



Energy Efficiency Investment Report 2026

How financial decisions are driving energy efficiency in business

The 3rd edition of the Energy Efficiency Movement global survey on energy efficiency investment



Foreword

“Global energy costs are rising. Supply is increasingly uncertain. And the pressure on businesses to manage energy more effectively has never been greater.”



By Mike Umiker
Managing Director,
Energy Efficiency Movement

For many organizations, this is no longer an abstract challenge. Energy accounts for nearly a quarter of operating costs on average. More than half of the businesses surveyed for this report say rising energy costs pose a direct threat to profitability. In sectors where energy intensity is highest, the exposure is even more acute.

The response is clear and consistent: invest in energy efficiency. Now in its third edition – following surveys conducted in 2022 and 2024 – the Energy Efficiency Movement (EEM) global survey shows that nearly all organizations (98%) are already investing (58%) or actively planning to do so (40%). Efficiency has moved from the margins of sustainability strategy to the centre of financial and operational decision-making.

But commitment alone is not enough. The IEA has documented a slowdown in industrial energy-intensity improvements in recent years, even as the technologies to deliver them are already widely available and proven. The gap is not one of awareness or ambition. It is one of implementation: the pace at which organizations can translate intent into action, and the conditions needed to enable that.

This report examines where investment is growing, where barriers persist, and what businesses, policymakers, and financial institutions need to do differently to accelerate progress.

The findings are instructive. Financial pressure is simultaneously the strongest driver of energy efficiency investment and the most cited obstacle to it. Most organizations require a return on investment within five years. Many lack access to the financing or guidance needed to move faster. And while momentum is building, the rate of improvement still falls short of what rising energy demand and climate commitments require.

The opportunity and the imperative is clear. Energy efficiency remains one of the most cost-effective tools available to reduce emissions, strengthen resilience, and improve competitiveness. Unlocking it fully will require stronger collaboration: between industry, policymakers, financial institutions, and technology providers.

The task now is to move faster.

Key findings

Section 1:

The business case for energy efficiency

98%

of organizations are at least planning to invest in energy efficiency, making it a core business priority.

1 in 2

(54%) of organizations see rising energy costs as a threat to profitability, meaning investment is mainly driven by financial pressure.

Section 2:

How industry is implementing energy efficiency

1 in 2

(49%) of organizations are prioritizing transportation after facilities and operations, showing a shift toward a system-wide approach.

Over 60%

of organizations are investing in audits and digitalization to build the foundation for system-wide optimization, making high-quality energy data a key enabler of proactive energy efficiency.

Section 3:

Accelerating energy efficiency progress

2 in 5

(43%) of organizations cite cost as the main barrier to energy efficiency implementation.

4 in 5

(81%) of organizations say access to incentives would increase investment, and 53% require guidance across multiple areas related to energy efficiency implementation.



By Dr. Brian Motherway

Head of Energy Efficiency and Inclusive Transitions Office
International Energy Agency, IEA

“Energy efficiency stands as the fastest and most cost-effective path to stronger energy security, greater resilience, and lower energy costs. Stronger action from industry and policymakers to deliver on the international goal of doubling the pace of efficiency improvements this decade is essential to building a resilient energy system that delivers secure, sustainable, and affordable energy for all.”

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Executive summary

Drawing on responses from 2,000 senior decision-makers across energy-intensive industries in North America, Europe, Asia-Pacific, and Latin America, this report provides a comprehensive view of how organizations are approaching energy efficiency investment: where progress is being made, where barriers remain, and what is needed to accelerate action.



The pressure is real and growing

Energy is now a top-line business risk. It accounts for 23% of operating costs on average – and significantly more in energy-intensive sectors. More than half of organizations (54%) say rising energy costs pose a moderate or major threat to profitability, with the burden falling hardest on mid-sized businesses scaling their operations. In the current environment of sustained market volatility, managing energy use has become inseparable from managing financial performance.



By Erich Labuda
President, Motion Services division
ABB and Energy Efficiency Movement
EC Member

“Electric motors account for around 45% of global electricity consumption, yet a significant share of installed systems still operates below optimal efficiency. Improving motor-driven systems alone could reduce global electricity demand by up to 10%. For industry, this represents a major opportunity to lower operating costs while accelerating decarbonization.”



The commitment is there

Businesses have responded. Nearly all organizations surveyed (98%) are already investing in (58%) or planning to invest in energy efficiency (40%). Most expect investment to increase over the next five years, and 90% expect to deliver measurable efficiency improvements within three years. This is no longer a niche priority. Across industries and regions, energy efficiency has become a core component of business strategy.

Encouragingly, the shape of investment is evolving. Organizations are expanding their focus beyond individual assets toward broader, system-wide approaches. Transportation and logistics have seen a sharp rise in attention, with the share of organizations prioritizing this area jumping from 37% in 2024 to 49% in 2026. Digitalization is accelerating this shift, with 72% of organizations now investing in cloud and data infrastructure to monitor, manage, and optimize energy use across their operations.



But the pace falls short

Despite this momentum, progress is not keeping pace with the scale of the challenge. Investment decisions remain tightly constrained by financial discipline.

