



# **REN21** is a **global multi stakeholder network** dedicated to the rapid uptake of **renewable energy worldwide**.

#### NGOs:

CAN, CEEW, FER, GACC, GFSE, Greenpeace International, ICLEI, IEC, ISEP, MFC, SLoCaT, REI, WCRE, WFC, WRI, WWF

#### **Industry Associations:**

ARE, ACORE, ALER, APREN, CREIA, CEC, EREF, GOGLA, GSC, GWEC, IREF, IGA, IHA, RES4MED, WBA, WWEA

#### Science & Academia:

Fundacion Bariloche, IIASA, ISES, NREL, SANEDI, TERI

# STUDENTS COMPANIES STUDENTS COMPANIES RE INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION GOVERNMENT GOVERNMENT

# International Organisations:

ADB, APERC, ECREEE, EC, GEF, IEA, IEC, IRENA, RCREEE, UNDP, UN Environment, UNIDO, World Bank

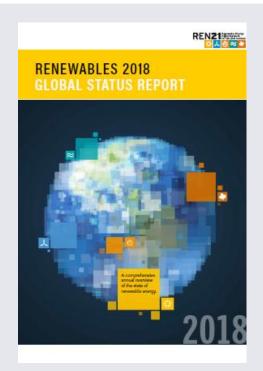
# National Governments:

Afghanistan, Brazil, Denmark, Germany, India, Mexico, Norway, South Africa, Spain, UAE, USA





#### Renewables Global Status Report



**Collaborative annual reporting since 2005** building on international expert community. The report features:

- **01.** Global Overview
- 02. Policy Landscape
- **03.** Market & Industry Trends
- **04.** Distributed Renewables for Energy Access
- **05.** Investment Flows
- **06.** Energy Systems Integration and Enabling Technologies
- **07.** Energy Efficiency
- **08.** Feature: Corporate Sourcing of Renewable Energy

#### REN21 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN GSR:



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## Another Extraordinary Year for Renewable Energy

→ Total global capacity: up almost 9% compared to 2016, 2,195 GW at year's end (1,081 GW not incl. hydro)

→ Share in newly installed renewable power capacity:

Solar PV: 55%

Wind: 29%

Hydropower: 11%

• Bio-power: 4.6%

#### **RENEWABLE ENERGY INDICATORS 2017**

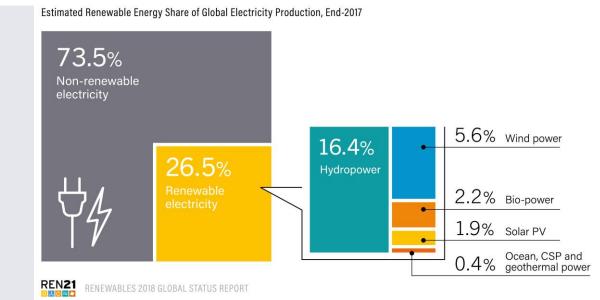
		2016	2017
INVESTMENT			
New investment (annual) in renewable power and fuels <sup>1</sup>	billion USD	274	279.8
POWER			
Renewable power capacity (including hydro)	GW	2,017	2,195
Renewable power capacity (not including hydro)	GW	922	1,081
➤ Hydropower capacity <sup>2</sup>	GW	1,095	1,114
Bio-power capacity	GW	114	122
🔼 Bio-power generation (annual)	TWh	501	555
Geothermal power capacity	GW	12.1	12.8
Solar PV capacity <sup>3</sup>	GW	303	402
Concentrating solar thermal power (CSP) capacity	GW	4.8	4.9
Wind power capacity	GW	487	539
Ccean energy capacity	GW	0.5	0.5
HEAT			
Solar hot water capacity 4	GWth	456	472
TRANSPORT			
thanol production (annual)	billion litres	103	106
TAME biodiesel production (annual)	billion litres	31	31
HVO production (annual)	billion litres	5.9	6.5
REN21 RENEWABLES 2018 GLOBAL STATUS REPORT			





#### **Power Sector**

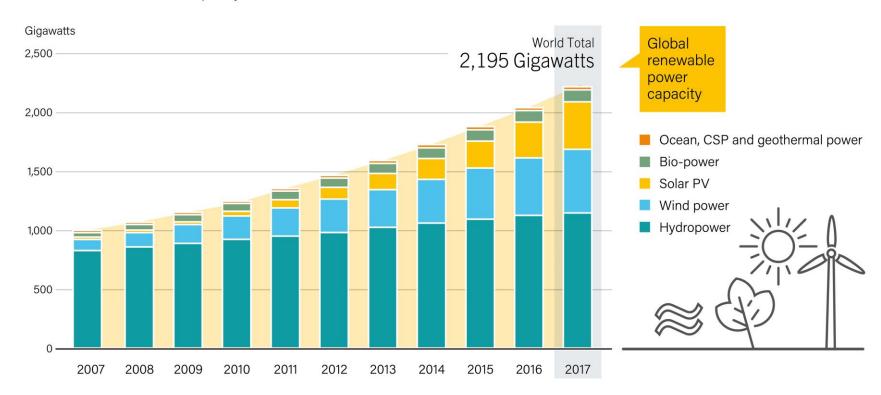
- → In 2017, renewables accounted for: 70% of net additions to global power generation capacity
- → RE supplied an estimated26.5% of global electricity
- → Progress in the power sector shows that the transition to renewable energy is possible!





# Global Renewable Power Capacity

#### Global Renewable Power Capacity, 2007-2017





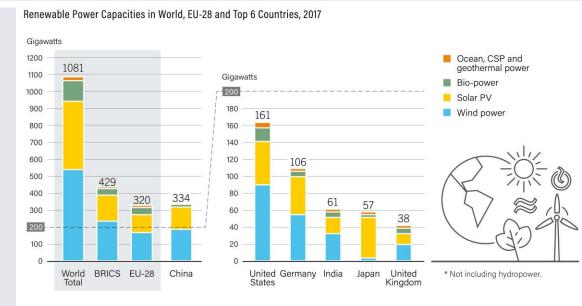




## Renewable Power Capacities in the World

→ China: nearly 30% of the world's renewable power capacity (approx. 647 GW)

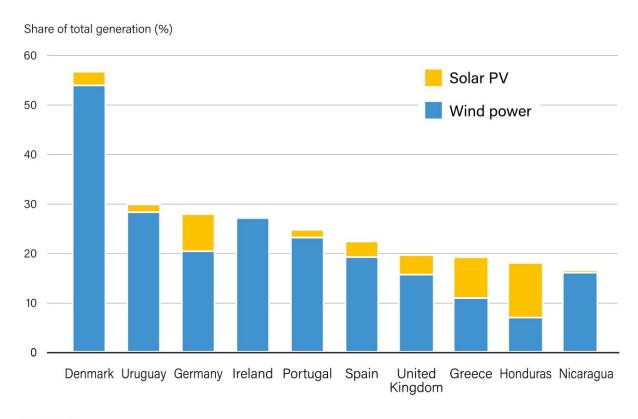






# High Shares of Variable Renewable Power on the Grid

Share of Electricity Generation from Variable Renewable Energy, Top 10 Countries, 2017







# Asia Highlights

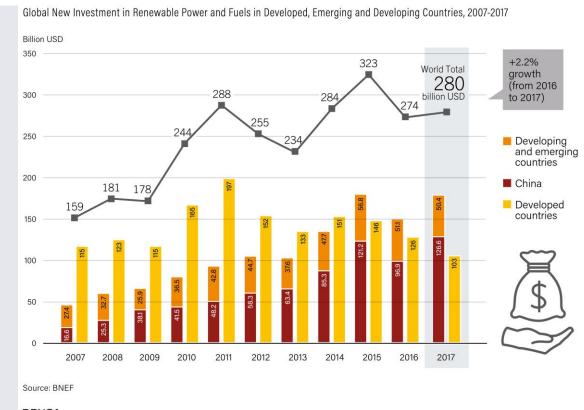
Capacity (GW)	Global		Asia	
	Added in 2017	Total at end- 2017	Added in 2017	Total at end-2017
Renewable Energy (incl. hydropower)	178	2,195	106	919
Wind Power	52	539	20	204
Bio-power	8	122	3	33
Geothermal	0.7	12.8	0.3	4.4
Hydropower $\approx$	19	1,114	12	530
Ocean Energy $\approx$	~0	0.5	~0	0.2
Solar PV	99	402	72	211
Solar CSP	0.1	4.9	0	~0
Investment (billion USD)		279.8		168





## Global Investment in Renewable Energy

- → Global new investment in renewable power and fuels in 2017: USD 279.8 billion (+2.2%) (USD 319.8 billion incl. large hydropower)
- → Investment in new renewable power capacity roughly three times that in new fossil fuel capacity



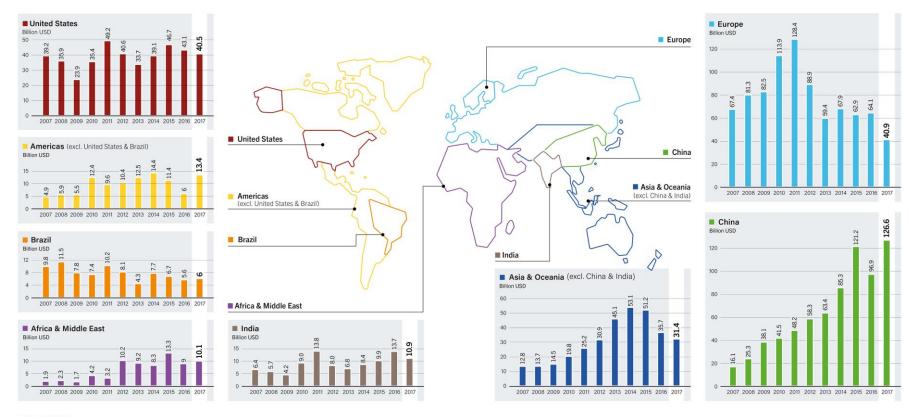






#### Investment in Renewable Energy

Global New Investment in Renewable Power and Fuels, by Country or Region, 2007-2017

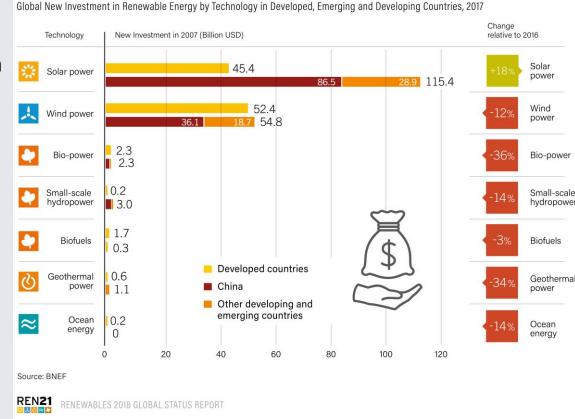






### Global Investment in Renewable Energy by Technology

- → Nearly all of the investment in 2017 was in solar PV (57%) and wind power (38%)
- → Solar PV: only technology to witness an increase in new investment (+18% compared to 2016)
- → Investment in all other technologies was down in 2017 relative to 2016



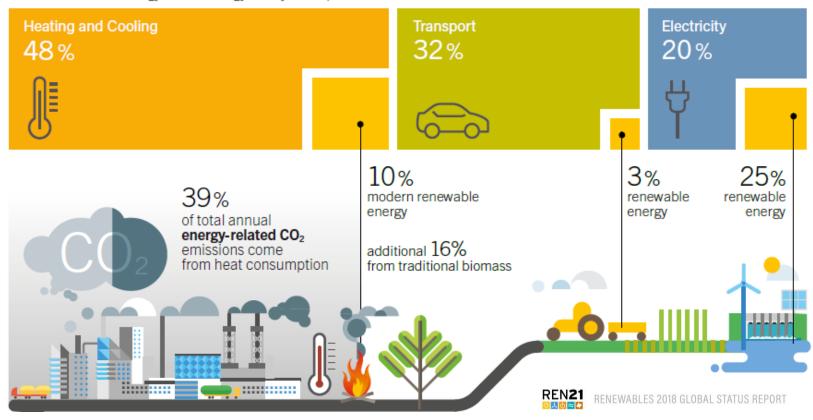




#### The "Sectoral Disconnect"

#### WE CONSUME THE MOST ENERGY FOR HEATING, COOLING, AND TRANSPORT

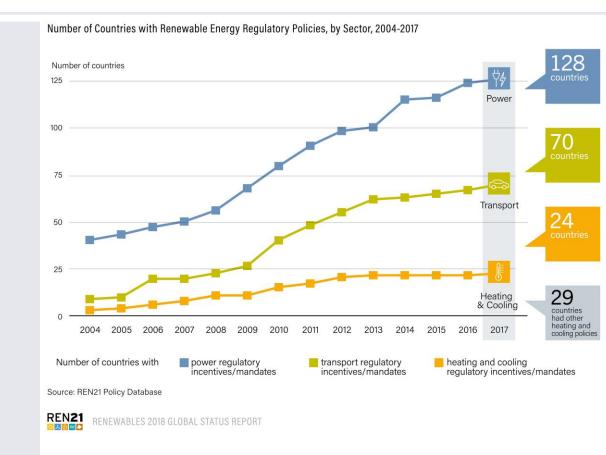
Modern Renewable Energy in Final Energy Use by Sector, 2015





#### Renewable Energy Policies

- → 128 countries had renewable power policies
- → 70 countries had renewable transport policies
- → 24 countries had renewable heating and cooling policies

