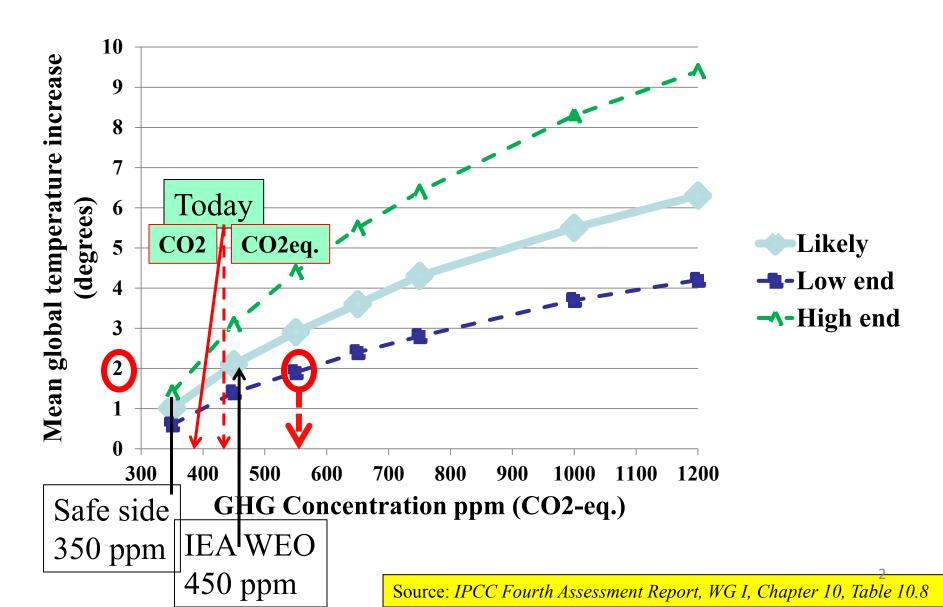
Energizing Communities to Sustainability

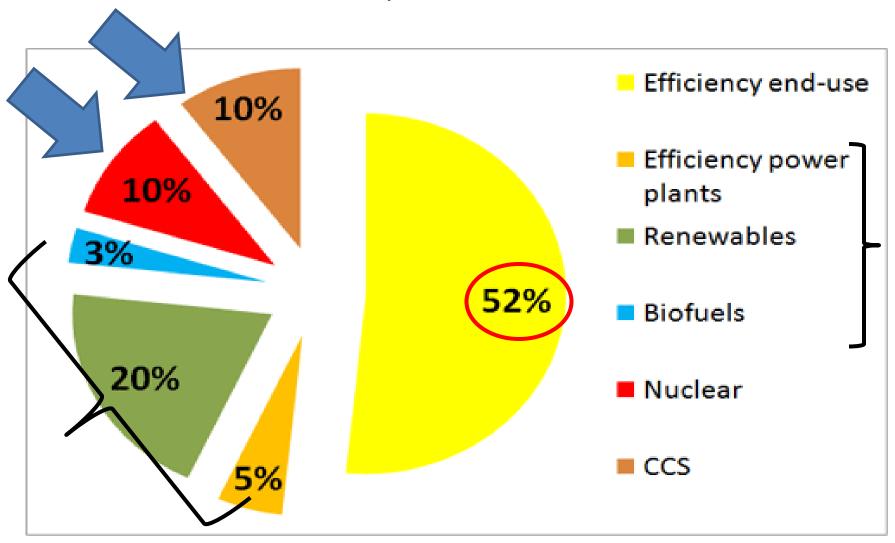
Hans Nilsson
FourFact AB
eceee
IEA DSM Programme

Mean temperature increase



Means for decarbonising till 2030

compared to BAU



Source: IEA WEO 2009

The door to 2°C is closing, but will we be "locked-in"?

