

# The Future of Electricity Network With Disruptive Technologies

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## Trends in Electric Energy Systems

- In Japan, Phase II & III are taking place simultaneously.
  - Power System Reform
  - Acceleration of Renewables: Feed-in-Tariff

**Universal Electricity Delivery** PHASE I

PHASE II

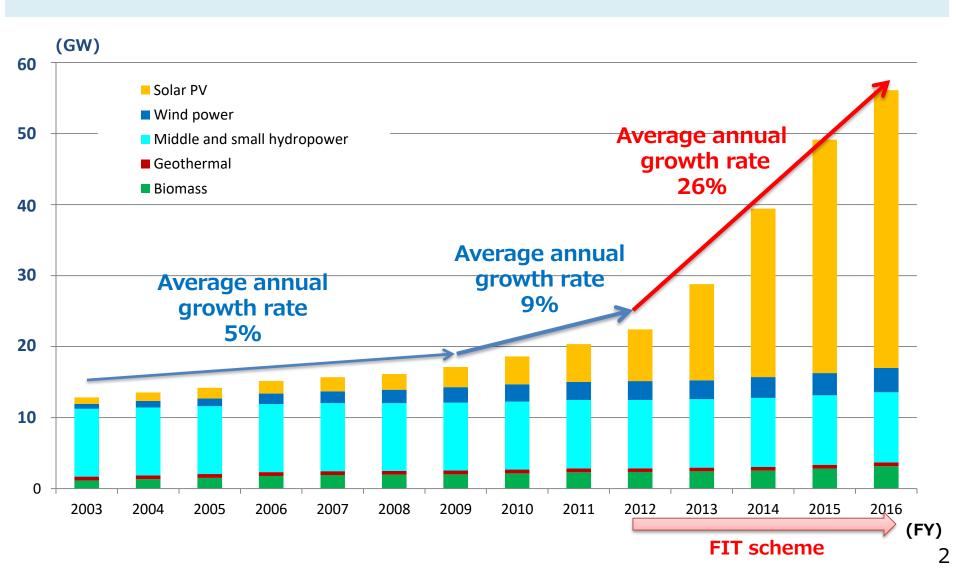
PHASE III

**Economics Deregulation & Market** 

**Society & Customer Oriented Sustainability & Self-production** 

#### **Acceleration of Renewables: Feed-in-Tariff**

- After introduction of FIT in 2012, 26% annual increase in RES introduction.
- Deployment of solar PV increased dramatically: 170% increase since 2012.



#### Characteristics and Challenges in Emerging Power System

□ IEC / MSB (Market Strategy Board) White Paper



# "Advanced Electric Grid Operations with Demand-Side Resources"

# Change Drivers = 5 **D**s

- Decarbonization
- Decentralization
- Deregulation
- Democratization
- Digitalization



#### Challenges = 4 Ls

- Limited Visibility
- Limited Control
- Limited Predictability
- Limited Regulation (Coordination)

