

Energy Efficiency – The New Fuel Report Edition 1, 2012

Market Intelligence

With electric generation capacity expected to be constrained in many countries worldwide in the foreseeable future, efforts have been focused on increasing electricity supply and reducing demand. One of the lowest hanging fruits in reducing electricity demand, i.e. the lowest cost, highest benefit ratio, is energy efficiency. Often energy efficient measures and devices will be more cost-effective than the construction of new generation capacity in order to meet demand for electricity. The same principle applies to fuels for energy generation. Where projected rising prices, especially for oil, make energy efficient cars with a low fuel consumption compared to conventional vehicles considerably more attractive for consumers.

Carbon Dioxide Emissions

Energy efficiency is also expected to be the main mechanism for reducing carbon dioxide emissions worldwide, especially emissions per capita. On a larger scale, energy efficiency will help countries achieve their emission reduction targets under agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol. Companies can also use energy efficiency to meet their targets under schemes such as the UK's Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC).

Definition for Energy Efficiency

Unfortunately, no one definitive definition for energy efficiency exists. A reduction in consumption by behavioural change is considered as categorised as energy efficient by some and not by others. Although, energy efficiency experts refer to improving energy efficiency as the result of an action that 'aims at reducing the amount of energy used for a given service e.g. lighting, heating, by the purchase of efficient equipment, retrofitting investment to reduce the consumption of existing buildings and facilities, or avoiding unnecessary consumption of energy'.

Waste Heat Recovery

One area that has attracted a lot of attention is the use of waste heat recovery in the power generation sector, and also the industrial sector. Companies involved in waste heat recovery have attracted significant investor capital. Other areas covered in this report include micro-hybrids in the transportation sector; and automated controls and energy efficient devices such as lighting in the residential and commercial sectors. Our report covers the following areas of energy efficiency and companies involved in these areas, along with other areas of energy efficiency relevant to the sectors: waste heat recovery, micro-hybrids, Automated Monitoring and Targeting (AM&T), boiler controls, Building Management Systems (BMS), Data Centres, Demand Response Management (Demand Management), Heating & Cooling, HVAC (Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning) Controls, Insulation, Lighting, Lighting Daylight Phasing Control & Occupancy Control, Variable Speed Devices (VSD), Voltage Power Optimisation and Windows & Glass.

The Players in the Global Market

Along with small start-ups, the energy efficiency sector is also covered by major players such as Siemens, Panasonic and Honeywell. Many of the big players develop technology in-house; others acquire the technology from start-up companies. Our report covers both key start-ups and key players in the sector.



How can NRG Expert Help?

NRG Expert's Energy Efficiency-The New Fuel Report, Edition 1, 2012 is a study of:

- The policies and incentives for energy efficiency for the power generation, the industrial sector, transportation and the residential or commercial sectors for countries worldwide.
- The report enables the reader to identify the major consumers of energy.
- They include in descending order, energy for power generation, the industrial sector, transportation and the residential or commercial sector.
- Therefore, efforts at reducing energy consumption have focused heavily on these sectors, and high energy consuming processes, products and so on.
- Uptake of the implementation of some energy efficiency devices has been rather slow where significant barriers exist, such as high upfront costs etc.
- In many countries, the uptake of energy efficiency is incentivised. For example, in Canada homeowners are offered grants for energy efficiency improvements under the ecoENERGY Retrofit scheme.

Report Price - £950

Code - NRGEE1

*Please note – Prices are also available in US Dollars and Euros. VAT, where applicable, will be added.

For Full Details please consult: www.nrgexpert.com.

For further information on these products or future editions please contact us at:

Tel: + 44 (0) 20 8432 3059 OR info@nrgexpert.com

Contents

1.	Executive Summary		9
2.	Background		11
	Market basket approach		
	Comprehensive approach		
	Factorial decomposition approach		
	Divisia Index approach		
	Best practice approach		
3	Sectors		
٠.	Power generation		
	Industrial		
	Transportation		
4.	Barriers		
ວ.	Products		
	Power generation		
	Transportation sector		
	Commercial, residential and industrial sectors		
	Automated monitoring and targeting (AM&T)		
	Boiler controls		
	Building management systems (BMS)		
	Demand response management (demand management)		
	HVAC (heating, ventilation and air conditioning) controls		
	Lighting		
	Lighting daylight phasing control		
	Lighting daylight phasing control		
	Remote energy controls		
	Variable speed devices (VSD)		
	Voltage power optimisation	10	73 73
	Dryers		
	Heating and cooling		
	Windows and glass		
	Other		
	Data centres		
	Multinational companies with multiple energy efficiency products		
	Energy efficient models of conventional products		
6	Financials		
	Government incentives		
	Markets		
9.	North America policies and status	-	41
	Canada		
	Mexico		
	United States		
10	.Europe policies and status	1	60
	Austria	16	61
	Belgium	16	61
	Bulgaria	16	61
	Croatia	16	62
	Czech Republic	16	62
	Denmark	16	62
	Finland	16	63
	France	16	63
	Germany	16	65
	Greece		
	Hungary		
	Iceland	16	67



Ireland	167	
Italy	168	
Latvia	169	
Lithuania	169	
Luxembourg		
Malta		
Netherlands		
Norway		
Poland		
Portugal		
Russia		
Serbia		
Slovakia		
Slovenia		
Spain		
Sweden		
Switzerland		
Turkey		
United Kingdom		
11.Asia and Middle East policies and status	180)
Australia	180	
China	181	
India	188	
Israel		
Indonesia		
Japan		
Lebanon		
New Zealand		
South Korea		
Sri Lanka		
Syria		
Thailand		
Vietnam		
12.South America policies and status		,
Argentina		
Brazil		
Colombia		
Uruguay		
13.Africa policies and status	200)
Algeria		
Egypt		
Ethiopia		
Ghana		
Nigeria		
Mozambique		
South Africa		
Yemen		
		,
5 7	202	
15.Projections	208	Ś
16.Sources	211	



Tables

Table 2.1: Top ten and bottom ten countries in terms of energy intensity, 2008	
Table 2.2: Primary energy demand by region in the IEA's World Energy Outlook reference sce	
Mtoe	
Table 3.1: Economics of electricity	
Table 3.2: CHP technologies and markets	43
Table 3.3: Type of manufacturing industry group	47
Table 3.4: Regulations on fuel economy and CO ₂ emissions in the US and EU	51
Table 3.5: Key differences between PHEVs and BEVs	
Table 3.6: Breakdown of energy savings projects installed at the Frimley Park Hospital	
Foundation Trust	
Table 4.1: Examples of options for financing energy efficiency equipment	
Table 5.1: Ormat's recovered energy generation projects	
Table 5.2: Electricity consumption and potential electrical energy savings in the UK service sector	
Table 5.3: Comparison of Lemnis Pharox bulbs to existing light bulbs	94
Table 5.4: Comparison of Lumiette's XCELLUME™ with compact fluorescent lighting	
Table 5.5: Comparison of Lumiette's XCELLUME™ with incandescent lighting	
Table 5.6: Coolerado air conditioning products	
Table 5.7: GE's energy efficient products	
Table 7.1: Energy savings targets in European countries	
Table 7.2: Energy savings targets in non-European countries	
Table 7.3: Subsidies (S) or soft loan (SL) by energy efficiency equipment	
Table 7.4: Subsidies (S) or soft loans (SL) by sector	137
Table 9.1: US tax credits for energy efficient products	
Table 9.2: US rules, regulations and policies for energy efficiency	153
Table 9.3: US financial incentives for energy efficiency	
Table 11.1: Selected 11th five year plan energy efficiency targets	
Table 11.2: Key policies and initiatives implemented since 2004	
Table 14.1: Countries with mandatory energy audits, managers, consumption reporting and e	
savings plans	
Table 14.2: Energy audits and subsidies in Europe and the rest of the world	
 -	
Figures	
	4.0
Figure 2.1: Energy productivity decomposes into multiple components	
Figure 2.2: Worldwide energy intensity using market exchange rates, Btu, per USD GDP (2005),	
to 2008	
Figure 2.3: Worldwide primary energy consumption, Quadrillion Btu, 1980 to 2008	
Figure 2.4: Energy intensity by region using market exchange rates, Btu, per USD GDP (2005),	
1990, 2000 and 2008	15
Figure 2.5: Percentage contribution of services, industry and agriculture to the country's GDP in	n low-
income, middle-income and high-income countries, 1970 to 2001	15
Figure 2.6: Primary energy consumption by region, Quadrillion Btu, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2008.	16
Figure 2.7: Energy intensity by region using market exchange rates, Btu, per USD GDP (2005),	
to 2008	
Figure 2.8: Total primary energy consumption of the top ten consuming countries, 1980 to	
quadrillion Btu	
Figure 2.9: Energy intensity of the top five energy consuming countries using market exchange	
Btu, per USD GDP (2005), 1980 to 2008	
Figure 2.10: Energy intensity of the top six to ten energy consuming countries as of 2008	
	10
	using
market exchange rates, Btu, per USD GDP (2005), 1980 to 2008	using 19
market exchange rates, Btu, per USD GDP (2005), 1980 to 2008	using 19 19
market exchange rates, Btu, per USD GDP (2005), 1980 to 2008	using 19 19 n Btu,
market exchange rates, Btu, per USD GDP (2005), 1980 to 2008	using 19 19 n Btu, 21
market exchange rates, Btu, per USD GDP (2005), 1980 to 2008	using 19 19 n Btu, 21



Figure 2.15: World energy-related CO ₂ emissions for the IEA's World Energy Outlook 2008 and 2	
scenariosFigure 2.16: CO_2 emissions from the consumption of energy in the top five emitting countries, 1980	
2009, million tonnes	
Figure 2.17: CO ₂ emissions from the consumption of energy by region, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 20	
million tonnes	
Figure 2.18: Carbon intensity from the consumption of energy by region, tonnes of CO ₂ per thous	
USD GDP (2005 USD), 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2009	24
Figure 2.19: Carbon intensity from the consumption of energy for the top five CO ₂ emitting country	ries
tonnes of CO ₂ per thousand USD GDP (2005 USD), 1980 to 2009	
Figure 2.20: Global carbon intensity from the consumption of energy, tonnes of CO_2 per thous	and
USD GDP (2005 USD), 1980 to 2009	
Figure 2.21: Global carbon emissions per capita, tonnes CO ₂ per capita, 1980 to 2009	
Figure 2.22: Global carbon emissions per capita, tonnes CO ₂ per capita, 1980 to 2009	
Figure 2.23: Carbon emissions per capita for the top five carbon emitters, tonnes CO ₂ per cap	
1980 to 2009	
Figure 2.24: Per-capita energy-related CO ₂ emissions in the IEA's World Energy Outlook refere	
scenario	
Figure 2.25: Change in economic productivity of electricity use: California vs. other 49 states	
Figure 2.26: Change in per capita electricity use: California vs. other 49 states	
Figure 2.27: Cost Comparison of energy efficiency and electricity investments, average USD ce	
per kWh	30
Figure 2.28: Responses to the question 'How significant are the following in your organisation	on's
energy efficiency decisions?'	
Figure 2.29: Responses to the question 'Which of the following energy efficiency measures has y	our/
company/organisation adopted in the last 12 months?'	33
Figure 2.30: Findings for US major survey on most promising and already deployed technologies	for
reducing energy use and carbon emissions, % cities	
Figure 3.1: Projected increase in energy demand by sector, quadrillion btu, 2005 and 2030	36
Figure 3.2: Projected world final energy consumption by fuel and sector in the IEA's refere	nce
scenario	
Figure 3.3: Global electricity generation based on gross output, TWh, 1990 to 2010	
Figure 3.4: Natural gas prices, USD per million Btu, 1984 to 2010	39
Figure 3.5: Coal prices, USD per tonne, 1987 to 2010	
Figure 3.6: Gross output in the top five generating countries and the rest of world, TWh, 1990 to 2	
Figure 3.7: Breakdown of energy use by individual energy users in the industrial sector	
Figure 3.8: Average industrial electricity prices in the European Union, EUR per kWh, 2005 to 2007	
Figure 3.9: Average industrial gas prices in the European Union, EUR per Gigajoule, 2005 to 2007	
Figure 3.10: Energy consumption by industrial sector, quadrillion btu, 2005 and 2030	46
Figure 3.11: Industry energy-related CO ₂ emissions by sub-sector in the IEA's World Energy Outl	
reference scenario	48
Figure 3.12: Crude oil spot prices, USD per barrel, 1972 to 2010	
Figure 3.13: Energy efficiency improvements in the transportation sector	
Figure 3.14: Comparison of different electric power train configurations	
Figure 3.15: Projected personal versus commercial energy consumption by the transportation, miles in activities and 2005 and 2009.	
oil equivalent barrels per day, 2005 and 2030	၁၁
2005 and 2030	
Figure 3.17: Passenger light-duty vehicle fleet and ownership rates in key regions in the	
reference scenario	
Figure 3.18: Average CO ₂ intensity of new light-duty vehicles by region in the IEA reference scen	
Tigure 3.16. Average CO ₂ intensity of new light-duty vehicles by region in the IEA reference scen	
Figure 3.19: Breakdown of energy use by individual energy users in the commercial sector	57 58
Figure 3.20: Breakdown of energy use by individual energy users in the residential sector	
Figure 3.21: Average residential electricity prices in the European Union, EUR per kWh, 2005 to 20	
rigure 6.21. Avoidge reduction describing prices in the European Chief, 2011 for Kirri, 2000 to 2	
Figure 3.22: Average domestic electricity prices in the European Union, EUR per Gigajoule, 2005	5 to
2007	61



Figure 3.23: End use electricity prices for households, USD per kWh, 2001 to 2009	62
Figure 3.24: US building energy end use splits, % of total end use, 2010 and 2020	
Figure 3.25: Break down of cost sources for the average US electricity bill	
Figure 3.26: US energy-efficiency supply curve to 2020	
Figure 3.27: Portfolio representing cost, experience and potential of clusters possible with spec	ified
solution strategies	66
Figure 3.28: Residential energy use for OECD and non-OECD countries, million btus per housel	hold.
2005 and 2030	
Figure 4.1: Energy services agreement	
Figure 5.1: Typical conventional central generation power plant	69
Figure 5.2: Typical co-generation 'combined heat and power' plant	
Figure 5.3: Echogen Power Systems' ScCO ₂ Power Generating Cycle 200kWe - 300kWe (net)	
Engine System	
Figure 5.4: Organic Rankine Cycle	
Figure 5.5: Waste heat recovery	
Figure 5.6: Ecomotors' opposition-piston opposed-cylinder engine	
Figure 5.7: Illustrative cost/benefit to implement hybridisation technologies	
Figure 5.8: XL Hybrid technology	
Figure 5.9: Energy harvesting wireless sensor solution from EnOcean	
Figure 5.10: Energy harvesting wireless sensor network	
Figure 5.11: PassivSystems products	
Figure 5.12: eMonitorTM c-Series system	
Figure 5.13: BuildingIQ in action	
Figure 5.14: Cost savings and CO ₂ savings for different energy efficient and renewable technological for the control of the	oo
rigure 5.14. Gost savings and GO ₂ savings for different energy emolent and renewable technolog	_
Figure 5.15: Average project payback time for different energy efficient building products in years	
Figure 5.16: SD250 model	
Figure 5.17: SD10 model	
Figure 5.18: S1 model	
Figure 5.19: EcoFit module	
Figure 5.19. Ecol it module	
Figure 5.21: Redwood Systems lighting platform	
Figure 5.22: Tenrehte Technologies' PICOwatt® device	101
Figure 5.23: Modlet	
Figure 5.24: Calmac's ICEBANK®	
Figure 5.25: How the Coolerado works	
Figure 5.26: Ice Bear system	
Figure 5.27: Snapshot of the GridConnect dashboard	
Figure 6.1: Global total new investment in clean energy, USD billion, 2005 to 2010	120
Figure 6.2: Investment by country in the G-20, USD billion, 2010	120
Figure 6.3: Investment by country and sector, USD billion, 2010	
Figure 7.1: Total stimulus funding to date by technology, USD billion, 2010	
Figure 7.1. Total stimulus funding to date by technology, 03D billion, 2010 Figure 7.2: Global stimulus funding and spending on clean energy, USD billion, 2009 to 2013	
Figure 7.3: Clean stimulus funds spent and remaining at the end of 2010, USD billion	
Figure 8.1: Percentage of companies in the Siemens' survey that confirm that over half of	
business equipment is energy efficient	. 139
Figure 8.2: Percentage of companies in Siemens survey delaying further investment in en	
efficient equipment on funding grounds	.140
Figure 9.1: State energy budgets for alternative energy as of March 2011, % and USD million	
Figure 9.2: Breakdown of funding for clean energy through the State Energy Program (SEP) by	
census region, USD million	
Figure 9.3: State Energy Program (SEP) funding for energy efficiency in building by sector, I	
million	
Figure 9.4: Energy savings and vehicle greenhouse gas emissions avoided through the US ENER	
STAR programme	
Figure 9.5: Energy efficiency resources standards in the US, March 2011	
Figure 9.6: Utility customer funded budgets for energy efficiency projects in 2010 and estimated	
2020	. 158



Figure 9.7: Historical and projected energy use and CO ₂ per unit GDP and energy use p	er capita in
the US, 1980 to 2035	159
Figure 11.1: Zone and building codes in China	187
Figure 11.2: Growth of green buildings in India, 2002 to 2009	189
Figure 15.1: Global energy use per GDP, actual and Exxon projection, million Btu per tho	usand USD
of GDP (2005 USD)	208
Figure 15.2: Projected energy demand until 2030 for a 1.2% efficiency gains scena	rio and no
efficiency gains scenario, quadrillion btu	209
Figure 15.3: Abatement measures anticipated to reduce greenhouse gas emissions	to the 450
scenario level by 2030, Gt, 2007 to 2030	210



ORDER FORM	Л		
Please complete the following information:			
Title: Mr./Mrs./Miss./Ms./Dr./Other: First Name			
Last Name:		Suffix	
Job TitleDepartment			
Company			
Address			
Postal Code City State/	/Prov		
Country: E-mail			
Tel:Fax:			
Product Name		Product Code	Price
	20% V	AT (if applicable)	
		Total	
VAT Number (EU Businesses only)		1	
Where applicable, UK VAT at 20% should be added for all purchases made from Registered business customers within the European Union (Excluding UK) may ent			
Delivery Options			
Hard Copy □ ^{1, 2} Electronic Download □ ¹	Both 🗌	1, 2	
¹ Additional Charges: Secure Electronic Download (1-3 users only): No Extra Cost Electronic Enterprise internal license (>3 users): Cost + 100% For all other multiple user licenses and for external use please contact sales @NRG	Expert.com.		
² Hard Copy: UK - £120, Europe - £180/€200 Rest of World - £240/\$330 (all prices	include deliv	ery and are subject to	change)
Payment Options			
Cheque enclosed (made payable to NRG Smarts Limited)	Credit Card	☐ Bill me	: 🗌
Visa ☐ MasterCard ☐			
Card Number Expiry	y date		
CVC/Signature code (last 3 numbers on back of card)			

Our Usual Terms & Conditions shall apply to this order. Please see www.NRGExpert.com. NRGExpert is a trading name of NRG Smarts Limited, incorporated in England & Wales under company number 7468718.

Date: Signature.....

E&OE