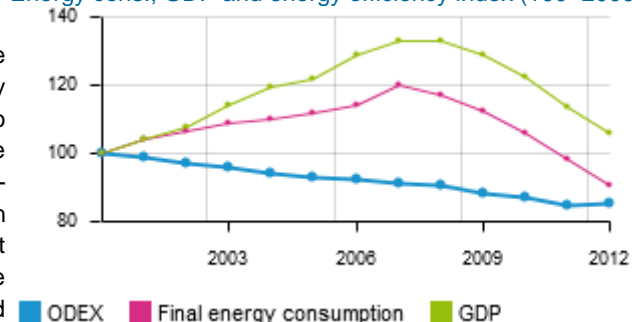


## Energy Efficiency Trends

### Overview

During the period 2000-2007, a yearly average increasing by 3% in the final energy consumption, led to a total increase of final energy consumption by 18%. However, both the implementation of measures to improve energy end-use efficiency and the economic recession, have resulted in a significant reduction of final energy consumption in 2008-2013. The total final energy consumption during this period follows an average decreasing trend of 6% per year, that lead to a significant reduction of final energy consumption by 30% during this period. The energy efficiency index (ODEX) for all sectors in Greece decreased regularly by 20%, between the years 2000 and 2013.

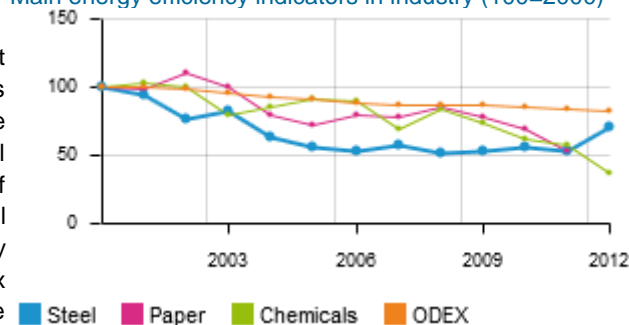
Energy cons., GDP and energy efficiency index (100=2000)



### Industry

Since 2000, the final energy consumption in industry has significant decreased by 36% from 2000 to 2013. Although until 2007 the industry's final consumption was almost stable, the industry sector was one of the first sectors which sustain the effects of the economic recession in final energy consumption. This fact led to the decrease of final consumption of industry, over the last years. The energy consumption has reduced in all industrial branches, except from non-ferrous metals industry that slightly increase be 8% during the period 2000-2013. The energy efficiency index has improved by 13% in 2013 compared to 2000. This improvement in the energy efficiency index was the result of major decreases in chemical (64.5%) steel (45.7%) and paper (48.1%) industry.

Main energy efficiency indicators in industry (100=2000)

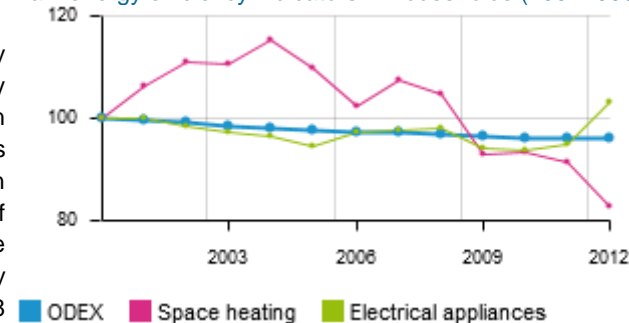


Chemicals : toe per unit of production index  
Paper, steel: toe per tonne

### Households

Since 2000, the final energy consumption in households has decreased by 16%. Although until 2006 the households' final consumption was steadily increased, the households sector was one of the first sectors which sustain the effects of the economic recession in final energy consumption. This fact, in combination with the energy efficiency measures that have been implemented since 2007, led to the decrease of final consumption of household sector. The residential energy efficiency index (ODEX) Greece decreased regularly by 14%, between the years 2000 and 2013 mainly because of the energy efficiency measures that started to apply since 2008 and the economic crisis, leading to a total improvement in energy efficiency by 14% over these years

Main energy efficiency indicators in households (100=2000)

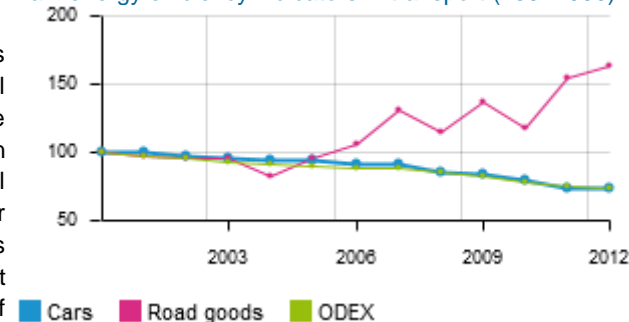


Space heating : koe per m2  
Large electrical appliances: kWh per dwelling

### Transport

Since 2000 to 2009, the final energy consumption in transport has increased by 26%. This steadily increase of final energy consumption until 2009, has reversed after this year. The total energy consumption of the sector reduced by 31% during this period, mainly because of the reduction of petroleum products consumption by 32%. The energy consumption in all transport modes has decreased following the trends of the total sector trends. In 2013, the overall energy efficiency of the transport sector has improved by 31% compared to 2000. In road transport, the unit consumption index has significant reduced in all vehicle types, except of the unit consumption of trucks and light vehicles in 2013 compared to 2000

Main energy efficiency indicators in transport (100=2000)



Cars: litres per 100 km  
Road traffic of goods (trucks): koe per tonne-km

## Energy Efficiency Policy

### Institutional and energy efficiency targets:

Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency set up several milestones demonstrating the trend of compliance with the recommendations of this Directive. The first milestone was the definition of the national energy efficiency target, as provided for in Article 3 of the Directive. The target was determined initially in the annual report on the implementation of Directive 2012/27/EU, which was submitted in April 2013. However, under this NEEAP, this target was updated to be consistent with the recently revised national energy strategy of the country up to 2030. More specifically, the energy efficiency target set for 2020 is to achieve final energy consumption levels of 18.4 Mtoe. It was decided to base the target on final energy consumption taking account of the fact that this determines

the requirements and demand for energy and, at the same time, the calculation models for predicting the development and evolution of the energy system used simulate final energy consumption more effectively. Primary energy consumption in 2020 will amount to 24.7 Mtoe, whereas the energy intensity of primary energy consumption and the energy intensity of final energy consumption in the Greek economy in 2020 will be equal to 0.109 and 0.081 koe/€ respectively. The energy savings target for the period 2014-2020, as calculated under Article 7 of the Directive concerning the adoption of energy efficiency obligation schemes, is 3 332.7 ktoe (38.8 TWh) in total, out of which the total for all new annual savings is 902.1 ktoe (10.5 TWh).

### Main energy efficiency policy measures and their impacts

Sector	Main objectives and measures
Cross-sectoral	Information system for monitoring energy efficiency improvement and achieved energy savings
	Programmes to provide financial support for investment in energy-saving technologies and research
	The «Energy Saving programme» (ΕΞΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΩ)
Industry	Relocation of enterprises to industrial-business zones and business parks
	Innovative Entrepreneurship, Supply Chain, Food, Beverages
	Green Enterprise
Buildings	Regulation on the Energy Performance of Buildings.
	Saving Energy at Home
	Energy upgrading of social housing buildings- 'Green Pilot Urban Neighborhood' programme
Transport	Transport infrastructure projects
	Promotion of economical, safe and eco-driving.
	Incentives for the replacement of private vehicles and to promote the use of energy-efficient vehicles (vehicles fuelled by biofuels and hybrid vehicles)