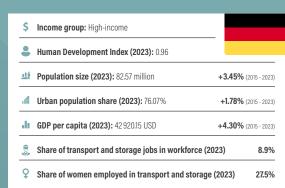
LOCAT

<u>Germany</u>

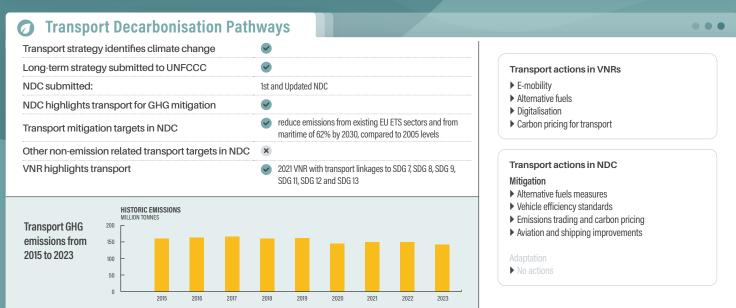
Germany's transport sector faces challenges in decarbonisation and sustainability despite progress in rail and electric mobility. Passenger transport activity declined by 9% from 2015 to 2022, with cars remaining dominant (85% share). The rate of private cars was at 625 vehicles per 1,000 people in 2020. Freight activity grew by 7% in the same period, with road transport accounting for 71% of volumes. Transport GHG emissions dropped by 11% from 2015 to 2023, but the sector remained the second-largest emitter as of 2023. Renewable energy use in transport reached 8.1%, and electric vehicles accounted for 24% of car sales in 2023. The carbon intensity of Germany's electricity

remained high, at 371.3 gCO₂/kWh in 2023. Beyond climate impacts, transport accounted for 12.2% of national air pollutant emissions in 2019. Transport-induced air pollution, in turn, caused 3.94 premature deaths per 100,000 people in Germany in 2019. Road traffic injuries, on the other hand, claimed 3.3 lives per 100,000 people and accounted for 1.40% of Germany's GDP in 2021. In 2020, a significant share (38.83%) of France's population had convenient access to public transport, whereas no data is available on the rural population's access to all-weather roads. Policies support rail expansion, e-mobility, carbon pricing and the 2035 EU target of internal combustion engine sales phase-out.









COUNTRY FACT SHEET | GERMANY



Policy Areas: Indicators and Targets



•	
भीक Integrated Transport Planning	
National urban mobility framework (2024)	•
Sustainable urban mobility plans (2024)	✓
Number of sustainable urban mobility plans (2024)	78 cities
Low emission zones (2024)	61 cities
★ Adaptation and Resilience	
ND-GAIN Index (2022)	69.48
Vulnerability score for infrastructure (2022)	0.34
† Walking	
Walkability Score (2024)	0.83
National walking strategies (2024)	•
Target ▶ Increase foot traffic and implement shorter distances	
๑๎๑ Cycling	
Cycling infrastructure in capital (2022)	1000 km
Percent near protected bikeways (2024)	62%
Bike sharing systems (2024)	96
National cycling strategies (2024)	•
Target ▶ 60% of citizens to cycle more in future ▶ Decrease the number of cyclists killed in traffic by 40% (compared to 2019 levels)	
₽₽ Public Transport	
Bus rapid transit (2024)	31 km of total length in 2 cities
Bus rapid transit daily passenger volume (2024)	42 000 passengers per day
Urban rail (LRT, metro, tram) (2024)	Over 2 200 km in 62 cities
Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport (2020) SDG11.2	88.83%
Intercity Rail	
Rail network (2021)	33 401 km
Rail travel activity (2020)	58 822 million passenger-km
Rail freight activity (2021)	123 067 million ton-km
High-speed rail (2023)	2785 km
High-speed rail travel activity (2023)	37957 million passenger-km
National plans for passenger and freight rail expansion (2024)	⊌
Target ▶ 30% of rail freight traffic to be on rail by 2035 ▶ 15% of passenger traffic to be on rail by 2035	

Road Transport	
Total road vehicles in use per 1,000 people (2020)	625.0
Road vehicle fleet growth (from 2015 to 2020)	7.95%
Rural Access Index (2019) SDG 93	
Diesel prices (2022)	1.70 USD per litre
Gasoline prices (2022)	1.87 USD per litre
→ Aviation	
Air passengers carried (2021)	33.1 million people
Air freight activity (2021)	11 533.0 million ton-km
Carbon-accredited airports (2023)	10 airports
of which carbon neutral:	none
Shipping	
Logistics Performance Index (2023)	4.1
Liner shipping connectivity index (Q4 2024)	85.1
Container port traffic (2020)	18 028702.0 TEU
A Transport Francis Courses	
Transport Energy Sources	
Biofuel blend overall mandate (2023)	6.3%
Biofuel blend biodiesel mandate (2023)	4.4%
Biofuel blend ethanol mandate (2023)	2.8%
Carbon intensity of electricity (2023)	371.31 gCO₂/kWh
Renewable energy (biofuels and electricity) share in transport (2022) SD6 721	8.1% of total transport energy consumption
Biofuels (2022)	5.8% of total transport energy consumption
Electricity (2022)	2.2% of total transport energy consumption
Targeted renewable power share	80%
اقر Vehicle Technologies	
Emission standards for LDVs (2024)	Euro 4 and above
CO ₂ emissions performance for passenger cars (2024)	89 g CO ₂ /km in 2023
Targeted CO ₂ emissions performance (2024)	0 g CO ₂ /km by 2035
Regulatory environment ranking on used vehicles (2024)	
Electric vehicles stock for passenger cars (2024)	1900 000 vehicles
Share of electric vehicles in car sales (2024)	19%
ICE phase-out targets	→ (2035)
Electric vehicles stock for vans (2024)	96 000 vehicles
Electric vehicles stock for trucks (2024)	9500 vehicles

This fact sheet is part of the SLOCAT Transport, Climate and Sustainability This fact sheet is part of the SLOCAT Transport, Climate and Sustainability Global Status Report – 4th Edition. The country fact sheets have been made possible thanks to financial support from the ClimateWorks Foundation. Information presented in this fact sheet is based on desk research and may not be complete or reflect the most recent status. Data has been collected to the best of our knowledge and availability. Where no information could be retrieved, the indicators are shown in grey. The content does not represent the views of the SLOCAT Partnership on Sustainable, Low Carbon Transport or the ClimateWorks Foundation. For more information, please visit gsr4.slocat.net. Supported by: Drive Electric CAMPAIGN

List of acronyms
GDP Gross-domestic product
HDW Heavy-duty-vehicle
ICE Internal combustion engine
KWh Kilowatt-hour
LDW Light-duty-vehicle
LRT Light-rail transit
NDC Nationally determined contribution
PST Primary, secondary or tertiary roads

TEU Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit
UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
UNFOCC United Nations Framework Convention on
Climate Change
VNR Voluntary national review of the
Sustainable Developiment Goals
WLIP Worldwide harmonised light vehicles test
procedure

