

ASSIST



ASsessing the Social and economic Impacts of past and future Sustainable Transport policy in Europe

Challenging Trends for Transport at Member States Level



Ageing and energy/climate policy in Germany



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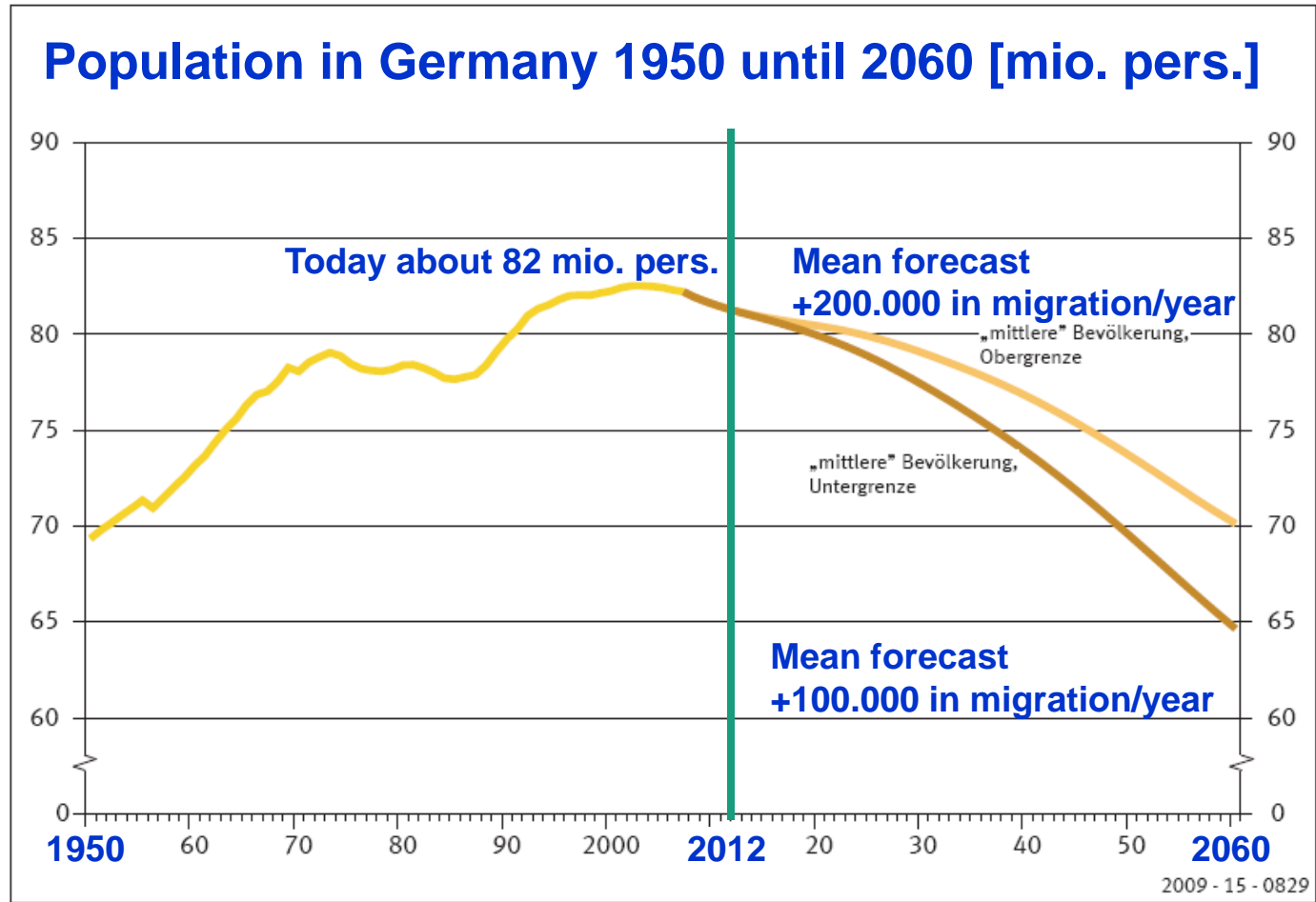


Agenda

- Ageing in Germany
- Energy and climate policy in Germany
- What does it mean?

Shrinking population since 2003

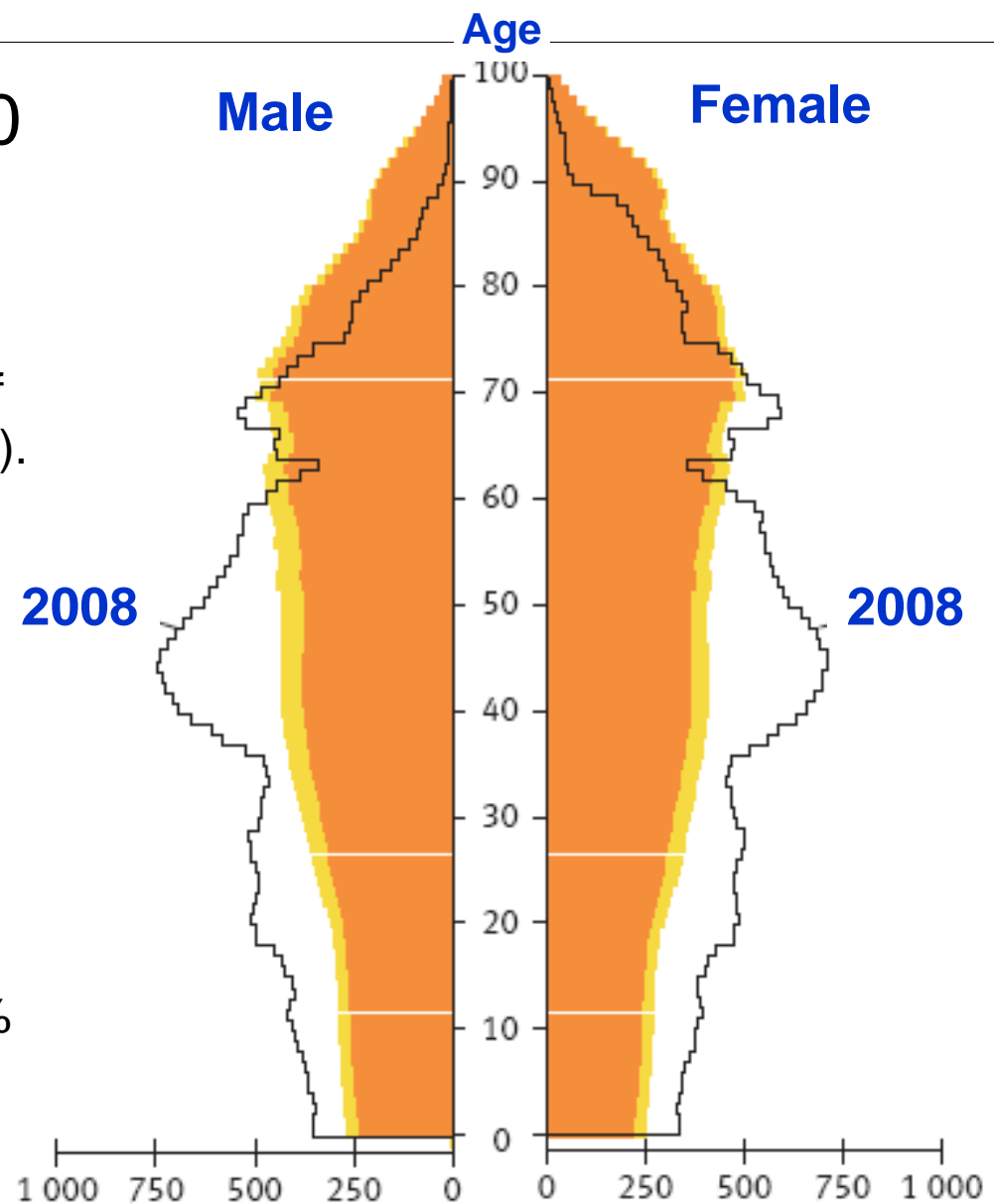
- Fertility rate
1.4 c/w
- Loosing about
12 to 17 mio.
persons over
50 years



Population in 2060 in Germany

- Today potential labour force of 50 mio. persons (age 20 to 65).
- 2030: 42 to 43 million (-14%)
- 2060: 33 to 36 million (-34%)

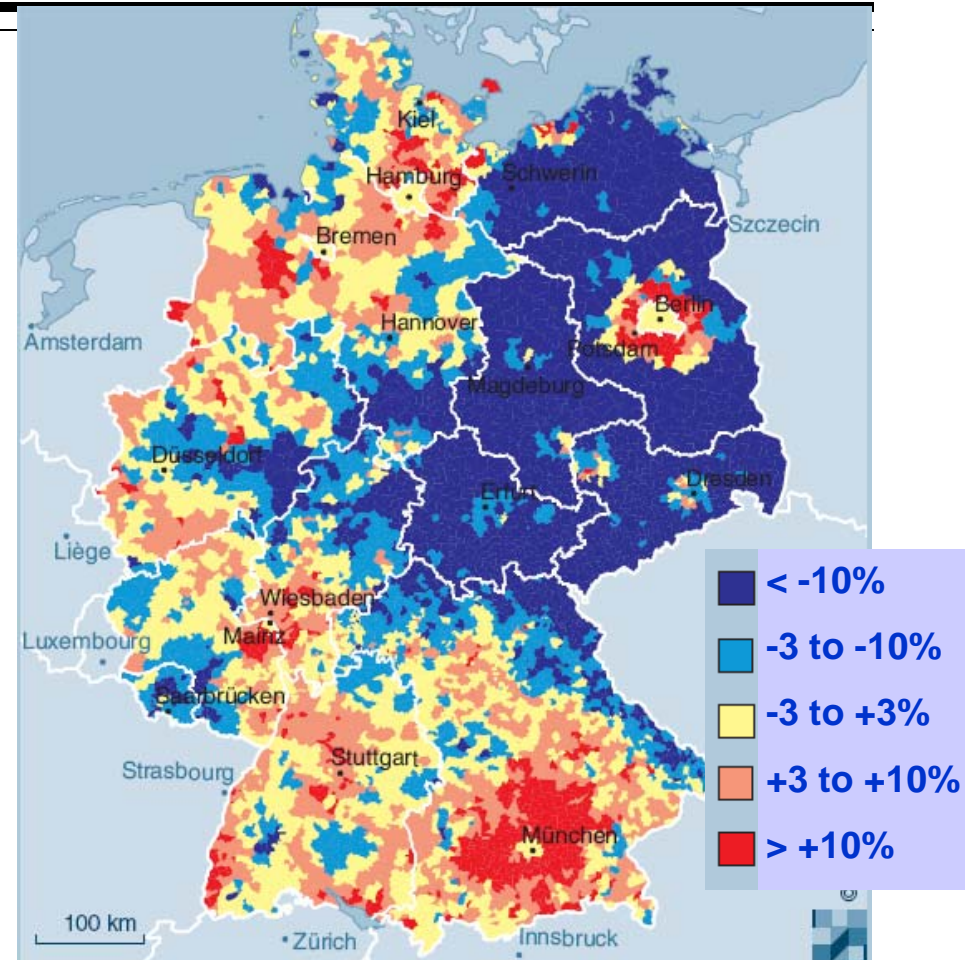
- Today age 65+ about 16.8 million persons
- 2020: 18.6 million persons
- 2060: 22+ million persons
- Share grows from 20% to 34%



Source: DeStatis 2009, 12th coordinated population forecast

Medium-term forecast until 2025 – successful „large C“-regions

- Already until 2025 some regions will lose close to 35% of population compared with 2005.
- Labor force in East-Germany will be reduced by close to 40%.
- Young people tend to leave these regions.
- Remaining population will „age“ stronger than average.



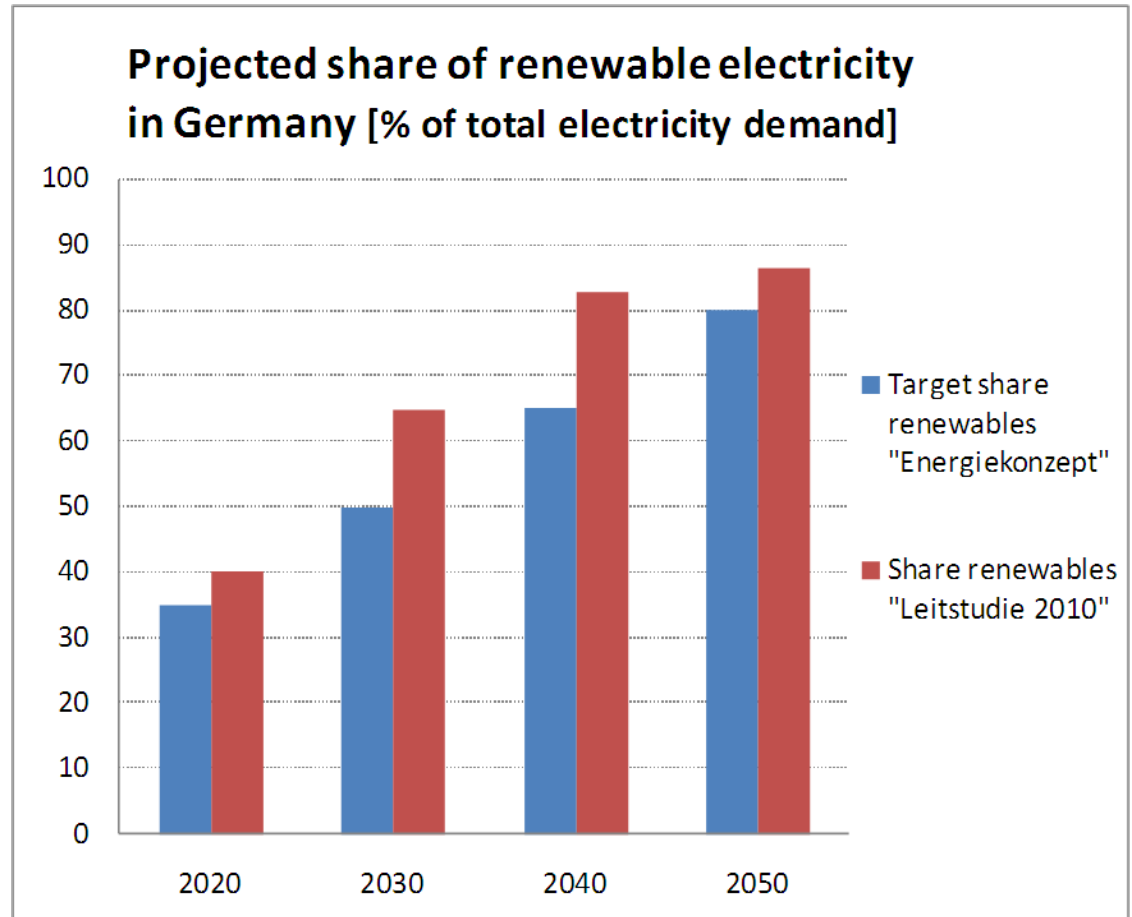
Source: BBR Raumordnungsprognose 2025, 2008

German energy/climate targets

- Until 2030 reduction of total GHG emissions by -55% compared with 1990.
- Until 2040 reduction of total GHG emissions by -70% compared with 1990.
- Until 2050 reduction of primary energy demand by -50% compared with 2008
- Until 2020 reduce **transport energy demand** by -10% compared with 2005
- Until 2050 reduce **transport energy demand** by -40% compared with 2005
- Source: Energy Roadmap of the German Federal Government 2010 (Energiekonzept der Bundesregierung 2010)

Renewables as an important mean for climate policy

- Share renewable electricity in 2010: 17%
- Growth of renewables in Germany has always been faster than projected
- At noon Saturday, May 26, 2012 half of German electricity demand was produced by photovoltaics



Source: Fraunhofer-ISI quoting Energiekonzept and Leitstudie 2010

What does it mean ?

- Strong changes of transport demand by external drivers (e.g. population development)
- Strong influences on transport supply and demand by policy objectives (e.g. energy and climate targets)



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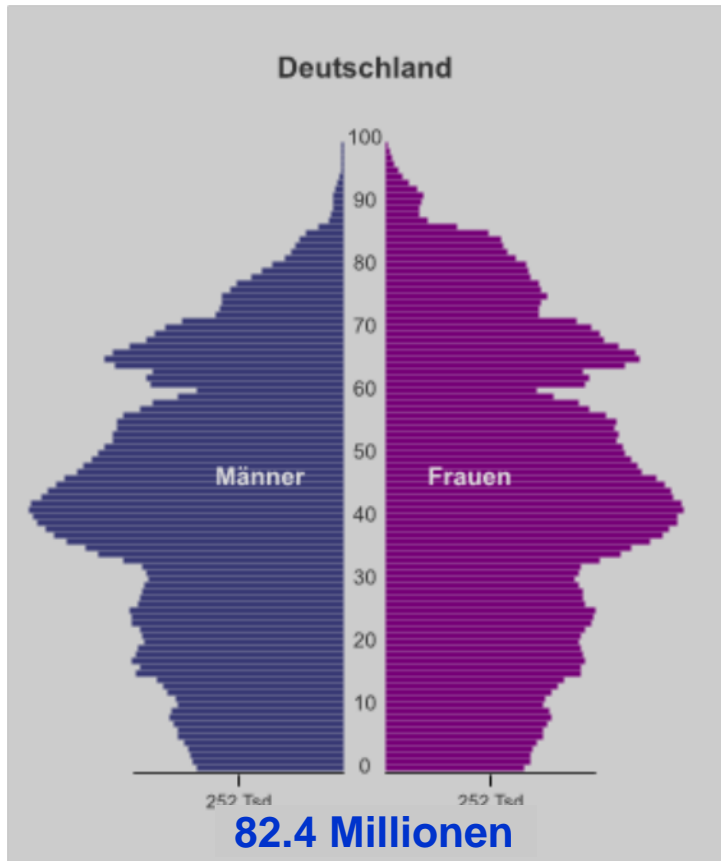
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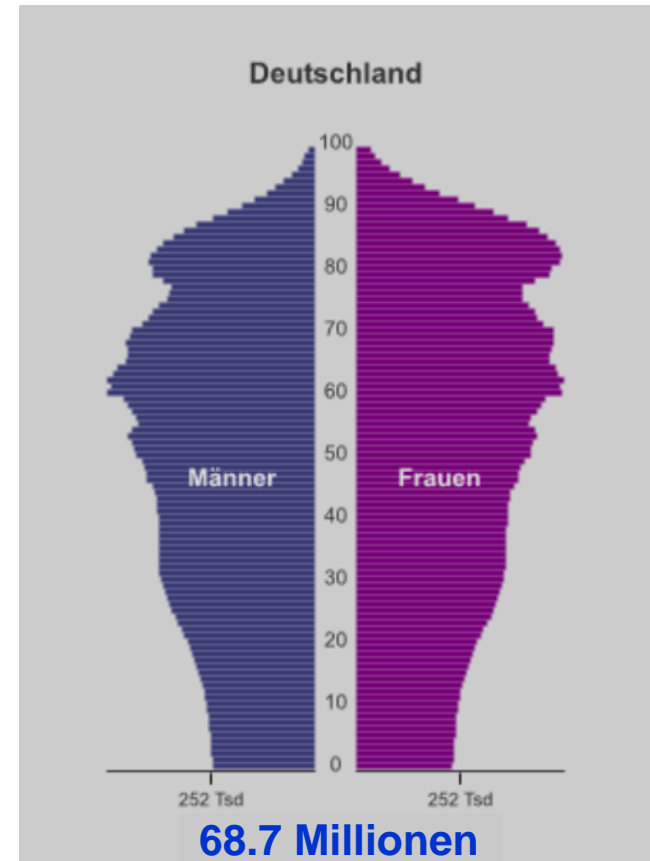
Shrinking population

Loosing a city of 400.000 each year until 2050

2005



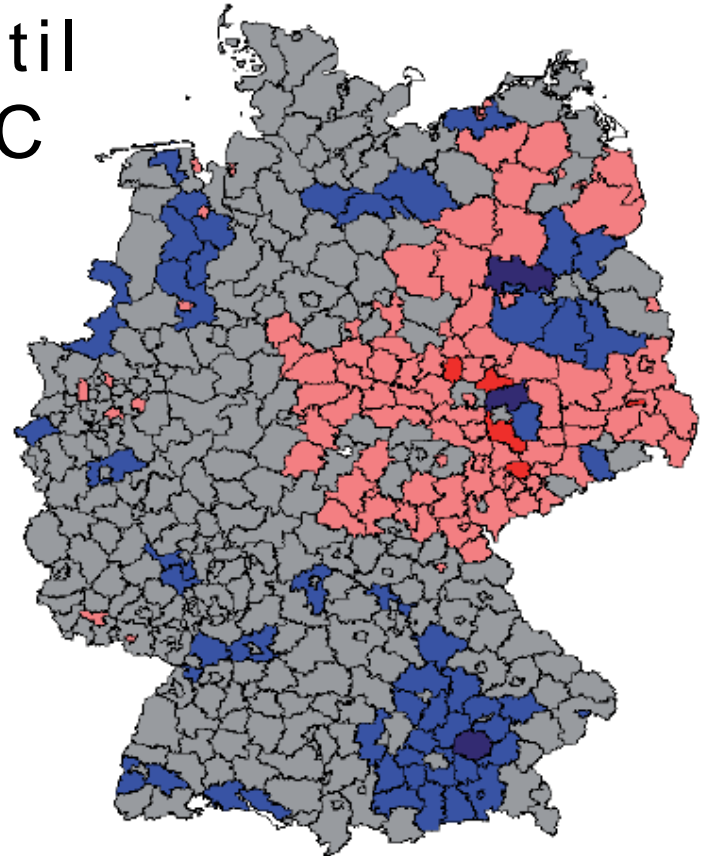
2050



Source: German Statistical Office, Destatis 11. koordinierte Bevölkerungsvorausberechnung

Medium-term forecast until 2020 – successful large C

- Already until 2020 some regions will lose close to 40% of population compared with 2002.
- Young people tend to leave these regions.
- Remaining population will age faster than average.



■	25%	bis	37%
■	10%	bis	25%
■	-10%	bis	10%
■	-25%	bis	-10%
■	-39,7%	bis	-25%

Source: ACATECH 2011