumption; final energy consumption; primary energy savings; final energy savings; energy intensity.

(2) PEC and FEC according to the Eurostat indicators of the complete energy balances [nrg\_bal\_c] – Primary and Final energy consumption (Europe 2020-2030). Please see the PEC and FEC definitions (as the monitoring indicators for the Directive on energy efficiency) in the most recent version of the Energy balance guide on the website of Eurostat (see chapter "Complementing indicators").

(3) Reference year 2015 (at 2015 exchange rates).

(5) Member States may provide additional explanation on the national contribution and indicative trajectory for primary and final energy consumption, including their underlying methodology.

Notation keys are to be reported if values (numbers) are not reportable and if the field is not mandatory. These include "NA" (not applicable) and "NAv" (not available). Only one notation key can be reported and it must be instead of an otherwise value.

# Annex IV: Table 1 - comments

Relevant table & field	Reporting Element	Year	Specification	QAQC check (13/04)	MS response
Table_1_Elements	Definition of the 2030 savings contribution		M	<p>The value provided under the field "Definition of the 2030 savings contribution" (Final energy consumption) is not equal to the respective value provided in the draft NECP (Primary energy consumption).</p> <p>Please update your response via re-submission on Reportnet 3. Otherwise, please provide explanation under MS_response of this excel.</p>	<p>This is not correct. The updated NECP (adopted in March 2025) specifies both PEC and FEC targets. However, FEC is mandatory according to EED, hence the FEC is given here.</p>
Table_1_Values	Value of the savings contribution 2030		M	<p>The value provided under the field "Value of the savings contribution 2030" (5880.4 ktoe) is not equal to the value provided in the draft NECP (8.1 Mtoe).</p> <p>Please update your response via re-submission on Reportnet 3. Otherwise, please provide explanation under MS_response of this excel.</p>	<p>Again, this is not correct. Updated NECP specifies 2030 targets for both PEC (8.05 Mtoe) and FEC (5.88 Mtoe). Hence, the provided value of 5880.4 ktoe is target for FEC and is in line with updated NECP.</p>

# Annex IV: Table 2 - inputs

Sources: LTRS, CA H&C, energy balance ⇒ model to obtain energy and GHG

Table 2: Milestones and progress indicators of the long-term strategy for the renovation of the national stock of residential and non-residential buildings – building stock

Reporting Year (X) 2025

Specification	Number of buildings <sup>(1)</sup>	Total floor area (m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>(2)</sup>			Primary energy use of buildings (TJ) <sup>(3)</sup>			Final energy use of buildings (TJ) <sup>(3)</sup>			Direct GHG emissions in buildings (tCO <sub>2e</sub> )			Total GHG emissions in buildings (tCO <sub>2e</sub> )					
		2020	X-3	X-2	2020	X-3	X-2	2020	X-3	X-2	2020	X-3	X-2	2020	X-3	X-2			
Residential buildings	M <sub>lav</sub>	950808	961396	966487	130173926	133095194	134796184	112613,11	113769,94	110819,42	95341,81	95661,346	93090,944	3860690,5	3915457,5	3807923,3	44,766204	44,873305	46,58191
Of which worst performing buildings <sup>(5)</sup>	M <sub>lav</sub>	380568	368870	360652	52103055	51066204	50300211	57742,045	56426,778	55243,516	48522,727	47417,461	46423,123	1964838,2	1940815,8	1898956,9	22,783062	22,242821	23,229733
Non-Residential buildings	M <sub>lav</sub>	44559	46372	47573	38471848	40037706	41074155	37173,414	39644,637	38483,918	26851,874	28327,524	27245,168	1779334	1855720,6	1801404	12,607863	13,288018	13,633249
Of which worst performing buildings	M <sub>lav</sub>	15805	15490	15258	13645931	13374377	13173761	15392,675	15153,304	14621,091	12935,021	12733,869	12286,631	857136,51	834188,8	812371,06	6,0734297	5,9732672	6,1481248
Public buildings <sup>(6)</sup>	M <sub>lav</sub>	28605	29769	30539	10545133	10974335	11258426	10189,233	10866,595	10548,442	7360,0988	7764,5744	7467,9006	487715,45	508653,03	493764,84	3,4558153	3,6422456	3,7368734
Of which worst performing buildings	M <sub>lav</sub>	11595	11595	11595	4274425	4274425	4274425	4821,5716	4842,9666	4744,0328	4051,7408	4069,7198	3986,5822	268487,78	266605,12	263586,01	1,9024294	1,9090447	1,9948516

Notation: X = reporting year; M = mandatory; M<sub>lav</sub> = mandatory if available

Notes:

(1) Building means a roofed construction having walls, for which energy is used to condition the indoor climate (Directive 2010/31/EU, Article 2(1)) whereas Annex I of the same directive defines, for the purpose of the calculation of energy performance of buildings, the following classification of categories: (a) single-family houses of different types; (b) apartment blocks; (c) offices; (d) educational buildings; (e) hospitals; (f) hotels and restaurants; (g) sports facilities; (h) wholesale and retail trade services buildings; (i) other types of energy-consuming buildings (Directive 2010/31/EU, Annex I point 5.).

(2) Floor area used as reference size for the assessment of the energy performance of a building, calculated as the sum of the useful floor areas of the spaces within the building envelope specified for the energy performance assessment.

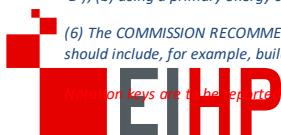
(3) As considered in the energy performance calculation of buildings defined by Directive 2010/31/EU.

(4) As presented in the national long-term renovation strategy. Other indicators could reflect the number of buildings and/or total floor area (m<sup>2</sup>) per energy performance class, per construction period, per building size, per climatic zone, the number of Energy Performance Certificates per building type and/or per energy performance class, an overview of the capacities in the construction, the share of heating system in the building sector heating system type, etc. Other externalities could also be used to provide a better picture of the buildings sector, such as investments for the renovation of the existing stock, construction's share in GDP, health issues, etc.

(5) As defined in the national long-term renovation strategy. The COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION (EU) 2019/786 on building renovation provides examples to determine the worst-performing segments of the national building stock: (a) setting a specific threshold, such as an energy performance category (e.g. below 'D'); (b) using a primary energy consumption figure (expressed in kWh/m<sup>2</sup> per year); or even (c) targeting buildings built before a specific date (e.g. before 1980).

(6) The COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION (EU) 2019/786 on building renovation, clarifies that Article 2a(1)(e) of Directive 2010/31/EU concerns all public buildings (and not just public bodies buildings' that are owned and occupied by central government). Policies and actions under Article 2a(1)(e) of Directive 2010/31/EU should include, for example, buildings that are occupied (e.g. leased or rented) by local or regional authorities and buildings that are owned by central government and regional or local authorities, but not necessarily occupied by them.

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## Annex IV: Table 2 - comments

Table_2	Non-residential buildings, Public buildings, Public buildings - worst performing	2022	Miav	<p>The values provided under "Total floor area - m2" for the respective reporting elements and year 2022 differ significantly from the respective values provided for 2021 in <a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52023DC0650#document3">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52023DC0650#document3</a>.</p> <p>If you confirm the reported value, please provide an explanation for such difference under "MS Response".</p> <p>If not, please update the reported value via re-submission in Reportnet 3.</p>	<p>New analyses were made for the updated NECP and for Comprehensive assessment of efficiency potential in heating and cooling. Also, total useful area has been now used as instructed, while it seems that in 2021 total (gross) area of buildings was used. It was not possible to correct data from previous reporting. We conditionally confirm these data, as more detailed analyses of the existing building stock are being done as we speak within the process of National Building Renovation Plan development.</p>
Table_2	Non-residential buildings, Non-residential buildings - worst performing, Public buildings, Public buildings - worst performing	2022	Miav	<p>The values provided under "Number of buildings" for the respective reporting elements and year 2022 differ significantly from the respective values provided for 2021 in <a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52023DC0650#document3">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52023DC0650#document3</a>.</p> <p>If you confirm the reported value, please provide an explanation for such difference under "MS Response".</p> <p>If not, please update the reported value via re-submission in Reportnet 3.</p>	<p>For non-residential buildings (including public), the number is not easily obtained but is estimated based on the statistical data on built surface. As this data changed (see above), the number also changed. Same as above. We only conditionally confirm these data, as new analyses for the purpose of National Building Renovation Plan are being done.</p>

# Annex IV: Table 2\_other



Table 2b: Other milestones and progress indicators of the long-term strategy for the renovation of the national stock of residential and non-residential buildings – building stock

Reporting Year (X)

Specification		Other 1 <sup>(1)</sup>	Other 2 <sup>(1)</sup>	Other 3 <sup>(1)</sup>	Other 4 <sup>(1)</sup>	Other 5 <sup>(1)</sup>
Indicator <sup>(2)</sup>	M <sub>iav</sub>					
Unit	M <sub>iav</sub>					

# Annex IV: Table 3 - inputs

Sources: SMIV, IEC, LTRS (NBRP)

Table 3: Milestones and progress indicators of the long-term strategy for the renovation of the national stock of residential and non-residential buildings – renovation rates<sup>(1)</sup>

Reporting Year (X) 2025

Specification	Number of buildings renovated		Total floor area renovated (m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>(2)</sup>		Renovation rate <sup>(3)</sup>		Deep renovation equivalent rate <sup>(5)</sup>	
	X-3	X-2	X-3	X-2	X-3	X-2	X-3	X-2
	M <sub>lav</sub>	M <sub>lav</sub>	M <sub>lav</sub>	M <sub>lav</sub>	M <sub>lav</sub>	M <sub>lav</sub>	V	V
Residential buildings	Light	4368	5064	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	
	Medium	165	143	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	
	Deep	0	0	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	
	Total	4533	5207	NAv	NAv			NAv
Residential buildings - worst performing	Light	3751	2414	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	
	Medium	165	143	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	
	Deep	0	0	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	
	Total	3916	2557	NAv	NAv			NAv
Non-residential buildings	Light	29	6	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	
	Medium	14	12	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	
	Deep	0	0	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	
	Total	43	18	NAv	NAv			NAv
Non-residential buildings - worst performing	Light	0	0	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	
	Medium	14	12	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	
	Deep	0	0	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	
	Total	14	12	NAv	NAv			NAv
Public buildings <sup>(4)</sup>	Light	29	6	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	
	Medium	14	12	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	
	Deep	0	0	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	
	Total	43	18	NAv	NAv			NAv
Public buildings - worst performing	Light	0	0	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	
	Medium	14	12	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	
	Deep	0	0	NAv	NAv	NAv	NAv	
	Total	14	12	NAv	NAv			NAv

(3) Renovation rate refers to the cumulated affected building floor area [m<sup>2</sup>] of all buildings that underwent an energy renovation in calendar year X-3 or X-2, for different renovation depths, divided by the total floor area [m<sup>2</sup>] of the building stock in the same period.

Renovation depths can be defined as “light” (3% ≤ x ≤ 30% savings), “medium” (30% < x ≤ 60% savings) and “deep” (a renovation which transforms a building or building unit (a) before 1 January 2030, into a nearly zero-energy building (b) as of 1 January 2030, into a zero-emission building).

The total energy renovation rate is defined as the sum of all renovation rates of the covered depths.

(5) Deep renovation equivalent rate equalises/weights the renovation rates at deep renovation depth and can be calculated by the following formula: Equivalent deep renovation rate = [(light renovation depth)\*(light renovation rate) + (medium renovation depth)\*(medium renovation rate) + (deep renovation depth)\*(deep renovation rate)] / (deep renovation depth) - all factors in %.

# Annex IV: Table 4\_other



Table 4: Milestones and progress indicators of the long-term strategy for the renovation of the national stock of residential and non-residential buildings – other indicators

Reporting Year (X)

Milestones and progress indicators of the long-term strategy for the renovation of the national stock of residential and non-residential buildings	Specification	Description	Target <sup>(1)</sup>	Target year	Progress towards target/ objective	Progress Indicator (if applicable) <sup>(2)</sup>			
						Name of indicator to monitor progress <sup>(3)</sup>	Unit	X-3	X-2
Milestone / progress indicator 1	M <sub>lap</sub>		NA					NA	NA
Milestone / progress indicator 2	M <sub>lap</sub>		NA					NA	NA

