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How Renewables and Distributed Resources Have Impacted Transmission in Germany

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Fact-Finding Mission to Germany

- SEPA and ScottMadden sponsored the fact-finding mission
- Thirty U.S. executives attended, representing IOUs, public power, vertically integrated, PSC, solar industry, EEI, and EPRI
- Three days were spent in Dusseldorf meeting with German energy participants, such as policymakers, utilities, and others
- Share with you today
 - Overall Context
 - Issues and Impacts
 - Summary Observations

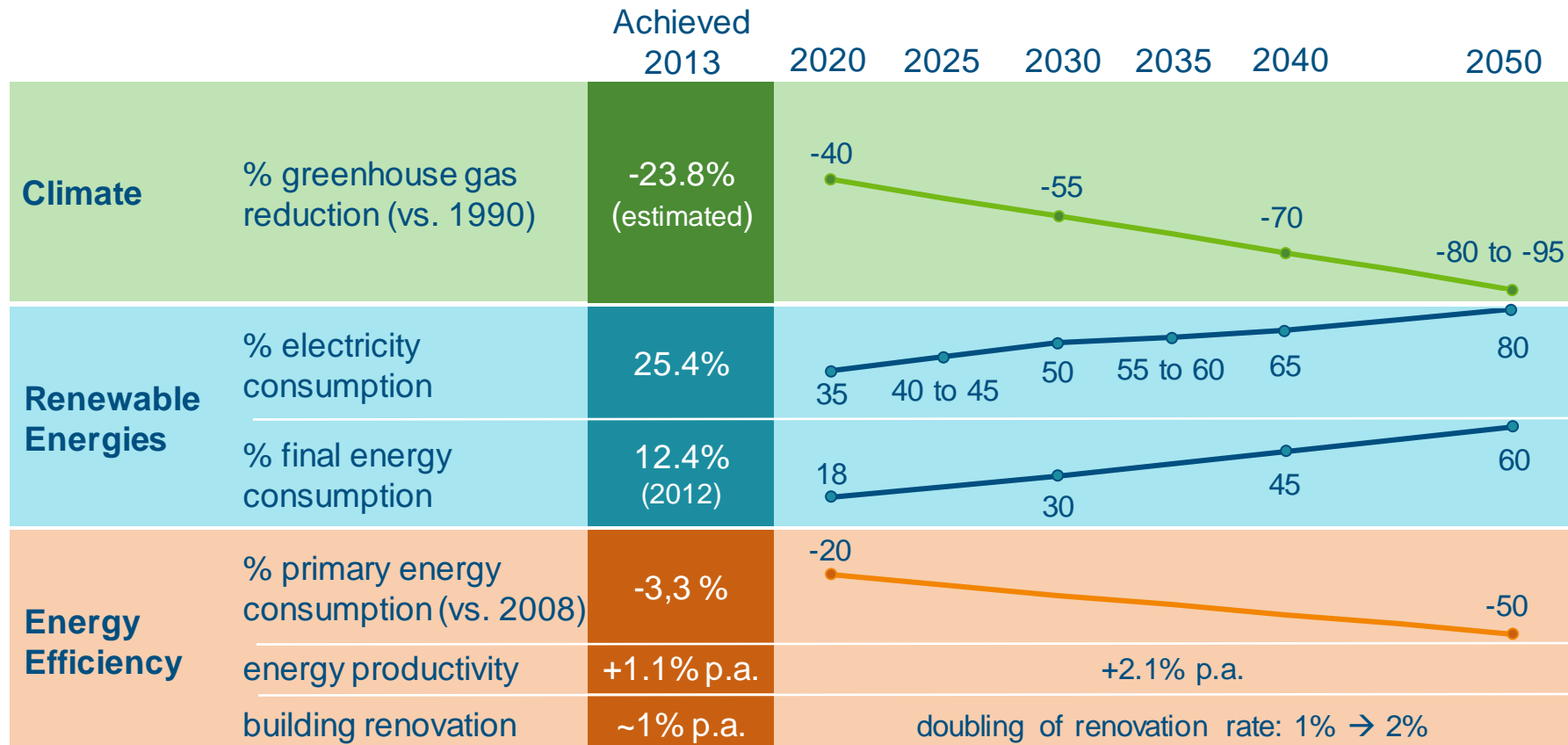
Germany – What You Need to Know

- Liberalization
- Shutdown of Nuclear
- High gas prices
- Increase in renewables
- Not an island
 - EU policies
 - Connections with neighboring countries
 - Carbon trading

Several Changes at Once

The German Energy Transition

Energiewende Targets until 2050



Source: "Costs and Benefits of the Energy Transition"
Dr. Martin Schöpe, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy

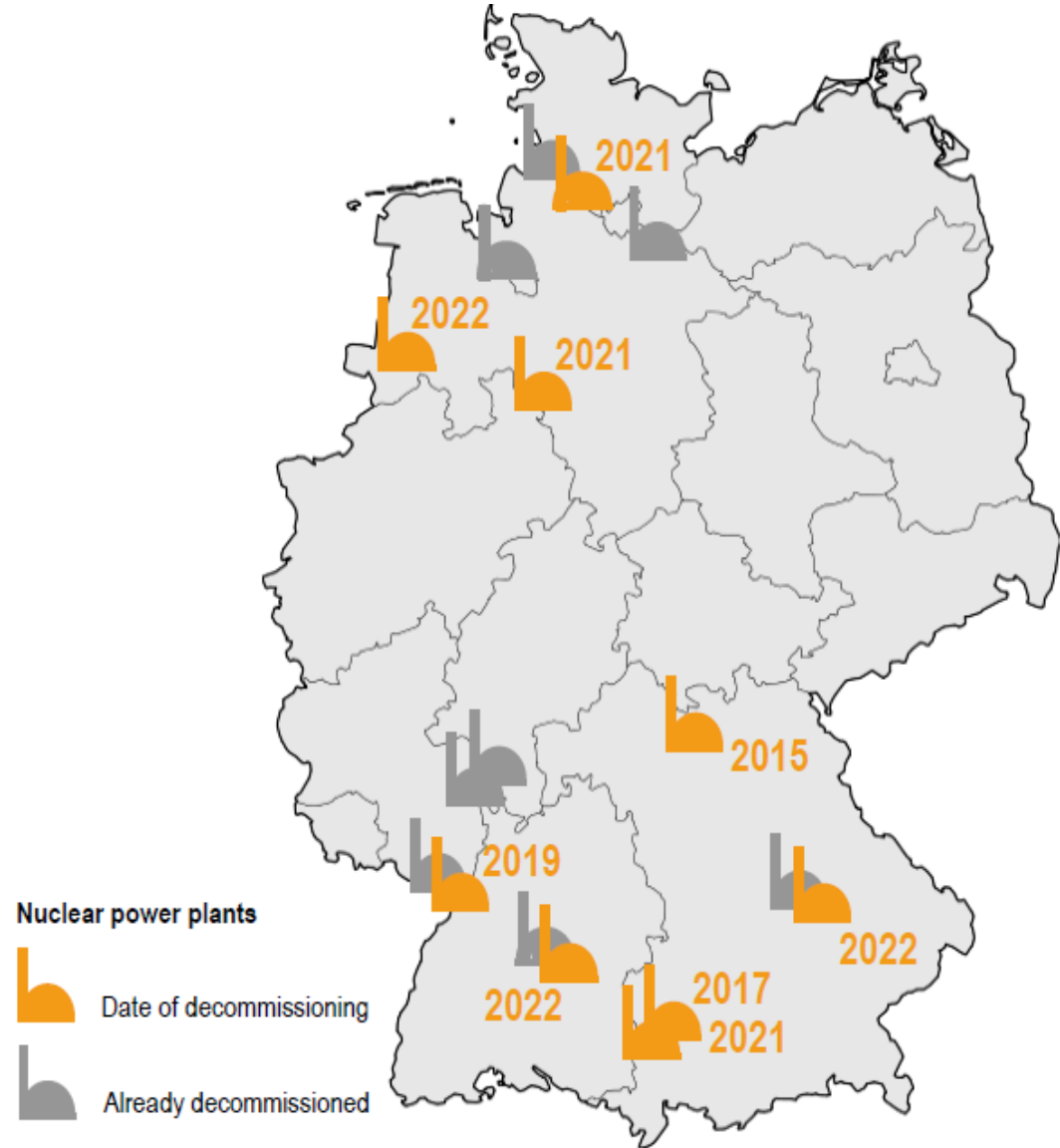
German Electric Market Structure “Liberalization”

- Generators
 - Utility scale
 - Individuals
- Retailers
- More than 800 Distribution System Operators
 - IOUs and municipals
 - 20-year franchise
- Four Transmission System Operators (TSOs)
 - Plan the transmission system
 - Manage the supply market
 - Energy-only market



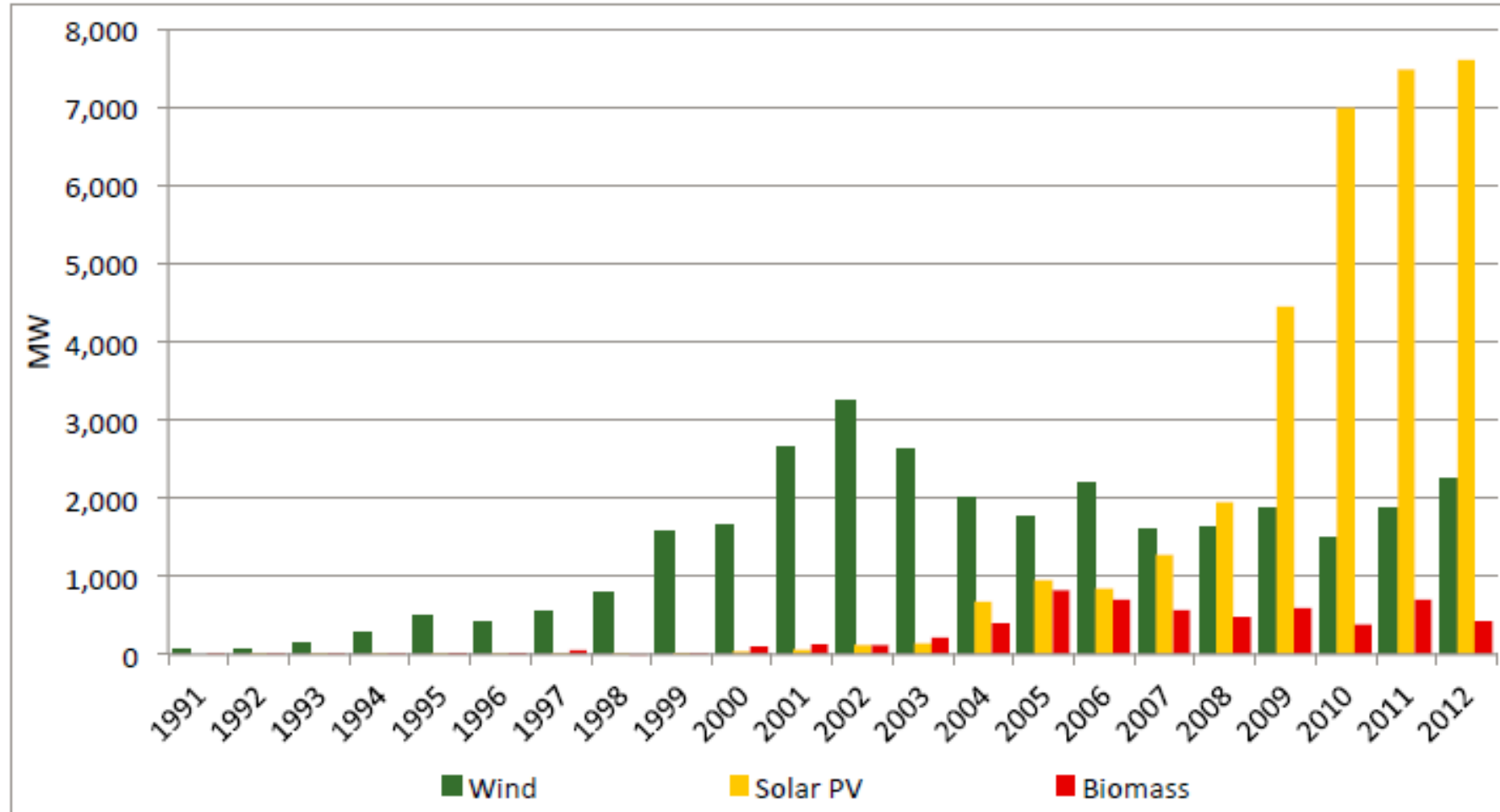
Nuclear Shutdowns

- All nuclear to be shut down by 2022
- Incumbents made the bet on gas—invested heavily



Renewable Energy Capacity Additions

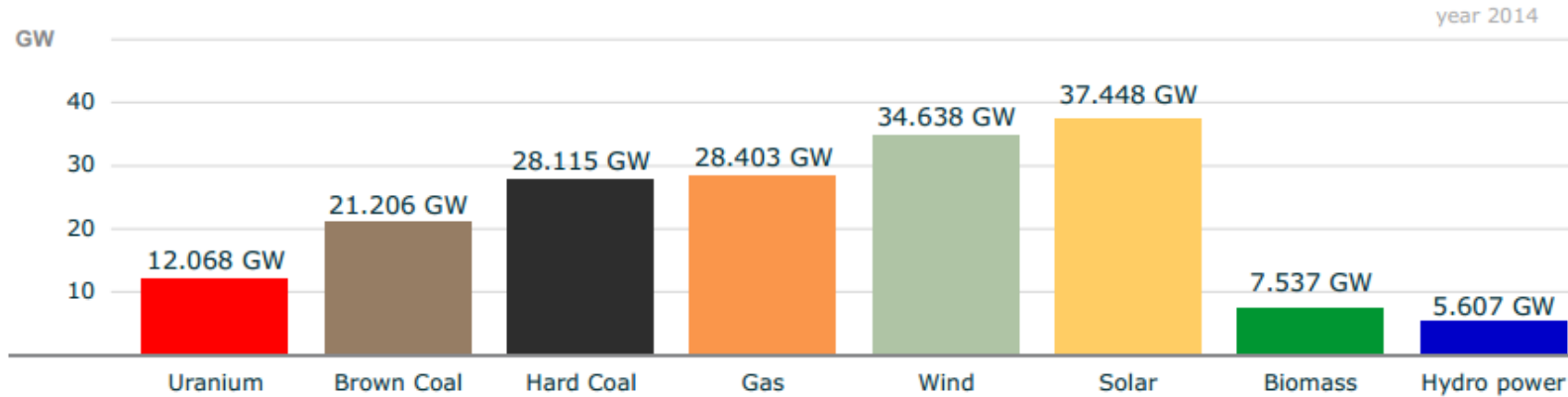
Annual Renewable Energy Capacity Additions in Germany, 1990–2012



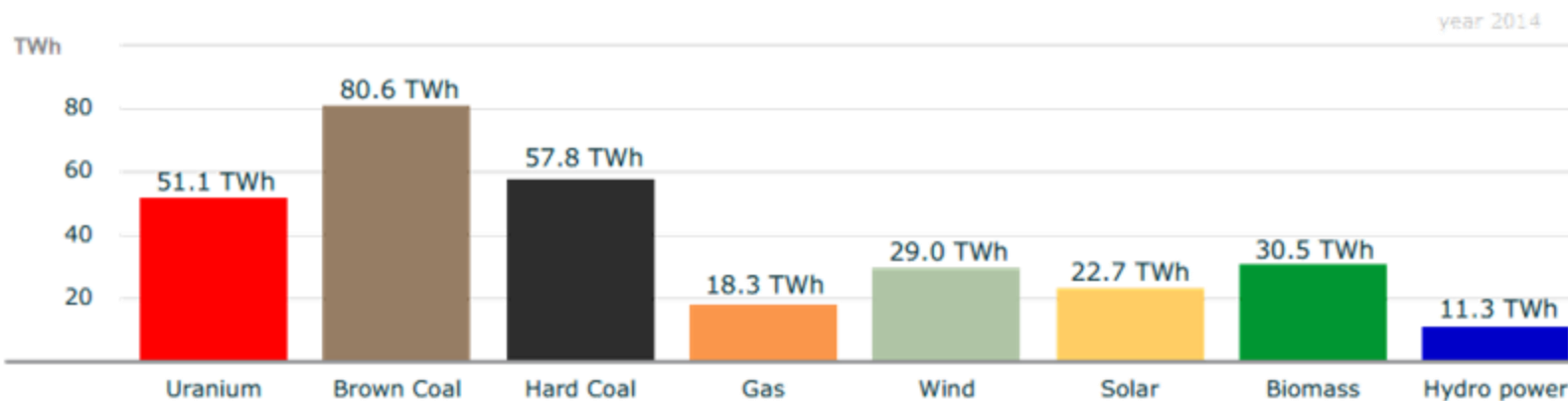
Source: Finadvice

Current Capacity and Generation

Net Installed Capacity Rating as of July 16, 2014

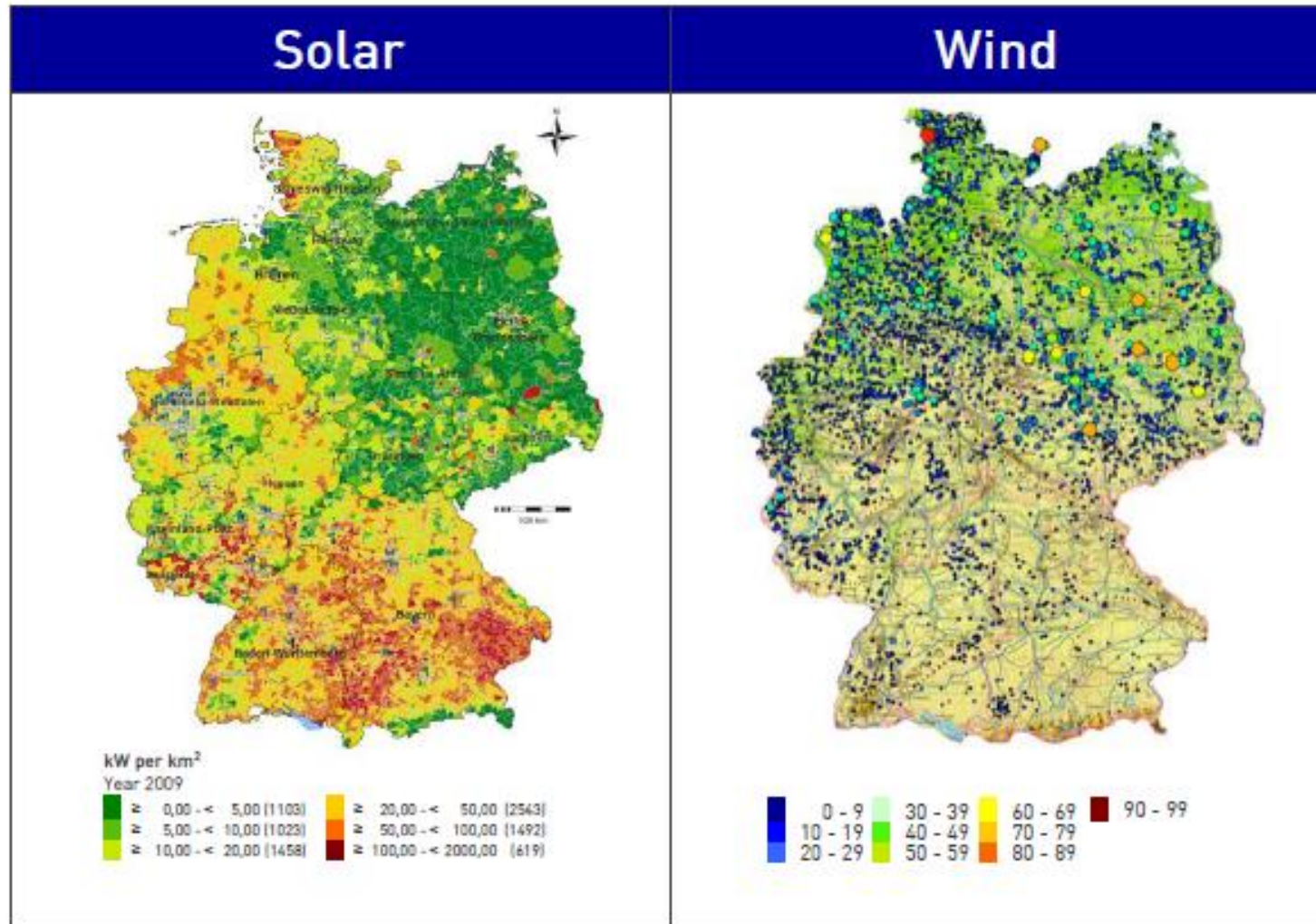


YTD Electricity Production through July 2014



Source: Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems

Utility-Scale Wind in the North, Distributed Solar in the South

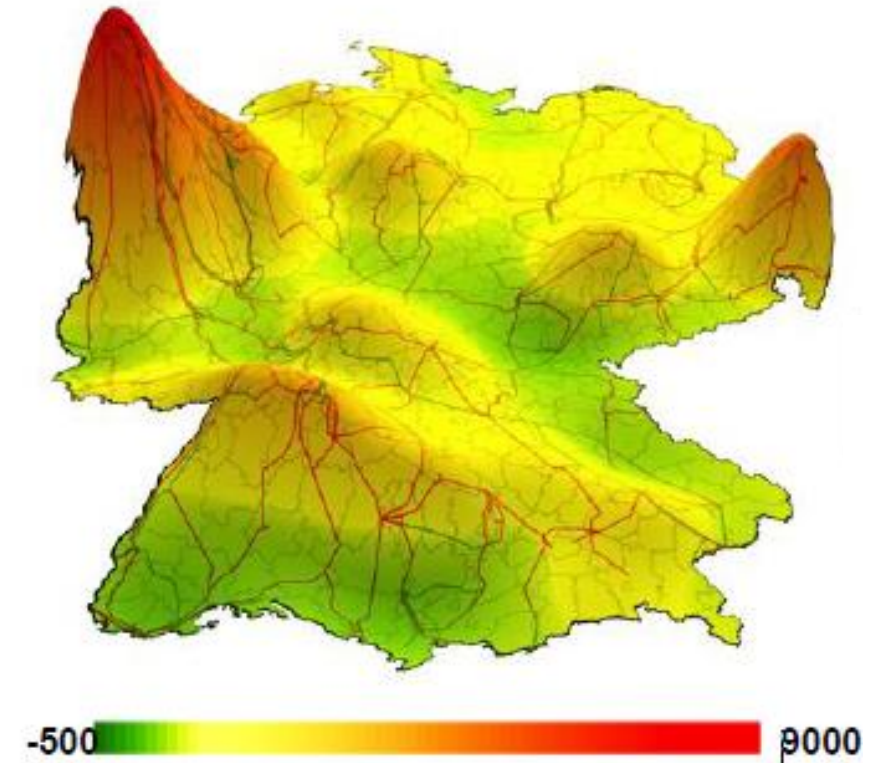


Source: SEPA Executive Fact-Finding Mission – September 17, 2014 – Netze BW GmbH, Gerhard Walker

Significant Variation in Load and Supply

- Industrial south net user
- Utility-scale wind in the north with constrained transmission
 - Loop flows through Poland
- Intermittency means significant reliance on neighbors
- Imports of French nuclear and Czech coal
- “Dumping” excess output

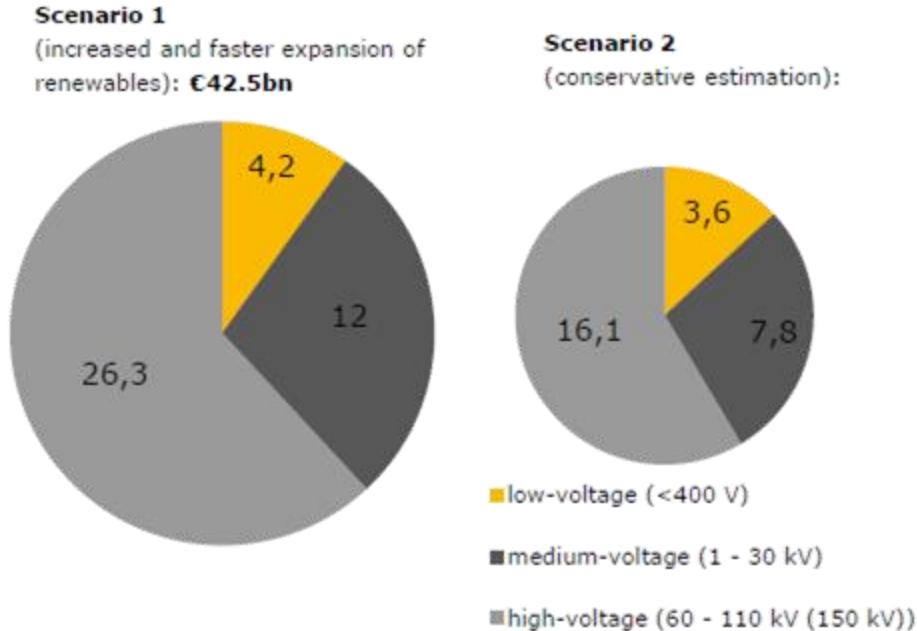
Electricity account balance 2013 [MW]



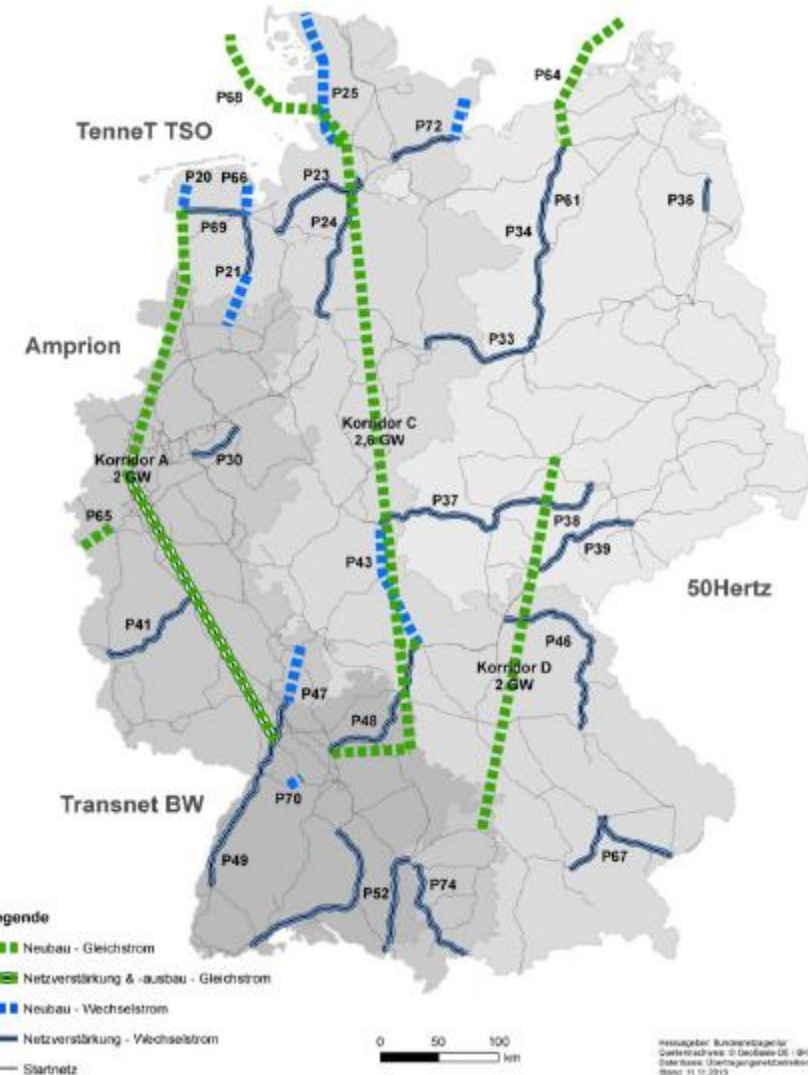
Source: “Energiewende and Grid Development in Germany”
Ulrike Hansen, International Affairs Energy, BNetzA

Significant Capital Investment Needed

- Long-range plans submitted jointly by the four TSOs
- Approval by the federal regulator
- Recovery through kWhr charge
- Investment through 2030

