

Options for an effective arrangement to review progress on increasing the global market share of renewable energy

Draft Discussion Paper,

Version 6

Prepared by international team of experts

with logistical support from

JREC secretariat

7 February, 2007

1. Background

At the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development, Heads of State committed to “with a sense of urgency [...] substantially increase the global share of renewable energy sources with the objective of increasing its contribution to total energy supply [...] and regularly evaluate available data to review progress to this end.”¹

Following the WSSD, several relevant initiatives emerged to implement this commitment. Initiatives such as the Johannesburg Renewable Energy Coalition, the International Conference for Renewable Energy 2004 (*renewables2004* in Bonn, Germany), the 2005 Beijing International Renewable Energy Conference (*BIREC2005*), all contributed to the increasing consensus regarding the multiple benefits that renewable energies can bring in terms of combating climate change, energy security, and increasing access to energy for the poor. [See e.g. JREC Dubai Declaration; Text in Annex 2]

¹ See “Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development” (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation), p. 9, § 20e (text §20 in Annex 2)

The proceedings of – and perhaps even more so the nature of the debates at -- the 14th Session of the Commission for Sustainable Development, (held in New York, May 2006, and focusing inter alia on the progress made towards the energy related WSSD/JPOI commitments) clearly demonstrated the progress made since 2002. However, whilst many positive actions were undertaken at the international, regional, and local level, it has been acknowledged that the measurable progress reached at the global level remained too weak. The conclusions reached at the above mentioned initiatives all referred to the need to regularly review progress as foreseen in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. This was also reflected in report from CSD 14 prepared by the General Secretary on policy options and possible actions to expedite implementation: energy for sustainable development (p) *Considering the establishment of a mechanism for regularly evaluating available data to review progress being made in achieving the renewable energy goals of §20 (e) of the JPoI.*²

Therefore, an appropriate review arrangement should be identified and agreed upon at the CSD15.”

Against this backdrop, the Governments of Austria, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom, ordered a study to develop possible options for developing an appropriate review mechanism. The Secretariat of the Johannesburg Renewable Energy Coalition (JREC), hosted by the European Commission, offered to facilitate. A series of meetings are being called to offer senior officials from JREC members an opportunity to comment and to come to common views amongst official CSD delegates. These meetings are open to senior official from non-JREC members. [See also chapter 10 “Roadmap”]

2. Objectives of this paper

² Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development, 14th Session (http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/docs_csd14.htm), p. 36: “147. For the share of renewable energy to be increased in the total energy supply and for energy efficiency to be promoted, further effort is needed in the area of market support, through innovative financing mechanisms, increased investments, accelerated research and development, adequate legislation, education, awareness raising and information and data exchange.”

The purpose of this paper³ is to develop a set of possible options for an effective arrangement to review progress made towards increasing the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix as foreseen in the WSSD/CSD.

The paper builds on a review of the activities and expertise of selected institutions, processes and networks including UNEP, UNDP, UNDESA, WB, IEA, REN21, REEEP, JREC, and others. It takes account of comments received from large international group of peer reviewers. It aims to summarize the consensus emerging amongst consulted experts related to the objectives of such a review arrangement, its guiding principle, core functions, and possible options for its organisational setting and implementation.

The paper does not, at this stage, reflect the official position of sponsoring governments or institutions.

The paper offers guidance to senior officials from governments participating in the CSD15 preparations.

3. Guiding principles for the Review Arrangement

There exists broad consensus to date that the review arrangement should be guided by the following principles:

- Cost-effectiveness – therefore building on existing initiatives, data collection and review arrangements to create synergies and to avoid duplication.⁴

³ Previous drafts were revised on the basis of comments received from a large international group of peer reviewers.

⁴ Existing data and review arrangements include e.g.: IEA annual report ‘Renewables Information’; IEA ‘World Energy Outlook’; IEA/JREC ‘Renewable Energy Policies and Measures Database’; IEA ‘Energy Policies of IEA Countries’ yearly review; REN21 ‘Global Status Report’; UNDESA Statistics Division energy statistics yearbooks; UNDESA ‘Expert Group Energy Indicators for Sustainable Development’, World Bank, Energy Charter.....

- Added value – therefore avoiding the creation of undue overhead, new institutions, networks and partnerships unless a clear added value is established.
- Broad Participation – therefore promoting arrangements that can engage a broad range of stakeholders (including the private sector and civil society).
- Promote Positive Action – therefore focusing on good practice and international actions that help meeting the needs on the ground.
- Respect Sovereignty – therefore refraining from undue interference in national, regional, local or sector initiatives that could hamper creative approaches.

4. Scope and Objectives of the Review Arrangement

Note: the current focus of this paper / this review arrangement is limited to increasing the share of renewable energy. This is to build on the extensive experience gained in this field over the last years. The ultimate scope may/ will at some stage be expanded to energy efficiency and other forms of clean, affordable, and secure energy production and consumption whilst keeping an appropriate focus on the particularities of each sector.

The general objective of the Review Arrangement is to contribute to, and accelerate, the world-wide development of renewable energy.

The specific objectives of the Review Arrangement are to:

- Provide governments and key stakeholders with accurate and complete information on the potential and current use of renewable energy, including on:
 - Good practices related to policies and measures (incl. programmes and projects);
 - Gaps and barriers;
 - Opportunities for accelerated development, transfer and diffusion of renewable energy technologies and services, energy efficient production and consumption.;
- Promote participation in the review arrangement of all governments across all relevant policy areas, in particular key decision makers in the area of energy, environment, and economic and development policies;

- Pay due attention to the needs of developing countries.
- Promote concerted action at the international (multilateral, bilateral, etc.), regional, national and local level to increase the share of renewable energy, including on:
 - o Research, development and demonstration projects
 - o Capacity building
 - o Market-based public and/or private financing mechanisms

5. Core Functions of a Review Arrangement

Considering the above stated objectives and principles, the arrangement will aim towards the following three core functions that should facilitate a regular high-level review:

1) Global Data Reporting

This function includes:

- **Data collection, verification and validation**, based on existing sources including on the share of renewable energy in the total energy mix, including untapped potential, planned and enacted policies (including targets set at the regional, national, and/or local level), programmes, projects and financing trends and opportunities;
- **Reporting including online databases and regular progress reports** including on trends, market shares, fund flows, on the share of renewable energy in the total energy mix, including untapped potential, enacted policies (including targets set at the regional, national, and/or local level), programmes, projects and financing trends and opportunities;

This may also include processes to report on the outcomes of implementing initiatives (including lessons learned), including voluntary commitments such as those included in the Bonn International Action Plan, the G-8 action plan on Climate and Energy, etc.

[See chapter 6 “Available Capabilities”]

2) Global Analysis

This function includes:

- **Identifying good practice and success factors, gaps, barriers, and opportunities** to accelerated development and deployment of renewable energies, etc.
- **Scenario analysis to forecast development of renewable energies on a business as usual as well proactive policy scenarios.** (based on existing initiatives)

3) Progress Review

- **High-Level Progress Review (UN Level on the basis of a 3-4 year cycle)** – the review process should ultimately be presented at regular intervals at the UN level. The purpose of this review will be to identify and address gaps and means to overcome barriers, including guidance to international, regional, and national organisations. Such guidance may, where appropriate, include recommendations to strengthen and/or take on voluntary commitments or develop appropriate international agreements.
- **Other Periodic Progress Reviews** -- the review arrangement could also contribute to, and benefit from, other high-level or other review process (e.g. building on the Renewables2004, BIREC2005, etc.)

6. Available capabilities, gaps, and opportunities for synergies

Several actors exist that carry out – at least part of – the key functions. The table below provides a (non-exhaustive) table listing key players, their activities and relevant outputs, and their respective strengths and gaps in terms of their contribution to the review arrangement as defined above. Each section includes some suggested options for shaping the review arrangement.

Note: The table below reflects work in progress. It contains illustrative data that have not been fully verified/validated by listed actors. The listing of actors does not imply a formal position taken by these actors. The table will be further developed and an updated version will be made available at the 13 February workshop.

Actor	Key capability			Other Strengths	Gaps to be addressed	Possible synergies
	Data Collection	Analysis	Review			
IEA	- Existing, tested data collection, verification, and validation process	Annual Scenarios of BAU and Alternative policies in WEO		Expanded RE database in coop with JREC		- Build on existing process to avoid reporting duplication
	- Existing network of national focal points				- Increasing country coverage; still lacking data from some Developing Countries but strong co-operation e.g. with JREC and REEEP to reach out beyond OECD.	- Build on existing focal points
	- Functioning web-based reporting tool with selected analytical functions				- No coverage of projects and funding opportunities	- Check REEGLE (REEEP) complementarity
	- RE statistics part of comprehensive energy data sets.					
		- Existing yearly analytical process and periodic reports (e.g. IEA Renewables Information; WEO; Energy Technology Perspectives	In-depth reviews every 4-5 years of each member country's energy policies incl. recommendations for improvements.			- TBD
			- Bi-annual meeting of IEA Energy Ministers	- Strong int'l reputation - Direct access to Impl. Agts; - REN21 member -Active cooperation with JREC - G-8 G-E mandate	- Not part of UN Energy -	- TBD
UNEP						
UNDP						
UNDESA						

WB						
UNIDO						
JREC	See IEA Renewable Energy Policies and Measures database Database				88 countries	Link policy level to others
		See IEA World Energy Outlook – Alternative Policy Scenarios.				
			Senior Officials' and Ministerial Meetings			
				90 Member Governments	No official Status.	Involve all countries through UN arrangements; refocus funding.
REN21		- REN21 Global Status Report - Bonn IAP Progress Review				
REEEP	: good access to regional data through eight regional secretariats	Projects produce replicable successful business models and policy tools	Policy recommendations and successful finance/business models	over 180 partners with 30 governments Ability to address specific concerns identified in review through network and projects Private sector partners	Not all governments are partners	Network partner Ability to contribute to both strategy and implementation Links RE to energy efficiency
G-8	See WB, IEA, ... data collection	Identification of key political/economic processes to influence	Actions may be identified through summits and discussion fora.	Political influence and profile	Only 8 governments are included (see G20 below)	G8 calls for action on clean energy and climate change are supported by this work
G-20	See WB, IEA, ... data collection	Identification of key political/economic processes to influence	Actions may be identified through discussion fora.	Political influence and profile with wide coverage of future energy users	Still limited in coverage of countries	G8 calls for action on clean energy and climate change are supported by this work
...						

7. Modalities & Organizational Setting for a Review Arrangement

To be completed based on elements contained in draft 3 and non-paper.

7.1 The Political Level

The political level would consist of three layers, i.e.:

– Ministerial Level

- Objectives/Tasks:
 - Adopt conclusions on progress made vs. JPOI (Para 20,..)
 - Links with other MEAs (UNFCCC, ...), MDGs,...?
 - Mandate by CSD15? Form?
- Form:
 - Part of CSD cycle?
 - Requiring decision at CSD15?
- Timing
 - 2010, 2014, 2018?
 - 1-2 days Senior Officials ? / 1 day Ministerial?

Senior Officials' Preparatory Meetings (According to normal CSD practise)

- Objectives/ Tasks:
 - Consider progress reports vs. JPOI (para 20,...)
 - Prepare Ministerial Conclusions
- Form:
 - Plenary or Contact Group Format?
 - Co-chair elected from participating governments?
 - Open/Closed meetings?
 - Resource persons,?

– Conference Secretariat

- Objectives/Tasks:
 - Convene SO and MIN meeting;
 - Logistical Support to SO and MIN meeting
- Host:
 - UNDESA?
- Budget:
 - Part of CSD? – or voluntary contributions?

7.2 Steering Level

– **Objectives/ tasks:**

- Collect & Disseminate Information?
- Review Progress?
 - Since 2002 WSSD/JPOI?
- Identify Gaps & Opportunities?
- Promote Concerted Action and Synergies?
- Assist in the preparation of a progress report for Ministerial meeting

– **Form:**

- REN21 SC?

– **Members:**

- REN21 SC?

– **Host / Administrative Agent:**

- **UNEP? / IEA / UNDESA?**
 - Tasks?
 - Prepare Progress Report for Ministerial ("Technical Paper")
 - With Guidance from Int'l SC?

– **Budget:**

- Voluntary contributions?

7.3. Implementation/ Executive Level

– **Tasks**

- Global Data Collection
 - **Actors**
 - IEA (existing)
 - REN21 / UNEP/ REEEP... ? (existing)
 - Selected team of experts including experts from DC
 - **Form**
 - Annual or biannual Reports

- Online Databases
 - Search Engines
 - Steering
 - Own Peer Reviewers; include REN SC members?
 - Budget
 - Own budgets?
- Data Analysis
 - **Actors**
 - IEA, WB, UNDP, Energy Charta (existing)
 - REN21 / UNEP/ REEEP... ? (existing)
 - **Form**
 - Periodic Publications
 - Sector Reports
 - Country Reports
 - Thematic reports
 - Policy Recommendations for countries, organisations...
 - Steering
 - Own Peer Reviewers; include REN SC members?
 - Budget
 - Own budgets?
- Progress Report
 - **Actors**
 - Dedicated UN agency?
 - Others?
 - **Form**
 - Periodic Publication (once every 3-4 years; more frequent?)
 - Sector Reports
 - Country Reports
 - Thematic reports

- Policy Recommendations for countries, organisations...
- Steering
 - See above.
- Budget
 - Voluntary contributions?

8. Expected Outcomes

In the short term, the review arrangement is expected to promote the the timely availability of comprehensive, relevant, accurate and lean datasets and thus providing a practical basis for key public and private decision makers to develop enabling policy frameworks and effective implementing and financing arrangements.

It should help increasing investment and funding opportunities, e.g. by providing public and private investors with better information to manage risks and develop risk mitigation instruments. This will in turn provide for a more favourable environment for technology transfer and accelerate the diffusion of innovative renewable energy technologies, particularly in developing countries.

Every 3-4 years a comprehensive progress report will be produced for consideration by Ministers and high-level representatives from international organizations.

The review arrangement is also expected to contribute the discussions and decision making process in several international processes, for example the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, G-8, etc. but also provide guidance for international organisations such as the WB, UNDP, UNEP....

9. Implementing the Review Arrangement –Nature and Scope of the Political Mandate

(This is to include key elements of the text to be endorsed at CSD).

10. Road Map

There are a number of key events where the review arrangement proposal will be discussed. These are summarised below:

1. JREC Workshop in Brussels on February 13, 2007: The meeting will recommend a preferred option that will be presented at an official side event at the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting (IPM) 26 February to 2 March in New York.
2. Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting (IPM) 26 February to 2 March in New York: The JREC resolution may be included in the EU official position and presented at the IPM for further discussion.
3. CSD-15 held between 30 April to 11 May, 2007 in New York. JREC proposal formally approved/recognised by the CSD.
4. 2010/ 2014 first round of reviews to be presented at CSD

Annex 1.

International commitments upon which the mandate for an effective review arrangement is based

Paragraph 20(e) of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) expresses a commitment to “substantially increase the global share of renewable energy sources with the objective of increasing its contribution to total energy supply, recognising the role of national and voluntary regional targets, as well as initiatives, where they exist, and ensuring that energy policies are supportive to developing countries’ efforts to eradicate poverty, and regularly evaluate available data to review progress to this end.”¹

The Bonn World Conference for Renewable Energy in 2004 highlighted the consensus regarding the need to urgently increase the share of renewable energies and to report on progress. Paragraph 8 of the Political Declaration states that “measurable steps should be reported to the CSD and that progress should be reviewed as foreseen in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. An appropriate arrangement for follow-up should be identified in a future meeting in preparation for CSD 14/15.” At the 2002 World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD), governments agreed to urgently and significantly increase the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

