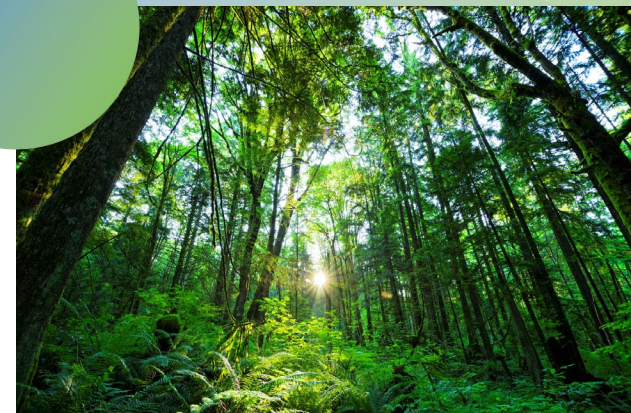




# The Group of Experts on Renewable Energy (GERE) and cross-cutting collaboration



Joint Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management, 1-3 June 2022



# Group of Experts on Renewable Energy

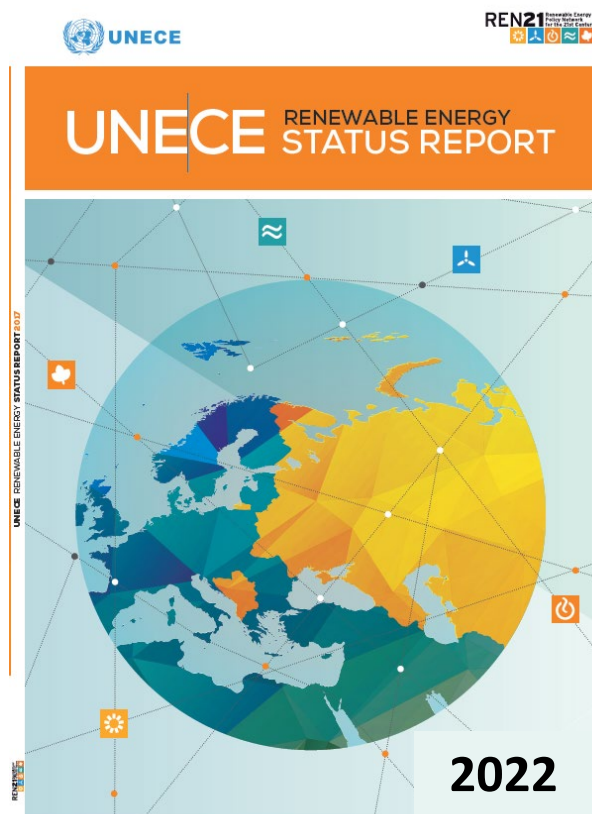
**The GERE started in 2014 as a subsidiary body to the Committee on Sustainable Energy and aims to:**

- Determine the status of RE development and tracking its progress in the UNECE region
- Facilitate policy dialogue, exchange of best practices and data
- Consider the role of renewable energy within the context of future energy systems
- Promote instruments for assessing renewable energy resources and support possible synergies between renewable energy and fossil fuels in the energy production
- Identify needs, key bottlenecks and opportunities for potential investment

# Key activities and outputs

- REN21 UNECE Renewable Energy Status Report (2022)
- 11<sup>th</sup> International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development (2021)
- Hard Talks events: Serbia (2021), Georgia (2021), Albania (2021), Serbia (2019), Bosnia and Herzegovina (2018), Kazakhstan (2018), Azerbaijan (2017), Ukraine (2016), Georgia (2016).
- 8th session of the GERE, Geneva, 5-6 October 2021