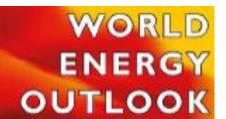
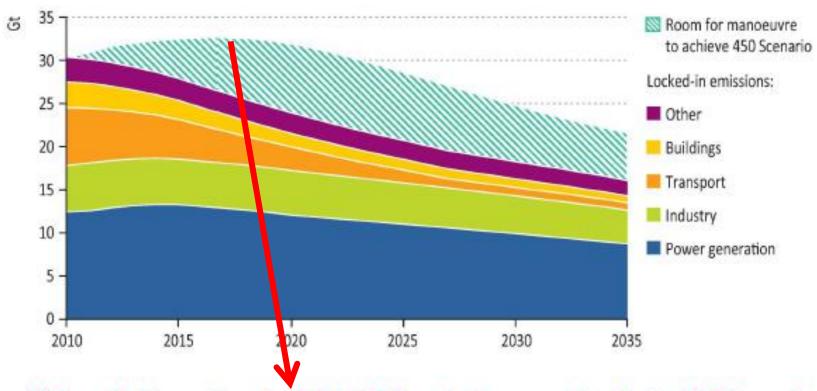
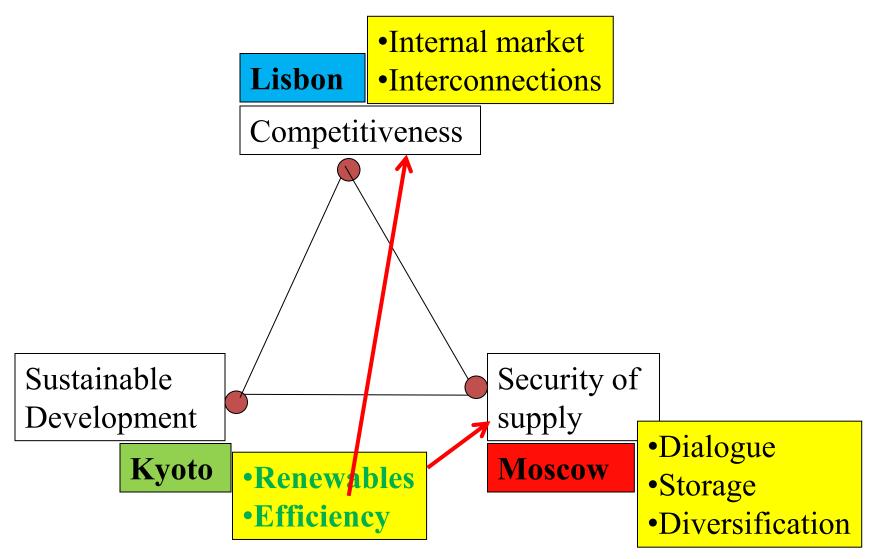


Figure 6.12: World energy-related CO₂ emissions from locked-in infrastructure in 2010 and room for manoeuvre to achieve the 450 Scenario



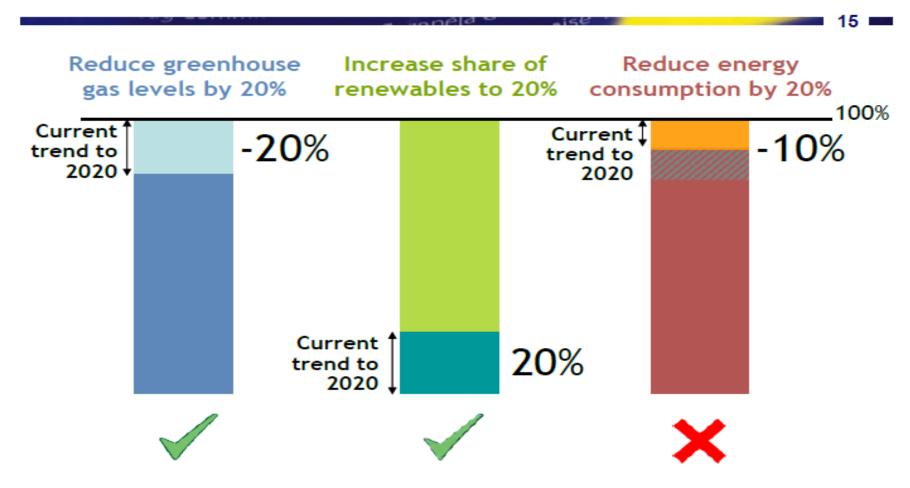
Without further action, <u>by 2017</u> all CO₂ emissions permitted in the 450 Scenario will be "locked-in" by existing power plants, factories, buildings, etc

The EU Challenges -2009



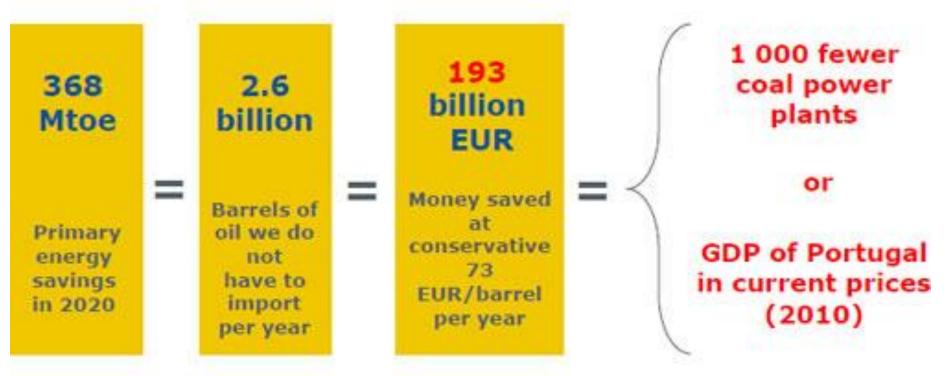
A modest proposal

Meeting our "20-20-20 by 2020" goals



With high impact

Benefits of meeting the 20% efficiency target are enormous



À la recherche du temps perdu

Oilcrisis (1973-

Act 1: SAVE OIL AT ANY PRICE

GOVERNMENTS' RESPONSIBILITY

Efficiency (1985-

Act 2: THE MARKET WORKS (ALONE)

