# Database for monitoring and evaluating government energy efficiency programs: a Japanese case

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## Why we need database of EE programs?

- Public funding for energy efficiency (EE) is a center piece of EE policy
  - > Subsidies, rebates, information programs (e.g. campaigns, energy audits, behavioral interventions...)
- ◆ Some cost-effectiveness evaluations at the individual program level, but we know little about how much for what in total? How are their overall performance?
  - Various programs implemented
  - > Fragmented administration in the government
- Making a database of EE programs is the first step to better monitor and evaluate them



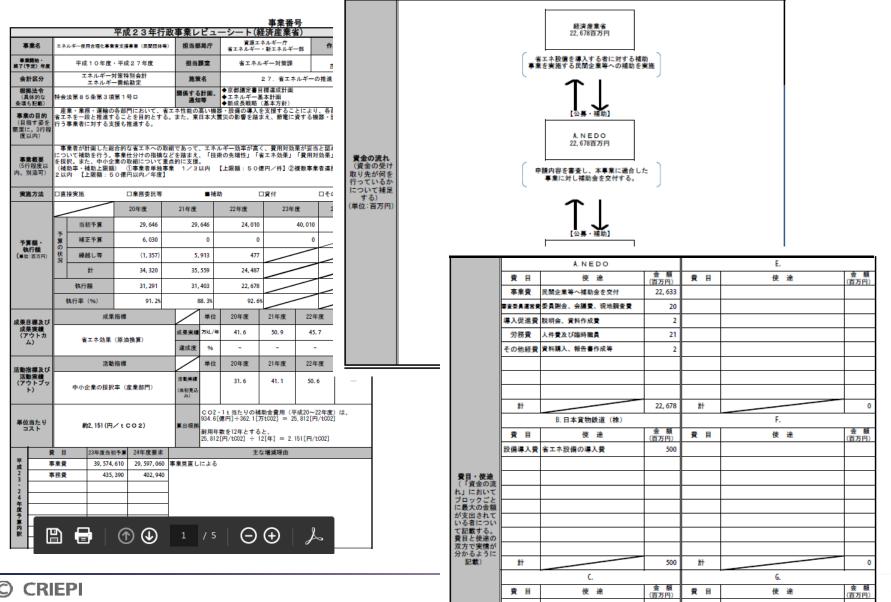
# "GPRS" - Japanese database of gov.-funded programs

#### GPRS: Governmental Program Review Sheet

- "Governmental Program Review"
  - ➤ Review process by the Regulatory Reform Committee
  - Started in 2009 as a regulatory reform activity by the former Democratic Party government
  - ➤ Includes all the 5,000 programs funded by the government (not restricted to energy/climate programs)
- GPRS is a standardized sheet (document) for review
  - Summary of all basic information
     i.e. title, purpose, outline, budgets, participants, flow of money ...
  - Includes quantitative targets and output/outcome i.e. CO2 emission reduction, energy savings



# Sample of a GPRS sheet





# Example of outcome/output description in GPRS

OUTCOME						
Metric: Energy saved by the supported projects (toe)		2015	2016	2017 plan		
	Target (toe)	150,000	150,000	200,000		
	Actual (toe)	120,000	160,000			

OUTPUT						
Metric:		2015	2016	2017 plan		
Number of supported projects	Actual (no.)	220	250	300		

Note: Numbers are hypothetical, not real ones.



## Questions, scope and method

#### **Questions**

- i. How much was spent for what EE programs?
- ii. Are the outcome evaluated properly?
- iii. Are they cost-effective?

#### Scope

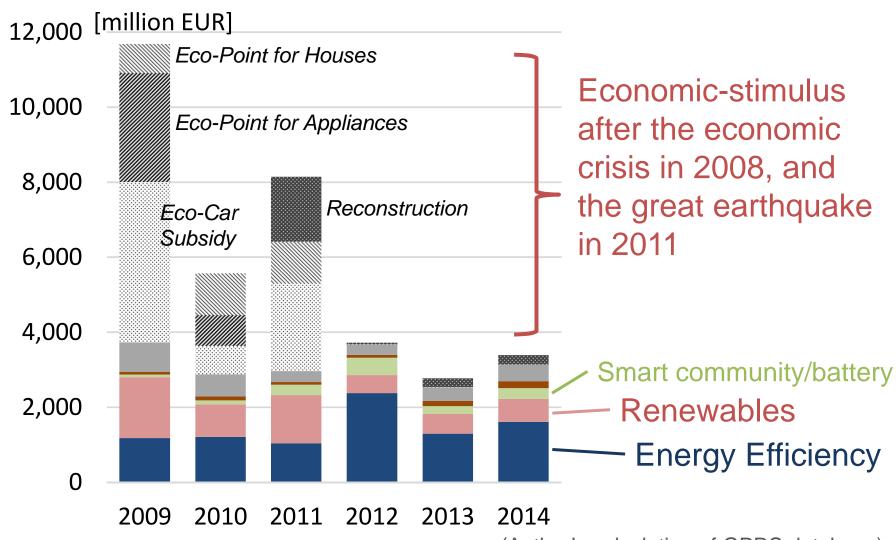
- Programs administered by three ministries covering economy, energy, environment, buildings and transportation (METI, MoE, MLIT)
- Out of the 3082 programs from 2009 to 2014, 600 were identified as related to climate change mitigation

