

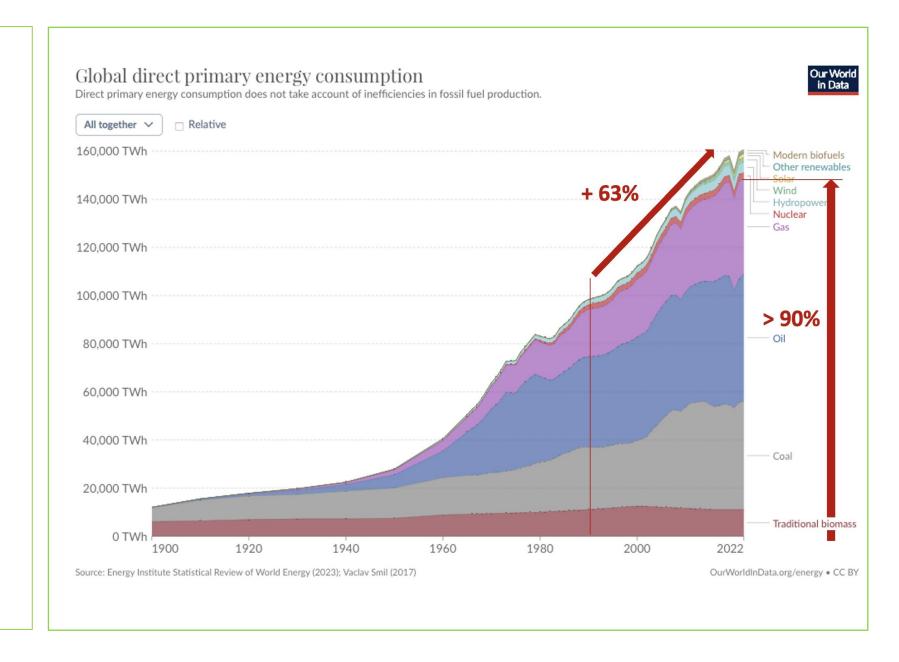
Energy Demand Reduction as part of the Clean Energy Transition in Europe

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The World is **Energy Hungry**.

Despite scaling up renewable energy deployment, Fossil Fuels still largely dominate the primary energy consumption



In EU, the total final energy consumption has remained almost constant compared with 1990.

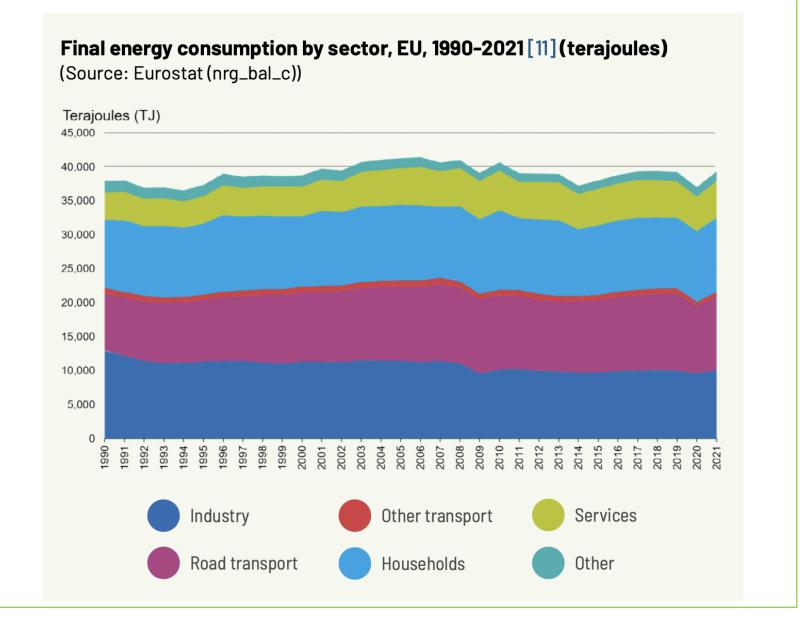
In 2021 (rounded figures):

Households: 28%

Industry: 26%

Transport 29%

Services 14%

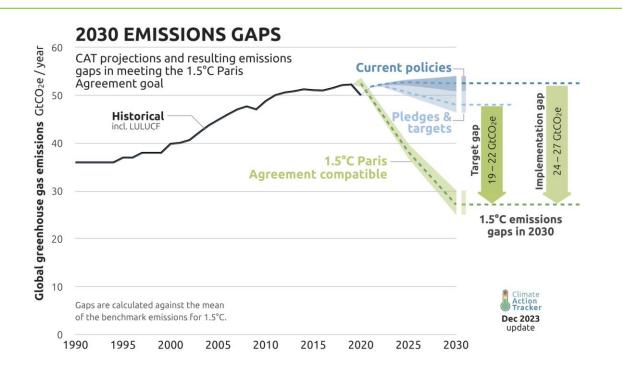


The World is completely off track to meet Paris
Agreement targets.

Leading to warming of 2,5°C - 3°C by end century (UNEP Gap report 2023)

The EU target is 55% emissions reduction by 2030

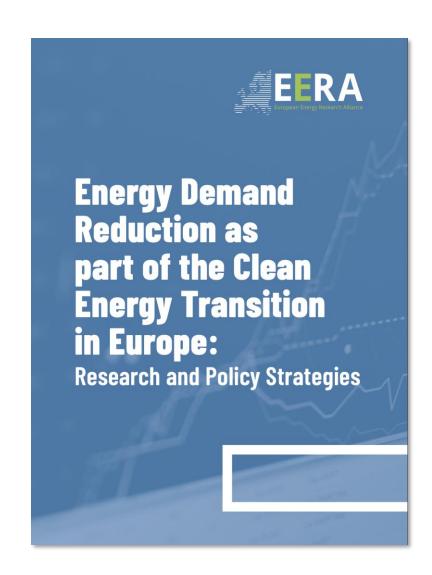
In EU, total emissions reduction in 2022 was close to 32% vs.1990 (EEA analysis 2023)



Peak warming throughout the twenty-first century (°C)			
Scenario	50% chance	66% chance	90% chance
Current policies continuing	2.7°C (range: 1.8-3.5)	3.0°C (range: 1.9−3.8)	3.5°C (range: 2.3-4.5)
Unconditional NDCs continuing	2.6°C (range: 1.8-3.4)	2.9°C (range: 2.0-3.7)	3.4°C (range: 2.3-4.4)
Conditional NDCs continuing	2.3°C (range: 1.7-3.3)	2.5°C (range: 1.9-3.6)	3.0°C (range: 2.2-4.2)
Unconditional NDCs and net-zero pledges using strict criteria	2.5°C (range: 1.8-3.2)	2.7°C (range: 1.9-3.5)	3.2°C (range: 2.3-4.1)
Conditional NDCs and all net-zero pledges (most optimistic case)	1.8°C (range: 1.6–2.3)	2.0°C (range: 1.8-2.5)	2.4°C (range: 2.0-3.0)
Source: UNEP Gap Report 2023			

Central messages of the Discussion

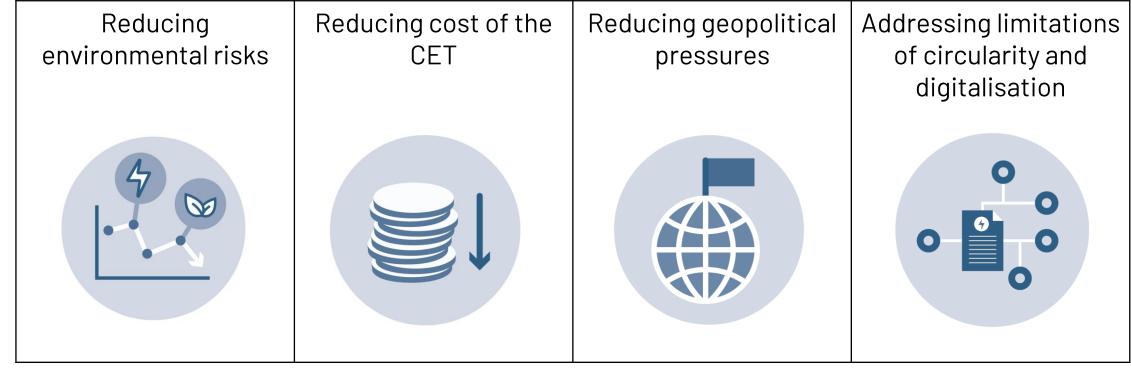
- 1. Decarbonization rates of the supply side of the economy is not compatible with climate targets
- 2. Energy demand reduction has been historically solely limited to fossil fuels in crisis times.
- 3. Driving long-term energy demand reduction is essential to accelerate the CET
- 4. Energy demand reduction should be integrated at the core of EU policymaking for all energy-consuming sectors
- 5. Alongside with accelerating deployment of low carbon technologies



Energy demand reduction has several positive impacts

In developed economies, evidence shows long-term structural energy demand reduction is possible without compromising the level of wellbeing.

Energy Demand reduction has several additional key benefits



The 3 energy demand reduction strategies

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Is the demand reduction strategy most recognised by policymakers.

However, energy efficiency per se does not guarantee an absolute reduction in energy use.

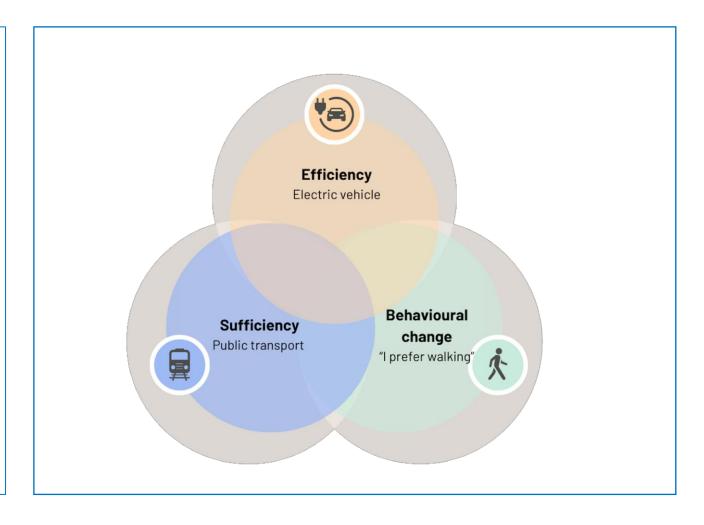
ENERGY SUFFICIENCY

Addresses the limitations of energy efficiency. It targets **long-term energy savings** by offering alternative ways of achieving a **similar level of comfort and services with minimal energy consumed**

BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE

Is the cornerstone of energy demand reduction.

Its potential remains largely untapped, but increasing knowledge is being developed on its drivers and barriers.



Policy recommendations



1. INTEGRATE LONG-TERM ENERGY DEMAND REDUCTION INTO THE EU'S CLEAN ENERGY TRANSITION STRATEGY



4. ENCOURAGE INVESTMENT IN ENERGY DEMAND REDUCTION



2. SET TARGETS FOR ENERGY DEMAND REDUCTION



5. MAKE CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PRINCIPLES WORK



3. INTEGRATE ENERGY SUFFICIENCY INTO LONG-TERM DEMAND-REDUCTION POLICY



Thank you www.eera-set.eu

