ERAA 2021 – Key takeaways and results

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Purpose of the ERAA

The ERAA is driven by both **legal mandate** and **needs of stakeholders**.

A successor to the MAF, it is a pan-European monitoring assessment of power system resource adequacy.

Based on a state-of-the-art and probabilistic analysis.

A gradual implementation is followed in line with **ACER's methodology**.

The ERAA 2021 already provides an effective tool to understand adequacy in the coming decade which is pivotal for the energy transition. It contributes to ensuring secure and affordable energy to society.

Building on this first ERAA, **stakeholder feedback and ACER's review**, the next ERAA2022 is being initiated.

ERAA Scenarios



Scenarios

NATIONAL ESTIMATES (2025 AND 2030)

TSO's provide forecasts for capacity based on planned lifetime, new generation estimates and national policy plans.

CENTRAL SCENARIO WITHOUT CAPACITY MECHANISM (2025)

Economic Viability Assessment carried out, accounting for forecasted carbon price and market price cap (VOLL)

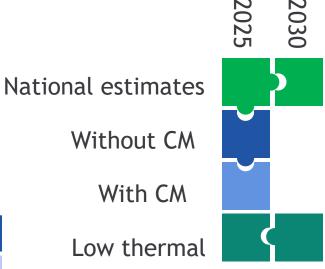
CENTRAL SCENARIO WITH CAPACITY MECHANISM (2025)

As above, with addition of capacity needed to meet system reliability

standards in countries with an approved capacity mechanism.

NATIONAL ESTIMATES WITH LOW THERMAL CAPACITY (2025 AND 2030)

Acts as a stress test: bottom-up estimation of thermal generation phase out through policy measures and economic factors.



Our scenarios enable new insights

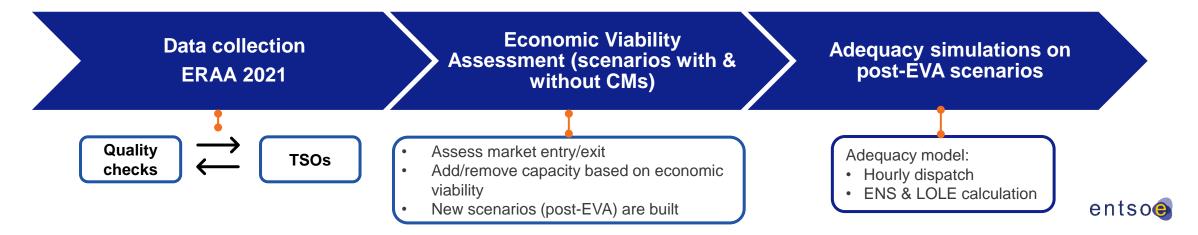


Central Scenarios

Economic Viability Assessment (EVA) with and without capacity mechanisms give the central scenarios for 2025

The EVA is a new method which analyses whether generation or other resource capacity will be economically viable in future based on

- the possibility to invest in gas capacity and demand side technologies
- the impact of one investment on another / the interdependency of different investment options
- an estimation of revenues in an energy-only market (EOM)

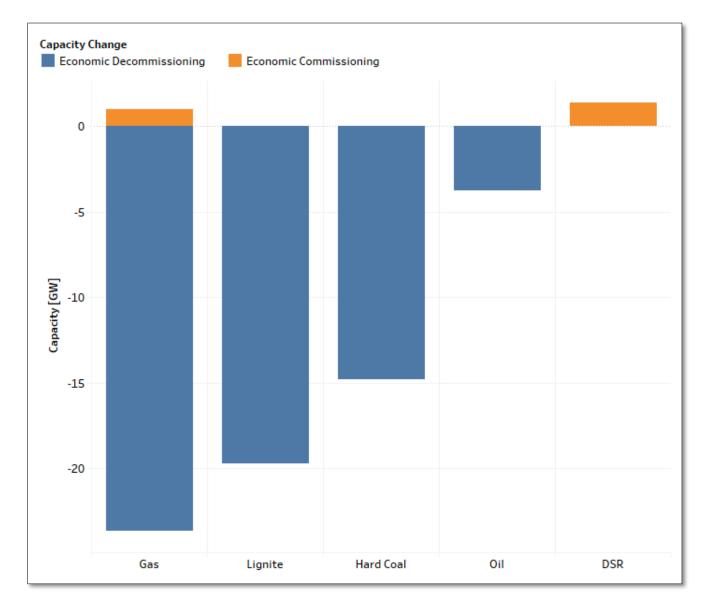


ERAA 2021 results



Results – Economic Viability Assessment Step in Central Scenarios

Central scenario without capacity mechanisms – Target Year 2025



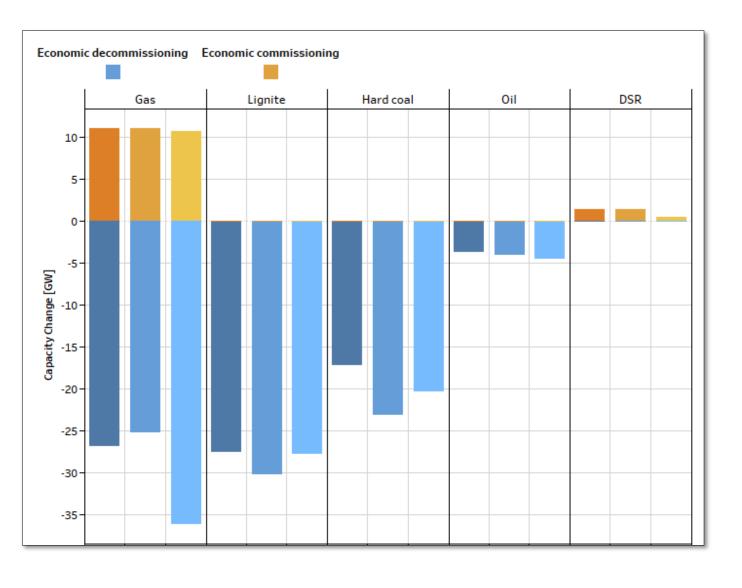
62GW economic decommissioning & 3.5GW economic commissioning in Europe:

- Large capacity decommissioned in Spain, continental-western Europe and Great Britain;
- Gas and DSR the only candidates for economic commissioning in ERAA 2021;
- Economic commissioning evenly split between gas & DSR - distributed in multiple regions;

Results of (de-)commissioned capacity should be seen on a regional level rather than per bidding zone.

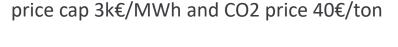


Scenario sensitivities without capacity mechanisms - Target Year 2025



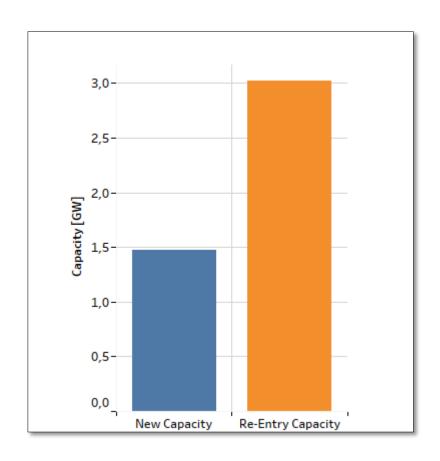
- Higher CO2 prices increase coal decommissioning & decrease gas decommissioning;
- Lower price cap considerably affects the economic viability of Gas and Hard Coal units.







Central scenario with capacity mechanisms – Target Year 2025



Adding capacity **post-EVA** in order to meet Reliability Standards*:

- 3 GW of capacity, removed in Scenario without CM, re-enters;
- 1.5 GW of new capacity is additionally needed to meet Reliability Standard;
- ~57 GW of capacity in Europe removed in the Scenario without CM, still remain out of the market.

Additional capacity in any country impacts the wider region.

Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Spain, France, Greece, ISEM, Italy, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Portugal, Poland, Great Britain

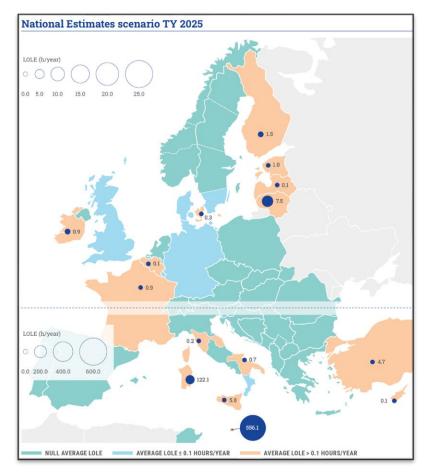


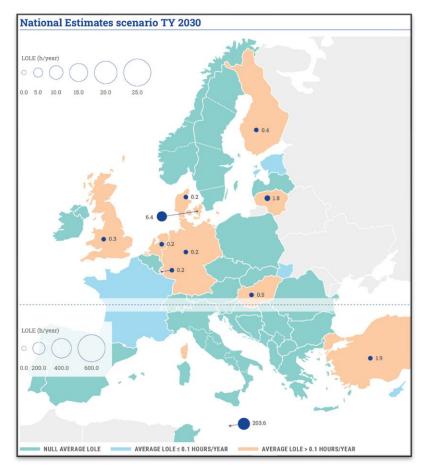


^{*}Countries / Single Price Areas with a Reliability Standard:

Results – Adequacy assessment

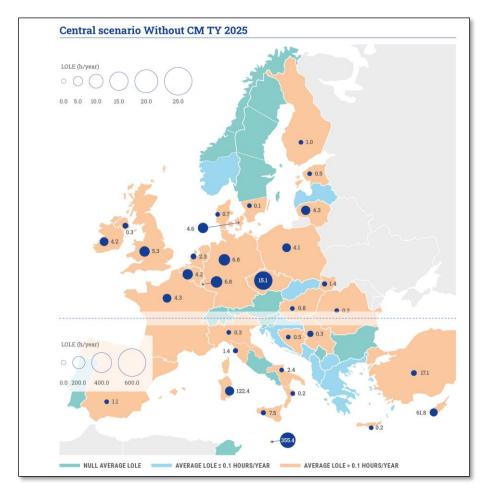
National Estimates - Target Years 2025 & 2030



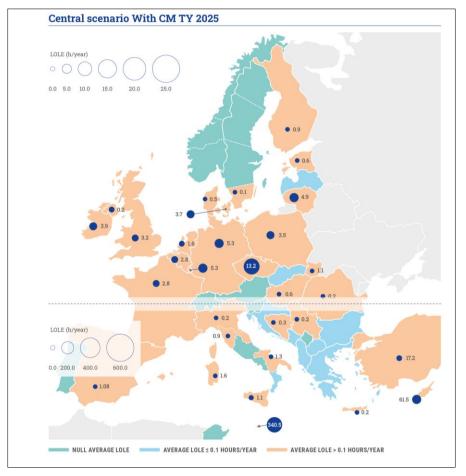


- Low adequacy risks in both National Estimates scenarios 2025 and 2030
- Impact of 'Fit for 55 Package' not yet considered in ERAA 2021 as Member States need to further specify. This could be significant especially for TY 2030.

Central scenarios without/with capacity mechanisms – Target Year 2025



• Significant adequacy risks, especially in central-west Europe



 4.5 GW additional capacity compared to scenario without capacity mechanisms needed to bring countries closer to their Reliability Standard



Key takeaways



Key takeaways

Cooperation

Planning, cooperation and targeted measures are key for a secure electricity system.

Risks

In the absence of targeted measures, adequacy risks rise towards 2025.



Coordination

Adequacy issues deeply interlinked; regional coordination is crucial.

Future of ERAA

ERAA 2021 delivers significant learnings for the development of future ERAAs.

ERAA Implementation Roadmap



Stakeholder interaction

- ERAA2021 views feeding into next ERAA
- Consultation on input data
- International benchmarking



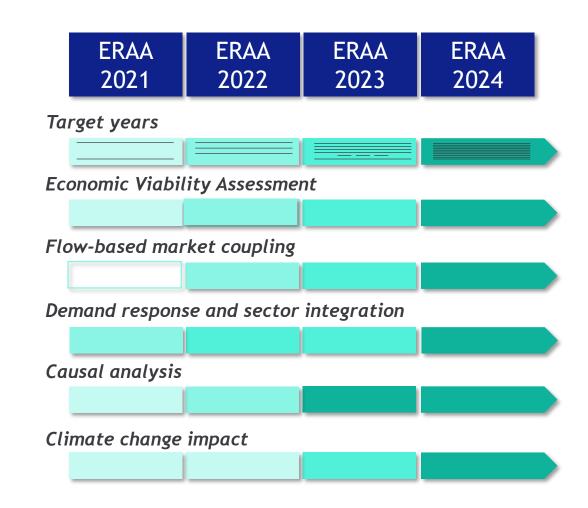
Expanded methodology

- Scenarios heading towards Fit for 55
- Enhanced EVA with four target years
- Flow-based in central reference scenarios
- Role of demand response and electrolysers



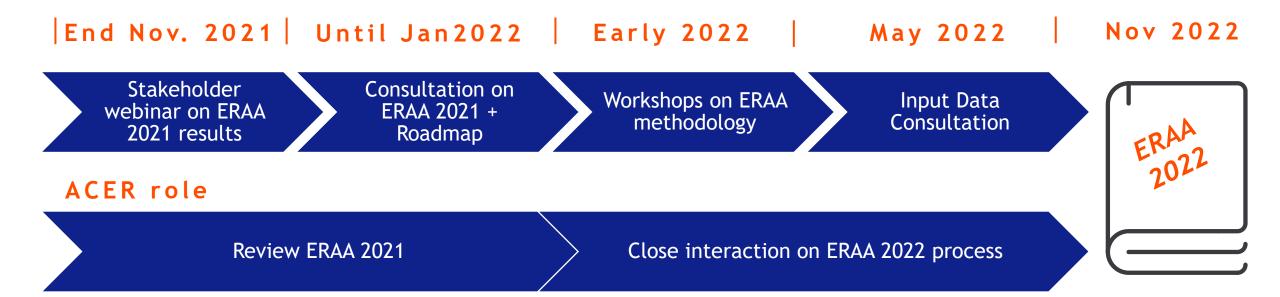
Further proof of concepts

- EVA for other sources incl. storage and renewables
- Improved climate change modelling



Next steps

- ERAA 2021 is the first step towards a full target methodology.
- Regional interlinkages have strong impact on assumptions/insights/outcomes.





Thank you very much for your attention!

Our values define who we are, what we stand for and how we behave.

We all play a part in bringing them to life.



EXCELLENCE

We deliver to the highest standards.
We provide an environment in which people can develop to their full potential.



TRUST

We trust each other, we are transparent and we empower people.
We respect diversity.



INTEGRITY

We act in the interest of ENTSO-E



TEAM

We care about people. We work transversal and we support each other.
We celebrate success.



FUTURE THINKING

We are a learning organisation.
We explore new paths and solutions.

We are ENTSO-E