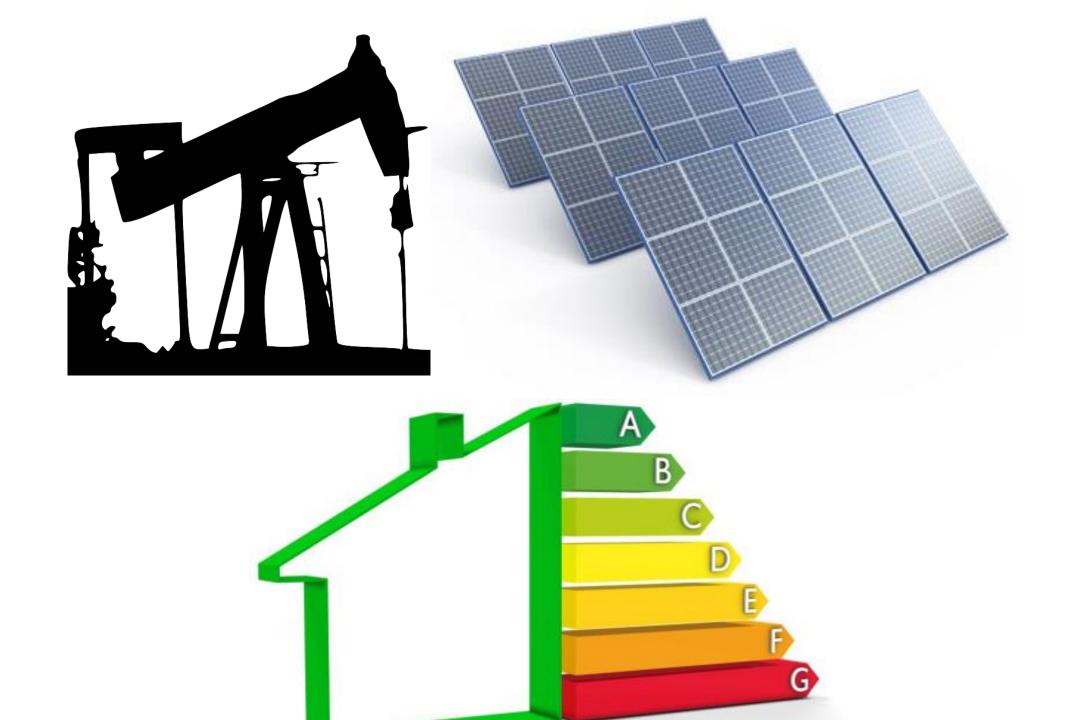


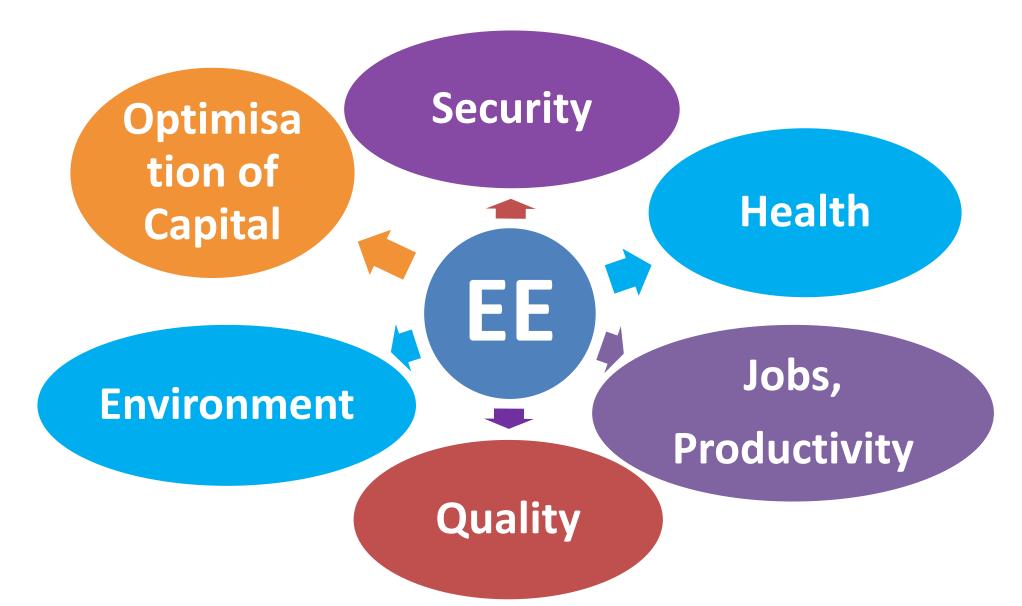
Setting the national agenda: national policy to support energy efficiency cities

