



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

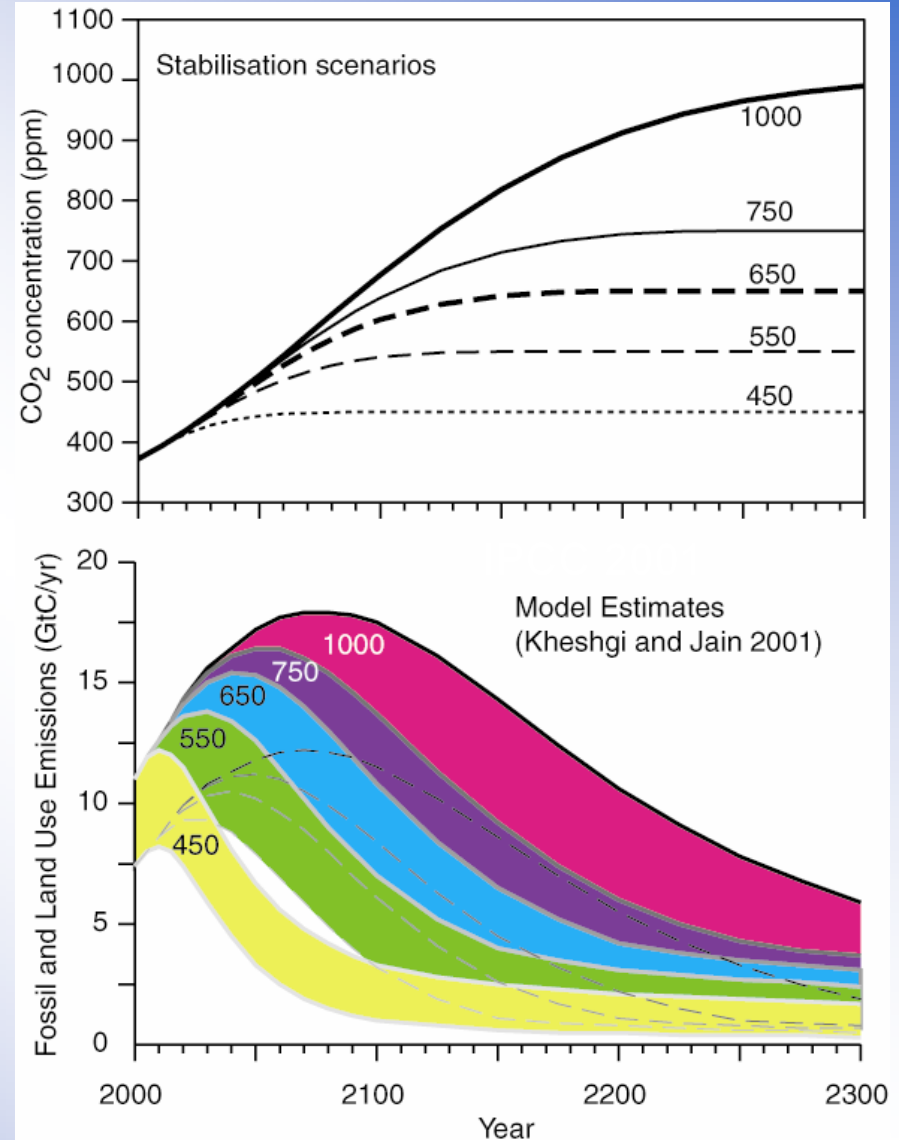
**Richard A. Bradley, PhD  
Head, Energy Efficiency and  
Environment Division  
International Energy Agency**



# LONG-TERM MITIGATION OBJECTIVE

**CO<sub>2</sub> emissions must approach zero for all stabilization levels, even for 1000ppm which is nearly 3 times current concentrations.**

