RE power capacity additions exceed conventional power

- Wind and solar PV led the uptake of RES.
- Solar PV accounted for more than 56% of total RE additional installed capacity in 2017
Renewable energy in total final energy consumption, by sector, 2015

- **Heat**: 48%
  - 16.4% Traditional biomass
  - 8.4% Modern renewables other than electricity
  - 1.9% Renewable electricity for heat

- **Transport**: 32%
  - 27% Renewable energy

- **Power**: 20%
  - 3% Renewable energy
  - 25% Renewable electricity

Source: REN21 Global Status Report 2018, Based on IEA, World Energy Balances and Statistics
The spread of renewable energy policies

Renewable energy policies have become increasingly widespread.

Policy support focuses on power sector. Heating, cooling and transport lag behind

Number of countries with renewable energy regulatory incentives and mandates, by type, 2014-16

Source: REN21, Renewables Global Status Report 2015–17
Rapid cost reduction in Solar & Wind

Source: IRENA

IRENA costing database of 15000 large scale RE power projects and 1.5 million rooftop PV systems, covering half of all existing and planned RE capacity.
In 2017, there were 10.3 million jobs in renewables. Jobs are increasingly moving to Asia with concentration in China, India and Japan.

Socio-economic benefits of the energy transition

- 1.0% GDP growth
- $52 trillion USD cost savings
- Almost 29 million jobs in 2050

Source: IRENA, Global Energy Transformation: A Roadmap to 2050, 2018