More than four in five organizations (83%) require energy efficiency initiatives to deliver a payback within five years, and 40% within two years. These thresholds shape which projects get funded and which get deferred.

Cost remains the single biggest barrier to further action, cited by 43% of organizations, while 81% say access to better financing or government incentives would increase their investment. Those findings clearly signal that current financial conditions are not yet enabling the pace of progress required.



What needs to change

Financing is necessary but not sufficient.

More than half of organizations (53%) report needing external support across four or more areas – from identifying the right technologies to understanding available incentives and navigating implementation. Less than half say they have all the information they need to act.

These are solvable problems. But solving them requires coordinated action.

Policymakers need to strengthen incentive frameworks and reduce the complexity of accessing support. Financial institutions need to develop products that match the investment horizons energy efficiency projects require. Industry needs to share knowledge, demonstrate what works, and build the internal capability to implement at scale.



By Thomas Møller

President of Energy Division, Alfa Laval
Energy Efficiency Movement EC Member

“Energy efficiency is the fastest way to reduce energy costs, strengthen energy security and reduce emissions. By treating energy as both electricity and heat, we unlock the power of waste heat recovery, turning lost energy into resilient, reliable supply.”

The bottom line

Energy efficiency is one of the most immediate, cost-effective, and proven tools available to reduce emissions, control costs, and build resilience. The businesses surveyed in this report understand that. Most are already acting on it.

The challenge facing businesses today is no longer awareness or intent. The case for energy efficiency is well understood. The technologies are available. The financial logic is compelling. What remains is the harder problem: closing the gap between commitment and delivery – and doing so at a speed and scale that matches the pressure businesses are under.

Section 1:

The business case for energy efficiency

Energy efficiency is now embedded in business and financial strategy across industries. However, while commitment is widespread, investment decisions remain tightly governed by cost, risk, and return on investment (ROI) expectations. This section explores how organizations are balancing the strategic importance of energy efficiency with the financial realities shaping implementation.



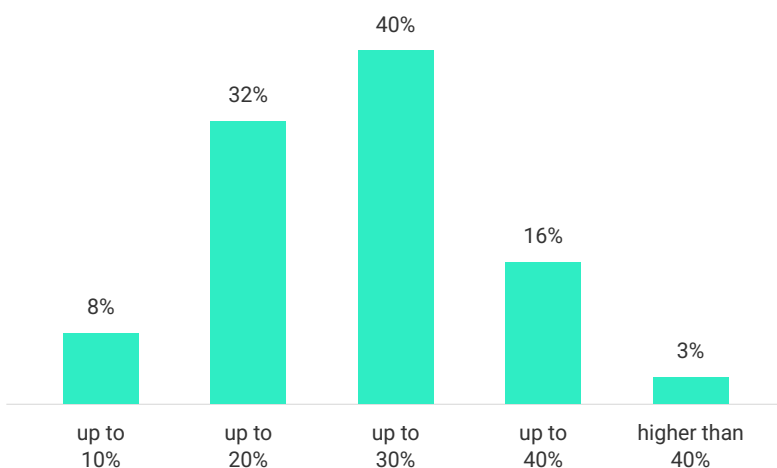
By Thomas Schulz
CEO, Bilfinger

“While it is important to invest in new energy sources and technologies, it has to be a strategic priority to improve the energy efficiency of existing assets, processes and infrastructure. Efficiency improvements lower costs, increase agility and reduce climate impact – which is fundamental for improving competitiveness in the global market.”

Energy usage and operating costs

Energy costs represent a significant and persistent component of operational expenditure across industries.

Q. What percentage of your annual operating costs is attributable to energy usage?



23%

of operating costs are attributed to energy on average.

While businesses' energy usage as a percentage of operational expenditure shows minimal change compared to previous reports, the distribution of energy costs across companies suggests that the challenge becomes more pronounced as organizations scale. Larger businesses – particularly those with annual revenues above \$5 billion – are significantly more likely to report that energy accounts for more than 30% of their operating costs.

While smaller organizations tend to report lower overall energy spend as a proportion of costs (~21%), they are often more exposed to fluctuations in energy prices due to more limited financial buffers and fewer opportunities to absorb or hedge rising costs.

Sector spotlight: Organizations in energy-intensive sectors such as heavy industry and energy generation report higher energy costs as a proportion of operating expenditure, reflecting the scale and complexity of their operations.

In the context of ongoing energy market volatility, this dynamic is important. Smaller organizations, in particular, are likely to be more vulnerable to sudden increases in energy prices, which can have a disproportionate impact on margins, investment capacity, and overall business resilience.

This sustained pressure reinforces why energy efficiency has moved to the center of business decision-making. However, it also highlights the challenge organizations face in balancing immediate cost pressures with longer-term investment in efficiency improvements.

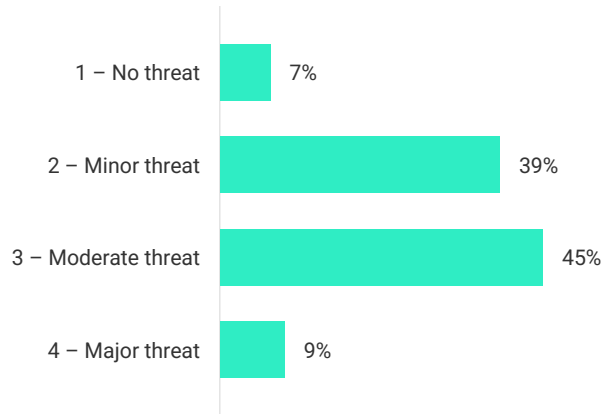
Energy costs and profitability

Rising energy costs continue to present a significant challenge for businesses.

