



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
19 July 2016

Original: English

Economic Commission for Europe

Committee on Sustainable Energy

Twenty-fifth session

Geneva, 28–30 September 2016

Item 9 of the provisional agenda

How can the Committee best respond to the needs of member States going forward?

Cooperation and coordination with other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

Note by the secretariat

I. Introduction

1. In the Outcome of the review of the 2005 reform of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) as adopted by the ECE at its sixty-fifth session (9–11 April 2013), “member States emphasized the importance of a more structured and systematic cooperation with other relevant United Nations programmes and agencies, as well as other relevant organizations, to achieve synergies and complementarity of efforts, and to avoid possible overlap and duplication”. More specifically on energy “all activities should have a clear demonstrable value added, be coordinated with and complementary to the work of other relevant international actors without duplicating their work or mandates”.

2. At the suggestion of the representative of the European Union and its Member States, the Committee on Sustainable Energy requested the secretariat during its twenty-second session to produce a background note that maps, for each of the topics in the work-programme (energy efficiency, cleaner electricity production, coal mine methane, gas, renewable energy, resource classification), the main international actors and their mandates, as well as a short indication of their main activities, so as to allow ECE subsidiary bodies to make better informed decisions on what complementary concrete and results oriented activities they could undertake.

3. At its subsequent sessions, the Committee on Sustainable Energy was invited to continue to advise on ongoing cooperation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, industry associations and the business community with a view to achieving synergies and complementarity of efforts and to avoid overlap and duplication. The usefulness of targeted reports per expert group was pointed out, as was the need to seek strategic partnerships with both established and new players also to combine forces for bigger impact on sustainable energy activities. Partnerships should aim to strengthen links

inside the United Nations family and in parallel reach out to other regions, including outside the ECE region, and other stakeholders, namely the private sector and its associations as well as non-governmental organizations and academia.

4. This document has been prepared in response and updates previous reviews. It covers the main collaborative activities for the biennium 2015–2016, thus updating documents ECE/ENERGY/2014/1 and ECE/ENERGY/2015/5. The document is structured in five sections. Section II outlines cooperation within the United Nations, Section III outlines cooperation with other actors, and Section IV describes briefly cooperation within the context of the regional advisory services.

5. A complete list of organizations involved in the work of the Committee on Sustainable Energy is given in Annex I. A table visualizing the interactions is provided in Annex II.

II. Cooperation within the United Nations

6. **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.** ECE cooperated with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on renewable energy related activities. The FAO participated in guiding and reviewing the ECE Renewable Energy Status Report. ECE actively participates in the work of the Global Bioenergy Partnership of the FAO (GBEP), an initiative which brings together public, private and civil society stakeholders in a joint commitment to promote bioenergy for sustainable development, with various activities including the development of a set of twenty-four indicators for the assessment and monitoring of bioenergy sustainability at the national level.

7. **United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.** ECE cooperated with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) in particular to support the United Nations contributions to global processes on sustainable development such the Secretary General’s Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) initiative and the Post-2015 Development Agenda and within the coordination mechanism of United Nations-Energy. ECE made a statement during the SE4All Forum in New York, 18–20 May 2015, and has been a visible contributor to the development of the sustainable development indicators related to energy over the biennium. A further contribution was made to the United Nations Summary report on Reliable and Stable Transit of Energy and to preparatory meetings about the collaboration within the framework of SE4All’s Global Tracking Framework. Cooperation has also been established with DESA in relation to the United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Reserves and Resources 2009 (UNFC-2009) and, in particular, its application to renewable energy resources.

8. **United Nations Development Programme.** ECE cooperated with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in organizing the Sixth and Seventh International Fora on Energy for Sustainable Development. UNDP was invited to participate in the activities of the Group of Experts on Energy Efficiency. ECE participated in conferences and workshops on energy efficiency in buildings organized by UNDP. ECE also cooperated with UNDP in organizing workshop “Critical Element of the Green Bridge Initiative: Advanced Fossil Fuel Technologies”, which was held 9–10 March 2016 in Astana, Kazakhstan.

9. **United Nations Environment Programme.** ECE cooperated with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) on the Sixth International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development. UNEP participated in the preparatory activities for the Group of Experts on Renewable Energy. UNEP was invited to participate in the activities of the Group of Experts on Energy Efficiency and has shown interest in future involvement in

energy efficiency activities through the Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) (see also paragraph 15).

10. **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.** The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat is involved in ECE's contribution to the recommendations of the UNFCCC Conference of Parties on the use of carbon capture and storage and enhanced oil recovery in the context of climate change mitigation. ECE also provided input on matters related to ACM0008 (Consolidated methodology for coal bed methane, coal mine methane and ventilation air methane capture and use for power (electrical or motive) and heat and/or destruction through flaring or flameless oxidation) as included in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Booklet. As mentioned under paragraph 8, contributions and collaboration have increased in preparation of COP21, and a number of contributions have been proposed ranging from renewable energy to carbon capture and storage. UNFCCC participated in the Sixth International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development in Yerevan.

11. **United Nations Industrial Development Organization.** ECE cooperated with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in organizing the Sixth International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development in Yerevan. UNIDO was invited to participate in the work of the Group of Experts on Energy Efficiency. Further cooperation in the area of energy efficiency is being discussed, in particular on the industry energy efficiency accelerator and on industrial energy efficiency in countries of the ECE region.

12. **United Nations Regional Commissions.** ECE has been cooperating regularly with the other four United Nations Regional Commissions (RCs), culminating in 2015 in the joint organisation of the Sixth International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development in Yerevan, Armenia, where, under the leadership of ECE, the Yerevan Statement of Common Action¹ was adopted. The collaboration continues during the preparations of the Seventh and Eighth International Fora on Energy for Sustainable Development in Baku, Azerbaijan, on 18–21 October 2016, and Astana, Kazakhstan, on 11–14 June 2017, respectively. In parallel, ECE, jointly with the other RCs, is exploring the possibility of participating in the SE4All Global Tracking Framework implemented by the World Bank.