Source: Adapted from  
Haroon S. Keshgi





**Realities that need influence  
policy choices.**

# FOSSIL FUEL RESOURCES

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Atmosphere 790 PgC

Vegetation  
610 PgC

Oil 130  
PgC

Gas 120  
PgC

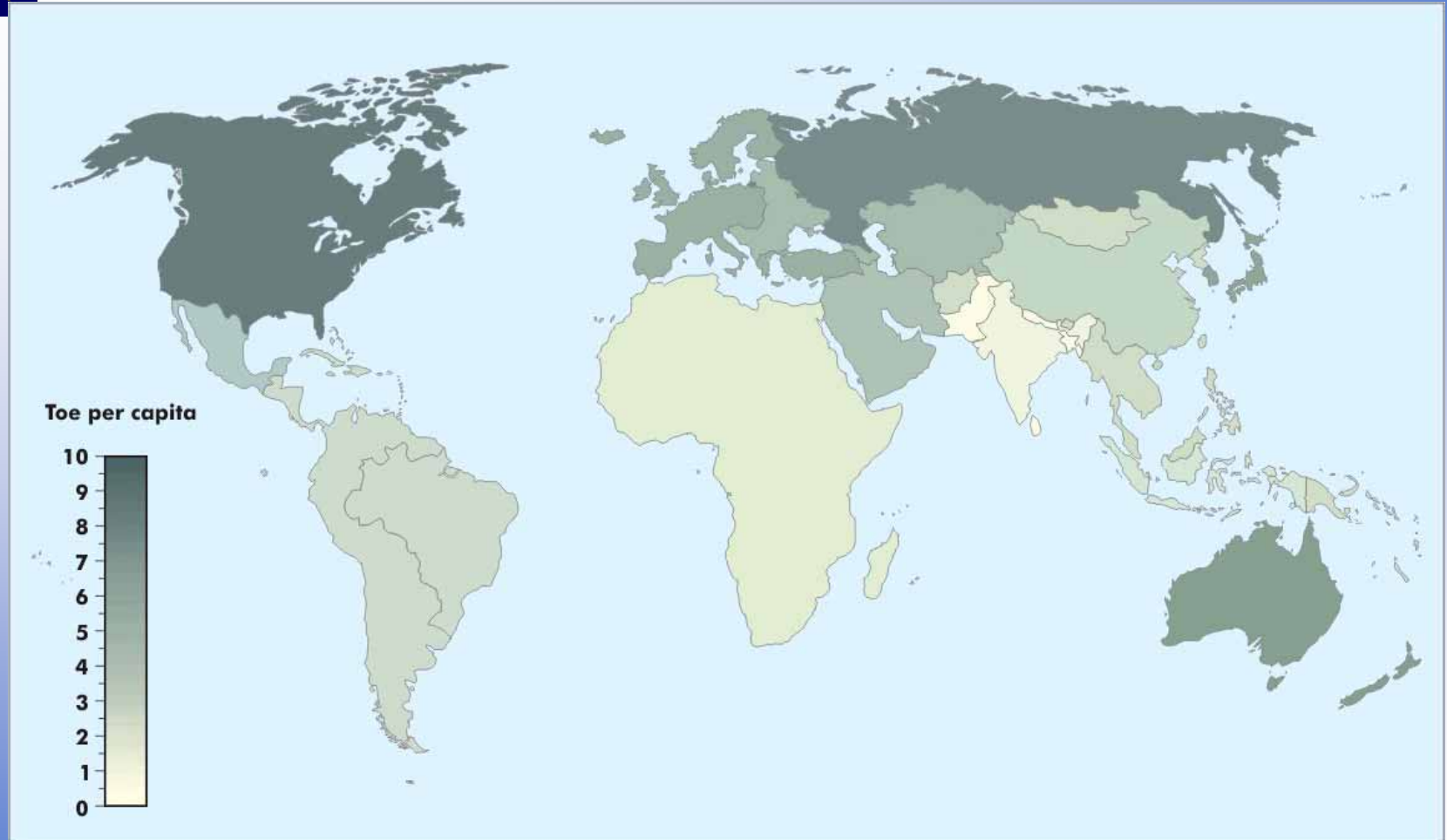
Coal

5,000 to 8,000 PgC

Unconventional Liquids and Gases

40,000 PgC

# Per Capita Primary Energy Use, 2030



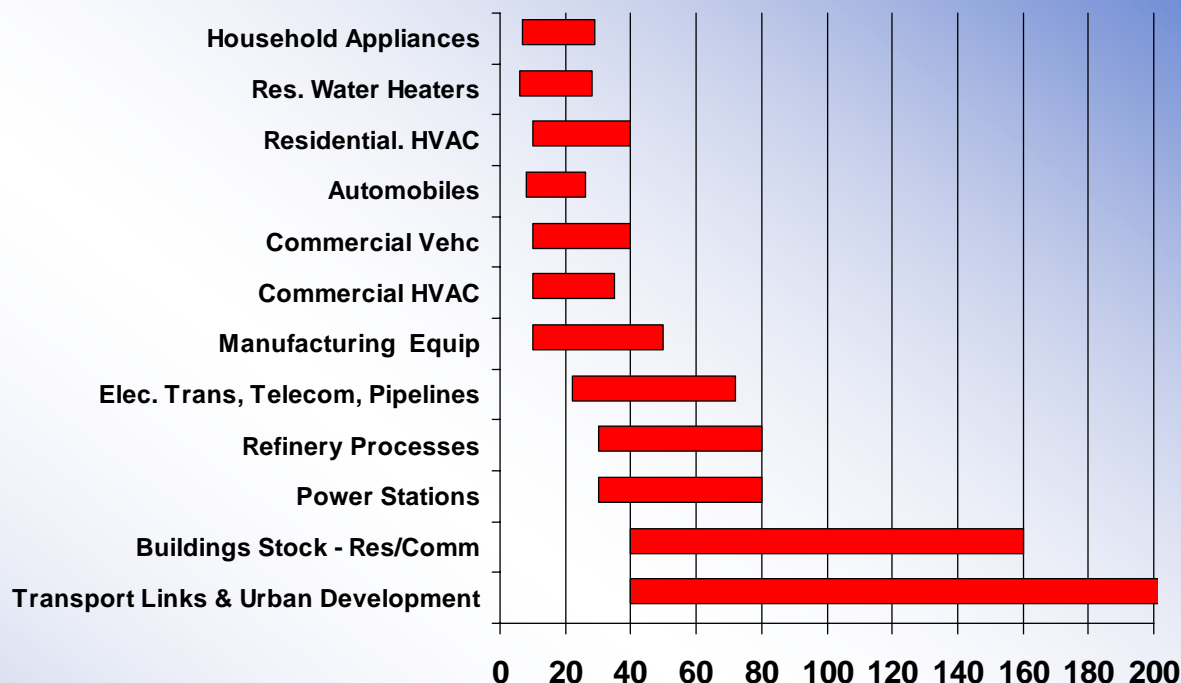
Per capita energy use remains much lower in developing countries



# 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

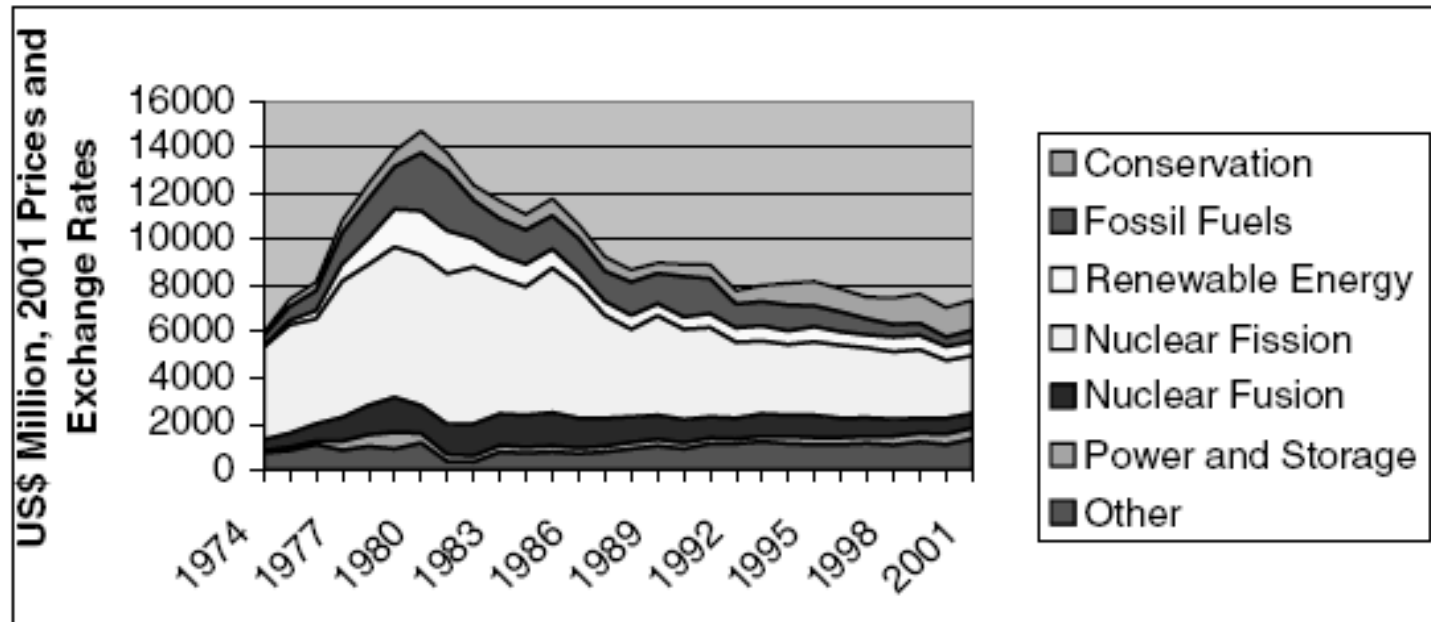


***Early market signals and technology R&D can work together to assist the market transition – Policies and R&D are inseparable!***

