

Multi-level policy entrepreneurship – German and Norwegian perspectives

March 3, 2016: 10:00 am – 4:00 pm

Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin

What is the heritage of the European Union's 2020 policy for expanding the share of renewables in the energy mix? This workshop deals with the potential for policy-entrepreneurs and other stakeholders to seize or engineer new opportunities based on this legacy. The EU is currently discussing policies and instruments for 2030, including for renewable energy. The EU's renewables target for 2030 (27%) will not be broken down into national targets, in contrast to the framework for 2020. The EU Commission is currently working on a governance structure for ensuring that the renewables target is achieved, including reporting requirements. This workshop will focus on the impact of the EU's 2020 renewables policy, discussing whether and how national support schemes created the seeds for further change beyond attaining the 2020 renewables target. Once in place, policies can create legacies, facilitating changes beyond the intended objective.

This workshop addresses the key question of how policy entrepreneurs and stakeholders responded to the support schemes established in Germany and Norway. While Germany has emphasized a technology-specific feed-in-tariffs, Norway entered into a joint scheme with Sweden to set up a joint technology-neutral market of green certificates. We zoom in on the role of policy entrepreneurs and stakeholders in processes of policy-feedback triggered by the establishment of support schemes for renewable energy and the domestic renewables targets for 2020. Have policy-entrepreneurs and stakeholders identified new opportunities and revised their strategies, and if so, has this response remained local/national or multi-level European tactics been employed? Finally, energy is likely to remain centre-piece of German-Norwegian relations, but how will future cooperation be affected?

Bringing together selected German and Norwegian practitioners and scientists, we will discuss the dynamics of climate and energy politics in Germany and Norway. It would be a great honour and pleasure for us if you would accept this invitation and participate in our workshop as a speaker.

The workshop is supported and funded by the Willy-Brandt-Stiftung and the Helmholtz-Alliance ENERGY TRANS, and will be held in English.

PROGRAMME

09.30: Registration, coffee and tea

10.00-10.15: Welcome

10.15-11.45: Panel 1 “Opportunity structure”

How have the support schemes in Germany and Norway changed the locally available options for action? Do they follow 1-to-1 from support scheme, or have changes in opportunities occurred beyond/below those incentivized? The first panel will discuss what new options arise.

Chair: Anne Therese Gullberg (Cicero, Oslo)

Panel (10 minutes each):

Paula Pinho (DG Energy, European Commission) **(TBC)**

Robert Habeck (Minister of Energy, Agriculture, the Environment & Rural Areas, Schleswig-Holstein) **(TBC)**

Knut Kroepelin (EnergyNorway)

Representative BMWi

11.45-12.45 Lunch

12.45-14.15 Panel 2 “Strategy”

How do businesses and NGOs respond to the new opportunity structure? Have businesses revised their investment strategies? Have businesses or NGOs (or others) embarked on a strategy for capitalizing on the support scheme in order to create further changes in policy?

Chair: Sibyl Steuwer (FFU, Freie University Berlin)

Panel (10 minutes each):

Benjamin Miethling (Nordsee One GmbH)

David Jacobs (IET-International Energy Transition) **(TBC)**

Robert Brandt (German Renewable Energy Federation) **(TBC)**

Marius Holm (General Manager, Zero)

14.15-14.30 Short break

14.30-15:30 Roundtable “Future cooperation”

What are the implications of expanding RES? While Norway’s green certificates has not brought significant new players to the scene, Norwegian authorities now have to coordinate with Sweden due to the joint scheme. Germany’s feed-in-tariffs have seen the emergence of new, often local, actors investing in new technologies. Linked with other energy and environmental priorities, moreover, this has challenged the major energy companies. What do the different paths in the two countries mean for relations between them?

Chair: Miranda Schreurs (Professor, FFU, Freie University Berlin)

15:30: Concluding comments

16.00: End of workshop