



Energy efficiency and climate policy

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The contribution of energy efficiency in IEA countries*

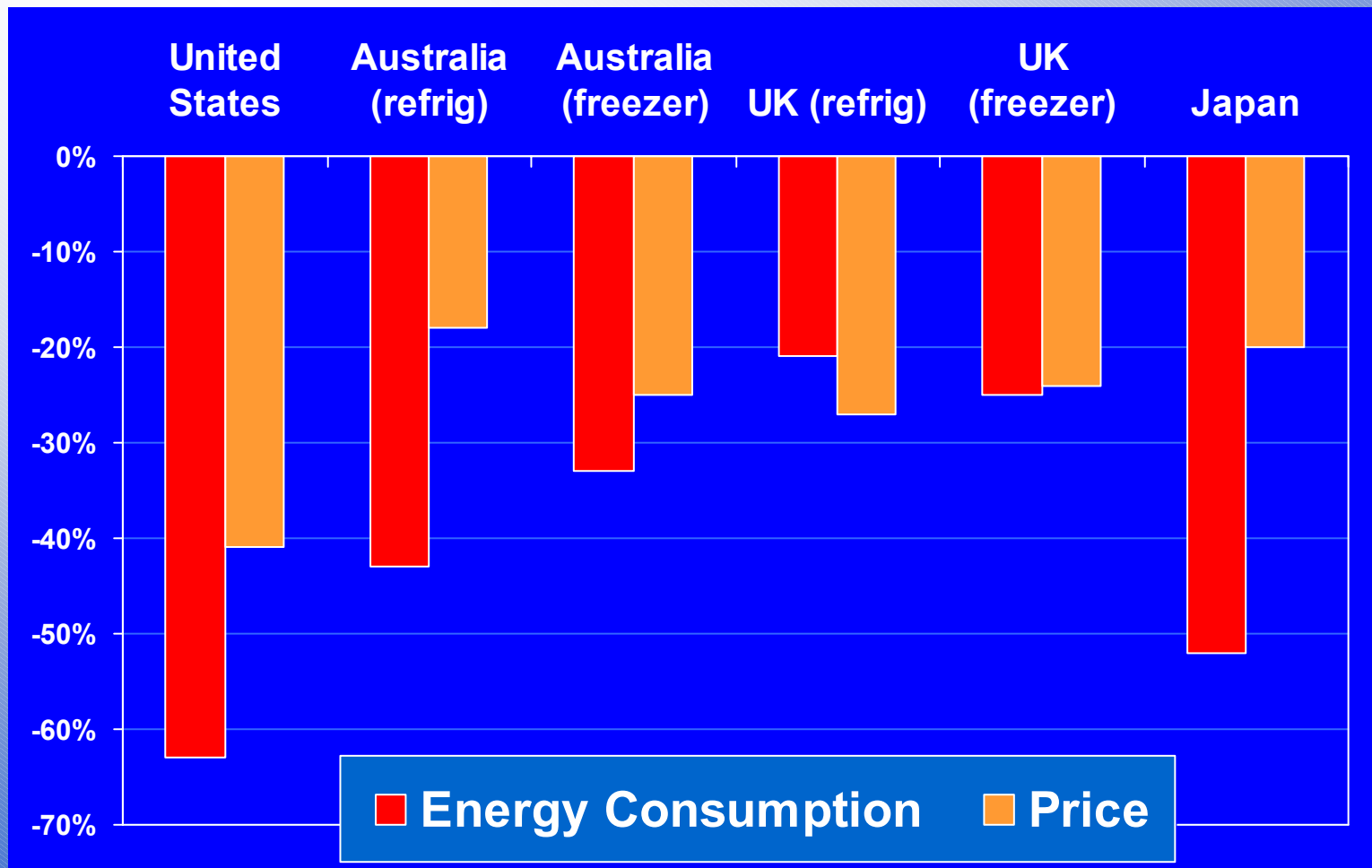
Without energy efficiency improvements since 1973

- ◆ Energy consumption would be 56% higher today
- ◆ CO₂ emissions would be ~4GtCO₂ higher
- ◆ Energy efficiency is the first fuel

* Countries sampled include: Australia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States – 80% of IEA total energy demand



Existing energy efficiency regulations Impacts on performance and price: *Cold appliances*



Alternative Policy Scenario – 2030 Cost Effectiveness of Policies

- Total energy investment – from production to consumption – is lower than in the Reference Scenario
- Consumers spend \$2.4 trillion *more* in 2005-2030 in more efficient cars, etc.
- ..but over \$3 trillion *less* investment is required on the supply side
 - *Each \$1 invested in more efficient electrical appliances saves \$2.2 in investment in power plants & networks*
- The (sometimes) higher initial investment by consumers is more than offset by fuel-cost savings

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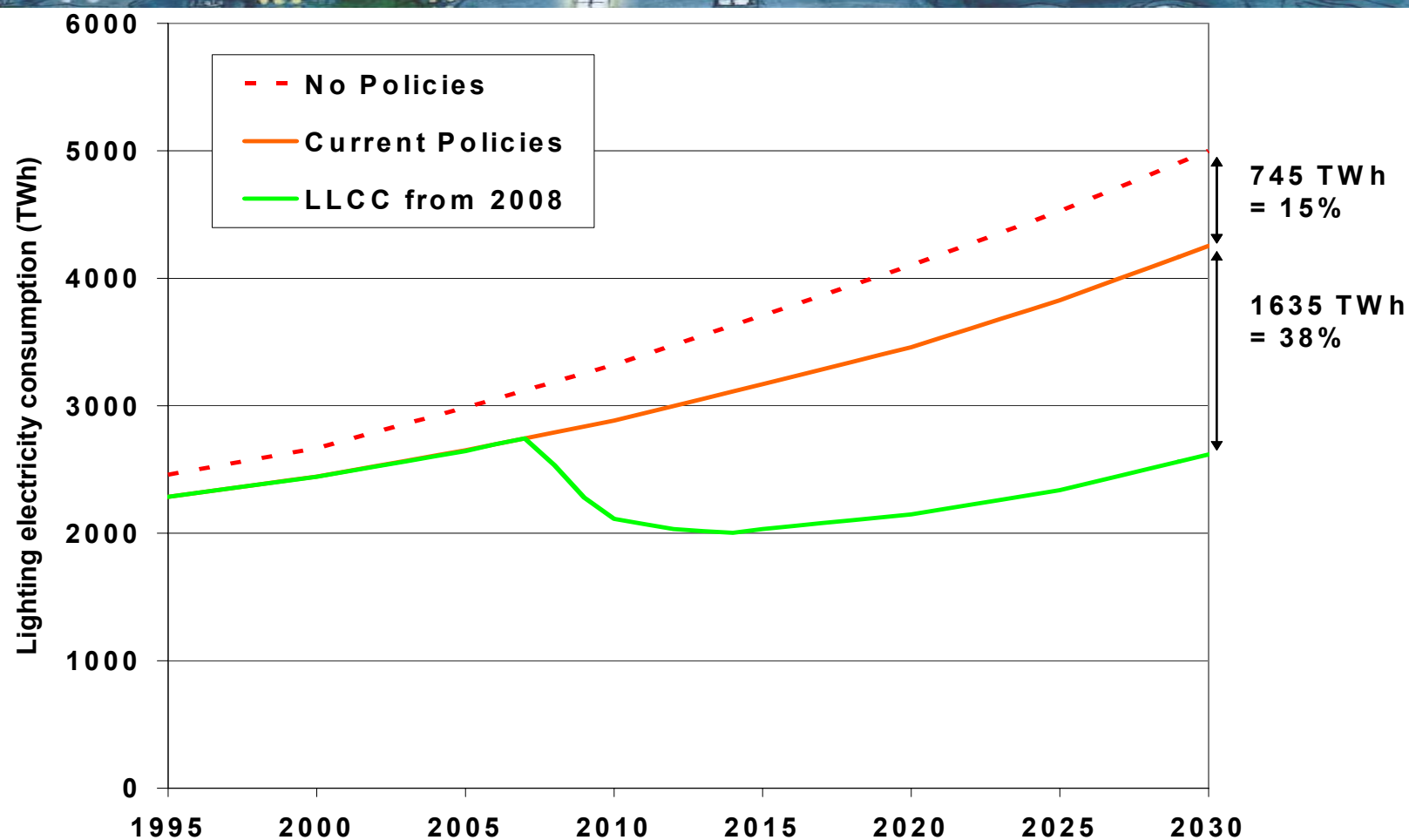
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Lighting: Cost-Effective Savings (From IEA's Light's Labour's Lost)



LIGHT'S LABOUR'S LOST
 Policies for Energy-efficient Lighting



Global lighting cost could be reduced by US\$ 2.6 trillion and 16 GtCO₂ could be saved (2008-2030)