

THE RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY PARTNERSHIP (REEEP)**Date of initiation: 31st August 2002****Expected date of completion: Major review of progress by August 2005****Active Partners:**

Government: UK, Brazil¹, Czech Republic, Ghana, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand and Norway

Intergovernmental organization: UNIDO

Others: WWF, Shell, UK Business Council on Sustainable Energy, IT Power, KITE, AEDIE, AGAMA, ITDG

Expressions of interest:

Governments: Australia, Austria, Cambodia, China, France, India, Philippines, South Korea, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand

Others: UNEP, ASEAN, Indonesian Renewable Energy Society, World Energy Council

Leading Partner: UK Government (until alternative arrangements made)

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Main Objectives of the Partnership/Initiative:

To accelerate global market growth and deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency systems (REES) in pursuit of national environmental, economic, social and security objectives

Many developed and developing countries already have ambitious targets for increasing use of modern renewables and energy efficiency in the coming decade as part of their overall approach to sustainable development. Whereas targets reflect a range of particular national environmental, economic, social and security concerns, there are common issues in terms of the policy, technological and regulatory challenges necessary to achieve their national targets.

The REEEP is a coalition of progressive governments, businesses and organizations that are committed to accelerating the development of REES. The Partnership builds upon and implements recommendations from **CSD 9, the WSSD Plan of Implementation**, and other initiatives, particularly the **G8 Renewable Energy Task Force Report**. The REEEP will build upon recent political interest in renewable energy and energy efficiency, ensuring the level of interest is maintained and further momentum gathered. Activities will focus on grid-connected and distributed renewable energy applications and improvements in energy efficiency in the industrial, services and household sectors in developed, middle-income and rapidly industrialising countries.

Relationship of the Partnership/Initiative with the objectives of Agenda 21 as well as relevant goals and objectives of the United Nation Millennium Declaration:

¹ Brazil's participation in the initiative does not signify that the Government relinquishes its' intention of having a target on renewables included in the Plan of Implementation

The REEEP will contribute towards reducing the local and global environmental impacts of energy use, help reduce natural resource depletion and maintain biodiversity

The REEEP will help implement the outcomes of CSD 9 on energy, particularly those recommendations for developing policies and measures to create an enabling environment for renewable energy and develop and implement measures to make renewable energy affordable.

The REEEP will contribute towards achieving the objectives within paragraph 19 of the WSSD “Plan of Implementation.” In particular the REEEP would provide a key mechanism for enabling countries to deliver their own ambitious national goals for increasing the share of renewable energy or for achieving a global target and timeframe for increasing the share of renewable energy. Partnership activities would further contribute towards efforts for creating a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency systems.

The Partnership would also strongly link to poverty reduction as through accelerating the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies worldwide, the costs of the technologies would be lowered enabling these technologies to become more widely available and affordable options for the poor and particularly those in rural areas.

Expected results:

The REEEP aims to foster collaboration in order to accelerate the growth of markets in modern renewables and energy efficiency, with the aim of lowering costs and facilitating the removal of other policy, technological, market and regulatory barriers. The Partnership will build upon, and take forward the growing political interest in REES and will help demonstrate the way in which progressive Governments, Businesses and Organizations are working to develop these sustainable energy options.

Through the REEEP Partners will both develop a set of new shared activities, and align and strengthen existing efforts in this area under a light “open architecture” agreement. Partnership activities will involve voluntary shared and co-operative actions to accelerate the use of renewables and energy efficiency systems (REES), these could include:

- Opening markets by voluntarily reducing tariff and non-tariff barriers of selected REES related goods and services;
- Developing instruments to accelerate the use of the Clean Development Mechanisms and Joint Implementation and tradable emissions permits in REES projects, for example through mutual recognition agreements for CDM projects;
- Co-operation to build national and regional capacity on policy, technical and commercial aspects of REES;
- Voluntary tradable renewable certificates
- Co-operation on developing and implementing state-of-the art policies to promote the use of renewables and energy efficiency, including in the context of power sector reform;
- Voluntary commitments to reduce harmful energy subsidies;
- Work to develop and expand the use of innovative financing mechanisms, public/private partnerships;
- Improved R&D co-operation, technological co-operation and dissemination

Specific targets of the Partnership/Initiative and timeframe for their achievement:

The partnership will involve a voluntary set of commitments agreed between partners, initial commitment to participate at Johannesburg will involve agreement to take the Partnership forward on the basis of the aims and principles set out here.

Government, Industry and International Agency Partners would agree to set their own ambitious targets, programs and timeframes for:

- Increasing the share of renewable energy use and the improvement in energy efficiency in all sectors of the economy
- Establishing innovative financing mechanisms and - where applicable – increasing the availability of export credits for renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies and aiming to increase the share of these within export portfolios
- Progressively phasing out energy subsidies that inhibit sustainable development
- Investment targets, emissions trading, joint ventures, domestic and industry capacity building

Co-operative activities will aim to support the achievement of these goals and programmes.

Non-governmental Partners will commit to actively support the overall aims of the partnership.

Coordination and Implementation mechanism

- The partnership will be formed around a small group of countries, companies and institutions and then expanded after Johannesburg.
- Detailed long term governance structures would be developed during the development phase post-Johannesburg
- It is expected that the partnership would operate through regular coordination meetings (6 - 12 months) covering the full range of issues, with specific activities being taken forward at the technical level on a continuous basis
- The partnership would be open to relevant stakeholders – including international organisations, companies, local governments and NGOs
- Existing or proposed initiatives which are complementary and can contribute to this overall initiative include: UNIDO Industrial Energy Efficiency Initiative; UNEP Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development; Japanese Energy Literacy Initiative; One Million Solar Homes; World Energy Council Initiatives; Indonesian Working Groups on Implementation of Non-conventional Energy for Economic Development in Rural Areas and on Clean and Efficient Energy for Sub-urban Areas; and established mechanisms such as the WB Prototype Carbon Fund

Arrangements for funding

- The first phase of the project will be the setting up of a coordinating Secretariat. The UK is able to fund this first phase estimated at a total of \$500K for first year's activities, however, it is hoped that other Partners will contribute appropriate levels of seed funding and/or contributions in kind.
- The second phase would require Partners to provide voluntary contributions to those activities they wish to support, and allocation of sufficient staff time to agreed joint activities
- The majority of funding will occur at the national level for implementing national goals and programs

Arrangements for capacity building and technology transfer

Through international co-operation and sharing of lessons learnt the Partnership will foster national and regional institutional capacity-building relating to policy, regulatory and commercial aspects of REES; information sharing and knowledge transfer activities will focus on lessons in developing and implementing state-of-the art policies to promote the use of renewables and energy efficiency, including the potential for commercialization of REES within the context of power sector reform and scaling up of projects.

Key activities will focus on developing and deploying REES technologies, through international and regional R&D collaboration and co-operation, technology demonstration and dissemination.

Links of Partnership/Initiative with on-going sustainable development activities at the international and/or regional level

The Partnership undertakes to work closely with complementary partnerships to identify and build on complementary activities.

Existing or proposed initiatives which are complementary to this overall initiative include: UNIDO Industrial Energy Efficiency Initiative; UNEP Sustainable Energy Knowledge Network; Global Forum on Sustainable Energy; Japanese Energy Literacy Initiative; Indonesia Clean Energy Initiatives, Tradable Renewable Certificates; World Energy Council WSSD Initiatives; WWF Sustainable Homes and mechanisms such as the WB Prototype Carbon Fund and the CDM.

Monitoring Arrangements

These modalities are to be developed in detail in the six months following WSSD.

Other relevant information:

Web-site (if available): From October 2002

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Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership - REEEP

The REEEP is a **coalition of progressive Governments, businesses and organisations** that are committed to accelerating the development and deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency systems.

Launched in Johannesburg, the REEEP provides a mechanism to help implement the commitments on energy in the WSSD Plan of Implementation, and take advantage of the political momentum produced by the EU-inspired coalition of like-minded countries on renewable energy. The REEEP aims to translate the political support and commitment generated at WSSD into concrete actions on the ground.

The number of Governments, business and NGOs showing interest in becoming active Partners in the REEEP is growing rapidly. The aim of the REEEP is to become a truly global and inclusive partnership. To date the UK has given a lead on taking the REEEP forward with the considerable input from Brazil, Czech Republic, Ghana, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Shell and WWF.

REEEP Partners agreed in Johannesburg that the REEEP must work to maintain and increase the political momentum for renewable energy gathered at WSSD. Similarly the REEEP should deliver the policy objectives agreed at WSSD, take forward the recommendations of the G8 Renewable Task Force and work to enable countries achieve their own national or regional renewable energy targets. The focus of the initial work of the Partnership is likely to be on **power sector reform, best-practice in regulatory instruments, innovative financing mechanisms, systems of carbon and renewable energy trading and poverty reduction**.

While the REEEP provides a focused mechanism for taking forward action on renewables and energy efficiency, it will also be complementary to the broader work undertaken by the EU Energy Initiative, the Global Village Energy Partnership, and other multilateral energy initiatives, including existing activities.

Interested Partners

Australia, Austria, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Egypt, Ghana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Norway, New Zealand, Mexico, Morocco, Philippines, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Vietnam, Uzbekistan

Agencies

IEA, UNEP and UNIDO

Business

AEDIE (Spanish Energy Council), BP Solar, Ecosecurities, IT Power, Shell, UK Business Council for Sustainable Energy, World Energy Council

Civil Society

AFREPREN (East Africa), AGAMA (South Africa), Collegio de Mexico, ITDG, KITE (West Africa), Latin America Network of Biomass, WWF International

Next Steps

The UK government is providing initial seed funding for the REEEP secretariat during its development phase. All interested Partners have agreed to work to finalise an initial work

plan by February 2003. At this point Partners will also be asked to formally commit to membership of the Partnership. The REEEP will be developed in two phases:

Phase 1 (to March 2003)

Partners are working to identify the key work-streams and those collaborative activities that they wish to pursue. Similarly partners will need to agree the structure and governance of the Partnership as well as a possible new name for it. The UK has set up a small internal group comprising Government officials and representatives of business and NGOs to facilitate the development during Phase 1.

Phase 2

Partners will be asked to make a more formal commitment to the Partnership including an appropriate contribution of resources towards setting up a small Secretariat and towards those activities in which Partners are keen to work.

Complementary Activities Underway by REEEP Partners

- The UK has committed Export Credit Guarantees of at least \$75 million per year for exports of renewable energy goods and services.
- Brazil led Initiative of Latin America and the Caribbean on Renewable Energy.
- Italy, Morocco and other Mediterranean countries launched MEDENER – which will link into the REEEP.
- WWF – The Carbon Label scheme
- Shells One Million Solar Homes Project
- Japan Energy Literacy Initiative
- The Clean Development Mechanism
- IT Power – Tradable Renewable Energy Certificates
- Ghana/KITE – energy network

Route map

30 th August	Launch	SCC Johannesburg
4 th September	Kick-off meeting	Johannesburg
September/October	Email discussion	All
End of October	Brainstorming	UK
Early November	Brainstorming	Sao Paulo
Late November	Global Forum on Sustainable Energy	Austria
December	Web-site launch	
December	Brussels meeting	EU and Brazil
January	Email discussion	
February/March	Partner meeting	TBC
April 2003	CSD11	All
2004	German Renewable Energy Conference	