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Pathways to climate neutrality in Europe with a spotlight
in Greece, Athens, June 30, 2022

**Greek NECP and Climate Law: are they ambitious enough?
The role of natural gas en route to decarbonisation**

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REF

NECP (Reference Scenario) (2019)

CL

Climate Law (2022)

HA

High Ambition





Increased EV registration

30% registration by 2030



Reduced fossil fuel usage for energy generation

No lignite after 2028, 65% RES by 2030



Substitution of oil with natural gas

Higher use of NG (up to 50%, depending on the sector)



Energy Saving

1,1% of households and tertiary buildings refurbished annually



On top of the Greek NECP scenario:



Prohibition of new fossil-fueled cars after 2030

100% of registered cars are EVs after 2030



Prohibition of new oil boilers after 2025

0% oil in household heating by 2040





Faster rate of EVs registration

Doubling the registration of EVs in comparison to the Greek NECP scenario. 100% passenger EVs by 2050



Ambitious penetration of RES

80% RES by 2030 and 100% by 2035 in electricity generation; smooth natural gas phase-out by 2035



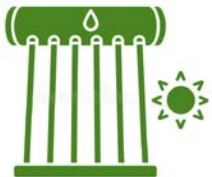
Faster rate of energy saving

Doubling the NECP building refurbishment rate



Phase-out of oil & natural gas by 2035 for heating

Substitution of oil and gas with heat pumps in heating



Hot water only from solar boilers by 2030

All boilers are solar by 2030



LEAP

Sectors:



Buildings
(incl. tertiary,
households)



Transport



Industry



Agriculture

Input:



Population
Number of
households



GDP



Economic
activity across
sectors



Technology
(& efficiency)
assumptions
(e.g., % of
EVs)

Output:



Fuel demand
per sector



Electricity
demand per
sector

Technologies:



RES
electricity
generation



Fossil-fueled
electricity
generation

Input:



Electricity
demand per
sector



Energy policies



Techno-
economic
variables

Output:



Investments
per
technology



CO₂
emissions



Electricity
generation
per
technology

OSeMOSYS

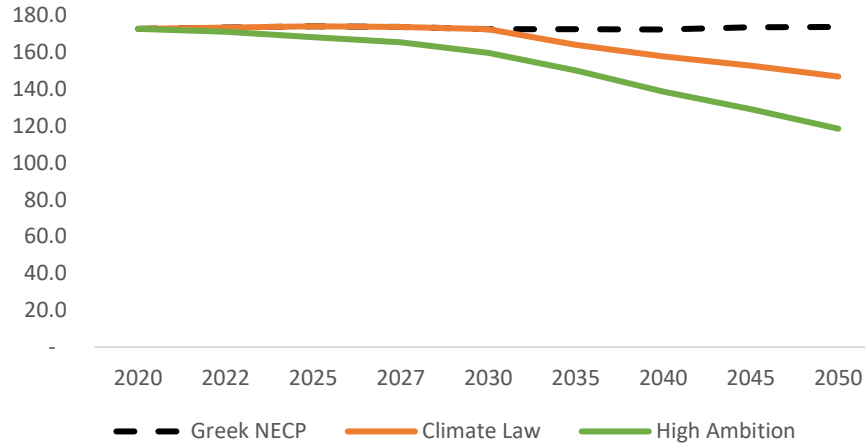
Open Source Energy Modelling System



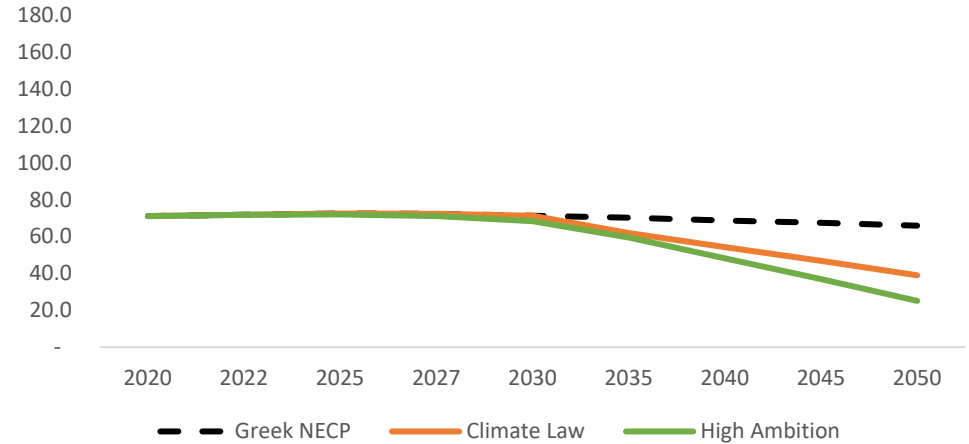
Energy demand for each scenario



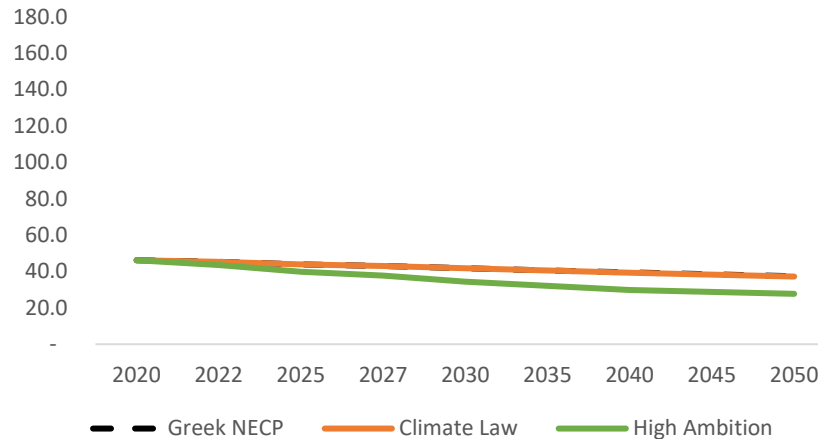
Total energy demand* (TWh)