ECE and all other RCs implemented the United Nations Development Account Project "Promoting Energy Efficiency Investments for Climate Change Mitigation and Sustainable Development". ECE has clearly demonstrated leadership, not only in the project initiation, but also in project execution. ECE has shared its experience, information materials and training curricula with the other Regional Commissions, inspiring a concerted global cooperation to enhance sustainable development. By providing the project with resources, the Development Account has enabled all five Regional Commissions to synchronize their political messaging on energy and energy efficiency policies for sustainable development. The Development Account has enabled the five Regional Commissions to work together in a productive way, to gain greater visibility, and to demonstrate effective international cooperation in the spirit of a "One United Nations".

(a) **United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.** ECE cooperated with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) on promotion and implementation of UNFC-2009 in the ECA region, and in particular, in relation to the ECE and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) regional training course on United Nations Framework Classification 2009 (UNFC-2009) for Evaluation of Uranium and Thorium Resources and to Leverage Transparent and Effective Communications", Luxor, Egypt, 18–22 October 2015, which was attended by representatives from 16 African countries. ECE also continues to cooperate with the African Minerals Development Council of ECA in the context of UNFC-2009 and the Africa Mining Vision. Interest from ECA

¹ <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=39915#/>

member States in UNFC-2009 is growing, including from Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte D'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda and Zambia.

(b) **United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.** ECE continues to cooperate with the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean on promotion and further development of UNFC-2009, in particular in relation to the national UNFC Workshop for Cuba, Havana, 7–9 December 2015. Interest from ECLAC member States in UNFC-2009 is growing, including from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela.

(c) **United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.** ECE also cooperated with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) on the implementation of the United Nations Development Account project SE4All in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia and on improved access to energy services through the development of Public-Private Renewable Energy Partnerships, contributing to the work of the Group of Experts on Renewable Energy. Cooperation with ESCAP continues on UNFC-2009, in particular in relation to the ECE and IAEA Interregional Workshop on “Uranium, Coal and Oil & Gas: Towards a better understanding of energetic basins and application of UNFC-2009”, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, 22–26 August 2016. Interest from ESCAP member States in UNFC-2009 is growing, including from Australia, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic (the), Mongolia, the Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam.

(d) **United Nations Economic and Social Commission for West Asia.** ECE cooperated with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for West Asia (ESCWA) in the implementation of the United Nations Development Account project Promoting Renewable Energy Investments for Climate Change Mitigation and Sustainable Development. Under the project, ECE jointly with ESCWA organized the Training Course on Business Planning for Renewable Energy Investments Projects in Yerevan in September-October 2015 and Training Workshop on Renewable Energy Projects Development, Finance and Business Planning in Rabat in May 2016. ECE is also cooperating with ESCWA on UNFC-2009 with interest from ESCWA member States in in the Framework Classification continuing to grow, including from Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

13. **UN-Energy.** ECE continues to participate in UN-Energy work and meetings, contributing to the activities on energy efficiency and renewable energy, contributing in particular to achieve the SE4All goals, preparations for and follow-up to the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21/CMP11) in December 2015 in Paris. This work also involved the close cooperation with other United Nations organisations and a series of 15 side events was hosted by UN-Energy partners and Regional Commissions including on sustainable energy, environment, cities, water, and health.

III. Cooperation with other actors

A. International and intergovernmental organizations

14. **The Central European Initiative.** The Central European Initiative (CEI) is a regional intergovernmental forum committed to supporting European integration through cooperation between and among its Member States and with the European Union (EU), other interested public institutions or private and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as well as international and regional organizations. CEI representatives participated in the work of the Group of Experts on Renewable Energy with special focus on advanced biofuels as well as on nexus-related activities of the Group of Experts on Renewable Energy.

15. **Climate Technology Centre and Network.** The Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) is hosted by UNEP and UNIDO with the support of a consortium of partners that are engaged in some 1,500 activities related to climate technologies in over 150 countries. The CTCN promotes the accelerated transfer of environmentally sound technologies for low carbon and climate resilient development at the request of developing countries. CTCN partnered with ECE to organize the Sixth International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development in Yerevan. Further cooperation in the areas of energy efficiency, renewable energy and cleaner electricity technologies is being discussed.

16. **Coordinating Committee for Geoscience Programmes in East and Southeast Asia.** The Coordinating Committee for Geoscience Programmes in East and Southeast Asia (CCOP) works to facilitate and coordinate the implementation of applied geoscience programmes in East and Southeast Asia in order to contribute to economic development and the improvement of the quality of life in the region. CCOP's focus is on both petroleum and solid minerals. Cooperation with CCOP continued in the area of resource classification and storage of carbon dioxide. CCOP presented on UNFC-2009 at more than five regional events during the period. The CCOP Technical Secretariat is represented on the Bureau of the Expert Group on Resource Classification and its Task Force on UNFC-2009 and Injection Projects.

17. **Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency.** The Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency (C2E2) was established in September 2013 as a joint activity of the Danish Government, UNEP and the Technical University of Denmark (DTU). It is dedicated to accelerating the uptake of energy efficiency policies and programmes at a global scale. C2E2 was one of the co-organizers of the Sixth International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development in Yerevan in September-October 2015 and is one of the co-organizers of the Seventh Forum in Baku, Azerbaijan in October 2016. Joint work included collaboration on the energy efficiency accelerators implemented by the organization. A representative of C2E2 has been elected the Chair of the Bureau of the Group of Experts on Energy Efficiency.

