

Datum  
2012-04-12

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## Första mötet för Global Superior Energy Performance Partnership – Sectorial Working Groups i Tokyo 12-13 mars 2012

Som en del av Tillväxtanalys löpande bevakning inom området hållbar utveckling följer här anteckningar från *Global Superior Energy Performance Partnership* (GSEP) första arbetsgruppsmöte 12-13 mars 2012 i Tokyo. GSEP är ett initiativ inom *Clean Energy Ministerial* (CEM), ett globalt nätverk bestående av 23 länder där Sverige är medlem. CEM är en högnivågruppering för att stimulera policy- och programutvecklingen globalt genom att utbyta erfarenheter och för att stimulera en global energieffektiv utveckling.

Eventrapporten refererar till diskussioner relevanta för Sverige som hölls inom arbetsgruppen för stålindustrin, där Japan, Kina och Sydkorea är viktiga aktörer.

Ur en svensk synvinkel bör medverkan GSEP-forumet kunna leda till inspel i arbetet nationellt för ökad dialog mellan offentlig sektor och industri, i synnerhet i ansträngningarna avseende PPP (public-private partnership). Forumet kan också erbjuda möjligheter för Sverige till lärande från andra länder vad gäller utformning av politik för ökad energieffektivitet inom industrin.

En sammanställning från de olika arbetsgruppernas möten i Tokyo och mer information kring CEM går att finna på: <http://www.cleanenergyministerial.org/>

Eventrapporten är skriven av Amalia Nilsson (praktikant) och Izumi Tanaka (analytiker) vid Tillväxtanalys Tokyokontor. För frågor eller mer information kontakta [izumi.tanaka@growthanalysis.se](mailto:izumi.tanaka@growthanalysis.se)

Vill ni ha flera nyheter från Tillväxtanalys utlandsverksamhet så går de att följa via [www.tillvaxtanalys.se/globalutblick](http://www.tillvaxtanalys.se/globalutblick). Där kan man även skriva upp sig för att få dem direkt per epost.

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*Sammanfattning:*

*Global Superior Energy Performance Partnership* (GSEP), ett initiativ inom ramen för *Clean Energy Ministerial* (CEM) varav Sverige är medlem, höll sitt första Sectoral Working Groups möte i Tokyo, Japan 12-13 mars, 2012. Sverige saknade officiell representation vid detta möte.

Som rapporterats tidigare av Tillväxtanalys<sup>1</sup> ersätter GSEP föregångaren The Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate (APP), ett ramverk för multilateralt klimatsamarbete och offentlig-privat samverkan. GSEP har bland annat ett utökat antal deltagande länder. Denna eventrapport syftar till att återge delar av de inledande diskussionerna. Mötet för arbetsgruppen under GSEP med stålindustrin, GSEP SWG, får fungera som exempel.

Vid plenarsessionen betonades betydelsen av GSEP som nätverk för utbyte av information och idéer mellan regeringar och industrisektorn. SWG-mötet gav en översikt av stålindustrin i USA, Kina, Korea och Japan. Deltagarna diskuterade också medlemskap, konkreta projekt och hur man bäst kan utnyttja GSEP-forumet.

Några av de viktigaste punkterna som togs upp är:

- GSEP är ett bra forum för att fortsätta att underlätta Private-Public Partnership (PPP) och för att utbyta idéer.
- Medlemskap i Steel Working Group är ännu inte definierat och är öppet för alla medlemmar i International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC) and Clean Energy Ministerial.
- Japanska företrädaren cirkulerar dokument som förklarar mål och riktlinjer för arbetsgruppen och föreslår konkreta projekt för gruppen. Dokumenten finns tillgängliga på begäran.

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<sup>1</sup> Tillväxtanalys, 2012 Klimatpolitikens nya skepnad, WP/PM 2012 :04 [http://www.tillvaxtanalys.se/tua/export/sv/filer/publikationer/working-paper-pm/WP\\_PM\\_2012\\_04.pdf](http://www.tillvaxtanalys.se/tua/export/sv/filer/publikationer/working-paper-pm/WP_PM_2012_04.pdf)

### *Plenary Session – general issues*

The meetings in Tokyo, Japan on March 12-13, 2012 consisted of joint plenary sessions and breakout sessions. This event report covers the joint plenary sessions and the Steel Working Group (WG) breakout session. The other sessions (not covered here) were held by the Power Working Group and the Cement Working Group. PowerPoints from the plenary sessions, the Steel WG and the Power WG are available upon request from the Tokyo Office.

