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Technical Report
NREL/TP-670-43919
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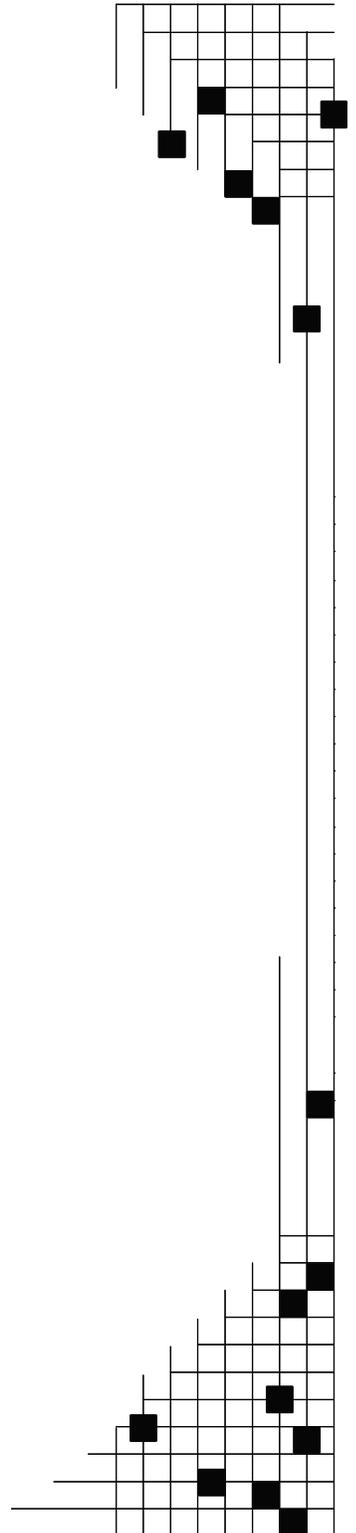


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Introduction

The 2008 Washington International Renewable Energy Conference (WIREC) was held in Washington, D.C., from March 4-6, 2008, and involved nearly 9,000 people from 125 countries. The event brought together worldwide leaders in renewable energy (RE) from governments, international organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to discuss the role that renewables can play in alleviating poverty, growing economies, and passing on a healthy planet to future generations. The conference concluded with more than 140 pledges from governments, international organizations, and private-sector representatives to advance the uptake of renewable energy (see Table 1 at the end of this report).

The U.S. government authorized the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) to estimate the carbon dioxide (CO₂) savings that would result from the pledges made at the 2008 conference. This report describes the methodology and assumptions used by NREL in quantifying the potential CO₂ reductions derived from those pledges.

As a first step in this process, analysts reviewed and placed each WIREC pledge in one of two categories (Tier 1 or Tier 2). Tier 1 pledges were characterized as pledges that included specific metrics (e.g., “x” number of megawatts (MW) of renewable energy technology installed; or “y” percentage of renewable energy in total energy mix) where a specific greenhouse gas (GHG) impact could be derived from the pledge. Tier 2 pledges were defined as pledges that will enable broader RE deployment, but did not include specific quantifiable elements that would allow for a specific GHG impact to be derived. Examples include research and development (R&D), resource assessments, grants, loans, and project financing. Because this distinction was not entirely clear in all cases, NREL asked contributors to review their pledges and provide any additional information or detail if they viewed a Tier 2 pledge as more appropriate for Tier 1 classification.

To facilitate easier review and consistency across Tier 1 pledges, NREL developed four standard templates to evaluate common pledges. These included pledge targets measured by: 1) Installed RE Capacity; 2) Total Primary Energy Supply provided by renewables; 3) Total Primary Energy Consumption met by renewables; and, 4) Alternative Fuels produced. The templates were populated by the pledge information and other assumed factors outlined in the sections below. For those pledges that did not logically fit in one of these categories, analysts carried spreadsheet-based calculations using the same methodology outlined below, but a standard template was not used.

Unless specifically noted in the pledge text, the baseline year for energy and emissions growth was 2005. This start date allowed for consistency across pledges and facilitated the use of a common International Energy Agency (IEA) database for 2005 energy use.

The analysis used incremental GHG reductions from 2009 through 2030 for all pledges, with the assumption that measurable GHG impacts from pledges made at the WIREC conference in the spring of 2008 would begin in 2009. Analysts selected 2030 as the end date, which would provide a reasonable time horizon to demonstrate the benefit of cumulative reductions during that period.

