

The Multiple Benefits of energy efficiency



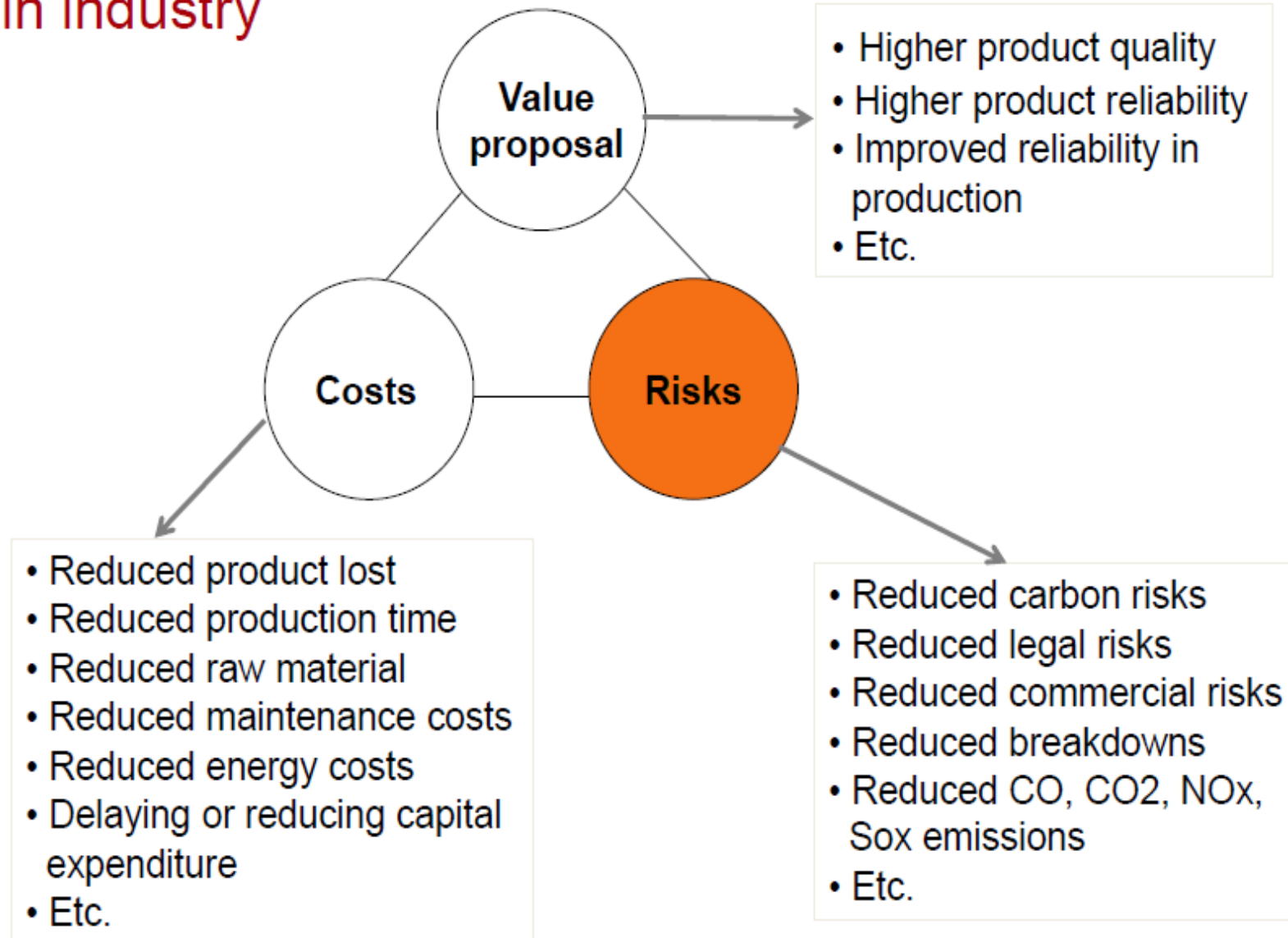
Multiple Benefits have several values

- Macroeconomic
- Public budget
- Health and well-being
- Industrial sector
- Energy delivery

By improving air quality as well as humidity and temperature conditions of homes, commercial buildings and industrial facilities, energy efficiency measures can dramatically improve health and well-being. When monetised, for example through the cost of medical care or innovative metrics such as the value of lost work time or child care costs caused by illness, these benefits can boost returns to as much as four dollars for every one dollar invested

When the value of productivity and operational benefits to industrial companies were integrated into their traditional calculations, the payback period for energy efficiency measures dropped from 4.2 to 1.9 years.

Examples of Multiple Benefits of energy efficiency in industry



Two issues

- Deepening the knowledge about issues and actors concerned. This to make MBs relevant for applications locally
- Actual quantification that also has to take into consideration the difficulties of multiple actors and the fact that benefits may not show on the balance sheet of the investor.

Objectives

- **Analytical toolbox**, to provide businesses' internal staff (energy managers, facility managers) as well as the external consultants advising them and public programmers, with an analytical tool to be used upstream to better identifying and assessing the MBs.
- **Data base**, to provide practitioners and policy-makers with a data base, which will contain data collected worldwide (at least in all IEA member countries).
- **Communication tool**, to provide businesses' internal staff, consultants advising them and public programmers with a communication tool, to be used to present MBs in a common and convincing way to decision-makers.
- **Dissemination**, to actively disseminate information to policy-makers on MBs and on their contribution to activate the untapped potential of energy efficiency.

Actions

1. Set up a “supervisory” task in collaboration with the IEA secretariat and outline a workplan that defines a) priorities to develop actions to fill in the blanks in the MB structure, and b) the sharing of work within and among the IEA IAs.
2. “Outsourcing” of subtasks to IAs making use of their particular knowledge of e.g. industries, municipalities, buildings etc.
3. Close collaboration with these IAs to ensure that the material can be used in a framework (a tool-box) that allows application for operational purposes both for the concerned “sector” and for overall planning and polic-design
4. Develop an institutional setting for distributing the results, train staff to use MBs in practice, gather cases and further develop the concept
5. DSM activities are carried out on different levels for different purposes. The supervisory task will have to identify the most relevant and design the tool-box accordingly
6. Create a first case as a joint task together with IETS, IETS Industrial Energy-Related Technologies and Systems (<http://www.iea-industry.org/>)
7. Cases and other collaborations are indicated in the figure below

The Multiple Benefits "stakeholders" / sources

