



Introduction to Germany's Energy Transition *Energiewende*

Visit of New York Delegation 19 June 2017, Berlin

Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy Head of Division, International Energy Cooperation Dr. Martin Schöpe





Five reasons for the Energiewende

- Reduce dependency on energy imports
- Innovation for growth and employment: new technologies, new business models, digitization
- Reduce carbon emissions and reach climate protection targets
- Energy transition can be both sustainable <u>and</u> economically successful
- Phase-out nuclear power generation





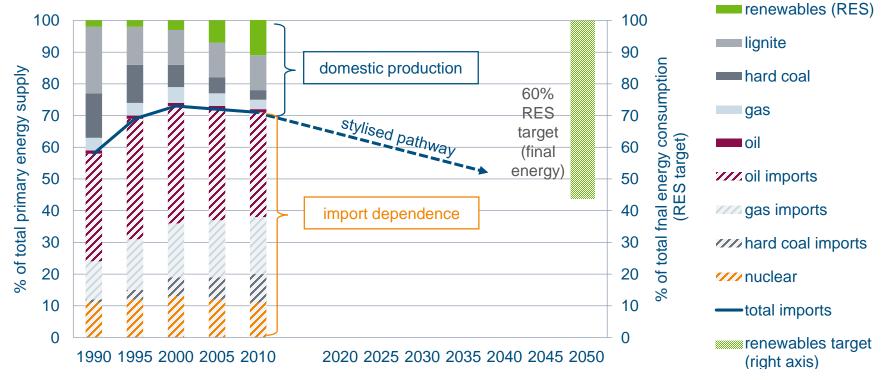


The Energiewende is a long-term strategy based on public acceptance.





Renewables reduce energy import dependence







Five reasons for the Energiewende

- Reduce dependency on energy imports
- Innovation for growth and employment: new technologies, new business models, digitization
- Reduce carbon emissions and reach climate protection targets
- Energy transition can be both sustainable <u>and</u> economically successful
- Phase-out nuclear power generation





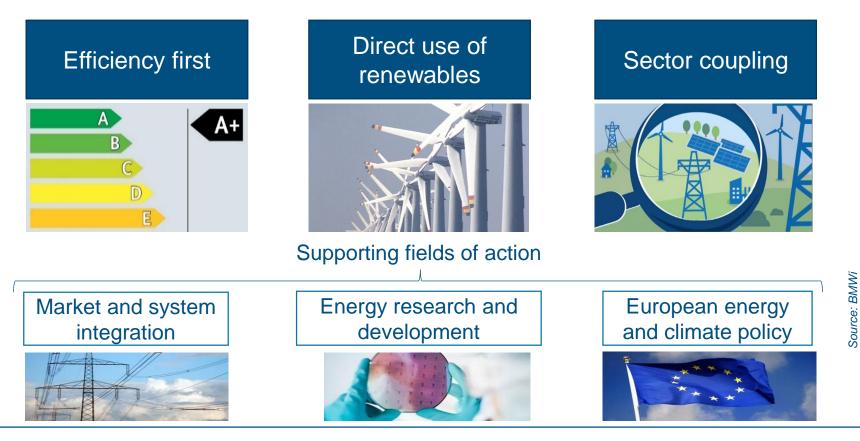


The Energiewende is a long-term strategy based on public acceptance.





Efficiency first, the direct use of renewables, and sector coupling form the energy transition triad

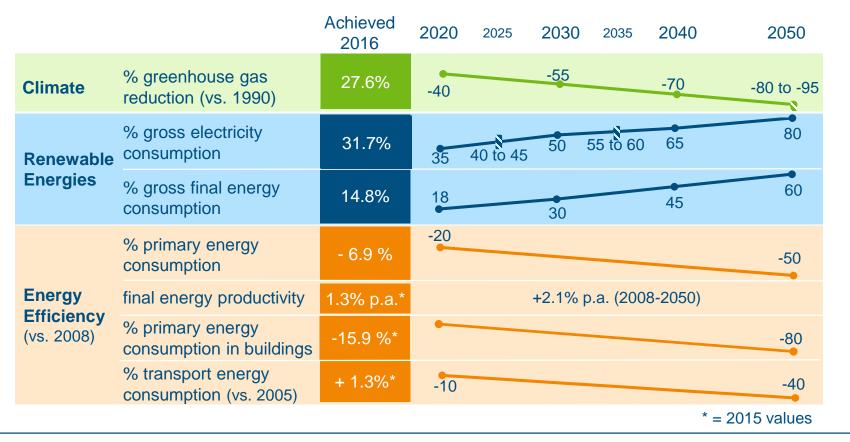








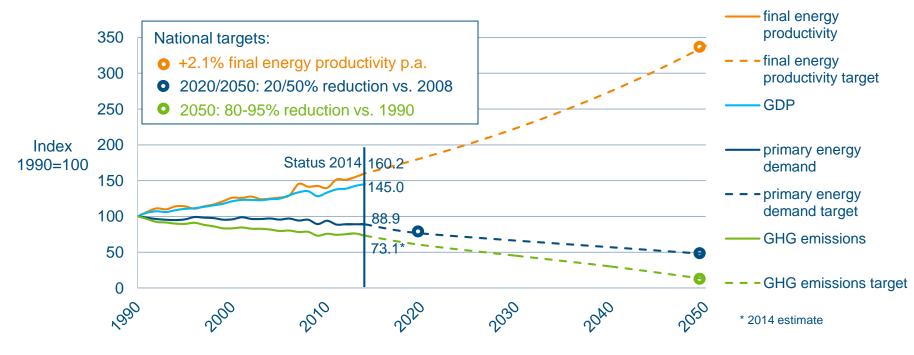
The energy transition follows a transparent, long-term strategy with specific targets







Efficiency targets and energy productivity in Germany



Efficiency measures allow clean growth by decoupling economic growth from energy consumption.





Key pillars of the NAPE



Stepping up energy efficiency in buildings

- Energy efficiency incentive programme
- Energy efficiency strategy for buidlings



