

Securing Austria's Electricity Supply in times of Climate Change

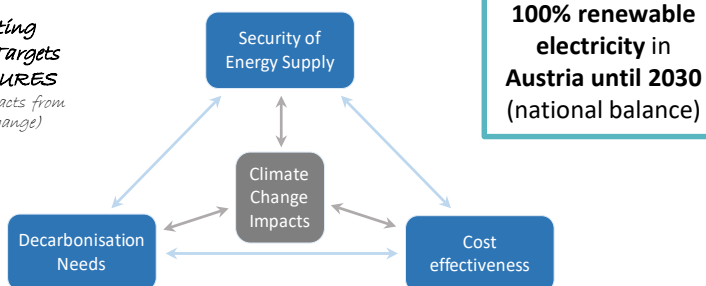
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MOTIVATION & OBJECTIVES

Conflicting Policy Targets in SECURES (with impacts from climate change)



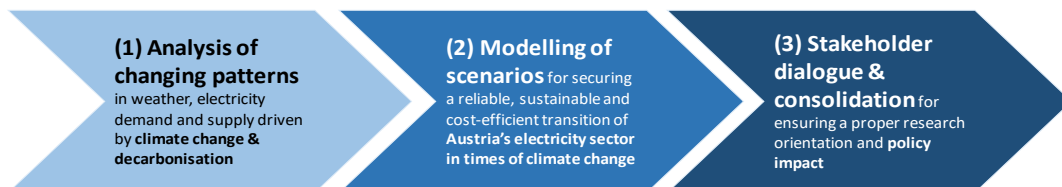
100% renewable electricity in Austria until 2030 (national balance)

The overarching goal of SECURES

- targeted support to Austrian policy makers → taking a closer look at the challenges and opportunities arising for Austria's electricity system
- safeguard for securing a reliable, sustainable and cost-efficient electricity supply in times of climate change.

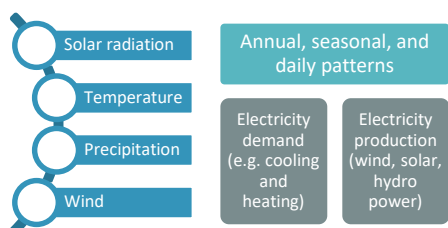
We analyse the impact of climate change and decarbonisation and interaction thereof.

METHOD



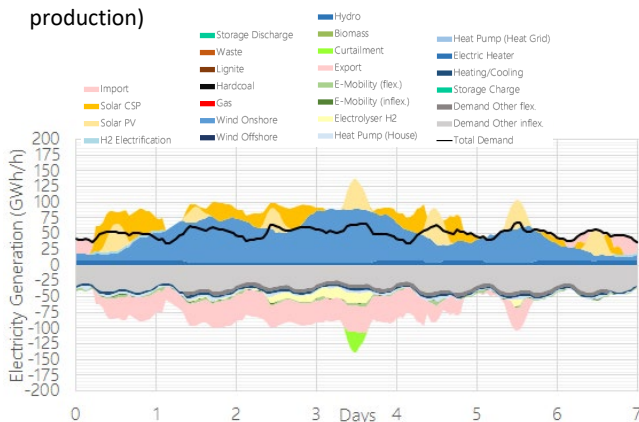
INSIGHTS from CLIMATE MODELLING ...

- Impact of climate change on meteorological patterns in Austria and Europe
- Modelling of individual weather patterns enables event-based evaluation of rare extreme situations like cold doldrums, heat waves, etc. (high electricity demand and low production)



... feeding into ENERGY MODELLING and the ASSESSMENT of SUPPLY SECURITY

- Model-based analysis of the impact of changing patterns on future electricity demand & supply
- Scenario design to cover different aspects of decarbonisation, climate change, and supply security of the electricity system
- Austria and the EU27 + CH, NO, UK: Impact of other countries and power transmission



Exemplary visualisation of possible results from the energy system modelling (source: MUSTEC project, www.mustec.eu)

	Scope	Likelihood 1 x 10 ⁻ⁿ Years	CBD	Generation	Transmission	Demand	SC-Ref	SC-S1	SC-S2
Climate Change									
RCP 8.5	L			✓	?	✓			✓
RCP 4.5	L			✓	?	✓	✓	✓	
RCP 2.6	L			✓	?	✓			
Cross-Border Transmission (CBT) lines									
Current plans for Transmission lines expansion	L			✓	✓		✓		
Limited cross-border Transmission capacity	L			✓	✓				✓
Delays in the Transmission lines expansion	L			✓	✓				✓
Environmental and Environmental Policies									
Current CO2 emissions targets	L			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Acceleration of the CO2 emissions reduction target	L			✓	✓	✓			✓
Rare and extreme natural hazards									
Flooding (eg. event in central europe in 2002)	S	10-100	1.2	✓	✓				
Drought and associated water shortage (eg. 2017)	S	2-5	1.2	✓				✓	✓
Extreme winds	S	< 2	1.2	✓				✓	✓
Lack of wind (eg. 2017)	S	2-5	1.2	✓				✓	✓
Ice-storm or snowfall	S	10-100	1.2	✓					
heat-waves	S	2-5	1.2	✓		✓			✓
infectious threats, incl. pandemic;	S	> 100	1.2	✓		✓			✓
Others	S	> 100	1.2	✓		✓			
Accidental beyond the N-1 (failure of grid) security criterion									
Malicious attacks (cybercrime, sabotage...)	S	2-5	1.2	✓	✓				✓
Disruption of fuel supply for electricity generation	S	5-10	1	✓					✓
Not electricity-related industrial accident (e.g. chemical spill...)	S	5-10	1			✓			