INTERNATIONAL

Improving Accountability Toward Energy Efficiency Goals: A Latin American & Caribbean Perspective

Discussion paper

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Enhanced international cooperation is critical to achieving the first global stocktake (*GST*) target of doubling the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030. Energy efficiency is increasingly recognized as a cornerstone of the energy transition. At the same time, implementation remains fragmented, and progress is insufficient. Energy efficiency improvements depend on coordinated action across multiple sectors, institutions, and stakeholders, requiring strong governance and accountability arrangements to translate ambition into measurable results. International cooperative initiatives (*ICIs*) with a regional focus can bridge the gap between global ambition and national implementation. The Latin American and Caribbean Energy Organization (*OLACDE*)'s Energy Efficiency Initiative is emerging as a regional, country-led effort that can help translate global stocktake-aligned objectives into practical action across Latin America and the Caribbean and track progress against those objectives.

The restructuring of the Global Climate Action Agenda (*GCAA*) at the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (*UNFCCC*) 30th Conference of the Parties (*COP30*) has strengthened expectations for accountability by ICIs. Through improved ICI arrangements, Parties (i.e., signatory countries to the Paris Agreement) and non-Party stakeholders (*NPS*) work together to achieve climate-related goals, creating new opportunities to improve follow-through on voluntary commitments. The Center for Climate and Energy Solutions (*C2ES*) undertook a desktop review of seven countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (*LAC*) and four intergovernmental organizations (*IGOs*) to assess three elements of accountability embedded in energy efficiency governance: (i) target setting and policy objectives; (ii) institutional arrangements; and (iii) monitoring and evaluation.

The review finds that energy efficiency is widely recognized as a policy priority across LAC, but it is not yet consistently embedded within accountability frameworks. While institutional arrangements are relatively well developed, few countries have adopted quantified targets linked to nationally determined contributions (*NDCs*), and monitoring and evaluation remains the weakest accountability element. For example, including energy efficiency in NDCs and supporting national instruments can demonstrate how countries intend to decouple economic growth from emissions to achieve development objectives. It provides greater visibility on implementation pathways and can help build confidence among investors, development partners, and others, in a country's long-term transition strategy.

These gaps create an opportunity for OLACDE to strengthen regional accountability through peer learning, ministerial engagement, and progress tracking across member countries. This paper recommends strengthening accountability at both the national and regional levels through improved target setting, governance arrangements, and monitoring and reporting systems.

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A. Context

1. The first GST, which concluded in 2023, assessed collective progress toward the Paris Agreement's goals. It requested that Parties, in addition to other related global efforts, dramatically increase energy efficiency to double the global annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030.[1] The outcome of the GST,[2] including the call to achieve its targets and signals, must inform Parties' subsequent NDCs.[3]
2. The latest International Energy Agency (*IEA*) data shows modest annual improvement rates in global average rate of energy efficiency, increasing by 1.1 percent in 2024 and 1.8 percent in 2025. These upward trends are still well below the 4 percent global average energy efficiency improvements increase between 2022 and 2030 required to meet the global energy efficiency target set out by the first GST.[4]
3. Energy demand is growing, including through greater electrification. Conflicts in Ukraine and West Asia highlight the risks of fossil fuel dependency and its impacts on competitiveness, which add urgency to efforts to meet rising demand through efficiency measures and more secure, lower-carbon options. There is also a risk that the renewable energy buildout only goes toward meeting new demand without decarbonizing existing emissions-intensive energy systems.
4. Challenges and barriers to global energy efficiency action include: scalability of projects (updating appliances in millions of homes is harder and less politically visible than developing a large-scale solar farm);[5] investment opportunities that are fragmented across sectors; overcoming upfront capital costs; information gaps;[6] and the difficulty of scaling successful pilot initiatives into national programs in the absence of an overarching domestic energy efficiency strategy.
5. An additional key reason energy efficiency policy is lagging compared to other clean energy efforts is because of weak accountability mechanisms for implementing and tracking energy efficiency improvements. In LAC, for example, limited international cooperation and underdeveloped regional enabling environments have hindered energy efficiency action, leaving LAC countries with insufficient mechanisms for knowledge transfer, capacity-building, and finance to support implementation.
6. One way to address these barriers and strengthen accountability is to embed energy efficiency objectives within existing climate governance frameworks. However, the role of energy efficiency in countries' NDC implementation is unclear, as few NDCs link energy efficiency to measurable outcomes.[7] Including energy efficiency in NDCs can demonstrate how countries intend to decouple economic growth from emissions to achieve development objectives. It provides greater visibility on implementation pathways and can help build confidence among investors, development partners, and others, in a country's long-term transition strategy.
7. In 2025, the Brazil COP30 Presidency and the Climate High-Level Champions (*CHLCs*) improved accountability for ICIs participating in the GCAA by enhancing reporting guidelines and developing

initiative-level indicators (see Annex III). These reforms also request ICIs to demonstrate how their climate actions align with the targets and signals set out by the first GST, such as the doubling of energy efficiency. Despite these improvements, however, the GCAA still lacks mechanisms to track the impact of ICIs against these targets and signals.

8. Regional IGOs, such as OLACDE, are uniquely positioned to bridge the gap between global target setting and their implementation on the ground. They can establish accountability mechanisms across member countries, which are also Parties to the Paris Agreement.

9. A regional approach may offer advantages over accountability arrangements operating solely at the national or multilateral level. National systems are essential for implementation but often lack opportunities for structured peer learning, benchmarking, and political reinforcement across countries. Multilateral mechanisms, such as those under the Paris Agreement, provide transparency on national commitments but are not designed to support detailed sector or location-specific cooperation. Regional IGOs can bridge these levels by combining technical cooperation, peer exchange, and progress tracking among peer countries facing similar development and energy transition challenges.

10. OLACDE, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (*ASEAN*), the African Energy Commission (*AFREC*), and the European Union (*EU*) have set regional energy efficiency targets. Regional IGOs accompany their targets with varying degrees of underlying detail, progress tracking and coordination mechanisms across member states.

11. Other IGOs are also taking action to accelerate implementation of energy efficiency and can provide alternative governance models to inform regional approaches. The IEA has not specified an energy efficiency target for its members; however, it plays a critical role in tracking progress against international energy targets (including the GST renewable and energy efficiency targets) and developing knowledge products.[8]

The OLACDE Energy Efficiency Initiative

12. OLACDE is an IGO promoting regional energy cooperation and integration in LAC. Ahead of COP29 (2024), it set a regional target of a 1.3 percent annual improvement in energy efficiency by 2030, which would represent a doubling based on historical trends.[9] OLACDE is moving from political endorsement of a target to an energy efficiency initiative with enhanced governance to ensure that the pledge is met.[10] This effort—once established—will be OLACDE's Energy Efficiency Initiative.

13. Effective governance is a critical first step in establishing robust accountability: It defines clear roles, responsibilities, and oversight mechanisms that enable transparent decision-making and systematic tracking of progress. Good governance is particularly important for energy efficiency targets because the cross-sectoral and distributed nature of energy efficiency requires coordinated policies, aligned incentives, and consistent oversight.[11]

14. C2ES sees an opportunity for OLACDE's Energy Efficiency Initiative to strengthen arrangements that support implementation and accountability for the achievement of the LAC regional target. By strengthening energy efficiency governance at different levels in LAC, OLACDE can demonstrate how regional ICIs facilitate implementation of energy efficiency targets aligned with global climate goals, including those under the GST and GCAA. Working with its member countries and NPS partners, OLACDE can also help connect regional action to national commitments under the Paris Agreement.

15. This paper assesses the NDCs, legislation, and domestic strategy documents, particularly energy efficiency strategies, energy plans and program reports, of seven LAC countries and four IGOs (see Annex IV). Energy efficiency governance is analyzed through the following three accountability elements:

    - Target setting and policy objectives—Setting quantifiable targets and enshrining them in policy documents provides accountability and signals government prioritization to investors.

- Institutional arrangements—Establishing robust systems for responsibility and accountability is necessary for driving design, implementation, and evaluation of policy commitments.
- Monitoring and evaluation—Establishing systematic processes for tracking progress and assessing policy is important to understand the drivers of outcomes and adjust action as needed.

16. This paper further shares recommendations to support the accountability of GST-aligned energy efficiency targets and good governance practice. These are intended to inform the Energy Efficiency Initiative's strategy and OLACDE deliverables such as the White Paper on energy efficiency planned for its Energy Week in October 2026.[12]

B. Target Setting and Policy Objectives

17. Targets are a critical accountability mechanism because they translate broad policy ambitions into measurable outcomes against which progress can be assessed. All regional IGOs analyzed in this paper, including the EU as supranational organization, have a quantitative energy efficiency target.
18. In the LAC region, the translation of global and regional energy efficiency targets to national-level targets (and vice versa) is uneven. This research found that all seven countries analyzed (see Annex I) identify energy efficiency as an energy transition priority, either through their national energy efficiency plans or energy transition strategies. However, only two of those countries have a quantitative national energy efficiency target. Further, only one country (Chile) has included this target in its NDC.
19. Of LAC countries, Chile demonstrates best practice for target setting. Chile legislated requirements to set short-, medium-, and long-term energy efficiency targets; embedded its quantitative target into its latest NDC (*NDC 3.0*); and developed a national energy efficiency plan.
20. Five of the countries analyzed completed scenario-based modeling, which included a quantitative assessment of outcomes (including through indicators) from implementation of energy efficiency measures for different time horizons.
21. Countries and IGOs (see Annex I and Annex II) use different metrics for their headline energy efficiency target or modeling. Energy intensity (the ratio of total energy supplied or consumed to gross domestic product [*GDP*]) is most used across the sample, consistent with guidance by key agencies, including the IEA's definitions[13] and the 7th UN Sustainable Development Goal's global energy efficiency indicators.[14] More diversity exists among IGOs—the EU and AFREC have committed to energy consumption reduction and energy productivity targets, respectively.

Recommendations for Improving Target Setting and Policy Objectives

LAC countries could:

- establish quantified national energy intensity targets consistent with the GST target of doubling the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030
- include these targets in their NDC and long-term low emissions development strategies to enhance accountability under the Paris Agreement.

OLACDE could issue guidance on how national energy efficiency targets are defined, including metrics, to facilitate regional aggregation and alignment with the IEA's approach to measuring progress toward the GST's doubling of energy efficiency target.

C. Institutional Arrangements

22. Clear institutional frameworks drive the design, implementation, and monitoring of energy efficiency targets and policy commitments. Effectively designed frameworks delineate roles and responsibilities across government ministries, regulatory bodies, and implementing agencies. This can enable

coordinated action and commitment to implementation throughout the policy cycle (from diagnosis and design to implementation and evaluation).[15] The strength of these arrangements—and their suitability to a country's national circumstances—are key determinants in successfully translating ambition into measurable outcomes.

23. Policy enacted through legislation can be more resilient to government changes than similar policy enacted through executive action.[16] Of the seven countries analyzed, five have a legislative framework for energy efficiency (see Annex IV for further information on methodology). Although scope and focus vary, common attributes of energy efficiency legislation include: identifying energy efficiency as a national priority; assigning policy responsibility; and putting in place requirements for energy efficiency planning.

24. The most comprehensive frameworks include legislation for new policy instruments, such as mandatory energy efficiency standards, and financing mechanisms. Chile and Uruguay have comprehensive legislative frameworks for energy efficiency. Uruguay and Brazil's dedicated funding mechanisms place a levy on electricity sales to finance energy efficiency initiatives.

25. Our research suggests LAC countries are adept at assigning responsibility for energy efficiency policy to national government energy ministries, generally. However, coordination of policy implementation between lead agencies, implementing entities, and NPS is uneven, with notable differences in the presence of cross-government coordination mechanisms and formal and informal stakeholder engagement processes.

26. Chile and Uruguay have legislation requiring formal, ministerial-level coordination bodies that provide oversight and strategic direction to the government's energy efficiency agenda. In contrast, the other five countries analyzed lack clear processes for coordination on energy efficiency measures.

27. For IGOs analyzed, our research suggests that institutional approaches to energy efficiency vary, reflecting broader mandates and differences in member state capacity and resources.

28. The EU's highly institutionalized approach (see Annex II) illustrates one model for regional IGOs. However, the general applicability of this model is constrained by the EU's unique supranational framework, given that its legislation is binding on member states. Regional IGOs without comparable decision-making or compliance powers may need to rely on robust, institutionalized mechanisms for coordination, reporting, and knowledge sharing.

29. ASEAN's energy governance model shares several characteristics with OLACDE's. However, ASEAN's energy program has higher-level political oversight: it is situated within the organization's broader economic development and regional stability policy agenda, approved by member heads of state. Organizations like OLACDE that do not formally engage heads of state may need to consider alternative arrangements for sustaining political support at the ministerial level.

Recommendations for Improving Institutional Arrangements

LAC countries could:

- develop domestic-facing policy strategies that include: legislated targets and policies informed by OLACDE guidance on regional best practice; scenarios and indicators for monitoring and evaluation of the headline energy efficiency target
- develop dedicated, ministerial-level energy efficiency coordination fora to promote cross-government collaboration on new and existing efforts—including relevant ICIs, such as the OLACDE's Energy Efficiency Initiative.

OLACDE could:

- expand participation in its initiative to NPS, engaging business, academia, and civil society
- register the OLACDE Energy Efficiency Initiative as an ICI on the UNFCCC Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action (*NAZCA*) platform, take on the GCAA's emerging accountability requirements, and engage with other ICIs in the GCAA (see Annex III)
- join the Mission Efficiency Plan to Accelerate Solutions (*PAS*) to highlight the OLACDE Energy Efficiency Initiative's efforts in PAS progress updates
- issue guidance to member countries on minimum institutional requirements for energy efficiency
- encourage OLACDE's expert group on energy efficiency ("Grupo Técnico OLACDE," *GTO*) to move beyond information sharing to leading a forum that guides regional target implementation, including by: (i) strengthening the Energy Efficiency Initiative's secretariat functions; (ii) exchanging views on different energy efficiency governance arrangements; and (iii) enabling targeted advisory from the OLACDE's civil society council ("Consejo Empresarial")
- invite the OLACDE ministerial council ("Consejo de Ministros") to: (i) expand participation to relevant ministries, particularly those responsible for financing, but also housing, urban development, and environment and (ii) recommend areas for enhanced regional cooperation on energy efficiency.

D. Monitoring and Evaluation

30. Well-designed monitoring and evaluation frameworks enable countries and IGOs to track and assess the drivers of real progress; engage with international transparency and accountability mechanisms; and improve policy interventions over time. Without systematic tracking and assessment mechanisms, regional and national energy efficiency targets risk being aspirational instead of driving action.

31. Across the LAC countries sampled, this research assessed monitoring and evaluation as the weakest aspect of the three accountability elements. National energy and energy efficiency plans often lacked detail on key monitoring and evaluation components. Those countries analyzed rarely publish progress reports on the achievement of energy efficiency objectives.

32. Brazil and Mexico's monitoring and evaluation processes are the most mature. Brazil complements its program-level and indicator monitoring with annual, iterative energy planning instruments to remain responsive to economic and energy systems changes. Mexico produces a range of analytical studies and national economy-wide and sector energy efficiency indicators to monitor trends and support policy evaluation on energy efficiency interventions.

33. While the IEA and EU operate under different mandates, aspects of their regular, formalized review processes for member state energy efficiency action could inform monitoring and evaluation models for regional target accountability. IGOs that prioritize national sovereignty could find the non-punitive nature of IEA's country policy reviews and advisory model (see Annex II) most appropriate.[17]

Recommendations for Improving Monitoring and Evaluation

LAC countries could:

- publicly disclose progress on national and regional energy efficiency commitments in their biennial transparency reports (***BTRs***) under the Paris Agreement, signaling climate action areas where more international cooperation is needed (see Annex III)
- improve monitoring and evaluation of progress, including through regular public reporting via sectoral indicators aligned with scenario-modeling, drawing from country best practice in LAC
- revise national strategies at least every five years, in line with their NDC process
- assign responsibility and multi-year funding for monitoring and evaluation and addressing gaps in data collection when policies are announced.