Q. What level of threat to the profitability of your business is attributable to rising energy costs?

54%

of organizations say rising energy costs pose a moderate to major threat to business profitability.



Rising energy costs remain a critical factor shaping operational decision-making. For many businesses, managing energy expenditure has become a key priority alongside maintaining productivity and competitiveness.

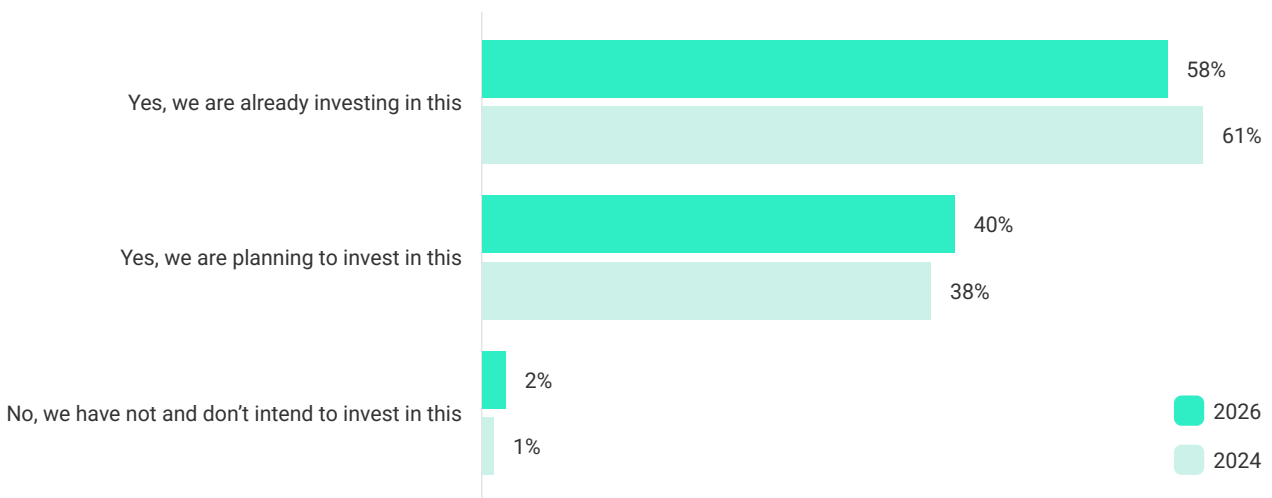
The threat of rising energy costs seems to correlate with higher revenue. When looking at businesses with higher annual revenues (\$1bn - \$5bn), 62% report that energy costs pose a moderate to major risk to profitability, reflecting the scale and energy intensity of their operations. At the same time, 45% of organizations with smaller revenue (less than \$99m) perceive energy costs as moderate to major threat to their business, mirroring findings from OECD research conducted during the 2022 energy crisis, which similarly showed that around 40% of SMEs experienced moderate threat to their business¹.

Energy costs pressure is one of the main reasons why companies, regardless of their revenue, are placing greater emphasis on improving energy efficiency. By reducing energy consumption and improving operational performance, organizations can mitigate exposure to energy price volatility while strengthening long-term resilience.

Investment in energy efficiency

Energy efficiency investments are now firmly established and moving into a phase of stabilization.

Q. Are you planning to invest, or have you invested, in making your energy usage more efficient?



Energy efficiency has become a central component of business and financial strategy.

98%

of organizations are at least planning to invest in energy efficiency initiatives. 58% are already investing.

Sustained investment, across both industries and regions, reflects the increasing integration of energy efficiency into broader operational objectives. As companies continue to expand and electrify their operations, improving energy performance is becoming a critical enabler of growth and long-term competitiveness.

