



# **Scaling Up Clean Residential Energy (SURCE) Project**

## **Report**

**on the implementation of energy efficiency measures and social and environment  
achievements within Public Call 2/2023**

*November 2025.*

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## 1. Introduction

**The public call for residential EE program under SURCE project was launched in June 2023.** Out of 164 LSGUs in Serbia, 131 LSGUs signed financing agreements with MoME, indicating a strong demand for EE improvement measures. The public call introduced more favorable financing arrangements for underdeveloped LSGUs (15) as well as for ones that are listed as the most polluted ones (34). Six LSGUs decided not to implement the call due to the lack of funds in local budgets and one did not receive any application from the citizens. Final implementation reports have been submitted by 98% (122 out of 125) of municipalities. The remaining 3 municipalities are expected to submit their reports by the end of the November. Results under this call indicate a gradual shift toward more sophisticated EE measures.

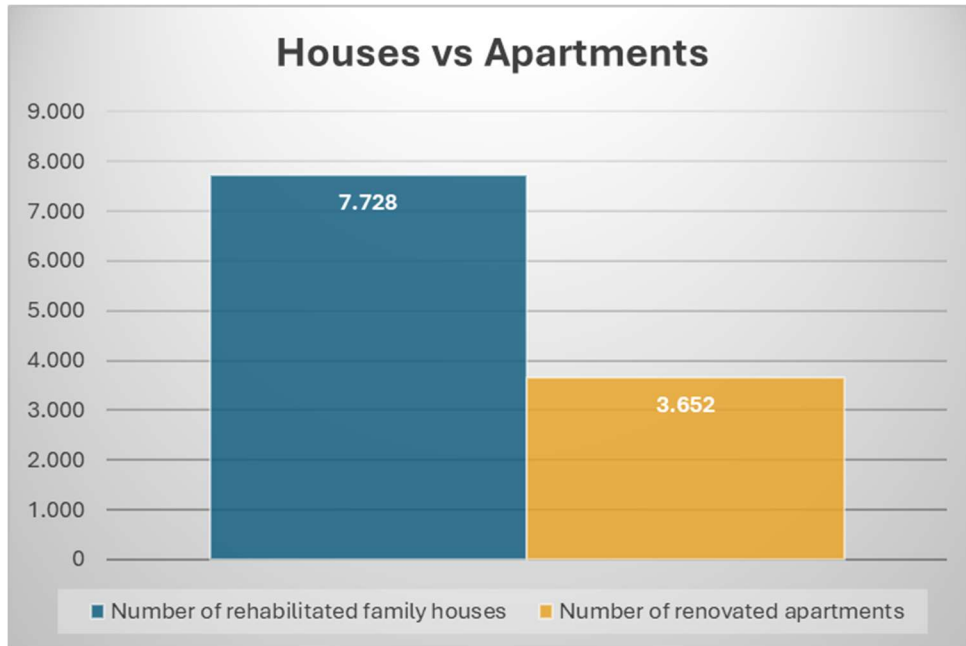
Within the framework of the SURCE project, a total of 13.660 energy efficiency measures were implemented, benefiting 11.380 households across the participating municipalities.

The majority of households (11.135) received subsidies covering up to 50% of investment costs, while an additional 195 households were subsidized up to 55% under the Basic package. Furthermore, 37 households benefited from the Standard package (up to 60% subsidy), and 13 households from the Advanced package (up to 65% subsidy).

Total number of measures	Number of households subsidized up to 50%	Number of households subsidized up to 55% (Basic package)	Number of households subsidized up to 60% (Standard package)	Number of households subsidized up to 65% (Advanced package)	Total number of households
13.660	11.135	195	37	13	11.380

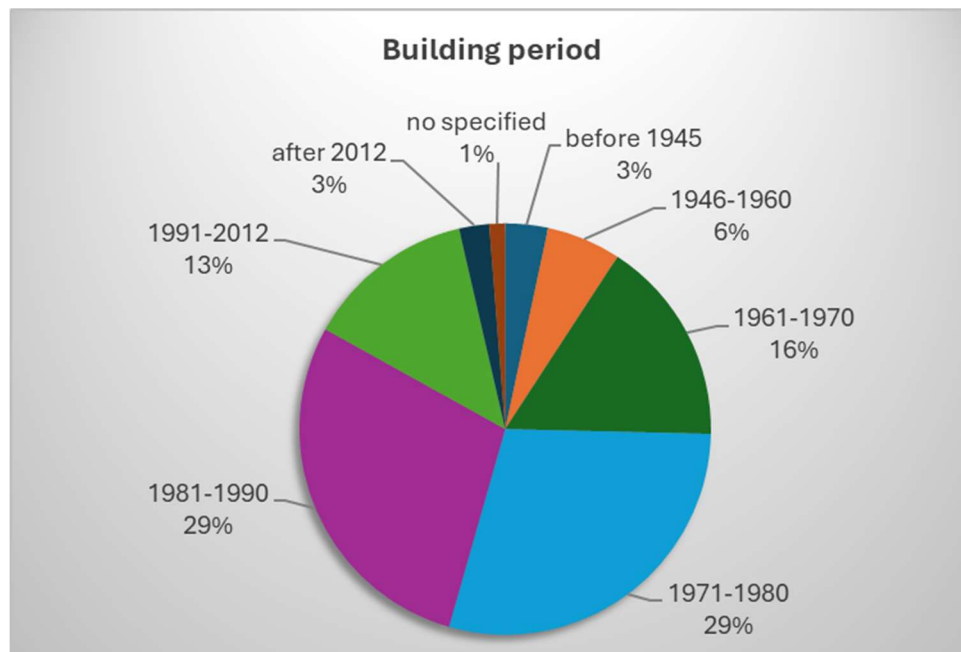
Number of rehabilitated family houses	Number of renovated semi-detached or terraced houses	Number of renovated apartments	Total living area of renovated households [m2]	Total household members
7.485	243	3.652	1.238.877	35.274

A total of 7.485 family houses, 243 semi-detached or terraced houses, and 3.652 apartments underwent comprehensive energy rehabilitation measures. The interventions covered an overall living area of approximately 1,24 million square meters, directly improving living conditions for around 35.274 household members. These results demonstrate significant progress in enhancing residential energy efficiency, reducing energy consumption, and contributing to national climate and energy targets.



### Building Stock Characteristics

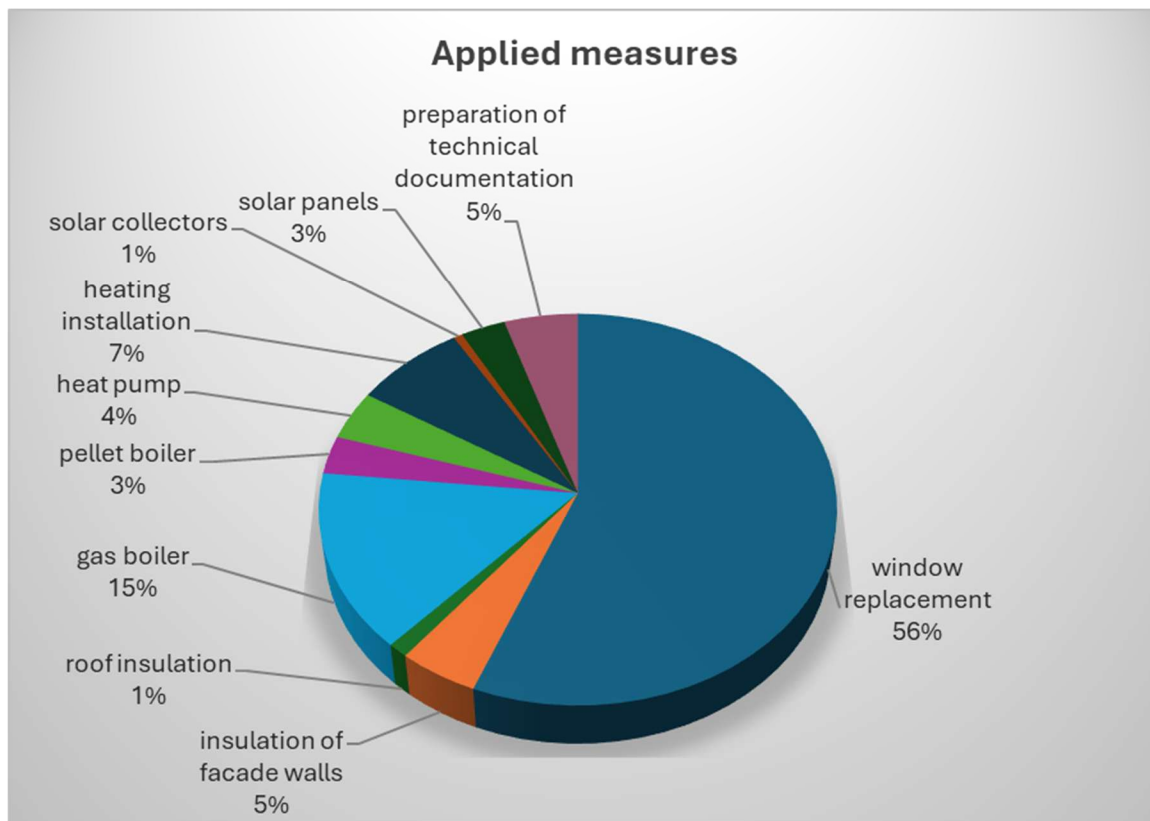
The Project targeted a diverse portfolio of residential buildings constructed across various historical periods. The distribution of renovated dwellings clearly indicates that the majority of interventions were implemented on buildings constructed between the 1970s and 1990s, together accounting for 58%.



## 2. Distribution of energy efficiency measures

The analysis of the implemented measures shows that window replacement was the most dominant measure, with 7.666 households applying this intervention, representing the largest share of all implemented measures. Significant numbers of gas boiler replacements (2.012) and heating system substitutions (1.031) were also recorded. In contrast, more advanced renewable energy solutions such as solar collectors (83) and solar panels (412) were applied to a smaller extent, reflecting their higher investment costs and specific technical requirements.

Measure 1	Measure 2	Measure 3	Measure 4	Measure 5	Measure 6	Measure 7	Measure 8	Measure 9	Measure 10
window replacement	insulation of facade walls	roof insulation	gas boiler	pellet boiler	heat pump	heating installation	solar collectors	solar panels	preparation of technical documentation
7.666	634	161	2.012	428	553	1.031	83	412	680
56%	5%	1%	15%	3%	4%	8%	1%	3%	5%



## 2.1 ENERGY SAVING STRUCTURE FOR PUBLIC CALL 2023 per measure

In total, the implemented measures resulted in an annual energy savings of approximately 183 GWh/a, with the largest individual contributions coming from window replacement (64 GWh/a) and gas boiler replacement (54 GWh/a). The average energy savings potential ranged between 1% and 90%, depending on the type of measure.

The achieved annual financial savings for all households amount to approximately RSD 654 million, primarily due to improved efficiency of heating systems and building envelope measures.

### Measure 1 – WINDOW REPLACEMENT

Area of installed windows and doors [m <sup>2</sup> ]	Delivered energy before application of the measure [kWh/a]	Percentage reduction of delivered energy	Cost of saving 1 kWh [RSD/kWh]	Annual energy savings [kWh/a]	Annual Savings [RSD/a]	Repayment period [years]	Annual CO <sub>2</sub> emission reduction [kg/a]	Cost of reducing CO <sub>2</sub> emissions [RSD/kg]
83.844	320.817.101	20%	2,25	64.437.851	282.064.131	7,7	11.647.680	12,5

### Measure 2 – INSULATION OF FACADE WALLS

Area of installed wall insulation [m <sup>2</sup> ]	Delivered energy before application of the measure [kWh/a]	Percentage reduction of delivered energy	Cost of saving 1 kWh [RSD/kWh]	Annual energy savings [kWh/a]	Annual Savings [RSD/a]	Repayment period [years]	Annual CO <sub>2</sub> emission reduction [kg/a]	Cost of reducing CO <sub>2</sub> emissions [RSD/kg]
116.308	50.887.513	30%	0,81	15.456.536	54.200.596	6,9	1.379.418	9,0

### Measure 3 – ROOF INSULATION

Area of installed roof insulation [m <sup>2</sup> ]	Delivered energy before application of the measure [kWh/a]	Percentage reduction of delivered energy	Cost of saving 1 kWh [RSD/kWh]	Annual energy savings [kWh/a]	Annual Savings [RSD/a]	Repayment period [years]	Annual CO <sub>2</sub> emission reduction [kg/a]	Cost of reducing CO <sub>2</sub> emissions [RSD/kg]
18.929	15.461.153	25%	0,44	3.927.742	13.790.358	3,8	333.598	5,2

### Measure 4 – GAS BOILER

Installed gas boiler power [kW]	Delivered energy before application of the measure [kWh/a]	Percentage reduction of delivered energy	Cost of saving 1 kWh [RSD/kWh]	Annual energy savings [kWh/a]	Annual Savings [RSD/a]	Repayment period [years]	Annual CO2 emission reduction [kg/a]	Cost of reducing CO2 emissions [RSD/kg]
51.117	144.085.533	38%	0,46	54.048.626	153.293.922	2,4	14.256.710	1,8

### Measure 5 – PELLET BOILER

Installed biomass boiler power [kW]	Delivered energy before application of the measure [kWh/a]	Percentage reduction of delivered energy	Cost of saving 1 kWh [RSD/kWh]	Annual energy savings [kWh/a]	Annual Savings [RSD/a]	Repayment period [years]	Annual CO2 emission reduction [kg/a]	Cost of reducing CO2 emissions [RSD/kg]
10.409	34.050.906	36%	0,31	12.291.296	0	0,0	3.091.156	1,2

### Measure 6 – HEAT PUMP

Installed heat pump power [kW]	Delivered energy before application of the measure [kWh/a]	Percentage reduction of delivered energy	Cost of saving 1 kWh [RSD/kWh]	Annual energy savings [kWh/a]	Annual Savings [RSD/a]	Repayment period [years]	Annual CO2 emission reduction [kg/a]	Cost of reducing CO2 emissions [RSD/kg]
7.268	38.243.897	83%	0,76	31.737.336	120.067.432	3,0	370.492	64,8

### Measure 7 – HEATING INSTALLATION

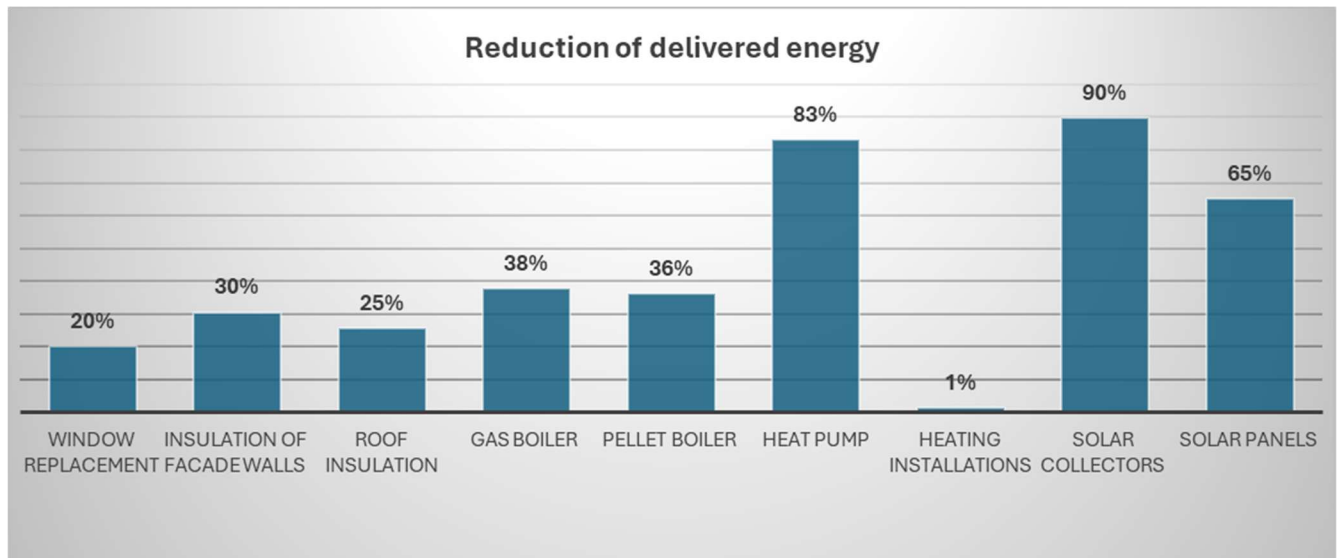
Installed plant power [kW]	Delivered energy before application of the measure [kWh/a]	Percentage reduction of delivered energy	Cost of saving 1 kWh [RSD/kWh]	Annual energy savings [kWh/a]	Annual Savings [RSD/a]	Repayment period [years]	Annual CO2 emission reduction [kg/a]	Cost of reducing CO2 emissions [RSD/kg]
24.371	67.999.366	1%	10,09	821.301	4.109.502	60,5	134.421	11,5

### Measure 8 – SOLAR COLLECTORS

Installed power of solar collectors [kW]	Delivered energy before application of the measure [kWh/a]	Percentage reduction of delivered energy	Cost of saving 1 kWh [RSD/kWh]	Annual energy savings [kWh/a]	Annual Savings [RSD/a]	Repayment period [years]	Annual CO2 emission reduction [kg/a]	Cost of reducing CO2 emissions [RSD/kg]
167	163.466	90%	4,61	146.642	1.162.144	17,4	121.079	5,6

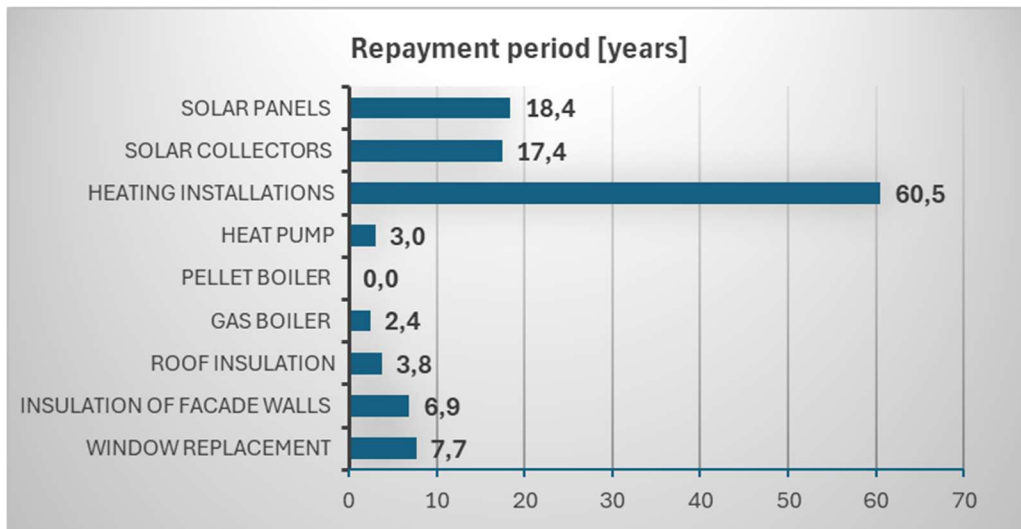
## Measure 9 – SOLAR PANELS

Installed power of solar panels [kW]	Delivered energy before application of the measure [kWh/a]	Percentage reduction of delivered energy	Cost of saving 1 kWh [RSD/kWh]	Annual energy savings [kWh/a]	Annual Savings [RSD/a]	Repayment period [years]	Annual CO2 emission reduction [kg/a]	Cost of reducing CO2 emissions [RSD/kg]
3.409	107.840	66%	8,45	2.899.762	19.986.536	18,4	4.132.758	5,9



According to the data, solar collectors yield the highest reduction in delivered energy at 90%, followed closely by heat pumps, which achieve an 83% reduction. Among insulation measures, insulation of façade walls results in a 30% reduction, roof insulation achieves 25%, and window replacement accounts for a 20% decrease. Regarding heating systems, the pellet boiler and gas boiler offer reductions of 36% and 38%, respectively and installing heat pump resulted of 83% reduction of delivered energy. Overall, the data suggest that integrating renewable energy sources—particularly solar collectors and heat pumps—provides the most significant impact on reducing delivered energy consumption. Meanwhile, traditional insulation and heating system upgrades still offer meaningful but comparatively lower benefits.

