

The International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC): Promoting energy efficiency in major economies

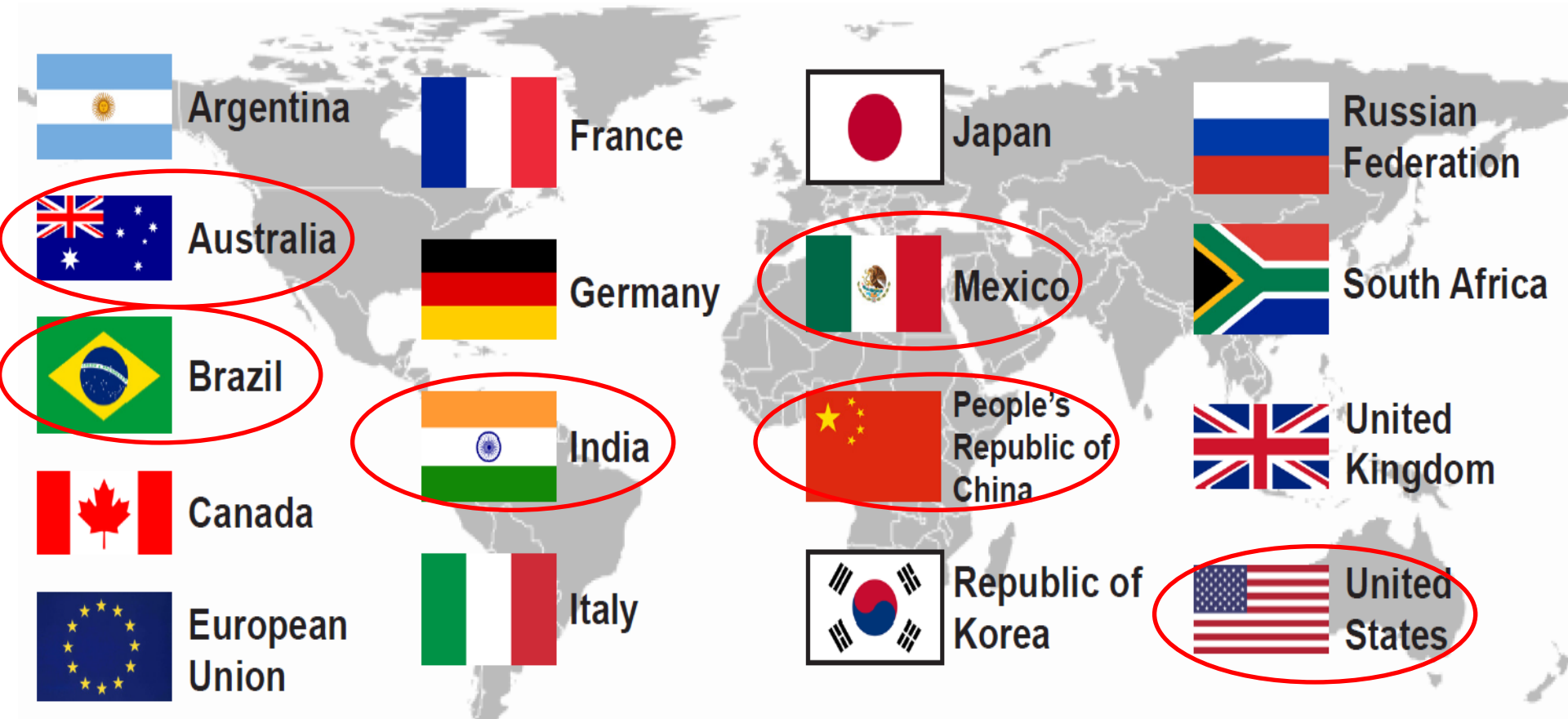
Stanford Harrison,
Lead of IPEEC Building Energy Efficiency Task Group



IPEEC - Background

- Formally established in 2009 at the G8 summit in L'Aquila, Italy and resulting from successive meetings of the G8 + 6 economies.
- Provides global leadership on energy efficiency by identifying and facilitating government implementation of policies and programs that yield high energy-efficiency gains.
- Promotes information exchange on best practices and facilitates initiatives to improve energy efficiency.
- Government led, voluntary contributions

IPEEC members



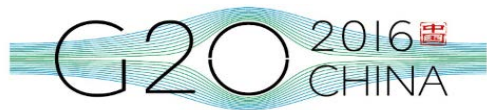
IPEEC is managing the G20 EE Agenda



G20 Energy Efficiency Action Plan



1st Report to G20 Energy Ministers



2016 年二十国集团中国峰会

G20 EE Leading Programme



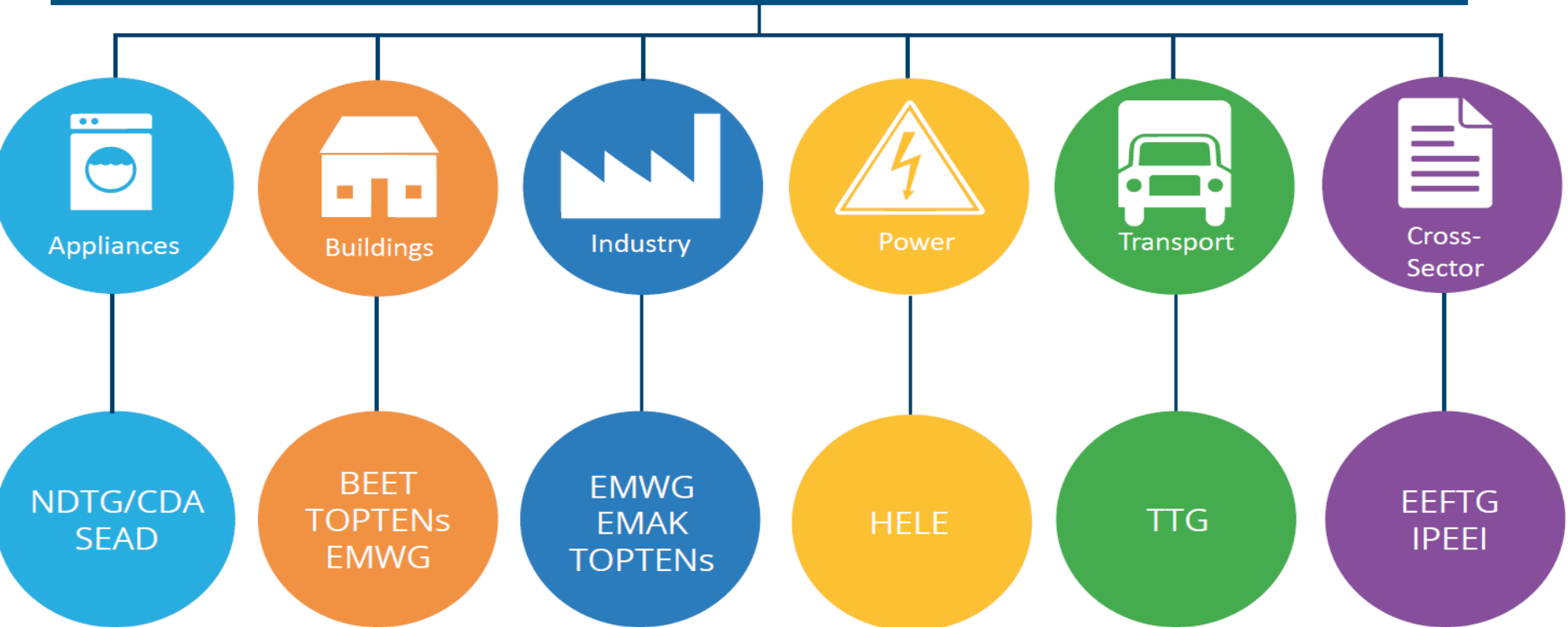
G20 GERMANY 2017
HAMBURG

Creation of International EE Hub



IPEEC runs 12 Task Groups

IPEEC SECTORAL TASK GROUPS



The Buildings Energy Efficiency Task Group

- Collaborative platform for countries
- Contribution to the work under the G20 Energy Efficiency Leading Programme
- Projects to inform government policies and interventions
- Work is consultancy-based with input from government contacts in IPEEC member nations

BEET and EBC: a comparison

BEET

- Few engaged members
- Smaller, cost-shared projects
- Mandate of G20
- Policy oriented
- Government policy officials

EBC

- Steady set of participants
- Large, task-shared projects as potential research base
- Mandate of IEA plus EBC ExCo countries
- Mostly technically orientated
- Government and R&D officials

BEET reports

- BEET 1: Building energy ratings
- BEET 2: Opportunities for international collaboration
- BEET 3: Building energy code implementation
- BEET 4: Building energy performance metrics
- BEET 5: Residential building energy efficiency ratings
- BEET 6 (published soon): Regulatory policies for existing building energy renovations

Policy tools for government

There are broadly three policy levers that government can use to deliver its policy outcomes:

1. Regulation
2. Expenditure and taxes
3. Information

Each requires targeting so as to maximise impact and additionality, and minimise burden.

Hard evidence is needed

“You can’t manage what you don’t measure”

Peter Drucker

“The only function of economic forecasting is to make astrology look more respectable”

John Kenneth Galbraith

TCP value add for Government policy

- Pathway to international standards
- Evidence of what works
- Adjusting to new technologies

Australia's energy "trilemma"

1. Energy reliability
2. Energy affordability
3. Emission reductions

Energy efficiency is not an end in itself but a contributor to the wider policy issues and directions.

Thank You!

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