

LAW NO.
116/2016

**FOR PERFORMANCE OF THE POWER
BUILDING¹**

Pursuant to Articles 78 and 83, paragraph 1, of the Constitution, upon the proposal of the Council of Ministers,

ASSEMBLY

THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

DECIDED:

Article 1

Purpose

This law is aimed at creating the legal framework for improving the energy performance of buildings, taking into account domestic and local climatic conditions, terms of internal comfort of buildings, as well as cost-effective.

Article 2

object

This law aims at determining:

- a) the general framework for Methodology National calculating the integrated energy performance of buildings and building units;
- b) minimum requirements for performance energy new buildings and new building units;
- c) Minimum requirements for performance energy of existing buildings, units and elements of the existing buildings will undergo a major renovation;
- d) The minimum requirements for performance of the technical systems of buildings energy whenever those installed, replaced or Reconstruct the existing buildings;
- d) national plans for increasing the number of buildings consuming almost zero energy;
- f) requirements for performance certification

¹ *This law is partially aligned with Directive 2010/31 / EU of the European Parliament and the Council, dated May 19, 2010, "On the energy performance of buildings"; CELEX32010L0031 number, the Official Journal of the European Union, Series L, 153, dated 18.6 .2010 ", pages 13-35.*

the energy of buildings and building units;

e) requirements for regular verification technical systems of the building, preparing the verification reports or taking alternative measures;

h) requirements for the establishment of an independent control system for certificates of energy performance of buildings, units and buildings to reports of technical systems verifications.

Article 3

Definitions

In this law, the following terms have the following meanings:

1. "Agency for Energy Efficiency" is state institution under the Ministry responsible for energy, functioning in accordance with law no. 124/2015 "On energy efficiency."
2. "Energy Audit" is a natural person or legal, licensed to perform energy audits, as stipulated in Law no. 124/2015 "On energy efficiency."
3. "energy performance certificate for" It is a document issued by the energy auditor, which determines the energy performance of a building or unit of a building, determined and issued according to this law.
4. "energy performance certification of building "is the process, which enables issuing the energy performance certificate for an existing building or a unit of an existing building or to be restructured or will be renewed.
5. "building element" is a technical system The building or an element of the building adhesions.
6. "primary energy" is the energy of the renewable and non-renewable, which has not undergone any conversion or transformation process.
7. "energy from renewable sources" is energy from renewable non-fossil energy sources include wind, solar, aerothermale energy, geothermal, hydrothermal energy, the energy of sea waves, hydropower, biomass energy, flammable gas generated from landfills / landfill of

waste, flammable gas derived from plants for treating sewage and biogas energy.

8. "Code of practice for energy auditors" is a set of rules drawn up by the Agency for Energy Efficiency, which determine how energy auditors must act when prepare certificates for the energy performance audit reports and those verification.

9. "CHP" is the simultaneous generation The thermal energy and electrical and / or mechanical energy in a single process.

10. "stove" is the combination of body boiler to the combustion unit, designed to transmit to fluids the heat released from burning.

11. "alternative measures" are those measures adopted as an alternative to performing audits and verifications and which have an impact equivalent or higher energy savings.

12. "wrap building" are elements constructive and unconstructive an integrated building, which separates an internal environment from the external environment.

13. "National Calculation Methodology" It is the way of calculating the integrated energy performance of a building or a building unit.

14. "building" is a wall construction covered with roof / terrace, for which energy is used to allow a certain interior climate.

15. "building performance with" near zero energy "" are buildings that have a very high energy performance, as defined in the National Calculation Methodology. The demand for very low or almost zero energy consumption should be covered primarily from renewable energy sources, including energy produced from renewable sources in the building, the building unit or beside them.

16. "Reference Buildings" are buildings and / or their representative units and / or tip for the functionality, orientation and geographic location, including indoor climatic conditions and external, are similar.

17. "cost-optimal level" is the level of energy performance, which leads to the lowest possible cost throughout the estimated economic life, where:

a) lower cost, where applicable, determined taking into account investment costs related to energy, maintenance costs, use (including energy costs and savings, the category of building, earnings from energy produced) and the costs of demolition / destruction when applicable;

b) the estimated economic life of a building where energy performance requirements are set for the entire building as a whole or the estimated useful economic life of a building element where energy performance requirements are set for building elements;

c) optimal cost level should be within amplitude levels of performance, which analyzes the cost / benefits are calculated for positive economic longevity estimate.

18. "building unit" is a section, a floor, a split / apartment within a building which is designed or altered to be used separately.

19. "energy performance of a building" is the amount calculated or measured the energy needed to meet the demand for energy, coupled with a typical building use, which includes, among other things, using energy for heating, cooling, ventilation, hot water and lighting.

20. "approved computer program" is a software owned by the Energy Efficiency Agency, approved by the ministry responsible for energy and the ministry responsible for matters of planning and territory development, built on the concepts and database from the National Calculation Methodology, which serves to calculate energy performance of buildings, in units of building and preparation of certificates of energy performance.

21. "heat pump" means a machine, equipment or installation that transfers heat from external natural building facilities, such as air, water, underground, buildings or industrial applications by introducing natural heat flow inside the building, in order for it to move from a temperature low to a high. Heat pumps operate in two modes: heater

and cooling in the building.

22. "Renewal important" is the renewal of a building where more than 25 percent of the floor area of the building undergoes renovation, which implies intervention through reconstruction

and / or restructuring in

The outer shell and the technical building system, as defined in paragraphs 12 and 27 of this article.

23. "Heating systems" are a combination of required for components / elements to provide heat to the interior environment of the building, where it is possible to control the temperature.

24. "The electronic system of monitoring and control "is a combination of electronic and electromechanical system devices that enable measurement of energy consumption, control the parameters of systems, monitoring their function and create the possibility of energy saving.

25. "The air conditioning system" is the combination of components / elements required to provide a form of treatment of indoor air, through which it is possible to control or lowering the temperature and relative humidity control.

26. "The ventilation system" is a combination of components / elements required to ensure the exchange of indoor air with outside air, which made possible the air traffic control.

27. "technical building system" are devices Technical heating, cooling, ventilation, hot water, lighting or a combination thereof, to a building or a building unit.

Article 4

exceptions

This law does not apply to the following categories of buildings:

1. Buildings that enjoy protection in terms of legislation "On Cultural Heritage", to the extent of their compliance with the minimum requirements for energy performance will vary unacceptably character or their appearance.

2. Buildings used as places of worship the exercise of religious activities.

3. temporary buildings with a time use no more than two years, sites

industrial, workshops and jobanimi buildings used for agricultural activities, with a small energy requirement and other agricultural buildings jobanimi, which are regulated by specific legal acts regarding the energy performance of the building.

4. residential buildings, which are used or They are intended to be used less than four months of the year or for a limited time during use and a predicted power less than 25 per cent of the value of consumption that presupposes a whole year use.

5. Separate buildings with a surface Covered less than 50 m².

6. Other categories of buildings, which will be subject to exemption shall be determined by decision of the Council of Ministers.

Article 5

National Calculation Methodology for calculating the energy performance building

1. National Calculation Methodology the energy performance of buildings used for calculating the level of energy consumption in accordance with the requirements of the energy performance of buildings, units and building elements, in order to assess the fulfillment of the energy performance certificates. It should take into consideration and adapt to current legislation for buildings and the European Union legislation.

2. The energy performance of a building should be determined on the basis of the calculated energy or actual annual energy that is consumed in order to meet the different needs associated with its typical use and shall reflect the energy needs for heating and cooling to maintain the temperature conditions of building and needs for hot water.

3. The energy performance of a building should It is expressed in a transparent manner and shall include an indicator of the energy performance and a numeric indicator of primary energy.

4. National Calculation Methodology should It is used to estimate the cost optimal levels of energy efficiency measures and the required primary energy during the cycle

Economic long-term energy consumption, according to the energy performance requirements of buildings, units and elements of the existing stock of buildings, relying on reference and buildings.

5. National Calculation Methodology should consider at least the following issues:

a) current thermal characteristics of a building, including internal divisions to:

- i) thermal capacity;
- ii) insulation;
- iii) passive heating;
- iv) cooling elements;
- v) thermal bridges;

b) heating systems and water supply

Warm, including the characteristics of their isolation;

c) air conditioning systems; d) natural and mechanical ventilation systems;

d) lighting systems;

f) the design, positioning and orientation of the building, including external climatic conditions;

e) passive systems and protection from the sun; h)

internal climatic conditions, including the designed indoor air-conditioning;

f) internal loads.

6. In calculating the energy performance wrapping and technical building systems take into account the positive impact of the following aspects:

a) local solar exposure conditions, systems active solar heating and other systems of electricity, based on renewable sources of energy;

b) electricity produced by CHP;

c) central heating systems and cooling; d) natural lighting.

7. For the purposes of calculating the performance energy, buildings must be classified into the following categories:

a) different types of houses / buildings where live only one family;

b) apartment blocks;

c) offices;

d) education buildings / education;

d) hospitals; f) hotels and restaurants;

e) sports facilities;

h) buildings that are developed trade activities wholesale or retail buildings classified as service;

f) other types of buildings that consume energy.

8. National Calculation Methodology approved by decision of the Council of Ministers, a joint proposal by the Ministry responsible for energy matters and the ministry responsible for the planning and development of the territory.

Article 6

minimum performance requirements of energy buildings

1. The minimum requirements of performance energy developed in order to achieve optimal energy consumption levels of buildings and units of buildings and should include, inter alia:

a) requirements for the energy performance of All new buildings and new building units;

b) requirements for the energy performance existing buildings and units of existing buildings will undergo a major renovation;

c) the conditions forecast to reach levels the optimal cost, which is calculated according to the provisions of the methodology of calculating the optimal cost, as defined in Article 7;

d) requirements for defined methodology, taking into consideration the specificity of the different categories of buildings and the reference buildings;

d) requirements for the energy performance of Certain elements of the building, which form / form part of the building and adhesions that have a significant impact on energy performance when they undergo a major renovation;

Requests should consider the overall condition of interior climate, in order to avoid possible negative effects, it may be inadequate ventilation, local conditions, specific functions and age of the building.

2. Minimum requirements to performance energy buildings, units and buildings elements of wrapping buildings, which

undergo a major renovation, should be applicable only if the project implementation documents provided reconstruction, renovation and / or restructuring of more than 25 percent of the floor area of a building undergoing renovation.

3. The minimum requirements of performance energy for buildings and building units that will undergo a major renovation, do not apply if the application of these requirements does not match the optimum level of cost, so it is not technically or practically feasible and economically justifiable for the entire lifespan building.

4. Minimum requirements to performance Power should be updated at regular intervals which should not be longer than five years and, if necessary, updated in order to reflect technical progress in the construction sector.

5. The minimum requirements of performance energy buildings and building elements are determined by a decision of the Council of Ministers, on a joint proposal by the Ministry responsible for energy matters and the ministry responsible for the planning and development of the territory.

Article 7

Calculating the optimal cost levels minimum performance requirements of energy buildings

1. The methodology for calculating the level of optimal cost to the minimum requirements of the energy performance of buildings, units and elements of buildings approved by decision of the Council of Ministers, on a joint proposal by the Ministry responsible for energy and the ministry responsible for planning issues of territorial development. When designing the methodology take into consideration Article 5 of this law and the difference between new and existing buildings and between different categories of buildings.

2. The cost optimal levels for the requirements minimum energy performance shall be calculated using a comparative approach with the methodology adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, which take into account several elements such as climatic conditions and the practical accessibility of energy infrastructure and buildings

compare the results of this calculation with the minimum energy performance requirements.

3. All the data used for these calculations and the results of these calculations are included in national plans for energy efficiency action in accordance with law No. forecast. 124/2015 "On energy efficiency."

Article 8

The use of alternative systems efficiently high

1. When planning a new building or when a building must undergo a major renovation, the subject has or will have ownership or management responsibilities this building, should consider applying the requirements of National methodology of calculation of energy performance of buildings and to examine the possibility of use systems with a high energy performance,

of provided, as follows:

a) decentralized supply systems energy use of renewable energy sources;

b) cogeneration systems, which carry The combined production of thermal energy and electrical or mechanical energy;

c) with a heat pump systems, which change the natural flow and transfer of thermal energy from the external environment of buildings or units of buildings and conversely, if requested such a thing;

d) heating systems and cooling concentrated, especially those that use renewable energy sources for buildings or blocks.

2. If during the restructuring phase or renovation of buildings is planned to be a replacement or renovation of building technical system, it should be performed prior assessment of the possibility of using alternative systems with high energy efficiency.

3. During the possibility of technical evaluation use of alternative systems with high energy efficiency are taken into account environmental and economic issues.

4. Analysis of the use of alternative systems

high energy efficiency of buildings is carried out for units, for groups of reference buildings or for common typologies of buildings in the same area. Analysis of the use of heating systems and central cooling, serving a certain block of buildings in the same area, performed in its entirety for all these buildings, which are linked to the central system.

5. If analysis of the possibility of using alternative systems with high energy efficiency is not performed by the owner of the building, as required by the legislation on the planning and development of the territory, it must apply administrative measures in accordance with Article 15 of this Law.

Article 9

performance of buildings "near zero energy "

1. Ministry responsible for energy and Ministry responsible for planning issues of territorial development should develop a national plan to increase the number of performance buildings "near zero energy". This plan should set differentiated targets, according to building categories:

a) detailed definition of buildings performance "near zero energy", referring to a numerical indicator about the needs for primary energy sources;

b) the objective that, after December 31, 2018, the All new buildings which are in use by public authorities shall comply with this obligation;

c) the objective that, after December 31, 2020, the All new buildings must comply with this obligation;

d) mid-term targets for adults performance of new buildings and the stock of existing buildings;

d) specific objectives depending on the category of buildings;

f) information on additional policies and measures encouraging financial or other nature, which are needed to achieve these objectives. The plan should be considered the most important instruments and, every three years, starting from June 30, 2017, the existing measures should be determined together with the proposed instruments and measures.

2. This plan will be part of the National Plan Action on Energy Efficiency, under Law no. 124/2015 "On energy efficiency" and progress against plan must be reported every three years, referring to the first progress report to be submitted to the Energy Community Secretariat.

3. This plan will be part of the National Plan for Mitigate climate change and measures taken for its implementation are reported and measures taken in implementation of the latter.

Article 10

The energy performance certification of buildings

1. The energy performance certification of buildings should be mandatory for:

- a) all buildings or units of buildings, which will be sold or leased;
- b) all the buildings, which will be built or will undergo significant renovation;
- c) all the buildings that are in use by a public authority or by institutions providing a service to the public and often frequented by the public, which has a usable area of over 500 m². Starting July 9, 2018, demand for the above limit of usable area will be reduced to 250 m². In this case, the energy performance certificates should be placed in clearly visible places by the public.

2. When a building or building unit sold or rent before it is built, the building owner must at the design stage to provide a temporary certificate of energy performance of these buildings or building unit. Upon completion of construction works, the buildings or building units equipped with "Certificate for energy performance" for access permission purposes.

3. When buildings or building units constructed, sold or rented, "Certificate for energy performance" must be submitted to any buyer or tenant.

4. "Certificate for energy performance" It should be valid for a maximum period of 10 years from the date of issuance, if no changes that would affect its validity.

5. "Certificate for energy performance" issued by the energy auditor, according to

Technical data of the energy performance and verification report, conducted under the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 12 of this Law, and deposited by them in the Energy Efficiency Agency no later than 3 days from issuance. The energy performance certificate becomes valid after its registration in the register of the Agency of Energy Efficiency.

6. The energy auditors issuing "Certificate for energy performance" uses no higher than the corresponding ceiling tariff rates approved by joint decision of the Minister responsible for energy and Minister responsible for finance.

7. Procedures and conditions of certification the energy performance of buildings and model, the content, the registration requirements of the "Certificate for energy performance" of the respective buildings, as referred to in Article 11 of this Law shall be determined by decision of the Council of Ministers, in accordance with the proposal of the ministry responsible for energy matters and the ministry responsible for the planning and development of the territory.

Article 11

The data to be included in the "Certificate for energy performance"

1. "Certificate for energy performance" of a building or a building unit should include:

- a) calculating the annual performance integrated energy building or building unit;
- b) indication of the calculated performance energy building or building unit;
- c) numerical indicator of energy consumption primary building or building unit;
- d) the general characteristics of the building or the building unit, including the date and period of construction;
- d) information on the performance evaluator energy for the building or the building unit, and the authority approved that issued the certificate;
- f) comparative values, such as minimum requirements for energy efficiency for the same categories of buildings and those that are typical for the reference stock of buildings, so that owners or tenants of the building or unit

building to compare the energy performance of their building being assessed;

- e) recommendations for improvement costs optimal or effective costs:
 - i) technical building systems;
 - ii) the coil elements of the building and the apartment;
 - iii) guidelines for finding information on a detailed;
 - h) information on the steps to be taken to implement the recommendations;
 - f) a reference to the National Methodology Calculation (date and publication) and the software version approved;
 - g) the date of issuance and registration code; k) other conditions as determined in accordance with the type of building.

