Is DSM the answer?

Hans Nilsson

Chairman of the IEA DSM-Programme



What is DSM?

- DSM is universal and does <u>not only</u> apply to utilities, electricity or monopolies
- DSM encompasses the entire range of management functions (planning, evaluation, implementation and monitoring)
- DSM = Large-Scale Deployment of Energy Efficient
 Equipment by use of specially designed Programmes



The issues!

Load level

a wasteful demand requires too much supply for the specific needs

Load shape

- high peaks,
- little reserve capacity,
- bottlenecks in transmission and distribution

Market responsibilities

– who is the owner of the problem?

Past, Present and Future Tasks

		Business interest in DSM	
Status of Task		Peak Load	Load Level
Past, Present and Future IEA DSM- Programme tasks Further information on the activities can be found at www.ieadsm.org	Completed	Task II: Communications Technologies for Demand-Side Management Task VIII: Demand-Side Bidding in a Competitive Electricity Market Task XI: Time of Use Pricing and Energy Use for Demand Management Delivery Task XIII: Demand Response Resources Task XV: Network-driven DSM	Task I: Subtask 9 – Evaluation Guidebook on the impact of DSM and Energy Efficiency Programmes Task III: Technology procurement Task V: Marketing of Energy Efficiency Task VI: Mechanisms for Promoting DSM and Energy Efficiency in Changing Electricity Businesses Task VII: Market Transformation Task IX: The Role of Municipalities in a Liberalised System Task X: Performance Contracting Task XIV: Market Mechanisms for White Certificates Trading
	Current Proposed	TaskXVII: Integration of Demand Side Management, Energy Efficiency, Distributed Generation and Renewable Energy Sources TaskXIX: Micro Demand Response and Energy Saving	Task XVI: Competitive Energy Services Task XVIII: Demand Side Management and Climate Change Task XX: Branding of Energy Efficiency Task XXI: Standardisation of Energy Efficiency Calculations - Utility Carbon Offset Toolkit - Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standards

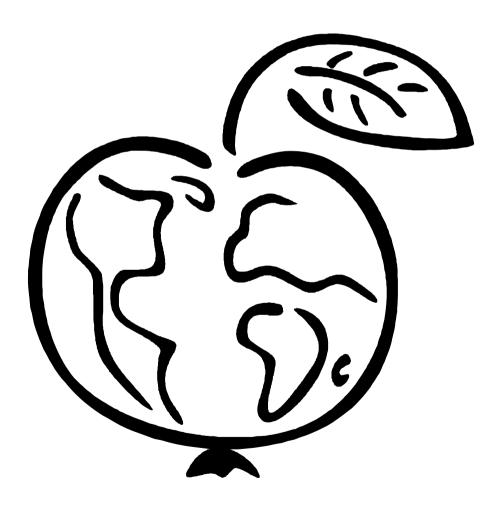
Change Agents (companies, intermediaries, catalysts)

	DSM-concept		Change agent role	Example	
	Classic	Monopolised	Deliver products and services	Paradip Port (India)	
	(addressing	markets			
	utilities as	Customer aggregation	Fundraising	Public Benefit Charges (USA)	
	they are)				
		Liberalised markets	Mandate utilities to achieve a	White Certificates (Italy and	
			set level of energy efficiency	some Australian states) and	
				EE Commitment (UK)	
	Incentivising utilities to deliver energy		pecouple profit from sales	California Investor-owned	
	efficiency		volume	Utilities	
	Energy Efficiend	cy Power Station	Aggregate energy efficiency	Jiangsu, Shanghai and	
			projects to the scale of a	Guangdong (China) Efficiency	
			virtual power plant	Vermont	
	Government Deployment schemes		aggregation of purchasing	FEMP (USA), Technology	
			power	procurement (Sweden)	
Į					

Policy drivers

APPROACH	TYPE			EXAMPLE
Mandated	Standards		•	Minimum performance
				(MEPS)
			•	Top-runner standard
	"Agreed Actions"			Voluntary Agreements
				Technology Procurements
	Delegated Actions	By actor	~	Regional bodies
			•	Municipalities
		By Means	-	Commitments
			•	Certificates
Market	Price-responsive customers		•	Taxes, Tax reduction
Acceptance				Price elasticity (Demand
				Response)
	Non-price responsive	"Commoditising"	•	Energy Services (ESCO)
	customers	energy efficiency	•	Labels

Is sustainable growth possible...



..without DSM and without global co-operation?





So...YES DSM is the answer

BUT

• Is spellt differently throughout the world

Demand Side Management

- Управление на търсенето (Bulgarian)
- Efterspørgselsstyring (Danish)
- Kysynnänhallintatoimista (Finnish)
- (Hebrew) ניהול צד הביקוש
- (Japanese)
- (Korean)
- Nõudluse reguleerimise (Estonian)
- Управление спросом (Russian)
- मांग पक्ष प्रबंधन (Hindi)
- Rheolaeth Defnydd Egni (Welsh)

According to Google Translation

www.ieadsm.org

