

Economic instruments and incentives

- ▶ subsidies and other financial incentives (lowering the tax rate) for the purchase and installation of energy-efficient and/or renewable energy equipment and appliances (in some cases, subsidies for the removal of inefficient appliances and equipment are also provided) ¶¶¶¶
- ▶ financial incentives to develop more energy-efficient equipment and appliances (for example, "golden carrot" programmes) or financial support for the commercialization of energy saving technologies ¶
- ▶ tax increases specifically targeted at energy use by households ¶
- ▶ financial incentives (for example, subsidies, tax relief) to encourage the replacement of existing equipment and appliances with natural gas products ¶
- ▶ electricity pricing reform (for example, price variability depending on the quantity used and the time of use) to promote energy efficiency ¶

Voluntary agreements and actions

- ▶ procurement policies that focus on energy-efficient equipment and appliances and voluntary agreements that create a market for these technologies ¶
- ▶ voluntary commitments to replace existing equipment and appliances with natural gas products ¶

Information, education and training

- ▶ energy efficiency labelling for appliances and equipment ¶¶¶
- ▶ promoting the replacement of existing equipment and appliances with natural gas products ¶
- ▶ promoting renewable energy technologies ¶
- ▶ promoting electrical heating ¶

IV. TRANSPORTATION**A. Improving automobile fuel efficiency***Regulations and guidelines*

- ▶ reducing speed limits or strengthening their enforcement ¶¶
- ▶ regulated fuel efficiency standards for new automobiles ¶
- ▶ compulsory fuel efficiency standards for corporate and institutional automobile fleets ¶
- ▶ compulsory installation of speed limitation devices for trucks and buses ¶