

UNECE Group of Experts on Renewable Energy (GERE)

- Key activities and cooperation areas



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Governing sustainability in biomass supply chains for the bioeconomy
Utrecht /NL), 23 May 2019



UNECE Group of Experts on Renewable Energy (GERE)

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The GERE started in 2014 as a subsidiary body to the Committee on Sustainable Energy and aims to:

- Determine the status of RE development and tracking its progress in the UNECE region
- Facilitate policy dialogue, exchange of best practices and data
- Consider the role of renewable energy within the context of future energy systems
- Promote instruments for assessing renewable energy resources and support possible synergies between renewable energy and fossil fuels in the energy production
- Identify needs, key bottlenecks and opportunities for potential investment
- Cross-cutting cooperation: GERE cooperates, *inter alia*, with the Expert Group on Resource Management (EGRM) to enhance the UNFC application

GERE Key Outputs

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- REN21 UNECE Renewable Energy Status Report (2015 & 2017)
- Investment Matchmaking events in Baku (2016) and Astana (2017) at the 7th and 8th International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development.
- Hard Talks events: Georgia (2016), Ukraine (2016), Azerbaijan (2017), Kazakhstan (2018), Bosnia and Herzegovina (2018), Serbia (21-22 March 2019)
- Planned Hard Talks:
 - Russian Federation (18-19 June 2019)
- 6th session of the GERE, Bangkok, 7-9 October 2019
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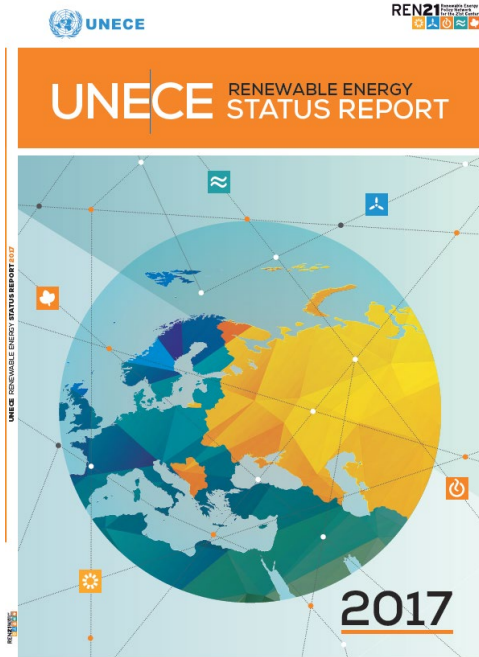


Tracking Progress

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The UNECE REN21 Renewable Energy Status Report 2017



REN21 Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century

UNECE

Gefördert durch:

Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Energie

aufgrund eines Beschlusses des Deutschen Bundestages

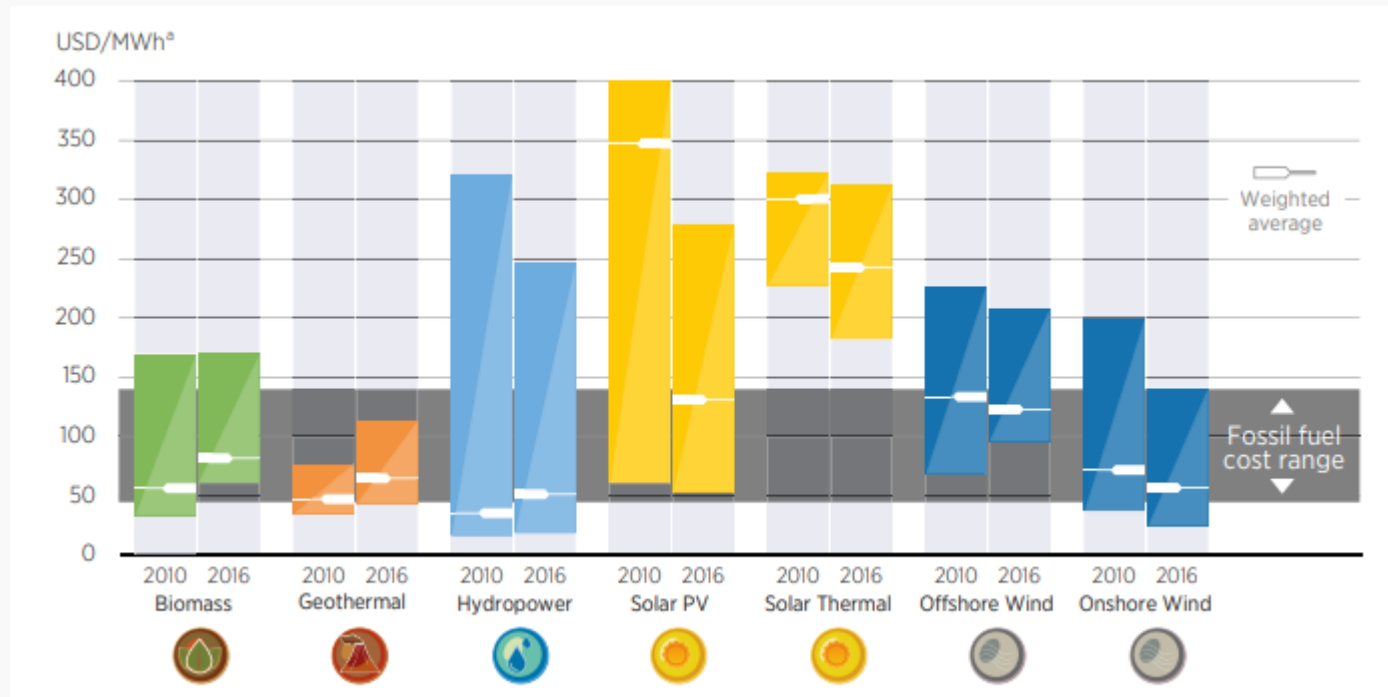
International Energy Agency





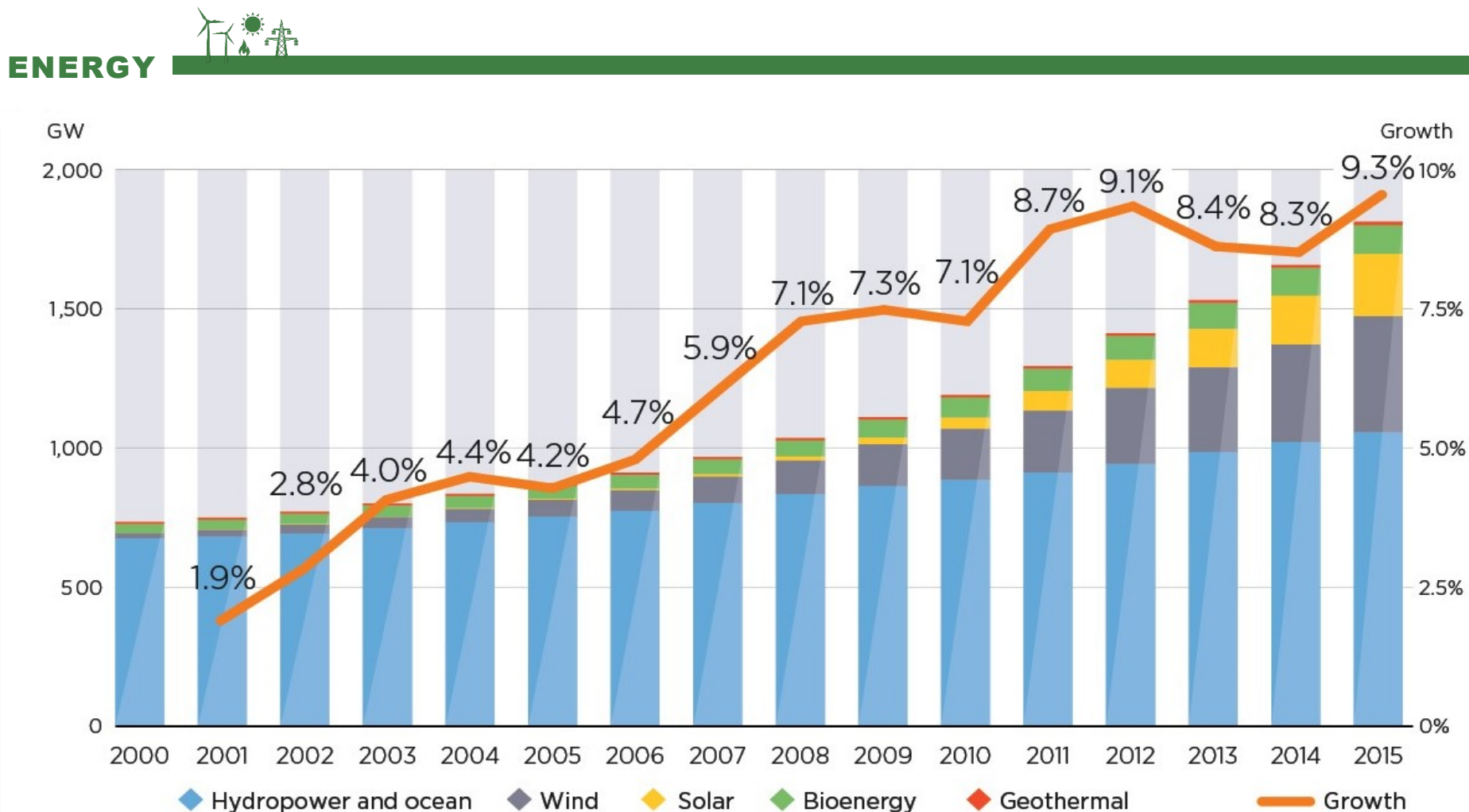
Renewable Energy Cost Competitive v. Thermal Power Generation

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Source: IRENA (2017)

Renewable Power Capacity and Annual Growth Rate



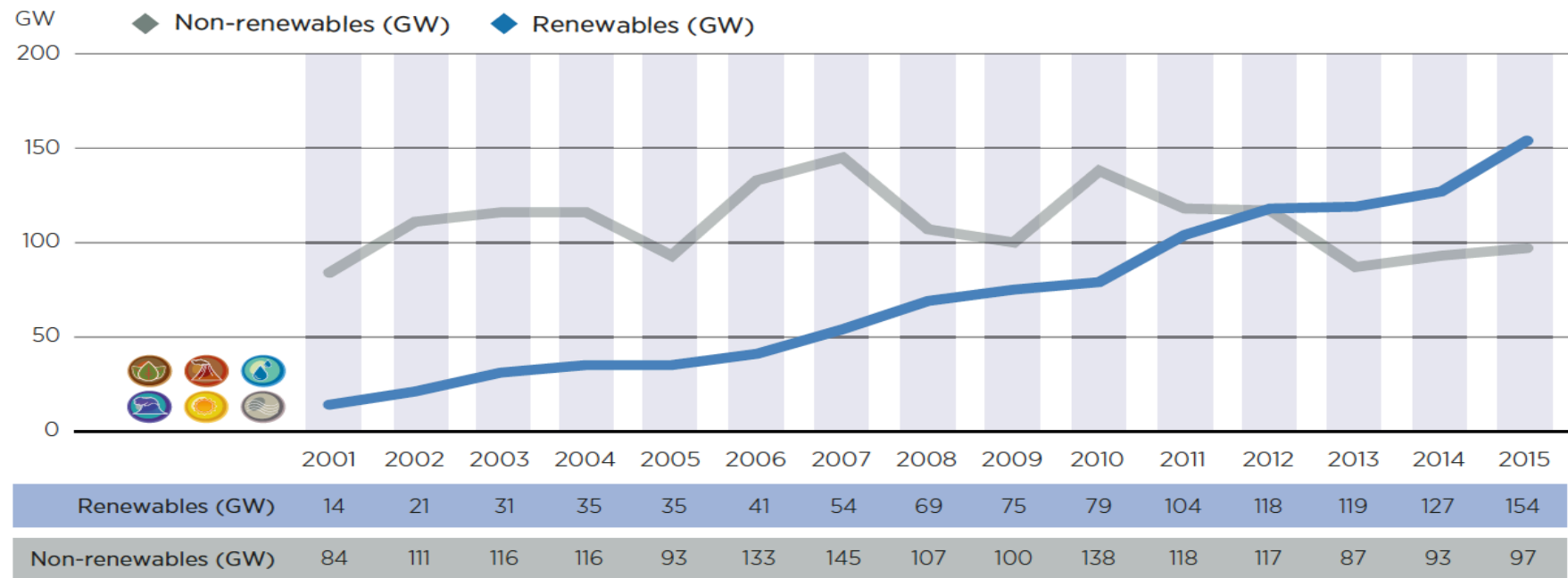
Source: IRENA, 2016b

Renewable Non-renewable Energy Capacity Additions

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Figure 1.3 Renewable and non-renewable power capacity additions, 2001-2015



Source: IRENA, 2016b

1 Excludes 154 GW of pure and mixed pumped storage capacity otherwise included in hydropower capacity. The bulk of this 154 GW is pure pumped storage capacity that contains no renewable energy generation component but is instead a storage medium for grid power of any origin.

