

Baden-Württemberg Climate Protection Act

Climate change is one of the biggest challenges of our time. A commitment to climate protection is essential to effectively counteract climate change. The Baden-Württemberg Climate Protection Act (KSG BW) establishes a statutory framework for the state's climate protection policy.

The Climate Protection Act entered into force on July 31st, 2013. The Climate Protection Act underwent a thorough revision and expansion in 2020. The new version of the Climate Protection Act has been in force since October 24th, 2020.

One central element of the Climate Protection Act is the establishment of climate protection targets that create a framework for the state's climate policy: The goal is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 25 percent below 1990 levels by 2020, by at least 42 percent by 2030, and by at least 90 percent by 2050. Comprehensive monitoring is used to check how effective the state is in achieving climate protection targets. Additional climate protection measures are initiated if there is a potential for deviation from the target path.

In addition, the Climate Protection Act also includes concrete measures. These include, in particular, mandatory municipal heat planning for districts and large municipalities, and the requirement to install photovoltaic systems on newly constructed non-residential buildings and large parking structures.

Protecting the climate requires the support and participation of all sectors of society. Because of this, the Climate Protection Act includes a general climate protection obligation for citizens, and specific regulations for the state, the municipalities, and the economy.