How to integrate up to 60% renewables to the EU power system

ENTSO-E's outline on why transmission infrastructure is key in reaching in a secure and affordable way the EU's 2030 climate and energy objectives



Pierre Bornard, Chairman of the Board Strasbourg, 10 February 2015



Who is ENTSO-E?



The European Network for Transmission System Operators for Electricity

41 TSOs from 34 countries

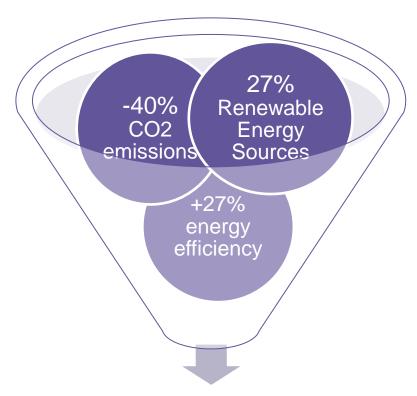
532 million citizens served

Legal mandate => Third Package / Regulation (EC)714/2009



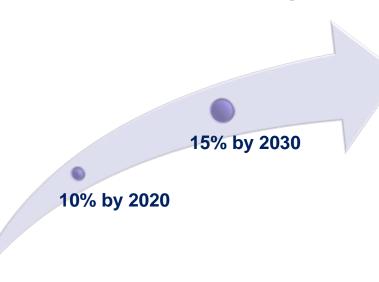


The 2030 EU Council targets and the electricity transmission system



About 45% of RES generation in the electricity transmission system

Interconnection target

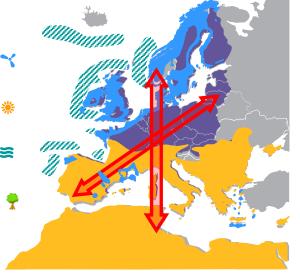


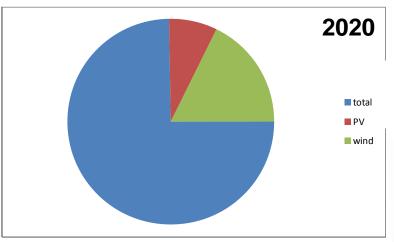
regional differences & needs must be considered

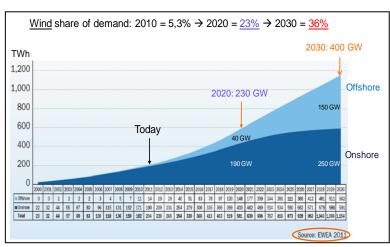


Impact of the rapid increase of intermittent RES on Europe's electricity system









Thousands of small units





What does this energy transition require?





New software

New Software

New Software

Cotylork

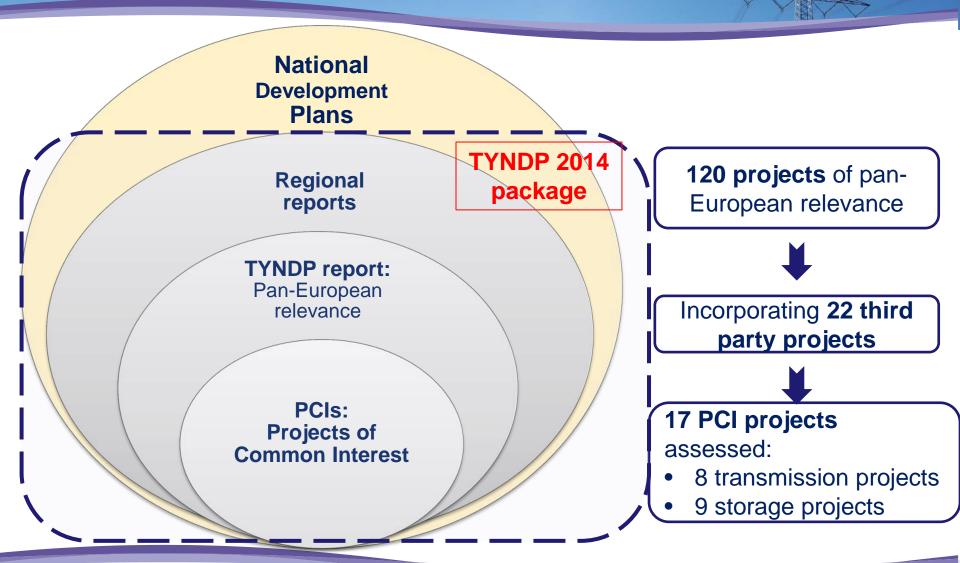
Codes.

Investment in 73.000 km transmission lines





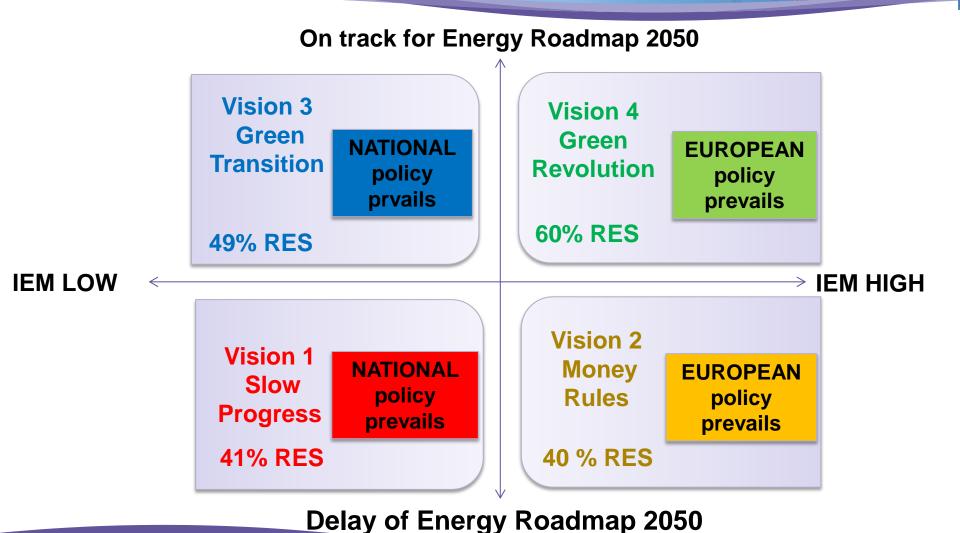
TYNDP + EU list of Projects of Common Interest = consistency





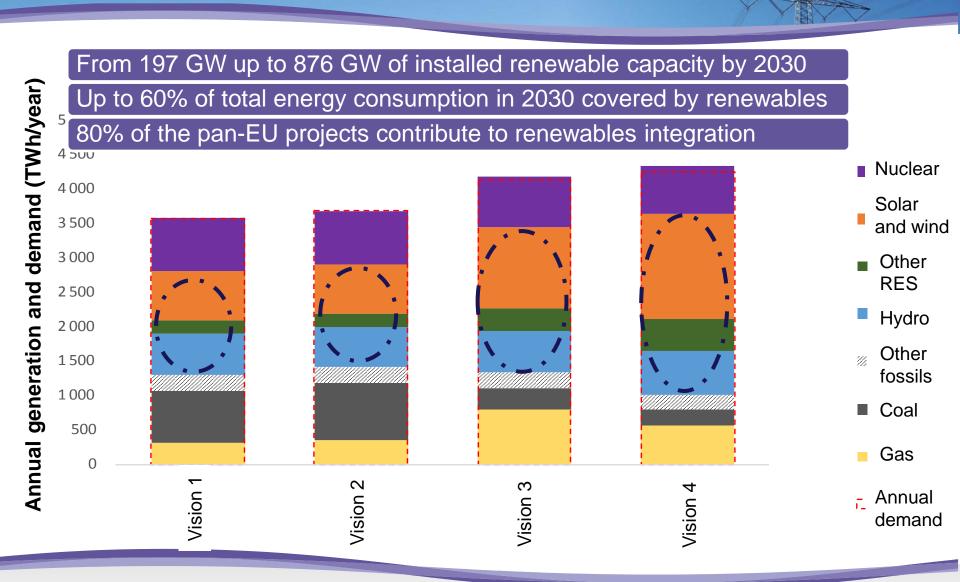
TYNDP: Framing uncertainties to build the right infrastructure

Accounting for economic conditions; policies; R&D schemes; CO2 & Energy Prices





Renewables targets are driving EU's grid development





TYNDP 2014 main findings





Costs of up to €150 billion for projects of pan-EU significance by 2030

(1-1.5 €/MWh, about 1% of bill)



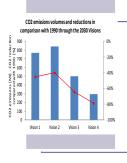
Savings of 2 to 5 €/MWh for bulk power prices by 2030



Up to 50,000 km of new or refurbished grid investments (23.000km new overhead lines)



Optimised land use: the crossed urbanised areas account for less than 4% of the total km of lines



Mitigation of 20% of CO2 emissions for the European power sector



Accommodating up to 60% RES of total consumption in 2030

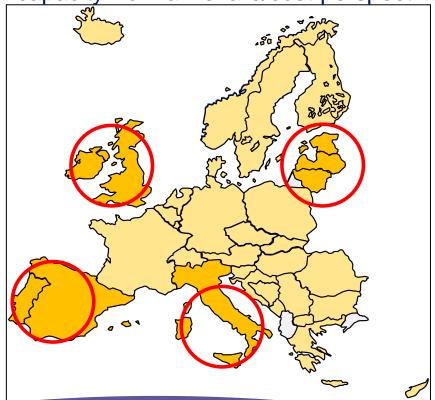


Main bottlenecks and 'electric peninsulas'



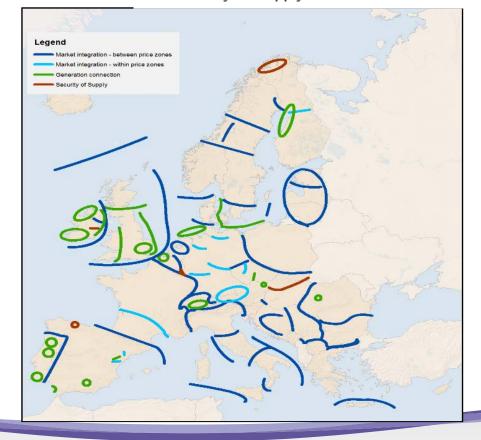
100 bottlenecks which are impeding market integration, RES integration, security of supply => TYNDP = optimal

capacity from a welfare/cost perspective



Legend

- Market integration between price zones
- Market integration within price zones
- Generation connection
- Security of supply





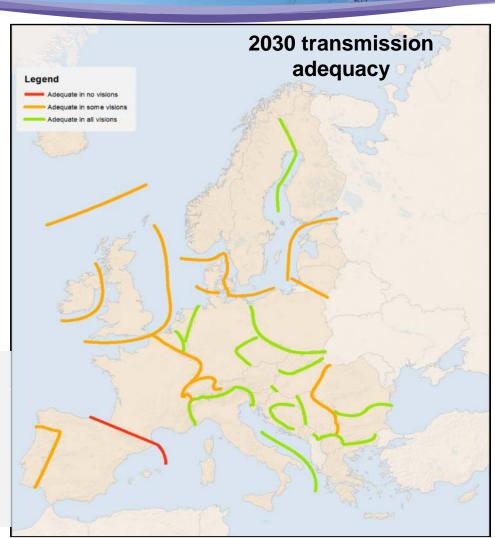
Focus on cross-border interconnection needs



120 pan-European projects

- Green: 1/3 of all boundaries are solved
- Orange: additional grid reinforcements required for most ambitious scenarios of RES development
- Red: projects between the Iberian Peninsula and the rest of Europe, remain complex due to geography







What are the main obstacles to timely infrastructure building?

Permit granting

- Procedures are lengthy and often cause commissioning delay
- 30% of investments are delayed by 2 years

Public acceptance

 More effort to bring citizens and interest groups on-board and increase understanding of Europe's energy needs

Financing

- Transmission infrastructure is a long term investment => a stable regulatory framework is crucial
- Tariffs must be adapted to support the energy transition



Conclusion: moving towards an Energy Union, infrastructure is one important piece of the puzzle

But there are other important pieces needing attention:

Facilitate infrastructure investments

Implement Third Energy Package (network codes)

Update the Market Design

(add demand side & Renewables)

Facilitate Member States' energy-mix coordination at regional level

Define co-ordination mechanisms in energy scarcity situations

Foster R&D and innovation investments in transmission networks





Thank you for your attention!

www.entsoe.eu