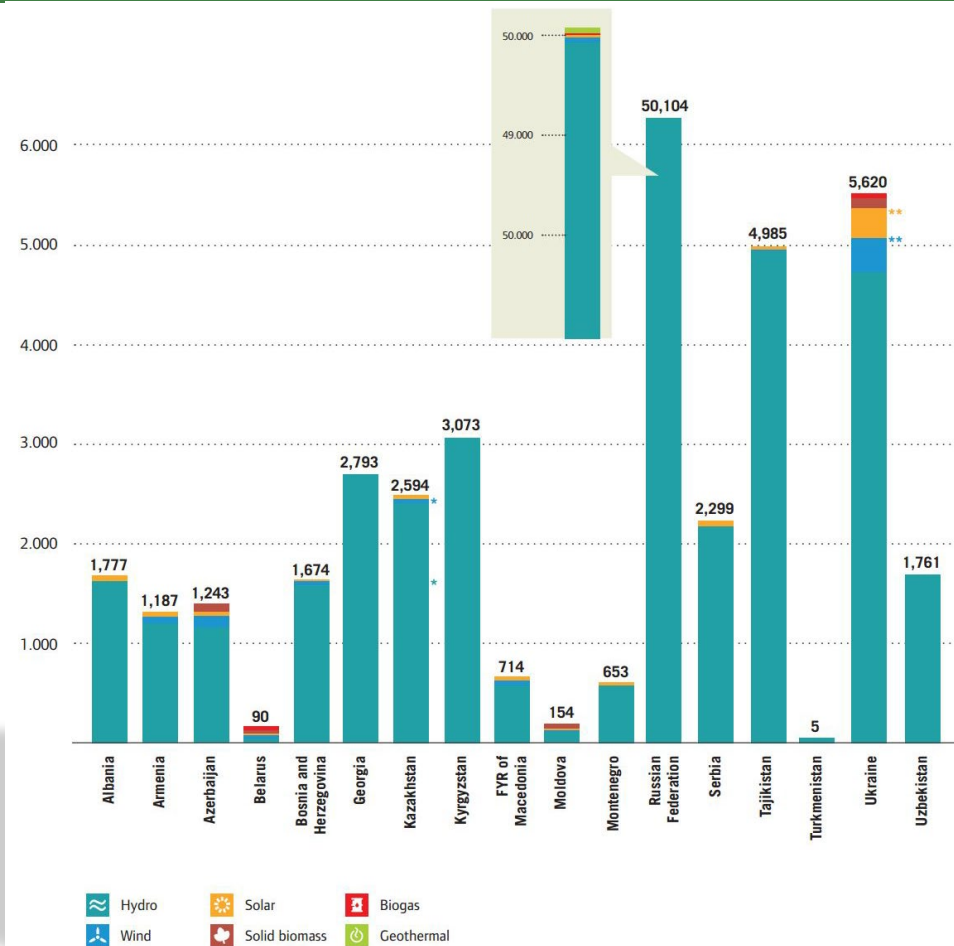
2 Including solar power and heat, wind power, hydropower, ocean energy, geothermal power and heat, and modern bioenergy.

Renewable Energy for Power, Installed Capacity in MW, 2016

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- Big variations from country to country
- Hydropower is backbone
- Other renewable energy technologies are nascent, with few regional exceptions
- Smaller developments are beginning to pick up



