

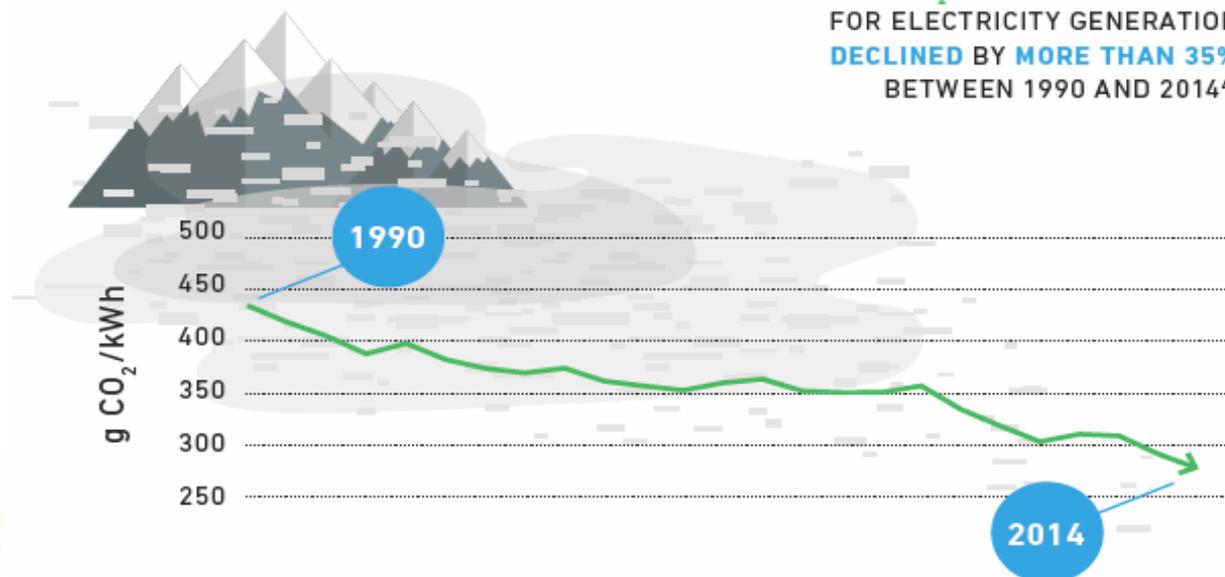
# DEVELOPMENTS IN ELECTRIFICATION AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE EUROPEAN ELECTRIC INDUSTRY

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EURELECTRIC

# The power sector's value proposition today

THE **CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSION INTENSITY**  
FOR ELECTRICITY GENERATION  
**DECLINED BY MORE THAN 35%**  
BETWEEN 1990 AND 2014<sup>4</sup>;



**IN 2015**

44% FOSSIL FUELS

27% NUCLEAR

29% RENEWABLES

56% CARBON-FREE



**EQUIVALENT TO  
50g CO<sub>2</sub>/KM**

Source: EURELECTRIC

# Expanding value through the transport and heating and cooling sectors



1

Enabling system integration

2

Empowering active customers

3

Improving security of supply

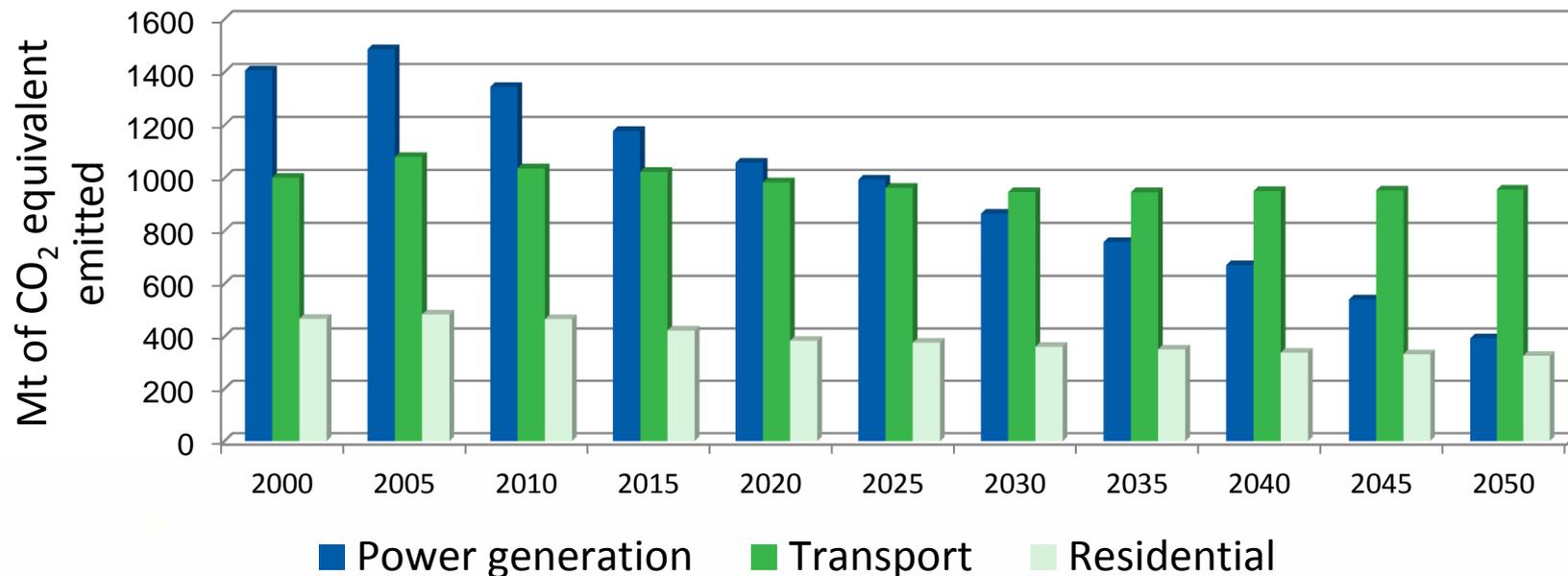
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Improving air quality

5

Increasing efficiencies

# Policy enablers to ensure efficient electrification & decarbonisation



Source: EU Ref Scenario 2016

Strengthen  
the EU ETS

Ensure a  
system  
approach  
(smart  
charging etc.)

Levelling the  
playing field  
of energy  
carriers

Recognise &  
address  
energy  
pricing issues

Overcome  
the  
investment  
gap

# Interlinking transport and electricity networks

## Bringing down the TCO for EVs

- One of the main obstacles (along with availability of charging stations) for electro-mobility to take off, is the total cost of ownership (TCO)
- While EVs are more expensive at purchase, fuel cost savings can help to offset these costs
- Smart charging can generate revenues for EV owners, further reducing the TCOs

## Integrating more renewables

- Power prices are usually low during high feed-in of RES
- If smart charging algorithms optimise the charging process with view of lowering costs, EVs will mainly charging during peak RES hours

## Keeping additional investment into the grid to a minimum

- Smart charging can also optimise the use of the grid
- If EV owners are compensated for grid-friendly behaviour, EV charging will take place during off-peak hours

# Electrification of Heating & Cooling

## Decarbonisation

- Firm decarbonisation commitment & timeline for power sector
- No emissions at point of use (better air quality in cities)
- Emissions from generation brought under ETS umbrella
- Reduced energy import dependence via domestically produced power

## Unlocking energy system benefits through new technologies

- Modern electric technologies (e.g. heat pumps) are extremely energy efficient, but investment gaps slow their rollout
- High demand peaks for heating requires system solutions, sector coupling (power to x)
- Smart electric tech. & decentralised storage allow higher RES penetration – system efficiency central to reaping the benefits

## Providing value to customers

- An active role via demand response, decentral. generation & storage
- Potentially less volatile energy prices due to less imported energy carriers
- Electrification goes hand in hand with digitalisation – policy must foresee this