Session 5. Improving data and information for investment promotion:
The 2015 UNECE Status Report on Renewable Energy

Gianluca Sambucini, UNECE Sustainable Energy Division

Training Course on Business Planning for Renewable Energy Investment Projects
Sixth International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development, Yerevan, Armenia, 29 September – 2 October 2015
Concrete activities in work plan 2014-2015 to increase uptake of RE in line with SE4ALL:

- State of Development of RE in the UNECE region
- Support to Communities in the UNECE region with no access to energy
- Exchange of know-how and best practices
- Further development of other activities
November 2014 - Completed tasks:

• Initial Review of the Status of Renewable Energy Development in the UNECE Region (GIZ Report)
• Initial review on energy access in the region UNECE region
• Initial Framework for Developing Best Practice Guidelines to Accelerate Renewable Energy Uptake in the UNECE region
• Initiated cooperation with other subsidiary bodies and group of experts: gas, electricity, resource classification, energy efficiency
• Cooperation with key actors: MoU with IRENA and REN21 in second half of 2014

Key findings from the UNECE Renewable Energy Status Report which will be launched at UNFCCC/COP21 in Paris, December 2015

Tracking the uptake of renewable energy for future activities: outreach in UNECE countries

Cooperative mechanism to promote the exchange of best practices: menu of technologies and policies to promote them

Cross-cutting issues and cooperation with other areas

New Work Plan 2016-2017: RE within a future system perspective & cross-cutting issues
Potential of Renewable Energy in UNECE countries:

- Role of RE as efficient way to provide access to energy in areas without access to modern energy services
- Progressive integration of renewable energy into the global energy mix within future energy systems
UNECE Renewable Energy Status Report  Results in a nutshell:

• The report close data gaps relating to 17 countries from the region
• New data and information gathered on communities with no access to energy
• Highly promising region for the deployment of any kind of renewable energy technology
• Well developed in terms of drafting and adopting strategic planning documents related to renewable energy

Activities
Energy security, sustainable development and climate change challenges have the potential of being drivers for the promotion of Renewable Energy:

- Power outages
- Electricity generation, aging transmission, distribution infrastructure and heating infrastructure→ significant inefficiencies.
- Energy subsidies
- High Energy intensity
- Energy market structure
Investment promotion

- Promotion of renewable energy in all 17 countries
- All countries have renewable energy targets and incentives
- Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan - few support policies for renewable energy
- Support for renewable energy in power generation through feed-in tariffs - all countries except for Azerbaijan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan
- Tendering - Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and the Russian Federation
- Tradable renewable energy certificates - Belarus and the Russian Federation
- Renewable heating and cooling supported through mandates - Montenegro
- Biofuels obligations and mandates - Albania, Belarus, Montenegro, and Ukraine
• Fiscal incentives and public financing present in the considered countries, except Kazakhstan, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan
• Public investment, loans or grants- Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Montenegro and Tajikistan.
• Energy efficiency targets and policies- all of the considered countries are pursuing a regulatory mechanism.
• All countries except Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan have established mandatory targets.
• No national energy efficiency awareness campaigns in only 4 countries.
Potential to develop further the renewable energy sources beyond hydropower in the selected countries.

**Additional potential for:**
- Solar PV potential in all countries
- Insolation—particularly strong in South-East Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia and southern regions of the Russian Federation
- Onshore wind resources—present in all of the considered countries.
  - Particularly large resources in Ukraine, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation.
- Biomass resources: South-East Europe, Eastern Europe as well as the Russian Federation.
- Concentrating solar power (CSP) potential—only in the Central Asia region and particular locations of the Russian Federation.
The building sector: considerable potential in the countries covered by the Status Report

**South East Europe (SEE):**
- Buildings represent 50% of final energy consumption
- Potential for savings through EE and RE - estimated between 20 and 40% of buildings energy use.

**In Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, Armenia’s National Programme on Energy Saving and Renewable Energy estimates 40% potential for energy savings.**

**In the Russian Federation,** deep retrofits in residential buildings could result in 50% savings.
MONDAY 12 OCTOBER

10:00 – 13:00
Opening Statement: Mr. Christian Friis Bach, Executive Secretary of UNECE

Progress made in the renewable energy uptake: key messages and next steps from the on-going status report in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe region. What are key trends and pathways in renewable energy in UNECE countries?

15:00 – 18:00
The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe’s role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goal on energy, and contribute to the global actions on climate change mitigation and adaptation. How can we support UNECE countries to achieve the SDGs and to convert climate change challenges to sustainable development opportunities?

TUESDAY 13 OCTOBER

10:00 – 13:00
Cross-cutting issues and coordination of work on renewable energy (item 7) such as, e.g., the application of UNFC-2009 to renewable energy resources, gas, housing, and the water-energy nexus


2nd Session of the Group of Experts on Renewable Energy
- GERE -
12 October-13 October 2015
http://www.unece.org/energy/se/gere.html