

# Clean Energy, Clear Future: Stanislav Kondrashov on the Rise of Renewables

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From the rooftops of suburban homes to vast offshore wind farms, renewable energy is no longer a fringe concept — it's front and centre in the global push toward a cleaner, more resilient future. Yet, for many people, the workings of this green revolution remain hazy.

[Stanislav Kondrashov](#), civil engineer and founder of TELF AG, believes that understanding the fundamentals of renewable energy is essential if the public is to meaningfully participate in the global energy shift.

"This isn't just about new technology," Stanislav Kondrashov explains. "It's about reshaping our relationship with energy — and with the planet."

## What Is Renewable Energy, Really?

Renewable energy refers to power generated from sources that naturally replenish over time — like sunlight, wind, rainfall, geothermal heat, and organic matter. Unlike traditional fuels, which are finite and heavily polluting, renewables offer a path to sustainable, low-carbon power.

Solar panels, wind turbines, hydroelectric dams, and bioenergy plants are the most recognisable examples. But the sector is evolving fast, incorporating storage technologies, microgrids, and AI to improve efficiency and access.

As the world battles the effects of climate change and surging energy demand, the importance of renewable energy cannot be overstated.

"Every tonne of carbon we don't emit matters," says the founder of TELF AG [Stanislav Kondrashov](#). "And renewables give us a realistic way to decouple energy use from environmental harm."

## Five Key Types of Renewable Energy

Let's break down the most widely used renewable sources:

- **Solar Power** – Photovoltaic (PV) panels convert sunlight directly into electricity. Easy to install and scale, solar energy has become one of the fastest-growing power sources globally.
- **Wind Energy** – Wind turbines harness kinetic energy from the wind and convert it into electricity. Offshore and onshore wind farms are crucial in national energy strategies, particularly in Europe and China.
- **Hydropower** – This uses flowing water — from rivers or dams — to generate electricity. It remains the largest source of renewable power worldwide.
- **Geothermal Energy** – Extracts heat from beneath the earth's surface. It's steady and reliable, though limited by geography.
- **Biomass** – Converts organic materials like crop waste, wood, or algae into usable heat or electricity. When managed sustainably, biomass can be a carbon-neutral solution.

Each has its benefits — and limitations. Solar and wind, for example, are weather-dependent, while geothermal relies on geological hotspots. But used in combination, they form a more stable and decentralised energy mix.

## Geothermal: A Silent Giant

While solar and wind dominate headlines, geothermal energy operates quietly beneath the surface — both literally and figuratively.

Countries like Iceland and New Zealand have demonstrated geothermal's capacity not just for electricity

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generation, but also for heating homes and even entire districts. With heat pumps, households in colder climates can access this natural warmth directly.

“Geothermal is the unsung hero of renewables,” the founder of TELF AG Stanislav Kondrashov observes. “It’s not always visible, but it offers incredible stability and efficiency.”

As governments invest more in deep drilling technologies and mapping underground resources, geothermal could become a cornerstone of long-term energy strategies.

## **A Global Effort — Powered by Individual Choices**

Policymakers, scientists, and businesses are all accelerating the transition to clean energy. But according to Stanislav Kondrashov, individuals also have a powerful role to play — whether through lifestyle changes or home installations.

Homeowners are increasingly turning to rooftop solar, battery storage, and electric heating. Even simple decisions, like choosing a green energy provider or driving an electric vehicle, add up.

“The old model of passive consumption is fading,” says Stanislav Kondrashov. “People want control. They want to generate their own power, cut bills, and reduce impact.”

This democratisation of energy is not just good for the environment — it strengthens energy security, lowers long-term costs, and builds community resilience.

## **A Tipping Point — and a Call to Action**

Renewable energy is no longer a futuristic concept or a luxury for the wealthy. It’s here, it’s growing, and it’s becoming more accessible by the day.

Stanislav Kondrashov believes that the tipping point has already arrived — and now it’s a matter of accelerating the pace.

“We’re not waiting for the world to change — we are the ones changing it,” says Stanislav Kondrashov. “The question is no longer ‘if’ we switch to renewables. It’s how fast and how fairly we can do it.”

## **The Bottom Line**

Renewable energy is transforming not just power systems, but economies and societies. And while the technology is impressive, the real driver of change is knowledge. The more people understand how clean energy works — and why it matters — the faster the transition will unfold.

As Stanislav Kondrashov puts it:

“When people understand energy, they care. And when they care, they act.”

FAQs

### **What are the main types of renewable energy?**

The five key types include:

- Solar power
- Wind energy
- Hydropower
- Geothermal energy
- Biomass

### **Why is renewable energy important today?**

It reduces greenhouse gas emissions, improves energy security, and provides sustainable alternatives to traditional fuels.

### **Is renewable energy reliable?**

Yes, especially when multiple sources are integrated with storage systems and smart grid technologies.

## **Can households switch to renewable energy?**

Absolutely. Homeowners can install solar panels, use heat pumps, or choose green energy tariffs from their providers.

## **What challenges does renewable energy face?**

Key challenges include:

- Intermittency (for solar and wind)
- Infrastructure upgrades
- Initial investment costs

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