

Energy efficiency, economic development and climate change mitigation

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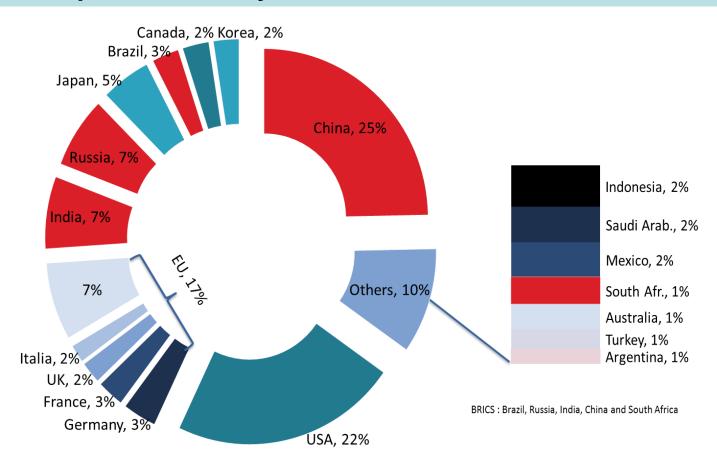
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French Environment and Energy Management Agency (ADEME)



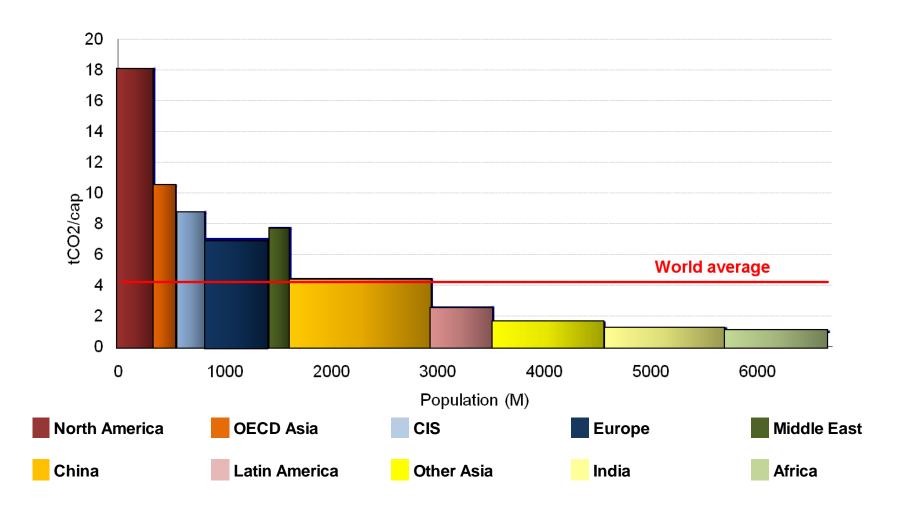
G20 countries consume 80% of world energy

Between 2000 and 2010 energy consumption increased by 2.3%/year in G20 compared to 3.4%/year in the rest of the world



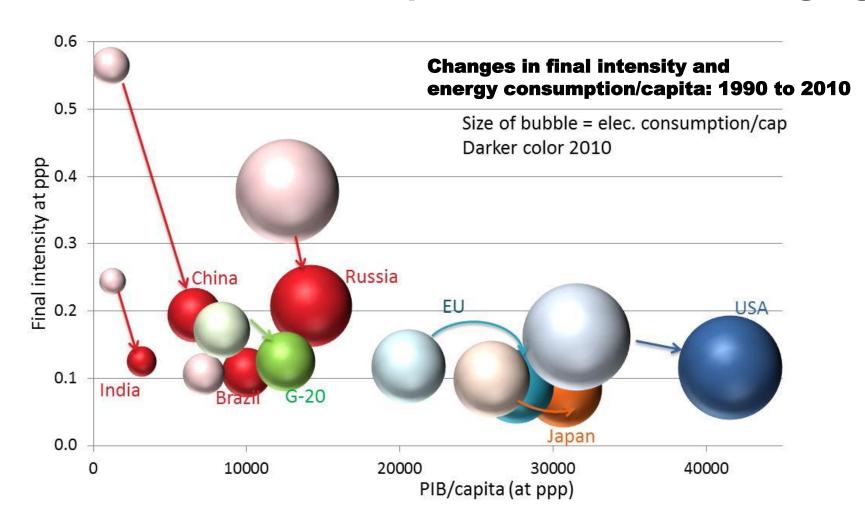


Strong discrepancies in CO₂ per capita emissions at world level : less developed countries will increase their share





Final energy intensities are generally decreasing with economic development and are converging





Energy efficiency: a winning strategy to address environmental and development issues

- Security of supply,
- Global warming,
- Competitiveness,
- Balance of trade in periods of high oil price ... and public budget while energy is subsidized,
- Power shortage in emerging countries,
- Local pollution, deforestation etc...
- Economic stimulus in period of economic recession



... even more for developing countries

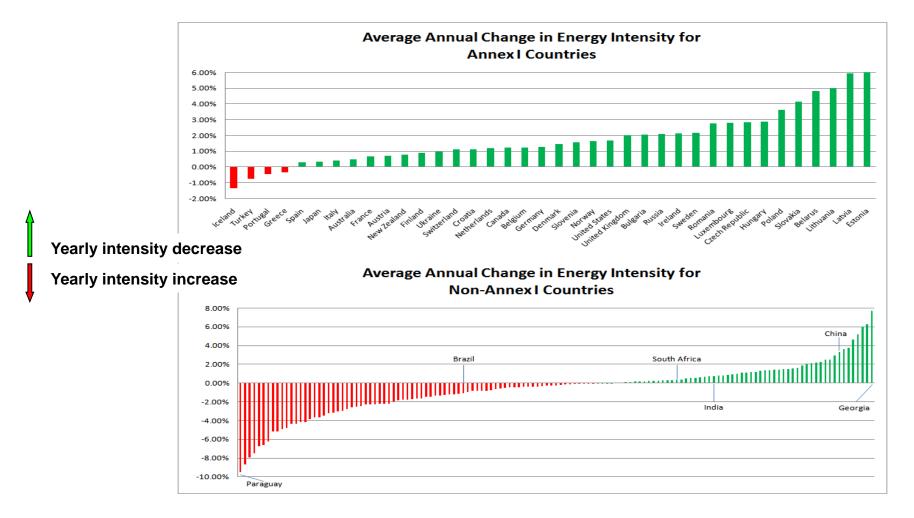
Energy efficiency enhances economic development reducing energy shortage and contributes to poverty eradication.

Energy efficiency helps preserving environment reducing local pollution and deforestation especially in Africa.





Developing countries have a huge potential of economic development through energy efficiency policies and measures implementation.





Main Energy Efficiency Policies implemented in the world (ADEME / World Energy Council study 2010)

- Main measures implemented :
 - Cold appliances labeling
 - Air conditioning labeling
 - Minimum efficiency standards for cold appliances
 - Energy efficiency funds
- Energy efficiency agency in 2/3 of countries
- Regulation on buildings energy performance (Europe, North America...)
- Fiscal and financial measures (>50% of countries)

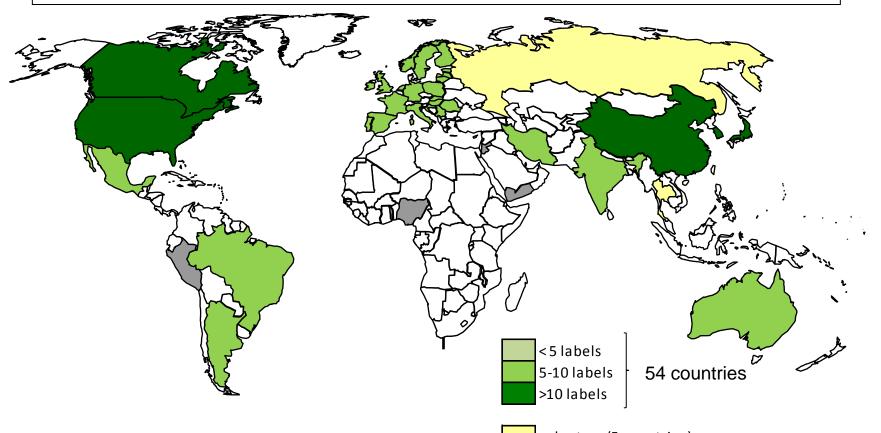






- More countries with energy efficiency label or MEPS
- Number of appliances/products with labels or MEPS expanding
- 5 countries with more than 10 appliances with mandatory labels and 34 with more than 5 appliances

Labels on electrical appliances



Source: WEC ADEME survey 2009)

voluntary (5 countries)
planned (9 countries)



WEC – ADEME study : 10 recommendations



- Incentive prices (give the right signals to consumers)
- Sustainable institutional support for policies (quantitative global and sectoral targets, avoid stop & go...)
- Innovative financing to support consumers at a limited cost for the public budget
- Improving quality of EE equipment, services and practices to give confidence to consumers
- Regulations should be regularly strengthened, enforced and expanded
- For each end-use, design and implement packages of measures rather than single measure
- Better address the situation of less developed countries
- Address behaviours as much as technology
- Need to monitor achievements and impacts of measures
- Enhance international and regional cooperation: towards regional policies and programmes



Thank you for your attention

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