



# Resilience of the critical supply chains for energy security and clean energy transition during and after the COVID-19 crisis

ECG meeting

22 September 2020

### **Project Objectives**



- To identify the critical supply chains for ensuring:
  - a) security of energy supply and;
  - b) clean energy transition.
- To identify current and potential problems in the most critical supply chains
- To identify measures to strengthen the resilience of the European energy sector with respect to the above two objectives.

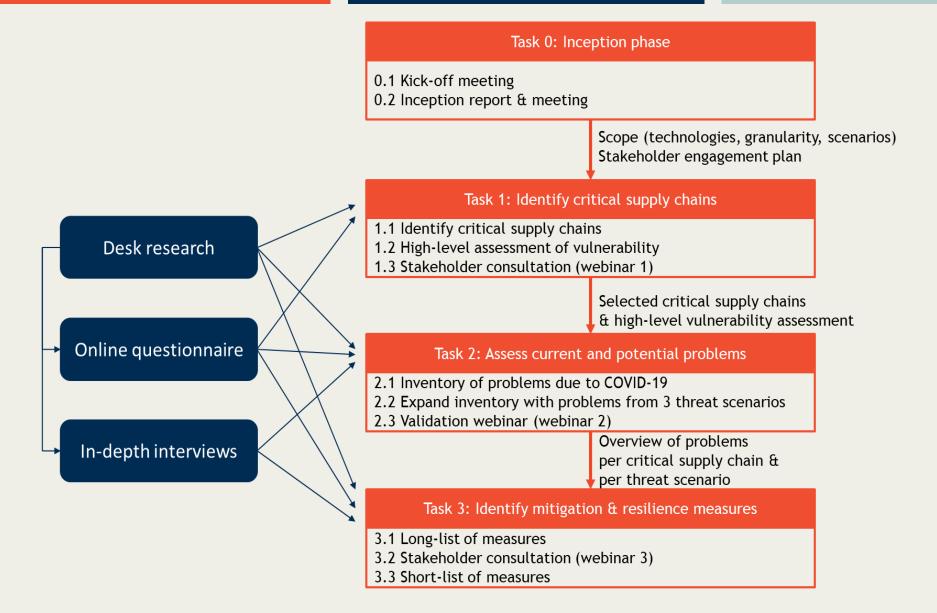






### Overall Approach







# Task 1: Identification of the critical supply chains for the energy sector



## Task 1: Identification of the critical supply chains



#### **Sub-tasks**

- 1.1 Identification of critical supply chains
- 1.2 High-level assessment of vulnerability
- 1.3 Stakeholder consultation (addressed within stakeholder engagement plan)

#### Scope

- Supply chains criticality should be assessed from the EU perspective, with additionally attention to relevance to EU regions and/or MSs
- Consider international links with non-EU economies
- Time horizon is 2050
- Policy options focus on the EU level, with cooperation of the Commission with MSs and economic operators
- Distinction between raw materials & other supplies as they do not require the same policy action

What are the critical supply chains?

Why is the supply chain critical?

What are the SC stages?

What are the vulnerable stages and stage components?

Why are the critical stages vulnerable?

- Strategic importance
- Vulnerability









#### Definition of critical supply chains

Studies such as the DG RTD Energy Technology Dependence or the Critical Raw Materials Assessment combine two necessary conditions for criticality:

- Importance to the EU
- Risks to the EU regarding tangible and intangible elements of the supply chains









# T1.1 Identification of the strategic supply chains



Strategic importance criteria

Indicator & sources

Ranking according to strategic importance

- Current deployment/share
- Long-term deployment/share
- Resilience

Exhaustive/full EU filter

Ad hoc MS filter

Sub-chain proposed by stakeholders

Not strategic

Strategic

Highly Strategic







# T1.1 Identification of the strategic supply chains



#### Proposed criteria to identify strategic supply chains

Horizon	Criteria		Indicator	Main source
Short-term	SoS	Share in existing system	% of energy supply/transport/ storage/demand/other	Eurostat, LTS
Long-term	Clean energy transition	Long term share of energy supply/ transport & storage/ consumption	% of energy supply/transport/ storage/demand/other	LTS
	SoS / Clean energy transition	Flovibility provision	% of seasonal flexibility provision	Energy storage
		Flexibility provision	% of daily flexibility provision	study





