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GIZ China study tour

“Low carbon development – the German experience”

Welcome to the
Ecologic Institute

Thursday, December 13th 2012

Ecologic Institute: Who we are

- ▶ Think tank for applied environmental research, policy analysis and consultancy
- ▶ Founded in 1995
- ▶ Offices in Berlin, Brussels, Washington D.C., San Mateo
- ▶ 120 staff in total
 - Private, not-for-profit, independent, non-partisan
 - Among top 10 "Environmental Think Tanks" in the University of Pennsylvania's Global Index in both 2010 and 2011
 - Long standing experience in bridging the gap between science and environmental policy



Examples of the different types of projects we undertake

- ▶ RADOST: economics of adaptation to climate change on the Baltic Sea coast.
- ▶ CLICO: case studies on climate-induced conflicts around access to water in Ethiopia, Egypt,...
- ▶ Policy advisors: e.g. analysis for German ETS authority on access to auctioning processes
- ▶ CALAMAR: international dialogue
- ▶ ICAP Training Schools





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On our website: Ecologic, “the movie”



Our gift to you: fair trade sports balls



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Any questions?



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Low carbon development in Germany

Matthias Duwe
Ecologic Institute

EU reduction goals

- ▶ Emission reduction commitment under the Kyoto Protocol
 - ▶ 8% Reduction by 2012 based on 1990-levels
 - ▶ Burden sharing within the EU: e.g. Germany: - 21%, Spain: +15% by 2012
- ▶ European Council's 20-20-20 decision in 2007
 - ▶ 20% reduction of GHGs by 2020
 - ▶ 20% share of renewables in the EU energy mix by 2020
 - ▶ 20% improvement of energy efficiency by 2020

German Climate and Energy Policy - Targets and Timetables

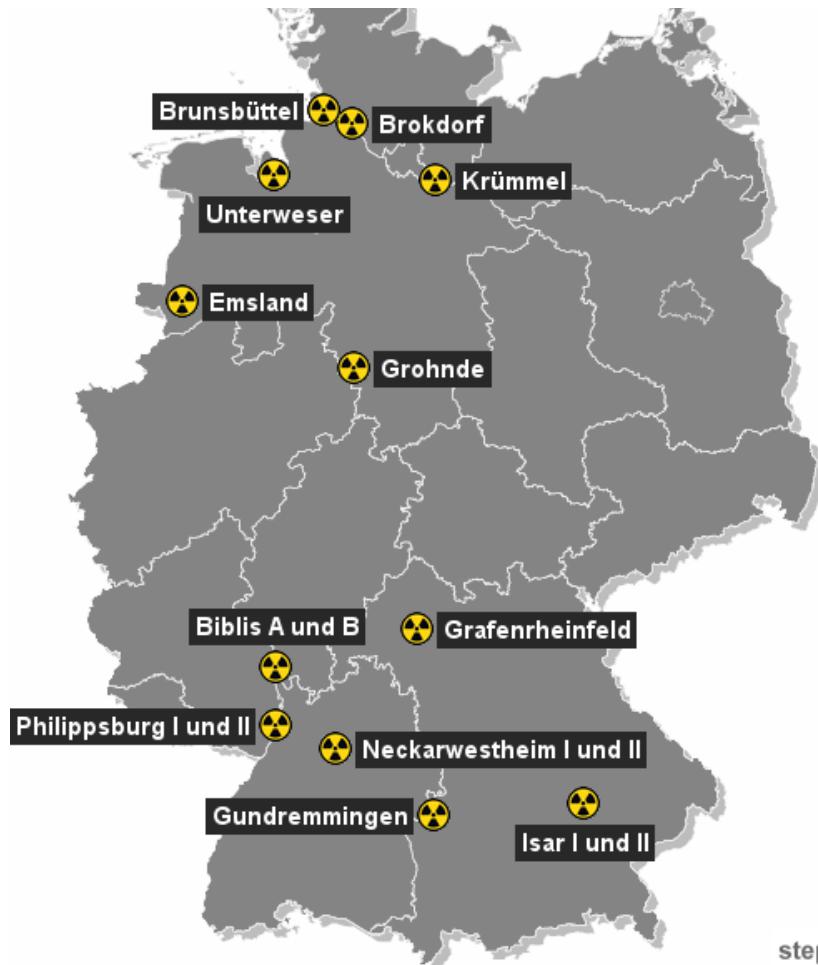
| | | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| Climate | Greenhouse gases (vs. 1990) | - 40% | - 55% | - 70% | - 80 to - 95% |
| Renewable energies | Share of electricity | 35% | 50% | 65% | 80% |
| | Overall share (Gross final energy consumption) | 18% | 30% | 45% | 60% |
| Efficiency | Primary energy consumption | - 20% | • • • • • • • • • • • • → | | |
| | Electricity consumption | - 10% | | | |
| | Energy consumption in buildings | 20% heat demand | | | |
| | | | | | 80% primary energy |

Source: BMU

Germany's key policy instruments: main elements

- ▶ GHG emission reductions:
 - ▶ Emissions Trading: participation in EU system (all industry sectors)
 - ▶ Performance standards for cars (EU legislation)
- ▶ Renewable energy:
 - ▶ Renewable energy law (EEG) – a feed-in tariff system with > 20 years experience
- ▶ Energy efficiency (more in the next presentation)
 - ▶ development of energy services
 - ▶ Promoting energy management in industry
 - ▶ new energy efficiency fund (up to 300 million €/year)
 - ▶ CO2 Building Modernisation Programme + codes & standards for new built
 - ▶ National Climate Initiative (funds innovative projects)
 - ▶ CHP support act

Amendment to the Atomic Energy Act

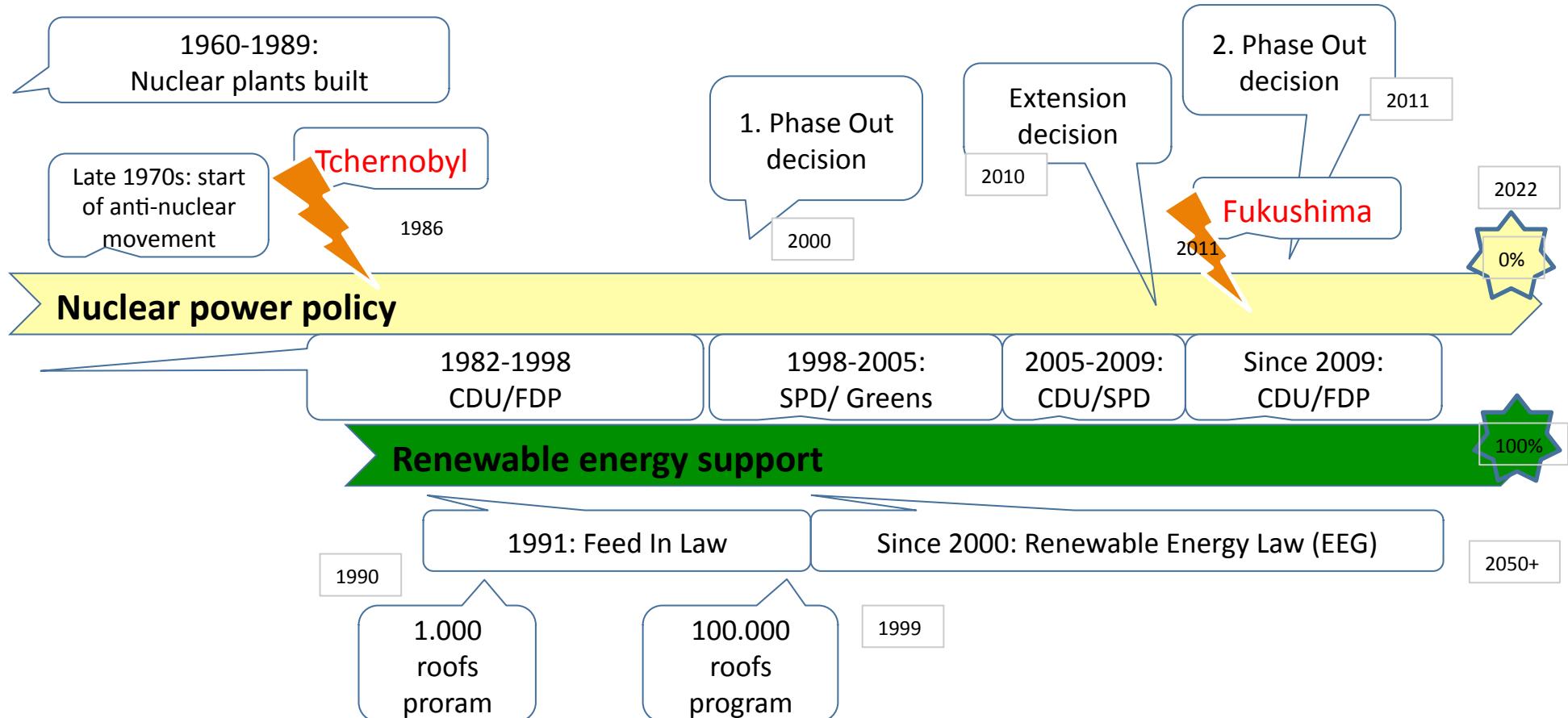


- 7 oldest plants + Krümmel:
Immediate decommissioning
- Gradual phasing out of all
nuclear power by **2022**
- Shutdown years:
2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2022

stepmap.de 

Source: UBA

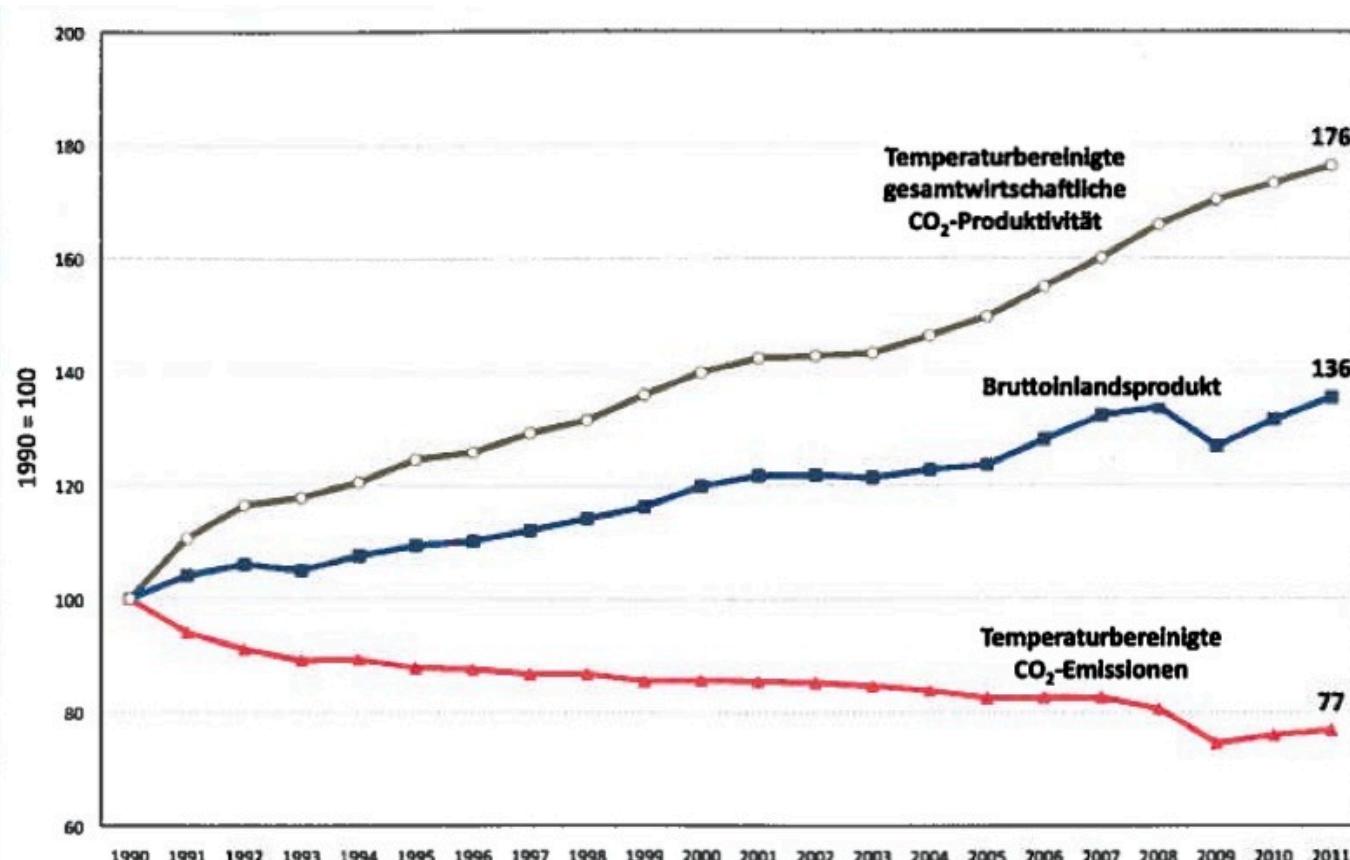
Political process developments of Germany's „Energiewende“



The so-called „Energiewende“ (energy transformation) is a long-term project that started more than twenty years ago – but which was reinforced and sped up by the Fukushima incident.

