



# Progress Report on the APEC Energy Peer Review Mechanism and the APEC-Wide Aspirational Goal for Energy Intensity Improvement

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Kenji Kobayashi, APERC



Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation

# 1. Background

- *In their 2007 Sydney Declaration*, APEC Leaders agreed to:
  - “work towards achieving an **APEC-wide aspirational goal of a reduction in energy intensity of at least 25 percent by 2030** (with 2005 as the base year)”
  - “facilitate and review **progress through the voluntary APEC Energy Peer Review Mechanism** with a report back to APEC Leaders in 2010” and
  - “promote policies that advance the deployment of **low and zero emission energy uses**”.
  
- *In their 2009 Singapore Declaration on promoting Sustainable Growth*, APEC Leaders **welcomed “the voluntary APEC Peer Review on Energy Efficiency”** and **recognised “the role of renewable energy** in reducing emissions and encourages its development in the APEC region”.

## 2. PREE and CEEDS

The objective of PREE and CEEDS is to support the implementation of best practices in energy efficiency policy/measures in as many economies and sectors as possible.

PREE: focuses on multiple sectors for one economy

CEEDS: focuses on one sector for multiple economies

# 3. Progress – PREE

- In 2009, PREEs were undertaken in **New Zealand, Chile, Viet Nam** and **Thailand** with reports published on the APERC website.
- In 2010, **Chinese Taipei, Peru and Malaysia** will host PREEs.



New Zealand



Chile



Viet Nam



Thailand

# 4. Recommended Next Steps for PREE

## **Examples of areas for future improvement in energy efficiency policies:**

1. A more comprehensive approach in the transport sector
2. Developing an “Eco-Cities” program.

## **Examples of barriers to implementation:**

1. Inadequate end-use energy data
2. Insufficient human resources for standards setting and testing of products.

## **Next steps:**

1. **PREE should be continued to cover more economies**
2. **APEC should initiate a follow-up project focusing on capacity building and technical assistance.**