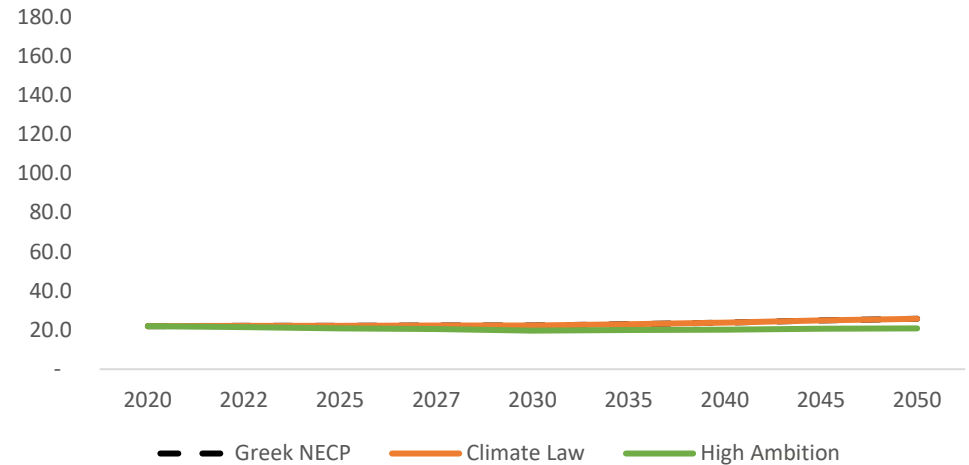
Transport energy demand (TWh)



Household energy demand (TWh)



Tertiary energy demand (TWh)



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*including agriculture and industry

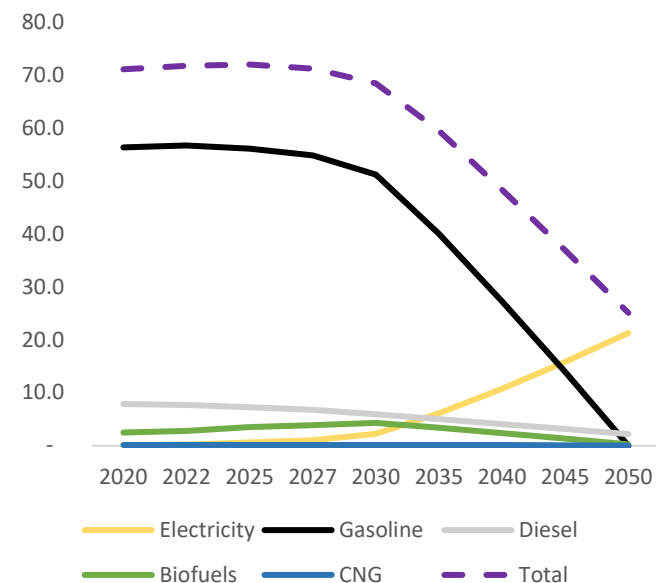
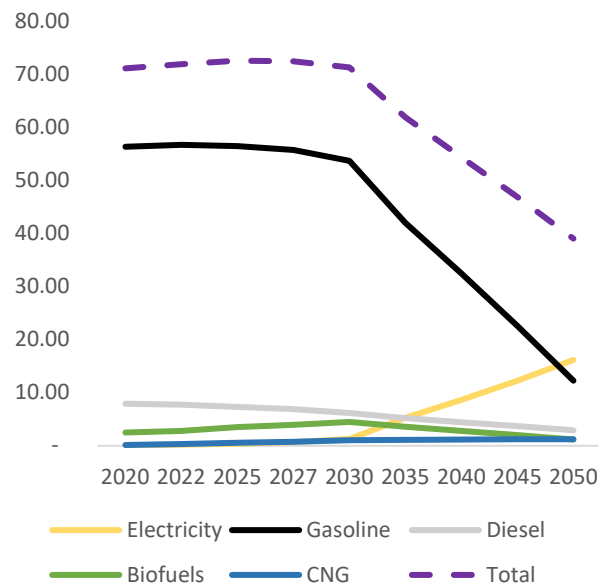
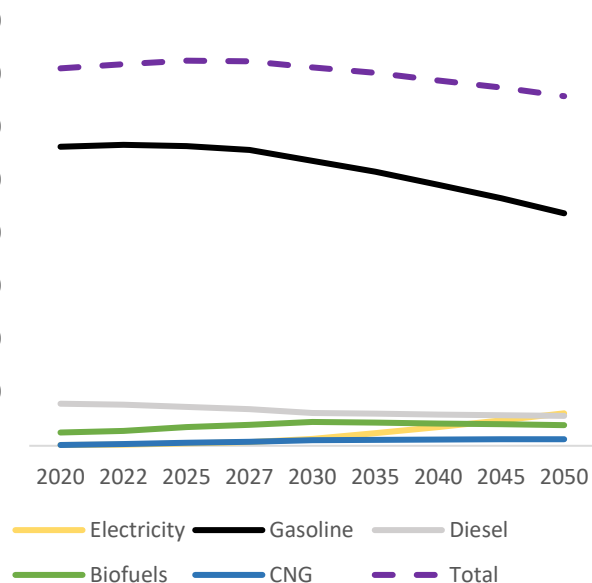


Energy demand on the transport sector per fuel

Transport fuel demand - Greek NECP (TWh)

Transport fuel demand - Climate Law (TWh)

Transport fuel demand - High Ambition (TWh)



- E-mobility to different extents; fluctuations as EVs are more efficient than fossil-powered vehicles.
- NECP: Low increase of EVs, low drop of energy demand
- Climate Law: Moderate increase of EVs, significant drop in gasoline demand, drop in total demand
- Both NECP and Climate Law: slight increase of CNG (NG increase in all sectors, assumed in NECP)
- High ambition: High EV penetration, zero gasoline, big drop in total demand, diesel still in freight



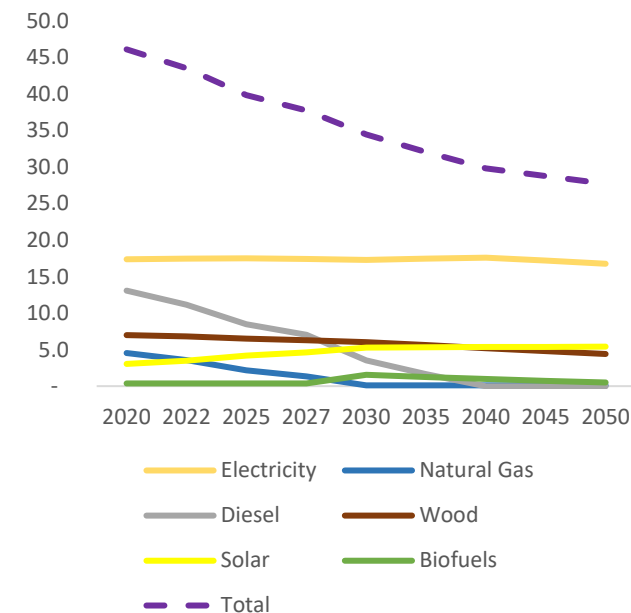
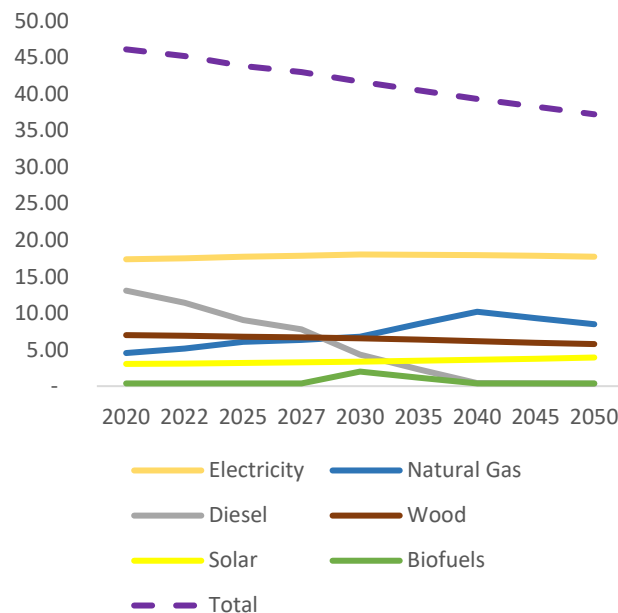
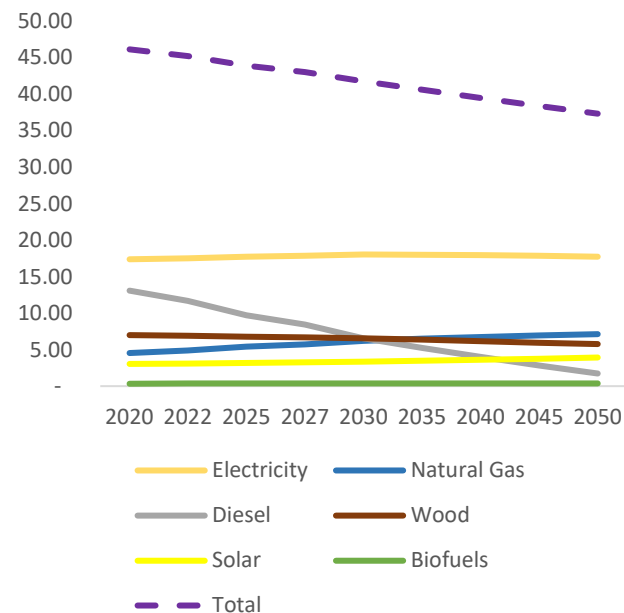
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Energy demand on the household sector per fuel

Fuel demand Households - Greek NECP (TWh)

Fuel demand Households - Climate Law (TWh)

Fuel demand Households - High Ambition (TWh)



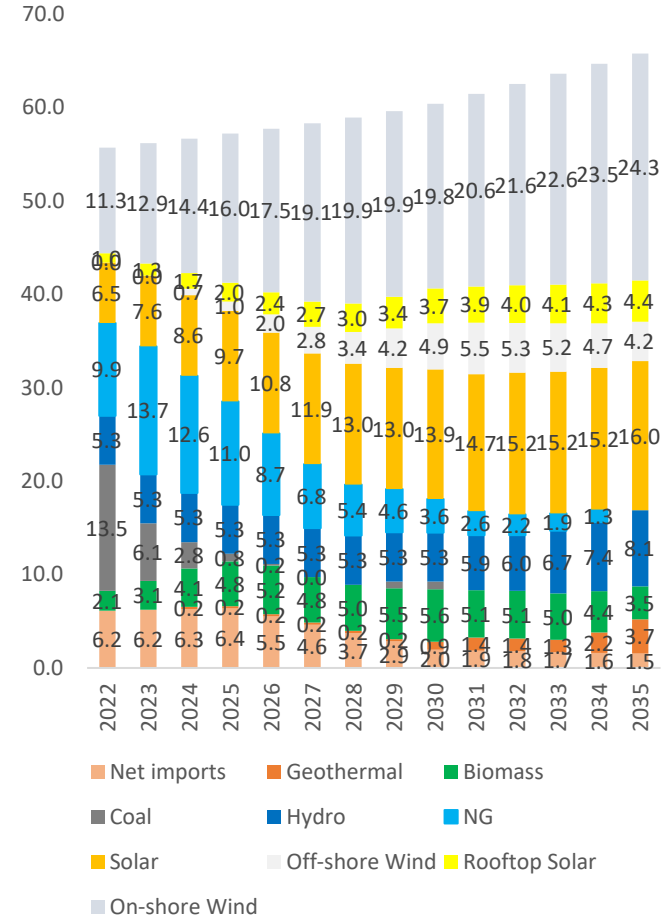
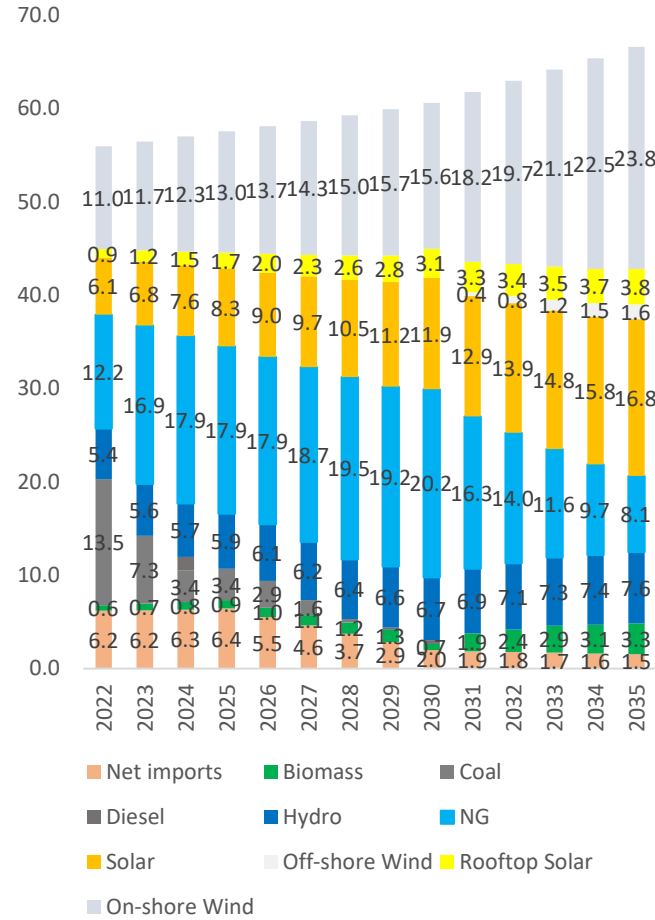
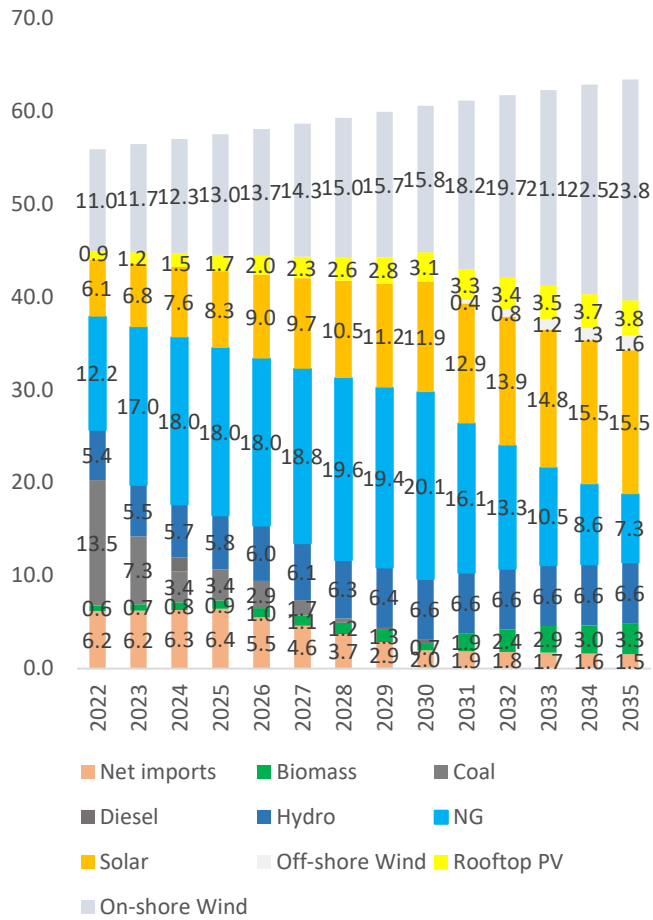
- Energy savings across all scenarios but with varying ambition
- NECP and Climate Law: same ambition of energy savings; small differences due to new oil boilers ban, increase in biofuels (w/ diesel). In latter, NG over oil, diesel = 0 in 2050 (boiler ban post-2025)
- High ambition: important energy demand drop (refurbishment rate > heating electrification)



Electricity Generated per technology - Greek NECP (TWh)

Electricity generated per technology – Climate Law (TWh)

Electricity generated per technology – High Ambition (TWh)



