Summary of the Deep Dive Workshop on
'Accelerating clean energy technology transformation with the private sector'

On 17th June 2019, approximately about 100 energy professionals gathered on the opening day of Asia Clean Energy Forum 2019 in Manila, Philippines to deep dive in the topic titled Accelerating Clean Energy Technology Transformation with Private Sector. This European Commission supported workshop was organized by Climate Technology Centre and Network in partnership with ADB and co supported by Japan.

The Workshop and this Summary Report represent an effort of the group of clean energy professionals that led the engagement and discussions in the workshop with the guiding presence of Mr. Enrico Strampelli, Head of Cooperation, Minister Counsellor, EU Delegation in Philippines. Mr. Enrico in his opening remarks emphasized that interventions to address climate change needs much more acceleration than past. He emphasized that the private sector participation is inevitable to attain this acceleration while Official Development Assistance will continue to support with limited public resources. He mentions that Asia is the biggest destination for private sector engagement pertaining to the vast potential for deploying the clean energy technologies. He said that Asia offers the opportunity to apply integrated approaches to address water and poverty issues through clean energy deployment. He also gave examples of EU work where innovative and blended financing were used to reduce the risk and enhance the private sector engagement.

1. Mr. Enrico, EU, addressing with his opening remarks

To have an effective and structured discussions, the group of panellists/ experts broke out in two panels following the agenda. The first panel comprises of government and public sector

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representatives to deliberate on the benefits and challenges of Public-Private Partnerships to Drive Clean Energy Transitions. The panel comprises of distinguished speakers that presented case studies and shared experiences on public private partnerships ranging from policy to ground level implementation of clean energy technologies.

- **Ms. Park from Ministry of Science and ICT, Republic of Korea (National Designated Entity Representative)** presented cases where Korea has facilitated the private sector participation and collaboration to support to research & development and deployment of clean energy technologies in Korea and in other part of the world. She appreciates that the Korea support to international cooperation and mechanisms like UNFCCC CTCN is a classic case of private sector participation. The number of private Network Members with CTCN from Korea has now increased from 5 to 14.

- **Mr. Narayankumar Satyakumar** from The Energy and Resources Institute shared a case study from Indian power distribution sector where private sector engagement has improved the distribution losses, collection efficiency and customer satisfaction. He also presents the learnings from the failure that can further enhance the engagement and justification of private sector like to have clear performance indicators, rational design of the process, well defined change management and performance monitoring.

- **Mr. Jaeryoung Song from Green Technology Centre** PPP linked ODA. He emphasized that large energy infrastructure projects should be designed to be begun with ODA but intended to be runs as a private business. He presented innovation ecosystem for deploying the clean energy technologies that includes private sector playing important role in demonstration and market diffusion.

- **Mr. Douglas Liner, EU TA on Access to Sustainable Energy Programme** presented the work in Philippines on renewable energy and energy efficiency deployment.

The discussion was moderated by Sambit Nayak from CTCN to facilitate the discussion of the panellists with the audience on the major challenges from policy and implementation perspectives for the private sector engagement. As the outcome of the discussion the major barriers that impedes the private sector engagement can be broadly categorized as

- ✓ Lack of awareness on the clean energy technologies, innovations and opportunities to leverage private sector funding amongst the policy makers; lack of data on the requirements of countries that obstruct the private players to conduct economic analyses of the clean energy technologies
- ✓ Lack of scale and sustainable incentive mechanisms for the small and medium enterprises which constitutes the larger spectrum of the private sector

The panel 2 experts deliberated on the Opportunities for Private Sector Growth from Clean Energy Transitions having a mix of success stories on

- *Project aggregation facilities like PFAN* where the smaller private sector led projects were given opportunities to achieve the scale presented by **Mr. Peter du Pont, PFAN, Asia Head.** He also emphasized that forums like ACEF play important role by encouraging audience to participate in other sessions also on successful technologies, business models and innovation where the discussions may benefit to enhance the private sector collaboration.

- *Embracing new and emerging technologies like Carbon Capture Storage* by having awareness to conduct the right economic analysis. A correct economic analysis conducted the new technologies like carbon capture storage can be proved as the most cost efficient especially when it can be supplemented best with industries like conventional power plants and cement production as presented by **Ms. Beth Hardy from Carbon Capture Storage Knowledge Centre Canada.**

- *Business models, designed to drive customer demand and customized to fit the technology*, adopted by Energy Efficiency Services Ltd, India was presented by **Mr. Rajeev Ralhan from PWC India.** He compared the cases of LED implementation and RAC energy labelling. While both are demand driven, the business models are completely different based on their respective technology value chain.

Mr. David Elzinga, Co-Chair of ACEF 2019 in his closing remarks and the audience appreciates the discussion as some of the experts present in the audience also acknowledges the cases. ADB as the organizer appreciates that CTCN considered a female discussant in each panel to have a balanced gender view. The workshop also created opportunities for bilateral discussions during the coffee break and in the reception. Following the recommendations and outcomes from the workshop, Sambit Nayak in his closing remarks assures that CTCN will put its best effort to continue to have such platform to stimulate private sector engagement. The input from the workshops may be taken further to build more focussed and effective platform/ forum by virtual and physical way to enhance private and public sector collaboration for clean energy technology transformation.

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