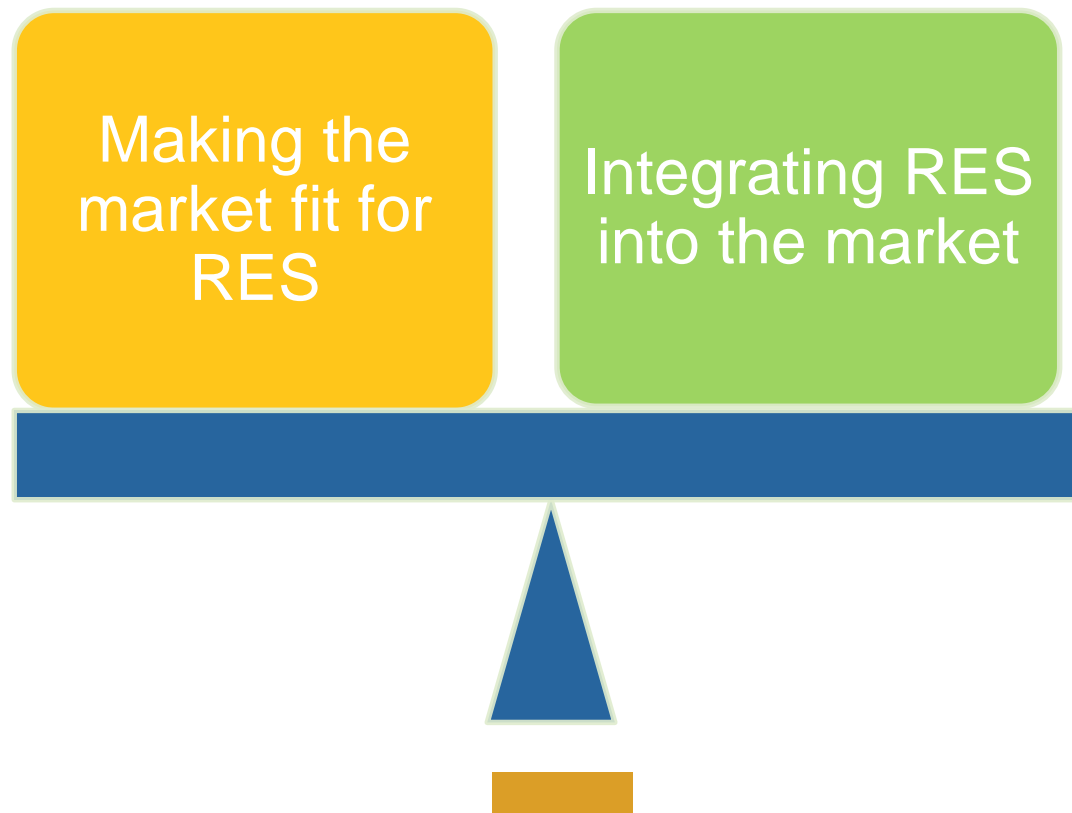




Integration of Renewable Electricity In Europe

Øyvind Vessia
DG ENERGY
Renewables and CCS policy

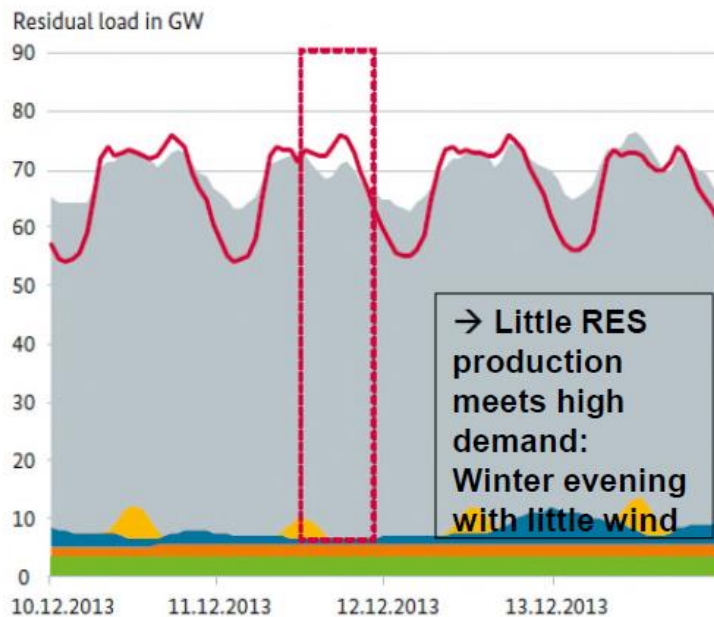
2 sides: Making the market and renewables fit together



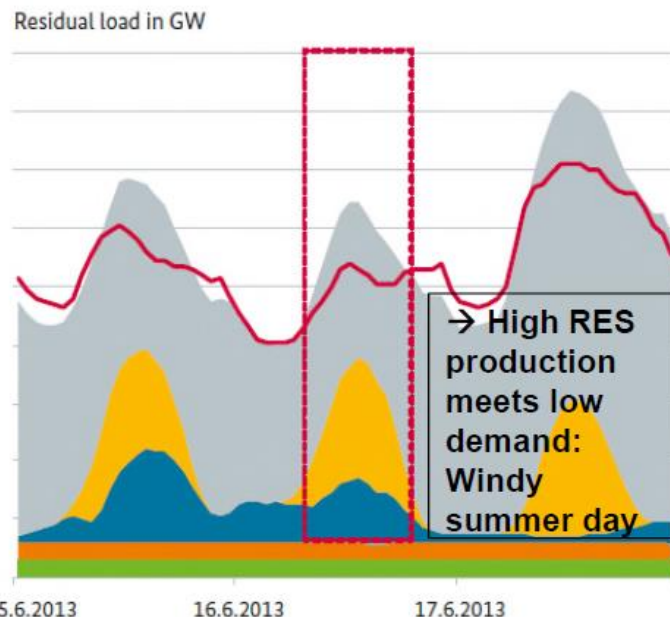
Integrating variable renewables requires new thinking

Figure 2: Examples of situations with high and low residual load

High residual load:
high demand for electricity, little wind and solar power



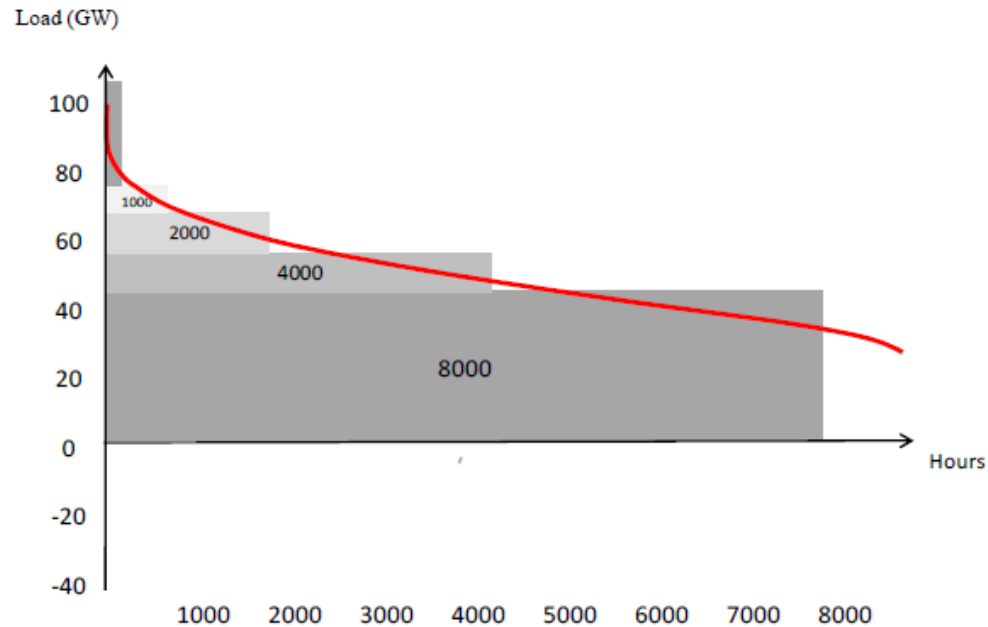
Low residual load:
low demand for electricity, much wind and solar power



— Biomass — ROR — Wind — Solar — Conventional power stations — Electricity consumption

Source: Connect Energy Economics

Initial least cost generation mix and full load hours of capacity



Source: IEA report
**Securing Power
 during the Transition**
*Generation Investment
 and Operation Issues
 in Electricity Markets with
 Low-Carbon Policies*

Effect 1: Short run Impact of high shares of renewables on the load factor of existing plants

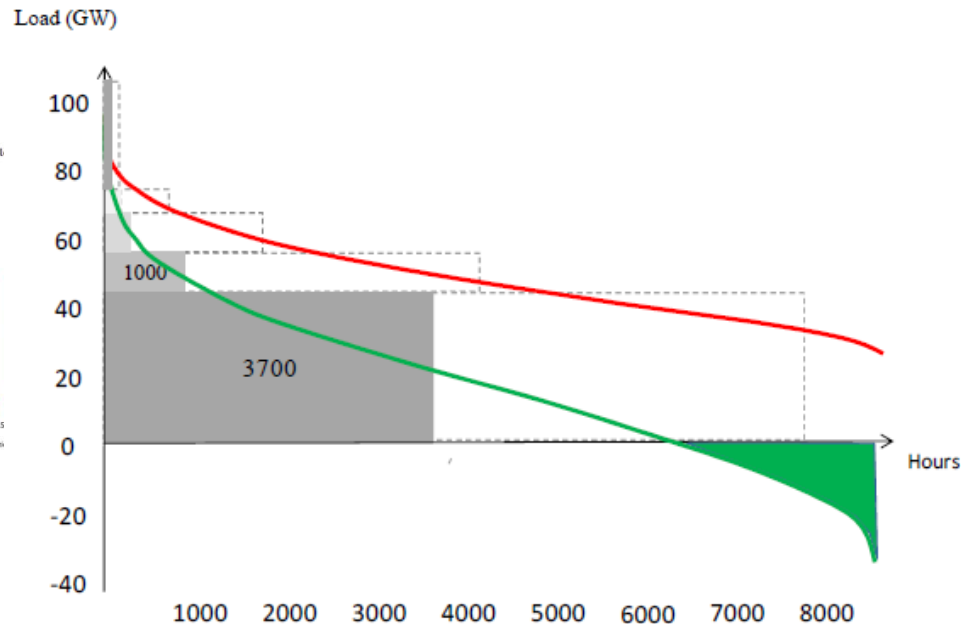
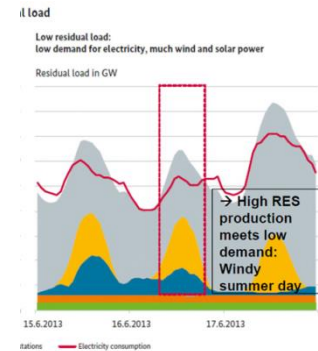
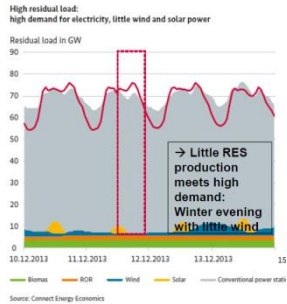
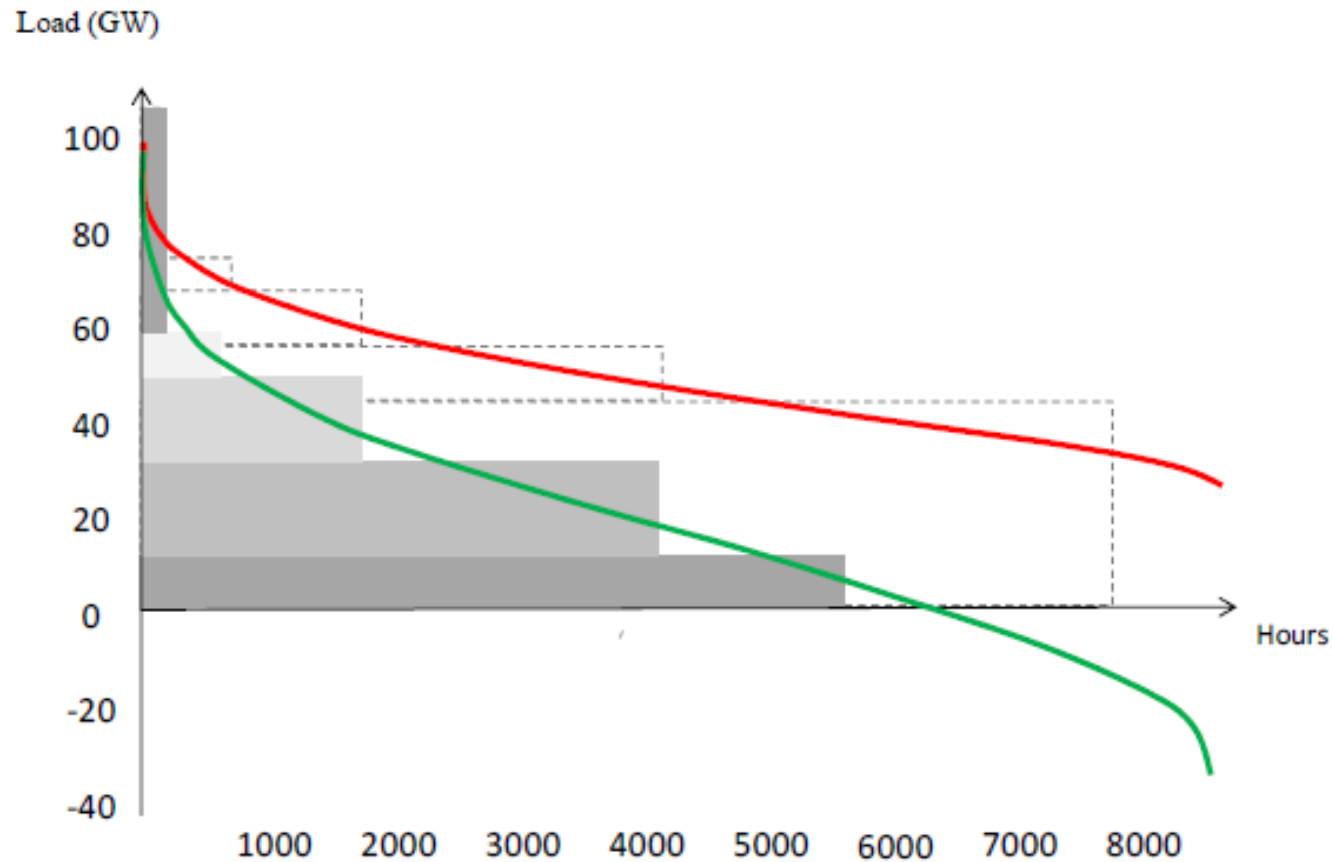
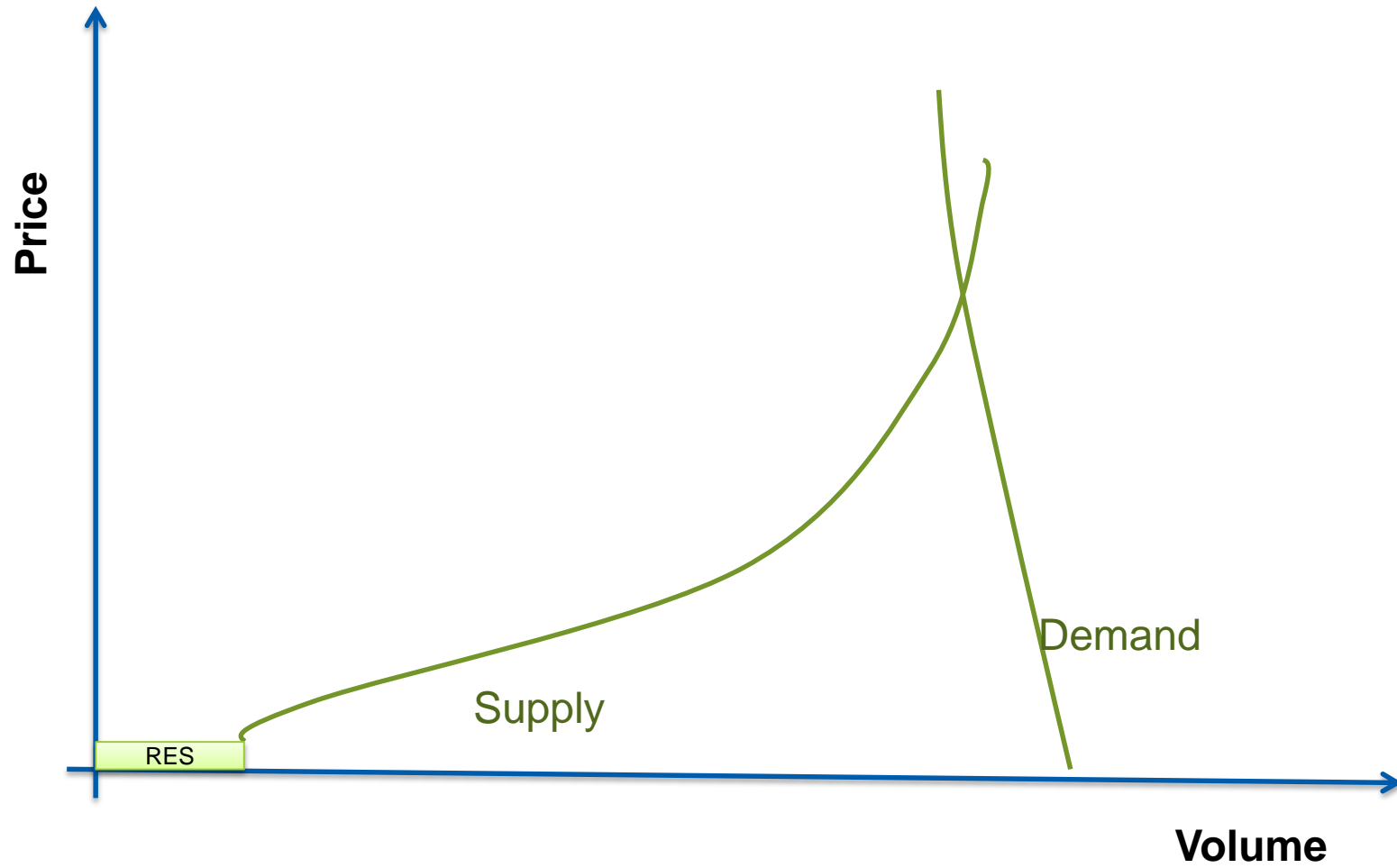


Figure 2: Examples of situations with high and low residual load

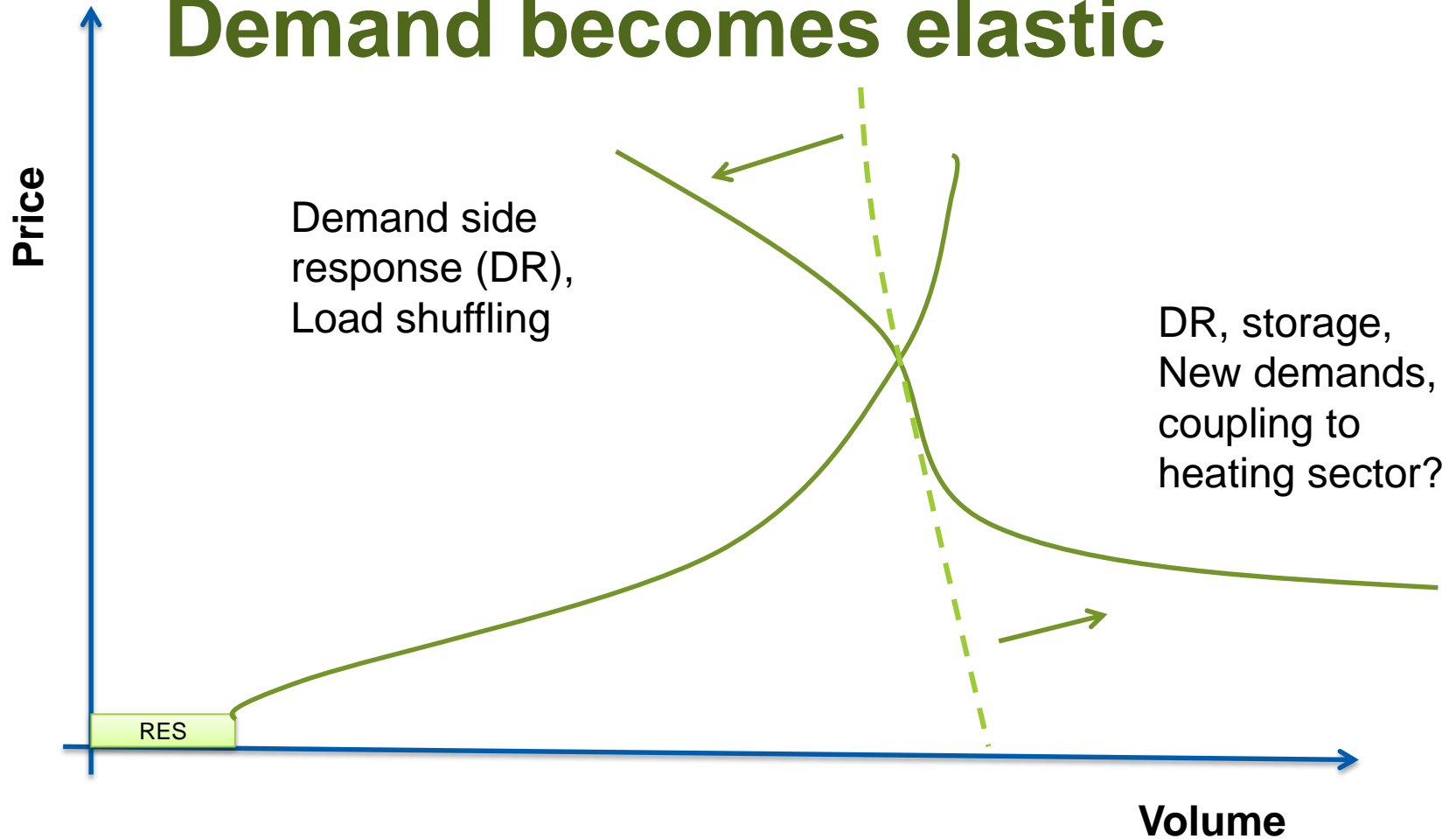


Effect 2: Long run optimisation of the mix based on the residual load duration curve

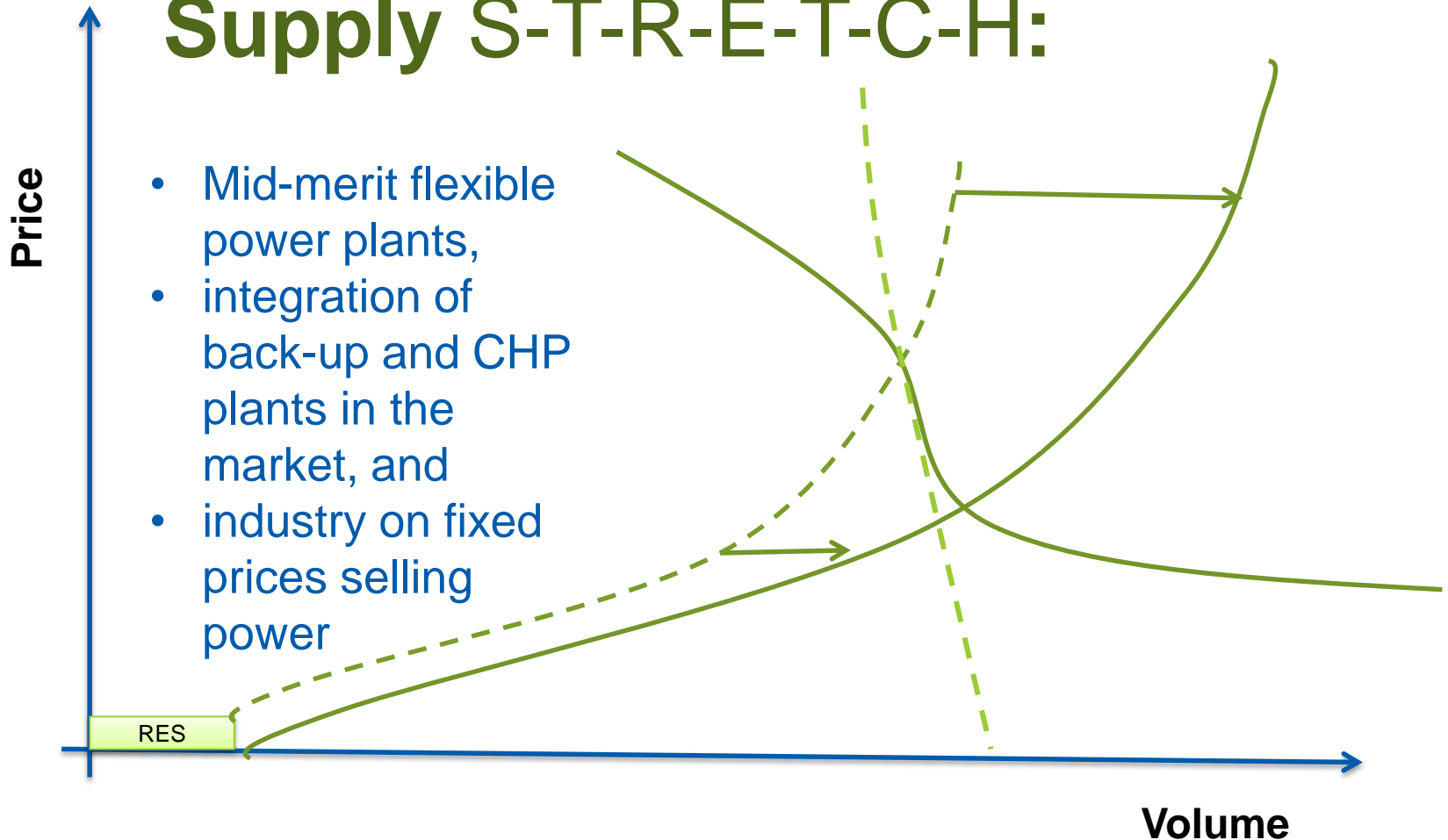




Demand becomes elastic

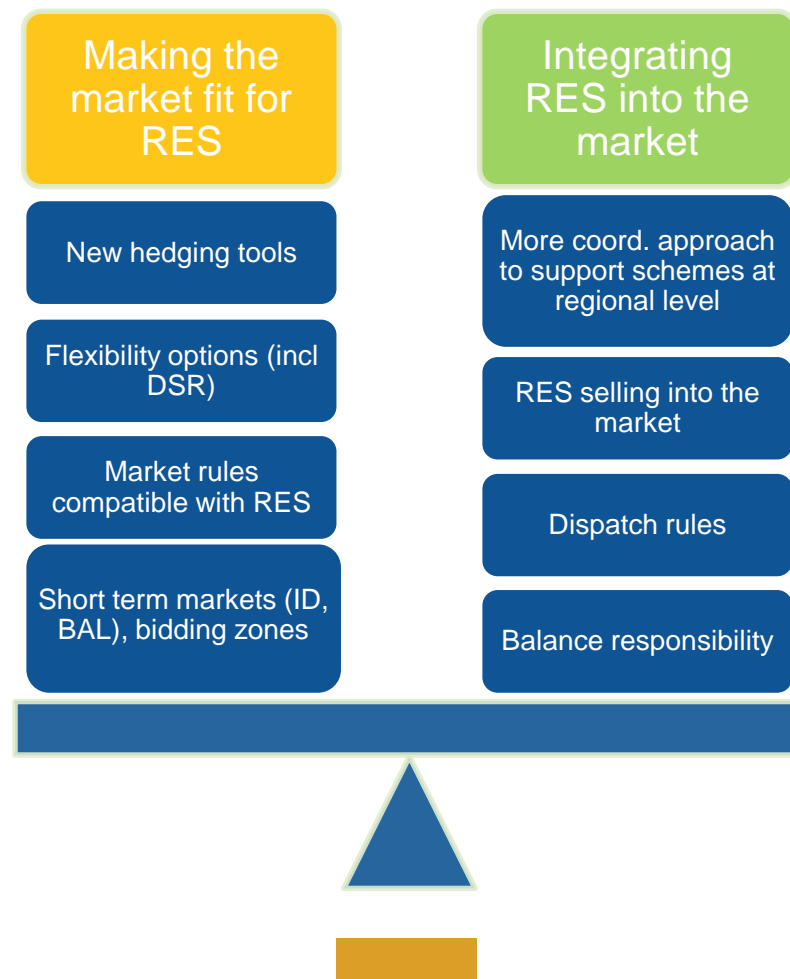


Supply S-T-R-E-T-C-H:

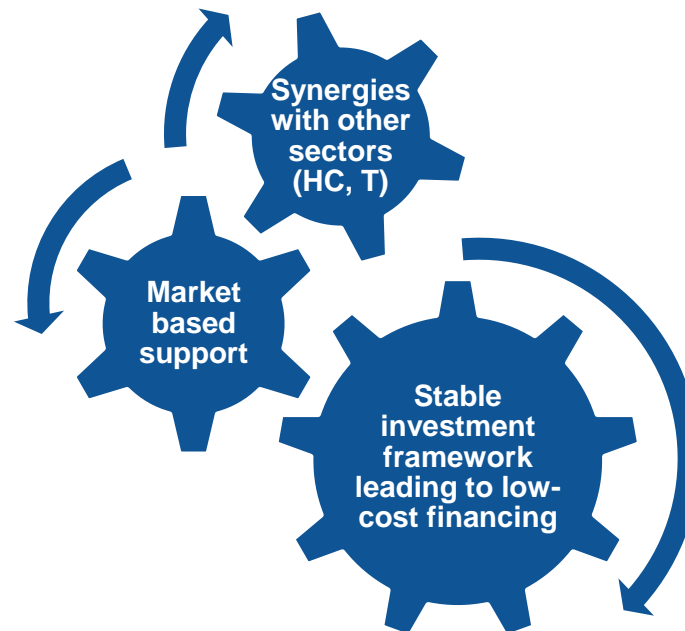


Result: Sustainable price and system adequacy in all situations

Making the market and renewables fit together



Creating an enabling and cost-efficient environment for renewables



Delivering on the Energy Union's ambition of making the EU the world leader in renewable energy requires creating a conducive environment for renewables to attract the required investments



Thank you for your attention

More information on our website:

<http://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/renewable-energy>

ENER studies available here:

<http://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/studies>

2014 RES integration study available here:

https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/201406_report_renewables_integration_europe.pdf

IEA study:

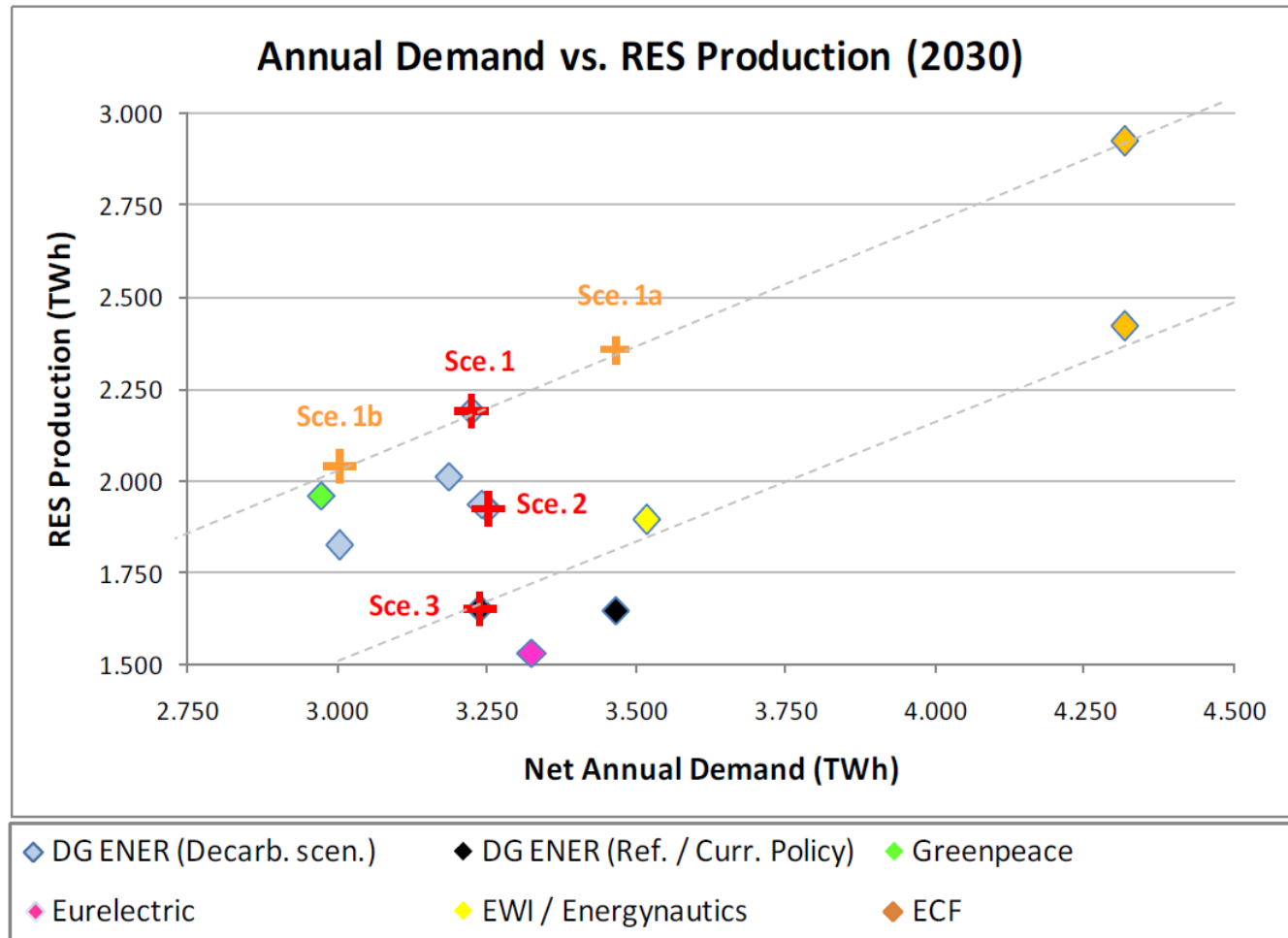
[http://www.iea.org/publications/insights/insightpublications/SecuringPowerTransition_Secondeedition WEB.pdf](http://www.iea.org/publications/insights/insightpublications/SecuringPowerTransition_Secondeedition_WEB.pdf)

Back-up slides

(DNV-GL study)

Assumptions and scenarios

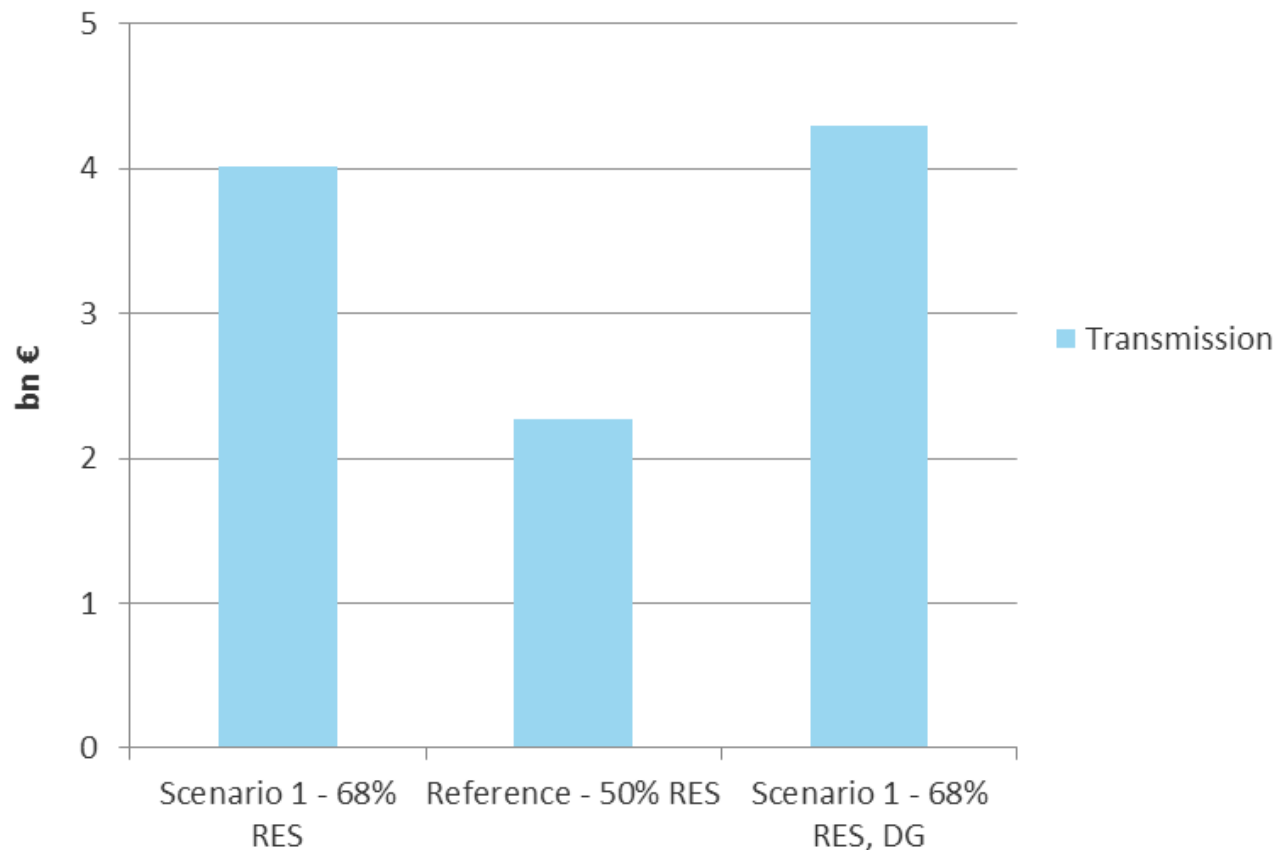
| | Scenario | RES |
|----|---|-----|
| 1 | Optimistic Scenario | 68% |
| 1a | Optimistic scenario with high demand | |
| 1b | Optimistic scenario with high energy efficiency | |
| 2 | Middle Scenario | 59% |
| 3 | Pessimistic Scenario | 51% |



Future costs for RES-integration

We will need more
grid investment with
additional RES-E :

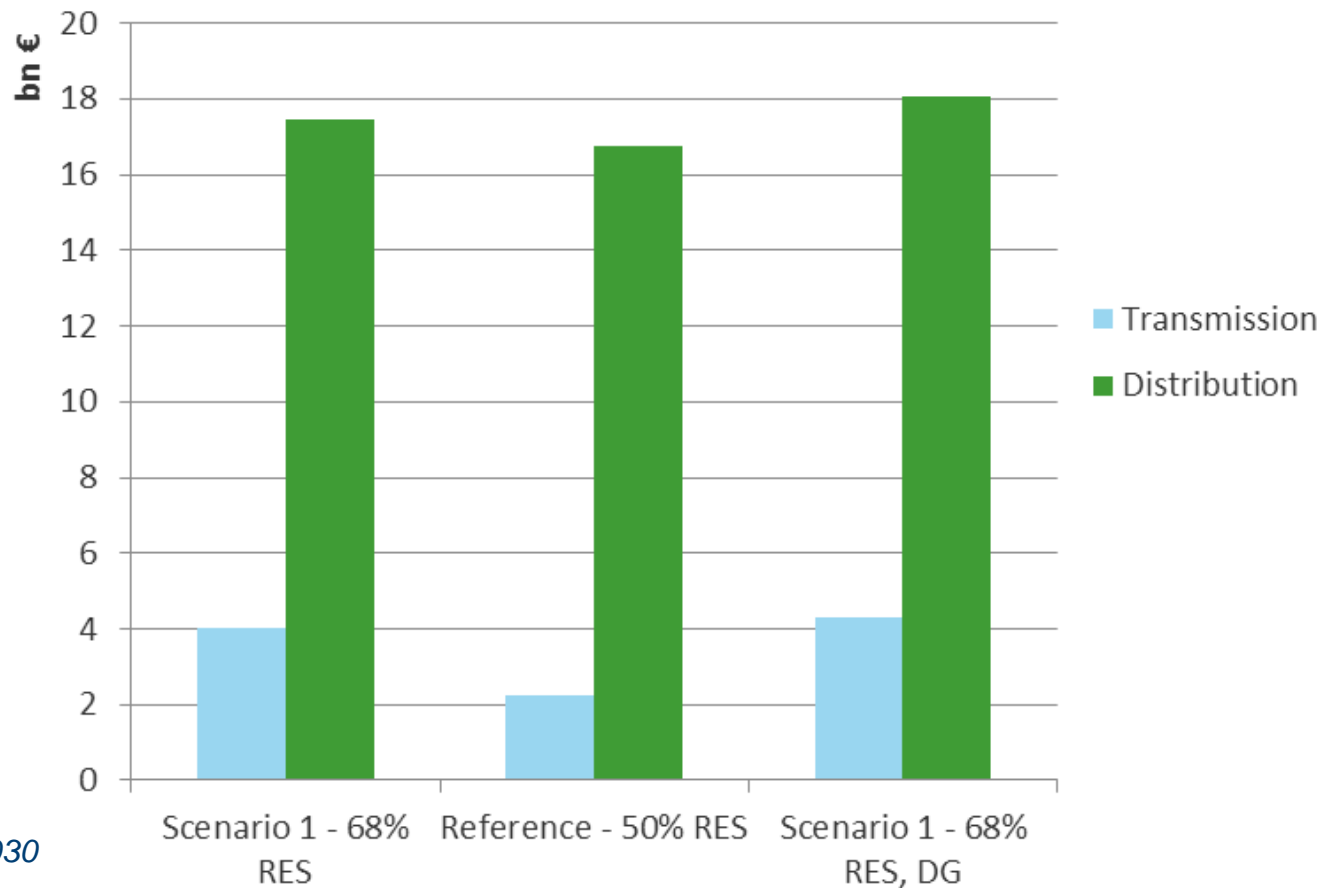
both transmission...



Annualized cost components in 2030

Future costs for RES-integration

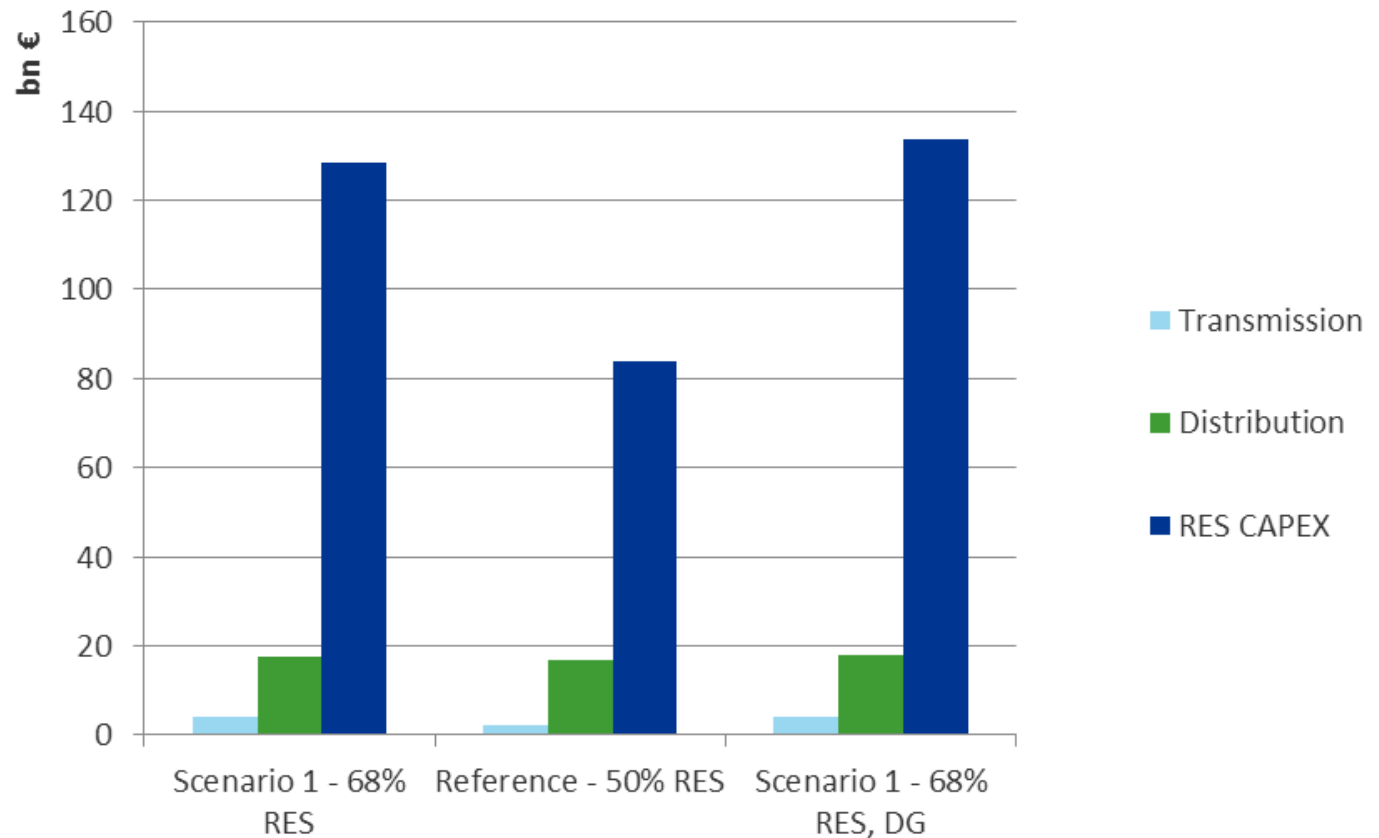
...and distribution...



Annualized cost components in 2030

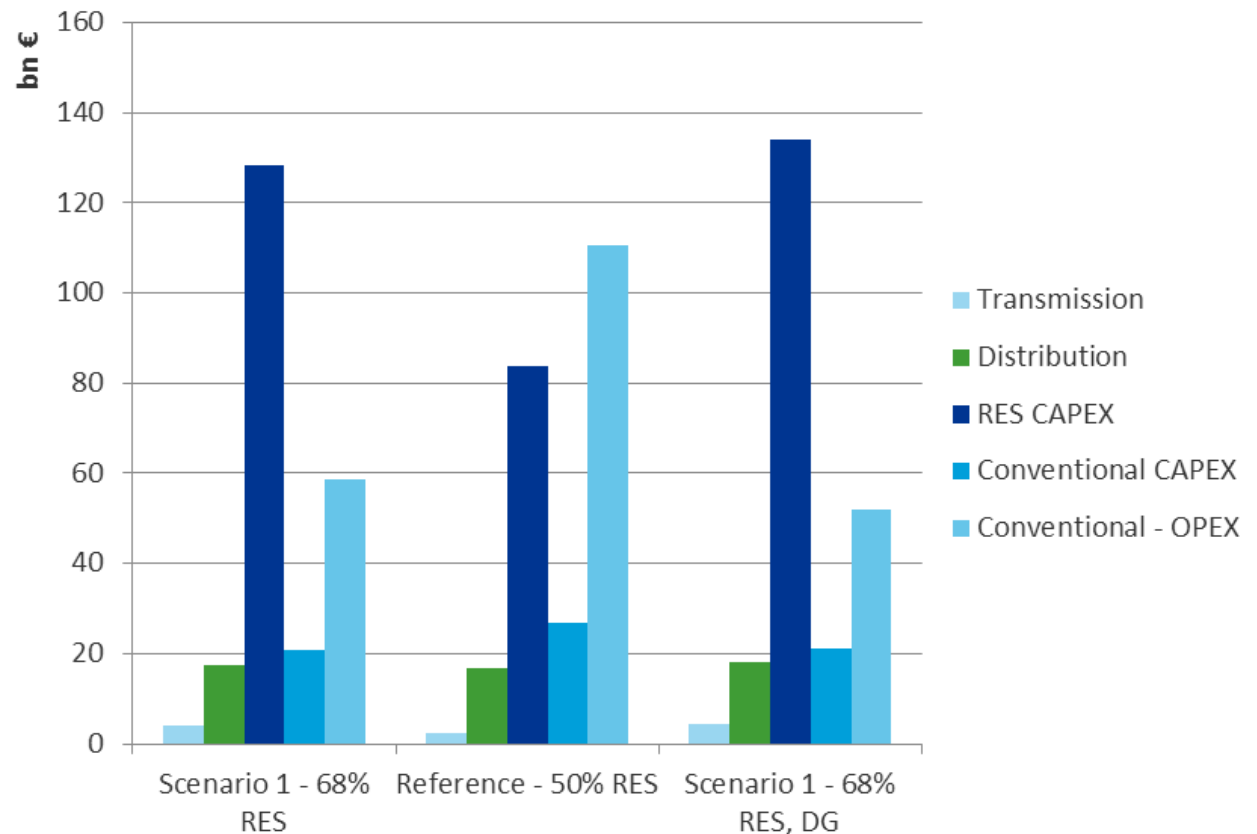
Future costs for RES-integration

...additional
RES
investments...



Future costs for RES-integration

...but also less
conventional
generation...



Annualised cost components in 2030

Future costs for RES-integration

...which more than
compensates for
RES-costs

