

# The economic and climate cost of dependence on fossil fuels

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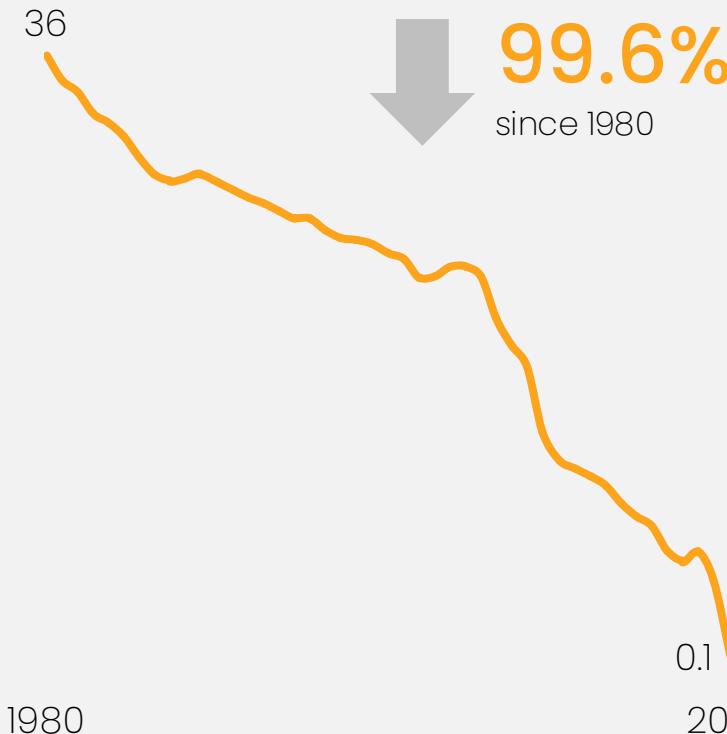
# But there is a technology revolution going on in energy

