Energy Technology Perspectives 2016

Towards Sustainable Urban Energy Systems

ISBN 9789264252349 (print) ISBN 9789264252332 (PDF) © OECD/IEA 2016

Corrigendum

Please note that despite our best efforts to ensure quality control, errors have slipped into Energy Technology Perspective 2016.

The text in pages 64, 99 has changed. It should be replaced by the following pages .



International Energy Agency Secure Sustainable



Key pointEnvelope improvements represent two-thirds of space heating and cooling energy
savings in 2050. Efficient equipment and shifts away from intensive fuels (e.g.
biomass) account for another 180 EJ of cumulative energy savings to 2050.



Key point

Energy efficiency and reduction of fossil fuel use, together with decarbonised electricity and commercial heat supply, can reduce buildings carbon emissions by more than 13 GtCO₂ in 2050.

Buildings investment needs

Absolute cumulative investment needs in the buildings sector under the 2DS (excluding investments in building infrastructure) are roughly USD 45 trillion. Decarbonising the buildings sector in the 2DS requires cumulative additional investments of USD 16 trillion between 2016 and 2050 in comparison with the 6DS. These investments include costs for energy-consuming equipment purchases (e.g. boilers, heat pumps, clean cook stoves, solar thermal collectors and connections to district energy networks), purchases of lighting

Part 1	Chapter 2
Setting the Scene	Tracking Clean Energy Progress



68% of industrial final energy is used in five energyintensive sub-sectors





For sources and notes see page 125