

# **Work of the IEA's Energy Efficiency Unit**

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Jungwook Park**

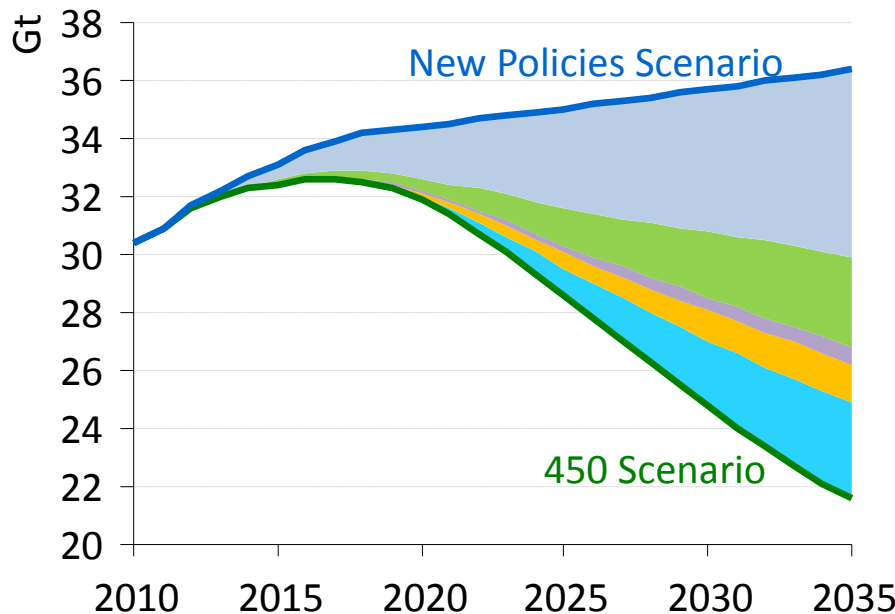
**IEA Headquarters, Paris  
4 July 2012**



**International  
Energy Agency**

# Energy efficiency:

- the hidden fifth fuel
- essential to reaching our targets for reducing carbon emissions:
  - 55% of reductions needed by 2035 need to come from energy efficiency improvements



	Abatement	
	2020	2035
Efficiency	72%	44%
Renewables	17%	21%
Biofuels	2%	4%
Nuclear	5%	9%
CCS	3%	22%
<b>Total (Gt CO<sub>2</sub>)</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>14.8</b>

Source: IEA (2011) *World Energy Outlook*,  
OECD/IEA, Paris

# Countries are adopting ambitious energy and emission reduction targets

- **Russia:** Reduce the energy intensity of the Russian economy by 40% compared to the 2007 levels.
- **China** Reduce CO<sub>2</sub> intensity of the economy by 40-45% between 2005 and 2020
- **India** Reduce CO<sub>2</sub> intensity of the economy by 20% between 2005 and 2020
- **European Union: the 20-20-20 programme by 2020**  
Contribution of energy efficiency to reduce the energy consumption by 20%

*Improved energy efficiency is often the most economic and readily available means of improving energy security and reducing GHG.*



A vertical banner on the left side of the slide. The top half shows a blurred city skyline at night with various colored lights. The bottom half shows a white line graph with multiple peaks and valleys, set against a dark background.

