MECON Project overview and key results

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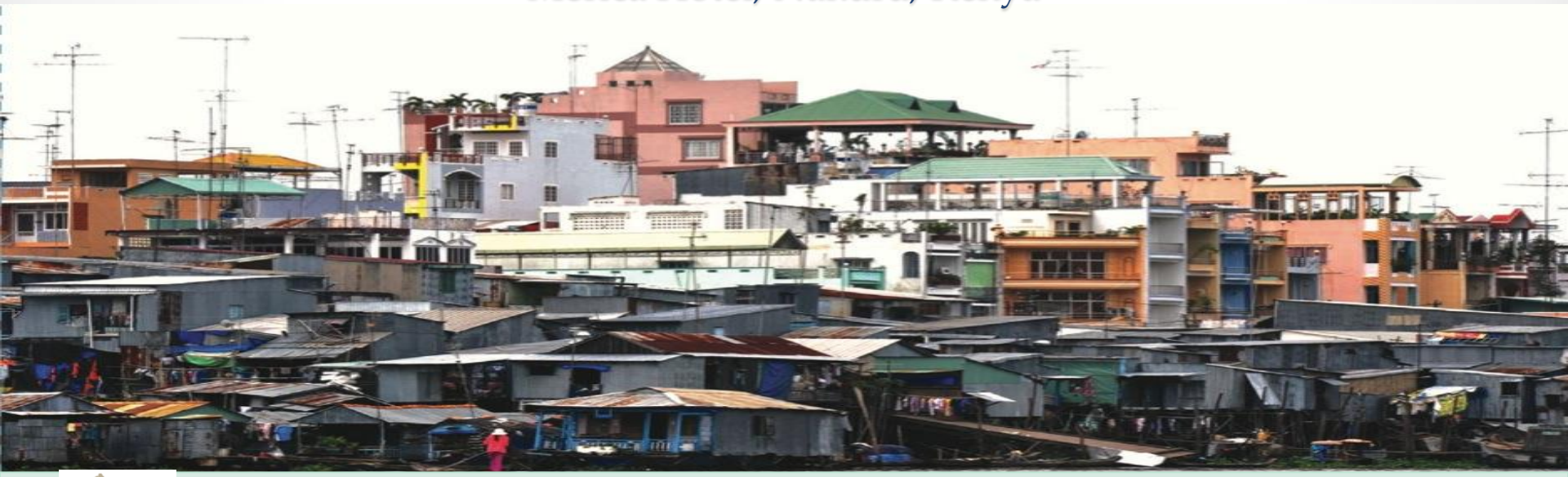


MECON PROJECT

Effective energy efficiency policy implementation targeting "New Modern Energy CONsumers" in the Greater Mekong Subregion

Introduction to MECON project

New Modern Energy Consumers, defined as those whose income is in the range of 2-5$/day/person and have access to electricity.

The MECON is a two year project, started June 2013, investigating the design and implementation of energy efficiency policies in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam).

Project Partners

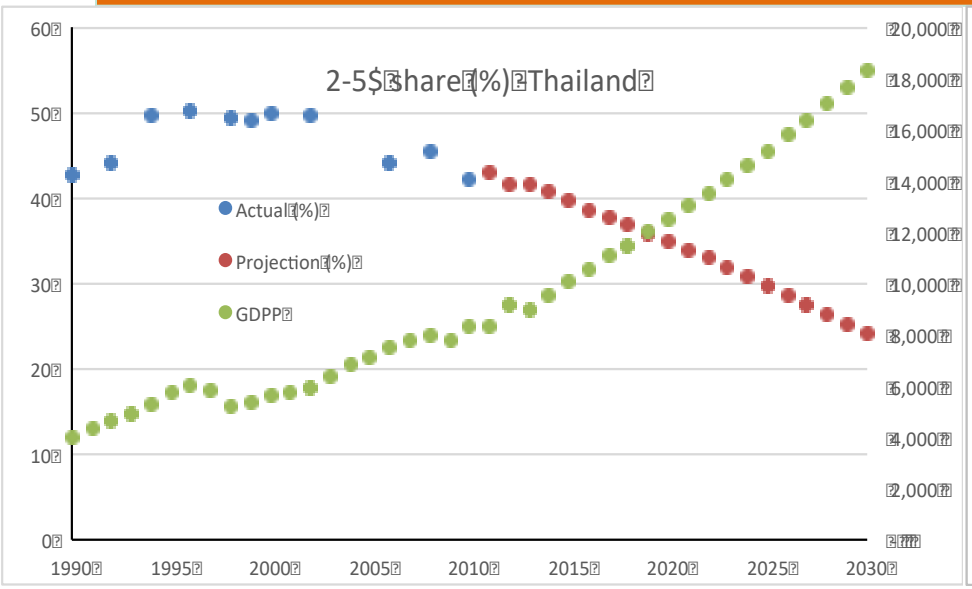
- UCL Energy Institute, University College London (UCL), UK
- Joint Graduate School of Energy and Environment (JGSEE), Thailand
- Hanoi University of Science and Technology (HUST), Vietnam
- Royal University of Agriculture (RUA), Cambodia
- Myanmar Engineering Society (MES), Myanmar
- National University Of Laos (NUOL), Laos

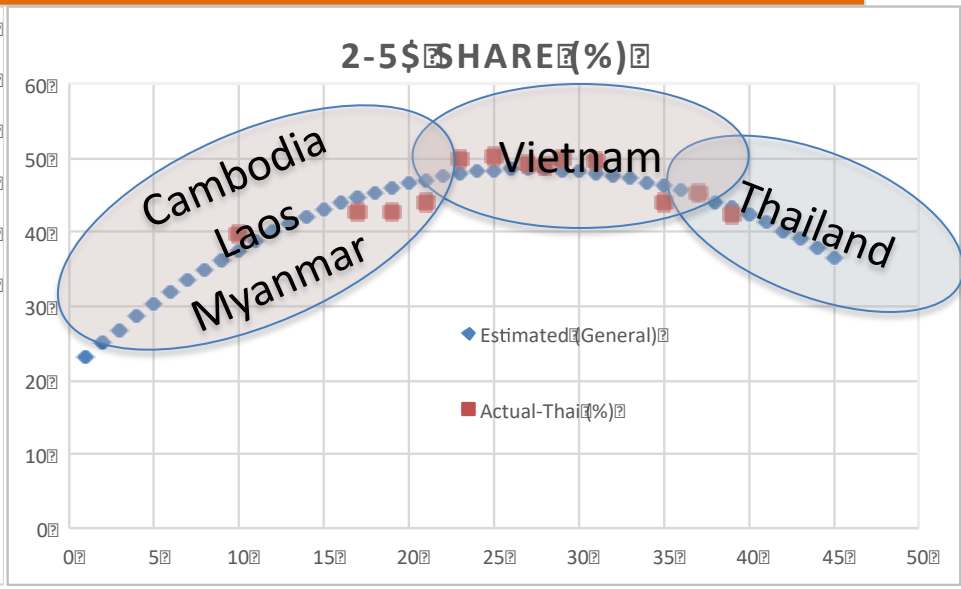
- http://meconproject.com
- http://www.bartlett.ucl.ac.uk/energy/research/themes/energy-systems/mecon

MECON project objectives

- To quantify the share of modern energy consumers in GMS countries;
- To analyse the current energy consumption pattern and technologies used by new modern energy consumers;
- To quantify energy efficiency improvement potential;
- To analyse energy aspiration of the modern energy consumers;
- To identify opportunities and barriers to the adoption of energy efficient technologies amongst new modern energy consumers in the GMS;
- To disseminate the project findings to various stakeholders;
- To enhance the analytical capacity in the GMS region.

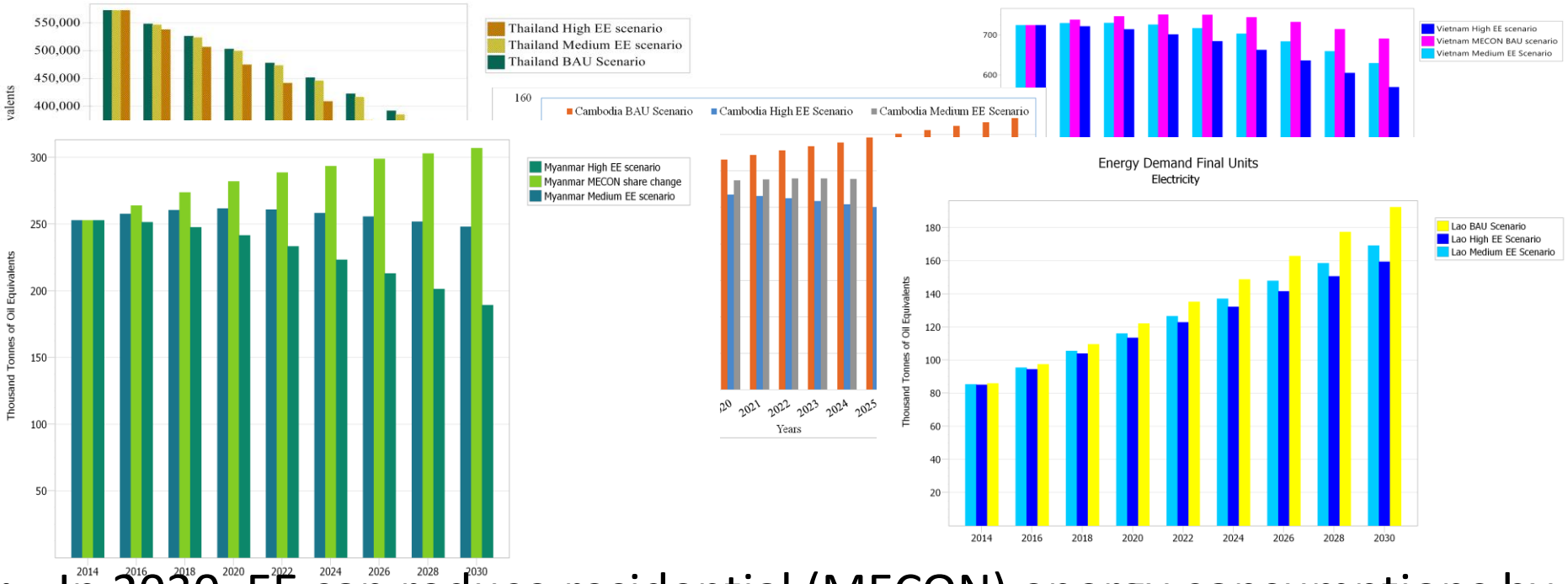
New Modern Energy Consumers





- In 2008, new modern energy consumers accounted for 45.4% of the population in Thailand.
- MECON share has already **peaked in Thailand**; **peaking in Vietnam**; and **yet to peak in Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar.**
- Thailand will decrease to 24% by 2030.
- In Laos, Cambodia and Myanmar, the share of the MECON is expected to be in the range of **40-50%** in 2030

Energy consumptions under different scenarios in GMS countries



- In 2030, EE can reduce residential (MECON) energy consumptions by 2% (Thailand) -20% (Myanmar) in MEE and 16% (Thailand)-38% (Myanmar) in HEE compared to that of BAU scenario
- Highest potential, in terms of percentage reduction, is in light bulbs

Challenges for EE policy: amongst the GMS countries

Common barriers

- Information failure: which appliance is more efficient?
- Lack of awareness and low priority of energy efficiency
- Availability of EE products, especially in remote areas

Country-specific barriers

- Cases of Lao and Cambodia: fake EE label
- Case of Myanmar: under developed transmission lines and energy management system
- Case of Myanmar: fixed electricity price

Key Findings

- Retailers may need more education on energy efficiency in general and energy efficient household products in particular.
- More dialogue between producers, wholesalers and retailers could ease the bottlenecks in availability of energy efficient appliances
- Support for phasing out of less efficient forms of lighting presents a good opportunity for policymakers to drive EE in households.
- Low cost access to finance may provide a potential solution to the financial barriers
- Most of the EE has the potential to reduce households' energy bills

Output

- 2 stake stakeholder engagement workshops in each country.
- Few policy briefings in each partner country
- Organized MECON project sessions (2 sessions) at the SEE2014 conference in Thailand with 10 MECON project presentations.
- Two journal papers published and few are being developed
- Enhanced modelling and analytical capacity of over 20 researchers
- Enhanced interaction between policy makers and researchers
- End of project international dissemination workshop – CO-organised by Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT)
  - Three sponsored participants from each partner country and at
- Major challenges: inadequate capacity (modeling and analytical)
  - Keeping the network alive; Follow-on projects

Myanmar Experiences

- Household Electricity tariff is too low (3.5 cent to 5 cent /KWh)
- Availability of Energy Efficient appliances is low (25%)
- Upfront costs are higher (2 to 5 times)
- Different payment methods in some places
- Low energy efficiency awareness
- No government Laws and regulations

Impacts in Myanmar

- Capacity Building
  - Awareness of Energy Efficiency
  - LEAP trainings, survey trainings, Seminars
  - Research, surveys, tools, awareness
- Involvement of Policy makers
  - Form Energy Efficiency and Conservation Division under Ministry of Industry
  - MEPS, Energy Efficiency guide-lines
  - UNEP's project - Leapfrogging Myanmar's Market to High Efficiency Lighting and Appliances
- Won ASEAN Green Award 2015 (Country Winner) by MCCC-AAET

Thank you

Please visit our website at www.meconproject.com