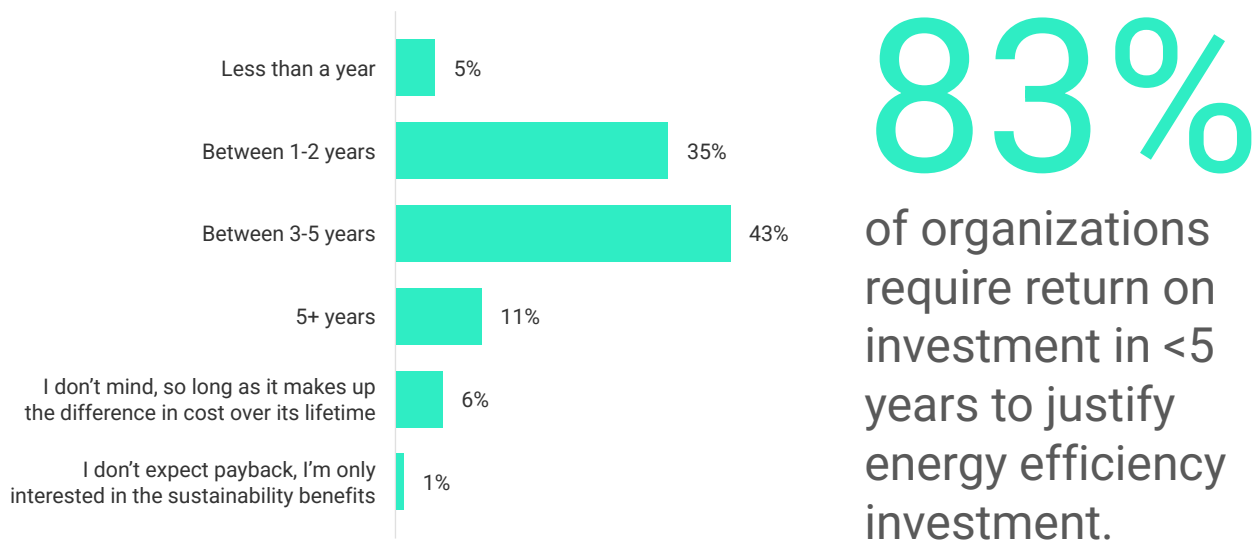
This trend is also closely linked to the current energy environment. As energy costs remain volatile, businesses are turning to energy efficiency as a way to manage and offset rising expenditure. This is reflected in recent IEA research, which found that almost 40% of industrial leaders rank energy efficiency as the single most important measure they have pursued to mitigate energy price increases².

This shift shows a more mature approach to energy management: one that prioritizes continuous improvement, long-term value creation, and sustained operational efficiency. But, while ambition is increasing, the findings suggest that delivery remains constrained by financial and operational realities—reinforcing the gap between intention and implementation highlighted throughout this report.

Payback expectations

Organizations are balancing long-term benefits with short-term financial performance.

Q. What payback time would persuade you to invest in more energy efficient technology?



Despite strong commitment to energy efficiency, financial considerations remain central to decision-making, with minimal year-on-year variation. While over two in five (43%) organizations state that energy efficiency initiatives should deliver a return in three-to-five years to warrant increased investment, another 40% expect payback in up to two years.

This consistency in payback expectations highlights the established role of financial discipline in energy efficiency investment. Across sectors and geographies, businesses are applying similar thresholds when evaluating projects, indicating that energy efficiency is increasingly assessed in line with other capital investments: with clear expectations around return and risk.

Wider research reflects this pattern. Findings from the IEA³ show that payback expectations vary depending on funding models, with privately funded projects typically requiring shorter payback periods, while government-backed initiatives can support longer-term investments. This emphasizes the role of different financing approaches in enabling a broader range of energy efficiency improvements.

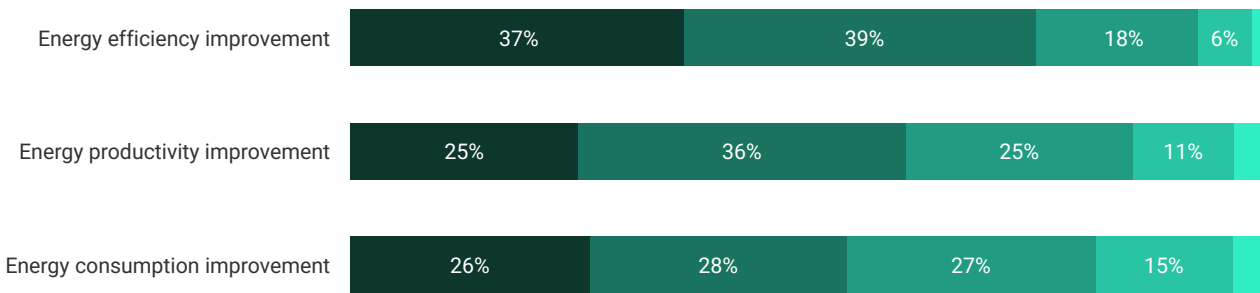
Overall, the data reinforces the importance of demonstrating clear business cases for energy efficiency investment, while also highlighting a balanced view of value; where organizations recognize both short-term cost savings and longer-term strategic benefits.

These expectations play a critical role in shaping the pace of progress. While energy efficiency is prioritized, projects must compete with other capital investments, reinforcing a preference for shorter-term, lower-risk initiatives.

Energy efficiency targets

Organizations are prioritizing energy efficiency improvements as a first step toward achieving longer-term climate goals.

Q. Do you have a yearly energy efficiency, energy productivity, or energy consumption improvement target?



- Yes, we want to improve it by more than 15%
- Yes, we want to improve it by 6 to 10%
- No, we do not have a target
- Yes, we want to improve it by 11 to 15%
- Yes, we want to improve it by 1 to 5%

Businesses are most ambitious in their targets for improving energy efficiency, reflecting its strategic importance within broader operational performance and waste reduction goals.

79%

have set a defined Net Zero target within the next ten years.

These targets are closely linked to wider decarbonization strategies. Nearly four in five organizations have set a defined Net Zero target within the next ten years, reinforcing the role of energy efficiency as a foundational component of emissions reduction efforts.

Sector spotlight: Manufacturing organizations report particularly ambitious Net Zero targets, with 80% setting a decarbonization goal within the next 10 years.