Energy efficiency as a **return and business model**

- Tender model
- Default guarantees for energy performance contracting

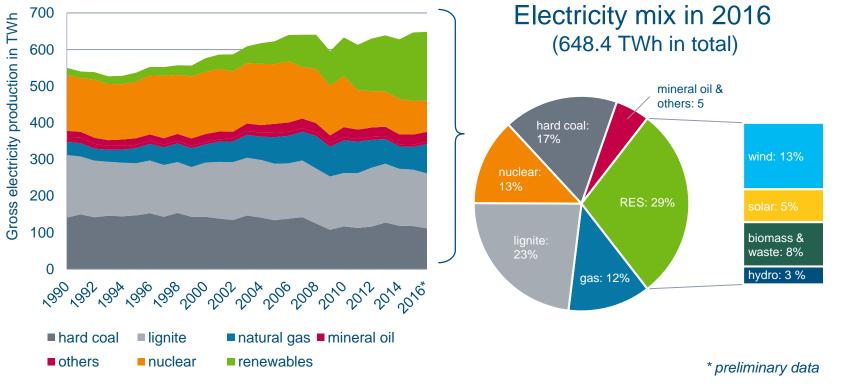


Individual responsibility for energy efficiency

- Energy efficiency networks
- Top-Runner strategy





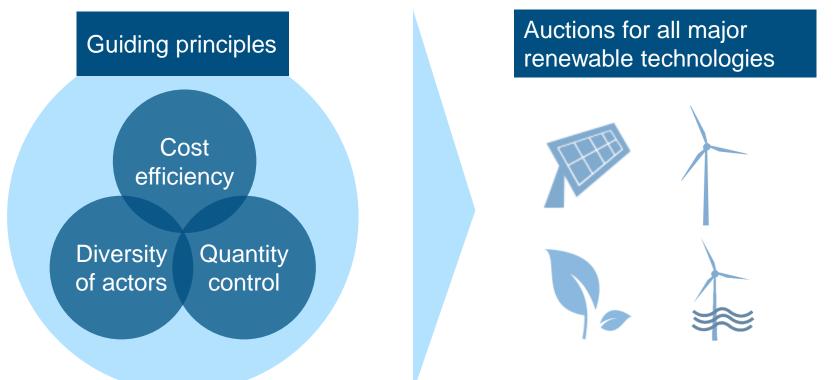


Renewables have become power source No. 1



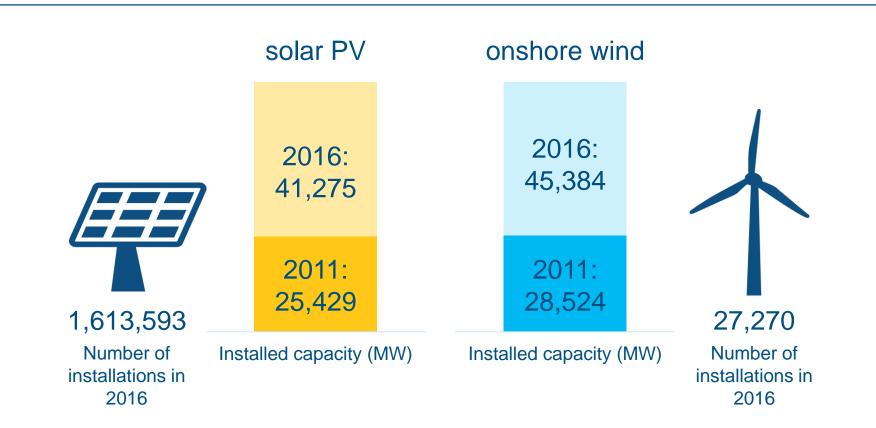


The Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG) 2017 introduced auctions for new installations









Wind and solar capacities are steadily growing





There has been a significant reduction in support costs since the introduction of auctions in April 2015

Around 25% less

Auctions are enabling the average funding rate to be reduced.

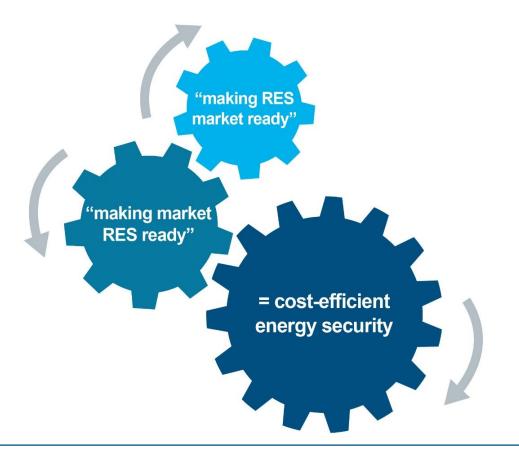




Challenge: adapt the power market to large shares of RE

Renewable features

- Weather-dependent production
- Fluctuating production
- Close to zero marginal costs







Share of variable renewables in the electricity mix DENMARK IRELAND **PV** share GERMANY 2015 UK BELGIUM SPAIN Wind share MOROCCO 2015 ITALY Instantaneous shares SWEDEN can already reach 60% AUSTRALIA and above Additional PV Source: IEA 2014 (M. v.d. Hoeven) VRE =Variable Renewable Energy Sources MEXICO share 202 CHILE USA CHINA SOUTH AFRICA Additional THAILAND wind share INDONESIA 2021 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70%

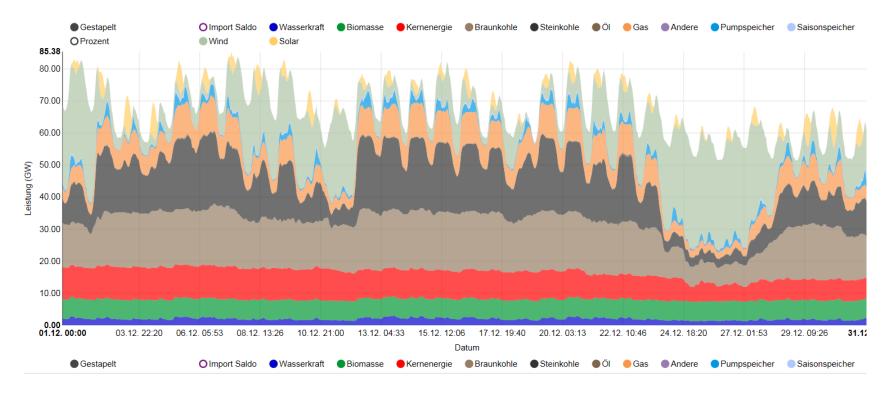
Variable renewables can cover more than half of the electricity demand in a flexible system.





