



Berlin, 27 May 2022

Further information on the U.S.- Germany Climate and Energy Partnership

On the sidelines of the meeting of G7 climate, energy and environment ministers held in Berlin on 26/27 May 2022, Germany and the United States concluded and signed a climate and energy partnership.

The objective of the U.S.-Germany Climate and Energy Partnership is to deepen cooperation in the field of energy and climate policy.

The Climate and Energy Partnership places a focus on technology cooperation, increased transatlantic investment in clean technologies and climate action, and closer coordination on cooperation with partner countries.

As part of the preparations for the Climate and Energy Partnership, four working groups have been established. They each held an initial meeting earlier this year and are now to be continued. The working groups include one on hydrogen (under the leadership of the Economic Affairs Ministry), one on offshore wind (Economic Affairs Ministry), one on zero-emission vehicles (Economic Affairs Ministry), and one on cooperation with third countries (Federal Foreign Office).

These four working groups are to hold expert-level meetings on a continuous basis, thus deepening and developing the collaboration between Germany and the U.S.

Further information on the working groups:

1. Development of offshore wind

The working group is currently drawing up a joint strategy paper on transatlantic cooperation, including on the prevention of capacity shortages and on the sharing of expertise. At the invitation of the Economic Affairs Ministry, a U.S. delegation will travel to Germany in June. On that occasion, a visit will be paid to the Heligoland wind farm.

The German company RWE Renewables has been allotted what is presumed to be the site with the highest yield off the coast of New York for USD 1.1 billion.

2. Hydrogen

The U.S. is currently the world's second-largest producer and consumer of hydrogen, operating more than half of the world's installed pipelines. A joint workshop on hydrogen certification will take place in June, following a virtual expert visit for U.S. participants to Germany in April.

3. Zero-emission transport

With a share of 2%, the U.S. currently lags behind Germany in terms of new registrations for all-electric vehicles. The U.S. President, however, has expressed great interest in a market ramp-up. A closer partnership between the U.S. and Germany is to support the effort to develop the market for zero-emission vehicles and strengthen climate action in this field. The priorities of the working group are currently being coordinated.

4. Third-country cooperation

The Net Zero World Initiative, which was presented upon the launch of COP26, is to generate USD 10 billion by 2024 with a view to supporting developing and emerging countries in their energy transitions. Germany and the U.S. also seek to work together closely on multilateral climate, energy and development partnerships. The working group will facilitate bilateral coordination on these matters.

The U.S.-Germany Climate and Energy Partnership is co-chaired from the German side by Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Climate Action Robert Habeck and Federal Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock, and from the U.S. side by Secretary of Energy Jennifer Granholm and the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate John Kerry. The U.S. State Department and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection will also participate in the partnership.

The partnership provides for annual or biannual meetings at ministerial level. In addition, a high-level U.S.-German steering group is to meet three times a year.