As Turkey is not an EU Member State, it does not have to submit a long-term renovation strategy in accordance with the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive. However, it must submit a National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP), which includes buildings renovation.

Population:

- **Istanbul**: 15,067,724 (18%)
- **Ankara**: 5,503,985 (7%)
- **Izmir**: 4,320,519 (5%)
- **Bursa**: 2,994,521 (4%)
- **Antalya**: 2,426,356 (3%)
- **Eskişehir**: 860,620 (1%)

This factsheet reflects information gathered through public sources and conversations with officials until January 2020.
Building policy is a national competence in Turkey, but local authorities and municipalities are also in charge of buildings renovations, particularly in conjunction with rehabilitation of buildings in seismic zones.

Several regional and local initiatives are under way:

- Eskişehir aims to renovate multiple districts by improving energy efficiency in buildings and public spaces. It strives to adopt and implement laws that are more ambitious than national building codes and to use energy performance contracting to retrofit municipal buildings.

- In Antalya, the Kepez-Santral Urban Transformation Project, the largest in Turkey, aims to develop a smart city with an energy-efficient built environment.

- 19 municipalities are Covenant of Mayors signatories, committing them to Sustainable Energy Action Plans which include measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in buildings. For instance, İzmir has committed to reduce its carbon footprint by 20% by 2020 while Bursa has targeted a >40% reduction in per capita CO2 emissions by 2030. Both municipalities aim to reduce energy consumption by improving efficiency in existing buildings.

- Istanbul's earthquake risk mitigation project (ISMEP) has rebuilt 283 school buildings and 3 healthcare buildings, and retrofitted 796 school buildings and 48 healthcare buildings against earthquakes. These renovations also improve energy performance.

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Main challenges for NEEAP implementation

- Stakeholders (e.g. industrial associations, consumer groups, academics, local and regional governments, financial institutions, etc.) should be more involved in designing/implementing policies and measures related to buildings renovations and should be consulted regularly.

- Insufficient information on current building stock and energy use – databases and monitoring are needed.

- A need to develop financial mechanisms – e.g. public-private partnerships, third-party financing, energy performance contracting.