

Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standards

To achieve energy efficiency targets, countries are introducing policies and programmes that target different sectors, such as appliances, buildings, and industry. These policies include a wide range of instruments, including regulatory directives, voluntary agreements, incentives/subsidies, financing options, and education and outreach. Many programmes have evolved over time to meet specific needs as they arise. As a result, each programme tends to have its own objectives and implementation mechanisms.

A number of programmes have achieved their objectives, but with the absence of a unified approach, their full potential is often not realised. In addition, the programmes respond to their own incentive mechanisms and subsequently adhere to their own monitoring and verification protocols and so it is difficult to quantify the total energy efficiency savings, which is crucial from a government's perspective. In order for energy efficiency programmes to overcome existing barriers and realise their full potential, a coherent approach encompassing all the efforts to implement these measures needs to be undertaken.

While EE programmes have gained momentum, wide differences exist in their design and implementation, plus they have met with varying degrees of success. Nevertheless, there is tremendous potential for their successful implementation.

Task Work

Subtask I: Analysis of Various Approaches to Promote EE and Their Relative Efficacy

Participants analysed various approaches, including Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standards (EEPS) approaches adopted to promote EE and assessed their efficacy.

Subtask II: Development of Best Practices in Design of EEPS

Participants analysed design parameters (e.g., participants, coverage, timing and duration, enforcement mechanism, funding, and measurement and verification) and developed best practices for implementing EEPS.

Subtask III: Communication & Outreach

Participants identified and engaged various stakeholder groups in the dissemination of information on developing EEPS.

Results

Best Practices in Designing and Implementing Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes, this report covers 19 EEO schemes implemented in a range of jurisdictions around the world. Despite their diversity, three broad schemes were identified:

1. Schemes with quantitative energy saving targets that were established relatively independently, often with their own enabling legislation.
2. Schemes with quantitative energy saving targets that were integral components of resource planning and acquisition by the obligated energy providers.
3. Schemes with quantitative energy saving targets that were established primarily by governments as integral components of government policies.

Task Duration

March 2010 – February 2011

Participating Countries

India

Regulatory Assistance Project (RAP)

Spain

Task Publications

All official publications can be found on www.ieadsm.org

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