Meeting Notes

**The 2nd Joint Meeting on EGEE&C and EGEDA**

**November 12, 2013**

**Queen Sirikit National Convention Centre, Bangkok, Thailand**

**Welcome Address by Director - General, Energy Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Energy, Thailand (**Mr. Twarath Sutabutr)

Mr Twarath welcomed the attendees to this joint meeting and indicated the opportunity that these meeting bring to discuss measures of EE&C and the information that is required to set objectives and track progress. He suggested that these two groups would probably benefit from meeting more regularly, maybe once every 2 years.

One of the key ideas expressed by Mr Twarath was that having objectives is important, but knowing how far we have to go to achieve these targets is just as important to enable adjustments, justify further work, and have the ability to enforce measures.

With these messages, Mr Twarath opened the meeting and wished the group a fruitful discussion.

**Thanking Note** **by Mr. Kenichi Matsui, EGEDA Chair**

Mr Matsui introduced provided a brief introduction and thanked the hosts for all the work that goes into organising this meeting.

In his speech, Mr Matsui drew attention to the APEC energy intensity objective of 45% by 2035 from 2005 levels He also questioned what measure of energy does the objective relate to, and what measure of GDP is used? What sources of statistics are used and what standards applied?

These questions highlight the big space that EGEE&C as the policy and implementation group and EGEDA as the measuring group have in common.

**Thanking Note by Mr. Terry Collins, EGEE&C Chair**

Mr Collins acknowledged the target and the indicated the importance that this space in common has in achieving this target. EGEE&C sets up the work that helps the implementation of projects and EGEDA helps us to measure if are on track. Ultimately, Mr Collins indicated, we want to know if we are making a difference.

Mr Collins concluded his remarks by exhorting participants to be interactive and fully participate in the process to maximise the returns of the meeting.

***EGEDA Session***

**Session 1: Progress Report of EGEDA (Mr Edito Barcelona, IEE Japan and Mr Takuya Miyagawa, IEE Japan)**

The first session of the day provided an overview of EGEDA activities. Some of the key points are as follows:

* The Expert Group on Energy Data Analysis (EGEDA) is one of the expert groups under APEC’s Energy Working Group (EWG)
* EWG recognized the importance exchange of information and energy statistics between APEC economies and created an Expert Group responsible for the management, reviewing, and operation of the APEC energy database
* EGEDA, through its Coordinating Agency, the Energy Data and Modeling Center (EDMC) of IEEJ, developed the APEC Energy Database and established an energy data collection network among member economies
* EDMC has published "APEC Energy Statistics" annually since 1993
* In 1995, EDMC published "Historical APEC Energy Statistics 1980-92“
* EDMC has also developed an online data collection and dissemination system known as the APEC Energy Database

For more details on the data collection, processing, and dissemination of the APEC energy database please refer to the slides of the presentation.

The presentation also highlighted other activities carried out by EGEDA which center on capacity building on energy and related statistics and the collection of data for energy indicators analysis.

The presentation concluded with a list of proposed areas of cooperation between EGEE&C and EGEDA:

* Capacity building on energy indicators analysis to include data collection and processing
* Study on energy efficiency trends in APEC
* Development of an APEC energy efficiency indicator database

**Session 2: Energy Efficiency Template in APEC Region (Mr Shigeru Kimura, IEEJ)**

Mr Kimura’s presentation started with a discussion on the need a importance of detailed and robust data to be able measure and monitor EE&C activities.

The currently available information is complete for consumption at economy level but it is not enough for comprehensive energy efficiency indicators. This presentation included tables showing where there are gaps in the information.

The presentation also discussed the varying levels of capacity for the collection of detailed and robust data, and provided an example from Japan.

For this, it is proposed that EGEDA and EGEE&C work together to administer a data collection template prepared by the International Energy Agency (IEA) covering APEC non-OECD economies. As the APEC OECD economies already provide this information.

There was discussion on how to share collection and analysis responsibilities, data sharing, and custodianship.

**Question and comments**

From Japan - Japan suggested discussing this potential joint work with EWG as data collection does not appear in the EGEEC mission.

Thailand suggested that as the IEA members already provide this information then they can get started with them to produce the EE indicators while other economies can gear up for this.

Chinese Taipei highlighted a definitional issue as EGEE&C operates a product level, while EGEDA is looking at activity level. So strong discussion is needed to match the two levels of work.

Mr Collins indicates similarly the difference in perspective from the very bottom up approach used at EEGE&C level when applying its programmes to the top down from EGEDA. So there is a need to develop a conceptual understanding of how it would work.

**Session 3: Global Manuals for EEC Data and Indicator (Mr. Jean-Yves Garnier, IEA)**

Every year the IEA provides a medium term prospects in energy resources such as coal, gas, and renewable energy. In 2013, for the first time the IEA produced and prospect on energy efficiency. In it, the IEA highlights that for many IEA member economies energy efficiency has been the largest form of energy demand. They suggest that rather than considering efficiency as a hidden gain, it should be considered **our first fuel**. This is highlighted in a figure from the World Energy Outlook of 2010 indicating that the biggest share for CO2 abatement between 2010 and 2035 is energy efficiency at 53%.

However the lack of data, among other factors, hampers the ability to develop effective action. To address this, and in response to IEA Ministers request, the IEA designed a manual in 2009 for the collection of energy efficiency statistics.

The presentation provided an overview of the residential chapter to highlight some of the concepts and methods behind the manual. Please refer to the slides for more details.

Mr Garnier highlighted that the IEA is able to help economies to collect the data by:

* Improving clarify and user friendliness of templates.
* Strengthening communications with countries
* Provide guidance through manuals
* Raising the profile of the importance of energy efficiency
* Publication of data

***EGEE&C Session***

**Session 4:** **Progress Report of EGEE&C (**Mr Terry Collins, EECA, New Zealand )

The EGEE&C Chair provided background on the type of work and topics that were carried out by the group in the last couple of years. He indicated how the work is project based and covering a wide variety of topics. Some of the projects included:

* Distribution transformer standards
* Air conditioner Standards
* Electric vehicle grid readiness assessment
* Building materials testing and demonstration:
  + Cool roofs
  + Thermal windows demonstration

In terms of data and information, participants of the EGEE&C have a key interest in having access and producing information on energy efficiency at activity or intervention level. A good example of this is data on energy consumption and efficiency gains and efficiency from appliances.

**Session 5: Brief on Major Outcomes from Net Zero Energy Building Workshop (Mr Zhang Shiqong, China.)**

The project aims to host 2 workshops, one on Net Zero Energy Buildings and the other still to be confirmed. The key areas of interest include:

* Net Zero Energy Definition, technology roadmap and pilot projects among APEC economies.
* Building Energy Codes upgrading Potential in the future.
* Technology Integration in Energy Smart Community.
* Building energy codes harmonization in energy smart community.

The first workshop on Net Zero Energy Buildings was held in October in Beijing, China. The workshop has attended by 52 attendees from 12 economies.

The key self-reported conclusions from the workshop include:

1. IEA-SHC-Task 40- Net Zero Energy Building has already organized an expert team and progressed delivery of the NZEB project and related R&D.
2. Some APEC economies have set up NZEB targets and longtime goal and national RD&D team.
3. Upgrading building energy codes and standards is the most influential method to achieve net zero energy building.
4. A greater number of large zero energy buildings are being demonstrated in research academies and more data will come in the future.
5. Agreed development of a technology roadmap, which included:
   1. Performance Based Procurement
   2. Predicting Energy Use
   3. Passive Architecture and load reduction
   4. Low energy active system
   5. Integrated Renewable Energy
   6. Zero Energy Operation.

For more details please refer to the EGEE&C website. The presentations will be posted as they become available.

**Overall Discussion between EGEDA and EGEE&C (Chaired by Mr. Matsui, Chair of EGEDA)**

The last session of the day was a discussion session that cantered on the differenced and the nuances of the different data required by the two groups. Again a lot of the discussion was on how the implementation side of things requires data a very micro level while efficiency indicators are more about dividing top level statistics into subclasses of efficiencies.

The conclusion was that while there is a general willingness to help from EGEEC to support the data collection template, there are barriers in terms of alignment of the purpose and capacity. This is an item that will need further discussion to progress.

**Closing and Photo Session**