

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

Policies and Strategies for Promotion of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in South-Eastern Europe

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Business Planning of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects in South-Eastern Europe International Conference Skopje, 30 June 2011



Financing Energy Efficiency Investments for Climate Change Mitigation (FEEI) Project



Long-Term Objective

Promote an investment environment for self-sustaining energy efficiency and renewable energy projects to be developed and financed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

Activities

- Source of financing with dedicated investment funds
- Training to help establish bankable project proposals
- Institutional and policy reforms
- Establishing network of energy efficiency managers

12 participating countries

- <u>2 European Union countries</u>: **Bulgaria**, Romania
- <u>5 South-Eastern European countries</u>: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia
- <u>5 countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia</u>: Belarus, Republic of Moldova, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Ukraine



Regional Analysis of Policy Reforms to Promote Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Investments



 Full electronic version (in English) is available at UNECE and FEEI project websites:

http://unece.org/energy/se/pdfs/eneff/eneff_pub/E E21_FEEI_RegAnl_Final_Report.pdf

http://feei.info/assets/cms/File/Regional%20Analysis_Final%20Report.pdf

 Executive Summary published in English and Russian



Barriers for investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy sources



Main legal, institutional and administrative barriers

- Complexity of the regulatory framework; regulatory instability and discontinuity
- Lack of secondary legislation and operational instructions, tools and procedures
- Complex and cumbersome authorization procedures
- Inefficiency and limited use of public tendering processes



Barriers for investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy sources



Main economic and financial barriers

- State intervention in price formation
- Energy tariffs not covering full costs
- Obsolete and insufficient infrastructure for transmission and distribution of energy
- Limited availability of public funds for financing initiatives and projects
- Relatively small size of EE and RES projects



Barriers for investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy sources



Main barriers in the level of awareness, human capacity and professional skills

- Overall low level of awareness of the need in energy efficiency improvements
- Commercial banks lack experience in financing schemes
- Lack of training and education possibilities for improving professional skills
- Lack of capacity for preparation of bankable projects



Recommendations for policy reforms



Improving legal, institutional and administrative framework

- Development of policy frameworks
- Monitoring of policy implementation
- Transparent procedures for tendering, authorizations, grid connections
- Establishment or strengthening of institutional structures



Recommendations for policy reforms



Overcoming economic and financial barriers

- Energy tariff reforms
- Provision of financial incentives for energy efficiency and renewable energy
- Advanced feed-in tariffs



Recommendations for policy reforms



Raising level of awareness, human capacity and professional skills

- Increasing public awareness and dissemination of information
- Capacity Building



International Energy Efficiency Forum 28-30 September 2010, Astana



Parallel event to the Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development (MCED-6), organized by ESCAP

Co-organizers: UNECE, ESCAP, UNDP, UNEP, Government of Kazakhstan

Plenary sessions (first day) and workshops (second day):

Workshop on Investments in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects

Green Buildings Workshop

Website of the Forum:

http://www.unece.org/energy/se/docs/eneff_AstanaEEForum_ Sept10.html











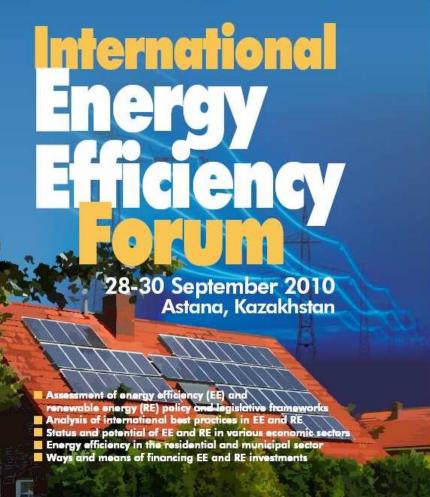






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International Energy Efficiency Forum Outcomes



- Buildings sector offers significant low-cost opportunities for energy efficiency improvements
- Barriers to financing EE and RE discussed
- Access to various sources of financing; tapping into commercial financing
- Role of the state in making EE and RE projects viable
- Importance of capacity building to develop bankable projects







- Specific examples presented: case studies in buildings sector (Croatia, Serbia); EE funds (Bulgaria, Thailand)
- Experience in financing and implementing projects: IFC, EBRD, EADB, Conning Asset Management, Norsk Energi, ICF International and Renaissance Finance International
- Policy reforms are directly connected with the potential for investments in EE and RE projects
- Large and diverse RE potential in the CIS countries could have important benefits for the environment, energy security and the economy
- Proposal to make the International Energy Efficiency Forum a regular event



Second International Energy Efficiency Forum 12-14 September 2011, Dushanbe



Co-organizers: UNECE, ESCAP, UNDP, Government of Tajikistan

Plenary sessions (first day) and workshops (second and third day):

Workshop on Energy Efficiency Policy Frameworks and Investments in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects

Workshop on Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) in Advanced Fuel Technologies

Website of the Forum:

http://www.unece.org/energy/se/eneffic.html



Thank you for your attention!



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http://www.unece.org/energy/se/eneffic.html

http://feei.info/eng/background