

PROJECT

Energy

Ecologic Legal

Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG) - Legal questions

Ecologic acts as a consultant to the German Federal Ministry for the Environment for the legal implementation of the tasks resulting from the amended Renewable Energy Sources Act (Erneuerbare-Energien-Gesetz, EEG). The project focuses on answering the judicial questions related to the creation of a register of installations. In addition, questions related to the Renewable Energy Sources Act shall be analysed in the context of the revision of the German energy laws. Furthermore a legal analysis and evaluation of the current "mix of instruments" in the field of climate protection and energy supply will be carried out - involving the developments at european and international level. The different renewable energy support schemes will be studied and compared with the Renewable Energy Sources Act.

The amendment of the Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG) provides for a register of installations for the purpose of increasing transparency and simplifying the nation-wide equalisation mechanism. Ecologic is supporting the German Federal Ministry for the Environment in answering the legal questions in this context. The observation and analysis of the revision of the German energy laws under the viewpoint of its impacts on the promotion of renewable energies is another main focus of this project. Furthermore a legal analysis and evaluation of the current "mix of instruments" in the field of climate protection and energy supply will be carried out - involving the developments at european and international level. The existing renewable energy support schemes at european and international level will be studied and compared with the Renewable Energy Sources Act.

International Conference for Renewable Energies (renewables 2004)

Government delegates from 154 countries adopted the Political Declaration of renewables 2004. The declaration contains definitions of common political objectives for promoting the role of

renewable energies. The delegates acknowledge that renewable energies combined with enhanced energy efficiency, can significantly contribute to sustainable development, to providing access to energy, especially for the poor, to mitigating greenhouse gas emissions, reducing harmful air pollutants, thereby creating new economic opportunities, and enhancing energy security through cooperation and collaboration. In the International Action Programme, governments, international organisations and stakeholders have committed to concrete activities that are geared towards the increased use of renewable energies. Germany has committed to increase the percentage of renewable energy sources in power supply to at least 20 % by 2020 through the Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG).

EC-Directive on the promotion of renewable energies

The Directive 2001/77/EC on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market aims at increasing the share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in total Community electricity consumption to 22 % by 2010. According to the Directive Member States shall take appropriate steps to encourage greater consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in conformity with the national indicative targets. The Directive does not specify how Member States shall achieve these targets; the different mechanisms of support for renewable energy sources at the national level remain unchanged. According to the Directive Member States shall ensure that the origin of electricity produced from renewable energy sources can be guaranteed as such within the meaning of this Directive according to objective, transparent and non-discriminatory criteria laid down by each Member State. The Directive also commits the Member States to report on the progression of the expansion of renewable energies, in order to assess best practices with a view to achieving the objectives under this Directive.

Renewable Energy Sources Act

The amendment of the Renewable Energy Act (EEG) entered into force on 1 August 2004. It differs from the original text in many points, bringing clarification or introducing new provisions. The basic system however - i.e. compulsory and priority connections of plants generating electricity from renewable energy sources, and compulsory and priority purchase and transmission of, and payment for such electricity - remains unchanged. Several articles reinforce consumer protection and aim at increasing transparency and reducing the costs inherent to the system. One of these regulations provides for a public register of plants generating electricity from renewable sources.

Register of installations

The purpose of the register is to provide an overview on the

expansion of plants which use renewable energy, and to create more transparency, in particular as regards the origins of costs. Additionally, it aims at simplifying the nation-wide equalisation scheme. Ecologic is supporting the German Federal Ministry for the Environment to answer all related legal questions.

Related Articles

- Legislative Reforms of the German Energy Law

Further Links

- Energiewirtschaftsgesetz (EnWG) (German)

Funding

Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), Germany

Partner

Ecologic Institute, Germany

Team

Christine Lucha

Duration

July 2005 to June 2007

Project ID

886-02

Keywords

renewable, energy, resources, act, promotion, expansion, support schemes, law, EnWG, Germany

Source URL (modified on 08/22/2018 - 06:00): <https://www.ecologic.eu/1562>