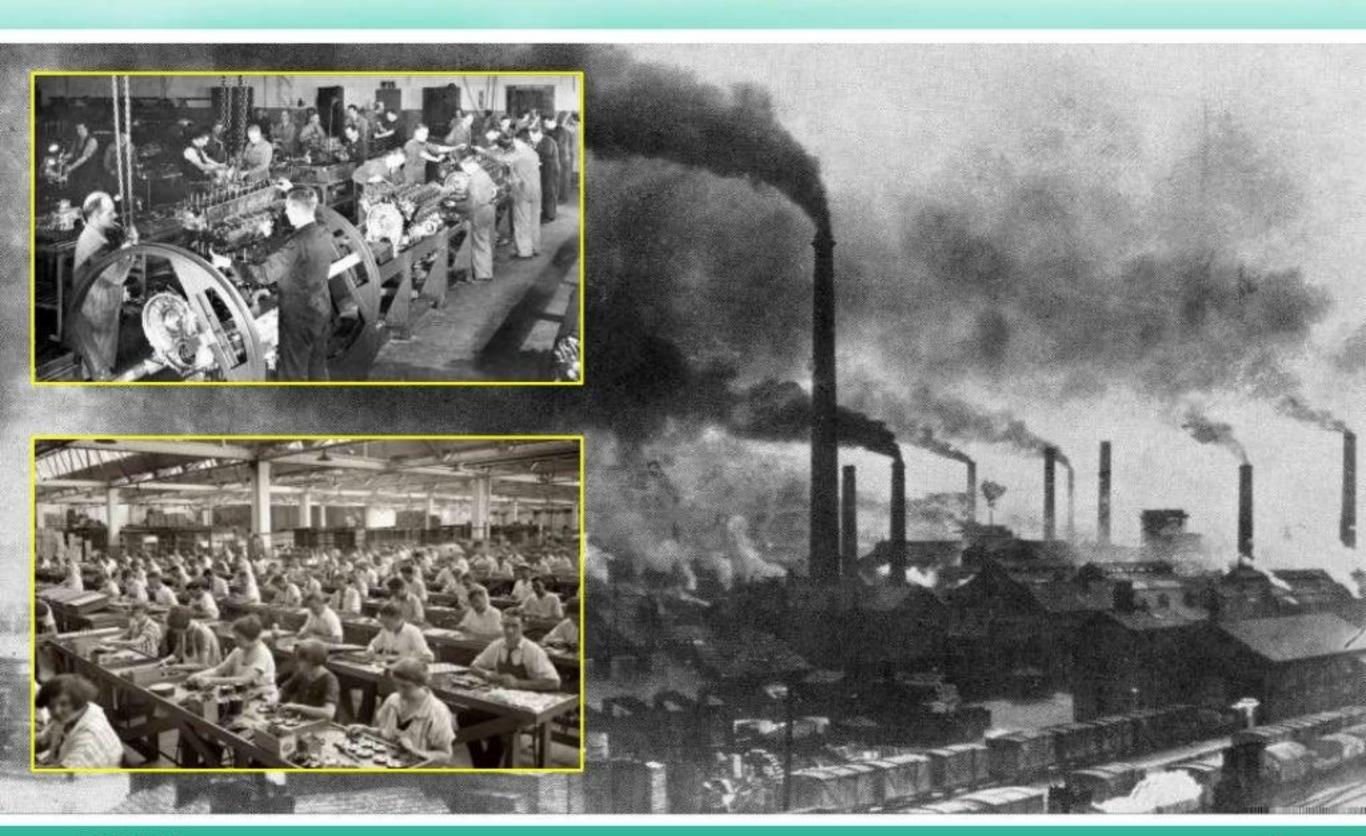


Exploiting natural resources

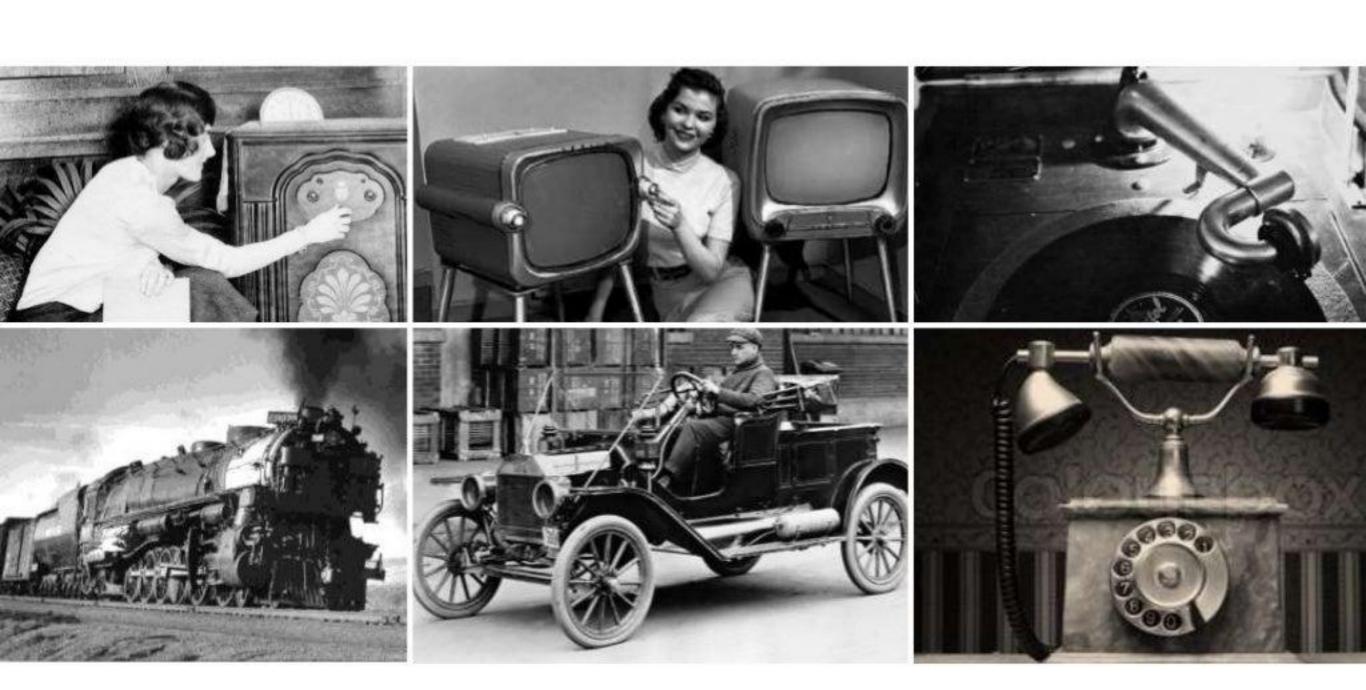


400,000-year-old shelter from Terra Amata, France

Industrial revolution 1700



Technological explosion



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Current technological revolution





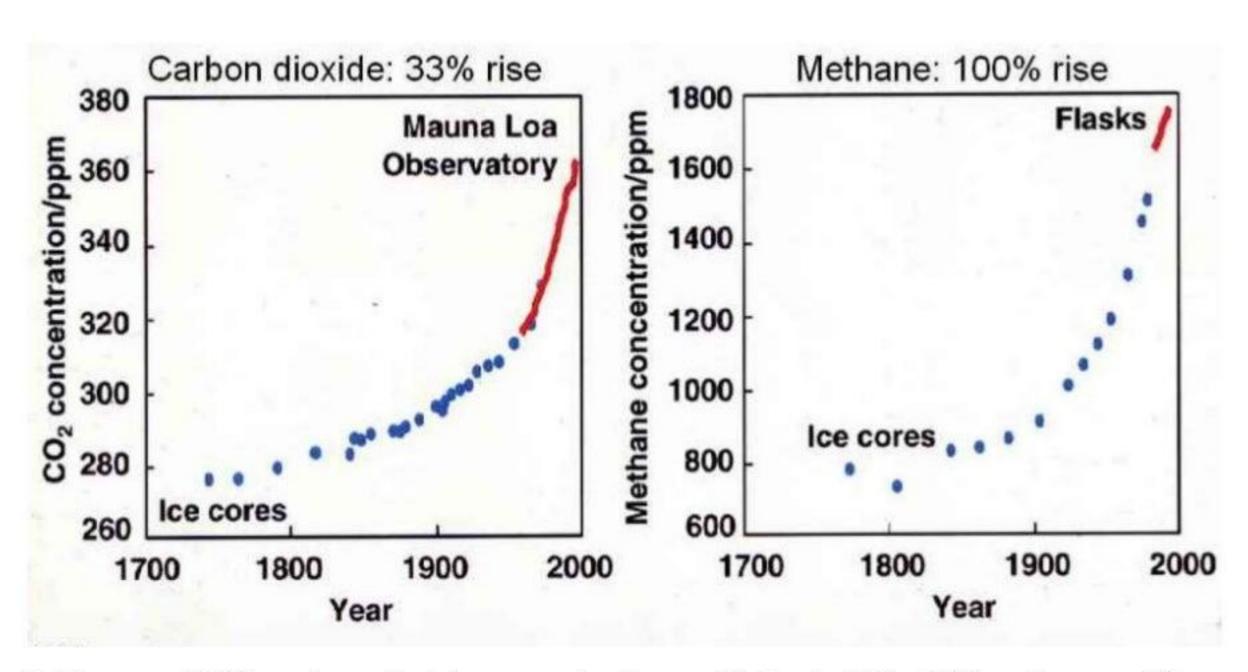








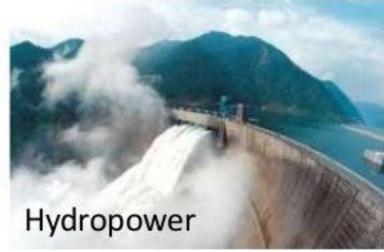
The impact of industrial revolution on our climate



By the year 2100, carbon dioxide concentrations will rise to 600 - 700 parts per million.

Switching towards clean energy





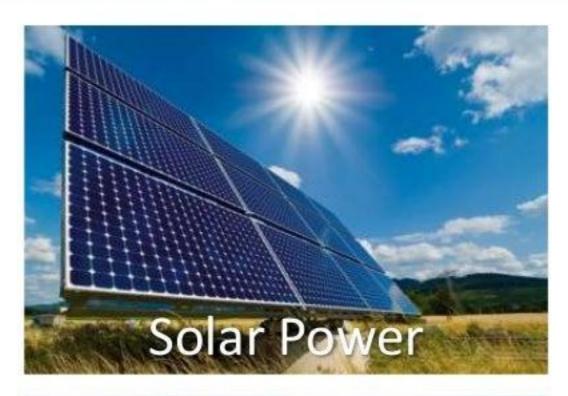


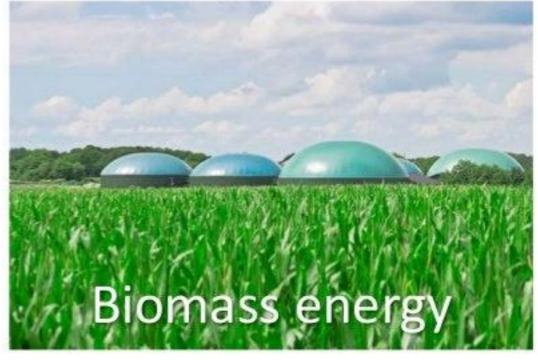






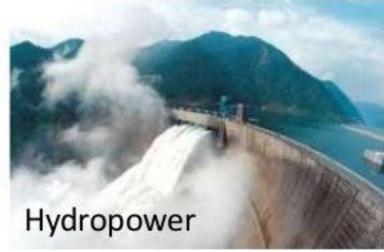
General overview





Switching towards clean energy







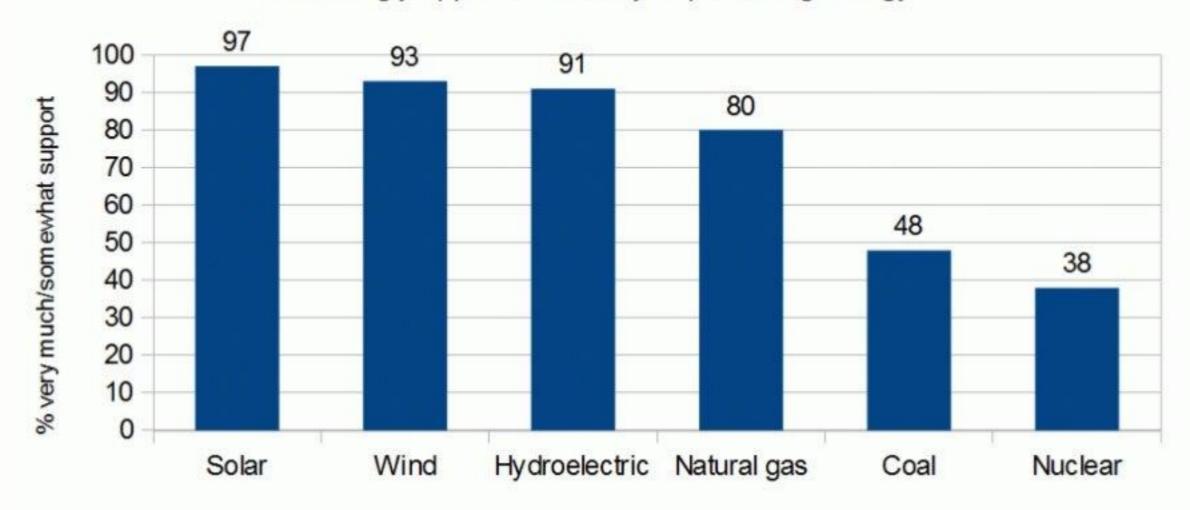






Global public support for energy sources

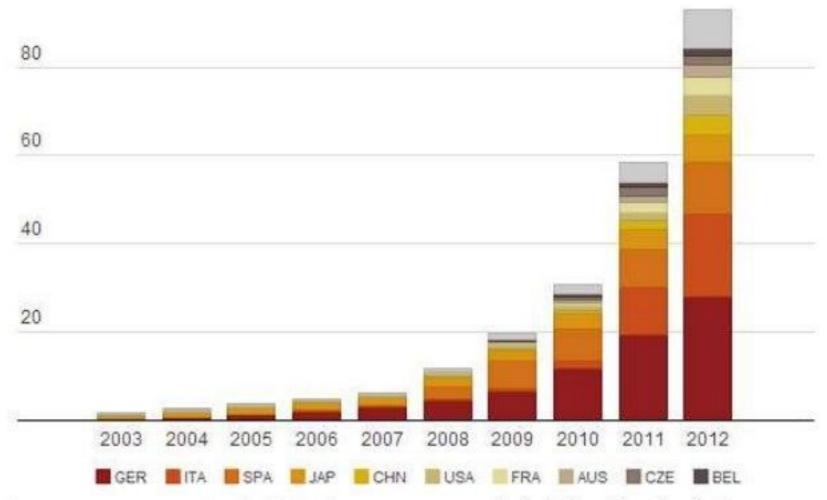
"Please indicate whether you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose each way of producing energy"



Source: Ipsos, May 2011

Global status with solar power

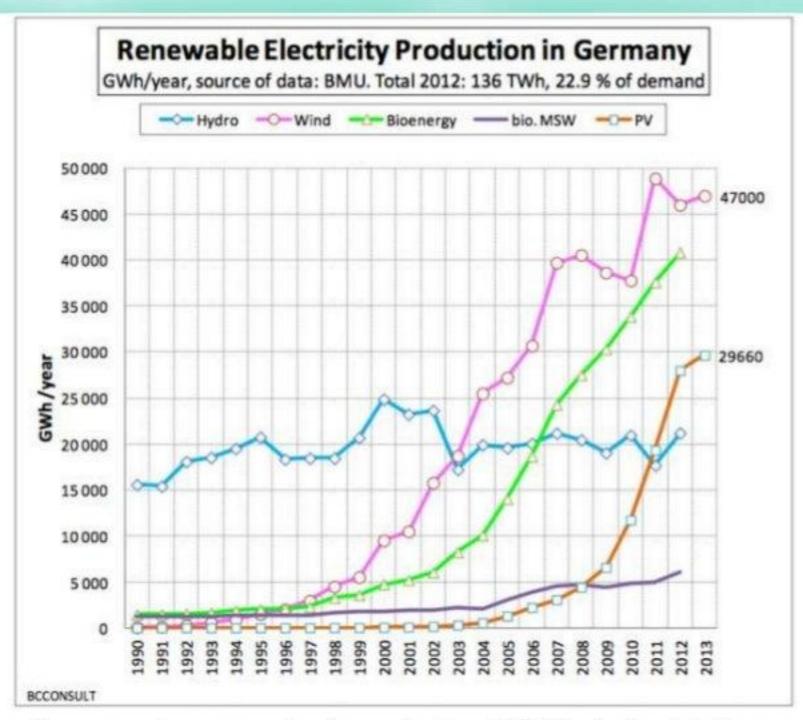
Global Solar Generation: 2003-2012 (TWh)



Source: BP Energy Outlook 2012

shrinkthatfootprint.com

Status of Germany



Germany has a goal of producing 100% of electricity from renewable sources by 2050.



Status of Germany with solar power

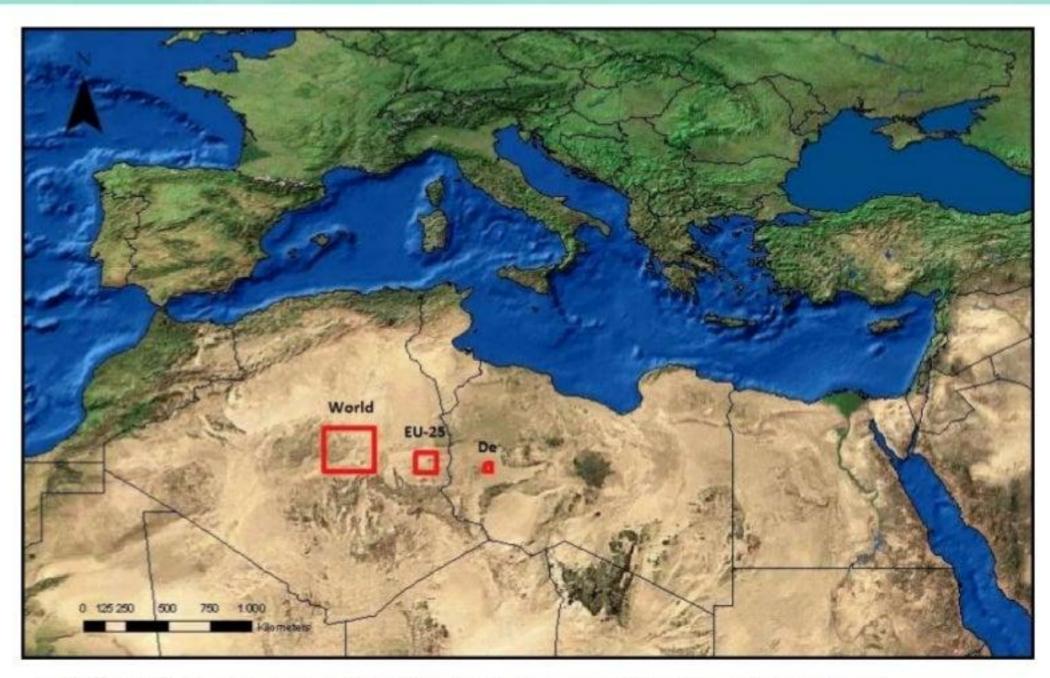
June 6th (1pm and 2pm)

June 9th (National holiday)

24.24 GWh of electricity



The potential of solar power



Europe (EU-25) Germany (De)

Total surface area required to fuel the world with solar power

Data provided by the German Aerospace Centre (DLR)

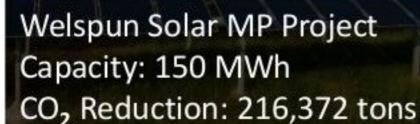
The potential of solar energy in reducing CO₂ emissions



Ivanpah Solar Power Facility Capacity: 354 MWh

CO₂ Reduction: 400,000 tons

Neemuch, India



Arizona, United States



The Agua Caliente Solar Project Capacity: 290 MWh

CO, Reduction: 324,000 tons

Abu Dhabi, UAE



Sanlúcar la Mayor, Spain



Solnova Solar Power Station Capacity: 200 MWh

CO₂ Reduction: 185,000 tons

California, United States



Genesis Solar Energy Project Capacity: 250 MWh

CO, Reduction: 393,000 tons

Ivanpah Solar Power Facility, U.S.



Canal Solar Power Project, India



A touch of innovation









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Solar energy trends over the past 3 years

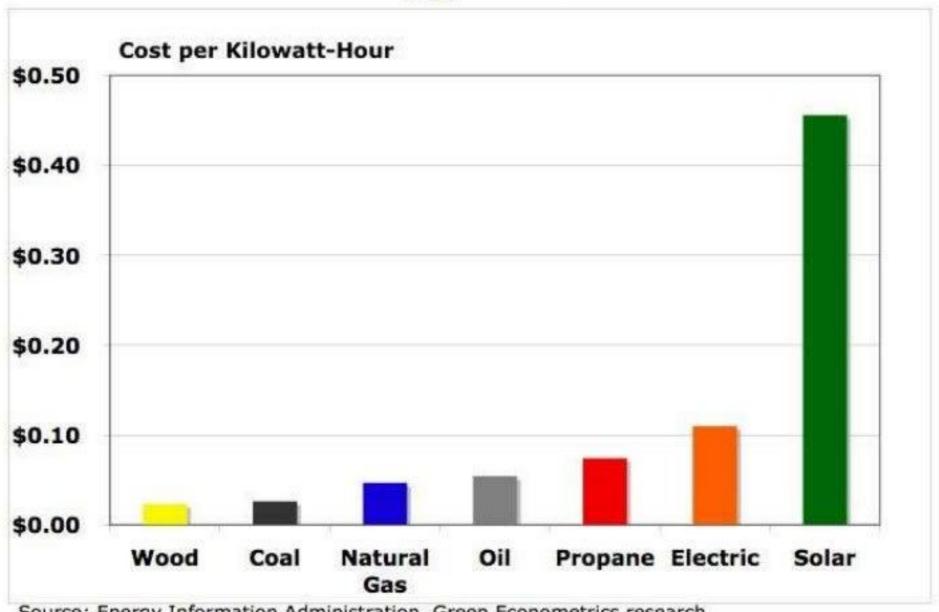
- More efficient.
- Minimized environmental risks.
- Cheaper.
- Smaller.
- Flexible.
- Transparent.





Cost problem

Energy Costs



Source: Energy Information Administration, Green Econometrics research