



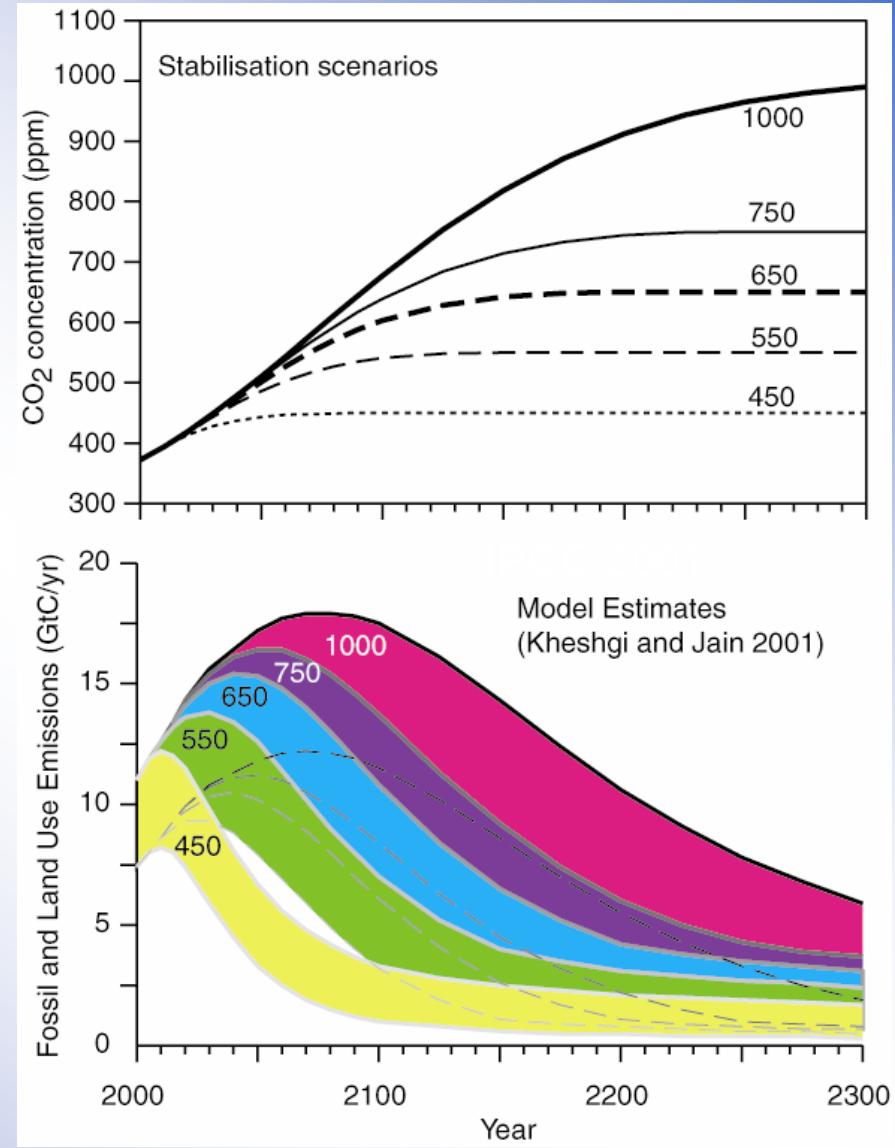
The Energy and Climate Change Challenge: The IEA and the Gleneagles Mandate

**Richard A. Bradley, PhD
Head, Energy Efficiency and
Environment Division
International Energy Agency**

LONG-TERM MITIGATION OBJECTIVE

CO₂ emissions must approach zero for all stabilization levels, even for 1000ppm which is nearly 3 times current concentrations.

Source: Adapted from
Haroon S. Kheshgi





Realities that need influence policy choices.

