

Smart Grid Projects of Common Interest

#smartPCI

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Regulation Documents Projects Reasons



- Introduces 12 priority corridors and areas including
 Smart Grids deployment → Smart Grid Regional Group
- Defines **Smart Grid** as...

a network efficiently integrating the behaviour and actions of all users connected to it (generators, consumers and those that do both) in order to ensure an economically efficient, sustainable electricity system with low losses and high quality and security of supply and safety



1. Meet general criteria – Article 4.1

- ✓ Necessity for the smart grids deployment priority area
- ✓ Overall benefits outweigh its costs
 - → Cost-Benefit Analysis
- Geographic criterion
 - Directly crosses a border of two Member States or one Member state and EEA country

or

□ Has a significant cross-border impact (Annex IV.1)



Significant cross-border impact – Annex IV.1(e)

- Equipment and installations at high-voltage and mediumvoltage level designed for a voltage of 10 kV or more
- By its impact it involves TSOs and DSOs from at least two Member States
 - ✓ which together cover at least 50 000 users
 - ✓ in a consumption area of at least 300 GWh/year
 - ✓ at least 20 % originate from renewable energy sources



2. Meet specific criteria – Article 4.2(c)

- integration and involvement of network users with new technical requirements with regard to their electricity supply and demand;
- efficiency and interoperability of electricity transmission and distribution in day-to-day network operation;
- network security, system control and quality of supply;
- ✓ optimised planning of future cost-efficient network investments;
- market functioning and customer services;
- ✓ involvement of users in the management of their energy usage;



3. Receive implementation support

- Projects of common interest are eligible to receive
 - Union financial assistance for studies and,
 - under certain conditions, for works in the form of grants
 - or in the form of innovative financial instruments.

This will ensure that tailor-made support can be provided to those projects of common interest which are not viable under the existing regulatory framework and market conditions.

 Towards the National Regulatory Authority: Projects of common interest included on the Union list shall become an integral part of the relevant regional investment plans and of the relevant national 10year network development plans and other national infrastructure plans concerned, as appropriate.



Papers to understand Smart Grid PCIs



JRC SCIENTIFIC AND POLICY REPORTS

Evaluation of Smart Grid projects within the Smart Grid Task Force Expert Group 4 (EG4)

> Application of the Assessment Framework for Energy Infrastructure Projects of Common Interest in the field of Smart Grids Vincenzo Giordano, Joint Research Centre Julija Vasiljevska, Joint Research Centre Sulvia Vinielo, Joint Research Centre

Constantina Filiou, DG Energy Sebastian Gras, DG Energy Marija Mrdeza, DG Energy

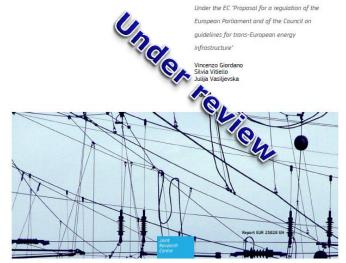
2013





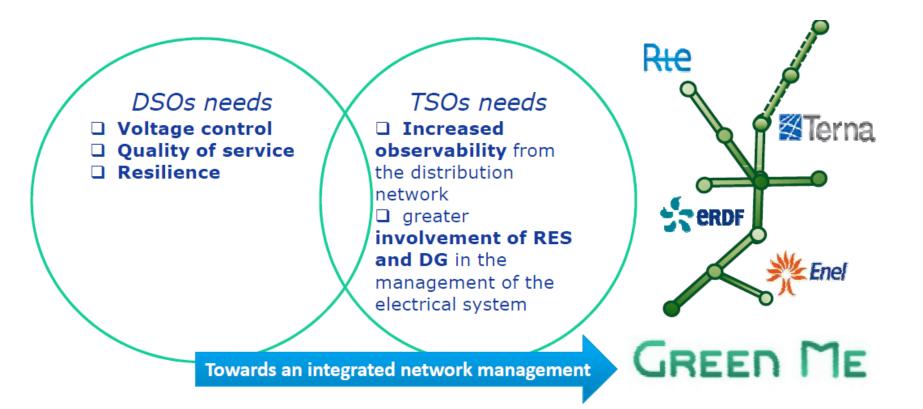
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DEFINITION OF AN ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECTS OF COMMON INTEREST IN THE FIELD OF SMART GRIDS





Green-Me





Green-Me



 Advanced aggregated forecasting of RES generation connected to the distribution grid

RES integration

 Realization of an advanced control system communicating with the renewable generators

Asset management

 Digital monitoring of MV cables to optimize the life span of assets

Increased interaction Between TSO – DSO & TSO-TSO

- Modulation of power generation and loads
- Optimization of the cross-border power flows

Power flow management

 ✓ Innovative solutions to improve the management of active and reactive power flows

Storage

 Use of storage in primary substation in order to obtain a more predictable load profile at the DSO-TSO interface

Energy



North Atlantic Green Zone

- Project will implement Smart Grid technologies on an infrastructural scale
- Marriage of intelligent electrical networks, high-speed communications and IT, coupled with increased cross-border connectivity

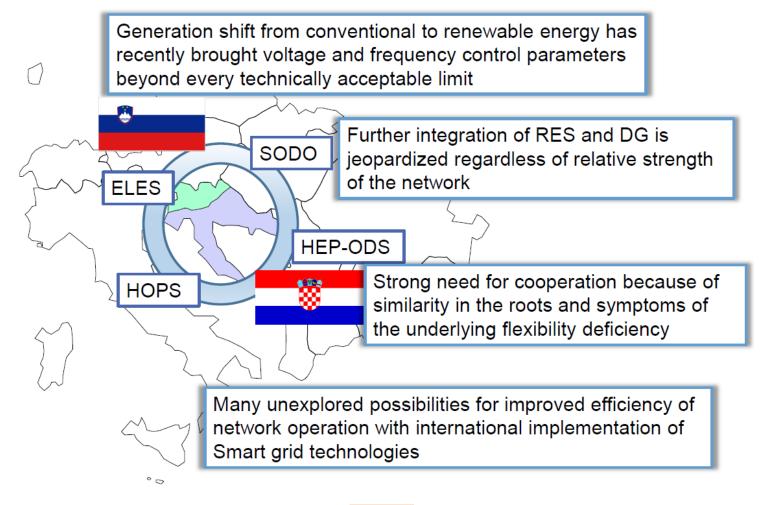
Objectives

- Mitigate the technical challenges presented by increasing distributed renewable generation penetration levels
- Improve continuity and security of supply
- Reduce losses and deliver energy efficiencies
- Increase cross-border connectivity and System Operator collaboration





SINCRO.GRID





SINCRO.GRID

- VOLTAGE DEVIATIONS
- RES INTEGRATION
- INCREASED ENERGY TRANSFER
- BALANCING AND POWER FLOW MANAGEMENT

International real time control centre

Compensation devices

Dynamic thermal rating

Storage





SINCRO.GRID

Assessment of FNPV and investment costs

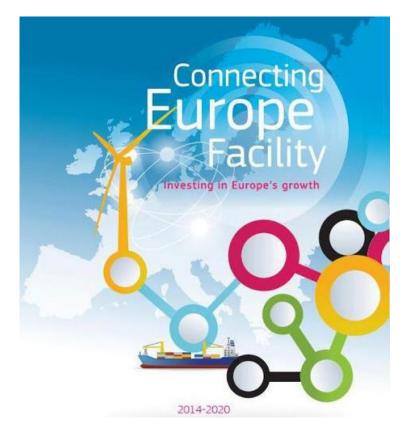
Investment costs	FNPV
88,5 M€	-53,0 M€

Societal NPV of the SINCRO.GRID project

	Low	Mid	High
Slovenia	23.939.604	96.559.925	106.702.030
Croatia	14.493.454	59.873.923	86.656.680
Neighboring countries	11.020.545	79.954.548	183.983.206



Connecting Europe Facility 2014-2020



Budget 5.35 billion Euro in Energy

- 1. Grants for Studies up to 50% co-financing
- Grants for Works up to 50% co-financing (exceptionally 75%)
- Financial instruments (debt, hybrid, equity) – also for cooperate financing
- 4. Accelerated planning and permit granting





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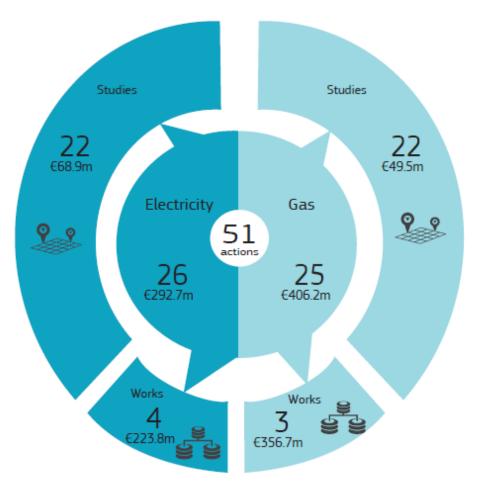
Table 1 North Atlantic Green Zone: evaluation of project impact against the first policy criterion

Level of sustainability	Project impact		
	KPI was positively assessed to 311.6 kg/MWh. NAGZ is expected to reduce the CO2 emissions, due to:		
KPI ^a1 Reduction of Green House Gas Emissions	 Energy savings as a result of CVR, 20 kV conversion, dynamic sectionalisation Increased planned RES generation (relative to the BaU scenario) and additional RES connection to the 38 kV and 110 kV network due to variable access provision. Key assumption: Wind curtailment reduction from 25% (BaU) to 6% (SG scenario). 		
KPI ^b ₁ Environmental impact of electricity grid infrastructure	 The projects is expected to have positive environmental impact due to reduced needs of overhead lines, mainly through: Increase of energy efficiency (via CVR, dynamic sectionalisation and 20 kV network conversion) Increased MV network capacity through 20 kV network conversion Transmission network and generation capacity deferral Deployment of next generation amorphous core transformers (low noise pollution). 		

Policy Criteria



Connecting Europe Facility 2014 and 2015



- Three calls for proposals were launched between 2014 and 2015 under the CEF Energy programme
- In 2014 and 2015, 54 proposals were selected for funding for a total amount of €796.6 million.
- 51 grant agreements were signed for a total amount of €700 million CEF funding and another grant agreement will be signed early 2016.

https://ec.europa.eu/inea/sites/inea/files/cef_energy_brochure_superfinal_web.pdf