

PLAN. INNOVATE. ENGAGE.

ETIP SNET Vision 2050: transition and market implications

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Who are the stakeholders of ETIP SNET?





















































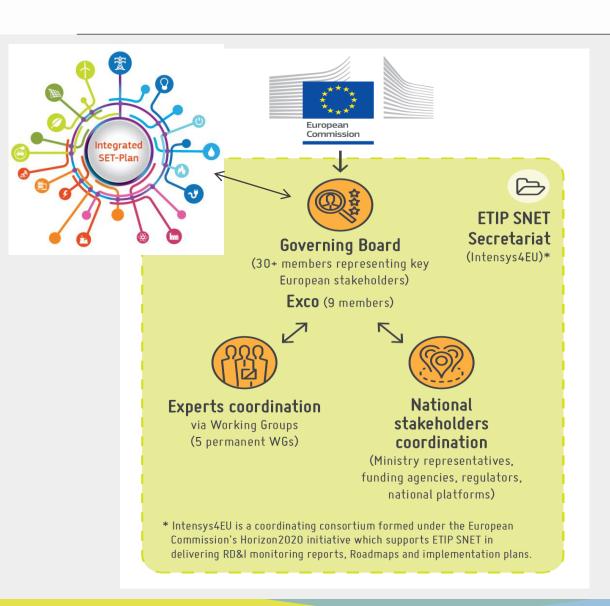








ETIP SNET's organisation





WG1

Reliable, economic and efficient smart grid system



WG2

Storage technologies and sector interfaces



WG3

Flexible Generation



WG4

Digitisation of the electricity system and customer participation



WG5

Innovation implementation in the business environment

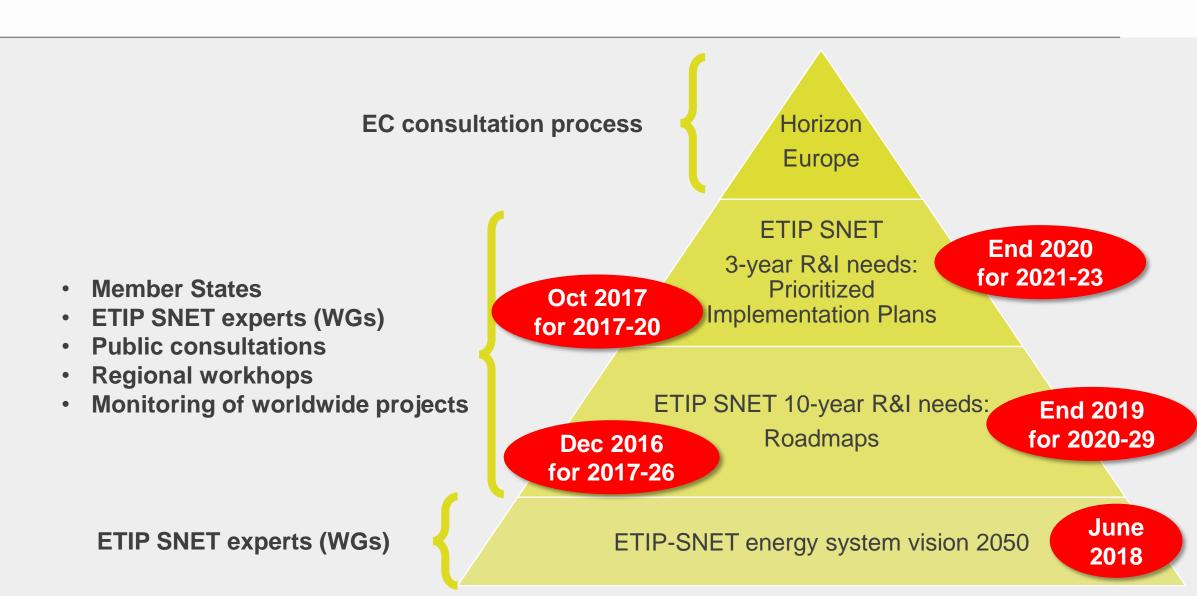


NSCG

National Stakeholders Coordination Group



ETIP SNET RANGE ETIP SNET RD&I prioritization process





ETIP SNET PLAN The ETIP SNET Vision 2050

Goal 2050

The transition

RD&I Needs

RD&I Environment

Energy systems for European society

• Three pillars: environment, markets, security of supply

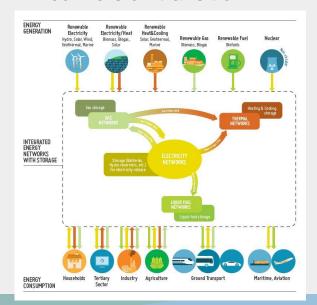


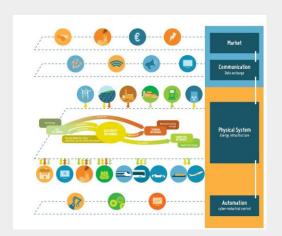
Towards integrated energy systems

- Today ... Tomorrow
- Challenges and opportunities
- Storage and conversion transition