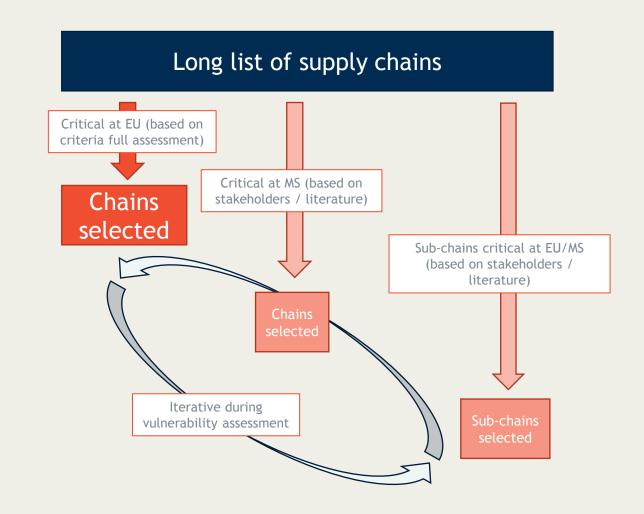


# T1.1 Identification of the strategic supply chains



### Long-list of supply chains sent separately

- Focusing on technology supply chains (tangible and intangible)
- Granularity of longlist
  - List is separated by services provided by (combination of) equipment
  - Vulnerable individual sub-SC assessed in the aggregate supply chain characterisation
    - Questionnaire to allow for specific detailed inputs by stakeholders
- Strategic importance for specific MSs / regions to be considered iteratively







#### T1.2 High-level assessment of vulnerability



- Provides schematic summary of each supply chain
- Conducts preliminary assessment of SC vulnerabilities
- Provides additional inputs to T2

#### Overarching components for supply chain characterization









#### T1.2 High-level assessment of vulnerability



#### Vulnerability criteria

Criteria	Proposed metric	
Import dependency	- Import share - Number/concentration of importers/sources	
Extent of know-how/specialisation in Europe	Using EU patents as proxy / other	
Market concentration	Number of manufacturers/suppliers	
Easy of substitutability	Based on evidence from stakeholder interviews	
Price stability of elements in the supply chain	Historic price trends	

#### **Example**

Raw materials	Item	lmport dependency	Market concentration	Substitutability	Overall risk score
	Silicon	High (90%)	Medium	High	High
	Inverter manufacturing	Low (10%)	Medium	Medium	Medium
Manufacturing	Cell manufacturing	High (90%)	Low	Medium	Medium
Etc.					







#### T1.2 High-level assessment of vulnerability



#### Main output: schematic summary of each supply chain

Raw Materials and Compounds

- Copper
- Steel
- Molybdenum
- Rare earth metals:
  - Neodymium
  - Dysprosium
- Fibre Glass for Wind Turbine Blades
- Insulation materials for High Voltage Cables

Manufacturing of Components and

Nacelle and Rotor

- Nacelle structure
- Generators
- Electrical systems
- Control Systems
- Mechanical Elements
- Access elements

**Pre-Assembly** 

Balance of Plant

- Foundations
- Electrical Works
- **Grid Connection** Works
- Transformers
- Communication interfaces

Transport & Distribution

- **Ports**
- Public Road Infrastructure

Construction and installation

- Turbine installation
- Foundations
- Access systems
- Electrical works
- **Grid connection** works
- Communication systems
- Jack Up Vessels
- **Crew Transfer** Vessels
- Ports
- Operations and Maintenance facilities

Operations and maintenance

**Decommissioning** 

- Operations and Maintenance facilities
- Remote Monitoring
- Jack Up Vessels
- **Crew Transfer Vessels**
- Helicopters









### Stakeholder engagement plan: Questionnaire



### Survey 18/09 to 09/10



Survey launched on September 18th, open until 9 October

https://s.chkmkt.com/?e=206869&c=93640232&h=E31634FE5A974D 9&l=en

Target all concerned parties (cf. next slide on stakeholders list)

#### To ECG

- \* raise MS issues that may need specific attention
- \* Forward to concerned stakeholders that may have been missed

#### Components of questionnaire

Gather general information of participants

Opinion poll on resilience of EU's energy supply chains

Defining criticality and proposed indicators

Rating of the strategic importance and vulnerability of supply chains components

Indicating preference for which supply chains to perform indepth analysis on\*

Closing questions







### List of stakeholders



EU / national authorities and regulators		
National authorities – members of:	Regulators	
Electricity coordination group Oil coordination group Gas coordination group	CEER ACER NRAs	
EU associations		
Electricity	Gas/ <u>Qil</u>	
Eurelectric ENTSO-E E.DSO GEODE (also gas)	Eurogas ENTSOG Gas Infrastructure Europe Association of Oil & Gas Producers (IOGP) Europe's independent fuel suppliers (UPEI) Federation of European Tank Storage Associations (FETSA) Gas for Climate	
Technology specific		
Solar Alliance for Europe (SAFE) Solar Power Europe European Solar Thermal Electricity Association	ETIP Bioenergy ETIP Renewable Heating and Cooling European Heating Industry European Heat Pump Association (EHPA)	
(ESTELA) ETIP PV	Euroheat & Power DecarbHeat	
Bioenergy Europe European Biomass Association (AEBIOM) European Biodiesel Board (EBB) European Biogas Association (EBA)	WindEurope ETIP Wind Hydrogen Alliance / FCH JU Hydrogen Europe	
FORATOM	European Geothermal Energy Council (EGEC)  Ocean Energy Europe	

Industry	Smart grids / system integration
BusinessEurope IFIEC Europe - International Federation of Industrial Energy Consumers EREF (European Renewable Energy Federation) Euromines Eurometaux	ETIP Smart Networks for Energy Transition (SNET) SmartEn Digital Europe ESMIG Smart Grids Initiative European Smart Grids Task Force
ccu/s	Research Associations / Academia
Carbon Capture and Storage Association (CCSA) CCUS Projects Network ZEP ETIP (CCS)	European Energy Research Association European Renewable Energy Research Centres Agency (EUREC)
NGOs / Consumer organisations	Storage and mobility
European Climate Foundation European Environmental Bureau E3G BEUC Transport & Environment Birdlife Eero	AVERE EASE EUROBAT European Battery Alliance
Finance	
Invest Europe European Banking Federation European Capital Markets Institute' European Investment Bank	
International associations	
IRENA IEA Energy Community Ministerial Council	







# Task 2 - Assessment of current and potential problems for the most critical supply chains identified



# Task 2 - Assessment of problems for the critical supply chains identified



#### **Objective**

Analyse in detail problems and vulnerabilities (according to time, quality and price dimensions) of T1 critical supply chains

T2.1 Structure and inventories problems resulting from COVID-19

Supplier concentration

•(Inter-)
dependencies
with non-EU
suppliers

•Reliability of supply chain

•Capabilities of critical suppliers

•Reliance on energy technology •Ability to develop alternative supply sources

Availability of substitutes

Price volatility

T2.2 Selection and development of three threat scenarios

Pandemics

Climate change
•Global warming
•Extreme events

Sabotage, terrorism, (cyber-) crime (Geo-)political uncertainty and tension

Technological trends

e.g. technological or vendor lock-ins

Critical labour unavailability

War, famine, mass migration

T2.3 Stakeholder consultation









Task 3: Identification of possible measures to mitigate the identified risks and reinforce the resilience of the critical supply chains for energy security



# Task 3 - Identify measures to mitigate risks and reinforce resilience



#### Objective

Identify measures to mitigate risks and reinforce the resilience of the identified critical supply chains for energy security

#### Sub-tasks

- 3.1 Develop long list of measures
- 3.2 Develop short list with short and long-term measures









### Summary and next steps



### **Project Timeline**