18. **Electric Power Council of the Commonwealth of Independent States.** ECE began implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Electric Power Council of the Commonwealth of Independent States (EPC CIS) signed in 2014 in Baku. ECE and EPC CIS signed the Joint Action Plan for implementation of MOU in 2015–2016.

19. **Energy Charter Secretariat.** The fundamental aim of the Energy Charter Treaty is to strengthen the rule of law on energy issues, by creating a level playing field of rules to be observed by all participating governments, thereby mitigating risks associated with energy-related investment and trade. It is a legally-binding multilateral instrument. The roots of the Energy Charter Treaty date back to a political initiative launched in Europe in the early

1990s, when there was a recognised need to ensure that a commonly accepted foundation was established for developing energy cooperation among the states of Eurasia. The Energy Charter Treaty plays an important role as part of an international effort to build a legal foundation for energy security, based on the principles of open, competitive markets and sustainable development. To date, the Treaty has been signed or acceded to by fifty-two states, the European Community and Euratom (the total number of its members is therefore fifty-four). There are various interactions between ECE and the Energy Charter Secretariat, one of the more recent ones being the planned collaboration in the context of the next phase of the European Commission's Directorate-General Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations (DG NEAR) initiative INOGATE², an international energy co-operation programme between the European Union (EU), the littoral states of the Black and Caspian and seas and their neighbouring countries. The programme will continue from 2016 with new partners and new governance structure also involving the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the Energy Community. The Energy Charter Secretariat participated in the Expert Review Board of the ECE Renewable Energy Status Report and will play a role in events in the Seventh Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development in Baku, Azerbaijan in October 2016.

20. **Energy Community.** The Energy Community is an international organization dealing with energy policy. The organization was established by an international law treaty in October 2005 in Athens, Greece. The Parties to Treaty are the European Union (EU) and 8 Contracting Parties from the South-East Europe and Black Sea region. Pursuant to the Treaty, the Energy Community extends the EU internal energy policy to South-East Europe and Black Sea region on the ground of legally binding framework. The Energy Community Secretariat was invited to participate in the two informal preparatory meetings of the Groups of Experts on Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy and collaboration will be sought in the future on selected projects, in particular INOGATE (see also paragraph 21). ECE participated and contributed to first meeting of the Energy Community Renewable Energy Coordination Group. During the same meeting, a workshop on the potential of renewable energy in South-East Europe was organized by the Energy Community and the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), using information and data from the ECE Renewable Energy Status Report.

21. **European Commission.** Cooperation with the European Commission (notably with the Directorate-General (DG) for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs (GROWTH), as well as with DG Eurostat and DG Joint Research Centre) has continued in ECE's activities to standardize and harmonize the reporting of reserves and resources through promotion and further development of UNFC-2009. DG GROWTH is represented on the Bureau of the Expert Group on Resource Classification. Contacts have been made with DG NEAR (see paragraph 19) in the context of future collaboration through the new phase of the INOGATE project. Cooperation with Joint Research Centre also continued on effective energy efficiency policies.

22. **Global Methane Initiative.** The Global Methane Initiative (GMI) is a voluntary, multilateral partnership that aims to reduce global methane emissions and to advance the abatement, recovery and use of methane as a valuable clean energy source. GMI has been a partner in publishing and disseminating the "Best Practice Guidance for Effective Methane Drainage and Use in Coal Mines", which is an ECE flagship publication recommended by the Economic and Social Council to be applied in countries worldwide. GMI is represented in the Bureau of the Group of Experts on Coal Mine Methane. ECE held a joint meeting with the GMI Coal Subcommittee in October 2015. The Group of Experts on Gas is also working with GMI under the Task Force on Managing Methane Emissions throughout the Gas Value Chain.

² <http://www.inogate.org/>

23. **International Energy Agency.** ECE collaborates with the International Energy Agency (IEA) at various levels. The Executive Secretary of IEA is a member of the Expert Group on Resource Classification and its Bureau providing key guidance and expertise regarding the development of UNFC-2009, in particular in ensuring the system responds to the needs of those developing international energy and mineral studies. UNFC-2009 was referenced in the IEA's flagship publication the World Energy Outlook 2015 issued in November 2015. IEA's Carbon Capture and Storage Unit participated in the consultations on the recommendations to UNFCCC on the use of Carbon Capture Storage (CCS) in climate change mitigation. Given IEA's thought leadership on renewable energy and energy efficiency, the IEA is also a participant in these activities, in particular as a Vice-Chair of the Bureau of the Group of Experts on Renewable Energy. The close partnership with the IEA for the data collection and validation process related to the Renewable Energy Status Report for the ECE region has allowed to strengthen the process and avoid duplication. IEA is engaging with the Expert Group on Resource Classification in its work to apply UNFC-2009 to renewable energy. IEA has also been contributing to work of the Group of Experts on Energy Efficiency, notably with their multiple benefits work and further activities are being explored, including collaboration for the SE4All's Global Tracking Framework.

24. **IEA Clean Coal Centre.** The IEA Clean Coal Centre (CCC) is an Implementing Agreement belonging to the IEA's energy technology network. This international collaborative activity is involved in ECE's carbon capture and storage work, in particular related to the recommendations to UNFCCC on the use of CCS in climate change mitigation and flexible operation of coal plants.

25. **IEA Greenhouse Gas R&D Programme.** The IEA Greenhouse Gas R&D Programme (IEAGHG) is an international collaborative research programme established in 1991 as an Implementing Agreement under the IEA. IEAGHG studies and evaluates technologies that can reduce greenhouse gas emissions derived from the use of fossil fuels. The Programme aims to provide its members with definitive information on the role that technology can take in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. IEAGHG is involved in the work of the Group of Experts on Cleaner Electricity Production from Fossil Fuels.

