An energy revolution is needed to navigate the major economic transitions of the 21st century. However this energy revolution needs to be transformational so as to allow for clean, efficient, reliable and affordable energy services for long-term prosperity for all within the planetary boundaries.

At the 2011 Vienna Energy Forum, policy-makers, experts, private sector and civil society representatives will consider dimensions of this energy revolution. They will discuss how energy poverty, recognized as a major development obstacle, can be overcome while the decarbonisation of energy systems is accelerated. They will work towards promoting global initiatives to achieve universal access to sustainable energy for all, as called for by the UN General Assembly. The Vienna Energy Forum, launched in 2009 and building on ten years of multi-stakeholder consultations of the Global Forum on Sustainable Energy, is a biennial event that invites participants from all around the world. It is supported by Vienna’s vibrant energy community and seeks to advance intergovernmental cooperation on energy for sustainable development.

**Moderator**

Irene Freudenschuss-Reichl, Director General, Austrian Development Cooperation, Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs

**Welcome Address**

Johannes Kyrle, Secretary General for Foreign Affairs, Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs

Detlof von Winterfeldt, Director, International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)

Kandeh Yumkella, Director-General, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

**Opening Speeches**

Olusegun Obasanjo, Former President of Nigeria

Julio Maria Sanguinetti Coirolo, Former President of Uruguay

Henry Puna, Prime Minister, Cook Islands

Monique Barbut, CEO and Chairperson, Global Environment Facility

**Opening Keynote Address**

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Former Governor of California, USA

**10:00 – 10:45**

Pre-Launch of the Global Energy Assessment

**Keynote Presentation**

Global Energy Assessment Team

**Commentators**

Abdul Rahim Hashim, President, International Gas Union

Elizabeth Dipuo Peters, Minister of Energy, South Africa

**10:45–11:15**

Coffee and Tea Break
**11:15 – 12:15**

**High-level Panel I — Großer Redoutensaal**

### PAVING THE WAY FOR UNIVERSAL ENERGY ACCESS

Universal access to reliable energy services is fundamental to socio-economic development. Lack of energy is one of the main ingredients of extreme poverty. This link was already recognized by global consensus at the 2002 Johannesburg World Summit. Without access to modern forms of energy it is highly unlikely that any of the objectives of the Millennium Development Goals will be achieved.

The Vienna Energy Forum 2011 advocates universal energy access by 2030, as spelled out by the Secretary General’s Advisory Group on Energy and Climate Change (AGECC) in its 2010 report.

### QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION:

- How can we accelerate international cooperation to overcome extreme energy poverty in the regions most seriously affected i.e. Africa South of the Sahara and Southern Asia?
- Which other (sub-) regions require heightened attention? Who will take the lead for remedial action?
- How can various stakeholders contribute most effectively to the solutions?

**Moderator**

Zeinab Badawi, BBC Moderator

**Panellists**

- Mohammed bin Dhaen al-Hamli, Minister of Energy, United Arab Emirates
- Suleiman J. Al-Herbish, Director General, OPEC Fund for International Development
- Marc Perrin de Brichambaut, Secretary General, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
- Rebeca Grynspan, Associate Administrator, United Nations Development Programme
- Friedrich Kitschelt, Director-General for Africa and Global and Sectoral Issues, Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development, Germany
- Edison Lobao, Minister of Mines and Energy, Brazil
- Fabrício Hernández Pampaloni, Secretary of State for Energy, Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade, Spain
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<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>12:15 – 13:15</td>
<td>High-Level Panel II - Großer Redoutensaal</td>
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<td><strong>SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR A GREEN ECONOMY</strong></td>
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<td>UNEP defines a green economy as one that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities. In its simplest expression, a green economy can be thought of as one which is low carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive. Since the advent of the Industrial Revolution, energy systems have gone through several transformations triggered by the availability of newly found, cheaper, and more efficient sources of energy. Each of these transformations (particularly those that brought us our current energy systems) has brought significant progress and improvements in the quality of life for millions. Unfortunately, this has come at a price. The current energy systems that have brought us so much progress are also proving to be either the source of the environmental problems or linked to some of the major challenges we face today.</td>
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<td><strong>QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION:</strong></td>
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<td>• Are there specific areas where additional major investments can accelerate progress on sustainable energy?</td>
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<td>• What institutions/policies are needed at the regional and global levels to support those most in need?</td>
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<td>Moderator</td>
<td>Rajendra Pachauri, Chairman, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)</td>
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<td>Panelists</td>
<td>Ogunlade Davidson, Minister for Energy and Water Resources, Sierra Leone</td>
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<td>Abdalla Salem El-Badri, Secretary General, OPEC</td>
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<td>Enrique Iglesias, Secretary General, Ibero-American Secretariat, Former President of the Inter-American Development Bank</td>
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<td>Timur Ivanov, Director General, Russian Energy Agency</td>
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<td>Marcin Korolec, Undersecretary of State, Polish Ministry of Economy</td>
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<td>Alessandro Ortis, Energy Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy</td>
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<td>Jose Antonio Meade Kuribrena, Secretary of Energy, México</td>
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<td>Nobuo Tanaka, Executive Director, International Energy Agency (IEA)</td>
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<td>13:15–15:00</td>
<td>Lunch hosted jointly by Monique Barbut, CEO and Chairperson of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Kandeh K. Yumkella, Director-General of UNIDO on the occasion of the 20 year anniversary of GEF Irene Freudenschuss-Reichl, Director General, Director General, Austrian Development Cooperation, Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs (Moderator)</td>
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**Defining and Measuring Energy Access**

