SUBREGION C

Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Georgia
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Republic of Moldova
Russian Federation
Tajikistan
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
Uzbekistan
In Armenia the Technical regulation on ES and EE in residential multi-apartment buildings under construction as well as in objects being constructed (reconstructed, repaired) at the expense of state means, passed into effect in 2018. These norms and rules defined e.g. different measures on buildings envelope insulation. Nowadays there are no obligatory requirements to the energy efficiency of air-conditioning, ventilation and cooling systems, which in turn affect on the application level of these technologies.
Despite the absence of the clear requirements in the legislation, the complexes of energy efficiency measures, such as buildings envelope insulation and installation of energy saving windows are frequently applied within the new construction and retrofit of the residential and public buildings. At the same time implementation of such technologies, as LED is not widely spread yet. The centralized heat- and hot water supply is also not widely implemented, which leads to the application of various boilers units (mostly gas-fired).
Implementation of the various insulation technologies for buildings envelope while new construction and retrofit is almost across the board in Belarus. The regulatory framework in this field defines the implementation of these technologies both by new construction and capital repairs of the residential and public buildings. However, walls insulation and installation of the modern energy saving windows are being seldom applied by the retrofit of the private single-family buildings.
In Georgia there are no regulatory framework, adopted on the national level. There are also no specific requirements to the energy efficient labelling of the household appliances. But despite the facts, mentioned above, installation of LED lamps is obligatory for all commercial and public buildings.
The range of legislative documents, which define the implementation of energy saving technologies for building envelope within the new construction, was adopted on the national level in Kazakhstan. At the same time, modernization of the air-conditioning, ventilation and cooling systems for the premises are not obligatory to follow and, as a result, the energy efficient technologies in this field are not widely implemented.
The measures on buildings envelope insulation are obligatory both for new construction and retrofit of the multi-apartment residential, public and commercial buildings. However, such technologies, like various floor cooling systems or waste water recuperators haven’t found a broad application yet.
According to the respective Law, application of the different energy saving technologies in new construction and capital repairs of all buildings types is mandatory in the Republic of Moldova since 2014. However, there are no obligatory requirements to the LED technologies implementation, though the customers mostly prefer the modern energy saving lamps.
In Russian Federation the requirements to the buildings energy efficiency were adopted on the national level. However, specific requirements to the buildings envelope insulation are obligatory for the new constructed buildings, while the implementation of these technologies is optional. Production and distribution of the filament lamps is prohibited. However, the proper regulatory framework to support LED technologies is still not adopted.
In Tajikistan still operation the norms and rules, inherited from the former USSR, which are not conforming to modern standards of energy efficiency. That is the reason why the technologies of buildings envelope insulation are not so widely applied, especially in the private sector. At the same time there are mandatory requirements to the energy efficiency labelling of the electric appliances.
OVERVIEW

In Turkmenistan the requirements to the energy efficiency of building envelope in the new construction and retrofit, adopted on the national level, are mandatory for both residential (multi-apartment) and single-family buildings. There norms and rules were developed considering the various climatic zones in Turkmenistan. But for the public and commercial buildings these requirements are prescriptive. However, despite the absence of the proper regulatory framework, application of the range of energy efficient technologies is kindly wide-spread. Nowadays there are no specific requirements to the LED technologies application.
The modern building energy codes extend mostly to the multi-apartment residential buildings, while around 30% of all households is shared of the private sector. Adopted the mandatory labelling of energy efficient household appliances, began the transition to the LED technologies. However, application of the LED lamps is still not adopted on the national level.
Nowadays the obligatory requirement to the efficiency of buildings envelope are applied in regard of the new construction or retrofit of the multi-apartment residential or public buildings, while the most part of the housing stock in Uzbekistan consists of the private sector (rural housing).
SUBREGION E

Albania
Bosnia and Herzegovina
FYR of Macedonia
Montenegro
Serbia
OVERVIEW

The current legislation in the field of energy efficiency defines the requirements to the roof insulation only, as well as to the installation of energy saving windows in residential and public buildings. Due to the prevalence of the decentralized heat power supply systems, the major part of the considered energy efficiency technologies is not applied. The electric boilers are frequently used for the hot water and heat power supply.
OVERVIEW

In Bosnia and Herzegovina the legislation in the field of buildings energy efficiency in inextricably linked with the regulatory framework of Serbia, which defines the mandatory requirements to the energy efficiency of buildings envelope in new construction and retrofit of existing buildings. Nowadays on the national level are adopted specific requirements to the EE labelling of appliances, including implementation of LED lighting, which has a significant impact on the presence of such lamps in the buildings and on the streets.
Despite the fact that the requirements to the buildings energy efficiency are still not adopted on the national level, the modern energy saving technologies of building envelope insulation are frequently applied both in new construction and retrofits of existing buildings. In Macedonia, as well as in the whole Balkan region, there is almost no centralized heat supply. Therefore, energy saving measures in the field of modernization of the heat distribution pipes and proper equipment are not applied. For the decentralized systems need are mostly used various gas-fired and electric boiler units, as well as oven heating.
OVERVIEW

Since 2015 the minimal requirements to the energy efficiency of public and residential buildings entered into force. These legislative documents define the special requirements to the insulation of buildings envelope, as well as installation of the modern energy saving windows etc. However, due to the prevalence of the decentralized heat power supply systems in this country, different measures of the proper systems modernization are frequently applied.
In Serbia action of buildings energy codes extend to all types of buildings from the private sector to municipal public ones. However, due to the lack of centralized heat power supply systems, such technologies like individual heat points with weather control are not applied. For need of decentralized heat power supply the different types of boiler equipment are frequently used.
SUBREGION F

Turkey
OVERVIEW

In Turkey on the governmental level operate were adopted the building energy codes, which oblige the developers to implement different energy saving technologies within the new construction and retrofit both of multi-apartment residential and municipal buildings. The range of TSN standards are harmonized with some of the EU buildings energy codes. A special attention is paid to the implementation and promotion of energy efficiency labelling of the household appliances.