



- » **1980:** Idea for international RE organization first proposed
- » **1981:** Idea considered at UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy
- » **1990:** Hermann Scheer (German Parliamentarian) presents memorandum for establishment of international institution on renewable energy
- » **2004:** 300 parliamentarians from 70 countries call for establishment of IRENA
- » **2008:** 75 states sign IRENA statute in Bonn
- » **2009:** UAE wins bid to host IRENA after international campaign
- » **2011:** IRENA formally established at 1st Assembly

MANDATE

To promote the widespread adoption and sustainable use of **all forms of renewable energy** worldwide

OBJECTIVE

To serve as a **network hub**, an **advisory resource** and an **authoritative, unified, global voice** for renewable energy

SCOPE

All renewable energy sources produced in a **sustainable manner**



BIOENERGY



GEOTHERMAL
ENERGY



HYDROPOWER



OCEAN
ENERGY



SOLAR
ENERGY



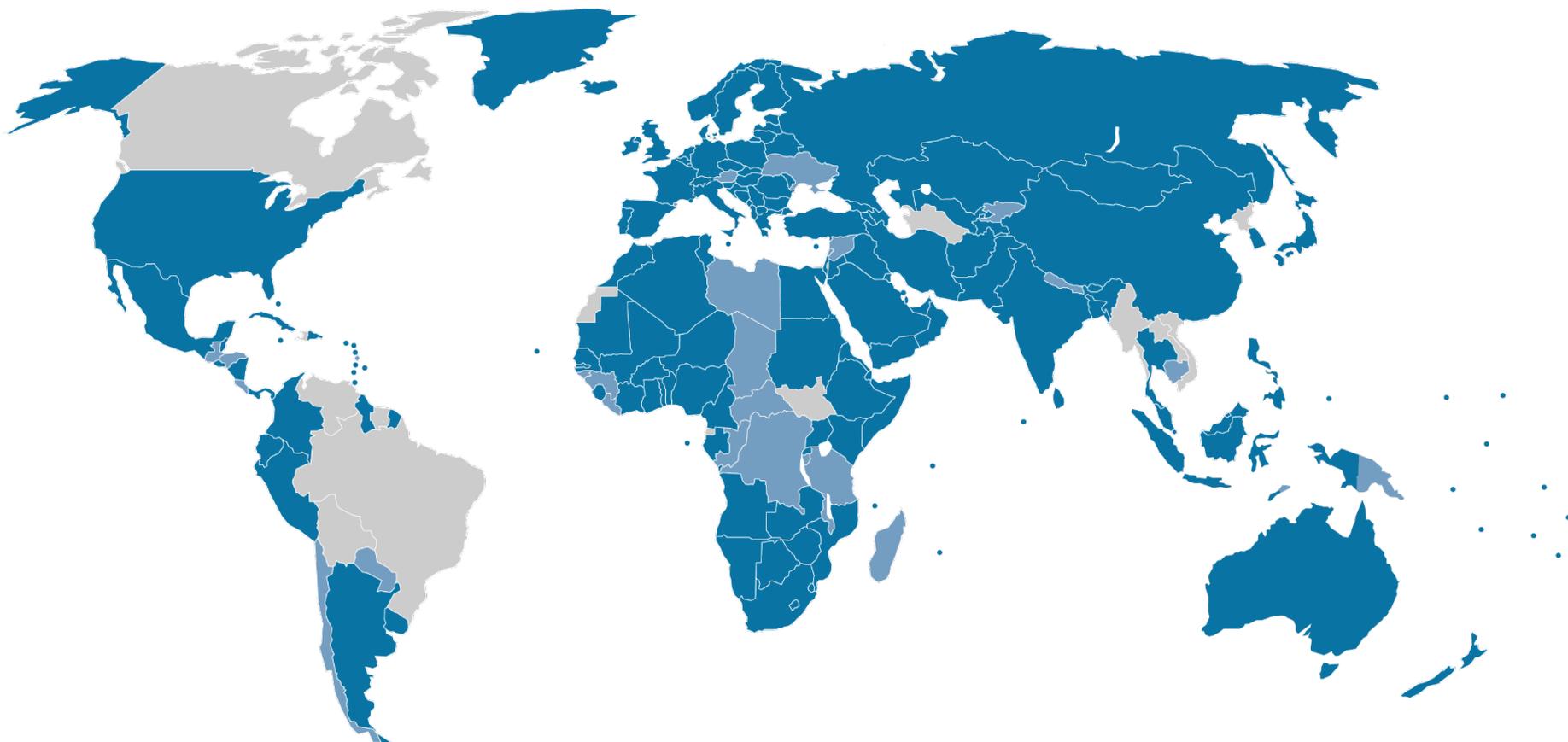
WIND
ENERGY

KEY FACTS

- » Established in 2011
- » First global intergovernmental organisation headquartered in Middle East
- » Headquarters in Masdar City, Abu Dhabi, UAE
- » IRENA Innovation and Technology Centre – Bonn, Germany
- » Permanent Observer to the United Nations – New York



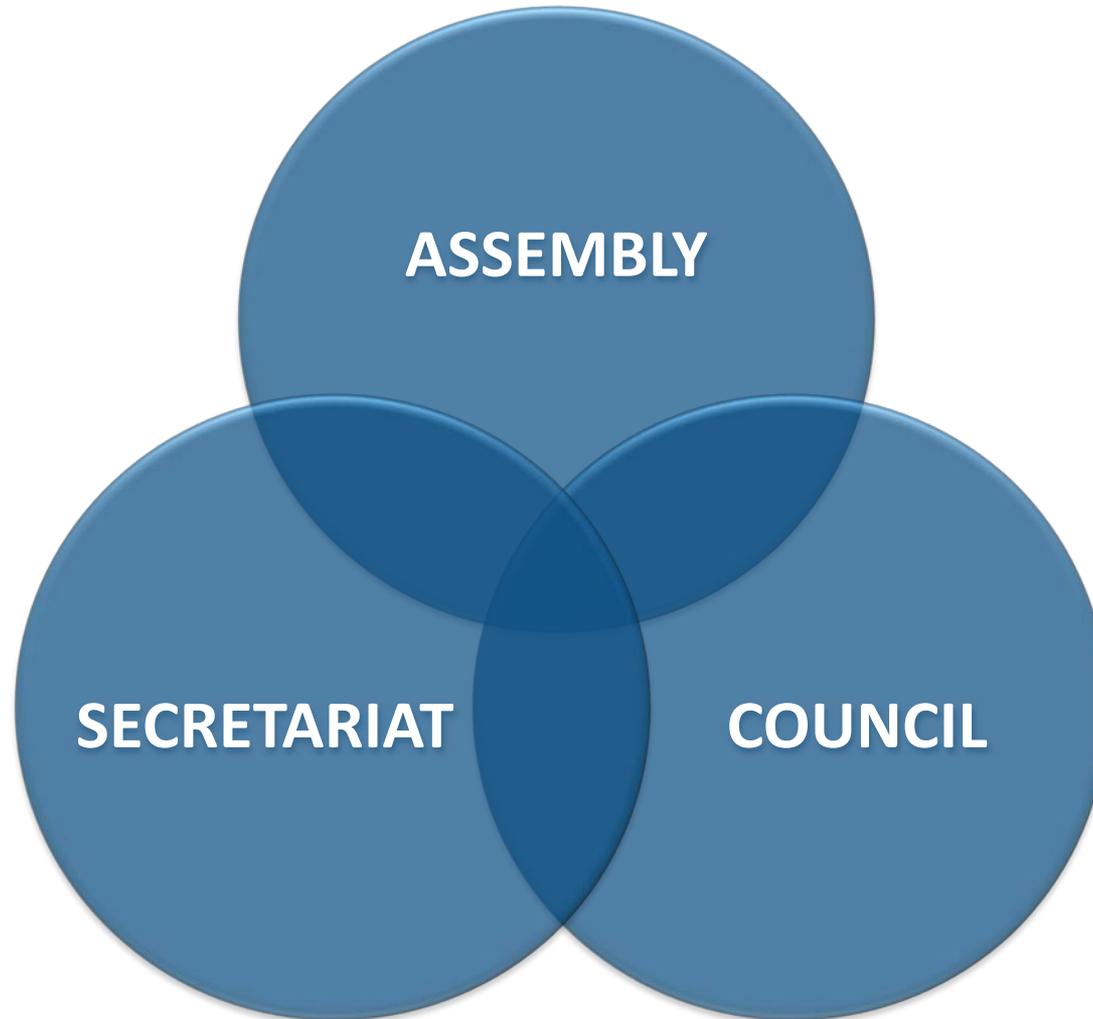
MEMBERSHIP



 **160 Members**

 **28 States in Accession**

PRINCIPAL ORGANS



- » Agency's supreme **decision-making body** that convenes once yearly
- » Includes a delegation from **each IRENA Member**
- » Discusses and approves **Work Programme and Budget**
- » Guides **programmatic and strategic direction**
- » Provides global **convening platform** on renewable energy topics



