

Energy Roadmap 2050: Introduction and overview

**Berlin Seminar on Energy and Climate Policy (BSEC)
“Energy Roadmap 2050: New Horizons or Dead End?”**

**Hannah Förster
Felix Chr. Matthes
Berlin, 9 February 2012**

2050 Roadmaps in EU Policy

New horizons for policy making

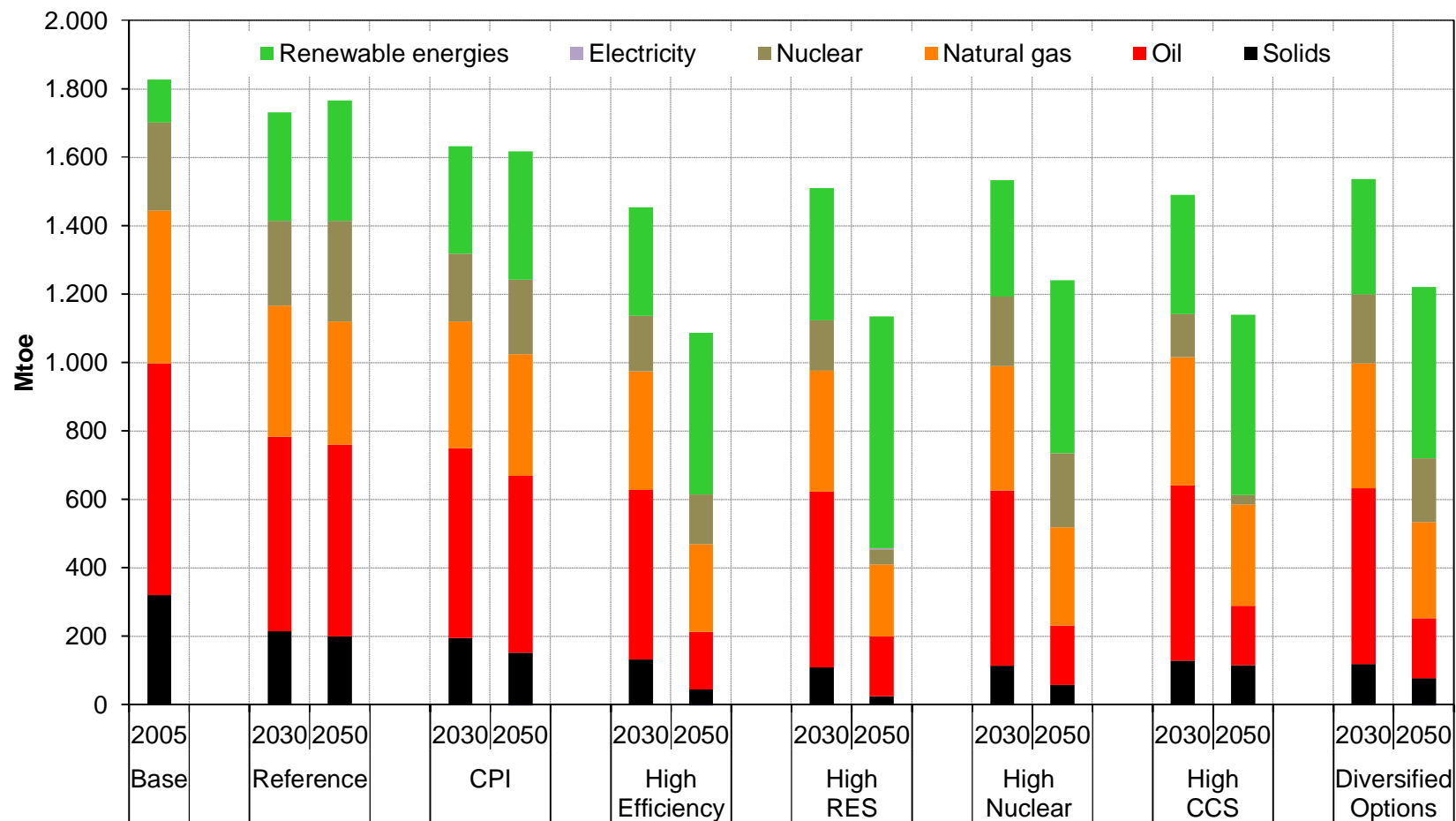
- **2011 was the year of the 2050 roadmaps for the EU**
 - Low carbon Economy (March 2011)
 - Transport (March 2011)
 - Energy (March 2011)
- **The Roadmap documents are pre-legislative documents**
 - Commission Communications or Working Papers intend to structure debates on future legislation
 - Special characteristics of the 2011 roadmaps
 - long-term horizon
 - extensive modeling exercises (which will play a role when it comes to future legislative proposals – is the Impact Assessment more important than the Communication?!))
 - highlight on EU-wide action (which will create frictions with the current competences of the EU)

