

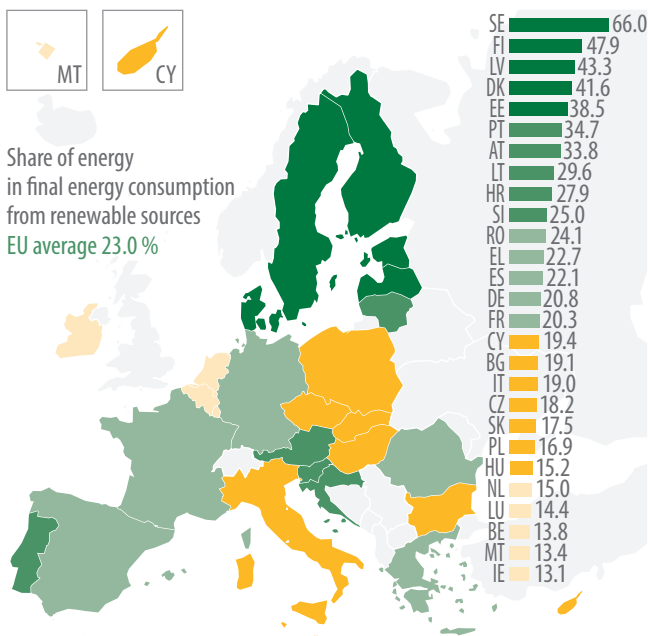
Renewable energy in the EU

Due to the recent energy crisis, there is a growing focus on renewable energy sources within the European Union (EU) as a possible solution to challenges such as energy security and high prices. The 2023 [Renewable Energy Directive](#) (RED) requires the EU to achieve a 42.5 % share of renewable energy sources (RES) in gross final energy consumption by 2030. As of 2022, the EU has reached a [23 %](#) share of renewables in its energy consumption.

In analysing the EU’s energy landscape, it is crucial to note that the EU currently produces less than half of the energy required to meet domestic demand. In 2022, [62.5 %](#) of energy consumed in the EU was imported. While the EU lacks a specific target for the share of renewables in production, in 2022, renewable sources already accounted for [43.2 %](#) of the EU’s primary energy production. Ongoing efforts aim to accelerate the rollout of renewables, including by simplifying permit-granting procedures.

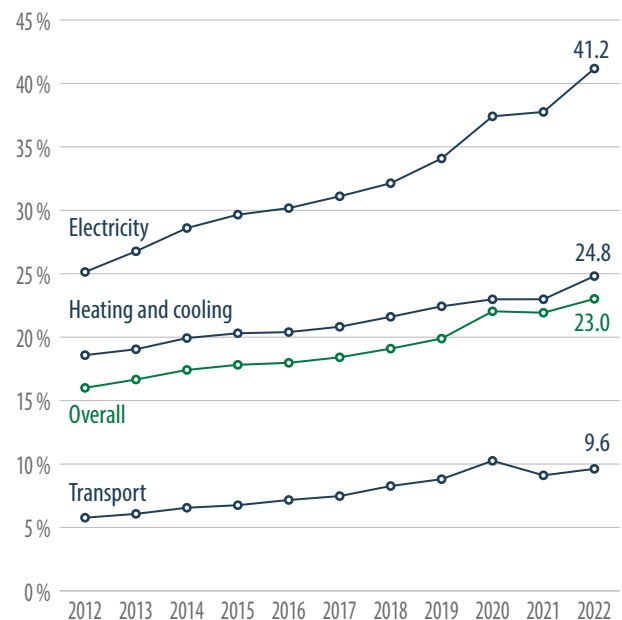
This infographic presents the share of renewables consumed and produced across the EU’s energy market – compared with other energy sources and, where possible, by renewable energy source. Boosting investment in renewables is also an important part of the electricity market [reform](#), therefore the infographic illustrates the share of different renewable energy sources in the EU electricity mix.

Share of energy from renewable sources in final energy consumption, EU and Member States, 2022



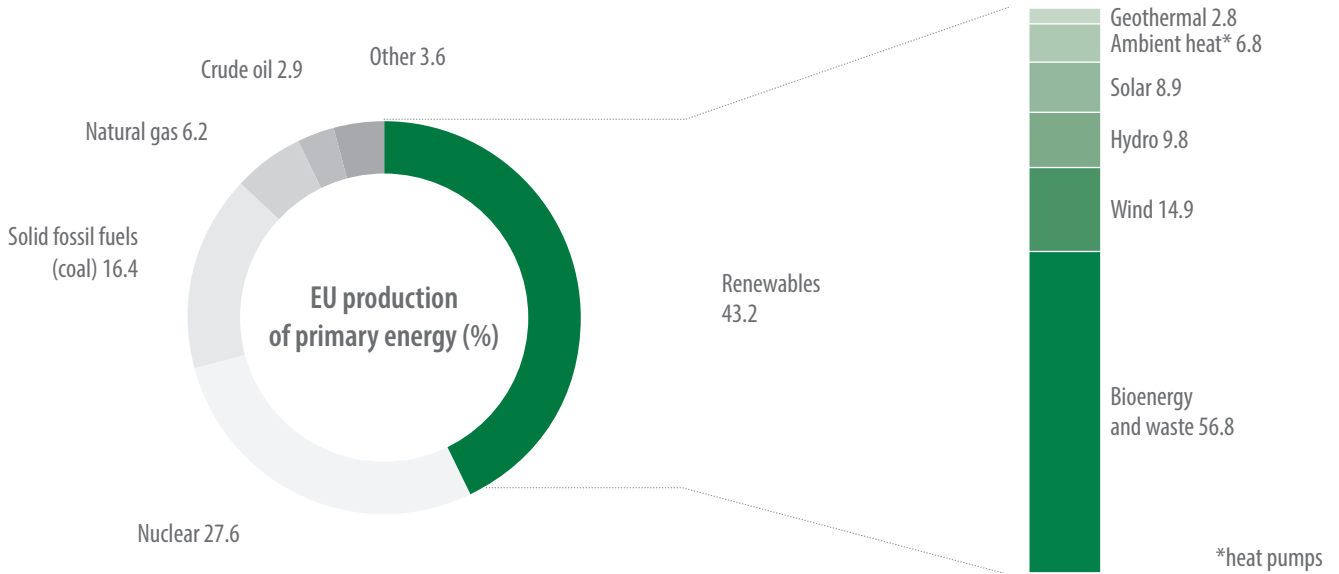
Each Member State sets its own national renewable energy target. Collectively, these targets must meet the binding overall EU target.

Share of renewable energy in three key sectors, 2022



The renewable energy sources (RES) share in the electricity, heating and cooling, and transport sectors is used to calculate the overall RES share in gross final energy consumption for the purposes of the Renewable Energy Directive.

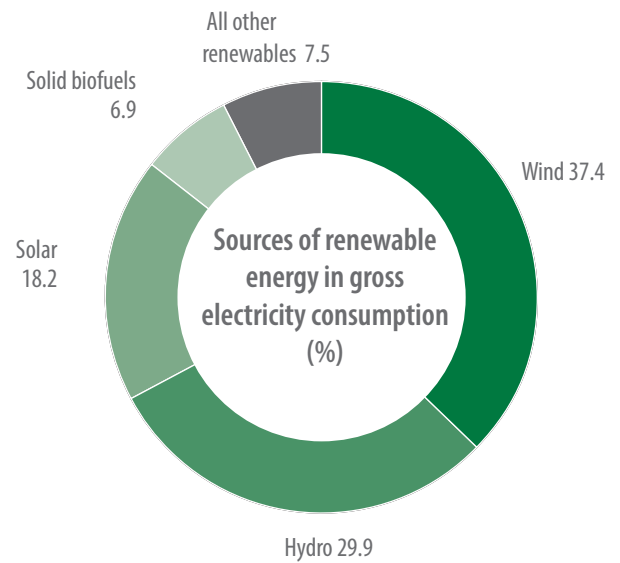
Share of energy sources in EU production of primary energy, 2022



This graph shows the composition of EU energy production, which accounts for less than half of the EU’s consumption in 2022. The EU is a net energy **importer**, especially of fossil fuels. Fossil fuels constitute a small share of EU production (in steady decline) but a relatively high share of EU energy consumption.

Sources of renewable energy in EU electricity consumption, 2022

Renewables account for over **41 %** of EU electricity consumption, with wind and hydro power accounting for more than two thirds of the total electricity generated from renewable sources in the EU. Solar power has the third largest share and is the fastest growing renewable source in the electricity mix. The **revision** of EU electricity market design aims to boost investment in electricity generation from renewable sources by improving conditions for investors and consumers.



Data sources:

All data from [Eurostat](#)

Share of renewable sources [map](#), [renewables in three key sectors](#), [share of energy sources in primary production](#) and [renewables in electricity](#).

Country codes:

Belgium (BE), Bulgaria (BG), Czechia (CZ), Denmark (DK), Germany (DE), Estonia (EE), Ireland (IE), Greece (EL), Spain (ES), France (FR), Croatia (HR), Italy (IT), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Hungary (HU), Malta (MT), Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Slovenia (SI), Slovakia (SK), Finland (FI), Sweden (SE).

This updates an infographic published in March 2023.

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