26. **International Organization for Standardization.** The Technical Committees (TCs) of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) develop standards that are relevant in all ECE's sustainable energy activities. In the field of coal mine methane, for example, ECE corresponds with ISO and discusses possible synergies between ISO/TC 263 Coalbed Methane and the ECE's Group of Experts on Coal Mine Methane. ECE initiated the establishment of liaisons in other fields of work, for example with ISO/TC 27 (Solid mineral fuels), ISO/TC 82 (Mining), ISO/TC 193 (Natural gas), ISO/TC 242 (Energy Management), ISO/TC 263 (Coalbed methane), and ISO/TC 265 (Carbon dioxide capture, transportation, and geological storage). In particular, cooperation with ISO/TC 82 Mining has been established with the Expert Group on Resource Classification in relation to the ISO project to develop a "Reporting template for the public reporting of exploration results, mineral resources and mineral reserves". A joint proposal is in preparation to explore collaboration for energy efficiency standards in the area of buildings together with ECE's Forests, Land and Housing Division. Representatives from ISO have been contributing to ECE's discussions on standards in energy efficiency and renewable energy. ECE is also cooperating with ISO on the application of UNFC-2009 to bioenergy.

27. **International Renewable Energy Agency.** The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)'s mandate on renewable energy makes it a natural partner for all activities in this space. It seeks to bring together all actors in renewable energy in order to advance the use of renewable energy. There are many overlapping member countries between ECE and IRENA. IRENA has played an instrumental role in launching the Group of Experts on Renewable Energy and supporting the implementation of its work plan within

a context of mutual complementarity and cooperation was strengthened through the signature of a MOU in 2014, in particular targeting work on the Renewable Energy Status Report in the Region in close cooperation with IEA and Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century (REN21) (see also paragraph 49). A representative of IRENA is a Bureau member of the Group of Experts on Renewable Energy. Cooperation continued on the application of UNFC-2009 to renewable energy resources.

28. **International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation.** The International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC) is an autonomous international forum that provides global leadership on energy efficiency by facilitating government implementation of policies and programs to yield energy efficient gains. IPEEC is dedicated to facilitating rapid deployment of clean energy technologies worldwide and promoting information exchange on best practices to facilitate initiatives that improve energy efficiency. IPEEC participates in the Group of Experts on Energy Efficiency and its representative was elected a member of the Bureau.

29. **KAZENERGY.** The association KAZENERGY unites more than 70 major players in the oil, gas and energy business – extracting, transporting, servicing, geophysical, uranium-producing and other transnational companies. KAZENERGY was established as an independent non-commercial union of legal entities, which is challenged to promote creation of favorable conditions for the dynamic and sustainable development of the fuel and energy sector of the Republic of Kazakhstan. KAZENERGY and UNECE have been cooperating in a number of areas, including the organization of an energy ministerial conference at the auspices of the Eighth International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development in June 2017 and the project Pathways to Sustainable Energy. KAZENERGY is an active contributor to the activities of the Committee on Sustainable Energy and participates in expert group meetings.

30. **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA).** ECE continues to cooperate closely with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) on the application of UNFC-2009 to nuclear fuel resources. Work with the IEA is described in paragraph 23.

31. **World Bank Group.** In 2014, ECE started to cooperate with the World Bank on the application of UNFC-2009 to renewable resources. This cooperation included the World Bank hosting the ECE Workshop on UNFC-2009 and Renewables, Washington, United States, 24–25 March 2014. The Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP), which is a global, multidonor technical assistance trust fund administered by the World Bank, continues to contribute to the work to apply UNFC-2009 to geothermal resources. Cooperation has started on ECE's work on methane management in extractive industries. In relation to the Global Tracking Framework Report of the SE4ALL initiative and the Renewable Energy Status Report for the Region, ECE is cooperating with the World Bank Group, including the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation (IFC, see paragraph 34). The relationship has been intensifying during the preparations of the Sixth International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development in Yerevan, as it is expected that the outcome will provide an implementation framework for Global Tracking Framework and that more collaboration is to follow at the Seventh Forum. The Global Tracking Framework is taking a distinct regional approach, and forms of collaboration and the exact role of the United Nations Regional Commissions are being explored to culminate in a first report in April 2017. The World Bank was invited to participate and has participated in the activities of the Group of Experts on Energy Efficiency, the Group of Experts on Renewable Energy and in the Sixth International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development. ECE participated in the advisory group of the activity Readiness for Investment in Sustainable Energy (RISE) both on energy efficiency and renewable

energy, which is a tool of the World Bank to help assess government support for sustainable energy investments.

B. International financial institutions

32. **European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.** The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) provides project financing for banks, industries and businesses, both new ventures and investments in existing companies. Direct investments generally range from €5 million to €230 million in form of loan and equity finance, guarantees, leasing facilities and trade finance. EBRD has a particular interest in the ECE region and also targets energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. EBRD was invited to participate in the Groups of Experts on Renewable Energy and on Energy Efficiency and discussions are ongoing for greater collaboration, notably on renewable energy financing. EBRD participated in the Sixth International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development and will be invited to the Seventh Forum. The EBRD resident office in the Russian Federation responsible for Energy and Natural Resources, Russia, Caucasus and Central Asia participated in the Expert Review Board of the Renewable Energy Status Report for the ECE region.

33. **European Investment Bank.** Cooperation was also established in 2014 with the European Investment Bank (EIB) in the area of resource classification. EIB is the European Union's bank. It works closely with other European Union institutions to implement European Union policy. It is the largest multilateral borrower and lender by volume, providing finance and expertise for sound and sustainable investment projects which contribute to furthering European Union policy objectives. More than 90% of the activities are focused on Europe, but the European Union's external and development policies are also supported. EIB has joined the Expert Group on Resource Classification. Efforts are ongoing to involve EIB in renewable energy and energy efficiency activities. EIB was invited to participate in the Groups of Experts on Renewable Energy and of the Group of Experts on Energy Efficiency.

34. **International Finance Corporation.** As a member of the World Bank Group, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) has two overarching goals: End extreme poverty by 2030 and boost shared prosperity in every developing country. As the world's largest global development institution focused on the private sector, IFC plays a significant role in influencing the course of private sector development. In this context and given a large focus on renewable energy investments, IFC was invited to participate in the Group of Experts on Renewable Energy and discussions are ongoing for greater collaboration in the area of infrastructure and renewable energy finance. IFC participated in the activities of the Group of Experts on Energy Efficiency and in the Sixth International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development and will be invited to future events.

C. Non-governmental organizations, societies and associations

35. **Chatham House.** Chatham House, the Royal Institute of International Affairs, is an independent policy institute based in London with the mission to help build a sustainably secure, prosperous and just world. Founded in 1920, Chatham House engages governments, the private sector, civil society and its members in open debate and confidential discussion on the most significant developments in international affairs. Each year, the institute runs more than 300 private and public events – conferences, workshops and roundtables – in London and internationally with partners. Chatham House has offered collaboration for selected roundtables and workshops related to sustainable energy, in particular renewable energy finance. The Low Carbon Finance Group represented by the Chair participated in the informal preparatory meeting of the Group of Experts on Renewable Energy.

36. **The Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short Lived Climate Pollutants.** The Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short Lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC) is the principal voluntary international framework for action to accelerate efforts to reduce short lived climate pollutants, with an initial focus on methane, black carbon, and hydrofluorocarbons. In 2015 ECE became a CCAC partner organization. ECE also invited CCAC to join ECE's relevant group of experts and their task forces.

37. **Committee for Mineral Reserves International Reporting Standards Committee.** Close cooperation continued with the Committee for Mineral Reserves International Reporting Standards Committee (CRIRSCO) which is responsible for the solid minerals specifications for UNFC-2009. CRIRSCO is represented on the Bureau of the Expert Group on Resource Classification.

38. **Electric Power Research Institute:** The Electric Power Research Institute, Inc. (EPRI) conducts research and development relating to the generation, delivery and use of electricity for the benefit of the public. An independent, non-profit organization, we bring together scientists and engineers as well as experts from academia and the industry to help address challenges in electricity. The Group of Experts on Cleaner Electricity Production from Fossil Fuels partnered with EPRI on a workshop as part of the eleventh session in 2015 and is investigating additional ways to work together moving forward.

39. **Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute:** The Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute (GCCSI) is an international membership organization with the mission to accelerate the development, demonstration and deployment of carbon capture and storage (CCS), a vital technology to tackle climate change and provide energy security. GCCSI has contributed to the work of the Group of Experts on Cleaner Electricity Production and the Expert Group on Resource Classification and future work is proposed on the work of CO₂ storage in both groups.

40. **Global Solar Council:** The Global Solar Council is an international organization founded in 2015 to coordinate the efforts of the world's solar energy associations. ECE started cooperation with the Council in December 2015 to seek its engagement on the work to broaden application of UNFC-2009 to solar energy.

41. **The Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies:** The Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies in Potsdam (IASS Potsdam) was founded in 2009 for the purpose of gathering together all relevant forms of knowledge from science, society and politics in order to initiate and support a transformation towards sustainable development that is grounded in scientific research. Currently around 100 researchers from over 30 different countries are working at the institute on projects that span the humanities and the natural and social sciences. ECE is working with IASS Potsdam on the task force for managing methane from the gas value chain.

42. **International Gas Union.** The International Gas Union (IGU) has been involved in natural gas activities for several years. An MoU with IGU signed in 2015 defines collaboration with IGU. ECE and IGU jointly promote the exchange of know-how and best practices in order to accelerate the deployment of affordable energy. IGU supports task forces under the Group of Experts on Gas in particular in relation to developing best practice guidance in reducing gas leaks along the value chain. IGU is represented in the Bureau of the Group of Experts on Gas.

43. **International Geothermal Association.** Cooperation was established in 2013 with the International Geothermal Association (IGA) on the application of UNFC-2009 to renewable energy resources. IGA contributed significantly to the development of the draft specifications that will allow UNFC-2009 to be applied to geothermal resource. This work was undertaken under the MOU between ECE and IGA that was signed on 19 September 2015 in this regard. IGA is represented on the Bureau of the Expert Group on Resource

Classification and the Task Force on the Application of UNFC-2009 to Renewable Energy Resources.

44. **International Hydropower Association.** Cooperation with the International Hydropower Association (IHA) continued on the application of UNFC-2009 to renewable energy resources.

45. **International Passive House Association.** Cooperation was established in 2015 with the International Passive House Association (iPHA). iPHA is a global network of Passive House stakeholders that works to promote the passive house standard and foster a greater public understanding of its significance. The cooperation is focused on developing principles based energy performance standards in buildings.

46. **Japan Coal Energy Center:** Japan Coal Energy Center (JCOAL), as a government-mandated institution that covers upstream to downstream of the coal value chain, has been engaging in bridging, coordinating and mediating work between government, public sector and private players for development and introduction of highly efficient thermal power generation. JCOAL has participated in a number of meetings for the Group of Experts on Cleaner Electricity Production from Fossil Fuels.

47. **Natural and Biogas Vehicles Association.** The Natural and Biogas Vehicles Association (NGVA) has the mission to foster good relations with European and international Institutions, and to define and advocate the positions of the European NGV industry. The organisation advocates the use of a fuel which in many different ways will help to secure sustainable mobility – an immediately available alternative to oil. In addition to natural gas, the industry offers the use of renewable biomethane - without any mixing restrictions or other complications. NGVA provides information on global market development. They will lead the task force on removing barriers to the use of natural gas in transportation.

