

Distribution Networks: the hidden challenges and solutions

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IEA Electricity Security Action Plan (ESAP) Workshop "Future Challenges for Electricity Security" Paris, 1 October 2013



EURELECTRIC represents the EU electricity industry – all across the electricity value chain



Continuous growth of subsidised RES while competitive part of the electricity sector is shrinking



RES installed capacity (MW)

RES development independent of market conditions (e.g. demand)

Running hours of CCGTs in CWE and Spain





The majority of the new producers are connected to the distribution grids and must be integrated there



L Loads Source: EDP

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Integration of distributed RES requires fundamental change in distribution system design





Distribution grid planning: optimise investments in assets



Distribution network operation:

ensure reliability and quality of supply

Planning - Network Reinforcements While asset utilization rate may drop, network investments needs do not



Power flows between transmission and distribution network in Italy, 2010-2012 Source: Enel Distribuzione

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System Operation becomes more complex **Generation output on distribution networks** often exceeds local load in some areas

Example: E.on Bayern

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Accelerating change makes innovation at distribution level an imperative



"Active System Management" allowing for greater interaction between the key network processes combined with grid automation would optimize the distribution network

New types of network access could help reduce network investments

Standardised annual duration curve



Source: RWE

Flexibility will be key for solving distribution grid constraints

DSO: local demand for flexibility Voltage control Reactive power Thermal capacity



Grid users supply flexibility

Decentralised generation Decentralised storage Complex domestic DSM



TSO or market: global demand for flexibility Balancing power Wholesale market

Customers use flexibility themselves

Flexibility will be key for solving distribution grid constraints (cntd)



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New complexity will further increase the need for information exchange between system operators and market players

Each distribution network should be assessed individually to ensure a technically acceptable, cost-effective balance between different solutions

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IMPROGRESS project - Comparison of BAU distribution Investments and maintenance costs (WP4) and costs when applying active system management solutions (WP5) for a Spanish distribution network

#1 Innovation-friendly network regulation



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Distribution network investments share within overall network investment is expected to rise from 2/3 by 2020 to 4/5 by 2050

Main investors in Smart Grids pilots are DSOs



*upper range values considered



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Source: EURELECTRIC, Regulation for Smart Grids, 2011



Rules and regulation should be adapted to steer the most cost-efficient system solutions



#2 Unlocking the potential of "downstream" flexibility



European industry EBIT, EUR billions

1 Includes power sales and new downstream (distributed generation and storage, electric vehicle infrastructure, new downstream products and services, power flow optimization)

- 2 Includes smart grids
- 3 Assuming no change in commodity prices vs. today

Source: McKinsey Industry vision team analysis



Creating a flexible electricity system



A real system approach to cope with the RES development in Europe



Thank you for your attention!

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http://www.eurelectric.org/power-distribution