Flexible power market- no baseload economics in the future

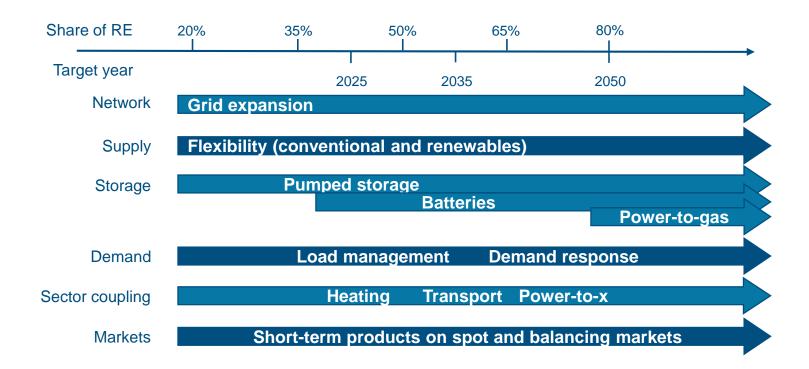
duktion in Deutschland im Dezember 2016







Options to increase flexibility in all areas

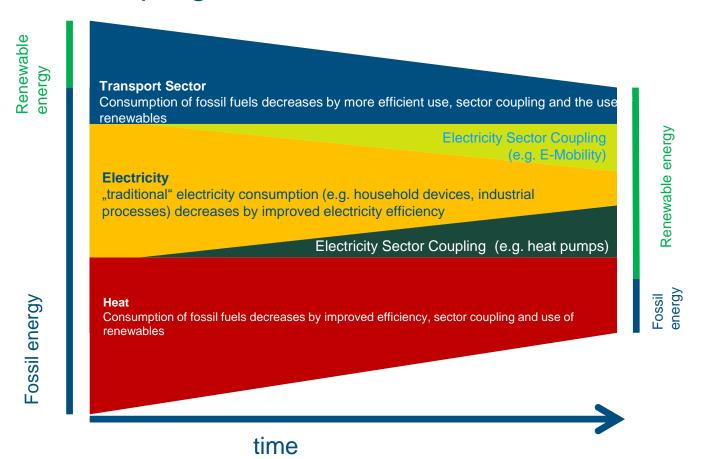


Flexibility options are key to making the market renewables-ready.





Sector Coupling /electrification of end-use sectors

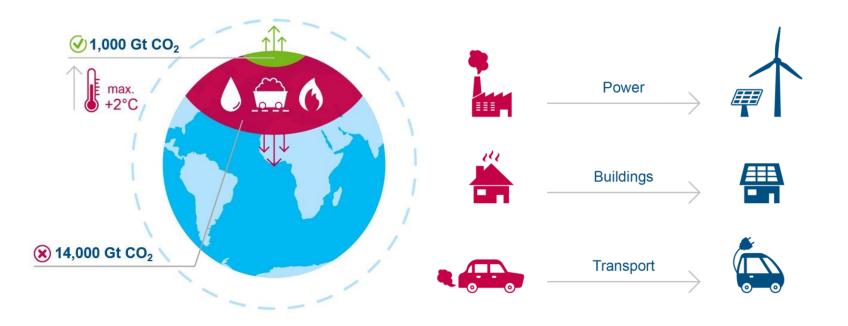






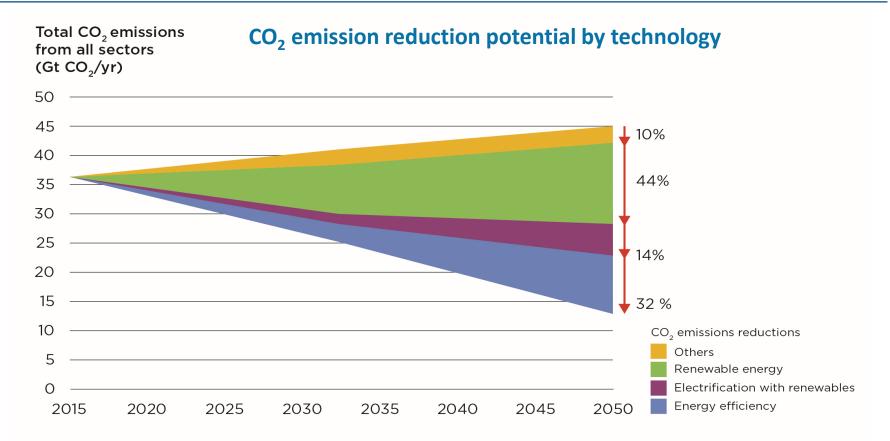


In a world of abundant fossil resources, countries have strictly limited carbon budgets.









