

effective tool to deliver the message to the public at large. Temporary direct subsidy for a particular product or class of products can be considered as a catalyst to promote public awareness.

1.3.3 Possible Solutions to Address the Barriers for the Transfer and Diffusion for Energy Efficiency

Both CFLs and household energy efficient appliances are proven and working technologies with benefits in reduction of GHG emissions and electricity savings. The specific recommendations for each technology are listed below.

CFL: The higher price of quality CFLs combined with low public awareness need to be overcome. Demonstration projects with international support can lower the price of CFLs through subsidies and increase public awareness of the benefits of CFLs for the environment and electricity savings.

Household energy efficiency appliance—Labelling of electric appliances in Cambodia should be initiated and implemented. Government incentives for research and development on energy efficiency could encourage local investment in this particular sector.

1.4 Technology Action Plans, Project Ideas, and Other Issues in Energy Efficiency

1.4.1 Technology Action Plan for the Transfer and Diffusion of CFLs

Enhancing the local market – High poverty prevalence in rural Cambodia together with limited access to electricity has limited the market size and has subsequently led to higher prices of CFLs. A favorable environment for local investment on this technology should be developed to attract potential investors (either local or international) to produce CFLs available for the local market with a competitive price and affordable for local people. Ministry of Commerce and Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy should have a key role to play in this. Beyond this, CDM consideration should be promoted for the investor since it is aligned with the Government commitment in reducing GHG emission and could lower the price of a unit of CFL produced via additional incomes generated from selling certified emission reductions. To promote the inclusion of CDM in the investment project, Ministry of Environment should take a lead while Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy, and Ministry of Economy and Finance should take part in promoting the energy efficient lighting systems; for example, via provision of tax exemption for the energy efficient products. Local investment does not only providing a lower product price, but also creates job opportunities for the people. Time frame for implementing this activity shall be between 2013-2018, while CDM component shall be considered before 2020, i.e. the end of the Second Commitment Period of the Kyoto Protocol.

Encouraging public acceptability through improving the existing regulation – Although the Government encourages energy efficiency and saving to reduce expenditures on fuels and to minimize detrimental environmental effects, the lack of relevant guidelines or regulation has prevented key stakeholders from successful implementation of this decision. Initially, the development and/or updating the existing energy efficiency guidelines shall be developed which could serve as a fundamental instrument to promote the public use of energy efficient lighting. In addition, green tax and green business policy should be taken into consideration to be consistent

with the green growth initiative and development. Due to the limited knowledge on this technology at both national and sub-national levels, mainstreaming of energy efficient lighting into the development plan for both levels shall be included in the agenda and this should be aligned with the overall 5-year planning cycle of the Government (2013-2018). Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy should be a key player with a contribution from Ministry of Environment. Since implementation of these tasks requires considerable resources, and due to the current Government budget constraint, financial support from potential development partners, both bilateral and multilateral, should be looked into.

Public awareness improvement – Currently, there is a lack of information accessibility to new developed technologies that could provide co-benefits for both reducing the electricity bill and contributing to GHG emission reduction, which are in line with the Government priority to promote energy security. To improve the accessibility to information and with a purpose to enhance public awareness, the first important step is to develop awareness raising materials in local language to enable the better understanding of the general public. Awareness raising materials should be developed and made ready for dissemination by 2015 under the cooperation between Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy; Ministry of Information; and academic institutions. For a long term education, the integration of energy efficiency and climate change into the education curriculum, especially at either primary or secondary levels, should be carried out by 2017 in which the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports should take a lead with contribution from key agencies such as Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy.

1.4.2 Technology Action Plan for the Transfer and Diffusion of Household Energy Efficient Appliances

Promoting local market investment – All imported products including the energy efficient products are subject to import tax charge and thus making the prices of products higher. It is important to look into the existing import duty tax policy to explore possibility for tax incentives for energy efficient products including household appliances. This task shall be under the responsibility of Ministry of Economy and Finance and Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy. By 2017, the import tax for the energy efficient appliances should be refined to provide a favorable condition for the local market expansion. Another important step is to promote the private sector involvement in technology development and local production of appliances to lower their prices and to provide jobs for local people. This initiative should be led by the Ministry of Commerce and Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy.

Refinement of regulation to enhance public use – All household appliances are imported and lack clear information on their energy efficient specifications. Thus, it is important to develop new or update the existing guidelines and standards for these technologies and to implement them at both national and sub-national levels. The guidelines/standards should be prepared by 2017 with Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy being the lead agency in cooperation with Ministry of Environment. The second important action that could be considered is the development of energy efficient labeling since all imported products have labels in foreign languages which are difficult to understand for local users. Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy, and Ministry of Environment should prioritize what products to be selected and included in the labeling. By 2020, the energy efficient labeling system, including comprehensive capacity to test products, shall be established