FOSSIL FUEL RESOURCES

Atmosphere 790 PgC

Vegetation
610 PgC

Oil 130
PgC

Gas 120
PgC

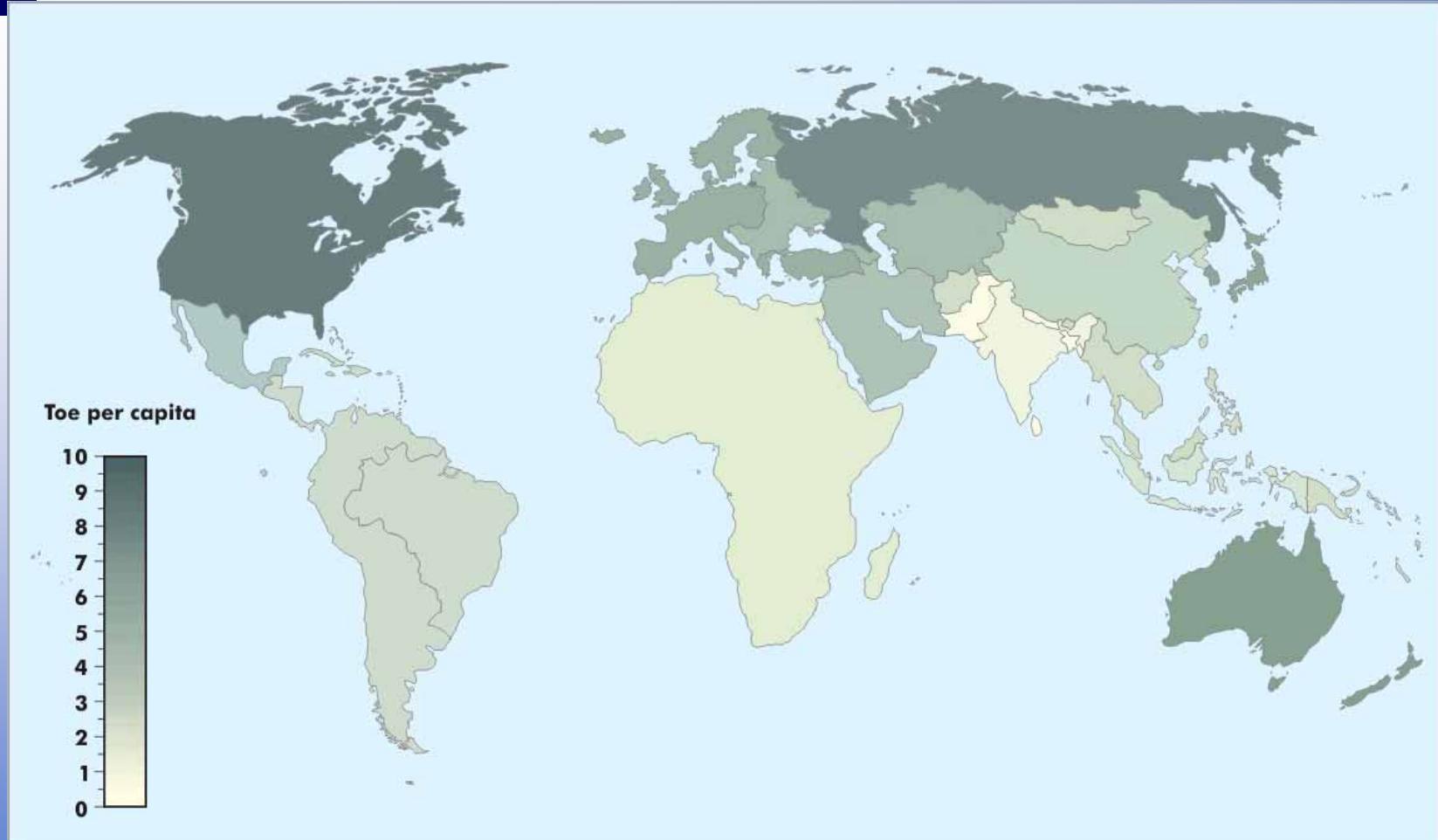
Coal

5,000 to 8,000 PgC

Unconventional Liquids and Gases

40,000 PgC

Per Capita Primary Energy Use, 2030

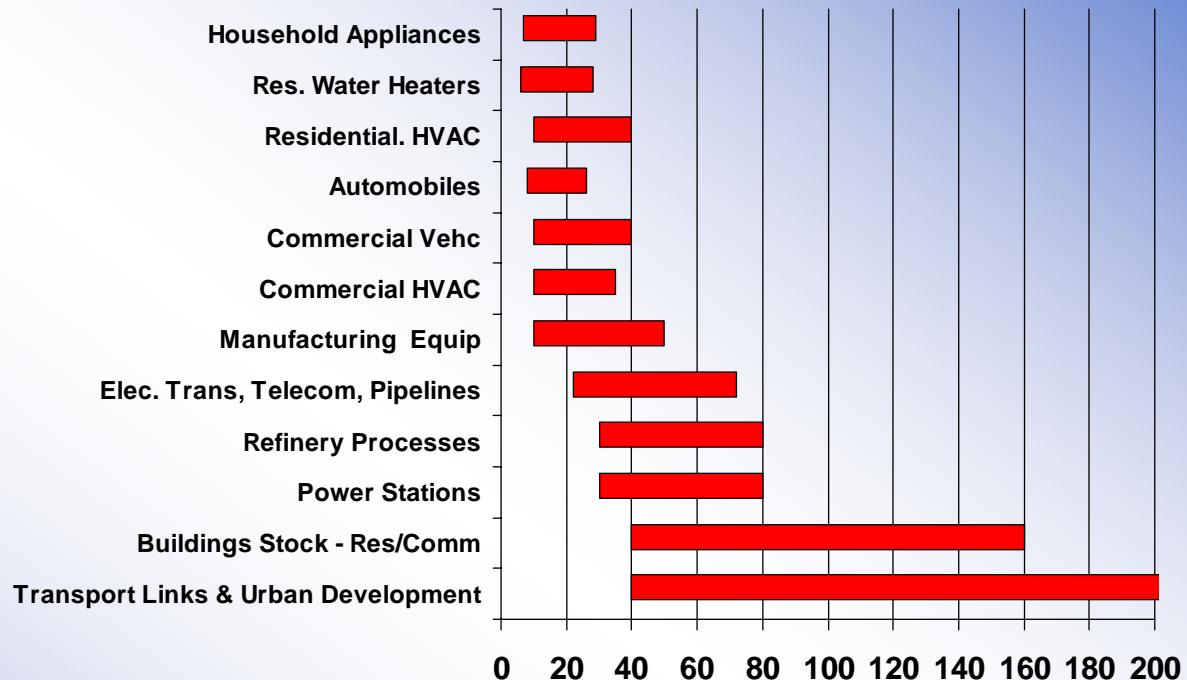


Per capita energy use remains much lower in developing countries

Mitigation Policy & Technology

- Capital stock turnover—*You don't kill the "cash cow."*
Thus, the margin for learning is the new capital stock market.
- Increasing marginal cost of rapid deployment.

Capital Stock Turnover Rates

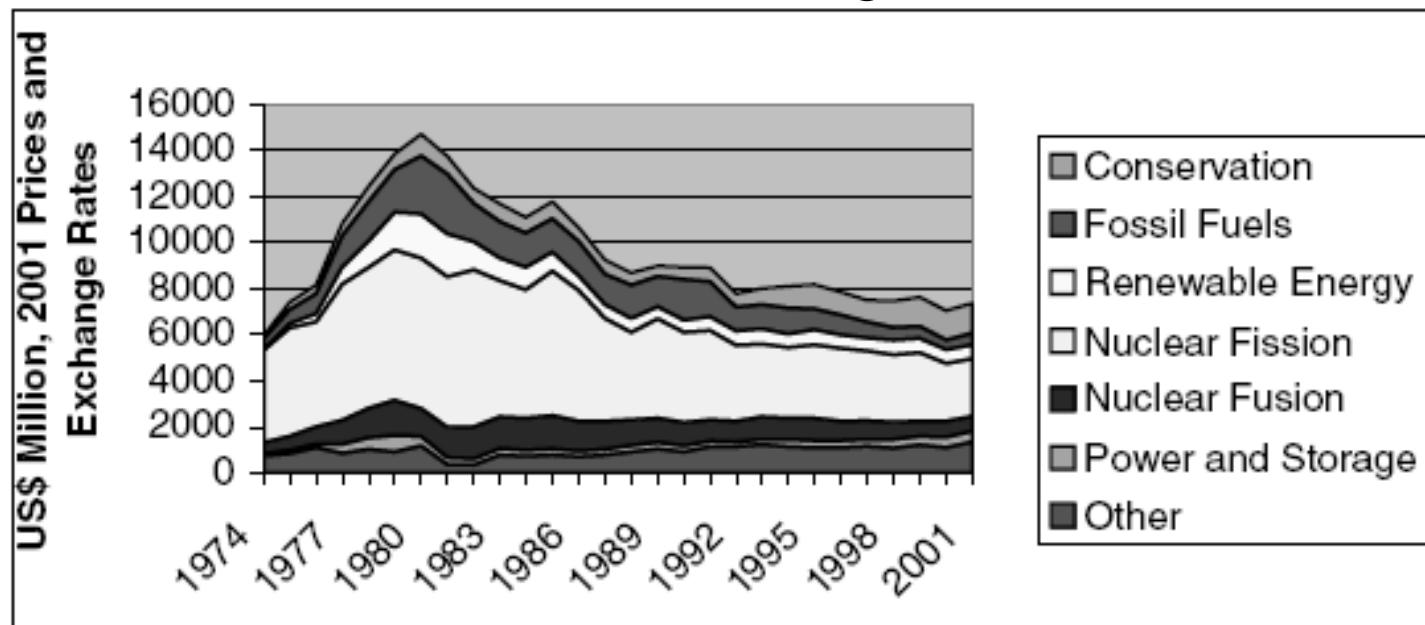


Early market signals and technology R&D can work together to assist the market transition – Policies and R&D are inseparable!

Source: Adapted from PNL/U of Maryland

Gov't Energy R&D Budgets

IEA Government R&D Budgets: 1974-2001



Source: Data reported to the IEA by IEA Member countries

Private energy R&D 0.1 to 0.6% of electricity sales in OECD countries vs 3.1% industry on average (source: Battelle)

The Technology Challenge

Stabilising Greenhouse Gas
Concentrations in the Atmosphere

No single technology
or policy can do it all

Different

- regions
- markets
- scale-up requirements
- timing
- infrastructures
- resources
- preferences
- technology



Vehicles: Efficiency, Bio-fuels, Hydrogen Fuel Cells



Zero Net Emission Bldgs.,
Industrial Efficiency, CHP



Nuclear Power Generation IV



Carbon (CO₂) Sequestration



Renewable Energy
Technologies



Bio-Fuels and Power



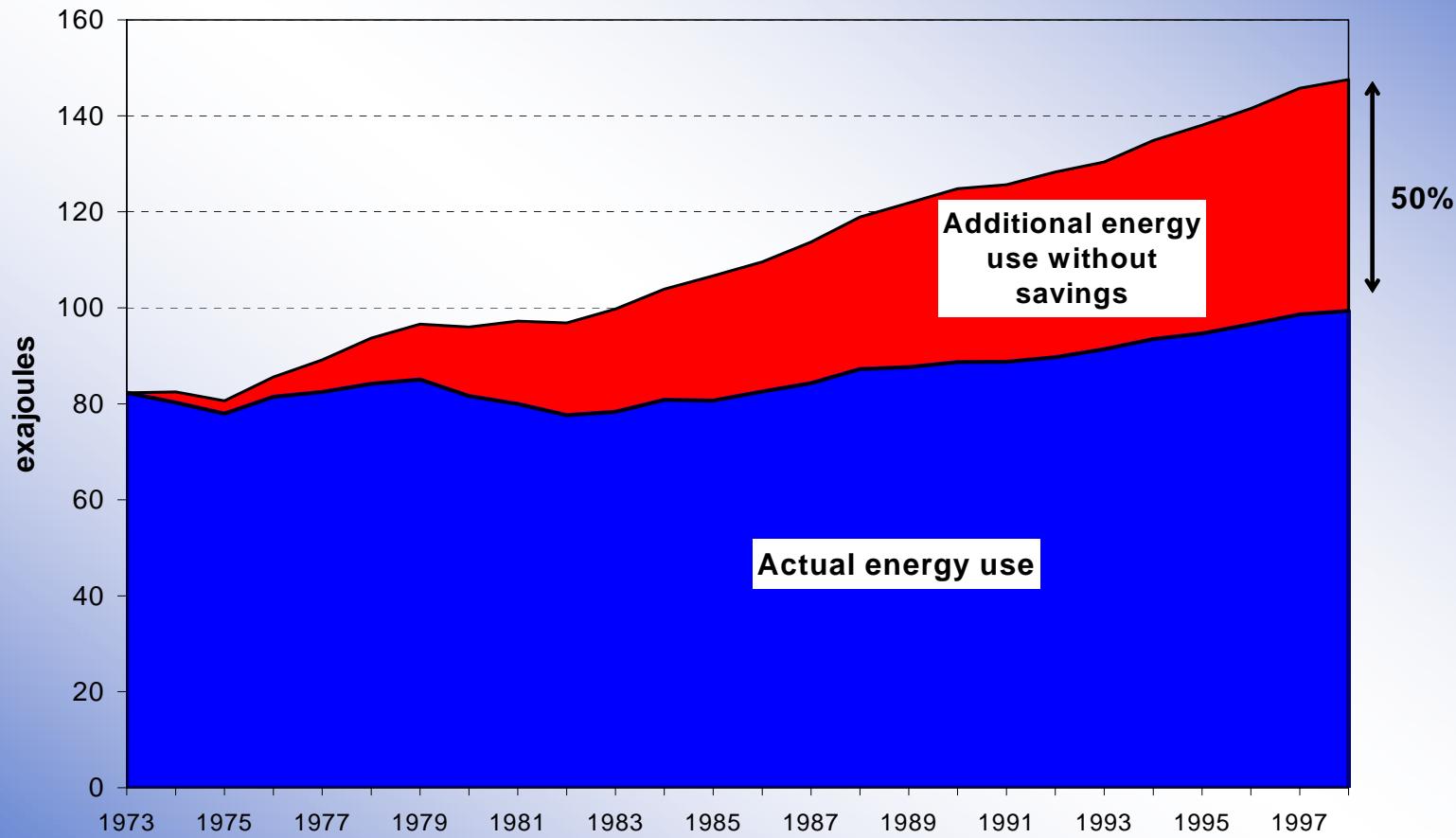
Advanced Power Grids



What has energy efficiency ever done for us?

