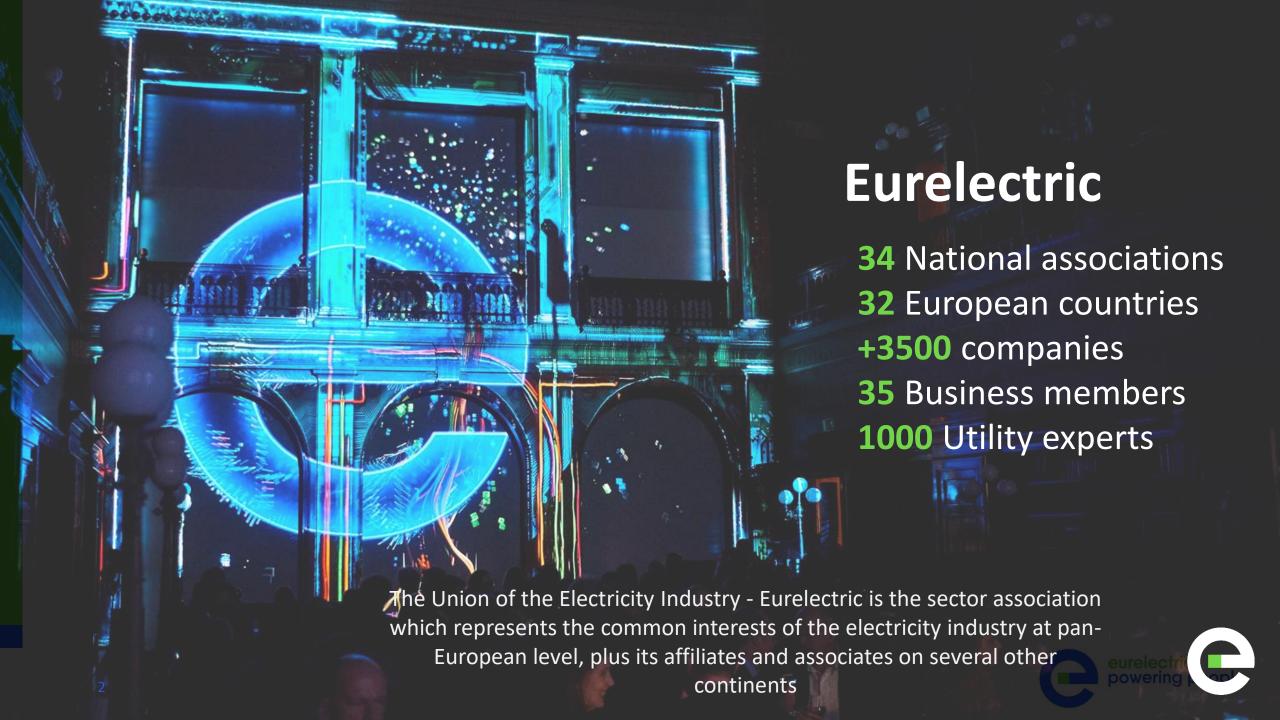
eurelectric

CE4EUIslands – Workshop 5: The Last Mile

main services for DSOs traditionally offered by TPPs

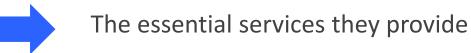
Konstantinos KYPARISSIS, Chair of Network of Experts on Island Systems





Three areas of focus

Why TPPs matter in non interconnected islands?



Why there's a heavy reliance on TPP in these islands?



A mix of causes: regulatory, market and technological issues

3 Where to from here?

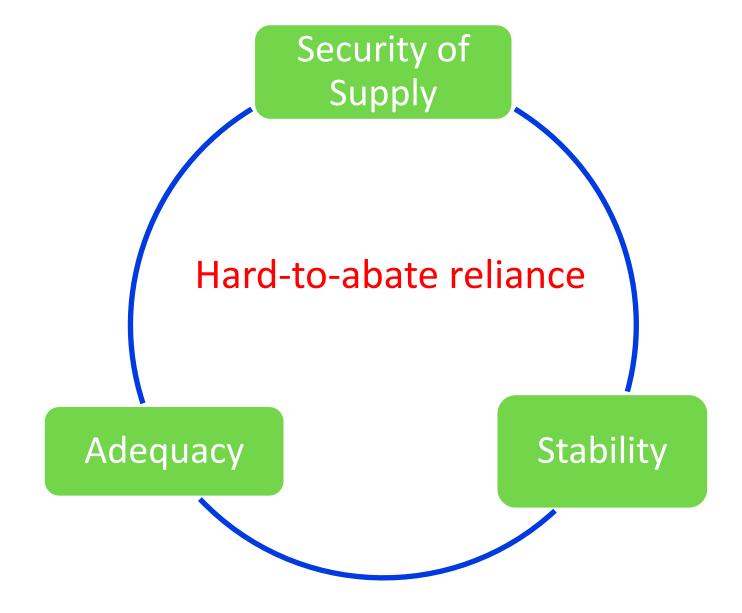


Our policy recommendation to increase the penetration of wind and solar while ensuring security of supply: A grids stability toolbox

Finally, we'll also go through some best practices in Faroe Islands, France and Italy

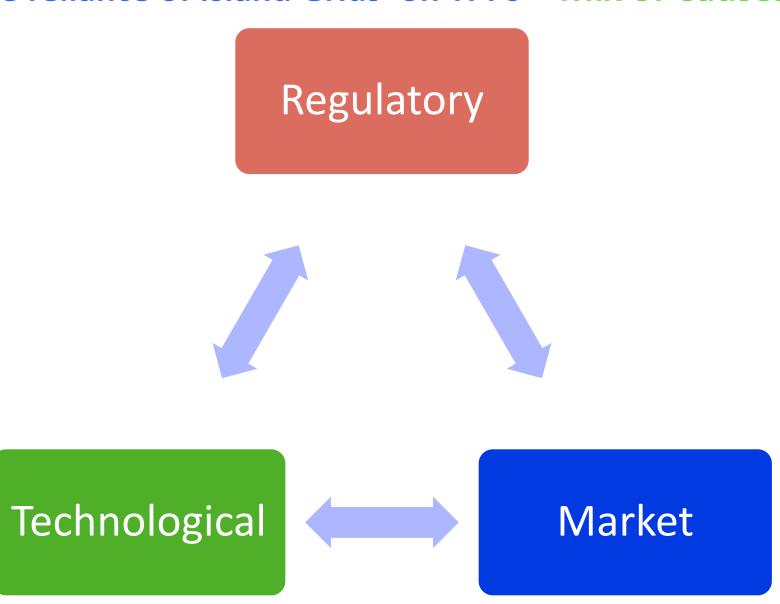


Main Groups of Services for Non-Interconnected Islands offered by TPPs





Hard-to-abate reliance of Island Grids' on TPPs - Mix of Causes





Hard-to-abate reliance of Island Grids' on TPPs

Regulatory issues

- Bundled & Unbundled systems
- > Grid codes formulated based on systems with TPPs
- Non-binding decarbonization targets for islands
- ➤ Absence of regulatory provisions for Grids Stability Tools to support clean energy transition



Hard-to-abate reliance of Island Grids' on TPPs

Technological issues

- > Central control of energy management
- > Grids developed around central dispatch
- Grids developed as uni-directional vs bi-directional needed
- Stable TPPs generation vs intermittent RES
- ➤ Deficit of Grid Stability Volumes from non-synchronous generation



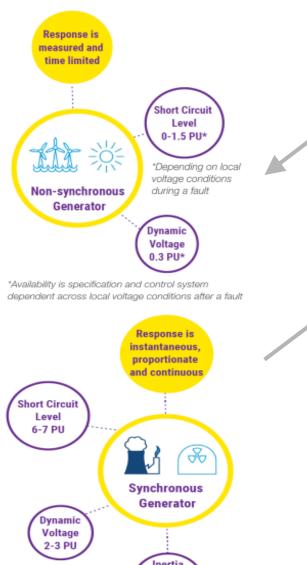
Hard-to-abate reliance of Island Grids' on TPPs

Market issues

- Market size constraints: limited business interest for new capacity & new grid-forming installations
- ➤ Absence of Motives for advanced RES & Grid Stability systems



Transition from fossil-fuelled units – Finding the missing Grid Stability



Major Islands' Grids Challenge for **Stability**:

4

Radical **Change in Generation** mix

Defragmenting Stability:

- 1. Serious emerging deficit of grids stability volumes:
 - inertia,
 - short circuit level,
 - dynamic voltage.
- 2. Missing Stability can be:
 - (a) brought from interconnectors [fragile, under conditions],
 - (b) created from synchronous components [planning]
 - (c) missing!



typically in the range

Policy Recommendation: A grid stability toolbox for weakly or noninterconnected islands

The upcoming European Action plan on Grids is an excellent opportunity to help islands in the uptake of more variable renewable capacity.

The EU and/or relevant national authorities should do 3 things:

