RENEWABLES 2013 GLOBAL STATUS REPORT



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Renewable Energy Status

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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.



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

 UN Secretary General's goal : doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030 (from 18% in base year2010).

Renewable Energy in the World



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 Tai	Italy	Canada	Japan	United Kingdom	Brazil	France	France
-				Biopower (capacity	Brazil Geothermal power capacity	Hydropower capacity	
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TAI	Renewable power capacity (incl. hydro)	Coff END-2012 Renewable power capacity (not incl. hydro)	Renewable power capacity per capita (not Incl. hydro) ²	Biopower capacity United States	Geothermal power capacity	Hydropower capacity	Concentrating solar thermal power (CSP) capacity
TAI	Renewable power capacity (incl. hydro) China	Renewable power capacity (not incl. hydro) China	Renewable power capacity per capita (not Incl. hydro) ² Germany	Biopower capacity United States Brazil	Geothermal power capacity United States	Hydropower capacity China	Concentrating solar thermal power (CSP) capacity Spain
TAI	Renewable power capacity (incl. hydro) China United States	S OF END-2012 Renewable power capacity (not incl. hydro) China United States	Renewable power capacity per capita (not Incl. hydro) ² Germany Sweden	Biopower capacity United States Brazil China	Geothermal power capacity United States Philippines	Hydropower capacity China Brazil	Concentrating solar thermal power (CSP) capacity Spain United States

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Global Market Overview – Power Markets





- 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.

New annual power capacity added in EU in 2012: 70 % renewable based





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Global Market Overview – Heating & Cooling



Source: REN21 Renewables 2013 Global Status Report

- By the end of 2012 solar thermal capacity reached an estimated 282 GWth.
- **Europe** and China account for about 90% of world market.
- Growing trend to use solar resources to generate process heat for industry.



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.



Europe again dominated the market, adding 16.9 GW and accounting for about 57% of newly installed capacity, to end 2012 with 70 GW in operation.

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.
- **Spain** continued to lead the world for both deployment and total capacity of CSP, adding 950 MW to increase operating capacity by 95% to a total of 1,950 MW.



- Almost 45GW of wind power capacity began operation, increasing global wind capacity 19% to 283 GW.
- The European Union passed the 100 GW milestone in 2012, adding a record 11.9 GW of wind capacity for a total exceeding 106 GW.
- Wind accounts for 11.4% of total EU electric capacity.

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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.
- In Europe, bio-power capacity increased by almost 2% to 31.4
 GW, generating around 136 TWh.
 Mainly by biogas in CHP plants, and with renewable municipal solid waste.

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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 the EU, Brazil, China, India, and the United States.

Global New Investment in Renewable Energy



 Global new investment in renewable power went down 12% from the previous year's record (still the second highest ever).

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- Installed capacity, which continued to grow due to falling technology costs.
- Europe experienced a reduction in subsidies for wind and solar project development but it remained the largest centre for R&D.

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Investment Flows

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

- Dramatic shift in the balance of new investment activity between developed and developing economies.
- 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.

THE NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH RENEWABLE TARGETS MORE THAN DOUBLED BETWEEN 2005 AND 2012. A LARGE NUMBER OF CITY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ARE ALSO PROMOTING RENEWABLE ENERGY.

- At least 138 countries had renewable energy targets by the end of 2012.
- Most policies to support renewable energy target the power sector, with Feedin tariffs (FITs) and renewable portfolio standards (RPS) used most frequently.
- Policymakers are increasingly aware of the potential national development impacts of renewable energy.
- GSR provides a comprehensive policy table giving an overview of applied instruments worldwide on a country-by-country basis.



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Added-value of Renewables

- Decreased dependency on fossil fuel imports
- Decreased energy price volatility
- Increased resilience to climate change impacts: system diversification; decentralisation
- No nuclear risk
- Environmental benefits: CO₂ reduction; SO_x, NO_x reduction
- Local value added: job creation, industry development





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