



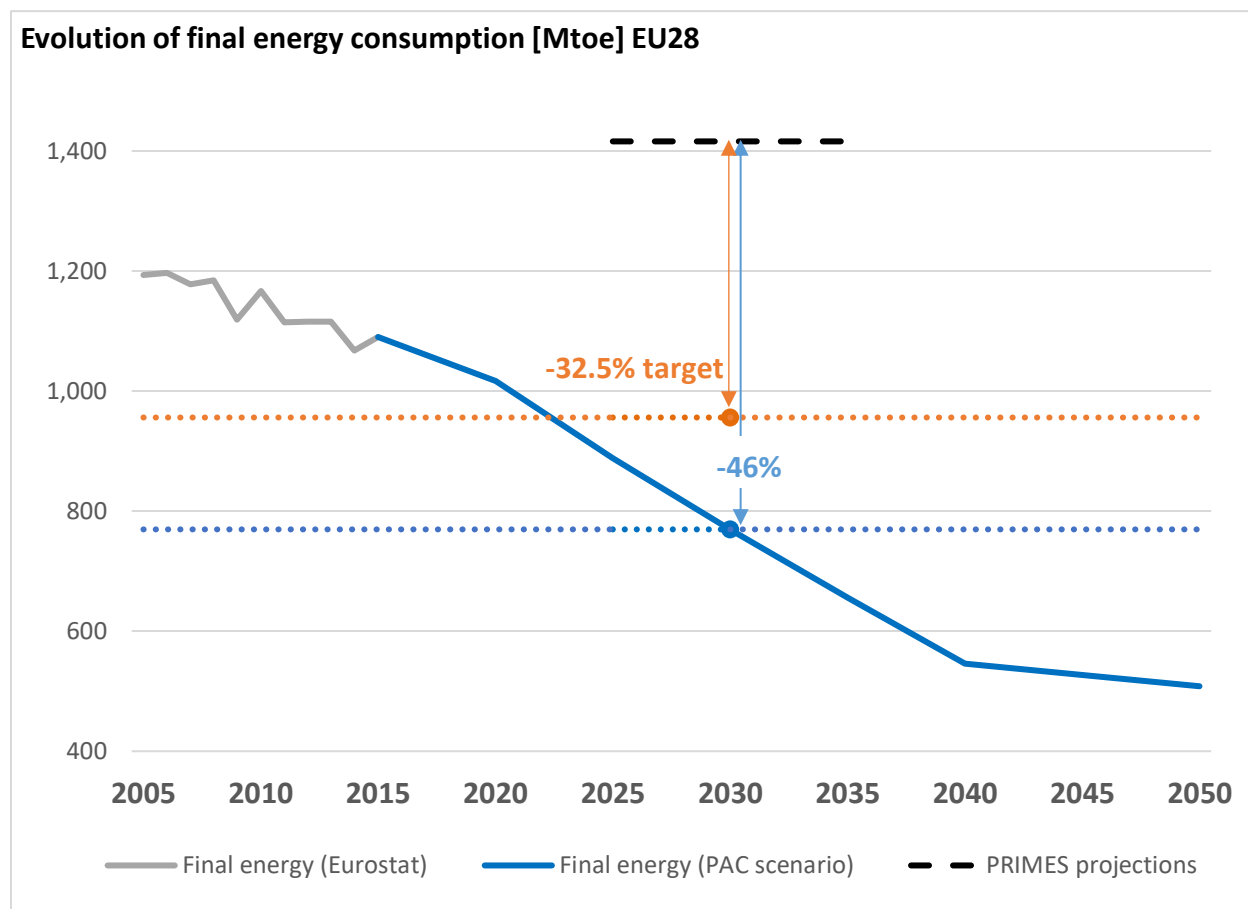
Building a Paris Agreement Compatible (PAC) energy scenario

CAN Europe/EEB technical summary of key elements



3.2 Energy savings

The final energy consumption under the PAC scenario halves between 2015 and 2050. With a final energy demand of around 770 Mtoe in 2030, it shows the important energy savings potential that can be mobilised. It is clear that the EU 32.5% energy efficiency target for 2030 can be outperformed. Compared to PRIMES projections¹, final energy consumption is 46% lower.



At the same time, expressing the abovementioned evolution in primary energy terms translates into a level of energy consumption of 1,014 Mtoe in 2030. The increasing share of renewable energy contributes to the primary energy decrease: The more renewable energy sources are used, the less primary energy input is lost by burning fossil fuels. The decrease equals a 46% reduction compared to the PRIMES projections.

The increase of non-fossil gases and fuels in the 2030s (renewable hydrogen, renewable ammonia, synthetic methane and liquid synthetic fuels) however causes an end to the declining trend. Because of the high losses of primary energy input during the production process of renewable hydrogen and the other gases and fuels, the primary energy consumption increases after 2035 to reach 1,308 Mtoe in 2050.

¹ PRIMES 2007 projections for the year 2030.