Roadmap 2050 modeling exercises

Approaches and scenario design

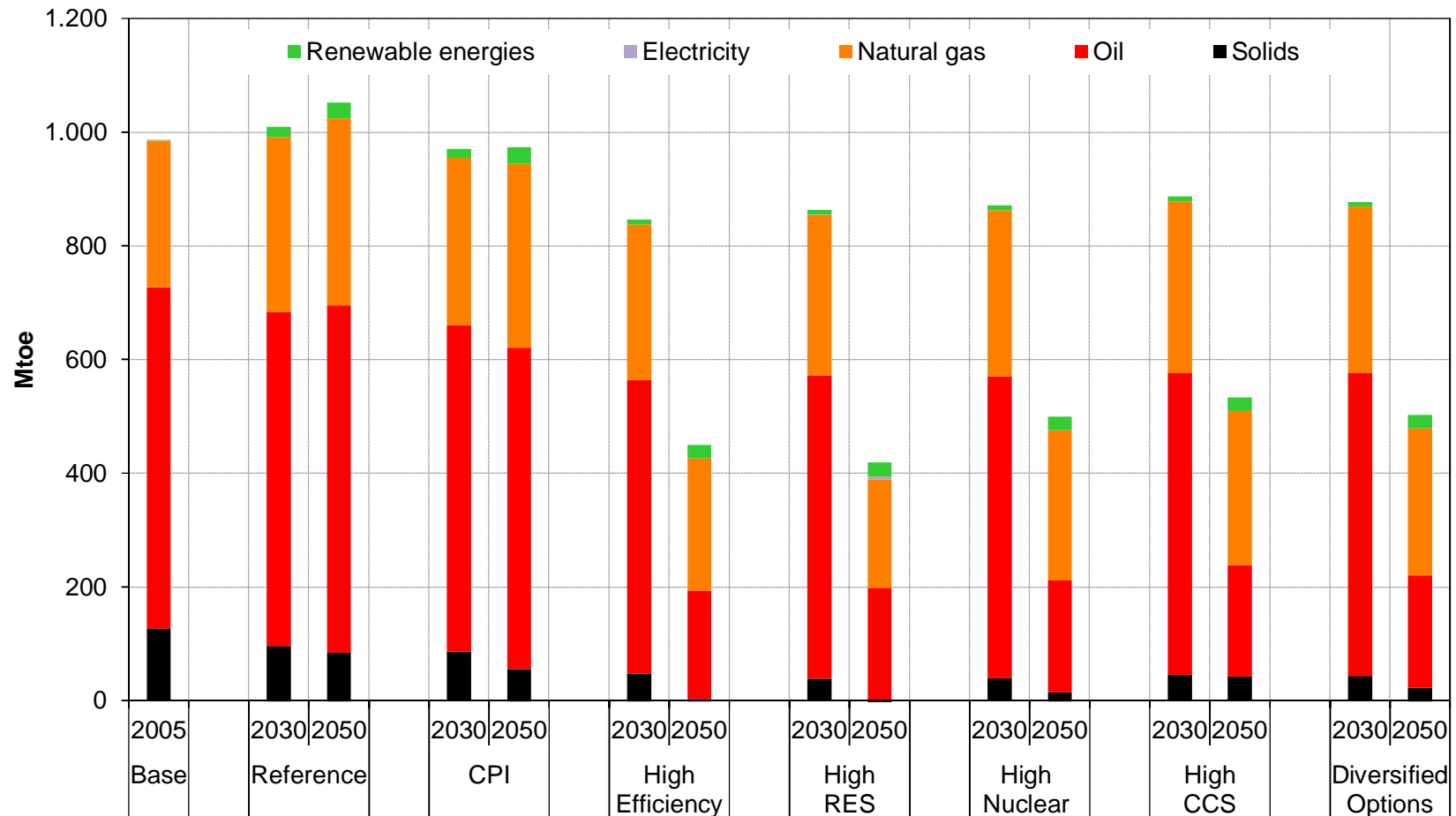
- **PRIMES modeling**
 - another exercise with an disputable modeling monopoly?
 - what are the alternatives for modeling exercises with high sectoral and country-by-country resolution
- **Scenario design**
 - 2 reference scenarios
 - Reference Scenarios (policies in place)
 - Current Policy Initiatives (reflecting also recent legislative projects on energy efficiency and energy taxation)
 - 5 Decarbonisation scenarios (-85% by 2050)
 - High Efficiency
 - High Renewable Energy Sources
 - Delayed CCS (=high nuclear)
 - Low nuclear (=high CCS)
 - Diversified Supply Technologies

Primary energy: Comparable levels & (slightly) different structures

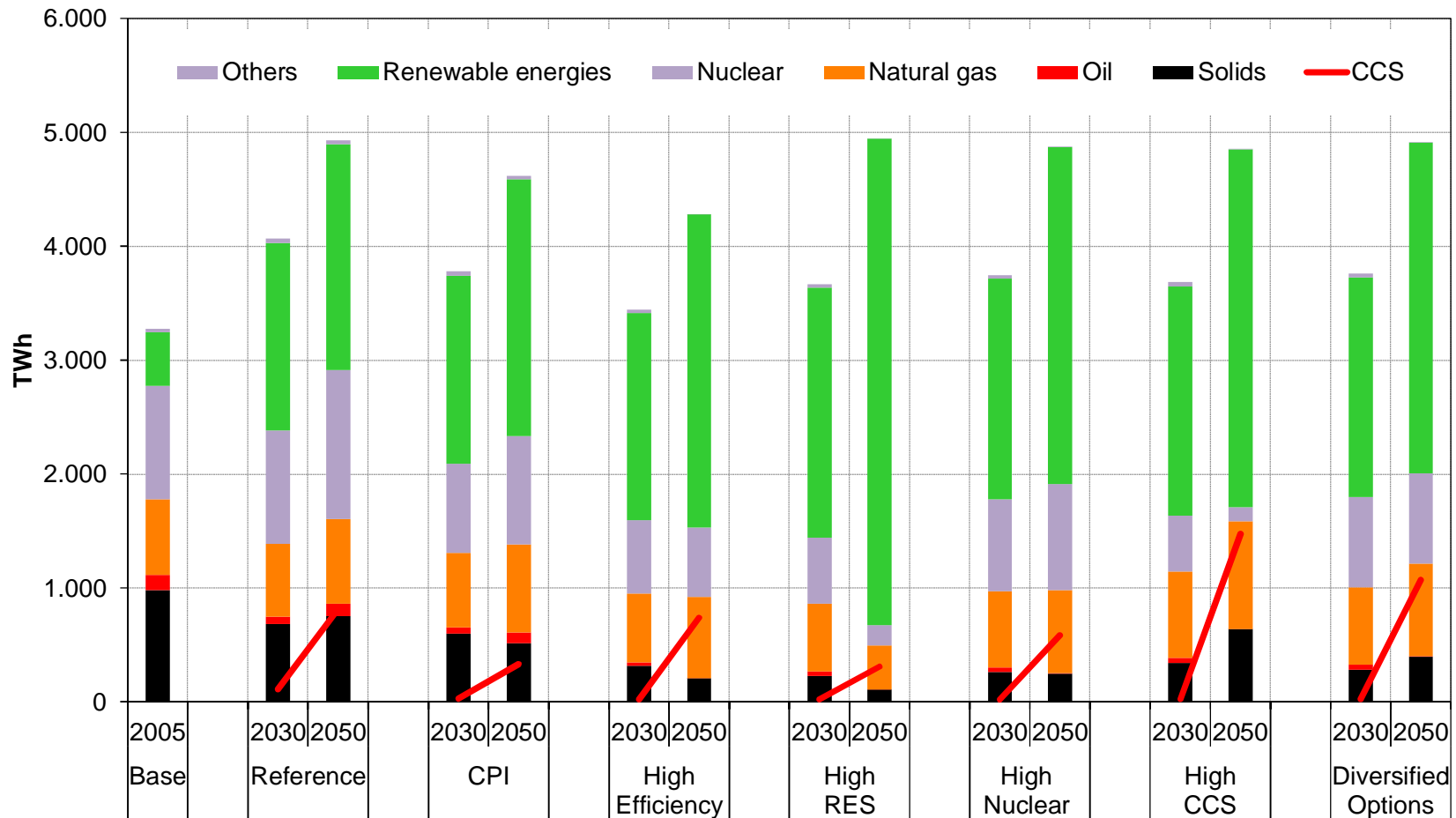


