

**China-U.S. Energy Efficiency Steering Committee Meeting**  
**Energy Efficiency Policy Team Report**  
**June 25, 1999**

**Achievements Since the May 1997 Steering Committee Meeting**

- Seminar in Beijing (November 1997) and follow-up discussion and two-way information exchange on China's Energy Conservation Law
- Training and collaboration on standards for energy-efficient air conditioners and lamp ballasts
- Creation of a new foundation program to provide funding for energy efficiency and renewable energy policy in China (Packard Foundation program implemented by the Energy Foundation, San Francisco, CA)
- Joint Chinese/US Academies of Science review of China/US energy futures
- Continuing high-level governmental dialogue on energy efficiency

**Issues and Opportunities**

- The passage of the national Energy Conservation Law in November 1997 affords the Sino-US partnership an unparalleled opportunity to impact energy use in China.
- To have maximal impact, the Sino-US Partnership needs to move quickly to collaborate on the Law, as the Chinese government is addressing policy implementation intensively over the next several years, at both the national and provincial levels.
- If successful, this activity could have a profound effect on the energy efficiency policy apparatus in China.

**Next Steps**

We identify five activities that are the highest priority for Sino-U.S. collaborations relating to the implementation of energy conservation policy in China. The first is of highest priority; all the rest are of roughly equally high priority.

- Collaboration and support for implementation of the Energy Conservation Law at the local/provincial level. Zhejiang, Jiangsu, and Shanghai are three locations in which collaboration is likely to be highly productive. The highest priority of all activities is the initiation of collaborative project on the implementation of the Law in at least one of these locations. This project needs to include, among other activities, assessment of ways to encourage financial incentives for energy-efficient products.
- Surveys should be undertaken to gain current information on practices in industry that affect energy use. These surveys will provide a basis for revised industrial energy guidelines. Collaborative projects in which the U.S. side provides expertise on survey design and execution should be initiated.
- Data and analysis are needed to form the basis for the sections of the 10<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan on energy efficiency in buildings, industries, and transportation. A collaboration in this area is recommended. Such an undertaking could improve the quality of major decisions on energy efficiency in China.
- Collaboration in creating capabilities in China to perform product testing, certification, and labeling for key energy-using products should be carried out. Attention should be given to assuring that tests and labels are reciprocally recognized by the United States and China.

- Implementation of the provision of the Energy Conservation Law on measurement and monitoring of energy use in industry, reporting, and evaluation of data would benefit from technical assistance, training, and other support. A project designed to achieve this goal is of high importance to China and should be undertaken. Attention should be given to encouraging the use of tools for integrated energy management (so-called "best practices.")
- A workshop to provide additional information on implementation of energy efficiency policy in the United States - to build on the initial workshop in 1997 - would be very valuable. Information about experiences in other countries is also needed.

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