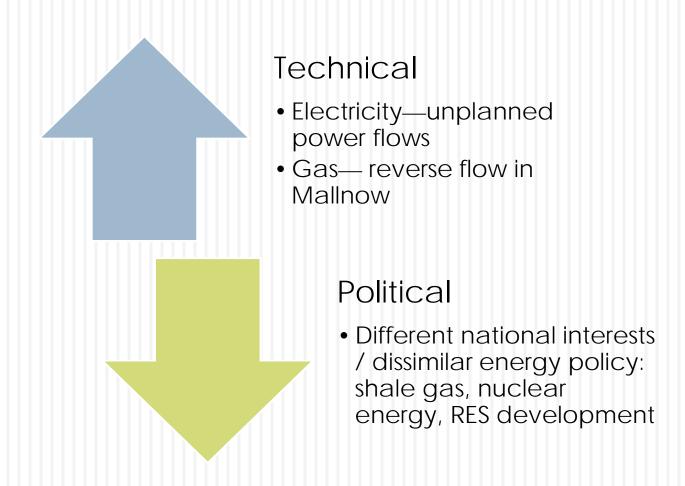
THE GERMAN ENERGIEWENDE FROM THE POLISH PERSPECTIVE

CONFLICTS AND ADEQUATE CONFLICT RESOLUTION MECHANISMS

Dr. Aleksandra Gawlikowska-Fyk

Levels of conflicts



Technical level: loop flows

Loop flows / unplanned power flows / unannounced power flows

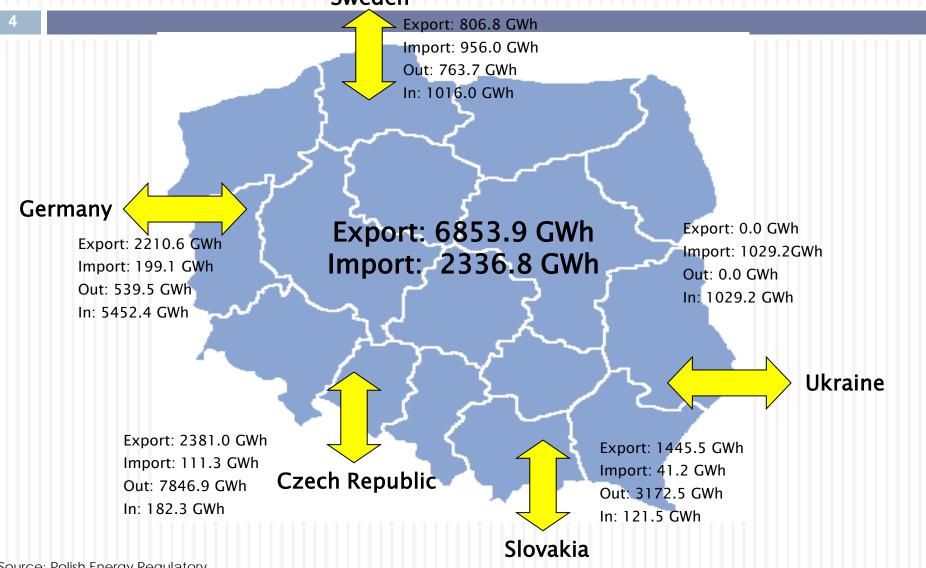
 physical phenomena that occurs when generation and load centers diverge thus resulting in differences between commercial schedules and physical flows.

Unplanned power flows result from:

- internal transactions between Northern (supply of wind generation) and Southern Germany (demand) but also
- exchanges within a common market area of Germany and Austria

There are no explicit limits to these flows even if they are heavily using the networks of the neighbors.

Physical and commercial power flows Sweden



Source: Polish Energy Regulatory Office

Loop flows—conflict and its resolution

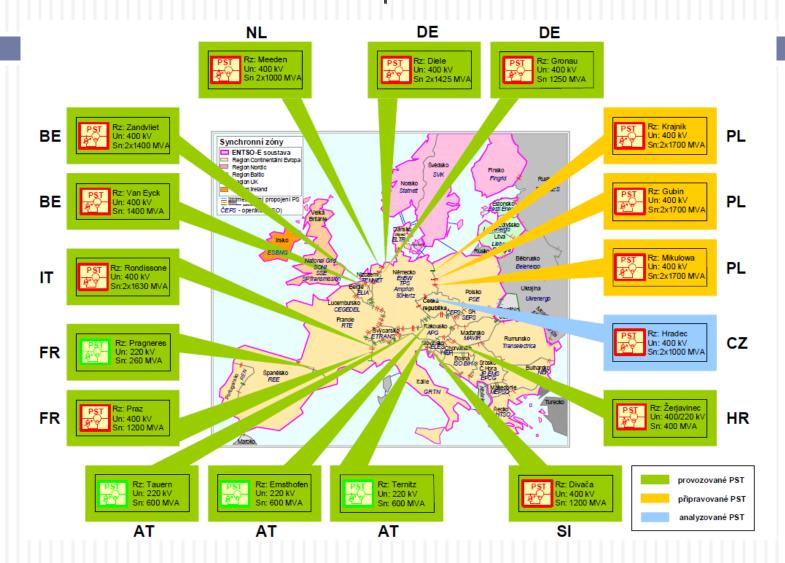
- Problems associated with loop flows increased both in numbers and scale
- massive renewable energy sources development not corresponding with grid development

Many possible solutions:

- short-term—better coordination and cooperation between TSOs related to operational security (re-dispatching)
- mid-term—correct market design (adequate bidding zones)
- long-term—infrastructure enhancement (interconnectors and internal grids)

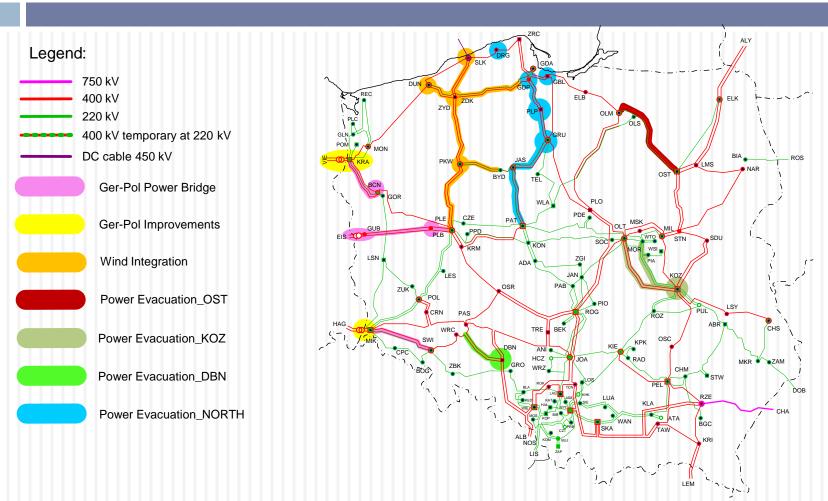
Phase Shifters → is it a real solution? → Problem Shifters

Phase shifters in Europe



Source: Polish Energy Regulatory Office

What can be done: main investment projects of PSE



Improvements on German-Polish border

Phase shifting transformers:

- better management of unplanned transits DE-PL-CZ
- enhancement of transfer capacity on Polish synchronous profile. Expected NTC increase:
 - 500 MW for import and 1500 MW for export
- greater security and reliability of the regional transmission network in Poland and in other countries of the CEE region
- increased capability to accommodate more renewable energy resources in a safe and reliable manner

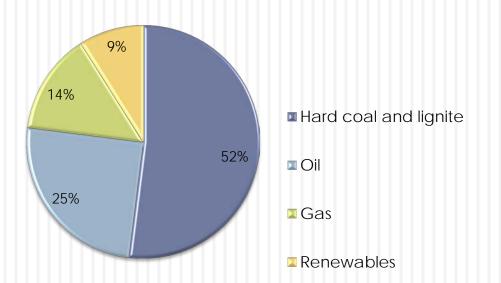
1. Third DE-PL interconnector:

- strengthening market integration between member states
- increasing NTC by 1500 MW for import and 500 MW for export on PL-DE/SK/CZ synchronous profile
- improving network security project contributes to increase of security of supply and flexibility of the transmission network

Political level—Polish energy policy

 Different approaches towards renewables, coal, nuclear and shale gas

Final energy consumption (2012)



Draft energy policy—2050

- Sustainable scenario:
 coal as a dominant source;
 RES, nuclear, gas —15-20%.
- 2. Nuclear scenario: nuke 45-60%, coal, gas, oil —10-15%, RES—15%
- 3. RES + gas scenario (55% with around 20% RES): coal 30%, oil 15-20%, nuke 10% shale gas

Political level—differences

 different approaches towards renewables, coal, nuclear and shale gas—will persist



 reciprocal perception of both countries' roles in the EU energy and climate policy is misleading



 energy policy will remain potentially divisive in Polish-German relations

Cooperation?

 limitations are objective, but this does not exclude pragmatic neighbour cooperation

2030 Package to bolster cooperation? Polish position on a climate and energy deal

No commitment before 2015—solved with "Paris clause"

Need for "flexible approach on targets" (non-binding)—only one **GHG target**

Concern over energy prices and competitiveness—offsets

Need for special consideration for industry—carbon leakage

Energy policy - conflict and its resolution

