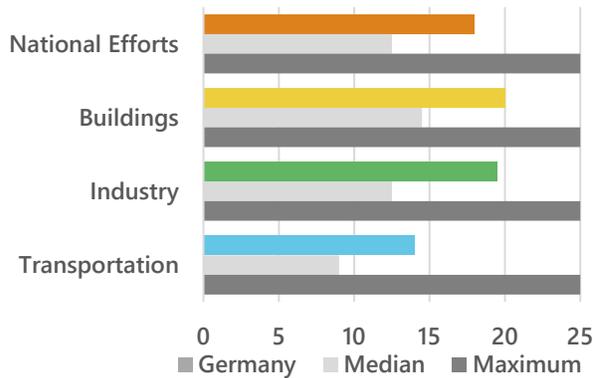
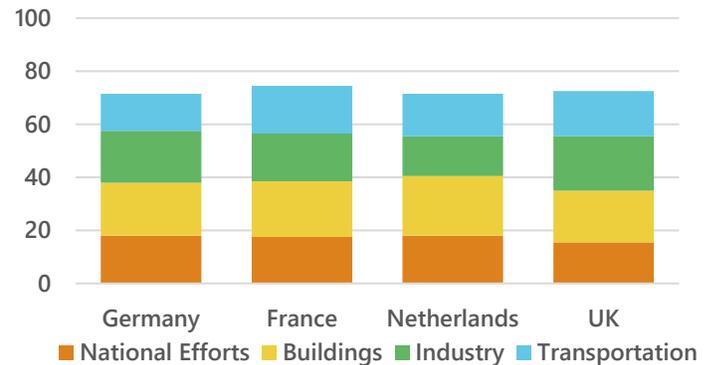


Germany in the 2022 International Scorecard



How does Germany compare to other countries in Europe?



NATIONAL EFFORTS



Germany tied with the Netherlands for first place in national efforts. German policymakers have implemented a comprehensive energy strategy, known as *Energiewende*. The country has set a 32.5% reduction target in primary energy consumption by 2030 and 50% by 2050, relative to 2008. The Climate Action Plan 2050 includes GHG emissions reduction targets of 55% below 1990 levels by 2030 and 80–95% by 2050. The second National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency identifies focus areas to improve efficiency, such as decarbonization of heating and cooling systems. Moreover, Germany has implemented multisector loan programs and tax credits aimed at increasing the deployment of energy-efficient technologies.

BUILDINGS



Germany placed among the top five countries in buildings efficiency. It has comprehensive residential and commercial codes that are mandatory across the country. Adopted in 2002, the National Energy Saving Ordinance sets energy performance requirements for new and existing buildings undergoing major renovations. Germany currently has 42 appliance groups covered by energy performance standards (MEPS) and 25 appliance groups covered by mandatory labels. Germany could improve its score by setting compliance dates for its retrofit policies.

INDUSTRY



Germany came in third in the industrial category of the *Scorecard*. The energy intensity of Germany's industrial sector is low compared to other countries analyzed. A voluntary agreement between German industry and the federal government to reduce CO₂ emissions has been in place since 1995. Updates in 2012 set targets for annual reductions in energy intensity in industry until 2022. The country has an industrial electricity tax set at EUR 20.5/MWh, which can be reduced by 90% if large energy users can prove that they have implemented an energy management system certified to ISO 50001 or the German national standard. Germany can improve its ranking in future *Scorecards* by requiring large industrial facilities to employ on-site energy managers.

TRANSPORTATION



Scoring only 14 out of a possible 25 points in this category, the transportation sector provides energy efficiency opportunities for Germany. Of *International Scorecard* participants, Germany had the second-highest share of new vehicles that are electric, with EVs making up 13.5% of new sales. Outside of the EU's passenger vehicle standards, not many efforts have been made to reduce energy consumption in this sector. Germany's status as an auto manufacturing powerhouse has led to high use of personal vehicles as the primary mode of transport and little interest in investing in rail or other public transit facilities.