

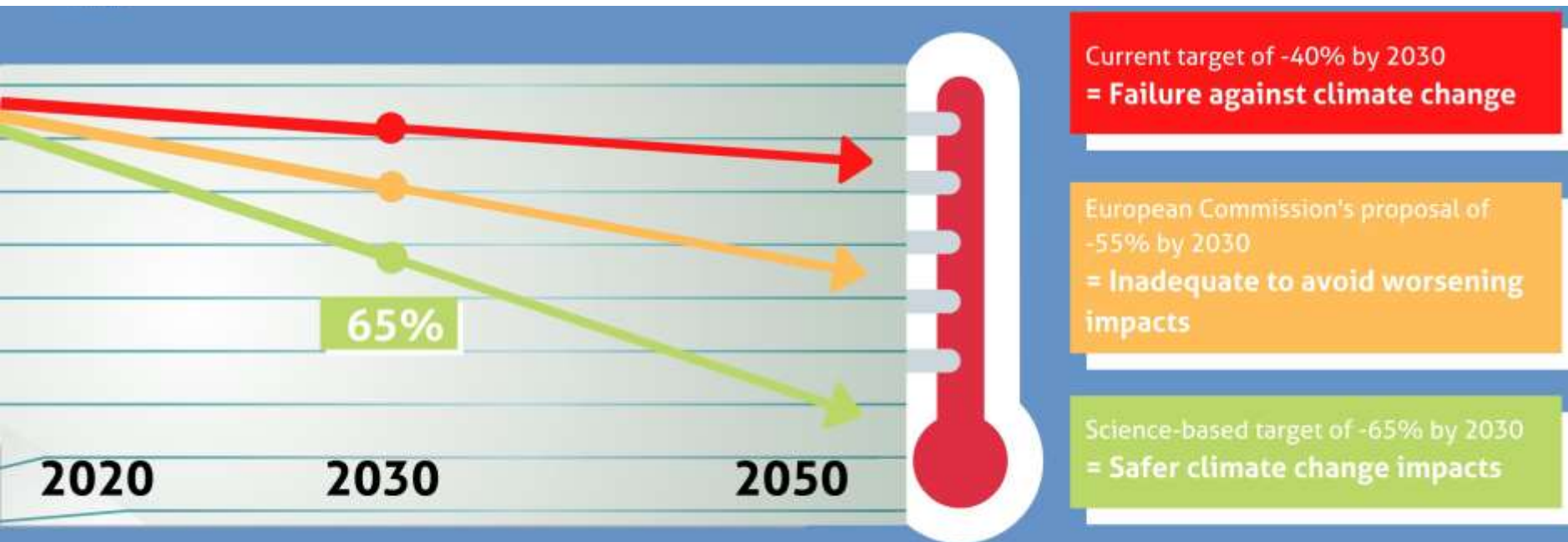


# EU climate ambition increase: implications, costs and benefits

Workshop "Making Climate Action Happen"

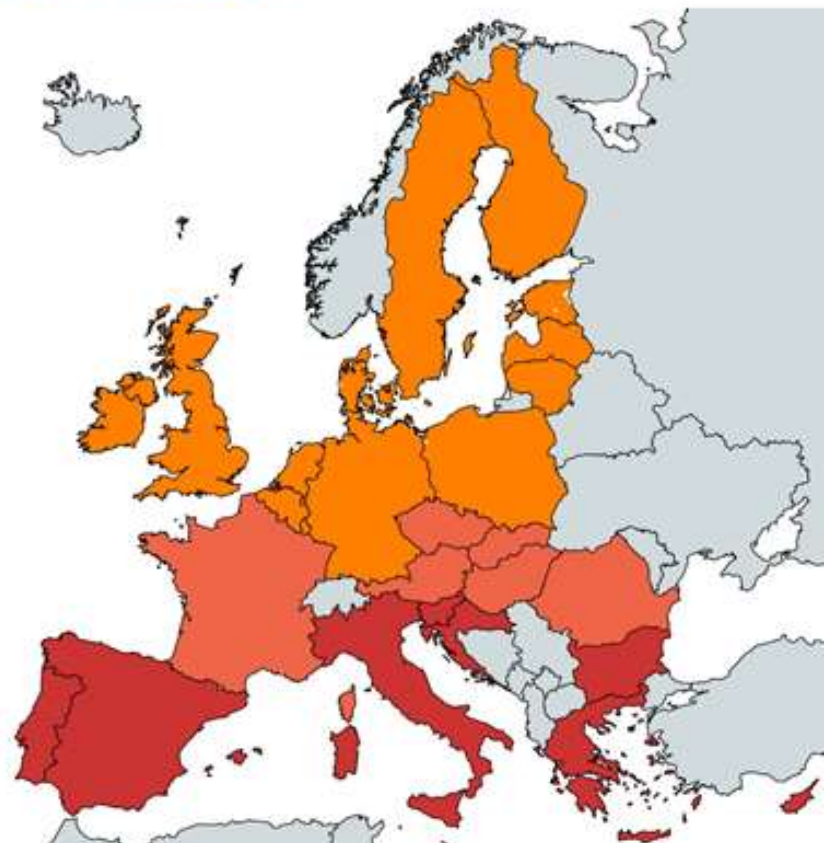
Jörg Mühlenhoff, 4 December 2020

# Only a 65% target is Paris compatible



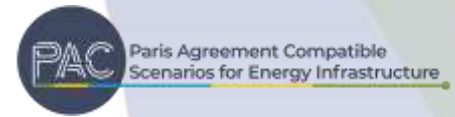
# Costs of dangerous climate change

- Expected welfare losses of up to 1% of GDP by mid-century
- Expected welfare losses between 1-2% of GDP by mid-century
- Expected welfare losses of more than 2% of GDP by mid-century



