



# 7<sup>th</sup> SEE Forum

Thessaloniki, 19-20 June Renewables for Electricity: Bottlenecks & Prospects

Promoting sustainable energy for the greatest benefit of all





## **Emerging economies steer energy markets**





Share of global energy demand

Global energy demand rises by over one-third in the period to 2035, underpinned by rising living standards in China, India & the Middle East

# Natural gas & renewables become increasingly important





Renewables & natural gas collectively meet almost two-thirds of incremental energy demand in 2010-2035

## SOME RENEWABLES INDICATORS



#### CURRENT WORLD ENERGY PRODUCTION MIX %

Fossil fuels - 79, 7%; Hydro- 15, 3%; Other RES (non hydro)-5%;

**RES – POWER CAPACITIES, in GW (total hydro not included)** 

2009: 250GW;

2010: 315GW

2011: 390 GW

#### **INVESTMENTS IN NEW RES CAPACITIES**

2009: 161 BUSD;

2010: 220 BUSD;

2011: 257 BUSD

#### **COUNTRIES WITH POLICY TARGETS**

2009: 89

2010: 109 TOP FIVE LEADING COUNTRIES 2011: 118

China, USA, Germany, Italy, India



Figure 2: Level of support (in Euro) provided in selected Member States, 2009. Source: CEER

Implications of Non-Harmonised Renewable Support Schemes 11/10/2011 Council of European Energy Regulators

# Share of renewables in power supply and financial support paid by electricity consumers





for this by the electricity consumers from 2000 to 2012: ≈ €65bn.

### Strompreis für Haushalte

Energie. Wasser. Leben.

#### Durchschnittlicher Strompreise eines Drei-Personen-Haushaltes in ct/kWh

Jahresverbrauch von 3.500 kWh



## **Technical challenges first to solve**



- RES-E need a European-wide grid and coupling neighbouring el. markets;
  WHY
- Reducing operational impact on volatile RES by ensuring reliable back up;
- Impact of hourly RES-E export on the neighbouring countries;
- German experience;
- The role of capacity mechanisms.





#### Physikalischer Stromaustausch Deutschlands mit den Nachbarländern 2006 Quelle

Quelle: bdew

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# Since its launch on 10.11.2010, the marketcoupling regime has created a unitary market region for electricity in Central Western Europe.



Hourly price differences between Germany and The Netherlands shortly before and shortly after the launch of market coupling



# In times of peak demand and low renewable generation, up to 75,000MW has to be covered by conventional power plants



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# In times of weak demand and high renewable generation, the minimum residual load to be covered is reduced to 17,000MW



Load curve and load coverage on 27 May 2012 (Whit Sunday)



# Photovoltaics from Germany crucially impacts peak-load electricity prices in Europe



Electricity prices for hourly contracts at European energy exchanges (in €/MWh (left-hand axis)) and German PV power production (in GW (right-hand axis)); 8 May 2012\*



\* Source: EEX; RWE Supply&Trading

# Conclusions Design of the future electricity market (EU-2030 Package)



- Europe's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions trading must remain the backbone for its energy supply decarbonised model; and it MUST BE market- based;
- > Therefore, one common EU-target for CO2 emissions can be enough;
- The tools for current subsidizing of renewables must be compatible with the domestic market and harmonised at European level. Subsidies gradually face out, **fully removed** beyond 2020;
- > Maintaining sufficient conventional power capacity is the most important pillar in guaranteeing security of supply in the long term;
- > Capacity mechanisms must not **distort the market p**rice and must be compatible with the domestic market.



# Thank you!

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