
Adequacy methodology consultation: Inaugural workshop 16 April

This Document is written as a guideline for the animators of each table in the first workshop.

Morning session: Risks and expectations

Process: introducing brainstorming on risks and expectations with slides in whole group and then open the discussion at each table.

Risks

1. Risks missing in the existing methodology

In a continuous changing environment of the energy sector, new challenges are arising due to the changes in the energy mix, market structure and behaviour of the energy consumption. In the past, adequacy assessments have mainly focused on the availability of generation to meet the peak demand on typical days and conditions. In an energy landscape more and more exposed to the volatility, flexibility is a key factor for upcoming adequacy.

- For the future, which risks will need to be addressed?

2. Introducing flexibility

Recent experience of system operation highlights the need for system flexibility. The previous snapshot methodology did not lend itself to extensive analysis of flexibility on either the generation or demand side.

- What is the best way to introduce flexibility resources in the adequacy assessment?

Expectations

3. Different uses of the report

Adequacy reports could be used by market players for operational and/or investment decisions. As well, the report could be one of the inputs assessing the needs for policy measures.

- Bearing in mind your activities in relation to generation adequacy, what would you use the report for?

4. Output indicators from adequacy assessment

Existing ENTSO-E adequacy forecast reports about the margin of generation to meet seasonal peak demand. This kind of simple indicator has the added value of being easily understandable and suitable to all systems addressed in the ENTSO-E reports.

- Bearing in mind the risks which you identified, what kind of indicators would you like to get out of the ENTSO-E adequacy reports?

5. Additional Value of Pan EU studies

It is crucial that stakeholders are involved in the process of developing a new methodology for Pan European system adequacy from the beginning. Whilst Members States set their own adequacy methodologies focusing on local risks and specificities, pan-European and regional adequacy assessments have an additional value.

- What is to be learnt from having different national, regional and pan European assessments?

Afternoon session: Implementation and prioritisation

Process: reporting on the outcome of the morning sessions in whole group and then open the discussion at each table.

Implementation

6. Differences in adequacy forecasts between the time horizons

There can be a difference on what can be learnt from the short term and long term adequacy reports depending on the risks that have a major impact on adequacy. As an example, while regulatory changes usually have a bigger impact on the long term, the impact of extreme climate events is a major concern in the short term.

- Which risks identified in the morning do you consider should be addressed in the different time horizons?

Prioritisation

7. Prioritisation of expectations

Although ENTSO-E is dedicated to provide its best effort to fulfil its stakeholders' expectations, some are not straight forward and time will be required to implement all required methodology changes in the reports.

- Considering the expectations discussed in the morning do you considered should be addressed in priority?

Stakeholders' role

8. Role of the Stakeholders in the adequacy assessments

The involvement of stakeholders in the process of developing a new methodology for system adequacy is crucial. In the dialog we want to get in contact with all involved and interested parties to learn all the stakeholders concerns, expectations and requirements to the new adequacy methodology. The dialog serves as an exchange of expectations and possibilities.

- What can your input and added value be to the assessments and the improvement of the methodology?