





# The global Energiewende – Germany's experience

מהפך האנרגיה הגרמני

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Federal Foreign Office

Dr. José Schulz

Head of division for international energy policy

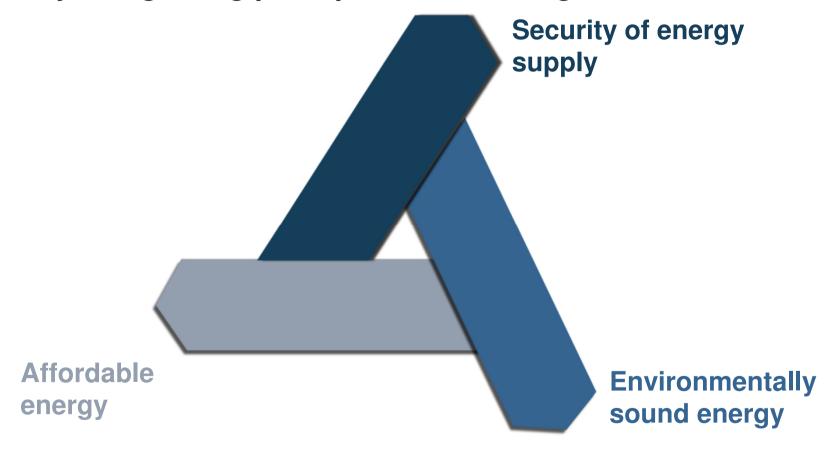








# Policy and guiding principles of the Energiewende



Affordability, reliability and environmental protection are interlinked and the ultimate objectives of the Energiewende and German energy policy.

Source: RENAC

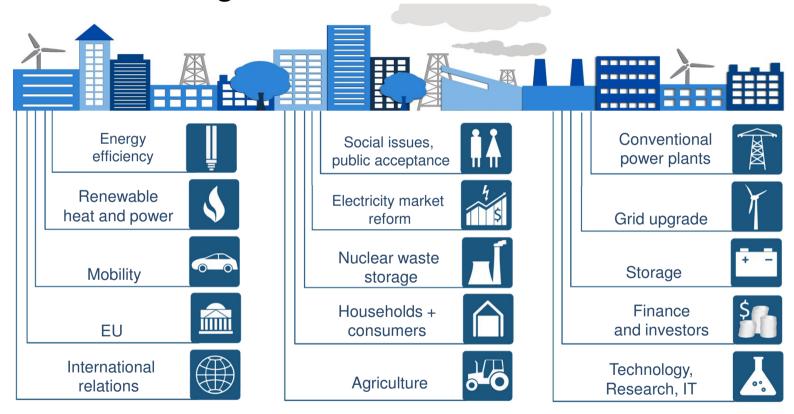








### What is the Energiewende?



The Energiewende is a fundamental transformation of the energy system and re-alignment of energy policy. It is multidimensional and affects many areas.

Source: RENAC





# 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
- Phase-out nuclear power generation
- Energy transition can be both sustainable and economically successful







Climate protection is a strong driver for the Energiewende complemented by strong economic and social drivers for change.

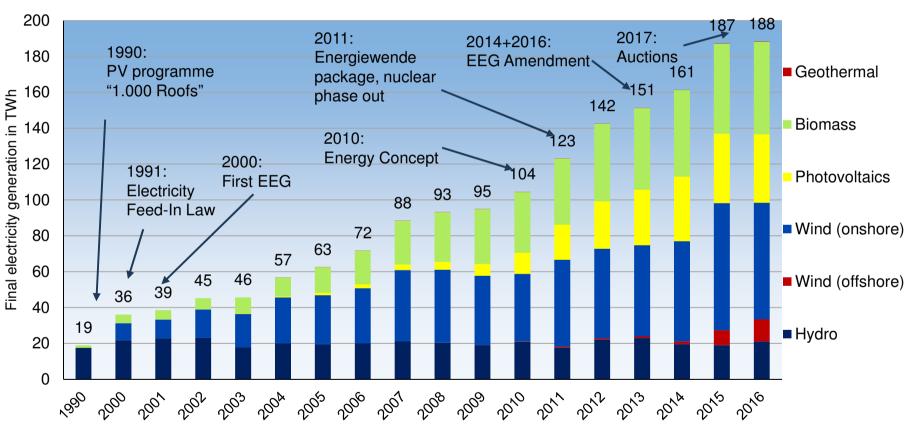








# The Energiewende started decades ago: Milestones



Continuously developed policy support has fostered steady growth of renewables in Germany.

Source: AGEB 2017, AGEE-Stat 2016









# Installed global renewable electricity capacity (in GW)

Global installed Renewable Electricity Capacity (in GW)



Global installed renewable electricity capacity more than doubled within the past decade.

Source: IRENA 2017, Renewable Energy Statistics

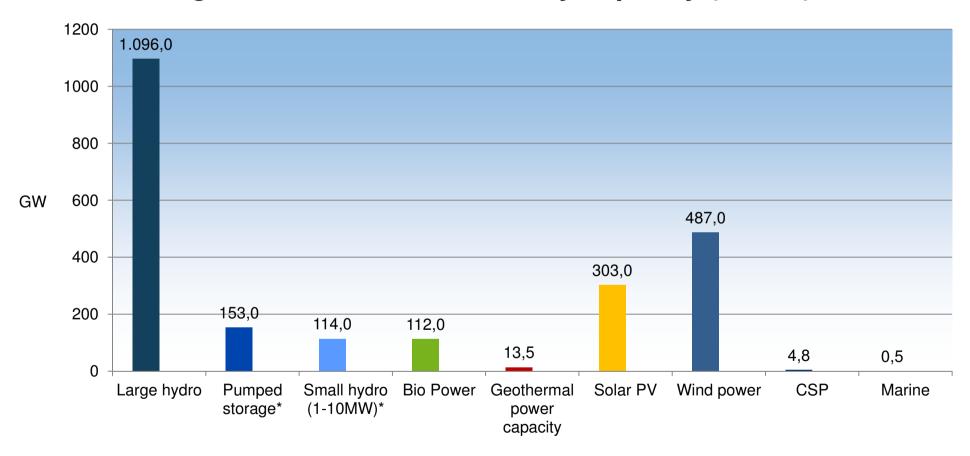








# Installed global renewable electricity capacity (in GW)



Installed renewable capacity increased continuously over the past decades.

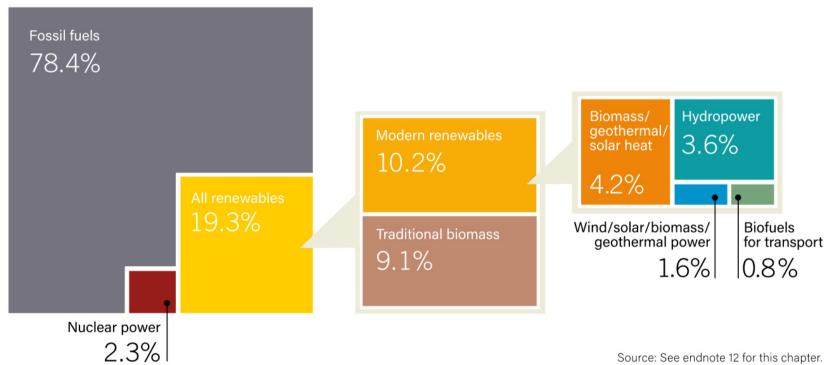
Source: REN21 Global Status Report 2017 \* IRENA 2017 Capacity statistics





# Estimated renewable energy share of global final energy consumption 2016





Currently, renewables provide roughly one fifth of global energy demand and exceed the role of nuclear more than seven-fold.

Source: REN21 2017: Global Status Report 2017

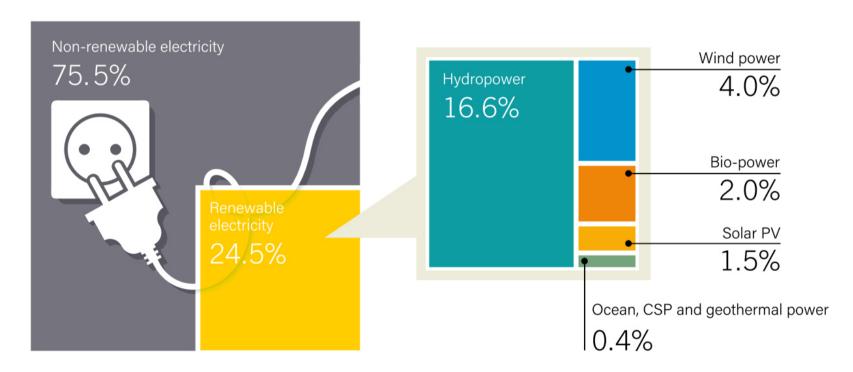




# to the Future

# Estimated renewable energy share of global electricity production 2016





Currently, renewables provide roughly one quarter of global power demand.

Source: REN21 2017: Global Status Report 2017

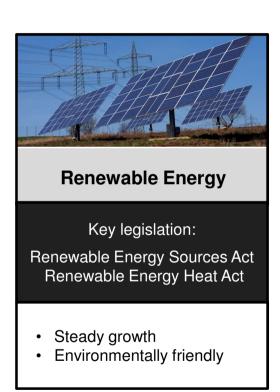








# Pillars and action fields of the *Energiewende*

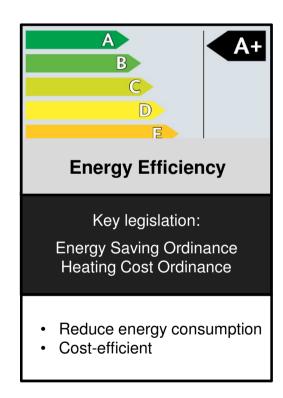


### Supporting fields of action









The energy transition's foundation are renewables and reduced energy consumption.

Source: BMWi 2014









# **Targets of the Energiewende until 2050**

		2016	2020	2030	2040	2050
Climate	% greenhouse gas reduction (vs. 1990)	-27,6 %	-40 %	-55%	-70%	-80-95%
Renewable energy	% gross final energy consumption	14,8%	18%	30%	45%	60%
	% gross electricity consumption	31,7 %	Min 35%	Min 50%	Min. 65%	Min 80%
	Share in heat consumption	13,2%	14%			
	Share in Transport sector	5,2%	10% (EU)			
Energy efficiency	% primary energy consumption (vs. 2008)	-6,9%	-20%			-50%
	Final energy productivity (2008-2015)	1,3% p.a.*	2,1% per year (2008-2050)			
	Gross electricity consumption (vs. 2008)	-4,0 %	-10%			-25%
	Primary energy demand (buildings) (2008)	-15,9%*				- 80 %
	Heat demand (buildings) (vs. 2008)	-11,1%	-20%			
Transport	Final energy consumption in transport (vs. 2008)	+1.3%*	-10%			-40%
	No. of Electric Vehicles (incl. hybrids)	199.000	1 million	6 million		

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

Sources: BMUB 2016, AGEE-Stat 2016, UBA 2017, BMWi 2016, KBA 2017

<sup>\*</sup> Data for 2015

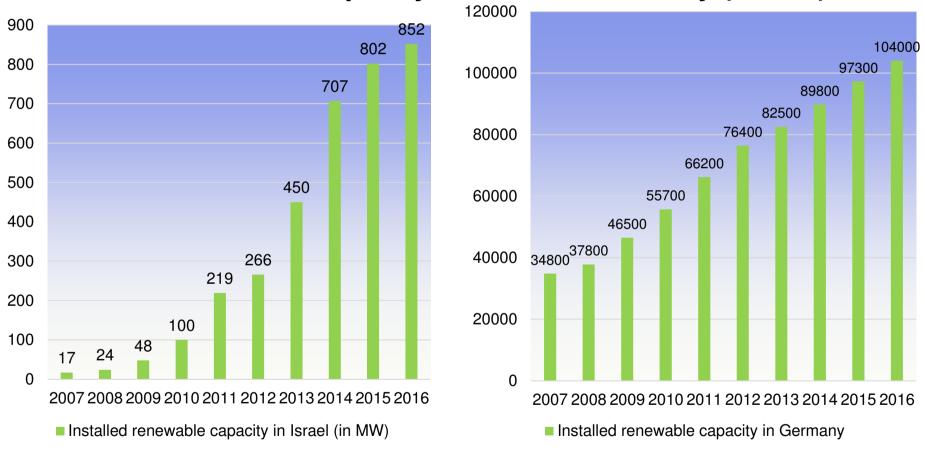








# Installed renewable capacity in Israel & Germany (in MW)



Both countries witnessed substantial growth. PV plays a major role.

Source: BMWi 2017, IRENA 2017 - Capacity Statistics









### **Lessons learnt**

- The Energiewende needs to be based on public acceptance
- There will be winners and losers. Be aware of resistance from established energy sector
- Broad renewable technology mix (PV, wind, biogas, biomass) according to the available resources
- Ensure investment security / No stop and go policies
- Ensure grid access and grid integration of rapidly growing shares of RE
- Provide predictable incentives, but avoid over-support
- The energy transition causes additional costs, but also huge benefits for the economy (jobs, avoided imports, energy security, independence, local value creation ...)
- Distribute costs fairly between stakeholders
- Closely monitor development and adjust if necessary









# **Next steps of the Energiewende**

- Coal phase-out (decarbonization of energy sector)
- Energiewende in heat sector (buildings)
- Energiewende in transport sector
- Sector coupling (power, heat, transport)
- Grid integration of growing shares of renewables
- Grid modernization / expansion
- Cross-border interconnections
- Electric mobility and infrastructure



The Energiewende is a long term process with some challenges ahead.



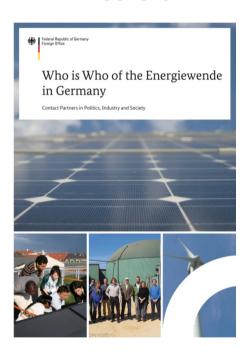






# Further information: "Who is Who" of the Energiewende

#### **Brochure**



https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de

#### Website



www.energiewende-global.com

The Foreign Office has published an information brochure, including profiles and contacts of major actors of the Energiewende in Germany. Now also Online.

Source: Foreign Office 2016







# The Energiewende Exhibition

- The exhibition on Germany's Energiewende travels the world and visited over 20 countries so far.
- Exhibition was on display at the University of Tel Aviv, Porter School (May 24 – June 12, 2017)









# We believe in networking the Energiewende

# Berlin Energy Transition Dialogue and the Green Sofa

- Annual Berlin Energy Transition Dialogue with 2000+ attendees
- Green Sofa visits international conferences -Follow our sofa on Twitter!













# THANK YOU

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Federal Foreign Office
Dr. José Schulz
Head of division for international energy policy