

EWG Member	Pledge	Report/s	Pledge Description	
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ATTACHMENT A

SECOND REPORT OF THE ENERGY WORKING GROUP ON THE PLEDGE AND REVIEW PROGRAM

Energy Ministers at their 1998 meeting in Okinawa recognised the importance of continuing improvements in the production, delivery and use of energy and agreed to implement a voluntary Pledge and Review program comprising:

- developing and implementing programs to achieve efficiency gains where it was economic to do so;
- reporting on the programs developed, their specific objectives and the results achieved;
- sharing information and experience in achieving improved energy efficiency; and,
- developing indicators and databases that will enable measurement of performance over time.

At EWG 21 Members reaffirmed that this is an important initiative agreed by Energy Ministers, and agreed to the EWG Secretariat preparing an annual report to the EWG on Pledge and Review.

The following fifteen Members have submitted a pledge:

Australia	Canada
Chile	Hong Kong, China
Japan	Republic of Korea
Malaysia	Mexico
New Zealand	Papua New Guinea
Philippines	Singapore
Chinese Taipei	Thailand
United States of America	

The following eleven Members have lodged an annual report:

Australia	Canada
Chile	Hong Kong, China
Japan	Republic of Korea
Mexico	New Zealand
Philippines	Singapore
Chinese Taipei	

The following six countries are encouraged to submit their pledge and review:

Brunei Darussalam	The People's Republic of China
Indonesia	Peru
Russia	Viet Nam

The attached table reports on the Pledges and Annual Reports of Member Economies.

EWG Secretariat
25 March 2002

EWG Member	Pledge	Report/s	Pledge Description	Report Summary (based on latest received)
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SECOND REPORT OF THE ENERGY WORKING GROUP ON THE PLEDGES AND REPORT PROGRAM

EWG Member	Pledge	Report/s	Pledge Description	Report Summary (based on latest received)
Australia	EWG 17	EWG 19 EWG 21	<p>Energy Efficiency Best Practice Benchmarking Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - stimulate energy efficiency good practices within selected Australian industry sectors leading over time to best practice. - works directly with industry (at a sectoral level) to facilitate improved energy efficiency, and contributes to innovation and positive cultural change within organisations. 	<p>Program funding is AUD\$10.3 million over 5 years 1998-2003. During the past twelve months the program has</p> <p>(a) increased its penetration and impact in sectors it was previously working with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beverage Manufacturing and Packaging; - Wine, Bread Baking; - Dairy Processing; <p>(b) extended its sector engagement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pulp and Paper; - Supermarkets; - Meat Processing and Resource Processing. <p>Additionally, the program has continued to support and develop cross-sectoral tools and applications.</p>
Canada	EWG 18	EWG 19	<p>Improving energy efficiency in residential and commercial/institutional sectors.</p> <p>In <u>residential</u> energy efficiency will be sought in the following subsectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - new houses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Model National Energy Code for houses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - specifies minimum thermal performance levels . R-2000 Home Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provides training for builders and related trades in techniques and practices needed to meet the R-2000 standard of energy efficiency. . Buildings Energy Technology Advancement (BETA) Plan for residential buildings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provides technology development, technology transfer and quality assurance to promote energy efficient and environmentally responsible housing technologies. - existing houses and buildings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Home Energy Retrofit Initiative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - encourages owners to improve the energy efficiency of their houses during renovation and retrofit. 	<p>Canada is developing an energy efficiency improvement index for both residential and the commercial sectors which serve as overall indicators of progress in becoming more energy efficient.</p>

