

4. Energy: Efficiency [65]

Commitment

“To this end, we will promote the appropriate policy approaches and instruments, including inter alia economic incentives and sound fiscal policies, minimum standards for energy efficiency, sound and ambitious energy performance labelling, information campaigns aimed at consumers and industry that enhance national awareness, sector-based voluntary commitments agreed with industry, investment in research and development and guidelines for public procurement.”³³⁰

Growth and Responsibility in Africa

Assessment

Country	Final Compliance Score		
	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score			+0.89

Background

The G8 has long supported the imposition of measures aimed at promoting the efficient use of energy. At the San Juan Summit in 1976, the G7 acknowledged the need to “make efforts to develop, conserve and use rationally the various energy resources”.³³¹ In 1991 at the London Summit, this aim was restated more directly as a commitment to “improve energy efficiency and to price energy from all sources so as to reflect costs fully, including environmental costs.”³³² During the Köln Summit in 1999, the G8 reaffirmed its commitment to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change by asserting the need to “develop and implement domestic measures” to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through “rational and efficient use of energy”.³³³ At the Evian Summit in 2003, energy efficiency again emerged as a critical issue in which the G8 made a specific determination to “promote energy efficiency of all sources” by focusing on measures that would include “standards, public procurement, economic incentives and instruments, information and labelling.”³³⁴

During the Gleneagles Summit in 2005, an unprecedented emphasis was placed on the urgency of climate change, which culminated into the Gleneagles Plan of Action on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, a comprehensive 63-commitment plan to tackle climate change. In the

³³⁰ Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy, G8 Summit 2007 Heiligendamm (Heiligendamm), 7 June 2007. Date of Access: 15 Dec 2007. <http://www.g-8.de/Content/EN/Artikel/___g8-summit/anlagen/2007-06-07-gipfeldokument-wirtschaft-eng,templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf/2007-06-07-gipfeldokument-wirtschaft-eng>

³³¹ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 5 December 2007. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/datasets/allcommitments/app_b_cycle1.html>

³³² All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 17 December 2007. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments.pdf>

³³³ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2007. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments.pdf>

³³⁴ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2007. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments.pdf>

Gleneagles Plan G8 members committed themselves to taking action to “promote innovation, energy efficiency, conservation, improve policy, regulatory and financing frameworks”.³³⁵ In the Gleneagles Plan the G8 specifically agreed to collaborate with the International Energy Agency (IEA) to review, develop and implement regulations and best practices that would measure the energy efficiency of appliances, buildings, surface transport, aviation, industry, and energy generation.³³⁶ Concomitantly, at the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, the G8 reaffirmed the principles of the Gleneagles Plan through the St. Petersburg Plan of Action: Global Energy Security, and additionally, emphasized the need to “strengthen and elaborate the system of national and multilateral energy efficiency statistics” and undertake “necessary measures, including financial and tax incentives at home for the promotion of energy-efficient technologies, and the actual use of those available technologies on a wide-scale basis.”³³⁷ At the Heiligendamm Summit in 2007, the G8 reiterated their commitment to the St. Petersburg Plan of Action and declared “energy efficiency and technology cooperation” as “crucial elements” in tackling climate change.³³⁸ Thus, in light of the historical development and importance that has been attached to the issue of energy efficiency within the paradigm of G8 energy politics, it is probable that this issue will again be positioned high on the agenda of G8 member countries leading up to the 2008 Hokkaido Summit.

Team Leader: James Meers

Canada: +1

Canada has partially complied with its energy efficiency commitment. Canada has built upon its ecoENERGY initiative launched in early 2007 to address efficiency in consumption and production.

On 25 September 2007, Canada’s Council of Energy Ministers held their annual meeting and released a report on current energy efficiency initiatives. The Energy Ministers agreed to collaborate on intergovernmental energy efficiency issues.³³⁹ The report highlights current good practices and indicates three sectors to be targeted for improved energy efficiency: infrastructure, industry and transportation. It does not, however, include any detailed plans of action.³⁴⁰

On 7 November 2007, the federal government proclaimed the Motor Vehicle Fuel Consumption Standards Act (MVFCSA).³⁴¹ The MVFCSA was passed by Parliament in 1982, and set fuel efficiency standards for motor vehicles in Canada; however, the government did not proclaim the act at the time because of voluntary commitment to efficiency standards by the auto industry.³⁴² On 17 January 2008, Minister of Transportation Lawrence Cannon announced that Canada will begin to implement mandatory fuel consumption regulations on new cars and light trucks, commencing in 2011.³⁴³ This new development in Canada’s shift toward greater fuel efficiency was articulated in a speech delivered by Minister Cannon: “[w]e made a commitment to implement fuel consumption regulations for the 2011 model year that are benchmarked against a stringent, dominant North American standard, and we are keeping our word.”³⁴⁴

³³⁵ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2007. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments.pdf>

³³⁶ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 20 December 2007. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments.pdf>

³³⁷ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2006, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2006. Date of Access: 28 December 2007. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments.pdf>

³³⁸ Chair’s Summary 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2007. Date of Access: 3 January 2008.

<<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-summary.html>>

³³⁹ Energy Ministers’ Conference: Collaborating on Canada’s Energy Future, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 25 September 2007. Date of Access: January 11, 2008.

<http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newsreleases/2007/200790_e.htm>

³⁴⁰ Moving Forward on Energy Efficiency in Canada: A Foundation for Action. Report by Council of Energy Ministers, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 25 September 2007. Date of Access: 10 April 2008. <<http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/com/resoress/publications/cemcme/cem-eng.php>>

³⁴¹ Motor Vehicle Fuel Consumption Standards Act Proclaimed, Transport Canada (Ottawa) 7 November 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <<http://www.tc.gc.ca/mediaroom/releases/nat/2008/08-h006e.htm>>

³⁴² Fuel Consumption Program: About the Program, Transport Canada (Ottawa) 2 November 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <<http://www.tc.gc.ca/programs/environment/fuelpgm/prog/page3.htm>>

³⁴³ Canada’s first motor vehicle fuel consumption regulations, Transport Canada (Ottawa) 17 January 2008. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <<http://www.tc.gc.ca/mediaroom/releases/nat/2007/07-h215e.htm>>

³⁴⁴ Canada’s first motor vehicle fuel consumption regulations: Consultations begin, Transport Canada (Ottawa) 17 January 2008. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <<http://www.tc.gc.ca/mediaroom/releases/nat/2007/07-h215e.htm>>

Given that Canada's transport sector makes up 25 percent of greenhouse gas emissions and a large proportion of energy consumption, the newly implemented fuel regulations will likely have a significant impact on promoting greater overall energy efficiency in Canada, notwithstanding the fact that such impacts will not start taking effect for another three years.³⁴⁵ In addition, Canada has continued to bring into force additional amendments clarifying aspects of the longstanding Energy Efficiency Act, such as legislation regarding energy standards for stand-by power, which was an issue discussed at the G8 Summit in Gleneagles.³⁴⁶

The Canadian government has further promoted energy efficiency in the transport sector through incentives such as the ecoENERGY Vehicle Awards, which were unveiled in February 2008 at the Toronto Auto Show,³⁴⁷ and its ecoFREIGHT program, which aims to improve energy efficiency in the shipping industry through government subsidies.³⁴⁸

Canada has also continued to promote energy efficiency in homes through its various ecoENERGY Retrofit programs through the Natural Resources Canada (NRC), which offer financial support to homeowners, small and medium-sized businesses, public institutions and industrial facilities to assist in the implementation of energy saving projects.³⁴⁹ On 27 March 2008, NRC awarded for the first time the eKOCOMFORT Award to a Canadian manufacturer that achieved significant advancements in energy-efficient space heating and cooling technologies to meet Canada's new standards of energy efficiency.³⁵⁰

In addition to policy, Canada has made some strides in research and development of energy efficient practices and technologies. On 20 June 2007, NRC and the Natural Research Council of Canada pledged US\$5 million in funding to improve the Model National Energy Code for Buildings, which they plan to amend in 2012.³⁵¹ On 11 December 2007, at the Bali Conference on Climate Change, NRC released the latest version of RETScreen, an environmental software package, with an additional component on energy efficiency, and translation into 26 languages for international use.³⁵²

At the international level, on 23 July 2007 Energy Ministers from Canada, the United States, and Mexico met in Victoria, Canada. The three parties agreed to support energy research through the Trilateral Agreement in Energy Science and Technology, and agreed to collaborate on improving energy efficiency.³⁵³ Furthermore, on 9 September 2007, Canada signed the Sydney Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security and Clean Development, which calls for an "aspirational goal" of reducing energy intensity by 25% by 2030.³⁵⁴

Thus, Canada has implemented widespread policies and has set new regulatory measures that aspire to promote greater efficiency across various emitting sectors. For these reasons, Canada has been awarded a score of +1.

