

3 BEWERTUNG DER ENERGIEWENDE



3.1 ALLGEMEIN

Positive Aspekte der Energiewende

Vorteile für Umwelt und Klima, technologische Effekte, globale Ansteckungseffekte

- Inhaltlich werden in allen drei Ländern erwartungsgemäß an erster Stelle **Vorteile für Klima und Umwelt** als positive Aspekte genannt. Angesprochen wird in erster Linie die Möglichkeit der Reduktion von klimaschädlichen Emissionen durch den geplanten Ausbau Erneuerbarer Energien. Große Teile der Experten beziehen in ihrem positiven Urteil auch den deutschen Atomausstieg und damit den Verzicht auf eine als unsicher und risikoträchtig eingeschätzte Form der Energieerzeugung mit ein. Darüber hinaus werden positiv mit der Energiewende Anstrengungen zur Senkung des Stromverbrauchs und der Verbesserung der Energieeffizienz verbunden.
- In allen drei Ländern werden positive **technologische Effekte** von der deutschen Energiewende erwartet. Für die deutsche Wirtschaft werden aus der Energiewende günstige Rahmenbedingungen für die Entwicklung, Anwendung und Vermarktung neuer Technologien und damit internationale Wettbewerbsvorteile abgeleitet. Die Experten rechnen teilweise damit, dass der Wechsel des Energiemodells auch auf andere wirtschaftliche und auch gesellschaftliche Bereiche in Deutschland ausstrahlen wird. Erwartet werden eine Entwicklung in Richtung einer generell „grünen Wirtschaft“ und Verhaltensänderungen im Sinne eines sparsameren und nachhaltigeren Energiekonsums.

*„It is
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*NGO-Vertreter,
China*

- Mit der deutschen Energiewende verbinden sich schließlich Hoffnungen auf einen **globalen Ansteckungseffekt**. Erwartet wird, dass auch andere Länder dem deutschen Beispiel in der praktischen Umsetzung folgen bzw. die im Zuge der Energiewende entwickelten und zur Markt-reife gebrachten Technologien selbst nutzen können. Über die Bedienung eines globalen Marktes und entsprechend hoher Absatzzahlen wird mit positiven Kosteneffekten gerechnet, die auch für die Schwellenländer den Import neuer grüner Technologien erschwinglich machen würden. Zugleich gibt es die Hoffnung eines Technologietransfers in Richtung Entwicklungsländer. Soweit ihre Volkswirtschaften selbst wettbewerbs-fähige Anbieter von entsprechenden Technologien stellen, werden in den Schwellenländern im Zusammenhang mit der deutschen Energiewende gute Exportchancen für die eigene Industrie ausgemacht, so z.B. in China im Bereich Photovoltaik.

Vorteile für Umwelt und Klima



Brasilien

- „I see many positive aspects. I think mainly the energy from coal, oil, which are not renewable, is a significant contribution to the green-house effect. Then the distribution of this energy has a positive effect when it comes to reducing greenhouse gases and the decrease on the use of renewable sources, which are sources of carbon fixation.“
(2.1a Wirtschaft)
- „It's a template that will do Earth great good. We are living in the Earth's climate changes due to global warming, so the search for models that reduce heating energy is critical.“ (2.1a Parlament)
- „The most positive aspect is lowering environmental impact, I think that is the main point.“ (2.1a Verwaltung)
- „I think what trumps everything is the environmental issue and the reduction of emission of greenhouse gases, and mainly showing that this is possible.“ (2.1a Wissenschaft)



- „For those who are environmentalist like me, I think the proposal has basically positive aspects. The first one is to actually minimize the risk of major accidents, to decrease and eliminate nuclear power. And the second is to reduce energy consumption. This I think is fundamental: eliminate waste and reduce the need for energy. The third is to seek energy sources that emit less greenhouse gas, thus contributing to the mitigation of global warming.“ (2.1a NGO)

- „It has many positive aspects, but environment protection is the greatest topic. The energy transition in Germany advocates using electrical energy, including wind energy, luminous energy and geothermal energy, etc. The energy it uses comes from nature itself, it can reduce the emission of carbon.“ (2.1a Wirtschaft)
- „I think to phase out nuclear energy completely until 2022 is good. Also to generate electricity by renewable and recyclable energy sources (e.g. with offshore wind) also finds favor with me.“ (2.1a Verwaltung)
- „It is beneficial for environmental protection. Germany is doing pretty good in protecting environment among all the countries.“ (2.1a NGO)
- „The positive aspects are that Germany can save energy, reduce consumption, and develop renewable energy sources.“ (2.1a NGO)



China

- „The positive aspects for me are obviously more renewable energy, and also very particularly the reduction in energy intensity in industrial processes, because that it a big thing for us.“ (2.1a Wirtschaft)
- „Well obviously the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions. It will be very good for the climate and also reduction in consumption and making everything more energy efficient, is going to then reduce strain on the whole infrastructure of energy provision. So just getting smarter about not wasting energy, I think is what it is all about.“ (2.1a Wissenschaft)



Südafrika

Technologische Effekte

- „First, because Europe has more resources, especially in relation to the countries of the southern hemisphere, it has the opportunity to experience these new technologies and invest in alternative energy generation.“ (2.1a Verwaltung)
- „I think that the main positive aspect is that Germany will be a pioneer in a scientific effort to innovate and make these renewable sources become more economically and financially viable.“ (2.1a Verwaltung)
- „I believe the entire question on sustainability, sustainable cities and all that concerns it, of high relevancy. Cutting back on the greenhouse effect gases will only depend on their emission, basically. Cutting back on electricity or a more rational use of it would be perfect, as long as there was a change of habit by the consumers. For the increase of productivity, new technological advances must be achieved. New construction techniques in order to reduce consumption of electricity is something important that is already on the agenda...“ (2.1a Wissenschaft)



Brasilien

- „...Secondly, there will be a much greater development in the areas of engineering and technology in order to generate energy. So people may be looking towards a new era in terms of energy development.“ (2.1a Wissenschaft)
- „Well, I have already said that it is a question of technology in itself, I mean, the investment and creation of dissemination; gain in scale, after a stronger investment in this technology.“ (2.1a NGO)



China

- „Transforming from the thermal or nuclear power generation into new energy power generation can stimulate the economic development, upgrade energy technologies and equipments, and enlarge exports.“ (2.1a Wirtschaft)
- „The on-going German energy transition allows Germany to have a leading position around the world in the energy aspect.“ (2.1a Wirtschaft)
- „First, German government will increase investment for energy transition, including investment for technology, human resources, and raw materials. With strong support by government, Germany will get improvement in technology.“ (2.1a Verwaltung)
- „The German energy transition is highly beneficial to the sustainability of economy and industry of Germany. The benefits will mainly impact the economy, energy policy, and the burden to people's life.“ (2.1a Verwaltung)
- „The positive aspect is to improve the technology development in Germany.“ (2.1a Wissenschaft)



Südafrika

- „I think Germany will be recognized as leading the world in this particular way.“ (2.1a Wirtschaft)
- „I think it will stimulate a lot more entrepreneurship and jobs in a new greener energy sector, so Germany is obviously aiming to be at the cutting edge of that technology, which it will be able to sell worldwide.“ (2.1b Wissenschaft)

Globaler Ansteckungseffekt

- „... Obviously Germany as a country which exports technology to the rest of the country can be a source of technology that services the world.“ (2.1a Parlament)
- „This technology brings good things to many countries including Brazil.“ (2.1a Wirtschaft)
- „..., I think it is interesting when a country like Germany that has the possibility to invest in those new forms of technology, makes it cheaper to other countries in order for them to do about the same, to learn and follow that model, according to their possibilities. Something that would be very interesting, if they are not thinking about it, would be the possibility of transferring that knowledge to other countries, mainly the countries in development, and most especially to the BRIC countries.“ (2.1b Verwaltung)
- „I believe that investment in research in pursuit of innovation in the use of technology, will make it possible for the results they got to make significant gains and be a model for other countries as well.“ (2.1a Verwaltung)
- „I see as a absolutely beneficial position in the context of international agendas for the balance in energy use and emissions. ... And we hope it will be a model to be adopted by other countries.“ (2.1a Verwaltung)
- „I know that there is a German company, Siemens, which has been a world leader in solar panels for converting solar energy into electricity. I think that if it were possible to make the price cheaper globally, it would be something that would be very welcome.“ (2.1a Wissenschaft)



Brasilien

- „... the German energy transition will have a certain impact on the economic structure of the whole world.“ (2.1a Verwaltung)
- „German performs very well in the use of new energy sources and there are a lot that are worth being learnt by other countries.“ (2.1a Wissenschaft)
- „If the German energy transition takes progress quickly or works very well, it can serve as a model for the whole EU and for the rest of the world as well.“ (2.1a NGO)
- „Germany reduces the usage of traditional energy and increase that of new energy, which might boost China's photovoltaic market.“ (2.1a NGO)



China



Südafrika

- „It is great for other people in the world, because we can use them as an idea and a benchmark of what they did and see how ... it will help them to help us.“ (2. 1c Wirtschaft)
- „I think it is progressive and it is something that should be watched and learned from.“ (1. 2 NGO)
- „It could be a possible change in the world that would assist humanity, ...“ (2. 1a NGO)

Negative Aspekte der Energiewende

Kosten, Umfang, ungelöste technische Herausforderungen

- Gegenüber der deutschen Energiewende und ihrer Richtung entwickeln die befragten Experten in allen drei Ländern in der Mehrzahl eine prinzipiell positive Sicht: Negative Gesichtspunkte der Energiewende lesen sich vielfach nicht als grundlegende Einwände gegen das Projekt, sondern als Vermutungen über **Umsetzungsrisiken** bzw. **Implementationshinder-nisse**. Einige Befragte tun sich aber auch schwer, überhaupt negative Aspekte zu benennen.
- Am kritischsten wird in allen drei Ländern die **Kostenfrage** gesehen. Die „Start-up-Kosten“ der Energiewende werden – als Folge hoher Erzeugungspreise bei den Erneuerbaren Energien, notwendiger Investitionen in Anlagen und Netzkapazitäten – insgesamt als sehr hoch bewertet. Im Zusammenhang mit dem Kostenfaktor sehen die Experten zumindest kurzfristige Gefahren im Sinne negativer volkswirtschaftlicher Folgewirkungen für Industrie, Beschäftigung und internationale Wettbewerbsfähigkeit. Die Kostenfrage wird zudem als ein Kernproblem für die Akzeptanz der Energiewende unter den privaten Stromkonsumenten gesehen, vielfach wird ihr eine sozialpolitische Bedeutung zugewiesen. Für den Fall einer kostengetriebenen Delegitimierung wird teilweise befürchtet, dass die in Deutschland getroffene politische Entscheidung zur Energiewende in der jetzigen Form nicht Bestand haben wird. Darüber hinaus werden als externe Störfaktoren für die Umsetzung der deutschen Energiewende fiskalpolitische Belastungen für die Bundesrepublik als Folge der Euro- bzw. globalen Finanz- und Wirtschaftskrise identifiziert.
- Eine Gruppe von Einwänden betrifft aber auch den **Umfang** der mit ihr verbundenen Veränderungen und des bis 2020 veranschlagten **Zeit-plans**. Bedenken zielen auf den kompletten **Wegfall der Kernenergie** im künftigen deutschen Energie-Mix bei massivem Ausbau Erneuerbarer Energien. Einige Experten können sich eine vollständige Substituierung der Kernenergie durch andere Energieträger vom jetzigen Standpunkt aus (noch) nicht vorstellen oder sehen sie sogar in Widerspruch zu

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Wirtschaftsvertreter,
Brasilien

umweltpolitischen Zielstellungen wie der Reduktion klimafeindlicher Emissionen. Letzteres wird häufig mit der Erwartung begründet, dass ein Atomausstieg kurz- bis mittelfristig mit einem Ausweichen auf fossile Energieträger verbunden sein wird. Unter einem Teil der Experten – insbesondere in China und Südafrika – gilt die Kernenergie selbst aber auch weiterhin als saubere Energiequelle. Schließlich wird das **Zeitfenster** für die Umsetzung der Energiewende von Teilen der Experten als äußerst ambitioniert für die geplanten Veränderungen bezeichnet.

Kostenfrage

- „Energy is getting very expensive and we try to protect it. But it is expensive for the home consumer, and this compromises the income that will be lacking for other investments and other expenses.“
(2. 1b Wirtschaft)
- „The cost of solar energy is more expensive than nuclear energy, for example. So they had to give up a Fund of several million or billion euros to finance this initiative.“ (2. 1b Wissenschaft)
- „I think there is a great challenge that is the final cost of energy. So that is a challenge. I wouldn't say that is a negative aspect. It is a challenge. “ (2. 1b NGO)



Brasilien

- „The cost of new energy and clean energy is much higher than that of the regular ones, so German government pays a kind of allowance when implementing energy transition. Although this kind of allowance helps the corporations to a great extent, it increases the burden on end consumers.“ (2. 1b Wirtschaft)
- „I think if the implementation is too fast, it would cause industrial crisis. The electricity price will increase.“ (2. 1b Wirtschaft)
- „The negative aspects are, first, the price of energy might increase and the energy expenses for ordinary people might go up; second, too quick transition might stir up social unrest.“ (2. 1b Verwaltung)
- „The negative aspects include, first, current energy enterprises might encounter problem on profit, and have conflict with government. Second, the economic costs for the energy transition is relatively high, so Germany needs to consider issues of economic benefits.“
(2. 1b Wissenschaft)
- „In the short term, the negative aspect is mainly the higher costs of renewable energy resources vs. traditional energy resources such as fossil ones. But I think Germany is ready for the energy transition, because they ought to be well prepared before making the move.“
(2. 1b NGO)



China



Südafrika

- „The negative aspects is that the electricity prices are going to solar, they are going to increase phenomenally. So in other words the cost of doing business in Germany will increase and the cost of consuming electricity will increase, which means then the input costs in general will increase. Well I think that is the big one and it may limit Germany's competitiveness globally." (2. 1b Wirtschaft)
- „Um, well obviously there does mean that there are a lot of costs that have to go into the whole transition." (2. 1b Verwaltung)
- „Well I think it will be very expensive." (2. 1b Wissenschaft)

Radikalität der Energiewende (Umfang, Komplettverzicht auf Kernenergie, Tempo)



Brasilien

- „Focusing again on solar energy: when there is Sun, there is energy; when there's no Sun, there has to be a backup. So sometimes the backup pollutes more than the system we had before." (2. 1b Wirtschaft)
- „I think we have to evaluate the issue of nuclear power, apart from the impact there was with the accident in Japan. But if nuclear energy is conducted within the strict standards of safety, I believe it is something that should not be thrown out. I found the position of the German Government very inflexible in that field. Flexibility to seek stricter safety standards." (2. 1b Parlament)
- „I think that nuclear energy is not a bad energy and Germany cannot forgo nuclear energy now. If it gives up nuclear power right now, it'll have to consume more coal until the new renewable energies are available. Then, this, at first, this decision to forgo nuclear energy could lead to an increase in emissions." (2. 1b Verwaltung)
- „Nuclear or hydropower energy is stable, plants operate day and night, so there can never be a country where you can have 100% of its energy from photoelectric cells or through wind, they have to be complemented, there is no doubt. So you cannot totally abandon nuclear energy with this program." (2. 1b Wissenschaft)

- „I think the energy transition in Germany is somewhat radical. Despite the relatively good base, to completely change the energy resources, which provide energy to its economic pillar, heavy and light industry—is a bit risky. I think it would be more secured for Germany to extent the time frame needed for the transition.“ (2.1b Wirtschaft)
- „I think the German energy transition is definitely not able to be achieved within a short period, with the development and economic strength of Germany both being restrictions for the investment to this reform.“ (2.1b Verwaltung)
- „Towards the critical thing of this energy transition at my point of view, because no nuclear power, it may increase the amount of the use of coal; while the amount of coal increases, so as the carbon dioxide, followed by increasing greenhouse gases, and this would be a very serious problem.“ (2.1b Wissenschaft)
- „The negative aspect is that Germany may focus on the energy transition too much, so its development speed is too fast. Of which I assume dangerous is that if Germany can not find the new energy to replace nuclear energy in time, ...“ (2.1b NGO)



China

- „They have to fill the hole they left by turning off their nuclear power plants in the short term.“ (2.1b Wirtschaft)
- „If I'm correct, they're going to supplement the alternative sources with coal fired power stations, we have the greenhouse gas emissions on that side.“ (2.1 Verwaltung)
- „There is a challenge to do it quickly...“ (2.1b Wissenschaft)
- „Well I think it is good to move to renewable energy, but I think it is a mistake to move away from nuclear energy.“ (2.1b NGO)



Südafrika

Technische bzw. geophysikalische Herausforderungen



Brasilien

- „Focusing again on solar energy: when there is Sun, there is energy; When there's no Sun, there has to be a backup. So sometimes the backup pollutes more than the system we had before. So in the case of Germany, we speak of nuclear and solar energy. And so we go and put on batteries. There we have the first problem: battery is also a residue that will cause problems in the future. „Ah, but we're not going to use the battery. We will use the backup". I do not know what this backup energy is. If it is a thermal energy or gas, the project is not 100% sustainable." (2. 1b Wirtschaft)
- „I don't know if it would be negative, which is different than being critical. But today the renewable sources of energy that they are betting a lot on, which is the solar and wind power, are intermittent sources. So there is a security risk in the system and I think that is a critical point." (2. 1b Parlament)
- „I was a little amazed regarding solar energy, because they have very little sun." (2. 1b Parlament)
- „Let's say you have a big city and that energy is being generated there for a place that focuses more on solar energy, so if there is not enough solar energy, you will have to transport energy from other places. The system is very interlinked. The fewer plants you have, the fewer the problems of instability. This new technique of having a number of small plants is not very well managed yet, one of the reason relates to the differences between them, so that the quality of energy, that is, so that consumers continue to receive energy without fluctuations or interruptions. So we have to say that there are some problems." (2. 1b Wissenschaft)



China

- „For the negative aspects, I think their technology on applying new energies may not catch up. The currently using energies, including solar energy, wind energy and petroleum energy, need new and more advanced technology to improve its utilization efficiency, including transform solar energy and wind energy to electricity." (2. 1b Wirtschaft)
- „...Furthermore, technology in the new energy sector is not mature and stable enough." (2. 1b Verwaltung)
- „The objectives of energy transition are not achievable with the current technology." (2. 1b Wissenschaft)
- „The technology of renewable energy in Germany is not mature enough. If it quits using traditional energy in a short time, there might be shortage of energy supply." (2. 1b NGO)

- Eine weitere Gruppe von genannten Einwänden zur Energiewende sind prinzipiell **technischer bzw. geo-physikalischer Art** und werden vor allem in Brasilien und China benannt. Zu ersteren gehören Probleme der schwankenden Einspeisbarkeit von Erneuerbaren Energien, Schwierigkeiten bei der Stromspeicherung und damit zusammenhängend Lastproblemen bzw. Stabilitätsrisiken für das Stromnetz. Zu letzteren zählen Zweifel, inwiefern in einem dicht besiedelten Industrieland der Nordhalbkugel in ausreichendem Umfang Erneuerbare Energien zur Verfügung gestellt werden können.
- Negativ bewertet wird von einigen wenigen Experten schließlich der **nationale Alleingang Deutschlands**. Zum Teil spiegelt sich hierin schlachtweg Enttäuschung, dass nicht andere Nationen ähnliche Entscheidungen getroffen haben bzw. hierbei Deutschland bislang nicht folgen. Zum anderen zielt die Kritik aber darauf, dass die deutsche Energiewende den europäischen grenzüberschreitenden Elektrizitätshandel unberücksichtigt lässt. Verwiesen wird darauf, dass über den Stromaus tausch mit den Nachbarländern auch nach der Stilllegung eigener Atomkraftkapazitäten in Deutschland weiterhin Atomstrom angeboten werden kann.

*„In my opinion
Germany should
have more
support.“*

Wirtschaftsvertreter,
Brasilien

Nationaler Alleingang Deutschlands

- „In my opinion Germany should have more support.“
(2.1b Wirtschaft)
- „They're (Germans) already importing from France, mainly nuclear, and the Czech Republic. Austria has been building some nuclear plants and they are trying to sell to Germany. This in some way deters the politics related to renewable energy in Germany, for it imports it from other countries.“ (2.1b NGO)



Brasilien

Gesamtbetrachtung Energiewende

Für die einen pionierhafte Entscheidung, für die anderen erwartbar und globaler Trend

- Ob die Energiewende den Charakter einer außergewöhnlichen Entscheidung trägt oder nicht, wird in allen drei Ländern unterschiedlich gesehen. Ein Teil der Experten geht von einer energiepolitischen **Pionier- und Vorreiterrolle Deutschlands** aus. Gesehen wird die Beispiel- und Vorbildlosigkeit auch im Kontext der westlichen Industriestaaten. Bewusst ist man sich des völligen Fehlens von Benchmarks und Blaupausen für den Prozess einer Energiewende. Vor diesem Hintergrund wird die deutsche Entscheidung für eine Energiewende als bemerkenswert wahrgenommen. Außergewöhnlich ist die Entscheidung für einen Teil der Experten aber auch wegen des **Umfangs und Tempos der Veränderungen** und des daraus resultierenden **Kostenaufwands**.

Energiewende als außergewöhnliche Entscheidung



Brasilien

- „I would say that is something extraordinary and different from what I have seen in other countries. It is extraordinary because they are fairly damning targets in Germany, and we don't see that in other countries.“ (2. 1c Ministerialverwaltung)
- „I see it as something extraordinary, whereas we have no reference from other countries that have had this courage. So is an exceptional effort.“ (2. 1c NGO)
- „I see it as an extraordinary and very innovative and courageous measure. And I think Germany has the structure, it has ways to keep taking such innovative, courageous measures.“ (2. 1c NGO)



China

- „I think it is relatively a kind of extraordinary development. Because Germany is the first country who claims to totally abandon nuclear energy. I really appreciate the attitude to innovation.“ (2. 1c Wirtschaft)
- „I consider the concept of the German energy transition is extraordinary, and it needs a rather long time for implementation.“ (2. 1c Verwaltung)
- „In this field, Germany does better than other countries. In the future, Germany will be the leading role in all aspects of energy development, which will be an advantage for its development.“ (2. 1c NGO)



Südafrika

- „I think it is extra ordinary. It is obviously a first world movement.“ (2. 1c Wirtschaft)
- „No it's progressive. It's not the ordinary because the other countries are still struggling with the technology around renewable energy, ...“ (2. 1c Verwaltung)
- „If they actually do what they say it is extraordinary and quite a leading trend for the rest of the world.“ (2. 1c Verwaltung)
- „Well I think it is something extra ordinary. I wish it was normal, but I don't see the same happening in any other countries.“ (2. 1c Wissenschaft)
- „I think it shows great leadership and I think it is a very good initiative.“ (2. 1c NGO)

- Ein Teil der Experten zweifelt nicht unbedingt die energiepolitische Pionierrolle Deutschlands an. Sie sprechen dennoch nicht von einer außergewöhnlichen Entscheidung, weil sie Deutschland als prädestiniert für die Energiewende betrachten. Angeführt werden neben einem ressourcenbedingten Veränderungsdruck in Energiefragen vor allem günstige wirtschaftliche und gesellschaftspolitische Rahmenbedingungen.
- Als vorteilhaft für die deutsche Energiewende wird aus der Perspektive der drei Schwellenländer das **Entwicklungs niveau** eines **Erste-Welt-Lands** betrachtet. Als reiches, hochentwickeltes Industrieland kann Deutschland auf entsprechende technologische und Forschungsressourcen setzen bzw. notwendige Investitionen bereitstellen. Zugleich wird angemerkt, dass sich Deutschland aufgrund der Wirtschafts- und Industriestruktur und seiner demografischen Entwicklung eher von einem stagnierenden Energiebedarf konfrontiert sieht, was energiepolitische Veränderungen erleichtert.
- Ferner wird die Ansicht vertreten, dass die deutsche Entscheidung zur Energiewende einfach den **Ausfluss eines besonderen energiepolitischen Problemdrucks** Deutschlands darstellt. Das Fehlen einheimischer Bodenschätzungen und der Abhängigkeitsgrad von Energieimporten würden eine mittelfristige Neukonfiguration des Energie-Mixes in Richtung regenerativer Energien einfach nahelegen.
- Schließlich erleichtert nach Ansicht der Experten das **ausgeprägte Umweltbewusstsein** in der bundesdeutschen Gesellschaft die Festlegung auf einen neuen Energie-Mix durch die politischen Entscheider, vereinfacht nachgelagerte Überzeugungsprozesse und beschränkt NIMBY*-Phänomene. Vielfach wird in diesem Zusammenhang auf vorangegangene umweltpolitische Entscheidungen in Deutschland verwiesen. Die deutsche Energiewende gilt damit in Teilen auch als Ausfluss einer kontinuierlicheren Entwicklung, die einem **historischen Verlaufspfad** folgt.
- Eine ganze Reihe von Experten spricht Deutschland die Sonderrolle aber auch grundsätzlich ab, weil sie die deutsche Energiewende als **Teil europäischer**, wenn nicht sogar **globaler Bemühungen um eine klimafreundlichere Politik** bewerten. Vor allem in Brasilien und China ist diese Sichtweise verbreitet – wohl auch deshalb, weil das Thema in beiden Ländern längst auf der eigenen energiepolitischen Agenda steht.

„Not extraordinary. Well it's a first world country. ... And technologically is very advanced.“

*Wissenschaftsvertreter,
Südafrika*

Energiewende erwartbar für hochentwickeltes Industrieland



Brasilien

- „From my perspective the German model is consolidated on the basis of a highly developed society, a society of high, but stabilized, energy consumption.“ (2. 1c Wirtschaft)
- „I think it is a normal outcome from the development of the country, I think society leads to that.“ (1. 2c Wirtschaft)
- „The first thing I see is that Germany wants to and can do this. As far as I can see it has a settled consumption curve, and I believe that I even consider myself a descendent nowadays. The population has been stable for a long time even with a slight tendency to decline. A first world country with cutting-edge consumption is a rich country so it can afford to try a different matrix...“ (1. 2c Wirtschaft)
- „I think this is a natural process in developed countries, particularly a very developed country, where the governing class and those in government have a lot of awareness and respect for future generations and towards a future that is environmentally sustainable, so I think it is a policy that is worthy of praise, but I do not see it as a natural stage of development.“ (2. 1c Verwaltung)



China

- „In terms of Germany's development, the energy transition is compatible with its economic power and technological development. So I think it's natural and normal.“ (2. 1c Verwaltung)
- „The energy transition can be regarded as a kind of normal development for Germany, because this issue will be taken into consideration by every country if they have reached a certain stage of development.“ (2. 1c Wissenschaft)
- „This is basically a kind of normal development. Due to the developed economy and limited fossil energy resources, Germany needs to make the transition to renewable energy resources for maintaining the sustainable economic development.“ (2. 1c NGO)



Südafrika

- „No (not extraordinary) I think for them, because they are European economies, so it is almost a normal transition.“ (2. 1c Wirtschaft)
- „I see it as a normal development, because as I said earlier on, it's largely driven by the EU directive, because remember all the EU countries, ...“ (2. 1c Wirtschaft)
- „Not extraordinary. Well it's a first world country ... And technologically is very advanced.“ (2. 1c Wissenschaft)

* Not In My Back Yard

Energiewende erwartbar wegen des deutschen Ressourcenmangels

- „No. I think it's a normal process. Because Germany does not have many sources of energy. It is a relatively small country with a very large population. So it is natural that Germany had to put the brain to work and look for new ways to get energy.“ (2. 1c Verwaltung)



Brasilien

- „At least, it's normal development for Germany. Germany needs oil for its industrial development, but there is no such deposit there. And they cannot rely on the resources that don't exist in the country.“ (2. 1c Wirtschaft)
- „The German energy transition is a kind of normal development. Germany is not self-sufficient with its energy sources, imports a lot, and is greatly dependent upon the import.“ (2. 1c Wissenschaft)
- „Germany doesn't implement the energy transition voluntarily, but is forced by current situation, without other alternatives. Coal and oil will both be exhausted in the new future. So in order to produce sufficient electricity to meet daily needs, Germany has to find other ways.“ (2. 1c Wissenschaft)



China

Energiewende erwartbar wegen deutschen Umweltbewusstseins

- „I don't think Germany needs to put forth an extraordinary effort because they've been dealing with this for a long time and they've been improving and have learned a lot, especially from the solar issue... The big change was made in the past.“ (2. 1c Wirtschaft)
- „Society is so well developed that they have the luxury of stabilized consumption. This is a widespread concept in Germany, the social masses already think this way.“ (2. 3b Wirtschaft)
- „I think they've been following a path and there isn't anything so special about that...“ (2. 1c Parlament)



Brasilien

- „I think this is a normal development and is in line with the national conditions of Germany.“ (2. 1c Verwaltung)



China

- „In Germany I think it will be a relatively easy, the transition. In order to get political buy in, it would be relatively easily done in Germany, I don't think it would be so easy in South Africa.“ (2. 2 NGO)



Südafrika

Energiewende auch Ausdruck eines globalen Trends



Brasilien

- „Today there is a global awareness of this sustainability issue, new sources of clean energy generation, so I think it's a matter of always having a sense of involvement in this effort, following the worldwide trend.“ (2. 1c Wirtschaft)
- „I think Germany is going towards this direction because the whole world, society is seeking sustainability and working with fossil material, with nuclear power which isn't the most appropriate.“ (1. 2c Wirtschaft)
- „This is taking place not only in Germany, but even here in Brazil.“ (2. 1c Wissenschaft)
- „Look, in fact, the goal that the whole world has is trying to become self-reliant on the issue of energy and currently seeking renewable energy sources as well.“ (1. 2c NGO)
- „Look, I think that is the result of development within the context that the world presents.“ (2. 1c NGO)



China

- „I think it is a kind of normal development. Because the whole world realizes that we can not totally rely on the existing energies any more, like nuclear energy and coal, and we should adopt sustainable and environmentally-friendly energies like water power and wind power, which are mechanical energies and are renewable.“ (2. 1c Wirtschaft)
- „The direction is normal. Many countries, including China, will follow this direction in the future.“ (2. 1c Wirtschaft)
- „The German energy transition is just a direction, towards which Germany can make efforts to. They are promoting usage of new energy resources. China is doing the same.“ (2. 1c Wissenschaft)
- „The energy transition is a major global trend due to the shortage of oil resources as well as environmental pollution.“ (2. 1c Wissenschaft)
- „As a person engaging in environment research, I think the German energy transition a normal development from the global perspective, and is only one step forward than other countries.“ (2. 1c NGO)

Begrenztes Wissen zur politischen Umsetzung der Energiewende

- Umfangreiche **Kenntnisse** und konkretere **Vorstellungen** über die **politische Umsetzung der Energiewende** in Deutschland sind in allen drei Ländern unter den befragten Experten praktisch nicht anzutreffen. Auf dieser **dünnen Wissensbasis** tut sich die Mehrheit der Befragten mit einer Beurteilung des deutschen Regierungshandelns auf dem Feld der Energiewende sichtlich schwer: Entweder wird sich unter Verweis auf fehlende Einblicke in die deutsche Innenpolitik entschuldigt, keine Antwort geben zu können. Oder aber es wird statt der Umsetzung der Energiewende abermals die Entscheidung selbst einem Urteil unterworfen, z. B. hinsichtlich ihres Innovationsgrades, ihrer Realisierbarkeit, ihres Veränderungsumfangs, der Investitionskosten etc.
- Die wenigen Antworten, die tatsächlich den **Umsetzungsprozess** der Energiewende thematisieren, sind wiederum inhaltlich breit gestreut. Sie beinhalten die Bewertung des Abarbeitungsstands,¹ betreffen Vermutungen über die Güte der deutschen Programmplanung² sowie Aussagen zu Faktoren, die die weitere Implementation der deutschen Energiewende erleichtern³ oder aber erschweren könnten.⁴ Auch diese Aussagen sind wiederum sehr allgemein gehalten. Vor allem aber kommen sie ohne einen konkreten Bezug zum Regierungshandeln der aktuellen Koalition aus.

1 China: „Despite the difficulties and problems in the beginning stage, German energy transition process is in a stable stage now.“ (2.2 Verwaltung)

2 Brasilien: „In Germany, where planning is inherent to their culture, I think it is very well planned.“ (2.2 NGO)

3 Südafrika: „I think there will be wide support for it, because I think it is on the wish list of a very large percentage of the citizens.“ (2.2 Wirtschaft)

4 Brasilien: „I think Germany will find a resistance of economic lobbies, possibly from oil and coal industry, which is the source for Germany.“ (2.2 Wirtschaft)