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Canada (conti)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . BETA Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - targets house more than 10 years old to upgrades to more efficient heating systems and windows. - Residential equipment, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . energy performance regulations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prohibit imports and interprovincial trade in prescribed products that do not meet minimum energy performances levels . energy labelling. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EnerGuide label for major household appliances and air conditioners - Window labelling and certification - EnerGuide ratings for heating, ventilating and air conditioning equipment. <p>In <u>Commercial</u> and <u>Institutional</u> sectors energy efficiency will be sought in the following subsectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - new buildings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Model National Energy Code for buildings . Buildings Energy Technology Advancement (BETA) Plan for large buildings - existing buildings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Federal buildings initiative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - facilitates comprehensive energy efficiency upgrades and building retrofits for federal government departments agencies and Crown corporations. . Energy Innovators Initiative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promotes energy efficiency by encouraging organisations to enrol as Energy Innovators and implement projects to improve energy efficiency. . Federal Industrial Boiler Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - helps public and private clients develop and implement clean, energy efficient heating and cooling technologies. - equipment, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . energy performance regulations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prohibit imports and interprovincial trade in prescribed products that do not meet minimum energy performances levels . heat management R&D Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - develops and promotes the use of advanced heat management 	

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			technologies (heat pumps, storage and exchangers, energy management control systems.	
Chile	EWG 20	EWG23	<p>Energy efficiency in electrical equipment for labelling purposes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - starting in 2000, develop 50 voluntary norms of energy efficiency in electrical equipment. - use the norms to advance the study of labelling programs. <p>National indexes of energy efficiency are being develop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - indexes will allow evaluation of the energy efficiency and effectiveness of the measures to be adopted to promote energy efficiency in the medium and long term. <p>Conclude study by National Energy Commission into incorporating energy efficiency into sectoral regulations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - study to form basis of national proposal for period 2001-2005, to promote investments in energy efficiency improvements. 	<p>This project is being developed in conjunction with the National Normative Institute.</p> <p>43 norms have been identified and most are homologues or adaptations for the national scenario of ISO and ICE terms. The norms will be voluntary in nature.</p> <p>Project is expected to be completed by end 2002.</p> <p>The Commission finished in March 2002 study analysing indexes for some industries in period 1990-1999.</p> <p>Copies of the study available from the National Energy Commission.</p> <p>Work has been developed specifically on thermal standards for construction.</p> <p>First stage began March 2000 on specific requirements for roofs.</p> <p>Second stage started in year 2001.</p>
Hong Kong, China	EWG 19	EWG 21 EWG 23	<p>Labelling scheme for electrical appliances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a voluntary scheme open to all manufacturers, importers and other parties involved in appliance distribution network to submit an application and test report on energy consumption and performance tests of their product. On acceptance of the application, label providing consumer information can be fixed on the 'registered' appliance. 	<p>As at September 2001 1,187 appliance were registered under the voluntary Energy Efficiency Labelling scheme.</p> <p>Maintenance of an Energy End-use Database containing data for whole of Hong Kong for years 1984-1999.</p> <p>Consultancy study underway to develop energy consumption indicators and benchmarks for major energy-consuming groups.</p> <p>Current focus is on commercial and transport sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - offices; - commercial outlets; - private cars; - light good vehicles.
Japan	EWG 18	EWG 19 EWG 21	<p>Introduce more comprehensive and stricter measures to achieve maximum energy efficiency and conservation in the industrial, residential/commercial and transport sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - establish new targets for the three sectors to achieve a total energy 	<p><i>Energy Efficiency Standard and Labelling system:</i> Top Runner Program sets targets higher than those achieved by most efficient currently commercialised products. Labelling scheme introduced to enhance this Program.</p>

