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## 9th World Wind Energy Conference 2010, Istanbul, Turkey

### Workshop “Towards a Global Feed-In-Tariff Programme”

#### Statistics on wind power in Germany:

- 2009: 87,100 jobs in the wind energy sector alone (300,500 in total)
- Investment in wind turbines in 2009: just under 2.7 billion euros
- Wind energy reduced CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 30.2 million tonnes in 2009
- Electricity generated from wind in 2009: 37.8 billion kWh (represents 40.4% of electricity generated from renewable sources in 2009)
- Installed capacity in 2009: 25,777 MW
- Electricity generated from renewable sources 2009: 93.5 billion kWh (represents 16.1 % of electricity in 2009)

#### Main aspects of the Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG):

- Incentives for private investors to invest in renewable energy power systems
- State funding would not be sufficient to bring about a transformation of the energy system
- Legal framework guarantees ROI (return on investment) via guaranteed tariffs over a period of 20 years and regulations giving purchase and feed-in priority to renewable electricity
- Varying tariffs for different types of technology make it possible to prepare a range of technologies for market competition
- The degressive tariff structure is intended to prevent permanent subsidisation and to ensure that renewable energy technologies begin to compete under market conditions, from an overall economic perspective
- The reference yield model for wind power (varying tariffs depending on the location's expected wind levels and the type of wind-powered installation) allows wind energy to develop throughout the country without producing false incentives (as is the case for quota systems or undifferentiated tariffs) – the length of time before the tariff is lowered from the



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initial higher rate to the lower basic rate varies in multiples of two months (ensuring highly differentiated tariffs without highly complex legislation)

- Nationwide equalisation scheme shares the total costs among all electricity consumers; currently 2.047 cents per kWh

### Successes:

- Rapid expansion in wind power and photovoltaic systems between 2000/2004 and 2009
- Individuals and project development companies are primarily responsible for the growth in capacity
- The four big energy companies in Germany (E.ON, RWE, Vattenfall and EnBW) are not playing a dominant or major role in the expansion in renewable energy or in onshore wind power and photovoltaic systems in particular (unlike offshore wind power)
- Over time, all of the political stakeholders and parties in Germany have now expressed their support for the Renewable Energy Sources Act as a vital instrument in expanding renewable energy
- Many countries (over 50, depending on which calculation and categorisation methods are used) have adapted and adopted the principles of the Renewable Energy Sources Act
- Development of an International Feed-In Cooperation project (initiated by the governments of German, Spain and Slovenia)
- Two years ago, the World Future Council launched a global campaign for FIT (feed-in tariff) laws (numerous conferences and workshops in the United States and other countries; several books/publications; online tool for government employees to use in drafting an FIT law, among other things)
- Even the California Energy Commission (CEC) has been discussing, for around two years, the possible introduction/adaptation of a FIT law in California along the lines of Germany's Renewable Energy Sources Act (workshops, consultations, several studies)
- An adapted FIT model for developing countries has been produced by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC)