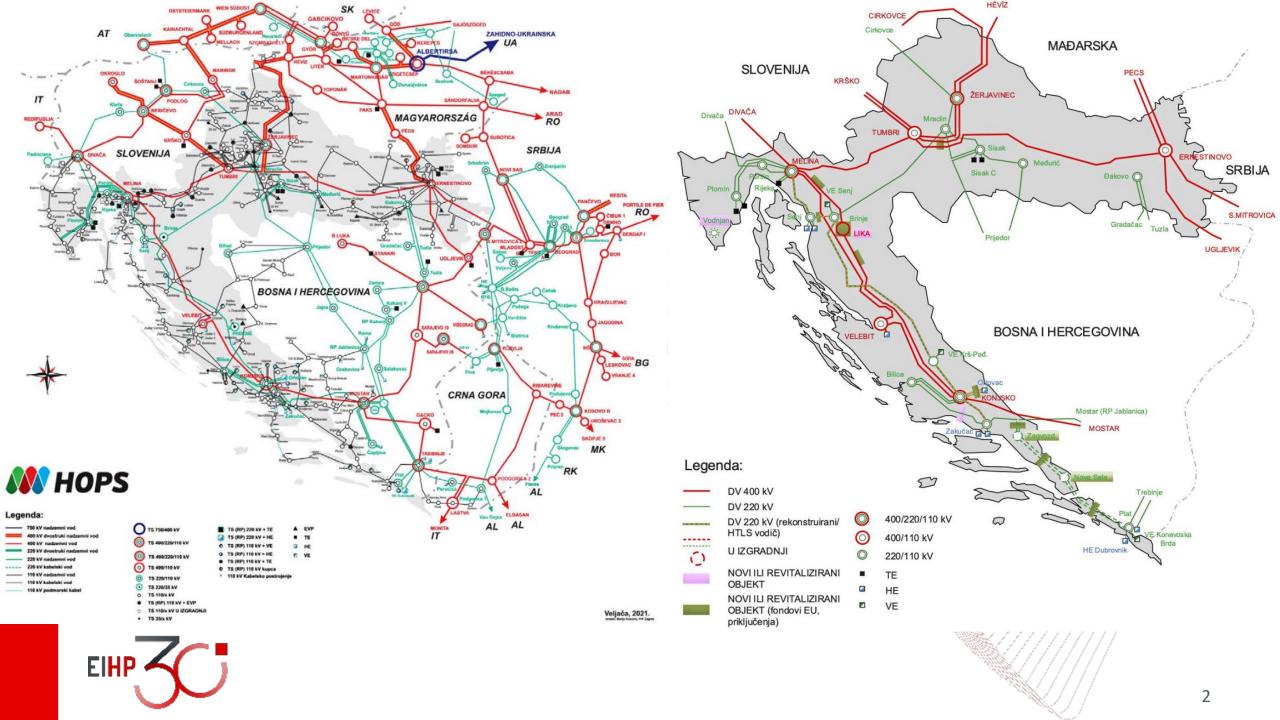


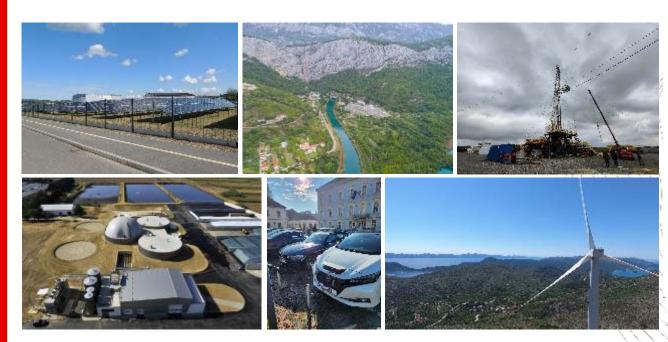
Energy institute Hrvoje Požar

Tbilisi, June 2024



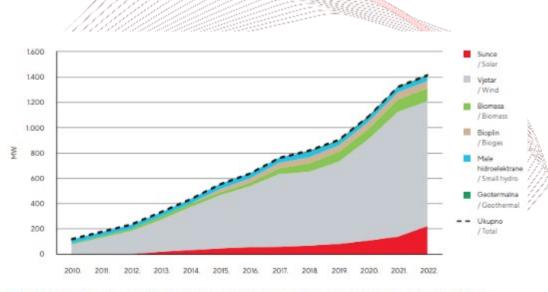


RE in Croatia



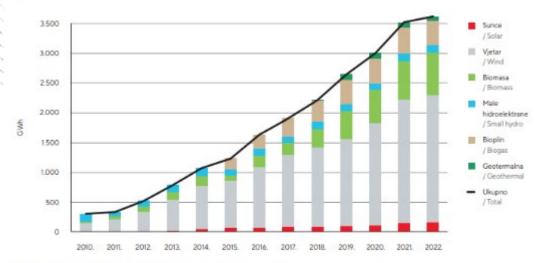
2022		Target 2030	
RES-E	55.52%	73.6%	
RES-T	2.42%	21.6%	
RES-H&C	37.21%	47.1%	
RES	29.44%	42.5%	





Slika 8.1.2. Instalirani kapaciteti za proizvodnju električne energije iz obnovljivih izvora energije u Hrvatskoj / Figure 8.1.2. Installed capacities for RES-E generation in Croatia

Izvor: EIHP / Source: EIHP

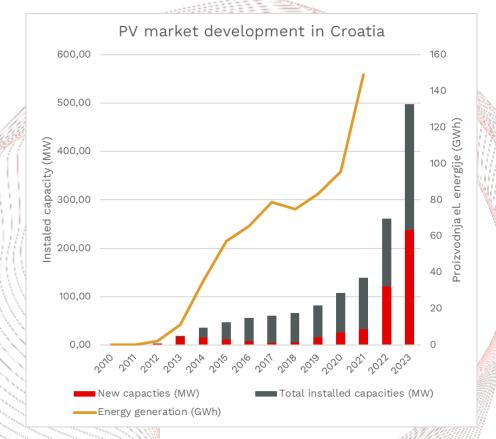


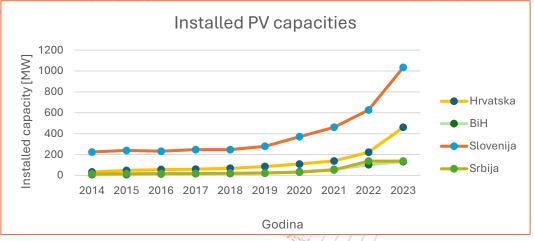
Slika 8.2.1. Proizvodnja električne energije iz OIE u Hrvatskoj / Figure 8.2.1. RES-Electricity generation in Croatia Izvor: EIHP / Source: EIHP

Solar energy

- Under 500 MW by the end of 2023 (only 222 MW in 2022)
- Noticeable growth in the last several years
 - Self-consumption and small-scale systems
- Market development hinges on legal framework
 - Driven by incentives (2007–2015) and a favorable legal framework (2019-2023)
 - Omitted by administrative procedure, formal barriers (quota), and undefined legal framework (2016-2019)
- 30 projects in installed capacity above 1 MW (end of 2023)
- 2022/2023 the start of operation of larger PV plants
 - SE Drava is the first SPP connected to the transmission grid (110 kV), installed capacity of 12.4 MW

