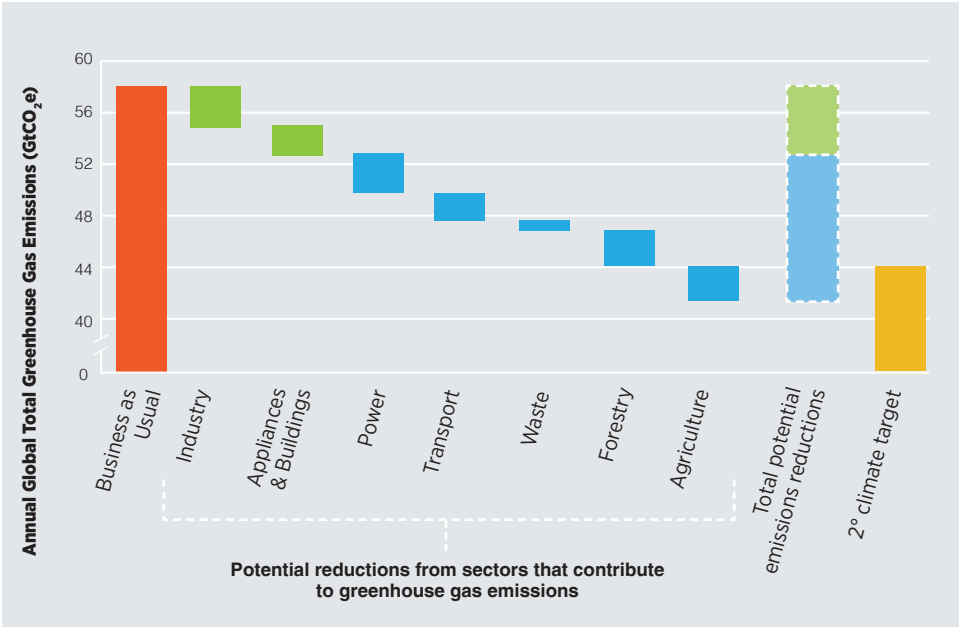
EnergyEfficiency 2030

Accelerating the global transition to an energy-efficient future

Energy efficiency of appliances, buildings, and industry can provide one-third of the solution to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions globally by 2020



Based on results from UNEP 2011, *Bridging the Emissions Gap*

EnergyEfficiency 2030 is a global partnership that drives best practices for decision-makers to reduce the energy use of appliances, buildings, and industry, which collectively account for more than two-thirds of the world's end-use energy consumption. A joint initiative of the Collaborative Labeling & Appliance Standards Program (CLASP), the Global Buildings Performance Network (GBPN), and the Institute for Industrial Productivity (IIP), EnergyEfficiency 2030 combines deep technical capacity and global expert networks to enable the smart development and implementation of energy efficiency policies worldwide.

Energy efficiency: the fastest, most cost-effective response to the global energy and climate crisis

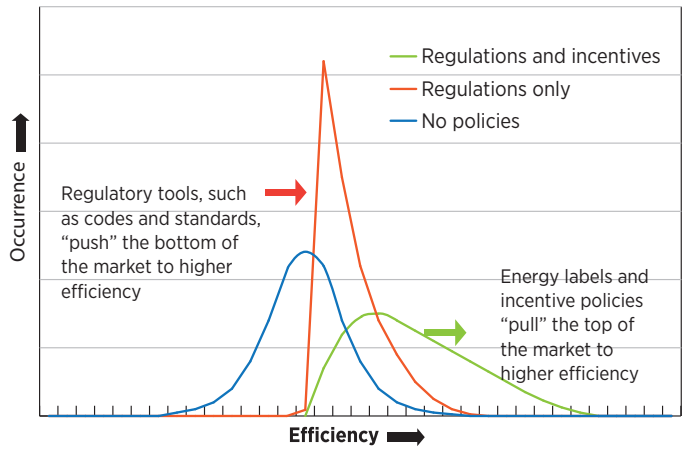
Energy efficiency of appliances, buildings, and industry offers one-third of the solution to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions globally. Making more efficient use of energy—eliminating waste and providing energy services with less—offers the cheapest, fastest route to avoiding harmful emissions, improving energy independence, and enhancing consumer welfare.

Quick action is needed to improve the efficiency of appliances, buildings, and industry. Because these investments are medium- to long-term, the policies put in place over the next few years will affect emissions for decades to come.

Providing decision-makers with global best practices and technical expertise

EnergyEfficiency 2030 is an independent non-profit alliance dedicated to advancing energy efficiency through an innovative global response to the inefficient use of energy through synergies in our buildings, industry, and appliances. Together we provide decision-makers with holistic and practical solutions, leverage the knowledge of the foremost technical and policy experts in our fields, and promote best practices and state-of-the-art technologies.

Effects of energy efficiency regulations and incentives



In each of these three sectors, energy efficiency policies work in similar ways. Regulatory tools, such as codes, standards, and targets, eliminate the production of least-efficient products, buildings, or processes. Energy labels, voluntary programs, and incentive policies encourage the uptake of higher-efficiency outcomes. In every case, it is critical to convene policymakers, technical experts, and manufacturers to achieve the most energy-efficient and politically and economically feasible results.

The benefits of energy efficiency

Energy efficiency produces many benefits for consumers, businesses, and governments. It generates jobs and economic growth and results in multiple benefits to human health and the environment. Benefits at the individual, national, and global level are mutually reinforcing, amplifying the positive effects of energy efficiency.

Reducing the life-cycle energy consumption of a product or process…

on aggregate, reduces overall energy use.

This reduces energy demand…

which reduces electricity and fossil fuel consumption…

and reduces the growth of fossil fuel imports and energy investments.

Resulting benefits include:

- Reduced capital investment in energy supply infrastructure
- Job creation and enhanced national economic efficiency by reducing energy bills
- Enhanced consumer welfare through increased safety and lower costs
- Enhanced energy independence and energy security
- Strengthened competitive markets, technological innovation, and increased productivity
- Reduced emissions to meet climate change goals
- Improved air quality and health

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EnergyEfficiency 2030 is an independent non-profit alliance dedicated to advancing the application of energy efficiency best practices. The Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards Program (CLASP), the Global Buildings Performance Network (GBPN), and the Institute for Industrial Productivity (IIP) are independent non-profit organizations operating globally, regionally, and nationally, with teams in China, India, Europe, and the United States.

clasp

CLASP's mission is to serve as the primary resource and voice for appliance, lighting, and equipment energy efficiency worldwide. CLASP envisions a world in which appliances, lighting, and equipment are built for maximum energy efficiency and minimal contribution to global climate change. www.clasponline.org

GBPN
Global Buildings Performance Network

The Global Buildings Performance Network (GBPN) is a globally organized and regionally focused non-profit network advancing building energy performance best practice policies to help decision-makers develop and implement policy packages that can deliver a Deep Path of energy consumption reductions and associated CO_2 emissions mitigation from buildings. www.gbpn.org

Institute for Industrial Productivity

IIP provides companies and governments with the best energy efficiency practices to reduce energy costs in industry and prepare for a low carbon future. IIP identifies, analyzes, and shares best practices, tools, and information that boost efforts to reduce industrial energy intensity and greenhouse gas emissions while improving productivity. www.iipnetwork.org

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