

# **Energy Efficiency Recommendations**

**Energy Efficiency: Policy Components, Principles  
and Instruments**

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International  
Energy Agency

# 25

## Energy Efficiency Recommendations across **7** Sectors

**W**orldwide **I**mplementation **N**ow

Cross-sectoral



Buildings



Appliances and  
equipment



Lighting



Transport



Industry



Energy utilities



# About the recommendations

- **G8 Leaders:**
  - committed to "maximize implementation of the IEA 25 recommendations on energy efficiency."
- **Extensive analysis**
- **Four criteria**
  - Significant energy savings at low cost
  - Address market imperfections or barriers
  - Address significant gaps in existing policy
  - High degree of political support
- **Cohesive set**
- **Early implementation is key**



# Cross-sectoral

- 1 Data collection and indicators
- 2 Strategies and action plans
- 3 Competitive energy markets, with appropriate regulation
- 4 Private investment in energy efficiency
- 5 Monitoring, enforcement and evaluation

Cross-sectoral

Appliances and equipment

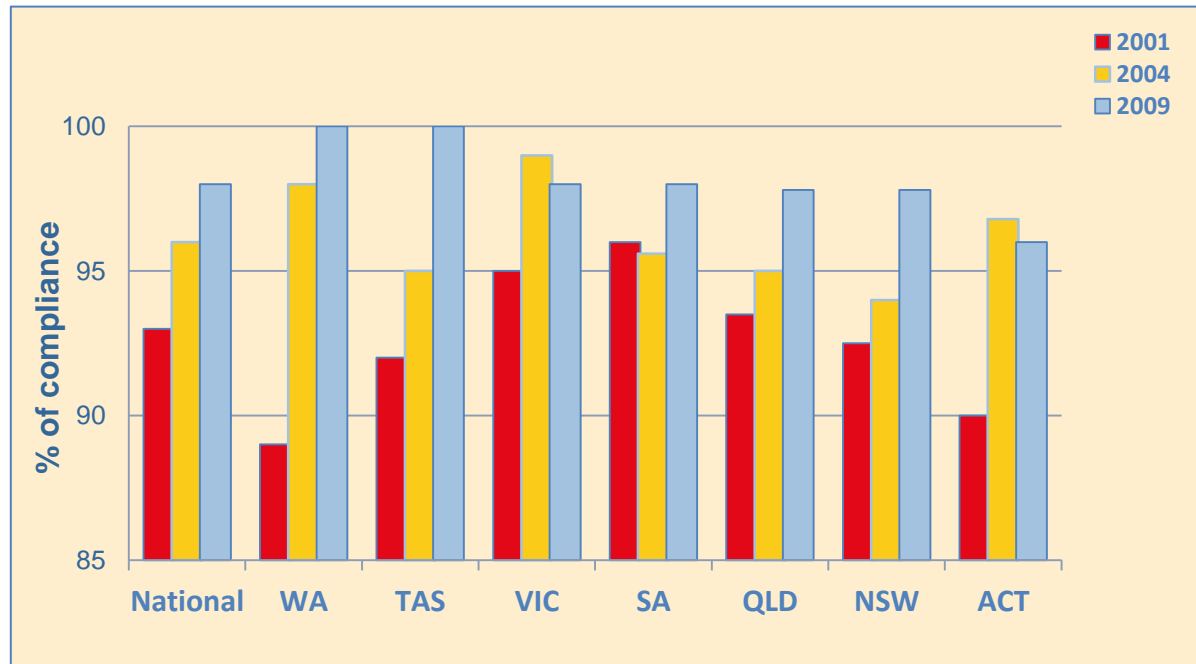
Lighting

Transport

Industry

Energy utilities

# Monitoring, Verification and Enforcement



**MVE activities ensure the integrity of energy requirements by minimizing non-compliance.**

# Buildings

- 6** Mandatory building codes and MEPS
- 7** Net-zero energy consumption in buildings
- 8** Improved energy efficiency in existing buildings
- 9** Building energy labels or certificates
- 10** Energy performance of building components and systems

