



Batumi Initiative on Green Economy UNECE (BIG-E): Overview

- Voluntary actions to operationalize the Pan-European Strategic Framework for Greening the Economy
 - Number of voluntary commitments: 101
 - Countries & organizations: 34
- Part of the Ministerial Declaration "Greener, cleaner, smarter!", signed by 44 countries
- Energy related commitments:
 - 41 voluntary actions
 - by 20 countries

Energy-related commitments I/VII



Overarching actions

FINLAND	National roadmap for transition to green and circular economy
MOLDOVA	Coordination of Green Economy promotion in Moldova
KAZAKHSTAN	Improvement of waste Management system; Enhancing sustainable use of water Resources; Development of a sustainable and highly productive agriculture; Development of electric power, energy saving and energy efficiency
KYRGYZSTAN	Policy development for the transition of the private sector to a green economy in Kyrgyzstan

Focus area 1: Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital

ITALY	Establishment of the Natural Capital Committee
SWEDEN	Making the values of ecosystem services visible <i>Also relates to focus areas 1 and 3.</i>

Energy-related commitments II/VII



Focus area 2: Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital

SWITZERLAND	Improvement in efficiency of waste treatment plants including recycling of rare industrial metals (rare earth metals, precious metals, non-ferrous metals).
ITALY	Preparation of the Catalogue of environmentally harmful subsidies and environmentally favourable subsidies
UZBEKISTAN	Enhancement of economic incentives for sustainable use of natural resources and for environmental protection <i>Also relates to focus area 1.</i>



Energy-related commitments III/VII

Focus area 4: Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns

BELARUS	Creating and Developing the Green (Low Carbon) City Public Transport Infrastructure, Creating Incentives for Purchase/ Production of Green (Low Carbon) Vehicles <i>Also relates to focus area 8.</i>
	Development and Implementation of the National Action Plan for Piloting the Green Economy Principles in Sectors of the Economy of the Republic of Belarus <i>Also relates to focus areas 5, 6, 8 and 9.</i>
	Providing Information on Ecological Product Specifications (Eco Labelling) and Supporting Promotion of Sustainable Consumption.
ITALY	Environmental Criteria in Public Procurement
LATVIA	Inclusion of the principles of green public procurement in public procurement procedures
	Development of a Strategy on low carbon development in Latvia for 2050 <i>Also relates to focus area 5.</i>



Energy-related commitments IV/VII

Focus area 4: Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns (continued)

LITHUANIA	Supporting Energy Efficiency in Housing Sector in Lithuania
LUXEMBOURG	Climate Agreement State - Municipality
GERMANY	German National Program for Sustainable Consumption
PORTUGAL	Electric mobility
	<i>Also relates to focus areas 5 and 8.</i>
ROMANIA	Establish national Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) strategies and plans or include SCP in green economy policies

Energy-related commitments V/VII



Focus area 5: Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns

BELARUS	Voluntary Implementation and Ecological Certification of the Environment Management System and Ecological Standards of Products of the International Standardisation Organisation (ISO)
ESTONIA	Supporting resource efficiency in enterprises in Estonia Development of an Estonian Low Carbon Development Strategy up to 2050
HUNGARY	Energy-efficiency development of buildings with shift toward renewable energy use
MOLDOVA	Increase Energy Efficiency (Achieve sustainability of energy systems, increase renewable energy, and implement best policy practices for promoting energy efficiency) Greening SMEs - Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns related to SMEs

Energy-related commitments VI/VII



Focus area 5: Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns (continued)

POLAND	Green Investment Scheme - SOWA - Energy-efficient street lighting Green Investment scheme - agricultural biogas plants
NETHERLANDS	Sustainable Fuel Mix International Green Deal North Sea Resources (NSRR) Roundabout <i>Also relates to focus areas 2 and 6.</i> Zero Emission Buses for Public Transport <i>Also relates to focus area 4.</i>
SWEDEN	Strategy and Action Plan for New-industrialization <i>Also relates to focus areas 2, 4, 6, 7, and 8.</i> PAGE, Partnership on Action for a Green Economy <i>Also relates to focus areas 1, 2 and 7.</i>
UZBEKISTAN	Enhancement of national legislation on the development of alternative energy sources <i>Also relates to focus area 2.</i> Increasing the share of alternative energy (solar power) in the energy balance of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Energy-related commitments VII/VII



Focus area 8: Improve access to services, healthy living and well-being

HUNGARY	Conserving the rate of public transport modes
PORTUGAL	Growing Transport System Efficiency - Promotion of modal shift from individual transport to public transport <i>Also relates to focus areas 4 and 5.</i>
UZBEKISTAN	The adoption of the National Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan on municipal solid waste management

Focus area 9: Promote public participation, and education for sustainable development

POLAND	National Energy Advisory System <i>Also relates to focus area 4.</i>
GERMANY	German Resource Efficiency Programme (ProgRes) - Programme for the sustainable use and conservation of natural resources <i>Also relates to focus areas 2, 4, and 5.</i>
SLOVENIA	Partnership for transition to a green economy

Background Slides



Specific energy-related commitments by countries



Energy-related commitments: Belarus

Re. Focus area 4/8:

Action: Creating and Developing the Green (Low Carbon) City Public Transport Infrastructure, Creating Incentives for Purchase/ Production of Green (Low Carbon) Vehicles

- No description given

Re. Focus area 4:

Action: Providing Information on Ecological Product Specifications (Eco Labelling) and Supporting Promotion of Sustainable Consumption

- No description given

Re. Focus area 5:

Action: Voluntary Implementation and Ecological Certification of the Environment Management System and Ecological Standards of Products of the International Standardisation Organisation (ISO)

- No description given

Re. Focus area 4/5/6/8/9:

Action: Development and Implementation of the National Action Plan for Piloting the Green Economy Principles in Sectors of the Economy of the Republic of Belarus

- No description given



Energy-related commitments: Estonia

Re. Focus area 5:

Action: Supporting resource efficiency in enterprises in Estonia

- In the context of the Multiannual Financial Framework 2014–2020, Estonia decided to support EUR 111 million investment for more resource -efficient solutions mainly in small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and mainly in manufacturing industry. Financial support schemes are under in preparation and are scheduled in 2016. Activities include raising awareness of companies, training resource specialists/auditors, supporting resource audits and investments in resource efficient solutions.

Action: Development of an Estonian Low Carbon Development Strategy up to 2050

- Estonia is currently developing a high level strategy that sets the long term goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions about 80% by 2050 compared to 1990 emission levels. The Strategy also sets out a clear roadmap on our way to Low Carbon Economy by 2050, thus also guiding the private and non-governmental sector actors. The strategy sets long term policy principle for all sectors of the economy including energy, industry, transport, agriculture, forestry and wastes.



Energy-related commitments: Finland

Re: Overarching actions:

Action: National roadmap for transition to green and circular economy

- The objective of the roadmap is to create a joint ambition and steps to promote circular economy in Finland and specify potential changes in legislation and policies.



Energy-related commitments: Germany

Re. Focus area 2/4/5/9:

Action: German Resource Efficiency Programme (ProgRes) – Programme for the sustainable use and conservation of natural resources

- The German Resource Efficiency Programme (ProgRes) is a dedicated strategy for material resource efficiency adopted in February 2012 by the German government (ProgRes I) and updated in February 2016 (ProgRes II). The goal of the ProgRes is to structure the extraction and use of natural resources in a sustainable way and to reduce associated environmental pollution as far as possible. It covers the entire value chain. ProgRes is shaped by a total of four guiding principles: 1) joining ecological necessities with economic opportunities, innovation support and social responsibility; 2) viewing global responsibility as a key focus of our national resource policy; 3) gradually making economic and production practices in Germany less dependent on primary resources, developing and expanding closed-cycle management; and 4) securing sustainable resource use for the long term by guiding society towards quality growth. Both programmes attach particular importance to market incentives, information, expert advice, education, research and innovation, and to strengthening voluntary measures and initiatives on the part of industry and society.

Re. Focus area 4:

Action: German National Program for Sustainable Consumption

- The German National Programme for Sustainable Consumption is intended to help consumers to better understand the environmental and social impacts of their consumption. It aims to identify alternative consumption patterns and strengthen sustainable alternatives, without removing consumers' right to make their own decisions. Furthermore, it intends to strengthen incentives for innovative approaches that are in keeping with the market and facilitate sustainable consumption. At the same time, it will seek to stimulate a broader national discussion about lifestyles and a change in values that also takes regulatory and economic aspects into account. The programme addresses not only consumers but all relevant stakeholders such as the business community, commerce, civil society, the scientific community and academia, the media, local authorities and also the public sector in its role of demonstrating good practice. It is not possible to assign the entire responsibility for sustainable consumption to any single group. On the contrary, the starting point must be the principle of shared responsibility.



