

Key data



Sales:

283 million euros (2016)

Employees:

136

Subsidiaries:

10

Aggregated power:

4,583 MW

Aggregated assets:

5,477

Power delivery:

140 gwh

FCR:

67 MW

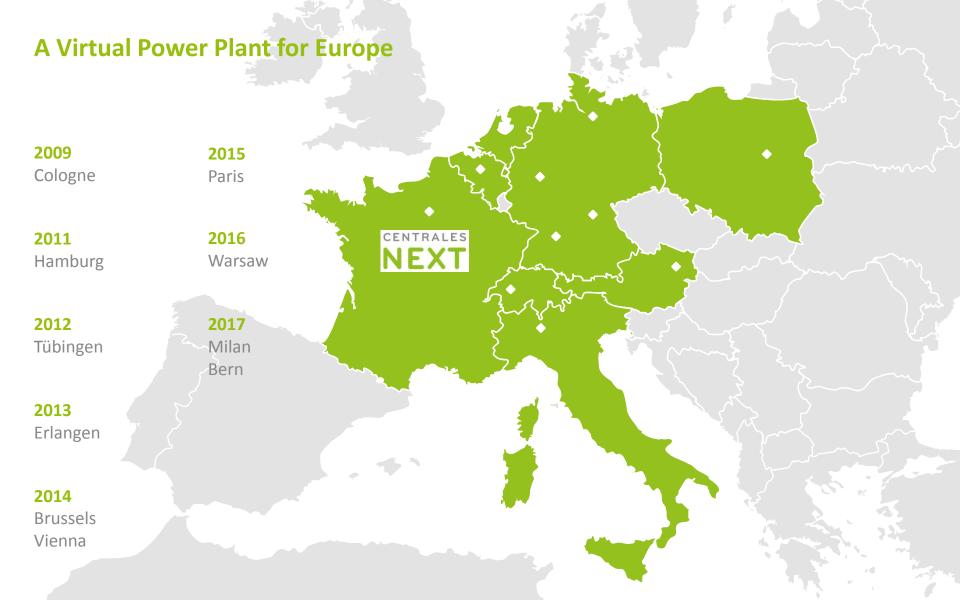
aFRR:

779 MW

mFRR:

1,160 MW

Offering grid stabilizing services in Germany, Belgium, Austria, and the Netherlands



Who is taking part in a VPP?





Asset types in a Virtual Power Plant

- > Biogas
- > Solar
- > Wind
- > Hydro power
- > CHP
- > Renewable power plants
- > Power-to-X
- > Power consumers
- > Utilities / aggregators
- > Batteries
- > Emergency power generators

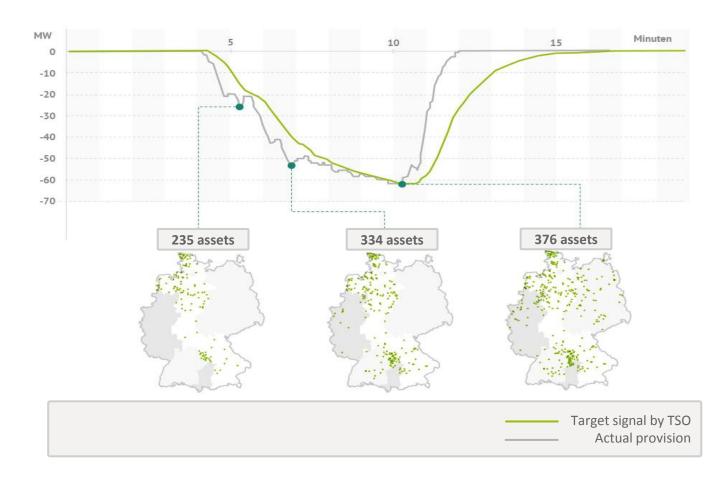
Interfaces / technologies

- Next Box
- > Protocol interfaces
- > APIs

Is it possible to provide aFRR by renewable energies?



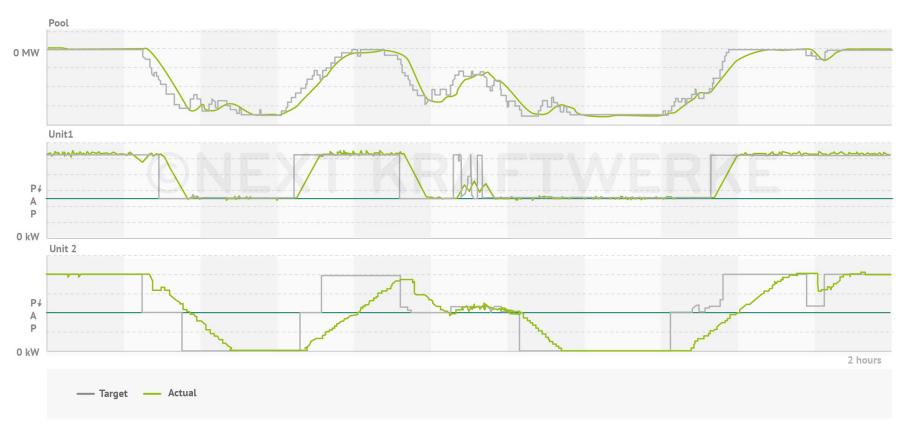
Delivery of aFRR through a VPP



Is it possible to provide aFRR by renewable energies?



Delivery of aFRR through a VPP



Under which conditions can aFRR be provided by renewable energies?



Liberalized Markets

-----> Consequence:

> Higher number of aFRR provider

Covered Opportunity Costs

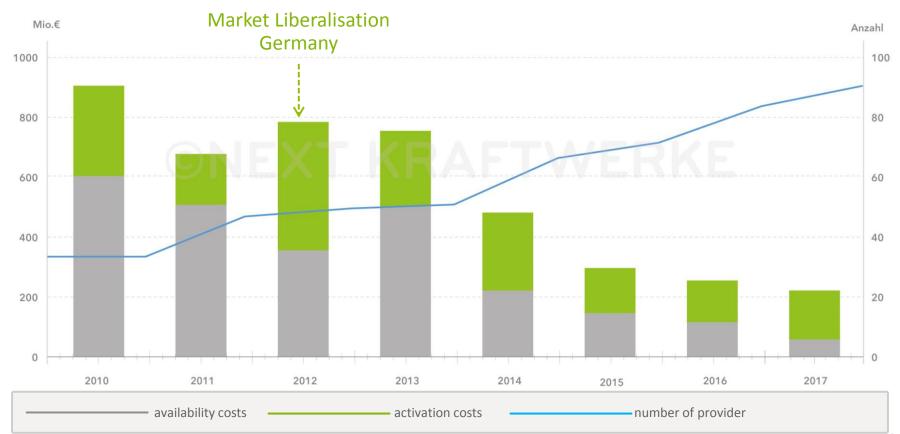
----> Consequence:

- No risk of losing of the subsidy payments
- > Incentive to provide aFRR

In what way does the system benefit from liberalized markets?



Development of the Reserve Energy Market 2010 – 2017 in Germany With respect to costs of flexibility and number of participants



How can you make sure that opportunity costs are covered?



Comparison of pro-rata & merit order activation

Pro-rata activation

- > All assets are activated at the same time with a share of its offered aFRR no matter of their activation costs.
- > Risk: Assets are activated although their opportunity costs are not covered.
- > Consequence: Renewable assets do not participate.

Merit Order Activation

- > All bids are put in an order where bids with smallest activation costs are called first.
- > Pay as bid
- > Consequence 1: Renewable assets are only activated when their opportunity costs are covered. So they have an incentive to participate.
- > Consequence 2: System cost reduction as bids with smallest activation costs are called first.

What is the status in Germany and France?



aFRR specification per country

Product specification: aFRR	Germany	France
Access	Liberalised > 1 MW	Not liberalised >120 MW exist. >50 MW new
Type of activation	Merit-order	Pro-rata

What does the future look like?



Harmonising the European electricity markets

PICASSO

> project on the design, implementation and operation of an integrated platform for aFRR

- > Highly relevant due to common merit order activation
- > France is part of the project initiators.

VPP perspective

- Merit order activation enables many assets to provide balancing energy
- > Whereas pro-rata activation hampers participation
- > Liberalized market, heterogeneous assets can participate



Figure 3: Current overview of members and observers

Source:

https://consultations.entsoe.eu/markets/ad09fd55/



What does the future look like?



Example: Elia Pilot in Belgium for R2 (aFRR) NON-CIPU

About the Project

- > aFRR is the only reserve product which is not liberalized, but obligatory for > 25 MW and with pro-rata activations
- > The future of these historical providers becomes uncertain (high availability costs)
- > Need to investigate the attractiveness of new flexibility for the aFRR balancing market
- > Next Kraftwerke Belgium participated with a pool of cogeneration units (biogas and natural gas)

Some results

 compliancy of non-CIPU units gives equally good results with respect to CIPU units

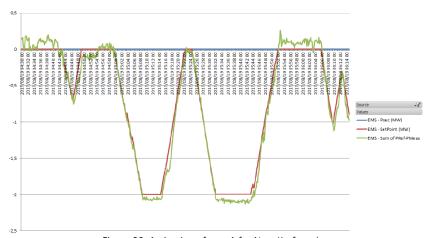


Figure 38: Activation of part A for Next Kraftwerke.

Source:

http://www.elia.be/~/media/files/Elia/users-group/Working-Group-Balancing/20171221_R2-non-CIPU-Report.pdf

Summary and Outlook



Harmonising the European Electricity markets — VPP perspective

- > Liberalized markets allow decentral assets to participate
- Merit order activations ensure opportunity costs to be covered
- > However, providing aFRR with a pool of decentral assets is still facing barriers in several countries
- Market applications as well as pilot projects show that aggregated decentral units can provide aFRR and take responsibility

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