The source text for all pledges was taken from the Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century (REN21) Web site,¹ which included the written definition and assumptions for each pledge provided by the pledge maker. In cases where pledges included multiple commitments – such as both an electricity and a fuels component – the elements of the pledge were assessed individually.

General Approach

Most regions impacted by WIREC pledges had some level of renewable energy penetration at the time of the conference in 2008. This analysis assumed that only renewable energy use from 2009-2030 could be attributed to pledges made at WIREC. To estimate the additional benefits from the pledges, analysts subtracted the total renewable energy contribution in 2008 from the renewable energy contributions in 2009-2030.

The general equation used to estimate GHG emission reductions resulting from each nonfuels WIREC pledge is shown in Equation 1.

$$(\text{CO}_2 \text{ emission reductions})_i = [(\text{RE use})_i - (\text{RE use})_{2008}] * (\Delta\text{CO}_2 \text{ EF})_{\text{base year}} \quad (1)$$

In Equation 1, $i = \text{year} > 2008 \text{ and } \leq 2030$; $RE \text{ use}$ = RE electricity, energy consumption, energy production, or fuel use depending on the sector(s) targeted by the pledge; and $\Delta\text{CO}_2 \text{ EF}$ is the change in emission factor from the traditional energy mix to the renewable energy mix ($\text{CO}_2 \text{ EF}$ for traditional energy mix – $\text{CO}_2 \text{ EF}$ for the renewable energy use). The GHG emissions reductions attributable to the pledge were estimated by summing the annual reductions occurring in 2009-2030.

Emission Factors

The GHG emission reduction estimates from nonfuel pledges assumed that GHG emissions from RE are zero. In addition, analysts assumed that each unit of electricity reduced through energy efficiency (EE) measures offset an equivalent unit generated at the average national emission factor. Although renewable technologies such as wind and solar have GHG emissions associated with manufacturing and transportation and, to a lesser degree, operation and maintenance, emission factors levelized over the lifetime of these units will be orders of magnitude less than those from fossil fuels. This should not substantially impact the emission-reduction estimates that apply to these technologies. This is not necessarily the case for bio-based renewable energy production, whose GHG emission factors can vary widely and depend greatly on feedstock type and cultivation processes. This simplification will add some degree of uncertainty to the GHG emission-reduction results.

The assumption that GHG emissions from renewables is zero means that the “change in emission” factor used in Equation 1 is equal to the emission factor for the traditional energy mix. Analysts based the emission factors on whether the pledge applied to total electricity generation,

¹ <http://www.ren21.net/wiap/wirec.asp>

energy consumption, or energy production. The emission intensity for each of these metrics was available by country for 2005. For this analysis, the emission factors from 2005 were applied for calculations of GHG reductions in all subsequent years to 2030.

Emission factors for the electricity sector, which analysts obtained from the IEA,² were reported in units of grams (g) CO₂ per kilowatt hour (kWh). NREL obtained emission factors for energy production from the IEA Web site, which reports the total primary energy supply (TPES) CO₂ EF on the Indicators page for each country in units of tons CO₂ per ton of oil equivalent (toe).³ Analysts obtained emission factors for energy consumption from data available on the Energy Information Administration (EIA) Web site. The EIA reports total primary energy consumption (TPEC) in quadrillion British thermal units (BTU) and CO₂ emissions from consumption of fossil fuels on its country-level Energy Profiles.⁴ Analysts used these values to compute the emission factor for pledge-impact estimates using TPEC.

Baseline Total and Renewable Energy Use and Growth Factors

To estimate the impact of pledges to increase renewable energy to a percentage of supply or consumption in a given year, analysts first estimated what the total supply and consumption would be during the analysis period. Base-year electricity generation values were obtained from the IEA Electricity/Heat pages for each country; the total production values on these pages were used as the base-year electricity values. When a pledge referred to total production, the TPES values from the IEA Indicators were used as the base-year values. For pledges referencing energy consumption, the total primary energy consumption values on the EIA country profile were used as the base-year values.

NREL obtained the growth rates applied to these base-year values from the IEA World Energy Outlook,⁵ which reports consumption demand growth in percentage per year, based on status in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and continent. This analysis assumed constant growth rates from the base year to 2030 (the analysis period). Because the coarse aggregation of growth rates and assumption of constant growth added error to the analysis, reviewers were encouraged to provide more accurate, country-specific information where available.

When baseline renewable energy contribution was provided by the pledging agency, those values were used in the analysis. For pledges that did not include baseline renewable energy data, values were collected from the IEA Web site country pages. When baseline electricity use was required to compute the pledge impact, the gross electricity generation in 2005 from all renewable sources was summed to get total gigawatt hours (GWh) in that base year. For pledges targeting total production, analysts converted the gross electricity generation, gross heat production, and domestic supply reported on the IEA renewables pages to common units and

² International Energy Agency Data Services. (2007). "CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion (2007 Edition)."

³ <http://www.iea.org/Textbase/country/index.asp>

⁴ <http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/country/index.cfm>

⁵ IEA, World Energy Outlook. (2006). Paris, France. November 2006. Pp. 492-527

summed them for all renewable sources; these were then used to compute the percentage contribution to TPES. For pledges targeting consumption, analysts summed the gross electricity generation, gross heat production, and total final consumption values from the IEA renewables pages for use as the base-year renewable contribution to TPEC.

This analysis assumed that renewables experienced linear growth between the base year and the target year, and that the renewable contribution to the energy mix remained constant after the target year until 2030. For example, if a country had 0% renewable electricity at the time of WIREC (2008) and stated a target of 10% renewable electricity by 2012, the percent renewable contribution would grow by 2.5% each year until 2012. The total GWh corresponding to 10% of the total electricity production in 2012 is assumed to be an ongoing contribution for all years 2013-2030.

Units and Conversions

The reporting units of pledge impacts depended on the target sector of the pledges, with electricity-sector estimates based on kWh, and TPES and TPEC based on toe. When reported values did not correspond to these numbers, analysts used the IEA online unit converter.⁶

The final results for the CO₂ avoided in the pledge's target year, and cumulatively for 2009-2030, are reported in million metric tons of CO₂.

Fuel Consumption Calculations

If data for fuel consumption was not included in the specific pledge, analysts obtained information from the IEA database for 2005. Using the IEA Web site country pages, fuel data was obtained from the "Oil" link in the transport section; data for motor gasoline was obtained from the column titled "Motor Gasoline" from the same IEA country page; and data for petrodiesel was obtained from the column titled "Gas/Diesel."

All conversion factors were based on information from the bioenergy section of Oak Ridge National Laboratory's Web site.⁷ Using this database and IEA data from the sources noted above, the following conversions were used:

Motor Gasoline = 1,356 L/tonne.

Petrodiesel = 0.84 g/ml (converts to 1,190 L/tonne).

"Motor Gasoline" IEA data was multiplied by the motor gasoline conversion factor (1,356 L/tonne) to get liters of motor gasoline consumption.

The "Gas/Diesel" IEA data was multiplied by the petrodiesel conversion factor (1,190 L/tonne) to get liters of gas/diesel consumption.

Motor gasoline consumption (in liters) and the gas/diesel consumption (in liters) were summed to get the final number used in the calculation spreadsheet.

⁶ <http://www.iea.org/textbase/stats/unit.asp>

⁷ <http://bioenergy.ornl.gov/main.aspx>

Renewable fuels were assumed for the purposes of this analysis to be cellulosic ethanol, corn ethanol, and biodiesel. The fuel pledge for each country was assumed to be met with ethanol or biodiesel in the same relative proportion as current use of gasoline and petrodiesel. Ethanol was assumed to be 50% sugar/starch-based (e.g., corn or sugar cane) and 50% lignocellulosic. Greenhouse gas emissions savings with this ethanol mix as a replacement for gasoline was estimated to be about 40%. Biodiesel was assumed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 50% from petrodiesel; varying biomass sources and cultivation practices made more precise estimates impractical.

Summary

The WIREC 2008 pledge process clearly demonstrates that renewable energy will play a key role in the global effort to meet future energy needs and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. While there are still methodological and data challenges in measuring the precise GHG impact of the measures proposed, there is no doubt that many nations are looking at renewable energy technologies as a way to meet a large part of their future energy needs as well as reduce their carbon footprint, particularly in the electricity sector. NREL evaluated 145 WIREC pledges, which have the potential to provide thousands of megawatts of renewable electricity capacity through 2030, and eliminate billions of tons of CO₂ that otherwise would have been generated from conventional sources.

The WIREC 2008 pledges represent a diverse number of actors and sectors, illustrating a wide variety of opportunities that exist to accelerate renewable energy markets. In addition, the diversity of these pledges shows that both mandatory and voluntary approaches can complement one another in achieving real and measurable impacts on the ground. In respect to the Tier 2 pledges that were not quantified in this exercise, the likely market impact is also significant. For example, research and development (R&D) pledges will play a key role in helping meet renewable energy goals without overburdening national economies because the 10- to 20-year timeline for most pledge goals will enable renewable energy technical milestones to be met, thereby significantly reducing the commercial costs of these electricity and alternative fuel options. Financial and in-kind pledges also will help reduce the near-term economic burdens of renewable energy options, particularly in developing countries.

Project leaders hope that this methodological exercise and the associated templates will directly assist in the process of evaluating new pledges and tracking progress on existing voluntary commitments. With this goal in mind, all of the calculation spreadsheets, templates, and supporting documents will be maintained on a public database for viewing and updating.

Table 1. WIREC 2008 Pledges - Estimate of CO2 and Biofuel Impacts if Goals are Met by Target Years

Final Table - August 28, 2008

Tier	Lead Entity	Pledge	Target Year	Annual CO2 Reduced in Target Year (MMT)	Cumulative CO2 Reduced 2009-2030 (MMT)	Annual Petro Fuels Displaced In Target Year (million liters)	Cumulative Petro Fuels Displaced 2009-2030 (million liters)	Annual CO2 Reduced from Biofuels Produced in Target Year (MMT)	Cumulative CO2 Reduced from Biofuels Produced from 2008-2030 (MMT)
1	Australia / Government of Australia	20% target for renewables in Australia's electricity supply by 2020	2020	29.80	483.87				
1	Rwanda / Government of Rwanda	90 % of renewable energy in electricity production by 2012.	2012	0.03	0.56				
1	American Jewish Committee, USA ¹	A U.S. Human Rights NGO Going Green							
1	Kenya / Ministry of Energy	Accelerate renewable energy growth through Formulating and Instituting a policy on renewable energy development in the next two	2020	0.36	5.95				
2	USA / Department of Commerce	Access of renewable energy technologies in China and India							
1	Pakistan / Planning and Development	Achieve 10% share of renewable energy in the national energy mix by 2012.	2012	6.25	127.65				
2	Equity International, Inc., USA	Achieving 100% RPS by all 50 U.S. states							
1	Spain / Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade	Action Plan to increase use of renewables to at least 12% by 2010 and increase energy efficiency	2010	13.64	293.15	805	17,303	1.13	24.28
2	USA / Department of Transportation	Alternative fuel vehicle testing and research on required biofuels infrastructure.							
1	USA / Department of State	APP grants add renewable power in India	2015	0.18	3.45				
2	Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development	Assessment of priority options for biofuels strategy for poverty alleviation and achieving the important MDGs in selected regions and Assist a dozen small island states in developing and implementing sustainable energy plans.							
2	USA / Climate Institute	Bangkok's program on initiatives to alleviate the effects of climate change.	2012	7.30	149.72				
1	France / Government of France	Beyond 20% of RE in the final energy consumption by 2020	2020	60.12	981.81	3,787	62,309	5.22	85.96
2	USA / Trade and Development Agency	Biomass power generation feasibility study in Namibia.							
2	USA / Department of Energy	Biomass products market cost targets through 2012.							
2	Germany / Government of Germany	Boosting energy research and demonstration in innovative fields of renewable energy.							
2	Germany; Spain; Slovenia / Governments	Boosting international cooperation on feed-in systems.							
2	EarthAction International, USA	Bring 'Feed In' legislation to state and federal governments in the US.- convince 10 States within two years.							
2	Solar Generation International	Campaign geared towards public awareness and real solutions on climate change through renewable energy and energy efficiency							
2	Philippines / Miriam Colleague	Campaign to increase public education and awareness of renewable energy and the environment							
2	Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, India	Capacity building for creating access to clean, affordable and reliable energy services for the rural households and urban poor households.							
1	City of Bellingham, WA, USA ¹	City of Bellingham commits to 100% green power							
2	Global Urban Development and Rockefeller Brothers Fund, USA	Climate Prosperity Project to increase public awareness about the opportunities of engaging in climate protection							
1	College of the Atlantic, USA ¹	College of the Atlantic 100% renewable by 2015							
2	USA / Department of the Interior	Complete national geothermal resource assessment by end of 2008.							
2	USA / Department of the Interior	Complete Regulatory framework for alternative energy development on the Outer Continental Shelf							
2	European Renewable Energy Council	Council to facilitate EU's commitment to obtain 20% of energy needs from renewable energy by 2020.							
2	Fundacion Solar, Guatemala	Create a positive energy footprint in everyday practices of indigenous populations through education, social organization and environmental							
2	Haiti / Government of Haiti	Creating the proper environment for renewable energy in Haiti							
2	International Institute for Sustainable Development	Creation of ENERGY-L distribution list for international sustainable energy activities							

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2	Cemtec, Aalborg University / Northern Jutland, Denmark	Creation of Hydrogen Valley - Cluster for hydrogen and fuel cell business							
2	Poland / Ministry of Economy	Develop and implement national program for agricultural biogas plants and introduce white certificate mechanism for energy efficiency							
2	Waitukubuli Ecological Foundation, Dominica	Develop community wind energy projects in Dominica to cover at least 25% of the island's energy needs							
1	St. Kitts and Nevis / Government of St. Kitts	Develop various renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency	2015	0.16	2.95				
2	Bahamas / Ministry of Public Works and Transport	Developing an energy policy for the Commonwealth of the Bahamas							
2	Institute for Research in Sustainable Energy and Development, Kenya	Development of sorghum for food and bioenergy							
1	The Netherlands / SNV Netherlands Develop	Domestic biogas: Capturing the markets in Asia and Africa	2012	0.52	10.74				
2	Ireland / Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources	Domestic grant programme of EUR 58m for biomass, solar and geothermal technologies							
2	Switzerland / Government of Switzerland	Double the interdepartmental platform budget to CHF 4m in 2008-2010 to promote renewable energy and efficiency in international							
2	Germany / Government of Germany	Doubling the special facility for renewable energy and energy efficiency							
2	International Green Energy Council, USA	Educating leaders and students worldwide about the benefits of energy efficiency and renewable energy							
2	USA / Department of the Interior	Efficiency improvements in 58 hydroelectric power plants							
2	Greenpeace International	Energy [R]evolution 2008 – communicating A Sustainable World Energy Outlook							
2	Ireland / Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources	EUR 20m research fund to increase energy research capacity in Ireland							
2	Ireland / Department of Communications, Energy and Natural	EUR 26m for ocean energy research and development							
2	Germany / Government of Germany	EUR 550m to renewable energy and energy efficiency in developing countries in 2008							
1	Japan / Ministry of Economy, Trade and Indu	Expanding introduction of renewable energy to 3% of total primary energy supply by 2010	2010	37.37	803.52				
1	Nicaragua / Ministry of Energy and Mines	Expanding renewable electricity generation to 38 percent by 2011, improving regulatory framework for renewable energy investments	2011	0.18	3.76				
1	Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Japan	Expansion of the Use of Solar Energy	2016	0.75	13.89				
1	UK / Department for Business, Enterprise an	Expedite offshore wind farm development to contribute to the UK's target of 10% of electricity generation from renewables by 2010	2020	47.43	782.67				
2	USA / Department of Agriculture	Federal biobased preferred product procurement							
2	USA / Department of Transportation	Federal Transit Administration Clean Fuels and Advanced Propulsion Technologies Program with focus on field testing in public transit							
1	Germany / Government of Germany	Feed biogas into the natural gas network	2030	22.80	248.46				
2	UK / Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform	Funding a European marine energy test centre							
2	USA / Overseas Private Investment Corporation	Global renewable energy facility to be created in 2008							
2	Baylor Institute for Air SciencesSpirit of Hispaniola, USA	Green airport and International Flight Academy on biofuels							
1	USA / Environmental Protection Agency	Green Power Partnership includes 850 private partners buying 17 bn KWh of green power in 2008	2009	9.74	214.30				
1	Cape Verde / Ministry of Economy, Growth a	Greening Cape Verde: 50% renewables in nationwide power production by 2020, 100% on one island	2020	0.02	0.27				
2	USA / Department of State	Greening United States embassies							
2	GreenMotion	Identify at least 1,000 new ideas, technologies, processes, and techniques which will help meet the global energy needs in a							
1	Sweden / Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and	Implement energy policy to reach 49% of renewable energy by 2020, and long-term sustainability	2020	8.51	139.11				
1	Germany / Government of Germany	Implementation of the strategy of the German Government on the use of offshore wind energy	2030	27.52	316.42				
2	USA / Agency for International Development	Improved access to clean energy services in developing countries with USD 125m in 2008							
1	Forrester Partners Limited, UK ¹	Incentive program to encourage employees of Forrester Partners Limited to switch to renewable energy							

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2	Canada / Government of Canada	Inclusion of renewable energy tax incentives in the 2008 budget.							
1	Brazil / Government of Brazil	Increase renewable energy and implement Ten-year Plan for Energy Expansion to match expected 47% increase in installed electric	2025	39.66	509.97				
2	GE Energy Financial Services	Increase renewables investment to USD 6bn by 2010							
1	European Union / Council of the European U	Increase share of renewable energy to 20% and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20% in the EU by 2020	2020	1,028.18	59,116.07				
1	Lithuania / Ministry of Economy	Increase share of renewable energy to at least 20% by 2025.	2025	2.25	30.56	239	3,317	0.32	4.49
1	Morocco / Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water &	Increase the contribution of renewable energy to 10% of national energy balance and 20% in electricity supply by 2012	2012	2.59	52.96				
1	Italy / Ministry of Economic Development	Increase the share of renewable energies in the energy mix	2016	3.14	61.08	769	16,529	1.01	21.70
1	Denmark / Ministry of Climate and Energy	Increase use of renewable energy and energy efficiency	2025	10.09	147.36				
1	Cameroon / Ministry of Energy and Water Re	Increasing energy supply and energy services for sustainable development via accelerated use of renewable energy	2020	1.10	23.23	3,000	64,000	1.06	22.53
1	Argentina / Government of Argentina	Increasing renewable energy to 8% of electricity consumption by 2016, 5% of fuels by 2011, and promoting rural access to renewable	2016	2.70	50.75	410	8,599	0.56	11.71
1	Netherlands / Government of the Netherland	Increasing share of renewable energy to 20% in 2020, increasing share of sustainable biofuels, energy efficiency, emission reduction	2020	77.43	1,276.86				
1	Volvo Group ¹	Increasing the use of renewable energy in production and products, and increasing energy efficiency							
1	Planet2025 Network	Integration of sustainable biofuel crops as renewable energy component into community based agroforestry efforts	2009	0.30	6.60				
1	Switzerland / Department of the Environmen	Introduction of Action Plan for renewable heat sources to raise share of renewable energy in TPES from 16.2% to 24% by 2020	2020	4.40	72.04				
2	USA / Trade and Development Agency	Jatropha biodiesel development feasibility study for possible large-scale production							
2	USA / Department of the Interior	Land use planning to increase renewable energy development on public lands							
2	Canada / Government of Canada	Latest version of the Government of Canada's (NRCan) RETScreen Clean Energy Project Analysis Software - officially launched							
2	USA / Department of Treasury	Launch USD 2bn Clean Technology Fund							
1	Switzerland / Department of the Environmen	Legally based financial mechanism for accelerated market penetration of renewable electricity to boost generation by 5.4 TWh by 2030	2030	0.14	1.61				
2	India / City Managers' Association Orissa	Local Government Climate Change Adaptation Programme							
1	Uganda / Ministry of Energy and Mineral Dev	Making modern renewable energy a substantial part of Uganda's national energy consumption, up from 4% to 61%	2017	1.06	18.88				
2	Energy Efficiency Centre, Georgia	Nation wide campaign for the promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency							
1	Paraguay / Ministry of Industry and Commer	National Biofuels Development Plan to expand biofuels from 5% to 50% by 2013	0	0.90	17.87	621	12,368	0.90	17.87
1	Madagascar / Ministry of Energy and Mines	National policies to achieve 54% renewable energy share by 2020	2020	1.39	22.45				
2	Afghanistan / Ministry of Energy and Water	National policy and public awareness campaign on renewable energy use in Afghanistan and reduction of air pollution in Kabul							
1	Indonesia / Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	New national energy policy to optimize the national primary energy mix by increasing share of renewable energy to 15% in 2025	2025	300.26	4,032.22				
1	My Organic Market, LLC, USA ¹	Offset 100% of energy usage by purchasing wind energy							
1	Juniata College, USA	Offsetting 75% of electricity consumption through wind energy credits	2012	0.00	0.05				
2	USA / Environmental Protection Agency	Partnership for Clean Indoor Air to reduce exposure of 750,000 people in developing countries by 2009							
2	Grameen Shakti, Bangladesh	Policy advocacy for formulating and declaring a national renewable energy policy for Bangladesh							
1	Latvia / Ministry of the Environment	Programme for the development of production and use of biogas	2030	0.02	0.29				
2	USA / U.S. Trade and Development Agency	Project preparation assistance, investment analysis, project definition, sector development, and trade capacity building to accelerate							
1	Azerbaijan / Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources	Promote and increase utilisation of wind and solar energy in the country	2012	0.03	0.51				
2	Norway / Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Promote and support renewable energy in developing countries							

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2	Partnership International, Inc, USA	Promote financing, development, implementation, and dissemination of best-practice model to help expand solar and wind power in African							
2	Biomass Coordinating Council, USA	Promoting collaboration and information sharing on biomass through WIKI platform							
1	Jordan / Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	Promoting the utilisation of renewable energy sources to share 10% in the primary energy by the year 2020	2020	2.25	35.75				
2	Switzerland / Department of Finance	Promotion of biofuels							
2	Shri Jagdamba Samiti, India	Promotion of pico hydro power unit in Garhwal Himalayas for agro-processing - revival programme of traditional water mills							
2	World Experience for Georgia (Foundation), Georgia	Promotion of renewable energy in Georgia through policy development, increased awareness and regional cooperation							
1	Tunisia / National Agency for Energy Conser	Promotion of renewable energy to reach 10% in national energy demand by 2011 and reduction of total demand	2011	7.12	151.53				
2	Canada / Government of Canada	Provide CAD 4 bn in funding to the ecoENERGY Initiatives in support of renewable energy and energy efficiency in Canada							
2	UK / Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Provide financial support for commercial scale anaerobic digestion demonstration plants							
2	Tanzania Traditional Energy Development and Environment Organization	Providing energy access to at least 1 million people through use of renewable energy in order to reduce poverty							
2	ADEME, EDF, Fondation Energies pour le Monde, GERES FRANCE	Providing energy services through renewable energy technologies to 1.5 m people in off-grid rural and peri-urban areas							
2	NatureWorks, LLC, USA	Purchasing green power to offset electricity used in manufacturing process							
1	New Zealand / Ministry of Economic Development	Reach 90% renewable electricity target by 2025	2025	4.94	67.00				
1	Norway / Ministry of Petroleum and Energy	Reach combined target for renewable energy and energy efficiency: 30 TWh increased annual production from 2001 to 2016	2016	0.10	1.78				
1	USA / Environmental Protection Agency	Recovery of landfill methane to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and generate renewable energy from 560 landfills by 2012	2012	24.00	492.00				
1	Jamaica / Ministry of Energy, Mining & Telecommunication Petroleum Corporation	Reduce dependence on imported fossil fuels through the development of indigenous renewable energy resources to 10% of the electricity	2020	0.95	15.02				
1	Town of Warrenton, Virginia, USA	Reduce the carbon footprint of Warrenton by 25% by 2012 primarily through a waste to energy plant	2012	0.08	1.69				
2	UK / Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform	Reform of financial support to renewable electricity generators							
1	Germany / Government of Germany	Renewable Energies Heat Act to help increase share of renewable energies in heat provision to 14% by 2020	2020	5.77	94.14				
1	Turkey / Ministry of Energy and Natural Sources	Renewable energy and energy efficiency targets and regulation	433	30.16	479.01	3,529	46,157	4.83	63.17
1	USA / Department of Defense	Renewable energy production and procurement to reach 25% of the Department's facility electrical consumption by 2025	2025	1.69	23.66				
1	Germany / Government of Germany	Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG) to help raise share of renewable electricity to 25-30% by 2020	2020	69.05	1,118.95				
1	USA / Department of Agriculture	Renewable energy systems and energy efficiency improvements program with loan guarantees and grants	2013	0.39	7.82				
1	USA / Department of Energy	Renewable energy use requirements for federal facilities and vehicle fleets through 2015	2015	2.41	51.60	56	1,082	0.05	1.04
1	USA / Environmental Protection Agency	Renewable fuel standard of 36 bn gallons by 2022, with sub-requirement of 21 bn gallons of advanced biofuels by 2022	2022	115.37	1,572.80	94,019	1,555,629	115.37	1,572.80
2	Firestar Engineering, LLC, USA	Research into non-carbon-based fuels and low temperature energy conversion processes							
2	University of Hawaii-Hilo, College of Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resource	Research project for the growing of palm oil in Hawaii on abandoned sugar cane lands							
1	France / Electricite De France	Rural electrification in South Africa with photovoltaic kits	2028	0.00	0.03				
1	Egypt / Ministry of Electricity and Energy	Satisfying 20% of the Egyptian generated electricity by renewable energies, mainly wind & hydro, by 2020	2020	15.66	258.36				
2	Prokashali Sangsad Limited, Bangladesh	Scaling up RE technology application and adaptation to the impact of climate change							
1	USA / Environmental Protection Agency	SmartWay, Grow & Go partnership with freight industry to increase use of renewable fuels	2012	9.99	207.89	10,409	216,502	9.99	207.89
2	USA / Department of Energy	Solar America Initiative							
2	USA / National Aeronautics and Space Administration	Solar resource assessment using earth observations with emphasis on products for the developing world							
1	USA, State Governments	State Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS)	2020	181.24	2,990.46				

Tier	Lead Entity	Pledge	Target Year	Annual CO2 Reduced in Target Year (MMT)	Cumulative CO2 Reduced 2009-2030 (MMT)	Annual Petro Fuels Displaced In Target Year (million liters)	Cumulative Petro Fuels Displaced 2009-2030 (million liters)	Annual CO2 Reduced from Biofuels Produced in Target Year (MMT)	Cumulative CO2 Reduced from Biofuels Produced from 2008-2030 (MMT)
2	Norway / Ministry of Petroleum and Energy	Step up energy research and development policy							
2	Tanzania / Ministry of Energy and Minerals	Strengthen the legal, regulatory and institutional framework to support the development of a sustainable biofuels industry							
2	USA / Export-Import Bank	Supporting increased renewable energy exports with lending enhancements							
2	Remineralize the Earth, Inc. (NGO), USA	The potential of remineralization with rock mineral fines to transform biofuel production and sequester carbon							
2	UK / Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	UK commitment to fund REEEP, the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership, for 3 years, with GBP 2.5m available for							
1	Japan / Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Usage target of 16 bn kWh by 2014 based on the Renewable Portfolio Standard law	2014	6.86	133.85				
2	USA / Department of Energy	USD 10bn Loan guarantee program for renewable and energy efficiency							
1	Mauritania / Ministry of Hydraulics, Energy and	Using wind power for sea water desalination	2010	0.02	0.51				
2	USA / Department of Energy	Wind Electricity Market Cost Targets for land-based and offshore systems							
2	USA / Department of Agriculture	Woody biomass grants to turn forest residue into marketable products							
2	Romanian Energy Policy Association	Workshop for dissemination of WIREC 2008							
2	World Bank Group	World Bank Group Strategic Framework for Climate Change and Development							

Notes 1: Not calculated because of lacking baseline data.

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

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13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES						
14. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 Words) The 2008 Washington International Renewable Energy Conference (WIREC) was held in Washington, D.C., from March 4-6, 2008, and involved nearly 9,000 people from 125 countries. The event brought together worldwide leaders in renewable energy (RE) from governments, international organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to discuss the role that renewables can play in alleviating poverty, growing economies, and passing on a healthy planet to future generations. The conference concluded with more than 140 governments, international organizations, and private-sector representatives pledging to advance the uptake of renewable energy. The U.S. government authorized the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) to estimate the carbon dioxide (CO2) savings that would result from the pledges made at the 2008 conference. This report describes the methodology and assumptions used by NREL in quantifying the potential CO2 reductions derived from those pledges.						
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