

5. Energy Intensity [99]

Commitment:

“consider national goals for reducing energy intensity of economic development to be reported by the end of the year”

*Global Energy Security*²³³

Background

Energy intensity has not featured prominently at past G8 Summits but is an issue of increasing importance as the industrialized world considers the double pressures of increased energy demand from transition economies and volatile oil prices. At the 2005 G8 Summit in Gleneagles, leaders sought to examine mechanisms that might isolate their economies from energy price shocks in the international market. In St. Petersburg attention was shifted away from price stabilization to input substitution.²³⁴ Energy intensity or efficiency essentially refers to the amount of energy used per production of a unit of output.²³⁵ At the heart of energy intensity, however, is the desire to switch input dependence of economic activities from fossil fuels – of which many G8 nations are net importers – to renewable sources of energy whose prices are not subject to the volatility of energy markets. To this end, the G8 nations and the European Union sought to explore various opportunities to encourage private individuals to adopt technologies and techniques less intensive in fossil fuels.²³⁶ G8 heads of state agreed that public consultations on the issue of energy intensity should be confirmed before 31 December 2006. Although many governments have long considered energy intensity or efficiency as priorities in national development, only public consultations established on or after 17 July 2006 will be considered actions taken towards compliance with the St. Petersburg commitment on energy intensity.

Team Leader: Michael Erdman

Note: Note, because of the commitment’s deadline of 31 December 2006, scores have been frozen to reflect government’s action up until that date. General information on energy intensity in the G8, including actions taken by G8 countries from January 2007 onwards will be included for information only in future drafts of this report.

Assessment

2006 Final Compliance Score			
	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Overall			+0.33

²³³ Global Energy Security, G8 Research Group, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 2 January 2007. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>.

²³⁴ Global Economy and Oil, G8 Gleneagles Summit, (Gleneagles, Scotland), 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 12 January 2007. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/globaleconomy.pdf>

²³⁵ Économies d’énergie: Présentation générale, Ministère de l’Économie, des Finances et de l’Industrie, (Paris), 08 August 2005. Date of Access : 14 January 2007. http://www.industrie.gouv.fr/portail/secteurs/index_energie.html

²³⁶ St. Petersburg Summit Documents – Global Energy Security, G8 Research Group, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 2 January 2007. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>.

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its St. Petersburg energy intensity commitment. The Government of Canada does undertake several outreach programs on energy efficiency through its Office of Energy Efficiency within the Department of Natural Resources. The purpose of the outreach, however, is to educate individuals about the need for conservation, rather than to consult the public about how energy efficiency might be improved.²³⁷ Indeed, at a meeting of the Federal and Provincial Energy Ministers on 19 August 2006, the participants noted the need to better inform a public concerned with energy efficiency about Canada's energy strategy, but they did not establish consultations with the public on the issue.²³⁸ Despite several information campaigns instituted before the St. Petersburg Summit, a lack of tangible changes regarding the energy intensity commitment since the last G8 Summit has earned Canada a score of 0.

Analyst: Pippa Leslie

France: 0

France has partially complied with its St. Petersburg energy intensity commitment. France has pushed for greater efforts to address energy related issues in the context of the European Union (EU). In September 2006, French Prime Minister, Dominique de Villepin, proposed the creation of the post of special energy representative in the EU.²³⁹ The objective of the new post would be to relay the joint positions as decided upon by the appropriate Council formations so as to enable the EU to "speak with a single voice" in regards to energy issues.²⁴⁰ Prime Minister de Villepin's proposal is in keeping with a 24 January 2006 memorandum issued by the French government to "re-launch European energy policy in a perspective of sustainable development." The memorandum discusses the need to implement integrative energy policies in Europe and encourage more efficient energy consumption and production which, in part, entails the reduction of energy intensity.²⁴¹

Analyst: Gunwant Gill

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its St. Petersburg energy intensity commitment. At the annual meeting of the Energy Efficiency Initiative of DENA (German Energy Agency), Federal Minister of Economics and Technology Michael Glos stated that "[i]t is necessary to reduce noticeably the energy needs of industry, of private and public consumers through the most efficient and intelligent use possible of the available energy."²⁴²

Chancellor Angel Merkel stated that security of supply, economic efficiency and environmental sustainability are central to energy policy. Chancellor Merkel commented that "[i]t is clear that there should be an increase in exporting technology and that Germany must be a leader in energy efficiency".²⁴³ She also stressed the need to expand the availability of vehicles powered by biofuels.²⁴⁴ Despite the German government's continued public support of energy efficiency measures, and its extensive programs to encourage energy efficiency in the private sector, no new consultations on the

²³⁷ The State of Energy Efficiency in Canada, Office of Energy Efficiency, Natural Resources Canada, (Ottawa), 16 March 2006. Date of Access: 25 January 2007. www.nrcan.gc.ca/Publications/statistics/see06/outreach.cfm?attr=0

²³⁸ Energy Ministers' Conference Focuses on Energy Collaboration, Natural Resources Canada, (Ottawa), 29 August 2006. Date of Access: 25 January 2007. http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newsreleases/2006/200622_e.htm

²³⁹ Comments by France on the Proposals of the Green Paper, Ministry of Finance, Economy and Industry, (Paris), 17 October 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. http://www.industrie.gouv.fr/cgi-bin/industrie/frame23e_loc.pl?bandeau=/energie/anglais/be_us.htm&gauche=/energie/anglais/me_us.htm&droite=/energie/anglais/accueil.htm

²⁴⁰ Comments by France on the Proposals of the Green Paper, Ministry of Finance, Economy and Industry, (Paris), 17 October 2006. Date of Access: 3 January 2007. http://www.industrie.gouv.fr/cgi-bin/industrie/frame23e_loc.pl?bandeau=/energie/anglais/be_us.htm&gauche=/energie/anglais/me_us.htm&droite=/energie/anglais/accueil.htm

²⁴¹ France's Energy Situation, General Directorate for Energy and Raw Materials, (Paris), 20 November 2006. Date of Access: 2 January 2007. <http://www.industrie.gouv.fr/energie/anglais/politique-energetique.htm>

²⁴² Energy efficiency policy in the face of Germany's upcoming EU Presidency in the first half of 2007, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology, (Berlin), 19 September 2006. Date of Access: 11 January 2007. <http://www.bmwi.de/English/Navigation/Press/speeches-and-statements,did=165098.html>

²⁴³ The Second Stage Begins, Bundesregierung (Berlin), 29 March 2006. Date of Access: 04 January 2007.

http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6516/Content/EN/Artikel/2006/03/2006-03-29-the-second-stage-begins.html

²⁴⁴ The Second Stage Begins, Bundesregierung (Berlin), 29 March 2006. Date of Access: 04 January 2007.

http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6516/Content/EN/Artikel/2006/03/2006-03-29-the-second-stage-begins.html

issue have been established since the St. Petersburg Summit. For this reason, Germany has been awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Natalia Churkina and Ristana Kardasovski

Italy: 0

The Italian government has partially complied with its St. Petersburg energy intensity commitment. The Ministry of the Environment maintains a website that provides the public with information on ways in which it may help conserve energy.²⁴⁵ The Ministry of Economic Development likewise runs several programs aimed at encouraging the public and industry in particular to be more conscious of energy efficiency.²⁴⁶ On 23 October 2006, the Italian government also approved new European directives on decreasing energy consumption as complementary to its policies on energy efficiency.²⁴⁷ Nevertheless, no new consultations on the issue have been introduced since the St. Petersburg Summit. For this reason, Italy has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Michael Erdman

Japan: 0

Japan has fully complied with its St. Petersburg energy intensity commitment. To this end, it has established the Meeting of the Council of Ministers for Global Environmental Conservation with the aim of securing close communication among all administrative agencies concerned with energy use and conservation. The Meeting also aims to promote the implementation of measures for addressing global environmental issue.²⁴⁸

Analyst: Pippa Leslie

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its St. Petersburg energy intensity commitment. Goals for reducing energy intensity of economic development are set in Russia's Energy Strategy (approved in 2003) and in the Federal Special Program "Energy Efficient Economy in 2002-2005 and till 2010". In September 2006 the Russian government made a decision to reconsider and to develop a new Energy Strategy. The new Strategy should change thoroughly the federal government's attitude towards increasing energy efficiency. Russia plans to make changes to legislation to determine structures responsible for the development and policy for increasing energy efficiency; to create a new program "Energy efficiency of the economy" and to determine the sources of its financing; to create new technical standards on energy efficiency of buildings and equipment; to begin programs of power demand management; to allow to use the received savings from utility resource payments for investments into repairing of public facilities.²⁴⁹

The public will be involved in considerations of national goals for reducing energy intensity. Director of the Department on Economic Analysis and Prospective Planning of the Ministry of Industry and Energy Stanislav Naumov announced that his department welcomes the proposal of the Public Chamber to form the Public Council under the Ministry of Industry and Energy. He said that the Council will discuss questions of energy efficiency and energy safety and will be formed soon.²⁵⁰ The first session of the Working Group of the Public chamber "Perspectives of Russian Energy Development" took place on the 20th of November, 2006. This analytical group will work towards amendment of Russian energy strategy and work out measures on reducing energy intensity.²⁵¹

²⁴⁵ Efficienza energetica in breve, Ministero dell'Ambiente, (Rome). Date of Access: 25 January 2007.

<http://www.minambiente.it/st/Ministero.aspx?doc=pubblico/fontir/efenergetica.xml>

²⁴⁶ 'Bioedilizia': Per consumare meno energia, Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico, (Rome). Date of Access: 25 November 2006.

http://www.attivitaproduttive.gov.it/pdf_upload/documenti/php6MRQx.pdf

²⁴⁷ Bersani: With cogeneration complete a further step towards efficiency, green light today from the Minister, Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico, (Rome), 27 October 2006. Date of Access: 25 January 2007.

http://www.attivitaproduttive.gov.it/pdf_upload/comunicati/phpGlvuLU.pdf

²⁴⁸ Meeting of the Council of Ministers for Global Environmental Conservation, Prime Minister of Japan and his Cabinet, (Tokyo).

Date of Access: 27 November 2006. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/policy/index/environment/index_e.html

²⁴⁹ Energy Strategy: Future map, Vedomosti, (Moscow), 14 September 2006. Date of Access: 25 December 2006.

www.vedomosti.ru/newspaper/article.shtml?2006/09/14/112560

²⁵⁰ Velikhov knocks at the White House, Vedomosti, (Moscow), 25 August 2006. Date of Access: 25 December 2006.

www.vedomosti.ru/newspaper/article.shtml?2006/08/25/111588

²⁵¹ Russian energy under public control, Public Chamber of the RF, (Moscow), 21 November 2006. Date of Access: 25 December 2006. www.oprf.ru/rus/news/chamber/5751ec3e9a4feab575962e78e006250d/

Complementary information since the 1st of January 2007

It was announced that the work on new Russian Energy Strategy till 2030 is to be finished by the end of this year²⁵² and the Federal Target Programme (FTP) "Enhancing efficiency of energy consumption in the Russian Federation" is being finalized for 2008-2010 and up to 2015. Though new Energy Strategy is not finalized yet, Russia reported some goals for reducing energy intensity. The main outcome of the programme's implementation should be 62,5% of the GDP energy intensity in 2015 as compared to 2006. In April 2007 at the Russian-German forum on energy efficiency, Russian Minister of Industry and Energy Viktor Khristenko said that Russia had the unique potential of reducing energy intensity and would be able to save 100 million tonnes of fuel equivalent a year.²⁵³

Analysts: Natalia Churkina and Ristana Kardasovski

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom registered full compliance with its St Petersburg commitment on energy intensity, successfully establishing a number of public consultations to address reductions in energy intensity. On 11 July 2006, the Department of Trade and Industry published their Energy Review to focus on the challenges of meeting the UK's long-term goals set out in the 2003 Energy White Paper.²⁵⁴ The Energy Review included a package of policy proposals and public consultations that will feed into the 2007 Energy White Paper.²⁵⁵

On 8 November 2006, DEFRA, the Welsh Assembly Government, the Northern Ireland Administration, and the Scottish Executive launched a joint consultation on measures to reduce carbon emissions in large non-energy intensive business and public sector organizations by 1.2 million tonnes of carbon per year by 2020.²⁵⁶ The consultation particularly invites comments on the proposals for a mandatory cap and trade (Energy Performance Commitment), and a system of voluntary benchmarking and reporting.²⁵⁷ In addition, the Government has scheduled a series of public workshops throughout the UK for January 2007, to provide further information.²⁵⁸ On 14 November 2006, the Department for Trade and Industry issued a consultation on energy billing and metering in domestic and business sectors to help reduce energy consumption.²⁵⁹ The consultation seeks responses on the billing and metering proposals outlined in the Energy Review, as well as on the implementation of the EU Energy Services Directive, which contains provisions on metering and billing.²⁶⁰

Analyst: Bonny Poon

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its St. Petersburg commitment on energy intensity. In keeping with its 2005 Energy Policy Act, the US federal government continues to make efforts to reduce its energy intensity by 2 percent per year.²⁶¹ As outlined in the US Department of Energy's 2006 Strategic Plan, the department is investing in alternative fuels and energy efficient technologies

²⁵² To save is a means to produce, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF, (Moscow), 13 April 2007, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.minprom.gov.ru/press/release/showNewsIssue?url=activity/inter/news/147>,

²⁵³ To save is a means to produce, Ministry of Industry and Energy of the RF, (Moscow), 13 April 2007, Date of Access: 16 April 2007. <http://www.minprom.gov.ru/press/release/showNewsIssue?url=activity/inter/news/147>,

²⁵⁴ UK Energy Policy Shapes up to New Global Energy Landscape, Government News Network, (London), 11 July 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007.

²⁵⁵ UK Energy Policy Shapes up to New Global Energy Landscape, Government News Network, (London), 11 July 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007.

²⁵⁶ Consultation On Measures to Reduce Carbon Emissions in Large Non-Energy Intensive Businesses and Public Sector Organizations, Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs, (London), 8 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/consult/carbon-emissions/index.htm>

²⁵⁷ Consultation On Measures to Reduce Carbon Emissions in Large Non-Energy Intensive Businesses and Public Sector Organizations, Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs, (London), 8 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/consult/carbon-emissions/index.htm>

²⁵⁸ Energy Performance Commitment, Voluntary Benchmarking and Reporting, and Other Options, Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs, (London), 22 December 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2006. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/trading/epc/index.htm>

²⁵⁹ Billing and Metering, Department of Trade and Industry, (London), 14 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. <http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/review/implementation/billing-metering/page35269.html>

²⁶⁰ Billing and Metering, Department of Trade and Industry, (London), 14 November 2006. Date of Access: 5 January 2007. <http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/review/implementation/billing-metering/page35269.html>

²⁶¹ Energy Policy Act of 2005, United States Government, (Washington), 8 August 2005. Date of Access: 4 January 2007. http://www.epa.gov/swerust1/fedlaws/publ_109-058.pdf