**HIGHER climate ambition leads to LOWER costs of climate change impacts**

# Building our Paris Agreement compatible scenario

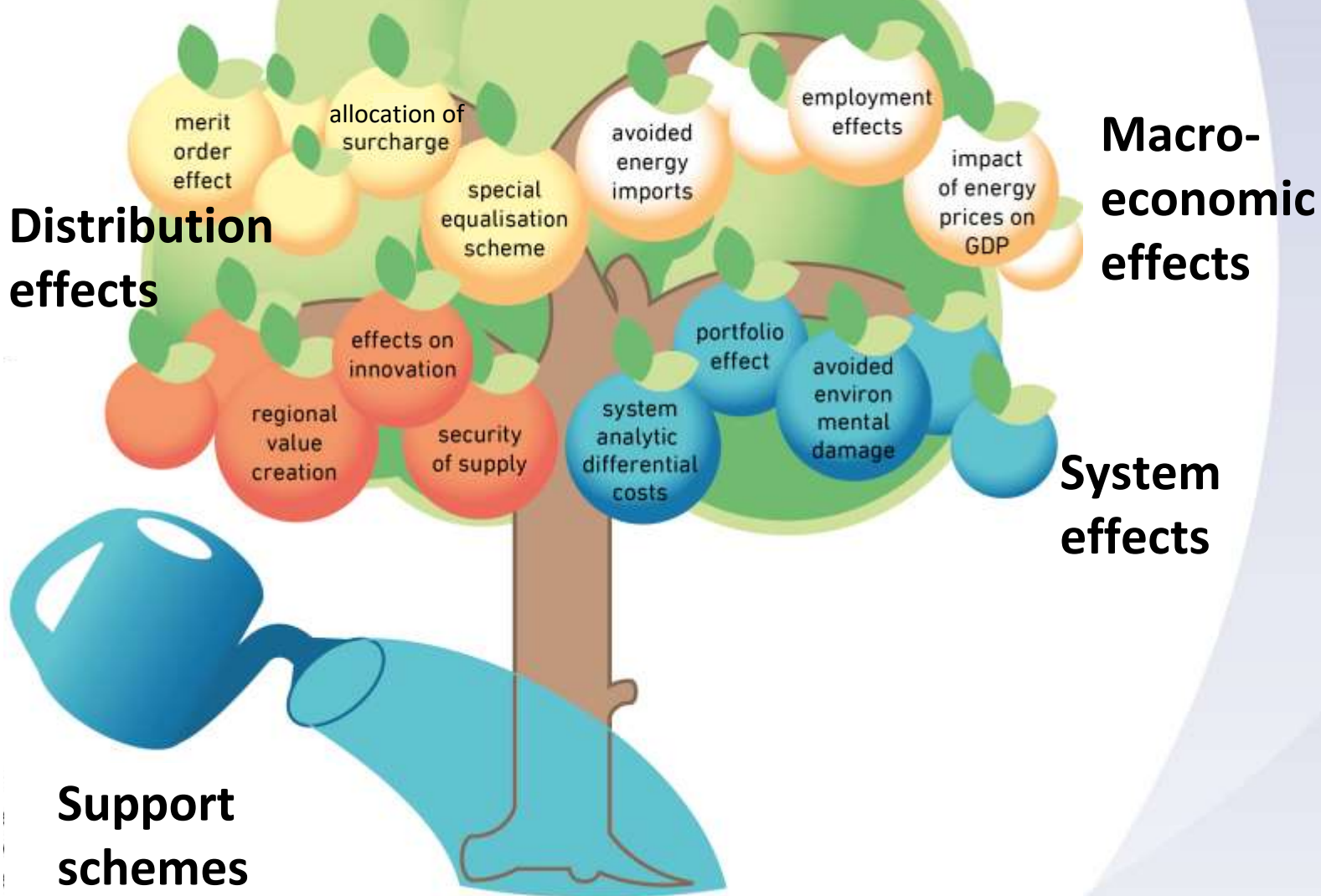


- Collective research process of >150 members & experts
- Starting point: IPCC 1.5°C = -65% 2030 & net-zero 2040
- Scrutinise existing studies and models, opt for mature solutions



[CAN Europe/EEB: Paris Agreement Compatible \(PAC\) energy scenario](https://www.pac-scenarios.eu/scenario-development.html)  
<https://www.pac-scenarios.eu/scenario-development.html>

# Economic effects of renewables





# Avoided energy imports



- 65% emission cuts by 2030 save ca. €280 bn costs of EU energy imports per year
- Net-zero emissions by 2040 save ca. €1,426 bn costs of EU energy imports per year

[German Institute for Economic Research & Technical University of Berlin, June 2020  
https://www.diw.de/documents/publikationen/73/diw\\_01.c.791736.de/diwkompakt\\_2020-153.pdf](https://www.diw.de/documents/publikationen/73/diw_01.c.791736.de/diwkompakt_2020-153.pdf)

# Avoided environmental damage

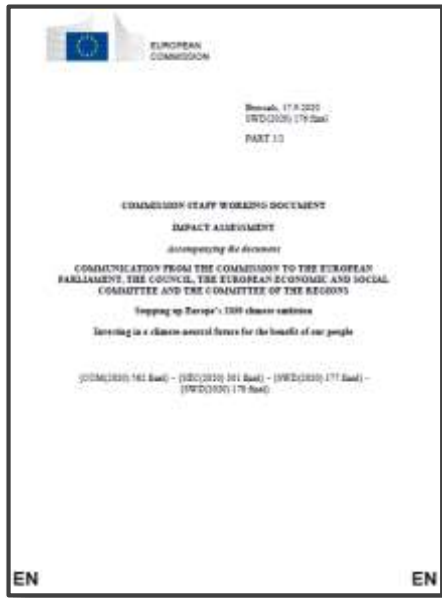


- Net-zero emissions by 2040 save ca. €10,000 bn costs of environmental and climate damage between 2015 and 2050 (assuming external costs of €180 per tonne of CO<sub>2</sub>)

[German Institute for Economic Research & Technical University of Berlin, June 2020](https://www.diw.de/documents/publikationen/73/diw_01.c.791736.de/diwkompakt_2020-153.pdf)

[https://www.diw.de/documents/publikationen/73/diw\\_01.c.791736.de/diwkompakt\\_2020-153.pdf](https://www.diw.de/documents/publikationen/73/diw_01.c.791736.de/diwkompakt_2020-153.pdf)

# Avoided health damage and costs

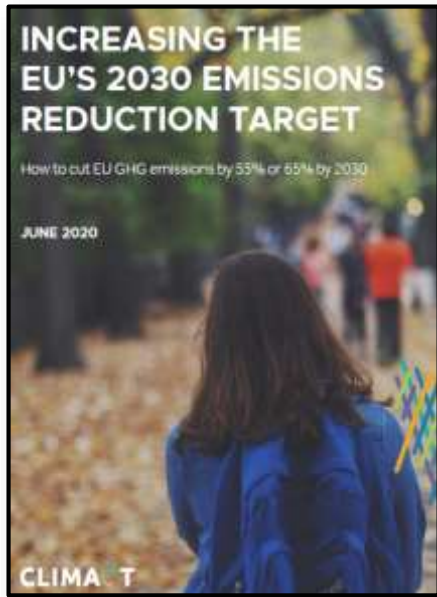


- 55% emission cuts by 2030 reduce two thirds of air pollutants and save €246 bn of health costs
- 55% emission cuts by 2030 prevent the premature death of 120,000 Europeans (compared to ca. 600,000 premature deaths in 2016)