- » Consists of **21 IRENA Members** elected by Assembly
- » Convenes **twice yearly**
- » Facilitates **consultations and cooperation** among Members
- » Considers **programmatic, strategic and institutional matters**, including draft Work Programme and Budget
- » Assists in decision-making with **recommendations** to Assembly



- » Consists of **Director-General** (Mr. Francesco La Camera since beginning of 2019) and staff
- » Prepares **Work Programme** within framework of IRENA's mandate
- » Implements programmes and provides **progress reports** to Membership
- » Communicates with **Members and other stakeholders**
- » Facilitates **communication among Members**
- » Establishes **cooperation** and creates **synergies** to deliver on IRENA's mandate



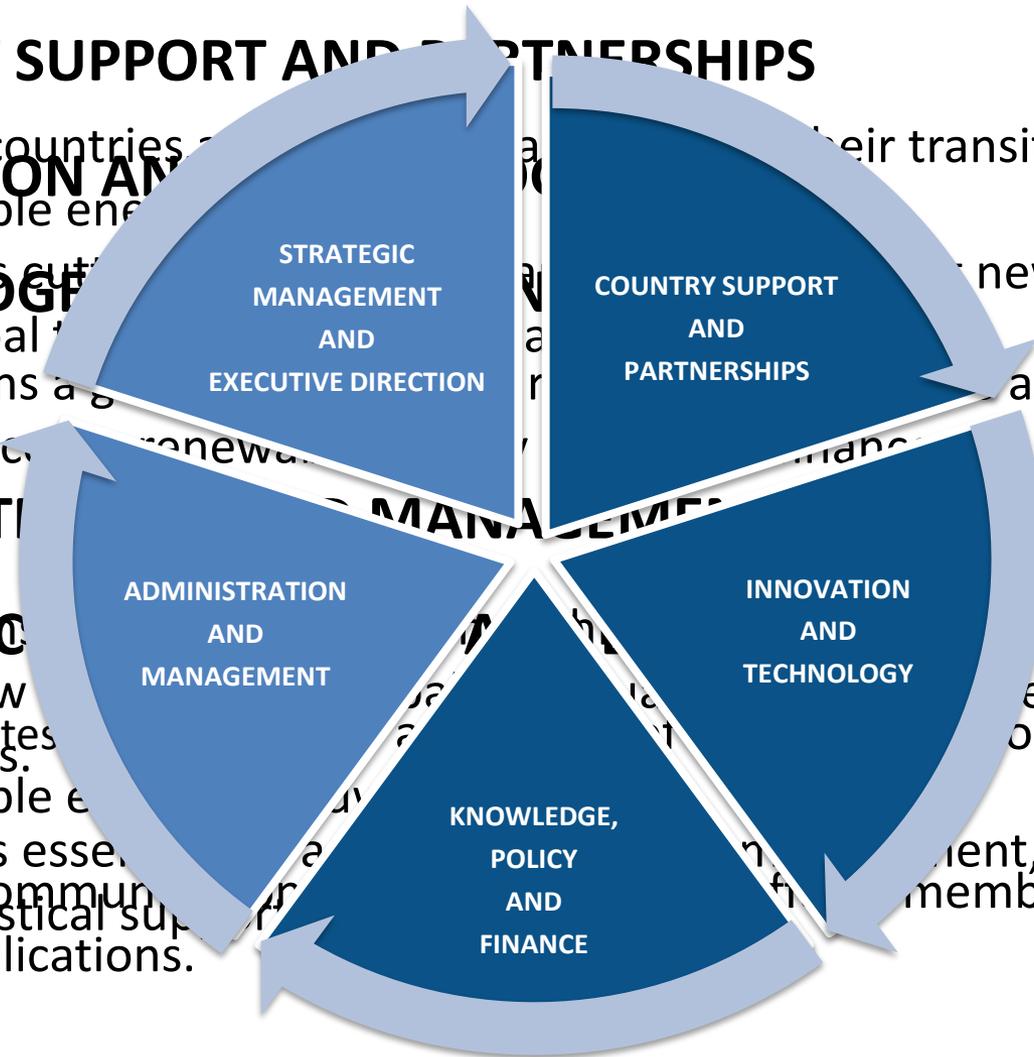
» COUNTRY SUPPORT AND PARTNERSHIPS

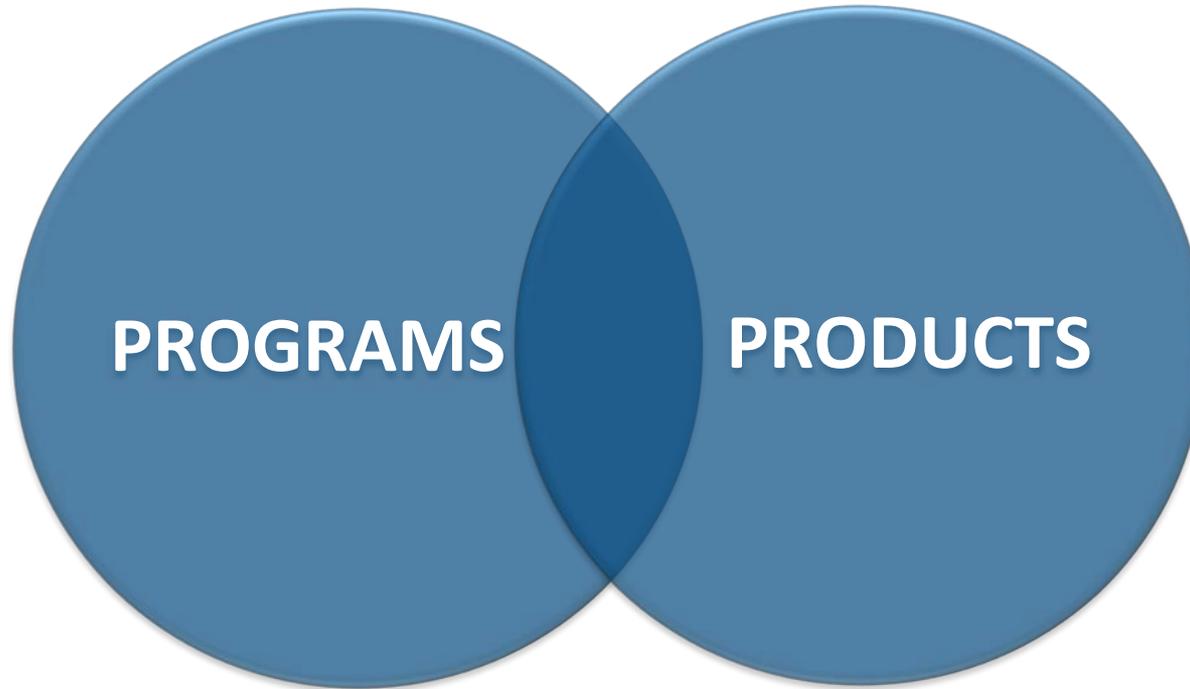
- Assists countries in their transition to renewable energy

- Provides cutting-edge new pathways for the global transition as a centre of excellence in renewable energy

» ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

- Coordinates efficient workflow in offices and remote locations to promote renewable energy
- Provides essential information, maintenance and logistical support for membership services and publications.





High-Level Meeting on Renewable Energy In South East Europe
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
13 January 2017

ABU DHABI COMMUNIQUÉ ON ACCELERATING THE UPTAKE OF RENEWABLES IN SOUTH EAST EUROPE

Heads of Delegation to the High-Level Meeting on Renewable Energy in South East Europe, from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Romania and Serbia met in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, on 13 January 2017, to discuss the challenges in South East Europe's transition to a sustainable energy future and to identify collaboration opportunities between the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and the region for accelerated deployment of renewable energy.

The Heads of Delegation stressed that the South East Europe region is committed to scaling up renewable energy, as envisaged in the adoption of targets for 2020 and the development of National Renewable Energy Action Plans (NREAPs) to achieve higher levels of investment. They confirmed their governments' intention to further accelerate renewable energy development, in line with the 2030 Climate and Energy Policy Framework for the European Union, adopted by the European Council in October 2014.

The Heads of Delegation emphasised ongoing efforts across the region to tackle the major challenges hindering renewable energy uptake and to create more conducive enabling frameworks for renewable energy investments.

They noted that increasing deployment and continued technological innovation have led to sharp cost reductions and improved cost-effectiveness, particularly for solar photovoltaic and wind energy. They also recognised the broader macroeconomic impact of renewable energy deployment, along with notable socio-economic benefits, such as creating employment, developing local manufacturing capacity, avoiding health and environmental costs, and addressing climate change.

The Heads of Delegation took note of the results of IRENA's publication, *Cost-Competitive Renewable Power Generation: Potential across South East Europe*, which underscores the region's vast resource potential for hydropower, wind, solar PV and biomass that can be deployed in a cost effective manner already today.

The Heads of Delegation also commended IRENA for scaling up its engagement to support efforts at accelerating deployment of renewables in the region and, in this context, welcomed the regional consultative process undertaken by IRENA.

- Heads of Delegation to the High-Level Meeting on Renewable Energy in South East Europe, from **Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Romania and Serbia** met in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, on 13 January 2017, to discuss the challenges in South East Europe's transition to a sustainable energy future and to identify collaboration opportunities between the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and the region for accelerated deployment of renewable energy.
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REmap - Roadmap for a Renewable Energy future

IRENA's Renewable Energy Roadmap

- Explores how to **accelerate renewable energy** deployment
- Identifies **RE technology options** for countries and sectors (i.e. power, transport, industry, residential, services)
- Assesses **policy** and **investment** implications
- Outlines **benefits** (economic, social, environmental)
- REmap as **input for countries'** energy plans
- The **Global** report as **reference** for national scenarios
- In cooperation with **70 countries**
- More than **40 publications** to date and **datasets**



IRENA's Regional REmap studies

A regional approach to renewable energy can be more efficient and maximise impact by:

- Providing a platform for exchanging views on policy making, planning, investment, stakeholder engagement, etc.
- Sharing best-practices and experiences
- Assessing aggregated impact of national plans
- Identifying areas to improve long-term planning
- Benchmarking of ambition, e.g. in RE, climate, etc.
- Identifying synergies in e.g. infrastructure development
- Optimizing the best resources available within the region
- Creating economies of scale for market players



REMAP for the SEE REGION

- IRENA's workplan for SEE is closely aligned with that of CESEC, as one of the elements of the CESEC action plan is to analyse RE potential with a 2030 perspective.
- Since the beginning of last year, we have been working on a REmap analysis (a renewable energy roadmap) to 2030, in close cooperation with the European Commission and also with support from the **Energy Community**

REmap analysis for CESEC countries

- 1. Intro: objectives and approach**
2. High level findings
3. Key renewable options
4. Sectoral results
5. Conclusions

REmap for CESEC countries - objectives

- To assess the expected **renewable energy deployment with policies in place until 2030** (Reference case)
- To identify **cost-effective technical options to accelerate renewables** deployment by 2030.
- Assess the role that renewables can play in the long-term **decarbonization of the region.**
- To identify opportunities for **further regional integration of energy systems.**

REmap approach

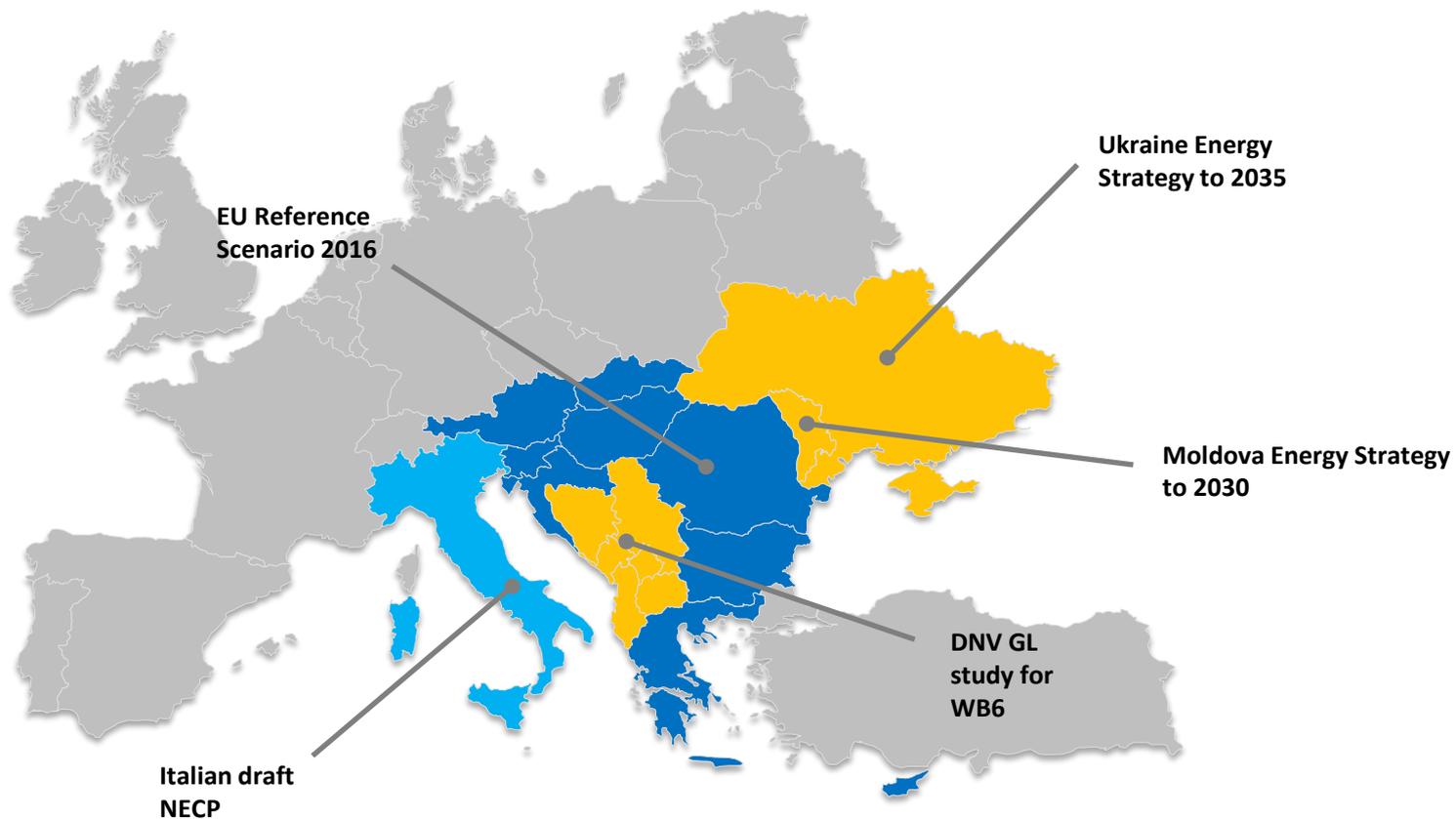
**1. What is the outlook of renewables with current / planned policies by 2030?
(Reference Case)**

2. What is the additional potential of renewables beyond the Reference Case? (REmap Options)

3. Reference Case + REmap Options = REmap Case

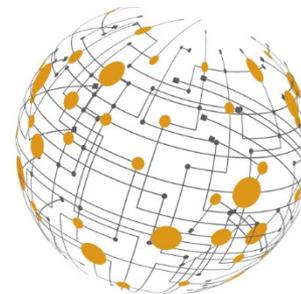
4. What are the costs and benefits (i.e. investments, system costs, avoided externalities) and policy implications of the REmap Case?

Reference cases to 2030. Key sources



- The ReMAP study is in its final stages and will be presented by the ReMAP Team shortly....

- » Launched at COP21
- » Brings together key geothermal stakeholders to increase the share of geothermal energy in the world's energy mix through both power generation and direct heat.
- » Joined by **38+ countries** and **20+ partner institutions**.
- » Areas of activity:
 - Platform for dialogue, cooperation and coordination
 - Customized technical assistance and advisory support
 - Capacity building
 - Outreach and awareness-raising



- » Country-led, collaborative process to shape **national action plans**
- » Identifies **effective policies** for renewable energy deployment
- » Helps craft **investor-friendly regulations**
- » Framework for future IRENA **engagement and advice**
- » Undertaken by **22+ countries**



- Mr. Luis Janeiro
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- Ms. Hurrem Cansevdi
South East Europe Regional Officer



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