Energy performance indicators iso 50001

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Energy performance metrics or indicators (called "EnPIs" in ISO 50001) are quantitative measures of energy performance and are used to determine improvements in energy use, energy consumption and energy efficiency. They can be defined at a variety of levels within the energy management system (EnMS). For example, EnPIs can be established at the level of your entire organization or at the level of a specific facility, piece of equipment, system or process.

As quantitative measures, EnPIs are measured values, ratios or models that are accepted by your organization as meaningful representations of energy performance. Improvement in energy performance is determined by comparing current EnPIs against the initial values from the relevant energy baseline(s). Energy baseline(s) are addressed in Step 2.8 and they serve as a reference against which future changes in energy performance are evaluated.

Responsibility for determining the EnPIs typically rests with the management representative and may involve other members of the energy team. It is top management"s responsibility to ensure that the EnPIs are appropriate for your organization and to provide the resources needed to establish, track and evaluate the EnPIs.

EnPIs are developed using the information from the energy review (Steps 2.2 through 2.6). The responsibility of developing a list of potential performance indicators falls to the management representative and any others that may be assigned to assist.

Stakeholder needs can vary significantly and their requirements should be considered in EnPI development. It may be necessary to develop different EnPIs for different stakeholders. Top management typically will be interested in an EnPI that is related to your organization"s strategic business goals and improving the bottom line. Operations or production personnel want a metric that provides guidance for operating equipment and systems at maximum efficiency. External agencies may require specific performance metrics to provide information related to regulatory or other requirements.

A single metric, such as consumption, is frequently adequate to determine and monitor energy performance if the equipment, system or process is not affected by other variables or the relevant variables are constant. Following are two examples:

When calculating the EnPI, the energy measurement must accurately capture energy consumption for the unit under consideration and the production measure must cover the same time frame as the energy consumption. Following are some examples:

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