Energy 2050 – Vienna Issues for European Energy R&D: Options, priorities, policies, organisation

Dr Heather Greer NRL Ireland Advisory Group on Energy, FP6/7/Euratom 29th November 2006

Advisory Group on Energy (AGE)

- Covers FP and Euratom
- Nominated by Commission, appointed by Commissioner for Research
- Non-representative of MSs, but...
- Representative voice of energy RTD actors
- Independent advice
- Influence? None other than what the AGE creates

AGE – FP6 & 7 periods

FP6

- "Within-field" assessment of R&D priorities
- European Research Area (ERA) in energy
- Strategic technology/R&D priorities to address a set of critical challenges: Short – Long Term

FP7

- Opinions on annual Work Programmes
- Strategic focus on long term sustainable energy system for Europe – driven by European Strategic Energy Plan
- Closer dialogue with Commission?

Members from Austria

FP6

Prof Gerhard Faninger
 Institut f\u00fcr interdisziplin\u00e4re Forschung und Fortbildung

FP7

• **Dr Josef Spitzer**Joanneum Research

This presentation....

- 1. EU/EC level: recent developments
- 2. Views on priority R&D fields for short, medium and long terms
- 3. Organisation and funding issues: a new paradigm for EU energy research?
- 4. Some closing personal comments

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Recent EU developments - policies

- Common policy approach to energy:
 - Security of supply
 - Shared approach to taxation
 - Competitiveness an issue of increasing concern, but...
 - Little advance on future energy technology for a sustainable, competitive Europe, but...
- The visibility of energy technology issues is now rapidly increasing

Raising the visibility

- Action Plan on Energy Efficiency (19/10/2006) – 20% BY 2020
- Strategic European Energy Review (SEER) – for adoption 10 January '07
- Strategic Energy Technology Plan ('07)
- Renewable Energy Road Map
- Common external energy policy

The EC: ...Urgency... Scale...

- "Europe must act urgently: it takes many years to bring innovation on stream in the energy sector" (Green Paper - March 06)
- "A common approach, articulated with a common voice, will enable Europe to lead the search for energy solutions" (Barroso, May 06)
- "...The EU will need to reduce its CO2 emissions by at least 50% over the next decades.... we are beginning to realise the magnitude and the urgency of this problem" (Piebalgs, May 06)

Yet....

- 1. EU-25: In 2000, the second highest CO₂ emitter in the world from FF (16.0% of global)
- 2. "On present trends", by 2030, the EU will be:
 - 90% dependent on imports for oil
 - 80% dependent on imports for Nat Gas

(EC: Green Paper on EE)

3. Likely range of EU GHG emissions to 2025: - 1% to +39% above 2000 (Pew Center Dec 04)

Yet.... (Contd)

- 4. Significant risk of global shortfalls in oil production from early 2010s
- 5. Technology developments will place upward pressure on electricity demand
- 6. Ageing European energy system: €1,000 billion investment needed by 2025, much of it to meet baseload
- 7. And key energy technologies aren't yet ready, and significant market share takes decades

Is energy R&D *really* important in EU?

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FP
     Energy budget as % of total FP budget
     66%
     50%
     23%
    22%
     18%
    11.6%
      7.25% (of Cooperation budget)
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Is energy R&D *really* important in EU?

EU level:

- FP6 Thematic Progr Energy: €424
 M/y
- FP7 Thematic Progr Energy: €341
 M/y

Member State level:

• Though it may now be steadying out, EU (EU-15) Government energy R&D expenditures have been in decline since 1982 (adjusted to 2000 prices)

Europe stirs...

- In fact, the Commission has been pushing the agenda hard since FP5...
- And recent events are driving a common overall energy policy approach...
- A few MSs are driving their energy/GHG agenda
- Still an absence of strategy at EU level..... 2007

This presentation....

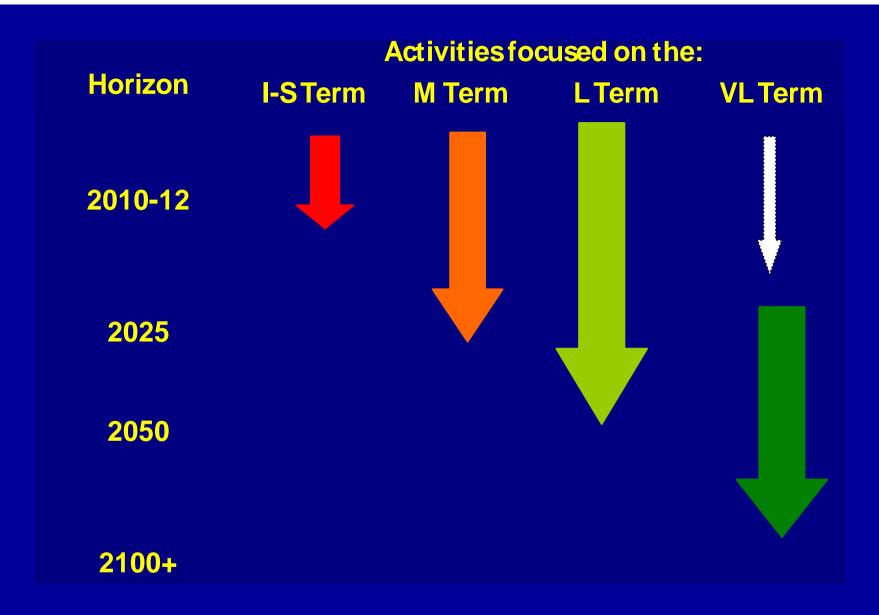
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Initial comments (FP7)

- Portfolio approach of FP7 seems inevitable and probably appropriate
- Proposed Work Programme for FP is (fairly) comprehensive... and it covers (almost) all AGE concerns
- Funds allocation likely to be stretched...
- Strategic element remains largely ad hoc

Prioritising – strategic issues

- Required: a long term vision and quantitative/qualitative objectives for a "sustainable energy system"
 - ["Abundant, clean, affordable, long-term viability"]
- Identifiable 'pathways to sustainability'
- Long term primary energy availability
- Transition technologies?
- Parallel focus: immediate-short, medium, long, and very long term horizons



And focusing on all these 'terms' is costly

Overall European strategic energy R&D focus in the Immediate Term Short-Mid Term Long Term

- Energy efficiency a key competitive advantage in all markets (stimulate 'virtuous R&D circle')
- Radical efficiency breakthroughs
- Established RE technologies fully cost competitive
- Demand reduction
- Societal action:
 - Incr. understanding
 - Commitment

- 'Sustainability' a key competitive advantage in all markets
- Most efficient available technologies deployed in all sectors
- Develop required energy system infrastructures
- Accelerate development of "+ Gen." technologies
- World-class R&D infrastructures
- World-class CoEs
- Build competence/ capacity

- Long term sustainability a prerequisite in all markets
- Accelerated R&D focused on proof of concept and pilot
- Focus on technologies capable of contributing sizeable proportions of EU Final Energy Consumption

FP7: The elephant not in the room

Fission reactor research:

- Nuclear power will be in the mix, like it or not
- Offers pathway to sustainable energy if
 - Fuel utilisation is increased greatly
 - New fuel cycles reduce quantity/ toxicity of waste products
 - Waste disposal/recycling are addressed

Generation IV needs public funds

- Recent modelling (SAPIENTA) shows Gen. IV is especially sensitive to R&D funding:
 - Zero-support scenario: G.IV costs in 2050 double and G.IV fails in the market
 - High-support scenario: G.IV gains 50% more share than in the Reference Scenario

Conversion technologies: heat/power

- Renewables, 'clean coal' and nuclear will fight it out in the market – <u>BUT</u>:
- The ZEP's aim is a commercial product by 2020 – penetration may be slow
- Nuclear build capacity is severely constrained and needs time
- And EU-level fission reactor research is (about) zero, and we need new designs
- Competitive renewables penetration must be achieved by 2020/25

RE R&D priorities – overview (1)

- Wind energy: cost reduction & scale; reliability & remote applications; predictability
- Solar low-temp: efficiency & cost reduction; applications (industry; desalination)
- Solar high-temp: extensive, including capital/operating cost reduction, materials/components, demonstration/ applications

RE R&D priorities – overview (2)

- Solar PV: Strategic Research Agenda; breakthrough R&D needed to achieve mass-producible low-cost film
- Biomass: All stages of supply chain; operating cost reduction; efficiency (gasification); demo/scale-up
- Biofuel: Gen 1: cost reduction/supply chain; Gen 2: lignocellusosic feedstock & syngas to liquid; biorefinery devt.
- Ocean energy: Prove potential

Energy for transport

- A new old reality: "hydrocarbons will dominate transport for decades" – so emphasis on:
 - Shared policy instruments focused on CO2 reduction
 - Accelerate high-efficiency ICEs; hybrid drives
 - Mode-switchng
- H2/FC? Still heavy R&D investment...
- Electric vehicles and vehicle-scale electricity storage?

Transport energy – R&D priorities

- Integrated policy & extensive R&D to maximise indigenous BTL feedstock supply
- Maximise BTL penetration
- Accelerate 2nd Generation biofuels/fuel from waste streams/integrated biorefineries
- Speculative R&D needed on biofuel production – enzymes, photofermentation...
- H2/FC will be driven by TP agenda
- It would be a pity if small-scale electricity storage were ignored...

End use efficiency

- Potential is massive, but requires massive multi-stranded policy support to stimulate ongoing R&D
- All sectors
- FP7 inclusion of industrial process R&D for step-change efficiency improvement is necessary and welcome
- EU-level research should: focus on large-potential topics; breakthroughs; competitiveness; supporting policy

Carbon Capture & Storage

- Extensive short and long term research programme still needed
- Environmental, regulatory, legal issues to be resolved
- Public acceptability may turn out to be a hidden trip-wire
- What is the long term role for CCS?
- Is CCS our latest comforting bedtime story?

Societal (and cultural) issues

- Political 'short term-ism' leads at best to public confusion; at worst, to complacency
- Issues include:
 - Understanding & informed opinions
 - Understanding that abundant, clean, affordable energy must have 'costs'
 - Commitment to 'clean' choices & lines of behaviour
 - Lifestyle and values
 - Cooperative & collaborative approaches
- R&D needs; FP7 emphasis welcome

FP6 AGE & FP7/Euratom WP

Close correspondence between AGE unanimous recommendations and proposed FP7 WP

• **BUT**:

- AGE wanted a four-fold budget increase
- AGE believe a major EU initiative (JTI, MS participation, risk-reduction) on fission reactor, fuel cycles, waste reduction/recycling not only makes sense, but will be essential
- AGE believes rapid progress towards more JTIs is needed (though costly...)

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Organisation & Funding (Overview)

- Energy technology R&D has a particular need for ERA principles
- Pooled MS/EU funding and risk-reduction will be needed in a *number* of fields of energy R&D (ERA-NETs can help substantially)
- Better organisation of crosscutting R&D funding must happen in FP7
- We need world-leading energy R&D infrastructures and Centres of Excellence

Is progress sufficient?

- Strong progress since 2000
- European Commission have driven the agenda, but
- Engagement by most Member States lacks conviction and urgency
- Requires strong top-down approach as well as bottom-up
- Still a gross absence of strategy at EU and most MS levels – even an absence of data!

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Some (mostly) personal comments

- Who is really aware of the "magnitude and urgency" of the problems we face
- Without strong MS political commitment, we will fail. We may anyway
- We simply cannot afford not to pursue all options (particularly not one as potentially important as fission)
- Changing the way we do energy R&D in Europe is as important as the R&D itself
- But it will require strong top-down coordination!

Finally...

• "Our problems today result from a lack of commitment to energy R&D in the past. We cannot now afford to repeat this mistake. There is no time to spare."

European Commission, "Transition to a Sustainable Energy System for Europe: The R&D Perspective", Summary report by the Advisory Group on Energy, 2006

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