European Workshops on Demand Response 2023





How to register?

by e-mail to

info@dr4eu.org

Demand Response in Spain

State of play, evolutions and perspectives







Agenda



- Sabine CROME, DGENER, EC
 - Iolanda SAVIUC, JRC
 - Miriam BUENO
 - Miguel RODRIGO
 - Josep SALAS
 - Laura MORENO
 - Jose Pablo CHAVES
 - Alicia CARRASCO
 - Anna CASAS
 - Alvaro SANCHEZ
- Q&A + questions on-going => in the chat box please





















Demand response – EMD proposal and the implementation of the Clean Energy Package

Sabine Crome European Commission – DG Energy Internal Energy Market

12 June 2022



COM proposal for a reform of the electricity market design - 14 March 2023

Provisions to enhance development of non-fossil flexibility sources, such as demand response and storage:

- 1. Flexibility needs assessment and requirement for MS to establish indicative objectives for DR and storage
- 2. Possibility of TSO peak shaving product and support schemes for non-fossil flexibility
- 3. Measures aiming at facilitating the use of DSF by SOs
- 4. Facilitating integration in ID market (such as shorter gate closure time)



Key provisions of Electricity Directive 2019/944

- Non-discriminatory access of demand response to <u>all</u> electricity markets, either directly or through aggregation (Art. 17)
- Full recognition of (independent) aggregators as market participants (Art. 17)
- Customer entitlement to contract with independent aggregator of their choice, without need for consent or prior agreement of their supplier (Art. 13)
- Strict limits to compensation payments (Art 17(4))



Transposition of Electricity Directive 2019/944

- Key that Member States transpose these provisions into the national laws swiftly
- Deadline for transposition: 1 January 2020
- Transposition very uneven among Member States
- While progress has been made, significant number of important provisions have not been transposed in several Member States



Network Code on demand side flexibility

• Article 59(1)(e) Electricity Regulation

The Commission is empowered to establish a **network code** on rules implementing Article 57 of the Regulation and Articles 17, 31, 32, 36, 40 and 54 of the Electricity Market Directive **in relation to demand response, including rules on aggregation, energy storage and demand curtailment**.

Potential scope

- Load, distributed storage, distributed generation
- Products and services, in particular to solve physical congestions (and balancing)
- Market and processes, SO coordination, market access and aggregation, information and data exchange
- COM request to EU DSO entity in cooperation with ENTSO-E on 9 March 2023 to submit proposal withing 12 months



Explicit Demand Response for small end-users and independent aggregators

Status, context, enablers and barriers in Spain

A report by Saviuc, I., Zabala, C., Puskás-Tompos, A., Rollert, K. and Bertoldi, P.



Background

Spanish energy framework is focused on the rapid expansion of renewable energy, primarily solar and wind, as well as energy efficiency, electrification, and renewable hydrogen

- → security of supply is important
- → Spain envisages a total storage capacity of about 20 GW by 2030





Players and context

- Only 1 TSO : Red Eléctrica de España.
 - Part of the initiative of 8 EU TSOs aiming for a carbon neutral grid by 2050
- 336 DSOs
- Largest Spanish electricity aggregator is ASE group
 - Services are aimed at companies that consume high and low voltage electricity, whatever their sector of activity





Players and context

- Prosumers are primarily concerned with selfconsumption and energy management. Their role has been improved since 2018
- Prosumers are able to supply balancing services to the electricity market through aggregation provided by suppliers (to reach the 1 MW threshold in the operating rules) since October 2020.
- Engagement of small end-consumers in explicit Demand Response driven by the availability of peak/offpeak tariffs and enabled by the rollout of smart meters that was completed in 2018





Players and context

- Independent aggregators are acknowledged since June 2020.
- Secondary legislation for aggregation is still being developed, and value stacking was not possible at the time of reporting (31 Dec 2021).
- Implicit use of flexibility available through supplier
- Retailers can participate in balancing services aggregating demand and self-generation.
- The Independent Aggregators are allowed to participate in the markets
- Suppliers are active in the balancing markets





Demand response in the ancillary services market

Flexibility services in Spain are delivered through three main modes:

- frequency containment reserve (FCR): mandatory and not remunerated;
- automatic frequency restoration reserve (aFRR): closed to independent aggregators;
- manual frequency restoration reserve (mFRR): recently opened the participation also for storage, DSF and aggregation





Barriers for Demand Response and Independent Aggregators

- Failure to define the perimeters of action of independent aggregators
- Insufficiently outlined methods of calculating the imbalances that aggregation would generate for distribution companies
- No dedicated legislation at the residential level. Aggregation of loads can participate in the balancing services under specific conditions
- The market is dominated by incumbents.
- The TSO requests real-time telemetry to participate in balancing services, making aggregation of medium and small loads difficult.
- The DSOs are not incentivized to rely on demand-side flexibility



Thank you



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red eléctrica

Una empresa de Redeia



Red Eléctrica

June, 2023

Introduction



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Current situation (dec, 2022), towards decarbonization

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Installed capacity



61,1 % Renewable

• 67,4 % CO₂ free

■ Hidroelectric

- Pumping Generation
- Nuclear
- Coal
- Combined Cycle
- Wind
- Solar photovoltaic
- Solar thermoelectric
- Other renewable
- CogenerationNo renewable Waste
- Renewable Waste

Generation mix

262 TWh



43,7 % Renewable
65,1 % CO₂ free

- HidroelectricPumping GenerationNuclear
- Coal
- Combined Cycle
- Wind
- Solar photovoltaic
- Solar thermoelectric
- Other renewable
- Cogeneration
- No renewable WasteRenewable Waste

Demand side response

red eléctrica

Key element for a secure decarbonization

- For a decarbonized system, with low capacity of interconnection, the flexible resources such as demand side response represent a key element for ensuring the security of supply.
 - » The principal aim of TSOs, <u>safeguarding</u> <u>security of supply</u>, is not possible without enough flexible assets in the system.
- The more flexible assets in the system, the greater the possibility to incorporate further volumes of renewables.



System services readiness for energy transition

red eléctrica

2 main objetives: European Markets and increasing of flexible resources

Red Eléctrica works closely with Markets Participants through the "Roadmap for the electrical System" addressing new challenges towards an energy transition



- **2020:** Connection to TERRE and IGCC European platforms
- 2021: Demand and Storage to participate in balancing markets
- October 2022: New specific balancing product: Active Response Demand-Side Service
- February 2023: Voltage Control Pilot Project
- Ongoing projects:
 - MARI/PICASSO connections
 - ISP 15 min
 - Participation in markets of hybrid installations
 - Independent Aggregator

Active Response Demand-Side Service (SRAD)

2

Active Response Demand-Side Service (SRAD)

Context

- 26 January 2021 → Entry into force of Operational Procedures (BOE 24/12/2020) allowing demand resources to participate in energy balancing services (RR, mFRR and aFRR)
- Until 31 March 2023 → Only one UP qualified with 7MW for RR and mFRR services. Provision of energy: 2 MWh



Not enough demand participation on balancing markets via standard products. *Allowed for RR, mFRR and aFRR energy since January 2021*

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Flexibility need for the system to guarantee generation-demand balance (security of supply Winter 22/23)

21st September 2022:

Publication of **RDL 17/2022** for the approval of the active demand-side response service

- Active Response Demand-Side Service
- Specific balancing service, according to established in Regulation EB
- Start of the service: 1st November 2022

Active Demand Response Service (SRAD)

Service providers

• Suppliers and Consumers, acting as demand aggregators to offer flexibility to the system

Specific balancing product

- Contract holders are required to be able to reduce demand for three-hour blocks following a minimum 15-minute warning.
 - » Variation of upwards active power in < 15 min</p>
 - » Delivery period up to 3 consecutive hours per day
 - » Activation within the predefined periods

Provision

- » Capacity [MW]: awarded through yearly auctions
- » Activated energy (consumption decrease) [MWh]: paid at mFRR price.
- » Real time verifications: penalization for non-fullfilment in capacity or energy activation

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Yearly horizon of the service

From 1st November 2022 to 31st October 2023

Delivery Service Period

January, February, September October, November and December

Week days 08:00 - 00:00

From March to August

Week days 18:00-00:00

Results of yearly auction

Capacity allocated: 497 MW Price: 69,97 €/MW Number of assigned BSPs: 11



El valor de lo esencial

red eléctrica reintel hispasat redinter elewit



ICAI

European workshop on Demand Response in Spain

TSO/DSO coordination: a necessary step to unlock Demand Response

José Pablo Chaves Ávila (jose.chaves@comillas.edu) Instituto de Investigación Tecnológica - IIT

Madrid. June 12th, 2023

comillas.edu

The TSO-DSO coordination in the Clean Energy Package





The value of "locational services" vary depending on the location of service provision

The ability of Distributed Energy Resources to provide locational benefits puts them in competition with traditional network investments.

	Locational	Non-locational						
Power system benefits	Network capacity	• Energy						
	Constraint mitigation	• Firm capacity						
	Loss reduction	Frequency control						
	Voltage control	• Price hedging						
	• Power quality							
	 Reliability and 							
	resiliency							
Other public benefits	Land use	Emissions mitigation						
	Employment	Energy security						

Source: Utility of the Future Study

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DERs create new options for the provision of a wide range of electricity services



Source: USEF (2021) European workshop on Demand Response in Spain





Comillas Comillas Comillas Challenges to improve the European electricity markets identified in Comillas Comillas Challenges to improve the European electricity markets identified in





Thank you for your attention

Dr. José Pablo Chaves jchaves@comillas.edu

European workshop on Demand Response in Spain

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ENTRA Agregación y Flexibilidad





Demand Response in Spain State of play, evolutions and perspectives

When? 12th June 2023 11:00 - 11:55 CET On-line

55 min to be Fit for 55!





