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Multi-objective Evaluation of Renewable Technology Subsidy Portfolios Under Covid19 Recovery Packages

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www.paris-reinforce.eu



1. Context of study

• EU Recovery Plan

2. Methods

3. Overview of results

- Portfolios €100 billion
- Portfolios €150 billion
- Portfolios €200 billion

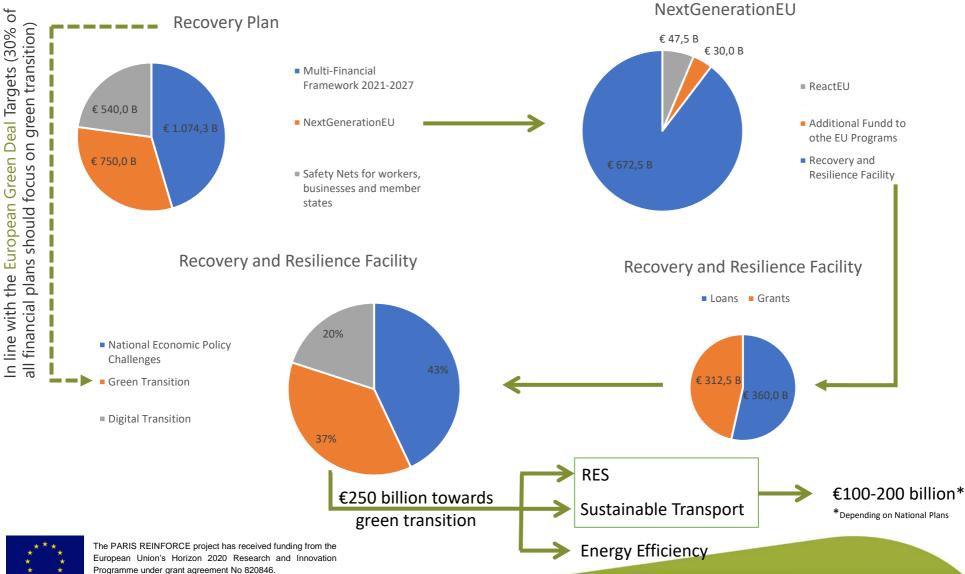
4. Main findings – Discussion

• Interesting dynamics



Context of study - EU Recovery Plan





Methods



Input data for the multi-objective optimization

Integrated Assessment model

GCAM

Performance of the 8 technologies to the 2 optimization criteria



8 Technologies:

Biofuels
Solid Biomass
CSP
Wind

Geothermal o Biogas

Multi-objective portfolio optimization

2 optimization criteria

Maximize (a) further emissions cuts, (b) new jobs from the transition, on top of CP scenario

Optimization with AUGMECON – R

- o Successful in finding the exact Pareto set of a problem
- Powerful algorithm for solving multi-objective integer programming (MOIP) problems
- o Highly reduced computation time

Robustness Analysis

Monte Carlo Simulations







Portfolio Budget	Jobs Created (2025)	Emissions Cuts (2030)	Technologies
€100 billion	230-260 thousand	50-123 Mt CO ₂ equivalent	Combinations of:
€150 billion	300-350 thousand	134-160 Mt CO ₂ equivalent	WindBiogasBiofuels
€200 billion	415-432 thousand	154-233Mt CO ₂ equivalent	• Geothermal





Move from P1 to P2 there is a shift from biofuel to wind investments which increases jobs but limits emission reduction



The PARIS REINFORCE project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under grant agreement No 820846.

