



[enɛv'giːvɛndə]

**HOW GERMANY IS
BUILDING A
SECURE,
AFFORDABLE,
& CLIMATE-FRIENDLY
ENERGY SYSTEM
FOR THE 21ST CENTURY**



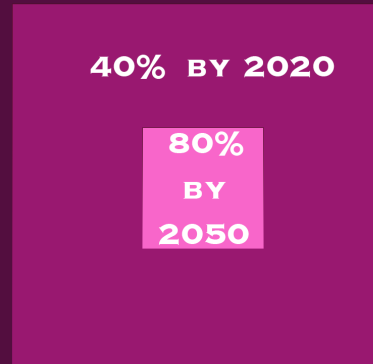
Embassy of the
Federal Republic of Germany
Washington



STEP 1: SET GOALS

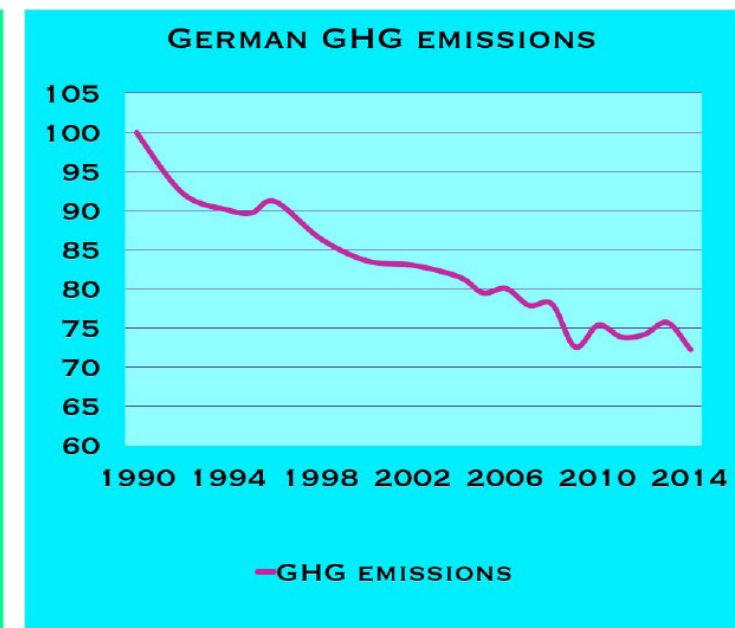
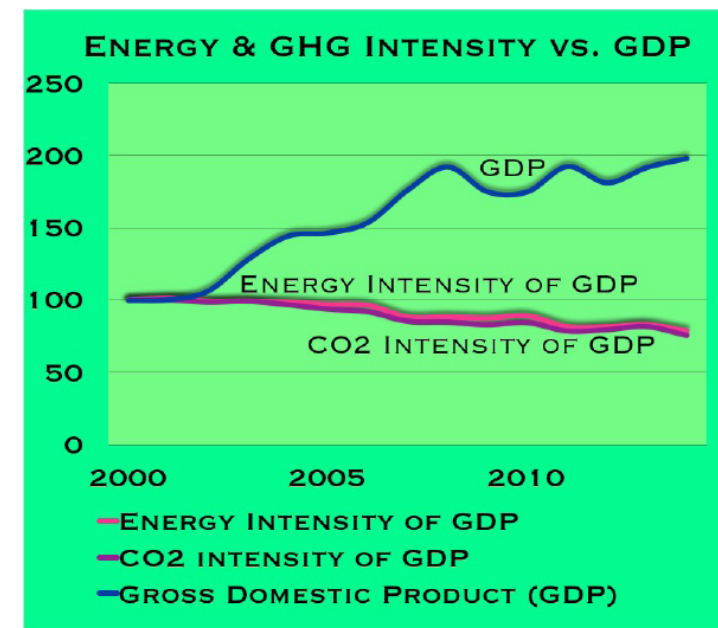
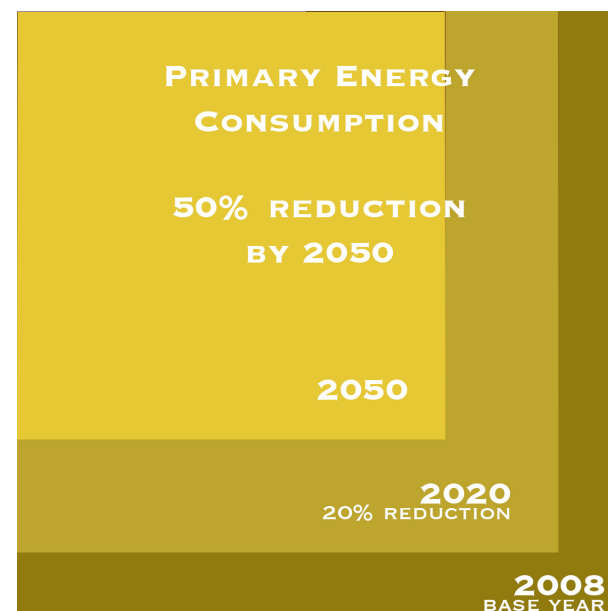
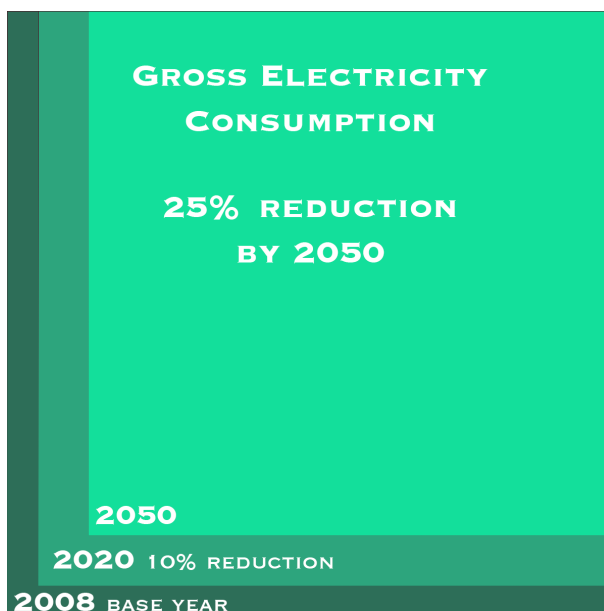
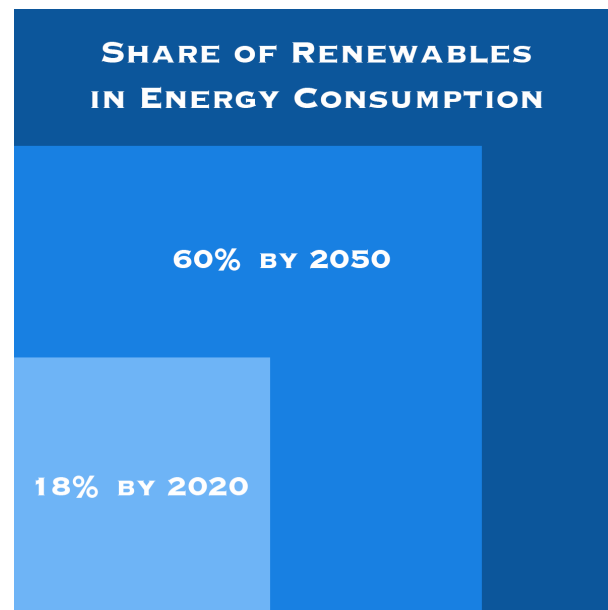
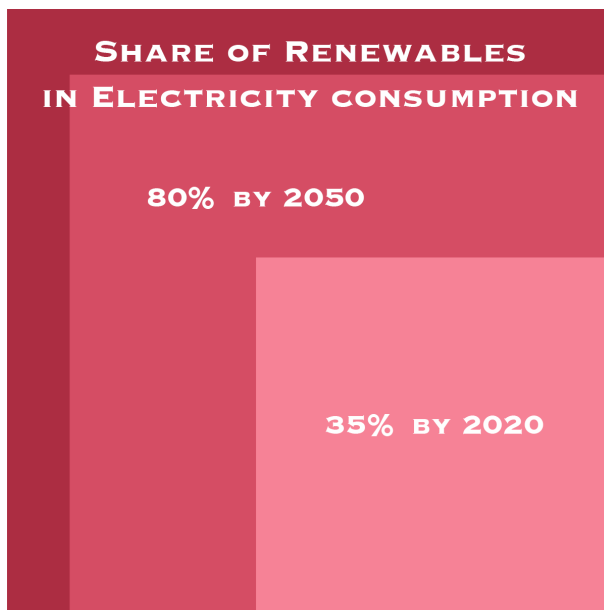
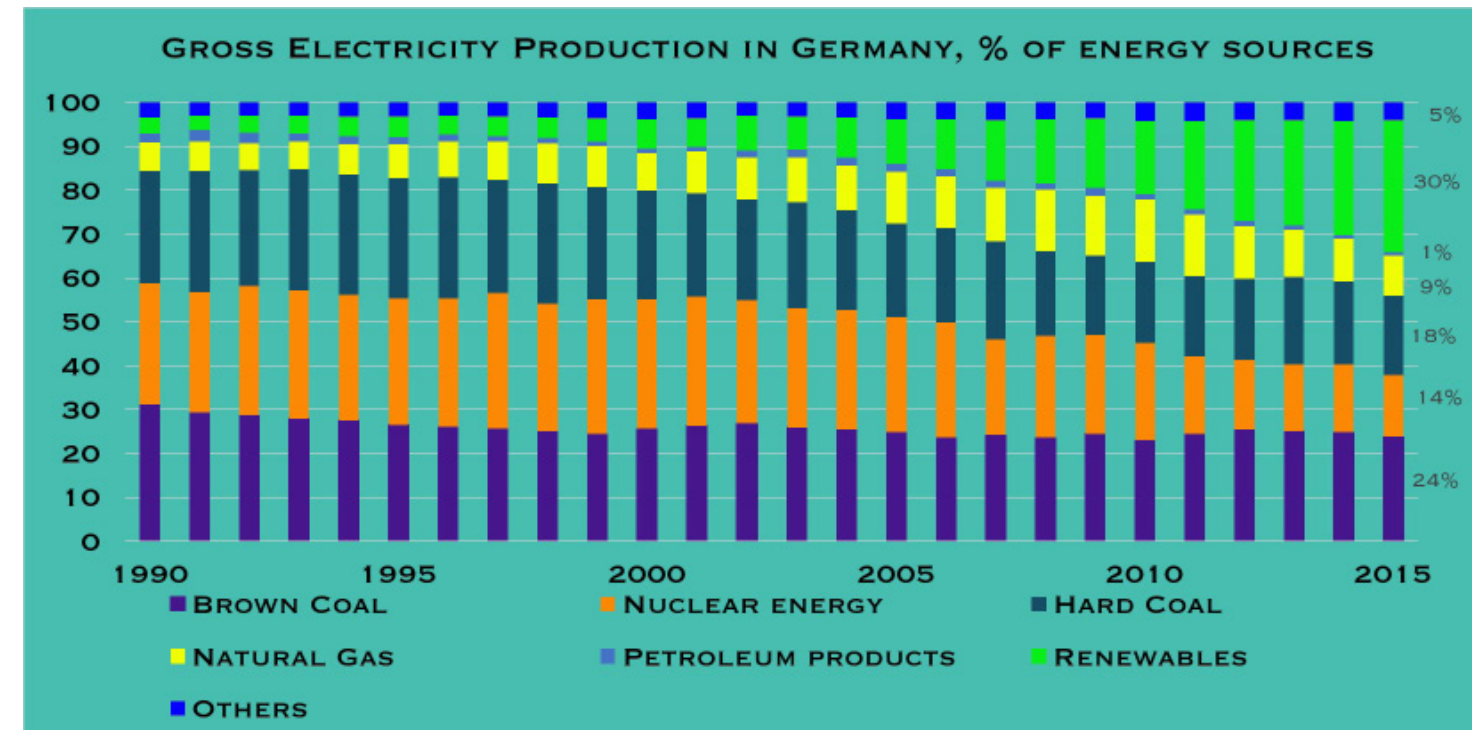
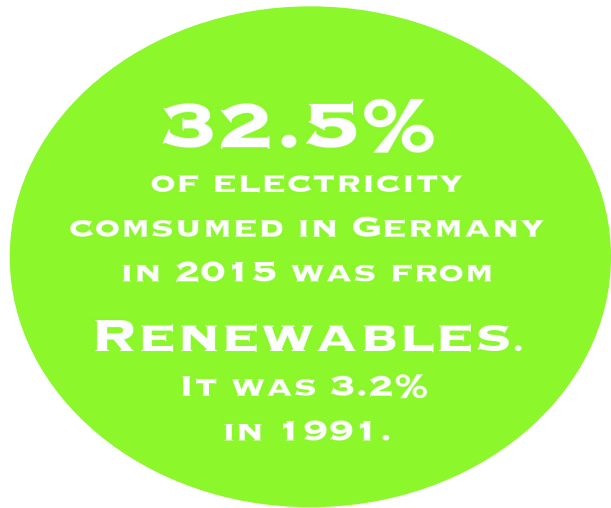
THE FUNDAMENTAL GOAL OF THE ENERGIEWENDE IS TO REDUCE GERMANY'S TOTAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS BY MORE THAN 80% FROM 1990 LEVELS BY THE YEAR 2050. THE BUILDINGS BLOCKS PUT IN PLACE TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL FOCUS SIMULTANEOUSLY ON INCREASING DEMAND FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY AND REDUCING OVERALL ENERGY CONSUMPTION. ESTABLISHING INCREMENTAL TARGETS ALLOWS GERMANY TO ASSESS PROGRESS, ADJUST STRATEGIES, AND ADAPT TO REAL-TIME ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL REALITIES.

REDUCTION OF GHG EMISSIONS FROM 1990 LEVELS



STEP 2: MEASURE PROGRESS

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY CONTINUE TO GROW IN GERMANY, AND, AS EXPECTED, THE COUNTRY'S TOTAL GHG EMISSIONS CONTINUE TO FALL. BUT PERHAPS THE MOST PROMISING DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENERGIEWENDE TO DATE IS THE CONSISTENT PROGRESS MADE IN DECOUPLING ECONOMIC GROWTH FROM ENERGY INTENSITY AND CO2 INTENSITY, DEMONSTRATING THE ABILITY OF A HIGHLY INDUSTRIALIZED ECONOMY TO USE ENERGY MORE EFFICIENTLY.



STEP 3: ENSURE SUSTAINABILITY

GERMAN HOUSEHOLDS PAY LESS THAN THEIR US COUNTERPARTS FOR ELECTRICITY, AND ENERGY COSTS FOR INDUSTRY HAVE REMAINED CONSTANT, MAKING THE ENERGY TRANSITION ECONOMICALLY SUSTAINABLE. ADDITIONALLY, TRANSITIONING TO DISTRIBUTED RENEWABLES IS IMPROVING THE SECURITY AND RELIABILITY OF ENERGY SYSTEMS.

