

19TH OSCE ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL FORUM
“Promotion of common actions and co-operation in the OSCE area
in the fields of development of sustainable energy and transport”
CONCLUDING MEETING
Prague, 14-16 September 2011
Special Session 1

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14 September 2011

ENGLISH only



**OSCE 19th Economic and
Environmental Forum**
Sustainable Energy: Solutions for the Future

Dr. Rabia Ferroukhi, IRENA
15 September 2011

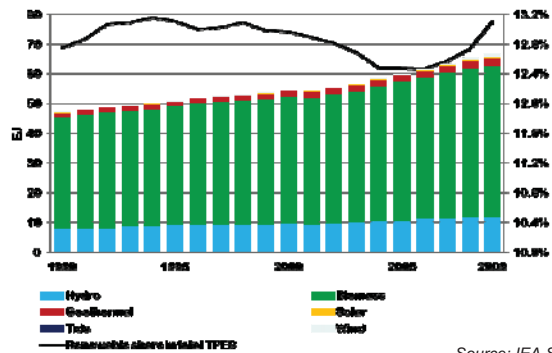


Contents

1. Global growth of renewable energy and investment
2. Drivers for renewable energy deployment
3. Renewable energy potential
4. Remaining challenges
5. About the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)
6. Conclusion

Growth in renewable energy

World Total Primary Energy Supply from Renewables 1990-2009



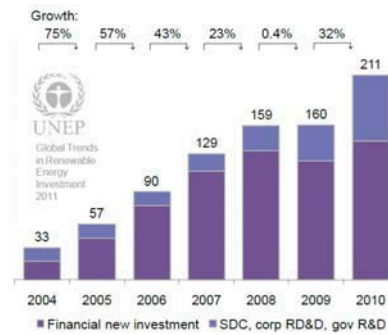
In 2010 renewables contributed about 16% of global final energy consumption.

(REN 21, 2011)

Source: IEA Statistics

Growth in renewable energy investments

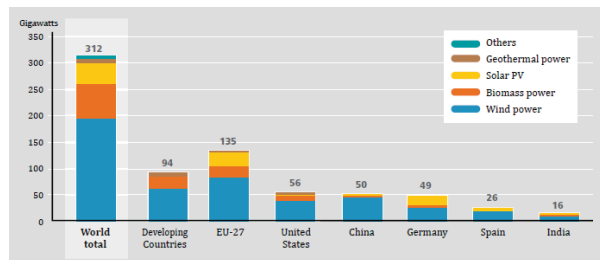
Global new investment in renewable energy 2004 -2010 (\$bn)



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance (2011)

Renewable power capacity

*Developing world, EU, and Top five Countries, 2010
(excluding hydropower)*



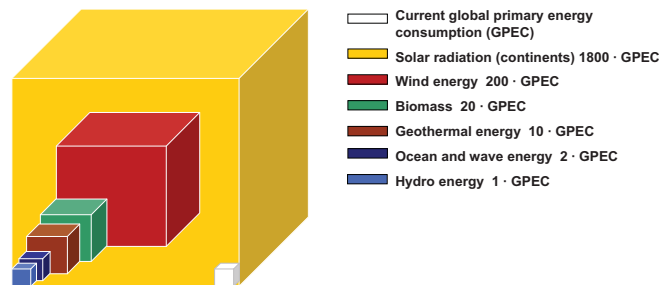
Source: REN21 (2011)

Key drivers

- Energy security (reduce risk of supply disruptions and reliance on fossil fuels)
- Climate change mitigation (reduce CO₂ emissions)
- Job creation potential (creation of new industries and more jobs than business-as-usual scenarios)
- Improve energy access
- Social and economic development (achieve Millennium Development Goals)

Renewable energy potential

The potential of renewable energy sources



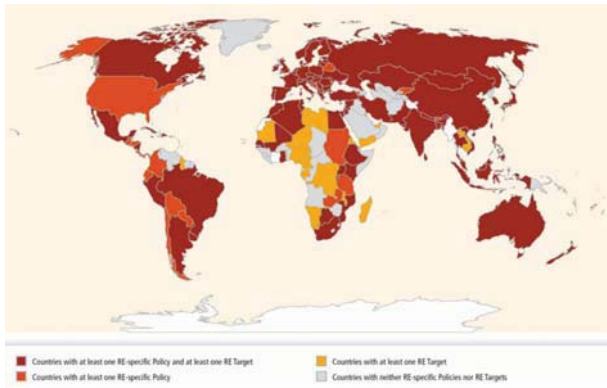
Source: Nitsch, F. (2007)

Remaining challenges (1)- Financing

- While the bulk of investment will come from the private sector, this alone will be insufficient
- More innovative public-private partnerships are needed
- New funding mechanisms are required

Remaining challenges (2)-Policy

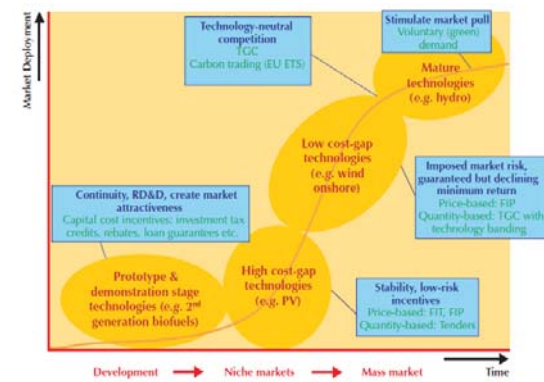
Countries with at least one RE-specific deployment target
and/or at least one RE-specific deployment policy



Source: IPCC (2011) 9

Remaining challenges (3)

A combination of different renewable energy policies depending
on technology maturity



Source: IEA (2008) 10

Remaining challenges (4)- Enabling Environment



This can be created by:

- Addressing the possible interactions of a given policy with other policies
- Facilitating access to financing
- Remove barriers for access to networks and markets
- Increasing education and awareness
- Promoting technology transfer
- Implement long-term capacity building strategies

Source: IPCC (2011)

11

About IRENA (1)



| | |
|-------------|---|
| Foundation: | 26 January 2009, Bonn, Germany 1 st Assembly: 4-5 April 2011, Abu Dhabi |
| Members: | 82 (incl. EU) have ratified IRENA's Statute 149 (incl. EU) have signed IRENA's Statute |
| Mandate: | Sustainable deployment of the six RE resources (Biomass, Geothermal, Hydro, Ocean, Solar, Wind) |
| Location: | Headquarters Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates Innovation and Technology Centre IITC in Bonn, Germany Liaison Office for Cooperation in Vienna, Austria |
| Staff: | Director-General Dr Adnan Z. Amin and about 40 staff members |

12

About IRENA (2)

IRENA's 2011 Work Programme:

- Global knowledge on relevant renewable energy information will be systematized through Sub-Programme 1 on **Knowledge Management and Technology Cooperation**; it will also initiate cooperative stakeholder approaches;
- An enabling policy, financial and human resource environment for the deployment of renewable energy technologies will be fostered through Sub-Programme 2 on **Policy Advisory Services and Capacity Building**;
- A framework for technology development support to governments will be designed through Sub- Programme 3 on **Innovation and Technology**.

Conclusion

- OSCE member countries are united by the need to transition to a cleaner development path
- Greater co-operation needed
- Common interests, common goals

THANK YOU
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