Energy Transition in Romania *Challenges and socio-economic impacts*

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Just E-volution 2030

The socio-economic impacts of energy transition in Europe



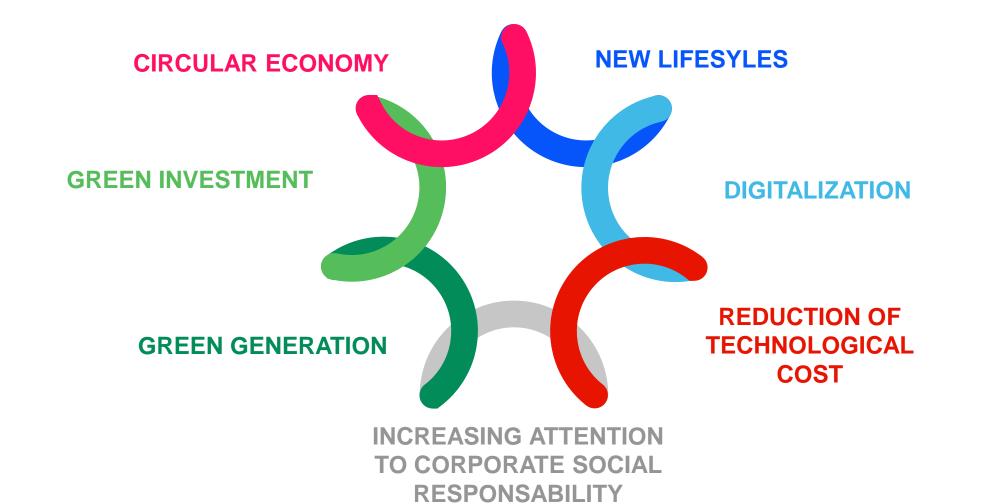




Beyond policy targets...

Seven socio-economic trend, spurring the energy transition





Benefits associated to **energy transition**

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Preserving European industrial competitiveness



Reducing air pollution and improving human health



Increasing the net industrial production



Boosting employment



Enabling higher level of resilience and security of supply



What?

Challenges Associated to Energy Transition

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Industrial competitiveness

(Preserving today's industrial competitiveness and creating the conditions for tomorrow industrial competitiveness)

Reduction of industrial production related to thermal technologies and "absorption" of the negatively impacted value chains

Strengthening the present electric technologies value chains and positioning on new technological productions

Guaranteeing adequate **investment levels** to face the challenges set by energy transition

Managing skills mismatch and integration of the workforce

Distributive effects

(Avoiding negative distributive effects across different socio-economic dimensions)

Effectively ensuring **social assistance and support** to people who will be negatively affected by the transition

Guaranteeing equal access to the benefits generated by the energy transition

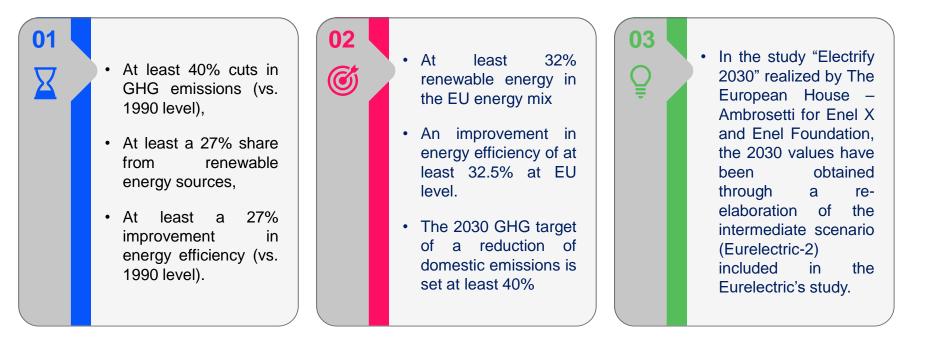
Avoiding **unfair distribution** of costs related to energy transition

Creating cost-reflecting and efficient energy market

Three Different Scenarios Embedded in the Analytical Assessment Model

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Reference Scenario | EUCO3232.5 | Eurelectric



Reference Scenario

In line with the EU 2030 Climate & Energy Framework targets, meaning

EUCO3232.5 Scenario

As part of a group of EUCO scenarios that have been derived from the EU Reference Scenario, the legislation introduced, under the European Commission's Clean Energy for all Europeans package, the EUCO3232.5 Scenario for 2030

Eurelectric Scenario

The Eurelectric Scenario is based on the evolution curve elaborated by Eurelectric in the 2018 study "Decarbonization pathways" and originally it is referred to 2050.

SOURCE: THE EUROPEAN HOUSE - AMBROSETTI ELABORATION, 2019.

Methodology

3,745 products and technologies representing the overall European manufacturing industry, in 2017, have been considered



Then, the products and technologies involved in and potentially impacted by the energy transition enabled by electrification have been identified, resulting in 977 products and technologies.

Their prevailing nature with regard to the energy transition:

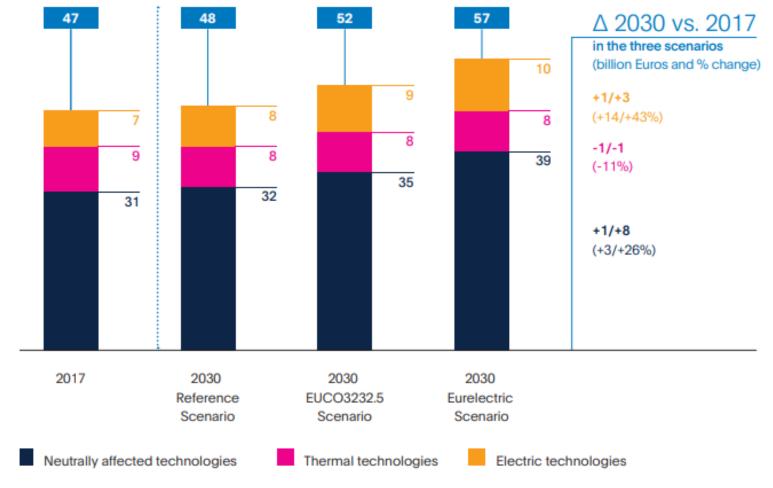
- neutral (the ones which should not be affected by the electrification process),
- **electric** (the ones more closely related to the electric technologies and expected to be potentially positively affected by the energy transition)
- thermal (the ones more closely related to traditional fuel or other thermal technologies and expected to be potentially negatively affected by the energy transition) technologies.



Production value of electric, thermal and neutral technologies in Romania



2017 vs. 2030 (Billion Euros)

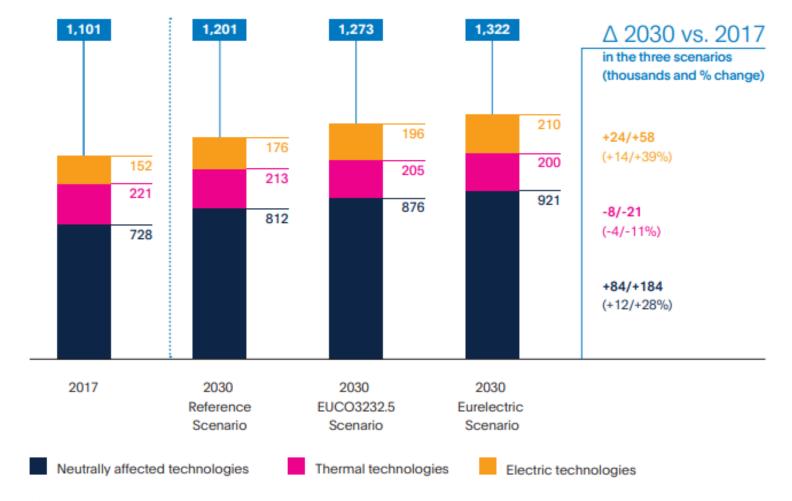


SOURCE: THE EUROPEAN HOUSE - AMBROSETTI ELABORATION ON PRODCOM AND EUROSTAT DATA, 2019.

Employment in electric, thermal and neutral technologies in Romania



2017 vs. 2030 (thousands)







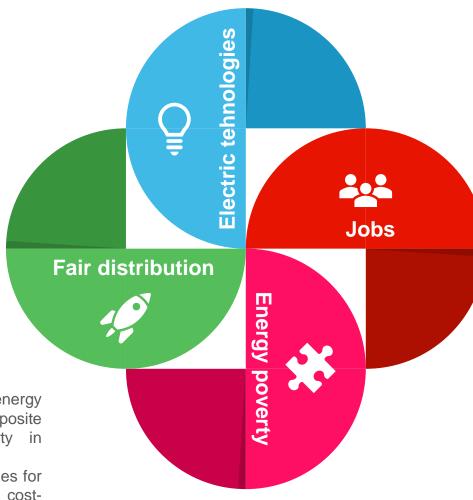
Policy Recommendations

Fair distribution of costs associated to the energy transition

- Revising cost items within the electricity bill by transferring the policy costs from electricity bills to public Finance.
- Discharging the electricity bills from unproper taxes and levies

Addressing the issue of energy poverty

- Agreeing on a common definition of energy poverty, introducing an official composite index for measuring energy poverty in Member States.
- Fostering social tariffs or energy subsidies for low-income households, maintaining costreflective tariffs





Deployment of electric technologies

 Supporting the deployment of electric technologies by promoting an effective value chains conversion toward electric technologies along the overall value chain

Managing job losses and increasing job opportunities

• Managing job losses, increasing job opportunities and addressing the issue of re-skilling and up-skilling.

Download the Full Report:





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