GLOBAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY WORKSHOP March 6 to 13, 2010

Designing regulatory framework; energy efficiency & conservation

Getahun Moges Ethiopian Energy Agency

Washington DC

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

I/ Country overview

II/ Energy Supply

III/ Energy Institutions & Energy efficiency activities

IV/ Anticipated frameworks

V/ Summery

Country overview (Cont..)



Country overview (Cont..)

- Terrain: high plateau with central mountain range divided by Great Rift Valley
- Size; Total: 1,127,127 sq km water: 7,444 sq km land: 1,119,683 sq km
- Altitude extremes:

lowest point: Denakil Depression - 125 m highest point: Ras Dashen 4,620 m

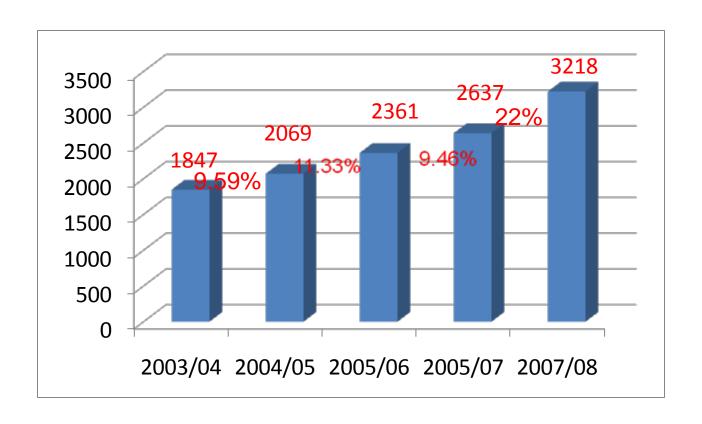
- Population about 75 Million
 - Rural population: 84%; Urban population:
 - Total: 2.73; Urban: 2.57; Rural: 4.10

Country overview (Cont..)

Cool Zone - above 2,600 m (8,530 ft) temperatures range from near freezing to 16 degrees

- -Temperate Zone between 1,500 m (4,920 ft) and 2,600 m (8,530ft) temperatures range from 16 degrees to 30 degree, densely populated area.
- -Hot Zone below 1,500 m (4,920 ft) with both tropical and arid conditions, temperatures range from 27 degrees to 50 degrees.
- -Rainy season from mid-June to mid-September (longer in the southern highlands) preceded by intermittent showers from February or March; remainder of year is generally dry

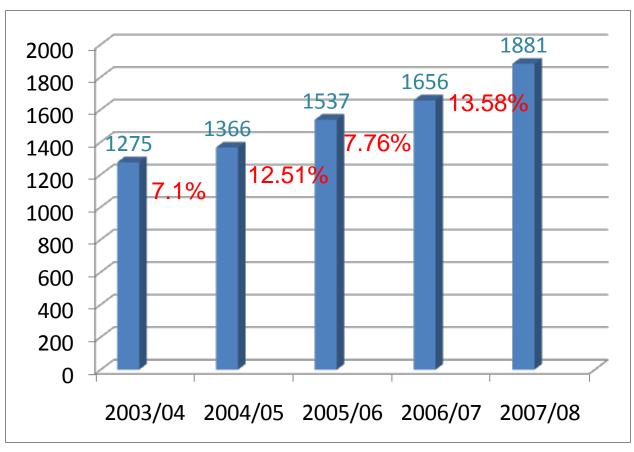
II. Energy supply and demand A/ Electricity sales GWh



Source: MM&E

Energy supply and demand (cont...)

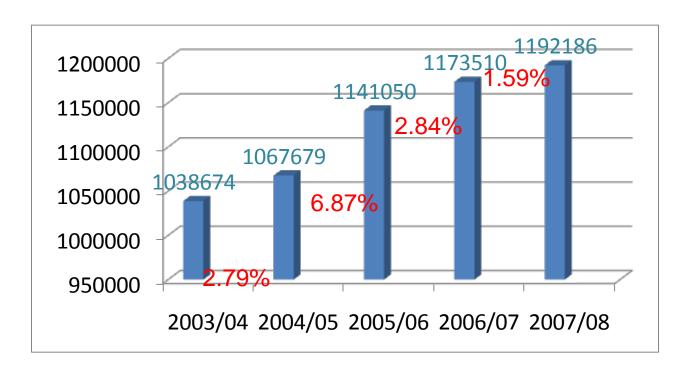
B/ Petroleum products consumption In 000 metric tones



Source: MM&E

Energy supply and demand (cont...) 1.59%

C/ Woody Biomass in TERA JOULES



Source: MM&E

Energy supply and demand (cont...)

2007/8 national energy data

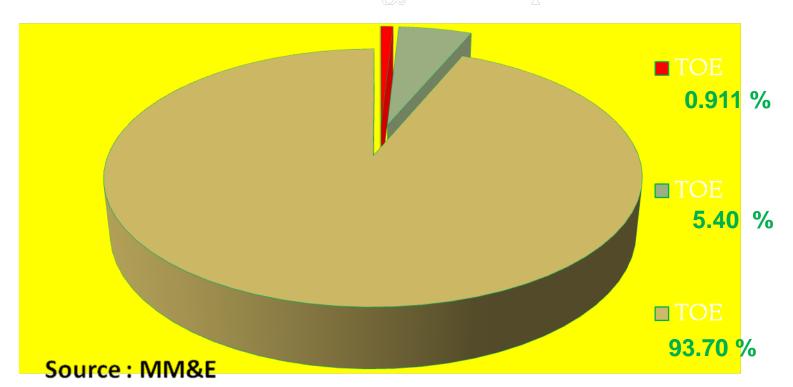
 Electricity:
 276,680
 TOE
 0.911 %

 Oil:
 1636174
 TOE
 5.40 %

 Biomass:
 28 474 873 TOE
 93.70 %

 Total
 30,387,727 TOE
 100 %

National Energy Consumption TOE



Energy supply and demand (cont...)

- •Power supply 97% comes from Hydro small proportion from Geothermal,
- •37% of the population have access to power

III Energy institutions & energy efficiency activities

Ministry of Mines & Energy

Public Institutions

Public Institutions

Electricity Agency/EEA/

Electric power corporation/E EPCO/

Energy
Development &
Promotion Center
REF

Policy planning & coordination

Edu & Research Inst

Power sector regulation DSM VOLUNTARY

Commercial power service

Promotion products research, training VOLUNTARY & MARKET

Public Sector economy

Regional Agencies

Federal Agencies Private sector economy

REF

Energy institutions & energy efficiency activities (cont...)

- High potential for energy saving and conservation in all sectors of our economy,
- Limited baseline studies and some studies are already too old
- Previous government efforts to promote energy efficiency and alternative energy sources focused on house hold energy

Energy Efficiency activities(cont...)

Energy saving potentials; Industrial sector: In the use of fuel oils in 15 selected industries such as textile, tannery, food processing etc, and

- Commercial applications such as oil fired boiler had been found to be significant,
- the outcome of the energy audit showed 40 to
 50 % heat loss
- Very recently, industries attempt to find solutions from the market
- The effect of different DSM not studied
- ❖ Few private energy conservation and efficiency firms /dealers provide services to business enterprises industries etc.

Energy Efficiency activities(cont...)

- Stove efficiency is reportedly one of the successful achievements;
- ❖ Bread baking using biomass resource the brand saves up to 54% compared with 5 to 6 % of the traditional version.
- ❖ For cooking stove the improved efficiency reached to 25% as compared with the traditional 7 to 8 %,
- ❖Penetration one third of the family (about 5 million families)

Energy Efficiency activities(cont...)

Electricity sector;

Lighting efficiency;

market driven + promotional= generally slow utility driven + incentives i.e free distribution of CFLs(very recent but) effective.

close to 5 Million CFLs freely distributed

/exchange for incandescent lamps/ Saving of 75 MW

- . Duties waved for CFLs removed/recently/ Another round of 5 Million CFLs in progress Transport sector:
 - Potential saving presumed to be high
 - Effectively unreached for EE

IV/ Anticipated legal & institutional **Frameworks**

<u>Limitations & triggers</u>

- **➢In adequate frameworks; no coherent energy efficiency** & conservation strategy /EE&C/, program & institutions,
- **✓**The pursuit of energy efficiency and alternative energy resource /since the late 70s/ much of promotional than regulatory
- ✓ Role played by rural Energy Development and promotion dominates the national effort though other Agencies NGOs plays their own part/propagation, dissemination, conservation etc. energy technologies/
- **✓** Dominated by biomass energy in the HH sector

Anticipated legal & institutional (cont...)

- >Environmental negative impacts
- **➤** Woody biomass coverage declining:
 - ✓ 65% of the 500 administrative regions/ are in net deficit,
 - ✓ This is about 30 to 40% of the population,
- > Market fails to guarantee efficient use of energy resources
- >Ever increasing energy price, especially petroleum,
- > Population growth, economic growth

□<u>principles</u>;

- ➤ Energy Efficiency & Conservation / EE&C/ is a separate sphere of regulation therefore needs targeted legal & regulatory instruments, namely;
 - market viz. efficient use of energy,
 - o energy viz. environment,
 - o energy viz. sustainable growth
- > Remove market barriers & develop marker for EE Services
- >EE&C law based on long-term, strategy plan and specific measures

DEE&C laws should work on the synergies of a number of laws and regulations and not on one overarching law

oEg: housing construction, spatial planning, technical requirement /voluntary, mandatory standards, public procumbent, licensing, market design, certification etc

