The Clean Energy Package
Evolution and Impacts for the markets

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**Key Figures - 2018**

- **Installed Capacity in France (as of 31/12)**
  - Solar: 6.4 GW
  - Eolien: 11.4 GW
  - Bioénergies: 1.5 GW
  - Hydraulique: 19.2 GW
  - Thermique à combustible fossile: 14.0 GW
  - 25.5 GW
  - 18.6 GW
  - 63.1 GW
  - 8.5 GW
  - 15.1 GW
  - 2.0 GW

- **French Demand**
  - 478 TWh
  - Peak 96.6 GW

- **Imports / Exports**

  - France:
    - Export: 86.3 TWh
    - Import: 26.3 TWh
  - Belgium: 40.2 TWh
  - Spain: 16.1 TWh
  - Italy: 19.1 TWh
  - Switzerland: 17.6 TWh
  - Import: 12.4 TWh
  - Import: 1.9 TWh
  - Import: 0.5 TWh

- **Total length of lines in service**
  - 105,857 km
  - 6,202 km
    - Underground lines
  - 99,655 km
    - Overhead lines
The Clean Energy package, the new way for Capacity mechanisms

Need to justify the introduction of Capacity mechanisms with adequacy studies (art.23 & 24 RIME)

- A common methodology for national and European adequacy study
- Complementarity between national and European level studies with priority to national studies
- National adequacy study can keep some local features

Climate goals (art.22 RIME)

- Existing generation plants not respecting emission requirements cannot participate in CMs 5 years after entry into force of the Regulation (cf: 550gr/kWh)

European integration (art.26 RIME)

- Necessity of taking into account cross-border participation in capacity mechanisms to ensure the EU security of electricity supply
- Common methodology for sharing revenues
- Common registerer of eligible capacities
Maximising cross-zonal trading capacity to better integrate renewables

Key principle (art.16 RIME)

- Countertrading and redispaching shall be used to maximise to reach the minimum levels of available capacities on interconnections and the transmission networks affected by cross-border capacity
- At least 70% of technical limit is to be made available for flows induced by cross-zonal exchanges
- The total amount of 30% can be used for the reliability margins, loop flows and internal flows on each critical network element

How to take into account internal critical branches in the capacity calculation, maintenance periods, …
Next steps for Member States and National Regulatory Authorities

Which options for a Member States with identified internal structural congestions leading to reduction of cross-zonal capacity below 70% ?

Changing the bidding zone configuration ? (art.14 RIME)

An Action Plan developed in cooperation with its NRA ? (art.15 RIME)
- Timetable for adopting measures to reduce structural congestions to ensure the 70% by the end of 2025
- Linear trajectory (2020/2025) with new grid developments or grid reinforcement
  
  If the Action Plan is not respected, risk on the bidding zone configuration

A derogation ? (art. 16 RIME)
- A the request of the TSOs in a CCR, NRAs may grant a derogation « on foreseeable grounds » where necessary for maintaining operational security
- For one year (renewable once), derogations can be requested with no limitation in time.
A new regulatory framework for DSOs

Adapting to the distributed power system

One european association for DSOs (art.52 RIME)
- Currently 5 different industry associations

Market based approach and with standardised market products to solve local congestions (art.32 DIME)

Necessity of extensive coordination with TSOs in the procurement of flexibility services (art.57 RIME)
- eg. efficient data exchange onto the activated flexibility resources in order to avoid a double activation from DSO and TSO of the same flexibility source