The building sector will emit 7 times more greenhouse gases in 2050 compared to 2012 levels; an 8-fold increase.

The residential sector’s overall energy use is expected to increase sharply due to economic development, urbanization, and rising standards of living. Over 20 billion m² of new building floor area will be constructed by 2030, with 85-90% of new constructions expected by 2030 for residential purposes. Due to projected economic development, per capita final energy consumption in urban areas is likely to double by 2050.

Without any energy efficiency measures or appliance efficiency improvements, energy consumption in households will increase significantly due to the growth of energy use in the residential sector. Energy consumption due to the building envelope characteristics is expected to remain a significant element in total energy consumption from residential buildings, in particular a sharp growth in the use of air-conditioners due to the fact that building envelopes do not meet comfort criteria and are not adapted to local climatic conditions. Energy consumption due to the building envelope characteristics is expected to remain a significant element in total energy consumption from residential buildings, in particular a sharp growth in the use of air-conditioners due to the fact that building envelopes do not meet comfort criteria and are not adapted to local climatic conditions.

The residential sector, along with the construction industry, will contribute significantly to the growth of energy consumption in the residential sector. Energy use in urban areas is likely to double by 2050 as a result of aggressive policy and market-driven strategy. Ensuring efficiency in this sector can produce a large number of additional benefits for protecting the planet and its resources.

It is vital to develop energy-efficiency strategies specifically focused on the residential sector in India to limit escalation. A residential code focused on the energy efficiency of the very aggressive policy and market-driven strategy. Developing roadmaps that can support the implementation of energy efficiency measures for buildings is necessary. The energy consumption in urban areas is likely to double by 2050 as a result of aggressive policy and market-driven strategy.

The introduction of a residential energy-efficiency strategy in the building sector will have a significant impact on energy consumption. Without any energy efficiency measures, energy consumption in households will increase significantly due to the growth of energy use in the residential sector. If we want to avoid an eight-fold increase in energy consumption, unsustainable levels of energy use will be employed. It is vital to develop energy-efficiency strategies specifically focused on the residential sector in India to limit escalation. A residential code focused on the energy efficiency of the very aggressive policy and market-driven strategy. Developing roadmaps that can support the implementation of energy efficiency measures for buildings is necessary.

The energy consumption in urban areas is likely to double by 2050 as a result of aggressive policy and market-driven strategy. Ensuring efficiency in this sector can produce a large number of additional benefits for protecting the planet and its resources.

It is vital to develop energy-efficiency strategies specifically focused on the residential sector in India to limit escalation. A residential code focused on the energy efficiency of the very aggressive policy and market-driven strategy. Developing roadmaps that can support the implementation of energy efficiency measures for buildings is necessary. The energy consumption in urban areas is likely to double by 2050 as a result of aggressive policy and market-driven strategy. Ensuring efficiency in this sector can produce a large number of additional benefits for protecting the planet and its resources.

It is vital to develop energy-efficiency strategies specifically focused on the residential sector in India to limit escalation. A residential code focused on the energy efficiency of the very aggressive policy and market-driven strategy. Developing roadmaps that can support the implementation of energy efficiency measures for buildings is necessary. The energy consumption in urban areas is likely to double by 2050 as a result of aggressive policy and market-driven strategy. Ensuring efficiency in this sector can produce a large number of additional benefits for protecting the planet and its resources.