Energy-related commitments: Hungary

Re. Focus area 5:

Action: Energy-efficiency development of buildings with shift toward renewable energy use

- Development and reconstruction of agricultural buildings with energy efficiency developments and shift towards renewable energy use (VP 5B). Projects for renewable energy use in agriculture (VP 5C). Renewal of buildings of local and national government and of non-profit organisations with public functions towards energy efficiency and renewable energy use (KEHOP 5.2). Stimulus of building new district-heating units based on renewable energy; and/or renewal of old units with shift towards renewable energy use (KEHOP 5.3.).

Re. Focus area 8:

Action: Conserving the rate of public transport modes

- Aim of the measure package is to conserve the rate of public transport modes. It has positive effects on energy use, on environment loads, on settlement structure, on tourism, and on new job creation too. The package embraces the revision of relevant policies, the reconsideration of national budget planning and implementation (including the effective use of EU funds), development of public transport services and devices, alignment of intelligent transport systems (ITSs), the reinforcement of information campaigns for environmental awareness (European Mobility Week, Car- free Day, By Bike to Work etc.).



Energy-related commitments: Italy

Re. Focus area 1:

Action: Establishment of the Natural Capital Committee

- By decree of President of the Council of Ministers upon proposal of the Minister of Environment, the Natural Capital Committee (NCC) shall be set up at the Ministry of Environment.

Re. Focus area 2:

Action: Preparation of the Catalogue of environmentally harmful subsidies and environmentally favourable subsidies

- Cognitive document to support the implementation of the commitments deriving from the European Commission Communication "Europe 2020 - A strategy for smart sustainable and inclusive growth", the "European semester" recommendations of the European Parliament and Council, of the OECD 2013 Environmental Performance Review of Italy and with the commitments made at the UN. Subsidies are intended in a broad definition and include, among others, tax expenditures, incentives, benefits, subsidized loans and tax exemptions with an impact on environmental.



Energy-related commitments: Italy (cont.)

Re. Focus area 4:

Action: Environmental Criteria in Public Procurement

- Mandatory application of the Minimum Environmental Criteria in public procurement for supplies of products, services and works, which applies to 100% of the tender value for the purchase of goods and services related to energy consumption and for at least 50% for other procurements. "Minimum Environmental Criteria" (MEC), adopted by Ministerial Decree, gives general guidelines to institutions for a rationalization of purchases and provide them with "environmental considerations" linked to the different phases of the procurement to environmentally qualify the supplies along the whole life cycle of services and products concerned. From 2011 MEC entered into force are the followings: furniture (for offices, schools, reading rooms); construction (construction and renovation of buildings); urban waste management (management of public green); energy services (lighting, heating and cooling of buildings, public lighting and illuminated signs); electronic (electrical and electronic office equipment and related supplies, telecommunications equipment); textiles and footwear; catering (canteen service and food supplies); cleaning services.



Energy-related commitments: Kazakhstan

Re: Overarching actions:

Action: Improvement of waste Management system; Enhancing sustainable use of water Resources; Development of a sustainable and highly productive agriculture; Development of electric power, energy saving and energy efficiency

- Increasing efficiency of use of resources (water, land, biological, etc.); Modernization of existing and construction of new infrastructure ; Improving welfare of the population and the quality of the environment through cost -effective measures mitigating pressure on the environment ; Enhancing national security, including water security



Energy-related commitments: Kyrgyzstan

Re: Overarching actions:

Action: Policy development for the transition of the private sector to a green economy in Kyrgyzstan

- The transition to a green economy is a key requirement for the continued existence and sustainable development of the humankind – Green economy is understood as a system of economic activities related to the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services that results in improved human well-being in the long term, while not exposing the present and future generations to significant environmental risks. A green economy strategy values natural capital as a factor of production, and includes the transition to a resource-efficient and low-carbon development, based on the increasing use of renewable energy sources: solar, wind, water and geothermal sources. In future, existing green technologies should be implemented for sustainable and competitive development of the business sector. Currently, Kyrgyzstan has not yet developed conceptual and legal norms to promote the elements of the green economy and disseminate their use, especially in the business sector. This initiative aims to develop a legal framework that will define the priorities for the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to promote green economy in the country, especially among small and medium-sized businesses. Moreover, the process is expected to ensure the active involvement of business and public sector. Along with that, the work will be conducted to increase awareness of the private sector about green economy elements and the benefits of green technologies to ensure long-term sustainable development.



