



ENERGY



## Renewable Energy Matchmaking: How to boost renewable energy investments

# UNECE Renewable Energy Hard Talks

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# Sustainable Energy

## Difficult Trade-offs

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- Sustainable energy: ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy services while reducing greenhouse gas emissions and the carbon footprint of society.
- Energy plays a key role in the achievement of all 17 SDGs, and thus must be considered in plans to eradicate poverty, improve health, provide education, give access to water, and to reduce green house gas (GHG) emissions.

# Energy Linkages to all SDGs

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Source: IRENA (2018)

# Sustainable Energy and Trade-offs

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- Sustainable energy is commonly considered in terms of climate change, and acceleration of emissions reductions is imperative due to this existential threat.
- But, developing countries require energy access to drive development efforts. Poverty, health, nutrition, education and other issues must be considered in addition to the reduction of carbon emissions.
- Fossil fuel dependence exists, and quality of life aspirations cannot be expected to be abandoned.

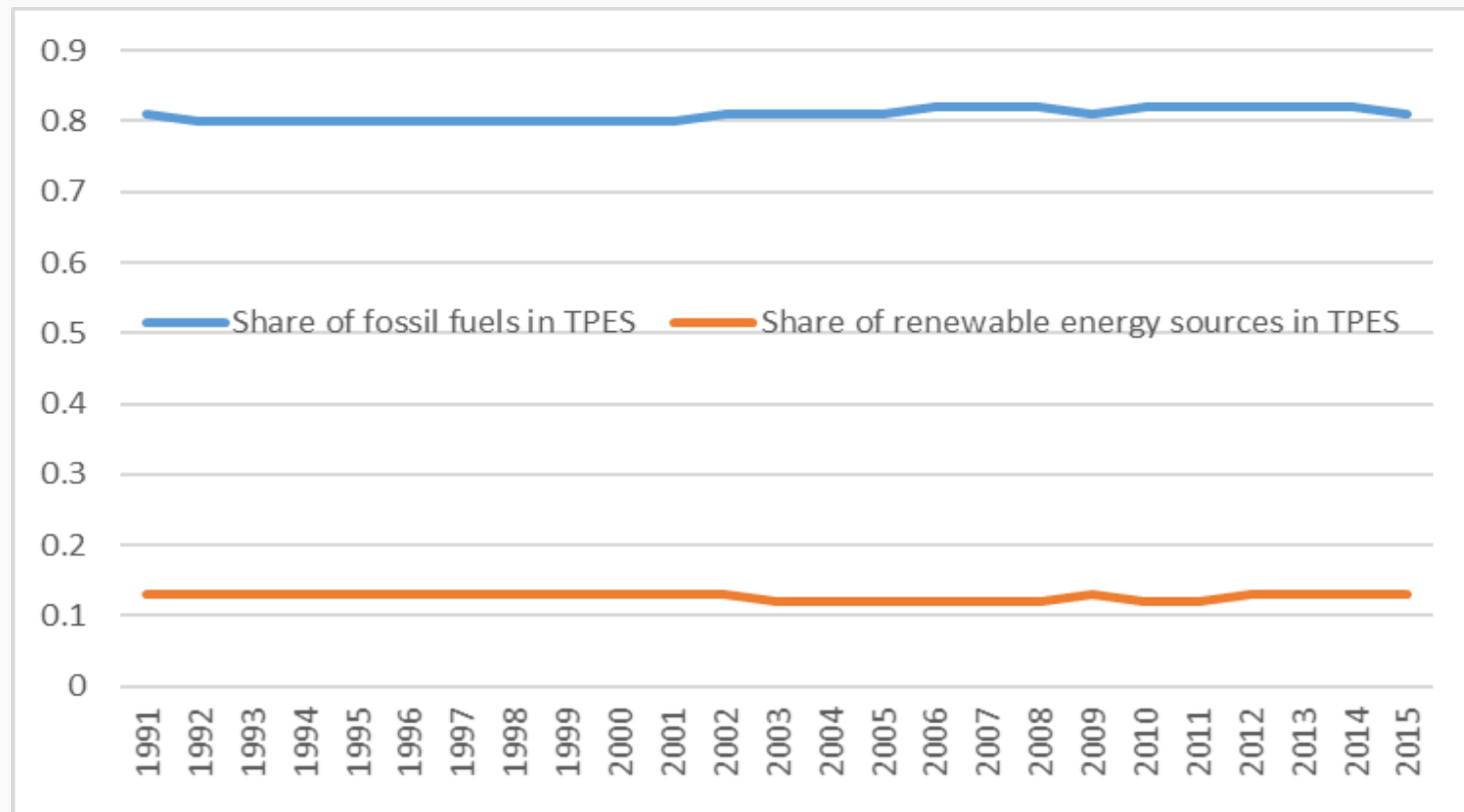
# Global Energy Status Quo

## Fossil fuel v. Renewable Energy

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The World's Total Primary Energy Supply (1991-2015)

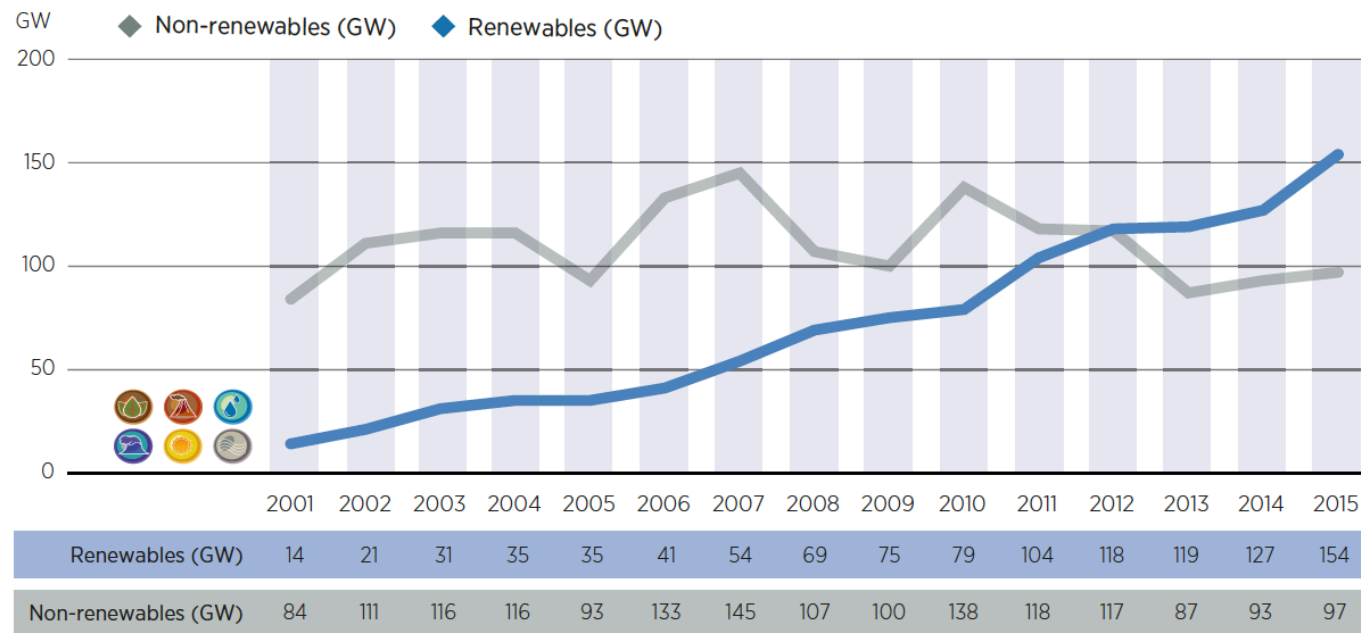


# Renewable Non-renewable Energy Capacity Additions

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Figure 1.3 Renewable and non-renewable power capacity additions, 2001-2015



Source: IRENA, 2016b

1 Excludes 154 GW of pure and mixed pumped storage capacity otherwise included in hydropower capacity. The bulk of this 154 GW is pure pumped storage capacity that contains no renewable energy generation component but is instead a storage medium for grid power of any origin.

2 Including solar power and heat, wind power, hydropower, ocean energy, geothermal power and heat, and modern bioenergy.

# UNECE Group of Experts on Renewable Energy (GERE)

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### **The GERE started in 2014 as a subsidiary body to the Committee on Sustainable Energy and aims to:**

- Determine the status of RE development and tracking its progress in the UNECE region
- Facilitate the exchange of best practices and data
- Consider the role of renewable energy within the context of future energy systems and from cross-cutting/ nexus angle
- Promote instruments for assessing renewable energy resources and support possible synergies between renewable energy and fossil fuels in the energy production
- Identify needs, key bottlenecks and opportunities for potential investment
- Added value through partnership with key actors, e.g. IRENA, European Commission, IEA, ESCWA and other RCs, FAO, REN21, DENA & bilateral donors

# GERE Key Outputs

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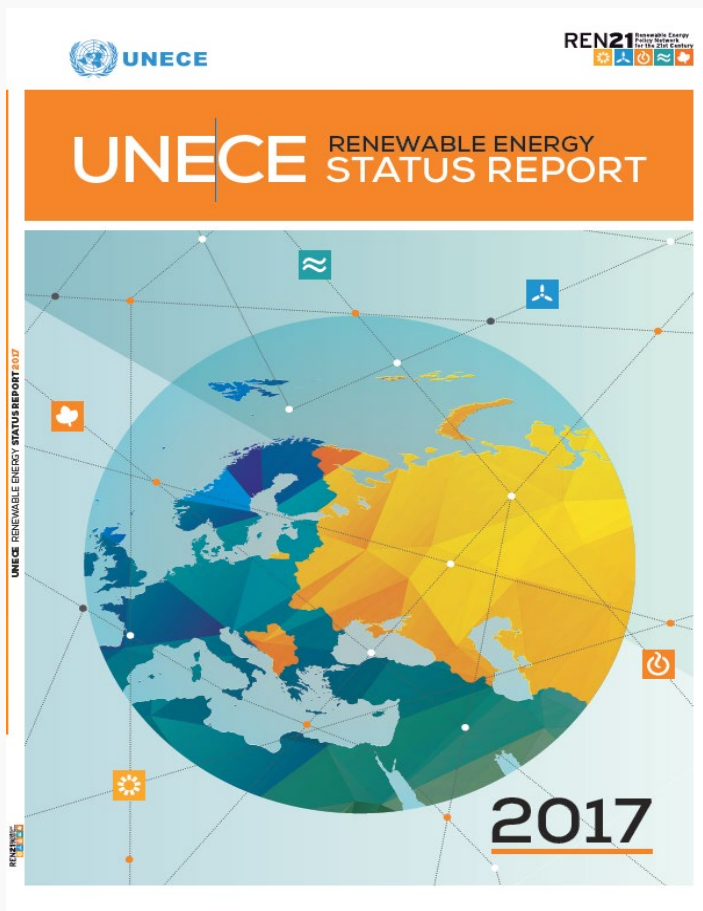
- REN21 UNECE Renewable Energy Status Report (2015 & 2017)
- Investment Matchmaking events in Baku (2016) and Astana (2017) at the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development.
- Hard Talks events: Georgia (2016), Ukraine (2016), Azerbaijan (2017), Kazakhstan (2018)
- Planned Hard Talks 2018-2019:
  - Bosnia-Herzegovina (27-28 November)
  - Montenegro, Serbia, and Russian Federation (planned 2019)
- 9th International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development and 5th session of the GERE, Kiev, 12-15 November 2018

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# REN21 UNECE Renewable Energy Status Report

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**REN21** Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century

**UNECE**

Gefördert durch:

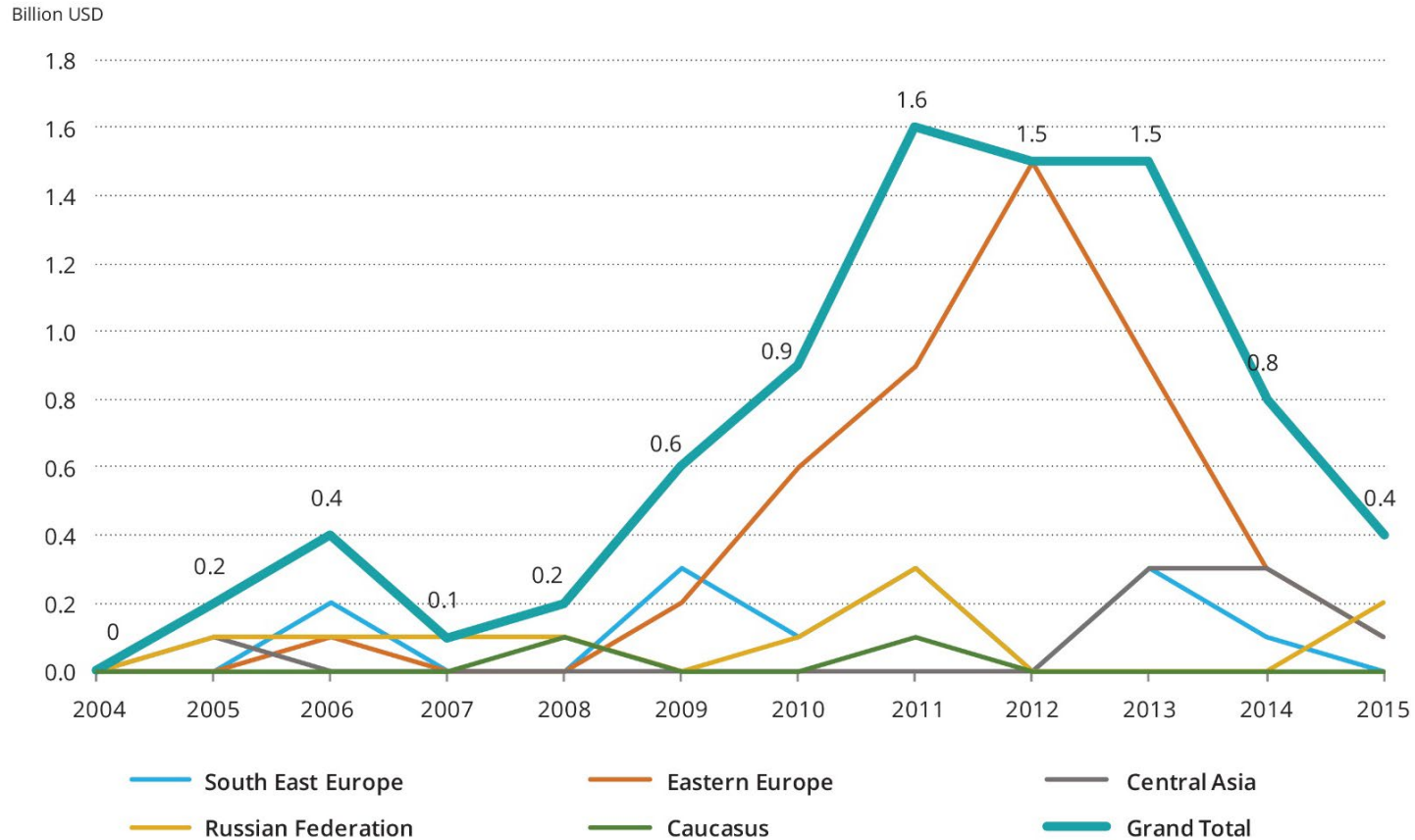
Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Energie

aufgrund eines Beschlusses des Deutschen Bundestages

International Energy Agency

# Renewable Energy Investment Overview 2004-2014

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## Hard Talks: An Innovative Policy Dialogue Tool For Unblocking Renewable Energy Barriers to Investment

- A uniquely formatted **multi-stakeholder** dialogue:
  - Involved Ministries – Energy, Economy, Finance, etc.
  - Other key players – RES Agencies, Regulators, Network operators
  - Private sector –project developers, industry associations
  - Parliament, NGOs, media (2<sup>nd</sup> day)
  - Financial actors – IFIs, development banks and commercial lenders
  - International community – Donors, Consulates, etc.
- Adapted to the specifications and requirements of the host country
- Discussion guided by a **practical “problem/solution” Discussion Paper**
- **Neutral international facilitators** for the dialogue
- Involves two days – **one expert day** following by a **half day for high-level decision-makers** to deliver key messages from experts
- **Conclusion:** Discussion Paper is reformatted into a **“Recommendation Paper”** prioritizing the next steps which is sent to all participants and high-level decision-makers for further action

# Recommendations/Moving Forward

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- Scale-up financing, in particular climate financing
- Energy reforms to remove barriers
- Improve normative, regulatory and financial framework
- Strengthening technological cooperation
- Country specific approach rather than a “one-size-fits-all” regional approach
- Identify remedies for hurdles to RE uptake in the countries:  
Hard Talks?

**More on GERE:**

<http://www.unece.org/energy/se/gere.html>



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# Thank you!

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