

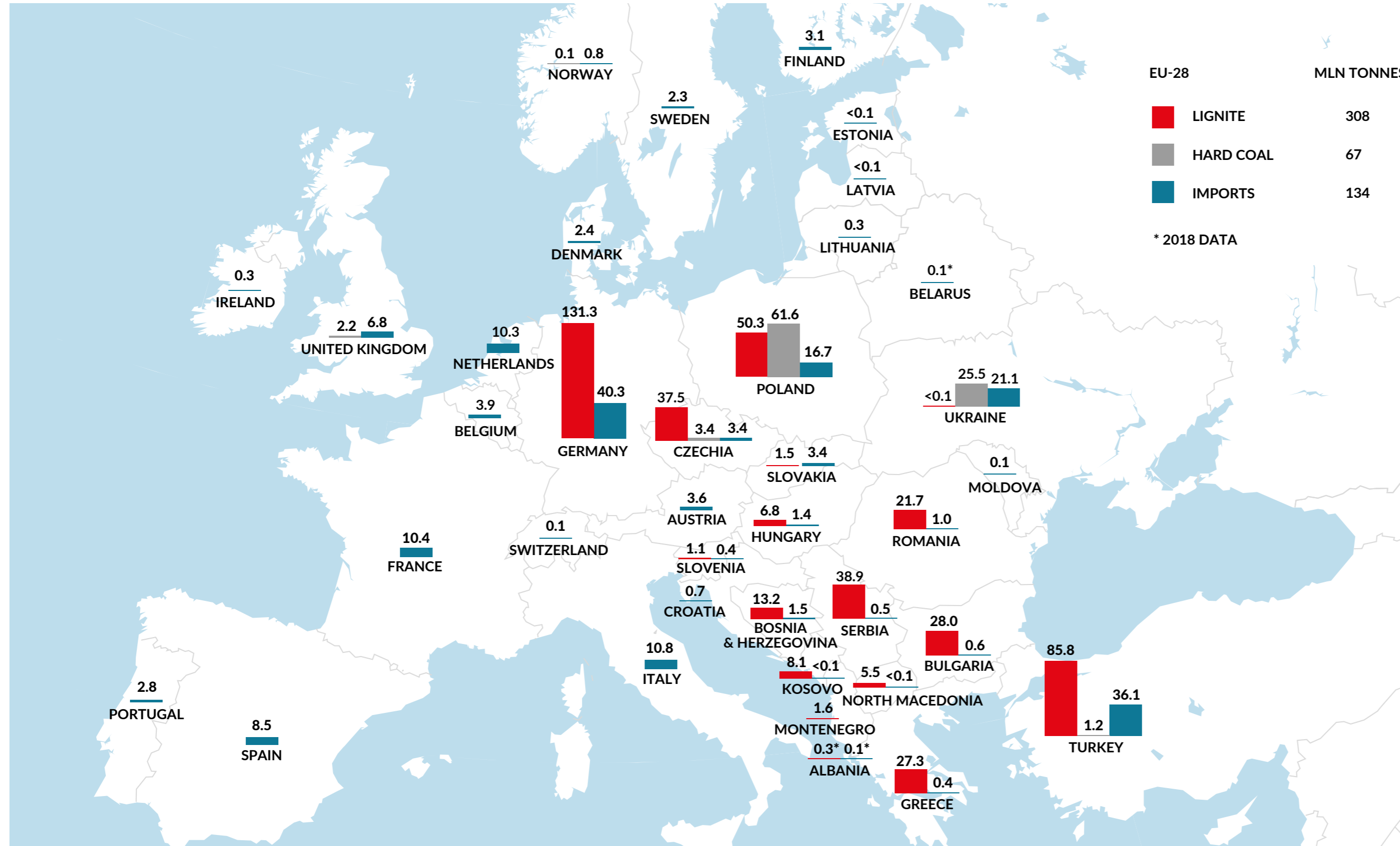


THE EUROPEAN LIGNITE TRIANGLE.

SCENARIOS FOR A SECURE, COST-EFFECTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY
SECTOR TRANSFORMATION

Background

Coal production and imports in Europe in 2019



Source: Forum Energii based on EURACOAL

Background

Coal gap

→ need for new, low-carbon capacities.

CO₂ emissions reduction

→ old/new EU targets for 2030 and 2050; lignite as the most emissive fuel.

Regional strategy

→ Germany, Poland and the Czech Republic are the main EU lignite producers. Interactions need to be analysed.

**Lack of profitability
of new coal projects**

→ rising CO₂-prices in the ETS.

**The transformation
has already started**

→ no proper decisions to address the challenge.

Objective of the analysis

Impact assessment of parallel lignite phase-out in Poland, Czech Republic and Germany.



security of supply



electricity trade balance and electricity flows



reduction of CO₂ emissions



wholesale electricity prices and overall costs

Approach

Elaborating reference scenario
– current energy plans of the Czech Republic, Poland and Germany.

Two scenarios of lignite phase-out by: 2032, 2035

Analysis of technological and economic conditions
in the Triangle countries.

Modelling – hourly simulations of connected power systems;
cost optimisation.

Starting point – reference scenario



PL



"Poland's Energy Policy 2040", 2018 version; no nuclear power; cost-based decisions for both conventional and RES capacities.



DE



recommendations of the Commission for Growth, Stability and Employment in early 2019, coal phase-out by 2038, 65% RES by 2030.



CZ



National Energy and Climate Plan and capacity planning by ČEZ; more ambitious development of RES, no new nuclear power.

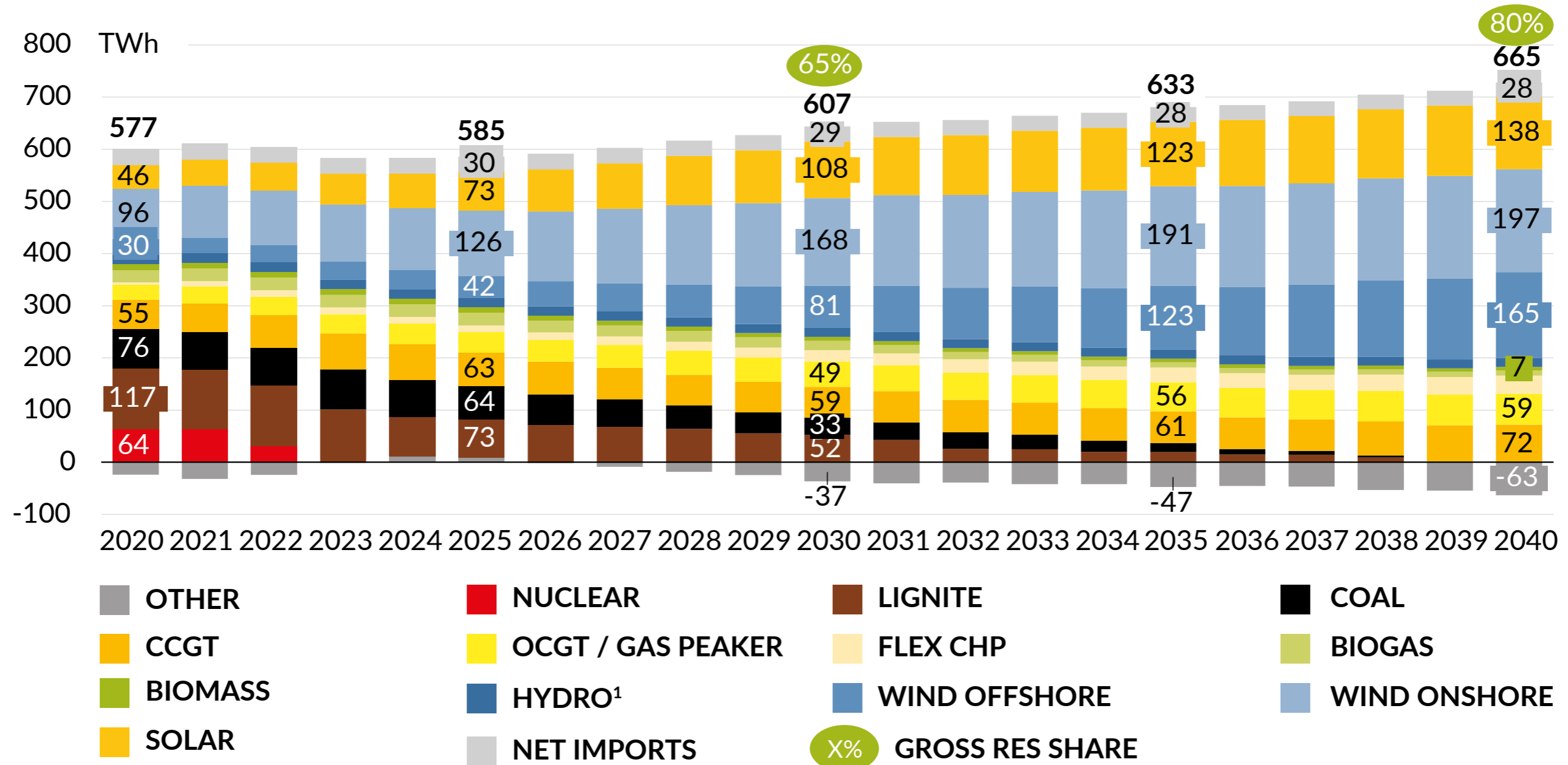


Key results



Germany

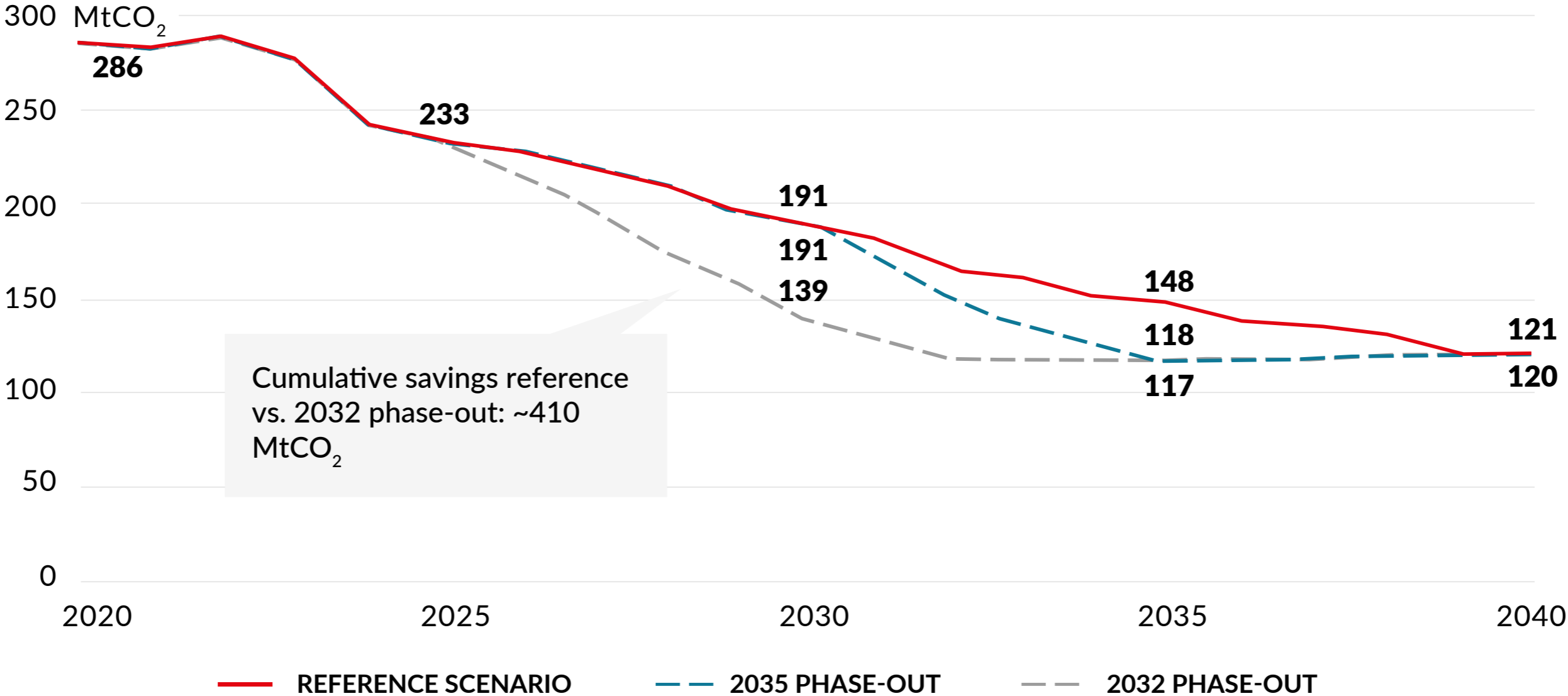
Electricity generation



Source: Aurora Energy Research.

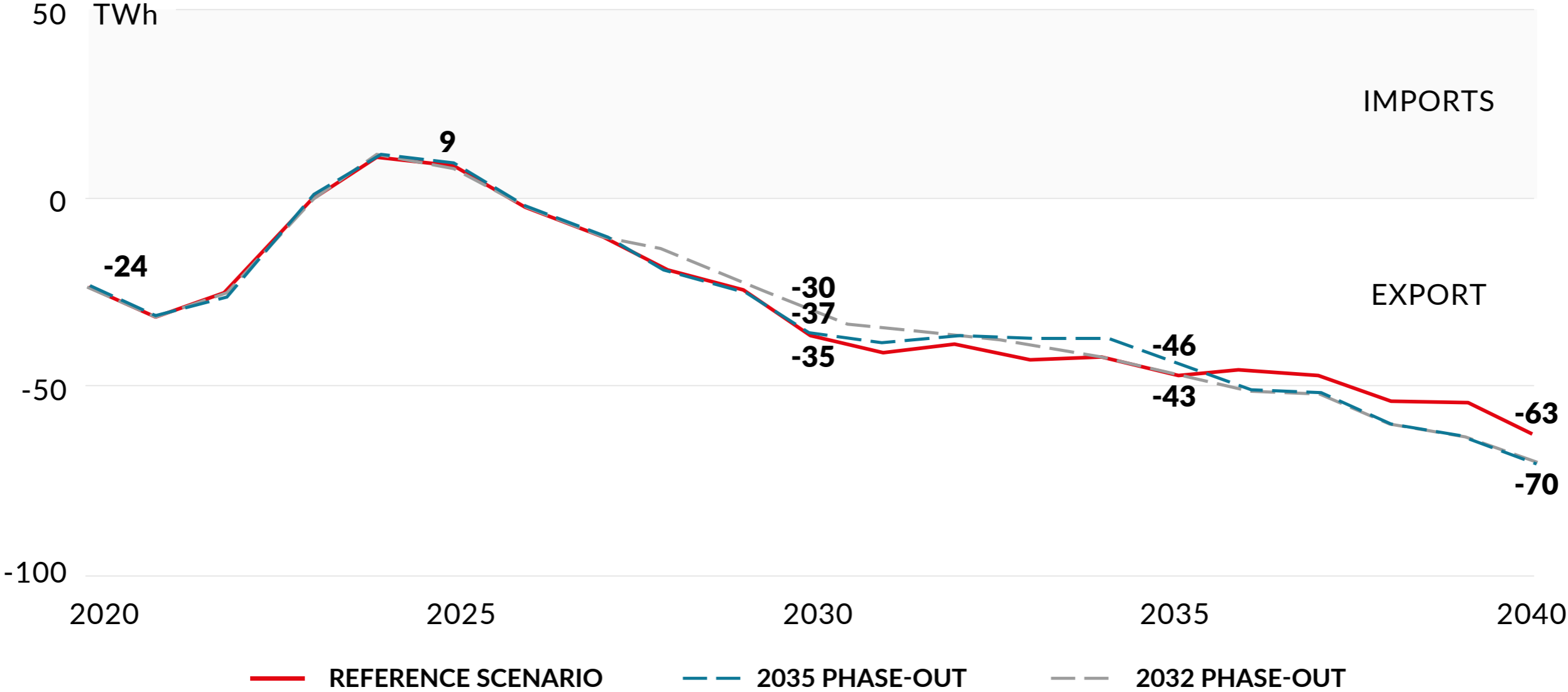
1) Hydro includes run-of-river, hydro storage and pump storage

Power sector CO₂ emissions – all scenarios



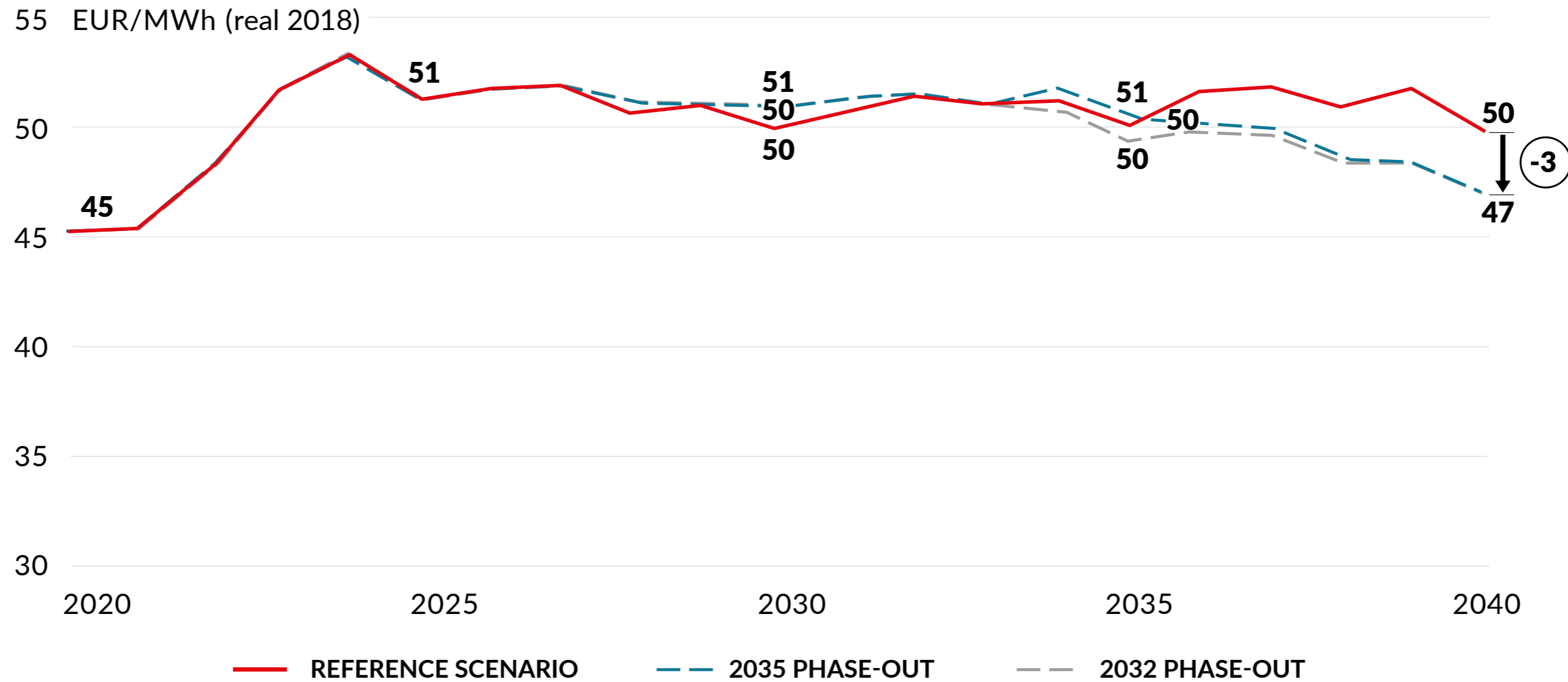
Source: Aurora Energy Research

Electricity trade balance

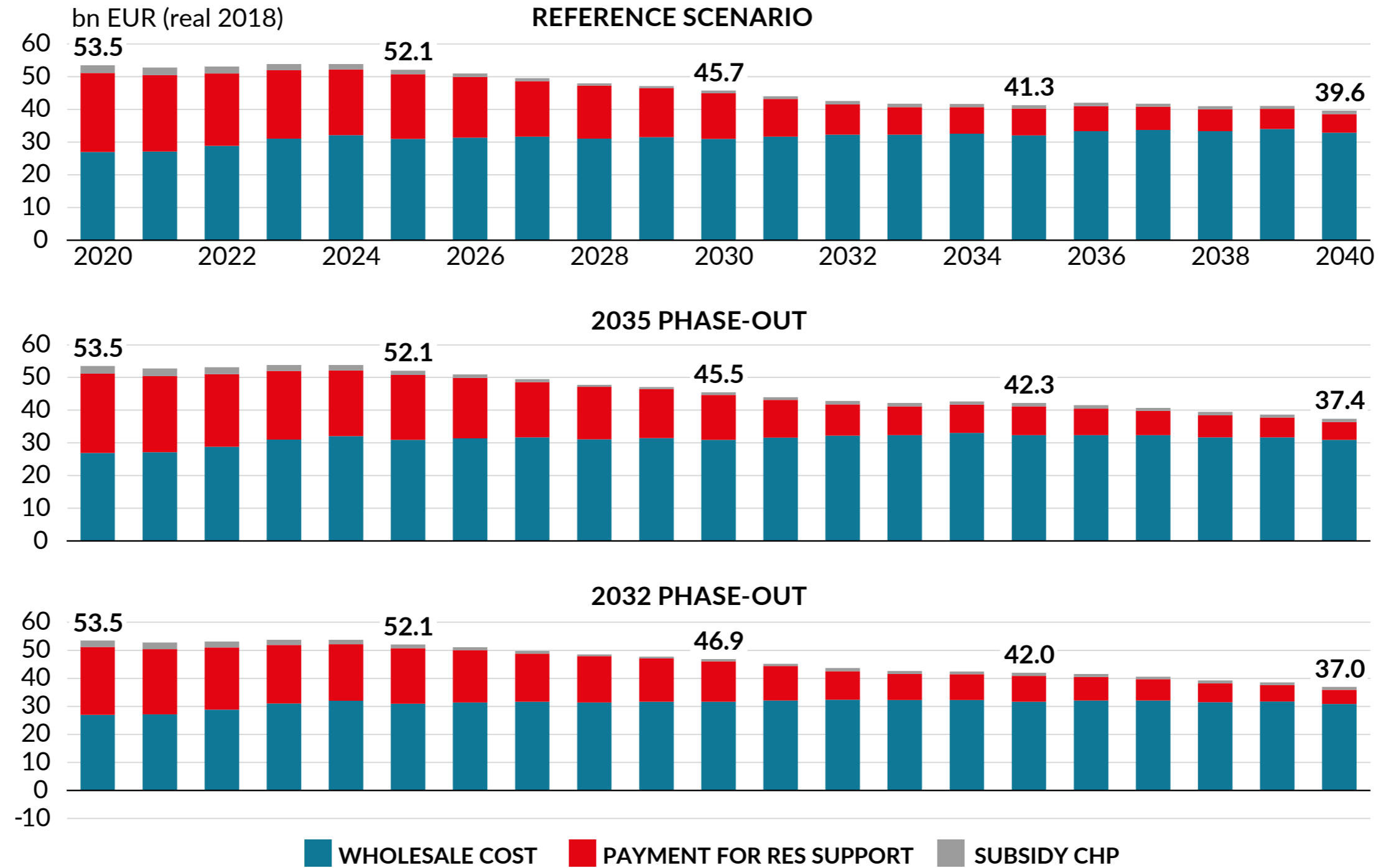


Source: Aurora Energy Research

Wholesale electricity prices – all scenarios



System costs



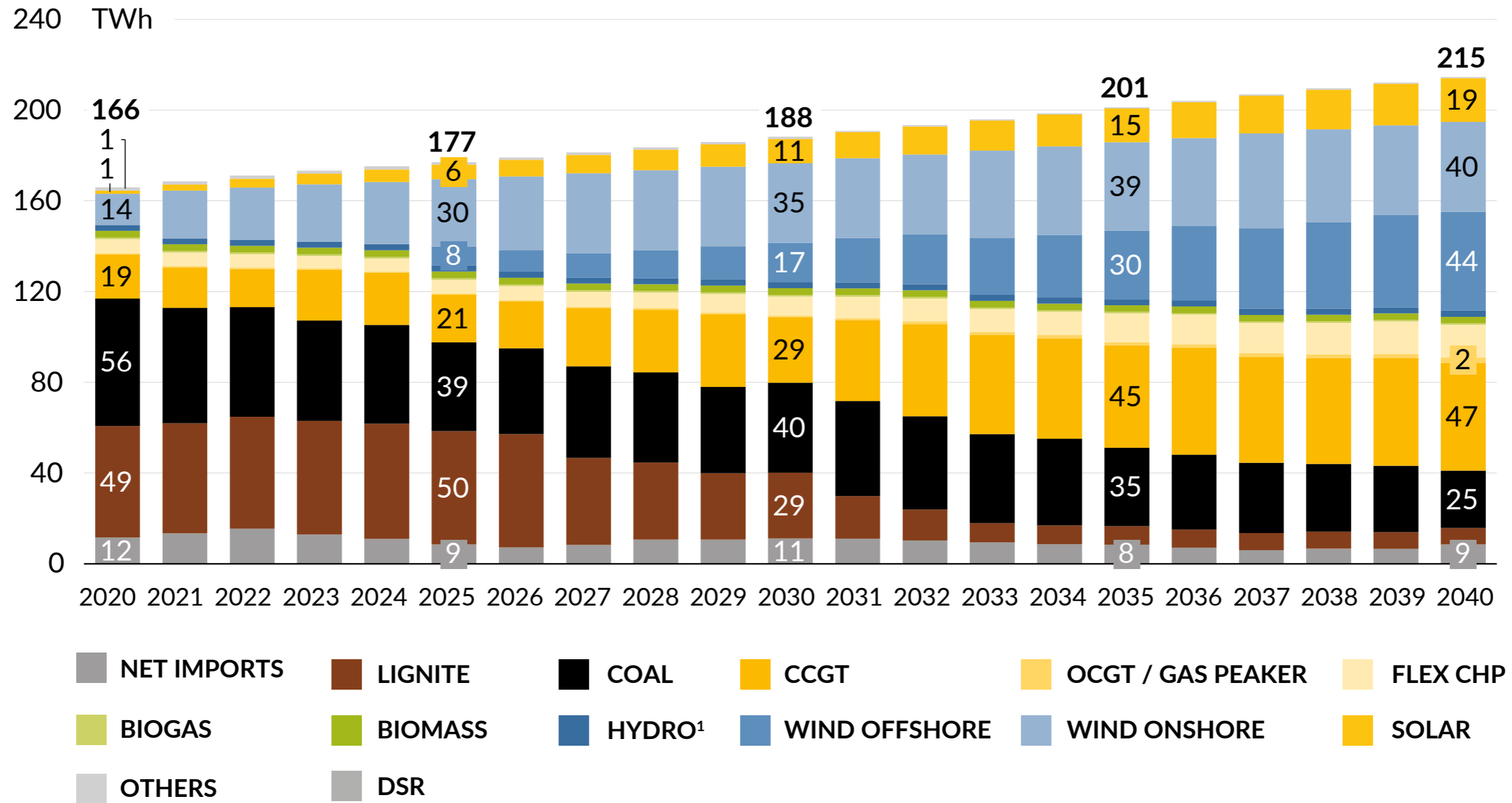
Source: Aurora Energy Research, Netztransparenz.de.

Note: The payment for RES support is the difference between set level of RES support and achieved market revenue.



Poland

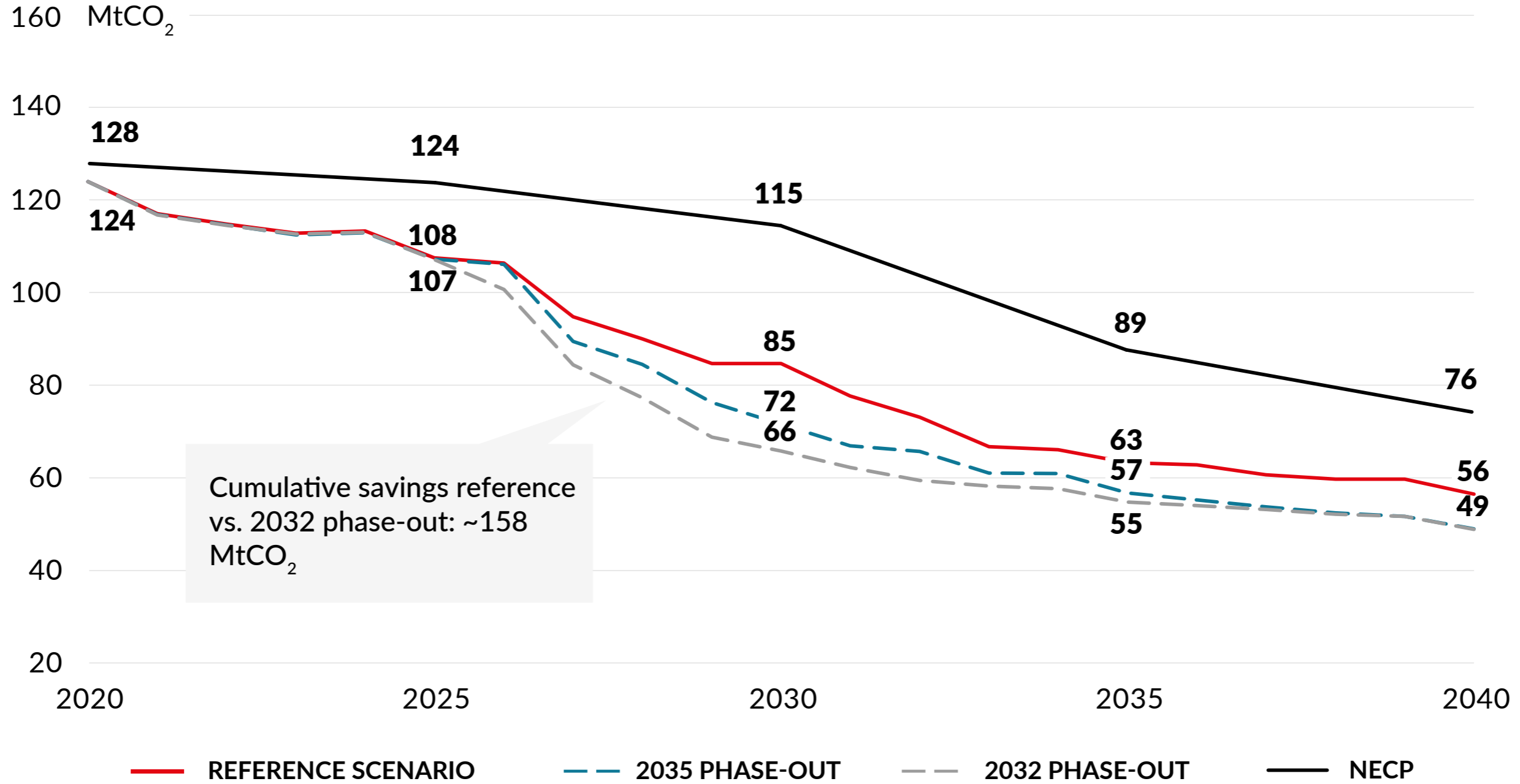
Electricity generation



Source: Aurora Energy Research

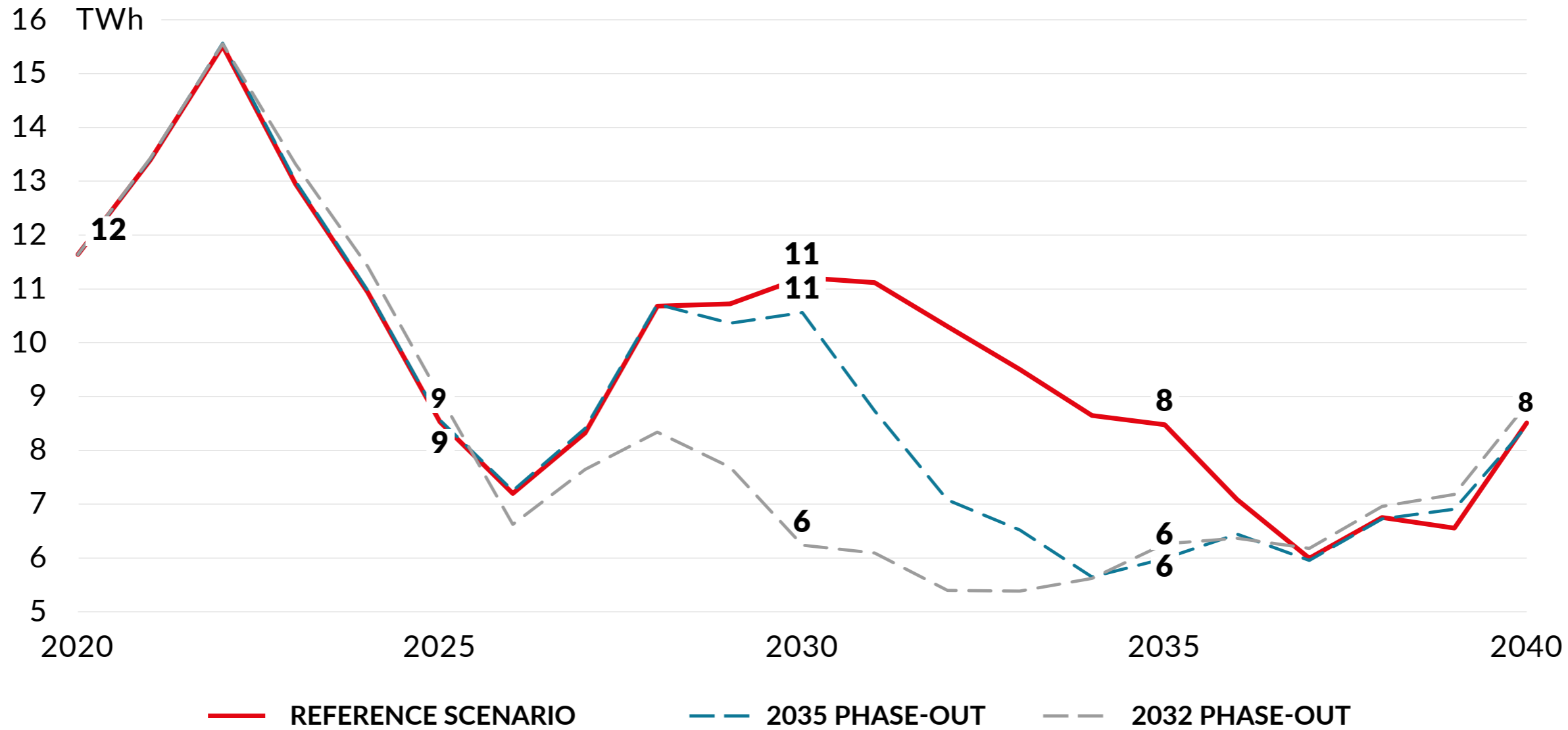
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Power sector CO₂ emissions – all scenarios



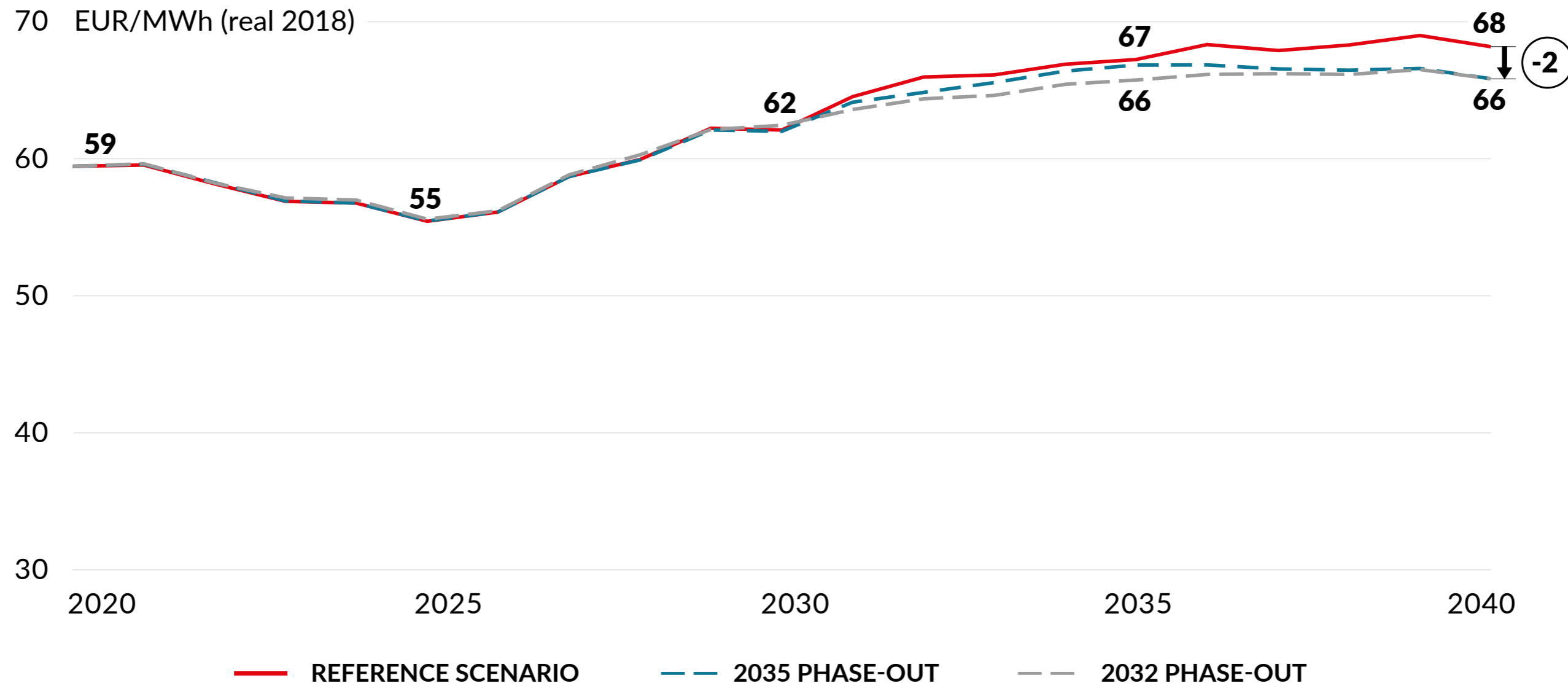
Source: Aurora Energy Research

Electricity trade balance

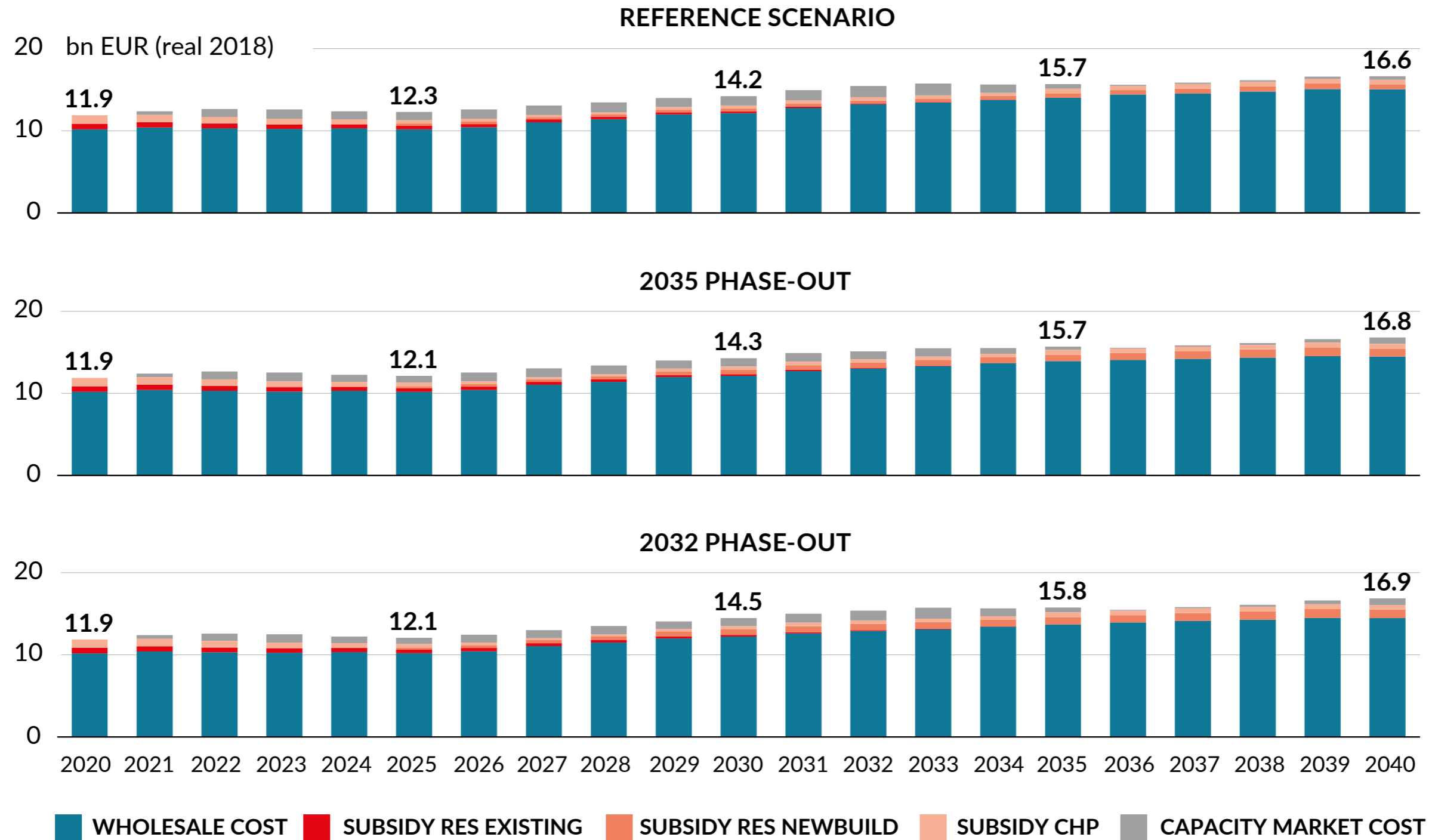


Source: Aurora Energy Research

Wholesale electricity prices – all scenarios



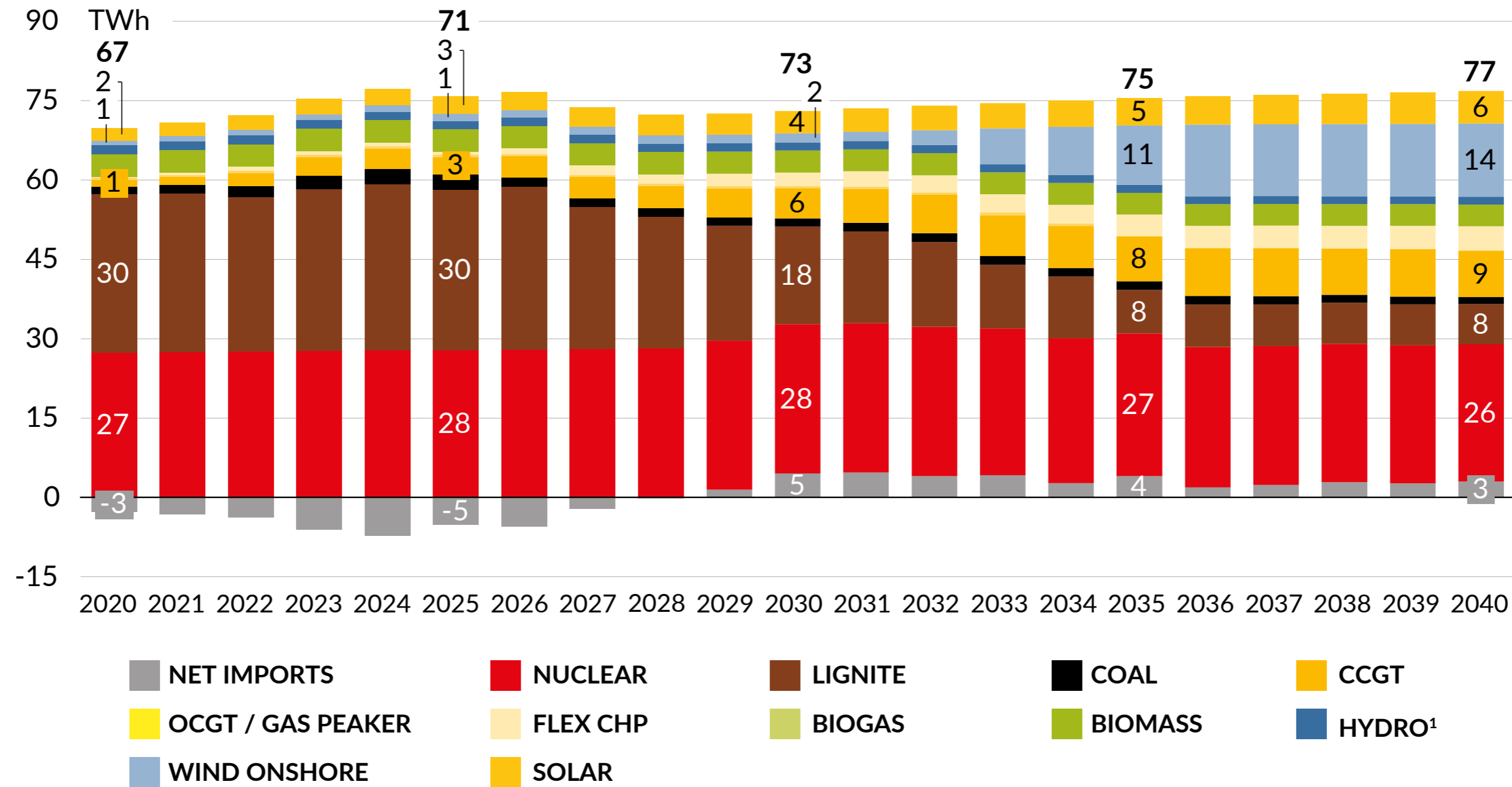
