



# Third I-CITE Study Tour: Transformation of the Energy Economy

## Event

[Visitors Program](#)

## Date

17 - 24 March 2012

## Location

Germany, Denmark

Europe is increasingly shifting toward renewable energy. Germany is transitioning away from nuclear power to renewable sources, and Denmark recently committed to achieving 35% green energy by 2020 and 100% renewable energy by 2050. To witness these changes take shape, a study tour was organized on the Transformation of the Energy Economy: Natural Gas, Renewable Energy, Smart Grids and Electric Mobility. The tour for emerging American and European leaders in environmental policy took place from 17 to 24 March 2012.

This tour was the third in the ["Incubating Communities of Influence for Transformation of their Economies and Environment"](#) (I-CITE) series, which is generously supported by the European Commission. Most tour participants were selected through the [Emerging Leaders in Environmental and Energy Policy \(E-LEEP\) network](#), a forum for emerging American and European leaders working on or around environmental and energy issues.

In Germany, the tour visited industry and political officials in Berlin, the Nord Stream Pipeline, and a decommissioned nuclear power plant. In Denmark, participants met with industry and Copenhagen city officials to discuss energy efficiency, climate and transportation policy, tested electric vehicles at Better Place, toured a cellulosic bioethanol demonstration plant, and visited the self-sufficient energy island of Samsø.

**'Jobs and advanced, strong manufacturing are compatible with a clean energy economy.'** I-CITE tour participant

The tour segments in Germany explored how industry would respond to the changing energy economy, and what role natural gas would play in the transition. The role of natural gas in the transformation of the energy economy is critical in both the US and the EU. As a transition fuel on our way toward carbon goals, it is a popular interim solution, but not without concerns. Shale gas has changed the US from a gas importer to an exporter, but the use of hydraulic fracturing or 'fracking' technologies to access shale gas currently is not permitted in Germany and a few other EU states. The tour participants discussed Germany's policies towards shale gas with industry officials from ExxonMobil and a representative of the InfoDialog Fracking, which brings together scientists and civil society to discuss the [future of fracking in Germany](#).

One thing is hearing about energy infrastructure, but another thing is touching it. In Lubmin, participants saw where the newly-operational [Nord Stream](#) pipeline carrying

natural gas from Russia emerges from the Baltic Sea. Though controversial on environmental and political grounds, the pipeline represents energy collaboration on the European level. Nord Stream feeds the OPAL pipeline to the Czech Republic and the soon-to-be-completed NEL pipeline to the Netherlands. Participants also were able to experience other energy infrastructure and look inside a nuclear reactor at Block 6 of the decommissioned [Greifswald Nuclear Power Plant](#).

In Berlin, the industry perspective on the energy transition was further developed by visits with BP and E.ON, while participants heard the labor and Social-Democratic Party perspectives on the energy transition during a panel hosted by the [Friedrich Ebert Stiftung](#).

**'Innovation is alive and can be a game changer.'** I-CITE tour participant

In Copenhagen, [35% of commuters](#) [pdf, 1.2 MB, English] travel to school or work by bicycle, and 68% of residents cycle at least once a week. Tour participants discussed Copenhagen's bicycle strategy and climate programs with city officials, and then tested the Danish capitol's cycling infrastructure themselves. But test drives did not stop with two wheels - participants also tested new electric cars with switchable batteries at the [Better Place](#) facility. A country the size of Denmark requires fewer battery switching stations than other places, making Denmark a good pilot case for electric mobility. Participants were impressed with how quiet, and how normal, the driving experience was.

During the visit, participants pressed city and business officials with questions on how Denmark developed such a fertile environment for alternative methods of transportation: does Denmark just have a 'green' culture, or are people left with no choice but to adapt because of high taxes on new vehicles? In general, entrepreneurship and business sense, rather than ideological drive, were at the crux of the Danes' innovations. From increasing their reliance on their own wind power to inventing new biofuel technologies at the [Inbicon biomass refinery](#), the Danes emphasized the economic case of their initiatives.

**'It can be done.'** I-CITE tour participant

Since 1997, Samsø, an island of just over 4,000 people, has transitioned to becoming self-sufficient through renewable energy. The tour group boarded a ferry and crossed over to see this sustainability microcosm. Samsø is lauded around the world as a prime example of using renewable energy, but it is also just a small community trying to stimulate economic growth and stabilize a declining population.

The [Samsø Energy Academy](#) hosted the group and narrated the island's transformation. The people of Samsø are taking steps that make sense to them financially. Some neighbors invested in small shares of the wind turbines, while others borrowed money for entire turbines. Most will wait over a decade to pay off the debt, but they are patient. Eric Koch Andersen, a farmer who met with the tour participants, uses rapeseed oil in his car that he buys from his neighbor because it is cheaper than diesel. He heats his house with biomass from his own wood and has solar panels on his roof. On a community level, the people of Samsø use local straw for district heating and combine solar thermal and biomass to accommodate seasonal energy needs.

Participants learned that the structure of the communities in Samsø is crucial for the success of the project. In the villages, farmhouses and barns are all clustered together, meaning that common infrastructure, like district heating, is easier to implement. Søren Hermansen, the director of the Samsø Energy Academy, spoke to the group about the importance of community cooperation in achieving an energy transformation. The visit emphasized what participants had deduced from their journey thus far: mindset and commitment are crucial to the success of energy transformations.

**'Green can be entrenched.'** I-CITE tour participant

The I-CITE series focuses on the efforts the European Union and the United States to reset the parameters of economic activity during the economic downturn and initiate a shift to greater sustainability, technological innovation and productivity gains, increasing resilience to volatility in global markets, and stimulating new employment in various growth sectors. The third tour to Germany and Denmark illustrated practical projects for undergoing energy transformations.

### **Blogs by Participants:**

- [The Better Place for Electric Vehicles](#) (Andrew Holland, Consumer Energy Report, 26 March 2012)
- [Why Germany is Saying Good-Bye to Nuclear Power](#) (Andrew Holland, Consumer Energy Report, 23 March 2012)
- [Auf den Spuren der Energiewende Deutschland](#) (Cornelia Daniel, Dachgold, March 2012)
- [Energiewende auf Dänisch: Wo Fakten bereits Fakten sind](#) (Cornelia Daniel, Dachgold, April 2012)
- [Samsø – Das Güssing Dänemarks](#) (Cornelia Daniel, ÖkoEnergie-Blog, 5 April 2012)

### **Relevant Articles:**

- [The Nuclear Power Endgame in Germany](#) (R. Andreas Kraemer, AICGS Advisor, 30 June 2011)
- [Denmark aims to get 50% of all electricity from wind power](#) (Business Green, Guardian Environment Network, 26 March 2012)

### **Further Links:**

- Ecologic Institute Project: [I-CITE: Transforming Economies through Community](#)
- [Emerging Leaders in Environmental and Energy Policy](#) (ELEEP) Network
- a [study tour to Germany and Austria](#) investigating opportunities and challenges for agriculture and forestry to contribute to the renewable energy economy
- a [study tour to Detroit and Pittsburgh](#) looking at the transformation of industrial regions
- a [summit in Brussels](#), which explored a wide range of issues and gave ELEEP members an opportunity to highlight their work for the rest of the group, and
- a [study tour to Budapest, Hungary](#) on the subject of the EU's energy and environmental policy in Central Europe
- a [study tour to Colorado and California](#) on hydraulic fracturing and renewable energy, to provide an American context to energy policy developments
- a [study tour to Stuttgart and Paris](#) examining the evolution of sustainable transportation and mobility through business and policy initiatives
- Ecologic Institute: [R. Andreas Kraemer on Germany's Nuclear Endgame](#)
- Ecologic Institute Event: [Samsø, Denmark and Søren Hermansen](#)
- [Photo gallery of the third I-CITE Study Tour](#)

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**Organizer**

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**Team**

Elena von Sperber

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