

# Ørsted transformation

Converting and operating flexible power plants



Vice President, Regulatory Affairs  
**Ulrik Stridbæk**  
15 June 2018

# Ørsted today

Headquartered in Denmark

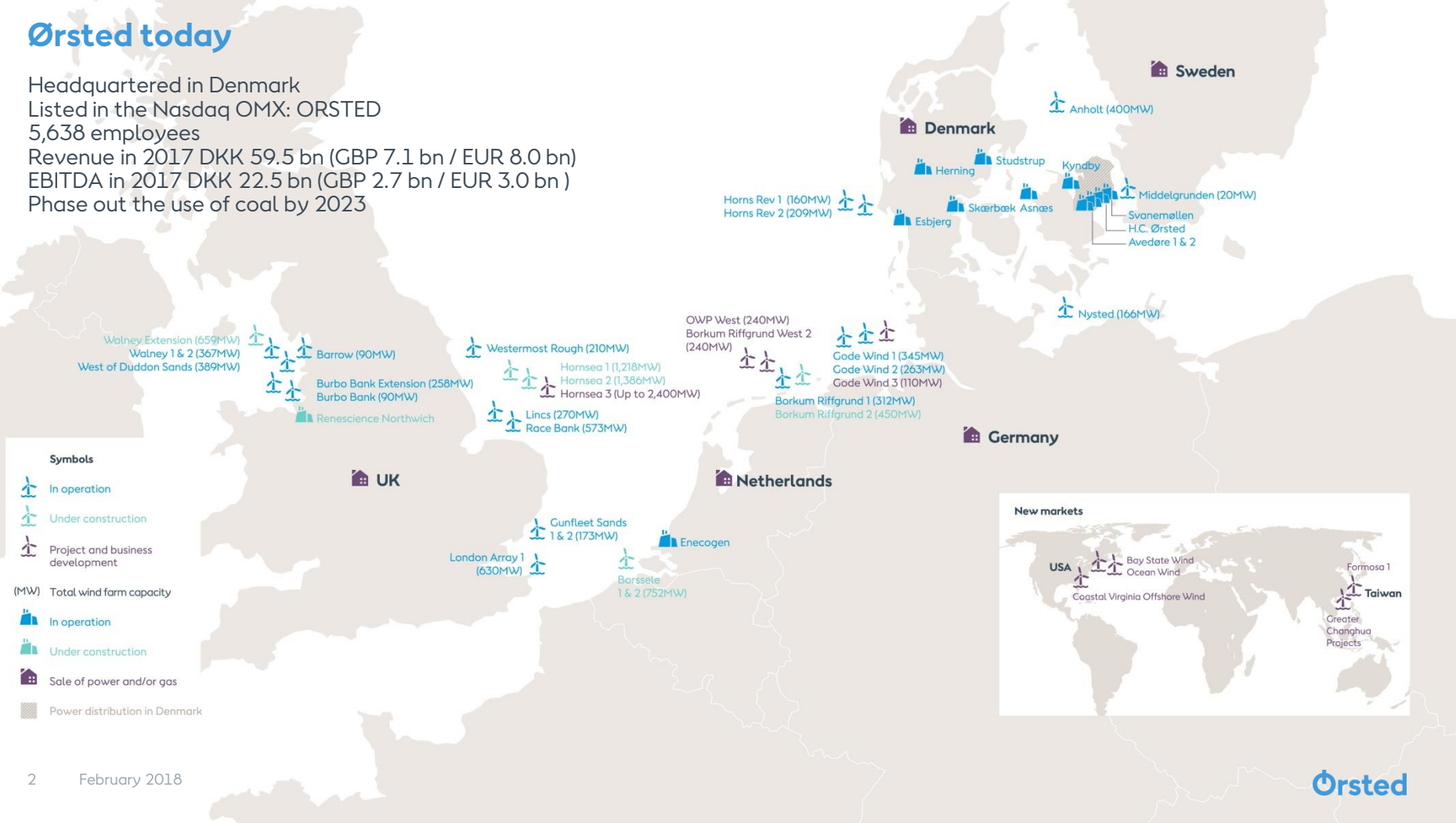
Listed in the Nasdaq OMX: ORSTED

5,638 employees

Revenue in 2017 DKK 59.5 bn (GBP 7.1 bn / EUR 8.0 bn)

EBITDA in 2017 DKK 22.5 bn (GBP 2.7 bn / EUR 3.0 bn)

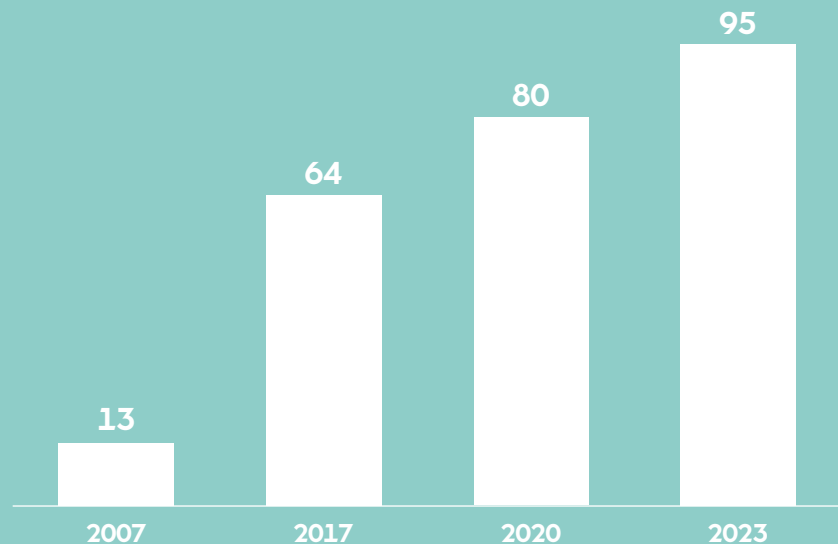
Phase out the use of coal by 2023



## Transforming from fossil to green energy

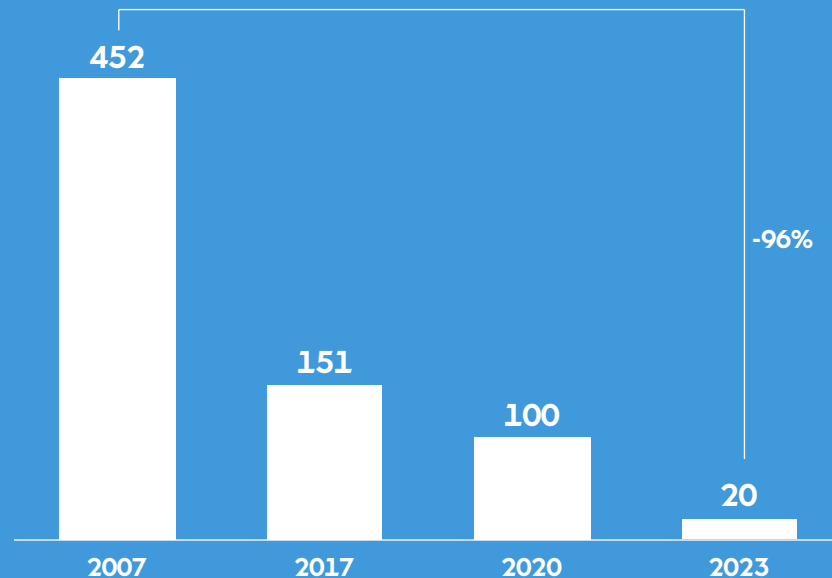
### Share of green power

%



### CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions

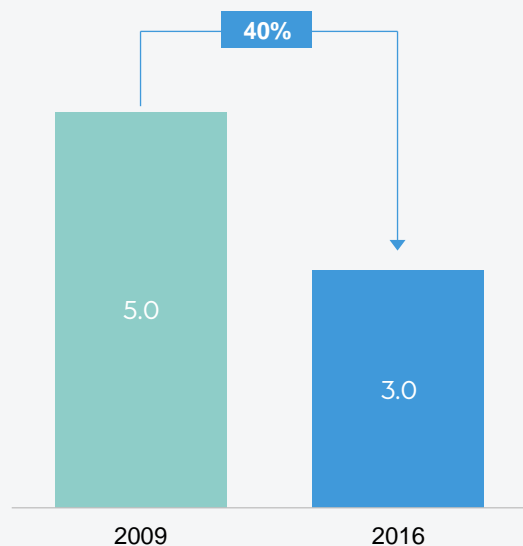
g / kWh



# Conventional thermal business needed to adapt to the new energy system

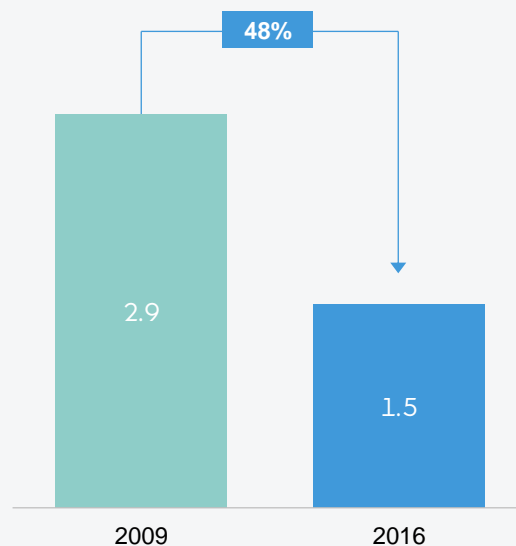
## Major reductions in power generation capacity since 2009...

Danish portfolio of central plants (GWe)



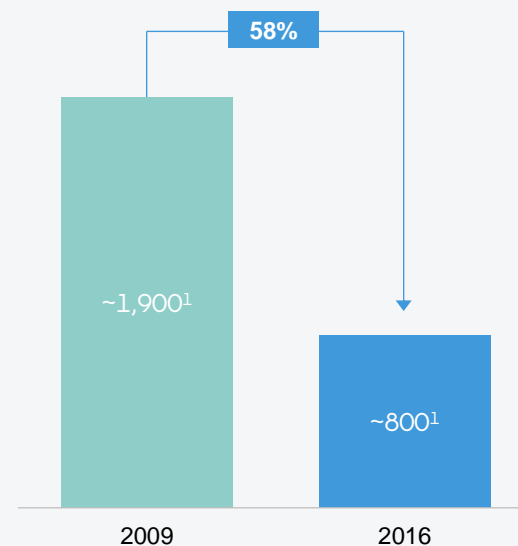
## ... as well as in OPEX spend...

OPEX (DKKbn)



## ...and FTE numbers

# of FTEs

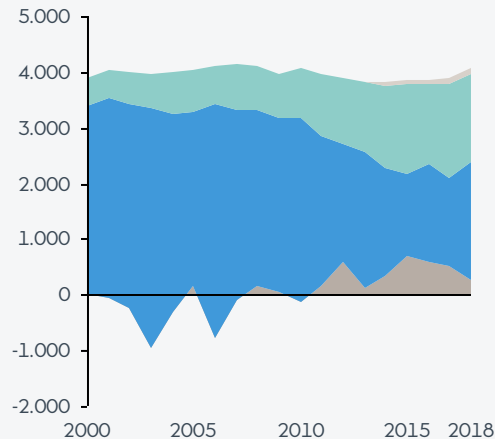


1. Adjusted for divested activities

# Investment in wind farm has reduced demand for thermal power without influencing security of supply

## Production mix in Denmark's power system

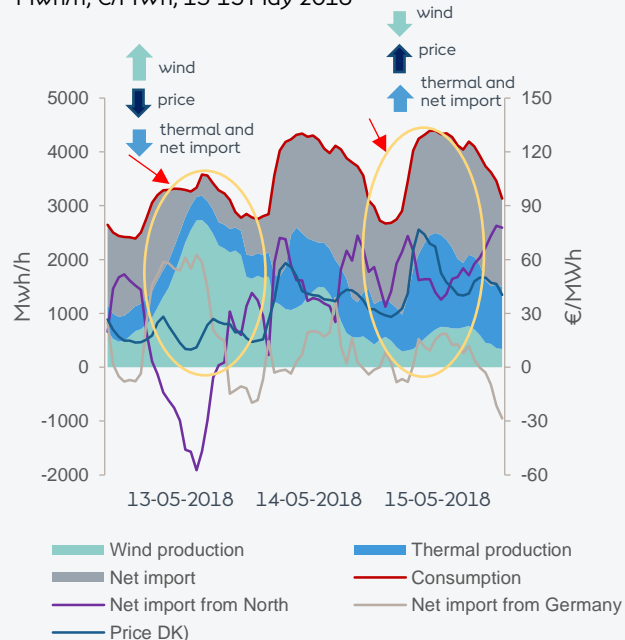
Mwh/h, 2000-2018



Solar production   Thermal production  
 Wind production   Net import

## Production variability in the Nordic power grid

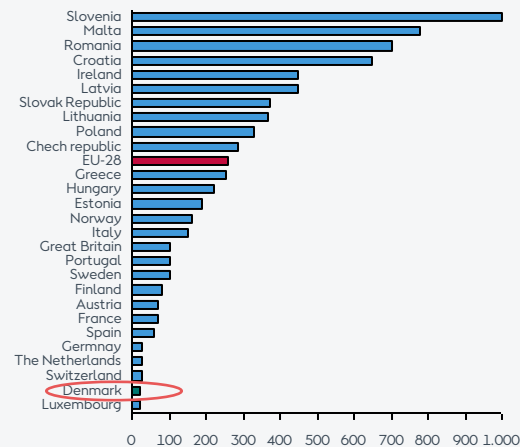
Mwh/h, €/MWh, 13-15 May 2018



Wind production   Thermal production  
 Net import   Consumption  
 Net import from North   Net import from Germany  
 Price (DK)

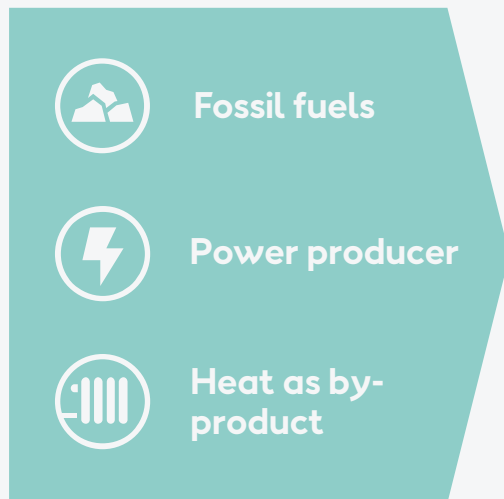
## Security of supply in Europe

Minutes lost per year per capita, 2014

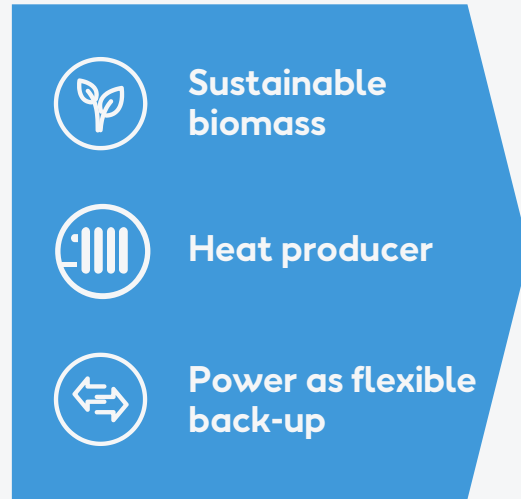


# Business model for thermal plants turned upside-down

From

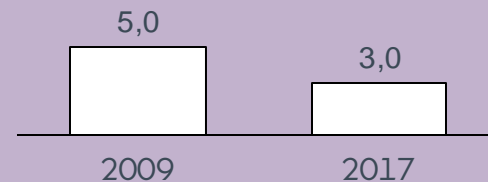


To



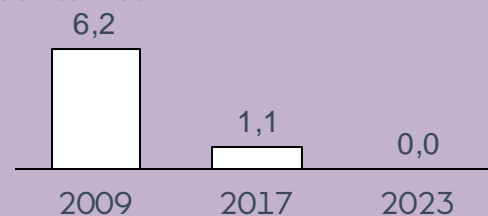
**Capacity of Danish Power Plants**

GWe



**Coal consumption**

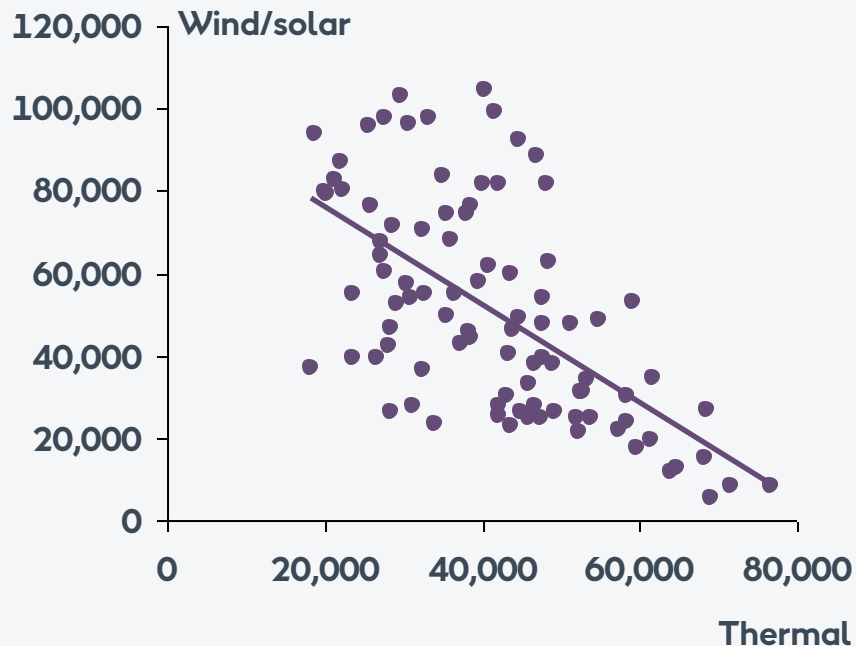
Million tonnes



# Flexible power plants and X-border trade balance variation in wind and solar production

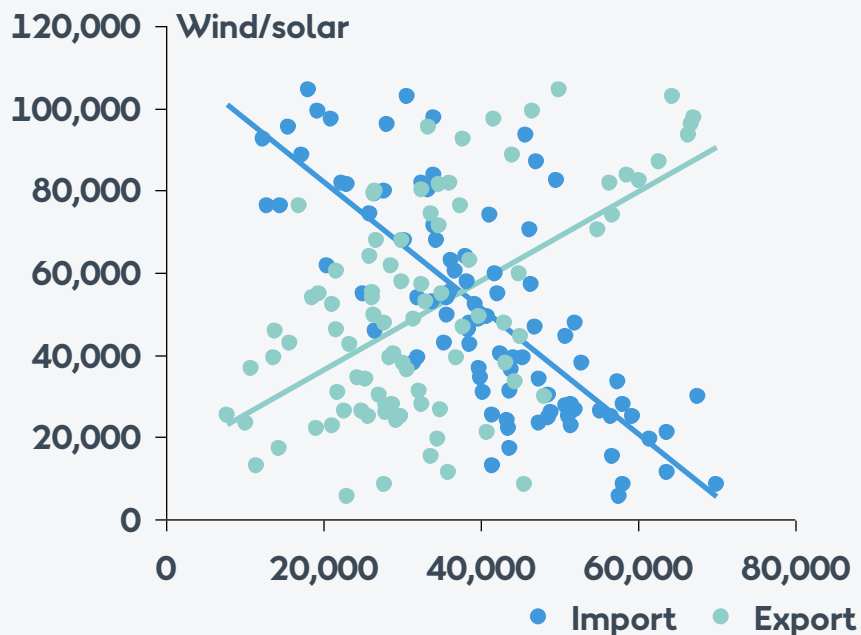
## Wind/Solar vs. thermal power production

Daily values, Q4 2017