System costs





Czech Republic

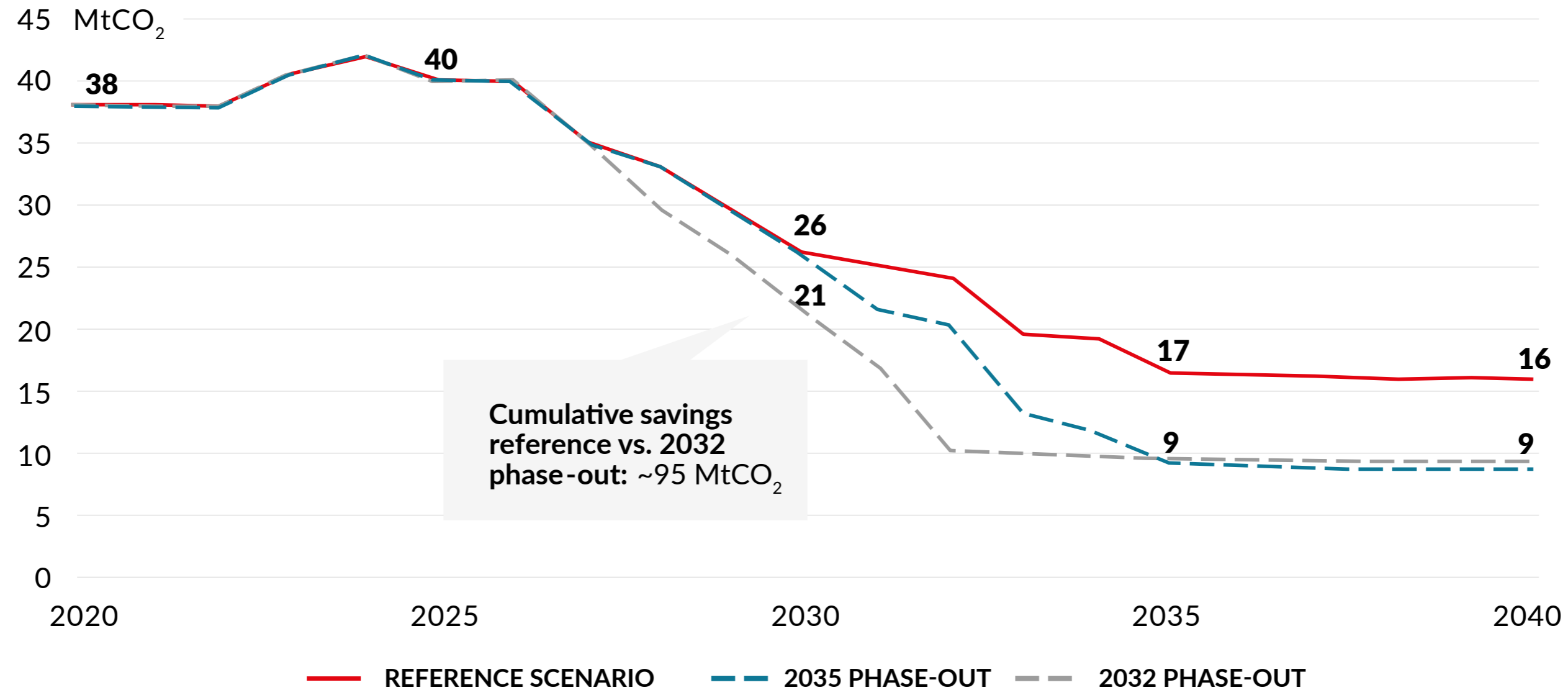
Electricity generation



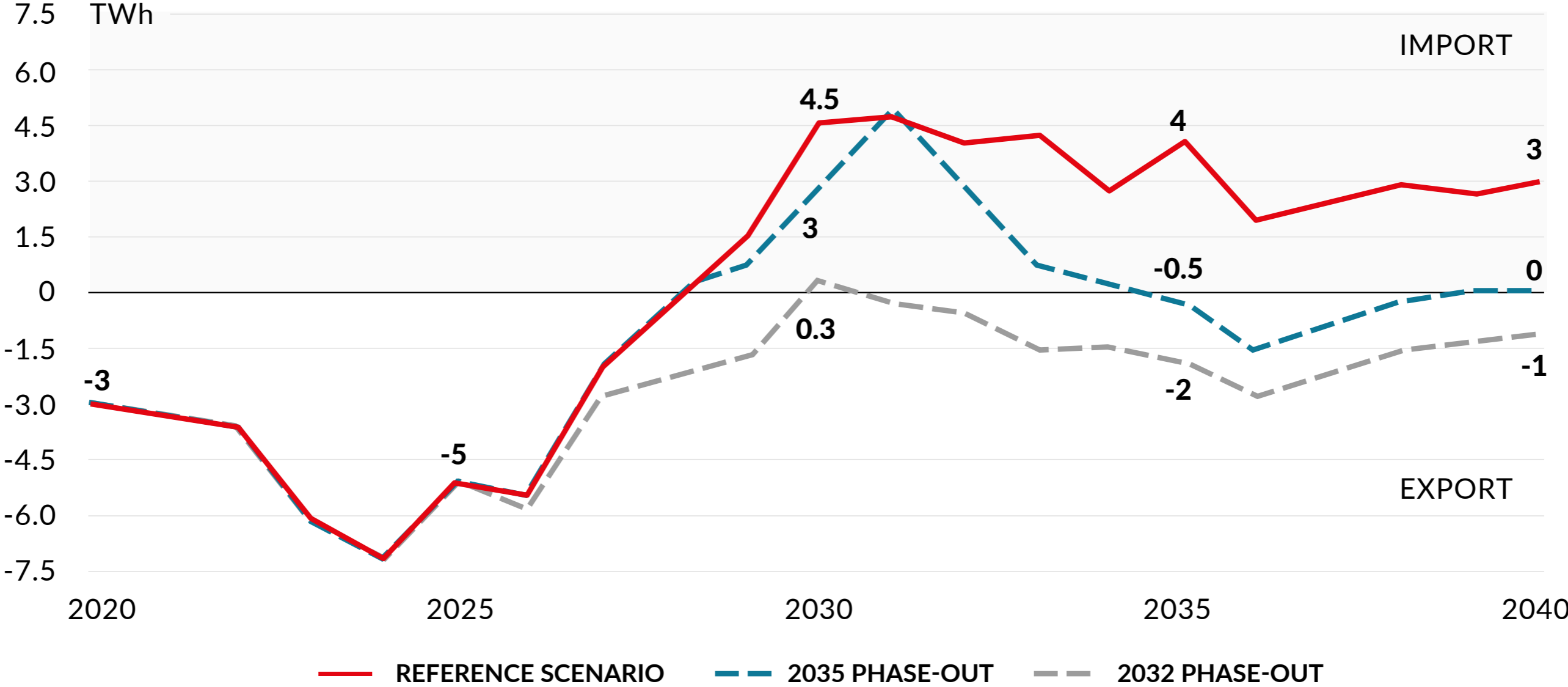
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Power sector CO₂ emissions – all scenarios

