



Analysis of National Case Studies on Policy Reforms to Promote Energy Efficiency Investments

Alexandre CHACHINE
Consultant
UNECE Sustainable Energy Division

Fifth International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development
4-7 November 2014, Hammamet - Tunisia





Introduction

United Nations Development Account Project “Promoting energy efficiency investments for climate change mitigation and sustainable development”

The Goals:

- to single out the existing barriers for energy efficiency policy implementation;
- to provide recommendations for the policymakers of the participating countries that would assist them in development and implementation of policy reforms that can support market formation and foster favourable climate for investments in energy efficiency





Introduction



Participation of UN Regional Commissions and its respective members:

Economic Commission for Europe (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Croatia, Georgia, Montenegro)

Economic Commission for Africa (Morocco, South Africa, Zambia)

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (China, Tajikistan, Thailand)

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (Egypt, Kuwait, Tunisia)

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (Brazil and Uruguay)





Benchmarking



A synthesis of policy incentives that should be in place in order to stimulate and ensure successful energy efficiency policy outcomes

Subdivided into three groups of desired policies:

- 1) legal, institutional and regulatory;
- 2) economic and financial; and
- 3) socio-political

A set of these policies in place at a sufficient degree in a particular country is a basis for successful formulation and implementation of energy efficiency policies and related projects



Comparative analysis of reviewed case studies



The colour of the circles reflects the maturity level of a specific policy area in particular country.

-  - Sufficient level
-  - Basic level
-  - Insufficient level



Economic Commission for Europe



	Benchmark Components		
Country	Legal, Institutional, Regulatory Incentives	Economic and Financial Incentives	Socio-Political Incentives
Armenia	●	●	●
Azerbaijan	●	●	●
Belarus	●	●	●
Croatia	●	●	●
Georgia	●	●	●
Montenegro	●	●	●





Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific



	Benchmark Components		
Country	Legal, Institutional, Regulatory Incentives	Economic and Financial Incentives	Socio-Political Incentives
China	●	●	●
Tajikistan	●	●	●
Thailand	●	●	●



Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

	Benchmark Components		
Country	Legal, Institutional, Regulatory Incentives	Economic and Financial Incentives	Socio-Political Incentives
Egypt			
Kuwait			
Tunisia			



Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

	Benchmark Components		
Country	Legal, Institutional, Regulatory Incentives	Economic and Financial Incentives	Socio-Political Incentives
Brazil	●	●	●
Uruguay	●	●	●



Economic Commission for Africa

	Benchmark Components		
Country	Legal, Institutional, Regulatory Incentives	Economic and Financial Incentives	Socio-Political Incentives
Morocco			
South Africa			
Zambia			



Country	Benchmark Components		
	Legal, Institutional, Regulatory Incentives	Economic and Financial Incentives	Socio-Political Incentives
Armenia	●	●	●
Azerbaijan	●	●	●
Belarus	●	●	●
Croatia	●	●	●
Georgia	●	●	●
Montenegro	●	●	●
China	●	●	●
Tajikistan	●	●	●
Thailand	●	●	●
Egypt	●	●	●
Kuwait	●	●	●
Tunisia	●	●	●
Brazil	●	●	●
Uruguay	●	●	●
Morocco	●	●	●
South Africa	●	●	●
Zambia	●	●	●

● - Sufficient level
● - Basic level
● - Insufficient level





UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC COMMISSION
FOR EUROPE



Conclusions: project countries overview

most of the project countries have started to implement energy efficiency policy;
the scope and the degree of maturity of these policies are different in various
countries;

some countries have been more successful on the path towards achieving the
benchmark, working on *all or most* of the aspects of energy efficiency policy, others
are focusing on *one* particular aspect;

**Only actions taken simultaneously on institutional, legal, regulatory, economic,
financial and socio-political levels may assure the successful creation and promotion
of a favourable environment for national and international investors to perform
their activities in the area of energy efficiency on the territory of the individual
project country**





Conclusions: project countries overview – remaining issues



lack of policy and institutional support, which discourages private investors from financing energy efficiency projects;

lack of economic incentives and financing for investments in energy efficiency projects and absence of adequate financing mechanisms;

lack of adequate knowledge and experience on expert level in identifying and formulating energy efficiency investment project proposals and presenting them as bankable project proposals.





Recommendations related to enhancement of EE investments in participating countries



Recommendations related to enhancement of energy efficiency investments in participating countries:

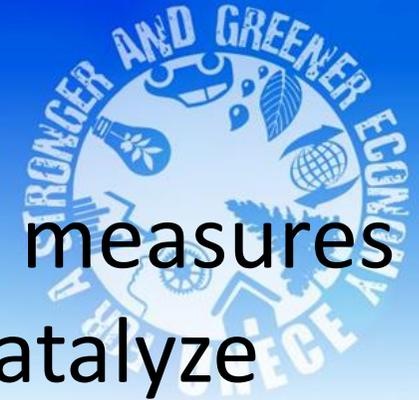
developing institutional base;

introducing appropriate laws and regulations;

creating financial and economic incentives for attracting investments from national and international sources;

introducing social policies conducive to increasing energy efficiency and energy savings among general public





Recommendations on collaborative measures that UN RCs can undertake to catalyze new EE investments in the regions

According to the High-level Political Forum of the Economic and Social Council, the role of the **regional dimensions in contributing to sustainable development is important.**

UN RCs should promote a system-wide collaboration in the area of energy and energy efficiency with a coherent and consistent approach **to make up for the absence of a single entity in the UN system with primary responsibility for energy matters.**

UN RCs should make a strong commitment to **facilitate the transfer of knowledge, best practices and expertise among their members**, avoiding duplication and waste of financial and human resources. That would enable member states to optimize the use of resources, create synergies and build partnerships among national, regional and international experts, and catalyze the increase of private capital flows into energy efficiency investments.





THANK YOU

