**SSC2030: Reading quiz for chapter 2 of ‘Clean Break’**

1. How much progress did Germany make in installing renewable energy between 1999 and 2012?

Solar power increased 1000-times and wind power ten times during that period.

2. The most obvious goal of Germany’s Renewable Energy Act of 2000 (the EEG) was to replace coal- and nuclear-generated electricity with renewably generated electricity. What was the more immediate social goal of the legislation?

The EEG’s social goal was the democratization and decentralization of Germany’s energy production.

3. Who was most opposed to the EEG?

Germany’s ‘big four’ power utilities were most opposed to the legislation.

4. What is the FiT? And what right does it give German citizens? Who pays for the cost of the FiT?

The ‘FiT’ is the feed-in-tariff. The FiT gives every German citizen the right to produce and to sell power. The German ratepayer (in other words, citizen) pays for the FiT bonus in their increased electricity bills?

5. Who were the first, and most enthusiastic, to take advantage of the FiT?

German farmers realized that they could put wind turbines on farms and gain a second – renewable energy- source of income while retaining their farm income.

6. How does the average cost of German electricity compare to the average cost of US electricity?

German electricity costs about three times as much as US electricity, but annual cost of electricity per household per year is still lower in Germany.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **cost of electricity**  **$/kWh** | **household use (kWh/year)** | **household use**  **($/year)** |
| Germany | 0.3022 | 3,171 | $958.28 |
| US | 0.1300 | 10,399 | $1,351.87 |

7. Are any groups exempt from the ‘renewable energy surcharge’ that is used to fund the FiT? If so, why?  
Industries that export goods and are energy intensive are exempt so that the surcharge doesn’t increase the cost of their goods to the point that they could compete with foreign producers.

8. How do you think increasing the number of exempt organizations would impact public support for EEG?  
As more organizations are exempted, the cost for non-exempt Germans will rise and public support for the EEG may wane.