

ERegulation (EU) 2019/631 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 setting CO₂ emission performance standards for new passenger cars and for new light commercial vehicles, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 443/2009 and (EU) No 510/2011 (recast) ===== Policies ===== For the past years, climate change and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions have been an important issue in society and politics. GHG emission inventories have seen a lot of attention as a consequence. However, there have also been a couple of air pollution related headlines, including “diesel gate” and particulate matter concentrations caused by residential wood burning. In Germany, these discussions have led to a number of legislative projects and new regulations which have the power to significantly change emission levels. Thus, projections generally show a further decline in emissions. Some main policy drivers are listed and contextualized below:

- * Energy

- * Phase-out of coal use for energy production until 2038 with significant reductions before 2030 (last modified for lignite burning power plants on December 2nd, 2023, see ([<https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/kvbg/KVBG.pdf>|KVBG, Annex 2]))
- * increasing prices in the Emissions Trading System (EU-ETS1)
- * transfer of the national Emissions Trading System (n-ETS) into the Emissions Trading System for buildings, Transport and other sectors (EU-ETS 2)
- * the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)
- * increasing capacity and production of renewable energy (e. g. modified Renewable Energy Sources Act from 2023 (EEG 2023))
- * new regulations with stricter emission limit values for some installation types (e. g. modified 13th BImSchV from 2021, modified 17th BImSchV from 2024, LCP BREF 2021, WGC BREF 2023)

- * Transport

- * new vehicle regulations (e. g. Emission Performance Regulation (EU) 2019/631 [(EU2019)], Euro 7 Regulation (EU) 2024/1257)
- * increasing share of electric vehicles, increasing shift to public transport

- * Agriculture

- * Amendments of the "Düngeverordnung" (fertiliser ordinance) in 2017 and 2020 as well as other legislative and incentive measures to reduce fertiliser use, increase the nitrogen use efficiency and increase the share of low emission application techniques.