

Balancing the European Electricity market with Norwegian hydropower

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Outline

- Background and main findings
- Assumptions and approach
- Results
- Wrap-up



Background and conclusions



Background

- ECN's contribution to the Hydrobalance project
 - Potential and opportunities for Norwegain hydropower in the European electricity market
 - Hourly price estimates based on ECN's European electricity market model
 - Analysis of future electricity market developments and the role of Norwegian hydro



Main findings

- Increasing shares of variable renewables in Europe provides greater opportunities for balancing with Norwegian hydro ...
- ... which can be realised with expanded transmission capacities between Norway and and other NW-European countries.
- However, increasing interconnection capacities within Europe compete with hydro PS in Norway in providing flexibility to the European electricity market ...
- ... and hamper the business case of Norwegian hydro PS because price volatility is reduced ...
- ... while conventional hydro revenues increase because of higher average prices.



Assumptions and approach



Approach

COMPETES model

- Unit-commitment model of the transmission-constrained European power market
- 28 nodes / countries or regions
- Flexibility constraints
 - Minimum load, minimum up- and down time, ramping rates, start-up costs
- Hydro run-of-the-river, hydro storage and hydro pumped-storage

• Two markets

- Day-ahead
- Intraday (including balancing)
 - Intraday market/balancing to adressing forecast errors of wind generation
- Two scenario's from the four used in Hydrobalance
 - Big storage and Niche storage



NTCs

CAP

Assumptions

Big storage versus Niche storage

- Stronger interconnections between Norway NW-Europe and within Europa in Big
- Integrated European intraday market in Big
- More hydro capacity in Norway in Big, more hydro PS in Germany in Niche

Background scenario

 ENTSO-E Vision 4 ("Green revolution") for demand and capacity with additional interconnections

• Two climate years

- Based on historic years: 2012 and 2013
 - Different volumes of wind and solar production and different levels of rainfall
- Prices based on WEO 2014 "450 ppm" scenario



Results

- Generation
- Import and export
- Price volatitily
- Hydro revenues
- Sensitivity interconnections

Norwegian electricity generation in 2030





Imports, exports and trade flows Norway



ECN

Price volatility Norway



€₂₀₁₀/MWh , climate year 2012





Hydro revenues





Sensitivity transmission capacities (1)

Big storage with transmission capacity from Niche storage: 20,3 instead of 25,4 GW in 2030





Sensitivity transmission capacities (2)

| | | Niche Storage | Big Storage | Big Storage LowTrans |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Totals (T)A/b) | Hydro PS, Charge | 10,2 | 9,7 | 11,9 |
| iotais (Twn) | Hydro PS, Discharge | 7,1 | 6,8 | 8,3 |
| Utilization (%) | Hydro PS | 30% | 19% | 24% |
| Total revenues (Meuro) | Hydro PS | 100 | 45 | 63 |
| | Hydro Conv. | 6766 | 8139 | 6989 |



Wrap-up



Main findings

- Increasing shares of variable renewables and increased interconnections between Norway and the rest of Europe increase price volatility and provide greater opportunities for balancing with Norwegian hydro.
- Further strengthening of interconnections within the rest of Europe however reduces price volatility and therefore hampers the business case of Norwegian hydro PS.
- However, conventional hydro revenues increase with increased interconnections because of higher average prices.
- Different climate years (with different levels of rainfall, solar-pv and wind) affects the role of hydro.

Thank you for your attention





NTC values interconnecting Norway with neighbouring countries [GW]

| From Norway to: | TYNDP 2014 | TYNDP 2014 + Big Storage | TYNDP 2014 + Niche Storage |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| United Kingdom | 2.8 | 6.8 | 5.4 |
| Netherlands | 0.7 | 6.2 | 4.4 |
| Germany | 1.4 | 7.0 | 5.1 |
| Denmark | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Sweden | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |





Assumed hydro capacities

