

Delivering Energy Efficiency

**A Report by the Energy Charter Secretariat
To the Environment for Europe Conference
Belgrade, October 2007**

Annotated Table of Contents

Executive Summary

The Executive Summary will provide the main conclusions and recommendations from the ECS report.

Part I The Ground for Delivery

1. International policy developments

This chapter reviews the policy commitments made at the Kiev Conference and overall energy policy developments to lay the foundation for assessing the progress made in energy efficiency policies and programmes since 2003.

2. Trends in Energy Demand, Energy Efficiency and Carbon Emissions

In the context of growing energy demand improving energy efficiency becomes increasingly important. Progress in improving energy efficiency can be shown in many ways and it is important to have both a qualitative and a quantitative approach to see if the policies and programmes are having an impact. Much of the data used in this report comes directly from the countries themselves, through their reports submitted to the ECS. There is some end-use energy data available from the IEA and that will be used wherever possible.

The chapter would also include some basic energy indicators for both energy supply and demand and carbon emissions.

3. Energy Efficiency's Contribution to the Environment, Sustainable Development and Energy Security

It is important to review the priority that has been given to energy efficiency in the past few years since the Kiev Conference. Most notable are pronouncements by the European Commission in its Green Paper on energy efficiency [and upcoming action plan] as well as its climate change plan, the IEA, the UN Commission on Sustainable Development, the official start of the Kyoto Protocol and the G8 Summit at Gleneagles in 2005.

The chapter also highlights the priority for energy efficiency indicated in various UN-ECE and PEEREA countries since the Kiev Conference.

The main issue is whether the priority for energy efficiency has actually gained momentum since 2003.

Part II Progress and Challenges

4. Institutional/Policy Framework

The key to any successful national strategy for energy efficiency is to have a strong institutional and policy framework. This means that there is both a strong policy-led government commitment to energy efficiency plus the institutional framework to make it successful. This chapter reviews the policy frameworks and the institutions that participating countries have and what progress has been made in their development since the Kiev Conference.

5. General progress – awareness, norms, standards, labels, financing

This chapter considers the progress in three end-use areas that are of key importance to energy efficiency strategies in the region: energy efficiency in buildings; cogeneration and district heating; and energy efficiency in appliances. The chapter considers the use of specific policy instruments in helping to improve energy efficiency and tries to identify the progress made since the Kiev Conference.

To strengthen the argument for cogeneration and district heating, Euroheat and Power, the industry association in this area, has been asked to provide some evidence, based on its own analysis.

The European Union provides a strong legislative framework in most of these areas and the progress made since 2003 will be provided.

6. Challenges – specific measures

The ECS report to the Kiev Conference identified several areas that needed more attention. Three of those areas continue to be seen as important challenges and will be discussed in this chapter.

The first is on energy efficiency in the transport sector. This sector is highly dependent on oil and it has a growing contribution to carbon emissions. It has been growing at a tremendous pace and this is having a serious environmental impact.

Integrating energy efficiency and renewable energy has grown in importance in recent years and the ECS has explored the implications of stronger integration for the region. The European Renewable Energy Council (EREC) will provide some input into this section looking at the issue from an industry perspective.

Financing energy efficiency projects continues to be a major challenge. Financing measures and barriers that are affecting more investments will be discussed in this

chapter. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development considers to provide a description of its financing of energy efficiency projects in the region.

7. International Co-operation

This chapter will look at how international co-operation has evolved since the Kiev Conference, how effective it is in promoting energy efficiency and how can integrate energy efficiency into environmental policies.

Part III Critique, Conclusions and Recommendations

From the monitoring of the progress, it is important to conclude where the countries stand at the moment, where international co-operation has been important or not, what is needed for the future to help participating countries give energy efficiency the priority and resources it deserves.

The report itself will not provide new policy recommendations to Ministers since that would probably be in a separate submission to the conference. However, the results of this study would be used in the preparation of such recommendations.

Annexes

- Annex 1 Energy Efficiency Policy Monitoring: Status of Energy Efficiency Strategies
- Annex 2 Energy Efficiency Policy Monitoring: Status of Energy Efficiency Laws
- Annex 3 Energy Efficiency Policy Monitoring: Status of Energy Efficiency Targets
- Annex 4 Energy Efficiency Policy Monitoring: Status of Energy Efficiency Organisations/Agencies
- Annex 5 Summary Tables – Energy Efficiency Programmes
- Annex 6 Kiev Statement on Energy Efficiency

[others to be decided]