The Outcomes of the South East Europe Regional Consultations on Renewable Energy

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Renewable Energy Coordination Group
10 November 2016, Vienna, Austria
Co-organized by IRENA and the Ministry of Energy of Romania

Participation: governments, TSOs, energy regulators, key regional stakeholders

Discussion on:
- findings of the Cost-Effective RE Resource Potential study
- findings of the Regional Gap Analysis study
- the needs and priorities in the development of the RE sector
- IRENA’s potential role in supporting RE uptake in the region
Regional Gap Analysis Study

Objective: Identification of the priority areas for action:
- Complementary to the existing / planned efforts in the region
- Adding most value to the region in supporting renewables development

Capacity building needs depend on RE experience
(2 groups of countries)

Group 1 - Countries, which implemented & revised their RE schemes, achieved their RED targets & have developed RE market

Group 2 - Countries, which have recently approved support schemes & RE markets are at early stages

✓ Informed policy making
✓ Data & analysis
✓ Finance
✓ RE projects & markets
✓ Understanding RE costs
✓ Making RE projects work

Additional needs will emerge in the short to medium term

Better awareness - More institutions will be exposed/involved in RE markets
Changes due to Renewable Energy Directive II
Technologies advancing & infrastructure upgrades (e.g. smart grids)
### Challenges and potential areas of required support

#### Perspective of the governments
- Designing of adequate RE support schemes (more market based, in line with the EU requirements)
- Elaboration of RE supportive frameworks in the horizon up to 2030 (including revision of the NREAPs)
- Insufficient expertise on biomass statistics
- Integration of renewables with the energy market
- Limited administrative capacities
- Adverse social consequences of renewables (impact on electricity bills)

#### Perspective of the development partners
- Coordination of a region-wide support, in a close collaboration with the Energy Community and national partners to avoid duplication of work on the ground
- Dissemination of up-to-date information/knowledge/best practices
- Raising awareness of the benefits of renewables
- Providing capacity building support, incl. for local governments
- Support countries in preparation of RE frameworks for the perspective up to 2030
Mapping the RE support in SEE

**Regional legislative harmonization**
- **Energy Community**, European Commission

**Policy & regulatory assistance**
- Energy Community, GIZ, USAid, EBRD, IFC, European Commission

**Technical support**
- EBRD, ADA, KfW, UNDP, European Commission

**R&D**
- CEI, European Commission

**Investment facilities**
- WBIF, GfG

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**Technical assistance – RE projects**

- **Number of projects by country coverage**
  - Regional
  - Albania
  - Bosnia and Herzegovina
  - Croatia
  - Kosovo
  - FYROM
  - Moldova
  - Montenegro
  - Serbia

- **Budget by country coverage (Million USD)**
  - Regional
  - Albania
  - Bosnia and Herzegovina
  - Croatia
  - Kosovo
  - FYROM
  - Moldova
  - Montenegro
  - Serbia
Enabling frameworks: Policy, technical and finance

Renewables Readiness Assessment (RRA) identifies short to medium term actions to overcome the barriers to RE deployment.

- Inclusive multi-stakeholder process
- Led and owned by the government
- Facilitated by IRENA

Post-RRA Support:
- Technical Assistance
- Advisory
- Capacity Building

Grid Integration Study:
- How much VRE can be integrated without major system upgrades?
- Is it feasible to achieve the target shares of VRE?
- What is required to achieve the target shares of VRE?

Until now focus on small islands but moving towards larger interconnected systems
RE targets setting and support schemes

Number of countries with renewable energy policies, by type

- FIT (FiT)
- RPO
- Auctions-based (tendering)

Countries with at least one type of national renewable energy target
Countries with targets at the sub-national level only
Countries without targets

Renewable Energy Target Setting

June 2015
Socio-economic benefits

Doubling the share of renewables in the global energy mix by 2030 would increase GDP, social welfare and employment worldwide.

South East Europe needs:
- to ensure an energy transition in an affordable manner
- to maintain a diversified energy mix to ensure energy security
- to create RE-related jobs
- to collaborate closer with IRENA on better understanding of the socio-economic benefits


High-Level Meeting on Renewable Energy in South East Europe
Abu Dhabi, 13 January 2017

- Development and agreement on a customized Action Plan for IRENA’s engagement with South East Europe
- Participation: high-level representatives of the governments of South East Europe and partner countries, key regional stakeholders, incl. international organizations and development partners

Strategic Partnerships with Key Stakeholders
Create synergies, maximize complementarities, avoid overlaps
Thank you

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