

Rethinking the energy system: The potential of distributed energy

The Case of Germany

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Camino a la COP 20 | Lima

15 September

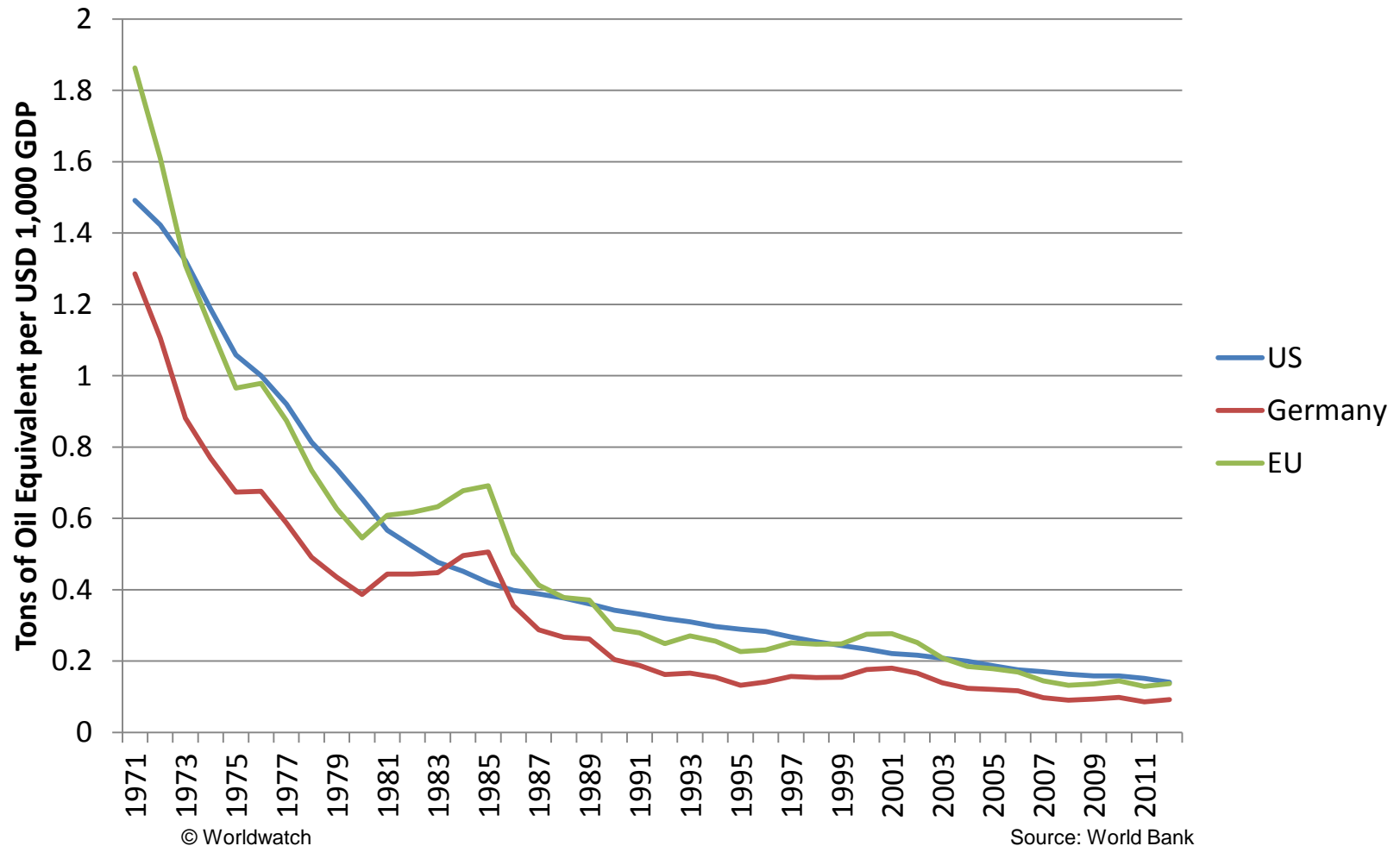
Overview

- 1. *the trends*** | Germany's energy transition
- 2. *the enablers*** | Vision, policies, governance
- 3. *the impacts*** | Busted myths, changed paradigms
- 4. *the lessons*** | Key take-aways

1. the trends

Germany's Energy Transition

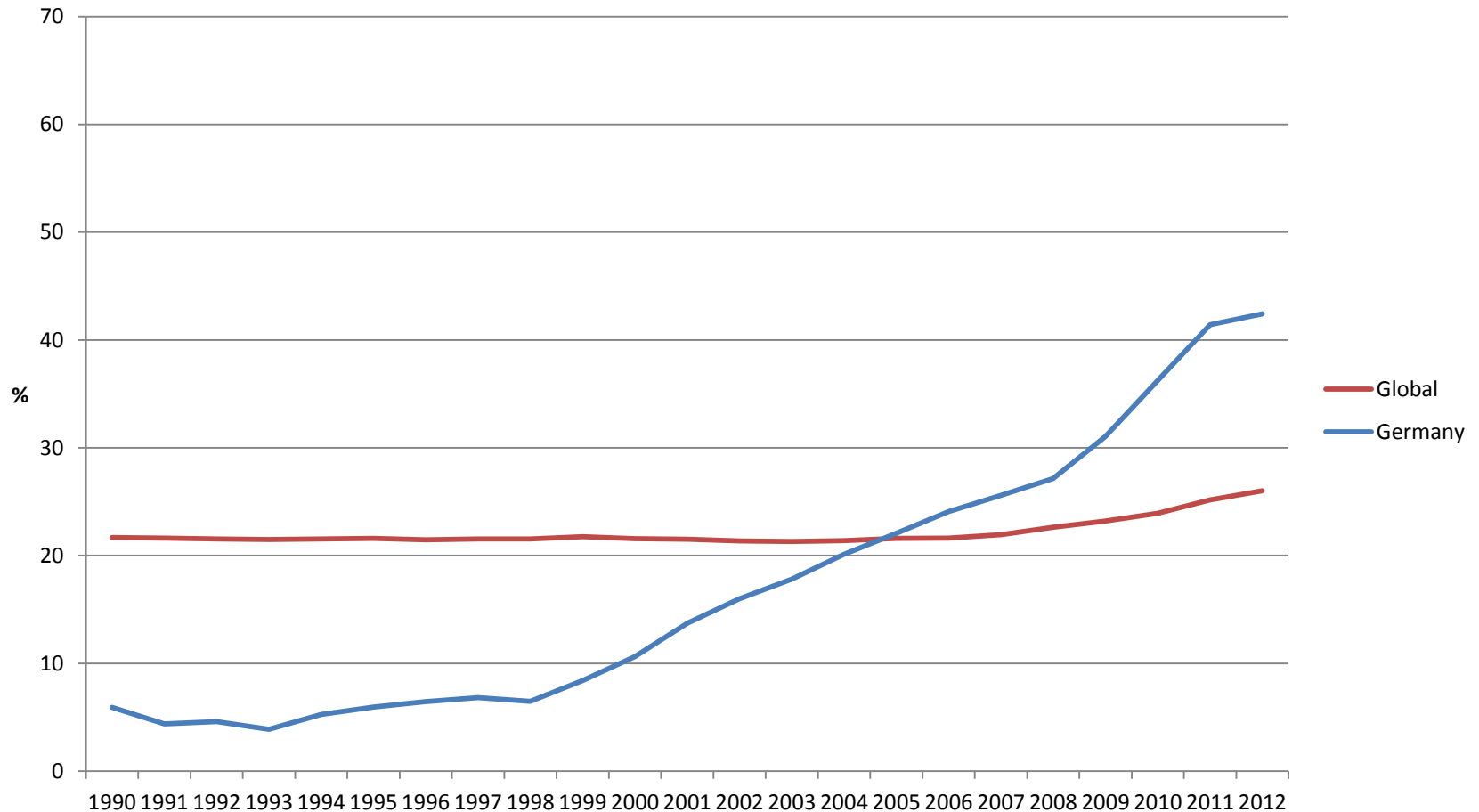
Energy efficiency



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Source: World Bank

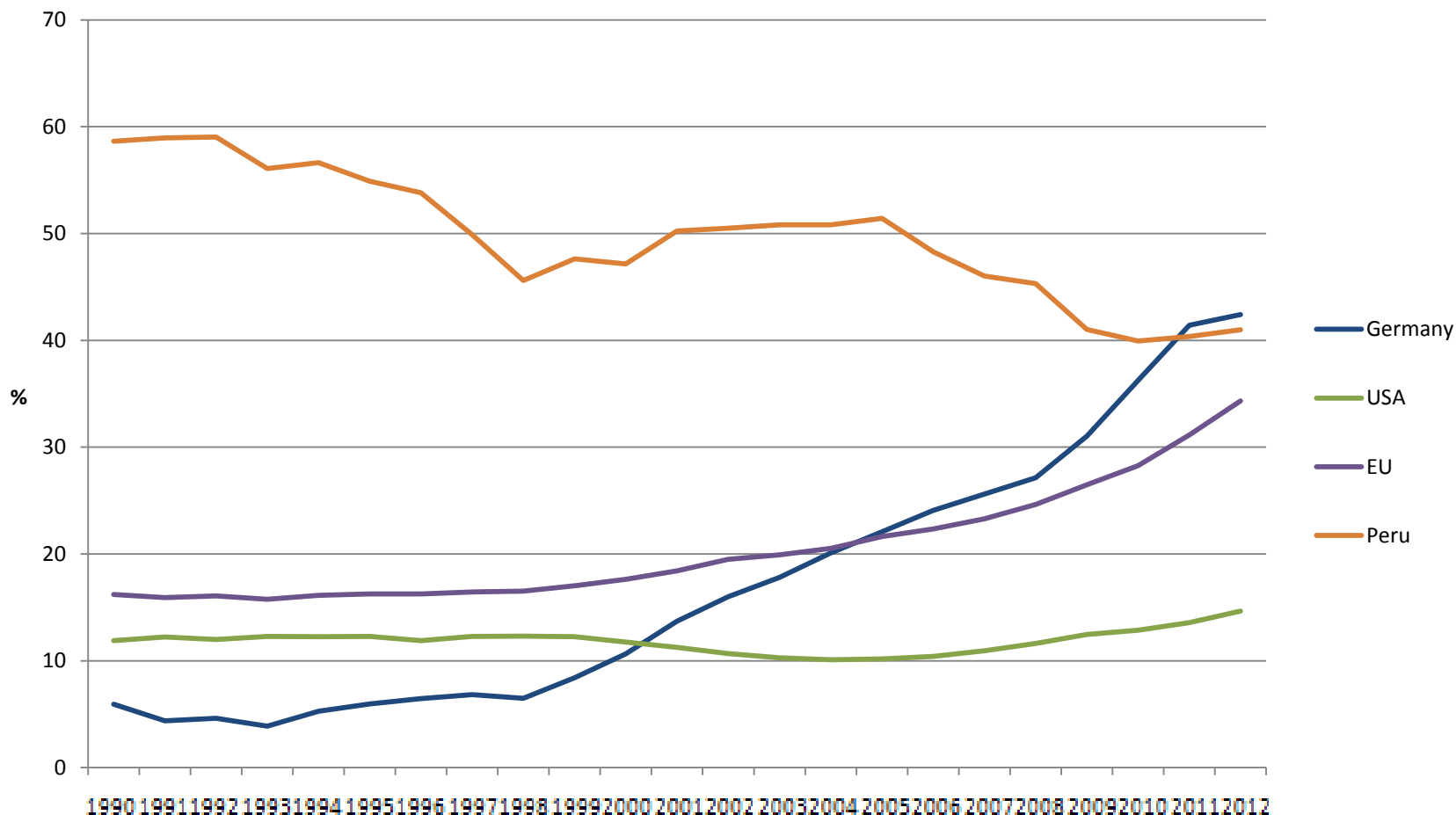
Renewables share in electricity mix



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Source 1990-2011: EIA
2011-2012: EC Pocketbook

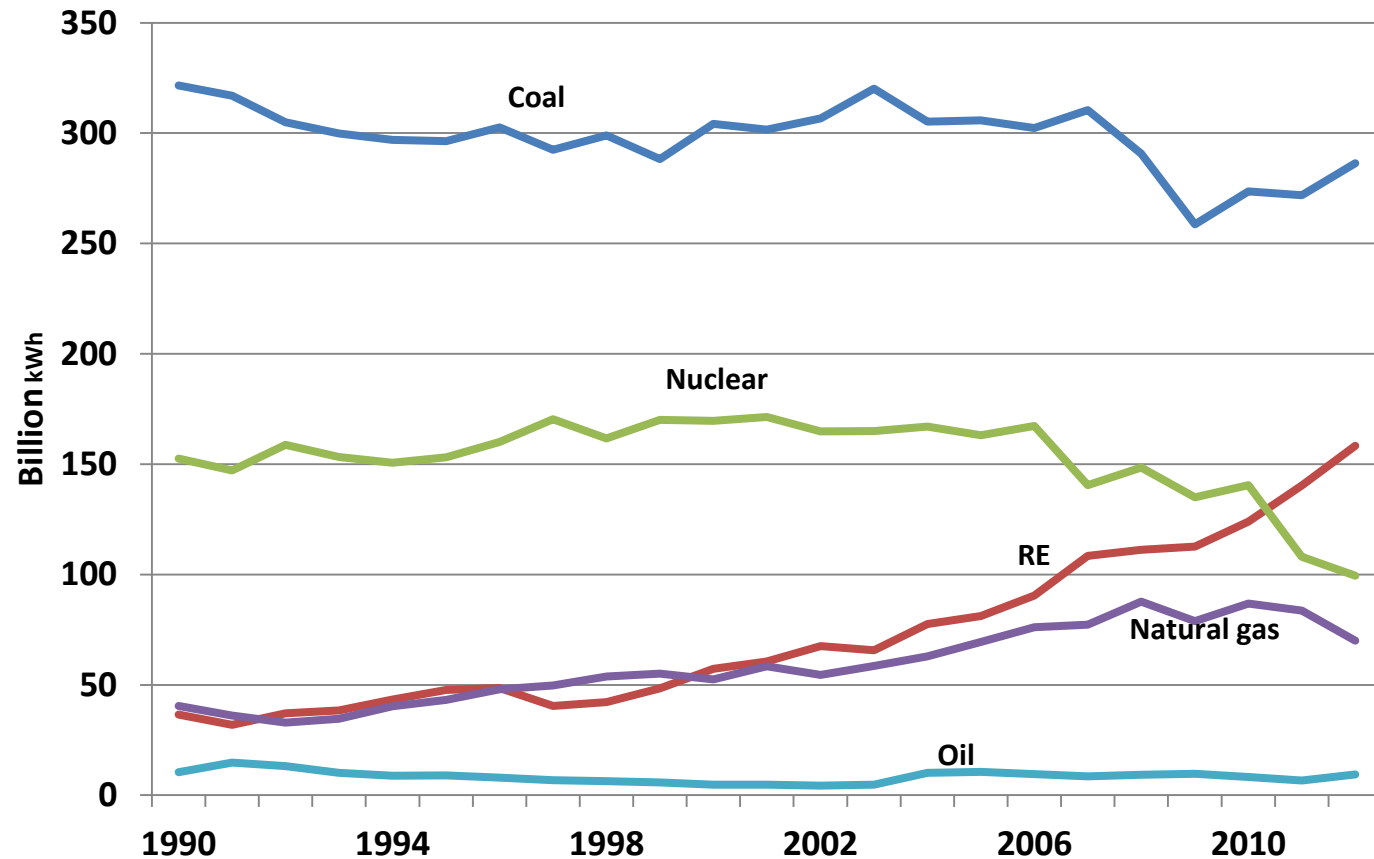
Renewables share in electricity mix



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Source 1990-2011: EIA
2011-2012: EC Pocketbook,
ClimateScope, EIA

Generation trends in Germany

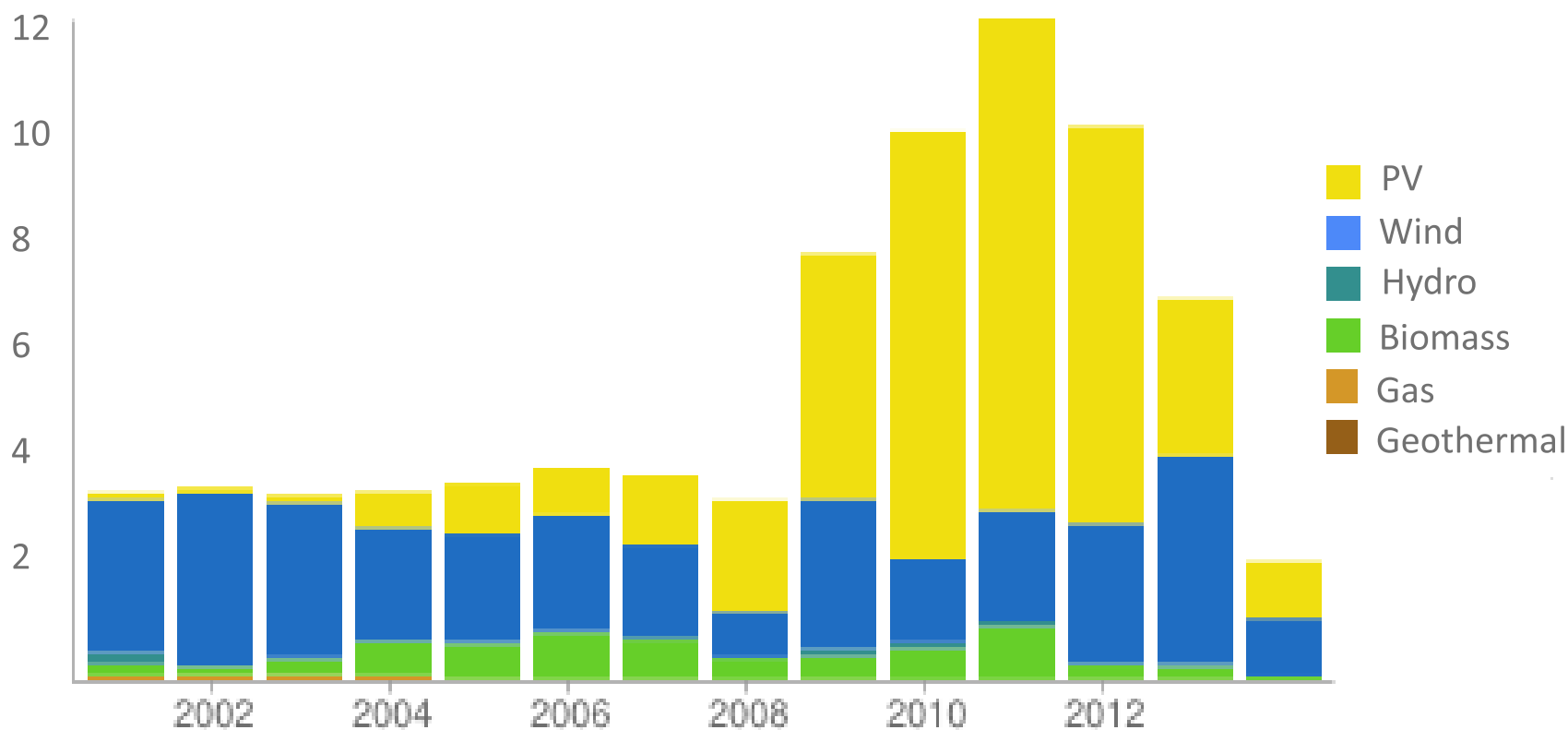


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Source: World Bank

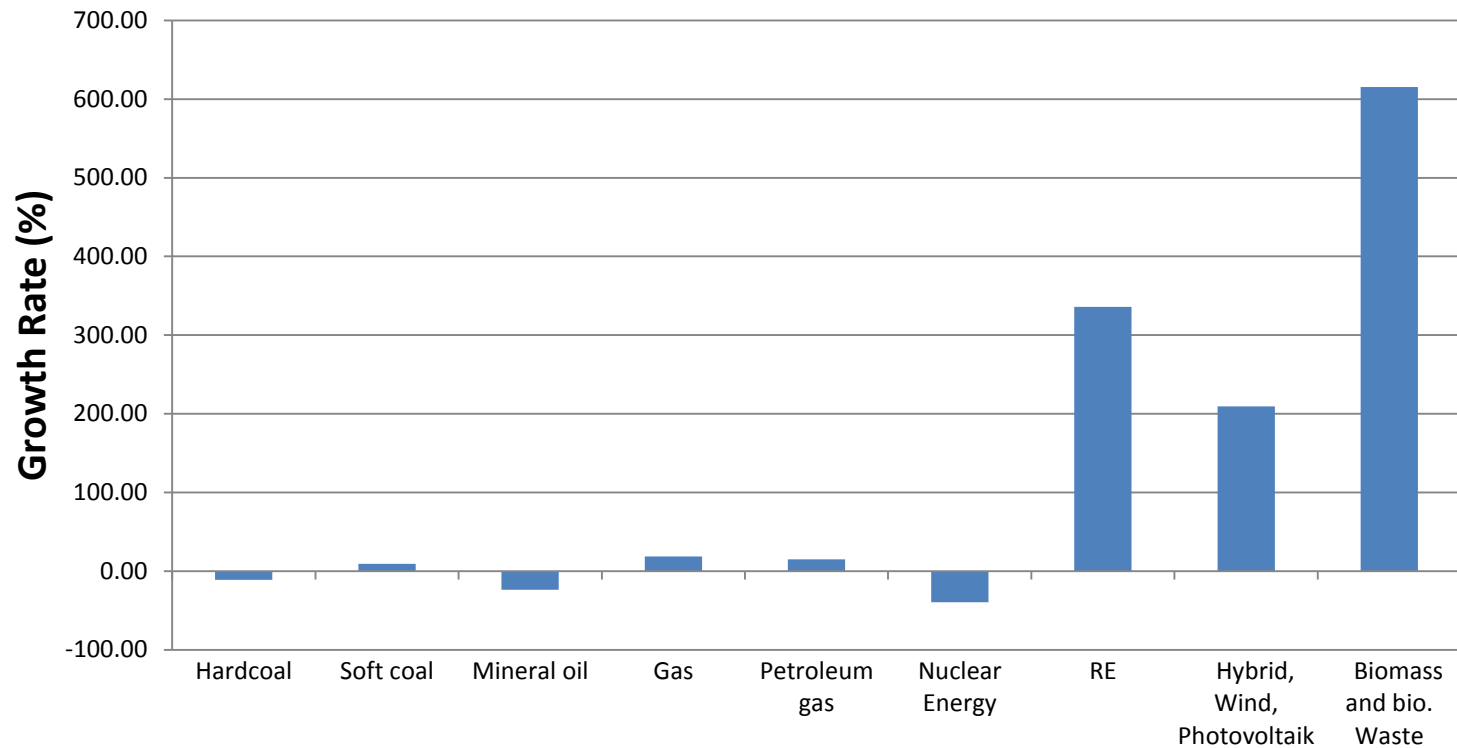
Annual RE additions, Germany

Million KW



Source: EnergyMap

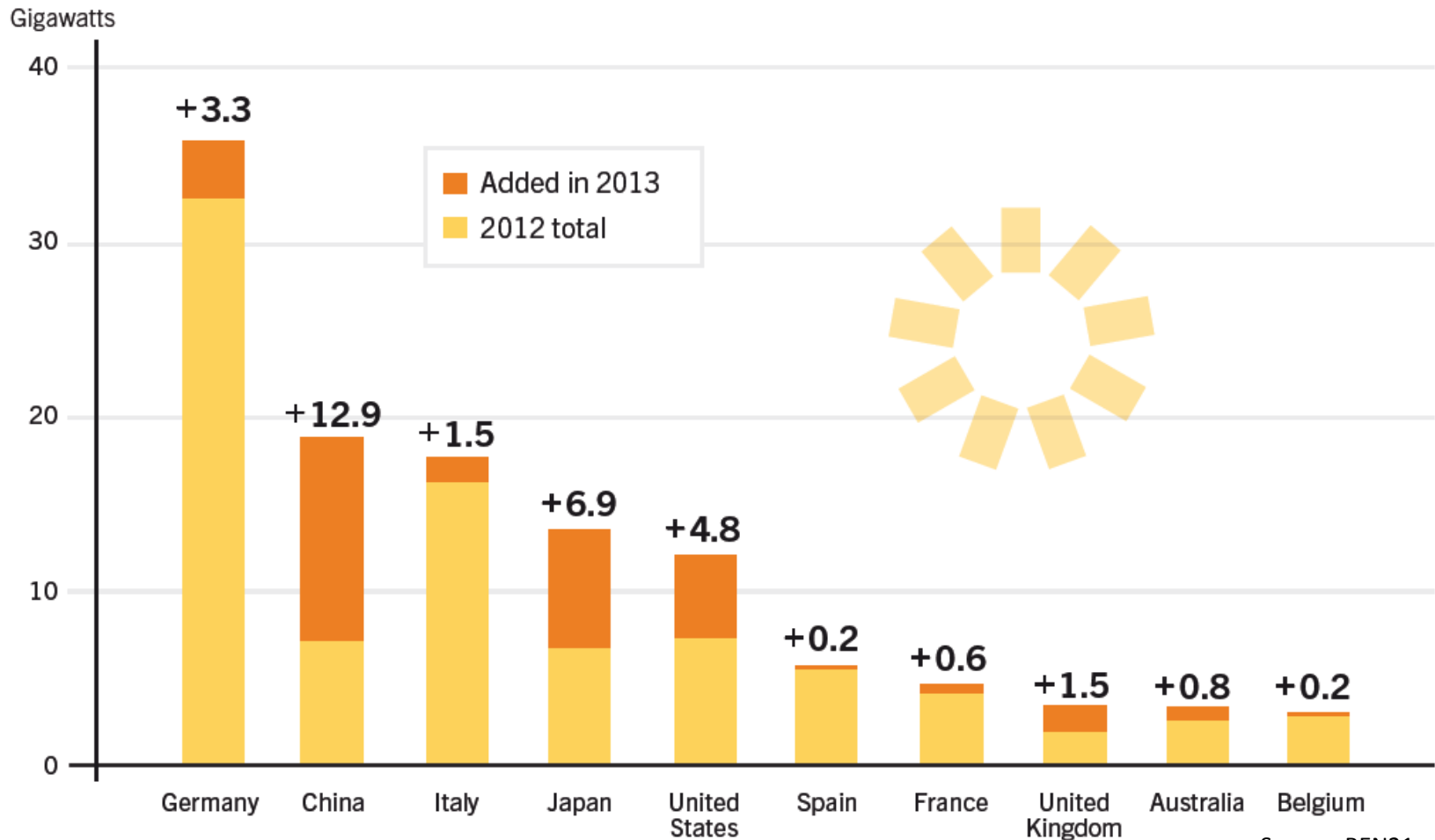
Growth of Technology Germany 2000-2013



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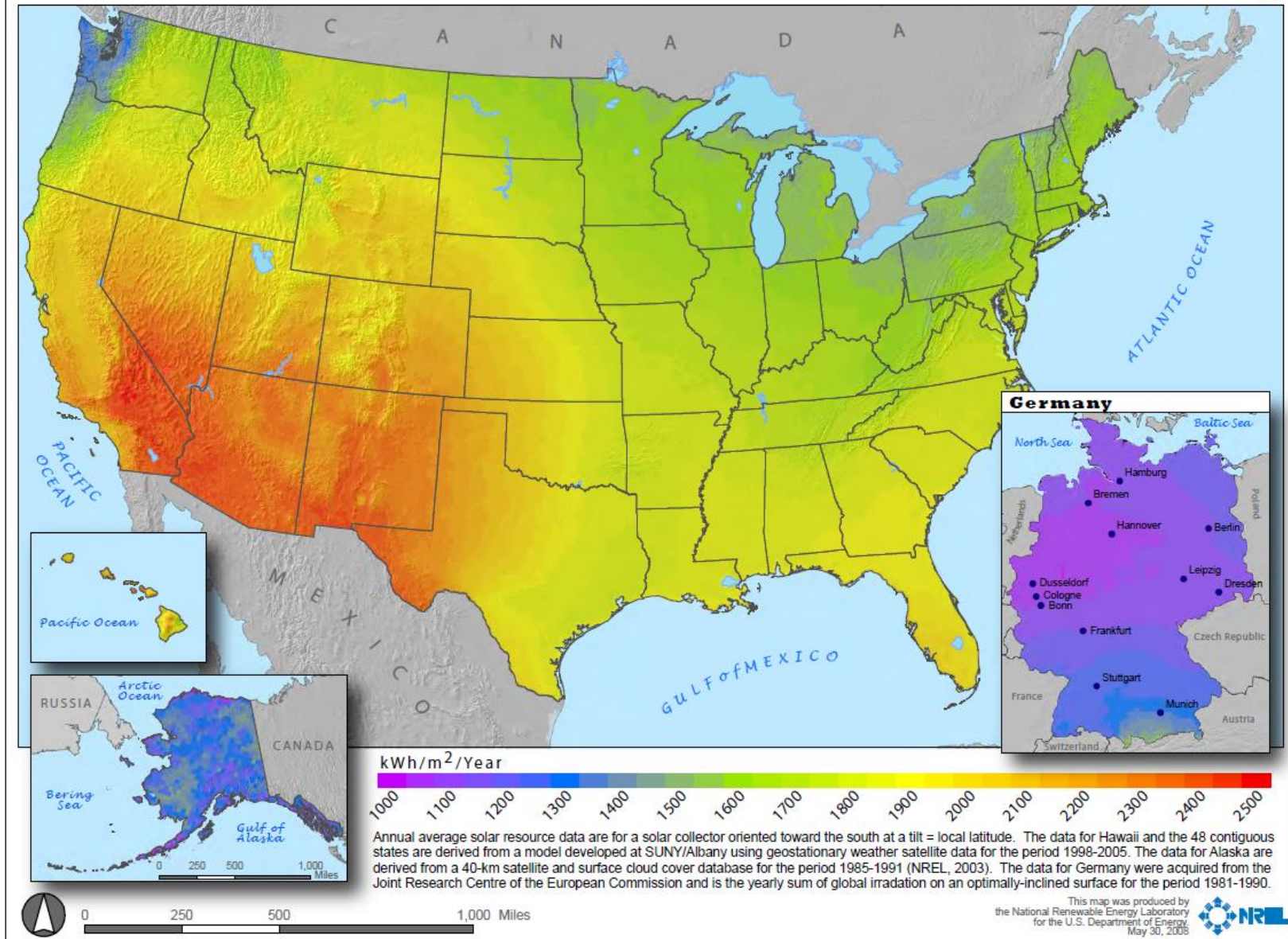
Source: AGE

Total Solar PV Capacity Global Leaders, 2013



Source: REN21

Photovoltaic Solar Resource : United States and Germany



2. the enablers

Vision & Goals

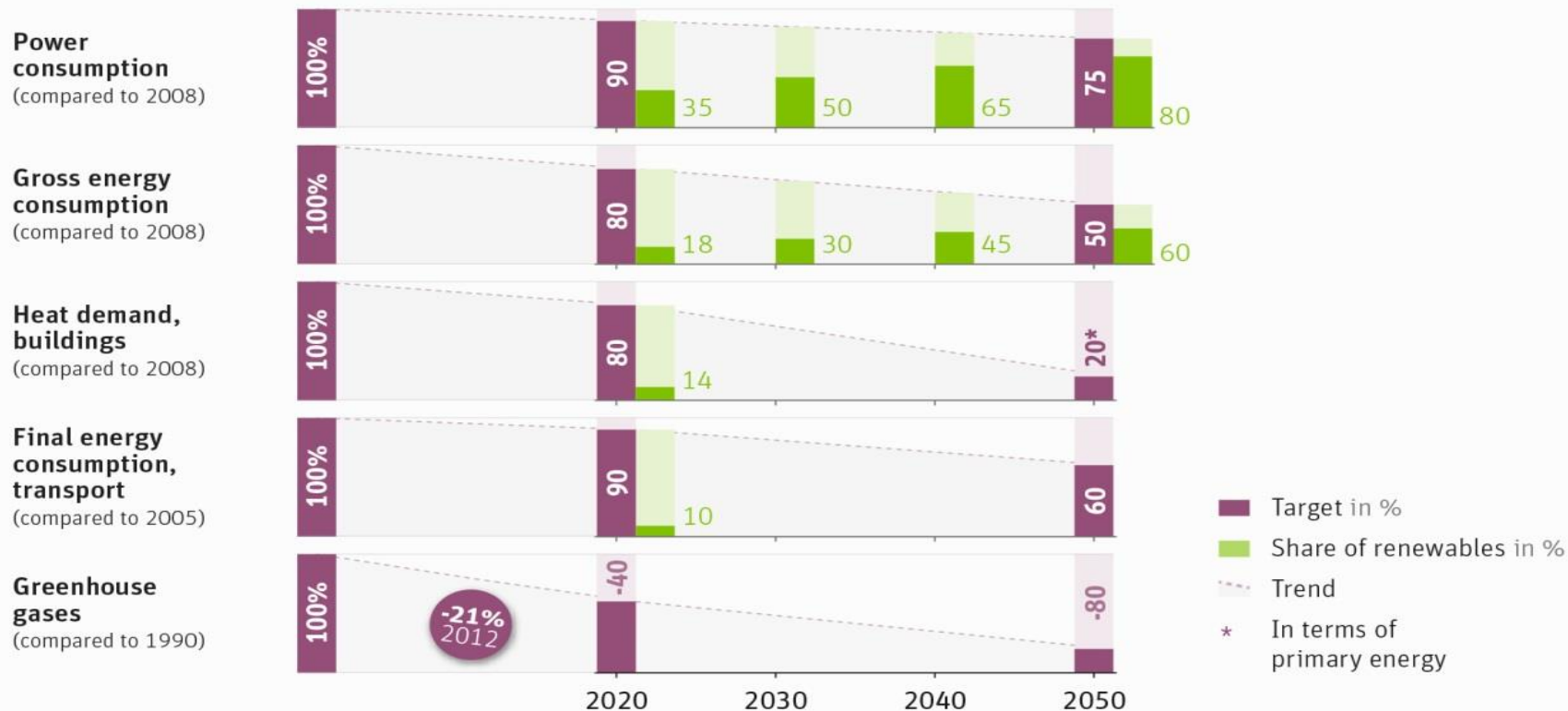
Policies & Measures

Effective Governance & Administration

German energy transition: high certainty with long-term targets

Long-term, comprehensive energy and climate targets set by the German government in 2010

Source: BMU



German Energy Transition

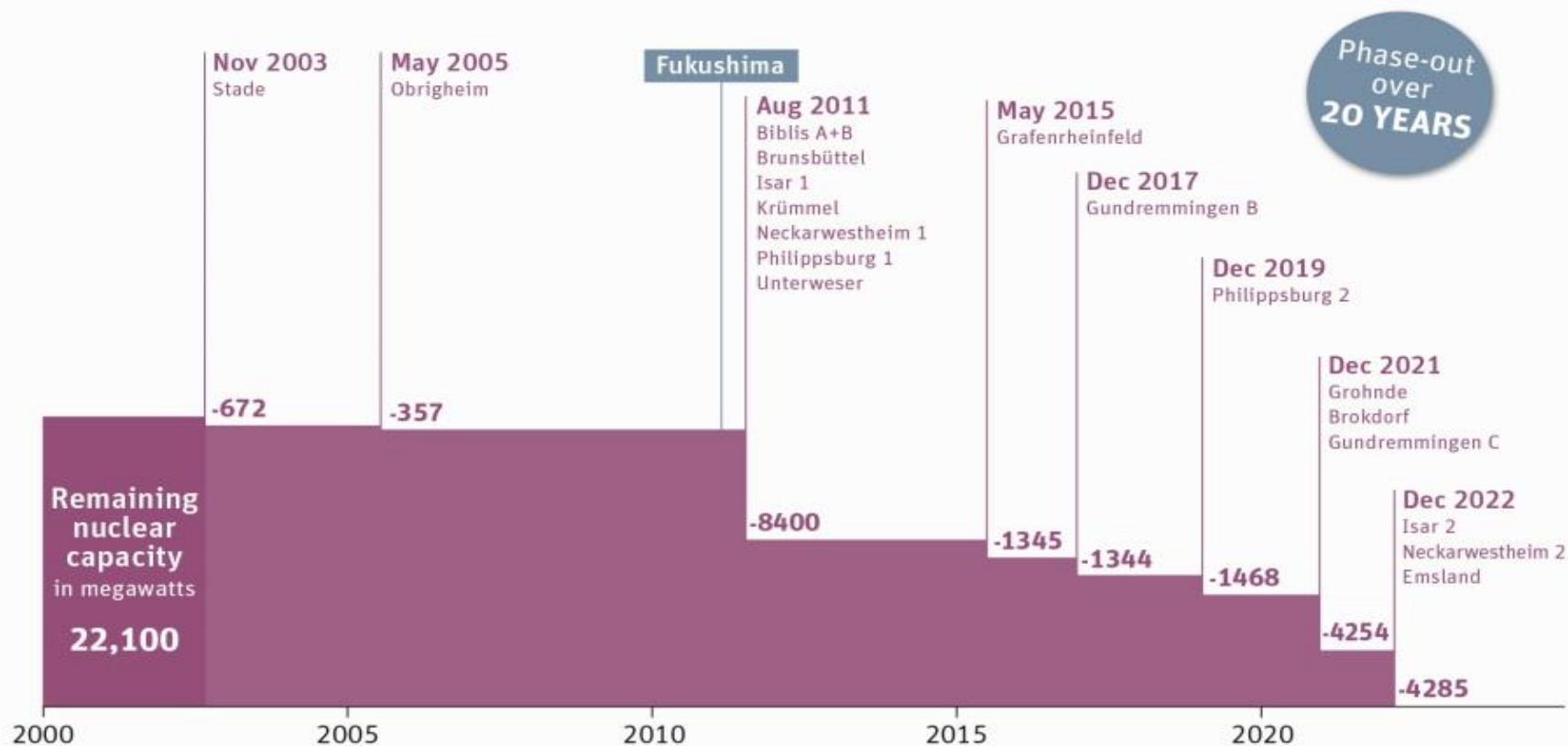
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Germany is gradually shutting down all nuclear power plants

Declining nuclear energy installed capacity in Germany, 2000-2022

Source: Institute of Applied Ecology, BMJ, own calculations



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Policies & Instruments: Emissions Trading