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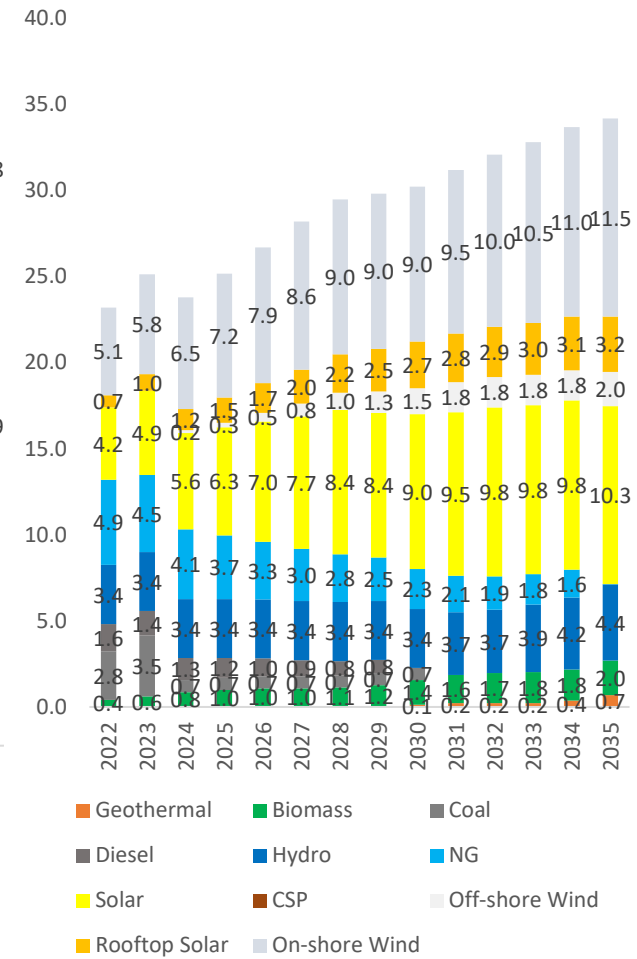
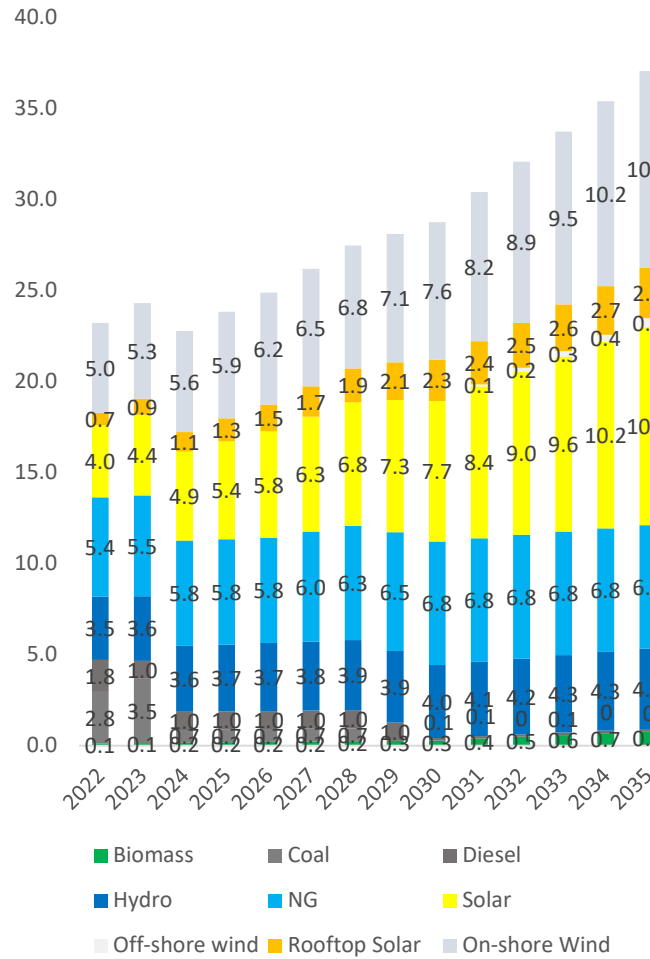
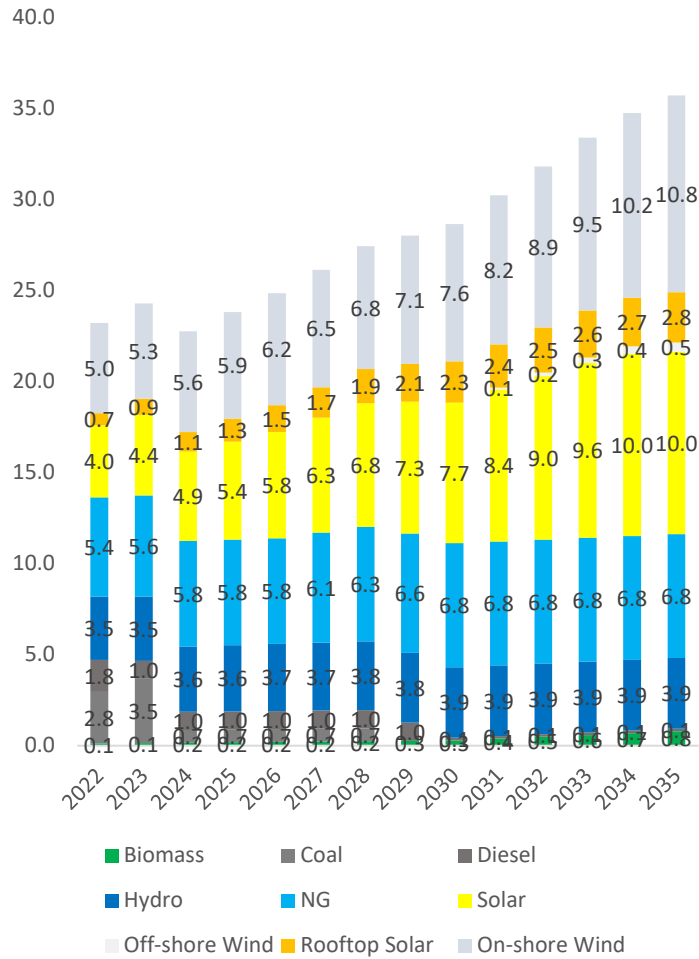
Capacity installed



Installed Capacity per technology - Greek NECP (GW)

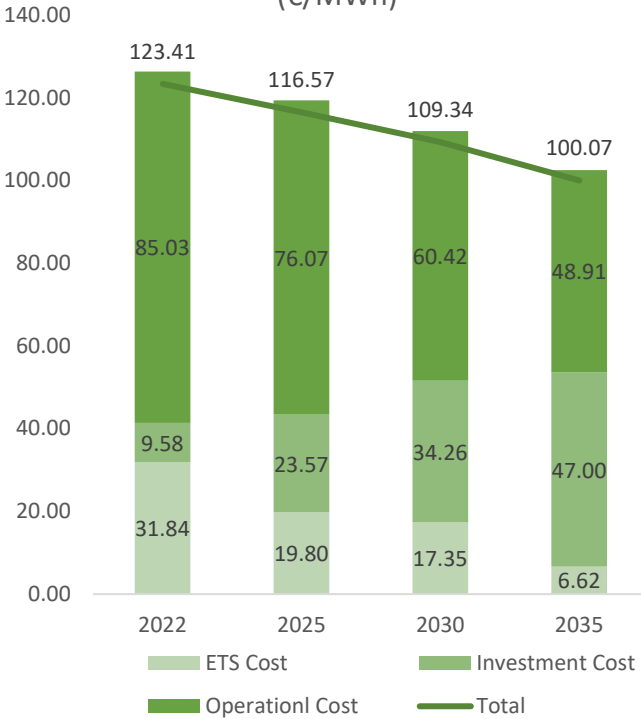
Installed Capacity per technology – Climate Law (GW)

Capacity installed per technology - High Ambition (GW)

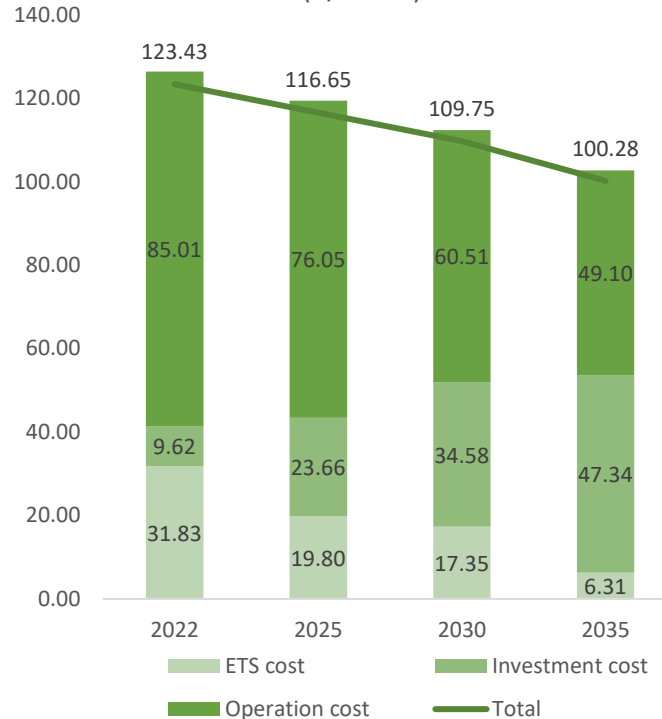


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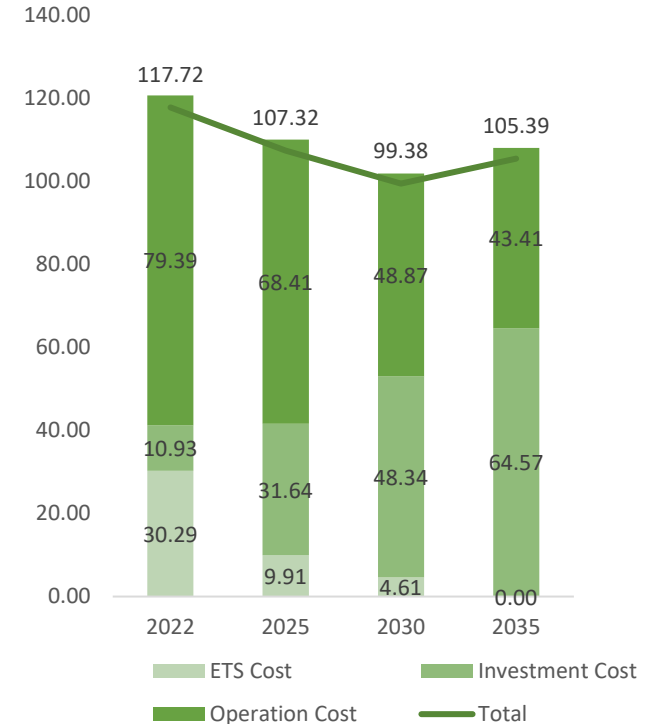
Electricity Generation Cost - Greek NECP (€/MWh)



Electricity Generation Cost - Climate Law (€/MWh)



Electricity Generation Cost - High Ambition (€/MWh)



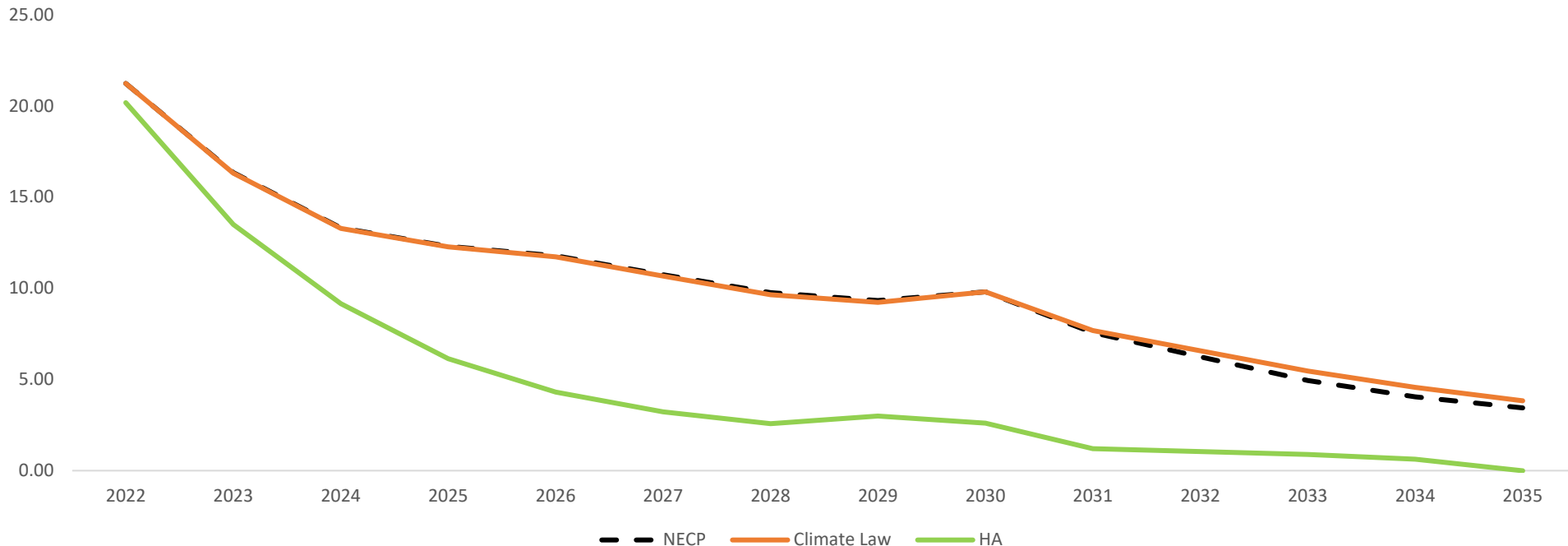
- NECP and Climate Law: downward tendency on electricity prices (lower ETS costs)
- High Ambition: 0 ETS costs, increasing electricity price post-2030 (investments for 100% RES target by 2035).
- Average cost in 2022-2035: NECP & Climate Law ~113 €/MWh, High Ambition ~107 €/MWh

ETS prices from 2020 EU Ref scenario, Fossil fuel prices from IEA WEO 2021, see Annex



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Electricity Generation Emissions (Mtn CO₂)



- NECP and Climate Law: similar emissions (same electricity mix with slight changes in energy demand patterns). Climate Law slightly higher (EVs: higher electrification)
- High Ambition: significant difference in emissions aiming for higher RES penetration, reaching 100% by 2035, zeroing electricity generation emissions.



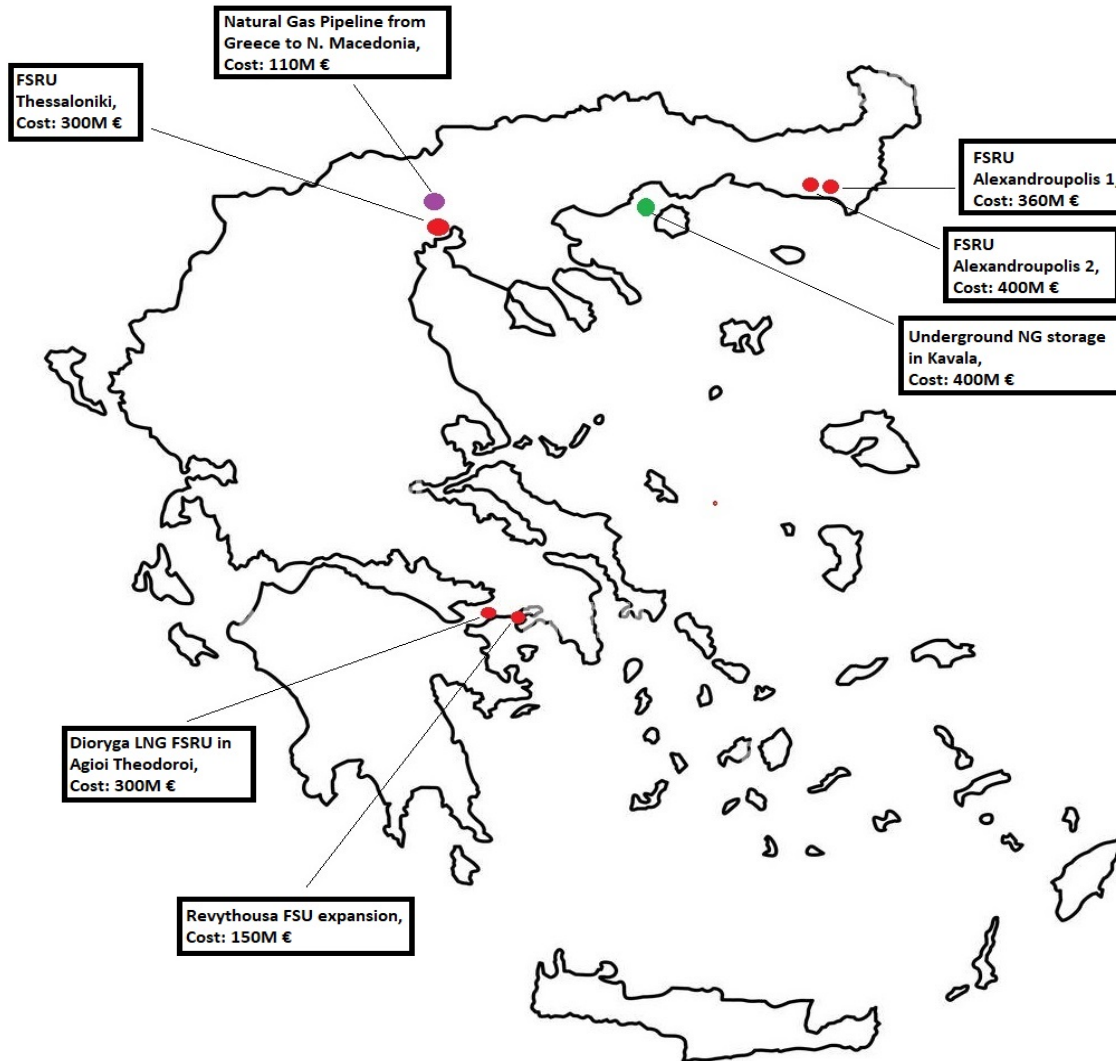
There is a very critical caveat regarding our modelling exercise.

Apart from costs related to investments in new electricity plants, there are also other costs, that cannot be endogenously calculated in typical energy system models, such as OSeMOSYS or LEAP.

In our case, the most notable relevant costs are linked to two different types of infrastructure:

1. Natural Gas Infrastructure (e.g., FSRU plants and Pipelines to other countries)
2. Electricity grid upgrades (e.g., energy storage capacity and expansion of the grid)





Total Capital Cost: 2.02 billion €
Total maximum NG supply:
22.26 bcm
Total storage capacity of NG:
1.467 bcm
Total annual operation cost:
41.6 million €



1. Electricity Storage Required for 80% and 100% RES

Total energy storage capacity required: 2.13 GW (100% RES)

Total Cost: Ranges from 0.672 billion € to 3.784 billion €

2. Electricity grid expansion required for 100% RES

Total Cost: At least 5.615 billion € (adapted from ENTSO-e assumptions), and could very well exceed 10.5 billion € (adapted from NECP document assumptions), additionally to the Greek NECP costs





Thank you!

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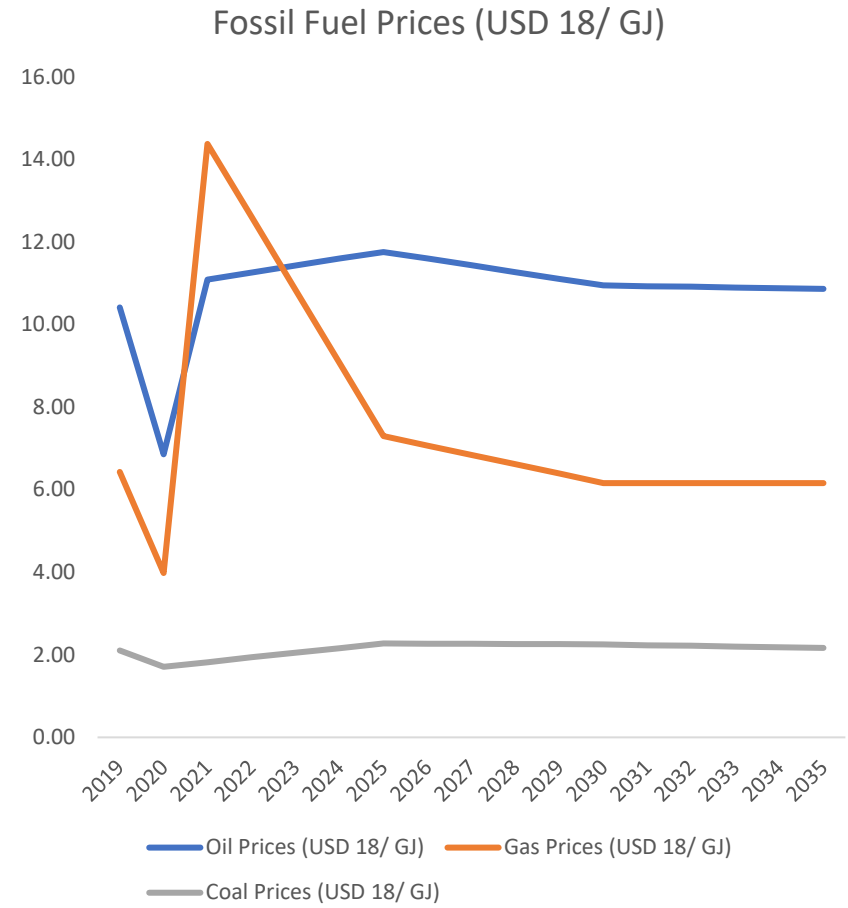
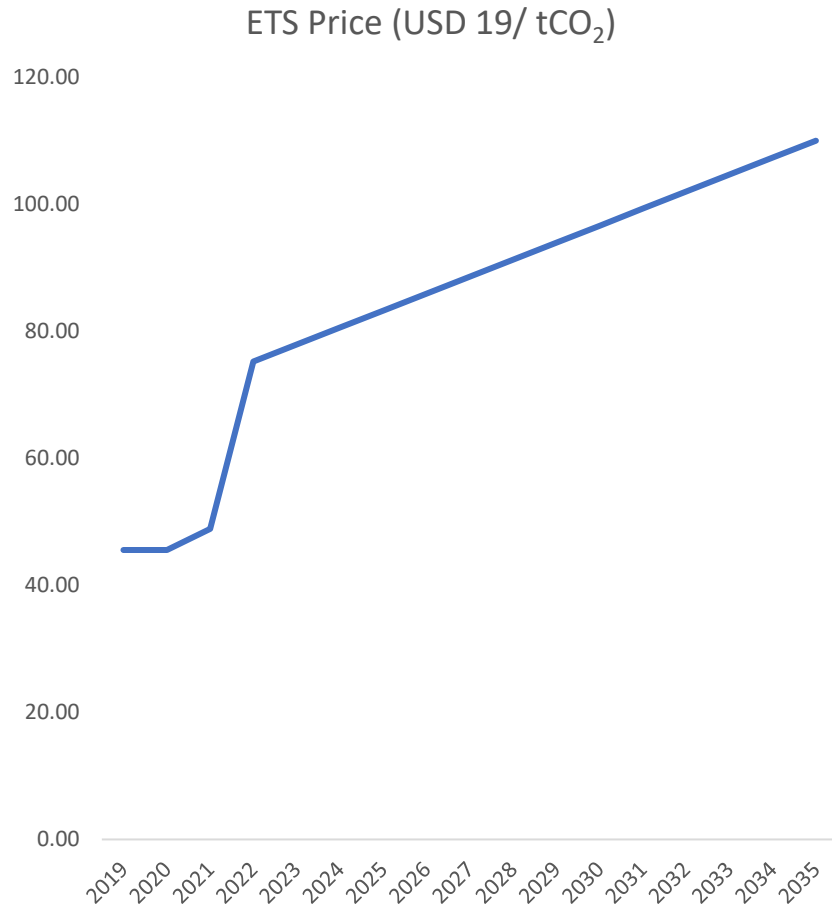
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Sources: EU ETS price (real data to 2022; onwards from EU Ref scenario, 2020); Fossil fuel prices (IEA World Energy Outlook, 2021)



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