2. "Certificate for energy performance" may include additional information, such as the annual energy consumption for buildings and energy jobanimi percentage of renewable resources versus the total energy consumption value.

3. The recommendations included in the "Certificate for energy performance" must be technically accessible building to be certified and should include an assessment of the payback period or the cost of economic benefits during the life cycle of the building.

Article 12

Energy auditors to certify energy performance

1. Auditors licensed for energy performance certification perform independently of the energy audit process buildings / units of buildings, as defined in Law no. 124/2015 "On energy efficiency."

2. During the audit process and energy preparation of the technical data, on the basis of which achieved certification of the energy performance of buildings and units of buildings, energy auditors should:

- a) use methods, procedures and Approved valid standards, in accordance with Law no. 124/2015 "On energy efficiency", and legislation on planning and development of the territory, and the Agency's code of practice on Energy Efficiency;
- b) to implement the National Methodology

Calculation and use software adopted in connection with the preparation of energy performance certificates;

c) to carry out measurements / tests / calculations necessary and manage the quality process to ensure that the results of measurements / tests / calculations are accurate, objective and reliable;

d) provide storage for a period of at least 11 years, the documents relating to any certification of the energy performance of buildings, units of buildings and their technical systems, for which they are authorized to perform.

3. Prior to the performance of certification energy buildings / units of buildings, at the request of entities that own or liability

administration building / unit of buildings, energy auditors can perform a verification of energy performance in buildings and technical situation systems and, finally, to issue a verification report, which, among other things, should include:

a) results of performance appraisal energy buildings and technical systems installed in the building, included in the minimum performance requirements, heating systems, air conditioning, ventilation, lighting and hot water, including boilers, heat pumps, energy accumulators, system control and water circulation pumps, etc .;

b) results of efficiency assessment building and technical systems, as well as to determine the thermal power electricity installed, comparing it with the actual needs of the building for heating, cooling, ventilation, lighting and demand for sanitary hot water;

c) recommendations to improve the situation technical, and energy efficiency of the building and relevant technical systems, whether the proposed measures are cost-effective, based on the planned life of the building.

This verification report accompanying the "Certificate for energy performance" buildings.

4. Agency for Energy Efficiency bears the updated list of energy auditors, licensed in accordance with the legislation on licenses, authorizations and permits in the Republic of Albania, which should be published in the official website.

Article 13

Overseeing the fulfillment of the energy performance requirements for buildings

1. Supervision of fulfillment of conditions energy performance in buildings aims to verify / check the validity and accuracy of the relevant data, as defined in Article 10, paragraph 5, and 12, paragraph 2, of this law, which are prepared by energy auditors and are used to prepare and issue certificates of energy performance of buildings buildings / units, including the data referred to in the verification reports to buildings and technical systems that are issued under the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 12 of this law.

2. The Agency for Energy Efficiency is authority records in a special register of the performance certificate of building energy and systematically performs a verification process to all data referred to in reports verification for Certifications e energy performance of buildings, issued by the energy auditor with a random selection of significant interest or if the agency identifies irregularities in the records of the energy performance certificate. If it is necessary for the energy performance certificates, details of which are found irregularities, the Agency will take measures for verification in place for the building or its unit, which is undergoing the certification process.

3. The oversight report issued by clerks authorized the Agency for Energy Efficiency and its results notified the auditor's energy, which has issued "on the energy performance certificate" for its building or entity, and the entity that owns or responsible management of their building or unit, which is certified. authorized officials of the Energy Efficiency Agency should be licensed auditors who are not entitled to exercise this profession outside the agency.

4. Agency for Energy Efficiency should create and administer the National Register of Energy Performance Certificates and copies of surveillance reports, in order to ensure access of interested parties to check the validity of certificates

energy performance and monitoring reports.

5. Pursuant to specific legislation monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions, the Agency for Energy Efficiency cooperates with the National Environment Agency to make available data on the implementation of this law, as well as data from the national register, referring to paragraph 4 of this article.

6. The criteria and the procedures for selection and quantity of certificates that will be verified, and the energy performance certificates oversight process in buildings developed by the Agency for Energy Efficiency and approved by decision of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry responsible proposals on energy and the ministry responsible for issues of planning and territory development.

Article 14

Obligations of the subject who owns or responsible administration buildings

The owner of the building, in the cases provided by this Law:

a) carry out performance certification energy across its building or building unit, as stipulated in Article 10 of this Law;

b) perform, through energy audits, verification of technical systems of the building, where appropriate;

c) provide that after a renewal important, buildings, unit or its elements are in line with the energy performance requirements;

d) ensure that the "Certificate for energy performance", including temporary building or the building frequented by the public entity, be placed in a clearly visible place, as referred to in Article 10 of this Law;

d) to advertise the performance of the class energy, according to the relevant certificate, offer "Certificate for energy performance" and complete the verification reports (where appropriate) to buyers and prospective tenants if, under this law, for the building or building unit had an obligation the energy performance certification or technical system had the obligation of verification;

f) to ensure full access of employees to Efi Agency Energy to realize the companies' compliance oversight

the

obligations prescribed by the legislation in force for the energy performance of buildings.

Article 15

administrative offenses

1. Violations below, when not including act criminal, considered offense administrative and punished as follows:

a) failure to comply with the obligations provided Article 8 and failure to meet the requirements provided in paragraph 1 of Article 10 of this Law, the entity that owns the building or management responsibility shall be punished by a fine of 200 000 lek;

b) failure of the "Certificate for performance energy ", as referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 10 of this Law shall be punished with a fine of 300 000 lek;

c) preparation of the energy auditor false information and inaccurate, inconsistent with the letters projections "a", "b" and "c" of paragraph 2 of Article 12 of this Law, under which it is issued "Certificate for energy performance "or issuing inaccurate verification reports, punishable by a fine of 300 000 lek;

d) non-fulfillment of the obligations stipulated in Article 14 of this Law, the entity that owns or has responsibility in the administration building, punishable by a fine of from 0.5 percent to 2 percent of the assessed value of the building he owns or management responsibility, but not less than 200 000 lek.

2. Discussion of administrative offenses, The appeal process and execution of decisions of the Agency for Energy Efficiency made in accordance with law no. 10 279, dated 20.5.2010, "On administrative offenses".

3. Income derived from the application of measures administrative, pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article shall be deposited in the State Budget.

Article 16

bylaws

1. The Council of Ministers, within 12 months from the entry into force of this law, adopt

Implementing Provisions of Articles 4, 6 points; 5, section 8; 6, item 5; 7, item 1; 10, point 7; and 13 points 6 of this law.

2. The Minister responsible for energy

that, within 12 months from the entry into force of this law, adopt regulations in accordance with articles 5, paragraph 8; 6, item 5; 7, item 1; 10, points 6 and 7; and 13, paragraph 6, of this law.

3. The minister responsible for issues

planning and development of the territory, within 12 months from the entry into force of this law, adopt bylaws pursuant to article 5, paragraph 8; 6, item 5; 7, item 1; 10, point 7; and 13, paragraph 6, of this law.

4. The Minister responsible for economy

that, within 12 months from the entry into force of this law, adopt bylaws pursuant to paragraph 6 of Article 10 of this Law.

5. The Agency Efficiency

Energy to draft bylaws set out the provisions of this Law, in cooperation with the ministry responsible for energy matters and the ministry responsible for the planning and development of the territory.

Article 17

Transitional provisions

1. All new buildings and units

new buildings, except those provided for in Article 4, must meet the minimum requirements of energy performance, with the entry into force of the decision of the Council of Ministers which sets out minimum requirements for the energy performance of buildings and building elements.

2. All existing buildings and units

existing buildings, which undergo a major renovation, as defined in point 22 of Article 3 of this law, except those provided for in Article 4 of this law, must meet the performance of the minimum requirements energy, with the entry into force of the decision of the Council of Ministers, which sets minimum requirements for the energy performance of buildings and building elements.

3. The audit process in buildings by auditors

Power will start immediately after the adoption of bylaws arising from this law, and after leaving the guideline tariff of energy auditors payment under paragraph 6 of Article 10 of this Law.

4. The by-laws regulating the activities in the performance sector in buildings, adopted before the entry into force of this Act shall apply to the extent not inconsistent with this law, until their revision and the emergence of new acts, in accordance with the requirements and deadlines in this law.

Article 18

Repeals

Law no. 8937, dated 12.9.2002, "On heat conservation in buildings" is repealed.

Article 19

Entry into force

This law enters into force 15 days after its publication in the Official Journal.

Adopted on 10.11.2016

**Promulgated by Decree no. 9853, dated 17.11.2016,
President of the Republic of Albania, Bujar Nishani**