Germany’s TAFF Roadmap

Prelims: *Current events of national and international importance | Environment*

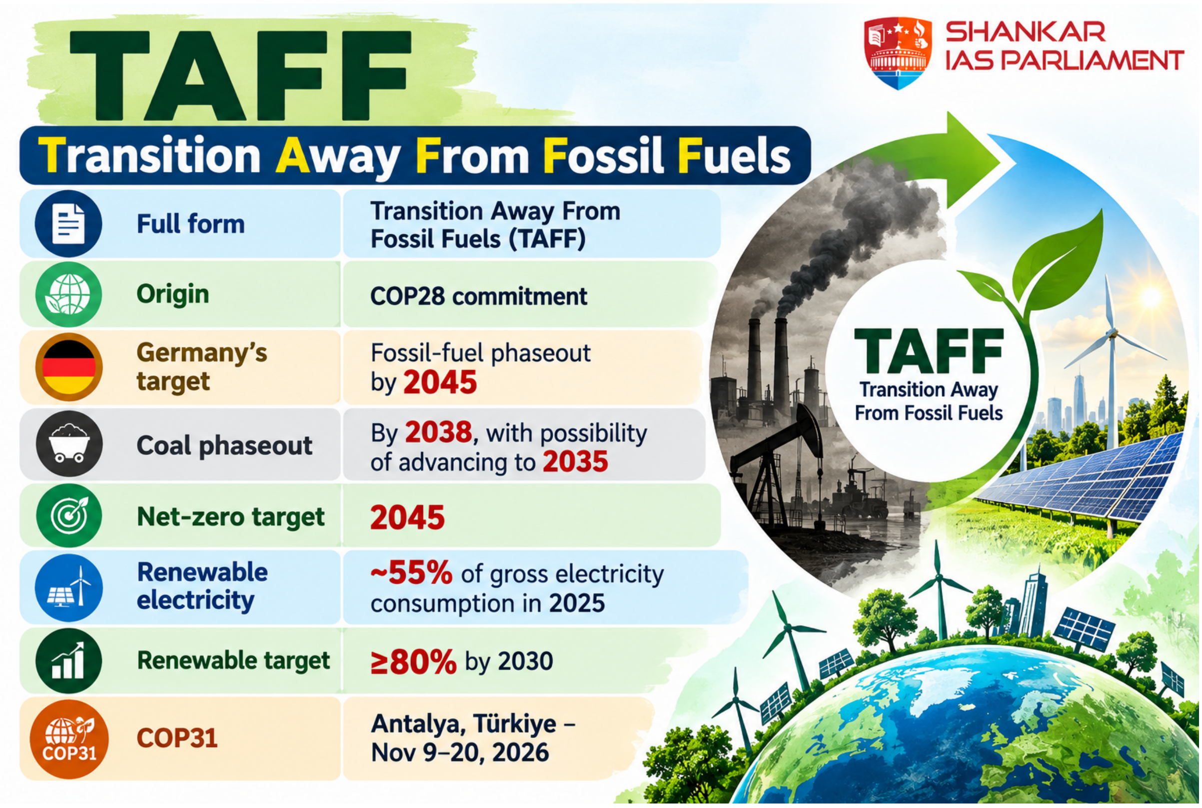
Why in News?

Recently, **Germany** has released a roadmap to **transition away from fossil fuels by 2045**.

Germany’s TAFF Roadmap

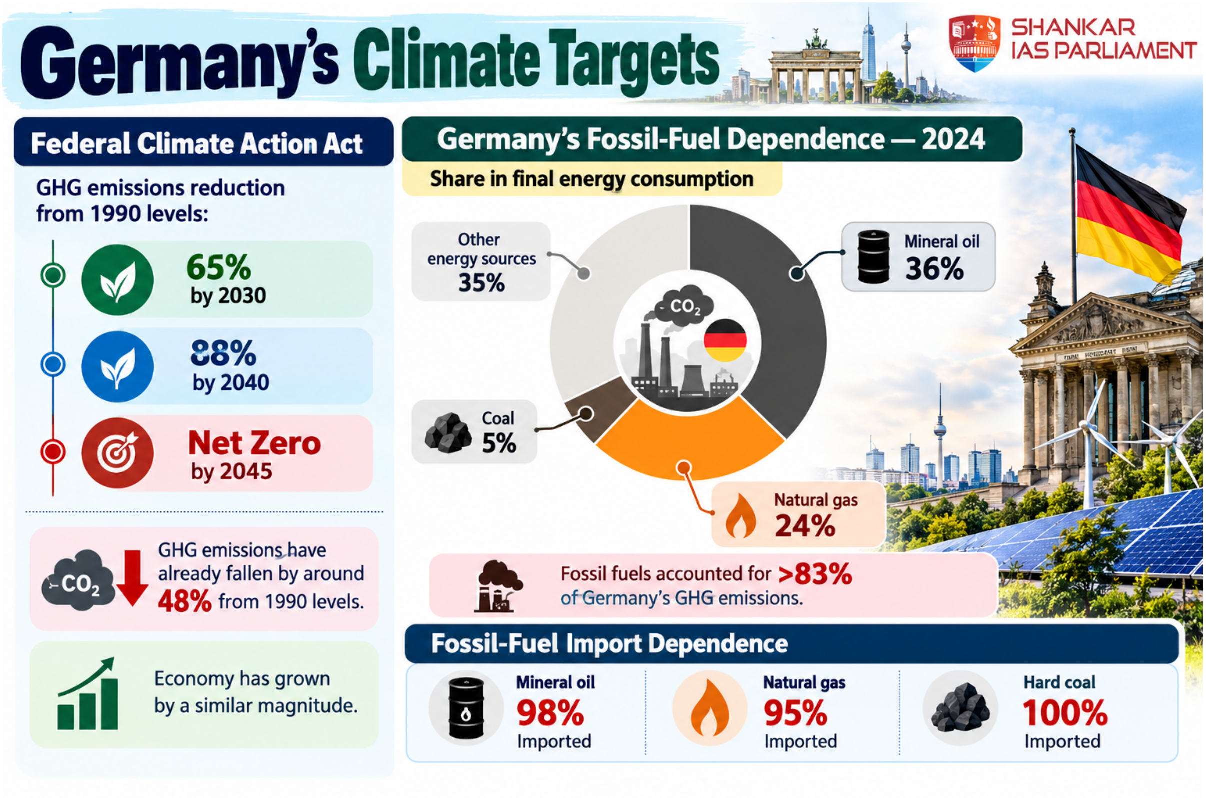
- **Presented by –** Federal Environment Minister **Carsten Schneider** at the **UN General Assembly, New York – September 23, 2026**.

> *Germany is the **3rd country after France and the Netherlands** to publish such a plan following the **COP28 commitment on Transition Away From Fossil Fuels (TAFF)**.*



2026 Climate Action Programme

- The programme comprises 67 measures and is projected to reduce emissions by more than **27 million tonnes by 2030**.
- Key measures include the following:
    - Expansion of wind energy capacity by 12 gigawatts
    - Promotion of **electric vehicle adoption**
    - Support for the deployment of **electric heating systems**
    - Increased utilization of the following technologies:
    - Energy storage technologies
    - Hydrogen-based energy solutions
    - Electrification of energy systems



Global South & Just Energy Transition

Germany supports **Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETPs)** with the following countries:

- South Africa
- Indonesia
- Vietnam
- Senegal

- The total value of German pledges amounts to **€5.4 billion.**

*Germany also maintains bilateral energy partnerships with **33 countries**, including collaboration with **India on a Green Hydrogen Roadmap**.*

- **Climate Finance Commitments –** In 2024, Germany provided **€11.8 billion** in international climate finance.

- Of this amount, **€3.9 billion** was allocated specifically for energy transition initiatives.
- **Export Finance and Climate Policy –** Germany has proposed policy changes that may reduce the number of projects subject to detailed climate assessments by approximately **40%**.
- Certain **gas projects** may remain eligible for export finance if they are associated with the following criteria:
  - Hydrogen readiness
  - Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)
- Germany asserts that its export-credit policy:
  - Aligned with the **Paris Agreement 1.5°C target**
  - Aims to achieve a net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) **footprint for export-credit guarantees by 2050**.
- The roadmap highlights **Carbon Capture, Utilisation, and Storage (CCUS)** and suggests implementing **Carbon Contracts for Difference (CCfD)** to support industrial decarbonisation.

Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS)
• **CCUS –** It captures carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions from power plants and industrial sources before they enter the atmosphere, then either reuses or permanently stores them. • **Mechanism** - **Capture –** Separates CO_2 from industrial flue gases using post-combustion absorption, pre-combustion separation, or oxy-fuel combustion. - **Transport –** Moves captured CO_2 by pipeline, ship, or truck to a designated site. - **Utilization or Storage –** Reuses CO_2 to produce commercial products such as urea, building materials, and chemicals (CCU), or injects it deep underground into saline aquifers and depleted oil fields for permanent storage (CCS).
Carbon Contracts for Difference (CCfDs)
• **CCfDs –** These are long-term public-private agreements that reduce risk and accelerate investment in industrial decarbonisation. • They provide a price guarantee, usually between a government and a private company, to help costly low-carbon technologies such as green hydrogen or carbon capture compete financially with fossil-fuel processes.

Reference

Down to Earth | Germany's TAFF Roadmap