48. **The Oil and Gas Climate Initiative.** The Oil and Gas Climate Initiative (OGCI) is an industry-driven initiative which aims to catalyze practical action on climate change in focus areas such as the role of natural gas, carbon reduction instruments and tools, and long-term energy solutions. ECE started to cooperate with OGCI in 2016 on the application of UNFC-2009 to injection projects for the purpose of geological storage.

49. **Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century.** The Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century (REN21) is a global renewable energy policy multi-stakeholder network that provides international leadership for the rapid transition to renewable energy. REN21 convenes a wide range of actors including government, international organizations, industry associations, science and academia and civil society. It facilitates knowledge exchange, policy development and supports joint action towards a rapid, global transition to renewable energy. Their flagship publication is an annual Renewable Energy Status Report, complemented by regional chapters. The so-called Global Status Report provides a comprehensive overview of renewable energy market, industry, investment and policy development worldwide. REN21 played an instrumental role in the preparation of a Renewable Energy Status Report for the ECE Region with IEA and IRENA, thus strengthening both parallel processes and avoiding duplication. The report was launched during the Paris COP21 meetings on 7 December 2016. REN21 participates in the Bureau to the Group of Experts on Renewable Energy. Work with REN21 and partners continues on outreach and a new edition of the Status Report.

50. **Society of Petroleum Engineers.** Close cooperation continued with the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE), which is responsible for the petroleum specifications for UNFC-2009. SPE is represented on the Bureau of the Expert Group on Resource Classification. Cooperation also continued with the other Petroleum Resource Management System (PRMS) partners: American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Society of

Exploration Geophysicists, Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers and the World Petroleum Council.

51. **United States Energy Association.** The United States Energy Association (USEA) is an association of public and private energy-related organizations, corporations, and government agencies. USEA, represented in the Bureau of the Group of Experts on Cleaner Electricity Production, is leading ECE work on the recommendations to UNFCCC on the use of CCS in climate change mitigation.

52. **World Business Council for Sustainable Development:** The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) is a CEO-led organization of forward-thinking companies that galvanizes the global business community to create a sustainable future for business, society and the environment. Through the WBCSD's Low-carbon Technology Partnership initiative (LCTPi), ECE joined a group from the oil and gas sector to develop messaging on CCS in the lead up to COP 21. WBCSD is a member of the Group of Experts on Cleaner Electricity from Fossil Fuels Bureau.

53. **World Coal Association.** The World Coal Association (WCA) is the global network for the coal industry. Formed of major international coal producers, it works to demonstrate and gain acceptance for the fundamental role coal plays in achieving a sustainable, lower carbon energy future. ECE is partnering with the WCA on a workshop as part of the Group of Experts on Cleaner Electricity Production from Fossil Fuels 12th Session in October 2016. WCA and ECE are also developing an MOU to work together on tasks of mutual interest.

54. **World Petroleum Council.** The World Petroleum Council (WPC) is a non-advocacy and non-political organization dedicated to the promotion of sustainable management and use of the world's petroleum resources for the benefit of all. ECE cooperates with WPC on UNFC-2009 and on methane management in extractive industries.

D. Private sector

55. ECE has made efforts to involve private sector players in all aspects of activities, from invitation to meetings to providing advisory services. Major companies are listed in alphabetical order in Annex I.

E. Academia

56. ECE has made efforts to involve academia in all aspects of activities, from invitation to meetings to providing advisory services. Active players are listed in alphabetical order in Annex I.

IV. Cooperation within the context of the regional advisory services

57. The Regional Adviser on Energy provides strategic assistance to all member States on sustainable energy. It is expected that the Regional Adviser will cooperate with other agencies within the United Nations, the World Bank Group, and a wide range of other entities, such as NGOs, charitable organizations, academic institutions, developmental organizations of both member and non-member states, and private companies.

Annexes

Annex I

Listing of entities in collaboration with ECE

United Nations Family

- (a) Food and Agriculture Association of the United Nations (FAO)
- (b) United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)
- (c) United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
- (d) United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
- (e) United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
- (f) United Nations Economic and Social Commission for West Asia (ESCWA)
- (g) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- (h) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- (i) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- (j) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- (k) United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- (l) United Nations-Energy

International and Intergovernmental Organizations

- (a) Basel Agency for Sustainable Energy (BASE)
- (b) Central European Initiative (CEI)
- (c) Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)
- (d) Coordinating Committee for Geoscience Programmes in East and Southeast Asia (CCOP)
- (e) The Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency (C2E2)
- (f) Electric Power Council of the Commonwealth of the Independent States (EPC CIS)
- (g) Energy Charter Secretariat (ECS)
- (h) Energy Community
- (i) Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC)
- (j) European Commission (EC)
- (k) Global Methane Initiative (GMI)
- (l) The Institute of Agroecology and Environmental Economics
- (m) International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

- (n) International Committee for Coal and Organic Petrology (ICCP)
- (o) International Energy Agency (IEA)
- (p) IEA Clean Coal Centre (IEA CCC)
- (q) IEA Greenhouse Gas R&D Programme (IEA GHG)
- (r) International Labour Office (ILO)
- (s) International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
- (t) International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC)
- (u) International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)
- (v) International Seabed Authority (ISA)
- (w) International Sustainable Energy Organisation (ISEO)
- (x) KAZENERGY
- (y) Moscow International Petroleum Club
- (z) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA)
- (aa) United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- (bb) World Bank Group
- (cc) World Energy Council (WEC); WEC – Lebanon
- (dd) World Trade Organization (WTO)

International financial institutions

- (a) European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
- (b) European Investment Bank (EIB)
- (c) International Finance Corporation (IFC)

Non-governmental organizations, societies and associations

- (a) Alliance to Save Energy
- (b) American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG)
- (c) Association of Mining Towns of Donbass
- (d) Chatham House
- (e) The Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short Lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC)
- (f) Committee for Mineral Reserves International Reporting Standards Committee (CRIRSCO)
- (g) Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
- (h) Ecoglobe
- (i) EcoLomics International

-
- (j) Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI)
 - (k) Eurelectric
 - (l) Eurogas
 - (m) EuroGeoSurveys
 - (n) European Association of Geoscientists and Engineers (EAGE)
 - (o) European Climate Foundation (ECF)
 - (p) European Federation of Geologists (EFG)
 - (q) Forum for Nature Protection
 - (r) Foundation to Save Energy
 - (s) Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute (GCCSI)
 - (t) Global Solar Council
 - (u) Global Strategy Centre
 - (v) Global Sustainable Electricity Partnership (GSEP)
 - (w) Green and Rural Development (GARDEN)
 - (x) Group on Earth Observations (GEO)
 - (y) Ibero-American Programme for Science, Technology and Development (CYTED)
 - (z) Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS Potsdam)
 - (aa) Institute for East and Southeast European Studies (IOS)
 - (bb) The International Ecoenergy Academy
 - (cc) International Gas Union (IGU)
 - (dd) International Geothermal Association (IGA)
 - (ee) International Hydropower Association (IHA)
 - (ff) International Passive house Association (iPHA)
 - (gg) Japan Coal Energy Center (JCOAL)
 - (hh) Latin American Mining Organization (OLAMI)
 - (ii) Mongolian Nature and Environment Consortium
 - (jj) Natural and Biogas Vehicles Association (NGVA)
 - (kk) The Oil and Gas Climate Initiative (OGCI)
 - (ll) Pan-European Reserves and Resources Reporting Committee (PERC)
 - (mm) Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century (REN21)
 - (nn) Scenario Analysis & Forecasting Center (SAFC)
 - (oo) Society of Exploration Geophysicists (SEG)
 - (pp) Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE)
 - (qq) Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (SPEE)
 - (rr) United States Energy Association (USEA)
 - (ss) World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

- (tt) World Coal Association (WCA)
- (uu) World Petroleum Council (WPC)

Private Sector

AB Sugar, Abengoa Bioenergy, ADDAX Petroleum, Advanced Resources International, Inc, AFRIQUIA GAS, Aleff Group, Alstom Switzerland, Alterra Power Corporation, AREVA, A-TEC Anlagentechnik GmbH, BG Group, Bio Metallurgy Company, Bloomberg New Energy Finance, BMC (Bio Metallurgy Company) Kazakhstan, BOTAS Petroleum Pipeline Corporation, BP Group (BP plc, BP Biofuels, BP Exploration Operating Co. Ltd, BP Technology Centre, Whitchurch Hill), British Solar Renewables Ltd, Caucasus Mining Group Ltd, Carbon Cycle Energy, LLC, Cargill, CITIGROUP, Central Mining Institute of Katowice, CJSC "Mezhregionsoyuzenergo", CMN Holdings (PVT) Ltd, Colombiana de Minerales Ltda, Conning Asset Management Limited, CPV conseil, DeGolyer and MacNaughton Canada Limited, Deloitte, DMT GmbH & Co, KG, DMT GmbH & Co. K, DONG E&P (UK) Ltd, Dong Energy, Duke Energy Renewables, DuPont Industrial Biosciences, East Meets West Solutions, LLC, ECOFYS, E4Tech, Ecoglobe, EDF, EDISON, Egyptian Natural Gas Holding Company (EGAS), ENAGAS, S.A., Enel Green Power North America, Inc, Energy Engineering & Consulting Company ENECA , ENI S.p.A., E.ON AG, Ernst & Young LLP, DuPont Engineering and Research Technologies (DuET), Gaffney, Cline & Associates, GAIL, GAZNAT, Gazprom, GDF Suez, Global Strategy Centre, Geosgil Consulting Ltd, Green Gas International, Green Way 2020 Ukraine, Guizhou International Cooperation Centre for Environmental Protection, Haldor Topsøe A/S, Hidroeléctrica de Cahora Bassa, HgCapital, IBERDROLA, IHS CERA, IHS Global SA, IMI International, KAC Forschungs- und Vertriebsgesellschaft mbH, INA – Oil Industry PLC, IPC Petroleum Consultants, Inc., IPRES Norway AS, IRUS Consulting, Katowice Coal Holding/ZPGWK/EU.Centre of Employers, Kazakhmys PLC, KazAtomProm, KazMunaiGaz, Larix Energy Sarl, Leidos Engineering, LLC, Lundin Petroleum, Makiyivka Science Research Institute, Marketing Research Foundation, MEL-East Ltd, MOL Plc, Mongolian Nature and Environmental Consortium, NJSC NAFTOGAZ/UKRTRANSYGAS AC, National Agency for Mineral Resources, Novezymes North America Inc, Occidental Petroleum, Offshore Renewable Energy Catapult, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited of India, OMV Austria E&P GmbH, Ontario Power Generation, Oryx Petroleum, Pervomayskvugillya, Petrobras, POET, PLINACRO, PLINOVODI, Polish Oil and Gas Company, PRA International Ltd, Prize Reserves Management Ltd, Raizen, Raven Ridge Resources, Inc., REPSOL, Rio Tinto, RM Business Consulting, Romgaz, Ross Petroleum (Scotland) Limited, RPS Energy, Ruby Canyon Engineering, Inc., RUSDEM-Energoeffect, RWE Dea AG, Sandur Manganese & Iron Ores Limited, Schlumberger Information Solutions, Shell International Exploration & Production B.V., Shell Upstream International, Sibelco, Sindicatum Carbon Capital, SRK Consulting, Statoil ASA, State Oil Company of Azerbaijan (SOCAR), SRBIJAGAS, STEG, Sullivan & Cromwell LLP, Swiss Association of Energy Geoscientists, SWISSGAS, Syngenta AG, Teck Resources Limited, Total Exploration & Production, UPM- Kymmene Corporation, Weyerhaeuser Solutions, Zesco Ltd.

