

# Optimal exchanges of electricity within the Mediterranean



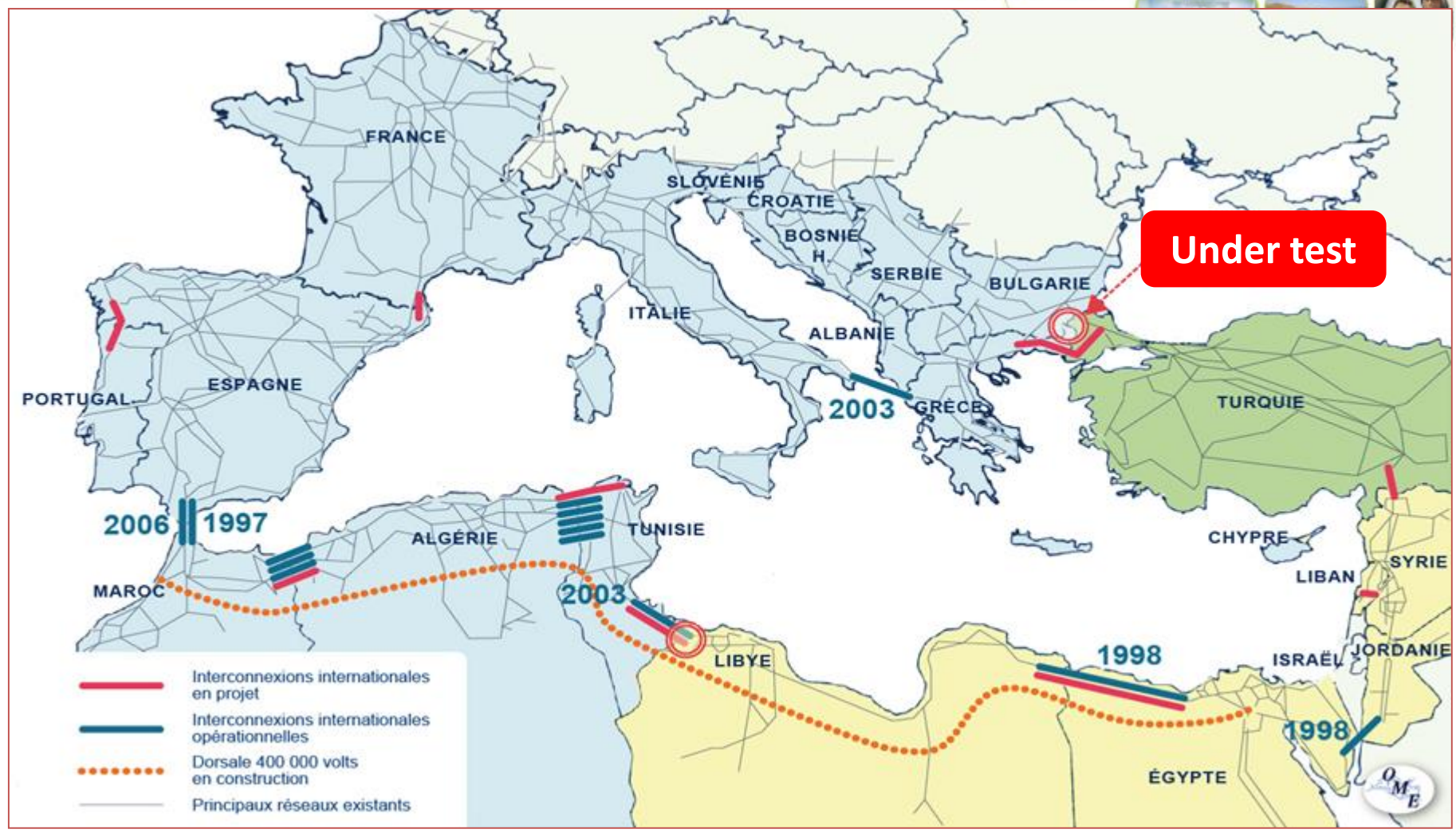
by Philippe ADAM, Strategy Director Infrastructures & Technologies

## Contents

- ❑ Mediterranean grid situation in 2013
- ❑ EU- MENA generation installed capacity in 2010 and 2020
- ❑ Medgrid economic studies
- ❑ Scenarios to understand the North to South electricity exchanges
- ❑ Value of interconnections
- ❑ Power system model
- ❑ Power flow drivers
- ❑ Optimal transmission capacities
- ❑ Conclusions



# The Mediterranean grid situation in 2013



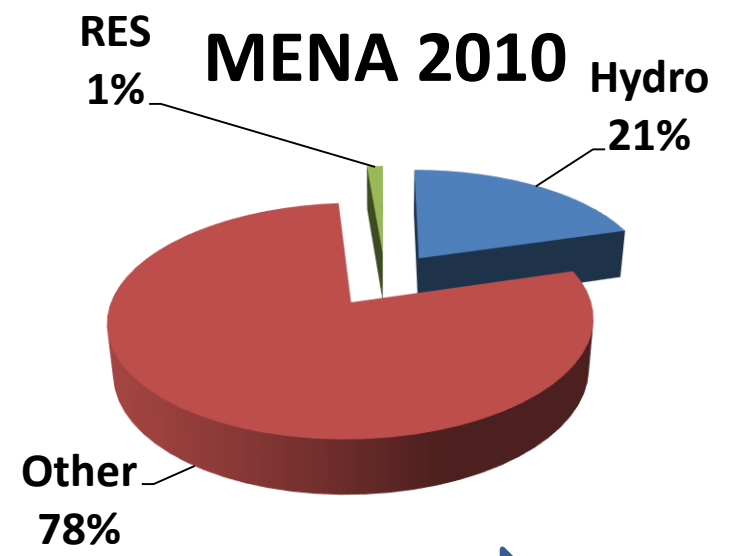
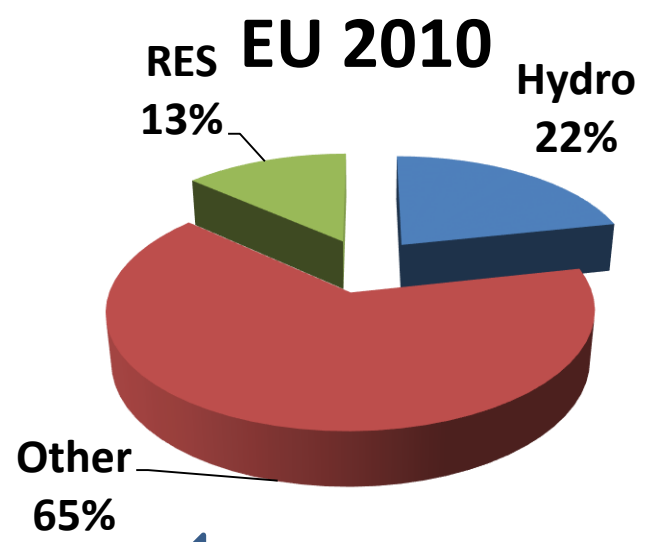
# EU-MENA installed capacity in 2010



**EU = 912 GW**

**8/1**

**MENA = 113 GW**



**Net transfer capacity: 0,7 GW**

Sources : ENTSO-e <https://www.entsoe.eu/> et Paving the Way for the MSP <http://www.pavingtheway-msp.eu/>

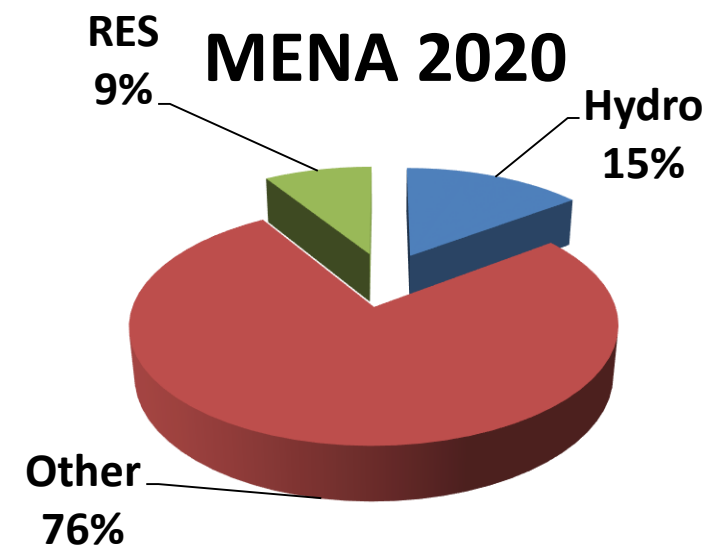
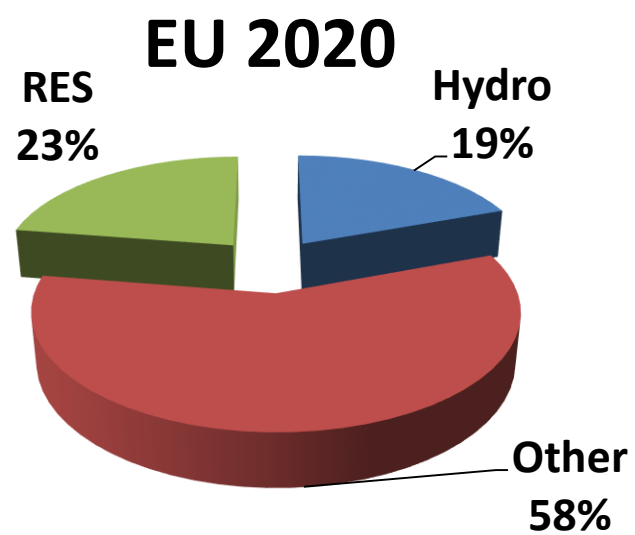
# EU-MENA forecast installed capacity 2020



**EU = 1163 GW**

**6/1**

**MENA = 198 GW**

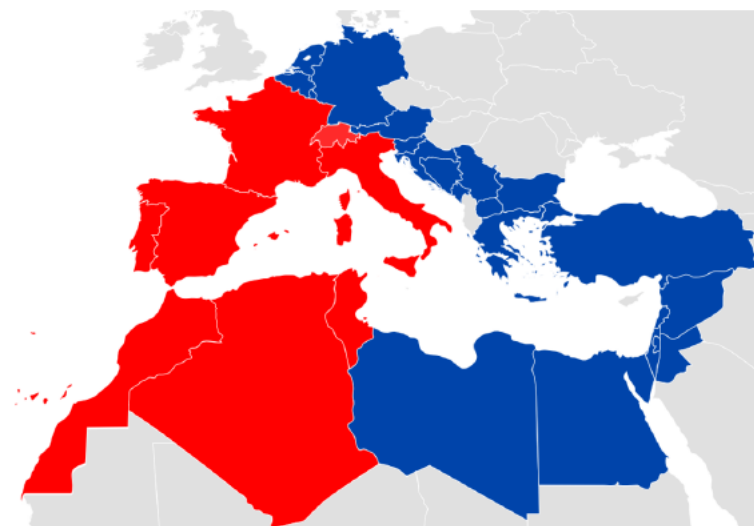
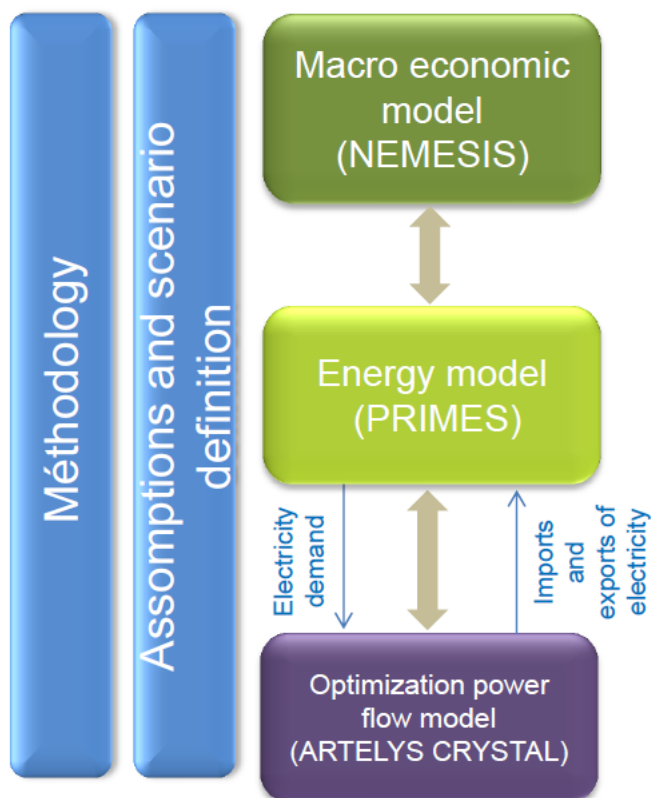


← **Net transfer capacity: 5 GW** →

# Economic studies : Cost – benefit analysis



- 3 models for each country to accurately identify energy and power flows up to 2030



Area for the studies

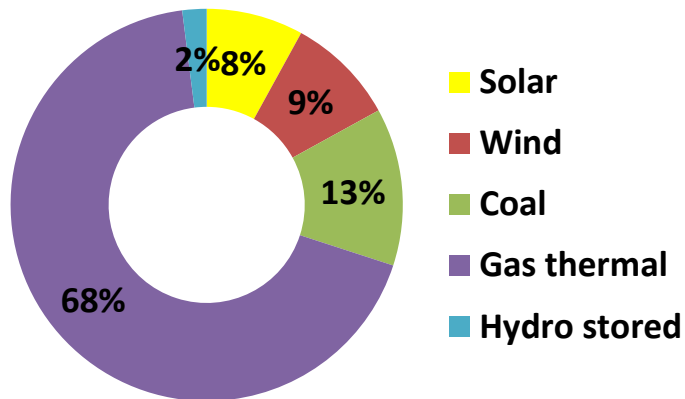
2012 2013

## Scenarios to understand the North – South electricity exchanges

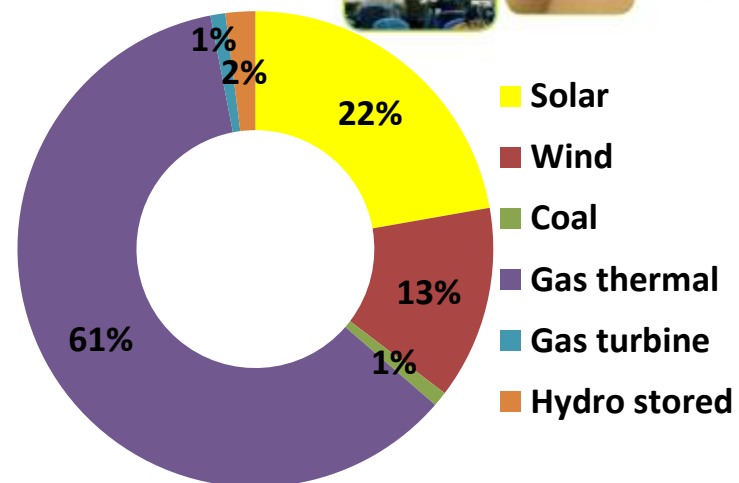


- | **"Reference" scenario** is BAU-oriented and adds recent energy policies:
  - the reference scenario of the EU (3 : 20% targets)
  - the national energy plans in the South (PTWMSP objectives in 2020);
  
- | **"Integration" scenario**, translates a context of economic crisis:
  - RES development is difficult and slowed down (high cost, no GES constraints).
  - Energy efficiency doesn't progress.
  - Generation is not sufficient to satisfy peak demand. An option relying upon generation + interconnections turns out to be less expensive.
  
- | **"Sustainable" scenario** pushes environmental policies:
  - high carbon value choice (70 €/tCO<sub>2</sub> by 2030),
  - improvement of the energy efficiency,
  - important development of solar energy in the South

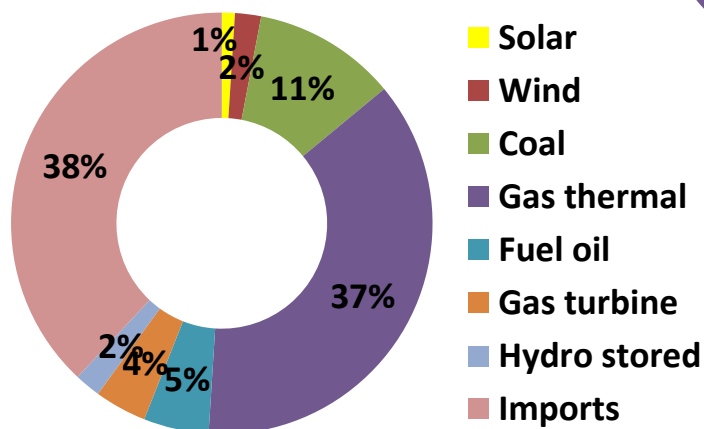
# Scenarios



*Reference scenario*



*Sustainable scenario*

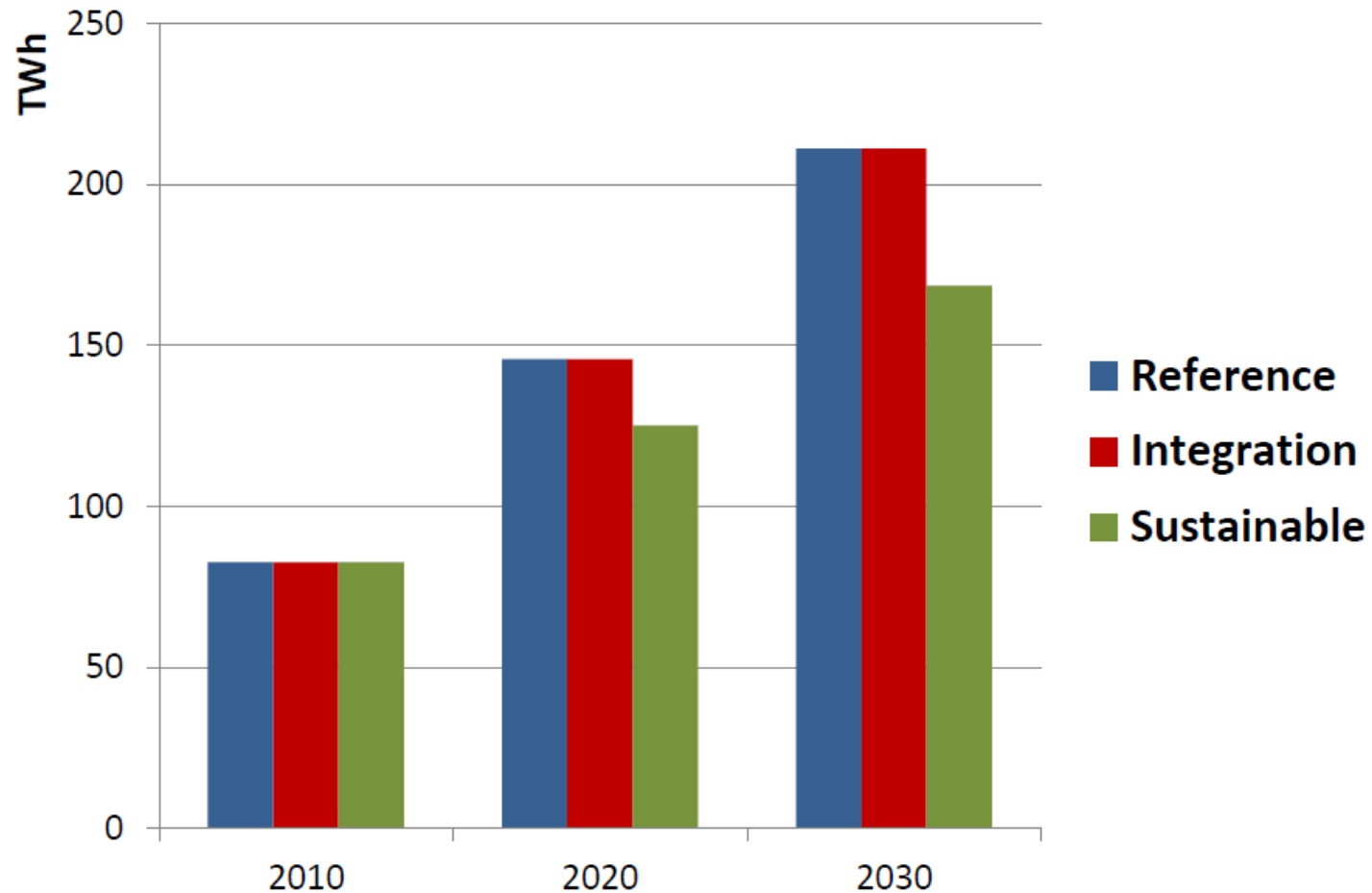


*Integration scenario*

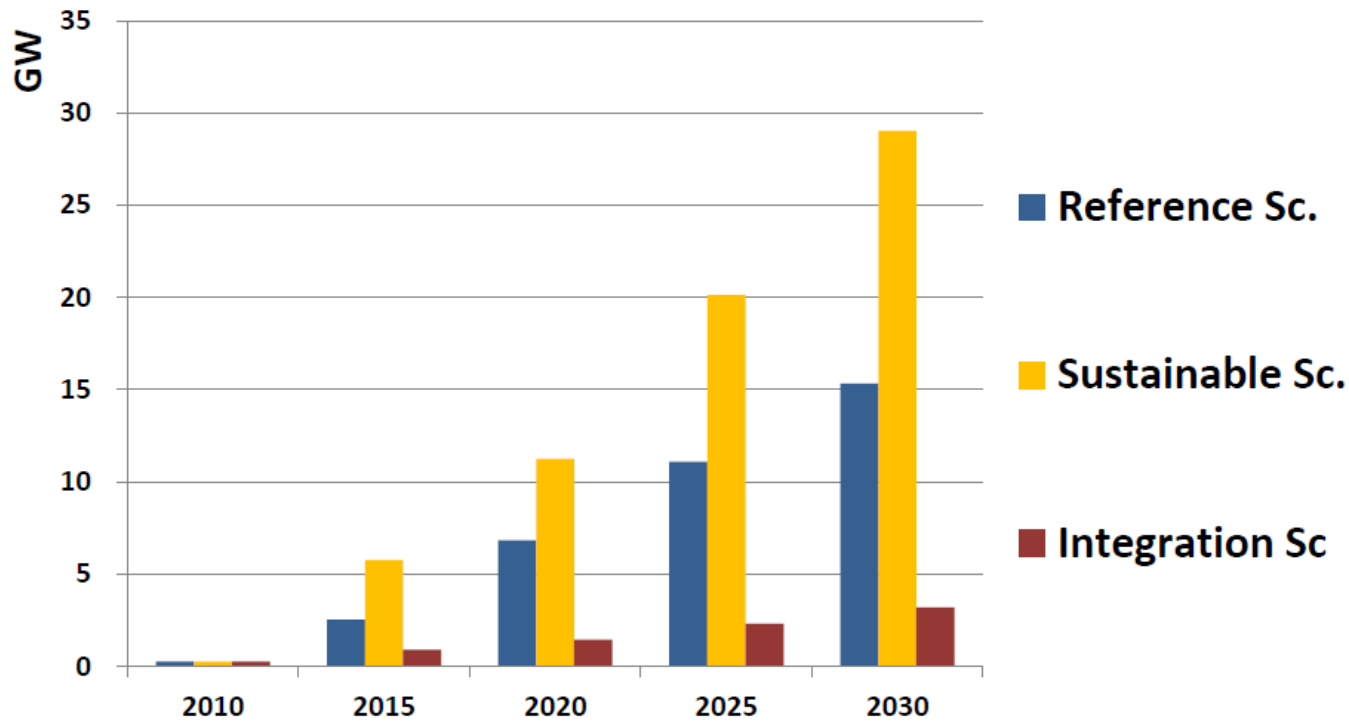
## Generation mix of the interconnected Maghreb countries in 2030



# Total energy demand in Maghreb



# Total wind and solar in Maghreb

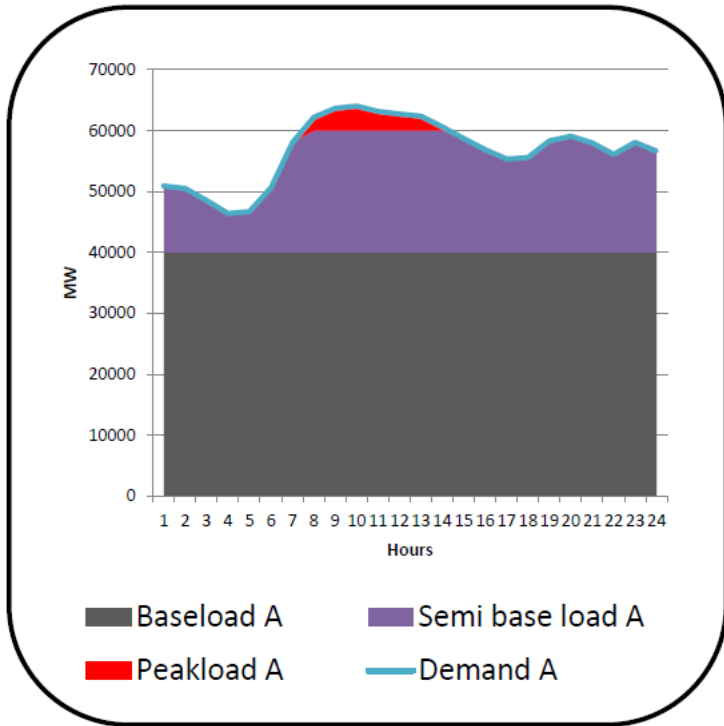


(GW)	2020	2030
Reference	6,8	15,3
Integration	1,5	3,2
Sustainable	11,2	29,0

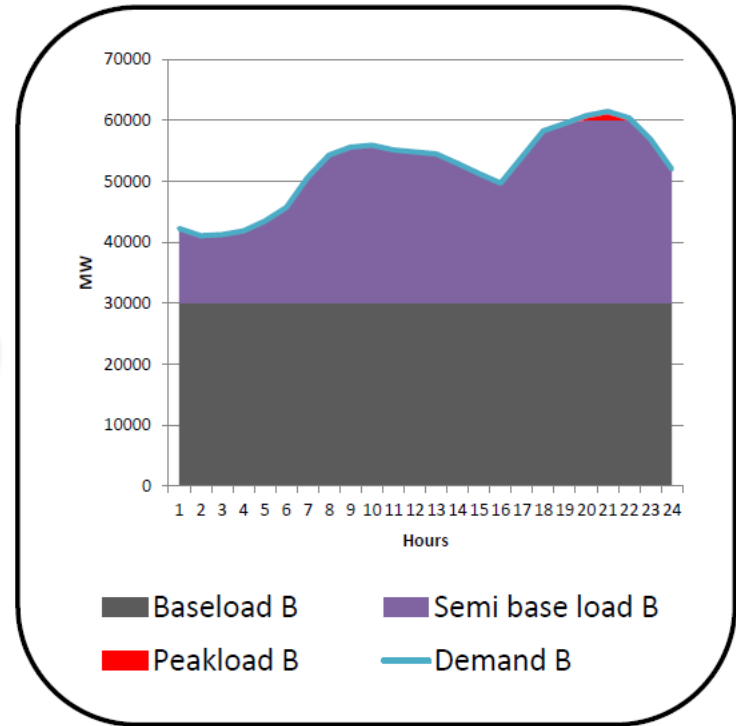
# Value of interconnection



**Country A**

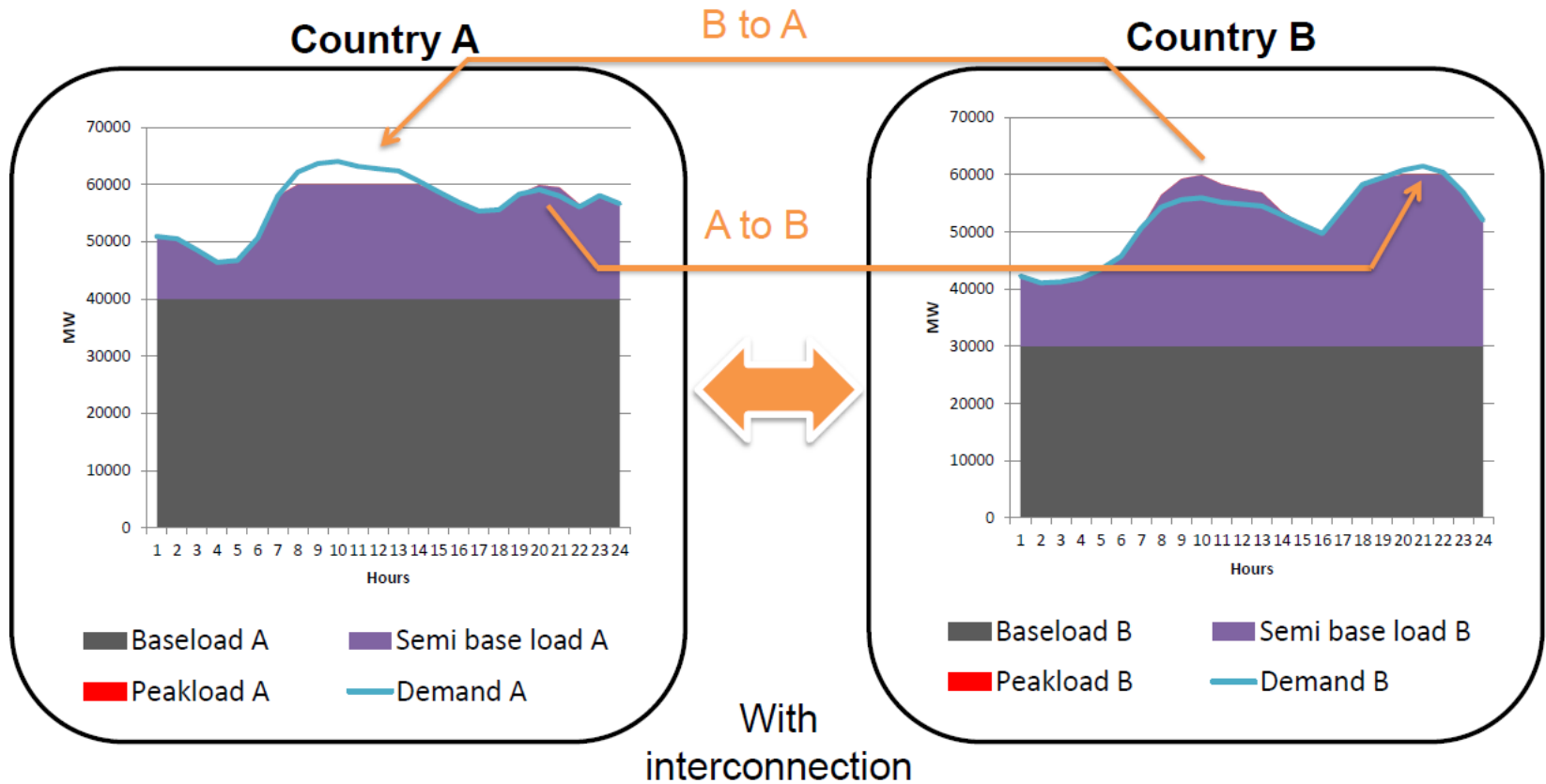