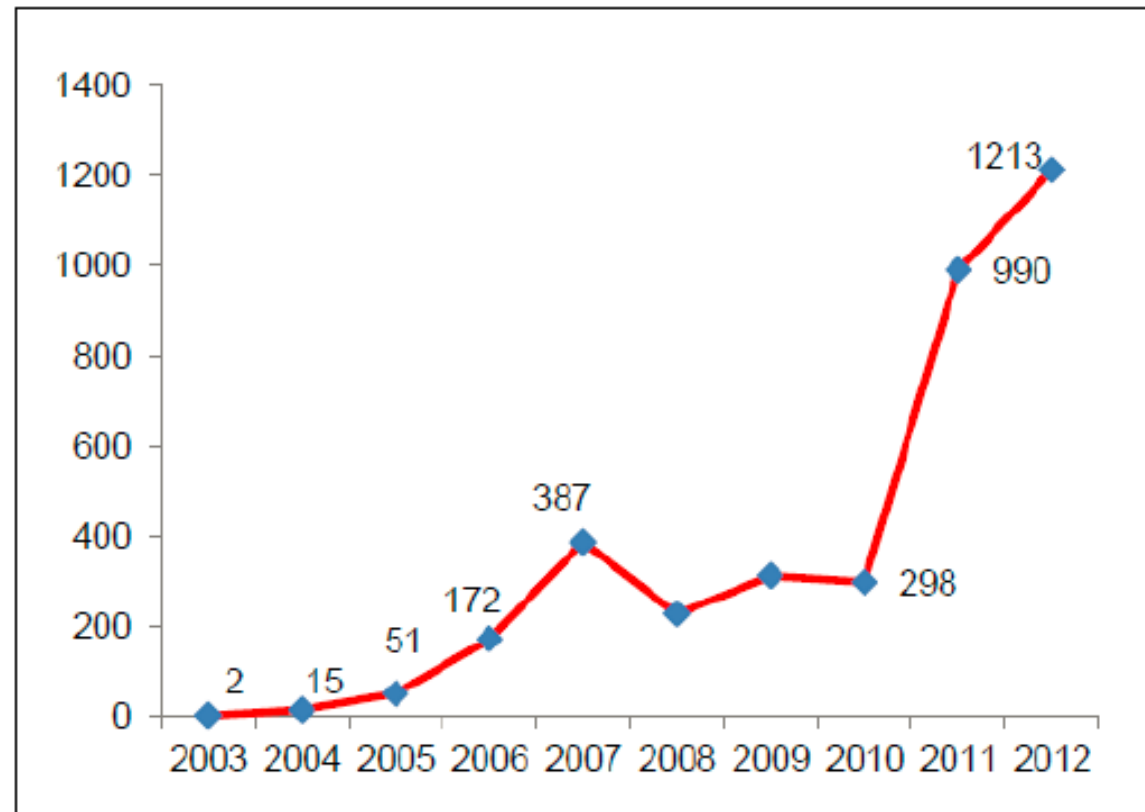


Source: German Energy Agency (Dena), 2012: Distribution Grid Study



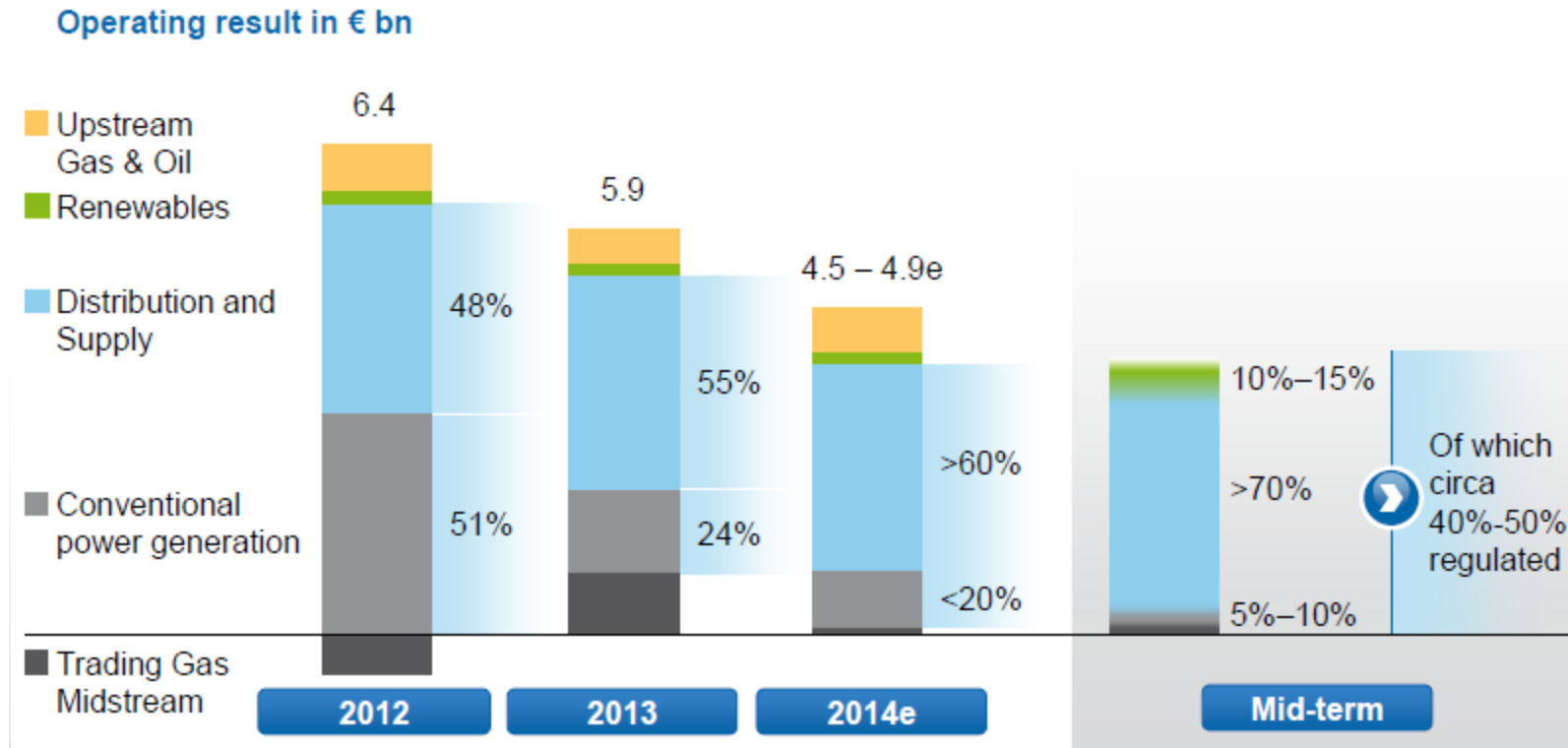
It's Working with More Active Management of the Grid

**Grid Interventions to Stabilize the Grid
by Grid Operator TennetT 2003–2012**



Significant Destruction of Value for Incumbents

RWE earnings are down significantly



Source: RWE

Summary

- To understand Germany, one must understand more than renewables
- Have moved to a model much like ERCOT but with TSO ownership of assets
- Reliability has been maintained without significant investment but with active management and reliance on neighboring systems
- But significant investments are on the horizon at both distribution and transmission levels
- Short-term results are questionable (increased CO2 and higher rates) but the focus is on the long game