



Bachelorarbeit zum Thema

Reviewing energy efficiency in Germany 1990 – 2020

Many bottom-up scenarios document potential techno-economic pathways towards the 2050 climate objectives. In almost all of them, energy efficiency in the macroeconomic sense – i.e. increases in the rate of GDP to energy consumption – play a major role in arguing for a feasible solution. Bottom-up models, in particular, model investment choices leading to such improvements in energy efficiency. The thesis decomposes historical data for Germany from 1990-2020 in a structure similar to one of the major target scenarios for Germany, e.g. dena Leitstudie, and critically discusses the implications of the findings on the validity of the forward-looking model results.

Einstiegsliteratur

Deutsche Energie-Agentur (2018): Dena-Leitstudie Integrierte Energiewende. Berlin: DBM Druckhaus Berlin-Mitte GmbH, p. 52.

(https://www.dena.de/fileadmin/dena/Dokumente/Pdf/9262_dena-Leitstudie_Integrierte_Energiewende_Ergebnisbericht.pdf)

Nagl, S., Fürsch, M., Paulus, M., Richter, J., Trüby, J., and Lindenberger, D. (2011): Energy policy scenarios to reach challenging climate protection targets in the German electricity sector until 2050. In: Utilities Policy, 19 (3), p. 185-192.

(<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jup.2011.05.001>)

Hartwig, J., Kockat, J., Schade, W., and Braungardt, S. (2017): The macroeconomic effects of ambitious energy efficiency policy in Germany – Combining bottom-up energy modelling with a non-equilibrium macroeconomic model. In: Energy, 124, p. 510-520. (<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2017.02.077>)

Ansprechpartner

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