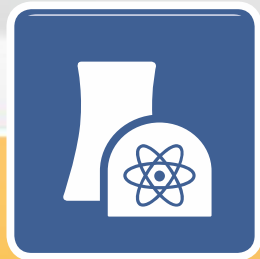


Pathways to a fossil free, integrated energy system

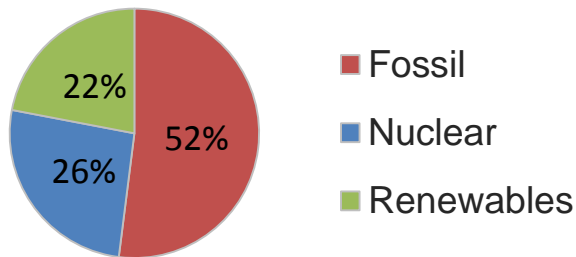
EUDP / Smart Energy Network, Copenhagen
May 29th, 2017

Erland Christensen



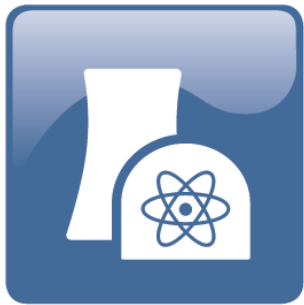
1. VGB PowerTech
2. Structure of the Generation capacity in Northern Europe
3. The development of wind generation
4. Challenges for the Thermal capacity
5. Consequences for the security of supply
6. Summary

- We have **478 members in 34 countries**, over 90 % European based.
- We represent an installed capacity of **466 GW** based on a wide energy mix and covering all sources for electricity and heat production:



VGB is the International Technical Association for Generation and Storage of Power and Heat.

In our five competence areas we are dealing with all questions regarding power and heat generation as well as their storage:



Nuclear
Power Plants



Power Plant
Technologies



Renewables,
Distributed
Generation



Environmental
Technology,
Chemistry,
Safety and Health



Technical
Services

Since its foundation in 1920, VGB has become the technical center of competence for the operators. The membership is open for companies and institutions active in the energy business.

1. VGB PowerTech

2. Structure of the Generation capacity in Northern Europe

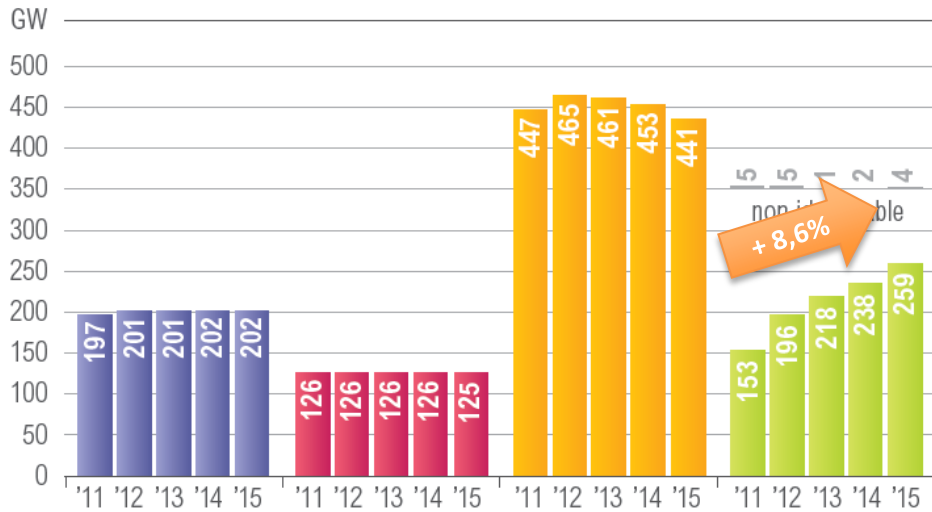
3. The development of wind generation

4. Challenges for the Thermal capacity

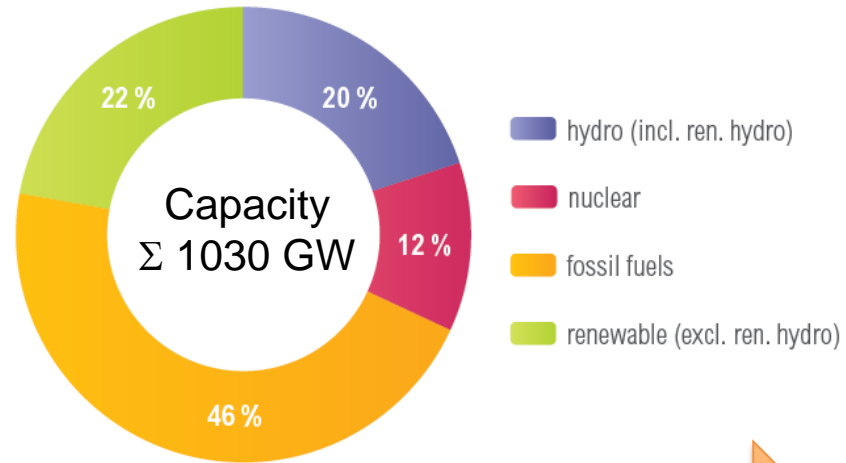
5. Consequences for the security of supply

6. Summary

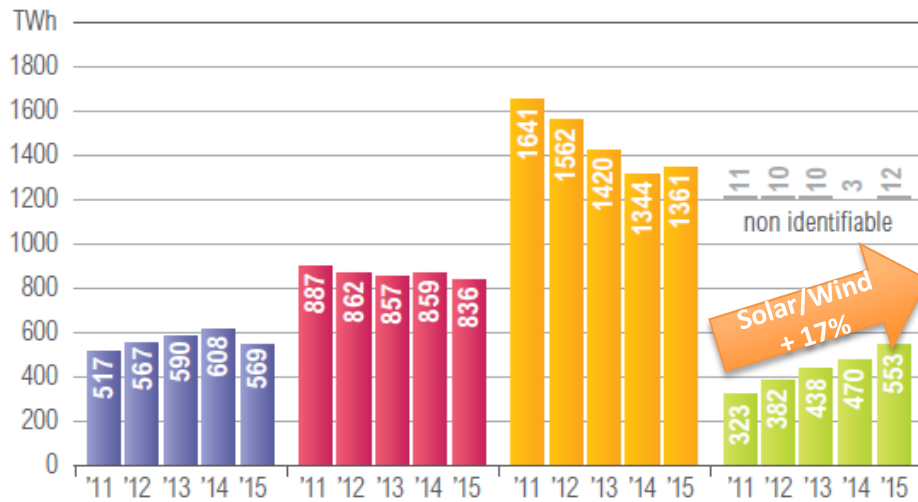
The European generation mix 2015



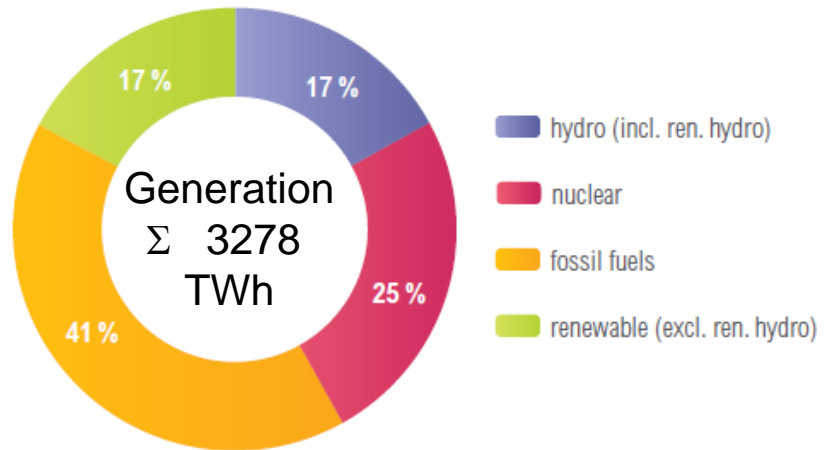
Net generating capacity from 2011 to 2015 in GW



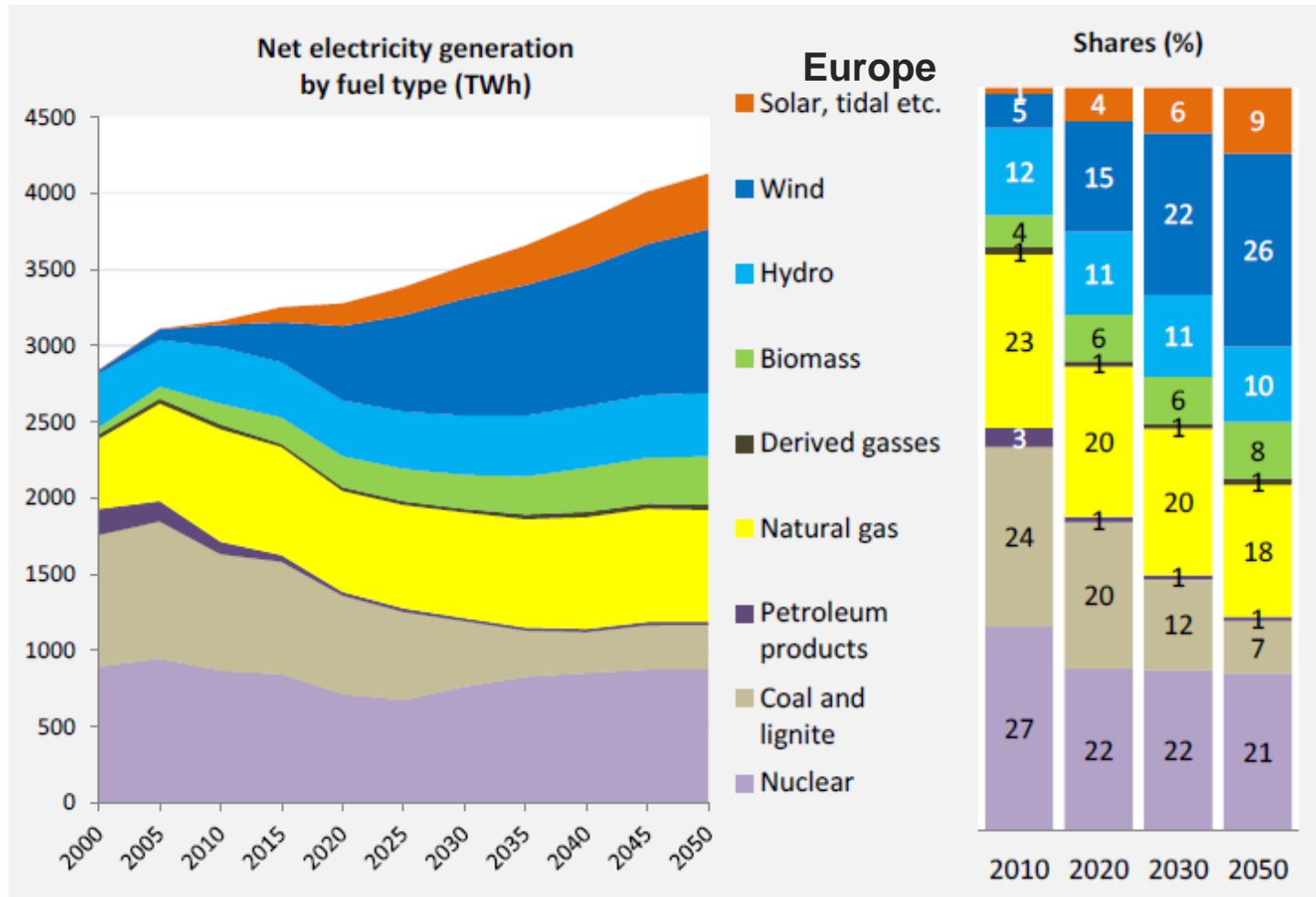
Net generating capacity in 2015



Energy net generation from 2011 to 2015 in TWh



Energy net generation in 2015



Source: EU Energy, Transport and GHG Emission – Trends to 2050, EU Commission 2013

Reduction of coal based generation until 2050.

1. VGB PowerTech
2. Structure of the Generation capacity in Northern Europe
3. The development of wind generation
4. Challenges for the Thermal capacity
5. Consequences for the security of supply
6. Summary

ENERGINET

”Dansk vindstrøm slår igen rekord – 42 procent

Vindmøller leverede i 2015, hvad der svarer til 42,1 procent af danskernes elforbrug. I Jylland og på Fyn leverede vindkraft faktisk mere strøm end det samlede forbrug i over 1460 af årets timer.”



„2015 war Rekordjahr für Erneuerbare Energien, Stromerzeugung und Stromexport. Im deutschen Stromsystem wurden im abgelaufenen Jahr mehrere Rekorde gebrochen. So lieferten Erneuerbare Energien mehr Strom als jemals ein anderer Energieträger in Deutschland: **Jede dritte Kilowattstunde (32,5 Prozent)**, die hierzulande verbraucht wurde, stammte aus Wind-, Solar, Wasser und Bioenergiekraftwerken.“

BILD,

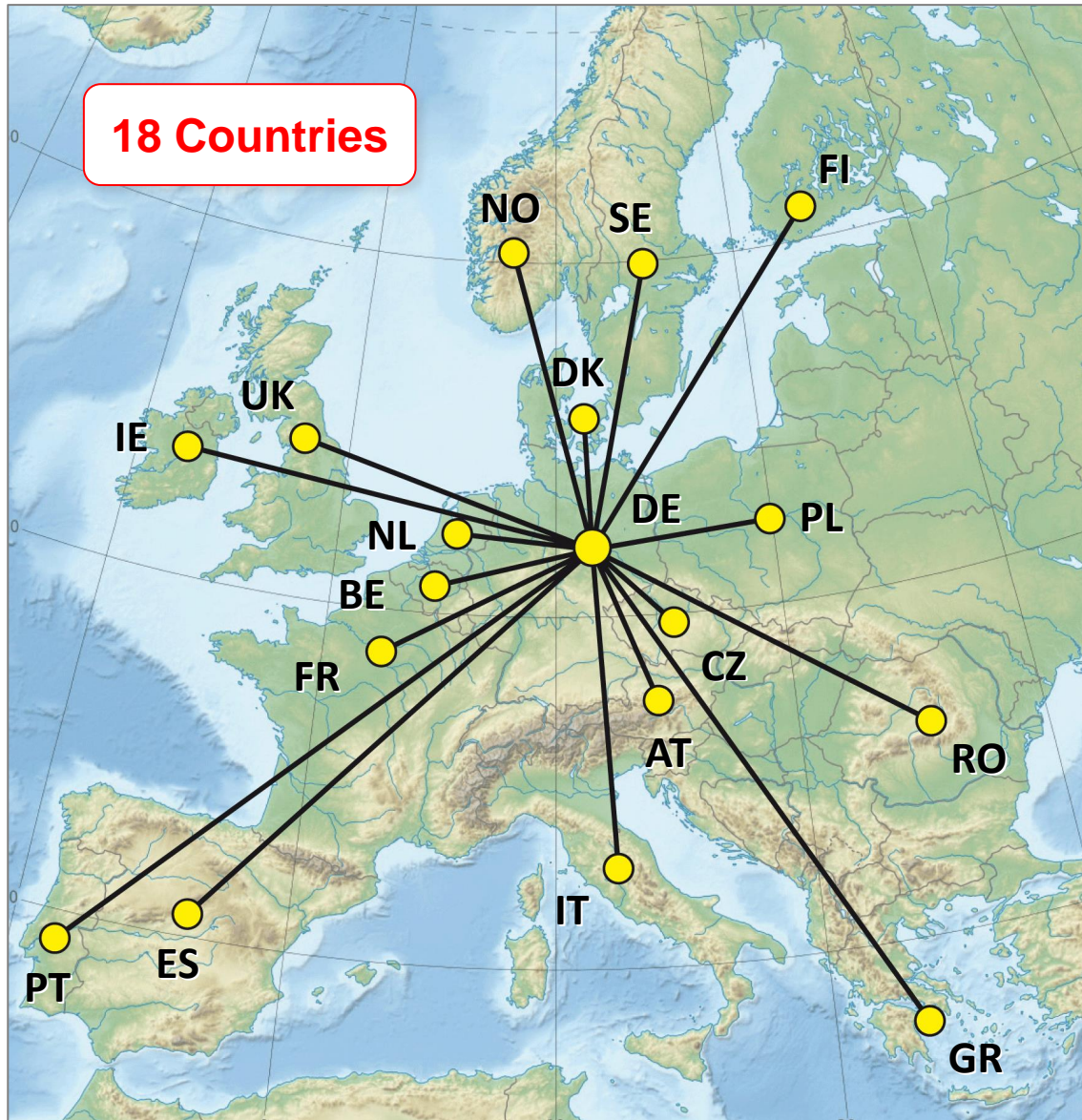
03.05.2017 Seite 2

Energie - Kohle-
strom auf All-
zeit-Tief Wegen
der Strommenge
aus Sonnen- und
Windkraft sank
am Sonntag die
Produktion aus
Kohle auf ein Re-
kordtief. Zeitwei-
se lieferten die
Kraftwerke nur 8
von möglichen 50
Gigawatt (Agora
Energiewende).

Success? : Yes: we reduce CO₂ emission

But : We totally neglect the difference between MWh and MW

Europe: Wind power production in 2016



- AT** Austria
- BE** Belgium
- CZ** Czech Republic
- DE** Germany
- DK** Denmark
- ES** Spain
- FI** Finland
- FR** France
- GR** Greece
- IE** Ireland
- IT** Italy
- NL** Netherlands
- NO** Norway
- PO** Poland
- PT** Portugal
- RO** Romania
- SE** Sweden
- UK** United Kingdom

European transparency data

- Time series for power supply
- Quarter-hourly to hourly values
- Nominal output of wind power plants
- Total output of wind power plants
- Total output of consumers (load)

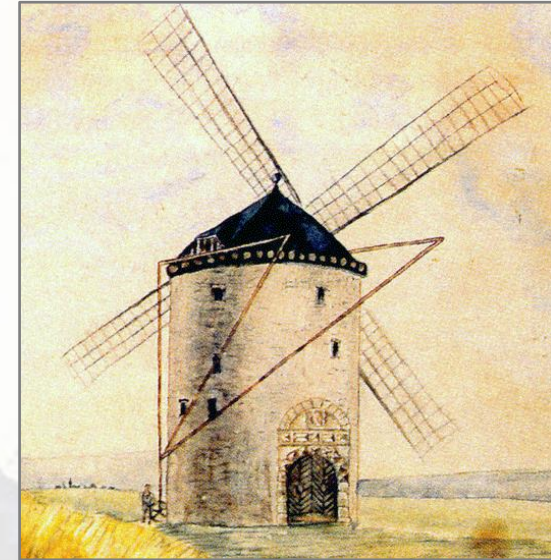


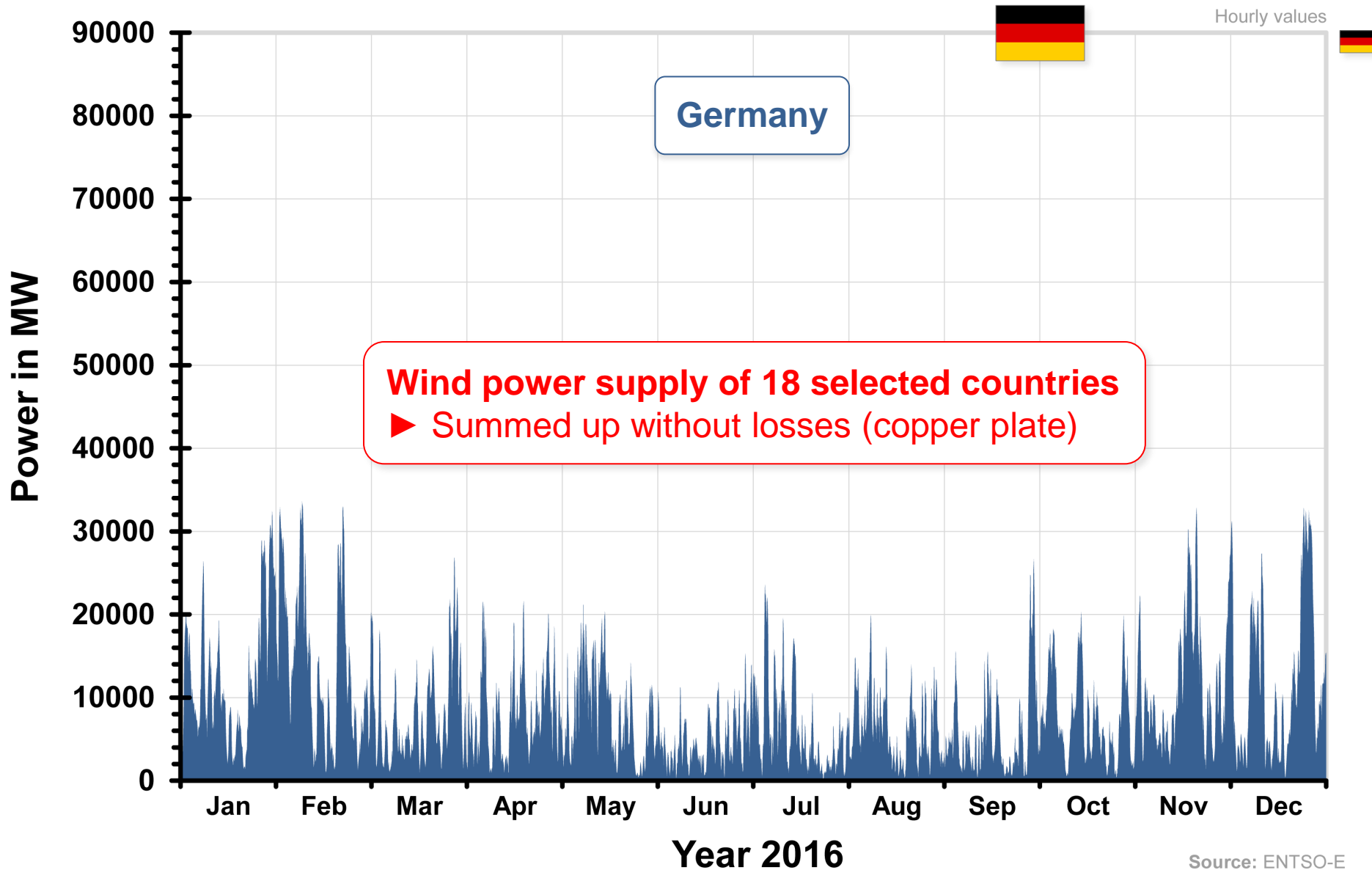
Illustration: www.kultur-denkmal-merzenich.de

Note

- No own data, but plausibility checks of temporally synchronized transparency data (UTC: coordinated universal time)
- Linear interpolation in case of data gaps
- Verification of interpolated values based on further data sources

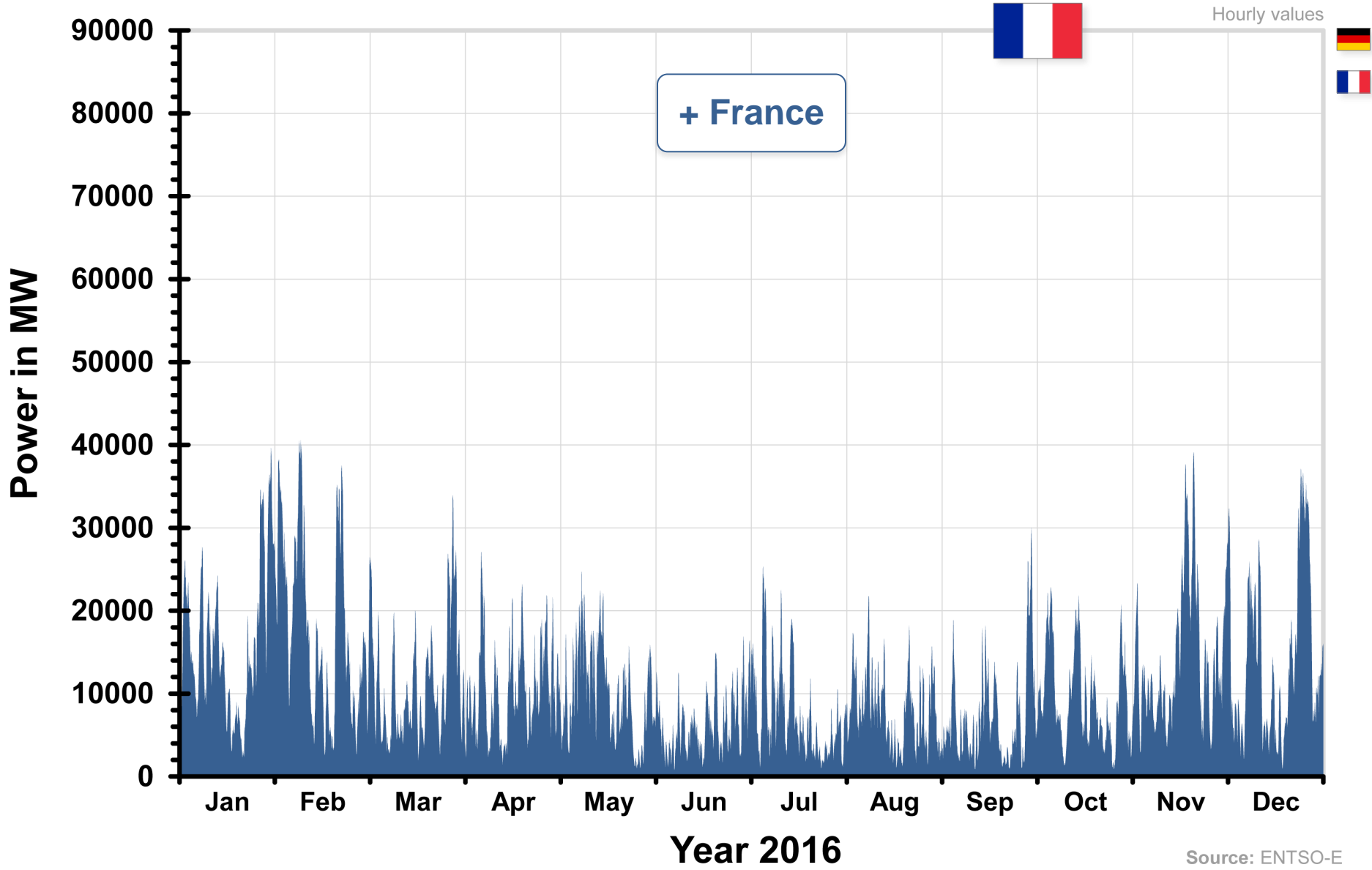
Central question

- Is wind always and anywhere blowing for basic electricity supply?



Source: ENTSO-E

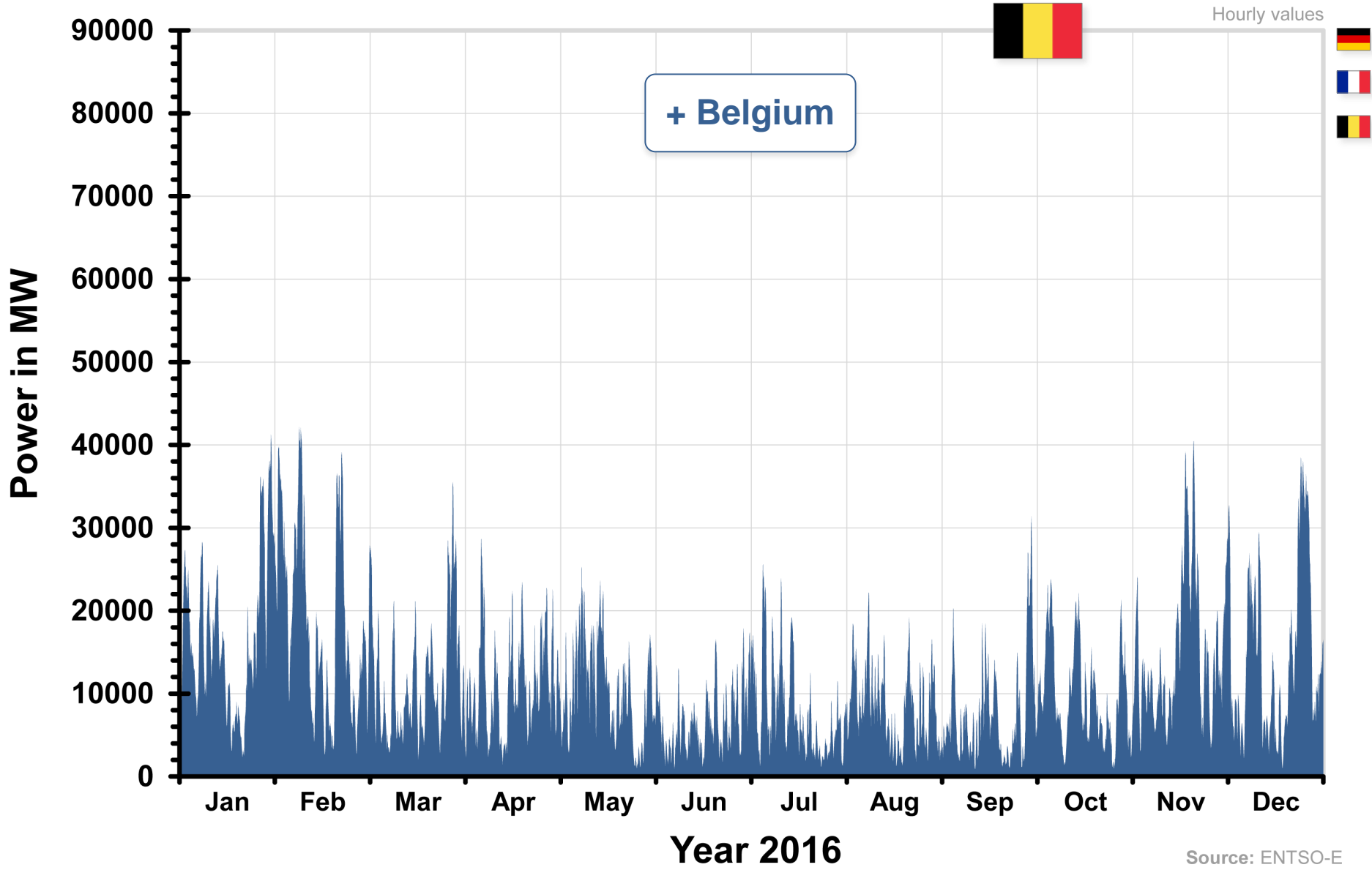
Europe: Wind power production in 2016



Source: ENTSO-E

based on a Wind Study by Thomas Linnemann and Guido Vallana, VGB PowerTech e.V.

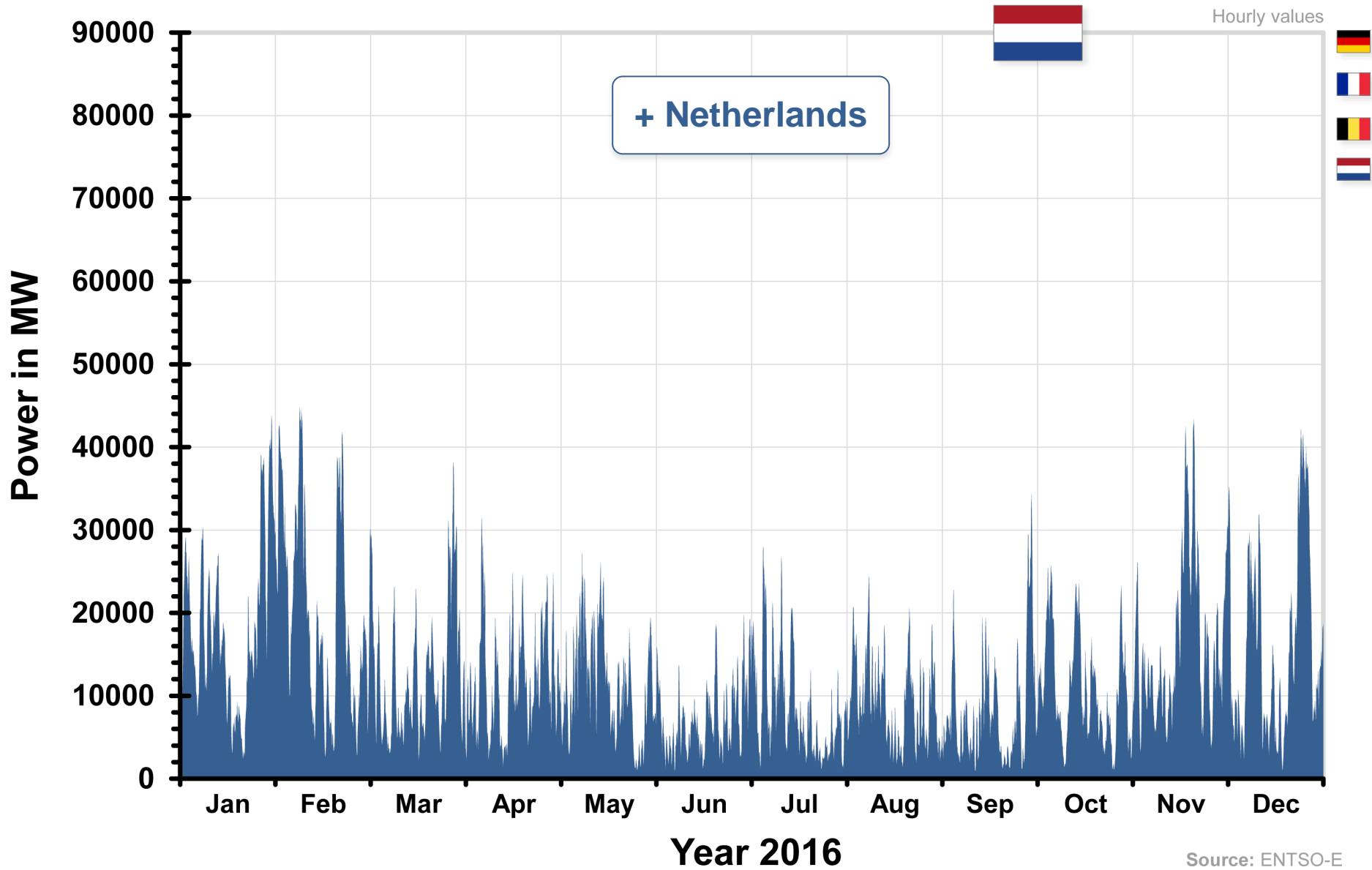
Europe: Wind power production in 2016



Source: ENTSO-E

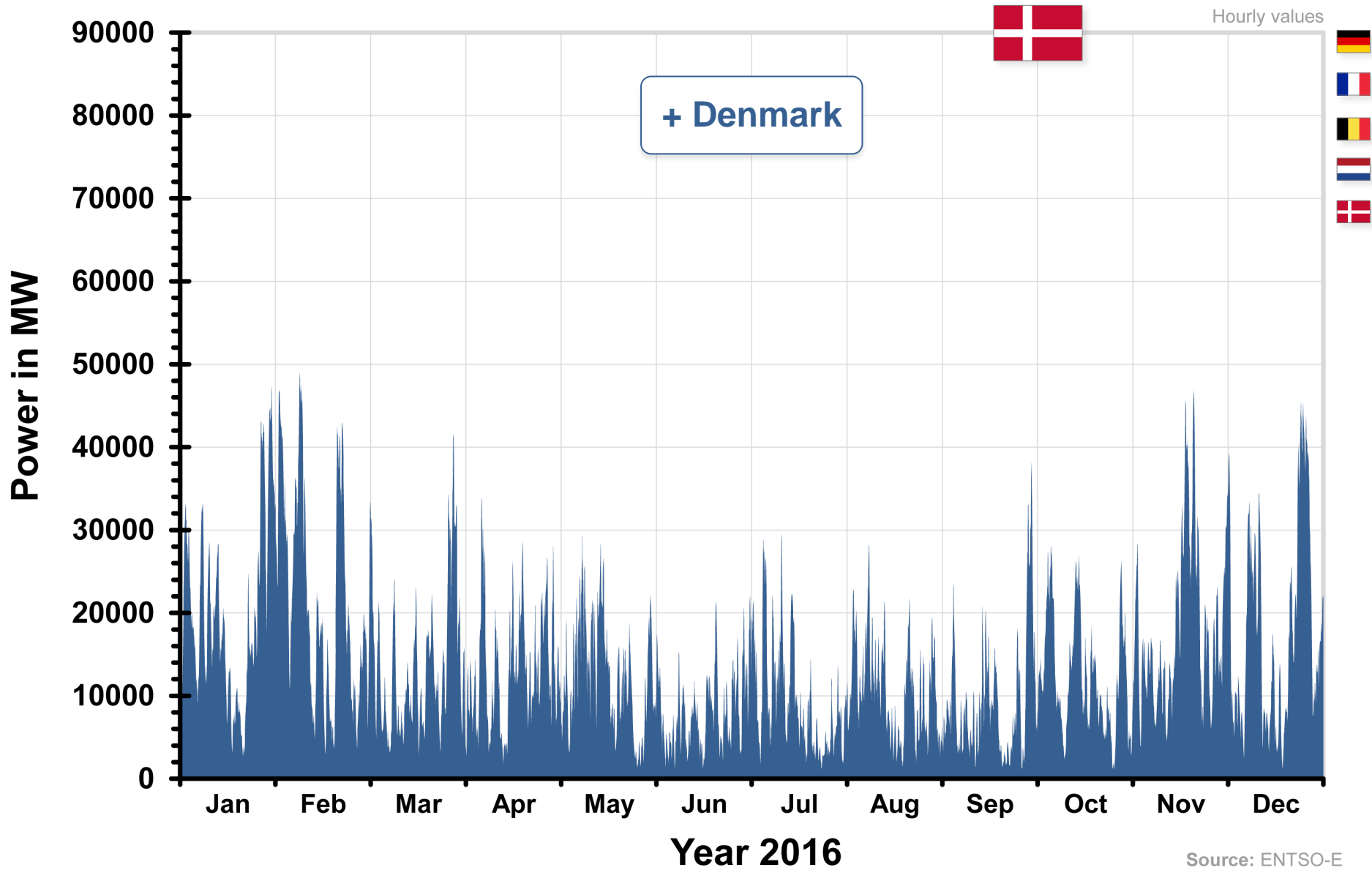
based on a Wind Study by Thomas Linnemann and Guido Vallana, VGB PowerTech e.V.

Europe: Wind power production in 2016



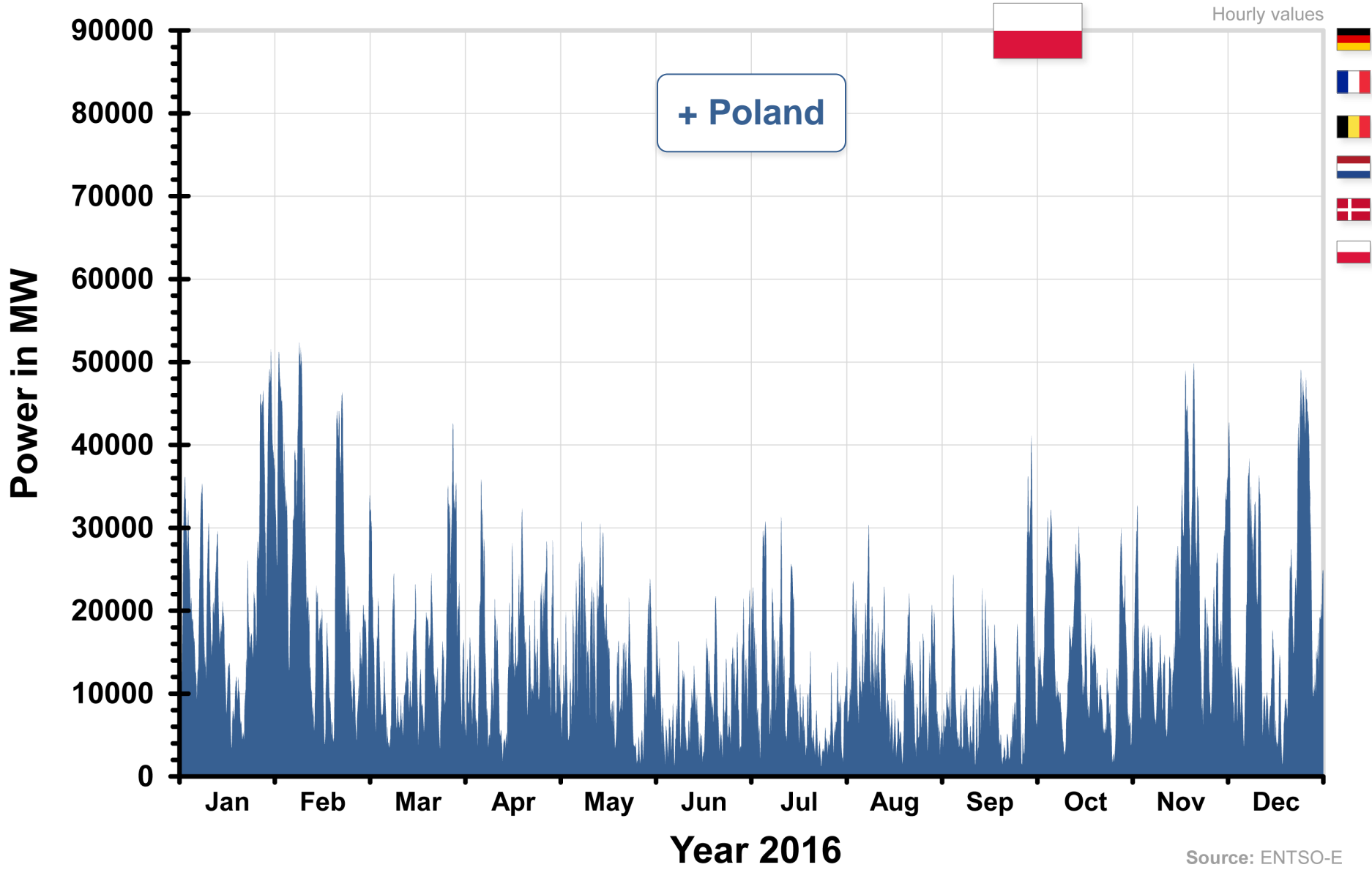
Source: ENTSO-E

Europe: Wind power production in 2016



Source: ENTSO-E

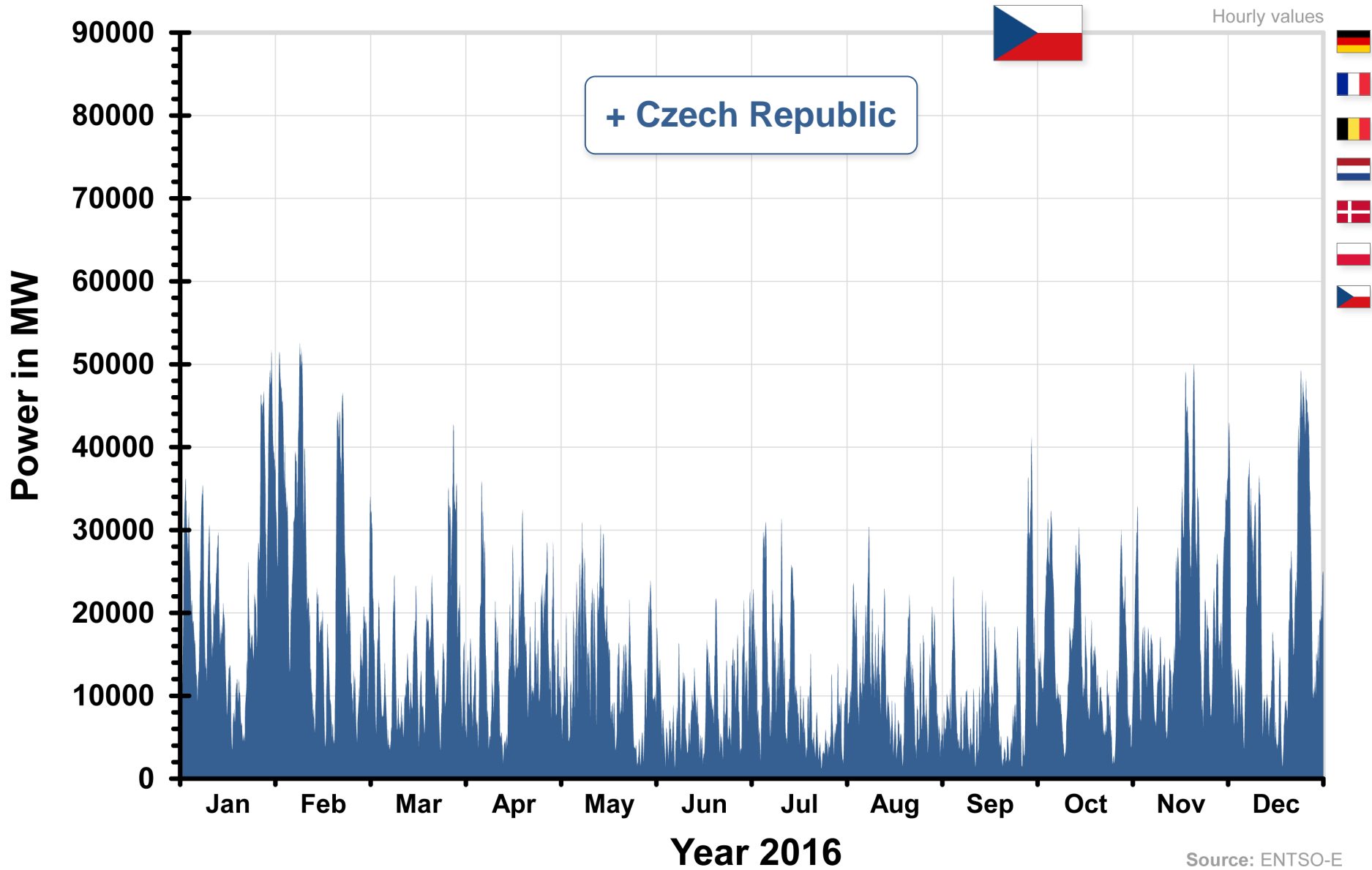
Europe: Wind power production in 2016



Source: ENTSO-E

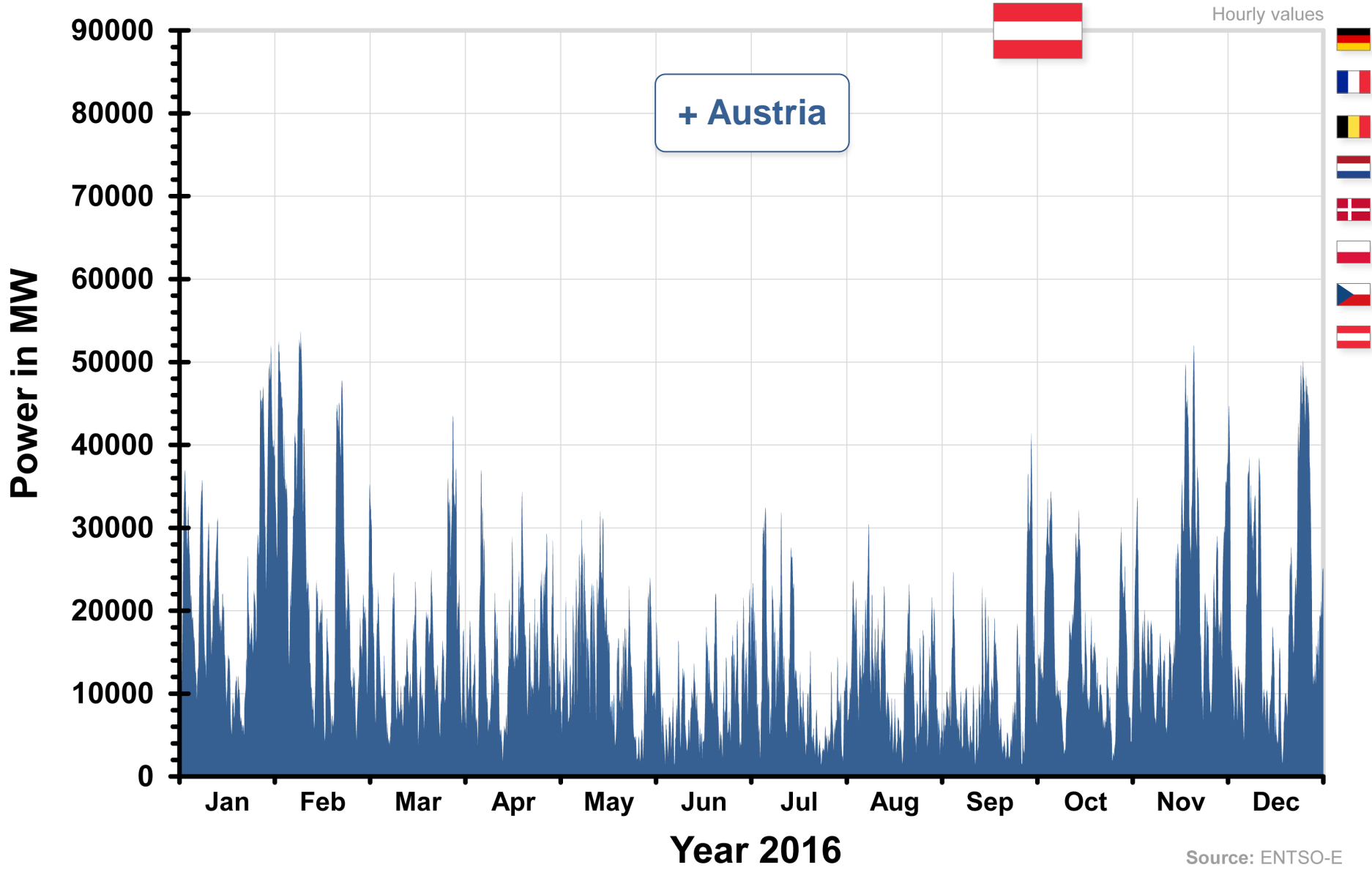
based on a Wind Study by Thomas Linnemann and Guido Vallana, VGB PowerTech e.V.

