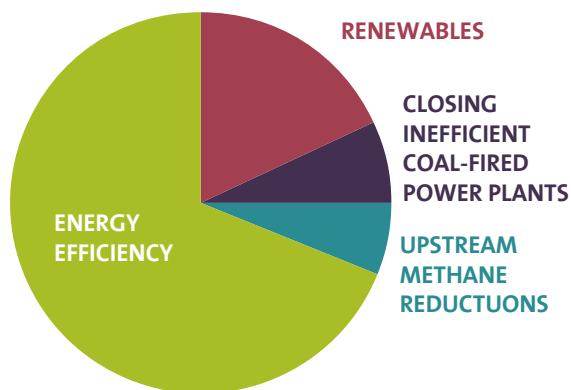


# ENERGY EFFICIENCY FIRST!

MORE REASONS TO BACK  
A HIGHER TARGET FOR 2030

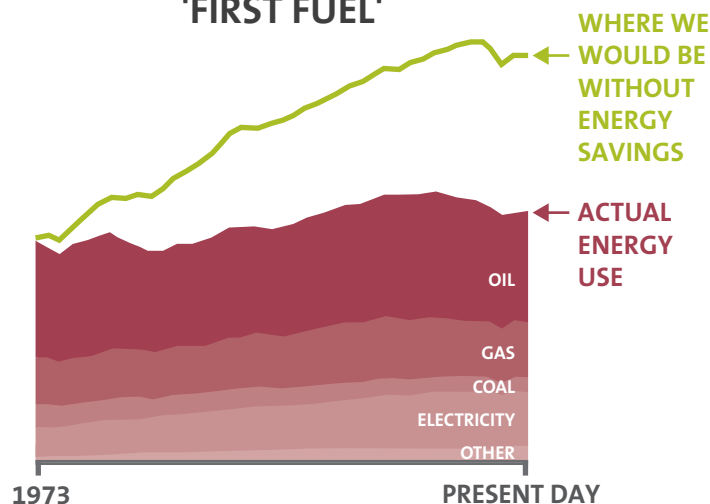


## THE CORNERSTONE OF EU CLIMATE ACTION



The IEA estimates that close to 70% of the EU emission cuts required to stay below 2°C need to come from energy efficiency.

## THE WORLD'S 'FIRST FUEL'



The cheapest, cleanest and safest energy is the energy we don't use

## SAVING TRILLIONS OF EUROS



## REFERENCES

**Every 1% improvement in energy efficiency means saving the (equivalent of the) annual CO2 emissions of 12 million cars:** an additional 1 percentage point of energy savings translates into about 20 million tons of oil equivalent. According to BP, this is about 60 million tons of CO2. According to the US Environmental Protection Agency, average annual emissions are about 5 tons per car. So 12 million cars (or more, given that average annual emissions tend to be lower in Europe).

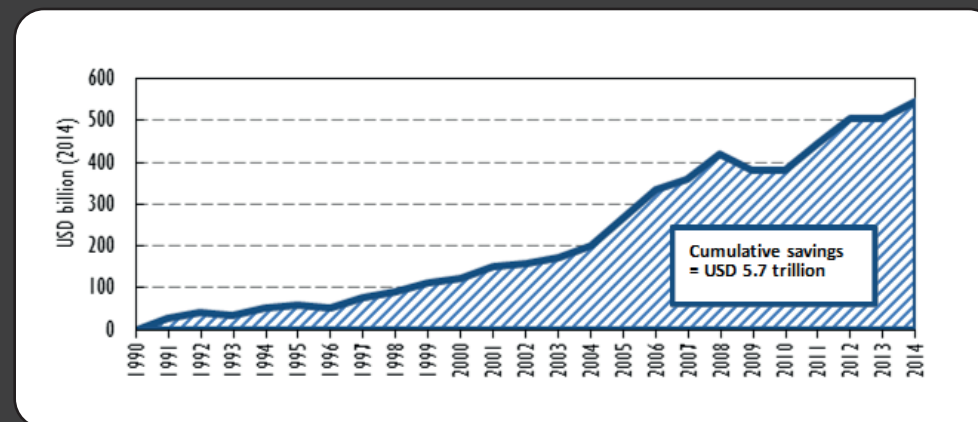
**Close to 70% of the EU emission cuts required to keep global temperature increases below 2°C need to come from energy savings.** See the International Energy Agency's special report on energy and climate change (<https://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/WEO2015SpecialReportonEnergyandClimateChange.pdf>). Worldwide, the IEA estimates that efficiency needs to contribute about 50% of greenhouse gas emissions cuts. This makes it the cornerstone of EU and global action to fulfil the Paris Agreement commitments.

**Energy efficiency is the world's 'first fuel':** the IEA looks at where its members' energy use would be without energy savings and on that basis concludes efficiency is the biggest energy resource – bigger than oil, gas, coal and (for now) renewables.

The IEA points out that efficiency has been the primary factor to explain the peak in energy demand in OECD countries in 2007. Since 2012, the growth in energy demand among industrialised

countries has been flat. Without the energy savings from efficiency, energy demand would have been growing. Note that EU energy use peaked in 2005-2006 – two years before the economic crisis – and that energy efficiency measures have become much more effective since then (e.g. with the adoption of the Energy Efficiency Directive in 2012).

**Since 1990 efficiency has avoided a total of \$5.7 trillion (€5.1 trillion) in cumulative expenditure:** International Energy Agency. Among all OECD countries, according to IEA data, energy efficiency reduced expenditure on energy by \$550 billion in 2014. This avoided expenditure was greater than the fuel import bill of the EU, the largest fuel importing region in the world.



**Friends of the Earth Europe**

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