One of the challenges facing the global development community is that there is no consensus on exactly what energy access means. One of the generally accepted definitions of energy access refers to access to clean, reliable and affordable energy services for cooking, heating and lighting. However, AGECC Report (2010) outlines that access to sufficient power for productive use is the minimum required to achieve the objectives espoused in the MDGs, as it is this increase in productivity that can improve income generating opportunities.

The VEF 2011 will seek to foster emerging consensus around an access definition that is more inclusive, and considers incremental levels of energy access and the benefits these can provide when planning electricity access programmes.

**Questions Include:**
- Can a consensus definition be established so that measurement of energy access can be more universally relevant?
- What next steps are needed to arrive at a consensus definition of “universal access” based on the proposals in the background paper?
- Are there quick and achievable improvements in the access and quality of data?

**Moderator**
Anders Wijkman, Vice Chairman, Tällberg Foundation and former Member of the European Parliament

**Panelists**
- Jose Almendras, Secretary of Energy, Philippines
- Michael Liebreich, Head, New Energy Finance, Bloomberg
- Abeiku Brew-Hammond, Associate Professor, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Ghana
- Vijay Modi, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Columbia University, United States of America
- Simon Trace, CEO, Practical Action
- Leena Srivastava, Executive Director, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), India
- Thomas B. Johansson, Co-Chair, Global Energy Assessment (GEA) Executive Committee

**16:15–16:45**
Coffee Break
GOALS AND TARGETS FOR ENERGY ACCESS

To gain the required support, an international goal for energy access would be a useful catalyst for action. This goal could have a “top-down” element, specifically, universal access to energy services. It could also have a “bottom-up” aspect (aggregating regional and national targets, along with interim targets). At a global level, the AGECC has proposed that the United Nations system and its Member States commit themselves to ensuring universal access to reliable, affordable, sustainable and modern energy services by 2030 - where it proves feasible from low-GHG-emitting energy sources. At regional and national level, many economic communities and governments are committed to targets for energy access.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION:

- Currently, there have already been many experiences in providing energy access throughout the world. What are the most relevant lessons that we can observe in designing the policies of the future?
- What policies, measures, and institutions are needed to meet internationally agreed targets?
- Current supply-side approaches that focus on the provision of modern energy carriers are not sufficient for reaping the full potential of social and economic improvements which follow from improved energy access. Would a demand-side approach, focusing on services, be more appropriate?

