

THE FUTURE OF EUROPEAN POWER AND ITS IMPACT ON GAS DEMAND EUROPEAN GAS DIALOGUES

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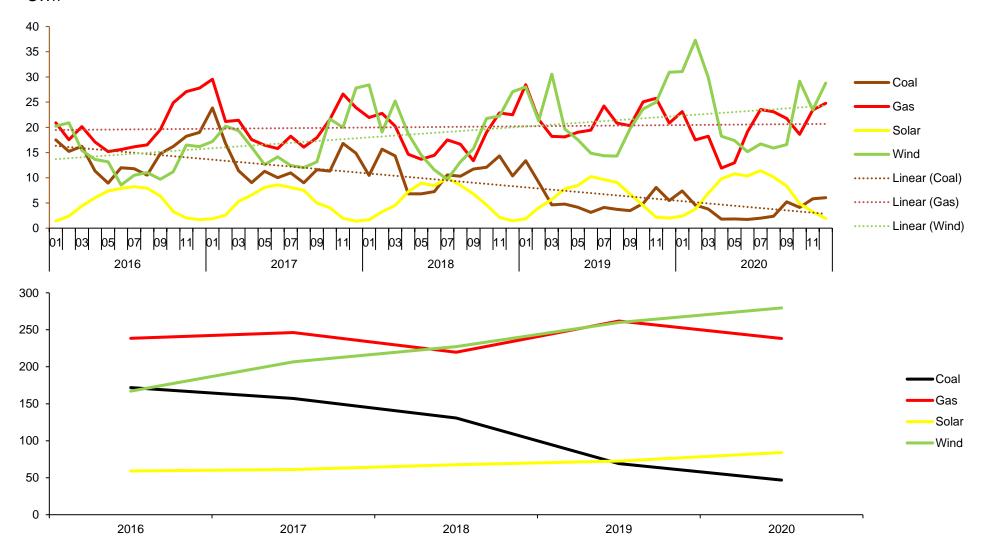
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Content

- European power generation outlook
 - Recent developments in power generation
 - Future power generation mix
- Implications for gas demand and imports
- Challenges for the system

EU Power generation trend Wind has displaced coal while gas remains strong

Power generation DE, ES, FR, UK GWh





Source: Rystad Energy research and analysis, Refinitiv, Entsoe

European policies Extensive coal and nuclear phaseouts – increase the need for gas and renewables

Western Europe has recognized a *new energy reality*.

Coal phaseout

The following countries have set specific plans to phase out coal power generation:

- Austria 2020
- France 2022
- United Kingdom 2025
- Italy 2025
- Netherlands 2030
- Portugal 2030
- Finland 2030
- Germany 2038

Most recently (Jan 2019), Germany announced that they will entirely phase out coal by 2038.



Nuclear phaseout

Tension around nuclear power were significantly high after Fukushima in 2011.

Germany decided to immediately close 7 of its oldest plants, also phasing out the remaining by 2022.

The following countries have vowed to fully remove nuclear from the power mix:

- Germany 2022
- Belgium 2025
- Netherlands 2033
- Switzerland 2034

Even France (75% Nuc) has stated a policy to reduce nuclear power to 50% of the electricity mix by 2035.

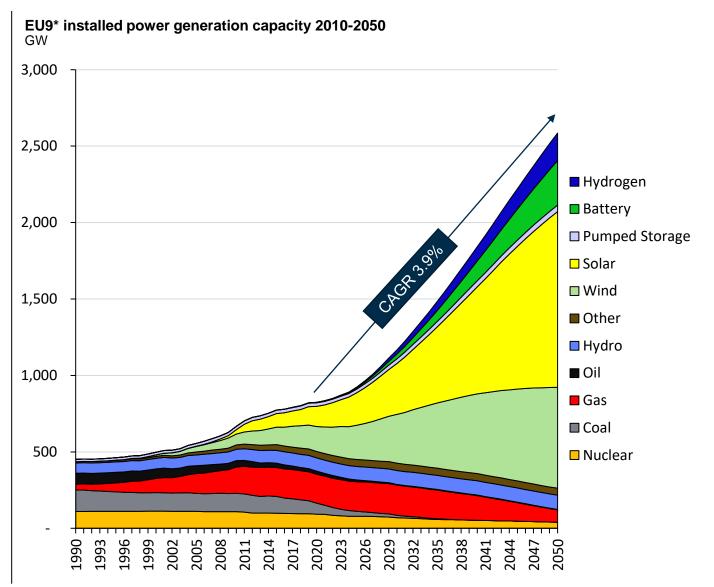
Source: Rystad Energy research and analysis; Agora Energiewende; Sandbag; Reuters. *International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale.



EU power mix outlook Massive capacity growth needed to decarbonize the power sector

- The current pipeline for renewable projects in EU9 is very strong. Solar PV and wind will dominate in terms of new capacity additions.
- Capacity increase for EU9 countries from 824 GW in 2020 to 2585 GW in 2050, when storage is included.
- Energy storage to be a key technology to enable the future renewables dominated European power system
- Battery storage will be the most important source for peak shaving
- Hydrogen electrolyzer capacity is expected to reach high levels by 2050, where the hydrogen produced will play an important role for decarbonization of other sectors.

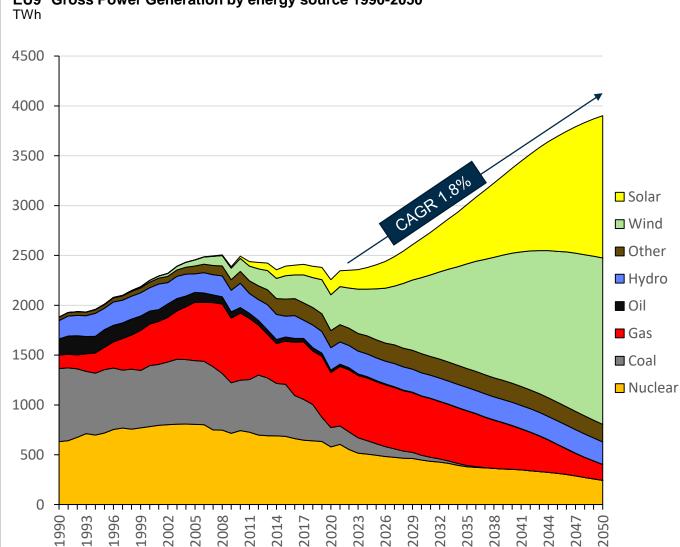
Source: Rystad Energy research and analysis, Rystad Energy RenewableCube, Eurostat, IEA * EU9 included the following countries: UK, NL, BE, FR, DE, IT, ES, AU, PT



EU power mix outlook

Strong generation growth needed to meet demand, solar and wind to dominate generation in 2050

- Low capacity factors for wind and solar mean output from these sources is limited
- After a COVID-19 related ٠ drop in generation in 2020, overall generation expected to be relatively stable in the early 2020s
- Faster growth expected from late 2020s
- Declining coal generation ٠ will leave a supply gap that will be filled mostly by natural gas, solar PV onshore and Offshore wind.
- In the longer-term gas and nuclear are also see decreasing but could still be needed to meet future demand.
- CCS needed to eliminate completely emissions.



EU9* Gross Power Generation by energy source 1990-2050

Source: Rystad Energy research and analysis, Rystad Energy RenewableCube, Rystad Energy PowerCube, Eurostat, IEA *EU9 included the following countries: UK, NL, BÉ, FR, DE, IT, ES, AU, PT



Onshore wind most competitive technology in Europe

Median technology costs by region



Note: Values at 7% discount rate.



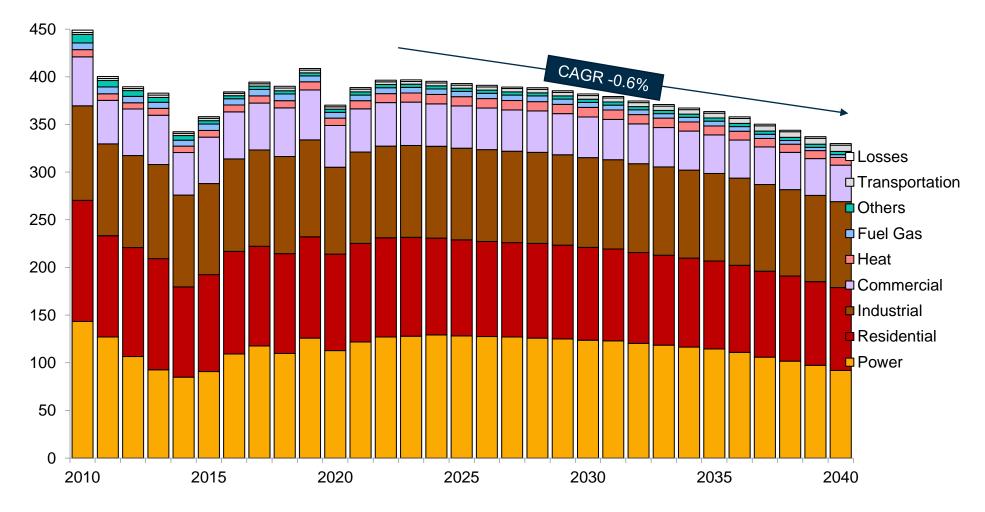
Source: IEA Prjected Costs of Generating Electricity 2020

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European natural gas demand will start a slow decline in the next couple of years

EU9* natural gas demand by sector

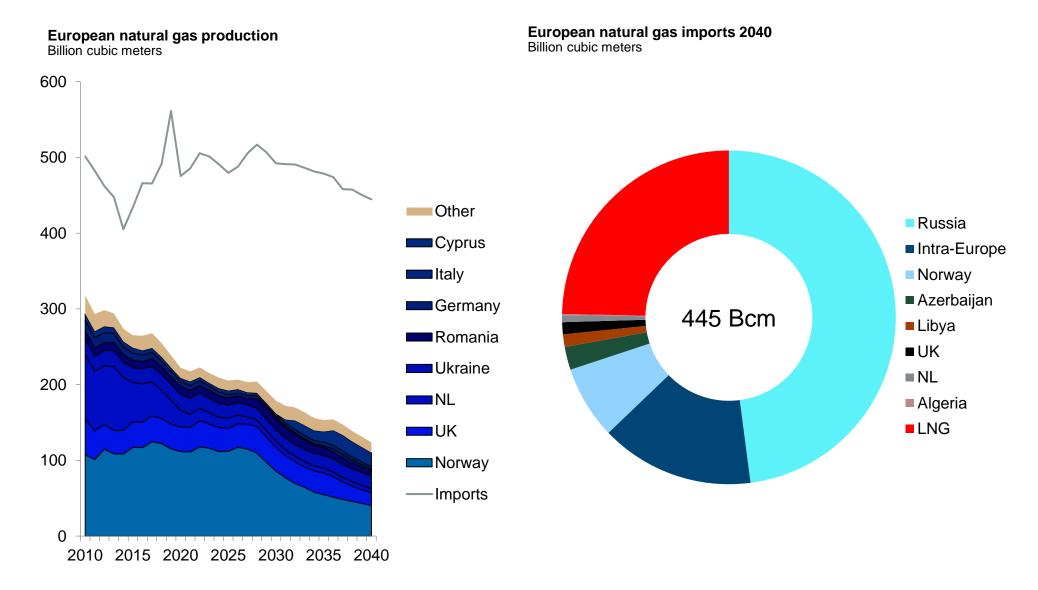
Billion cubic meters



Source: Rystad Energy GasMarketCube * EU9 included the following countries: UK, NL, BE, FR, DE, IT, ES, AU, PT



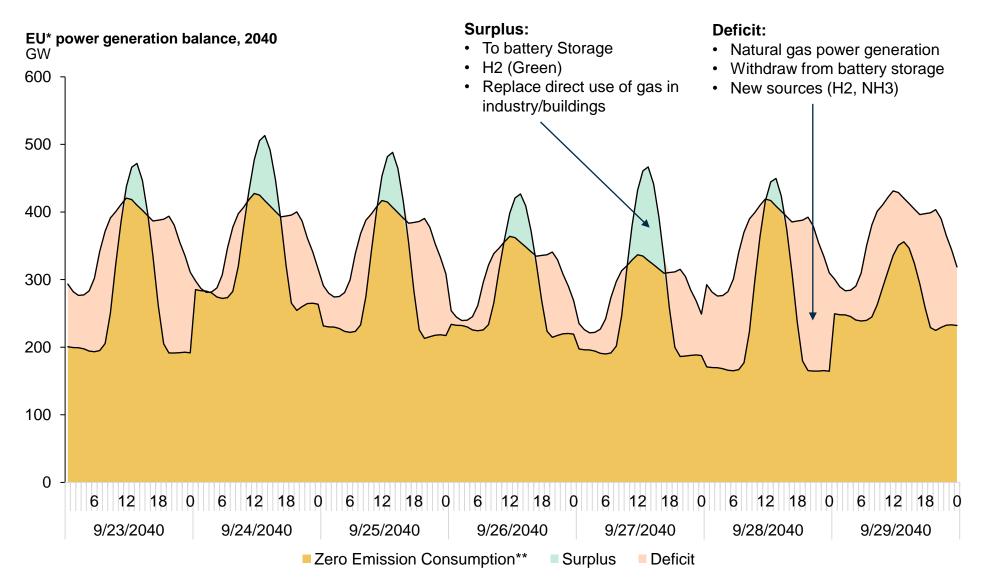
Europe will continue to rely on imports to meet its future demand



Source: Rystad Energy GasMarketCube



Gas power, batteries and hydrogen needed for peak shaving

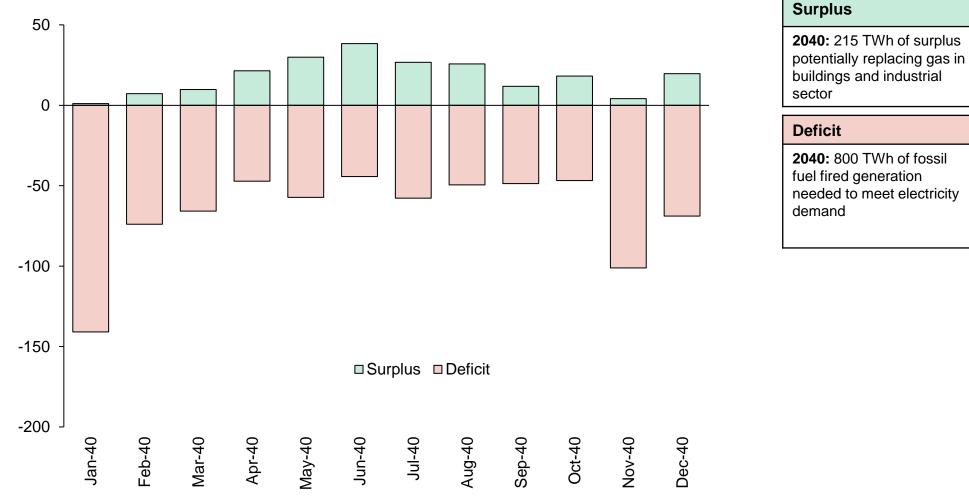


*) EU27 + UK **) Includes Nuclear power generation Source: Refinitiv, Rystad Energy Research and Analysis



Net deficit of 580 TWh to be met by gas-fired generation or storage

EU* power generation balance, 2040 TWh



^{*)} EU27 + UK Source: Refinitiv, Rystad Energy Research and Analysis



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