

University of Stuttgart

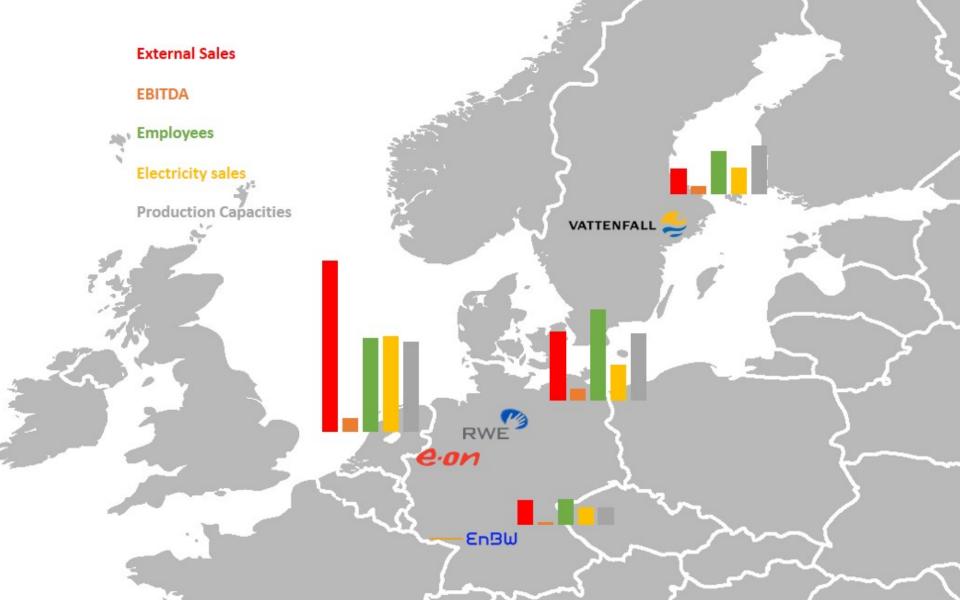
Institute for Social Sciences (SOWI VI) Department of Organizational Sociology and Innovation Studies

> The incumbent energy providers and the transformation of the German electricity sector

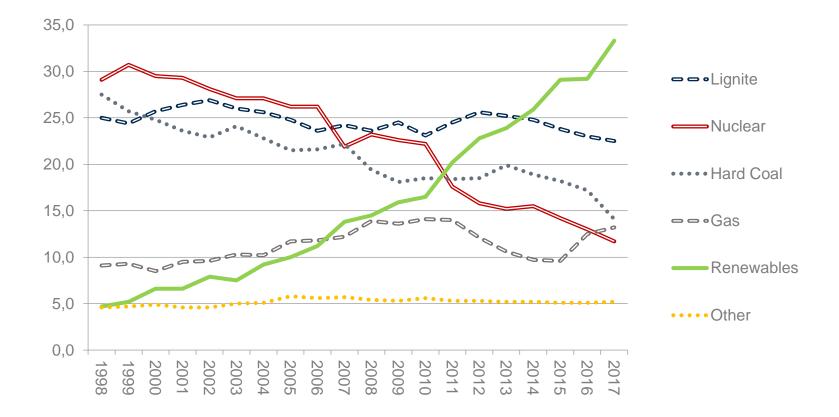
**Gregor Kungl** 

#### Structure

- 1. Quick overview incumbents and renewable energies
- 2. Reasons for incumbents resistance to renewable energies
  - a. Organisational inertia
  - b. Political support of established business models
- 3. Implications