# The REN21 UNECE RE Status Report

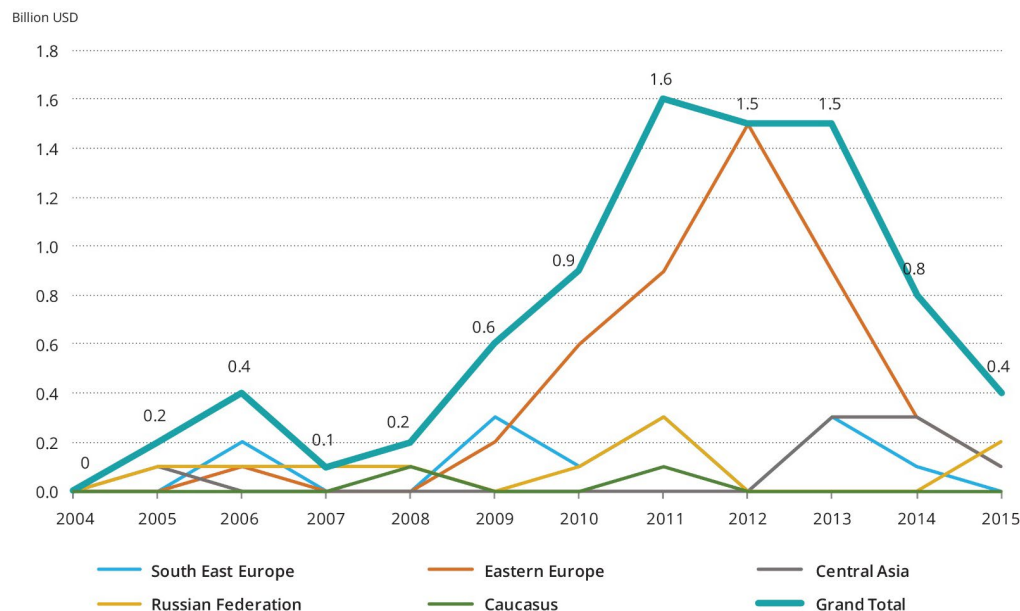


Joint Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management, 1-3 June 2022

# RE Investments

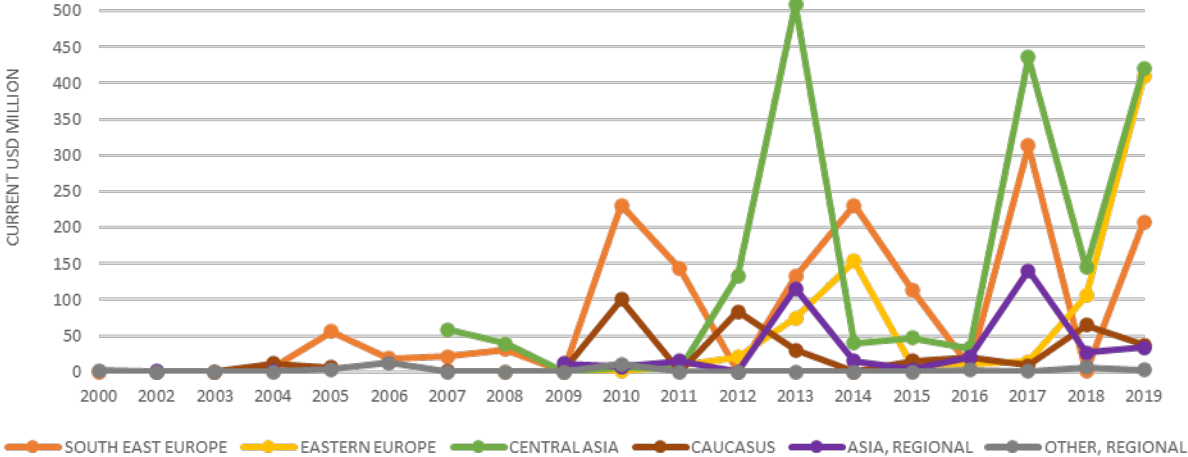
## Renewable Energy Investment Overview, 2004 – 2019

- The covered countries only represent 0.2 % of new RE investment in 2015 worldwide
- Investment attraction remains an issue for RE development in the region



# RE Investments

## Foreign Aid Committed for Renewable Energy Projects, 2000 – 2019



# Bioenergy

## Status of Bioenergy in the 17 considered countries (2018 – 2019)

- These countries added 42 MW of solid biomass and 18 MW of biogas power generation capacity
- Nearly all 17 countries have significant potential for the deployment of bioenergy. Nevertheless, as of 2019 most countries were still heavily dependent on fossil fuels
- Total installed bioenergy electricity production capacity of 1.56 GW for solid biomass and 64 MW for biogas
- Untapped potential: South East Europe, Eastern Europe and the Russian Federation have large biomass resources that are only partially exploited

