



Paris Energy Club Spring Meeting

Wednesday 13 April 2022

Venue : Maison d'Amérique Latine, 217 Boulevard Saint-Germain, 75007 Paris

Agenda

9:30–10:00 Registration and Welcome Coffee

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

10:15–12:30 The road towards a low-carbon energy system: what role for CCUS?

New technologies are essential if the world is to achieve global decarbonization targets. Carbon capture, use, and storage (CCUS) is necessary to decarbonize hard-to-abate sectors, offset their emissions and support a faster transition. However, CCUS costs remain prohibitively high and CCUS equipment consumes a lot of energy. Rollout of CCUS has generally stalled at second- or third-of-a-kind commercial-scale installations at coal or gas power plants, steel plants, and refineries. Moreover, innovation has been slow, but new technologies are emerging, and further R&D would be needed to reduce costs; additional incentives will likely be required to make CCUS financially viable at commercial scale.

This session will review barriers hindering faster and larger deployment of CCUS technologies, and look at roles of policies, technologies, and markets in making CCUS to offer significant strategic value in the transition to net-zero.

Framing remarks:

Florence Delprat-Jannaud, IFPEN Program manager: “CO₂: capture, storage and negative emissions”

Questions to be addressed include:

- *What are the main barriers to a rapid scaling-up of CO₂ capture technology and projects?*
- *What are the technological, regulatory and economic levers that can help CCUS to be more widely deployed?*
- *What contributions can reasonably be expected from nature-based carbon removal options (e.g. afforestation, reforestation, and restoration of coastal and marine habitats)? Or technology-based solutions such as bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS)?*
- *How can collaboration and partnership help in speeding up deployment of CCUS technology across the board?*

Moderator: **Pierre-Franck Chevet**, President, Paris Energy Club

12:30–14:00 Lunch

14:00–15:30 European energy security: what lessons can be driven from the Ukrainian crisis?

Europe's energy security falls under threat following Russia's invasion of Ukraine that spread multiple spillover effects on Europe's energy systems that were already threatened by soaring prices fueling inflation. The question of the European energy systems resilience was brought up on the top of policy makers agenda.

Energy security of the EU, which has been analyzed from the long-term sustainability angle during the last 3 decades, had suddenly to cope with short-term concerns (dependence, volatility...).

This session will look at the main lessons that Europe can draw from the energy crisis triggered by the war in Ukraine and its consequences and look at policies that can move the European energy system towards greater resilience in the longer term.

Framing remarks:

Vincent Demoury, Secretary General, International Group of LNG importers (GIIGNL)

Questions to be addressed include:

- *What critical lessons does Russia's war with Ukraine offers to better understand recent global energy markets development?*
- *Is an EU strategy to break free from Russian natural gas doable, if yes, at what cost?*
- *How could such strategy reshape EU's relations with its other energy partners, including Mediterranean neighbors?*
- *What are the long-term implications of the Russia-Ukraine war for the EU's decarbonization strategy?*

Moderator: **Saïd Nachet**, Director, Paris Energy Club

15:30–15:45 Coffee Break

15:45–17:15 Geopolitics of the energy transformation: old approaches and new realities

The so called “energy transformation” has been driven by the declining costs of electricity produced from non-hydro renewable sources, the problems of pollution and climate change caused by fossil fuels, the spread of renewable energy promotion policies, technological innovation, shareholders’ increasing demands, and a major shift in public opinion. Renewables, in combination with energy efficiency, now form the leading edge of a far-reaching global energy transition. While the common perception is that renewables and green energies do improve energy security, the challenges induced by energy transition policies could paradoxically turn out being as complex as today’s geopolitics of energy. In addition, the geographical distribution of the production of critical raw materials (CRMs) introduces an important dimension of mineral geopolitics, akin to the concentrations of oil and gas in certain large producers.

The session will assess the redistribution of power and influence among energy producers and consumers in the wake of the ongoing energy transformation.

Framing remarks:

Dr. David Crikemans, Associate Professor, University of Antwerp, Belgium

Questions to be addressed include:

- *What are the geopolitical implications of the accelerating global shift to renewables and green energies?*
- *To what extent does the energy transformation impact regional and global energy security?*
- *Are existing institutions and fora well suited to deal with the geopolitical consequences of the energy transformation?*
- *What are the foreseeable consequences of global energy transformation on oil and gas rich countries?*

Moderator: **Claude Mandil**, Former Executive Director, IEA

17:15–17:30 Concluding Remarks