

SCIENCE . TECHNOLOGY

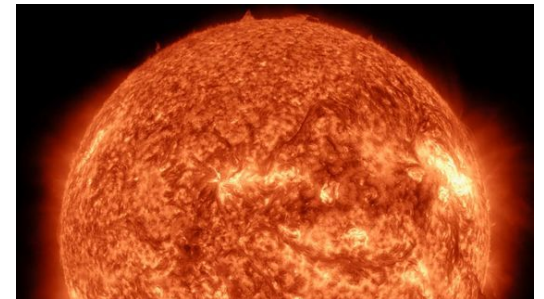
# ENERGY OF LIFE

2 x 52' (GER, ENG subs), 2 x 30' (GER)

**2018 will be the year with the highest energy consumption of all time. And forecasts predict that in the coming decades our electricity consumption will continue to rise drastically.**

At the same time the reserves of so-called fossil fuels - oil, gas, coal - are slowly but surely dwindling. But it's questionable whether renewable sources will be able to compensate the demand. In the age of technology and a highly digitized world the thought of a lack of electricity is frightening. How can we ensure the supply of electricity to an increasingly electrified society? And how can we make electricity storable and transportable? Electricity is the hot commodity of the future. Only those who have electricity can generate prosperity and growth.

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## 1. The Thirst for Energy

The sun is the most powerful source of energy in our galaxy and could theoretically supply the entire human race with electricity without difficulty, but to what extent are the technologies available that should bring us into this new era of electricity? Perhaps wind power is the more promising alternative? Wind farms are being built all over the world at full speed in order to expand the energy supply through wind. But what about the cost-benefit calculation of wind energy? Is the expensive investment in wind turbines worthwhile at all and can this technology cover our hunger for electricity?

## 2. Energy and Transport

The switch to renewable energies will not remain without consequences. And these will also affect the everyday lives of all people on earth. Will we have to limit our electricity consumption in the future because there is not enough left for everyone? Will we perhaps even have to take care of our own energy supply? How will we get from A to B in the future without oil and gas? How do we fly around the globe without kerosene? Mobility is one of the world's biggest drivers of energy consumption. The transport of people and goods by road, rail and air accounts for around 34 percent of energy consumption. The electrification of mobility has already begun and could - as the example of Norway shows - be a solution. But not for trucks and industrial vehicles. Is fuel cell technology the alternative here?