



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

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

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: APERC



**9th Energy Ministers Meeting
Fukui, Japan
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**Progress Report on
 the APEC Energy Peer Review Mechanism
 and the APEC-Wide Aspirational Goal for Energy Intensity
 Improvement**

*The 9th APEC Energy Ministers Meeting (EMM9)
 Fukui, Japan
 19 June 2010*

Kenji Kobayashi, APERC



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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

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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

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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.

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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.

- 1st Workshop hosted by **Chinese Taipei** in October 2009
- 2nd Workshop hosted by **Japan** in March 2010.

➤ **Phase 2 CEEDS** (2010/2011) on “*Building Energy Codes & Labelling*”

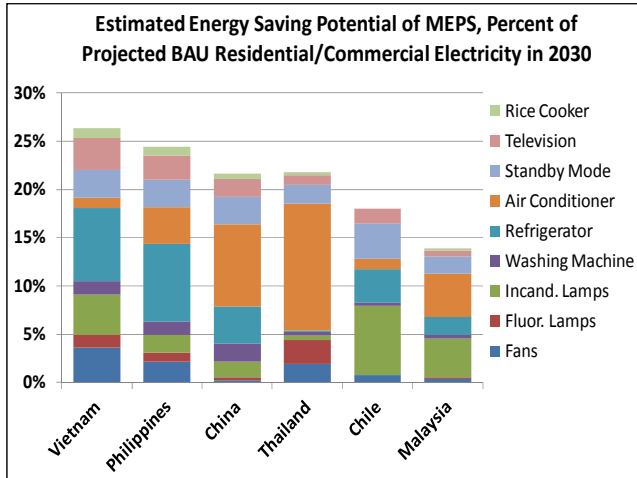
- 1st Workshop to be hosted by **Thailand** in September 2010
- 2nd Workshop to be hosted by **Hong Kong, China** in January 2011.

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6 . Recommended Next Steps for CEEDS

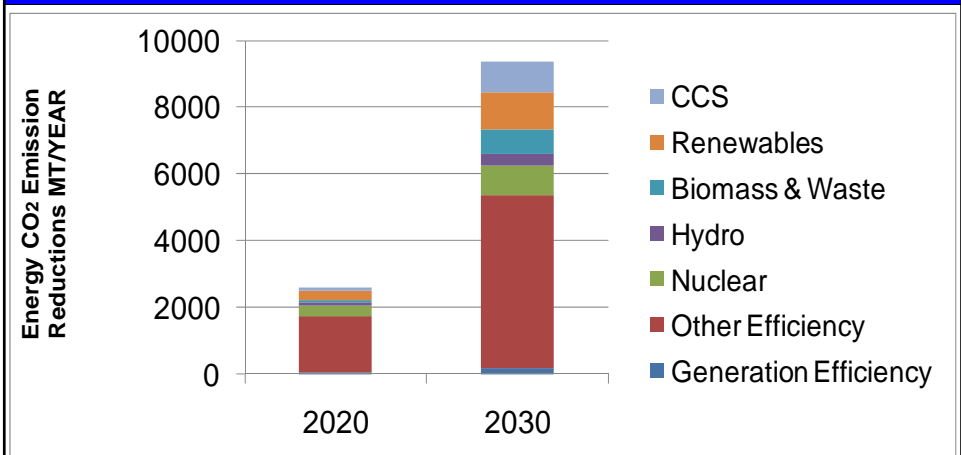
Modelling results indicate a large energy saving potential.

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



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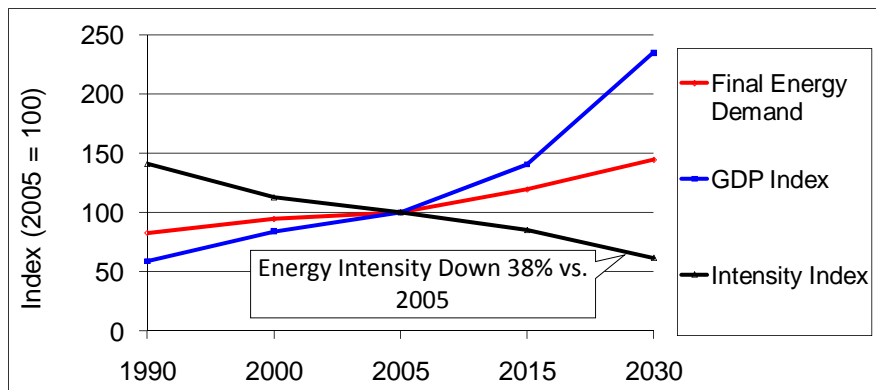
7. APEC's Energy Peer Review Mechanism Should Be Extended to Low-Carbon Energy



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

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

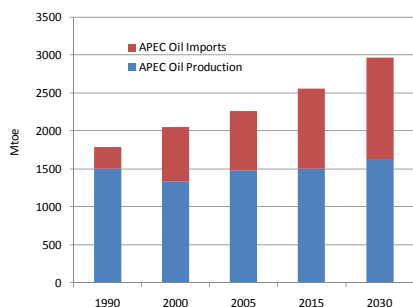


Source: APERC, *APEC Energy Demand and Supply Outlook 4th Edition*

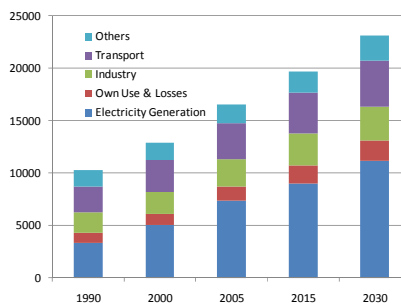
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9. More Action Is Needed for a More Secure and Sustainable Energy Future

APEC Oil Production and Imports



APEC CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion



Source: APERC, *APEC Energy Demand and Supply Outlook 4th Edition*

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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.**

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