- Services
- Markets
- Digitalization
- Technologies and integration
 Strategic Approach to

- Framework
- European Industry
- Managing Economic Disruption
- RD&I





Building

Blocks





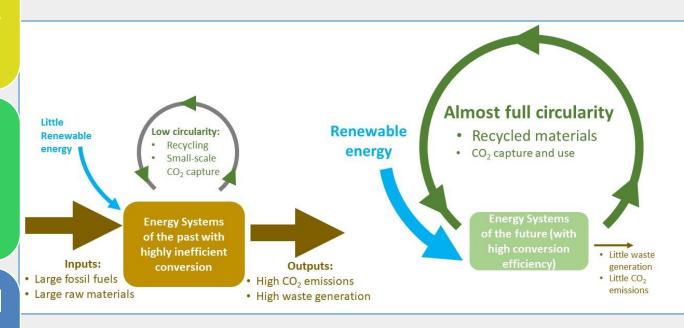
1. Goal 2050:

Integrating Smart Networks for the Energy Transition: Serving Society and Protecting the Environment

A low-carbon, secure, reliable, resilient, accessible, cost-efficient, and market-based pan-European integrated energy system

supplying the whole economy and paving the way for a fully CO2-neutral and circular economy by the year 2050,

while maintaining and extending global European industrial leadership in energy systems during the energy transition.





Households

Tertiary Sector

Industry

2. The Transition:

Pathway towards the Vision

Towards integrated energy systems Renewable Renewable Renewable Electricity Electricity/Heat heat & cooling Renewable Fuel Renewable Gas Nuclear Hydro, Solar, Wind, Biomass, Biogas, Solar, Geothermal, Biomass, Bioaas Geothermal, Marine Marine INTEGRATED ENERGY SYSTEMS OF THE FUTURE Heating and Cooling Gas storage storage Thermal networks Gas networks Gas to Heat (GtH) (heating and cooling) Power (Gtp) Electricity Storage (Batteries, Hydro 4 Networks reservoirs, etc) for electricity release Power to Liquid (PtL) Liquid fuel Liquid fuel networks ENERGY CONSUMPTION Transport Sector Maritime, Aviation

Agriculture



ETIP SNET PLAN. INDIVATE: SNET

Energy System: Integration of Market, Communication, Physical system, and Automation Layers







European Leadership in World Economy



Managing economic disruption and job creation



Strategy for RD&I on Governance, Funding, Financing



Act today: Bring stakeholders together, guide paths, link platforms and stakeholders, communicate societal benefits

