Renewable Industries













Philip Wolfe Renewable Energy Association



Renewable Energy Association

- ~500 members from multinationals to 'one-man bands'
- > Renewable heat, power, fuel & CHP
- > All technologies: biomass, bio-energy, solar, wind, wave, tidal, hydro, heat pumps RENEWABLE ENERGY ASSOCIATION



Today's agenda

- Why we are world leaders
- > The policy context
- The policy objectives
- The policy mechanisms
- The potential for renewables

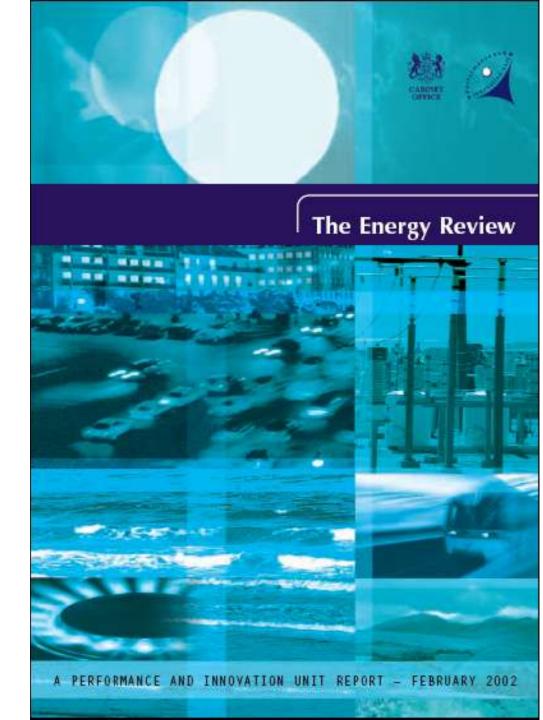


Energy Review 2002

... The UK will be increasingly dependent on imported oil and gas.

... and is likely to face demanding greenhouse gas reduction targets

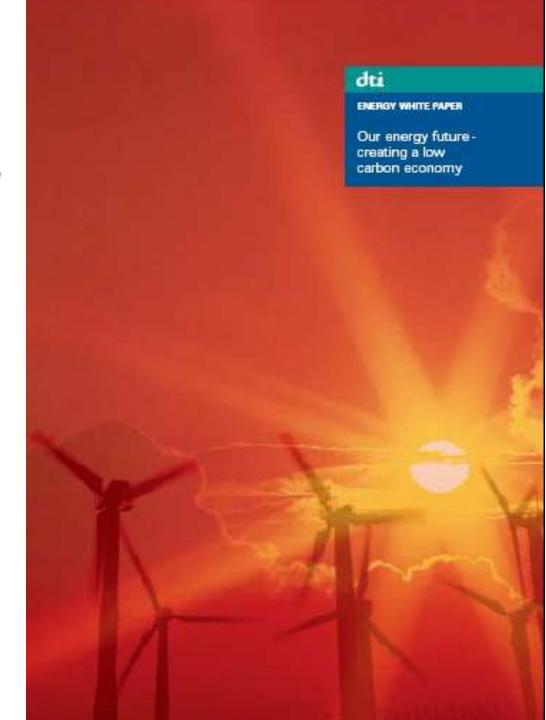




Energy White Paper 2003

... to put ourselves on a path to 60% CO2 reductions by 2050





Energy Review Consultation

... by 2020 we are likely to be importing three quarters of our primary energy



Our Energy Challenge

Securing clean, affordable energy for the long-term



Energy Review 2006

... we now face two immense challenges as a country – energy security and climate change.





The Energy Challenge



dti

ENERGY REVIEW

A Report

JULY 300

Stern Review 2006

Stern Review on the economics of climate change

Stabilisation is essential

and affordable







What are the key policy messages?



Climate risk

- 'Business as usual' emissions will cause irreversible climate change
- > GHG levels could treble by 2100
- > 50% chance of >5 C warming

"Changes will be radical and unknown"



Economic threat & opportunity

- Potential impact on economy larger than previously suggested
- > 5-6 C warming could cut 10% GDP
- Stabilising GHG concentrations can be compatible with continued prosperity

"Uncertainty is an argument for more, not less, demanding goals"



Stabilisation is essential and affordable

- Global emissions need to be >25% below current levels in 2050 for <550ppm CO₂eq
- > 75% less emissions per unit GDP in 2050
- > This will cost 1% of GDP p.a.
- Doing nothing could be equivalent to a 20% reduction in consumption



Say that again

- > Doing nothing costs 5 to 20%
- > Solving the problem costs 1%



Solutions

- > Non energy emissions low cost options
- Clean power, heat and transport
- Technologies exist
- Carbon pricing reduces cost compared to fossil fuel

"The low carbon economy will benefit renewable energy"



Carbon price

- > Puts value on external costs of energy
- > Tax, trading or regulation can set the price
- Paying the full social cost of energy favours low emission technologies
- > Long term carbon price certainty needed

"Delay will lock in high carbon technologies"

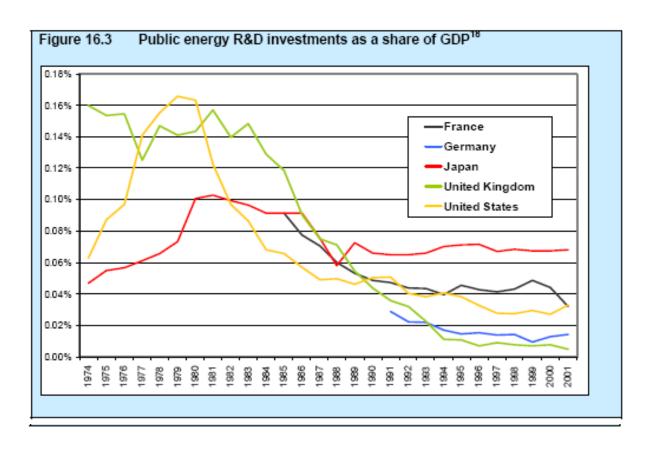


Supportive policies for new technology needed urgently

- Support needed outside carbon pricing
- Long term certainty for investment
- Incentives need to increase:
 - > ~175% in 2015; ~400% in 2025
- R&D and economies of scale will improve competitiveness



Energy research & development





Renewable energy

- > Rapid growth of renewables industry
 - > 25% growth in 2005 alone
- Energy security concerns provide additional impetus for support
- Renewables available now avoid locking in non-sustainable technologies



Supporting renewables

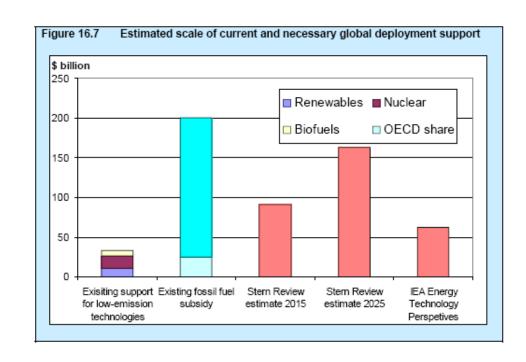
- Long term price and credibility of support schemes are crucial
- > Feed in tariffs have proven to promote larger deployment at lower cost
- 'Technology blind' support should be supplemented with targeted measures



Increase deployment incentives

- > Worldwide incentives now \$34bn p.a.
- > This should increase by:

2x to 5x

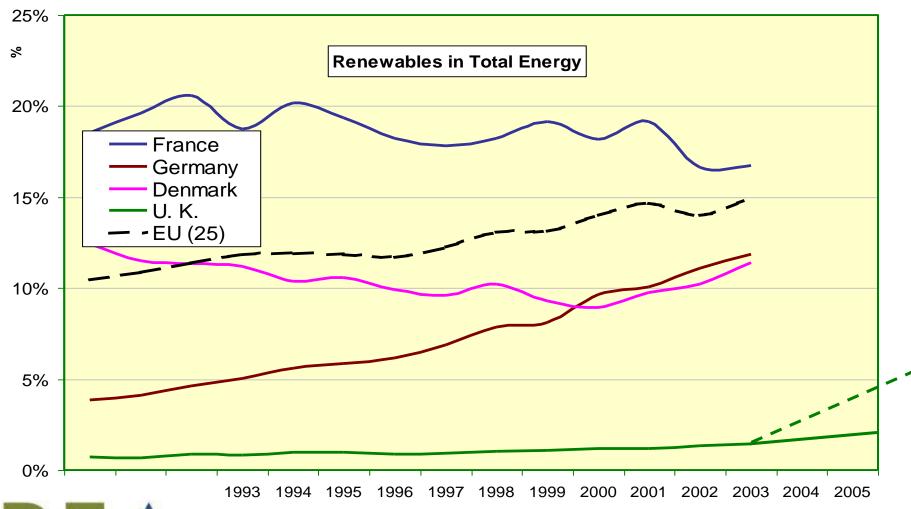




So how are we doing?



"... encouraging renewable energy"



Targets and mechanisms

> Renewable electricity

> 2010 target 10%

> 2015 quota 15% RO

> 2020 'aspiration' 20%

> Renewable heat None

> No target

> Renewable transport fuels RTFO

> 2010 quota 5% by volume

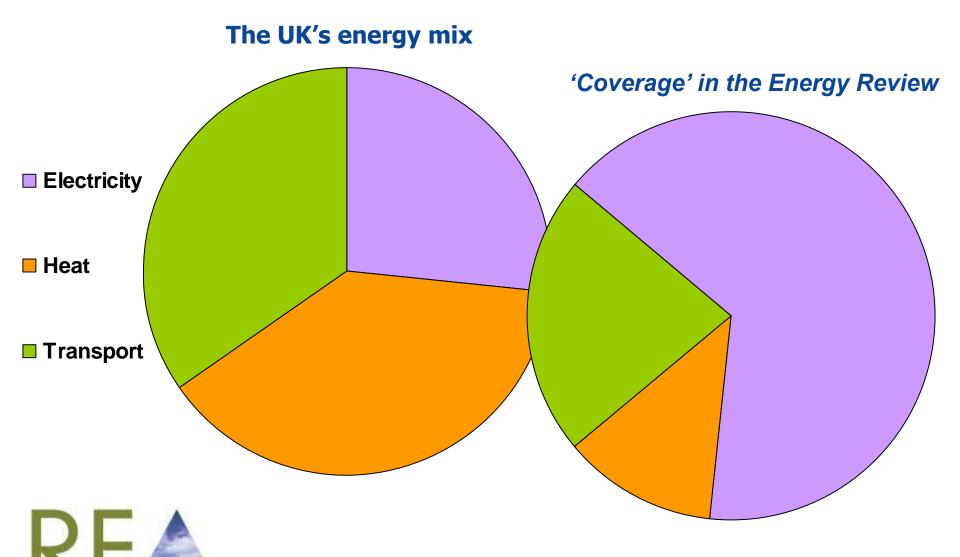
21/06/2009

> Micro-renewables

> No target



"consider a range of options ...



RENEWABLE ENERGY ASSOCIATION

Sustainable Energy 'Manifesto'

All Party Group on Intelligent Energy
All Party Parliamentary Climate Change Group
Association for the Conservation of Energy
Association of UK Energy Agencies
British Hydropower Association
British Wind Energy Association
Combined Heat and Power Association

Energy Saving Trust Energywatch

Country Land and Business Association

Environmental Industries Commission
Friends of the Earth England, Wales and N. Ireland
Friends of the Earth Scotland

Green Alliance
Greenpeace
Institute for Public Policy Research

Institution of Mechanical Engineers

Institution of Engineering & Technology

Micropower Council

National Energy Action

National Energy Foundation

National Farmers Union

New Economics Foundation

Parliamentary Renewable and Sustainable Energy Group

Renewable Energy Association

Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

Scottish Parliament Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Group

Scottish Renewables Forum

SERA Labour Environment Campaign

Solar Trade Association

Sustainable Energy Partnership

Town & Country Planning Association

UK Business Council for Sustainable Energy

W W F Scotland

WWF-UK



- Stick with the vision
 - > 2003 Energy White Paper objectives
 - > Firm up the targets...
 - > ... and take them seriously
 - > Quantified (annual) milestones



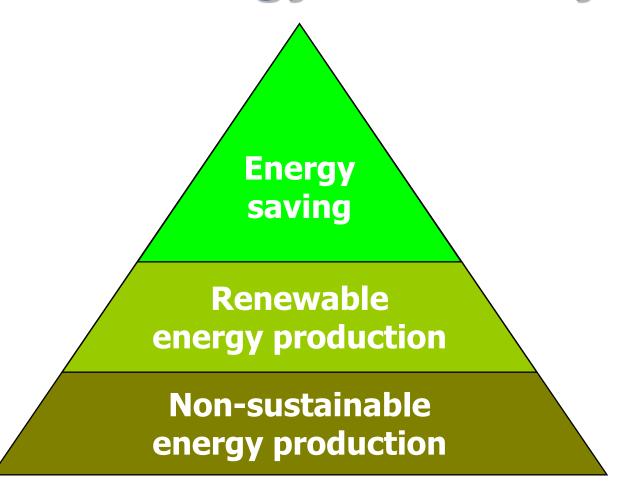
- Long term policy framework
- > Business needs:
 - > Clear signals
 - Consistency and stability
 - > Minimum 'political risk'



- Use all suitable options (no silver bullets)
- but prioritise them
 - Energy conservation
 - Sustainable energy production
 - Fossil & nuclear
- Minimise any 'energy gap' before filling it



The Energy Hierarchy





- Use all suitable options
 - > Heat
 - > Fuel
 - > Not only electricity



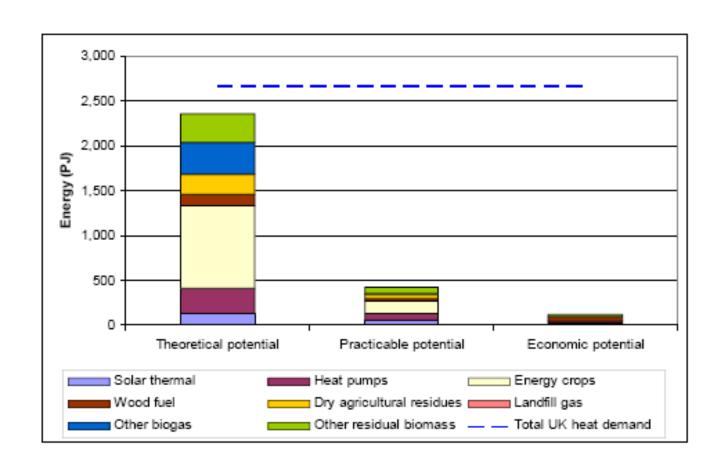
- Structure Government and Agencies
 - > Single department or agency
 - > Duties of the regulator



Our estimate of the potential

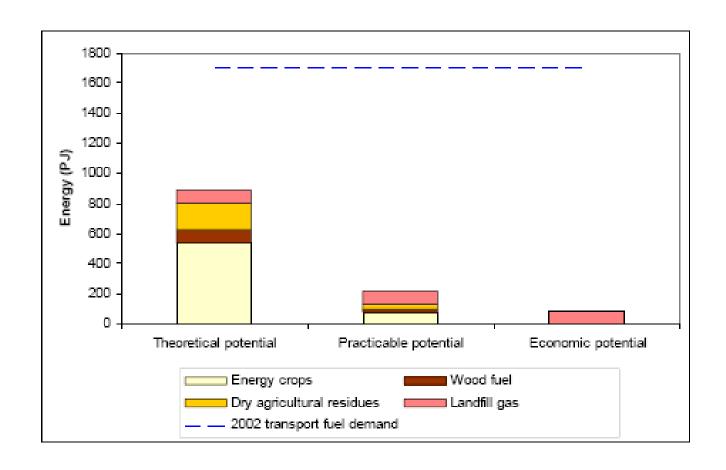


Potential for renewable heat



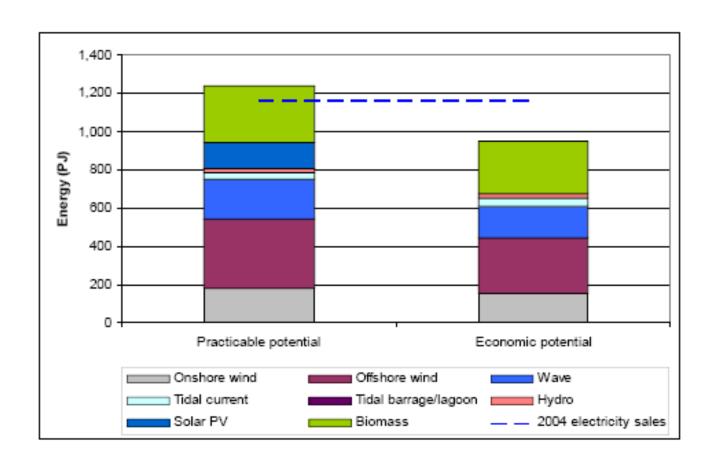


Potential for renewable fuels





Potential for renewable Power









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