[European Commission 2030 Climate Target Plan Impact Assessment, September 2020](https://www.solarpowereurope.org/100-renewable-europe/)  
<https://www.solarpowereurope.org/100-renewable-europe/>



# System analytic differential costs

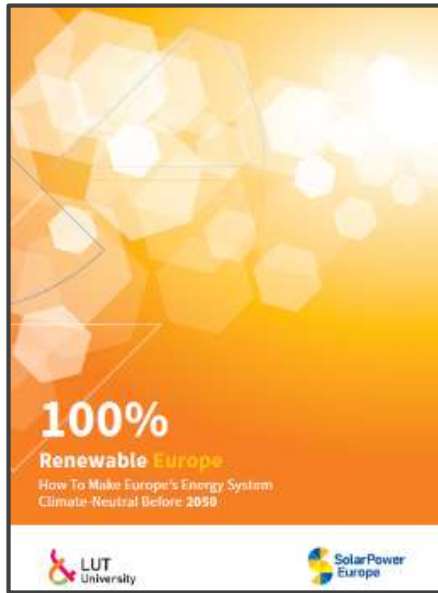


- 65% emission cuts by 2030 reduces total system costs from €1,726 bn in 2016 to €1,577 bn in 2030
- Decrease of total system costs is up to 24% bigger than in the case of reaching only 55% emission cuts by 2030

[Climact, June 2020](https://climact.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Climact_Target_Emissions_report_FINAL.pdf)

[https://climact.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Climact\\_Target\\_Emissions\\_report\\_FINAL.pdf](https://climact.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Climact_Target_Emissions_report_FINAL.pdf)

# Effects on innovation and energy markets

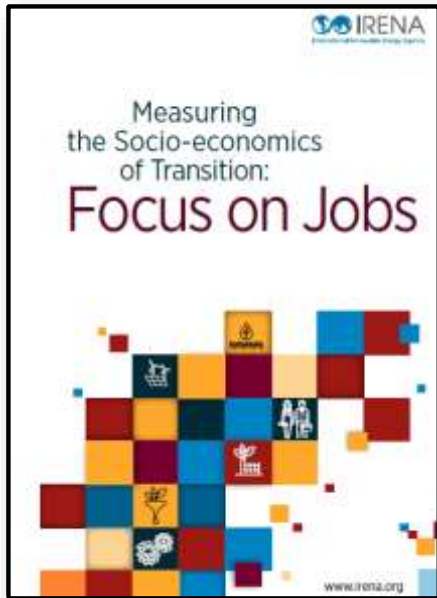


- 63% emission cuts by 2030 and 100% renewable energy supply by 2040 reduce the levelised cost of electricity from €71/MWh in 2020 to €68/MWh in 2030 and €39/MWh in 2050
- Cumulative investment of €8,300 bn by 2050

[LUT University, May 2020](https://www.solarpowereurope.org/100-renewable-europe/)

<https://www.solarpowereurope.org/100-renewable-europe/>

# Employment effects



- Current policies will at least double EU jobs in renewables from 1.5 million FTE in 2019 to 2.7 million FTE in 2050
- Related infrastructure and energy efficiency in addition employ ca. 3 million FTE in 2050

[IRENA, February 2020](https://www.irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2020/Feb/IRENA_Transition_jobs_2020.pdf)

[https://www.irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2020/Feb/IRENA\\_Transition\\_jobs\\_2020.pdf](https://www.irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2020/Feb/IRENA_Transition_jobs_2020.pdf)

# Employment effects and GDP impact



- 55% emission cuts by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2050 reduce total energy system operating expenditures by €260 bn per year (>1.5% of the current EU GDP)
- Net job gains of 2.2 million FTE by 2030 and 4.9 million FTE by 2050

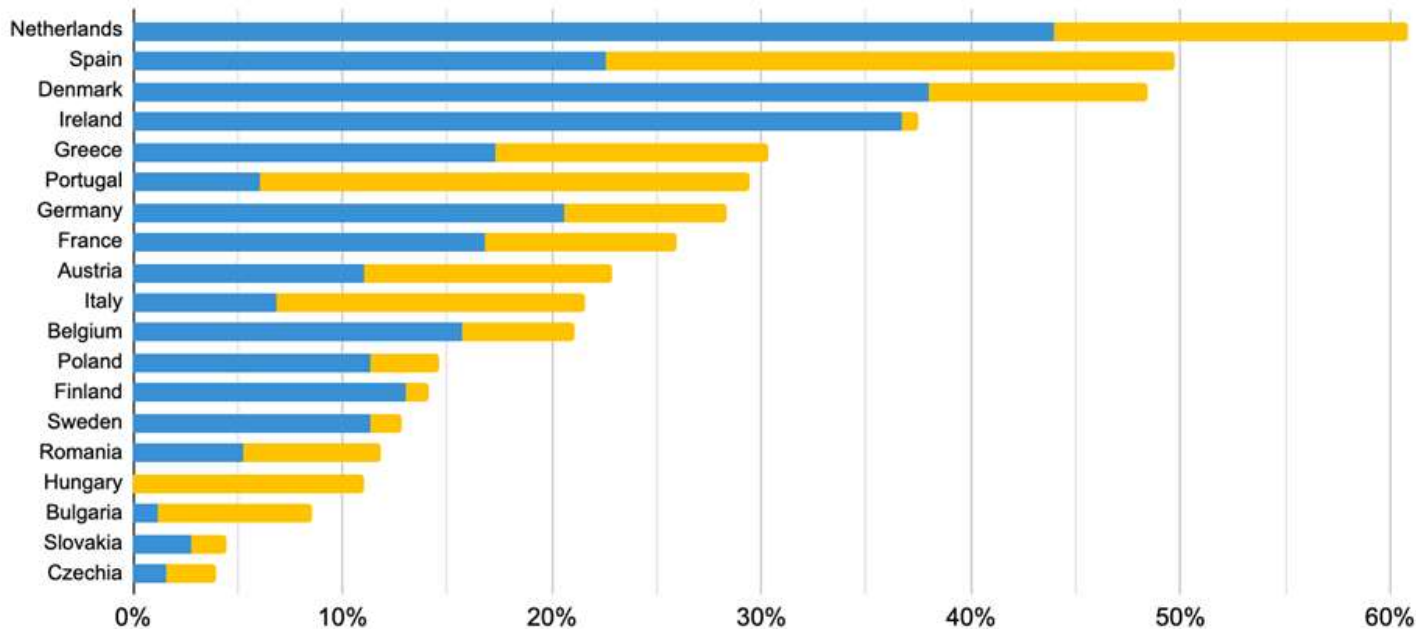
[McKinsey, December 2020](https://www.mckinsey.com/business-functions/sustainability/our-insights/how-the-european-union-could-achieve-net-zero-emissions-at-net-zero-cost)

<https://www.mckinsey.com/business-functions/sustainability/our-insights/how-the-european-union-could-achieve-net-zero-emissions-at-net-zero-cost>

# Will CEE countries benefit?

## EU wind and solar deployment over the next decade is extremely uneven

Percentage point change in the share of electricity consumption from 2018 to 2030



Source: Ember analysis of the National Energy & Climate Plans (NECPs), Ember calculations. The 19 countries displayed account for ~ 97% of EU-27 consumption.

■ Wind ■ Solar

[EMBER, November 2020](https://ember-climate.org/project/necp7/)

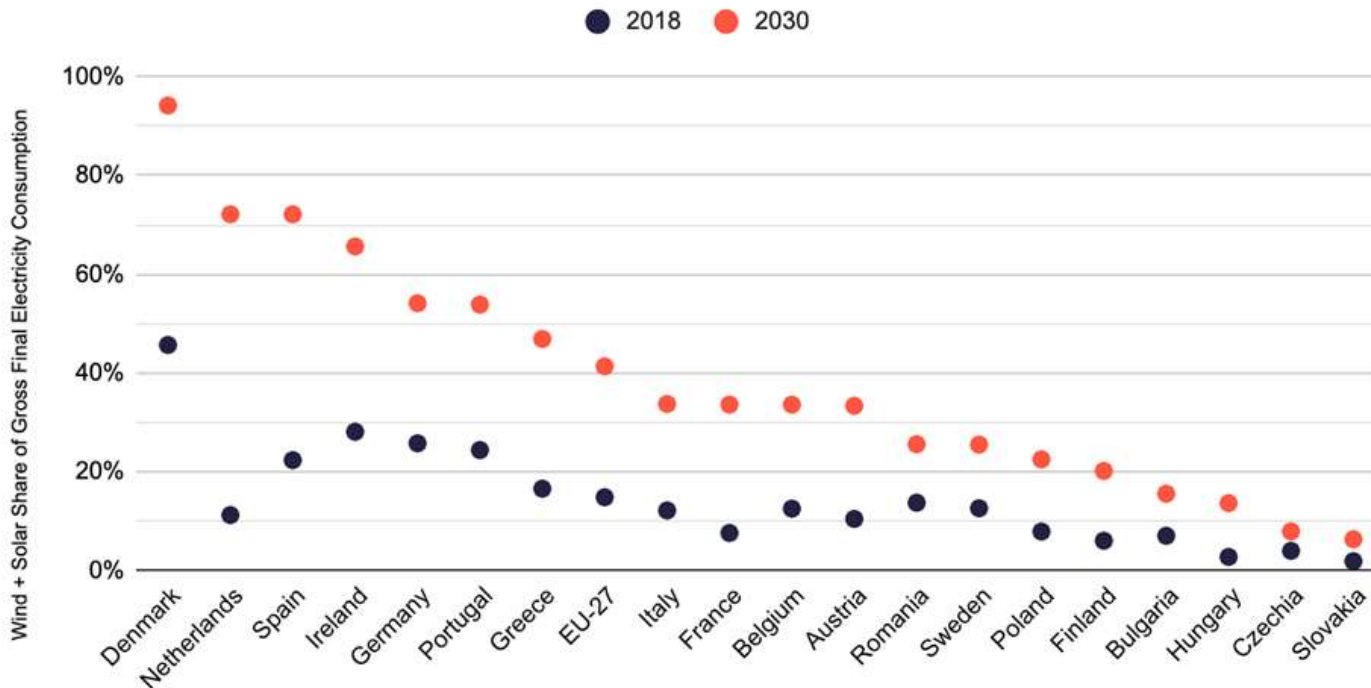
<https://ember-climate.org/project/necp7/>



# Will CEE countries benefit?

## Wind and solar remain a minor part of the electricity mix in 2030 across eastern Europe

Wind and solar's combined share of electricity consumption [%]

