
Energy: Clean Technology [242]

Commitment [#242]

“We commit to encouraging effective policies that overcome barriers to efficiency, or otherwise spur innovation and deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies”

Cannes Summit Final Declaration

Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Argentina			+1
Australia			+1
Brazil			+1
Canada			+1
China			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
India			+1
Indonesia			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Korea			+1
Mexico			+1
Russia			+1
Saudi Arabia			+1
South Africa			+1
Turkey		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score		+0.95	

Background:

Commitments to develop and diffuse energy efficiency and clean energy in all areas of energy production have been a staple of G8 summits. Historically, the G8's focus on innovations in energy-producing technology has been motivated by a desire to curtail global energy insecurity and reduce the environmental impact of conventional modes of energy production.

The G20 made its first commitment to develop energy efficiency and clean energy technologies at the London Summit, on 2 April 2009. At the summit in Pittsburgh in 2009, the G20 leaders reiterated their commitment to stimulate investment in clean energy, renewables, and energy efficiency and provide financial and technical support for such projects in developing countries. This commitment was reinforced at the Seoul Summit. The Cannes Summit further underlined the commitment with reference to the United Nations Secretary General's Sustainable Energy for All initiative.¹⁸⁷²

¹⁸⁷² Cannes Summit Final Declaration: Building Our Common Future, G20 Information Center (Toronto) 4 November 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2012.
<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2011/2011-cannes-declaration-111104-en.html>.

Commitment Features:

This commitment focuses on encouraging existing policies. Measures that fulfil this commitment thus improve the performance of such existing measures and do not require the establishment of novel ventures. This commitment consists of two components. Either governments promote policies that overcome barriers to efficiency. Or they otherwise spur both innovation and also deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies. The United Nations Secretary General's Sustainable Energy for All initiative suggests the following examples of policies that overcome barriers to efficiency:¹⁸⁷³

The Establishment of unified sets of standards for energy efficiency¹⁸⁷⁴
Instruments that help overcome the high initial costs of efficiency applications¹⁸⁷⁵

Examples of policies that assist in spurring innovation and deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies include:

The Establishment of an emission trading mechanism that would enable private companies to sell carbon credits they gained from investing in clean energy technology research and development
The Implementation of credits and tax credits for private investment in clean energy technology research and development
The Establishment of privileged loans for energy efficiency and clean technology research and development
Setting up a certification system for companies that invest in energy efficiency and clean energy technology research and development

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	G20 member neither encourages effective policies that overcome barriers to efficiency, nor otherwise spurs both innovation and deployment of clean and efficient energy policies.
0	G20 member either encourages effective policies that overcome barriers to efficiency, OR otherwise spurs both innovation and deployment of clean and efficient energy policies.
+1	G20 member encourages effective policies that overcome barriers to efficiency, AND spurs both innovation and deployment of clean and efficient energy policies.

Lead Analysts: Robert Schuster and Semra Sevi

¹⁸⁷³ Sustainable Energy for All: A Framework for Action, The Secretary General's High-level Group on sustainable Energy for All (New York) 1 January 2012. Date of Access: 5 February 2012. http://sustainableenergyforall.org/images/SE_for_All_-_Framework_for_Action_FINAL.pdf.

¹⁸⁷⁴ Sustainable Energy for All: A Framework for Action, The Secretary General's High-level Group on sustainable Energy for All (New York) 1 January 2012. Date of Access: 5 February 2012. http://sustainableenergyforall.org/images/SE_for_All_-_Framework_for_Action_FINAL.pdf.

¹⁸⁷⁵ Sustainable Energy for All: A Framework for Action, The Secretary General's High-level Group on sustainable Energy for All (New York) 1 January 2012. Date of Access: 5 February 2012. http://sustainableenergyforall.org/images/SE_for_All_-_Framework_for_Action_FINAL.pdf.

Argentina: +1

Argentina has fully complied with its commitment to create environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of clean energy technologies and energy efficiency.

Ranked 16th among G20 members, Argentina attracted USD743 million in clean energy investment in 2010. Its current clean energy policy framework focuses on oil displacement through the development of biofuels and wind energy, and financial incentives, such as Production Tax Credits and other tax exemptions.¹⁸⁷⁶ According to Argentina's Minister of Industry, Débora Giorgi, the Argentinian government is strongly committed to supporting environmentally friendly projects that both diversify the country's energy matrix and act as major generators of employment.¹⁸⁷⁷

On 11 January 2012, Argentina's Minister of Industry, Débora Giorgi, held a meeting with the representatives of the Chamber of Industrial Members for Projects and Engineering of Capital Goods of Argentina (CIPIBIC) to announce the creation of the "Argentine Wind Cluster Project." Based on the findings of Argentina's "Industrial Strategic Plan 2020," this project aims to inject a cluster of wind power generation companies into Argentina's market in the hope that, by 2020, 10,000 jobs will be created with an annual domestic production of 1000 MW of wind power. According to CIPIBIC, the Cluster will develop over 500 suppliers and four national wind turbine brands as well as generate 500 MW of installed wind power annually. The project already has 32 members in eight different provinces, but it hopes to unite all companies dedicated to wind power generation in Argentina.¹⁸⁷⁸

However, on 16 April 2012, Argentinean President Cristina Kirchner announced that the government would expropriate 51% of the shares of YPF, an oil company that was purchased by Spanish energy firm Repsol in 1999. The fact that the government justified its decision on the need to boost national oil and gas production brings into question the country's commitment to clean energy development as well. It is reported that the shale deposits trapped under the Vaca Muerta basin could increase Argentina's oil reserves by at least 750 million barrels.¹⁸⁷⁹

Overall, Argentina's existing clean energy policy framework and recent investments in renewable energy sources, such as wind power, demonstrate its commitment and willingness to foster enabling environments that are conducive to the deployment and development of clean energy technologies and energy efficiency. It is thus, awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Maria Carmela Poblador

¹⁸⁷⁶ Who's Winning the Clean Energy Race? 2010 Edition: G-20 Investment Powering Forward, The Pew Charitable Trusts (Washington, D.C.) 29 March 2011. Date of Access: 19 February 2012. <http://www.pewenvironment.org/uploadedFiles/PEG/Publications/Report/G-20Report-LOWRes-FINAL.pdf>

¹⁸⁷⁷ Presentan Cluster de 32 Empresas Para Generar Energía Eólica, Ministerio de Industria (Buenos Aires) 11 January 2012. Date of Access: 1 March 2012. <http://www.industria.gob.ar/?p=10759>

¹⁸⁷⁸ Presentan Cluster de 32 Empresas Para Generar Energía Eólica, Ministerio de Industria (Buenos Aires) 11 January 2012. Date of Access: 1 March 2012. <http://www.industria.gob.ar/?p=10759>

¹⁸⁷⁹ YPF Takeover May Cut Argentine Government Spending on LNG, Reuters (New York) 26 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/04/26/argentina-ypf-lng-idUSL2E8FQHXH20120426>

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with its commitment to encourage effective policies that overcome barriers to efficiency, or otherwise spur innovation and deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies.

On 16 February 2012, the Ministry for Industry and Innovation launched a Clean Technology Investment Program.¹⁸⁸⁰ This program offers AUD800 million in transitional assistance to industry and businesses to invest in energy-efficient supplies and low carbon technologies.¹⁸⁸¹

On 20 April 2012, the Ministry for Industry and Innovation appointed expert committees to deliver the Clean Technology Investment Program. Australian Senator Kate Lundy said “their manufacturing experience and expertise will enable them to help deliver the important Clean Technology Investment programs to ensure the sector invests in clean energy and remains competitive.”¹⁸⁸² The Australian government also launched AUD200 million in a Clean Technology Food and Foundries Investment Program in order to support energy efficiency and low pollution technology.

On 30 January 2012, the Government of Australia also invested AUD34 billion dollars for Ichthys liquefied natural gas field (LNG), the largest gas transmission pipeline project in the world.¹⁸⁸³ Australia’s Minister for Resources, Energy and Tourism Martin Ferguson remarked that this major investment in gas pipeline is also important to the clean energy sector of Australia and other nations that would want to use LNG.¹⁸⁸⁴

Australia has launched the Clean Technology Investment Program in addition to continuously supporting previous programs, such as Carbon Farming Futures Fund. Thus, Australia is awarded score of +1.

Analyst: Jihae Jang

¹⁸⁸⁰ Clean technology investment program, AusIndustry (Canberra) n.d. Date of Access: 1 March 2012

<http://www.ausindustry.gov.au/CleanTech/InvestmentProgram/Pages/InvestmentProgram.aspx>

¹⁸⁸¹ Helping business access \$1 billion in clean tech funding, Office of Hon. Greg Combet AM MP (Canberra) 5 Mar 2012. Date of Access: 6 March 2012

<http://minister.innovation.gov.au/gregcombet/mediareleases/pages/helpingbusinessaccess1million.aspx>

¹⁸⁸² Expert committee appointed to deliver \$1 billion Clean Tech programs, Office of Senator the Hon Kate Lundy (Canberra) 20 Apr 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012

<http://minister.innovation.gov.au/katelundy/mediareleases/pages/expertcommitteeappointedtodeli ver1billioncleantechprograms.aspx>

¹⁸⁸³ Australian LNG attracts new \$30 billion investment, Australian Trade Commission (Canberra) 30 January 2012. Date of Access: 6 March 2012

<http://www.austrade.gov.au/Invest/Investor-Updates/2012/0130-Australian-LNG-attracts-new-30-billion-investment>

¹⁸⁸⁴ Australian LNG Attracts New \$30 billion Investment, Australian Trade Commission (Camberra) 30 January 2012. Date of Access: 6 March 2012

<http://www.austrade.gov.au/Invest/Investor-Updates/2012/0130-Australian-LNG-attracts-new-30-billion-investment>

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with the commitment to encourage effective policies that overcome barriers to efficiency, or otherwise spur innovation and deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies.

On 14 December 2011, the National Bank of Economic and Social Development (BNDES) approved the construction of 26 wind farms, totaling BRL1.8 billion. This was the largest amount ever approved by BNDES and also 275% greater than 2010 approvals.¹⁸⁸⁵

On 28 November 2011, it was announced that the National Bank of Economic and Social Development (BNDES) would provide BRL200 million to projects aimed at combating climate change and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.¹⁸⁸⁶

On 5 March 2012, the Brazilian government and World Bank approved a loan agreement amounting to USD106 million, to be directed to the energy and mining sectors. The loan will work to purchase equipment, facilitate the universal application of electric energy, as well as enhancing sustainability actions.¹⁸⁸⁷

On 2 April 2012, the Ministry of Environment (MME) announced that it will begin to reward positive practices that help promote the development of sustainable cities. The MME explained that they hope that rewarding such practices, and then publishing and releasing them at conferences such as the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), will promote and aid the distribution and exchange of sustainable ideas.¹⁸⁸⁸

On 1 November 2011, the Brazilian government released a proposal for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20). The proposal contains a section on energy which calls for various clean energy measures, including the establishment of incentives to encourage regulatory and institutional reforms that promote the use of renewable energies (such as hydroelectric power, biomass-based cogeneration of electric power, and wind and solar power). The proposal also calls for an increase in investments in research to help improve technologies used to produce cleaner vehicle fuels, in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.¹⁸⁸⁹

¹⁸⁸⁵ Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES) approved R\$ 1.8 billion in financing for 26 wind parks in Northeast Brazil. 14 December 2011. Date of Access: 10 March 2012.

<http://www.brasil.gov.br/news/history/2011/12/14/brazilian-development-bank-bndes-approves-r-1.8-billion-in-financing-for-26-wind-parks-in-northeast-brazil>

¹⁸⁸⁶ The Climate Fund enters operation with R\$235 million. 28 November 2011. Date of Access: 3 March 2012. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/news/history/2011/11/28/the-climate-fund-enters-operation-with-r-235-million>

¹⁸⁸⁷ Government signs loan with World Bank for projects in the energy sector. 5 March 2012. Date of Access: 10 March 2012. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/news/history/2012/03/05/government-signs-loan-with-world-bank-for-projects-in-the-energy-sector>

¹⁸⁸⁸ Ministry of Environment awards sustainability experiences. 2 April 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/news/history/2012/04/02/ministry-of-environment-awards-sustainability-experiences>

¹⁸⁸⁹ Submission by Brazil to the Preparatory Process of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) 2012. 1 November 2011. Date of Access: 3 March 2012. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/news/history/2011/11/brazil-announces-proposals-to-promote-sustainable-development-ahead-of-rio-20>

On 25 November 2011, the undersecretary-general for Environment, Energy, Science and Technology of the Ministry of External Relations, Ambassador Luiz Alberto Figueiredo Machado, expressed Brazil's hope that an adoption of a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol would result from the 17th Conference of the Parties (COP17) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 7th Session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties (CMP7) to the Kyoto Protocol.¹⁸⁹⁰ Secretary of the Ministry of the Environment Eduardo Assad continued to express this support for a second commitment period by sharing how Brazil voluntarily set daring targets for the reduction of emissions at the COP15, and how it is possible to meet such targets when making decisions such as those taken by Brazil.¹⁸⁹¹

On 8 December 2011, at the COP 17 in South Africa, Brazilian Minister of the Environment Izabella Teixeira called for the creation of a new regime that will require all nations involved to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as of 2020, in order to complement the Kyoto Protocol that expires in 2012.¹⁸⁹²

On 6 December 2011, at COP 17, Ambassador Luiz Alberto Figueiredo Machado announced Brazil's willingness to agree to a legally binding instrument regarding carbon emission targets.¹⁸⁹³

On 7 December 2011, the President of Brazil Dilma Rousseff, urged for an agreement at COP 17 supporting a second round of the Kyoto Protocol.¹⁸⁹⁴

On 28 November 2011, the Brazilian Federal Government announced its continuing dedication to their Ten Year Plan and Energy Sector Plan.¹⁸⁹⁵

Thus, Brazil has been awarded a score of +1 for its encouragement of policies that promote clean and efficient energy, such as the measures taken by the National Bank of Economic and Social Development (BNDES).

Analyst: Michelle Cramer

¹⁸⁹⁰ UN Climate Change Conference begins in Durban, last chance to preserve the Kyoto Protocol in its integrity. 25 November 2011 Date of Access: 3 March 2012.

<http://www.brasil.gov.br/news/history/2011/11/25/un-climate-change-conference-begins-in-durban-last-chance-to-preserve-the-kyoto-protocol-in-its-integrity>

¹⁸⁹¹ COP17: Brazil wants the adoption of a second commitment period under Kyoto. 3 December 2011. Date of Access: 10 March 2012. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/news/history/2011/12/3/brazil-wants-to-adopt-binding-commitments-for-the-second-step-of-the-kyoto-protocol>

¹⁸⁹² Izabella Teixeira advocates extension of the Kyoto Protocol at the UN conference. 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 3 March 2012.

<http://www.brasil.gov.br/news/history/2011/12/9/izabella-teixeira-advocates-extension-of-the-kyoto-protocol-at-the-un-conference>

¹⁸⁹³ Brazil is willing to adopt a legally binding instrument. 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 3 March 2012. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/news/history/2011/12/6/brazil-is-willing-to-adopt-a-legally-binding-instrument>

¹⁸⁹⁴ President Dilma makes appeal for agreement at COP 17. 7 December 2011. Date of Access: 3 March 2012. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/news/history/2011/12/7/president-dilma-makes-appeal-for-agreement-at-cop-17>

¹⁸⁹⁵ Brazil invests in maintaining a clean energy matrix. 28 November 2011. Date of Access: 2 March 2012. http://www.brasil.gov.br/news/history/2011/11/28/brazil-invests-in-maintaining-a-clean-energy-matrix/newsitem_view?set_language=en

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to encourage effective policies that overcome barriers to efficiency, or otherwise spur innovation and deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies.

In late January 2012, Canadian Minister of Natural Resources Joe Oliver announced the allocation of CAD117 million for the ecoEnergy Efficiency Initiatives program, more than doubling the initial investment of CAD78 million by the Government of Canada during the previous year.¹⁸⁹⁶ The ecoEnergy Efficiency Initiative is a program meant to make “the housing, building, and equipment stock more energy efficient, energy performance more visible, and industry and vehicle operations more efficient.”¹⁸⁹⁷

Peter Kent, Canada’s environment minister, has also announced substantial funding for international emissions reduction projects. On 5 December 2011, the minister pledged CAD1.2 billion in accordance with Canadian commitments under the 2009 Copenhagen Accord to assist developing countries lower their greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change.¹⁸⁹⁸

Joe Oliver also announced, on 20 March 2012, that an investment of CAD14 million would be made in the province of Saskatchewan’s Aquistore project. The project focuses on the implementation of a technological advancement that safely sequesters carbon dioxide from coal-burning plants. The scale of the project represents a first for this type of technology in the world.¹⁸⁹⁹

Minister Peter Kent has also been promoting a set of draft regulations targeting pollution from coal-fired power plants.¹⁹⁰⁰ Though, the draft regulations have not yet been passed into law, Environment Canada has labeled the regulation of fossil fuel sectors as a priority in its efforts to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions.¹⁹⁰¹

¹⁸⁹⁶ Government of Canada Takes Action to Improve Energy Efficiency, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 29 January 2012. Date of Access: 4 March 2012. <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media-room/news-release/2012/3709>.

¹⁸⁹⁷ ecoENERGY Efficiency, Office of Energy Efficiency (Ottawa) 26 October 2011. Date of Access: 4 March 2012. <http://oeo.nrcan.gc.ca/corporate/14511>.

¹⁸⁹⁸ Minister Kent Announces International Climate Funding, Environment Canada (Durban) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 4 March 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=B37E3BE6-5D04-4566-B674-677A20213456>.

¹⁸⁹⁹ Government of Canada Invests in Carbon Capture and Storage Technology, Natural Resources Canada (Regina) 20 March 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012. <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media-room/news-release/2012/32/6082>.

¹⁹⁰⁰ Environment Canada Presses for Urgent Crackdown on Coal, Vancouver Sun (Vancouver) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 4 March 2012. <http://www.vancouversun.com/technology/Environment+Canada+presses+urgent+crackdown+coal/6193772/story.html>.

¹⁹⁰¹ Environment Canada Presses for Urgent Crackdown on Coal, Vancouver Sun (Vancouver) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 4 March 2012. <http://www.vancouversun.com/technology/Environment+Canada+presses+urgent+crackdown+coal/6193772/story.html>.

On 16 February 2012, The Government of Canada launched the 2012 R-2000 standard.¹⁹⁰² The 2012 R-2000 standard will create a new benchmark for energy efficiency in Canadian households, with the goal of lowering energy costs and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.¹⁹⁰³

The Canadian government, on 23 February 2012, announced the planned introduction of fuel consumption labels aimed at assisting Canadians in making informed decisions when purchasing new vehicles.¹⁹⁰⁴ The policy hopes to encourage energy efficiency on Canadian roads.

On 23 April 2012, Minister Kent publicized plans to reduce emissions on Canadian roads. The proposed regulations will seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions for new on-road heavy-duty vehicles. The strategy's goal is to reduce emissions from Canadian heavy-duty vehicles by 3 million tonnes per year.¹⁹⁰⁵

Thus, Canada receives a +1 for score for its commitment to encourage effective policies to overcome barriers to efficiency, or otherwise spur innovation and deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies.

Analyst: Josh Zakkai

China: +1

China has fully complied with its commitment to encourage effective policies that overcome barriers to energy efficiency, or otherwise spur both innovation and deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies.

On 22 November 2011, the Information Office of the State Council published a white paper titled "China's Policies and Actions for Addressing Climate Change."¹⁹⁰⁶ According to the document, China aims at reducing carbon dioxide emission and energy consumption per-unit GDP by respectively 17 and 16% in the next five years. The country is and will continue to: (1) implement energy-conservation projects; (2) accelerate the development of low-carbon energy sources; and (3) establish a carbon emissions trading market.¹⁹⁰⁷ These measures are facilitated through policy

¹⁹⁰² Harper Government Launches New Energy-Efficiency Standard for Canadian Homes, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 16 February 2012. Date of Access: 4 March 2012. <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media-room/news-release/2012/21/3794>.

¹⁹⁰³ Harper Government Launches New Energy-Efficiency Standard for Canadian Homes, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 16 February 2012. Date of Access: 4 March 2012. <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/media-room/news-release/2012/21/3794>.

¹⁹⁰⁴ Harper Government to Introduce New Fuel Consumption Labels, Announces 2012 Winners for Fuel Efficiency, Natural Resources Canada (Toronto) 17 February 2012. Date of Access: 4 March 2012. www.nrcan.gc.ca/media-room/news-release/2012/23/3798.

¹⁹⁰⁵ Harper Government Takes Next Step to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Heavy-Duty Vehicles, Environment Canada (Boucherville) 13 April 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=1145351A-3CE2-4AFF-9A39-3E05FFC31D79>.

¹⁹⁰⁶ China's Policies and Actions for Addressing Climate Change, Government of China (Beijing) 22 November 2011. Date of Access: 28 February 2012. http://english.gov.cn/official/2011-11/22/content_2000272.htm.

¹⁹⁰⁷ China's Policies and Actions for Addressing Climate Change, Government of China (Beijing) 22 November 2011. Date of Access: 28 February 2012. http://english.gov.cn/official/2011-11/22/content_2000272.htm.

guidance and funding input, as well as financial subsidies, preferential taxation, connecting generated power to grid, and electricity price subsidies.¹⁹⁰⁸

On 27 November 2011, at the Sixth China-Japan Forum on Energy-Saving and Environment Protection in Beijing, 51 energy-saving projects were signed between China and Japan. China also pledged to strengthen its intellectual property protection in the hopes of creating a healthy environment for Japanese technology.¹⁹⁰⁹

During the Durban Climate Change Conference discussions in December 2011, China adopted a plan to establish a carbon emissions trading scheme, whereby companies with green projects will receive financial support.¹⁹¹⁰ For the first time, the country released carbon intensity goals for each provincial-level region, thus tying green targets to appraisal systems for officials. This new arrangement will form a systematic program to improve energy efficiency and expand the deployment of clean energy in China.¹⁹¹¹

On 16 January 2012, at the Fifth World Future Energy Summit in Abu Dhabi, Premier Wen Jiabao reiterated China's stand on clean and renewable energy. China plans to improve energy efficiency by upgrading its energy structure, which entails lifting the usage of non-fossil fuels and lowering total energy consumption.¹⁹¹² The Premier also outlined a series of regulatory and financial incentives to deliver his promise, such as shutting down highly polluting industrial plants, establishing a monitoring and evaluation system on energy conservation, and investing more in solar, wind, and electric vehicles.¹⁹¹³

On 25 November 2011, the Chinese government issued a regulation that designates new-energy vehicles, such as plug-in hybrids and all-electric automobiles, as officially approved government purchases. The regulation also aims to curb emissions by limiting the engine displacement of newly purchased government vehicles to 1.8 litres and restricting the price to CNY180 thousand (USD28 thousand).¹⁹¹⁴

¹⁹⁰⁸ China's Policies and Actions for Addressing Climate Change, Government of China (Beijing) 22 November 2011. Date of Access: 28 February 2012. http://english.gov.cn/official/2011-11/22/content_2000272.htm.

¹⁹⁰⁹ China Committed to Green Policies, People's Daily Online (Beijing) 27 November 2011. Date of Access: 28 February 2012. <http://english.people.com.cn/90883/7657413.html>.

¹⁹¹⁰ China's Efforts in Carbon Emission Cut, Xinhua News Agency (Beijing) 10 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 February 2012. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/video/2011-12/10/c_131299023.htm.

¹⁹¹¹ Blueprint Sets out Control of Emissions, People's Daily Online (Beijing) 7 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 February 2012. <http://english.people.com.cn/90778/7667860.html>.

¹⁹¹² China Continues to Step up Investment, Co-op in New Energy, Ministry of Commerce People's Republic of China (Beijing) 31 January 2012. Date of Access: 28 February 2012. <http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/newsrelease/counselorsoffice/westernasiaandaficareport/201201/20120107944975.html>.

¹⁹¹³ China Strives for Energy Efficiency, Xinhua News Agency (Beijing) 18 January 2012. Date of Access: 28 February 2012. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/video/2012-01/18/c_131366781.htm.

¹⁹¹⁴ China Gives New-Energy Vehicles Official Nod, Xinhua News Agency (Beijing) 25 November 2011. Date of Access: 28 February 2012. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/china/2011-11/25/c_131269594.htm.

On 27 February 2012, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology announced that China plans to cut its energy consumption per unit of industrial value-added output by 21% during the Twelfth Five-Year Plan period. The Ministry's industrial energy conservation plan also laid out detailed targets for cuts by several energy-intensive sectors. Other measures to promote emission reductions include phasing out polluting industries and constructing energy-saving buildings.¹⁹¹⁵

On 24 February 2012, the China Banking Regulatory Commission released guidelines that encourage banks to use green credits as a tool to support carbon emission reductions. Under the new guidelines, Chinese banks must evaluate environmental and social impacts caused by their customers' projects, and then determine credit ratings and entry/exit terms based on those assessments.¹⁹¹⁶

On 14 March 2012, the State Council adopted the draft central and local budgets submitted at the Fifth Session of the 11th National People's Congress. The budget report outlines plans for expanding the use of new energy sources, such as solar energy, wind power equipment, and new-energy vehicles.¹⁹¹⁷ At the same time, the Chinese government will promote the clean and efficient usage of traditional energy, safely develop nuclear power and hydroelectric power, and resolve issues in the exploration of shale gas.¹⁹¹⁸ China also aims to use economic, legal, and administrative means to conserve energy and reduce emissions in such key areas as manufacturing, transportation, construction, public institutions, private homes, and 1 000 energy-intensive enterprises.¹⁹¹⁹ Some specific practices include: (1) developing smart power grids; (2) ensuring the proper distribution of energy supplies; (3) quickening the construction of energy transportation routes; and (4) closing down outdated production facilities.¹⁹²⁰

On 22 April 2012, China and Iceland signed an intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in geothermal energy. During his visit at the Hellisheidi Power Station in Iceland, Premier Wen Jiabao remarked that China has great market potential due to its abundant geothermal energy

¹⁹¹⁵ China Targets 21 Pet Less Energy Use, Ministry of Commerce People's Republic of China (Beijing) 27 February 2012. Date of Access: 2 March 2012.

<http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/newsrelease/counseloroffice/westernasiaandaficareport/201202/20120207985579.html>.

¹⁹¹⁶ Chinese Banks Urged to Boost Green Credit, Ministry of Commerce People's Republic of China (Beijing) 26 February 2012. Date of Access: 2 March 2012.

<http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/newsrelease/counseloroffice/westernasiaandaficareport/201202/20120207983728.html>.

¹⁹¹⁷ Report on the Work of the Standing Committee, Government of China (Beijing) 14 March 2012. Date of Access: 28 March 2012. http://english.gov.cn/official/2012-03/18/content_2094146.htm.

¹⁹¹⁸ Report on the Work of the Standing Committee, Government of China (Beijing) 14 March 2012. Date of Access: 28 March 2012. http://english.gov.cn/official/2012-03/18/content_2094146.htm.

¹⁹¹⁹ Report on the Work of the Standing Committee, Government of China (Beijing) 14 March 2012. Date of Access: 28 March 2012. http://english.gov.cn/official/2012-03/18/content_2094146.htm.

¹⁹²⁰ Report on the Work of the Standing Committee, Government of China (Beijing) 14 March 2012. Date of Access: 28 March 2012. http://english.gov.cn/official/2012-03/18/content_2094146.htm.

resources.¹⁹²¹ The premier encouraged Icelandic geologists to educate Chinese students on developing, utilizing, researching, and promoting geothermal and other energies.

On 29 March 2012, Premier Wen Jiabao reiterated China's stance on working closely with the United Arab Emirates (UAE) to promote efficient and sustainable development of bilateral energy cooperation. The two countries plan to strengthen investment collaborations in energy efficiency, the green industry, and trade.¹⁹²²

On 31 March 2012, Vice President Xi Jinping met with Kazakh Prime Minister Karim Masimovat to promote bilateral relations in clean energy. The vice president said that both countries must maximize their complementary energy industries and strengthen cooperation in clean energy and infrastructure construction.¹⁹²³

On 19 April 2012, the State Council approved a development guideline for the energy-saving and new-energy car industry. According to a poll conducted by a major Chinese web portal, this guideline approval has prompted more than half of the survey participants into considering purchasing a new-energy vehicle.¹⁹²⁴ The Chinese government has already launched a trial subsidy programs in five cities, offering CNY60 thousand to buyers of purely electric vehicles and CNY50 thousand to hybrid vehicle buyers.¹⁹²⁵ The government also plans to build more battery-charging stations and create more facilities for recycling batteries.¹⁹²⁶ Currently, although the sales volume of new-energy cars only constitutes a small share of China's total car sales, the State Council hopes to increase this output by requiring domestic manufacturers to become capable of independently producing state-of-the-art components for new-energy cars.¹⁹²⁷

On 15 March 2012, the Municipal Government of Beijing and state-owned China Petrochemical Corporation (SINOPEC) signed an agreement to implement clean-energy public transportation in Beijing. SINOPEC agreed to provide liquefied petroleum gas, on which the new vehicles will

¹⁹²¹ Premier Wen Pledges More Cooperation with Iceland in Geothermal Energy, Government of China (Beijing) 22 April 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012. http://english.gov.cn/2012-04/22/content_2119571.htm.

¹⁹²² Wen Calls for Orderly, Efficient Energy Cooperation with UAE, Government of China (Beijing) 29 March 2012. Date of Access: 26 March 2012. http://english.gov.cn/2012-03/29/content_2102834.htm.

¹⁹²³ Chinese VP Calls for Boosting China-Kazakhstan Ties, Government of China (Beijing) 31 March 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012. http://english.gov.cn/2012-03/31/content_2104724.htm.

¹⁹²⁴ Chinese Look to New-Energy Cars Amid Government Incentives, Xinhua News Agency (Beijing) 19 April 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-04/19/c_131538842.htm.

¹⁹²⁵ Chinese Look to New-Energy Cars Amid Government Incentives, Xinhua News Agency (Beijing) 19 April 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-04/19/c_131538842.htm.

¹⁹²⁶ Chinese Look to New-Energy Cars Amid Government Incentives, Xinhua News Agency (Beijing) 19 April 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-04/19/c_131538842.htm.

¹⁹²⁷ Chinese Look to New-Energy Cars Amid Government Incentives, Xinhua News Agency (Beijing) 19 April 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-04/19/c_131538842.htm.

run, at designated gas stations.¹⁹²⁸ The purpose of the collaboration is to improve air quality and energy sustainability in the nation's capital.

Thus, China has been awarded a score of +1 for encouraging policies that either overcome barriers to efficiency, or otherwise spur both innovation and deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies.

Analyst: Maggie Shi

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to encourage effective policies that overcome barriers to efficiency, or otherwise spur innovation and deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies.

Prior to the current compliance period, France initiated a broad range of measures for enhancing deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies. On 16 December 2011, the Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development, Transportation and Housing bolstered these measures by outlining a 27-step roadmap for energy efficiency at the National Roundtable on Energy Efficiency.¹⁹²⁹ The roadmap aims to reduce energy consumption by between 19.7% and 21.4% by 2020. 16 of the 27 measures contained in the roadmap will be operational by summer 2012.¹⁹³⁰

Key measures of the roadmap include: standardization of software and professional certifications for energy audits, eco-energy loans for small businesses, and public loans for energy-efficiency initiatives. The Government of France issued standardized rules for energy audits between 10 February 2012 and 15 March 2012.¹⁹³¹ On 19 March 2012, the French government made available eco-energy loans for small businesses seeking to procure energy-efficient equipment.¹⁹³² On 9 March 2012, the Government of France opened an envelope of EUR300 million in public funding for energy-efficiency projects and initiatives. The fund received applications until May 2012.¹⁹³³

France has made efforts to encourage removal of barriers to efficiency and to foster the deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies. Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Robert Schuster

¹⁹²⁸ 中石化与北京联合推广液化天然气清洁能源公交车, Government of China (Beijing) 15 March 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012. http://www.gov.cn/jrzq/2012-03/15/content_2092662.htm.

¹⁹²⁹ Progress in March 2012, Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development, Transport and Housing (Paris) 15 March 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Introduction,27138.html>.

¹⁹³⁰ Progress in March 2012, Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development, Transport and Housing (Paris) 15 March 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Introduction,27138.html>.

¹⁹³¹ Progress in March 2012, Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development, Transport and Housing (Paris) 15 March 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Introduction,27138.html>.

¹⁹³² Progress in March 2012, Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development, Transport and Housing (Paris) 15 March 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Introduction,27138.html>.

¹⁹³³ Progress in March 2012, Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development, Transport and Housing (Paris) 15 March 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Introduction,27138.html>.

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to encourage effective policies that overcome barriers to efficiency, or otherwise spur innovation and deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies.

The Government of Germany has improved the country's funding framework for clean and efficient energy technologies. On 14 December 2011, the German cabinet adapted regulations regarding energy subsidies, removing a time delay during the disbursement of funding in order to avoid project liquidity gaps.¹⁹³⁴ On the same day, the Government of Germany also introduced an amendment to the legal framework on combined heat and power systems. This amendment increases the application period for funding by 4 years (extended until 2020) and enables funding for both district energy networks as well as energy storage systems.¹⁹³⁵ The German government also increased funding for the CO2 building retrofit program to EUR1.5 billion between 2012 and 2014.¹⁹³⁶

What is more, the Government of Germany is also optimizing the country's legal and regulatory framework with regards to clean and efficient energy technologies. The German government seeks to finalize regulations for smart meters and time-of-use electricity pricing by summer 2012.¹⁹³⁷ The Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development is working on a long-term model for building retro-fits. This model, aiming to achieve an 80% reduction in building energy consumption by 2050, will serve as a guideline for building owners seeking to invest in energy-efficient retrofits.¹⁹³⁸

Finally, the Government of Germany is in the process of transposing recent European Union energy-efficiency regulations into German law. These regulations pertain to efficiency standards and certifications for buildings and appliances; transposition will be finalized between May 2012 and spring 2013.¹⁹³⁹

¹⁹³⁴ Energiewende auf Gutem Weg, Bundesministerium fuer Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit (Berlin) 23 February 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012.
http://www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/pdf/broschuere_energiewende_bf.pdf.

¹⁹³⁵ Energiewende auf Gutem Weg, Bundesministerium fuer Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit (Berlin) 23 February 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012.
http://www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/pdf/broschuere_energiewende_bf.pdf.

¹⁹³⁶ Energiewende auf Gutem Weg, Bundesministerium fuer Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit (Berlin) 23 February 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012.
http://www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/pdf/broschuere_energiewende_bf.pdf.

¹⁹³⁷ Energiewende auf Gutem Weg, Bundesministerium fuer Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit (Berlin) 23 February 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012.
http://www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/pdf/broschuere_energiewende_bf.pdf.

¹⁹³⁸ Energiewende auf Gutem Weg, Bundesministerium fuer Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit (Berlin) 23 February 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012.
http://www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/pdf/broschuere_energiewende_bf.pdf.

¹⁹³⁹ Energiewende auf Gutem Weg, Bundesministerium fuer Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit (Berlin) 23 February 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012.
http://www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/pdf/broschuere_energiewende_bf.pdf.

Germany has made both regulatory as well as fiscal efforts to encourage removal of barriers to efficiency and to foster the deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies. Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Robert Schuster

India: +1

India has demonstrated full compliance with its commitment to encourage effective policies that overcome barriers to efficiency, or otherwise spur innovation and deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies.

The Government of India has recently announced a pledge of INR19.42 crores towards the installation of 2,391 solar pumps during the current fiscal year. The pumps will be dispersed throughout Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.¹⁹⁴⁰

The Government of India demonstrated its desire to encourage renewable and energy efficiency projects shortly after the 2011 Cannes Summit. On 25 November 2011, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy announced its implementation of the Energy Efficient Solar/Green Building Program, an initiative focused on promoting the construction of buildings that use renewable energy.¹⁹⁴¹ The program includes a green building rating system, and aims to promote the construction of energy efficient buildings through the use of incentives.¹⁹⁴²

Additionally, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is promoting a policy initiative to develop sixty Indian cities through the use of solar power.¹⁹⁴³ A press release from the Government of India, released 25 November 2011, outlines 48 cities that have already been granted approval and 37 cities that have been sanctioned to begin planning new solar projects.¹⁹⁴⁴

In line with the plans for solar development, the Indian government announced, on 26 March 2012, that it will install 20 million new solar lights throughout the country by 2022. The lights will be accompanied by 20 million square meters of solar thermal collection for water heating systems. In support of this program the Government of India has planned for grid connected solar power projects reaching 20,000 megawatts.¹⁹⁴⁵

On 29 December 2011, the Government of India publicized a statement that outlined its request to public sector enterprises to set up renewable energy projects or procure Renewable Energy

¹⁹⁴⁰ Solar Water Pump, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, 20 March 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012. <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=77615>.

¹⁹⁴¹ Renewable Energy Efficiency Proposal, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, 25 November 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=77611>.

¹⁹⁴² Renewable Energy Efficiency Proposal, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, 25 November 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=77611>.

¹⁹⁴³ 48 Cities to be Developed as Solar Cities, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, 25 November 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=77615>.

¹⁹⁴⁴ 48 Cities to be Developed as Solar Cities, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, 25 November 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=77615>.

¹⁹⁴⁵ Targets Under JNNSM, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, 26 March 2012. Date of Access: April 26, 2012. <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=77615>.

Certificates as part of an Energy Management Program meant to encourage sustainable development.¹⁹⁴⁶

The Indian government has also begun providing financial assistance and incentives to Indian citizens seeking to purchase or deploy various types of clean energy equipment.¹⁹⁴⁷ The subsidies range between 30% and 100% of the costs.¹⁹⁴⁸

In addition to the various incentive schemes and policy initiatives outlined above, the Indian government has also been investigating the potential for the development of energy from sea tides and waves.¹⁹⁴⁹ Minister of New and Renewable Energy Dr. Farooq Abdullah announced that a demonstration project of the new technology is sanctioned to take place near the Indian city of Calcutta.¹⁹⁵⁰

Finally, Minister Farooq Abdullah participated in the creation of an Agenda on behalf of the UN Secretary-General's Sustainable Energy for All initiative, released on 26 April 2012. The Agenda entails a practical roadmap to guide a multi-stakeholder process which will foster advanced energy efficiency, renewable energy technologies, and increased energy access. The initiative seeks to achieve its goals by 2030.¹⁹⁵¹

Thus, India receives a +1 score for its commitment to encourage effective policies to overcome barriers to efficiency, or otherwise spur innovation and deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies.

Analyst: Josh Zakkai

Indonesia: +1

Indonesia has fully complied with its commitment to encourage effective policies that overcome barriers to efficiency, or otherwise spur innovation and deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies.

The Indonesian government continues to actively engage with USAID in the Indonesia Clean Energy Development (ICED) initiative. The ICED initiative was designed in March 2011 in order "to improve energy sector policies and coordination; work with three provinces, local governments and Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PLN) [the government-owned electricity

¹⁹⁴⁶ Central PSEs to Set up Renewable Energy Projects, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, 29 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012.

<http://pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=79264>.

¹⁹⁴⁷ Incentives for Renewable Energy Equipment, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, 16 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012.

<http://www.pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=78832>.

¹⁹⁴⁸ Incentives for Renewable Energy Equipment, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, 16 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012.

<http://www.pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=78832>.

¹⁹⁴⁹ Electricity from Sea Tides and Waves, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, 12 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://www.pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=78541>.

¹⁹⁵⁰ Electricity from Sea Tides and Waves, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, 12 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012. <http://www.pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=78541>.

¹⁹⁵¹ Coalition of World Energy Ministers Commit to Improvements in Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, Energy Access, U.S. Department of Energy (London) 26 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/coalition-world-energy-ministers-commit-improvements-energy-efficiency-renewable-energy>.

distributor] in Sumatra to increase deployment of clean energy projects; and increase institutional capacity and public outreach of government and other stakeholders for clean energy.”¹⁹⁵² The partnership between Indonesia and USAID also assists the Government of Indonesia in achieving “its dual goal of expanding the domestic energy supply and reducing GHG emissions by 41% by 2020 through GHG emission reductions in the energy and transportation sectors.”¹⁹⁵³ The partnership between the Indonesian government and USAID is an example of Indonesia’s encouragement of effective policies that overcome barriers to efficiency.

The government of Indonesia has declared its intent to pursue the development of geothermal technology “to provide a clean and reliable energy source for the future.”¹⁹⁵⁴ It is widely held that “Indonesia [has] 40 per cent of the world’s geothermal energy resources...making geothermal energy economically feasible will require adjusting the country’s heavily subsidized energy prices.”¹⁹⁵⁵

On 18 May 2012, chairman of the Indonesian State Investment Agency (PIP) Soritaon Siregar stated “the agency would provide loans of RP2 trillion to companies to build geothermal power plans and another RP1.4 trillion to firms building micro-hydropower plants.”¹⁹⁵⁶ Through initiatives like these, “the government has been encouraging PLN and independent power producers to invest in ‘clean’ power.”¹⁹⁵⁷ Facilitating the investment in clean energy technologies permits the government to assist in spurring innovation and deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies.

Indonesia receives a score of +1 for complying with its commitment to encourage effective policies to overcome barriers to efficiency or otherwise spur innovation and deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies.

Analyst: Ava-Dayna Sefa

¹⁹⁵²Indonesia Clean Energy Development, USAID Indonesia (Jakarta), 11 March 2011. Date of Access: 30 May 2012.

http://indonesia.usaid.gov/en/USAID/Activity/291/Indonesia_Clean_Energy_Development_ICED.

¹⁹⁵³New \$16.2 million USAID program supports clean energy in Indonesia, USAID Indonesia (Jakarta), 11 March 2011. Date of Access: 30 May 2012.

http://indonesia.usaid.gov/en/USAID/Article/510/New_162_million_USAID_Program_Supports_Clean_Energy_in_Indonesia.

¹⁹⁵⁴For future energy, volcanic Indonesia bets on heat, National Public Radio (Washington DC), 28 May 2012. Date of Access: 31 May 2012. <http://www.npr.org/2012/05/28/153882495/future-energy-volcanic-indonesia-bets-on-heat>.

¹⁹⁵⁵For future energy, volcanic Indonesia bets on heat, National Public Radio (Washington DC), 28 May 2012. Date of Access: 31 May 2012. <http://www.npr.org/2012/05/28/153882495/future-energy-volcanic-indonesia-bets-on-heat>.

¹⁹⁵⁶Indonesia announces huge geothermal energy investment, Jakarta Globe (Jakarta), 18 May 2012. Date of Access: 30 May 2012. <http://www.thejakartaglobe.com/economy/indonesia-announces-huge-geothermal-energy-investment/518507>.

¹⁹⁵⁷Indonesia announces huge geothermal energy investment, Jakarta Globe (Jakarta), 18 May 2012. Date of Access: 30 May 2012. <http://www.thejakartaglobe.com/economy/indonesia-announces-huge-geothermal-energy-investment/518507>

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with the commitment to encourage effective policies that overcome barriers to efficiency, or otherwise spur innovation and deployment of clean and efficient technologies.

On 13 December 2011, the Italian Ministry of Economic Development adopted actions to begin the creation of biomass production chains, as was called for under the Ministerial Decree of 23 July 2009 (POI — Renewable Energy and Energy Saving). EUR100 million have been allotted to starting the actions called for under the Decree.¹⁹⁵⁸

On 25 January 2012, the Minister for the Environment, Land and Sea; the Minister of Economic Development; and the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry signed a decree establishing a national system of certification for the sustainable biofuels and bioliquids.¹⁹⁵⁹ In order for these biofuels and bioliquids to be certified, different criteria must be met, such as guarantees that their use will reduce greenhouse gas emissions.¹⁹⁶⁰

On 11 April 2012, Minister of Economic Development Corrado Passera, Minister of Environment Corrado Clini, and Minister of Agriculture Mario Catania launched new measures setting incentives for photovoltaic (PV) technology, as well as other renewable energies such as electric, hydroelectric, geothermal, wind, biomass, and biogas. The measures are expected to come into effect on 1 January 2013, with EUR6 billion (USD7.8 billion) in incentives for PV technology, in order to help meet the European Union's renewable energy targets for 2020.¹⁹⁶¹

On 20 January 2012, the Italian government drafted a decree that calls for cuts in production incentives for renewable energy (power generation from wind, water, and biomass). The most recent draft of the decree calling for these cuts will force a reduction in annual spending to EUR5.0 billion (USD6.1 billion), when spending on incentives by the end of 2011 was EUR8 billion (USD10.5 billion). According to Italian renewable energy groups (such as APER, ANIE

¹⁹⁵⁸ Biomasse: bando POI Energie Rinnovabili e Risparmio Energetico 2007-2013. 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 10 March 2012.

http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&viewType=1&idarea1=593&idarea2=0&idarea3=0&idarea4=0&andor=AND§ionid=0&andorcat=AND&partebassaType=0&idareaCalendario1=0&MvediT=1&showMenu=1&showCat=1&showArchiveNewsBotton=0&idmenu=2263&id=2021983

¹⁹⁵⁹ Biocarburanti e Bioliquidi: Sistema di Certificazione Nazionale. 25 January 2012. Date of Access: 10 March 2012.

http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&idmenu=454&idarea1=572&andor=AND&idarea2=0§ionid=4,7&andorcat=OR&showMenu=1&showCat=1&MvediT=1&showArchiveNewsBotton=0&id=2022255&viewType=0

¹⁹⁶⁰ Schema di decreto interministeriale sel sistema nazionale di certificazione per biocarburanti e bioliquidi. 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 11 March 2012.

http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/images/stories/normativa/decreto_SCN_relazione_illustrativa.pdf

¹⁹⁶¹ Rinnovabili: Al via Nuovi Incentivi per Sviluppo Settore oltre Obiettivi UE 2020. 11 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012.

http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&viewType=1&idarea1=593&idarea2=0&idarea3=0&idarea4=0&andor=AND§ionid=0&andorcat=AND&partebassaType=0&idareaCalendario1=0&MvediT=1&showMenu=1&showCat=1&showArchiveNewsBotton=0&idmenu=2263&id=2022921

and ANEV), such actions may significantly jeopardize Italy's ability to meet its 2020 clean energy targets.¹⁹⁶²

On 27 January 2012, the Ministerial Decree of 12 November 2011, No. 226, set up national competitions in order to increase the reliability of the service, distribution, and sales of natural gas.¹⁹⁶³ The Italian government published the Official Journal of Rules for these competitions on 30 January 2012.¹⁹⁶⁴

On 24 January 2012, the Italian government put into effect Article 65 of Law Decree No. 1/2012, meaning that photovoltaic (PV) systems need to meet requirements listed in Article 10 of the Legislative Decree No. 28/2011 by 24 January 2012, instead of the originally planned 29 March 2012 deadline. The requirements include: PV systems on agricultural land must not exceed one Megawatt (MW), PV systems must be a minimum distance of two kilometers from privately owned land, and PV systems cannot occupy more than 10% of available land. If PV systems do not meet these requirements by 24 January 2012, they cannot apply for feed-in-tariffs (FIT). This has led to a high degree of reluctance in interested buyers and investors to pursue construction of PV plants.¹⁹⁶⁵

On 2 March 2012, the Italian government rejected Article 65 of Law Decree No. 1/2012, pushing the deadline by which photovoltaic (PV) systems can apply for feed-in-tariffs back to 29 March 2012. Incentives will still, however, be held back for PV systems that are greater in size than one Megawatt.¹⁹⁶⁶

¹⁹⁶² Italy plans more renewable energy incentive cuts. 20 January 2012. Date of Access: 10 March 2012. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/01/20/renewables-italy-idUSL6E8CK2IM20120120>

¹⁹⁶³ Gas naturale: Completato il Quadro Normativo della Distribuzione per gli ambiti Territoriali. 30 January 2012. Date of Access: 10 March 2012.

http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&idarea1=0&idarea2=0&idarea3=0&idarea4=0&andor=AND§ionid=4,9&andorcat=AND&partebassaType=0&idareaCalendario1=0&MvediT=1&showMenu=1&showCat=1&showArchiveNewsBotton=0&idmenu=3083&directionidUser=0&id=2022279&viewType=0

¹⁹⁶⁴ Gas Naturale: Completato il Quadro Normativo della Distribuzione per Gli Ambiti Territoriali. 30 January 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012.

http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&viewType=1&idarea1=593&idarea2=0&idarea3=0&idarea4=0&andor=AND§ionid=0&andorcat=AND&partebassaType=0&idareaCalendario1=0&MvediT=1&showMenu=1&showCat=1&showArchiveNewsBotton=0&idmenu=2263&id=2022279

¹⁹⁶⁵ Italian government deals second, retroactive, PV blow. 27 January 2012. Date of Access: 11 March 2012. http://www.pv-magazine.com/news/details/beitrag/italian-government-deals-second--retroactive--pv-blow_100005592/#axzz1orgNCdNB

¹⁹⁶⁶ Italian government scraps retroactive PV measures. 2 March 2012. Date of Access: 11 March 2012. http://www.pv-magazine.com/news/details/beitrag/italian-government-scraps-retroactive-pv-measures_100005980/#axzz1orgNCdNB

On 4 November 2011, the Italian government submitted a report on cogeneration in Italy in order to assist the European Commission with their “2011 Report on progress towards increasing the share of high efficiency cogeneration.”¹⁹⁶⁷

On 16 February 2012, the Italian Ministry of Economic Development joined the campaign “M’illumino di Meno,”¹⁹⁶⁸ a campaign started by the Italian radio station Caterpillar Radio 2 that focuses on Energy Conservation.¹⁹⁶⁹

Italy has taken steps to encourage energy efficiency and clean energy, such as the EUR6 billion investment in PV technology. Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Michelle Cramer

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to encourage effective policies that overcome barriers to energy efficiency, or otherwise spur both innovation and deployment of clean and efficient energy policies.

On 9 December 2011, the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy updated the Feed-in Tariff Scheme for Renewable Energy. This scheme obligates electric utilities to purchase electricity generated from such renewable energy sources as solar PV and wind power, on a fixed-period contract at a fixed price. The implementation of this plan will result in a nationwide equal surcharge for all electricity customers. It will be launched on 1 July 2012.¹⁹⁷⁰

On 10 and 11 November 2011, at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Ministerial Meeting in Honolulu, the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) Yukio Edano concurred with other ministers on several decisions. The agreed measures include: (1) streamlining import procedures for energy-efficient demonstration vehicles in order to generate research outcomes; (2) rationalizing and phasing-out fossil fuel subsidies to eliminate wasteful consumption; and (3) promoting energy efficiency via steps related to transport, buildings, power grids, jobs, knowledge sharing, and education in support of energy-smart, low-carbon

¹⁹⁶⁷ Relazione sulla Cogenerazione in Italia – 2011. 19 October 2011. Date of Access: 10 March 2012.

http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&idarea1=0&idarea2=0&idarea3=0&idarea4=0&andor=AND§ionid=4,9&andorcat=AND&partebassaType=0&idareaCalendario1=0&MvediT=1&showMenu=1&showCat=1&showArchiveNewsBotton=0&idmenu=3083&directionidUser=0&id=2021407&viewType=0

¹⁹⁶⁸ De Vincenti, da MSE pieno sostegno all’iniziativa “M’illumino di Meno”. 16 February 2012. Date of Access: 11 March 2012.

http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&viewType=1&idarea1=593&idarea2=0&idarea3=0&idarea4=0&andor=AND§ionid=0&andorcat=AND&partebassaType=0&idareaCalendario1=0&MvediT=1&showMenu=1&showCat=1&showArchiveNewsBotton=0&idmenu=2263&id=2022443

¹⁹⁶⁹ M’illumino. 17 February 2012. Date of Access: 11 March 2012.