Compared with 2024, the findings suggest that Net Zero ambition has, in some cases, accelerated. More organizations (50% 2026 vs 47% 2024) are now targeting Net Zero within the next five years, while fewer (29% 2026 vs 32% 2024) are setting targets over a ten-year horizon. This points to a growing sense of urgency and a stronger commitment to translating ambition into nearer-term action.

Together, these findings highlight a more mature approach to energy efficiency and decarbonization: one that combines ambitious targets with a clearer focus on practical delivery and near-term impact.

Section 2:

How businesses are implementing energy efficiency

While organizations are actively implementing energy efficiency initiatives, progress remains incremental and shaped by financial and operational constraints. Companies are prioritizing areas where the business case is strongest, limiting the pace and scale of transformation. This section explores how companies are expanding their approach, while still taking a measured and targeted path to implementation.



By Martin Baier
Head of Sustainability,
Siemens Smart Infrastructure

“Digitalization and electrification can cut industrial energy use by up to 30% in some applications. The key is turning data into action—seeing what’s happening in real time and automatically optimizing and controlling your systems. As complexity grows, data-led operations are how you keep efficiency scaling.”

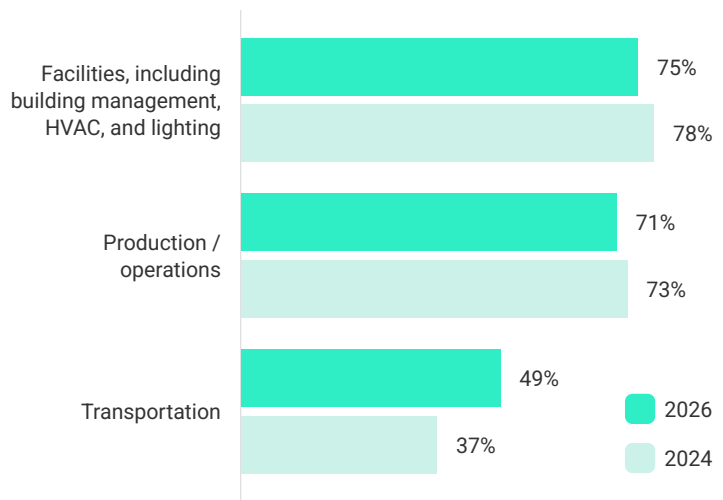
Operational focus areas

Businesses are not applying a one-size-fits-all approach. They are addressing the parts of their operations where the business case is strongest. This targeted approach reflects a pragmatic focus on near-term impact, but also suggests that full, system-wide optimization is still developing.

Q. What aspects of your operation do you intend to make more energy efficient?

1 in 2

organizations (49%) prioritize transportation after facilities and operations, increasing from 37% in 2024.



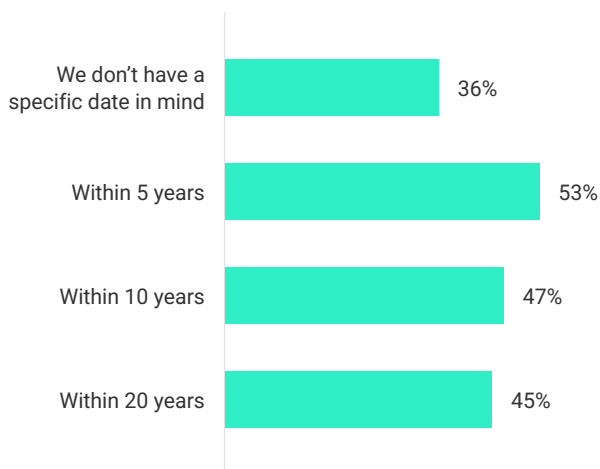
While facilities remain the primary starting point for improving energy efficiency with 75% of respondents prioritizing their improvement, we are seeing businesses adopt an increasingly strategic approach. This year's data shows a notable spike in attention on transportation (49%), suggesting that businesses are beginning to address emissions and energy use across the full value chain.

There are, however, clear differences among sectors, reflecting where energy use is most concentrated. Manufacturing organizations are more likely to prioritize production and operational processes (81%), where efficiency gains can directly improve throughput, reduce waste, and lower operating costs. In heavy industry, light industry, and energy generation, the strongest focus is on facilities (~76%); suggesting that buildings, site infrastructure, and core energy systems present major opportunities for improvement. Unsurprisingly, the transport sector is most focused on fleets and logistics (76%), where fuel use, route efficiency, and vehicle performance are central to cost control and emissions reduction.

Transportation and net zero targets

Transportation is becoming an increasingly important efficiency frontier.

Q. What is your target date for achieving Net Zero within your business?
(Showing % of companies focusing on transportation efficiency)



53%

of organizations with near-term Net Zero targets prioritize improvements in transportation.

In addition to a noticeable increase in the number of organizations focusing on transportation efficiency, the data indicates a growing correlation between transportation efficiency and more ambitious decarbonization targets.

This shift highlights a broader evolution in how businesses approach energy efficiency; moving beyond facilities and production processes to include logistics, fleet operations, and distribution networks.

Improving transportation efficiency can involve a range of measures, from optimizing routes and reducing fuel consumption to electrifying vehicle fleets and adopting more efficient technologies. For many organizations, these initiatives represent a significant opportunity to reduce both energy costs and emissions.



