

Exportinitiative Energieeffizienz

Energy Efficiency in Industry - Status & Perspectives

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Exportinitiative Energieeffizienz

I. "Energy Efficiency Made in Germany" – You are invited to start Business!

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The Energy Efficiency Export Initiative

► **Umbrella Brand**
“Energieeffizienz - made in Germany”



► **Information on the Website**
www.efficiency-from-germany.info



► **Network**
Decision Makers and “Advocates”,
Private Companies



Energy Efficiency made in Germany

II. On the importance of energy efficiency in Industry

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Economic and Political Setting for Action

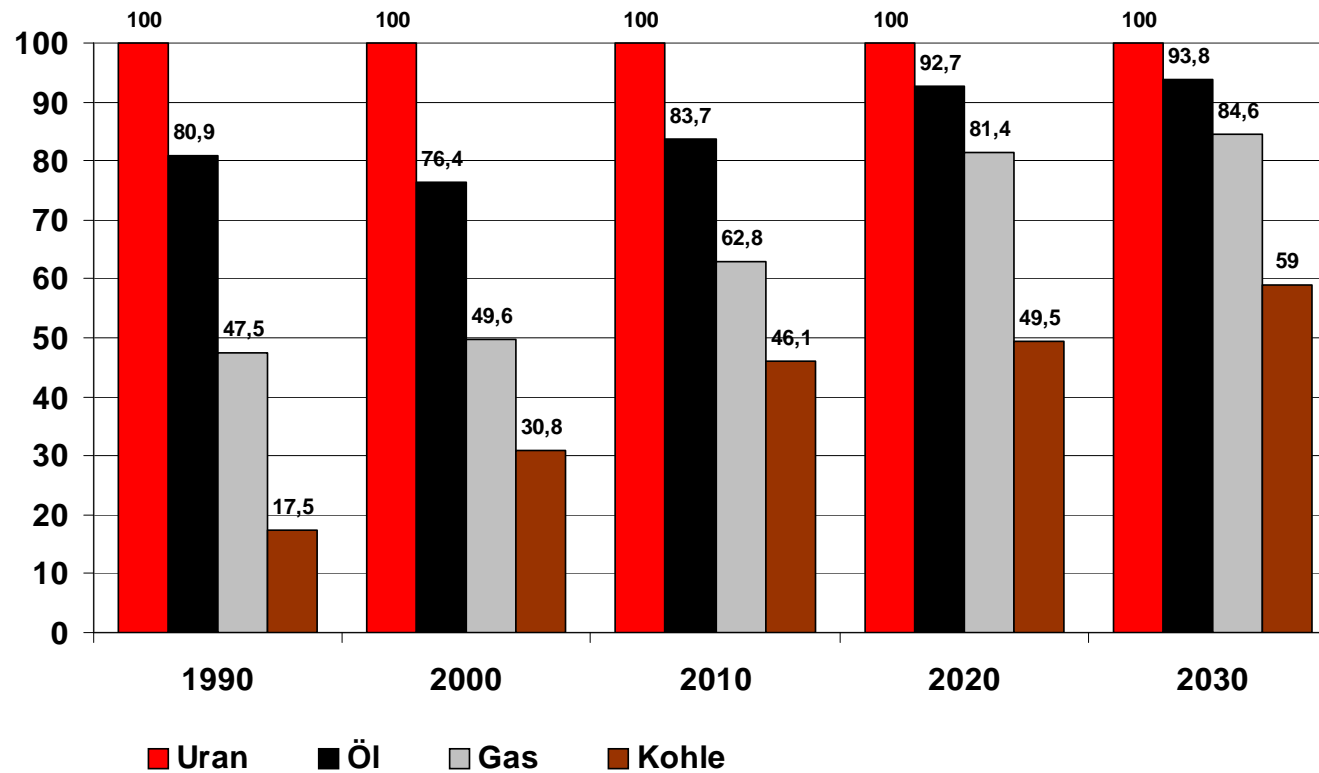
Economic Motives:

- ▶ International competition
- ▶ Cutting production costs
- ▶ Saving Energy (costs)
- ▶ Technological innovation
- ▶ Investing in new products and industrial processes

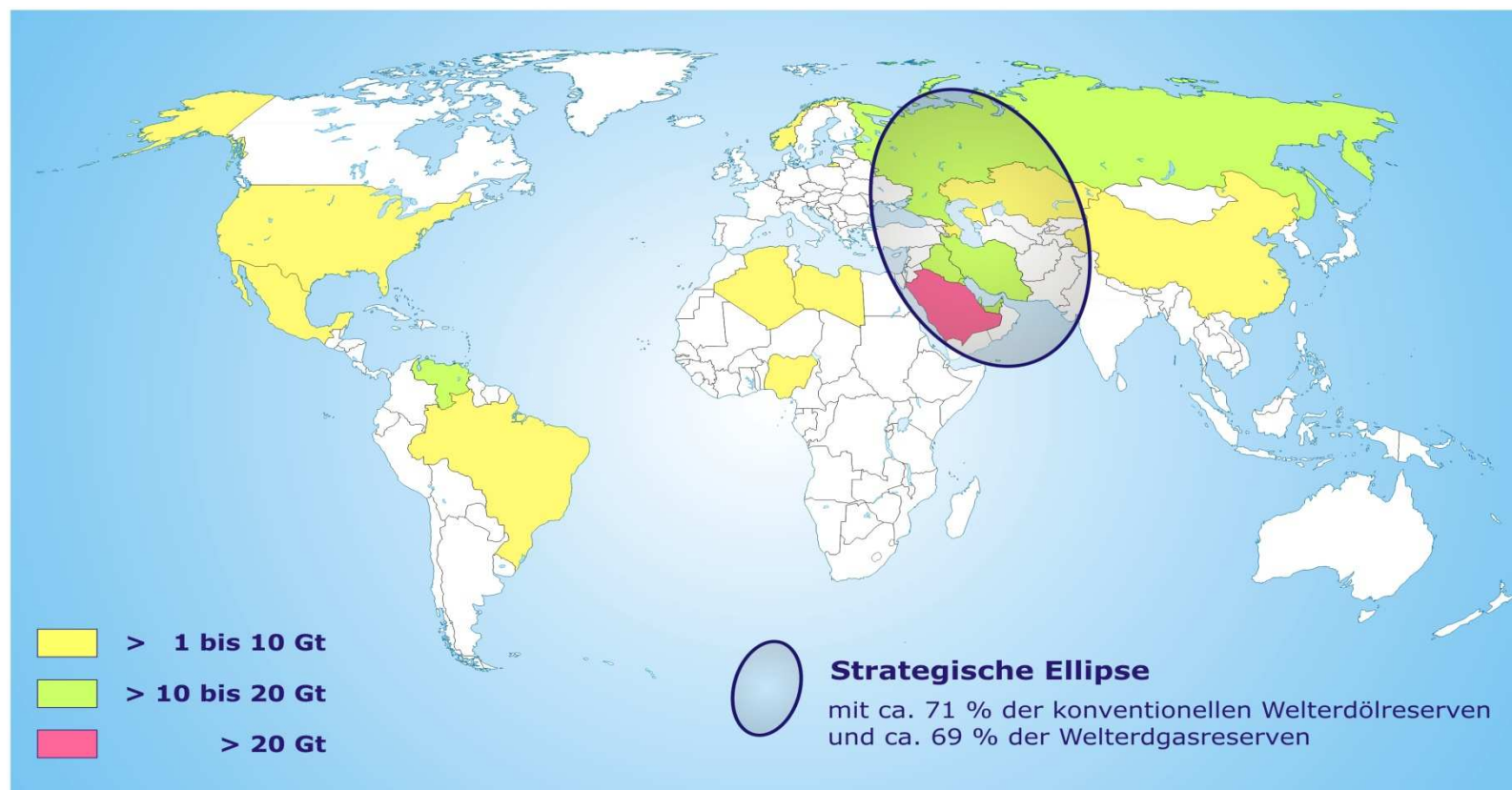
Political Motives:

- ▶ EU-Directives (EU-policy)
- ▶ National legislation
- ▶ EU-Emission trading system
- ▶ Tax incentives
- ▶ Research & Development

Reasons for Energy efficiency: Import dependence (EU)