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Japan (conti)			<p>savings of 56 million kl in FY 2010 compared to BAU case.</p> <p>Measures to achieve this saving are:</p> <p>Obligation of energy conservation by revision of the Energy Conservation Law:</p> <p>Measures stipulated in the law largely fall into two categories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy efficiency standards (The Top Runner Program covering cars and electrical devices -air conditioners, television sets, computers etc) - Measures related to achieving energy efficiencies in factories. <p>Financial and Taxation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - financial support for the introduction of energy efficient facilities and equipment and RD&D in energy efficiency. - guidance of energy conservation: <p>Other measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improvements in energy efficiency in residential and commercial buildings; - review of voluntary actions by industry associations; - efficiency improvement of goods distribution; - promotion of more efficient transportation, public transport, traffic demand management and Intelligent Transport Systems; - encouragement of changes in public lifestyles towards a less energy intensive society. 	<p><i>Further Strategy of Energy Efficiency and Conservation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The severer standards applied to designated appliances and machinery. Other appliance to be added. - Voluntary program of reduction of stand-by power for appliances. - improve efficiency of houses and buildings.
Republic of Korea	EWG 19 EWG 22	EWG 23	<p>Establishing a Comprehensive National Action Plan to make the industrial structure less energy intensive. Energy conservation and efficiency improvement policies are as follows:</p> <p>Industrial Sector;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Voluntary Agreements between the Government and individual businesses to conserve energy by 8% or reduce CO2 emissions over 5 year period <p>Residential and commercial sectors;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government has mandated that operators of 629 buildings that use more than 6million kWh annually prepare a 5 year energy conservation 	<p>Three energy efficiency programs are operated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy Efficiency Standards and Labelling program: Energy efficiency standards comprises Minimum Energy Performance Standards and Target Performance Standards. - Certification of High Efficiency Energy-Using Appliance Program: Program is an efficiency guarantee system for products meeting fixed standards. Government provides long term and low interest loans to certified companies to increase proportion of energy efficient appliances on the market. - Energy-saving office equipment and home electronics program: Voluntary partnership between Government and manufactures

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Republic of Korea (conti)			<p>plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - add gas boilers and electronic oven ranges to energy efficiency labelling system. <p>Transport;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction and support of a fuel efficiency labelling system; - various incentives including tax reductions and discount of tollgate fees and parking fees; <p>Public Sector;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction of energy Saving Performance Contracting. It is a priority for central government agencies and local administrations to use energy efficient equipment and appliances. 	<p>allowing manufactures to attach labels to their products that meet the energy efficiency guideline.</p>
Malaysia	EWG 18		<p>Promoting energy efficiency through reducing the barriers to energy efficiency programs and implementing major energy efficiency programs.</p> <p>Reducing the barriers energy efficiency programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - programs designed at removing barriers and promoting voluntary actions by end users; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . requirements to energy management of large energy consuming installations . appointment and duties of an energy efficiency officer . approval and labelling of certain energy consuming products and 'scheduled products'. <p>Implementing major energy efficiency programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of the National Industrial Energy Efficiency Improvement Programme over four years from 1999. The program incorporates 8 major projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . energy use benchmarking for major industrial processes; . energy auditing, training and performance; . energy rating (labelling and test facility upgrading); . energy efficiency promotion and development; . Energy Service Companies (ESCO) Industry Development and Support.; . technology demonstration projects; . local energy efficient equipment manufacturer support; 	

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Malaysia (conti)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . financial institutional participation promotion. - Energy Manager Training Program - Energy Efficiency Promotion Program in selected Industry sub-sectors - funding energy efficiency projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . University Facilities Energy Optimisation Demonstration Project . public Energy Efficiency Awareness Project . energy efficiency and Cogeneration Project for the Paper and Pulp Industry . demand side management project. 	
Mexico	EWG 18	EWG 19 EWG 20 EWG 21 EWG 22	<p>Current strategies to improve energy efficiency in the use of energy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy efficiency standards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Published Official Standards that are mandatory technical specifications developed under consensus with the private, social and public sectors - Daylight saving time (introduced 1996) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . creates savings on energy consumption - Installation-oriented programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . promote the development of specific projects in intensive-energy use installations in commercial, industrial and service areas - Incentives and market transformation programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . provides financial incentives to industrial, commercial and residential energy users in the purchase and installation of high energy equipment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - two action guidelines cover residential lighting and the commercialisation of high-energy equipment through discounts for the user. - Residential sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . three action guidelines are : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - energy efficiency guidelines for appliances; - energy conservation programs; and information dissemination to promote energy efficiency. - Energy Efficiency in Federal Government Buildings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . A mandatory program for all central branches and entities of Mexico's Federal Government - Industry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . activities to identify energy efficiency and conservation opportunities in the major energy-intensive industrial processes. 	<p><i>Energy efficiency standards:</i> 20 standards are in place (16 on electricity use, 4 on thermal energy use). By 2001 estimated annual savings of 8,000GWh in energy consumption and 1,300 in avoided power capacity.</p> <p><i>Daylight saving:</i> Over period 1996-2000 Daylight saving saved over estimated 5,300GWh of energy and reduced maximum demand by 823 MW. This resulted an investment deferment of 6,240 m pesos and reduction in use of fuels of 9.8m barrels of oil equivalent.</p> <p><i>Market transformation programs:</i> During 2000, 3,244 high efficiency electric motors, 183 compressors and 1.8m units of commercial and industrial lighting equipment were installed.</p> <p><i>Installation orientated programs:</i> Provision of financial support for feasibility studies in intensive energy-use installations in public and private sectors.</p> <p>Establishment of 108 'Ports of Attention' and a web site to help energy users identify, and evaluate energy efficiency opportunities. During period July-October 2001 assistance provided to 1,124 small and medium size enterprises.</p> <p><i>Residential:</i> In 2000 programs saw 71,000 dwellings thermally insulated, 7,600 air conditioners replaced with highly efficient units, 7.5m compact fluorescent lamps replace incandescent bulbs.</p> <p><i>Energy Efficiency in Federal Government Buildings:</i> over period</p>

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Mexico (conti)			<p>Activities and programs to improve energy efficiency in the supply of energy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promotion strategies of alternative energy sources for cogeneration and renewable energy. 	<p>1999-2000 350 buildings in program showed 13% decrease in energy consumption, or about 36m KWh savings of electricity consumption. Presently 855 buildings registered in the program.</p> <p><i>Industry:</i> 6 analysis methodologies have been designed for six industrial processes for use by the industrial sector to identify energy efficiency and conservation opportunities (steam generation and distribution, cooling towers, demand control, cogeneration, process heaters, industrial refrigeration). The Integral Energy Savings Program saw evaluation of 308 different types of equipment and systems (mainly boilers, steam traps heat exchangers and cooling towers) of 8 firms. This identified potential energy savings of around 32,500 barrels of oil equivalent.</p> <p><i>State Owner energy:</i> Evaluation made of savings potentials in the State owned Oil Company (Pemex) and three petrochemical centres. Savings identified were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - approximately 574,000 barrels of oil equivalent pa (Pemex). - 900,000 barrels of oil equivalent pa at the petrochemical centres. <p><i>Municipal Services:</i> Technical assistance provided on public lighting, water pumping and renewable energy. Provision of 500m pesos of funding provided for energy savings through investment programs for municipalities and state governments.</p> <p><i>Renewable energy:</i> Survey of the top 100 electricity users indicated that 94% would buy green power, and 54% would pay a premium for it. Publication in Official Gazette of instruments to regulate the interconnection and distribution of renewable energy, (wind, solar and hydroelectric with a generation capacity greater than 0.5 MW). Licensees may pay 30-50% of the interconnection and distribution fees and may interchange electricity generated during different time periods.</p> <p><i>Cogeneration:</i> By August 2001 the 35 standing permits for cogeneration systems had been registered (26 in operation or 1,131 MW, 22 on natural gas, 3 by fuel oil and 1 residual thermal energy)</p>