Energy data management is a key enabler of energy efficiency

Collecting high-quality energy data is a clear enabler of proactive energy efficiency.

Q. Which of the following energy efficiency measures have you invested in?

1	Moved data to the cloud	72%
2	Performed an energy efficiency audit	69%
3	Improving energy efficiency of the cooling system	67%
4	Maintained heat exchangers	62%
5	Installed connectivity to physical assets	62%

Q. Which of the following energy efficiency measures do you plan to invest in?

1	Deploy a smart building management system (BMS)	33%
2	Electrified industrial vehicle fleets	33%
3	Invest in heat reuse selling energy to local energy company	31%
4	Invest in heat reuse within production / facilities	30%
5	Install high-efficiency motors	29%

Over 60%
of organizations have invested in audits or digitalization of the infrastructure to improve energy efficiency.

**“The data is being collected.
The question is whether it is being acted on.”**

Energy data handling is not just supporting energy efficiency, it is enabling a fundamentally different approach to it. Organizations are no longer managing energy reactively, responding to cost spikes or equipment failures after the fact. They are running audits and building the digital infrastructure to monitor, predict, and optimize energy use continuously across their operations.

The pattern of current investment reflects this with connectivity to physical assets, energy audits, and moving data to the cloud all being adopted at broadly similar levels – between 62% and 72%. Organizations are investing across the stack, building the data foundation that makes system-wide optimization possible.

Future priorities tell the same story. Rather than a single technology emerging as dominant, the findings show consistency across investment areas with smart building management systems, electrification of fleets, investments in heat reuse solutions and high efficiency motors being similarly prioritized (29% to 33% of planned investments). This suggests that organizations are taking a broad approach to energy efficiency, looking to improve performance across different parts of their operations. The foundation is being built. The test now is whether organizations will act on the data it generates or simply collect it. Those that close that gap will see the strongest returns: in cost reduction, operational resilience, and long-term competitiveness.

Section 3:

Accelerating energy efficiency progress

The research highlights that organizations are committed to improving energy efficiency, however a number of structural and financial factors continue to limit how quickly progress can be made. This section examines the key barriers to implementation and what is required to enable faster, more scalable action.



By Linda Pålsson
CEO, AFRY

“To meet global climate goals, the rate of energy efficiency improvement must double this decade. Achieving this will require coordinated action across industry, infrastructure, and policy – ensuring that efficiency is embedded across the entire energy system.”

Barriers to energy efficiency

Cost is both the biggest driver of – and obstacle to – energy efficiency.

Q. What are the biggest barriers preventing greater energy efficiency in your organization?

43%

of organizations say cost is the biggest barrier to improving energy efficiency.

1	Cost	43%
2	Downtime / disruption / continuity	32%
3	Lack of specialist resource	31%
4	Workforce resistant to new technology	29%
5	Lack of digital skills in workforce	29%
6	Unsure how to improve energy efficiency / not understanding the technology	26%
7	Not enough data to support business case	23%
8	None of the above	4%

Cost is the single most cited barrier to energy efficiency but it is not the only one, and focusing on it alone risks misreading what is actually holding progress back.

Forty-three percent of organizations cite cost as their biggest obstacle, down from 53% in 2024. That ten-point decline in two years suggests that businesses are increasingly weighing the cost of inaction against the cost of investment, and finding the former harder to justify. Energy price volatility has sharpened that calculation considerably.

But look beyond the headline figure and a second, less visible constraint emerges. Lack of specialist resource (31%), workforce resistance to new technology (29%), lack of digital skills (29%), and insufficient data to build a business case (23%) together point to a capability gap that sits alongside the financial one. Individually, none of these figures matches cost. Collectively, they represent a structural barrier that financing and incentives alone will not fix.

This distinction matters for how progress gets unlocked. Access to capital helps organizations move forward with projects they have already identified and scoped. But if a third of organizations lack the internal expertise to implement those projects, and nearly a quarter cannot build a credible business case to begin with, the bottleneck is not only financial, it is organizational.

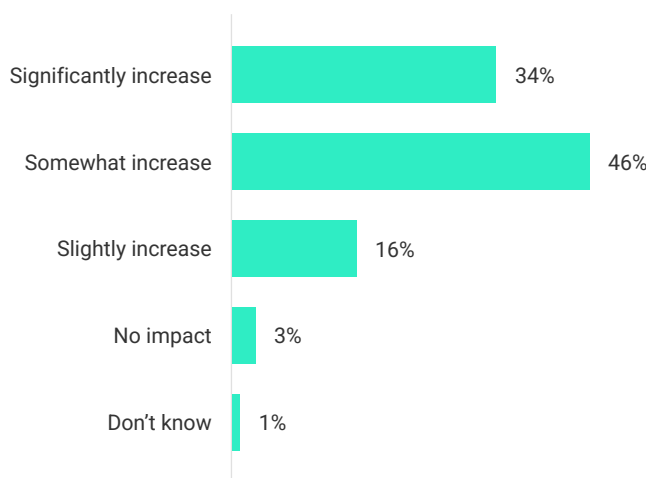
Closing the implementation gap will require both: targeted financing to reduce upfront cost barriers, and stronger investment in capability-building, knowledge-sharing, and technical support to address human and organizational constraints that sit alongside them.

