

### What's Next for PV Prosumers and DSOs A European DSO Perspective

## Henning Twickler Policy Director of E.DSO

10 March 2020, Brussels

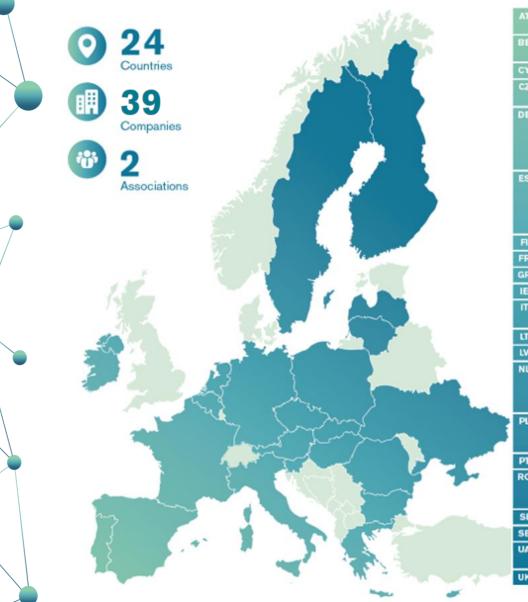


### **E.DSO** members





### E.DSO in figures and map









### Founded in 2010

### 10 full-time staff in E.DSO Secretariat

Participation in **12 EU-funded** research projects



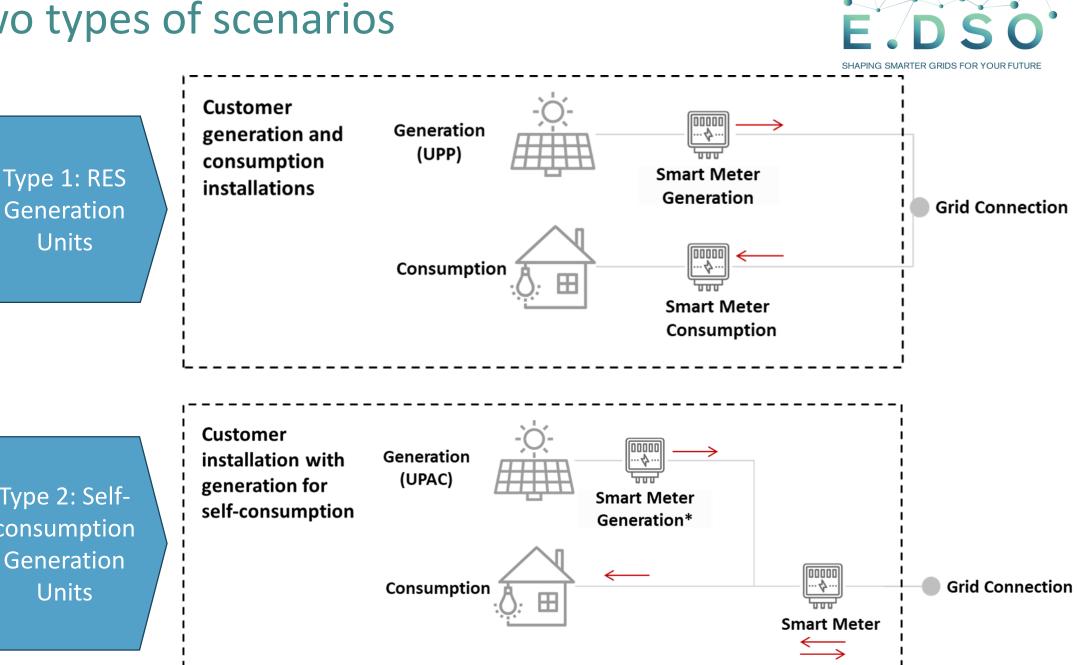
Participation in **all EU expert groups in Smart Grids** (SGTF, ETIP SNET, TSO/DSO Platform)

# Relevant provisions in the Clean Energy Package



- Art.2(8) Electricity Dir.: 'active customer' means a final customer, or a group of jointly acting final customers, who consumes or stores electricity generated within its premises located within confined boundaries or, where permitted by a Member State, within other premises, or who sells self-generated electricity or participates in flexibility or energy efficiency schemes, provided that those activities do not constitute its primary commercial or professional activity;'
- Art.15 Electricity Dir. further specifies the rights and obligations of active customers:
  - can operate directly or through aggregation
  - can delegate to 3<sup>rd</sup> party the management of their installations (incl. installation, operation, data handling and maintenance)
  - Subject to cost-reflective, transparent and non-discriminatory network charges, accounting separately for electricity consumption and feed-in; adequate and balanced contribution to system costs
  - Balance responsible
- Art. 16.2(d) Electricity Dir.: 'with regard to consumption of self-generated electricity, citizen energy communities are treated like active customers'

### Two types of scenarios

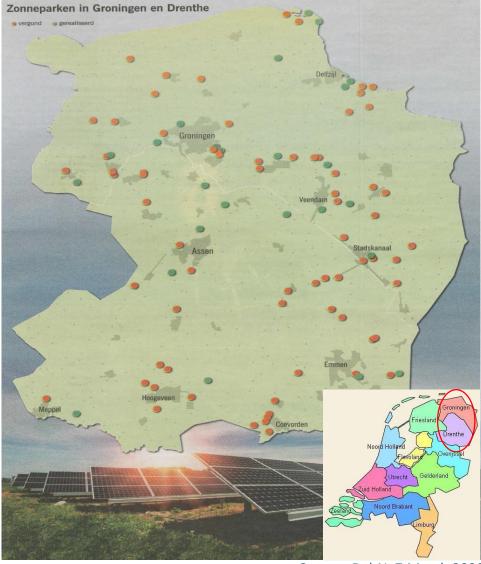


Type 2: Selfconsumption Generation Units

### Type 1: RES Generation Units

- Example: North-East of the Netherlands
- 27 of 65 solar parks in Groningen and Drenthe (2018)
- Total of 71 solar parks already approved in the two provinces (1,235 MW)
- Projects primarily developed in regions that are sparsely populated, with lower land prices
- However, also the network is generally less developed; congestion issues
- Planning and construction took 3 years on average in the past, now it is 5+ years
- Some considerations:
  - Ramp up network investments
  - Involve local communities
  - Involve DSOs early on in the planning process
  - Stimulate self-consumption
  - Congestion management through flexibility
  - Storage solutions, power-to-gas





Source: DvhN, 7 March 2020

## Type 2: Self-consumption Generation Units



- Some considerations:
- Locally produced energy consumed locally ③
- However, keep in mind that capacity is the driving factor of grid costs, not volume
- Importance of smart meters → needed for active customer participation and increased grid visibility
- Regulation should promote clean and local generation and efficient grid development, incl. reinforcements and digital solutions
- Legislative developments for 2020:
  - Demand side flexibility network code
  - European Green Deal (citizen mainstreaming in revision of relevant energy legislation, incl. smart sector integration strategy, TEN-E...)
- E.DSO endorses 11<sup>th</sup> Citizens' Energy Forum conclusions: "[c]onsumers should be encouraged to switch to sustainable energy use, while ensuring that no consumers are left behind irrespective of the source of energy they use"



### Thank you for your attention!



Henning Twickler Policy Director E.DSO – European Distribution System Operators Email: <u>henning.twickler@edsoforsmartgrids.eu</u> Tel: +32 (0)2 737 1344 - Mobile : +32 (0) 486 27 53 65 Rue de la Loi 82, 1040 Brussels, Belgium <u>www.edsoforsmartgrids.eu</u> | @edso\_eu

May 5-6 2020 • Brussels

Networks for the European Green Deal