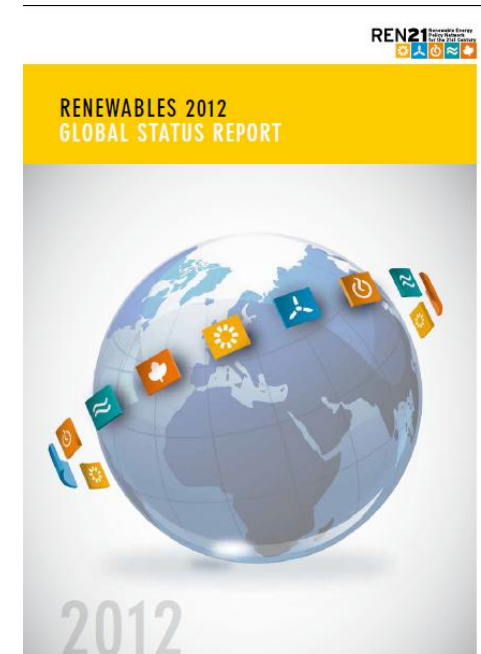


Key Facts and Figures from the REN21 Renewables 2012 Global Status Report



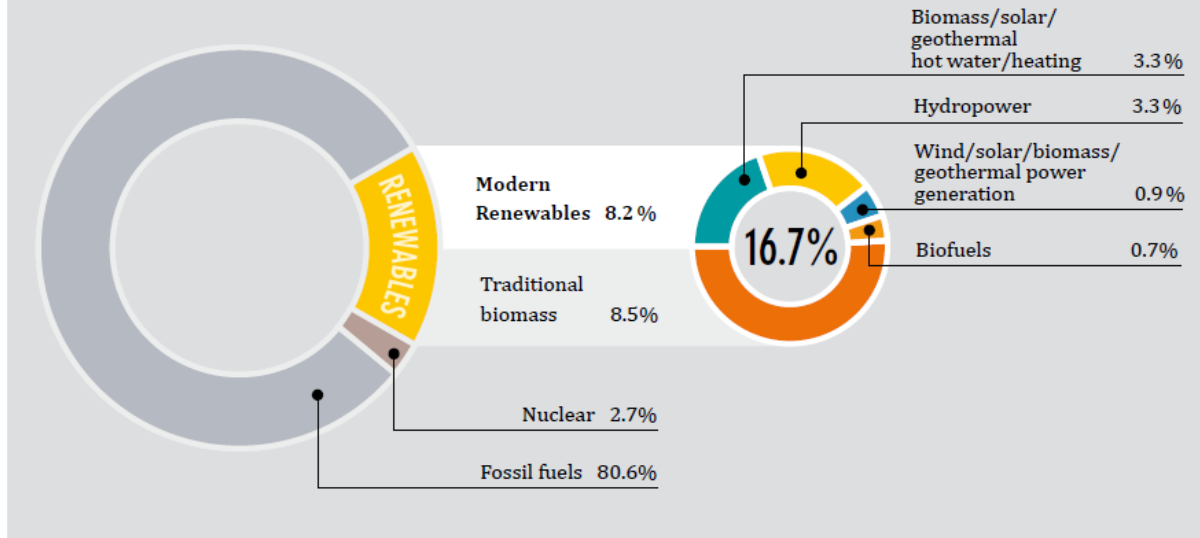
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IEA Workshop: Forging International Finance Collaboration
21st June, Stockholm

Rana Adib, REN21 Secretariat

Renewable Energy in the World

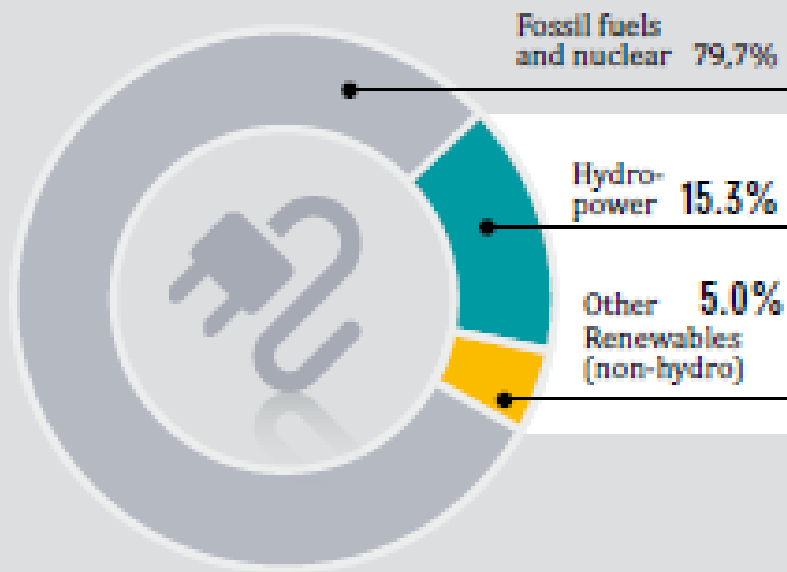
FIGURE 1. RENEWABLE ENERGY SHARE OF GLOBAL FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION, 2010



- RE supplied an estimated **17%** of **global final energy consumption**
- **UN Secretary General's goal : doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030**
- Renewable energy continued to grow strongly despite policy uncertainty in some countries; geography is expanding as prices fall and policies spread

Global Market Overview – Power Markets

FIGURE 3. RENEWABLE ENERGY SHARE OF GLOBAL ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION, 2011



Note: Based on renewable generating capacity in operation at year-end 2011. See Endnote X for this section."

- Renewables accounted for nearly half of the estimated 208GW of new electric capacity installed in 2011
- Renewable electric power capacity worldwide reached **1,360 GW** (+8%) in 2011
- Non hydro renewables exceeded 390GW, a 24% increase over 2010
- Renewable energy comprised more than **25% of global power generation capacity**
- **20.3% of global electricity** was produced from renewable energy

■ Heating and Cooling

- Huge potential for renewable heating & cooling remains mostly untapped
- Countries, particularly in Europe, start to enact supporting policies
- Trends: use of larger systems, CHP and district schemes as well as use of solar resources to generate process heat for industry
- Solar hot water used in over 200 million households and commercial buildings.

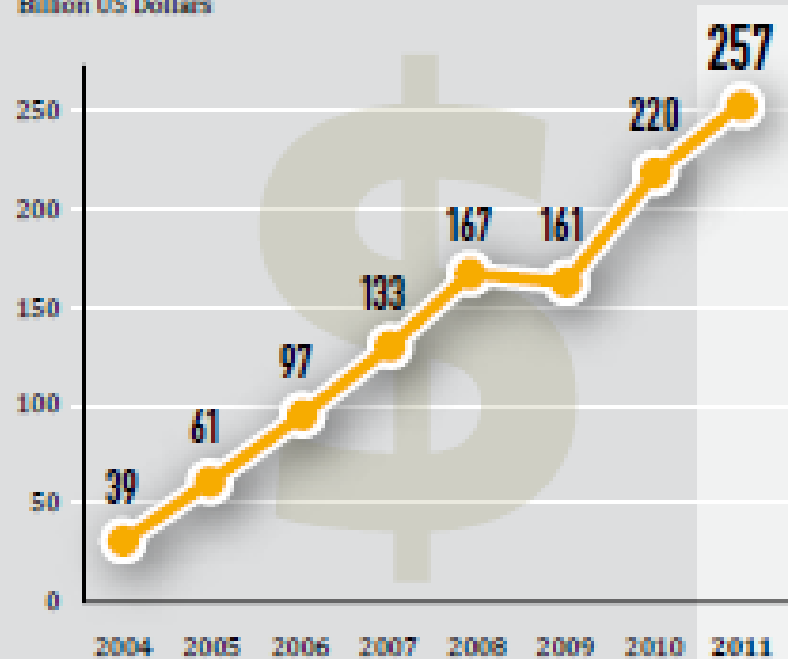
■ Transport

- RE used in form of liquid biofuels, biogas, electricity, hydrogen. **Liquid biofuels provided 3%** of global road transport fuel in 2011.
- Electric transport is being tied directly with renewable energy through policy directives in many countries.

Investment Flows

FIGURE 20. GLOBAL NEW INVESTMENTS IN RENEWABLE ENERGY, 2004–2011

Billion US Dollars



Source: UNEP/Bloomberg: Global Trends in Renewable Energy Investment 2012

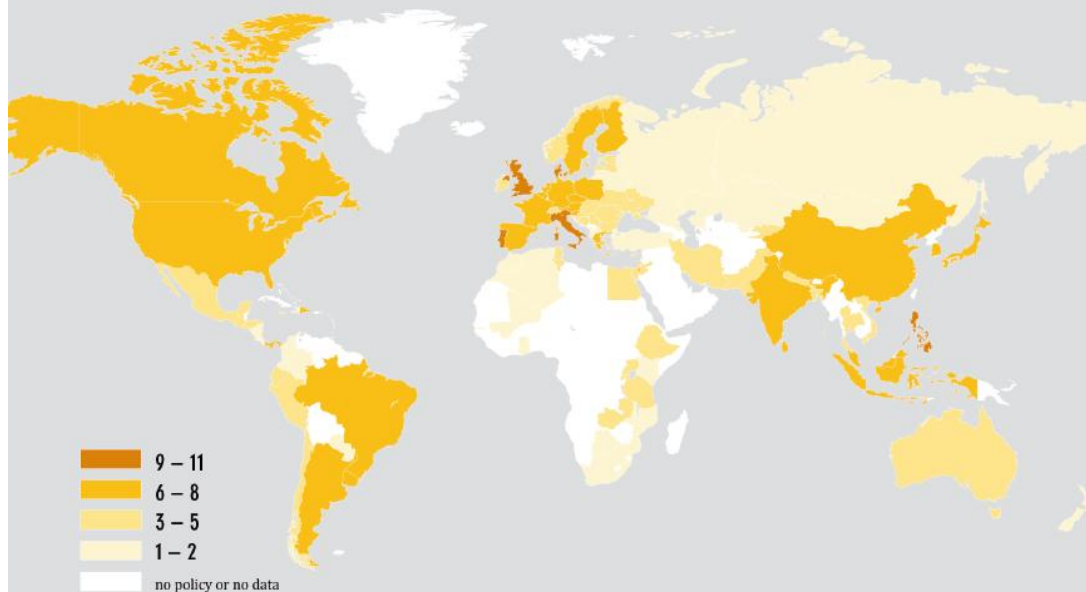
- **Total global investment** in RE jumped in 2011 to a **record of \$257 billion**, up **17%** from 2010
- This is **6 times** the level of investment in 2004 and **94% more** than the total investment in RE in 2007
- Total investment exceeds
 - **\$267 billion** including estimated **\$10 billion** (unreported) invested in **solar hot water**
 - **~\$282 billion** including the **\$25 billion** invested in **large hydropower (>50 MW)**
- Despite the rise in investment, the rate of growth of investment was below the 37% rise in investment from 2009 to 2010.

Industry Trends

- RE industry saw **continued growth** in manufacturing, sales and installation
- **Cost reductions** (especially in PV and onshore wind) contributed to growth
- Changing policy landscape in many countries → industry uncertainties, declining policy support, international financial crisis and barriers to trade
- Trends:
 - **Diversification into new markets**
 - **Industry consolidation**
 - Emergence of increasingly **vertically integrated supply chains**
 - **Manufacturers expanding into project development**
- **Worldwide jobs** in renewable energy industries exceeded **5 million** in 2011; clustered primarily in bioenergy and solar hot water industries.

Policy Landscape

FIGURE 23. COUNTRIES WITH POLICIES, EARLY 2012



+9
NEW COUNTRIES
DEFINED RENEWABLE ENERGY
TARGETS IN 2011

FIGURE 24. COUNTRIES WITH POLICIES, 2005

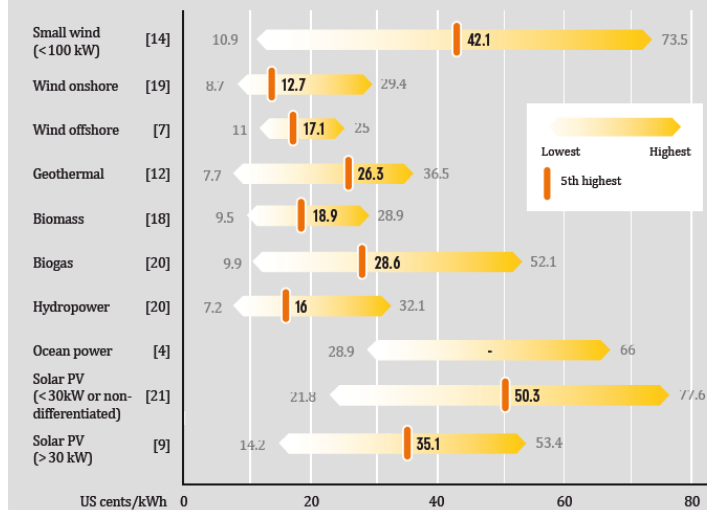


- Number of renewable energy policies increased, but at lower adoption rate
- Significant policy revisions to improve policy instruments as RET mature, but also in response to changing economic & fiscal situation
- Targets in at least **118 countries** up from the 96 reported in previous year; **more than half are developing countries.**

Policy Landscape

- Renewable power generation policies remain the most common type of support policy, in particular feed-in-tariffs (FIT) and renewable portfolio standards (RPS).
- FIT policies were in place in at least 65 countries and 27 states worldwide by early 2012.
- Policies to promote renewable heating and cooling expanded, but no systematic adoption
- Increasing efforts in systematic linking of energy efficiency and renewable energy
- Almost two-thirds of the world's largest cities had adopted climate change action plans by the end of 2011, with more than half of them planning to increase renewable energy.

FIGURE 22. FIT PAYMENTS FOR A RANGE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 2011/2012



Energy Access

- 1.3 billion people lacked access to energy in rural areas in 2011 - a marked improvement over the 1.5 billion people without electricity in 2010
- 2.6 billion people still employed traditional cookstoves and open fires for heating and cooking in 2011
- UN Secretary General's goal: Global action to achieve universal access to modern energy services by 2030
- Large numbers of actors and programmes, with limited coordination, makes **impact assessment and data collection in the region a big challenge**
- Lower prices of renewable energy technology is allowing renewable energy industry to diversify into emerging markets
- Financial models in rural energy include:
 - Small retail markets
 - Public-Private micro financing initiatives
 - National/multi stakeholder programmes



2012 INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY
FOR ALL

Thank You

Further Information:

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