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
- infrastructures
- resources
- preferences
- technology timing



Vehicles: Efficiency, Bio-fuels, Hydrogen Fuel Cells



Zero Net Emission Bldgs., Industrial Efficiency, CHP



Nuclear Power Generation IV



Renewable Energy Technologies



Bio-Fuels and Power



Advanced Power Grids



Carbon (CO<sub>2</sub>) Sequestration

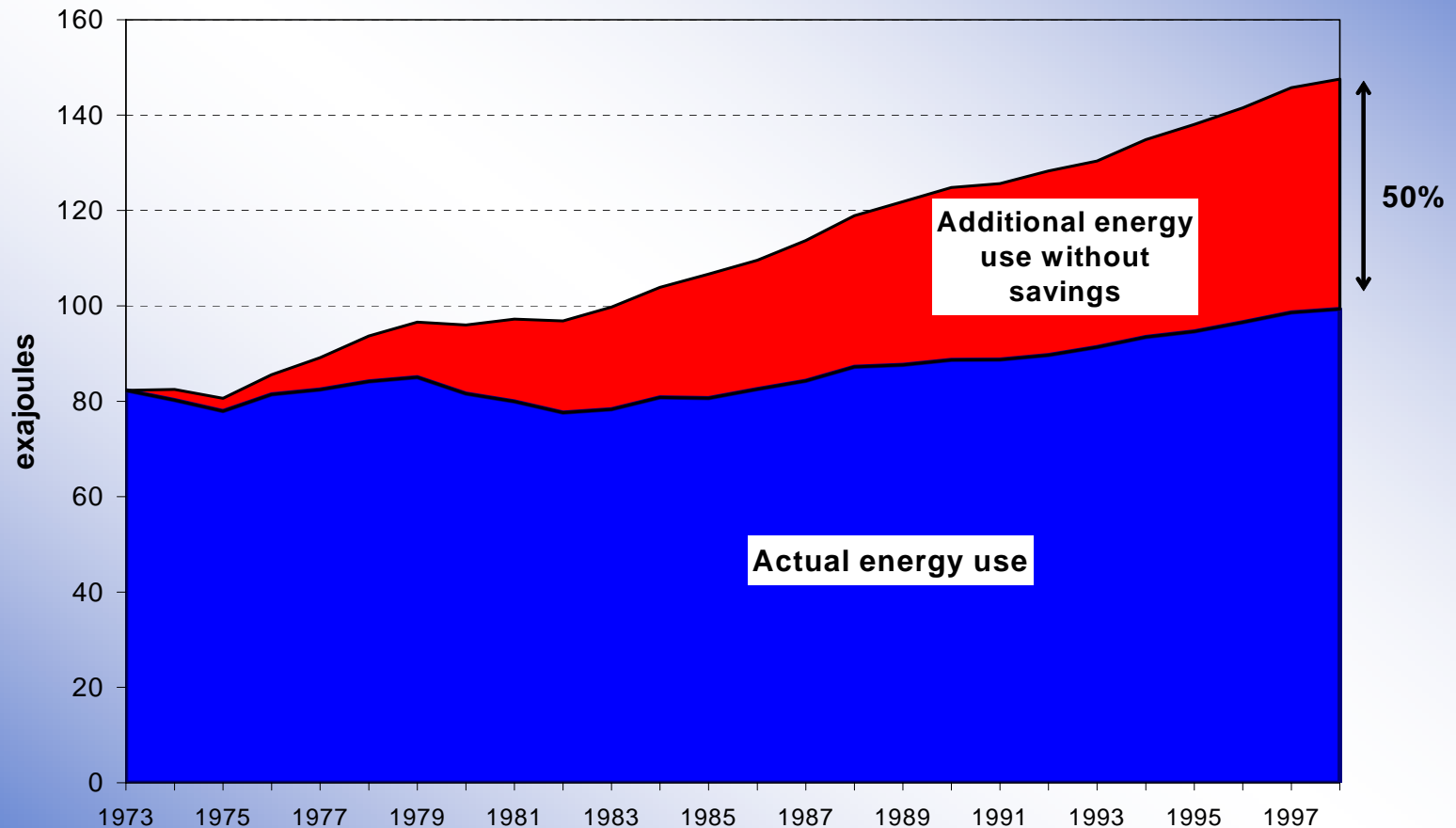




**What has energy  
efficiency  
ever done for us?**

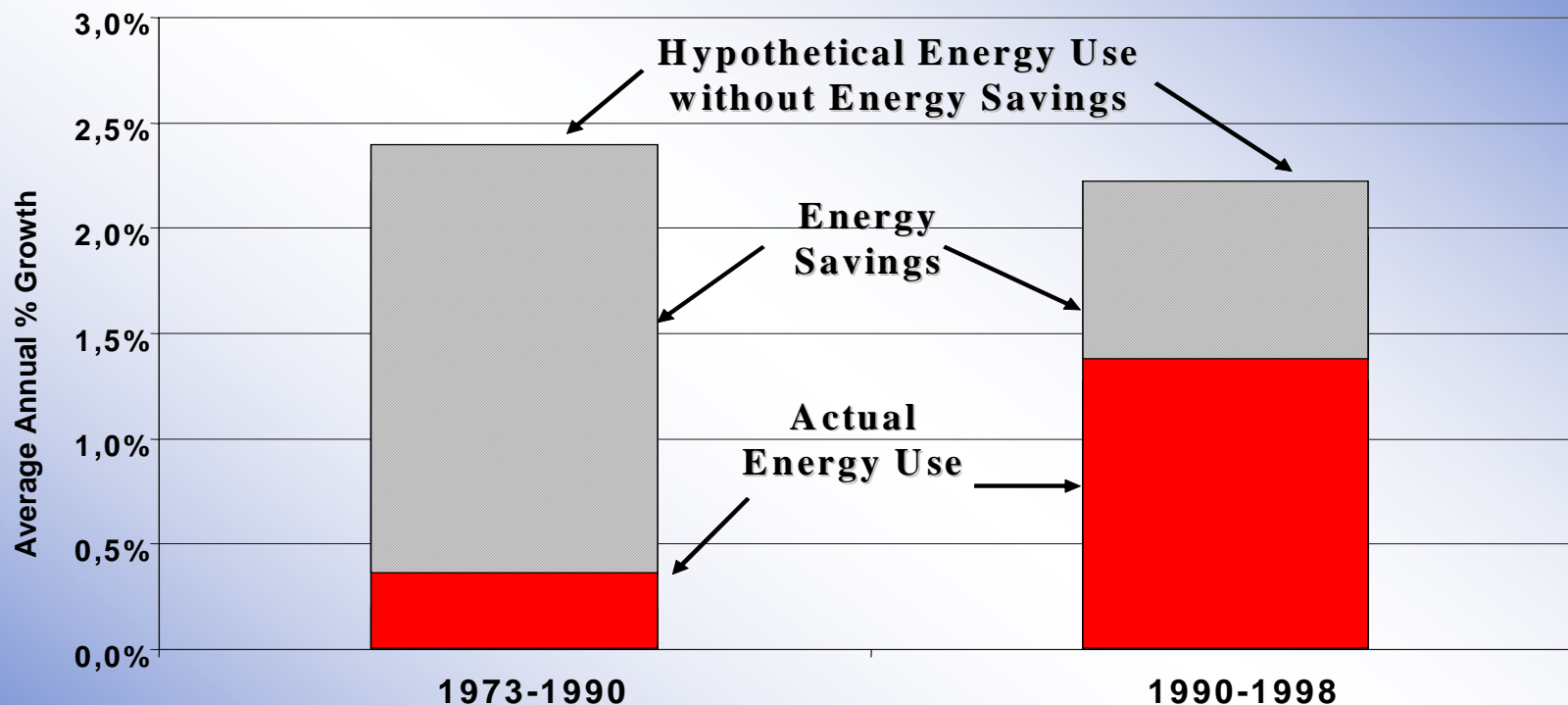


# Energy Demand and Savings IEA -11



**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***



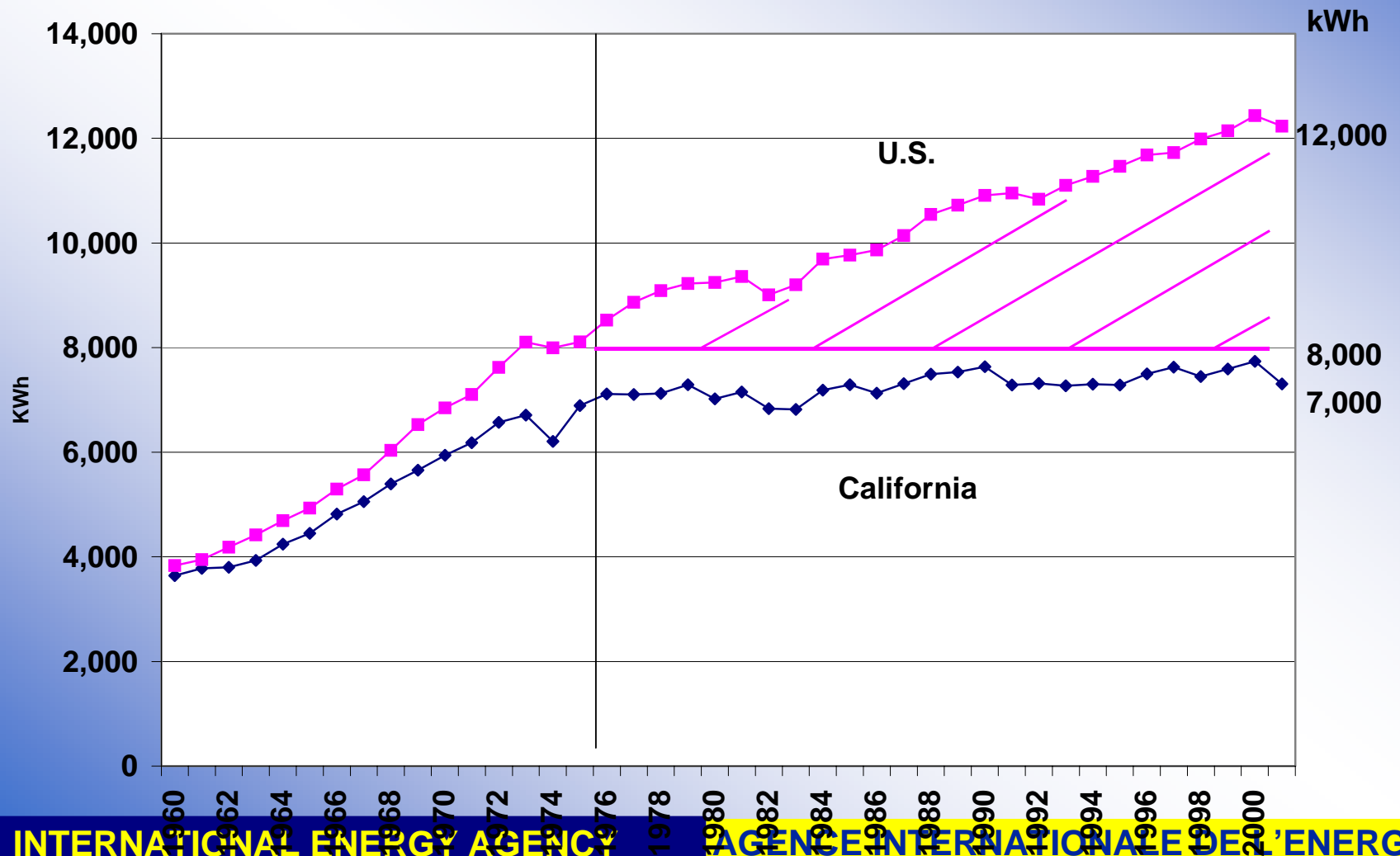
**What have we been doing  
for energy efficiency?**

**Do Policies Really Work?**



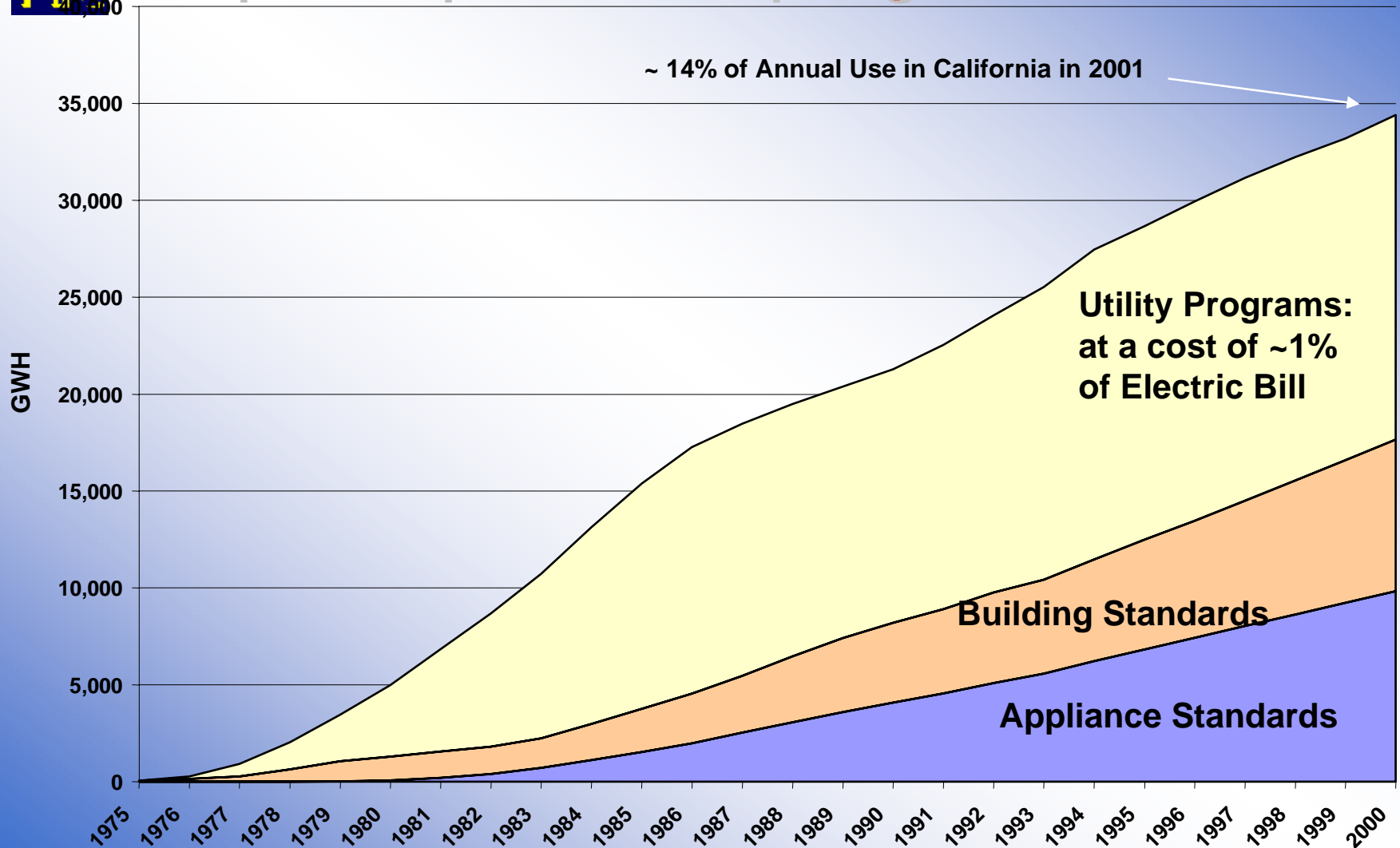
# Impacts: US vs. CA electricity use

Total Electricity Use, per capita, 1960 - 2001

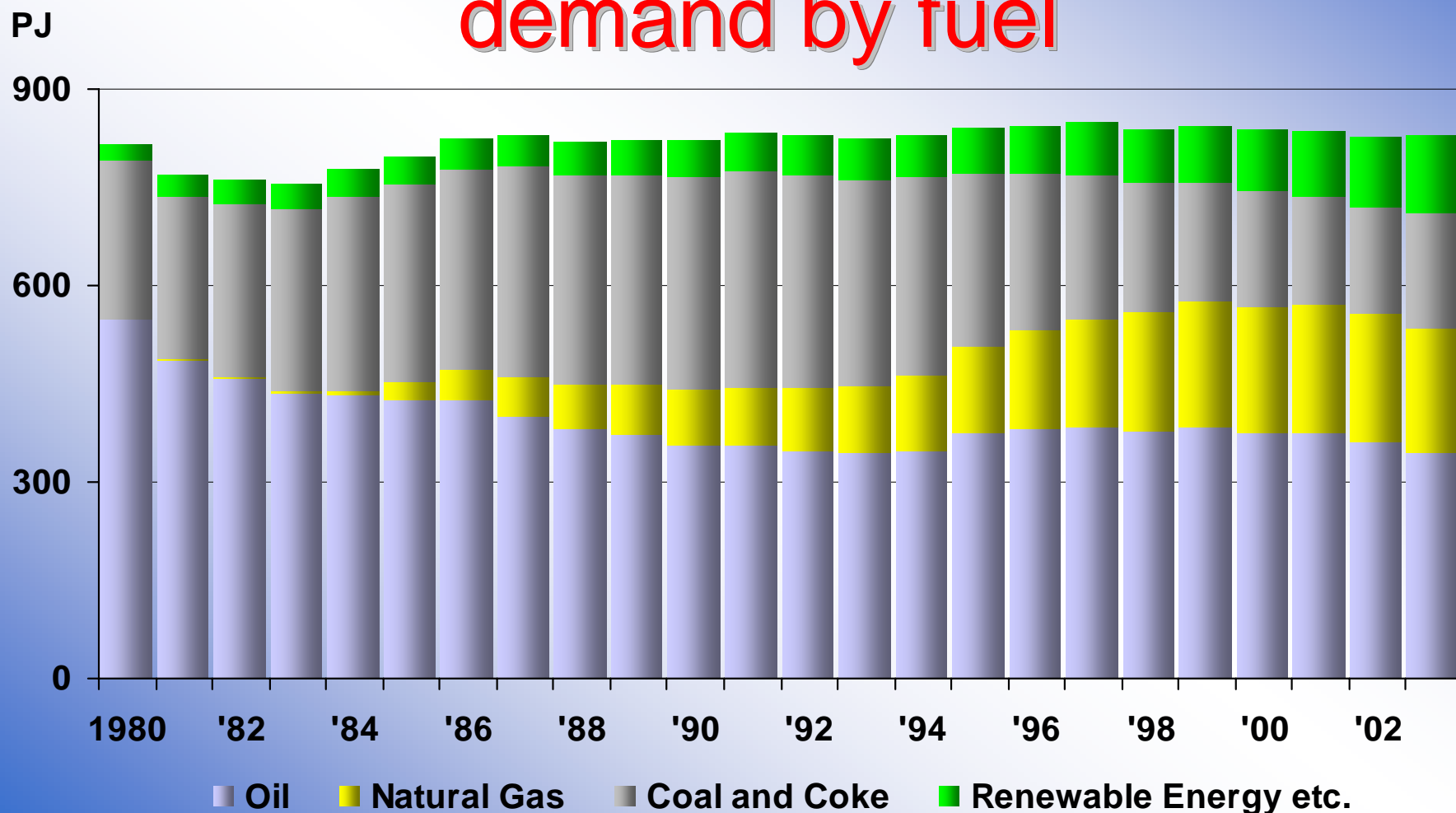




# Impacts pre-2001 programmes in CA



# Denmark: gross energy