OLACDE could:

- issue technical guidance on data collection and tracking for headline and sector indicators
- publish biennial progress updates on the OLACDE regional target, with high-level results presented to ministers at OLACDE's Energy Weeks
- request biennial progress updates from participating countries, through standardized tables developed by OLACDE. These tables could include suggested metrics to collect national energy intensity data and enable countries to report on national circumstances, how they have translated the regional target into a national contribution and vice versa, and how they are contributing to the regional goal
- in time, define and report on regional indicators for monitoring and evaluation of the regional target
- enable data collection for these indicators, including by: (i) creating specific modules within digital platforms used to track the headline target (e.g., the LAC Information System, ***sieLAC***)[18] and (ii) deploying regular energy efficiency digital reporting campaigns.

F. Annex I: Country Profiles

Brazil	
Overview	Although Brazil does not have a standalone national energy efficiency target, it has established a layered governance framework for energy efficiency. Energy efficiency is embedded within broader energy and climate planning instruments, including long-term energy outlooks, climate strategies, and national transition policies. The framework combines indicative national targets, sectoral programs, and regulatory measures, supported by analytical and reporting tools. Institutional leadership is centered in the Ministry of Mines and Energy, with implementation supported by regulatory agencies, planning institutions, and programmatic delivery bodies.
Target Setting and Policy Objectives	**Target type:** Brazil does not have a standalone national energy efficiency target. Energy efficiency is represented through modelled outcomes within energy and climate change planning instruments. **Target description**: Energy efficiency in Brazil is incorporated into scenario-based energy system modeling, particularly within the National Energy Plan 2050[19] (***PNE 2050***) and the Ten-Year Energy Expansion Plans (***PDEs***).[20] The PNE 2050 develops long-term scenarios exploring alternative pathways for energy demand, technological change, and sectoral transformation, using energy efficiency as a driver for future trajectories. **Target status:** Energy efficiency is embedded in strategic planning (e.g., PNE 2050, PDE, Climate Plan, 2024 NDC) but not reflected in a quantified national target with clearly defined accountability mechanisms. **Scope:** Strategic planning documents adopt an economy-wide scope. **Other policy objectives**: Within these planning instruments, energy efficiency contributes to broader objectives including reducing energy demand growth, improving system productivity, supporting emissions mitigation pathways, and enhancing energy security within the transition to a low-carbon energy system. **Key policy mechanisms**: The framework includes minimum energy performance standards, energy labeling schemes administered through the Brazilian Labelling Program, and interventions such as the National Electricity Conservation Program (***PROCEL***) and the Electricity Distribution Efficiency Program (***PEE***). **Key documents**: National Energy Plan 2050,[21] Climate Plan (2024–2035),[22] Ten-Year Energy Expansion Plan 2034 (PDE 2034),[23] National Policy for the Conservation and Rational Use of Energy (Law No. 10.295/2001).[24]
Institutional Arrangements	**Legal framework:** Brazil's energy efficiency framework is anchored in Law No. 10.295/2001, which establishes the National Policy for the Conservation and Rational Use of Energy and mandates the development of minimum energy performance standards. **Lead institution and mandate:** The Ministry of Mines and Energy is responsible for the development, coordination, and oversight of energy efficiency policy, including the integration into national energy planning. **Implementing entities and roles:** Implementation is carried out across multiple institutions, including by regulatory agencies, planning institutions, and programmatic delivery bodies. The National Electric Energy Agency regulates electricity sector obligations, including efficiency investments by distribution companies. PROCEL delivery is led through Brazilian Company for Participation in Nuclear and Binational Energy, while the Energy Research Company (***EPE***) provides analytical and planning support. The Energy Efficiency Indicators Steering Committee is responsible for defining standards and coordinating regulatory aspects. **Coordination mechanisms:** Coordination of energy efficiency policy is supported through interministerial processes. The Ministerial-level National Energy Policy Council, representing 17 ministries, plays a central role in providing strategic direction and ensuring alignment across energy and climate policies. Available documents do not identify a dedicated institutional body specifically responsible for energy efficiency policy. **Financing sources:** Financing is supported through a combination of public resources and regulatory mechanisms, including a mandatory allocation of 0.5 percent of electricity distributor revenues to energy efficiency programs (like community initiatives, public infrastructure upgrades and research and development), as well as funding for national programs such as PROCEL.
Monitoring and Evaluation	**Monitoring framework:** Brazil's monitoring framework is supported by national energy statistics, analytical reports, and planning tools. Monitoring is conducted through both top-down energy balances and bottom-up program assessments, integrated within national planning processes. **Key indicators**: Indicators include measures of total energy consumption, energy savings, electricity demand trends, and sectoral efficiency improvements, supported by statistical and modeling outputs. **Reporting frequency and outputs**: Monitoring outputs include the annual National Energy Balance and the Energy Efficiency Atlas produced by EPE, which track efficiency trends and indicators over time. In addition, the PDE series provides updated projections and tracking of energy demand and efficiency outcomes, complemented by results dashboards associated with planning. **Evaluation mechanisms**: Evaluation occurs through the iterative planning cycles, PDE updates, long-term strategies, and program-level assessments of initiatives such as PROCEL and utility efficiency programs. Evaluation is decentralized to a programmatic level and standardized methodologies, and public reporting requirements are not clearly defined across documents.

Chile	
Overview	Chile recognizes energy efficiency as a policy priority across sectors and has established a quantitative national energy efficiency target that is incorporated into its NDC,[25] thereby it includes dedicated legislation, a clearly designated lead ministry, and an implementation agency supported by cross-government coordination mechanisms. However, public reporting on progress toward the target is not specified in available documents.
Target Setting and Policy Objectives	**Target type**: Chile defines its target in terms of energy intensity, calculated from the ratio of total final energy consumed to national GDP. Sectoral indicators monitor the headline target. **Target description**: The target establishes a progressive reduction in energy intensity relative to 2019 levels, with milestones of 6 percent by 2026, 15 percent by 2030, 20 percent by 2035, and 35 percent by 2050. Indicators are defined for the industry, buildings, and transport sectors. **Target status**: This quantitative target is embedded in national policy frameworks and is also included in Chile's NDC. Its linkage to international transparency and accountability mechanisms under the Paris Agreement provides additional confidence that ambition will be sustained and translated into action over time. **Scope**: The target is defined as economy-wide, covering the full national energy system. Chile has identified energy efficiency actions across industry and mining, transport, buildings, agriculture, and appliances. **Other policy objectives**: In addition to the quantitative target, Chile's policy framework identifies broader objectives, including achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, improving energy security, and enhancing economic productivity and competitiveness. **Key policy mechanisms**: The policy framework includes: the implementation of energy management systems for large energy consumers (annual consumption over 50 trillion calories); mandatory reporting requirements for those consumers (sales over 100,000 Chilean units of accounts); minimum energy performance standards and labeling schemes for appliances, buildings, vehicles; energy audits and technical assistance. **Key documents**: National Energy Efficiency Plan (2022–26)[26] and the 2025 NDC.
Institutional Arrangements	**Legal framework**: Law No. 21,305[27] requires the preparation of a National Energy Efficiency Plan updated every five years, developed jointly with other ministries, and is required to seek public participation in its preparation. **Lead institution and mandate**: The Ministry of Energy leads Chile's energy efficiency policy development and implementation. Its formal legal mandate requires it to design, coordinate, and periodically update the National Energy Efficiency Plan. **Implementing entities and roles**: The Agency for Sustainable Energy, a government-funded, private-law, non-profit foundation, is Chile's main implementation agency for energy efficiency.[28] It is responsible for delivering programs, technical assistance, and capacity-building initiatives across sectors in the energy system. Delivery is also shared with government ministries, such as the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Ministry of Mining, and Ministry of Finance, and actors in key consuming sectors. **Coordination mechanisms**: Intersectoral coordination platforms and a structured participatory process integrate public, private, academic, and civil society actors. Under Law No. 21,305, the Ministry of Energy is required to present the draft energy efficiency plan to the intergovernmental Council of Ministers for Sustainability and Climate Change, which supports cross-government coordination on a range of environmental, energy, and climate change policy matters. However, specific procedures for intergovernmental coordination on energy efficiency are not publicly specified. **Financing sources**: Measures rely on a mix of public and private instruments, including multilateral development bank support. The plan estimates net economic benefit of energy efficiency measures of around U.S. $66 billion.
Monitoring and Evaluation	**Monitoring framework**: The plan establishes a structured monitoring system based on sector-level indicators, implementation tracking tools (i.e., start, annual, closure, and follow-up forms), and continuous reporting of progress across measures. An implementation approach for system-wide monitoring is not yet publicly specified. **Key indicators**: The plan specifies sector-specific energy efficiency targets, supported by individual indicators, for example, a 30 percent saving in thermal energy demand in new homes by 2026 against 2019 levels. Indicators include energy consumption, economic variables, and energy intensity, with sector-specific metrics such as industrial energy intensity, building energy use per area, and light vehicle fuel efficiency. **Reporting frequency and outputs**: Annual reporting by large energy consumers through an online government reporting tool, alongside aggregated sector indicators used to assess trends over time. Neither the plan nor Law No. 21,305 specify whether reports would be made publicly available. **Evaluation mechanisms**: Evaluation combines a cost-effectiveness analysis of measures (a measure is considered cost-effective when the levelized cost of the energy saved is lower than the estimated price of generating an additional unit of energy) and use of indicators to assess sectoral and economy-wide progress toward the target.