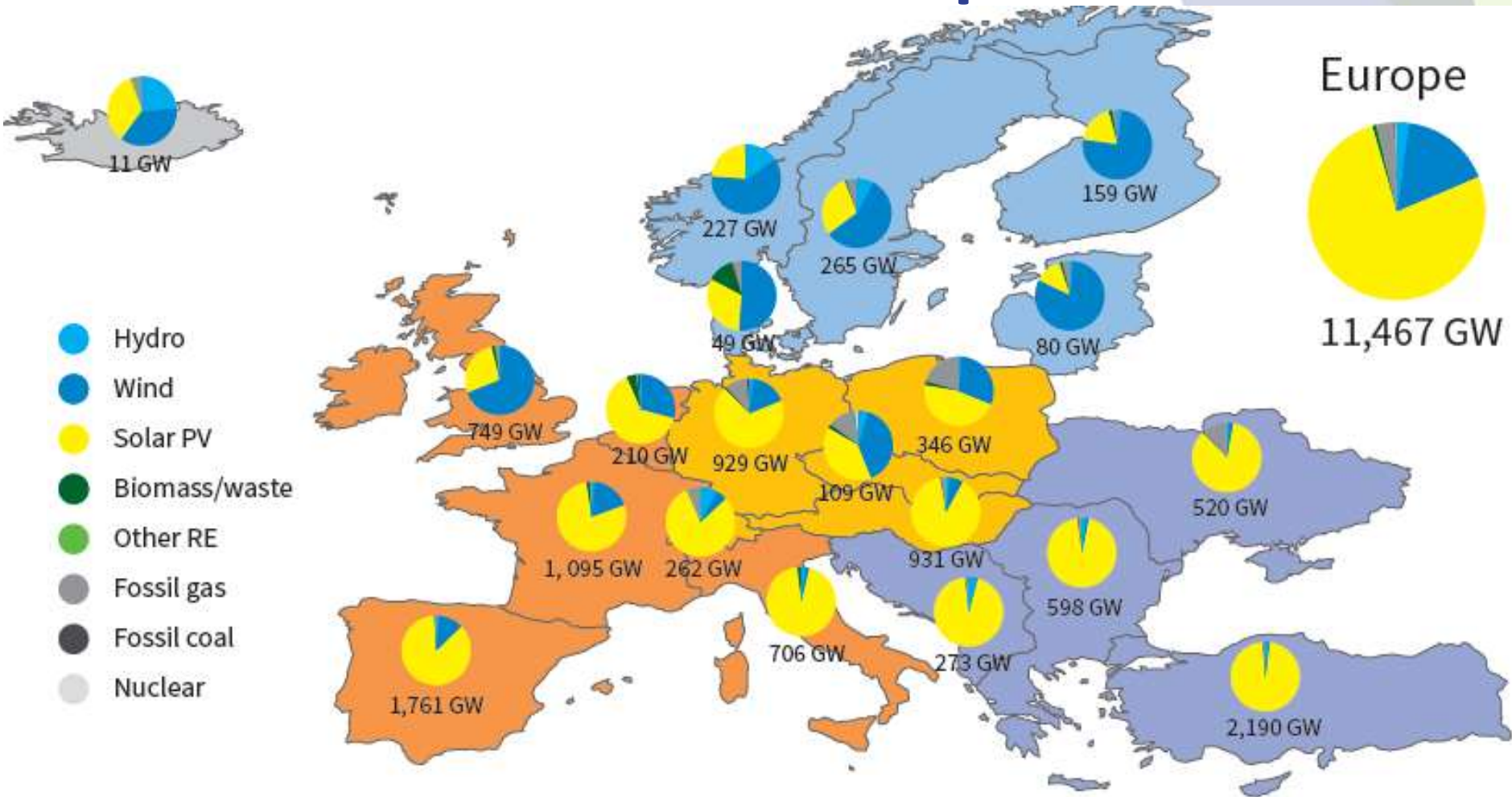


Source: Ember analysis of the National Energy & Climate Plans (NECPs), Ember calculations. The 19 countries displayed account for ~ 97% of EU-27 consumption.

[EMBER, November 2020](https://ember-climate.org/project/necp7/)

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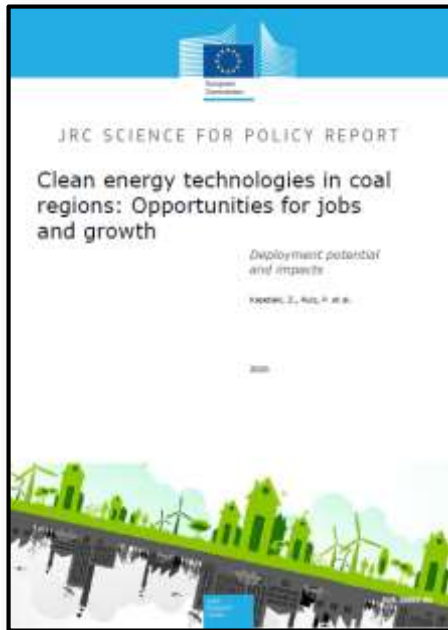
# CEE countries can catch up



LUT University, May 2020

<https://www.solarpowereurope.org/100-renewable-europe/>

# Energy transition can offset job losses in CEE coal regions



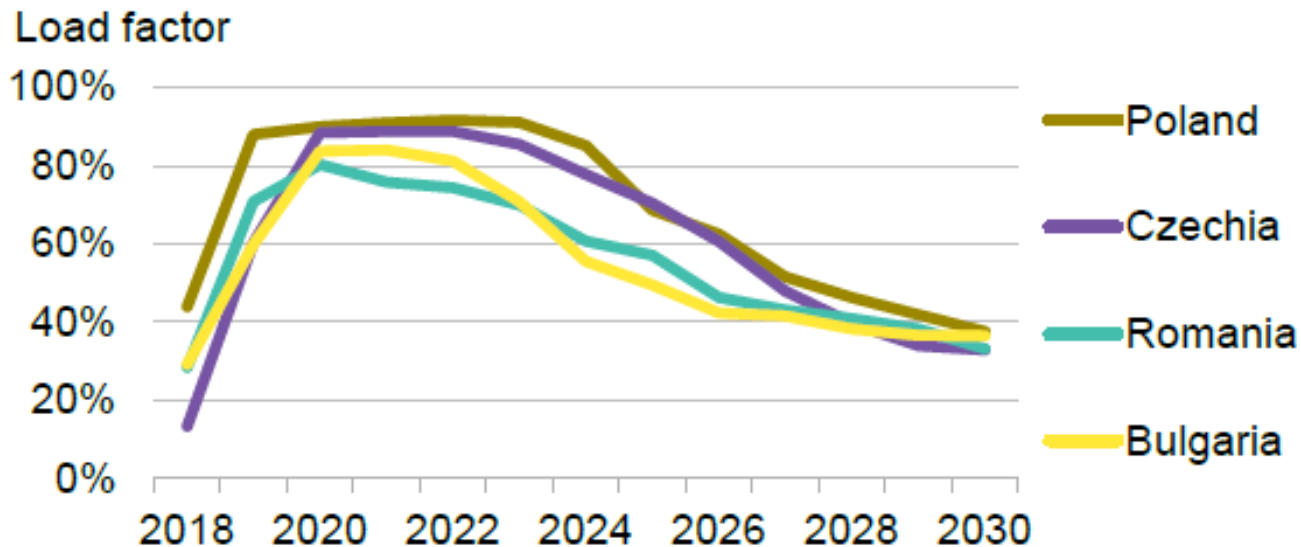
- 32% renewables share by 2030 leads to ca. 700,000 FTE jobs in wind power  
260,000 FTE jobs in solar PV
- Poland: ca. 15,000 new FTE jobs in wind, 10,000 in solar, 50,000 in bioenergy  
Czechia, Slovakia, Romania: slightly lower

[European Commission Joint Research Centre, February 2020](https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/publication/eur-scientific-and-technical-research-reports/clean-energy-technologies-coal-regions)

<https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/publication/eur-scientific-and-technical-research-reports/clean-energy-technologies-coal-regions>

# Fossil gas increases costs and emissions, also in CEE countries

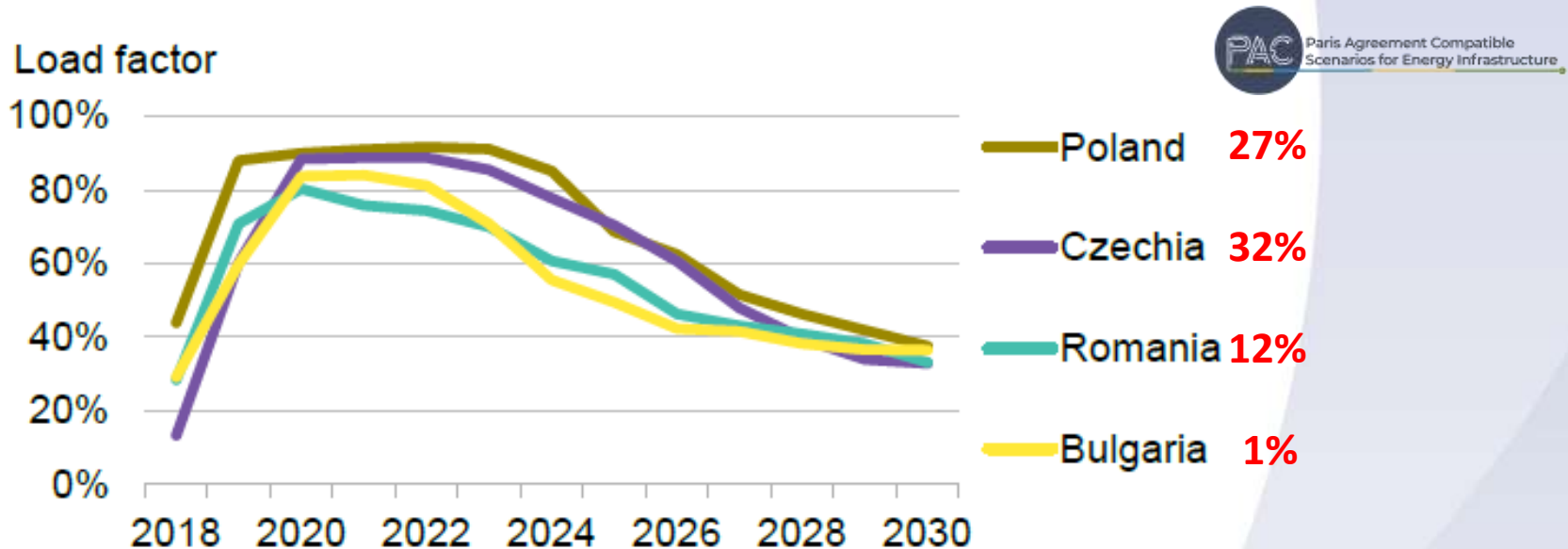
Utilisation rate of combined cycle gas turbines (CCGT) in case of 55% emission reductions



[Bloomberg NEF: New climate goals accelerate Eastern European decarbonisation, November 2020](https://about.bnef.com/blog/new-report-reveals-economic-path-to-a-rapid-coal-phase-out-in-europe/)  
<https://about.bnef.com/blog/new-report-reveals-economic-path-to-a-rapid-coal-phase-out-in-europe/>

# Fossil gas increases costs and emissions, also in CEE countries

Utilisation rate of combined cycle gas turbines (CCGT) in case of 55% emission reductions

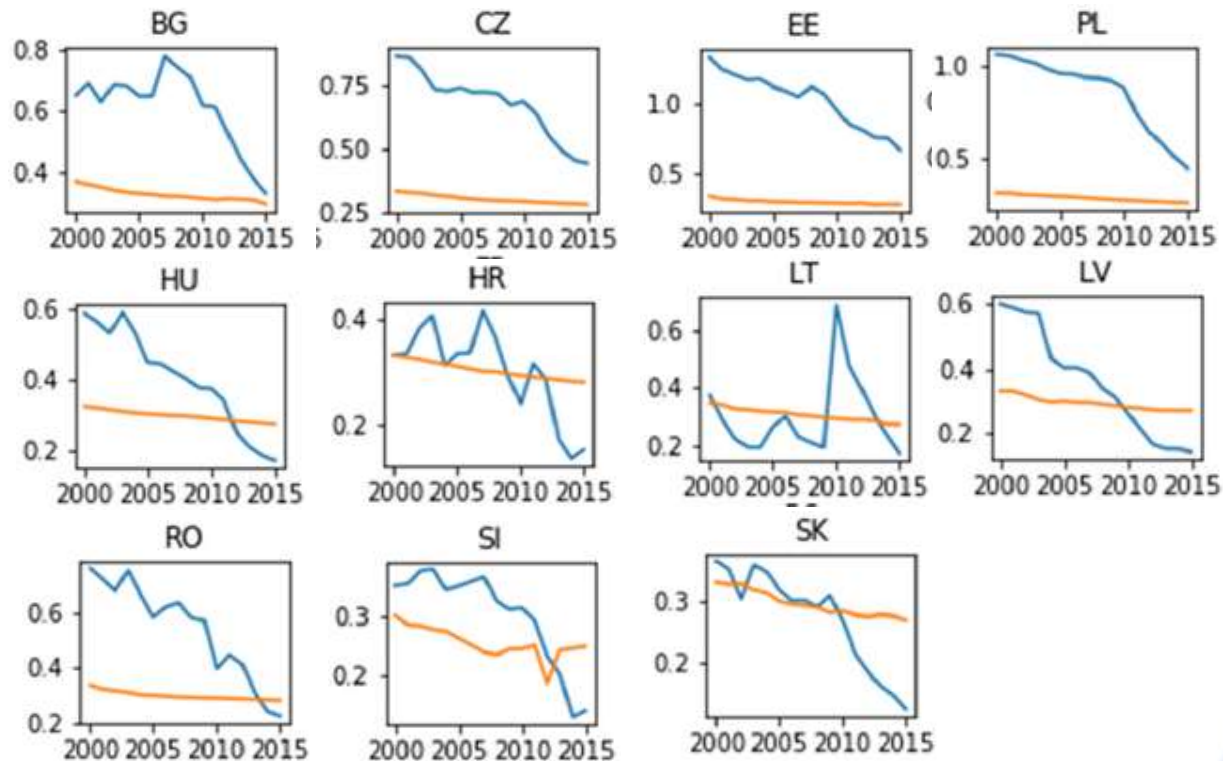


[Bloomberg NEF: New climate goals accelerate Eastern European decarbonisation, November 2020](https://about.bnef.com/blog/new-report-reveals-economic-path-to-a-rapid-coal-phase-out-in-europe/)  
<https://about.bnef.com/blog/new-report-reveals-economic-path-to-a-rapid-coal-phase-out-in-europe/>



# Fossil gas increases costs and emissions, also in CEE countries

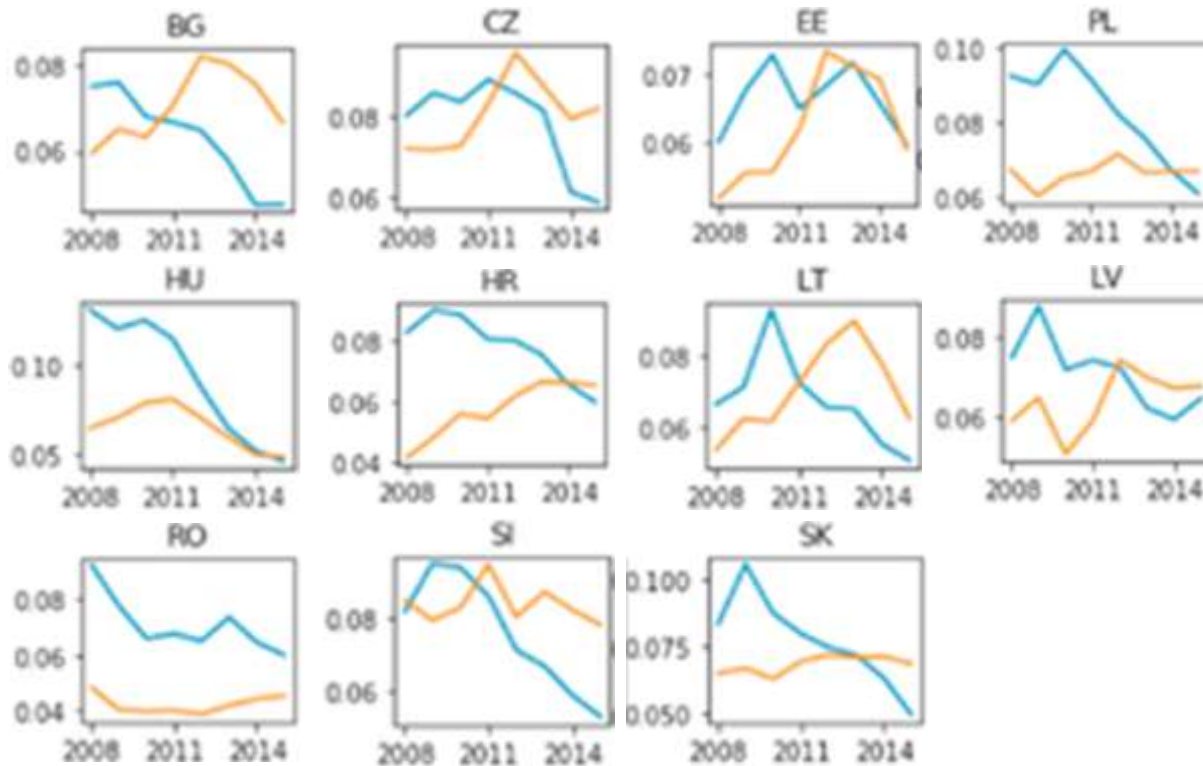
— CO<sub>2</sub> emission per MWh of heat from heat pumps  
— CO<sub>2</sub> emission per MWh of heat from fossil gas boilers



European Commission Joint Research Centre, November 2020  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0301421520306406>

# Fossil gas increases costs and emissions, also in CEE countries

— end-consumer cost per kWh of heat from heat pumps  
— end-consumer cost per kWh of heat from fossil gas boilers



European Commission Joint Research Centre, November 2020  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0301421520306406>

# Thank you!



[joerg@caneurope.org](mailto:joerg@caneurope.org)

<https://www.pac-scenarios.eu/scenario-development.html>





# Impact of energy prices on GDP



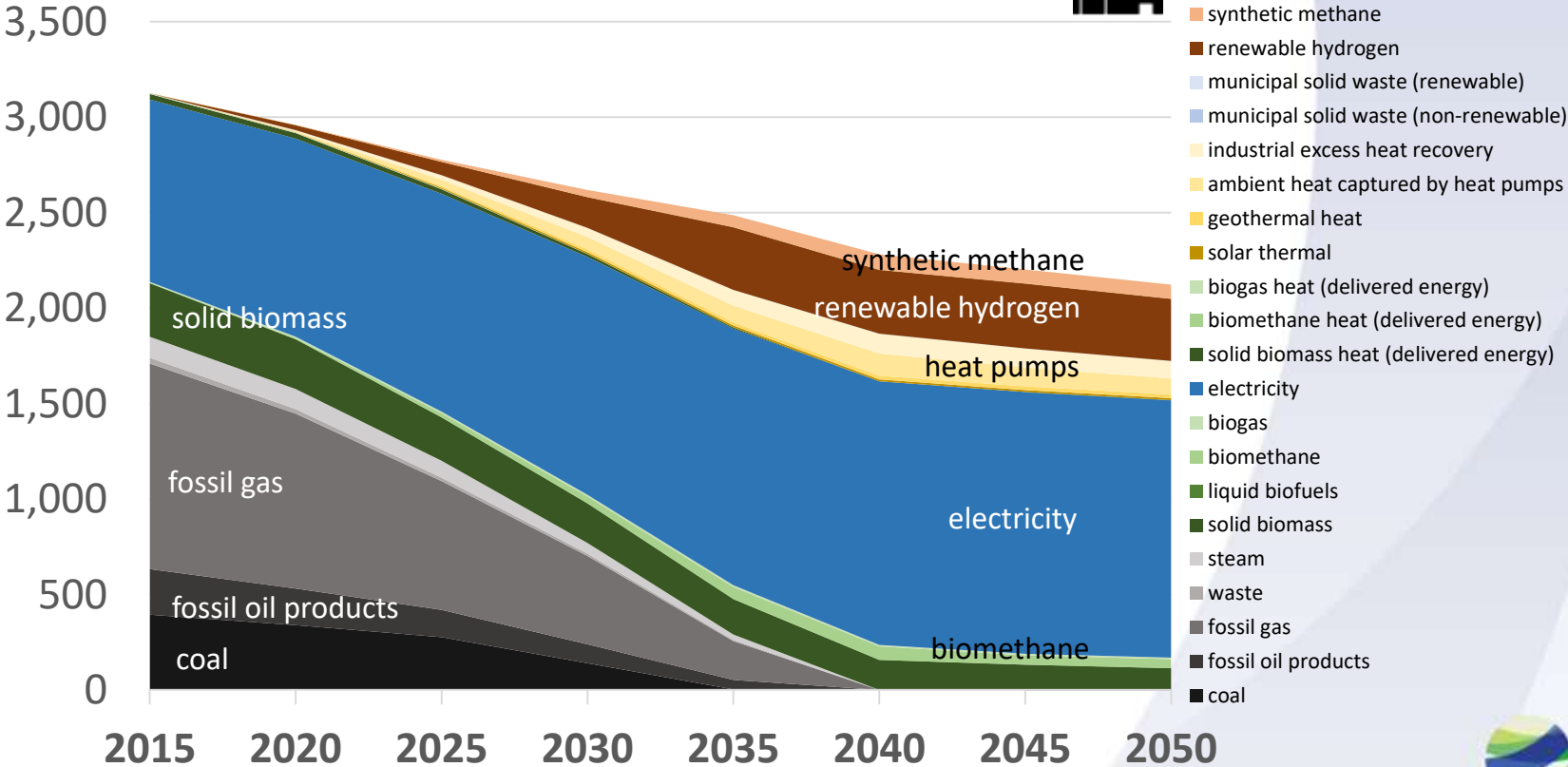
- 52.8% to 55.5% emission cuts by 2030 increase the EU GDP by 0.5% or reduce it by 0.4%, depending on global policies and carbon pricing

[European Commission 2030 Climate Target Plan Impact Assessment, September 2020](https://www.solarpowereurope.org/100-renewable-europe/)  
<https://www.solarpowereurope.org/100-renewable-europe/>



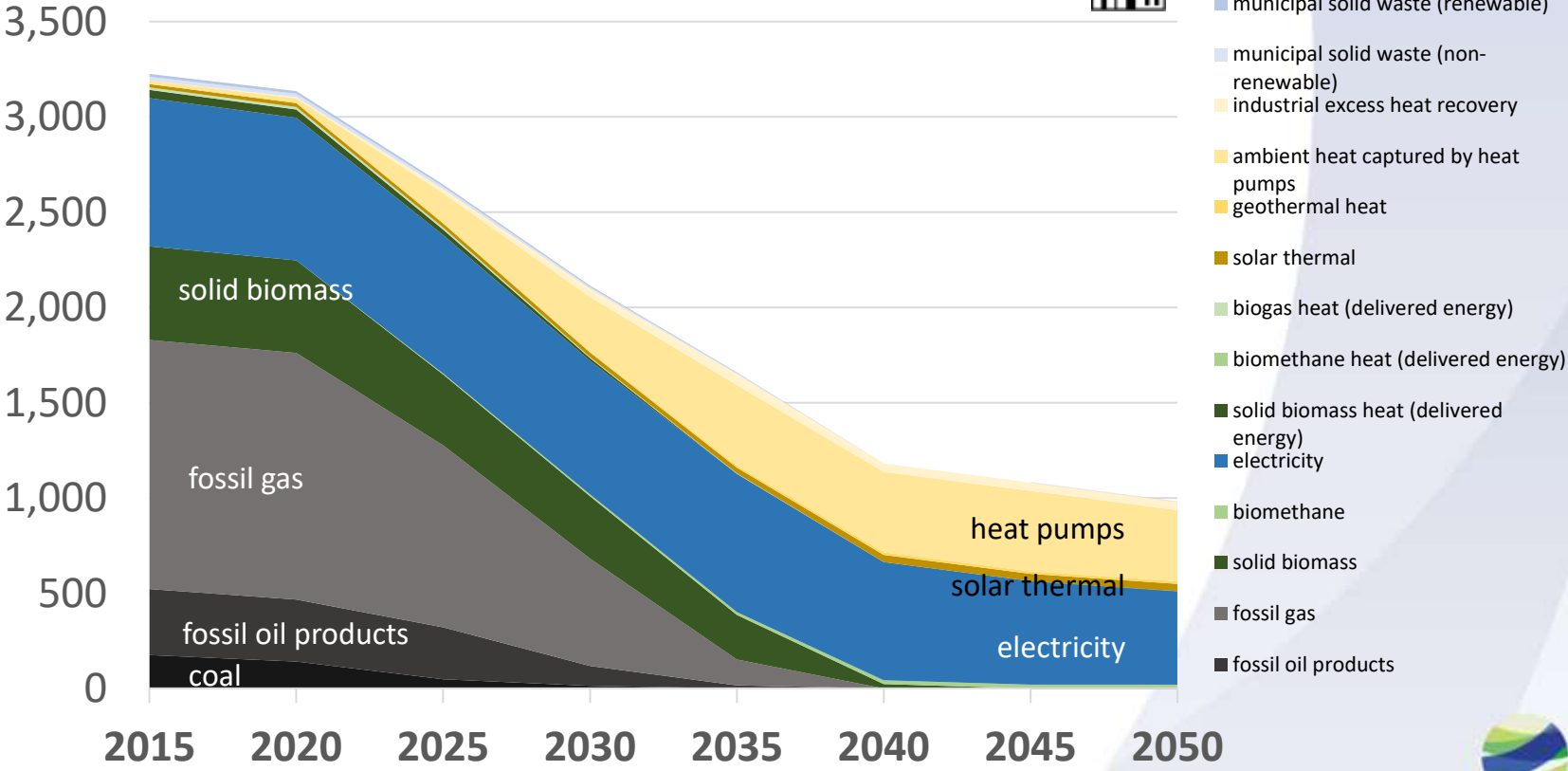
# Industry: Circular economy

Industry Final energy demand EU28 [TWh]



# Buildings: Deep renovation wave

Residential Final energy demand EU28 [TWh]



# Transport: Electrify where possible

Transport Final energy demand EU28 [TWh]