³⁴⁵ Canada's first motor vehicle fuel consumption regulations: Consultations begin, Transport Canada (Ottawa) 17 January 2008. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <<http://www.tc.gc.ca/mediaroom/releases/nat/2007/07-h215e.htm>>

³⁴⁶ Canada's New Government Targets Standby Power to Help Consumers Save Energy, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 23 July 2007. Date of Access: January 11, 2008. <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media/newsreleases/2007/200767_e.htm>

³⁴⁷ Most Fuel-Efficient Vehicles Honored with ecoENERGY for Vehicle Awards, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 13 February 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <<http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2008/200811-eng.php>>

³⁴⁸ ecoFREIGHT Program, Transport Canada (Ottawa) 6 May 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <<http://www.tc.gc.ca/programs/environment/ecofreight/menu-eng.htm>>

³⁴⁹ ecoENERGY Retrofit Grants and Incentives, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) April 2008. Date of Access: 20 February 2008. <<http://www.oee.nrcan.gc.ca/corporate/retrofit-summary.cfm>>

³⁵⁰ New Award Unveiled for Efficiency Advancements in Home Heating and Cooling Technologies, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 27 March 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2008/200818-eng.php>>

³⁵¹ Canada's New Government Invests \$5 Million to Update Model National Energy Code for Buildings, National Research Council Canada (Ottawa) 20 June 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2008. <http://www.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/newsroom/news/2007/code07-nr_e.html>

³⁵² Canada Launches Clean Energy Software, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 11 December 2007. Date of Access: 9 January 2008. <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media/newsreleases/2007/2007126_e.htm>

³⁵³ North American Energy Ministers Take Further Action on Energy Security and the Environment, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 23 July 2007. Date of Access: January 12, 2008. <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media/newsreleases/2007/200766_e.htm>

³⁵⁴ 2007 Leaders' Declaration, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (Sydney) 9 September 2007. Date of Access: 17 January 2008. <http://www.apec.org/apec/leaders_declarations/2007/aelm_climatechange.html>

Analyst: Conrad Lochovsky

France: +1

France has fully complied with its energy efficiency commitment as agreed at the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit.

French President Nicolas Sarkozy has made energy efficiency a focus of his presidency, launching environmental negotiations at an unprecedented high level.³⁵⁵ The environmental Grenelle, launched on 6 July 2007, constituted a series of top level negotiations and public consultations asking political, industry, and civil society leaders to design 15-20 concrete proposals on environmental policy in France.³⁵⁶ On 25 October 2007, President Sarkozy announced the conclusions of the environmental Grenelle and unveiled an ambitious environmental program in response. His plan emphasized large-scale public investments to improve energy efficiency. President Sarkozy also announced the construction of new public transportation and river routes, which he claimed would provide a cleaner mode of transportation than trucks.³⁵⁷ To cut emissions in the housing sector (one of France's largest sources of carbon emissions³⁵⁸), President Sarkozy presented plans to renovate 400 000 homes every year.³⁵⁹ In addition, France announced plans to invest €1 billion over 4 years in alternative energies, especially biofuels.³⁶⁰ France's new environmental plan also outlines a number of tax policies to internalize the cost of emissions, including a tax on carbon-emitting trucks traveling through France, a bonus/malus tax on new cars, and a reduction in the value added tax on eco-friendly products.³⁶¹

The legislature has already passed a number of initiatives. On 5 December 2007, the Minister of the State and Minister of Ecology and Sustainable Development, Jean-Louis Borloo, along with the Minister of Finance, Economics, and Employment, and the Minister of the Budget, Public Accounts, and Civil Service, announced the implementation of a bonus/malus system whereby consumers purchasing low-emissions cars would receive a bonus and those purchasing high-emissions cars would pay a penalty.³⁶² To promote energy efficiency in the housing sector, Minister Borloo introduced initiatives targeting the public and private housing sector. On 16 October 2007, the Minister announced a €350 million loan from the European Investment Bank that France would use to renovate and construct public buildings in line with strict environmental standards.³⁶³ In November 2007, Minister Borloo outlined new minimum standards of energy efficiency on existing homes, with financial aid available to owners for renovations.³⁶⁴

³⁵⁵ Sarkozy Promises a Green Revolution for France, Reuters (London) 25 October 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008.

<<http://www.reuters.com/article/environmentNews/idUSL2511474720071026?pageNumber=1&virtualBrandChannel=0>.

³⁵⁶ Lancement du Grenelle Environnement, le Grenelle Environnement (Paris) 12 July 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <<http://www.legrenelle-environnement.fr/grenelle-environnement/spip.php?article1>>

³⁵⁷ Discours de M. le Président de la République à l'Occasion de la Restitution des Conclusions du Grenelle de l'Environnement, le Grenelle Environnement (Paris) 25 October 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://www.equipement.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/President_Grenelle-1_cle7d6d42.pdf>

³⁵⁸ Efficacité énergétique des bâtiments 2007-2008 un programme de mesures de plus en plus performant, Ministère de l'Écologie du Développement et de l'Aménagement durables (Paris) 6 November 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Efficacite_energetique_des_batiments_cle138bae.pdf>

³⁵⁹ Discours de M. le Président de la République à l'Occasion de la Restitution des Conclusions du Grenelle de l'Environnement, le Grenelle Environnement (Paris) 25 October 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://www.equipement.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/President_Grenelle-1_cle7d6d42.pdf>

³⁶⁰ Discours de M. le Président de la République à l'Occasion de la Restitution des Conclusions du Grenelle de l'Environnement, le Grenelle Environnement (Paris) 25 October 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://www.equipement.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/President_Grenelle-1_cle7d6d42.pdf>

³⁶¹ Discours de M. le Président de la République à l'Occasion de la Restitution des Conclusions du Grenelle de l'Environnement, le Grenelle Environnement (Paris) 25 October 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://www.equipement.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/President_Grenelle-1_cle7d6d42.pdf>

³⁶² Première mesure de la Grenelle Environnement, Ministère de l'Écologie du Développement et de l'Aménagement Durables (Paris) 5 December 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=2667>

³⁶³ France: EIB les EUR 350 million for eco-efficient buildings, Eurofunding Mag (Paris) 17 October 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <<http://www.welcomeurope.com/default.asp?id=1300&idnews=4250&genre=15>>

³⁶⁴ Efficacité énergétique des bâtiments 2007-2008 un programme de mesures de plus en plus performant, Ministère de l'Écologie du Développement et de l'Aménagement durables (Paris) 6 November 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Efficacite_energetique_des_batiments_cle138bae.pdf>

Ministries are working together to design tax policies in line with recommendations offered by the environmental Grenelle. On 22 November 2007, the French government announced plans to implement taxes on heavy trucks passing through France by 2011.³⁶⁵ In addition, on 27 December 2007 Minister Borloo and the Minister of Finance, Economics, and Employment advised an increase in gas taxes by no more than 4%.³⁶⁶

In February 2008, the environmental Grenelle began working with members of parliament and other political leaders to draft legislation with a view to implementing the conclusions reached by the Grenelle.³⁶⁷ The first and second of three legislative packages were presented on 30 April 2008 to the Social and Economic Council and State Council, respectively.³⁶⁸ To promote energy efficiency in the building sector, the legislation recommends new regulatory standards for buildings under construction, coupled with incentives for owners to improve energy use in old buildings.³⁶⁹ In the transportation sector, the Grenelle proposed 2000 km of new train track, as well as the development of urban transport and marine transport.³⁷⁰ President Nicolas Sarkozy declared that he would “support the letter and spirit of the Grenelle”.³⁷¹ However, critics point to the challenges in funding such ambitious projects.³⁷² The third legislative package will be presented in the fall. It will include the recommendations of a working group formed in April 2008 to explore how seaways can serve as a substitute for road transport.³⁷³

Minister Borloo has also worked with industry leaders to promote energy efficiency and public awareness. On 28 January 2008, he signed a convention with the aeronautics industry leaders in which they agreed to purchase more energy efficient planes and improve the environmental performance of airports.³⁷⁴ In another convention he signed with major retail outlets, retailers agreed to make stores more energy efficient, reduce transport emissions, and promote French and European products deemed environmentally friendly.³⁷⁵ Part of this program includes displaying an “environmental price” on certain products, so that consumers will know how much carbon was emitted for its manufacturing.³⁷⁶

Other initiatives to share best practices among industries and improve consumer awareness have been launched by the French Environment and Energy Management Agency. The Agency continues to publish

³⁶⁵ La taxe poids lourds rapportera un milliard par an, le Figaro (Paris) 22 November 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <<http://www.lefigaro.fr/impots/2007/11/22/05003-20071122ARTFIG00279-la-taxe-poids-lourds-rapportera-un-milliard-par-an.php>>

³⁶⁶ Tarif du Gaz, Ministère de l'Écologie du Développement et de l'Aménagement durables (Paris) 27 December 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php?id_article=2726>

³⁶⁷ Les 33 chantiers opérationnels de la phase 4, le Grenelle Environnement (Paris) 6 March 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://www.legrenelle-environnement.fr/grenelle-environnement/spip.php?rubrique129>>

³⁶⁸ Jean-Louis Borloo présente le projet de loi issu du Grenelle de l'environnement, Office of the Prime Minister (Paris) 2 May 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <http://www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/chantiers/developpement_durable_855/jean_louis_borloo_presente_59891.html>

³⁶⁹ Jean-Louis Borloo présente le projet de loi issu du Grenelle de l'environnement, Office of the Prime Minister (Paris) 2 May 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <http://www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/chantiers/developpement_durable_855/jean_louis_borloo_presente_59891.html>

³⁷⁰ Jean-Louis Borloo présente le projet de loi issu du Grenelle de l'environnement, Office of the Prime Minister (Paris) 2 May 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <http://www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/chantiers/developpement_durable_855/jean_louis_borloo_presente_59891.html>

³⁷¹ La Grenelle va entrer dans sa phase législative, le Figaro (Paris) 5 May 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://www.lefigaro.fr/politique/2008/04/30/01002-20080430ARTFIG00284-le-grenelle-va-entrer-dans-sa-phase-legislative.php>>

³⁷² Le Grenelle n'est pas qu'une question d'argent, le Figaro (Paris) 2 May 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://www.lefigaro.fr/debats/2008/05/03/01005-20080503ARTFIG00013-le-grenelle-n-est-pas-qu-une-question-d-argent.php>>

³⁷³ Les autoroutes de mer, le prolongement naturel des routes? Le Grenelle Environnement (Paris) 21 April 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://www.legrenelle-environnement.fr/grenelle-environnement/spip.php?article848>>

³⁷⁴ Le Grenelle Environnement : Jean-Louis Borloo signe la première convention engageant l'ensemble des acteurs du secteur aérien français, Ministère de l'Écologie du Développement et de l'Aménagement durables (Paris) 28 January 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Dossier_de_presse_complet_cle2149a1-2.pdf>

³⁷⁵ La grande distribution se met au vert, Ministère de l'Écologie, de l'Énergie, du Développement durable et de l'Aménagement du territoire (Paris) 30 January 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php?id_article=2835>

³⁷⁶ Une « étiquette carbone » pour la grande distribution, Office of the Prime Minister (Paris) 29 January 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <http://www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/chantiers/developpement_durable_855/dire_verite_sur_les_1101/une_etiquette_carbone_pour_59059.html>

practical guides on how to improve energy efficiency. The latest of these included recommendations on how to build energy efficient homes.³⁷⁷

President Sarkozy has energetically promoted energy efficiency in his international dialogue with other countries. He specifically called for an “ecological New Deal” during his visit to Beijing in November.³⁷⁸ More recently, France and India signed a joint declaration on climate change, announcing the formation of a Franco-Indian working-group on the environment with a view to increase energy efficiency.³⁷⁹

Since June 2007, new international and domestic initiatives have burnished France’s energy efficient credentials, while the creation of the environmental Grenelle firmly establishes the importance of energy efficiency in the presidential agenda. For these reasons, France has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Tess Lorrinan

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment on energy efficiency.

Germany is taking concrete steps to encourage its citizens to be more energy efficient. On 1 March 2008, the German Energy Agency, in collaboration with the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), began operating a climate hotline. This hotline “provides home owners with round-the-clock information on the subsidization of installations to provide heat from renewable energies” and “carries out systematic public relations work in the field.”³⁸⁰ In addition, Germany has implemented the EU guideline with the Energy Savings Act and is preparing for 1 July 2008, when energy performance certificates will be compulsory when renting, selling or leasing properties.³⁸¹ This is part of the German government’s initiative to encourage energy efficiency in both the private and public sphere.

Germany is also fostering dialogue with innovators in the field of energy efficiency, and investing in new companies to promote energy efficient products, and energy efficiency in production. As part of the Berlin Energy Days conference and trade fair held on 7 May 2008, Berlin’s public service commission gathered experts to discuss new perspectives for buildings of the future in Berlin. The goal was to fundamentally change the way energy is supplied to buildings.³⁸² Similarly, the BMU, in cooperation with the OECD, organized a two-day workshop bringing together over 100 participants to discuss how industry and governments can best promote innovation that meets environmental objectives.³⁸³ The State Secretary at the Federal Environment Ministry, Matthias Machnig, “has called for OECD countries to adopt more vigorous industrial policy initiatives in the context of climate protection and energy supply.”³⁸⁴

³⁷⁷ Faire d’une maison un projet écologique, l’ADEME publie un nouveau guide pour les particuliers « Construire autrement », Agence de l’Environnement et de la Maîtrise de l’Energie (Paris) 18 February 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://www.difpolmine.org/servlet/getDoc?cid=96&m=3&id=51336&ref=21479&p1=B>>

³⁷⁸ Sarkozy propose à la Chine un “New Deal écologique”, le Figaro (Paris) 27 November 2007. Date of Access: 16 January 2008. <<http://www.lefigaro.fr/international/2007/11/27/01003-20071127ARTFIG00282-sarkozy-propose-a-la-chine-un-new-deal-ecologique.php>>

³⁷⁹ Déclaration conjointe de la France et de l’Inde concernant la lutte contre le réchauffement climatique, Grenelle Environnement (Paris) 25 January 2008. Date of Access: 10 May 2008. <<http://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/grenelle-environnement/IMG/pdf/Declaration-FR-IN-chgt-climatique-28-01-2007.pdf>>

³⁸⁰ German Energy Agency, German Energy Agency (Berlin) 2008. Date of Access: 12 February 2008. <<http://www.dena.de/en/>>

³⁸¹ Energy Performance Certificates for Buildings, German Energy Agency (Berlin) 2008. Date of Access: 20 February 2008. <<http://www.zukunft-haus.info/en/energy-certificate.html>>

³⁸² Buildings of the Future – New Perspectives on Research, Research for Energy-Optimised Construction (Berlin). Date of Access: 18 May 2008. <<http://www.enob.info/en/events/event/details/buildings-of-the-future-new-perspectives-from-research>>

³⁸³ Matthias Machnig: Tapping the gold mine of environmental and energy technology markets worldwide, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 20 September 2007. Date of Access: 19 December 2007. <http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/40072.php>

³⁸⁴ Matthias Machnig: Tapping the gold mine of environmental and energy technology markets worldwide, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 20 September 2007. Date of Access: 19 December 2007. <http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/40072.php>

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for its programs fostering dialogue and promoting energy efficiency in both the private and public sector.

Analyst: Chantal Amirault

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment on energy efficiency. The Italian government has instituted a large number of measures to encourage energy efficiency since the Heiligendamm Summit, including information campaigns, subsidies, and bans on certain categories of inefficient appliances.

The former Italian government demonstrated that the issue of energy efficiency, together with renewable sources of energy, is of prime importance to the country. On 6 November 2007, the former Vice Minister for the Economy Gianni Piatti told a WWF conference in Rome that “the themes of energy efficiency and of the increase in renewable sources of energy must become popular, as they will help both to control and reduce emissions, allowing us to achieve the targets of the Kyoto Protocol, and to encourage savings and daily household economies.”³⁸⁵ Earlier, then Environment Minister Alfonso Pecoraro urged consumers and businesses to avoid alarmist views on energy supplies and instead to look to efficiency and innovation as the answer. “It’s enough to look to what the European Union tells us...make the system more efficient to help us save 20% [of current usage].”³⁸⁶

On 6 December 2007, the Ministry for Economic Development released its *Plan for the Industrial Innovation Project: Energy Efficiency for Competitiveness and Development* (PII Energy Efficiency), part of the former government’s Industry 2015 policy. The plan calls for wide-ranging interventions and reforms by the Ministry to encourage expansion in the Italian industrial sector through energy efficiency. In particular, it calls for initiatives to encourage the use of energy efficient household appliances and the conversion of existing appliances to energy efficient systems; the use of efficient building materials and “bio-climatic” architecture to reduce the use of energy; the spread of advanced lighting technologies, such as high-efficiency mercury bulbs; increased production of high-efficiency motors and machinery and inverters for so-called “smart-grid” distribution of electricity; and the encouragement of a wide variety of efficient industrial production processes.³⁸⁷

On 5 March 2008, the Ministry of Economic Development released, by intraministerial decree, €200 million for use in projects related to PII Energy Efficiency. The decree was signed by the Minister on 5 March 2008 and the Ministry is accepting funding proposals between 30 April 2008 and 30 June 2008 that will provide incentives for initiatives to produce energy efficient building materials and reduce energy fluctuations in complex structures (i.e. hospitals and shopping malls); the competitive production of high-efficiency electric motors; production of highly-efficient internal and external lighting fixtures based on LED and OLED technologies; innovative technologies for the production of high efficiency household appliances, including those that exploit complimentary processes to reduce energy consumption and those that maximize the re-use of parts upon the termination of the life of the appliance; and cost-competitive and innovative production processes that employ moderate and intense low-oxygen dilution (MILD) combustion.³⁸⁸

³⁸⁵ Ridurre le emissioni vuol dire rispettare Kyoto e aiutare i risparmi delle famiglie, Ministero dell’Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Rome) 6 November 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008.

<http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=1088&id_oggetto=2>

³⁸⁶ Energia. Pecoraro: “Evitare alarmismi, la vera sfida sta nel risparmio e nell’efficienza”, Ministero dell’Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Rome) 11 September 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008.

<http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=1032&id_oggetto=2>

³⁸⁷ Piano del Progetto di Innovazione Industriale: Efficienza energetica per la competitività e lo sviluppo, Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico (Rome) 7 December 2007. Date of Access: 6 May 2008.

<http://www.industria2015.ipi.it/file/PII_EE_Pres_Pistorio.pdf>

³⁸⁸ Bando per la partecipazione al PII Efficienza Energetica, Ministero del Sviluppo Economico (Rome) 8 February 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <http://www.industria2015.ipi.it/file/EE_bando.pdf>

In March 2008, the Ministry of the Environment announced that it was allocating €2.2 million in funding for projects related to the use of renewable sources of energy and energy efficiency in the minor islands³⁸⁹ and €1.9 million for areas designated as Protected Natural Areas.³⁹⁰

The new Italian budget, passed on 24 December 2007, provides for a wide range of subsidies and programs aimed at encouraging energy efficiency among consumers and businesses. In particular, it provides for the continued support of efficiency subsidies at the municipal level and provides for the continuation of previously agreed subsidies for energy efficient retrofits until 2010.³⁹¹ The 2008 budget also contains €1 million in funding for energy efficiency campaigns conducted by the Ministry of the Economy and Finance and a €40 million fund for educational programs on energy efficiency and renewable energies by the Ministry of the Environment.³⁹² Finally, the document calls for the outright ban of certain classes of inefficient household electrical appliances by 2010.³⁹³

On 7 December 2007, the Italian Ministry of Economic Development announced that it would undertake a television campaign to inform consumers of the importance of energy efficiency.³⁹⁴ The TV ads are scheduled to run on the major RAI (state-owned) networks starting in January 2008 and will educate consumers on how they can save electricity at home for environmental and economic reasons.³⁹⁵

On 27 September 2007 the Ministry of the Environment announced the provision of a €1.5 million fund to finance energy analyses, particularly in the public service and the tertiary sector.³⁹⁶ Applications for the funds will be accepted until 25 February 2008. They are intended to help government, businesses and consumers understand how to rationalize energy usage and reduce carbon dioxide emissions.³⁹⁷

On 11 June 2007, the Ministry of the Environment initiated a subsidy campaign to encourage Italian motorcycle and moped owners to trade in their less efficient gasoline-powered vehicles for bicycles, electric scooters and more efficient vehicles.³⁹⁸ The program offered a variety of subsidies ranging from the entire cost of demolition of a vehicle for those individuals who traded in their motorcycles for bicycles or public transit, to a refund of at least 8% of the cost of a more energy efficient vehicle (at most 2.3 litres of gasoline per 100km).³⁹⁹ The program is the product of an agreement between the Ministry of the Environment and Confindustria, the Italian Chamber of Industry.⁴⁰⁰

On 28 December 2007, the Ministry of Economic Development and Ministry for the Environment launched a program to promote more efficient cars with monetary incentives and credits, making hybrid and electric

³⁸⁹ Bando Fonti Rinnovabili, Risparmio Energetico e Mobilità Sostenibile Nelle Isole Minori, Ministero dell'Ambiente (Rome) 13 March 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008. <http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=587&id_oggetto=3 >

³⁹⁰ Bando Fonti Rinnovabili, Risparmio Energetico e Mobilità Sostenibile Nelle Aree Naturali Protette, Ministero dell'Ambiente (Rome) 20 March 2008. Date of Access: 6 May 2008.

<http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=590&id_oggetto=3>

³⁹¹ La legge finanziaria 2008, ENEA (Rome) 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2008.

<<http://efficienzaenergetica.acs.enea.it/fin2007.htm>>

³⁹² La legge finanziaria 2008, ENEA (Rome) 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2008.

<<http://efficienzaenergetica.acs.enea.it/fin2007.htm>>

³⁹³ La legge finanziaria 2008, ENEA (Rome) 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2008.

<<http://efficienzaenergetica.acs.enea.it/fin2007.htm>>

³⁹⁴ Al via spot TV governo su efficienza energetica, Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico (Rome) 7 December 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/pdf_upload/comunicati/phpWqKOJe.pdf>

³⁹⁵ Al via spot TV governo su efficienza energetica, Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico (Rome) 7 December 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/pdf_upload/comunicati/phpWqKOJe.pdf>

³⁹⁶ Dal Ministero dell'Ambiente il nuovo bando per l'efficienza energetica, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Rome) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008.

<http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=1050&id_oggetto=2>

³⁹⁷ Dal Ministero dell'Ambiente il nuovo bando per l'efficienza energetica, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Rome) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008.

<http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=1050&id_oggetto=2>

³⁹⁸ Ecoincentivi per ciclomotori e biciclette, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Rome) 3 August 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=514&id_oggetto=3>

³⁹⁹ Ecoincentivi per ciclomotori e biciclette, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Rome) 3 August 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=514&id_oggetto=3>

⁴⁰⁰ Ecoincentivi per ciclomotori e biciclette, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Rome) 3 August 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=514&id_oggetto=3>

vehicles more affordable.⁴⁰¹ The program calls for the scrapping of cars matriculated before 1 January 1997, and distributes incentives valid towards public transportation and a newly established car-sharing program.⁴⁰² The car-sharing program allows for service payments to be made on a monthly basis, while the fees are based on an hourly rate and on distance traveled.⁴⁰³

On 11 September 2007, the Ministry of the Economy and Finance clarified the application of a decree on energy efficiency. The decree, passed by the Ministry in February 2007, provides subsidies of up to 55% for the conversion of old heating systems to more efficient ones and for renovations of existing structures with the goal of reducing heat dispersion.⁴⁰⁴ The 2008 budget, passed late in 2007, has provided for a widening of this program. The 55% refund will now also be applicable for the installation of efficient hot water pumps for retro-fitted heating systems and for heating apparatuses fuelled by biofuels.⁴⁰⁵

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for the myriad of measures used to encourage energy efficiency among consumers and businesses.

Analysts: Michael Erdman and Andrei Sedoff

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment on energy efficiency. Japan has actively fostered energy efficiency awareness among the public, and has made efforts to spearhead energy efficiency initiatives both domestically and internationally.

The Japanese government has advocated measures aimed at promoting energy efficiency and voluntary action, both in the public and private sectors, by continuing programs such as Eco-Drive Month⁴⁰⁶ and the Eco Car World Show.⁴⁰⁷ On 18 October 2007, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) and the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) inaugurated the first meeting of the Energy-Efficient Household Appliance Promotion Forum. The Forum aims to promote the use of energy-efficient household appliances, through campaigns, the development of energy saving diagnostic tools, and other initiatives.⁴⁰⁸ The METI held a Green IT Conference on 6 December 2007, which brought together industry leaders in Japan who pledged to create a framework to reduce IT-related energy consumption.⁴⁰⁹

On 2 July 2007, the METI and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport established new fuel efficiency standards to be achieved by 2015.⁴¹⁰ Japan has also continued to support energy efficient measures through subsidies to small and medium enterprises, public service sectors, and hospitals and

⁴⁰¹ Auto, tornano gli incentivi alla rottamazione, Governoinforma (Rome) 28 December 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <[http://www.governoinforma.it/attualita/news/2007/dicembre/rottamazione-\(1\).aspx](http://www.governoinforma.it/attualita/news/2007/dicembre/rottamazione-(1).aspx)>

⁴⁰² Auto, tornano gli incentivi alla rottamazione; Governoinforma (Rome) 28 December 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <[http://www.governoinforma.it/attualita/news/2007/dicembre/rottamazione-\(1\).aspx](http://www.governoinforma.it/attualita/news/2007/dicembre/rottamazione-(1).aspx)>

⁴⁰³ Car sharing: una sfida per ridurre inquinamento e traffico in città, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Rome) 20 November 2007. Date of Access: 8 January 2008. <http://www.minambiente.it/index.php?id_doc=556&id_oggetto=3>

⁴⁰⁴ I decreti attuativi, ENEA (Rome) 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <<http://efficienzaenergetica.acs.enea.it/decreti.htm>>

⁴⁰⁵ La legge finanziaria 2008, ENEA (Rome) 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2008. <<http://efficienzaenergetica.acs.enea.it/fin2007.htm>>

⁴⁰⁶ Eco-Drive Promotion Month: Start eco-driving to save the Earth and money, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan (Tokyo) 31 October 2007. Date of Access: 8 December 2007.

