

QUESTIONNAIRE ON ENERGY PERFORMANCE CERTIFICATES (EPCs) IMPLEMENTATION

The Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) are important instruments that should contribute to the enhancement of the energy performance of buildings. EPCs play a central role in the context of the Article 20 (2) EPBD, which asks Contracting Parties to provide information on the energy performance certificates and the inspection reports, on their purpose and objectives, on the cost-effective ways and, where appropriate, on the available financial instruments to improve the energy performance of the building to the owners or tenants of the buildings.

Following the EPBD, an EPC shall include the energy performance of a building and the reference values, as well as the recommendations for the cost-optimal or cost-effective improvements of the energy performance of a building or building unit.

In order to be able to assess the level of implementation on the ground of EPCs, please fill in the Questionnaire below at the best of your data availability.

<p>Buildings certification process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which institution is responsible for checking that sale or lease or buildings, construction of new, and major renovation of old buildings, cannot take place unless a valid EPC is issued? • Please describe the formal process in place to ensure the requirement cannot be by-passed. • Are there relevant reports and/or statistics by the competent institution on the implementation of the mechanism? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a verification mechanism that accompanies new and reconstructed buildings. In the case of new building constructions and reconstructions of buildings, the competent institution (depending on the type of building: local self-government or ministry) which is responsible for issuing use permits for buildings. An integral part of the documentation for use permits for new and reconstructed buildings is the EPC. • EPCs are one of the mandatory documents in the process of building use permit for new buildings and reconstructed buildings. • Each relevant institution has access to a database through which the issuance of use permits is performed. There is no specific statistics are kept to monitor the mechanism.
<p>Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there an independent control mechanism in place to check and verify that issued EPCs implement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All EPCs are issued through a Central Register of Energy Passports (CREP), using it's online database. During the data entry, there are constraints and suggestions provided by legislature. Also, an employee within the

<p>the relevant requirements and methodologies? (Please describe)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there relevant reports and statistics available from the operation of the mechanism? 	<p>Ministry (that has jurisdiction over EPCs) checks that EPCs are correctly issued. There is no detailed control of the calculation methodology and verification of the obtained results.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All of the data from EPCs is accessible through the Central Registry and reports and/or statistics can be formed to suit requirements. 																								
<p>Enforcement/Penalties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there penalties foreseen for building owners or developers failing to issue an EPC in relation to sale, lease, major reconstruction of existing, or construction of a new building? Are there statistics on penalties levied? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are currently no penalties besides the rejection of issue of new buildings permit of use. 																								
<p>Level of implementation of EPC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you provide statistics on issued EPCs in recent years? • What actions or campaigns have been undertaken to inform the public of the objectives, procedure, and value of energy performance certification? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of EPCs issued each year since they were introduced and defined by the legislature (through the Central Register): <table border="1" data-bbox="858 1055 1353 1491"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year of EPC issue</th> <th>EPC for new buildings</th> <th>EPC for existing and/or renovated buildings</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2013/2014</td> <td>19 EPCs</td> <td>0 EPCs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>146 EPCs</td> <td>39 EPCs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>222 EPCs</td> <td>72 EPCs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>237 EPCs</td> <td>59 EPCs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>395 EPCs</td> <td>107 EPCs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>806 EPCs</td> <td>196 EPCs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>1815 EPCs</td> <td>354 EPCs</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In previous years, promotion and informing the public, engineers and users about the importance of certification through workshops, presentations, etc. was performed. Since 2016, The Law on Housing and Maintenance of Buildings introduced the obligation of the local self-government to appoint a person in charge of energy efficiency who will provide information on energy efficiency to citizens and to report to the ministry. 	Year of EPC issue	EPC for new buildings	EPC for existing and/or renovated buildings	2013/2014	19 EPCs	0 EPCs	2015	146 EPCs	39 EPCs	2016	222 EPCs	72 EPCs	2017	237 EPCs	59 EPCs	2018	395 EPCs	107 EPCs	2019	806 EPCs	196 EPCs	2020	1815 EPCs	354 EPCs
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