

Session 1: The specific nature and magnitude of structural and social consequences of decarbonisation

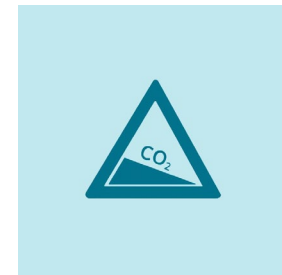
Moderated by Antti Roose

ESPON Conference on Sustainable Development and Regional Restructuring
in the Baltic Sea Region

13th October 2021

Territorial implications of decarbonisation

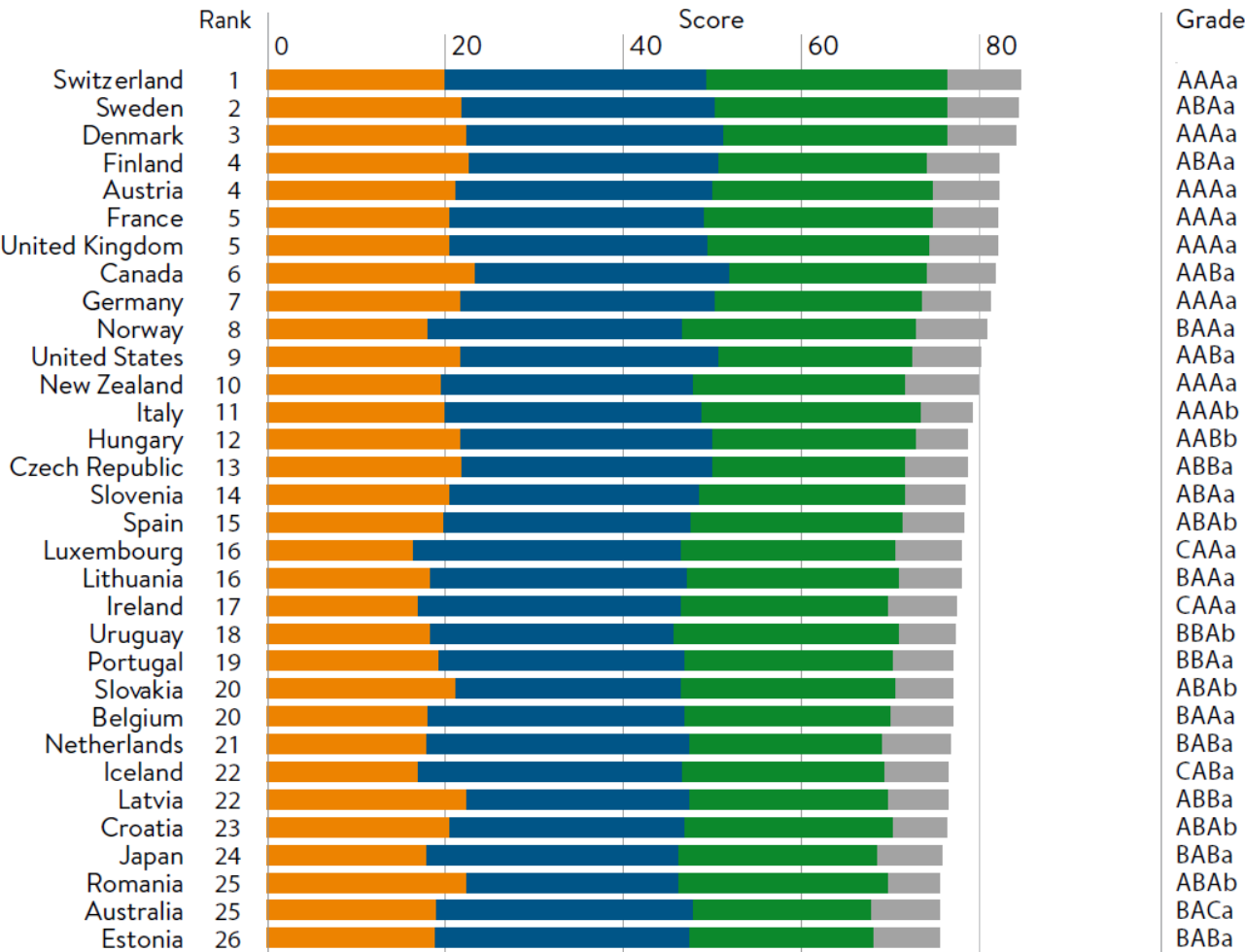
Phasing out of dependence on carbon-containing fossil fuels, and carbon embedded in other societal and industrial processes



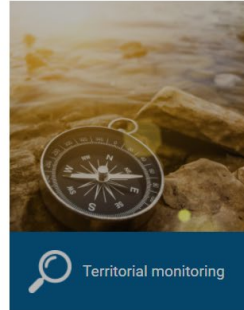
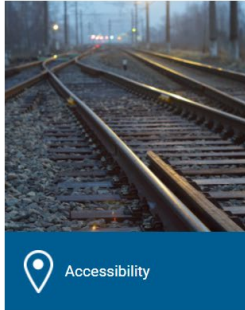
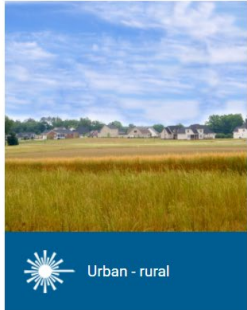
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|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--|-----|---|-----------------|
| ENERGY SECURITY | A1 SECURITY OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND | | A2 RESILIENCE OF ENERGY SYSTEMS | | D1 MACROECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT | D1a | | COUNTRY CONTEXT |
| | A1a | 6% | A2a | 6% | | 2% | Macroeconomic stability | |
| | A1b | 6% | A2b | 6% | | D2a | Effectiveness of government | |
| ENERGY EQUITY | B1 ENERGY ACCESS | | B2 QUALITY ENERGY ACCESS | B3 ENERGY AFFORDABILITY | D2 GOVERNANCE | 1% | Political stability | D2b |
| | B1a | 6% | B2a | 6% | | D2c | Rule of law | |
| | B1b | 6% | B2a | 6% | | D2d | Regulatory quality | |
| ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY | C1 RESOURCE PRODUCTIVITY | | C2 DECARBONISATION | C3 EMISSIONS AND POLLUTION | D3 STABILITY FOR INVESTMENT AND INNOVATION | 1% | Foreign direct investment net inflows | D3a |
| | C1a | 5% | C2b | 4% | | D3b | Ease of doing business | |
| | C1b | 4% | C2a | 5% | | D3c | Perception of corruption | |
| | | | | | | D3d | Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulation | |
| | | | | | | D3e | Intellectual property protection | |
| | | | | | | D3f | Innovation capacity | |