# Annex IV: Table 5

Table 5: Milestones and progress indicators of the long-term strategy for the renovation of the national stock of residential and non-residential buildings - the contributions to the Union's energy efficiency targets

	Specification	Description
Please describe how progress towards the milestones in the long-term renovation strategy contributed to achieving the Union's energy efficiency targets in accordance with Directive 2012/27/EU	M	Croatia has adopted several programmes for energy renovation of buildings (multi-apartment residential buildings, public buildings, cultural heritage buildings), all promoting deep energy renovation. These programs will deliver energy savings and reduce energy consumption in buildings, which in Croatia account for more than 40% of final energy consumption. This will contribute to the achievement of targets as defined in Art.3 of EED.

Sources: Programmes for energy renovation of buildings (SHF, MAB, PSB)

# Annex IV: Table 6



Table 6: Update of other national objectives on energy efficiency as reported in the integrated national energy and climate plan

Specification	Name of national target/ objective	Description	Progress towards target/ objective <sup>(1)</sup>	Expected impacts of the set objective <sup>(2)</sup>
M <sub>iap</sub>				
M <sub>iap</sub>				

# Annex IV: Table 7 - inputs

Sources: SMIV

Table 7: Information regarding public investment and lending products in accordance with the revised EED Article 30(17)

Reporting element	Specification	Unit	Indicator	
			X-3	X-2
Volume of public investments in energy efficiency	M <sub>Iap</sub>	Million euro	44.5	378.7
Average leverage factor achieved by public funding supporting energy efficiency measures (1)	M <sub>Iap</sub>	n/a	NA	NA
Volume of energy efficiency lending products	M <sub>Iap</sub>	Million euro	NA	NA
Description of different lending products	M <sub>Iap</sub>		NA	
National financing programmes put in place to increase uptake of energy efficiency and best practices, and innovative financing schemes for energy efficiency	M <sub>Iap</sub>		NA	

Notation: X = reporting year; M<sub>Iap</sub> = mandatory if applicable

**Notes:**

Do not insert extra rows. Please use the rows available. If more rows are needed, please contact the EEA.

(1) the leverage factor should be calculated as the ratio between the national public investments in energy efficiency and the total volume of mobilised investments

Notation keys are to be reported if values (numbers) are not reportable and if the field is not mandatory. These include "NA" (not applicable) and "NAv" (not available). Only one notation key can be reported and it must be instead of an otherwise value.

# Annex IV: Table 7 - comments

Table_7	Volume of public investments in energy efficiency		Miap	<p>The values provided for 2022 and 2023 differ significantly (378.7 Meuro and 44.5 Meuro respectively).</p> <p>If you confirm the reported values, please provide an explanation for such difference under "MS Response".</p> <p>If not, please update the reported value via re-submission in Reportnet 3.</p>	<p>This is actually a typo mistake, should be 37.87 Meuro). Will be re-submitted.</p>
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# Annex XVII



**Governance Regulation: Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2299  
Annex XVII (Energy Efficiency)**



*Based on Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2299 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the structure, format, technical details and process for the integrated national energy and climate progress reports*

# Annex XVII: Table 1 - inputs

Source: Annual report Energy in Croatia, Eurostat

Table 1: Progress in each sector and reasons why energy consumption remained stable or was growing in final energy consumption sectors

Reporting Year (X) 2025

Sector	Specification	Reasons for growth/stable final energy consumption in year X-3 <sup>(3)</sup>	If Other year X-3	Reasons for growth/stable final energy consumption in year X-2	If Other year X-2
		Select category(ies) from footnote (1): copy past the corresponding category label(s).  If you include more than one category, please use " ; " as a separator between the different labels.	If you select "other" category, please specify which.	Select category(ies) from footnote (1): copy past the corresponding category label(s).  If you include more than one category, please use " ; " as a separator between the different labels.	If you select "other" category, please specify which.
Industry	M	NA		Economic growth	
Transport	M	Increase of transport of goods; Increase of transport of passengers		Increase of transport of goods; Increase of transport of passengers	
Households	M	NA		NA	
Services	M	NA		NA	
Agriculture	M	Economic growth		NA	

Notation: X = reporting year; M = mandatory; M<sub>lap</sub> = mandatory if applicable; "X-3" = 2022 and "X-2" = 2023.