# Hard Talks

- A uniquely formatted **multi-stakeholder** dialogue, including Ministries, the private sector, parliament, NGOs, media, financial actors, the international community, and other key players.
- Adapted to the specifications and requirements of the host country, guided by a **practical “problem/solution” Discussion Paper**
- **Neutral international facilitators** for the dialogue
- Involves two days – **one expert day** followed by a **half day for high-level decision-makers** to deliver key messages from experts
- **Conclusion: “Recommendation Paper”** prioritizing the next steps for high-level decision-makers for further action
- Hard Talks, **10 events**: Georgia (2016), Ukraine (2016), Azerbaijan (2017), Kazakhstan (2018), Bosnia and Herzegovina (2018), Serbia (2019), Albania (2021), Georgia (2021), Serbia (2021), Moldova (2022)..



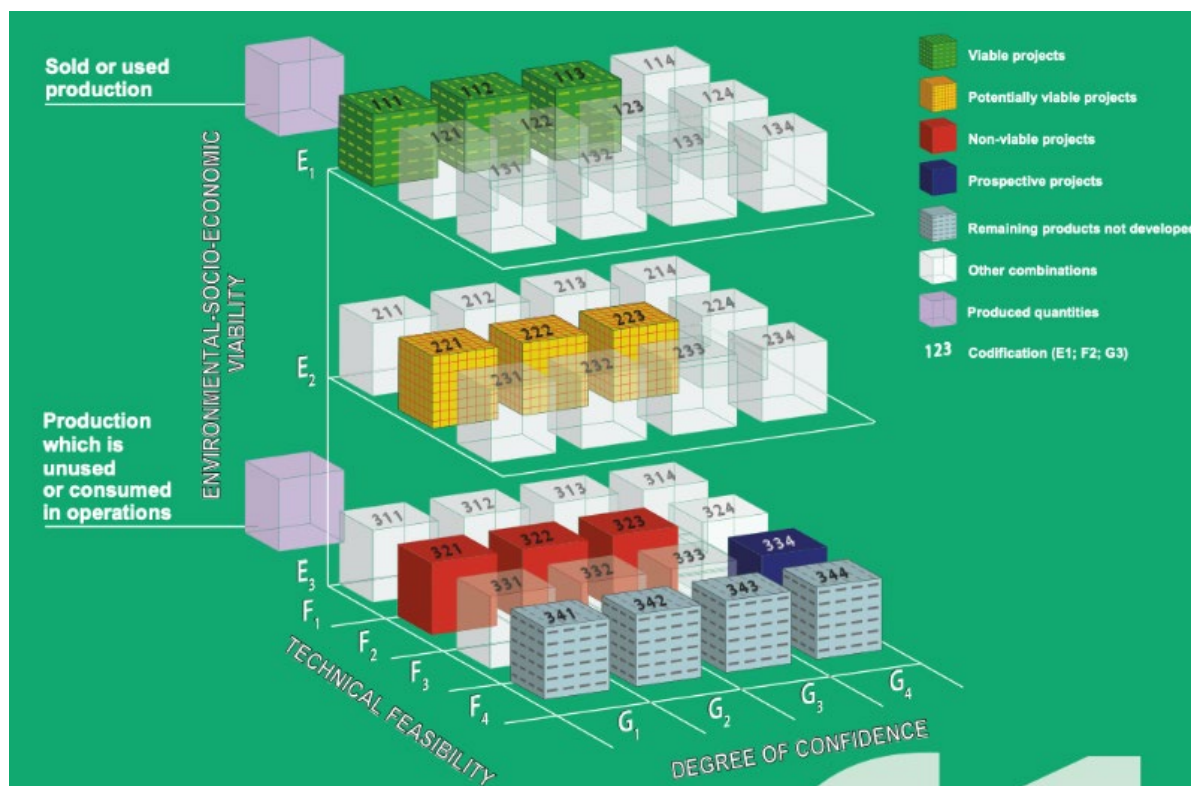
# Hard Talk and a Nexus Approach

## The Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystems Nexus Approach to Support the Renewable Energy Uptake

- **Objective:** Promote inter-sectoral and regional coordination for RE policy and project design, to speed up the achievement of RE targets in line with the broader objectives of the 2030 Agenda
- **Activities:** RE Hard Talks in the riparian countries of the Drina River Basin, (namely Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia)
- **Impact:** The Hard Talks provide a multi-stakeholder dialogue leading to concrete recommendations on what is needed for the private sector to invest in RE, to increase the uptake of RE and environmental sustainability in UNECE countries
- **Partnerships:** The Group of Experts on Renewable Energy and the Task Force on the Water-Food-Energy. Ecosystems Nexus; UNECE countries

# Forest-related activities of the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources (UNFC) and United Nations Resource Management System (UNRSMS)

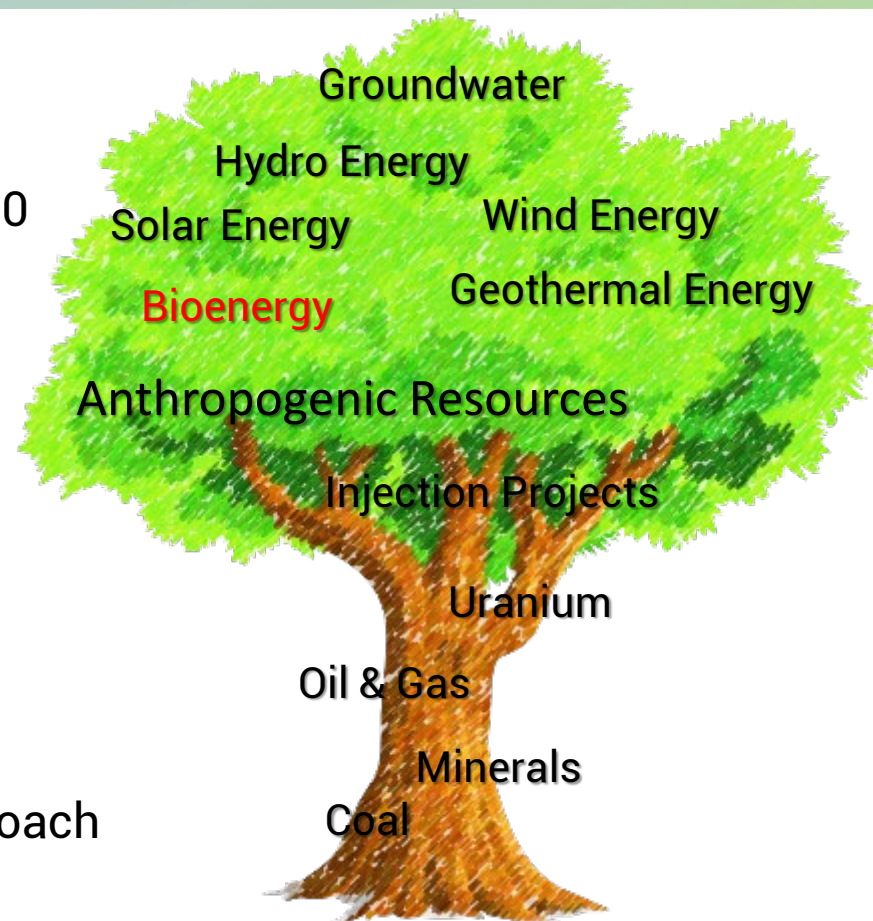
Supporting sustainable resource management



# Designed for integrated resource management

UNFC and UNRMS:

- Align resource management to the 2030 Agenda
- Improve financial resilience through business process innovation
- Derive good social, environmental and economic outcomes
- Obtain social license to operate
- Integrated resource management approach



**UNFC is included in the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA)**

# Bioenergy resources

- Bioenergy resources can be classified under UNFC.
- Bioenergy sources must be converted to energy products, which should be directly linked to (or a direct replacement of) a fungible energy commodity and saleable in an established market
- **Wood waste** is part of the classification and waste streams such as unprocessed forestry biomass, industrial by-products (cardboard, demolition timber), and municipal solid waste bio-fraction could be considered bioenergy sources.

# GERE Annual Session - 2022

Group of Experts on Renewable Energy (**GERE**)

10<sup>th</sup> Session, 6-7 October 2022



<https://unece.org/info/events/unece-meetings-and-events/sustainable-energy/renewable-energy>



# THANK YOU

Sambucini Gianluca  
Secretary of the Group of Experts on Renewable  
Energy  
[United Nations Economic Commission for Europe](#)  
1 June 2022, Geneva

Joint Working Party on Forest Statistics,  
Economics and Management, 1-3 June 2022

