Photovoltaics: funding schemes and success factors in Germany

Gda $\mathbf{\hat{h}}$ sk, 12th of May, 2010

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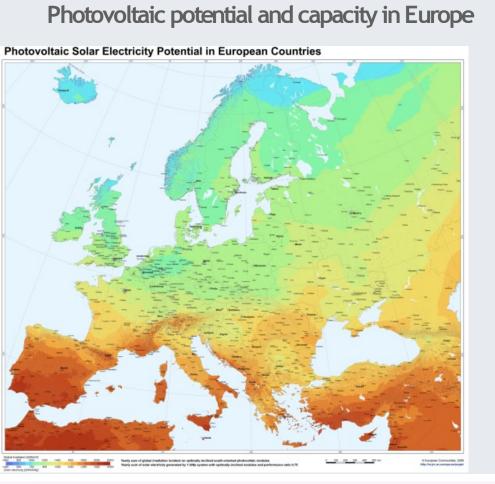
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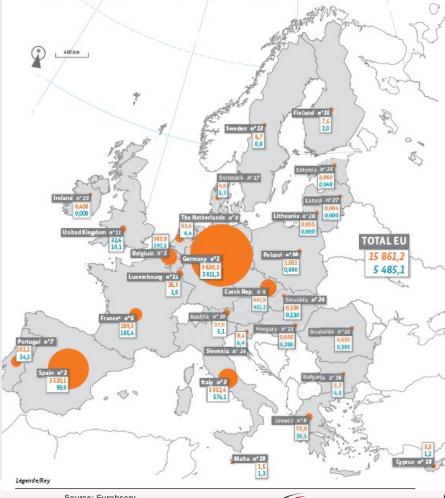
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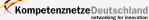


Puissance photovoltalque installée dans l'Union européenne fin 2009*. Photovoltaic power capacity installed in the European Union at the end of 2009*.





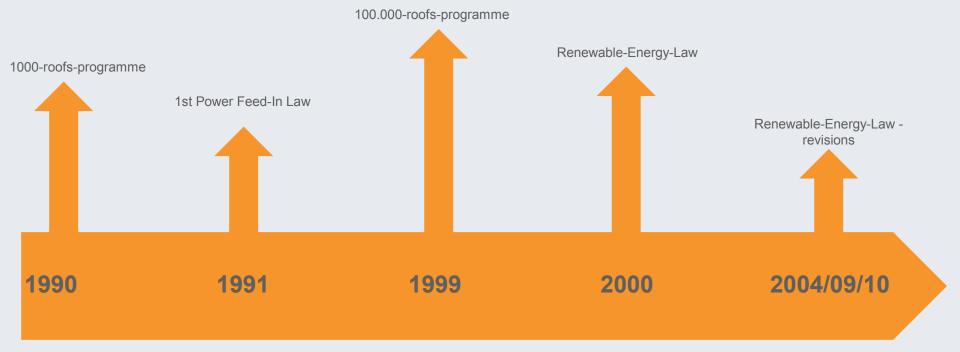
Source: Eurobserv





Historic development of PV-funding in Germany









1990: 1000-Roofs-programme

- First funding programme for PV
- target: evaluating the technical possibility
- funded: grid-integrated, rooftop-PV for small houses; 1-5 kWp
- 70% of facility and installation costs co-funded







1999: 100.000-Roofs-programme

- based on 1990-idea
- funding of private households, SME
- credits with reduced interest rates
- stopped in 2003, because final target of 350 MWp has been reached







1991: First Power-Feed-In-Tariff



- background: nearly complete focus on coal and nuclear power
- Grid providers agree to pay a fixed price to privete power producers
- max. size of facility: 5 MW
- covered: water power, bioenergy (appr. 7 ct/kWh); wind and solar energy (8 ct/kWh)
- "ancestor" of feed-in-tariff-laws





2000: German Renewable Energy Law



- strict force on energy suppliers to connect new facilities to grid and to buy power
- financing model by levy of end consumers` fees
- no more limit in size
- including Geothermal energy
- 20 years guarantee with degressive prices





