

Role of Appliance Efficiency Programmes in Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

SPEx Call Summary
27 October 2016, 12:00 PM -14:00 PM UTC

Highlights:

- A range of representatives from governments, international organisations, industry and civil society participated in the fifth SEAD Policy Exchange Forum. This webinar was the first in a series of virtual and in-person meetings under the newly established “G20 Energy Efficiency Leading Programme (EELP) Product Best Practice Policy Exchange Series”.
- This webinar highlighted the role and impact of energy efficiency initiatives on INDC commitments from global and national perspectives. While progress has been made in implementing effective appliance energy efficiency policies, much more is needed to be done in order to reach the overall INDC goals and beyond.
- The International Energy Agency (IEA) provided a high-level global overview of the role of energy efficiency in INDCs on its recently published 2016 Energy Efficiency Market Report.
- Case studies from China, Peru, and Vietnam highlighted experiences with integrating appliance energy efficiency in INDC commitments.

Summary of Presentations:

International Energy Agency

- The findings in IEA’s 2016 energy efficiency market report demonstrate that policy measures have a central role in driving the market for increased energy efficiency in appliances, equipment and lighting. What is more, 30% of the world’s energy consumption is now covered by mandatory standards and regulations. Yet, more needs to be done to achieve the full potential of energy efficiency towards reaching the established goal of limiting global temperature increase to 2°C.
- IEA’s analysis suggests that energy efficiency is a central strategy to achieve NDC targets. But, very few countries indicated specific targets on this subject in their NDCs. Still, if governments take action to meet their NDC targets, markets should anticipate increased focus on efficiency investments. Therefore, the agency sees this as an opportunity to help countries strengthen the emphasis on efficiency.
- IEA developed an Efficiency Policy Index (EPI) to evaluate the impact (coverage and strength) of energy efficiency policies. From 2005 to 2015 the most progress was in the buildings sector in the areas of air cooling, space heating, and large appliances.

- IEA's analysis is intended to present a global story of energy efficacy, impacts, and energy investments, thus data from non-IEA countries is also captured.

Appliance Energy Efficiency and China's INDC commitment

- China's INDC emphasizes the use of energy efficiency to achieve climate targets in the appliance, industry, buildings, and financing sectors. For appliances, the goal is to encourage the use of energy efficient and low carbon products by improving green government procurement.
- Most of China's energy efficiency work is structured in the country's 13th Five Year Plan—a framework designed to improve the energy conservation standards system with innovation, better coverage, and stronger implementation.
- To help meet their climate targets, China has implemented a total of 64 energy efficiency standards focused on household appliances and industrial equipment.
- China highlighted the need for information sharing, best practice adoption, capacity building in policy development, and more collaboration with existing international initiatives to scale up their energy efficiency ambitions and achieve their NDCs.

Peru's Energy Efficiency NAMA

- The Energy NAMAs project in Peru started in April, to help achieve the country's NDC committed for the Paris agreement - a 30% reduction of GHG emissions by 2030.
- Peru is looking at efficiency not only in terms of appliances but also in terms of efficient generation.
- Energy efficiency plays a key role in meeting Peru's GHG emission reduction goals and the Promotion of Energy Efficiency Measures is one of the four core themes under the Energy NAMAs project in Peru.

Vietnam's Experience to Support Appliance Energy Efficiency

- Vietnam has set national goals for reducing energy intensity, improving energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions in both the national energy and climate strategies, as well in their INDC commitments.
- Equipment and product energy efficiency is a key component of the focused areas in meeting Vietnam's energy and climate goals.
- Starting from 2006, standards and labelling programmes in Vietnam have expanded to more than 15 product categories and achieved significant energy savings.
- The standard and labelling programs are complemented by programs such as consumer education and financial incentives.
- There is a need for technical and financial assistance from the international community to support Vietnam in scaling up their energy efficiency targets.

If you have any questions to the presenters or to other country representatives, or would like further information, please contact the SPEX Coordinator, Yang Yu at yuy@clasp.ngo.