

Energy transition: the case for increased cooperation

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About UN ESCAP

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP) is one of five UN regional hubs

- 53 member States
- 9 associate members

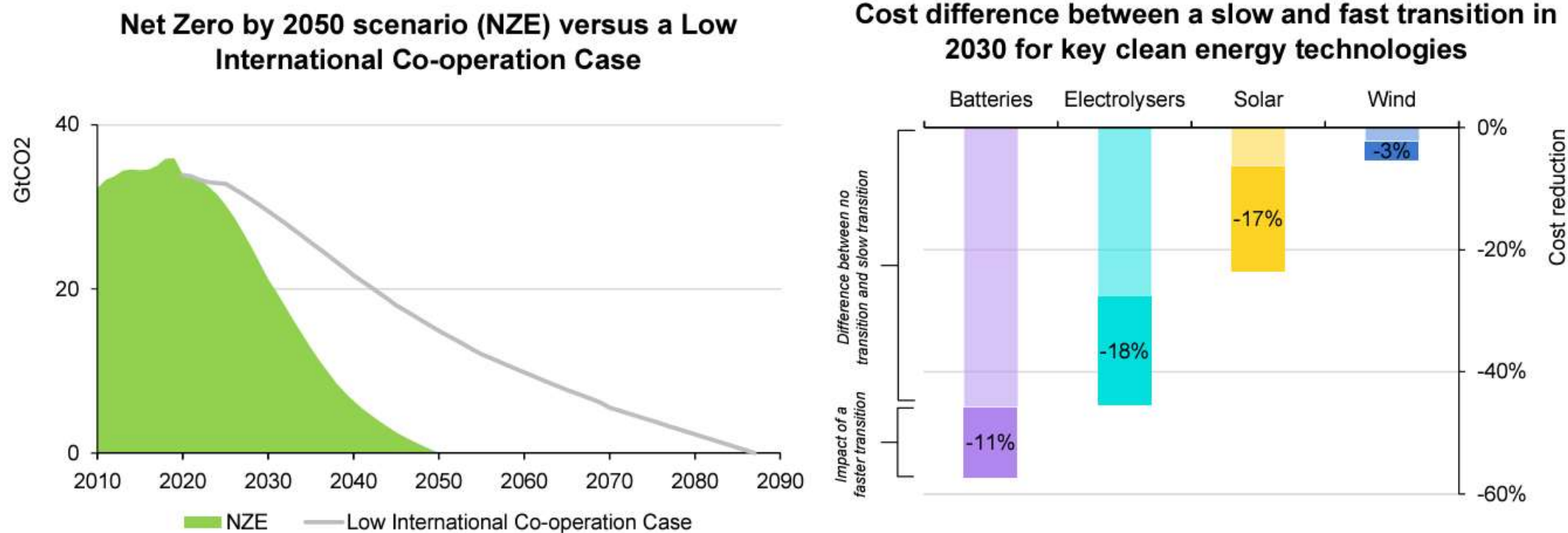


Promotes inclusive and sustainable economic development in the Asia-Pacific region, and supports implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Energy Division areas of work: (1) Achieving SDG 7; (2) Enabling energy connectivity; (3) Energy transition and the extractive industries

Why collaboration matters

Figure 1 International cooperation and technology cost reduction



Sources: IEA, 2021, Way et al., 2022.

Power system connectivity - larger, more integrated power systems to accelerate energy transition

ESCAP's Regional Roadmap on Power System Connectivity

Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop a regional master plan (Strategy 2)• Coordinate cross-border transmission planning (Strategy 6)
Financing and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mobilize investment in cross-border infrastructure (Strategy 7)
Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move toward multilateral trading and competitive markets (Strategy 5)• Co-ordinate cross-border system operations (Strategy 6)
Cross-cutting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Build trust and political consensus (Strategy 1)• Develop intergovernmental agreements (Strategy 3)• Coordinate, harmonize, and institutionalize policy and reg frameworks (Strategy 4)• Build capacity and share information, data, best practices (strategy 8)• Ensure coherence of connectivity with the SDGs (Strategy 9)

Strategy 9:

Ensure the coherence of energy connectivity initiatives and the Sustainable Development Goals

ESCAP's Green Power Corridor Framework:

A set of principles and metrics to help align connectivity initiatives with sustainable development

Energy connectivity for sustainable energy transition

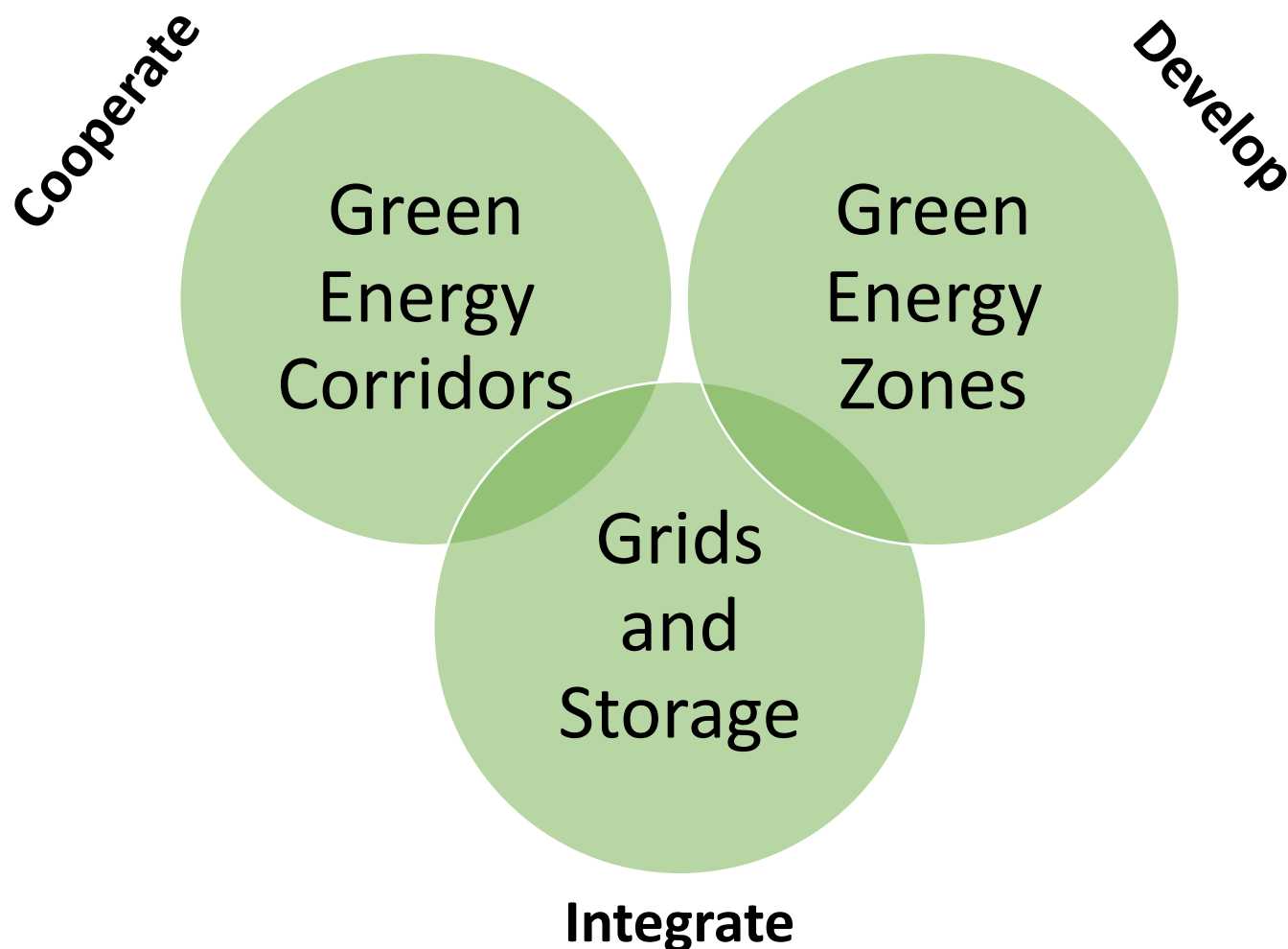
GPC Framework Metrics to measure impacts beyond SDG 7



Examples:

- Reduce CO2 emissions (SDG 13)
- Economic development to border and/or remote areas (SDG 1, 8)
- Improved cooperation on transboundary river management (SDG 6)
- Cross border investment flows (SDG 10)

COP29 Green Energy Pledges

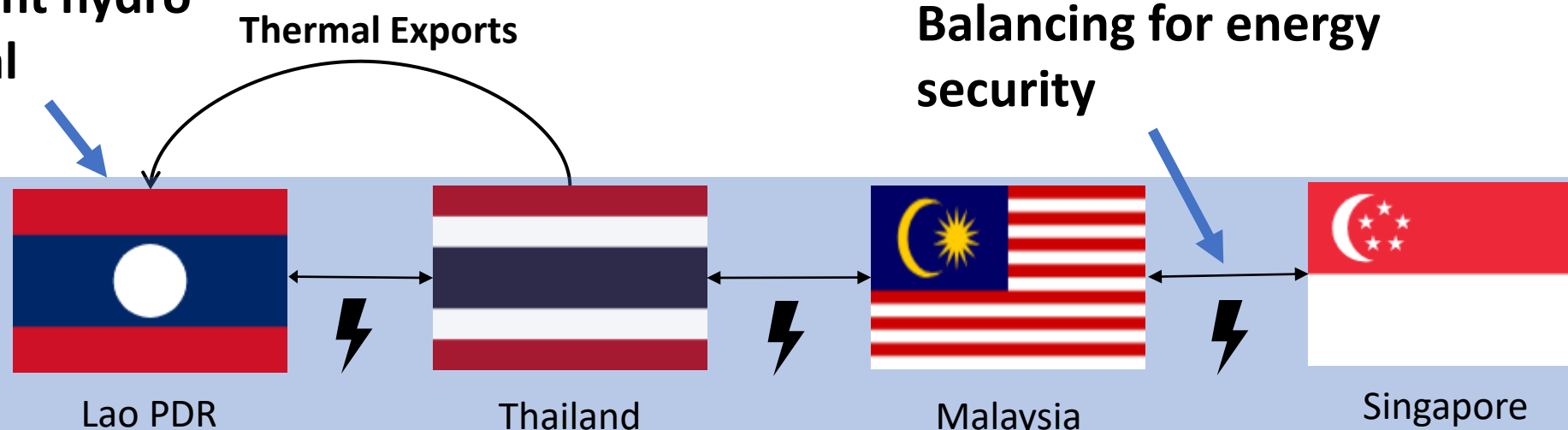


Tripling RE and achieving net-zero emissions requires a holistic approach to energy sector development:

- **Green Energy Corridors** to bring clean energy resources to demand
- **Green Energy Zones** to unlock economic development opportunities
- **Grids and storage** to enable secure and efficient integration

Example: Power trading in South-East Asia

Significant hydro potential



Balancing for energy security

Lao PDR

Thailand

Malaysia

Singapore

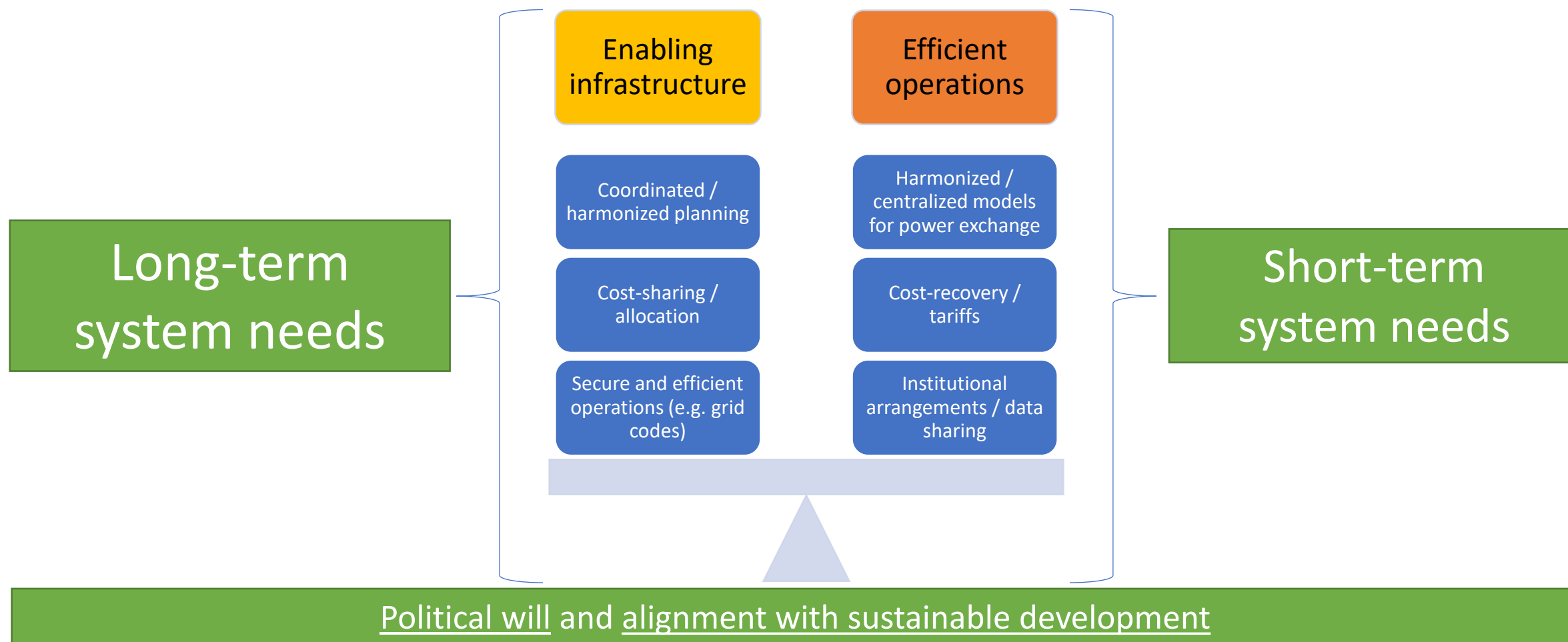
Hydro Exports

Hydro Exports

Balancing seasonal variability

Limited domestic RE potential

ECO-REM can support long- and short-term development needs



Additional resources: Green Grids Initiative



Principles for Interconnectors

- Guide for governments to help effectively develop and leverage grid interconnectors



Climate Finance Principles for Grids

- Unlock climate financing for grid infrastructure

Coming
soon

Interconnector Feasibility Study Playbook

- Guided approach to FS development to ensure high standard of quality and improve likelihood of successful project advancement



ESCAP

Economic and Social Commission
for Asia and the Pacific