Wind Power and Renewable Energy Policies: What is Best to Reach 100% Renewables?

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Hans-Josef Fell

President of the Energy Watch Group Member of the German Parliament 1998-2013

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NASA Report 16.1.2020: Paris goal of 1,5° will be exceeded in 2035



- Decade 2010–2019 was hottest since weather report
- Today, global temperature is 1,2° over preindustrial level
- Temperature growth was 0,18 ° C in 2010 -2020
- In the next decade, the growth will increase

Sectoral Greenhouse Gases Globally Fossil energy carriers cause a distinguished majority – Natural gas as damaging as coal



- CO2 Natural gas
- CH4 Natural gas
- CO2 Mineral oil
- \equiv CH4 Mineral oil
- CO2 Coal
- 🛚 CH4 Coal
- CO2 Other fossile
- CO2 Landuse
- CH4 Lifestock and rice
- N2O Manure
- N2O Fertilizer
- CH4 Waste water and waste
- CH4 Other
- N2O Other

■ F-Gases

Source: Own calculation using Howarth (2019) and Olivier et al. (2017)

Crises of climate warming and energy dependencies can only be solved with two parallel strategies:

1. Stop greenhouse gas emissions (best by 2030)

(Not only reduction of emissions)

- Switch to 100% renewables
- Completely stop the use of fossil and nuclear energies in energy, chemistry, transport, agriculture

- 2. Take out carbon from the atmosphere
- Convert plants to humus soil (biocoal)
- Reforest big areas, green the deserts
- Organic agriculture

The target must be 330 ppm CO₂

This leads to <u>global cooling</u> instead of global warming and to energy independency

Solar and Wind Will Dominate the 100% Renewable World



Primary energy source	Solar	Wind	Biomass/ Waste	Hydro	Geo- thermal
Share in 2050	69%	18%	6%	3%	2%

<u>Source: http://energywatchgroup.org/wp-content/</u> uploads/EWG_LUT_100RE_All_Sectors_Global_Report_2019.pdf

LCoE of wind & solar PV fairly below nuclear/fossil energy: Gap likely to increase



- PV 33%
- Wind Onshore 66%

of the costs of hard coal electricity

*e.g. GB Hinkley Point C °Germany (South)

Sources: Fraunhofer ISE (2018), ETIP (2019), own calculation.

Political support stimulates renewable growth

Share of renewable electricity in Germany



Source: BMWi,BWEW, Fraunhofer ISE, Bundesregierung

Decline of onshore wind energy in Germany caused by the switch to tenders



Source: Frauenhofer ISE, AGEEStat/BMWi

Policies necessary for renewable growth & climate protection

Laws to stimulate investment

- Feed-in-tariffs (FiT)
- Auctions only for RE capacities above 40 MW
- GET FiT for developing countries (electricity surcharge financed by EU)
- Combined power plant remuneration
- Abolish subsidies for fossil fuels & nuclear energy, fossil chemistry and intensive agriculture
- Tax relief for renewables
- Carbon, methane, radioactivity tax
- Research and education on renewables and organic farming
- **Reducing obstacles** for approval of RE projects
- Reforesting and regreening of degraded lands

Historic breakthrough in 2000: Enactment of Renewable Energy Act (EEG) in German Parliament

Key points for an effective feed-in law:

- Privileged grid access/priority dispatch
- Feed-in tariff has to be appropriate for economic operation, with variations dep. on technology and size
- Funding of feed-in tariff via electricity rate
- No cap for feed-in of renewable energies
- Guaranteed period of remuneration

*Source: Hans-Josef Fell, "The shift from feed-in-tariffs to tenders is hindering the transformation of the global energy supply to renewable energies", Policy paper for IRENA, July 2017. Available from: <u>http://energywatchgroup.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/FIT-Tender Fell PolicyPaper EN final.pdf</u>

Feed-in tariff for combined renewable power producer

Tariff paid for per law if:

- Power generation meets demand each hour of the year
- Mix of 100% renewable power generation
- Frequency and voltage stability, reactive power is guaranteed

Effects:

- Grid stability is growing, decentralised bottom-up approach
- Integration of heating/ cooling and electromobility
- Development of storage technology
- Emergence of smart cities

The idea of a combined power plant remuneration

Guaranteed remuneration for reliable and adequate renewable energy supply Own-consumption Feed-in p

- The grid operator at the point of feed-in together with the combined power plant operator contractually defines a profile for the feed-in corresponding to the load profile (green)
- Own consumption (beige) is not reimbursed or charged
- Deviations from specified load profile are only permissible by mutual agreement



Source: Energy Watch Group. Eckpunkte für eine Gesetzesinitiative zur Systemintegration Erneuerbarer Energien http://energywatchgroup.org/wp-content/uploads/EWG_Eckpunkte-für-eine-Gesetzesinitiative-zur-Systemintegration-Erneuerbarer-Energien.pdf

Energy and financial flows

Technical possibilities for sector coupling and reliable electricity supply



Source: Energy Watch Group. Eckpunkte für eine Gesetzesinitiative zur Systemintegration Erneuerbarer Energien http://energywatchgroup.org/wp-content/uploads/EWG_Eckpunkte-für-eine-Gesetzesinitiative-zur-Systemintegration-Erneuerbarer-Energien.pdf

Hans-Josef Fell – MdB (1998-2013) Präsident der Energy Watch Group

Thank you very much for your attention!

www.hans-josef-fell.de

www.energywatchgroup.org

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