



ALPINE DIALOGUE
ENERGY TRANSITION
NATIONAL
AND REGIONAL DATA
GERMANY



Country considered: Germany	Submitted by CIPRA Germany
<p>1) How important is the topic “energy transition” in the current political discussions/discourse of your country? What are political decisions and actions in this context? (legal regulations, funding programs, incentives, projects and other initiatives....)</p> <p>Energy transition is a very important topic in Germany, Resolution of German Federal parliament in June/July 2011 (energy package “Energiepaket”): nuclear phaseout until 2022, share of electricity generated from renewable energies is to be raised to 35% in 2020, 50% in 2030, 65% in 2040, 80% in 2050, promotion of energy networks, Energy efficiency etc; (different laws to fulfill the energy transition); Energy Concept 2050, Renewable Energies Act (EEG): f.e. , feed-in remuneration, precedence for electricity generated from renewable sources of energy; Programmes of KfW (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau): KfW Offshore-Wind Energy Programme, KfW-Programme Renewable Energies; KfW-Programme energy storage, KfW-Energy Efficiency Programme, KfW Environmental Programme; EEG levy for end consumers (EEG-Umlage); funding initiatives for "Grids and energy storage";</p> <p>Erneuerbare-Energien-WärmeGesetz (EEWärmeG: until 2020 14% of thermal energy from renewable energies)</p>	
<p>2) What topics are in the focus of the discussions? What are the biggest conflicts? (e.g. hydropower, wind energy, solar energy, biofuel, wood, energy savings, pumped-storage plants, power lines, oil prices, non-conventional oil and gas like fracking etc. ...) What are considered to be the greatest opportunities?</p> <p>Topics: rising energy costs, security of energy supply, extension of energy grids (transmission and distribution), change of energy market</p> <p>Conflicts: high consumption of landscape: plannings of pumped storage plants in the Alps, expansions of unspoilt rivers for energy production; fracking is getting more and more investigated in more and more regions, import of nuclear power is still high</p> <p>Opportunities:</p> <p>Nuclear phaseout is possible, decrease of CO2-emissions, efficient technologies “made in Germany”, potential in export of industries for Germany, more cross-border cooperation of alpine contries and in Europe</p>	
<p>3) What key data and hard facts are available in your country and especially for the alpine region (inside the perimeter of the Alpine convention – if data available)? e.g. number of realized and planned projects on different energy sources, data for future energy needs and future energy production, data relating to the share of different energy sources, data on energy savings.</p> <p>In General: data is usually available for Germany or Bavaria, special data for the Bavarian Alps is random;</p>	
<p>4) Who are the key actors in the national discussions? Are there national associations/NGOs active with this topic?</p> <p>Federal Government, Federal Ministry for Environment (BMU), Federal Ministry of Economics (BMWi), BDEW (Bundesverband der Energie-und Wasserwirtschaft), VKU (Verband kommunaler Unternehmen), big energy groups (EON, RWE, EnBW, Vattenfall..)</p> <p>Many NGOs are active with this topic (Greenpeace, Germanwatch, WWF, Oxfam, DNR, BUND, NABU etc)</p>	
<p>5) What are the most urgent needs of action in your country from your point of view and why?</p> <p>National requirements planning, extension of energy grids (coordinated and on demand), competitiveness of renewable energies (direct marketing etc), environmentally friendly development of renewable energies (no energy systems in protected areas, implementation of energy transition in regional and local planning, etc), decentralised supply structures, decentralised, regional energy concepts with citizens' participation; legal regulations that reward energy conservation and energy waste sanction, Reduction of environmentally harmful subsidies, reduce of energy consumption</p>	
<p>6) How can the national CIPRAs (at local and national level) and CIPRA International (supporting the national level and at</p>	

international level) get more involved and be active?

National: CIPRA D produced a position paper: "Natural compatible implementation of the energy transition". The content must be introduced into the political debate. And, for the theme "energy transition" the public must be made aware.

International: The importance of the energy transition for the alps has to be emphasised at the Alpine Convention and the EU. CIPRA International should deal with the political level and improve public relations. CIPRA International has to increase public relations to the results of "recharge.green".



Country considered: Deutschland	Submitted by CIPRA Deutschland
<p>1) “energy transition” in the current political discussions of (country) :</p> <p>Political decisions and actions (legal regulations, funding programs, incentives, projects and other):</p> <p>Legal regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Resolution of German Federal parliament in June/July 2011 (energy package “Energiepaket”): nuclear phaseout until 2022) <p>funding programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Renewable Energies Act (EEG) <p>incentives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Programmes of KfW (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau)• Renewable Energies Act (EEG)	
<p>2) Biggest topics and conflicts in the discussions?</p> <p>Greatest opportunities?</p> <p>Topics: rising energy costs, security of energy supply, extension of energy grids (transmission and distribution), change of energy market</p> <p>Conflicts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• high consumption of landscape: plannings of pumped storage plants in the Alps, expansions of unspoilt rivers for energy production;• legal regulations that reward energy conservation and energy waste sanction; <p>Opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• nuclear phaseout and energy transition,• installing decentralised supply structures,• installing regional energy concepts with citizens’ participation;• new legal regulations that reward energy conservation and energy waste sanction	
<p>3) Key data and hard facts are in (country and especially for the alpine region)</p> <p>e.g. number of realized and planned projects on different energy sources, data for future energy needs and future energy production, data relating to the share of different energy sources, data on energy savings.</p> <p>Data can not be determined for the perimter the Alpine Convention.</p>	
<p>4) Key actors in the national discussions, national associations/NGOs active with this topic</p> <p>Key actors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Federal Government	

- Federal Ministry for Environment (BMU),
- Federal Ministry of Economics (BMWi)
- BDEW,
- VKU (Verband kommunaler Unternehmen),
- big energy groups (EON, RWE, EnBW, Vattenfall..)

Many NGOs are active with this topic (Greenpeace, Germanwatch, WWF, Oxfam, DNR, BUND, NABU etc)

national associations/NGOs

- DNR
- BUND
- NABU
- WWF
- Greenpeace
- Germanwatch
- Oxfam
- Etc.

5) Most urgent needs of action in (country)

Needs of action

- National requirements planning,
- environmentally friendly development of renewable energies (no energy systems in protected areas, implementation of energy transition in regional and local planning, etc),
- decentralised supply structures,
- decentralised, regional energy concepts with citizens' participation;
- legal regulations that reward energy conservation and energy waste sanction, Reduction of environmentally harmful subsidies, reduce of energy consumption
- extension of energy grids (coordinated and on demand),
- competitiveness of renewable energies (direct marketing etc),

6) How get more involved and active

more involved

- position paper: "Natural compatible implementation of the energy transition" must be introduced into the political debate.
- Increasing public relations

7) (if you have any other thoughts, ideas, proposals, you can write here)

Public relations and political debate needs money and personal manpower....

For the Poster: you have to resume to most important/relevant points of the questionnaire.



Poster should be done in English on maximum 2 flipcharts pages. The best is to write by hand like we do during the cipra workshops. If you don't have flipcharts pages, you can do it directly in Luzern.
Example of a poster