



Is Germany on the right track to achieve 2030 climate and energy targets?

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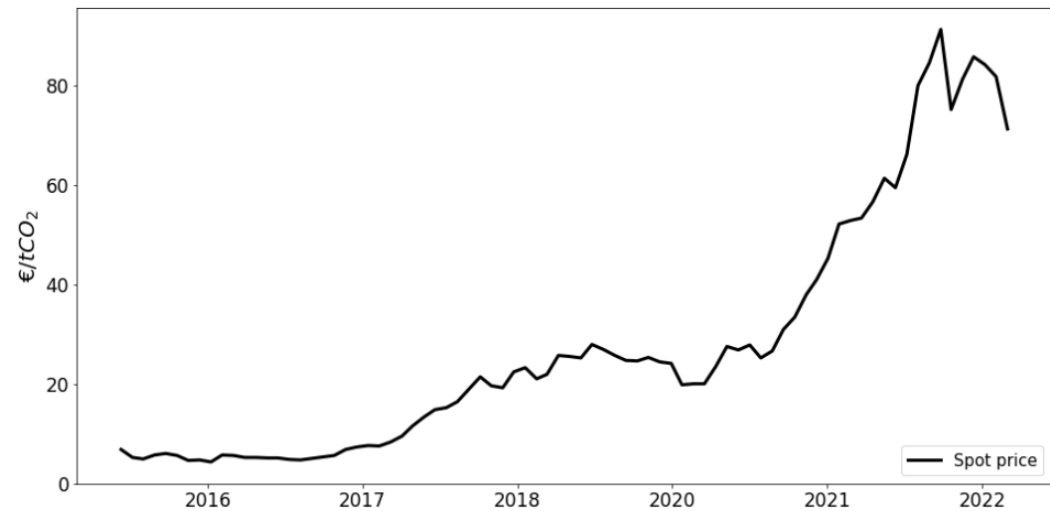
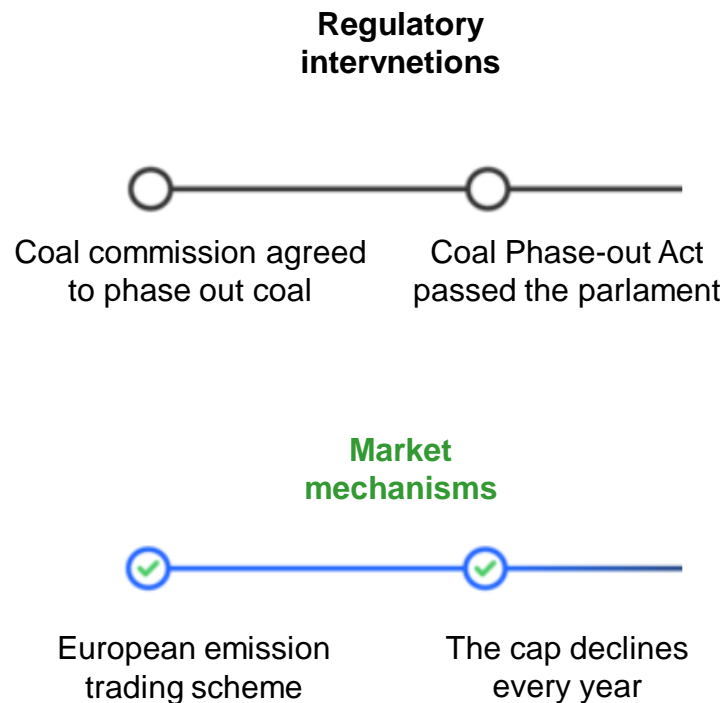
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Out with the **coal**, in with the new

Can national targets in Germany be attained for the 2030 milestone?



Contribution

- ◆ Has Germany been on track to reach the 2030 climate and energy targets?
- ◆ We use the EM.POWER Invest model to quantify the trajectory of carbon emission reductions in Germany

| | Scenario 'Regulated divestment 2019' | Scenario 'Increased CO ₂ and fuel price 2021' |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| <i>Coal phase-out restriction</i> | (+) | (+) |
| <i>High CO₂ price</i> | (-) | (+) |
| <i>High fuel prices</i> | (-) | (+) |

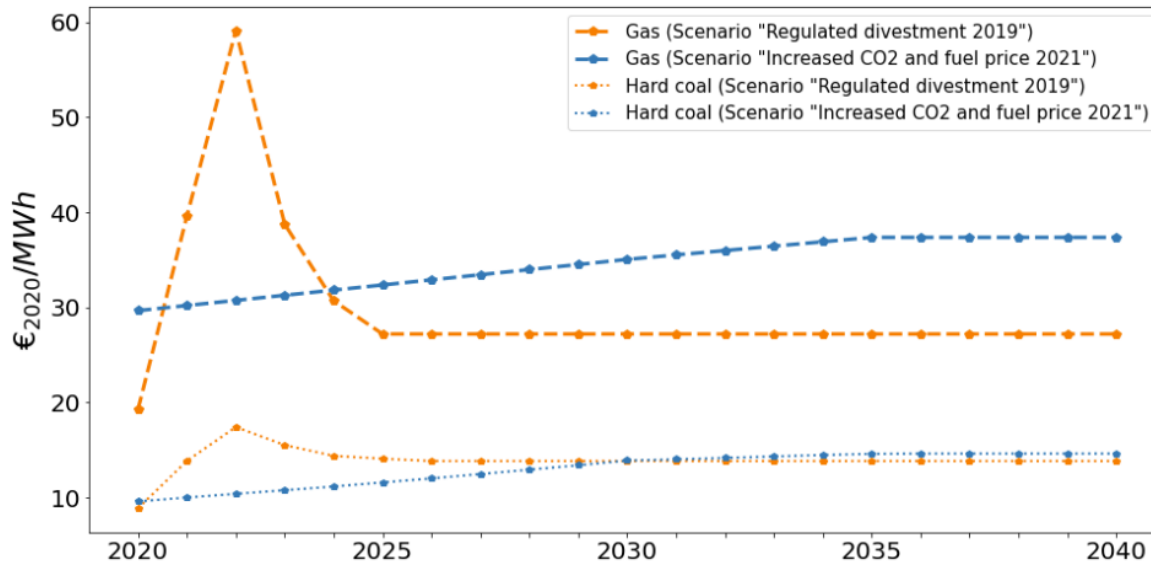


Fig 2. Fuel price assumptions in EM.POWER Invest

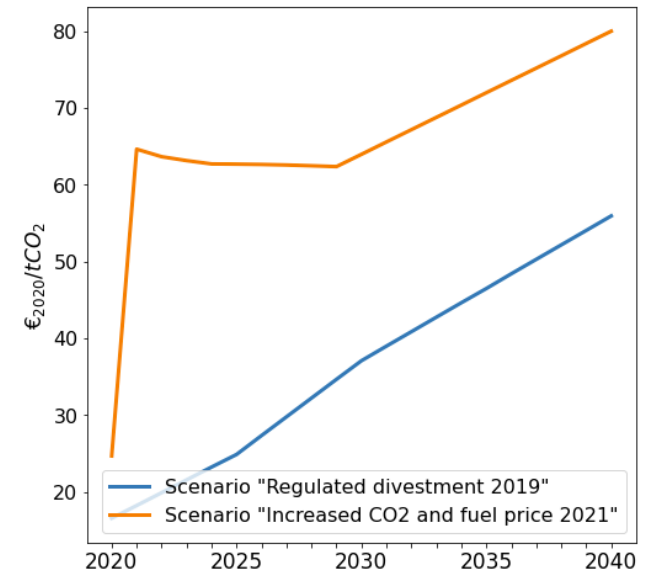


Fig 3. Carbon price assumptions

Development of CO₂ emissions

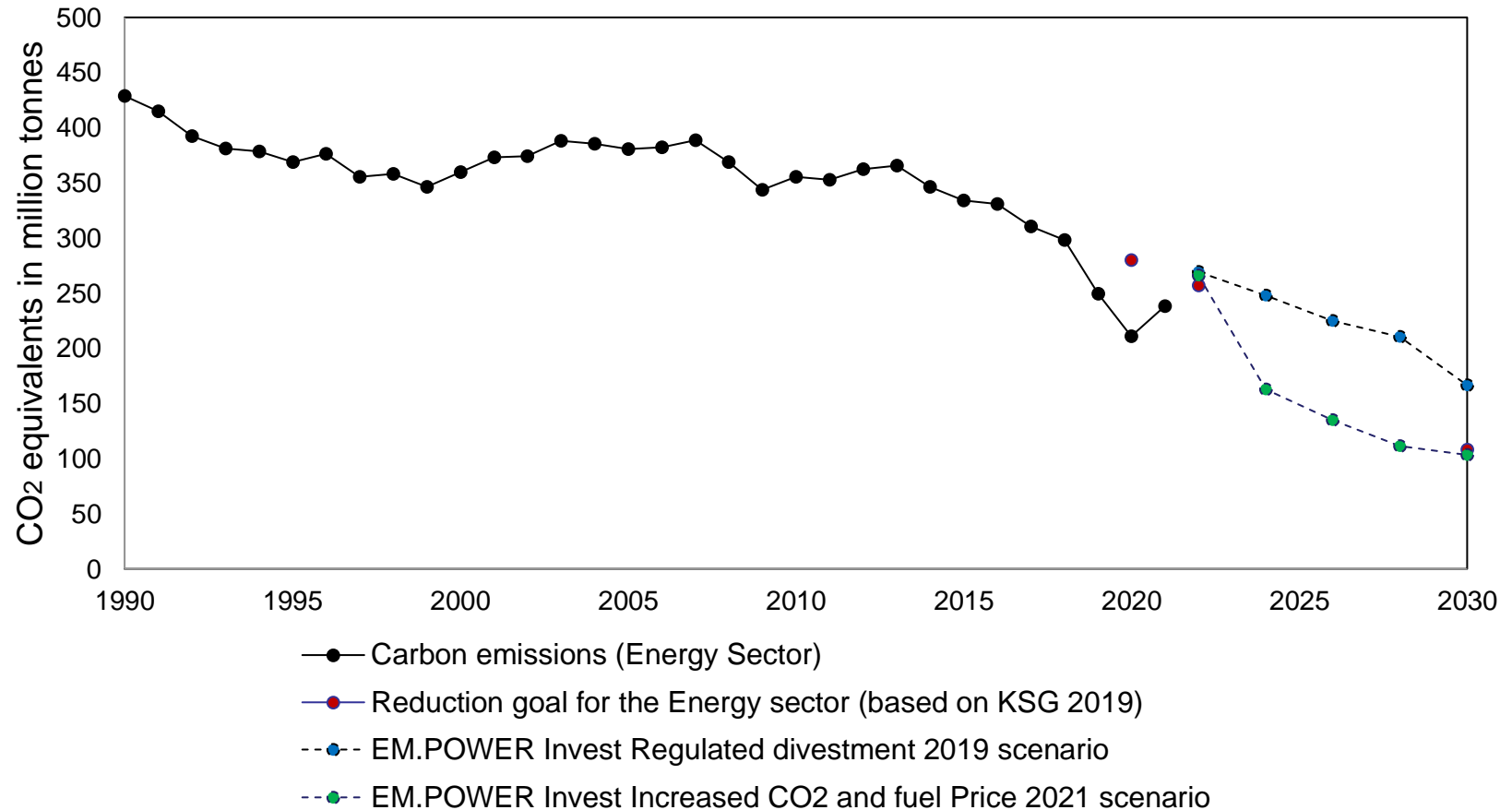


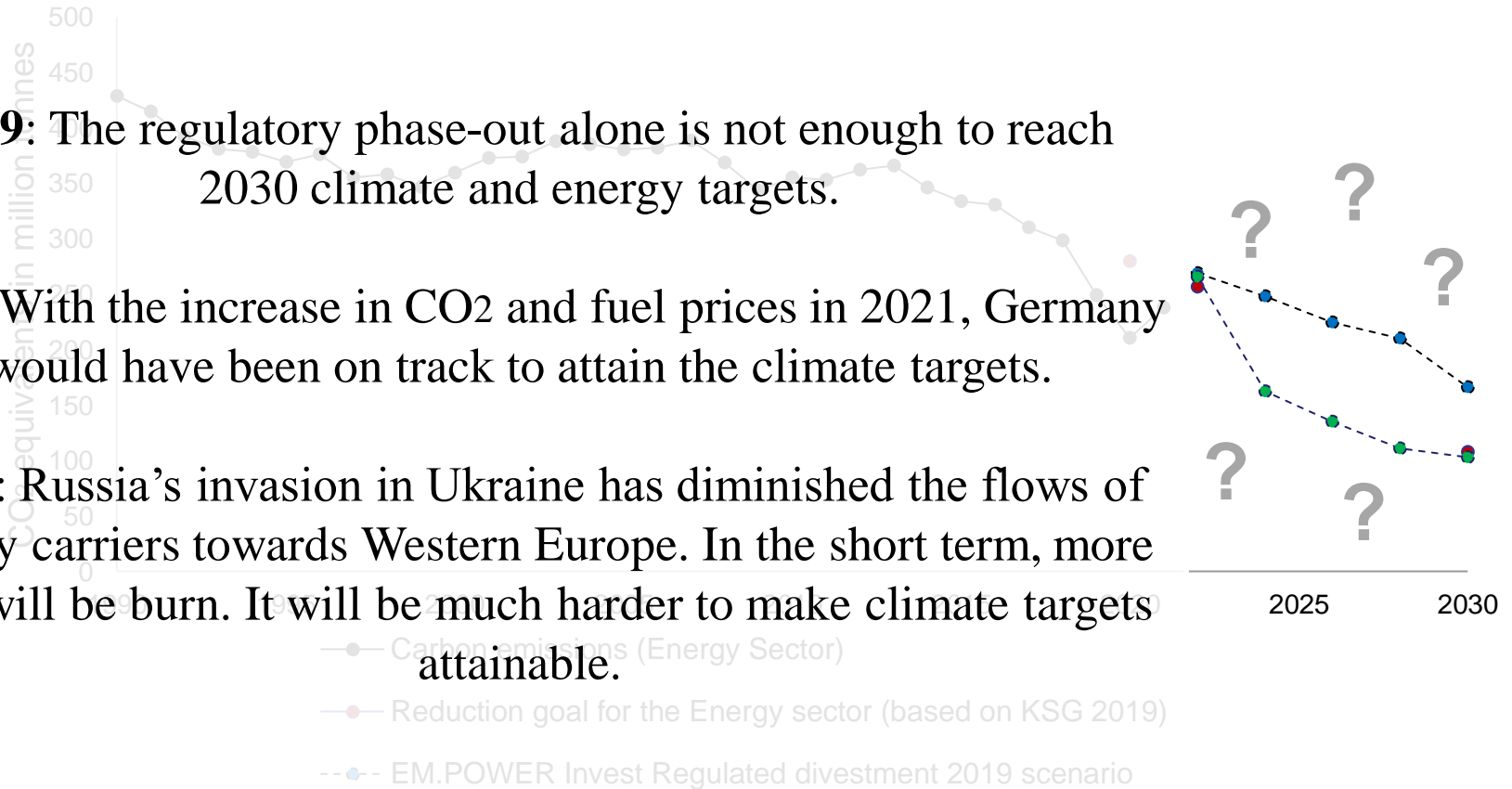
Fig 4. Historical carbon emissions and their potential development under different EUA carbon and fuel price assumptions

Current challenges in the energy market

2019: The regulatory phase-out alone is not enough to reach 2030 climate and energy targets.

2021: With the increase in CO₂ and fuel prices in 2021, Germany would have been on track to attain the climate targets.

2022: Russia's invasion in Ukraine has diminished the flows of energy carriers towards Western Europe. In the short term, more coal will be burn. It will be much harder to make climate targets attainable.



RES expansion plan

> **2022**: RES installations are increased according to EEG Easter Package 2022.

Solar PV installations in 2030 are projected to almost triple compared to projections made by ENTSO-E (TYNDP, 2020).

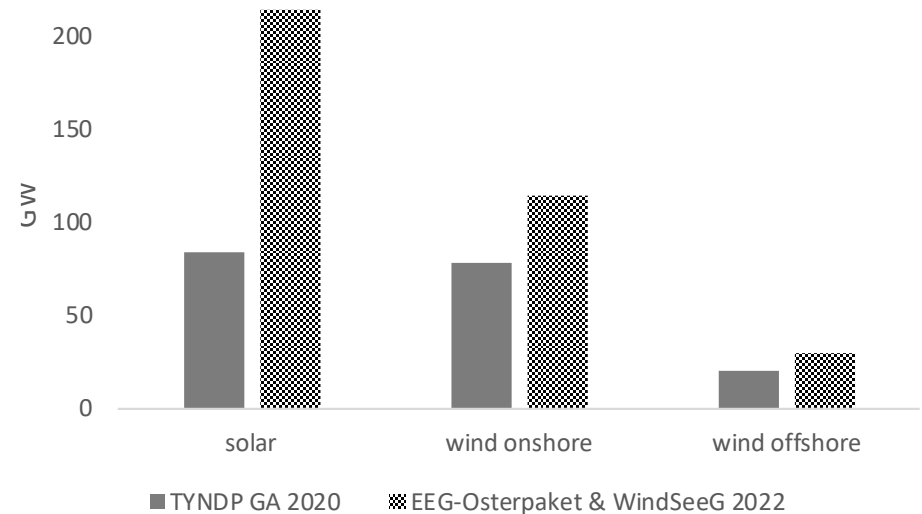


Fig 5. RES installed capacity projections for 2030

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