Academia

- (a) Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia
- (b) Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan
- (c) Arizona State University, United States
- (d) Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

- (e) Clausthal University of Technology, Germany
- (f) Cranfield University, United Kingdom
- (g) Curtin University, Australia
- (h) Florida Polytechnic, United States
- (i) Gubkin Russian State University of Oil and Gas, Russian Federation
- (j) Ilia State University, Georgia
- (k) Indian School of Mines, India
- (l) Imperial College London, United Kingdom
- (m) King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center, Saudi Arabia
- (n) Mining University of Karaganda, Kazakhstan
- (o) Mongolian University of Science and Technology, Mongolia
- (p) National Technical University of Ukraine
- (q) Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Norway
- (r) Ryerson University, Canada
- (s) University College London, United Kingdom
- (t) University Complutense of Madrid, Spain
- (u) Universidad Nacional de San Martin, Argentina
- (v) University of Alberta, Canada
- (w) University of Belgrade, Serbia
- (x) University of Geneva, Switzerland
- (y) University of Kentucky, USA
- (z) University of Leeds, United Kingdom
- (aa) University of Mining and Geology of Bulgaria
- (bb) University of Munich, Germany
- (cc) University of Southampton, United Kingdom
- (dd) Webster University, Switzerland

Annex II

Table of entities in collaboration with ECE and related bodies

	<i>SED Body / Entity</i>	<i>CEP</i>	<i>CMM</i>	<i>GEEE</i>	<i>Gas</i>	<i>GERE</i>	<i>EGRC</i>	<i>RA</i>	<i>CSE</i>
UN Family	FAO					•			•
	DESA			•		•	•		
	ECA			•		•	•		
	ECLAC			•		•	•		
	ESCAP	•		•		•	•		
	ESCWA			•	•	•	•		
	UNDP			•				•	
	UNEP			•		•		•	
	UNFCCC	•	•	•					
	UNHCR					•			
	UNIDO			•					•
	UN-Energy			•		•		•	
IO & IGO	BASE								
	CEI					•			•
	CTCN	•		•		•			•
	CCOP						•		
	C2E2			•					•
	EPC CIS			•					
	Energy Community			•		•		•	•
	Energy Charter			•	•				•
	Eurasian Economic Commission			•					
	European Commission	•		•	•	•	•	•	•
	GMI		•		•				
	Institute of Agroecology and Environmental Economics								•

	<i>SED Body / Entity</i>	<i>CEP</i>	<i>CMM</i>	<i>GEEE</i>	<i>Gas</i>	<i>GERE</i>	<i>EGRC</i>	<i>RA</i>	<i>CSE</i>
	IAEA						•		•
	IAEA/NEA						•		
	ICCP		•						•
	IEA	•		•	•	•	•		•
	IEA CCC	•							
	IEA GHG	•			•		•		
	ILO		•						
	ISO		•	•		•	•		•
	IPEEC			•					
	IRENA					•	•		•
	ISA						•		
	ISEO					•	•		•
	KAZENERGY	•		•	•			•	•
	Moscow International Petroleum Club								•
	OECD				•	•	•		•
	USAID							•	
	World Bank Group	•				•	•		•
	WEC				•		•		•
	WTO				•				•
IFI	EBRD			•		•			•
	EIB			•		•	•		
	IFC					•			•
NGO, Societies & Associations	Alliance to Save Energy							•	
	AAPG						•		
	Association of Mining Towns of Donbass		•						•
	Chatham House					•			
	CCAC		•		•	•			
	CRIRSCO						•		
	GIZ GmbH					•			•

<i>SED Body / Entity</i>	<i>CEP</i>	<i>CMM</i>	<i>GEEE</i>	<i>Gas</i>	<i>GERE</i>	<i>EGRC</i>	<i>RA</i>	<i>CSE</i>
Ecoglobe								•
EcoLomics International								•
EPRI	•							
Eurelectric	•							
Eurogas				•				
EuroGeoSurveys						•		•
EAGE						•		
ECF					•			
EFG						•		
Forum for Nature Protection								•
Foundation to Save Energy							•	
GCCSI	•			•		•		
Global Solar Council						•		
Global Strategy Centre								•
GSEP	•							
GARDEN								•
GEO								•
CYTED						•		
IASS Potsdam		•		•				•
IOS			•					
The International Ecoenergy Academy			•					
IGU				•				•
IGA						•		
IHA						•		
iPHA			•					•
JCOAL	•							

<i>SED Body / Entity</i>	<i>CEP</i>	<i>CMM</i>	<i>GEEE</i>	<i>Gas</i>	<i>GERE</i>	<i>EGRC</i>	<i>RA</i>	<i>CSE</i>
OLAMI		•						
Mongolian Nature and Environment Consortium						•		•
NGVA				•				
OGCI						•		
PERC						•		
REN21					•	•		•
SAFC								•
SEG						•		
SPE						•		
SPEE						•		
USEA	•							•
WBCSD	•							
WCA	•	•						
WPC						•		•
Private sector	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Academia	•		•	•	•	•	•	•

Acronyms

CEP: Group of Experts on Cleaner Electricity Production from Fossil Fuels

CMM: Group of Experts on Coal Mine Methane

CSE: Committee on Sustainable Energy

ECE: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

EGRC: Expert Group on Resource Classification

GEEE: Group of Experts on Energy Efficiency

GERE: Group of Experts on Renewable Energy

IFI: International Financial Institution

IGO: Intergovernmental Organization

IO: International Organization

NGO: Non-Governmental Organization

RA: Regional Advisory Services

SED: Sustainable Energy Division of ECE