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/newtopics/data/nBackIssue20071031_04.html>

⁴⁰⁷ Eco Car World 2008, Ministry of Environment (Tokyo) 30 November 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2007. <<http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=626>>

⁴⁰⁸ Establishment of the Energy-Efficient Household Appliance Promotion Forum, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan (Tokyo) 18 October 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2007.

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/newtopics/data/nBackIssue20071018_03.html>

⁴⁰⁹ First meeting of the Green IT Initiative Conference, of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan (Tokyo) 7 December 2007. Date of Access: 12 December 2007.

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/newtopics/data/nBackIssue20071207_02.html>

⁴¹⁰ Formulation of new fuel efficiency standards for passenger vehicles - Fuel efficiency to be indicated in new form in catalogs, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan (Tokyo) 2 July 2007. Date of Access: 8 December 2007. <<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/newtopics/data/n070702e.html>>

schools.⁴¹¹ On 29 November 2007, the METI held a vice-ministerial-level meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Liaison Committee for the Promotion of Energy and Resource Conservation Measures, to draw up a basic policy on additional energy conservation measures.⁴¹²

Japan has also continued to assert itself as a strong advocate in promoting energy efficiency on the international stage, particularly in East Asia. In June 2007, Japan hosted the East Asia Summit's Energy Efficiency and Conservation Conference, in an attempt to encourage energy efficiency programs in member nations.⁴¹³ On 2 July 2007, Japan and India agreed to set voluntary energy efficiency goals in line with commitments made at the Second East Asia Summit.⁴¹⁴ On 9 September 2007, Japan signed the Sydney Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security and Clean Development, which calls for an "aspirational goal" of reducing energy intensity (or energy consumption per unit GDP) by 25% by 2030.⁴¹⁵ Furthermore, on 16 November 2007, Japan and the United States agreed to cooperate on energy security at the Bali UNFCCC conference in December 2007.⁴¹⁶ Japan has continued to lead calls for improvements in energy efficiency as a means to fight global climate change.⁴¹⁷

On 4 March 2008, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry submitted a bill to the Diet for the revision of the Act Concerning the Rational Use of Energy. The bill was motivated by rising energy prices and high energy consumption by households and businesses. It includes stepped-up efficiency measures for factories, offices, residences and buildings and will come into force 1 April 2009, with part of the regulations scheduled for enforcement on 1 April 2010.⁴¹⁸

On 28 January 2008, the METI announced an ambitious energy conservation campaign to be held in February, "energy saving month". The Ministry raised awareness through the ENEX exhibition, which showcased energy efficient equipment as well as information on energy conservation for the public.⁴¹⁹

Japan has also continued to expand co-operation with its neighbor China on energy efficiency. On 1 April 2008, Japan opened ten "consultation windows" in China operated by JETRO, NEDO and the Japan-China Economic Association. These windows will assist Chinese companies to commit to energy conservation by requiring Japanese companies to respond to their inquiries about conservation and by matching them with Japanese business partners. This initiative is as part of a broader Sino-Japanese cooperation project agreed by the two countries at a summit meeting in December 2007.⁴²⁰

On 23 April 2008, Japan hosted a meeting with the EU attended by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda and EU officials. In a joint press statement, Japan and the EU announced their intention to establish an International Partnership for Cooperation on Energy Efficiency (IPEEC) at the upcoming Hokkaido

⁴¹¹ Adoption of Eight Programs as FY 2007 Model Projects that Introduce Measures against Climate Change in the Public Service Sector, Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 2 August 2007. Date of Access: 9 December 2007.

<<http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=500>>

⁴¹² Strengthening the national movement for energy conservation, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan (Tokyo) 29 November 2007. Date of Access: 8 December 2007.

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/newtopics/data/nBackIssue20071129_02.html>

⁴¹³ Results of the East Asia Summit's Energy Efficiency and Conservation Conference, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan (Tokyo) 19 June 2007. Date of Access: 8 December 2007.

<<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/newtopics/data/n070619e.html>>

⁴¹⁴ India, Japan Set Plans for Energy Efficiency, Daily News and Analysis (New Delhi) 2 July 2007. Date of Access: 17 January 2007. <<http://www.dnaindia.com/report.asp?NewsID=1107467>>

⁴¹⁵ 2007 Leaders' Declaration, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (Sydney) 9 September 2007. Date of Access: 17 January 2008. <http://www.apec.org/apec/leaders__declarations/2007/aelm_climatechange.html>

⁴¹⁶ Fact Sheet: U.S.-Japan Cooperation On Energy Security, Clean Development, And Climate Change, Forbes (Washington D.C.) 16 November 2007. Date of Access: 17 January 2008.

<<http://www.forbes.com/businesswire/feeds/businesswire/2007/11/16/businesswire20071116005525r1.html>>

⁴¹⁷ 2007 Leaders' Declaration – Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, APEC (Sydney) 9 September 2007. Date of Access: 17 January 2008. <http://www.apec.org/apec/leaders__declarations/2007/aelm_climatechange.html>

⁴¹⁸ Bill for Revision of the Act Concerning the Rational Use of Energy, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 4 March 2008. Date of Access: 24 March 2008.

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/newtopics/data/nBackIssue20080304_07.html>

⁴¹⁹ Winter Energy Conservation Campaign "ENEX 2008" to be held in Tokyo and Osaka, Ministry of Economy Trade, and Industry of Japan (Tokyo) 28 January 2008. Date of Access: 25 April 2008.

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/newtopics/data/nBackIssue20080128_03.html>

⁴²⁰ Windows designed to promote business matching between Japan and China in the area of energy conservation and environment, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan (Tokyo) 1 April 2007. Date of Access: 25 April 2008.

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/newtopics/data/nBackIssue20080328_04.html>

Summit. The IPEEC will serve to provide a framework for further improving energy efficiency at the international level.⁴²¹

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for its comprehensive policies and diplomatic efforts to encourage energy efficiency.

Analysts: Conrad Lochovsky, Andrei Sedoff and Katya Prokhorova

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its energy efficiency commitment.

As the Russian economy is highly energy intensive, the Russian government has undertaken concerted efforts in the sphere of energy efficiency. Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Anatoly Yanovsky declared at the International Energy Week that issues of energy efficiency are of high importance for Russia and will be among the main action lines of the Energy Strategy 2030, which is currently being elaborated.⁴²²

The Russian Ministry of Industry and Energy is developing a Federal program entitled “Increasing Efficiency of Energy Consumption in Russia” for the period 2009 to 2015.⁴²³ The Ministry has also financed research projects in the sphere of energy efficiency, such as those designed to stimulate investment into energy-saving technology.⁴²⁴ Furthermore, the Ministry is preparing Foresight (a long-term forecast) “Energy Efficient Society 2030”.⁴²⁵

Issues of energy efficiency and energy saving were discussed at the 8th International Symposium “Energy Resources Efficiency and Energy Saving” with the participation of the Ministry of Industry and Energy.⁴²⁶ On 19-20 November 2007 the Federal Council of the Russian Federation held the International Forum Ecological Energy Technologies in the Postindustrial World Conference in Moscow, devoted to clean, renewable and energy-saving technologies.⁴²⁷ On 5 October 2007, the Ministry of Energy and Industry, the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade and the Ministry of Regional Development took part in the round-table on energy efficiency at the British Embassy.⁴²⁸ In January 2008, the 3rd Russian-Portuguese Conference on energy efficiency and energy safety was held at the Ministry of Industry and Energy in Moscow.⁴²⁹

Russia has also cooperated with other states on energy efficiency technology development. In the framework of Russia-EU Energy Dialogue, energy efficiency issues are discussed regularly.⁴³⁰ On 19

⁴²¹ Japan, EU eye new framework for global efforts on energy efficiency, Xinhua (Tokyo) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 29 April 2008. <http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-04/23/content_8037638.htm>

⁴²² Report of the Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Anatoly Yanovsky at the International Energy Week, Ministry of Industry and Energy (Moscow) 23 October 2007. Date of Access: 18 December 2007. <<http://www.minprom.gov.ru/appearance/showAppearanceIssue?url=appearance/report/54>>

⁴²³ Report of Executive Director of Sustainable Energy Development Center S. Koblov at the International Forum “Alternative Energy” in Verona on 15 February, Sustainable Energy Development Center (Moscow) 15 February 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<http://www.sedc.ru/files/Image/Verona_15.02.08/Presentation_Koblov_rus.ppt#307,3,2>

⁴²⁴ The 2nd Stage of NIR is Concluded, Sustainable Energy Development Center (Moscow) November 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2007. <http://www.sedc.ru/page_pid_12_news_66_lang_1_p_3.aspx>

⁴²⁵ Industry-Energy Foresight, Ministry of Industry and Energy (Moscow). Date of Access: 18 December 2007.

<<http://www.minprom.gov.ru/expertise/ie-foresight>>

⁴²⁶ VIII International Symposium in Kazan, Sustainable Energy Development Center (Moscow) 6 December 2007. Date of Access: 18 December 2007. <http://www.sedc.ru/page_pid_12_news_68.aspx>

⁴²⁷ NIC NEP – general partner of the International Forum on Energy, and Ecology, National Innovation Company New Energy Projects (Moscow) 20 November 2007. Date of Access: 18 December 2007. <http://www.nic-nep.ru/default.asp?pKey=0000100007&id=18551>

⁴²⁸ Round-table on Energy Efficiency in British Embassy, Sustainable Energy Development Center (Moscow) 5 October 2007. Date of Access: 18 December 2007. <http://www.sedc.ru/page_pid_12_news_60_lang_1_p_3.aspx>

⁴²⁹ New innovational boom is expected in electricity generation, Ministry of Industry and Energy (Moscow) 25 January 2008. Date of access: 11 May 2008.

<<http://www.minprom.gov.ru/press/release/showNewsIssue?url=activity/electro/news/191>>

⁴³⁰ Energy Dialogue Russia-EU, Ministry of Industry and Energy (Moscow) 29 February 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://www.minprom.gov.ru/press/release/showNewsIssue?url=activity/electro/news/196>>

March 2008, Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy of Russia Yanovsky discussed energy efficiency with visiting representatives from the European Parliament.⁴³¹

On 9 September 2007, Russia signed the Sydney Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security and Clean Development, which calls for an “aspirational goal” of reducing energy intensity (or energy consumption per unit GDP) by 25% by 2030.⁴³²

On 3 June 2008, Russian President Dmitri Medvedev held a meeting devoted to the ecological and energy efficiency of Russian economy. At the meeting, President Medvedev set a goal of increasing energy efficiency by at least 40% in the period 2007-2020.⁴³³ Following the meeting, the President signed a Decree entitled *On some measures on increasing of energy and ecology efficiency of Russian economy*, which calls on the Government to take measures on the technical regulation of energy efficiency; to prepare bills on economic mechanisms stimulating energy efficiency among enterprises; to prepare bills on reinforcement of the responsibility of inefficient enterprises until 1 October 2009; and to provide funding for new technologies in 2008 and following fiscal year, among other measures.⁴³⁴

Russia has developed several new initiatives in the sphere of energy efficiency, but there are few direct steps towards implementation of energy efficiency technologies. Thus Russia has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst Natalia Churkina

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment on energy efficiency.

On 29 June 2007, the United Kingdom announced its Energy Efficiency Action Plan, which aims to deliver energy savings of approximately 18% by 2016.⁴³⁵ This comprehensive action plan targets households, businesses, and the public and transport sectors. In particular, the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed legislation requiring “energy providers to spend 1.5 billion pounds over the next three years to install home-based energy efficiency measures for people on low incomes, those with disabilities and the over-70s.”⁴³⁶ On 6 December 2007, the government presented the Carbon Emissions Reduction Target, which envisions that “suppliers will be able to promote microgeneration measures; biomass community heating and CHP; and other measures for reducing the consumption of supplied energy.”⁴³⁷

The United Kingdom has pledged financial support to the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership to fund projects promoting energy efficiency in developing countries around the world.⁴³⁸ The United Kingdom remains committed to reducing European Union energy consumption by 20% by 2020.⁴³⁹

⁴³¹ European parliamentarians get acquainted with Russian energy, Ministry of Industry and Energy (Moscow) 19 March 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<<http://www.minprom.gov.ru/press/release/showNewsIssue?url=activity/inter/news/201>>

⁴³² 2007 Leaders' Declaration, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (Sydney) 9 September 2007. Date of Access: 17 January 2008. <http://www.apec.org/apec/leaders_declarations/2007/aelm_climatechange.html>

⁴³³ Opening statement of D. Medvedev at the meeting devoted to ecological and energy efficiency of Russian economy, The Kremlin (Moscow) 3 June 2008. Date of Access: 9 June 2008.

<http://www.kremlin.ru/appears/2008/06/03/1433_type63374type63378type82634_202044.shtml>

⁴³⁴ Decree "On some measures on increasing of energy and ecology efficiency of Russian economy", The Kremlin (Moscow) 4 June 2008. Date of Access: 9 June 2008. <<http://www.kremlin.ru/text/docs/2008/06/202096.shtml>>

⁴³⁵ Energy and Climate Change – Energy Efficiency, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 16 October 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008.

<<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/energy/efficiency.htm>>

⁴³⁶ Energy and Climate Change – Energy Efficiency, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 16 October 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008.

<<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/energy/efficiency.htm>>

⁴³⁷ Cash Boost for People in Fuel Poverty, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 6 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2007/071206c.htm>>

⁴³⁸ REEEP funds ten projects in the Sub-Saharan Africa region, REEEP (Vienna) 1 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.reeep.org/index.php?id=3&assetType=news&assetId=16>>

⁴³⁹ Energy and Climate Change – Energy Efficiency, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 16 October 2007. Date of Access: 7 January 2008.

<<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/energy/efficiency.htm>>

On 10 January 2008, the British Parliament passed the Energy Bill, which was designed to update the legislative framework so as to ensure that the “legislation underpins the long term delivery of [UK] energy and climate change strategy.”⁴⁴⁰ The Energy Bill articulated the United Kingdom’s long-term commitment to energy efficiency in particular, and climate change more broadly.⁴⁴¹

In the 2008 Budget, which was unveiled on 12 March 2008, the British government outlined measures to promote greater energy efficiency in the national energy services market. Some of these measures include collaboration with businesses to promote greater knowledge of energy services and a requirement for all medium and large businesses to install smart meters over a five year period in order to improve accessibility and dissemination of information on energy consumption.⁴⁴² On 13 March 2008, the government of the United Kingdom announced that it would allocate GBP30 million for required renovations to public service buildings to increase energy efficiency, an indicator of its intentions fulfill its promise in improving energy efficiency in the public sector.⁴⁴³ Additionally, the UK has created a telephone hotline providing citizens with information to promote education and outreach to citizens regarding the energy efficient requirements of energy providers and ways to conserve energy.⁴⁴⁴

On 17 May 2008, the United Kingdom will fully implement the Energy Services Directive, which will impact both providers and users of energy.

At the international level the United Kingdom has also continued to display its commitment in promoting energy efficiency. On 20 March 2008, the United Kingdom allocated an additional GBP2.5 million to the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership, adding to the GBP9 million it has already donated to the organization since its inception in 2003.⁴⁴⁵

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for its efforts to encourage energy efficiency both at home and abroad.

Analyst: Chantal Amirault

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its energy efficiency commitment. The United States has made strides in promoting energy efficiency, and taken some concrete steps towards improving energy efficiency in buildings, appliances, and transport, particularly through the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA).

On 19 December 2007, the EISA was signed into law by US President George W. Bush. The Act calls for a new national fuel economy standard by 2020, exclusive use of Energy Star lighting products in federal buildings by 2013, and updating of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, which would improve energy efficiency standards for heating and cooling products, and improve energy efficiency labeling of household appliances.⁴⁴⁶

The United States has promoted energy efficiency in both the private and government sectors. Among other initiatives, the Department of Energy (DOE) recognized leaders in industry and government in energy

⁴⁴⁰ Energy 2007-2008, Department for Business, Enterprise & Regulatory Reform. (London) 10 January 2008. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://www.berr.gov.uk/energy/bill/page40931.html>>

⁴⁴¹ Energy 2007-2008, Department for Business, Enterprise & Regulatory Reform. (London) 10 January 2008. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://www.berr.gov.uk/energy/bill/page40931.html>>

⁴⁴² *Budget 2008 – Chapter 6*, HM Treasury (London) 2008. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/media/4/7/bud08_chapter6.pdf>

⁴⁴³ Carbon trading announcement and £30 million for public sector energy improvements, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 13 March 2008. Date of Access: 20 April 2008. <<http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2008/080313b.htm>>

⁴⁴⁴ Call the Act on CO₂, Energy Savings Trust. (London) 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2008. <<http://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk>>

⁴⁴⁵ £2.5 million in UK funding for renewable energy partnership, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 20 March 2008. Date of Access: 12 April 2008. <<http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2008/080320a.htm>>

⁴⁴⁶ Energy for America’s Future, The White House (Washington D.C.) 18 December 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/energy>>

efficiency, and launched the “Change a Light, Change the World” campaign, which committed households to changing to energy efficient Compact Fluorescent Lightbulbs (CFLs).⁴⁴⁷ Energy Star has reported success in its labeling and promoting initiative, as CFL sales nearly doubled and are estimated to account for nearly 20% of the light bulbs in the United States.⁴⁴⁸ Energy Star has continued to tighten restrictions for certain appliances, such as clothes washers, and on 22 April 2008 the DOE and the Department of Defense launched “Operation Change Out”, which aims to replace incandescent bulbs with CFLs at military installations.⁴⁴⁹

The DOE has also continued to make commitments on improving energy efficiency in buildings and motor vehicles outside the framework of the EISA. On 8 August 2007, the DOE pledged to improve energy efficiency by 30% within its complexes.⁴⁵⁰ On 21 December 2007, this was extended to all new federal government buildings.⁴⁵¹ On 14 February 2008, the DOE launched the voluntary “Builders Challenge”, which calls for building 220 000 highly energy efficient homes by 2012; the construction industry has already pledged 6 000.⁴⁵² The DOE also pledged money for research into technologies aimed at vehicular fuel efficiency.⁴⁵³ Among other initiatives, the DOE pledged US\$3.5 million towards the new automotive X-prize competition, which aims to develop super-efficient cars.⁴⁵⁴

The United States has moved to improve energy efficiency in the national distribution infrastructure and power grid. On 21 February 2008, the DOE launched a US\$27-million project with Superpower Inc. to provide high-temperature superconducting cable to the grid, reducing energy losses by 7-10%.⁴⁵⁵ On 21 April 2008, the DOE allocated US\$50 million over five years for a number of electricity distribution projects aimed at energy efficiency.⁴⁵⁶ In April 2008, the government announced the members of a new Electricity Advisory Committee composed of public and private sector leaders aiming to improve the energy industry, including energy efficiency.⁴⁵⁷

The United States has also produced bilateral and multilateral agreements with other nations regarding energy efficiency. On 23 July 2007, the United States, Canada and Mexico agreed to collaborate on improving energy efficiency, and signed a trilateral agreement on energy science and technology, which included research into energy efficiency.⁴⁵⁸ In September 2007, China and the United States agreed to jointly improve industrial and motor vehicular energy efficiency, with a particular focus on research and development of energy efficiency methods.⁴⁵⁹ These efforts culminated in the United States signing the Sydney Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security and Clean Development, which calls for an

⁴⁴⁷ Welcome to our Community: Energy Star, Energy Star (Washington D.C.) Date of Access: January 11 2008.

<<http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?fuseaction=cal.showPledge>>

⁴⁴⁸ EPA and DOE Spread a Bright Idea: Energy Star Light Bulbs are Helping to Change the World, Environmental Protection Agency (Washington D.C.) 15 January 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008.

<<http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/dc57b08b5acd42bc852573c90044a9c4/970f05bf0bc5d9aa852573d10055b8d!OpenDocument>>

⁴⁴⁹ Energy Star Operation Change Out - The Military Challenge: Energy Star, Energy Star (Washington D.C.) 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=oco.op_changeout>

⁴⁵⁰ Department of Energy Launches Major Initiative to Increase Energy Savings Across the Nationwide DOE Complex by 30 Percent, Department of Energy (New Orleans) 8 August 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008.

<<http://www.energy.gov/news/5300.htm>>

⁴⁵¹ Department of Energy Finalizes Regulations to Increase Energy Efficiency in New Federal Buildings by 30%, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 21 December 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008.

<<http://www.energy.gov/news/5790.htm>>

⁴⁵² US Department of Energy Challenges US Homebuilding Industry, Department of Energy (Orlando, FL) 14 February 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://www.doe.gov/news/5985.htm>>

⁴⁵³ DOE to Provide up to \$21.5 million for Research to Improve Vehicle Efficiency, Department of Energy (Benton Harbor, MI) 7 August 2007. Date of Access: 12 January 2008. <<http://www.energy.gov/news/5298.htm>>

⁴⁵⁴ US Department of Energy and the Progressive Automotive X Prize Partner to Develop National Ed, X Prize (Santa Monica, CA) 20 March 2008. <<http://www.progressiveautoxprize.org/auto/press-release/u-s-department-of-energy-and-the-progressive-automotive-x-prize-partner-to-develo>>

⁴⁵⁵ US Department of Energy and Superpower, Inc. Increase Energy Efficiency in the Nation's Power Grid, Department of Energy (Albany) 21 February 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2008. <<http://www.doe.gov/news/5992.htm>>

⁴⁵⁶ DOE Selects Projects for up to \$50 Million of Federal Funding to Modernize the Nation's Electricity Grid, Department of Energy (Washington DC) 21 April 2008. Date of Access: 8 May 2008. <<http://www.doe.gov/news/6170.htm>>

⁴⁵⁷ DOE Announces Membership of New Electricity Advisory Committee, Department of Energy (Washington DC) 17 April 2008. Date of Access: 3 May 2008. <<http://www.doe.gov/news/6158.htm>>

⁴⁵⁸ U.S. and China Sign Agreement to Increase Industrial Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy (San Francisco) 14 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.energy.gov/news/5495.htm>>

⁴⁵⁹ U.S. and China Continue to Increase Cooperation on Vehicle Efficiency, Department of Energy (Washington D.C.) 20 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.energy.gov/news/5518.htm>>

“aspirational goal” of reducing energy intensity (or energy consumption per unit GDP) by 25% by 2030.⁴⁶⁰ No additional commitment was made at the Bali Conference on Climate Change; however nations agreed to a framework for an agreement by 2009.⁴⁶¹

Analyst: Conrad Lochovsky

European Union: +1

The European Union (EU) has fully complied with its energy efficiency commitment.

Since the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007, the European Commission (EC) has adopted a number of proposals endorsing energy efficiency, in line with its post-Kyoto goal to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 20% by 2020, as compared to 1990 levels.⁴⁶² On 23 January 2008, EC President José Barroso announced the “Climate action and renewable energy package” (CARE).⁴⁶³ The renewable energy proposal outlines specific action plans for each member state to increase its share of renewable resources to meet the EU target of 20% of energy consumption by 2020.⁴⁶⁴ The climate action proposal sets specific emissions targets for EU member states.⁴⁶⁵ To achieve these objectives, the EC proposed expanding the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) and setting an emissions target for industries not covered in the ETS, such as buildings.⁴⁶⁶ On 14 March 2008, European Council President and Slovenian Prime Minister Janez Janša announced that the Council had agreed to adopt the package by spring 2009.⁴⁶⁷

The EC passed sector-specific legislation that aims to increase energy efficiency in the transportation, industrial, aviation, and energy sectors. A revised directive for the promotion of clean and energy efficient road transport vehicles sets guidelines for the public procurement of vehicles and emissions limits for passenger cars.⁴⁶⁸ In particular, by 2012 authorities contracting the public procurement of vehicles must include the lifetime costs for energy consumption in their award criteria.⁴⁶⁹ The EC set an objective for all passenger cars to emit no more than 120 grams of CO₂ emissions per kilometer by 2012.⁴⁷⁰ In additional legislation, the EC outlined penalties for carmakers whose average fleet emits more than 130 g/km, with plans to achieve an additional 10 g/km reduction in CO₂ emissions through other technological improvements, such as increased use of biofuels.⁴⁷¹ Through these measures, the EC aspires to provide

⁴⁶⁰ 2007 Leaders’ Declaration, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (Sydney) 9 September 2007. Date of Access: 17 January 2008. <http://www.apec.org/apec/leaders_declarations/2007/aelm_climatechange.html>

⁴⁶¹ Climate Change Compromise Plan Offered in Bali, The Washington Post (Washington D.C.) 15 December 2007. Date of Access: 17 January 2008.

<<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wpdyn/content/article/2007/12/14/AR2007121400638.html>>

⁴⁶² Measuring progress towards a more sustainable Europe, European Commission Sustainable Development (Brussels) 22 October 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/sustainable/docs/estat_2007_sds_en.pdf>

⁴⁶³ Address by European Commission President José Barroso at the European Parliament, European Commission (Brussels) 23 January 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/08/34&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

⁴⁶⁴ Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, European Commission (Brussels) 23 January 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/energy/climate_actions/doc/2008_res_directive_en.pdf>

⁴⁶⁵ Proposal for a Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council on the effort of Member States to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions to meet the Community’s greenhouse gas emissions reduction commitments up to 2020, European Commission (Brussels) 23 January 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2008:0017:FIN:EN:PDF>>

⁴⁶⁶ Building a global low-carbon economy, President of the European Commission (Brussels) 23 January 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/commission_barroso/president/focus/energy-package-2008/index_en.htm>

⁴⁶⁷ The European Council has agreed on a timeframe and key principles for the energy and climate change package, Slovenian Presidency of the EU 2008 (Ljubljana) 14 March 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <http://www.eu2008.si/en/News_and_Documents/Press_Releases/March/0314EC_Final.html>

⁴⁶⁸ Clean Urban Transport, European Commission Transport (Brussels) 19 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/transport/clean/promotion/index_en.htm>

⁴⁶⁹ Revised proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of clean energy and energy efficient road transport vehicles (Brussels) 19 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/transport/clean/promotion/doc/com_2007_0817_en.pdf>

⁴⁷⁰ Revised proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of clean energy and energy efficient road transport vehicles (Brussels) 19 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/transport/clean/promotion/doc/com_2007_0817_en.pdf>

⁴⁷¹ Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council Setting emission performance standards for new passenger cars as part of the Community’s integrated approach to reduce CO₂ emissions from light-duty vehicles,

incentives for manufacturers to produce energy efficient cars while at the same time decreasing the cost of such cars by reaping economies of scale.⁴⁷²

In September 2007, Energy Commissioner Andris Piebalgs unveiled a package of energy sector reforms that he asserted would benefit consumers by increasing energy efficiency.⁴⁷³ By encouraging competition and transparency in the energy sector, Commissioner Piebalgs hopes that consumer choice will drive providers to be more energy efficient.⁴⁷⁴ Commissioner Piebalgs claimed that coordinating regulatory bodies and transmission system operators would enhance regulatory oversight and streamline research and innovation in environmentally-friendly technologies.⁴⁷⁵ On 22 November 2007, the EC Directorate General for Energy and Transport presented a fiscal investment plan – the Strategic Energy Technology Plan – to promote the development and implementation of energy efficient technologies.⁴⁷⁶ The Plan emphasizes the importance of financing industrial initiatives and launching a legislative process that will streamline technological innovation starting in 2008.⁴⁷⁷

The Slovenian Presidency of the European Council has given priority to the development of efficient transportation networks. In a report issued by the European Environmental Agency in March 2008, it was concluded that transport in Europe was in fact becoming less efficient,⁴⁷⁸ suggesting that this is a key area for investment. The Council supported the EC's initiative to develop a rail network that gives priority to freight, which the EC claims is more efficient than road transport, and invited the EC to design measures to achieve energy efficiency through this program.⁴⁷⁹ Janez Potočnik, the EU Commissioner for Science and Research, launched the 2008 Transport Research Arena in Ljubljana, Slovenia in April 2008. The Conference brought together industry leaders to share best practices for making transport more efficient.⁴⁸⁰ Also, on 6 May 2008, EU Member State transport ministers met to further discuss sustainable transport systems.⁴⁸¹

European Commission (Brussels) 19 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.
<http://ec.europa.eu/reducing_co2_emissions_from_cars/docs/com_2007_856_en.pdf>

⁴⁷² Clean Urban Transport, European Commission Transport (Brussels) 19 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/transport/clean/promotion/index_en.htm>

⁴⁷³ Address by Energy Commissioner Andris Piebalgs at the EU Energy Law Conference, European Commission (Brussels) 21 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.
<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/07/562&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

⁴⁷⁴ Article 5.6 in Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2003/54/EC concerning common rules for the internal market in electricity, European Commission (Brussels) 19 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52007PC0528:EN:NOT>>

⁴⁷⁵ Article 2 and 4 in Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2003/54/EC concerning common rules for the internal market in electricity, European Commission (Brussels) 19 September 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52007PC0528:EN:NOT>>

⁴⁷⁶ European Commission proposes a plan to accelerate energy technologies for a low-carbon future, European Commission (Brussels) 22 November 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.
<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/07/1750&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

⁴⁷⁷ Towards a low carbon future: European Strategic Energy Technology Plan, Directorate General for Energy and Transport, European Commission (Brussels) 22 November 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/setplan/doc/com_2007/2007_memo_graphical_en.pdf>

⁴⁷⁸ EU fails to curb emissions from transport: dramatic improvements and clear targets needed, European Environmental Agency (Copenhagen) 3 March 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<<http://www.eea.europa.eu/pressroom/newsreleases/eu-fails-to-curb-emissions-from-transport-dramatic-improvements-and-clear-targets-needed>>

⁴⁷⁹ Council Conclusions on the Commission Communication "Towards a rail network giving priority to freight", Council of the European Union (Ljubljana) 7 April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<http://www.eu2008.si/en/News_and_Documents/Council_Conclusions/April/0407_TTE.pdf>

⁴⁸⁰ EU on the fast track to a greener, safer, smarter road transport system, European Commission (Brussels) 21 April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/613&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

⁴⁸¹ Informal Transport Ministers' meeting to focus on increasing traffic flows and environment, Slovenian Presidency of the EU 2008 (Ljubljana) 29 April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<http://www.eu2008.si/en/News_and_Documents/Press_Releases/April/0429TTE_napoved.html>

Internationally, the EU continues to pressure developed countries to take the lead in reducing GHG emissions.⁴⁸² At the first session for the Ad hoc Working Group on Long-Term Cooperative Action under the Convention, Environment Commissioner Stavros Dimas argued for developed countries to reduce emissions by 30% collectively.⁴⁸³ On 23 April 2008, summit talks between Japan and the EU highlighted commitments to improve energy efficiency, claiming it was the most cost-effective way of mitigating climate change.⁴⁸⁴

The European Union (EU) has promoted energy efficiency internationally through fiscal investment and by encouraging other countries to join onto its carbon emissions trading scheme. To promote energy efficiency in developing countries, Environment Commissioner Stavros Dimas announced that the EU would invest €80 million between 2008 and 2010 for the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund.⁴⁸⁵ The Fund was launched 28 March 2008, and it is anticipated that it will receive an additional €150-200 million from public and commercial backers.⁴⁸⁶ The European Investment Bank funds environmental projects through partnerships with EU members and abroad. On 16 October 2007, the bank partnered with the French Ministry for the Environment and Sustainable Development and Groupe Caisse d'Épargne, a French bank, to lend France €350 million to finance the construction and renovation of public buildings in line with high energy efficiency standards.⁴⁸⁷ Moreover, to harmonize European emissions standards, the EC has linked its emissions trading scheme with the European Economic Area, bringing Norway, Iceland, and Liechtenstein into the scheme.⁴⁸⁸

The EC continues to implement proposals of the 2006 Energy Efficiency Action Plan. On 29 January 2008, the EC launched the Covenant of Mayors. Mayors of 100 cities, including fifteen European capitals, agreed to increase energy efficiency and renewable energy use to surpass the EU goal of reducing carbon emissions by 20% by 2020.⁴⁸⁹ Commissioner Piebalgs launched the “Cities of the Future Forum” 8-10 April 2008 for parties to the Covenant to share best practices.⁴⁹⁰

Since the Heiligendamm Summit in June 2007, the EC has been very active in developing legislation to promote energy efficiency in all twenty-seven European Union member states as well as in providing funds for environmental projects abroad. Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Tess Lorrinan

⁴⁸² Climate Change: Swift adoption of Commission proposals by Council and EP will help achieve Kyoto targets, European Commission (Brussels) 15 February 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/246&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

⁴⁸³ Climate Change: Continued momentum needed as formal negotiations on new UN climate agreement get under way, European Commission (Brussels) 28 March 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/475&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

⁴⁸⁴ 17th Japan-EU Summit Tokyo, 23 April 2008 Joint Press Statement, European Commission (Brussels) 23 April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/japan/docs/joint_statement_0408_en.pdf>

⁴⁸⁵ Address by Environmental Commissioner Stavros Dimas at the UN Climate Change Conference, European Commission (Brussels) 13 December 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<<http://www.europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/07/821&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

⁴⁸⁶ New €80million fund to boost energy efficiency and renewable in the fight against climate change in developing countries, European Commission (Brussels) 28 March 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/473&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

⁴⁸⁷ France: EIB lends EUR 350 million for eco-efficient buildings, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 16 October 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008. <<http://www.bei.org/projects/press/2007/2007-103-france-350-millions-de-la-bei-pour-des-b%C3%A2timents-publics-%C3%A9co-efficients.htm?searchType=press&indice=5>>

⁴⁸⁸ Emissions trading: Commission announces linkage EU ETS with Norway, Iceland, and Liechtenstein, European Commission (Brussels) 26 October 2007. Date of Access: 11 January 2008.

<<http://www.europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/07/1617&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

⁴⁸⁹ Sustainable Energy Cities take lead on climate change: the European Commission launches the Covenant of Mayors, European Commission (Brussels) 29 January 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008.

<<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/103&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>>

⁴⁹⁰ Covenant of Mayors, European Commission (Brussels) 26 March 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/energy/climate_actions/mayors/index_en.htm>