**Buildings**

**Lighting**

**Transport**

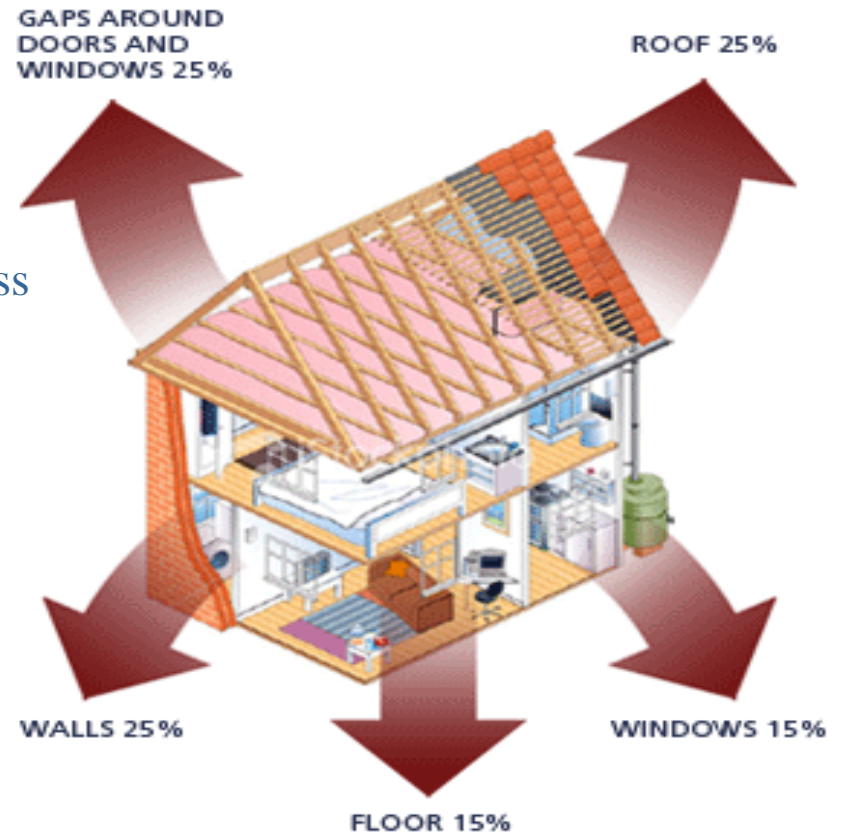
**Industry**

**Energy  
utilities**

**Cross-  
sectoral**

# 6. Mandatory Building Codes and MEPs

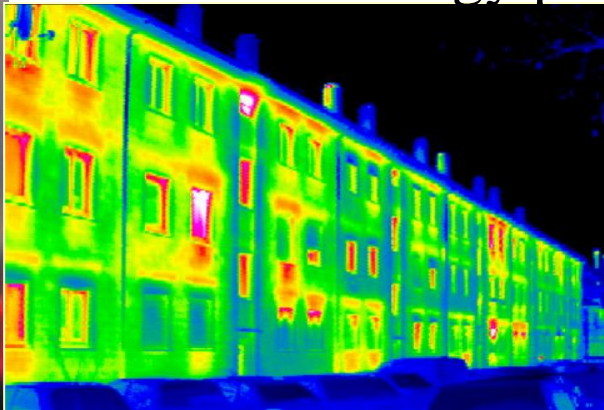
- Lower the U-Values  
(Measurement of the rate of heat loss through a material)
- Minimum Energy requirements (Standards)
- Air tightness





# 8. Improved energy efficiency in existing buildings


- Building Codes (France)
- Mandatory Energy Performance Certificates (the EU)
- Financial mechanisms
- Awareness programs
- Public procurement (the EU)
- Minimum energy performance requirements ???






# 9. Building energy labels

- Strong tool to improve building energy efficiency
- Can address new &/or existing buildings
- Mandatory or voluntary
- Ensure compliance with energy performance requirements in building codes
- Make energy more visible by sale or rental
- Provide advice on how to improve energy efficiency



Nº CER 123456789012



**CERTIFICADO DE DESEMPENHO ENERGÉTICO E DA QUALIDADE DO AR INTERIOR**

TIPO DE EDIFÍCIO: EDIFÍCIO HABITAÇÃO UNIFAMILIAR / FRACÇÃO AUTÓNOMA DE EDIF. MULTIFAMILIAR

Morada / Situação: \_\_\_\_\_

Localidade: \_\_\_\_\_ Freguesia: \_\_\_\_\_

Concelho: \_\_\_\_\_ Região: \_\_\_\_\_

Data de emissão do certificado: \_\_\_\_\_ Validade do certificado: \_\_\_\_\_

Nome do perito qualif.: \_\_\_\_\_ Número do perito qualif.: \_\_\_\_\_

Imóvel descrito na Conservatória do Registo Predial de \_\_\_\_\_

sob o nº \_\_\_\_\_ Art. matricial nº \_\_\_\_\_ Fração autón., \_\_\_\_\_

Este certificado resulta de uma verificação efectuada ao edifício ou fracção autónoma, por um perito devidamente qualificado para o efeito, em relação aos requisitos previstos no Regulamento das Características de Comportamento Térmico dos Edifícios (RCCTE), aprovado em 4 de Abril de 2006, e do Regulamento da Qualidade do Ar Interior (RQAI), aprovado em 14 de Maio de 2008, e do Regulamento da Qualidade do Ar Interior (RQAI), aprovado em 14 de Maio de 2008, e do Regulamento da Qualidade do Ar Interior (RQAI), aprovado em 14 de Maio de 2008.

**1. ETIQUETA DE DESEMPENHO ENERGÉTICO**

INDICADORES DE DESEMPENHO

Necessidades anuais globais estimadas de energia primária para climatização e águas quentes  kWh/m²\_ano

Valor limite máximo regulamentar para as necessidades anuais globais de energia primária para climatização e águas quentes (limite inferior da classe F)  kWh/m²\_ano

Emissões anuais de gases de efeito estufa associadas à energia primária para climatização e águas quentes  toneladas de CO<sub>2</sub> equivalentes por ano

CLASSE ENERGÉTICA

A A+ A B B+ B C D E F G

**2. DESAGREGAÇÃO DAS NECESSIDADES NOMINAIS DE ENERGIA ÚTIL**

Necessidades nominais de energia útil para...	Valor estimado para as condições de conforto térmico de referência	Valor limite regulamentar para as necessidades anuais
Aquecimento	kWh/m²_ano	kWh/m²_ano
Arrefecimento	kWh/m²_ano	kWh/m²_ano
Preparação das águas quentes sanitárias	kWh/m²_ano	kWh/m²_ano






