

## **Fifth International Forum on Long-Term Energy Scenarios (LTES) for the Clean Energy Transition**

### **Session 3: Aligning Energy and Climate Strategies: The Path to Consistent National Policy Frameworks**

**Co-hosted with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change**

#### **1. Description**

The global energy landscape is evolving rapidly. Governments worldwide acknowledge the need for a long-term strategy to shape this transformation towards a sustainable and renewable-centric future. Such a strategy also provides valuable guidance for near-term actions that align with long-term goals. Long-Term Energy Scenarios (LTES) have been used for decades as critical blueprints for national energy planning process to build their policies, energy roadmaps, and make investment decisions.

Following COP21 in 2015, the Parties to the Paris Agreement were encouraged to submit Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS), to explore the challenges and opportunities associated with the structural transformations that are needed until 2050 and beyond to reach carbon-neutral economies and meet the targets of the Paris Agreement.

Aligning LTES-based planning documents and LT-LEDS is essential to create coherent and robust long-term energy and climate policies. Having a unified national strategy ensures that the plans reflect the interest and expertise of a wider range of stakeholders, making the planning process more robust and transparent. This in turn builds trust and acceptance of the plans among different parties, including potential investors.

Recognizing this critical alignment, IRENA's Global Long-term Energy Scenarios Initiative and Network is working on a new report containing a comprehensive analysis of the alignment between LTES and LT-LEDS in over 50 countries. It maps out alignment and ambition gaps between the energy and climate plans and presents best practice examples on how to close these gaps.

This session will start with scene-setting presentations on the perspective on holistic energy and climate planning from the upcoming G20 host country Brazil, a presentation from the UNFCCC (exact topic TBC), and the preliminary findings of the forthcoming IRENA report. The presentations will be followed by a panel discussion with country representatives who will share their experiences of the cooperation between energy and climate planners in their countries. The insights that will be gathered through this discussion will be beneficial to countries working on enhancing their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) by 2025.

#### **2. Objective**

This session will provide a comprehensive overview of aligning Long-Term Energy Scenarios (LTES) with Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS). The presentations and discussions will shed light on the status of alignment between energy and climate planning, as well as national plans and the global 1.5C target. The session aims to emphasise the importance of including

energy planners in the NDC and LT-LEDS development processes to ensure the development of robust and implementable plans through strong stakeholder engagement processes.

Another objective of the session is to provide practical examples for participants on aligning planning frameworks through various mechanisms and structures that are applied in different countries. The country experiences shared during the panel discussion will provide insights on how countries are currently aligning their energy and climate planning, and on what still needs to be done to improve the integration of planning. These learnings can contribute to improving the governance framework for countries developing their third NDCs and developing or updating their LT-LEDS.

### 3. Expected outcomes

This session is expected to provide the audience with insights on the status of energy and climate planning integration, and with examples on how to countries are currently aligning their planning processes.

### 4. Proposed Agenda (105 minutes)

Time	Content
5 min	Welcome remarks and introduction  Moderator: <b>Romeo Bertolini</b> , Director of Operations and Head of Bonn Office, NDC Partnership Support Unit
5 mins	Opening remarks on the importance of holistic energy and climate planning for the COP30  Speaker: <b>Gustavo Naciff de Andrade</b> , Deputy Head of Energy Economics, EPE, Brazil
7 mins	Scene-setting presentation  Speaker: <b>Kenichi Kitamura</b> , Programme Officer, UNFCCC Secretariat
7 mins	Scene-setting presentation on forthcoming IRENA analysis on aligning LTES with LT-LEDS  Speaker: <b>Iris van der Lugt</b> , Associate Professional, IRENA
50 mins	Panel discussion  Panellists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Tiina Koljonen</b>, Research Team Leader, VTT, Finland</li> <li>• <b>Francisco Domenech Guzman</b>, Energy Foresight Analyst, Ministry of Energy, Chile</li> <li>• <b>Michelle Akute</b>, Manager Energy Planning, Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority, Kenya</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Glasha Obrekht</b>, Director, Environment and Climate Change Canada (Virtual))</li> </ul> <p>Moderator: <b>Romeo Bertolini</b>, Director of Operations and Head of Bonn Office, NDC Partnership Support Unit</p>
15 mins	Q&A
5 mins	<p>Closing remarks</p> <p>Moderator: <b>Romeo Bertolini</b>, Director of Operations and Head of Bonn Office, NDC Partnership Support Unit</p>

## 5. Suggested guiding questions

- Which steps are you taking to ensure that your energy and climate plans are aligned? What have been the key drivers of success for the coherence of your energy and climate plans?
- What are specific challenges is your country facing with regards to the alignment of energy and climate planning? Are there any lessons learned that you could share with other countries that are working on aligning their energy and climate planning?
- How are you ensuring that your energy and climate plans are implementable? Are you engaging stakeholders that can help implement these plans such as financial institutions or the private sector?
- How can alignment between energy and climate planning lead to more robust and whole-of-government NDCs?