



# The post Fukushima energy policy changes in Germany – An impact assessment

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### "Energiewende" – The Post Fukushima Energy Strategy

- The long-term vision the age of renewables to start in 2050
- Faster expansion of the use of renewable energies, e.g. power production from renewables, 35% in 2020 and 80% in 2050
- Support and accelerate the expansion of the electricity network and storage systems
- Boosting energy efficiency to cut
  - primary energy consumption by 20% in 2020 and 50% in 2050
  - electricity consumption by 10% in 2020 and 25% in 2050
  - climate-neutral building in 2050
- The last German nuclear power plant is to be shut down by 2022
- Stick to GHG reduction targets: -40% in 2020; 80 to 95% in 2050
- Electric cars the vehicles of the future: 2020 one million, 2030 six million electric cars

A roadmap to a low-carbon, secure competitive and affordable energy system?





#### TIMES PanEU model characterisation

- 30 region model (EU 27 + 15, NO, CH)
- Modelling horizon 2000 2050
- 12 time slices (4 seasonal, 3 day level)
- Country specific particularities (characterisation of new power plants, load curves, availability factors for renewable energy sources, ...)
- Detailed electricity exchange balances
- Emissions: Greenhouse gas emissions and Pollutants
- Sectors: Public and industrial electricity and heat supply, conversion, industry, residential, commercial, transport and agriculture



Energy in Germany – situation at the outset

Renewables

17%





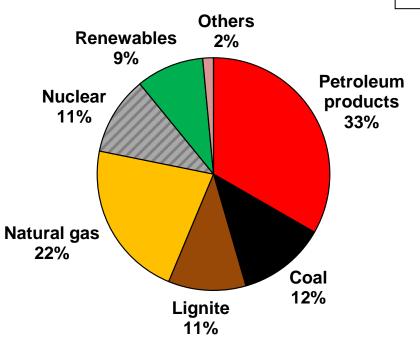


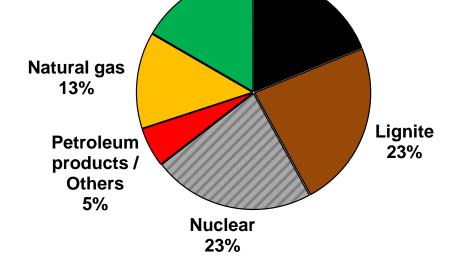
**Gross electricity** generation

Coal

19%

2010





Total: 14 EJ

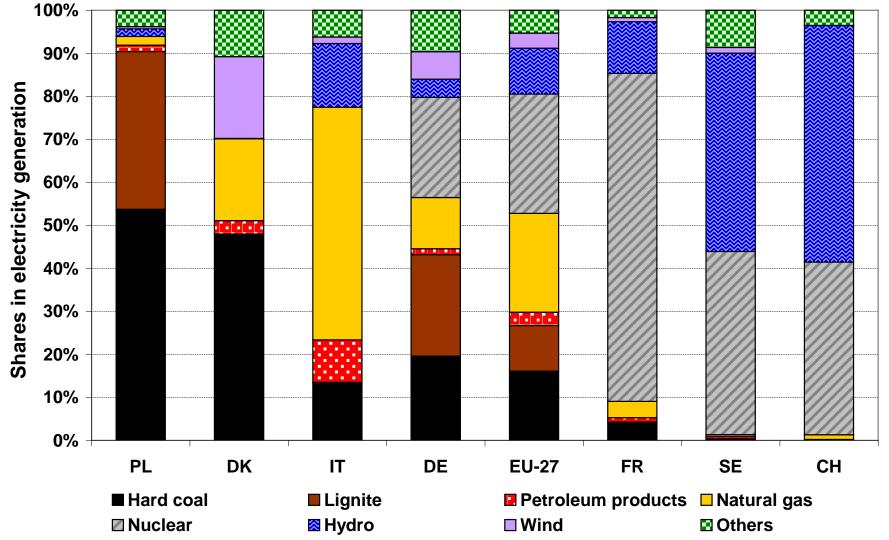
Total: 625 TWh

Source: BMWi (2011)





### Electricity generation by fuel in selected countries (2008)

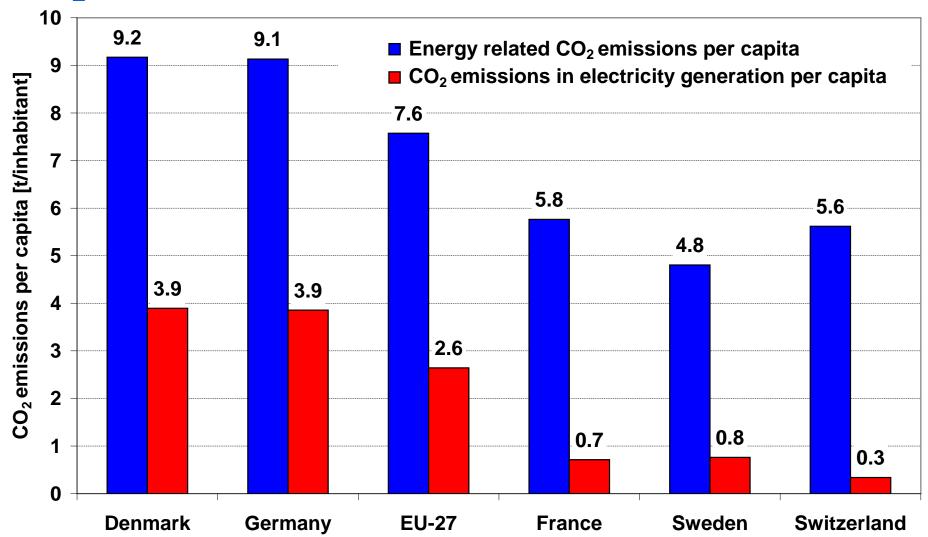


Source: EUROSTAT (2010)





### CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Europe: selected countries



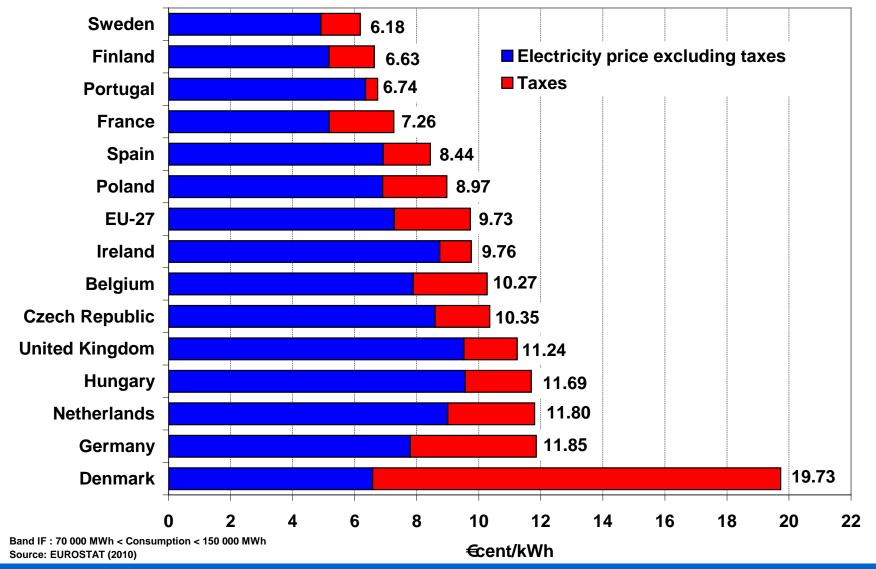
Source: UNFCCC (2010) and EUROSTAT (2010), own calculations;

CO<sub>2</sub> in electricity generation comprises emissions from public electricity and heat production





#### Electricity prices in industry (1st half-year of 2009)





Energy Outlook – Comparison of three pathways to a low-carbon energy system





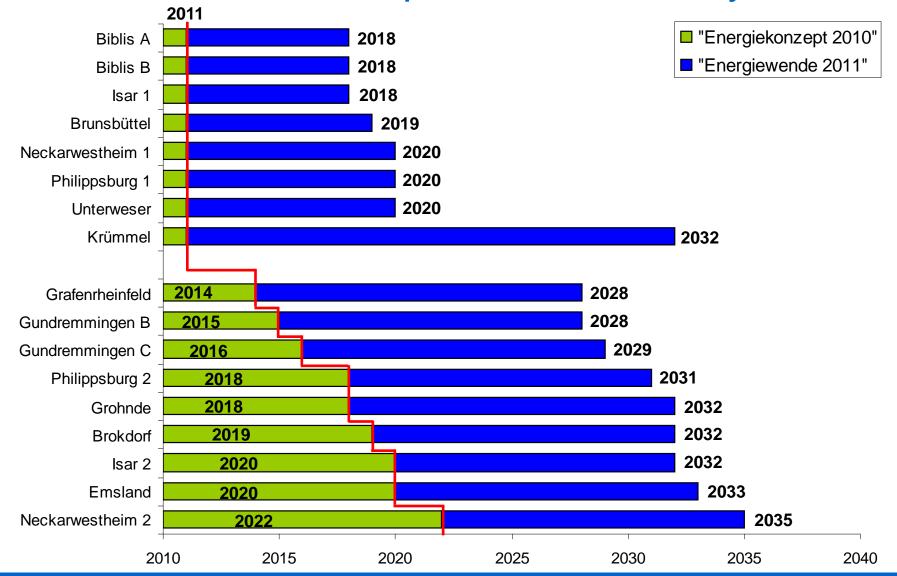
### **Scenario Characterisation**

EKO-2010 Energy Concept 2010	GHG-Reduction		
<ul> <li>Nuclear phase out in Germany by 2035 (44 a lifetime)</li> <li>Increasing share of renewable energies e.g. electricity</li> <li>Germany: 35% in 2020 / 80% in 2050</li> <li>EU: ~ 30% in 2020 / ~ 60% in 2050</li> </ul>	Germany: 40% in 2020 80% in 2050		
EWE-2011 "Energiewende" Concept 2011	EU-27		
<ul> <li>Nuclear phase out in Germany by 2022</li> <li>Increasing share of renewable energies (as in EKO-2010)</li> </ul>	20%(30) in 2020 80% in 2050		
EKE Efficient climate protection in Europe	(targets refer to Kyoto base year 1990)		
<ul> <li>Lifetime extension to 60a and nuclear capacity extension possible in Germany and other EU-countries</li> <li>Moderate expansion of renewable energies</li> </ul>			





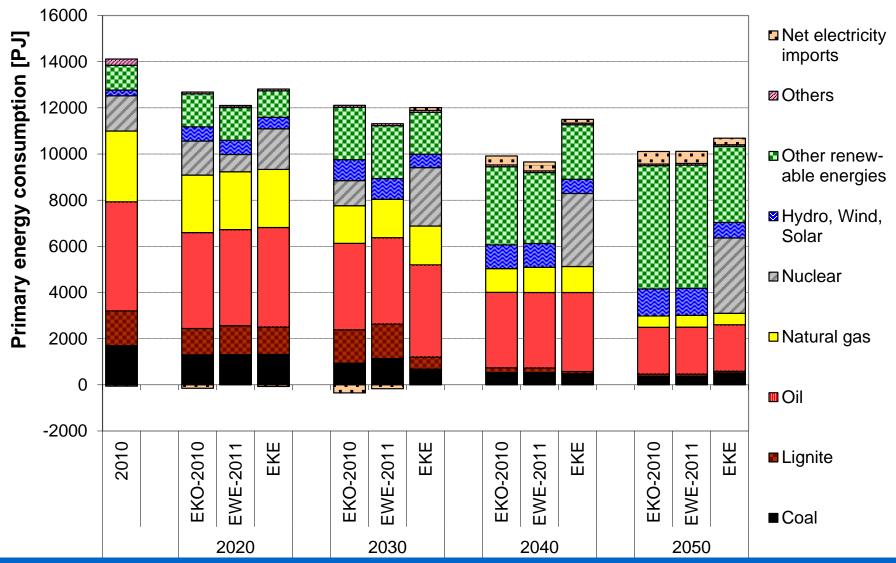
### Phase out of nuclear plants in Germany







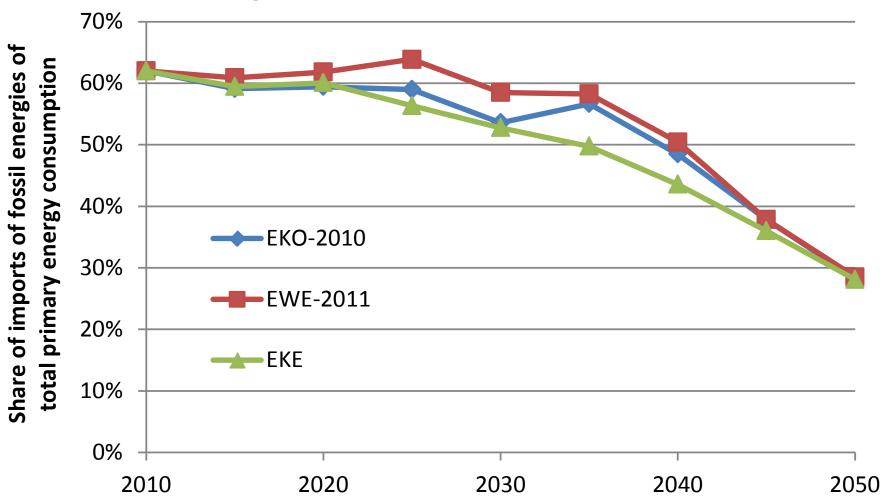
### Primary energy consumption in Germany







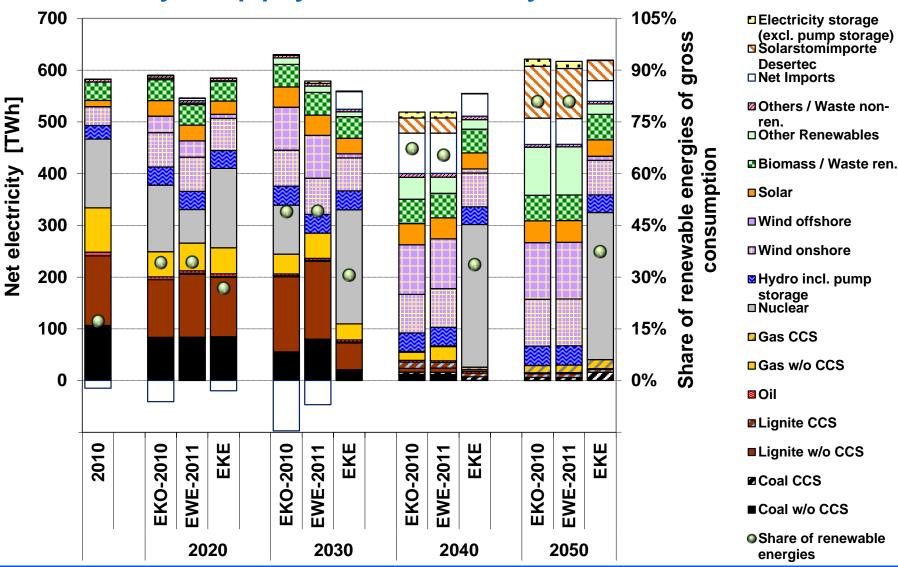
# Share of imports of fossil energies of total primary energy comsumption in Germany







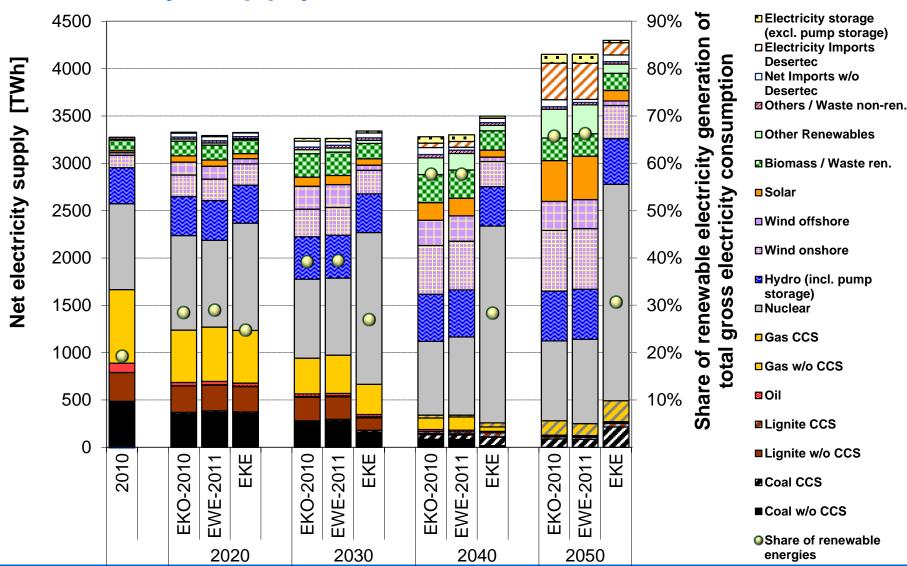
### Electricity supply in Germany







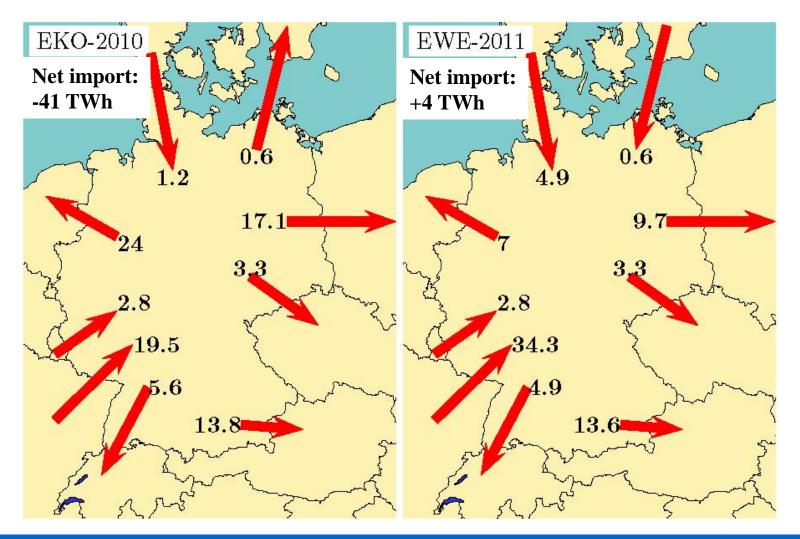
### Electricity supply in the EU-27







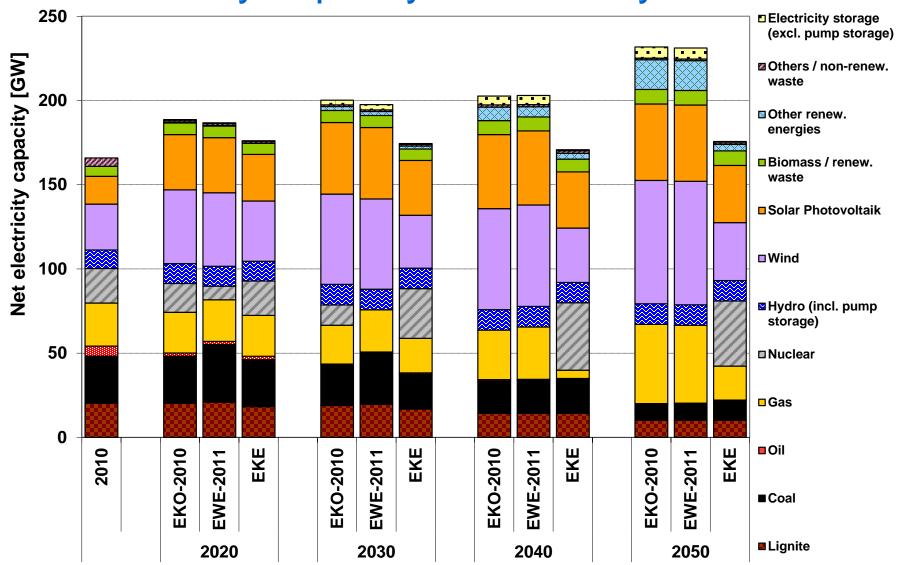
### Interregional net electricity trade of Germany in 2020 in the scenarios EKO-2010 and EWE-2011







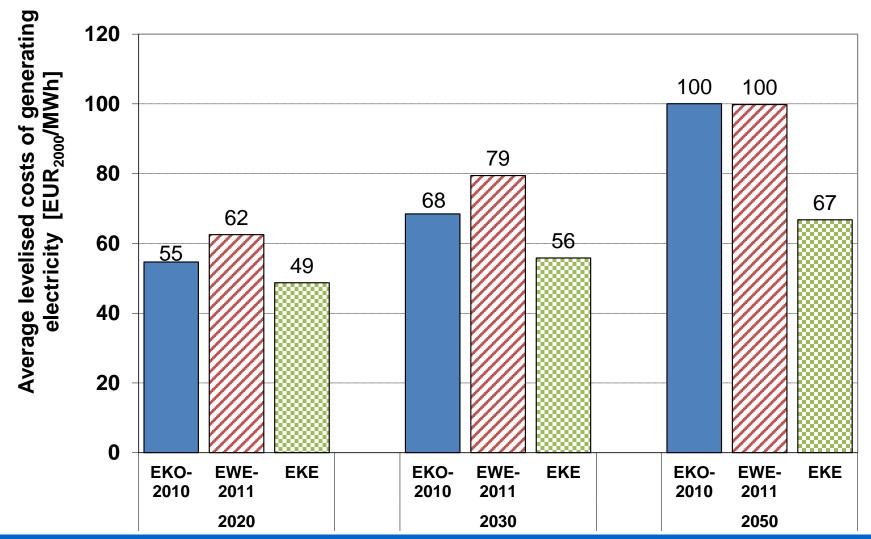
### Net electricity capacity in Germany







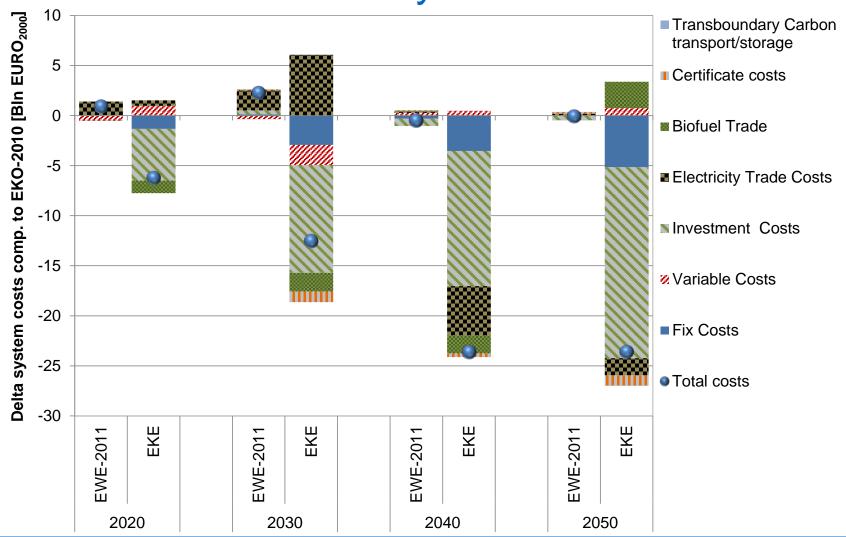
### Cost of electricity supply in Germany







### Annual energy system costs compared to EKO-2010 in Germany





## Cumulated energy system costs differences Germany and EU-27

Cumulated system costs compared to EKO-2010 [Bln € <sub>2000</sub> ]	2010 2030		2010 – 2050	
EWE-2011	30 49	46* 65*	35 65	59* <b>75</b> *
EKE	-121 -571		-552 -2240	

<sup>\*</sup> EU-27 GHG reduction target: -30% by 2020