Europe: Wind power production in 2016



Source: ENTSO-E

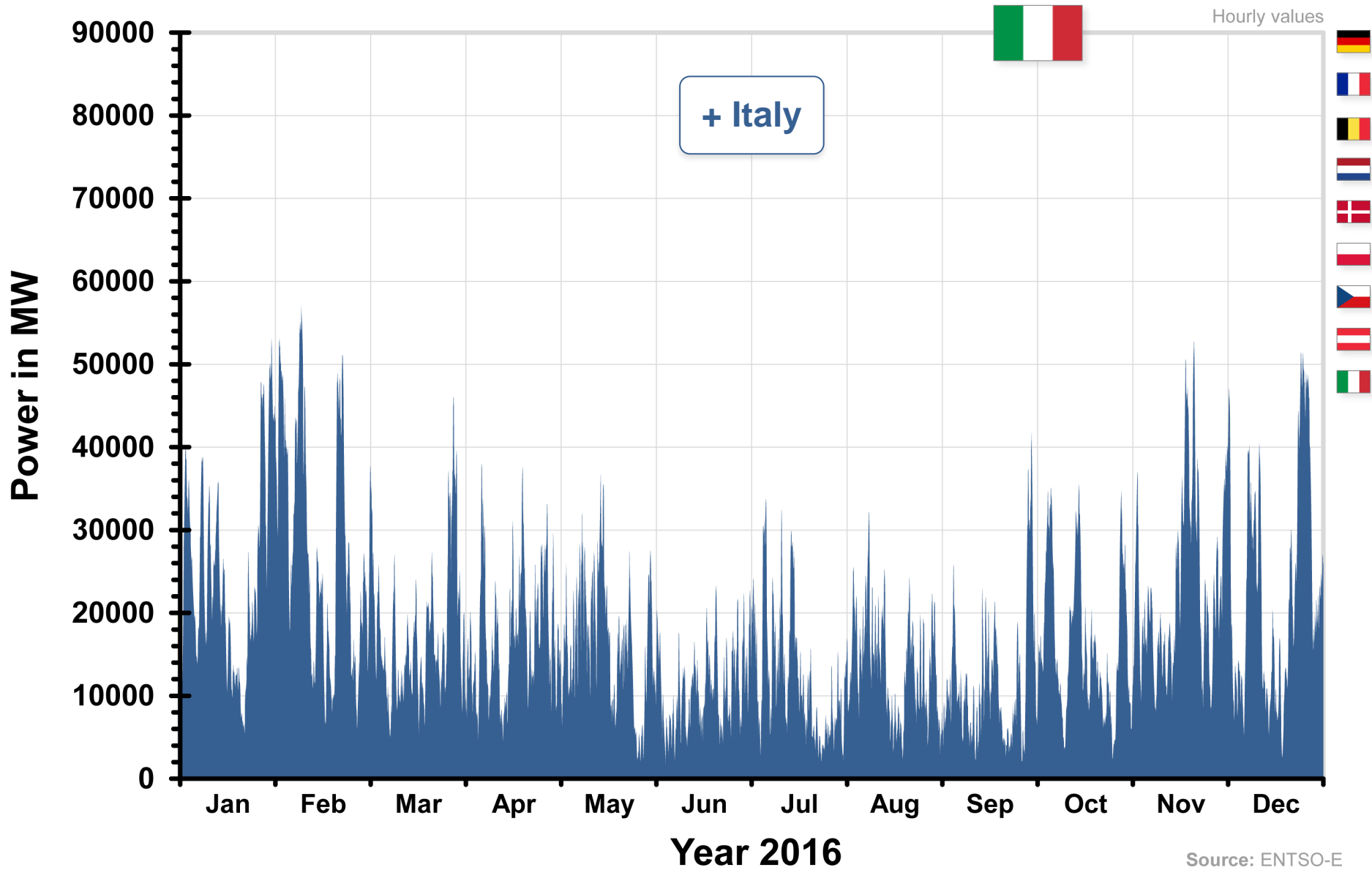
Europe: Wind power production in 2016



Source: ENTSO-E

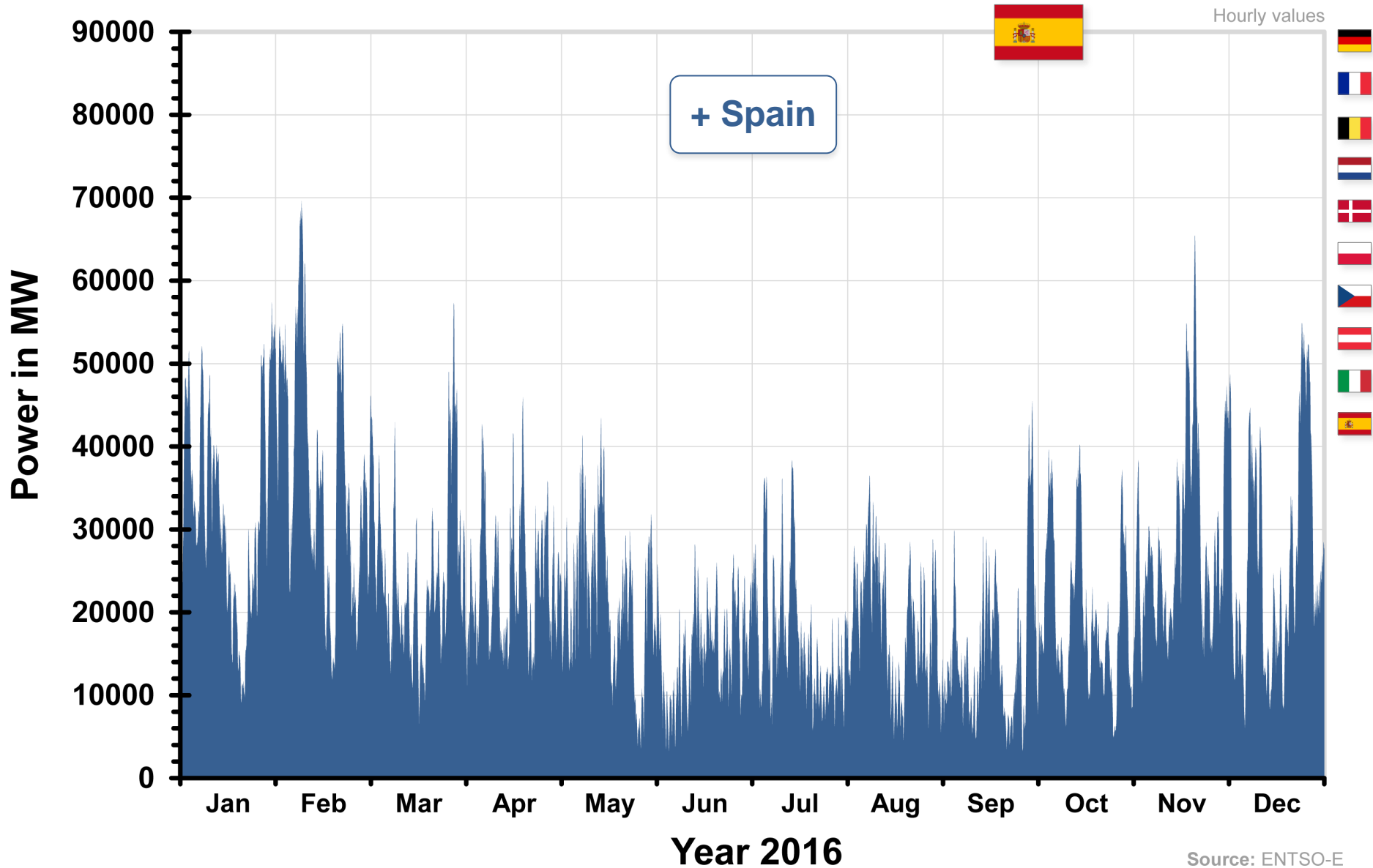
based on a Wind Study by Thomas Linnemann and Guido Vallana, VGB PowerTech e.V.

Europe: Wind power production in 2016



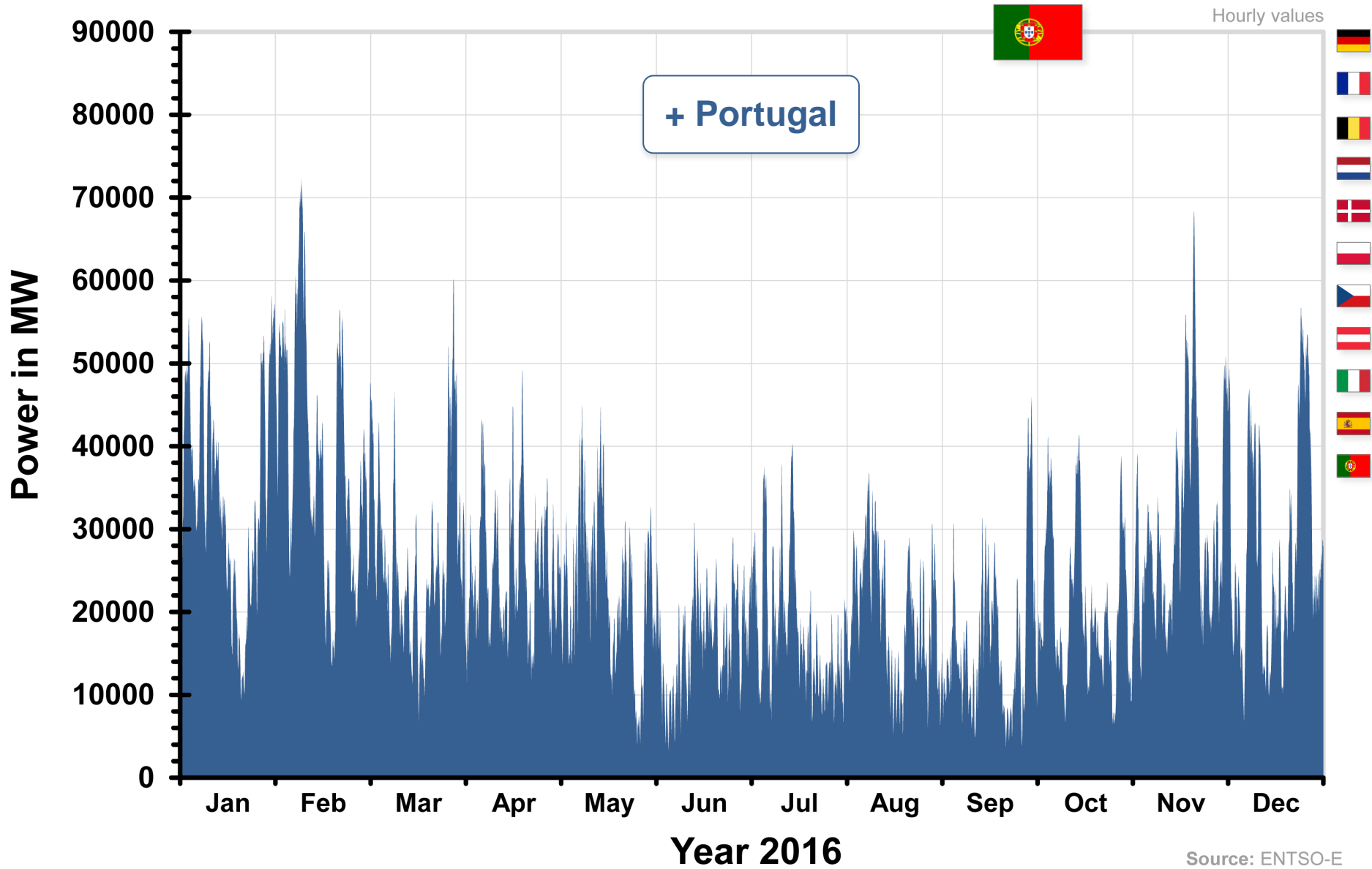
Source: ENTSO-E

Europe: Wind power production in 2016

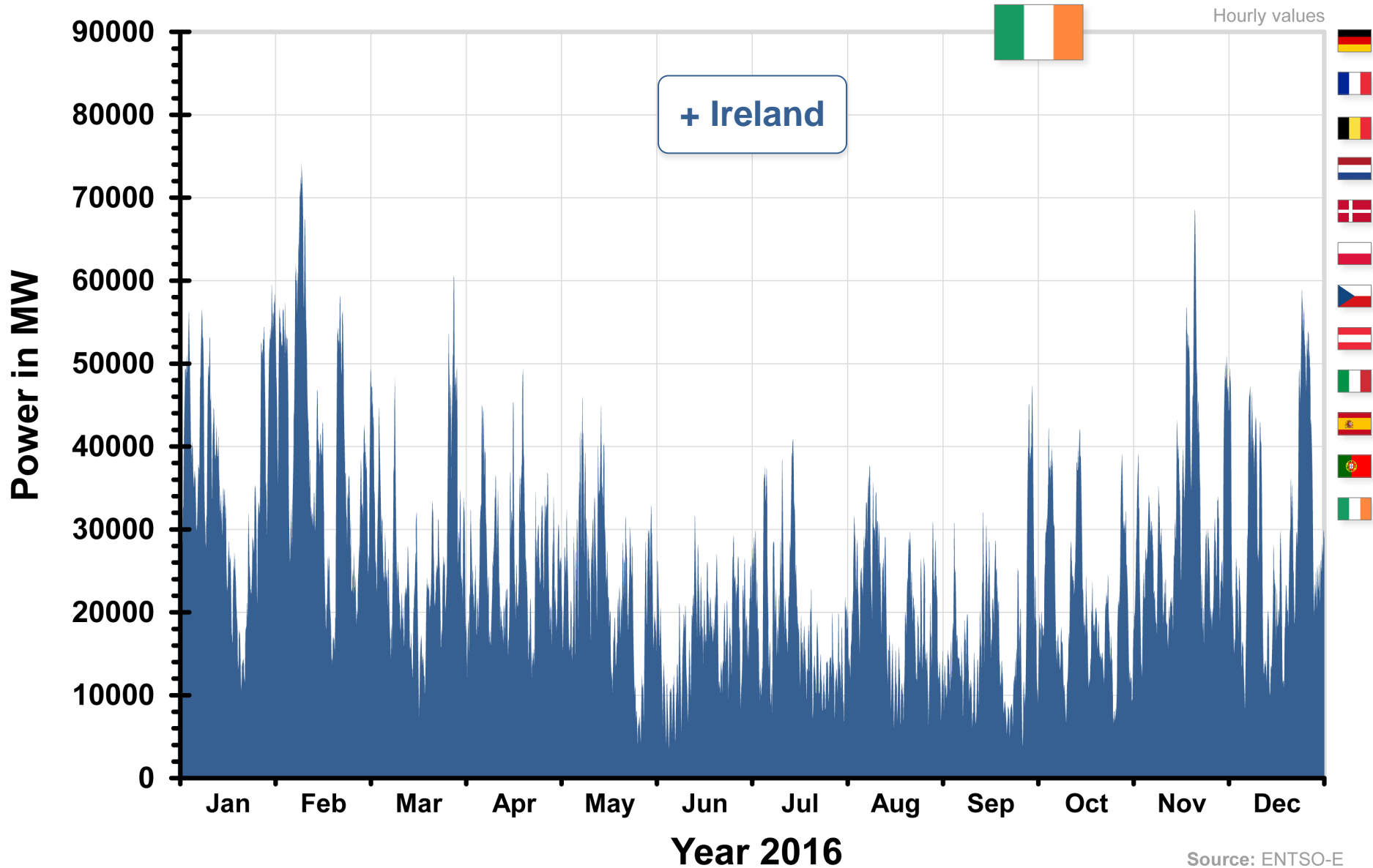


Source: ENTSO-E

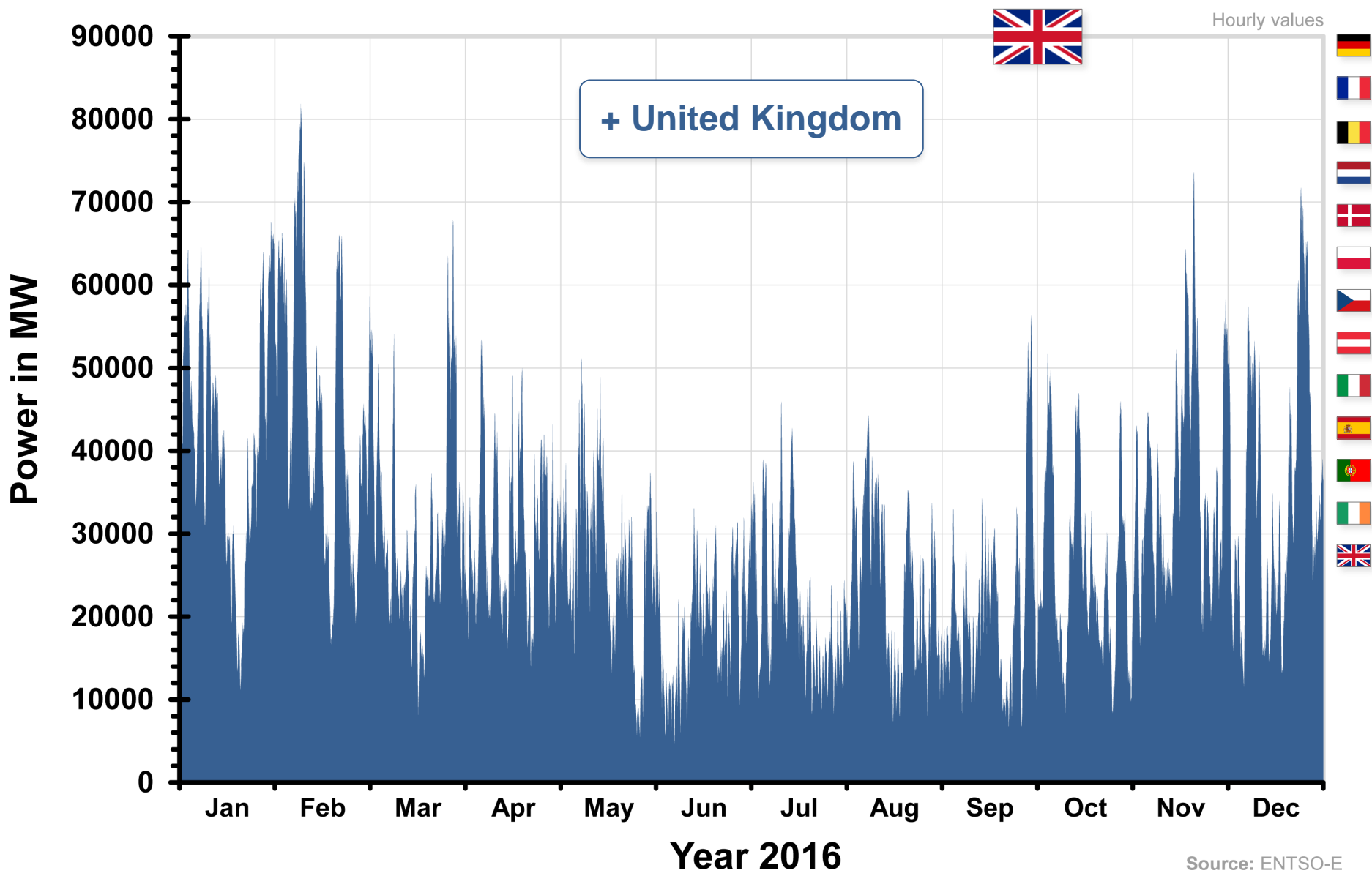
Europe: Wind power production in 2016



Europe: Wind power production in 2016



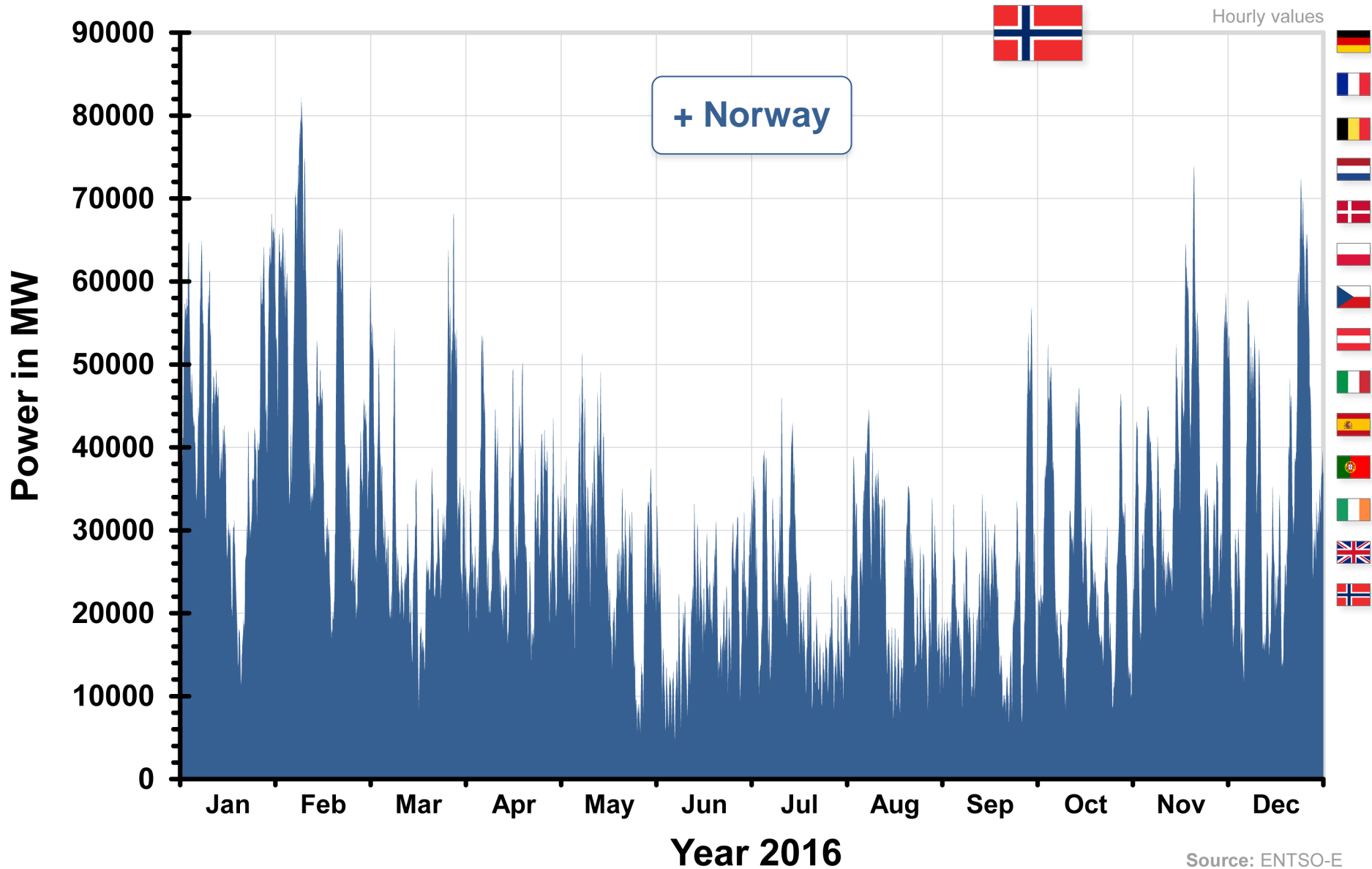
Europe: Wind power production in 2016



Source: ENTSO-E

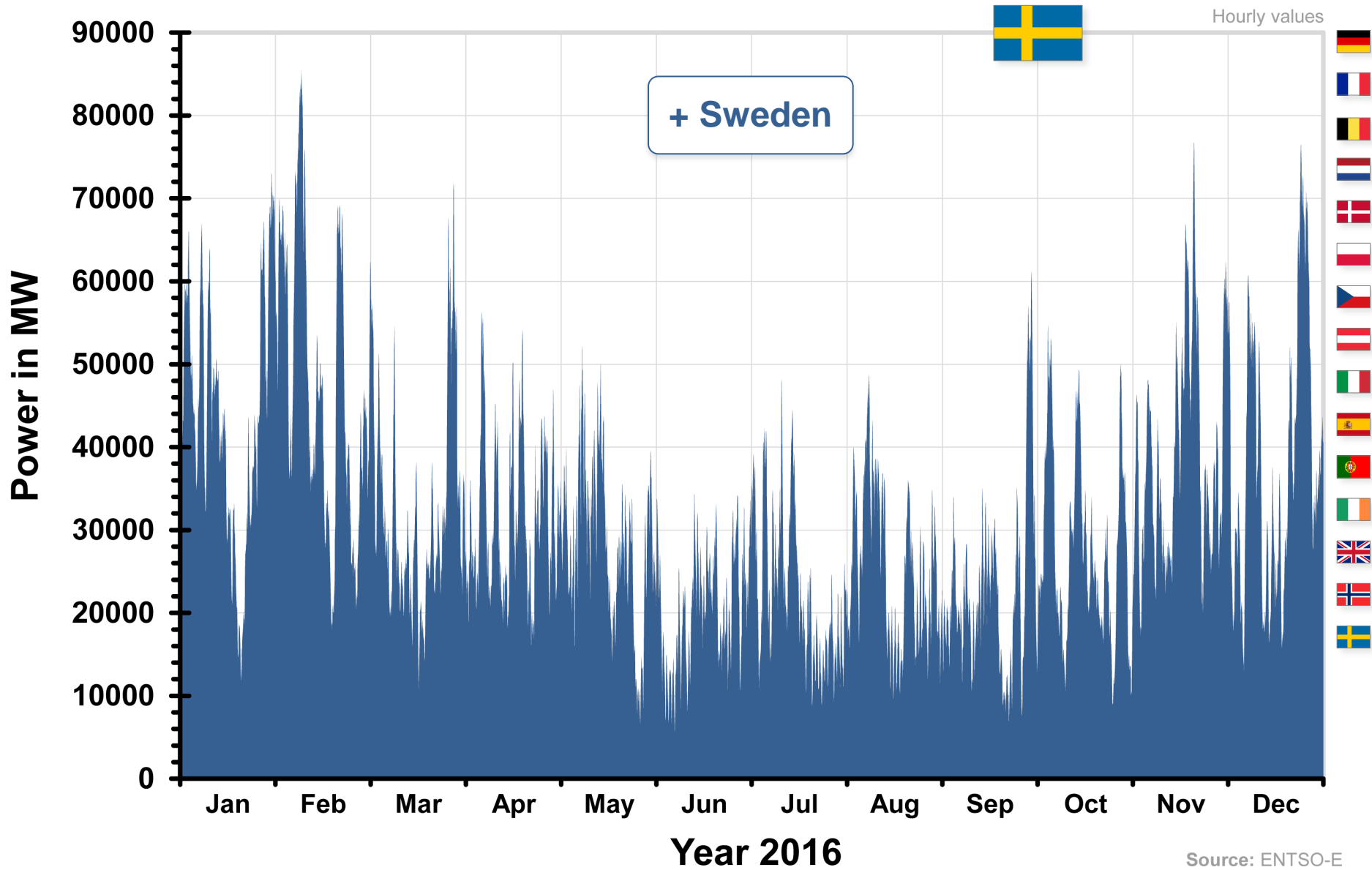
based on a Wind Study by Thomas Linnemann and Guido Vallana, VGB PowerTech e.V.

Europe: Wind power production in 2016

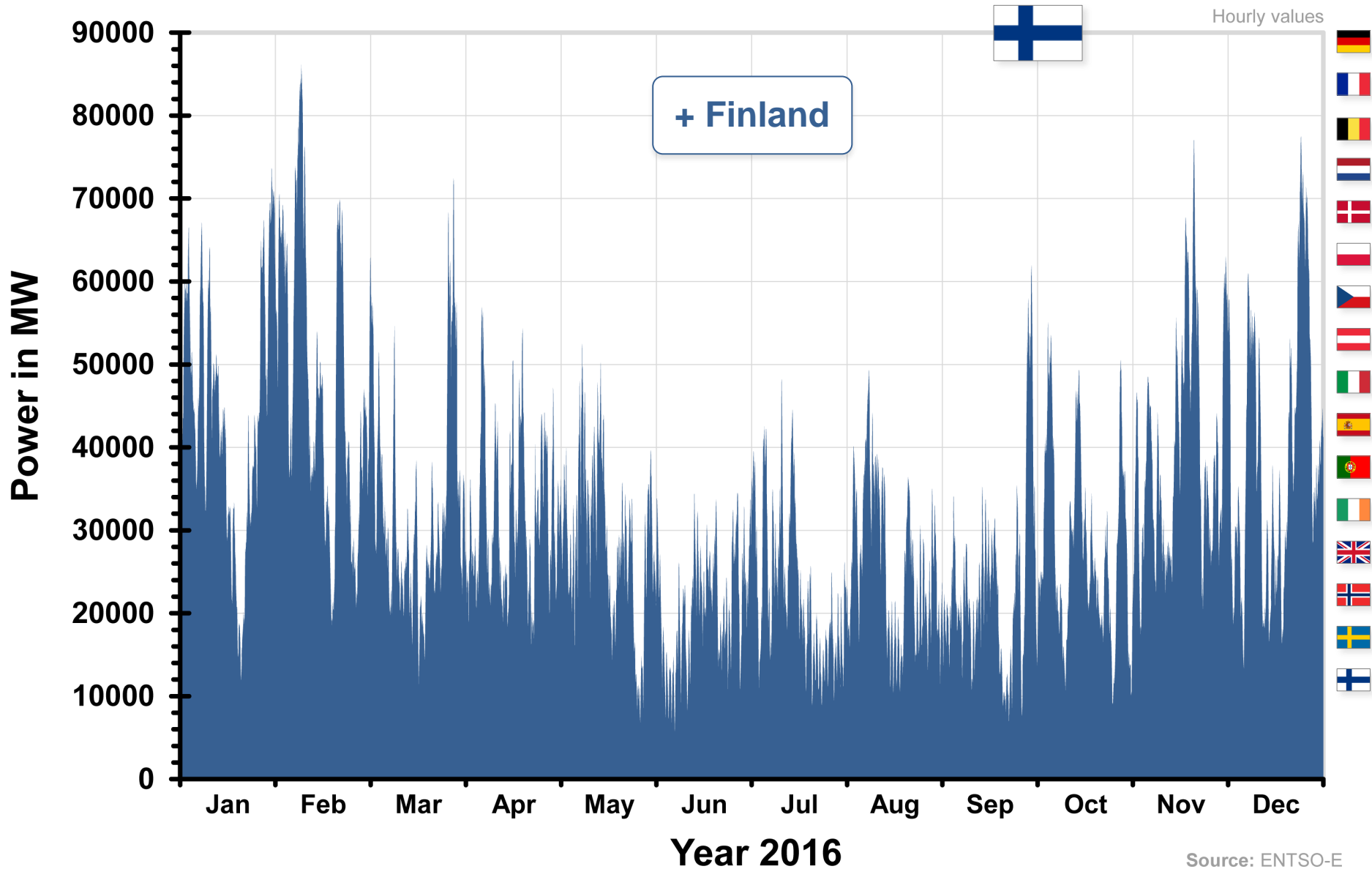


Source: ENTSO-E

Europe: Wind power production in 2016

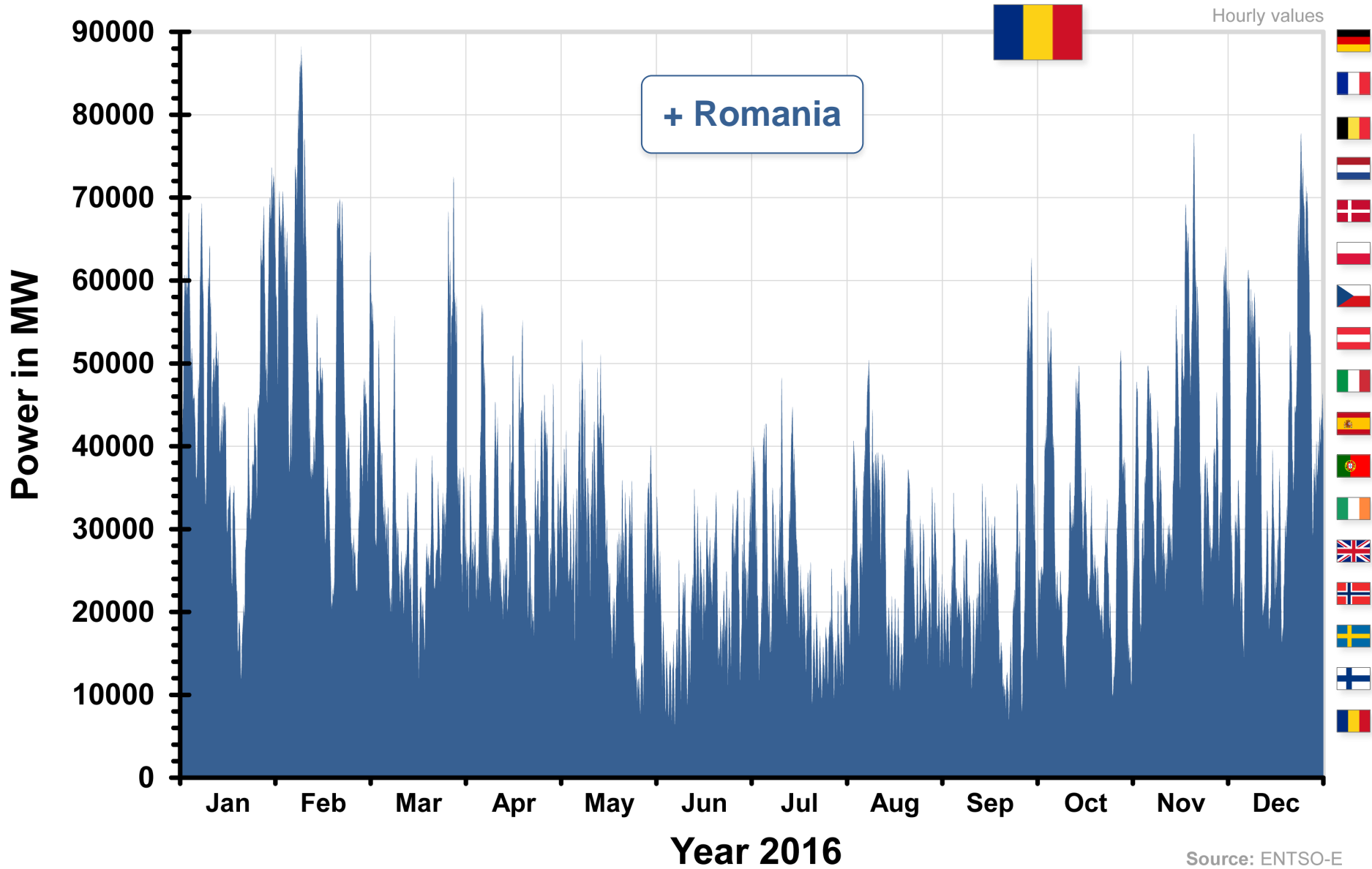


Europe: Wind power production in 2016



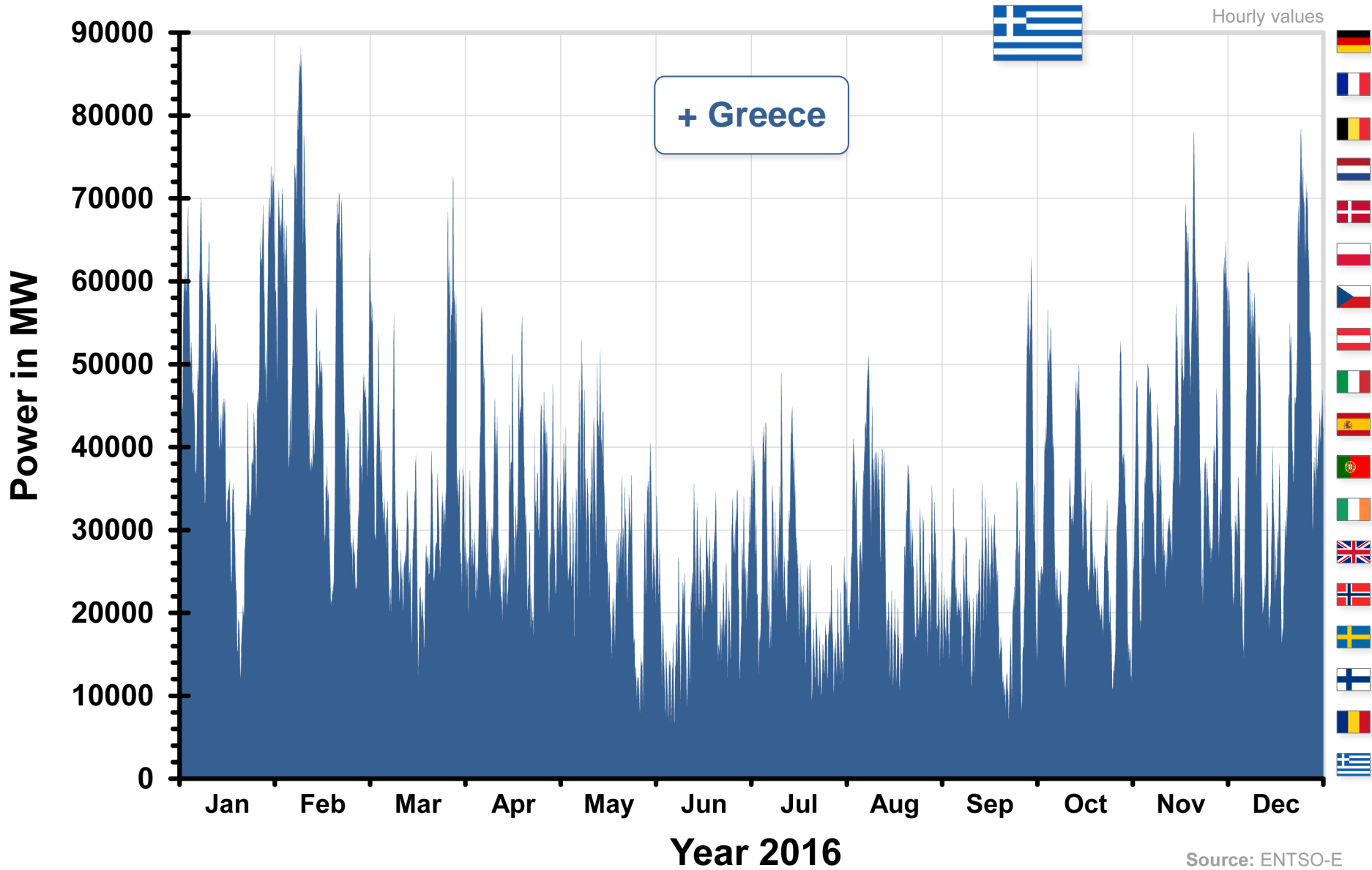
Source: ENTSO-E

Europe: Wind power production in 2016

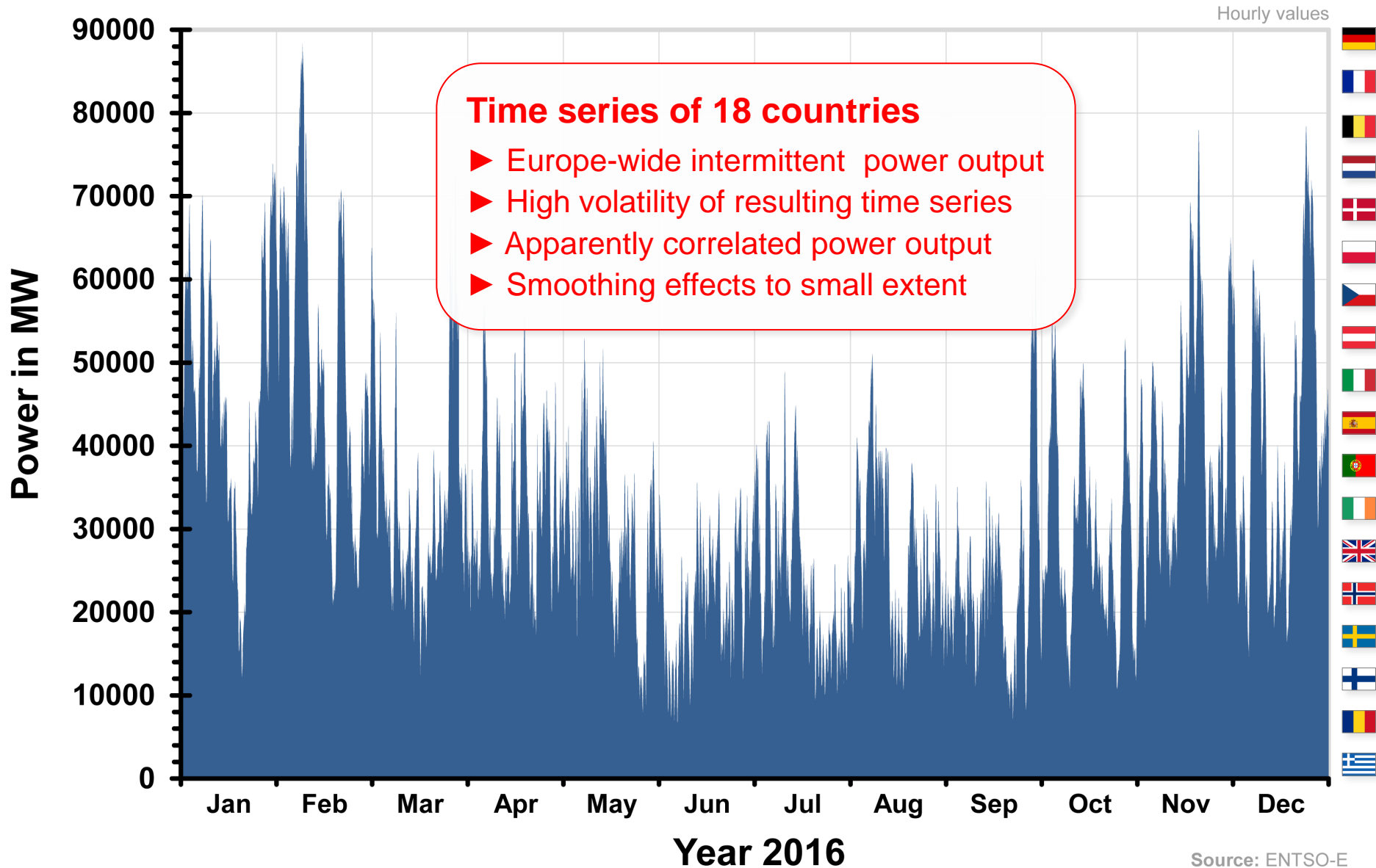


Source: ENTSO-E

Europe: Wind power production in 2016

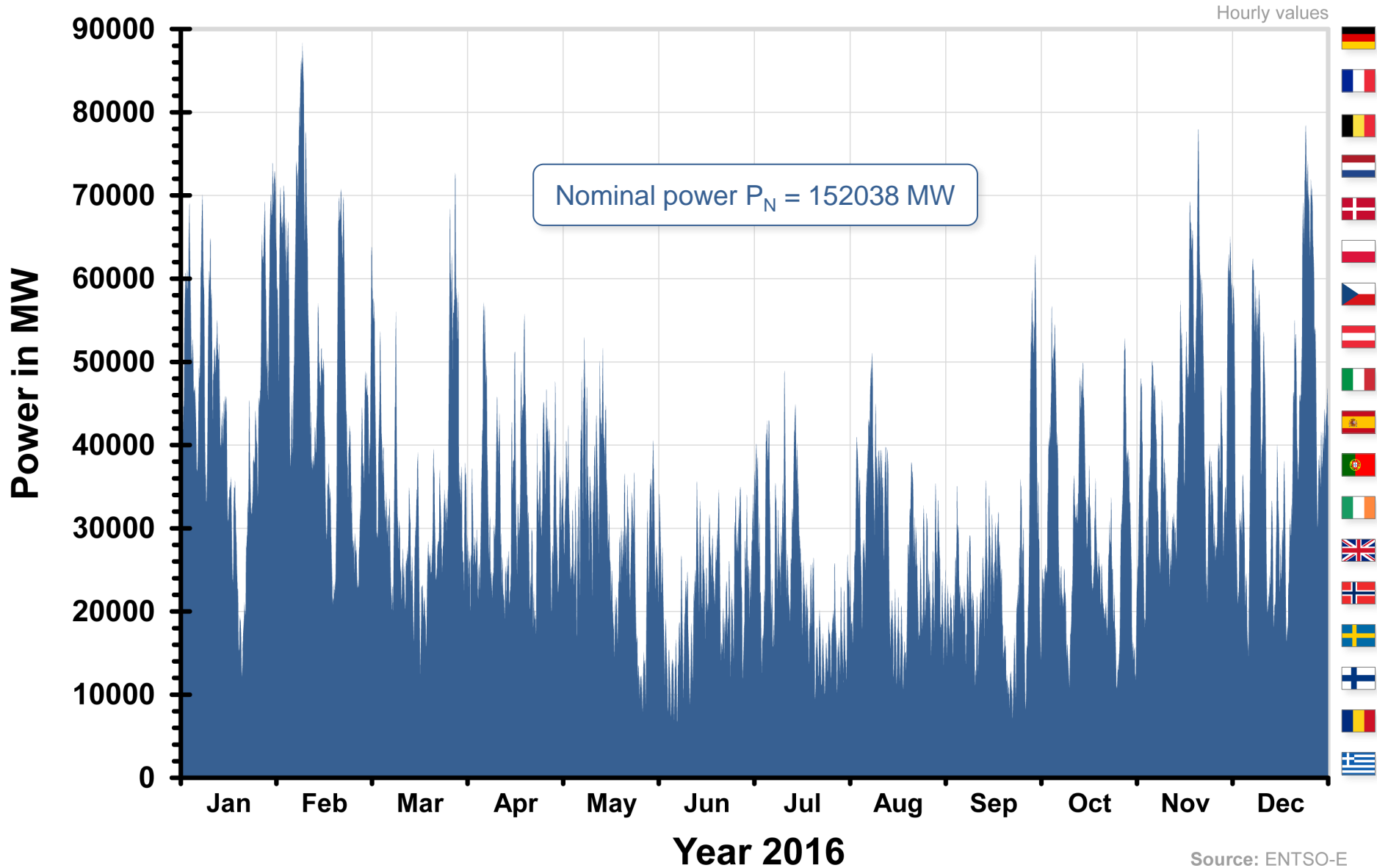


Source: ENTSO-E



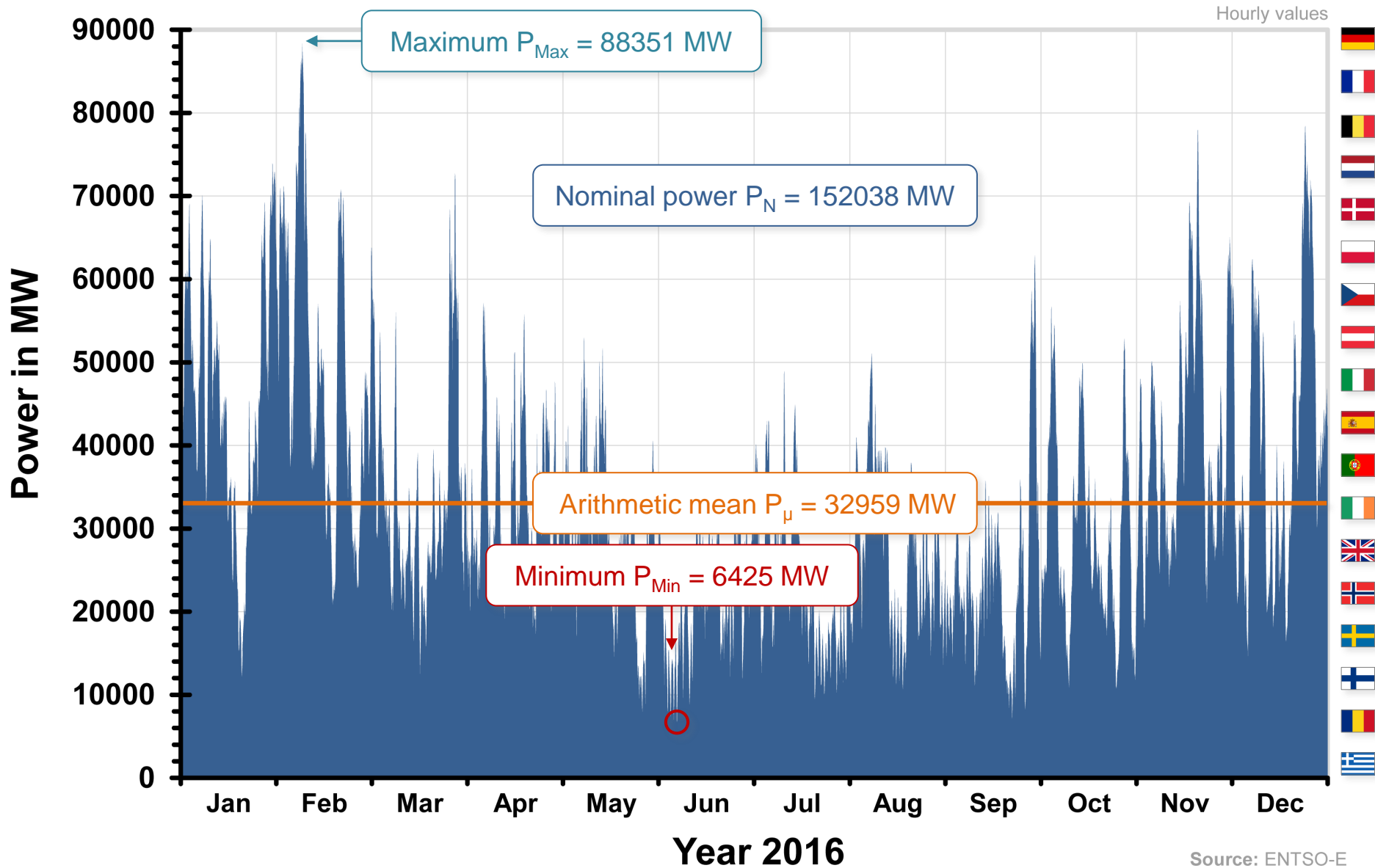
Source: ENTSO-E

Europe: Wind power production in 2016

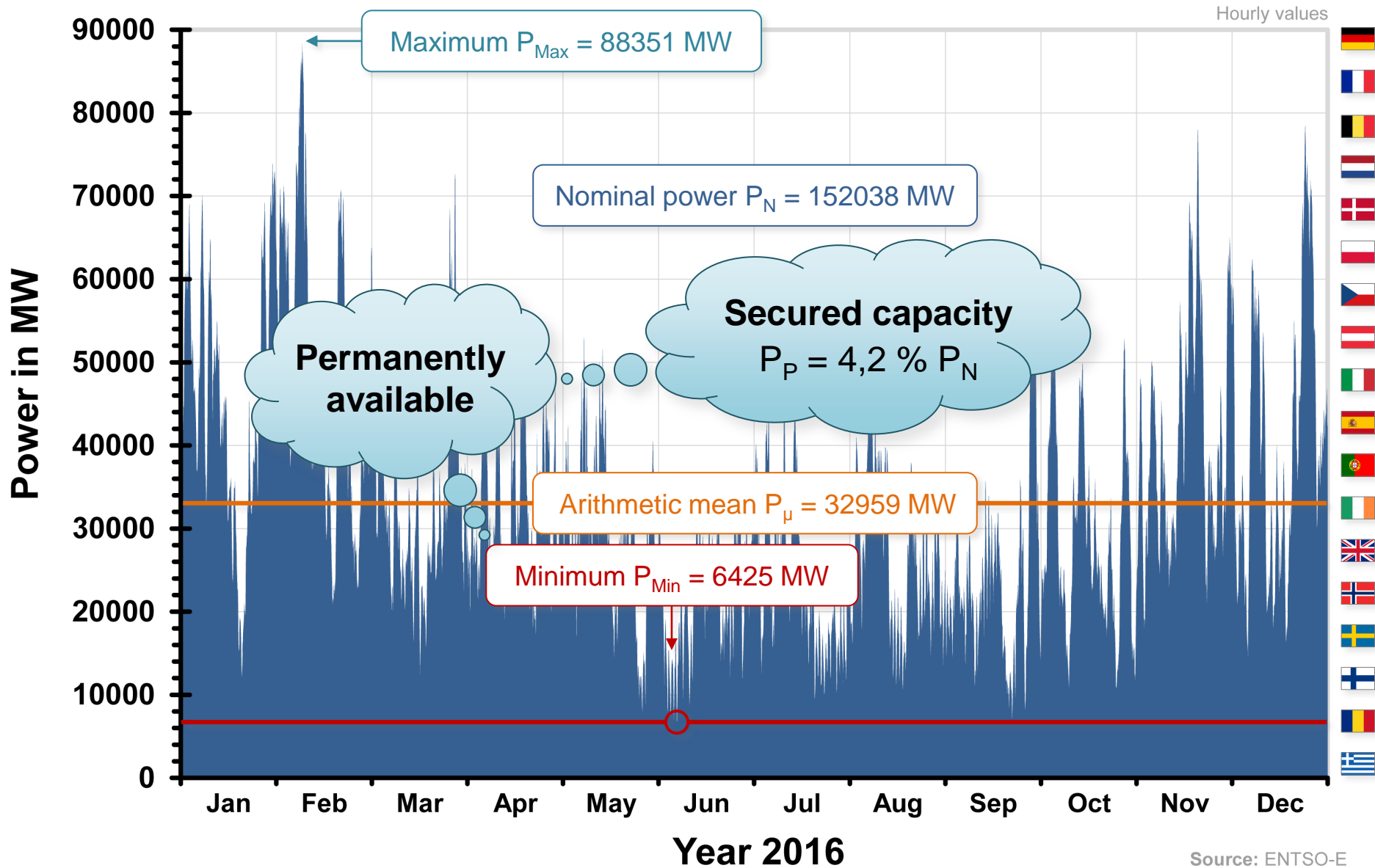


Source: ENTSO-E

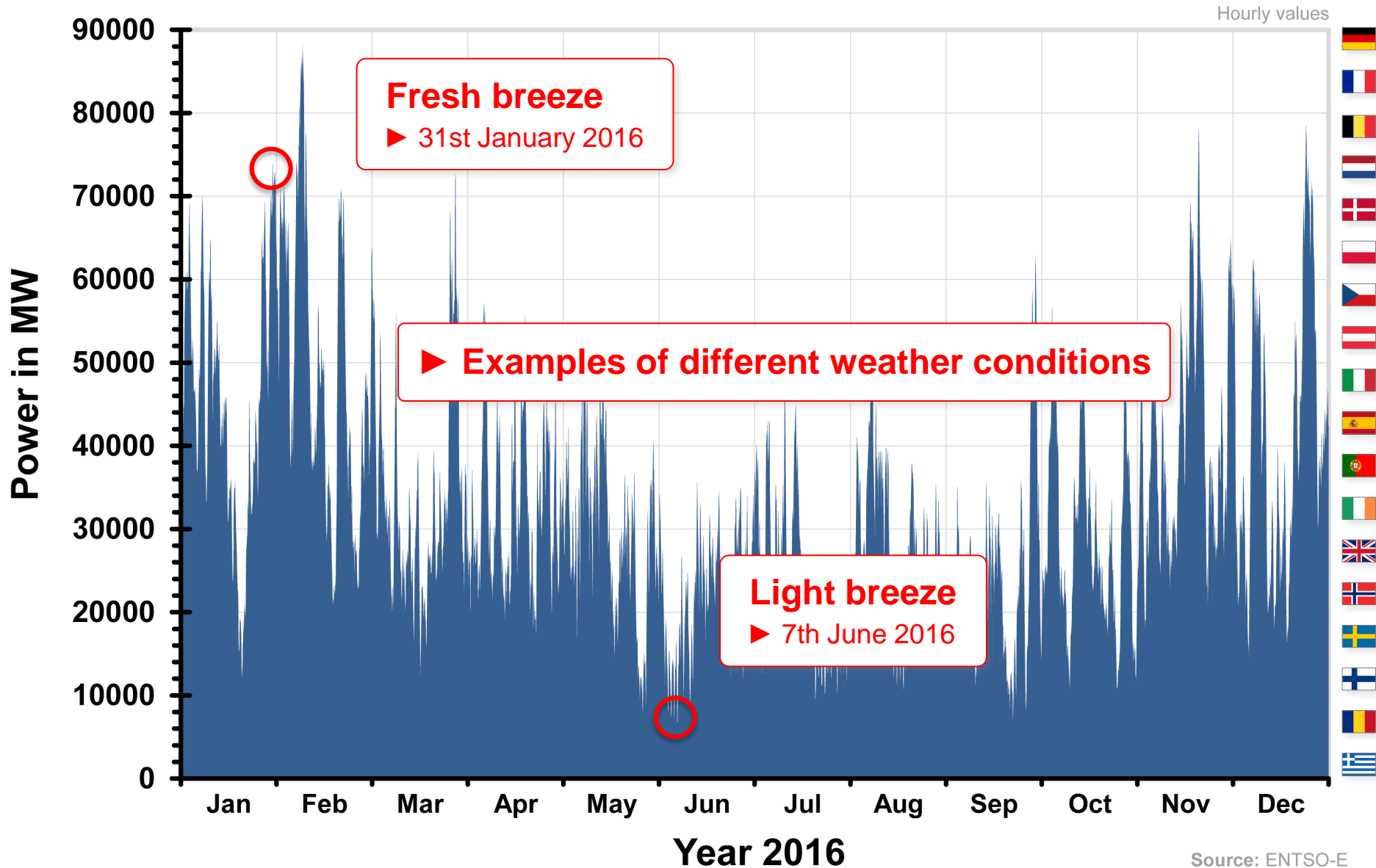
Europe: Wind power production in 2016



Europe: Wind power production in 2016

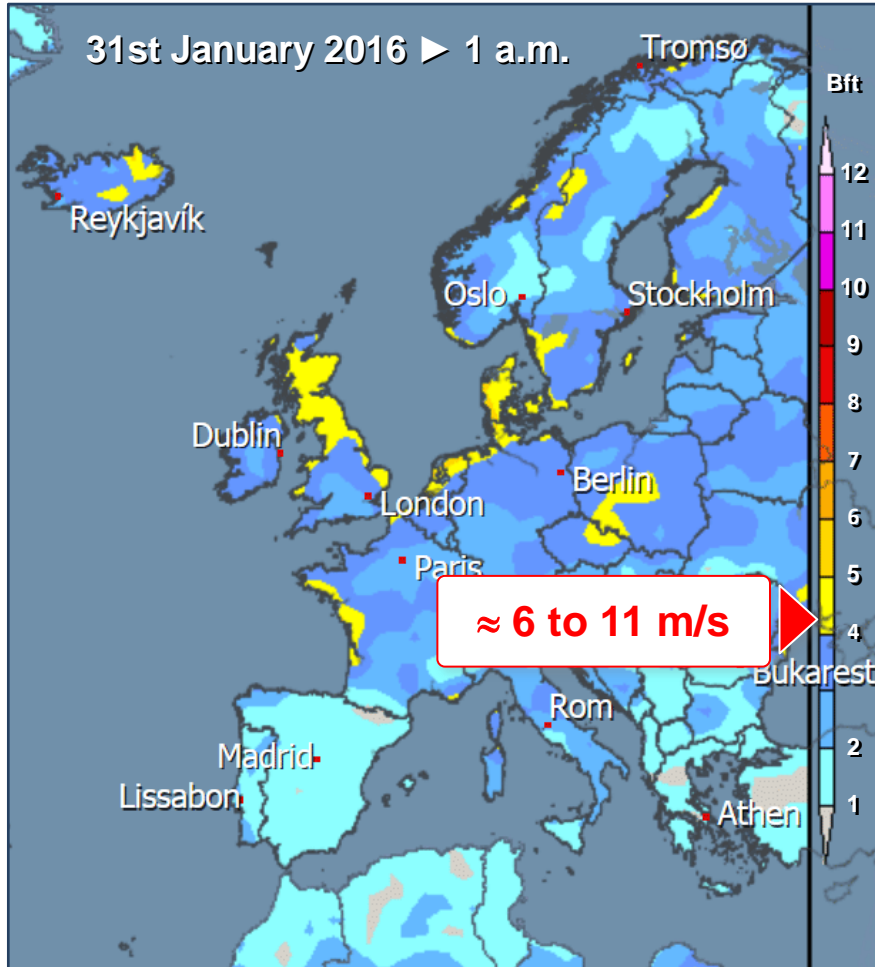


Source: ENTSO-E



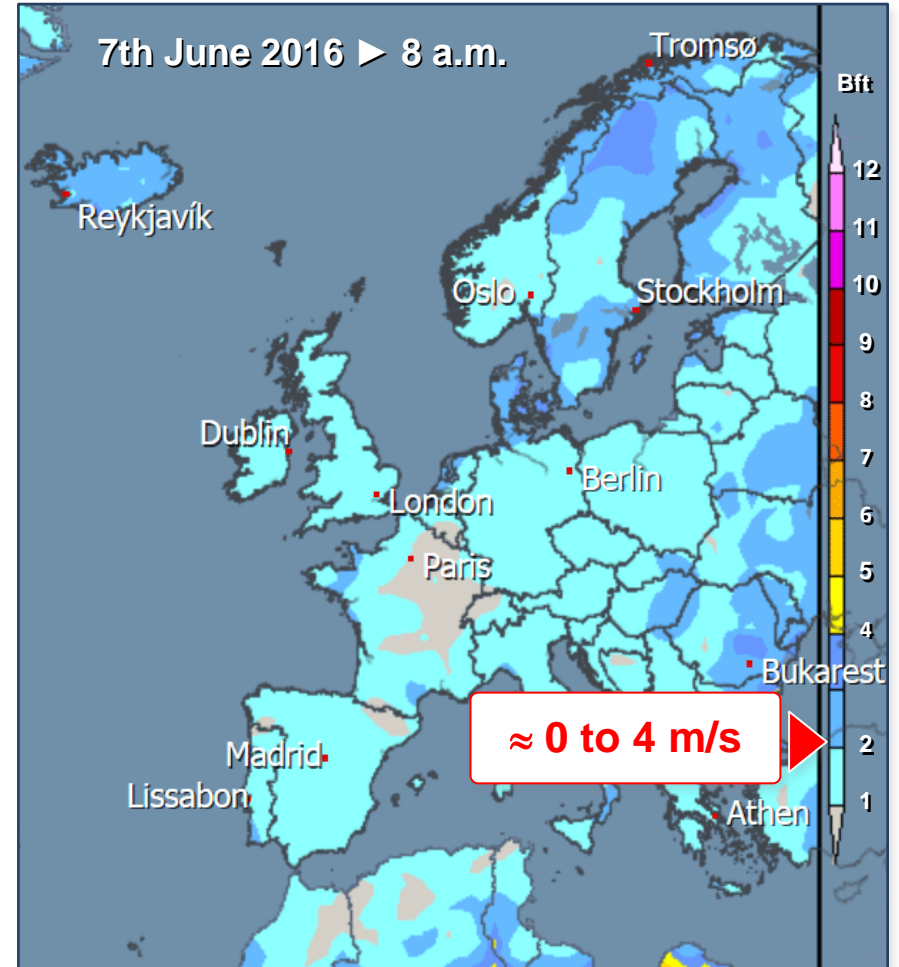
Source: ENTSO-E

Fresh breeze



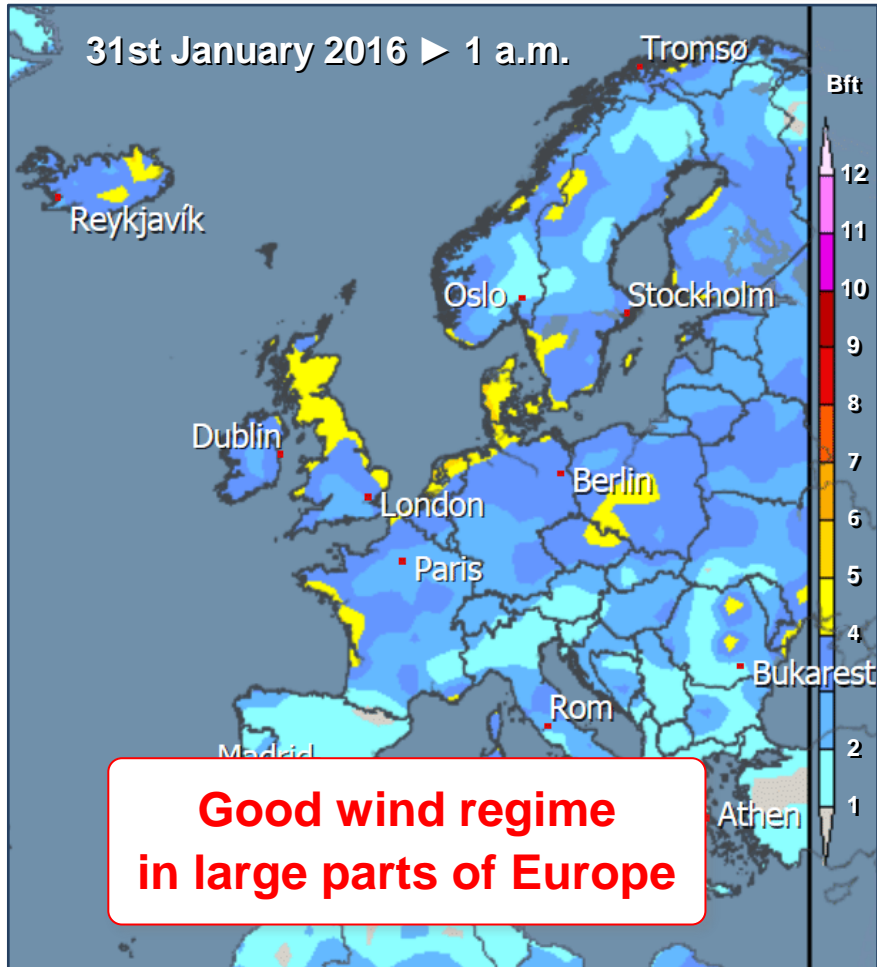
Source: www.wetter.info

Light breeze



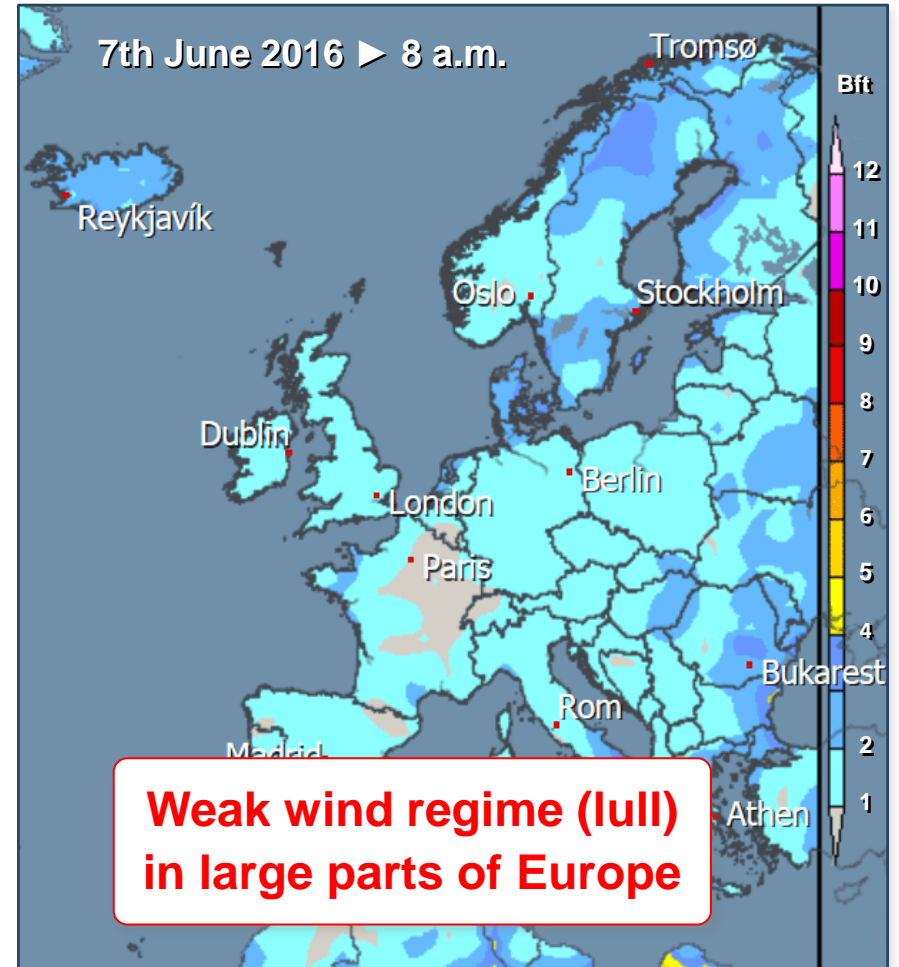
Source: www.wetter.info

Fresh breeze

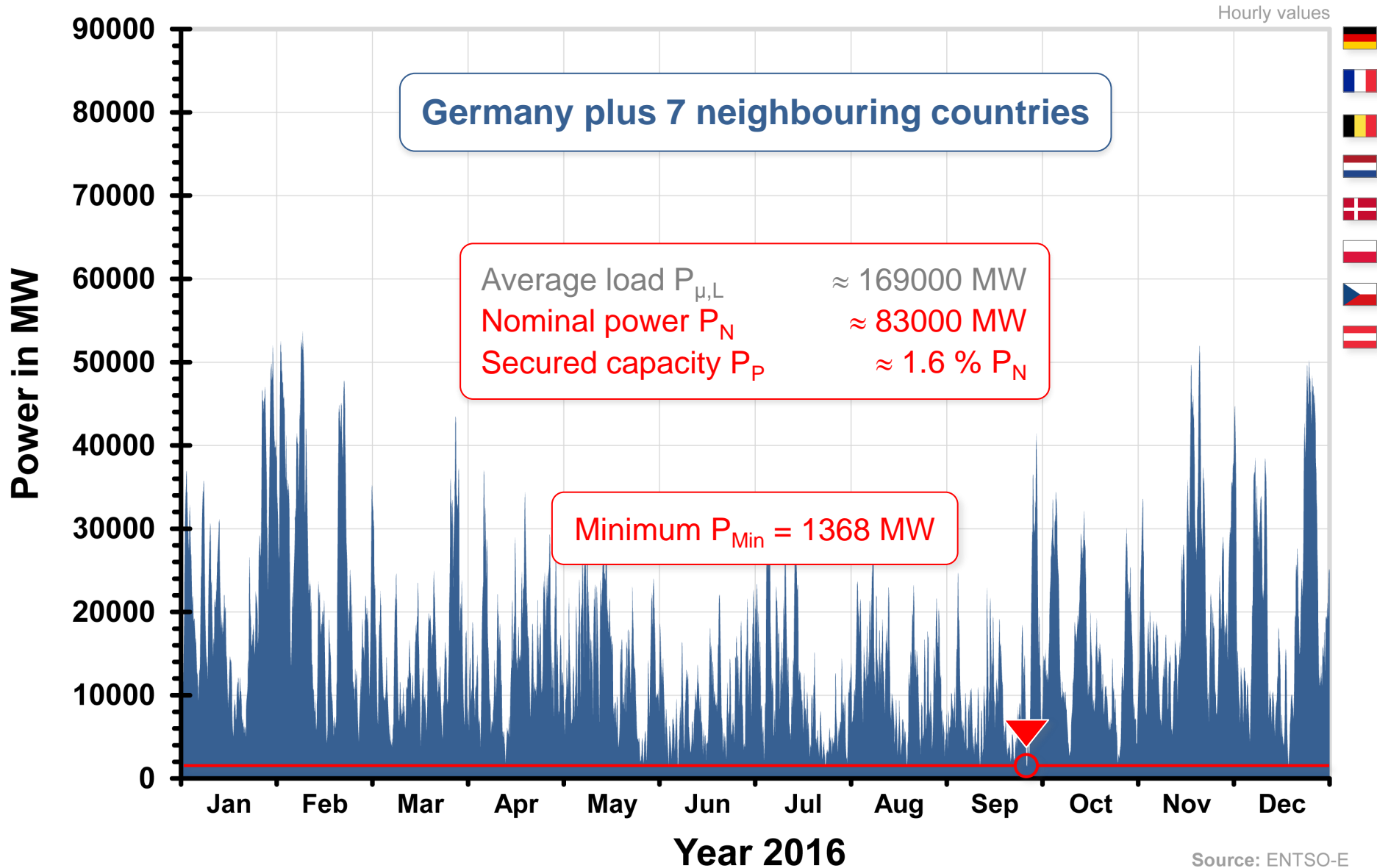


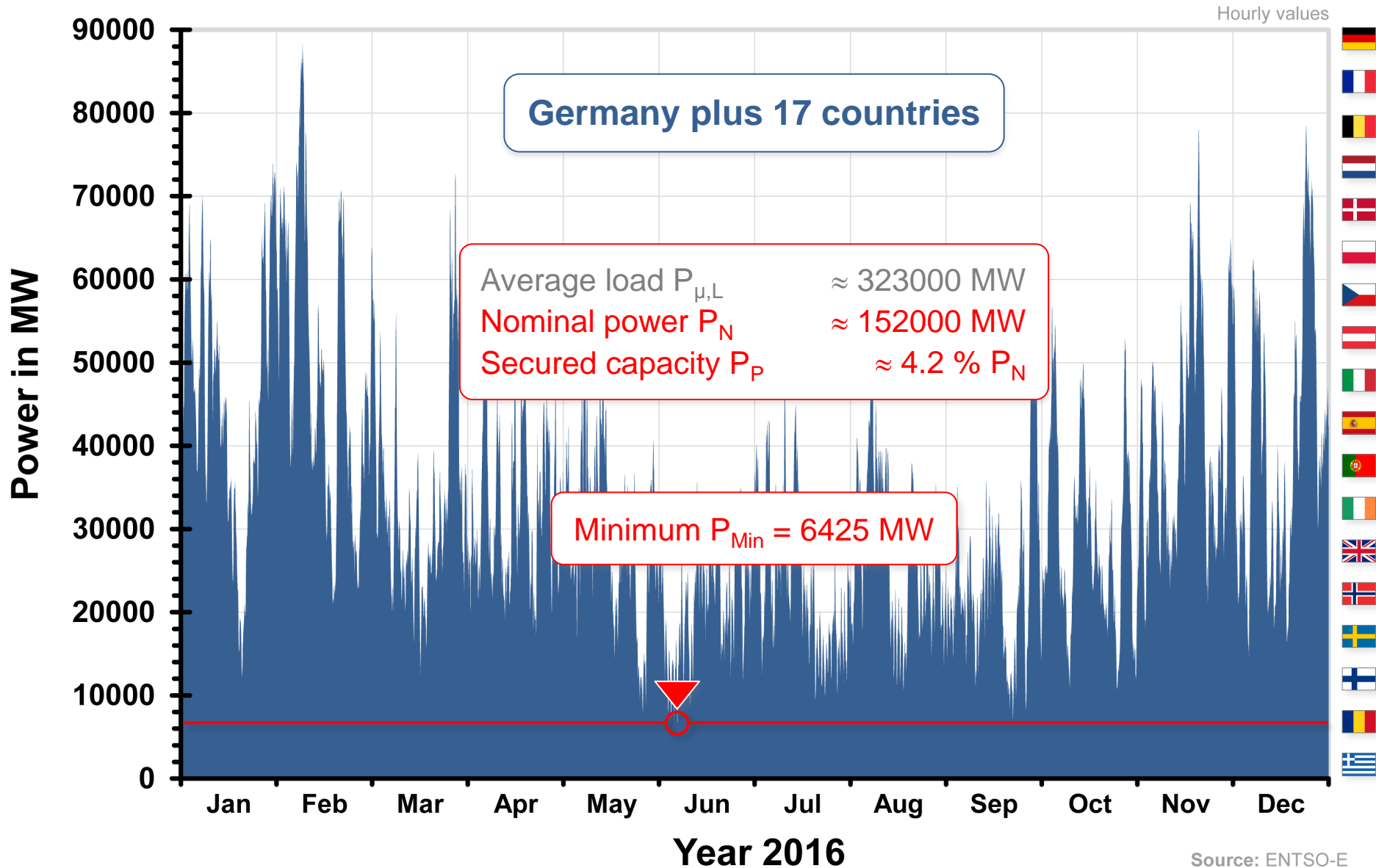
Source: www.wetter.info

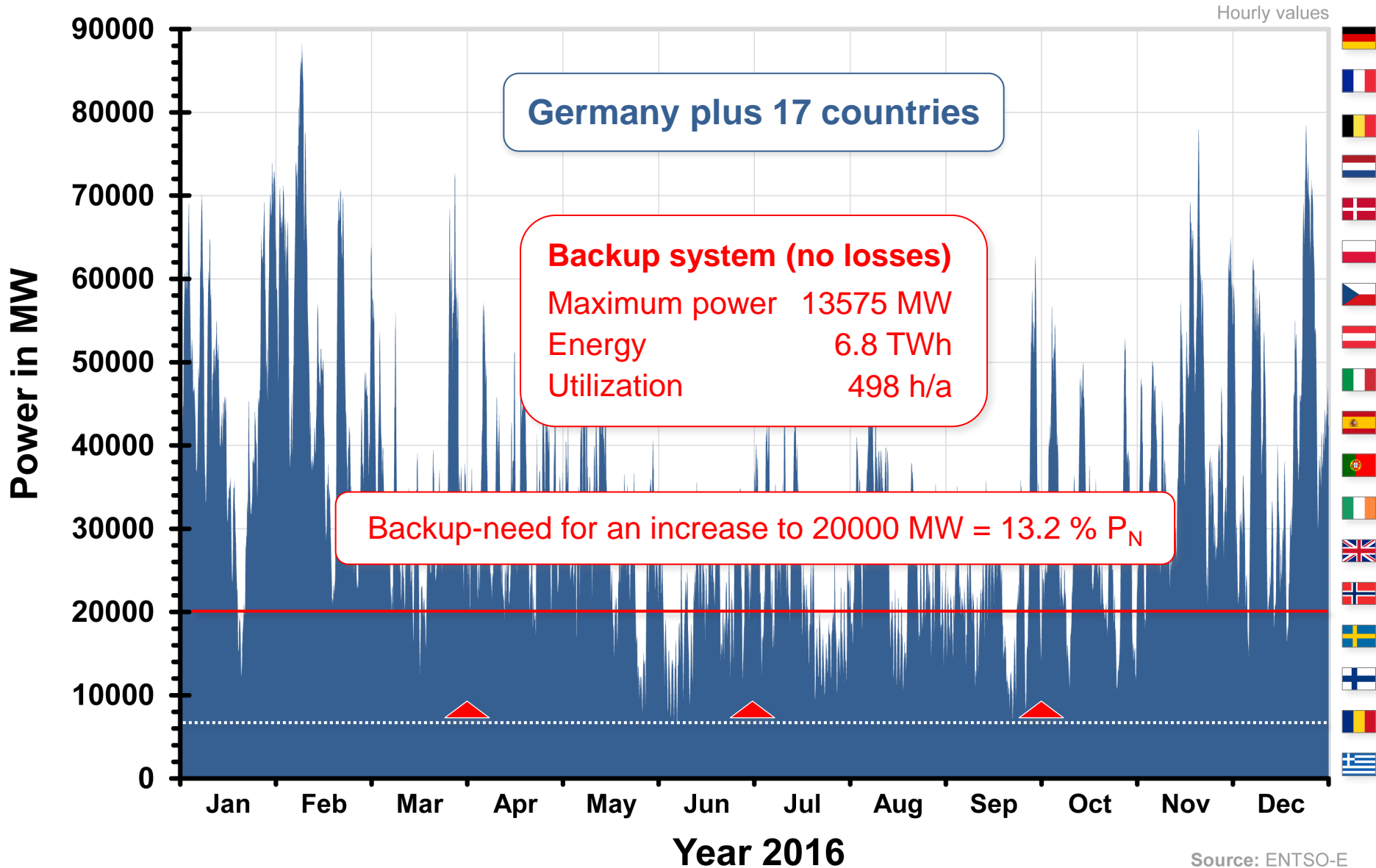
Light breeze



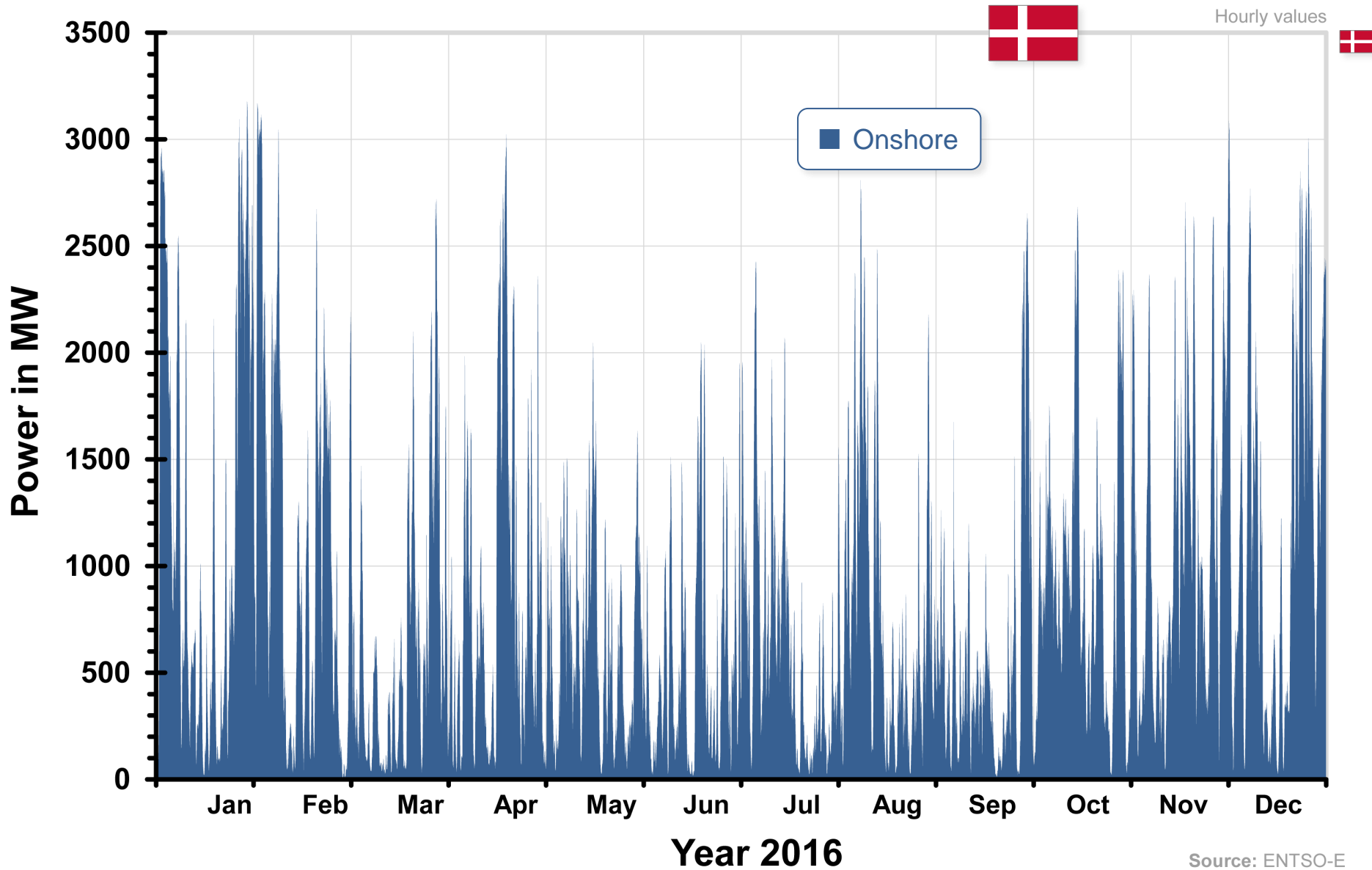
Source: www.wetter.info





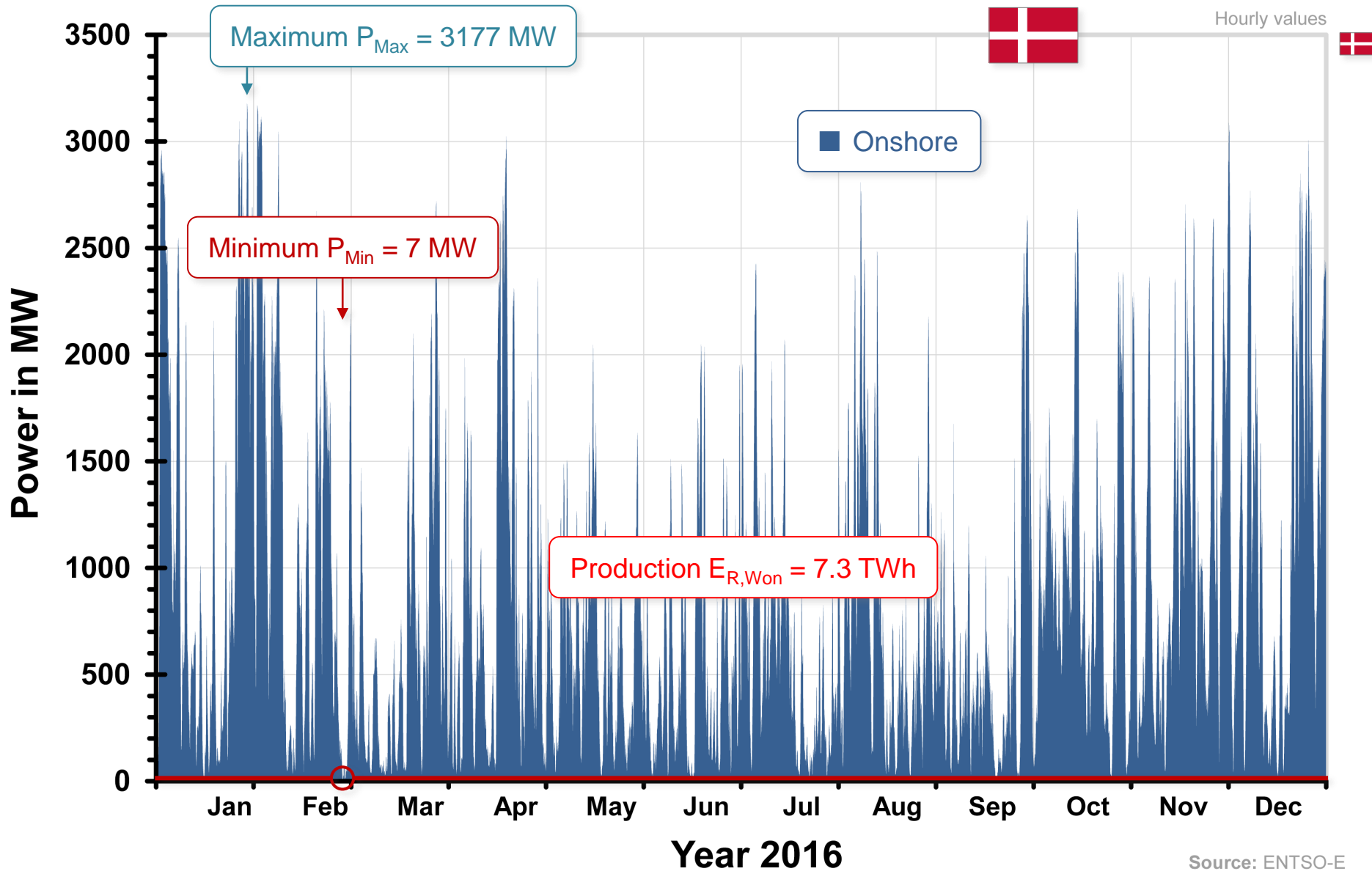


Denmark: Wind power production in 2016



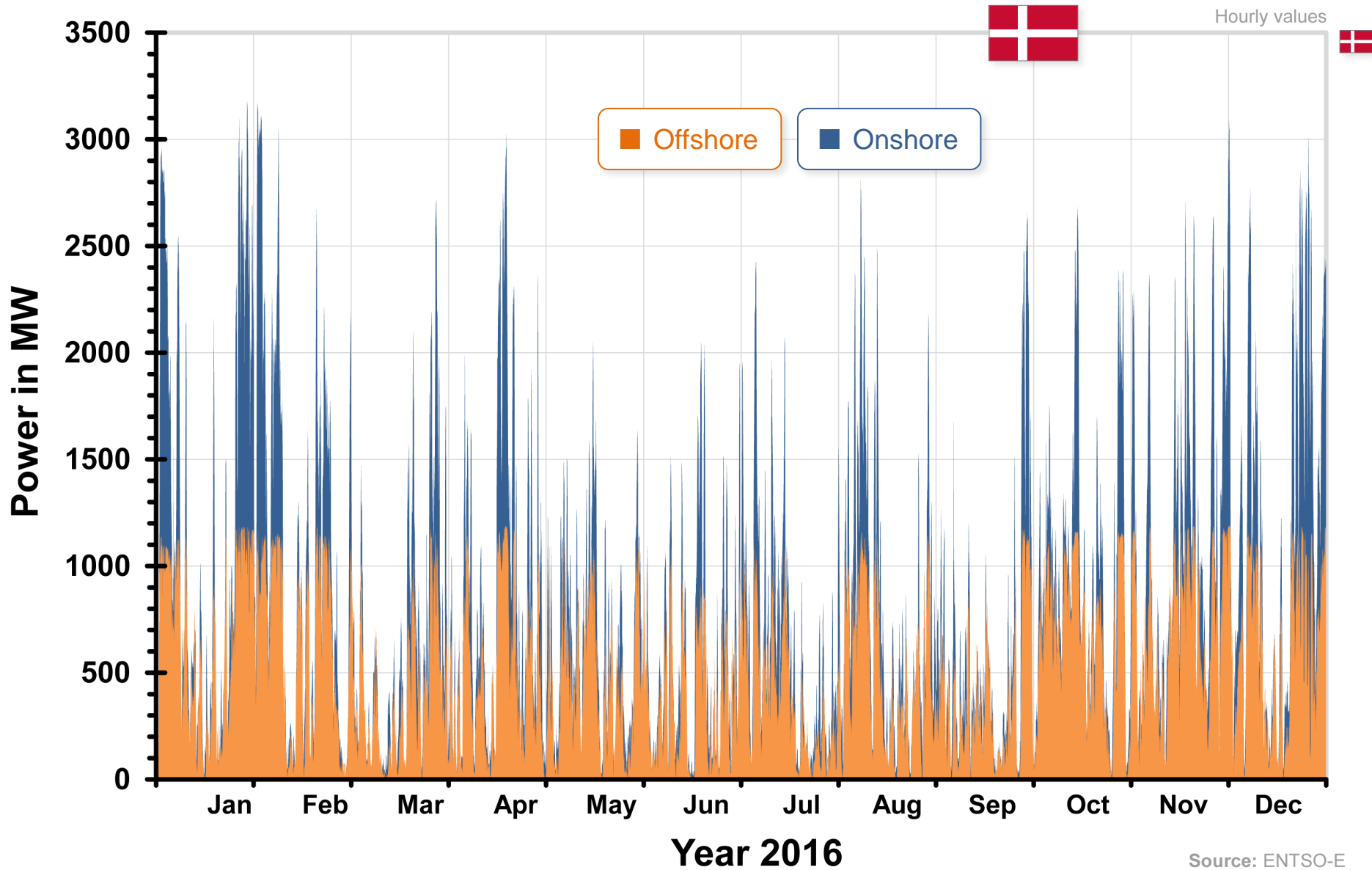
Source: ENTSO-E

Denmark: Wind power production in 2016

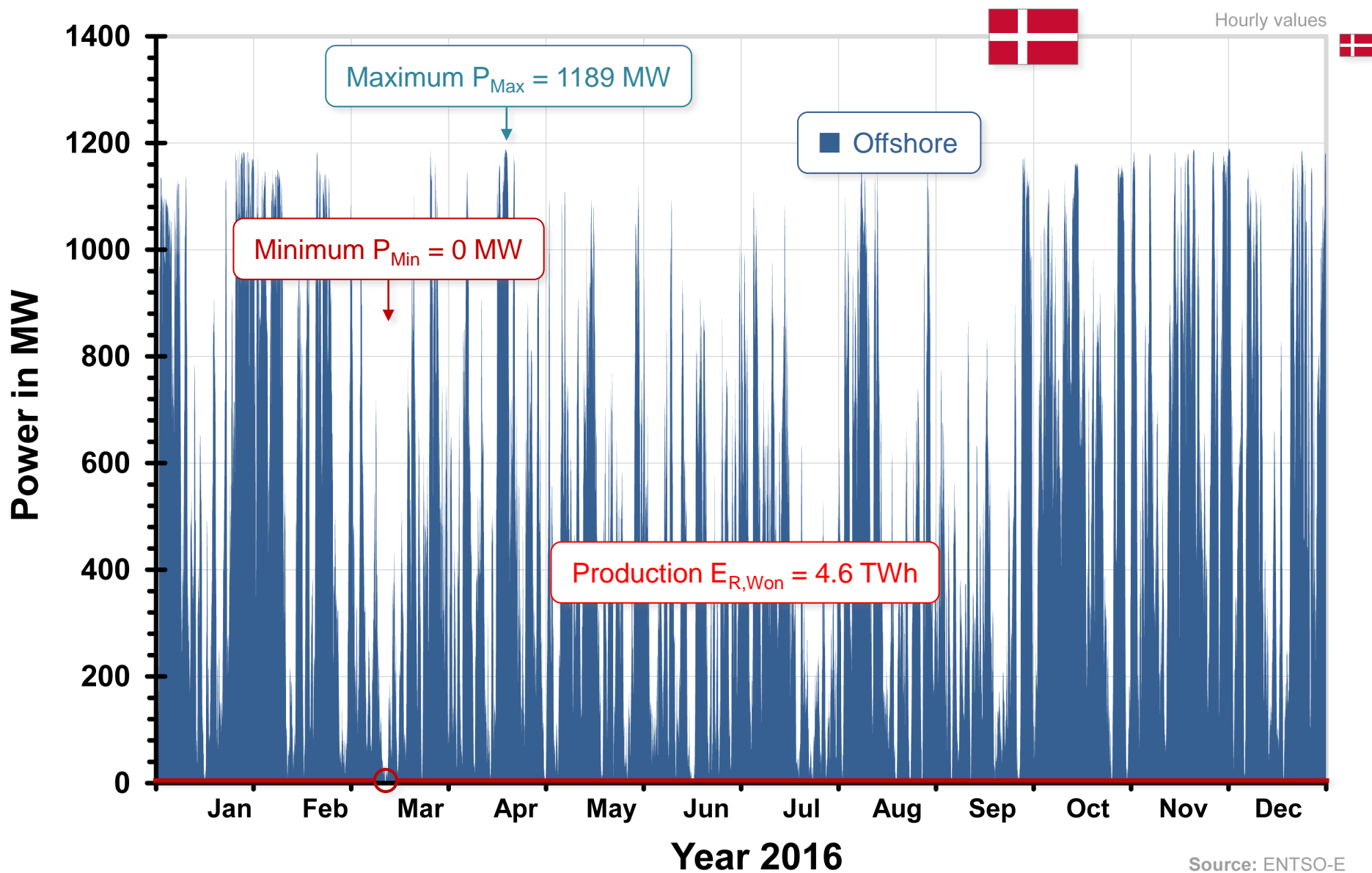


Source: ENTSO-E

Denmark: Wind power production in 2016

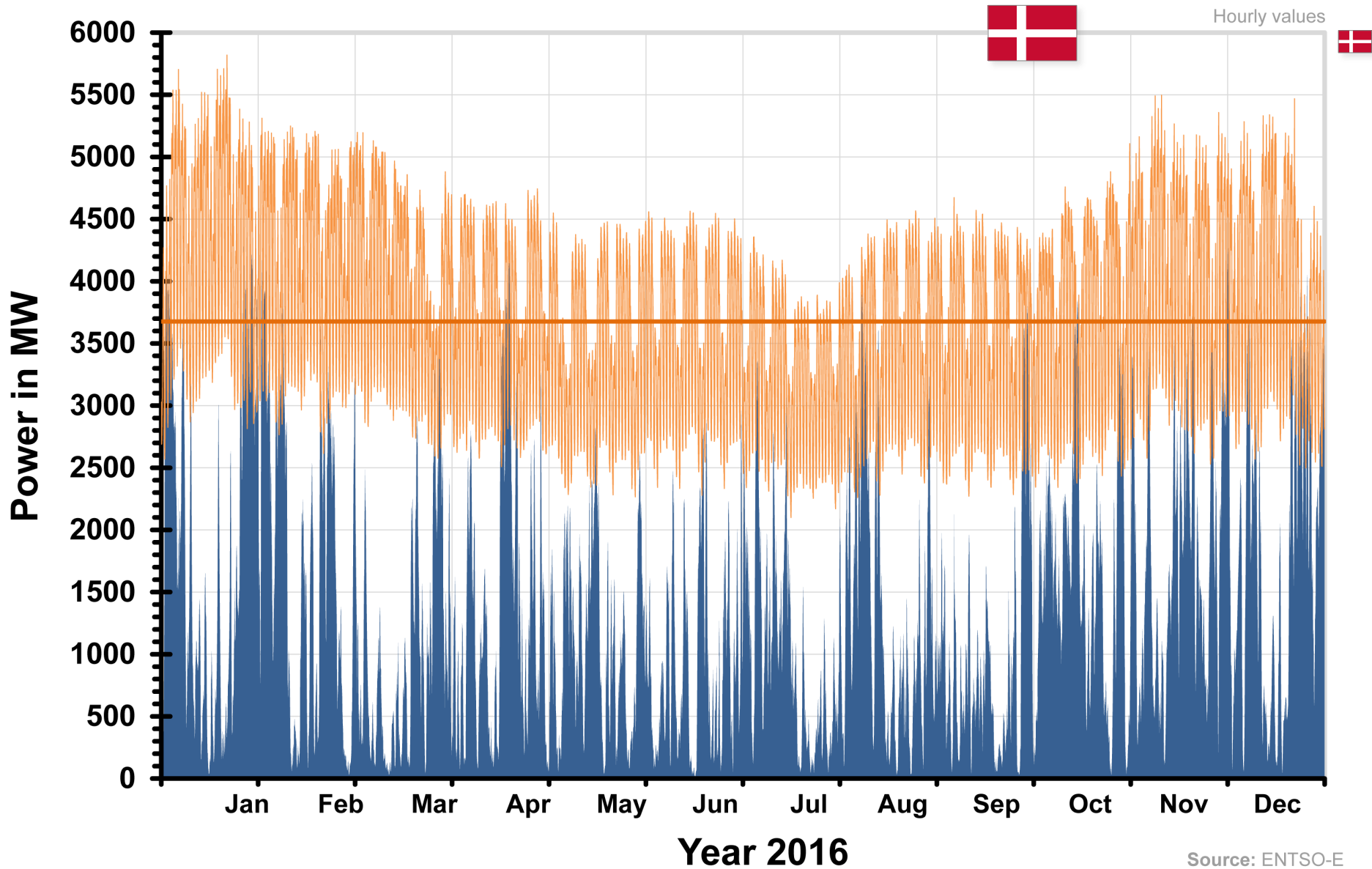


Source: ENTSO-E



Source: ENTSO-E

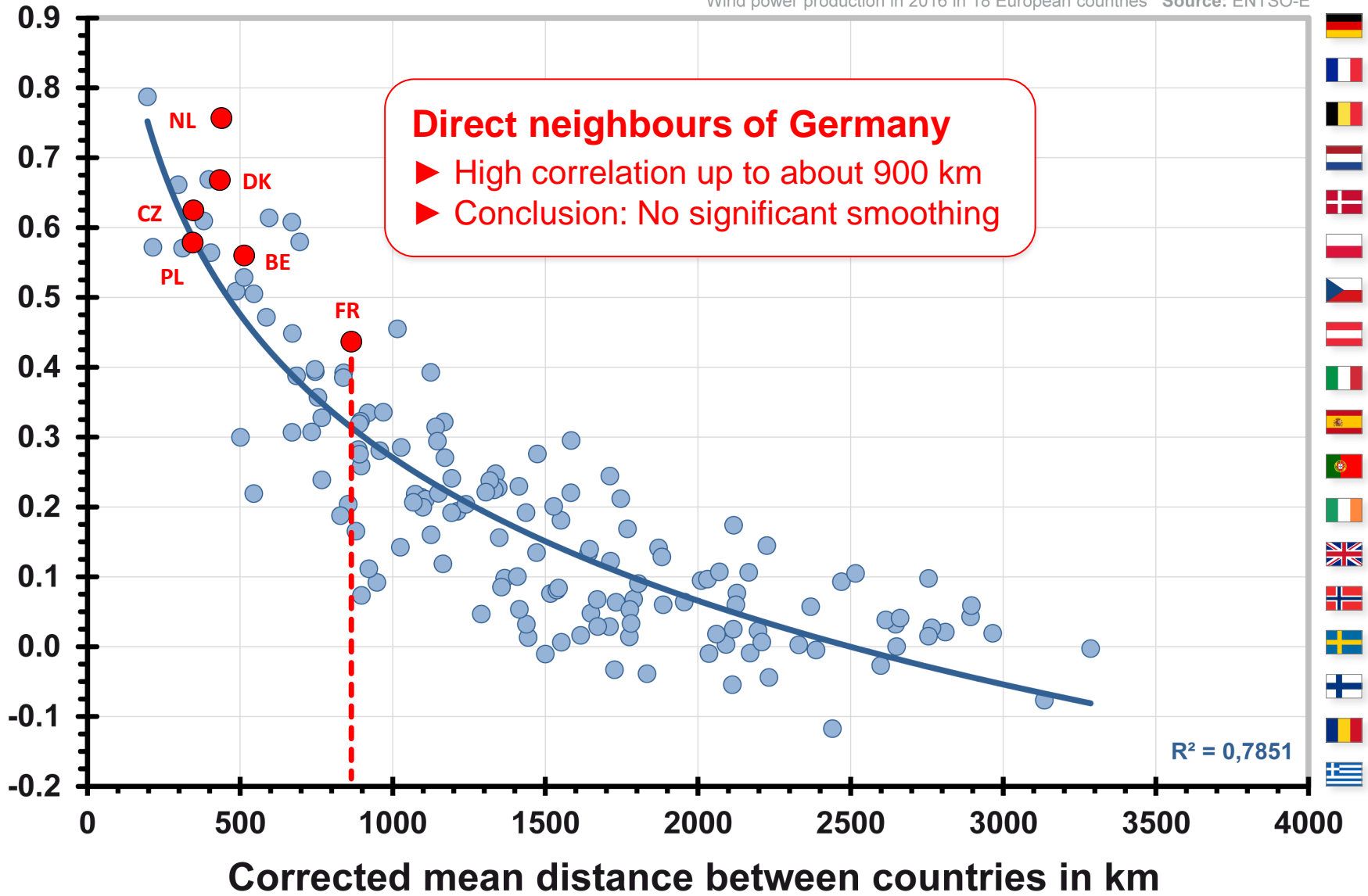
Denmark: Wind power production and load in 2016



Source: ENTSO-E

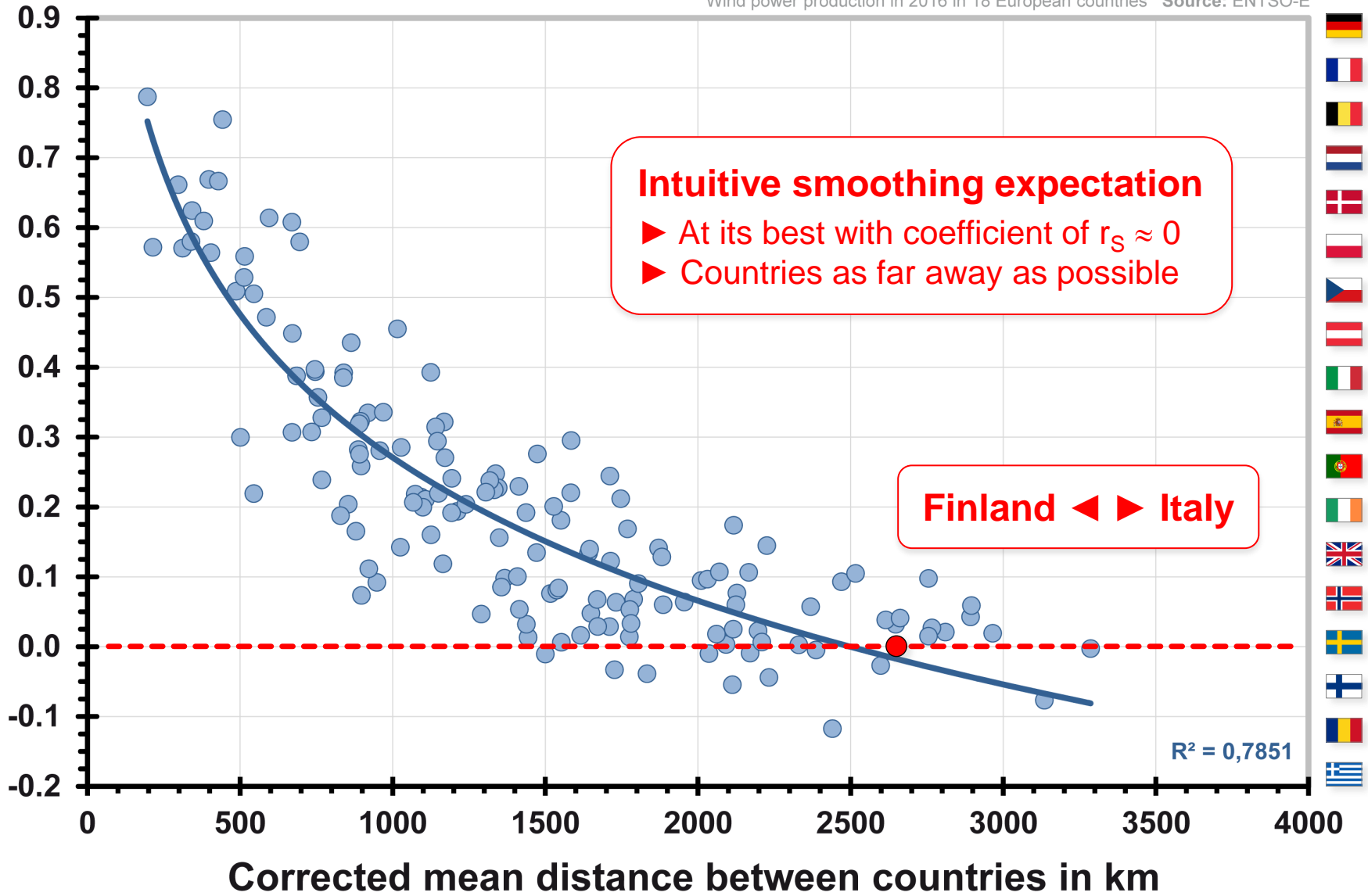
Wind power production in 2016 in 18 European countries Source: ENTSO-E

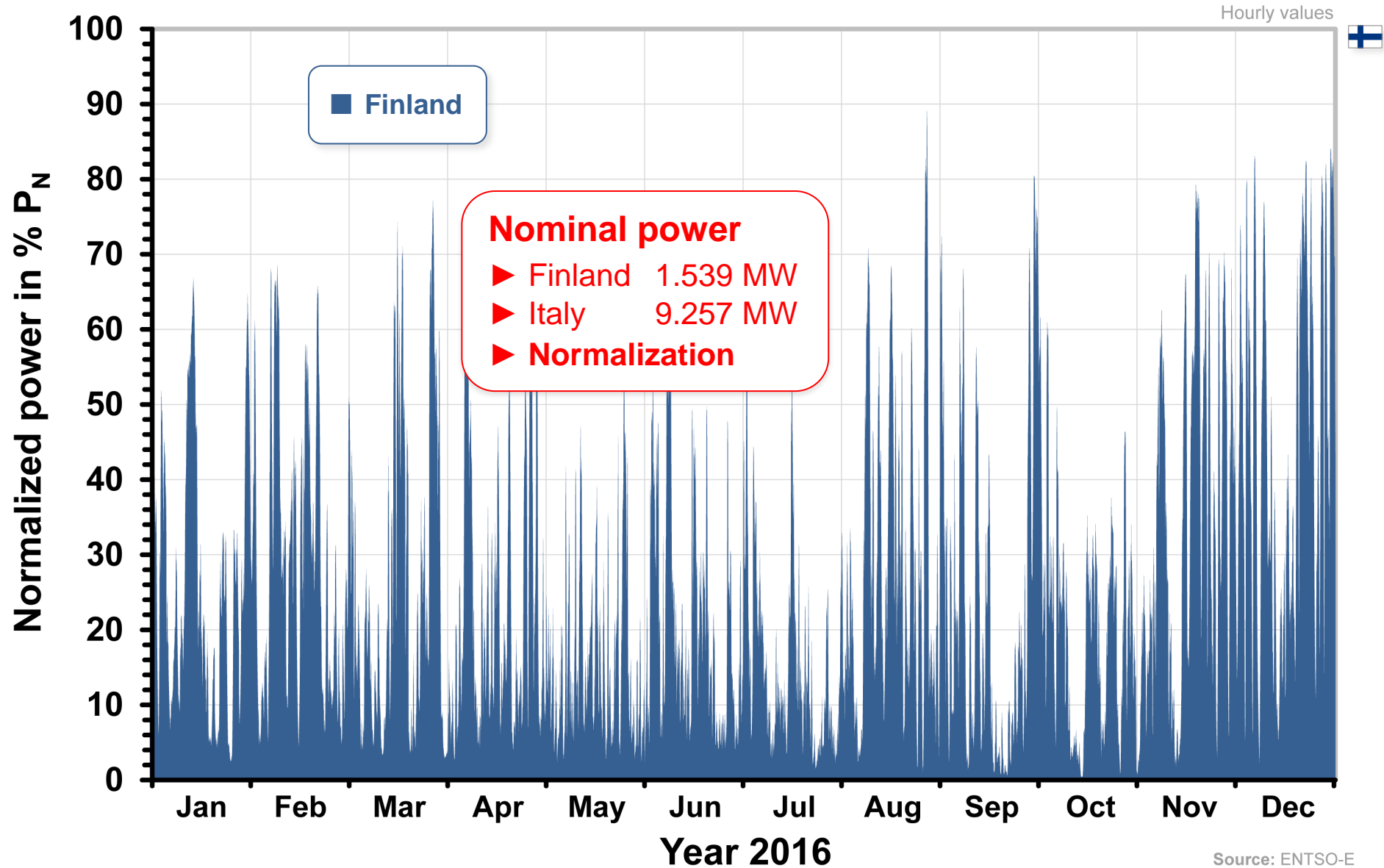
Spearman's rank correlation coefficient

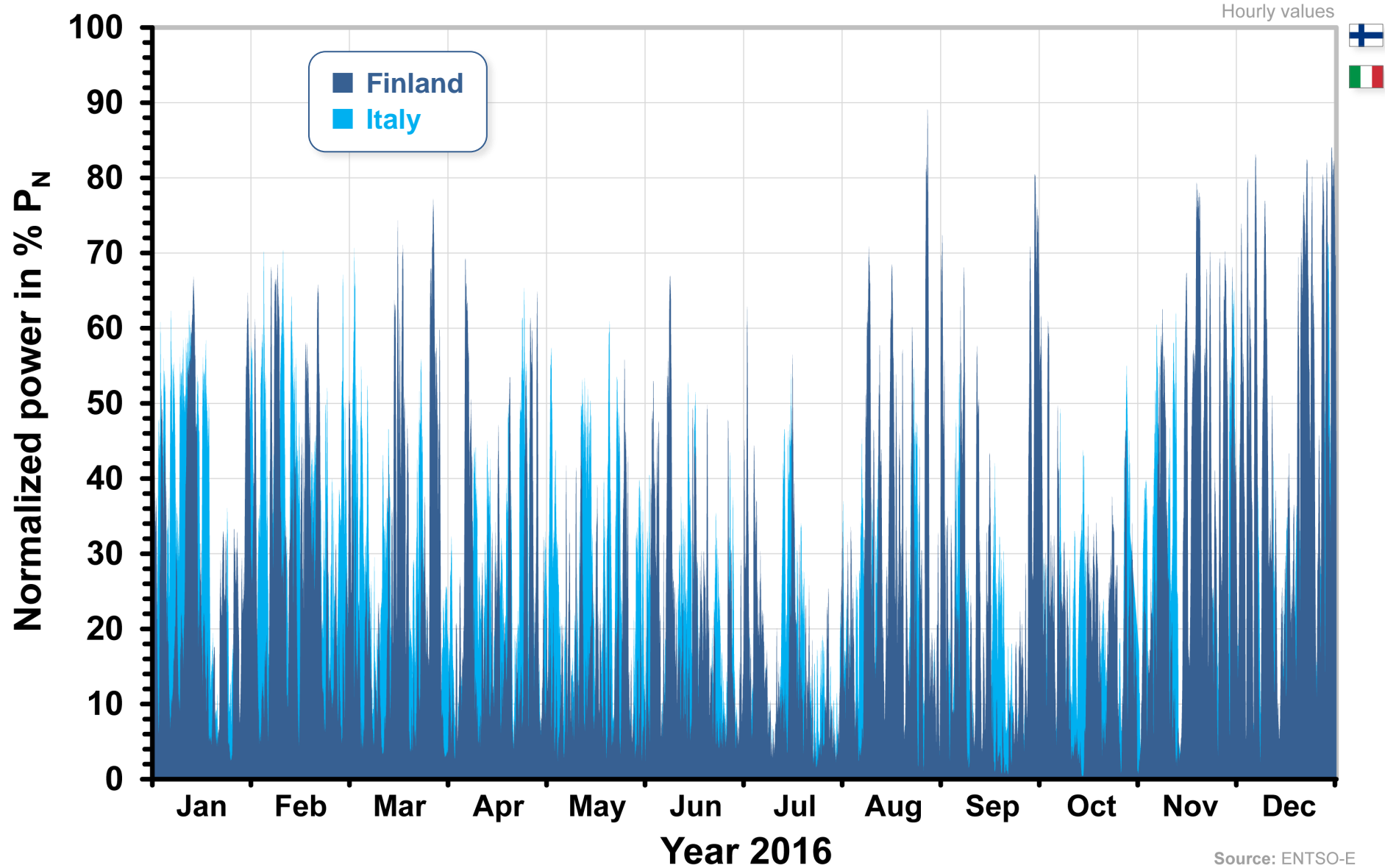


Wind power production in 2016 in 18 European countries Source: ENTSO-E

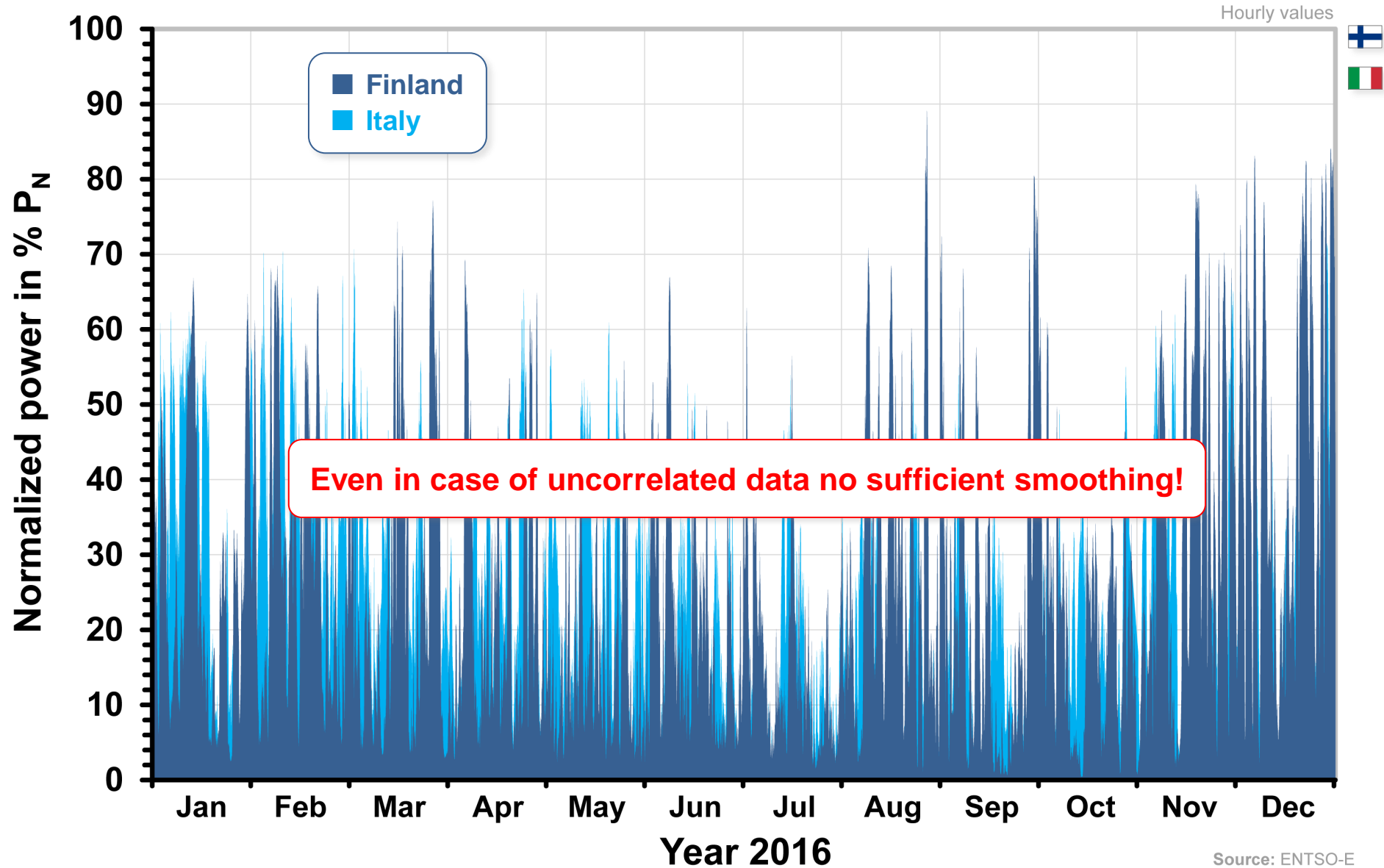
Spearman's rank correlation coefficient



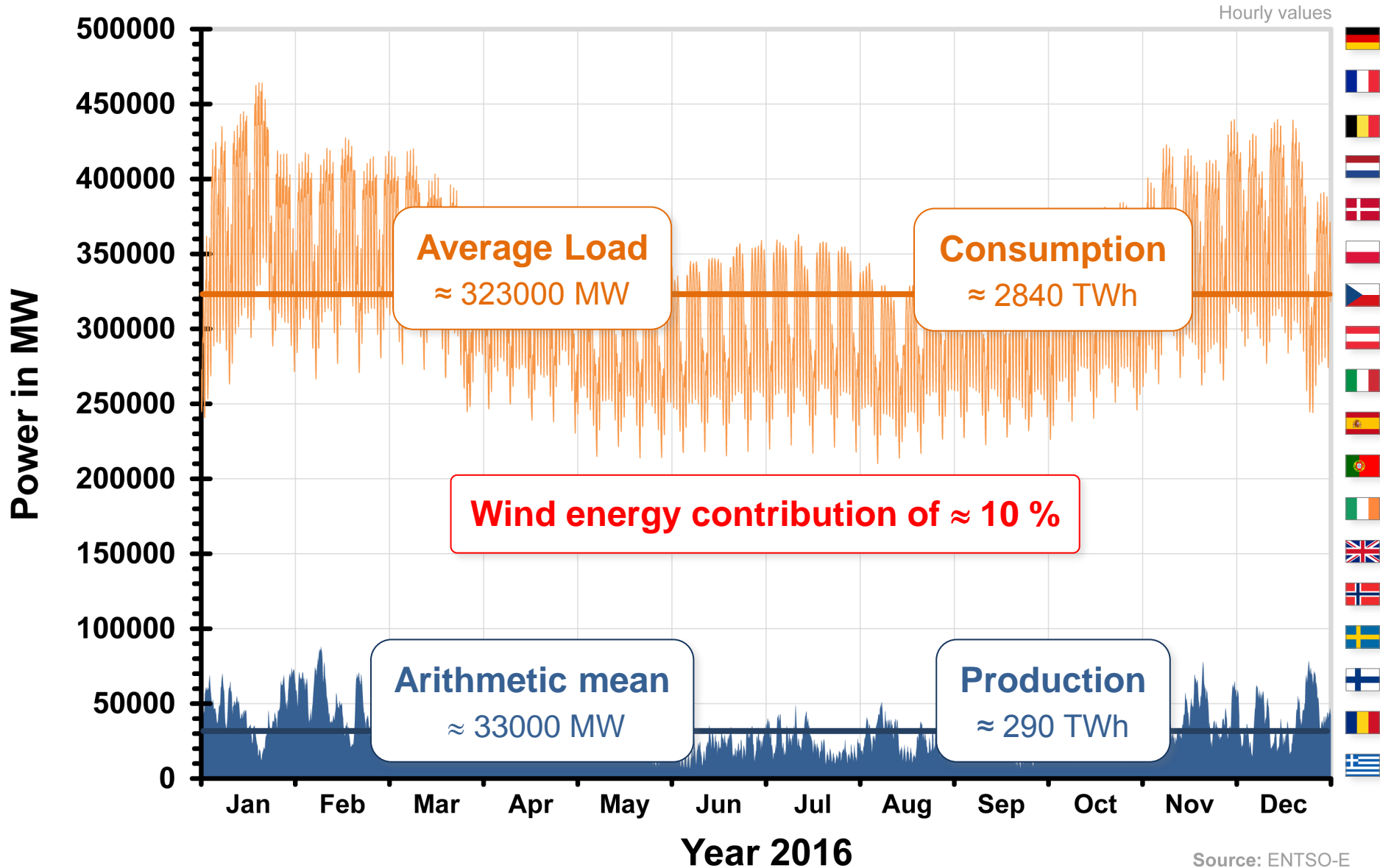




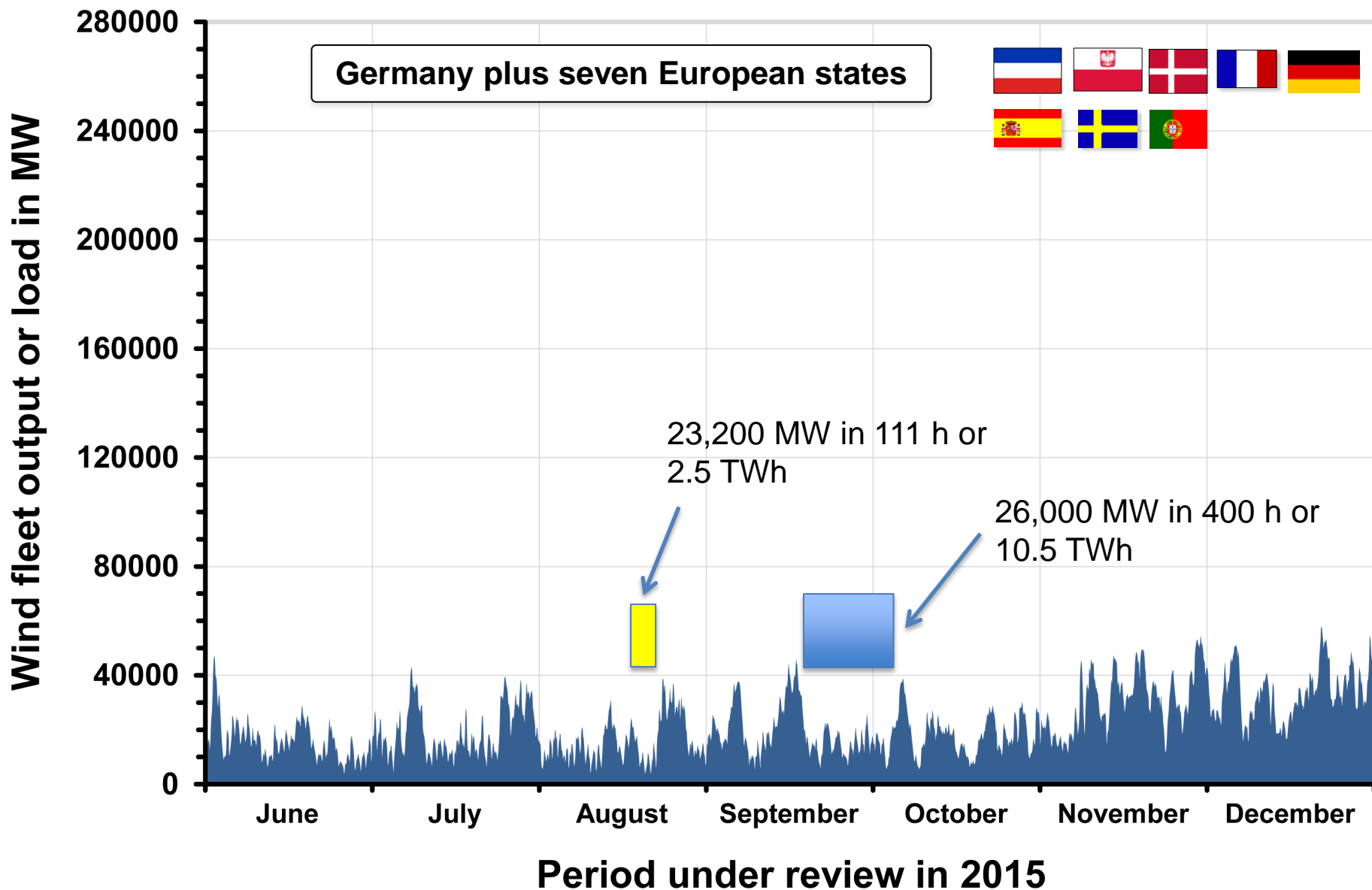
Source: ENTSO-E



Europe: Wind power production versus demand

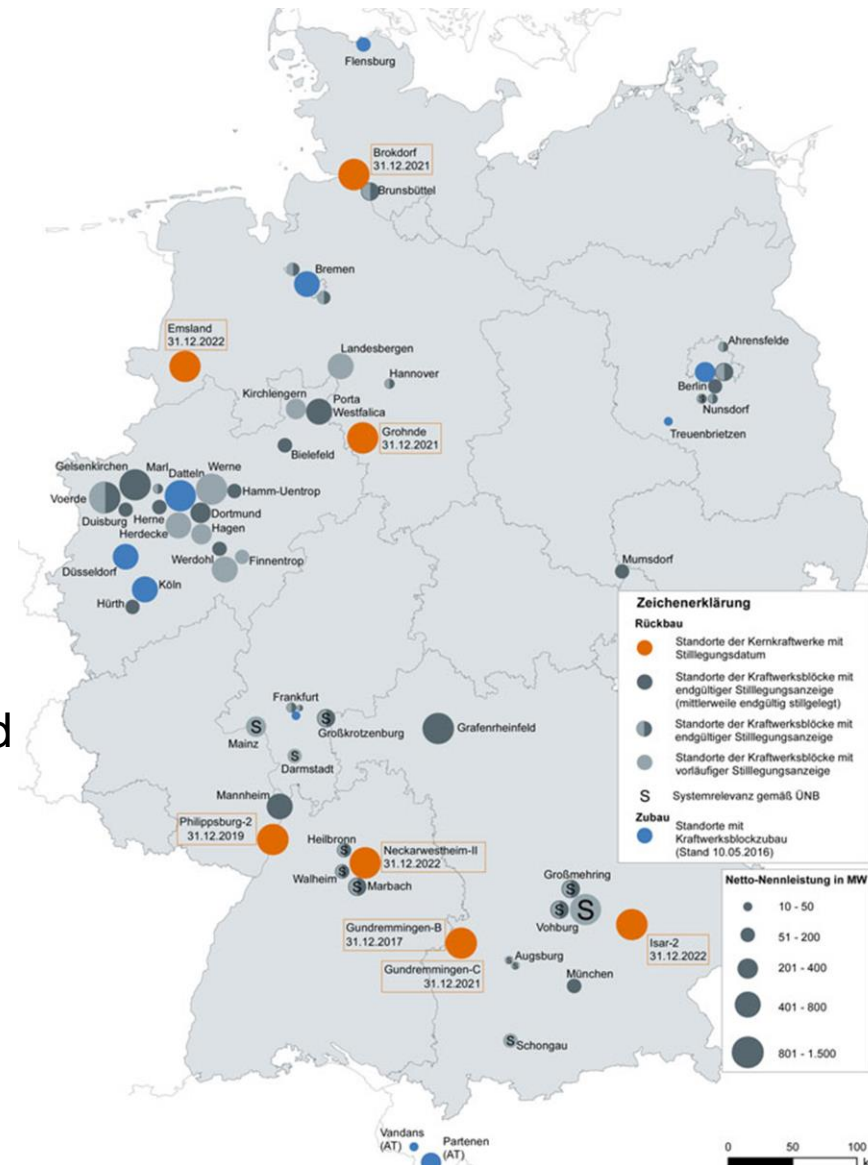


Source: ENTSO-E



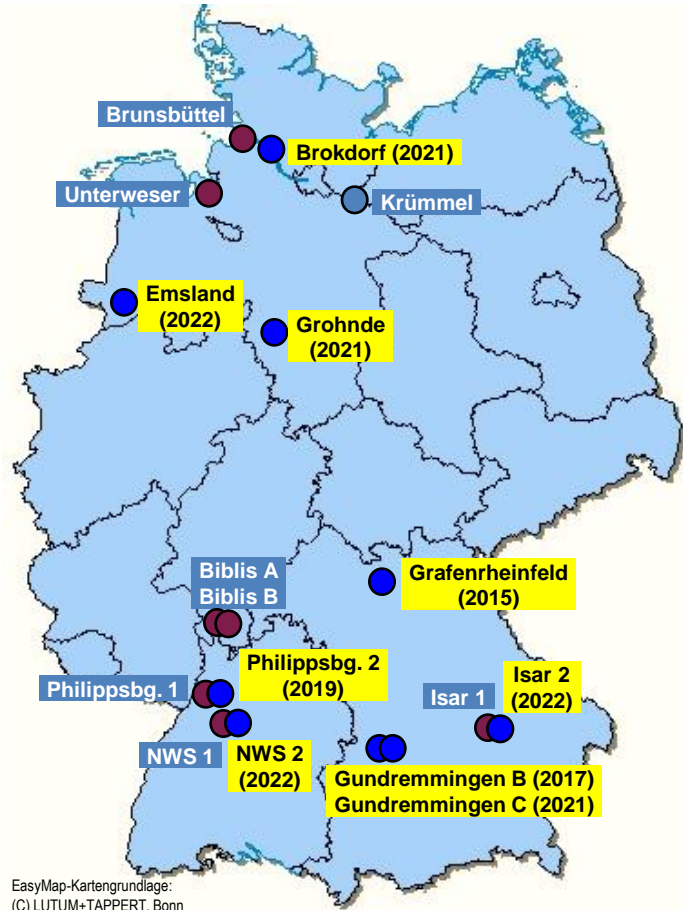
Kraftwerkstilllegungsanzeigenliste der Bundesnetzagentur					
Stand: 20.02.2017					
Die nachstehende Kraftwerkstilllegungsanzeigenliste (kurz: KWSAL) enthält die bei der Bundesnetzagentur zum oben genannten Datumstand eingegangenen Stilllegungsanzeigen.*					
Kraftwerksnummer BNetzA	Kraftwerksbetreiber	Kraftwerksblock	Netto-Nennleistung in MW laut KW-Liste	Stilllegungsanzeigentyp	Systemrelevanz von zur Stilllegung angezeigten KW-Blöcken gemäß ÜNB
BNA0574	Statkraft Markets GmbH	Gaskraftwerk Robert Frank, Landesbergen	500	Geplant vorläufig	
BNA1044	RWE Generation SE	Gersteinwerk F2 (Dampfteil)	355	Geplant vorläufig	
BNA1045	RWE Generation SE	Gersteinwerk G2 (Dampfteil)	355	Geplant vorläufig	
BNA1043	RWE Generation SE	Gersteinwerk Block I2 (Dampfteil)	355	Geplant vorläufig	
BNA0680	Mitteldeutsche Braunkohlengesellschaft mbH	Mummsdorf	60	Geplante endgültige Stilllegung und mittlerweile endgültig stillgelegt	
BNA0268	Mark-E Aktiengesellschaft	Pumpspeicherkraftwerk Rönkhausen	138	Geplant vorläufig	
BNA1035	Mark-E Aktiengesellschaft	Kraftwerk Werdohl-Elverlingsen E3	186	Geplante endgültige Stilllegung und mittlerweile endgültig stillgelegt	