## Wind/Solar power production vs. import/export

Daily values, Q4 2017





## More flexibility in thermal plants – improved operation, improved infrastructure and minor investments

### Examples of initiatives to improve plant flexibility

#### Flexibility between products

Turbine bypass and heat accumulators to decouple heat and power production

#### Minimum load

30%  $\Rightarrow$  13% of full load  
(Avedøre 2)

#### Load gradients

4% /min  $\Rightarrow$  8% /min  
(Skærbæk 3)

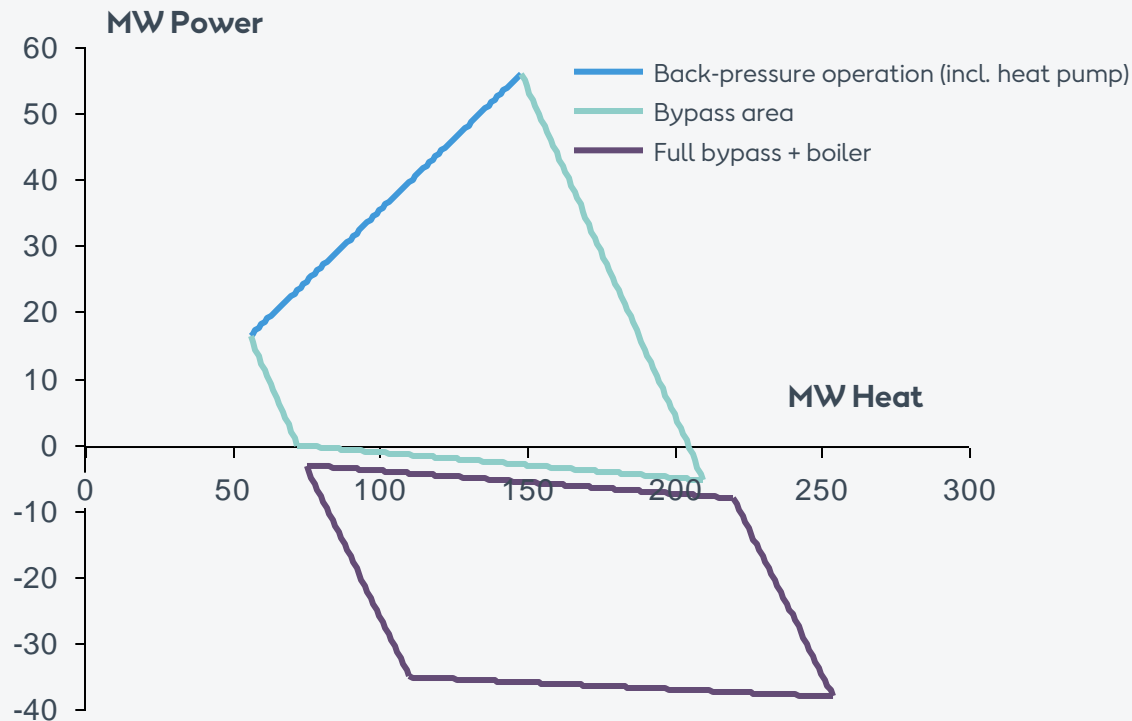
#### Minimum load with ancillary services

60 MWe  $\Rightarrow$  20 MWe  
(Asnæs 2)





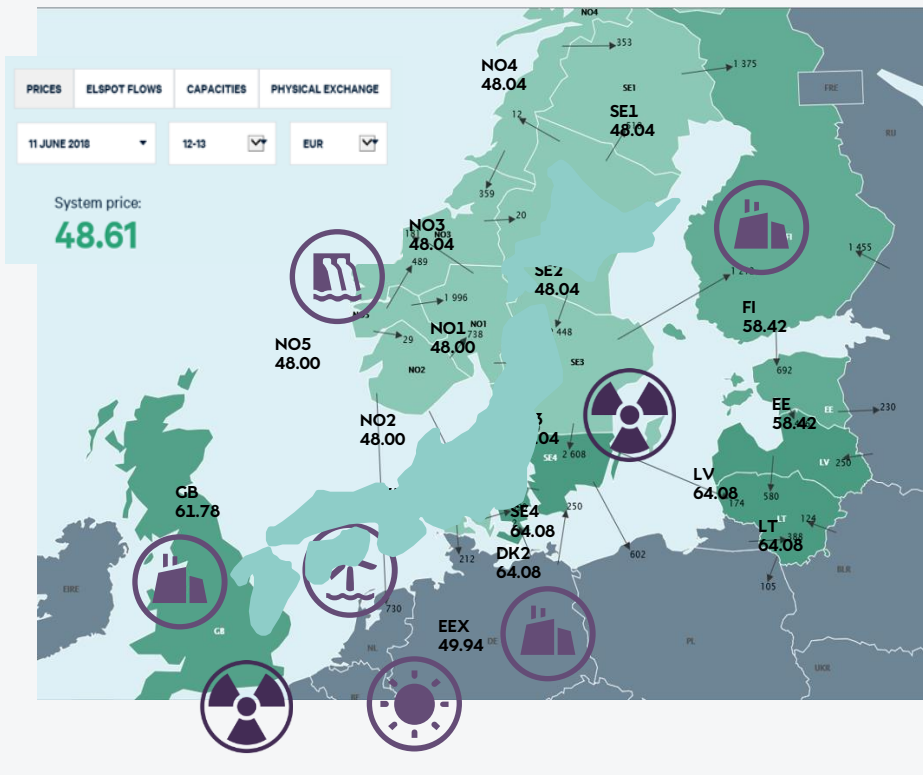
## Building flexibility into a new biomass CHP in Esbjerg



### Features of a new Esbjerg CHP (FiD expected in 2019)

- The CHP co-produce heat and power in the range from 20-100%
- Heat pump driven by flue gas condensation increases heat efficiency
- Bypass (full and partial) opportunity makes it possible to only produce heat
- The electric boiler can make the plant a net electricity consumer
- Other possibilities such as GigaStorage and batteries for ancillary services are also considered

# Seamless trade integrates wind and distributes flexible resources across the region

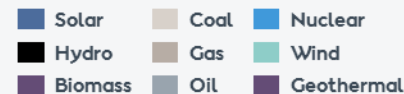


Source: Nordpollspot.com: <https://www.nordpoolgroup.com/Market-data1/#/nordic/map>

- Nordpool, EEX and other exchanges couples markets from North to South of Europe
- >70 % market share in Nordpool on the day-ahead market in 2017
- Connects hydro in Norway with the thermal plants and nuclear
- Zonal pricing in the Nordic Countries reveals grid congestions

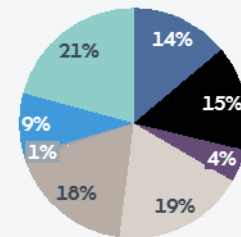
## ➤ Many similarities between Japan and Northern Europe

2016	The Nordics, UK and Germany	Japan
Capita	172 mill.	127 mill.
Power consump.	1250 TWh	1000 TWh
Power capacity	318 GW	290 GW (incl. nuclear)

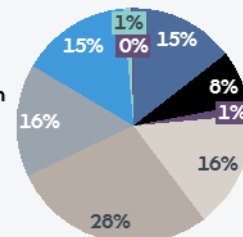


## Share of capacity for electricity production 2016

### The Nordics/ Germany/UK



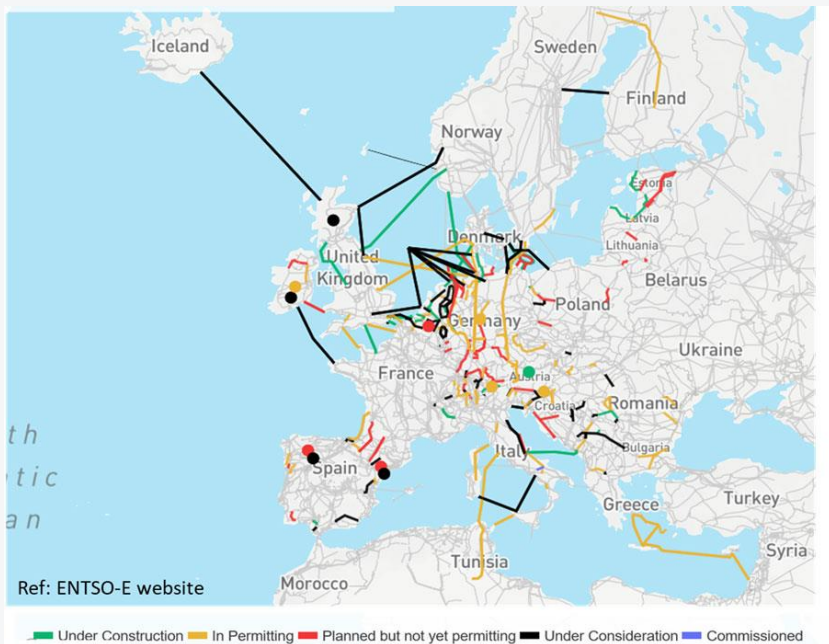
### Japan



Source: Bloomberg Energy Finance (nuclear capacity for Japan from 2014 from IEA "Energy Policies of Japan 2016",

# The Energy Union: Integrate and decarbonise

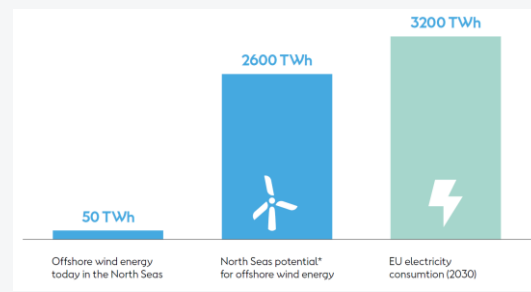
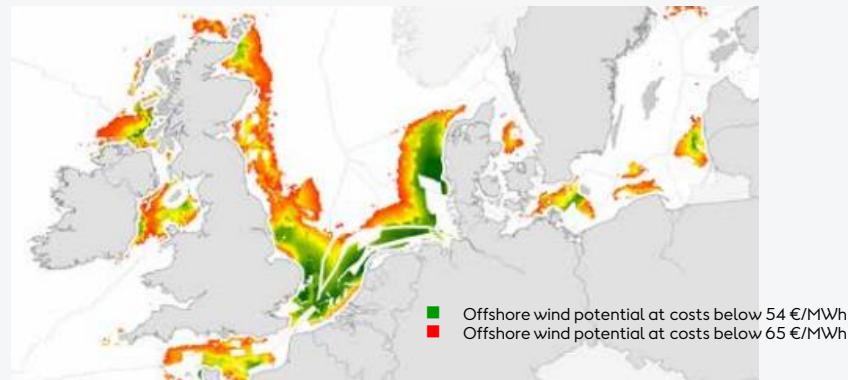
## Build and utilise infrastructure



Source: ENTSO-E TYNDP (Ten year development plan). Overview of possible European energy futures up to 2040, based on energy scenarios.

## Offshore wind potential in North Seas

Potential at costs below 65€/MWh by 2030, including transmission



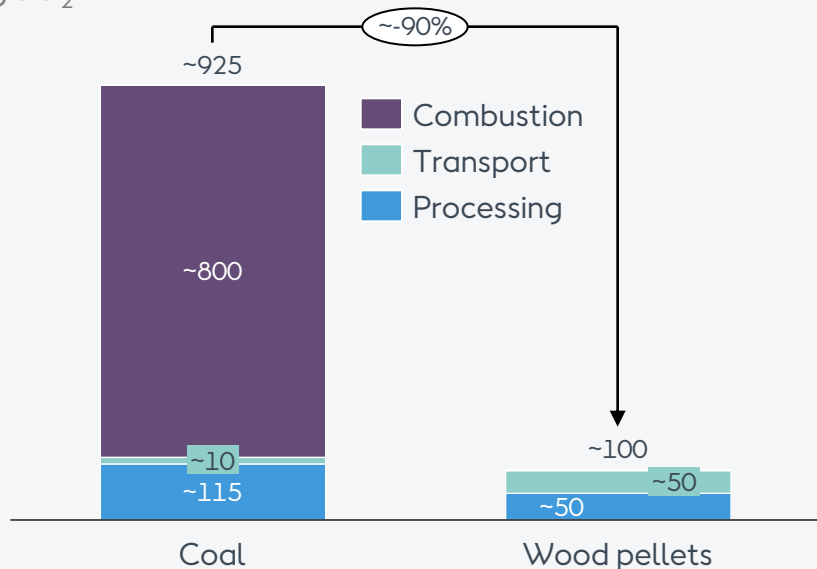
Source: BVG Associates for WindEurope, 2017

**Thank you**

# Effective enforcement of biomass sustainability criteria ensures real decarbonisation

## Ørsted ensure sustainable sourcing of biomass

CO<sub>2</sub> reductions from sustainable biomass-to-energy  
gCO<sub>2</sub> / KWh



## Biomass sustainability criteria

- ✓ Replanting of trees
- ✓ Use of waste wood and thinnings
- ✓ Independent certification and auditing
- ✓ Protection of high conservation-value habitats
- ✓ Biodiversity conservation
- ✓ Other sustainability criteria (incl. legal and regulatory requirements)

## Sustainable Biomass Partnership

Ørsted

drax

VATTENFALL

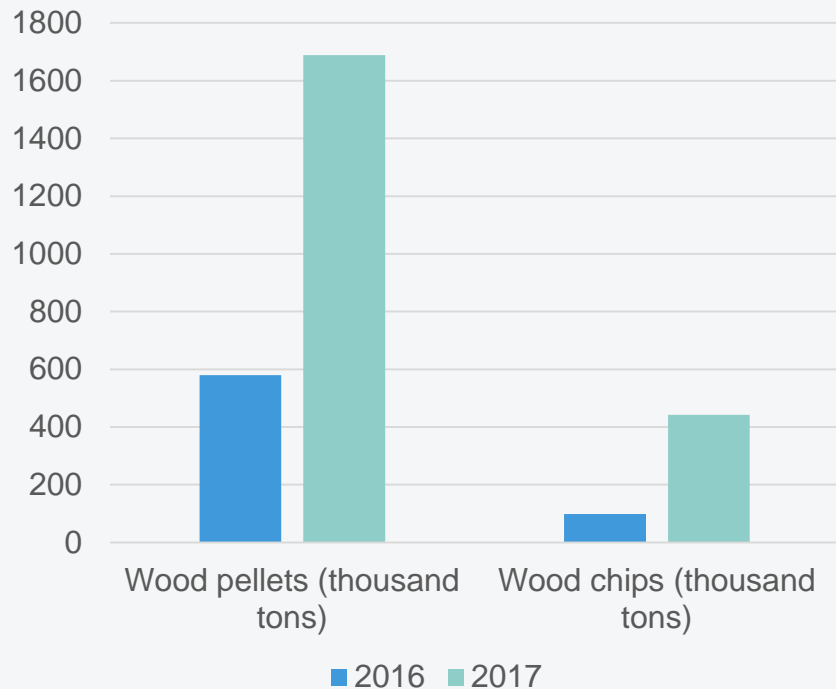
HOFOR

e.on

RWE

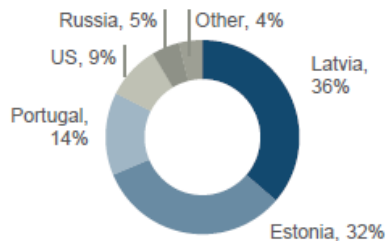
ENGIE

## Biomass market are global



### Diversified sources of biomass

Wood pellet origin, 2016



- Mix of contracts with different lengths (10-year, 2-3 year, annual and spot)
- Chips are sourced from Denmark and neighbouring countries, incl. the Baltics