



SUSTAINABLE
ENERGY FOR ALL



MEETING REPORT
UNITED NATIONS
PRIVATE SECTOR FORUM
on Sustainable Energy for All

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The UN Global Compact Office is the lead organizer of the UN Private Sector Forum 2011, in close cooperation with UNIDO/UN-Energy. Organizing Committee partners are: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the UN Foundation (UNF). The Organizers would like to recognize the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the World Bank (WB) for their substantive support.

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Executive Summary

The fourth United Nations Private Sector Forum convened Heads of State and Government, chief executives, civil society leaders, and heads of UN Agencies to identify concrete actions the private sector can take — individually and collaboratively — to advance the Secretary-General's initiative of Sustainable Energy for All. The initiative, launched at the Private Sector Forum 2011, aims to achieve ambitious targets by 2030 in the areas of universal access to modern energy services, reduction of global energy intensity, and increased use of renewable energy globally.

Convened by the UN Secretary-General, the Forum was held on 20 September at United Nations Headquarters in New York in conjunction with the 66th UN General Assembly Meeting. Opening the Forum, the Deputy Secretary-General Asha-Rose Migiro delivered remarks on behalf of Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, urging all organizations to embark on a clean energy revolution. "These objectives are ambitious, but they are achievable. Together, they can revitalize the global economy, help combat climate change, and go a long way toward ensuring equal opportunity for all."

Following the opening addresses and luncheon remarks, participants engaged in thematic discussions aimed at identifying effective solutions that, if advanced, can help achieve the Secretary-General's targets. Seated at tables comprised of multiple stakeholders, leaders explored the role of both business and Government action in the context of six energy-related areas: (1) access to electricity; (2) access to cleaner stoves and fuels for cooking and heating; (3) renewables; (4) energy efficiency; and (5) water, food and energy security.

Forum discussions highlighted success stories and best practices, while noting that effective solutions must be scaled up significantly and augmented with new technologies in order to achieve sustainable energy for all. Developing a stronger business case, and establishing public-private partnerships will be crucial to drive innovation and investments in sustainable energy. For their part, Governments need to create policy frameworks and incentives that will allow business to implement these solutions.

At the Forum, over 30 commitments to sustainable energy were made by companies and civil society organizations with the goal of inspiring other organizations around the world to answer the Secretary-General's call to action. The range of commitments — including funding for developing country energy projects, a coalition to advance sustainability reporting, a programme to increase access to electricity through improved technology, infrastructure and education, and clear targets for improving energy efficiency and reducing carbon emissions internally — represent tangible actions that business and Governments are taking to ensure the objectives of Sustainable Energy for All are realized.

In addition to the Deputy Secretary-General, speakers at the Private Sector Forum included Unilever Chief Executive Officer Paul Polman, Former California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger and UN General Assembly President Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser of Qatar. Kandeh K. Yumkella, Director-General of UNIDO and Chairman of UN-Energy, served at the Forum's Master of Ceremonies.





SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL

United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has repeatedly stressed the critical importance of sustainable energy, and is mobilizing key constituencies from all sectors of society in a major global initiative intended to shape the fundamental policy and investment decisions needed to put countries on a more sustainable energy pathway over the next two decades. This new global initiative, Sustainable Energy for All, will engage Governments, the private sector and civil society partners to achieve three major targets by 2030:

- Achieving universal access to modern energy services;
- Improving energy efficiency;
- Increasing the share of energy generated from renewable resources.



In support of the Secretary-General's initiative, the UN Global Compact has developed A Global Compact for Sustainable Energy: A Framework for Business Action, which was launched at the Private Sector Forum. The Framework aims to motivate and guide business engagement and action in support of the initiative. In keeping with the initiative's 2030 targets, the Framework identifies how companies can have the most significant impact – through their core business operations as well as product and service development; through social investments and philanthropy; and through advocacy and public policy engagement.



In addition, the International Energy Agency (IEA) released Advantage Energy: Emerging Economies, Developing Countries and the Private-Public Sector Interface at the Forum. The report examines the global energy system by breaking it into three subsystems: heat energy, electricity and transportation. This perspective provides a means to articulate the differences and similarities between the private and public investments needed by each subsystem.



Commitments to Sustainable Energy for All

Organizations were encouraged to commit to sustainable energy-related activities, programmes and partnerships in advance of their participation in the UN Private Sector Forum 2011. Following are the commitments made on the occasion of the event.

- **Acciona (Spain)** commits to replicate a multi-stakeholder public-private partnership programme to provide access to renewable sources of energy to communities in emerging economies, currently out of reach of the energy grid. Currently operating this programme in Peru, Acciona is assessing options to introduce the programme in Mexico. The programme will be characterized by collaboration with local and national governments to create favourable conditions for introducing a renewable energy framework and establishing renewable energy providers. Acciona intends to assure that all relevant stakeholders are involved in the design and implementation of the programme.
- **Anheuser-Busch InBev NV (Belgium)** commits to a 10 percent reduction in carbon dioxide emissions and energy use for every hectolitre of production. The company has also committed to reducing its water use to 3.5 hectolitres of water for each hectolitre of production by the end of 2012. The new usage level would represent a 30 percent reduction per unit of production in the company's water usage worldwide since 2007. The company has also committed to recycle 99 percent of its waste and by-products, by the end of 2012.
- **ARM Holdings (USA)** commits to achieving its vision that all electronic products be based on energy efficient technology, accelerating the move from traditional, high-power, tethered computing to smart, low-power, right-size, mobile technologies. ARM spends approximately 25 percent of its revenue on research and development dedicated to energy efficient computing and commits to accelerating this effort. To accomplish this, ARM will expand their engineering personnel by approximately 10 percent to develop richer roadmaps in the areas of energy efficient microprocessors, graphics processors, platforms and physical IP. ARM also pledges to create collaborative initiatives dedicated to improving energy efficiency, accelerating the transition to the new energy economy and reducing global poverty by extending the benefits of technology to the next billion people.
- **Aviva Investors (UK)** commits to forming a coalition of financial institutions, professional bodies, NGOs and investors that will call on the UN to develop a global policy framework requiring listed and large private companies to integrate sustainability information throughout their Annual Report and Accounts — or explain why they are unable to do so. The group, the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Coalition, will ask UN Member States to adopt a binding international commitment to develop a national policy which requires the disclosure of sustainability information. This international policy framework should adhere to two overriding principles: Transparency and Accountability.
- **Bayer (Germany)** commits to improve its energy efficiency by reducing specific greenhouse gas emissions by 35 percent by 2020 (baseline 2005) per metric ton of products sold. New Bayer low-carbon technologies will play an important role in this regard. An innovative technology in chlorine production (ODC-Technology: Oxygene Depolarizes Cathode) will be offered to third parties to exploit the global emission reduction potential of relevant business sectors. Bayer will also continue to support the development of tools and strategies to achieve greater acceptance and adoption of sustainable building practices throughout the world.
- **Calvert Investments (USA)** commits to integrate the financial impacts of energy, including resource access, energy security and resource resiliency, as well as social and governance factors, into its investment approach. Further, the company will integrate these sustainable energy factors across asset

classes extending to both fixed income and venture capital investments. Calvert will challenge corporations and policymakers to catalyze renewable energy, energy efficiency and other sustainable and adaptive solutions. Specifically, the company will engage with five of the largest global energy companies to adopt more sustainable practices. Calvert plans to demonstrate the financial and investment risks and opportunities related to climate change and renewable energy and use this to engage policy makers and regulators on strategies that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote cleaner energy options. Finally, Calvert will work with peers in the financial sector through initiatives such as UN Environment Programme Finance Initiative and the Principles for Responsible Investment to realize the financial sector's capacity to address pressing energy challenges.

- **d.light (USA)** commits to expand the production and distribution of its solar lamps, providing access to clean, safe and affordable renewable light and energy to 30 million people in more than 40 countries by 2015.
- **Det Norske Veritas (Norway)** commits to support the development of international standards and guidelines that will ensure that growth in energy access in developing countries is achieved with optimal solutions to ensure environmental sustainability and low-carbon development. Through frameworks for monitoring, reporting and verification, DNV will assure that their energy access programmes and activities meet their indicated objectives. DNV commits to support local capacity building efforts for efficient technology transfer.
- **Deutsche Bank (Germany)** commits to facilitate financing structures — including the Global Climate Partnership Fund, European Energy Efficiency Fund and Get Fit — which will expand the financing of energy efficiency projects and enable the deployment of renewable energy in developed and developing countries. The Global Climate Partnership Fund delivers financing, especially through local financial institutions, to sustainable energy projects in emerging and developing markets. The European Energy Efficiency Fund delivers financing, mainly for energy efficiency projects, to European municipal,

local and regional authorities or private entities acting on their behalf. The Get Fit financing structure, still under development, looks to systematically partner public funds for technical assistance, debt and equity incentives, as well as ways of supporting feed-in tariffs where appropriate in developing countries.

- **Dow Corning (USA)** commits to provide USD 5 million in unrestricted support over five years to the United Nations Foundation-led Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves. With the support of Citizen Service Corps, Dow Corning will also donate the time of their engineers, scientists, business professionals and executives to work with the Alliance and its partners in the field to help empower women and create a thriving global market for clean and efficient cookstoves.
- **ENI (Italy)** commits to provide access to sustainable energy for communities and companies in the countries where it operates, they have invested 2 billion euro to support these efforts. eni commits to implement technologies to ensure the sustainability of energy access in developing countries. In addition, within the framework of Collective Action under the auspices of the UN Global Compact, eni will establish partnerships with the UN, Governments, the private sector, local communities and academia to strengthen their operations to reduce gas flaring associated with oil production and use it to generate electricity for local communities.
- **ENEL (Italy)** commits to create the “EN-EL ENabling ELelectricity” programme to increase access to energy. More than 1 million people across the world are benefiting from Enel's innovative projects to access energy. The company seeks to double this figure in the next three years through “EN-EL” which is based on three pillars: 1) Projects aimed at easing access to electricity through new technologies and infrastructure; 2) Projects to build and share key competences and knowledge; and 3) Projects to remove economic barriers in Latin America.
- **Equitech International, LLC (USA)** commits to joining UNEP's Sustainable Buildings and Climate Initiative. Through this commitment, the company will utilize the Common Carbon Metric for measuring

energy use and reporting greenhouse gas emissions from our buildings. This data will be leveraged to target carbon reduction efforts in specific operational areas. EI will further contribute to UNEP's Climate Initiative by deploying its clean energy technologies combining waste-to-energy conversion, fuel cells and photovoltaic systems. EI will seek to implement these technologies through projects which embody profit-sharing with host community residents.

- **Grupo Energía de Bogotá (Colombia)** commits to promote universal energy access for residents in rural areas around its electricity infrastructure. The Group commits to: 1) design, build and distribute power networks and connect surrounding residents; 2) work with local distribution companies to make electricity available to these users; and 3) utilize photovoltaic electricity panels if the users are located in distant and isolated zones. Grupo Energía de Bogotá's objective is to provide energy access to areas where it has not been economical.
- **Guangxi Beihai Panshibao Co., Ltd. (China)** commits to the route of energy conservation, high efficiency and environmental protection in support of the Secretary-General's Sustainable Energy for All initiative. Specifically, the company will focus on research and development of a new generation fertilizer that mitigates the soil hardening caused by excessive use of chemical fertilizers, in addition to cooperating with Governments in food production and the planting of green and organic agricultural commodities. Panshibao Company aims to reduce the consumption of chemical fertilizer and increase grain in China by more than 250 million kilograms annually.
- **Infosys Limited (India)** commits to action in several areas in order to reduce its direct footprint: 1) Energy Efficiency: Reduce per capita energy consumption by 50 percent over 2007 levels by the year 2017; 2) Renewable Energy: Source 100 percent of all its electricity from renewable resources by the end of 2017; 3) Become carbon neutral across all its emissions by 2017; and 4) Infosys will work with public policy makers to ensure that the right regulatory and fiscal frameworks are in place to move in the right direction.
- **KPMG International (USA)** commits to internally apply the framework of the Blueprint for Corporate Sustainability, in particular the elements on transparency and disclosure. Over the next two years, KPMG will evaluate the changes necessary to adopt an integrated format for reporting on the financial and sustainability issues that are of most concern to our stakeholders. This process will build upon KPMG's existing membership in the International Integrated Reporting Committee's pilot program and their commitment to work on a variety of sustainability issues.
- **Netafim (Israel)** commits to scale up their efforts to help farmers worldwide achieve greater, enhanced yields with fewer resources through an initiative called sustainable productivity. Netafim's drip irrigation technology can help address critical challenges, specifically water scarcity and aquifer depletion, arable land reduction, soil erosion, energy constraints and greenhouse gas emissions. The company will continue to provide productivity and mitigation tools to farmers worldwide and will increase their activities to reach smallholders in new regions within developing countries. Netafim welcomes organizations and businesses that share their concerns to join them in collaboration.
- **Nokero International (USA)** commits to working in partnership with Navajo tribal leaders and Eagle Energy, a sustainable energy non-profit, to provide universal access to solar energy in the Navajo Nation where 18,000 families live off-the-grid. Beginning today, and for as long as it takes, Nokero will direct its resources toward tackling this challenge - working with Eagle Energy and Navajo partners to build sustainable distribution systems which ensure that all people of the Navajo Nation have access to affordable, durable, high-quality solar-powered lights, mobile chargers, and other green technologies.
- **Novozymes (Denmark)** commits to pioneering a business model with CleanStar Mozambique (CSM) that will drastically improve both the environment and human lives. Farmers in Sofala province will implement an environmentally restorative agroforestry system and sell whatever they do not consume to CSM, increasing their incomes by over 400 percent. CSM will produce a range

of food products, as well as an ethanol-based cooking fuel. By 2014 the venture will involve 3,000 smallholders over 13,000 acres, and will supply 20 percent of Maputo households with a clean and cheaper alternative to charcoal, thus protecting 9,000 acres of indigenous forest per year. This commitment pioneers an innovative, integrated and replicable business model that addresses a trio of problems facing much of Africa — land degradation, food and nutrition security, and energy sustainability.

- **Nuru Energy (Netherlands)** Nuru Energy's mission is to provide the more than 2 billion people living off-the-grid with affordable and clean lighting systems by expanding access to its affordable, safe and clean modular LED lights to 1.8M rural households in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. Through its network of rural energy entrepreneurs, more than 23,500 women and men will gain access to employment opportunities.
- **Pulmuone Holdings Co., Ltd. (Korea, Republic of)** commits to save direct energy consumption by 10 percent and to reduce water usage and carbon dioxide emissions by 10 percent by 2013. Pulmuone will strive to increase the usage of renewable energy by introducing a geothermal heating system and expanding it throughout all applicable operations.
- **PT Rajawali Group (Indonesia)** commits to providing water and energy access to the communities where they operate, through collaborations with the Indonesia Global Compact Network and local governments. Two of the company's business units have signed the CEO Water Mandate and are committed to using water resources more effectively in managing plantations, hotel properties and the 5000+ taxi fleet owned by the group. PT Rajawali will also invest in research and education partnerships with universities and the Indonesian Government to develop effective public policies that support the eradication of poverty.
- **Royal DSM (Netherlands)** commits to fortifying 80 percent of foods in WFP food basket and will collaborate with USAID to meet the nutritional challenges presented in the developing world. The initial focus of the partnership will be rice fortification. DSM will also collaborate with General Mills to help increase the local production of nutritious foods in key countries. Through collaboration with GAIN and the Dutch Government, DSM commits to create a nutritional solution for pregnant and lactating women and children. DSM also aims to distribute 20 million MixMe sachets in the Horn of Africa through a partnership with Herbalife and GAIN.
- **Shanxi Jinshang Energy Asset Management Co. Ltd (China)** commits to work with the local government in Yalop, a rural mountain village in China, to improve their electricity facilities and develop a renewable energy system. The objective is to provide the 600 households in the village with access to a more economic and efficient energy supply. Additionally, the company has committed to raise awareness regarding energy poverty through the project The Village and the Earth which is being carried out in Yalop.
- **Solar Electric Light Fund (USA)** commits to scaling up its Whole Village development model, an innovative approach of implementing solar energy systems to help rural communities in developing countries improve their health, education, economic development, and food and water security. SELF initially created a solar-powered drip irrigation system as the lead application of this model, and piloted the system by installing three Solar Market Gardens (SMGs) in Dunkassa and Bessassi, two villages in northern Benin. The successful results of this project have paved the way for SELF to install eight SMGs in new villages and additional solar energy systems to power water wells, schools, health clinics, a microenterprise centre, an Internet kiosk, and lighting facilities throughout Dunkassa and Bessassi. This commitment seeks to both validate the Whole Village model's value and demonstrate that it can be used throughout the developing world to alleviate poverty through the use of solar energy.
- **Solar Sister (USA)** commits to developing a last-mile distribution programme for clean energy products to reach consumers in remote communities throughout sub-Saharan Africa. Solar Sister will employ 5,000 solar entrepreneurs in 5 countries to reach over 2.5 million beneficiaries over 5 years. This market-based program will provide technol-

ogy access to women and girls living with energy poverty by engaging them as active participants in the supply chain for clean energy technologies. Solar Sister will also provide a comprehensive education programme that includes business skills training through which women can better access the resources they need to participate as full economic contributors to their families and in turn bring light, hope and opportunity to their communities.

- **Soluz, Inc. (USA)** commits to advancing solar photovoltaic (PV) technology use in Hispaniola (the Dominican Republic and Haiti) and in Central America. Soluz will work through its two social enterprises: Soluz Dominicana, with a cross-border focus on supporting the rebuilding of Haiti, and Soluz Honduras, with a focus on advancing PV in Honduras. Soluz will collaborate with NGOs, Corporations and Governments to support local PV enterprise development in order to achieve universal access to modern energy services.
- **Teck (Canada)** commits to raise awareness about the devastating effects of zinc deficiency and increase the use of zinc supplements to treat diarrhoea. The Zinc Alliance for Child Health (ZACH), a partnership between the Government of Canada, Teck and the Micronutrient Initiative, will provide technical and financial resources to treat diarrhoea with zinc supplements and oral rehydration therapy. The first project will be in Senegal, where one in four children under the age of five is affected by diarrhoea, and one in ten does not reach their fifth birthday. The larger goal is to expand ZACH to include other partners united by a common mission to reduce zinc deficiency and save lives.
- **Toyola Energy (Ghana)** commits to sell at least 3 million energy-efficient cookstoves and 30,000 solar lanterns and small home systems to poor households in sub-Saharan Africa by 2020. The company will use a tested model involving a combination of mobile marketing, microfinance, microfranchising, carbon finance and small business finance. This programme will positively impact the lives of over 10 million people in the developing world by saving money and improving the environment in which they live. It will also curb greenhouse gas emissions and deforestation, improve public health, create jobs and provide cleaner energy to households and institutions.
- **Viyellatex Group (Bangladesh)** commits to be a carbon neutral company by 2016, and has taken a holistic approach to offset carbon emissions from its operations. To meet this goal, the company has taken multiple initiatives to reduce energy consumption per product. Installing energy efficient and intelligent lighting systems in operations, replacing energy-intensive machines with modern and energy efficient equipment, and investing more in renewable energy sources are just a few of the company's efforts towards business sustainability. With the operation of its new certified Green Factory, Viyellatex Group is fully committed to increase its energy efficiency a further 25 percent by 2015.

Tracking 2009 Commitments

At the 2009 UN Private Sector Forum on Climate Change (22 September 2009), 20 commitments were announced by 16 companies, 3 organizations and 1 UN programme. The commitments represent different types of contributions, including carbon reduction efforts, scaling up energy efficiency programmes and engaging in partnerships to support climate adaptation. Following is a summary of the subsequent actions and outcomes.

Calvert Investments (USA)

Commitment: *The investment company is building on existing initiatives, such as its Global Alternative Energy Fund (launched in 2007), to explore new investment strategies that focus on climate change and to improve its sustainability research processes that connect climate analysis with investment performance. It is also beginning to measure the carbon footprints of its funds and is improving carbon efficiency in its internal operations.*

- In 2009 and 2010, Calvert worked with TruCost to assess the carbon footprinting of select sustainable mutual funds. A proprietary climate research model was prepared, and a critical analysis of three sectors — energy, materials and utilities — was conducted. A report that demonstrates how climate change can be factored into an investment portfolio was developed. The report, prepared for institutional investors, analyses how companies in the S&P 500 universe rate.
- Calvert assesses policy implications for the investors held in their portfolios and encourages these firms to support companies that understand the necessity of limiting greenhouse gas emissions. Such measures can help to mitigate climate change, and also add incentives to investors and business to continue the development of a low-carbon economy.
- Calvert has focused on climate change adaptation, by both reviewing companies' risks and opportunities in this area and

demonstrating leadership on how investors can address climate change adaptation.

De Beers Group (UK)

Commitment: *The global diamond mining company is in the process of investing in renewable and more efficient energy sources as part of its long-term global strategy. Such investment is a corollary to its existing focus on water conservation and water reclamation.*

- De Beers is undertaking a number of actions to improve its energy efficiency, including the installation of solar water heaters in mine-owned buildings; installing high-efficiency motors; launching a pilot project at the Venetia Mine on new approaches to electricity load shedding, demand control and tariff optimisation using software tools; diesel energy monitoring to assess the effect of road conditions, idling time and optimum loading on fuel consumption; and ongoing awareness campaigns for all employees to use electricity, fuel and water wisely.
- De Beers continues to investigate new technologies to improve water efficiency at its mines. These new technologies include the use of saline water for ore treatment; installation of facilities to capture storm water from urban areas to reduce groundwater use; and electro-kinetic dewatering, which uses electric fields to extract the last remnants of water from thickened slime or slurry. De Beers will also implement integrated water management plans for all mining operations per the Water Standard.
- In South Africa, DeBeers has initiated a wind power project in Namaqualand and a solar photovoltaic energy project in the Kimberley region.

Novozymes (Denmark)

Commitment: The biotech firm is developing enzymes that can reduce CO₂ emissions. Such enzymes have already allowed Novozymes' customers to reduce their emissions by 28 million tons in 2008, and Novozymes currently has a target of reducing emissions by another 75 million tons by 2015.

- 40 million tons of greenhouse gas emissions have since been avoided due to the application of enzymes sold by Novozymes. Reduction of CO₂ related to Novozymes own activities included systematically developing energy-saving projects and establishing an energy master plan for each enzyme production plant.
- Novozymes has developed specific CO₂ reduction targets which include increasing CO₂ efficiency 50 percent by 2015 compared to 2005, and using 50 percent renewable or CO₂ neutral energy by 2020.

SAP AG (Germany)

Commitment: The multinational software development and consulting corporation announced that it would reduce its carbon footprint and that it was developing information systems which other companies could use to determine their own emissions data, allowing them to take steps to improve efficiencies.

- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for 2010 totalled approximately 425 kilotonnes. This represents a decrease of 6 percent compared to 450 kilotonnes in 2009. The 2010 GHG savings were due to energy efficiency projects, changes in employee commuting behaviour, and the purchase of renewable energy.
- In 2010, SAP purchased 35 percent of total electricity from renewables, and an additional 13 percent of electricity is from renewable sources available through local electricity grids.
- SAP has developed a sustainability solution portfolio that includes both energy and carbon management applications which help customers to identify energy savings opportunities and reduce their carbon footprint.

SKF (Sweden)

Commitment: The bearing company declared that it would reduce CO₂ emissions from 100 factories located around the world, building on its 2006 announcement that it would reduce emissions by 5 percent every year. SKF also committed to developing products that help its customers reduce their CO₂ emissions.

- In total, voluntary emission reduction certificates equivalent to 40,000 tonnes of CO₂ have been purchased by SKF, bringing 2010 emissions to 468,300 tonnes (achieving the specific target of a 5 percent annualized reduction vs. 2008).
- In 2010, SKF's Service Division established the Energy Competence Centre (ECC), which provides expertise and support to SKF facilities around the world. During 2010, eight factories received energy management assistance from the ECC. These SKF units achieved certification in the recently launched energy management standard EN16001.
- SKF purchases certified renewable energy for operations in Sweden, the Netherlands, Germany and Belgium. In 2010, SKF installed ground source heat pumps at facilities in the US and China. The pumps provide heating and cooling with minimal carbon input. At a facility in Dalian, energy and carbon savings were realized in the amount of 2.9 GWh of electricity per year and around 2,500 tonnes of associated carbon emissions.
- In 2010, efforts were undertaken to maximise the 'fill-rate' (the percent utilized of a vehicle's maximum capacity) of SKF delivery trucks. This resulted in a fill rate of 77 percent compared to 72 percent in 2009, reducing carbon emissions per tonne kilometre by 12 percent. New contracts signed in 2010 with road logistic service providers require average fuel consumption to not exceed thirty two litres per hundred kilometres.

Swiss Re (Switzerland)

Commitment: *The reinsurance firm partnered with Oxfam America and others to launch a pilot programme in areas near Adi Ha, Ethiopia, to measure financial and food security for farmers through risk management and risk-transfer tools. It is part of a larger programme designed to address the effects of climate change in emerging economies.*

- “Horn of Africa Risk Transfer for Adaptation” is a project that compares weather index insurance against drought, disaster risk reduction measures and credit for investments in agricultural production. This project was initiated by Swiss Re in partnership with Oxfam America and the International Research Institute for Climate and Society at Columbia University; it aims to support smallholder farmers in Ethiopia.
- Through the project, farmers can pay for insurance premiums by working for public climate adaptation projects in their communities.
- By 2010, the pilot project in Adi Ha had been extended to five villages and includes an additional crop.

Vestas Wind Systems A/S (Denmark)

Commitment: *The wind turbine company updated its energy policy in 2008, requiring that all electricity purchased must be from renewable energy sources, subject to availability. It committed to a target of 50 percent of Vestas energy consumption to come from renewable sources by 2010.*

- In 2010, 42 percent of Vestas energy consumption came from renewable energy and 74 percent from renewable electricity.
- By the end of 2010 Vestas did not achieve its target of sourcing renewable energy

above 50 percent. The key condition for meeting the target was however met, which was sourcing of renewable electricity, where available, above 95 percent. Based on the size of the company when the goal was set, this would have allowed the company to meet the target of 50 percent renewable energy for the entire company. However, during this time the company grew in places where sourcing of renewable energy is not possible.

- › To mitigate this, Vestas announced in 2010 that it would build wind power plants to balance out the non-renewable electricity sourced. Construction of a wind power site in Eastern Europe has begun and is expected to be completed by the end of 2011.
- With the goal of engaging other companies on access to renewable energy, in 2011 Vestas launched a new consumer label, WindMade, together with UN Global Compact, WWF, Lego, PWC, Bloomberg and GWEC. The initiative is based on the belief that, with this label, consumers can push the renewable energy agenda.

Welcome and Opening Addresses



1. Dr. Asha-Rose Migiro
Deputy Secretary-General, United Nations

*Remarks prepared for Secretary-General
Ban Ki-moon*

You are part of a revolution in the relationship between the United Nations and the private sector. The private sector is becoming an essential — even a core — UN partner across the breadth of the organization. Together, we are making changes that are profound and durable. We have seen it in the field of public health. We have seen it in the work of the Global Compact. I am convinced we must see it in the field of energy as well. To this end, I am launching a Sustainable Energy for All initiative. The aim is to catalyse action at all levels. It will bring together leaders from Government, finance, business and civil society and establish partnerships that will make sustainable energy for all a reality. Energy is critical for human progress -- for health, education, job generation and economic competitiveness. We need to provide access to energy for all. But, we also need to minimize the risks of dangerous climate change by ensuring that universal energy is clean and sustainable. Now is the time to move from short-term thinking, to long-term value investment. In short, we need a clean energy revolution — now.



2. Mr. Paul Polman
Chief Executive Officer, Unilever

Now is the time to focus on both short term and long term objectives. The Private Sector Forum offers the opportunity to consider achievements and to plot a way forward. We can no longer have barriers between business and the UN, improving livelihoods remains our common bond. I present to you a groundbreaking report, a product of collaboration between business and UN stakeholders. The report, based on a lengthy research and consultation process provides recommendations for how UN and business can create an enabling environment where transformational partnerships can flourish. It offers concrete recommendations, namely the co-creation of solutions focused on joint priorities, a greater focus on accountability for

outcomes, and the development of a Partnership Accelerator Facility providing financial and advisory resources. I present this report and its recommendations to the UN Deputy Secretary-General.

3. Mr. Arnold Schwarzenegger
38th Governor of the State of California

Universal energy access is about giving people the ability to control their power, instead of praying it's a good day for a faulty grid. It's about stopping the unnecessary deaths pollution causes. It's about saying no to a system where one dictator can have a bad day and decide to cut off our main source of energy and send prices through the roof. It's time to get to work. When it comes to addressing global climate issues, we don't have to wait for national capitals to make it happen. When I look back at my time as Governor, I'm most proud that California was a regional government that was a part of the solution. We need to inspire this kind of action all over the world. We have to make sure the world knows about the great work that's already being done. When we share our green solutions and inspire others, our impact is multiplied many times. Also, if we want to fight climate change, have a green energy future and have action that matches our vision, we must do a better job of communicating. We have to talk about things that matter to people, such as jobs, health, energy independence and national security. We have the minds to develop the technology. We have the heart to ignore the doubters. And we have enough hope, because I know the Secretary General, and other champions like him, will continue to inspire the world.





UN-BUSINESS PARTNERSHIPS

Under the leadership of Unilever and the UN Global Compact office, a Global Compact LEAD Task Force was mobilized with the support of leading CEOs. The Task Force reviewed dozens of partnerships representing a variety of geographies and sectors, and interviewed key stakeholders to better understand the challenges and solutions needed to enhance partnership impact and to facilitate increased engagement of businesses with the UN.



At the Forum, Paul Polman presented the Deputy Secretary-General with Catalyzing Transformational Partnerships between the United Nations and Business, a report containing the Task Force's findings and recommendations to both the UN and business for enhancing the effectiveness and scale of partnerships. The Task Force calls on UN and business leaders to take joint action to create an enabling environment where transformational partnerships can flourish, and its recommendations correspond to the stages of partnership development from exploration, to design, to implementation and evaluation.



A related publication, Partnership Fundamentals: A 10-step Guide for Creating Effective UN-Business Partnerships, serves as a step-by-step roadmap for building effective partnerships, and provides a method to diagnose existing ones with the aim of increasing the partnership's transformational potential.

Thematic Discussions – Advancing Solutions through Business Innovation and the Role of Governments in Supporting Action

Following the welcome and opening addresses, participants engaged in roundtable discussions aimed at identifying proven solutions that, if advanced robustly, can help to close sustainable energy gaps around the world.

Seated at tables comprised of multiple stakeholders, leaders explored how to advance business solutions around five themes related to the Sustainable Energy for All goals:

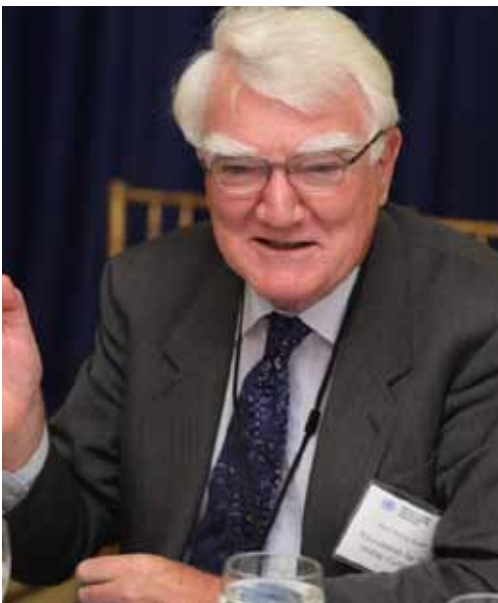
- **Access to Electricity**
- **Access to Cleaner Stoves and Fuels for Cooking and Heating**
- **Renewables**
- **Energy Efficiency**
- **Water, Food & Energy Security**

In plenary, one rapporteur per theme was invited to share highlights and outcomes of his or her table's discussion. In addition, two special announcements were made. The Norwegian Ministry for International Development will implement a programme to fund developing country efforts that provide sustainable energy for all, and Aviva Investors will convene a coalition to develop an internationally binding framework for corporate sustainability reporting (see Commitments to Sustainable Energy for All on page 8).

HOW CAN GOVERNMENTS UNLEASH PRIVATE SECTOR POTENTIAL?

A special discussion was held at three tables regarding what actions Governments can take to support the advancement of private sector solutions and resources towards the sustainable energy goals. Discussion highlights include:

- Make sustainability a win-win solution by bringing about a concrete partnership of the public sector with the private sector to develop joint mutually beneficial solutions.
- There is too much fragmentation of efforts in the area of sustainability. Governments need to encourage a frank dialogue between the public and private sectors to be clear about what we want out of the exercise and how far we want to push the envelope. And in this context, what are the costs of actions and for whom?
- Innovative ideas need to be encouraged. Every problem has a solution. Governments need to bring about the environment to arrive at these solutions in an inclusive process. There is a paradigm shift underway for which all need to ensure that it leads to a globally beneficial outcome for sustainability.
- Governments should encourage efforts in research and development of storage devices. As energy storage technologies could help to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy worldwide.
- Off-grid and decentralized systems were also discussed due to the large percentage of people living in rural areas without access to energy. One of the options analyzed was the construction of mini-grids for isolated communities and the need to build a smart-grid to reduce intermittence problems related to renewable energy.



ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

Lead UN Organizing Partner



Introduction

More than 1.4 billion people do not have access to electricity, and an additional one billion experience frequent interruptions in access. This lack of energy, and electricity in particular, is a major obstacle in alleviating poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Energy can increase industrial and agricultural production, create jobs, improve education and health care, and open new opportunities in all sectors of development. However, energy consumption, including electricity production, also contributes over 60 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions.

The private sector has a critical role in ensuring universal access to electricity utilizing clean energy sources by 2030, and cooperation between public and private institutions and investors will be necessary to ensure a global transition to clean energy technologies in the expansion of energy services. Projections show that providing electricity to those who lack it would increase global carbon dioxide emissions by only around one percent if conventional fossil fuels are used. The application of renewable energy where possible can help to reduce this to a negligible amount.

Key Challenges

- **Uneven geographical distribution of investment in energy:** From 2009 to 2010, public and private investment in the clean energy sector worldwide — most of which was related to electricity generation — grew 30 percent to a record US\$ 243 billion. However, 90 percent of the investments were made in G20 countries. The uneven balance of investments is also apparent within countries, as more funds are directed to urban regions rather than poorer rural locations.
- **Policies, capacity and finance:** Many developing country governments have inadequate policies and institutional capacity to attract private and public sector investment in electricity generation.
- **Political commitment and scale:** A global concerted effort is needed to bring electricity to the people most in need. With more global political will, successful strategies combined with appropriate

investment models can be scaled up to improve lives of the poor.

Solutions

- Governments should create incentives, such as feed-in tariffs, while the private sector should scale up existing and successful innovative business models that provide electricity in both urban and rural regions.
- The private sector should provide Governments with policy recommendations designed to attract investments that ensure diverse types and sources of electricity generation, regional integration and improved energy efficiency. Business can also promote investments in central grids, mini-grids and decentralized energy solutions.
- It will be critical for the private sector to work with Governments to create an enabling environment - policies and regulatory frameworks - to attract private investment and financing to developing countries. International and national public finance for private sector investments alone will not sufficiently expand access to electricity.
- Developing capacity and strengthening institutions to attract, support and sustain private investments for electricity access is necessary. Investment must be spread more evenly around the world, and within countries, in order to reach all sectors of society and economy, including the poor.

DISCUSSION HIGHLIGHTS

Developing the right technology and scaling up effective technical solutions is critical:

- Electricity solutions must be comprehensive and encompass both technology improvements and financing. Involving a wide array of stakeholders in developing these solutions is crucial.
- It is possible to leapfrog energy technologies in the developing world by implementing newer approaches instead of transitioning from older and less sustainable methods. To facilitate this, Governments should subsidize and incentivize the mass production of renewable technologies to offset high initial costs.



Mr. Fulvio Conti, Chief Executive Officer and General Manager, Enel

Enel is working towards the revitalization of electricity through technology and promoting the use of renewable sources. Today over 1 million people globally benefit from Enel's energy access projects. We commit to doubling this figure in the next three years.

- › Technologies must be flexible and adaptable to local needs and conditions. A subsector approach is needed when evaluating the appropriate uses of technologies.
- The private and public sectors should build on existing infrastructure where possible to provide upgraded solutions. Governments have a role in scaling up successful solutions through policies. In particular, the use of mini-grids should be scaled up, where applicable.

Solutions need to take into account the local context and empower communities:

- Local entrepreneurs should be part of the energy supply chain. It will be important to build their capacity and create mechanisms that enable them to grow their businesses.
- Educating citizens about electricity access is important to gain support for new policies to improve access and encourage more sustainable electricity use among consumers.

The right Government incentives will unleash private sector investment and activities:

- Business needs Government to create environments that enable improved access to

electricity, for example, through creating feed-in tariffs and taking steps to mitigate security and corruption risks.

- Establishing the right financing mechanisms to initiate projects is crucial. Governments should both contribute to building the basic grid infrastructure and encourage independent electricity production.

RELATED UN-BUSINESS PARTNERSHIPS & INITIATIVES

- **The Business Call to Action:** This multi-partner and donor initiative, with a UNDP-based secretariat, challenges and assists companies to undertake business-led initiatives that are commercially viable, while addressing specific development goals (bcta-initiative.org).

Further information on this and other UN-business partnerships that could benefit from additional corporate engagement and support can be found at business.un.org.

ACCESS TO CLEANER STOVES AND FUELS FOR COOKING AND HEATING

Lead UN Organizing Partner



Introduction

Exposure to smoke from traditional, inefficient cookstoves and open fires — the primary means of cooking and heating for nearly three billion people in the developing world — causes nearly two million premature deaths annually, primarily in women and children. Reliance on biomass for cooking and heating increases pressures on local natural resources (e.g., forests, habitats), and contributes to climate change (e.g. deforestation, burning of firewood releasing CO₂, methane, and black carbon) and forces women and children to spend hours each week collecting fuel. Women and girls also face severe personal security risks as they search for fuel from refugee camps and in conflict zones. The use of clean and efficient cookstoves and fuels can dramatically reduce fuel consumption, greenhouse gas emissions, and exposure to cookstove smoke. The development of a global clean cookstove industry that is constantly innovating to improve design and performance, while lowering the cost of stoves, can lead the way to widespread adoption of clean cooking solutions. Scaling up access to clean cookstoves and fuels is essential to achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1, 3, 4 and 7 — internationally agreed upon targets related to poverty and hunger, gender equality, child mortality and environmental sustainability.



Mr. Suraj Wahab, Founder, Toyola

We recognize the need for new business models and partnership between the private sector and the public sector to bring in clean and efficient means of cooking. Toyola is stepping forward with its commitment to sell 3 million clean cook stoves in sub-Saharan Africa by 2020.

Key Challenges

- Awareness of the impact of harmful cookstove smoke, and the corresponding benefits of clean cookstoves and fuels, remains limited among both affected populations and the donor community.
- Advanced solutions must be affordable, efficient and reduce emissions sufficiently to improve health, and meet user needs.
- To be effective, production and dissemination models must be tied to the development of a sustainable market for cleaner cookstoves. Production and distribution channels also need to be carefully designed and routinely evaluated.
- Financing mechanisms should engage and empower women and local entrepreneurs.
- More refined evidence to effectively quan-

tify the health and environmental benefits of improved stoves and fuels is needed.

- People in humanitarian settings are provided with food, but are rarely given safe access to the stoves and fuels needed for cooking the food.

Solutions

- Continue to support advances in clean cookstove design, testing and monitoring to ensure the development of affordable, clean and efficient cookstoves and fuels. Innovative technology can increase performance and lifespan, and may also reduce costs.
 - › The development of credible testing protocols and voluntary standards will enable stakeholders to identify clean, efficient and effective products, with benefits for consumers and suppliers. A rigorous and accessible testing network will enable widespread evaluation of stove quality and consistency. In particular, stoves should be sensitive to local cooking habits and needs.
- Continue to raise global awareness of the health and environmental benefits of clean cookstoves and fuels by championing the cause across the donor, end user, and development communities.
- Develop new and innovative financing mechanisms, including facilitating widespread access to carbon financing.
- Mobilize effective sales, distribution and supply chains. It will be necessary to: support capacity building for stove production and marketing; engage women's collectives, NGOs and the humanitarian community; and address global trade and tariff barriers.
- Several models for scaling access to improved cookstoves have proven successful. For example, national cookstove programmes have already been launched in key countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.
- Fund targeted health, climate and other applied research to enhance understanding of the challenges and solutions in the sector.

DISCUSSION HIGHLIGHTS

- Both the public and the private sectors have important roles in further developing an enabling environment for clean cookstoves.
- Listening to and learning from customers, as well as empowering entrepreneurs, are important to expanding cookstove dissemination and adoption.
- There needs to be an increased focus on linkages between cookstoves and other topics, such as infrastructure development, trade and tariff policies, health and subsidies. In addition, population growth is closely connected with cookstoves as it exacerbates the demand for firewood.

RELATED UN-BUSINESS PARTNERSHIPS & INITIATIVES

- **Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves:** A public-private partnership led by the UN Foundation to save lives, improve livelihoods, empower women and combat climate change by creating a thriving global market for clean and efficient household cooking solutions. The Alliance's "100 by '20" goal calls for 100 million homes to adopt clean and efficient stoves and fuels by 2020. The Alliance is working with public, private and non-profit partners to help overcome the market barriers that currently impede the production, deployment and use of clean cookstoves in the developing world (www.cleancookstoves.org).

Further information on this and other UN-business partnerships that could benefit from additional corporate engagement and support can be found at business.un.org.

Lead UN Organizing Partner



Ms. Carmen Becerril, President, Acciona Energía, S.A.

Acciona has developed an integrated energy plan that provides electricity through renewable sources and the implementation of an innovative and sustainable long-term management model. Acciona is committed to providing basic electricity access to rural areas in developing countries through renewable sources and by promoting local electricity providers.

RENEWABLES

Introduction

Eighty percent of global energy needs — or 66 percent of power supply — are fossil fuel-based, and global energy systems represent 60 percent of total current greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Global primary energy demand is expected to continue growing — while natural resources such as oil, coal and gas are finite — which will put further pressure on scarce resources and the climate. If global use of renewables does not increase rapidly and dramatically, the broader goal of keeping global warming below 2 degrees Celsius could be jeopardized. The Secretary-General has set a target of 30 percent renewable energy use by 2030.

In addition to environmental benefits, putting countries on a low-carbon development path through use of renewables offers economic and social benefits. A decentralized energy supply from a wider resource base enhances energy security and improves access to energy. Furthermore, renewables offer employment opportunities. For power plant developers and investors, renewable energy is hard to ignore. Of the approximately 300 gigawatts (GW) of new generating capacity, of all types, added to the world's grids between 2008 and 2009, already 47 percent (140 GW) is renewable capacity.

Over the past decade, the renewable energy sector has grown steadily, despite the continuing global economic crisis, inefficient fuel and consumption subsidies, and market distortions. Renewable energy is reaching a tipping point; indicators for market and industry trends, investment flows and the policy landscape underline its growing significance and geographic spread. Grasping this business opportunity, the private sector, with its R&D, investment and deployment expertise, can make a critical contribution to enhancing the share of renewables in the global energy mix.

Key Challenges

The potential of renewables in low-carbon growth strategies and the transition toward a green economy is clearly recognized. However, the number of renewable energy sources, related technologies, maturity, energy output variability, storage capacity, and relevance for centralized or decentralized systems render the task of accelerating renewables deployment more complex. The transition toward renewables must be facilitated by a phased,

yet profound, transformation of global energy systems. Simplified and timely access to financing, adapted technology, the establishment of baselines, and local capacity building will be crucial. It also requires continued support by appropriate long-term policy and investment frameworks. From 2005 to 2010, the number of countries with a target and/or promotion policy related to renewable energy rose from 55 to more than 100.

At the same time, more renewable energy investments are needed in developing countries. The private sector needs to take a more active leadership role in this transition, building new partnerships — public-private and large- and small-scale — involving local entrepreneurs. Many of the traditional players in the energy sector are not yet bold enough in scaling up their investments in renewables.

Solutions

- Adopt integrated approaches for renewables in energy systems that maximize mutual benefits, particularly linked to climate change and energy security, as well as better health and job creation.
- Provide clear, long-term policy signals to the private sector by implementing feed-in tariffs, strengthening intellectual property rights, or emphasizing the mutually reinforcing benefits of combined grid and off-grid solutions — which would encourage R&D and investment in renewables.
- Develop partnerships between businesses to finance, insure, guarantee and scale up renewables in developed and, particularly, developing countries.
- Explore new public — private partnerships and business models that enable scaling up of renewables, and that catalyse development opportunities for low-income populations.
- Enhance the production of entrepreneurs through capacity and skills development, and by granting increased market access for various technologies at the local, national and global levels.
- Facilitate investment through readily available renewables resource assessment data and partnerships with local communities.
- Encourage Government action to reduce vulnerability to supply disruption and market volatility through renewables deployment.

DISCUSSION HIGHLIGHTS

Actions and considerations for the private sector to scale up use of renewable energy sources:

- The private sector must recognize the business case for renewables with a long-term view. Short-term valuations and models do not provide a complete or sustainable picture. In order to be sustainable, investments should be based on local resources, and innovative financing mechanisms should be better utilized. Successes in terms of expanding renewables include, among others, scaling up investment frameworks, and balancing top-down and bottom-up decision-making.
- The private sector must consider the unique challenges faced by developing countries with regard to renewables.
- The private sector needs to develop strong business models with the intention of eventually phasing out subsidies.

Comprehensive policy frameworks will help to reduce costs linked to inconsistent application of regulation at various Government levels:

- Mainstreaming renewables within the energy sector is important to ensure the policy space for each country to devise its own model. Comprehensive national energy strategies are needed to facilitate strategic partnerships and engagement, to direct, and to improve scalability of investment and development.
- Governments must reduce high transaction costs attributed to inefficient and unstandardized processes, and wide variability in the application of laws and regulations related to renewable development and investment. There is a lack of consistent guidelines, and relationships between local, regional and federal authorities are often unclear. These factors negatively impact the speed of development, ability to scale and attractiveness of the investment environment.

Additional ways that Governments can better impact the use of renewable sources of energy:

- Governments should strive to better identify what the private sector needs to increase the use of renewables and make related investments. For example, they can target a more balanced mix in the energy market; put more effective and sustainable legislative instruments in place; develop incentives and stimuli that reflect a balanced energy market; and identify examples of coordination and cooperation that have worked and can be replicated.

- New policy frameworks should have three levels of regulation with regard to renewables: 1) to support and give strategic direction; 2) to facilitate investment, implementation, development and construction processes; and 3) to increase capability and capacity at the local level through building grid connections, incentives and awareness.
- Governments can manage the lack of policy clarity through risk management tools — like financing mechanisms — which will encourage investment and development.
- It is critical that Governments and stakeholders see fossil fuels and the development of renewables as compliments rather than competitors. Governments need to consistently commit to renewables — not only when traditional energy prices rise, but also when they drop.
- Solutions must address regional issues and interconnectivity between countries.

RELATED UN-BUSINESS PARTNERSHIPS & INITIATIVES

• **UNEP Africa Rural Energy Enterprise Development (AREED II):**

AREED II is expanding access to modern, clean and reliable energy technologies and services in Africa. The programme is composed of four elements: i) enterprise development; ii) end-user finance; iii) policy support; iv) communication, dissemination & outreach (www.ared.org).

• **Seed Capital Assistance Facility (SCAF):** A UNEP-backed programme, SCAF, is designed to help investors surmount obstacles in the clean energy sector, offering clean energy fund managers cost-sharing support for those willing to include a seed investment window in their overall investment strategy. Working with the Asian Development Bank and the African Development Bank, SCAF is mobilizing early investment for clean energy projects and business ventures in Asia and Africa (www.scaf-energy.org/index.html).

• **Climate Finance Innovation Support Facility (CFIF):** The facility promotes and facilitates finance-industry engagement in the climate-mitigation sectors in developing countries across Asia, particularly in the areas of renewable energy and energy efficiency. Measures to achieve this include i) building financier capacity and awareness; and ii) supporting the development of new financial products, as and where needed. Key stakeholders are the banks; however, the ultimate beneficiaries are the project developers who need bank financing, and their customers who want clean and affordable energy alternatives. Supported by UNEP, UNDP and the World Bank (www.climatefinanceoptions.org/cfo/).

Further information on these and other UN-business partnerships that could benefit from additional corporate engagement and support can be found at business.un.org.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Lead UN Organizing Partner



Introduction

The global economy is anticipated to double in size in the next 20 years. At the same time, global energy consumption is likely to increase significantly. The current global energy system of supply, transformation, delivery and use contributes approximately 60 percent of total current greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Should current unsustainable production and consumption patterns go unchanged, the impact of energy intensity on climate change and the economic burden would be heightened considerably.

Energy efficiency is the key factor in reducing energy intensity in both developed and developing countries. Industry is the most energy intense sector, and in developing and transitioning economies, it has significant potential to greatly improve energy efficiency. Increasing energy efficiency is a recognized cost-effective, clean-energy policy which uses readily-available energy sources for producing rapid results in climate change mitigation. Improving efficiency promotes economic growth without simultaneously increasing energy use.

Energy efficiency opportunities account for one third of global low-cost opportunities to reduce GHG emissions based on available technologies. Moreover, in recent years, rising electricity prices and growing demand for fossil fuels have prompted both developed and developing countries to pay greater attention to improving energy efficiency. The private sector now has an opportunity to capitalize on this demand by investing in and scaling up energy efficiency projects. Expected positive benefits of energy efficiency include:

- Reaching over 50 percent of the carbon emission reduction target in the electricity sector in 20 years.
- Contributing to a sustainable energy future and greening the global economy by creating green jobs and businesses in manufacturing, services and related sectors, as well as securing an affordable and sustainable energy supply.
- Improving economic competitiveness and accelerating growth in developing and transitioning countries. Energy efficiency in all sectors helps decouple economic growth and environmental impact.

Key Challenges

The potential benefits of improving end-use energy efficiency — lower energy costs, enhanced energy security and reduced environmental impacts — are understood, and energy efficient technologies and equipment are widely available. It is critical to accelerate investment and address challenges, including:

- Few countries have appropriate regulatory and institutional frameworks that encourage the adoption of energy efficient technologies and practices. In particular, a lack of economic incentives—existing fossil fuel subsidies and artificially low energy tariffs—are detracting from an enabling environment.
- Administrations in many developing countries do not have the capacity to design the required regulations, financing mechanisms and energy efficiency measures, which intensifies the challenge.
- Lack of interest and/or awareness poses key challenges. It prevents: energy users from changing their behaviours; financial institutions and the banking community from funding energy efficiency projects; and businesses from implementing energy efficiency measures.
- Despite an investment-friendly environment in some developing countries, the speed and scale of investment is insufficient. The relatively small size of individual projects and the inability of project sponsors to prepare bankable project proposals are major challenges to a transition towards self-sustaining, accelerating improvement in energy efficiency.

Solutions

A successful strategy to accelerate energy efficiency will require a broad-based approach addressing market structure, tariffs, subsidies, awareness, capacity, policy and regulatory infrastructure (appropriate laws and codes), and the empowerment of intermediaries. Implementation of related measures would reduce global energy intensity by approximately 2.5 percent per year, which is double the historic rate. Solutions include:

- Increased private capital flows and investments in energy efficiency at the international level. Access to finance should be



Mr. S. (Kris) Gopalakrishnan,
Executive Co-Chairman,
Infosys Limited

At Infosys, we are looking to a 50 percent reduction per capita of energy consumption. We have already achieved 23 percent, and we are well on our way to achieving 50 percent by 2017. Today, 20 percent of our energy is from renewable sources, and we are very much committed to achieving 100 percent from renewable sources by 2017.

enhanced through the creation of innovative financing mechanisms, particularly through public-private partnerships.

- Harmonization of technical standards for key energy-consuming products and equipment, which contribute to developing the market for energy efficiency.
- Transfer of know-how and practices through effective knowledge management and training programmes.
- Development of new business models that spread the practice of energy efficiency. Implementation of process and end-use energy efficiency, in combination with renewable energy, can contribute to this goal.
- Information programmes, especially awareness campaigns, targeted to the private sector and end-users that explain the benefits of energy efficiency and seek to change energy-use behavior.

DISCUSSION HIGHLIGHTS

Many technological solutions already exist; those that are most effective should be identified and scaled up:

- Much can be done with energy efficient technologies that already exist. Policies and incentive frameworks are key to assure the widest reach of these technologies. Additionally, business models and examples of policies and programmes that work should be shared and communicated, such as voluntary agreements, product labelling, financing incentives, tax rebates and subsidies.
- Scaling up of initiatives to raise awareness and change energy behaviours — of consumers and organizations alike — to create a culture which is cognizant of the benefits of energy efficiency. Public-Private partnerships will be particularly valuable when it comes to providing access to information and technical assistance.
- Stronger regulatory frameworks are necessary to spur investment in energy efficient technologies and new business models. Governments are advised to set mandatory standards on energy efficiency in buildings and transport. Pricing signals from Government are critical for active participation of industry in efforts to reduce energy intensity.

Factors such as country, region and business sector must be taken into consideration:

- Different approaches will be required for developing and developed countries. The potential for efficient energy solutions to take hold in developing countries is huge and these solutions, to a large degree, will be cost effective in developing countries. There is a need to identify country-specific solutions.
- From the industry perspective, continuous improvement in energy efficiency requires clear goal setting, education of the work force and training at all levels.
- To reach the goal of doubling the energy efficiency improvement rate by 2030 the entire value chain approach is necessary — as opposed to a limited focus on one of the areas of the energy chain.

RELATED UN-BUSINESS PARTNERSHIPS & INITIATIVES

• **United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Financing Energy Efficiency Investments for Climate Change Mitigation (FEEI) Project – Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Sources Investment Fund:** A Euro-denominated public-private partnership fund with contributions from both the public and private sectors in the region of EUR 250 million, which invests exclusively in projects that have a quantifiable impact on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (<http://www.feei.info/eng/the-fund>).

• **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) en.lighten:** Established to promote, accelerate and coordinate global efforts to push for efficient lighting. In doing, en.lighten aims to strengthen capacities among Governments, the private sector and civil society to lead successful lighting market transformation programmes (<http://www.enlighten-initiative.org/>).

• **UNEP Sustainable Buildings and Climate Initiative (UNEP-SBCI):** The initiative works to promote sustainable building practices worldwide and is a joint effort with key stakeholders in the sector (industry, business, Governments, local authorities, research institutions, academia, experts and NGOs.) Companies in the building and construction sector can help support the international agenda to reach reduction targets and participate in programmes to support national emissions reductions (<http://www.unep.org/sbci/>).

Further information on these and other UN–business partnerships that could benefit from additional corporate engagement and support can be found at business.un.org.

WATER, FOOD & ENERGY SECURITY

Lead UN Organizing Partner



Mr. Naty Barak, Chief Sustainability Officer, Netafim

Through innovative technologies, we are targeting the challenges of water scarcity, aquifer depletion, soil erosion, energy constraints and greenhouse gas emissions. We are committed to scaling up our activities in developing countries, and helping underprivileged populations gain more with fewer resources. Sustainable productivity that supports food security and self-sufficiency is not a choice, but a necessity.

Introduction

Demand for the world's water, energy and food resources is set to increase dramatically. Scarce resources are coming under increasing stress, endangering water, energy and food security and jeopardizing the fundamental development goals of increased human well-being, economic development and poverty eradication. Access to clean drinking water, energy and food at a level sufficient to meet vital human needs and access to basic sanitation services are fundamental human rights or are directly related to them. It is estimated that a 40 percent overall gap between global water supply and demand will exist by 2030. If current trends continue, by 2030, two thirds of the world's population will live in areas of high water stress. In 2025, global demand for energy will be 40 percent greater than current supplies. Demand for food will be 70 percent higher than current levels by 2050. Both rural and urban areas will face challenges with access to basic services.

There are different aspects to the "water-food-energy" nexus, including the sustainable use of energy and water to achieve food security. The nexus, must be taken into account in debates about the green economy – going beyond a focus on transition to a low-carbon future. The private sector has a crucial role in developing innovative solutions to more efficiently use scarce resources, and collaborating with Governments and other stakeholders to ensure access to these resources for all, in particular the poor.

Key Challenges

The world is facing serious ecological and social challenges. Global trends, such as climate change, population growth and the closely linked rapid urbanization, among others, pose significant risks to the path towards sustainability, especially in developing countries. Challenges include:

- The interconnection between water and energy presents several challenges:
 - › First, rising global energy demand will largely be met by an increased use of both fossil fuels and renewable energy. Both pathways have the potential to increase water demand.
 - › Second, energy is used to treat, distribute and use water, especially when it

is pumped from very deep wells, piped over long distances or produced through desalination.

- › Third, nutrition security depends on improved hygiene, achieved through access to water and sanitation. The result will be more significant in nutritional outcomes among children and pregnant women.
- Climate change will affect the water-food-energy nexus in multiple ways – increasing demand and changing patterns of supply.
- The global community has become increasingly aware of these shared challenges but has so far dealt with them largely within the sector boundaries. Stakeholders must identify shared opportunities by taking into account all sides of the water-food-energy nexus. However, such insights are confronted with fragmented sectoral responsibilities, lack of coordination, and inconsistencies between laws, norms and directives that often lead to perverse incentives.

Solutions

Partnerships between the public sector, business and civil society that are built around shared principles of poverty reduction, sustainability and mutual responsibility will become major drivers of transformation in the systems through which people access their food and nutrients. They contribute to value chains that benefit both producers and consumers, and – to a degree – sustainable futures for all. If policies favour agro-ecology and effective natural resource management, put small-scale food producers and processors at the centre, encourage entrepreneurs to promote climate smart agriculture, and ensure decent work for all who provide their labour, then agriculture – together with food and nutrition systems – will evolve as a major engine for green growth in the world of the future.

If water, food and energy security are to be achieved simultaneously, decision-makers in each sector must consider their impacts on the other two sectors, including conflicting demands. This will require innovative policies and institutions, including multi-stakeholder action, that allow for the water-food-energy integration in decisions and implementation of food security-related initiatives. Examples

include:

- Options for the more efficient use of water to produce food, (e.g., through drip irrigation or powering irrigation through renewable energy.)
- The potential of hydropower and small-scale water-harvesting has yet to be fully realized, and wind power and solar energy potential are not fully developed.
- Sustainable and climate-smart systems for crop production, pastoralism and fisheries are a key part of a green economy. They will reduce carbon footprints – as they require less carbon-based inputs, less water and less energy – increasing food security and reducing rural poverty.

DISCUSSION HIGHLIGHTS

Addressing issues related to the nexus between water, food and energy will require partnership and collaboration between key players and stakeholders.

- Business action in addressing the issues of the water-food-energy nexus should be regarded as “good for business”. Businesses must act beyond their fences in developing countries in order to be successful, and more extensive and systematic approaches are needed. Additionally, partnerships on modern technologies should be encouraged, and opportunities for South-South cooperation should be encouraged and facilitated. Businesses and Governments must work together to develop enlightened policies that favour the right kind of projects.
- In water scarce regions, any pricing considerations related to water must be balanced with community needs; in these areas the role of Government is more critical with respect to ensuring equity. The private sector must help to reduce costs of technologies used to address the water-food-energy nexus.
- At the international level there should be an agreement on a global set of indicators in this space (i.e. a set of metrics that can inform public investment by Governments). The indicators should focus on a number of key specific issues, and provide a means to track performance at the country level.
- Governments should set high standards for policies and regulations in water, food and energy sectors with incentives for good practices, such as tax breaks. Overall, there needs to be broad system-wide visions that

integrate public policies and business strategies to link water, food and energy. Industry strategies should be agreed with Governments and regional plans in key sectors from watershed management, to energy, to food security.

The implications of the issues inherent in this space are not clearly understood by all stakeholders.

- Currently, there is not a high level of awareness among policy makers regarding the issues surrounding the water-food-energy nexus. Focus should be placed on clarification and articulation with the intention of more clearly identifying how policy makers and the private sector can most effectively address these issues.

RELATED UN-BUSINESS PARTNERSHIPS & INITIATIVES

- **UN Global Compact CEO Water Mandate:** A public-private initiative of 70+ global companies that have committed to develop, implement and disclose water stewardship policies and practices (www.unglobalcompact.org/Issues/Environment/CEO_Water_Mandate/).
- **Project Laser Beam (PLB):** A public-private partnership that seeks to eradicate hunger in Bangladesh and Indonesia – two countries with high rates of malnutrition, but with strong Government commitment to tackle the problem, and a pronounced private sector presence. PLB's multi-stakeholder model includes multiple companies and UN agencies, addresses the interlinked areas of food, health and hygiene, and aims to be scalable, replicable and sustainable for use in other countries around the world (www.wfp.org/laserbeam).
- **The New Vision for Agriculture:** This initiative – and the 2011 Road Map – developed by 20 members of the World Economic Forum, has been taken forward by African nations, businesses and farmer organizations, and is now championed by the African Union and NEPAD, as well as by the Governments of Indonesia, Vietnam and Mexico. The focus is on poverty reduction, the value chain and environmental sustainability. The Vision is being taken forward in conjunction with members of the UN Secretary General's High Level Task Force on Food Security (www.weforum.org/issues/agriculture-and-food-security).

Further information on these and other UN-business partnerships that could benefit from additional corporate engagement and support can be found at business.un.org.

Special Announcements



Mr. Paul Abberley
Chief Executive, Aviva Investors

Increasingly, investors recognize the value of long-term investment based on a company's environmental, social and governance performance. But unfortunately, information is generally not available. Aviva Investors, with the Principles for Responsible Investment, has made progress on this front with initiatives such as Sustainable Stock Exchanges. Yet, less than 5 percent of companies report on these issues, and what is reported is less than desirable. Aviva Investors will convene a multi-stakeholder coalition to develop an internationally binding framework for corporate ESG reporting. The coalition will call on the UN to develop a global policy framework requiring listed and large private companies to integrate sustainability information throughout their Annual Report and Accounts.



H.E. Mr. Erik Solheim
Minister for International Development, Norway

We are pleased that the Secretary-General has launched an initiative on sustainable energy for all. Collectively we need to increase our use of renewables and optimize energy efficient technologies. Norway commits to support developing nations' efforts to achieve the Secretary-General's targets. We will implement a results-based funding system to support the efforts of developing countries. This programme will help these countries to leverage aid money to spur private sector investment.

Closing Remarks



Dr. Kandeh Yumkella

Director-General, UNIDO and Chairman, UN-Energy

Energy is everything -- without it we can have nothing else. The links between energy security and food and water security are apparent. The solutions and financing we need is in the private sector. Lack of money is not the problem; rather there is a need for good, scalable projects. Today, the Secretary-General's high level group on Sustainable Energy for All has received valuable input. We will take these ideas to develop our action agenda. Achieving these targets can be done; we must have goals and a means to measure our progress. While Governments must drive the effort, we now have a new framework for public-private partnerships that creates a top-down and bottom-up approach.



H.E. Mr. Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser

President of the 66th Session of the United Nations General Assembly

Access to energy is a basic necessity, yet billions lack access. I commend the Secretary-General for his initiative on Sustainable Energy for All. Collective efforts will be needed to achieve these targets, and business has an important role to play. I am confident that the corporate sustainability movement can make a large contribution to realizing these objectives. We have declared 2012 the year of sustainable energy for all; efforts will be taken throughout the UN system to ensure access worldwide. I encourage all member states to work together towards these goals.

APPENDIX 1: Agenda

12:00-12:35 Welcome and Opening Addresses

Mr. Georg Kell, *Executive Director,
UN Global Compact Office*

Master of Ceremonies,
Dr. Kandeh Yumkella,
*Director-General, UNIDO and
Chairman, UN-Energy*

Dr. Asha-Rose Migiro, *Deputy Secretary-
General of the United Nations*

Mr. Paul Polman, *Chief Executive Officer,
Unilever*

Mr. Arnold Schwarzenegger, *38th
Governor of the State of California*

Lunch is served

12:50-13:50 Thematic Discussion Session Advancing Solutions through Business Innovation and the Role of Govern- ments in Supporting Action

Each roundtable will focus on one of the
five themes related to the Sustainable
Energy for All targets:

(i) access to electricity; (ii) access to cleaner
stoves and fuels for cooking and heating;
(iii) renewables; (iv) energy efficiency; (v)
water, food and energy security

13:50-14:20 The Way Forward: Recommendations, Commitments and Actions

One rapporteur per theme will provide
a brief report-back and announce new
commitments to action. Special announce-
ments will also be made.

Access to Electricity: Mr. Fulvio Conti,
Chief Executive Officer and General Man-
ager, Enel

**Access to Cleaner Stoves and Fuels for
Cooking and Heating:** Mr. Suraj Wahab,
Founder, Toyola

Renewables: Ms. Carmen Becerril, Presi-

dent, Acciona Energia, S.A.

Energy Efficiency: Mr. S. (Kris) Gopal-
akrishnan, Executive Co-Chairman, Infosys
Limited

Water, Food and Energy Security: Mr.
Naty Barak, Chief Sustainability Officer,
Netafim

Special Announcement: Mr. Paul Abber-
ley, Chief Executive, Aviva Investors

14:20-14:30 Concluding Remarks

Dr. Kandeh K. Yumkella, *Director-General,
UNIDO and Chairman, UN-Energy*

H.E. Mr. Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser, *Presi-
dent of the 66th Session of the United Nations
General Assembly*

14:30 UN Private Sector Forum 2011 Concludes

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

Table 2

Chair:	Christine Eibs Singer, Co-Founder and Chief Executive Officer, E+Co
Lead	
Discussant:	Jonathan Chan, Managing Director, CNTG Energies
Rapporteur:	Fulvio Conti, Chief Executive Officer & General Manager, Enel

Table 3

Chair:	Giuseppe Recchi, Chairman of the Board, ENI
Lead	
Discussant:	Allison Archambault, President, Earthspark International
Rapporteur:	Denis Simonneau, Member of the Executive Committee - European and International Relations, GDF SUEZ

Table 4

Chair:	Mark Bent, President & Chief Executive Officer, Sunnigh Solar
Lead	
Discussant:	Helen Clark, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Rapporteur:	Seung-Han Lee, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, Homeplus Inc.

Table 5

Chair:	S. Vijay Iyer, Director - Sustainable Energy, World Bank Group
Lead	
Discussant:	Frank Nweke Jr., Director-General, Nigerian Economic Summit Group
Rapporteur:	Sameer Hajee, Chief Executive Officer, Nuru Energy

ACCESS TO CLEANER STOVES AND FUELS FOR COOKING AND HEATING

Table 6

Chair:	Timothy E. Wirth, President, United Nations Foundation (UNF)
Lead	
Discussant:	Mary Lou Benecke, Chief Communications Officer, Dow Corning
Rapporteur:	Suraj Wahab, Founder, Toyola

Table 7

Chair:	Gro Harlem Brundtland, Director-General Emeritus, World Health Organization (WHO)
Lead	
Discussant:	Thomas Nagy, Member of the Executive Team, Novozymes A/S
Rapporteur:	Jonathan Cedar, Chief Executive Officer, Biolite

RENEWABLES

Table 8

Chair:	Achim Steiner, Executive Director & Under-Secretary-General, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
Lead	
Discussant:	Barbara Krumsiek, President & Chief Executive Officer, Calvert Investments, Inc.
Rapporteur:	Mark Fulton, Managing Director - Global Head Strategic Planning & Climate Change Strategist, Deutsch Asset Management

Table 9

Chair:	Steve Sawyer, Secretary General, Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC)
Lead	
Discussant:	Kumi Naidoo, Executive Director, Greenpeace International
Rapporteur:	Tom Connelly, Chief Innovation Officer, DuPont

Table 10

Chair:	Lars Thunell, Chief Executive Officer, International Finance Corporation (IFC)
Lead	
Discussant:	Henrietta Elizabeth Thompson, Executive Coordinator, Rio+20
Rapporteur:	Carmen Becerril, President, Acciona Energia, S.A.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Table 11

Chair:	Bjørn K. Haugland, Chief Operating Officer, Det Norske Veritas
Lead	
Discussant:	Enrique Santacana, Chief Executive Officer, ABB Ltd.
Rapporteur:	S. Gopalakrishnan, Executive Co-Chairman, Infosys Limited

Table 12

Chair:	Paul Dickinson, Executive Chairman, Carbon Disclosure Project
Lead	
Discussant:	Ilise Kingo, Chief of Staffs, Novo Nordisk A/S
Rapporteur:	Kamran Elahian, Chairman, Global Catalyst Partners

Table 13

Chair:	Moneer Azzam, President & Chief Executive Officer, Solar One Solutions
Lead Discussant:	Linda Adams, President, R20 Regions of Climate Action
Rapporteur:	Vania Somavilla, Member of Executive Management Team & Executive Director of Human Resources and Corporate Services, Companhia Vale do Rio Doce

WATER, FOOD & ENERGY SECURITY

Table 14

Chair:	Kevin Jenkins, President, World Vision
Lead	
Discussant:	Janamitra Devan, Vice President & Head of Network, World Bank Group
Rapporteur:	Naty Barak, Chief Sustainability Officer, Netafim

Table 16

Chair:	Kiyotaka Akasaka, Under Secretary-General for Communications and Public Information, United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI)
Lead	
Discussant:	Jim Ovia, Founder, Zenith Bank Plc
Rapporteur:	None

Table 17

Chair:	Colin Melvin, Chief Executive Officer, Hermes Equity Ownership Services Limited (HEOS)
Lead	
Discussant:	Piero Rosina, Chief Executive Officer, Energhe SpA - Ferrero Group
Rapporteur:	Helen Spice, Chief Financial Officer, KPMG

Table 18

Chair:	Sir Mark Moody-Stuart, Chair, Foundation for the Global Compact
Lead	
Discussant:	Annie Wu, Managing Director, Hong Kong Beijing Air Catering
Rapporteur:	Jane Nelson, Director - Corporate Responsibility Initiative, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University

Table 20

Chair:	Margareta Wahlstrom, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, United Nations International Strategy on Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)
Lead	
Discussant:	Clare Melford, Chief Executive Officer, International Business Leaders Forum
Rapporteur:	Young Chul Kang, President & Chief Executive Officer, Pulmuone USA Inc.

Table 21

Chair:	Jeremy Oppenheim, Director, McKinsey & Company
Lead	
Discussant:	Erik Rasmussen, Chief Executive Officer & Editor-in-Chief, Monday Morning
Rapporteur:	Kentaro Harada, President, Junior Chamber International (JCI)

Table 22

Chair:	Louise Kantrow, Permanent Representative to the United Nations, International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)
Lead	
Discussant:	Ali El Heddi Belhaj Bouabdallah, President, Oriental Region of Morocco
Rapporteur:	Jorge Samek, Director-General, Itaipu Binacional – Brazil

APPENDIX 2: Participant List

Business and Investors	Name	Title
ABB Ltd.	Enrique Santacana	Chief Executive Officer
Accenture	David Abood	Managing Director
Acciona Energia, S.A.	Carmen Becerril	President
Ali Rashid Al-Amin Co.	Khaled Al-Amin	Chief Executive Officer
American Electric Power (AEP)	Dennis Welch	Member of Executive Management Team
American Solar Technologies	Juris Kalejs	President & Chief Technology Officer
Anheuser-Busch InBev NV	Sabine Chalmers	Chief Legal & Corporate Affairs Officer
ARM Holdings plc	Bill Parsons	Member of Executive Board
Aviva Investors	Paul Abberley	Chief Executive
Barclays Capital	Jeremy Wilson	Vice-Chairman of the Board
Barilla	Guido Barilla	Chairman
Bayer AG	Wolfgang Große Entrup	Member of Executive Management Team
BioLite	Jonathan Cedar	Chief Executive Officer
Bloomberg New Energy Finance	Michael Liebreich	Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
Braskem	Jorge Juan Soto Delgado	Director of Sustainable Development
Calidda	Adolfo Heeren	Chief Executive Officer
Calvert Investments, Inc.	Barbara Krumsiek	President & Chief Executive Officer
Carroll Properties Corporation	Elizabeth Belenchia	President
CNTG Energies	Jonathan Chan	Managing Director
Copagaz Distribuidora de Gas Ltda- Grupo Zahran	Ueze Zahran	President
Corporation Solar Alliance	Iurii Bogoliubskyi	President
D.light Design	Donn Tice	Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
Dalberg	Sonila Cook	Partner
Det Norske Veritas (DNV)	Bjørn K. Haugland	Chief Operating Officer
Deutsche Asset Management	Mark Fulton	Managing Director, Global Head Strategic Planning & Climate Change Strategist
Dow Corning	Mary Lou Benecke	Chief Communications Officer
Duke Energy	John Stowell	Vice President, Environmental Policy
DuPont	Tom Connelly	Chief Innovation Officer
Eletrobras	Jose da Costa Carvalho Neto	Chief Executive Officer
Empresa de Energía de Bogotá	Mónica De Greiff	Chief Executive Officer
Enel	Fulvio Conti	Chief Executive Officer & General Manager
Energhe SpA - Ferrero Group	Piero Rosina	Chief Executive Officer
Eni	Giuseppe Recchi	Chairman of the Board
Eskom	Steve Lennon	Member of the Executive Management Team
GDF SUEZ	Denis Simonneau	Member of the Executive Committee

Business and Investors	Name	Title
Grundfos	Henning Sandager	Member of the Executive Management Team
Guangxi Beihai Panshibao Co., Ltd	Xianglin Wang	Chairman
Heineken N.V.	Sean O'Neill	Chief Corporate Relations Officer
Hermes Equity Ownership Services Limited (HEOS)	Colin Melvin	Chief Executive Officer
Homeplus Inc.	Do Won Seol	Member of the Executive Management Team
Hong Kong Beijing Air Catering	Annie Wu	Managing Director
Infosys Limited	S. Gopalakrishnan	Executive Co-Chairman
Itaipu Binacional	Jorge Samek	Director-General
Jin Shang Investment Corporation	Zhao Yuan	Chief Executive Officer
KPMG	Helen Spice	Chief Financial Officer
Latin American Quality Institute (LAQI)	Daniel Da Costa	Chief Executive Officer
MAP International	Michael Landau	Chairman
Masdar	Sultan Al Jaber	Chief Executive Officer
McKinsey & Company	Jeremy Oppenheim	Director
Multimedios del Caribe	Felix Garcia	President
Netafim	Naty Barak	Chief Sustainability Officer
Noha Nyamedjo	Noha Mesack	Chief Executive Officer
Nokero	Steve Katsaros	Founder & Head
Novo Nordisk A/S	Lise Kingo	Chief of Staffs
Novozymes	Thomas Nagy	Member of Executive Management Team
PT Rajawali Corporation	Yaya Junardy	President Commissioner
Pulmuone USA Inc.	Young Chul Kang	President & Chief Executive Officer
Royal DSM	Stephan Tanda	Member of the Managing Board of Directors
SELCO	Harish Hande	Managing Director
Solar One Solutions	Moneer Azzam	President & Chief Executive Officer
Solgenix	Titus Brenninkmeijer	Owner
Soluz USA	Richard Hansen	Founder & Chief Executive Officer
Statoil	Hege Marie Norheim	Senior Vice President for Climate
Sunnight Solar	Mark Bent	President & Chief Executive Officer
Suntech Power	Andrew Beebe	Chief Commercial Officer
System Capital Management	John Mendoza-Wilson	Member of Executive Committee & Director of International and Investor Relations
Teck Resources	Doug Horswill	Chief Sustainability Officer
TIMA International GMBH	Achim Deja	President
TOTAL Holdings USA, Inc	Lynn R. Coleman	Chairman
Toyola	Suraj Wahab	Founder
Unilever	Paul Polman	Chief Executive Officer
Vanke Group	Shi Wang	Chairman of Board
Vestas	Jakob Larsen	Senior Vice President

Business and Investors	Name	Title
Vicini	Juan Vicini	Chief Executive Officer
Visão Sustentável - Dorpas Assessoria Empresarial S/C Ltda.	Jose Pascowitch	President
Viyellatex Group	K.M. Rezaul Hasanat	Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
Windmade	Henrik Kuffner	Chief Executive Officer
Zenith Bank Plc	Jim Ovia	Founder

Business Associations	Name	Title
Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC)	Steve Sawyer	Secretary-General
International Business Leaders Forum	Clare Melford	Chief Executive Officer
International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)	Louise Kantrow	Permanent Representative to the United Nations
Junior Chamber International (JCI)	Kentaro Harada	President
Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI)	James Gifford	Executive Director
SolarTech	Doug Payne	Executive Director
World LP Gas Association	Kimball Chen	First Vice President, Board of Directors

Civil Society Organizations	Name	Title
Amazon Watch	Atossa Soltani	Founder and Executive Director
Carbon Disclosure Project	Paul Dickinson	Executive Chairman
Ceres	Mindy Lubber	President
Climate Policy Initiative	Thomas C. Heller	Executive Director
E+Co	Christine Eibs Singer	Co-founder & Chief Executive Officer
Earthspark International	Allison Archambault	President
Greenpeace International	Kumi Naidoo	Executive Director
Institute for Sustainable Energy Policies	Tetsunari Iida	Executive Director
Instituto Pereira Passos (IPP Rio)	Ricardo Henriques	President
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Julia Marton-Lefèvre	Director-General
John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University	Jane Nelson	Director of Corporate Social Responsibility Initiative
LGF Haiti	Bobbi Dunphy	Chief International Officer
Lifeline Energy	Kristine Pearson	Chief Executive
Millennium Challenge Corporation	Daniel W. Yohannes	Chief Executive Officer
Monday Morning	Erik Rasmussen	Chief Executive Officer & Editor-in-Chief
NGO Sustainability	Roma Stibravy	President
Nigerian Economic Summit Group	Frank Nweke Jr.	Director-General
Nuru Energy	Sameer Hajee	Chief Executive Officer
Solar Electric Light Fund	Robert A. Freling	Executive Director
TERI	Leena Srivastava	Executive Director
The Climate Group	Mark Kenber	Chief Executive Officer
World Vision	Kevin Jenkins	President

Foundations	Name	Title
AVSI USA	Ezio Castelli	President
Committee Encouraging Corporate Philanthropy (CECP)	Charles Moore	Executive Director
EDP Foundation	Guilherme Collares Pereira	Director
Foundation for the Global Compact	Mark Moody-Stuart	Chair
Novartis Foundation	Klaus M. Leisinger	President
Public-Private Alliance Foundation (PPAF)	David Stillman	Executive Director
Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation	Seema Paul	Chief Executive Officer
Solar Sister	Katherine Lucey	Founder & Chief Executive Officer
United Nations Foundation	Timothy E. Wirth	President

Government	Country	Title
H.E. Mr. Sali Berisha	Albania	Prime Minister
H.E. Dr. Heinz Fischer	Austria	Federal President
H.E. Mr. Karim Ebrahim Al Shakar	Bahrain	Under Secretary for International Affairs
H.E. Ms. Dipu Moni	Bangladesh	Minister of Foreign Affairs
H.E. Hon. Freundel Jerome Stuart	Barbados	Prime Minister
H.E. Mr. Boni Yayi	Benin	President
H.E. Hon. Mr. Phandu T.C. Skelemani	Botswana	Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
H.E. Mr. Luiz Alberto Figueiredo Machado	Brazil	Under Secretary for Environment, Energy, Science and Technology
H.E. Mr. Nickolay Mladenov	Bulgaria	Minister of Foreign Affairs
H.E. Mr. Nasset Aphanou	Cape Verde	Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
S.E. le General Antoine Gambi	Central African Republic	Minister for Foreign Affairs
H.E. Ambassador Adolfo Caraffi	Chile	General Director of Multilateral Affairs
Ms. Dong Zihua	China	Counsellor of the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations
H.E. Ms. Sonia Matilde Eljach Polo	Colombia	Director for Political Multilateral Affairs
H.E. Mr. Rodolphe Adada	Congo	Minister of State & Minister of Industrial Development and Private Sector Promotion
H.E. Mr. Joseph Kabila Kabange	Democratic Republic of Congo	President
H.E. Mr. Carsten Staur	Denmark	Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations
H.E. Mr. Leonel Fernández Reyna	Dominican Republic	President
H.E. Ambassador Somaya Saad	Egypt	Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs for International Economic Affairs
Mr. Christopher Jones	European Commission	Head of Cabinet, Office of Andris Piebalgs, Commissioner for Development
H.E. Mr. Josaia V. Bainimarama	Fiji	Prime Minister & Minister for Public Service of the Interim Government of Fiji
Ms. Pirjo Suomela-Chowdhury	Finland	Director of the Unit for United Nations Development Affairs
H.E. Mrs. Nathalie Kosciusko-Morizet	France	Minister for Ecology, Sustainable Development, Transport and Housing
H.E. Mr. Hans-Jürgen Beerfeltz	Germany	State Secretary of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
H.E. Mr. Tillman Thomas	Grenada	Prime Minister

Government	Country	Title
H.E. Prof. Alpha Condé	Guinea	President
H.E. Mr. Porfirio Lobo Sosa	Honduras	President
H.E. Mr. Pál Schmitt	Hungary	President
H.E. Mr. Alessandro Busacca	Italy	Director for Global Issues and G8/G20 Matters, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
H.E. Dr. Hani Mulki	Jordan	Minister of Industry and Trade
H.E. Ms. Roza Otunbayeva	Kyrgyzstan	President
H.E. Prof. Arthur Peter Mutharika	Malawi	Minister of Foreign Affairs
H.E. Dr. Arvin Booklell	Mauritius	Minister of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade
H.E. Mr. Igor Lukšić	Montenegro	Prime Minister
H.E. Mr. Taïeb Fassi-Fihri	Morocco	Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
H.E. Mr. Armando Emílio Guebuza	Mozambique	President
H.E. Mr. Hifikepunye Pohamba	Namibia	President
H.E. Mr. Marcus Stephen	Nauru	President
H.E. The Right Honourable Dr. Baburam Bhattarai	Nepal	Prime Minister
H.E. Mr. Simon Power	New Zealand	Minister of Justice
H.E. Mr. Erik Solheim	Norway	Minister for International Development
H.E. Mr. Kim Sook	Republic of Korea	Ambassador and Permanent Representative
H.E. Mr. Alexander Cujba	Republic of Moldova	Permanent Representative of the Republic of Moldova to the United Nations
H.E. Dr. Ralph Gonsalves	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Prime Minister
H.E. Mr. Abdooulaye Wade	Senegal	President
H.E. Dr. Ernest Bai Koroma	Sierra Leone	President
H.E. Ms. Dipuo Peters	South Africa	Minister of Energy
H.E. Mr. Garang Diing Akuong	South Sudan	Minister of Commerce, Industry and Investment
Mr. Jose María Fernández López de Turiso	Spain	General Director for Planning and Evaluation of Development Policies
H.E. The Right Honourable Barnabas Sibusiso Dlamini	Swaziland	Prime Minister
H.E. Mr. Johan Borgstam	Sweden	Director-General for Development Cooperation
H.E. Mr. Thomas Gürber	Switzerland	Deputy Permanent Representative of the Swiss Confederation to the United Nations
H.E. Mr. Hamrokhon Zarifi	Tajikistan	Minister of Foreign Affairs
H.E. Mr. Gilbert Fossoun Hounbo	Togo	Prime Minister
H.E. Mr. Egemen Bagis	Turkey	Minister of European Union Affairs & Chief Negotiator
H.E. Mr. Willy Telavi	Tuvalu	Prime Minister
H.H. Sheikh Abdullah Bin Zayed Al Nahyan	United Arab Emirates	Minister of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Robert D. Hormats	United States of America	Under Secretary of State
Mr. Jacob Moss	United States of America	Director of United States Cookstoves Initiatives
H.E. Mr. Murad Askarov	Uzbekistan	Permanent Representative to the United Nations
H.E. Meltek Sato Kilman Livtunvanu	Vanuatu	Prime Minister

Local Governments	Name	Title
Mr. Kevin Johnson	City of Sacramento	Mayor
Dr. Emmanuel Uduaghan	Delta State of Nigeria	Governor
Mr. Reliwend Aboubacar Savadogo	Northern Region of Burkina Faso	President
Mr. Ali El Heddi Belhaj Bouabdallah	Oriental Region of Morocco	President
Mr. Arnold Schwarzenegger	State of California	38th Governor
Mr. Juan Sabines Guerrero	State of Chiapas	Governor
Mr. Luiz Carlos Carvalho	State of Rio de Janeiro	Chief Advisor for Foreign Trade and Investment
Ms. Suzana Kahn Ribeiro	State of Rio de Janeiro	Green Economy Subsecretary of State Environment Secretariat

MDG Advocates	Organization	Title
Marina Silva		Former Minister of Environment of Brazil
Christine Bosse	Tryg	Chief Executive Officer
R.E. Turner	Turner Foundation	Chairman
A.E. Mr. Jan Eliasson	WaterAid Sweden	Chair
Mohamad Yunus	Yunus Centre	Founder

Inter-Governmental Organizations	Name	Title
Office of the President of the sixty-sixth General Assembly	H.E. Nassir Abdulaziz al-Nasser	President of the sixty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly
United Nations	H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-moon	Secretary-General
United Nations	Asha-Rose Migiro	Deputy Secretary-General
Asian Development Bank	Samuel Tumiwa	Deputy Regional Director
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Jacques Diouf	Director-General
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	André Laperrière	Deputy Chief Executive Officer
International Energy Agency (IEA)	Fatih Birol	Chief Economist
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	Lars Thunell	Chief Executive Officer
International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)	Adnan Z. Amin	Director-General
New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)	Sarah Lawan	Special Liaison Officer
Office of the Deputy Secretary-General	H.E. Mr. Parfait Onanga-Anyanga	Director
Office of the Secretary-General	Robert Orr	Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Strategic Planning
Office of the Secretary-General	Minoru Takada	Senior Policy Advisor on Energy
Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Fund for International Development	Suleiman Jasir Al-Herbish	Director-General
R20 Regions of Climate Action	Linda Adams	President
Rio+20	Brice Lalonde	Executive Coordinator
Rio+20	Henrietta Elizabeth Thompson	Executive Coordinator

Inter-Governmental Organizations	Name	Title
United Nations	János Pásztor	Special Advisor to the Secretary-General
United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)	David Morrison	Executive Secretary
United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI)	Kiyotaka Akasaka	Under Secretary-General for Communications and Public Information
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA)	Thomas Stelzer	Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA)	Nikhil Seth	Director, United Nations Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Helen Clark	Administrator
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)	Lakshmi Puri	Deputy Executive Director
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Achim Steiner	Executive Director & Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Finance Initiative (FI)	Paul Clements-Hunt	Head of Unit
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Christiana Figueres	Executive Secretary
United Nations Global Compact	Georg Kell	Executive Director
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)	Joan Clos	Executive Secretary
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Kandeh Yumkella	Director-General
United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)	Margareta Wahlström	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction
World Bank Group	S. Vijay Iyer	Director, Sustainable Energy
World Health Organization (WHO)	Gro Harlem Brundtland	Director-General Emeritus

The Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact

HUMAN RIGHTS

- Principle 1 Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and
Principle 2 make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

LABOUR

- Principle 3 Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;
Principle 4 the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;
Principle 5 the effective abolition of child labour; and
Principle 6 the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

ENVIRONMENT

- Principle 7 Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;
Principle 8 undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and
Principle 9 encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

ANTI-CORRUPTION

- Principle 10 Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