“Financing helps unlock projects. But if organizations lack the skills, data, and expertise to implement them, money alone will not close the gap.”

The role of financial incentives

Progress could be accelerated through targeted support mechanisms.

Q. To what extent would access to financing or government initiatives affect your energy investment initiatives?



81%

of organizations say access to financing or government incentives would increase energy efficiency investment.

While financial constraints remain a barrier to energy efficiency investment, the findings highlight the critical role that financial instruments can play in unlocking further progress.

Incentives, subsidies, and more flexible financing models can help to offset upfront costs, improve project viability, and enable organizations to move forward with investments that might otherwise be delayed.

The importance of financial support is reinforced by wider industry research. 84% of organizations believe that they do not currently allocate sufficient internal funding to energy efficiency⁴, reflecting the challenge of balancing these investments against competing priorities. External funding mechanisms can play a key role in bridging this gap and enabling more ambitious projects with longer payback terms.

This need is particularly pronounced among smaller organizations, which are more likely to require additional support to progress energy efficiency initiatives. With more limited access to capital and fewer internal resources, SMEs are often more dependent on external financing and incentives to move forward with investment.

Unlocking finance is one of the most immediate levers to accelerate energy efficiency. With the right mix of incentives and funding models, organizations can move from cautious planning to confident execution. The opportunity now is to design mechanisms that make that shift possible at scale.

Information and guidance

Financial incentives must be complemented by clear, accessible, and actionable guidance.

Q. What meaningful energy efficiency guidance are you looking for from government and/or third parties?

Clear information on available energy efficiency incentives or rebate programs	37%
Guidance on regulatory compliance and standards for energy efficiency	33%
Best practices for implementing energy-saving measures in our specific industry	33%
Information on emerging energy technologies and innovations	33%
Tools and software for monitoring and managing energy consumption	33%
Detailed technical specifications and performance data for energy-efficient technologies	33%

In addition to financial support, there is a clear call for better external support to help accelerate energy efficiency improvements, with less than half of organizations saying they have all the information they need from governments and/or third parties.

This challenge extends across multiple areas of business. Organizations report that they require support in diverse areas such as: identifying the most effective technologies (33%), understanding available energy efficiency incentives (37%), and navigating the complexity of regulatory compliance (33%). Closing these gaps will be critical to accelerating the deployment of existing solutions at scale.

There are also notable regional differences in access to information and support. Organizations in APAC, for example, are more likely to report that sufficient guidance is available (51%), while businesses in LATAM express the lowest levels of confidence (37%). These differences suggest that the availability and effectiveness of support frameworks can play an important role in shaping the pace of progress.

Finance alone is not enough. Without clear, accessible guidance, many organizations will struggle to turn ambition into action. Strengthening support frameworks will be essential to unlock progress at scale.

53%

of organizations say they need support across four or more areas from government or third parties.



About the report

As a global network of companies contributing to energy efficiency acceleration, the Energy Efficiency Movement commissioned Sapio Research to conduct its third global survey of senior decision-makers responsible for energy-related business decisions and implementation, such as energy usage, operational optimization, and business performance.

Methodology

The 2026 survey gathered insights from 2,000 senior decision-makers working in large organizations with annual revenues exceeding \$100 million. Respondents represent a cross-section of energy-intensive sectors, including manufacturing, transportation, heavy industry, light industry, and energy generation, across North America, Europe, Asia-Pacific (APAC) and Latin America (LATAM).

Fieldwork was conducted in February 2026 using an online survey, with responses analyzed to identify global trends as well as differences by region, industry sector, and company size.