The 2005 Beijing International Renewable Energy Conference confirmed the Bonn commitment to act. The Beijing Declaration sent a strong message for the need to periodically track progress of actions taken on the ground and of the global share of renewable energies. Specifically, it called on the CSD to consider an “effective arrangement to review and assess progress towards substantially increasing the global share of renewable energy as foreseen in paragraph 20(e) of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation

Against this backdrop, the Johannesburg Renewable Energy Coalition (JREC) has now developed a consultative process that will generate a set of options for the proposed review arrangement to be presented at CSD-15.

Annex 2: Documents referred to

- **Excerpt from: “Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development” (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation), p. 9:**

20. Call upon Governments as well as relevant regional and international organizations and other relevant stakeholders to implement, taking into account national and regional specificities and circumstances, the recommendations and conclusions adopted by the Commission on Sustainable Development concerning energy for sustainable development at its ninth session, including the issues and options set out below, bearing in mind that in view of the different contributions to global environmental degradation, States have common but differentiated responsibilities. This would include actions at all levels to:

- (a) Take further action to mobilize the provision of financial resources, technology transfer, capacity -building and the diffusion of environmentally sound technologies according to the recommendations and conclusions of the Commission on Sustainable Development, as contained in section A, paragraph 3, and section D, paragraph 30, of its decision 9/19 on energy for sustainable development;
- (b) Integrate energy considerations, including energy efficiency, affordability and accessibility, into socio -economic programmes, especially into policies of major energy -consuming sectors, and into the planning, operation and maintenance of long-lived energy consuming infrastructures, such as the public sector, transport, industry, agriculture, urban land use, tourism and construction sectors;
- (c) Develop and disseminate alternative energy technologies with the aim of giving a greater share of the energy mix to renewable energies, improving energy efficiency and greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies;
- (d) Combine, as appropriate, the increased use of renewable energy resources, more efficient use of energy, greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the sustainable use of traditional energy resources, which could meet the growing need for energy services in the longer term to achieve sustainable development;
- (e) Diversify energy supply by developing advanced, cleaner, more efficient, affordable and cost-effective energy technologies, including fossil fuel technologies and renewable energy technologies, hydro included, and their transfer to developing countries on concessional terms as mutually agreed. With a sense of urgency, substantially increase the global share of renewable energy sources with the objective of increasing its contribution to total energy supply, recognizing the role of national and voluntary regional targets as well as initiatives, where they exist, and ensuring that energy policies are supportive to developing countries’ efforts to eradicate poverty, and regularly evaluate available data to review progress to this end;
- (f) Support efforts, including through provision of financial and technical assistance to developing countries, with the involvement of the private sector, to reduce flaring and venting of gas associated with crude oil production;

(g) Develop and utilize indigenous energy sources and infrastructures for various local uses and promote rural community participation, including local Agenda 21 groups, with the support of the international community, in developing and utilizing renewable energy technologies to meet their daily energy needs to find simple and local solutions;

- **“Dubai Declaration”**

Statement from Member Governments of the Johannesburg Renewable Energy Coalition to UN Commission for Sustainable Development (14th and 15th Session)⁵

Renewable energy – key to Energize Future Generations

1. Winning the battle against climate change, securing global energy supplies and assisting in the eradication of poverty by improving access to energy services feature amongst the biggest roadblocks to global sustainable development.
2. Considering these and other challenges, Heads of State recognized the key role for renewable energies at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development, and agreed to significantly increase their share in the global energy mix, with a sense of urgency. We launched the declaration “The way Forward on Renewable Energy” and established the Johannesburg Renewable Energy Coalition (JREC), now including 88 Governments. We agreed to the importance of, and promote the use of national and regional time bound targets and timetables for developing markets and guiding investments in renewable energies. We agreed to make sure that these did not remain empty words.
3. We welcome, as part of an overall energy policy approach, the growing awareness on the multiple benefits of increased development and use of renewable energies for improving access to energy services, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, enhancing energy security, reducing the economic burden of energy imports, increasing job opportunities, improving air quality and public health, sustainable development, and eradicating poverty.
4. Our Governments, individually and jointly, have shown international leadership. We, together with other countries and stakeholders, actively engaged in many action oriented conferences and partnerships such as REEEP, MEDREP, EUEI, EEP, GVEP, and GNESD, to strengthen international awareness on the benefits of renewables and to ensure action is delivered on the ground.⁶ These efforts led to a notable strengthening of international co-operation on renewable energy. The International Energy Agency, with support from the JREC secretariat, established a

⁵ JREC members in Annex

⁶ Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP), Mediterranean Renewable Energy Partnership (MEDREP), EU Energy Initiative (EUEI), Energy Environment Partnership (EEP), Global Village Energy Partnership (GVEP), and Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development (GNESD)

Global Renewable Energy Policies database to encourage exchange of information and good practice. At least 48 countries have now introduced proactive policies to drive new renewable energy technologies into the market. More than 45 countries had taken on renewable energy targets at the regional, national, or sub national level.

5. The Bonn Renewables 2004 declaration demonstrated the broadening and deepening consensus on the need to urgently increase the share of renewables. It delivered an International Action Program containing around 200 commitments towards delivering concrete results on the ground and led to the establishment of the global policy network 'REN21'. The 2005 Beijing International Renewable Energy Conference confirmed this commitment to act, pointing to the increasing and improving affordability of renewable energies also for developing countries. A strong message was sent to periodically track progress of actions taken on the ground and of the global share of renewable energies.
6. We have not yet realized our objectives. The share of renewables remains too low. Government actions are urgently needed to reap the full potential and benefits by providing the long-term policy framework that renewable energy investors require as well as facilitating access to technologies and to funding for cost-effective renewable energy and energy efficiency investments and programs. Further action by the international community, including international financing institutions, is required. The upcoming 14th and 15th Session of the Commission for Sustainable Development provides an unprecedented opportunity for all governments to take another important step forward. It is therefore of key importance that further action on renewable energies features amongst the key issues on the upcoming CSD agenda. Discussions should focus on reaching agreement on action oriented measures building on progress made to date and challenges ahead, and in incorporating the environmental costs of all energy sources.
7. We urge CSD 15 to establish an efficient arrangement to review and assess progress towards the global increase of renewable energies building on the recommendations of the Beijing Declaration (BIREC 2005). We strongly encourage the CSD to consider the Bonn International Action Program and the Global Renewable Energy Policies Database as a format and starting point for enhancing awareness raising and capacity building by exchanging the latest information on good practice. The CSD should identify measures that seek to eliminate the barriers to, and create positive incentives for, the widest possible development, financing and diffusion of appropriate technologies and services in the renewable energy sector including further engaging international and regional finance institutions and the private sector.
8. We look forward to discussing how to further deepen the commitments on renewable energy in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. We call on REN21 to assist in bringing together all relevant stakeholders for fact based discussions and for ensuring that our agreements will find support across all relevant policy areas. We are committed to co-operate with all governments, stakeholders, and partnerships to come to conclusions and actions that are meaningful for present and future generations.

- **Excerpt from: Increasing Global Renewable Energy Market Share: Recent Trends and Perspectives. Final Report, prepared for: Beijing International Renewable Energy Conference 2005**
([Chapter 7: Options for Enhanced Information Gathering, Sharing, Review, and Assessment](#))

Textbox 7.2 Selected Examples for International Policy Review

Currently there is no or only limited experience among members of the Commission on Sustainable development on the use of peer review mechanisms; some national and international examples are given here.

In his speech at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the President of the French Republic, M. Jacques Chirac, made a commitment that **France** would submit its **National Strategy for Sustainable Development** for a **peer review** by other countries, following a proposal by the European Union to develop such a system in order to promote the sharing of experiences. A pilot peer review project was initiated in 2004 in cooperation with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the European Commission (DG Environment). The peer review involved eight invited visiting experts, two each from Belgium, the United Kingdom, Ghana and Mauritius. The visiting experts represented both, governmental and non-governmental organizations. The peer review process was facilitated by the International Institute for Environment and Development and has been documented in several reports of the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable development and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France. The information exchange and policy dialogue has been rated very useful by the participants who recommended voluntary cooperation under similar mechanisms also among other countries and/or on selected issues of sustainable development.

Various policy peer review mechanisms have been established at regional levels and among members of several international organizations. The **OECD** and **IEA** have established peer review mechanisms among respective members. Peer reviews are undertaken and published in line with the respective OECD / IEA statutes and guidelines. The periodic IEA energy policy review covers all dimensions of energy policy, including the use of renewable energy sources.

Peer review mechanisms have also been established under the OECD **Environmental Action Program (EAP)**. Under this program, OECD established a Task Force for the Implementation of the Environmental Action Program for Central and Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia, with a subsidiary Regulatory Environmental Program Implementation Network (REPIN) and a REPIN Peer Review Scheme. The country of Kyrgyzstan was the first country to invite a peer review under this scheme. Upon request of the Ministry of Ecology and Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic, a peer review team comprising seven experts carried out a review mission in March 2004, and subsequently submitted its 23 page report summarizing the conclusions and recommendations of the review. The expenses of the review were covered by the EuropeAid Program of the European Union.

During recent years peer review mechanisms have also been established among developing countries. The **African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)** is generally considered the most innovative aspect of the **New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)**. The APRM is a voluntary mechanism open to all member states of the African Union. NEPAD is premised on the need for improved democratic political, economic and corporate governance and an end to conflict as preconditions for sustainable economic growth. As a result the issues of tracking and reporting on political, economic and corporate governance have featured prominently in all NEPAD and APRM documentation as an integral part of the partnership. The NEPAD secretariat appointed the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, and the African Development Bank to prepare indicators and benchmarks for the operationalization of APRM. Thus far, 22 African countries have joined and participate in this regional peer review mechanism. The policies reviewed under APRM do not directly relate to energy or renewable energy, but the functioning of the mechanism may be studied by interested countries and

Annex 3. List (not exhaustive) of organisations with a link to renewable energy

United Nations Bodies:

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

The mandate of UNEP's Governing Council provides a compelling rationale for integrating the policy-making function within its remit. The Governing Council's current responsibilities, which are directly relevant to the policy-making responsibilities for the review arrangement, include: promotion of international environmental cooperation; provision of general policy guidance for the direction and coordination of environmental programmes within the UN system; maintaining ongoing review of the world environmental situation; promotion of international scientific and other knowledge-based communities in the acquisition, assessment and exchange of environmental knowledge and information; continuous review of the impact of national and international environmental policies and measures for developing countries.

www.unep.org

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP's efforts in energy for sustainable development support the achievement of the MDGs, especially MDG 1, reducing by half the proportion of people living in poverty by 2015. Through an integrated development approach, UNDP works to help create enabling policy frameworks, develop local capacity and provide knowledge-based advisory services for expanding access to energy services for the poor. In this respect UNDP could have valuable input into the data gathering and review / tracking functions.

www.undp.org

The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations (UN DESA)

The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat act as an interface between global policies in the economic, social and environmental spheres and national action.

UNDESA also has the potential to contribute towards the data gathering and review function, since it is involved in the compilation, generation and analysis of a wide range of general economic, social and environmental data and information. UNDESA is fulfilling the secretariat function for the Commission on Sustainable Energy (CSD). Therefore it has the potential to contribute towards the policy making function of the review arrangement as it has the capacity to facilitate negotiations between Member States and has experience in advising interested Governments on the ways and means of translating policy frameworks developed in United Nations conferences and summits into programmes at the country level. The 14th and 15th sessions of the CSD address the theme of energy, which forms part of a thematic cluster. The 15th session takes place in 2007 and will focus on policy decisions on practical measures and options to expedite implementation in the selected cluster of issues. The CSD has an existing ministerial-level policy-making function which could be used for the policy arm of the review arrangement. However, energy is not scheduled to be addressed again by the CSD until after 2017, if indeed the CSD does receive a renewal of its mandate. There is however, potential for the CSD to re-address the energy theme every four years, i.e. in 2010 and 2014, if agreed to at CSD 15.

www.un.org/esa/desa/

Energy Networks:

Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century (REN 21)

REN21 is a global multi-stakeholder policy network that provides a forum for international guidance on renewable energy. REN21 has significant experience in the tracking of international commitments for renewable energy and has recently taken stock of the progress countries have made for the commitments made at the 2004 Bonn Conference. Furthermore, REN21's Global Status Report provides an assessment of trends in renewable investment and policies worldwide. This already existing capacity to potentially carry out further tracking, along with REN21's ability to draw on a very wide range of sources and actors, including governments, international organisations and non-state actors, thus provides great potential for the data gathering and review function.

REN21 would also provide a prominent role for developing countries and would provide them with a platform from which they could highlight their concerns and special needs and considerations, especially in terms of technology transfer and capacity building.

www.ren21.net

Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP)

Conceived at the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development in August 2002, REEEP is an active, global public-private partnership backed by more than 200 national governments, businesses, development banks and NGOs. The REEEP finances projects which identify replicable models of policy and regulatory frameworks that overcome the market barriers to renewable energy and energy efficiency systems (REES). Furthermore REEEP's 8 regional secretariats provide access to best practice in policy and finance to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency. REEEP would indeed play an effective role in contributing data gathering and review, as well as policy recommendations to any networked review arrangement.

www.reeep.org

Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development (GNESD)

GNESD is a UNEP facilitated knowledge network of developing world Centres of Excellence and network partners. The main objective of GNESD is to work for reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The second thematic programme of the Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development (GNESD) focuses on renewable energy technologies and poverty. In this respect GNESD could contribute valuable data gathering and analysis capacity to the review arrangement.

www.gnesd.org

Johannesburg Renewable Energy Coalition (JREC)

Formed to ensure the effective follow up to the JPoI on renewable energy, the JREC is a coalition of over 80 governments, which focus on international, regional and national policy initiatives to foster the promotion of renewable energy. Convening meetings in the

sidelines of various other intergovernmental conferences, JREC could support the efforts of the review.

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/jrec/index_en.htm

Other relevant organisations:

International Energy Agency (IEA)

The International Energy Agency (IEA) acts as energy policy advisor to its members (most of the OECD's member countries) in their efforts to promote sustainable energy. Its mandate includes energy security, economic development and environmental sustainability. The Energy Statistics Division (ESD) of the IEA collects, processes and publishes data and information on energy production, trade, stocks, transformation, consumption, prices and taxes as well as on greenhouse gas emissions. The geographical coverage of the IEA's statistics includes the OECD Member countries and over 100 non-OECD countries world-wide. The IEA's annual World Energy Outlook is a useful source that predicts medium to long-term energy market projections and analysis. Another important output is the Global Renewable Energy Policies and Measures Database, an initiative led by the IEA and implemented in collaboration with the European Commission and JREC. In this respect the IEA could provide valuable data gathering and review capacities to any networked review arrangement.

www.iea.org

World Bank (WB)

The World Bank Group's energy work focuses upon helping developing countries improve access to clean, modern and affordable energy services and achieve sustainability in the environmental, financial, and fiscal aspects of their energy sectors. The World Bank supports these objectives through targeted interventions and assistance across the full spectrum of public and private provision of energy services. The World Bank regional units are responsible for implementing individual energy projects through loans and credits to the governments of the client countries. In addition, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) issues loans and equity, and the Multilateral Investment

Guarantee Agency (MIGA) provides guarantees to catalyze private investment in the sector. In this regard, the World Bank has the potential to contribute a great deal by helping to facilitate the implementation of various policy recommendations.

www.worldbank.org