

# International Energy Audit Programs and Complementary Policies for Jordan

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#### **Outline**

- Regulatory policies to promote energy efficiency
- Complementary policies in support of regulations
- Mandatory energy audit programs in select countries
- Preliminary recommendations: Complementary policies for Jordan



#### Regulatory Policies Promoting Energy Efficiency

- Governments drive energy efficiency through laws and regulations requiring consumer actions, such as:
  - Energy audits
  - Energy performance targets
  - Certification of Energy Professionals
  - Reporting of data, measures taken, and results
  - Adoption of standards such as ISO 5000I



#### **Complementary Policies**

- Mandatory energy audits work best in combination with complementary policies, such as:
  - Subsidies to reduce the cost for energy audits
  - Inducements for appointment of Energy Managers
  - Tax Exemptions on EE equipment & services
  - Financial support for investments and implementation
  - Recognition labels and awards.



### **International Examples**



### **Energy Efficiency Law in Tunisia**

- Enacted Law on Energy Efficiency in 2004, and amended in 2013.
- Mandatory energy audits for large energyconsuming facilities – buildings and industry (Designated Consumers).
- Thresholds for designated consumers:
  - Industrial sector 800 toe
  - Transport, commercial & residential sectors 500
    toe
- Designated consumers are required to engage certified energy auditors to conduct periodic mandatory energy audits.





#### Fiscal and Financial Incentives in Tunisia

- Subsidy scheme for EE projects:
  - 70% of energy audit costs
  - 70% of "immaterial" investments
  - 20% of "material" investments
  - Consumers must cost-share and achieve energy savings, with subsidies paid after investments have been made.

#### Tax incentives:

- Reduction of tariffs (at least by 10%) for the import of energy efficient equipment / materials.
- VAT exemption on the purchase of energy efficient equipment / materials.
- Financing of solar water heaters, cogeneration and the use of natural gas.





#### Law on Economical and Efficient Use of Energy in Vietnam

- Since January 2011.
- Designated enterprises:
  - Industrial, agricultural production and transport entities larger than 1,000 toe;
  - Commercial establishments and public facilities larger than 500 toe





#### **Key Provisions in Vietnam**

- Submit annual energy use data on-line to Ministry.
- Prepare, implement and report on annual and 5-year action plans for economical and efficient use of energy;
- Appoint energy managers
- Conduct energy audits every 3 years;
- Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT) provides support through training and certification of energy managers / auditors.





#### **Energy Conservation Act in India**

- Since 2001
- All sectors.
- More than 700 consumers from 8 energy intensive sectors are designated, according to different consumption thresholds:
  - Thermal Power plants, Railways, Fertilizer Industry, Cement Industry and Pulp & Paper industry – 30,000 toe;
  - Chlor-Alkali Industry 12,000 toe;
  - Aluminium Industry 7,500 toe;
  - Textile Industry 3,000 toe;
- Mandatory energy audits every 3 years by accredited Energy Auditor.
- Appoint an Energy Manager
- Report annually





## **Certification of Energy Auditors & Managers** in India

- Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) supports industries to comply
- Annual certification examinations for energy auditors and managers.
- 16 Certification examinations conducted and 8,543
  Energy Auditors are certified.



## **Energy Conservation Promotion Act in Thailand**



- Since 1992 and amended in 2007.
- Energy audits and implementation of energy management plans for buildings and factories that consume ≥ 478 toe.
- Annual reporting on implementation progress.
- Annual measurement and verification by government appointed inspector is required.



## **Energy Efficiency Revolving Fund in Thailand**

- Energy Efficiency Revolving Fund (EERF) facilitates EE investments through low-interest loans. 11 national banks are participating.
  - The Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency (DEDE) provided zero interest loan funds to commercial banks.
  - Banks charge up to 4% on lending (to cover bank's costs and risk)
- The key lessons from the program:
  - Capacity building of commercial banks;
  - Low interest finance to encourage compliance;
  - Quick and simplified appraisal and processing;
  - Building creditworthiness of consumers.



#### **Energy Conservation Law in Lebanon**

- Lebanon proposed Energy Conservation Law in 2016:
  - New consumers and projects larger than 400 toe must obtain an energy policies compliance license from Lebanese Centre for Energy Conservation (LCEC).
  - Existing large consumers (>400 toe) must conduct energy audits.
  - Mandatory certification for ESCOs.
  - Mandatory audits for public buildings.
  - Incentives for green buildings.





# Recommended Complementary Policies for Jordan



# Preliminary Recommendations: Complementary Policies for Jordan



- Subsidize Energy Audits MEMR through JREEEF should offer costsharing for energy audits for designated energy consumers
- Develop Improved Procedures for Administration in cooperation with JCI, ACC and NERC.
- Prepare and Disseminate Information Package explaining the program
- Require Energy Suppliers to Report Energy Consumption Data for large customers



## Additional Complementary Policies for Jordan



- Concessional financing for energy efficiency implementation (through JREEEF).
- An energy saving information program for large energy consumers.
- Training and Capacity Building Program to scale-up the number of certified energy auditors.
- Document and share success stories.
- Develop Incentive or Award Schemes to encourage compliance.



## **Thank You**

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