Moderator
Tariq Banuri, Director, Division for Sustainable Development, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)

Panelists
John Christensen, Head of Centre, UNEP Risø Centre
Leslie Cordes, Interim Executive Director, Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves
Franz Fischler, Former Commissioner for Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries of the European Union; President of the Eco Social Forum Europe
Manfred Konukiewitz, Deputy Director General, Global and Sectoral Policies and Commissioner for Climate Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) Germany
Johan Rockström, Executive Director, Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) and the Stockholm Resilience Centre
Coletha Ruhamya, Minister of Energy and Water, Rwanda

18:30
Reception hosted by the Vice Chancellor of Austria and Minister of European and International Affairs, Mr. Michael Spindelegger
### Summary of the Previous Day – Großer Redoutensaal

**Presenter**  
GED DAVIS, Co-President, Global Energy Assessment (GEA) Council

### Plenary Session 3 – Großer Redoutensaal

#### RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ITS POTENTIAL FOR ENERGY ACCESS

The potential of renewable energy sources is vast. The speed with which this potential can be utilized and contribute to the energy access agenda is largely dependent on the level of support by governments to stimulate technological advances and help make renewable energy a competitive option. According to the World Energy Outlook of IEA of 2010, the greatest scope for increasing the use of renewables in absolute terms lies in the power sector, and mostly from wind and hydropower sources.

Renewable energy sources are also a great option for rural and remote areas which are sparsely populated. For these areas, decentralized off-grid systems are often the best and only solution to provide access to electricity.

#### QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION:

- What are the realistic levels that we can expect for renewable energy to contribute to the energy access agenda and what are the most promising areas where this contribution can be made?
- What are the greatest challenges for turning this potential into reality and what specific policies and measures are needed for this to happen?
- Which technologies are the most promising for the energy access agenda and what can we learn from the success stories of such cases?

**Moderator**  
Adnan Amin, Director General, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)

**Panelists**  
- Stefan Flothmann, Director of Climate and Energy, Greenpeace  
- Deepak Gupta, Secretary, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, India  
- Christine Lins, Secretary General, European Renewable Energy Council  
- Jorge Samek, Director-General, Itaipu  
- Michael Ngako Tomdio, Minister of Energy, Cameroon  
- Ulrich Wagner, Director, Energy and Transport, Deutsche Luft- und Raumfahrt (DLR), Germany  
- Grzegorz Wisniewski, Managing Director, Institute for Renewable Energy (IEO), Poland

### Coffee and Tea Break

**10:45 – 11:15**

Coffee and Tea Break
A NEW GLOBAL AGENDA FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

Energy has become a priority area of action in the 21st century. The Global Energy Assessment makes the argument that actions on energy systems can be an effective means for addressing and often for resolving the major global challenges of the 21st century. This includes economic and social development, health and environmental protection, peace and security, and climate. For this to happen, energy systems urgently require a major transformational change in order to avoid potentially severe consequences for large parts of the global population and the ecosystems they depend on around the world.

The new global agenda needs to include concerns about not transgressing several planetary boundaries; the evolution to a more just and fair international system; and, a more effective way to make the provision of essential global public goods more equitable accessible to all.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION:

- The current energy systems are not adequate to the societal goals of the 21st century - what are the transformations that are needed in the coming decades to make them more adequate?
- In many cases these transformations are major and significant - who is going to pay or are there inherent payoffs or co-benefits to this transformation?
- If it is not all about cost, what are exactly the benefits expected?

Moderator

Dan Arvizu, Director and Chief Executive of the U.S. Department of Energy’s (DOE) National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)

Panelists

Robert Corell, Principal, Global Environment and Technology Foundation
Issa Bashary Mohamed, Minister of Science and Technology, Sudan
Marc Jaccard, Professor, Energy and Materials Research Group, Simon Fraser University
Nebojša Nakicenovic, Deputy Director, IIASA and Professor of Economics, Vienna University of Technology, Austria
David Rodgers, Senior Energy Specialist, Climate Change and Chemicals, Global Environment Facility

12:30 – 14:00

Lunch hosted by Mr. Al-Herbish, Director-General, OFID
### Round Table 1 - Großer Redoutensaal

**CONCRETE ENERGY ACTION TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE**

The Copenhagen Accord established a non-binding objective that limits the increase in average global temperature to two degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. The UNFCCC Cancun agreements reaffirmed this objective and proceeded to make important decisions to support concrete action at the country level. This included the decision to establish a Green Fund to support countries in the immediate and near future.

The main challenge is that the window of opportunity for taking concrete and effective actions to stabilize and reduce GHGs is extremely small. Any action that we do not take today or in the near future would have an adversely higher cost in the future.

According to scientific consensus, in order to have a reasonable chance of achieving the 2 degree Celsius goal, the concentration of GHGs would need to be stabilized at a level no higher than 450 ppm CO2 equivalent. Scenario work carried out by various groups, including the GEA and the IEA, conclude that in order to achieve this objective, a radical transformation of the energy systems would need to take place.

Most importantly, the scenario work also points to the need for immediate action at the country and local level. The focus of this discussion is to assess the range of practical and immediate actions that groups, communities, businesses, and government can take to address climate change today.

**QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION:**

- What are the most promising areas of action for quick, relatively affordable, and practical results?
- What are some of the technologies available to help us embark on low carbon pathways?
- What are some of the required investments and what is the magnitude of these investments? What are the policies required to make these happen?

**Moderator**

Luis Gomez Echeverri, Associate Director, Global Energy Assessment

**Panelists**

- Dilip Barua, Minister of Industries, Bangladesh
- Renate Christ, Secretary, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
- Rohit Khanna, Programme Manager, ESMAP, World Bank
- Vincent Kitio, Chair UN-Energy Africa and Chief, Urban Energy Section, UN/HABITAT
- N. H. Ravindranath, Chair, Climate Change, Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel of the Global Environment Facility
- Katia Simeonova, Manager Reporting, Data and Analysis Programme, UNFCCC

**15:15 – 15:45**

Coffee and Tea Break
### PATHWAYS TO SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS

The international community seems to agree that there is an urgent need for energy systems transformation. There is also an urgent need to ensure that the pathway chosen allows us to achieve multiple benefits ranging from universal energy access, climate change, health, security, as well as economic growth and other societal goals.

This session will focus on exploring the viability of several transformational pathways to sustainable energy systems. It will also assess the technological feasibility as well as economic implications of pathways that could deliver a range of sustainability objectives. This will be an opportunity to be exposed to the rich and diverse work on scenarios, carried out by the Global Energy Assessment, the International Energy Agency, and others.

#### QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION:

- Are pathways that can simultaneously achieve multiple societal goals and objectives and yet achieve sustainable energy systems possible?
- What makes one path preferable over others?
- What are the policy packages and investments that can make these pathways possible in the near and mid-term future?

**Moderator**

Albrecht Reuter, Scientific Director, Energy Talks Ossiach, Austria

**Panelists**

- Umesh Chandra, CEO, Signature Group (Private Equity)
- Alexay Makushkin, Director, Analytical Center for the Government of the Russian Federation
- Lars Josefsson, Former President and CEO, Vattenfall AB
- Alexander Mueller, Assistant Director General, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- Anand Patwardhan, Visiting Professor at Duke and Senior Faculty member of the School of Management, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay (IIT), India
- Mark Radka, Chief, Energy Branch, UNEP
- Hans-Holger Rogner, Program Leader, Planning and Economics Studies Section, Department of Nuclear Energy, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
**ROLE OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY FOR PRODUCTIVE USES**

Energy efficiency is a crucial first step towards addressing climate change, energy and competitiveness challenges simultaneously. The critical role that energy efficiency can play is well understood and recognized. However, the rate of implementation of energy efficiency policies and the deployment of energy efficient technologies lag well behind their potential. New policies and instruments must be deployed to counteract such developments.

Linking energy efficiency measures to productive uses may help in spurring the implementation of such measures. A clear business case is required in order to successfully promote their uptake.

**QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION:**

- What steps can be taken for a significant acceleration of the uptake of energy efficiency measures?
- How can energy efficiency measures be linked with income generating activities to ensure their sustainability?
- What is the role of international cooperation (including in technology transfer) for reducing energy intensities?

**Moderator**

Marianne Moscoso-Osterkorn, Director General, Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP)

**Panelists**

Robert Ayres, Emeritus Professor of Economics and Political Science and Technology Management, INSEAD
Mauro Battocchi, Vice President for International Affairs, ENEL
Mark Hopkins, Energy Efficiency Expert, United Nations Foundation
Ajay Mathur, Director General, Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power, Government of India
Philippe Niyongabo, Head of Energy Division, Department of Infrastructure and Energy, African Commission
Scott Foster, Director, Sustainable Energy Division, UNECE
Diana Urge-Vorsatz, Professor and Director, Center for Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Policy, Central European University
LOW CARBON TRANSFORMATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES

The needed transformations of the energy systems will require an integrated package of policies and measures to encourage investments, technological development and diffusion and lifestyle changes, to name just a few. And although technology alone will not be the solution, technology nevertheless will play a major role in helping us in this transition.

The session will focus on the most promising technologies including bridging technologies such as carbon capture and storage (CCS). The main benefit of CCS is that it reduces emission from fossil fuel use, thus enabling the reduction, or slowing growth, of GHG emissions while other lower GHG emission technologies mature and deploy more widely. But other promising technologies and lessons learned of application of these technologies will be presented and discussed including co-genera-

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION:

- What are the prospects on the availability of transformational energy technologies in the relatively near future?
- What are the main challenges for making new technologies such as CCS acceptable and relatively affordable bridging solution for GHG emissions reduction?
- Where the main efforts and initiatives to advance these technologies and what are the main challenges to achieving success?

**Moderator**
Pradeep Monga, Director, Energy and Climate Change Branch, UNIDO

**Panelists**
Heleen de Coninck, Programme Manager, Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands
Lakshman Guruswamy, Nicholas Doman Professor of Law, Director Center for Energy and Environmental Security (CEES), U.S.A
Heng Liu, Director General, International Center on Small Hydro Power
Mustafa Hatipoglu, Managing Director, UNIDO-ICHET
Slavtcho Neykov, Director, Energy Community Secretariat
Štefan Bogdan Šalej, Director-General, International Center for Promotion of Enterprises (ICPE)
**Plenary Session 5 – Großer Redoutensaal**

### FINANCING UNIVERSAL ENERGY ACCESS

Providing universal energy access will pose a number of critical challenges related to gaps in national and local institutional capacity and governance required to produce, deliver, manage, operate and maintain these solutions. Additionally, accessing and allocating sufficient financing will be a major obstacle to achieve universal energy access.

The GEA estimates that the global investments required are about 60 billion USD annually, a relatively small fraction of the total energy infrastructure investment required by 2030. The magnitude of the resources required makes it evident that the solution is for major public – private partnerships being nurtured by innovative policies such as feed-in-tariffs and other innovative mechanisms. The making of these investments will result in multiple benefits that, in practice, offset some of the costs of these investments in the long term.

### QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION:

- According to projections, the portion of the world population without access to modern forms of energy will continue more or less unchanged unless some major new measures are introduced. Could an enhanced global political commitment help achieve some progress?
- What is needed to catalyze and leverage the large amount of finance available but unfortunately being directed to other non-sustainable uses?
- What could be the role of the various groups in helping mobilize and leverage the necessary and continuous financing to the year 2030?

**Moderator:** Vijay Iyer, Director, Energy Department, World Bank

**Panelists:**
- Hella Cheikhrouhou, Director, Energy Department, African Development Bank
- Dimitrios Zevgolis, Program Manager, Climate Change Specialist Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- Faris Hasan, Director of Corporate Planning and Economic Studies, OPEC Fund for International Development
- Naoki Sakai, Senior Climate Change Specialist, Asian Development Bank
- Christian Stoffaes, General Engineer, Ministry of Economy, Industry and Employment, France
- Richenda Van Leeuwen, Senior Director of the Energy and Climate Team, United Nations Foundation
### 09:00 – 09:30 Summary of the Previous Day – Großer Redoutensaal

**Presenter**
GED DAVIS, Co-President, Global Energy Assessment (GEA) Council

### 09:30 – 10:45 Round Table 5 – Rittersaal

#### ADDRESSING BASIC RURAL ELECTRIFICATION NEEDS IN A REGIONAL CONTEXT

No one solution fits all in improving electricity access to rural and poor households. Each situation requires careful attention to local needs, resources, existing institutions and capacities. The optimal choice for addressing basic rural electrification needs in every country or region would be driven by the availability of resources, the regulatory and policy environment, the institutional and technical capacity, and the relative costs of each of these solutions in the national / regional contexts. This session will provide an opportunity to highlight the specific challenges of each of the regions for achieving basic rural electrification and the possible solutions for each specific setting.

#### QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION:

- What are some of the success stories in basic rural electrification and what were the elements, policies, and measures that have made such cases successful?
- What has been the role of the various technologies that have made these successful stories possible?
- Are there lessons to be learned in terms of institutions and business models to make basic rural electrification success more possible?

