

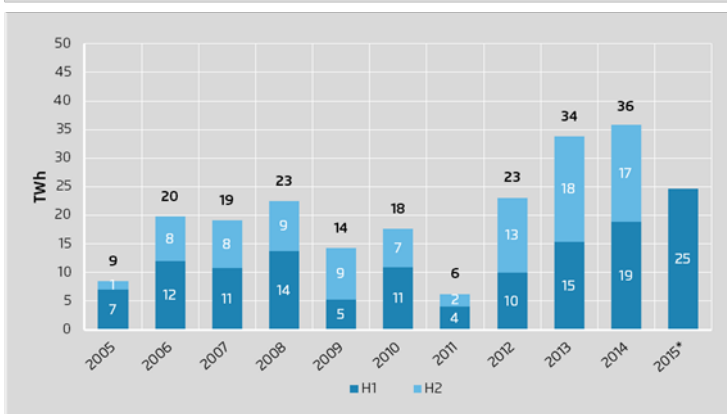
## New record for power exports

An analysis of data from the first half of 2015 shows falling electricity prices fuelling demand from abroad; renewables displacing old hard coal

**Berlin, 21 July 2015.** Germany exported more power in the first half of 2015 than ever before, amounting to 25 terawatt hours (TWh) – the equivalent of around eight percent of all electricity generated from January to June. In the first half of 2014, Germany exported 19 TWh, up from 15 TWh the year before. This is a preliminary analysis by the Berlin-based think-tank, Agora Energiewende.

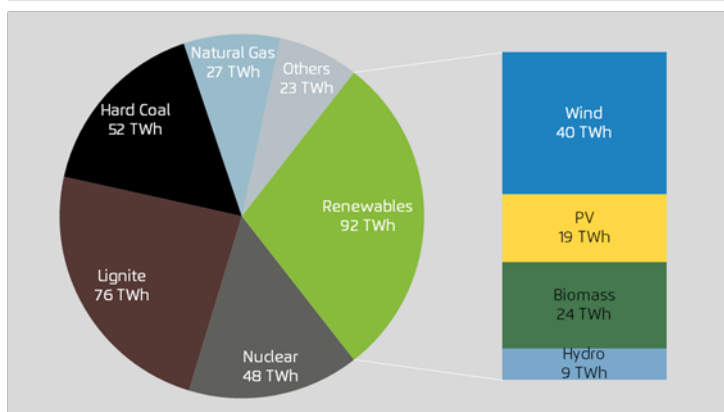
The demand for German power abroad was driven by continued falling prices on the power exchange, which are among the lowest in Europe. The average market price in the first six months was 3.02 cents per kilowatt hour (kWh) (H1 2014: 3.24 cents/kWh, H1 2013: 3.76 cent/kWh). Prices fell due to the considerably larger supply of electricity from renewable energies. Its share in German power consumption grew as wind power production increased to a new record of 31.4 percent (from 81 to 92 TWh). In contrast, electricity generation from lignite and hard-coal power plants fell to 128 TWh compared to 135 TWh in the same period last year. Production from nuclear power plants (48 TWh) and gas power plants (27 TWh) remained steady near the previous year's level.

Electricity exchange balance, 2005 - 2015



Sources: AGEB, ENTSO-E, own calculations; \*preliminary

Gross power production by source, H1 2015



Sources: AGEB, BDEW, EEX, ENTSO-E, Stat. Bundesamt, own calculations; preliminary data

"Especially the older, coal-fired power plants came under increasing pressure due to the sharp rise in power from renewable sources, and frequently had to cut back production. They also sought refuge in increased exports," says Dr. Patrick Graichen, Director of Agora Energiewende.

"Unfortunately, our coal power exports to neighbouring countries are displacing electricity in particular from more climate-friendly gas power stations, as in the Netherlands, or - via the transit

countries Austria, France and Switzerland - Italy," says Graichen. Compared to the same period a year ago, power exports in particular to France and Switzerland have clearly risen and those to Austria and the Netherlands have remained steady at a high level.

**Gross power production by source**

in TWh	H1 2013*	H1 2014*	H1 2015*
Gross power production	324	312	318
Electricity exchange balance	15	19	25
Gross domestic consumption	309	293	293
Biomass (incl. biogenic household waste)	22	23	24
Hydropower	11	9	9
Wind	25	29	40
PV	15	19	19
<i>Total Renewables</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>92</i>
Nuclear	48	48	48
Lignite	80	77	76
Hard Coal	66	58	52
Natural Gas	36	28	27
Others	20	20	23
<i>Total Conventionals</i>	<i>251</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>226</i>
<b>RES-Share in gross domestic consumption</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>31%</b>

Sources: AGEB, BDEW, EEX, ENTSO-E, Federal Statistics Office, own calculations;

\*preliminary

**Commercial electricity export balance**

in TWh	1 H1 2013*	H1 2014*	H1 2015*
Denmark	1.4	-1.2	-1.3
France	5.9	3.0	6.2
Luxembourg	2.3	2.4	2.4
Netherlands	9.2	9.1	9.0
Austria	5.0	12.2	12.5
Poland	-0.8	-0.2	-0.3
Sweden	0.1	-0.7	-0.5
Switzerland	1.1	0.0	1.9
Czech Republic	-6.5	-3.8	-3.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>17.7</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>26.8</i>

Sources: ENTSO-E

\* preliminary

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