Colombia	
Overview	Colombia has established a structured policy framework for energy efficiency through the Program for the Rational and Efficient Use of Energy (***PROURE***), supported by national legislation and regulatory instruments. Energy efficiency is positioned as a central component of the country's energy transition and climate strategy, with quantitative targets and sector-specific measures defined through indicative action plans. The governance framework is anchored in legislation and supported by institutional arrangements led by the Ministry of Mines and Energy. Responsibilities for implementation and monitoring are defined within Colombia's energy efficiency legislation.
Target Setting and Policy Objectives	**Target type**: Colombia does not specify a single headline energy efficiency target but provides indicators to track improvements in energy efficiency, with modelled outcomes for 2025 and 2030. **Target description**: The PROURE energy efficiency indicators include energy intensity, percent of transport electrified, and share of useful energy to final energy. **Scope**: The policy framework adopts an economy-wide scope, covering transport, industry, buildings, services, and the public sector. **Other policy objectives**: The policy framework aims to improve energy productivity, enhance energy security, reduce costs, strengthen competitiveness, and contribute to greenhouse gas emissions reductions in line with national climate commitments. **Key policy mechanisms**: The policy framework includes sectoral energy efficiency programs, energy audits and management systems, minimum energy performance standards and labeling schemes, fiscal incentives for efficient technologies, and regulatory measures to promote efficient energy use across the energy chain. **Key policy documents**: Program for the Rational and Efficient Use of Energy (2022–30)[29] and Law 697 of 2001 (see below).[30]
Institutional Arrangements	**Legal framework**: Colombia's energy efficiency framework is anchored in Law 697 of 2001, which establishes the rational and efficient use of energy as a matter of public interest and national priority, requires the creation of the PROURE, and assigns responsibility for energy efficiency policy to the Ministry of Mines and Energy. Complementary legislation, including Law 2099 of 2021,[31] reinforces the framework by introducing incentives and regulatory measures to promote efficient energy use and energy transition objectives. **Lead institution and mandate**: The Ministry of Mines and Energy is the lead institution responsible for promoting, coordinating, and monitoring energy efficiency policy and programs under PROURE. **Implementing entities and roles**: Implementation of energy efficiency policy is led by the Ministry of Mines and Energy through PROURE, with technical support from the Mining and Energy Planning Unit, a specialized planning agency responsible for energy system analysis, data, and program support. **Coordination mechanisms**: The Ministry of Mines and Energy leads coordination of energy efficiency policy. However, while PROURE integrates actions across sectors, the framework does not identify formal intergovernmental coordination mechanisms. **Financing sources:** PROURE identifies policy instruments, such as tax incentives, as possible financing mechanisms. However, it does not set out a clearly defined funding structure or a dedicated financing facility.
Monitoring and Evaluation	**Monitoring framework**: Monitoring of energy efficiency policy is led by the Ministry of Mines and Energy, with progress tracked through sectoral indicators and energy savings targets defined in the PROURE. **Key indicators**: Indicators include measures of energy consumption, energy savings, and efficiency improvements across building, transport, and industrial sectors. **Reporting frequency and outputs**: Monitoring results are generated through program-level analysis and national planning processes; however, the framework does not specify a formal reporting structure, frequency, or requirements for public disclosure. **Evaluation mechanisms**: Evaluation is conducted through the periodic updating of PROURE Indicative Action Plans (2017–22, 2022–30) every four years. Action Plans incorporate revised targets, updated measures, and assessments of cost-effectiveness and technological developments, allowing for adjustments to policy priorities over time.

Dominican Republic	
Overview	Energy efficiency is embedded in the Dominican Republic's long-term national energy planning through the National Energy Plans 2022–37[32] and 2025–38[33] but is less prominent than efforts to address transmission and distribution, storage, and fossil fuels consumption. The country has not adopted an economy-wide energy efficiency target. However, as of March 2026, the Congress is considering an Energy Efficiency Bill,[34] which would legislate the development of a future energy efficiency strategy and indicators. It would also establish a broader energy efficiency policy, including mandatory energy efficiency standards and public and private sector audits.[35] Policy has focused on public sector energy efficiency improvements to date.
Target Setting and Policy Objectives	**Target type**: The Dominican Republic has not published a quantitative national energy efficiency target. **Target description**: Not applicable. **Scope**: Energy efficiency measures identified in proposed energy efficiency legislation span buildings, energy-consuming equipment, public institutions, public procurement, private energy-sector entities, and information systems. The National Energy Plan addresses energy demand and energy-sector development more broadly but does not establish a dedicated energy efficiency implementation framework. **Other policy objectives**: Proposed legislation links energy efficiency to energy security, reduced dependence on imported fossil fuels, sustainable development, technological innovation, public awareness, and climate-change mitigation. It also seeks to promote alternative energy sources, efficient consumption practices and professional capacity development. **Key policy mechanisms**: Existing measures include public-sector energy-saving requirements established through Decree No. 158-23. The proposed Energy Efficiency Law would introduce building energy-performance regulations, building energy ratings, mandatory energy labeling, minimum efficiency standards, energy-management systems, accreditation of energy-service providers, reporting obligations for energy-sector entities, a National Energy Information System, customs incentives for efficient technologies, customs surcharges for inefficient equipment, preferential financing mechanisms and preparation of a National Energy Efficiency Strategy. **Key documents**: National Energy Plan 2022–37, draft National Energy Plan 2025–38, Decree No. 158-23, and proposed 2025 Energy Efficiency Law.
Institutional Arrangements	**Legal framework**: The Dominican Republic does not currently have an operational dedicated energy efficiency law. The principal existing instrument is the 2023 Decree No. 158-23, which declares implementation of an energy-saving and energy-efficiency policy throughout the public administration to be a matter of high national priority. A more comprehensive Energy Efficiency Law was approved by the Senate in March 2025 but had not received final congressional approval at the time of this analysis. **Lead institution and mandate**: The Ministry of Energy and Mines is the lead institution responsible for energy policy and currently oversees implementation of government energy-efficiency initiatives under Decree No. 158-23. Under the proposed Energy Efficiency Law, its responsibilities would expand considerably. **Implementing entities and roles**: Current implementation occurs primarily through public-sector institutions participating in government efficiency initiatives. The Government Energy Efficiency Plan assigns responsibilities across ministries and public agencies while receiving technical support from the Ministry of Energy and Mines. **Coordination mechanisms**: Existing coordination occurs principally through implementation of Decree No. 158-23. Ministries and other government agencies are required to implement energy-saving measures and report on progress, while the Ministry of Energy and Mines provides guidance and oversight. **Financing sources**: Existing initiatives rely on public funding and support from international partners. The proposed Energy Efficiency Law would create customs-duty incentives for efficient equipment, promote preferential financing mechanisms through financial intermediaries, and require public budget appropriations to support implementation of its provisions.
Monitoring and Evaluation	**Monitoring framework**: Publicly available evidence of an economy-wide energy efficiency monitoring framework is limited. The proposed Energy Efficiency Law would establish a National Energy Information System responsible for collecting and publishing information on energy production, consumption, prices, equipment stocks and energy-efficiency indicators. **Key indicators**: Current publicly available documents provide limited detail regarding a dedicated national energy efficiency indicator framework. Publicly available information indicates that the National Energy Commission data platform includes a range of energy-sector indicators, although energy-efficiency metrics are limited. **Reporting frequency and outputs**: Public institutions are expected reports on savings achieved and implementation progress under public sector energy efficiency programs. The proposed legislation would require annual reporting by energy-sector companies concerning electricity and fuel purchases and sales. **Evaluation mechanisms**: Existing arrangements appear focused on program implementation and oversight of public-sector energy-saving measures. However, publicly available documents do not identify a formal national evaluation cycle, periodic policy reviews, or comprehensive public reporting arrangements.

El Salvador	
Overview	El Salvador has established a long-term national energy planning framework through its National Energy Policy 2020–50, which positions energy efficiency as a central pillar of the country's energy transition and economic development strategy. Energy efficiency is addressed across multiple sectors through strategic objectives and proposed cross-sectoral initiatives. However, El Salvador has not published a quantitative national energy efficiency target or developed a dedicated energy efficiency plan. The governance framework is led by a central public authority with defined responsibilities for policy formulation, monitoring, and evaluation, but does not appear to have formalized processes for coordination or public reporting of progress.
Target Setting and Policy Objectives	**Target type**: El Salvador does not define a single quantitative national energy efficiency target but identifies a strategic objective of doubling the improvement in energy efficiency over the next decade. **Target description**: The policy framework promotes rational and efficient energy use and highlights efficiency improvements as a key means to reduce energy demand and system costs. Energy intensity is used as an indicator of energy performance. **Target status**: Energy efficiency objectives are included in national energy policy planning but are not operationalized through a quantitative national energy efficiency target. **Scope**: Energy efficiency is identified as a strategic objective within a broader national energy strategy. The strategy does not specify sector-level energy actions. **Other policy objectives**: The policy framework aims to strengthen energy security, reduce dependence on energy imports, lower energy costs for consumers and industry, and support sustainable economic development. It also contributes to environmental and climate objectives. **Key policy mechanisms**: Key mechanisms include improving energy efficiency in public buildings,[36] developing building codes, implementing training and certification programs, financing for energy efficiency in small and medium enterprises,[37] and developing a National Energy Efficiency Plan (although not publicly available in 2026). **Key documents**: National Energy Policy 2020–50.[38]
Institutional Arrangements	**Legal framework**: Energy efficiency is supported through overarching energy policy and sectoral regulations. **Lead institution and mandate**: The plan identifies the National Energy Council as the institution responsible for the ongoing monitoring of the implementation of energy policy actions. It does not identify a specific lead agency for energy efficiency policy. **Implementing entities and roles**: Implementation is distributed across public sector institutions, including the Directorate-General for Energy, Hydrocarbons and Mines; sectoral ministries; and municipalities. International organizations offer significant support in program design and execution. **Coordination mechanisms**: Coordination takes place through the strategic axes and lines of action defined in the policy, supported by interinstitutional collaboration across government entities and project-based coordination with international partners. However, a dedicated coordination body specifically for energy efficiency is not identified. **Financing sources**: Financing relies on a combination of public resources, international cooperation, and program-based financing mechanisms, including recent instruments supporting energy efficiency investments in small- and medium-sized enterprises.
Monitoring and Evaluation	**Monitoring framework**: The policy establishes implementation monitoring by the National Energy Council, covering the execution of strategic axes and lines of action. Monitoring is supported by a set of national indicators linked to policy objectives. **Key indicators**: The policy defines a national indicator framework that includes indicators related to broader energy transition objectives. Energy intensity is explicitly defined as the ratio of energy consumption to gross domestic product and serves as a macro-level proxy for energy efficiency. However, the indicator framework defines indicators at an aggregate level only (without disaggregation by sector), and the policy does not include explicit indicators for energy savings or program-level performance. **Reporting frequency and outputs**: The National Energy Council is required to produce an annual monitoring report on implementation of the policy that includes tracking progress against the implementation plan, identifying deviations from targets, and proposing corrective actions. This reporting requirement applies to overall energy policy implementation and is not specific to energy efficiency measures. However, there is limited publicly available evidence that these reports are regularly published or accessible since the 2020 strategy's release. **Evaluation mechanisms**: The policy establishes five-year evaluations of progress, which allow for the adjustment of activities and the incorporation of new measures. Evaluation functions (e.g., periodic assessments, evaluation reports, tool development) are defined at a high level, but detailed methodologies and evaluation protocols are not publicly specified.

Mexico	
Overview	Mexico has established a structured policy framework for energy transition in which energy efficiency is recognized as a priority across the energy system. The governance framework is anchored in the Energy Planning and Transition Law (***LPTE***), which establishes binding energy sector planning and defines the institutional basis for policy development, implementation, and monitoring. The Energy Sector Program 2025–2030 (***PROSENER***) operationalizes this framework by setting sectoral objectives, strategies, and indicators. A quantitative energy efficiency target was defined in 2024; however, it appears to have been superseded following the adoption of the LPTE in 2025 and is expected to be replaced by a new National Energy Transition Strategy currently under development.
Target Setting and Policy Objectives	**Target type**: Mexico has defined its energy efficiency target in terms of energy intensity, measured as the ratio of final energy consumption to GDP. This target is expected to be updated following the passage of the LPTE in 2025. **Target description**: The 2024 update to the Transition Strategy to Promote the Use of Cleaner Technologies and Fuels[39] established a target of a 2.9 percent annual reduction in energy intensity through 2036, based on scenario-based modeling. **Target status**: The target defined in the 2024 Transition Strategy has been overtaken by the new planning framework established under the LPTE. The government is expected to replace or update the target through its new National Energy Transition Strategy, currently under development. **Scope**: The target is defined as economy-wide, covering all major energy-consuming sectors including transport, industry, buildings, and services. **Other policy objectives**: The PROSENER defines broader objectives including strengthening energy sovereignty and security, promoting renewable energy and technological innovation, and advancing equitable access to energy. The program also establishes additional quantified objectives, including achieving 38 percent clean electricity generation by 2030 and near-universal electrification by the same year. **Key policy mechanisms**: The policy framework includes the application of energy efficiency standards and labeling, the promotion of more efficient technologies, the implementation of energy management systems for high-consumption users, and sectoral measures across buildings, transport, and industry. **Key documents**: Energy Sector Program 2025–2030[40] and 2025 Energy Planning and Transition Law.[41]
Institutional Arrangements	**Legal framework**: The legal framework for energy efficiency is established through the 2025 LPTE, which regulates energy sector planning and the transition to cleaner and more efficient energy use. The LPTE requires the government to select an energy efficiency target and develop a Plan for the Energy Transition and the Sustainable Use of Energy with a 15-year time horizon. **Lead institution and mandate**: The Ministry of Energy is the lead institution responsible for coordinating policy development and implementation and for overseeing planning and monitoring processes across the sector. **Implementing entities and roles**: The National Commission for the Efficient Use of Energy (***CONUEE***) provides technical support and contributes to the design and evaluation of energy efficiency policies. Other entities contribute to sectoral implementation and data provision. **Coordination mechanisms**: Coordination is supported through mechanisms established under the LPTE, including the Energy Planning Council (ministerial chair with senior official members) that meets twice a year, which facilitates alignment across institutions and supports the development and monitoring of planning instruments. The framework is based on a system of binding planning, under which sectoral activities are expected to align with national policy objectives. **Financing sources**: Implementation is financed through public expenditure allocated to sector entities and programs, with investment also channeled through state-owned enterprises. The LPTE also provides the opportunity for consumers to repay for energy efficiency upgrades through their utility bills.
Monitoring and Evaluation	**Monitoring framework**: The PROSENER establishes a monitoring framework based on national indicators and sectoral performance metrics, supported by existing energy information systems, led by the CONUEE. **Key indicators**: Energy intensity is identified as a central indicator for tracking energy efficiency, alongside indicators related to clean energy generation, electrification, and overall system performance. **Reporting frequency and outputs**: Indicators are defined with annual measurement cycles and are assigned to responsible entities within the Ministry of Energy. The framework relies on national data systems, including the National Energy Balance and the Energy Information System. **Evaluation mechanisms**: Evaluation is conducted through the assessment of progress against defined indicators and targets within the sectoral planning framework. The LPTE requires the publication of a new Energy Transition Strategy within the first year of each presidential administration and its update every three years.