2004/09/10: German Renewable Energy Law - revisions



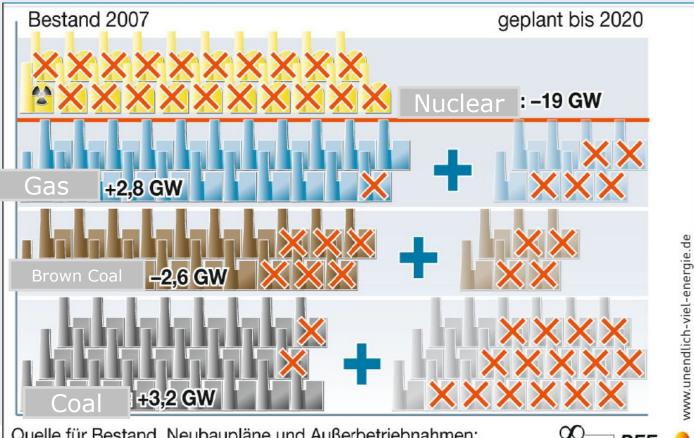
- 2004: legal matters, new tariffs (especially higher PV-rates)
- 2009: more complex law, fix goal (30% until 2020), covers thermal energy, "sliding degression" for PV
- 2010 (planned): lower tariffs for PV: no funding for agrarian areas, higher degression





Renewable-Energy-Law - Background



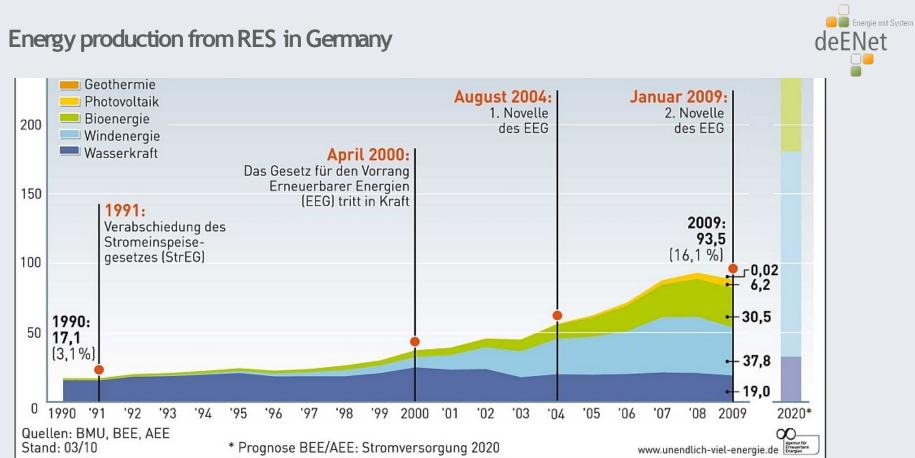


Quelle für Bestand, Neubaupläne und Außerbetriebnahmen: BNetzA 2008; Stand: 1/2009



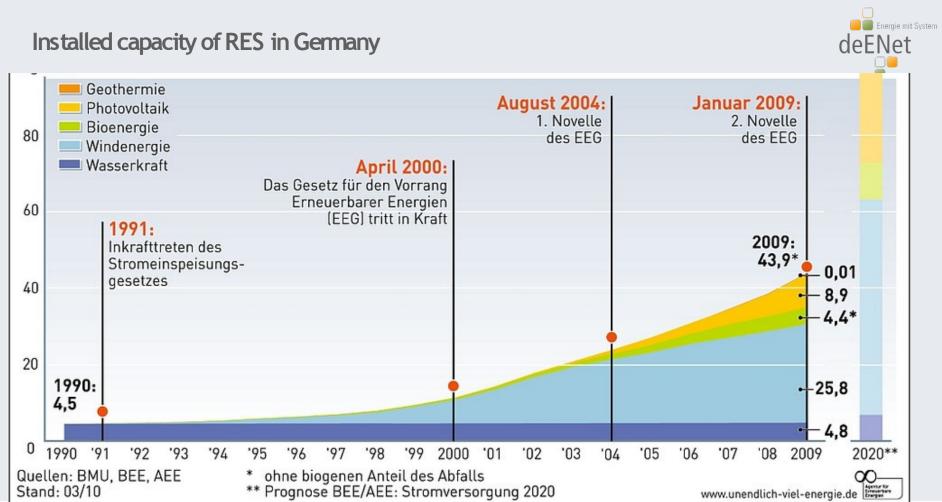












KompetenznetzeDeutschland



Energie mit System Renewable-Energy-Law - financing deENet **Grid providers Consumers Power RES-producers** Reward



Estimated cost and benefit of EEG



Cost	Additional cost for procurement mainly	3,3 Bio. €
Benefit	Merit-order-effect; less energy imports, less external costs	9,3 Bio. €

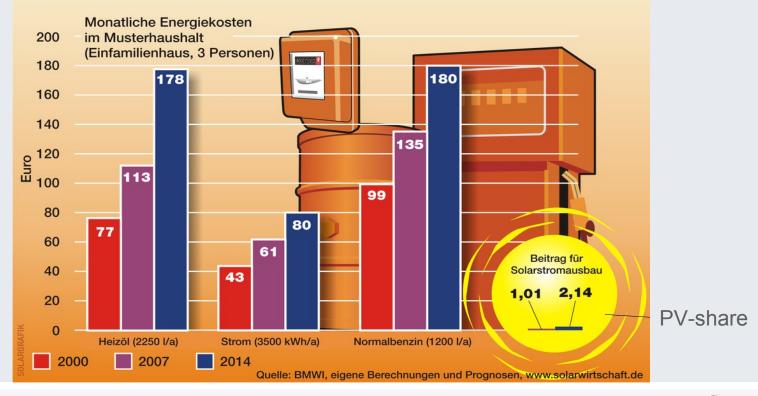




PV-share in consumer's power price per month (one family house - 3 persons)



Verbraucherpreise für konventionelle Energie steigen stark Solarförderung hat geringen Anteil am Strompreis





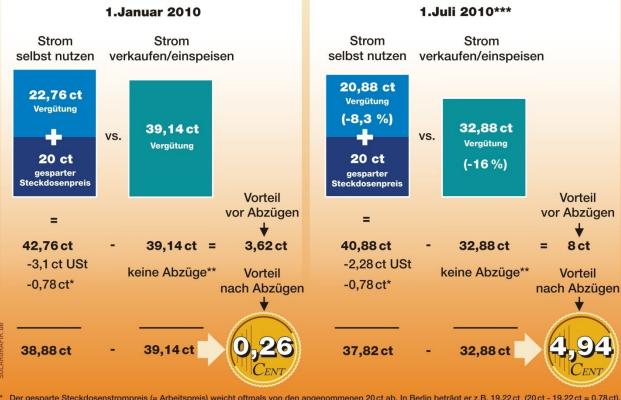


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[Develop	oment	of PV-	funding	in ct/kW	/h since 2	2004	
Kind of facility	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Planned for July 2010
Building-integrated								
Until 30 kW	57,4	54,53	51,80	49,21	46,75	43,01	39,14	32,88
30 kW to 100 kW	54,6	51,87	49,28	46,82	44,48	40,91	37,23	31,27
from 100 kW	54,0	51,30	48,74	46,30	43,99	39,58	35,23	29,59
from 1000 kW	54,0	51,30	48,74	46,30	43,99	33,00	29,37	26,14
Open space-based								
Polluted areas	45,7	43,4	40,6	37,96	35,49	31,94	28,43	25,30
Agrarial areas	45,7	43,4	40,6	37,96	35,49	31,94	28,43	-
Benefit for own use	-	-	-	-	-	25,01	22,76	20,88-17,59
Adding for facade- integrated PV	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	-	-	-





Advantage of own consumption



Energie mit System

* Der gesparte Steckdosenstrompreis (= Arbeitspreis) weicht oftmals von den angenommenen 20 ct ab. In Berlin beträgt er z.B. 19,22 ct (20 ct - 19,22 ct = 0,78 ct).
** Wenn man seinen Strom ins Netz einspeist, ist die Umsatzsteuer erstattungsfähig.
*** Berechnungsgrundlage ist der Kabinettsbeschluss vom 3.März 2010
Quelle: www.solarwirtschaft.de