BUILDING CODES to incorporate energy efficiency and conservation at design & construction stage E.G;

- •Rules & requirements for building energy performance,
- •Mandatory conservation measures; solar thermal,
- •Maximum use of natural light/ reduction of heat from the sun,
- Efficient use of artificial lights,
- •Mandatory diagnostic energy audit, (occupancy certificate),
- •Use of energy efficient construction materials
 □ URBAN (SPETIAL)PLANNING
 - Space for mass transport & other modes of transport,
- □ PUBLIC SECTOR AS MODEL FOR EE&C
- ☐ PROCURMENT PRACTICE & THIRD PARTY FINANCING

- Fiscal policies and laws:
 Efficiency oriented energy taxe systems
- <u>e.g</u>. rebates on energy efficiency products, tax exemptions, subsidies,
- ☐ Investment laws /Investment incentives

oprofit tax exemption on EE investments etc.

EE&C regulatory goals:

- □ Setting;
 - o minimum energy efficiency standard or,
 - o Maximum energy intensity standard
- ☐ Monitoring energy consumption in various sectors of the economy,
- ☐ Evaluation of energy consumption via; energy audit, energy labeling & other instruments

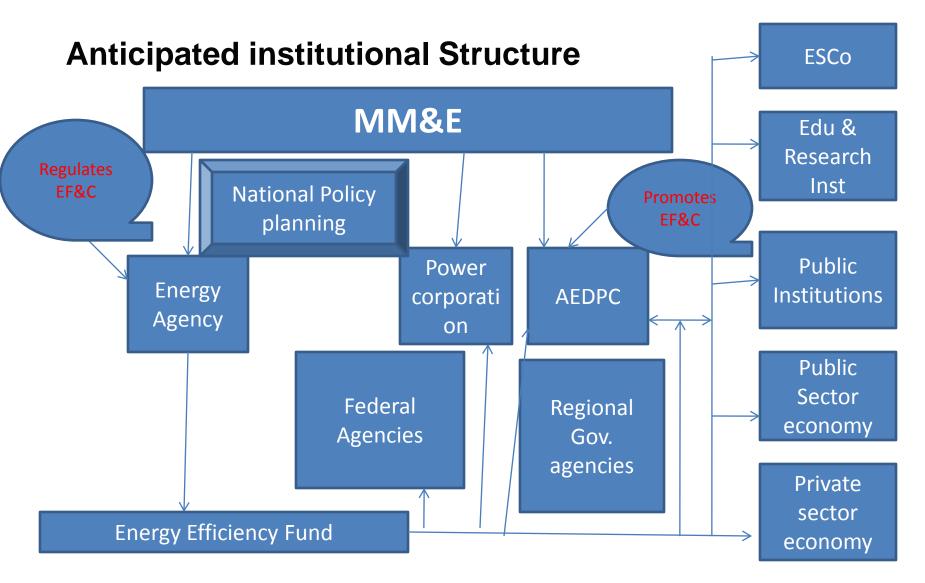
C/ Objectives of the energy law:

- □ Define EE&C separate sphere of regulation
- □Commercializing/liberalizing energy prices,
- □Responsibility at national, regional for EE&C
- □ Defining technical bench marks & performance
- standards for EE
- □ Mandating, certification, equipment & appliance labeling, licensing energy efficiency services
- □Creating mandatory or market based systems for energy savings, voluntary agreement,
- certificates
- **□**Defining EE incentives or sanctions

- □ Defining the framework for energy services,
 ○Regulating demand side management & auditing, audit structure audit procedure, auditors qualification
- □ Setting institutional requirements

 oRedesign Electricity Agency in to an Energy
 Agency responsible for regulating EE&C,
 buildings, Industry, Transport, Appliances,
 Energy auditing, promotional and mass
 persuasion/education etc.

- ODevolving authority to local governments, municipality authorities, federal agencies etc.
- **OEfficiency & conservation regulation on Biomass resources,**
- OMunicipal authorities issue building permits, road design, etc
- oCustom offices,
- **Standards authority/enforcements of mandatory standards on efficiency/**



V/ Summery

- >Energy does not guarantee economic development so is efficiency,
- ➤ However, affordable and efficient energy supply must be part of a broader development package,
- Energy is a vital engine for growth, not only in the urban-industrial context but also in rural areas,
- > Its absence equally constrains development,

Summery (cont...)

- >Awaiting tasks:
 - **OPlacement of robust, policy legal** framework and strategy programs
 - **Resource** assignment
 - Institutions with necessary authority and skills
- **Expected results:**
 - Cost effective energy savings & conservation VERIFIABLE
 - oImpact assessment.

Are objective served?

 Key issue: identify cost effective savings & meeting objectives

THE END THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION