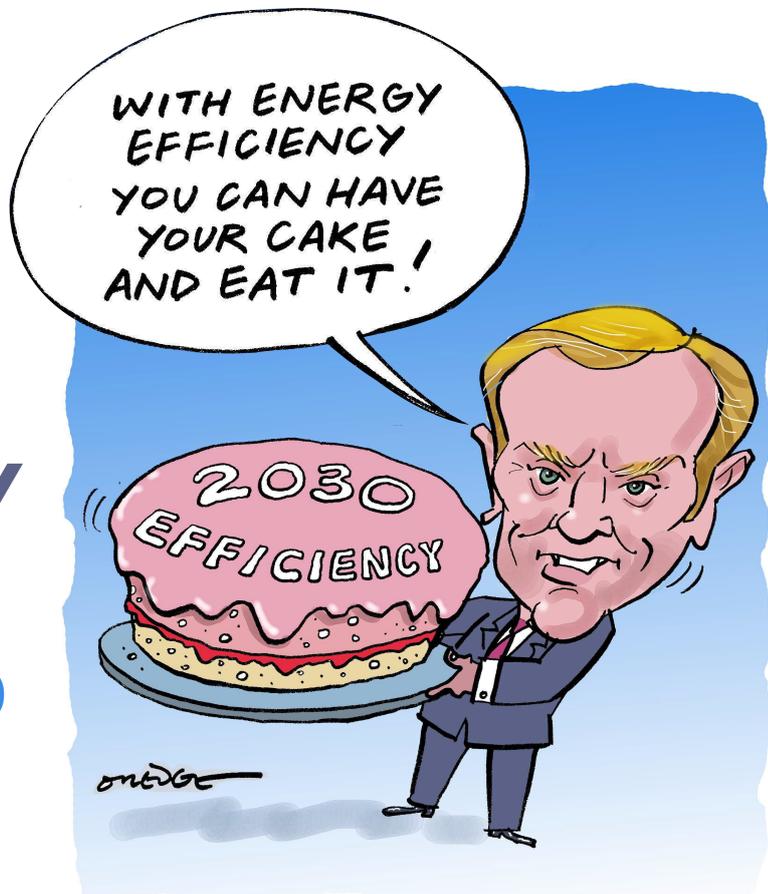


# ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Why we need a higher target for 2030



## HIGHER AMBITION...

### SAVES LIVES

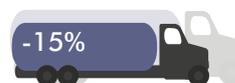
Better air quality from an ambitious EU efficiency target can save



**210,000 lives**

### REDUCES DEPENDENCY ON ENERGY IMPORTS

€290BN SAVED



€507BN SAVED



#### SPEND LESS

Savings on fossil fuel imports compared to business as usual

#### USE LESS

Gas demand drops dramatically with a 40% target

## 1% IMPROVEMENT IN EFFICIENCY

### LIFTS



**MILLIONS OF PEOPLE OUT OF ENERGY POVERTY**

&

SAVES THE ANNUAL CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS OF



**TACKLES FUEL POVERTY**

**BOOSTS CLIMATE ACTION**

# REFERENCES

**The better air quality resulting from an ambitious EU energy efficiency target can save 210,000 lives.** Data from the European Commission's impact assessment of the energy efficiency directive. Compared to the current 27% target, the number of life years gained with a 30% target increases by 2.5 million or about 31,000 lives (using EU data on average life expectancy). The number of life years gained increases by close to 17 million – about 210,000 lives – with the 40% target recommend by the European Parliament.

The issue of air quality is particularly acute in Poland – in some cases it is worse than Beijing – because of the widespread use of coal in households for heating, coupled with insufficient insulation. It is sobering to note that tens to hundreds of thousands of Europeans will die prematurely if the 2030 efficiency target is not increased.

The data on **fossil fuel cost savings and reduced gas demand** is from the Commission's impact assessment.

**Every one percentage point increase in the 2030 target means lifting millions of people out of energy poverty.** Data from the Commission's fact sheet published with the November 30th energy efficiency proposal. The Commission estimates that increasing the 2030 efficiency target from 27% to 30% 'could contribute to take out from energy poverty [up to] 3.2 million households in the EU (from a total of 23.3 million households living in energy poverty)'. This translates into over 7 million people. We agree with the S&D party that 'no one should have to choose between heating, cooling and eating'.

**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).



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