

ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRESS NEEDS FURTHER ACCELERATION

- **World Energy Council Energy Efficiency report applauds progress but seeks further commitment to deliver the promise**
- **Action to be stimulated at COP22 in Marrakesh**

Over the last 15 years' energy efficiency improvements have saved the world 3.1 gigatonnes (Gtoe) of primary energy consumption and 7Gt of Co2, in 2014 equating to 23% of global energy consumption and 21% of global Co2 emissions in 2014.

At an official UN side event held in the side-lines of the COP22 negotiations in Marrakesh, the World Energy Council has released a report highlighting these significant achievements in energy efficiency despite the recent global economic crisis

The report, 'Energy Efficiency: A straight path towards energy sustainability' conducted in collaboration with ADEME, does however reveal that the annual improvement rate of energy efficiency has slowed down from 1.6% between 2000 and 2008 to 1.3% from 2009 to 2014.

Yet real progress is far behind the objective of 2.6% annual energy intensity improvement, despite energy efficiency being one of the top action priorities for energy leaders globally according to the World Energy Council's issues monitor. The G20, Clean Ministerial, and the UN sustainable development goal number seven all point to the critical contribution of energy efficiency to achieving a low carbon economy.

The new report also highlights that industrial electric motors and electric motor driven systems consume almost half the world's total electricity, and account for 70% of total electricity consumption within industry world-wide. The cost-effective potential to improve the energy efficiency of motor systems is roughly 20%-30%.

The research concludes that although energy efficiency continues to improve globally and despite significant advances, much more could be done to improve energy production and consumption.

Christoph Frei, Secretary General, World Energy Council, said:

"While there has been some progress, there is still not enough being done to drive energy efficiency and to reduce global energy emissions as agreed at COP21 in 2015.

"We still need to develop new policies, strategies and business models to meet the challenge of securing tomorrow's energy today. We will continue to engage global leaders to create the right policy signals, to scale up new business models, to drive

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innovation and global trade of best-in-class green goods and services. It's about encouraging collaboration on regional integration projects that will deliver a sustainable future."

François Moisan, Chair, World Energy Council Knowledge Network on Efficiency policies, and Director of Strategy and Research, ADEME (France) said :

"The introduction of energy efficiency policies and measures has been growing fast around the world. The increasing number of countries with an energy efficiency law, ten more compared to the 2013 report, signifies a strengthening and consolidation of the institutional commitment to energy efficiency."

The report makes the following recommendations to advance energy efficiency improvements:

- **Energy prices should closely reflect the real cost of supply.** Countries should set deadlines for a gradual energy pricing reform
- **Consumers need to be better informed.** It is necessary to simplify messages on energy efficiency to reach the majority of consumers
- **New technologies including smart meters and billing** offer attractive benefits and their wide introduction should be supported by policies
- **Innovative financing tools need to be widely introduced** to alleviate the public budgets from the financial and fiscal incentives
- **Regulations must be regularly reviewed** and strengthened if necessary and labelling and MEPS should be regularly revised and upgraded
- **Monitoring achievements and the impacts of measures** is necessary to check the real impact of energy efficiency policies
- **The development of international or multi-national standards** can help enhance international and regional cooperation, in addition to regional testing and harmonisation of equipment testing standards and facilities. International energy mediums should be used to exchange experiences for policies benchmarking and identification of best practices.
- **Efficiency labels guide consumers** towards more energy efficient appliances and motivates manufacturers to supply more energy efficient products. However, labels alone are not sufficient to transform markets, they need to be complemented with Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) to remove inefficient equipment and introduce best practices. The MEPS set the minimum performance criteria to be achieved by new appliances or buildings.

- **Price signals are key but alone are also not enough to improve efficiency.** Clear and targeted policies are required to reinforce the role of energy prices in market economies and support a wider deployment of energy efficient equipment and services which would drive consumer choice towards the most efficient and cost effective solutions.

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Notes to Editors:

World Energy Council

The World Energy Council is the principal impartial network of energy leaders and practitioners promoting an affordable, stable and environmentally sensitive energy system for the greatest benefit of all. Formed in 1923, the Council is the UN-accredited global energy body, representing the entire energy spectrum, with over 3,000 member organisations in over 90 countries, drawn from governments, private and state corporations, academia, NGOs and energy stakeholders. We inform global, regional and national energy strategies by hosting high-level events including the World Energy Congress and publishing authoritative studies, and work through our extensive member network to facilitate the world's energy policy dialogue. Find out more www.worldenergy.org and follow @WECouncil

ADEME

The French Environment and Energy Management Agency (ADEME) is a public agency under the joint authority of the Ministry of Environment, Energy and the Sea, and the Ministry for National Education, Higher Education and Research. The agency is active in the implementation of public policy in the areas of the environment, energy and sustainable development. ADEME provides expertise and advisory services to businesses, local authorities and communities, government bodies and the public at large, to enable them to establish and consolidate their environmental action. As part of this work the agency helps finance projects, from research to implementation, in the areas of waste management, soil conservation, energy efficiency and renewable energy, air quality and noise abatement. Find out more www.ademe.fr and follow us on Twitter : [@ademe](https://twitter.com/ademe)