



SEDCC

Smart Energy Demand Coalition

Status of Demand Response in Europe

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The Smart Energy Demand Coalition (SEDC) is an European Industry Association with approximately 45 members

Executive Members



Associate Members



“In order to change the future you must challenge the present”

The SEDC Moto

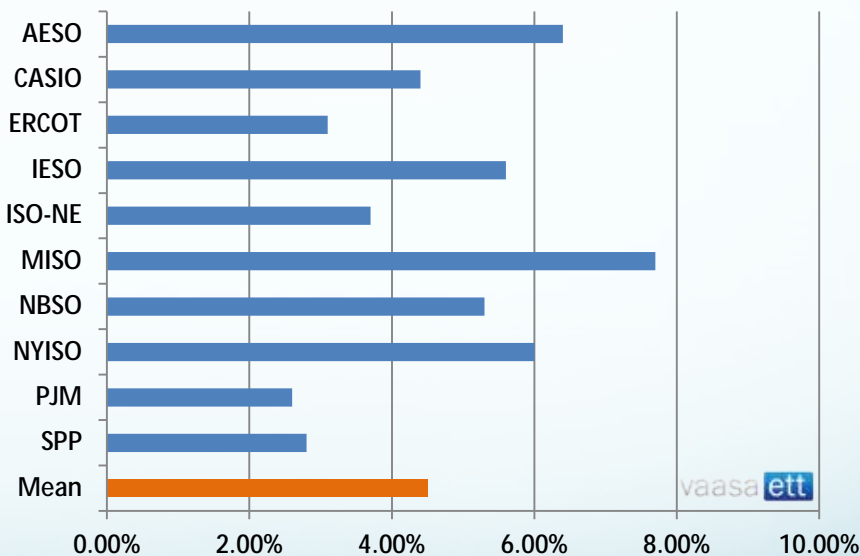
DR is the only none-subsidized resource in the energy markets today

Demand Response – *The People Power Resource*

Why Care? USA - As of 2014, over 3.5* billion Euros earned by the local economy annually through Demand Response

7 years after market opening 29 GW under Demand Response programs

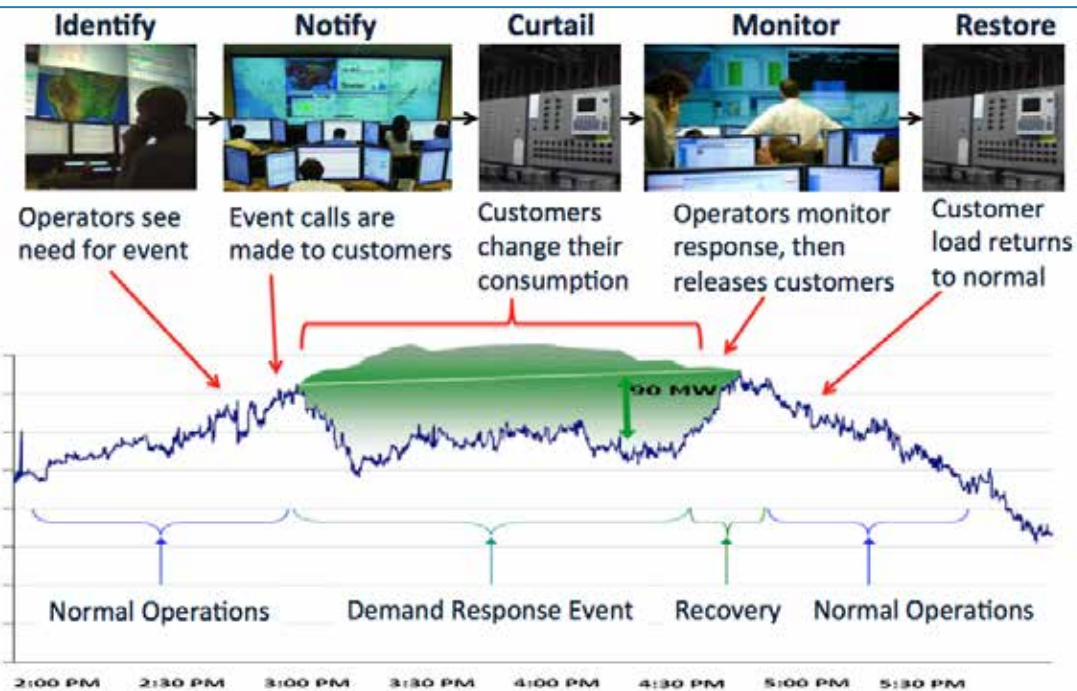
- §USA Multi Billion \$ Business Direct Revenue + avoided investments in generation
- §Demand Response “took off” in 2005 with Demand Side access to capacity markets
- §Average estimate peak clipping 8-11% US (FERC)
- §Average estimate possible peak clipping 6-13% Europe (SEDC)
- §Developed & developing nations looking at DR for peak clipping purposes: Canada, Australia, South-Korea, Singapore, Japan, India, Brazil, China etc.



A total of 66 GW were under some form of control, making up 9% of total US national capacity (source FERC)

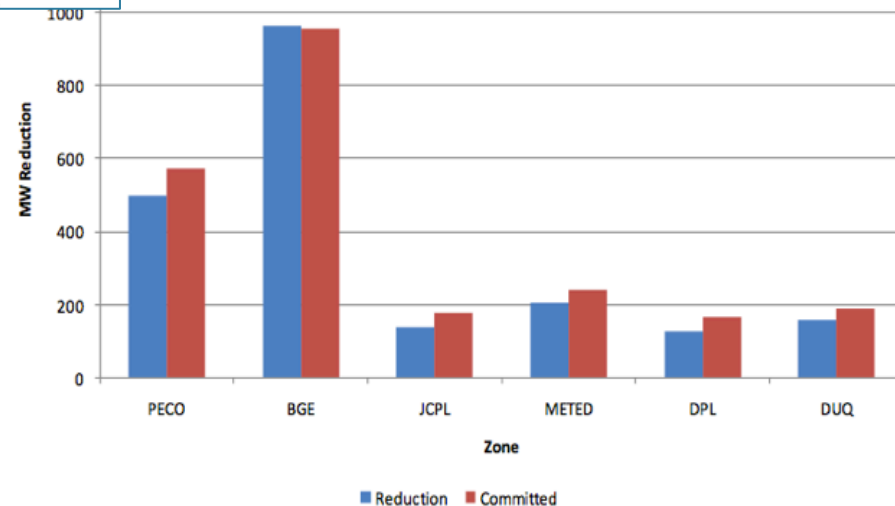
Aggregation Sevised **KEY** for successful DR

Aggregator can be third party, utility, or retail supplier



Aggregated Demand Response: a reliable source of flexible capacity

**Reduction MW vs Committed MW
July 22, 2011**



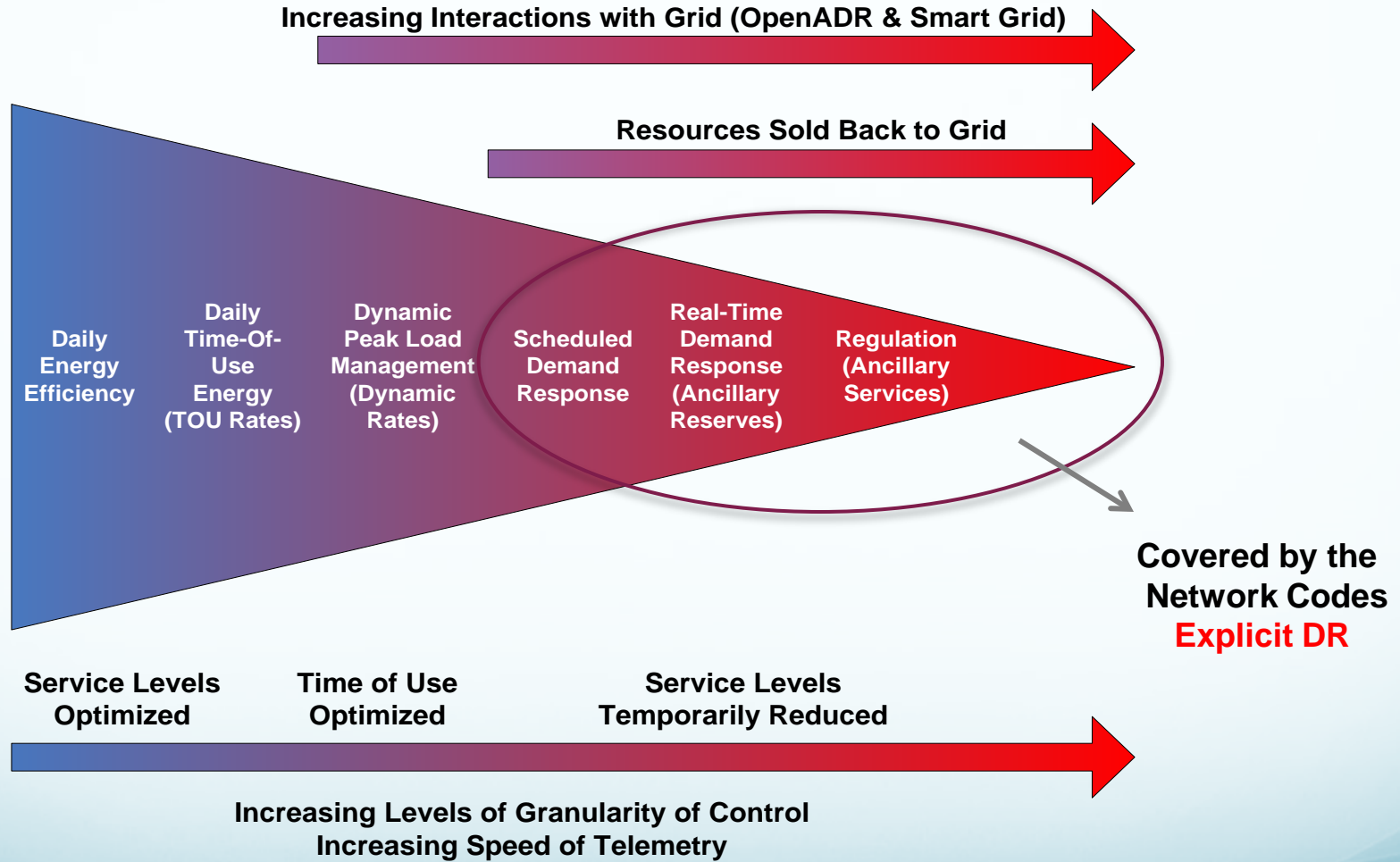
The aggregator collects multiple customers with multiple loads
electric heating, freezers, refrigeration, fans, lighting, pumps, grinders, smelters, ...

Demand Response Economic Energy Dispatch

8/17/2009: Via phased DR, 75MW of expensive generation avoided



State of the Art Integrated, Automated Demand Response for Control Centers



Demand can participate:

- 2 second, 30 second, 2 min 1 hour, intra-day...