CIEEC 2016, Puebla, Mexico Benoit LEBOT, Executive Director IPEEC





Multiple Benefits of Energy Efficiency



Cities & Energy: 4 major responsibilities

Cities:

- 1. Purchase & consume energy
- 2. Produce & distribute energy
- 3. Plan & invest in infrastructure
- 4. Communicate & Motivate

National policies can provide support to each dimension



Energy Efficiency needs access to:

- 1. Information
- 2. Technologies
- 3. Know how
- 4. Finance

Vision
-Dedicated Staff
Work Plan



Role of National Governments

Regulations and their stability are the key drivers for the demand of and the supply for energy efficiency investments



- National Policy Framework (EE law);
- Dedicated human resources
 (institutions or existing departments);
- Dedicated financial resources;

- Energy Efficiency is not only an energy policy
- Set level playing field (market price for energy, ruling utilities)
- EE needs time and lots of patience...



- Energy efficiency requires and consumes lots of data
- Significant investments is needed in data collection and analysis (setting the baseline)
- Governments to set metrics, data collection channels...



- Energy bills reduction is just one of the benefits of energy efficiency
- Metrics & data collection to assess non energy benefits
- Energy Efficiency Targets
- Monitor progress: EE indicators



- Minimum Energy performance standards on equipment, systems & buildings
- Labeling, rating, certification, codes
- New construction & existing buildings
- Include energy in land use & urban development

GIS, ITC, Big Data, BIM = great opportunities



European Car Label





Consommation de carburant et émission de CO₂

information en application de la directive 1999/94/CE.

Marque : VOITURE

Moděle : XXX

Version: 5P 1.4 HDi

Energie : Diesel

Consommation de carburant

Mesures effectuées selon Lackrective 80/1250 CEE modifiée 1950/100 CE.

Consommation mixte:

Consommation extra-urbaine : 3,6 I/100 km

Le CO2 (dioxyde de carbone) est 2 le principal gaz à effet de serre responsable du changement climatique. Mesures effectuées selon la directive 90/1209/CEE modifiée 1999/100/CE. Émissions de CO₂ faibles

inferieures ou egalos a 100 cylum de 101 à 120 g/km do 121 à 140 g/km

de 141 à 160 g/km

de 161 à 200 g/km

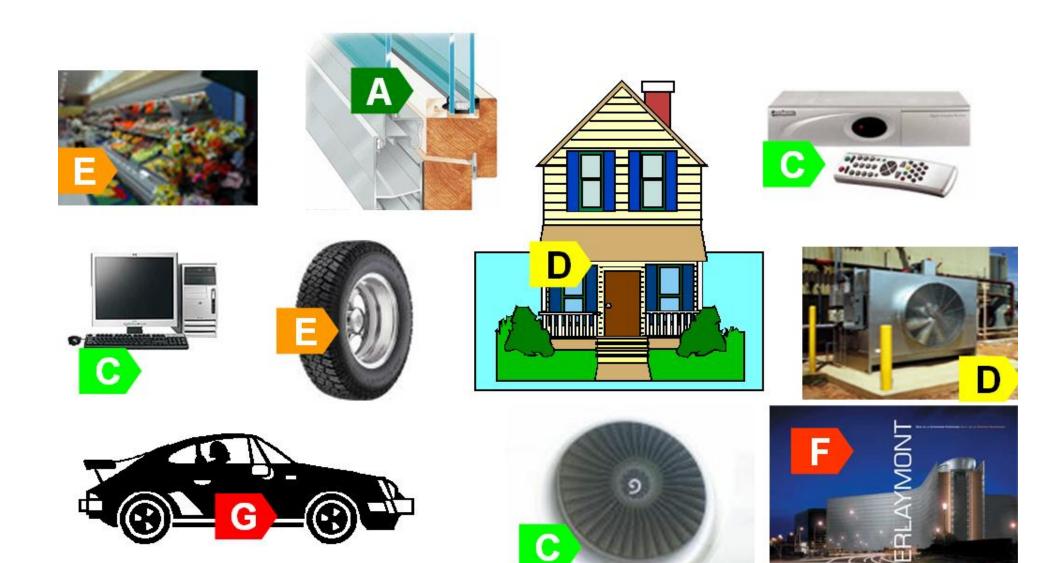
de 201 a 250 g/km

Émissions de CO2 élevées

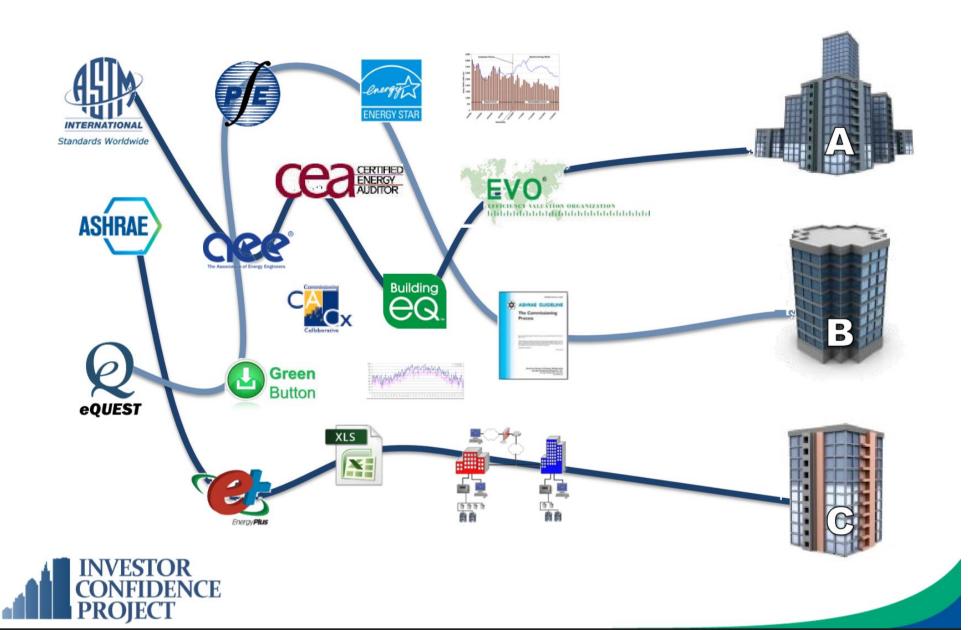
110 g/km

La consommation de carburant et les émissions de CO₂ d'un véhicule sont fonction non seulement de son rendement énergétique, mais également du comportement au volant et d'autres facteurs non techniques. Les informations sur les consommations de carburant et les émissions de CO2 de tous les modèles de voltures particulières neuves, contenues dans le guide de l'ADEME, peuvent être obtenues gratuitement dans tous les points de vente, auprès de l'ADEME et consultées sur le site internet : www.ademe.fr

Labelling can also be applied to...



What Is An Energy Efficiency Project?



- Utility programs (DSM)
- Engage the finance community
- Set financial/fiscal measures
- MRV & Inspection scheme



- Permanent communication on all levels
- Mainstream EE in all line Ministries
- Good balance between National & Local implementation (experiment).
- When appropriate, line up with international or regional dynamics.



Conclusion: no longer an option

- All levels to be mobilized, in all economies;
- Significant public \$ is necessary on EE fundamentals, but returns are high
- National versus local: experiment, validate, raise EE ambition
- International Cooperation can enhance the deployment of Energy Efficiency.



Thank you

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