

Conference on Renewable Energy Law 2012

Market Design and System Transformation for a Renewable Energy Future

Conference Material

Thursday, 8 March 2011 Club of the University Foundation, Brussels









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Programme

Thursday, 8 March 2012

- o8:30 Registration and welcome coffee
- 09:00 Opening remarks by the organisers

Session I: Market development and support and incentives for renewables

09:15 Domestic incentives for renewable energy: Possible trade implications and policy lessons for the EU

> Jagoda SUMICKA Trade Policy Analyst, Trade and Agriculture Directorate, OECD, Paris

09:45 Future development of the European energy markets – The Commission's Roadmap 2050

> Mechthild WÖRSDÖRFER Head of Unit "Energy Policy & Monitoring of electricity, gas, coal and oil markets", DG Energy, European Commission, Brussels

- 10:15 Discussion
- 10:30 Coffee break
- 10:45 Policies for renewable energy in Europe Current issues and how to facilitate the transformation of the energy system

Rainer HINRICHS-RAHLWES President, European Renewable Energies Federation (EREF), Brussels Board Member, German Renewable Energy Federation (BEE), Berlin

11:15 Possible designs for renewable support schemes "beyond 2020"

Gustav RESCH Energy Economics Group (EEG),Vienna University of Technology

- 11:45 Discussion
- 12:15 Lunch

Session II: Grid development and system transformation

13:15 The continental energy super grid

Sir Graham WATSON (MEP) President, European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party, European Parliament, Brussels Chairman, Climate Parliament

13:45 Discussion

14:00 The need to adapt the grid – Stakeholders' views on grid capacity, flexibility and expansion needs

Jean-Arnold VINOIS Acting Director, Internal Energy Market, DG Energy, European Commission, Brussels

Johannes LACKMANN Managing Director, WestfalenWind, Paderborn

15:00 Discussion

15:30 Coffee break

16:00 Finding new ways towards the "Grid of the Future" – Creating a masterplan by public participation

Peter AHMELS Head of Unit "Renewable Energies", Deutsche Umwelthilfe, Berlin

- 16:30 Discussion
- 17:00 End of conference

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Curricula Vitae

Peter Ahmels

is an expert for renewable energies. He holds a doctor title of agricultural technology from the University of Kiel, Germany, where he worked as assistant at the Institute for Agricultural Technology from 1985 till 1988. Before he became head of unit "Renewable Energies" at Deutsche Umwelthilfe (German Environmental Aid) in 2009 he was Project Manager National and International Consulting at Windguard, Varel (2008) and Chairman of the European Wind Energy Congress (EWEC) in Milan (2007). From 1997 till 2007 Peter Ahmels was President of the German Wind Energy Association (BWE). Prior to that he was project manager at the BOO Wind project Oldenburg since 1991. He studied agriculture from 1978 till 1 982 and since 1982 he operates the parental farm.

Dörte Fouquet

(Dr.) represents the German law firm Becker Büttner Held (BBH) which is a partnership of lawyers, tax consultants and auditors providing comprehensive advice to the energy and infrastructure industry, governments, public service, national parliaments and associations. Dr. jur. Dörte Annemarie Fouquet, born in 1957 in Recklinghausen, studied law in Marburg an der Lahn and Hamburg. From 1982 until 1985 she was research assistant with the law department of the University of Hamburg, she passed both state-exams (1982 and 1988) in Hamburg and received the Dr. jur. of the University of Hamburg. From 1998 to 2002 she worked as lawyer in the energy administration of Hamburg. After working as administrative lawyer in key positions in the Ministry for energy and environment of the German town and region (Bundesland) Hamburg for more than five years she was, since 1993, senior partner of the law firm Kuhbier.law and German lawyer in Brussels, admitted as attorney at the Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht in Hamburg and member of the Bar Association in Brussels. At the beginning of 2011 she joined BBH as partner. Dr. Fouquet is specialised in European and international energy, environment and competition law with a strong focus on fair access to markets, especially for independent power producers and with concentration on issues related to energy efficiency and renewable energies. Since 1999 she represents the interests of independent RES power producers and their European organisation EREF asbl in Brussels. Within her work as independent lawyer she regularly advises renewable energy companies, finance institutions and governments in their various questions on European energy, environmental, competition and related policies. She is specialised in the legal framework conditions for access to the market for renewable energies, especially concerning the different support mechanisms and easing of entrance barriers for Renewable energy production. She was directly involved in the counselling of Members of the European Parliament, especially the Parliament's rapporteur Claude Turmes and the German Ministry of the Environment in connection with the preparation and discussion/reading of the new European Directive 2009/28/EC for the promotion of renewable energies inter alia in securing the feed-in support mechanisms on national level. She was member of the International Steering Committee for the preparation of the International Bonn Renewables Conference in 2004 on invitation of the German Government and she was part of the German official industry delegation for the Beijing International Renewable Energy Conference in 2005.

Rainer Hinrichs-Rahlwes

is the President of EREF, the European Renewable Energies Federation, the voice of independent producers of energy from renewable sources. He is representing EREF as a Board Member of EREC, the European Renewable Energy Council. He is a Board Member of the German Renewable Energy Federation (BEE). He is BEE's Spokesperson for European and international affairs, and he is the Chairman of BEE's related working group. From November 1998 to December 2005, he was Director General in the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), in charge of – among others – renewable energies and climate protection. He was one of the two chairmen of the International Steering Committee preparing the renewables2004-conference in Bonn. After the conference, he served as BMU's representative and co-chair and later a member of the Bureau of the Global Policy Network, now known as REN21.

Johannes Lackmann

was from 1983-2000 Managing Director of a company for electronic development and engineering. Since 1994 he has developed several windfarms with local investment and is Managing Director of these windfarms. Since the foundation of the German Wind Energy Accociation (BWE) he was member of the executive committee of BWE till 2007. From 1999 till 2008 he was President of the German Renewable Energy Federation (BEE). The BEE is the umbrella organisation for the associations of renewable energies in Germany and represents all branches (Wind, Solar, Biomass, Hydro, Geothermie). From 2004 till 2007 he was Vice President of the European Renewable Energy Federation (EREF). From 2009 till 1/2011 he was founding director of the VDI Center for Ressource efficiency in Berlin. Since 2009 he is Managing Director of WestfalenWind GmbH.

Gustav Resch

works as senior researcher at Vienna University of Technology, Energy Economics Group. He holds a degree in electrical engineering (Energy Technology) and a PhD in energy economics at Vienna University of Technology. He is responsible for research, project acquisition and scientific coordination in the area of energy policy and energy economics with a focus on renewable energy technologies – with proven expertise on international level. His fields of activity include techno-economic assessments of (renewable) energy technologies, evaluation and design of energy policy instruments and energy modeling (focusing on policy interactions and technology dynamics). He has contributed to several EU studies and policy assessments in the light of "20% Renewable Energy by 2020".

Jagoda Sumicka

is a trade policy analyst in the Trade and Agriculture Directorate of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris, where she has been working on the G2o Agenda on phasing out of inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies and on issues related to support measures for both fossil fuels and renewableenergy sources. In the past, she worked for McKinsey & Company and she taught economics in academia. She holds a master degree in Public Policy from Maastricht University and a bachelor degree in Mathematics and Economics from the London School of Economics.

Jean-Arnold Vinois

practiced as lawyer before joining the European Commission in 1987. Since 1992, he occupied, within the Directorate General for Energy and Transport, several management posts dealing successively with human and financial resources, trans-European networks, transport research, railway transport and interoperability. In April 2006, he became Head of the Unit responsible for Energy policy, security of supply and networks. Since July 2011, he is acting as Director of the internal energy market within the Directorate General for Energy, covering in particular the wholesale and retail electricity and gas markets, security of energy supply and energy networks.

Sir Graham Watson

was elected to the European Parliament in 1994, and is the Liberal Democrat MEP for the South West of England and Gibraltar. He chairs the Climate Parliament, a global network of MPs and MEPs from all mainstream political parties campaigning to accelerate the transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy and increase government investment in renewable energy and electricity supergrids. In 2002 Graham was elected leader of the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe Group (ALDE), which he led until 2009 when he stood down. Graham is now President of the European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party (ELDR). He also sits on the Foreign Affairs Committee and chairs the European Parliament's delegation for relations with India. Graham received a Knighthood in the Queen's birthday honours list in June 2011, for his services to politics.

Mechthild Wörsdörfer

is an economist by training and currently the Head of Unit of A1 (Energy Policy & Monitoring of electricity, gas, coal and oil markets) in DG Energy of the European Commission. Her main responsibilities include the follow-up of "Energy 2020" strategy, the Energy Roadmap 2050, the publishing of the quarterly reports on gas and electricity markets, the preparation of work programme and annual management plan 2012 and the coordination of infringements procedures in the DG. Prior to joining DG Energy in 2010, Mrs Wörsdörfer has followed a long career in the DG Enterprise & Industry having the post of Head of Unit E4 (SME policy development) and dealing with the coordination on the "Small Business Act" for Europe. At the same DG, in 2009-2010, she has also been Acting Director in the Directorate E for Promotion of SMEs competitiveness. Before this, from 1999-2004, she has worked in the Cabinet of Commissioner Erkki Liikanen responsible for Enterprise Policy and Information Society. She has studied Economics at the University of Heidelberg and the University of Montpellier and she possesses a Master in European Economics, from the Free University of Brussels. She speaks German, English, French and Spanish.

Session I: Market development and support and incentives for renewables

Domestic incentives for renewable energy: Possible trade implications and policy lessons for the EU

Jagoda Sumicka

The presentation will touch upon the following points:

- Renewable-energy sources are being asked, both in the EU and elsewhere, to play a large role in climate-change mitigation
- · Incentives for renewable energy have created a rapidly growing global market
- Support for renewable energy is motivated by multiple policy objectives (energy security, improve energy access, etc)
- · Government incentives from a dynamic perspective: market-pull and technology-push policies
- Market-pull policies for electricity generating technologies: quota systems and tradable renewable certificates; feed-in tariffs and premiums; incentives for deployment; disincentives for fossil fuels
- Technology-push policies for electricity-generating technologies: government support for research, development and demonstration (RD&D); government support for product development and manufacturing; government promotion of renewable-energy technology exports
- Governments may also indirectly influence investment in renewable energy (the role of private funding)
- Market-pull policies for biofuels: tax preferences related to final consumption; regulated volumes; sustainability standards; support for distribution and use
- Technology-push policies for biofuels: government support for RD&D, government support for investment in productive capacity; government support to intermediate inputs of production; government support to manufacturing
- Possible trade implications: Why analysing combination of policies matters
- · Lessons for the EU: How to design policies that correctly align incentive in the market

Energy Roadmap 2050

Mechthild Wörsdörfer



















Rethinking energy markets in Europe Interdependence and increasing shares of renewables				
More electricity More RES Mare trade	Need for flexible resources. RES impact on wholesale market prices: spot prices could decrease due to zero marginal cost generation. Concern of investors' ability to recover capital and fixed operating costs. ⇒ Ensure that market arrangements offer cost- effective solutions, allowing all resources to be used (including demand side) ⇒ Ensure that policy developments do not create			
increitade	new barriers to electricity - or gas - market integration			











Policies for renewable energy in Europe: Facilitating system transformation

Rainer Hinrichs-Rahlwes

EREF European Renewable Energies Federation

About EREF

- Federation of associations from EU Member States, working in the sector of energy produced from renewable sources
- Representing more than 70,000 MW of installed power capacity and a growing capacity in other sectors
- Voice of Independent Producers of Energy from Renewables
- Member of EREC (European Renewable Energy Council)











EREF

European Renewable Energies Federation

Market or "Market"?

- · Energy markets are dominated by a few big companies
 - \rightarrow Implementation of EU-legislation has only just begun
 - \rightarrow Barriers against new market entrants have not been removed
 - \rightarrow Real unbundling of energy companies is not implemented
- Most externalities are not included in energy prices
 - \rightarrow Negative environmental, health, social impact not included
 - \rightarrow Nuclear risks are largely borne by public money
 - \rightarrow No effective carbon pricing implemented (despite ETS)
- Market design favours the conventional "baseload" supply
 → Traditional baseload power is too cheap
 - \rightarrow Demand response elements hardly implemented anywhere
 - \rightarrow No incentives for storage & flexible production and consumption

E R E F European Renewable Energies Federation New market design to perpetuate growth

Today's market design – focused on baseload and balancing, driven by marginal cost calculations – cannot provide the necessary incentives for a renewables based energy supply. New design has to be developed on national and on EU level.

- → For an energy system based on dominant shares of renewable energy sources and technologies – variable and dispatchable.
- → For distributed production and consumption of energy for an increased security of supply and stability of the grid.
- → For **flexibility** and demand **response** rather than just providing capacity: smart grids, system services, interconnection, storage
- → For development and deployment of a broad range of renewable energy sources and technologies.

















EREF

European Renewable Energies Federation

The Way forward:

- Ambitious implementation of the RED and strong policies for renewables is key for future oriented growth.

 Beware of downscaling ambition levels!
- Remove subsidies for unsustainable energy sources! → Beware of support for technologies of the past!
- National policies are key and have to be thoroughly checked → Beware of disturbing investor confidence!
- Develop real markets a level playing field! → Beware of market distortion and oligopolies!
- Adapt market design to renewable energy!
 → Beware of inflexible infrastructure and baseload capacity!
 - NEXT STEP: → Do not hesitate to take unambiguous and clear decisions! Binding and ambitious renewable energy target for 2030

Rainer Hinrichs-Rahlwes - EREF-President Prague, May 31, 2011



Possible designs for renewable support schemes "beyond 2020"

Gustav Resch

The renewable energy (RE) directive (2009/28/EC) lays the ground for the RE policy framework until 2020, prescribing binding national targets for RE, while the choice of policies to achieve these given targets is left to the Member States (MS) themselves. However, discussions on the possible harmonisation of RE support which have been a central element in the European RE policy debate since years continue to be. Considering the crucial role of policy stability for 2020 target achievement such discussions that somehow question the well-defined RE policy framework in Europe up to 2020 appear inadequate. Thus, they bear the risk to increase uncertainty among investors. In turn this may finally cause a delay in RE development and an increase of cost.

As a consequence of above, aim of this presentation is to look more closely beyond 2020, discussing design options for renewable energy support in the mid to long-term. Several policy dimensions relate to the debate on a future RE strategy for Europe beyond 2020. These include:

- RE support instruments and financing aspects related to that,
- Electricity market design and impacts on market functioning arising from an enhanced use of (volatile) renewable energy sources,
- Sustainability concerns, in particular related to the use of biofuels for transport purposes as well as solid & gaseous biomass for stationary uses (electricity & heat),
- Cooperation with third countries, in particular imports (to the EU) of biofuels and solid biomass as well as renewable electricity (RES-E).

Generally, future policy choices related to above dimensions might show a more national orientation or could reflect further consolidation and cooperation among Member States, whereby the ultimate extent would be a harmonised approach across the EU.

This presentation aims to present, classify and (as far as feasible) evaluate the spread of feasible policy options, focussing on the design of RE support instruments. It builds on first outcomes of the European research project beyond 2020.

Session II: Grid development and system transformation

The continental energy super grid

Sir Graham Watson

Sir Graham Watson MEP, Chairman of the global Climate Parliament network of MPs and MEPs from all mainstream political parties and President of the ELDR party will set out the need for a continental European renewable energy supergrid. Graham will talk about why greening our power supply is of crucial importance, and how connecting Europe's abundant but remote sources of renewable energy will allow us to overcome their stop-start nature. If we link the wind power in Northern Europe to solar power from the sunny Mediterranean, and biomass from Eastern Europe to the hydro in Norway and the Alps, studies have shown that on a continental scale, we have a 100% reliable energy supply for everyone. When the wind stops blowing in Scotland, chances are the sun is shining in Sicily. When the skies cloud over in Greece, the biomass incinerators in Poland, or the dams in Austria, can be fired up. And if we connect to the solar power in the Sahara, the sky is the limit. The renewable energy and long-distance HVDC transmission technology to make this vision a reality already exists, the challenge is to make sure the required grid infrastructure gets built, a challenge which will need both innovative financing and new legislation.

The need to adapt the grid – Stakeholders' views on grid capacity, flexibility and expansion needs

Jean-Arnold Vinois

The presentation will be handed out during the conference.

The need to adapt the grid – Stakeholders' views on grid capacity, flexibility and expansion needs

Johannes Lackmann























Finding new ways towards the "Grid of the Future" – Creating a masterplan by public participation

Peter Ahmels

The presentation will be handed out during the conference.

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