21st Century Standards and Labeling Programmes: The Context

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Beyond INDCs: the need for more

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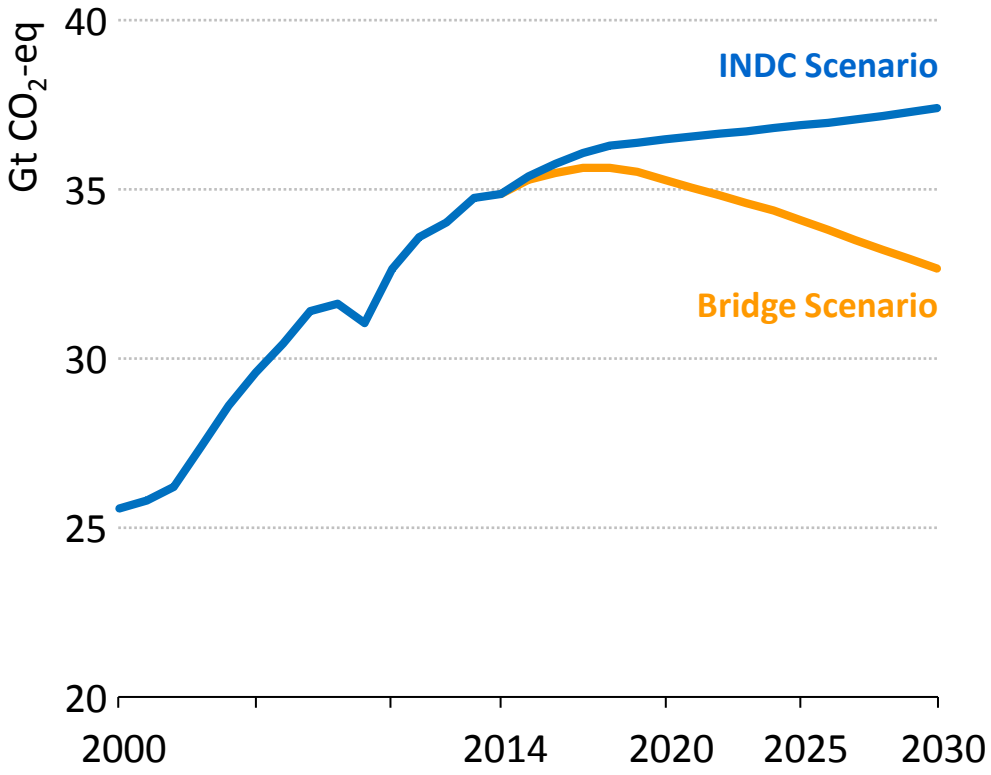
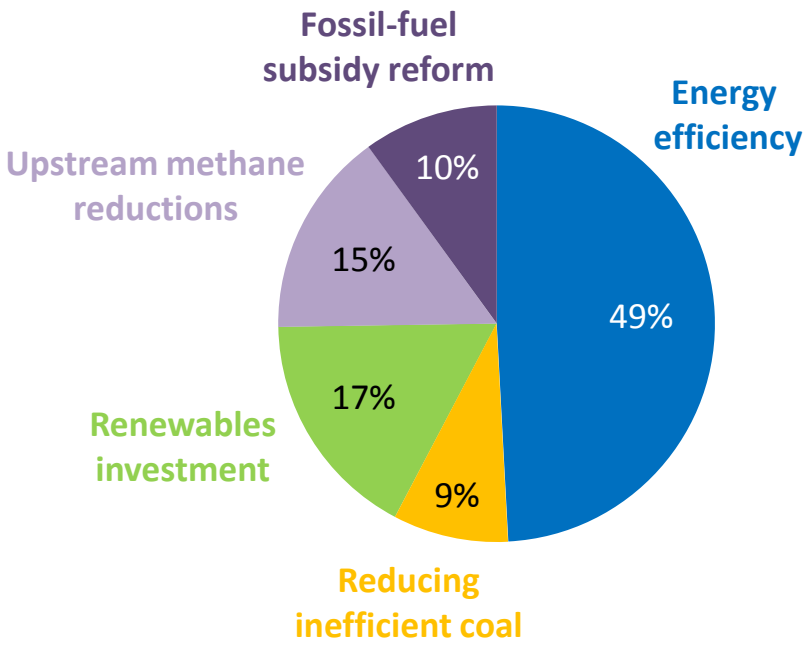
Global energy-related GHG emissions



Savings by measure, 2030



Five measures – shown in a "Bridge Scenario" – achieve a peak in emissions around 2020, using only proven technologies & without harming economic growth

Source: *World Energy Outlook Special Report: Energy and Climate Change (2015)*

There are energy efficiency opportunities around the World

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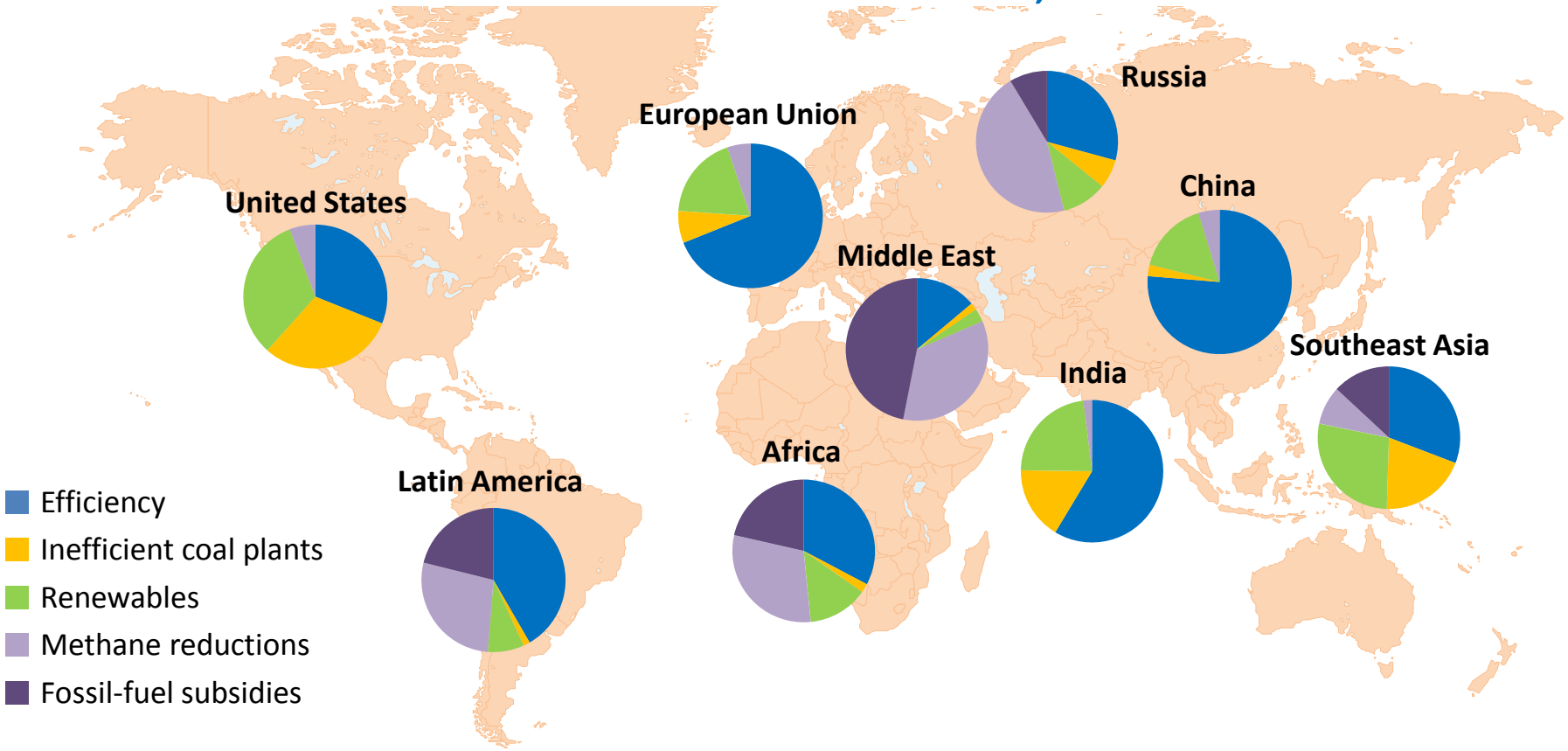
GHG emissions reduction by measure in the Bridge Scenario, relative to the INDC Scenario, 2030