Energy-related commitments: Latvia

Re. Focus area 4:

Action: Inclusion of the principles of green public procurement in public procurement procedures

- Development of mandatory green public procurement for specific product groups – copying and graphic paper, office IT equipment, office furniture, food and catering services, cleaning products and services, indoor lighting, street lighting and traffic signals, as well as several voluntary product groups. Development of the 'calculator' of life-cycle costs for energy consuming product groups; Development of implementation guidelines of green procurement and green public procurement for certain products and service groups, including core criteria in the procurement tenders; Preparation and submission to the Cabinet of Ministers annual reports on the implementation of green public procurement; Organization of regular methodological workshops and training for operators and state and local government institutions on green procurement and its application in purchases; Implementation of awareness raising activities for stakeholders on green procurement and green public procurement.

Action: Development of a Strategy on low carbon development in Latvia for 2050

- Latvia is developing a strategy defining the goals and activities for Latvia's transition to low carbon development, thus providing long-term incentives for business, municipalities and general public to change production, lifestyle and consumption patterns, as well as providing basis for mid-term development planning documents and measures. The Strategy will address all sectors of national economy, including, energy, transport, agriculture and forestry. It will take into account current national situation, including, Latvia's greenhouse gas (GHG) emission intensity, as well as international and European Union climate change policy.



Energy-related commitments: Lithuania

Re. Focus area 4:

Action: Supporting Energy Efficiency in Housing Sector in Lithuania

- In 2013, Lithuania revamped its programme for renovation of multi-apartment buildings. The overall aim of the programme is to increase the energy efficiency in housing sector by means of providing the long-term loan financing on preferential terms and conditions. Eligible expenditure covers enhancement of energy performance of buildings, including replacement or installation of the heating and hot water and ventilation and recuperation systems; thermal insulation of façade walls, glazing of balconies and loggias; replacement of doors and windows in all apartments insulation of basement; renovation of lifts and other engineering systems of common use. As a result of renovation, the building must reach at least Energy Efficiency Class "C". The renovation of multi-apartment buildings stimulates creation of new jobs, contributes to reduction of CO₂ emissions, improves living standard of apartment owners and reduces the energy bill.



Energy-related commitments: Luxembourg

Re. Focus area 4:

Action: Climate Agreement State – Municipality

- The State Public climate pact • reinforces the exemplary role of municipalities in climate policy "Global denken - Lokal Handeln" • aims to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and energy costs on the municipal areas (communal households and infrastructure) • stimulates local and regional investment, economic activity and the labor market. At present 101 towns of the 105 countries have signed the pact. The different climate pact actions resulting catalog of 79 measures that guide the municipalities towards sustainable policies in the areas of the fight against climate change, energy and mobility.



Energy-related commitments: Moldova

Re: Overarching actions:

Action: Coordination of Green Economy promotion in Moldova

- Strengthen the inter-ministerial/multi-stakeholders working group on sustainable development and green economy, development and implementation of the Road Map on the promotion of Green Economy in the Republic of Moldova.

Re. Focus area 5:

Action: Increase Energy Efficiency (Achieve sustainability of energy systems, increase renewable energy, and implement best policy practices for promoting energy efficiency)

- Implement National Strategies, Programmes and Action Plans in the field of Energy and Energy Efficiency.

Action: Greening SMEs - Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns related to SMEs

- Develop/include greening the economy/SMEs principles into national strategies/policies/action plans; Increase awareness and build consensus around the importance and benefits of Greening SMEs



Energy-related commitments: Netherlands

Re. Focus area 5:

Action: Sustainable Fuel Mix

- In order to meet the longterm (inter)national goals in the field of climate, air pollution renewable energy and energy security & supply, the Netherlands has set under the auspices of the Social Economic Council in 2013, ambitious objectives in order to reduce CO2 emissions of mobility and the transport sector. In 2014 the Netherlands together with all the relevant stakeholders from private sector, civil society organisations and knowledge institutes have drawn up a Vision and accompanying Action Plan on a sustainable fuel mix for the future, explaining which fuels can best be used to power aircraft, ships, trains and road vehicles. The following year Vision and action plan were presented to Parliament. In 2016 after securing necessary funding execution of the action plans is now underway.

Action: International Green Deal North Sea Resources (NSRR) Roundabout

- The International Green Deal NSRR aims to increase industry uptake of secondary resources by facilitating cross border use of secondary resources within the North Sea region in Europe. In this approach the central governments facilitates innovative and voluntary initiatives from society – businesses, non-governmental organizations (NGO's) and local authorities – by supporting entry into networks or by addressing legal barriers if needed. This support is in principle not financial. This Green Deal approach empowers frontrunners by enabling new and ambitious developments that contribute to economic and environmental benefits (Circular Economy/Green Growth). The NSRR is based on voluntary, bottom up cases/initiatives – with a maximum of ten cases in total. Actions in Green Deals are specific (SMART), but are not legally enforceable.

Also relates to focus area 2 and 6.

Action: Zero Emission Buses for Public Transport

- Important part of the Dutch mobility sector is the public bustransport system. Very recently, an agreement was signed with the Association of Provincial Authorities and the metropolitan regions (Rotterdam/Den Haag and Amsterdam). Ambition in this agreement: zero emission public transport (buses) by 2030. In order to achieve this ambition from 2025 all new public transport buses will be zero-emission vehicles. All the transport operators concerned have set down that in the near future more electric and hydrogen-powered buses will be used in public transport. The provinces of Noord-Brabant and Limburg laid the foundations for this agreement because bus companies in those two provinces will have switched completely to electric vehicles within a few years.

Also relates to focus area 2 and 6.



Energy-related commitments: Poland

Re. Focus area 4/9:

Action: National Energy Advisory System

- Supporting local governments, businesses, housing communities and individuals in the field of energy efficiency and renewable energy sources. Consultations provided to local governments in the area of preparation, verification, monitoring and implementing Plans for Low-Emission Economy/SEAP; conducting training for local energy managers. Consultancy relating to the preparation and implementation of investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy, including the use of available sources of funding. Conducting information and promotion activities to raise awareness in the field of low-carbon economy development. Creation of a widely available Internet platform containing the knowledge base, will allow for the exchange of good practices and experiences in the field of energy efficiency and renewable energy.

Re. Focus area 5:

Action: Green Investment Scheme - SOWA – Energy-efficient street lighting

- Programme is implemented under Green Investment Scheme aiming at reducing emission of carbon dioxide through co-financing projects improving energy efficiency of street lighting systems.

Action: Green Investment Scheme - agricultural biogas plants

- The programme is implemented under Green Investment Scheme aiming at avoiding carbon dioxide emission from fossil fuels' combustion by co-financing the construction of agricultural biogas plants using renewable resources.



Energy-related commitments: Portugal

Re. Focus area 4/5/8:

Action: Electric mobility

- Promotion of electric mobility by improving the existing charging infrastructure network and increasing the number of charging station, adopting new legislation addressing the market of electricity distribution for transport use, giving different kinds of incentives to electric vehicles acquisition and use by transport operators and by individuals, promoting the renewal of transport fleets of Public Administration with electric vehicles and completing the regulatory framework for electric mobility.

Action: Growing Transport System Efficiency - Promotion of modal shift from individual transport to public transport

- Measures to improve quality of public transport services and measures to reduce the use of individual motorized transport ("Push and Pull" Strategy); Better public transport offers, modal integration (intermodality); incentives to public transport and soft modes utilisation; new mobility services (carsharing, bikesharing); Raise awareness of companies and big mobility generators; Parking price management and more areas free of vehicles in urban sectors. New legal framework for public transport services transferring responsibilities of the organisation of transport services to local and regional authorities.



Energy-related commitments: Romania

Re. Focus area 4:

Action: Establish national Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) strategies and plans or include SCP in green economy policies

- Developing a National Action Plan on SCP, agreed by national authorities and relevant stakeholders that will be approved by a government decision. The national action plan will be developed taking into consideration the existing European and national legal framework in this area (e. g. Law on green public procurement). The National Action Plan should answer to the overall objective of the NSDS on sustainable consumption and production - To promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, as well as the goals of the strategy timeframe.



Energy-related commitments: Slovenia

Re. Focus area 4/7/9:

Action: Partnership for transition to a green economy

- Main actions, the stakeholders will deliver:
 1. Partnership for a green economy
 2. Coordinating green policies and harmonising the activities of government departments
 3. Establishing a platform through the promotion and support of examples of best practices
 4. Awareness-raising and promotion of a green economy



Energy-related commitments: Sweden

Re. Focus area 2/4/5/6/7/8:

Action: Strategy and Action Plan for New-industrialization

- The Swedish Government has presented a Strategy on New-industrialization with the purpose to react to the global challenges and at the same time create opportunities for business development and new jobs.

Re. Focus area 1/2/5/7:

Action: PAGE, Partnership on Action for a Green Economy

- Sweden contributes to the UNEP initiative PAGE through financing and engagement in Steering Committee. The Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) seeks to put sustainability at the heart of economic policymaking. The Partnership supports nations and regions in reframing economic policies and practices around sustainability to foster economic growth, create income and jobs, reduce poverty and inequality, and strengthen the ecological foundations of their economies.

Re. Focus area 1/2/3:

Action: Making the values of ecosystem services visible

- Through this project, running from 2014-2018, a network is being established representing key sectors. A guide for valuation of ecosystem services, and other requested tools, are being produced. Sectoral agencies are identifying processes where integrating ecosystem services is most relevant. Regional planning of so called green infrastructure is being developed, employing stakeholder participatory approaches at the local level, and involving improved consideration of ecosystem services. Research programmes are carried out as well as cooperation through the EU Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services. Key research needs and ways of improving interaction between research and society are being identified. Statistics Sweden has been commissioned to develop methods for including the value of ecosystem services in environmental accounting, through linking data on land use in economic sectors with knowledge of habitat types. Economic and legal instruments will be improved, to reflect values of ecosystem services that become known through the pursuit of the milestone target.



Energy-related commitments: Switzerland

Re. Focus area 2:

Action: Improvement in efficiency of waste treatment plants including recycling of rare industrial metals (rare earth metals, precious metals, non-ferrous metals)

- Enhancement of the energetic efficiency of municipal solid waste incinerators (MSWI) by prescription of a minimal energetic efficiency factor in the recently revised ordinance on waste. The thermal energy can be used directly for distant heating networks or for the production of electricity. Residues of the waste incineration as bottom ash or fly ash still contain a considerable amount of various metals. Whereas the recovery of scrap iron is realised in every incineration plant, the recovery of non-iron metals as aluminium, copper, brass and others requires new technologies which are now being implemented in Switzerland. The new ordinance of waste contains regulations on the extraction and recycling of metals from incineration residues. A current project of the FOEN, together with the EMPA (Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Science and Technology) and the automobile industry, focuses on an enhanced valorisation of electrical and electronic equipment in end of life vehicles (EOV). Both the removal of equipment parts before the shredding of the used car and the recovery of metals out of the shredder fraction are examined, in order to determine the feasibility as well as the ecological and economic balance.



Energy-related commitments: Uzbekistan

Re. Focus area 1/2:

Action: Enhancement of economic incentives for sustainable use of natural resources and for environmental protection

- Changes and additions to the existing bylaw regulating economic methods of natural resources use on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Re. Focus area 2/5:

Action: Enhancement of national legislation on the development of alternative energy sources

- Adoption of the Law on "Alternative Energy Sources".

Re. Focus area 5:

Action: Increasing the share of alternative energy (solar power) in the energy balance of the Republic of Uzbekistan

- Construction of solar photovoltaic power plant with capacity of 100 megawatt in Samarkand region.
Construction of solar photovoltaic power plant with capacity of 100 megawatt in the Navoi region.

Re. Focus area 8:

Action: The adoption of the National Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan on municipal solid waste management

- Assessment of the current situation on the municipal solid waste management, development of the strategy draft and approval by Government decision



Strategic Framework on Greening the Economy in the pan-European region



Strategic Framework: Objectives

- **Objective I:** Reduced environmental risks and ecological scarcities.
- **Objective II:** Enhanced economic progress.
- **Objective III:** Improved human well-being and social equity.



