

July 5 2011, Almedalen

Key elements of Ambassador Dr. Joachim Rucker's presentation:

"Germany's energy turnaround and nuclear phase-out - an ambitious agenda"

History of nuclear phase out decisions (Red Green from 2000, current govt fall 2010, current govt spring 2011)

Based on new risk assessment, not on new safety assessment

Phase out and even more important: phase in! Enumerate laws passed by Bundestag last week

Very clear where challenges lie: expand renewables, fill the nuclear MW gap (emphasis on gas fired CHP units), save energy (explain measures), expand networks both in Germany and in Europe

No doubt: Germany first major industrialized country to do this (possible exception Italy). Clear signal to investors and capital markets.

Based on work of two commissions: safety commission, ethics commission. Ethics commission says: "...nuclear acceptable only as long as it takes to replace it by lower risk energy supply"

Criteria: environmental compatibility (we must meet our Kyoto goals etc), secure energy supply, affordability

Plus: it has to be part and parcel of European energy strategy (note: choice of energy mix is for MS to decide) and European climate policy

Is this doable? Let's look at very rough figures: Installed capacity conventional 100 000 MW and renewable 50 000 MW. Share of nuclear from conventional was 20% before and 10% after moratorium. So we have to replace some 10 000 MW in 10 years. A challenge? Yes. Doable? Yes.

Let's look at criteria:

- Affordability. Quote DENA and other estimates for price increases
- Secure energy supply. We need Nabucco
- Environmental compatibility. We are currently overperforming with regard to our Kyoto obligations – and mind *how* gap is closed

We are confident, but do not underestimate challenges. New debate on how to phase in properly, e.g. centralized vs decentralized concepts

Apropos decentralized: elaborate on success story of renewables in the last years (e.g. in photovoltaics almost 20 000 MW installed capacity in three years); explain feed in tariffs vs Swedish certificate system, explain downside heavy costs for consumers; explain renewable goals for power production: almost 20% now, at least 35 % by 2020 etc

We do not want to convert others. But yes, there is a broad consensus in Germany including in principle also business and industry. We are convinced: the clear signal offers great opportunities für export, employment and growth