

German Energy Talk

Bilateral Energy Data Analysis – Graph 1

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Energy efficiency, energy security, energy conservation, energy modesty, energy conservation and energy conversion are going global.

There may be a few more word combinations based on the subject of energy. Take an intelligence test ! Which of the above mentioned thrust area will for sure not reduce energy consumption and why? Send an email to info@energymanagertraining.com with your answer and justification.

A global topic such as energy requires comparison how other countries perform. Harmonization of data and similar data presentation helps in this regard.

Under the Indo-German Energy Programme (IGEN), we may start with a weekly data presentation series of how energy data is presented and analysed in Germany.

We request our subscribers and visitors of the website to provide us with links or information of similar graphics or tables for the Indian situation. We will honor good contributions. From our portfolio of 60 graphics and tables describing the German energy situation we start with one graphics, considered the “Mother” of all graphics:

“Showing the relative development of the GDP, primary energy consumption, and gross electrical power consumption over a period of 25 years”.

Such a graphic shows and answers in a very educational way the key question:

“To what extent has economic growth decoupled from growth in primary energy consumption and how strongly is electricity consumption still coupled to economic growth”?

This is of course a matter of industrialisation, urbanisation and how consumerism is pushed mainly by the middle class.

Notice the “scissor” effect of diverging trends. Although primary energy consumption has decoupled from GDP and as well gross electricity consumption, gross electricity consumption development still runs too much in parallel to the GDP with only a very slight opening up of the “scissor”. Oscillating of the fairly flat primary energy consumption is due to a strong seasonal or transient influence by parameters such as the climate, energy costs and economic cycle. This is a sign that the German society has “settled”.

No more electrification and fast urbanisation but modest expansion and modernisation of the power sector in Germany. Markets for electrical consumer appliances are essentially saturated and whatever is replaced is most likely more energy efficient. The reference index of the graphic is 1990=100 and 2000 prices for the GDP.