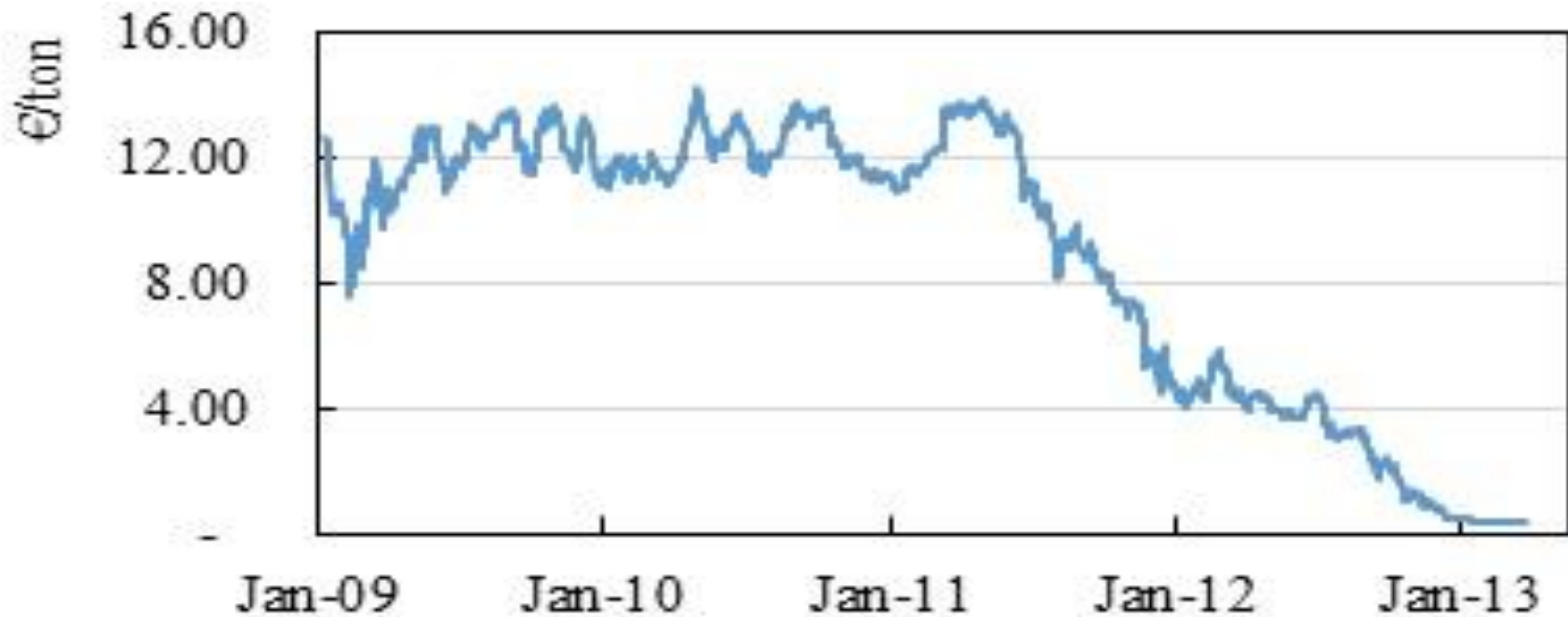


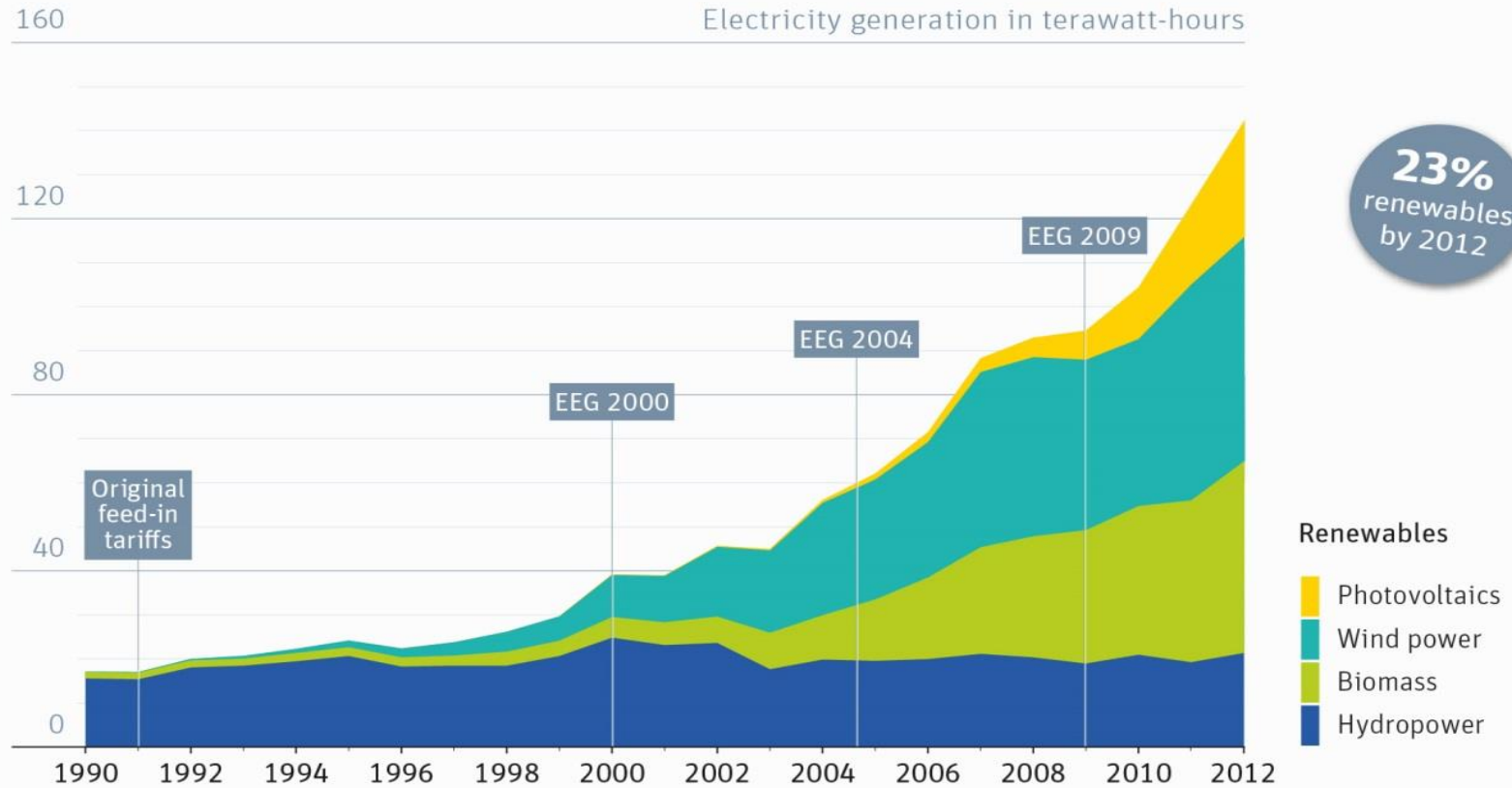
Figure 1. ICE CER Futures - Emissions CER Index

Source: *IntercontinentalExchange, Inc.*

Feed-in tariffs grow renewables

Renewable electricity generation in Germany, 1990–2012

Source: BMU



German Energy Transition

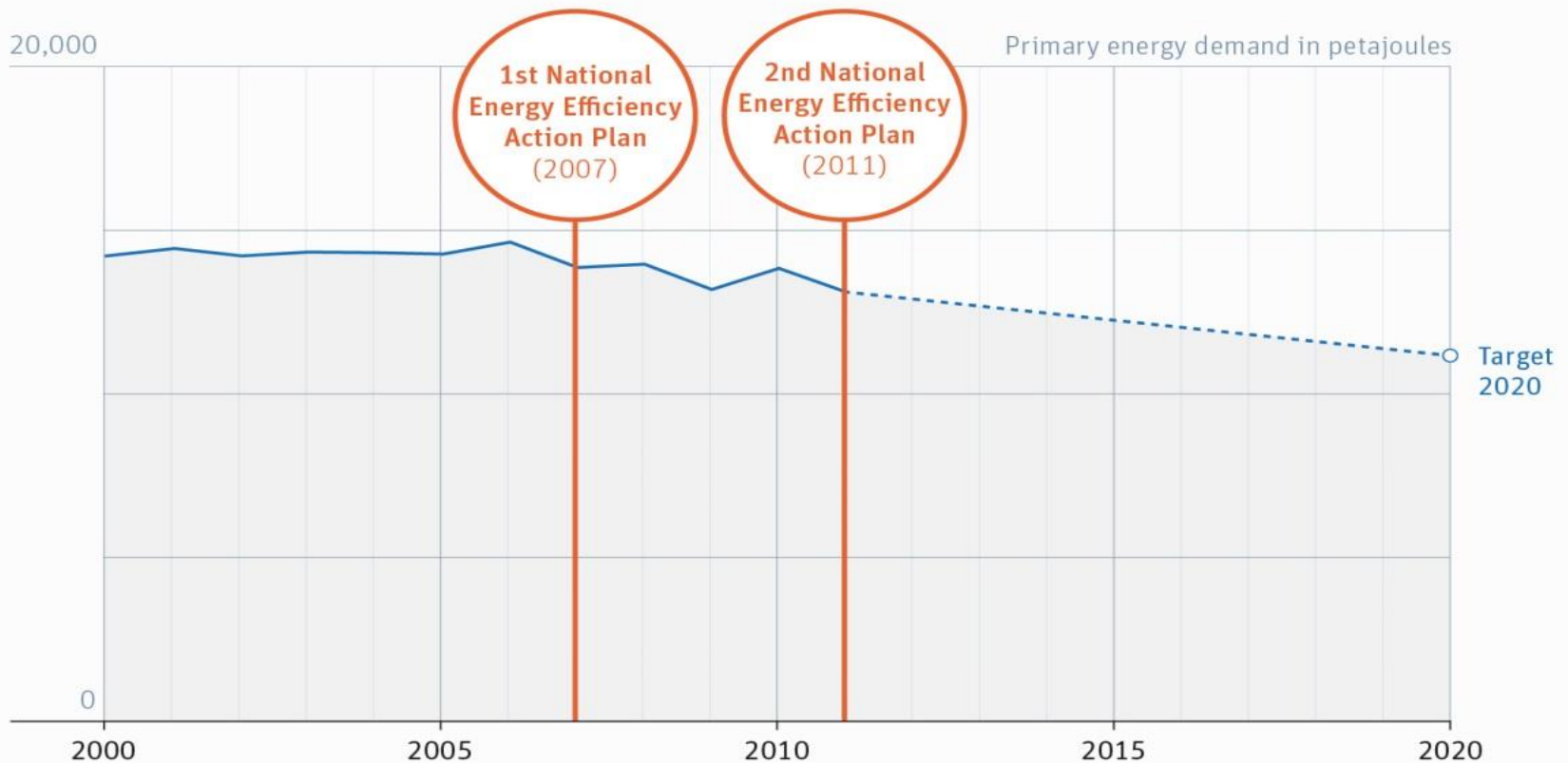
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Germany's plan: drive down energy demand

Primary energy demand in Germany, 2000-2020

Source: AGEF, BMWi



German Energy Transition

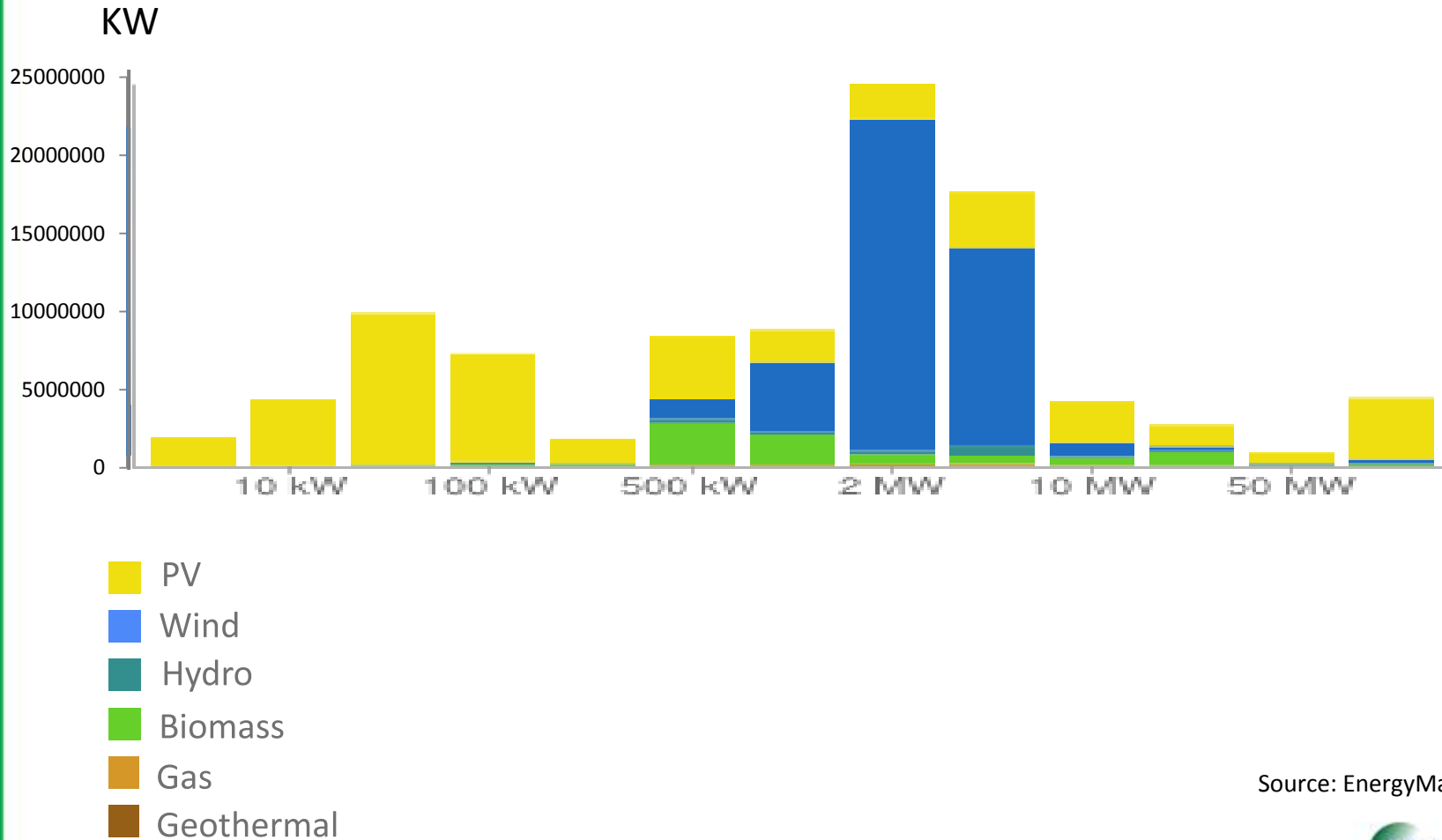
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3. the impacts

