

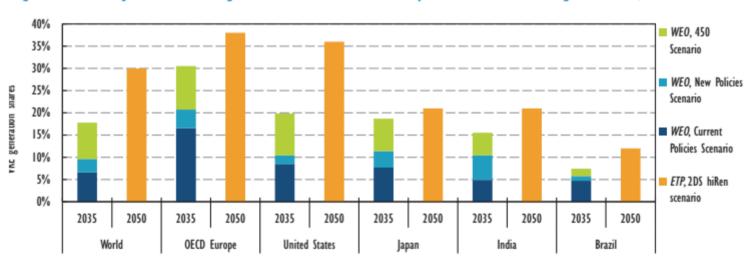




Variable Renewable Energy Projections



Figure 3.5 • Projected annual generation shares of wind power and solar PV generation, 2035 and 2050

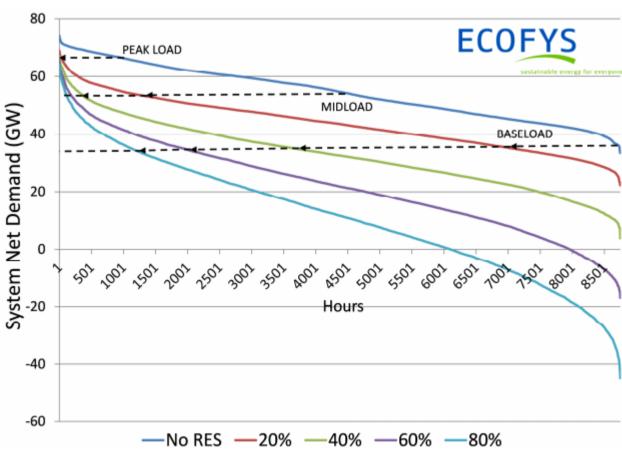




Source: OECD/IEA. "The Power of Transformation". 2014

VRE impact on net electricity demand





Dynamic range of electricity demand (No RES) and net electricity demand (different penetration levels).

Source: Own analysis for Germany.

A growing relevance attribute: Flexibility





"flexibility expresses the extent to which a power system can modify electricity production or consumption in response to variability, expected or otherwise."

Source: IEA. "Harnessing Variable Renewables: A Guide to the Balancing Challenge". 2011

Flexibility tracker towards near 100% RE



Phase 1: mapping out flexibility options ✓ http://j.mp/flexreport

Phase 2: roadmap & policy checklist ✓ http://j.mp/flexroadmap

Phase 3: peer review & testing checklist for 8 power systems

- Multiple experts completing the tool under guidance of ECOFYS
- Workshop to evaluate findings, and evaluate the tool (April 12, 2016)
- Communication campaign on findings once solid

Phase 4: flexibility tracker as an education tool for IEA DSM

- Build up an user community around the flexibility tracker
- Assist countries to develop their specific flexibility roadmap
- Develop a knowledge base and exchange best practices.
- Set up an education program about flexibility



Flexibility Tracker Methodology



The aim of the Flex Tracker is to assess the '100% vRES readiness' of a system, through a set of KPIs.

Approach: focus on transparency

- Assessment based on 63 KPIs, organised in 5 categories and 13 subcategories
- •No interpretation uncertainty: clear questions (89 in total) on the current situation (answer based on statistics) or on compliance with policies (Y/N answers)

Goal: global awareness

- Ranking of the vRES readiness (flexibility) of a system
- "Educate" on key challenges of flexibility
- Develop a **global database** on policies on how systems comply to the flexibility challenge
- •Identify best practices, investigate regional issues, raise awareness

Methodology/ Background:

- The policy checklists developed in the flexibility roadmap form the basis for KPIs
- Explanatory texts are provided for each category, subcategory and question. In the web version these texts should appear as explanations for each question. Following these explanations one can recollect all key points from the Flex Roadmap report and understand the key issues.

Scoring individual questions



Clear guidelines on how to interpret results

Scale Low/Medium/High = 0/0.5/1

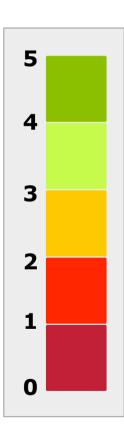
- Provision of ranges for interpretation of achieved goals
- Medium for Y/N answers where plans are not fully set in action)

Total scoring: weighted average of all answers

Weighting factors are applied allowing some questions to have more significance: achieved goals (e.g. vRES penetrations) rate higher than plans

Final score presented in a range 0-5 on a red-green colorcode:

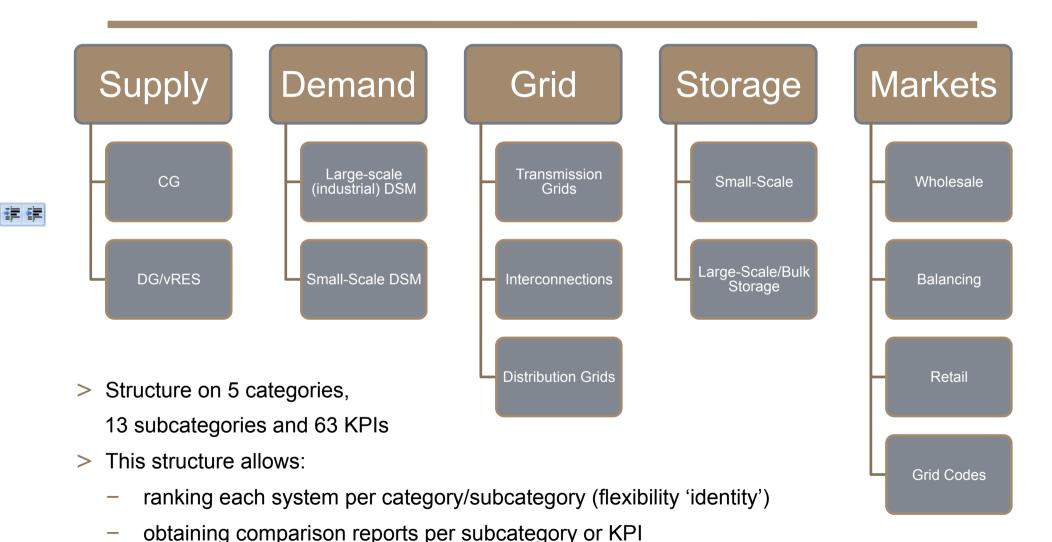
- 0-1: dark red (insufficient-very low preparation)
- 1-2: red (insufficient-low preparation)
- 2-3: orange (medium preparation)
- 3-4: light green (medium-high preparation)
- 4-5: green (high preparation)



Flexibility Tracker Categorization

Tracking flexibility in electricity systems with increasing renewables





Flexibility Tracker Tool



Subcategory	KPIs	Weight	Rating (1=High, 0.5=Medium, 0=Low)	Question	
Large-Scale (Industrial) DSM	Industrial DSM programmes	3	Yes/Trend/No (Scoring: Yes: 1, Trend: 0.5, No: 0)	Are there significant industrial DSM programmes?	
		1	Yes/No (Scoring: Yes: 1, No: 0)	Is industrial DSM participating in wholesale markets?	
		1	Yes/No (Scoring: Yes: 1, No: 0)	Is industrial DSM participating in balancing markets?	
	Industrial DSM potential	1	Industrial DSM potential/ peak load (Scoring: ≥5%: 1, <5% & ≥2.5%: 0.5, <2.5%: 0)	What is the theoretical potential of industrial DSM? [Industrial DSM potential / peak load]	
	Industrial DSM incentives	1	Yes/No (Scoring: Yes: 1, No: 0)	Are there significant incentives to boost industrial DSM?	



Output: e.g. rating per subcategory



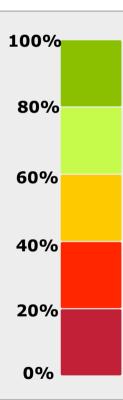




Output: e.g. from findings to action plans



	Highlights F	Highlights Rating			Rating (% Max)			
Sub-category	DE	NL	DE	NL	DE	NL	1009	
Large-Scale (Industrial) DSM	There is high (industrial) DSM potential in Germany, but its	The industrial DSM potential is enabled and					809	
	usage is still very low. However, pilot programmes have been established and balancing markets are being opened up.	participating in balancing services, but its share is not high.	43%	21%			60%	
Small-Scale DSM		Smart meters are currently			30%	27%	40%	
	Despite a significant potential for residential DSM, it is not enabled yet. However, aggregators are		19%	31%			20%	
	rising.	however, residential DSM is not being used yet.					0%	





Functionality



Country reports: factsheets & key factors affecting the rating.

Overview across a region or any set of countries.



Category/subcategory reports: which countries are better on a specific actions and why?

Identification of best practices, enable exchange of policies

Regular updates, tracking of developments

Task approach



Web platform / database

Support to user group for flexibility tracker

Application to national electricity systems

Quality & consistency control; codification of findings into best practices



How to apply the tracker at national level?



At national level:

- A national expert fills in the basic questions
- Advanced questions through interviews
- Internal workshop to review answers and articulate conclusions
- External workshop to communicate findings
- (Estimated 25-30 days of work per country)

Central budget required for:

- Web & database development
- Training & support of user group
- Quality & consistency check of national output; best practice program
- Adaptation of the tracker to non-EU context
- Application of the tracker to non-IEADSM countries



Thank you

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