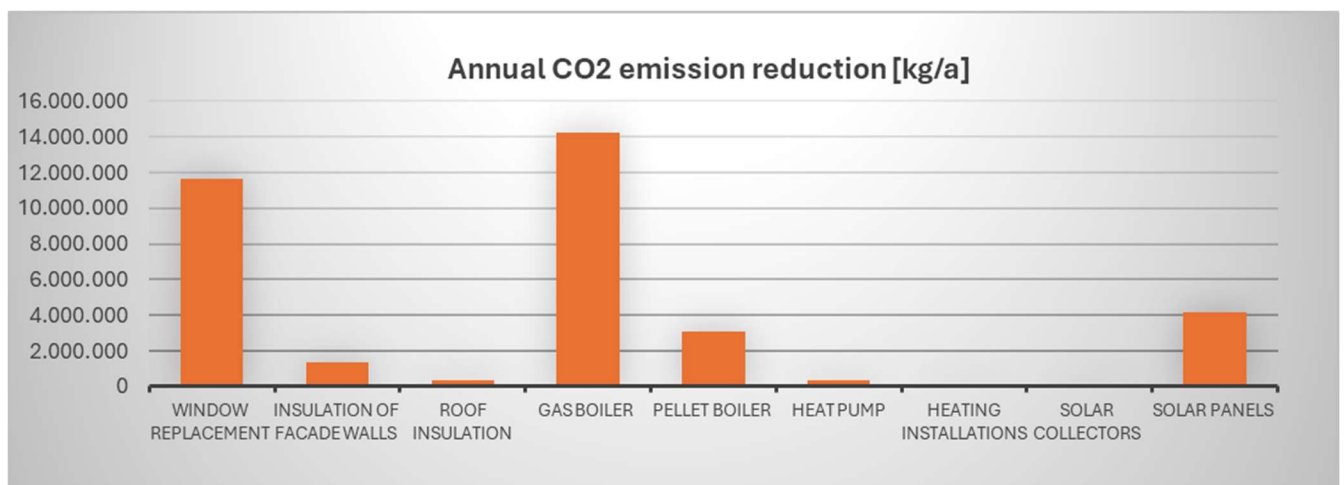
For economic analysis, the initial factor is the investment value. The key technical parameter that plays a crucial role is the percentage of energy savings, which, combined with energy prices, gives the expected annual money savings. Based on the investment value and annual money savings, we can calculate the payback period, which is an excellent indicator but not perfect.



The repayment period for most measures ranges between 2 and 8 years, with gas boilers and heat pumps demonstrating the most favorable payback times (2,4 and 3 years, respectively), while measures such as heating system replacement and solar technologies show longer return periods.

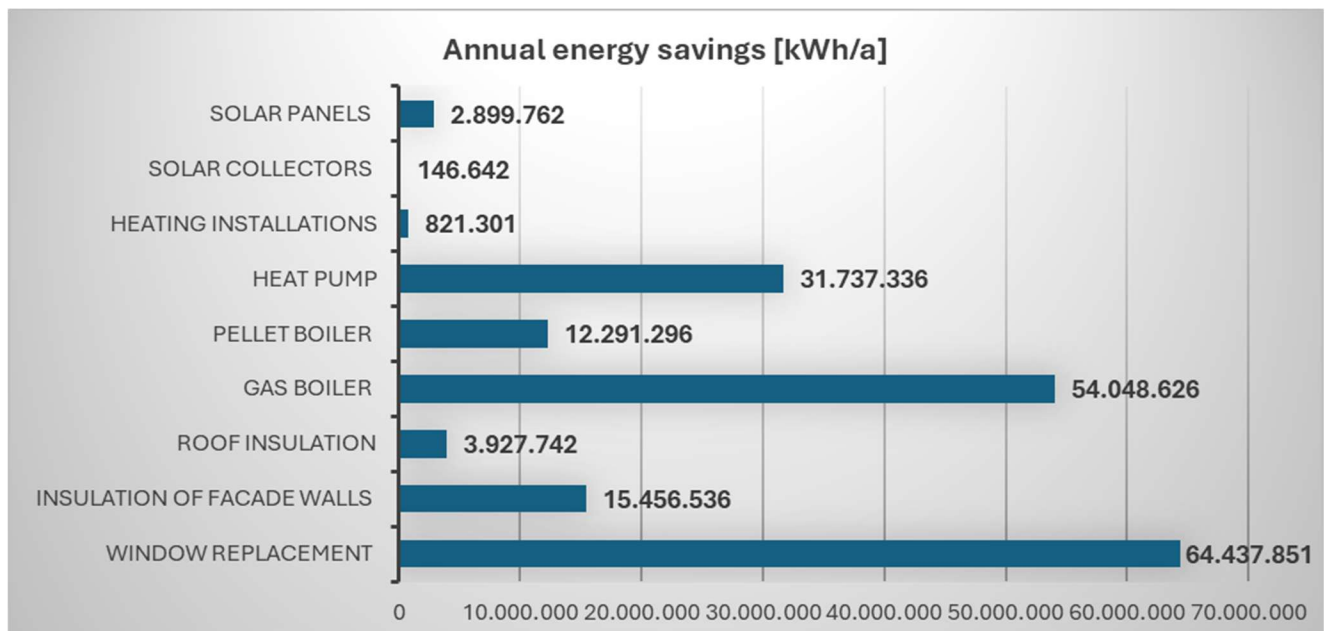
### Annual CO<sub>2</sub> Emission Reduction

