41th Meeting of the APEC Expert Group on Energy Efficiency & Conservation (EGEE&C 41)

Draft meeting summary

11-12 April 2013North Star Hotel, Beijing, China

### Day 1, Session 1: Welcome Address

The Chair welcomed participants, provided basic meeting updates including to the meeting and gave the floor for a welcome address from our generous hosts from the China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS):

Ms. Li Aixian vice-president and Chief Engineer of the CNIS extended a welcome to the group. In her talk, Ms. Li highlighted the importance of the work that we do on energy efficiency and conservation (EE&C) for sustainable development.

Then Ms. Li highlighted the importance to EE&C to China, running through some very impressive forecasts for the Chinese economy including a doubling of the economy by 2020 from 2010 figures.

In this role the CNIS has played a key role by developing 48 mandatory energy efficiency (EE) standards, management standards, and norms. CNIS has also been involved in the research and implementation of EE programs such as the energy performance labeling schemes. CNIS has also had a hand in the development of international standards as part of its international cooperation program.

Ms. Li highlighted how APEC and our Expert Group are a key element of international cooperation and wished the group a pleasant and productive meeting.

### Day 1, Session 1: Progress from last meeting

After the welcome the EGEE&C Chair held short introduction session for participants to introduce themselves. The introduction was followed by an update on the key issues that the secretariat followed up from the previous meeting.

* Follow up on the dates for funding rounds 2 and 3 of 2013.
* Follow up on Concept Notes (CN) submitted in the funding round 1 - There were 2 CN submitted from EGEE&C. One of which was successful and the other will be resubmitted in the second round. Arising from this, the Chair highlighted some lessons to increase the chance of success. These included targeting the CN to funds that have more money and have a more specific purposes (such as the difference between the general fund and the TILF fund) , and ensure that the projects are targeted to maximize benefit on key areas of importance such as developing economies, and easing trade barriers.
* The Chair indicated as well that there was discussion at EWG about changing the requirements from finishing projects at the end of the following year from approval to allowing projects 2 years for completion from the time the project was approved. This is meant to reduce the glut of project finishing at the end of each year and the associated workshop traffic.

### Day 1, Session 2:

***Host economy presentation (Dr Li Peng Chen, CNIS)***

In this session, China was invited to present on the energy challenge China faces, and the role of energy efficiency in the future. Dr Li Peng Chen from the CNIS provided a very interesting presentation.

Key Highlights:

* Key challenges for consumption
	+ China produces 40% of steel and 60% of cement world wide
	+ Rapid urbanization
	+ Car ownership – 83 cars per 1000 people (US 812/1000 people)
* Key challenges for energy supply:
	+ limited resources such as gas
	+ Limited environmental capacity (environmental carrying capacity)
	+ Low energy efficiency
	+ Energy security – 57% of oil is imported

Given the importance of energy and the challenges faced by China, Energy efficiency part of the Five Year Plans (FYPs) since the 1980s. The presentation provides statistics and targets of the five year plans.

Highlights of latest FYP:

* Phasing out plan
	+ New projects in energy intensive industries will require an EE assessment before approval is provided.
	+ Heavy intensive industries, will be reduced – look at presentation for details
* Public institutions added for the first time in the EE improvement strategy
* 10 key programs – 5 for EE and 5 for emissions reduction.
* Supporting programs totaling RMB $2,366 billion
* Robust implementation structure.

The discussion indicated that one area where strengthening may be required in this policy is the need for data gathering to base the strategy on evidence based conclusions. Similarly the data will be needed to monitor progress and improvements.

Question: Is there a plan to introduce carbon charge part as part of the restructure?

Answer: Not at present

Question: Are the statistics and methods of calculating carbon reductions publicly available? Answer: Yes they are available.

### Day 1, Session 3:

***Energy Smart Communities Initiative (ESCI) and APEC Smart Grid Initiative (ASGI) Updates (Dr. Cary Bloyd).***

ESCI supports APEC Leaders’ goal to reduce energy intensity by 45% (on average across APEC economies) by 2030. It comprises four main pillars (Smart Transport, Smart Buildings, Smart Grid, and Smart Jobs & Consumers) and two cross-cutting initiatives (Knowledge Sharing Platform (KSP) and Low Carbon Model Town (LCMT)).

Each of the main pillars groups a range of activities and participating economies, for example the Smart Buildings pillar includes actions to establish an APEC building materials testing and rating center (led by Thailand) and undertake cool roof demonstration projects (led by the US).

The KSP shares information on activities occurring under each of the four key pillars. A website is now operational at <http://esci-ksp.org/>.

The LCMT initiative integrates best practices in energy efficiency and renewable energy in communities. In late 2011, Samui Island in Thailand was announced as the latest town to be included in the LCMT initiative.

More information on ESCI is available at: <http://www.ewg.apec.org/esci.html>.

***ASGI***

APEC Energy Ministers instructed the Energy Working Group to implement ASGI at the Ninth Energy Ministers Meeting (EMM9) in Fukui, Japan, 2010.

ASGI is being led by the U.S, Korea, and Chinese Taipei and in collaboration with the International Smart Grid Action Network (ISGAN) under the Clean Energy Ministerial. It comprises four elements under which projects are carried out by EWG and other APEC groups:

* Survey of smart grid status and potential:
	+ 2 completed projects
	+ 3 Projects approved in 2012 for implementation
	+ 1 project proposed for implementation in 2013
* Smart grid roadmap:
	+ *3 Projects implemented in 2011*
	+ *4 Projects approved in 2012*
* Smart grid test beds:
	+ 2 activities currently underway
		- Jeju Island, South Korea.
		- Distributed Energies Technology Laboratories (DETL) at Sandia National Laboratories
	+ 1 Project proposed in 2013
* Development of smart grid interoperability standards:
	+ - ARCAM Interoperability Project

For more details please refer to Dr Bloyd’s presentation.

***APEC Subcommittee on Standards and Conformance (SCSC)* [[1]](#footnote-1) (Dr. Cary Bloyd)**

Due to the nature of the SCSC group there is activity in a number of areas. Of key relevance to this meeting is their contribution to the ESCI work program on interoperability and a multi-year project on standards and conformity assessment to enhance commercial building performance. The project will consist of a study on the use of building codes and green codes in the APEC region and a number of workshops, and an assessment of metrics in 2015.

The first workshop took place in March, in Lima, Peru. The report of this project will be included as part of the documentation for the EGEE&C 41 meeting.

A key issue mentioned in the presentation refers to the extensive work required to produce green building definitions, and allocated accepted metrics for their assessments. The issue was highlighted as there seem to be marked differences among practitioners.

For more details on the project please refer to the presentation from the meeting.

Additional SCSC Project Activity:

* Ongoing Projects
	+ Energy Efficiency of ICT Products (Seoul, July 2012)
	+ Lab Capacity (various, July 2012)
	+ Product Safety Incidents Information Sharing System (Malaysia, various 2012)
	+ Wine Regulators Forum (Auckland, November 2012)
	+ Equivalency of Technical Regulations (Moscow, December 2012)
	+ Supply Chain Visibility Survey
* Upcoming Projects
	+ MYP Green Buildings (Workshops, Survey)
	+ MYP Food Safety (FSCF, PTIN, Workshops)
	+ 7th Good Regulatory Practices (GRP) Conference (to be held in Indonesia in 2013)
	+ GRP Conformity Assessment Study
	+ Standards Infrastructure (Korea)
	+ Mutual Laboratory Accreditation (MLA) 17065
	+ Standards Education

**APERC Cooperative Energy Efficiency Design for Sustainability (CEEDS) phase 4 update (Mr. Kazumoto Irie)**

Mr. Irie provided an overview of the CEEDS program. This included a short history, structure of the program, and a summary of activities.

The CEEDS initiative aims to promote high performance energy efficiency policy measures by assisting developing economies with the design of policy and measures in specified sectors. Some of the key activities include the analysis of energy saving potential and the provision of workshops to provide expertise on implementation of EE policy measures.

For more information on the program please refer to the slide.

A key success mentioned during the presentation was the case of Malaysia starting a gradual process of removing gas subsidies.

Question from Indonesia:

Indonesia has been trying to establish an ESCO market, but is struggling due to finance barriers. The answer from the presenter centered on using government controlled sources of funding.

The ICA mentioned that a key issue in establishing ESCO markets is the legal framework that ensures that contracts for ESCOs are clear and enforceable. If contracts can’t be enforced, private sources of ownership will see too much risk and will not provide finance for ESCO activities.

For more details please refer to the presentation from the meeting.

**APEC Expert Group on Energy Data & Analysis (Mr. Takuya Miyagawa, EGEDA)**

EGEDA provided a thorough presentation on the processes used for data collection for their publications, the Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI) for oil and gas. Seven international organizations are involved in this initiative including: APEC, Eurostat, IEA, IEF, Olade, UN, and OPEC.

The presentation also provided as summary of the data EGEDA makes available on a regular basis and on work carried out on energy efficiency indicators. This included their recent publication of 2010 statistics which was provided to attendees of the meeting.

The EGEDA website will have electronic versions of their outputs:

<http://www.ieej.or.jp/egeda>

For more information, please refer to the presentation slides.

**Day 1, Session 4: Updates on EGEE&C projects**

***Projects under consideration (Session 2, 2013)***

Nil

***Projects in Progress / Recently Completed***

*EWG 12 2012A – APEC-ASEAN Harmonization of Energy Efficiency Standing for Air Conditioners: Phase 1 (Japan)(Updated by Mr. Pierre Cazelles from ICA)*

The objectives of the project are:

1. Form the technical working group who will lead the work on harmonization of standards for testing methods.
2. Make recommendations to the ASEAN EE&C SSN on harmonization of standards for testing methods.
3. Make recommendations to APEC EGEEC on ways forward for the harmonization of standards for testing methods across APEC economies.

Mr. Cazelles provided an overview of the program that involves several phases and will last for 4 years. The project in now working to establish technical and policy working groups to lead the work and provide recommendations to harmonize standards at ASEAN level.

For key deliverables and more details please see the presentation.

A key point discussed about this project related to the use multiple funding stream to make sure that the entire scope of the project can be delivered. The project has received EUR$1.7 million from the European Union.

A question arose regarding the socialization of the standards developed through this processes as they are voluntary in nature. For this, the project will look at the successful way that Thailand used to promote voluntary schemes.

Mr. Cazelles also indicated that the program will build on previous experience of partnering with retailers which involve training retailers to understand the value of energy efficiency and understanding total cost of ownership.

*EWG 13 2012A – Energy Saving Window Thermal Performance Simulation Training (Thailand)*

The objectives for this project are:

* Collaborate working on an APEC pilot test case that can be replicated throughout APEC by participating in the establishment of the first APEC regional energy efficient testing and rating center, where building envelope energy saving opportunities will be taught and implemented
* Revise APEC economy building energy saving strategies to include internationally recognized energy saving ratings methods
* Basic capacity building and sharing of APEC economy building envelope energy savings successes

The project is running on time and on budget. For more details refer to the presentation slides.

*EWG 14 2012 A – Workshop to support the development of national design lighting centers in APEC. (Dr Cary Bloyd, US)*

This project will support a workshop that would bring together representatives from successful lighting design centers and leading researchers and government representatives from APEC member economies. The workshop will be targeted at both the presentation of best practices and the definition of the next steps forward in the development of national lighting design centers in multiple APEC member economies.

This workshop will clearly demonstrate the effectiveness of best practice design and technology in addressing lighting efficiency goals and how lighting centers can be an effective approach to accelerating the process of energy-efficient lighting

The project is on track and on budget and the workshop is aimed to be held during September in Thailand.

A question from the floor asked about who the ideal attendees to the workshop would be. The answer included academics, researchers, and government officials with lighting responsibilities.

*EWG 15 2012A – APEC distribution transformer survey: Estimate of energy savings potential from mandatory efficiency standards (China )(updated by Mr. Pierre Cazelles from ICA)*

The key objective for this project is:

* Increase awareness among APEC economies about the energy savings and GHG emission reduction potential from an increased share of higher efficiency distribution transformers, as well as to provide APEC economies with recommendations on how to increase the market share of higher efficiency distribution transformers.

The project is progressing though it has experience significant difficulty when collecting data from different countries. This has been due to different factors such as a lack of communication. This difficulty has been experienced a number of projects in the recent past and there a recommendation was made to start devising projects are a less reliant on survey type collections in the future. An alternative example includes case studies.

The secretariat offered to help coordinate communication to ensure that all the delegates to the group are aware of their own economy response status to different surveys.

*EWG 08 2012 Urban development smart grid roadmaps: Christchurch recovery project (New Zealand) (with EGNRET)*

The objective of the project is to develop a ‘Road’ Map’ for developing a ‘smart electricity grid’ in Christchurch that will deliver the maximum social, environmental and economic benefits to the city. Specifically looking at practical steps to be taken towards establishing smart electricity in a rebuild/recovery setting identifying:

* Technologies recommended to be installed in new buildings
* Requirements for systems to be put in place by the electricity distributor and retailing companies
* Regulatory needs and steps to be taken

This project is on time and on budget. For more details please see the slides.

A question on this presentation enquired about any experience arising from the privacy (confidentiality) of data collected through the smart meters and other devices as the monitoring of this data can reveal personal information from customers. The answer focused on the fact that the project did not look at this issue as it focus on the road map for the deployment of infrastructure. That being said, the experience in NZ is that the data is owned by the agency that collected it, but it is subject to strict confidentiality controls.

*EWG 14 2011T – Energy Performance Evaluation Methodology Development and Promotion in APEC Economies (China)*

*The key objectives for this project are:*

* Enhance experiences and resources sharing and cooperation in APEC economies in terms of energy performance evaluation and EnMS promotion;
* Develop typical and comprehensive energy performance indicators and evaluation methodology for industrial enterprises, deliver best practices case studies, and provide technical reference for APEC economies to initiate or improve their own energy performance evaluation programs;
* Under APEC framework, propose a harmonized approach and implementation recommendations for energy performance evaluation, to reduce the possible green trade barriers that may be induced.

This project was completed in early 2013 and Mr. Lu Xiojiang from the Centre for Industrial Energy Efficiency in China provided a summary of the key findings of the project. The project produced an extensive framework of energy performance and management evaluation which can be found in the final report. This report is available from the APEC publications website in the following link:

<http://publications.apec.org/publication-detail.php?pub_id=1384>

*EWG 19 11A Best Practices in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Technologies in the Industrial Sector in APEC Region (Joint EGNRET/EGEE&C) (Thailand)*

The full proposal for this project (total cost US$ 75,000) was approved in Session 3, 2012 and the project is due for completion in mid-December 2012. The project will highlight best practices in the use of EE & RE in the APEC industrial sector using case studies from co-sponsoring economies such as the US, Japan, Korea, and Indonesia; produce a report identifying technology options and barriers to their adoption and identifying best practices; and support development of an industrial sector roadmap for the uptake of EE & RE technologies in the region.

The project is in its final stages with a draft report expected before the end of April. Once the draft is completed, the EGEE&C secretariat will circulate the report to all economies for commentary and peer review.

For more details on the project please refer to the slides.

*Green building code harmonization in Energy Smart Communi5ies (Mr. Zhang Shicong from the China Academy of Building Research)*

This is a new project that was granted in principle approval in the first funding round of 2013. The project aims to hold a number of green building workshops to enhance the understanding of different economies building energy codes and smart energy policy and to identify ways to harmonize these codes with all the benefits that this may provide.

The key deliverables are a series of workshops with specific foci of discussion and progress,

For more details please refer to the slides.

**Day 1, Sessions 5 and 6: Economy Presentations**

Economy representatives gave some general updates on key developments in their economies and presented on the topic

*“In recent months we’ve seen a flurry of activity in the green building space. For this, it is proposed that the participating economies provide an update of green building policies and projects to the group”*

Presentations were made by Australia, Hong Kong, Chinese Taipei, New Zealand, China, Indonesia, Korea, Thailand, and the US.

Buildings are an important topic in energy efficiency as they represent approximately 40% of worldwide energy consumption. Also as buildings represent a key space of human habitation the considerations have to go beyond energy consumption.

During this session the attending economies were invited to present on the progress within their own economies. These notes only focus on some of the key points made during these presentations. For more detail please refer to the slides.