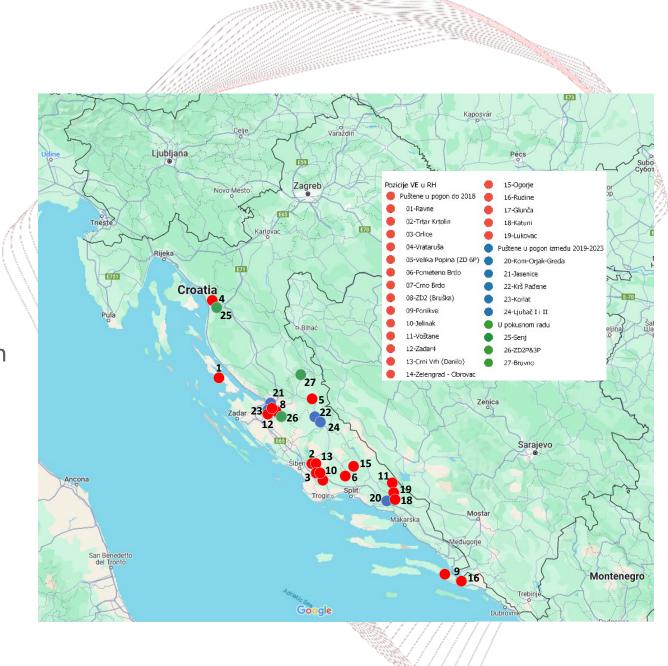




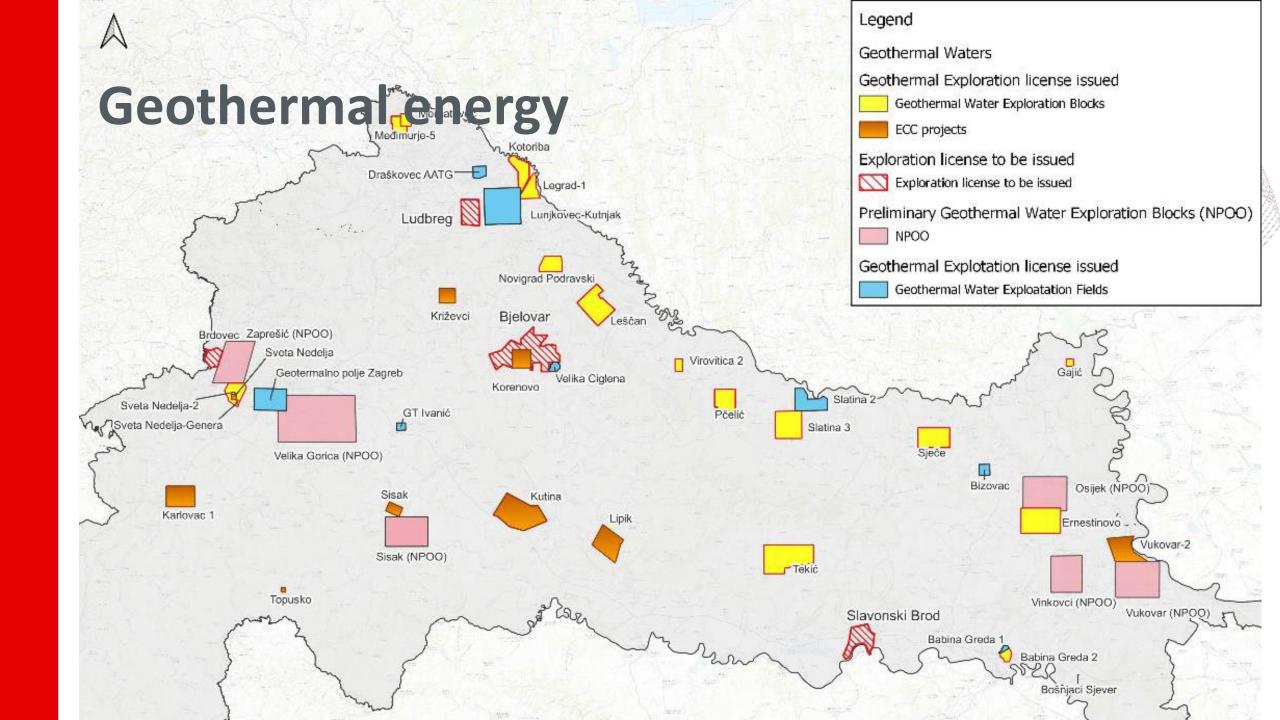


Wind energy

- 1160.15 MW installed capacities
 - around 326 MW in trial run
- First steps towards the development of offshore projects
 - Many unknowns (marine area, sea depth issues, choice of foundation for wind turbines, insufficient measurements, etc.)
- Production of 2.533 TWh in the year 2023







EED

- RH NECP2023: FEC 6,55 Mtoe; PEC 8,14 Mtoe
- RH EC*: FEC 6,01 Mtoe; PEC 6,83 Mtoe (with 2,5% deviation)

2030 baseline (REF2020)

11.7%

Decrease in energy consumption

2030 real consumption

An indicative PEC target of 992,5 Mtoe

A binding FEC target of 763 Mtoe

*Based on Annex I of the EED3 "ambition gap" mechanism

Article		rticle	Description	Assessment	Grading	
		Energy efficiency contribution	Croatia notifies an energy efficiency contribution in 2030 of 6.55 Mtoe for final energy consumption and 8.14 Mtoe for primary energy consumption.	The objectives for final and primary energy are not in line with the EED formula (even taking into account the possibility to deviate from the formula's result by 2.5%). Final energy consumption should not be higher than 6.01 Mtoe (EED formula result for final energy with 2.5% deviation) and 6.83 Mtoe (EED formula result for primary energy without 2.5% deviation).	Insufficient	

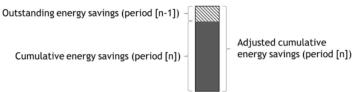


Source: https://energycoalition.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Planning-for-the-2023-EED Are-EU-countries-up-to-the-task.pdf

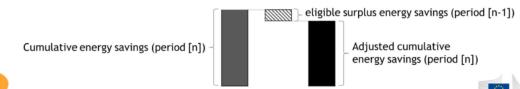
EED

- Chapter III Efficiency in energy use
 - Article 8 Energy savings obligation
 - Article 9 Energy efficiency obligation schemes
 - Article 10 Alternative policy measures
- New savings each year from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030, four obligation periods:
 - 1. 01.01.2021. do 31.12.2023. -> **0.8** %
 - 2. 01.01.2024. do 31.12.2025. -> **1.3** %
 - 3. 01.01.2026. do 31.12.2027. -> **1.5** %
 - 4. 01.01.2028. do 31.12.2030. -> **1.9** % (of annual final energy consumption (FEC) averaged over the most recent three-year period preceding 1 January 2019)

Underachievement by 2030: impact on 2031-2040 obligation period (n)



Overachievement by 2030: impact on 2031-2040 obligation period (n)





Heating and cooling

- EU-level obligation for district heating system decarbonization
- Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) recast defines "efficient" district heating system" criteria
 - Cogeneration (CHP)
 - Waste heat
 - Renewables
- Member states must develop plans for reaching EE DHS status





WH – waste heat; HE CHP – high-efficiency cogeneration

About us

Energy Institute Hrvoje Požar (EIHP) is an institution owned by the Republic of Croatia, self-financed by providing services to the public and business sectors.

Our activities include:

- Implementing scientific research in the energy field
- Providing professional support to public authorities
- Providing advisory services in the domestic and international markets