**Moderator**
Irene Freudenschuss-Reichl, Director General, Austrian Development Cooperation, Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs

**Panelists**
- Humberto Brito, Minister of Tourism, Industry and Energy of Cape Verde
- Mohamed Ibn Chambas, Secretary General, ACP Group of States
- Sameer Hajee, Founder and CEO, Nuru Energy
- Mahama Kappiah, Executive Director, ECOWAS Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE)
- Victorio Oxilia, Executive Secretary, Latin American Energy Organisation (OLADE)
- Karl Rose, Director of Studies, World Energy Council
- Minoru Takada, Manager, Sustainable Energy Programme, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
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<td>09:30 – 10:45</td>
<td>Round Table 6 – Großer Redoutensaal</td>
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<td><strong>PARTNERSHIPS FOR FINANCING</strong></td>
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<td>Emerging and developed countries alike need to tackle energy system</td>
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<td>development in a way that enables them progressively to decouple</td>
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<td>growth from energy consumption through improved energy efficiency, and</td>
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<td>reduce energy-related GHG emissions through gradually shifting</td>
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<td>toward the deployment of low-GHG emission technologies. This session</td>
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<td>will serve to look at best practice and successful campaigns for</td>
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<td>energy access. Each of their campaigns differ both in the technologies</td>
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<td>used as well as the policies, measures and financing mechanisms to</td>
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<td>support them.</td>
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<td><strong>QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION:</strong></td>
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<td>• What are the specific elements that have made each of these cases</td>
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<td>a success?</td>
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<td>• Are there common elements in all of these success stories that could</td>
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<td>be replicated in other regions and countries?</td>
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<td>Moderator</td>
<td><strong>Kandeh Yumkella</strong>, Director General, UNIDO</td>
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<td>Panelists</td>
<td><strong>Jose Almendras</strong>, Secretary of Energy, Philippines</td>
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<td><strong>Elizabeth Dipuo Peters</strong>, Minister of Energy, South Africa</td>
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<td><strong>Deepak Gupta</strong>, Secretary, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, India</td>
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<td><strong>Robert Kreimerman</strong>, Minister of Industry, Energy and Mining, Uruguay</td>
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<td><strong>Edison Lobao</strong>, Minister of Mines and Energy, Brazil</td>
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<td>10:45 – 11:15</td>
<td>Coffee and Tea Break</td>
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11:15 – 12:30  Closing Plenary – Großer Redoutensaal

THE WAY FORWARD: GLOBAL ENERGY GOALS
This will be the wrap up session for the VEF 2011. This session will be present the various proposals that have emerged from the two and a half day discussions, as well as examine which discussions have obtained the general agreement of the participants. In addition, a representative of the group of energy and environment ministers that held a one-day preparatory meeting for Rio+20 (in parallel to VEF 2011) will present the outcome of that meeting.

THE OUTCOME OF THIS SESSION IS A DECLARATION THAT WOULD AROUND THE FOLLOWING AREAS:

- Energy access
- Energy access and the MDGs
- Energy Efficiency
- Decarbonisation of the economy
- The role of UN Energy and the UN System in helping achieve universal access by 2030.
- Declaration for Rio+20 on energy access

Moderator
Irene Freudenschuss-Reichl, Director General, Austrian Development Cooperation, Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs

Panelists
Carsten Staur, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations
Nebojsa Nakicenovic, Deputy Director, IIASA and Professor of Economics, Vienna University of Technology, Austria
Kandeh Yumkella, Director-General, UNIDO

Thursday, 23 June 2011
Conference Venue:

Hofburg (Imperial Palace)
Enterance: Josefsplatz, 1010, Vienna

Hofburg at Vienna
A Leopoldine range
B Imperial Chancellery range
C Michaeler range
D Ceremonial Apartments range
1 Burg Gate, with Monument to Heroes
2 Entrance to State Apartments and Silberkammer
3 Schweizerhof (Entrance to Treasury)
4 Treasury
5 Castle Chapel
6 Winter Riding School
7 Entrance to Lippizaner Stables and New Gallery
8 Entrance to Spanish Riding School
9 National Library
10 Ephesos Museum
11 Museum of Ethnology
12 Augustinian Church

Co-sponsors: