

Paris Energy Club Autumn Meeting

Thursday 1st December 2022

Venue : Maison de la Recherche, 54 Rue de Varenne, 75007 Paris

Draft Agenda

9:30–10:00 Registration and Welcome Coffee

10:00–10:15 Welcome Remarks and Introduction
Pierre-Franck Chevet, President, Paris Energy Club

Said Nacet, Director, Paris Energy Club

10:15–12:30 Driving electricity sector to achieve both security and sustainability

The electricity sector is central to energy systems and therefore cristalizes risks and challenges affecting all inputs to the electricity chain.

As digitalization is becoming the moto for many sectors, electricity is gaining an impacting position within the energy mix. Development of other energy vehicles such as hydrogen will mobilize growing capacities of solar and wind energy and rising the question of adequate allocation of such capacities.

Achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 will require a significant reduction in electricity sector emissions. The rapid deployment of low-emissions power, electricity grids and grid storage implies rapidly growing demand for critical mineral from the electricity sector.

Ukraine-Russia war reveals some of the fragilities of the European electricity system regarding electricity marginal pricing principle, interconnections importance, availability of nuclear production capacities, etc.

The session will identify and discuss critical issues and challenge competing perspectives on how energy policy could monitor energy security while driving electricity sector towards sustainable systems contribution to reducing CO2 emissions.

Questions to be addressed include:

- *What are the impacts of emergency intervention in Europe's energy markets to tackle recent dramatic price rises?*
- *To what extent can we expect a nuclear energy revival and contribution to global economy decarbonation in the years ahead?*
- *How can the EU drive its energy transition without making itself dependent on imported renewable hydrogen from other countries, that are geopolitically unstable and potentially linked with social and environmental damage?*
- *What rules to put in place to ensure market functioning, maintain high level of security of supply and integrate more renewables?*

12:30–14:00 Lunch

14:00–15:30 Golden age of natural gas is over, really?

IEA's World Energy Outlook 2022 sees global natural gas demand in 2050 to be lower than last year's projection, with half of this revision occurring in advanced economies; deployment of renewables in the power sector and of heat pumps in buildings in US (IRA), less coal-to-gas switching due to higher gas prices, slower natural gas demand growth in China, etc.

Following US and EU sanctions and embargoes, the future status of Russia, world's largest gas reserves holder, also the second-largest producer of natural gas is subject to changes, with collateral impacts on global natural gas markets and trade.

At the same time, European countries have been very active over the last months to secure alternative gas supply sources in order to meet demand in the year ahead and beyond.

Questions to be addressed include:

- *How has the gas crisis affected the prospects for gas in emerging markets and developing economies in Asia?*
- *How to make investments in the gas sector compatible with energy transition and gas retreat?*
- *How long a transition role for natural gas?*
- *What does gas flaring reduction require in terms of new gas monetization strategies, business models, and regulations?*

15:30–15:45 Coffee Break

15:45–17:15 Climate negotiations at COP27: what implications for the energy sector?

The unfinished business of the Glasgow COP Glasgow, the worsening climate crisis, tensions in the hydrocarbon markets and the risks of economic and the risk of an economic recession, all point to a particularly difficult COP27. Policymakers and world leaders meet in Egypt to take the next step in the fight against the climate crisis at a time where the ripple effects of the conflict in Ukraine have produced wide-ranging economic, social and geopolitical consequences that will last for the years to come.

Economic slowdown during the Covid pandemic has led to short term reduction of CO2 emissions and concerns over energy security and domestic industrialization are pushing up investments in renewables to higher scale.

The economic transformation that net-zero requires is unprecedented and calls for investment in the hundreds of trillions of dollars over the next 30 years. Many investments will have positive returns, meaning the private sector has a financial incentive to invest, provided there is sufficient economic, political, and regulatory stability along with tools to manage risks.

Global clean energy transition holds new promise for many developing nations economic and social development, with solar, other renewables and emerging areas such as critical minerals and green hydrogen offering strong growth potential if managed well. Full development of such potential will require mobilization of financial resources at scale.

Questions to be addressed include:

- *From the energy sector perspective, what are the main take-aways from the COP27?*
- *Will the international community succeed in defining adequate carbon markets? Is '1.5 degrees' still on track?*
- *Will developed countries pledges to help poorer countries deal with climate change?*
- *What lessons can be drawn from recent climate policy shifts in various countries (Brazil, USA, ...)?*

17:15–17:30 Concluding Remarks