

PROJECT FACTS

Energy Efficiency Standards and Labeling



- Project name : Barrier Removal to the Cost-Effective Development and Implementation of Energy Efficiency Standards and Labeling Projects (BRESL)
- Total budget : USD 1,170,000
- Co-financing by GOI : USD 2,909,900
- Project period : 2009 - 2013
- Implementing partner : Directorate General for Electricity and Energy Utilisation (DGEEU)
- Participating countries : Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, Thailand & Vietnam and China. China acts as the host country.
- Donor : GEF

Background

Over the past decade, Asia has had an average growth rate in energy use of 3.7%, over the double of the 1.6% world average. Throughout the region, growth in the demand for electric power is requiring the extension and upgrading of electricity transmission and distribution networks. Energy use related to buildings (including use of appliances and equipment and lighting) accounts for a significant percentage of the region's total energy consumption. With the rapid economic growth in many countries in the region the demand for major appliances and equipment - ranging from refrigerators and clothes washers in homes, to photocopiers and lighting equipment in office buildings - is expected to continue to grow. Such technologies primarily rely on fossil fuel based power generation, which is one of the major sources of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Experience in Asia, as well as in many other countries in the world, is that Energy Efficiency Standards and Labeling (ES&L) programs and policies are one of the most effective ways to improve energy efficiency and to reduce GHG missions. ES&L programs are also among the most cost-effective types of policies to mitigate global climate change. The reason for this is that these programs have the potential to effect complete market transformations for different classes of energy-saving products, at a cost far below the cost of providing new energy supply.

Unfortunately, Energy Efficiency Standards & Labeling (ES&L) are currently hindered by certain persistent barriers, which can be broadly classified into the following categories:

- Policy/regulatory
- Institutional
- Technical
- Information and awareness
- Market
- Financial

Objectives

One important objective of the project is thus the removal of barriers to the successful implementation of energy standards and labeling policies and programs in Asia. BRESL is aimed at rapidly accelerating the adoption and implementation of energy standards and labels (ES&L), and in doing so bringing about energy savings from the use of energy efficient appliances/equipment.



An energy efficient air conditioner help reduce CO2 emissions

This project targets energy-efficient standardization and labeling for seven home appliances, namely Air conditioner, Ballast, Electric Fan, Electric Motor, Refrigerator, CFLs and Rice cooker.

The project also facilitates harmonization of test procedures, standards and labels among developing countries in Asia, when appropriate. In order to overcome the abovementioned barriers to ES&L programs, the project is comprised of five components, aiming to strengthen the Policy Making, provide Capacity Building and Manufacturer Support, as well as enhance Regional Cooperating and assist in the design of individual pilot projects. This would include strengthening the policy context for Energy Efficient (EE) technologies as well as the understanding among policymakers about the importance and substantial benefits of ES&L programs.

Donor:



Results

The goal of the BRESL Indonesia project is a rapid acceleration of adoption and implementation of energy standards and labels (ES&L) of targeted home appliances, to bring about energy savings from the use of energy efficient appliances/equipment. This should reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 1.52 million metric ton CO₂ and reduce 2,009 GWh in total electricity use in residential, commercial and industrial sectors at the end of project.

On a regional level, the six participating countries, which are Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Pakistan, Thailand and Vietnam, will work together on training, technical analysis and development of harmonized standards and procedures. Overall, the BRESL regional project will reduce carbon emissions by an estimated 23.4 million metric tons (MMT) per year (cumulative total of about 34.5 MMT) by end of the project.



An electric fan which is energy efficient is more climate friendly

For more information:

United Nations Development Programme
Menara Thamrin Building, 8th Floor
Jalan MH Thamrin Kav. 3, Jakarta 10250
Phone: (62-21)3141308. Fax: (62-21)3145251
Email: media.id@undp.org
Website: www.undp.or.id