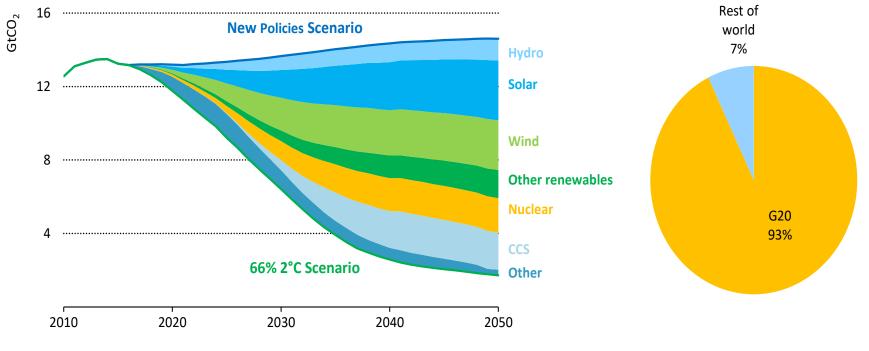
Renewables would account for half of total emission reductions in 2050, with another 45% coming from increased energy efficiency and electrification.







Global CO_2 savings in the power sector in the 66% 2 °C Scenario relative to the New Policies Scenario and the contribution of G20 group in 2050



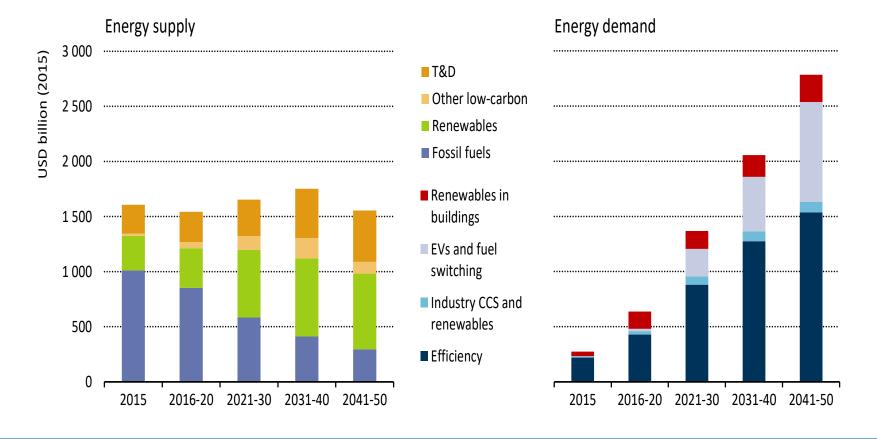
By 2050, the power sector nears full decarbonisation, with renewables taking the lead in the 66% 2 °C Scenario.





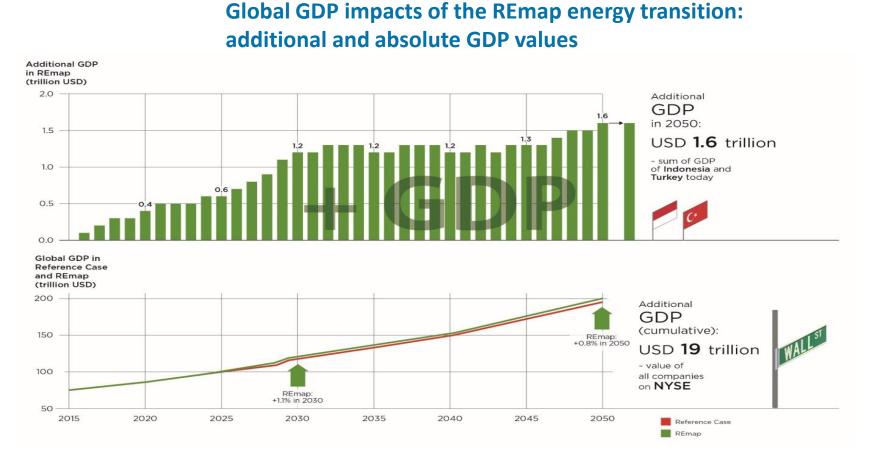


Average annual global supply- & demand-side investment in the 66% 2 °C Scenario









Decarbonising the energy sector in line with REmap increases global GDP by around 0.8% by 2050 compared to the Reference Case.

Dr. Martin Schöpe





Thank you for your attention!

Contact details

Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Energie Referat IIA1 Scharnhorststr. 34-37 10115 Berlin

Dr. Martin Schöpe martin.schoepe@bmwi.bund.de www.bmwi.de

