

security of energy supply and a commitment to sustainable energy development, reducing consumption and lowering GHG emissions. It intends to diversity its energy sources and develop strategic projects. These include a floating LNG receiving terminal off the island of Krk and a gas transmission pipeline, a spur line to connect with the Trans-Adriatic Pipeline to deliver gas from Azerbaijan, construction of a new gas storage facility in Grubišno Polje, projects connecting the Croatian gas transmission system with neighbouring countries, biomass cogeneration plants and wind power plants.

Today, Croatia produces an average 50% of its primary energy needs, while the rest is imported. It has gradually increased the share of renewable sources, i.e. wind energy, solar energy, biogas, liquid biofuels and geothermal energy, and energy from hydropower. According to Eurostat, Croatia currently meets 28% of its energy demand from renewable energy sources. As a result, Croatia exceeded the target of attaining a 20% share of energy from renewable sources by 2020 by as much as 40%, which puts Croatia in first place in the European Union. From 2000 to 2018, Croatia improved energy efficiency by 20% for all final energy consumers. All sectors contributed to this positive change, with the largest contribution coming from industry, which showed an improvement of 26% in the energy efficiency index, followed by households (23%) and transport (13%).

Its 2030 energy plan with projections to 2050 targets an increase in the share of renewables to a minimum of 32% by 2030 from 27.3% in 2017 and to 65% by 2050, which the EU has set as the date for attaining carbon neutrality

The extent to which COVID-19 will impact the energy sector will depend largely on whether Croatia implements a coordinated economic, energy, environmental and social package as part of the recovery effort in a way that is aligned with EU climate goals. Planned energy investments, if delayed, might have an impact on economic growth and diversification efforts, which include developing hydrogen as a clean energy vector and attain selfsufficiency in hydrocarbon production, onshore and offshore.

Energy security • Import dependence Diversity of electricity generation Energy storage Energy equity • Access to electricity **Electricity prices** Gasoline and diesel prices Environmental sustainability • Final energy intensity Low carbon electricity generation CO2 emissions per capita Country context Macroeconomic stability Effectiveness of aovernment Innovation capability