Uruguay	
Overview	Uruguay has a high penetration of renewables, exceeding 92 percent of electricity generation in 2023,[42] and is increasingly prioritizing energy efficiency as a next phase of its energy transition. The country does not have a formally established quantitative national energy efficiency target but energy efficiency is addressed through its National Energy Efficiency Plan (2025–35)—its second iteration after the end of the 2015–25 strategy. The governance framework for energy efficiency is anchored in national legislation, supported by a designated lead ministry and coordinated implementation structures, including interministerial and stakeholder engagement mechanisms. A dedicated financing mechanism is in place to support the implementation of energy efficiency measures. However, reporting frequency and public disclosure arrangements for monitoring progress are not fully specified in the available documentation
Target Setting and Policy Objectives	**Target type**: Uruguay has not established a formal quantitative national energy efficiency target; instead, it relies on scenario-based modeling of energy efficiency outcomes. **Target description**: Uruguay's Energy Efficiency Plan provides scenario analysis of avoided energy under different assumptions. This analysis finds 7.2 percent in avoided energy in the expected scenario by 2035, 4.3 percent avoided energy in the decelerated (slower implementation of measures) scenario and 10.4 percent in the accelerated (faster implementation of measures) scenario. **Target status**: Energy efficiency objectives are defined within the National Energy Efficiency Plan but are not expressed as a binding quantitative national target. **Scope**: The National Energy Efficiency Plan addresses energy efficiency across multiple sectors of the economy, including buildings, public sector, industrial, and transport. **Other policy objectives**: The policy framework identifies broader objectives, including strengthening regulatory and institutional arrangements, increasing energy efficiency investment, integrating energy efficiency into education programs, improving public sector energy management, and promoting sustainable mobility. **Key policy mechanism**: Key mechanisms include mandatory energy performance standards, Energy Efficiency Certificates, National Energy Efficiency Labelling System, energy efficiency measures in the public sector, building codes, implementation of various instruments to support investment. **Key documents**: National Energy Efficiency Plan (2025–35).[43]
Institutional Arrangements	**Legal framework**: Law No. 18.597[44] declares energy efficiency to be of national interest and introduces a requirement to prepare a National Energy Efficiency Plan. It establishes the institutional and legal framework for the implementation and deepening of multiple lines of work in energy efficiency, as well as the financing mechanisms for those purposes. **Lead institution and mandate**: Under Law No. 18.597, the Ministry of Industry, Energy, and Mining (*MIEM*) is the lead institution responsible for energy efficiency policy in Uruguay, with its National Directorate of Energy (*DNE*) serving as the principal implementing body. **Implementing entities and roles**: Implementation is led by MIEM through the DNE, with the Energy Efficiency Unit providing technical coordination and monitoring. The Uruguayan Trust for Energy Savings and Efficiency acts as the principal financing mechanism, while regulatory, public sector, and market actors—including Energy and Water Services Regulatory Unit, line ministries, energy service companies, and private firms—support delivery of programs, compliance, and investment. **Coordination mechanisms**: Coordination is supported by the National Energy Efficiency Council, comprising multiple ministries and central planning authorities (Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of Transport and Public Works, Ministry of Housing and Territorial Planning, Office of Planning and Budget of the Republic). A steering committee of high-level representatives meets at least annually to review implementation progress and set priorities under the National Energy Efficiency Plan. Broader stakeholder engagement is facilitated through consultations with public, private, academic, and civil society actors. **Financing sources**: Uruguayan Trust for Energy Savings and Efficiency is funded through the mandatory contribution of companies providing energy services—0.13 percent of their domestic sales net of taxes.
Monitoring and Evaluation	**Monitoring framework**: Uruguay will establish a monitoring system that is a combination of a "bottom-up" approach to assess programmatic implementation and a "top-down" approach for the measurement of economy-wide avoided energy. Implementation of this monitoring system is yet to be publicly communicated. **Key indicators**: Identified indicators include avoided energy, emissions reductions, and progress against targets. These indicators are used to assess performance, identify deviations, and inform corrective actions and updates to the plan. **Reporting frequency and outputs**: The MIEM will require implementing entities to provide monitoring reports for measures within their responsibilities. The regularity and format of these reports is yet to be publicly communicated. **Evaluation mechanisms**: The monitoring system includes evaluation functions through regular reporting that assesses compliance with measures and targets, identifies deviations, and supports corrective actions. Monitoring outputs will feed into periodic review and updating of the plan, enabling adjustments based on results and evolving context.

G. Annex II: Intergovernmental Profiles

African Energy Commission (AFREC)	
Overview	AFREC is a specialized energy agency of the African Union (*AU*), mandated to coordinate and support the development of the energy sector across AU member states. The Commission operates within the AU institutional framework for infrastructure and energy, with responsibility for promoting regional cooperation, harmonizing policies, and supporting energy planning and development at continental level. Energy efficiency is addressed within broader AU policy frameworks, including the African Energy Efficiency Strategy and Action Plan, and is aligned with continental development priorities under Agenda 2063 and Sustainable Development Goal 7 (*SDG7*).
Target Setting and Policy Objectives	**Target type**: Energy productivity, GDP per megajoule of primary energy supplied. **Target description**: The AU aims to increase energy productivity by 50 percent by 2050 and by 70 percent by 2063 against 2018 levels, reflecting long-term continental objectives for energy efficiency. **Scope**: These are economy-wide objectives, covering sectors including power, industry, buildings, transport, and clean cooking. **Other policy objectives**: Energy efficiency is framed as supporting improved energy access, energy security, and sustainable development, alongside the goals of emissions reduction and alignment with SDG7 and Agenda 2063. **Key policy mechanisms**: The strategy outlines sectoral action plans and measures to promote the adoption of energy-efficient technologies and practices, including improvements in appliances, equipment, and energy consumption systems. Policy approaches include regulatory measures, the development of harmonized standards, and the use of incentives and information tools to support adoption across member states. **Key documents**: African Energy Efficiency Strategy and Roadmap.[45]
Institutional Arrangements	**Legal framework**: Not applicable. **Lead institution and mandate**: AFREC develops continental strategies and supports AU member states through technical assistance and capacity building, while coordinating regional cooperation and energy data systems. **Implementing entities and roles**: Implementation is undertaken by AU member states, with AFREC providing coordination and technical support and with specialized regional centers supporting delivery at sub-regional level. **Coordination mechanisms**: AFREC works with AU member states to support implementation and harmonization of energy policies and data systems, and to facilitate coordination across continental and regional initiatives. **Financing sources**: Financing is referenced in terms of investment mobilization and partnerships but a structured financing arrangement is not specified in the strategy.
Monitoring and Evaluation	**Monitoring framework**: Monitoring and evaluation are not explicitly defined within the strategy and appear to rely on broader AFREC data and reporting systems rather than a dedicated framework. **Key indicators**: The strategy recognizes the importance of energy data and indicators to support policy development and tracking of energy sector performance, including energy productivity. While specific indicators are not defined in the strategy, AFREC monitoring draws on energy statistics collected across sectors,[46] including data on energy consumption and efficiency trends. **Reporting frequency and outputs**: The strategy does not specify a timetable or mechanism for periodic updates. While AFREC publishes energy statistics and analytical outputs, these are not explicitly defined as public reporting on progress against the strategy's targets.

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	
Overview	ASEAN is an IGO of 11 member nations across Southeast Asia. ASEAN set its first energy efficiency target in 2016 and updated its target in 2025 (decisions by consensus). ASEAN leverages its existing multi-level governance framework to support implementation of its energy efficiency target and broader energy transition objectives. Implementation of its energy strategy is guided by the ASEAN Charter principles of non-interference in domestic affairs and respect for the right of each state to govern without external coercion.
Target Setting and Policy Objectives	**Target type**: Energy intensity calculated from the ratio of total primary energy supply to GDP. **Target description**: 40 percent reduction in the energy intensity by 2030 based on 2005 levels. **Scope**: ASEAN's target is expressed as an economy-wide target. In addition, ASEAN's Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation provides actions across transport, building, industrial, and agriculture sectors. **Other policy objectives**: Increase the adoption of energy efficient appliances and equipment; accelerate the adoption of energy efficiency and conservation (***EE&C***) technologies and measures, including through innovative strategies, to enable zero-emissions buildings and drive decarbonization in the industry and agricultural sector; enhance fuel economies in the transport sector and promote electrification. **Key policy mechanisms**: ASEAN member states are responsible for energy efficiency measures within their countries. However, ASEAN provides policy tools like regional standards harmonization, policy roadmaps, capacity building, and technical assistance programs. **Key documents**: ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation 2026–2030 (***APAEC***)[47] and ASEAN Energy in 2026.[48]
Institutional Arrangements	**Legal framework**: Not applicable. **Lead institution and mandate**: The ASEAN Ministers on Energy Meeting (***AMEM***) brings together energy ministers across ASEAN member states to provide overall policy guidance and strategic direction. The Senior Officials Meeting on Energy (***SOME***) translates this guidance and direction into operational priorities and oversees implementation, with technical support by the ASEAN Centre for Energy (***ACE***) as the ASEAN Secretariat. **Implementing entities and roles**: The Energy Efficiency and Conservation Sub-Sector Network (***EE&C SSN***), which consists of official-level representatives from ASEAN member states, supports implementation by developing and reviewing work programs, coordinating regional activities, and providing guidance on technical outputs for the energy efficiency aspects of the APAEC. **Coordination mechanisms**: Coordination operates through a structured governance arrangement in which SOME ensures alignment across program areas and reports progress to AMEM. The SSN coordinates implementation and stakeholder engagement for energy efficiency policy, while ACE (sectoral-specific technical body) and the ASEAN Secretariat (supports governance across all ASEAN workstreams) provide technical integration and cross-sectoral coordination. **Financing sources**: Financing for the APAEC is mobilized through a combination of national contributions, private sector investment, and support from Dialogue Partners (non-ASEAN governments) and international organizations.
Monitoring and Evaluation	**Monitoring framework**: Monitoring is overseen by the Regional Energy Policy and Planning Sub-Sector Network (***REPP-SSN***) and ACE, which track progress across all program areas for the APAEC, including energy efficiency. Each energy SSNs monitors implementation at the activity level, with results reported through established ASEAN energy governance bodies. **Key indicators**: Progress is measured using a structured scoring system that evaluates implementation status on a scale from 0 ("not yet initiated") to 5 ("completed"). Supporting indicators are also developed for each program area to track progress toward strategic objectives and regional targets. **Reporting frequency and outputs**: Reporting is conducted on an annual basis and published on the ASEAN website. Member states submit national progress summaries for inclusion in the report. Outputs include progress reports, activity tracking summaries, and updates on implementation performance across program areas, including energy efficiency as one of the energy program areas.

European Union (EU)	
Overview	The EU is a supranational organization of 27 member states, forming a political and economic partnership which allows free movement of goods, capital, and people between its member states. The EU has a robust regulatory regime, through its 2023 Energy Efficiency Directive, which establishes binding requirements on its member states to implement targets and policy commitments toward the EU's legislated energy efficiency target. The EU approach is characterized by a multi-level governance structure, combining EU-level legislation and targets with decentralized implementation by member states, and supported by formal monitoring, reporting, and evaluation mechanisms. This creates a highly institutionalized system in which energy efficiency policy is integrated with wider climate objectives.
Target Setting and Policy Objectives	**Target type**: Energy consumption reduction, based on million tons of oil equivalent. **Target description**: The EU has adopted a target to reduce final energy consumption by 11.7 percent by 2030 relative to projected levels under the reference scenario. **Scope:** The target applies across all sectors of the economy, including industry, buildings, transport, and energy supply. **Other policy objectives**: The Energy Efficiency Directive also has emissions reduction and energy security objectives. **Key policy mechanisms**: Implementation is supported through the Energy Efficiency Directive, which establishes binding obligations for EU member states, including energy savings requirements and the use of regulatory measures, programs, and obligation schemes. These mechanisms are complemented by requirements such as energy audits, public sector obligations, and national policy measures implemented through member states under the EU framework. **Key documents**: Directive (EU) 2023/1791 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 September 2023 on energy efficiency.[49]
Institutional Arrangements	**Legal framework**: Energy efficiency is governed by the Energy Efficiency Directive 2023/1791 and supported by the Governance Regulation 2018/1999,[50] which establishes rules for planning, monitoring, and reporting. **Lead institution and mandate**: The European Commission is responsible for proposing legislation, overseeing implementation, and assessing progress toward EU-level targets. It monitors EU member state performance and assesses whether national contributions collectively meet EU objectives. The Commission also plays a coordinating role in reviewing national plans and progress reports. **Implementing entities and roles**: Implementation is carried out by EU member states, which are responsible for transposing EU directives into national law and implementing policy measures. Member states design and apply specific instruments, such as energy efficiency obligation schemes and sectoral measures, within the EU framework. This allows for variation in implementation approaches across countries within a common regulatory structure. **Coordination mechanisms**: Coordination takes place through EU governance processes and dedicated platforms that bring together member state representatives and the European Commission. These include expert groups and structured forums, such as the Concerted Action for the Energy Efficiency Directive, which facilitate exchange of experience, technical cooperation, and alignment of implementation approaches. Such mechanisms provide ongoing coordination and knowledge sharing across member states. **Financing sources**: The framework includes provisions for national energy efficiency funds and broader mechanisms to support investment in energy efficiency measures. It also emphasizes the mobilization of public and private financing to support implementation at national level. Specific financing arrangements are largely defined and implemented by member states within the overall EU framework.
Monitoring and Evaluation	**Monitoring framework**: Monitoring is conducted through the governance framework established under Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, which requires member states to collect and report energy and climate data. This system integrates national data collection processes into an EU-wide monitoring framework. It is designed to support consistent tracking of progress toward energy and climate objectives across member states. **Key indicators**: Monitoring is based on indicators including primary and final energy consumption and annual energy savings achieved by EU member states. These indicators are used to assess progress toward EU energy efficiency targets and national contributions. They are grounded in data reported through national systems and aligned with EU policy requirements. **Reporting frequency and outputs**: The EU requires member states to prepare National Energy and Climate Plans. These plans set out national contributions, policies, and measures to meet EU targets and are subject to review by the European Commission. The framework also includes biennial progress reporting and iterative planning cycles to support coordination across member states. **Evaluation mechanisms**: The European Commission assesses member state progress toward energy and climate targets. This includes review of national plans and progress reports to determine whether collective EU objectives are being met and identify gaps or underperformance. Where necessary, the Commission can propose corrective measures and initiate enforcement procedures to ensure compliance with EU legislation.

International Energy Agency (IEA)	
Overview	The IEA is an IGO that provides analysis, data, and policy guidance on energy issues, including energy efficiency, to its 32 member countries. It does not set binding targets or policies, but supports governments by developing analytical frameworks, tracking global progress, and promoting best practices in energy efficiency. The IEA's work on energy efficiency is integrated into its broader mandate to enhance energy security, sustainability, and economic development in the global energy system.
Target Setting and Policy Objectives	**Target type**: Not applicable. **Target description**: The IEA does not establish energy efficiency targets, but supports global targets and commitments, including the GST's doubling of energy efficiency target, by providing data, analysis, and policy guidance to governments. **Other policy objectives**: The IEA promotes energy efficiency as contributing to energy security, emissions reduction, affordability, and economic resilience. **Key documents**: Energy Efficiency 2025[51] and Energy Efficiency Progress Tracker.[52]
Institutional Arrangements	**Legal framework**: Not applicable. **Lead institution and mandate**: The IEA is responsible for producing analysis, policy guidance, and data on energy efficiency and broader energy systems. Its mandate includes advising member countries and supporting global dialogue on energy policy. The IEA also promotes international cooperation on energy efficiency and clean energy transitions. **Implementing entities and roles**: Implementation of energy efficiency policies is carried out by national governments, not the IEA. The IEA supports these actors by providing technical guidance, policy recommendations, and analytical tools. Its role is therefore advisory rather than operational. **Coordination mechanisms**: Coordination is facilitated through the IEA Governing Board and periodic ministerial meetings, where member countries provide strategic direction and guidance to the Agency. Member countries also contribute through committees, expert groups, and technical platforms that support collaboration and information exchange on energy efficiency. These mechanisms are advisory and non-binding in nature and aim to support the development of analytical outputs and promote alignment of policy approaches across countries. **Financing sources**: The IEA does not directly finance energy efficiency programs or projects. It supports mobilization of public and private investment through policy guidance and analysis on financing mechanisms. Financing decisions are taken at national or institutional levels outside the IEA.
Monitoring and Evaluation	**Monitoring framework**: The IEA develops global datasets and analytical tools to monitor energy efficiency trends and performance across countries and sectors. These include databases of energy use and efficiency indicators, covering multiple sectors and regions. Such systems support cross-country comparison and evidence-based policy development. **Key indicators**: Monitoring is based on indicators such as energy intensity and sectoral energy consumption, derived from international data collected by the IEA. These indicators are used to assess trends in energy efficiency and inform policy analysis. **Reporting frequency and outputs**: The IEA produces its annual Energy Efficiency report, which analyzes trends, policies, and progress in global energy efficiency implementation, including progress to the Paris Agreement's first GST doubling of energy efficiency objective. It also provides interactive tools such as the Energy Efficiency Progress Tracker to monitor global progress. **Evaluation mechanisms**: Evaluation is conducted through analytical assessments of national and global energy efficiency trends based on data, indicators, and policy analysis. The IEA also undertakes country energy policy reviews, which assess national policies and provide recommendations on energy efficiency and broader energy system performance. These evaluations are non-binding and are intended to inform policy development and support the sharing of best practices across countries.

H. Annex III: Paris Agreement Transparency and Accountability Arrangements

Enhanced Transparency Framework

1. The Paris Agreement establishes an ETF to promote effective implementation of the Paris Agreement while also building mutual trust and confidence.
2. The Paris Agreement ambition cycle requires Parties to submit a new NDC every five years that represents a progression beyond their previous NDC and reflects its highest possible ambition. It must be informed by the outcomes of the GST, which assesses collective progress to meeting the Paris Agreement's long-term goals.
3. The latest round of NDCs (NDCs 3.0, with an end date of 2035) were due in February 2025. Parties' next NDCs (with an end date of 2040) are due in February 2030.
4. All Parties must publish BTRs and greenhouse gas inventory data every two years. These documents provide updates on progress made toward achieving their NDCs. Developed country Parties are also required to submit annual greenhouse gas inventory data.[53]
5. There are two levels of review for BTRs:
    - technical expert review—designed to be an independent assessment of a Party's BTR
    - facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress—comprising a multilateral Party-to-Party review session and best practice exchange on NDC implementation, both through policy measures and voluntary initiatives that could include ICIs.
6. Where energy efficiency targets are included in NDCs, Parties must include progress toward that target in their BTRs. Parties should also report on their energy efficiency actions, as part of their mitigation policies and measures, as relevant.
7. Parties to the Paris Agreement can use data and information generated by the ETF to inform the GST. The GST, in turn, then informs new NDCs.

Global Climate Action Agenda

8. The GCAA is the pillar of the UNFCCC system that mobilizes voluntary climate action from civil society, businesses, investors, cities, states, and countries through the formation of ICIs. ICIs are multi-stakeholder coalitions which, to be recognized under the UNFCCC, need to demonstrate a climate-related goal aligned with the Paris Agreement and a capacity to monitor and report on progress toward that goal.[54]
9. COP Presidents nominate a CHLC for a one-year term to facilitate the scaling up and strengthening of the work under the GCAA and voluntary climate action efforts, initiatives, and coalitions.[55]
10. Under the leadership of the COP30 President, the GCAA was brought into alignment with the Paris Agreement's first GST outcomes by establishing six thematic axes with a total of thirty activation groups (*AGs*) nested under each. Each AG convenes existing ICIs to make progress on one of the thirty GST-aligned key objectives.
11. AG's focus and progress is reviewed and tracked annually, with updates shared at major climate fora including the COPs.
12. In addition to the GST alignment, the reporting and accountability of ICIs was improved. ICIs are now required to register to the NAZCA platform and are encouraged to:
    - establish PAS—workplans summarizing key actions to unblock progress and voluntary commitments to accelerate implementation of high-impact solutions

- provide annual progress updates—update on the implementation of commitments, anchored in quantitative and qualitative initiative-indicators; register and report progress through the NAZCA Platform.

13. The CHLC annually publishes a Yearbook of Global Climate Action[56] to provide a snapshot of global climate action and showcase progress and gaps, with global socio-economic indicators assessing progress at the axis and activation-group level. Work is underway for the Yearbook to highlight progress at a more granular level, e.g., showcasing prominent ICIs significantly contributing to each AG and key objective.

14. Tracking GST outcomes through GCAA AGs' key objectives adds value to current UNFCCC transparency arrangements. It enables transparency on collective progress toward multilaterally agreed goals, even when these are not reflected in NDCs and/or reported back through the ETF.

15. For example, tripling renewables and doubling energy efficiency is the first activation group (*AG1*) in the GCAA under Axis 1—Transitioning Energy, Industry, and Transport. The rate of improvement of energy intensity is one of the socio-economic indicators reported in the Yearbook for AG1.

16. Progress on energy efficiency made by the Mission Efficiency ICI[57] under AG1 could be highlighted in the Yearbook. Mission Efficiency unites governments, organizations, financiers, civil society, and businesses to drive progress on energy efficiency by scaling up narratives and solutions, supporting countries with strategic and technical assistance, including the de-risking and design of project pipelines, and coordinating investment matchmaking efforts.

17. The Center for Climate and Energy Solutions (*C2ES*) is a member of Mission Efficiency and is contributing to the Mission Efficiency PAS.[58] C2ES commits to strengthening governance and developing sectoral and cross sectoral efficiency roadmaps at the regional, national, or subnational levels, with a focus on the LAC region.

I. Annex IV: Methodology Overview

19. C2ES conducted a desktop review of seven Latin American and Caribbean countries (Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Mexico, and Uruguay) and four IGOs (AFREC, ASEAN, IEA and the EU, as a supranational organization). The EU was classified as an IGO with regional reach, rather than as a Party to the Paris Agreement, for the purposes of this analysis due to their binding regulations on member states with regards to energy efficiency.

20. LAC countries were selected for having submitted an NDC 3.0 by June 2026, geographic representation, relatively high-energy consumption, and demonstrated policy interest in energy efficiency.

21. IGOs were chosen due to similarities in mandate to OLACDE (regional, cooperative organizations like ASEAN) or demonstrated experience supporting energy efficiency policy development and deployment (for example, the IEA).

22. The analysis was conducted using publicly available documentation that could be sourced using search engines.

23. The thematic groupings of target setting and policy objectives, institutional arrangements, and monitoring and evaluation were selected based on a literature review on energy governance, governance of voluntary climate initiatives and broader governance best practices.

24. Countries were identified as having an energy efficiency target if documentation clearly identified it as a target. Figures described as indicators or metrics were not considered targets and quantitative outcomes of modeling exercises were also not considered targets.

25. Publicly available policy documents were used to determine institutional arrangements and monitoring and evaluation processes in place. Institutional arrangements analyzed included legislation, formal assignment of responsibility, coordination mechanisms, formalized and documented evaluation processes.

26. Further desktop research, including government website updates, news articles, and non-government organization analysis, was undertaken for evidence that documented institutional arrangements and evaluation processes were implemented, although this was constrained by public availability of such information.

J. C2ES Resources

- Considerations for a Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels Roadmap (April 2026), https://www.c2es.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/20260407-C2ES-TAFF-Roadmap-Submission.pdf
- A Vision for the 2025-2030 Action Agenda (September 2025), https://www.c2es.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/09/C2ES-Vision-for-the-Action-Agenda.pdf
- Delivering on the Targets and Signals from the First Global Stocktake (August 2025), https://www.c2es.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/20250729-C2ES-GST-Factsheet.pdf
- Enhancing Action & International Cooperation for the Doubling of Energy Efficiency by 2030 (October 2024), https://www.c2es.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/Doubling-Energy-Efficiency-2024-Discussion.pdf
- The Enhanced Transparency Framework in Practice (July 2024), https://www.c2es.org/document/the-enhanced-transparency-framework-in-practice/.

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