Busted Myths | Changed Paradigms

Centralized vs. Distributed Power 1990 - 2014

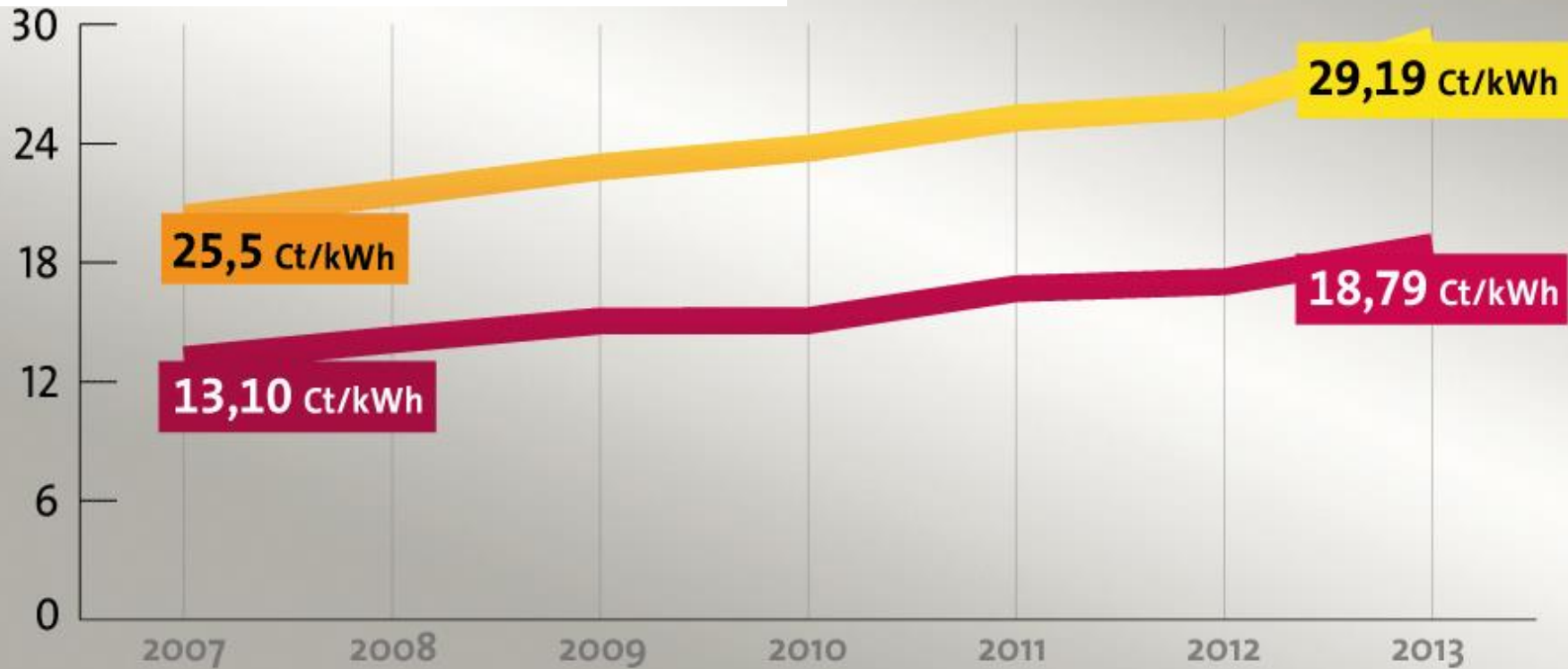


Source: EnergyMap

Electricity Tariff Trends

Development of the Electricity Tariff

In Germany from 2007-2013



Private Household



Industry

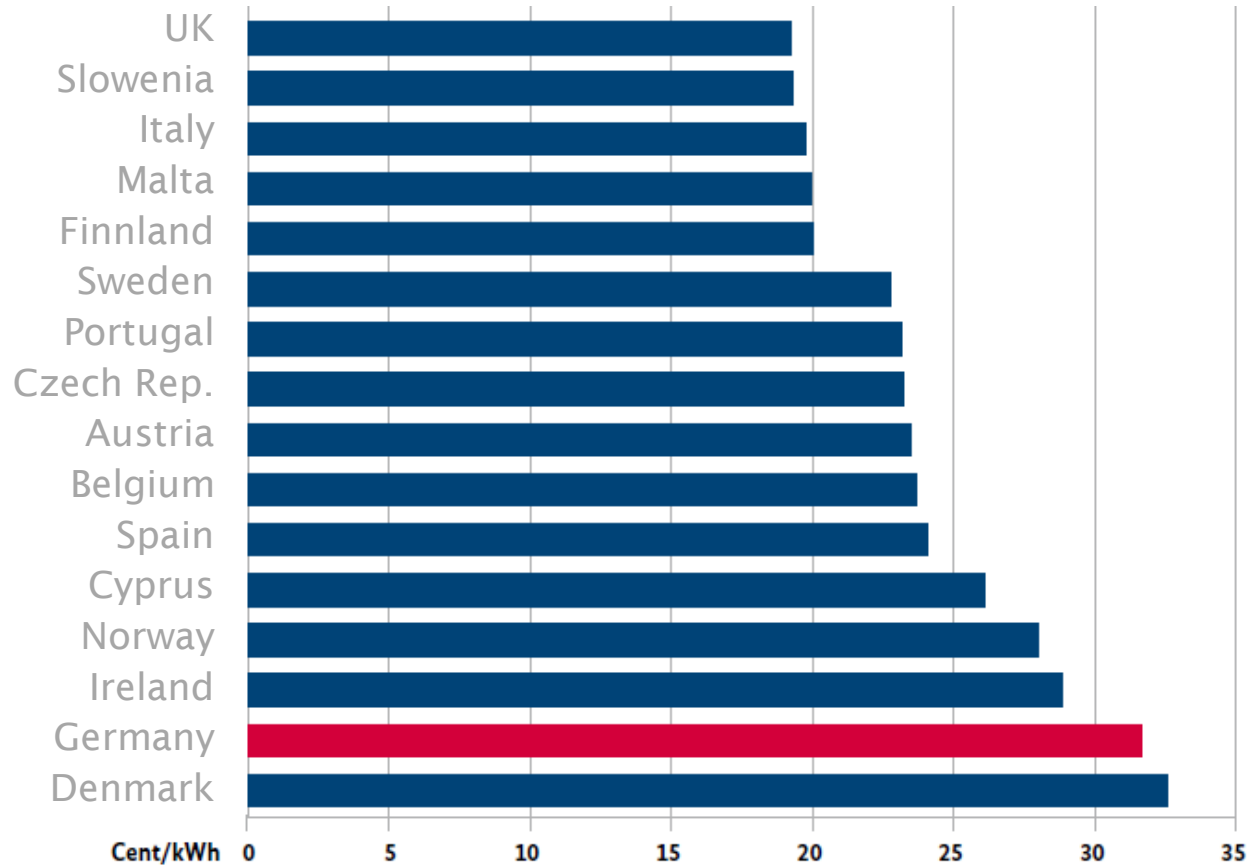


Incl. Tax

Quelle: Eurostat

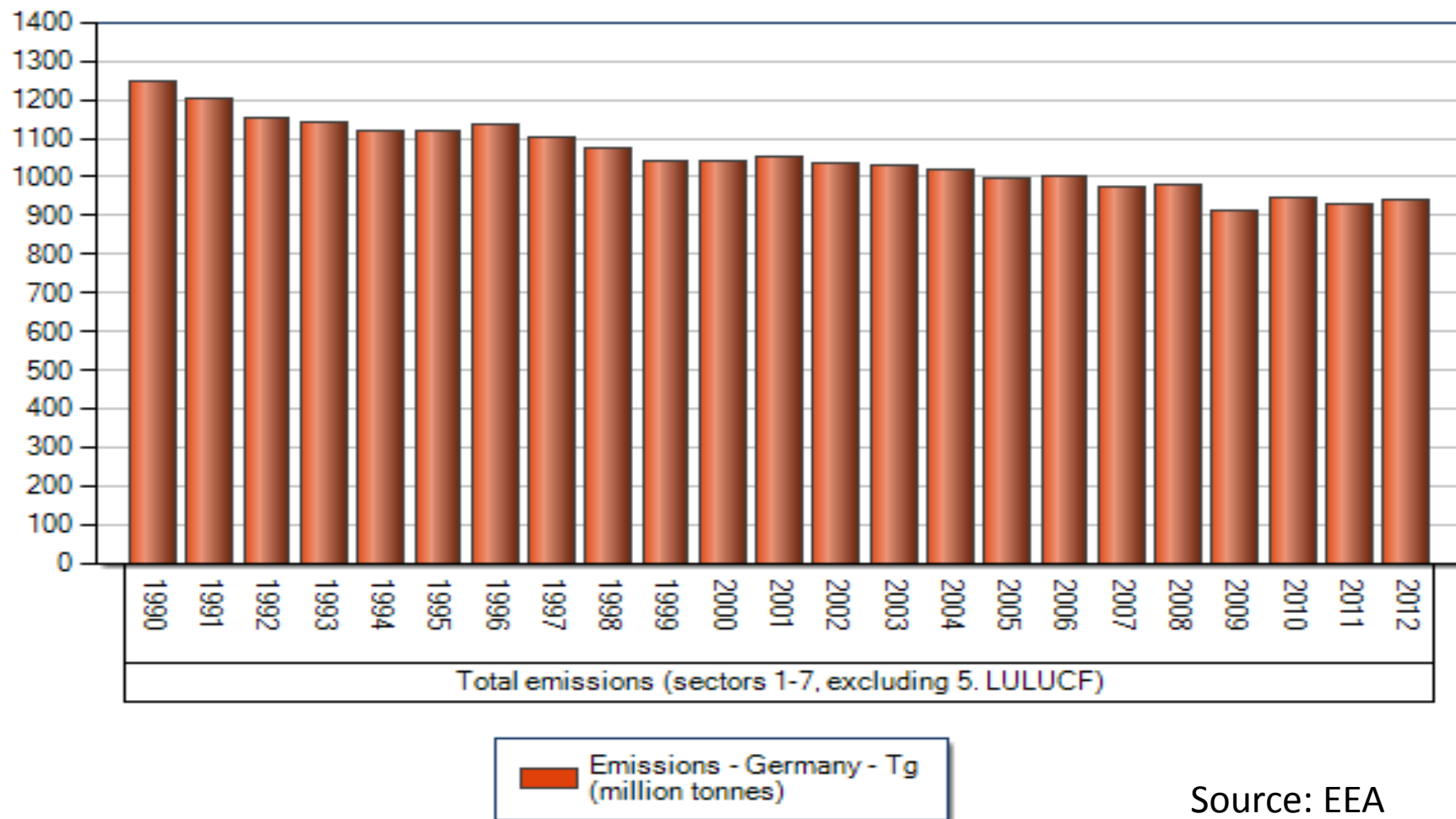
Germany to other EU Countries

Internation Eletricity Tariffs Comparisment of private
Households 2013 of an anual Usage of 1000 to 2500kwh



Quelle: Eurostat

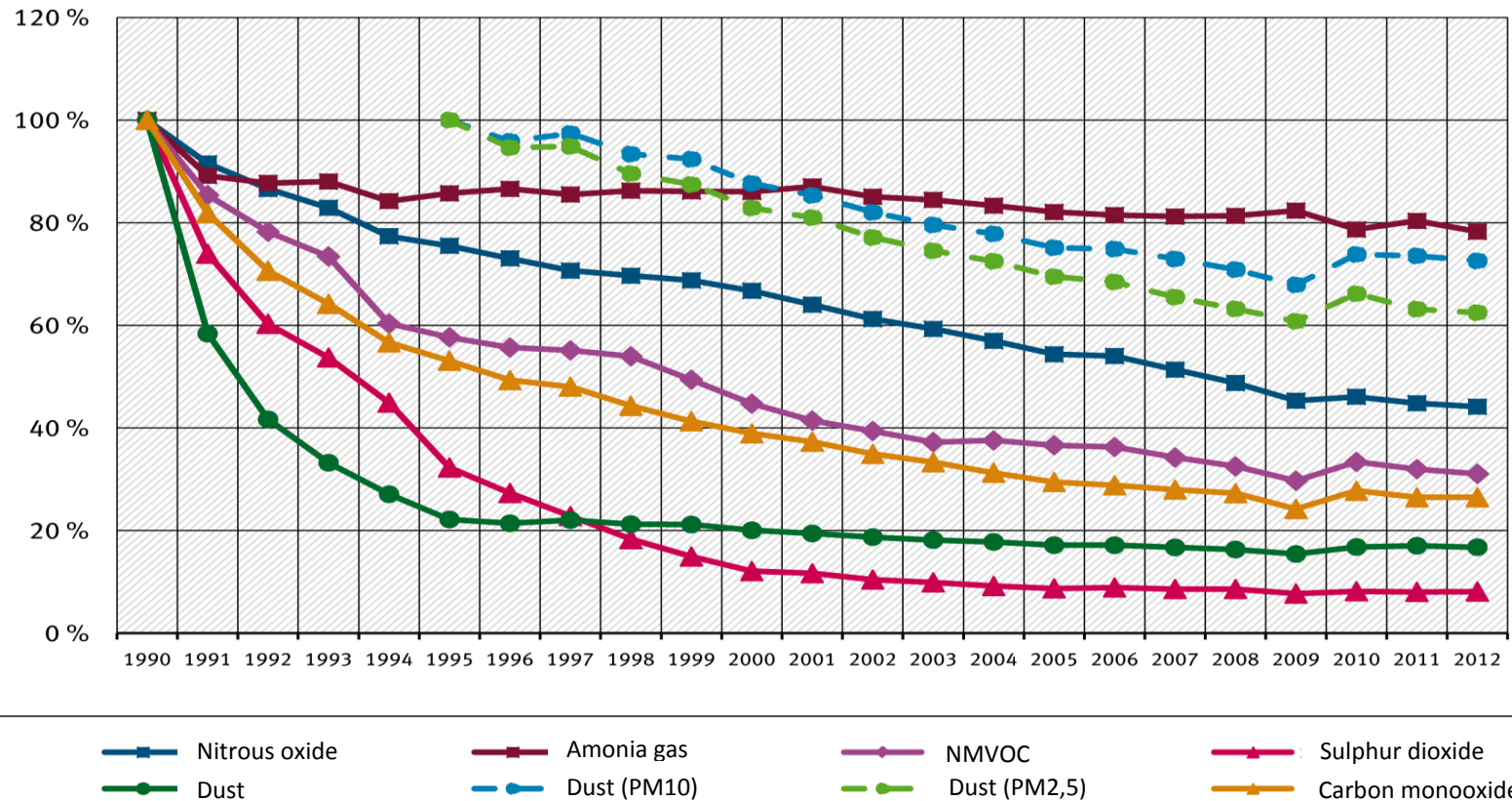
GHG Emissions, Electricity Sector



Source: EEA

Air & Water quality

Emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants

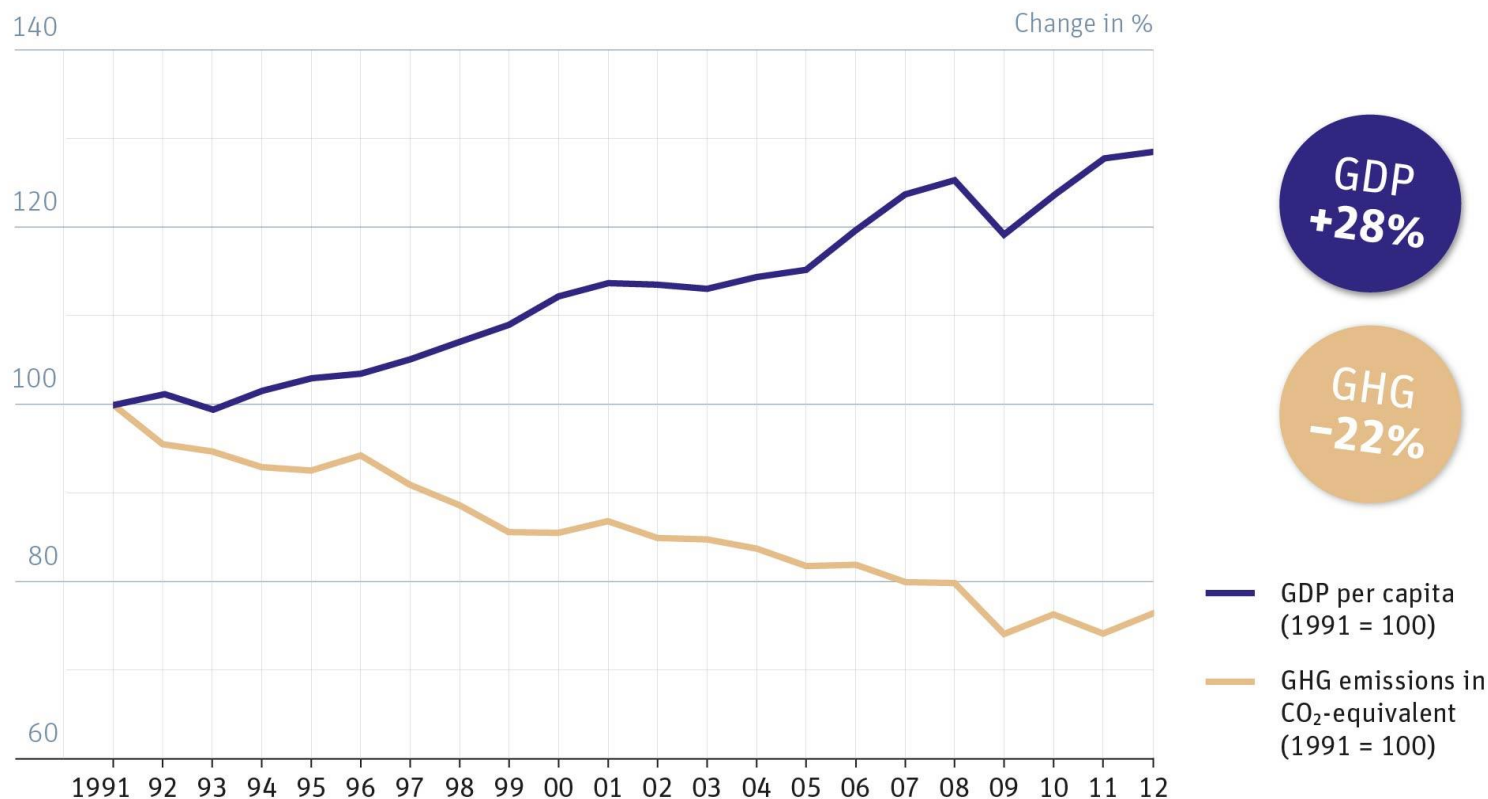


Quelle: Umweltbundesamt, Nationale Trendtabellen für die deutsche Berichterstattung atmosphärischer Emissionen seit 1990, Emissionsentwicklung 1990 bis 2012 (Stand 15.04.2014)

Germany: growing economy, declining emissions

Change of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions in Germany, 1991-2012

Source: BMU, BMWi, Destatis

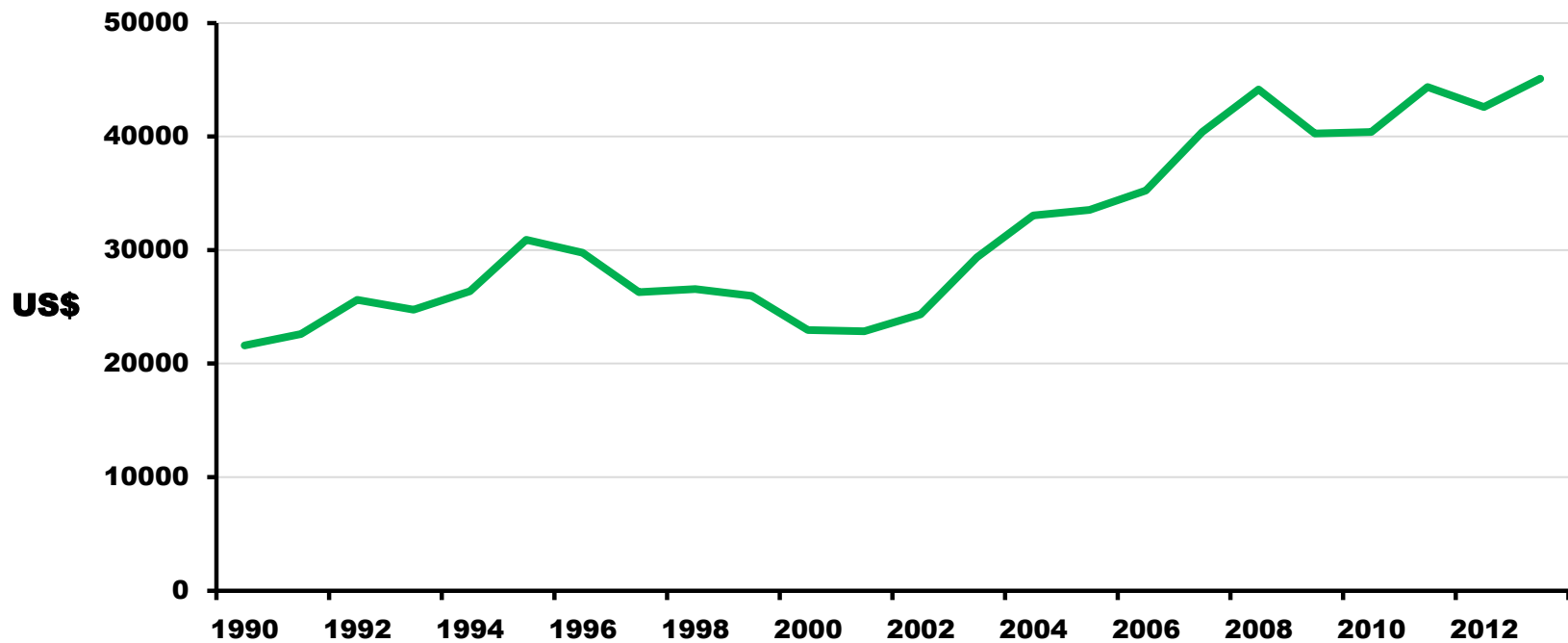


German Energy Transition

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GDP per Capita

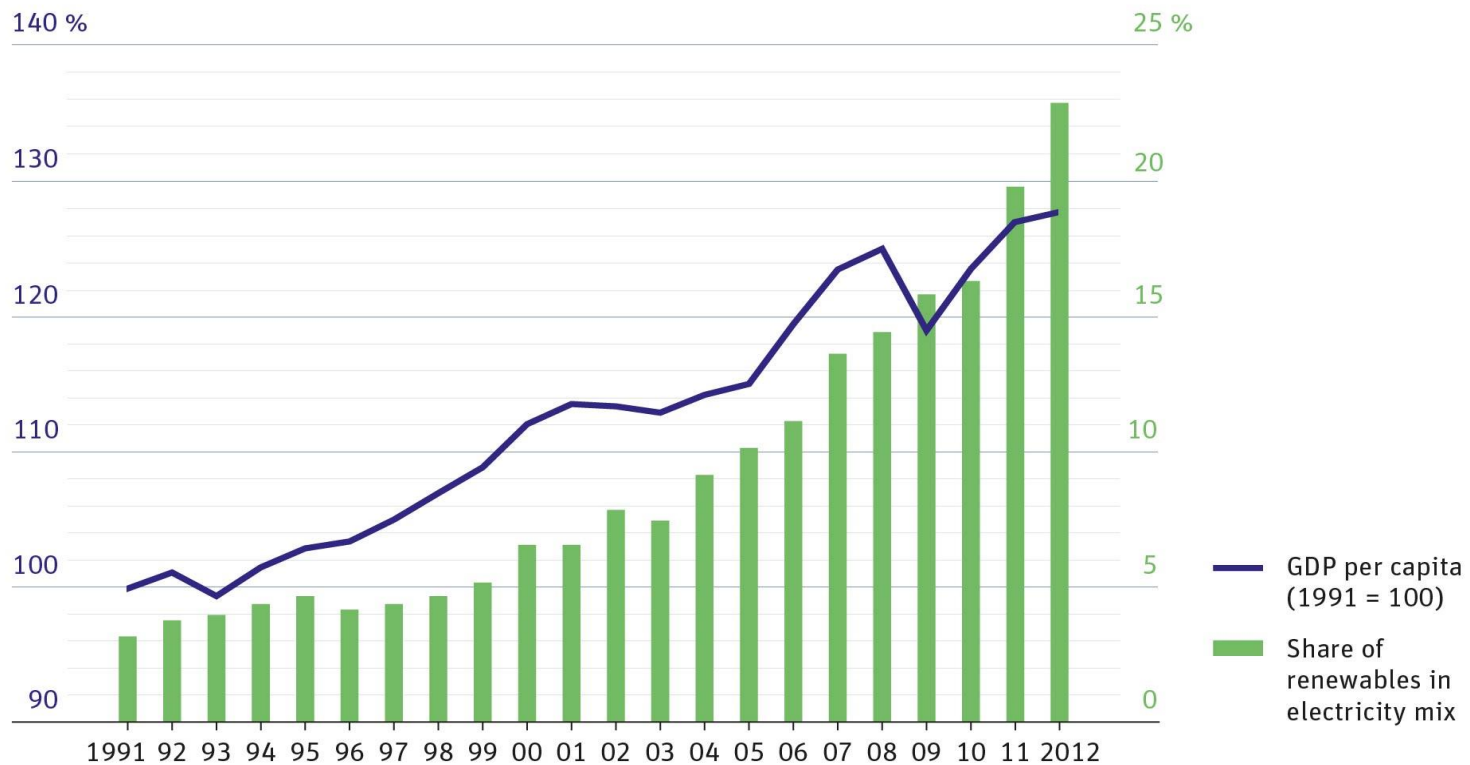


Source: Worldbank

Renewables help make economy healthy

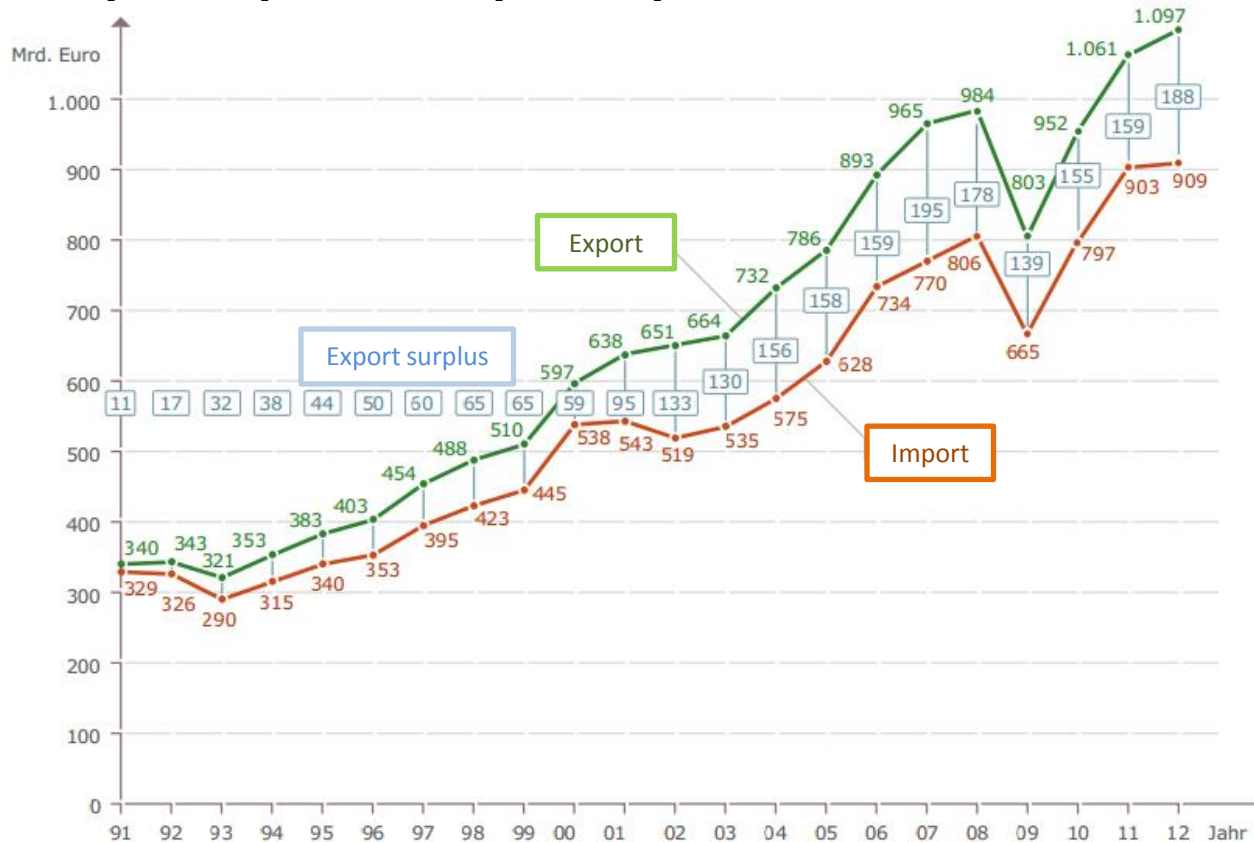
Gross Domestic Product and share of renewables in power generation from 1991–2012, Germany

Source: BMWI, AG Energiebilanzen, Destatis



■ Development of External Trade

Import, Export and Export surplus, 1991-2012



Quelle: Statistisches Bundesamt; www.destatis.de

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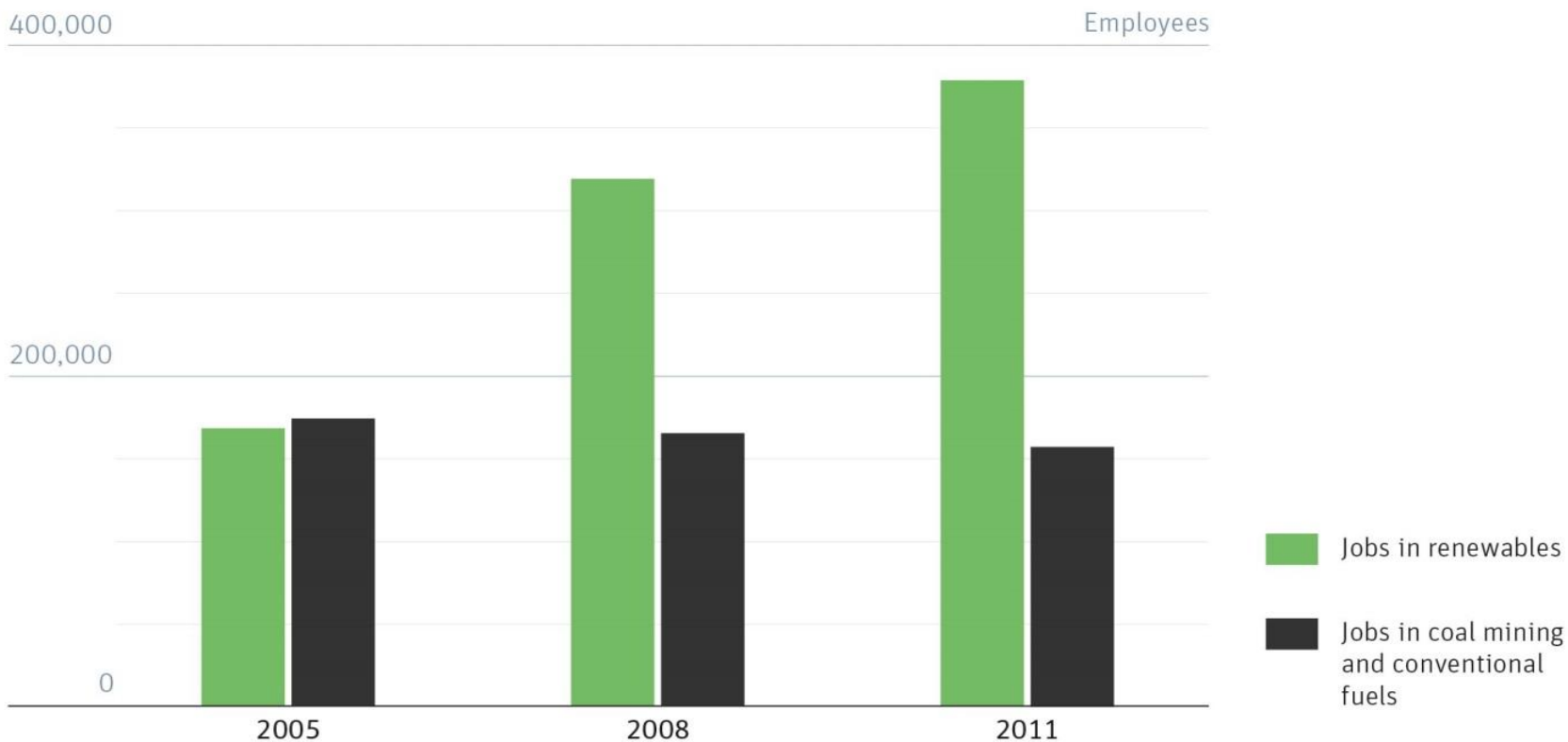
Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung, 2013, www.bpb.de



Renewables create more jobs than conventional energy does

Employment in Germany in renewable and conventional energy sectors, 2005-2011

Source: BMU, BMWI

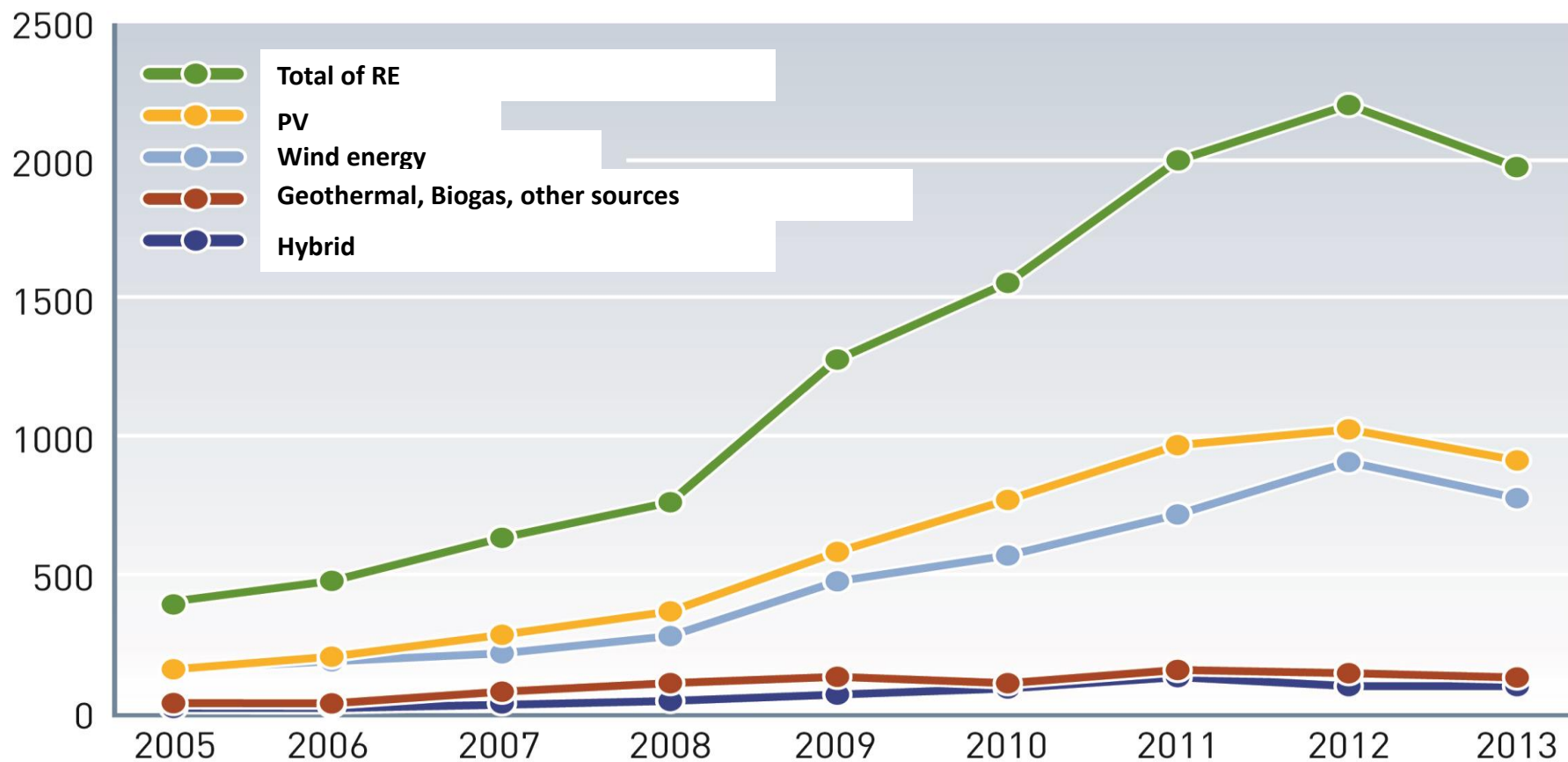


German Energy Transition

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Numbers of patent application in renewable Energy sector in Germany 2005-2013



Quelle: DPMA; Stand: 06/2014

www.unendlich-viel-energie.de

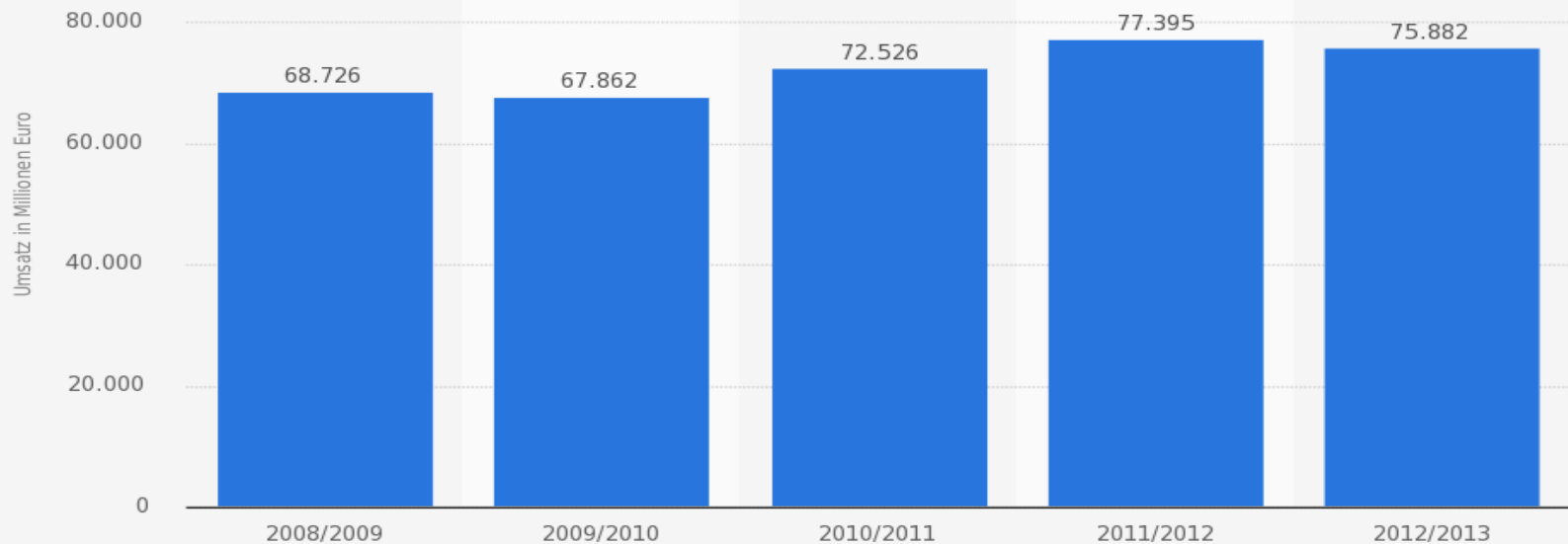
Agentur für
Erneuerbare
Energien

Impacts Yet to Come

- Likely “real” electricity price development
- Job prognoses

SIEMENS

Revenue of Siemens AG of 2008/2009 till 2012/2013 in Million Euro



© Statista 2014

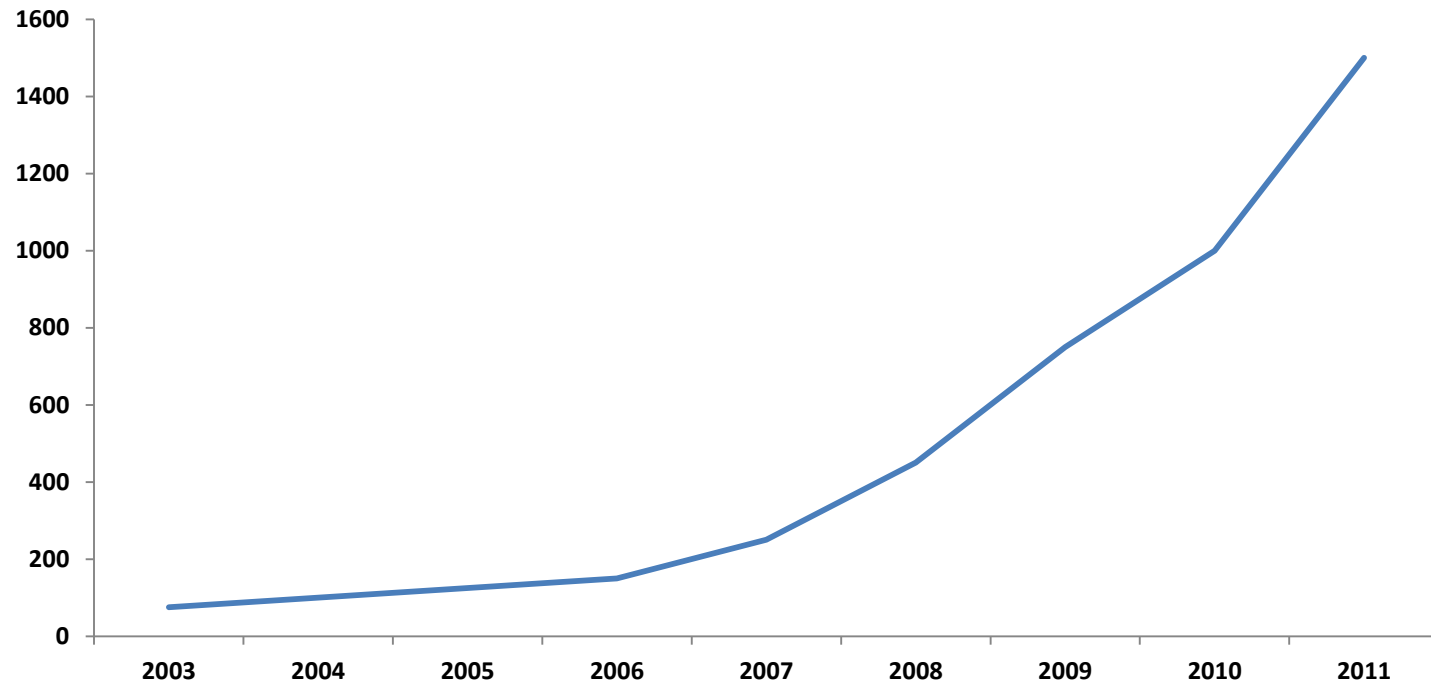
Weitere Informationen:
Weltweit

statista



Die Energie ist da

Employees



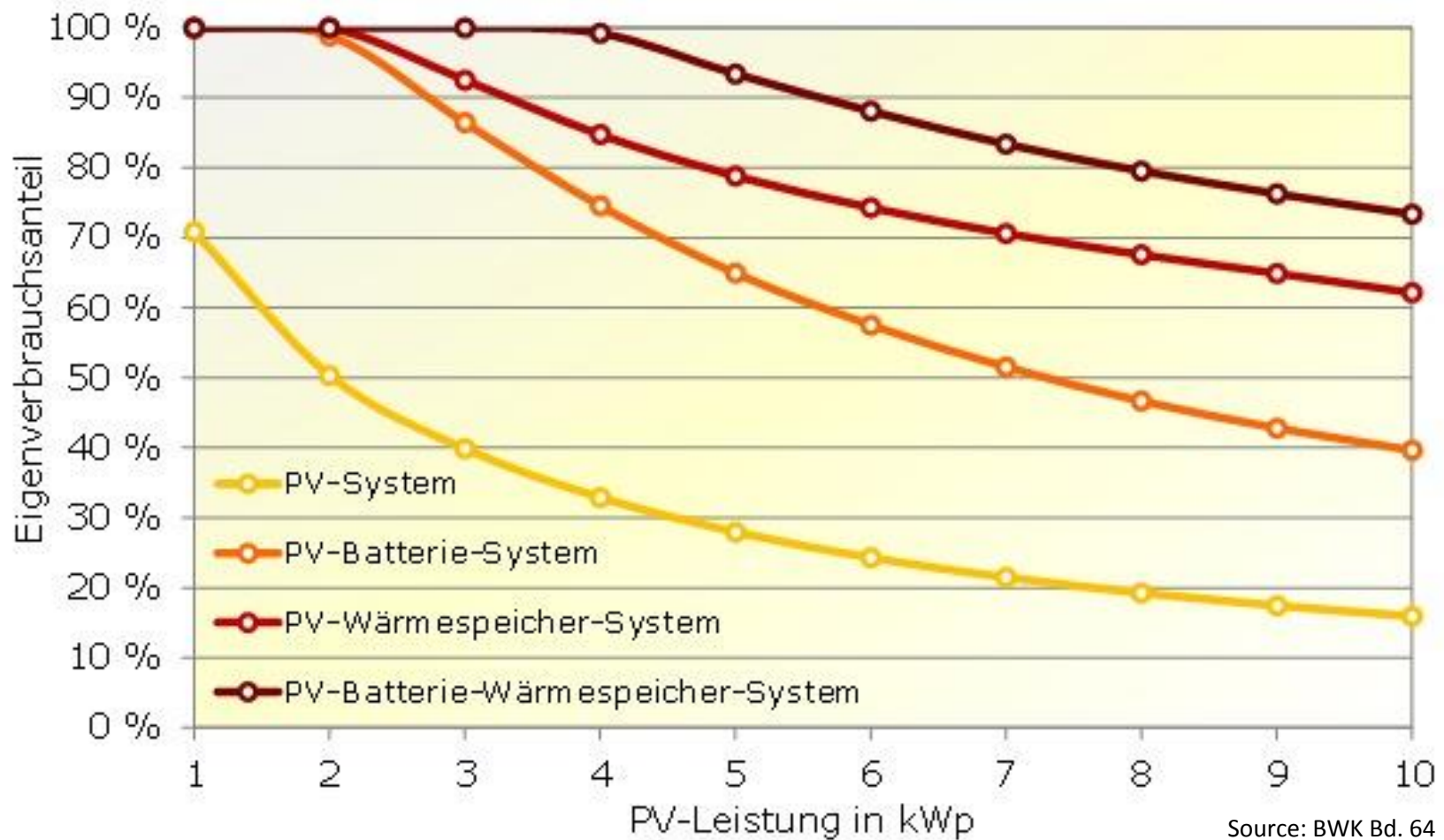


Founded 1988

Revenue:

- 2011: 122 Mio Euro
- 2012: 200 Mio Euro
- 2013: 234 Mio. Euro

Privat Sektor



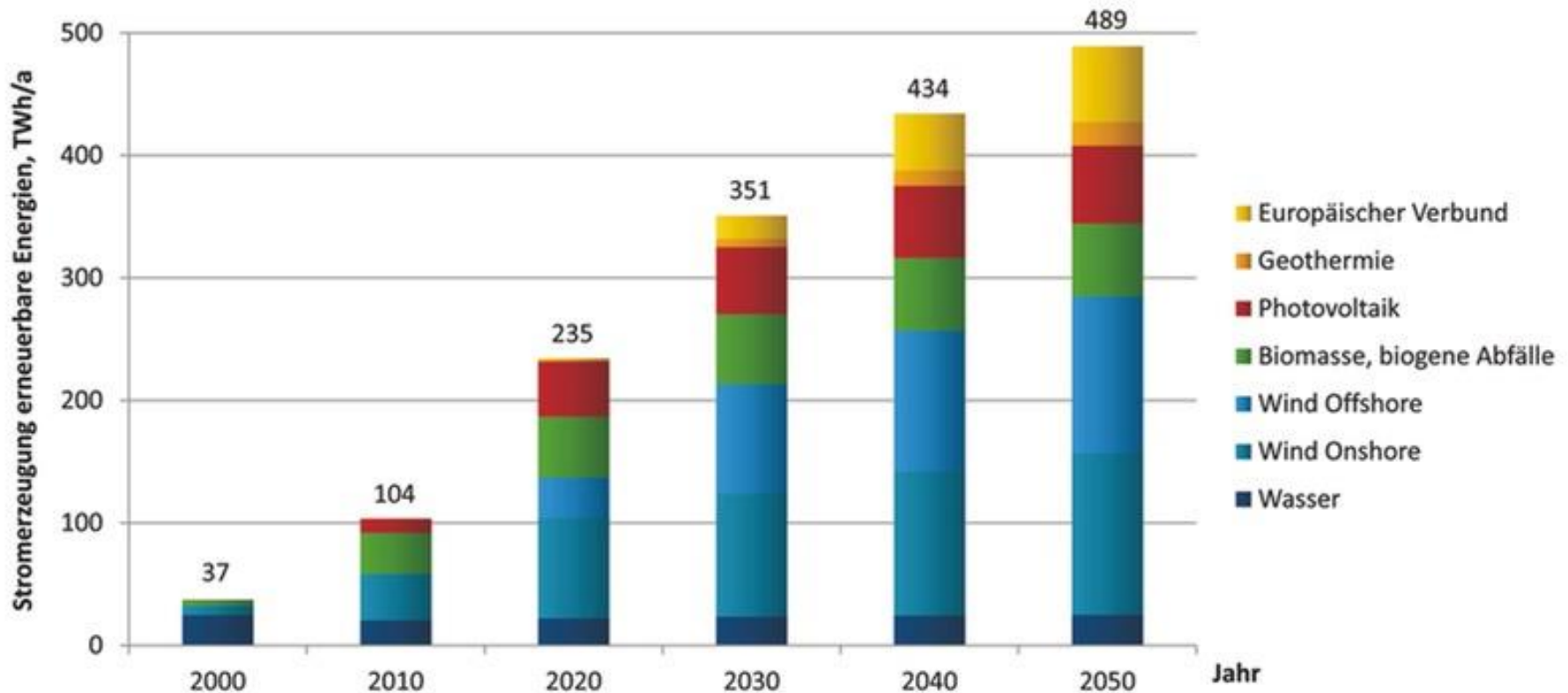
Source: BWK Bd. 64

Case study

Photovoltaikanlage in Berlin-Zehlendorf	by 0%	by 20%	by 40% own consumption
Lifetime Income of FiT	14.710€	11.776€	8.822€
Lifetime Savings through own consumption	0€	8.973€	17.920€
Overall Lifetime income (a year)	14.710€ (712€)	20.749€ (1.004€)	26.743€ (1.294€)
Lifetime cost	12.562€		
Lifetime Surplus (a year)	2.148€ (104€)	8.186€ (396€)	14.180€ (686€)
Rate of Return	2,26% p.a.	6,77% p.a.	10,29% p.a.

Source: PVSolarstrom

Forecast of electricity landscape



Source: ET

4. *the lessons*

Key Take-Aways

- Energy transition globally a necessity
- Energiewende produced enormous environmental, economic & social benefits
- Paradigm change is underway
- Winners and losers; policy-makers need to set market framework; corporations decide how to play
- Corporations are increasingly seeing opps, but need supporting policies
- Political and private sector decision-making should go hand in hand: stakeholder dialogues
- Integrated assessments/roadmaps: Technical, socio-economic, financial, political analysis necessary

thank you!

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the future

New Challenges | New Ideas

Technology/Market Challenges

- The future grid
How does it look like and what are the necessary investments?
Who runs the grid/back-up in a distributed system?
- The need for storage
What is are the right support systems for technical options?
- More research needed on DSM
- New Business model needed
How to create the right market incentives and support sustainable energy business models?

Ideas

Portfolio of policies which provides ambitious and continuously updated goals and keep being reliable.

These includes financial bonuses or rebates and reformation about legislation.

For example: bill the building instead of the builder

Impact of insolvent Solarbranche

	Investment (incl Export)	Maintenance and Service	Preparation of Fuel	Total Employment 2013	Total Employment 2012
Wind onshore	100.800	18.200		119.000	104.000
Wind offshore	17.500	1.300		18.800	17.800
Photovoltaik	45.100	10.900		56.000	100.300
Solarthermie	10.100	1.300		11.400	12.200
Solarthermal Power	1.100			1.100	1.400
Hybrid	8.300	4.800		13.100	12.900
Geothermie	14.600	2.700		17.300	16.400
Biogas	17.200	11.800	20.200	49.200	50.400
Biomass	16.100	12.500	23.000	51.600	51.700
Biofuel	6.000	8.600	8.400	25.600	25.400
Sum	230.800	63.500	68.800	363.100	392.500
public funded Research/Administrat ion				8.300	7.300
Sum				371.400	399.800

Source: Ec Pocketbook