

# ENABLING POLICIES



## HIGH-IMPACT COUNTRIES

Countries whose efforts are critical to the achievement of SEforALL objectives globally

Which countries have an enabling environment for investment in energy access?

### QUICK FACTS

- Of the high-impact countries, only five provide widespread policy support for energy access. These include Bangladesh, India, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.
- 70 percent of Africa's least electrified nations—with access rates below 20 percent—have barely begun to establish an enabling environment for access.
- Electrification plans that help define boundaries between utility and decentralized solutions are generally lacking. 45 percent of high-impact countries do not have electrification plans yet.
- In the Asia Pacific region, the policy framework for access to electricity is more favorable and this is reflected in access rates of 90.3 percent in 2014 compared to 37 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa. Countries in the Asia Pacific region score an average of 90 percent on the RISE policy environment indicating that most elements of a strong policy framework are in place, in contrast to 35 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa.

### CONTEXT

- Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE) offers policy makers and investors detailed country-level insights on the policy and regulatory environment for sustainable energy across 111 countries globally.
- The top RISE scorers in energy access generally do well across all three possible energy supply solutions—grids, mini-grids and stand-alone systems—suggesting they are being pursued not as substitutes but as complements as part of comprehensive national energy access strategies.
- High scorers for RISE on access tend to do well across policies for grids, mini-grids, and stand-alone systems suggesting efforts are complementary. Countries like India and Bangladesh are emerging as leaders with an innovative mix of grid and off-grid solutions.
- Utilities play an important role in improving access but RISE shows that many utilities in the developing world are not creditworthy and struggle to make the investments needed to expand electricity networks to the unserved. Dedicated government budget lines to support electrification are often missing and improvements are needed in utility transparency and monitoring. This includes the collection, reporting to regulators and public availability of key information about utility financial and technical performance that can provide a basis for investors and developers to assess investment opportunities. By monitoring the reliability of electricity services utilities can also ensure the high operating efficiency and financial viability of their core business.
- The full cost of connecting to the grid, which varies from US\$22 in Bangladesh to US\$500 in several Sub-Saharan African countries, exceeds US\$100 in the vast majority of countries. The biggest driver of connection costs is capital investment for buying materials, including poles, cables, and transformers. Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest fees, in most cases because customers have to pay for electrical equipment (circuit breakers, meters, cables).

### ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

[Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy 2017](#)

[Global Tracking Framework 2017](#)

[State of Electricity Access Report](#)

[SEforALL Africa Hub](#)

[SEforALL Asia-Pacific Hub](#)

[SEforALL Latin America and the Caribbean Hub](#)

[Clean Energy Mini-Grids HIO](#)

[International Energy Agency](#)

[The OPEC Fund for International Development](#)

[Regional Economic Commissions](#)

[GOGLA](#)

[ARE](#)

Source: International Energy Agency (IEA) and the World Bank. 2017. "Progress Towards Sustainable Energy: Global Tracking Framework 2017" (April), World Bank, Washington, DC.

# ELECTRIFICATION



## HIGH-IMPACT COUNTRIES

Countries whose efforts are critical to the achievement of SEforALL objectives globally

Which countries have an enabling environment for investment in energy access?

### REGULATORY INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY (RISE), BY ENERGY ACCESS INDICATOR

KEY

**HIGH SCORE (100-67)**

Most elements of a strong policy framework to support sustainable energy are in place

**MEDIUM SCORE (66-34)**

Significant opportunities exist to strengthen the policy framework

**LOW SCORE (33-0)**

Few or no elements of a supportive policy framework have been enacted



Notes: 1. Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE) is a suite of indicators that assesses the legal and regulatory environment for investment in sustainable energy. 2. 'Electrification plan approved and monitored' refers to the existence and monitoring of officially approved electrification plans. 3. 'Quality of electrification plan' refers to the quality of officially approved electrification plans.

Source: Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE), World Bank Group, 2017. Data extracted from <http://rise.esmap.org> on 06/23/2017.

# ENABLING POLICIES



## HIGH-IMPACT COUNTRIES

Countries whose efforts are critical to the achievement of SEforALL objectives globally

Which countries have an enabling environment for investment in energy efficiency?

### QUICK FACTS

- Regulatory frameworks in the largest energy consumers in the world, measured in terms of primary energy consumption, tend to be more advanced than average as they have strong incentives to harness energy conservation measures.
- Countries scoring the highest on Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE) energy efficiency indicators are not necessarily the wealthiest or those that have pursued energy efficiency policies the longest, as suggested by the example of Vietnam. However, Sub-Saharan African countries scored very low for all indicators.
- Among low-income countries, only Ethiopia, Haiti, Tanzania, and Uganda offer financing mechanisms for energy efficiency, with all four offering tax or duty incentives across sectors.

### CONTEXT

- RISE offers policy makers and investors detailed country-level insights on the policy and regulatory environment for sustainable energy across 111 countries globally.
- Most countries have integrated energy efficiency in their national energy strategies, have established basic institutions to promote energy efficiency and encourage consumers to use electricity more efficiently. However, more efforts are needed to inform customers on their electricity consumption habits and to regulate activities of energy consumers and suppliers.
- Financing mechanisms in place, including credit lines from banks, energy service agreements, and tax incentives, are distinctive policy elements for high-scoring countries. There is generally a strong relationship between wealth and deployment of energy efficiency financing mechanisms.
- There is considerable scope for energy savings through the deployment and enforcement of minimum energy performance standards, particularly for electrical appliances. Building energy codes, which require deep expertise to build and high level capacity among local governments to enforce, are also in place in top scoring, generally high-income, countries only.

### ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

[Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy 2017](#)

[Global Tracking Framework 2017](#)

[Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency](#)

[SEforALL Africa Hub](#)

[SEforALL Asia-Pacific Hub](#)

[SEforALL Latin America and the Caribbean Hub](#)

[Appliances and Equipment Accelerator](#)

[Building Efficiency Accelerator](#)

[District Energy Accelerator](#)

[Lighting Accelerator](#)

[Transport and Motor Vehicle Fuel Efficiency Accelerator](#)

[Industrial Energy Efficiency Accelerator](#)

[International Energy Agency](#)

[Energy Efficiency Facilitating Hub \(ECCJ\)](#)

[Regional Economic Commissions](#)

# ENERGY EFFICIENCY



## HIGH-IMPACT COUNTRIES

Countries whose efforts are critical to the achievement of SEforALL energy efficiency objectives globally

Which countries have an enabling environment for investment in energy efficiency?

### REGULATORY INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY, BY ENERGY EFFICIENCY INDICATOR

#### KEY

**HIGH SCORE (100-67)**

Most elements of a strong policy framework to support sustainable energy are in place