Time Scale of DR
Source: LBNL

SURVICE IS KEY

Demand Response Back Office



Identify



Operators see need for event

Notify



Event calls are made to customers

Curtail



Customers change their consumption

Monitor

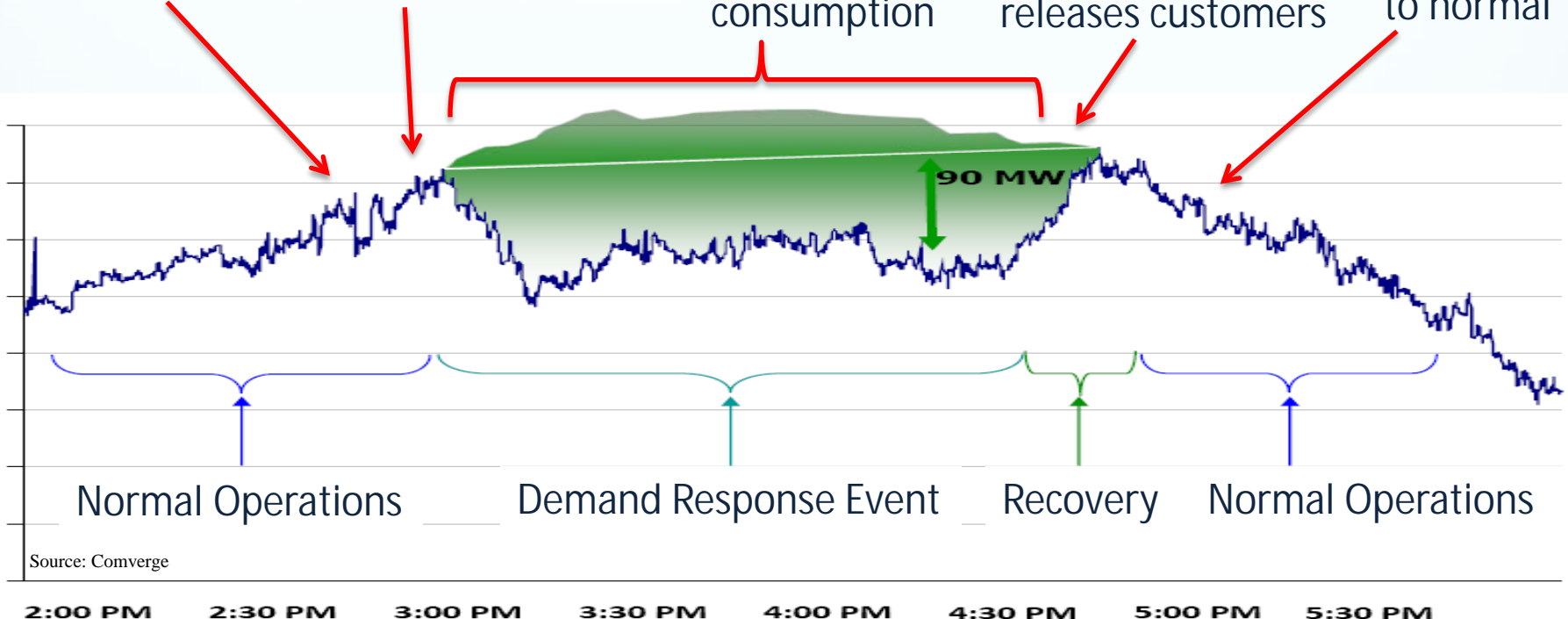


Operators monitor response, then releases customers

Restore



Customer load returns to normal



Source: Comverge

Aggregation Service Role

- **Handle communication, registration requirements**
 - Real-time metering takes place at the level of the aggregator
 - If necessary the then passes on the individual measurements of the consumers actions
 - Handle measurement and verification requirements
 - Secure standardization of communication interfaces
- **Calculate and report baseline and saving change**
 - Use an already existing methodology that has been proven to be sufficiently accurate to allow for fair payment and adequate reliability
- **Handle penalty and payment structures (for example reserves)**

Aggregation enables reliability

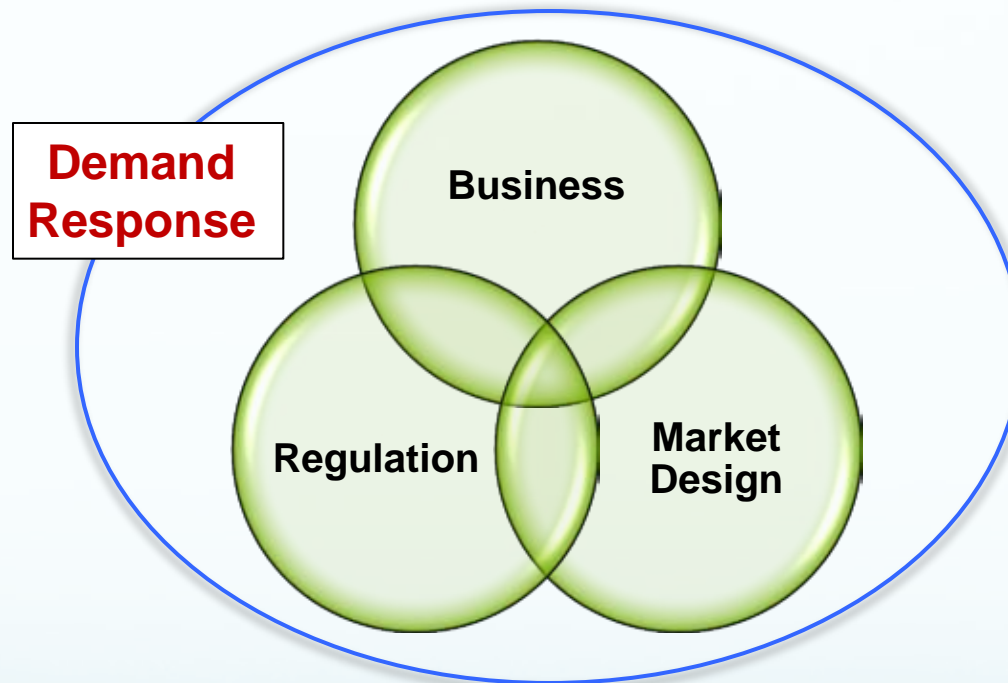
Zone	Committed ICAP (MW)	Reduction (MW)	Over/under performance (MW)	Performance (%)	Re-test (%)
AECO	43	67	24	155%	9%
AEP	1094	1674	580	153%	0%
APS	451	566	115	125%	0%
ATSI	640	868	228	136%	0%
BGE	667	1369	702	205%	0%
COMED	901	976	75	108%	61%
DAY	126	179	53	142%	56%
DEOK	244	287	44	118%	46%
DOM	731	938	207	128%	0%
DPL	122	149	27	122%	2%
DUQ	76	105	28	137%	0%
EKPC	123	132	9	108%	0%
JCPL	120	159	39	132%	39%
METED	188	239	50	127%	0%
PECO	341	408	67	120%	7%
PENELEC	241	270	29	112%	0%
PEPCO	184	253	69	138%	6%
PPL	503	628	124	125%	4%
PSEG	361	400	39	111%	0%
RECO	2	3	1	125%	0%
Total	7158	9668	2510	135%	12%

Figure 1: PJM, Load Management Performance Report – 2014/2015. Load Management commitments, compliance, and test performance (ICAP) for Limited Summer product, DY2014/15,

Business models

DR Success is a Process

May need different requirements from different resources to deliver the same product



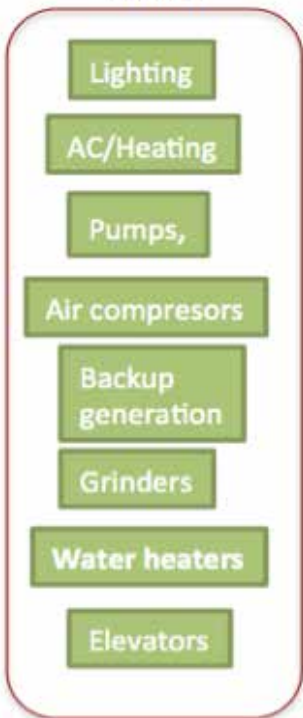
Market development is a process – gain one level of uptake then adjust

Pay attention to product details and requirements

Market Structure Developed TSO

MW or MWh

Aggregated Loads



Industrial consumer

TSO

Tariffs/sole service

Panasonic Client

\$ - €

Value Areas for Market Players

Potential

- Low Potential if this is the only market
- Technology Provider:
- Bundle software

Strategy

- Use as a differentiator
- First entrant advantage

Risk: Types of Response

- Low risk
- Money spent developing software

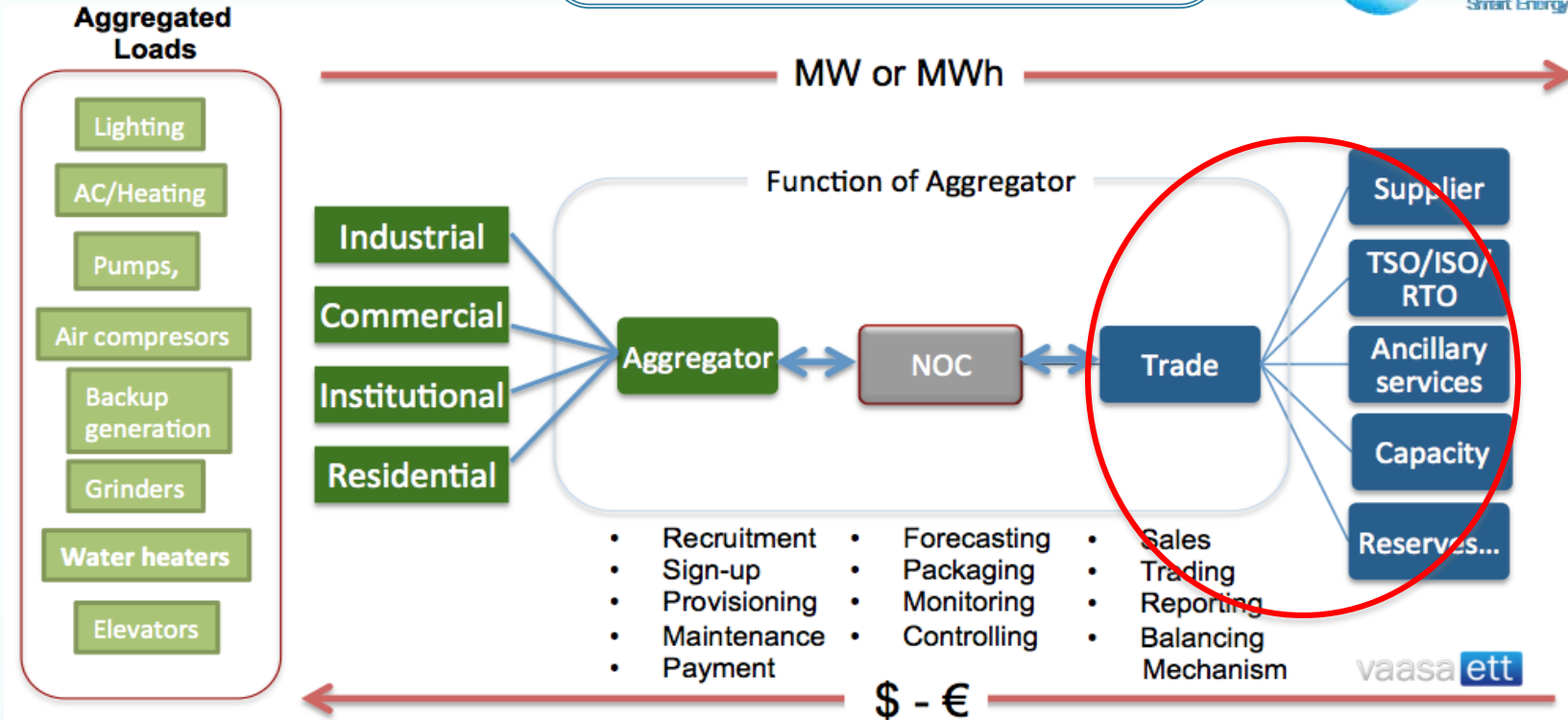
National Markets

- Poland
- Italy
- Spain
- Slovenia

Aggregators

- Cyber Grid (sole service)
- Flexitricity (Tariff)

Function of Aggregation



Value Areas for Market Players

Consumer

- Direct revenue
- Do-good
- Use of back-up Generation
- Control

Government

- Security of Supply
- Justification Smart Grid
- Value to voters
- Avoided investment
- Green
- Increased wind and solar

Generation

- Energy Management System
- Bidding potential into new markets,
- Lower cycling costs,
- Increase efficiency...
- New communication requirements fulfilled...

ISO/Market

- Policy – affordable, sustainable, reliable
- Best mix for assets
- Enlarge market for existing power plants
- Virtual power plant product

Retailer

- Service to customers
- Control of purchasing risk
- Green
- Revenues

Other: Example: Issues

- Lack of standardised baseline
- Complex contracts
- No pooled pre-qualification
- No realistic duration and minimum load requirements
- Penalties through network tariffs
- No appropriate settlement processes
- No access to historical data

Can find all or a selection of these and other barriers throughout the EU

4 Steps to successful Demand Response



Step 1- Involve the Consumer

*Critical issue, difficult in **majority** of Member States*

1. Consumers require a **clearly defined offer**, which is both simple to use and contains clear benefits.
2. They require a **provider** this offer
 - **an independent aggregator or a retailer.**



Requirements for success:

- 1) **Legality:** Demand must be accepted as a resource in the markets
- 2) **Access_** Consumer's should have access to service providers without interference from potential competition
- 3) **Standardized process:** A standardized process is required for the BRP-Aggregator as described in EG3
- 4) **Bi-directional payment BRP-Aggregator:** The BRP requires payment for sourcing costs.



Step 2 – Baseline & Measurement Requirements

This issue tends to be resolved as market matures



Measurement and verification protocols

measurement  ensures fair payment.

Requirements for success

- **Baseline** and measurement standardization
- (A **single** consumer may be face contradictory requirements from his/her retailer, TSO and DSO).
- Measurement technology – though this is supplied during the program
OR – access to standardized data



Step 2 –Baseline & Measurement Requirements

This issue tends to be resolved as market matures



ensures fair payment.



Baseline depend on the duration of the activation and the lead-time prior to activation.

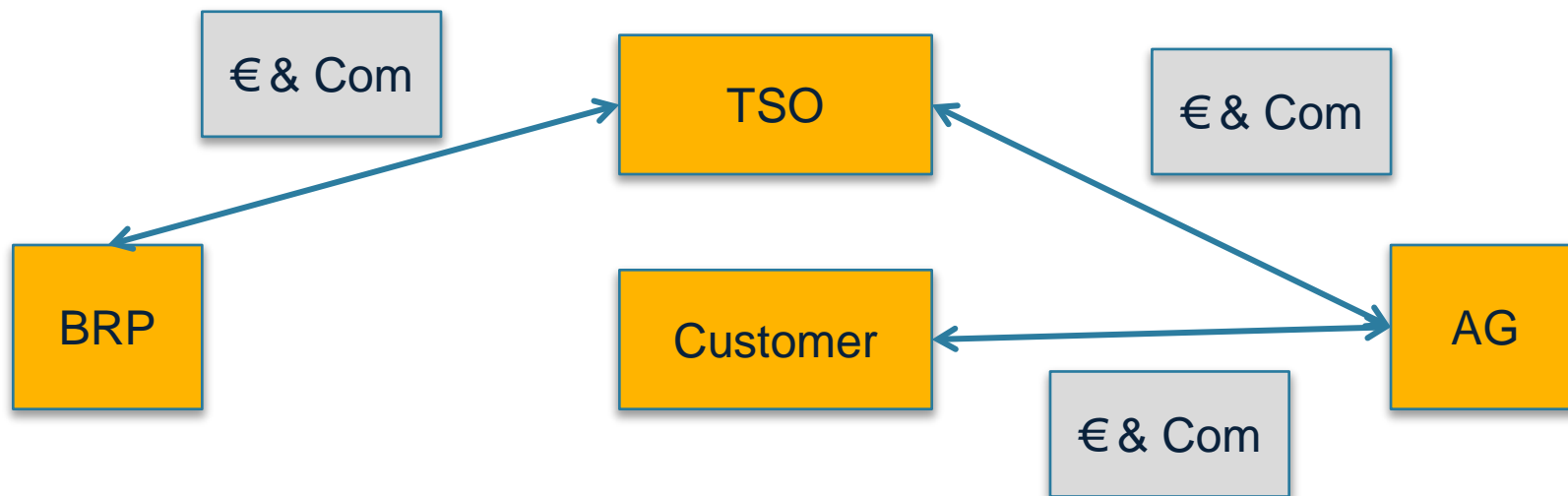
- 1) They range from extrapolating (flat) the last value for limited duration event with no lead time (this is the case for tertiary reserve in Belgium f.ex.) to more elaborate extrapolation based on the curve of the last 8 from 10 days rescaled to the actual consumption just prior to the notification for longer events with longer lead times (such as strategic reserves in Belgium or capacity market in the UK).
- 2) The current baseline solutions used in balancing markets have proven to be up to the task and mature.
- 3) *There is significant literature available on baselines.*

Step 2 – Balancing BRP

Critical to refine roles and responsibilities



DR is designed to be activated **only a few hundred hours a year** (adequacy, tertiary reserves, exceptional market conditions on intra-day market ...) therefore the split responsibility on the access point is only applicable for these exceptional situation and not the remaining more then **8000 hours of the year**.



This process is described within the **Electricity Balancing Network Code** by **ENTSO-E**. Is currently under review by the Commission

Step 3 – Create viable products

Progress made in several Member States

Products/programs that fit Consumer capabilities

Requirements for success:

Historic regulation: Participation requirements in markets historically directed toward the needs of the national generators.

Now must be adjusted to maximize the use of a range of resources included demand and renewables

Allowing consumer participation

- **Product Design:** It is critical that participation requirements for a market allows a range of resources to participate, including demand side resources.



Step 4 – Ensure fair payment



Pay equality has seen little progress and is an issue in a majority of Member States

Transparency and Equal Pay!

All resources, including demand side resources, should be paid the full value of services provided!

Requirement for success:

Equality: Today Demand Side Resource are not always paid the MW to MW as generation for the same resource



Transparency: Prices are often set through bilateral agreements, are not published, and are not transparent.

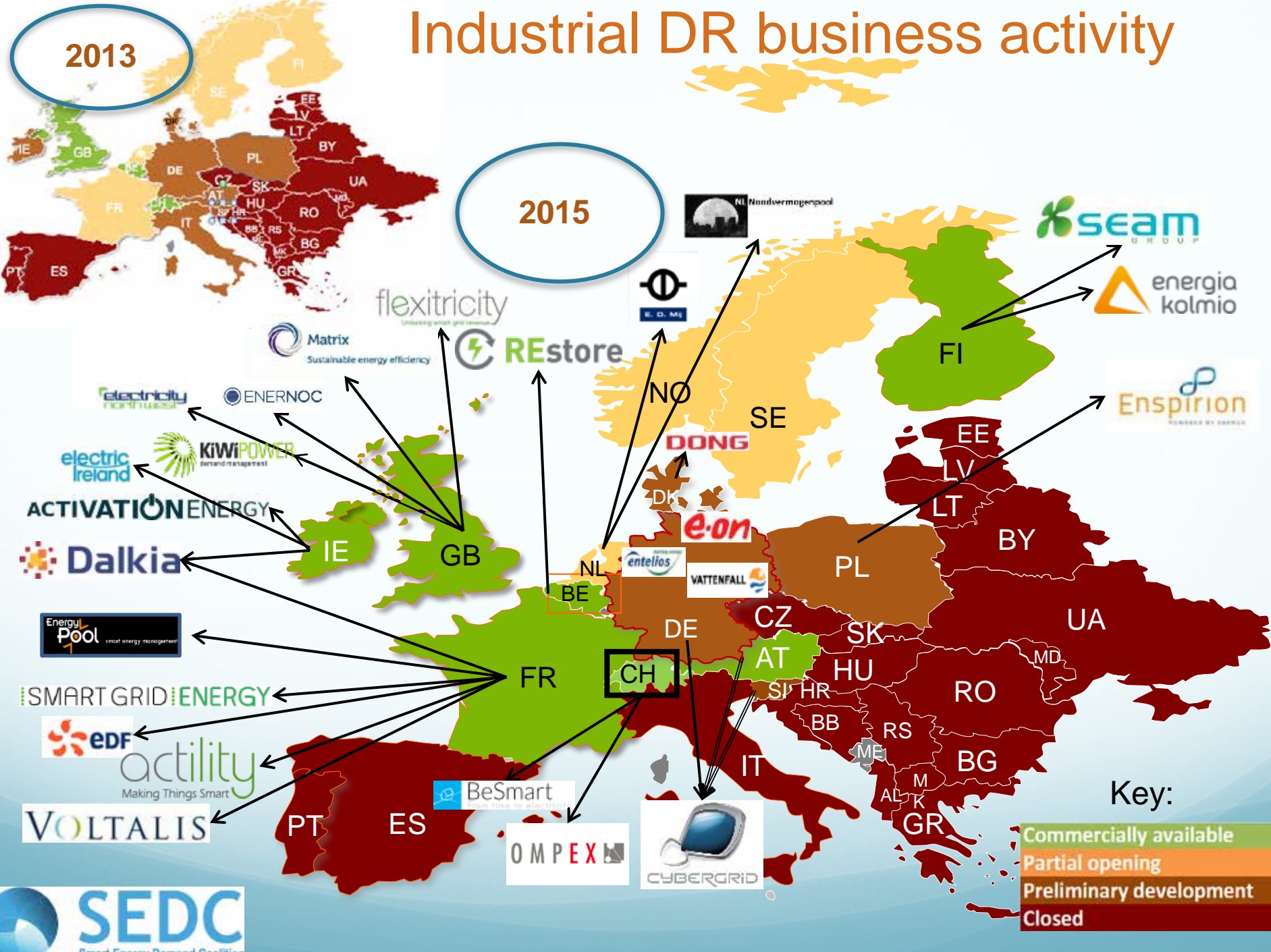
Value for Flexibility: The value of flexibility is not currently reflected in current market structures

Standardized bi-directional BRP-aggregator payment methodology: to ensure transparent smooth are required for development

Industrial DR business activity

2013

2015



Key:

- Commercially available
- Partial opening
- Preliminary development
- Closed



Residential DR business activity in Europe EE and DR....

Key

In - place
In place but not functional
Planned
STRIPES: Parial

2015

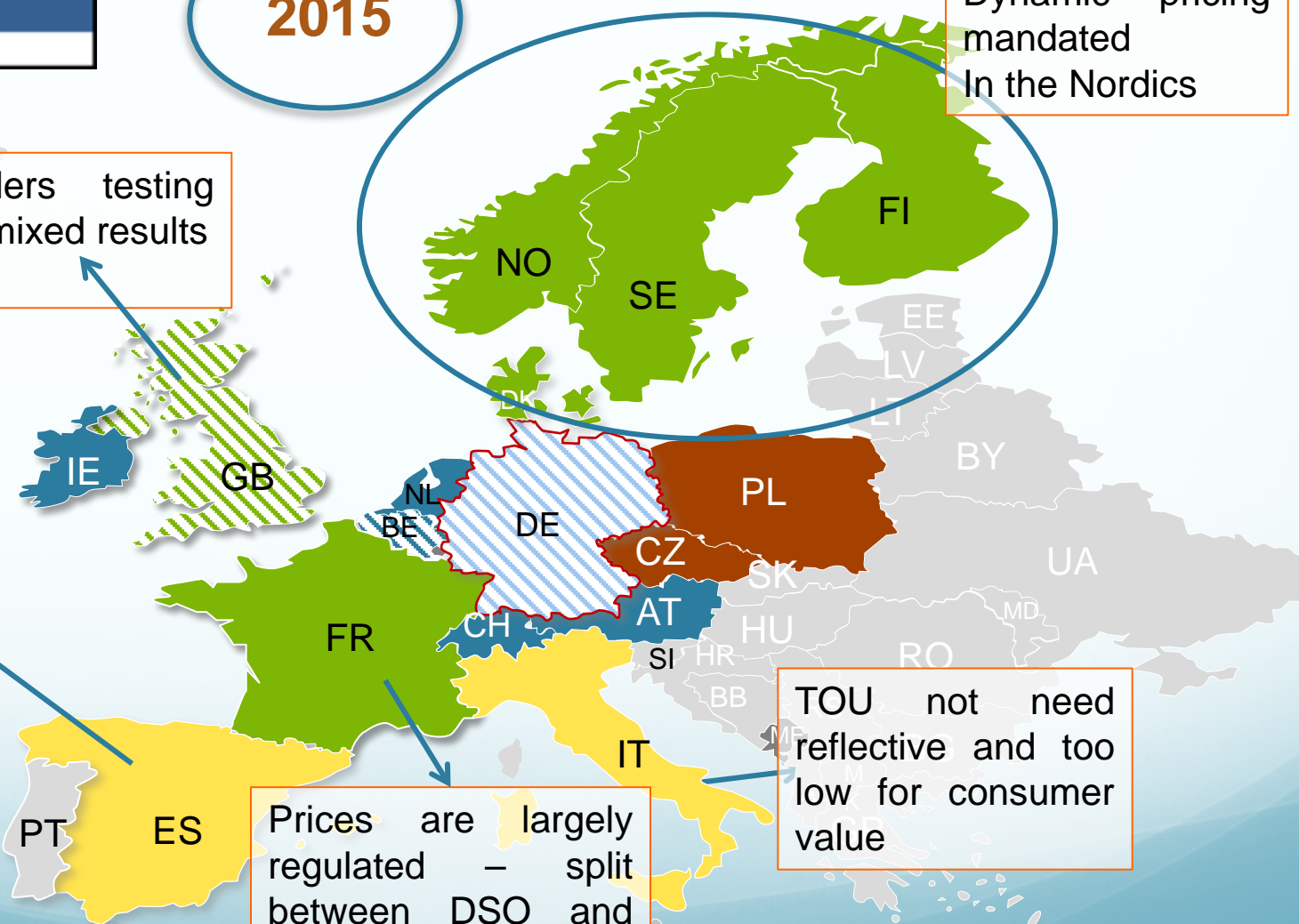
Dynamic pricing mandated
In the Nordics

Retailers testing
with mixed results

Dynamic pricing
will be possible
Is not now

TOU not need
reflective and too
low for consumer
value

Prices are largely
regulated – split
between DSO and
Retailer addressed



Questions?

Thank You

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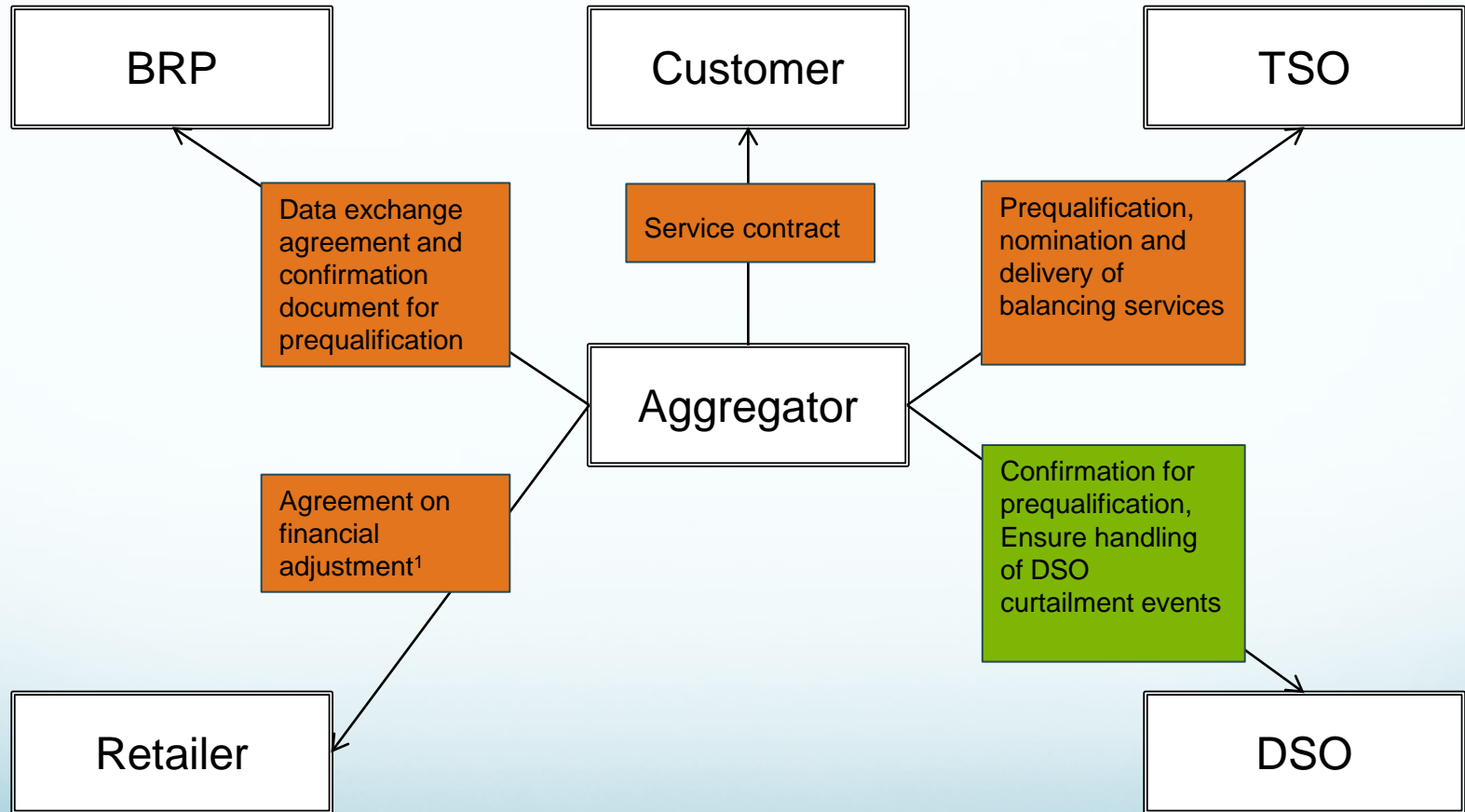
Commercial Contract