<http://caterpillar.blog.rai.it/milluminodimeno/>

¹⁹⁷⁰ Feed-in Tariff Scheme for Renewable Energy, Agency for Natural Resources and Energy (Tokyo) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 26 February 2012.

http://www.meti.go.jp/english/policy/energy_environment/renewable/pdf/summary201209.pdf.

communities.¹⁹⁷¹ The ministers also proposed to reduce APEC's aggregate energy intensity by 45% by 2035. Moreover, Minister Edano asserted that international cooperation would be necessary for enhancing standardization in the areas of smart grid, green buildings, and solar technologies.¹⁹⁷²

On 17 and 18 February 2012, Japan and the Republic of Iceland signed the "Memorandum of Understanding on Mutual Cooperation in the Field of Geothermal Energy." This memorandum serves as a framework for the two nations to promote personal and technological exchange in geothermal development. The Japanese delegations further expressed their intention of modifying existing energy policies to increase geothermal heating and reduce dependence on nuclear power stations.¹⁹⁷³

On 20 December 2011, the Fundamental Issues Subcommittee, under the Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy, released a summary report on establishing a new Basic Energy Plan for Japan. In compiling a balanced collection of opinions from a broad perspective, the Subcommittee called for a reformed energy plan that utilizes diverse power and energy sources.¹⁹⁷⁴

On 20 February 2012, Japan hosted the first Japan-France Energy Policy Dialogue, in accordance with the "Joint Declaration on Nuclear Power and Energy Policy" implemented in October 2011. At the dialogue, attendants from both countries exchanged opinions on energy mix, renewable energies, energy efficiency, and nuclear energy practices.¹⁹⁷⁵

On 29 November 2011, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs released a plan titled "Japan's Vision and Actions toward Low-Carbon Growth and a Climate-Resilient World."¹⁹⁷⁶ The Ministry underlined cooperation among developed countries in technological innovation, such as improving the cost and efficiency of solar cells. In terms of cooperating with developing countries, the proposal showcased Japan's intentions to: (1) share its technologies and experiences; (2) continue to implement Fast-Start Financing; (3) further improve the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM); and (4) promote bilateral and regional cooperation towards a

¹⁹⁷¹ Overview of Ministerial Meeting at APEC 2011, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 13 November 2011. Date of Access: 26 February 2012.

http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/1115_02.html.

¹⁹⁷² Overview of Ministerial Meeting at APEC 2011, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 13 November 2011. Date of Access: 26 February 2012.

http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/1115_02.html.

¹⁹⁷³ Summary of the Results of the Talks with the Government of Iceland and the On-Site Investigation of the Utilization of Geothermal Heat, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 24 February 2012. Date of Access: 27 February 2012.

http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/pdf/0224_04a.pdf.

¹⁹⁷⁴ Major Discussion Points toward the Establishment of a New "Basic Energy Plan for Japan," Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 20 December 2011. Date of Access: 28 February 2012. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2011/pdf/1220_05a.pdf.

¹⁹⁷⁵ Outline of the First "Japan-France Energy Policy Dialogue," Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 21 February 2012. Date of Access: 26 February 2012.

http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/0221_02.html.

¹⁹⁷⁶ Outline of the First "Japan-France Energy Policy Dialogue," Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 21 February 2012. Date of Access: 26 February 2012.

http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/0221_02.html.

new market mechanism.¹⁹⁷⁷ These measures are designed to help vulnerable countries continue their transition to low-carbon societies.¹⁹⁷⁸

On 13 March 2012, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) submitted the Bill to Partially Amend the Act on the Rational use of Energy (Energy Conservation Act). This bill puts forth an evaluation system that encourages industrial and private sectors to reduce the consumption of electricity during peak hours.¹⁹⁷⁹ In addition, the bill aims to apply the Top Runner Program to a greater variety of energy consuming machinery and equipment.¹⁹⁸⁰ This program will require manufacturers and importers to satisfy a high standard in the target fiscal year and submit a report to allow governmental monitoring on achievement situations.¹⁹⁸¹

On 23 April 2012, the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) established an Energy Unit. This unit will cooperate with existing energy organizations to enhance energy security in East Asia.¹⁹⁸² Japan has decided to set aside JPY1.5 billion for ERIA and to support the creation of an East Asia Energy Fund (EAEF).¹⁹⁸³ The institute serves as a platform on which members may update and share information on the use of energy-saving technologies, as well as to propose policy recommendations in such fields as energy efficiency and conservation, renewable energy, and energy security.¹⁹⁸⁴

On 28 March 2012, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) held the third Japan-U.S. Clean Energy Policy Dialogue in Tokyo. The dialogue was based on the new Japan-U.S. initiatives announced by Japanese Prime Minister Kan and U.S. President Obama at the end of 2010.¹⁹⁸⁵ At the meeting, Japan outlined the results of the latest review of its Basic Energy Plan.

¹⁹⁷⁷ Japan's Vision and Action toward Low-Carbon Growth and a Climate-Resilient World, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 29 November 2011. Date of Access: 26 February 2012.

¹⁹⁷⁸ Japan's Vision and Action toward Low-Carbon Growth and a Climate-Resilient World, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 29 November 2011. Date of Access: 26 February 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/lowcarbongrowth_vision_1111.html.

¹⁹⁷⁹ Bill to Partially Amend the Act on the Rational Use of Energy (Energy Conservation Act), Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 13 March 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/0313_02.html.

¹⁹⁸⁰ Bill to Partially Amend the Act on the Rational Use of Energy (Energy Conservation Act), Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 13 March 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/0313_02.html.

¹⁹⁸¹ Bill to Partially Amend the Act on the Rational Use of Energy (Energy Conservation Act), Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 13 March 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/0313_02.html.

¹⁹⁸² The Economic Research Institute for SEAN and East Asia (ERIA) has established an Energy Unit, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 23 April 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/0423_03.html.

¹⁹⁸³ The Economic Research Institute for SEAN and East Asia (ERIA) has established an Energy Unit, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 23 April 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/0423_03.html.

¹⁹⁸⁴ Joint Ministerial Statement of the Fifth East Asian Summit Energy Ministers Meeting, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 23 April 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012. <http://www.meti.go.jp/press/2012/04/20120423002/20120423002-3.pdf>.

¹⁹⁸⁵ Summary of the Third Japan-U.S. Clean Energy Policy Dialogue, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 28 March 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/0328_02.html.

The two countries also confirmed the results of the Japan-U.S. Clean Energy Cooperation and discussed future development of clean energy.¹⁹⁸⁶

On 23 March 2012, the Prefecture of Okinawa, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), and the State of Hawaii held the fourth meeting of the Hawaii-Okinawa Taskforce in Naha, Okinawa, where they discussed existing projects under the Hawaii-Okinawa Partnership on Clean and Efficient Energy Development and Deployment. At the meeting, Japan and the U.S. supported energy evaluations of building management and energy efficiency, conducted by a team of U.S. and Japanese energy experts.¹⁹⁸⁷ The two countries also reviewed cooperative activities and progress under the Partnership. Some highlights include: (1) the dispatch of Japanese representatives to Hawaii to learn about subtropical energy efficient buildings; (2) the development of an online curriculum on energy efficient building technologies for secondary students in Honolulu and Okinawa; and (3) the continuous exchange between Okinawa Enetech Co, Inc. and Hawaiian Electric Company on the Molokai Renewable Energy Integration Initiative.¹⁹⁸⁸

On 17 April 2012, for the purpose of promoting recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) prepared a subsidy project to support smart communities that use renewable energy. The METI aims to establish more smart communities by subsidizing expenses for renewable energy systems or expenses necessary for management of the project.¹⁹⁸⁹

On 10 April 2012, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) selected certain devices to be subsidized for the home energy management system (HEMS). The subsidy will be a fixed amount of JPY100 thousand, and will be available to individuals who live in private homes in Japan and who install the designated devices, or to businesses that rent the devices to owners of private homes.¹⁹⁹⁰

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for its promotion of policies that overcome barriers to efficiency, or otherwise spur both innovation and deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies.

Analyst: Maggie Shi

¹⁹⁸⁶ Summary of the Third Japan-U.S. Clean Energy Policy Dialogue, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 28 March 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/0328_02.html.

¹⁹⁸⁷ Hawaii-Okinawa Partnership on Clean and Efficient Energy Development and Deployment, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 23 March 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/0328_01.html.

¹⁹⁸⁸ Hawaii-Okinawa Partnership on Clean and Efficient Energy Development and Deployment, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 23 March 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/0328_01.html.

¹⁹⁸⁹ Selected Areas in Creating Master Plans under the Project for Promoting Introduction of Smart Communities, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 17 April 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/0417_01.html.

¹⁹⁹⁰ Selected Devices to be Subsidized in the Project to Promote Introduction of the Home Energy Management System (HEMS), Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 10 April 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2012/0410_01.html.

Korea: +1

The Government of Korea has fully complied with its commitment to encourage effective policies that overcome barriers to efficiency, or otherwise spur innovation and deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies.

On 15 February 2012, the Ministry of Knowledge and Economy announced that the government will support small businesses applying for green technology certificates by giving grants for performance tests of clean and energy-efficient technologies.¹⁹⁹¹

On 28 November 2011, the Korea Institute for Advancement of Technology (KIAT) announced an initiative for expanding the range of technologies eligible for green certificates and began researching market demand for the current range of Korean clean technologies.¹⁹⁹² On 1 February, KIAT launched the Green Online Self-Test for small businesses to review their green technology prior to applying to the government for green technology certificates.¹⁹⁹³

On 15 January 2012, the Government of Korea announced a new Green Technology Center that will be established in March 2012¹⁹⁹⁴. This agency is expected to promote clean technology, support green growth policy, and efficiently manage both greenhouse gas emissions as well as energy consumption.¹⁹⁹⁵ The Government of Korea also announced its plan to strengthen the regulation of green and energy-saving buildings. Regulations for green certificates and energy savings plans on newly constructed buildings as well as existing buildings will be tightened in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30% by 2020¹⁹⁹⁶.

On 1 February 2012, the Government of Korea further announced new legislation for achieving low-carbon green growth¹⁹⁹⁷. The legislation involves energy use rationalization and support for reducing carbon emissions in the logistics and marine environment sectors.

¹⁹⁹¹ 中企녹색인증성능시험비용지원, Today Energy (Seoul) 15 February 2012. Date of Access: 1 March 2012 <http://www.todayenergy.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=69977>

¹⁹⁹² 녹색인증범위확대 · 활성화된다, Today Energy (Seoul) 28 November 2012. Date of Access: 1 March 2012 <http://www.todayenergy.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=67744>

¹⁹⁹³ 녹색인증, 온라인자가진단시스템큰 인기, Sanup Times (Seoul) 16 February 2012. Date of Access: 1 March 2012 <http://www.sanupnews.com/section/?fn=v&no=28581&cid=21120100>

¹⁹⁹⁴ 녹색기술정책총괄 ‘녹색기술센터’ 설립, Government of Korea (Seoul) 26 January 2012. Date of Access: 1 March 2012 <http://www.korea.go.kr/ptl/news/category/selectPolicyView.do?todayNewsCtgrCode=0001&menuId=MENUID000000000003000332&todayNewsId=CNTNTS000701327568412949>

¹⁹⁹⁵ S. Korea to establish 'Green Technology Center' to speed up green growth, Yonhap news agency (Seoul) 26 January 2012. Date of Access: 6 March 2012

<http://english.yonhapnews.co.kr/national/2012/01/26/56/0301000000AEN20120126001200315F.HTML>

¹⁹⁹⁶ 올해부터 건축물부문 녹색성장고 빼진다, CNews (Seoul) 20 February 2012. Date of Access: 1 March 2012 <http://www.cnews.co.kr/uhtml/read.jsp?idxno=201202201628491230589>

¹⁹⁹⁷ 올해녹색성장법령 74건제 · 개정추진, Government of Korea (Seoul) 2 February 2012. Date of Access: 6 March 2012

<http://www.korea.go.kr/ptl/news/category/selectPolicyView.do?todayNewsCtgrCode=0002&menuId=MENUID000000000003000333&todayNewsId=CNTNTS000531328159415682>

In summary, the Government of Korea has actively supported green technology through green certification system and green energy saving building standards. Thus, the Government of Korea receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Jihae Jang

Mexico: +1

Mexico has fully complied with its commitment to create enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of clean energy technologies and energy efficiency.

In the 17th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 17) that took place in Durban, South Africa, from 28 November to 9 December 2011, the Mexican Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources Juan Rafael Elvira Quesada stated that Mexico has strengthened its response to climate change with the adoption of a national low-carbon development strategy. With this strategy, Mexico aims to reduce 10% of its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2012, and a total of 30% by 2020. At a different meeting held in Washington on 16 February 2012, Elvira also stated that around two hundred municipalities in Mexico will have comprehensive climate change programs by 2013.¹⁹⁹⁸

On 19 April 2012, the Mexican legislature passed the “General Law on Climate Change.” The new law essentially favors a national “transition towards a competitive, sustainable economy with low-carbon emissions.”¹⁹⁹⁹ It commits the country to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 30% below business-as-usual levels by 2020, and by 50% below 2000 levels by 2050.²⁰⁰⁰ To accomplish these goals, the law stipulates that, by 2024, 35% of Mexico’s electricity supply must come from renewable sources, such as wind power, the most promising renewable energy industry in the country to date.²⁰⁰¹ Another key contribution of the law is the creation of the National Environmental and Climate Change Institute to generate and consolidate all necessary information for monitoring GHG emissions.²⁰⁰² Moreover, the law authorizes the Climate Change Commission to design state strategies, goals, and policies, as well as to exact and oversee emissions reports from the nation’s largest polluters. The new law also mandates the creation of a national-level Green Fund as the financing instrument of the Federal Government to channel

¹⁹⁹⁸ Address by Mexican Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources Juan Rafael Elvira Quesada at COP 17, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Durban) 7 December 2011. Date of Access: 19 February 2012.

[http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/durban_nov_2011/statements/application/pdf/111207_hls_mexico.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/durban_nov_2011/statements/application/pdf/111207_cop17_hls_mexico.pdf)

¹⁹⁹⁹ Mexico’s Congress Looks to Pass Climate Change Law This Spring, Environmental Defense Fund (New York) 1 February 2012. Date of Access: 28 February 2012.

<http://blogs.edf.org/climatetalks/2012/02/01/mexicos-congress-looks-to-pass-climate-change-law-this-spring/>

²⁰⁰⁰ Mexico Passes Climate Change Law, Nature International Weekly Journal of Science (London) 20 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.nature.com/news/mexico-passes-climate-change-law-1.10496>

²⁰⁰¹ Mexico Sets Climate Targets, Nature International Weekly Journal of Science (London) 24 April 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012. <http://www.nature.com/news/mexico-sets-climate-targets-1.10503>

²⁰⁰² Low Emission Development Strategy Pre-Scoping Mission Assessment: Mexico Final Report, United States Agency for International Development (Washington, D.C.) November 2010. Date of Access: 1 March 2012. http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADW067.pdf

public and private funding towards climate change mitigation and adaptation.²⁰⁰³ Lastly, the law intends to create a new market for carbon emissions that can include transactions between Mexico and any country with which it makes emissions trading agreements.

Mexico is committed to the reduction of GHG emissions and has taken progressive steps towards fostering an enabling environment to develop and deploy clean energy technologies. The country thus receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Maria Carmela Poblador

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment on clean energy technologies.

Russia has taken several measures aimed at overcoming barriers to energy efficiency.

On 21 November 2011, the Russian Government introduced to the State Duma a draft law aimed at stimulating natural gas usage as engine fuel.²⁰⁰⁴ On 14 March 2012 the draft law was adopted in the first reading.²⁰⁰⁵

On 13 February 2012, the Russian State Duma extended a term of proposing amendments to the draft federal law On Introducing Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation Concerning Improvement of Standardization in Environmental Protection and Introducing Economic Stimulation of Economic Entities for the Implementation of Best Technologies. The draft law is aimed at, inter alia, creating economic stimuli for reducing emissions by establishing tax benefits for companies using clean technologies.²⁰⁰⁶ The draft law is to be adopted by the State Duma in the second reading.

Russia has taken measures that assist in spurring innovation and deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies.

On 9 December 2011, the Russian Ministry of Economic Development approved a project of gas-turbine power station construction to be realized under Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol which provides for trading of “emission reduction units resulting from participation in the projects aimed at reducing anthropogenic emissions by sources or enhancing anthropogenic removals by

²⁰⁰³ Low Emission Development Strategy Pre-Scoping Mission Assessment: Mexico Final Report, United States Agency for International Development (Washington, D.C.) November 2010. Date of Access: 1 March 2012. http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADW067.pdf

²⁰⁰⁴ Executive Order No. 2085-p, Government of Russia 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2012. <http://government.ru/gov/results/17206/>.

²⁰⁰⁵ Draft federal law №634248-5, Russian State Duma 14 March 2012. Date of Access: 1 April 2012. <http://asozd.duma.gov.ru/main.nsf/%28Spravka%29?OpenAgent&RN=634248-5>.

²⁰⁰⁶ Draft federal law №584587-5 On Introducing Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation Concerning Improvement of Standardization in Environmental Protection and Introducing Economic Stimulation of Economic Entities, Russian State Duma 13 February 2012. Date of Access: 1 April 2012. [http://asozd.duma.gov.ru/main.nsf/\(Spravka\)?OpenAgent&RN=584587-5](http://asozd.duma.gov.ru/main.nsf/(Spravka)?OpenAgent&RN=584587-5).

sinks of greenhouse gases in any sector of the economy.²⁰⁰⁷ On 27 December 2011, two more projects of building combined cycle turbines carried out under Article 6 were approved.²⁰⁰⁸

On 23 March 2012, the biggest combined cycle gas turbine in Russia, which construction was supported by the Russian Government, was launched.²⁰⁰⁹

Russia has taken measures to encourage effective policies that overcome barriers to efficiency, or otherwise spur both innovation and deployment of clean and efficient energy policies. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

Saudi Arabia: +1

Saudi Arabia has fully complied with the commitment to encourage effective policies that overcome barriers to efficiency, or otherwise spur innovation and deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies.

The Saudi Arabian government has made the commitment to provide USD100 billion over the course of the next ten years for the development of clean, non-hydrocarbon energy sources. The funds will be spent primarily on solar technologies; the Saudi Arabian government seeks to deploy five Gigawatts (GW) of solar power by 2020.²⁰¹⁰

On 20 February 2012, Prince Turki Bin Saud Bin Muhammad Al Saud, announced that USD4.8 billion has been allocated for the development of renewable energy over the next ten years.²⁰¹¹

On 28 December 2011, the executive president to the Saudi Electricity Company (SEC) announced the launch of the National Company for Power Transmission. The executive president, Ali Al-Barak, said that the new company would ensure better production and efficiency for meeting the Kingdom's electrical demands.²⁰¹²

On 8 February 2012, the Saudi Energy Efficiency Center (SEEC) announced five national energy conservation targets: (1) adaptation of energy efficient standards, (2) promotion of efficiency

²⁰⁰⁷ Order of the Russian Ministry of Economic Development No. 722 of 9 December 2011, Russian Ministry of Economic Development (Moscow) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2012. <http://merit.consultant.ru/page.aspx?45629>.

²⁰⁰⁸ Order of the Russian Ministry of Economic Development No. 768 of 27 December 2011, Russian Ministry of Economic Development (Moscow) 27 December 2011. Date of Access: 1 April 2012. <http://merit.consultant.ru/page.aspx?46474>.

²⁰⁰⁹ Prime Minister Vladimir Putin launches a new combined cycle gas turbine unit at the Kirishi Thermal Power Plant during his working visit to the Leningrad Region, Government of Russia 23 March 2012. Date of Access: 1 April 2012. <http://premier.gov.ru/eng/events/news/18521/>.

²⁰¹⁰ Clean Energy and Energy Efficiency Trade Mission to Saudi Arabia. 10 December 2011. Date of Access: 12 March 2012. <http://export.gov/saudiArabia/SaudiEnergy/>

²⁰¹¹ Saudi Arabia allocated SR18b for renewable energy projects. 20 February 2012. Date of Access: 12 March 2012. <http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentID=20120220117997&archiveissuedate=20/02/2012>

²⁰¹² National power company to be launched on January 1. 28 December 2011. Date of Access: 12 March 2012. <http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentID=20111228114538&archiveissuedate=28/12/2011>

programs for utility-run facilities, (3) refining energy efficient programs in different industries such as the petrochemical industry, (4) reducing the use of electrical gadgets during peak periods, and (5) encouragement of energy efficiency in buildings.²⁰¹³ In alignment with these five targets, the SEEC has been appointed the responsibility of managing the Kingdom's energy demands and developing energy efficient technologies and conservation policies.²⁰¹⁴

On 2 April 2012, it was made clear that, according to Saudi Oil Minister Ali Al-Naimi, Saudi Arabia is planning on decreasing the amount of oil used to provide electricity during summer months by consuming more natural gas instead. Saudi Arabia's Aramco Research & Development Center even hopes to increase its gross gas production to 15 billion cubic feet per day by 2015, compared to the 10.2 billion cubic feet per day during 2010.²⁰¹⁵

On January 2012, 13 mayors across Saudi Arabia launched "The Be'aty — Green Flag, Green Country" initiative that supports sustainable development.²⁰¹⁶

On 19 February 2012, Saudi Prince Turki Bin Saud Bin Mohammed Al-Saud, vice president of the Research Institutes Office at King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology (KACST), presented an outline showing Saudi Arabia could increase the amount of water desalinated at plants across the country by using solar energy. KACST is currently constructing what will be the world's largest solar-powered desalination plant (using photovoltaic technology), and has announced that it plans to construct many more over the next ten years.²⁰¹⁷

On 14 April 2012, Saudi Arabia commenced operations at the world's largest solar energy facility. The facility consists of 36,000 square meters of solar panels and cost USD4.7 million. It will provide warm water to the Princess Noura Bint Abdulrahman University, and has special technology that will allow it to withstand sandstorms.²⁰¹⁸

²⁰¹³ Five national energy conservation targets set. 10 February 2012. Date of Access: 12 March 2012.

<http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentID=20120210117276&archiveissuedate=10/02/2012>

²⁰¹⁴ Five national energy conservation targets set. 10 February 2012. Date of Access: 12 March 2012.

<http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentID=20120210117276&archiveissuedate=10/02/2012>

²⁰¹⁵ Higher gas output to cut Kingdom's dependence on oil for electricity. 2 April 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012.

<http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentID=20120402120845&archiveissuedate=02/04/2012>

²⁰¹⁶ Experts discuss "going green" at Jeddah environment forum. 20 January 2012. Date of Access: 12 March 2012.

<http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentID=20120120115914&archiveissuedate=20/01/2012>

²⁰¹⁷ KSA to go solar to raise water desalination plant output. 11 February 2012. Date of Access: 12 March 2012.

<http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentID=20120211117333&archiveissuedate=11/02/2012>

²⁰¹⁸ World's largest solar facility opens in Riyadh . 14 April 2012. Date of Access: 28 April 2012.

<http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentID=20120414121751&archiveissuedate=14/04/2012>

On January 2012, Saudi Arabia held the 2012 Environmental Infrastructure Forum (EIF), where many studies were presented, and forums held, discussing solar plants, alternative energy in street and road lighting, as well as an American Council for Green Buildings initiative where buildings would need to be certified as “green” before construction.²⁰¹⁹

On February 2012, Saudi Arabia’s Aramco Research & Development Center, together with Germany’s FEV (an engine design company), created experimental fuels that allow engines to consume significantly less fuel per kilometer travelled, thus reducing the amount of CO2 produced.²⁰²⁰

On January 2012, Saudi Arabia held its first international conference on renewable energy, as an attempt to express the Kingdom’s determination to explore solar, wind, biofuel, and fuel cell energies. The head of the organizing committee, Dr. Sahel N. Abduljawad, expressed his hopes that the conference would encourage investments in renewable energy in the kingdom.²⁰²¹

On 19-21 February 2012, Saudi Arabia held the first Renewable Energy Conference and Exhibition, where it invited renewable energy experts from Germany, Spain, France, United States, Canada, United Kingdom, Hungary, Finland, Switzerland, and Japan, so that they could present their nation’s experiences with renewable energy technologies and help Saudi Arabia develop its own strategies. Topics such as green technologies, investment opportunities, and government responsibility for supporting the private sector in renewable energy were discussed.²⁰²²

On 20 February 2012, Dr. Maher A. Alodan, a consultant at the King Abdullah City for Atomic & Renewable Energy (KA-CARE), urged the private sector to invest in the development of renewable energy, especially solar energy.²⁰²³

On 26 February 2012, Saudi Aramco announced its plan to shift from being a purely oil and gas producing company to a integrated international energy and petrochemicals company that also hopes to produce and develop renewable energy technologies.²⁰²⁴

²⁰¹⁹ Experts discuss “going green” at Jeddah environment forum. 20 January 2012. Date of Access: 12 March 2012.

<http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentID=20120120115914&archiveissuedate=20/01/2012>

²⁰²⁰ Saudi-German team develops fuel formula to cut emissions. 5 February 2012. Date of Access: 12 March 2012.

<http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentID=20120205116941&archiveissuedate=05/02/2012>

²⁰²¹ KFUPM to host int’l forum on clean energy. 25 January 2012. Date of Access: 12 March 2012.

<http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentID=20120125116309&archiveissuedate=25/01/2012>

²⁰²² Global experts to guide KSA on green energy. 19 February 2012. Date of Access: 12 March 2012.

<http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentID=20120219117880&archiveissuedate=19/02/2012>

²⁰²³ Private sector urged to invest in clean energy. 20 February 2012. Date of Access: 12 March 2012.

<http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentID=20120220117945>

The Saudi Arabian government has spurred innovation in regards to clean and efficient energy technologies by allowing and hosting many conferences on renewable energy, as well as investing in various renewable energy technologies. Thus Saudi Arabia has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Michelle Cramer

South Africa: +1

The Government of South Africa has fully complied with its commitment to encourage effective policies that overcome barriers to efficiency, or otherwise spur innovation and deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies.

The Government of South Africa signed the Green Economy Accord on 17 Nov 2011, two weeks following the 2011 G20 Cannes Summit.²⁰²⁵ The Accord is a component of a South African initiative to transition to a less carbon-intensive economy while increasing jobs and overall development.²⁰²⁶ The accord stipulates a number of obligations to be observed by governments, private sector actors, and labour organizations.²⁰²⁷

South Africa also hosted the 17th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change from 28 November to 9 December 2011.²⁰²⁸ The parties to the convention agreed to a second term of commitment to the Kyoto Protocol starting 1 January 2013.²⁰²⁹ In this regard, the parties have committed to quantify emission limitation or reduction levels by 1 May 2012.²⁰³⁰

²⁰²⁴ Aramco to expand usage of renewable energy in Kingdom. 26 February 2012. Date of Access: 12 March 2012.

<http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentID=20120226118359&archiveissuedate=26/02/2012>

²⁰²⁵ South Africans Sign Accord to Inject Billions of into Green Economy, South African Government Information, 17 November 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012.

<http://www.info.gov.za/speech/DynamicAction?pageid=461&sid=23295&tid=49268>.

²⁰²⁶ South Africans Sign Accord to Inject Billions of into Green Economy, South African Government Information, 17 November 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012.

<http://www.info.gov.za/speech/DynamicAction?pageid=461&sid=23295&tid=49268>.

²⁰²⁷ South Africans Sign Accord to Inject Billions of into Green Economy, South African Government Information, 17 November 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012.

<http://www.info.gov.za/speech/DynamicAction?pageid=461&sid=23295&tid=49268>.

²⁰²⁸ Durban Conference Delivers Breakthrough in International Community's Response to Climate Change, United Nations (Durban) 11 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012.

<http://www.cop17-cmp7durban.com/en/news-centre/media-releases/breakthrough-response-to-climate-change-20111211.html>.

²⁰²⁹ Durban Conference Delivers Breakthrough in International Community's Response to Climate Change, United Nations (Durban) 11 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012.

<http://www.cop17-cmp7durban.com/en/news-centre/media-releases/breakthrough-response-to-climate-change-20111211.html>.

²⁰³⁰ Durban Conference Delivers Breakthrough in International Community's Response to Climate Change, United Nations (Durban) 11 December 2011. Date of Access: 5 March 2012.

<http://www.cop17-cmp7durban.com/en/news-centre/media-releases/breakthrough-response-to-climate-change-20111211.html>.

South Africa's Department of Environmental Affairs published a whitepaper on Climate Change on 16 January 2012. The Department describes the white paper as an evolving policy that "must be seen as the embodiment of South Africa's commitment to a fair contribution to the stabilization of global greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere and protection of the country and people from the impacts of unavoidable climate change."²⁰³¹ The whitepaper lays out South Africa's continued commitment to policies already implemented and negotiations underway. Furthermore, the government commits to manage climate change impacts and make a "fair contribution to the global effort to stabilize GHG concentrations in the atmosphere."²⁰³²

The Government of the Republic of South Africa has continued to promote its Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) 2010-2030. On 6 February 2012, South Africa's Minister of Energy Dipuo Peters announced that the Integrated Resource Plan "was groundbreaking for South Africa. It defined a tangible plan for embarking on a low carbon energy future."²⁰³³ The IRP is an existing program, promulgated in May 2011 that "was approved with a 42 per cent compliment of all new generation capacity to be delivered by renewable energy technologies."²⁰³⁴

Member of the Executive Council Mcebisi Jonas articulated South Africa's commitment to economic growth in the context of green jobs during March 2012. Mr. Jonas also reaffirmed South Africa's commitment to renewable energy, announcing a Provincial Energy Summit to focus on economic growth through renewable energy.²⁰³⁵

Thus, South Africa receives a +1 score for its commitment to encourage effective policies to overcome barriers to efficiency, or otherwise spur innovation and deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies.

Analyst: Josh Zakkai

Turkey: 0

Turkey has partially complied with its commitment to foster environments conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies.

Ranked 15th among G20 members, Turkey attracted a clean energy investment worth USD1.2 billion in 2010. Its current clean energy policy framework focuses on the development of wind,

²⁰³¹National Climate Change Response White Paper, Environmental Affairs Republic of South Africa (Pretoria) 16 January 2012. Date of Access: 5 March 2012.

http://www.environment.gov.za/PolLeg/Legislation/2012Jan16/climatechange_whitepaper.htm.

²⁰³²National Climate Change Response White Paper, Environmental Affairs Republic of South Africa (Pretoria) 16 January 2012. Date of Access: 5 March 2012.

http://www.environment.gov.za/PolLeg/Legislation/2012Jan16/climatechange_whitepaper.htm.

²⁰³³Keynote Address by the Minister of Energy, Ms Dipuo Peters, NUMSA International Conference on Building a Socially Owned Renewable Energy Sector in South Africa (Johannesburg) 6 January 2012. Date of Access: 5 March 2012.

http://www.energy.gov.za/files/media_frame.html

²⁰³⁴Keynote Address by the Minister of Energy, Ms Dipuo Peters, NUMSA International Conference on Building a Socially Owned Renewable Energy Sector in South Africa (Johannesburg) 6 January 2012. Date of Access: 5 March 2012.

http://www.energy.gov.za/files/media_frame.html

²⁰³⁵ Eastern Cape Green Economy Yields Positive Results, South African Government Information 22 March 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012.

<http://www.info.gov.za/speech/DynamicAction?pageid=461&sid=26111&tid=61766>.

geothermal and solar energies through the implementation of Feed-in Tariffs (FITs) and government tax exemptions.²⁰³⁶

In the 17th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 17) that took place in Durban, South Africa, from 28 November to 9 December 2011, Turkish Ambassador Mithat Rende, the foreign affairs advisor to the Prime Minister of Turkey, stated that Turkey remains strongly committed to fighting climate change.²⁰³⁷

On 15 December 2011, Turkey's Minister of Energy Taner Yildiz stated that the planned construction of two Akkuyu nuclear plant facilities on Turkey's Mediterranean and Black Sea coasts would ultimately reduce the country's dependence on natural gas imports. The Turkish government chose Russian firms, Rosatom Corp. and Atomstroyexport ZAO to build the nuclear plants related to the USD20-billion project.²⁰³⁸

However, on 5 February 2012, the Turkish and Korean Ministers of Energy attended the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between Turkey's Electricity Generation A.S and Korea's SK E&C and South-East Power Co. regarding the construction of a coal-fueled power plant in the Afsin-Elbistan region²⁰³⁹. This USD2-billion first-phase project plans to renovate four existing power-generating units with a combined capacity of 1,355 Megawatts (MW) and to build an additional two units with a total of 700 MW.²⁰⁴⁰ If the first-phase project proves successful, it will then green-light the implementation of the second phase, which will cost roughly USD9 billion and focus on the development of three new coal mines and three power plant units each capable of generating 1,400 MW.²⁰⁴¹

Turkey is currently in the process of renewing national commitments to fostering an environment that is conducive to energy efficiency and clean energy. However, continued investments in both coal power plants as well as coal mines cast uncertainty on Turkey's political commitment to renew its efforts. Thus, Turkey is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Maria Carmela Poblador

²⁰³⁶ Who's Winning the Clean Energy Race? 2010 Edition: G-20 Investment Powering Forward, The Pew Charitable Trusts (Washington, D.C.) 29 March 2011. Date of Access: 20 February 2012. <http://www.pewenvironment.org/uploadedFiles/PEG/Publications/Report/G-20Report-LOWRes-FINAL.pdf>.

²⁰³⁷ Climate Negotiator Rende: Turkey Ready to Do Its Part on Climate Change, Zaman (Ceren Kumova) 8 January 2012. Date of Access: 3 March 2012. http://www.todayszaman.com/newsDetail_getNewsById.action?newsId=267928.

²⁰³⁸ Turkish Nuclear Plants to Reduce Russia Dependence, Cut Gas Cost, Bloomberg Professional (Ankara) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 19 February 2012. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2011-12-15/turkish-nuclear-plants-to-reduce-russia-dependence-cut-gas-cost.html>.

²⁰³⁹ Korea, Turkey to Sign MOU on \$2bn Power Plant, The Korea Herald (Seoul) 5 February 2012. Date of Access: 4 March 2012. <http://www.koreaherald.com/national/Detail.jsp?newsMLId=20120205000383>.

²⁰⁴⁰ Korea, Turkey to Sign MOU on \$2bn Power Plant, The Korea Herald (Seoul) 5 February 2012. Date of Access: 4 March 2012. <http://www.koreaherald.com/national/Detail.jsp?newsMLId=20120205000383>.

²⁰⁴¹ Korea, Turkey to Sign MOU on \$2bn Power Plant, The Korea Herald (Seoul) 5 February 2012. Date of Access: 4 March 2012. <http://www.koreaherald.com/national/Detail.jsp?newsMLId=20120205000383>.

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to encourage effective policies that overcome barriers to efficiency, or otherwise spur innovation and deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies.

On 24 November 2011, United Kingdom invested GBP200 million to support the Green Deal²⁰⁴² and its energy efficiency scheme. This special funding is expected to boost installations of energy efficient technology for private homes and businesses.

On 6 March 2012, the United Kingdom announced additional investments of EUR3.5 million to prepare Green deal assessors and installers ahead of launching the Green Deal retrofit program. On the same day, the country also released another EUR10 million for enhancing the energy efficiency of non-domestic buildings²⁰⁴³.

On 8 February 2012, the United Kingdom launched the Energy Efficiency Deployment Office (EEDO)²⁰⁴⁴. The EEDO both issued an evidence paper highlighting its role for moving the country towards energy efficiency and also outlined a strategy for achieving this goal.

On 6 March, Energy Secretary Ed Davey gave a speech that stressed the importance of energy efficiency and clean technology.²⁰⁴⁵ The Government of the United Kingdom has been stressing improvement for energy security and efficiency, actively supporting renewable energy technology development.²⁰⁴⁶ The United Kingdom government announced that it will partner with Bangladesh for research in renewable energy and low carbon technology²⁰⁴⁷.

In summary, the United Kingdom has promoted efforts for achieving energy efficiency by launching a special office in addition to expanding its existing green program. Thus, the country receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Jihae Jang

²⁰⁴² £200M FUNDING BOOST FOR GREEN DEAL, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 24 November 2011. Date of Access: 1 March 2012

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn11_099/pn11_099.aspx

²⁰⁴³ Green Deal Cash Boost, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 8 March 2012, Date of Access: 8 March 2012

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn12_020/pn12_020.aspx

²⁰⁴⁴ Energy Efficiency Deployment Office Evidence Brief, Energy Efficiency Deployment Office (London) 8 February 2012. Date of Access: 1 March 2012

<http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/11/consultation/4287-energy-efficiency-deployment-office-evidence-brief.pdf>

²⁰⁴⁵ UK Energy Secretary says it's time to get serious about saving energy, Energy Efficiency News (Great Rissington) 6 March 2012. Date of Access: 6 March 2012,

<http://www.energyefficiencynews.com/i/4914/>

²⁰⁴⁶ Government says renewables and efficiency 'vital' to energy security, Edie Energy Newsroom. 22 February 2012 (South Croydon) Date of Access: 6 March 2012,

http://www.edie.net/news/news_story.asp?id=21939&title=Government+says+renewables+and+efficiency+'vital'+to+energy+security+

²⁰⁴⁷ UK AND BANGLADESH TO COLLABORATE ON ENERGY RESEARCH, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 28 February 2011. Date of Access: 1 March 2012

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn12_015/pn12_015.aspx

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to encourage effective policies to overcome barriers to efficiency, or otherwise spur innovation and deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies.

On 2 December 2011, President Barack Obama announced nearly USD4 billion in energy upgrades with the goal of increasing energy efficiency in the public and private sectors.²⁰⁴⁸ The funding is part of the Better Buildings Challenge, an initiative launched in February 2011 by the American government.

Another recent demonstration of the United States' commitment to encouraging the use of efficient and renewable energies is the new American initiative to exploit the potential for wind-power off the country's coasts. On 1 March 2012, Energy Secretary Steven Chu announced the allocation of USD180 million over the course of the next six years to support the development of up to four offshore wind power projects.²⁰⁴⁹

President Obama, on 22 March 2012, announced funding of USD14.2 million towards the development and deployment of stronger and lighter materials for advanced vehicles. The goal of the project is to increase fuel efficiency and limit carbon pollution. It is expected that, by replacing certain auto parts with the new materials, fuel economy can be improved by 6% to 8%.²⁰⁵⁰

On 24 April 2012, Energy Secretary Steven Chu publicized the availability of USD5 million for plug-and-play photovoltaic solar power systems. The project is meant to spur the deployment of solar technology units that can be installed and made operational within one day. Plug-and-play solar energy systems make buying, installing, and connecting solar energy systems more attractive, convenient, and cheaper. The program is a component of the SunShot initiative to be discussed in greater detail below.²⁰⁵¹

The Government of the United States of America recently provided funding to the tune of USD1.3 million to support training centers aimed at improving efficient energy usage in

²⁰⁴⁸ We Can't Wait: President Obama Announces Nearly USD4 billion Investment in Energy Upgrades to Public and Private Buildings, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 2 December 2011. Date of Access: 6 March 2012.

http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/news/news_detail.cfm/news_id=17939.

²⁰⁴⁹ Energy Department Announces \$180 Million for Ambitious New Initiative to Deploy U.S. Offshore Wind Projects, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 1 March 2012. Date of Access: 6 March 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/energy-department-announces-180-million-ambitious-new-initiative-deploy-us-offshore-wind>.

²⁰⁵⁰ Obama Administration Announces \$14.2 Million in New Funding to Develop Lightweight Materials for Advanced Vehicles, U.S. Department of Energy (Columbus) 22 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/obama-administration-announces-142-million-new-funding-develop-lightweight-materials>.

