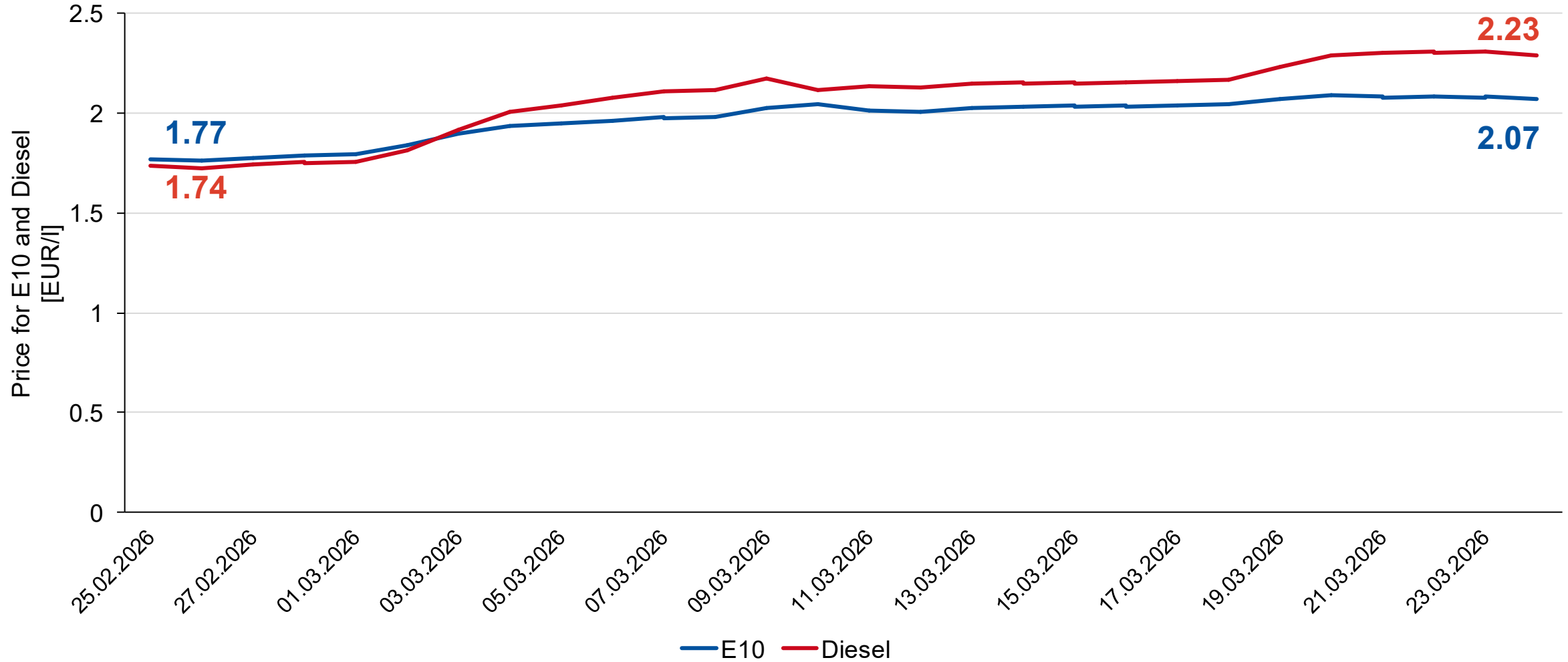


# Who Benefited from Relief? Distributional and Justice Impacts of Germany's 2022/23 Energy Crisis Policies

ENERDAY 2026

Karl Seeger, Jan Priesmann, Aaron Praktiknjo  
27 March, 2026

# Introduction | Motivation



Source: ADAC

Effekte einer Spritpreisbremse

## + Reiche hätten am meisten von Tankrabatt

Die Preissprünge an der Zapfsäule beleben die Debatte über eine neue Spritpreisbremse. Forscher der RWTH Aachen haben in Modellrechnungen ermittelt, wer profitieren würde – und sprechen von einem »Irrweg«.

Von **Alexander Preker**

06.03.2026, 16.22 Uhr

SVEN SCHULZE

## CDU-Ministerpräsident fordert neuen Tankrabatt

15.03.2026, 04:02 Lesezeit: 3 Min.

**„Vom Tankrabatt haben die profitiert, die große und teure Autos fahren“, sagt die Linke**



Von **Kevin Culina**  
Redakteur Innenpolitik

Stand: 15.03.2026 | Lesedauer: 5 Minuten



**February 2022:**  
Start of War in  
Ukraine

**June 2022:**  
2<sup>nd</sup> Relief Package

**September 2022:**  
3<sup>rd</sup> Relief Package

**March 2023:**  
Entry into Force of  
Price Brakes

**May 2022:**  
1<sup>st</sup> Relief Package

**August 2022:**  
Record Prices on Electricity and  
Gas Markets

**September 2022:**  
Nord Stream Sabotage

1

How were the fiscal benefits distributed across the income spectrum?

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2

What role did behavioral responses to energy prices play in mitigating hardship and emissions?

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3

How effective were individual policy instruments, and what trade-offs emerged between social protection and environmental objectives?

## Household samples for Germany

- EVS (FDZ)
- SOEP (DIW)
- MOP (KIT)



Addition of **energy tariffs** and **energy consumption** to the data sets



Addition of household-specific **price and income elasticities of energy demand** to the data sets



## Simulation of changes in consumption

- In response to changes in prices and income
- Taking into account changes in technological equipment in households



## Exogenous changes

- Changes in energy tariffs
- Subsidies for investments in energy efficiency and technologies
- Changes in household income
- Changes in the availability of energy-consuming appliances

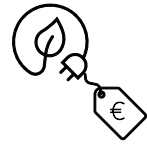


## Assessment

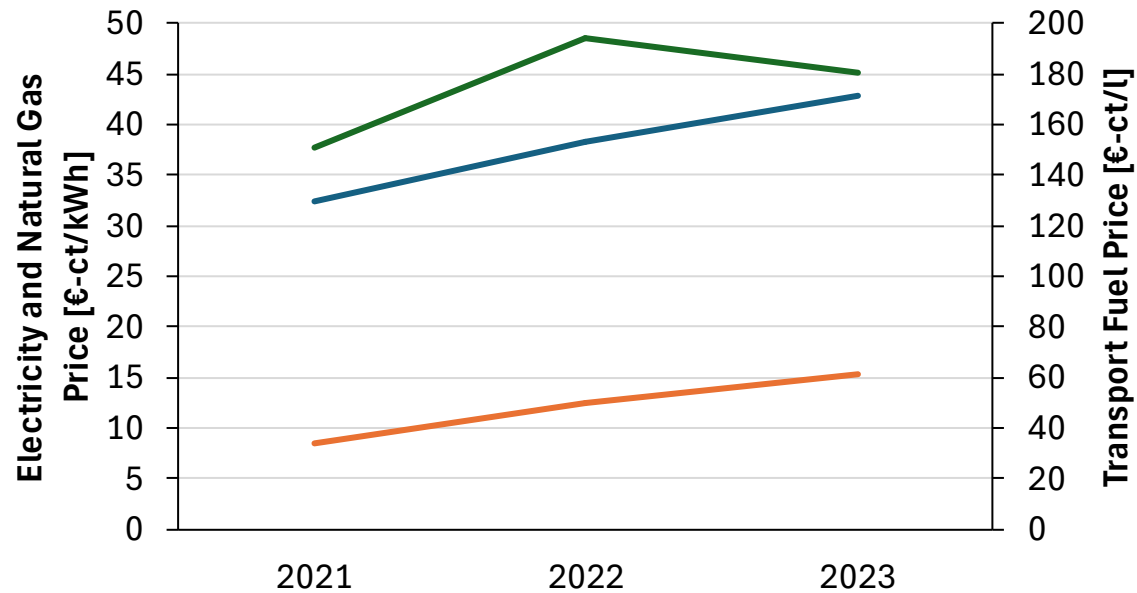
- Distributive justice
- Poverty & energy poverty
- Ecological sustainability



# Case Study | Short-Term Relief Measures in the Energy Price Crisis I



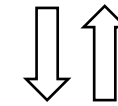
## Energy Carrier Prices



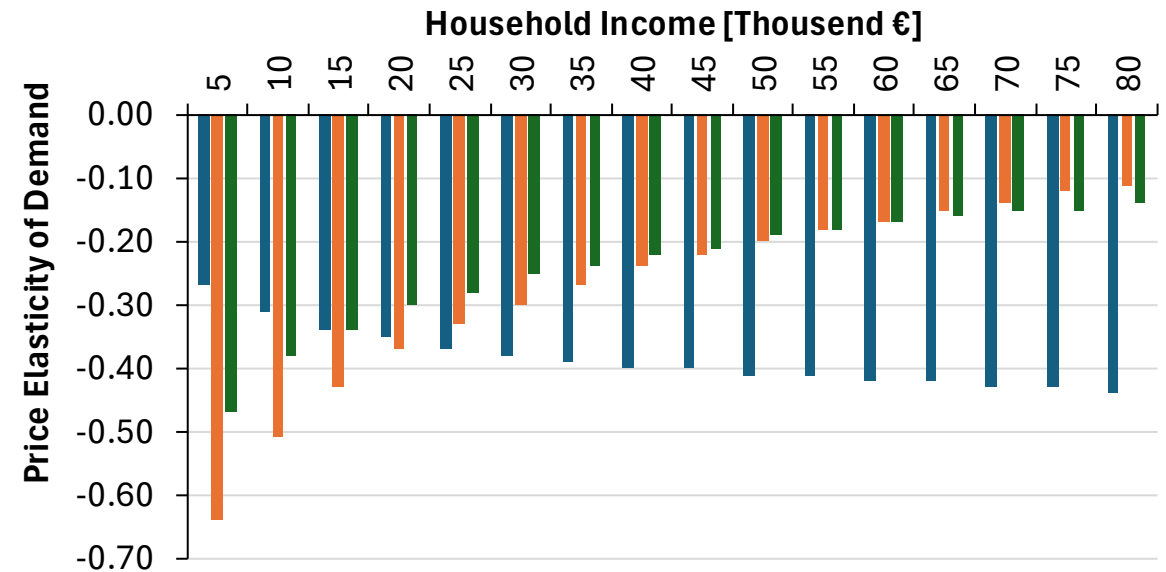
■ Electricity

■ Heating

■ Mobility



## Elasticity



Source: Seeger et al. (forthcoming)

Relief Measure	Description	Year
Energy Allowance	Gross payment of 300 € to all tax-liable employees.	2022
Child Bonus	100 € per child was universally distributed to all households receiving Kindergeld	2022
Fuel Tax Rebate	temporary reduction in excise taxes on petrol and diesel from June to August 2022, amounting to approximately 30 €-ct/l for petrol and 14 €-ct/l for diesel	2022
Gas Price Cap	limited gas prices to 0.12 €-ct/kWh for up to 80% of each household's 2021 consumption, with market prices applied to any usage above this threshold	2023
Housing Benefit Reform	expanded eligibility by raising income limits and adding a heating cost component.	2023

Source: Seeger et al. (forthcoming)

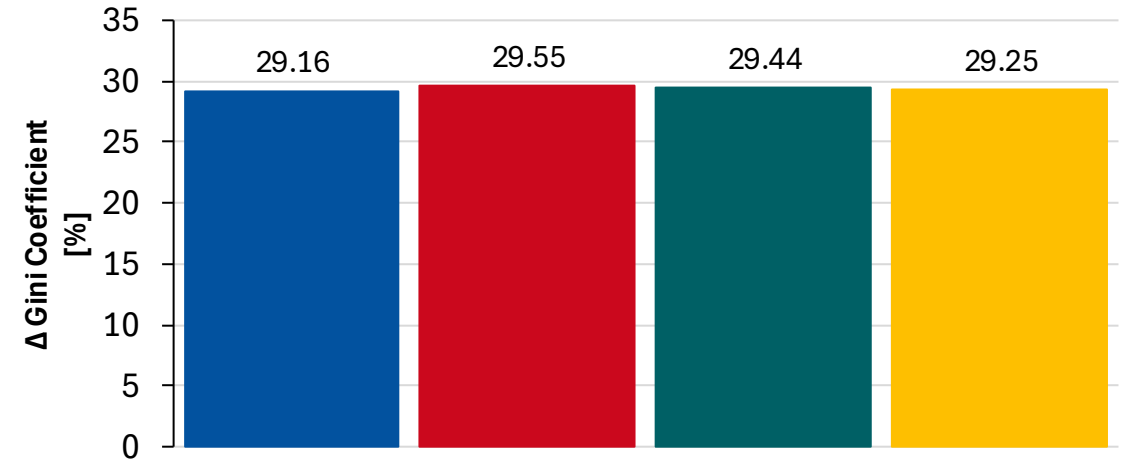
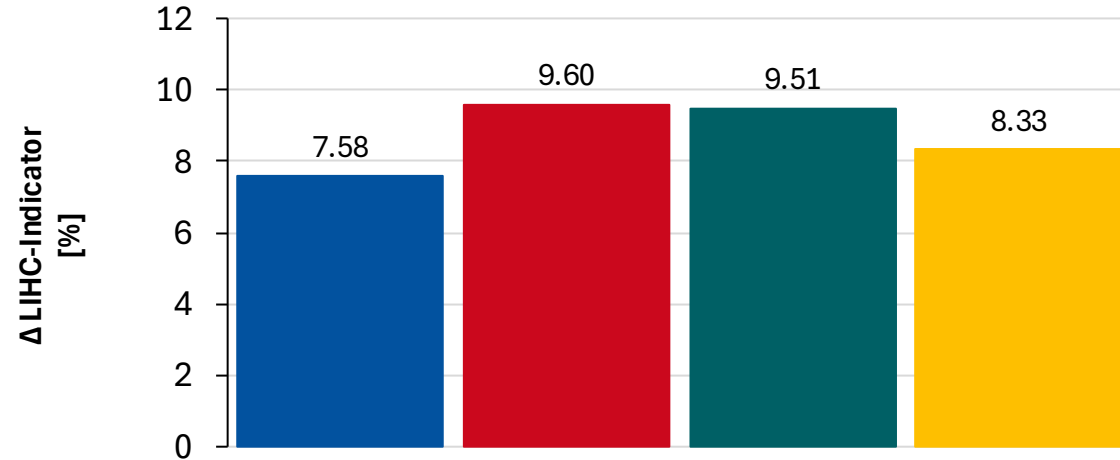
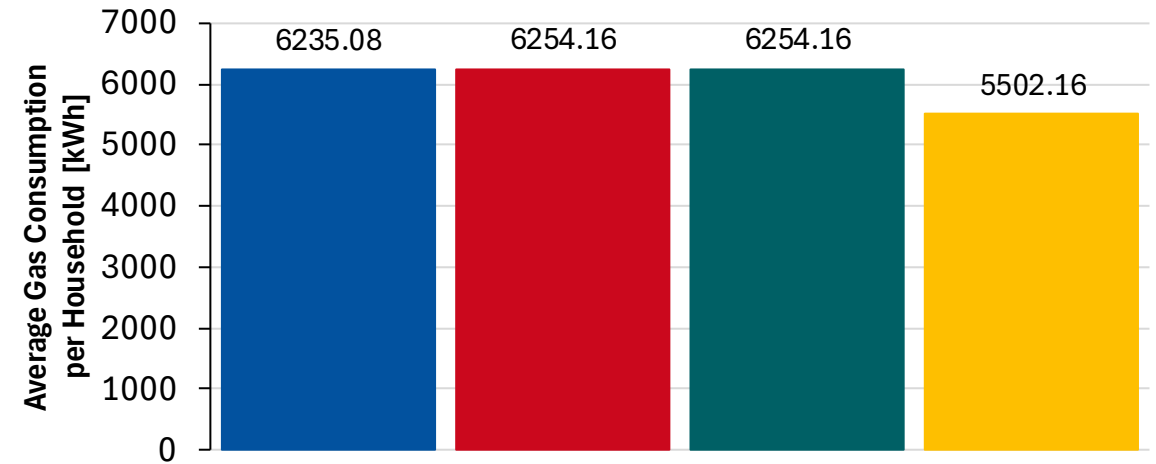
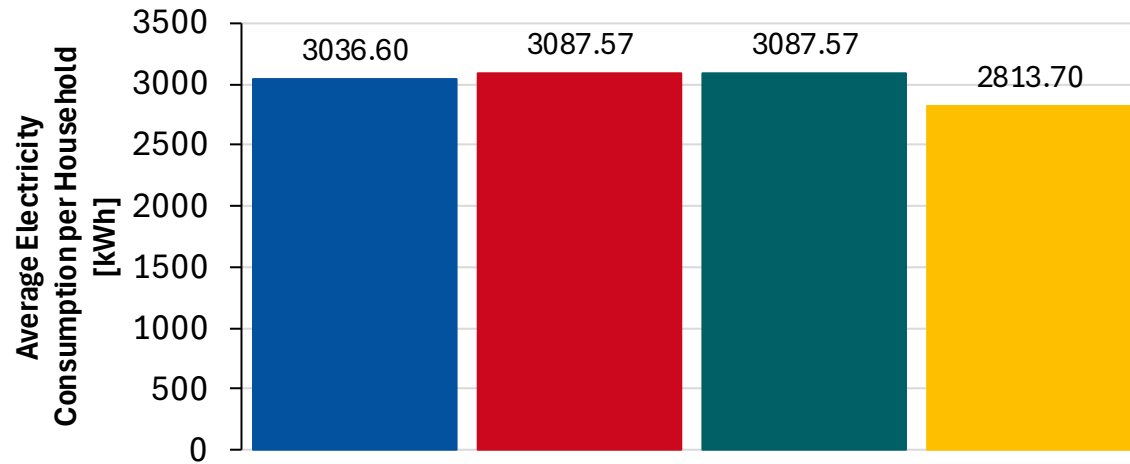
## Scenarios for Microsimulation

Scenario	Price	Policy	Behavior
Baseline	2021	x	x
Price Shock	2022/23	x	x
Price Shock + Policy	2022/23	√	x
Price Shock + Policy + Behavior	2022/23	√	√

Source: Seeger et al. (forthcoming)

# Case Study | Short-Term Relief Measures in the Energy Price Crisis IV

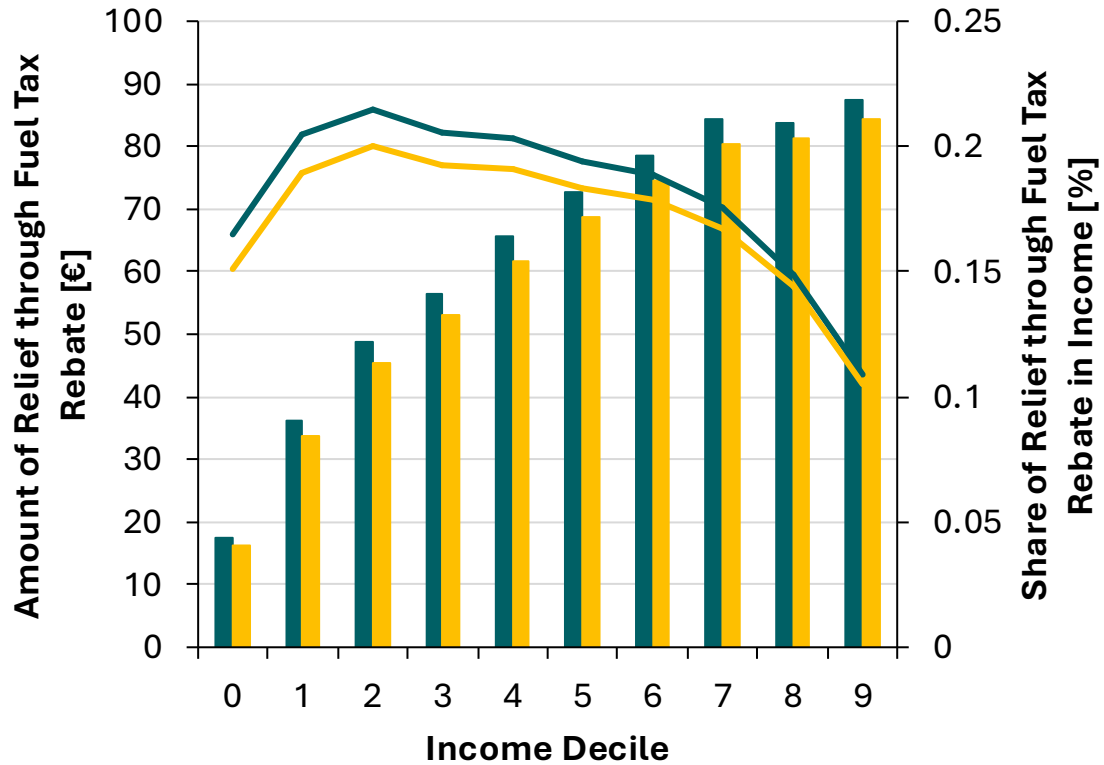
In 2022:



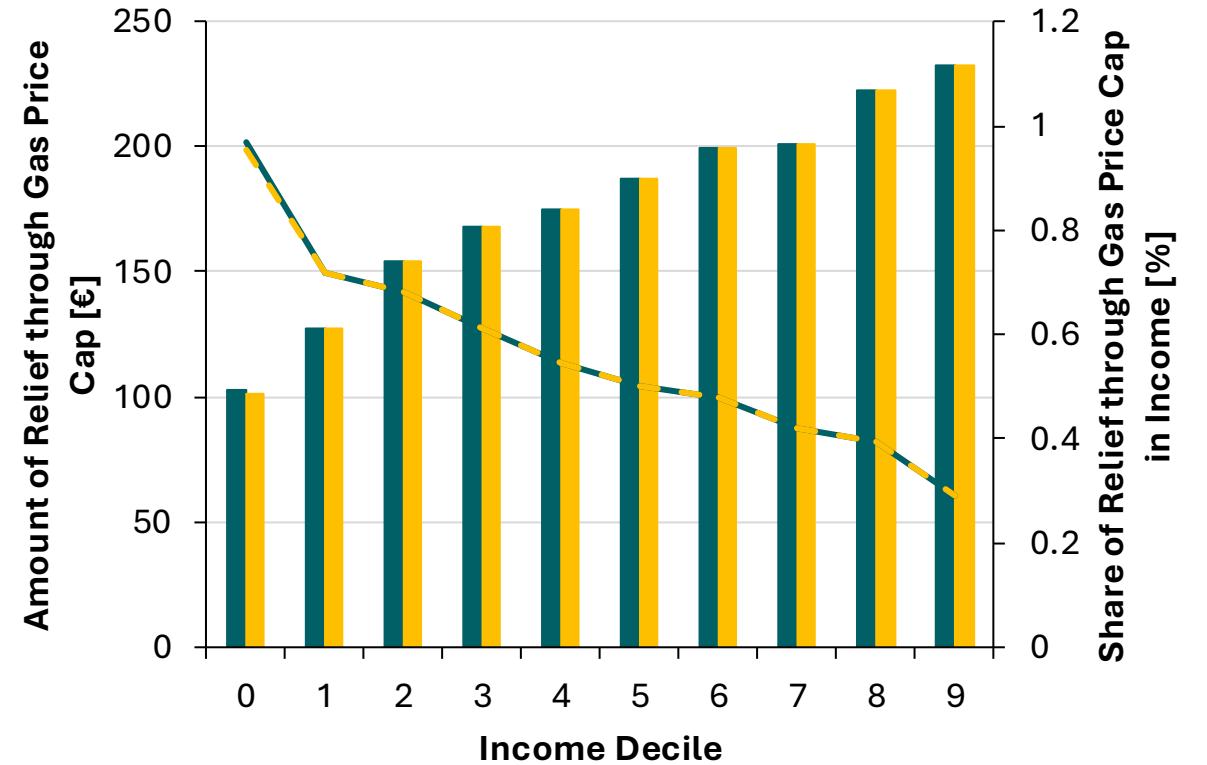
■ Baseline    
 ■ Price Shock    
 ■ Price Shock + Policy    
 ■ Price Shock + Policy + Behavior

Source: Seeger et al. (forthcoming)

## Fuel Tax Rebate



## Gas Price Cap

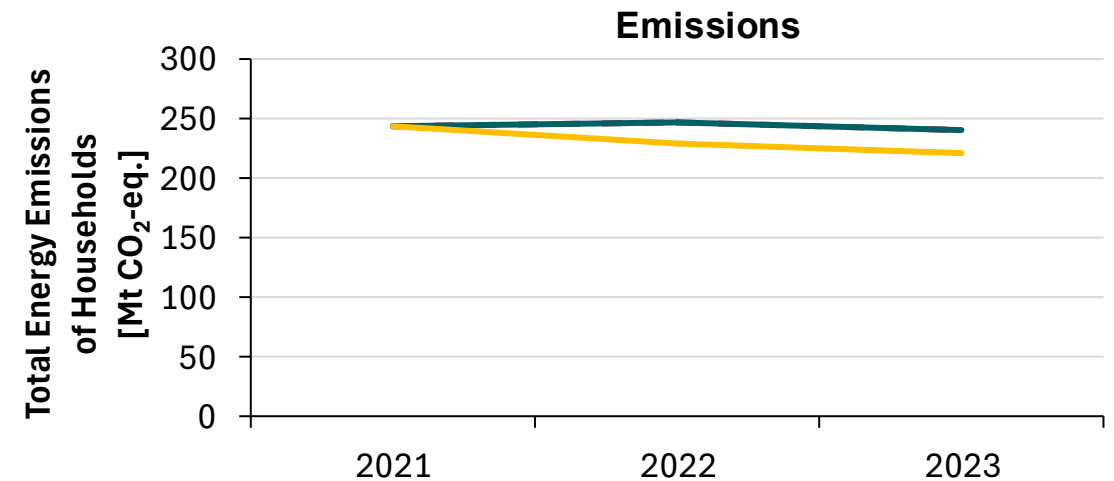
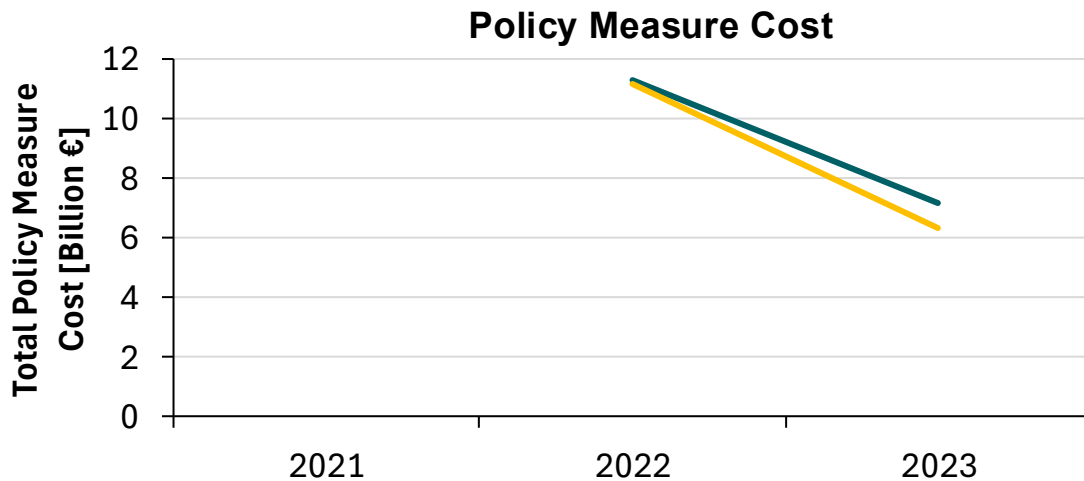
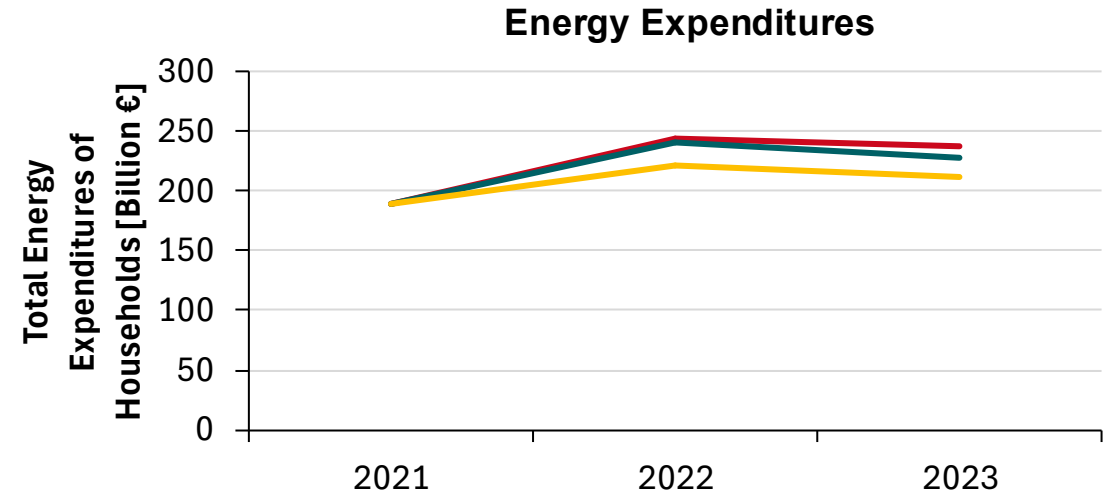
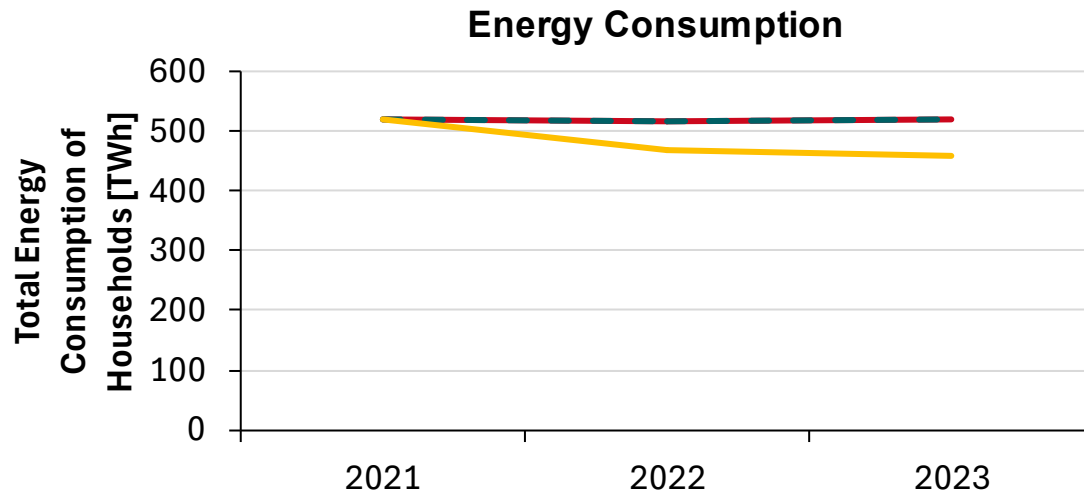


■ Price Shock + Policy

■ Price Shock + Policy + Behavior

Source: Seeger et al. (forthcoming)

# Case Study | Short-Term Relief Measures in the Energy Price Crisis VI



■ Price Shock    
 ■ Price Shock + Policy    
 ■ Price Shock + Policy + Behavior

Source: Seeger et al. (forthcoming)

1

How were the fiscal benefits distributed across the income spectrum?  
**Measures have relieved the burden on households, but the cost-benefit ratio is not satisfactory (“Gießkannenprinzip”)**

2

What role did behavioral responses to energy prices play in mitigating hardship and emissions?  
**Behavioral adjustments by households play a more important role than the measures; price signals indicating scarcity should be maintained as much as possible**

3

How effective were individual policy instruments, and what trade-offs emerged between social protection and environmental objectives?  
**Targeted measures were more effective in reducing energy poverty, but all measures involved a trade-off with emissions**

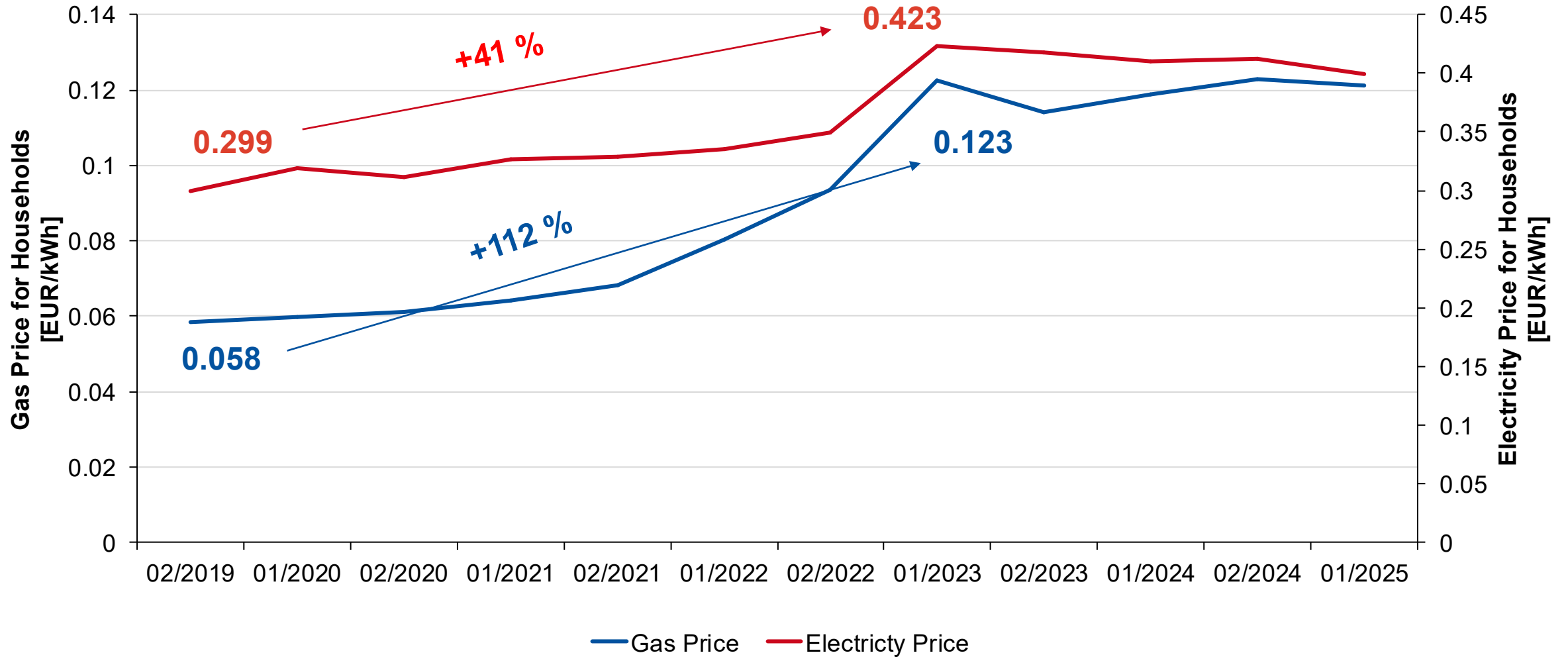
# Thank you for your attention!

