

**NOTE!** By mistake this part of Table 2 was not published in the printed proceedings.

Policy instrument	Country Examples	Effectiveness	Energy or emission reductions for selected best practices	Cost-effectiveness	Cost of GHG emission reduction for selected best practices	Special conditions for success, major strengths and limitations, co-benefits	References
Cooperative procurement	De, It, UK, Sk, Swe, Sw, Jp, Pol	High	Varies, German telecom company: up to 60 % energy savings for specific units	High	0: Energy-efficient purchasing relies on funds that would have been spent anyway.	Success condition: energy efficiency needs to be prioritized in purchasing decisions	Oak Ridge National Lab 2001, Le Fur B. 2002, Borg et al. 2003
Energy efficiency certificate schemes	It, Fr, (UK, Be)	Medium	It: 3.64 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> expected by 2009	High		No long-term experience yet. Transaction costs can be high. Advanced institutional structures needed. Profound interactions with existing policies. Benefits for employment.	OPET network 2004, Bertoldi/Rezessy 2006, Lees 2006, Defra 2006, IEA 2006
Kyoto Protocol flexible mechanisms	Cn, Tha, CEE (Jl & AlU)	Low	CEE: 220 K tCO <sub>2</sub> in 2000	Low	63 USD/tCO <sub>2</sub>	So far limited number of CDM & JI projects in buildings	ECS 2005; Novikova, Urge-Vorsatz et al. 2006
Fiscal instruments and incentives							
Taxation (on CO <sub>2</sub> or household fuels)	Nor, De, UK, NL, Dk	Low	De: household consumption reduced by 0.9 %	Low		Effect depends on price elasticity. Revenues can be ear-marked for more efficiency. More effective in combination	WEC 2001, Kohlhaas 2005
Tax exemptions/ reductions	US, Fr, Ni, Kor	High/ Medium	US: 88 MtCO <sub>2</sub> in 2006	High	Overall B/C ratio - Commercial buildings: 5.4 - New homes: 1.6	If properly structured, stimulate introduction of highly efficient equipment and new buildings.	Quinlan et al 2001, Geller and Attali 2005
Public benefit charges	BE, Dk, Fr, Ni, US	Medium/ low	US: 0.1-0.8 % of total electricity sales saved /yr, average of 0.4 %	high in reported cases	From -53 USD/tCO <sub>2</sub> to -17 USD/tCO <sub>2</sub>		Western Regional Air Partnership 2000, Kushler et al 2004
Capital subsidies, grants, subsidised loans	Jp, Svn, NL, De, Sw, US, UK	High	Svn: up to 24 % energy savings for buildings UK: 3.3 MtCO <sub>2</sub> , US: 29.1 Mio BTU/yr gas savings	Low	NL: 41-105 USD/tCO <sub>2</sub> for society, UK: 29 USD/tCO <sub>2</sub> for soc, -66 USD/tCO <sub>2</sub> for end-user	Positive for low-income households, risk of free-riders, may induce pioneering investments	ECS 2002, Martin et al. 1998, Schaefer et al 2000, Geller et al. 2006, Joosen 2004, Shorrock 2001, Berry et al. 2003
Support, information and voluntary action							
Voluntary certification and labelling	De, Sw, US, Tha, Br, Fr	Medium/ high	Br: 169.6 K tCO <sub>2</sub> in 1998, US: 13.2 MtCO <sub>2</sub> in 2004, 884 MtCO <sub>2eq</sub> in total by 2012, Tha: 192 tCO <sub>2</sub>	High	Br: 20 Million USD saved	Effective with financial incentives, voluntary agreements and regulations	OPET network 2004, WEC 2001, Geller et al. 2006, Egan et al. 2000, Webber et al. 2003, US EPA 2002