Areas of activity



Energy balance and statistics

Energy production and markets

Renewable energy, climate and environ-mental protection

E-mobility

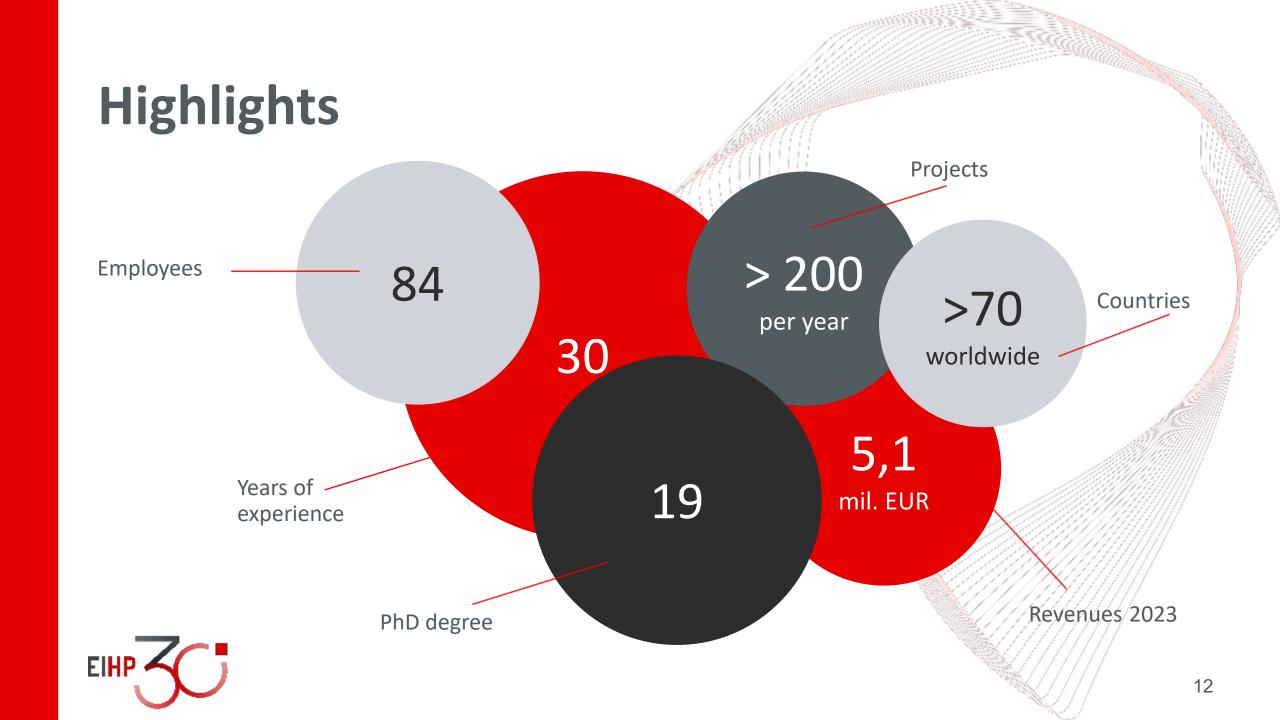
Energy and climate planning

Power grid planning and development

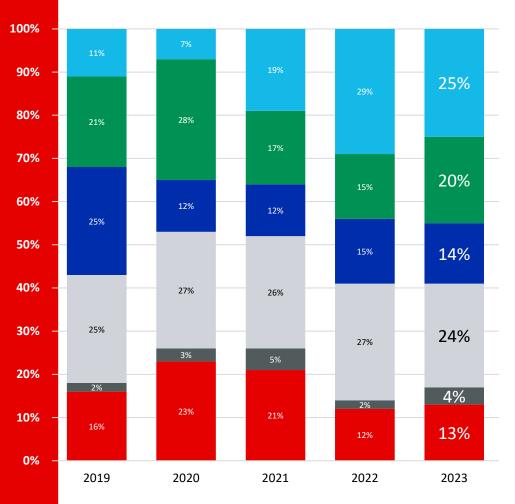
Energy regulations and economics

Energy efficiency





Revenues



- Revenues from grants from the Republic of Croatia, the EU and third countries
- Revenues from the sale of services to foreign companies
- Revenues from the sale of services to foreign state bodies and organizations
- Revenues from the sale of services to companies in the Republic of Croatia
- Revenues from the sale of services to local and regional self-governments
- Revenues from the sale of services to government bodies and agencies

We are recognized in Southeast

Europe and active in other parts

of the world. Through our

partnerships, we constantly strive
to strengthen our presence in the

global market.



Global clients

























































Energy companies

















































AND NUMEROUS GOVERNMENTS, MINISTRIES, ENERGY REGULATORY AGENCIES, LOCAL AUTHORITIES...

