IEA DSM TASK 22
Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standards

Why Are EEPS Needed?

To achieve energy efficiency targets, countries are introducing policies and programmes that target different sectors, such as appliances, buildings, and industry. These policies include a wide range of instruments, such as regulatory directives, voluntary agreements, incentives or subsidies, financing options, and education and outreach. Many programmes have evolved over time to meet specific needs as they arise. As a result, each programme tends to have its own objectives and implementation mechanisms.

A number of programmes have achieved their objectives, but with the absence of a unified approach, their full potential is often not realised. In addition, the programmes respond to their own incentive mechanisms and subsequently adhere to their own monitoring and verification protocols and so it is difficult to quantify the total energy efficiency savings, which is crucial from a government's perspective. To overcome existing barriers to energy efficiency programmes and to realise their full potential, a coherent approach encompassing all the efforts to implement these measures needs to be undertaken.

While EE programmes have gained momentum, wide differences exist in their design and implementation plus they have met with varying degrees of success. Nevertheless, there is tremendous potential for their successful implementation.

Task Work

Subtask I — Analysis of Various Approaches to Promote EE and Their Relative Efficacy
Participants analysed various approaches, Including Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standards (EEPS) approaches adopted to promote EE and assessed their efficacy.

Subtask II — Development of Best Practices in Design of EEPS
Participants analysed design parameters (e.g., participants, coverage, timing and duration, enforcement mechanism, funding, and measurement and verification) and developed best practices for implementing EEPS.

Subtask III — Communication and Outreach
Participants identified and engaged various stakeholder groups in the dissemination of information on developing EEPS.

Results

Publication of *Best Practices in Designing and Implementing Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes.* This report covers 19 EEO schemes implemented in a range of jurisdictions around the world.

Despite the diversity of EEO schemes, three broad schemes can be identified:

1. Schemes with quantitative energy saving targets that have been established relatively independently, often with their own enabling legislation.
2. Schemes with quantitative energy saving targets that are integral components of resource planning and acquisition by the obligated energy providers.
3. Schemes with quantitative energy saving targets that have been established principally by governments as integral components of government policies

Task Duration

March 2010 to February 2011.

Participating Countries & Organizations

India Spain RAP

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