

## An introduction to decomposition analysis

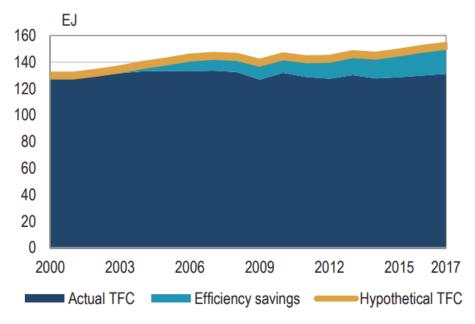
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Pretoria, 16 October 2019



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## How to estimate energy savings from efficiency over time?



Source: adapted from IEA (2018) *Energy efficiency 2018,* based on the IEA Energy efficiency indicators database, 2018.

Estimated energy savings since 2000 in IEA reached approximately 21EJ, equivalent to energy consumption of Germany, France and UK together.



• Drivers of energy consumption: 3 main effects

### - Activity effect

- Change in the **overall level** of the activity / level of action that drives energy consumption.

### - Structure effect (Activity mix)

- Change in the **mix of activities** within a sector

### - Energy efficiency effect (Intensity)

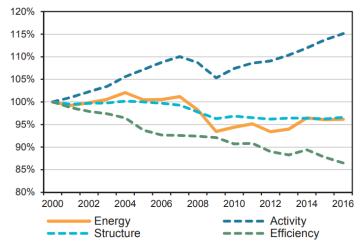
- Changes in **sub-sectoral energy intensities** (i.e. energy used per unit of activity)



### Understanding what drives energy consumption is complex

### **Purpose of decomposition analysis:**

Quantify **contribution of specific factors** to the change in energy consumption between a base year and another point in time



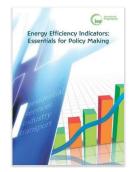
Source: IEA Energy Efficiency Indicators database (2018 edition) Need to disentangle different factors: activity, structure and efficiency



### **Decomposition analysis**

- There are different methods the IEA uses the LMDI
  LMDI = Logarithmic Mean Divisia Index
- Can be applied to <u>specific subsectors</u> or <u>end uses</u> (e.g. space cooling, cars,...) to estimate the energy savings from efficiency.

- > For more detail: Energy efficiency indicators: Essentials for policy makers:
  - to provide guidance to develop and interpret energy efficiency indicators
  - https://webstore.iea.org/energy-efficiency-indicators-essentials-for-policy-making





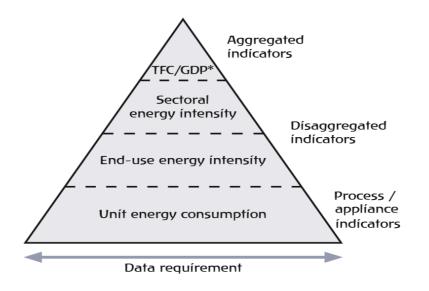
# Data requirements and indicators for decomposition analysis



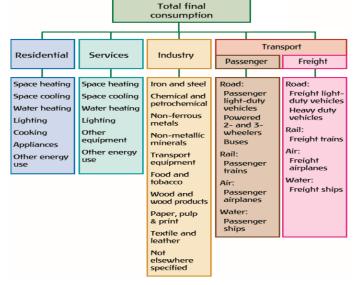
### **EEI data requirements**

- Degree of disaggregation of EEI needed affects the data collection requirements
- Sub-sectoral /end-use energy consumption

### Schematic representation of energy indicators



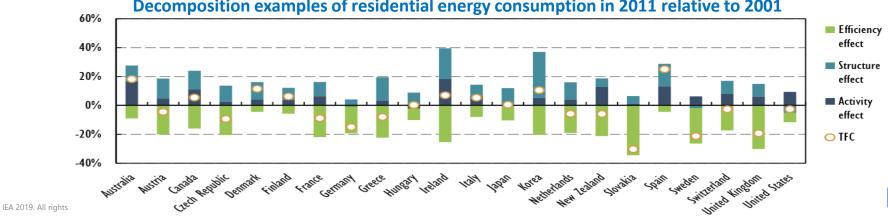
#### Schematic disaggregation of sectoral end-uses





### **Decomposition Analysis in Residential Sector**

End-use	Activity (A)	Structure (S)	Intensity (I)		
Space heating	Population	Floor-area / Person	Space heating energy* / Floor-area		
Space cooling	Population	Floor-area / Person	Space cooling energy** / Floor-area		
Water heating	Population	Occupied-dwelling / Person	Water heating energy / Occupied-dwelling		
Cooking	Population	Occupied-dwelling / Person	Cooking energy / Occupied-dwelling		
Lighting	Population	Floor-area / Person	Lighting energy / Floor-area		
Appliances	Population	Appliance stocks / Person	Appliance energy / Appliance stocks		
* Adjusted energy using HDD compensation, ** Adjusted energy using CDD compensation					



Decomposition examples of residential energy consumption in 2011 relative to 2001

## **Decomposition Analysis in Industry Sector**

• Metric examples for industry energy decomposition

Sub-sector	Activity (A)	Structure (S)	Intensity (I)
Food products, beverages, tobacco products (ISIC* 10-12)	Value-added	Share of Value-added	Energy / Value-added
Paper and paper products (ISIC 17)	Value-added	Share of Value-added, Production / Value-added	Energy / Value-added, Energy / Production
Chemicals and chemical products (ISIC 20-21)	Value-added	Share of Value-added, Production / Value-added	Energy / Value-added, Energy / Production
Non-metallic mineral products (ISIC 23)	Value-added	Share of Value-added, Production / Value-added	Energy / Value-added, Energy / Production
Basic metal (ISIC 24)	Value-added	Share of Value-added, Production / Value-added	Energy / Value-added, Energy / Production
Fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment (ISIC 25-28)	Value-added	Share of Value-added	Energy / Value-added
Other industry (ISIC 10-32, excluding ISIC 19 and those described above)	Value-added	Share of Value-added	Energy / Value-added



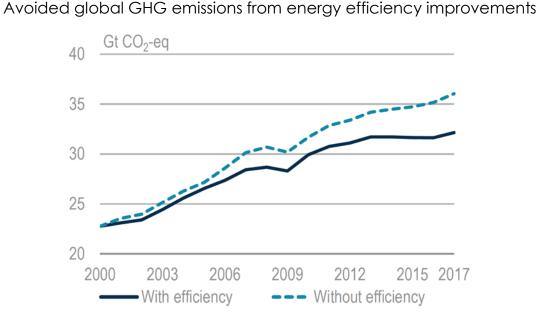
## **Decomposition Analysis in Transport Sector**

•	Metrics	examples	for	transport	energy	decomposition
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Activity (A)	Structure (S)	Intensity (I)
Passenger-km	Share of Passenger-km, Registered Vehicle / Passenger-km	Energy / Passenger-km, Energy / Vehicle
Passenger-km	Share of Passenger-km, Passenger / Passenger-km	Energy / Passenger-km, Energy / Passenger
Passenger-km	Share of Passenger-km, Passenger / Passenger-km	Energy / Passenger-km, Energy / Passenger
Tonne-km	Share of Tonne-km, Tonne / Tonne-km	Energy / Tonne-km, Energy / Tonne
Tonne-km	Share of Tonne-km, Tonne / Tonne-km	Energy / Tonne-km, Energy / Tonne
Tonne-km	Share of Tonne-km, Tonne / Tonne-km	Energy / Tonne-km, Energy / Tonne
	Passenger-km Passenger-km Passenger-km Tonne-km Tonne-km	Passenger-kmShare of Passenger-km, Registered Vehicle / Passenger-kmPassenger-kmShare of Passenger-km, Passenger / Passenger-kmPassenger-kmShare of Passenger-km, Passenger / Passenger-kmTonne-kmShare of Tonne-km, Tonne-kmTonne-kmShare of Tonne-km, Tonne-kmTonne-kmShare of Tonne-km, Tonne-kmTonne-kmShare of Tonne-km, Tonne-kmShare of Tonne-km, Tonne-kmShare of Tonne-km, Tonne-km



### Energy efficiency & emissions savings



Source: IEA (2018), *Energy Efficiency Market Report*, OECD/IEA, Paris.

Energy efficiency reduced GHG emissions by 4 GtCO<sub>2</sub>-eq, or 12% of total CO2 emissions in 2017.







Energy REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA