

Intro

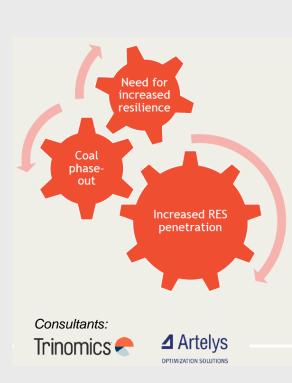


Objective of the study:

- Identify and analyse technical and non-technical sources of flexibility in CPs'
- Evaluate their existing and future potential in different scenarios
- Formulate recommendations on flexibility sources and associated legal, regulatory and institutional framework in each CP for enabling their deployment and use according to the most cost-optimal scenarios.

Scope of the modelling:

- · Each CP will be separately assessed
- Neighbouring markets will be taken into account in modelling
- Wide range of flexibility sources and non-technical measures
- 2030 and 2040 time horizons



Project timeline



5 tasks + 3 workshops

- 1. Analyse flexibility sources (close to being completed: T1 report delivered to CPs)
- 2. Evaluate existing flex sources
- 3. Evaluate flex potential and future needs
- 4. Recommendation optimal set of solutions
- 5. Improve legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks

Tasks involve modelling on different scenarios and exchange of data with CP/TSOs Stakeholders: CPs, NRA, TSOs, associations

- Workshops in January and March 2022 (first already completed 16 Nov)
- Final report expected in April/May 2022

Flexibility sources



Sources:

- Technical: flex assets and operational flexibility
- Non-technical: policy and measures that incentivise efficient use of technical flex sources

Selected in the assessment:

- 1. Supply-side: gas fired plants (OCGT and CCGT); system-friendly RES
- 2. Storage: batteries and CAES; hydro reservoir and pumped
- 3. Conversion: electrolysers
- 4. **Demand-side:** industrial, residential and commercial DSR
- 5. Transversal: transmission & distribution network, interconnector; electricity market

Methodology



Input parameters

- Installed capacities for RES, nuclear, hydropower, etc.
- Electricity demand
- Catalogue of investment options
 - Electricity interconnectors
 - Flexible generation assets
 - Storage assets (e.g. batteries, pumpedhydro storage, CAES)
 - Conversion assets (electrolysers) if relevant
- Security of supply constraint
- Technical and economic characteristics
- CO₂ price and commodity prices

Computation





Objective

Jointly optimise investments and operations for a given scenario using an hourly time resolution

Key results

- Optimal portfolio of flexibility solutions and associated costs
 - Per Contracting Party
 - In 2030 and 2040
 - For 3 RES levels
 - For 2 integration approaches (for the moderate and high RES deployment levels)
- Operational management of the power system (hourly dispatch, CO2 emissions, curtailment, etc.)









