



# Coal Exit, Gas Expansion, and the Energy Trilemma: System Implications of German Energy Policy

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FCN | Future Energy Consumer  
Needs and Behavior

  
E.ON Energy Research Center

  
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# Impact of Coal Phase-Out Timing & Gas Capacity Expansion in Germany

## Key Pillars of Germany's Energy Transition Path

### Sector Coupling & Expansion of Renewables:

- Electrification of the heating, mobility & industry sector
- Focus on solar PV and wind expansion



### Nuclear Phase-Out completed

- Driven by safety concerns, energy policy strategy, and public consensus



### Expansion of Gas-Fired Power Plants:

- Flexible gas turbines as backup capacity
- Controversy: role of natural gas



### Coal phase-out:

- **2038:** legally mandated phase-out
- **2030:** political and social discourse



**Climate Neutrality by 2045**



Is the planned addition of **20 GW** of **gas-fired** power plant capacity by **2030** a necessary condition for maintaining **system stability**?



How will this influence **electricity prices** and the risk of **energy poverty**?



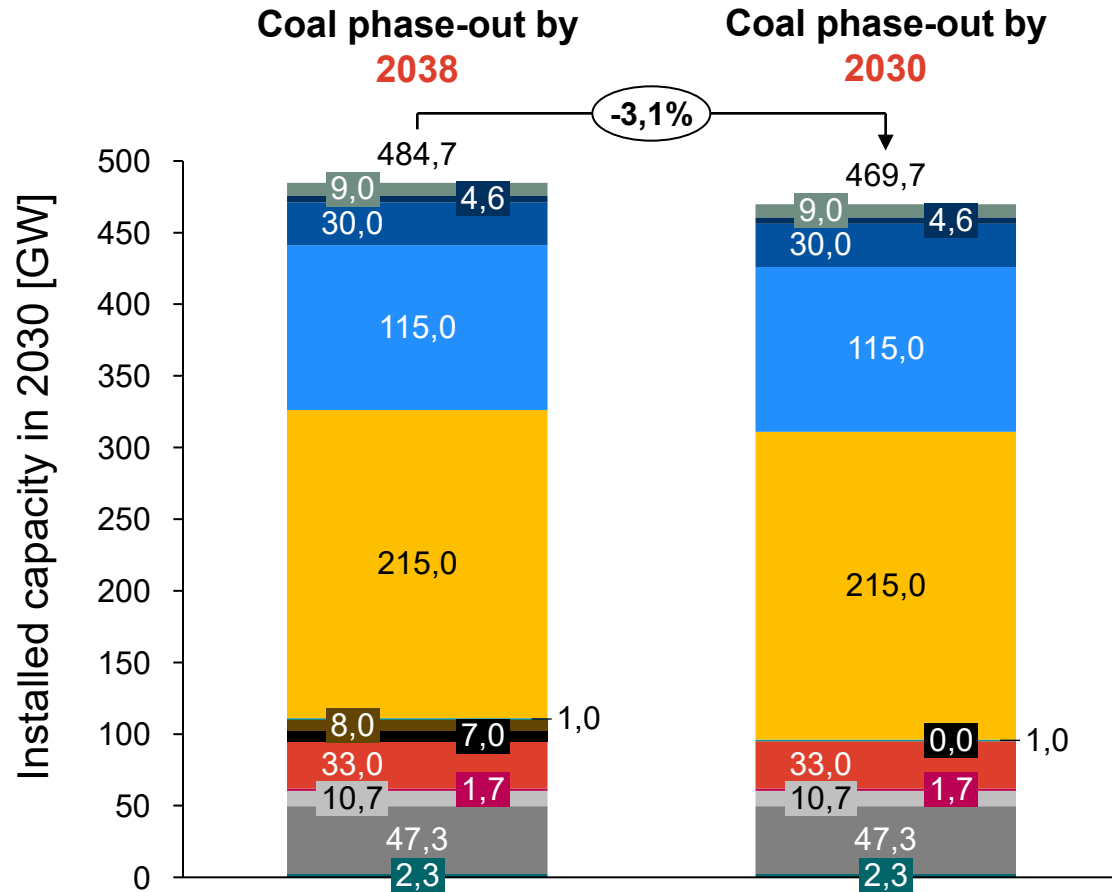
What are the **environmental impacts**?



# German Electricity Generation Portfolio | Share of Dispatchable Power Plants

## Power Plant Portfolio in Germany (2030)

Coal phase-out scenarios and additional strategic substitution measures



+ Consideration of 2 GW of reserve capacity as gas-fired power plants

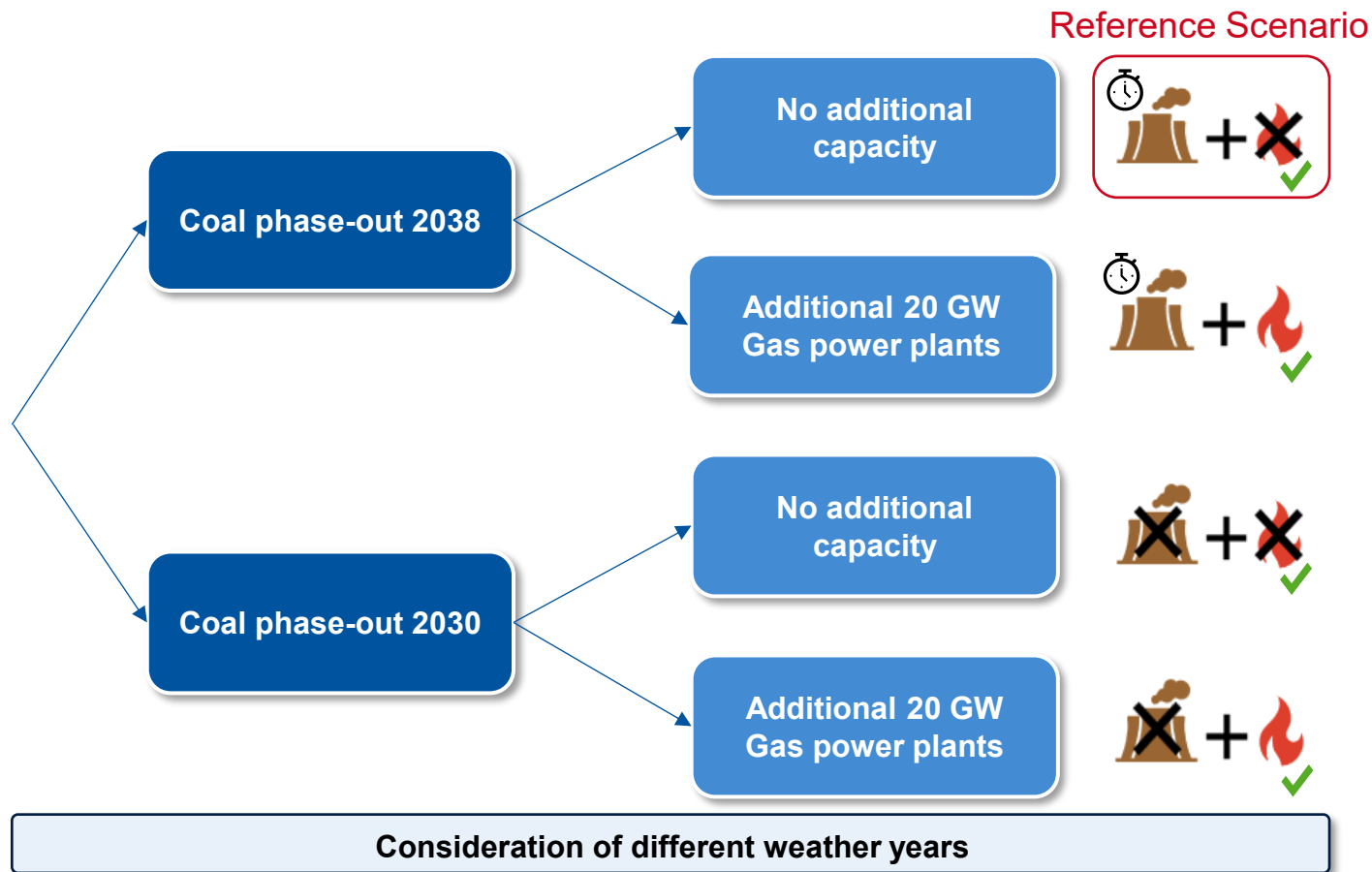
- Biomass and biogas
- Hydro power
- Wind offshore
- Wind onshore
- Photovoltaics
- Other renewables
- Lignite
- Hard coal
- Natural gas
- Mineral Oil
- Pumped storage
- Other storages
- Other conventionals

Planned expansion of gas-fired power plant capacity by **20 GW** by 2030 (German federal government, 04/2025)



$\Sigma$  4 power plant portfolio scenarios 2030

## Scenario Tree



## Research Aspects



### Security of Supply

Impact of portfolio adjustments on risk indicators



### Affordability

#### Price Analysis and Forecasts

Price effects of technology changes

#### Energy Poverty

Financial burdens and consumption effects through changed retail prices

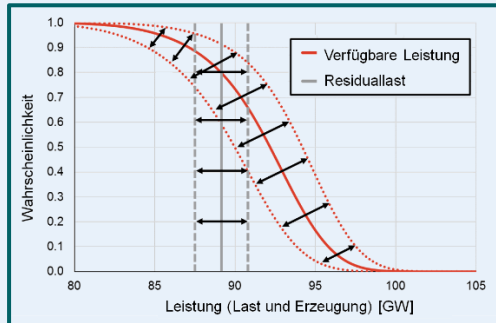


### Climate Impact

Emissions of different electricity generation mixes



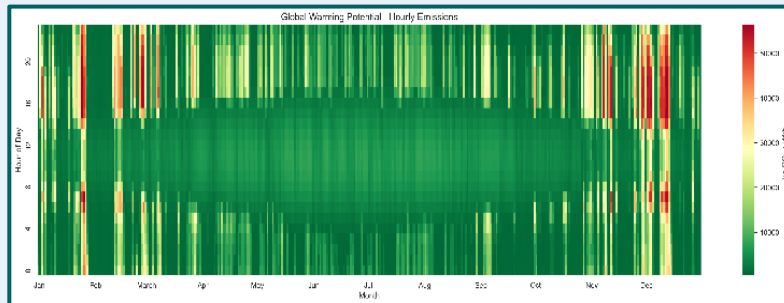
## Security of Supply



- Probabilistic simulative resource adequacy assessment
- Meta-modelling



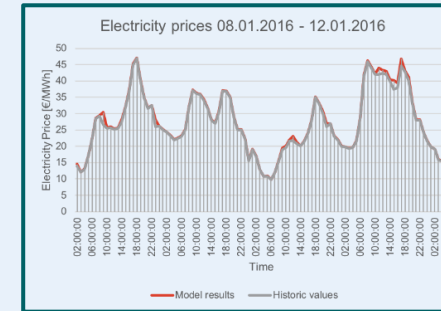
## Climate Impact



- Dispatch-based emission modelling
- Multi-dimensional environmental impact categories



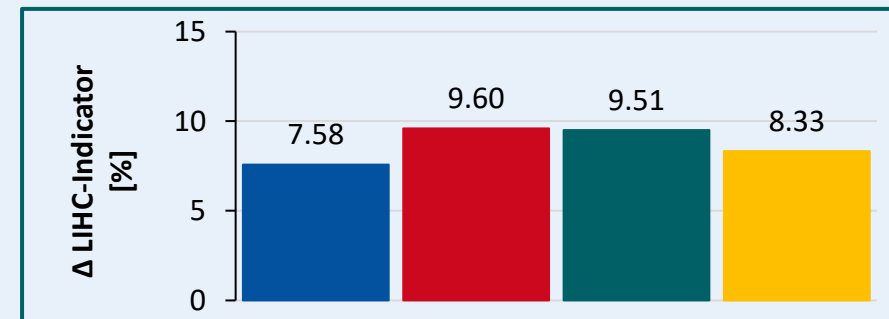
## Affordability



### Price Analysis and Forecasts

- Fundamental modelling of electricity markets
- Economic dispatch for uniform price (pay-as-clear)

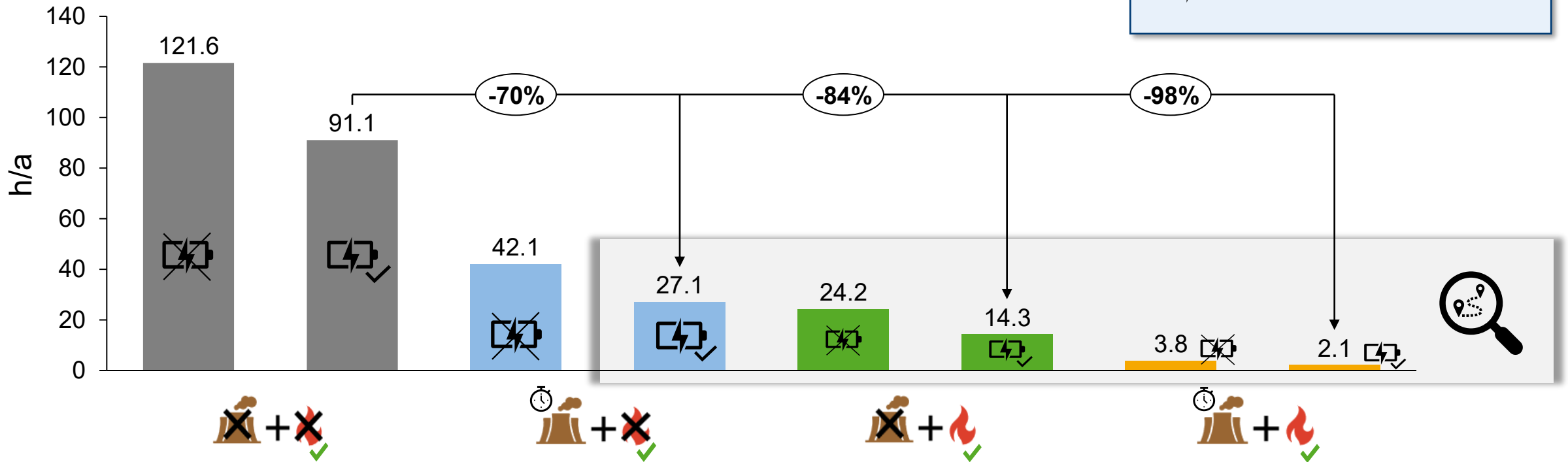
### Energy Poverty



- Survey-based microsimulations
- Policy-impacted behavior modelling

# Security of Electricity Supply | Impact of Phase-Outs, Substitution and Flexibility

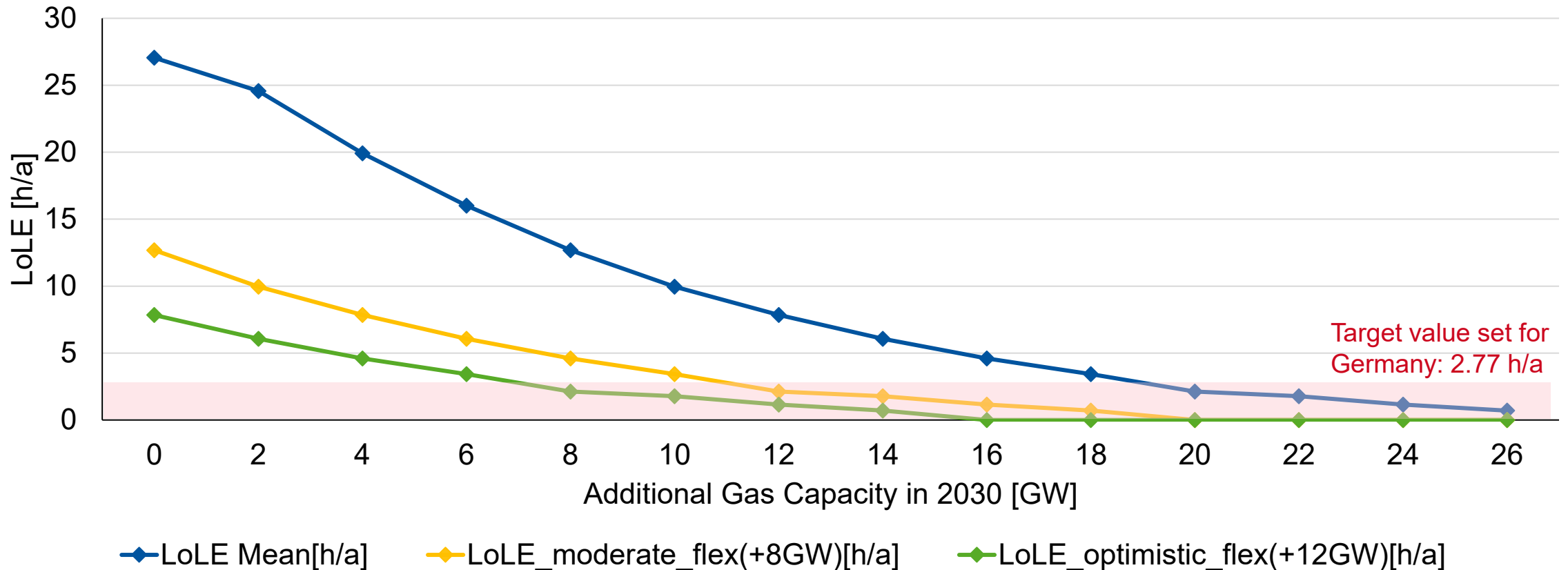
Loss of Load Expectation (LoLE) in year 2030 in scenario comparison [h/a]



- **Timing** of a coal phase-out is critical to energy security
- Need for **flexibilization** as a measure against loss of load



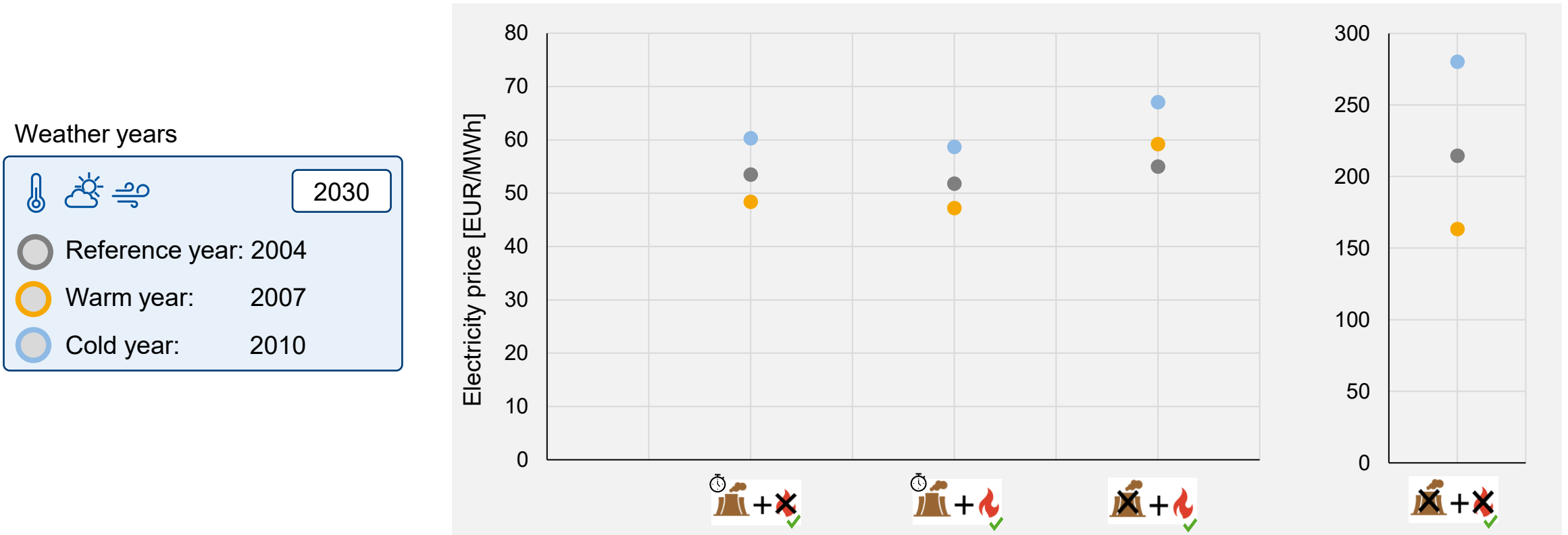
## LoLE in 2030 Depending on Gas Capacity Expansion and Flexibility Provision



- Availability of **flexible assets** during supply shortages affects need for additional dispatchable power plants



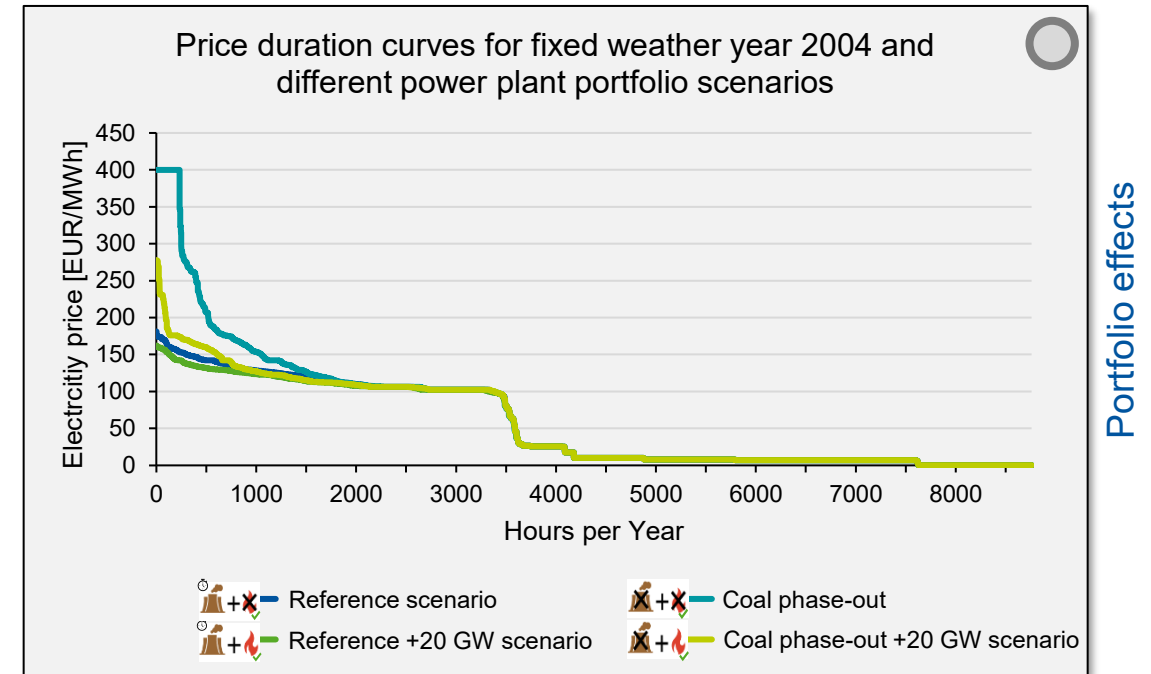
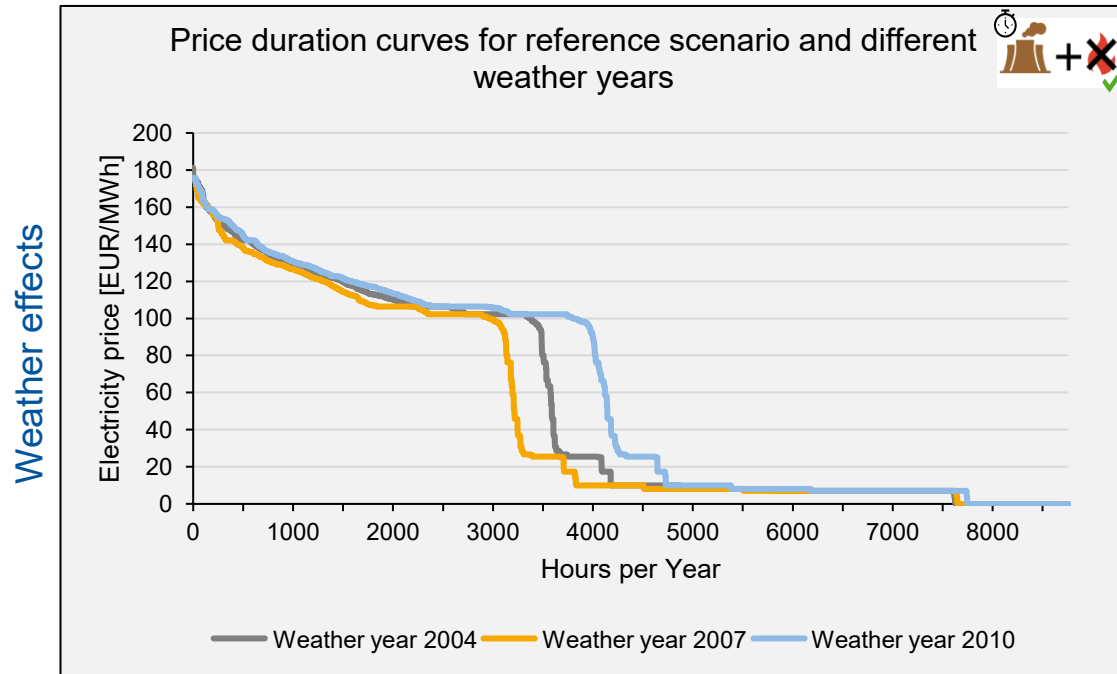
## Average electricity prices through Merit-Order (Pay-as-clear) in economic dispatch



- Weather effects with **larger impact** than portfolio effects
- Dispatchable power plants **stabilize** electricity prices



## Weather and Portfolio Effects on Price Duration Curves



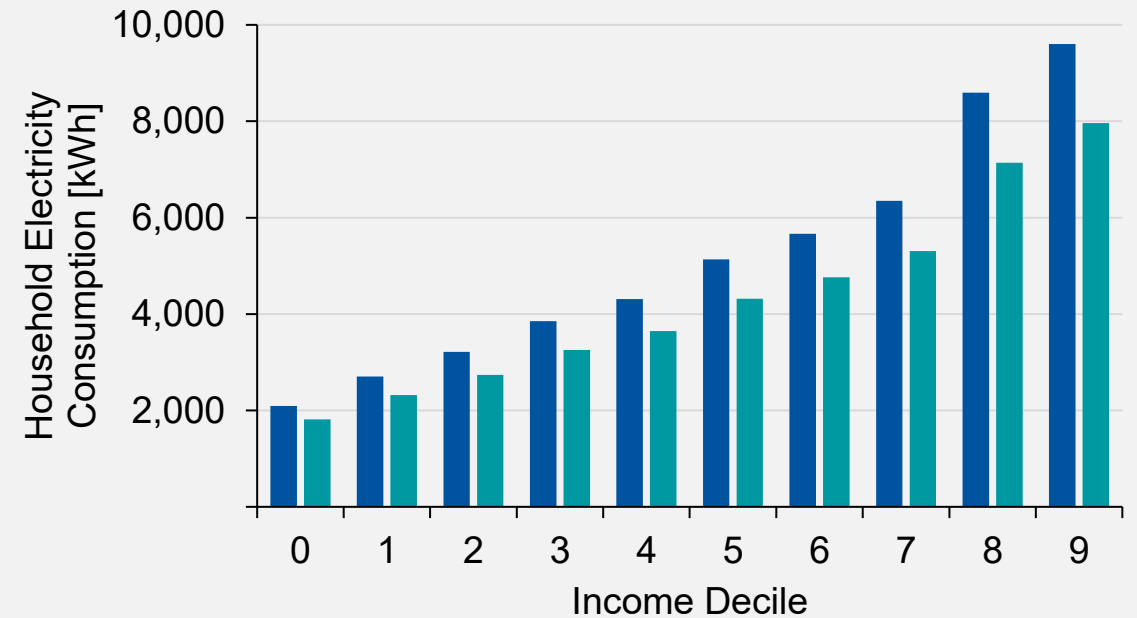
- Weather effects **shift** systematically the **price distributions**
- Scenarios reveal **structural risk** in the price distribution **tails**



# Affordability (Energy Poverty) | Impact on Vulnerable Consumption Groups

Cons. Prices	Household Prices	<b>0%</b> (35.7 ct/kWh)	<b>0%</b> (35.5 ct/kWh)	<b>+46%</b> (51.8 ct/kWh)	<b>+1%</b> (35.9 ct/kWh)
	Difference [mn. Households]	<b>0.0%</b> (8.65)	<b>0.0%</b> (8.66)	<b>+0.1%</b> (8.68)	<b>0.0%</b> (8.66)
At Risk of Poverty	Relative [%]	<b>21.0%</b>	<b>21.0%</b>	<b>21.1%</b>	<b>21.0%</b>
	Difference [mn. Households]	<b>0.0%</b> (3.8 mn.)	<b>0.0%</b> (3.8 mn.)	<b>+0.1%</b> (3.9 mn.)	<b>0.0%</b> (3.8 mn.)
Energy Poverty	Relative [%]	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>

Electricity Consumption by Income Decile and Scenario



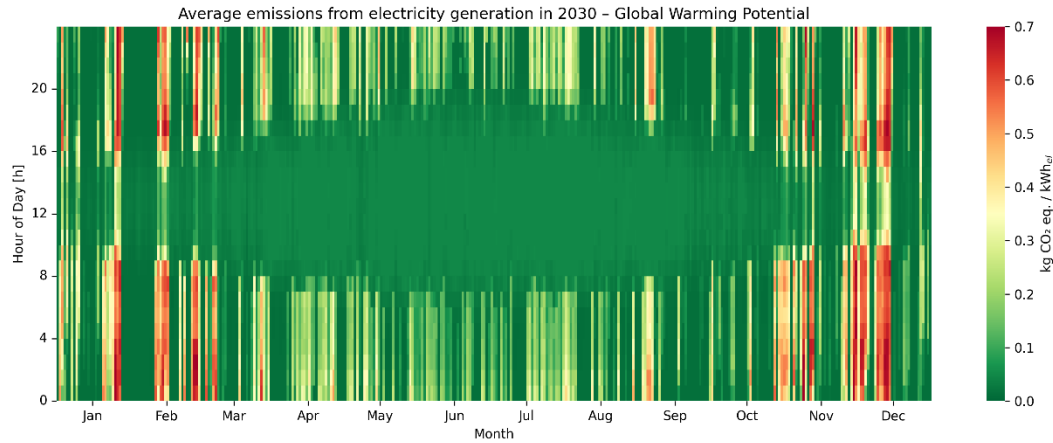
- **Limited impacts on poverty and energy poverty (Low-Income-High-Cost-Index)**
- **Main reason: Behavioral** adjustments of households (Short-term elasticities)

# Climate Impact | CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and savings



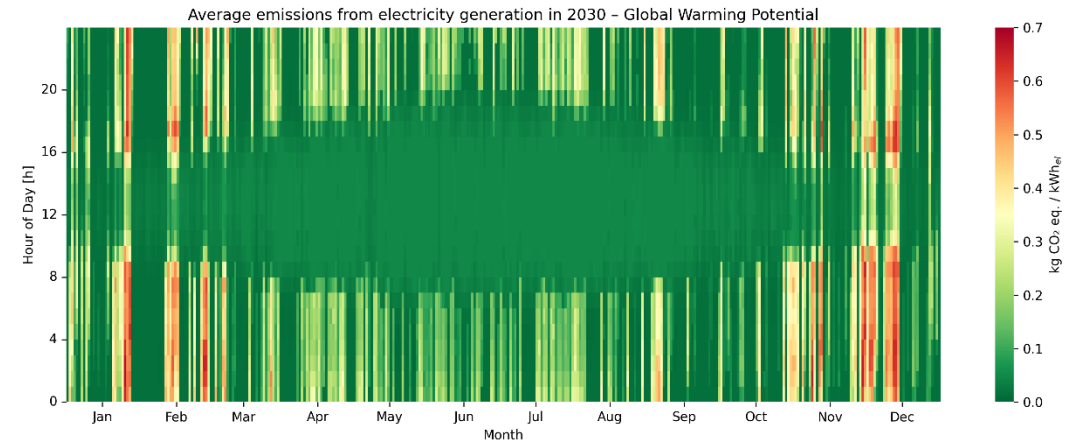
*Ref. scenario*

~ 64 Mt



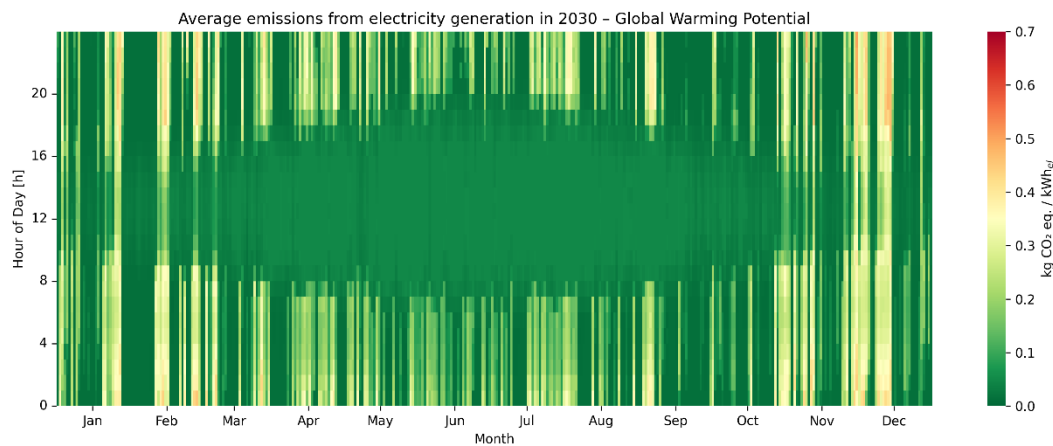
*Ref. sc. with 20 GW gas powerplants*

↓ ~ 6.8%



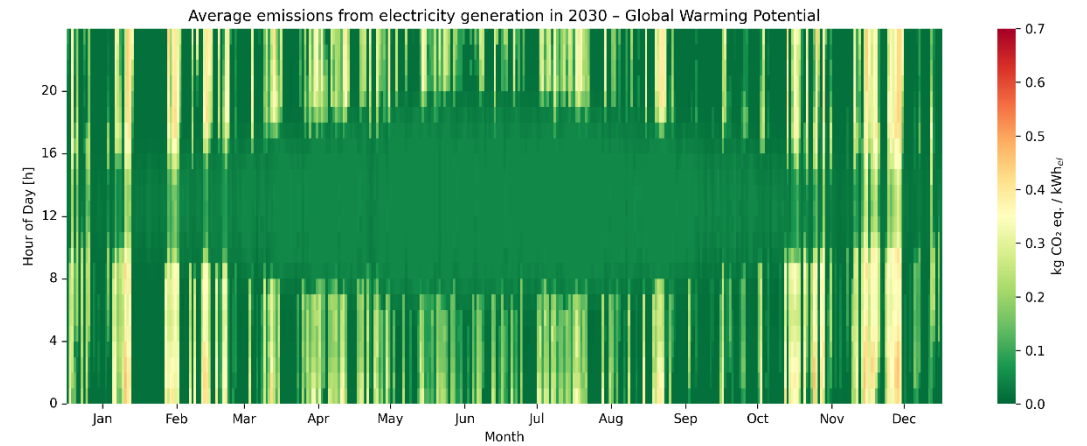
*Ref. scenario with coal phase-out*

↓ ~ 19.8%

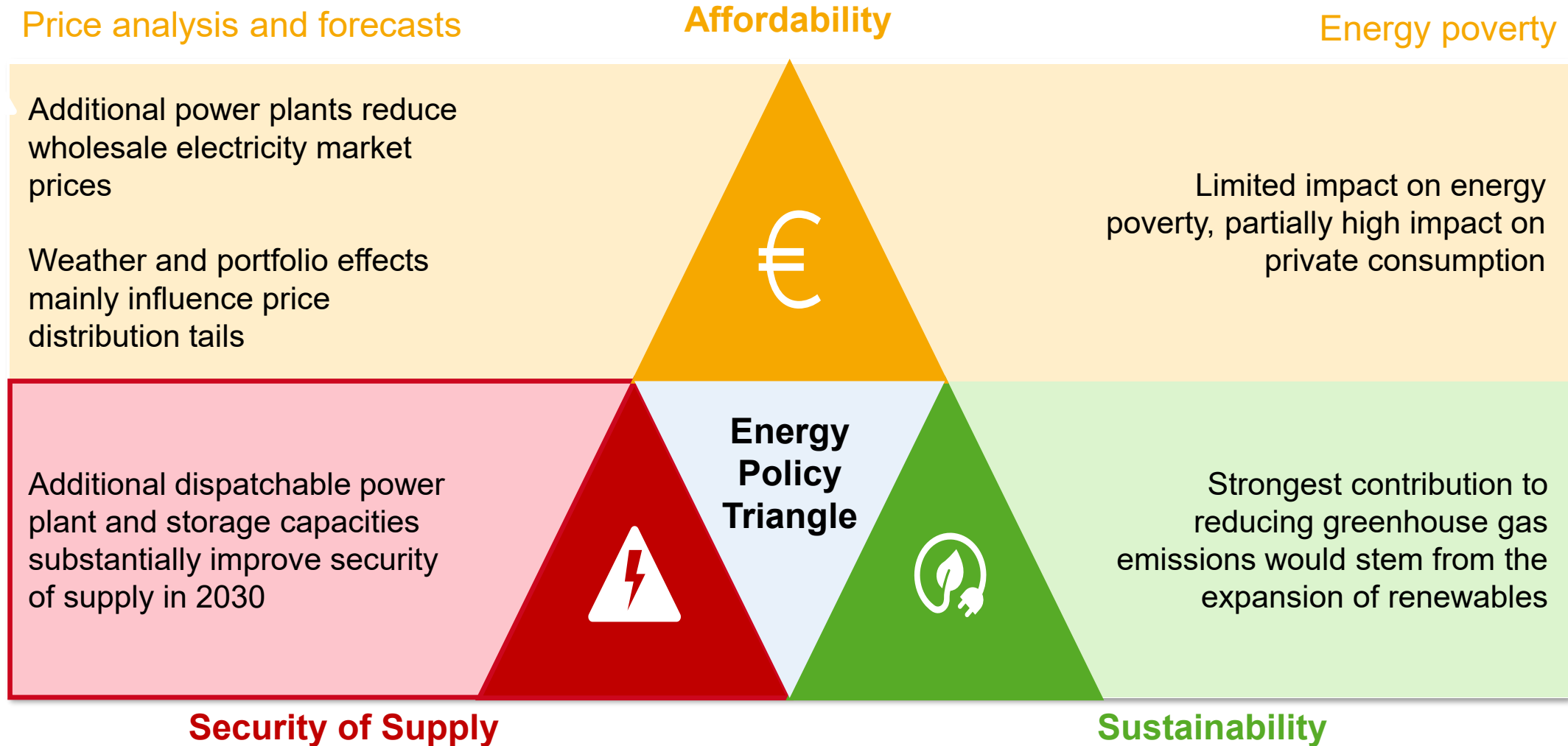


*Ref. sc. with 20 GW gas pp. & coal phase-out*

↓ ~ 17.5%



# Wrap-Up | Key Insights for German Energy System Planning





# Thank you for your attention!



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