



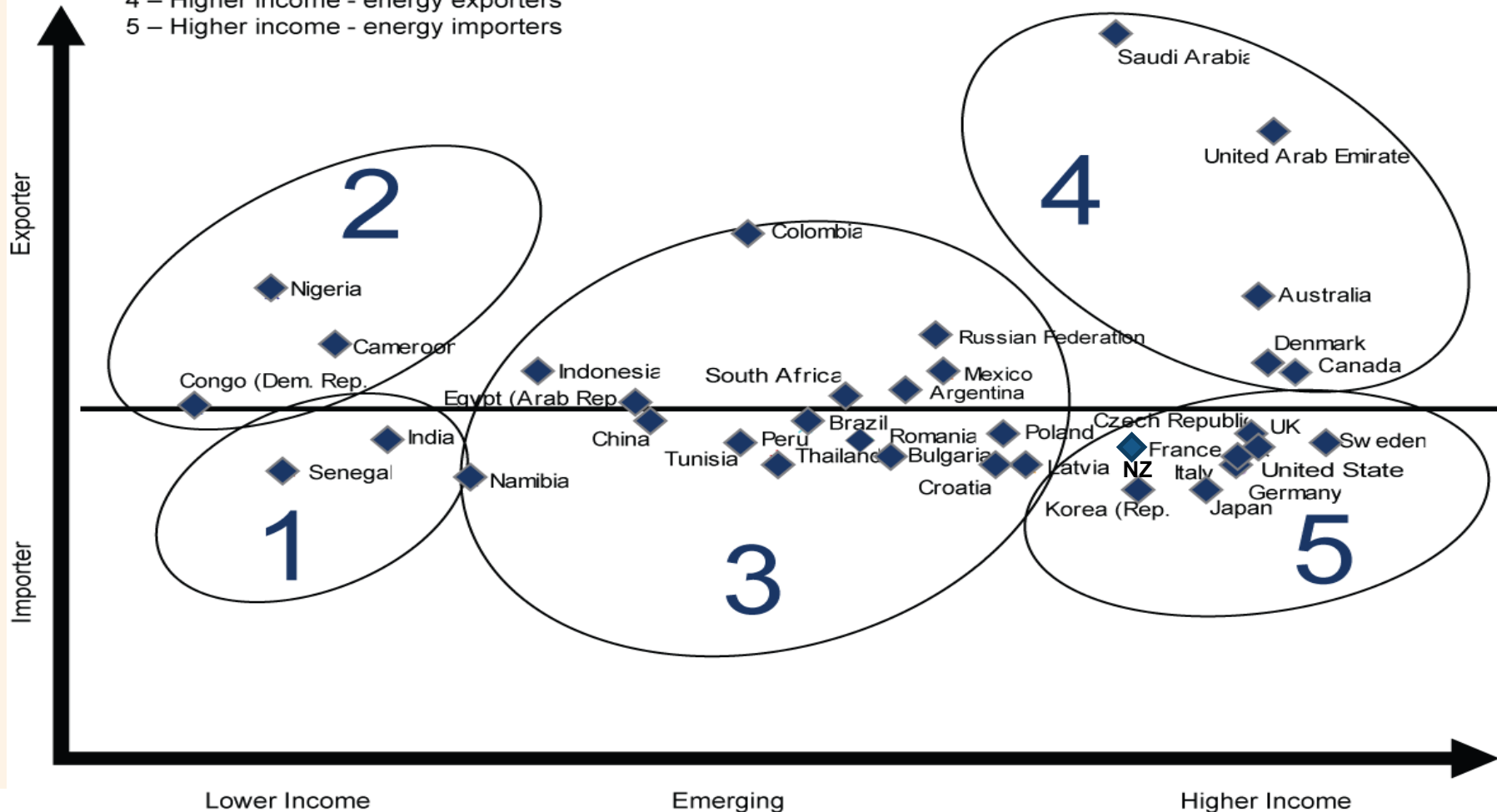
World Energy and Climate Policy: 2009 Assessment

Hajime MURATA
22 February 2010
Wellington

Promoting sustainable energy for the greatest benefit of all

Clusters (with examples)

- 1 – Lower income - energy importers
- 2 – Lower income - energy exporters
- 3 – Emerging (fast growth) moving toward energy importers
- 4 – Higher income - energy exporters
- 5 – Higher income - energy importers

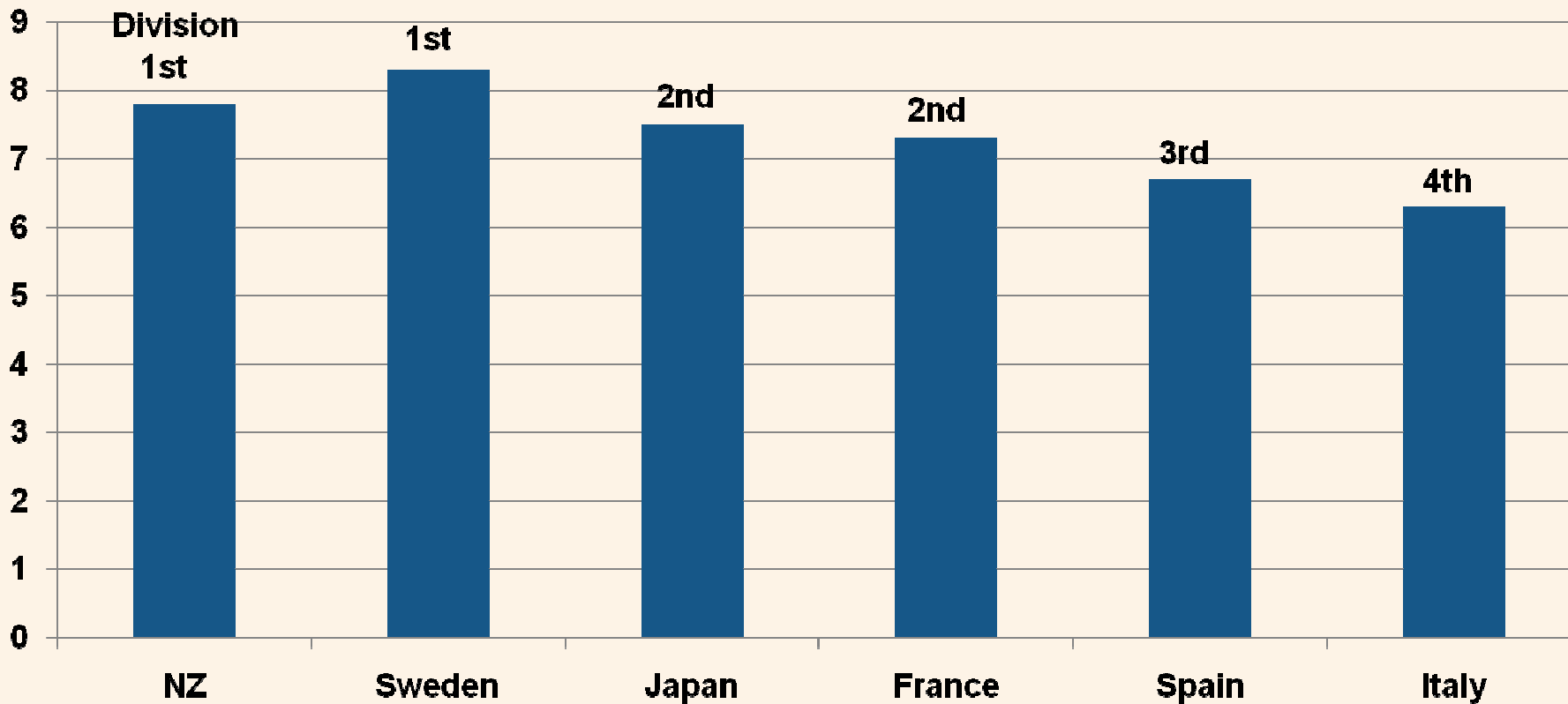


Countries Included in the Assessment

	Cluster 1 (13)	Cluster 2 (7)	Cluster 3 (31)	Cluster 4 (8)	Cluster 5 (29)
Division 1 (22)	India, Philippines, Sri Lanka	Indonesia, Paraguay	Croatia, Jordan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia	Canada, Denmark	Austria, Finland, New Zealand, Sweden , Switzerland, UK, USA
Division 2 (22)	Ghana, Kenya, Morocco	Cameroon, Nigeria	Brazil , Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Mexico, Romania, Russia, Uruguay	Australia, Norway	France , Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Korea Rep. Netherlands
Division 3 (22)	Mongolia, Nepal, Tanzania	Congo (DR), Cote d'Ivoire	Argentina, Egypt, Iran, Lebanon, Namibia, Peru, Trinidad, Turkey	Saudi Arabia, UAE	Belgium, Estonia, HK (China), Luxembourg, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain
Division 4 (22)	Ethiopia, Pakistan, Senegal, Tajikistan	Yemen	Algeria, Botswana, Libya, Macedonia, Serbia, Syria, Ukraine	Kuwait, Qatar	Cyprus, Czech Rep., Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Slovakia, Taiwan (China)

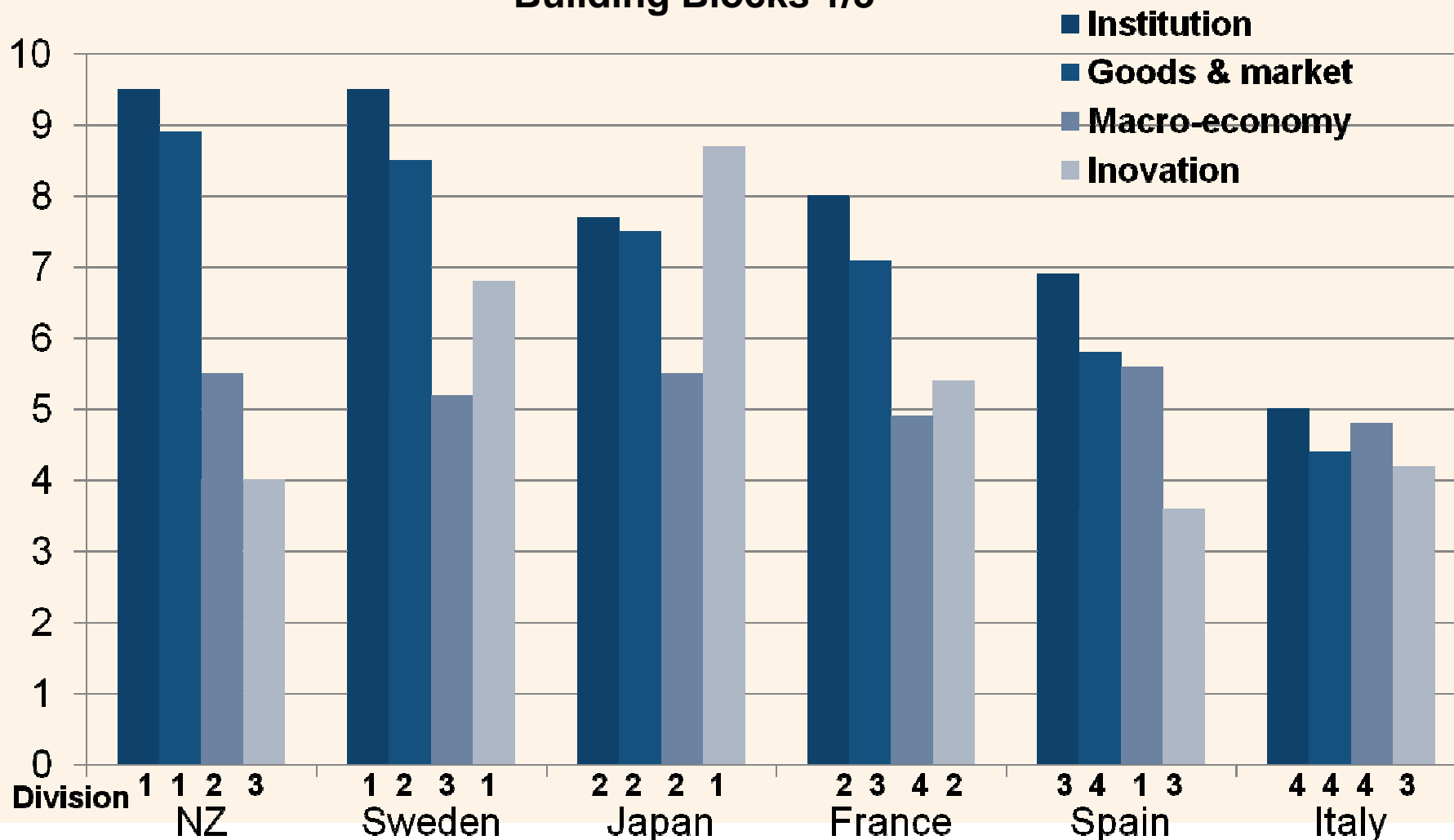
Comparison of New Zealand with Other Countries

Assessment Index



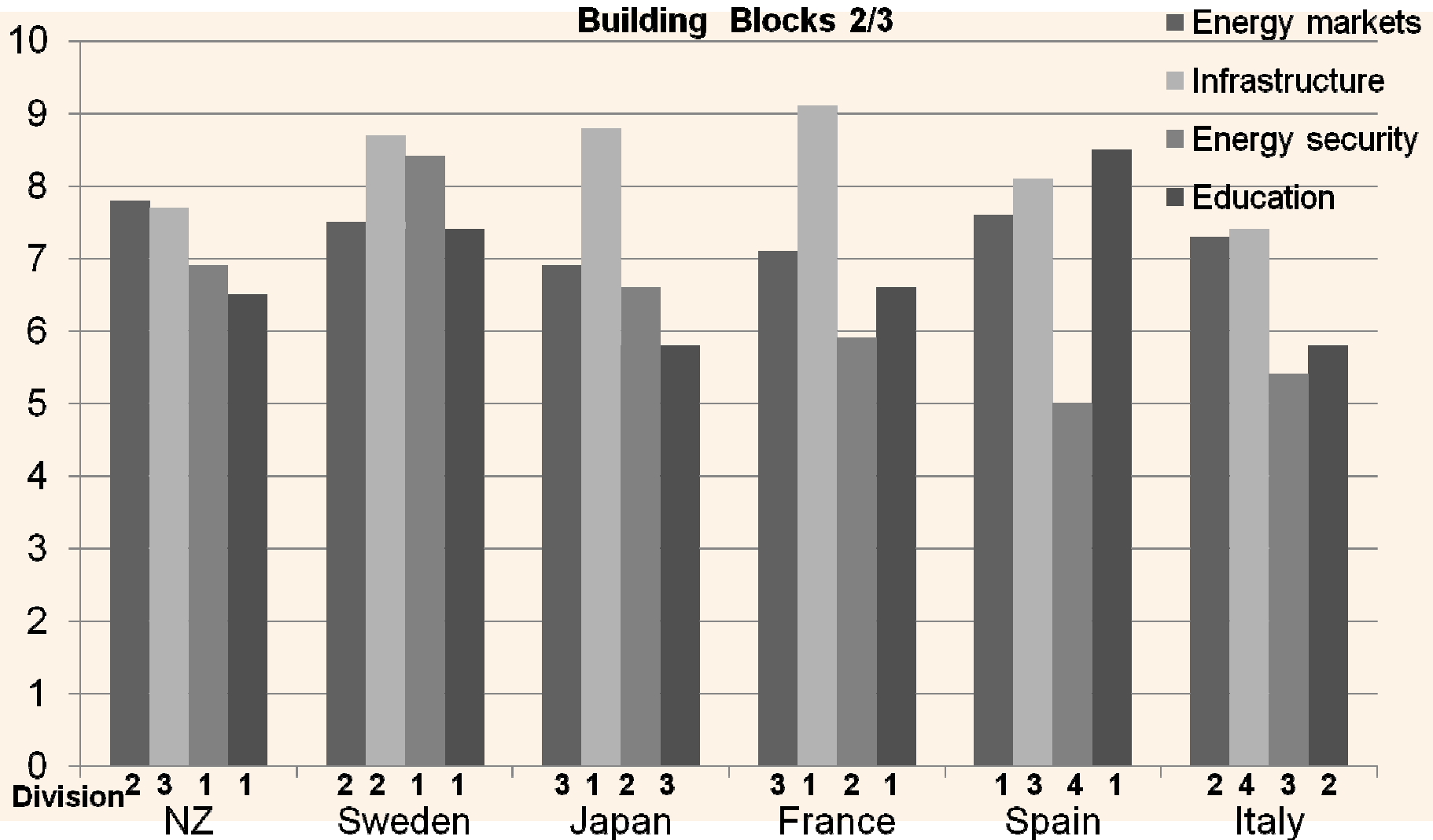
Comparison of New Zealand with Other Countries

Building Blocks 1/3



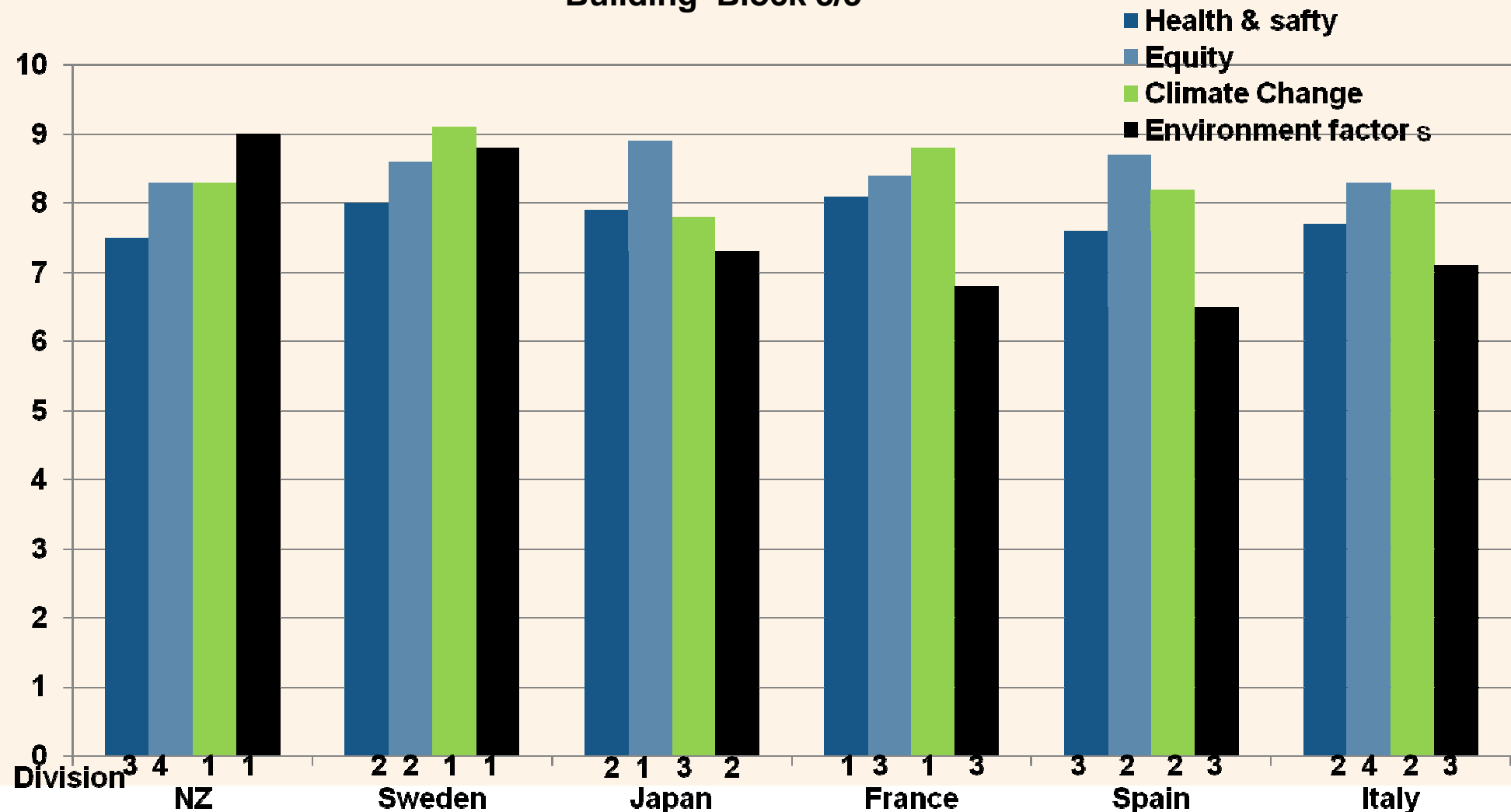
Comparison of New Zealand with Other Countries

Building Blocks 2/3



Comparison of New Zealand with Other Countries

Building Block 3/3



Policies for Equity

South Africa – National Electrification Policy (1994)

36% to 90% in 2009 (urban); 12% to 52% in 2005 (rural)

Egypt – Rural electrification, natural gas network, subsidies for poor

India – White Ration Card for low income families

Nigeria – Electric Power Policy (2005)

Argentina – PERMER, Renewable Energies Project for Rural Markets

Italy – Market liberalization (2007) electricity markets with social subsidy

Analysis: Policy in Practice – Security

Denmark – Heat Supply Act (1979), Electricity Saving Trust (1996), Nordic Electricity Exchange (NORD POOL)

- Primary objective of energy security policy is diversification of supply
- Share of renewable energy has increased to almost 17 percent (2006) due to unique wind endowment; share of wind electricity increased to 19 percent
- Export wind electricity to Norway, Sweden, Germany, as well as power balance with those neighbouring countries
- Real-time pricing (even negative), which points to the importance of transmission capability and market pricing signals
- Achievement applies not only to energy security but also addresses climate change mitigation.

Policy for Energy Security & Economy

Denmark – Heat Supply Act (1979), Electricity Saving Trust (1996), Nordic Electricity Exchange (NORDPOL)

- export / import electricity, real-time pricing, provides energy security and climate benefits!

India – Integrated Energy Policy, Energy Conservation Act of 2001, Bureau of Energy Efficiency in 2002

Nigeria – National Energy Policy 1996, rev 2003

Russia – Energy Strategy to 2020 (2008)

UK – Market-based approach

Japan – Act on Rational Use of Energy (1979, amended 1997, 2002, 2005)

France – Nuclear Energy Policy (1970)

USA - Well-functioning energy markets (48 states)

Policy in Practice – Environment and Climate

France – Bonus-Malus for new cars

- France has implemented a combination benefit and penalty system (bonus-malus) to encourage the purchase of low-emission vehicles
- Benefits between 200 and 5,000 Euro apply to new vehicles purchased from 5 December 2007 and depend on the level of CO₂ emissions, which have to be less than 130 g CO₂/km

e.g., 1,000 Euro for vehicles emitting between 101 and 120 g CO₂/km

- Penalties between 200 and 2,600 Euro apply to new vehicles purchased as of 1 January 2008 emitting more than 160 g CO₂/km

e.g., 750 Euro for vehicles emitting between 166 and 200 g CO₂/km

Policy for Environment & Climate

Brazil – National Programme for Conservation of Electric Energy (PROCEL) in 1981; PROALCOOL in 80s

France – Bonus/Malus for New Cars (2007)

Mexico – Climate Change Programme (2009); Oil Profits (2007)

Sweden – Initiative process (government, parliament, private citizens)

Egypt – Centre for Renewable Energy R&D

Bulgaria – tax structure reforms to favour new cars

Thailand – promotion scheme for manufacture of “eco cars”

Latvia – enhancing the efficiency of heat networks

Argentina – PIEEP, industrial efficiency - environmentally sustainable

Energy Policy Assessment Study 2010 (WEC/OW)

Involve energy business more directly – survey

More involvement of institutes in Member countries

Involve outside experts

Review the methodology – indicators, weighting, sources, normalization

Apply the key messages for each country

Go to a deeper level on examining policies, including cost/benefit

These will be included in the Assessment Report at the Montreal Congress

Thank you for your attention