Topic: German Nuclear Phase – Out and Energy Transition Policy

Instructions:

* Need minimum 400 words
* Need 3 APA responses
* Need 3 Responses (Minimum 150 words Each) (Use uploaded document to see initial posts of other students)
* Please don't use I agree, I impressed word in contributions.

**Initial post 1**:

Germany has always been praised as being the initiators of renewable energy in recent years. Following the Fukushima Daiichi accident in 2011, the government of Germany through its parliament decided to phase-out its nuclear energy by 2020. At the same time, the government shifted its energy to the production of renewable energy. Today, the country produces 38% of its electricity from renewable resources (wind and solar). This wiki will discuss the phase-out of nuclear energy and the transition of energy policy.

As mentioned earlier, the government of Germany decided to phase-out its nuclear power following the nuclear accident that happened in Fukushima Daiichi in 2011. This phase-out of 2011 was not the first one to be initiated. In 2002 there was a nuclear consensus between the government and the nuclear industry to phase out nuclear power. Given the shelf-life of nuclear power sources, the agreement was to phase out nuclear power by 2023 (Rüdig, 2000). However, the accident of 2011, accelerated the need to phase out nuclear power as soon as possible. Today, the country is close to closing down its nuclear plants by 2022 and the capacity of nuclear power to be replaced by renewable energy.

To achieve the goals of renewable energy, the government has to introduce several policies and transitions. The first phase of the transition was to have a market for renewable resources as well as reducing the cost of technology. Feed-in tariffs were available for anyone willing to participate in Germany's energy revolution (Strunz, 2014). The policy helped the government reach its target goal earlier than it had expected.

The second phase was more complicated than the first one. It was meant to manage increasing shares of renewable energy systems. For instance, the large solar and wind installation systems that have a capacity of more than 750 kW were no longer given as feed-in tariffs but were managed by the government. It was therefore meant for large entities and not cooperatives, citizens or local farmers (Strunz, 2014). The challenge the government is now facing is incorporating the new transition to the old systems. Additionally, the mission of reducing carbon emission by 8% by 2020 is still a challenge.

In conclusion, the government of Germany was one of the countries that had invested in nuclear power. However, an accident that took place in 2011 made the government shift its focus to renewable energy. The government introduced some policies to achieve the energy transition. Today the government is producing high quantities of electricity from solar and wind power, but it is yet to reduce carbon emission by large amounts.

**Initial post 2**:

The problems of energy production and demand are not temporary; they can continue well into the next century and beyond. The world is passing through a transition from exclusive dependence on conventional fossil fuels towards an energy future that can be sustained in the long run. There are strong economic pressures on what kind of transition is possible and how quickly it can be achieved. Policymakers have a wide range of options. These include structural changes in their economies, different fuel mixes, improved efficiency of energy use, increased indigenous energy production, and application of new and renewable energy sources. To implement these options, it is necessary to overcome the rigidity of current national and international structures and behavioral patterns (Geller, H., 2012). All resources and skills should be used more astutely to minimize the side effects of this transition, particularly on the economic growth, employment, and international monetary stability.

Energy policy making therefore has the demanding task of steering this energy transition despite the manifold uncertainties regarding how future circumstances will evolve. An important function is the provision of clarity and direction by establishing clear policy frameworks and market environments that stimulate investments in support of this energy transition. Energy policy making thus needs to anticipate future developments. It needs to reconcile the often-competing strategies towards ensuring a reliable and affordable energy system which powers a healthy, competitive, and sustainable economy that meets the needs of society. Informed and up-to-date scientific knowledge can contribute to making this challenging task more achievable (Pidgeon, N., Demski, C., Butler, C., Parkhill, K., & Spence, A., 2014).

**Initial post 3**:

Various instruments have been created to impact the conduct of entertainers who add to ecological issues. Customarily, open approach hypotheses have concentrated on guideline, budgetary motivating forces, and data as the apparatuses of government. Be that as it may, new approach instruments, for example, execution necessities and tradable grants have been utilized.

Regulation

Guideline is utilized to force least necessities for ecological quality. Such mediations plan to empower or demoralize explicit exercises and their belongings, including specific emanations, specific contributions to the earth, (for example, explicit unsafe substances), surrounding centralizations of synthetics, dangers and harms, and presentation. Regularly, grants must be obtained for those exercises, and the licenses must be reestablished intermittently. Much of the time, nearby and local governments are the issuing and controlling experts. Notwithstanding, increasingly specific or conceivably risky exercises, for example, mechanical plants treating perilous compound substances or atomic power stations utilizing radioactive fuel poles, are bound to be constrained by a government or national specialist.

Guideline is a powerful way to endorse and control conduct. Itemized natural guidelines have brought about an extensive improvement in the nature of air, water, and land since the mid 1970s. The qualities of guideline are that it is commonly official—it incorporates all entertainers who need to attempt a movement portrayed in the guideline—and it treats them in a similar structure. Guidelines are likewise unbending they are hard to change. That can be considered as a quality, since unbending nature guarantees that guidelines won't change too abruptly. Notwithstanding, unbending nature can likewise be viewed as a shortcoming, since it hinders advancement, as entertainers try to remain inside the stated aim of the law as opposed to making new advances, for example, progressively productive emanation scrubbers on smokestacks that would expel more contamination than what the guideline orders. At the point when guidelines request models that are troublesome or difficult to meet—as a result of an absence of information, aptitudes, or funds with respect to the on-screen characters or botch by policymakers—guidelines won't be compelling.

Financial incentives

Governments can choose to animate conduct change by giving positive or negative monetary motivating forces—for instance, through sponsorships, charge limits, or fines and demands. Such motivations can assume a significant job in boosting advancement and in the dispersion and selection of developments. For instance, in Germany the across the board financing of sun-based vitality frameworks for private mortgage holders expanded the huge scale appropriation of photovoltaic (PV) boards. Money related impetuses or disincentives can likewise animate proficient on-screen characters to change. A potential disadvantage of money related motivating forces is that they twist the market. At the point when not utilized for a constrained period, they can make recipients subordinate upon the sponsorship. A last disadvantage is that sponsorships are costly instruments, particularly when they are open-finished.

Environmental reporting and ecolabeling

There are a few instruments that expect to educate leaders about the natural impacts of their activities. Choices are generally founded on a money saving advantage investigation of which ecological expenses and advantages are not part. The natural effect appraisal (EIA) is an instrument that encourages open leaders to settle on activities with a specific ecological effect, for example, the development of streets and modern plants. The EIA, which has turned into a lawful prerequisite in numerous nations, necessitates that the natural impacts of a task, for example, the structure of a dam or shopping center, be contemplated and that the entertainers be educated regarding how to relieve ecological harm and what remuneration they could get for doing as such. EIAs enable leaders to incorporate ecological data in a money saving advantage examination. Albeit all EIAs can't prevent activities from occurring, they can decrease the negative ecological effects.