

ACER workshop on electricity storage

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smartEn members



Responsible for 13GW of flexible demand in 15 European countries

Market access of smaller assets

- To avoid discrimination mass market small DERs on household-level should not be treated differently throughout the union to not risk free market distortions by local (protectionist) grid connection rules.
- For small scale small building power-generating units produced in mass, the network code should refer to default type tested communication interfaces derived from IEC standards.
 - Based on IEC Standards such as IEC 61850-7-420 and IEC 62325

Maximum Capacity

- For distributed power-generating modules the maximum capacity shall be evaluated at the connection point as the maximum export power that one or several power-generating modules could offer. By distributed, it is assumed energy resources or assets located on prosumer premises, behind their connection point.
 - For V2G or battery storage, the generating power is always controlled
 - Generating power at the connection will never be the sum of the maximum generating power of each units behind the connection point

Power Generating Categories

- A power-generating module is of type A if its maximum capacity is below the threshold specified in Table 1.
 - Subcategories of type A shall be introduced to ease the harmonisation through the Member States aiming for a better alignment of the minimum of the maximum capacity thresholds across Member States as,
 - (i) maximum capacity between 0,8 kW and 7,4 kW (32 A single phase) (Type A1)
 - (ii) maximum capacity between 7,4 kW and 11,1 kW (single and three phases) (Type A2)
 - (iii) maximum capacity between 11,1 kW and 50 kW (Type A3)
 - (iv) maximum capacity between 50 kW and 250 kW (Type A4)
 - (v) maximum capacity between 250 kW and 1 MW (Type A5)



Thanks

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National 5% peak electricity demand reduction target: 4 options on how to implement it

	A market-based, fit-for-purpose TSO service	A market-based, fit-for-purpose DSO product	Day-ahead wholesale market access to all consumers	Peak demand reduction obligation scheme
Obligated party	TSO	DSO	NRA	Third party
How do consumers receive signals?	Through aggregator/supplier, 1 day before activation, via direct comm (app/e-mail) and/or automated devices			
Financial compensation? For whom? What for?	Activation payments from TSO to aggregators/suppliers during dispatch	Activation payments from DSO to aggregators/suppliers during dispatch	Market compensation to aggregators/suppliers operating as an aggregator	White certificate for the obligated party and market compensation for delivery to the aggregators/suppliers
	Capacity availability payment is an option			
Measurement/Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Through smart meter or sub-meter for ex-post verification - Baseline proposed by aggregators/suppliers and approved by NRA - Measurements to be audited by 3rd parties 			
Reference	In development in UK	In development in Ireland	In development in Luxembourg	Expansion of existing Energy Savings Obligation Schemes