

4th German-Norwegian Energy Conference Changing Energy Markets

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Mitglied des Vorstands des Forum Ökologisch-Soziale Marktwirtschaft (FÖS)



1. Green Budget Germany/Europe (GBG/GBE) - Forum Ökologisch-Soziale Marktwirtschaft (FÖS)

- Non-Profit Non-Governmental Organization
 - founded in 1994, now 10 employees and some interns
 - >90% of funding through studies, lobbying, conference organisations, trainings
 - → hence depending on 3rd party financing

Fields of expertise

- Environmental Fiscal/Tax Reform: Taxes/Charges on energy and resources
- Cutting of environmentally harmful subsidies
- Energy

Main activities

- Studies (on ETR/EFR and environmentally harmful subsidies) and Conferences and Trainings
- Projects for the German Environment Protection Agency (UBA), European Climate Foundation, Greenpeace, WWF
- GBG is internationally very active...

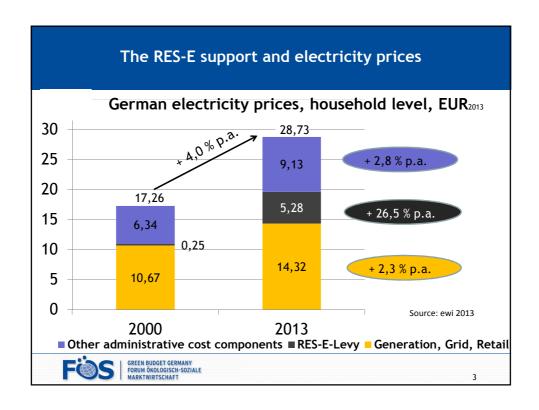


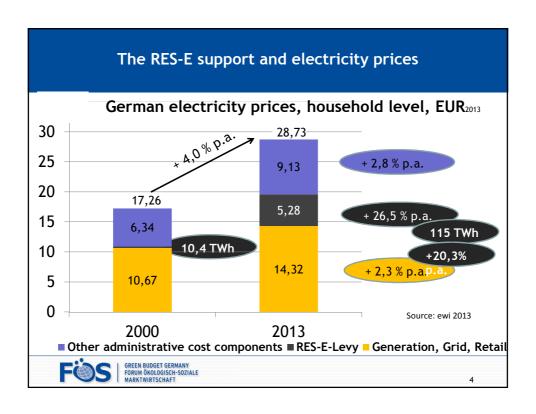
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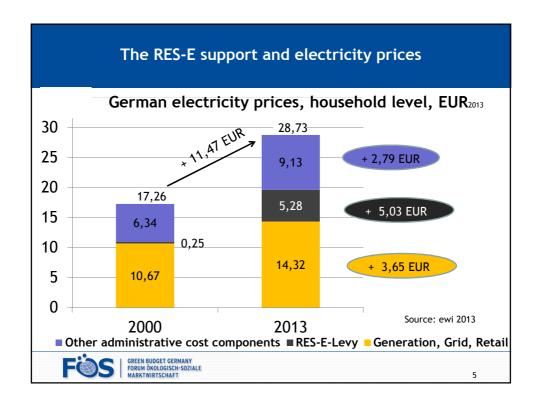
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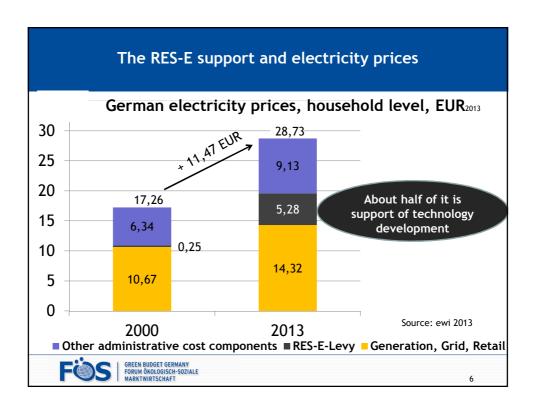
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GOODS









RES-E-tariff is no indicator for RES-E-costs! (I)

Calculation of the feed-in levy

· Entire feed-in payments minus entire revenue for renewable electricity

Expanding effects

- About one quarter of electricity used does not pay the feed-in levy, or only a tiny share (electricity intensive industry, conv. power plants, ...)
- RES-E expansion is lowering the price on the gross markets (about 1 Ct/kWh)
 - → This should be subtracted from the levy
 - → But in fact it increases the levy



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RES-E-tariff is no indicator for RES-E-costs! (II)

What does the feed-in payments stand for?

- Entire costs for an renewable installation
- Financed in 8 to 20 years

What does the revenue on the gross market / EEX stand for?

- · Incremental / operation costs of
- · old, written off conventional installations
- without consideration of state aids (430 billion EUR from 1970-2013)
- without consideration of external costs
- → Wrong indicators lead to wrong reforms!



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Possible levy-development with a future extension of RES-E

Increase of RES-E levy with additional wind power plants onshore that equals 5% of German electricity consumption

• 0,2 Ct/kWh

Increase of RES-E levy with cost efficient extension of RES-E share from 25 to 50% of German electricity consumption

- · Less than 2 Ct/kWh
- Including 7 GW wind offshore (29 TWh)

These numbers would be smaller if

- · Electricity price would increase
 - due to increasing CO2-prices
 - due to reduction of conventional excess-capacities
 - prices of fossil energy would increase
- Privileges would be reduced



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By the way: the benefits of German RES policy in 2012

- Costs for solar power (photovoltaic) decreased by 80% in 12 years
 - → most effective global climate protection measure
 - → most effective global development aid measure
- 2012: reduced gross electricity costs by 4,9 Billion EUR (entire levy: 14,1 Billion EUR)
- 380.000 jobs (RES)
- minus 100 Million tons of GHG-emissions (RES-E)
- saved costs for import of energy sources:
 10 Billion EUR RES
 4 Billion EUR RES-E



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