demand by fuel



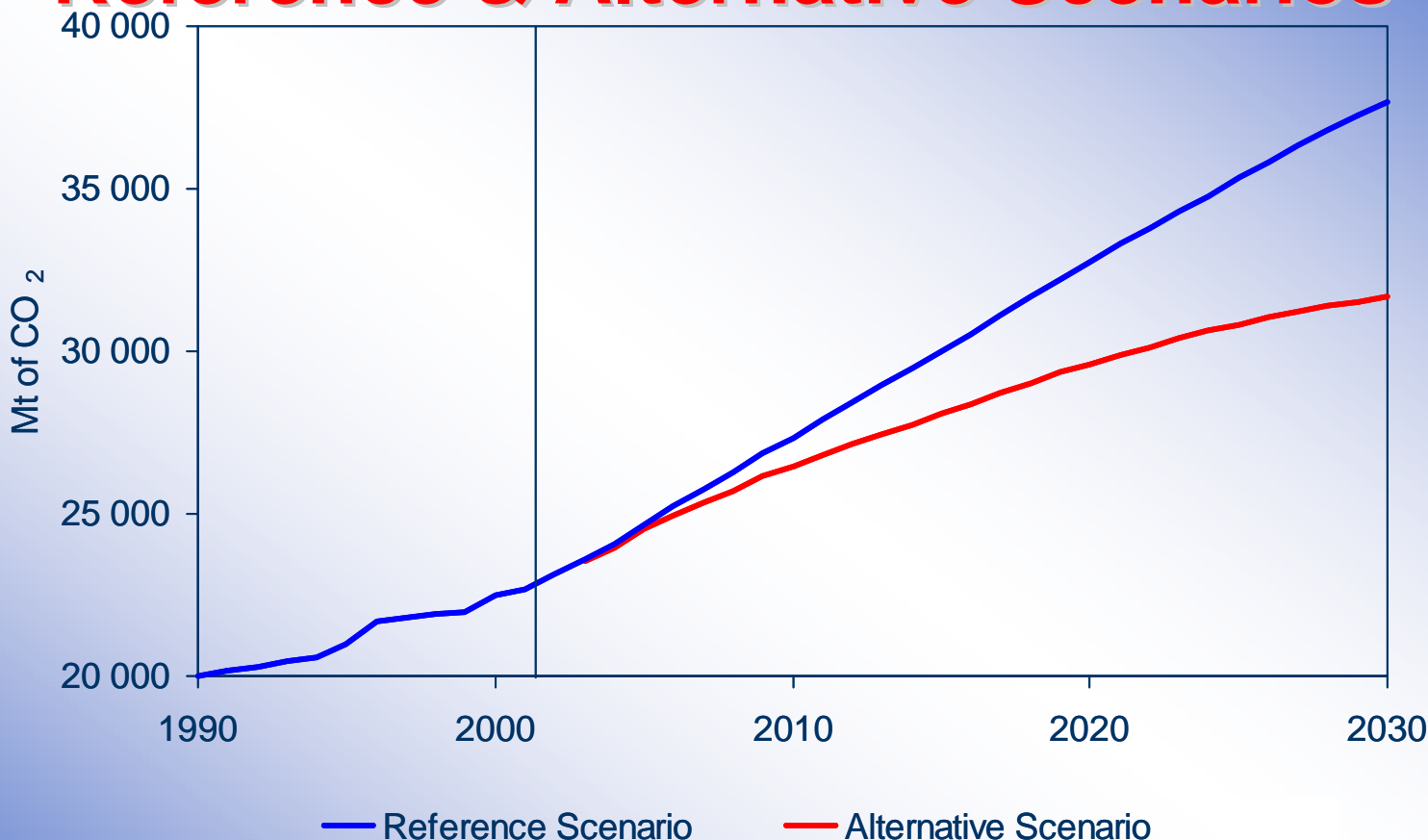




**What more could energy  
efficiency do for us?**



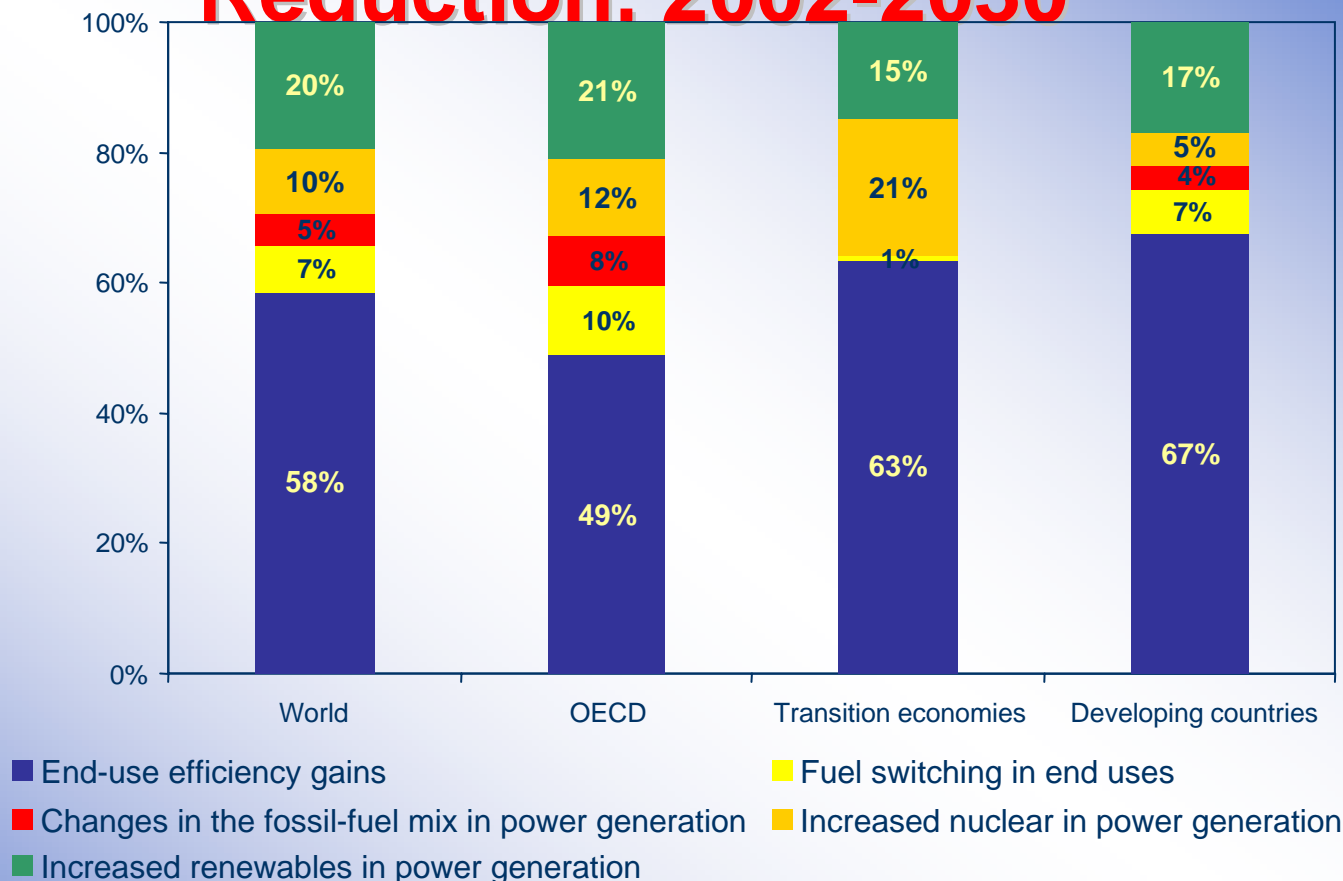
# Global CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions in the Reference & Alternative Scenarios



**CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are 16% less in the Alternative scenario in 2030,  
a reduction of about 6 Gt of CO<sub>2</sub>**

Source: WEO 2004

# Contributory Factors in CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction, 2002-2030

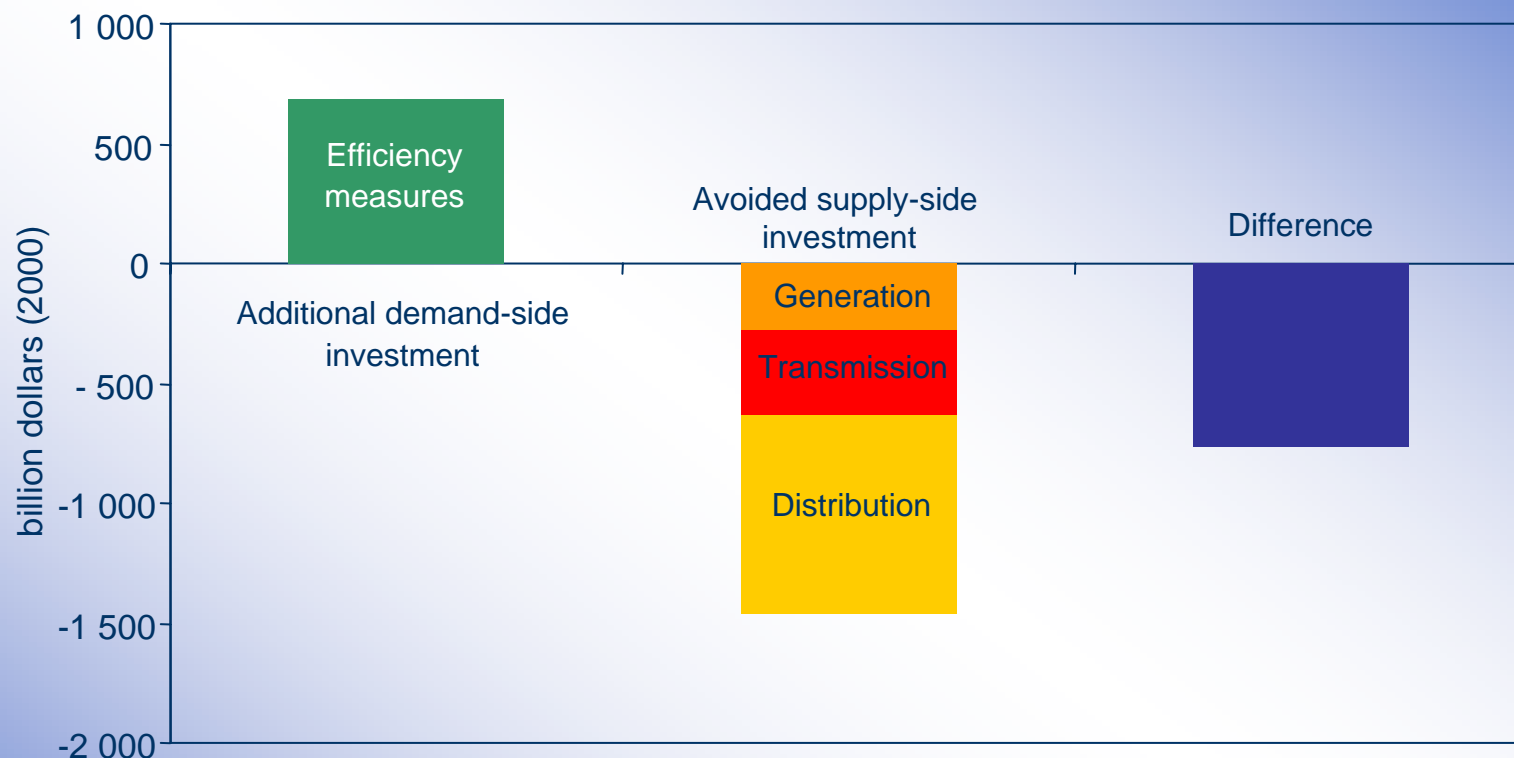


Improvements in end-use efficiency contribute for more than

half of decrease in emissions, and renewables use for 20%