Energy trilemma

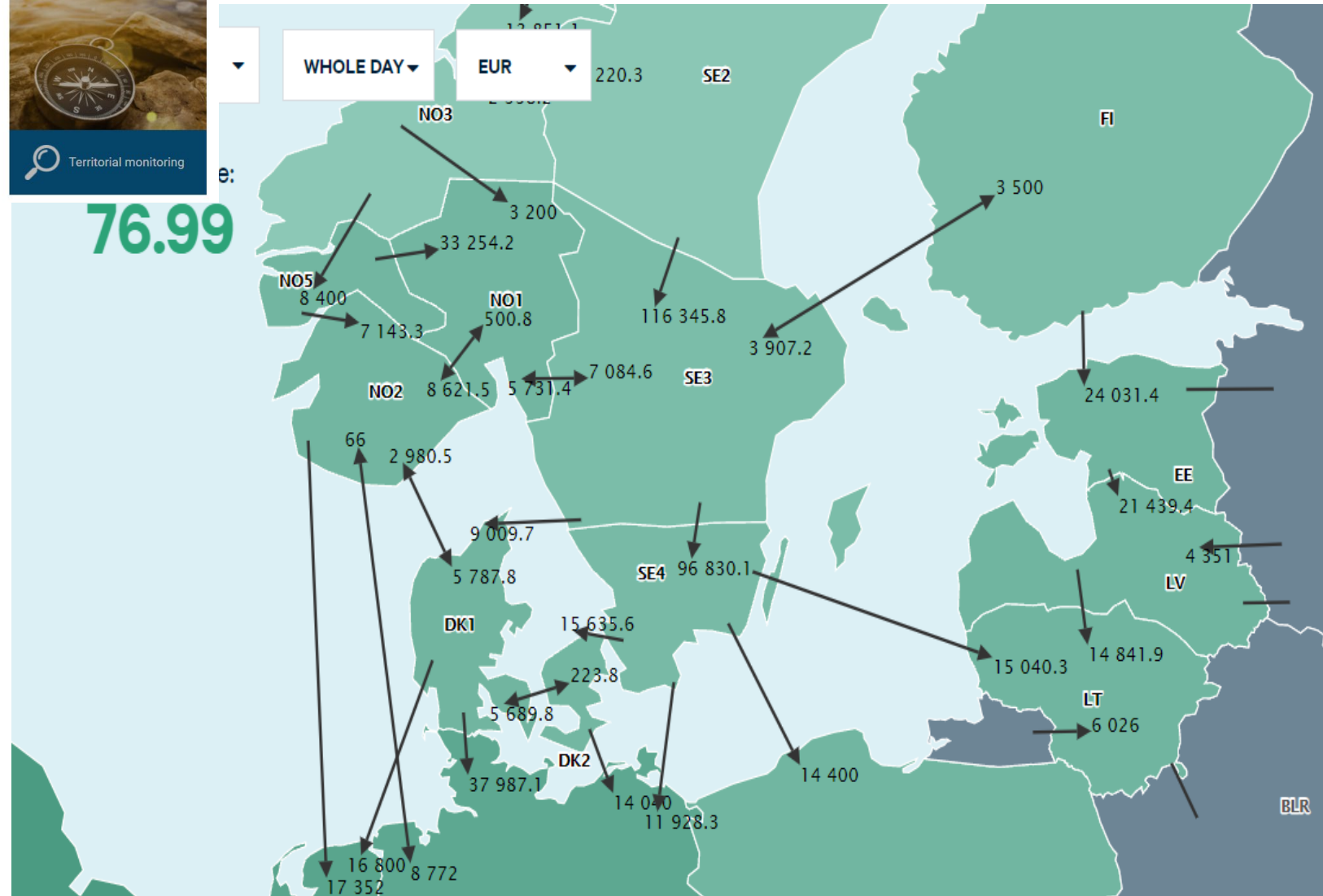
What gets measured gets done by World Energy Council



New VASAB vs NORDPOOL power market



- Pathes
- Pearls
- Systems



Policy questions to explore and discuss

1. What is the specific nature and magnitude of the consequences of decarbonisation in the Baltic Sea Region?
2. How are these challenges spatially distributed?
3. What are the different regional approaches to structural change?

Transition and territory

1. Macro policies and climate targets -> micro spatial planning
2. *Regional super labs*: transition regions and near carbon neutral regions, deployment new energy technologies and business models
3. Co-benefits and societal issues: employment, environment, liveable cities
4. Key sites and scales through which progress towards decarbonization is negotiated (Bridge&Gailing 2020)
5. Geographically differentiated pathways and institutions associated with a region's economic evolution (Pike, 2020)

Decarbonisation session agenda

The role of Upper Silesian Industrial Region in Polish energy transition

Ms. Marta Koreniecka (University of Bialystok)

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Just transition in North-Eastern Estonia

Ivan Sergejev (Estonian Ministry of Finance)

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Opportunities for Joint Baltic-Nordic Energy Research

Mr. Marton Leander Vølstad (Nordic Energy Research)

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Panel discussion