



Industry, Energy and Infrastructure

Build, produce and power Germany with reliable systems and long-term national capacity.

A sovereign and prosperous nation must be able to build homes, move goods, produce essential materials and maintain reliable energy. The CNU will remove unnecessary barriers while protecting safety, property and the national interest.

Industry and innovation

- **Six-month decisions:** Strategic factories and major expansions receive one lead authority and a final permit decision within six months.
- **Investment zones:** Selected brownfield and industrial areas receive faster planning, full investment expensing and guaranteed infrastructure connections.
- **Priority capabilities:** Engineering, advanced manufacturing, chemicals, vehicles, computing, pharmaceuticals, agriculture and energy equipment receive strategic attention.
- **Research:** Private research and university-industry projects receive simple deductions tied to genuine activity in Germany rather than permanent subsidy.
- **Apprenticeships:** Technical schools and employers expand paid apprenticeships, with funding linked to completed training and recognised skills.
- **Security-critical procurement:** Reliable domestic suppliers may receive preference where capability, price and security justify it.

Energy security

- **Technology neutrality:** Energy sources compete on reliability, total system cost, security and pollution rather than political quotas.
- **Nuclear programme:** Viable existing sites are preserved while new large reactors and smaller modular reactors enter an accelerated safety and licensing process.

- **Reliable transition:** Gas and other dispatchable generation remain available until replacement capacity, grids and storage are operating reliably.
- **Domestic control:** Essential power, grid, fuel and storage infrastructure cannot be controlled by a hostile outside government.
- **Affordable environmental progress:** Emissions reduction follows proven technology and cannot override energy affordability or national security.
- **Pollution enforcement:** Air, water, soil and industrial pollution standards remain enforceable.

Housing and planning

- **Infrastructure first:** Large developments require funded roads, schools, clinics, water, drainage and energy capacity before construction begins.
- **Brownfield first:** Derelict urban and industrial land is prioritised over automatic expansion into countryside and productive farmland.
- **Demand control:** Near-zero migration reduces artificial pressure on homes, rents and local services, while genuine local shortages are addressed through targeted building.
- **Clear local plans:** Communities publish rules identifying where development is permitted and the standards it must meet.
- **Fixed deadlines:** Straightforward projects that meet published rules receive decisions within fixed periods.

National networks

- **Maintenance first:** Roads, bridges, rail freight, water systems, reservoirs, digital networks and electricity grids receive funded multi-year maintenance plans.
- **Freight and industry:** Transport investment prioritises reliable movement of workers, goods and industrial materials.
- **Private delivery:** Competitive private operators may build and run infrastructure under clear contracts and security oversight.
- **Transparent projects:** Major schemes publish expected cost, completion dates, benefits and long-term maintenance obligations before approval.

First-term commitments

- **Commitment:** Introduce the single-authority, six-month industrial permit process.

- **Commitment:** Protect viable strategic energy sites while technical reviews are completed.
- **Commitment:** Open the first investment zones with reliable power and transport connections.
- **Commitment:** Publish funded maintenance plans for national transport, water, digital and energy networks.