



Making sense of the numbers: what a 30% energy efficiency target for 2030 really means for Europe

The story on efficiency so far

The Good News

European cars
28%↑
more fuel efficient
than 1995

Economic growth
successfully decoupled
from energy use

1990 2012
Energy use

EU industry
improved their
energy efficiency
10%↑
more than US rivals
between 2001-2011

New homes use
40%
less energy than
20 years ago

The Bad News

56MN
No. of people
(equivalent to
population of Italy)
who struggle to
afford to heat
their homes in EU

1/3
amount of 20% target
delivered as a result
of economic slowdown
rather than impact of
policies

EU projected to miss 2020
energy saving goal
20%
by amount equal to annual
consumption of Denmark &
Czech Republic combined

Denmark
Czech Republic

EU import dependency running at
54%
Costing EU
€1BN
everyday

China fast catching EU on efficiency
4th China EU Italy Germany **1st**

How much energy will the EU Commission's proposed 30% target save by 2030?

EU Commission's **30%** = **12%** Real world impact of

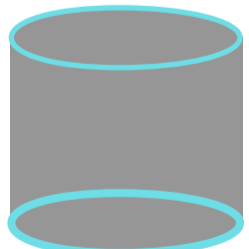
Target based on outdated 2007
energy use projections

When updated 2013 energy use projections
used to calculate impact of a 30% target

Full EU energy savings potential for 2030
502 Mtoe



Amount of potential
delivered by the
Commission's 30% target
267 Mtoe



Cost effective energy savings left
untapped with 30% target
= annual energy consumption of
all these countries

BE	BG	CZ	DK	EE	IE
EL	ES	HR	CY	LV	LT
LU	HU	MT	AT	SK	

The case for being more ambitious

The benefits of a 40% target vs a 30% target

Gas Imports
↓18%

Spending
€154BN
less on energy imports

5X↑
more jobs created in
construction sector

€457BN
more for EU Economy