Decades of steady cost innovation improved electrotech economics

## Solar PV module price

\$/W, global price

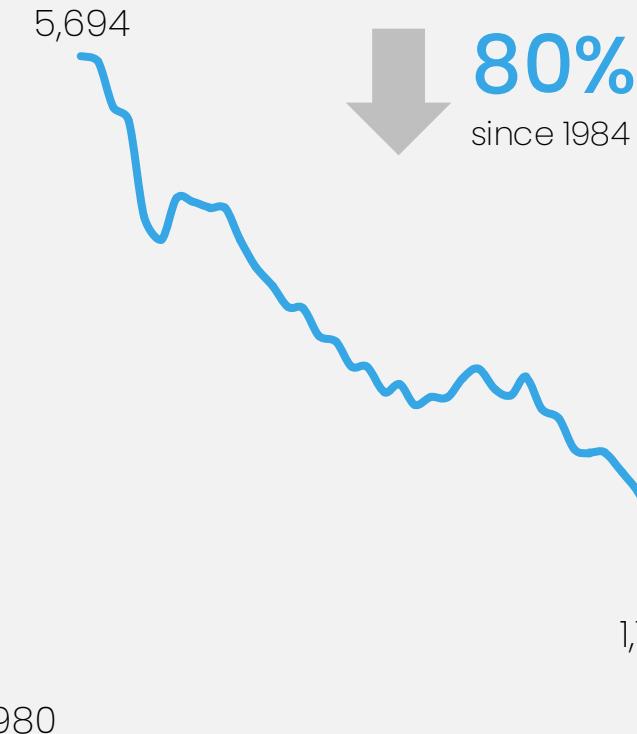
Logarithmic scale



## Wind installation cost

\$/kW, global price

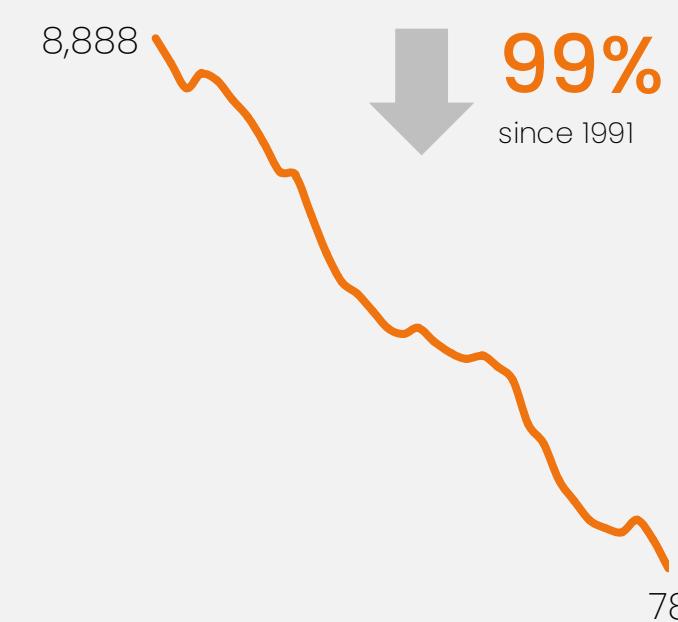
Logarithmic scale



## Battery cell price

\$/kW, global price

Logarithmic scale



# Leading to spectacular growth of electrotech

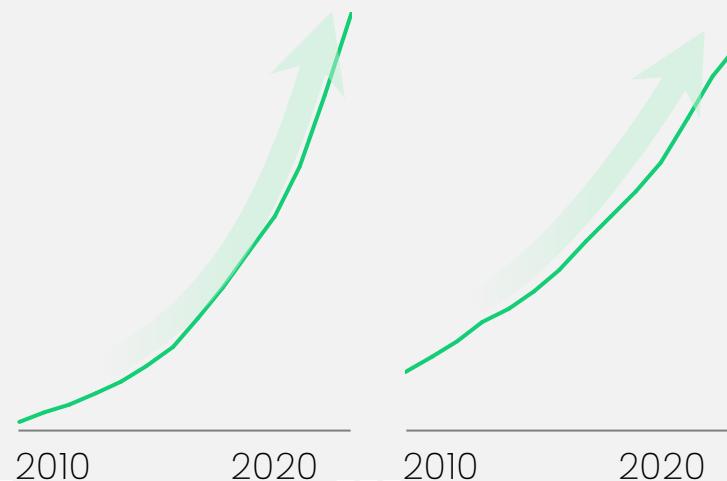
## Supply

### New ways to generate electricity

**Renewables** as vectors of change

**Solar PV**  
deployment (GW)

**Wind**  
deployment (GW)



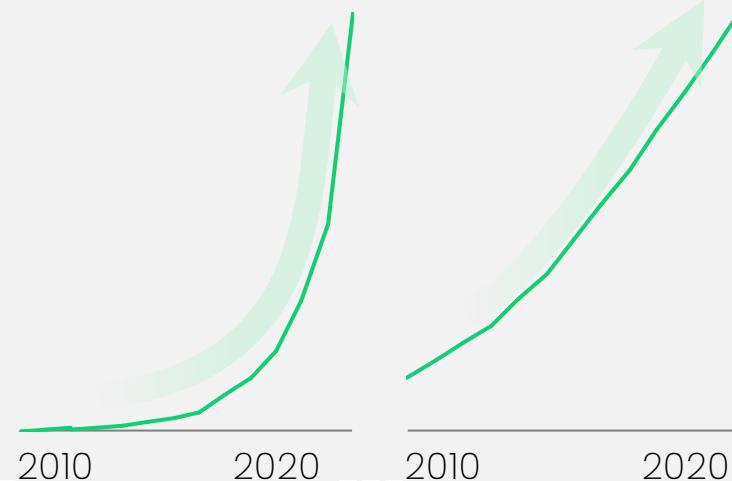
## Connections

### New ways to transport and store electricity

**Flextech/gridtech** as vectors of change

**Battery storage**  
deployment

**HVDC lines**  
deployment (km)



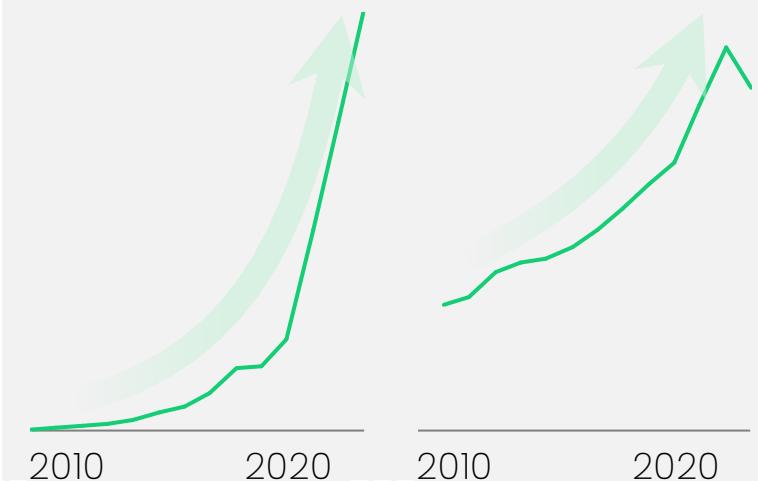
## Demand

### New ways to use electricity

**Electrification** as vector of change

**EV**  
sales

**Heat pumps**  
sales

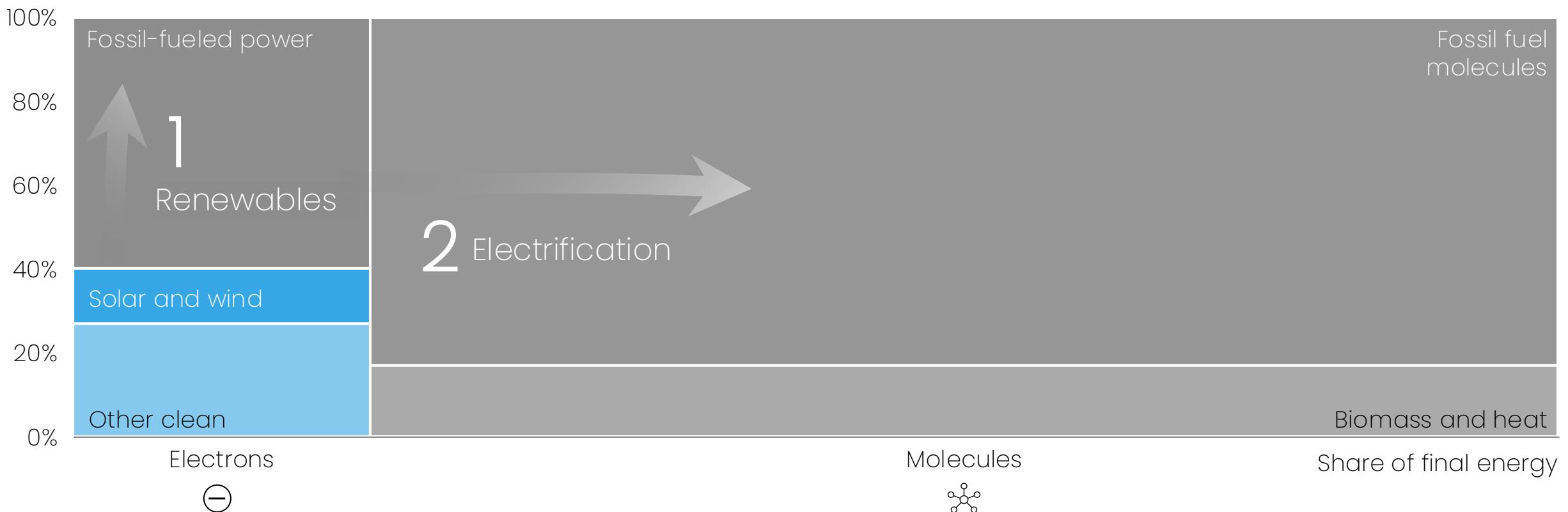


# Across two vectors of change

Renewables replace fossil electricity; electrification replaces fossil molecules

## Global final energy demand in 2023

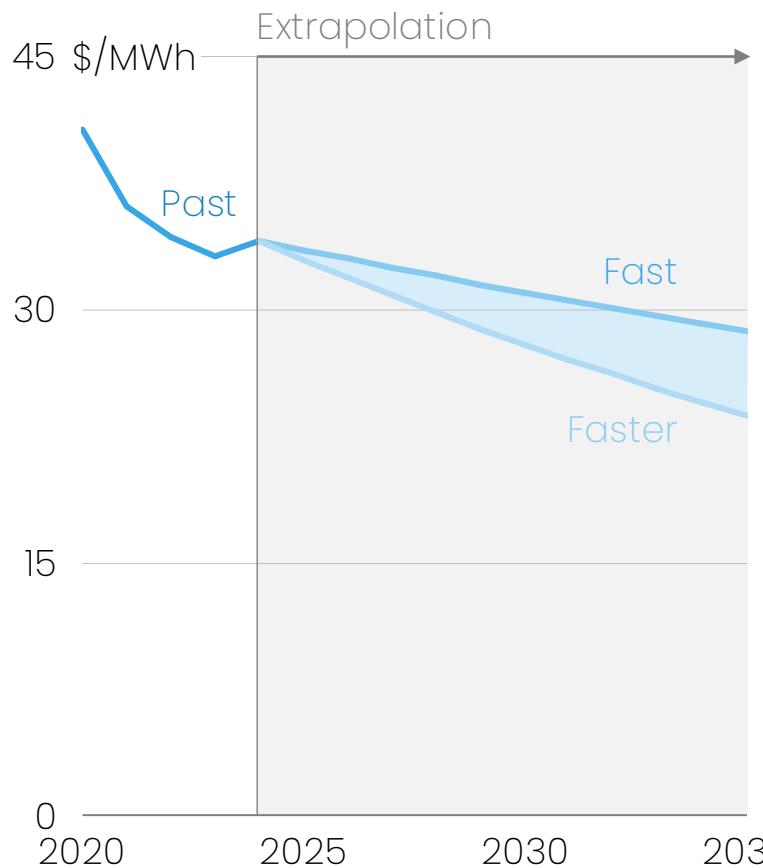
Share of final energy



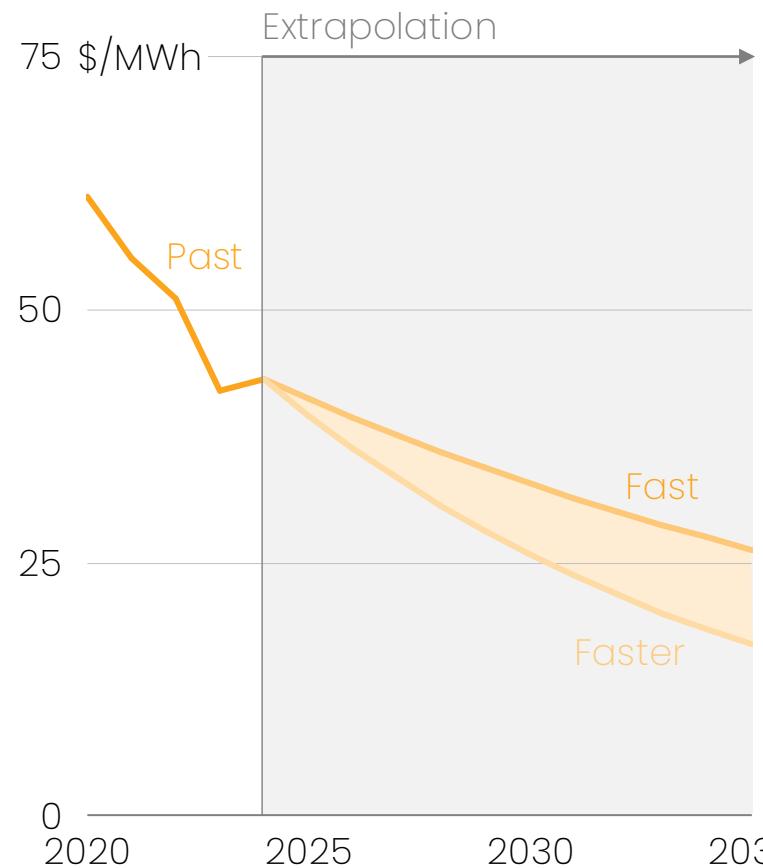
# Electrotech will get cheaper driven by learning curves

