



Key Points of the Discussion Papers and the Analysis of National Case Studies

UNECE Sustainable Energy Division

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Initial review of energy efficiency in the ECE region

The paper provides a general outlook of energy efficiency status based on available data from IEA, GTF and WEC

- Aggregated indicators (energy intensity, energy productivity, per capita consumption)
- Sectoral indicators (industry, transport, residential, services)

Energy intensity trends

- Energy intensity in the ECE region has been improving
- Advances in energy intensity provided cumulative reductions in energy consumption of 800 EJ in twenty years from 1991 to 2010
- The rate of improvement is slowing down without meeting the SE4All objective on energy efficiency





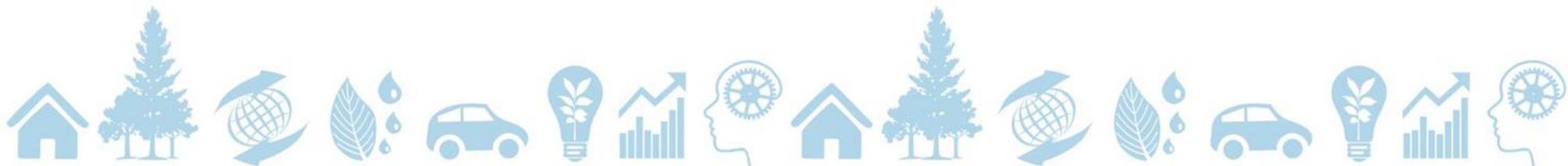
Initial review of energy efficiency in the ECE region (cont.)

Data issues

- Aggregate energy intensity indicators provide insufficient information for policy makers unless they are supplemented with underlying sector details.
- Detailed information on sectoral and sub-sectoral activity is often missing for many countries of the region. Without this data it is difficult to monitor the state of development of energy efficiency, the drivers for energy demand, or potential policy responses.
- Neither the amount of energy savings nor the scale of required investments in energy efficiency can be properly estimated without appropriate indicators.

Solutions

- The Group of Experts on Energy Efficiency might identify information priorities by conducting a survey on disaggregated energy intensity indicators.
- The results of the survey can become first steps towards identifying information gaps and thus indicating in what sectors and in which way data collection could be strengthened.





A balanced matrix of energy efficiency policies to support SE4ALL objectives and sustainable development

Effective strategies and policies for sustainable energy

Strategic considerations that influence policy and strategy development fall under three main themes: Prices, Products, and Players.

Prices

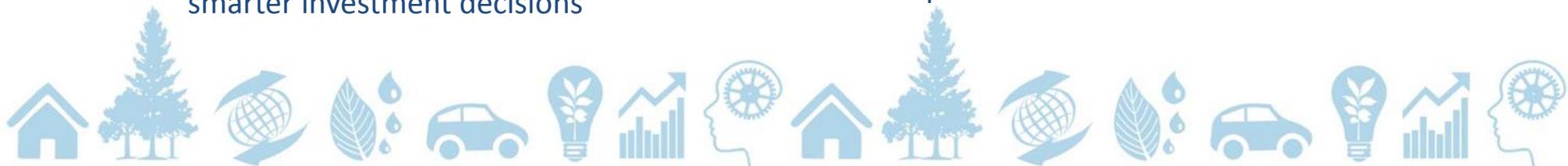
- Prices should reflect the costs of energy supply and delivery to both consumers and suppliers so that both have clear signals for investment
- Pricing policies that are cost-reflective, including returns on investment, motivate all players in an energy system to make smarter investment decisions

Products

- Clear alignment of sustainable energy policies with national development goals
- Effective policy portfolios
- Legal frameworks, regulations and normative instruments
- Effective data for planning and evaluation
- Research and Development

Players

- Market structure, energy sector policy
- An operational focus enabling private sector





A balanced matrix of energy efficiency policies to support SE4ALL objectives and sustainable development (cont.)

Which policies can provide quick progress to achieve SE4All objectives?

- Adopting or adapting operational sustainable energy policies directly from other countries is not always effective
- There is not one policy that would fit every country and a high degree of customization to local conditions is required
- Often only the policy principles can be taken from one country to another
- It is useful to consider which types of policies would work well and how they can be best applied in a particular country
- Significant policy, infrastructure and market drivers need to be in place in order for these policies to be effective

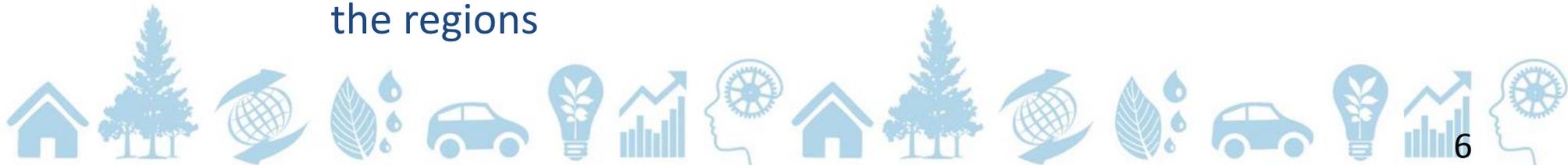


Analysis of National Case Studies on Policy Reforms to Promote Energy Efficiency Investments



Analysis of national case studies on the experience of policy reforms in beneficiary countries in UNECE, ESCAP, ECLAC, ESCWA and ECA regions

- information on EE policy and regulatory frameworks at the national level
- review and analysis of the national case studies
- policy and regulatory aspects that countries would need to deal with when attracting and implementing investments
- energy efficiency benchmarking
- conclusions and recommendations related to enhancement of EE policy reforms in participating countries
- recommendations on collaborative policy reforms measures that UN RCs can undertake to catalyze new EE investments in the regions





Analysis of National Case Studies on Policy Reforms to Promote Energy Efficiency Investments (cont.)

The report develops a benchmark that should serve as a reference point for policy makers and energy experts working in the field of energy efficiency

This benchmark is a synthesis of policy incentives that should be in place in order to stimulate and ensure successful energy efficiency policy outcomes. The benchmark may be subdivided into three groups of desired policies:

- 1) legal, institutional and regulatory
- 2) economic and financial
- 3) socio-political

A set of these policies in place at a sufficient degree in a particular country is a basis for successful formulation and implementation of energy efficiency policies and related projects.





Analysis of National Case Studies on Policy Reforms to Promote Energy Efficiency Investments (cont.)

- The analysis of national case studies of selected countries has shown that all of these countries are dealing with energy efficiency issues to some extent
- The maturity level of energy efficiency policy varies from country to country and from region to region
- Only actions taken simultaneously at the institutional, legal, regulatory, economic, financial and socio-political levels may assure the successful creation and promotion of a favorable environment for investors
- Through their collaboration the UN Regional Commissions should assist the member states to build and strengthen their capacity to implement effective regulations and policies





Thank you for your attention!

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<http://www.unece.org/energyefficiency.html>