**NOTAS EXPLICATIVAS**




As necessidades nominais de energia útil correspondem a uma previsão da quantidade de energia que terá de ser consumida por m² de área útil do edifício ou fracção autónoma para manter o edifício nas condições de conforto térmico de referência e para preparação das águas quentes sanitárias necessárias aos inquilinos. Os valores foram calculados para condições convencionais de utilização, adotadas como padrão para todos os edifícios, de forma a permitir comparações objetivas entre diferentes imóveis. Os consumos reais podem variar bastante dos indicados e depender das atitudes e padrões de comportamento dos utilizadores.

As necessidades anuais globais de energia primária (estimadas e calculadas) resultam da conversão das necessidades nominais de energia útil em valores equivalentes de potência por unidade (tipos) de área útil do edifício, mediante aplicação de fatores de conversão específicos para cada forma(s) de energia utilizada(s) (0,258 kWh/m² para eletricidade e 0,085 kWh/m² para combustíveis fósseis, líquidos ou gasosos) e tendo em consideração a eficiência dos sistemas adoptados, ou, na sua ausência, valores convencionais de referência.

As emissões de CO<sub>2</sub> equivalentes resultam da quantidade anual estimada de gases de efeito de estufa que podem ser libertados em resultado da conversão de uma quantidade de energia primária qualif. por respectivas necessidades anuais globais estimadas para o edifício, usando o fator de conversão de 0,0512 (toneladas equivalentes de CO<sub>2</sub> por qualif.).

A classe energética resulta da comparação das necessidades anuais globais estimadas e os valores admissíveis de energia primária para aquecimento, arrefecimento e para preparação das águas quentes sanitárias no edifício ou fracção autónoma. O melhor desempenho corresponde à classe A+, seguida das classes A, B, C e seguintes, até à classe G de pior desempenho. Os edifícios com classe energética superior à indicada no certificado energético são classificados como edifícios de classe energética superior e G. Para mais informações sobre o desempenho energético, sobre a qualidade do ar interior e sobre a classificação energética de edifícios, consulte [www.dce.gov.pt](http://www.dce.gov.pt).

Elaborado por:     

Entidade responsável pelo CER:   

1/4

# 10. Energy performance for building components

- Labels
- Certification
- Minimum requirements on U value



( $U_w$  installed  $< 0.85 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ )

- Ecodesign requirements for windows

# Appliances and equipment

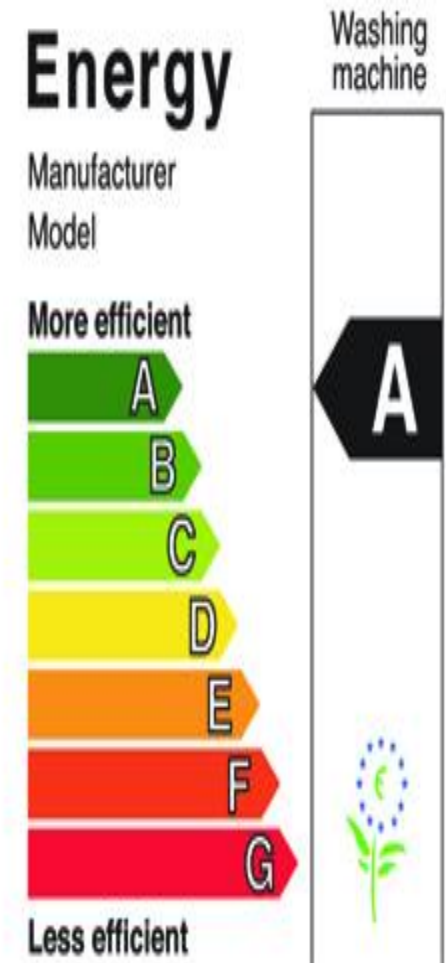
- 11** Mandatory MEPS and labels
- 12** Test standards and measurement protocols
- 13** Market transformation policies





# 11. Mandatory Energy Performance Requirements or Labels

- Energy performance requirements (Standards) and Labels – a proven cost-effective policy tool
- Cornerstone:
  - mandatory regulations
  - S & L combination
- Must regularly update requirements in line with international best practices

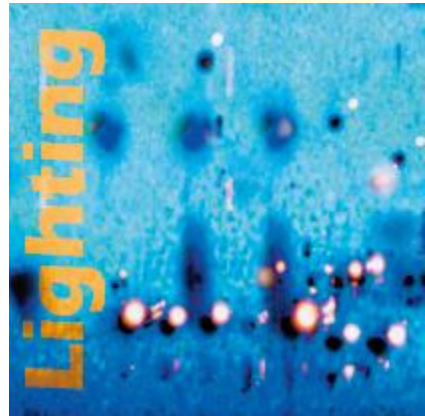


## 12. Energy Performance test Standards and Measurement Protocols

- **Harmonization of Test standards and Measurement Protocols**
- **Use as much as possible existing ISO or IEC test standards but consider local conditions** (climatic and usage conditions)

# Lighting

- 14** Phase-out of inefficient lighting products
- 15** Energy-efficient lighting systems

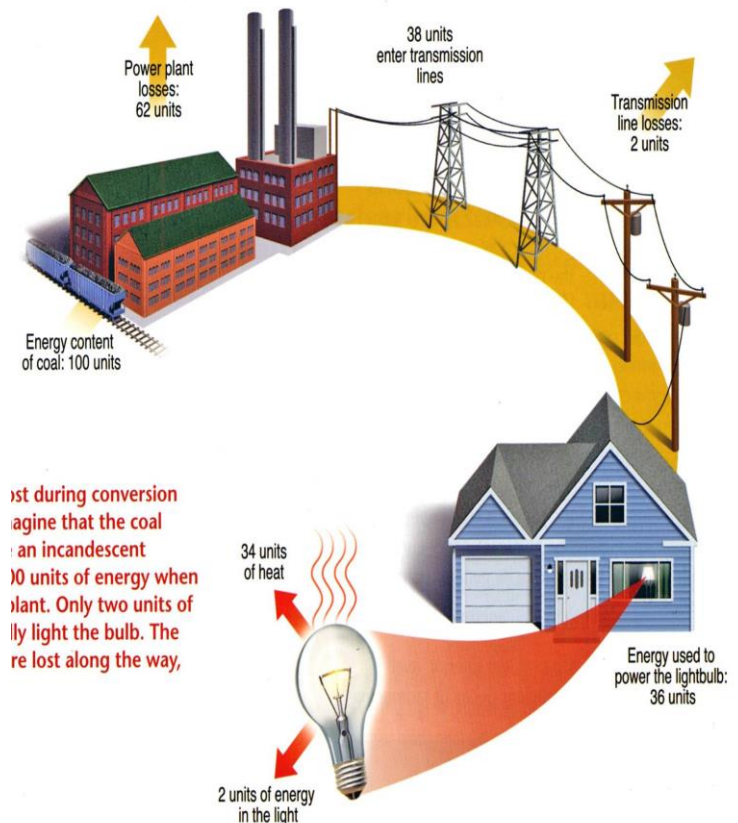




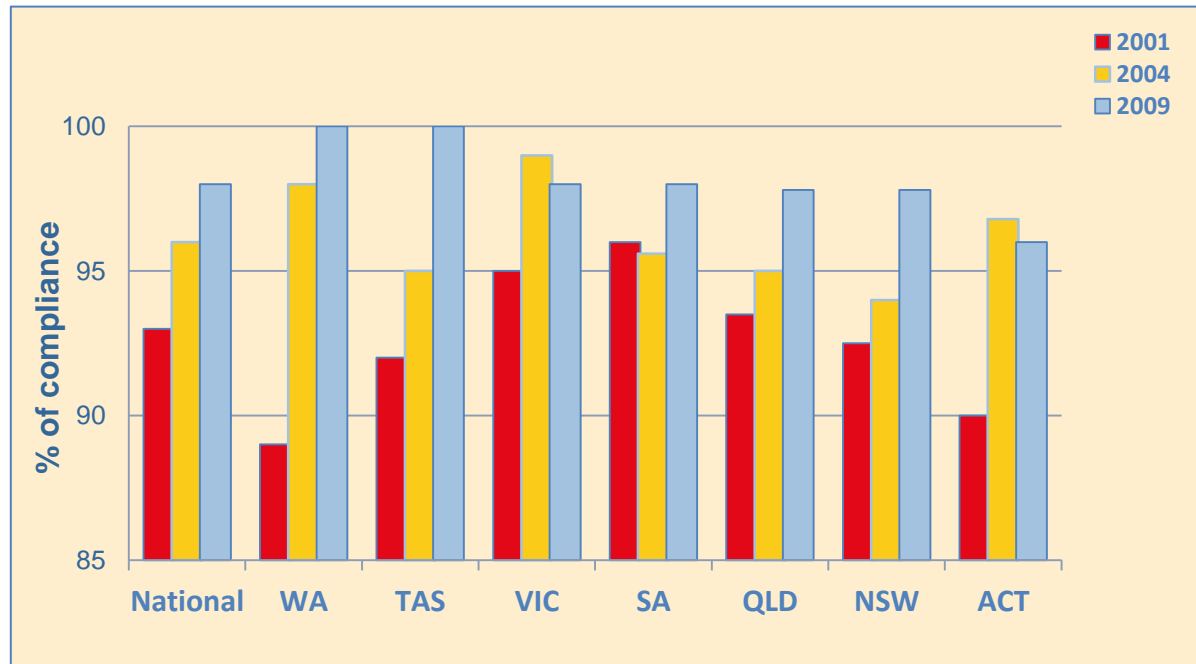
# 14. Phase out of inefficient lighting systems

- CFLs use  $\frac{1}{4}$  the electricity of incandescent lamps for the same amount of light.
- Since 2007, all IEA countries and many others are in the process of phasing-out incandescent lamps.
- Global savings potential of 5.5% of all electricity & 500Mt CO<sub>2</sub> is currently half way towards being achieved.

Overall efficiency of an incandescent lamp = 2%



# Monitoring, Verification and Enforcement



**MVE activities ensure the integrity of energy requirements by minimizing non-compliance.**

# Transport

- 16** Mandatory vehicle fuel-efficiency standards
- 17** Measures to improve vehicle fuel efficiency
- 18** Fuel-efficient non-engine components
- 19** Eco-driving
- 20** Transport system efficiency



# 16. Mandatory Fuel Efficiency Standards

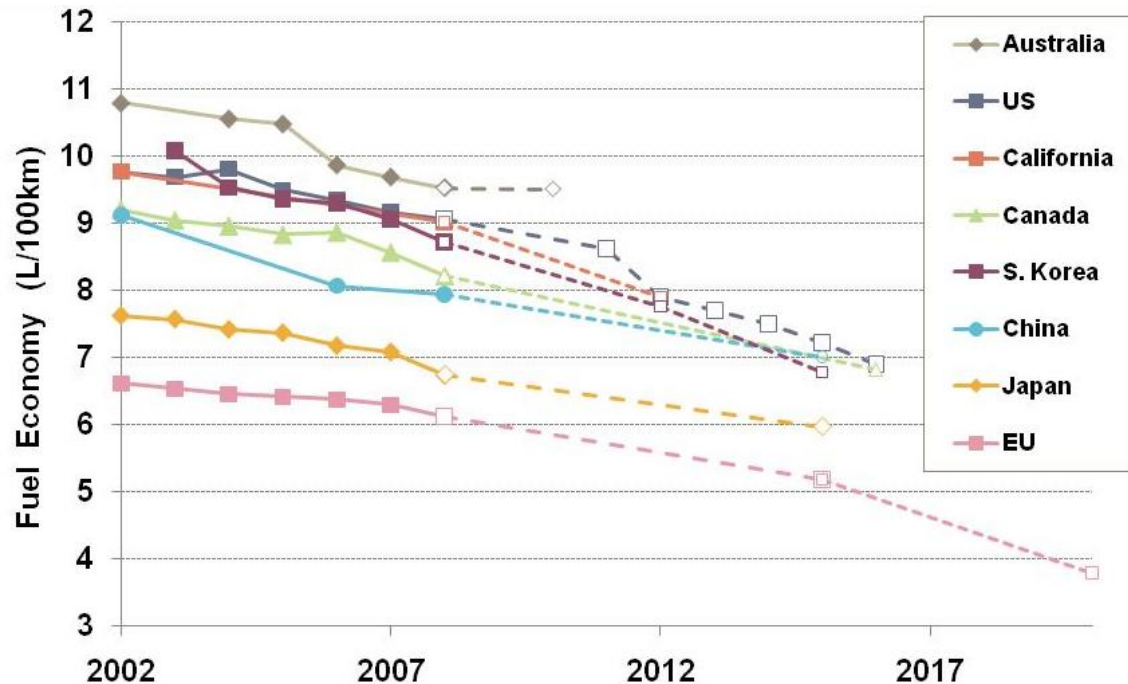


European Union recently improved its fuel standards, bringing it 130 g/km in 2012, which will lead to a projected 19% reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

*Source: European Commission*

# Transport market transformation is underway

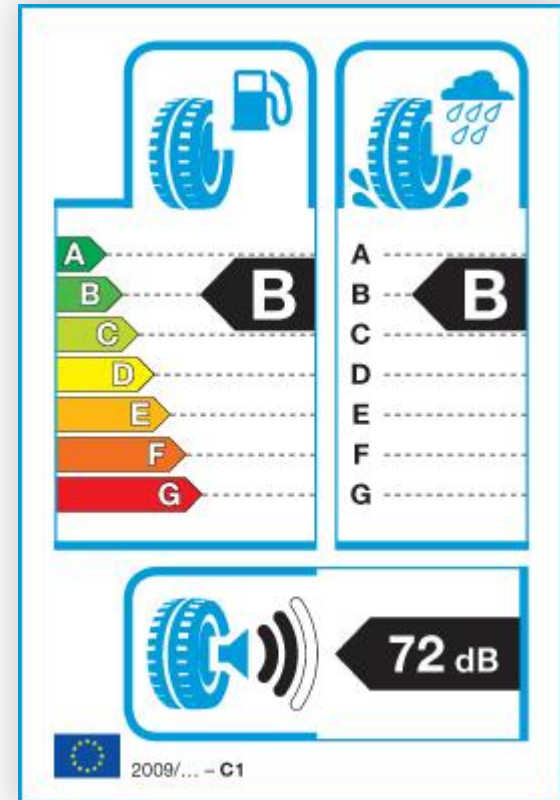
Average LDV fuel economy (2002-2020)



Fuel economy improvements in major economies linked to common standards

Source: IEA estimates

# 18. Fuel-efficient non-engine components



Fuel efficient tyres can reduce a motor vehicle's fuel consumption by as much as 5%.



# 19. Eco-driving

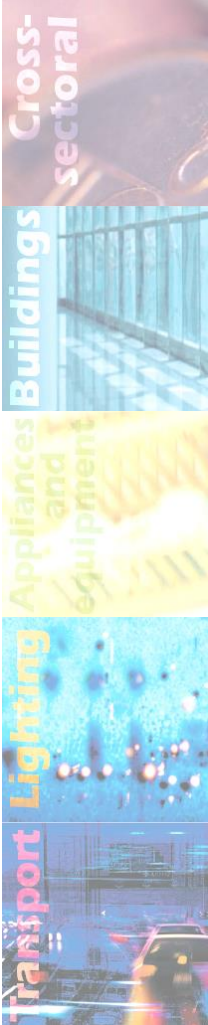


Eco-driving has the potential to reduce fuel consumption by around 10%.



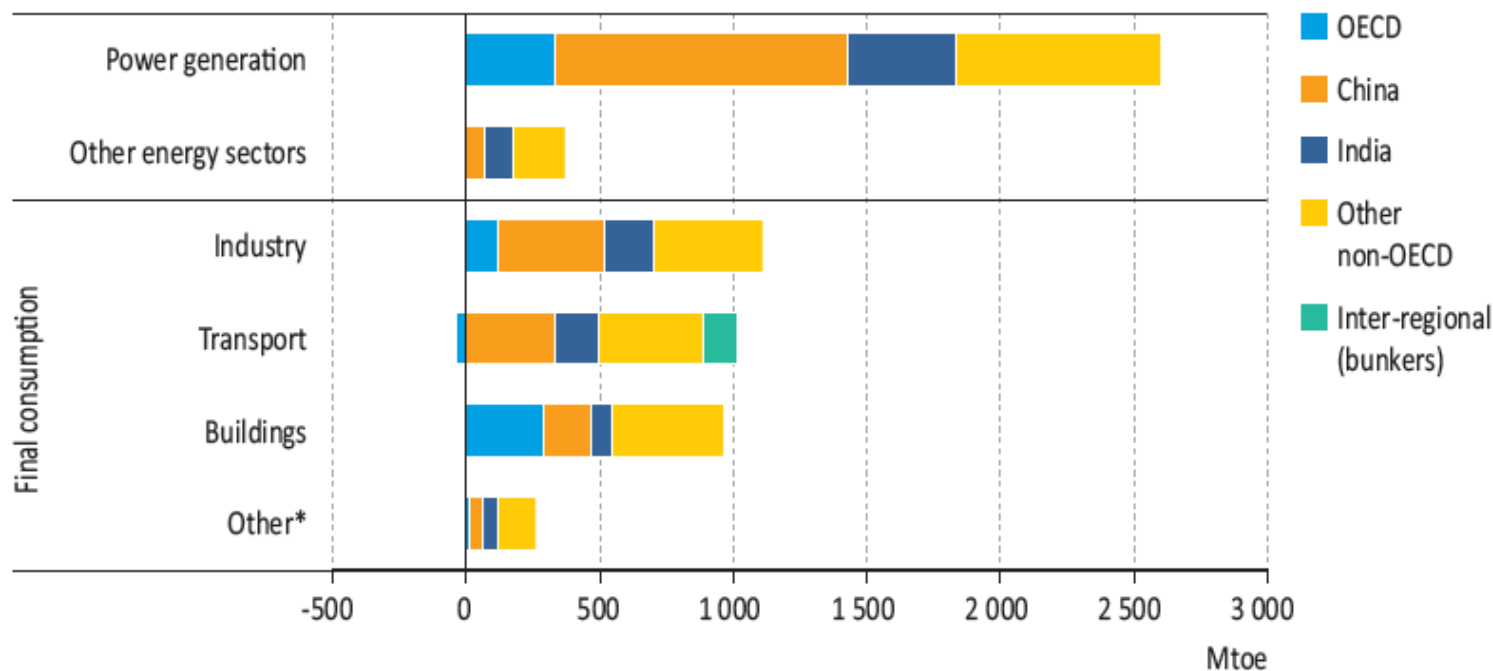
# Industry

- 21** Energy management
- 22** High-efficiency industrial equipment and systems
- 23** Energy efficiency services for SMEs
- 24** Complementary policies to support industrial energy efficiency



# Why is the industry sector important?

## Incremental energy demand by sector and region in the New Policies Scenario, 2009-2035



\* Includes agriculture and non-energy use.

***The largest amount of final energy consumption will be increased by the industry sector during 2009-2035, particularly in developing countries***

# 21. Energy management in industry

- **Role of energy management systems**
  - Enable continuous energy performance improvement
- **Role of energy management programmes**
  - Overcome barriers and provide guidance and support for the implementation process



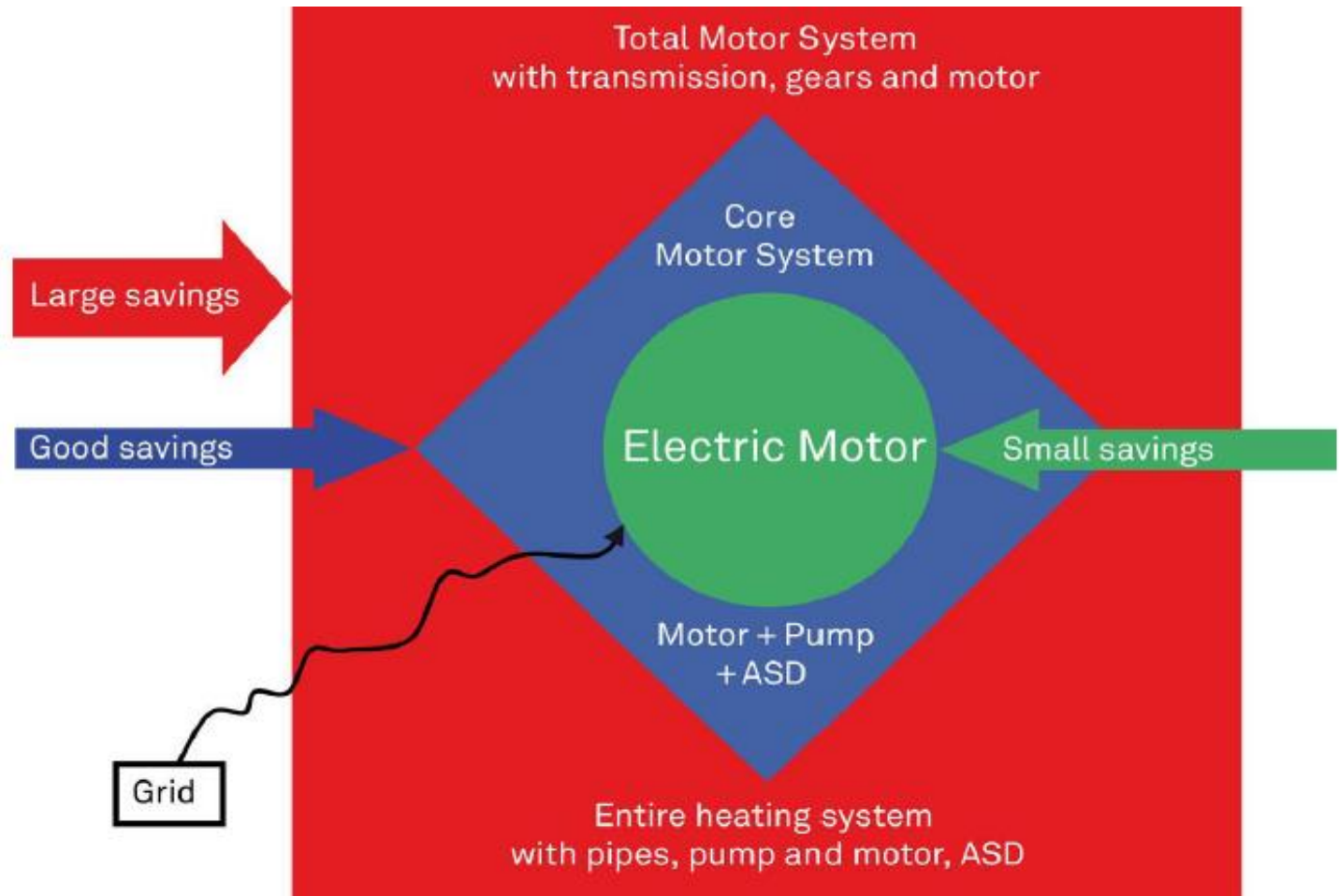
ISO 50001 has now established international standards for energy management

# Accelerating the uptake of energy management systems

- **Government policy and enabling finance has a key role in accelerating uptake – policy package – ongoing process**
- **Energy management systems +**
- **Energy management is a tool to change behavior, processes and technologies – ongoing process**
- **Company buy-in & consultation & dialogue**
- **Significant co-benefits (can influence investment decisions and contribute to other policy objectives )**
- **Importance of integrating into business operation and improvement (synergies with other systems/tools)**

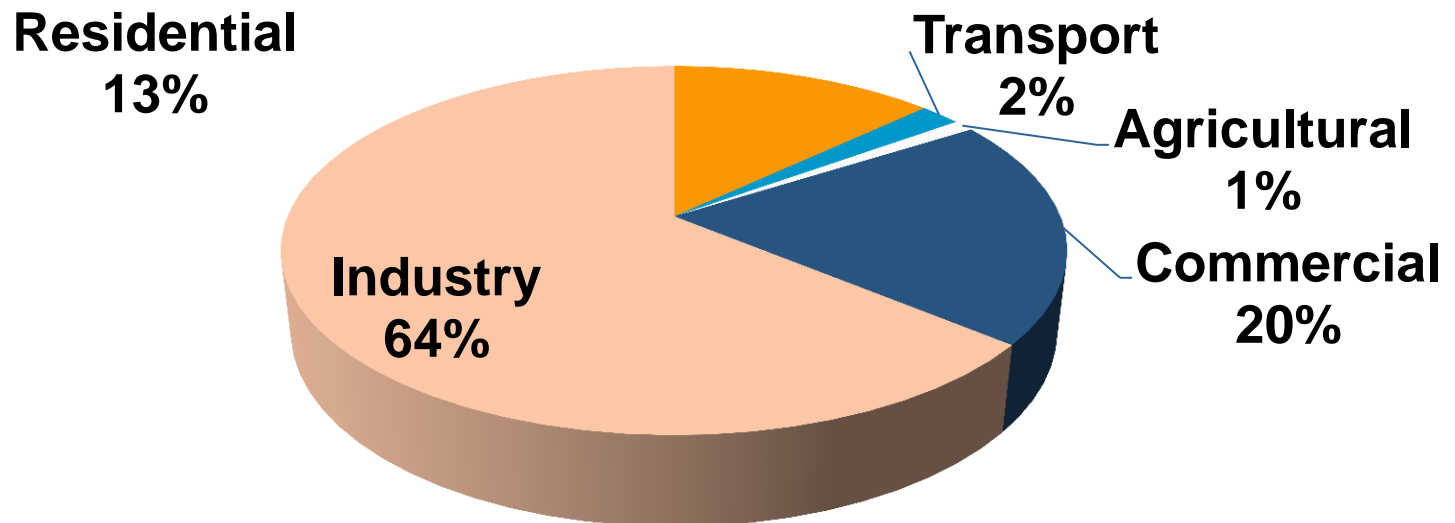


## 22. High-efficiency industrial equipment and systems



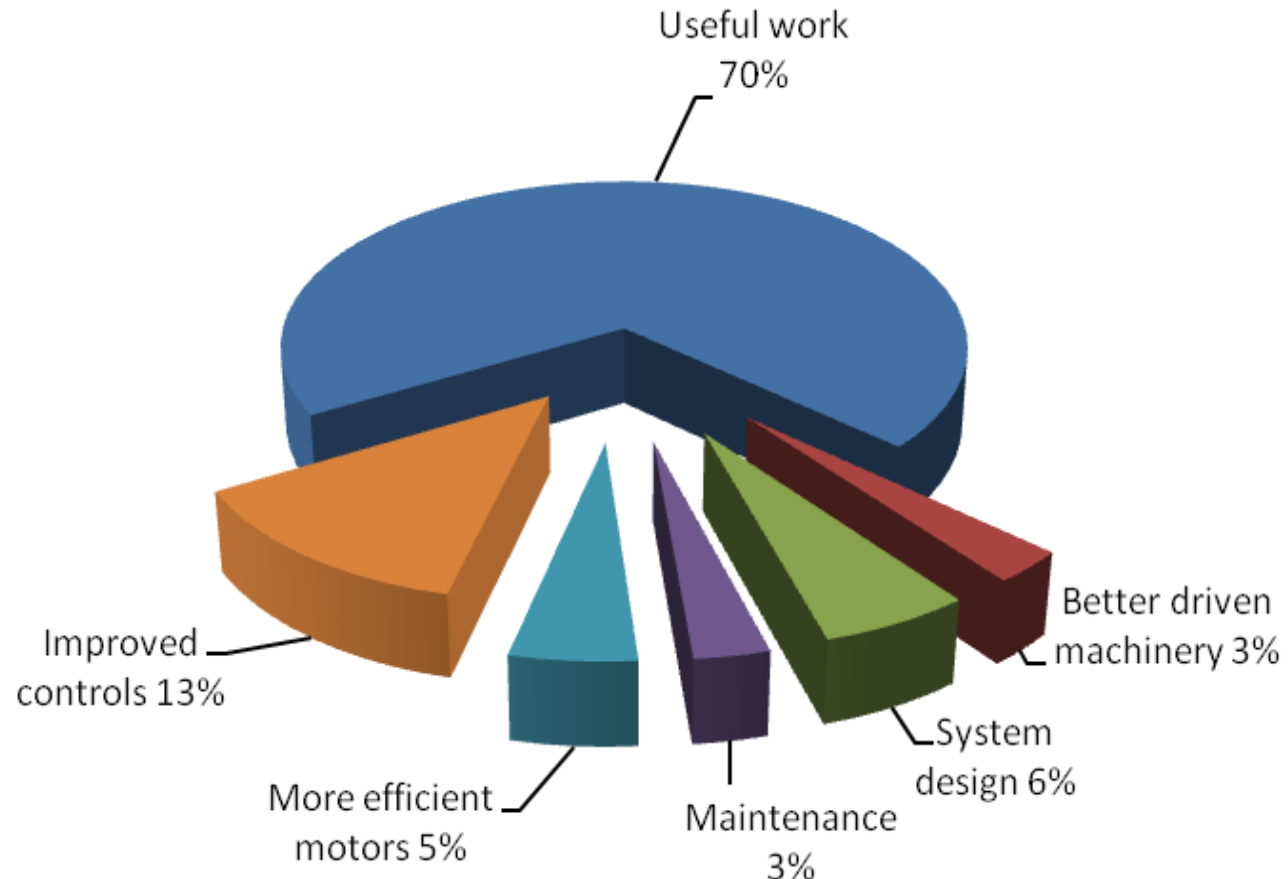
# Electricity consumption of EMDS

- **Electric motor-driven systems (EMDS) consume more than 40% of global electricity consumption**
  - Motor energy costs account for 95% of motor's life cycle costs
- **64% of global EMDS electricity consumption is made in industrial sector**



# Potential energy savings in EMDS

- **Theoretical potential savings of EMDS is around 30% of electricity used, which can reduce 10% of total global electricity demand**



## 23. Energy efficiency services for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)

1. Capacity and audits
2. Information and tools
3. Access to finance



Not all countries are supporting SMEs in implementing energy efficiency actions. A holistic/package approach is needed.



## **24. Complementary policies to support industrial energy efficiency**

**Promote investments in energy efficiency**

- 1. Energy pricing**
- 2. Financial incentives**
- 3. Financing mechanisms**

# Energy utilities

**25** Utility end-use energy efficiency schemes

