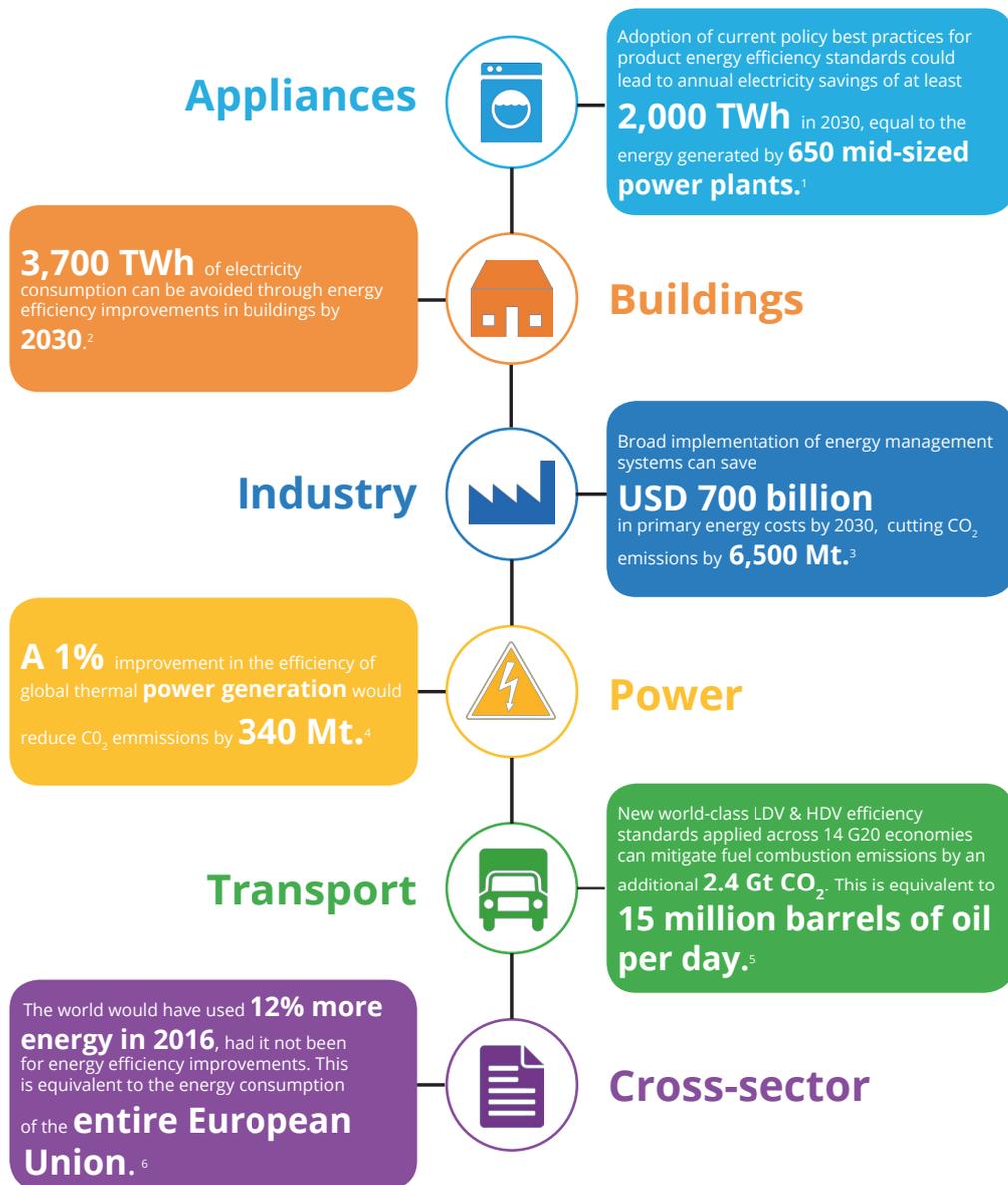


About IPEEC

IPEEC is an autonomous partnership of nations founded in 2009 by the Group of Eight (G8) to promote collaboration on energy efficiency. Its membership now includes 17 of the Group of 20 (G20) economies, which represent over 80% of global energy use and over 80% of global greenhouse gas emissions (OECD, 2015).

IPEEC provides information to decision makers in major economies, facilitating candid discussions for exchanging ideas and experiences on energy efficiency. It helps countries undertake joint projects to develop and implement energy efficiency policies and measures on a global scale.

In 2017, IPEEC focused on supporting energy efficiency improvement through the activities of its country-led task groups in the following areas: appliances and equipment, buildings, industrial energy management, electricity generation, transport, finance, data and top ten best practices and best available technologies. Nine of IPEEC's task groups progress work under the G20 Energy Efficiency Leading Programme (the Leading Programme) - the G20's first long-term framework for energy efficiency, for which IPEEC serves as the lead coordinating organisation in cooperation with other major international organisations.



Sources: (1) SEAD, 2016 (2) IEA, 2017, p.293, (3) LBNL, 2016, p.4, (4) IPEEC, 2015, p.15, (5) ICCT, 2017, p.8, (6) IEA 2017, p. 15.

