

REACT workshop

25.02.2005

Brussels

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Renewable Energy Law (EEG)

The case:

➔ Start: 2000, replacing the Electricity Feed-In Law of 1991; amendment 01.08.2004

➔ Implemented Policy Measure:

Regulation of purchase and payment of electric power derived exclusively from renewable energy sources (for 20 years)

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The case:

→ Results:

- 2004, renewable electricity totaled 55 TWh, (9,9%). Realistic goal: green electricity generation from 4.7% (1990) to 12.5% (2010).
- The prices per installed kW sank by 50% for wind energy since 1990 and for photovoltaics since 1998.
- low additional costs for private households (0.4 cent/kWh) i.e. € 12 per household / year = 1,5% of annual electricity budget

Renewable Energy Law (EEG)

The case:

➔ Results:

- Imminent pressure on the technological development by decreasing the feed-in rates on a yearly base and technologically differentiated between 1% (biomass), 1.5% (wind energy) and 5% (photovoltaics).
- Sustainable industry, particularly in structurally disadvantaged regions, with over 130,000 people employed.

Renewable Energy Law (EEG)

The case:

➔ Results:

- An investment volume of € 6.0 billion in 2004 was triggered.
- 37.6 million tons of CO₂ were saved in the area of electricity in 2003.

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Lessons Learned / Useful Hints for Dissemination to other Countries:

- ➔ The way to success lays in fair market conditions and attractive investment conditions.
- ➔ The competence and capability for electricity production is not naturally restricted to big industrial players. This is especially true for renewable energies in decentralized applications that find broad acceptance in the public.
- ➔ Almost half a million people in Germany are directly or indirectly involved in the production of green power, and form the core of a new consensus in energy policy.