Strategic Framework: Focus Areas

- *Focus area 1:* Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital;
- *Focus area 2:* Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital;
- *Focus area 3:* Enhance ecosystems and ecosystem services as part of ecological infrastructure;
- *Focus area 4:* Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns;
- *Focus area 5:* Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns;
- *Focus area 6:* Promote green and fair trade;
- *Focus area 7:* Increase green and decent jobs, while developing the necessary human capital;
- *Focus area 8:* Improve access to services, healthy living and well-being;
- *Focus area 9:* Promote public participation and education for sustainable development.

In red: Areas with actual commitments by countries that are energy related



Possible actions: Types

Legal, regulatory and policy instruments:

- Include actions to implement command-and-control regulatory instruments, to change the patterns of production and consumption, improve efficiency and promote trade of green products. Examples are green procurement legislation and mandatory standards, technology and efficiency requirements;

Economic and fiscal instruments:

- Include actions that are used to send or adjust price signals in support of a green economy transition. Common examples include environmental taxation, trading permits, subsidy reforms, extended producer responsibility systems, deposit-refund systems and payment for ecosystem services. This type of instruments also includes public expenditure efforts, such as financial support to green investments through soft loans, credit lines, publicly backed guarantees and revolving funds.

Information, education-based, capacity building and voluntary instruments

- Includes actions aimed at driving behavioural changes, with the goal of making consumers and business pursue green options based on knowledge of the benefits and opportunities that can be achieved. They include voluntary certification and labelling schemes, as well as awareness-raising campaigns, educational and capacity-building programmes, and knowledge and skills sharing with a view to building the human capital for green economy.



Possible actions: Scope

- Agriculture, forestry, fishing;
- **Energy and mining;**
- Manufacturing;
- Transport;
- Water;
- Waste;
- Tourism; and
- Housing, buildings and construction.



Possible actions: energy related I/IV

Objective I. Reduced environmental risks and ecological scarcities

Actions within focus area 2: Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital

- Related, but no direct reference to energy made



Possible actions: energy related II/IV

Objective II. Enhanced economic progress

Actions within focus area 4: Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption patterns

- Support and promote Smart City concepts towards inclusion, resource and energy efficiency and resilience to climate change and disasters
- Introduce water and energy (heating and electricity)meters to promote efficiency
- Introduce progressive energy and water prices to discourage overconsumption
- Encourage construction of energy efficient building (or refurbishment of existing building stock)
- Encourage retrofitting and renovation schemes in existing housing stock, which stimulates green housing development (e.g. improve insulation of walls, improve heating, encourage use of alternative energy sources, etc.)



Possible actions: energy related II/IV

Objective II. Enhanced economic progress (continued)

Actions within focus area 5: Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns

- Implement Resource and Energy Efficiency programs, addressing the sustainable use of raw materials, including secondary raw materials, in production of goods
- Establish policies and programs that support the development and diffusion of green innovation and environmentally-sound technologies
- Promote the use of innovative financing, for green investments, including to attract co-financing (e.g. e.g credit enhancers including guarantees, soft loans for higher-risk investments, green bonds,)
- Provide resource and energy efficiency advice for enterprises, in particular small and medium-size enterprise
- Achieve sustainability of energy systems by improving energy efficiency, increasing uptake of renewable energy and ensuring equitable access to modern energy services
- Implement best policy practices for promoting energy efficiency
- Implement energy efficiency standards for energy intensive sectors



Possible actions: energy related IV/IV

Objective III. Improved human well-being and social equity

Actions within focus area 8: Improve access to services, healthy living and well-being

- Promote mobility by encouraging walking, cycling and mass transit use in cities, which reduces energy use and emissions and allows greater transportation choice for citizens and workers, including disadvantaged groups
- Introduce support programmes to help the poor improve environmental and energy performance of dwellings, which contribute to combating energy poverty, improving residents' quality of life and reducing health problems

Actions within focus area 9: Promote public participation, and education for sustainable development

- Green schools (e.g. by providing sustainable food, waste reduction, improving energy and water efficiency, using public transport/cycling)