Accomplishments

In 2017, IPEEC members and task groups made significant progress in the design, acceleration and implementation of cross-sector energy efficiency policies and programmes around the world. They achieved this through the nine work streams under the Leading Programme as well as continued efforts through established task groups.



Appliances and equipment

Super-efficient Equipment and Appliance Deployment (SEAD) Initiative

SEAD aims to accelerate global market transformation toward energy efficient products. Among its most significant accomplishments in 2017, the task group:

- Expanded the Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM) Advanced Cooling Challenge, which urges governments and industry to develop and deploy at scale super-efficient and affordable cooling techniques.
- Launched a project on residential end-use trends and patterns in India.
- Provided technical assistance to member countries on standards and labelling programmes and testing needs for air conditioners.
- Hosted meetings and webinars of the SEAD Policy Exchange Forum (SPEX).
- Held two rounds of competitions to promote the development and adoption of top performing products: the SEAD Global Efficiency Medal and the SEAD Connected Efficiency Award.

Networked Devices Task Group (NDTG) / Connected Devices Alliance (CDA)

Throughout 2017, the CDA encouraged globally coordinated action on connected devices through:

- Promotion of the CDA Voluntary Principles for Energy Efficient Connected Devices, which have officially secured support from multiple industry groups and governments.
- Expansion of the CDA Centre of Excellence, an online publications library that provides free and in-depth papers by experts on ways to encourage energy-efficient smart devices.
- Organisation of a G20 Networked Devices Workshop in Germany and CEM roundtable in China
- Development of the Connected Efficiency Award in cooperation with SEAD and International Energy Agency (IEA) 4E Technology Collaboration Programme.



Buildings

Buildings Energy Efficiency Task Group (BEET)

The BEET is a collaborative platform for members to research, inform and support the development and implementation of effective building energy efficiency policies.

In 2017, the BEET published a report on *Existing Building Energy Efficiency Renovation: International Review of Regulatory Policies* (BEET 6), which is the sixth in a series of studies produced by the Task Group. It provides an overview of key regulatory policies that have been used internationally to require improvements to existing commercial and residential buildings at various points, including renovation, refurbishment, retrofit, alternations and additions. The report helps policy makers face the challenge of determining which set of policies are the most effective in significantly improving the energy efficiency of existing buildings.



Industry

Energy Management Working Group (EMWG) and Energy Management Action Network (EMAK)

The EMWG and EMAK aim to encourage greater energy efficiency uptake in the industrial sector by sharing tools and best practices on the use of energy management systems.

The EMWG's key achievements in 2017 included:

- Expanding the Energy Management Campaign, which aims to reach 50,0001 global certifications to ISO 50001.
- Holding the second round of the Energy Management Leadership Awards.
- Promoting the Energy Professionals International (EPI) ISO 50001 Lead Auditor Certification Program.
- Estimating and analysing impacts of the ISO 50001 standard through the ISO 50001 Impact Estimator Tool (IET 50001).
- Supporting efforts to develop a database to track energy management system certifications and contributing to technical consultations on the revision and development of ISO standards.
- Hosting policy exchanges and events.

In 2017, EMAK held its 8th Annual Workshop in Jakarta, Indonesia. 90 participants from government, industry and academia gathered to exchange best practices and learn how award programmes can support the uptake of energy management systems in the industry and buildings sectors. The workshop's main findings were published in a report and shared with policy makers in a fact sheet distributed to IPEEC delegates.



Power

High Efficiency Low Emissions Task Group (HELE)

As part of its efforts to promote energy efficiency improvements in conventional electricity generation, in 2017 HELE organised a technical tour of a thermal power plant in Yokohama, Japan, jointly with the IEA's Working Party on Fossil Fuels. Participants from over 20 countries examined some of the world's most advanced clean coal technologies to better understand how HELE technologies can generate energy savings, reduce emissions and contribute to a low-carbon future.



Transport

Transport Task Group (TTG)

In 2017, the TTG continued its efforts to facilitate knowledge-sharing and build capacity to support the expanded adoption of world-class standards for heavy-duty vehicles (HDVs). This was primarily achieved by:

- Hosting policy exchanges with leading members of the international transport community.
- Publishing a report on the status of policies for clean vehicles and fuels in select G20 countries, building on the TTG's earlier assessment of the impact of world class vehicle efficiency and emissions regulations in G20 countries.
- Setting up a work stream on technical and policy deep dives to inform research and policy formulation. As part of this work, the TTG launched a landmark project aimed at accelerating the development and implementation of HDV regulations in interested countries.



Cross-sector

Energy Efficiency Finance Task Group (EEFTG)

The EEFTG aims to enhance capital flows for energy efficiency investments. In 2017, the task group achieved a number of milestones:

- Developed the G20 Energy Efficiency Toolkit, which provides voluntary options for policy makers, private financial institutions and development banks to scale up energy efficiency investments. The Toolkit was produced in partnership with UN Environment Finance Initiative and the IEA and was acknowledged by G20 leaders.

- Organised and participated in over 20 events which together involved nearly 3,000 representatives from governments and finance communities around the world.
- Engaged and consulted national agencies, international organisations and high-level groups such as the G20 Energy Sustainability Working Group and G20 Green Finance Study Group.
- Held bilateral dialogues with IPEEC and non-IPEEC member countries.

Improving Policies through Energy Efficiency Indicators (IPEEI)

In 2017, IPEEI played a key role in improving energy efficiency monitoring methods in numerous countries. The task group:

- Continued to carry out the Baseline Energy Efficiency Indicator (BIEE) Programme jointly with the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UN ECLAC), French development and energy agencies, and the German agency for international cooperation (GIZ).
- Implemented a bilateral capacity building project between France and Mexico's National Commission for Energy Efficiency (CONUEE) on energy efficiency monitoring.
- Initiated a bilateral project to evaluate Brazil's energy efficiency policies.
- Contributed to the development and launch of the G20 Energy End-Use Data and Energy Efficiency Metrics (EEUDEEM) initiative.
- Hosted capacity building workshops in Jamaica and Chile.

Top Ten Energy Efficiency Best Practices and Best Available Technologies Task Group (TOP TENS)

In 2017, TOP TENS members focused on compiling top ten best practices (BPs) and best available technologies (BATs) lists for the buildings sector and increasing outreach activities. This work involved:

- Updating the methodologies for analysing technologies, including modifying criteria and corresponding weighting systems.
- Elaborating a strategy for developing new international sector-specific technologies lists.
- Promoting the TOP TENS lists through a broad communication effort.

Outlook for 2018

2018 will be a significant year for international cooperation on energy efficiency.

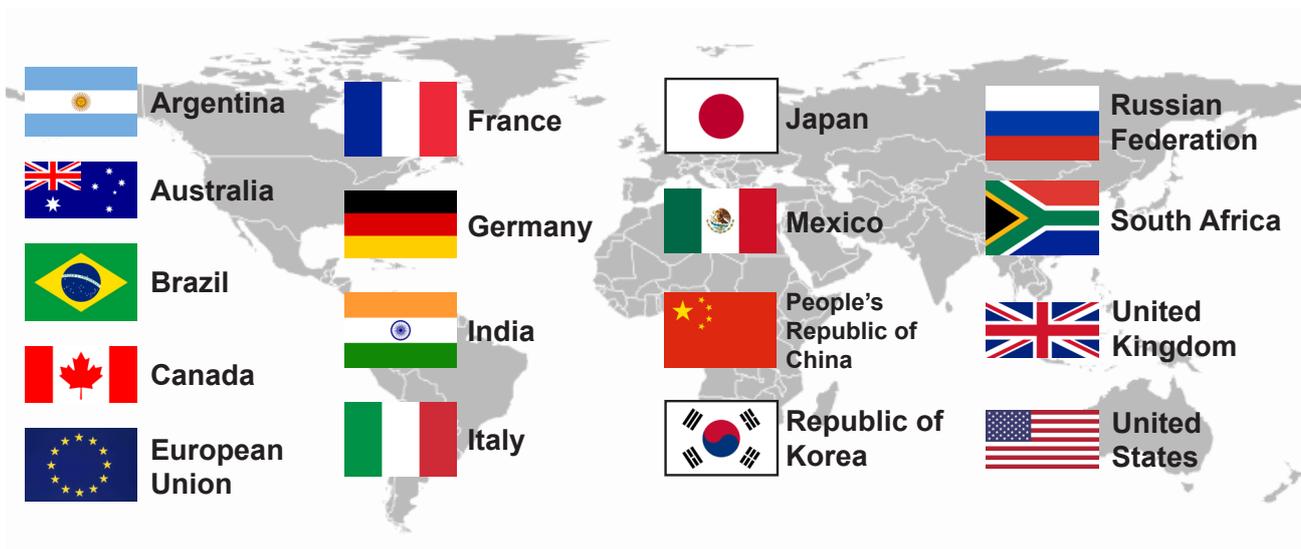
Under the Presidency of Argentina, the G20's sustainable energy agenda will focus on countries' energy transitions towards more flexible, transparent and cleaner energy systems. Energy efficiency will feature prominently, along with other key topics such as renewable energy, energy access, the transparency of energy data and digitalisation of energy markets. Countries will also continue to implement the G20 Energy Efficiency Leading Programme and explore new institutional frameworks to strengthen energy efficiency cooperation.

In 2018, IPEEC's task groups will progress their existing activities with the aim of further implementing and consolidating their current work. Their overarching priorities, objectives and plans for the coming year include:

- deepening cooperation on the implementation of best practices
- providing technical assistance to develop policy frameworks and roadmaps
- facilitating ongoing dialogue between governments, industry and other key stakeholders.

To reinforce the collective impact of collaboration, IPEEC will continue to act as a confederating force and work closely with other international organisations, forums and institutions to enhance synergies and further energy efficiency.

IPEEC members



Further information and resources

The full **IPEEC Annual Report 2017** is available at www.ipeec.org along with a range of other resources, including:

- reports, communiqués and other outcome documents from the G20 process;
- publications from IPEEC task groups; and
- news, data and multimedia from IPEEC and the broader international energy efficiency community.