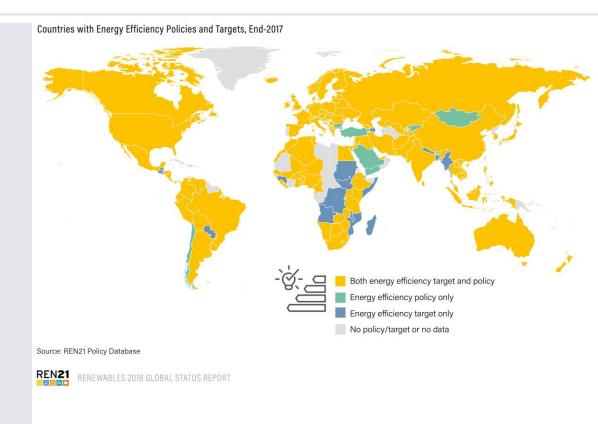






# Heating and Cooling

- → By end-2017, at least 145 countries had enacted some kind of energy efficiency policy
- → At least 157 countries: one or more energy efficiency target
- → Mandatory and voluntary energy codes for buildings exist in >60 countries worldwide

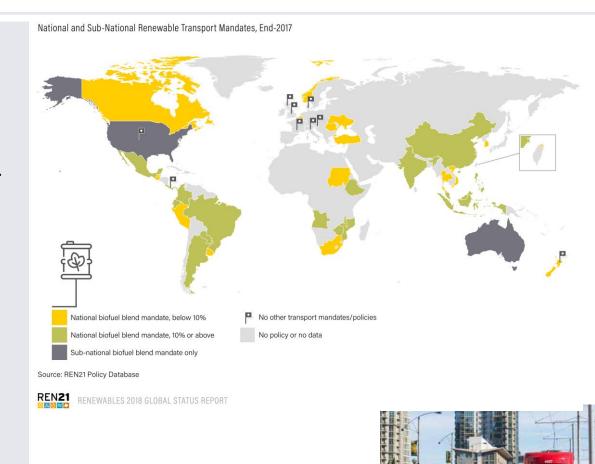






#### Transport

- → New or revised ethanol and biodiesel blend mandates enacted in 2017
- → Biofuel promotion policies incl. specific requirements for use of next-generation cellulosic biofuels
- → Fiscal incentives for biofuel production and grants for the development of secondgeneration biofuels
- → Other jurisdictions: goals or incentives for electric or fuelefficient vehicles



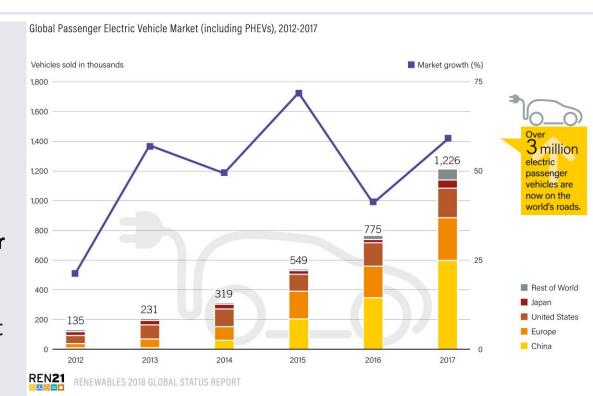




#### Global Passenger EV Market

#### Electrification trend in 2017

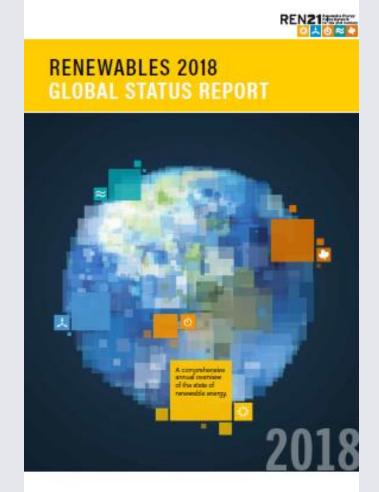
- → Global sales of electric passenger cars (including PHEVs): 1.2 million units, up about 58% over 2016
- → >3 million electric passenger vehicles on the road (+70% relative to 2016, but still only representing 1% of light vehicle market)
- → Potential to create a new market for RE and facilitate integration of VRE





#### **Conclusions**

- → Global renewable power transition advancing with record capacity additions and rapidly falling costs – The transition is possible!
- → However, progress not fast enough to reach Paris Agreement goals and SDGs
- → Better-integrated sectors needed: planning, policies and regulatory frameworks
- → Systems approach necessary: link energy efficiency and renewable energy, employ sector coupling
- → Create a level playing field for renewables and decentralised off-grid renewables







# Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century



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**22-25 October 2019**Seoul, Republic of Korea