From competitive to irresistible

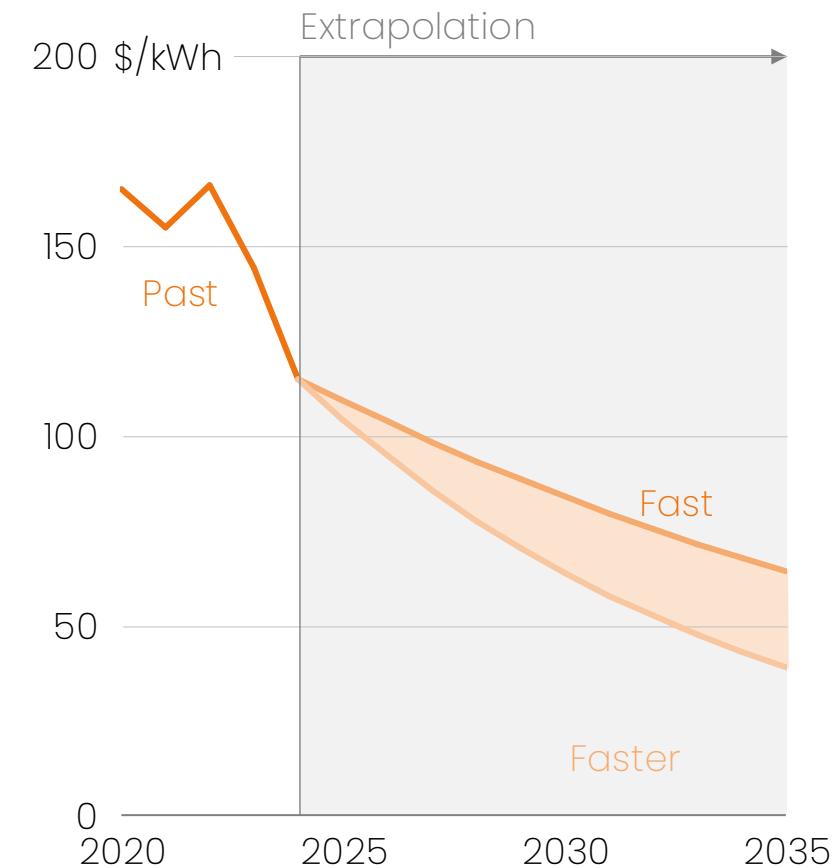
## Wind costs



## Solar costs



## Battery costs

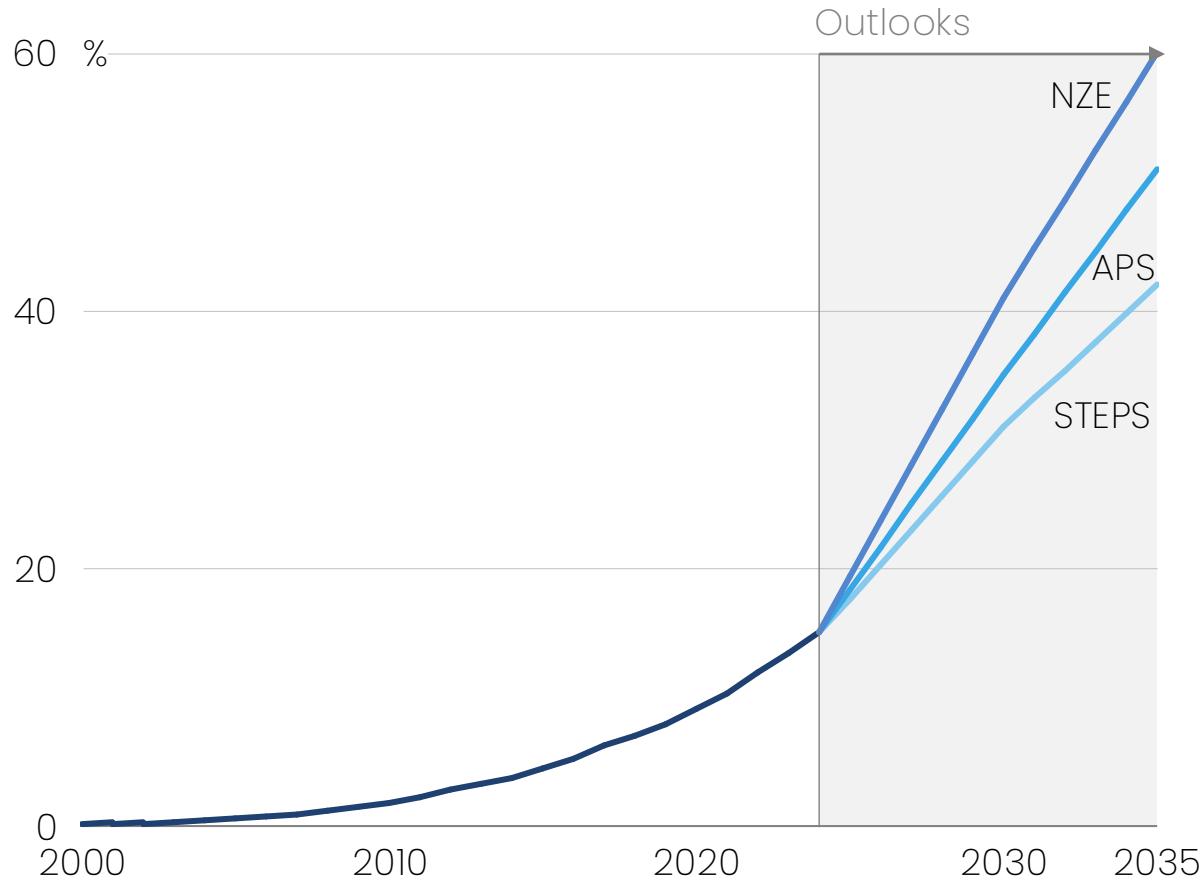


Sources: IRENA, BNEF, Ember Futures extrapolation based on learning rates; a method set out in detail by Oxford INET among others. Costs are derived by extrapolating historic growth rates and learning rates for each of the key technologies for the next decade. Solar assumes growth (g) of 15%-18% and learning rates (LR) of 20-30%. Wind 8-13% (g) growth 12-17% (LR). Batteries 19-22% g & 19-29% LR.

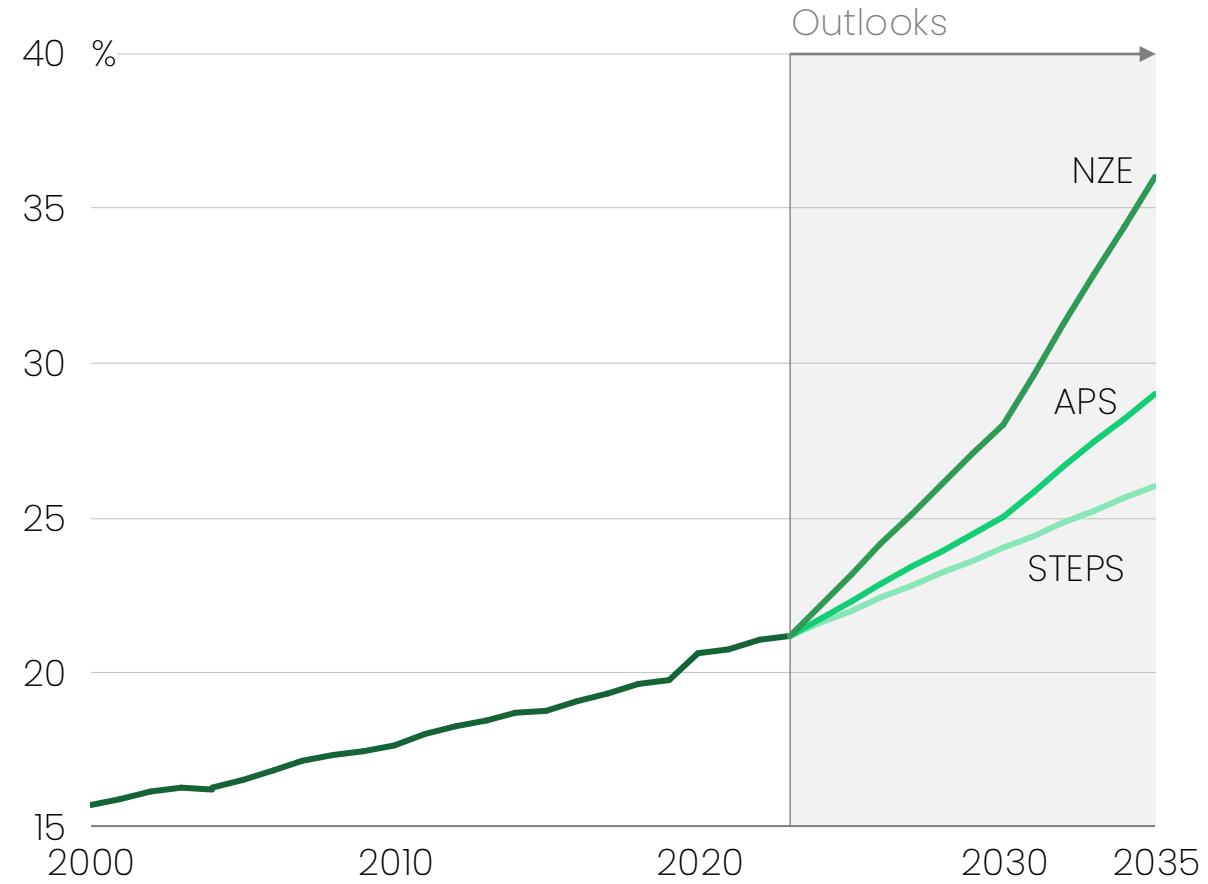
# The future is renewables and electrification

The momentum will continue

## Solar & wind share of global generation



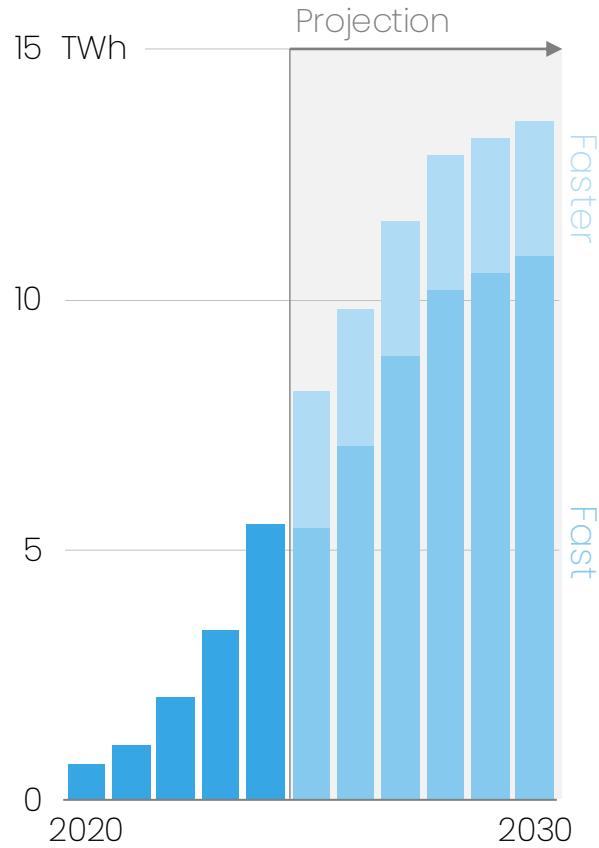
## Electricity share of final energy



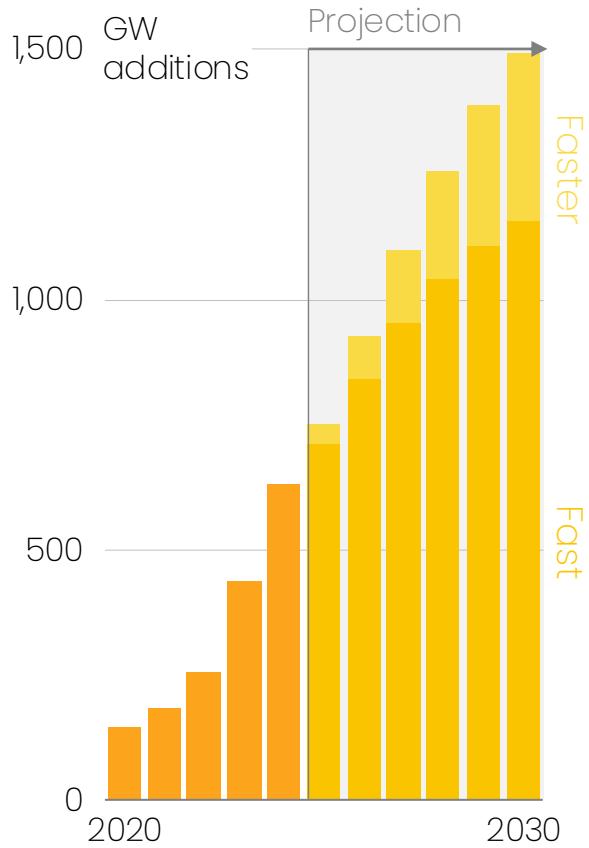
# This is the decisive decade

A century in the making, electrotech will define this decade

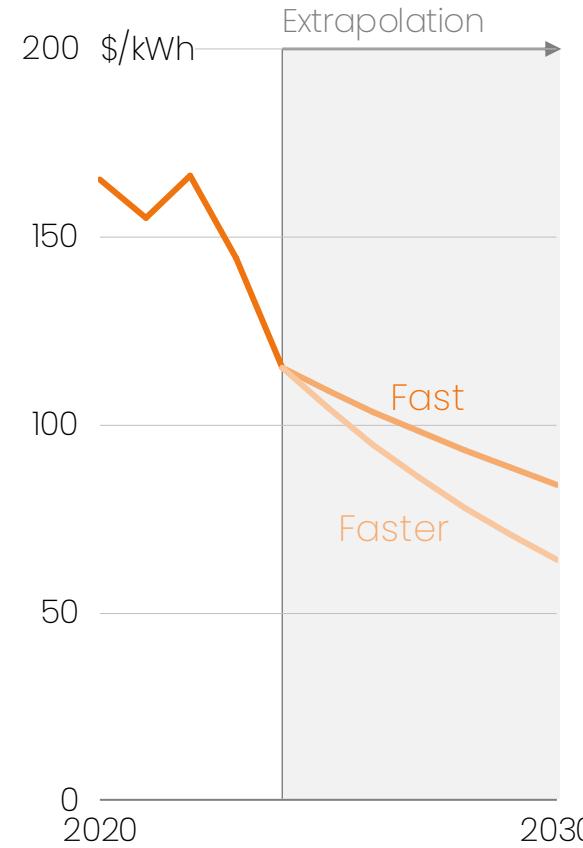
## Manufacturing capacity is built: Batteries



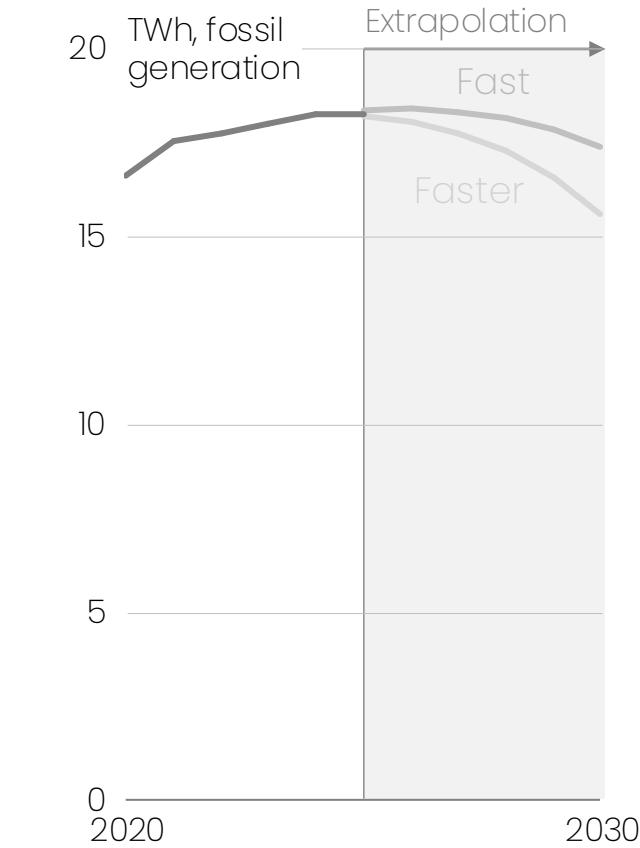
## S-curves hit their steepest parts: Solar



## Electrotech get too cheap to resist: Batteries

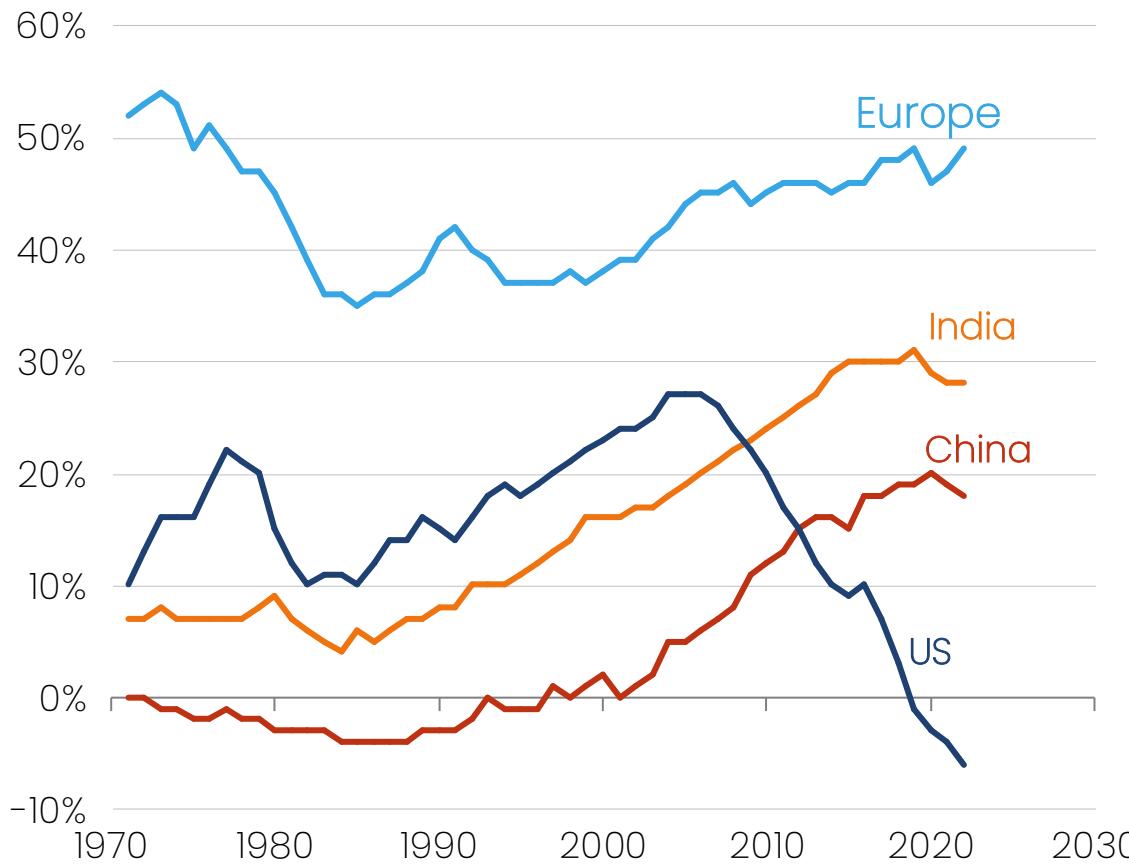


## Fossil fuel demand enters terminal decline

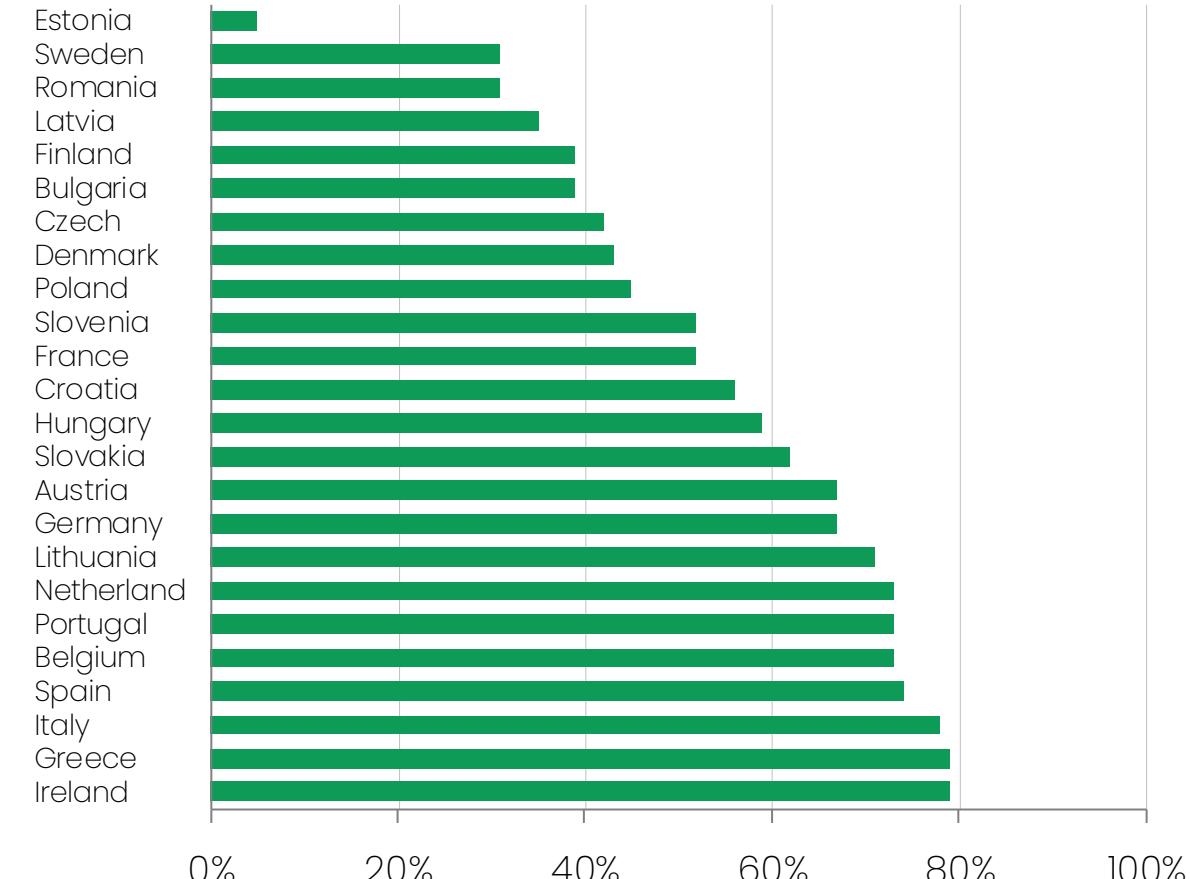


# Europe is very poorly positioned for the fossil fuel system

Net fossil fuel imports as share of primary energy demand



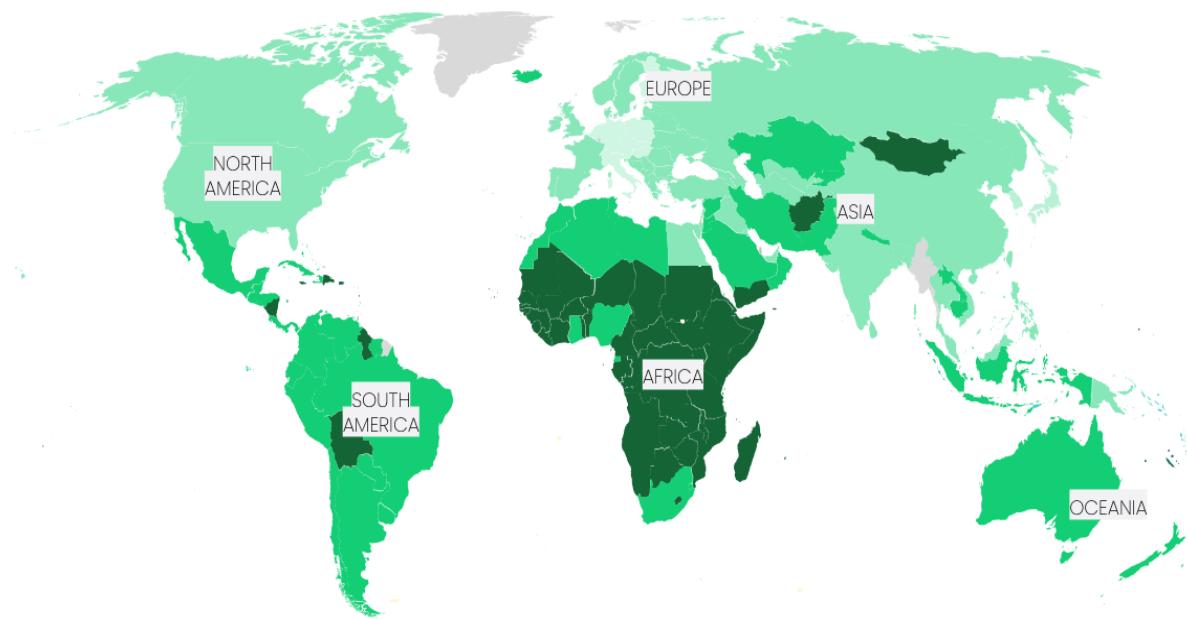
Net fossil fuel imports as share of demand 2022



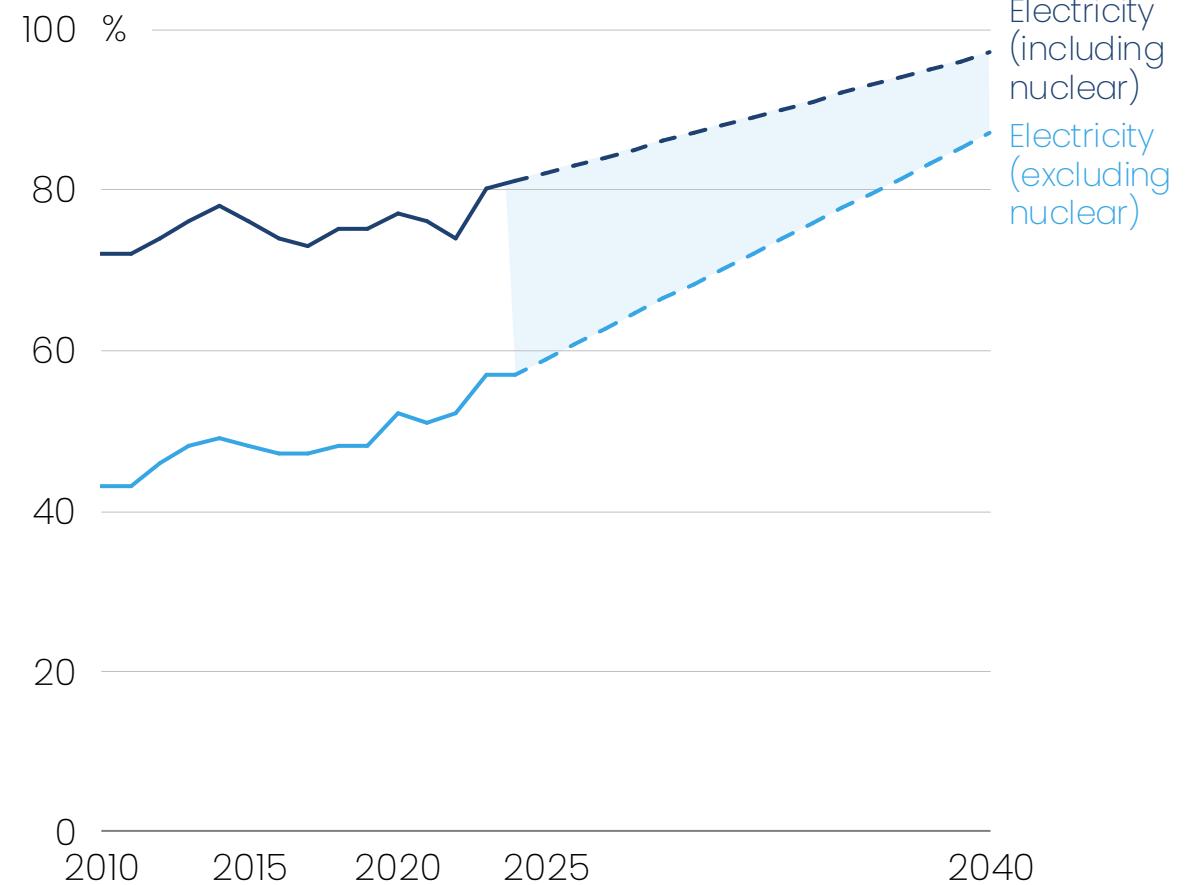
# Europe is well positioned to embrace electrotech

## Renewable potential as a multiple of demand

■ Superabundant: >1,000x ■ Abundant: >100x ■ Replete: >10x ■ Stretched: <10x ■ No data



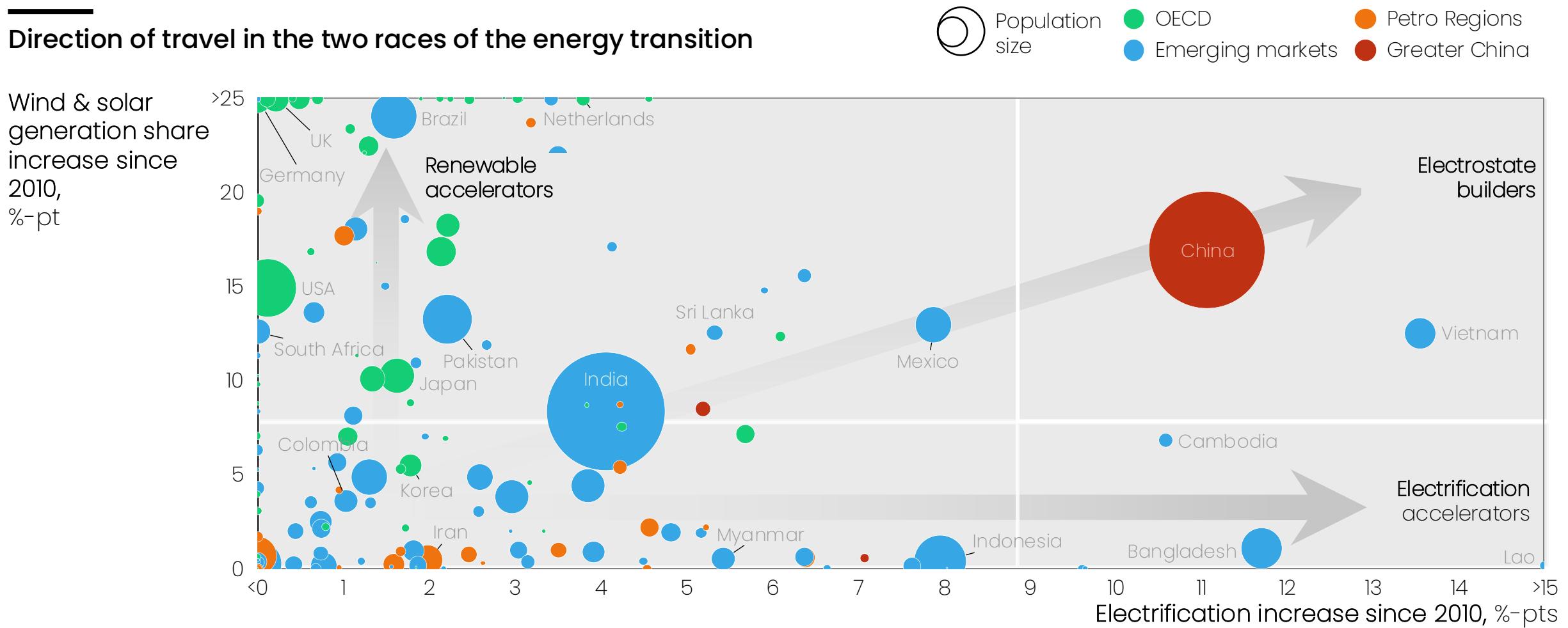
## Share of EU electricity from domestic sources



# But Europe is falling behind in practice

Many countries are building renewables; few an electrostate

## Direction of travel in the two races of the energy transition

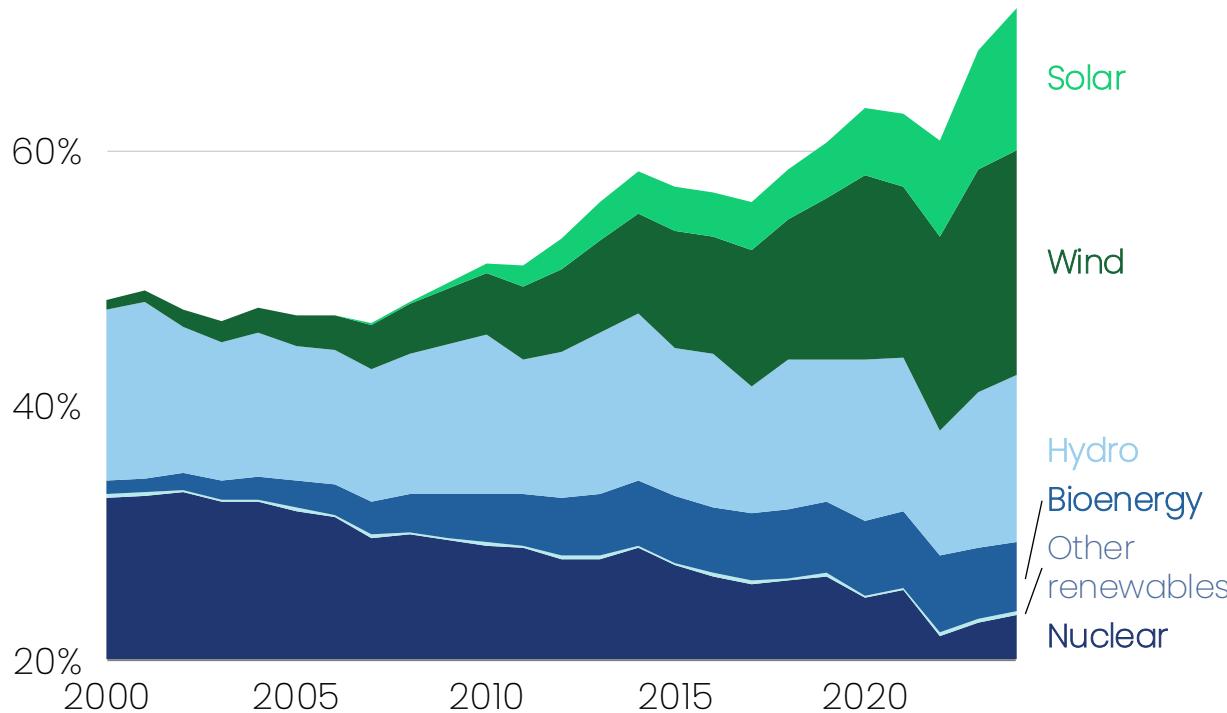


# Europe needs to focus on electrification

Renewables was stage one and is on track; we need to focus on stage two which is electrification

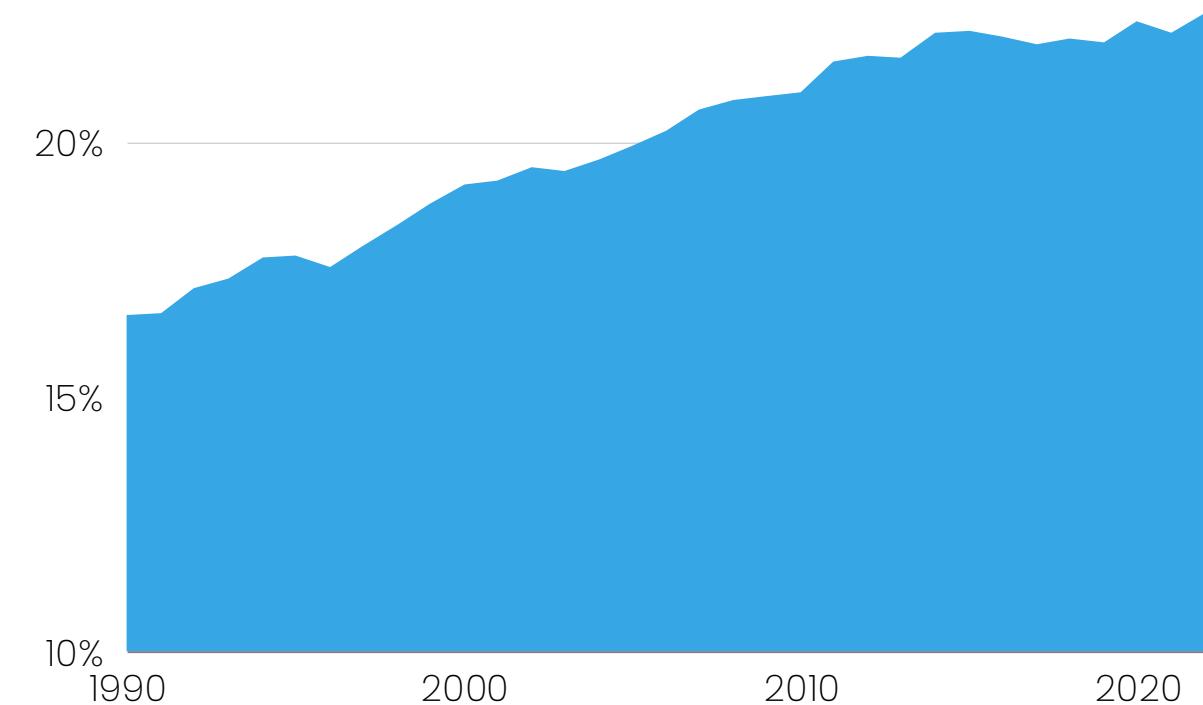
## 1. EU Renewables

80% of electricity generation



## 2. EU Electrification

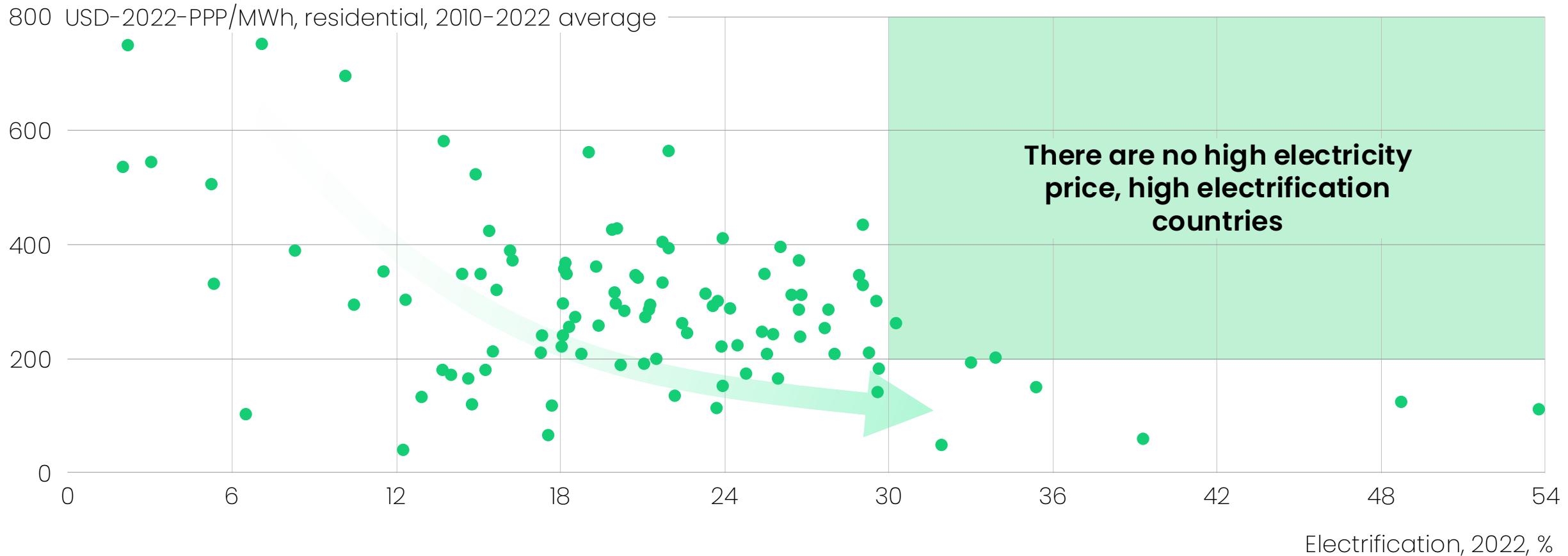
25% of final energy demand



# Reduce high electricity prices

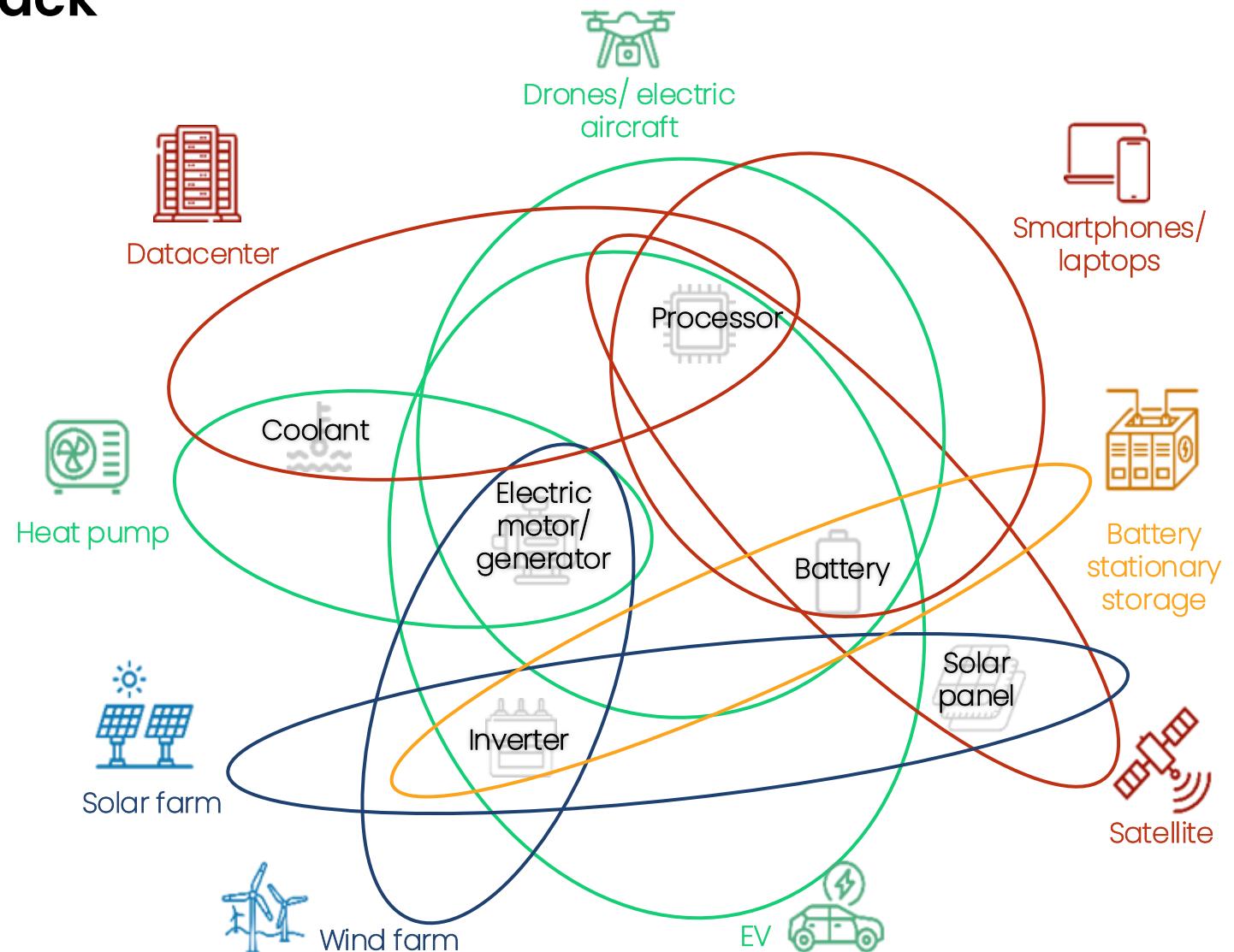
Lower prices incentivise uptake

## Electricity price



# Build up the electrotech stack

Electrotech is made of the same components as digital tech, and inherits its momentum



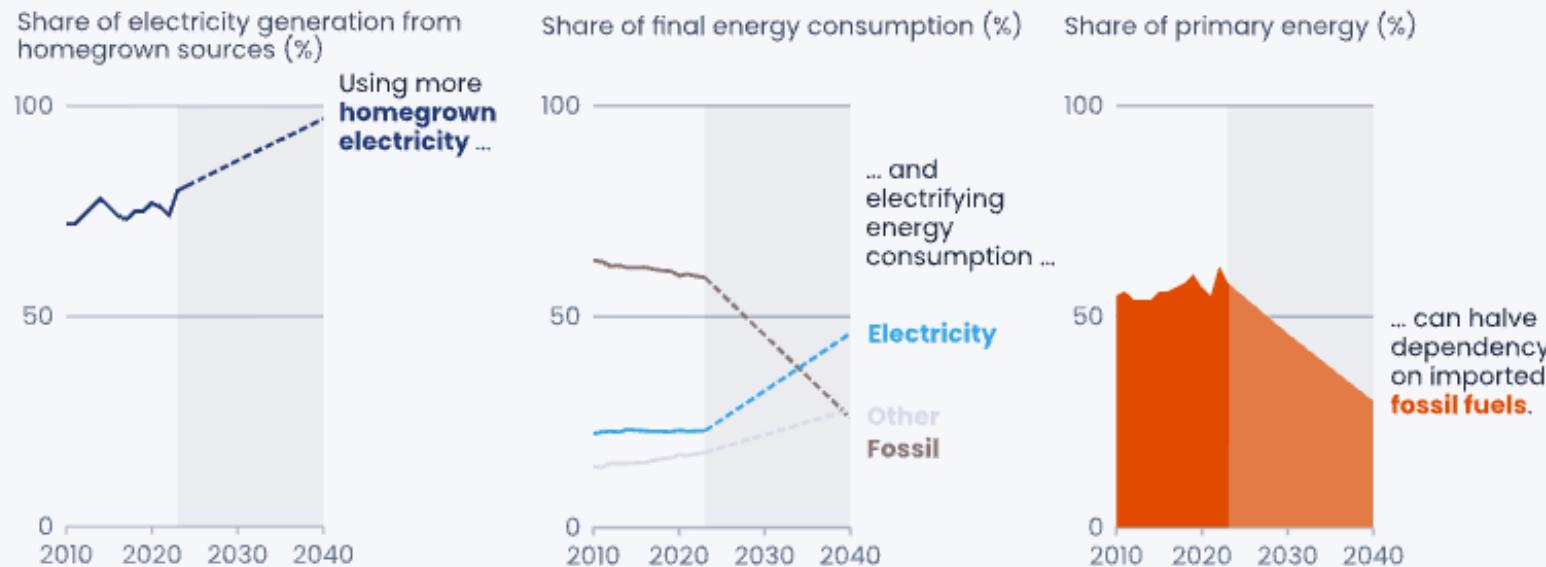
# Focus on what works

We do not need to focus on endgame solutions in 2025

	<b>Physics</b> Does it make the energy system more efficient?	<b>Economics</b> Is it small and modular, so it can be manufactured at scale and benefit from learning curves?	<b>Geopolitics</b> Does it enhance the independence and security of its user?
CCS	✗ No	✗ No	✗ No
Biofuels	✗ No	✗ No	✗ No unless you are Brazil
Green hydrogen	✗ No	✗ Not really except for the electrolyser	✓ Yes unless imported
Electrotech	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes

# Electrotech will dramatically reduce our energy dependency

## Homegrown clean power and electrification can halve EU fossil import dependency by 2040



Source: Ember, Eurostat, European Commission

Homegrown electricity generation includes renewables, fossil fuels sourced in the EU, and nuclear. Fossil import dependency represents the share of imported fossil fuels in primary energy.

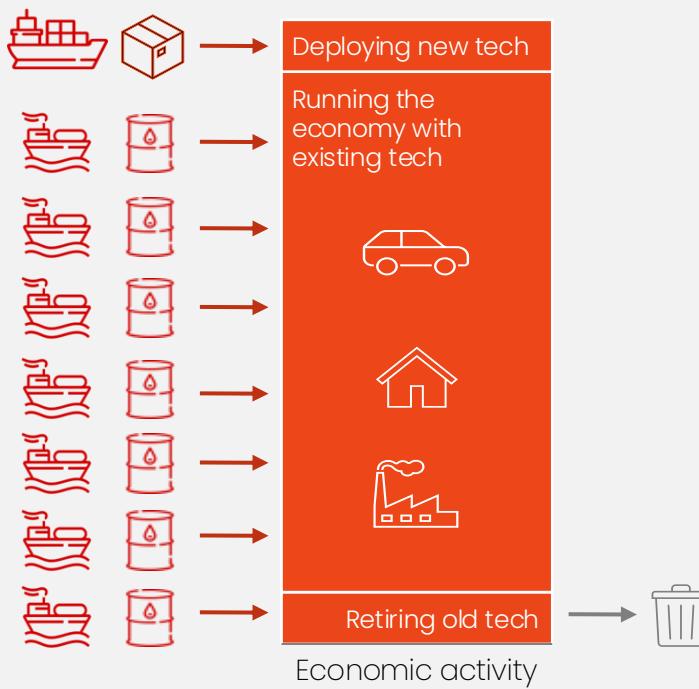
EMBER

# Electrotech offers a path to permanent energy security

When fossil flows stop, the economy stops. When electrotech flows stop, only growth is at risk

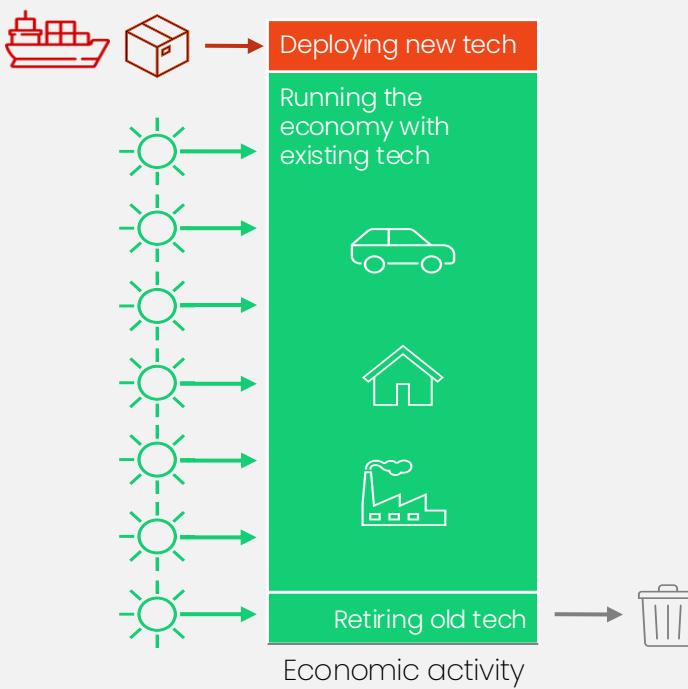
From fossil import dependency...

In an economy running on fossil imports, when imports stop, all activity stops



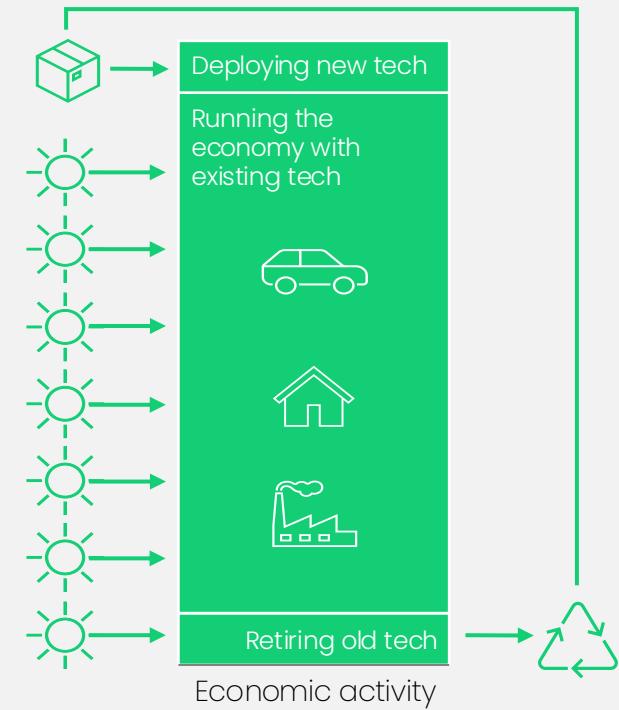
→ ...to electrotech import dependency...

In an economy running on imported electrotech, when imports stop, only growth is inhibited.



→ ...to full circular energy independence.

In an economy running on local circular electrotech, trade shocks have little impact



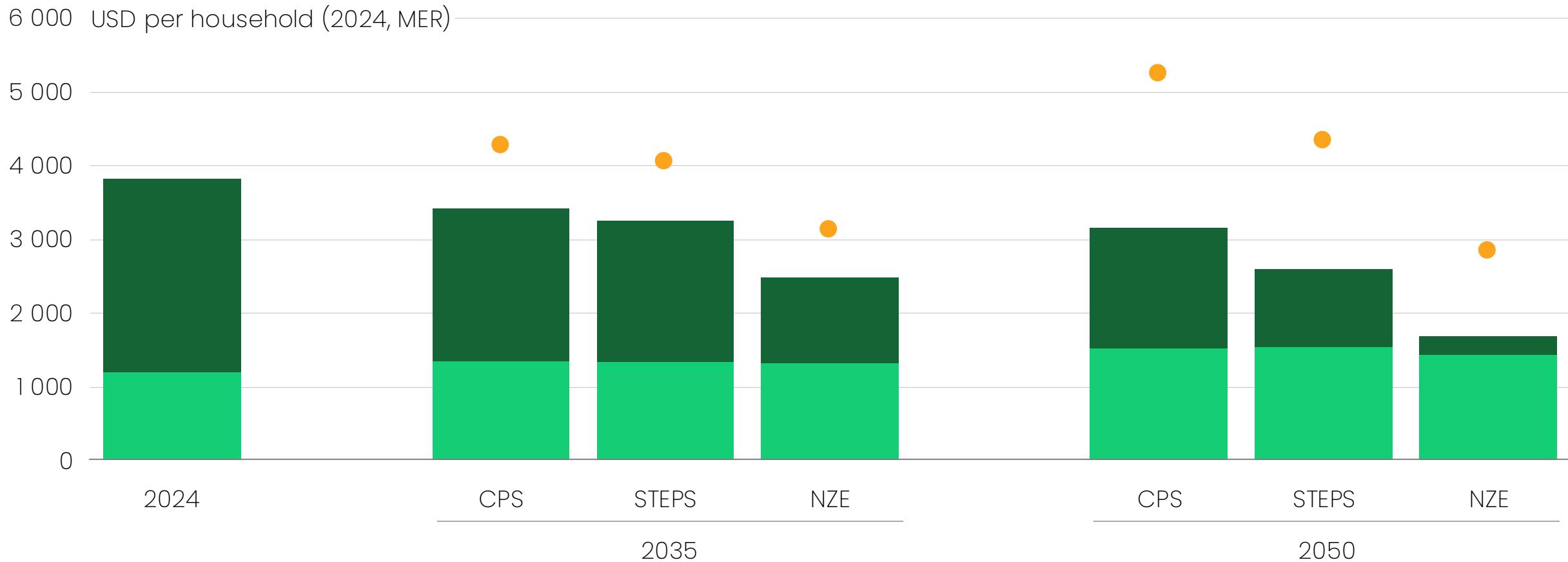
■ At immediate risks without imports

■ Not at immediate risk

# Electrotech will enable us to halve energy prices for European consumers

Electricity and total household energy bills by region and scenario, 2024, 2035 and 2050

Advanced economies



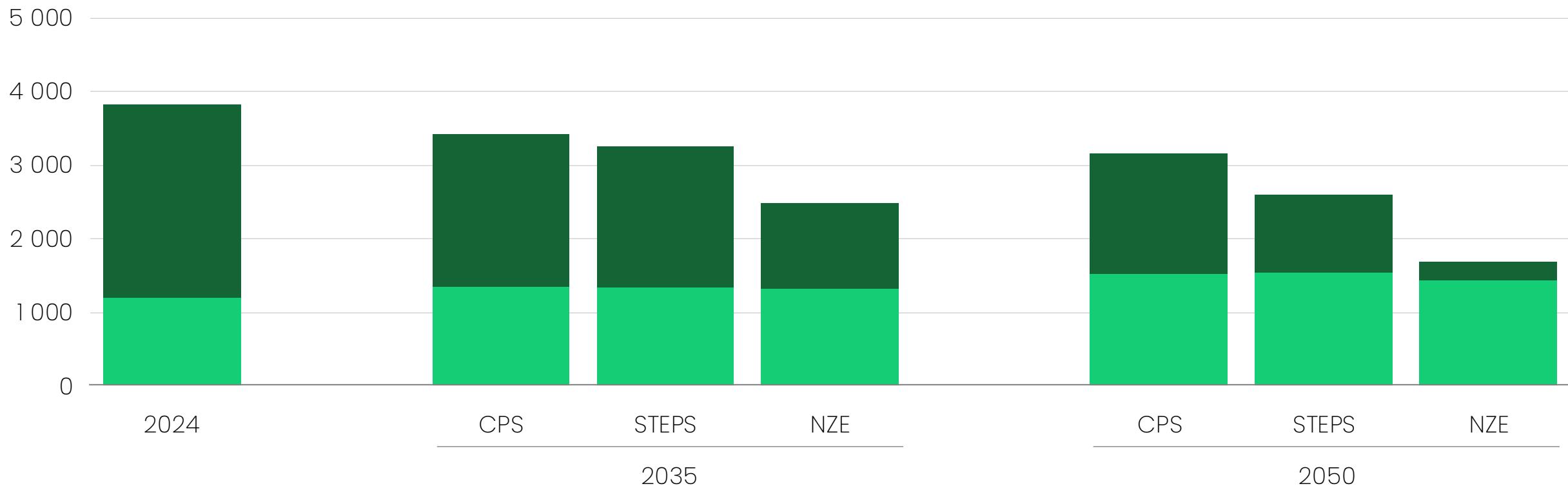
# Electrotech will enable us to halve energy prices for European consumers

Electricity and total household energy bills by region and scenario, 2024, 2035 and 2050

Advanced economies

6 000 USD per household (2024, MER)

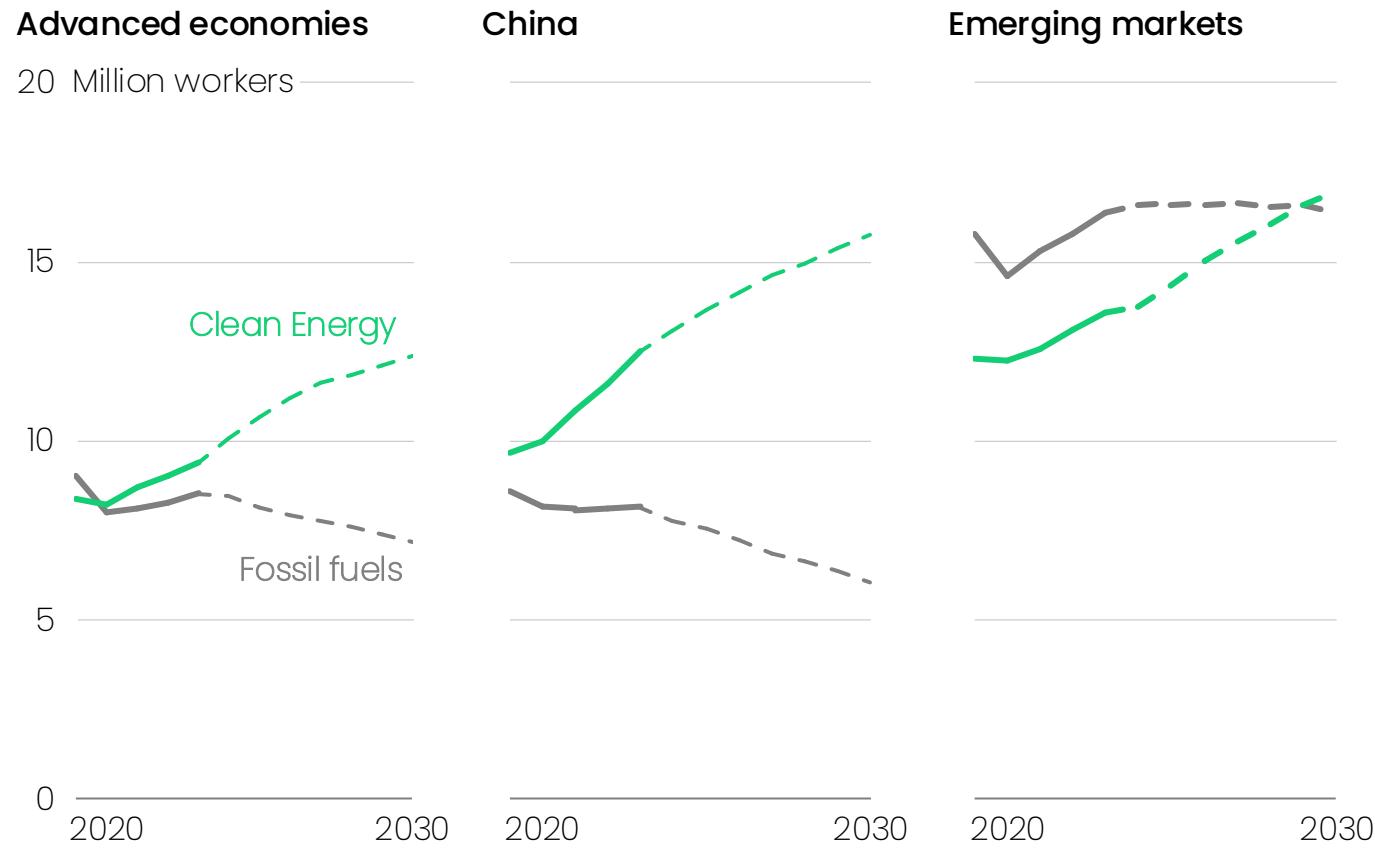
Electricity Other energy



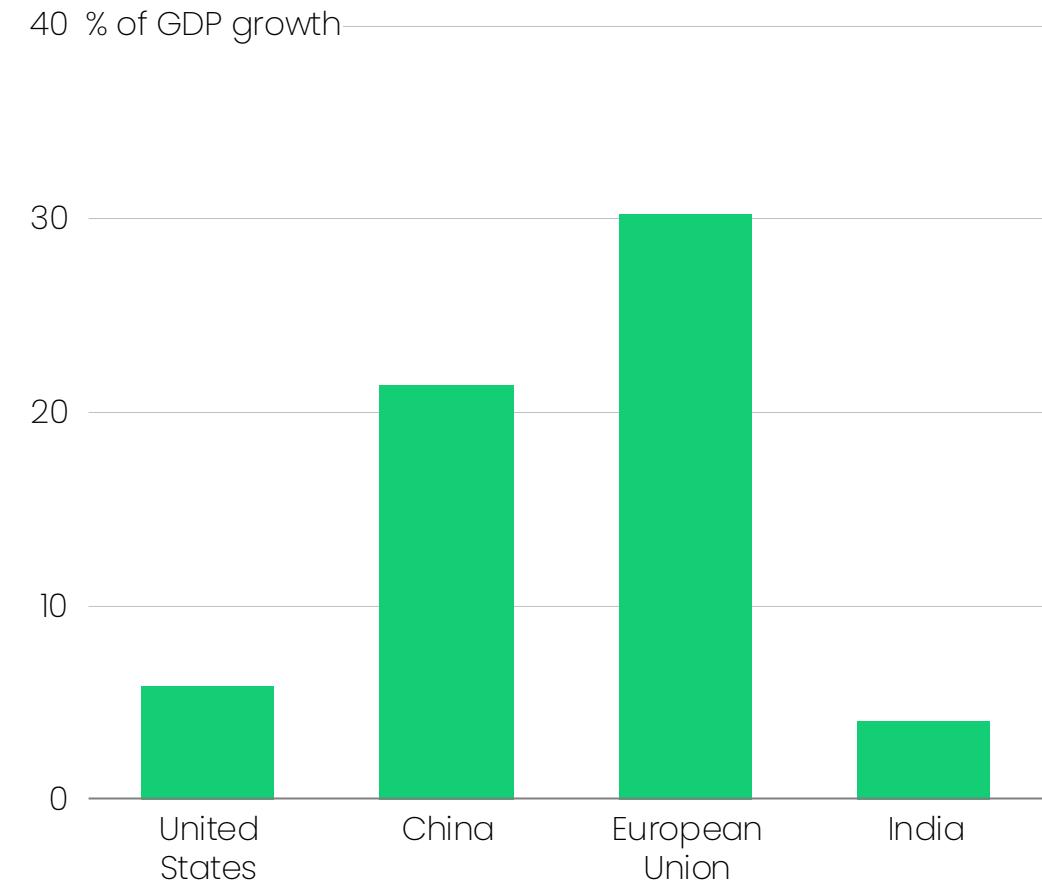
# Open up the industries of the future to European companies and workers

Winning at electrotech means gaining cheap energy, jobs, growth, and future industries

## Change in energy employment, 2019–2030



## Contribution of cleantech to GDP growth, 2023



## And cut emissions

The faster electrotech grows, the faster emissions will fall

### Global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy