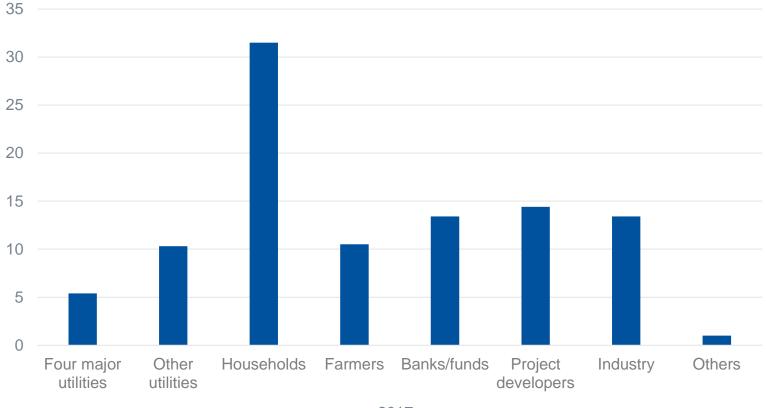


#### **Overview – incumbents and renewable energies**



Electricity production by source in Germany. Data: AG Energiebilanzen

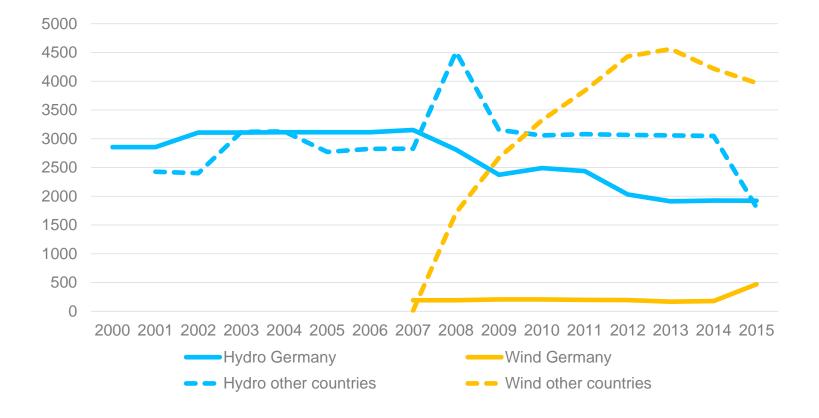
#### **Overview – incumbents and renewable energies**



2017

Ownership structure of renewable energies in Germany. Source: trend:research 2018

#### **Overview – incumbents and renewable energies**



Installed capacity of renewables at E.ON. In MW. Data: E.ON business reports

#### **Reasons for the incumbents resistance to renewable energies**

- Organisational inertia
- Political support of established business models

### **Organisational Inertia – different approaches**

- Population Ecology (Hannan und Freeman 1977, 1984, 1989): Structural inertia as a by-product of economic selection processes
- Path Depencence (Arthur 1994; Sydow et al 2009 a.o.): Inertia caused by selfreinfocing dynamics in the history of the organisation
- Miller (1994, 1993): Past success of firm leads to conservative decision preferences
- Unruh (2000): Organisational inertia as a result of the over-focussation on existing competences
- Leonard-Barton (1992): Companies get locked-into their core competences
- Levitt und March (1988): Origin of inertia in organisational learning processes
- Barr et al (1992): Inertia due to "outdated" mental models of decision makers
- Dolata (2011): Low adaptability of organisations due to cognitive, micropolitical and structural factors
- Geels (2014): Industrial regimes are stabilised by various lock-in mechanisms

## **Dimensions of organisational inertia**

- Economic Dimension
- Technological Dimension
- (Micro-)political Dimension
- Cultural-/cognitive Dimension

## **Dimensions of organisational inertia**

	Situation around 2000	Development over time
Economic Dimension		
Technological Dimension		
(Micro-)political Dimension		
Cultural-/cognitive Dimension		

## **Dimensions of organisational inertia**

	Situation around 2000	Development over time
Economic Dimension	Sunk costs in conventional power plants	From 2010: Depreciations of conventional power plants; sunk costs decrease
	Dependence on dept financing. Capital market supports established business models	Since 2008: Less incentives for investments along established bussines models
Technological Dimension	Competences in management of large-scale, centralised structures not easily transferable to renewables	From 2006/2007: Growing competence in renewables – large windparks as crossover
		From 2010/2011: Growing competence in management of small, decentralised projects
	Underestimation of the potentials of renewables	From 2006/2007: Incremental re-evaluation of renewables
(Micro-)political Dimension	Representatives of conventional business are dominant within the companies	From 2008: Earnings of conventional business decrease; earnings of renewable business increase
	Technological preferences of leadership not in favour of renewables	Incremental generational change within leadership
	Conflicting interests of shareholders - heterogeneous	Conflicting interests of shareholders - heterogeneous
Cultural-/cognitive Dimension	Company culture based on traditional views of electricity supply	Over time: Incremental cultural change
		2011: Fukushima and nuclear phase-out shake taken-for-granted rules and established mindsets

## **Political support of established industries**

## **Political support of established industries**

Positive regulations

Negative regulations

## **Political support of established industries**

Positive regulations Negative regulations 1998:Liberalisation 2000: EEG 2002: Nuclear Phase-Out 1 2005: Emission Trading 2005: Re-Regulation 2010: Extension Nuclear Power

2011: Nuclear Phase-Out 2



University of Stuttgart Institute for Social Sciences (SOWI VI) Department of Organizational Sociology and Innovation Studies

# Thank you!



#### **Gregor Kungl**

e-mail Gregor.kungl@sowi.uni-stuttgart.de phone +49 (0) 711 685-81020 www.Uni-stuttgart.de/soz/oi

University of Stuttgart Department of Organizational Sociology and Innovation Studies (SOWI VI) Seidenstraße 36 70174 Stuttgart