

IRENA Work on Renewable Energy Potential in South East Europe



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RE SEE Overview

- **Workshop in Abu Dhabi (2013)**
- **Developments in 2014 and 2015**
- **Proposed Activity for 2015 and 2016**

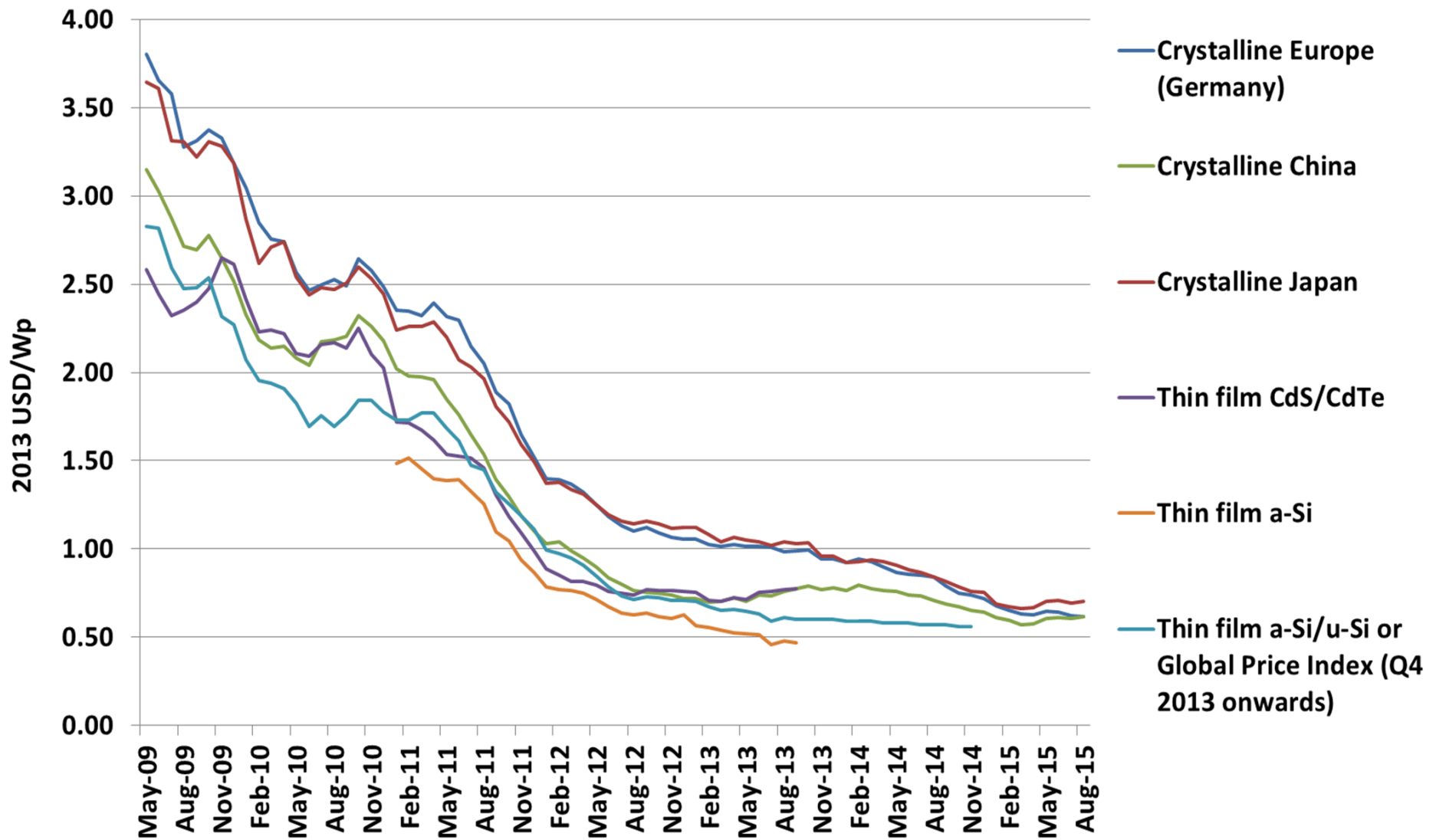
- The countries of South East Europe have ***considerable further potential*** for cost-effective development of ***renewable power resources*** – hydroelectric, biomass, wind and solar.
- Wider dissemination of ***empirical cost data on recently built power plants*** would help inform countries in updating their NREAPs and considering renewable power options through 2030.
- Significant cost savings could be realized through a systematic ***integrated resource planning*** process to identify ***the optimal mix of renewable and other power options*** at regional level.

Hydro and Wind Dominate Current RE Action Plans

South East Europe	Δ (GWh) 2009-20	Δ share (%) 2009-20
Electricity Δ (GWh)	42638	100%
Hydro small	4360	10%
Hydro large	19708	46%
Geothermal	379	1%
Solar	2865	7%
Wind	10591	25%
Biomass	4737	11%

Electricity	AL	BH	HR	MK	KO	ME	MO	UA	SR	SI
Total Δ (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hydro small	33	2	10	17	44	21	0	2	18	5
Hydro large	61	93	21	56	39	55	5	11	19	52
Geothermal	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Solar	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	19	0	8
Wind	3	5	33	23	12	18	87	48	32	12
Biomass	3	NA	30	3	4	5	7	17	30	23

PV Module Prices 2009-2015



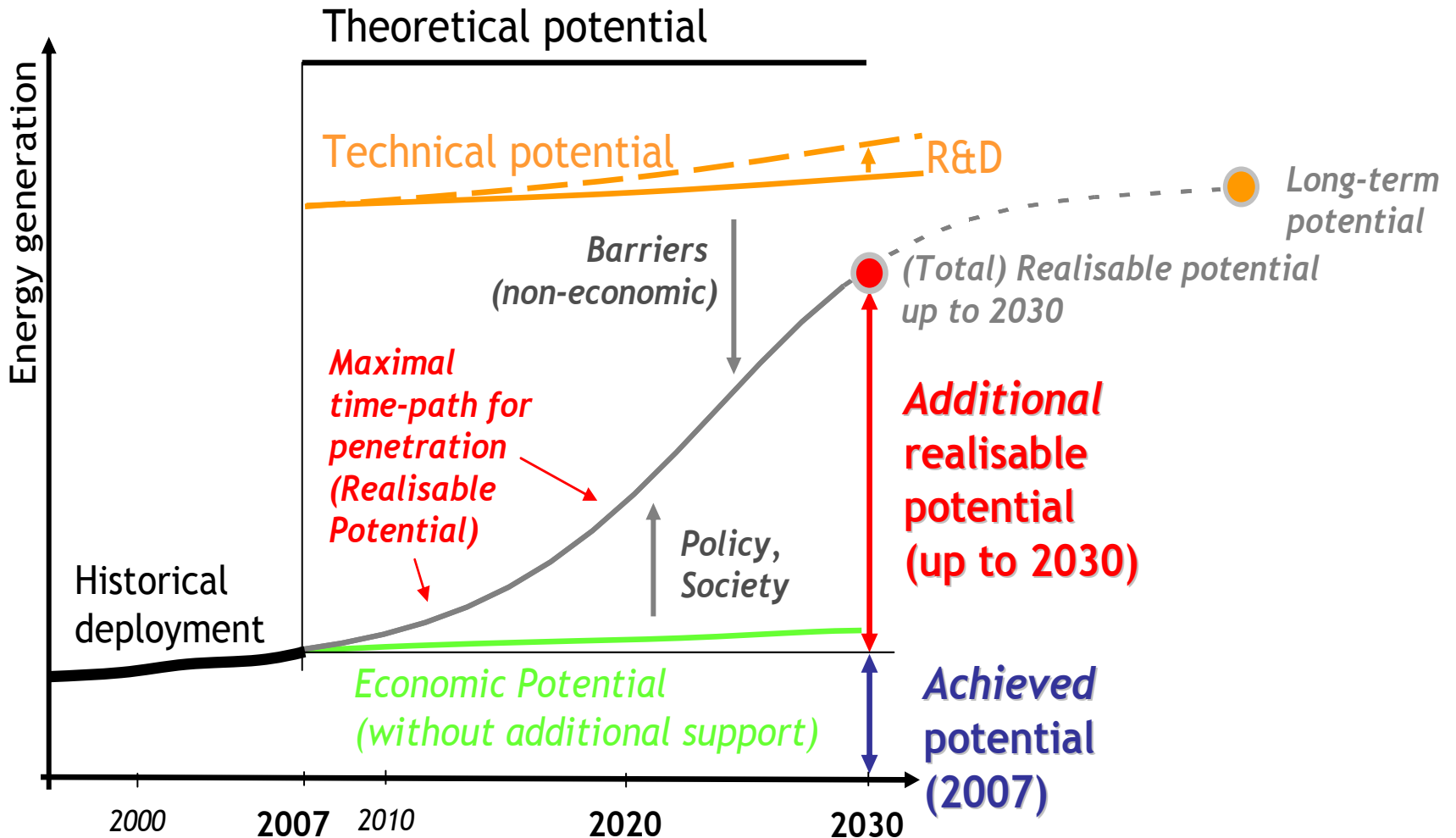
- UNECE Discussion Paper (2014), *Status of Renewable Energy in the ECE Region*
- REN-21/UNECE (2015), *RE Status Report*
- European Climate Foundation, *Policy Brief on Indigenous Energy Resources of South East Europe*
- EU funded BETTER for cooperation with SEE on RE: series of workshops, network of stakeholders (policymakers, system operators and investors)

- Focus on Photovoltaics
 - Cost-Effective Potential
 - Cooperative Financing
- Focus on Broader RE Potential
 - Quantitative Assessment
 - Barriers and Strategies

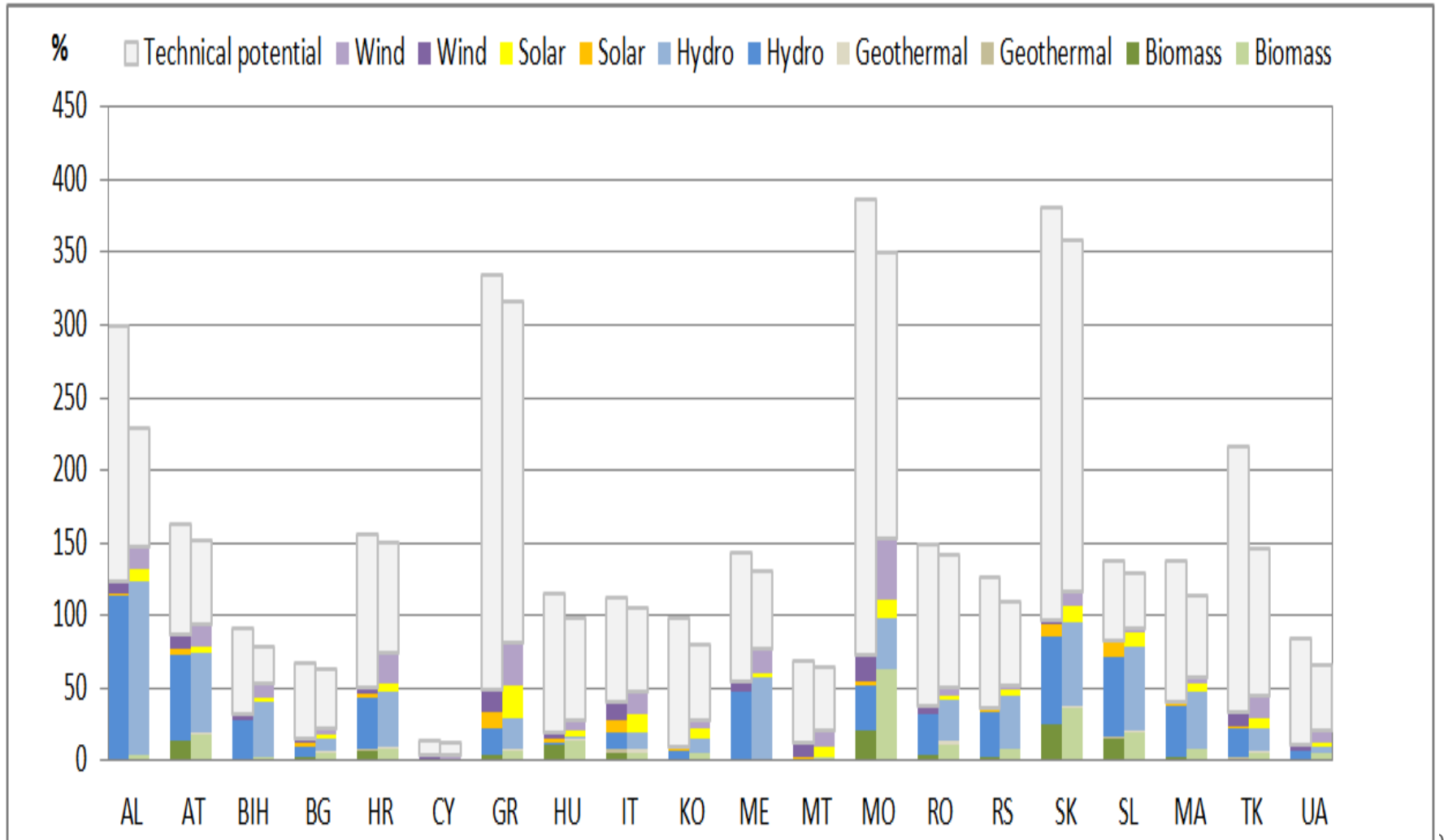
Additional Slides on RE Potential in SEE

- Types of potential (schematic)
- RE Potential by 2030 as share of electricity needs
- PV potential by 2030 as share of electricity needs
- Key barriers to RE deployment in SEE
 - Financial barriers
 - Regulatory barriers
 - Administrative barriers

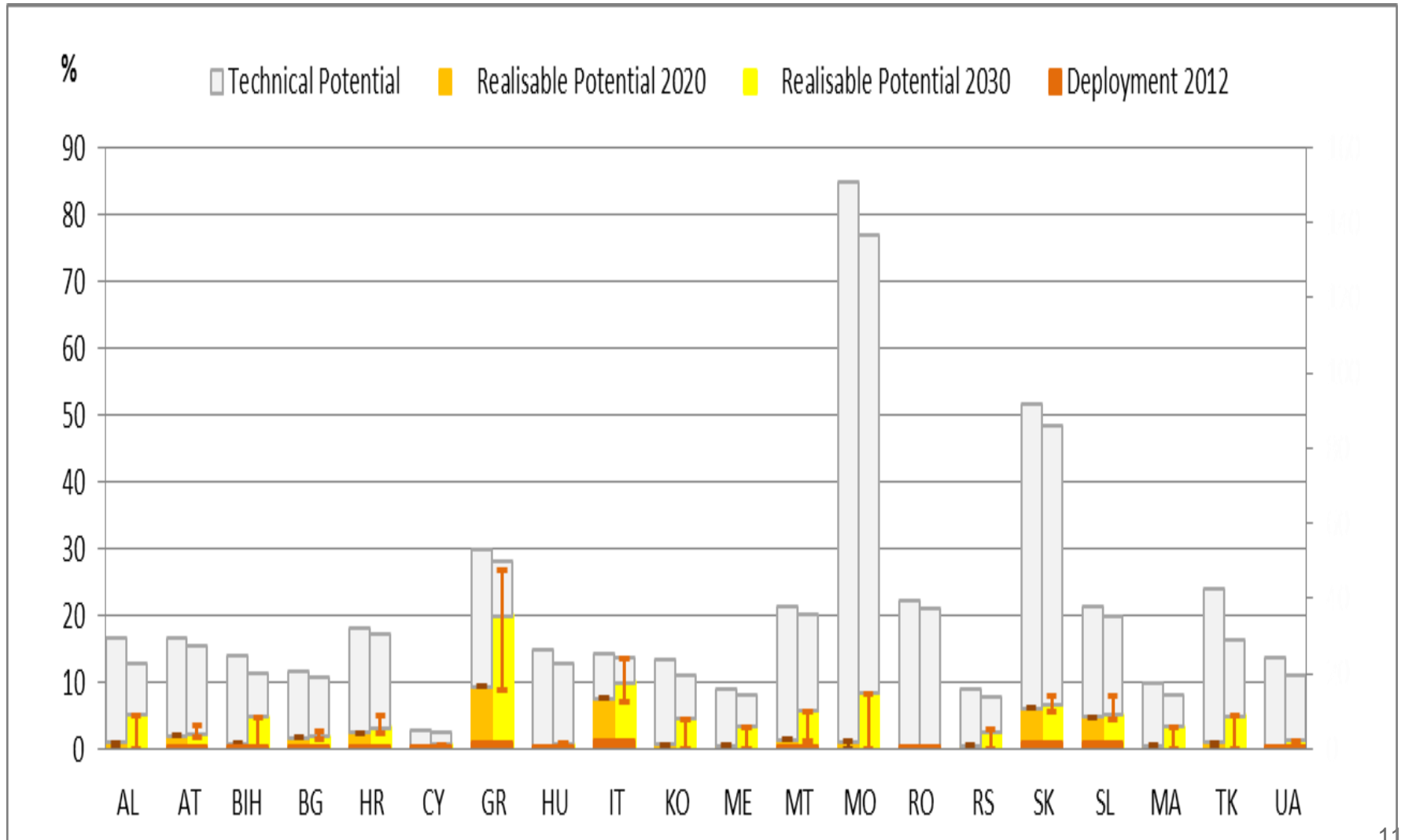
Types of RE Potential



RES-E Potential in SEE vs Electricity Demand in 2030



PV Potential in SEE vs Electricity Demand in 2030



- Loan facilities and risk mitigation instruments are available for utilities.
- Attractive Power Purchase Agreements can elicit investment by IPPs.
- Cooperatives and public-private partnerships can help provide equity.

- Regulations complex, opaque, inconsistent.
- Complex authorization procedures for new projects.
- Long costly procedures for transmission rights-of-way.
 - *How can procedures be streamlined?*
 - *Can procedures be organized in parallel?*
- Permits from many uncoordinated institutions.
- Zoning at local, district and national levels.
 - *How can zoning and permits be coordinated?*
- Fragmented land ownership may complicate siting.
 - *How can land ownership be clarified?*

- **Need implementing legislation and operational direction.**
- **Need fuller opening to independent power producers.**
- **Need more transmission and distribution capacity.**
- **Need tariffs to reflect full costs of fossil-fueled generation.**
- **Need better framework for ancillary services and balancing.**
- **Unclear cross-border transmission capacity for trade.**
 - **Coordinated Auction Office to be established in Montenegro (for Albania, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, FYR Macedonia, Greece, Montenegro, Romania, Slovenia, Kosovo* and Turkey).**