#### Method

- Classified the 600 programs by two perspectives:
  - 1. Technology: EE, renewables, smart community, etc.
  - 2. Type of support: R&D, demonstration, investment subsidy, audit, etc



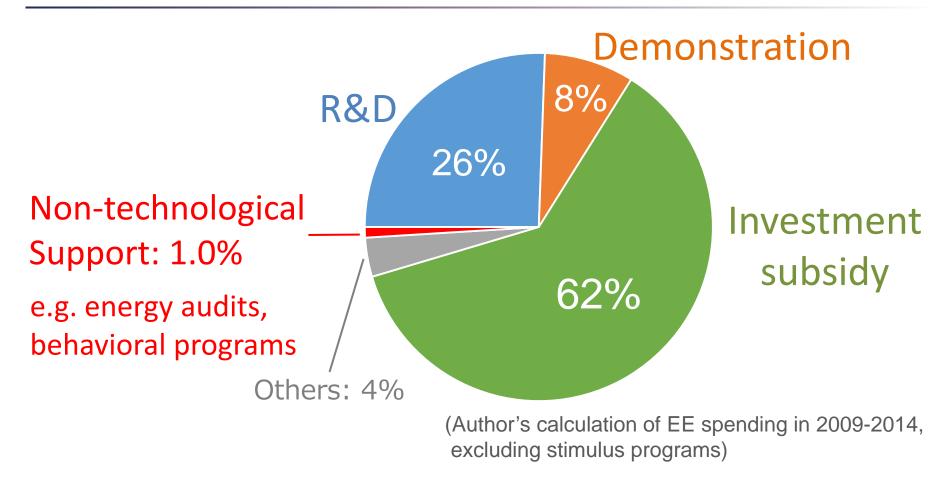
# Spending of climate-related programs in Japan, 2009-2014.



(Author's calculation of GPRS database)



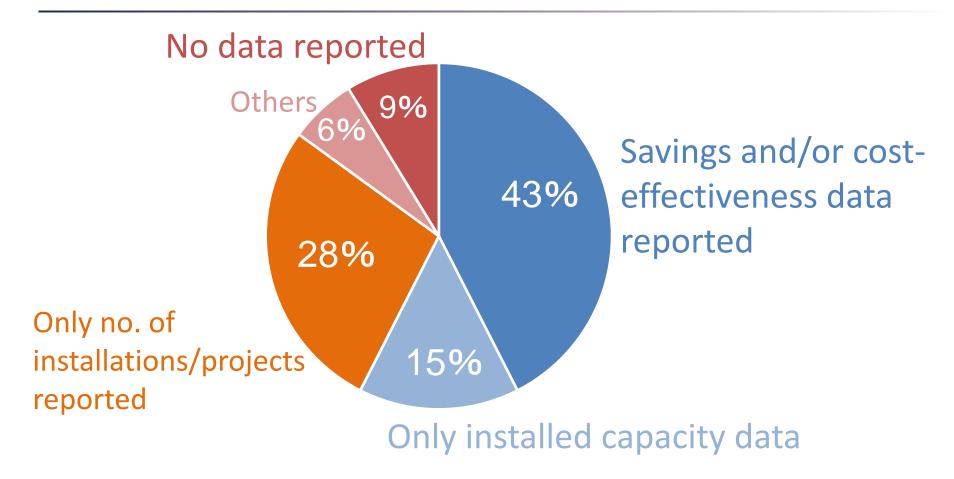
#### Portfolio of EE program spending in Japan, 2009-2014



- ◆ Bias for technological solutions
- ◆ Weak emphasis on non-technological support



## Are savings of EE/climate programs properly evaluated?

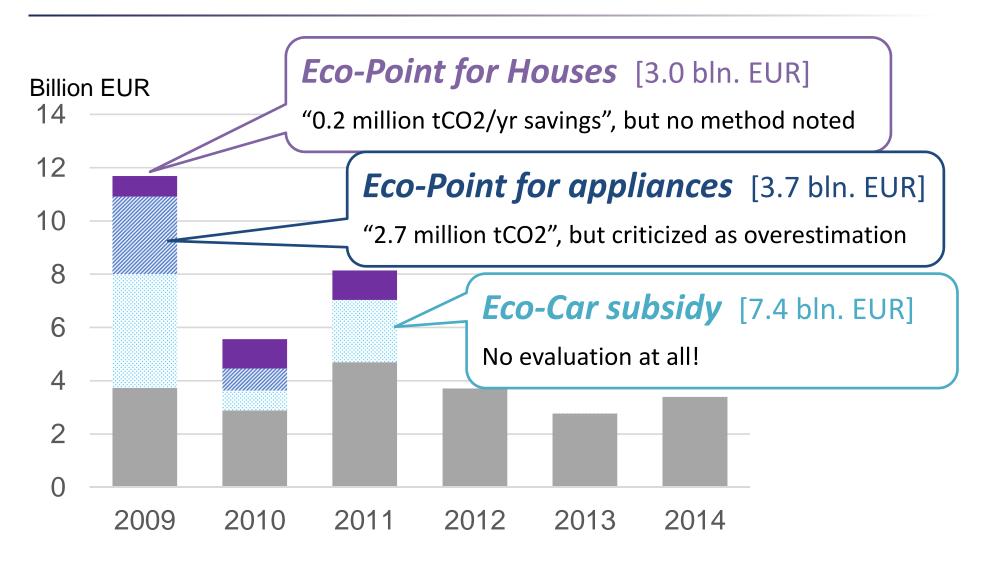


Samples: major investment subsidy programs (N=80)