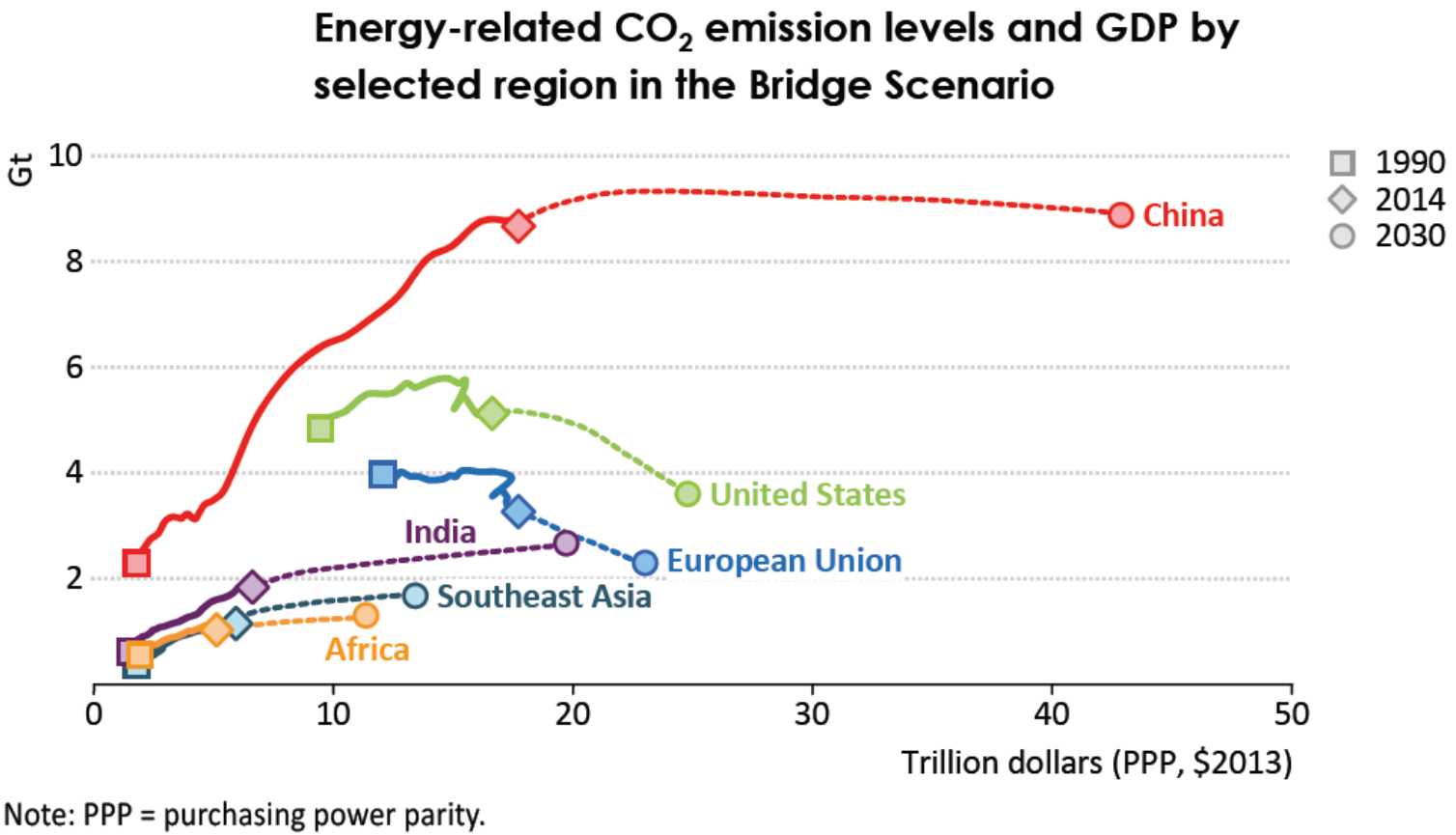


The measures in the Bridge Scenario apply flexibly across regions, with energy efficiency as a key measure worldwide

Source: *World Energy Outlook Special Report: Energy and Climate Change (2015)*

Energy efficiency results in sustainable development

- India to grow its economy to China's size, but with 6 billion fewer tonnes of CO2 emissions
- China to more than double its GDP with no increase in CO2 emissions



Note: PPP = purchasing power parity.

Source: *World Energy Outlook Special Report: Energy and Climate Change (2015)*

Energy efficiency achievements

- In 2014 energy efficiency improvements cut the increase in global final energy demand by two thirds
- This has been achieved in part by mandatory energy efficiency regulations which now cover nearly 30% of the world's energy consumption
- Up from less than 15% ten years ago

Source: *World Energy Outlook 2015*

Mandatory energy efficiency regulations

- Time to take a fresh look at what 21st century technology can do for us
- How can we scale up by making programmes more efficient and effective
- There are opportunities that were not available when most of the worlds standards and labelling programmes were designed
- There is political will to do more with both the G7 and G20 calling for more collective action