



# What will the future grid system look like?

Guy Nicholson CEO Econnect

All Energy 2008

# Econnect's Business

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Contracting      Consultancy      Technology

UK & Ireland

Worldwide

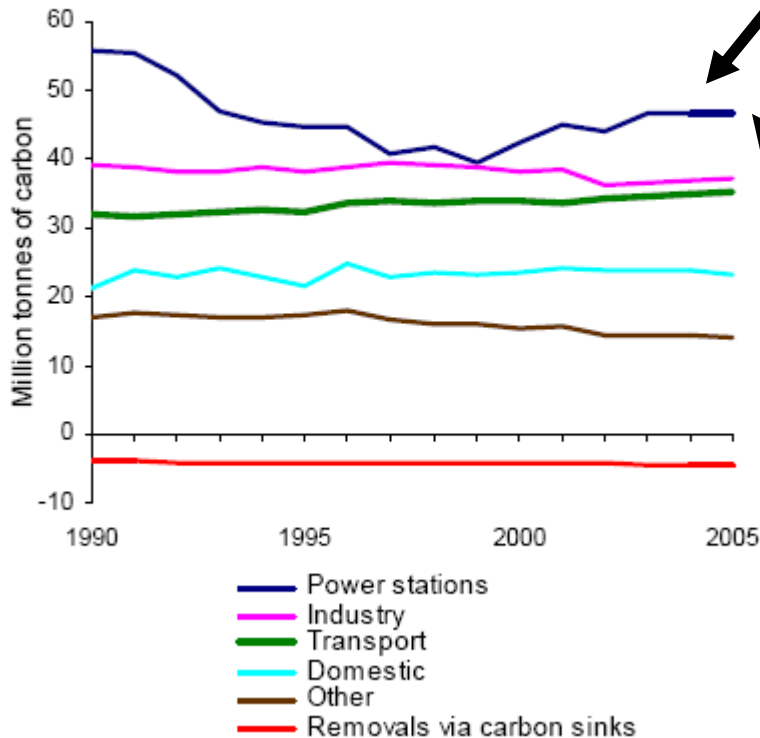
Offices in UK, Ireland,  
Australia & New Zealand

Energising Renewables on Stand A22



# Grid's role in CO2 emissions

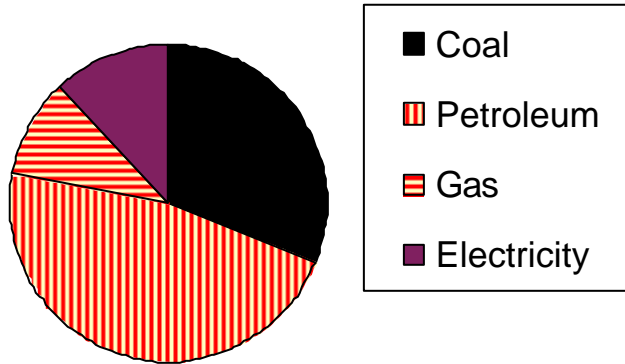
Chart 3: CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and removals by source



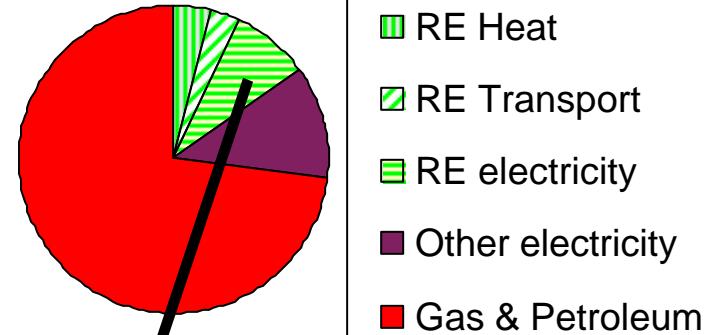
- Largest UK emitters are power stations
  - Rising since 1999
- Power stations emit ~45MTCO<sub>2</sub> per annum
- Grid enables power stations to emit carbon @£38/tonne =£1.7bn/annum

