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Mechanisms for sustainable energy efficiency – the need for energy management standards

Presented by:
Marco Matteini
UNIDO Industrial Energy Efficiency Unit

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Poverty Reduction through Productive Activities • Trade Capacity Building • Energy and Environment



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Presentation Outline

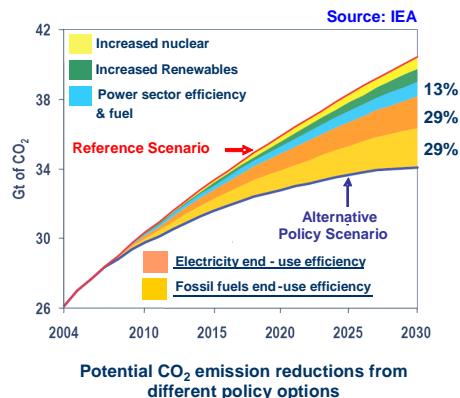
- Context
- Why industrial energy efficiency is not happening
- How Energy Management Standards (EnMS) help
- Climate Change perspective
- National EnMS and ISO 50001 – Energy Management Standard

Poverty Reduction through Productive Activities • Trade Capacity Building • Energy and Environment



Industrial Energy Efficiency Context

- Industrial energy use globally accounts for
 - 40% of electricity use
 - 77% of coal and derivatives use
 - 37% of natural gas use
 - and 1/3 of global CO₂ emissions¹
- Industry has the potential to reduce its energy intensity and emissions by up to 26–32%, providing a 8-12% reduction in total energy use and CO₂ emissions²



^{1,2} Source: IEA, 2006 and 2007



Developing & Emerging Countries – Context

- Industrial energy use can be up to 50% of the total use and can produce supply problems → energy security
- Non-OECD countries will continue to lead global growth of energy demand (87% until 2030 according to the IEA) with industry being the biggest user
- Industrial sector growth requires many new facilities, rapidly built & expanded; including substantial growth in energy intensive sectors
- Building in energy efficiency the first time is much more cost-effective than retrofitting it later
- Governments are increasingly aware, and concerned about, both energy security, industry competitiveness and climate change



Industrial Energy Efficiency Benefits

- Energy efficiency has demonstrated, time and again, that
 - ✓ It saves industrial firms money
 - ✓ It increase reliability of operations
 - ✓ It has a positive effect on productivity and competitiveness
 - ✓ It can offer attractive financial and economic returns
 - ✓



Why it is not happening?



Barriers to Industrial Energy Efficiency

- Management focus is on production and not on energy efficiency
- Lack of information and understanding of financial and qualitative benefits
- Lack of adequate technical skills to assess performance, developing and implementing EE measures and projects
- First costs more important than recurring costs → disconnection between capital and operating budgets
- When EE knowledge exists it very often resides with individuals rather than with the company/ organization → sustainability risk
- Poor monitoring system and data
-



Energy Management Standards – Why?

Most energy efficiency in industry is achieved through changes in **how energy is managed** in an industrial facility, rather than through installation of new technologies.

Energy Management Standards (EnMS) provide market-based tool and best-practice methods to **integrate EE in industry corporate culture and daily management**.

EnMS provides:

- A framework for understanding significant energy uses
- Action plans for continually improve energy performance
- Documentation to sustain energy performance improvements over time and change of personnel



What EnMS do achieve?

- Management focus
- Systematic activity
- Obligation to train and raise awareness
- Obligation to provide resources
- Continuity through changes of personnel



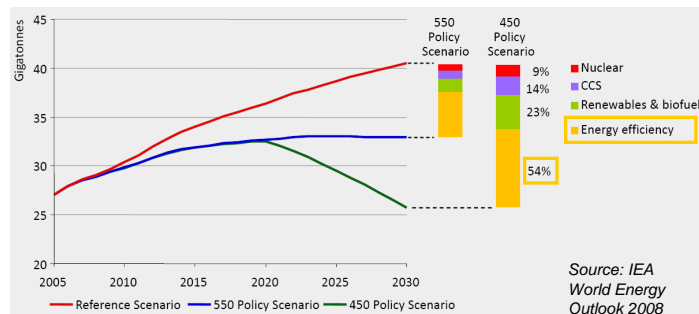
What EnMS do achieve?

- Most industrial enterprises that have implemented EnMS achieved average **annual energy intensity reductions of 2.0-3.0%** against the 1.0% reduction of business as usual (Ireland, Netherlands, Denmark, USA)
- EnMS accelerate adoption of EE best-practices and technology transfer, enhancing productivity and competitiveness
- **Improve enterprises' bottom line**



From a Climate Change Mitigation Perspective

- Reduction in energy-related CO₂ emissions in climate-policy scenarios



- **2.5% annual reduction of global energy intensity** is the target that the United Nations, the World Bank and the international community are called on to commit to ensure a sustainable future



From a Climate Change Mitigation Perspective

- Reduction in energy-related CO₂ emissions in climate-policy scenarios



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http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media/News/2010/AGECC_Report.pdf



National EnMS and ISO 50001

- Existing national standards
 - ✓ US, Denmark, Sweden, Ireland, Thailand, South Korea, South Africa, Spain
- Existing national specifications
 - ✓ The Netherlands, United Kingdom, Germany
- Regional standard
 - ✓ EN16001 – European Energy Management Standard
- **ISO 50001 – Energy Management Standard**
 - ✓ Project Committee 242 established in Feb 2008. 42 members
 - ✓ UNIDO supported the process since its inception
<http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=o86084>
 - ✓ ISO 50001 Draft International Standard out for voting
 - ✓ **Release of ISO 50001 planned for 1st Quarter 2011**



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Thank you for your attention

For more information

Marco Matteini

Industrial Energy Efficiency Unit

UNIDO

Vienna International Centre

P.O. Box 300, A-1400 Vienna, Austria

Tel: 0043 1 26026 4583

E-mail: M.Matteini@unido.org