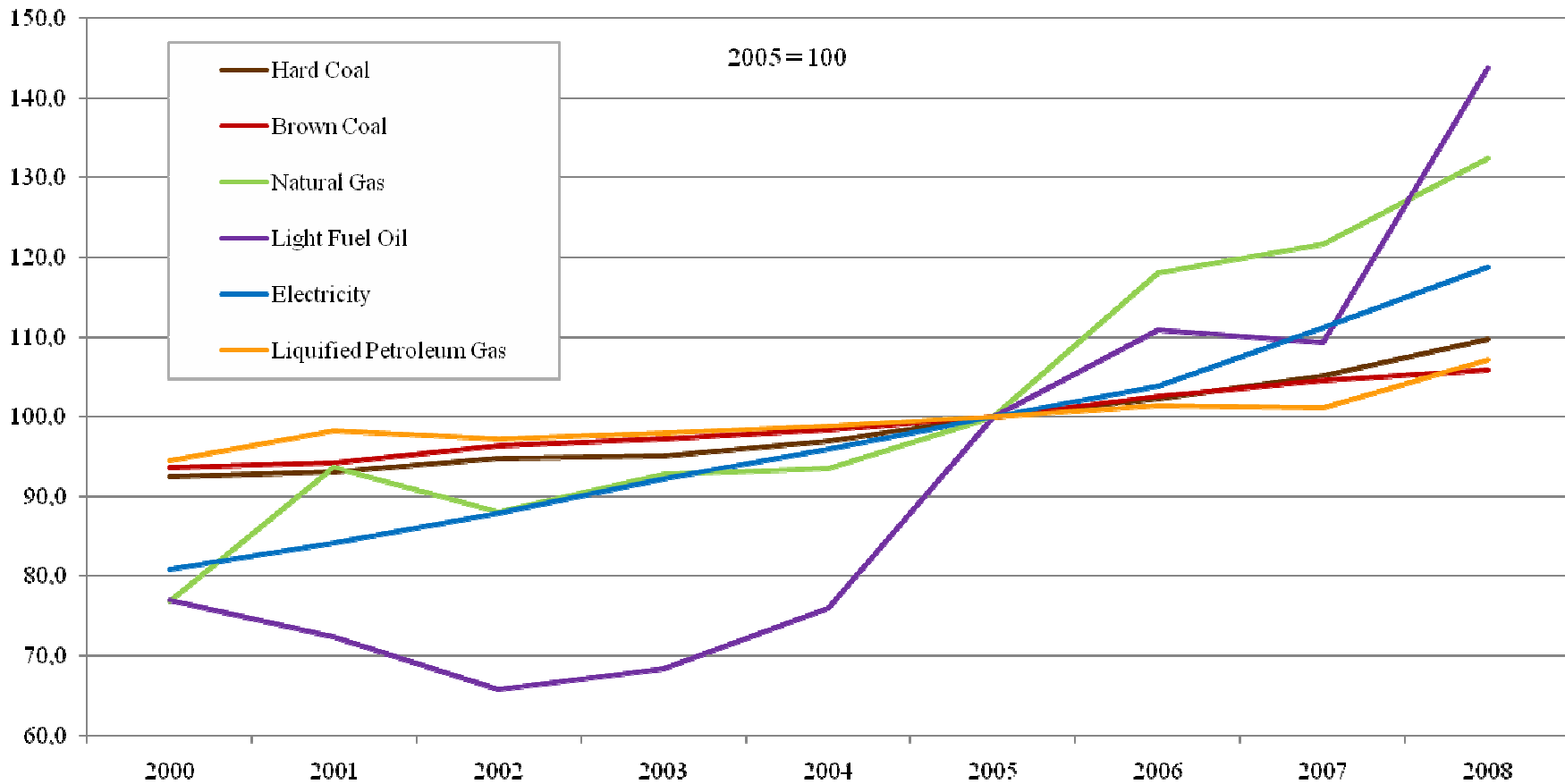


Reasons for Energy Efficiency: Resource Security





Development of the Consumer Price Indices in Germany



Sustainable Energy Strategy (1)

Strategic Goals:

- ▶ **Energy Security:**
reducing energy imports, lowering geopolitical risks
- ▶ **Economic Growth:**
securing international markets, promoting technological advances
- ▶ **Climate Protection:**
meeting Kyoto and EU-reductions targets 2020 (minus 20% resp. 30 %)

Sustainable Energy Strategy (2)

Strategic Instruments for Energy Efficiency:

- ▶ 1. efficient conversion of energy resources (producer side)
- ▶ 2. cost-effective use of energy services (demand side)
- ▶ 3. promoting renewable energy resources (policy side)

Energy efficiency and renewable energies
are like two sides of a coin

EU-Targets for Integrated Energy and Climate Policy

EU-Summit of 08.03.2007

Targets for 2020

- reducing GHG-emissions by 20% compared with 1990
- reducing primary energy use by 20% compared with 1990
- raising the share of renewable energies up to 20% of prime energy
- raising energy efficiency by 20% compared with 1990

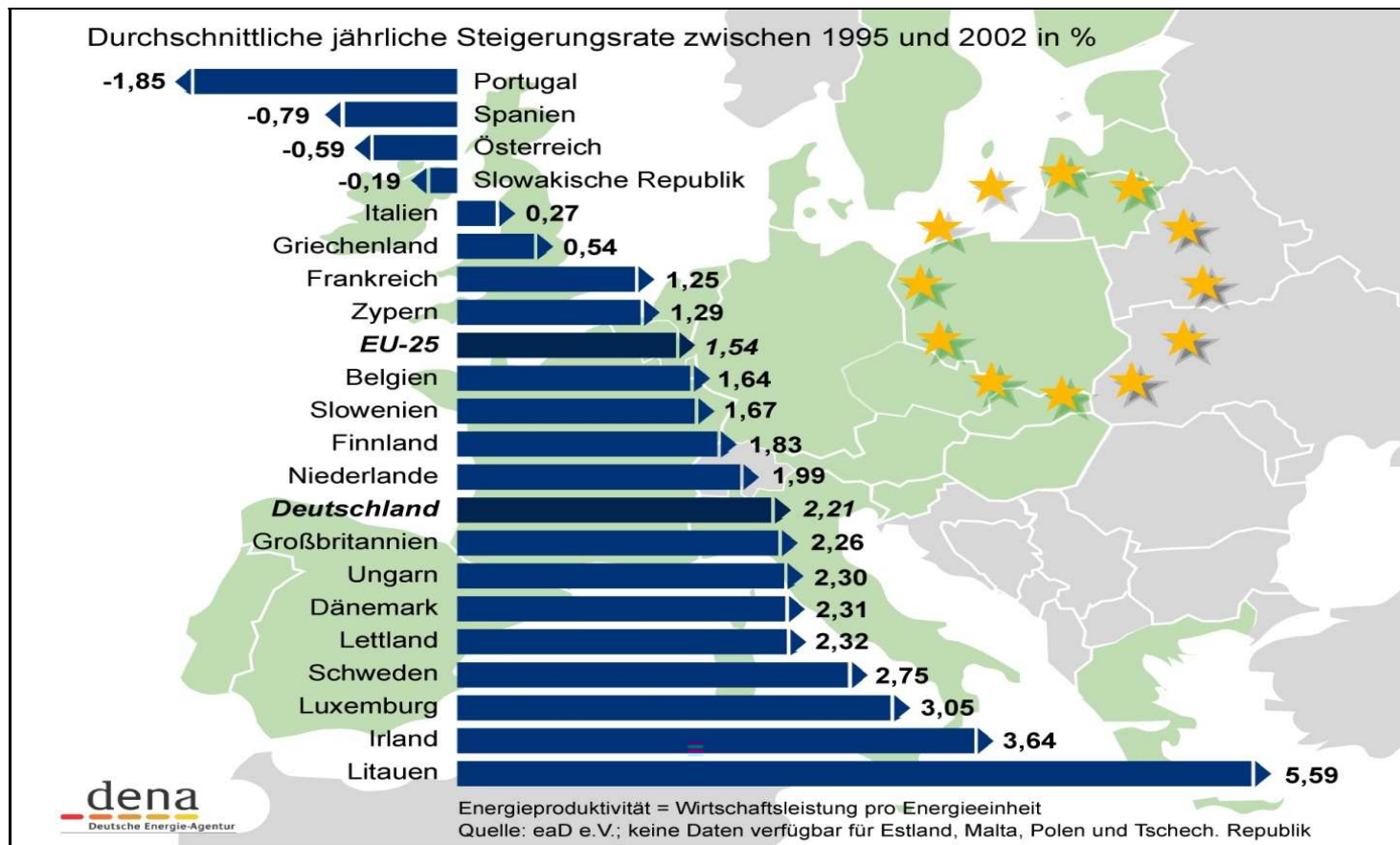
German Energy and Climate Package 2007

Targets

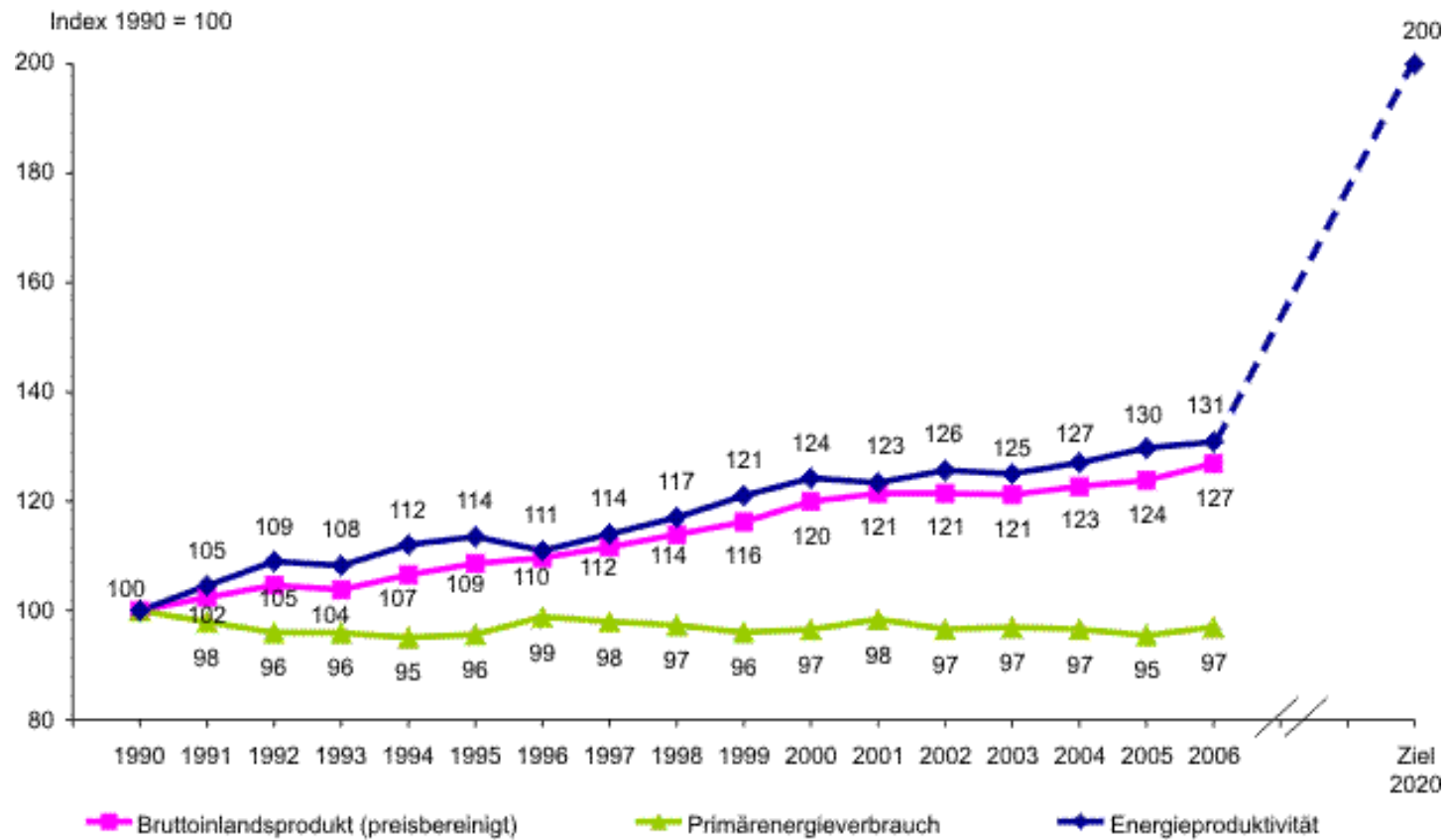
- ▶ 40% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 compared to 1990
- ▶ 25-30% share of renewables in energy generation by 2020
- ▶ 6-14% share of renewables in the heat sector
- ▶ 25% share of cogeneration (CHP) in electricity generation by 2020
- ▶ Doubling of energy productivity by 2020



Development of Energy Productivity in EU-Countries



Energy Productivity and Economic Growth

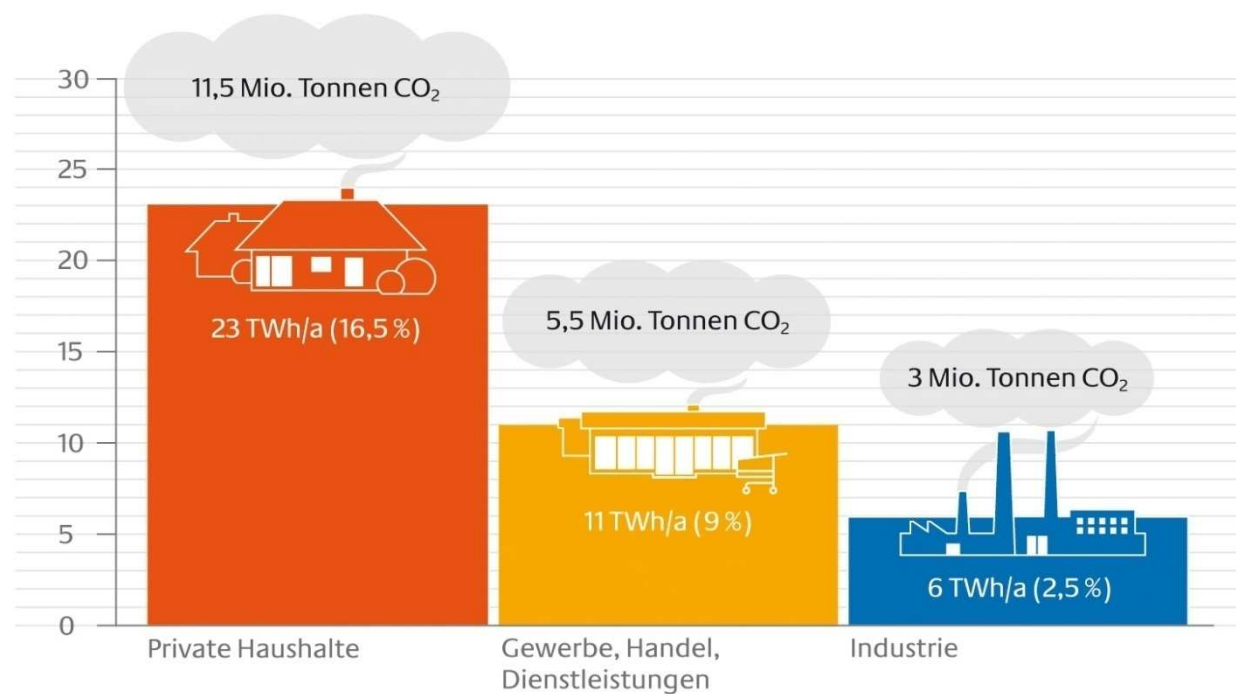


Quelle: Statistisches Bundesamt, Arbeitsgemeinschaft Energiebilanzen

CO₂-Reduction potential in economic sectors

So viel Strom und CO₂ kann Deutschland sparen.

Wirtschaftliche Stromeinsparung bis 2020 in Terawattstunden pro Jahr und daraus resultierende Kohlendioxid-Reduktion nach Sektoren (ohne Verkehr, Basisjahr 2003)



Quelle: Initiative EnergieEffizienz, dena



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III. Common Technologies used in Industry

- ▶ Compressed air
- ▶ Electric engines
- ▶ Pump systems
- ▶ Electric lighting
- ▶ Ventilation and cooling
- ▶ Heating and warm water
- ▶ Industrial stoves
- ▶ Cogeneration of power and heat
- ▶ Information technology (IT)

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Importance of universal technologies in industry

- ▶ They offer great opportunities to save energy (costs) by efficient use of advanced technologies
- ▶ They can be applied in all industrial sectors as well as in small and intermediate enterprises
- ▶ They promise a fast rentability of capital investments (often within a period of 2-4 years)
- ▶ They offer a vast market and often a high rentability because of large-scale application in different sectors
- ▶ Therefore research and development will center on these universally applicable technologies

Saving Costs in Industrial Production

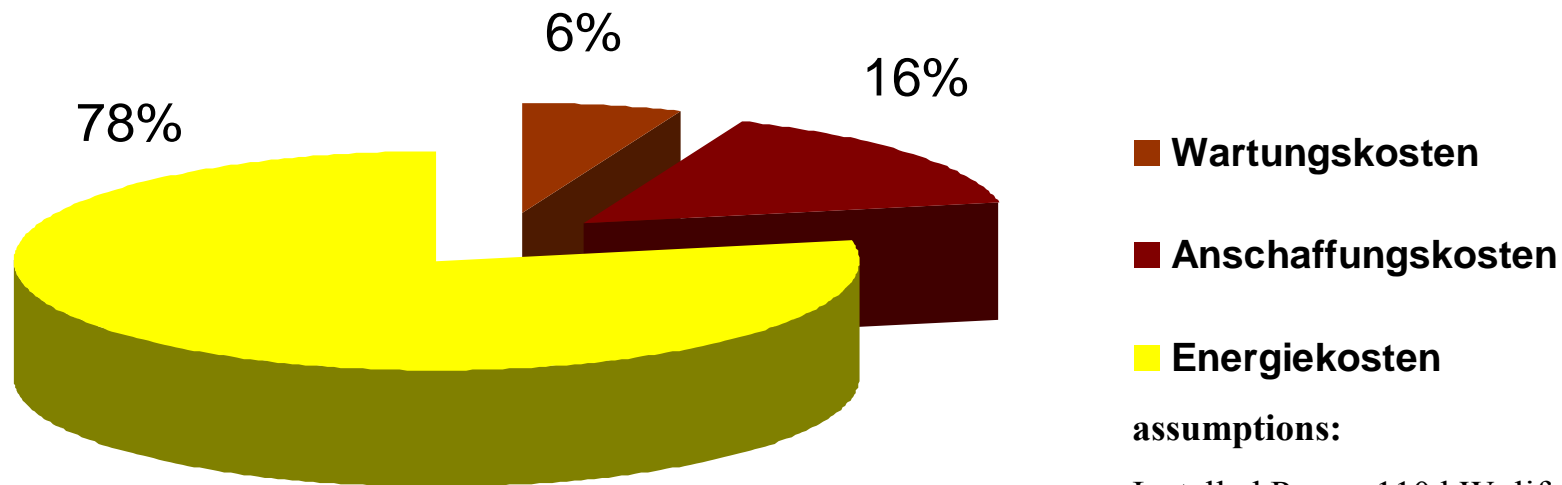
German target for 2020: cutting **20–40%** of energy consumption in industry

- Electrical engines use two thirds of electricity consumption in industry
- Saving Potential of 15% by using electronic steering of engines and pumps
- This amounts to savings in electricity use in the magnitude of 4000 MW, which is the electricity production of 3-4 big power plants
- ▶ German industry reduced total energy consumption while continuing to expand its production through efficient energy management

Germany has so far achieved a growth of energy productivity of 31%

Life Cycle Costs of Electrical Engines (example: compressed air)

More than two thirds are energy costs. This applies to all engine systems.



Energy Costs 22.000 Euro / Year

assumptions:

Installed Power 110 kW; life cycle
15 years

use 4000 hours per year

Energy costs 5 Cent/kWh

Common Challenges

- ▶ Reducing dependence from oil and gas (imports) by using energy efficiency and carbon-neutral technologies
- ▶ Cutting GHG-emissions by using a power switch to non-fossil fuels and investing in energy efficiency
- ▶ Investing in research and development of energy efficiency and renewable energies (with great economic potentials)
- ▶ Convincing citizens to engage in energy saving by using energy efficient appliances and by modifying their wasteful consumer behavior
- ▶ Designing a path for sustainable national development which will find public acceptance

Lessons Learned

- ▶ Energy prices have a dual function:
they serve as useful drivers for technological innovations;
but they are also economic costs for enterprises and private households
- ▶ Playing the technology card for government and business is easier than
changing people's behavior patterns
- ▶ Government and industry should not underestimate civic opposition to
certain energy forms (nuclear or coal) and untested technologies (CCS)
- ▶ Energy and climate policy is a vital global issue but national government
is not likely to act in opposition to powerful economic interests

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IV. The Companies

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Participating German Companies I

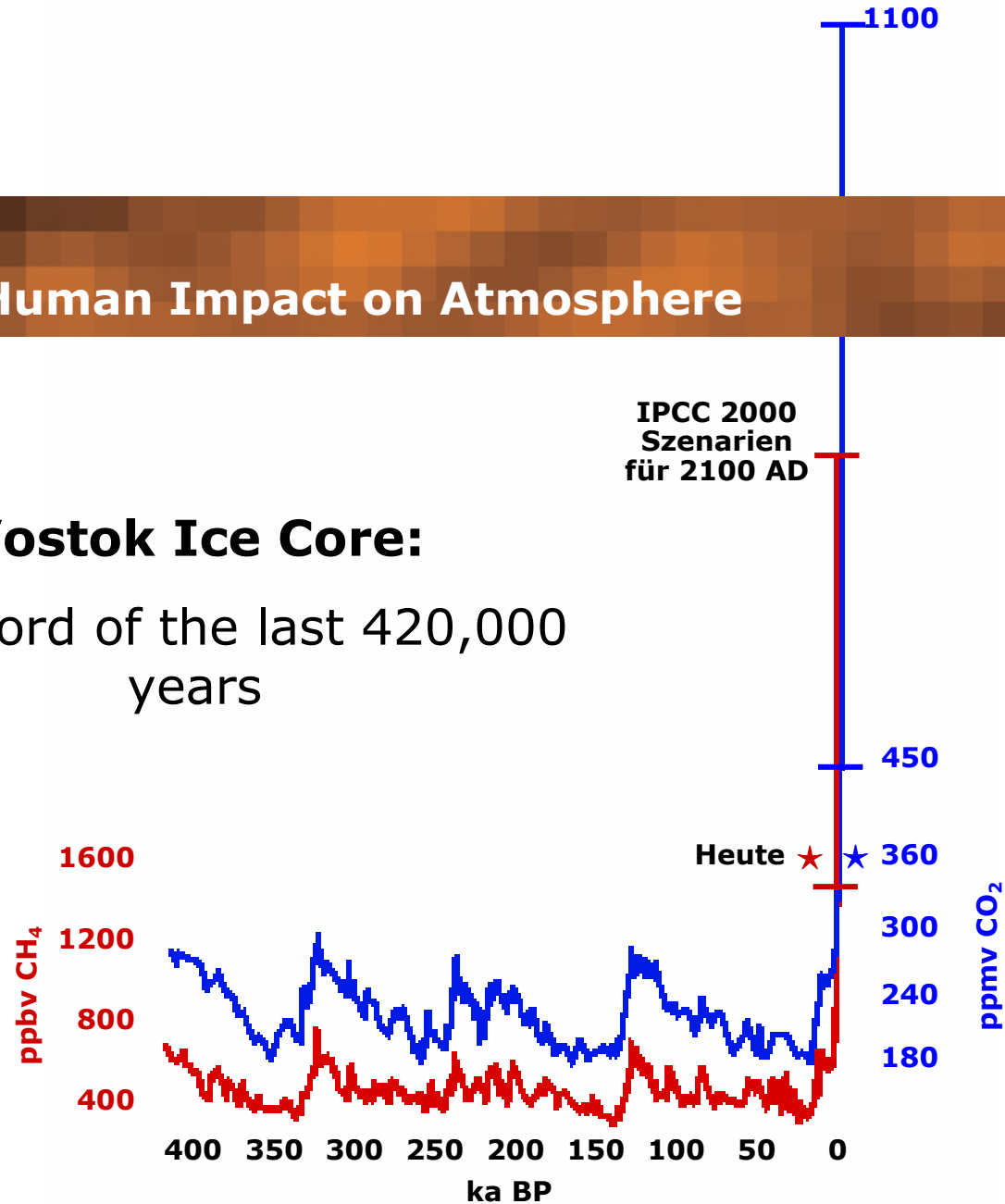
| Company | Representative |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Frenger System BV Heiz- und Kühltechnik GmbH | Achim Langstroff |
| EDUR PUMPENFABRIK GmbH & Co. KG | Joachim Thiele |
| MSF-Vathauer Antriebstechnik GmbH & Co. KG | Marc Vathauer |
| Albany Door Systems GmbH | Carl Ebelshäuser |

Participating German Companies II

| Company | Representative |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Grammer Solar GmbH | Siegried Schröpf |
| EnEff Plus Ingenieurbüro für Energieeffizienz | Norbert Jungjohann or Matthias Walde |

Human Impact on Atmosphere

Vostok Ice Core:
the record of the last 420,000
years





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Quotes:

„A reliable and affordable energy supply is the foundation for economic stability and development“. (G-8-Summit at Gleneagles in 2005)

„The scarcest resource is not oil, gas or uranium; rather it is the time we need to adapt our behaviour to the exigencies and limits of our environment.“ Russell Train, ecological expert

Thank you for your attention ...

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