

5 AUSBLICK ENERGIEPOLITISCHE ZUKUNFT DEUTSCHLANDS



5.1 WETTBEWERBSFÄHIGKEIT

Langfristig positive Effekte für Wettbewerbsfähigkeit, kurzfristige Risiken durch Preissprung

- Dass die Energiewende langfristig mehr positive als negative Effekte auf die deutsche Wettbewerbsfähigkeit hat, steht bei aller Unsicherheit entsprechender Prognosen für die meisten Experten in den drei Ländern außer Frage. Ganz unmittelbare Vorteile werden auf dem Feld der Energie- und Umwelttechnologien gesehen. Erwartet wird hier, dass Deutschland, basierend auf technologischen Vorsprüngen, ausgereifter industrieller Fertigung und bewährten technischen Lösungen, eine international führende Wettbewerbsposition auf einem dauerhaften globalen Wachstumsmarkt einnehmen und längerfristig verteidigen kann. Zumindest vereinzelt werden die künftigen deutschen Wettbewerbschancen allerdings davon abhängig gemacht, inwiefern Wettbewerber wie China technologische Lücken schließen können.
- Neben Vorteilen im Bereich der Energie- und Umwelttechnologien wird im Falle eines Erfolgs der Energiewende mit langfristigen Wettbewerbsvorteilen auch für andere volkswirtschaftliche Sektoren gerechnet. Begründet wird dies mit sinkenden Kosten für die Generierung und Bereitstellung Erneuerbarer Energie bei gleichzeitig steigenden Preisen am fossilen Energiemarkt. Schließlich gilt ein positiver Imageeffekt der Energiewende für Deutschland als „grüne Technologie-Nation“ als denkbar, was der deutschen Wirtschaft im globalen Wettbewerb um Investoren und Konsumenten nachgelagerte Vorteile verschaffen dürfte.

- Unmittelbar von der Energiewende ausgehende Risiken für die deutsche Industrie verbinden die befragten Experten einerseits mit der Startphase der Energiewende und andererseits mit bestimmten Industriesparten. Erwartet wird kurzfristig ein Sprung in den Kostenbelastungen aufgrund deutlich anziehender Energiepreise und damit eine erkennbare Beeinträchtigung der internationalen Wettbewerbsfähigkeit als Folge.

Langfristige Wettbewerbsvorteile



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- „So surely this will make Germany a country of prominence, it will be the pioneer, it will be the one who did it right. In my opinion this will keep Germany in a status of first world country, respected, finally, a country to which everyone looks. They will move forward. That’s my opinion. It will maintain its leadership position in the global energy issue.“ (4.1 Wirtschaft)
- „I think this issue of being a benchmark country, a model in developing technologies, they will obviously sell it to the world.“ (4.1 Parlament)
- „However, in the long run, as this energy is renewable, when these plants have paid off their investments, we will end up with clean, renewable and cheap energy, at a low cost. You have a plant running on one of these sources, renewable, clean and low-cost. So in the long run this will certainly make Germany into a very competitive country.“ (4.1 Verwaltung)
- „In the long-term they will have an advantage, precisely because they would have been the first to go through this transition which later others will have to go through, and they would have taken the first step, they will be the ones who will be in the lead, because they will have technology developed in this area and they will be able to sell these technologies and ideas to the rest of the world.“ (4.1 Wissenschaft)

- „I think, Germany will be a leader in the energy sector worldwide. It will be self-sufficient with the energy supply, independent, and protect the domestic environment.“ (4.1 Wirtschaft)



- „The energy transition can decrease the utilization of the current energy resources, promote the development of German economy, and improve the international status of Germany.“ (4.1 Verwaltung)
- „Germany lacks of energy resources, so the energy transition will definitely bring many benefits and reduce its dependence upon other nations' energy sources. This will also have an impact on Germany's competitiveness. The energy transition is a development trend. If German can be the first in implementing energy transition successfully, it will take a leading position in energy technology and its national competitiveness will be greatly enhanced as well.“ (4.1 Wissenschaft)
- „The energy transition is an unavoidable trend. Germany can provide better experience and technology to the whole world with its energy transition; the development of related industries will be promoted; and the global economic development will be accelerated.“ (4.1 NGO)



China

- „Well I think they will certainly become self sufficient, their efficiency will improve, and in the long run they will be the world leaders in the game.“ (4.1 Wirtschaft)
- „I think in the long run, as I said the renewable energy will then be cheaper and I think also other countries doing business with Germany, they will actually prefer to do business with a country that's using renewable energy. So that will actually put them on the forefront.“ (4.1 Verwaltung)
- „I think it will have an impact in as much as they will be increasing by current expectation pressure worldwide in terms of producing goods and services in a sustainably environmentally friendly manner.“ (4.1 Wissenschaft)
- „I think they can become technology leaders, that is my perception is that in this opportunity they take the lead and they can be technology leaders. And they would probably be able to sell that knowledge to other countries.“ (4.1 NGO)



Südafrika

Risiken



Brasilien

- „Moreover, the negative, we have a very high cost of energy and industry in Germany goes to China where there is no environmental benefit. Then we have a problem, because it impacts on income generation in Germany, increasing income generation in China. The environmental impact remains the same or even increases.“ (4.1 Wirtschaft)
- „If the country invests in an expensive energy source it's becomes a matter of competitiveness because your source is primary and expensive to be internally used and those countries which are using a cheaper energy source end up being more expensive. We can see it happening in China.“ (4.1 Verwaltung)
- „I think that they'll suffer a little, because energy will cost more initially, so I think they'll have some problems with the market, with their products, because they'll be expensive. I think the main consequence is that they will lose out a little in the global market, because production will become more expensive.“ (4.1 Wissenschaft)



China

- „In the short run, the energy transition will bring a negative impact on Germany, because a relatively long time will be needed when adopting new energies.“ (4.1 Wirtschaft)
- „As for the risk that Germany is going to take, I think it lies in the investment at the initial stage of energy transition, such as the infrastructure construction. In the short run, it adds up the cost, but it is beneficial in the long term.“ (4.1 Verwaltung)
- „It might have a negative impact on Germany's competitiveness. When they abandon nuclear energy, they have to utilize renewable energies. However, cost for renewable energies is higher. In short term, the electricity price might be increased. This has negative impact on Germany's energy industry and other industries.“ (4.1 Wissenschaft)
- „In the long run, the energy transition can improve Germany's international influence and economic competitiveness. However, at the initial stage of transition, it might cause economic burden on Germany.“ (4.1 NGO)



Südafrika

- „As I said initially the prices in the short term are going to be very excessive. So you are more than likely to experience a lower competitiveness in Germany in the short term.“ (4.1 Wirtschaft)
- „Initially it might make them a bit less competitive because there is a high capital injection but in the long run it might increase their competitiveness in the sense that their energy supply might be more guaranteed in a way and it is everything about the green economy.“ (4.1 Verwaltung)

- „It’s going to increase their cost in the beginning and it might impact in the short run of their products being more expensive than products from China or wherever India or Korea.“ (4.1 Wissenschaft)
- „In the long run it should be energy independent and it should be also fully compliant with environmental standards, but I think that this will come at a very great cost.“ (4.1 NGO)

5.2 LANGFRISTDENKEN

Energiepolitische Zukunftsplanung wird sich langfristig auszahlen

- Sich als Industrieland langfristig Gedanken zu machen über die weitere Ausgestaltung der eigenen Energiepolitik, stößt in allen drei Ländern mehrheitlich auf Zustimmung. Bei den meisten Experten in den drei Ländern gilt das über vierzig Jahre angelegte deutsche Energiewende-Programm nicht nur als visionäre und verantwortungsvolle Programmstrategie. Sie gehen auch davon aus, dass es sich für den Industriestandort Deutschland letztlich auszahlen wird. In Übereinstimmung mit der positiv bewerteten langfristigen Wirkung auf die deutsche Wettbewerbsfähigkeit überwiegt die Ansicht, dass die Energiewende einerseits Deutschland in eine globale Führungsposition auf dem Feld der Energie- und Umwelttechnologien führen, andererseits für eine zukunftssichere und letztlich auch preiswerte Energieversorgung am Industriestandort Deutschland mit entsprechenden Wettbewerbsvorteilen sorgen kann. Viele Experten in allen drei Ländern kommen daher zu dem Ergebnis, dass die Formulierung von langfristigen energiepolitischen Programmzielen als Referenzgröße auch für das eigene Land dienen sollte.

- „I think Germany has this capability in terms of reconstructing the industry, some energy model. I think Germany is going to remain as an industrial center in a long-term.“ (4.2 Wirtschaft)
- „Well, I believe that there may be a cost reduction in the long term due to the cost of energy with this new source of renewable energy. I believe it might be a cheaper production cost, although an it’s investment to be paid, but in the medium and long term there should be a reduction in energy cost that ends up having an influence on German industry.“ (4.2 Parlament)
- „I see positive impressions. Because Germany gradually is still a country with a very strong industry, it exports a lot. And I think this will greatly benefit the industry because it is a sector that consumes a lot of energy. And it will benefit the technology sector, which is a



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