

How can electricity storage support the decarbonisation of the energy sector?

19th May 2020

Energy Community Panel Webinar on Energy Storage

Patrick Clerens

EASE Secretary General



Introduction to EASE





Towards a cleaner Europe

Climate change and market will drive the business towards a greener energy system

Energy systems are moving to higher and higher renewable energy penetration



Climate neutral by 2050





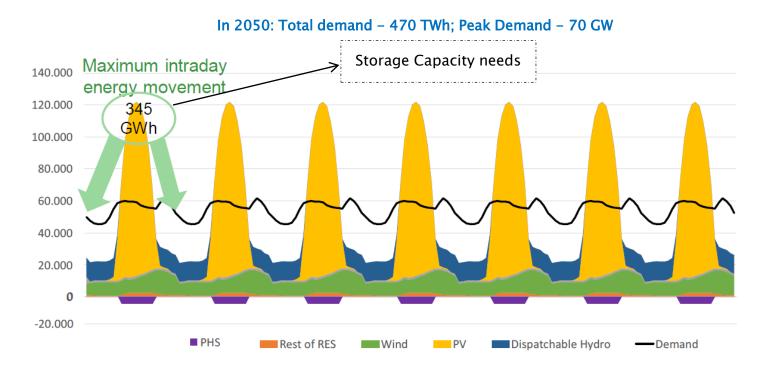
But integrating Renewable Energy Sources in a costefficient way entails significant challenges!

19.05.2020 - Energy Community Panel Webinar

1



Why is energy storage required? Intra-day storage - The example of Spain in 2050



The higher the penetration of renewable energy, the higher the need for flexibility



ES technologies can store energy when production in excess and discharge when needed

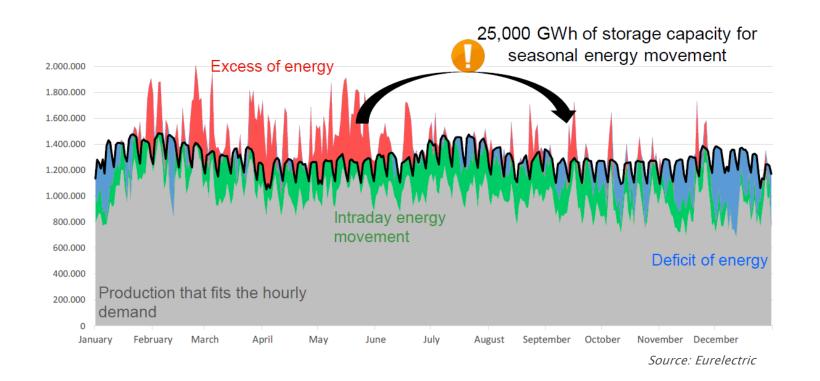
Source: Eurelectric

19.05.2020 - Energy Community Panel Webinar 4



Why do we need Energy Storage?

Why is energy storage required? Seasonal needs - The example of Spain in 2050



ES can provide seasonal storage - 72 times the capacity needed for intraday storage

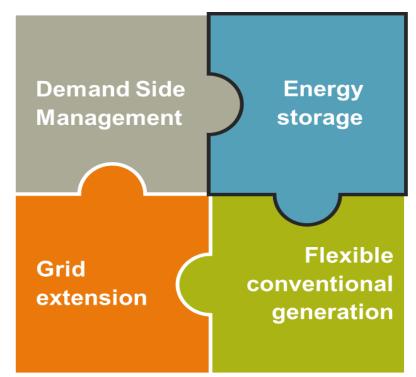
19.05.2020 - Energy Community Panel Webinar



Why are batteries and storage key for flexibility?

To balance potential against user needs

Social acceptance becoming increasingly limited; big investments needed



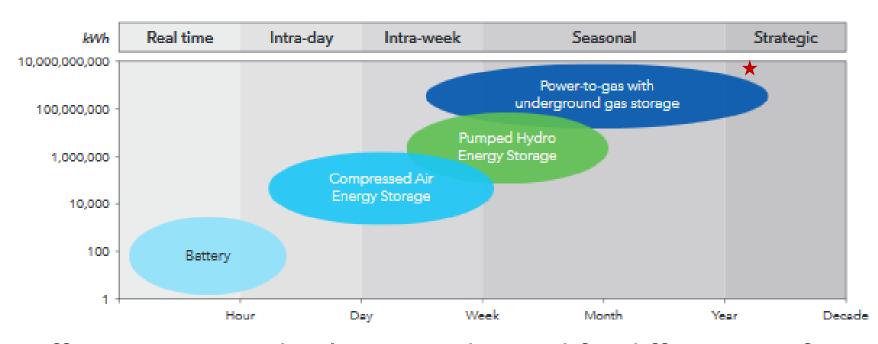
Many available technologies, value for host of different applications and locations.

Concerns about the environmental impacts and sustainability

19.05.2020 – Energy Community Panel Webinar 6



Short and long-term energy storage technologies

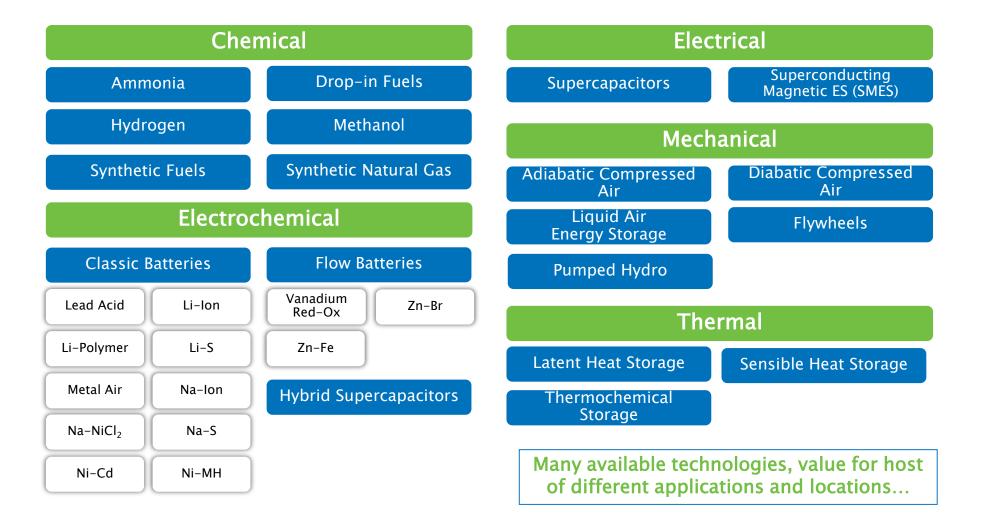


These are onlyfour of many technologies

- Different energy technologies can be used for different timeframes
- Today other speakers will talk about Battery and PHS projects
 - They are two of the key technologies for intra-day and seasonal flexibility...
 - ... and only two of many!



Many Energy Storage Technologies on the Market and in R&D





Energy Storage can provide many valuable services across the energy system

	Generation	Transmission	Distribution	Customer services
Conventional	Black start	Primary frequency control	Capacity support	End-user peak shaving
	Arbitrage	Secondary frequency control	Dynamic, local voltage control	Time-of-use energy cost management
	Support to conventional generation	Tertiary frequency control	Contingency grid support	Particular requirements in power quality
Renewable	Distributed Generation Flexibility	Improvement of the frequency stability of weak grids	Intentional islanding	Continuity of energy supply
	Capacity firming	Investment deferral	Reactive power compensation	Limitation of upstream disturbances
	Limitation of upstream disturbances	Participation to angular stability	Distribution power quality	Compensation of the reactive power
	Curtailment minimisation		Limitation of upstream disturbances	But in the future



The future of energy systems

The landscape will be completely different - storage paramount

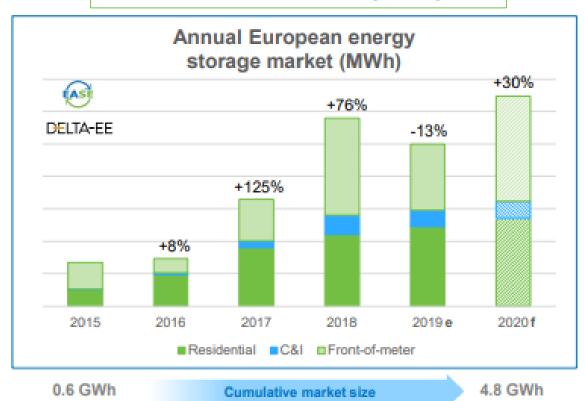
20305 Today 20205 Off-grid & 100% RE even on High shares of VRE Engines, some VRE isolated grids large islands Balance between Storage economic Long-term for higher-energy thermal and Grid services power/energy services economic content storage Full usage of VRE, Mainly curtailment, Less curtailment almost no VRE integration some balancing through storage curtailment Major penetration, Easy-to-electrify Limited electricityincluding hard-to-Sector integration sectors integrated based heating, mobility electrify sectors



The future of energy systems

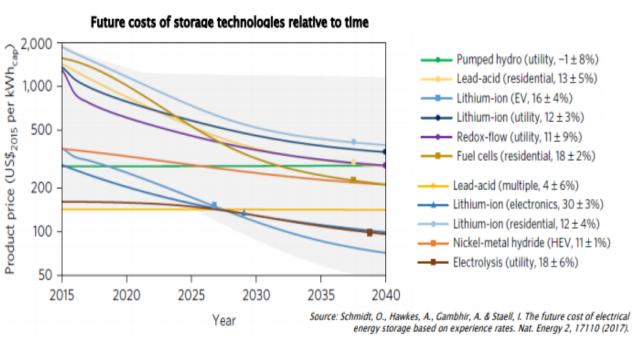
Higher uptake and lower costs for energy storage solutions

The market has been steadily growing...



Source: EMMES 4.0

And costs are steadily going down...



Covid-19 will of course impact the sector...



No longer the "new kid in the block"

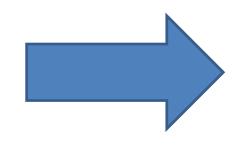
A key message:

Renewable energy coupled with storage is already able to <u>replace traditional plants</u>, <u>support RES</u>, and <u>increase profits</u>



Example 1: Replacing a traditional power plant in Spain





PV + Wind: 1.7GW-plus

+

Energy Storage: 160MW

What 2 power plants decommissioned

Where: Spain

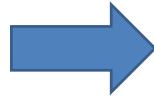
To replace: 1.3GW-plus

Source: <u>Endesa – PV Magazine</u>



Example 2: Kosovo coal power plant vs RES+ES plant

The government of Kosovo considered a new **450 MW coal power plant**



The World Bank <u>assessed</u> whether such solution was the **least-cost electricity options** – and therefore whether it was worth financing

Kosovo has massive lignite reserves and a growing energy demand



Example 2: Kosovo coal power plant vs RES+ES plant

The study looked into a wide array of fossil fuels solutions, such as:

- Construction of dual fuel power plant
- Installation of reciprocating engines using heavy fuel oil
- Construction of a new coal plant



The study looked into a wide array of renewable energy solutions, such as:

- Biogas and biomass
- Hydropower
- Solar PV
- Wind power

Source: <u>IEEFA</u>



Example 2: Kosovo coal power plant vs RES+ES plant

Conclusion: when considering all externalities...

Cost Item	RE + Storage	Coal 450MW	Dual Fuel 450MW
CAPEX	€ 1,806M	€ 2,085M	€ 1,660M
Present value of total cost	€ 9,401M	€ 9,781M	€ 10,038M
Difference from least cost (%)	-	4.04%	6.78%

Due to significant reductions in capital costs of solar PV, wind and storage technologies...



 Renewable energy with energy storage leads to the least cost scenario

Source: <u>IEEFA</u>



Example 2: Kosovo coal power plant vs RES+ES plant

The key messages:

New coal power plants are no longer the least-cost options, even in a country with enormous lignite reserves such as Kosovo

Renewable and energy storage are able to meet electricity supply needs securely and cost-effectively in countries with growing energy demand

The economics are clear, but legislation sometimes lags behind: there is untapped potential...



How to foster energy storage business cases?

Appropriate legislation is paramount!

- Legislation must, among others:
 - Recognise energy storage as a key element of the energy system
 - ✓ Ensure technology-neutral policies
 - ✓ Follow, when possible, market-based principles for procurement of services
 - ✓ Allow monetisation of different services to build strong business cases
 - ✓ Encourage storage of RES





Conclusions

Energy storage a cost-effective enabler of the energy transition

- * The energy transition entails significant challenges
- * Energy storage can and shall play a key role in addressing them
- Energy Storage:
 - ✓ Enable high integration of renewable energy
 - ✓ Brings benefits to the energy system
 - ✓ Enables replacement of traditional power plants
 - ✓ Allows for the most cost-effective solutions





EASE – European Association for Storage of Energy

Avenue Adolphe Lacomblé 59/8 BE - 1030 Brussels

Tel: +32 2 743 29 82 | Fax: +32 2 743 29 90

@EASE_ES

<u>info@ease-storage.eu</u> <u>www.ease-storage.eu</u>





