◆ More than 50% are not reported properly



#### Giant programs: huge spending, no evaluation

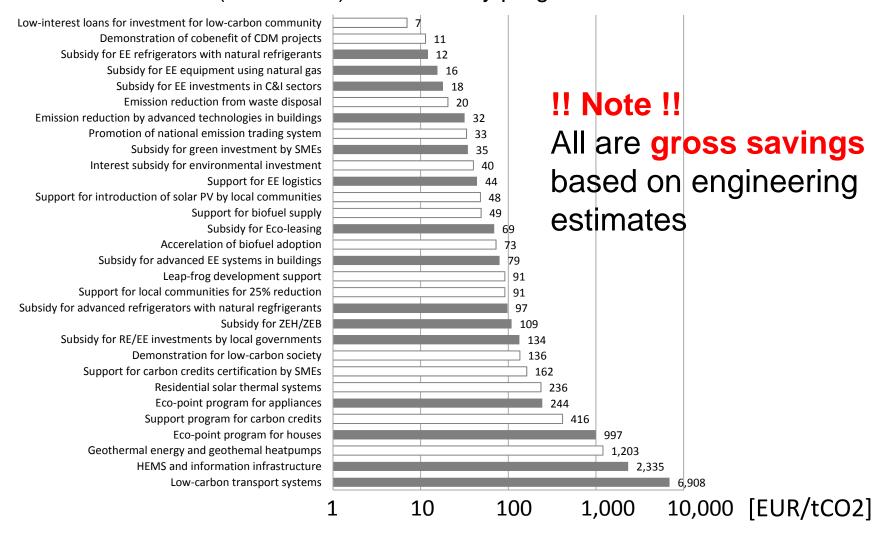


(Author's calculation of GPRS database)



#### Were they cost-effective?

#### Cost-effectiveness (EUR/tCO2) of 30 subsidy programs



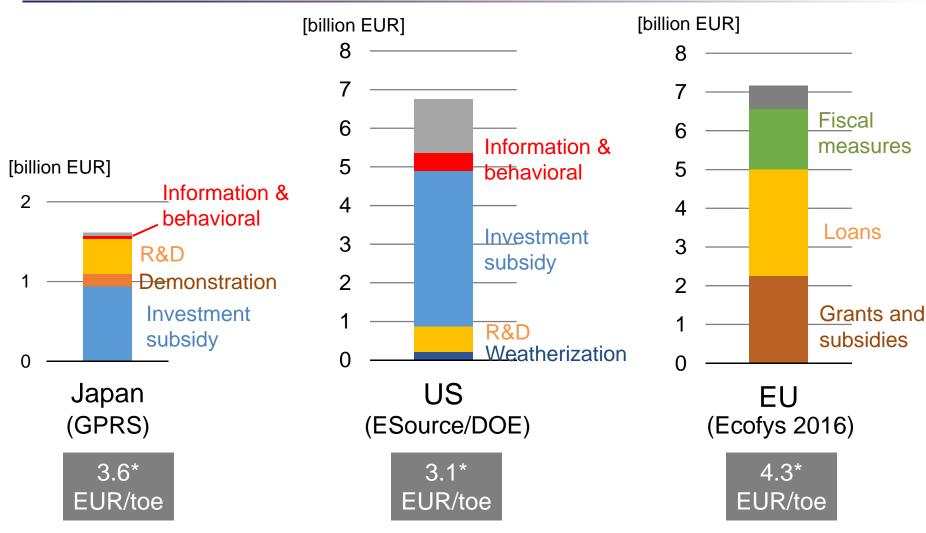


## Comparing international experience

- ◆ Are there comparable data in other regions of the world?
- ◆ How does Japanese EE funding perform well or not?
- ◆ Any insight from cross-national comparison?



# (Very) preliminary result: EE fundings in three regions



<sup>\*</sup> EE program spending per gross-inland energy consumption (Eurostat 2016)



#### **Conclusions**

 Database of EE programs can be a powerful tool to monitor and evaluate the cost and performance of public funding for EE

#### ◆ Challenges:

- > Difficulty in combining different streams of funding
  - "Normal" budgeting, including RD&D programs
  - Fiscal measures
  - Utility-run program costs
- Low rate of properly-evaluated programs
- Evaluation method not standardized
- ◆ International comparison could be useful to assess the national characteristics and relative cost and performance



# Thank you for your attention!



http://www.cas.go.jp/jp/seisaku/gyoukaku/H27\_review/hyosyo/hyosyo.html

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