

## Electricity regulations germany

1.1.1 The basic principle for energy policy is laid down in the German Energy Industry Act (Energiewirtschaftsgesetz (EnWG)). The purpose of the EnWG is to bring about a reliable, fairly-priced, consumer-friendly, efficient and environmentally compatible supply of electricity and natural gas, increasingly based on renewable energies.

Energy The Energy Act assigned the task of regulating Germany's electricity and gas markets to the Bundesnetzagentur. The purpose of regulation is to establish fair and effective competition in the supply of electricity and gas.

Gen&#173;er&#173;al in&#173;for&#173;ma&#173;tion on en&#173;er&#173;gy reg&#173;u&#173;la&#173;tion. The Bundesnetzagentur and the regulatory authorities of the federal states are responsible for regulation of the gas and electricity networks. Retail price controls are not part of their remit. For further information please go to Responsibility and Task Delimitation.

According to the EEG, the amount of electricity generated from renewable energy sources in gross electricity consumption shall be increased to 80% by 2030. Until 2030, Germany will achieve a generation capacity of 115 GW onshore wind, 215 GW solar power and 8.4 GW biomass.

1.2.6 Most generated electricity in 2012 was generated from coal (around 43% of all ...

wurde in die Zwischenablage kopiert.

&#169; Bundesnetzagentur - 2024

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The Bundesnetzagentur's aim is liberalisation of the energy markets. Liberalisation began at European level some years ago and has been taken forward by EU directives. Further information is available at History of liberalisation.

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(1) Electricity falling within the heading 2716 of the Combined Nomenclature shall be subject to electricity

duty in the fiscal territory. "Fiscal territory" shall mean the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany, excluding the territory of Büdingen and the Island of Heligoland. The electricity duty is an excise duty within the meaning of the Fiscal Code (Abgabenordnung).

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