#### **Future Grid Operation**

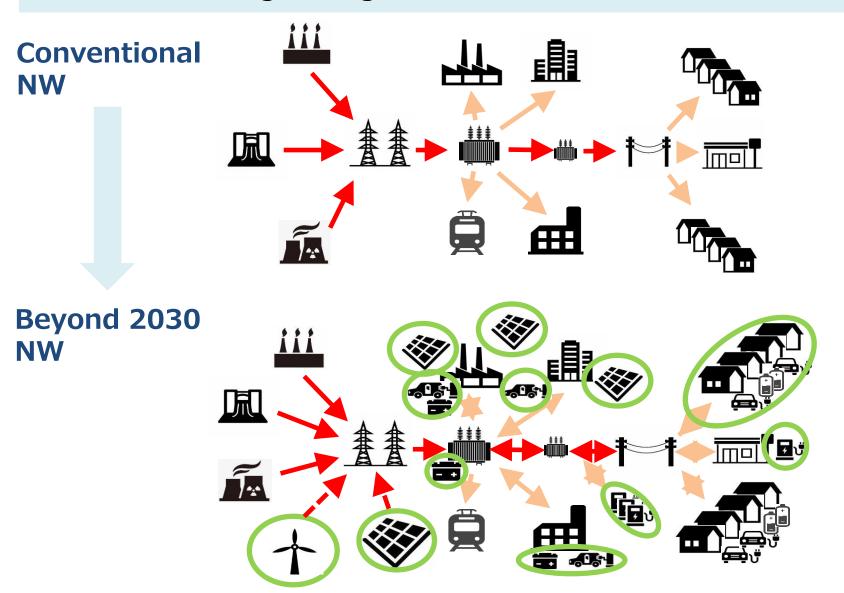
**✓** Aggregation of small resources

✓ PV curtailment

- ✓ Communication link to ISO/TSO
- ✓ Market to accommodate aggregated resources

# **Future of Electric Grid System**

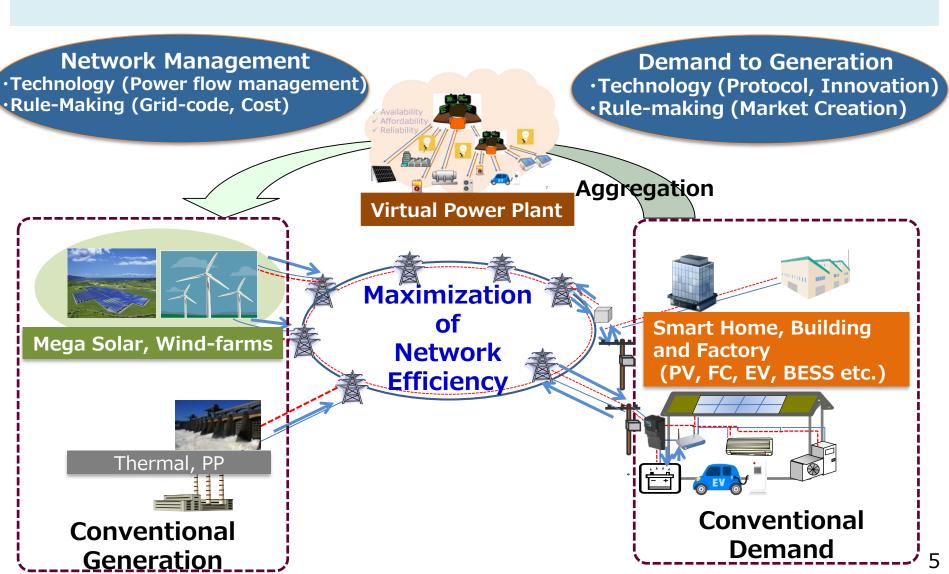
 Beyond 2030, renewables & disruptive technologies will be connected at grid edge



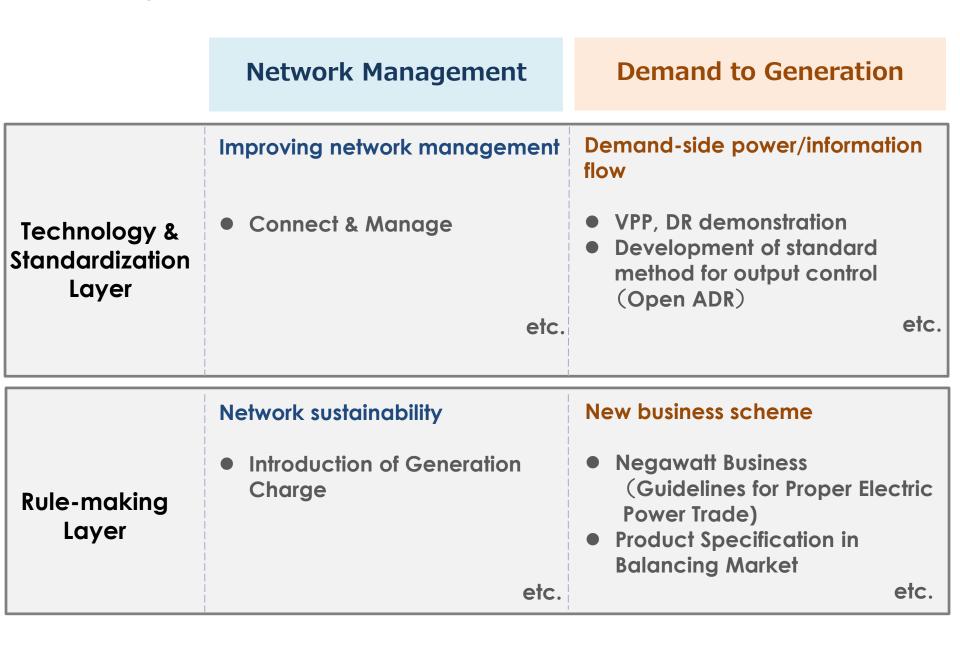
## **Challenges toward Future Grid System**

Key Challenge: Maximization of network efficiency

Approach: Demand to Generation, Network Management

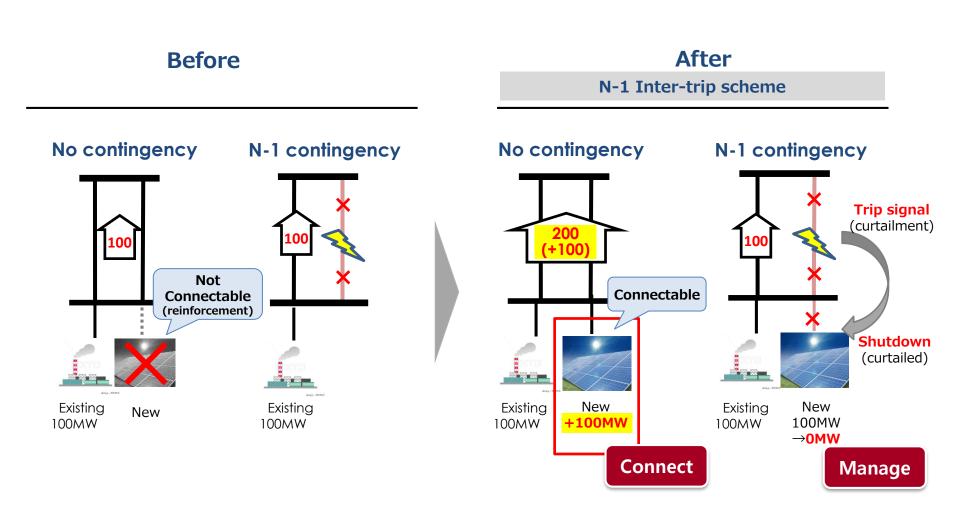


## **Challenges toward Future Grid System**



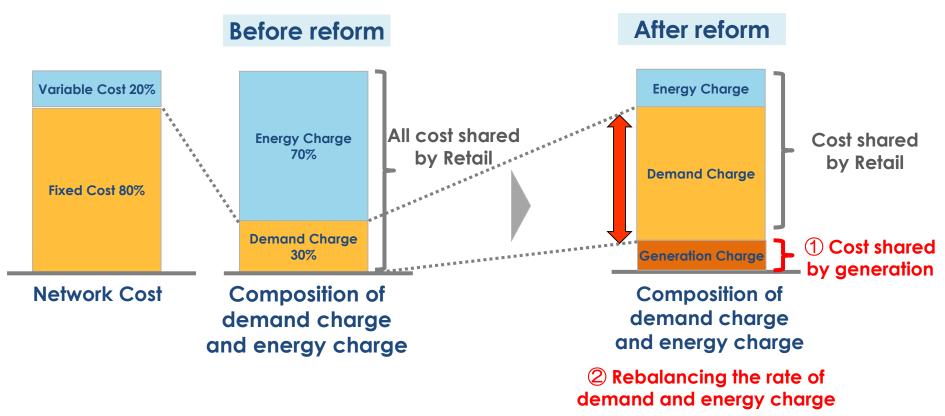
#### Introduction of "Connect and Manage"

 With a view to maximizing the use of existing grids, current grid operation will be revised. EGC has now joined the detailed discussion to revise the grid operation in OCCTO.



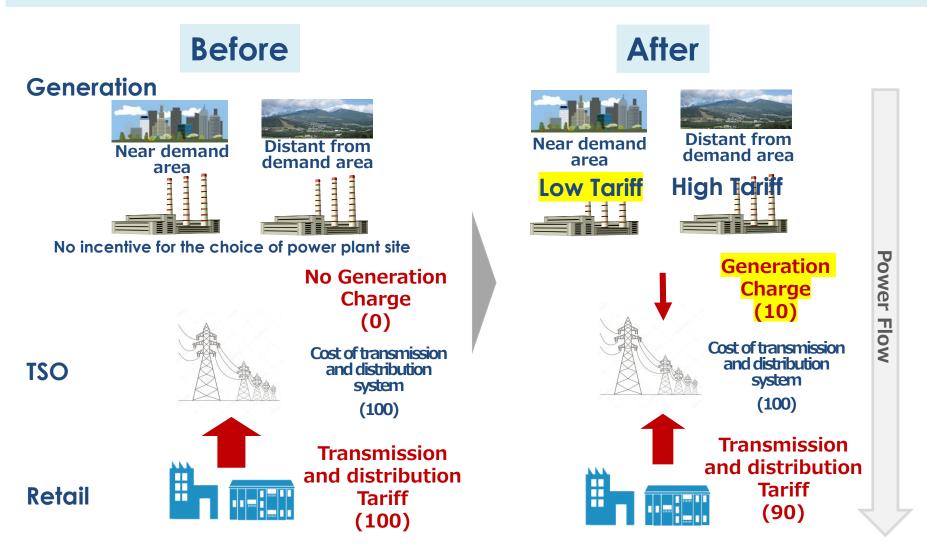
#### **Rebalance of Network Cost for Network Sustainability**

- Through the mass connection of renewables, network costs are no longer sustainable when supported only by tariffs (demand-side).
- Based on the beneficiary-pays principle, rebalancing of the burdens (between demand-side and generation-side) is critical for the future network system.



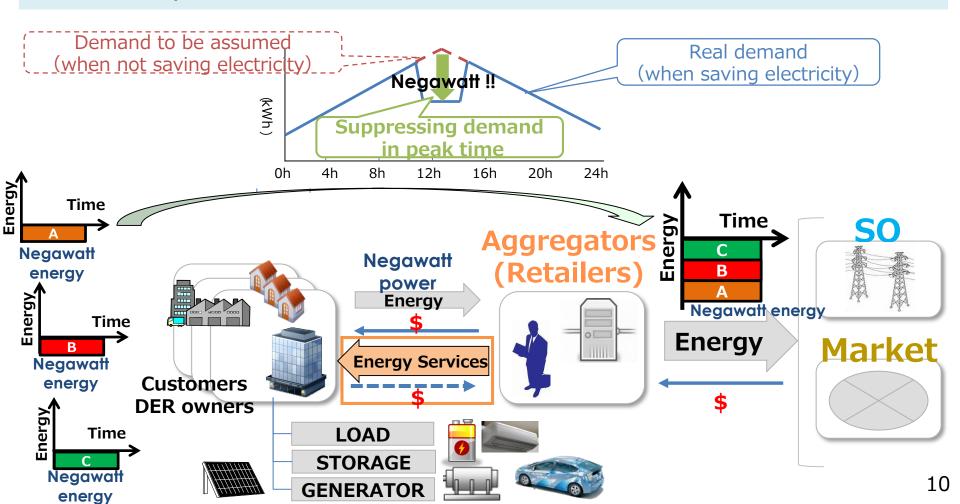
#### **Introduction of Generation Charges and Discount System**

 To appropriately share costs between generation and demand, and to recover fixed costs properly, EGC proposed the introduction of generation charges and a discount system to incentivize better choice of generation site (June 2018).



## **Aggregation Business (Demand Response, Virtual Power Plants)**

- Aggregators reshape negawatts (energy savings) into products (electricity-bid), utilizing information communication technology (ICT).
- EGC jointly created guidelines with METI to promote a new business scheme, called "negawatt business" (in Proper Electric Power Trade Guideline).



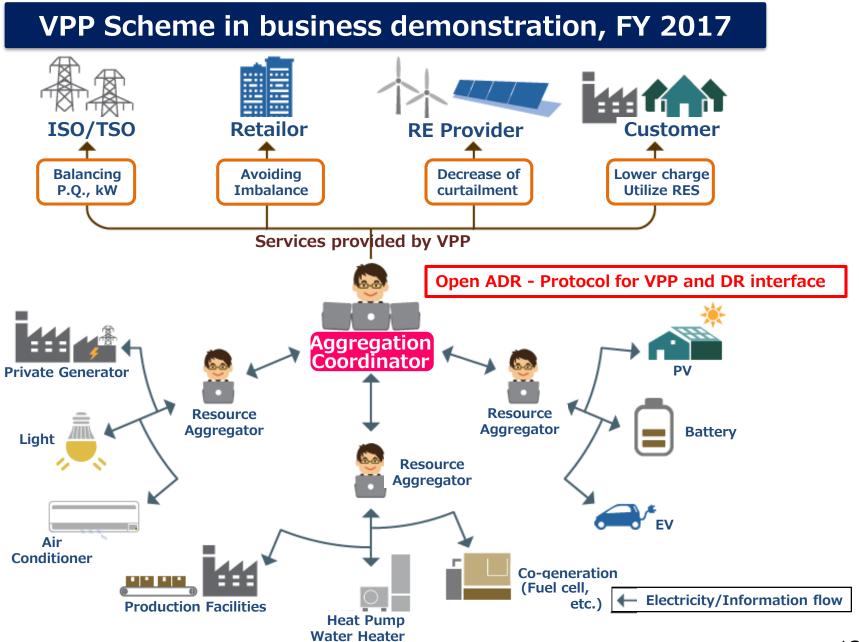
## **Design of balancing market**

- EGC has joined the detailed discussion to start new energy balancing market.
- Through product specification (requirements), generators and demand response (DR) may compete equally within balancing market.

#### Draft requirements in balancing market, as of September 2018

	Frequency Containment Reserve (FCR)	Synchronized Frequency Restoration Reserve (S-FRR)	Frequency Restoration Reserve (FRR)	Replacement Reserve (RR)	Replacement Reserve-for FIT (RR-FIT)
Opening of Markets	After 2021	After 2024	By 2024	By 2024	2021
Response time	Within 10 Sec.	Within 5 Min.	Within 5 Min.	15 Min.	45 Min.
Duration time	5 Min. or more	30 Min. or more	30 Min. or more	4 hours	4 hours
Minimum Capacity	5MW	5MW	5MW	5MW	1MW

#### Demand-side Power/Information Flow by VPP



# **EGC's Future Challenges**

