



# **CEER's public consultation on the regulatory aspects of wind integration**

Ms Siobhán Carty, Sustainable  
Development task force, CEER

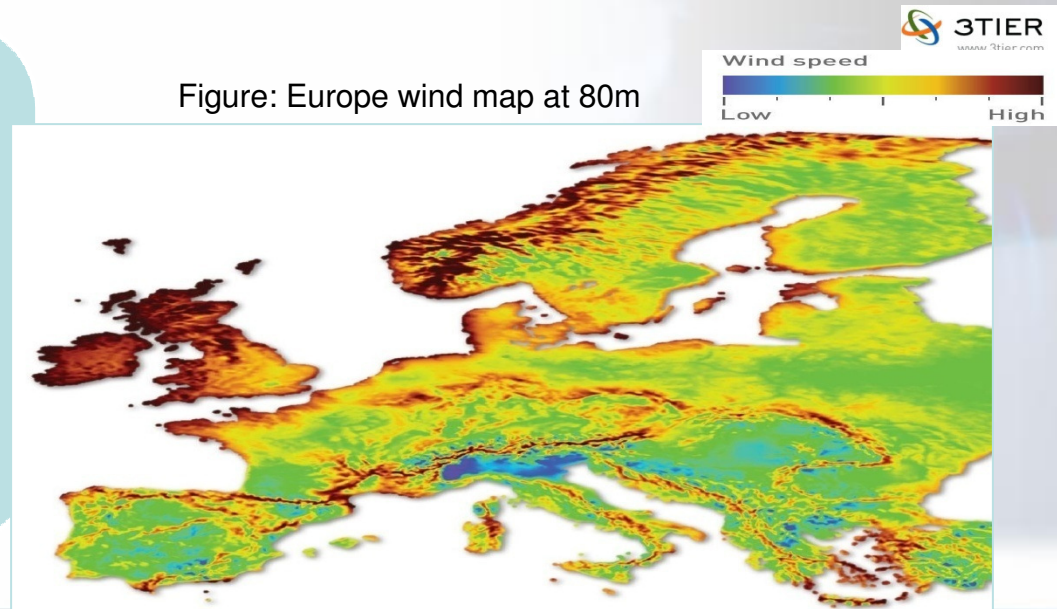
CEER Integration of wind stakeholder  
workshop, 11 February 2010

# Why is wind integration important?

- We recognise that expected increases in wind, owing to its intermittency, will give rise to issues for the market and network arrangements...
  - This will become increasingly important to address over the coming years.

In addressing these issues, CEER have published a consultation document which explores some of these issues....

Figure: Europe wind map at 80m



# CEER wind integration report

- Our report sought to
  - Highlights areas which may warrant further discussion;
  - Provides review of how wind is treated among member states; and
  - Solicit feedback – this will also input into other areas of work.
- We establish that
  - Explicit subsidies for wind generation, where required, should be separate from market and network arrangements;
  - Market and network arrangements should encourage the integration of wind – and not present an undue barrier to its deployment; and
  - Harmonisation (compatibility) should help – provided it does not amount to a barrier to wind.

# Market arrangements for wind

- Wind generation is more predictable closer to real-time – markets arrangements should encourage wind generation to integrate into the market.

## Gate-closure time

- Valid reasons for long GCT?

## Cross-border integration

- Helpful to consider the importance of intra-day markets, alongside day-ahead

## Balancing and reserves

- Where appropriate, wind's incentives to balance should be equally as strong as conventional generation;
- Cross-border balancing will be increasingly valuable

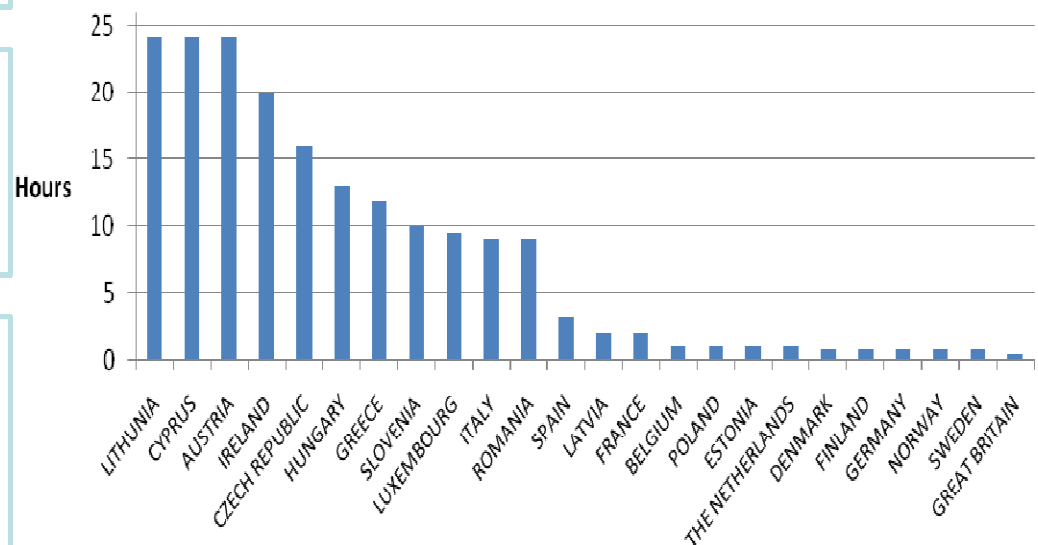


Figure: Time between closure of forward market and real-time delivery

# Network arrangements for wind



## No undue discrimination

- How can we ensure differences do not distort incentives in locating – uniform charging regime?

## Appropriate allocation of risk?

- Can cost-reflective charging, which provides incentive to locate in most appropriate location, allocate the risk?
- How can we encourage TSOs to take increased risk and innovate in developing the network?

## Network development

- What role should the 10-year network development plan play in facilitating wind generation?
- How can we encourage government to speed-up the authorisation process?

# A European supergrid (1)

**For the future – pan-European offshore grid, connecting wind farms and Member States...?**

**Issues for consideration include...**

## Who pays

- And who benefits?

## Impact of distortions

- Different market and network framework

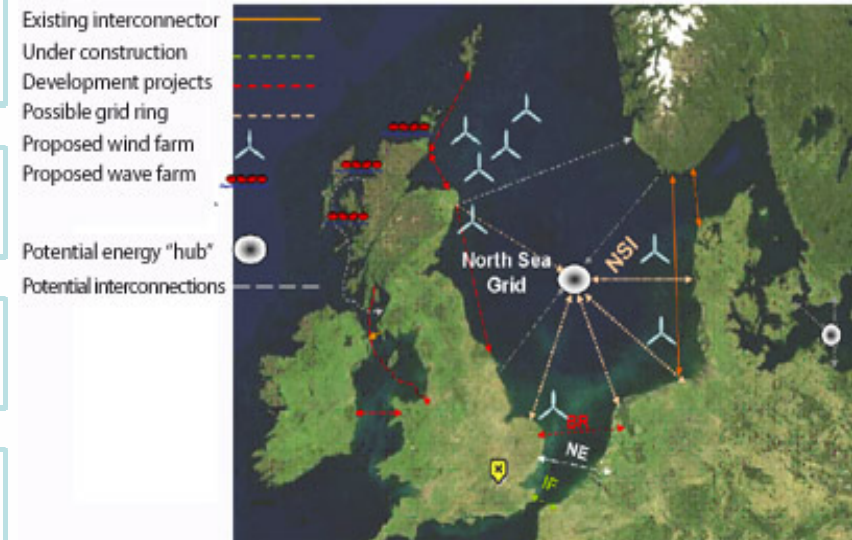
## Different regimes

- For interconnection and transmission

## Ownership of offshore grid

- Generator versus TSO

## Post 2020 - North Sea Grid



Source: [www.scotland.gov.uk](http://www.scotland.gov.uk)

*Regulators have a responsibility to consider these issues.*

# A European supergrid (2)

**North Seas  
Countries  
Offshore Grid  
initiative**

- Other players have a responsibility too.
- We recognise the importance of projects and studies into this.
- We are keen to work closely with and input into these projects, where possible and appropriate!



**Co-ordinator for North  
Sea offshore grids, Mr  
Adamowitsch**

# Next steps

11 Feb

- Stakeholder Workshop

18 Feb

- Con closes

Q210

- Conclusions paper

On-going

- Input into other work

***We welcome engagement with industry (including the wind, renewables and conventional generation types), with consumer groups and other interested parties on our consultation document.***



Thank you for your attention!

[www.energy-regulators.eu](http://www.energy-regulators.eu)