

## Energy Efficient Buildings & Green Energy Panel

The European Union has set itself a 20% energy savings target by 2020. All EU countries are required to use energy more efficiently at all stages of the energy chain from its production to its final consumption.

The importance of energy efficient buildings and green energy will be marked during a panel organised by EU Infopoint in partnership with Union of the Chambers of Cyprus Turkish Engineers and Architects on the 25th of October at KTMMOB from 15:00 to 17:00. The event will host an EU speaker, Assoc. Prof. Francesco Causone who will cover the EU Policy on efficient buildings and green energy and provide examples on implementations in the EU. Local speakers Assoc. Prof. Serkan Abbasoğlu will present the local implementations and provide recommendations, Assit Prof. Murat Özdenefe will give a presentation on energy efficient buildings and implementations in the Turkish Cypriot community and Assoc. Prof. Murat Fahrioğlu will give a presentation on green energy and implementations in the Turkish Cypriot community.

Reducing energy consumption and eliminating energy wastage are among the main goals of the European Union's energy policy. The EU supports energy efficiency for competitiveness and for meeting the commitments on climate change. Renewables will continue to play a key role in helping the EU meet its energy needs beyond 2020. EU countries have already agreed on a new renewable energy target of at least 27% of final energy consumption in the EU as a whole by 2030. This target is part of the EU's energy and climate goals for 2030.

Buildings are responsible for 40% of energy consumption and 36% of CO2 emissions in the EU. While new buildings generally need less than three to five litres of heating oil per square meter per year, older buildings consume about 25 litres on average. Some buildings even require up to 60 litres.

The panel will provide information on energy efficient buildings and green energy, EU Policy and implementations in the EU, as well as local implementations and recommendations.

### Background:

The EU's Renewable energy directive sets a binding target of 20% final energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020. To achieve this, EU countries have committed to reaching their own national renewables targets ranging from 10% in Malta to 49% in Sweden. They are also each required to have at least 10% of their transport fuels come from renewable sources by 2020.

The 2010 [Energy Performance of Buildings Directive](#) and the 2012 [Energy Efficiency Directive](#) are the EU's main legislation when it comes to reducing the energy consumption of buildings.

Under the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive:



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- energy performance certificates are to be included in all advertisements for the sale or rental of buildings
- EU countries must establish inspection schemes for heating and air conditioning systems or put in place measures with equivalent effect
- All new buildings must be nearly zero energy buildings by 31 December 2020 (public buildings by 31 December 2018)
- EU countries must set minimum energy performance requirements for new buildings, for the major renovation of buildings and for the replacement or retrofit of building elements (heating and cooling systems, roofs, walls, etc.)
- EU countries have to draw up lists of national financial measures to improve the energy efficiency of buildings

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