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New Zealand	EWG 18	EWG 19 EWG 20 EWG 23	Energy Efficiency Loan Scheme - scheme loans funds to central and local government agencies to implement energy efficiency measures in buildings, facilities and vehicle fleets. Loans are paid back over 3-5 years.	Further information at www.conae.gob.mx Since 1989, the scheme has advanced \$NZ13.7m for 170 energy saving projects. As at March 2002 estimated savings equal \$NZ4m pa, of which \$NZ3m is direct energy cost savings and the rest related cost savings, such as maintenance. Ongoing energy savings estimated almost 40m kWh. Current projects have an estimated payback period of 3.7 years.
Papua New Guinea	EWG 22		Energy Efficiency and Conservation Programs: - education programs; - energy audits for industrial and commercial electricity consumers; - appliances to meet specific labelling requirements - standards in building design. Hot water systems: - encouragement of solar hot water heaters to replace electrical systems.	
Philippines	EWG 18	EWG 19	Energy Standards and Labelling Program - standards are set for air conditioners, refrigerators and freezers, fluorescent lamp ballasts, passenger vehicle efficiency standards.	<i>Room air conditioners:</i> In June 2000 coverage expanded to include split type air conditioners up to 3 ton cooling capacity. An energy certification program for checking compliance has been agreed. Enforcement of mandatory efficiency standards have seen about half of existing models replaced by more efficient ones. Efficiencies have increased by on average more than 23%, exceed minimum standard by an average of 15%. <i>Refrigeration/Freezer:</i> Design improvement is estimated to increase efficiency by as much as 25%. <i>fluorescent lamp ballasts:</i> Ballast energy consumption could be reduced by 50% from normal consumption of 10 watts and above.
Singapore	EWG 18	EWG 19 EWG 21 EWG 23	Energy efficiency and conservation programs Public education - Industrial and commercial electrical consumers have access to advisory services in the form of energy audit to help identify opportunities to save energy Building Regulations - Accelerated Depreciation Allowance scheme allows consumers to expense off in one year the expenditure for the replacement of old and inefficient machines with approved, new energy efficient ones.	Energy conservation has been actively promoted and pursued at the national level through a series of fiscal and non-fiscal policies. Public education has been and will continue to be the main thrust. Advisory services and training courses are available for industry and commercial electricity users. Initiatives to improve energy efficiency are incorporated in the Building Regulations. A National Energy Efficiency Committee (NEEC) was established in 2001 to further promote energy conservation and efficiency.

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Chinese Taipei	EWG 18	EWG 19 EWG 22	<p>Energy conservation and energy efficiency enhancement programs, with target of improving total energy efficiency by annual enhancement of 1.2% from 1997 to 2010 and 1% from 2010 to 2020.</p> <p>Industrial sector;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - establish energy efficiency index and review system for future new factories - conduct energy audit system - promote industry voluntary energy-saving action plan - enhance energy efficiency standard of equipment - expand the extent of incentive to energy conservation - strengthen technical service for energy conservation <p>Transport sector;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enhance and revise energy efficiency standard for motor vehicle - promote the use of energy saving vehicle - promote track type public transit system - promote the levy of fuel tax from purchaser <p>Commercial and residential sector;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - raise energy efficiency standard of appliances - strengthen the energy consumption index of building shell - establish examination system for energy conservation of building - establish management system for monitoring total energy consumption of building <p>Power sector;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enhance efficiency of power generating plant - enhance efficiency of transmission and distribution - promote cogeneration system - conduct demand side management measures. 	<p>Scope and strength of energy conservation technical services is being expanded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - manufacturers: offered assistance in checking energy consumption and how to redesign and restructure production processes - major energy consumers: energy audits of top 20 completed in 2000. Top 40 consumers to be completed late 2001. Estimated energy savings 140,000 KLOE of energy. Top 100 consumers by end 2003 and total potential energy savings of 780,000 KLOE or 3.1bil kWh. <p>Installation of Cogeneration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By August 2001 total installed capacity of cogeneration reached 4,900MW or nearly 14% of total installed power capacity. Savings estimated at 2.2m KLOE of energy above generating power and steam separately. <p>Energy savings of government agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - demonstrate to public savings results.
Thailand	EWG 21		<p>Energy Efficiency Promotion efforts are classified into three main programs:</p> <p>Compulsory Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - government building projects - projects on existing designated factories and buildings 	

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Thailand (conti)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - projects on designated factories and buildings under designing or construction - public awareness campaign project <p>Voluntary Programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promotion of renewable energy utilisation. - industrial liaison project - research and development project - project on existing non-designated factories and buildings - promotion of small power producers using renewable energy <p>Complementary program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - human resource development project - public awareness campaign project - management and monitoring project. 	
United States (US)	EWG 18		<p>Industries of the Future</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - creates partnerships between industry, government and supporting laboratories and institutions to accelerate technology research, development and deployment, so as to encourage energy-intensive industries to improve energy end use efficiency. 	