ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Energy efficiency involves a wide range of activities which lead to increasing the efficiency of energy consumption (heating/cooling, electricity and water) in a building or structure. With the introduction of energy efficiency measures in buildings and structures, people reduce unnecessary waste and excessive energy consumption; as a result, users of buildings or structures generate a direct financial savings. In addition to energy savings, energy efficiency measures will improve the living standard of people living or working in the building or structure. In addition, the energy efficiency measures reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including CO2. Due to the reduced need for primary energy, energy efficiency can be considered to be a new source of energy.

Key areas in which the energy efficiency measures can be implemented are the following:
Thermal insulation of buildings - insulation of the building envelope (walls, roof and floor), windows, shutters;
Heating;
Cooling and ventilation;
Hot water; and
Use of electricity in a household – energy efficient lighting, household electrical appliances, including refrigerators, washing machines and clothes dryers, dishwashers, and small household appliances, such as TVs, DVD players, stereos, computers, printers, microwave ovens, mixers, fans.

Opportunities for financial savings are significant, depending on the type of the implemented energy efficiency measures; usually about 20-30% can be saved with a small investment. BETWEEN 5% AND 10% CAN BE SAVED JUST BY USING ENERGY IN A SMART AND RATIONAL WAY!
After a consumer pays off the initial investment for the implementation of energy efficiency measures, he continues to reap the benefits of using less energy, thus saving money.