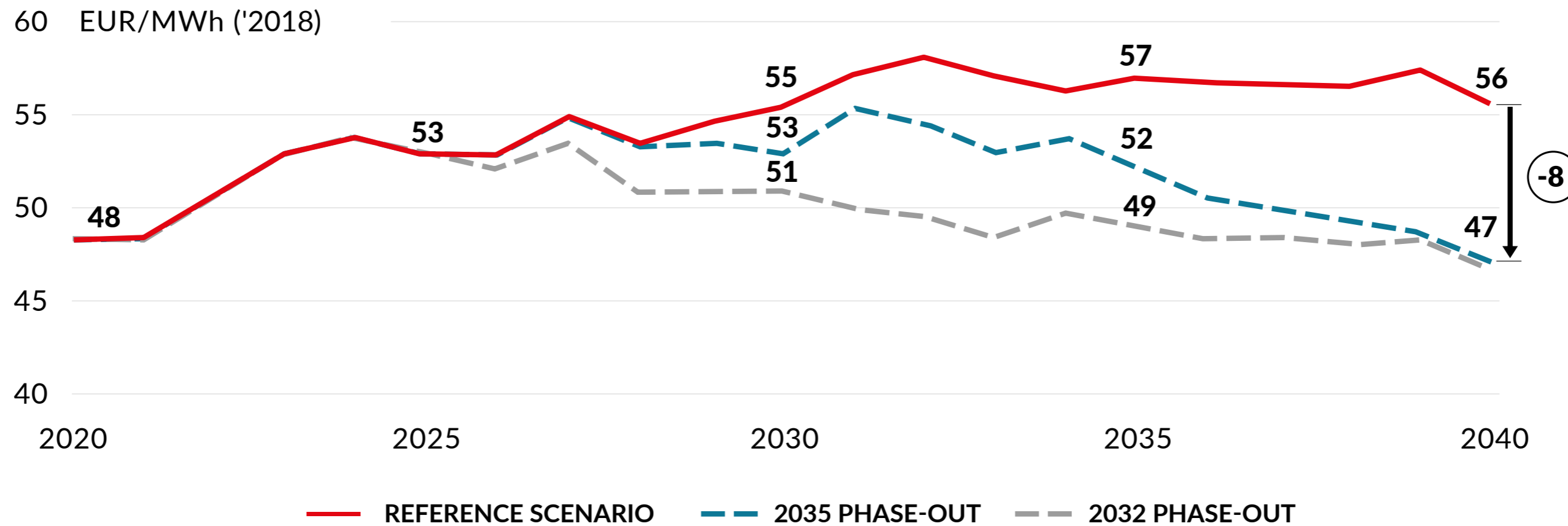


Electricity trade balance

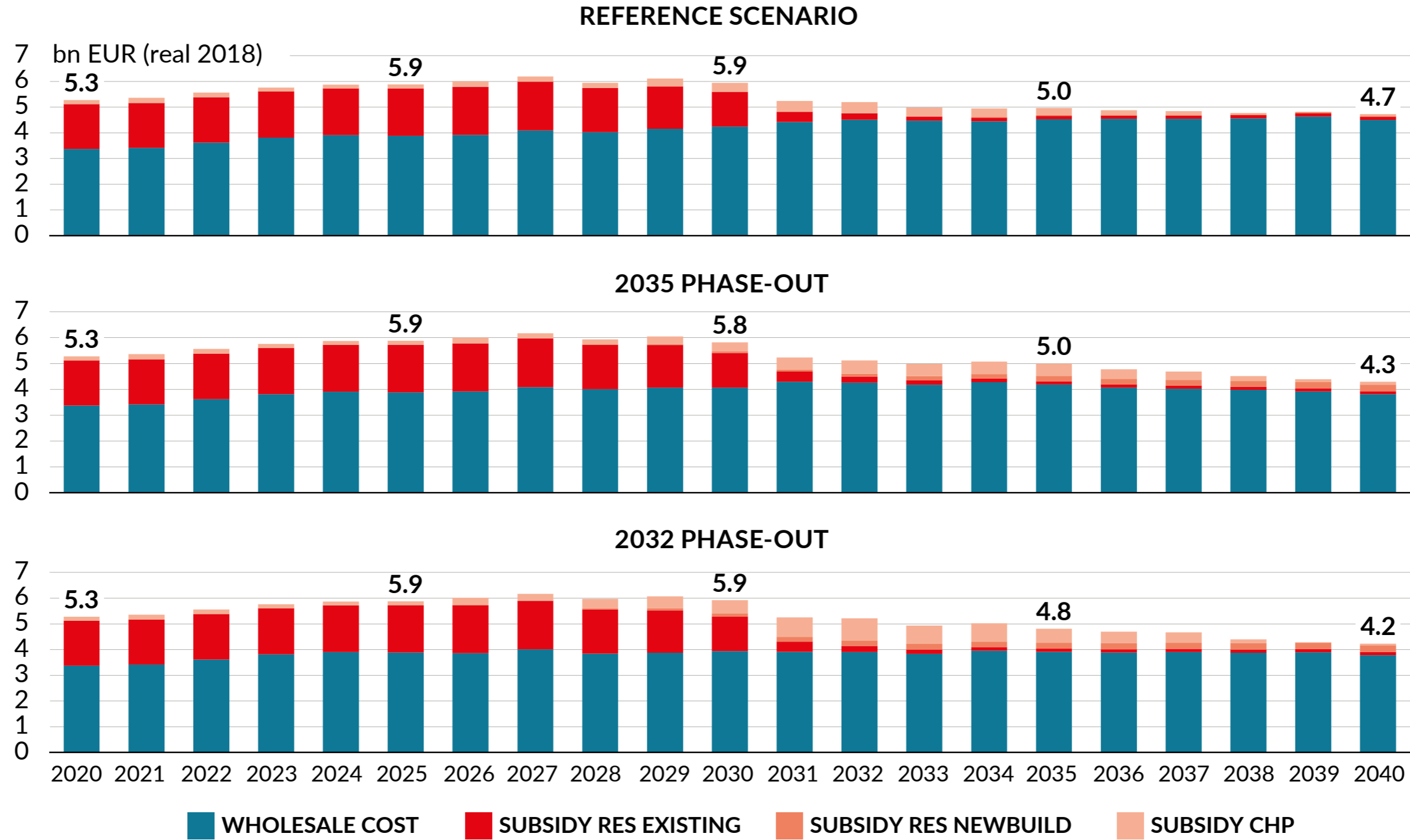


Source: Aurora Energy Research.

Wholesale electricity prices – all scenarios



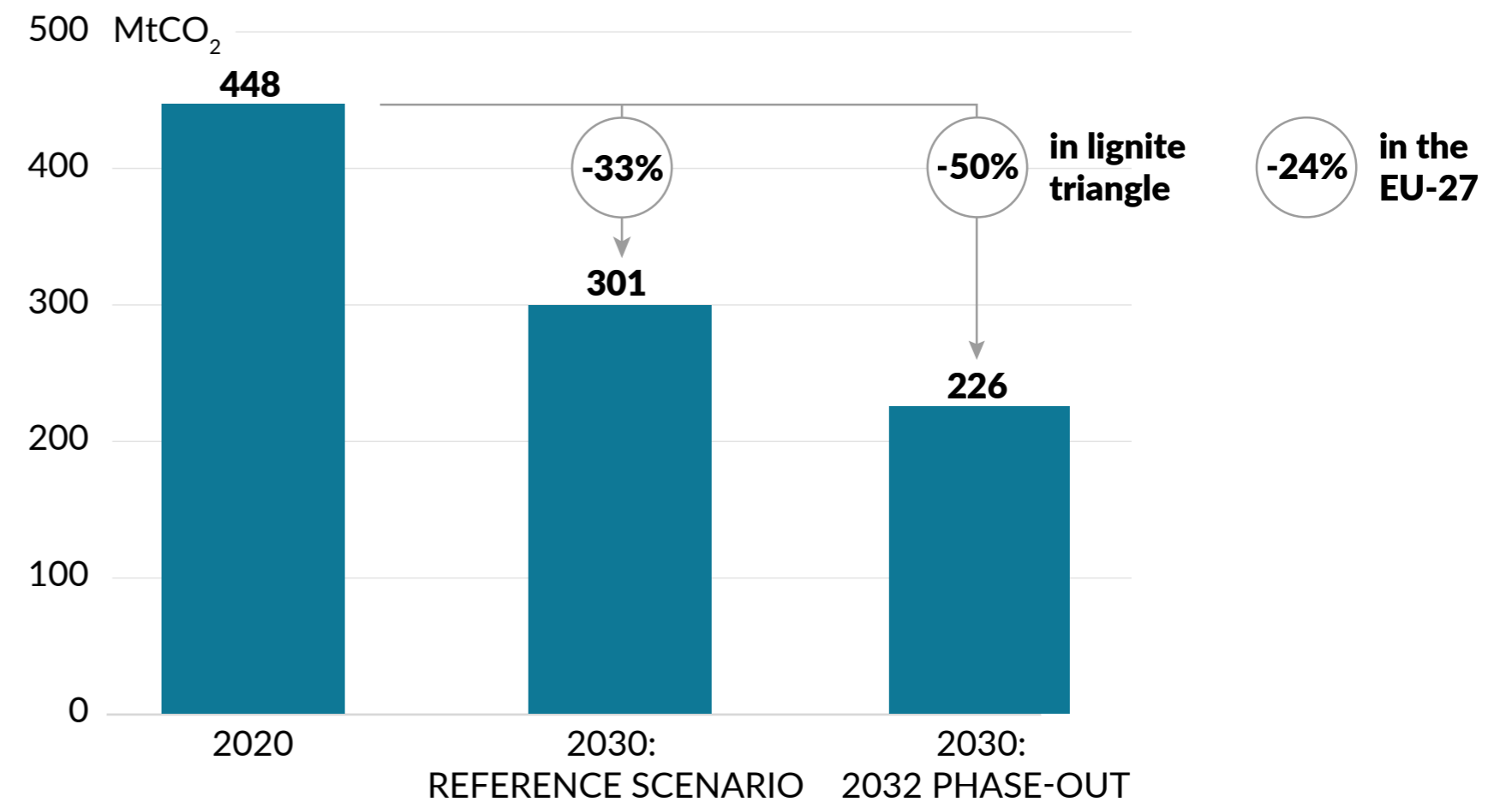
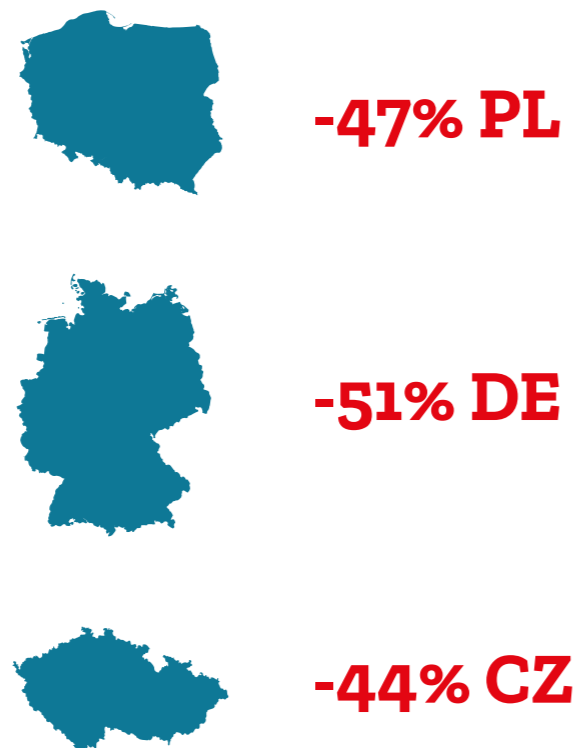
System costs



CO₂ emissions reduction in power sector between 2020 and 2030

Lignite phase-out brings significant CO₂ reductions in the EU

The faster the phase-out (2032 scenario), the faster emissions drop between 2020 and 2030



Summary

- The decline of lignite is inevitable. Key decisions and coordinated regional action are needed.
- Security of supply in the region can be ensured even if we speed up the phase-out of lignite, but such a transformation requires a plan.
- A move away from lignite can significantly reduce CO₂ emissions in the region and in the EU.
- Leaving lignite faster will not cost more.
- Accelerated withdrawal from lignite reduces electricity imports.
- Date of lignite exit: 2032 is realistic.
- To phase out lignite successfully, an alignment of strategy is necessary. This includes the future role of gas in the system.

Thank you for attention