Transition and market implications

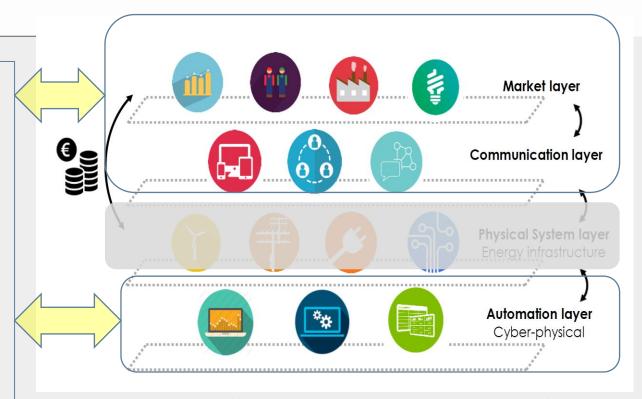


ETIP SNET Vision: innovative markets, systems,

services

User-friendly services – the active customer in the center

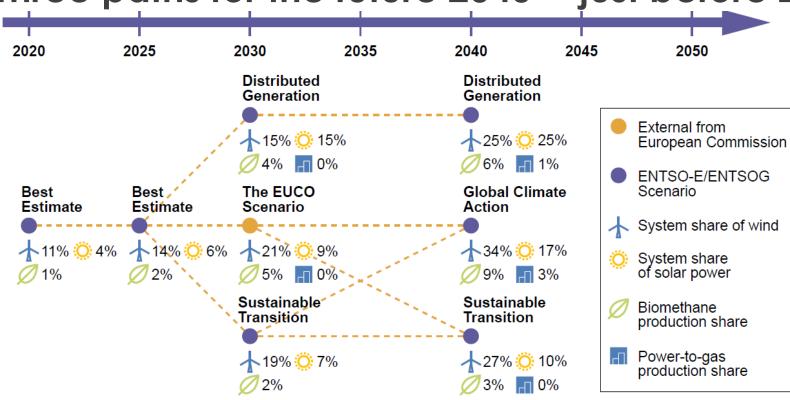
- Shared platforms: for data exchange and integrated decision making
- Aggregation: smartness for EV, Batteries, heat pumps, Power to Gas
- Optimised and interconnected services: real-time information to all users for contributions to system balancing and resilience
- Decentralised, peer to peer control: for local energy communities
- Automated demand response: Electricity, heating and cooling for households, industry and commerce
- Data Privacy and Ownership: Smart Meters, consider citizen's rights versus grid operator needs, interoperability, system security needs
- Cyber Security: for energy system state monitoring and control, for ICT networks, considering critical system operation and market process needs, from transmission to local levels



The goal of **efficient markets** is met by means of:

- Informed prosumer choices
- Tailored info services
- Procurement of any energy-related needs anytime
- Automatic, market-based balancing of unplanned deviations in real-time
- Integrated infrastructure for all energy vectors with electricity system as backbone

Three paths for the future 2040 - just before 2050



ENTSO-E TYNDP 2018

While coping with "4D"

fitsation entralisation cordination

New Challenge moving forward: the '4D'

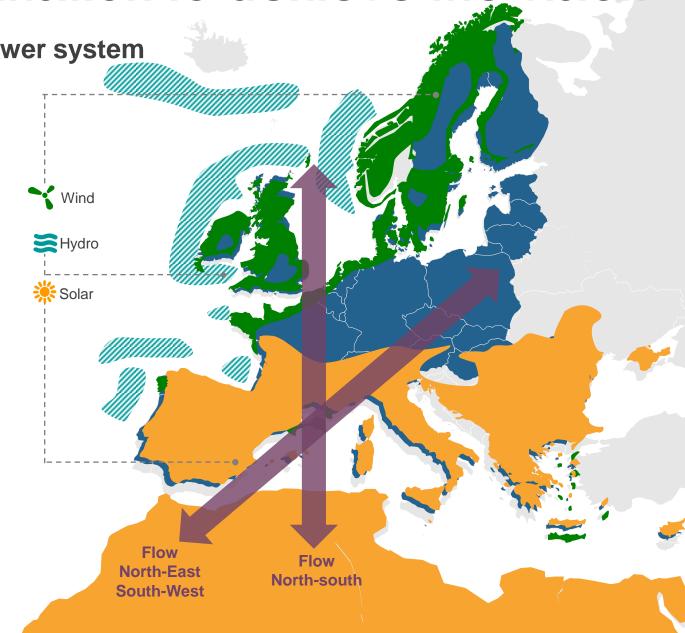


Accelerating energy transition to achieve the vision

32% renewables by 2030 = +/-55% for the power system

CHALLENGES

- System stability & inertia
- New connections
- Changing power flows & congestions
- Unlocking flexibility together with DSOs
- New Digital Orchestration

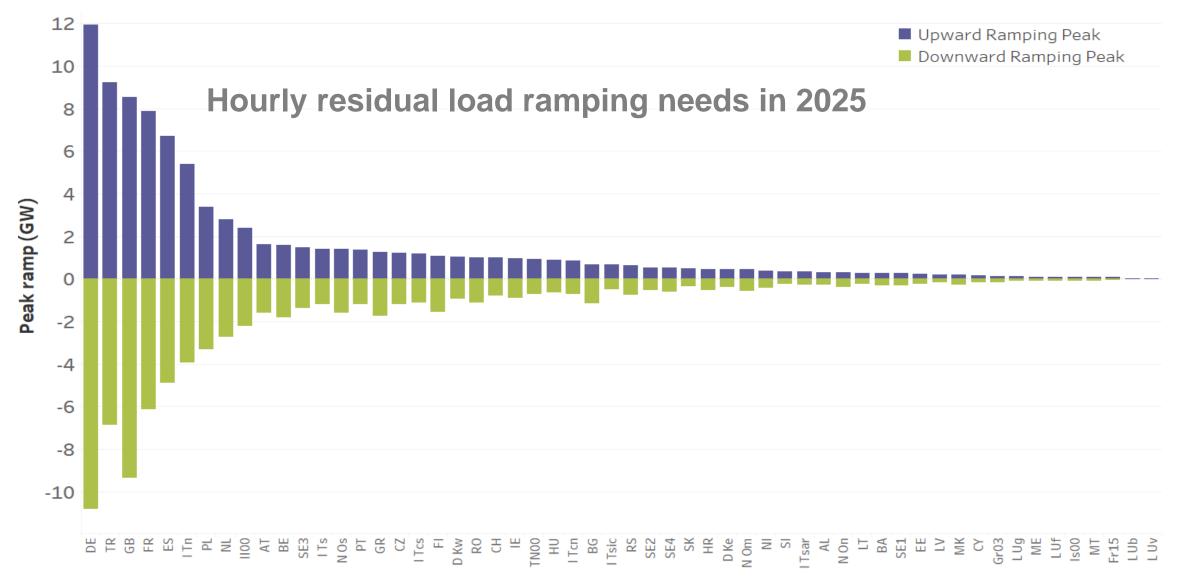


Energy Transition: the flexibility challenge is real

- 50% Of the generating capacity from variable RES by 2030
- Additional GW of wind and PV to be connected by 2030
- Countries with wind and solar outputs likely **higher than 80% demand** already in 2025
- 20% Reduction of dispatchable capacity margin over peak load

- Distributed generation impacts the whole grid and power system
- 2 Enhancing and valuing the flexibility potential is fundamental
- Cross-border flows take advantage of the variety of generation mix and patterns
- Active consumers are needed for the whole system
- 5 TSO-DSO Coordination is key

Ramping will require high hourly flexibility



How to meet the flexibility challenge?

Improve price signals

- Enable scarcity pricing in all timeframes
- Integrate RES into the market by removing priority dispatch & make them balance responsible
- Complete integration of ID and balancing markets to increase liquidity

Enhance Demand Response

- Open participation to all markets directly, via supplier or via aggregator
- Dynamic pricing and hedging opportunities
- Easy to switch suppliers
- Data management, smart meters and hubs

Stronger cooperation

- Regional TSO cooperation
- Stronger NRAs' and MSs' cooperation
- Policy regions
- DSO-TSO coordinated use of distributed flexibilities
- "EU Framework" for CRM
 - Adequacy-based
 - Cross border participation

Stronger and more interconnected European grid - TYNDP

Market design

Market design to incite:

Investments in flexibility services

Market actors to adapt behaviour to system needs

Develop markets where flexibilities are valued at best

This will reduce the costs of the power system overall

Regulation for Innovation (1)

New Regulatory needs

- Need to adapt current regulation
- Shift to forward looking incentive regulation

New regulation objectives

- Both **CAPEX and OPEX driven innovations** should be covered through tariffs when more efficient and/or better for society at large.
- Should not only take into account TSO cost-efficiency but also:
 - Market Stakeholder benefits
 - Cross-border pan European benefits
 - European and regional dimension
- Investments should be made according to a reference architecture & sets of interoperability standards for reduced Total Cost of Ownership





THE REGULATORY perspective

Allow the coordinated use of flexibility for the most valuable purpose

Create a clear framework for Distributed Resource

Incentivise innovation in regulated business

Bring RES to the market

Strike for the right balance between OPEX and CAPEX

Set a framework for data management



PRICES SIGNAL REFLECTING REAL COST OF ELECTRICITY



Prices should **drive power usage**, dispatch and investments Prices should thus **reflect the actual situation** of the system

Allow scarcity prices

Imbalance prices fully cost-reflective

Market-based price for RES

Introduce dynamic pricing at retail level Allow development of risk-hedging products to protect oneself against volatility of prices

What steps forward to improve RES integration into the market?

- Phase out of the priority dispatch for RES unless it does not increase (re)dispatching costs
 - All RES need to have balancing responsibilities
 - RES support level to be determined competitively
 - Create conditions for regional (and eventually European) framework for RES support



Regulation for Innovation (2)

New regulation objectives

- Both **CAPEX and OPEX driven innovations** should be covered through tariffs when more efficient and/or better for society at large.
- Should not only take into account TSO cost-efficiency but also:
 - Market Stakeholder benefits
 - Cross-border pan European benefits
 - European and regional dimension
- Investments should be made according to a reference architecture & sets of interoperability standards for reduced Total Cost of Ownership
- Financing innovation:
 - R&I spending should be facilitated and covered in tariffs.
 - R&I costs should be evaluated as a separate budget, with an R&I
 plan proposed by TSO and evaluated by relevant stakeholders
 - Foster current EU funding schemes, focusing on power system and its integration with digital network as a strategic enabler for the energy transition.
 - Set up pilot projects with ad-hoc funding for large integration projects of Digital into TSO Core businesses, first-of-a-kind projects
- Costs from innovation actions coming from new European regulation (e.g. Risk preparedness regulation) should be covered through tariffs