GSEP is an initiative under the Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM), which is a: “*high-level global forum to promote policies and programs that advance clean energy technology /.../ Initiatives are based on areas of common interest among participating governments and other stakeholders*”.<sup>2</sup>

As of April 2011 government participants of GSEP include Canada, Denmark, the European Commission, France, India, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Russia, South Africa, Sweden and the United States<sup>3</sup>. There are no specifications regarding participants from the private sector or members of the Steel WG.

During the opening remarks of the plenary session it was expressed that defining operational outlines was a goal for the working groups. It was also highlighted that GSEP’s focus is on fostering cooperation between governments and the industrial sector. Both bottom up and top down efforts are needed. Policies are critical in shaping the pricing of the market while bottom up efforts from the industrial sector are important to improve market efficiency.

Taishi Sugiyama, Leader of the Technology Strategy Project at the *Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry (CRIEPI)* in Japan sees GSEP as a forum for sharing information between sectors. To help this process he advocates that countries establish knowledge centers. Jayant Sathaye, Senior Scientist at the *International Energy Studies Group* at the *Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory* encouraged signing bilateral and multilateral MOUs or agreements to engage participants since pilot programs may not be enough to facilitate continued commitment or compliance. Naoki Sakai, Senior Climate Change Specialist at the South Asia regional department of the *Asian Development Bank (ADB)* identified three key aspects that the ADB hopes GSEP will keep in mind when moving forward: technology transfer needs to be identified by the end users, private sector participation is crucial, and financial structuring needs to be secured. A desire for concrete projects was expressed in order to bring GSEP beyond current site visits and working groups.

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.cleanenergyministerial.org/about/index.html>

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.cleanenergyministerial.org/our\\_work/buildings\\_and\\_industry/participants.html](http://www.cleanenergyministerial.org/our_work/buildings_and_industry/participants.html)

## GSEP Steel Working Group

The GSEP Steel WG Guidelines were reviewed and discussed in order to reach an agreement on what the guidelines should be. During the Steel WG it was agreed that membership would remain open and others would be encouraged to join, but it is important to have a formal roster when launching projects taken on by the WG.

The US, China, Korea, and Japan presented during the Steel WG, followed by discussions. **Issac Chan presented on behalf of the US Department of Energy (DOE) and highlighted that the partnership between the DOE and the steel industry has led to a decrease in the energy intensity of the steel industry in the US.** He suggested using GSEP to develop a record of emerging/breakthrough technologies being developed to help inform everyone about the status within the steel industry. Huang Dao presented on behalf of the *China Iron & Steel Association* and explained that the Chinese steel industry is under external pressure to save energy and protect the environment. **He argued that China's energy saving efforts has been outstanding and discussed several best practice cases<sup>4</sup>.** China is at this point not a member of GSEP.

POSCO, a large steel company in Korea, was represented by Hyeon Park from the *Climate Change & Energy Affairs Group* who explained that the Korean government is considering participating in the GSEP Steel WG but is not currently in a position to do so because of domestic initiatives already in place like the Emissions Trading Scheme and the GHG & Energy Target Management Scheme. The Steel WG it is seen as having good potential to facilitate Public-Private Partnership (PPP) on carbon policies in the post-Kyoto environment and POSCO representatives sought to gather information during the meetings in order to report back to the government.

Hiroyuki Tezuka, member of the Climate Change Policy Group of the JFE Steel Corporation saw idea, information, and technology sharing as important outcomes of GSEP. Mr. Tezuka reported that in 2010 Japan's Energy Saving Technologies achieved 40 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> reduction and the aim is to reach 70 million tons by 2020.

With over 40% of the global steel production based in China, Izuru Kobayashi from Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) emphasized the importance of Chinese participation and said that he has been reaching out to China. He expects China to participate in GSEP in the future and hopes to have China's full participation at the next meeting. Mr. Kobayashi also explained that it is better for GSEP to try to indirectly influence international negotiations by providing a productive cooperation forum for government representatives and the industry sector.

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<sup>4</sup> Mr. Huang Dao's PowerPoint is available upon request for further details.



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The Steel WG session concluded with Japan being responsible for drafting and circulating documents explaining the objective and guidelines of the working group, and proposing concrete projects. Once documents have been circulated and comments have been provided by current members, the documents will be updated and Japan will reach out to China, India, and industry members to encourage their participation. The goal is to have these action points completed by August 1, 2012.