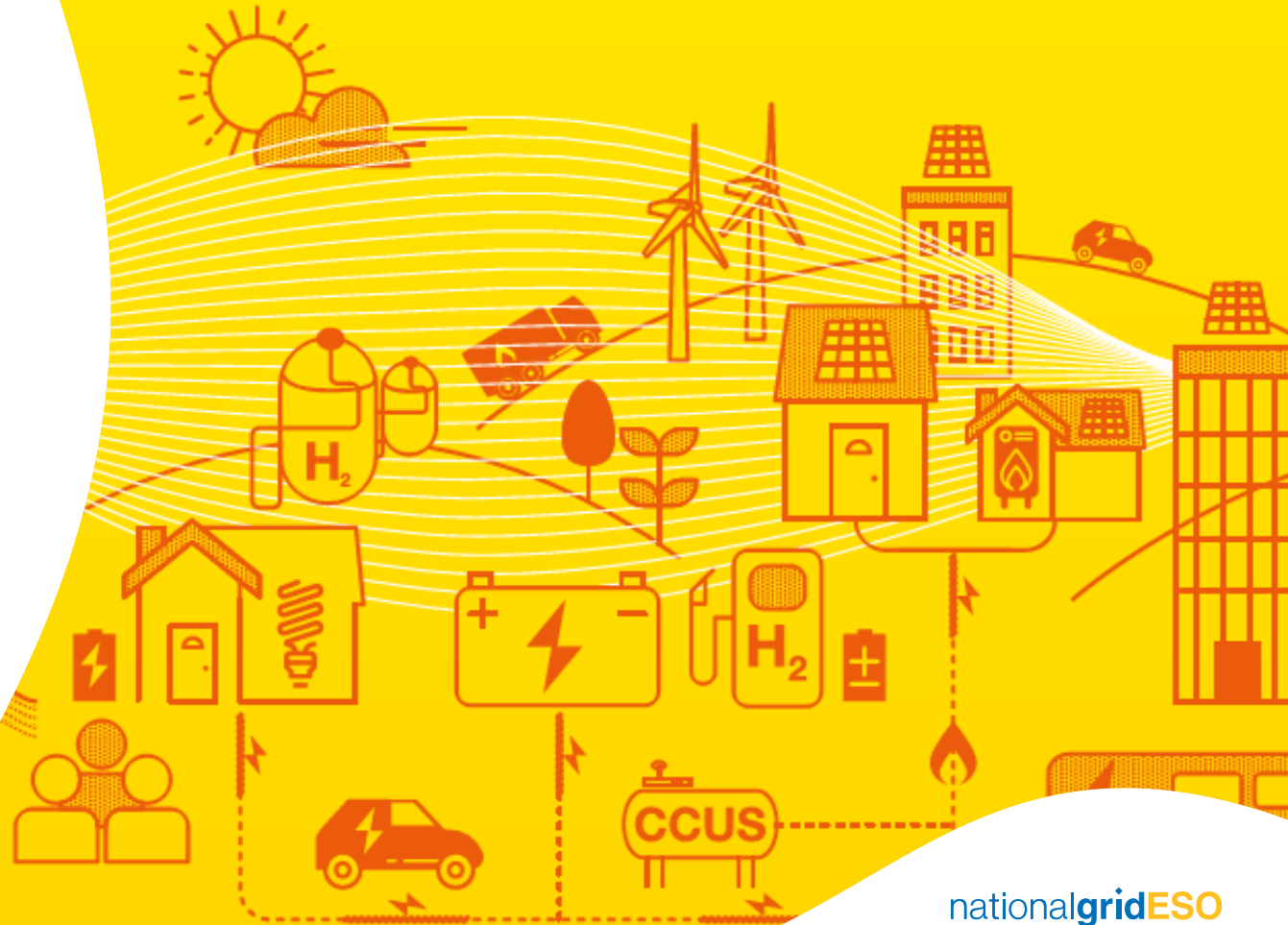


# 2019 Future Energy Scenarios

Electricity supply

Andy Dobbie

July 2019



# Modelling methods

## Capacity projections

Capacity projections until 2050 for:

- ❖ Transmission generation
- ❖ Distributed and microgeneration
- ❖ Interconnectors
- ❖ Storage

Undertake a bottom-up approach based on assessment of individual projects and technologies that are informed by:

- ❖ Market intelligence
- ❖ Scenario framework
- ❖ Electricity dispatch analysis

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## Electricity dispatch modelling

BID3 pan-European market model with FES data inputs:

- ❖ Capacity projections
- ❖ Demand
- ❖ Fuel prices

Economic dispatch model optimising the generation needed to meet demand at lowest cost with 1 – 6 hour granularity

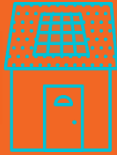
Scenarios from ENTSO-E and / or European TSOs used to model Europe

# Summary of main modelling assumptions

- 3 hours loss of load expectation
- Internal Energy Market or similar arrangements
- No unabated coal after 2025
- No network or operability constraints
- Perfect market, perfect foresight

# What's changed since *FES 2018*?

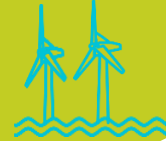
Reduced the  
maximum level  
of solar



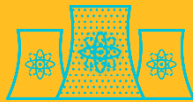
Reduced the  
maximum level  
of onshore  
wind



Strong growth  
of offshore  
wind in all  
scenarios



Revised  
nuclear  
projections  
downwards



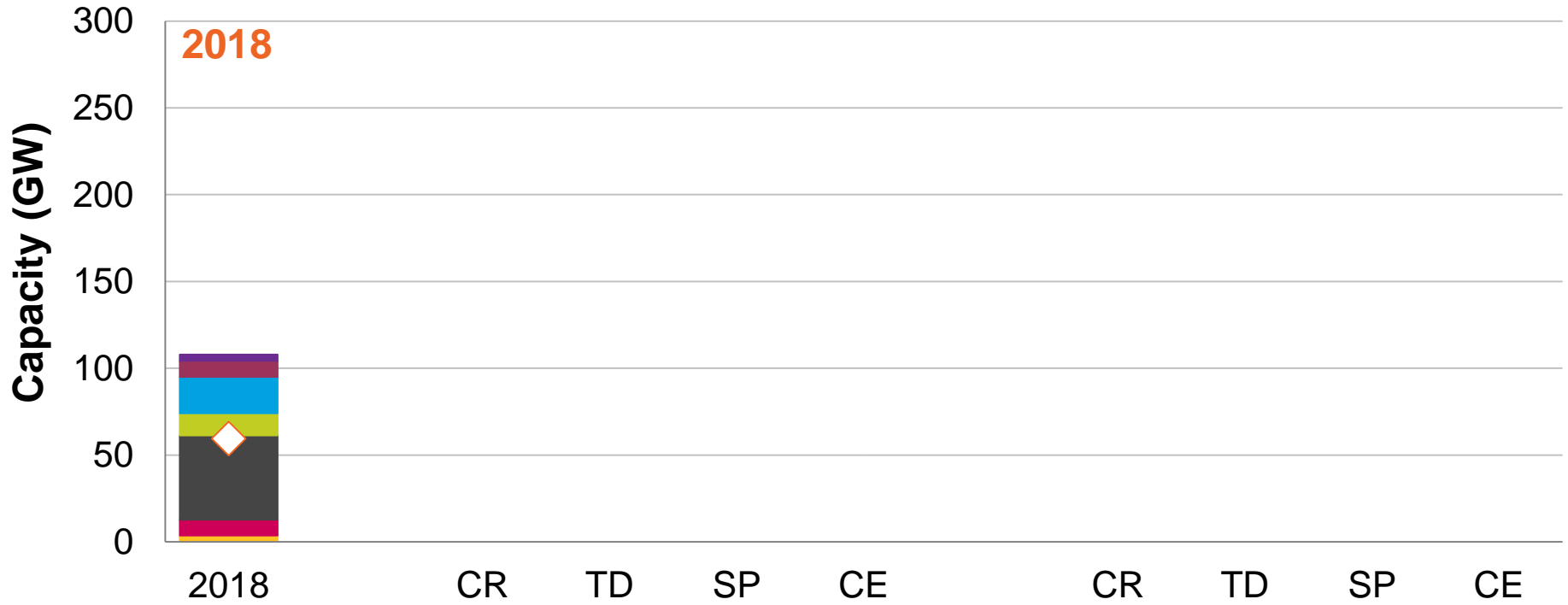
Strong growth  
of storage in all  
scenarios



Data for the  
Five Year  
Forecast

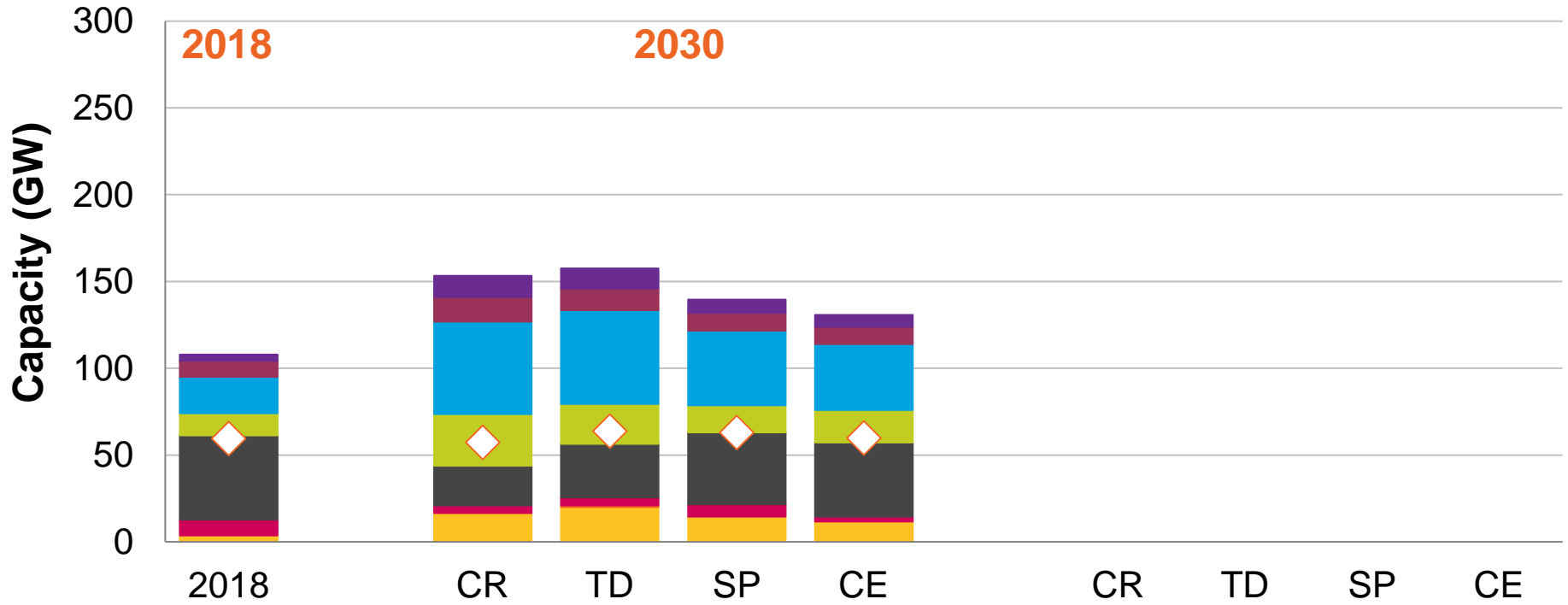


# Installed generation capacity



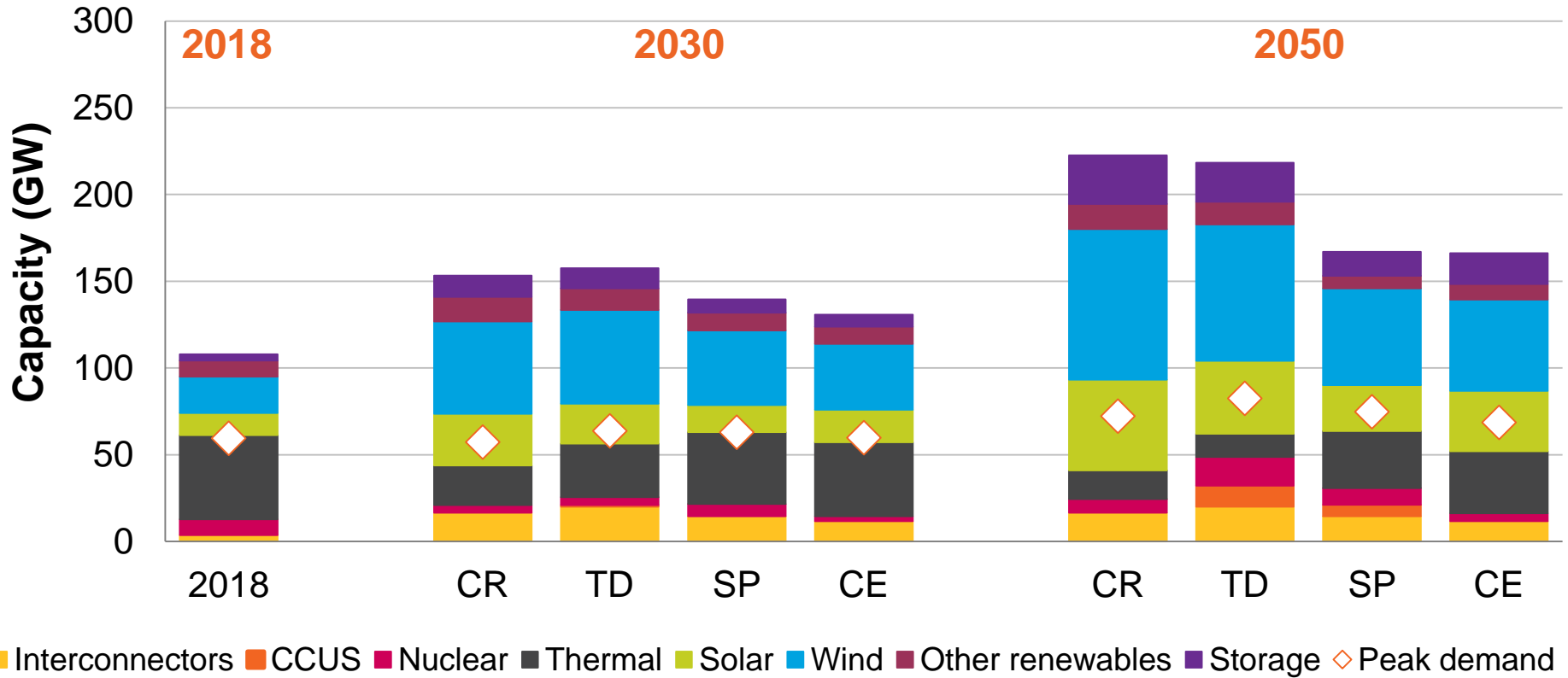
■ Interconnectors ■ CCUS ■ Nuclear ■ Thermal ■ Solar ■ Wind ■ Other renewables ■ Storage ◇ Peak demand

# Installed generation capacity



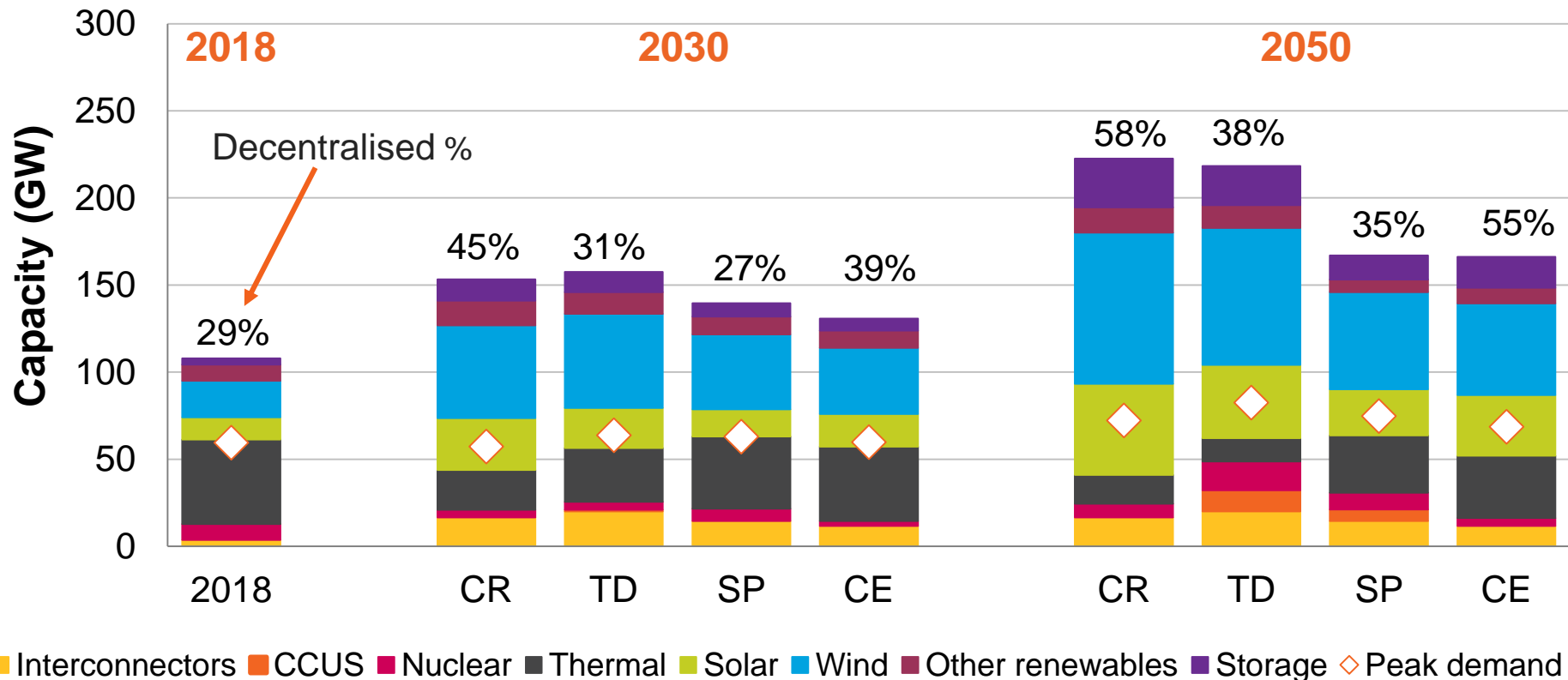
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 ◇ Peak demand

# Installed generation capacity

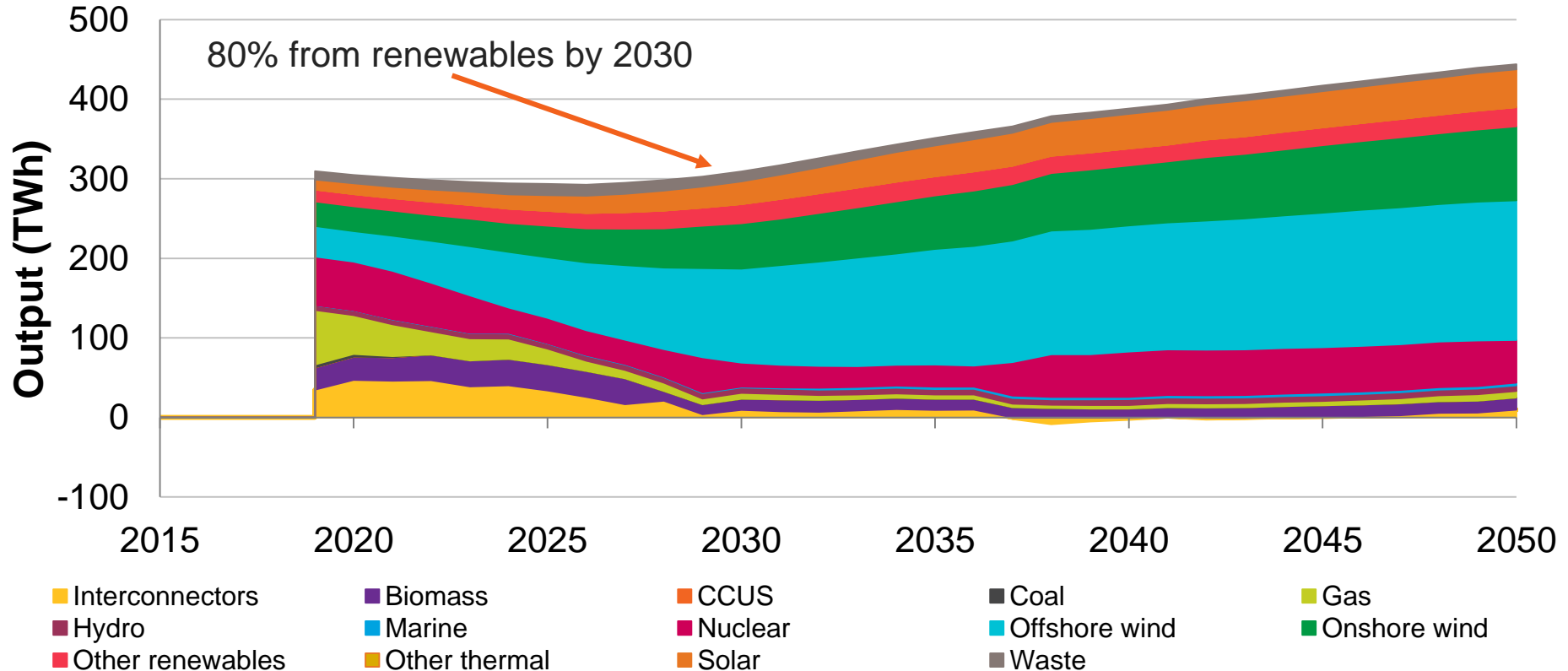




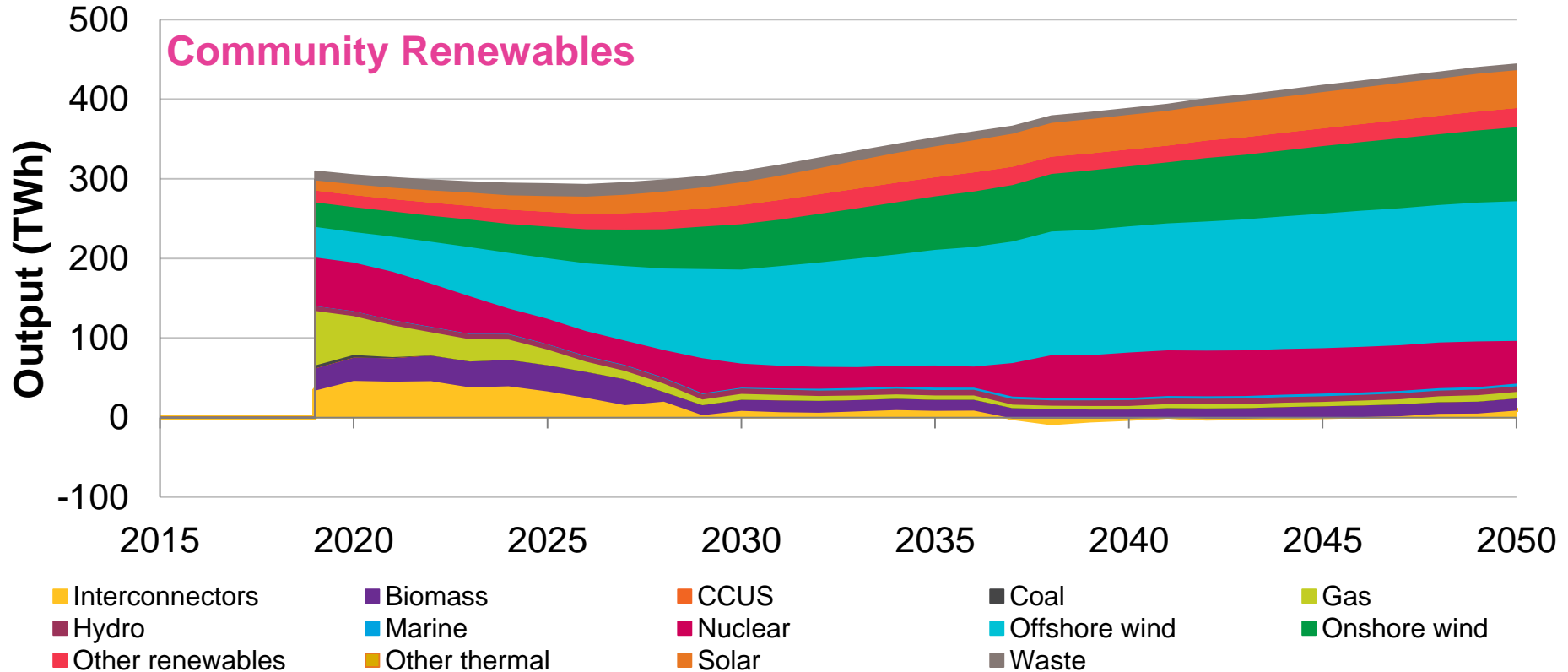
# Installed generation capacity



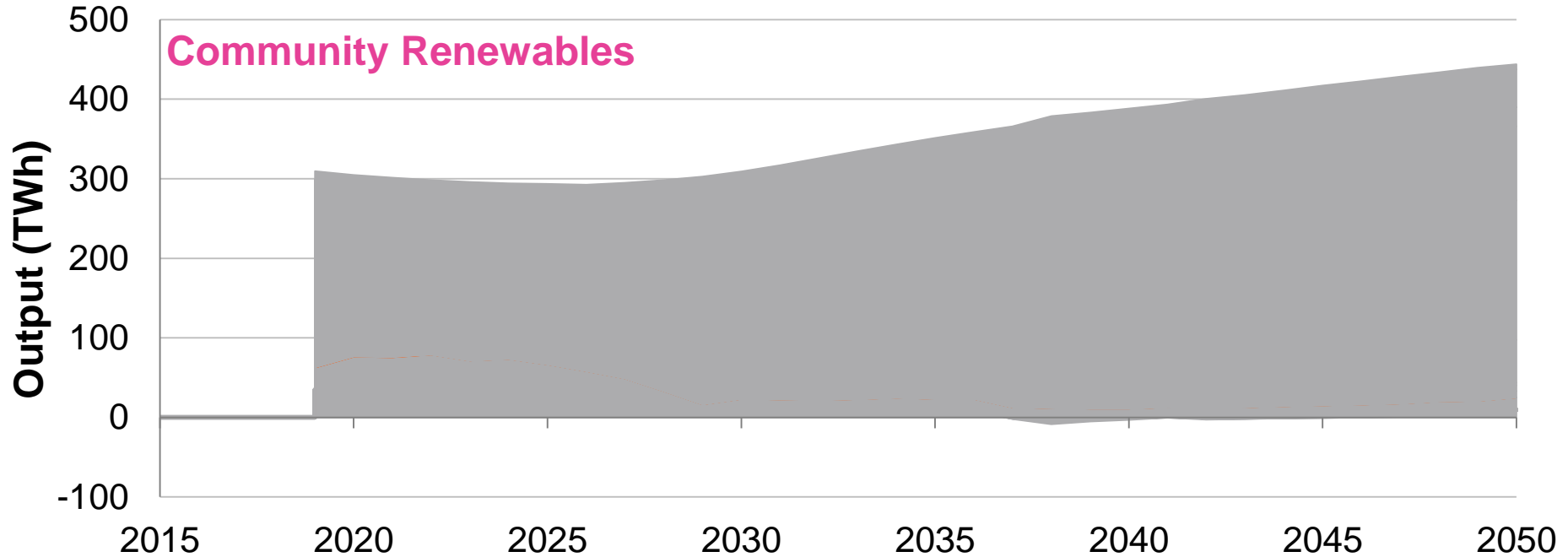
# Generation output: Community Renewables



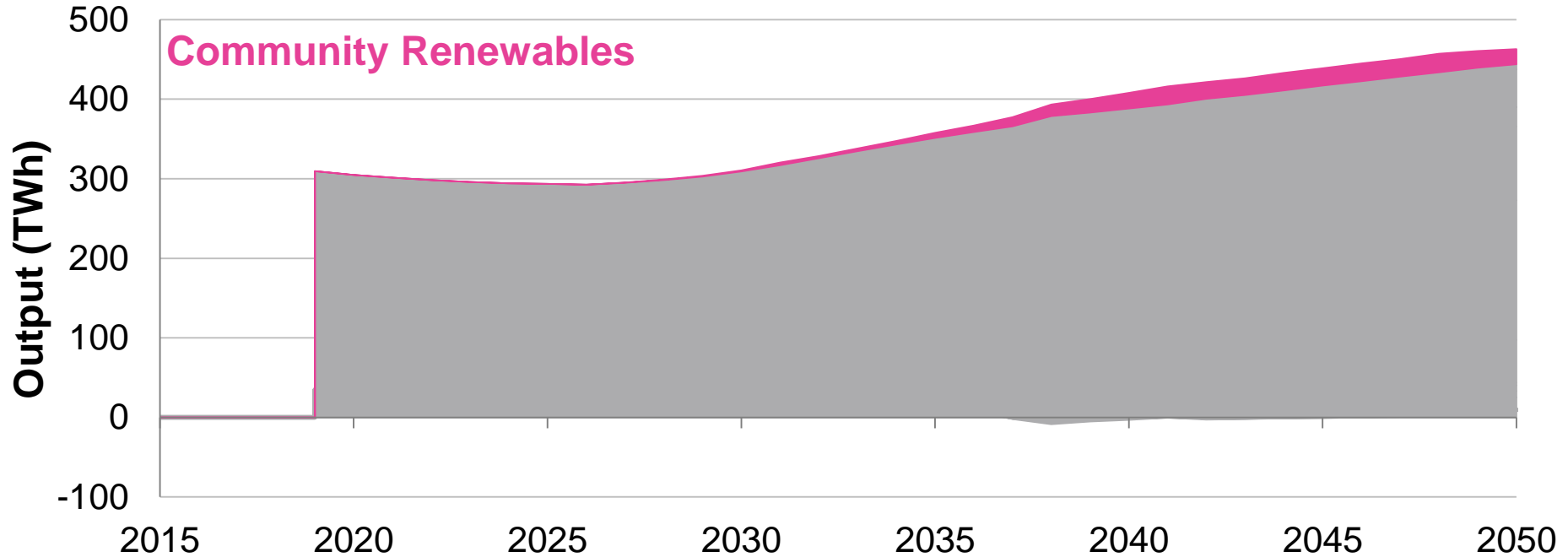
# Spotlight: Balancing a system with high renewables



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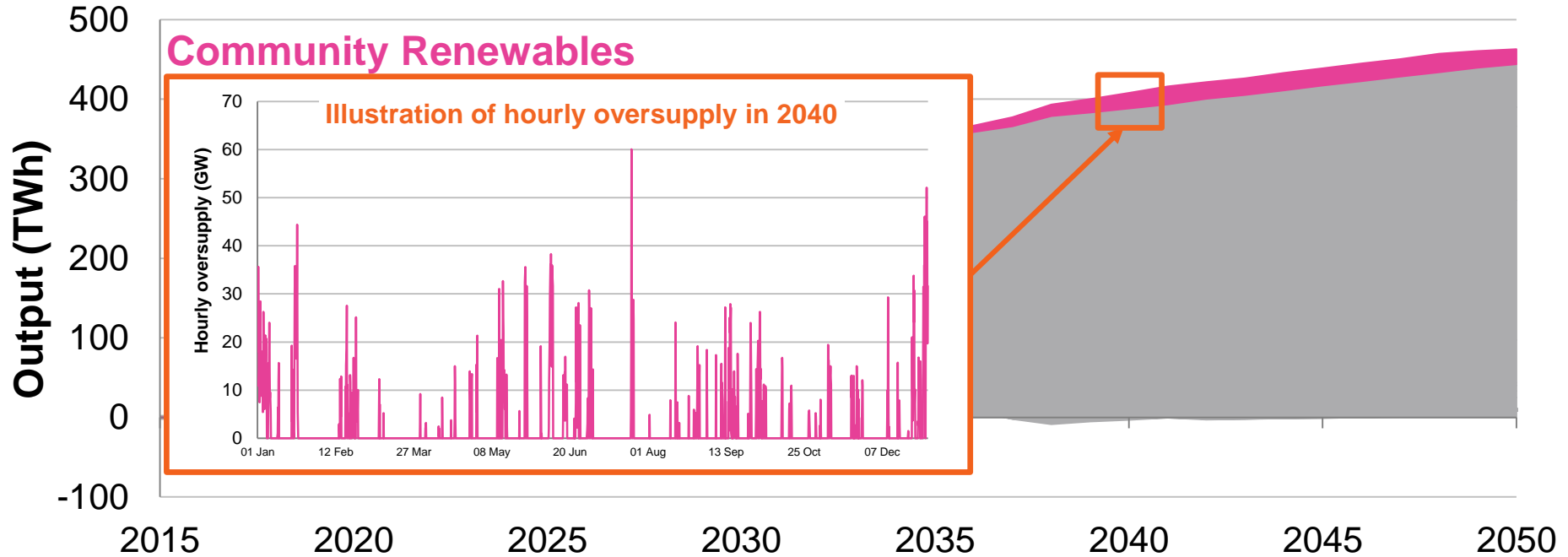


## Spotlight: Balancing a system with high renewables



The growth of low carbon capacity will contribute to periods of oversupply of electricity, potentially reaching 20 – 25 TWh (around 6% total output) by 2040.

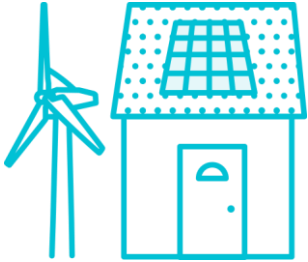
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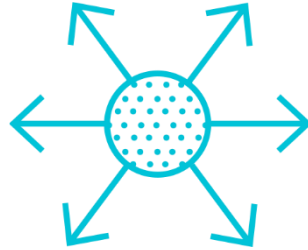
# Key takeaways

## Higher generation capacity



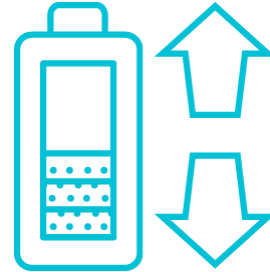
Over 200 GW in both Community Renewables and Two Degrees

## Increased decentralisation



Up to 58% of total capacity could be decentralised by 2050

## Greater flexibility requirement



Decarbonised scenarios have combined total of over 40 GW of storage and interconnectors

## Balancing high renewables



Potentially 20 – 25 TWh of excess electricity after 2040 in Community Renewables