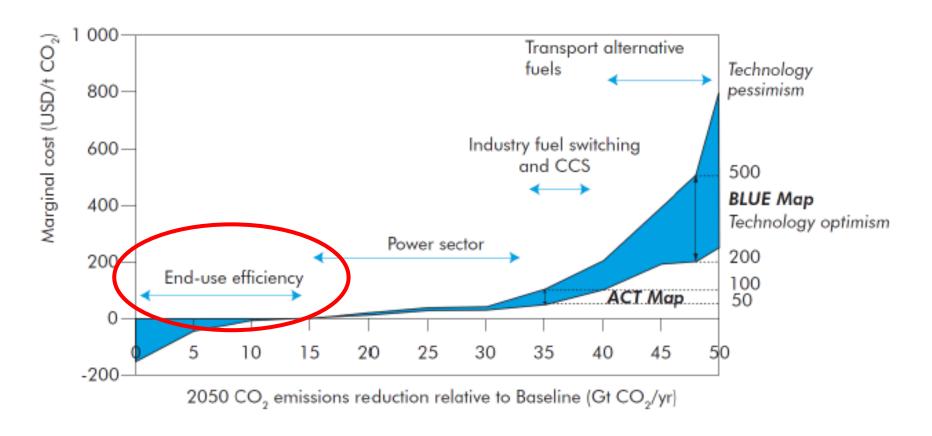
(The invisible hand with a green thumb)

Sustainability (2000-

Act 3: ACTIVE LEADERSHIP

(But who?)

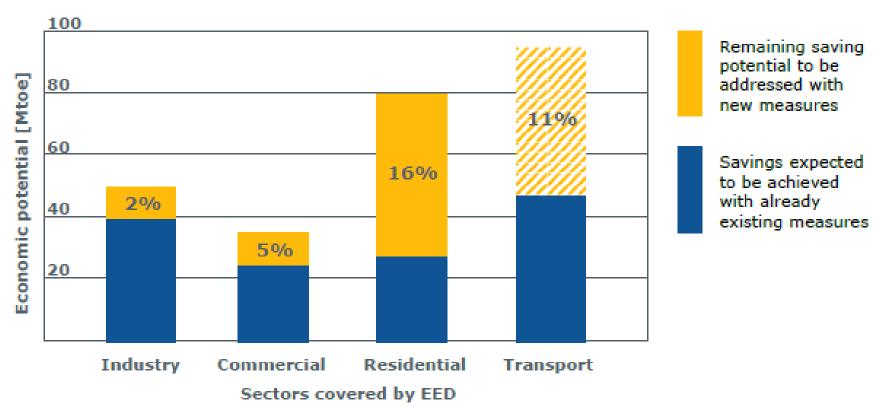
Energy Efficiency – the cheap solution



Source: IEA Energy Technology Perspective 2009

The potential for energy savings

Despite untapped savings potentials across all major sectors



10

The potential is > 50%

- Over an investment cycle (Buildings long (decades); Industry – short (decade); Transport – Medium)
- Benefit is normally underestimated (comfort, security, robustness is not accounted for)
- Costs are normally overestimated (market learning, routine development is seldom regarded)
- Planning is normally absent (Building declarations, Management Systems) since it is not required or stringently applied

Not difficult, but complicated

What the customer wants!

Energy (kWh)

Installation

Light, Power, Heat

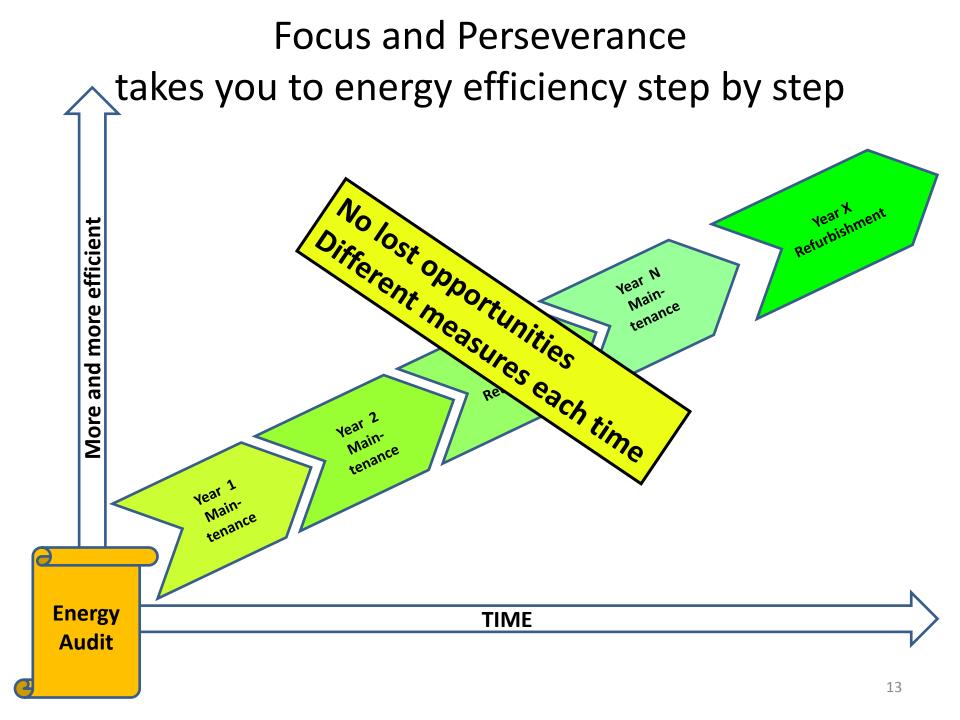
What the customer ought to get!

Less Energy (fewer kWh) A different Installation

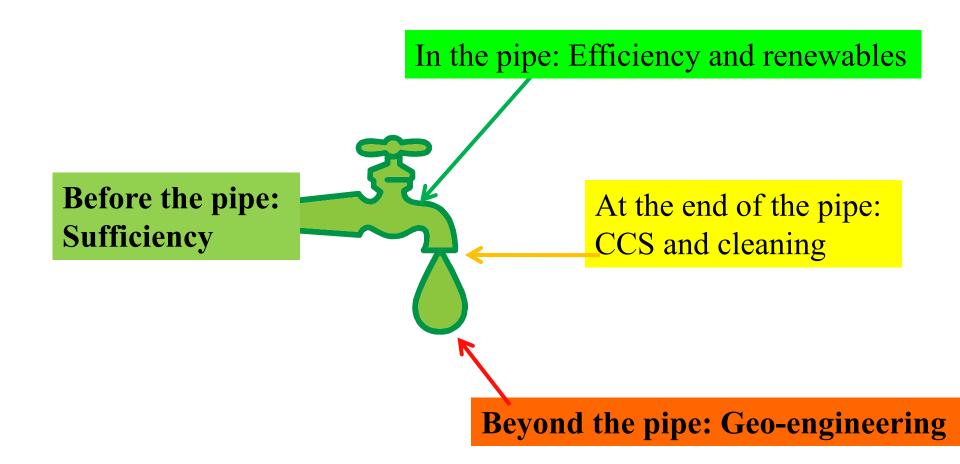
Light, Power, Heat

Competences to make the changes

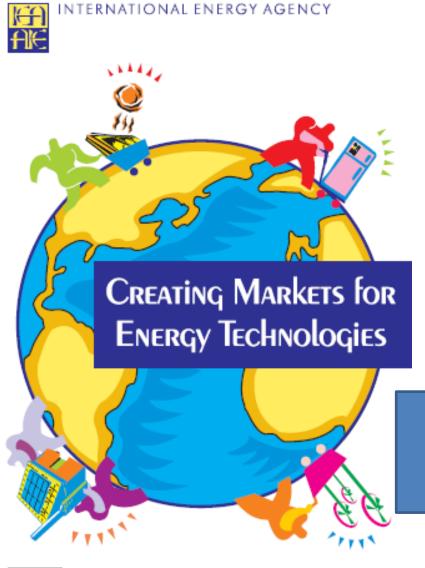
Insulation, ventilation, cooling, heating, building, electricity, lighting, plumbing, solar shading, compressed air, control, ICT, etc.

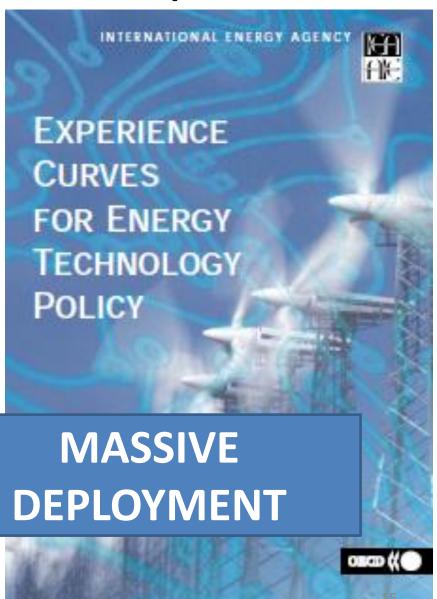


Where (in the pipe) should we act?

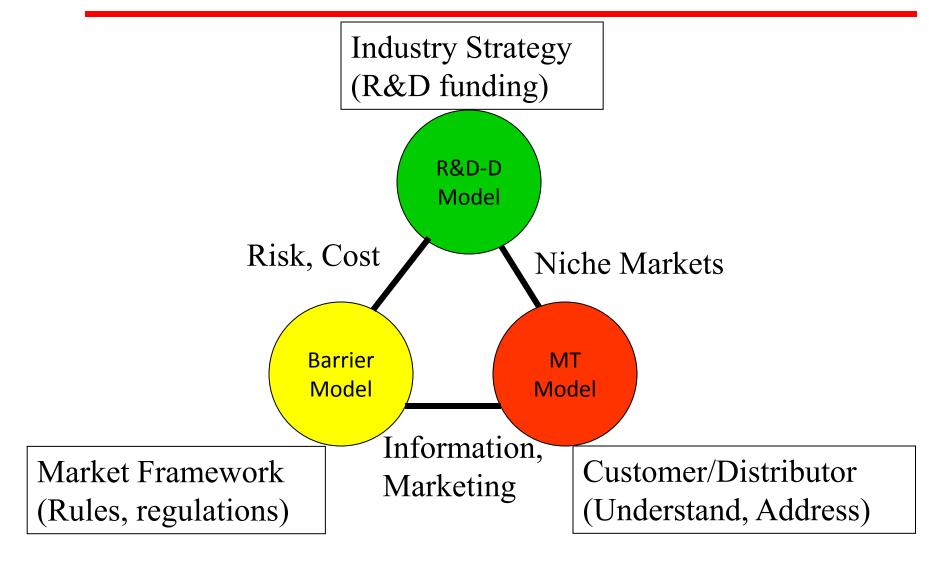


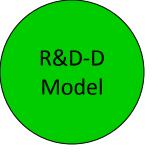
Creating Markets with Experience





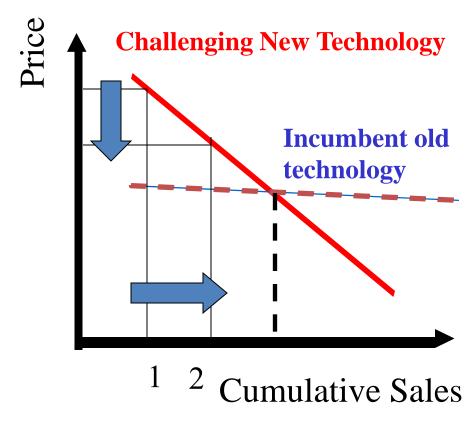
Lessons Learned in technology deployment policies THE TRIANGULATION MODEL





The message of the learning curve

- Price (Cost) is reduced by 10-25% by each doubling in cumulative volume/sales (LR=Learning Rate)
- The new technology might reach a break even and be competitive to the old technology

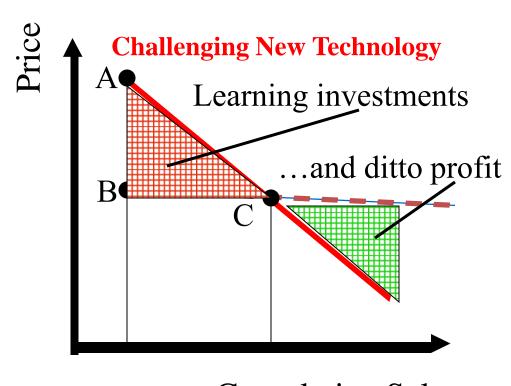


Learning curves are straight lines in a double Logarithmic scale



The learning investments have to be covered and recovered

- Learning investments are not subsidies <u>IF</u> they can be anticipated to yield future profit
- Someone has to start the process
- It takes TIME to reach break even
- The investments might be HUGE

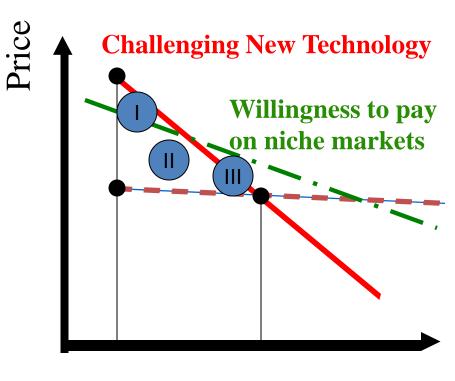


Cumulative Sales



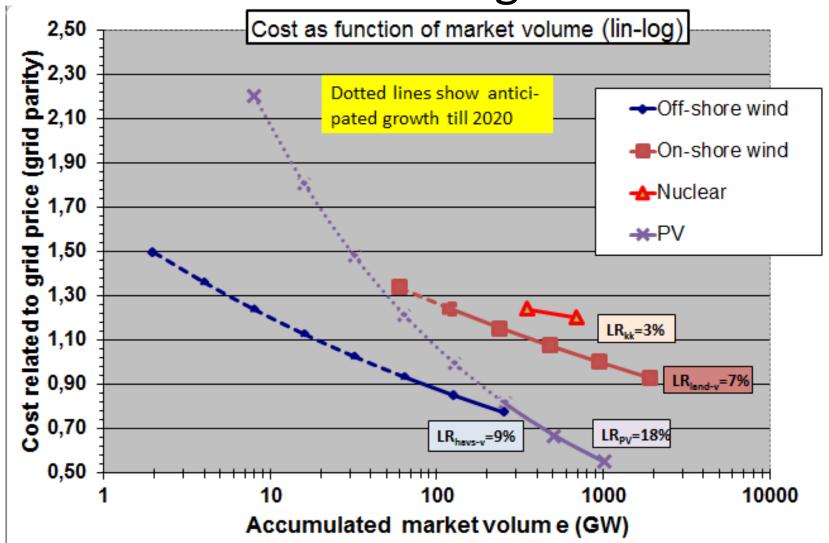
There is always someone to share the bill

- (I) Government and companies that have a "first-mover" interest
- (II) Private sector (users)
 who have a worse
 alternative
- (III) Private sector (users)
 who have an interest in
 showing leadership

