



Wind power integration in Europe – A 100% renewable grid is possible

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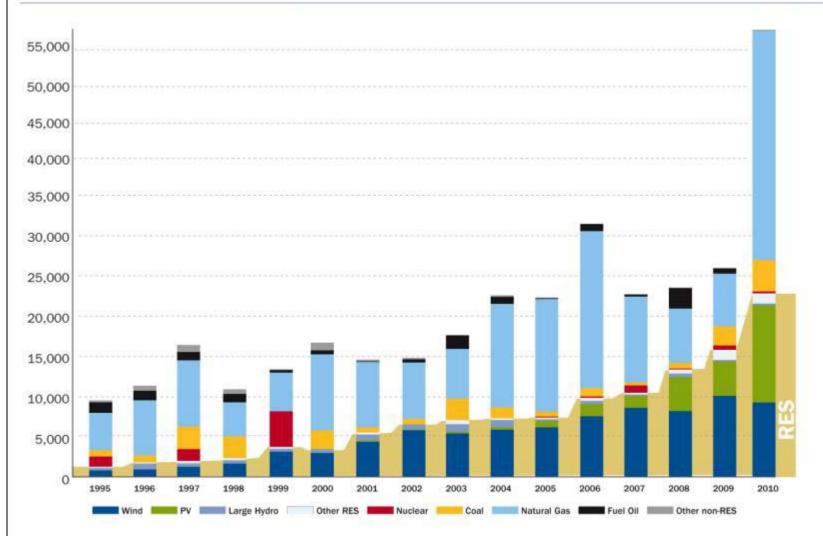
- Recent developments in the EU power system
- EU Renewable Energy Directive
- 100% renewable electricity by 2050
- Main challenges for the electricity network



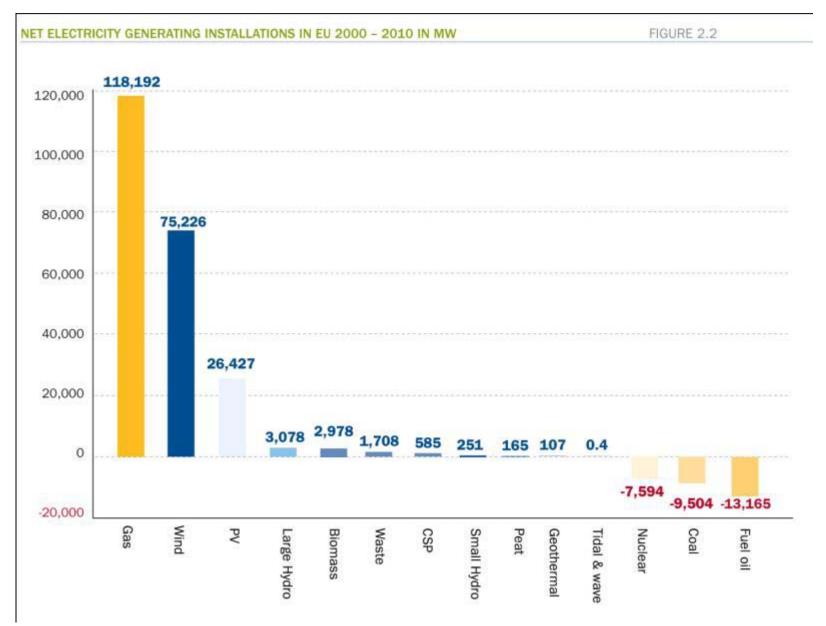
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NEW INSTALLED CAPACITY PER YEAR IN MW

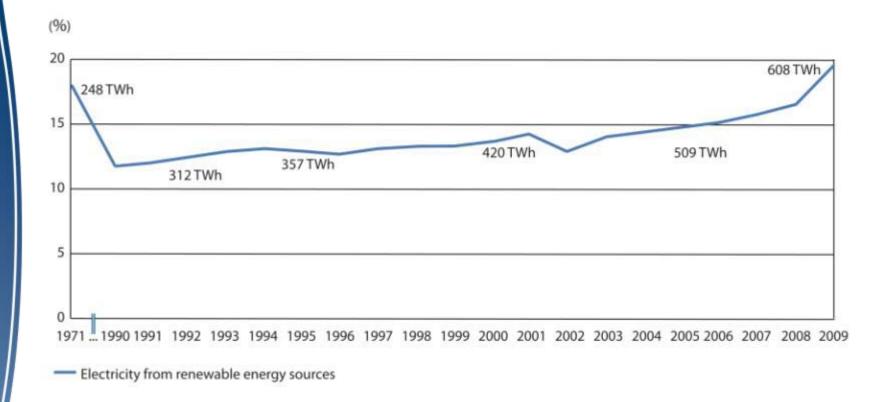








Renewable electricity's share of total EU27 electricity consumption 1971-2010 (%)





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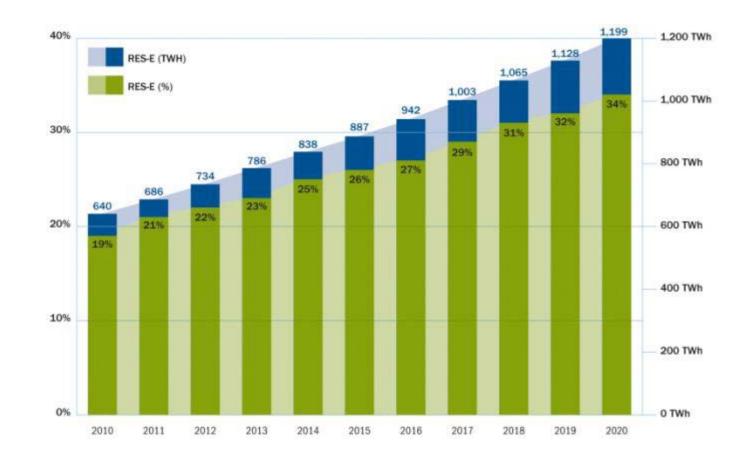
EU Renewable Energy Directive



- 20% renewable energy target for 2020
 - Meaning 34% renewable electricity
- Minimise curtailment of renewable electricity
- Priority for renewables during dispatch
- Priority or guaranteed access for renewable electricity
- Possible priority connection for renewables to the grid

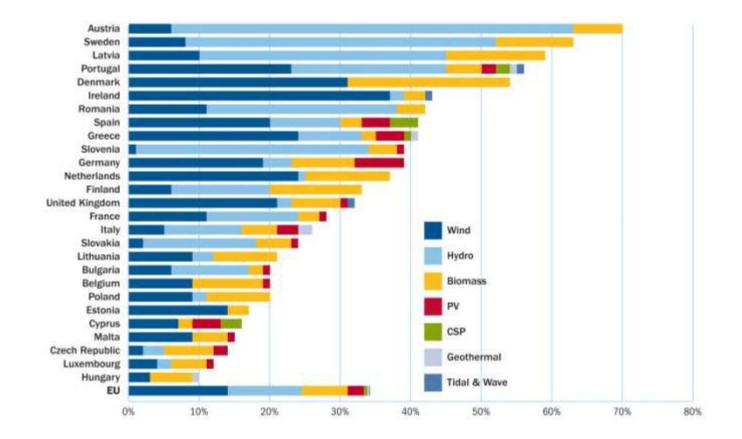


Electricity production from renewable energy sources according to the NREAPS (EU-27)





Renewables' share of electricity consumption per member state (%) in 2020 according to the NREAPS





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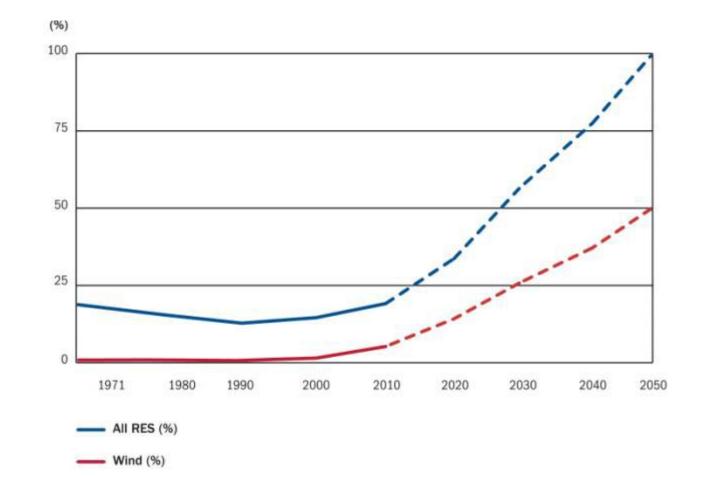
EWEA 100% renewable electricity 2050 vision

Showing the way towards a renewable, fully integrated European power system in the next decades:

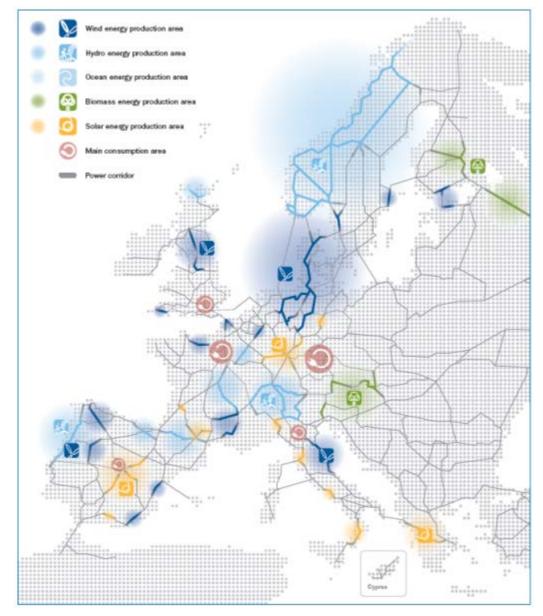
- Where would the main generation and load areas be located?
- Where would the dominant power flows of specific generation sources occur?
- Based on current UCTE map, ENTSO-E TYNDP and EWEA 20 year offshore grid master plan



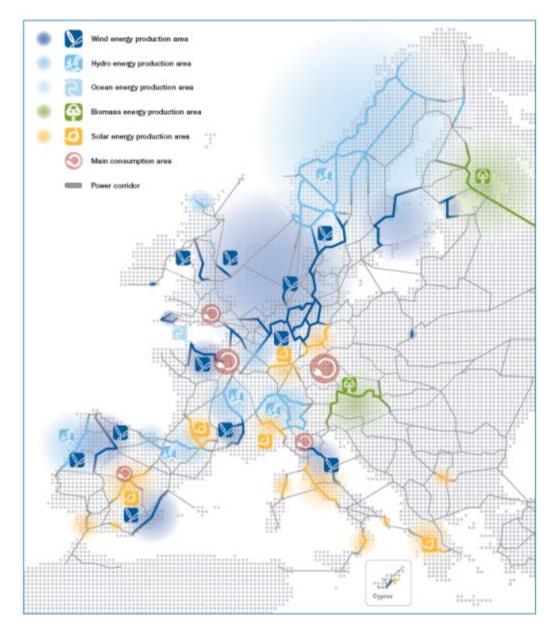
Contribution of wind and other renewable electricity 1970-2010 and expected contribution 2011-2050 (% share of consumption)



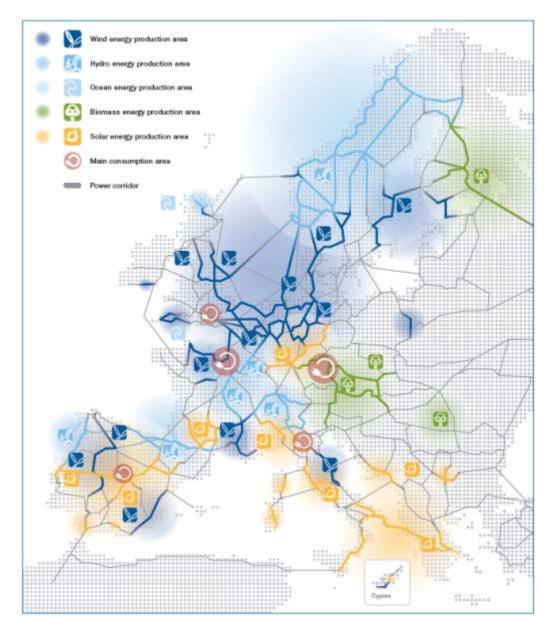




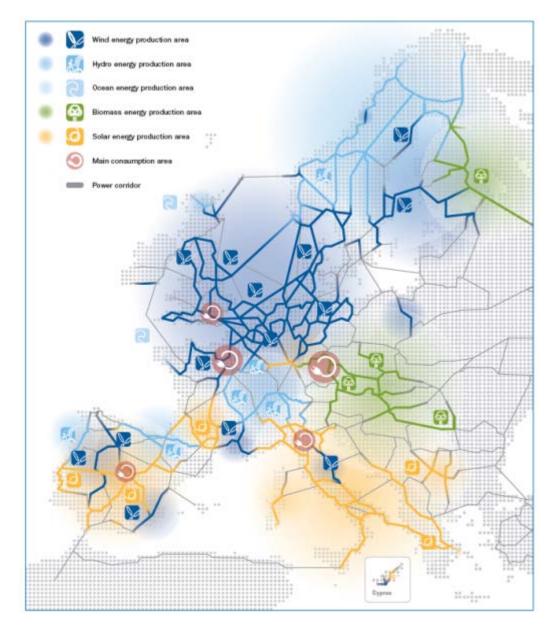




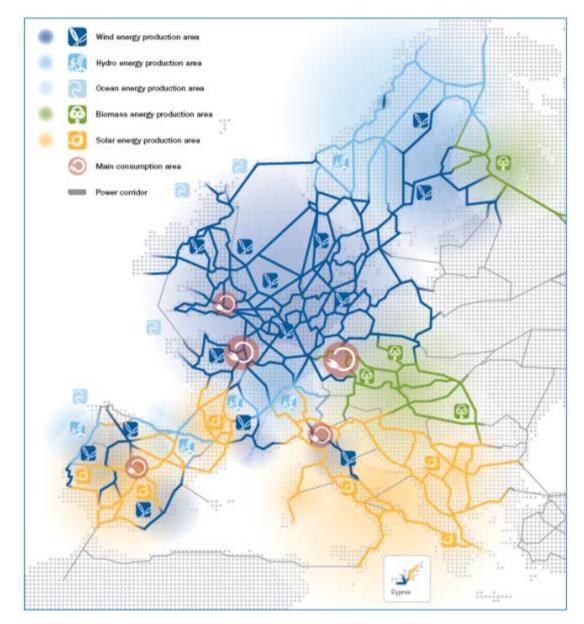






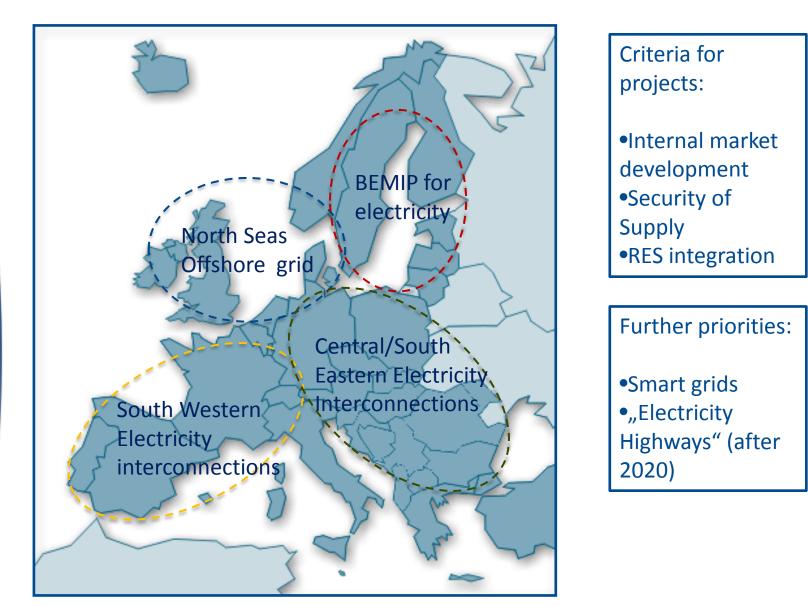






Link with current policy development: EU Infrastructure priority corridors







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A 100% RES grid is possible -



Main challenges for the electricity network

- Increased power flows as wind power capacity increases
- Distance of wind power from load centres shift from the conventional design where thermal generation was build close to the consumption areas

KEY ISSUES

- European grid is weak on interconnections
- Often weak or ageing distribution grids
- Interconnection projects face long lead times (10 years or more) due to planning obstacles
- Cost allocation: investments in electricity infrastructure is a regulated business – regulators don't take into account longterm benefits
- Issues above not only in Europe, but also with increasing wind power penetration in US, China, India and elsewhere

How do we achieve such a large scale penetration of RES up to 2050? Lessons learned up to now...

Impediments:

- Lack of transmission
- Lack of TSO cooperation
- Inflexibility due to market rules and contracts
- Unobservable RES behind the fence
- Inflexible operation strategies during light load and high risk periods



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Success factors:

- Forecasting
- Thermal fleet:
 - Higher quick starts
 - Deeper turn down
 - Faster ramps
- More spatial diversity
- RES + Distributed Genration +
- **Demand Side Management**
- Grid-friendly RES



To conclude: Flexibility as a key feature of power systems in the future

Flexibility is key to ensure success factors for a large-sclae integration of RES:

- Flexible generation
- Interconnection
- Demand side management
- Energy storage

What is the »limit« is never quite the right question



Thank you

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