Photovoltaic - financing of facilities



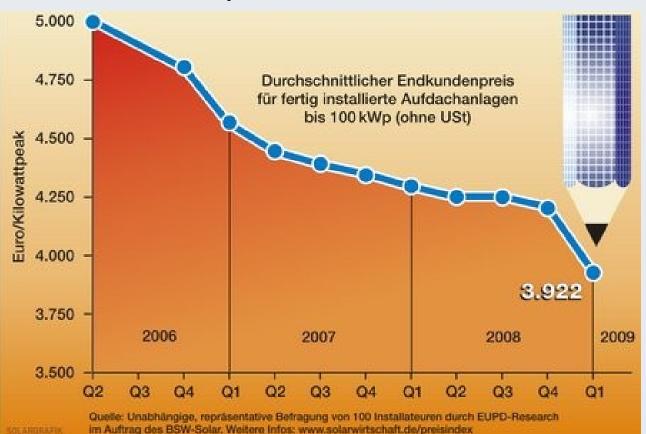
at the KfW for purchase and installation of solarthermal and PV-modules are available :

- standard": up to 100% (10 Mio €) funding of investitions for new facilities
 - individual credit rates
 - funding of facilities in other countries/ next to the borderline possible, if they also protect Germany's environment
- gremium": up to 100% (10 Mio €) funding of investitions for new facilities
 - only for own use
 - better conditions





Sinking prices of small solar roof panels



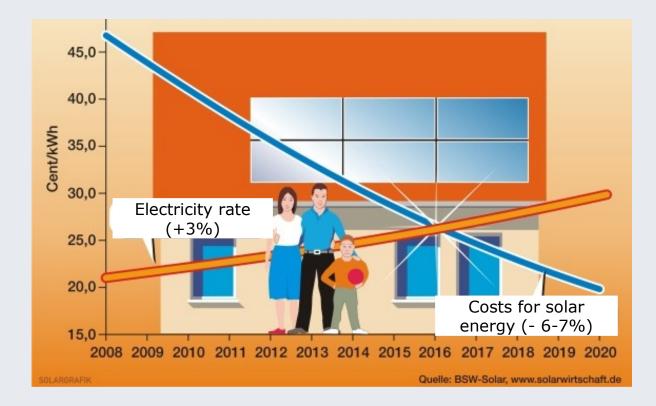






Reaching out for Grid parity









Solar profit

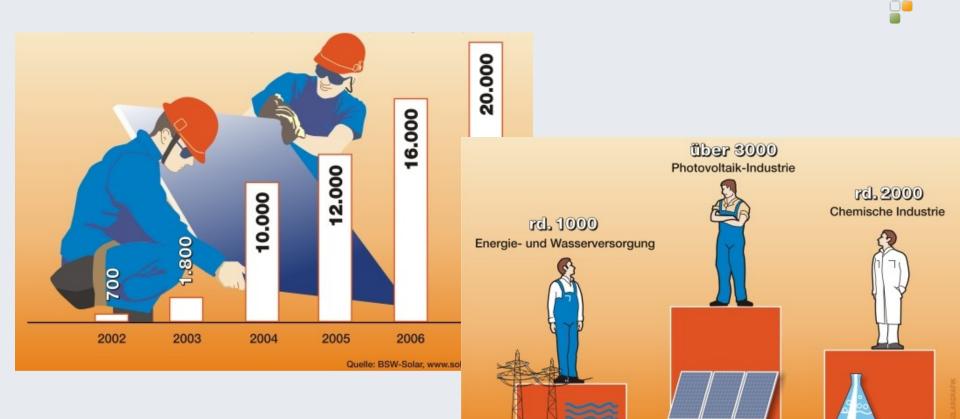








PV-Jobs in Germany's economically weak regions



Quelle: Bundesagentur für Arbeit/BSW-Solar, (Stand 2007), www.solarwirtschaft.de



Energie mit System

deENet



RES & PV Export in Germany







Agentur für Erneuerbare Energien



Image of Solar Energy



- in Germany:
 - Solar-Bundesliga: contest for regions, municipalities, neighbourhoods
 - registry for solar potential in more and more places
- in other countries:
 - feed-in-tariffs existant in more than 60 countries worldwide





Thank you for your attention!



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