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RWTH Aachen University

# Sources

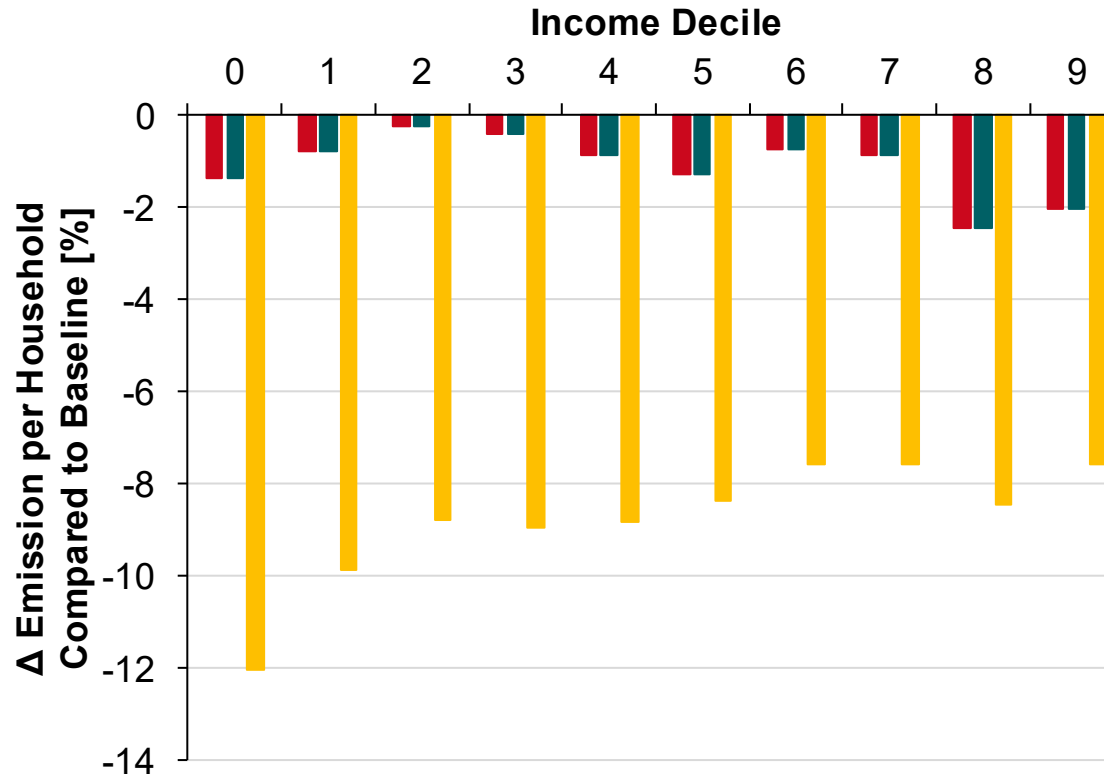
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1. ADAC, „Ölpreise steigen wegen Krieg in Nahost: Tanken wird teurer“. Zugegriffen: 5. März 2026. [Online]. Verfügbar unter: <https://www.adac.de/news/spritpreise-steigen-durch-krieg-in-nahost/>
2. K. Seeger, J. Priesmann, A. Praktiknjo, „Too Cold to Change, Too Rich to Care? How Relief Measures Shaped Energy Justice in Germany’s 2022/23 Crisis“, forthcoming

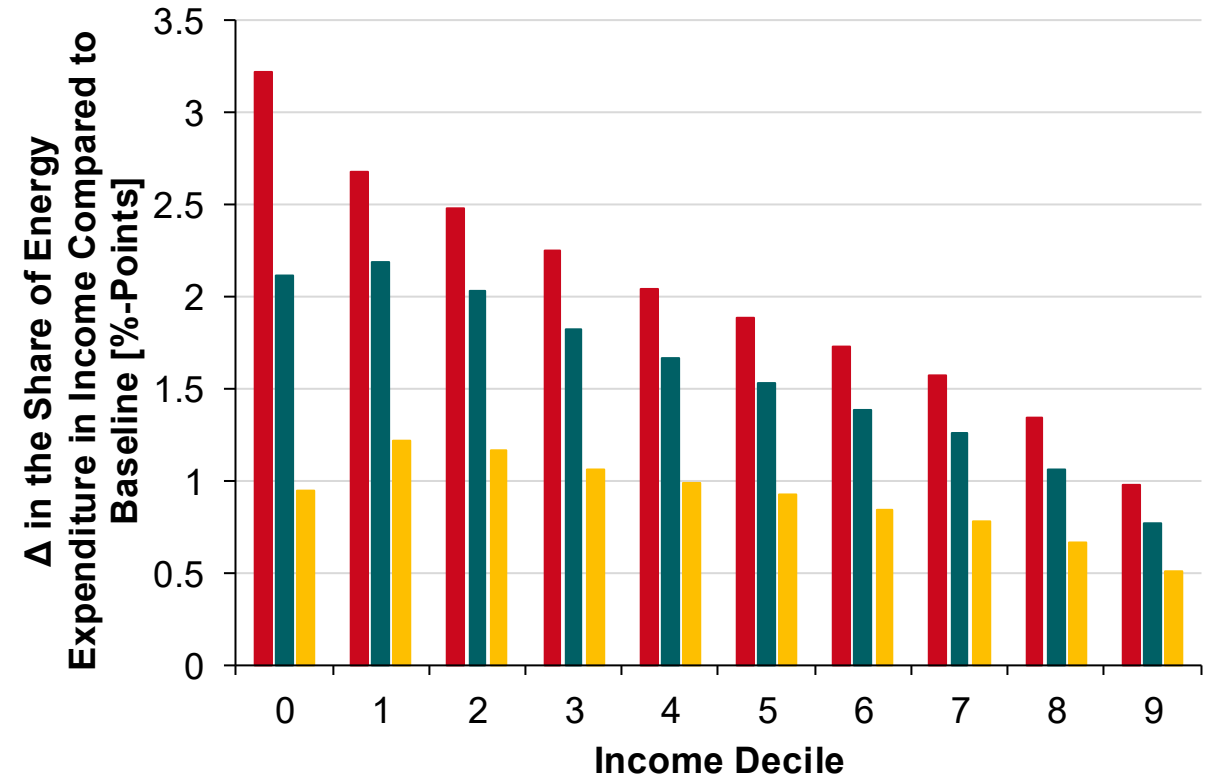


Source: Seeger et al. (forthcoming)

## Δ Emissions



## Δ Share of Energy Expenditure



■ Price Shock     
 ■ Price Shock + Policy     
 ■ Price Shock + Policy + Behavior

Source: Seeger et al. (forthcoming)