



GERMANY'S DRAFT UPDATED NATIONAL ENERGY AND CLIMATE PLAN





An important step towards the more ambitious 2030 energy and climate objectives under the European Green Deal and REPowerEU



Highlights of the Commission's assessment

The European Green Deal, the fast-evolving geopolitical context and the energy crisis have led the EU and its Member States to **accelerate the energy transition and set more ambitious energy and climate objectives**. These developments are reflected in the legislative and policy framework adopted under both the 'Fit for 55' package and the REPowerEU Plan. Taking this new context into account, **Member States are updating their National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) for the first time since 2019**. The European Commission has assessed Germany's draft updated NECP, submitted on 3 November 2023.

Germany's key objectives, targets and contributions

	2030 target submitted in the draft updated NECP	2030 target under EU legislation	Assessment of 2030 ambition level
 GHG emissions in ESR sectors (compared with 2005)	-34.6	-50%*	Germany does not reach its target based on projections.
 GHG net removals in LULUCF (Mt CO ₂ eq. net greenhouse gas removals)	-18	-3.751 (additional net removal target) -30.84 (total net removals)**	Germany is not reaching its target based on projections. However, there is a positive outlook based on revised inventory.
 Energy Efficiency (Final energy consumption)	160.5 Mtoe	156 Mtoe***	Germany's final energy consumption is above the indicated target resulting from EU legislation.
 Renewable Energy (Share of renewable energy in gross final consumption)	40%	41%****	Germany's submitted contribution to the EU target is slightly below the one resulting from EU legislation.

* under the Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR).

** under the Regulation on Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF).

*** according to the formula set out in Annex I of the Directive (EU) 2023/1791 on energy efficiency and amending Regulation (EU) 2023/955 ('EED recast').

**** according to the formula set out in Annex II of the Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the Governance Regulation of the Energy Union and Climate Action.

Germany's main positive elements and areas for improvement

- ✓ On the **internal energy market**, the draft updated NECP includes measures on consumer protection, consumer empowerment and a focus on infrastructure development, particularly of electricity grids.
- ✓ On **renewable energy**, Germany is working on an import strategy for renewable hydrogen and has already reached a long-term import agreement with Norway.
- ✓ On **energy efficiency**, the plan is comprehensive, ambitious, informative and detailed, presenting a wide range of measures covering all sectors.
- ✓ On **competitiveness**, the German plan contains some measures to support competitiveness of clean energy technologies and manufacturing.
- ✓ On **decarbonisation**, the plan pays attention to mitigating non-CO₂ emissions in different sectors. In agriculture, the plan covers methane emissions from enteric fermentation and manure management, as well as N₂O from agricultural soils. In waste management, the plan addresses methane emissions from landfill sites. In addition, on F-gases, the plan includes a public procurement measure. Finally, the plan mentions the use of bio-methane in transport.

- ✗ On the **energy security** dimension, the draft updated NECP does not envisage additional objectives nor measures to further diversify gas supply.
- ✗ On **public consultation**, the draft updated NECP does not outline a procedure to ensure early public participation before decisions were taken and throughout the decision-making process.
- ✗ On **investment needs**, the plan does not provide any estimates of the investments required for the climate and energy transition.
- ✗ On **land use land use change and forestry (LULUCF)**, the plan is based on **outdated projections** that do not consider latest updated inventory.
- ✗ On **adaptation to climate change**, the plan does not consider relevant climate vulnerabilities and risks, and this may put the achievement of energy and climate mitigation objectives at risk. Adaptation policies and measures to address these risks and vulnerabilities are not adequately described.

Moving forward...

Based on this assessment, the Commission has published country-specific recommendations for each Member State. These recommendations should be taken into account by the Member States when preparing their final updated NECPs, which are due by 30 June 2024.

Full Commission's assessment and recommendations on Germany's draft updated NECP: [here](#)

More information about the National Energy & Climate Plans: [NECP website](#)