

# RHC-Platform Annual Event 2014, Brussels

Figure 2.3.1: Primary energy **production** by fuel, EU-28 (Mtoe)

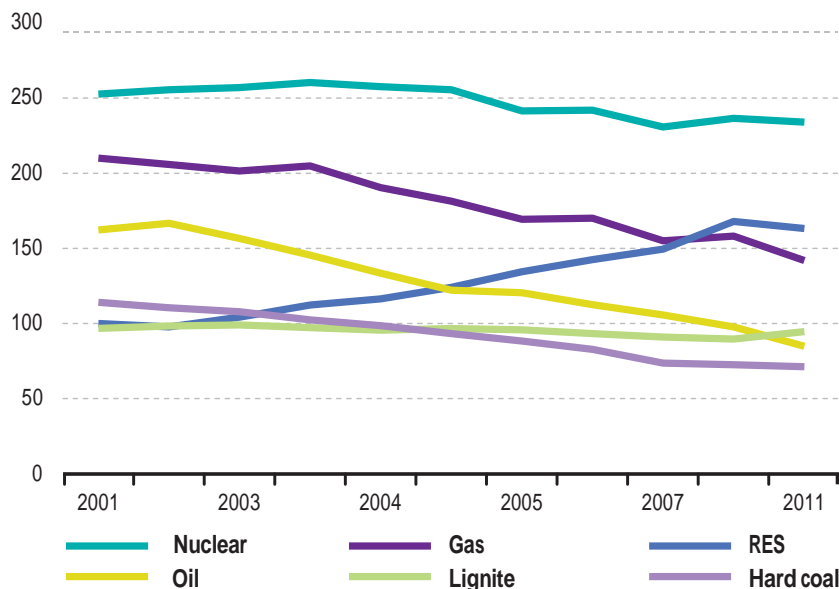
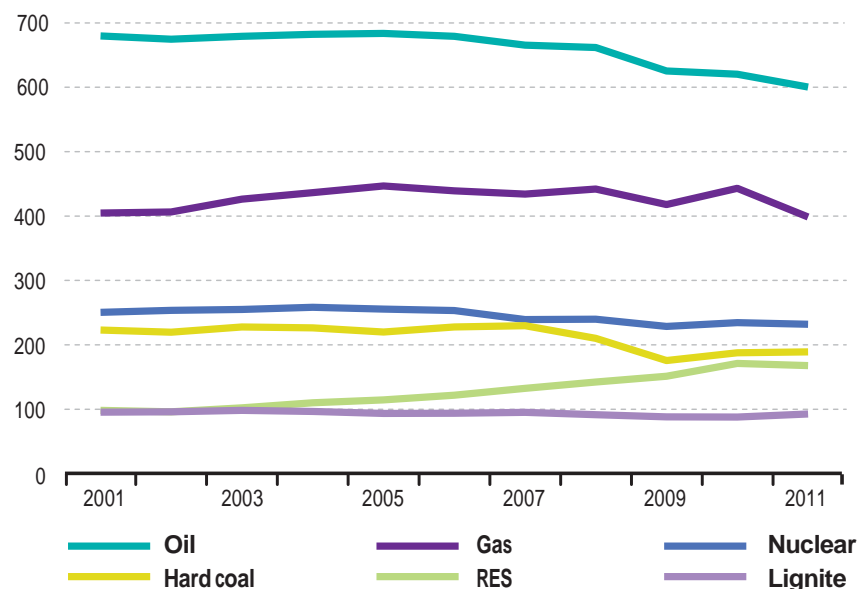


Figure 2.3.2: Gross inland **consumption** by fuel, EU-28 (Mtoe)



	2001	2011
Energy dependency EU-28 (Import, all products)	47,4 %	53,8 %
Energy intensity EU-28 (kWh / 1000 Euro GDP)	1990	1675
Share of renewable energies in all primary energies	5,8 %	10,1 %

Source: Eurostat



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Figure 2.4.1: Final energy consumption, by sector, EU-28 (Mtoe)

