

# Electricity production in a changing climate

Potential climate change impacts of water, wind and temperatures on electricity production from today's power plants



■ Northern EU  
■ Southern EU

**Wind Production**

Less than +/-1% impact with 1.5 °C, 2 °C and 3 °C warming

**Solar Production**

Less than +/-1% impact with 1.5 °C, 2 °C and 3 °C warming  
The lower efficiency of solar panels due to higher temperature is small

**Thermal Power Production**

Less thermal power production (biomass, coal, gas, oil) is needed to meet demand thanks to higher hydro production

1.5 °C: -4% 2 °C: -7% 3 °C: -15%

River water is used to cover the cooling needs of thermal plants

1.5 °C: -1% 2 °C: -2% 3 °C: -5%

Lack of cooling water

1.5 °C: +1% 2 °C: +2% 3 °C: +1%

Nuclear → Indirect impacts → Other Thermal

**Electricity production costs**

More hydropower resource means lower production costs

1.5 °C: -1% 2 °C: -2% 3 °C: -4%

More fuels needed to compensate lower hydro production, leading to slightly more expensive production costs

1.5 °C: +0% 2 °C: +1% 3 °C: +1%

**Hydro production**

**increases** in northern EU

1.5 °C: +4% 2 °C: +7% 3 °C: +13%

Overall, the EU **increases** its hydro production

1.5 °C: +1% 2 °C: +2% 3 °C: +3%

**Hydro production**

**decreases** in southern EU due to water scarcity

1.5 °C: -1% 2 °C: -2% 3 °C: -2%

**Spill-over effects from the rest of the world are small (less than +0.1%)**

Despite lower availability of cooling water, excess capacities of biomass, coal, gas and oil, are used to compensate the lower hydro and nuclear production to meet demand.

## KEY MESSAGES

- In northern EU, increasing water availability leads to more power production by hydro and less by other thermal sources through substitution.
- In southern EU, reduced water availability leads to less hydro and nuclear power production.
- Electricity production costs are pushed up in southern EU and down in northern EU.
- For the EU & UK as a whole, wind and solar are not significantly impacted.