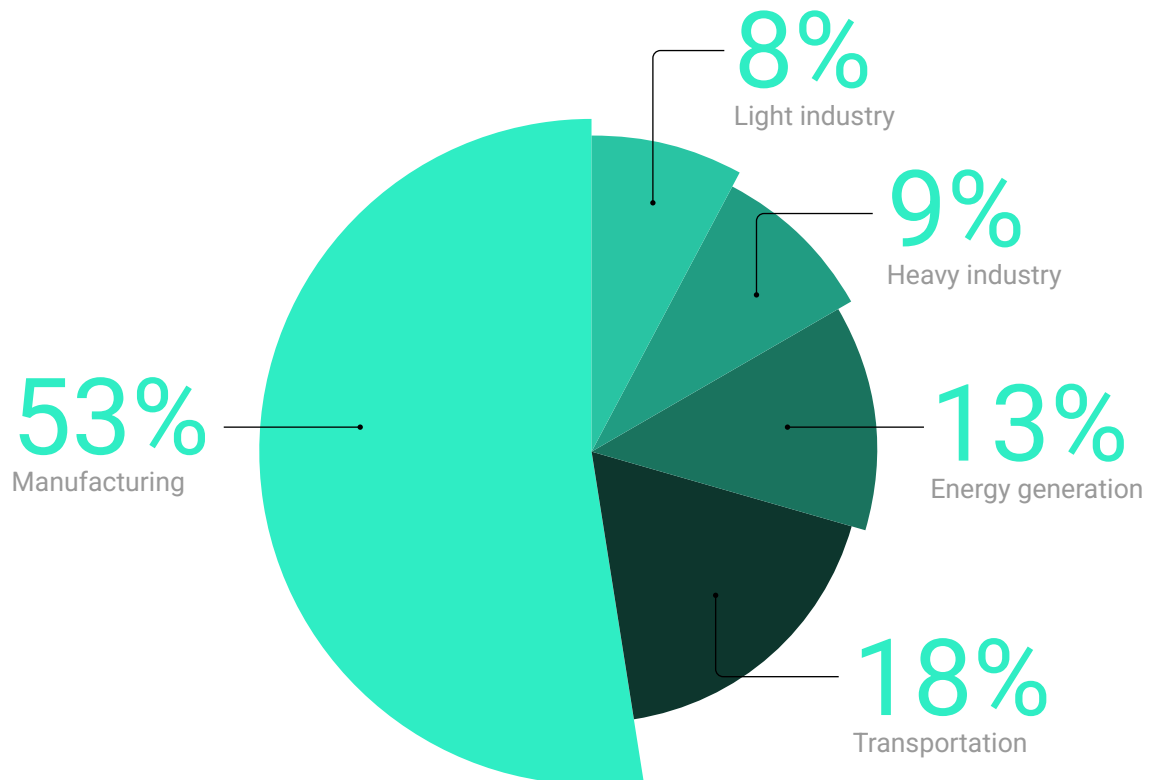
At an overall level, results are accurate to $\pm 2.2\%$ at the 95% confidence level.

Countries



United States	13%	Canada	5%
India	9%	China	5%
United Kingdom	9%	Indonesia	5%
Germany	8%	Malaysia	5%
Spain	8%	Italy	5%
Brazil	6%	Sweden	5%
Mexico	6%	Australia	4%
Japan	6%	Chile	3%

Company sectors



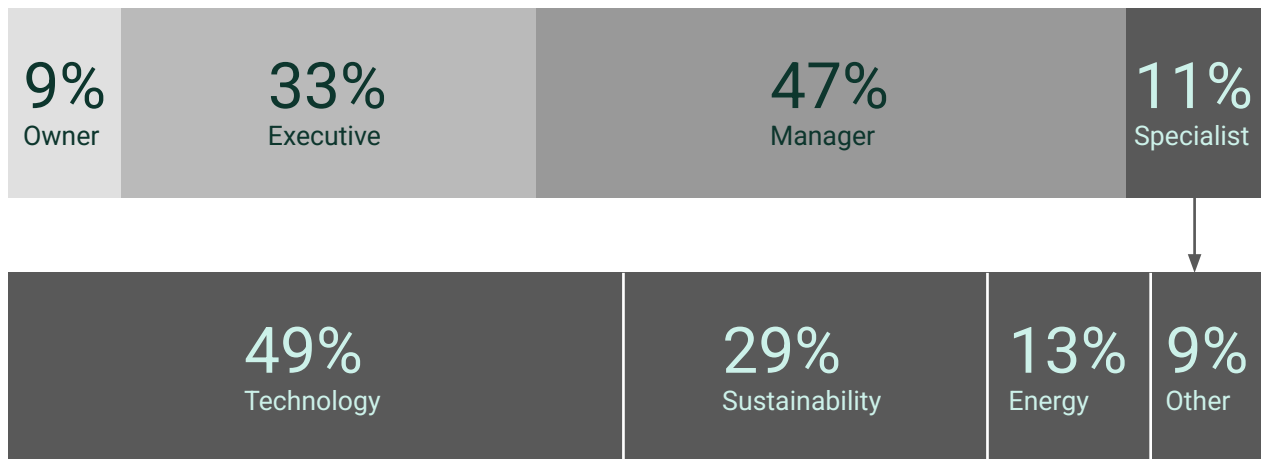
Company size



Turnover



Role



Responsibility



Footnotes

- 1 "Energy Crisis Impact for SMEs", Business at OECD (BIAC) SME Survey, 2022:
https://www.businessatoecd.org/hubfs/website/documents/pdf/SMEs/2022-12-FIN%20Business%20at%20OECD%20SME%20Survey%20-%20Energy%20crisis%20impact%20for%20SMEs.pdf?utm_source=copilot.com
- 2 <https://www.iea.org/commentaries/businesses-see-competitive-value-of-energy-efficiency-but-smaller-firms-struggle-to-access-solutions>
- 3 <https://www.iea.org/commentaries/why-the-growth-of-energy-service-companies-is-uneven-globally>
- 4 'End-to-End Energy Intelligence: Closing the Efficiency Execution Gap', ABB Motion Services, March 2026

About the Energy Efficiency Movement

The **Energy Efficiency Movement (EEM)** is a non-profit association, co-founded by ABB and Alfa Laval, empowering the adoption at scale of energy efficiency within industry. The Movement accelerates energy efficiency in industry by sharing knowledge, enabling training and fostering collaboration. We unite industry leaders and leverage their collective expertise and resources to drive industrial competitiveness, energy security and affordability towards a net zero world. The EEM was launched in 2021 as a voice of industry and now serves more than 600 organizations in 40-plus countries.

www.energyefficiencymovement.com

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