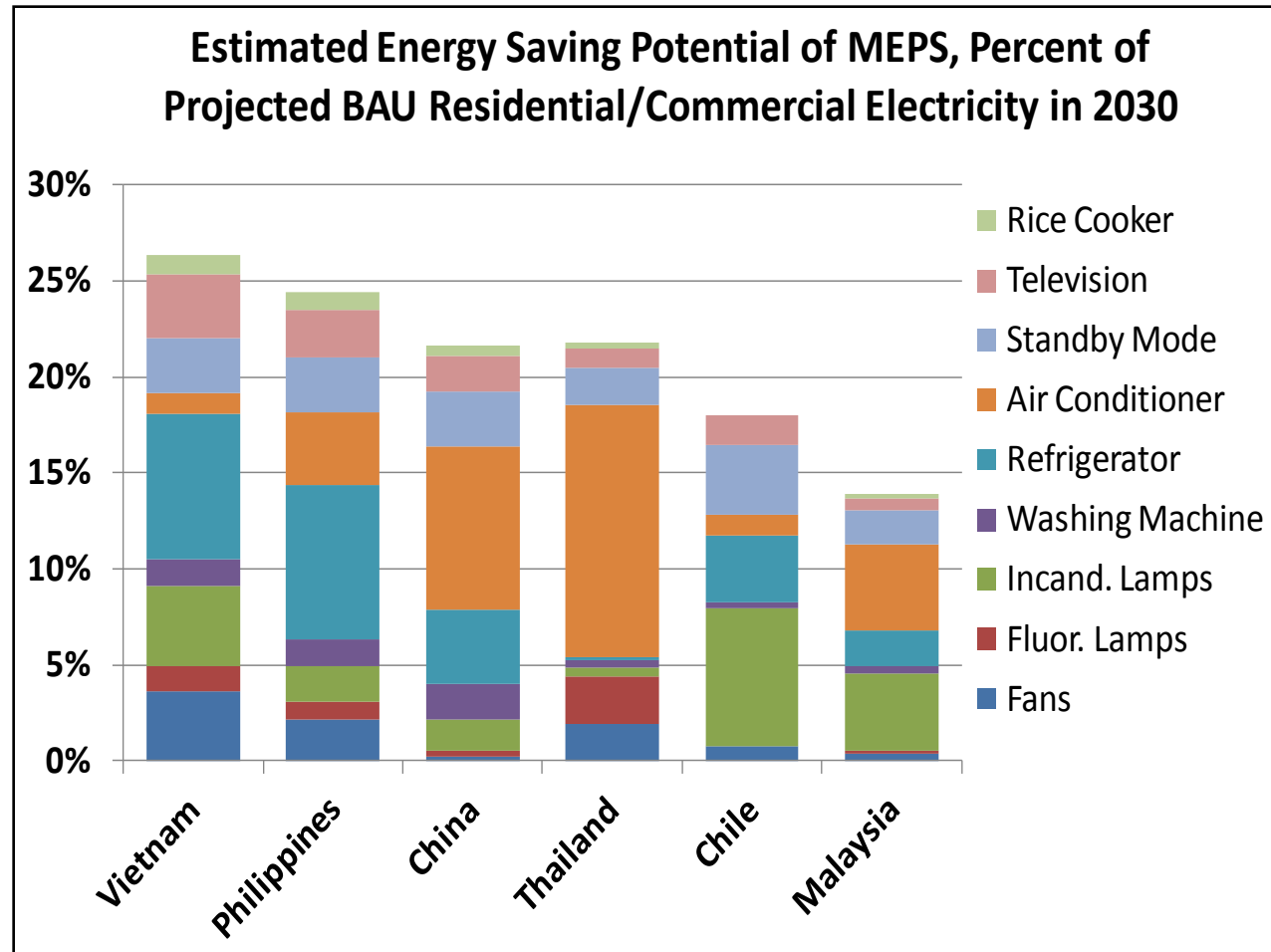
# 5. Progress – CEEDS

- **Phase 1 CEEDS** (2009/2010) on “*Appliance Energy Efficiency Standards and Labelling (AEES&L)*” for 6 participating economies: Chile, China, Malaysia, The Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam.
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Workshop hosted by **Chinese Taipei** in October 2009
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Workshop hosted by **Japan** in March 2010.
  
- **Phase 2 CEEDS** (2010/2011) on “*Building Energy Codes & Labelling*”
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Workshop to be hosted by **Thailand** in September 2010
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Workshop to be hosted by **Hong Kong, China** in January 2011.

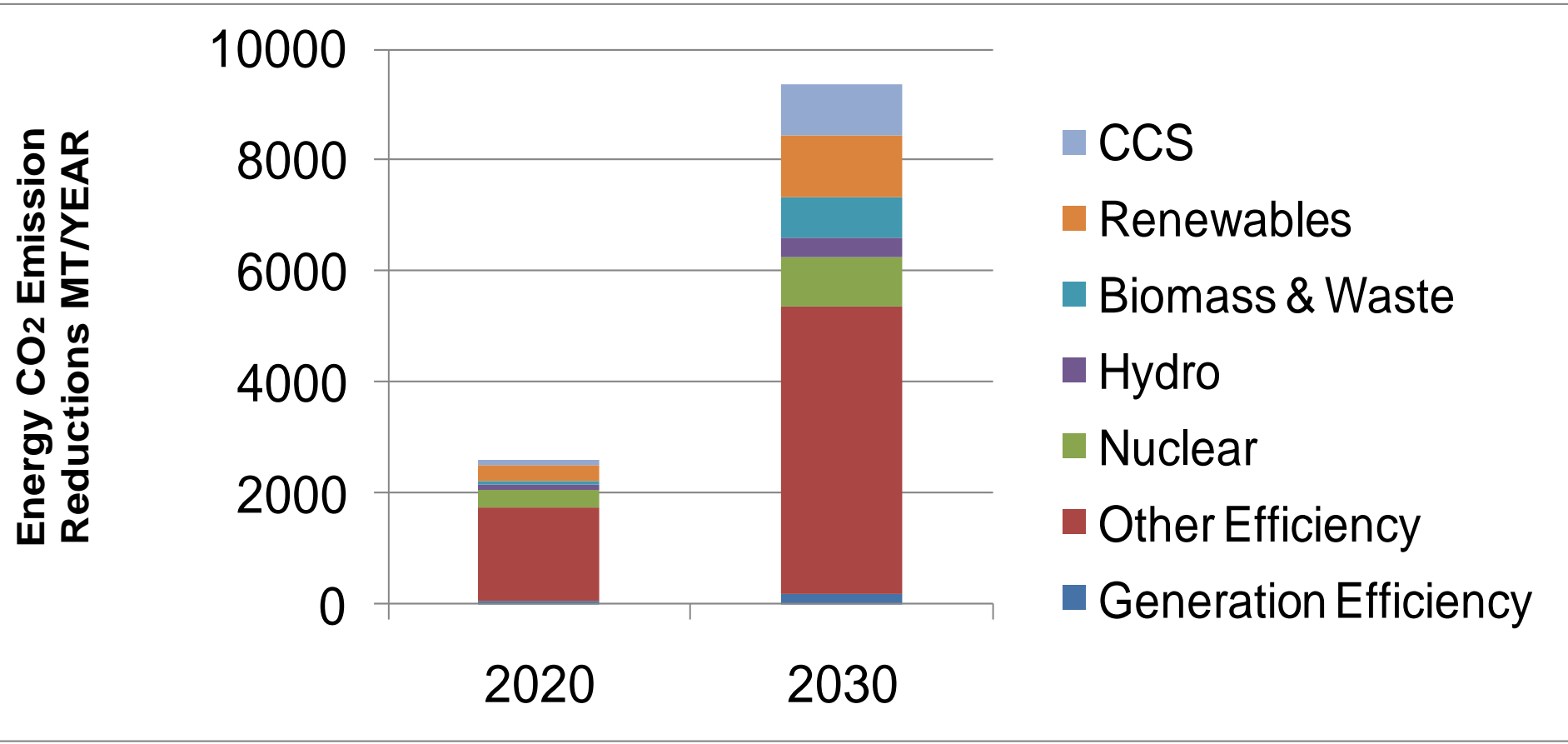
# 6. Recommended Next Steps for CEEDS

Modelling results indicate a large energy saving potential.

**CEEDS should be continued to encourage full implementation of high performance energy efficiency measures in all sectors.**



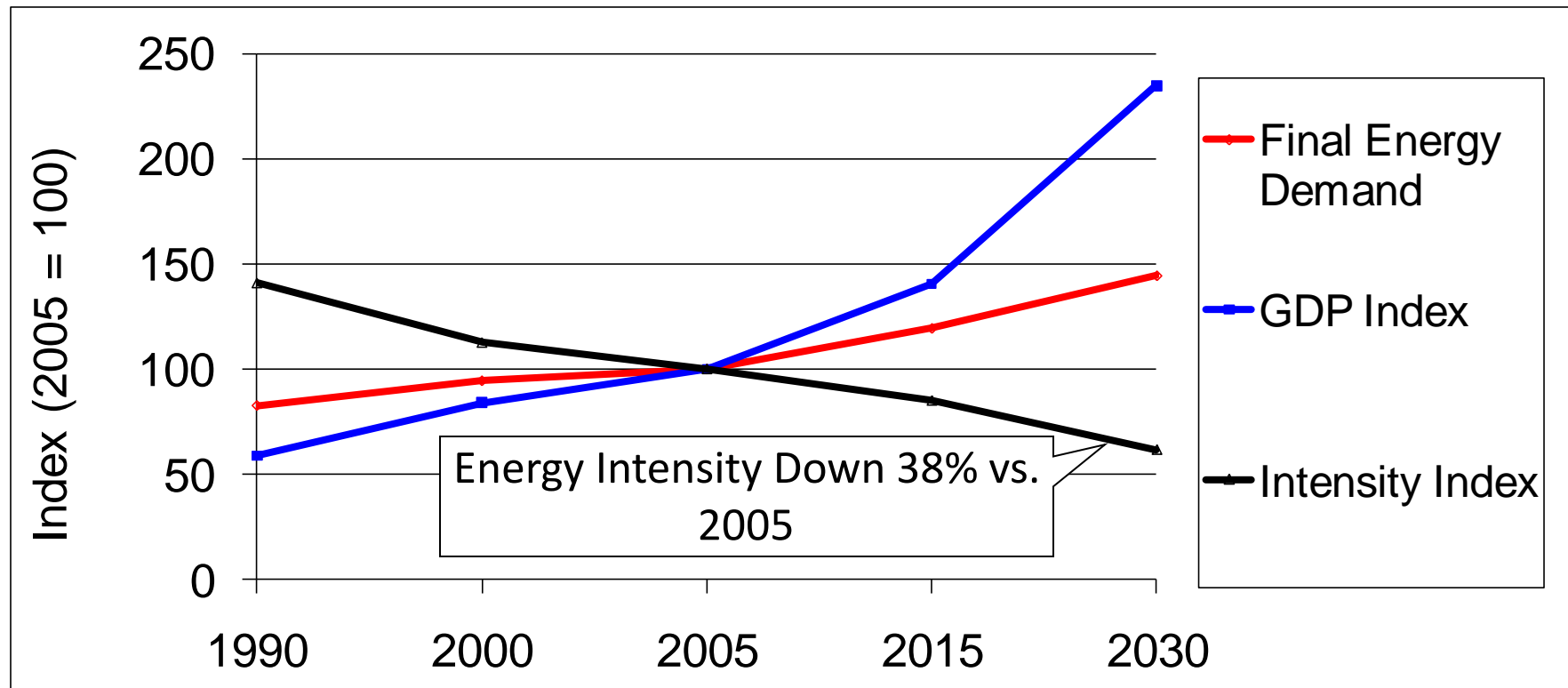
# 7. APEC's Energy Peer Review Mechanism Should Be Extended to Low-Carbon Energy



Source: APERC, *APEC Energy Demand and Supply Outlook 4<sup>th</sup> Edition*, Raw data © OECD/IEA 2009, calculations by APERC.

