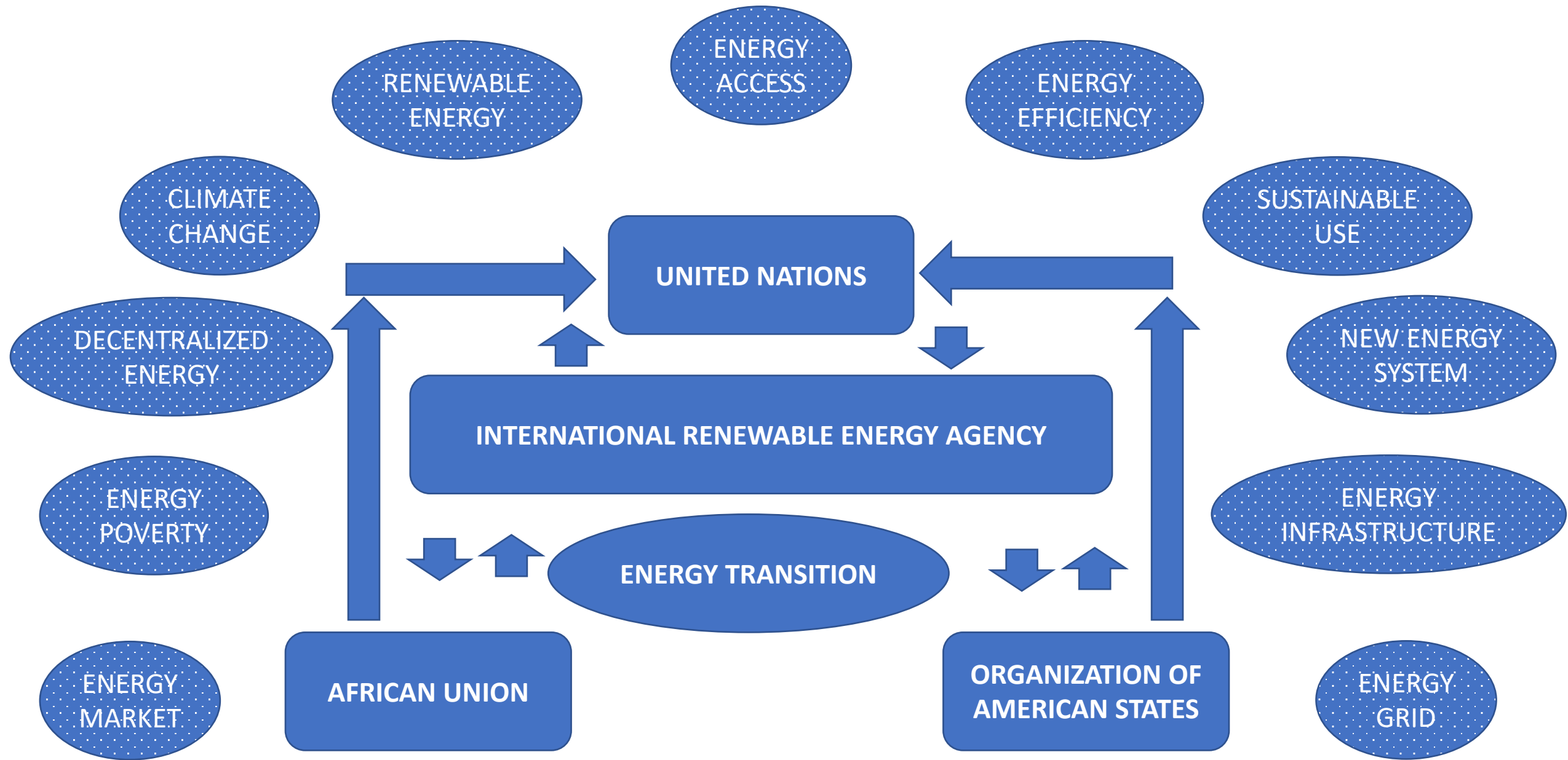


ANNUAL CONFERENCE GLOBAL ENERGY TRANSITION LAW AND POLICY
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The Recent Developments in Energy Transition
Law and Policy.
*International Organizations and the Promotion
of a Global Approach of Energy Transition.*

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International Organizations and the
Promotion of a Global Approach of Energy
Transition



I. The Normative and Technical Shaping of a Global Pattern of Energy Transition.

United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) as a Normative Body of the United Nations (UN)

Transition approach

The achievement of the universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;

The increase in the share of renewable energy;

The increase in the energy efficiency for a clean, low-emission, and sustainable energy system.

Horizon: 2030.

Normative framework

Res. [70/1](#) of September 25th, 2015 on the Program “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”;

Res. [69/313](#) of July 27th, 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development;

The Paris Agreement of December 12th, 2015.

Central Resolution

Resolution on Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Res. 74/225 on December 19th, 2019;

Res. 73/236 on December 20th, 2018;

Res. 72/224 on December 20th, 2017.

Res. on Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

Actors: United Nations System, Governments, International Renewable Energy Agency, etc.

UN-Energy: support coherence and coordination;

Mechanisms: Multi-stakeholder partnerships (public-private partnerships, etc.);

Means: The widespread and large deployment of technologies;

The development of new strategies and policies;

The importance of the sharing of knowledge and experience, etc.

The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) as a Technical Agency

Transition approach

The increase in the share and sustainable use of renewable energy, then the endorsement of the UN approach (SDG7).

Horizon: 2030.

Universal Frame of Action

Technical expertise: policy instruments, incentives, investment mechanisms, best practices, available technologies, etc.

REMAP 2030, etc.

The International Off-Grid Renewable Energy Conference Platform (IOREC).

Research, development and deployment of technologies: Global Atlas, etc.

Regional Action Agenda: Technical support to regional organizations.

II. Continental and Regional Organizations: the Continuity of a Global Pattern of Energy Transition?

The African Union (AU) as a Continental Enabler of Sub-regional and States' Implementation

Transition approach: Agenda 2063 (Para. F and G) and Agenda 2030 (SDG 7 +13)

The access to reliable and affordable clean energy;
The increase of the share of renewable energy;
The increase of the energy efficiency.

Horizon

2020-2025 (short-term) and 2063 (long-term).

AU Reference Framework

The Agenda 2063 – The Africa We Want Program (June 10, 2013);
Revised African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and
Natural Resources (July 11, 2003);
Convention of the African Energy Commission (July 11, 2001).

Active Internal Organs of AU

- 1) The Executive Council,
The African Union Specialized Technical Committee on
Transport, Infrastructure, Energy and Tourism (STC-TTIET).
- 2) The AU Commission;
The Commission for Infrastructure and Energy;
The African Energy Commission (AFREC).

AU Ongoing Initiatives and Programs (2019)

1. Clean Energy Corridors in Africa: development of clean, indigenous and cost-effective renewable power;
2. Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL);
3. Africa Energy Information System (AEIS);
4. The Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI): access to energy services and migration towards low-carbon development;
5. African Energy Efficiency Program;
6. African Energy Sector Transition: Deep Decarbonization Pathways (DDP);
7. Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP).

AU Strategic objectives

1. Energy infrastructure for economic and social development;
2. Alignment with the Paris Agreement and a strong manufacturing sector for local production of renewable energy technologies;
3. Long-term strategic planning towards smart, people-centred, interconnected and distributed renewable energy systems;
4. Regional and intercontinental gas pipelines;
5. Integrated electricity market;
6. Climate change and decarbonization of the energy sector;
7. Strengthening energy systems innovation and leveraging the potential of social innovation.

The Organization of American States (OAS) as a Regional Support to State Implementation

Transition approach: Declaration of Santo Domingo for the Sustainable Development of the Americas (Para. 32, 32 and 43) + Agenda 2030 (SDG 7 + 13).

The advancement of energy security and efficiency;
The increase of access to modern energy services and clean, efficient, and affordable energy;
The deployment of renewable energy.

Horizon

2018-2019 (short-term) – 2020 (update expected)

Reference Framework of OAS

Declaration of Santo Domingo for the Sustainable Development of the Americas, (November 19, 2010);
Declaration of Commitment of Port of Spain. Securing Our Citizens' Future by Promoting Human Prosperity, Energy Security and Environmental Sustainability (April 19, 2009);
Declaration of Panama: Energy for Sustainable Development, AG/DEC. 52 (XXXVII-0/07), (Jun 5, 2007);
AG/RES. 2253 (XXXVI-0/06) Support for the Use of New and Renewable Energy Sources, (Jun 5, 2007).

Active Internal Organs in OAS

General Secretariat;
Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI);
Department of Sustainable Development (DSD).

OAS Ongoing Initiatives and Programs (2018-2019)

1. Metrology Program for Energy and the Environment;
2. Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA ACTION).

Strategic Pillars: ECPA ACTION PLAN 2018-2019

1. Energy Efficiency: accreditation mechanisms for institutions for conformity assessment; reducing energy consumption in transportation in Peru;
2. Renewable Energy: access to modern energy in Argentina;
3. Efficient Use of Fossil Fuels;
4. Energy Infrastructure: energy security, private participation and capacity building in Ecuador;
5. Energy Poverty: assistance in the areas of energy efficiency, access to energy, and institutional support;
6. Regional Energy Integration;
7. Energy Research and Innovation.

Closing Comments

UN and many IO are heading to a global pattern of Energy Transition.

Regional organizations are shaping and adjusting their approach to the global pattern.

Dialogue between global and regional approaches.

Each regional organization has a specific pace and sets its own ton.

Thank You!