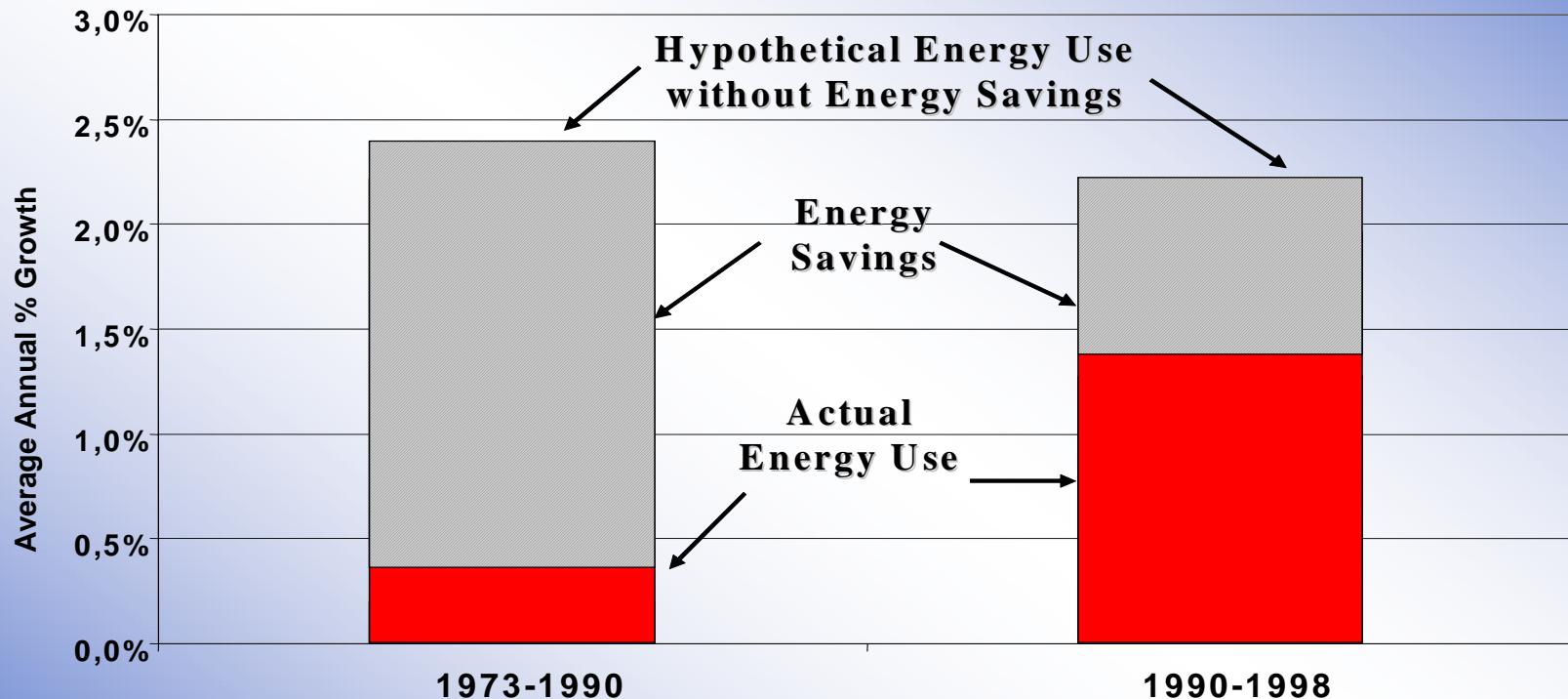
Energy Demand and Savings

IEA -11



Without energy savings achieved since 1973 energy demand in 1998 would have been 50% higher

IEA-11 Energy Use Impact of Energy Savings



Rates of energy savings have slowed significantly after 1990, leading to rapid demand growth

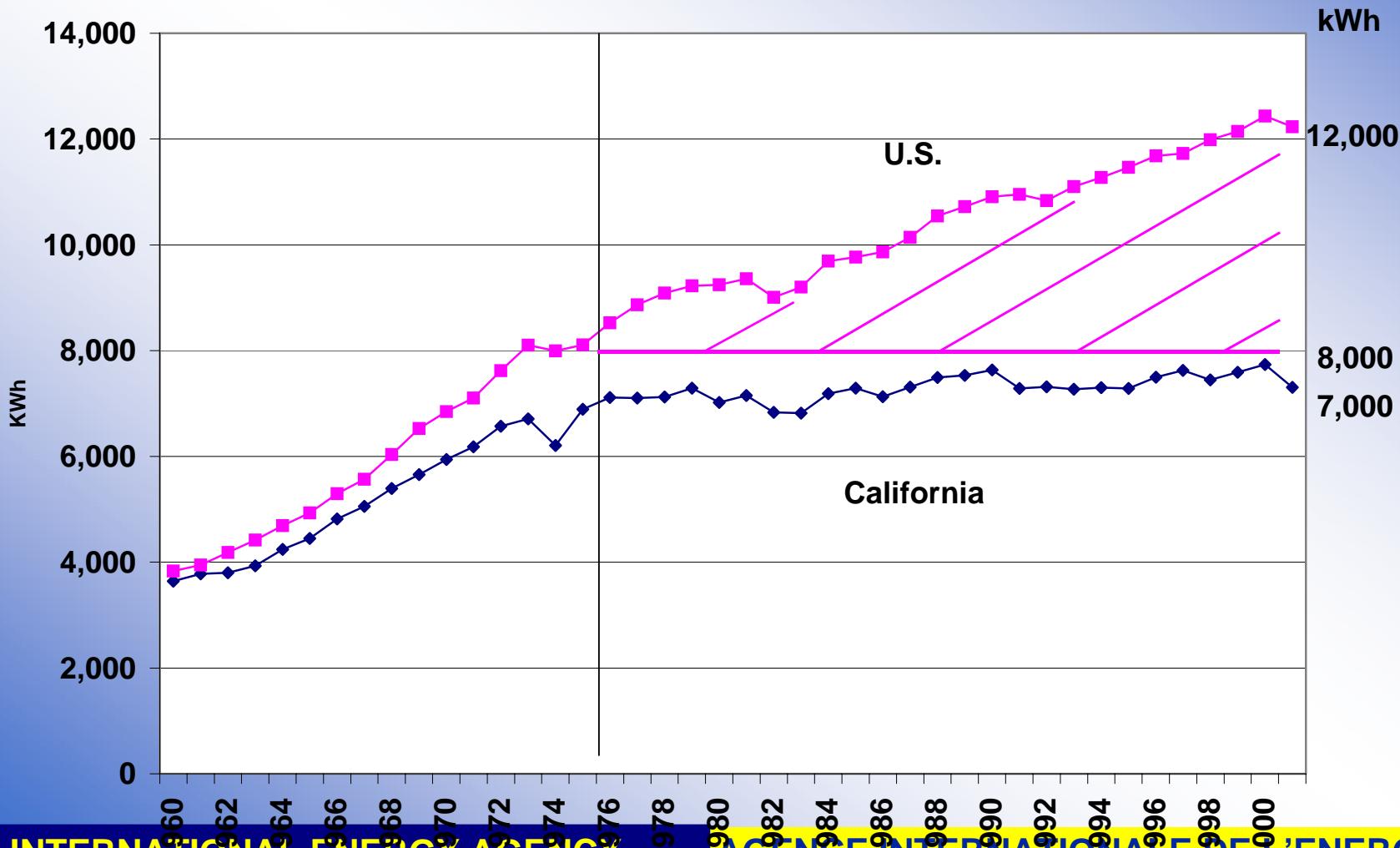


What have we been doing for energy efficiency?

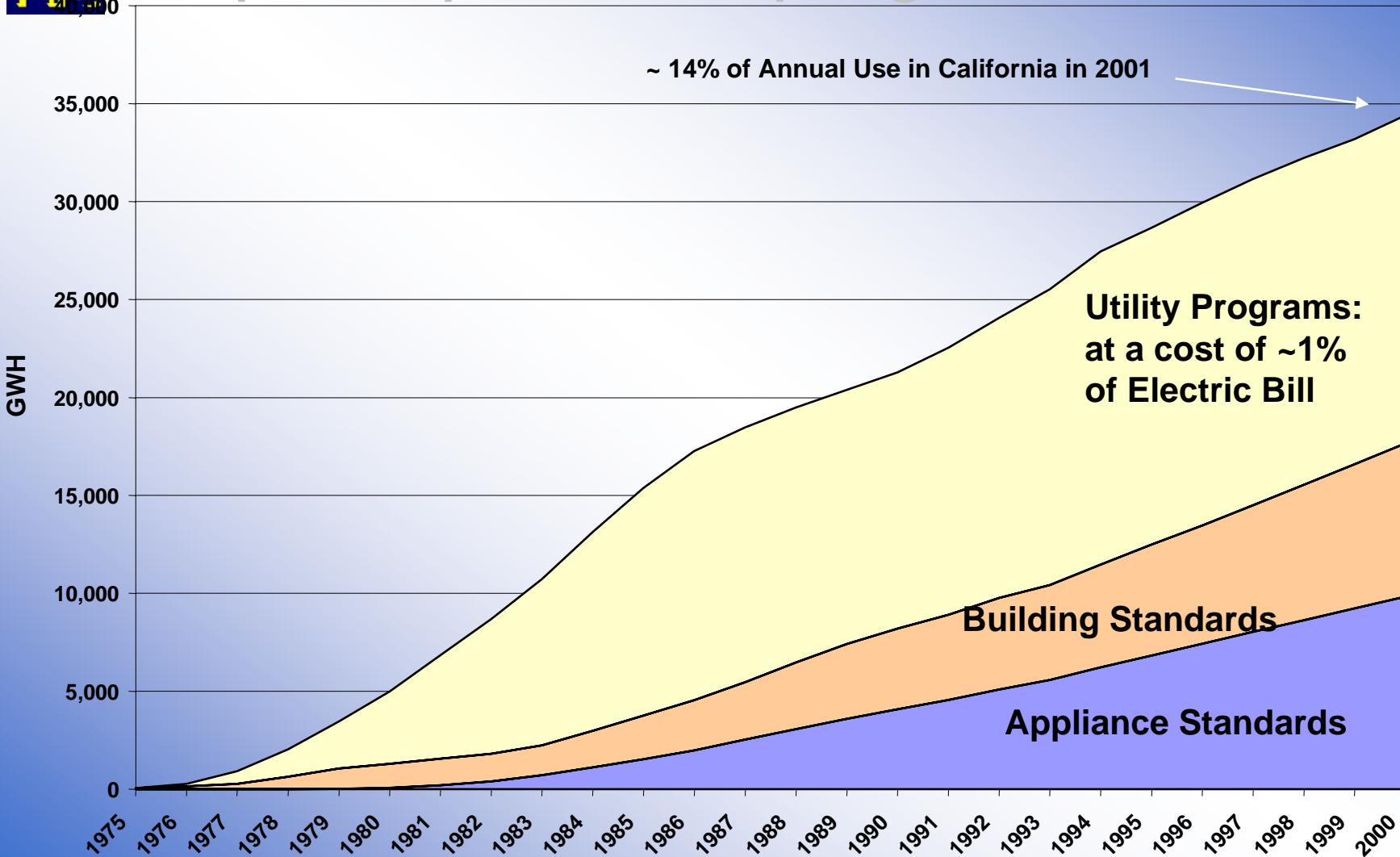
Do Policies Really Work?

