Appendix A: Synopsis of election periods, seats in parliament, ruling coalitions, and select laws and regulations

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| Electoral Term[[1]](#footnote-1) | Parliament, Government | Energy policy related laws and regulations[[2]](#footnote-2) |

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| 12  Dec-02-1990 | |  |  | | --- | --- | | Seats in Parliament: | | | CDU/CSU | 268 + 51 | | SPD | 239 | | FDP | 79 | | PDS | 17 | | B90/GRÜNE | 8 | |  |  | | Ruling coalition, Chancellor: | | | CDU/CSU, FDP  Helmut Kohl | | | Electricity Feed-in Act (StromEinspG) of 1990[[3]](#footnote-3): This law, also known as the Feed-in Tariff Law, aimed to promote the use of renewable energy by guaranteeing grid access and payment for electricity generated from renewable sources.  Environmental Impact Assessment Act (UVPG) of 1990[[4]](#footnote-4): This law required projects with significant environmental impact, including energy projects, to undergo an environmental impact assessment before they could proceed.  Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG) of 1991[[5]](#footnote-5): This law aimed to promote the use of renewable energy sources in Germany by providing incentives for the production of electricity from renewable sources such as wind, solar, and hydro power. |
| 13  Oct-16-1994 | |  |  | | --- | --- | | CDU/CSU | 244 + 50 | | SPD | 252 | | FDP | 47 | | GRÜNE | 49 | | PDS | 30 | |  |  | | CDU/CSU, FDP  Helmut Kohl | | | Energy Industry Act (EnWG) of 1998[[6]](#footnote-6): This law introduced a new regulatory framework for the German energy sector. It aimed to increase competition and liberalize the electricity and gas markets. |
| 14  Sep-27-1998 | |  |  | | --- | --- | | SPD | 298 | | CDU/CSU | 198 + 47 | | GRÜNE | 47 | | FDP | 43 | | PDS | 36 | |  |  | | SPD, GRÜNE  Gerhard Schröder | | | Ecological Tax Reform Act () of 1999[[7]](#footnote-7): This initiative aimed at shifting the tax burden from labor and towards environmentally harmful activities, such as energy consumption and pollution. The main components of the reform included a gradual increase in taxes on fossil fuels and a corresponding reduction in social security contributions paid by employers. Additionally, the reform introduced tax incentives for companies that invested in environmentally-friendly technologies and processes.  Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG) of 2000[[8]](#footnote-8): This law established a feed-in tariff system for renewable energy sources, providing guaranteed grid access and long-term contracts for energy generated from renewable sources such as wind, solar, and biomass. It was a significant expansion of the Feed-in Tariff Law of 1990.  Energy Conservation Act (EnEV) of 2001[[9]](#footnote-9): This law required building owners to comply with energy efficiency standards when constructing or renovating buildings. It aimed to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions in the building sector.  Climate Protection Program (Klimaschutzprogramm) of 2000[[10]](#footnote-10): This program included a range of measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including support for renewable energy, energy efficiency measures, and incentives for the use of low-emission vehicles.  Combined Heat and Power Act (KWKG) of 2002[[11]](#footnote-11): This law encouraged the use of combined heat and power (CHP) systems, which generate both electricity and heat, by providing incentives and support for the installation of CHP plants.  Federal Emission Control Act (BImSchG) of 2002[[12]](#footnote-12): This law introduced emission limits for air pollutants such as sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and particulate matter from industrial and commercial sources. |
| 15  Sep-22-2002 | |  |  | | --- | --- | | SPD | 251 | | CDU/CSU | 190 + 58 | | GRÜNE | 55 | | FDP | 47 | | PDS | 2 | |  |  | | SPD, GRÜNE  Gerhard Schröder | | | Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG) 2004[[13]](#footnote-13): This law aimed to increase the use of renewable energy in Germany. The law provided a feed-in tariff for renewable energy producers, which guaranteed a fixed price for electricity generated from renewable sources for a certain period. This law expanded on the EEG of 2000.  Atomic Energy Act (AtG) of 2002[[14]](#footnote-14): This law introduced stricter safety regulations for nuclear power plants in Germany. It aimed to prevent accidents and improve the safety of nuclear power plants. It also prohibited the construction of new plants and limited the time existing plants could be operated.  Energy Conservation Act (EnEV) 2002[[15]](#footnote-15): This act aimed to improve energy efficiency in buildings by setting energy standards for new and existing buildings. The law required all new buildings to meet certain energy efficiency standards, and it mandated energy audits for larger buildings. |
| 16  Sep-18-2005 | |  |  | | --- | --- | | CDU/CSU | 180 + 46 | | SPD | 222 | | FDP | 61 | | LINKE | 54 | | GRÜNE | 51 | |  |  | | CDU/CSU, SPD  Angela Merkel | | | Energy Tax Act (EnergieStG) of 2006[[16]](#footnote-16): his law introduced taxes on energy products such as gasoline, diesel, heating oil, and natural gas, in order to encourage energy efficiency and reduce carbon emissions.  Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG) 2009[[17]](#footnote-17): This law was a revision of the previous EEG law passed in 2004. The revised law aimed to increase the share of renewable energy in Germany's electricity mix to 30% by 2020. It introduced a system of feed-in tariffs that provided incentives for the development of renewable energy sources, including wind, solar, and biomass.  Energy Tax Act (EnergieStG) 2006[[18]](#footnote-18): This act was a revision of the previous EnergieStG law passed in 2003. The revised law aimed to promote energy efficiency by increasing taxes on fossil fuels and providing incentives for energy-saving measures.  Integrated Energy and Climate Program (IEKP) 2007[[19]](#footnote-19): This concept was a comprehensive energy policy plan developed by the government in 2007. It aimed to reduce Germany's dependence on fossil fuels, increase the use of renewable energy sources, and educe Germany's greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050. It included measures to increase the use of renewable energy, improve energy efficiency, and promote sustainable transportation. |
| 17  Sep-27-2009 | |  |  | | --- | --- | | CDU/CSU | 194 + 45 | | SPD | 146 | | FDP | 93 | | LINKE | 76 | | GRÜNE | 68 | |  |  | | CDU/CSU, FDP  Angela Merkel | | | Energy Concept 2010[[20]](#footnote-20): This was developed to guide Germany's energy policy towards a sustainable, low-carbon future. The updated concept set new goals for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing the share of renewable energy in the country's energy mix.  Nuclear Energy Act (Atomgesetz) 2011[[21]](#footnote-21): This act was introduced in response to the Fukushima nuclear disaster in Japan. It set out a plan to phase out nuclear power in Germany by 2022 and provided regulations for the decommissioning of nuclear power plants.  Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG) 2012[[22]](#footnote-22): This was a further revision of the EEG laws passed in 2004 and 2009. The revised law aimed to increase the share of renewable energy in Germany's energy mix to 35% by 2020. It also introduced new rules for the payment of feed-in tariffs for renewable energy producers. Changes included a lowering of tariffs paid to solar electricity generators[[23]](#footnote-23).  Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) 2012[[24]](#footnote-24): This was an EU directive that required member states to implement measures to improve energy efficiency. Germany adopted the directive into national law, and it included regulations for improving the energy efficiency of buildings and energy-consuming products. |
| 18  Sep-22-2013 | |  |  | | --- | --- | | CDU/CSU | 255 + 56 | | SPD | 193 | | LINKE | 64 | | GRÜNE | 63 | |  |  | | CDU/CSU, SPD  Angela Merkel | | | Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG) 2014[[25]](#footnote-25): This was a further revision of the earlier EEG. The revised law aimed to accelerate the expansion of renewable energy in Germany and reduce costs for consumers. It introduced a new auction system for the payment of feed-in tariffs and provided regulations for the integration of renewable energy into the grid.  Climate Protection Plan 2050 of 2016[[26]](#footnote-26): This plan set out a long-term strategy for reducing Germany's greenhouse gas emissions. It included measures to increase the share of renewable energy in the energy mix, promote energy efficiency, and reduce emissions in transportation, industry, and buildings.  Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG) 2017[[27]](#footnote-27): This was another revision of the earlier EEG. It introduced a mechanism for more competitive elements in setting feed-in tariffs and caps on the buildout of renewable energy sources. |