Seite 1 von 8

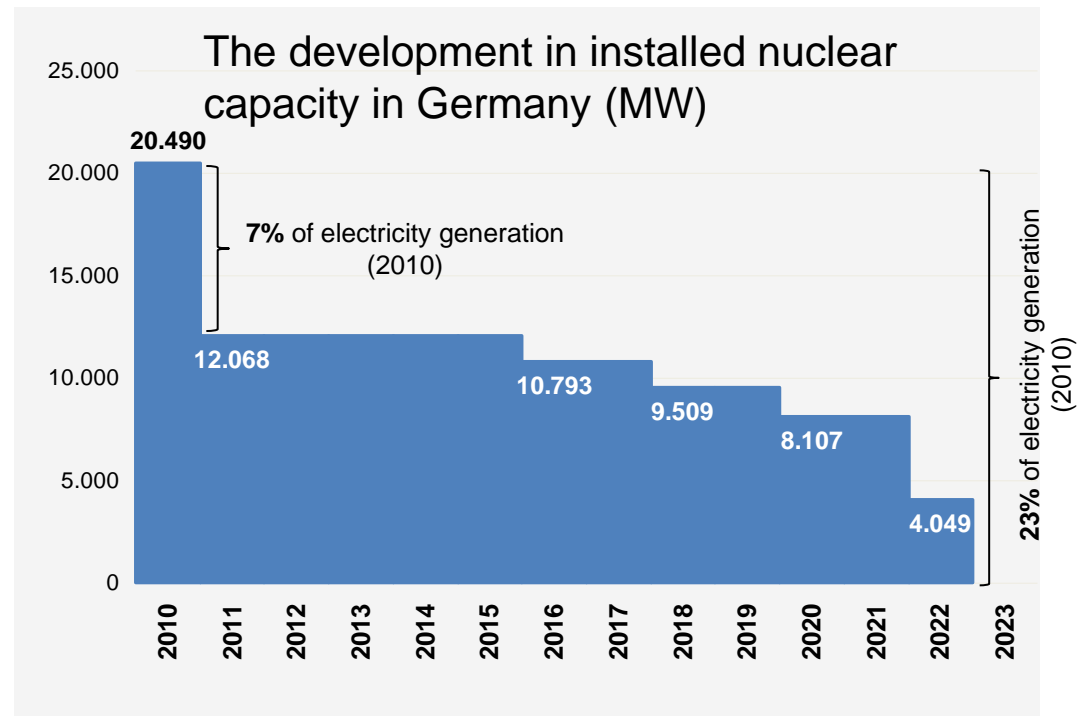


Listed for decommissioning:

- 88 plants (19,132 MW) incl. Grafenrheinfeld
- 29 plants (5,689 MW) have been decommissioned
- **26 plants (6,511 MW) classified as system critical**
- **New plants “not in the money”**



- Closed 2011
- Closed 2015-2022*

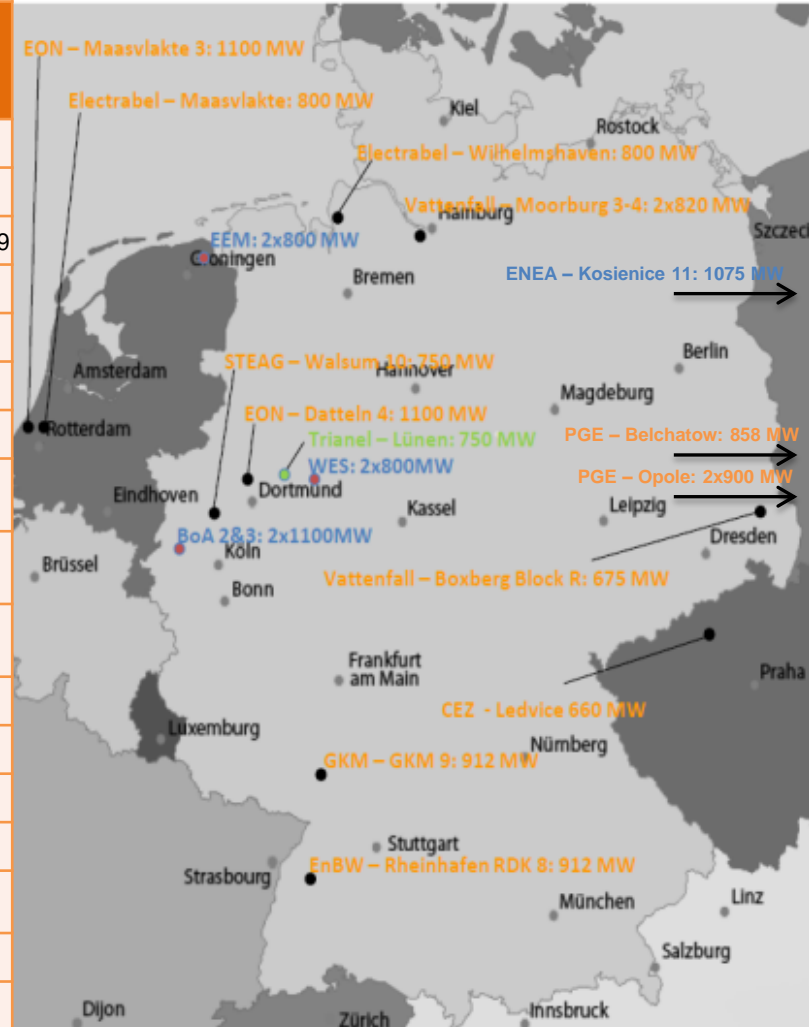


* bei Erreichen der in Anlage 3 AtG festgelegten Reststrommengen, spätestens jedoch mit Ablauf des 31.12. des jeweiligen Jahres

Source: Atomgesetz (ATG) §7

Status quo: recent USC coal fired power plants in Central Europe

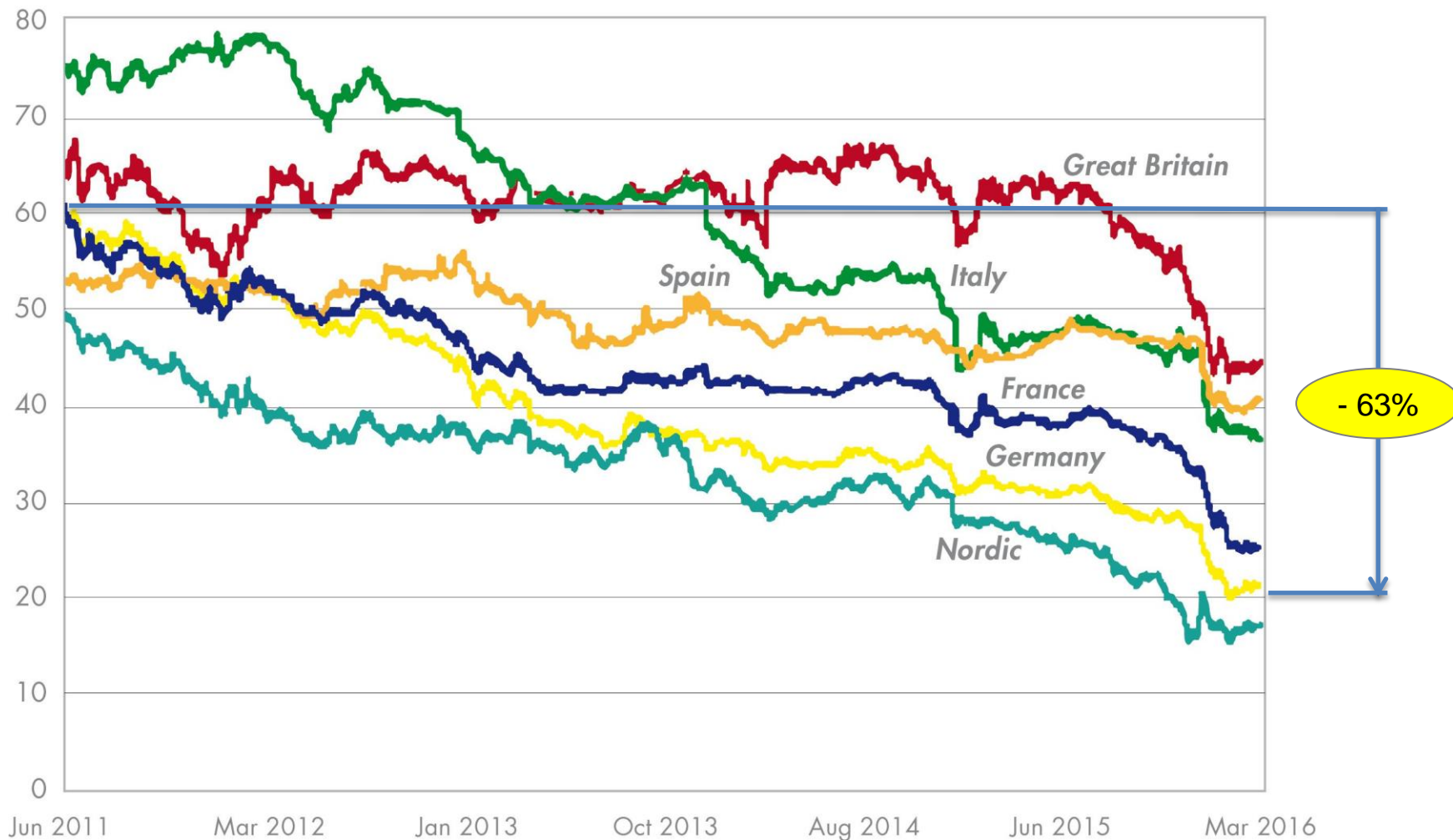
Plant	Operator	Site	No. Units	Unit Cap. MW (gr.)	Main Fuel	COD
Turow	PGE	Turow	1	450	LIG	2018
Kosienice 11	ENEA	Kosienice	1	1075	HC	2017
Opole 5 & 6	PGE	Opole	2	900	HC	2018/2019
Belchatow 13	PGE	Belchatow	1	858	LIG	2011
Ledvice 4	CEZ AS	Ledvice	1	660	LIG	2014
Neurath F&G	RWE Power	Neurath	2	1100	LIG	2012
Datteln 4	E.ON	Datteln	1	1100	HC	2019
Moorburg A-B	Vattenfall Europe	Hamburg-Moorburg	2	820	HC	2015
Boxberg R	Vattenfall Europe	Boxberg	1	675	LIG	2012
GKM 9	Grosskraftwerk Mannheim AG	Mannheim	1	911	HC	2015
RDK8	EnBW	Karlsruhe	1	912	HC	2014
Walsum 10	STEAG/EVN	Duisburg	1	725	HC	2013
Lünen	Trianel	Lünen	1	750	HC	2014
Wilhelmshaven	GDF Suez	Wilhelmshaven	1	800	HC	2014
Westfalen D&E	RWE Generation	Hamm	2	800	HC	2014
Eemshaven	RWE Power	Eemshaven	2	800	HC	2015
Maasvlakte	Electrabel	Rotterdam	1	750	HC	2013
Maasvlakte 3	E.ON Benelux	Maasvlakte	1	1100	HC	2015



23 plants totaling 19,600 MW

1. VGB PowerTech
2. Structure of the Generation capacity in Northern Europe
3. The development of wind generation
4. Challenges for the Thermal capacity
5. Consequences for the security of supply
6. Summary

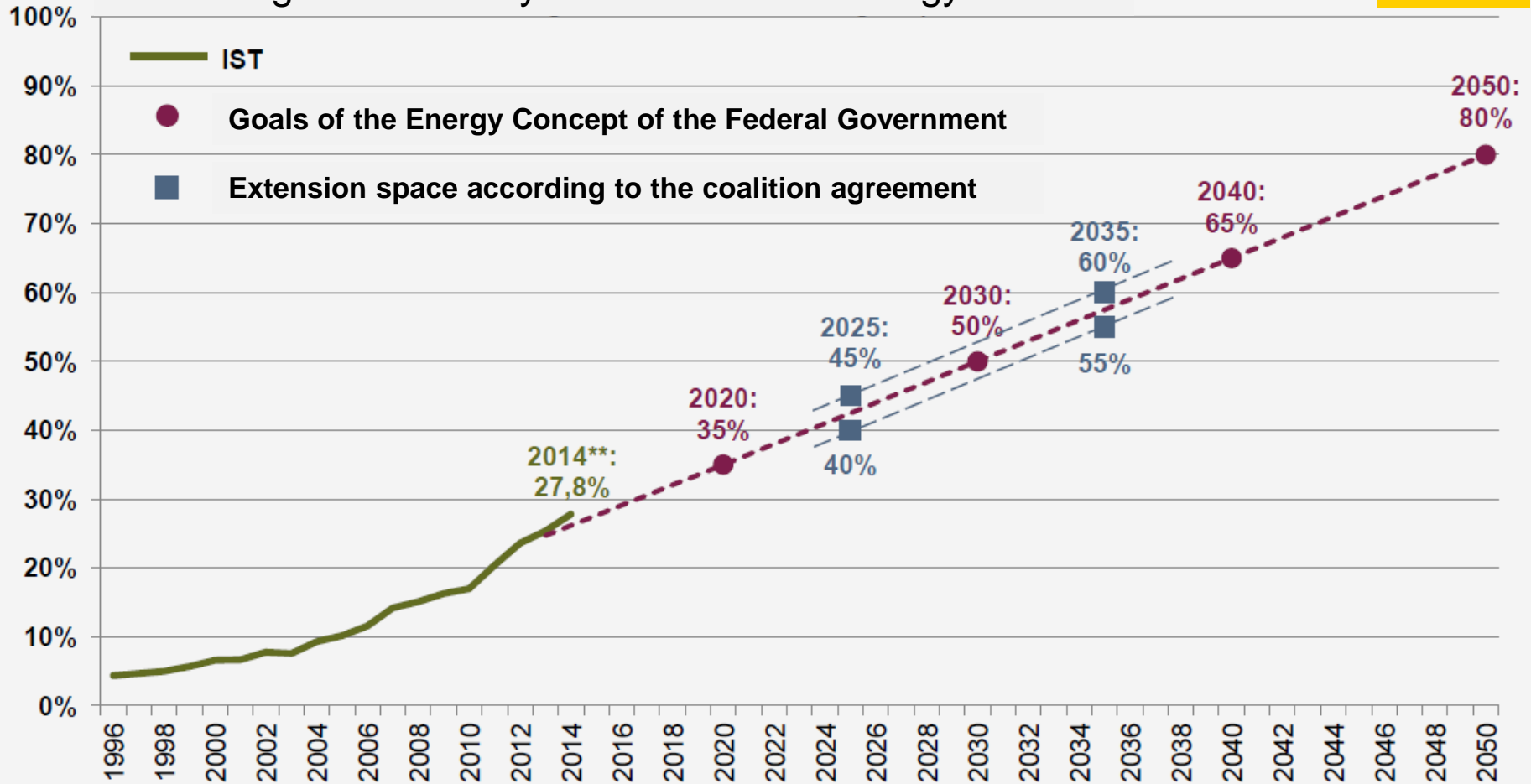
European electricity prices in €/MWh since 2011 to 2016



Platts



Percentage of electricity from renewable energy sources



Source: BDEW, status 02/2015

* Based on the gross national electricity consumption in Germany

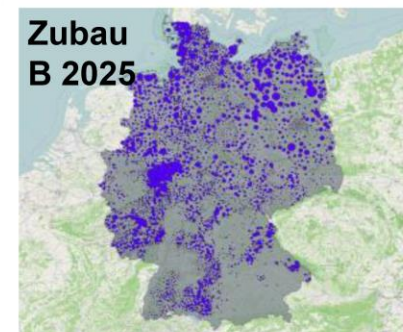
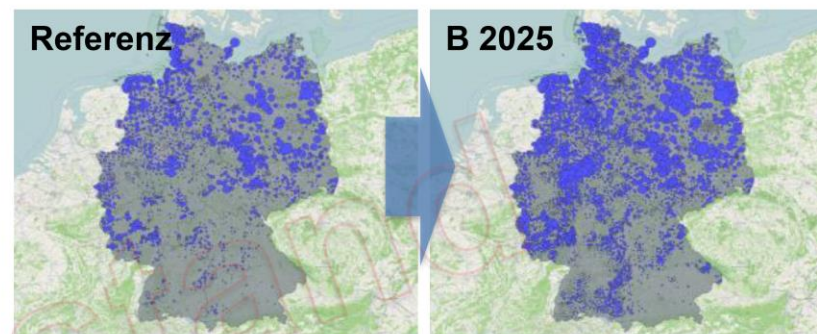
** Preliminary

Szenariorahmen zum NEP 2025

Regionalisierung: Entwicklung der Windenergie in B1 2025/B2 2025



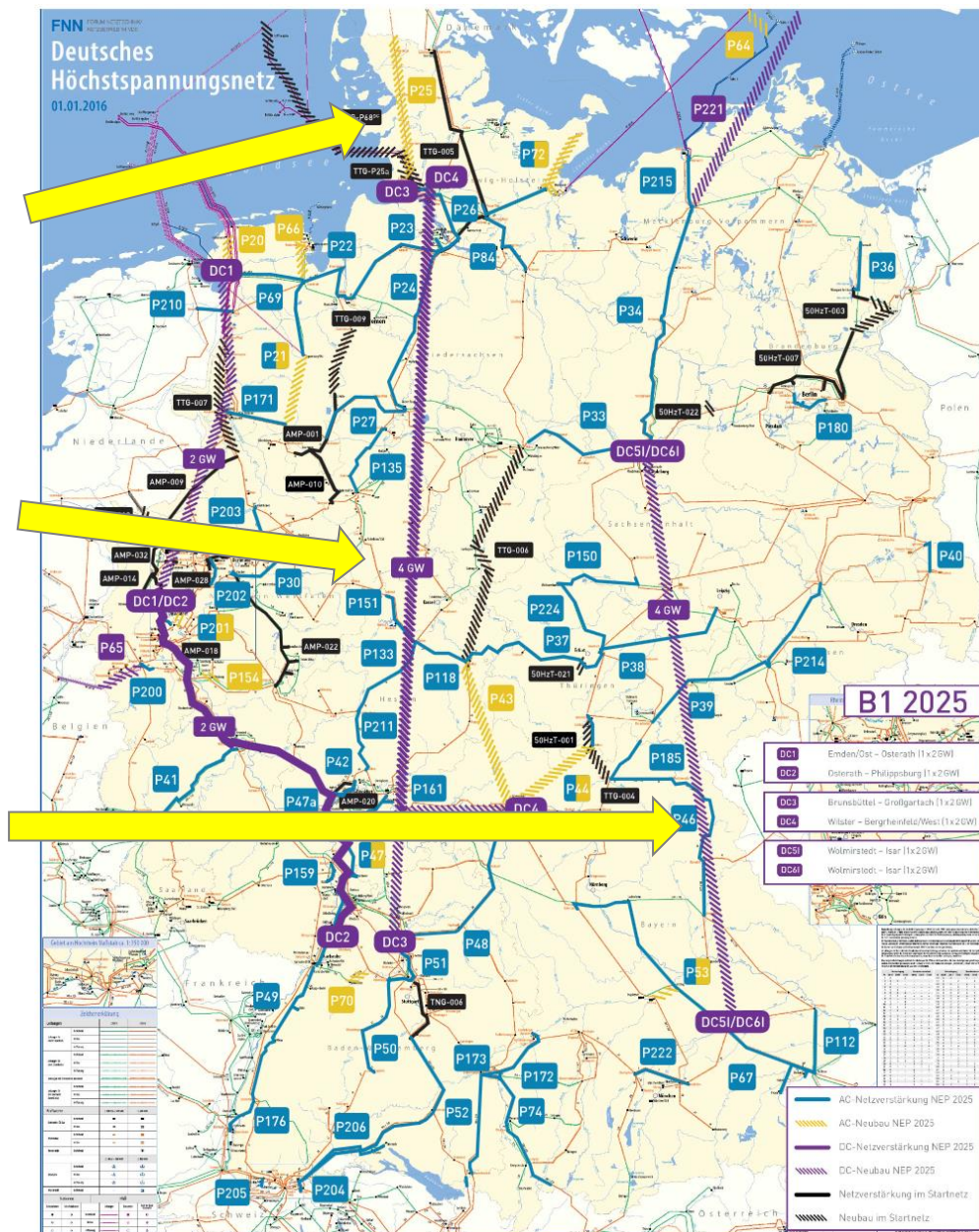
Installierte Leistung [GW]	Referenz	Zubau	B 2025
Deutschland	33,8	+30,0	63,8
Baden-Württemberg	0,6	+2,3	2,9
Bayern	1,0	+1,7	2,7
Berlin	0,0	+0,0	0,0
Brandenburg	5,1	+2,4	7,5
Bremen	0,2	+0,1	0,3
Hamburg	0,1	+0,1	0,1
Hessen	0,9	+1,6	2,5
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	2,1	+3,3	5,4
Niedersachsen	7,6	+4,4	12,0
Nordrhein-Westfalen	3,4	+4,7	8,1
Rheinland-Pfalz	2,3	+2,3	4,6
Saarland	0,2	+0,3	0,5
Sachsen	1,1	+0,9	2,0
Sachsen-Anhalt	4,1	+1,3	5,4
Schleswig-Holstein	3,8	+3,7	7,5
Thüringen	1,1	+0,9	2,0



Pipeline Westcoast:
138 km, 380 kV
Commissioning 2021

Südlink:
770 km, 500 kV DC, 4 GW
Target 2025

Südostlink:
580 km, 500 kV DC, 2 GW
Target 2025



1. VGB PowerTech
2. Structure of the Generation capacity in Northern Europe
3. The development of wind generation
4. Challenges for the Thermal capacity
5. Consequences for the security of supply
6. Summary

- **No**, right now there is abundance of capacity.
- **But**, we need to react within next few years!
- Passivity is also a decision.

And then:

“The ‘secured’ generation capacity will - with the highest probability in all scenarios - be under the yearly need for peak capacity.”

(BNetzA: Szenariorahmen 2025, p. 56)

1. VGB PowerTech
2. Structure of the Generation capacity in Northern Europe
3. The development of wind generation
4. Challenges for the Thermal capacity
5. Consequences for the security of supply
6. Summary

- **Nuclear energy** Politically undesirable
- **Coal** Politically undesirable
Even valid for CCS technologies
- **Gas** Bridge technology
Import dependence
- **Biomass** Limited availability
Competition to food production
- **Hydropower** Limited availability
Practically extensively exhausted
- **Photovoltaics** Complementary technology required
Contribution at night: Zero
- **Wind energy** Complementary technology required
Intermittent availability, large correlation lengths of power production

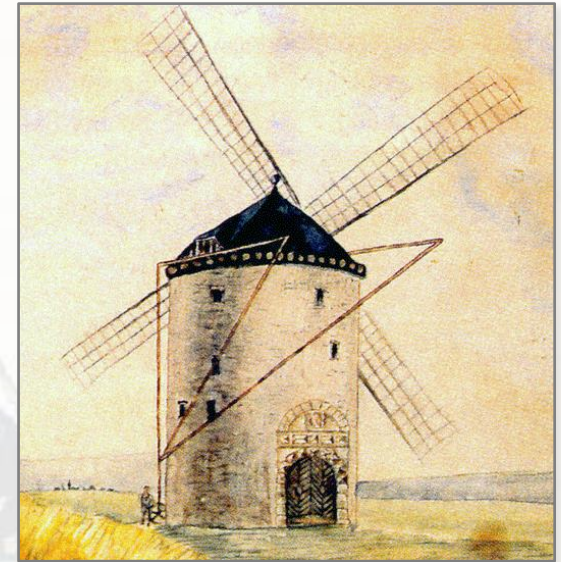


Illustration: www.kultur-denkmal-merzenich.de

- We still need “plannable generation capacity“ up to close to 100% of demand side peak!
- Demand side management
- **Storage: need for much more R&D**
- Fossil / Nuclear: need to retain capacity for 20 years +
- But no business case for either!!

Thank you for your interest!

Contact:

Erland Christensen
Executive Managing Director

VGB PowerTech e.V.

Deilbachtal 173

45257 Essen / Germany

Tel.: +49 201 8128 222

erland.christensen@vgb.org

www.vgb.org

