

Energy Efficiency Today: IEA's 2015 Market Report

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Energy Efficiency Market Report 2015

Focus of the 2015 edition:

- Returns to energy efficiency investments
- Buildings efficiency market
- Relationship between energy efficiency and electricity markets



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Together



Energy intensity in OECD countries improved in 2014

Energy intensity in OECD countries declined by 2.3% in 2014



Percentage change in energy consumption (TPES) per unit of GDP (2005 USD PPP)

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Energy efficiency is flattening energy consumption

Total final consumption has declined over the last decade





Avoided consumption generated by energy efficiency increased 10% in 2014



IEA countries avoided more consumption in 2014 than the TFC of Japan and Korea combined



Iternational IEA consumers are saving hundreds of billions of dollars each year

IEA countries saved USD 550 billion in 2014 as a result of energy efficiency investments since 1990



Annual savings are greater than the EU's fuel import bill



From avoided end-use consumption to primary energy savings

 In 2014, avoided total primary energy supply generated by energy efficiency was 32 EJ (765 Mtoe)



Avoided TFC and TPES in 2014 in IEA countries from efficiency investments made since 1990

End-use efficiency leads to substantial primary energy savings



Efficiency's domestic production substitutes for fuel imports

 In 2014, IEA countries avoided primary energy imports totalling 190 Mtoe, saving USD 80 billion in energy import bills and improving trade balances



Avoided imports in 2014, as a result of energy efficiency investments in IEA countries since 1990

Domestically produced, efficiency supports energy security



A clean energy source, efficiency reduces emissions

- Energy efficiency investments since 1990 have helped to reduce IEA countries' emissions to below 1996 levels
- Without energy efficiency investments, estimated emissions by IEA countries would have been 870 Mt CO₂ higher in 2014



IEA emissions from fossil fuel combustion and emissions savings from energy efficiency investments since 1990

Energy efficiency has helped to make the 2 degrees target more achievable by lowering emissions to date



Maintaining momentum in a low oil price environment

- Strong policy drivers to insulate EE investments:
 - The EU Energy Efficiency Directive, the US Clean Power Plan
 - INDCs submitted to the UNFCCC should all drive investment
 - Consumption subsidies have been cut in various jurisdictions, dampening drop in consumer prices
- Uneven short-term impacts on demand



Indices of new US LDV fuel economy performance, CAFE standard and unleaded gasoline prices

Continued low oil prices could ultimately weaken support



Energy efficiency in buildings: Nearly a USD 100 billion market

- Energy Efficiency Investment in Buildings estimated at USD 90 billion with 2/3 in the US, China and Germany
- In the US, and elsewhere, building efficiency investments are growing faster than total buildings investments



- Current trends point to USD 120 billion by 2020
- But investment projections fall far short of the estimated USD 215 billion per annum needed to achieve the 2-Degree Scenario (2DS)



Energy efficiency: Flattening electricity consumption in IEA countries

- Electricity consumption in IEA countries has declined by 2% since 2010
- Energy efficiency has enabled businesses and households to meet their energy service demands with 2 200 fewer TWh of generation



Electricity consumption in IEA countries and energy efficiency savings (from investments since 1990)

- Low growth is pushing various energy utilities to shift from traditional generation to sale of energy efficiency services
- Energy efficiency is facilitating the achievement of renewables targets by decreasing the amount of additional GWh required



Market profiles highlight the diversity of energy efficiency markets

Theme	Region	Findings
Energy exporters	Russia	Rising exports increasing income and domestic energy consumption
	Saudi Arabia	Energy exporters increasingly look to efficiency to boost export volumes
Sub-national governmentTokyoCities an major en major en Eager to efficienceSeoulParisEager to efficience	Токуо	Cities and sub-national governments are major enablers of energy efficiency markets
	Seoul	
	Paris	Eager to capitalise on multiple benefits of energy efficiency
	herency	
Latin America	Mexico	Energy efficiency is an important supporter of development objectives
	Brazil	
IEA member	United Kingdom	Using efficiency to adjust to net-energy importer status



In Saudi Arabia, energy efficiency is increasing export revenues

Domestic energy consumption has nearly doubled since 2000, reducing share of energy production going to exports:



Saudi Arabia has implemented efficiency standards on key sources of domestic energy demand including vehicles and air conditioners

Air conditioner standards alone are targeted to improve efficiency by 35%, saving 47 million barrels of oil and increasing export revenues by USD 2.4 billion



In Seoul, LEDs are substituting for nuclear power

 Seoul has adopted the "One-Less Nuclear Plant" plan to cut energy consumption by the equivalent of one nuclear plant (2 Mtoe)



http://www.pennenergy.com/articles/pe/2013/10/



- Plan has retrofitted 2 267 buildings market enabled by up to USD 2 million in low-interest financing per project
- Seoul lighting to go 100% LED, replacing
 2.2 million security and street lights

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