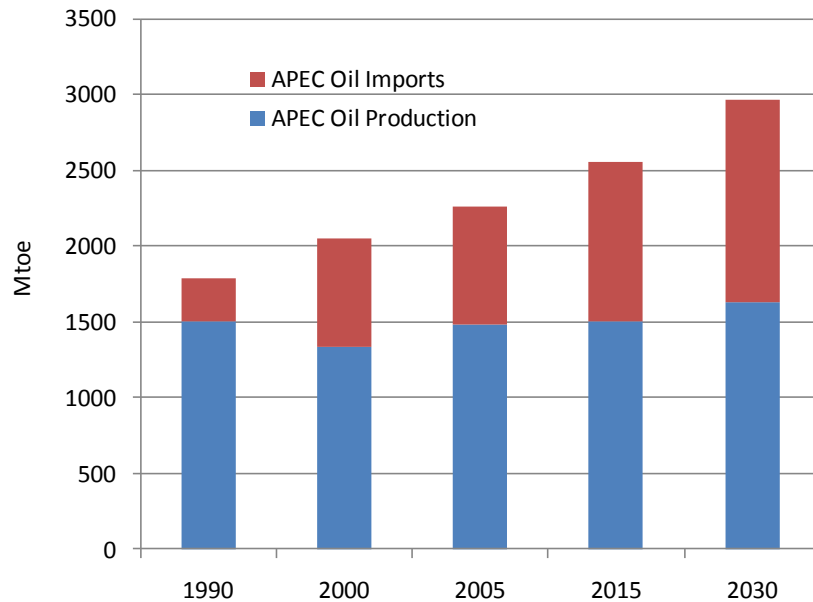


# 8. The APEC Leaders' and Energy Ministers' Energy Intensity Goals Will Be Exceeded

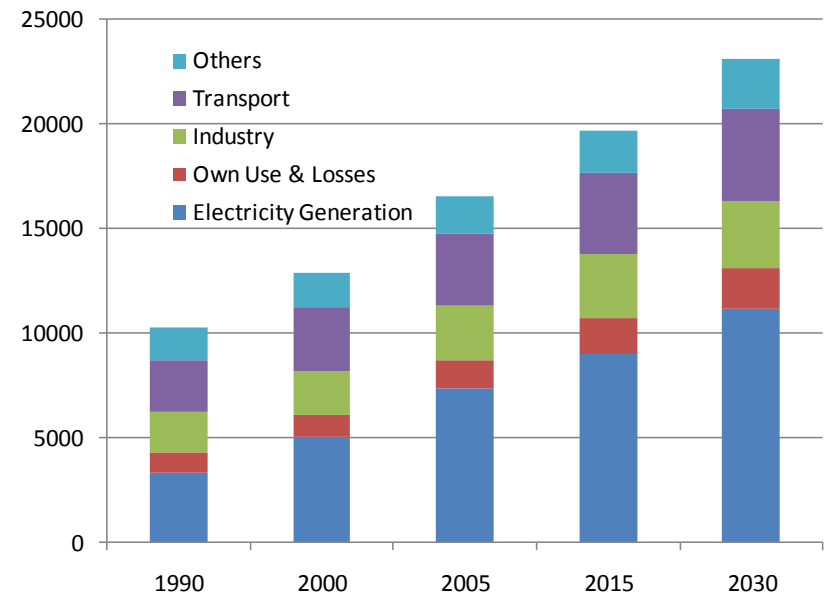


# 9. More Action Is Needed for a More Secure and Sustainable Energy Future

## APEC Oil Production and Imports



## APEC CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions from Fuel Combustion



Source: APERC, *APEC Energy Demand and Supply Outlook 4<sup>th</sup> Edition*

# 10. Summary of Recommendations

- 1. PREE should be continued to cover more economies. In addition, APEC should initiate a follow-up project with a focus on capacity building and technical assistance.**
- 2. CEEDS should be continued to fully implement high performance energy efficiency measures in all sectors.**
- 3. APEC should establish a Peer Review of Low-Carbon Energy (PRLCE).**
- 4. The APEC-wide minimum energy intensity reduction goal should be re-examined.**
- 5. More action is still needed for a more secure and sustainable energy future.**