

### EUROPEAN LEVEL

#### EU CLIMATE AND ENERGY PACKAGE (20/20/20 TARGETS)

In December 2008, the European Union agreed on a host of directives and objectives. These set out specific targets which relate to the efforts to mitigate climate change and to reduce energy consumption and are to be reached by 2020: greenhouse gases emissions are to be cut by 20% compared to 2005, renewables are to account for 20% of gross final energy consumption, and energy efficiency is to increase by 20% compared to 1990.

#### 2030 European Climate and Energy Framework

The new Climate and Energy Framework is centred on three main targets for 2030: to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from within the EU by a minimum of 40%, to increase the share of renewables in the EU's final energy consumption to at least 27%, and achieve energy savings of at least 27%.

#### INTERNAL ELECTRICITY MARKET DIRECTIVE (DIRECTIVE 2009/72/EC)

This directive deals with the organisation and functioning of the electricity sector as part of a deregulated electricity market. It lays down rules on the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity, and on consumer supply and consumer protection. Furthermore, it specifies requirements for tendering and for authorisation procedures for the operation of the grids. The aim of the directive is to create a single European electricity market.

#### EMISSIONS TRADING DIRECTIVE (DIRECTIVE 2009/29/EC)

This directive introduced the European system of greenhouse gases emissions trading, which aims at reducing emissions in a cost-effective way. The directive lays down the rules on how certificates are to be allocated and traded and stipulates requirements concerning the provision of information.

#### ENERGY EFFICIENCY DIRECTIVE (DIRECTIVE 2012/27/EU)

The aim of this directive is to increase energy efficiency in the EU by 20% by 2020 compared to baseline projections. Measures here include the annual requirement for government to improve the energy performance of 3% of its building stock and for energy utilities to achieve a further 1.5% in energy savings.

#### ENERGY LABELLING DIRECTIVE (DIRECTIVE 2010/30/EU)

This directive sets out pan-EU requirements for the labelling of energy-related products with regard to energy consumption and energy efficiency standards. It defines requirements concerning the provision of information by the Member States and lays down the respective responsibilities of suppliers and dealers. Products covered by this directive include washing machines and television sets.

#### REGULATION (EC) No 715/2009 ON ACCESS TO THE NATURAL GAS TRANSMISSION NETWORKS

In the interest of ensuring a well-functioning internal market for natural gas, this regulation lays down requirements for access to the gas transmission networks and to LNG and storage facilities. The aim of this regulation is to work towards establishing a wholesale market for natural gas which is capable of delivering a high degree of security of supply, and to create mechanisms that will lead to a harmonisation of the rules governing the cross-border exchange of natural gas.

#### RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES (RES) DIRECTIVE (DIRECTIVE 2009/28/EC)

This directive provides the legal framework for the promotion of renewables. It sets out binding national targets for the total share of renewables in each Member State's gross final energy consumption, and for the transport sector. Moreover, it specifies rules with regard to joint projects, administrative procedures, the requirement to provide information, and access to the electricity grid.

#### INTERNAL MARKET IN NATURAL GAS DIRECTIVE (DIRECTIVE 2009/73/EC)

This directive deals with the organisation and the functioning of the natural gas sector. It lays down rules concerning the transmission networks and the distribution, supply, and storage of natural gas. Furthermore, it sets out criteria and procedural requirements which govern the (non-lap) approval of requests for the transmission, distribution, supply, and storage of natural gas, and for the operation of natural-gas networks. The aim of this directive is to create a single European natural-gas market.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS (EIA) DIRECTIVE (DIRECTIVE 2011/92/EU)

This directive stipulates the requirement for environmental impact assessments (EIAs) to be undertaken prior to the approval of certain types of public and private sector projects.

#### HABITATS DIRECTIVE (DIRECTIVE 2011/92/EU) AND BIRDS DIRECTIVE (DIRECTIVE 2009/147/EC)

These directives specify rules on biodiversity and environmental protection.

#### INDUSTRIAL EMISSIONS DIRECTIVE (DIRECTIVE 2010/75/EU)

The Industrial Emissions Directive sets out emissions limit values (ELVs) and other requirements for the approval of certain types of industrial installations, including power stations.

#### EU ENERGY PERFORMANCE OF BUILDINGS DIRECTIVE (DIRECTIVE 2010/31/EU)

This directive seeks to improve the energy performance of buildings in the EU.

#### TEN-YEAR NETWORK-DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Every two years, the European Networks of Transmission System Operators for Electricity and Gas produce non-binding pan-EU 10-year network development plans for the natural-gas networks and the electricity grids. These plans include projections on what exactly will constitute an adequate expansion of the networks.

#### REGULATION ESTABLISHING THE "CONNECTING EUROPE" FACILITY

This regulation sets out the overarching rules for the "Connecting Europe" facility, hereby creating a new, integrated tool for investment in crucial EU infrastructure projects in the transport, energy, and telecommunications sectors.

#### CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION DIRECTIVE (DIRECTIVE 2008/114/EC)

The Member States are required to regularly identify European infrastructures that are critical, for instance for the supply of electricity. They are to ensure that operators' security plans are available and that security liaison officers are designated for each of these infrastructures.

#### ECODESIGN DIRECTIVE (DIRECTIVE 2009/125/EC)

This directive provides the basis for pan-EU eco-design requirements for energy-relevant products. Only products which meet these requirements can be brought to market and used. The directive applies to devices like chargers and electrical engines.

#### REGULATION (EC) No 714/2009 ON CONDITIONS FOR ACCESS TO THE NETWORK FOR CROSS-BORDER EXCHANGES IN ELECTRICITY

The aim of this regulation is to set out fair rules for cross-border exchanges in electricity and thereby foster competition on the internal market for electricity. This includes the creation of a balancing mechanism for the cross-border flow of electricity and rules on the allocation of interconnector capacity. The regulation also sets out basic principles for the calculation of transmission fees.

#### REGULATION ON GUIDELINES FOR TRANS-EUROPEAN ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE (IN PREPARATION)

This regulation on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructures lays down rules designed to simplify and speed up approval procedures and raise acceptance levels. It also defines a regulatory framework and regulates the allocation of costs for energy infrastructure projects.

#### INTER-TSO COMPENSATION MECHANISM (REGULATION (EU) No 938/2010)

This regulation sets out guidelines with regard to the fees charged for cross-border electricity exchange. It also lays down rules governing the fees charged for access to the transmission grids.

#### REGULATION (EU) No 994/2010 ON SAFEGUARDING A SECURE SUPPLY OF GAS

This regulation lays down the requirements that have to be met by companies and public authorities in the interest of maintaining a secure supply of natural gas. These include minimum standards for infrastructure and for consumer supply. The Member States are required to put preventive and emergency plans in place that will help prevent and/or address any supply bottlenecks. In Germany, the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy is responsible for taking these measures. A certain number of individual responsibilities has been assigned to the Federal Network Agency.

#### DIRECTIVE FOR A SECURE SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY (DIRECTIVE 2005/89/EC)

Under this directive, the Member States must take measures to ensure a secure supply of electricity. These measures concern generation capacity, balancing supply and demand, and ensuring that there is sufficient generation and transmission capacity for the systems to work reliably.

#### CCS DIRECTIVE (DIRECTIVE 2009/31/EC)

This directive sets out conditions for the storage of carbon dioxide. It also lays down requirements for the selection, approval, and monitoring of storage sites.

#### PLANNED INVESTMENT IN ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE

Every two years, the Member States furnish the European Commission with information on infrastructure projects that are at the planning stages or are currently being implemented. This data is provided for projects related to the generation, storage, and transport of natural oil and gas, electricity (including from renewable sources), biofuels, and CCS.

### NATIONAL LEVEL

#### THE ENERGY CONCEPT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The energy policy of the Federal Government rests upon the Energy Concept of 28 September 2010, in which the Federal Government set out guidelines for ensuring an environmentally sound, reliable, and affordable energy supply, thus mapping the transition into the age of renewables.

#### ENERGY INDUSTRY ACT

The Energy Industry Act sets out the regulatory conditions that are necessary for ensuring a secure, affordable, consumer and environmentally friendly supply of electricity and natural gas. It regulates the supply systems for electricity and natural gas in order to ensure that competition is effective and is not distorted. It also implements European Union law with regard to the network-based supply of electricity and natural gas.

#### COMBINED-HEAT-AND-POWER ACT

The generation of electricity from combined-heat-and-power is to be raised to 25% by 2020. The feed-in of and the feed-in tariffs for electricity from CHP plants are regulated in the act, which also defines the surcharges imposed to fund the construction and extension of heat and cooling networks and storage facilities.

#### ENERGY SECURITY OF SUPPLY ACT

This act defines how vital energy needs are to be met in the event of immediate threats or disruptions to the energy supply where these cannot be sufficiently addressed in time.

#### ELECTRICITY DUTY ACT

This act regulates the taxation of electricity as well as the exemption from, remission of, and repayment of tax.

#### ENERGY TAX ACT

This law sets out the taxation rules that apply to all types of fossil energy sources, regenerative energy sources, and synthetic hydrocarbons harvested from biomass and used for heating and/or transport purposes.

#### POWER GRID EXPANSION ACT

The Power Grid Expansion Act deals with the construction of extra-high-voltage grids. It sets out specific plans for grid projects that are designed to integrate electricity from renewable sources, establish better networks in the European Energy market, connect new power stations, and avoid structural bottlenecks in the transmission network.

#### GRID EXPANSION ACCELERATION ACT

This law sets out procedural requirements for the construction of cross-regional and cross-border extra-high-voltage lines. It also applies to high-voltage powerlines with a nominal voltage of at least 110 kV. The individual expansion projects are laid down in the Federal Requirements Plan Act. The aim of this act is to speed up planning and approval procedures.

#### FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS PLAN ACT

This act defines which measures are needed to expand and upgrade the extra-high-voltage grids in the next 10 years, supplementing the projects set out in the Power Grid Expansion Act.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ACT

This law specifies precautions to be taken in order to ensure effective environmental protection in the context of both public and private-sector projects.

#### ENERGY AND CLIMATE FUND ACT

The Energy and Climate Fund was established in order to provide funding for the additional responsibilities associated with the Energy Concept of 28 September 2010. This Special Fund is used to fund measures in the areas of renewable energy and energy efficiency, as well as the national efforts to combat climate change. The Government Decisions of June and July 2011 stipulate that revenues from the auctioning of carbon emissions certificates are to be the only source of revenue.

#### COMPULSORY-WATT-LABELLING ACT

This act stipulates the labelling requirements for products with regard to their energy consumption, consumption of other important resources, and their carbon footprint. This may take the form of labels indicating consumption, product information, or advertising information. Further details are laid down in the Energy Consumption Labelling Act and the Ordinance on Energy Consumption Labelling for Cars.

#### ENERGY SERVICE ACT

The Energy Services Act was created to foster the development of a market for energy services and to ensure that final energy consumers are better informed about these services.

#### RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES ACT

This law is designed to promote the advancement of technologies that enable the production of energy from renewable sources at a lower cost. The share of renewables used in power generation is to be raised to 80% by 2050.

#### RENEWABLE ENERGIES HEAT ACT

This law is designed to help raise the share of renewables to 14 per cent of the energy used for heating purposes and to achieve this by 2020.

#### ENERGY SAVING ACT

This law sets out the basic legal requirements with regard to energy conservation in buildings.

#### ENERGY-RELATED-PRODUCTS ACT

This act regulates the market release, operation, and exhibiting of energy-relevant products.

#### ATOMIC ENERGY ACT

This law is designed to protect life, health, and material goods from the hazards of the use of nuclear power and the harmful effects of ionising radiation. It defines basic rules for plant operation and for the structured phase-out of nuclear energy for commercial electricity production.

#### FEDERAL IMMISSION CONTROL ACT

This act is designed to protect people, animals and plants, the ground, water, the atmosphere, as well as cultural assets and material goods from harmful environmental effects (caused by air pollution, noise, vibrations, light, heat, and radiation).

#### FEDERAL MINING ACT

This law sets out the legal framework for the exploration, extraction, and processing of mineral resources in Germany. It also applies to the construction and operation of underground storage facilities.

#### FEDERAL WATER ACT

This law specifies rules and requirements for the use and protection of water bodies. Most of the water used in the generation of energy (e.g. for cooling systems; hydropower) is surface water.

#### CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE (CCS) ACT

This act provides the legal framework for the piloting and application of technologies used in the sequestration, transport, and storage of carbon dioxide found in deep geological strata. It also contains rules on the examination, erection, operation, monitoring, and decommissioning of pilot storage facilities, and on the transfer of responsibility for these, as well as rules on connection and access to CO2 ducts and storage facilities.

#### GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION TRADING ACT

This law provides the basis for the trading of greenhouse gases emission allowances within a pan-EU emissions trading system. The aim is to make a contribution towards the global effort to combat climate change through reducing the level of greenhouse gases emissions in a cost-efficient manner.

#### FEDERAL NATURE CONSERVATION ACT

This act stipulates requirements for nature and landscape protection. It is comprised of rules that are designed to preserve biodiversity, a balanced ecosystem, regenerative capacity, the sustainable use of natural resources, and the diversity and beauty of nature and the countryside. The protection afforded under this act also covers the nurturing and, where necessary, restoring of these resources.

#### ORDINANCE TO ENSURE THE SUPPLY OF GAS IN A SUPPLY CRISIS

This ordinance defines the powers of the Federal Network Agency and the Länder (as load distributors) that are necessary for ensuring that vital demand for natural gas is met. In a crisis situation, these load distributors can issue instructions both to gas companies and consumers.

#### ORDINANCE TO ENSURE THE SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY IN A SUPPLY CRISIS

The aim of this ordinance is to ensure that vital needs for electricity are met. It also transfers the role of load distributor to the Federal Network Agency in the event of a supply crisis.

#### ORDINANCE ASSIGNING PLANNING APPROVAL PROCEDURES

By way of this ordinance, the responsibility for conducting planning approval procedures for cross-regional and cross-border extra-high-voltage lines was transferred from the Länder to the Federal Network Agency.

#### RESERVE POWER PLANT ORDINANCE

This ordinance stipulates procedures for the procurement of reserve power-plant capacity and the conditions under which power plants with systematic importance can be decommissioned.

#### COMPULSORY-WATT-LABELLING ORDINANCE

This regulation specifies labelling requirements for products with regard to their energy consumption and consumption of other resources. It sets out the requirement for standardised labels and product information.

#### ORDINANCE ON THE ENERGY LABELLING OF CARS

The Ordinance on the energy labelling of cars introduces an energy label for cars that informs consumers about the car's carbon footprint. In addition to providing absolute figures on consumption, the label also uses a colour-coded CO2 efficiency scale to show how efficient a car is compared to other models.

#### ORDINANCE ON THE CONNECTION OF POWER STATIONS TO THE NETWORKS

This ordinance lays down basic conditions under which facilities for the generation of electricity with a nominal capacity of at least 100 MW shall be connected to electricity supply grids with a voltage of at least 110 kV. It specifies requirements for the connection procedure and the bearing of the costs for connection, and also includes provisions as to what information TSOs must provide.

#### ORDINANCE ON GRID SYSTEM STABILITY

This ordinance is designed to prevent risks to system stability resulting from PV generation facilities. It sets out requirements for the retrofitting of inverters, as well as requirements regarding what information TSOs must provide.

#### ELECTRICITY DEFAULT SUPPLY ORDINANCE

This ordinance specifies the general conditions under which default energy utilities supplying household customers in the low-voltage range shall meet the need of the latter for electricity, charging standard prices. It sets out the rights and responsibilities of default utilities as well as the terms for supply and billing.

#### GAS DEFAULT SUPPLY ORDINANCE

As an equivalent of the default supply ordinance for electricity, this ordinance stipulates the general conditions for the default supply of natural gas to household customers in the low-pressure range.

#### LOW-PRESSURE-CONNECTION ORDINANCE

This ordinance lays down the conditions under which end consumers in the low-pressure range shall be connected to the general supply. It also sets out requirements for the grid connection contract.

#### PROTECTION OF TRANSMISSION NETWORKS ORDINANCE

This ordinance further fleshes out the Critical Infrastructure Protection Directive at national level. It stipulates the details of and deadlines within the procedure and specifies the requirements for operators' security plans and for the security liaison officers.

#### ORDINANCES IMPLEMENTING THE FEDERAL IMMISSION CONTROL ACT

The main purpose of these ordinances is to protect the environment from harmful environmental effects caused by air pollution and noise.

#### BIOMASS ELECTRICITY SUSTAINABILITY ORDINANCE

This ordinance applies to bioliquids used for electricity production under the Renewable Energy Sources Act. It sets out sustainability requirements with respect to the protection of areas for the production of liquid biomass and the certification of interfaces.

#### BIOMASS ORDINANCE

This ordinance regulates which matters are deemed to be biomass under the RES Act, which technical procedures for the production of electricity from biomass fall under the scope of application of the act, and which environmental requirements must be complied with in the production of electricity from biomass.

#### EQUALISATION SCHEME ORDINANCE

This ordinance defines rules on the sale of electricity from renewable sources – for which feed-in tariffs are paid out pursuant to the RES Act – and specifies rules for calculating the renewables surcharge and the way in which the costs are to be borne across Germany.

#### REGISTER-OF-FACILITIES ORDINANCE

This ordinance sets out requirements for the establishment and use of a register of facilities used to generate electricity from renewables and fire-damp.

#### SYSTEM SERVICE ORDINANCE

This ordinance is designed to improve the safety and stability of the electricity grids, even when there are high shares of electricity from wind energy in the networks. Its goal is to raise the share of system services for the grids that is generated from wind energy.

#### ORDINANCE ON THE PILOT AUCTION FOR GROUND-MOUNTED PHOTOVOLTAIC FACILITIES (IN PREPARATION)

In future, the level of subsidies for renewable energies is to be determined via auctions, i.e. in a way that is competition-based. This new system is to be tested in a pilot auction for ground-mounted photovoltaic facilities.

#### ENERGY SAVING ORDINANCE

The technical standards stipulated in this ordinance are designed to improve the energy performance of buildings and to achieve this goal in an economically viable way.

#### HEATING COST ORDINANCE

This ordinance lays down the rules to be used to calculate energy costs based on the consumption of energy for heating and hot-water systems in buildings with more than one flat or other units.

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