Standardised process

Step 1- Involve the Consumer

Contractual Relationships

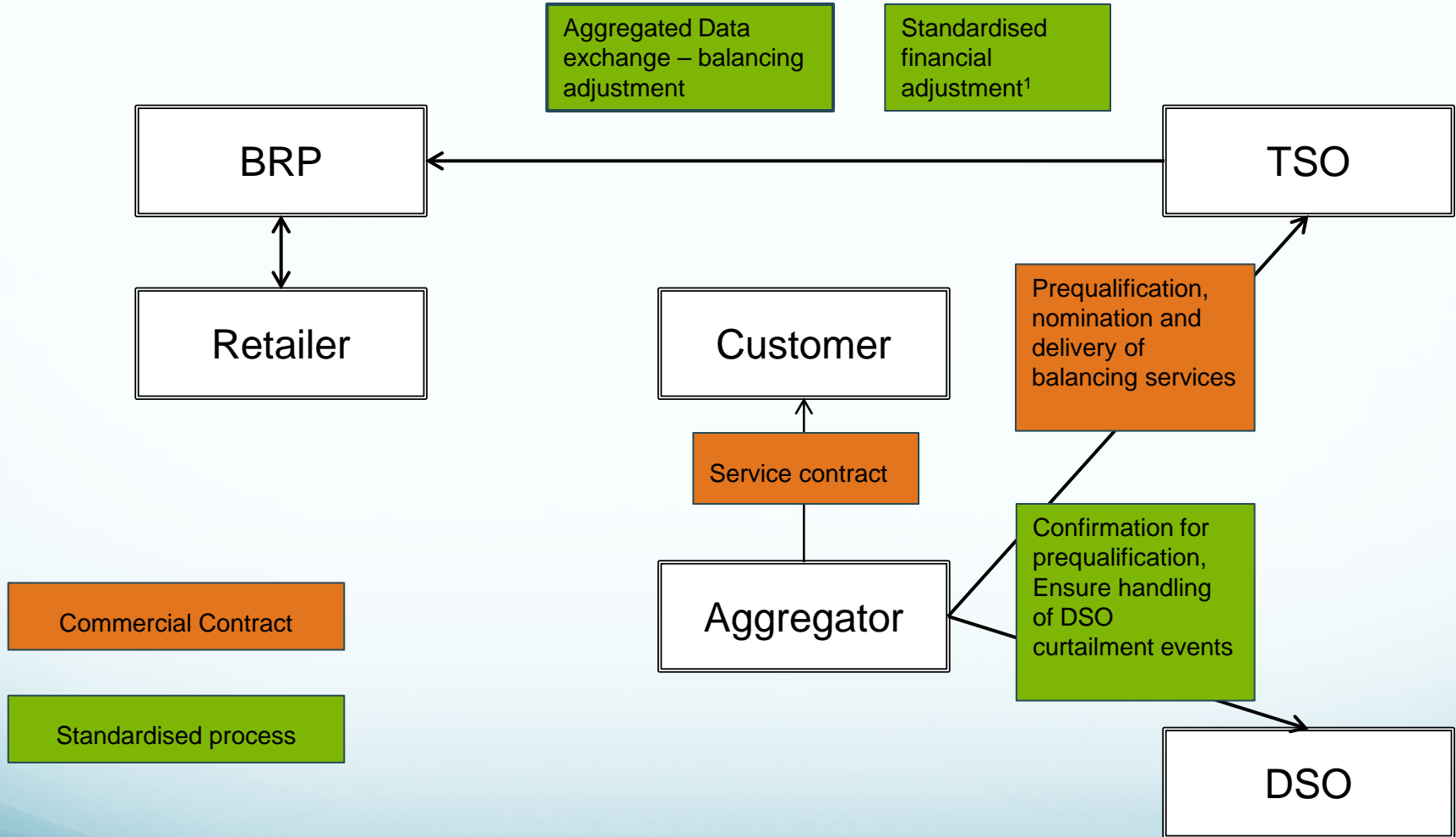
Without standardised process



¹An alternative way is an agreement between customer and retailer

Contractual Relationships

Switzerland, Belgium, France



Demand Response

Measurement against baseline

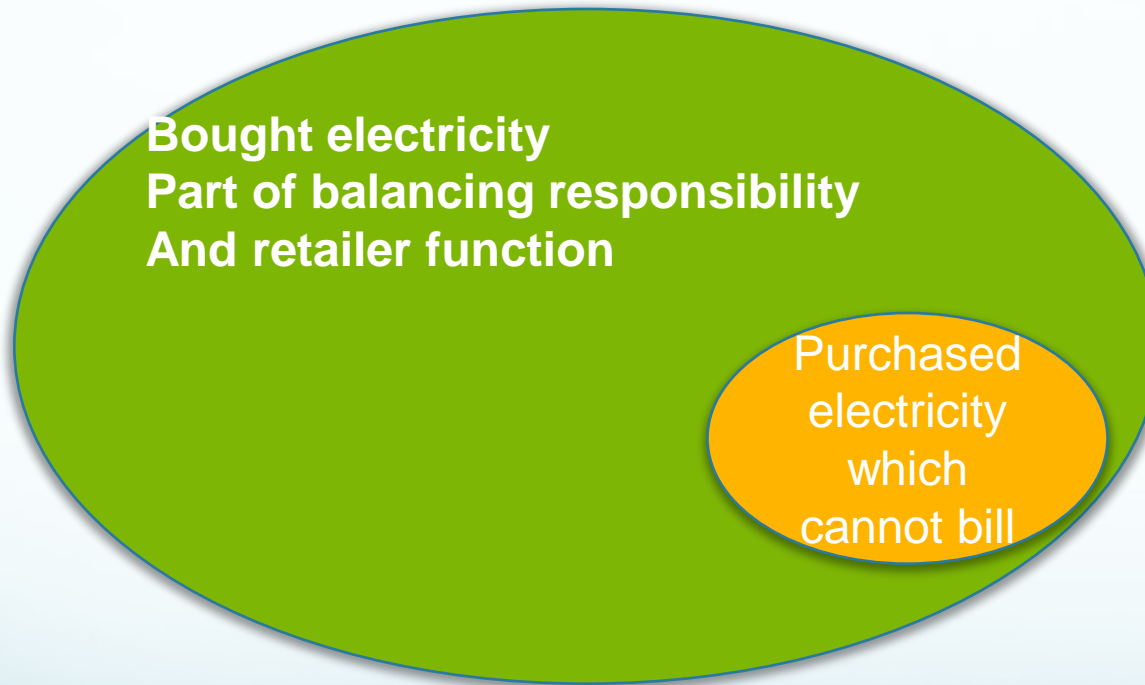
8/17/2009: Via phased DR, 75MW of expensive generation avoided



Step 4 – **Ensure fair payment**

Lost sales for retailer

Payment of sourcing costs



A few Retailers look for payment of full costs, which they calculate, generation, retailer, profits...

Issue – BRP- Aggregator

The SEDC promotes:

- 1) Standardized Payment/Settlement:** Payment methodologies should be standardised but should follow market development
- 1) A mix of forward and day ahead prices
 - 2) An average price which follows the market
 - 3) A price all BRPs agree upon as a fair methodology

‘Energy’ is transferred between market parties

- 2) Aggregated Information:** No direct communication of any consumer related data should be provided directly between the BRP and aggregator
but **rather aggregated data** for all DR participating in a given area should be transferred through a third party to the BRP