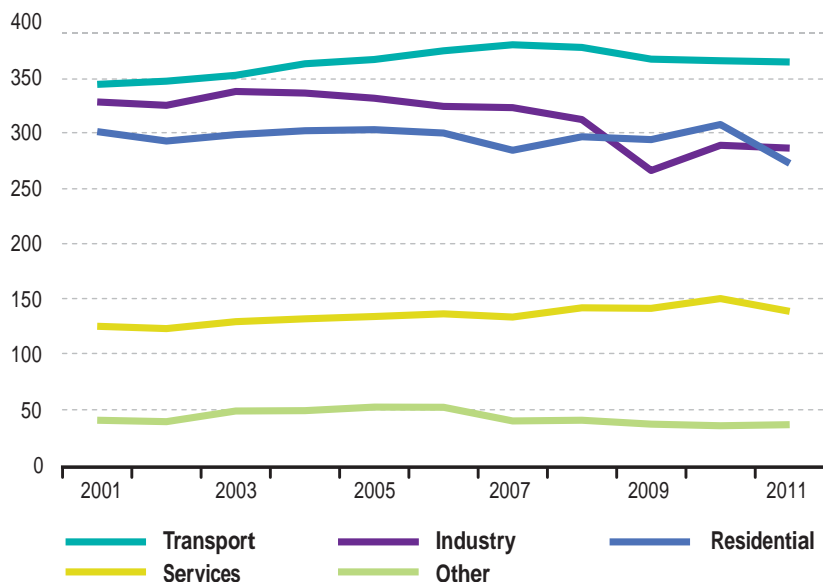
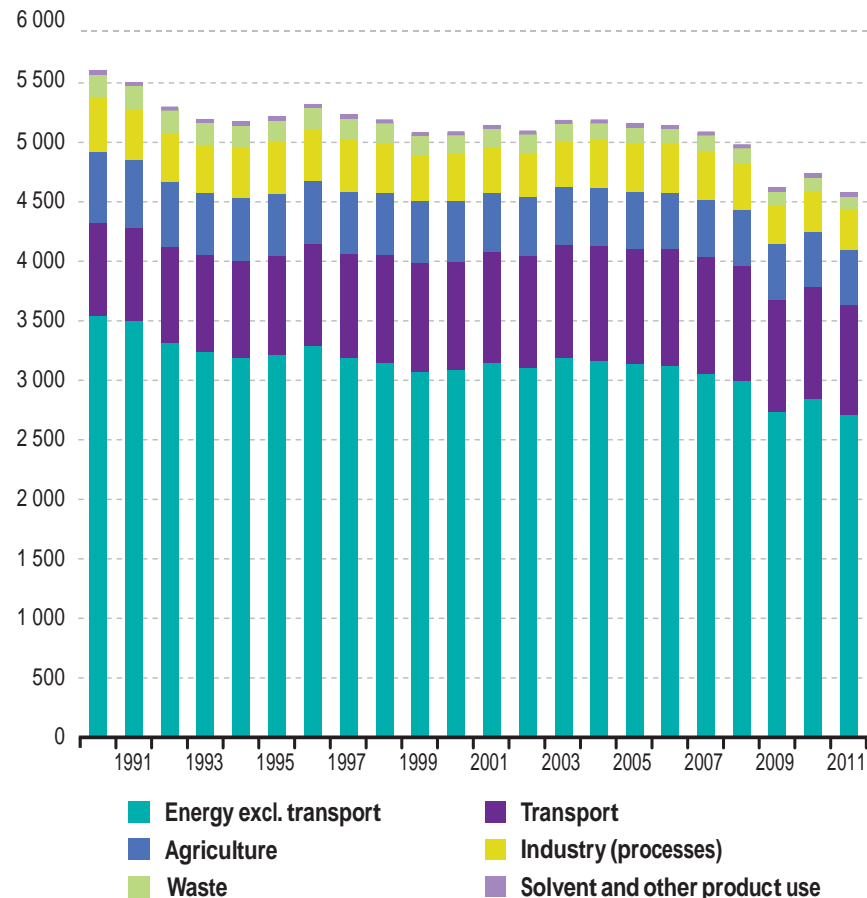


Figure 4.1.2: Greenhouse gas emissions, breakdown by inventory sector, EU-28 (million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent)



To achieve a significant reduction in GHG-emissions and low dependency on energy imports within the next decades, energyefficient as well as renewable energy technologies have to be implemented at a much higher rate than in the last decade!

Source: Eurostat



- With about 40% of the total final energy consumption in EU-countries, buildings contribute highly to energy saving and renewable energy potential.
- Whereas new buildings are and have to be equipped with energy efficient and renewable technologies (EPBD, RES), more than 40% of the residential buildings were constructed before the 1960s. Energetical modernization of such buildings with state-of-the-art technologies would reduce the energy consumption and thus GHG-emissions significantly.
- While an EU public policy strategy for high energy efficiency of new buildings exists under the concept of *Nearly Zero Energy Buildings*, to be reached by the end of 2020 in all new buildings (EPBD), a consistent direction for the retrofit of existing buildings does not exist.

Source: EHI

