2016: Less Wind Energy and Higher Spot Prices

A year of broken trends

Some characteristics of Danish electricity supply in 2016:

- The energy content of wind was 91% (113% in 2015) (source: vindstat.dk)
- The wind energy production was 38% of electricity consumption (42% in 2015)
- Increasing thermal production for the first time since 2010
- Increasing average prices in the spot markets

Trends 2010 to 2016

| | Volumes in GWh | | | | | | |
|------|----------------|--------------------------|-------|------------|-------|----------|--------|
| | Demand | Thermal/CHP ¹ | | Renewables | | Exchange | |
| | | Central | Local | Wind | Solar | Export | Import |
| 2010 | 35.519 | 21.202 | 7.609 | 7.808 | - | 4.229 | 3.094 |
| 2011 | 34.561 | 16.980 | 6.511 | 9.751 | - | 3.224 | 4.543 |
| 2012 | 34.135 | 13.419 | 5.233 | 10.268 | - | 1.620 | 6.835 |
| 2013 | 33.529 | 16.518 | 4.802 | 11.126 | - | 2.967 | 4.048 |
| 2014 | 33.471 | 12.976 | 3.966 | 13.076 | 596 | 2.661 | 5.518 |
| 2015 | 33.535 | 9.206 | 3.687 | 14.127 | 604 | 1.908 | 7.819 |
| 2016 | 33.973 | 11.154 | 4.248 | 12.771 | 744 | 1.942 | 6.998 |

Table 1 - Denmark 2016 - Electricity volumes in GWh

| | Market values in €/MWh | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------|-------------|-------|------------|-------|----------|--------|
| | Demand | Thermal/CHP | | Renewables | | Exchange | |
| | | Central | Local | Wind | Solar | Export | Import |
| 2010 | 53,46 | 54,92 | 54,16 | 47,42 | - | 51,02 | 47,84 |
| 2011 | 50,35 | 52,15 | 52,32 | 45,42 | - | 48,17 | 49,00 |
| 2012 | 38,98 | 41,10 | 41,99 | 32,94 | - | 32,01 | 39,24 |
| 2013 | 40,56 | 41,13 | 43,16 | 33,79 | - | 30,90 | 45,35 |
| 2014 | 32,21 | 33,05 | 33,67 | 27,64 | 33,76 | 24,80 | 35,15 |
| 2015 | 24,75 | 27,99 | 26,77 | 19,99 | 25,30 | 17.91 | 25.98 |
| 2016 | 28.65 | 30.00 | 30.18 | 24,55 | 28.47 | 20.02 | 30.70 |

Table 2 - Denmark 2016 - Spot market values of electricity in €/MWh



Figure 1 - Annual market values 2010 to 2016

Average market values in 2016 in percent of the demand value:

| Import | 107% | | |
|-----------|------|--|--|
| Local CHP | 105% | | |
| Large CHP | 105% | | |
| Solar | 99% | | |
| Wind | 86% | | |
| Export | 70% | | |

The low export prices should encourage the development of local utilizations of overflow electricity.

¹ CHP: Combined Heat and Power

The changes from 2015 to 2016 are probably not signs of a new long-term trend. The growth of wind power and the decline of thermal power will continue.

The surprising result of the 2016 data is that it seems to confirm the interrelation between wind energy and wholesale prices. *Increasing wind power means decreasing wholesale prices.*

The implied condition is a parallel similar development in Germany, which is quite likely.

Therefore, it is still quite interesting to follow if the

wholesale prices will continue their decline in the next few years or if they will find a stable level.

Monthly characteristics 2016





Figure 4 - Average hourly exchanges per month in 2016

Figure 3 - Wind and solar energy as percentage of consumption in 2016

A few years ago, the typical pattern was winter export and summer import. Now, the pattern has changed to import dominance.



Figure 5 - Market values of exchanges per month in 2016

Figure 2 - 2016 was a poor wind year years or if they will find a stable



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Wind Power Output

Wind Power Output

31

31

25

25

Load

Load

20

5

Wind power con-5000 4000

MW

6000

3000 2000

1000

MW

80000

60000

40000

20000

Contrasts in December 2016

tributed only little to the electricity supply in both countries from 12th to 20th December.

cember 2016.

Figure 6 shows:

- The storm "Urd"² affected the power systems in both countries during the Christmas days.
- Danish spot prices are less volatile than German spot prices due to influence from the other Nordic power systems.
- Danish spot prices were dragged down to negative Ger-



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Figure 6 - German and Danish power systems in December 2016

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man levels during the storm "Urd".

Curtailments of wind power during the storm "Urd" occurred in Denmark and probably also in Germany.

December 2016 had periods with low wind and high wind, not only in Denmark but also in Germany. There has been some debate about the risk of low wind for several days and for a larger area. Therefore, this section presents hourly data for Germany and Denmark for De-

Denmark - December 2016

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Germany - December 2016

For maintaining normal supply quality, backup capacity for maximum "classical" demand will be needed.

The wholesale prices will probably be even more volatile in the future, unless sufficient flexible electricity demand can be developed and implemented.

² Urd is the name of a norn (female being who rules the destiny of gods and men) in the Nordic mythology http://pfbach.dk/firma pfb/references/pfb wind peak 2016 12 27.pdf and

http://pfbach.dk/firma_pfb/references/pfb_bottlenecks_during_storm_urd_2017_01_07.pdf