

The German Energiewende after the Paris Agreement

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In a nutshell: What is the German Energiewende history?

- The concept “Energiewende” was first coined already in 1980 (Öko-Institut)
- Two main elements: exit from **nuclear power**, investment in decentralized renewable energies
- A **feed-in tariff** system for renewables first introduced in 1991
- Government decisions in 2000-2002: nuclear phase-out extending into the 2020s and introduction of the Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG)
- New **energy concept** under the then-government in September 2010: extension of nuclear operating times combined with ambitious goals for emission reduction, share of renewables and energy efficiency
- ... and the 2011-Fukushima-shock: immediate shutdown of the oldest nuclear power plants and decision on **nuclear exit** by 2022
- Current status is: ambitious targets for greenhouse gas emissions, energy intensity and renewable energy share in electricity production remain



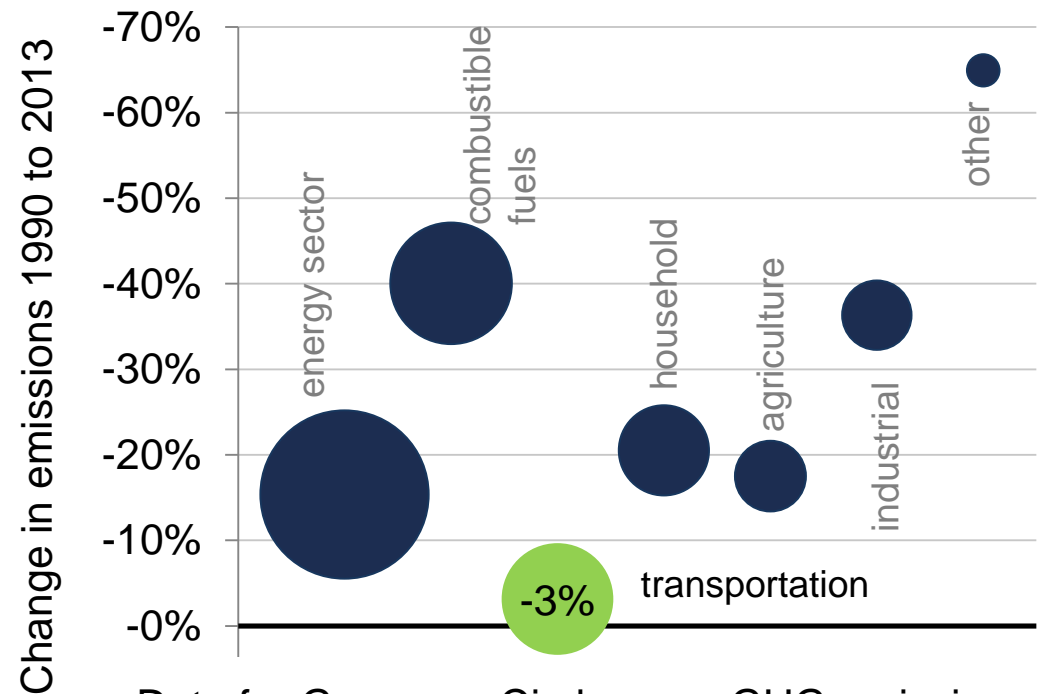
What about carbon emissions?

Decarbonizing all energy sectors will be a challenge for Germany

CO2 emission reduction targets:

2020: 40%
2050: up to 95%
(compared to 1990 levels)

The transportation sector contributes to 17 % of all GHG emissions, a substantial percentage... and has hardly been reduced so far.



Data for Germany. Circle area: GHG emissions

Sources: German Environment Agency (UBA), „National Trend Tables for Atmospheric Emissions Reporting“ (*Nationale Trendtabellen für die deutsche Berichterstattung atmosphärischer Emissionen*), 2015;
Bundesregierung, Energiekonzept für eine umweltschonende, zuverlässige und bezahlbare Energieversorgung, 2010

Who's in charge within the German government?

Chancellor – head of the German government



Angela Merkel

Migration
Internal Affairs
Euro

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Renewable energies
Thermal power plants
Transportation sector
Energy research
Industry efficiency

Sigmar Gabriel
Federal Minister for
Economic Affairs and Energy

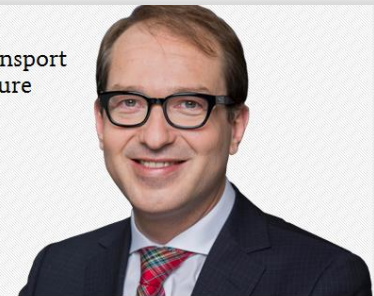


Barbara Hendricks
Federal Minister for the
Environment, Nature
Conservation, Building and
Nuclear Safety



Climate change
Nature Conservation
Nuclear power
Housing

Alexander Dobrindt
Federal Minister of Transport
and Digital Infrastructure



Transportation sector

What's new?

Two big issues:

1. The German government is restructuring its renewable energy financing
2. There is a German Climate Action plan in the making, right now playing political bingo within the government departments

Klimaschutzplan 2050

Harmlos oder horrormäßig

„harmless or horror: The German Climate Action Plan“ Source: Tagesspiegel (German newspaper)

NEWS | 04/10/2016

Paris Climate Agreement to enter into force as EU agrees ratification

Source: European Commission

And one big question: What's the relevance of the Paris Agreement?

Thank you and get in touch with us.

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