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

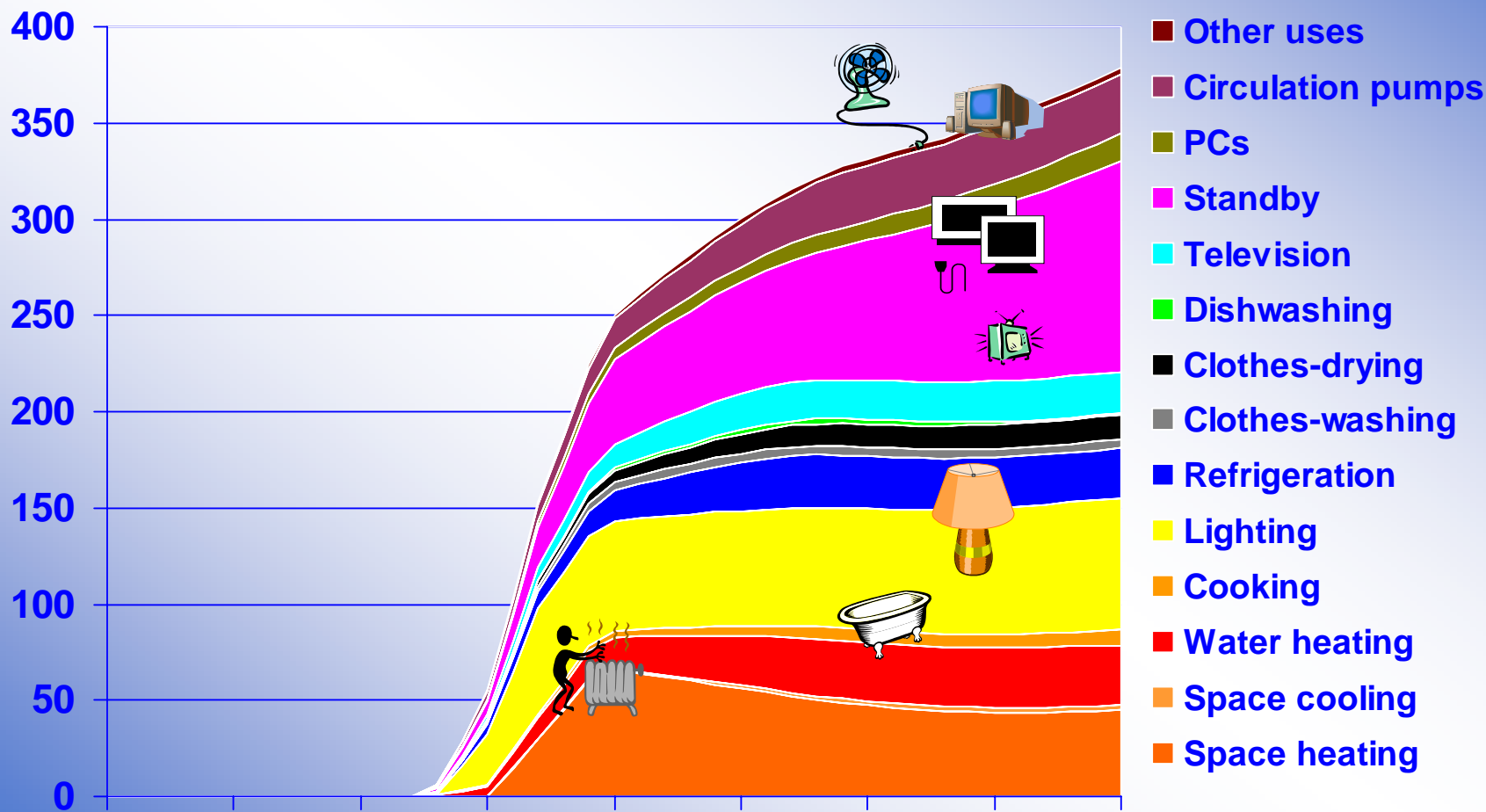


**Additional investments on the demand side are more than offset by**

**lower investment on the supply side**

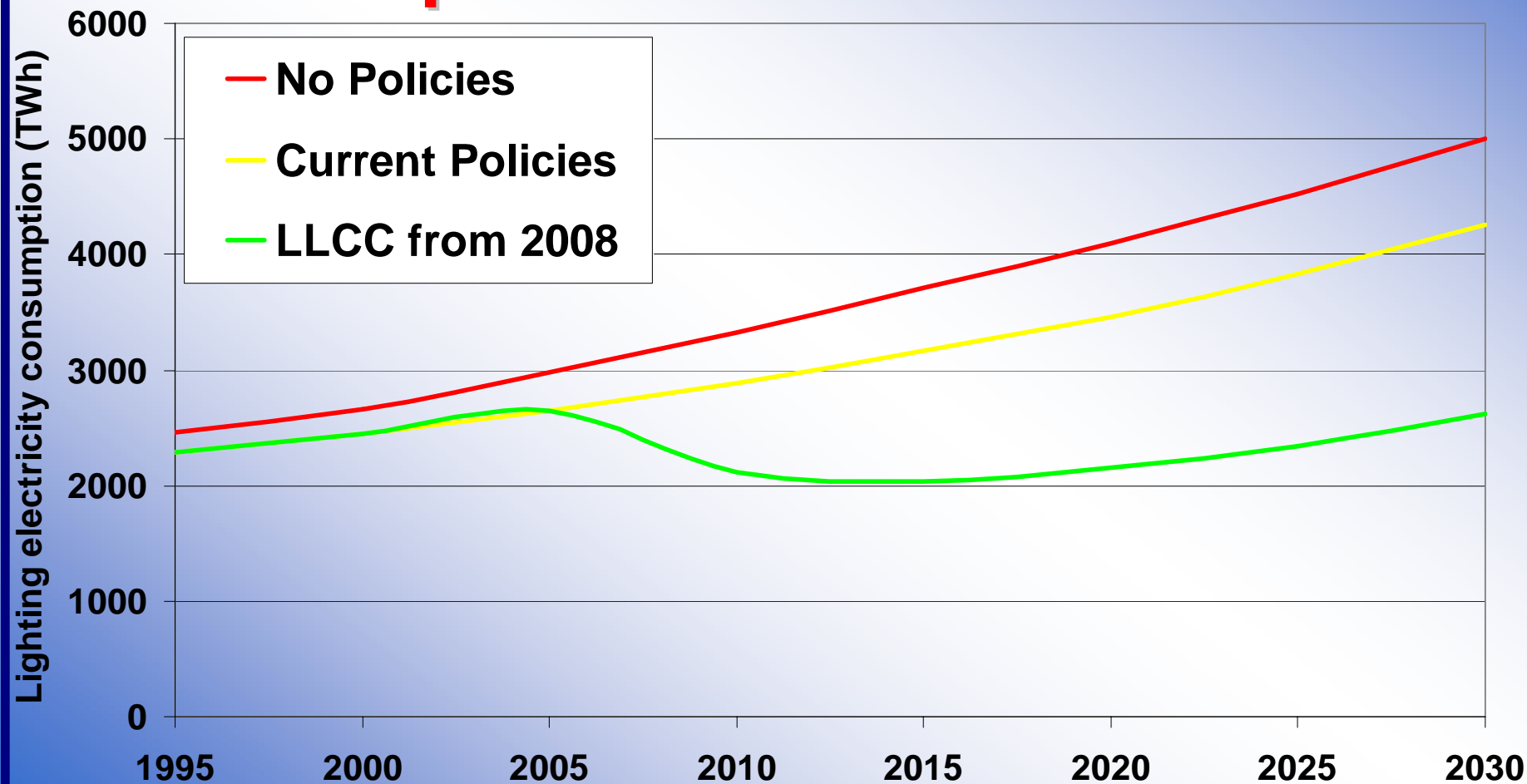


# Projected additional potential savings by end-use for IEA-Europe





# 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.