Energy Efficiency policies in Inogate countries
Status quo, main achievements and challenges

INOGATE Regional Workshop on Energy Efficiency Indicators
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Scope:

Policy principles for Energy Efficiency

Promotion of energy efficiency policies

Cooperation in Energy Efficiency field

Development of Energy Efficient markets
The limit of PEEREA

Mechanisms of control:
Regular reviews and In-depth EE reviews

Legally binding?

All activities done on a voluntary basis
PEEREA Activities
Process oriented – monitoring and supporting achievement of commitments

Review implementation in Member Countries

- In-depth reviews: most recent Mongolia (2010); Georgia (2010); Bosnia and Herzegovina (2011); Albania (2011); Republic of Belarus (2012); Azerbaijan Republic (2012); Tajikistan (2013); Ukraine (2013); Turkey (2014); Kazakhstan (2014); Moldova (2015)
PEEREAA In-depth reviews

- Commitments by Parties as review hosts and review experts
- Involvement of a wide variety of institutions, businesses and non-governmental actors in the country
- Discussion and approval in the PEEREAA Working Group
- Endorsement by the Energy Charter Conference
Energy supply and demand

Total primary supply in 2013

Total final consumption trend

Final energy consumption

Source: IEA online energy statistics
Energy Indicators

Energy Intensity

Source: IEA online energy statistics
Energy Indicators

Energy consumption per capita

Source: IEA online energy statistics
Assessment of country performances & level of Energy Efficiency implementation

- Specific regulations
- Policy, legislative and Institutional framework
- Public Awareness
- Main challenges in reviewed countries
- Energy statistics
- Energy markets
Main challenges to energy efficiency

- Energy efficiency – energy or economic, social and quality of life matter?
- Policy, legislative and Institutional framework?
  - National policy goals and objectives do not reflect the potential for energy efficiency
  - Legal framework is underdeveloped
  - Lack of/Under resourced national institutions for energy efficiency
- Monitoring and review of implementation
- Energy statistics and energy efficiency indicators
Main challenges to energy efficiency

- Energy market
  - Energy sector reform is still ongoing or not started
  - Non-cost reflective energy pricing policy
- Availability of specific regulations – buildings, district heating, energy using products, lighting, transport
- Local authorities self governance
- Availability of financing - financial mechanisms and incentives
- General awareness on energy efficiency
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<td>EE Policy and legislation</td>
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<td>Institutional setting</td>
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Low (L) – no existence and no intention to develop; Intermediate (I) – intention to start developing; Basic (B) – regulations exist in draft or just adopted; Advanced – EE activities under implementation
Energy efficiency and renewable energy should continue to be given priority by the government. Future energy policies should be supported by detailed analysis of economic energy efficiency potentials in all sectors of the economy.

The government’s energy policy should reflect the potential contribution of EE to increasing fuel exports and supporting economic growth and the environment.

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Institutional framework recommendations

Inter-administration co-operation between energy and other public policy makers should be enhanced, in particular for those concerned with the environment, transport, housing and industry.

The Government should, as a matter of urgency, take steps to ensure that it has the institutional capacity appropriately structured to effectively formulate, monitor, analyse and review energy and energy efficiency policies and their implementation and enforcement.

The government should ensure that sufficient human and financial resources are allocated to the Department of Energy Efficiency as the leading agency, as well as to all units within ministries and regional administrations responsible for the development and implementation of energy efficiency programmes.
Energy market and tariffs

It is recommended that the government considers the introduction of market-oriented principles in the energy sector and an appropriate regulatory framework, based on international experience.

The Government should consistently peruse policies of restructuring energy prices to remove cross subsides and achieve cost reflective levels.

The independence of the National regulator needs to be guaranteed. It is crucial for the stability and the proper functioning of the energy market.
## Other recommendations

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<th>Specific EE Measures</th>
<th>Availability of financing &amp; incentives</th>
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<td>❖ Improve enforcement and compliance of building regulations;</td>
<td>❖ Ensure that international funding on EE is leveraged with domestic budget financing;</td>
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<td>❖ Regulations on electricity using products;</td>
<td>❖ Strengthen cooperation with commercial banks;</td>
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<td>❖ Introduce energy audits and management in industry and buildings;</td>
<td>❖ Improve procedures for donor support approval;</td>
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<td>❖ District heating rehabilitation and individual metering;</td>
<td>❖ Introduce incentives for private and residential sector EE initiatives;</td>
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<td>❖ Consider measures for efficiency in transports;</td>
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### Energy statistics

- Improve capacity to collect, analyse and assess energy supply and consumption data;
- Use energy and EE indicators as important basis for future policy developments;

### Monitoring EE implementation

- Compare existing monitoring system against international practices for the purpose of improvement.
Thank you for your attention

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