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Heinrich Boll Stiftung

On Policy brief by Climact

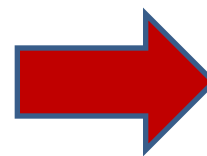
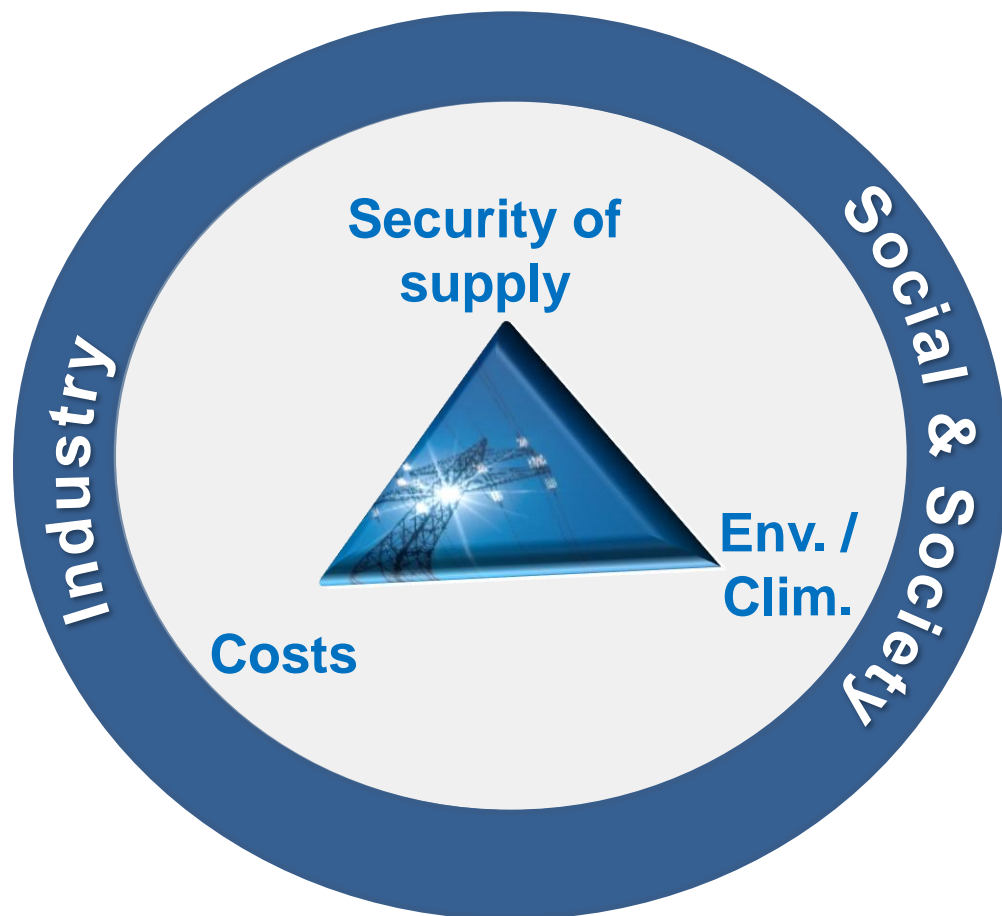
14/03/2017

Introductory remarks

- Technological evolution & openness to technology
- Setting the right framework
- Existing nuclear vs new nuclear
- Transition is not just over nuclear



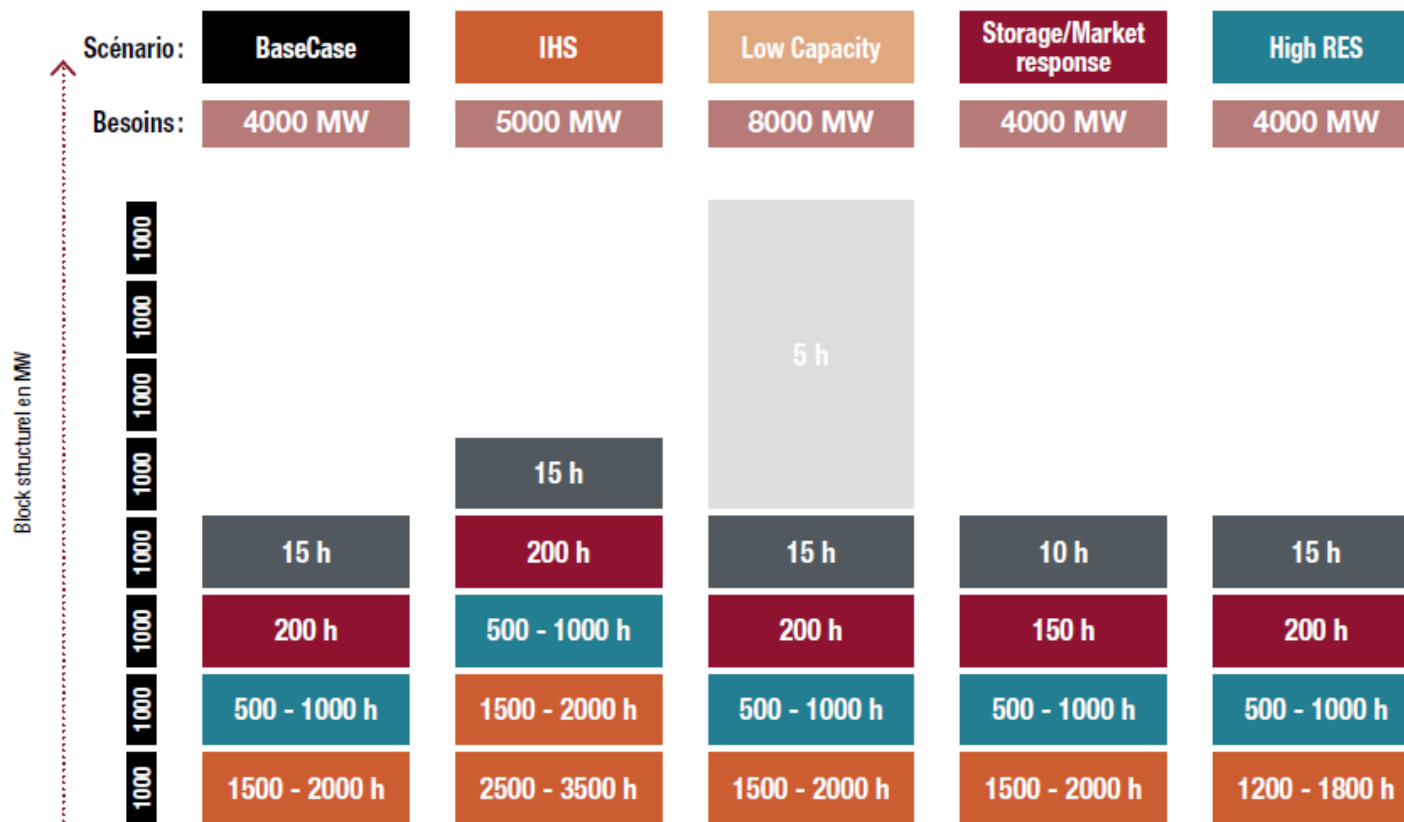
Objectives pursued



Means







Study: Elia



Source: Elia

Study: KUL

- The back-up costs, balancing costs and the grid costs are estimated between 9 and 25 €/MWh by 2030
- But also _{CCGE}
 - Spot price 
 - CO₂ 
 - Volatility 
 - Forward price 



Lock-in effect

- *“Nuclear prevent the emergence of new technologies or even play against the profitability of existing technologies (gas power plants)”*
 - *“Prolonging nuclear power plants may affect the energy transition by maintaining an overcapacity of rigid baseload power generation. This situation resulting in low electricity market price leads to low investments into the key elements of the energy transition (flexibility solutions and grid development).”*
- ➔
- What about imported coal electricity production?
 - What about all the other policies for a low carbon economy?
 - What about the current development of RES?
- ➔
- Affecting energy transition? But uncleared framework does have an impact on transition
 - Are we against low electricity market price (market price)?
... which differ from cost



Conclusion

**The governments need to come with a common
vision
shared with the stakeholders**





Q&A

