

Hellenic Republic

Ministry of the Environment and Energy
Secretariat-General for Energy and Mineral
Raw Materials
Directorate-General for Energy
Directorate for Energy Policies and Energy
Efficiency (DEPEA)
Energy Efficiency Department

Address: Mesogeion 119

101 92 Athens

Contact: G. Souris

Tel.: 213-1513190

Fax: 213-1513563

Email: depea@prv.ypeka.gr

DEADLINE

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TO: Directorate for International
and European Activities of the
Ministry of the Environment
and Energy

SUBJECT: Submission of the annual report on the achievement of national energy efficiency targets, pursuant to Article 24(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU.

Pursuant to Article 24(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU, please find attached the annual report on the progress achieved towards the national energy efficiency target. We ask that you take the appropriate action.

Final energy consumption showed an increase of 6 % in 2015 compared to 2014 (Table 1). All the energy products accounted for this increase with the exception of solid fuels, while natural gas showed the highest increase (16 %).

Table 1: Final energy consumption (ktoe).

Energy product	2014	2015	Difference
Solid fuels	232	224	-3 %
Petroleum products	8 809	9 391	7 %
Natural gas	835	969	16 %
District heating	50	50	1 %
RES	1 338	1 436	7 %
Electricity	4 256	4 367	3 %

Waste (non-renewable)	0	65	-
Total	15 520	16 502	6 %

Final consumption in the industrial sector in 2015 increased by 1 % compared to 2014 due to the high penetration of RES (Table 2). Consumption of all other energy products either decreased or remained unchanged.

Table 2: Final energy consumption in the industrial sector (ktoe).

Energy product	2014	2015	Difference
Solid fuels	227	218	-4 %
Petroleum products	1 128	1 128	0 %
Natural gas	464	431	-7 %
RES	163	196	20 %
Electricity	1 107	1 089	-2 %
Waste (non-renewable)	0	65	-
Total	3 088	3 128	1 %

Final energy consumption in the transport sector increased by 3 % in 2015 compared to 2014 (Table 3). This increase was mainly the result of the promotion of particular energy products such as natural gas, electricity and RES.

Table 3: Final energy consumption in the transport sector (ktoe).

Energy product	2014	2015	Difference
Petroleum products	6 235	6 387	2 %
Natural gas	14	15	9 %
RES	135	142	5 %
Electricity	30	33	13 %
Total	6 413	6 577	3 %

In addition, the increase in consumption of petroleum products is partly due to the decrease in the international price of oil in 2014-2015, leading to a decline in prices at national level, as depicted in Table 4 for specific time periods in accordance with the liquid fuel price observatory of the Ministry of Development and Competitiveness.

Table 4: Price evolution of petroleum products (€/lt).

Energy product	2014			2015		
	03/01/14	04/07/2014	05/12/2014	02/01/2015	03/07/2015	04/12/2015
95 octane petrol	1.656	1.714	1.524	1.417	1.581	1.408
Diesel	1.378	1.378	1.259	1.164	1.240	1.110
Liquefied petroleum gas	0.970	0.884	0.793	0.781	0.723	0.714
Heating oil	1.278	-	1.005	0.913	-	0.831

It is worth noting the increase in final energy consumption both in the household sector (16 %) and in the tertiary sector (9 %). All energy products contributed to this trend (Tables 5 and 6).

Table 5: Final energy consumption in the household sector (ktoe).

Energy product	2014	2015	Difference
Solid fuels	3	5	62 %
Petroleum products	1 051	1 464	39 %
Natural gas	232	356	54 %
District heating	50	50	1 %
RES	976	1 018	4 %
Electricity	1 475	1 508	2 %
Total	3 786	4 401	16 %

Table 6: Final energy consumption in the tertiary sector (ktoe).

Energy product	2014	2015	Difference
Petroleum products	107	117	9 %
Natural gas	125	166	32 %
RES	34	48	41 %
Electricity	1 445	1 541	7 %
Total	1 712	1 873	9 %

This increase in both sectors is due mainly to the colder weather, since the heating degree days for 2015 increased by 20 % compared to 2014, as determined by analysing the data from 34 stations (<http://www.degreedays.net/>).

The prices of the petroleum products used in both these sectors (heating oil and diesel), which remained low throughout the whole of 2015, also made a significant contribution.

Finally, please find attached the completed template of the European Commission with data from the annual report on the achievement of national energy efficiency targets for 2015.

Head of Directorate

Vasiliki Sita

Attachments:

Annual report on the achievement of national energy efficiency targets (Excel file - 6 pages)

Internal distribution:

- Office of the Minister
- Office of the Alternate Minister
- Office of the Secretary-General for Energy and Mineral Raw Materials
- Directorate-General for Energy
- Directorate for Energy Policy and Energy Efficiency (2)