Notation keys can be reported if values (numbers) are not reportable. "NA" (not applicable) can be reported and it must be instead of an otherwise value.

<sup>(1)</sup> Member States to choose from the following reasons (more than one reason can be selected, additional reasons can be specified under 'other'): Economic growth; Decline of fuel prices; Increase of value added; Increase of employment; Increase of transport of goods; Increase of transport of passengers; Increase of population and/or households; Increase of disposable income of households; Worsening of winter climatic conditions; Worsening of summer climatic conditions; Exceptional event; Change in the methodology of measurement or calculation of energy consumptions; other.

<sup>(2)</sup> Additional sectors may be added and specified.

<sup>(3)</sup> If FEC decreased no explanation is expected - In that case, please populate the table with the notation key "NA".

If you need to add other sectors, please specify (2); please, field one row per additional sector as necessary (Max. 15 sectors).

# Annex XVII: Table 2 - inputs

Source: IEC (data base of energy performance certificates)

Table 2: Total building floor area of the buildings with a total useful floor area over 250 m<sup>2</sup> owned and occupied by the Member States' central government that, on 1 January in year X-2 and X-1, which did not meet the energy performance requirements referred to in Article 5(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU

Reporting Year (X)

Reporting element	Specification	Unit	Indicators 1 <sup>st</sup> of January of Year X-2	Indicators 1 <sup>st</sup> of January of Year X-1	Additional information
Total building floor area of the buildings with a total useful floor area over 250 m <sup>2</sup> owned and occupied by the Member States' central government	V	m <sup>2</sup>	5994354	7066549	Based on data from database of energy performance certificates
Total building floor area of the buildings which did <u>not</u> meet the energy performance requirements	M	m <sup>2</sup>	2224861	2744550	The increase is due to existing buildings with new EPCs entering database

Notation: X = reporting year; M = mandatory; V = voluntary.

Notation keys can be reported if values (numbers) are not reportable. These include "NA" (not applicable), "NAv" (not available). Only one notation key can be reported and it must be instead of an otherwise value.

# Annex XVII: Table 3 - inputs

Source: MoE register, FINA

**Table 3:** Number of energy audits carried out in in year X-3 and X-2. In addition, the total estimated number of large companies in their territory to which Article 8(4) of Directive 2012/27/EU is applicable and the number of energy audits carried out in those enterprises in the year X-3 and X-2

Reporting Year (X)		2025			
Reporting element	Reporting element Hidden	Specification	Unit	Year	
				X-3 <sup>(2)</sup>	X-2
Total number of energy audits carried out	Total number of energy audits carried out	M	number	233	274
Number of large companies <sup>(1)</sup> to which Article 8(4) of Directive 2012/27/EU applies	Number of large companies to which Article 8(4) of Directive 2012/27/EU applies	M	number	404	458
Number of energy audits carried out in large companies to which Article 8(4) of Directive 2012/27/EU is applicable	Number of energy audits carried out in large companies to which Article 8(4) of Directive 2012/27/EU is applicable	M	number	42	41

Notation: X = reporting year; M = mandatory.

<sup>(1)</sup> The definition for the enterprises in scope of Article 8(4) of Directive 2012/27/EU follows the Commission's definition for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), as included in Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC of 6 May 2003 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (OJ L 124, 20.5.2003, p. 36).

# Annex XVII: Table 4 - inputs

Source: Regulation on M&V

Table 4: Applied national primary energy factor for electricity and a justification, if this is different from the default coefficient referred to in footnote (3) of Annex IV to Directive 2012/27/EU

Reporting Year (X)		2025	
National primary energy factor for electricity (number)	National primary energy factor for electricity (number)	M	1,498
Justification, if factor is different from default coefficient referred to in footnote (3) of Annex IV to Directive 2012/27/EU	Justification, if factor is different from default coefficient referred to in footnote (3) of Annex IV to Directive 2012/27/EU	M	The factor is prescribed in the Ordinance on system for monitoring, measurement and verification of energy savings. It is calculated on the basis of Croatian energy mix for electricity production. Electricity production in Croatia is mostly based on renewable energy sources, with large hydropower plants accounting for 51% and other renewable sources for 15% of the total electricity production.

M = mandatory

# Annex XVII: Table 5 - inputs

Source: data base of energy performance certificates

Table 5: Number and floor area of new and renovated nearly zero-energy buildings <sup>(1)</sup> in year X-2 and X-1, as provided in Article 9 of Directive 2010/31/EU, where necessary based on statistical sampling

Reporting Year (X)		2025			
Reporting element	Specification	Number		Total floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )	
		X-2	X-1	X-2	X-1
Residential sector: Total NZEBs	M <sub>lav</sub>	5568	9048	1831226,76	2851019,61
Residential sector: New NZEBs	V	5197	8464	1744269,38	2703465,5
Residential sector: Renovation	V	371	584	86957,38	147554,11
Non-residential (private): Total NZEBs	M <sub>lav</sub>	888	1311	1540644,73	2356514,29
Non-residential (private): New NZEBs	V	794	1156	1405680,39	2166607,36
Non-residential (private): Renovation	V	94	155	134964,34	189906,93
Non-residential (public <sup>(2)</sup> ): Total NZEBs	M <sub>lav</sub>	308	474	333238,71	464850,58
Non-residential (public): New NZEBs	V	207	320	233731,33	314773,71
Non-residential (public): Renovation	V	101	154	99507,38	150076,87
Definition of nearly zero-energy buildings <sup>(3)</sup>	V	A nearly zero-energy building is a building that has very high energy performance. This nearly zero or very low amount of energy should be covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources, including energy from renewable sources produced on or near the building, for which requirements are set out in a separate regulation. Maximal values of primary energy consumption are prescribed for nZEB according to they typology of buildings.			

Notation: X = reporting year; M<sub>lav</sub> = mandatory if available; V = voluntary.

Notation keys can be reported if values (numbers) are not reportable. These include "NA" (not applicable), "NAv" (not available). Only one notation key can be reported and it must be instead of an otherwise value.

The information to be reported is the cumulative number of new NZEB and buildings renovated to NZEB standards.

<sup>(1)</sup> The definition of nearly zero-energy buildings is according to official national NZEB definitions transposing Article 9 of Directive 2010/31/EU, following the framework definition in Article 2 of Directive 2010/31/EU: "Nearly zero-energy building means a building that has a very high energy performance, as determined in accordance with Annex I. The nearly zero or very low amount of energy required should be covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources, including energy from renewable sources produced on-site or nearby".

<sup>(2)</sup> The COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION (EU) 2019/786 on building renovation, clarifies that Article 2a(1)(e) of Directive 2010/31/EU concerns all public buildings (and not just public bodies buildings' that are owned and occupied by central government). Policies and actions under Article 2a(1)(e) of Directive 2010/31/EU should include, for example, buildings that are occupied (e.g. leased or rented) by local or regional authorities and buildings that are owned by central government and regional or local authorities, but not necessarily occupied by them.

# Annex XVII: Table 6 - inputs

Source: EE portal

Table 6: Internet link to the website where the list or the interface of energy services providers referred to in Article 18(1), point (c) of Directive 2012/27/EU can be accessible

Reporting Year (X)	2025		
Internet link to the website of the list or the interface of energy services providers referred to in Article 18(1), point (c) of Directive 2012/27/EU	Internet link to the website of the list or the interface of energy services providers referred to in Article 18(1), point (c) of Directive 2012/27/EU	M	Croatia has established the national energy efficiency portal: <a href="http://www.enu.hr">www.enu.hr</a> , where list of energy services providers is given: <a href="https://www.enu.hr/ee-u-hrvatskoj/tko-je-tko-ee-rh/pruzatelji-energetske-usluge/">https://www.enu.hr/ee-u-hrvatskoj/tko-je-tko-ee-rh/pruzatelji-energetske-usluge/</a>
Further details or comments on data	Further details or comments on data	V	

M=mandatory; V=voluntary

Directive 2012/27/EU, article 18(1), point (c) : "Member States shall promote the energy services market and access for SMEs to this market by making publicly available and regularly updating a list of available energy service providers who are qualified and/or certified and their qualifications and/or certifications in accordance with Article 16, or providing an interface where energy service providers can provide information."

# Thank you for your attention!

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