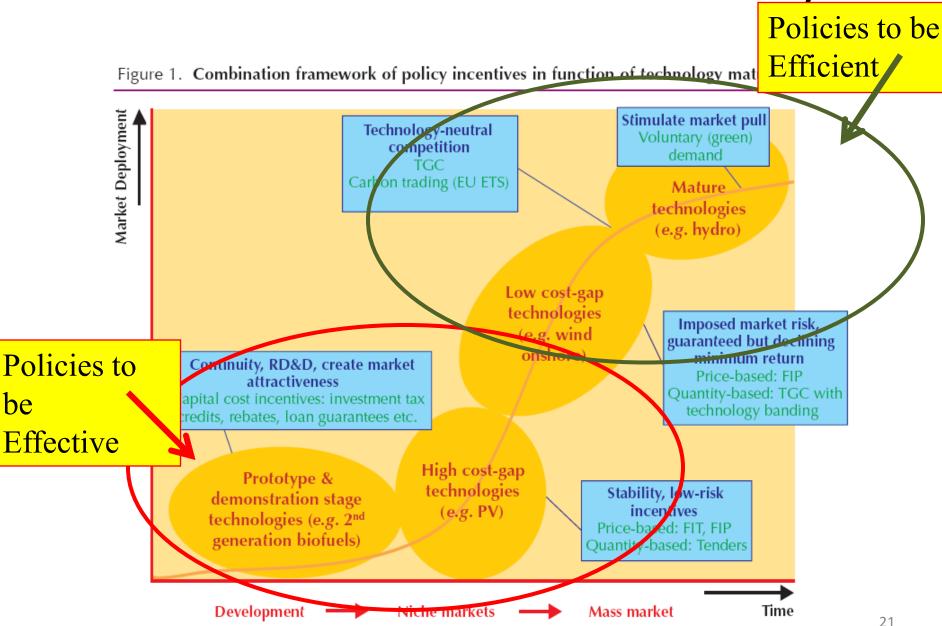


Cumulative Sales

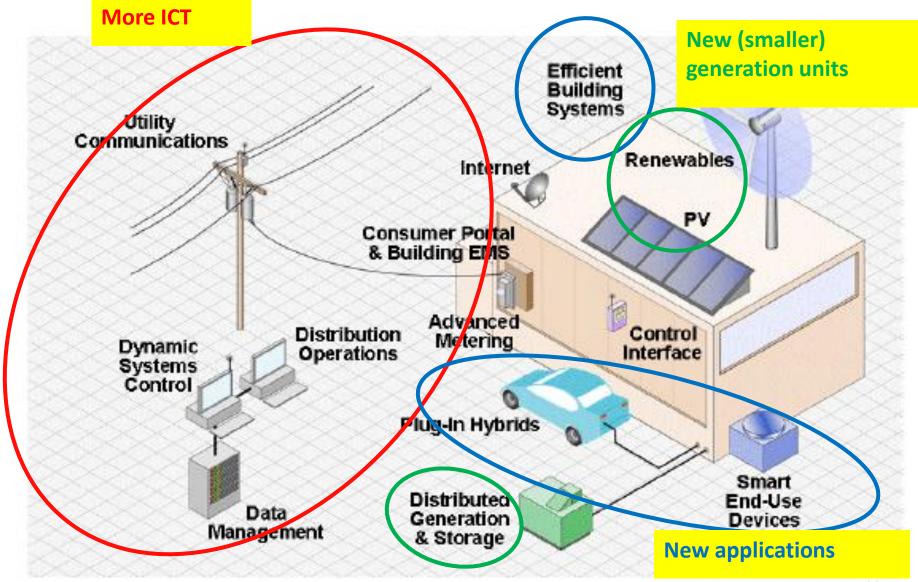
Comparison of supply side technologies



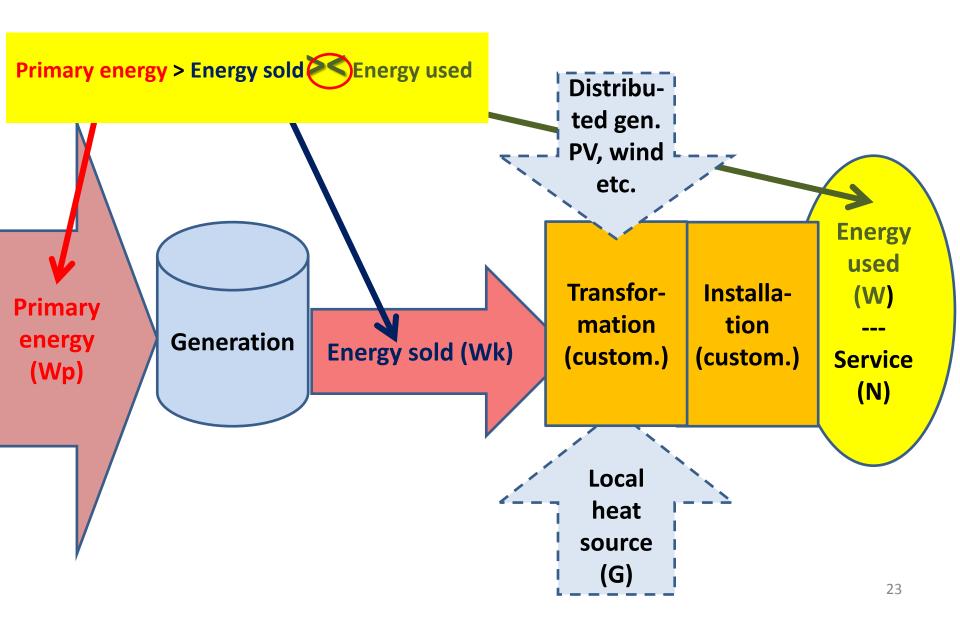
Both Effectiveness and Efficiency



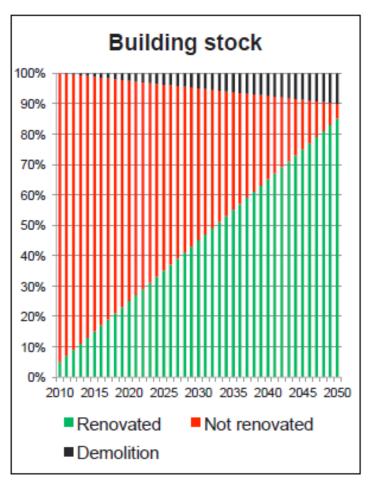
New Technologies will change business

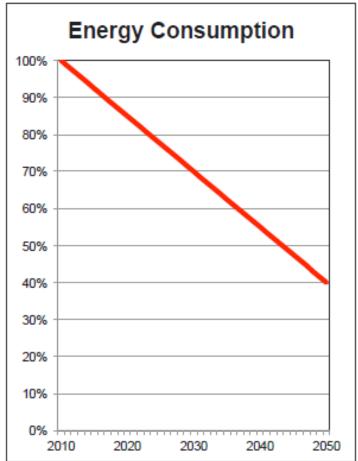


Local resources change the view



Deep renovations of all buildings





The Potentials are there – go for the **Acceptance**

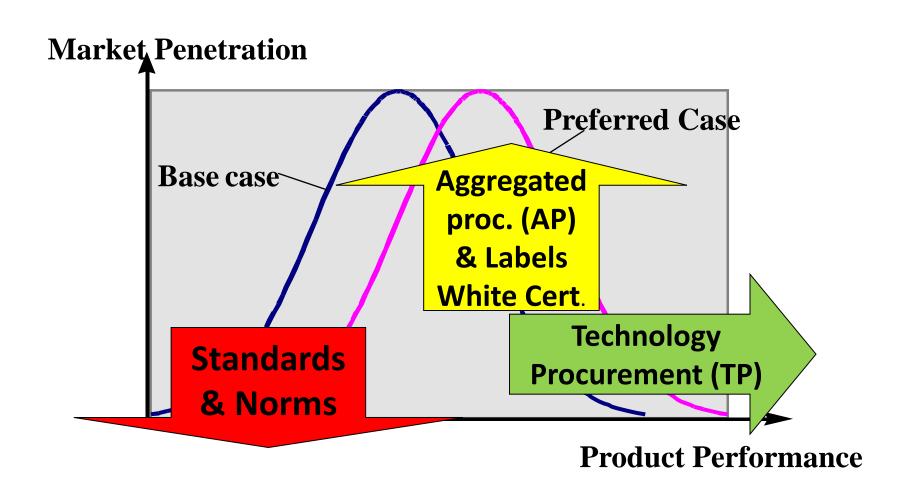
Result (Efficiency)

=

Potential technology, time

Acceptance time; exposure

Market Transformation



The Issue...

Is not....

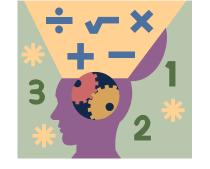
- **Awareness** (People know that we are wasting energy and roughly also where)
- Motivation (People want to save energy)

Is....

Empowerment
 (People do NOT know HOW to do it)

Measures and prospects have to be framed according to how people think and act.





Standard (Neo)-classical model ECONS

- Preferences are constant
- The prices contain the necessary information
- Customers have access to all necessary information on performance and prices

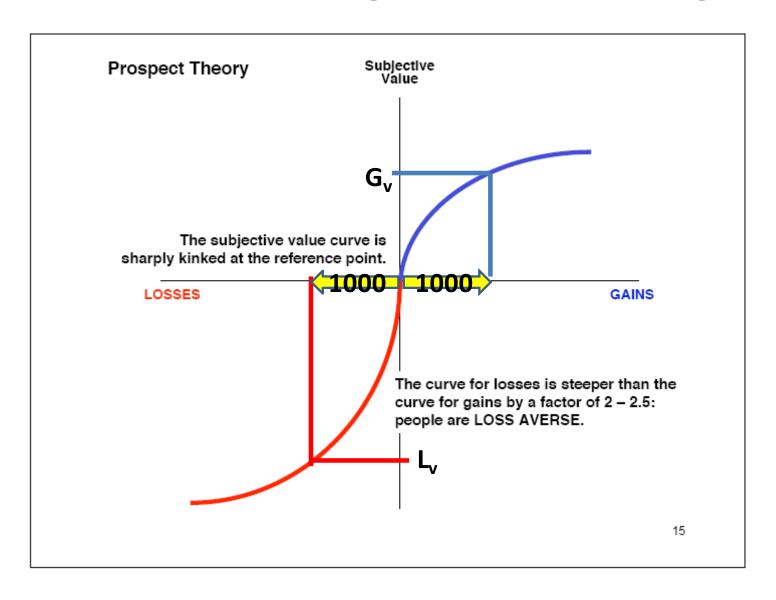
Behavioural economics model HUMANS

- Preferences are changing
- Decisions are biased by the way we are treating information
- Offers need to be designed (choice architecture)

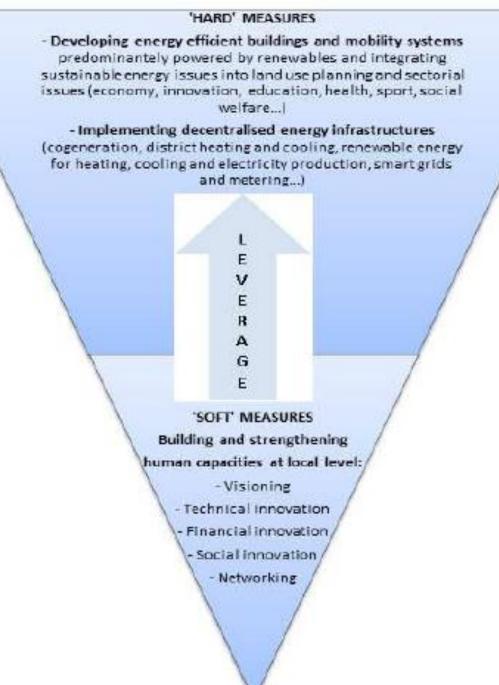
Good model to estimate the potential

Necessary to decide on policies for implementation

Mental accounting of losses and gains



Soft measures to leverage the hard



Soft Measures

- Visioning: setting up long-term energy & climate local strategies and targets
- Implementation of innovative technologies: uptake of sustainable energy technologies
- Financial innovation: implementation of innovative financial instruments, setting up new business models
- **Social innovation**: inventing and implementing new local governance, communication, ways of mobilizing local actors & citizens, changing behaviour, etc.
- **Networking**: new ways of exchanging knowledge & innovative practices, taking multi-level actions, etc.

Pulling the pieces together?

- Technology performance (from BAD to BAT to BAT+)
- Technology integration (supply and demand side)
- Address the customer perception of changes
- Planning of changes (macro and micro perspectives)
- Industry learning and applications (business models)
- Policy instruments, both effective and efficient

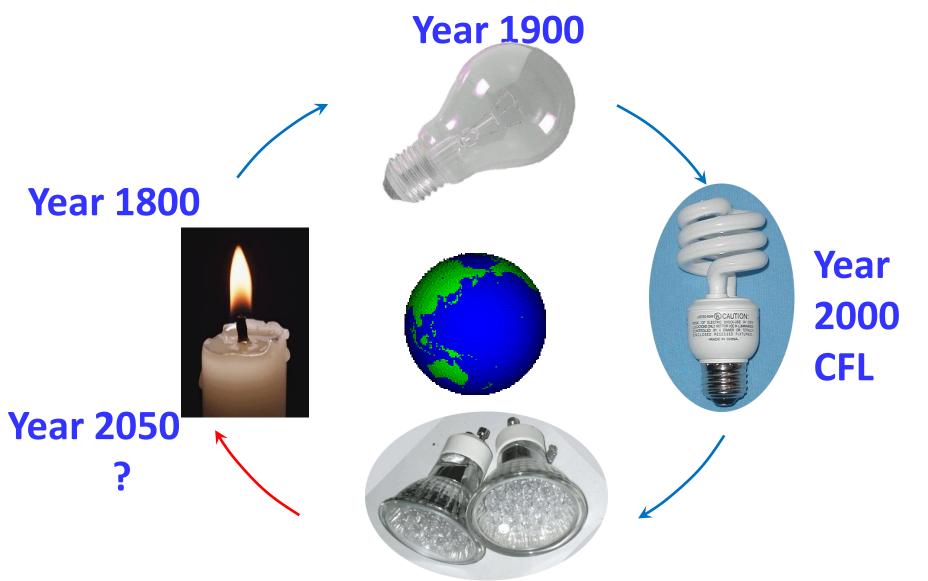


LI. IVO, LITEY ATE WITHING TO CHARGE ADASE. OF CHARMES DUC FOR HITEKING

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We all have our personal doomsday scenarios with respect to an extremely "energy hungry" world



Year 2020, LED

And finally...

THANKS FOR LISTENING!