**Country B**

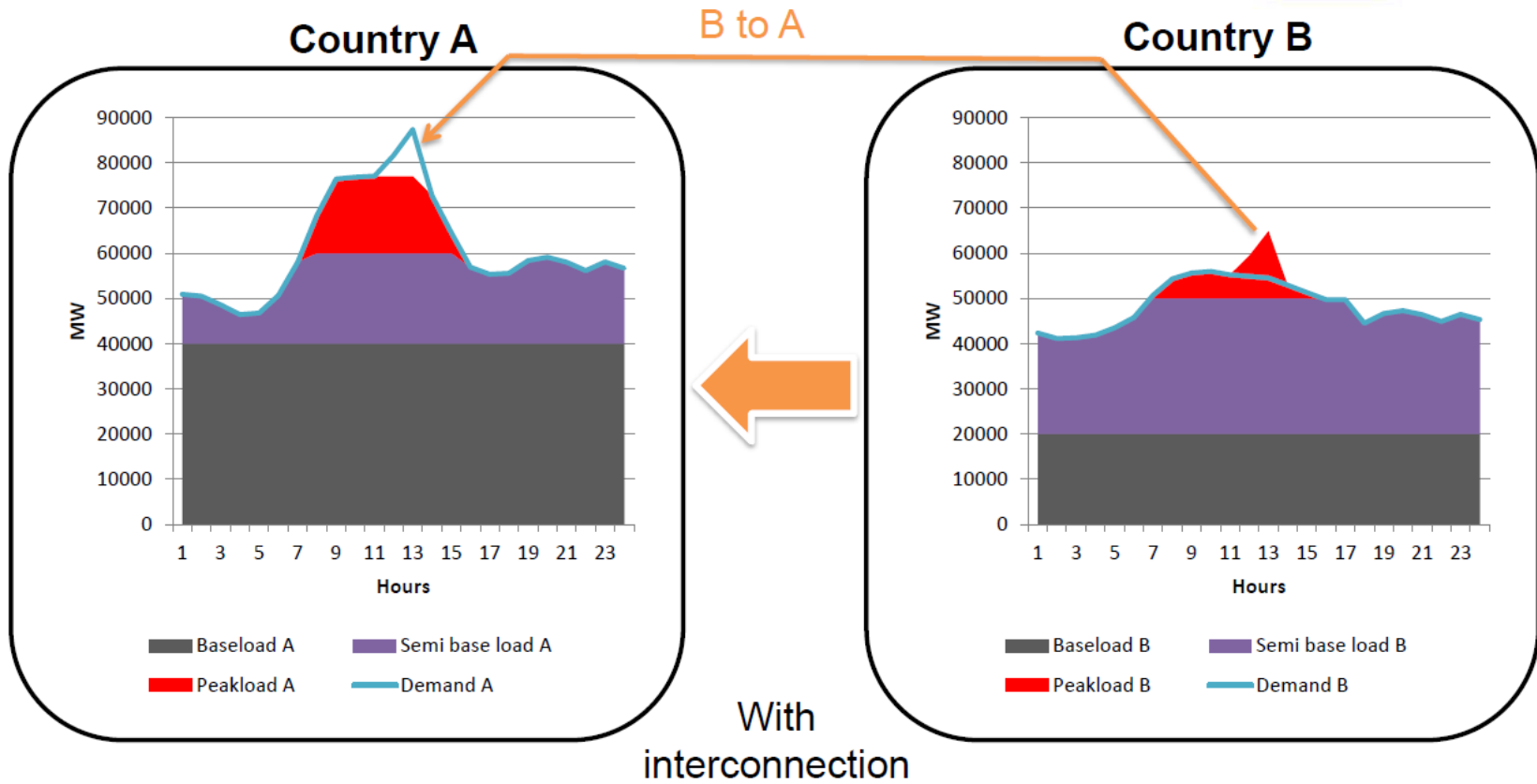


No interconnection

# Value of interconnection



# Value of interconnection



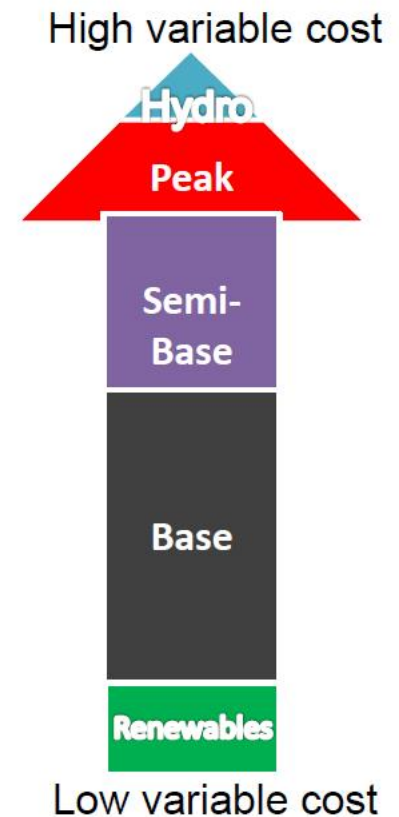
No need for new peak generation units:  
investment savings

# Power system model

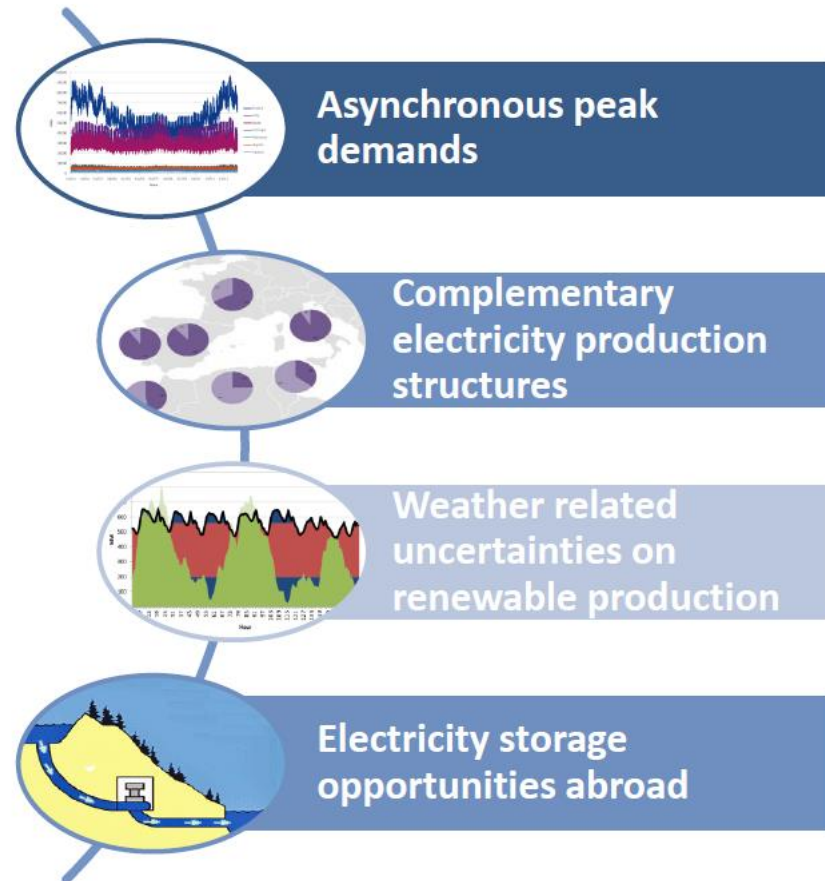
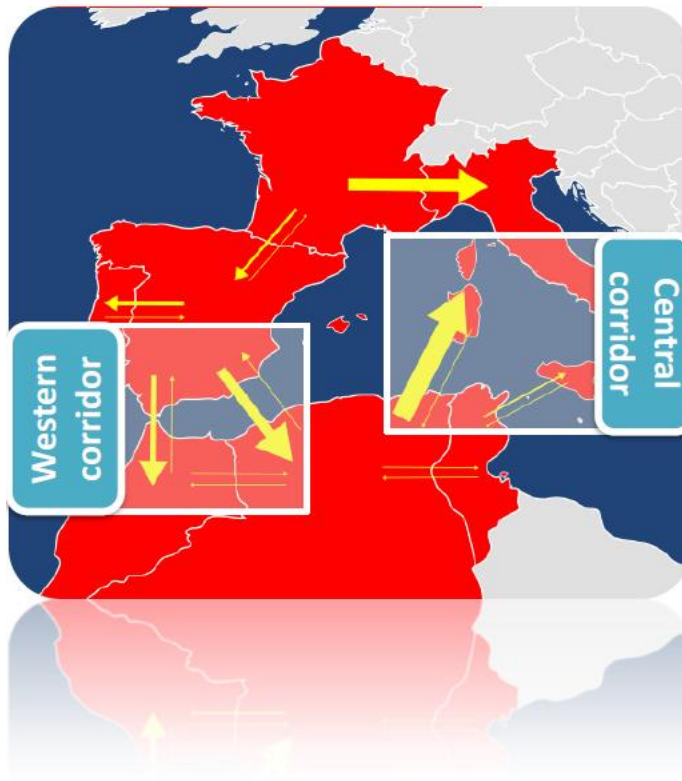


We minimize the global Euro-Mediterranean electricity production cost.

- > Supply-Demand equilibrium in each country (hub)
- > Net transfer capacities within the modeled area
- > Hourly simulations are necessary to evaluate the impact of the vagaries of renewable energy generation



# Power flow drivers



## Power flow drivers

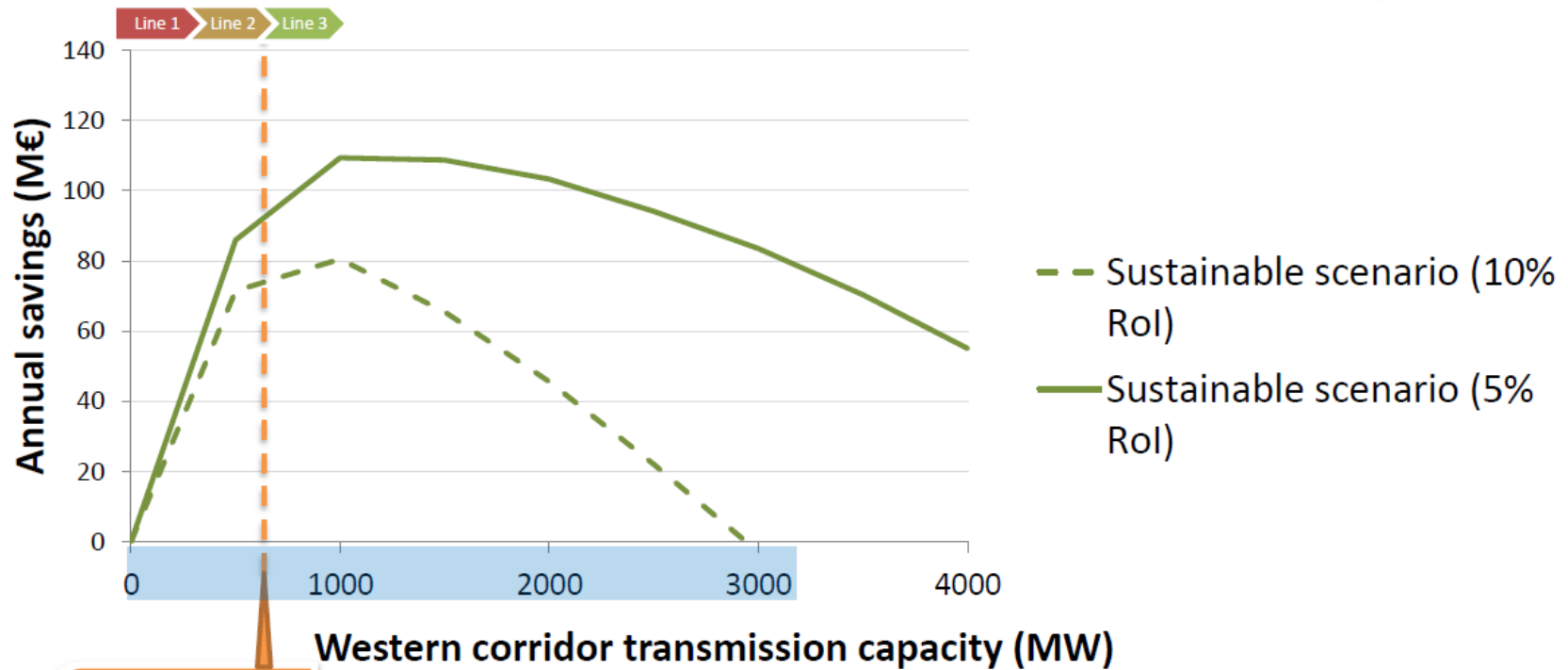


In the sustainable scenario, power flows are balanced between North and South.

2030 Scenario		Non limited interconnection capacities
Integration	N → S	102 TWh
	S → N	-
Reference	N → S	20 TWh
	S → N	19 TWh
Sustainable	<b>N → S</b>	<b>34 TWh</b>
	<b>S → N</b>	<b>46 TWh</b>

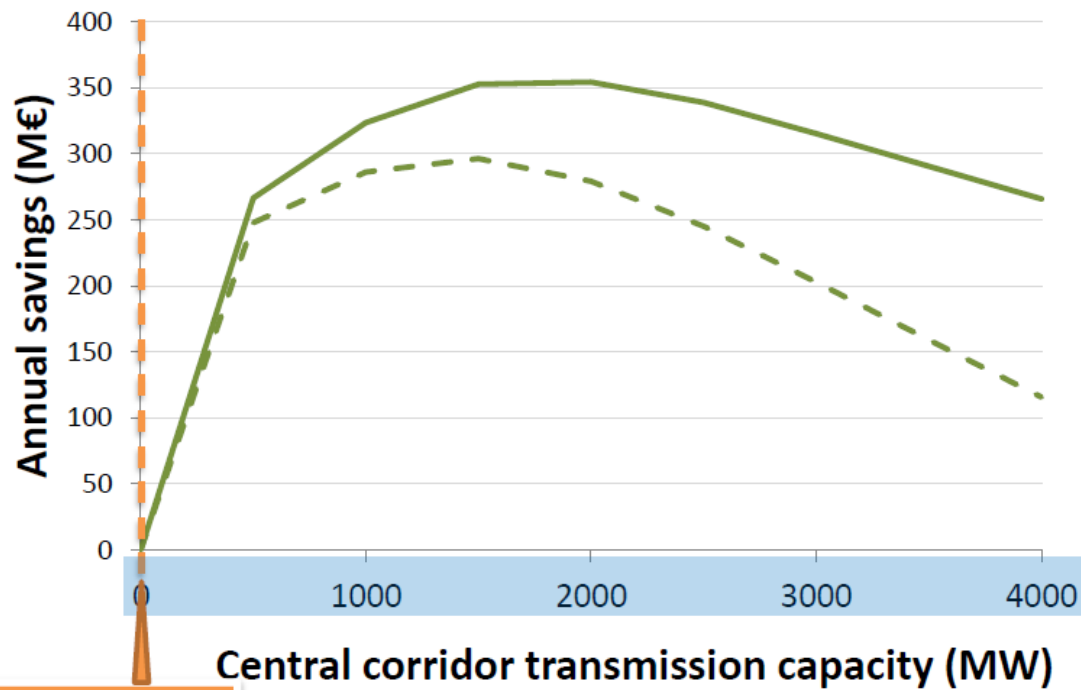


# Optimal transmission capacities



Existing  
capacity:  
750 MW

# Optimal transmission capacities



- Sustainable scenario (10% RoI)
- Sustainable scenario (5% RoI)

Existing  
capacity:  
0 MW

# Optimal transmission capacities



2030 Scenario	Western corridor		Central corridor	
	<i>Optimal capacity</i>	Maximum viable capacity	<i>Optimal capacity</i>	Maximum viable capacity
Reference	1 000 MW	Up to 3000 MW	500 MW	Up to 1000 MW
Sustainable	1 000 MW	Up to 3000 MW	1 500 MW	Up to 4000 MW+
Integration	6 000 MW	Up to 8000 MW+	3 000 MW	Up to 8000 MW+

(Minimal ROI: 10%)

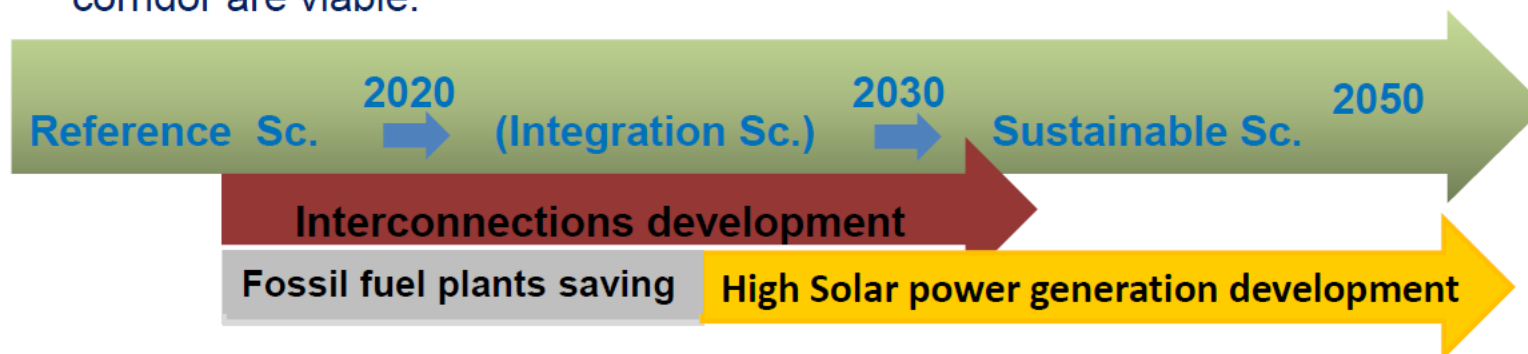
# Conclusions



## New interconnections bring **value** to the Mediterranean power system in **all scenarios**

**In the sustainable scenario**, where the most important benefits are observed (Energy Efficiency, CO<sub>2</sub> reduction from demand and interconnections):

1. Model shows important power flows - both from North to South and from South to North:
  - 20 TWh by 2030 with 10 GW interconnection plan assumption
  - 40 TWh by 2030 with no capacity limitation.
2. Transmission capacity of 3 GW in the western corridor and 4 GW in the central corridor are viable.



# Thank you for your attention

[www.medgrid-psm.com](http://www.medgrid-psm.com)