Secretaría Técnica



ROADMAP OF DSF IN SPAIN

SRAD+ SANDBOXES+ 156 MILLONES



ÍNDICE

1	Una breve introducción a la flexibilidad
2	Los objetivos de esta Hoja de Ruta para la flexibilidad de la demanda
1	La flexibilidad del lado de la demanda
2 sis	Los elementos necesarios para propiciar la flexibilidad del lado de la demanda en el tema eléctrico español
3	Los participantes en servicios de flexibilidad del lado de la demanda
4	El marco jurídico y estratégico para la flexibilidad del lado de la demanda en España.
5	Objetivos mínimos de flexibilidad del lado de la demanda
6	Medidas y recomendaciones para fomentar la flexibilidad del lado de la demanda
ļ	PARTE III
1	El agregador independiente
2	El mercado de capacidad
3	Los mercados locales de flexibilidad
	ANEXO
ре	opuesta de reforma de la Ley 24/2013, de 26 de diciembre, del Sector Eléctrico para rmitir y fomentar la participación de la respuesta de la demanda en todos los mercados ectricidad
Cr	onograma del proceso de implementación del agregador independiente en España

Source http://entra-coalicion.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Hoja-de-Ruta-de-la-Flexibilidad-de-la-Demanda-en-España-4.pdf



RESPONSABLE	нго	2019	2020	2021		20)22		2023			
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Comisión Europea	Directiva 2019/944/UE	×										
Gobierno de España	Real Decreto-ley 23/2020, por el que se aprueban medidas en materia de energía y en otros ámbitos para la reactivación económica		1									
Gobierno de España	Ley 7/2021, de cambio climático y transición energética			1								
obierno de España y CNMC	Propuesta de reforma del marco normativo en materia de energía					x		x				
obierno de España y CNMC	⁷ Definir el modelo operativo de agregador independiente					x			x			
MITECO	Creación de un grupo de trabajo participativo sobre el agregador independiente					x			x			
REE	Creación y continuación del grupo de trabajo técnico sobre el agregador independiente		*						x			
IITECO/CNMC/REE	Definición de las condiciones de balance									x		
REE	Consulta pública sobre las condiciones de balance									x		
IITECO/CNMC/REE	Iniciar el proceso de modificación de los procedimientos de operación										x	
REE	Consulta pública sobre la propuesta de modificación de los procedimientos de operación										x	
OMIE	Creación de un grupo de trabajo sobre el agregador independiente								x			
OMIE	Iniciar el proceso de modificación de las reglas de mercado								x			

								(tra	D		
RESPONSABLE	CRONOGRAMA DEL PROCESO DE IMPLEM	2019	2020	2021	GADOR INDEPENDIENTE				2023				
RESPONSABLE	HILO	2019			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Comisión Europea	Directiva 2019/944/UE	1											
Gobierno de España	Real Decreto-ley 23/2020, por el que se aprueban medidas en materia de energía y en otros ámbitos para la reactivación económica		1										
Gobierno de España	Ley 7/2021, de cambio climático y transición energética			× .									
obierno de España y CNMC	Propuesta de reforma del marco normativo en materia de energía					x		x					
obierno de España y CNIMC	Definir el modelo operativo de agregador independiente					x			x				
MITECO	Creación de un grupo de trabajo participativo sobre el agregador independiente					x			x				
REE	Creación y continuación del grupo de trabajo técnico sobre el agregador independiente		1						x				
IITECO/CNMC/REE	Definición de las condiciones de balance									x			
REE	Consulta pública sobre las condiciones de balance									x			
IITECO/CNMC/REE	Iniciar el proceso de modificación de los procedimientos de operación										x		
REE	Consulta pública sobre la propuesta de modificación de los procedimientos de operación										x		



Gracias!

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sympowe ()

Challenges for Demand Side Flexibility in Spain

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Sympower Flexibility Service Provider

industrial

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ARCTIC PAPER

Metsä

g

Founded in 2015 as an independent

Always working with a local team

With more than

 $1 \, \text{GW}$

of flexible distributed energy resources under management.

In Spain, we are currently working in several pilots to enable flexible assets to participate in REE's balancing markets.





What are the challenges for DSF in Spain?



A large participation of DSF can be fostered by adopting rules and processes fit for independent aggregators

Market programs

- Markets open (FCR)
- Low bid thresholds (SRAD, aFRR)
- Small bidding periods (SRAD)
- Availability payments (RR, mFRR)
- Allow use of submetering



Deployment of Indep. aggregator

- No need for BRP agreement
- TSO handles compensation
- Net Benefit
- Different Baseline methodologies allowed

*In brackets examples of markets that are not design according to the listed recommendation



Together, towards a smarter energy future.



Anna Casas Business Developer Manager Spain anna.casas@sympower.net







Impact of Demand Response together with Energy Efficiency.

Álvaro Sánchez Miralles – CEO Stemy

www.stemyenergy.com





DR reduces the need of gas, losses of the grid, grid reinforcement and RES needs.

DR reduces the need of investment in **batteries**, generation and grid.

Take care, if consumers are **optimized**, any DR activation will increase the Bill.

DR reduces electricity market prices



A real example

Case in numbers





Resultados obtenidos







Thank you for your attention

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