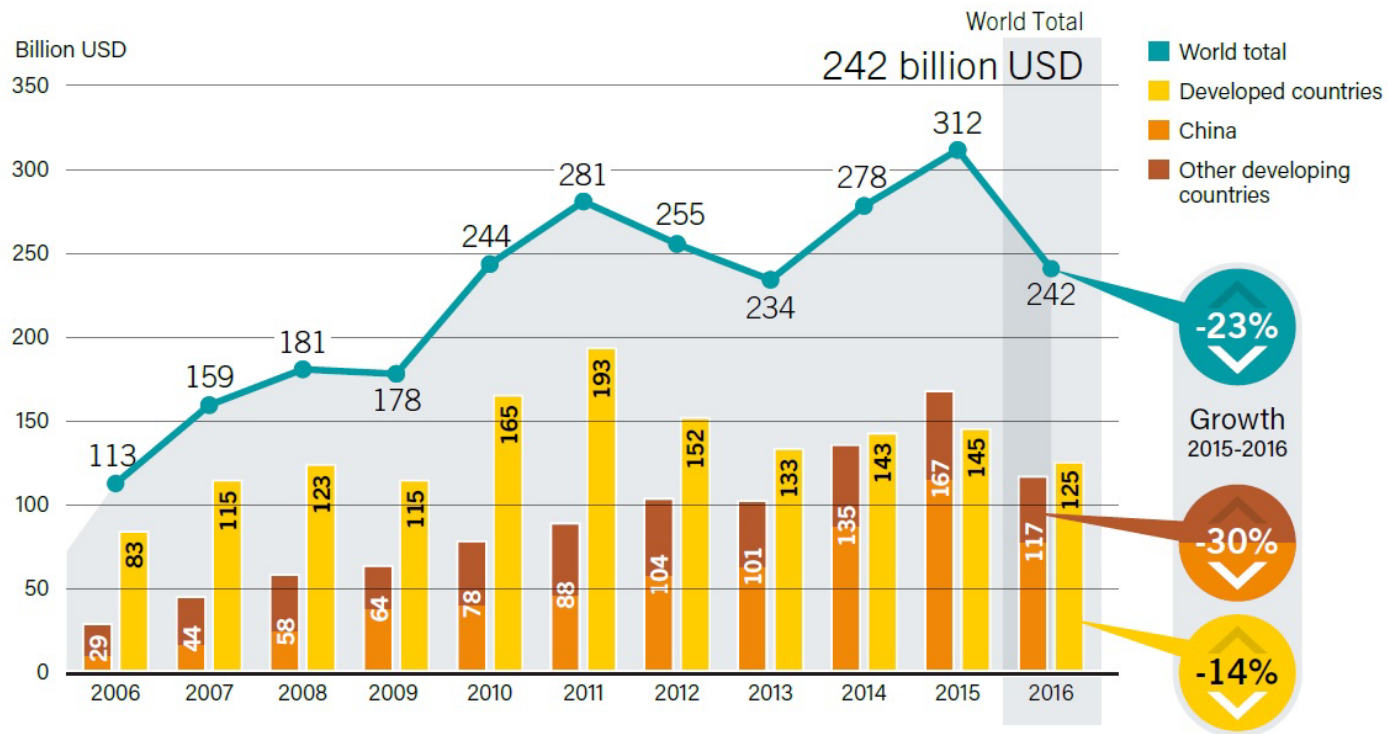


Global Investment in Renewable Energy

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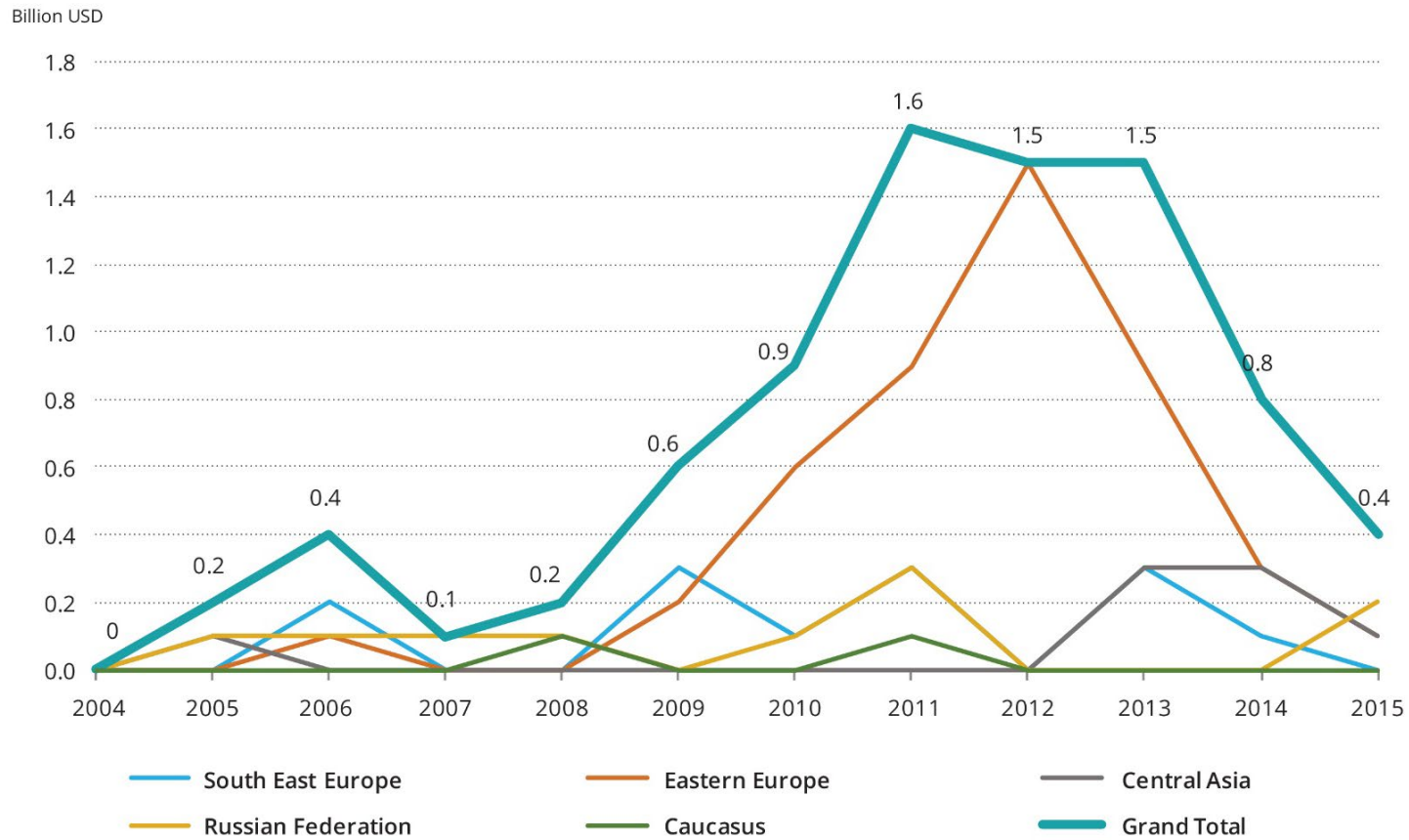


2006-2016



Renewable Energy Investment Overview 2004-2014

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Renewable Energy Investment Overview 2004 – 2014 – selected countries



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- Investment is unevenly distributed (regionally and by sector)
- Funding sources mainly originating in national governments, international donors and multilateral development banks.





Hard Talks: An Innovative Policy Dialogue Tool For Unblocking Renewable Energy Barriers to Investment

- A uniquely formatted **multi-stakeholder** dialogue:
 - Involved Ministries – Energy, Economy, Finance, etc.
 - Other key players – RES Agencies, Regulators, Network operators
 - Private sector –project developers, industry associations
 - Parliament, NGOs, media (2nd day)
 - Financial actors – IFIs, development banks and commercial lenders
 - International community – Donors, Consulates, etc.
- Adapted to the specifications and requirements of the host country
- Discussion guided by a **practical “problem/solution” Discussion Paper**
- **Neutral international facilitators** for the dialogue
- Involves two days – **one expert day** following by a **half day for high-level decision-makers** to deliver key messages from experts
- **Conclusion:** Discussion Paper is reformatted into a **“Recommendation Paper”** prioritizing the next steps which is sent to all participants and high-level decision-makers for further action

Moving Forward

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- Scale-up financing, in particular climate financing
- Energy reforms to remove barriers
- Improve normative, regulatory and financial framework, also to address environmental issues
- Strengthening technological and regional/cross-border cooperation: learn from other countries experience, trade and effective use of infrastructure, joint investments
- Estimating and classifying renewable energy resources in a representative, coherent and consistent manner for renewable energy industry, its stakeholders and investors – UNFC application to renewables
- Trade-offs with the environment need to be addressed on the basis of adequate assessments, participation and consideration of different interests
- Country specific approach rather than a “one-size-fits-all” regional approach
- Identify remedies for hurdles to RE uptake in the countries: Hard Talks?

More on GERE:

<http://www.unece.org/energy/se/gere.html>



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Thank you!

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