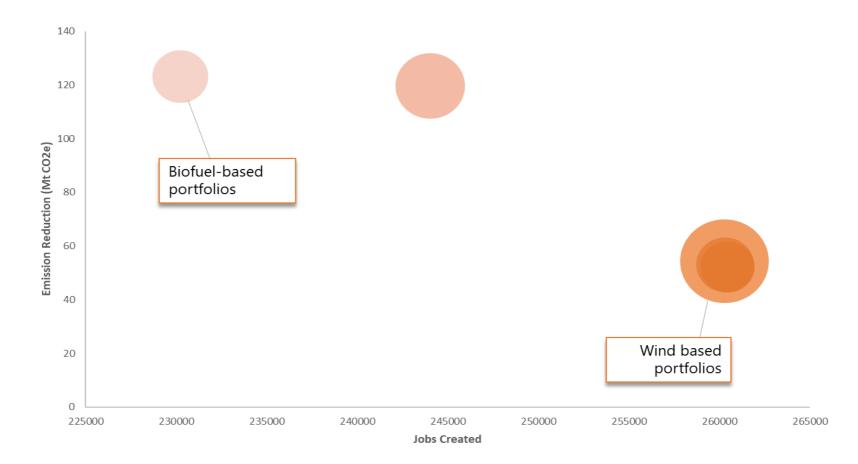
Portfolios €100 billion













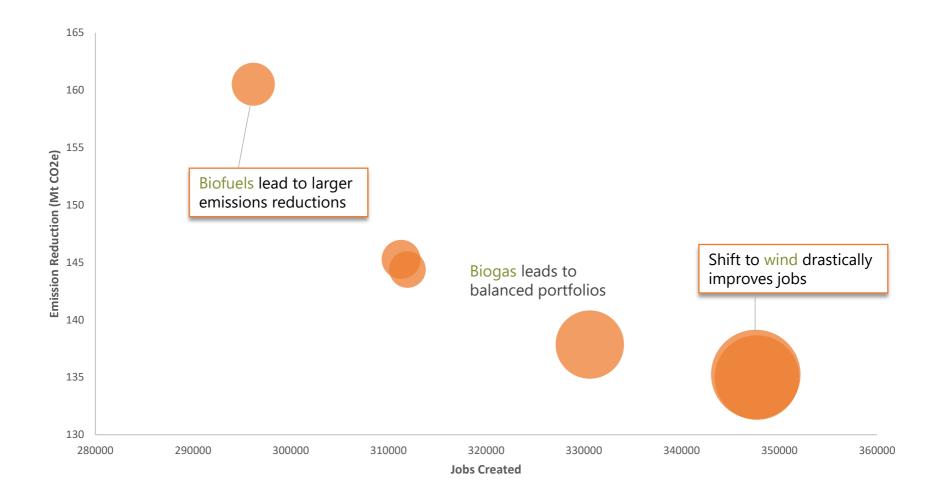
Portfolios €150 billion PARIS REINFORCE **296** 2,1 300 350 312 P1 P2 3,4 300 250 87,8 250 200 160 149,5 1,2 200 9.5 150 149,1 **144** 0,6 124 150 171 80,9 51,8 Replacement of 100 100 biofuel investment 115 50 78 increases jobs, limits 50 74 35 emission reduction 0 0 Investment (billion €) Emission Reduction Jobs Created Investment (billion €) Emission Reduction Jobs Created (Mt CO2e) (Thousands) (Mt CO2e) (Thousands) ■ Biogas ■ Biofuels ■ Geothermal Biogas Wind Wind Biofuels Geothermal TOTAL 165,0 Emission Reduction (Mt CO2e) 160,0 Shift to wind drastically improves jobs 155,0 Ρ1 347,7 150,0 P2 0,6 350 145,0 300 87,8 140,0 250 135,0 200 130,0 149,2 134 300,000 310.000 290,000 320.000 230.00 240.00 250.00 360.00 4.6 150 0,4 51,8 100 80,9 **Jobs Created** 50 The PARIS REINFORCE project has received funding from the 38,2 European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation 15.3 Programme under grant agreement No 820846.

Investment (billion €) Emission Reduction

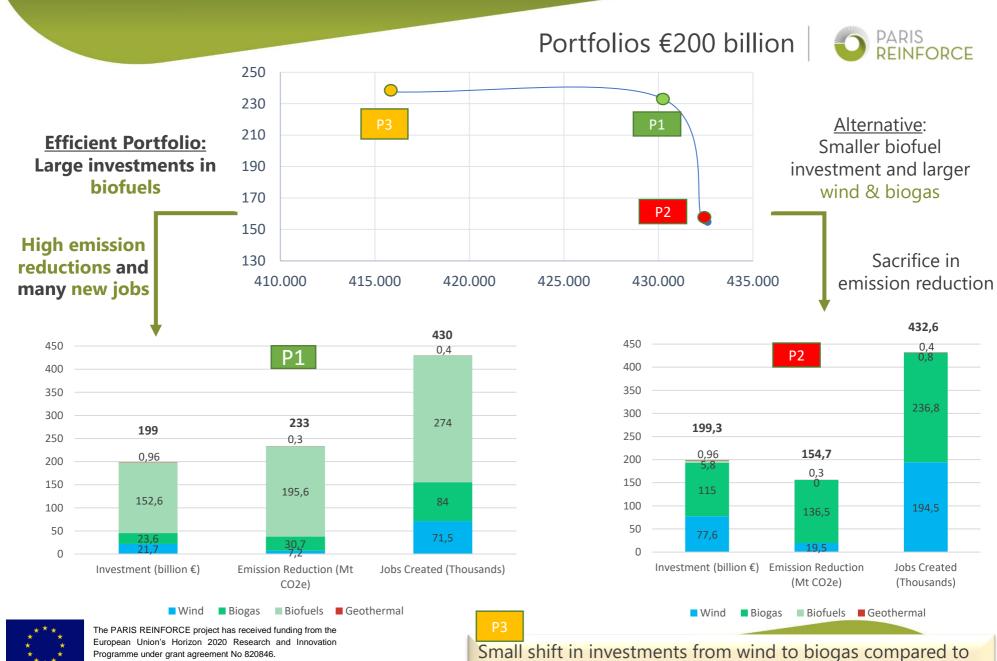
(Thousands)







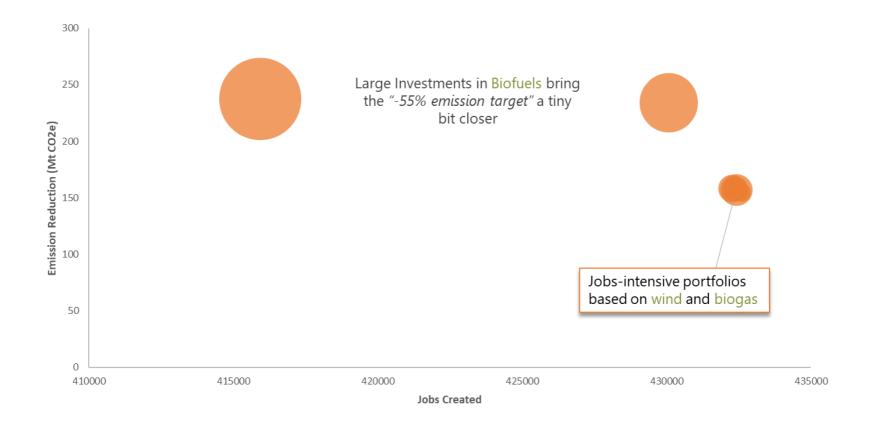




P1 causing reduction of jobs created

Programme under grant agreement No 820846.

Robustness Analysis (€200 b.)





Main findings - Discussion



- Recovery plan potential to **support employment** in green transition
 - 230k 432k new jobs (2025) in energy sector
- Support package could also bring EU a bit closer to new 2030 climate target, cheap
 - $\,\circ\,$ Up to 233 Mt CO2_e cumulative emissions cuts (2030)
 - \circ ~0.2-1% cut on top of Current Policies (cumulative CO₂), depending
 - BUT: gaining on investments: **pushing down costs** of existing EU climate policies
- Overall optimal (against both criteria):
 - Biogas, biofuels, wind
 - Uncertainty shocks play out differently depending on budget
- CP already good job in cutting emissions in power (ETS, decreasing capital costs), much less in transport/buildings, in which subsidies turn out more cost-effective







- Emphasis on emissions (biofuels): significant **LUC** emissions outside EU?
- **Small geothermal** investments complementary
- o Solar:
 - o already **high penetration of solar in CP** electricity mix
 - additional subsidies increase emissions (gas for balancing grid load)
- EVs: expensive emissions cuts, negligible job impact
- Same subsidies (EU), different dynamics globally:
 - \circ wind/solar improve
 - \circ contrary to biofuels/biogas







Thank you!

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