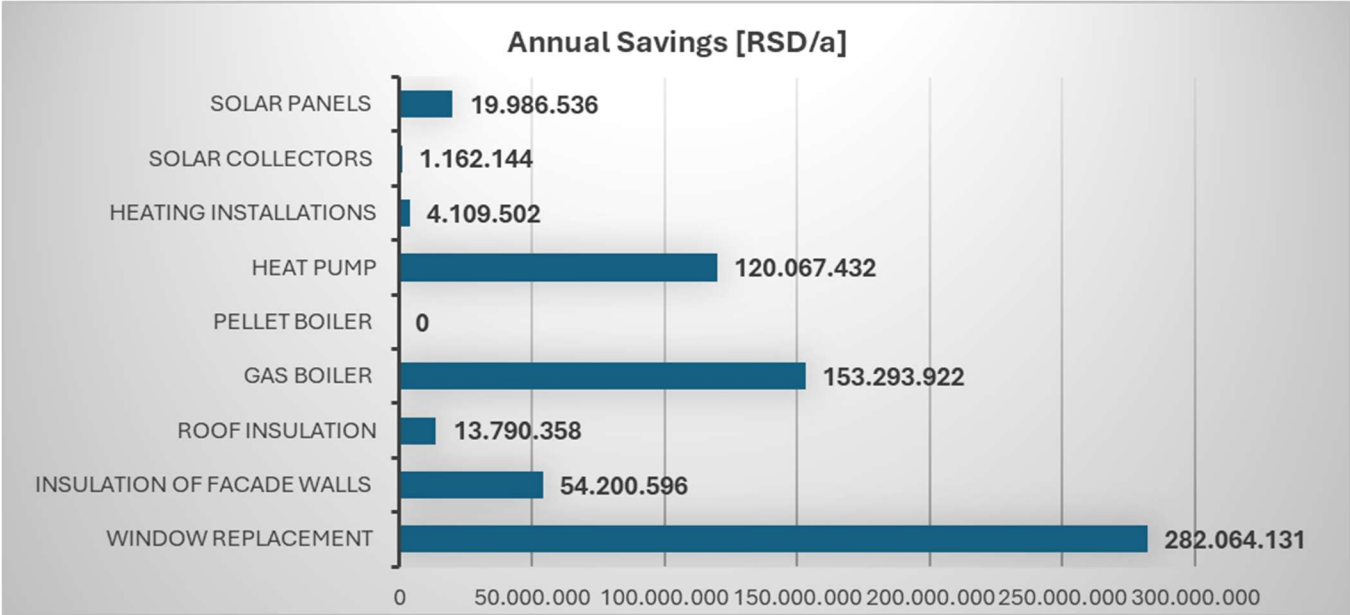
Among the measures analyzed, the gas boiler demonstrates the greatest reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, reaching approximately 14 million kg/a, followed closely by window replacement, which achieves a reduction of around 11,6 million kg/a. These two measures represent the most significant contributions to lowering emissions. Solar panels also show a notable impact, providing an annual reduction of roughly 4 million kg/a, while the pellet boiler achieves about 3 million kg/a. Conversely, measures such as heat pumps, insulation of façade walls, roof insulation, heating installations, and solar collectors contribute comparatively less, each yielding reductions below 2 million kg/a.



### Analysis of Savings from Applied Energy Efficiency Measures

The data indicate that window replacement represents the most significant overall savings, both in energy and financial terms. This measure results in approximately 65.000 kWh/a of energy savings and about 280.000.000 RSD/a in financial savings, making it the most cost-effective intervention among those analyzed. Following this, the gas boiler replacement demonstrates substantial potential, with annual energy savings exceeding 50.000 kWh/a and financial savings of more than 150.000.000 RSD/a. Similarly, the installation of a heat pump also contributes notably to overall performance improvements, achieving around 32.000 kWh/a in energy savings and about 120.000.000 RSD/a in annual cost reductions. In contrast, insulation of facade walls and roof insulation provide moderate contributions, with annual energy savings ranging between 3.000 and 16.000 kWh/a, and financial benefits from 13.000.000 to 55.000.000 RSD/a. Overall, the analysis underscores that building envelope improvements (especially window replacement) and heating system modernization (notably gas boilers and heat pumps) provide the most effective means of achieving substantial energy and cost savings.

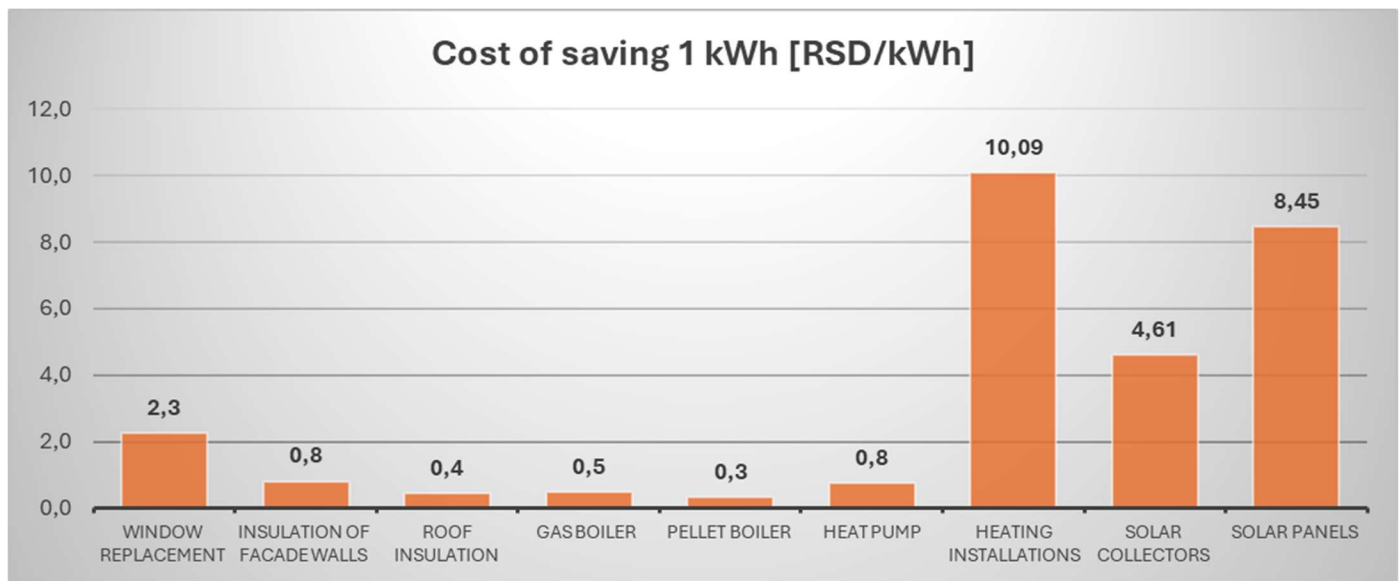
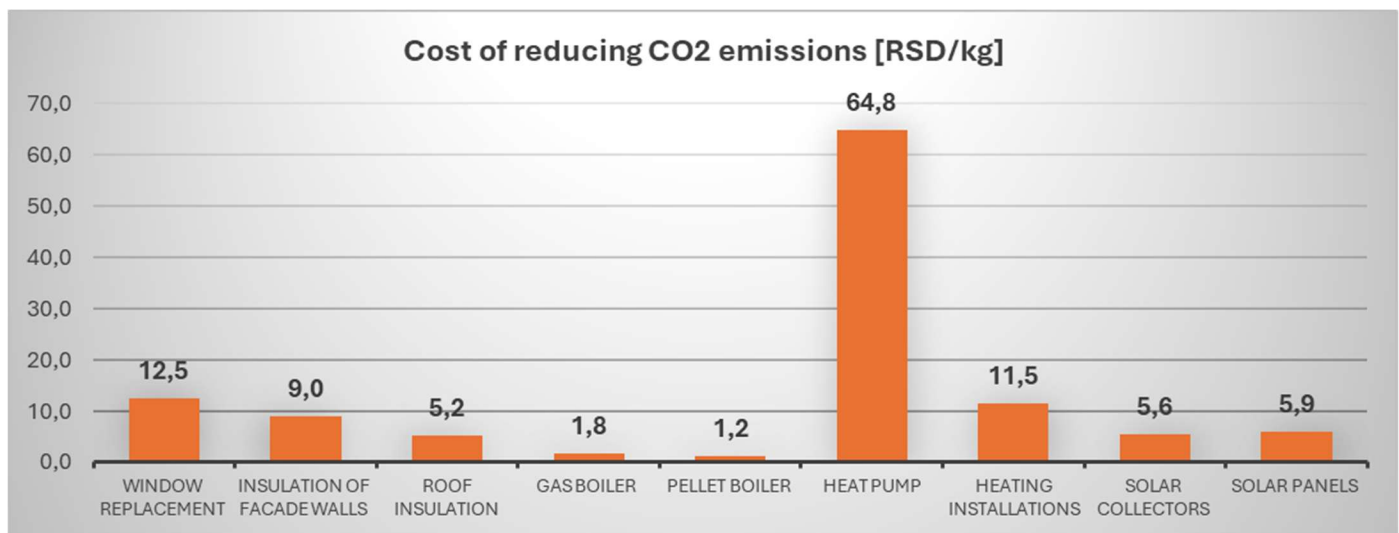




The result indicates that the investment in a pellet boiler is not financially viable, which is not generally accurate. This outcome appears here because, in our Project, pellet boilers were typically installed where existing wood stoves were being replaced. Due to the low price of firewood and the high price of pellets, this result should not be generalized.

## Efficiency of Applied Measures

Heat pump systems despite their high performance in energy savings, exhibit the highest costs associated with CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction—exceeding 65 RSD/kg. Conversely, the gas boiler and pellet boiler replacements emerge as the most cost-efficient measures, with very low costs per unit of energy saved and per kilogram of CO<sub>2</sub> reduced. These measures therefore offer the most favorable balance between investment cost and achieved performance. Window replacement, façade wall insulation, and heating installations demonstrate moderate efficiency levels, with CO<sub>2</sub> reduction costs typically between 9 and 13 RSD/kg. Renewable energy options such as solar collectors and solar panels show relatively balanced results across both cost indicators. Although their initial investment costs are higher, these systems contribute effectively to long-term sustainability through consistent emission reductions.



### 3. Estimated savings based on processed data

Annual consumption of delivered energy before rehabilitation [kWh/a]	Annual energy savings [kWh/a]	Total energy savings delivered [kWh]	Cost of energy savings [RSD/kWh]	Annual savings of primary energy [kWh/a]	Total primary energy savings [kWh]	Total primary energy savings [MJ]
591.896.225	185.767.090	2.786.506.347	1,47	221.081.066	3.316.215.989	11.938.377.561

Energy produced from renewable sources [kWh/a]	Installed capacity of renewable energy sources [kW]	Annual Savings [RSD/a]	Total Savings of Money [RSD]	Annual CO2 emission reduction [kg/a]	Total reduction of CO2 emissions [kg]	Cost of reducing CO2 emissions [EUR/t]
12.768.686	13.985	626.244.977	9.393.674.657	35.467.313	532.009.689	7,7

Number of households that were heated with solid fuel	Number of households that replaced solid fuel
5.936	2.372

Effect of rehabilitation is observed through consumption of delivered energy before and after intervention, annual savings and reduction of CO2 emission. Transition in household heating sources is also adequate indicator to contribute the improvement of energy efficiency and emissions reduction.

Overall, the data demonstrate substantial progress in improving energy efficiency, integrating renewable energy, and reducing carbon emissions. The measures implemented not only resulted in significant reductions in delivered and primary energy consumption but also provided considerable economic and environmental benefits, marking a successful step toward sustainable energy transition.

## 4. REVIEW OF PDO AND IRI INDICATORS

**The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to increase the uptake of energy efficiency, sustainable heating, and rooftop solar photovoltaics (PV) by households in participating local selfgovernment units (LSGUs) in Serbia.** The results framework is structured around six PDO and seven IR indicators:

Project Development Objective Indicators (PDOI)	
Increased uptake of energy efficiency and sustainable heating by households in participating LSGUs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PDOI 1:</b> Projected energy or fuel savings (CRI, Mega Joules (MJ))</li> <li>• <b>PDOI 2:</b> Number of households that have implemented energy efficiency and sustainable heating investments (Number)</li> <li>• <b>PDOI 2a:</b> Number of households benefiting from MoME’s social inclusion top-up grants (Number)</li> </ul>
households in participating LSGUs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PDOI 2b:</b> Number of households switching away from traditional solid fuel heating solutions (Number)</li> </ul>
Increased uptake of rooftop solar PV by households in participating LSGUs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PDOI 3:</b> Generation capacity of energy constructed or rehabilitated (CRI, Megawatt)</li> <li>• <b>PDOI 3a:</b> Renewable energy generation capacity (other than hydropower) constructed under the project (CRI, Megawatt)</li> </ul>
Intermediate Results Indicators (IRI)	
Financing energy efficiency, sustainable heating, and solar PV investments in residential buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>IRI 1:</b> Share of program beneficiaries that report being satisfied with the thermal comfort levels of their house (Percentage)</li> <li>• <b>IRI 2:</b> Net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (CRI, Metric tons/year)</li> <li>• <b>IRI 3:</b> Private sector capital mobilized through household contributions (including own funds and commercial loans) (Amount (USD))</li> </ul>
Technical assistance and implementation support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>IRI 4:</b> Share of beneficiaries reporting satisfaction with consultation process under the program (Percentage)</li> <li>• <b>IRI 5:</b> Share of Serbian municipalities participating in the program (Percentage)</li> <li>• <b>IRI 6:</b> Number of capacity building workshops provided (Number)</li> <li>• <b>IRI 7:</b> Share of female home-owning beneficiaries of the clean energy and energy efficiency grants program (Percentage)</li> </ul>

The results of the 97,6% of implemenetation for the this public call, collected from final implementation technical reports for each rehabilitated object, indicate achievement of 50 percent of the end target result for PDOI 1; 46 percent for PDOI 2; 79 percent for PDOI 2b; and none of applicants for PDOI 2a<sup>15</sup>.

Progress under PDOI 3 and PDOI 3a is at 85 percent of the end target results, counting only installed solar PV generation facilities.

Progress under IRI 2 is estimated at 24 percent of the end project target; 56 percent for IR 3; 84 percent for IRI 5; three workshops for IRI 6 ; and 37 percent for IRI 7. If the same implementation trends continue, the end original project results could be achieved once the first two public calls are fully implemented. For instance, the project could achieve the

coverage of 25.000 households (PDOI 2) after implementation of the first two public calls, while the estimated energy and fuel saving would be surpassed by 10 percent (PDOI 1:20 billion MJ).

**Table 1. Overview of the PDOI and IRI results based on the implementation of the first call** (based on 97,6 percent of final report and 99% of finished works of the data and information collected and confirmed of Public Call being completed by November 2025 as implementation)

<b>PDO indicator</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Original (PAD and POGM)</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	<b>Cumulative share achievement</b>
<b>Number of households implemented EE measures</b>	/	25.000	11.380	45,52%
<b>Heated area</b>	m2	2.500.000	1.238.877	49,56%
<b>End-user annual energy saving</b>	TJ/a	1.333	668,76	50,17%
<b>End-user lifetime energy saving</b>	TJ	20.000	10.031	50,16%
<b>Number of households switched to solid fuel</b>	/	3.000	2.372	79,07%
<b>Net GHG annual emission savings</b>	Mt/a	150.000	35.467	23,64%
<b>Net GHG lifetime emission savings</b>	Mt	2.250.000	532.010	23,64%
<b>Generation capacity of PV/RE energy constructed or rehabilitated</b>	MW	4.0	14	349,63%

## 5. Impact of Implemented Energy Efficiency Measures on Environment and Social Setting:

The energy efficiency measures implemented under this public call have produced a considerable positive impact on the environment. Primarily, reduced energy consumption directly translates into lower greenhouse gas emissions, particularly CO<sub>2</sub>. Estimates show that the achieved energy savings of **185.8 million kWh/year** have resulted in an annual reduction of approximately **35.5 million kilograms of CO<sub>2</sub>**, which already accounts for nearly 24% of the project's overall target.

Furthermore, the transition of households from fossil fuels and solid fuels (coal, wood) to modern and efficient technologies has contributed to reducing local air pollution (PM particles, SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub>). This effect is especially relevant in urban areas and municipalities where air quality during the winter season is a critical public health factor.

In addition, the installation of renewable energy sources – primarily solar panels and collectors – has further advanced decarbonization and the energy transition. Through this call alone, a total of **3.6 MW of solar capacity** was installed, reducing households' dependency on the grid and increasing resilience to energy crises.

Construction works were carried out in compliance with legal environmental protection requirements. Special attention was devoted to the safe removal and disposal of construction waste, including potentially hazardous materials such as old window frames, insulation, and asbestos. Measures to control dust, noise, and vibrations were applied during works to minimize the impact on surrounding areas and local communities.

Most importantly, **no environmental accidents nor any occupational health and safety (OHS) incidents or accidents were reported during the implementation of Public Call PC2/2023**. This confirms that all project activities were carried out in full compliance with environmental, health, and safety standards, ensuring protection of both the environment and the workforce.

Also, from October 2023 to the end of January 2024, when the first cut was made, total of 57 contacts were registered within the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), out of which 22 were complaints, and 35 were questions. Of these, there were 31 contacts at the central level, of which 17 were complaints and 14 were questions. The most frequent questions that citizens asked were related to the criteria for applying, whether the competition was open, objections to the short duration of the competition, how to apply for the measures, the selection of beneficiaries, the appeals mechanism and others. The most common reasons for complaints were dissatisfaction with the decision to award the subsidy, delay in payment of the subsidy, lack of information on the status of the application, alleged irregularities in the implementation of the program/competition, and others.

At the local level, there were 26 applications, of which 5 were complaints and 17 were questions. Most of the citizens learned about the GRM through the website of the Ministry and local self-governments (LSG). Based on the collected data and analysis, it can be concluded that the GRM for the Project was successful and effective in enabling citizens to express their comments, complaints or questions related to the program, and to receive timely and adequate answers and solutions. Citizens' applications led to certain improvements in the implementation of the project itself. Namely, a number of citizens expressed dissatisfaction with the short duration of the public calls, which was open in some municipalities for only a few days (although the public calls were open for 43 days on average). Based on that, the Project decided that all LSGs in the next Program cycle will have to announce the opening of the public call 10 days in advance, so that all citizens are equally and timely informed about the public call to which they can apply.

## 6. Implemented Energy Efficiency measures per LSGUs:

No	LSGU	Total number of measures applied	Number of households participating	Measure 1 Window replacement	Measure 2 Wall insulation	Measure 3 Roof Insulation	Measure 4 Gas Boiler	Measure 5 Pellet boiler	Measure 6 Heat pump	Measure 7 Replace the installation.	Measure 8 Solar collector	Measure 9 Solar panels	Measure 10 Technical. Document.
1	Kučevo	25	24	20	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0
2	Dimitrovgrad	66	57	38	23	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Ćuprija	77	58	37	3	0	15	0	2	6	0	6	8
4	Bački Petrovac	84	75	43	3	2	27	1	0	7	0	1	0
5	Odžaci	128	95	46	5	1	46	2	0	28	0	0	0
6	Savski Venac	67	67	66	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	Smederevska Palanka	154	120	43	4	0	70	1	2	34	0	0	0
8	Trgovište	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Sečanj	48	22	7	2	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	9
10	Stara Pazova	353	269	197	19	0	61	0	2	24	0	10	40
11	Bela Crkva	43	35	21	0	1	13	0	0	7	0	0	1
12	Apatin	66	57	30	1	0	23	1	2	9	0	0	0
13	Bojnik	8	7	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Opovo	40	35	24	0	0	0	4	7	5	0	0	0
15	Žagubica	34	22	7	14	5	0	3	1	4	0	0	0
16	Topola	252	135	24	10	2	106	0	0	49	0	0	61
17	Sokobanja	35	31	23	0	2	0	3	3	3	0	1	0
18	Aleksinac	80	65	56	0	0	7	1	1	7	0	1	7
19	Bačka Topola	167	121	54	7	2	47	0	7	28	0	10	12
20	Babušnica	15	11	7	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
21	Nova Varoš	81	79	66	6	0	0	6	0	2	0	1	0
22	Vladimirci	24	23	19	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
23	Rača	49	36	8	0	0	29	0	0	11	1	0	0
24	Kuršumlija	73	68	62	2	1	0	3	0	2	0	1	2
25	Požega	93	70	50	6	0	10	5	0	10	0	2	10
26	Senta	85	51	19	0	0	27	0	1	8	1	4	25
27	Niš	266	205	145	6	0	32	4	13	18	4	18	26
28	Kosjerić	52	48	38	6	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0
29	Lazarevac	195	179	113	10	2	0	7	39	8	2	14	0
30	Smederevo	177	155	123	2	0	18	4	7	8	2	8	5
31	Petrovac na Mlavi	44	39	4	6	1	0	1	25	3	3	1	0
32	Knjaževac	66	55	31	1	0	0	6	9	6	3	10	0
33	Arilje	80	66	49	15	3	0	5	1	6	0	0	1

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34	Gornji Milanovac	378	272	71	17	1	187	5	1	16	0	0	80
35	Titel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Mali Zvornik	51	49	42	1	0	0	4	1	2	0	1	0
37	Zemun	333	314	290	5	2	7	2	9	8	0	9	1
38	Prokuplje	77	72	56	1	0	0	2	14	1	2	1	0
39	Kovin	90	83	42	0	0	43	0	0	4	0	0	1
40	Golubac	23	18	8	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	8	0
41	Žitište	81	66	33	9	0	23	2	0	13	0	1	0
42	Despotovac	31	27	11	2	0	14	0	1	2	0	1	0
43	Lapovo	52	46	22	0	0	25	0	0	4	0	0	1
44	Nova Crnja	29	24	13	2	1	9	0	0	4	0	0	0
45	Užice	562	493	310	15	5	158	10	6	23	0	3	32
46	Novi Bečej	66	55	27	3	0	23	1	0	10	0	2	0
47	Malo Crniće	14	12	5	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	2	0
48	Valjevo	175	155	88	13	1	1	53	7	10	0	2	0
49	Knić	29	20	10	2	1	0	3	5	2	0	0	6
50	Šid	52	49	39	2	0	6	2	1	2	0	0	0
51	Ljubovija	28	26	21	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	0
52	Plandište	31	21	8	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	1	0
53	Blace	53	50	41	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	1	0
54	Kragujevac	454	372	272	3	2	79	2	12	54	0	7	23
55	Žabari	20	18	12	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	0
56	Vlasotince	150	128	98	6	5	0	18	6	13	1	3	0
57	Vrnjačka Banja	24	22	13	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	0
58	Kula	54	52	14	11	0	26	0	0	2	0	1	0
59	Lučani	25	22	17	2	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
60	Brus	50	46	37	6	2	0	2	1	2	0	0	0
61	Kraljevo	110	87	60	16	4	0	5	4	1	0	4	16
62	Pećinci	75	69	58	7	1	0	1	3	1	0	4	0
63	Kruševac	175	156	115	2	1	39	0	0	3	0	3	12
64	Merošina	47	24	6	3	3	0	8	6	8	1	1	11
65	Požarevac	117	82	36	7	2	30	2	4	2	1	4	29
66	Aleksandrovac	91	73	16	1	0	54	0	1	17	0	2	0
67	Barajevo	60	33	23	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	10	22
68	Ivanjica	115	89	75	2	0	0	11	1	12	1	0	13
69	Zvezdara	162	159	149	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	3	0
70	Vladičin Han	200	108	84	28	15	0	8	6	11	4	9	35

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71	Lebane	23	20	16	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	1	0
72	Arandelovac	161	154	135	10	0	8	0	0	7	0	1	0
73	Loznica	131	106	48	31	11	20	10	2	9	0	0	0
74	Subotica	137	104	65	5	4	3	1	24	4	1	13	17
75	Novi Sad	403	387	354	4	2	24	0	3	7	0	9	0
76	Kanjiža	160	116	73	0	3	33	1	2	10	1	6	31
77	Paraćin	124	68	38	0	0	28	0	0	9	0	3	46
78	Pirot	306	277	198	2	0	0	27	62	8	2	6	1
79	Prijepolje	131	109	29	61	5	0	16	16	0	0	4	0
80	Alibunar	26	24	9	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	12	0
81	Čačak	279	251	215	0	0	19	4	15	20	0	6	0
82	Čajetina	24	22	14	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	4	0
83	Sombor	118	96	70	1	0	20	3	1	19	0	4	0
84	Šabac	141	128	75	4	1	30	3	8	8	1	8	3
85	Vršac	79	58	41	2	2	19	0	0	12	0	1	2
86	Trstenik	81	80	79	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
87	Zrenjanin	319	245	158	3	1	79	2	2	32	0	13	29
88	Mali Idoš	120	99	21	6	0	70	0	3	15	0	5	0
89	Bor	175	158	141	7	1	0	6	4	1	2	3	10
90	Srbobran	111	83	27	8	4	50	1	0	20	0	1	0
91	Sremska Mitrovica	76	68	40	10	0	11	2	1	6	0	6	0
92	Negotin	93	90	59	4	0	0	7	15	2	0	6	0
93	Žabalj	38	28	23	5	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	0
94	Boljevac	13	11	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	0
95	Mladenovac	84	80	78	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
96	Kovačica	37	36	30	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	2	0
97	Novi Kneževac	37	34	18	0	0	15	0	0	2	0	1	1
98	Rakovica	204	191	182	0	0	3	0	5	3	0	4	7
99	Novi Pazar	166	122	78	28	15	0	11	19	12	0	3	0
100	Kikinda	179	150	107	3	0	41	0	0	26	0	1	1
101	Veliko Gradište	19	17	5	1	0	0	1	7	2	0	3	0
102	Irig	23	23	22	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	Bosilegrad	26	25	24	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
104	Pančevo	173	157	134	4	1	7	2	5	5	1	12	2
105	Grocka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	Voždovac	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	Batočina	52	37	9	2	0	30	0	0	11	0	0	0
108	Bela Palanka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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109	Vranje	101	77	48	2	0	0	3	10	5	9	10	14
110	Bečej	138	109	62	6	5	37	3	0	17	0	8	0
111	Beočin	58	50	30	0	0	19	0	0	7	0	1	1
112	Varvarin	44	35	18	7	1	4	5	0	5	0	4	0
113	Zaječar	91	77	60	6	0	0	8	5	1	2	3	6
114	Preševo	92	73	5	18	9	0	8	22	7	22	1	0
115	Bogatić	30	24	12	0	0	0	2	6	6	0	4	0
116	Obrenovac	69	68	59	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	4	0
117	Raška	166	143	105	7	0	0	26	2	22	1	3	0
118	Majdanpek	325	310	287	0	0	0	10	7	10	2	6	3
119	Priboj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120	Tutin	42	41	18	15	6	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
121	Temerin	183	138	72	12	0	59	0	1	38	0	1	0
122	Leskovac	240	208	169	1	0	2	19	4	11	6	17	11
123	Bajina Bašta	67	65	52	0	1	0	8	0	1	1	4	0
124	Sremski Karlovci	28	20	14	0	0	6	1	1	5	0	1	0
125	Indija	180	145	91	0	0	48	0	0	35	0	6	0
126	Svilajnac	70	57	24	11	6	10	0	6	10	0	3	0
127	Bač	67	52	24	16	8	0	6	6	7	0	0	0
128	Bujanovac	54	47	16	3	0	0	5	17	7	2	4	0
129	Koceljeva	37	30	17	0	0	0	5	8	7	0	0	0
130	Vrbas	58	46	27	1	0	15	0	0	9	0	4	2
131	Palilula	140	139	137	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0