²⁰⁵¹ Energy Department Announces Funding to Develop "Plug-and-Play" Solar Energy Systems for Homeowners, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 24 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/energy-department-announces-funding-develop-plug-and-play-solar-energy-systems-homeowners>.

commercial buildings.²⁰⁵² The training program is being offered in order to support the Better Buildings Initiative goal of improving energy efficiency across the country by 20% by 2020.²⁰⁵³

A further example of the United States' full compliance with its Green Growth commitments can be found in the Department of Energy's plan to accelerate solar energy innovation through the SunShot Incubator program, a program that seeks to encourage the growth and creation of innovative solar energy companies.²⁰⁵⁴ This program has the goal of increasing the pace at which solar energy technology is available in the marketplace at a cost-effective price following its initial development in the laboratory.²⁰⁵⁵ The plan includes the allocation of USD12 million to the SunShot Incubator program.²⁰⁵⁶

Some of these initiatives are part of an all-of-the-above approach to energy efficiency outlined by President Barack Obama in February 2012.²⁰⁵⁷ The all-of-the-above strategy seeks to promote the exploitation of alternative energy sources, including wind, solar, nuclear, and bio-fuels.²⁰⁵⁸ Furthermore, the policy initiative seeks to encourage fuel efficiency in cars and trucks.²⁰⁵⁹

A more recent aspect of the all-of-the-above approach to energy efficiency includes America's plan to streamline the development of offshore wind resources in the Great Lakes. The project has

²⁰⁵² Energy Department and Department of Commerce Announce \$1.3 Million of Clean Energy Workforce, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 16 February 2012. Date of Access: 6 March 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/energy-department-and-department-commerce-announce-13-million-clean-energy-workforce>.

²⁰⁵³ Energy Department and Department of Commerce Announce \$1.3 Million of Clean Energy Workforce, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 16 February 2012. Date of Access: 6 March 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/energy-department-and-department-commerce-announce-13-million-clean-energy-workforce>.

²⁰⁵⁴ Energy Department Announces Over \$12 Million to Spur Solar Energy Innovation, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 8 February 2012. Date of Access: 6 March 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/energy-department-announces-over-12-million-spur-solar-energy-innovation>.

²⁰⁵⁵ Energy Department Announces Over \$12 Million to Spur Solar Energy Innovation, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 8 February 2012. Date of Access: 6 March 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/energy-department-announces-over-12-million-spur-solar-energy-innovation>.

²⁰⁵⁶ Energy Department Announces Over \$12 Million to Spur Solar Energy Innovation, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 8 February 2012. Date of Access: 6 March 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/energy-department-announces-over-12-million-spur-solar-energy-innovation>.

²⁰⁵⁷ Weekly Address: An All-Of-The-Above Approach to American Energy, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 25 February 2012. Date of Access: 6 March 2012. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2012/02/25/weekly-address-all-above-approach-american-energy>.

²⁰⁵⁸ Weekly Address: An All-Of-The-Above Approach to American Energy, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 25 February 2012. Date of Access: 6 March 2012. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2012/02/25/weekly-address-all-above-approach-american-energy>.

²⁰⁵⁹ Weekly Address: An All-Of-The-Above Approach to American Energy, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 25 February 2012. Date of Access: 6 March 2012. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2012/02/25/weekly-address-all-above-approach-american-energy>.

the potential to accrue environmental dividends through its potential to generate over 700 Gigawatts of energy from offshore wind. It has been estimated that each Gigawatt of offshore wind power would be enough to power 300,000 American homes.²⁰⁶⁰

President Barack Obama has also announced EV-Everywhere. EV-Everywhere is a challenge that will unite American scientists, engineers, and businesses in cooperation towards making electric vehicles more affordable and convenient for American consumers. The challenge is one in a series that is aimed at advancing technical innovations and cost reductions in green technologies that will make clean energy competitive with current sources of energy.²⁰⁶¹

Finally, Secretary Chu participated in the creation of an Agenda on behalf of the UN Secretary-General's Sustainable Energy for All initiative, released on 26 April 2012. The Agenda entails a practical roadmap to guide a multi-stakeholder process which will foster advanced energy efficiency, renewable energy technologies, and increased energy access. The initiative seeks to achieve its goals by 2030.²⁰⁶²

Thus, the United States receives a +1 score for its commitment to encourage effective policies to overcome barriers to efficiency, or otherwise spur innovation and deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies.

Analyst: Josh Zakkai

European Union: +1

The EU has fully complied with its commitment to encourage effective policies that overcome barriers to energy efficiency, or otherwise spur both innovation and deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies.

On 20 December 2011, the European Investment Bank (EIB) financed a EUR300 million loan to a development project that targets energy efficiency in the home. BSH Bosch und Siemens Hausgeraete GmbH (BSH), the market leader in resource-saving domestic appliances, is responsible for conducting the project. BSH plans to reduce domestic electricity and water consumption by modifying washing machines, driers, and refrigerators.²⁰⁶³

On 15 December 2011, the European Commission adopted the "Energy Roadmap 2050," which acts as the basis for developing a long-term European framework. The Energy Roadmap explores

²⁰⁶⁰ Obama Administration and Great Lakes States Announce Agreement to Spur Development of Offshore Wind Projects, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 30 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/obama-administration-and-great-lakes-states-announce-agreement-spur-development-offshore>.

²⁰⁶¹ President Obama Launches EV-Everywhere Challenge as Part of Energy Department's Clean Energy Grand Challenges, U.S. Department of Energy (Mt. Holly) 7 March 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/president-obama-launches-ev-everywhere-challenge-part-energy-department-s-clean-energy>.

²⁰⁶² Coalition of World Energy Ministers Commit to Improvements in Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, Energy Access, U.S. Department of Energy (London) 26 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://energy.gov/articles/coalition-world-energy-ministers-commit-improvements-energy-efficiency-renewable-energy>.

²⁰⁶³ EIB Finances Energy Efficiency in the Home, European Investment Bank 20 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 February 2012. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=BEI/11/208&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

the possibility of realizing decarbonisation in the EU while ensuring secure energy supply and competitiveness.²⁰⁶⁴

On 8 February 2012, the EU, represented by Commissioner for Development Andris Piebalgs, implemented the “20-20-20” host of initiatives. Set to be achieved by 2020, the three initiatives are: (1) reduce carbon emissions by 20%; (2) expand renewable energy usage to 20% of the energy mix; and (3) increase energy efficiency by 20%.²⁰⁶⁵ Commissioner Piebalgs also promised to raise funding levels for such projects as PAMENU and the ACP-EU Energy Facility, which aim to increase access to sustainable energy in developing regions.²⁰⁶⁶

On 15 December 2011, the European Commission adopted a Green Paper and launched a public consultation on expanding LED lighting in Europe. LED-based lighting is one of the most energy-efficient forms of lighting technology. However, LED deployment also faces such issues as high purchase costs, lack of familiarity among potential users, and an absence of common standards. The public consultation is meant to generate solutions to overcome these barriers.²⁰⁶⁷

On 24 November 2011, the European Commission urged several Members to comply with EU energy legislations. The Commission dispatched a notice to the Republic of Slovenia for failing to incorporate the Ecodesign Directive into its national legislation. Said directive encompasses rules that prohibit energy inefficient devices from the EU market.²⁰⁶⁸ The Commission also formally requested France and the Czech Republic to bring their national legislations on renewable energy in line with EU rules, which aim at removing administrative barriers to allow free access of renewable energy to the electricity grid.²⁰⁶⁹ Furthermore, the Commission referred

²⁰⁶⁴ Energy Roadmap 2050: A Secure, Competitive and Low-Carbon Energy Sector Is Possible, European Union 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 February 2012.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1543&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

²⁰⁶⁵ Address by Commissioner for Development Andris Piebalgs in Brussels, European Union 8 February 2012. Date of Access: 25 February 2012.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/12/74&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

²⁰⁶⁶ Address by Commissioner for Development Andris Piebalgs in Brussels, European Union 8 February 2012. Date of Access: 25 February 2012.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/12/74&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

²⁰⁶⁷ Digital Agenda: Commission Consults on Massive Expansion of LED Lighting in Europe, European Union 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 25 February 2012.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1554&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

²⁰⁶⁸ Energy Efficiency: Slovenian Legislation Still Not in Line with EU Ecodesign Rules, European Union 24 November 2011. Date of Access: 25 February 2012.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1438&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

²⁰⁶⁹ Renewable Energy: French and Czech Legislation Still Not in Line with EU Rules, European Union 24 November 2011. Date of Access: 25 February 2012.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1446&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

Spain to the EU's Court of Justice for failure to comply with the directive on reducing the energy consumption of buildings.²⁰⁷⁰

On 16 April 2012, European Commission President José Manuel Barroso attended the EU Sustainable Energy for All Summit. At the summit, President Barroso reiterated the “20-20-20” initiative and announced a new EU objective called “Energizing Development,” which aims to provide access to sustainable energy services to 500 million people by 2030.²⁰⁷¹ To achieve this goal, the EU intends to invest several hundred million Euros in clean and renewable energy projects for developing countries.²⁰⁷²

On 3 April 2012, the EU Commissioner for Energy gave an address on the Helios project and the role of energy for European growth. The Commissioner stressed on the importance of renewable energy sources for Europe's long-term development, especially for Greece and other regions most severely hit by the Eurozone crisis. The speech highlighted three features of the EU's energy policy: (1) decreasing EU's dependency on fossil fuel imports; (2) sustaining technology leadership of European industries; and (3) creating jobs via renewable energy installations.²⁰⁷³ Furthermore, the Commissioner for Energy encouraged Greece to develop the Helios project, as well as additional renewable energy projects, together with other Members. These projects will help Greece to reach national energy requirements and allow it to export a substantial amount of solar energy to other European countries.²⁰⁷⁴

On 22 March 2012, the EU urged several Members to implement necessary energy directives. The Commission sent reasoned opinions to Finland, Greece, and Poland for failing to comply with their legal obligations to assist in increasing to 20% the renewable energy share of the EU's

²⁰⁷⁰ Energy Performance of Buildings: Commission Refers Spain to Court, European Union 24 November 2011. Date of Access: 24 November 2012.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1447&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

²⁰⁷¹ Address by President Jose Manuel Barroso of the European Commission at the EU Sustainable Energy for All Summit, European Union 16 April 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/12/263&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

²⁰⁷² Address by President Jose Manuel Barroso of the European Commission in Brussels, European Union 16 April 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/12/263&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

²⁰⁷³ Address by EU Commissioner for Energy Gunther Oettinger at the Conference “Renewable Energy and Infrastructure Development in South Eastern European and HELIOS Project”, European Union 3 April 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/12/255&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

²⁰⁷⁴ Address by EU Commissioner for Energy Gunther Oettinger at the Conference “Renewable Energy and Infrastructure Development in South Eastern European and HELIOS Project”, European Union 3 April 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/12/255&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

overall energy consumption by 2020.²⁰⁷⁵ Furthermore, the EU issued warnings to the Czech Republic and Poland for failing to adopt the Energy Labelling Directive, a directive that promotes energy efficiency by giving consumers comparative information on the energy consumption of the products they purchase.²⁰⁷⁶ If these Members fail to respond within a two-month timeframe, the Commission may refer them to the Court of Justice of the European Union.

On 26 April 2012, the Commission referred Italy to the Court of Justice for failure to comply with the directive on the energy performance of buildings. Since buildings are responsible for around 40% of energy consumption and 36% of carbon dioxide emissions in the EU, the aforementioned directive requires all buildings to have energy performance certificates made available to their owners, prospective buyers, and tenants.²⁰⁷⁷ To this end, consumers may gain a clear sense of the quality of the building in terms of energy savings and associated costs.

The EU has undertaken various measures to encourage policies that either overcome barriers to efficiency, or otherwise spur both innovation and deployment of clean and efficient energy technologies. For this reason, the EU has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Maggie Shi

²⁰⁷⁵ Renewable Energy: Finnish, Greek and Polish Legislation Still Not in Line with EU Rules, European Union 22 March 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/12/278&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

²⁰⁷⁶ Energy Labeling: Commission Urges Czech Republic and Poland to Adopt Consumer-Friendly Legislation, European Union 26 March 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/12/277&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

²⁰⁷⁷ Energy Labeling: Commission Urges Czech Republic and Poland to Adopt Consumer-Friendly Legislation, European Union 26 March 2012. Date of Access: 26 April 2012.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/12/277&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

International Cooperation [282]

Commitment [#282]:

“Pursue consistent and effective engagement with non-members, regional and international organisations, including the United Nations, and other actors, and we welcome their contribution to our work as appropriate. We also encourage engagement with civil society. We request our Sherpas to make us proposals for the next meeting.”

Cannes Summit Final Declaration

Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Argentina		0	
Australia		0	
Brazil		0	
Canada		0	
China		0	
France		0	
Germany		0	
India		0	
Indonesia			+1
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Korea			+1
Mexico			+1
Russia			+1
Saudi Arabia		0	
South Africa		0	
Turkey		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union		0	
Average Score		+0.25	

Background:

At the Seoul summit the G20 leaders for the first time explicitly recognized “the necessity to consult with the wider international community” and pledged to “increase [...] efforts to conduct G20 consultation activities in a more systematic way, building on constructive partnerships with international organizations, in particular the UN, regional bodies, civil society, trade unions and academia.” The G20 also specified two principles for non-members invitations to summits: there will be no more than five non-member invitees and two of them should be African countries.²⁰⁷⁸

Commitment Features:

This commitment calls for closer G20 cooperation between the G20 and non-members, international organizations, the United Nations, regional organizations, civil society and other actors. As indicated in the Seoul Summit Declaration the other actors include trade unions and academia. During the G20 Cannes Summit, G20 leaders welcomed all these stakeholders’ contribution to the work of G20 and requested their sherpas to make proposals on cooperation for

²⁰⁷⁸ The Seoul Summit Document. 12 November 2010.
<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/g20seoul-doc.html>.