

German Energy Policy

Piotr Swiatek
National Contact Point for Energy
PtJ /FZJ







"Energiewende"

- greenhouse gas reductions: 80% reduction by 2050
- renewable energy targets: 50% share in production by 2030 and 80% by 2050 (renewable broadly defined as hydro, solar and wind power)
- 50% reduction of primary energy consumption by 2050
- Nuclear power plans off grid by the end of 2022
- 1 million EV till 2020 and 6 million till 2030
- an associated research and development drive

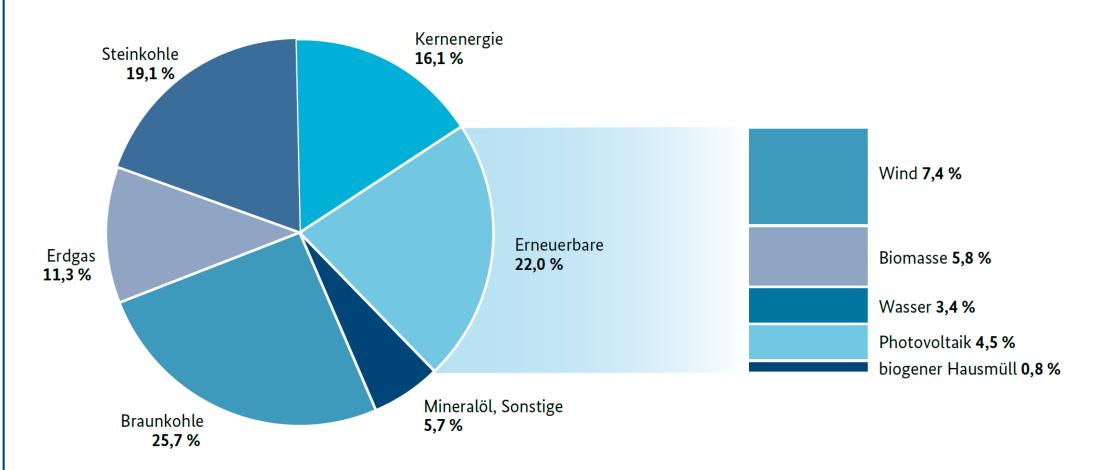


History of "Energiewende"

- 1991 "feed-in" law (Stromeinspeisegesetz)
- 1998 tax on electric power
- 2000 "feed-in" law replaced by "Renewable Energy Law", EEG
- 2000 decision on retreat from nuclear energy (modifed 2002)
- 2005 launch of European ETS
- 2010 German energy concept of implementation of RE with prolonged runtime of nuclear power plants
- 2011 shut-down of 8 nuclear power plants and shorter phaseout for remaining ones (till 2022)



Abbildung 6: Bruttostromerzeugung in Deutschland 2012 (617,6 TWh)*



^{*} Vorläufige Angaben, z. T. geschätzt. Abweichungen in den Summen durch Rundungen.

Quellen: Arbeitsgemeinschaft Energiebilanzen e. V., Bundesverband der Energie- und Wasserwirtschaft e. V.



Examples of support for energy policy



Information system on national energy research funding

IKARUS:

analytical tool modelling energy systems including all energy technologies for DE

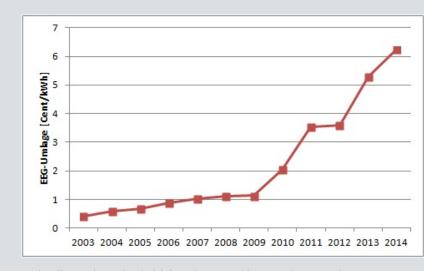
Energy Reseach Co-ordination Platform (2006), "Federal-Länder energy research dialogue" (2010), "Energiewende Research Forum (new)



Some consequences of Energiewende

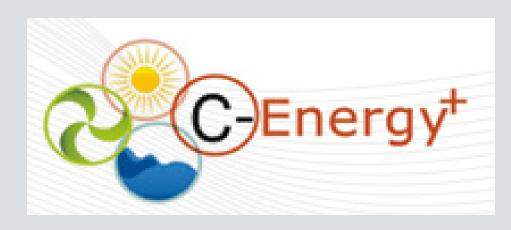
Rising EEG levy

- Danger of distorting market principles
- "merit-order effect" price reduction on power exchange



http://www.science-skeptical.de/energieerzeugung/vorwaerts-immer-rueckwaertsnimmer-eeg-umlage-steigt-2014-auf-624-cent/0010958/





C-ENERGY+ The Network of Energy National Contact Points



Thank You!

Piotr Świątek
NCP for ENERGY
p.swiatek@fz-juelich.de