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Energy efficiency is the most cost-effective way to meet energy and climate goals. Nevertheless, the ability to improve energy efficiency varies widely across sectors, with the energy intensity of some sectors four times that of others (figure 1). Sectors with very high energy intensity (such as cement, steel and iron, chemicals, food processing, and paper and pulp) are labeled as hard-to-abate sectors. Given these constraints, what can policy makers do?

Source: Anwar Aridi, Kim Kibum, Joo Sueb Lee, Nah Yoon Shin, and Daein Kang. Lessons from Korea"s Energy Efficiency Policies in the Industrial Sector. Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation Global Practice. Washington, DC: World Bank Group.

Source: Hoon Sahib Soh, Koh, Youngsun, and Anwar Aridi, eds. 2023. Innovative Korea: Leveraging Innovation and Technology for Development. Washington, DC: World Bank.

The new report reviewed 17 energy efficiency policy instruments, drawing lessons from Korea"s policy experience that could inform the design and implementation of energy efficiency policy in emerging economies. Three main lessons emerge:

If emerging economies are to achieve their net zero objectives, they need to integrate industrial energy efficiency into their policy objectives. They can learn from and avoid the mistakes of yesterday"s emerging economies by choosing green pathways rather than falling into traps encountered by the forerunners.

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The Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant is making effective use of fly ash in production to reduce the energy production cost. Properly carrying out regular surveillance of equipment conditions and making sure that all the workers are involved in equipment management and technical control, the plant keeps its facilities at full-capacity operation.

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