

with climate change into national policy, strategy and planning; and Objective 13.3: Improve the level of education, awareness and human and institutional capacity to mitigate climate change effect).

The main goal of the Project is realization of energy saving potential in lighting, household appliances and engineering equipment of buildings via introduction of modern energy efficiency standards.

To achieve the said goal, the Project will implement complex measures based on gained experience in the course of UNDP-GEF projects implementation in the RF, as well as the best international practices. In accordance with the project's theory of change ([Annex 1](#)), the measures will include:

- development and introduction of modern energy efficiency standards for lighting, household appliances and engineering equipment of buildings;
- establishment of testing laboratories' system and implementation of measures to protect the market against low efficiency equipment;
- consumers awareness raising on options and benefits of energy efficient technologies, estimation of reduction of GHG emissions.

The experience of countries that have introduced energy efficiency requirements (minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) and high energy performance standards (HEPS)), in combination with testing laboratories and appropriate consumer information system proves that the targets of the Project are achievable. It is planned to introduce the regulatory base (MEPS, construction norms and rules, standards and testing methods), experience of introduction of energy saving technologies and experience of testing laboratories in the RF, and further to transfer those to the other EEU countries. The MEPS and HEPS will be developed through a dialogue between the experts from different EEU countries. The working relationship of UNDP with the governments and private sector in the field of energy efficiency, built as a result of long-term cooperation, will strengthen the credibility of UNDP in this area.

The EEU has already started establishing common policy in the field of technical regulation of energy efficiency, in particular, the draft Technical Regulation on energy efficiency requirements of energy consuming products was developed several years ago. The Project will cooperate with the government and private sector of Kazakhstan through UNDP-GEF project "Energy Efficient Standards, Certification, and Labelling for Appliances and Equipment in Kazakhstan". In Armenia the Project will cooperate with UNDP-GEF project "Green Urban Lighting" and UNDP-Green Climate Fund project on energy efficiency in buildings.

In Belarus, the Project will cooperate with the State Committee for Standardization and "Support to green urban development in small and medium towns of Belarus" UNDP-GEF project.

In Kyrgyzstan, the Project will cooperate with the Centre for Standardization and Metrology under the Ministry of Economy of Kyrgyz Republic.

Mutually beneficial cooperation of the above mentioned UNDP projects will provide synergy to achieve common goals of energy efficiency improvement in the region and will increase the scope and coverage of conducted activities. The joint activities of the projects will ensure the efficient use of the Trust Fund resources.

Incremental Cost Analysis

Broad Development Goals

EEU countries consider energy conservation and energy efficiency (EC&EE) to be cost-effective means of achieving their respective national energy objectives. Among these measures is the implementation of EE standards and labelling programs. Such programs have the potential to effect complete market transformations for different classes of energy-saving products, at a cost far below the cost of providing new energy supply.

EE standards and labelling programs contribute to the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDGs 7, and 13 whereby the programme can contribute to the mitigation of poverty directly and indirectly, improve environmental sustainability of a country's and/or a region's development path,