

Master Thesis

Effects, weaknesses, and legal uncertainties of the amendment to the Building Energy Act 2023

As of January 2024, as many newly installed heating systems as possible will be powered at least 65 percent by renewable energy sources. The continued operation and repair of existing heating systems will be permitted. The legislation provides for generous transition periods and exemptions, substantial social compensation payments, and a comprehensive range of subsidies.

[<https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/news/new-building-energy-act-2185010>]

Heating with renewable energy

an important contribution to climate protection

- The aim is to ensure that, as of January 2024, **as many newly installed heating systems** as possible will be powered 65 percent by renewable energy sources.
- **No immediate mandatory replacement for existing heating systems.** Transitional periods permitted in case of irreparable breakdowns
- The deadline for the transition from **heating systems that run on fossil fuels/natural gas, or heating oil is 2045.**

The switch to renewable energies will be well worth the cost in the long term. The intention is to avoid placing people under an unmanageable financial burden and financial support will be available. [Federal Government]

Task

On the way to climate neutrality of the building stock in Germany, the controversial Building Energy Act 2023 (GEG) imposes considerable obligations on energy and heat suppliers as well as property owners.

- Create an overview of this, in the context of a synopsis with the previous status of the law and work out the weak points.
- Analyse to what extent the amendment is legally contestable.

Requirements

- Good knowledge of the German language. Preparedness to deal with legal texts and affairs

Start: as of now

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