

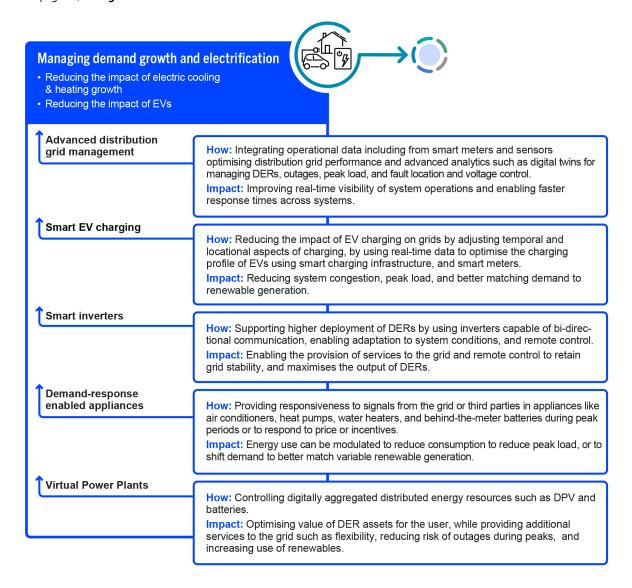
Corrigendum: Unlocking Smart Grid Opportunities in Emerging Markets and Developing Economies

Issued: 9 February 2024

Link to report: https://www.iea.org/reports/unlocking-smart-grid-opportunities-in-emerging-

markets-and-developing-economies

## On page 42, the figure below





## Was replaced with updated notice:

## **Preparing for the future** Improving resilience • Improving energy system planning **Grid infrastructure** How: Virtual mapping (e.g. using GIS, AI/ML) of the location and technical digital records specifications of network assets. It can be used for analysis and to simulate grid behaviour under different conditions. Impact: Supports evidence-based decisions, including predictive maintenance and reducing the rate of failures, on planning and targeting investments. Resilience planning How: Mainstreaming long-term resilience as a planning objective, including other sectors and hazards outside electric utilities' usual exercises (disaster risk management, water, variable renewable resource availability) Impact: Promotes long-term cost and risk management, shifting towards more modern regulatory models. TDER forecasting How: Big data analytics (smart meter, weather, economic indicators, load demand, sensors) can be combined in mathematical models aided by ML and Al. Impact: Forecasting DER growth at levels closer to the end consumer can help integrate large amounts of DERs, particularly in weaker networks; improve system management; and improve distribution network planning. Multi-scale and multi-objective planning How: New, multi-scale analytical tools can plan for DER growth in tandem with grid expansion, model new energy projects within digital twins and create multiple grid development pathways considering a range of policy objectives. Impact: Grid planning efforts can be combined with renewable deployment policies, electrification and access policies, large-scale efficiency interventions, or transport planning to achieve more efficient outcomes.