# 25

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

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

Cross-sectoral



Buildings



Appliances and  
equipment



Lighting



Transport



Industry



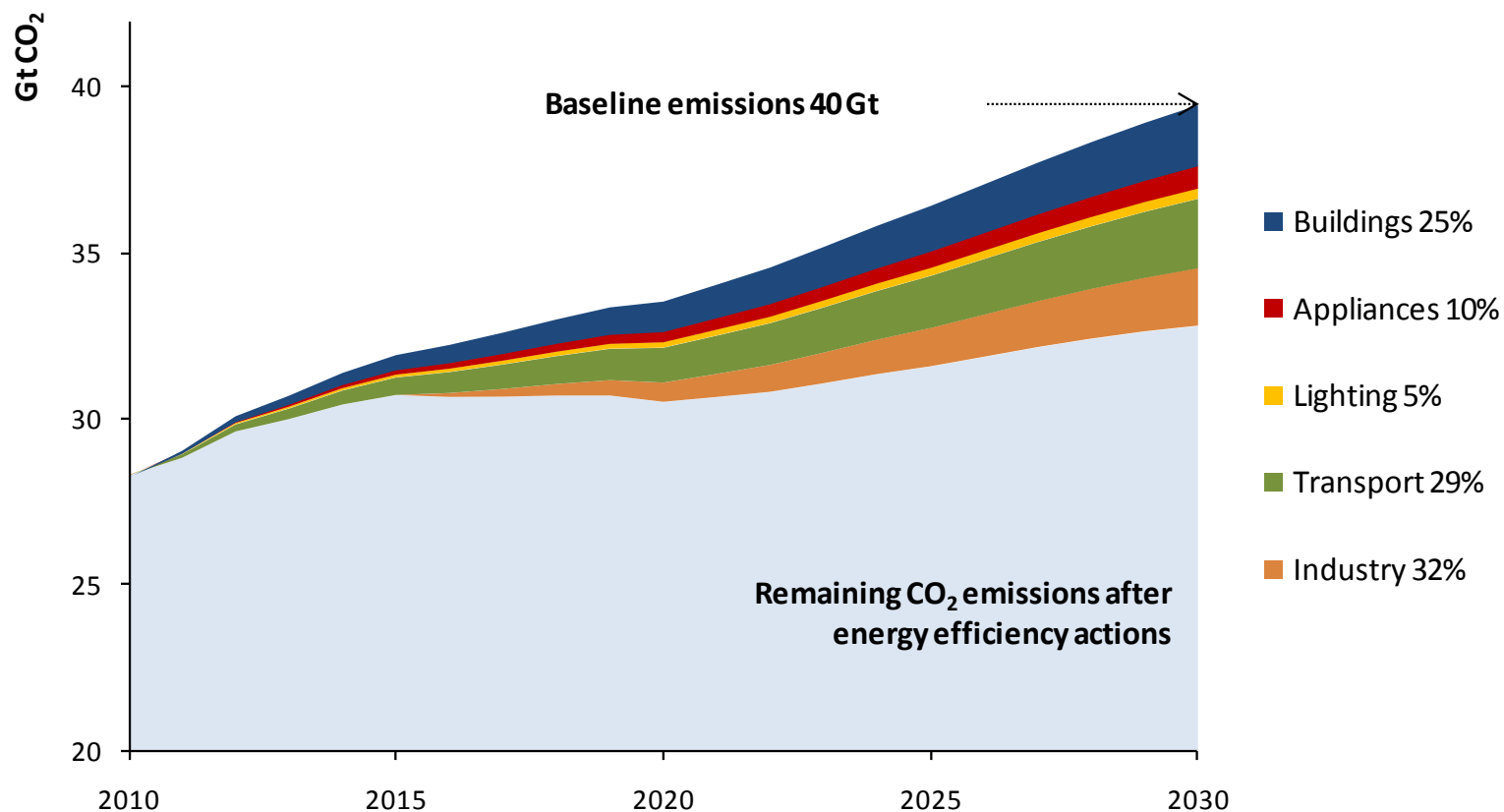
Energy utilities



# 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**

# CO<sub>2</sub> savings potential



Global implementation of recommendations could save around 7.6 GtCO<sub>2</sub>/yr by 2030; this is equivalent to 20% of global reference scenario energy related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2030

# 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

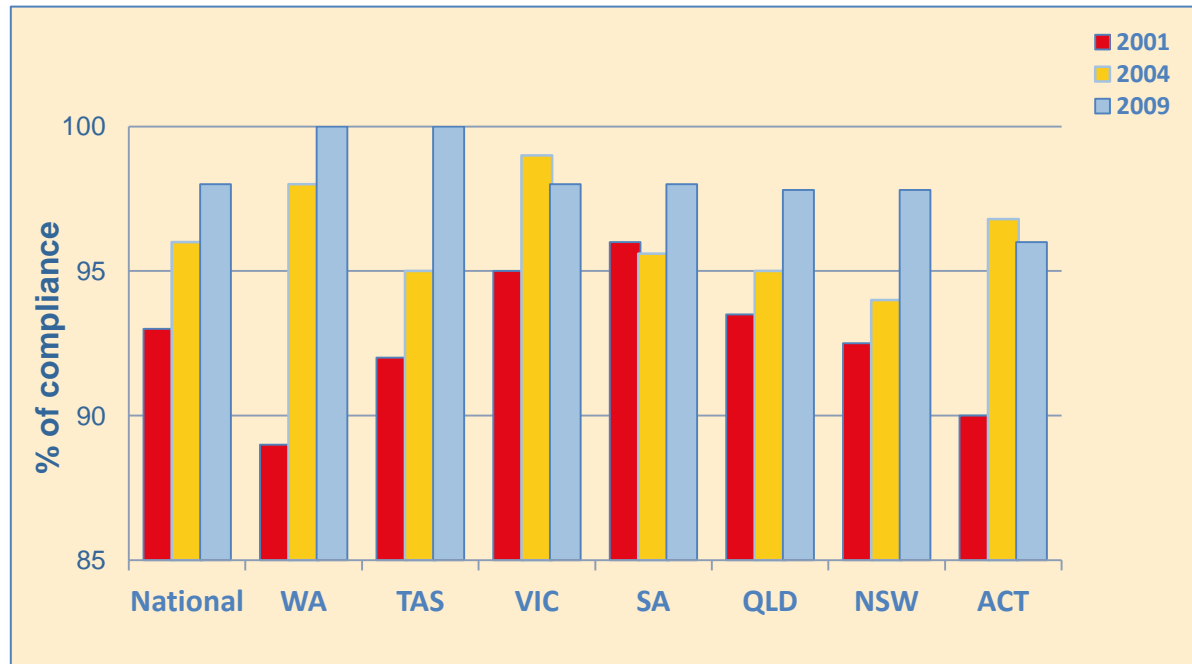
Lighting

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**

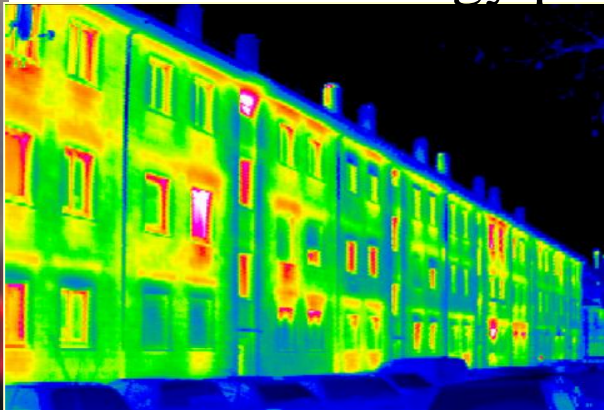
**Industry**

**Energy  
utilities**

**Cross-  
sectoral**


# 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



Certificação Energética e do Ambiente Edifícios

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

Localidade: \_\_\_\_\_ Região: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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 autónoma: \_\_\_\_\_

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, Decreto-Lei nº 101/2006 de 4 de Abril), classificando o imóvel em relação ao seu desempenho energético. Este certificado permite identificar possíveis medidas de melhoria do desempenho energético à fracção autónoma ou ao edifício, assim como a respetiva eficiência energética e a qualidade do ar interior.

**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 de 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+ 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 tem 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 ocupantes. 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 o valor limite regulamentar de acordo com o Regulamento das Características de Comportamento Térmico dos Edifícios (RCCTE) são equivalentes de energia útil em kWh/m²\_ano por unidade legal de área útil do edifício, mediante adaptação do fator de conversão específico para cada forma de energia utilizada (0,258 kWh/m²\_ano para eletricidade e 0,085 kWh/m²\_ano para combustíveis fósseis, tendo em conta as condições de eficiência dos sistemas adaptadas ao uso na habitação, segundo as convenções da referência).

As emissões de CO<sub>2</sub> equivalentes resultam da quantidade anual estimada de gases de efeito estufa que seriam emitidos em resultado do consumo de uma quantidade de energia primária qualif. as respetivas necessidades anuais globais estimadas para o edifício, usando o fator de conversão de 0,0025 toneladas equivalentes de CO<sub>2</sub> por kWh.

A classe energética resulta de acordo com as necessidades anuais globais estimadas e os valores regulamentares de energia primária para aquecimento, arrefecimento e para preparação de 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 de classificação de desempenho inferior a 4 de julho de 2020 devem apresentar no documento energético qualif. superior a D\*, para mais informações sobre o desempenho energético, sobre a qualidade do ar interior e sobre a classificação energética de edifícios, consulte [www.dgs.gov.pt](http://www.dgs.gov.pt).

Elaborado por:  Direção Geral de Energia e Geologia

1/4

# Appliances and equipment

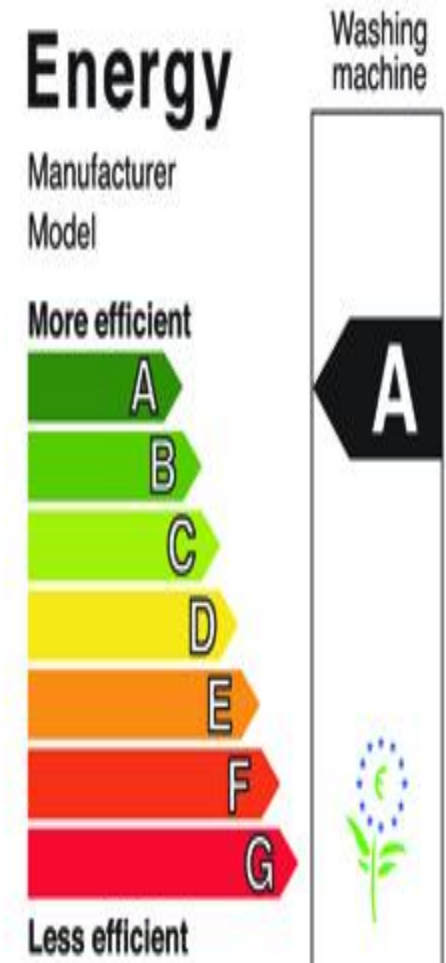
- 11** Mandatory MEPS and labels
- 12** Test standards and measurement protocols
- 13** Market transformation policies





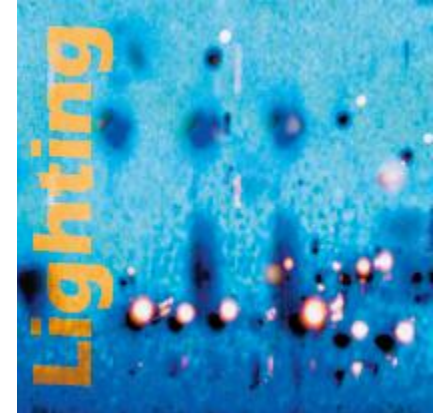
# 11. Mandatory Energy Performance Requirements or Labels

- 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



# Lighting

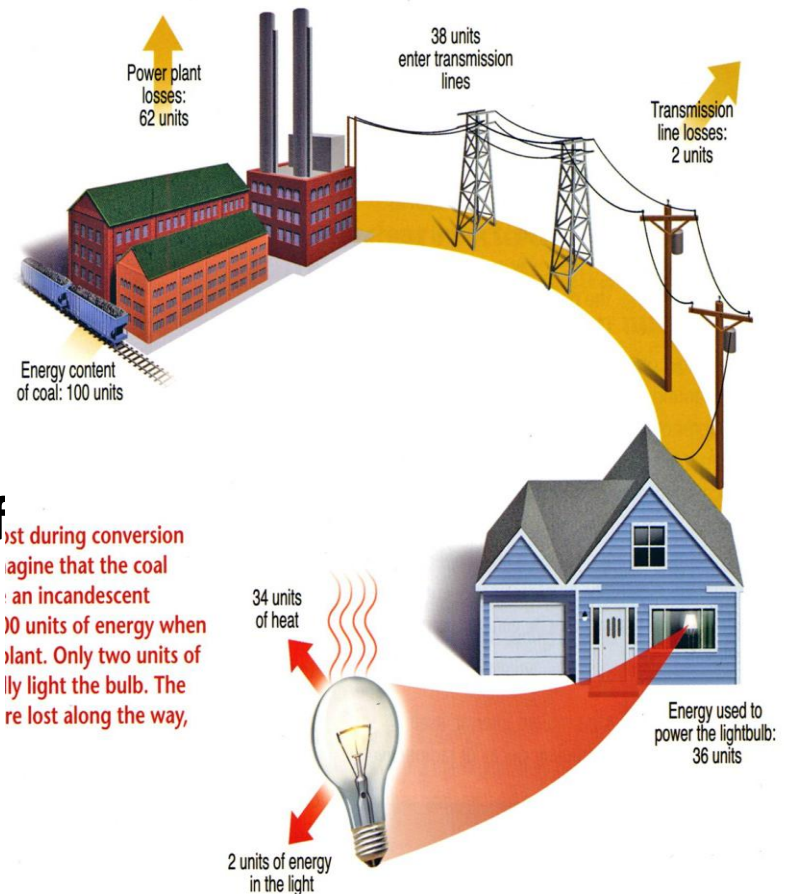
- 14** Phase-out of inefficient lighting products
- 15** Energy-efficient lighting systems



# 14. Phase out of inefficient lighting systems

- CFLs use  $\frac{1}{4}$  the electricity of incandescent lamps for the same amount of light
- Significant progress has been made
- 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%



# 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



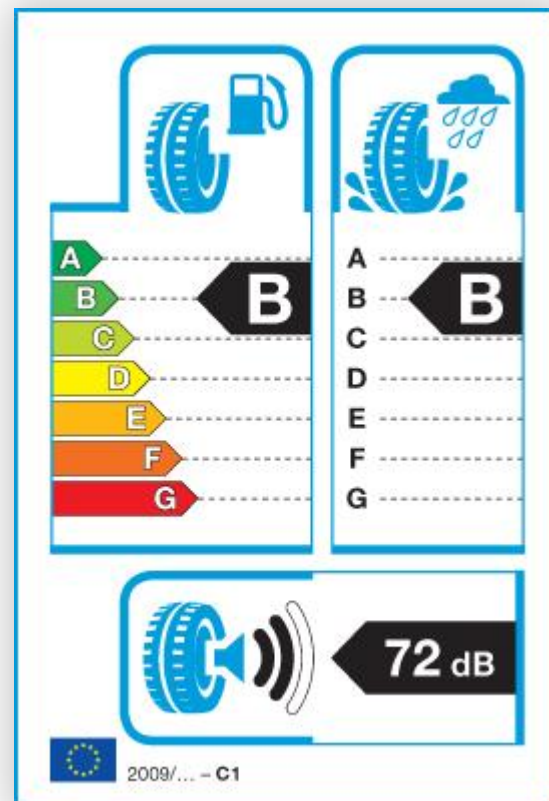
# 16. Mandatory Fuel Efficiency Standards



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*

# 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

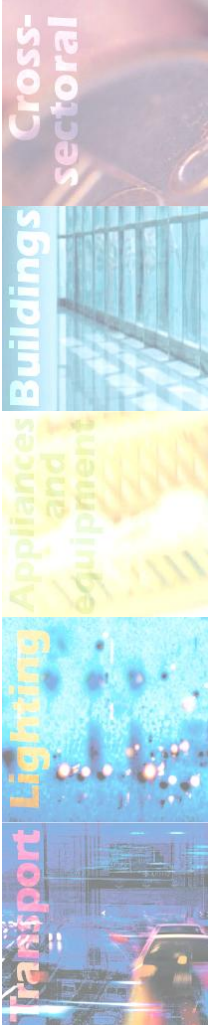


Eco-driving has the potential to reduce fuel consumption by around 10%.



# 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





# 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

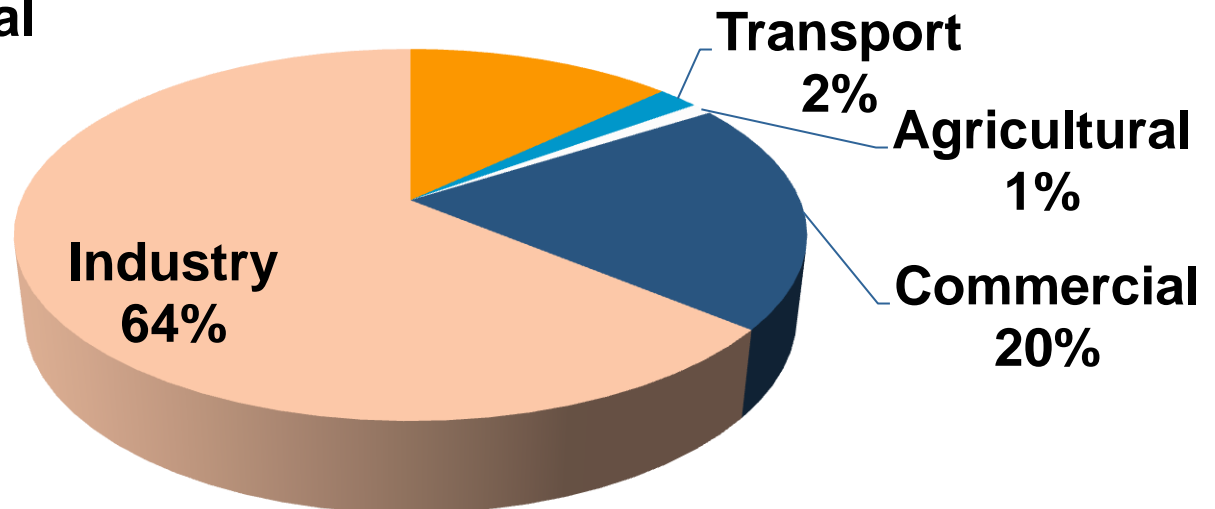


ISO 50001 has now established international standards for energy management

# Electricity consumption of EMDS

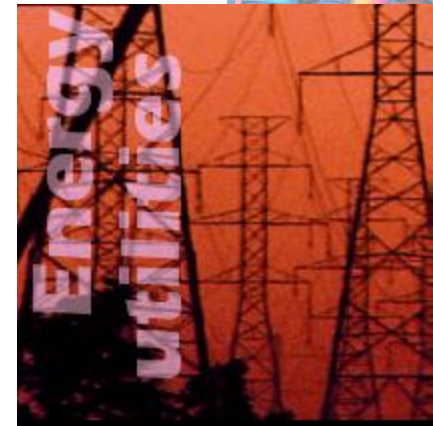
- **Electric motor-driven systems (EMDS) consume more than 40% of global electricity consumption**
  - Motor energy costs account for 95% of motor's life cycle costs
- **64% of global EMDS electricity consumption is made in industrial sector**

**Residential**  
**13%**



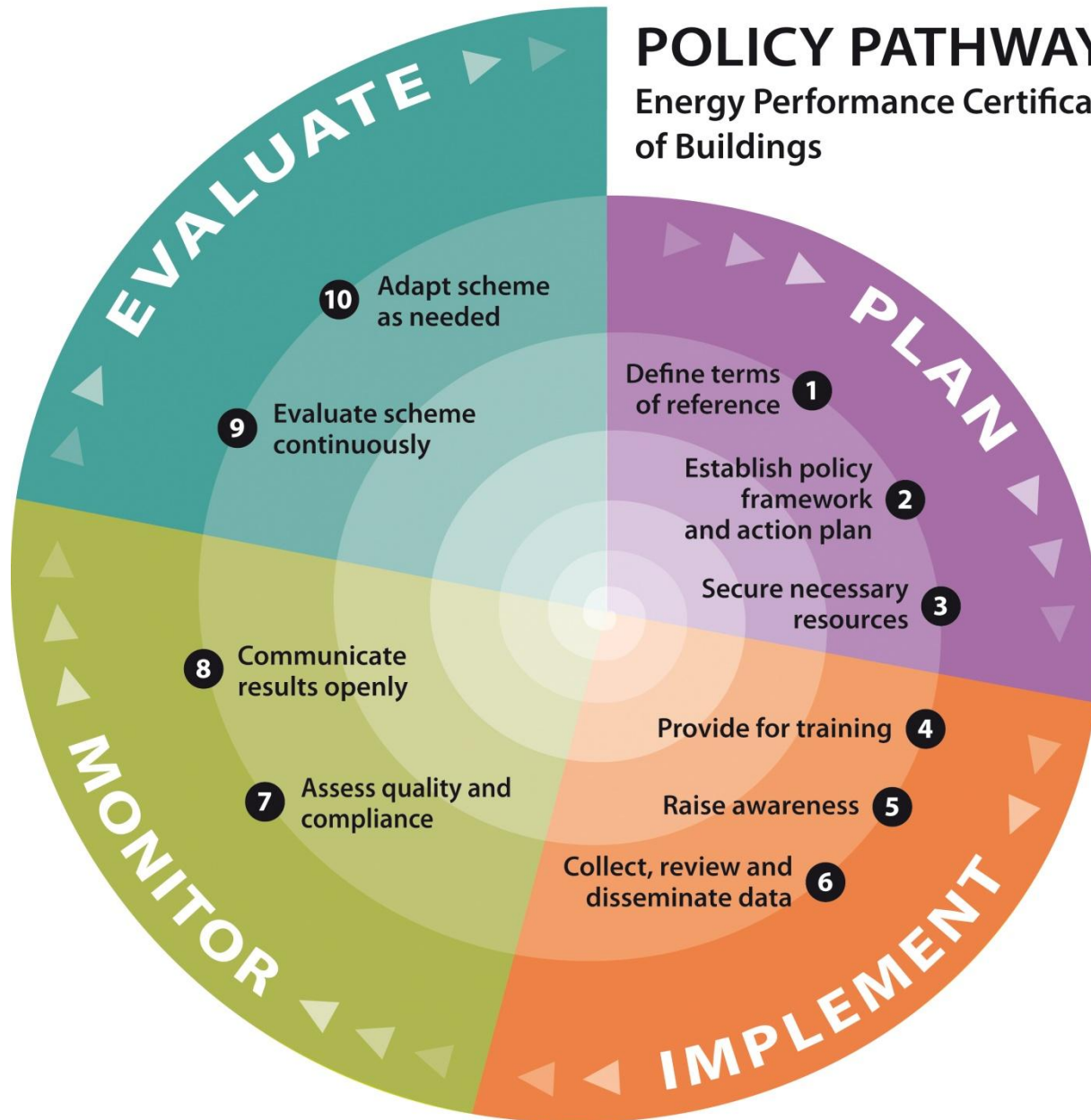
# Energy utilities

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



# POLICY PATHWAY

Energy Performance Certification  
of Buildings



*Policy Pathway*

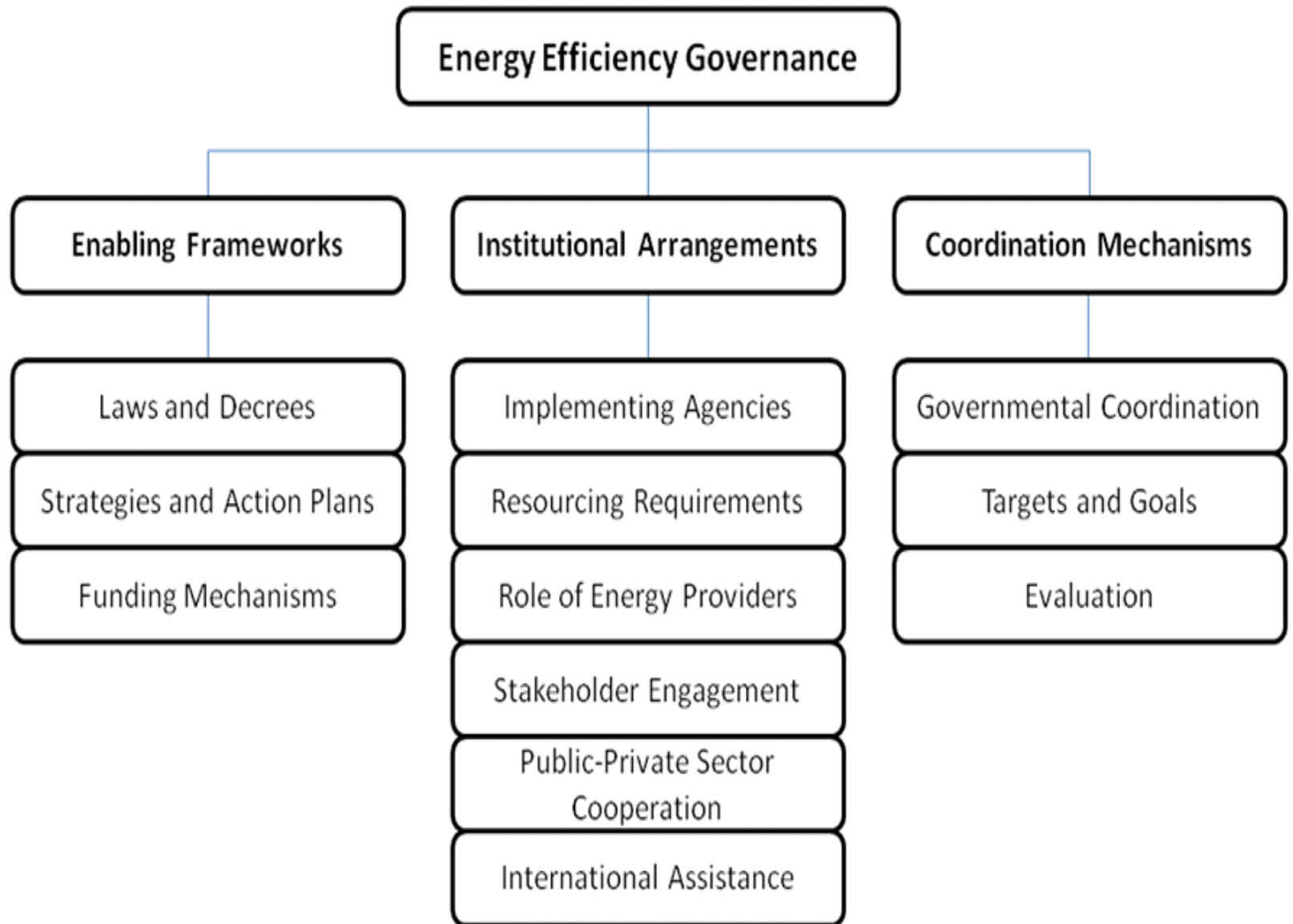




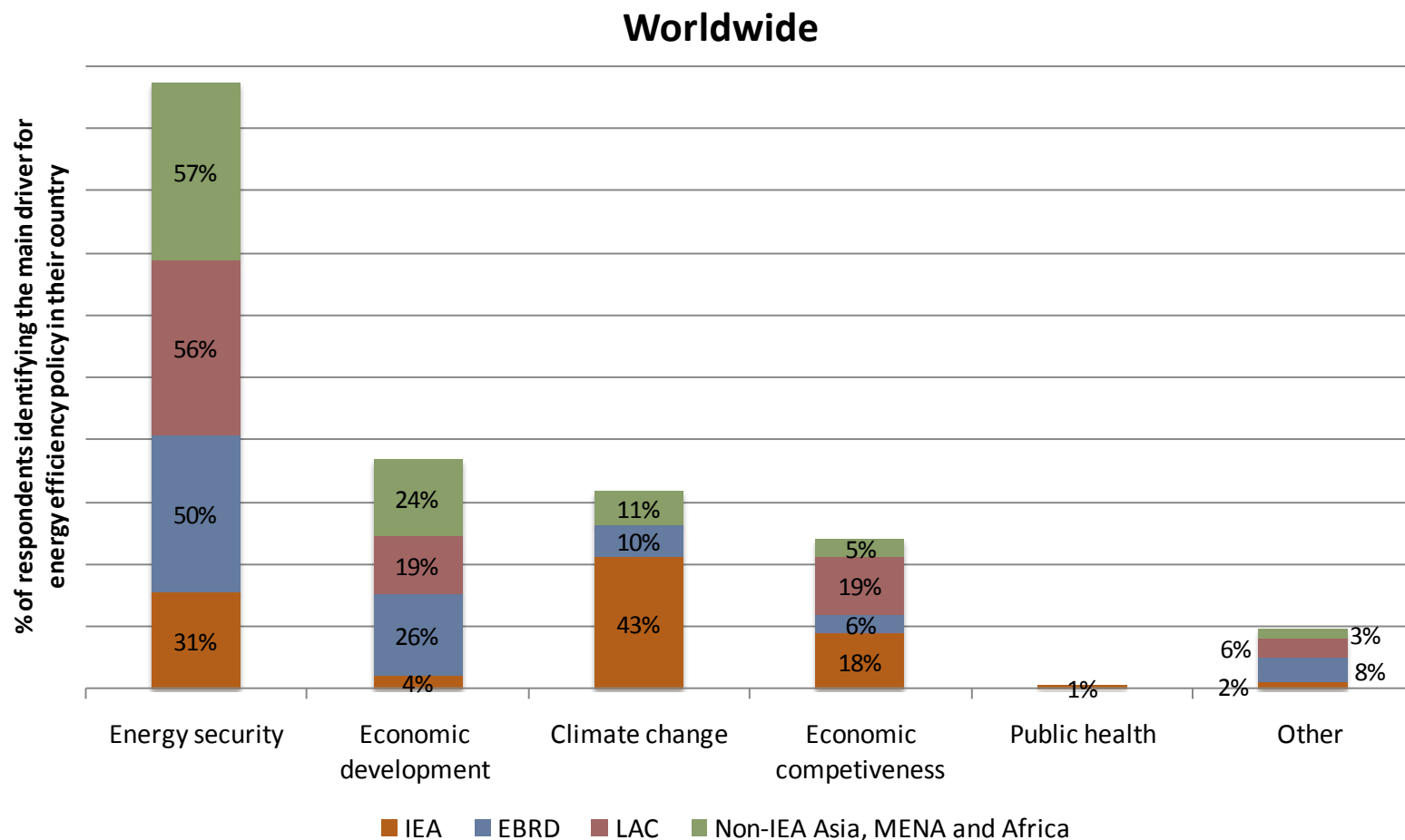
International  
Energy Agency

The background of the slide is a composite image. It features a wireframe globe in the center, with a city skyline at night visible in the upper right. Swirling lines of light, representing energy or data, flow across the globe and the background. The overall color palette is dominated by blues, purples, and greens, with warm lights from the city and energy lines.

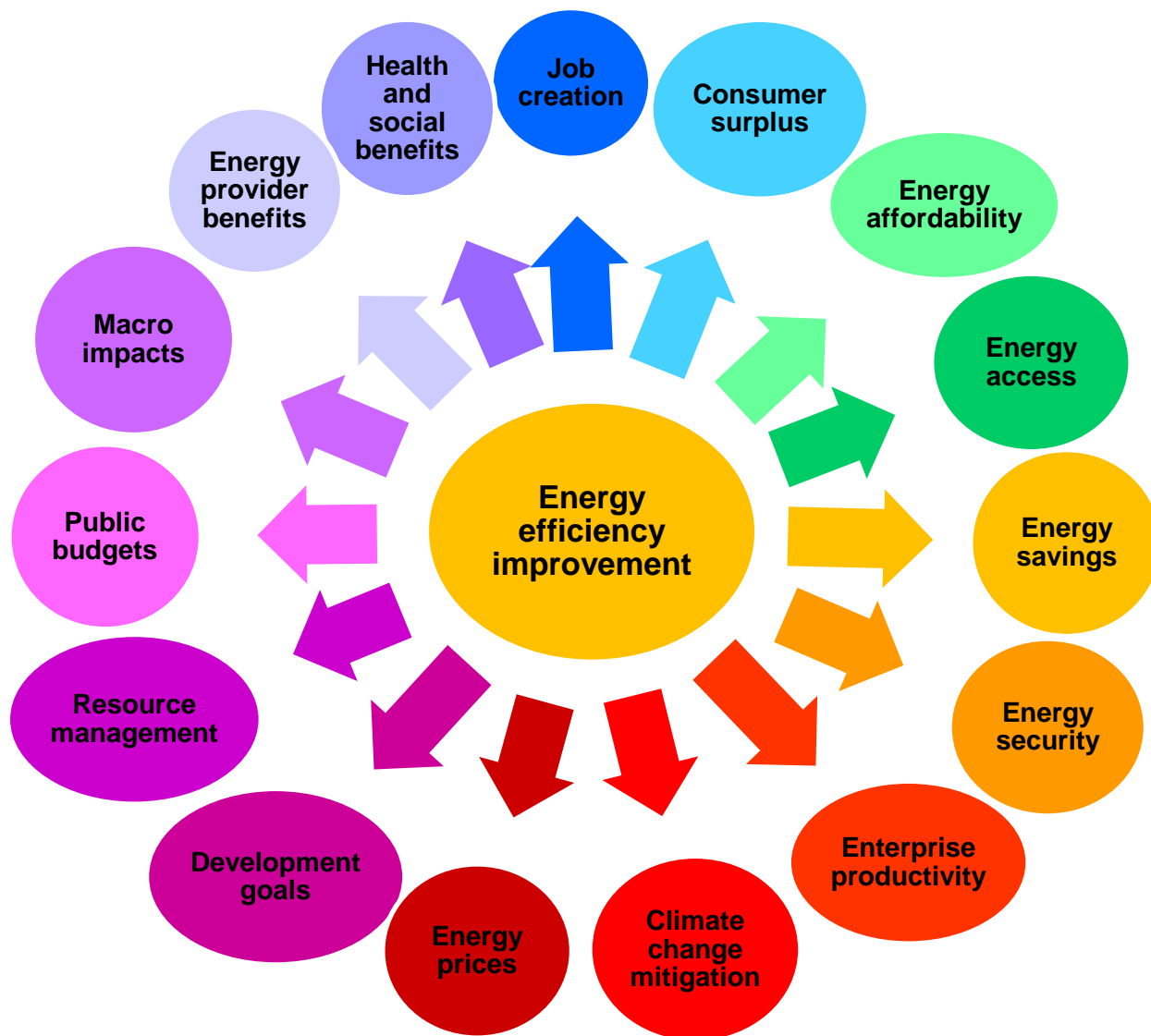
# **Energy Efficiency Governance**



# Energy Efficiency Drivers: IEA Survey Results



# Multiple benefits of energy efficiency





# The Rebound Effect

- Positive welfare or utility gains from energy efficiency can increase energy consumption = rebound effect
- If primary objective of EE policy is economic development = different interpretation of rebound effect?

Rebound Effects	Consumer		Producer	
	Income	Substitution	Output	Substitution
Direct	Turning up the heat, driving more	Buying a bigger house	Increasing production	More energy use relative to other factors
Indirect	Taking a holiday		Lower cost cars lead to more transport consumption	
Macro-economic	Lower prices for energy services boost demand for all goods and services economy-wide; increased employment		Increased productivity, higher profits/dividends implies investment in the economy	

# WORLD ENERGY OUTLOOK

## *World Energy Outlook 2012: In-depth study on energy-efficiency*

EEWP, 12 March, 2012



[www.iea.org/textbase/pm/index.html](http://www.iea.org/textbase/pm/index.html)

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