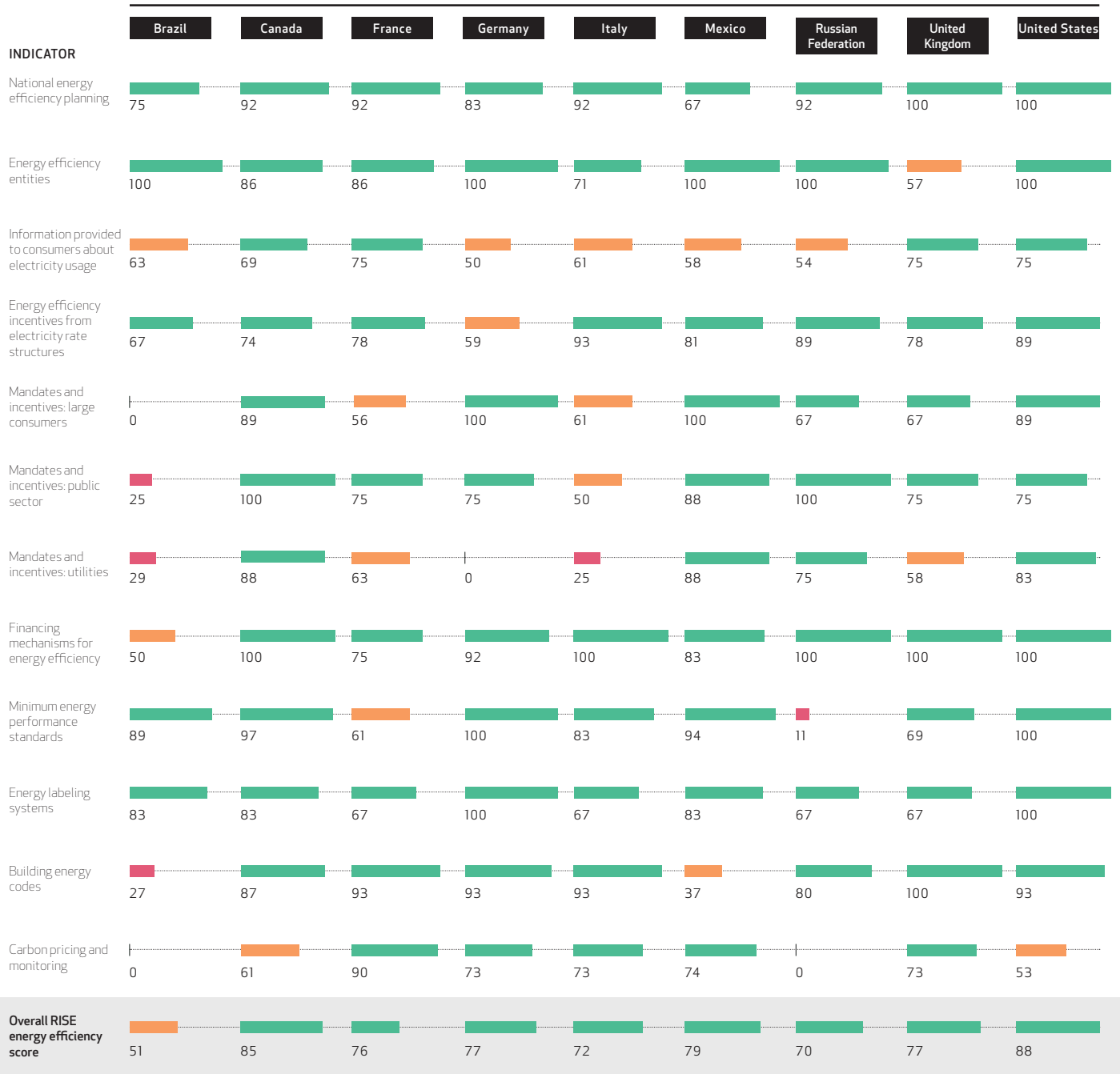
**MEDIUM SCORE (66-34)**

Significant opportunities exist to strengthen the policy framework

**LOW SCORE (33-0)**

Few or no elements of a supportive policy framework have been enacted

#### EUROPE AND THE AMERICAS



Note: Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE) is a suite of indicators that assesses the legal and regulatory environment for investment in sustainable energy.

Source: Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE), World Bank Group, 2017.

# ENERGY EFFICIENCY



## HIGH-IMPACT COUNTRIES

Countries whose efforts are critical to the achievement of SEforALL energy efficiency objectives globally

Which countries have an enabling environment for investment in energy efficiency?

### REGULATORY INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY, BY ENERGY EFFICIENCY INDICATOR

#### KEY

**HIGH SCORE (100-67)**

Most elements of a strong policy framework to support sustainable energy are in place

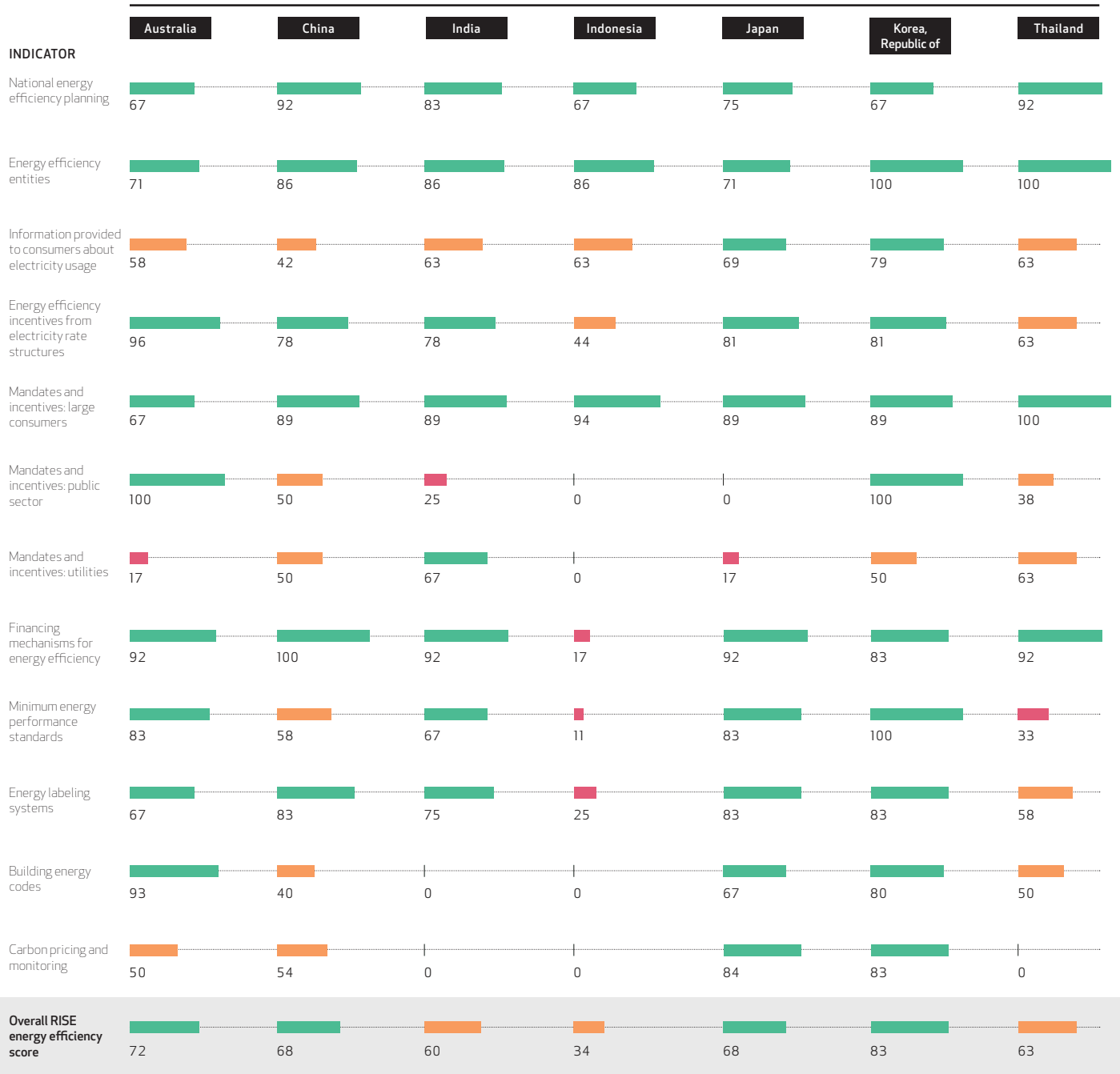
**MEDIUM SCORE (66-34)**

Significant opportunities exist to strengthen the policy framework

**LOW SCORE (33-0)**

Few or no elements of a supportive policy framework have been enacted

#### ASIA PACIFIC



Note: Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE) is a suite of indicators that assesses the legal and regulatory environment for investment in sustainable energy.

Source: Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE), World Bank Group, 2017.

# ENERGY EFFICIENCY



## HIGH-IMPACT COUNTRIES

Countries whose efforts are critical to the achievement of SEforALL energy efficiency objectives globally

Which countries have an enabling environment for investment in energy efficiency?

### REGULATORY INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY, BY ENERGY EFFICIENCY INDICATOR

#### KEY

**HIGH SCORE (100-67)**

Most elements of a strong policy framework to support sustainable energy are in place

**MEDIUM SCORE (66-34)**

Significant opportunities exist to strengthen the policy framework

**LOW SCORE (33-0)**

Few or no elements of a supportive policy framework have been enacted

#### AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST



Note: Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE) is a suite of indicators that assesses the legal and regulatory environment for investment in sustainable energy.

Source: Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE), World Bank Group, 2017.

# ENABLING POLICIES



## HIGH-IMPACT COUNTRIES

Countries whose efforts are critical to the achievement of SEforALL objectives globally

Which countries have an enabling environment for investment in renewable energy?

### QUICK FACTS

- About three quarters of the 111 countries covered in Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE) have adopted legislation and strategic plans governing the renewable energy sector and assigned responsible institutions to achieve them. However, primary legislation is less common in Sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa and the Middle East.
- While a strong enabling environment alone does not guarantee investment flows at scale, countries that have developed sizeable renewable energy capacity (above 100 MW) tend to have stronger legislation in place.
- Thirty eight percent of countries covered by RISE have conducted an integration study to understand how to bring variable renewable energy into the grid. Germany, the United States, Spain and the United Kingdom feature some of the most advanced renewable energy integration frameworks.
- The number of procedures necessary to set up a grid-connected renewable energy facility ranges from two in the Netherlands to 17 in the Russian Federation.

### CONTEXT

- RISE offers policy makers and investors detailed country-level insights on the policy and regulatory environment for sustainable energy across 111 countries globally.
- Many important elements of policy support for renewable energy are common across all regions and incomes, including renewable energy targets and action plans, primary legislation and legal private ownership of generation, and financial and regulatory incentives like feed-in tariffs or competitive tenders.
- Technically sophisticated studies, such as those needed to evaluate the integration of variable renewable energy capacity in the grid, are becoming more important as the share of renewable capacity grows in the power mix.

### ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

[Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy 2017](#)

[Global Tracking Framework 2017](#)

[SEforALL Africa Hub](#)

[SEforALL Asia-Pacific Hub](#)

[SEforALL Latin America and the Caribbean Hub](#)

[International Renewable Energy Agency](#)

[International Energy Agency](#)

[REN21](#)

[Bloomberg New Energy Finance](#)

# RENEWABLE ENERGY



## HIGH-IMPACT COUNTRIES

Countries whose efforts are critical to the achievement of SEforALL objectives globally

Which countries have an enabling environment for investment in renewable energy?