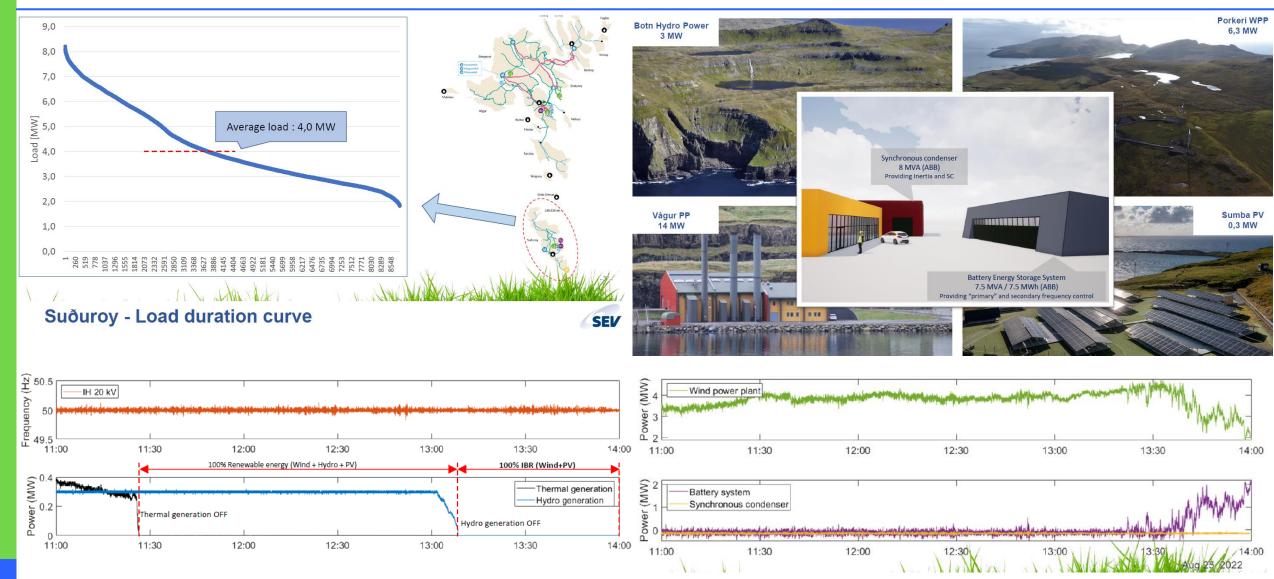
- 1. Enhance Grid Stability Understanding: The Network System Operator responsible for each island electricity system should conduct a focused analysis on assessing its grid stability needs for inertia, short-circuit level and dynamic voltage, and propose detailed solutions based on generation capacity planning and different decarbonization scenarios.
- 2. Update Network Code and formulate Grid forming standards to reflect the decarbonization plans of islands: While there is a general and uniform approach to updating the Network Code, certain shortcomings exist. For instance, the absence of decarbonization targets for islands and criteria for integrating high levels of renewables. Provisions related to ancillarly services, balancing services, and modern technologies and market practices facilitating renewable energy integration have not been fully implemented. Consequently, initiatives striving for high renewables participation on islands often rely on exceptions to the code. In some cases, the delay accumulated in specifying a "grid forming" regulation is also a barrier to a greater penetration of renewables.
- 3. Assess the implementation of a Grid Stability Toolbox: encompassing a range of measures and practices to ensure the reliability of electricity grids. The Network System Operator must ensure that a sufficient volume of inertia, short circuit level and dynamic voltage support is always available, both during their RES transition and afterwards. For this to be possible, targeted policy, market and technology adjustments will be needed, possibly including also the introduction of stability products from non-traditional sources.



Best practices in Faroe Islands, France and Italy



Infrastructure for Security of Supply – Faroe islands Good Practice example

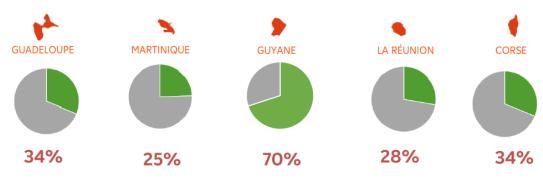


Source: **SEV** Faroe islands, 2023



Repurposing TPP to RES capacity – French Islands Good Practice example





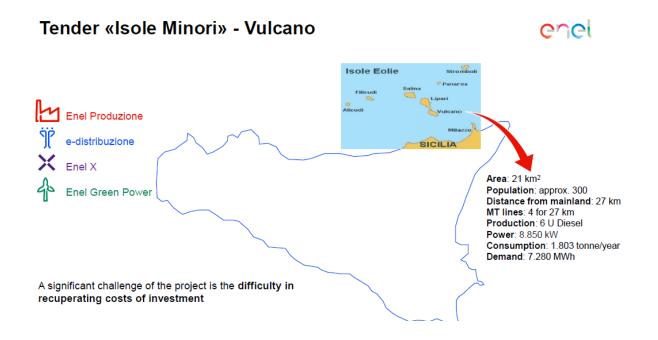
Source: EDF, 2022



Le premier des douze moteurs de la centrale électrique de Port Est fonctionne désormais à la biomasse liquide, un combustible d'origine végétale permettant la production d'électricité verte. D'ici la fin de l'année, "la centrale sera entièrement convertie et ses douze moteurs fonctionneront uniquement avec ce combustible, issu d'huile de colza" annonce EDF. La biomasse liquide remplacera définitivement le fioul. Nous publions le communiqué complet ci-dessous (Photo EDF)



Market Size Consideration – <u>Italian islands</u> Good Practice example





- · The PV plant is not covered by any grants
- Approximately 20% of the project will be covered by the grant
- · Try to cumulate the grant with other types of funding

+ Renewables

+17,2% with the construction of a photovoltaic plant of +700kWp integrated with a battery of 1MWh

Noise and pollution

The integration of a storage system and a Micro Gnd Controller, allows for a increased efficiency of the diesel generator (-7,4%)

+ Security and - BLACKOUT

Better quality of service through installation of a Micro Grid Controller, smart device and Optic fiber

+ Mobility

Integration of charging
stations for electric vehicles
supplied by renewable energy
sources

Source: ENEL, 2023



Thank you!

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