Numerous EU projects





















































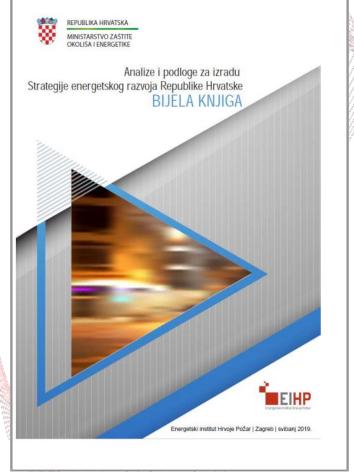


Energy Strategy of the Republic of Croatia

Client: Ministry of the Economy, Croatia

These projects have prepared detailed budget groundwork and proposed strategic goals for Croatia's energy development in the next 20 years.





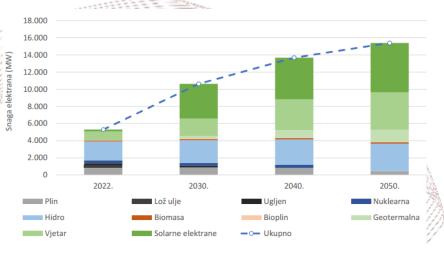


Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan of the Republic of Croatia (NECP) for the period from 2021 to 2030

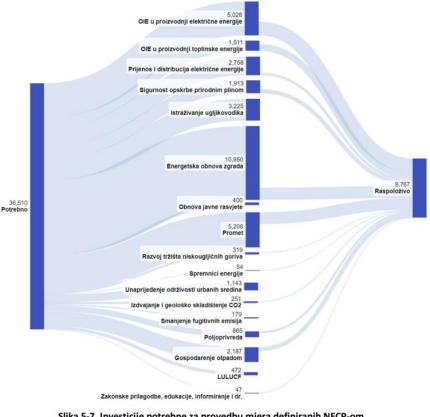
Client: Ministry of the Economy, Croatia

NECP provides an overview of the current energy system, energy and climate policies, an overview of national targets and appropriate policies and measures to achieve these targets. The document outlines the targets to be achieved by 2030, which include reducing greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy, energy efficiency and electricity interconnection.





Slika 2-9. Očekivana snaga elektrana u scenariju s dodatnim (WAM) mjerama



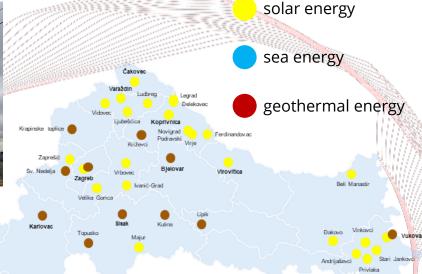
Slika 5-7. Investicije potrebne za provedbu mjera definiranih NECP-om

Energy and Climate Change Programme - EACC (EEA grants)

Client: Ministry of Regional Development and EU Funds, Croatia

The main objective of this Programme is to increase energy technologies with lower carbon emissions and increased security of energy supply in the Republic of Croatia, following the key objectives of the Financial Mechanism of the European Economic Area (EEA) and the Norwegian Financial Mechanism. The Energy Institute Hrvoje Požar was a Programme Partner that provided technical support to the Programme Manager, the Ministry of Regional Development and EU Funds at all levels of implementation of Programme and project activities.









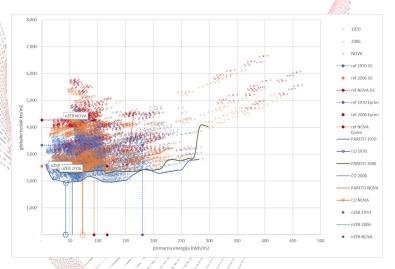


Establishing minimum requirements for the energy performance of buildings in Croatia

Client: Ministry of Physical Planning, Construction and State Property

The project aimed to establish cost-optimal and minimum requirements for all types of buildings, according to their age, purpose, and climatic area, including nZEB requirements, following the requirements of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2010/31/EU and 2018/844), Regulation 244/2012 and Guideline 2012/C 115/01 on the framework of the methodology for the calculation of cost-optimal levels of minimum energy performance requirements for buildings. The project results will update the Technical Regulation on Rational Use of Energy and Thermal Protection of Buildings. It should be noted that the Institute performed the first such analysis back in 2014.







Powering Progress FOR YEARS

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Department for Renewable energy sources and environmental protection

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