### REGULATORY INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY (RISE), BY RENEWABLE ENERGY INDICATOR

#### KEY

**HIGH SCORE (100-67)**

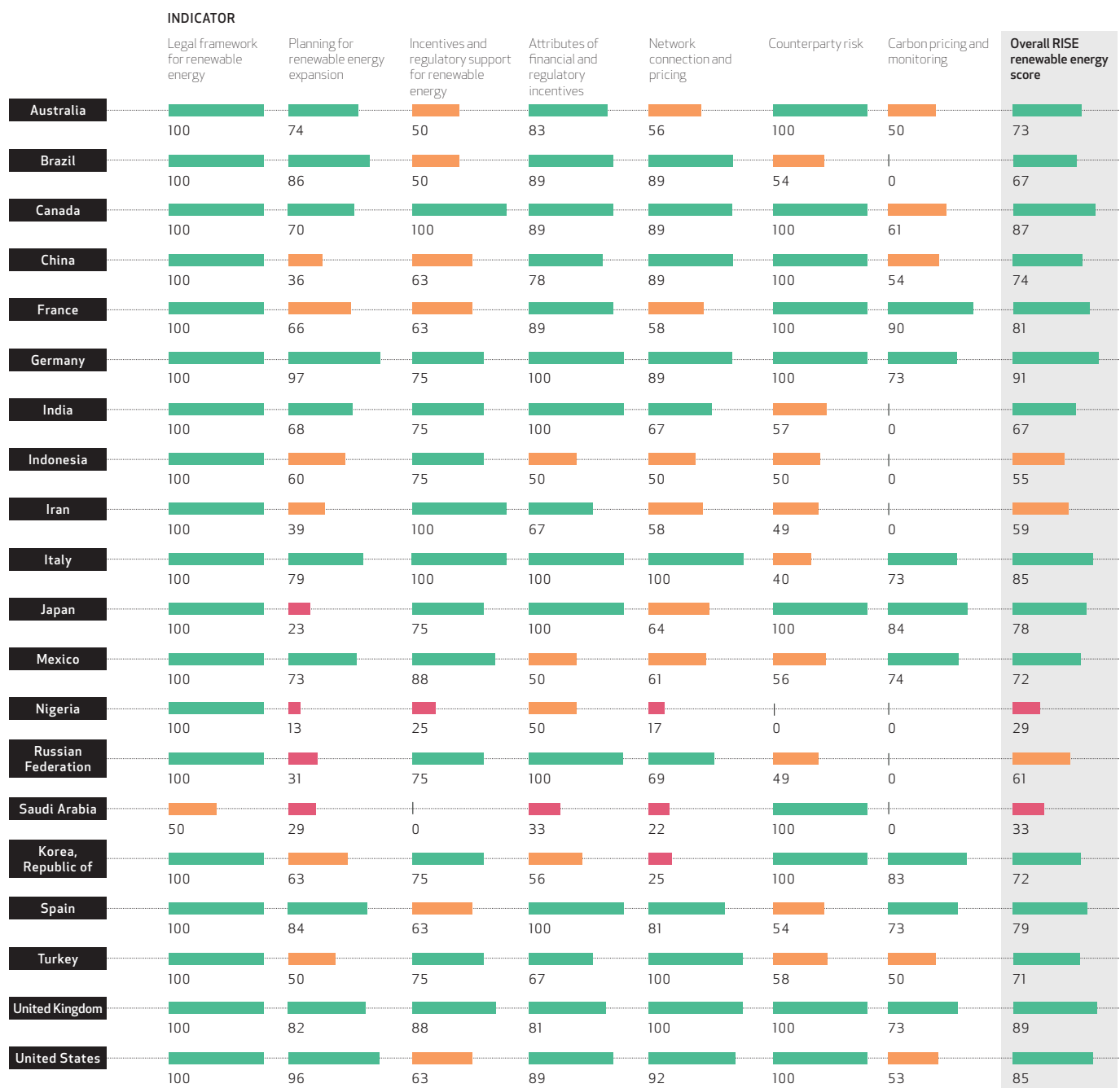
Most elements of a strong policy framework to support sustainable energy are in place

**MEDIUM SCORE (66-34)**

Significant opportunities exist to strengthen the policy framework

**LOW SCORE (33-0)**

Few or no elements of a supportive policy framework have been enacted



Note: Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE) is a suite of indicators that assesses the legal and regulatory environment for investment in sustainable energy.

Source: Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE), World Bank Group, 2017. Data extracted from <http://rise.esmap.org/> on 06/23/2017.