| 19  Sep-24-2017 - Sep-26-2021 | |  |  | | --- | --- | | CDU/CSU | 200+ 46 | | SPD | 153 | | AfD | 94 | | FDP | 80 | | LINKE | 69 | | GRÜNE | 67 | |  |  | | CDU/CSU, SPD  Angela Merkel | | | Climate Protection Law (KSG) 2019[[28]](#footnote-28): This law set binding targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in Germany. It aimed to reduce emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels and to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. The law also included measures to promote energy efficiency, renewable energy, and the phasing out of coal-fired power plants.  Building Energy Act (GEG) 2020[[29]](#footnote-29): This act aimed to improve energy efficiency in buildings by introducing new regulations for building standards and energy performance certificates. It also included measures to promote the use of renewable energy in buildings and to encourage the modernization of heating systems.  Coal Phase-Out Act (KVBG) 2020[[30]](#footnote-30): This act aimed to phase out the use of coal in Germany by 2038 and to provide support for affected regions and workers. It included provisions for the closure of coal-fired power plants and the promotion of renewable energy.  Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG) 2021: This was a further revision of the EEG laws and brought minor revisions.  Hydrogen Strategy 2020[[31]](#footnote-31): This strategy aimed to promote the use of hydrogen as a key component of Germany's energy transition. It included measures to support the production and use of green hydrogen, to expand hydrogen infrastructure, and to promote international cooperation in the field of hydrogen technology. |

1. https://www.bundeswahlleiter.de; there, in the English version, „Wahlperiode“ is being translated as „electoral term“ (e.g. in https://www.bundeswahlleiter.de/en/bundestagswahlen/2021.html). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stromeinspeisungsgesetz [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gesetz\_%C3%BCber\_die\_Umweltvertr%C3%A4glichkeitspr%C3%BCfung [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erneuerbare-Energien-Gesetz#Stromeinspeisungsgesetz\_(1991) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Energiewirtschaftsgesetz­#Das\_Gesetz\_zur\_Neuregelung\_des\_Energiewirtschaftsrechts\_aus\_dem\_Jahr\_1998 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ökosteuer\_(Deutschland) provides an overview.  
   References to the individual laws:  
   http://www.bgbl.de/xaver/bgbl/start.xav?startbk=Bundesanzeiger\_BGBl&jumpTo=bgbl199s0378.pdf  
   http://www.bgbl.de/xaver/bgbl/start.xav?startbk=Bundesanzeiger\_BGBl&jumpTo=bgbl199s2432.pdf  
   http://www.bgbl.de/xaver/bgbl/start.xav?startbk=Bundesanzeiger\_BGBl&jumpTo=bgbl102s4602.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erneuerbare-Energien-Gesetz [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Energieeinsparverordnung [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nationales\_Klimaschutzprogramm­#Nationales\_Klimaschutzprogramm\_in\_Deutschland [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kraft-Wärme-Kopplungsgesetz [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bundes-Immissionsschutzgesetz [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erneuerbare-Energien-Gesetz#Erneuerbare-Energien-Gesetz\_(2004) [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atomgesetz\_(Deutschland) [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Energieeinsparverordnung [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Energiesteuergesetz\_(Deutschland) [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erneuerbare-Energien-Gesetz#Erneuerbare-Energien-Gesetz\_(2009) [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. http://www.bgbl.de/xaver/bgbl/start.xav?startbk=Bundesanzeiger\_BGBl&jumpTo=bgbl106s1534.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Integriertes\_Energie-\_und\_Klimaprogramm [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. https://www.bmwk.de/Redaktion/DE/Downloads/E/energiekonzept-2010.html [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atomgesetz\_(Deutschland)#Novellierung\_2011 [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erneuerbare-Energien-Gesetz#Erneuerbare-Energien-Gesetz\_(2012) [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erneuerbare-Energien-Gesetz#Photovoltaik-Novelle\_(Juni\_2012) [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richtlinie\_2012/27/EU\_(Energieeffizienz-Richtlinie) [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erneuerbare-Energien-Gesetz#Erneuerbare-Energien-Gesetz\_(2014) [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Klimaschutzplan\_2050 [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erneuerbare-Energien-Gesetz#Erneuerbare-Energien-Gesetz\_(2014) [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bundes-Klimaschutzgesetz [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gebäudeenergiegesetz [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kohleverstromungsbeendigungsgesetz [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. https://www.bmbf.de/bmbf/shareddocs/downloads/files/die-nationale-wasserstoffstrategie.pdf?\_\_blob=publicationFile&v=2 [↑](#footnote-ref-31)