



Economic Commission for Europe

Global Energy
Efficiency 21
Strategy



UN ECE Region

- Government policies have been expressed in various regulations, building codes, equipment standards
- Most government and local authorities with advanced energy efficiency policies have adopted various financing mechanisms, grants, tax incentives
- Energy efficiency was seen as a method of increasing economic productivity, raising living standards and reduced energy imports thus enhancing energy security

UN ECE Region

- Especially in eastern Europe, there was a clear acknowledgement early on a large potential for energy efficiency improvements
- That large potential in Eastern Europe, South Eastern Europe and Central Asia still exists and it is a major opportunity from reducing greenhouse gas emissions
- At UNECE energy efficiency became a key factor for east-west energy trade and cooperation

UN ECE Region

- Cooperation revolved around the transfer energy efficiency policies to eastern Europe based on the experience of western countries
- In response to the concerns the Energy Efficiency 2000 Project was launched in 1992
- It was one of many, bilateral, multilateral and national programmes that made up east-west cooperation in this field

UN ECE Region

- This experience in the transfer of energy efficiency policies and markets is a key feature of Global Energy Efficiency 21
- The UNECE region has a rich history and experience of this feature of energy trade and cooperation through UNECE, UN agencies, the European Commission and many bilateral programmes
- Another key driver of GEE21 is energy efficiency market formation based on the work, inter alia, of the Financing Energy Efficiency for Climate Change Mitigation project

UN ECE Region

- The FEEI project of course is based on three main objectives -
- Capacity building to development investment project proposals, especially financial engineering and business planning
- Energy efficiency policy reforms, particularly as they involve specific projects which may be transformed from being economically attractive to become bankable projects
- And the means of financing investments through dedicated investment funds

Global Strategy

- One of the most important features of FEEI and GEE21 is that they are designed to rely on cost-effective energy efficiency investments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- The key point is that only the private sector has the capital required to make a significant difference in global CO2 levels
- The government role in this approach is primarily in those areas where governments are normally most effective: energy policies, regulations and other structural features of energy efficiency market formation
- The fact is that there are energy efficiency markets in many places around the world

Global Strategy

- It may be most helpful to adopt lead countries in each region to help promote regional cooperation
- In the end, GEE21 relies on the value of regional cooperation, countries not only learning from other regions but most important also learning from their neighbors
- The GEE21 project has already assessed the global and regional financing mechanisms that apply in each region and published this
- The project uses the Regional Commissions as the primary institutional mechanism and links this to the Energy Efficiency cluster of UN Energy

Global Strategy

- The Global Strategy of GEE21 then is designed to promote energy efficiency market so that cost-effective investments will reduce greenhouse gas emission
- It is based on the experience of international cooperation, multilaterally and bilaterally within the UNECE region and seeks to export this experience to other regions of the world
- In order to promote market formation in other regions it will be important to survey and analyze systematically the markets for energy efficiency in high emissions producing countries and to seek positive examples that can be reproduced through regional cooperation

Financing Global Climate Change Mitigation – Background Report for the Global Strategy (to be prepared by the consultant)

- Executive Summary
- Section 1: Introduction (Preliminary analysis of the favorable market conditions for energy efficiency projects)
- Section 2: Energy Efficiency Market Formation in Western Europe and North America
- Section 3: International Trade and Cooperation on Energy Efficiency in the UNECE Region
- Section 4: Analysis of Energy Efficiency Market Formation in High Carbon Emission Producing Countries
- Section 5: Specific instruments, which results in the implementation of UNECE experience through the RCs of the UN system
- Section 6: Conclusion & Recommendations