

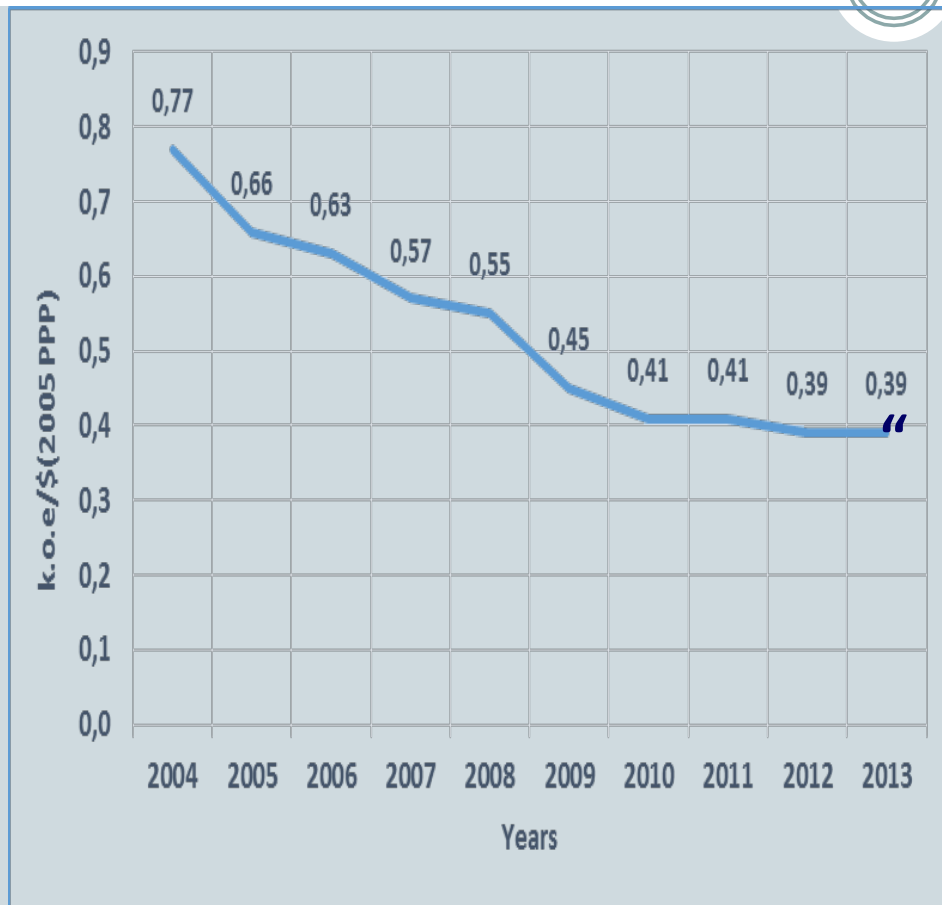
**CTI Workshop “Modes of Cooperation after Paris –
Market-Based Approaches and Raising Ambitions
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**CLIMATE ACTION IN THE BUILDING
SECTOR: THE CASE OF
UZBEKISTAN’S BUILDING NAMA**

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Energy intensity of GDP in Uzbekistan



“Energy intensity of GDP will be halved to 2030”

Source: Speech of President Republic of Uzbekistan, 2016

Source: Global Energy Statistical Yearbook, 2015

Why was building sector chosen for NAMA?



Key characteristics of building sector

- 49% of total energy consumption (17 mln toe), and
- 17,6 % of total annual CO2 emissions
- Energy consumption range - 150-690 kWth/m²/yr
- Population growth (more than 30 mln.)
- Potential for EE and CO2 emissions reduction – 55-65%



Why was building sector chosen for NAMA?



Readiness for implementing NAMA

A strong support at the highest level

State Program “Development of rural housing” (2009 – 2016)

- **33 500** homes with living space more 4,6 mln sq. m

CDM experience

- 15 registered CDM projects with more 15 mln CERs

Institutional and legal framework

Interagency committee on CDM

Operational Entity on NAMA (Uzhydromet)

Built technical capacity



Why was building sector chosen for NAMA?



Readiness for implementing NAMA

Legal and institutional framework

Low “About rational energy usage”

Special governmental resolutions related to rural housing

10 building codes revised in 2011

Incentive mechanism

Soft mortgage for rural housing and multistorey buildings (young families)

Tax remissions and custom facilities for local producers of EE building materials and RE installations



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Lessons learnt from implementing State program on rural housing

Plus

- Good centralized planning, staged implementation with provision of sufficient financial/human resources
- Serve as a model for attracting private investment
- International donors (ADB and IDB)
 - ADB - \$500 mln and IDB - \$100 mln



Why was building sector chosen for NAMA?



Lessons learnt from implementing State program on rural housing

Minus

- Lack incentives for EE investments for low energy prices
- EE measures increases of building costs (5-10%)
- Energy consumption more 270 kWth/m²
- Lack of awareness concerning benefits of EE and RE related to buildings

