RENEWABLES 2013 GLOBAL STATUS REPORT





Renewable Energy Status

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Executive Secretary of REN21

CESC Webinar South-East Asia 22nd October 2013



About REN21



A Multi-stakeholder Policy Network grouping

NGOs:

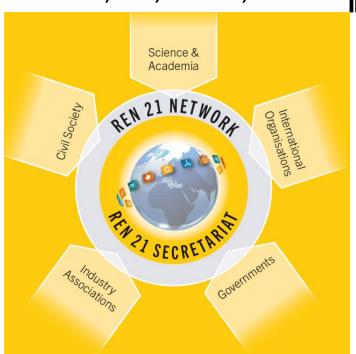
CURES, GFSE, Greenpeace, ICLEI, ISEP, JREF, WCRE, WRI, WWF

Industry Associations:

ACORE, ARE, CEC, CREIA, EREC, GWEC, IGA, IHA, WBA, WWEA

Science & Academia:

IIASA, ISES, SANEDI, TERI



International Organisations:

ADB, EC, GEF, IEA, IRENA, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, World Bank

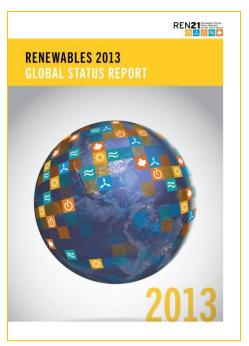
National Governments:

Brazil, Denmark Germany, India, Norway, Spain, Uganda, UAE, UK

REN21 Renewables Global Status Report



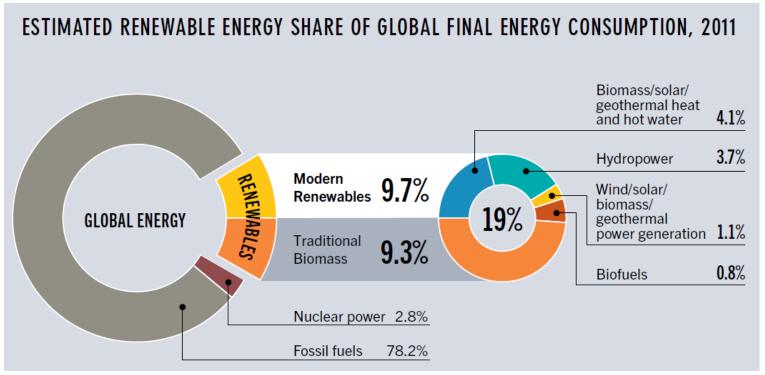
- Launched along with UNEP's Global trends in RE investment.
- Team of over 500 Contributors, researchers & reviewers worldwide.
- The report features:
 - Global Market Overview.
 - Industry Trends.
 - Policy Landscape.
 - Rural Renewable Energy.
- All renewable energy technologies.
- Sectors: power, heating/cooling, transport.
- New elements in 2013:
 - Feature on system transformation.



www.ren21.net/gsr

Renewable Energy in the World





Source: REN21 Renewables 2013 Global Status Report

RE supplied an estimated 19% of global final energy consumption in 2011.

