



## **Energy Management Campaign**

Campaign associated with the Energy Management Working Group (EMWG) Initiative

#### Goals

Through the Energy Management Campaign, leaders from the public and private sectors are uniting to promote a proven framework to manage energy use: the ISO 50001 international energy management system standard. The goal is to drive action to reach 50,001 global certifications of ISO 50001 by 2020.

### Rationale for being included in the CEM

A campaign under the Energy Management Working Group Initiative (EMWG), the Energy Management Campaign provides an easy mechanism to drive concrete actions and elevate visibility of ISO 50001 and increase partnership opportunities among governments, institutions and private sector organisations. The Campaign, launched in 2016, enabled the EMWG leverage its resources for greater impact.

ISO 50001 has vast potential to drive energy savings and make progress toward national or international climate goals. A scenario with 50% of projected global industrial and service sector energy consumption under ISO 50001 management by 2030 would generate cumulative primary energy savings of approximately 105 EJ, cost savings of nearly US \$700 billion (discounted to 2016 net present value), and 6500 million metric tons (Mt) of avoided  $CO_2$  emissions. The avoided annual  $CO_2$  emissions in 2030 could be equivalent to removing 210 million passenger cars from the road and this campaign could help achieve these goals.



#### Activities and deliverables

Several EMWG outcomes directly address the Campaign's **Key Principles on ISO 5000 Implementation**:

- The Energy Professionals International (EPI) ISO 50001 Lead Auditor Certification Exam available through an international test delivery system enables individuals to take the exam from a a local test center, thus broadening access to the exam, thereby increasing the availability of ISO 50001 professionals (Principle 2).
- Concluded the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) project
  that conducted a series of ISO 50001 workshops and promoted the
  Campaign in APEC economies. The project collected feedback on
  ISO 50001 implementation experiences and recommendations
  from APEC economies. This feedback was presented to the
  standards makers of the ISO 50001 Technical Committee 301
  toward the revision of the standard (Principle 3 & 4).
- Publication of ISO 50001:2018, which included direct participation of several Campaign partner representatives and UNIDO who work on the ISO Technical Committee 301 (Principle 4).
- Increased private sector engagement on ISO 50001/EMWG through new commitments to the Campaign.
- Campaign was promoted at international conferences in Paris in Sept. 2018 and in China in Nov 2018.

- Announced progress statements and/or updated commitments from several Campaign partners, including 13 of the 17 economies and three private sector companies
- Several Campaign governments worked with International Accreditation Forum (IAF) to advance the development of a global certification database of ISO 50001 certificates, which will enable the Campaign to track progress toward its goal of achieving 50,001 certifications to ISO 50001 by 2020.

Lead CEM Member(s)

Canada United States

# CEM Member Participant(s)

Chile · China · Denmark · European Comission · Germany · India · Indonesia · Italy · Japan · Korea · Mexico\* · Russia · Saudi Arabia · South Africa · Sweden · United Arab Emirates

Non-CEM Member

Argentina

Operating Agent(s)/ Coordinator(s)

United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)

#### **Global/ In-Country Partner(s)**

City of Daugavpils, Latvia, The Climate Group, ClimateWorks Foundation, Carbon Trust.

#### **Business Participant(s)**

Arabian Cement, Avant Garde, Carbon Trust, Cummins, Google, LG Chem (Ochang Plant), Pacific Gas and Electric, Schneider Electric, and Samsung Electronics.

<sup>\*</sup>Participation and leadership are under review.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Predicting the quantifiable impacts of ISO 50001 on climate change mitigation Energy Policy, vol. 107, August 2017 pages 278-288