# UK energy – evolution

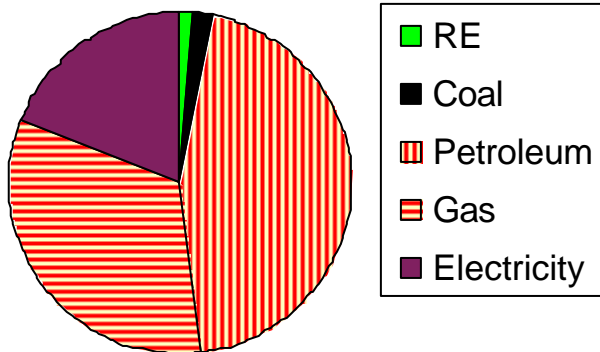
UK end use energy 1970



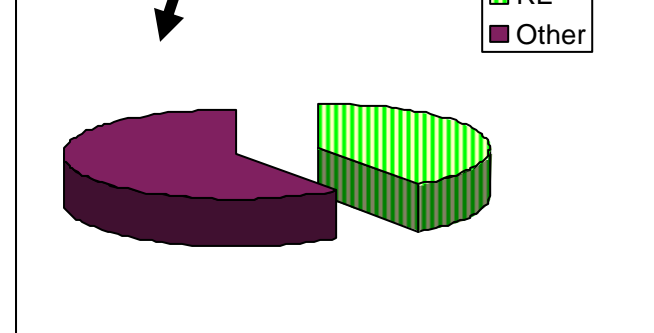
UK energy in 2020 for 15%  
EU Renewables Target



UK end use energy 2006

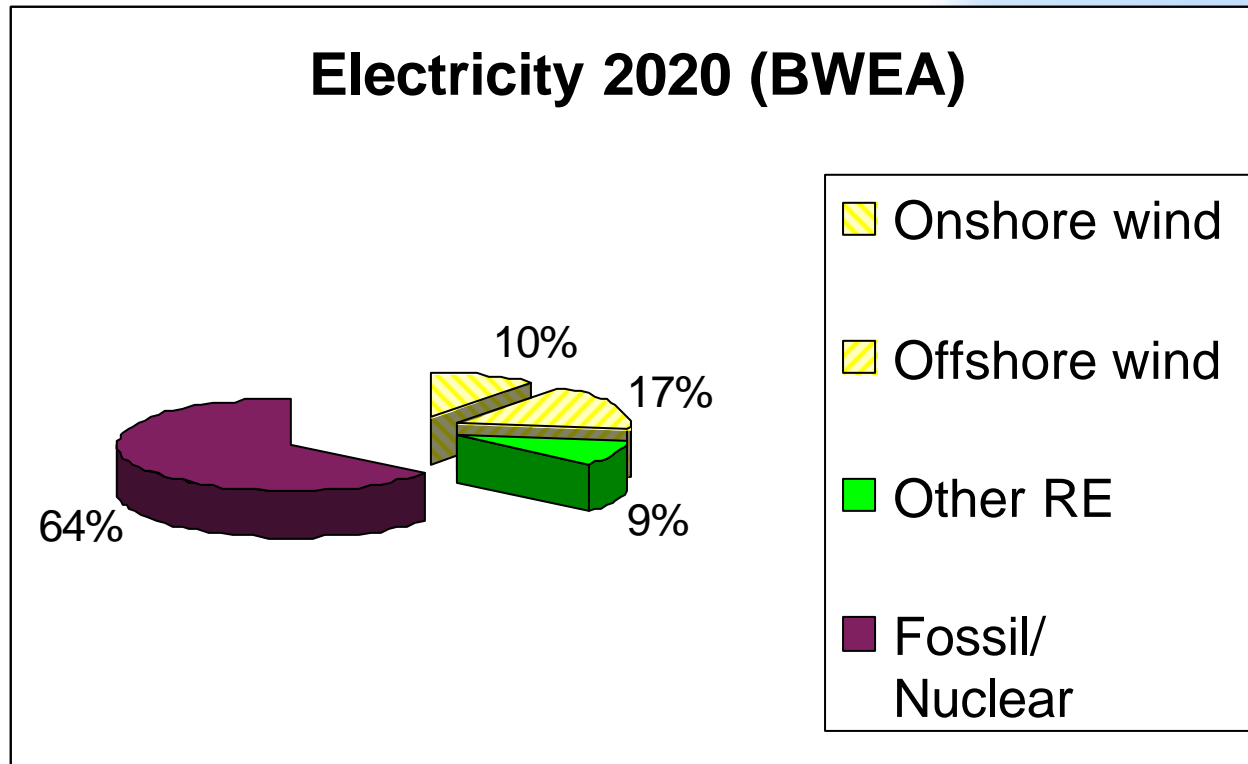


Electricity 2020

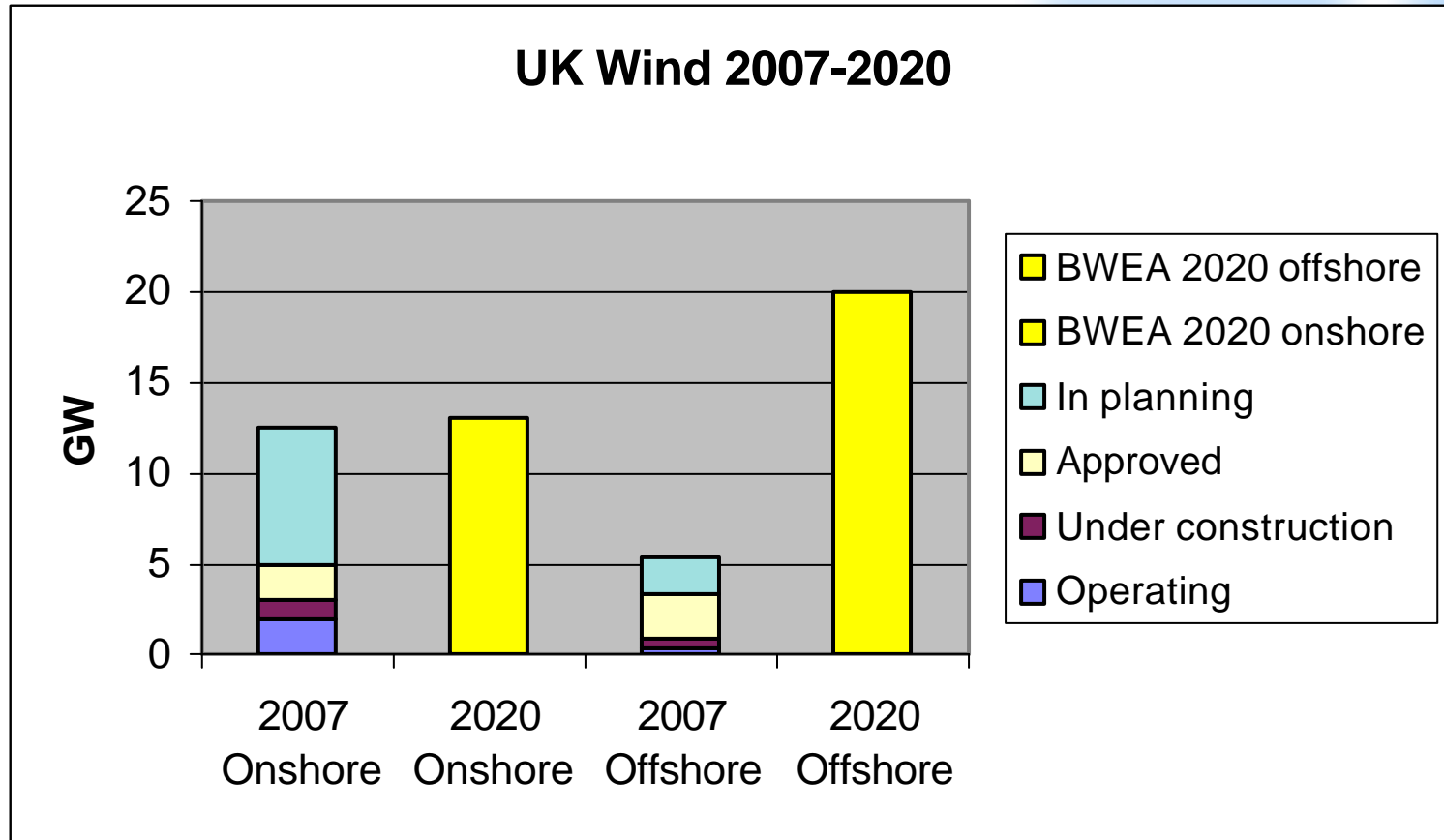


RE electricity ~40%

# 2020 Electricity from RE

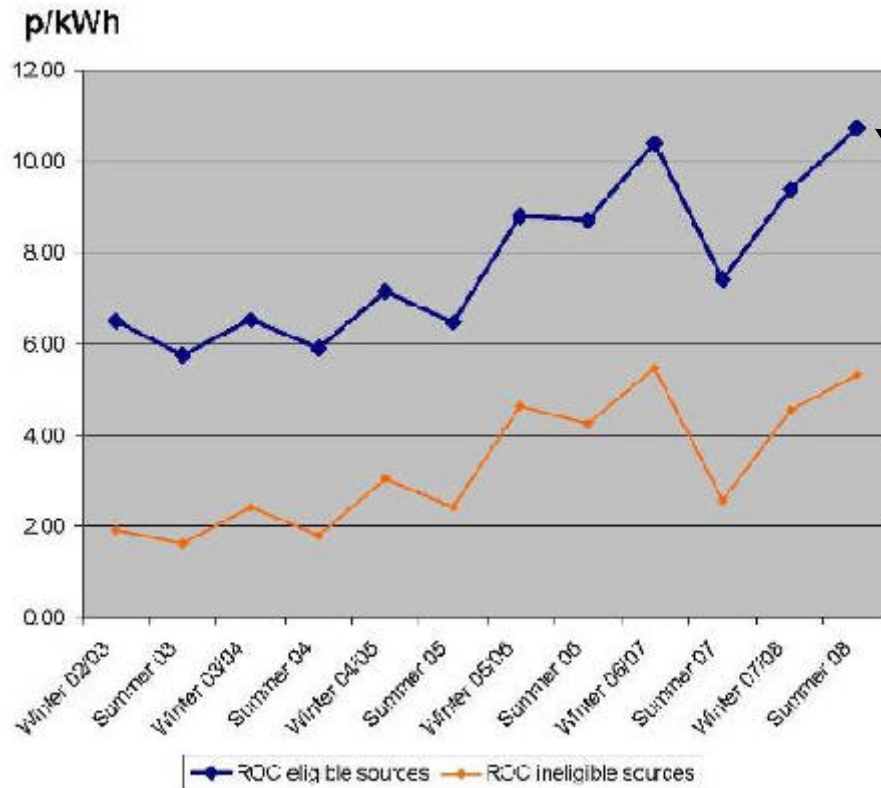


# 2020 Wind Power



# Market drivers – power and RO

## AVERAGE ELECTRICITY PRICES



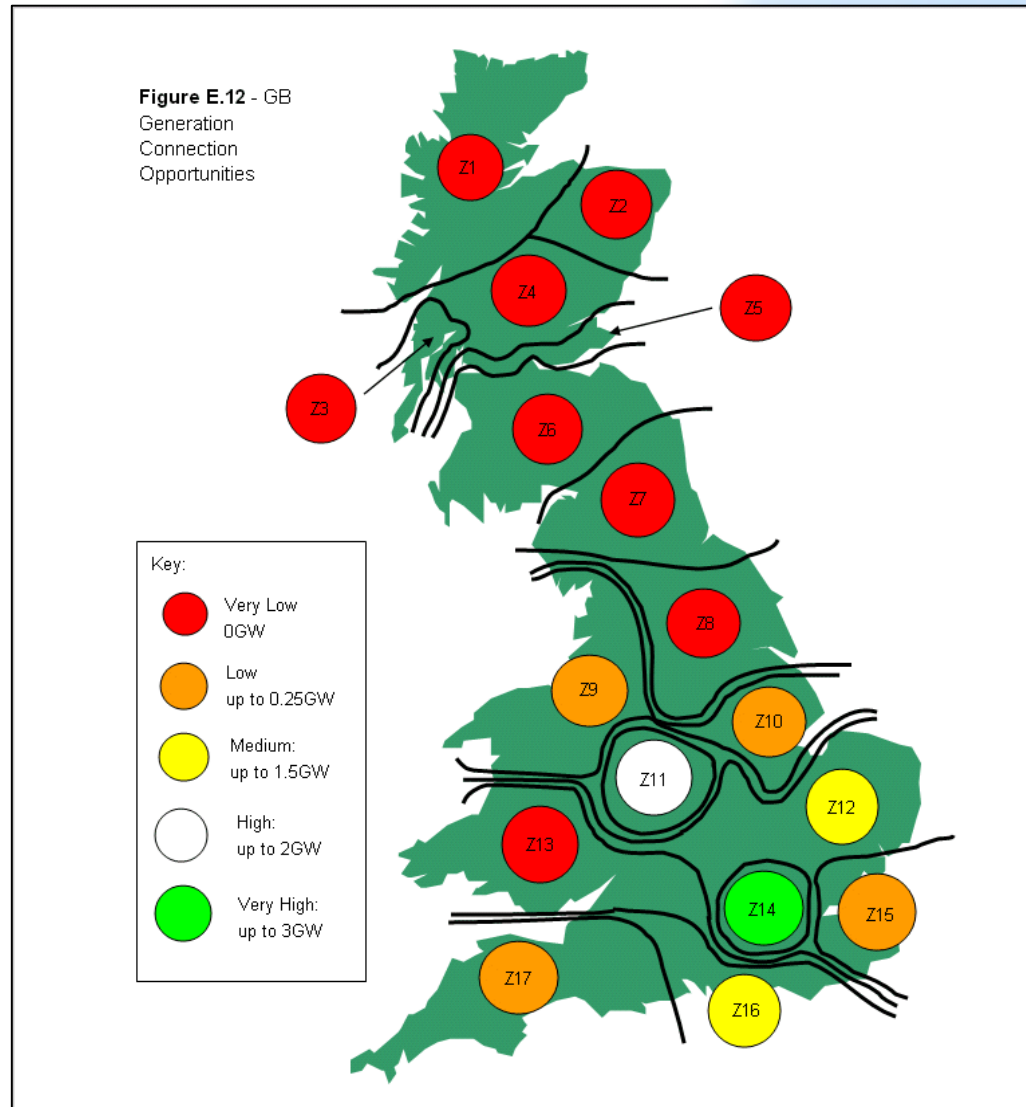
Prices with ROCs

~11p/kWh

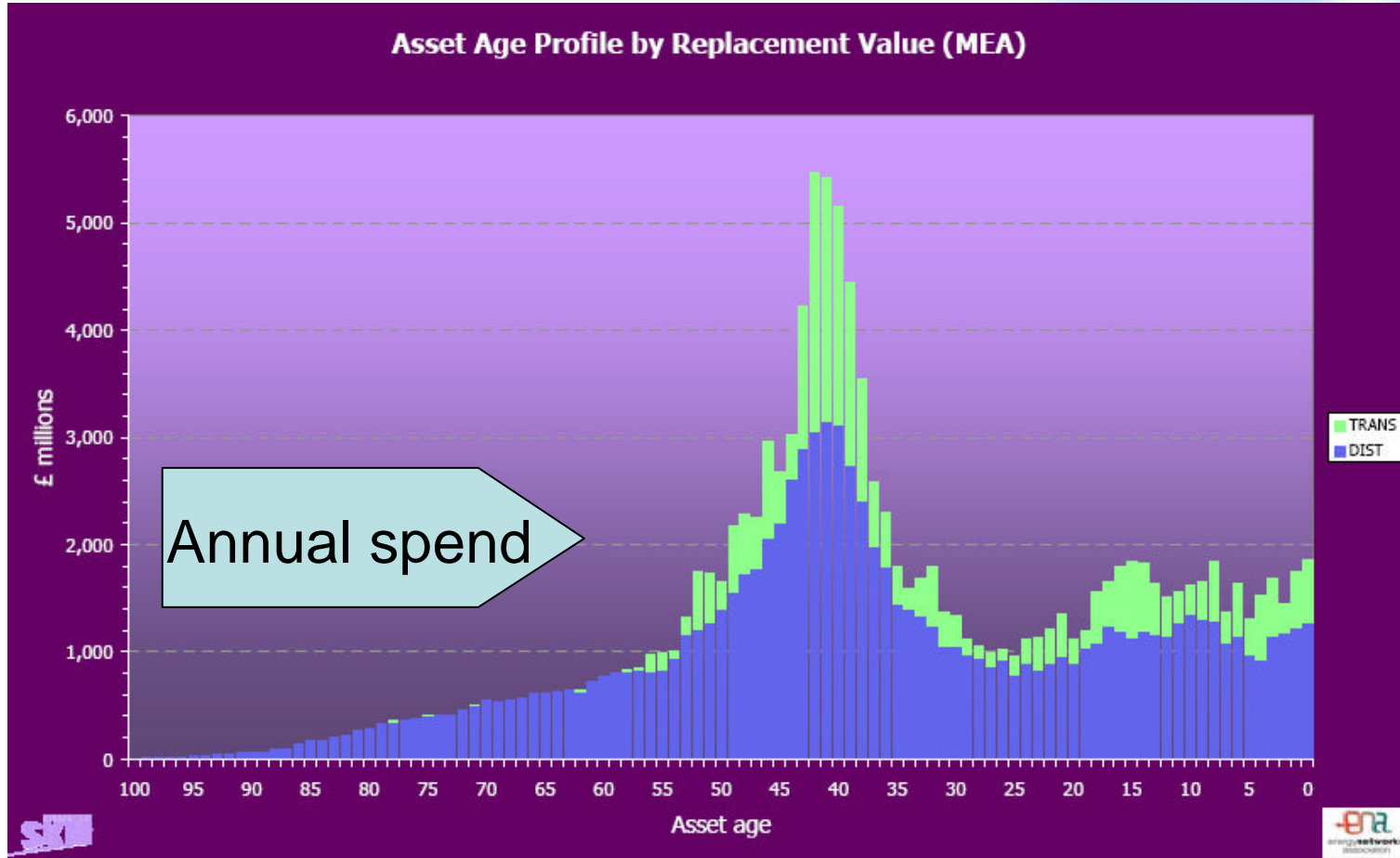
~£110/MWh

These are the average prices we have obtained for electricity sold through our on-line auctions since 2002.

# Grid bottlenecks

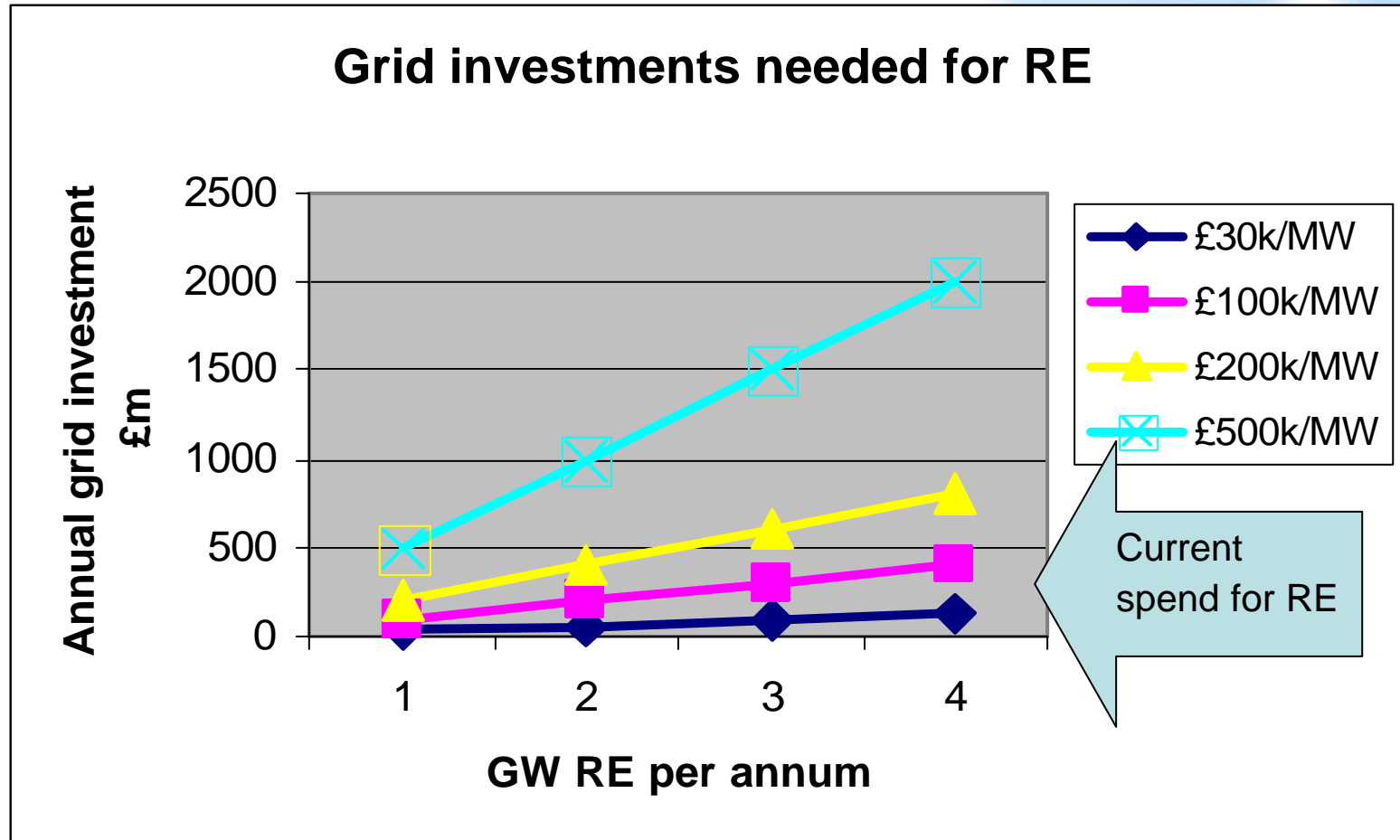


# GB Grid - age and value



At current spend rates > 60 years to replace

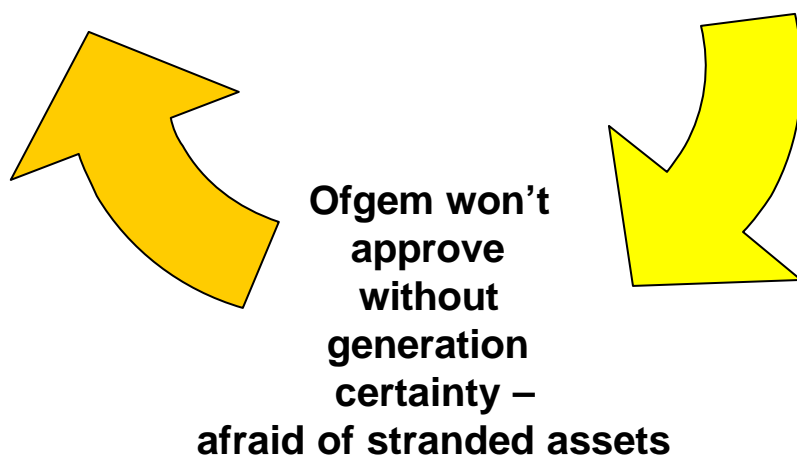
# Grid spend needed for RE?



# Investment Catch 22

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Network Investment probably required – but some risk because Generation is not 100% certain



How do we unlock Risk investment in Networks?



# E.g. Connect and Manage

## Zone / System Spur

Zonal capacities	MW
Hydro capacity	380
Min demand	75
Max Demand	350

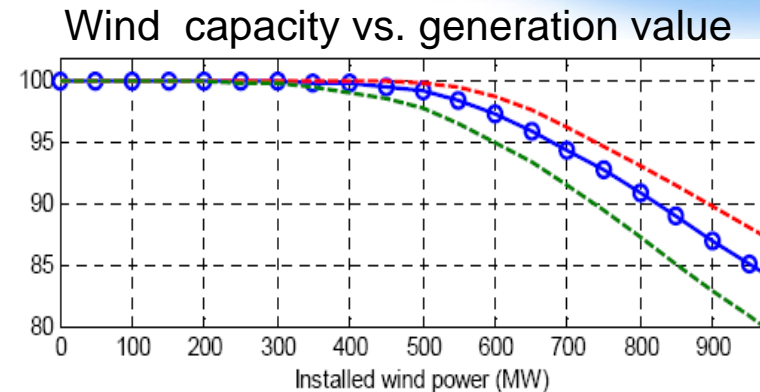
## Interconnect

Export capacity  
(average) = 420MW

## Main Grid System

SINTEF study:  
30 years of data.  
Connected 670MW  
wind with only 5%  
constraint costs

Ability to connect wind  
 $420 - 380 + 75 = 115\text{MW}$



# Active Network Management

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## E.g. GenAVC™ Solution

- For microgeneration and DG <10MW.
- Active network management - sits in primary substation.
- Allows use of existing assets.
- Reduces losses.
- Avoids digging up the roads for more cables.
- Saves, resources, CO2, disruption, landfill, aggregates, electrical losses and money.
- Connects three times as much generation to the network.



# Islands networks lead the way

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- **Innovation incubators:**
- Energy Storage – Foula.
- DSM at individual appliance level – Rum.
- Centralised DSM desalination – Ascension.
- RE electric heating and power – Fair Isle.
- Microgeneration integration – Eigg.



# Incentives on GB Grid Operators

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<b>Regulatory Incentive</b>	<b>Result</b>
Control constraint costs	Invest before connect
Reduce losses	Resist more generation in north
Reduce Opex and Capex	Resist change & complexity
DG incentive	Not big enough to drive change

# Summary

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- Networks carry CO2 costing £1.7bn per annum
- Networks need to respond to EU RE directive and market demand for RE.
- Investment needs to increase an order of magnitude to ~£2bn/annum for RE alone (£4bn in total).
- SO, TNO, DNOs have incentives that work against RE.
- GB Grid Operators need strong incentives to invest and take risks.

# Future GB Grid

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- Physically, will only change incrementally.
- *But with incentives on operators*
- Could quickly be operated and managed very differently to connect and transport renewable energy to help meet EU 2020 targets.





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