



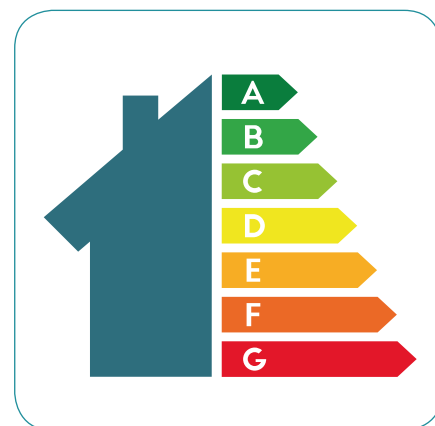
THE REVISED ENERGY EFFICIENCY DIRECTIVE

The EU has set new rules for energy efficiency, including an ambitious target of at least **32.5% by 2030**, following on from the existing 20% target by 2020.

Energy efficiency targets and energy labels encourage industry to innovate and invest.

More energy efficient buildings can save energy, reduce bills, address health issues, lower air pollution, and improve people's quality of life.

Energy savings are the easiest way of saving money and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.



If households, transport and industry across the EU become more energy efficient, the combined impact will make a major contribution to meeting our Paris Agreement climate goals.

Extending the energy saving obligation beyond 2020 sends a positive signal to investors and the energy market; it encourages the uptake of innovative technologies, techniques and services which will stimulate the demand for energy efficiency improvement measures.

EU countries must put measures in place to save on average 4.4% of their annual energy consumption between now and 2030.

The revised directive will encourage using energy more efficiently and lead to:



- **reduced energy consumption** for households and businesses – thereby lowering energy bills
- lower consumption, making Europe **less reliant on energy imports**
- **incentives for producers/manufacturers** to use new technologies and innovate
- **more investment**, for example in the building sector, thereby creating jobs
- **clearer information** in household bills

By acting at EU level, we can achieve economies of scale, share best practices and have a deeper impact across the continent, which is good for sustainability, good for growth and jobs, and good for consumers.

The revised energy efficiency directive is part of the **Clean Energy for All Europeans Package**.