



Fossil Fuels and UN SDG's

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UNECE



UNECE

UNECE and the SDGs

And the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda



No involvement
 Some involvement
 Medium involvement
 High involvement

“UNECE’s achievements have made it a go-to source for improving global public goods and services, with more than 100 countries beyond the UNECE region benefiting from its work”.

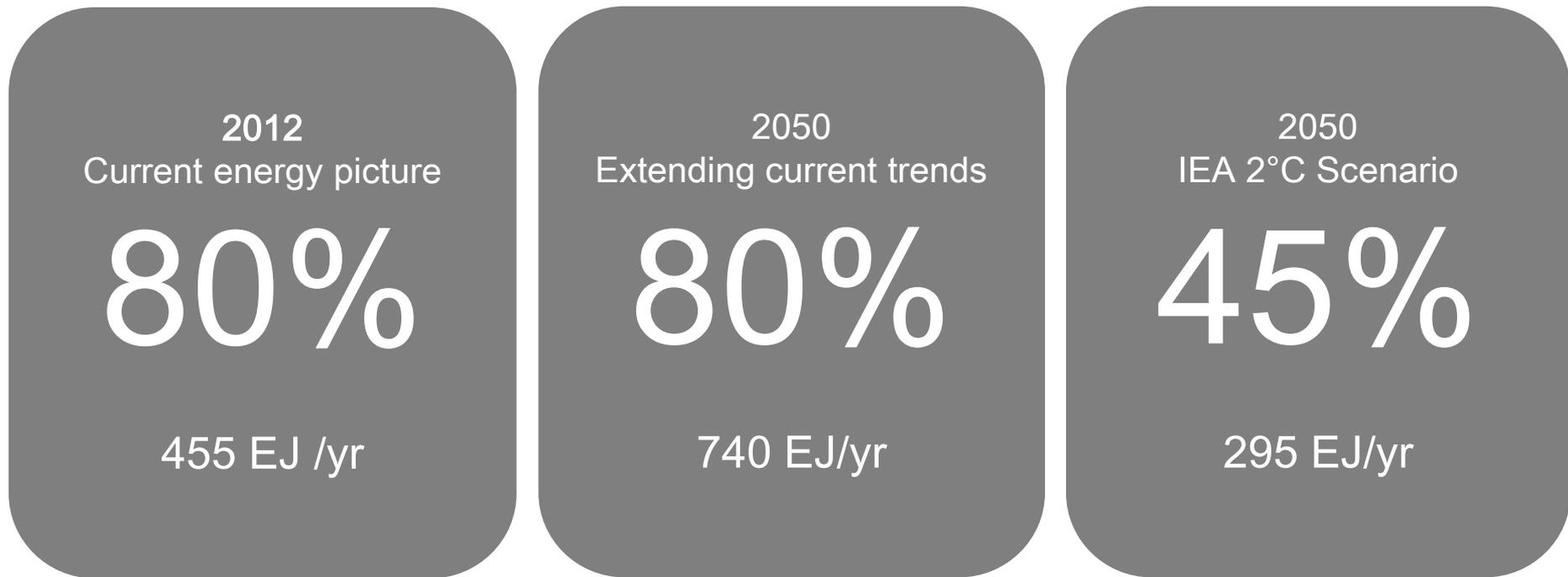
UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon

SDG7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



- Targets:
- 7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
- 7.2. By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
- 7.3. By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
- 7.a. By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
- 7.b. By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all

Fossil fuels are relevant in all future scenarios



Fossil fuels in primary energy demand

Source: IEA Energy Technology Perspectives 2015.

Regional Shares of Fossil Fuels in Energy Mix

Global share of Fossil Fuels in Energy Mix	81%
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Regional Shares of Fossil Fuels in Energy Mix

North America	82%
Russian Federation	90%
Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA)	89%
OECD	72%
Western Balkans	78%

UNECE

UNECE share of fossil fuels in energy mix	80%
Overall UNECE regional share of global energy	39%
Overall UNECE regional share of global fossil fuel use	38%
Regional share of global fossil fuel production	38%

CHINA

China share of global energy	22%
China share of fossil fuels in energy mix	88%
China share of global fossil fuel use	24%

Share of Fossil Fuels in UNECE Countries

- Share of fossil fuels in the national energy mix ranges widely within the UNECE region
 - Overall: 30% to 100% (Iceland is an outlier at 11%)
 - 50% or below: Tajikistan , Norway, France, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, Latvia.
 - These countries either use nuclear or hydro at large scale (except Latvia who has high bio-fuels and waste).
 - 90% or above: Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakstan, Uzbekistan, Ireland, Netherlands, Turkey, Malta, Israel, Russian Federation
- The two most well known countries for wind and solar deployments - Denmark and Germany - have fossil shares of 69% and 80% in their respective energy system.

What does this mean for the UNECE Region?

- Coal typically is viewed as the least sustainable fuel source for electricity generation and industrial use.
- The negative health and environmental impacts of coal production and consumption are severe and must be addressed.
- Detractors often fail to acknowledge the important role coal has played in lifting populations from poverty or the scale to which coal is integrated into society.
- We must overcome barriers to improving the sustainability credentials of coal, defining a pathway where it:
 - can be part of the CLEAN energy mix
 - delivers on the social, economic AND environmental pillars.