

Principles for an efficient energy and feedstock policy

1

Meeting energy demand through developing all viable energy resources

2

The role of chemistry in driving innovation





A unique perspective

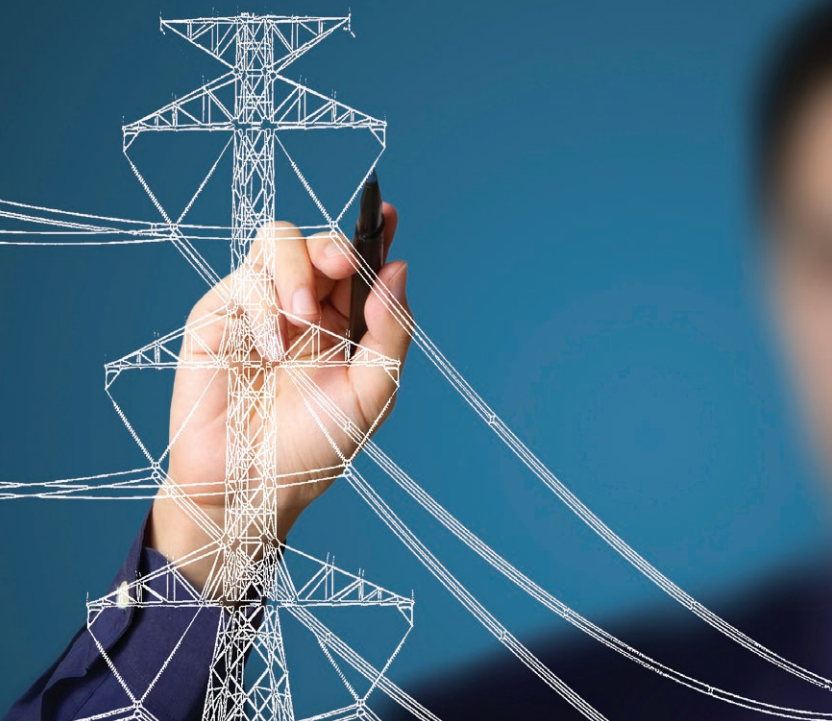
The International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) brings a unique perspective to the energy debate. We use energy to make energy-saving materials and solutions, such as building insulation, solar panels, wind turbines, lightweight vehicle parts and packaging, compact fluorescent light bulbs, energy-efficient appliances, and thermal coatings, among many other products. A good example of a chemically-derived product with significant energy efficiency benefits is building insulation. Over a 30-year period, buildings insulation can save 75 to 250 times the amount of energy consumed to make the material. While providing energy efficient products, ICCA members have also made unprecedented strides in reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions at their operations. Since 1992, ICCA members have reduced greenhouse gas intensity by 23% percent, while the industry has grown.¹

Chemicals is one the world's biggest industrial sectors, with a turnover reaching US\$4 trillion in sales, and providing 25 million direct and indirect jobs. Global demand for chemical products is continually increasing due to a growing world population, coupled with expanding development and wealth. To meet this demand, the industry must have access to a range of affordable energy supplies. It must also draw on raw materials, or "feedstock," necessary for its processes and products. The sector competes best when access to energy supplies is stable, predictable and free from factors that can distort competition.

¹ ICCA Responsible Care Progress Report: <http://www.icca-chem.org/ICCADocs/RC%20annual%20report.pdf>
Responsible Care: http://www.icca-chem.org/ICCADocs/ICCA%20-%20Responsible%20Care%20_English.pdf

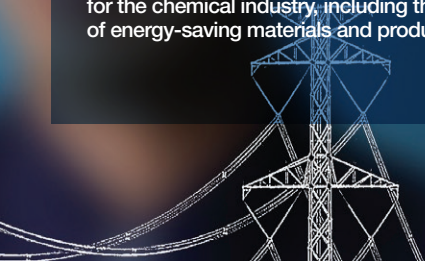
PRINCIPLE

1



Meeting energy demand through developing all viable energy resources

- **Recognize the interdependence between economic growth and energy demands**
Energy is central to economic growth, job creation, and prosperity. Economic and energy policies should promote mechanisms that enable the exploration, production, and distribution of all energy sources.
- **Strive for a balance of economic, social and environmental development**
The chemical industry is an innovator in science and technology, and a solutions provider to societal challenges. Policies should encourage providing solutions to energy challenges that achieve a balance of economy, society and environment, for a sound and sustainable development.
- **Promote sustainable and efficient production and use of all competitive sources of energy and feedstocks**
A comprehensive energy strategy must harness all viable energy sources, non-renewable and renewable, including recovering energy from waste. Policies should also ensure reliable access to energy raw material or feedstock, recognizing their vital role for the chemical industry, including their use in the manufacture of energy-saving materials and products.



PRINCIPLE

2



The role of chemistry in driving innovation

- **Accelerate framework on energy efficiency**
Policies should focus on enabling major efficiency improvement opportunities by:
 - i) providing initial incentives for wider adoption of new energy and resource efficiency measures
 - ii) supporting technologies in key sectors, such as buildings, transportation and packaging
 - iii) fostering a lifecycle analysis approach, taking into account energy use and other parameters, over the full life cycle of a product, potentially including viable recycling and energy recovery², to minimize impact on the environment.
- **Support research, development and implementation of new technologies**
Policies should aim at strengthening research and development partnerships to invest in breakthrough chemistry technology, such as catalysis processes, energy storage, and energy transformation systems. Energy policy has a fundamental role in all areas of society; therefore, it requires a dialogue of all stakeholders involved to achieve consensus. The chemical industry is willing to be one of the dialogue partners to share our knowledge and experience in a transparent and accountable manner.

² Where a life cycle analysis indicates that recycling or energy recovery of some or all of a product represents the optimum outcome from an environmental perspective.

The International Council of Chemical Association (ICCA) is the worldwide voice of the chemical industry, an industry with a 2012 turnover of more than €3,000 billion. More than 20 million people around the globe are employed directly or indirectly by the chemical industry. ICCA members account for more than 90% of global chemical sales. ICCA focuses on key issues for the chemical industry such as the promotion and coordination of Responsible Care and other voluntary initiatives.

Learn more about ICCA at www.icca-chem.org

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