Impacts: US vs. CA electricity use

Total Electricity Use, per capita, 1960 - 2001

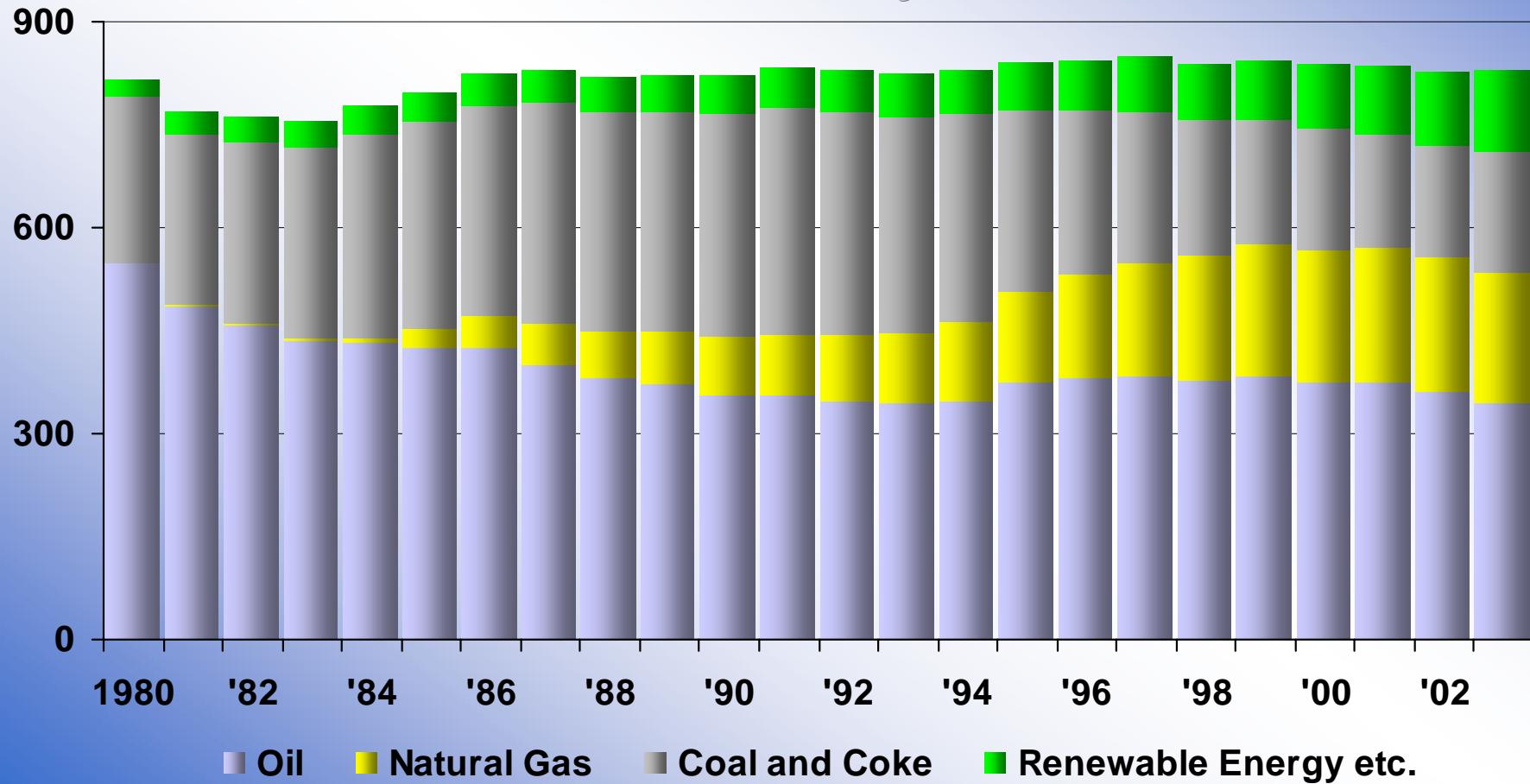


Impacts pre-2001 programmes in CA



Denmark: gross energy demand by fuel

PJ

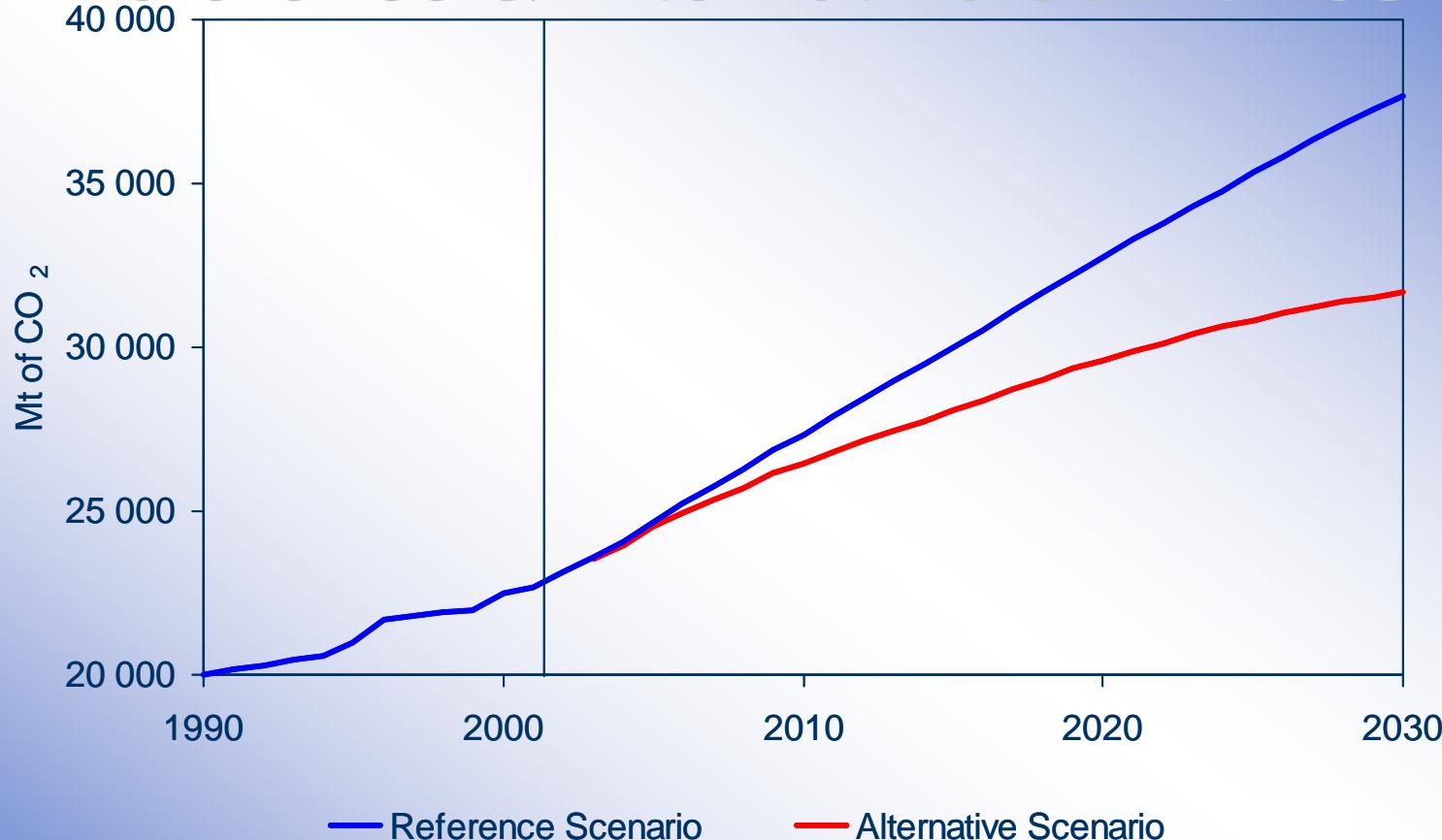


■ Oil ■ Natural Gas ■ Coal and Coke ■ Renewable Energy etc.



What more could energy efficiency do for us?

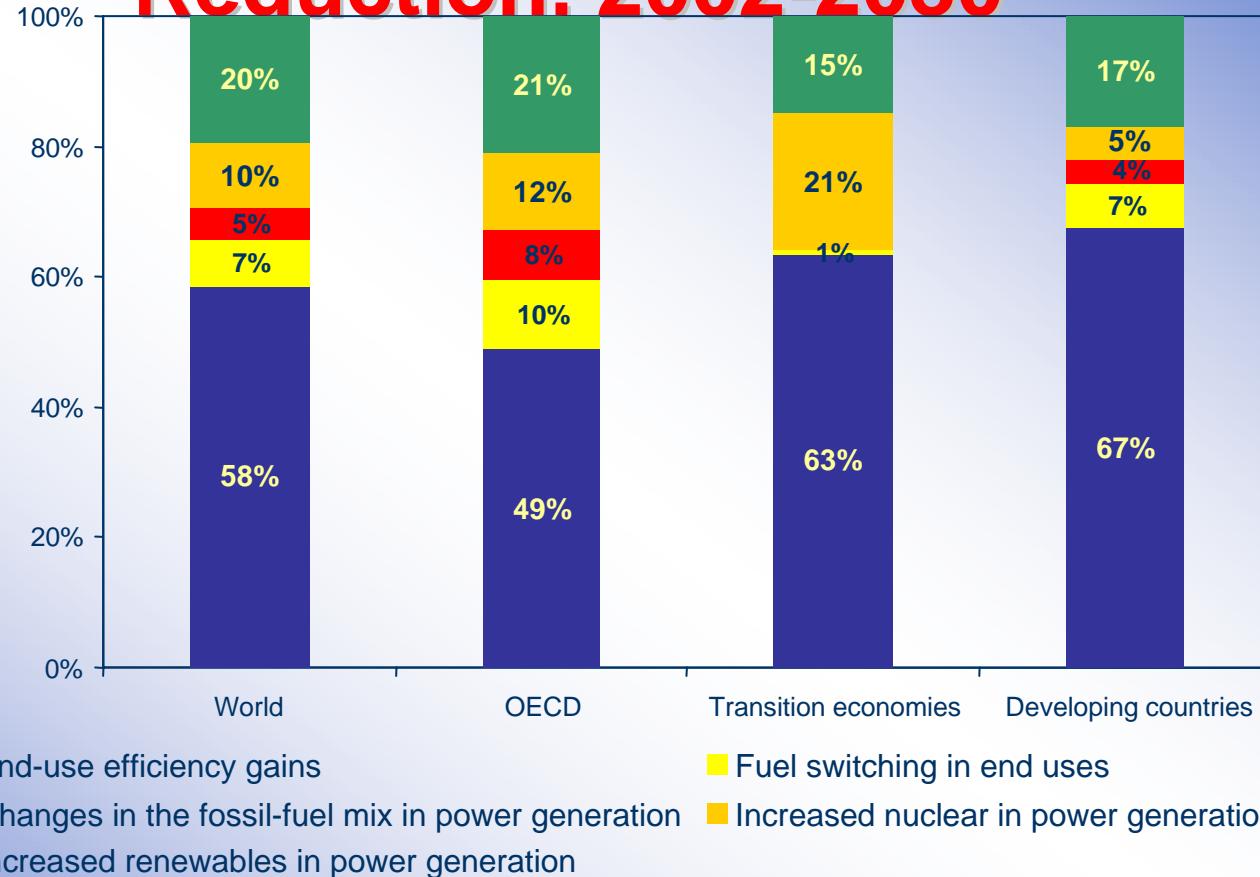
Global CO2 Emissions in the Reference & Alternative Scenarios



CO₂ emissions are 16% less in the Alternative scenario in 2030,
a reduction of about 6 Gt of CO₂

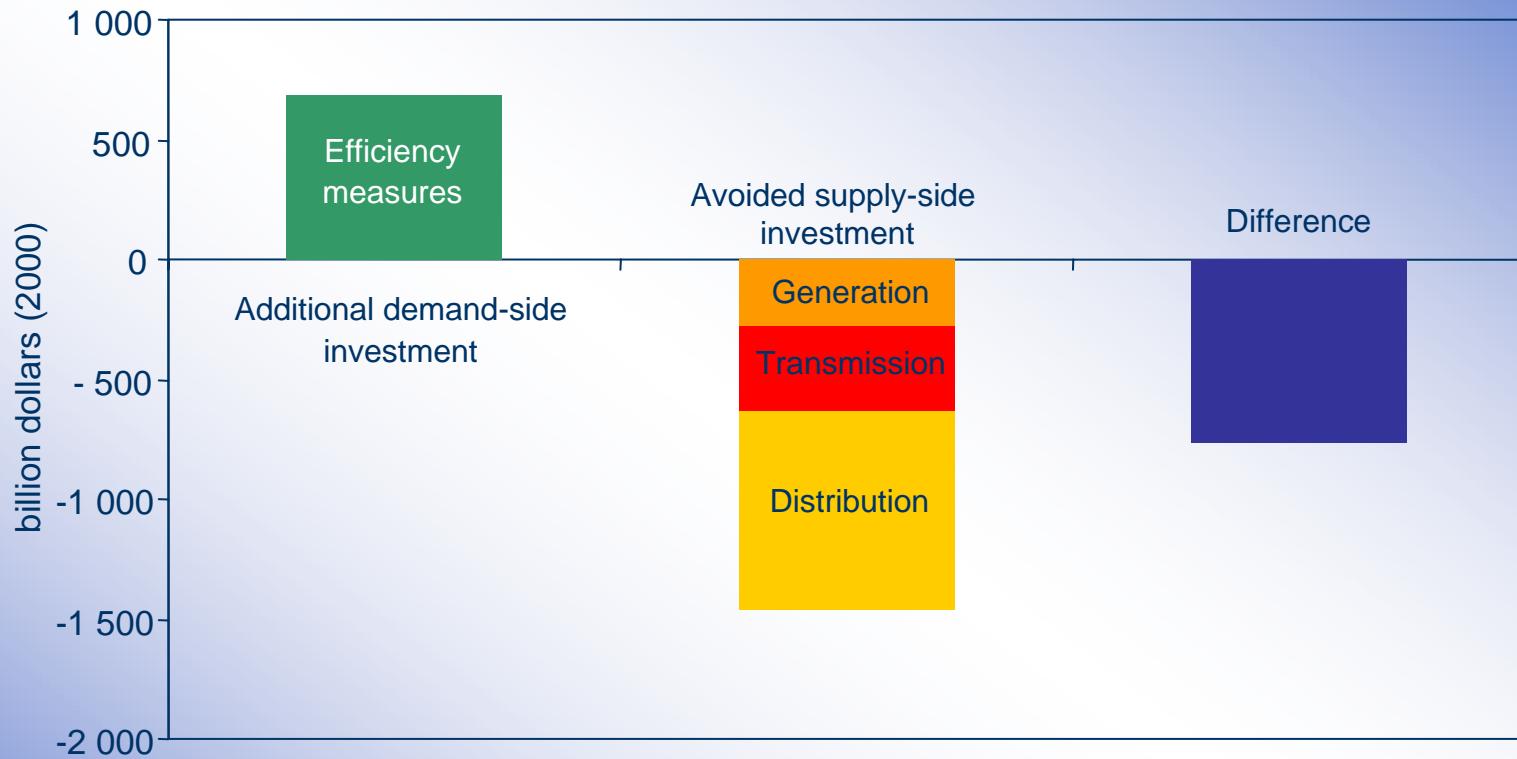
Source: WEO 2004

Contributory Factors in CO₂ Reduction, 2002-2030



Improvements in end-use efficiency contribute for more than half of the decrease in emissions, and renewables use for 20% of the decrease. © 2010 INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY

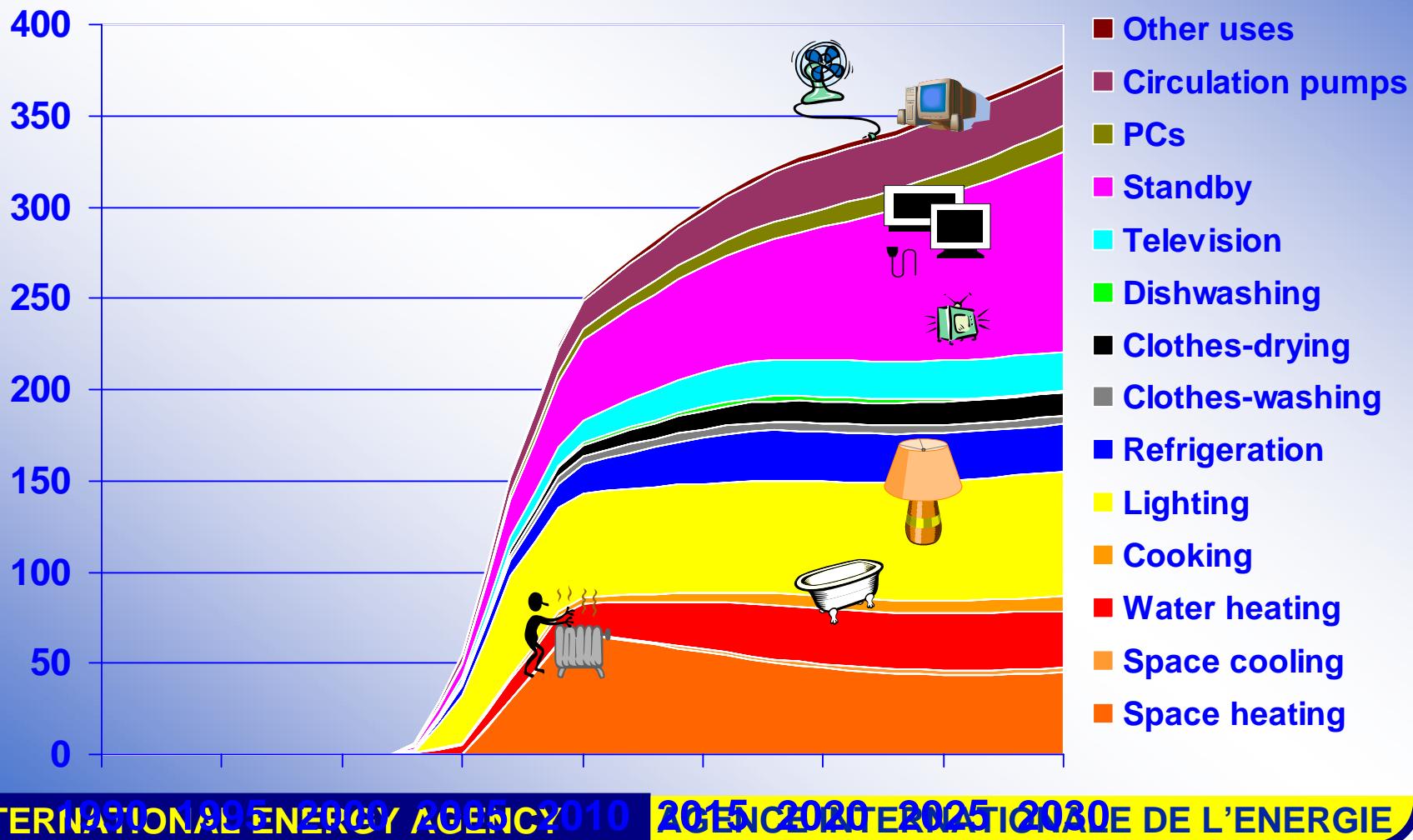
Difference in global electricity investment in the Alternative vs. Reference Scenario 2003-2030



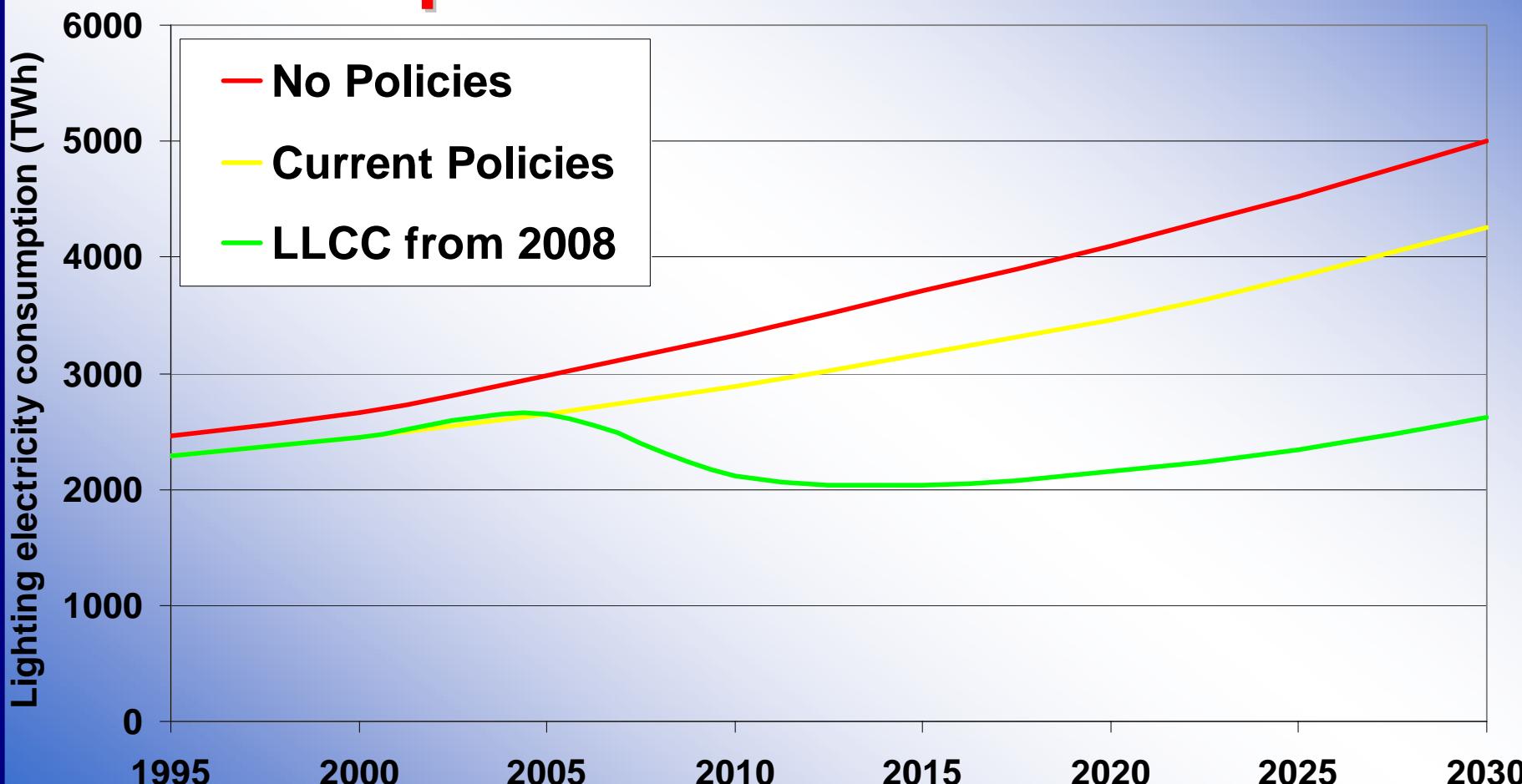
Additional investments on the demand side are more than offset by

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY / AGENCIE INTERNATIONALE DE L'ENERGIE

Projected additional potential savings by end-use for IEA-Europe



Key lighting findings: no-policies, current-policies and LLCC-scenarios





Policy Challenges for the Future

Considerable potentials for improved energy efficiency still exist, but...

- a new boost is needed to accelerate energy savings.
- Public policy efforts are essential to:
 - Internalise the cost of environmental consequences in energy prices.
 - Adopt norms and standards.
 - Stimulate the development of more efficient technologies.
- Energy efficiency is not easy, nor glamorous – IT'S THE SMALL THINGS THAT MATTER!



The G8 Gleneagles Plan of Action

It builds the analytical foundation for targeting market failures and applying the appropriate response.

- ◆ Where are we using energy in industry and how efficiently? – Assessment of energy performance experience.
- ◆ What policies are in place? – a database on policies, codes and standards by major sector
- ◆ How can we do better? – analysis and identification of best policy practice.
- Brings major energy users together in a dialogue.