

Dear Madam, Dear Sir,

Thank you for your interest in German renewable energy technologies and welcome to the fifth edition of the "renewables made in Germany" newsletter in 2008. This service is brought to you by the Deutsche Energie-Agentur GmbH (dena) – the German Energy Agency, supported by the German Ministry of Economy and Technology.

Today's issue features articles on the following topics:

- Current developments in the field of renewable energy around the world
- Interesting projects and applications in renewable energy
- State-of-the-art German technologies and services for using renewable energy sources
- Opportunities and events in the field of RE

We hope you enjoy reading this issue.

The Renewable Energy Division of dena.

If you would like to recommend this newsletter to someone else, please feel free to send the following link:
<http://www.renewables-made-in-germany.com/en/newsletter> .

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1. Germany provides funding for international environmental projects from a climate change fund

The federally owned KfW Bankengruppe (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau – Development Loan Corporation), in cooperation with the German government, has instituted a climate protection fund, which can also profit international partners. The KfW will acquire emission certificates from Clean Development and Joint Implementation projects, resell these certificates to European businesses and then utilise the proceeds to finance the international environmental projects.

By participating in the climate protection fund, European businesses are able to adhere to the EU Emissions Trading Directive. They can acquire valuable and cost-efficient emissions certificates for the second period of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme already at an early stage. The fund is also available for businesses intending to buy emission certificates for image or PR reasons as well as for public institutions and governments aiming to promote the

Kyoto instruments.

At the same time, the KfW Bankengruppe frees resources for those projects that provide the certificates. This will initiate climate change projects, promote the transfer of modern technologies and support sustainable development in developing and industrialising countries. In this regard, the KfW Bankengruppe has closed a contract with the Brazilian company Biogas Energia Ambiental S.A. on the purchase of emission permits. It has also concluded an agreement with three hydropower projects as well as eleven wind farms in China.

In order to keep transaction fees low, the projects will have to conserve 50,000 tonnes carbon dioxide on average per year. It is nevertheless possible to combine smaller projects into a common larger unit. The KfW Bankengruppe plans to channel about five million certificates into the fund by 2012.

More information: www.kfw-foerderbank.de/EN/Home/Carbon_Fund/index.jsp

2. Investment in renewable energy surpasses \$148 billion in 2007

Climate change worries, growing support from world governments, rising oil prices and ongoing energy security concerns combined to fuel another record-setting year of investment in the renewable energy and energy efficiency industries in 2007, according to the UN Environment Programme (UNEP). Over \$148 billion in new funding entered the sustainable energy sector globally last year, 60% more than 2006. Wind energy again attracted the most investment (\$50.2 billion in 2007), but solar power grew most rapidly: attracting some \$28.6 billion of new capital and growing at an average annual rate of 254% since 2004, driven by the advent of larger project financings. Most of the new money flowed into Europe, followed by the USA. However, China, India and Brazil draw growing investor interest. Their share of new investment grew from 12% in 2004 to 22% in 2007, a 14-fold increase in absolute terms, from \$1.8 billion to \$26 billion.

The total 2007 sustainable energy transaction volume was \$204.9 billion, of which \$98.2 billion went into new renewable energy generation (especially wind in the USA, China and Spain), \$50.1 billion went into technology development and manufacturing scale-up, and \$56.6 billion changed hands through mergers and acquisitions. With 31 gigawatts of newly installed generation capacity, sustainable energy accounted for 23% of new power capacity added globally in 2007, about 10 times that of nuclear.

Sustainable energy companies accounted for 19% of all new capital raised by the energy sector on the global stock markets in 2007.

More information: <http://sefi.unep.org/english/globaltrends.html>

3. Cutting fossil fuel subsidies can cut greenhouse gas emissions

Scrapping fossil fuel subsidies could play an important role in cutting greenhouse gases while giving a small but not insignificant boost to the global economy, a new report by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) says. The report challenges the widely held view that such subsidies assist the poor, arguing that many of these price support systems benefit the wealthier sections of society rather than those on low incomes. They are also diverting national funds from more creative forms of pro-poor policies and initiatives that are likely to have a far greater impact on the lives and livelihoods of the worse-off sectors of society. Globally, around \$300 billion or 0.7 per cent of global GDP is being spent on energy subsidies annually. The lion's share is being used to artificially lower or reduce the real price of fuels like oil, coal and gas or electricity generated from fossil fuels. Cancelling these subsidies might reduce greenhouse gas emissions by as much as six per cent a year while contributing 0.1 per cent to global GDP.

More Information: www.unep.org/Documents.Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=543&ArticleID=5902&I=en

4. Australia becomes growth market for renewable energies

As a first official act, the new Labour Prime Minister of Australia, Kevin Rudd, ratified the Kyoto Protocol on December 3rd 2007. By doing so he launched a decisive turn in Australia's climate policy. By 2010 he intends to implement an emissions trading system. Further goals are: 20% of the national energy demand shall be covered by renewable energies by 2020 and by the year 2050 green house gas emissions shall be reduced to 60% of the level of the year 2000. Australia is one of the biggest coal exporters and produces 80% of its energy from this resource, which makes it the country with the world's highest emissions per capita.

Before the change in government, it was especially those States led by the Labour Party which set ambitious goals for power supply from renewable energies. These are also pioneers with respect to legally regulated feed-in tariffs.

Queensland and South Australia ratified their own feed-in laws for photovoltaics. Over the next twenty years the owners of solar energy systems will receive 0.44 Australian dollars per kilowatt hour, about 0.26 euros. Victoria plans to introduce a feed-in tariff of 0.35 euros next year for solar energy systems of up to two kilowatts. A similar fee is expected to be implemented in the Australian Capital Territory around the capital Canberra. Nevertheless, in all states net metering is only provided for excess current not consumed by the producer.

By now, legal provisions for energy supply from renewable sources are also being discussed on a national level. The new government also plans to promote energy production from wind and geothermal energy. To this end, it has earmarked funds for the technological development of geothermal power plants. In Australia plutonic rocks can be

found with the highest temperature worldwide. A study has shown that by 2030 Australia would be able to cover about 10% of its energy consumption from geothermal resources at competitive prices.

5. New Zealand aims for a 90 % RE share

New Zealand is one of the countries with the highest share of renewable energy in the world. Hydroelectric power alone accounts for 60 % and geothermal energy and wind power account for another 10%. By 2025, 90% of the energy is to be generated from renewable energy sources. In order to achieve this goal, New Zealand will have to build new regenerative power plants and modernise existing facilities. Many of the hydroelectric power plants in New Zealand are twenty years or older. The government expects that new plants with a total capacity of between 150 and 300 megawatts will have to be built every year.

In this respect wind power becomes more and more important. At the moment, 321 megawatts of wind capacity have been installed, 165 megawatts are under construction and almost 2,000 megawatts are being planned. Additionally, geothermal power is to play an important role. As early as 1958 the first geothermal power station was commissioned in the country and especially in the 1980s new plants were added. Today, these power plants provide almost 7% of the energy in New Zealand. Their total capacity amounts to over 400 megawatts. According to experts, this represents a renaissance of geothermal energy in the country. The largest project planned is the 220 megawatt power station Te Mihi by Contact Energy.

6. Geothermal power for 42 million books

Cornelsen Verlagskontor (CVK) in Bielefeld, Germany, one of the largest distributors among German publishing houses, keeps its 42 million books in warehouses powered by geothermal energy. Last year the company erected new storage and order managing buildings. The environmentally friendly technology provides the buildings with heat in the winter and cools them in the summer. It not only reduces energy costs, but also reduces carbon dioxide emissions by 100 tons per year. CVK is one of the first companies in Germany to implement a geothermal facility for a building complex of this size.

The system's energy exchange is regulated by 28 probes reaching 130 meter into the ground. They extract heat from the ground via a hydrological cycle, which is used for the floor radiation heating. During the summer, the probes conduct the heat away from the buildings and emit it into the ground. That way, around 120,000 kilowatt hours of energy are stored underground during the hot summer months. During the winter, the heat can be used to raise the source temperature for the heat pump resulting in a higher efficiency and there for a lower energy demand.

At 400,000 euros plus 150,000 euros for the floor heating, the costs for this geothermal system were 30% higher than a natural gas heating system. This is offset by the fact that, the operational costs are almost 50% lower. The primary energy consumption needed to heat the new constructions is 58% lower and the consumption needed for cooling is 86% lower compared to a conventional system. Already with moderately rising prices for natural gas and electricity the system will pay for itself within seven years.

7. dena Subsidy Overview EU-27 Renewable Heat

The dena Subsidy Overview EU-27-Renewable Heat provides information about existing subsidy programmes for renewable heat-generating technologies (especially wood energy, solar thermal, and heat pump technologies) in the EU Member States. It provides readers with detailed, valuable information about policy design possibilities and regulatory framework conditions for each subsidy programme.

Of particular use and interest here to the individual are the contact details that round off the information provided for each mechanism. The subsidy overview is updated and released quarterly. It provides the reader with detailed information on all state promotion mechanisms for the end consumer, right through to those offered at a regional level.

More Information: www.dena.de/en/topics/thema-reg/publications/publikation/eu-27-renewable-heat

8. Additional investment through the Kyoto Mechanisms – dena established a JI/CDM Project Matching Agency

Since June 2008, the German Energy Agency (dena) is managing a JI/CDM Project Matching Agency on behalf of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Protection and Nuclear Safety.

By developing a project under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) or Joint Implementation (JI) it is possible to obtain additional investment through the creation of emission reduction certificates. That way projects, e.g. in the field of energy efficiency, renewable energy or landfill gas, become economically viable.

dena's role in the JI/CDM market is to support project owners especially in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus mountains and Central Asia and bring them together with potential German investors and technology providers. For this reason, dena checks the quality of the project ideas and the likelihood of getting them registered under CDM or JI, once basic project information is available. If a project is evaluated positively, dena proposes the project to potential German investors. dena helps the project owners on the first steps towards project development by explaining how the mechanisms function and supporting the elaboration of the first project documentation (PIN).

Companies interested in the development of a CDM or JI project can download the agency's brochure on the dena

website. The brochure explains step by step the procedure and the requirements for the inclusion of a project into the agency's portfolio and thus its matching with German investors.

More Information:

www.dena.de/fileadmin/user_upload/Download/Dokumente/Publikationen/internationales/Flyer_JI_CDM_gateway_en_gl_rus_final.pdf

9. renewables made in Germany - products and services

German renewable energy technologies have an excellent reputation both at home and abroad. Many years of experience and countless references around the world make "renewables made in Germany" a reliable source to meet your project needs. The website www.renewables-made-in-germany.com provides information about German renewable energy industries, companies and products.

10. Get in touch - "renewables made in Germany" business trips

Are you looking for contacts to and of experienced German companies in the renewable energy sector or more information about renewable energy technology from Germany? If so, the German Chamber of Commerce (AHK) in your country may be able to help you. As part of the "renewables made in Germany" programme, delegations of German business representatives from the renewable energy sector travel to all parts of the world to showcase their expertise and products and to explore possibilities for future cooperation.

Each event includes a one-day seminar where you receive information about current developments in renewable energy technology and the products of the German companies that are represented. If you would like to get in touch with individual companies, the German Chamber of Commerce Abroad in your country could act as a liaison. The following table shows all the dates and countries that are part of the trade mission for 2008. If you are interested in attending one of these events or require more information, please contact the relevant German Chamber of Commerce Abroad: www.ahk.de.

For more information: renewables@dena.de

Preview: "renewables made in Germany" business trips / Second half of 2008

Target Market	Location	Period	Seminar / Presentation	Technology
Algeria	Algier	2008-11-29 – 2008-12-03	2008-11-30	Solar energy
Australia	Sydney	2008-11-24 – 2008-11-28	2008-11-24	Solar energy, bioenergy
Baltic States	Riga	2008-11-24 – 2008-11-27	2008-11-24	Bioenergy
Brasil	Sao Paulo	2008-10-20 – 2008-10-23	2008-10-20	Wind energy, biomass
China (Guangdong)	Guangzhou	2008-09-22 – 2008-09-26	2008-09-23	Solar energy
Finland	Uusikaupunki	2008-11-12– 2008-11-13	2008-11-12	Waste to energy, wind energy
France	Paris	2008-11-19– 2008-11-21	2008-11-20	Biogas
India (West India)	Pune	2008-11-03– 2008-11-07	2008-11-05	Solar energy
Indonesia	Jakarta	2008-10-20 - 2008-10-22	2008-10-21	Geothermal energy
Italy	Venice	2008-12-03– 2008-12-05	2008-12-04	Solar energy for churches
Mexico	Mexico City	2008-09-23– 2008-09-25	2008-09-23	Bioenergy, Solar energy
Norway	Oslo	2008-12-01– 2008-12-02	2008-12-01	Bioenergy
Peru	Lima	2008-11-09– 2008-11-13	2008-11-11	Biomass, biofuels, solar energy

Target Market	Location	Period	Seminar / Presentation	Technology
Saudi-Arabia	Riad	2008-10-25 - 2008-10-27	2008-10-26	Geothermal energy
Sweden	Stockholm	2008-12-03– 2008-12-05	2008-12-03	Bioenergy
Slovakia	Bratislava	2008-10-14 – 2008-10-17	2008-10-14	Biomass, biogas
Spain	Madrid	2008-10-14 – 2008-10-16	2008-10-14	Solar energy
USA (Florida)	Orlando	2008-10-20 – 2008-10-23	2008-10-20	Solar energy

11. The German Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology takes "renewable energy technologies" abroad

Another opportunity to make contact with German companies in the renewable energy technology sector is to attend the trade fairs organised by the German Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology. Come by the German community booth to speak directly with German companies and receive information about the latest technologies!

Date	Location	Fair
2008-10-13 – 2008-10-17	San Diego (USA)	Solar Power
2008-10-17 – 2008-10-20	Beijing (China)	BIESEF - Beijing International Energy Saving and Environmental Protection Exhibition
2008-10-28 – 2008-10-30	Shanghai (China)	Wind Power Shanghai - Conference & Exhibition
2008-10-29 – 2008-11-01	Bento Gonçalves (Brasil)	FIEMA BRASIL - International Ecological and Environmental Fair
2008-11-20 – 2008-11-23	Athens (Greece)	ENERGY - Renewable Energy Sources - Management and Saving Energy

12. Upcoming events

Expoalemania/11th Latin America Conference of the German Economy, 2008-09-25 – 2008-09-27, Santiago de Chile

Already for the second time the "Expoalemania – Leistungsschau Deutschland" will be taking place in Chile. Focusing on the topics "Innovation, Technologies and Sustainability", the fair mainly addresses decision-makers in the fields of economy, politics, industry, trade, research and education.

At the same time, the 11th Latin America Conference (LAC) will be held. The LAC 2008 represents the framework and conference programme of the ExpoAlemania.

More information: www.lateinamerika-konferenz.de; ExpoAlemania: www.expoalemania.cl

3rd International Renewable Energy and CDM Investment Meeting, 2008-10-28. – 2008-10-31-2008, Santiago de Chile

In 2006 and 2007, two International Meetings on Investment in Non-conventional Renewable Energy and CDM were held in Santiago de Chile. The third meeting will take place parallel to the World Summit on Climate Change and Renewable Energy.

More information: www.chilenergy-corfo.com/inicio.htm

oils+fats 2008, 2008-11-18 – 2008-11-20, Munich

oils+fats is an international B2B trade fair that focuses on the production and processing of oils and fats made from renewable resources. It examines current trends and informs visitors about the latest technological developments, covering everything from raw and auxiliary materials to processing, quality assurance, packaging and logistics. More Information: www.oils-and-fats.com/link/en/16331430

13. Useful Links

www.cdm-cooperation.de provides information about Latin America. Here, German and Latin American vendors of certificates, project managers, investors and further players in the carbon market can present their services and products in the sector of Clean Development Mechanism and can establish direct contacts.
More information : www.cdm-cooperation.de

New Report: “Opportunities for the rapid deployment of renewable energy in large economies, its impacts on sustainable development and appropriate policies to achieve it”
New REN21 assessment points to the crucial role of policies in making renewables work for climate change mitigation, energy security, and economic and social developments.
More information: www.ren21.net/news/news30.asp

International networking exchange for renewable energy technologies

Are you looking for information about German renewable energy technologies? At the online forum of "renewables made in Germany", German companies and institutions will answer all of your questions. In addition, you can make interesting contacts and find valuable partners for your project ideas. We look forward to you visiting us at www.renewables-forum.com.

Service and editorial information

For more information about German technologies and manufacturers in the renewable energy industry, please see our website www.renewables-made-in-Germany.com.

Legal Notice

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