

Six-point plan to reach the 2030 RES target in Germany

Whether coal exit, electromobility or heat pumps - climate protection needs renewable electricity. It plays a key role, since climate-friendly alternatives for mobility and heat often run on electricity. Therefore the construction of further wind and solar power plants is all the more important. However, the current expansion situation speaks a completely different language. For example, the approval of new onshore wind turbines has plummeted to an all-time low since 2017.

The parties comprising the current government (CDU/CSU and SPD) are now discussing, among others, in a working group on acceptance, which measures have to be implemented along with the expansion of renewable energies. We urgently warn against bringing up height restrictions and regulations governing distances from other sites or the abolition of the wind power privilege. New renewables projects must become better, not less.

To achieve the target of a share of 65% renewable electricity by 2030, the following measures must be implemented:

1. Creating a binding trajectory for the 65% target

Putting the 65% target for 2030 in the German renewable energy act (EEG) and adapting the expansion corridor to this goal. Setting the added annual capacity as net capacity, since several thousand megawatt will be retired due to their age in the coming years.

2. Introduction of financial added value for local communities

Introduction of a levy, which, depending on the electricity yield or the height of the installation, will generate reliable financial resources for the local and, where possible, neighboring municipalities.

3. Early involvement of residents in the planning process

Increasing the participatory elements in the Federal Immission Control Act (BImSchG); Support of municipalities and project developers regarding information and dialogue through the federal states and the federal government; Standard setting for communication and participation.

4. Guidelines on species protection for more legal certainty in authorization procedures

Standardized survey methods for relevant species listed in the German environmental protection law (BNatschG) and standardized assessment methods of prohibited areas listed in the BNatschG - in particular for the assessment of death hazards; Standardization of the species protection assessment.

5. Regionalization of support schemes in the Renewable Energy Act (EEG)

More even distribution of wind turbines in Germany through regionalized support schemes in the Renewable Energy Act (EEG)

6. Maintaining the diversity of renewable technologies by removing the PV cap

Abolition of the PV cap in the EEG. Diversity in renewables technology can indirectly support the acceptance of wind energy. Achieving the 65% RES target by 2030 requires a significant increase in PV.