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### GERMAN ENERGY MARKET

Energy in Germany is sourced predominantly by fossil fuels, followed by nuclear power, biomass (wood and biofuels), wind, hydro and solar. Key to Germany's energy policies and politics is the "Energiewende", meaning "energy turnaround" or "energy transformation". Germany intends to eliminate current use of nuclear power by 2022. Some plants have already been closed ahead of their intended retirement dates. It is presumed that fossil fuels, wind power, solar power, biofuels, and energy conservation will be enough to replace the existing capacity from nuclear power. The policy includes phasing out nuclear power, and progressive replacement of fossil fuels by renewables.

Germany is among the world leaders in terms of energy-efficient buildings. The 2010 Energy Concept includes several aims for the building sector to be achieved by 2020 and 2050 [1]:

- reduction of the heat demand by 20% by 2020;
- from 2020, all new buildings should be “climate-neutral” in compliance with primary energy-specific values;
- around 80% reduction of the primary energy demand in the buildings sector by 2050, which will require doubling the renovation rate of buildings from less than 1% of the total building stock per year at present to a new target of 2%.

A first evaluation of progress made is planned for 2020. Energy requirements in German building codes are determined at national level by means of the Energy Saving Act (Energieeinsparungsgesetz, EnEG) and the Energy Saving Ordinance (Energieeinsparverordnung, EnEV). Following the most recent amendment to the Energy Saving Ordinance in 2009, minimum energy performance requirements for new and existing buildings were raised by 30% on average. At present, Germany is evaluating whether it is economically feasible to strengthen those requirements further in an amendment planned for 2013. Germany applies strict energy requirements in building codes (EnEV) compared to other countries. The average energy consumption for heating of individual residential buildings is 135 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> in 2011 (temperature adjusted) and since 2009 the building code sets an average limit of about 50 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> to 70 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> for the primary energy demand of new buildings. Furthermore, Germany has a range of policies in place for the energy-efficient refurbishment of existing buildings, including a high target to increase the refurbishment rate to 2% annually of the existing building stock; however, refurbishment of existing buildings is not mandatory. The KfW, a non-prof

In the future, renewable energy capacity must expand in parallel with the timely development of the transmission and distribution networks. In addition, a stable regulatory system is necessary to ensure long-term finance to network operators. Furthermore, close monitoring of Germany's ability to meet electricity demand at peak times should continue in the medium term. Energy policy decisions in Germany inevitably have an impact beyond the country's borders and must be taken within the context of a broader European energy policy framework and in close consultation with its neighbours [2].

Great hopes seem to be pinned on electric and hydrogen vehicles delivering significant potential to reduce fossil fuel energy consumption in the near and long-term future. The German government has committed to the objective of one million electric vehicles in Germany by 2020 and six million vehicles by 2030. A number of policy measures are being implemented in order to reach this objective. The government programme for electric mobility contains number of policies for the promotion of electric mobility. For the development of fuel cell vehicles, powered by hydrogen, the National Programme of Innovation for Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technology will have provided

around EUR 1.4 billion of public and private capital by the year 2016 to academia and industry for research in hydrogen and fuel cell projects [3,4].

Germany is one of the largest consumers of energy in the world. Renewable energy is more present in the domestically produced energy, since Germany imports about two-thirds of its energy. This however is offset by exports of energy in 2016 renewable energy based electricity generation almost reached the 30% mark. That makes Renewables the most important energy source in Germany for three years in a row.

#### **Literature**

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#### **ORGANIZATION MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT "CSTC T-PPR"**

Manufacture development – the complex process including scientific researches, designing (calculation and designing) and introduction new achievements in manufacture.

Management development is influence process on science officers, designers, researchers, production workers for maintenance achievement the purposes development. Difficulty management development consists that participants this process are quite often organizational separated, work in the various organizations and structures.

The building organisation, as well as any other enterprise, passes certain life cycle (the ontogenesis law), an including number of stages: creation, formation, work in a constant mode, development, liquidation. At each stage of function the enterprise essentially vary. In creation the enterprise does not work. The system creating the given enterprise works.

In structures management the same division management personnel are engaged in functioning and manufacture development, and functioning questions, as a rule, receive a priority over development questions. Therefore to management development it is not given due attention that is one the reasons delay rates growth labour productivity. As a rule, there are no divisions which would be engaged in development the organisation management and manufacture, is insufficiently given attention to social development. Has ripened necessity more accurate allocation service on management development.

Experience prompts two ways the decision this problem. The first way provides creation special divisions on technical, organizational, economic and social development in the structure, corresponding services (technical, economic etc.). In this case it is expedient to have also division the complex development which are carrying out a role head division on development the building organisation as a whole which problems include coordination work divisions development in separate directions. The second way – creation uniform complex division on management the development, including departments (groups) in all directions development (planning, the scientific and technical information, etc.).

The basic functions service management by development as a whole are: