

EU POWER SYSTEM FLEXIBILITY NEEDS TO DOUBLE

to keep pace with renewables, say two EU Agencies

EU renewables target:



42.5%
by 2030

Currently at 22% in 2021

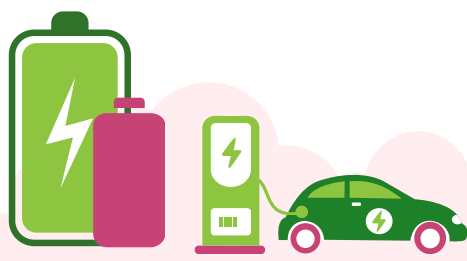
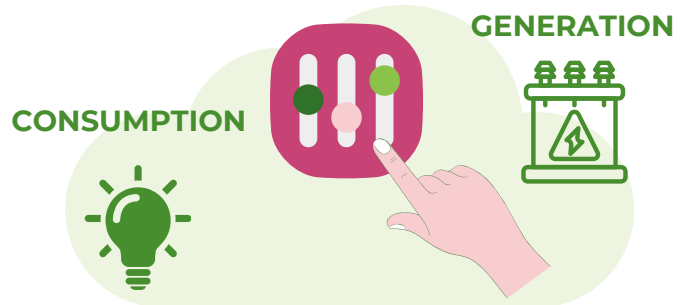
Renewables help:

- meet the EU climate targets;
- secure energy supply.

But with rapid ramp up in solar and wind, which are variable, much more 'flexibility' is needed.

Flexibility

is the EU power system's ability to adjust to the fluctuating generation and consumption of energy.



Flexibility in the EU power system **needs to double**

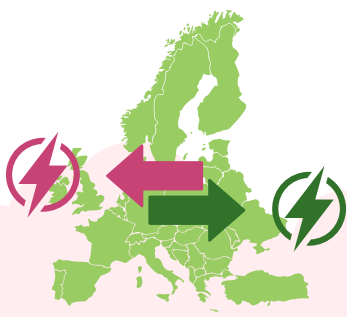
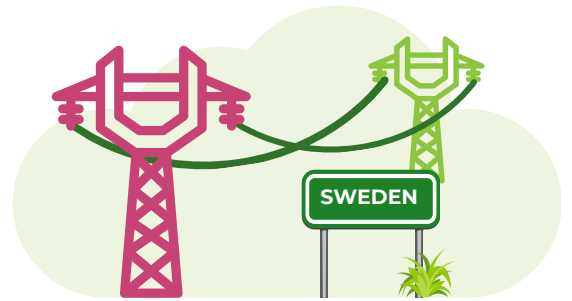
by 2030 to keep pace with renewables.

Clean flexibility resources are needed, such as demand response, batteries, hydropower ...

Further enhancing interconnections is key

to enable flexibility across borders.

In 2030, interconnectors could avoid switching off (to balance the system) as much renewables as the current electricity consumption of Sweden.



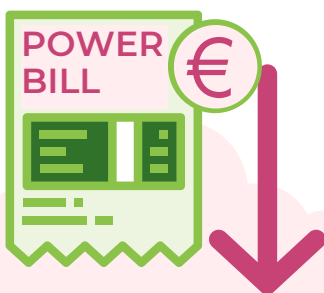
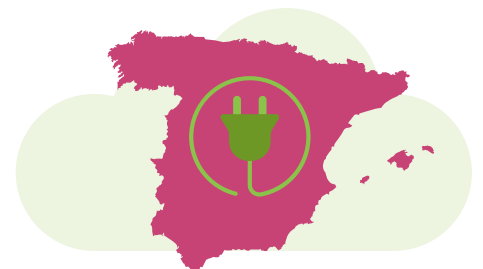
Power grid operators must:

- coordinate planning and operation to support both EU climate and security of supply goals;
- maximise grid capacity available for cross-border trade with neighbours.

Demand response & savings are essential this decade:

5% peak shaving & 10% demand savings could in 2030:

- cut flexibility needs equivalent to Austria's current power consumption;
- cut backup supply needs for solar & wind power equivalent to Spain's current power consumption.



Let's enable consumers to reduce energy bills & support climate goals.

Give consumers:

- price signals to adapt their consumption;
- reliable information, to make informed decisions.

ACER & EEA call for Member States to:

- develop national and EU-wide assessments of flexibility needs;
- foster common flexibility initiatives starting from their National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) and projections.