Source: © Ecologic Institut 2012

Low carbon progress: Germany's GHG emissions



Latest figures:
-27% from 1990 in 2011.
This graph is CO2 only (-23%)

Kyoto target achieved.

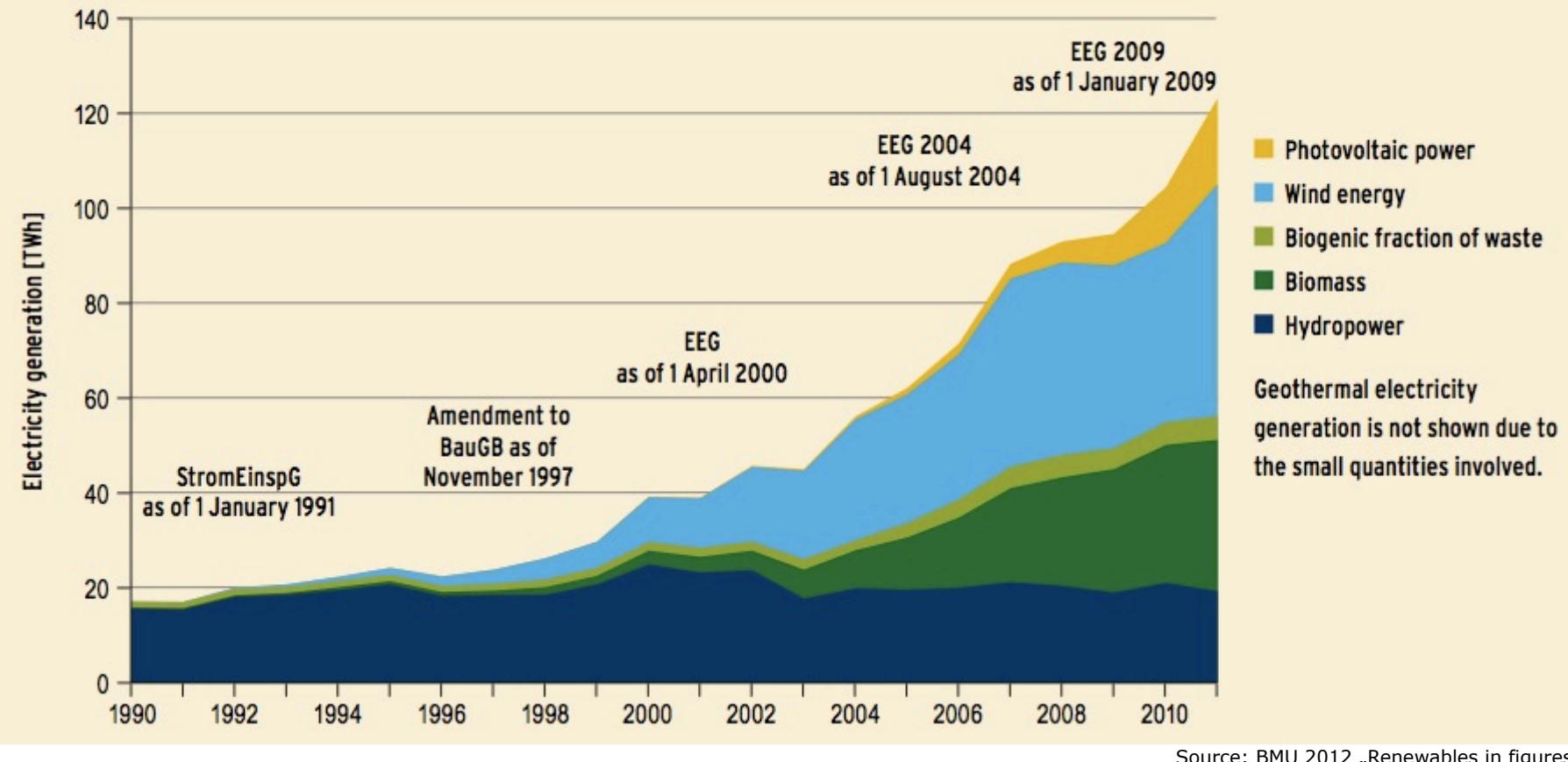
2020 target needs addl effort to meet.

Abb. 2

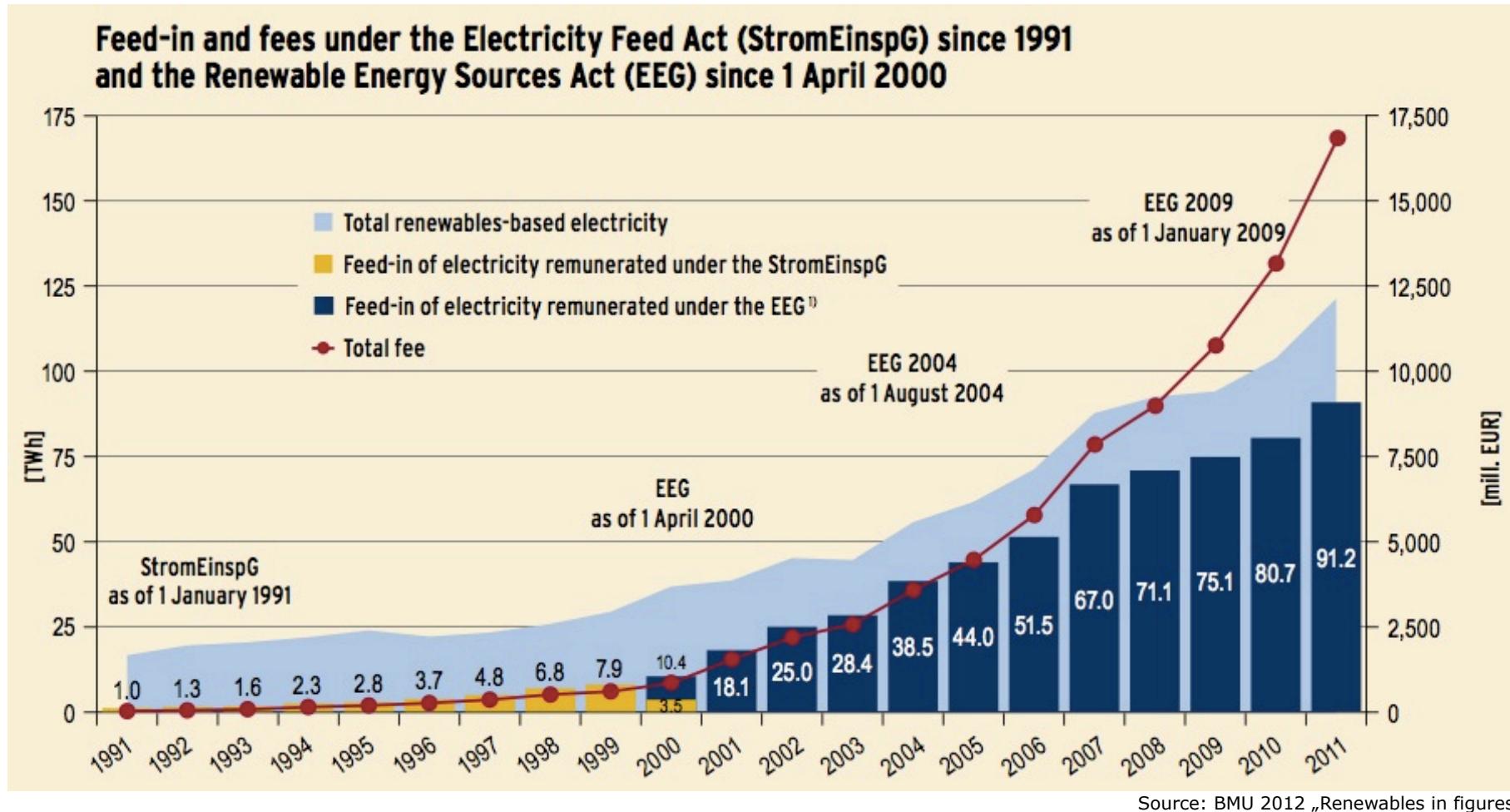
Bruttoinlandsprodukt, CO₂-Emissionen und gesamtwirtschaftliche CO₂-Produktivität in Deutschland von 1990 bis 2011

Evolution of Renewable Energy deployment: generation

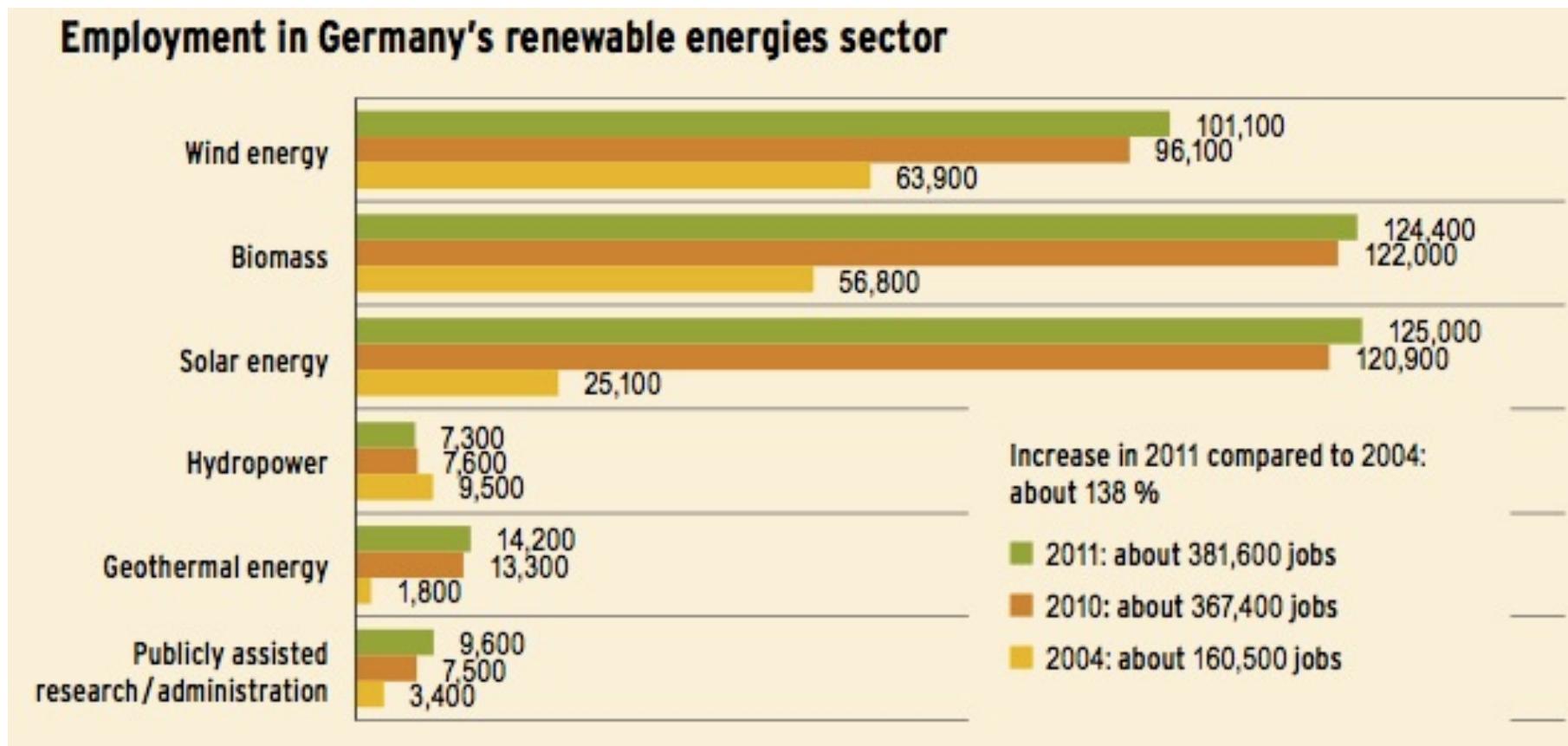
Development of electricity generation from renewable energies in Germany since 1990



Evolution of Renewable Energy deployment: fees



Evolution of Renewable Energy deployment: jobs



Source: BMU 2012 „Renewables in figures“

The EU Emissions Trading Scheme

- ▶ The world's largest, first international cap-and-trade scheme, covering:

2005

Direct CO₂ emitters
power generators >20 MW,
refineries, iron & steel,
cement, pulp & paper, lime,
glass and ceramics
~11,000 installations
in all 27 EU countries
~2 billion tons of CO₂
> 40% of EU emissions

2008

N₂O
emissions
from
fertiliser
production

2012

Aviation
to / from
the EU

2013

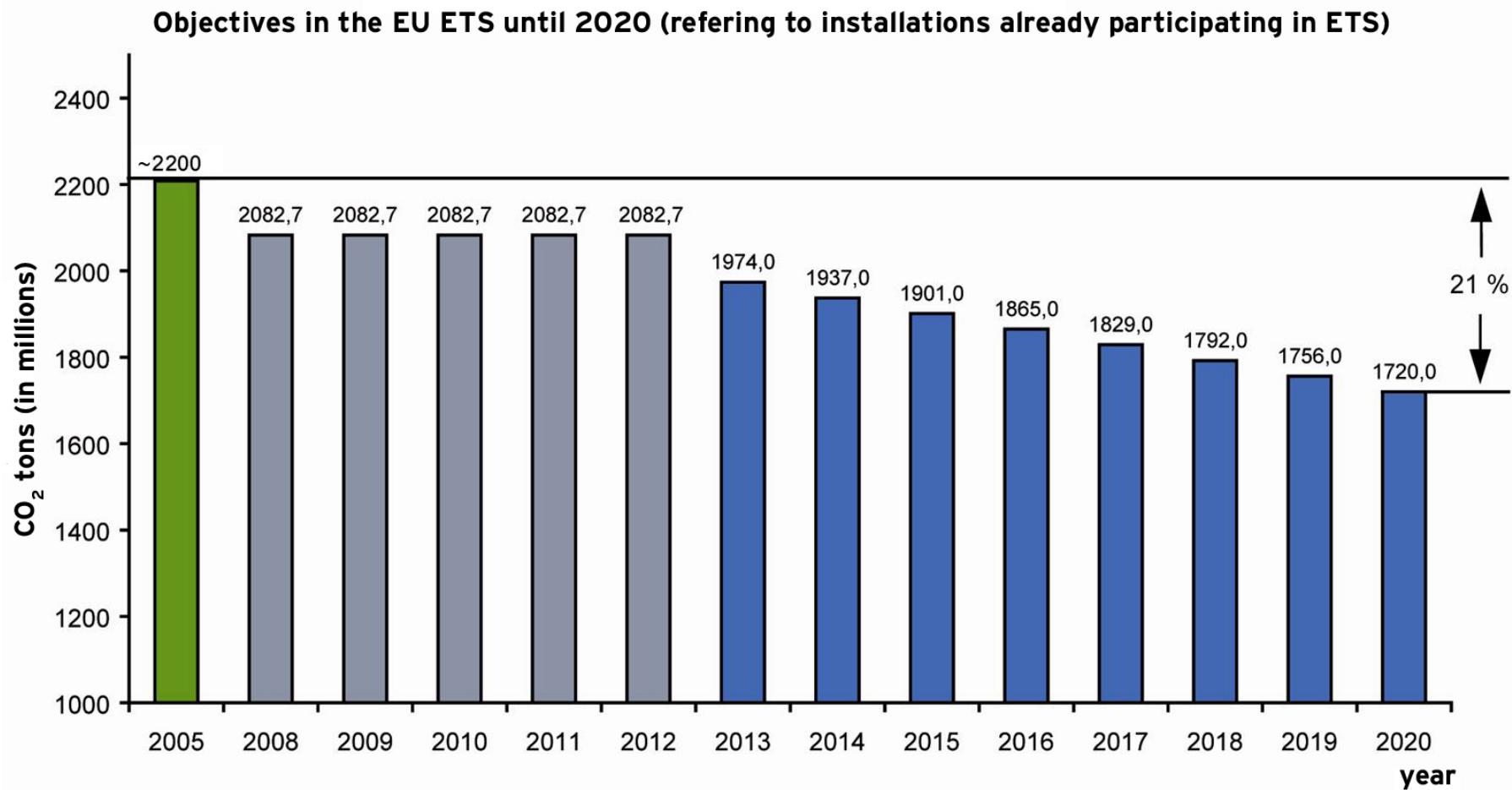
Certain
chemical
sectors,
aluminium,
PFC
emissions...

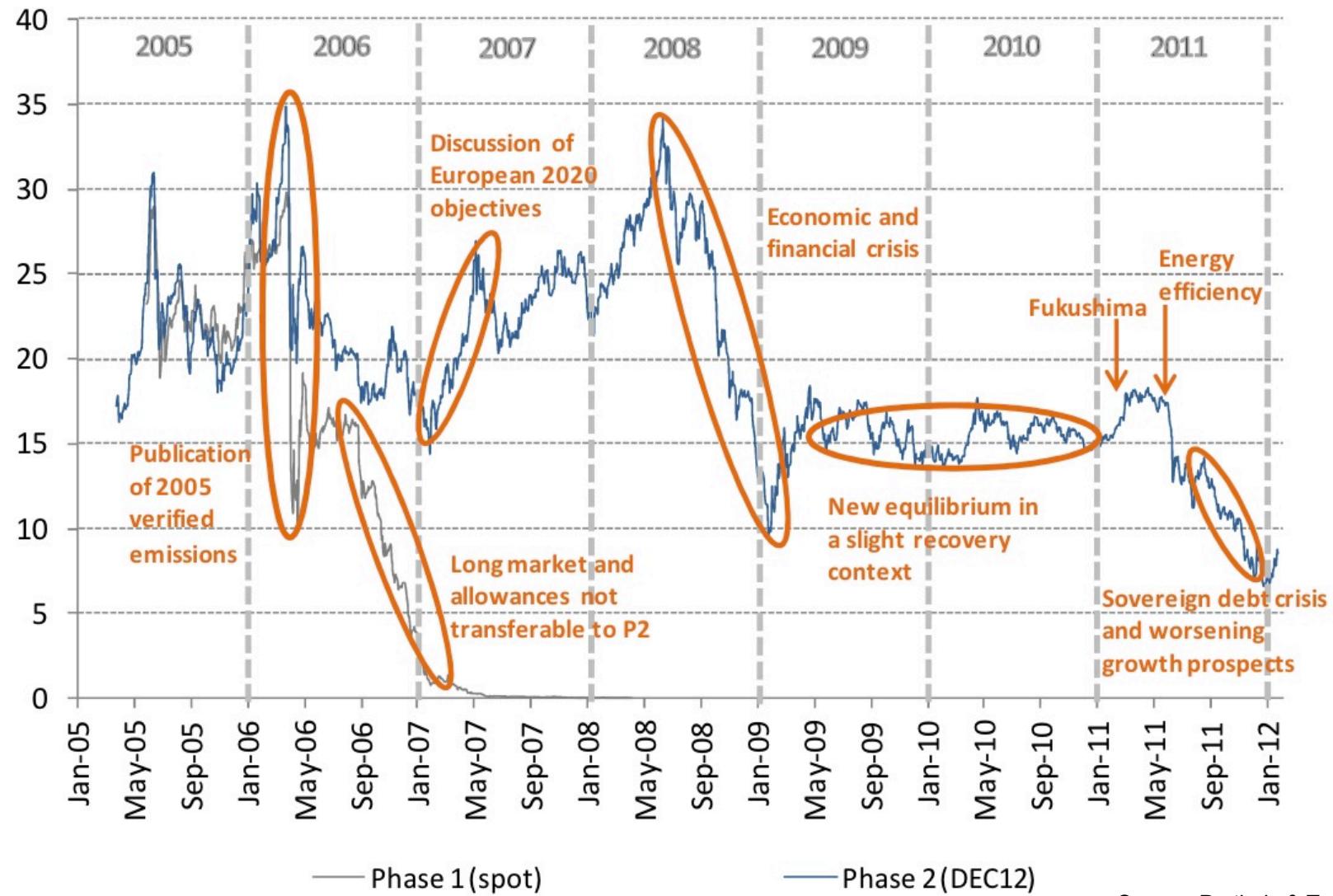
2008

Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein

Croatia? Switzerland?

Evolution of the EU ETS cap 2005 - 2020





Thank you for listening.

Matthias Duwe

Ecologic Institute, Pfalzburger Str. 43-44, D-10717 Berlin, Germany
Tel. +49 (30) 86880-0, Fax +49 (30) 86880-100

matthias.duwe{at}ecologic{dot}eu

www.ecologic.eu