

# Can we phase-out all of them?

How market interventions impact security of electricity supply in Germany

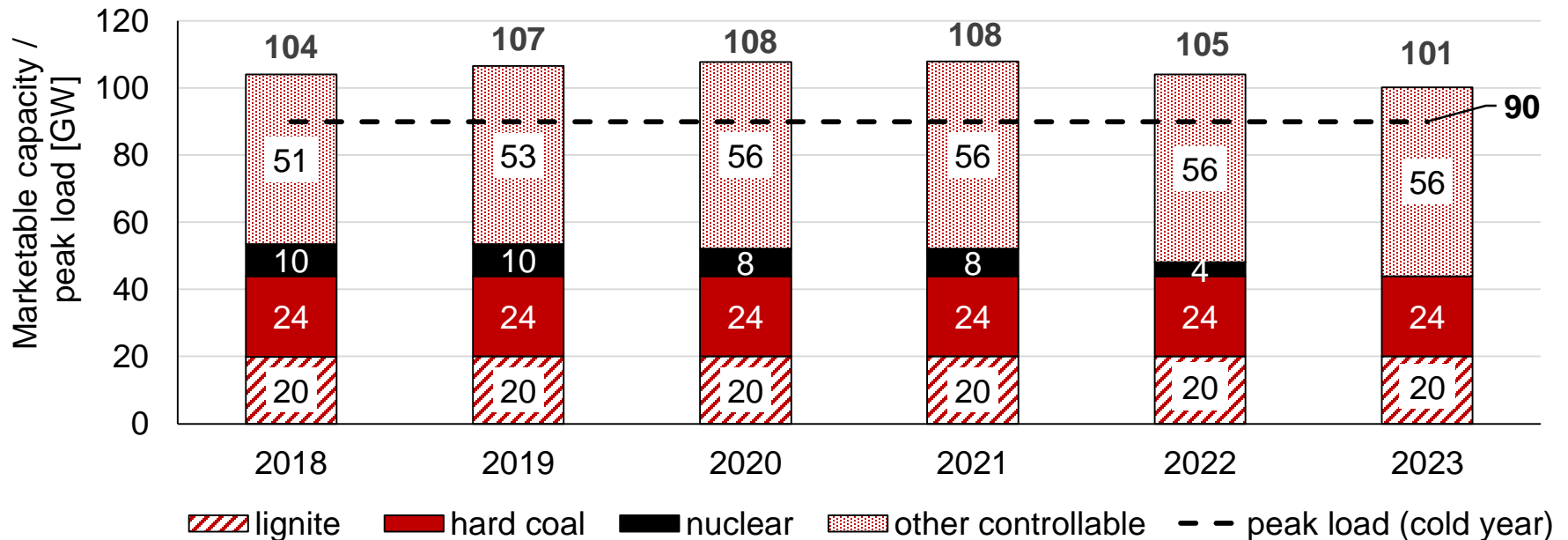
16<sup>th</sup> IAEE European Conference

August 27, 2019

Authors: Lars Nolting and Aaron Praktiknjo

# INTRODUCTION & MOTIVATION

## Current situation in Germany: reduction of controllable capacities and shift of burden to fluctuating renewables

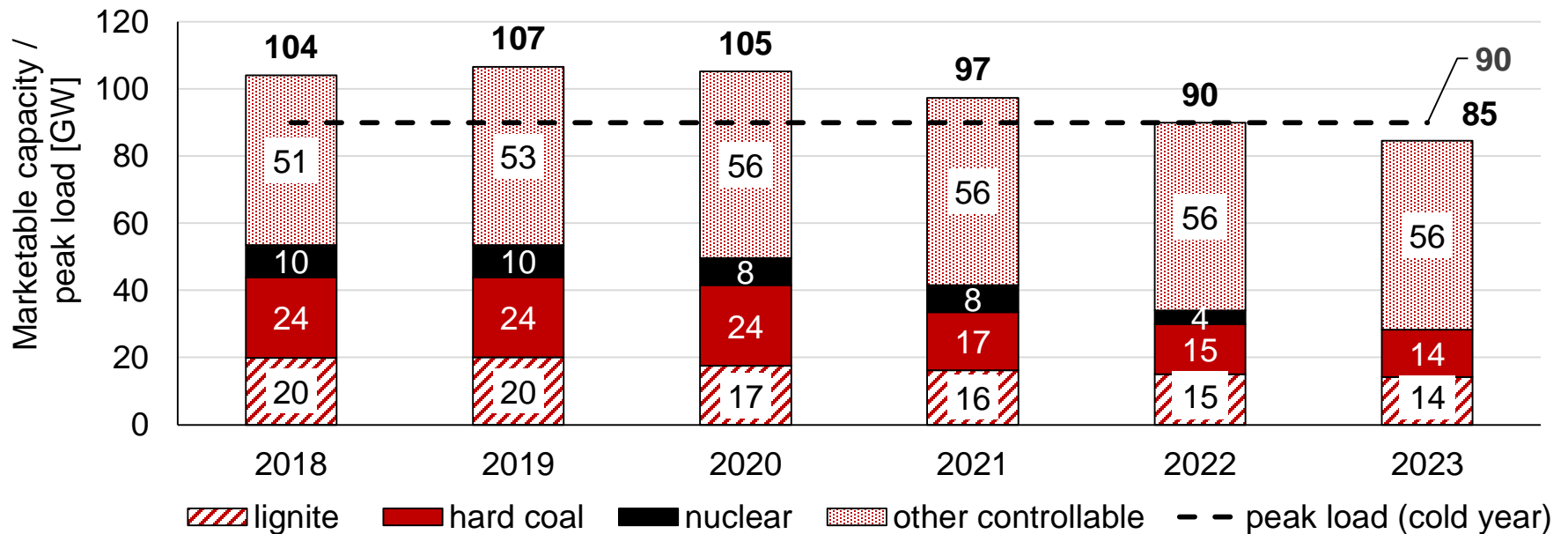


### 1) Phase-out of nuclear power plants until 2023 is fixed

Sources of data: BNetzA, 2018a; Commission for growth, structural change and employment, 2019; German government, 2011; BNetzA, 2018b; entso-e 2018

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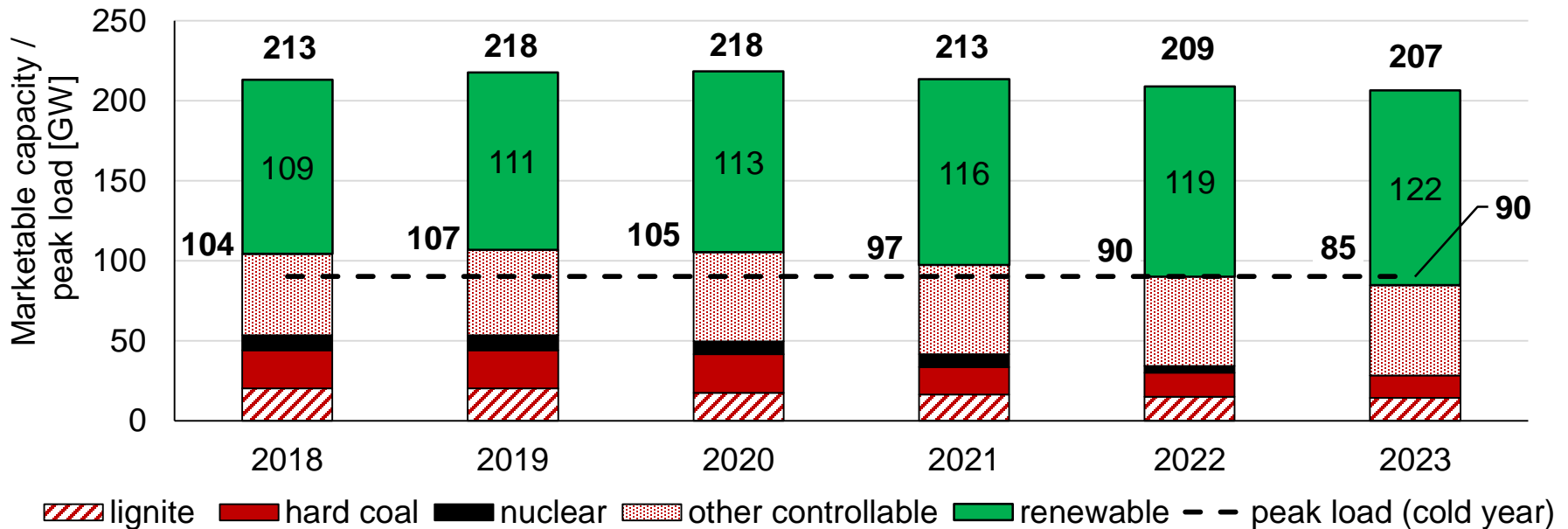


- 1) **Phase-out of nuclear power plants** until 2023 is fixed
- 2) **Mothballing of coal-fired power plants** until 2038 is suggested

Sources of data: BNetzA, 2018a; Commission for growth, structural change and employment, 2019; German government, 2011; BNetzA, 2018b; entso-e 2018

# INTRODUCTION & MOTIVATION

## Current situation in Germany: reduction of controllable capacities and shift of burden to fluctuating renewables



- 1) **Phase-out of nuclear power** plants until 2023 is fixed
- 2) **Mothballing of coal-fired power plants** until 2038 is suggested
- 3) **Increasing capacities of renewables**
- 4) **Non-availabilities and weather effects** need to be accounted for

# INTRODUCTION & MOTIVATION

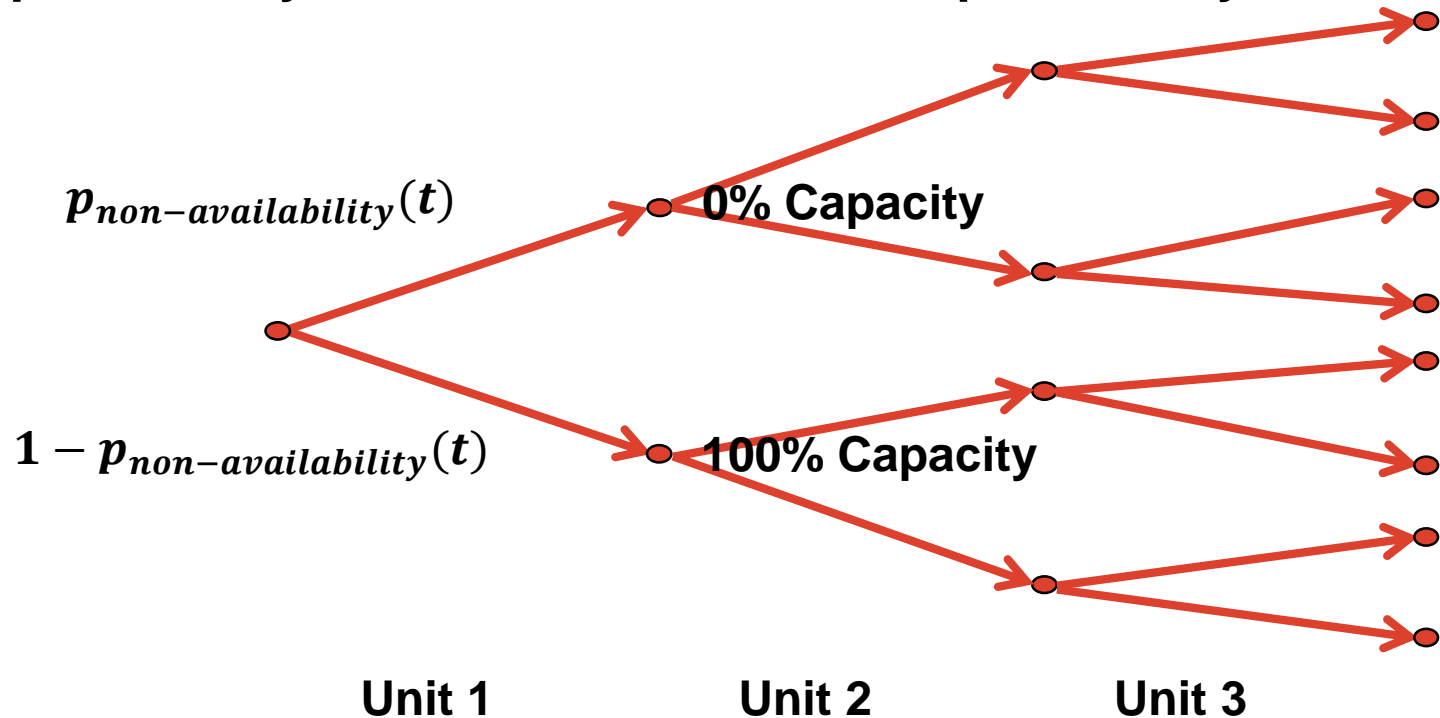
## Due to changes in the composition of power plant parks, scientific assessments of security of electricity supply gain further importance

- Burden shift towards renewables claims for **stochastic assessments** of **weather influences** and simulations in **hourly resolution**
- Thus, the **JERICO module** to assess security of electricity supply is introduced and applied in the following
- Scientific key indicators such as **Loss of Load Probability (LoLP)** and **Loss of Load Expectation (LoLE)** are determined
- Definition of **nine scenarios** for the future security of electricity supply in Germany in the **scenario years 2020, 2022, and 2023**

Year	Additional phase-out of coal-fired power plants		
	0 GW	5 GW	8 GW
2020	2020	2020_-5GW	2020_-8GW
2022	2022	2022_-5GW	2022_-8GW
2023	2023	2023_-5GW	2023_-8GW

# METHODOLOGY

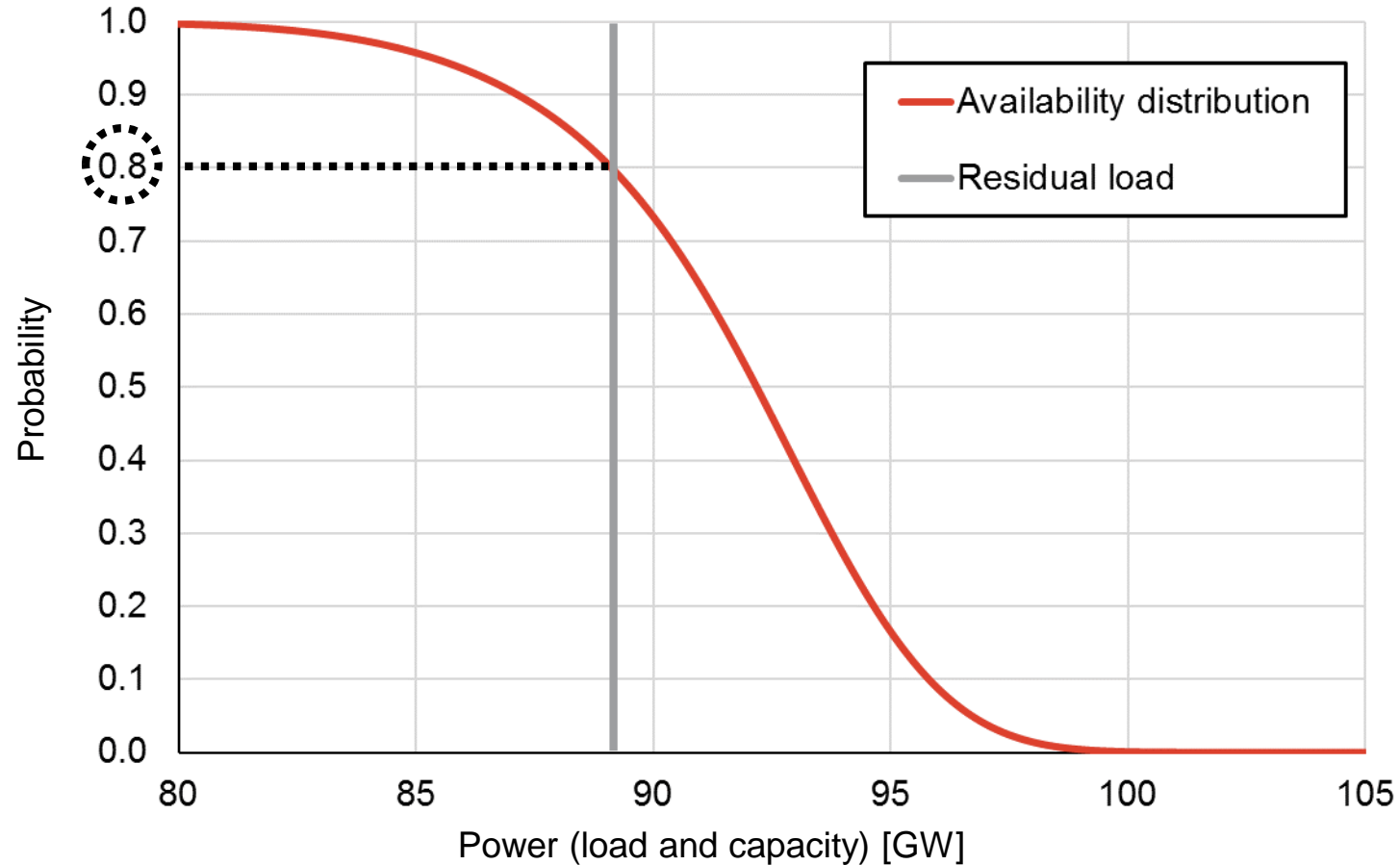
## Computationally intense calculation of all possible system states



- **Exponential** growth of possible states in number of block units  $n$ :  $2^n$
- **Recursive algorithm** according to Brückl 2006
- **Computation time of 8.5 h** using computing cluster of RWTH Aachen University

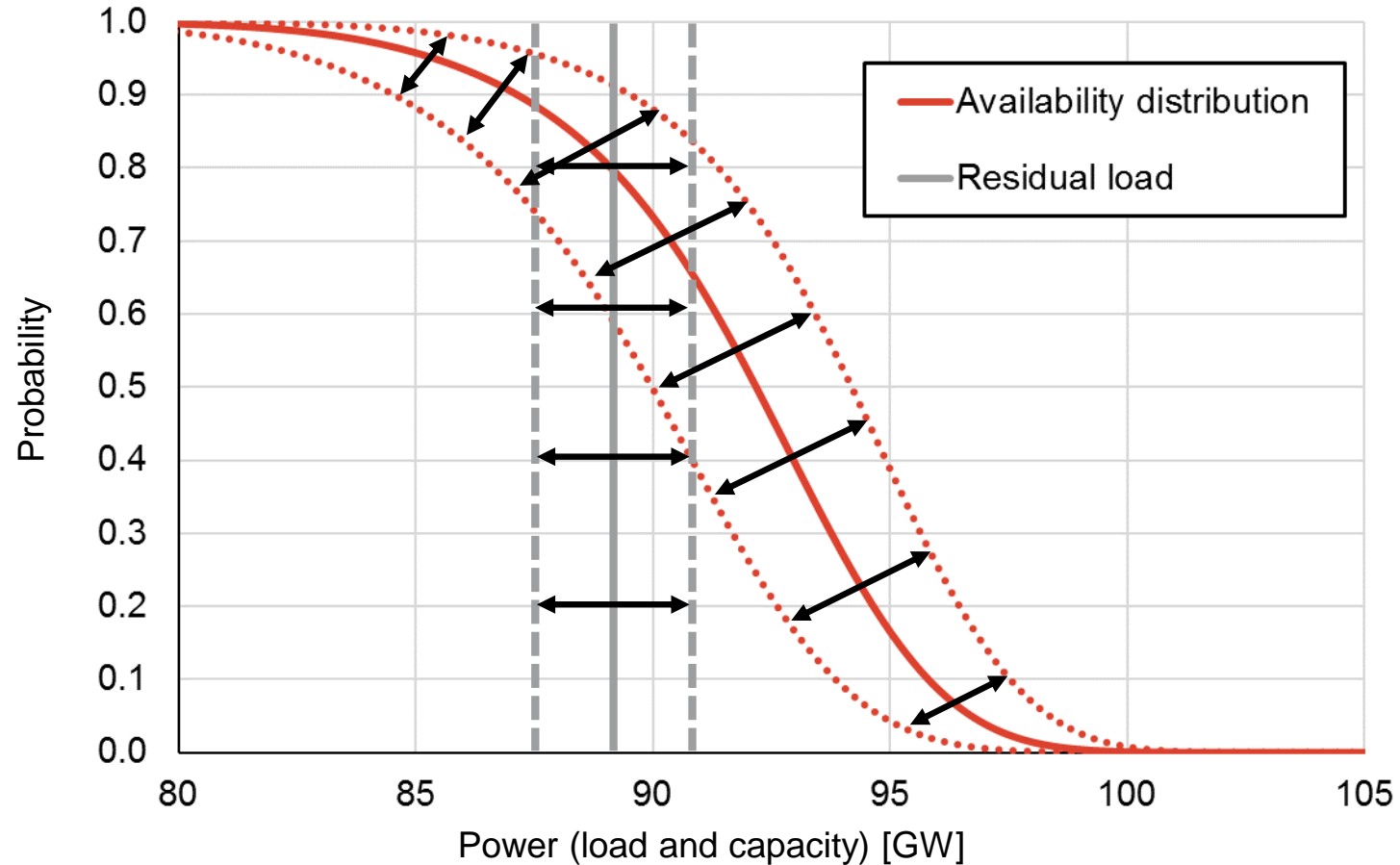
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## JERICHO: Probabilistic simulation models in hourly resolution to assess security of supply



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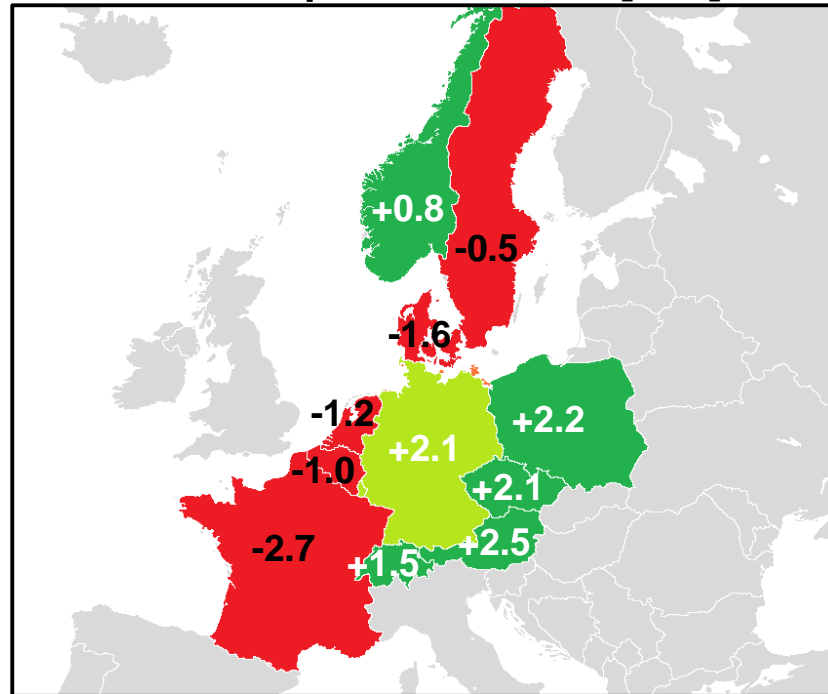




# METHODOLOGY

## Consideration of neighboring countries using hourly capacity balances

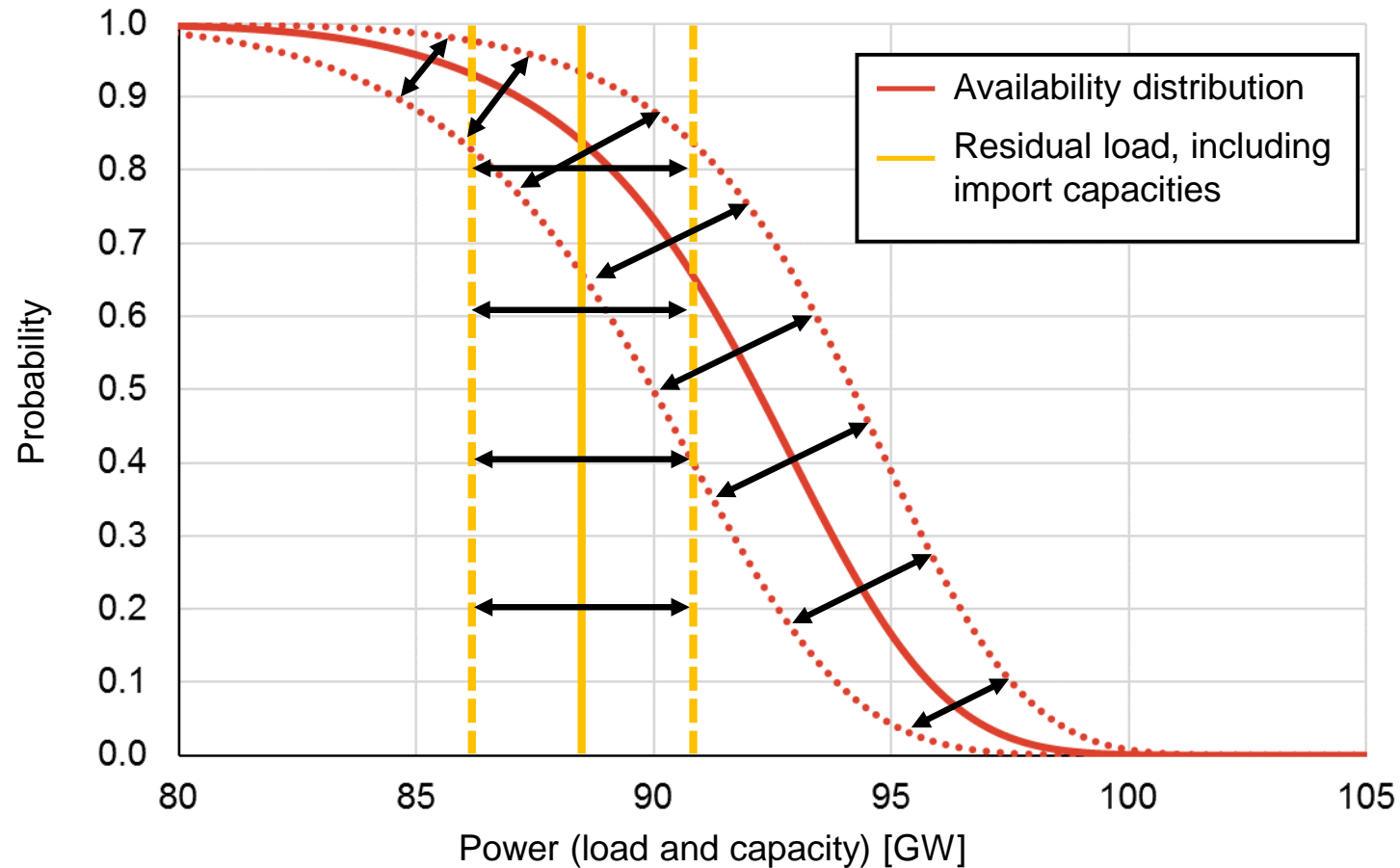
Capacity surpluses / needs during German peak load hour [GW]



- **Import potentials** are accounted for
- Usage of **bilateral Net Transfer Capacities (NTCs)**

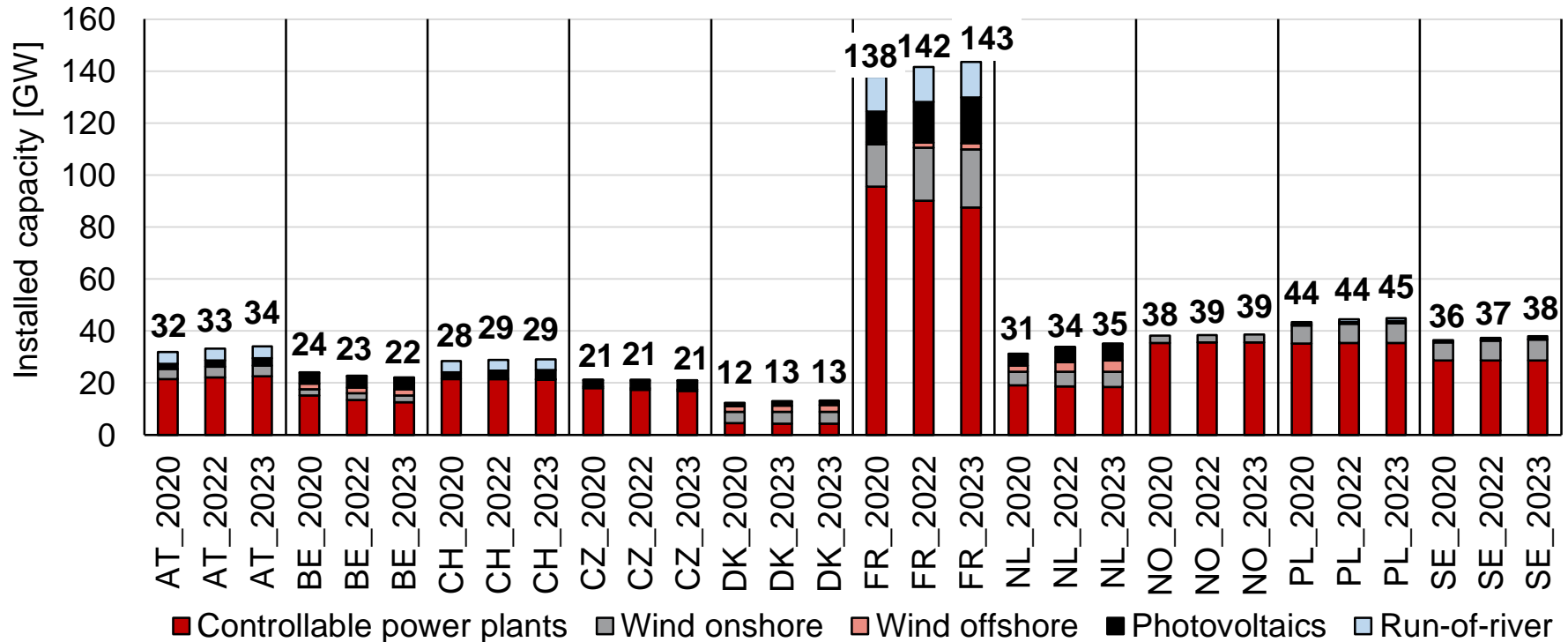
# METHODOLOGY

## JERICHO: Import potential is considered on the residual load side



# MODEL INPUT DATA (EXCERPT)

## Installed capacities in neighboring countries

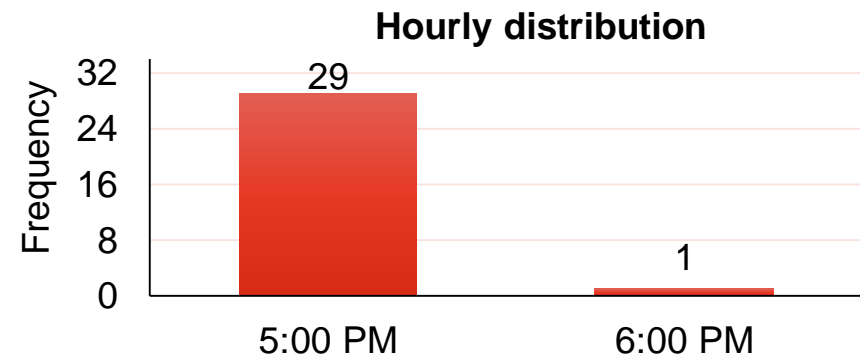
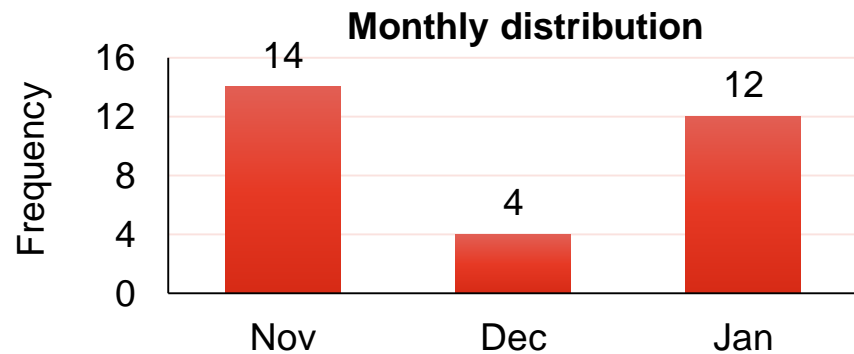
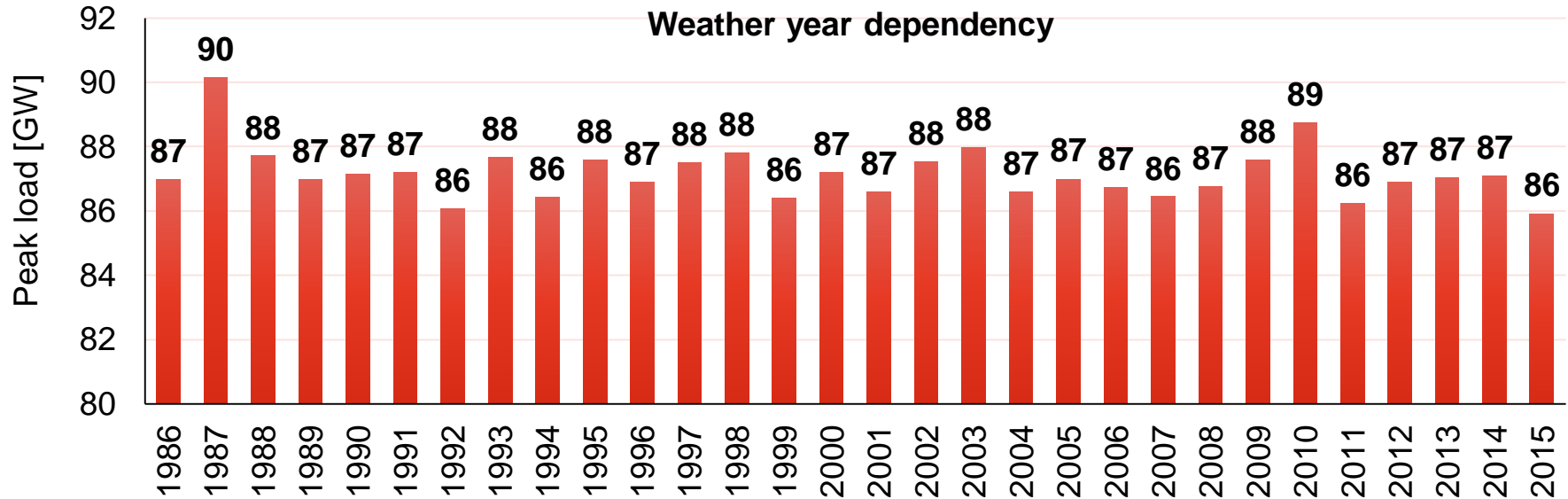


- Overall **increase** of installed capacities
- However **reductions** of controllable capacities

Sources of data: entso-e 2017; entso-e 2018a

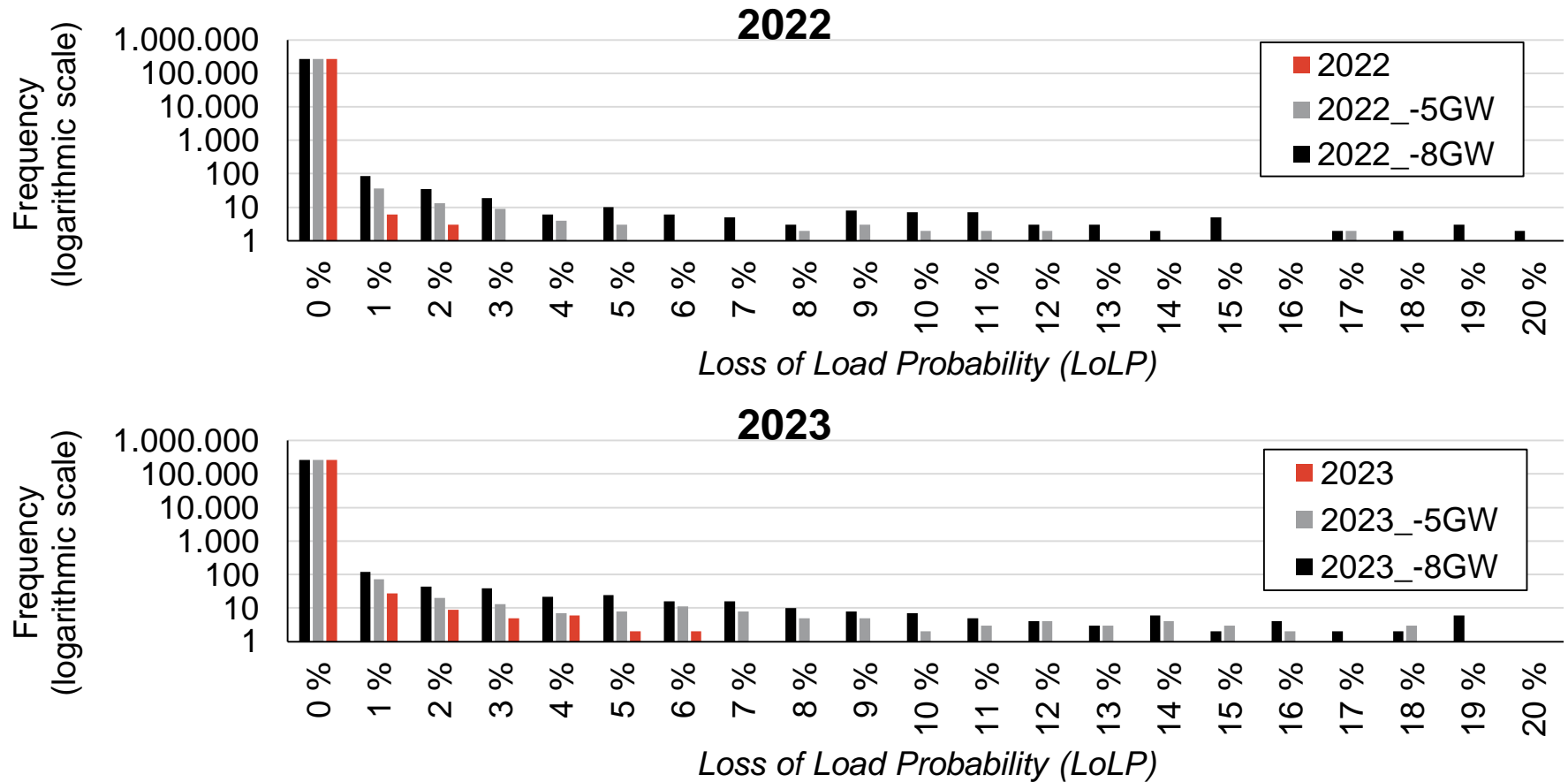
# MODEL INPUT DATA (EXCERPT)

## Electricity demand in Germany



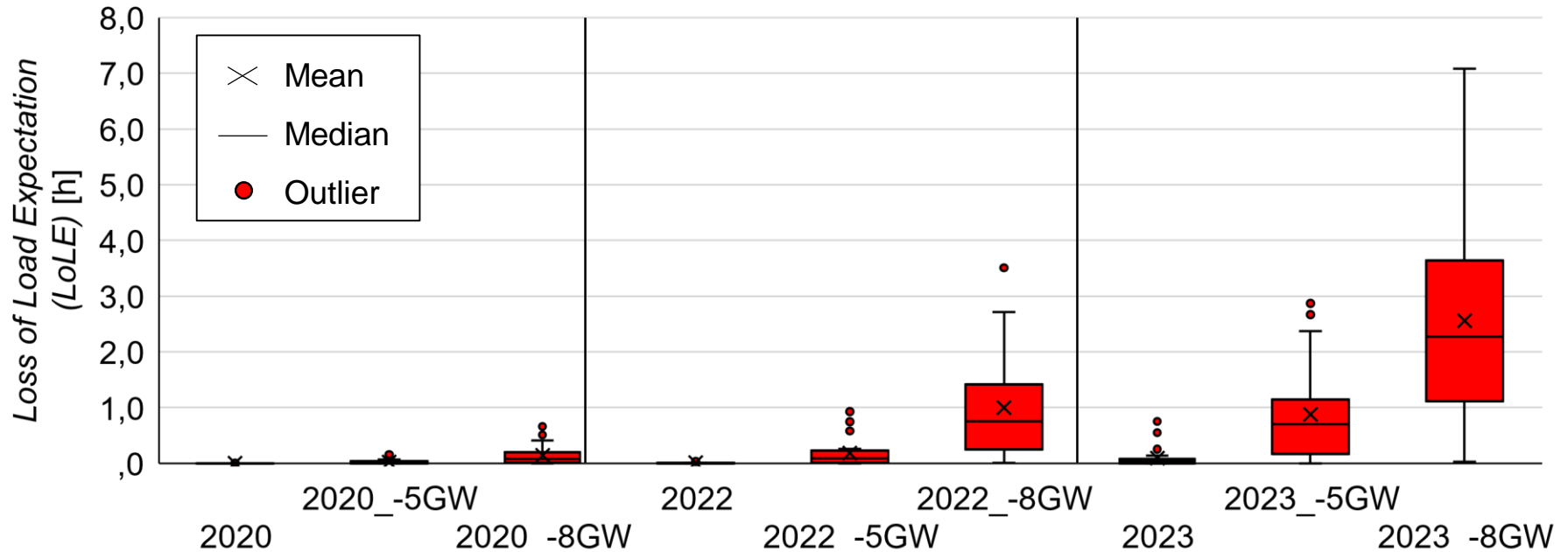
# RESULTS

## Hours with high *Loss of Load Probabilities (LoLPs)* occur in reduction scenarios



# RESULTS

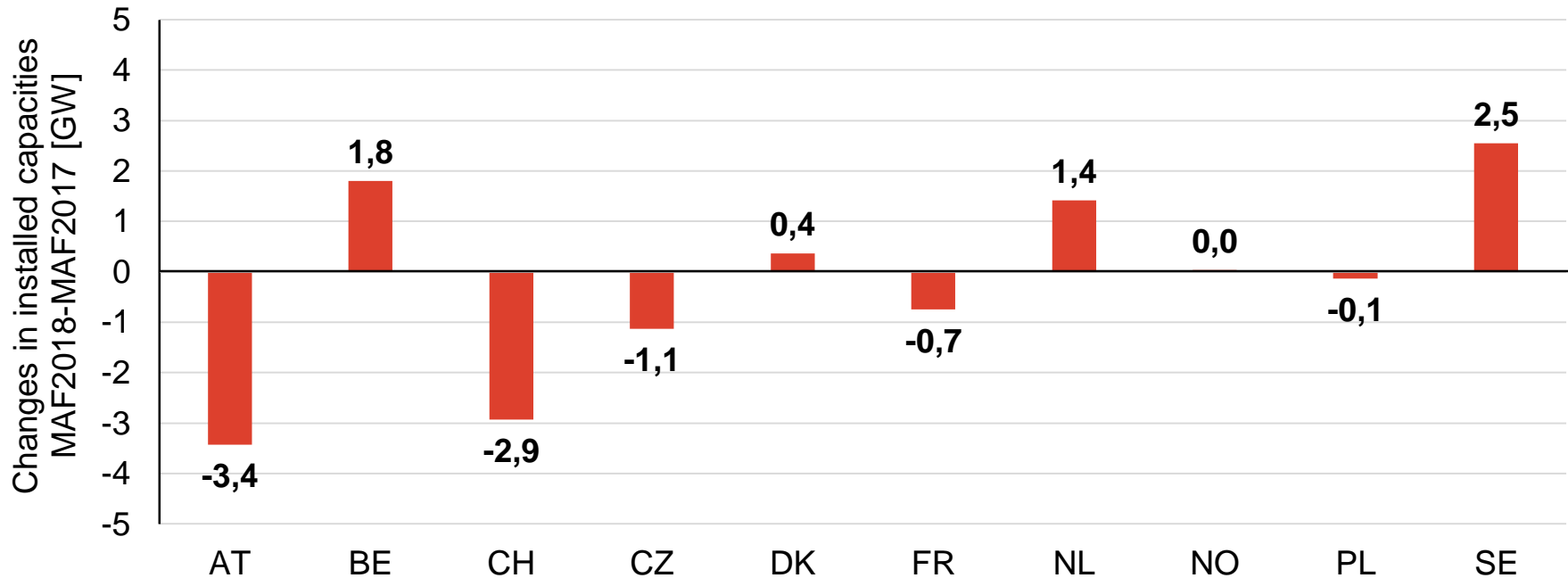
## Quasi-absolute levels of security of supply are set at danger



- **2020: No substantial threat to security of supply**
- **2022: Mean *LoLE* of 1 h for 8 GW reductions**
- **2023:**
  - Mean *LoLE* of ~1 h for 5 GW reductions
  - Mean *LoLE* of 2.6 h for 8 GW reductions
- **Overall: Increasing dependency on weather effects**

# DISCUSSION: UNCERTAINTY OF INPUT DATA

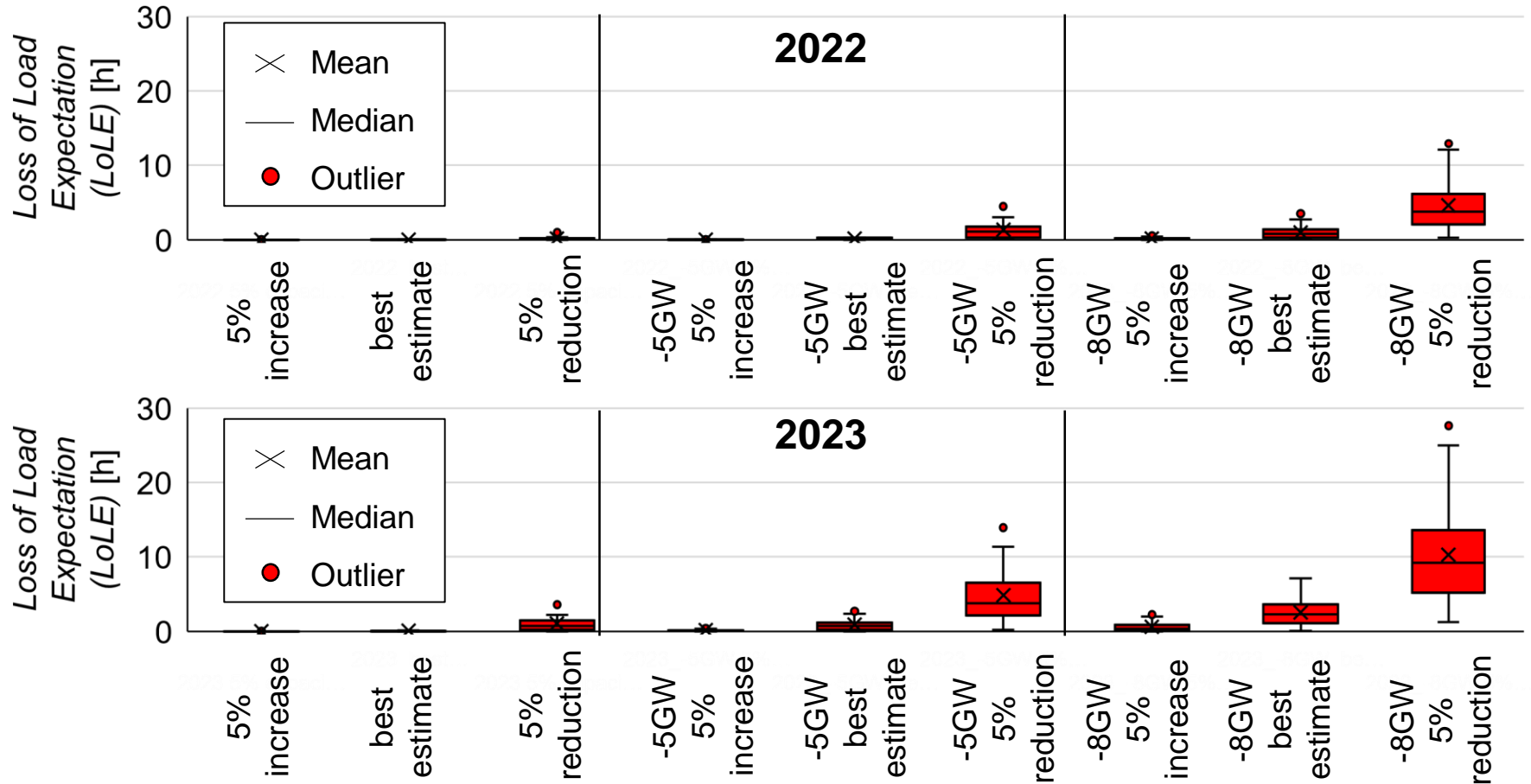
## Changes in installed capacities in neighboring countries for 2023



*“In fact, the reason behind this difference is not an error but an update of data due to better information-availability compared to last year.”  
(e-mail communication with representative from entso-e 2018b)*

# DISCUSSION: SENSITIVITY ANALYSES

## High sensitivities towards changes in installed capacities of neighboring countries





# CONCLUSION & OUTLOOK

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## Market interventions have set the quasi-absolute levels of security of electricity supply in Germany at danger

- The system has reached a **tipping-point**:
  - Levels of security of supply increasingly depend on **weather influences**
  - **Imports from neighboring countries** significantly contribute to the security of supply in Germany
- Capacity planning activities need to **be coordinated on an European level**
- The **future electricity system** might be **economically more efficient** as quasi-absolute levels of security of electricity supply **come with high costs**
- It is ***a priori* difficult to predict all consequences of market interventions** in complex energy systems
- Model results should not be used as basis for **planned-economy approaches**

The following **hypotheses** can be concluded for further scientific assessment:

- 1. Market-based mechanisms** should be used to **handle complexity**
- 2. Unforeseeable** interventions **hinder investments** in needed capacities
- 3. Long-sighted** definition of **reliable political frameworks** is necessary

# Thank you for your attention!

Do you have any questions or comments?

# REFERENCES

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