

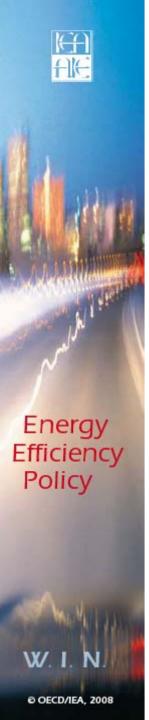
## Energy efficiency, governance and other short stories

#### Dr Nigel Jollands

Head, Energy Efficiency Unit International Energy Agency

To

Crawford School of Economics and Government
Australian National University
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### Today's talk

Brought to you by the letters:











### 'E' is for energy efficiency

In general

*input output* 

In general energy terms

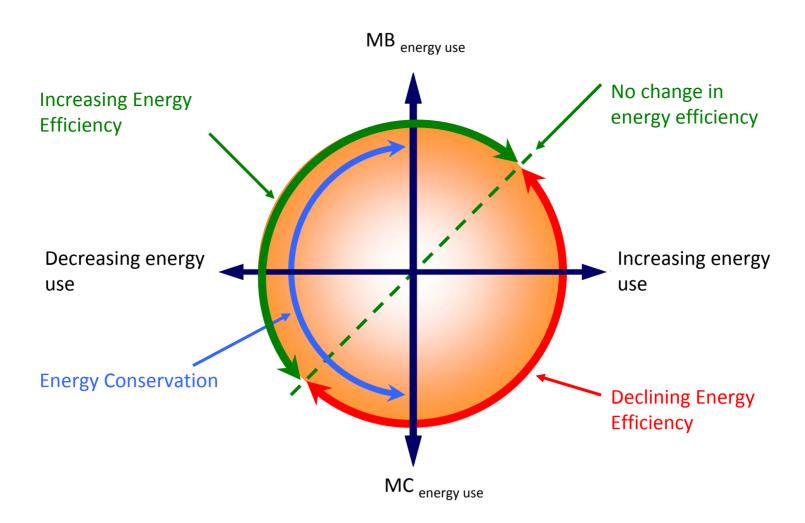
 $\frac{input_{energy}}{output_{(product/service)}}$ 

Measured as

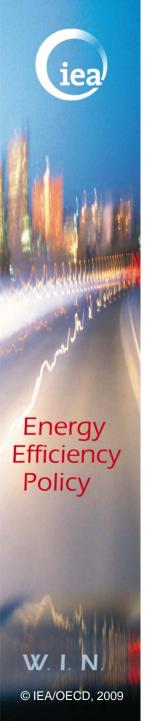
kWh litres PJ widget 100km \$



### Another take ...



Source: EECA



### 'A' is for Australia

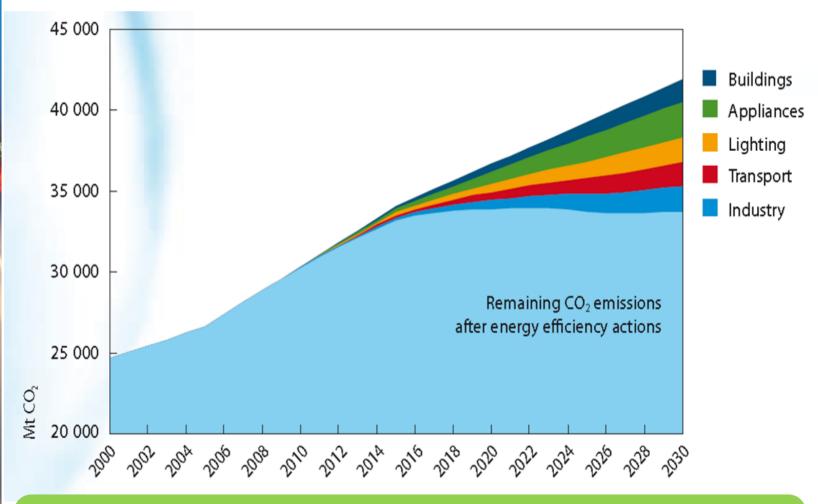




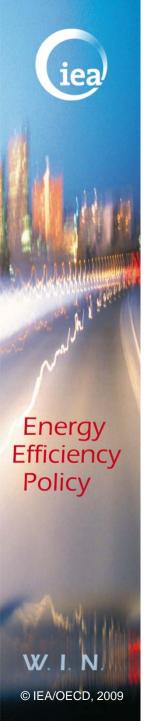
Energy Efficiency Policy

### **W. I. N.**© IEA/OECD, 2009

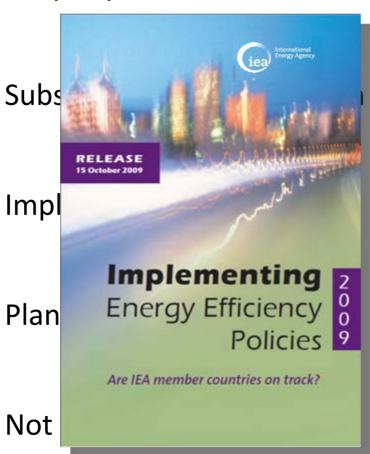
### 25 energy efficiency policy recommendations across 7 priority areas



Global implementation of recommendations could save around 8.2 GtCO $_2$ /yr by 2030; this is equivalent to 20% of global reference scenario energy related  $CO_2$  emissions in 2030



#### Fully implemented

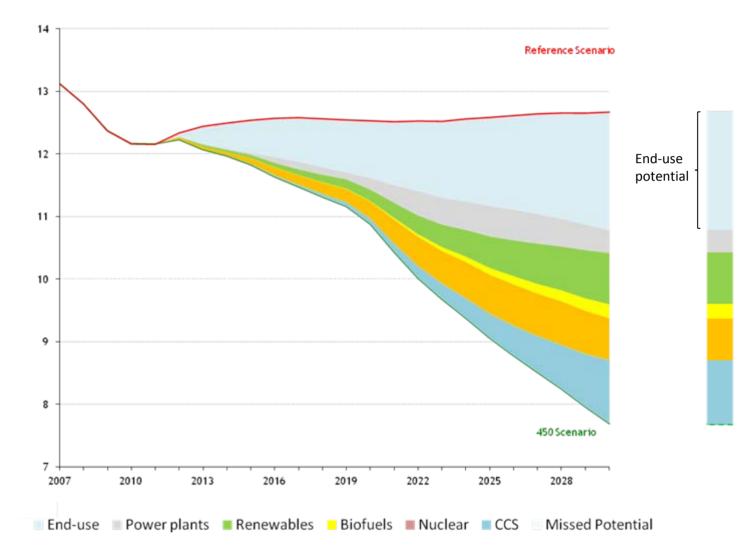


Non applicable





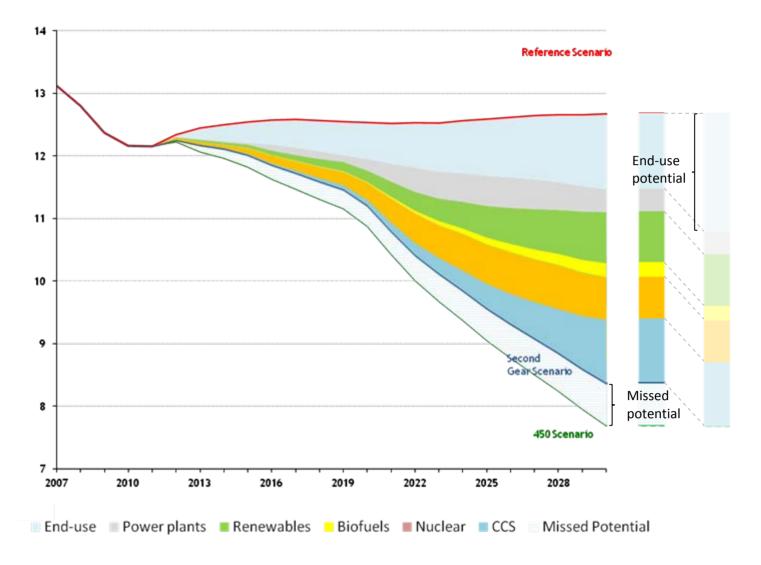
# Base 450 Scenario (OECD+)







# Second Gear Scenario (OECD+)

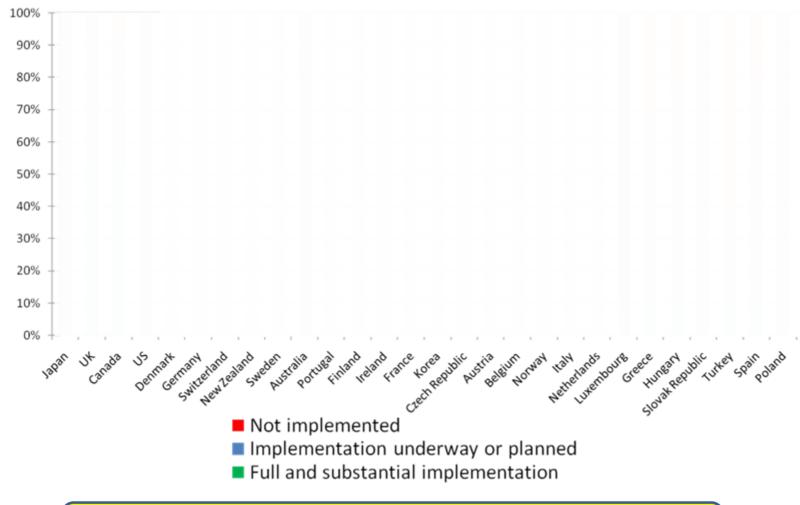








### How does implementation compare across countries – all recommendations?



No country has 'fully" or "substantially" implemented more than 57% of the relevant recommendations.





Energy

Efficiency

Policy

### 'G' is for governance

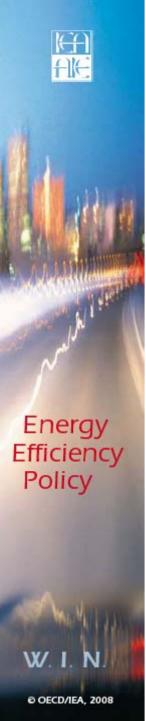
energy efficiency governance project - key questions

- Why focus on energy efficiency governance?
- What is energy efficiency governance?
- What has been done in the past?
- What are the dimensions of the energy efficiency governance issue?
- What is the IEA doing in this area?



### Why focus on governance?

- Traditional (micro) approach:
  - Huge potential for ee (in refrigerators)
  - But there are barriers
  - Remove barriers
  - Et voila! ... Next problem.
  - But, hang on ... problems persist
- Broader socio-economic system
- Systems perspective essential
  - Key leverage points
    - Markets
    - Governance
- Governance has not received attention



## What is energy efficiency governance?

"use of political authority, institutions and resources by decision-makers and implementers to achieve improved energy efficiency"

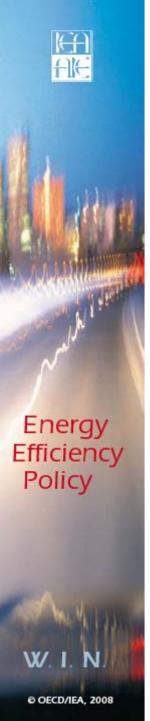
After Pierre (2000) and Rhodes (2000)



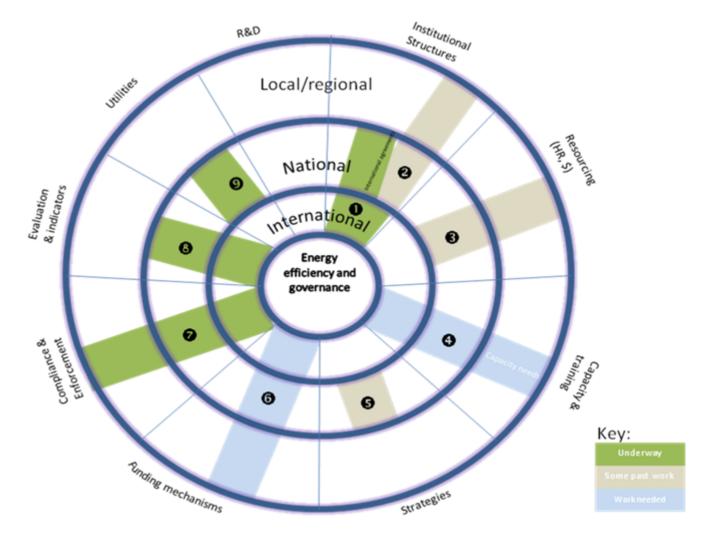


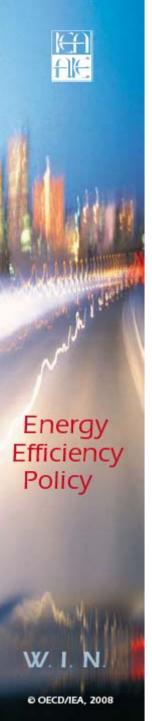
### What done in the past?

- Limaye, D., G. Heffner, and A. Sarkar. 2007.
- Laponche, B., B. Jamet, M. Colombier, and S. Attali. 1997.
- Two key limitations:
  - Scope –institutions & national level
  - Method desk top studies



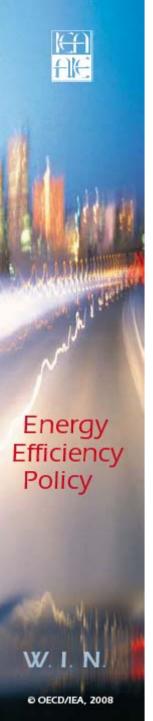
# IEA energy efficiency governance framework





## Energy efficiency governance project

- Overall aim
  - Assist all governments to establish the most effective energy efficiency governance regime.
- Key phases:
  - Phase 1: Institutions and resources
    - Most appropriate energy efficiency institutions to achieve its energy efficiency goals
    - Appropriate resource allocations
  - Phase 2: Multi-level governance
  - Phase 3: Energy efficiency strategies
  - Phase 4: Compliance, enforcement and evaluation
  - Phase 5: Human capacity and governance
  - Phase 6: R&D to support energy efficiency policy



## Phase 1: Key research questions

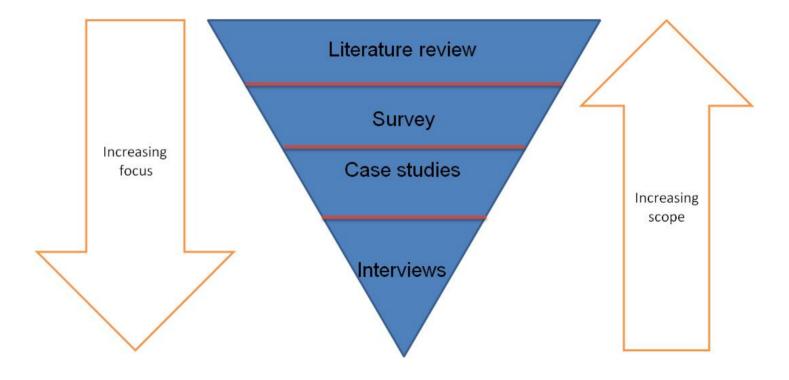
- 1. How can a country ensure it has the most appropriate institutional arrangements as part of an overall energy efficiency governance system in order for it to achieve its energy efficiency improvement goals?
- 2. What level of resourcing (people and financial) is needed for energy efficiency institutions?







### Method

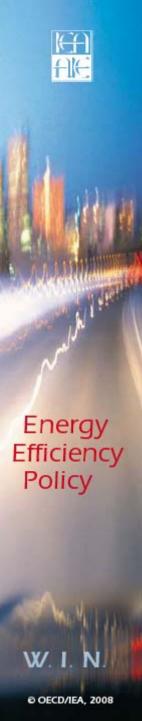






### Phase 1 outputs

- 1. Concise field handbook on ee institutions and resources
- 2. Scorecard for evaluating existing ee structures
- 3. Indicators of institutional resource allocation per capita and GDP
- 4. Workshop



### The end

Nigel.jollands@iea.org