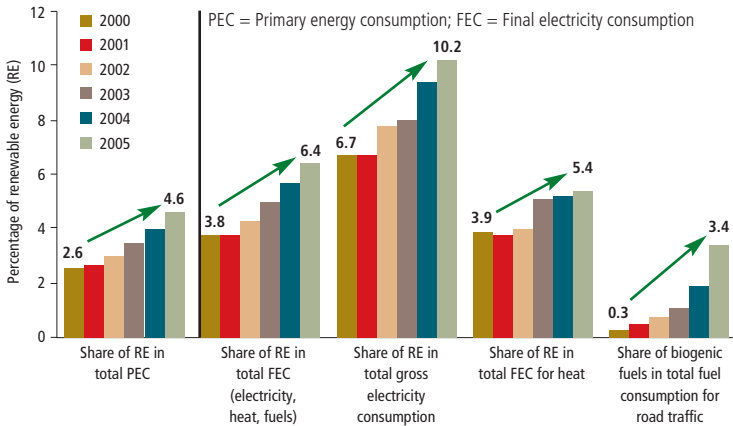


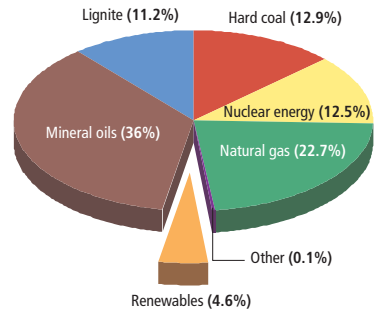
ReNew economics

Employment in German alternative energy generation grows with the sector

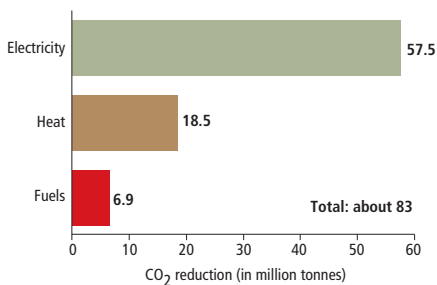
■ Renewable energy consumption in Germany is rising steadily. The increase in share can be seen in primary energy consumption, electricity generation, heating as well as in fuel for road traffic



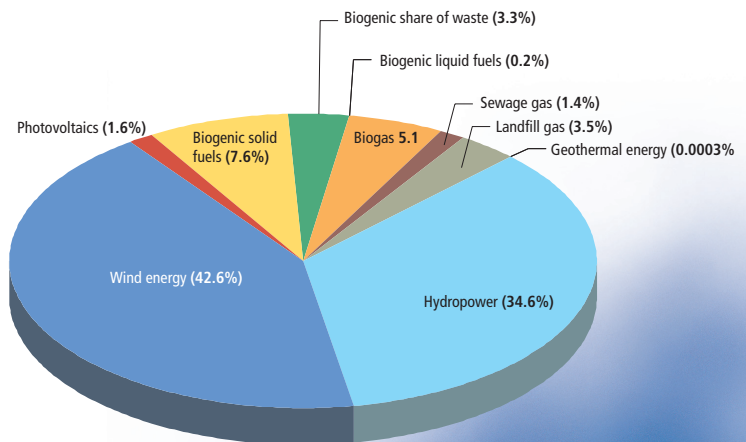
■ The share of renewable energies in the total primary energy consumption rose to 4.6 per cent last year compared to 4 per cent in 2004, exceeding the goal of a 4.2 per cent share by 2010



■ The real benefit of this shift: 83 million tonnes of carbon emission have been avoided. Wind energy and hydropower have respectively avoided 22.7 and 22.2 million tonnes of emission. Electricity generation through renewables has contributed maximum reduction in emission



■ In 2005, wind energy made the largest contribution (about 26.5 billion kWh) to electricity generation from renewable energy sources, followed by hydropower (about 21.5 billion kWh) and biomass (about 10 billion kWh)



■ The success has prompted an investment of about US \$10.5 billion in new plants of renewables in 2005, with the highest investment of nearly US \$3.6 billion in photovoltaic plants. Investment in new wind farms continues. The effort made sense financially. Germany grossed a turnover of about US \$19 billion from renewable energy production in 2005

Employment in renewable energy sector is booming. It grew to around 170,000 in 2005 from 157,000 in 2004; an increase of almost 10 per cent. The German Institute for Economic Research and the German Aerospace Center predict 300,000 jobs by 2020. A report from University of California, Berkeley, USA, proves that the renewable energy sector generates more jobs per average megawatt of power installed and per unit of energy produced, than the fossil fuel-based energy sector



Source: <http://www.bmu.de/> (German federal ministry for the environment, nature conservation and nuclear safety); <http://www.theclimategroup.org/>