(Net) primary energy imports

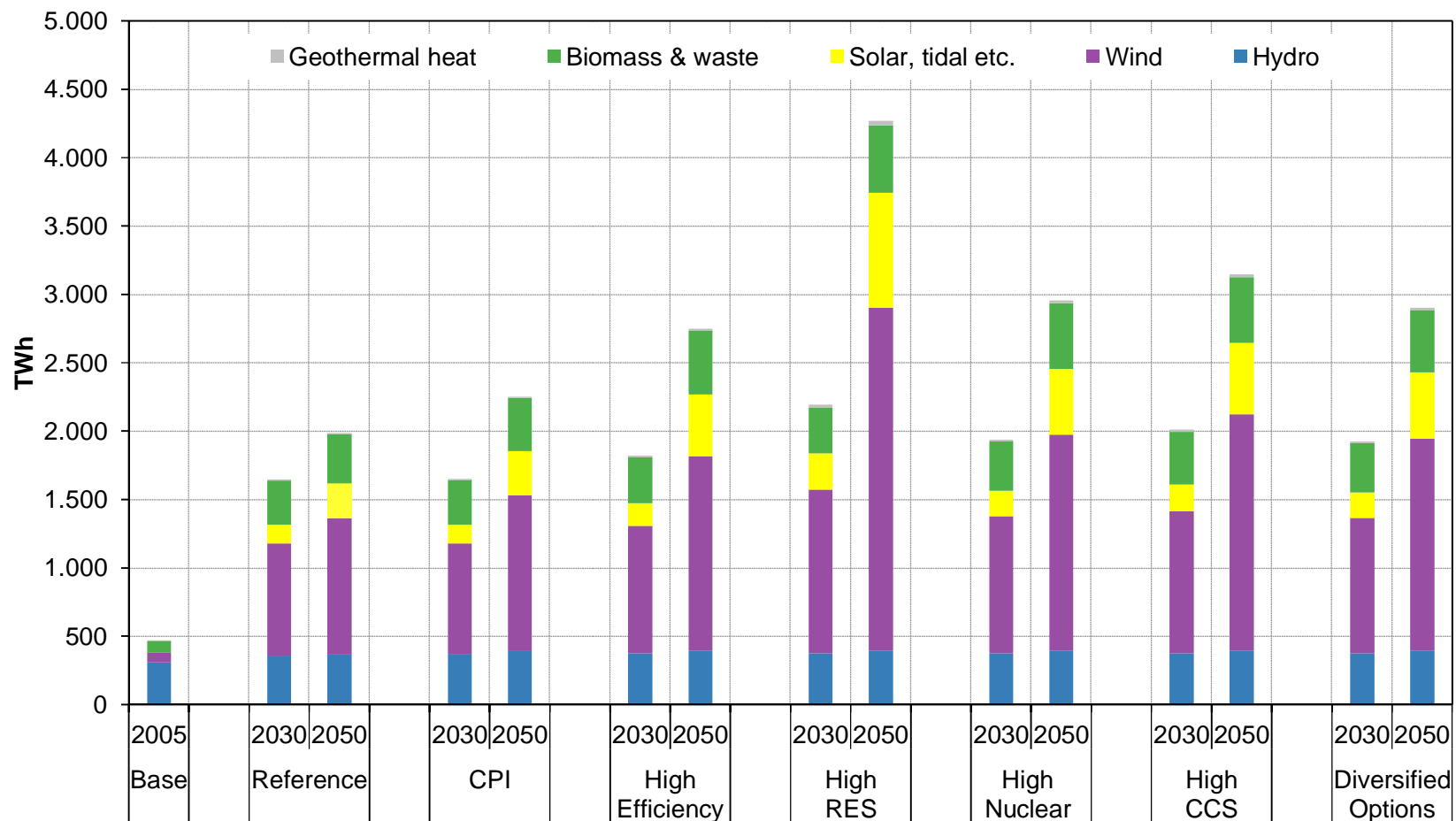
No more gas import increases?!



Power generation: RES dominate - CCS, nuclear & RES compete for 20%?!



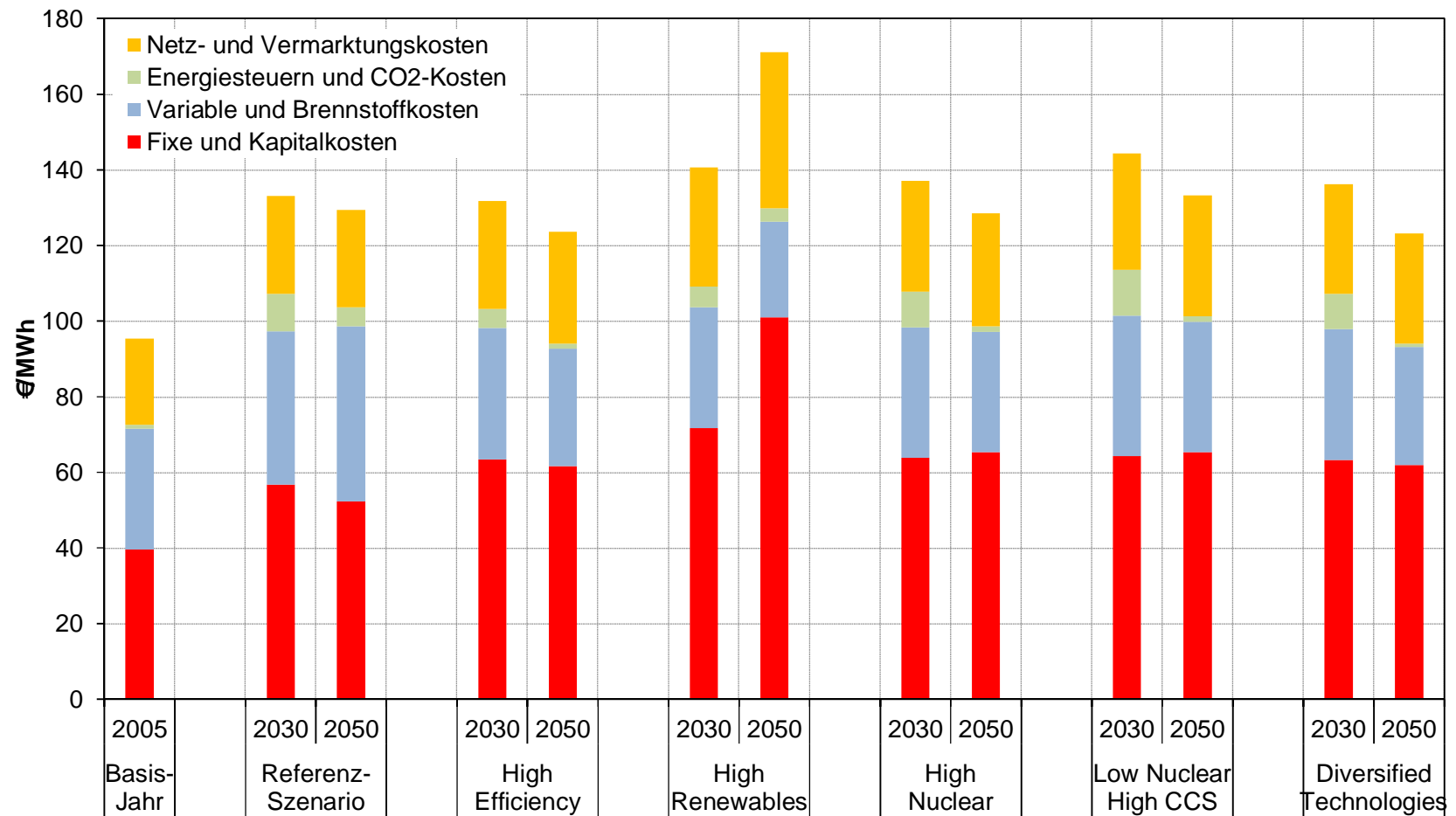
Power generation from renewables Transformation to a wind/solar-driven system



EU Energy Roadmap 2050 modeling (Some) key findings

- **Decarbonisation is (technically/structurally) feasible**
- **Is decarbonisation affordable?**
 - differences between (reference and decarbonisation) scenarios for total system costs are significantly lower than modeling uncertainties (14,1 ... 14,6 % of GDP)
 - more significant differences for power system costs (beyond 2030)
 - role of key assumptions
 - fuel price assumptions (major prices drop as a result from decarbonisation policies – in the EU/globally)
 - investment cost assumptions (more optimistic: nuclear, CCS, more pessimistic: renewables)
- **Significant changes in cost structures: increasingly capital intensive**

Power system costs: Increasing role of capital and infrastructure costs



EU Energy Roadmap 2050

Structural changes (to be discussed)

- **Commission statements**
 - Decarbonisation is possible – and can be less costly than current policies in the long-run
 - Higher capital expenditures and lower fuel costs
 - Electricity plays an increasing role
 - Electricity prices rise until 2030 and then decline
 - Household expenditure will increase
 - Energy savings throughout the system are crucial
 - Renewables rise substantially
 - Carbon capture and storage has to play a pivotal role in system transformation
 - Nuclear provides an important contribution
 - Decentralised systems increasingly interact
- **A ‘pleasing everybody’ approach?**

EU Energy Roadmap 2050 Challenges (and opportunities)

- **Commission statements**
 - Technology routes
 - Energy saving and managing demand: a responsibility for all
 - Switching to renewable energy sources
 - Gas plays a key role in the transition
 - Transforming other fossil fuels
 - Nuclear energy as an important contributor
 - Smart technology, storage and alternative fuels
 - Energy markets
 - New ways to manage electricity
 - Integrating local resources and centralised systems
 - Mobilising investors – a unified and effective approach to energy sector incentives
 - Engaging the public is crucial
- **The agenda for EU policy makers in the years to come?!**

- **Is the roadmap exercise a useful approach for energy and climate policy making?**
 - internally (Member States & EU institutions)
 - externally (the external energy partners/suppliers)
- **What are the key shortfalls**
 - in the roadmap
 - in the analysis
- **What challenges and opportunities arise from the debate on the roadmap**
- **What can we do to fill gaps and improve the emerging debate?**

**Thank you
very much**

**Hannah Förster &
Felix Chr. Matthes
Energy & Climate Division
Büro Berlin
Schicklerstraße 5-7
D-10179 Berlin
h.foerster@oeko.de
f.matthes@oeko.de
www.oeko.de**