

Nicosia, 9 July 2019

New Trends in Sustainable Energy

The benefits of sustainable energy will be highlighted during a seminar on “New Trends in Sustainable Energy” in Nicosia at the Union of the Chambers of Cyprus Turkish Engineers and Architects on Wednesday, 10 July 2019 from 18:00 to 19:30. The seminar aims to showcase the EU sustainable energy policy and best practices from EU countries, as well as the current situation in the Turkish Cypriot community.

As part of its long-term energy strategy, the EU has set targets for 2020 and 2030. These cover emissions reduction, improved energy efficiency, and an increased share of renewables in the EU’s energy mix. It has also created an Energy Roadmap for 2050, in order to achieve its goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95%, when compared to 1990 levels, by 2050.

The EU Aid Programme has allocated €11.44 million for energy efficiency, implemented between 2008 and 2013, which aimed at improving the monitoring of energy consumption by installing 21,000 remote-controlled electronic meters and by setting up a laboratory for testing and calibration of metering instruments; demonstrating the latent potential of solar power as a key energy source in Cyprus by installing the first solar power plant on the island for a capacity of 1.2 MW; and facilitating the interconnection of the grids. The solar power plant is fully operational since 2011.

Background:

The EU is committed to delivering on its commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to delivering secure, affordable and sustainable energy for its citizens. They have created a unique system of energy and climate governance where both the Union and its Member States plan together and deliver collectively on our 2030 targets and on a socially-fair and cost-effective transition to a climate neutral economy by 2050.

Member States are required, under the new Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and climate action (part of the Clean energy for all Europeans package), which entered into force on 24 December 2018, to establish a 10-year national energy and climate plan for the period from 2021 to 2030.

Member States were required to submit their draft NECPs by the end of 2018, which would then be the subject of an in-depth assessment by the Commission. The Regulation states that if the draft NECPs do not sufficiently contribute to reaching the Energy Union's objectives – individually and/or collectively – then the Commission may, by the end of June 2019, make recommendations for Member States to amend their draft plans.

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