

### 3.1.1.4 National bodies involved

The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Energy and Albanian National Agency for Natural Resources are identified as main responsible regulative bodies for implementing EPBD in Albania.

As for the building stock inventory – the Albanian Institute of Statistics is the only institution responsible to collect some of the relevant information.

## 3.1.2 Bosnia and Herzegovina

### 3.1.2.1 Existing categorization of buildings

The statistical agencies are using a common classification of constructions types (KVGO BiH) to store information about the building stock. The information stays with Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the State level, (<http://www.bhas.ba/>), with the Federal Office of Statistics for the Entity of the Federation of Bosnia Herzegovina (<http://www.fzs.ba/index.html>) and with the Institute of Statistics for the Entity of Republika Srpska (<http://www.rzs.rs.ba/>).

KVGO follows EUROSTAT – Classification of Types of Constructions CC 1997, which has been developed on the basis of the provisional Central Product Classification (CPC) published in 1991 by the United Nations. CPC distinguishes in 52 "Constructions" between the two main categories "Buildings" and "Civil engineering works", which in CC are also used as major groups.

The following categorisation is used:

**Table 3.1-2 Bosnia and Herzegovina, categorization of building types**

|    |                                  |      |   |
|----|----------------------------------|------|---|
| 11 | <b>Residential buildings</b>     |      |   |
|    | <b>111</b>                       |      | <b>One-dwelling buildings</b>   |
|    |                                  | 1110 | One-dwelling buildings  |
|    | <b>112</b>                       |      | <b>Two- and more dwelling buildings</b>                               |
|    |                                  | 1121 | Two-dwelling buildings  |
|    |                                  | 1122 | Three- and more dwelling buildings                                    |
|    | <b>113</b>                       |      | <b>Residences for communities</b>                                     |
|    |                                  | 1130 | Residences for communities  |
| 12 | <b>Non-residential buildings</b> |      |   |
|    | <b>121</b>                       |      | <b>Hotels and similar buildings</b>                                   |
|    |                                  | 1211 | Hotel buildings   |
|    |                                  | 1212 | Other short-stay accommodation buildings                              |
|    | <b>122</b>                       |      | <b>Office buildings</b>   |
|    |                                  | 1220 | Office buildings  |
|    | <b>123</b>                       |      | <b>Wholesale and retail trade buildings</b>                           |
|    |                                  | 1230 | Wholesale and retail trade buildings                                  |
|    | <b>124</b>                       |      | <b>Traffic and communication buildings</b>                            |
|    |                                  | 1241 | Communication buildings, stations, terminals and associated buildings |
|    |                                  | 1242 | Garage buildings  |
|    | <b>125</b>                       |      | <b>Industrial buildings and warehouses</b>                            |
|    |                                  | 1251 | Industrial buildings  |
|    |                                  | 1252 | Reservoirs, silos and warehouses                                      |

|  |            |      |  |
|--|------------|------|--|
|  | <b>126</b> |      | <b>Public entertainment, education, hospital or institutional care buildings</b> |
|  |            | 1261 | Public entertainment buildings   |
|  |            | 1262 | Museums and libraries  |
|  |            | 1263 | School, university and research buildings  |
|  |            | 1264 | Hospital or institutional care buildings   |
|  |            | 1265 | Sports halls   |
|  | <b>127</b> |      | <b>Other non-residential buildings</b>   |
|  |            | 1271 | Non-residential farm buildings   |
|  |            | 1272 | Buildings used as places of worship and for religious activities                 |
|  |            | 1273 | Historic or protected monuments  |
|  |            | 1274 | Other buildings not elsewhere classified   |

However, statistical information according to this categorisation is collected only since 2002, meaning related only to new buildings. Information about older buildings is not available in official statistics within such format.

There exist no state level specific methods and indicators used for building stock inventory for the purpose of energy performance in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Data about public buildings is also collected by different manipulates and ministries, but this information is not collected centrally.

The new Regulations on Energy Certification of buildings (OG FBiH 50/10) offer the following types of buildings for certification purposes:

- constructions till 1940
- constructions from 1940 to 1970
- constructions after 1970
- modern building

### 3.1.2.2 Methods and indicators used

According to the new Regulations on Energy Certification of buildings adopted in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the indicator kWh/m<sup>2</sup>·year is used. However, the specific values for different types of buildings are not developed yet.

### 3.1.2.3 Regulatory framework

The Federal Ministry of Physical Planning adopted in 2010 the Law on Spatial Planning (OG FBiH 4/10) which was the basis for adoption of a set of regulations and guidelines dealing with the buildings certification, inspection of heating and air-conditioning systems, etc.

Republika Srpska has defined Energy Efficiency in Buildings as a priority direction through the Law on Physical Planning and Construction (however, the secondary legislation supporting implementation of this Law is still to be developed, taking into consideration EU requirements). It shall transpose the provision in order to define responsibilities for adoption of a methodology of calculation of the energy performance of buildings.

Bosnia and Herzegovina are planning to adopt Energy Efficiency Law(s) during the first half of 2012, which will reflect a number of provisions related to Energy Efficiency end-use (according to the Energy Efficiency Roadmap 2011 for transposition of EU Directives on EE).

Regarding transposition of EPBD provisions, a Set of Regulations on Energy Performance and Energy Conservation in Buildings is planned for development to reflect proper implementation of the Directive.

In the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a Law on Construction does not exist, only adopted amendments to the Law on Spatial Planning and Land Use:

- Preparation of Ordinance on Energy Certification of Buildings, which was adopted (Official Gazette No. 50/10)
- Regulation on technical requirements for ventilation, partial ventilation and air-conditioning systems (OG FBiH 49/09)
- Regulation on technical requirements for heating and cooling systems (OG FBiH 49/09)
- Regulation on technical requirements for thermal protection of buildings and rational energy use (OG 49/09)
- Regulation on conditions for the legal entities that carry out energy audits and energy certification (OG 28/10)
- Guidelines for Energy Audits of Buildings (September 2010)

A training scheme for energy certification of buildings has also been adopted. Overall deadline for the missing regulations in the Set of Regulations on Energy Performance and Energy Conservation in Buildings is September 2012.

#### 3.1.2.4 National bodies involved

Till now the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Physical Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology of Republika Srpska and the Federation Ministry of Physical Planning are main regulative bodies responsible for implementing EPBD.

### 3.1.3 Croatia

#### 3.1.3.1 Existing categorization of building types

In Croatia there exists no state level specific inventory with building data except aggregated statistical data from Croatian Bureau of Statistics (<http://www.dzs.hr/>). Data are collected based on census and additional surveys and are based on EUROSTAT CC classification (similar to what was mentioned for Bosnia and Herzegovina).

However, the data collection according to this system started approximately a decade ago, therefore there is no similar information about the prevailing older building stock in the official statistics. The only available information about older building stock is related to the residential sector (dwellings).

In addition to the official statistics, Croatia also provides information for the **ODYSSEE/ENERDATA** database (also collecting information about energy consumption by buildings), which has the following categorisation:

- Residential buildings
- Hotels & Restaurants
- Health
- Education
- Administration
- Wholesale & retail trade
- Private offices