

Cost-efficient, robust and optimized transmission – What does it take?

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Why there's transmission grid?

- The costs of transforming the system are kept as low as possible (by an appropriate set of investments enabling better market integration and leading to competitive power prices), and
- The continuous secure access to electricity is guaranteed (security of supply)





How does the grid planning and building look like from stakeholders' perspective?

- 1) Take national grid
- 2) Consider what is a must within individual TSO's control area without considering transmission grids on other side of border
- 3) Start late and exceed costs
- Realize that what has been planned doesn't deliver on time and propose new bidding zones
- 5) Make regional grid development plan and find that after all the costly action done there's no resources left



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- Expensive grid with national borders restricting markets' functioning



Why is it this difficult?

TSOS OPERATE IN DIFFERENT PHYSICAL CONTEXT





Transmission

- Reflects that electricity supply has developed through regional development of hydropower
- Five bidding zones
- Main network is old and reaching end of lifetime and requires investment
- Four bidding zones
- Strong grid and north-south transmission
- Emphasis on maintaining one bidding zone



 Two synchronous transmission systems and two bidding zones



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DIFFERENCES AND HARMONISATION OPPORTUNITIES OF THE NORDIC TSOS 6 NOVEMBER 2019

GRID PLANNING AND INVESTMENT IS PROBABLY THE LEAST **COORDINATED ACTIVITY BETWEEN THE NORDIC TSOS**

Asymmetric costs and benefits between countries complicate cross-border investments and is a new normal

to national interests and

prioritisation

- Simple win-win investment cases have been completed and new projects are more complicated with uneven and uncertain benefits and costs
- Complicating the cost and revenue sharing agreements is the threat from regulators to take retrospective actions on revenue sharing schemes



Standard Nordic CBA methodology exists but the scenarios, uncertainties and other inputs cause controversy

- There is a question whose welfare is optimised and how wider Nordic benefits are included in national approval processes
- Different views on economic uncertainties and risks can be used as a means of justifying different prioritisation of grid investments

We can do better

Yes, we can



Enabling efficient power market costefficiently

- Nordic grids constitute one synchronous entity cost-efficient Nordic grid planning should be improved by utilization common resources (national scenarios, common grid models and harmonized measurement of historical congestions) and higher transparency including real involvement of stakeholders
- ♥ Consider which bidding zone structure is enabled
- Where are the most distruptive bottlenecks? What could be done for relieving those? Within control areas, cross-border?
- What can be done with relatively cheap and easy measures? Within control areas, cross-border?
- Are there additional musts'? What's the most cost-efficient approach for taking care of them?
- Ombine the three previous -> NORDIC grid development plan
- How do the bidding zones possibilities look now? -> NORDIC bidding zone analysis