

SDG 7 in the German National Sustainable Development Strategy

Transformation of the German energy system

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SDG 7 in National Voluntary Review

National Sustainable Development Strategy

since 2002, currently under revision in the light of 2030 Agenda;

Revision process focuses on three dimensions of SD and on global impact of national policies



SDG 7 in National Voluntary Review: 1. National Challenges

Energy Transition

- provides framework for sustainable energy policies with long term goals
- is key component of German climate policy (SDG 13)
- key measures:
 - **reduce energy consumption**
 - increase energy **efficiency**
 - increase share of **renewables**
 - focus energy **research** on RES and efficiency technologies



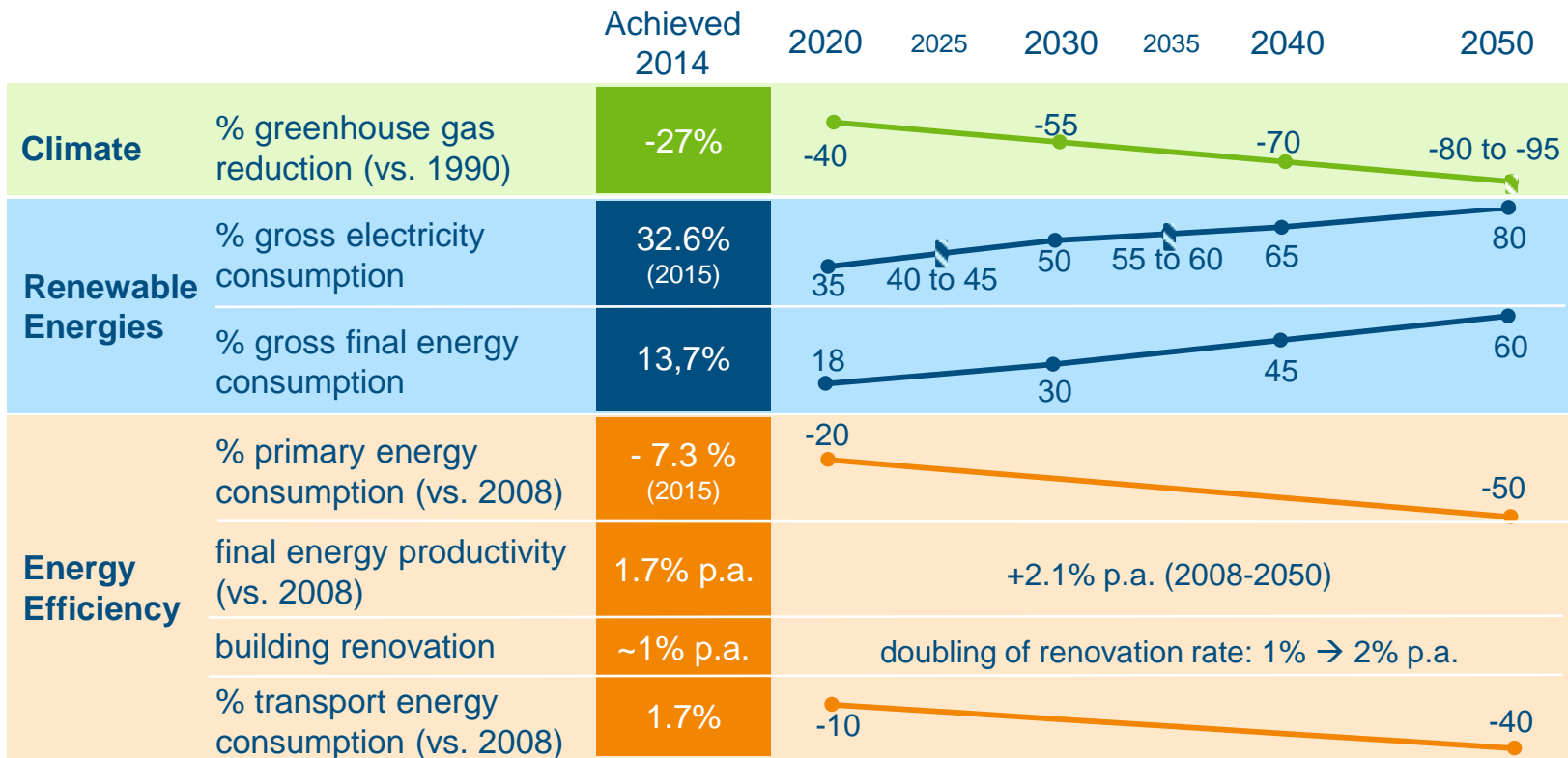
SDG 7 in Germany - reasons for the energy transition

- Reduce carbon emissions and reach climate protection targets
- Energy policy can be both sustainable and economically successful
- Development of new technologies as new sources of growth and employment
- Reduce dependency on energy imports
- Phase-out nuclear power generation



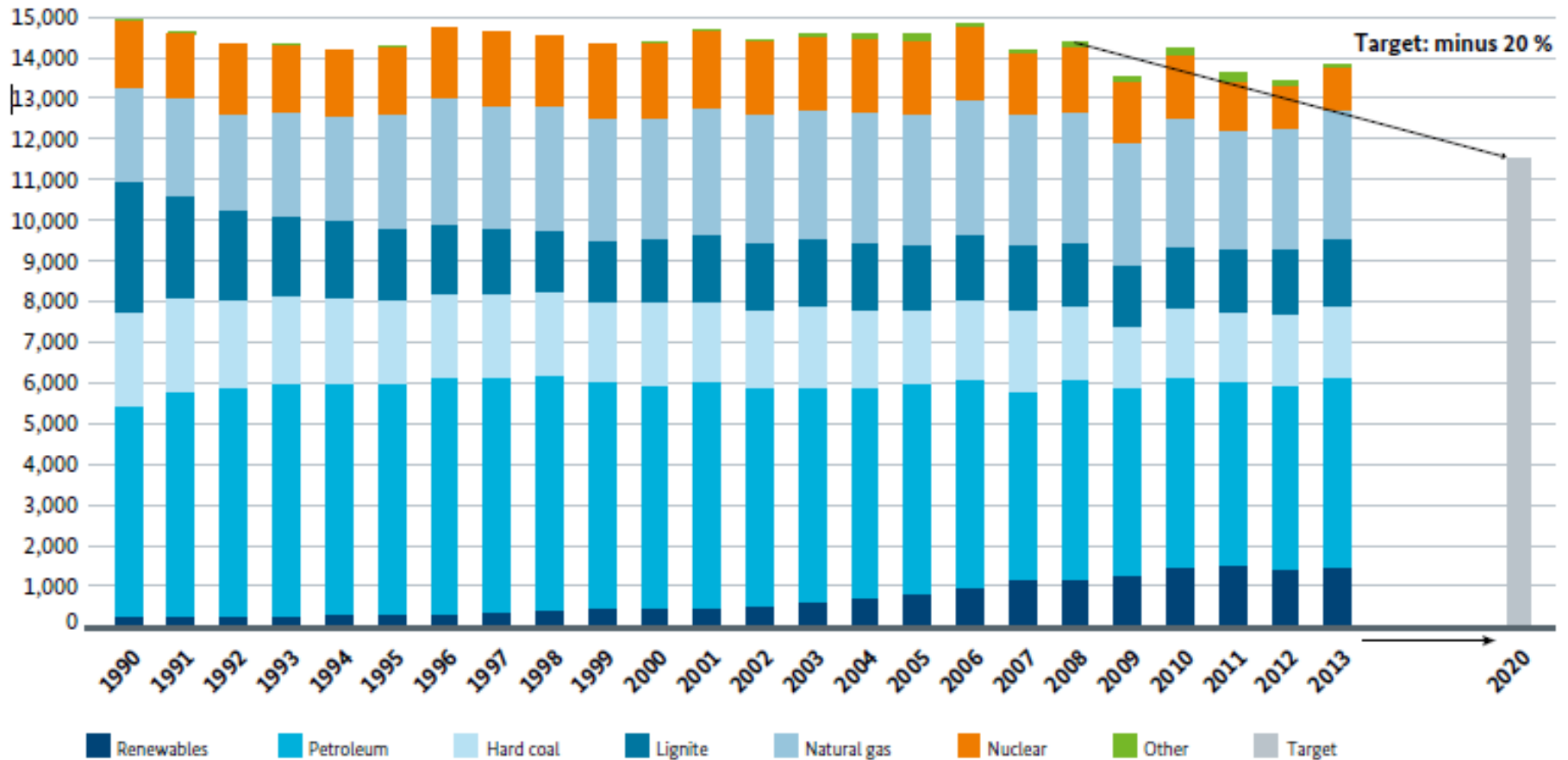


National long-term targets for energy transition



Source: Federal Government 2010, BMU/BMWi 2014, BMWi 2015, AGEE-Stat 2014, AGEE 2015, BMWi 2016

Development of primary energy consumption in Germany



Source : Groupe de travail Bilans énergétiques



Key elements of the *Energiewende*

Energy Efficiency

Key legislation:
Energy Saving Ordinance
Heating Cost Ordinance

- Increasing energy productivity
- Cost-efficient savings

Supporting fields of action



Renewable Energy

Key legislation:
Renewable Energy Sources Act
Renewable Energy Heat Act

- Steady growth
- Environmentally friendly energy supply



SDG 7 in National Voluntary Review: 2. Global Responsibility

- Energy transition is key element in Germany's **climate policy**
- firmly embedded in the **European framework**, in cooperation with our **international partners**
- German Government plays an active role in **multilateral organisations, forums and initiatives, e.g.**
 - G7, G20
 - IRENA
 - SE4ALL
 - Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP)
 - Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century (REN21)
 - Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM)
 - World Bank's Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme (ESMAP)
- Germany supports **mobilisation of private capital** via various tailor-made funding mechanisms
- Germany advocates at national and international level for **abolition of fossil fuel subsidies**

SDG 7 in National Voluntary Review: **3. Support for other countries**

e.g.

- Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI)
- support of efforts to combat energy poverty in LDCs
- numerous bilateral energy partnerships
- International Climate Initiative



Challenges

- investment in infrastructure
- lead RES to the market
- integration of sectors (electricity – heat - transportation)
- electricity market design
- public acceptance
- EU framework

Energie transition remains an ambitious project.

Energy transition needs to be economically viable in order to be successful.