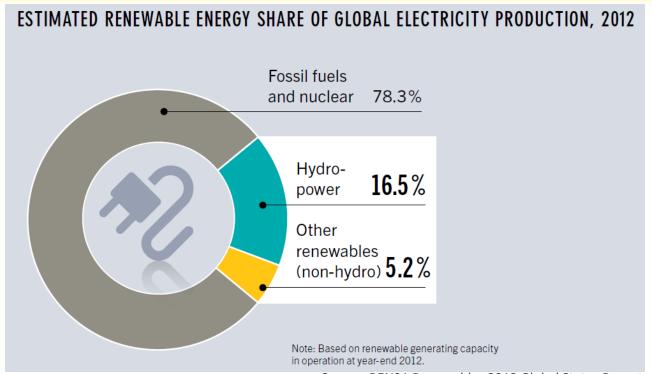
Top 5 RE champions



	New capacity investment	Hydropower capacity	Solar PV capacity	Wind power capacity	Solar water collector (heating) capacity ¹	Biodiesel production	Ethanol production
1	China	China	Germany	United States	China	United States	United States
2	United States	Turkey	Italy	China	Turkey	Germany	Brazil
3	Germany	Brazil/Vietnam	China	Germany	Germany	Argentina	China
4	Japan	Russia	United States	India	India	Brazil	Canada
5	Italy	Canada	Japan	United Kingdom	n Brazil	France	France
TAL	L CAPACITY AS	OF END-2012					
	Renewable power capacity (incl. hydro)	Renewable power capacity (not incl. hydro)	Renewable power capacity per capita (not Incl. hydro) ²		Geothermal power capacity	Hydropower capacity China	solar thermal power (CSP) capacity
	Renewable power capacity (incl. hydro)	Renewable power capacity (not incl. hydro)	power capacity per capita (not Incl. hydro) ² Germany	Capacity United States	power capacity United States	capacity	solar thermal power (CSP) capacity Spain
	Renewable power capacity (incl. hydro)	Renewable power capacity (not incl. hydro) China United States	power capacity per capita (not Incl. hydro) ² Germany Sweden	United States Brazil	power capacity	capacity	solar thermal power (CSP) capacity
	Renewable power capacity (incl. hydro) China United States	Renewable power capacity (not incl. hydro) China United States Germany	power capacity per capita (not Incl. hydro) ² Germany Sweden	United States Brazil	power capacity United States Philippines	China Brazil	power (CSP) capacity Spain United States







- Renewable energy comprise more than 26% of global power generation capacity.
- 21.7% of global electricity is produced from renewable energy.
- Renewables accounted for just over half of the estimated 280GW of new electric capacity installed in 2012.

Global Market Overview



Heating and Cooling

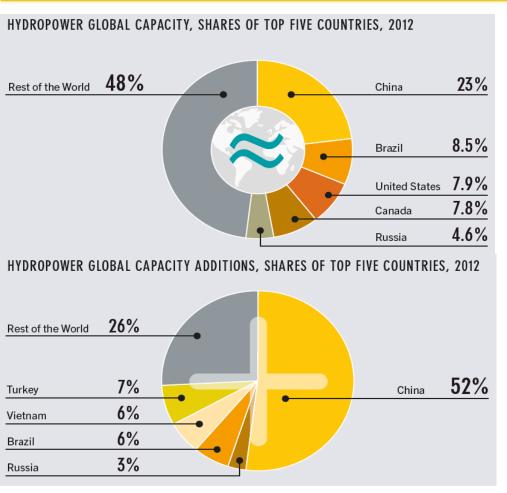
- Transition towards the use of larger systems, increasing use of CHP, for district schemes and industrial purposes.
- Solar collectors are used in more than 56 countries for water (and increasingly for space) heating.

Transport

- RE used in the form of liquid and gaseous biofuels, electricity and renewably produced hydrogen for fuel cell vehicles.
- Liquid biofuels provided about 3,4 % of global road transport fuels in 2012.
- Electric transport is being tied directly with renewable energy through policy directives particularly at local level.

Hydropower

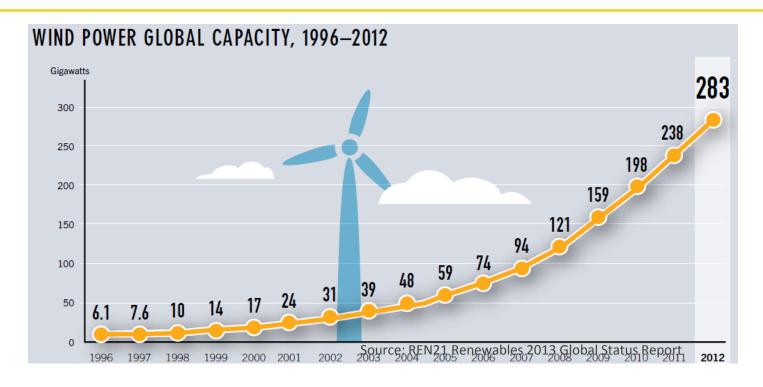




- 30GW of new hydropower was added in 2012, increasing capacity by nearly 3%, bringing installed capacity to 990GW.
- Globally hydropower generated 3,700TWh of electricity in 2012.
 China alone produced 864 TWh followed by Brazil (441TWh).
- Growing prominence of jointventure business models involving local and international partnerships as the size of the projects increase.

Wind Power

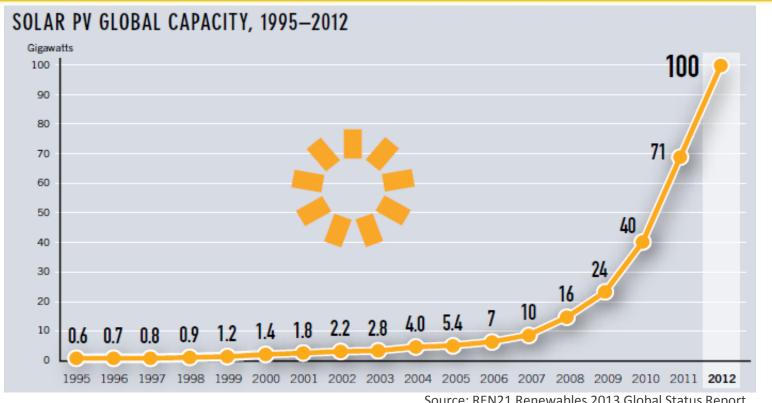




- Almost 45GW of wind power capacity began operation, increasing global wind capacity 19% to 283 GW.
- In China, wind power generation increased by 13 GW surpassing generation from coal and passed nuclear power output for the first time, India added 2.3 GW.

Solar Photovoltaics (PV)



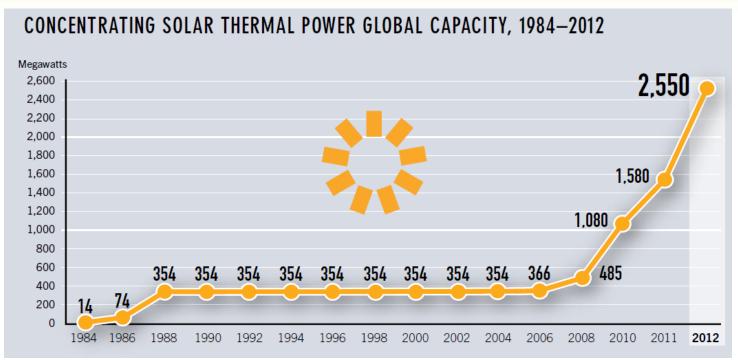


- Total global operating capacity of solar PV reached the 100 GW milestone.
- Prices of solar PV modules fell by more than 30 % in 2012.

- By year's end, Australia, China, India and Japan had at least 1 GW of total capacity.
- Australia, China and Japan were among the 10 top markets for PV capacity.

Concentrating Solar Thermal Power (CSP)





- Interest in CSP is on the rise, particularly in developing countries, with investment spreading across Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and Latin America.
- Australia added 9 MW to its Liddell Power Station.
- China, India, and South Korea have small pilot plants in operation.

Geothermal Energy

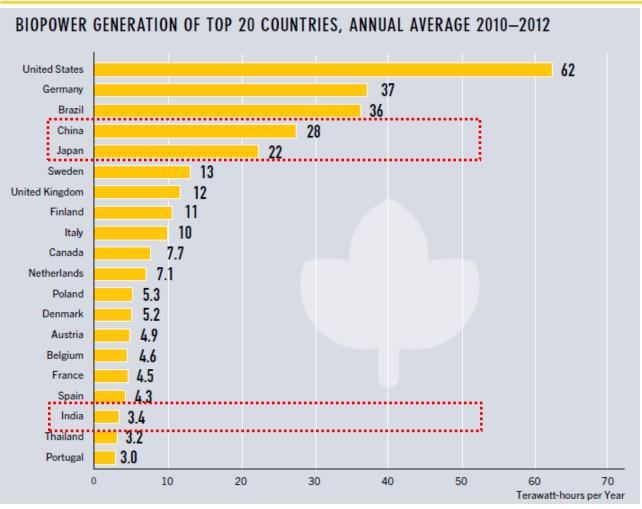




- 233 TWh (805PJ) of district heat and electricity was provided by geothermal resources in 2012.
- The use of ground-source heat pumps is growing fast and reached an estimated 50 GWth of capacity in 2012.
- Geothermal electric generating capacity grew by an estimated 300 MW during 2012, bringing the global total to 11.7 GW and generating at least 72 TWh.
- 2/3 of global capacity is located in the US, China, Sweden, Germany and Japan.

Bioenergy

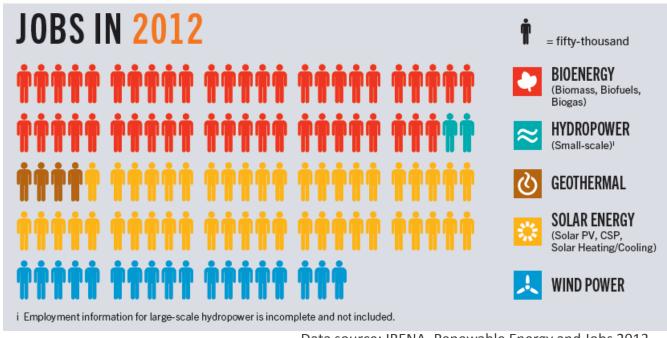




- Use of biomass in the heat, power and transport sectors increased 2–3% to approximately 55 EJ.
- Bio-power capacity was up 12% to nearly 83 GW, with notable increases in some BRICS countries.
- In 2012, around 350
 TWh of electricity
 was generated world
 wide (bio-power).

Renewable Energy and Jobs





Data source: IRENA, Renewable Energy and Jobs 2013

- Worldwide renewable energy employment continues to increase.
- An estimated 5.7 million people work in the renewable energy sector.
- The bulk of employment remains concentrated in Brazil, China, India, the EU, and the United States.

Global New Investment in Renewable Energy



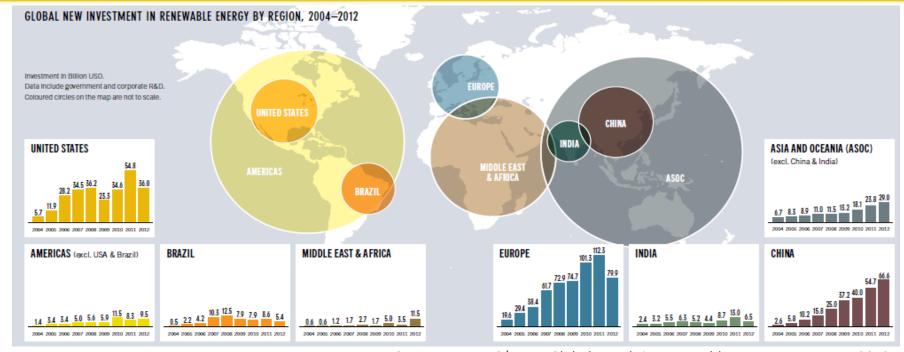


Data source: UNEP FS/ BNEF Global Trends in Renewable Energy Investment 2013

- Global new investment in renewable power went down 12% from the previous year's record (still the second highest ever).
- Installed capacity, which continued to grow due to falling technology costs.
- The most dramatic shift yet in the balance of investment activity between developed and developing economies.

Investment Flows



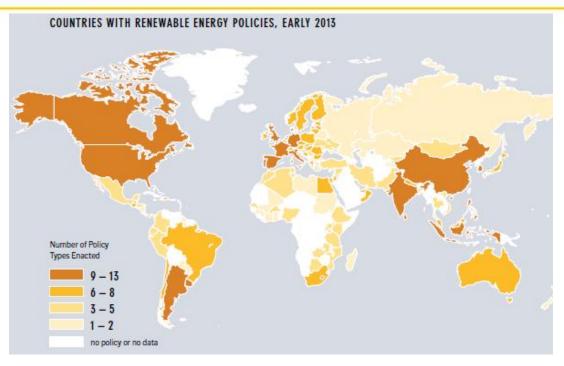


Data Source: UNEP FS/ BNEF Global Trends in Renewable Energy Investment 2013

- Developing countries reached USD 112 billion, representing 46% of the world total; this was up from 34% in 2011, and continued an unbroken eight-year growth trend.
- Developed economies fell 29% to USD 132 billion, the lowest level since 2009.

Renewable Energy Policy Landscape





Source: REN21 Renewables 2013 Global Status Report

- At least 138 countries had renewable energy targets by the end of 2012.
- The number of countries with renewable energy targets more than doubled between 2005 and 2012.

Outlook 2030



Three complementary goals by 2030:







Starting point for SE4ALL goals can be established on this basis



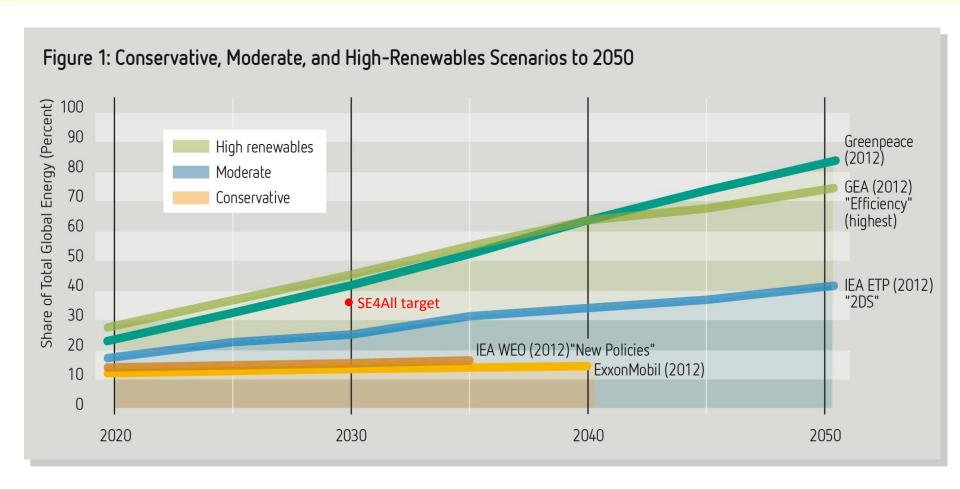
Percent	Universal to mod energy s	dern	Doubling global rate of improvement of energy efficiency	Doubling share of renewable energy in global energy mix
Proxy indicator	Percentage of population with electricity access	Percentage of population with primary reliance on non-solid fuels	Rate of improvement in energy intensity	Renewable energy share in TFEC
1990	76	47	4.0	16.6
2010	83	59	-1.3	18.0
2030	100	100	-2.6	36.0

Source: Global Tracking Framework @ International Energy Agency and World Bank, 2013



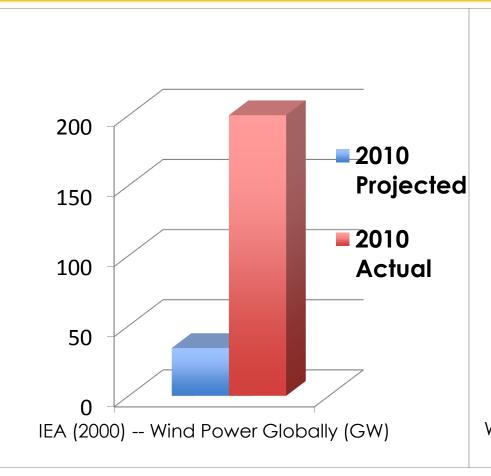
Future outlook

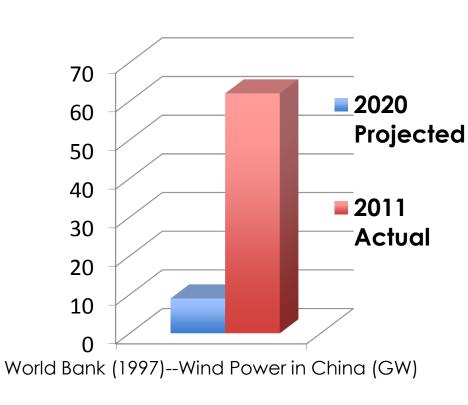




Historic Projections Fall Short...







In conclusion



- Achieving objectives will take bold policy action aimed at doubling or tripling financial flows.
- Stable and predictable policy frameworks are key for the industry.
- Doubling the share of renewables by 2030 will need to result in at least a tripling of the share of modern renewables incl. sustainable hydropower.
- Both centralised and decentralised renewables will be needed.
- Phase out of untargeted fossil fuel subsidies is indispensable (RE support is still 6 times less than fossil fuel subsidies).
- Integration of renewable energy will become more important.



REN21 Flagship Products & Activities



REN21 FLAGSHIP PRODUCTS AND ACTIVITIES

Renewables Global Status Report

www.ren21.net/gsr



Renewables Interactive Map

www.map.ren21.net



Renewables Global Futures Report

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