**Australia**

* Australia provided an overview of the importance of buildings and the opportunities in the areas of energy, emissions, employment, and more.
* The presentation provided a view of the design, build, operating cycles of buildings
* A discussion on barriers highlighted Australia’s experience with their governance structure of different estates with different legislation. For example the difficulty in unified disclosure policy as different states have different requirements and little will to align these requirements.

Questions:

Are other aspects of green buildings being treated? - The answer indicated the existence of green leases.

Are there ESCOs involved on green building management/building in Australia? - Answer, not considered at the time.

There was a question on enforcing compliance experience. In Australia the legislation provides the tools for the regulator to enforce the policy and there have been some instances of infringing properties resulting in prosecution.

**Indonesia**

The presentation provided a summary of the policies and programs affecting green building in Indonesia including a wide array of mandatory regulations and a voluntary program for building rating.

A point to note is that the regulation includes a set of minimum requirements that qualified energy assessor and managers have to meet.

Questions:

Who does the energy auditing, government or the individual building owners?

Government carries out audits using private consultants.

**Chinese Taipei**

In Chinese Taipei, there are no mandatory green building regulations. Though there are some voluntary schemes.

Of note is the fact that Chinese Taipei rely on imports for 99% of their energy demand, which leaves them vulnerable to international market, thus providing them with a strong incentive to carry out energy efficiency programs. Of this energy 91% is fossil fuels, making carbon a real issue.

**Hong Kong**

As buildings are the largest energy consumer in Hong Kong (90%), they have a mandatory implementation of building energy code and energy audit code.

Alongside the mandatory requirements there Building Energy Efficiency Funding Scheme provides a subsidy for energy efficiency improvements in buildings. This combined with the MEPS and labeling considerably reduces the energy consumed in building.

The funding scheme has seen considerable success with over 1,100 projects funded to date.

**Thailand**

As in other economies Thailand has a mandatory building code that contains provisions for energy performance. Also, the Thai Rating of Energy and Sustainability (TREES) scheme is a voluntary program of building performance ratings.

The components of the building energy code cover all areas of energy consumption and have specific minimum performance requirements depending on the type and purpose of the building.

An issue currently faced centered on enforcing the code as the legislation was not provided with strong teeth. However, the government takes a lead with example on newly built government buildings and cooperates among building regulated agency. "

**Korea**

The South Korea Government has an aggressive energy efficiency agenda and has put in place a number of policies to achieve this.

These policies include putting in place:

* building regulations and standards for new buildings
* programs to improve existing building stock
* strategies to improve consumer behavior
* plans to improve green building technologies.

The types of programs include rating schemes, minimum energy performance standards, and incentive based programs to achieve high performance.

Of note is the 2025 target to achieve zero energy buildings for new residential builds.

**China**

China has in place mandatory building codes, but they are designed to have different requirements based on the geo-climatic situations of the buildings and the type of buildings.

With 2 main types of building (civil for residence and office and industrial buildings) and 5 climatic zones, building codes have at least ten variants of requirements.

The codes and requirements have evolved over time to meet the evolving and fast moving pace of development in China. Alongside the requirements, central and provincial governments have put in place alternative voluntary programs such as subsidy based incentives for high efficiency buildings

The current policy has a target of 40 to 45% energy intensity improvement by 2020 compared with 2005.

Question:

Who gets the subsidy, the builder or owner?

The question was aimed to assess if the building subsidy somehow translated to lower costs for final consumers/owners of the building.

The answer indicated that the building developer gets the subsidy.

Mr. Cazelles from the ICE mentioned that the incremental building cost of GB can be at 15% so the subsidy of up $80 RMB seems low.

A response indicated that the construction costs are approximately 2000-3000RMB so the subsidy does not cover all the extra costs but provides an incentive to get started.

Question: Are the clients willing to pay more for GB?

Answer says yes for commercial building. For housing building developers the market is different given the very large markup. But similarly developers are looking to build with incremental costs of 200RMB and sell with incremental costs of 10,000RMB.

**New Zealand**

New Zealand has a building code in place that is mainly concerned with health and safety and very little on energy performance. The improvement of green building has been largely promoted on a voluntary basis though rating schemes that aim to tap market forces to achieve change though this is largely limited to larger premium office tenants.

In residential context, there are has been a subsidy program for improving insulation on residential stock with significant success in terms of uptake and estimated benefits.

**United States**

Mr. Greenauer from Underwriters Laboratories provided the Green Building progress overview for the United States. In his presentation, Mr. Greenauer highlighted the difficulty of defining green buildings and how the focus is applied to different elements by different agents. Some of the elements mentioned include energy efficiency performance, building materials toxicity, carbon footprint, recycled content, etc.

The presentation mentioned some of the key initiatives in the US including:

* Mandate for government bodies to provide leadership by actively requiring green procurement processes and green certification of government premises.
* Government review of green building rating systems
* Better Building Initiative from the Department of Energy with the goal to make commercial and industrial buildings 20% more efficient by 2020.
* An Advanced Healthy Housing which focuses making homes dry, clean, pest-free, ventilated, and warm.

The presentation highlighted the need to pay attention to the levels of indoor pollution and fitting this issue in green building discussions. This discussion specially focuses on the make of the products that are brought into living spaces.

Questions:

What are the indoor pollutants that were mentioned on the presentation?

Answer: Mostly chemical in origin such as VOC, Formaldehyde, etc.

A comment was made about the case of indoor air quality of portable homes provided for Katrina displaced victims. Apparently materials used in the portable homes produced high formaldehyde emissions from paint, and other emitting sources making the residents sick.

Comment from Mr. Bloyd – There is an effort in the US for Estate governments to issue building codes that have improved green performance. Not at the high levels expected from green buildings but better than current minimum.

Another comment arose regarding the issue posed by buildings that don’t perform to the specifications levels of the design. Often buildings can be designed to very high standards but when built, either the specifications of design were not met, or the management of the building is not optimal, or the original designs did not consider certain aspects of operation.

Mr. Cazelles indicated that design only certifications posed problems as tenants would pay for a premium that would not materialize.

New Zealand indicated that there are certification programs based on the performance of the building rather than design such as the one being launched on May in New Zealand. This type of certification would give tenants assurance of the actual level of consumption they are paying for.

Dr Bloyd indicated that a previous EGEE&C project looked at Building Performance Contracting. The report can be obtained from the APEC publications website in the link below:

**Day 2, Session 4: ESIS and CAST updates dialog (Ms. Anna Lising, CLASP)**

A representative from the Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards Program (CLASP)[[2]](#footnote-2) updated the group on key developments relating to ESIS and CAST. CLASP manages the ESIS database and CAST initiative on EGEE&C’s behalf and is a SEAD operating agent.

APEC ESIS is an energy efficiency standards and labeling database for APEC economies which is integrated into CLASP’s global standards and labeling database is available from the following link (<http://www.apec-esis.org/>).

It was noted that CLASP has now completed the APEC economy updates. CLASP has also added non-APEC economies with new S&L programs to the database including Bangladesh, Kenya, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Turkey. The database now covers 47 economies, which collectively account for 91% of world energy consumption.

CLASP reminded the group of the ESIS funding, which is currently covered through the Super-efficient Equipment and Appliance Deployment (SEAD) initiative of the clean energy ministerial. This funding covers the hosting and maintenance of the webpage, economy updates to the database, and CLASP’s role as ESIS secretariat and attendance to APEC meetings.

Question: What information regarding testing and enforcing is included in ESIS

Answer: ESIS does not currently include this information but there is a CAST project underway that aims to include this information on the database.

*CAST is an initiative that aims to promote harmonized testing procedures through the support of aligned energy efficiency standards and labels in APEC economies. CAST achieves this goal through funding project that progress its agenda.*

*There are two APEC – CAST projects currently in progress:*

1. *Study of repair best practices and energy efficiency improvement potential through repair of electric motors. Proposed by the China National Institute of Standardization*
2. *Evaluation and initial draft of harmonizes test methods and level definitions for heat pump water heaters. Proposed by the Australia Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (DCCEE)*

*Both projects are progressing well. For further details please refer to the slides from the presentation.*

Questions:

How do the CAST projects work?

Answer: Economies propose projects and CLASP will work with the economy to develop a full business case. Once the project is approved CLASP will manage the delivery of the project with the involvement of key stakeholders for decision making.

A comment was made the CLASP process for project funding and delivery are much more efficient than the current APEC process as the time required from proposal to project initiation is much shorter.

**Day 2, Session 4: PREE and CEEDS dialog (Mr. Kazumoto Irie, APERC)**

In this session Mr. Kazumoto Irie provided an overview of the key cooperative activities in APERC:

1. Peers Review on Energy Efficiency (PREE)
2. Cooperative Energy Efficiency Design for Sustainability (CEEDS)

These activities have the general objectives of providing a platform for improve energy efficiency policy design and the sharing of experiences with developing economies. Up until now APERC would carry out 2 PREEs during a year and carry out 2 CEEDS workshops.

In recent years the increasing load on APERC has not been coupled with resources to carry the extra activities resulting in considerable strain. To address this, APERC is proposing to reduce the number of PREE and CEEDS from 2 to 1 per year

For more details on the proposals, please refer to the slides of the presentation.

The US supported the proposal and further suggested that CEEDS workshops could be coordinated with SOM meetings to leverage on the higher level of attendance in terms of numbers and seniority of officials. This will be particularly relevant if the topics of the APERC workshop have an amount of overlap with topics of the interest to EGEEC.

The chair of the group agreed to follow up with EWG secretariat to assess the viability of this coordinated approach.

The EGEE&C participants demonstrated general agreement to the proposal and APERC will start follow up of the changes including discussion with EWG approval, and coordination of the logistical issues that need to be arranged to synchronize with SOM.

**Day 2, Session5: EGEEC project submissions 2013**

Australia socialized a project CN for a project that aims to improve collaboration for compliance with S&L programs in the region by setting up a network of experts in the region that could benefit from sharing experience. For example, in Australia they had experience with a fridge can sense when it’s being tested and adjust its performance to conform to the regulation.

The proposal was well received and the Secretariat will circulate the concept note when its finalized.

Mr. George Wakenfield from Australia also provided an update on a Smart Appliance Standards for Grid Interoperability Workshop run in 2011. In this workshop considerable interest was expressed on a project to develop a permanent to enable dialog in this topic as there was no other international options.

Since then, however, a number of initiatives have arisen including:

* IEC PC 118 Smart Grid User Interface
* IEC TC59/WG15 Smart Appliance Interface
* Australia’s proposal to mandate compliance with the AS/NZS4755 standard in demand response interface for selected appliances.

This means that the need for the permanent dialog groups is greatly reduced.

**Day 2, Session 6: Upcoming events**

A quick summary of EGEE&C related events envisaged so far for the remainder of 2013 include:

* EWG 46 will be held in Da Nang, Vietnam and is scheduled for the week commencing 18th November – The EGEE&C Secretariat will liaise with members to assess the possibility of aligning project related workshops with this meeting.
* EGEE&C 42 will be held in Bangkok, Thailand. The week starting on 4 November has been tentatively proposed. The secretariat will liaise with the hosts and confirm in the near future. Thank you Thailand!!

A number of project related events were discussed with the intention of aligning them to the EGEE&C meetings in 2013. The events mentioned included:

* CAST Workshops on heat-pump water heaters. These are 2 half day workshops aimed to be aligned with each of the two EGEE&C meetings in 2013
* US Lighting Design workshop. This is a 2 day workshop aimed to be aligned with the second meeting in 2013.
* China distribution transformer workshop. Also a two day event aimed to be aligned with the second 2013 EGEE&C meeting.
* Japan Air Conditioner Harmonization workshop. A half-day workshop to be held with the second 2013 EGEE&C meeting.

The EGEE&C Secretariat to organize the timing of project related workshop with POs to ensure a smooth meeting minimized the load on the host economy.

China has generously volunteered to host another meeting in 2014 and the EGEE&C Secretariat is thankful for the offer. The secretariat will follow up with China to work on details.

Suggestions are welcome for the other 2014 meeting venue. Please contact the secretariat for further discussion.

**Day 2, Session 7: Summary Session**

After a brief summary of the meeting’s events and a heartfelt thanks to our hosts, the Chair brought the meeting to a swift close.

**Close of EGEE&C 41**

1. The SCSC is convened under the APEC Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Super Efficient Appliance Deployment (SEAD) is a US-led initiative under the Clean Energy Ministerial. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)