



Smart energy management

# Demand-side Flexibility with focus on Industry: potential, benefits and challenges

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# A 13-year track record in Energy Flexibility Management

## From a startup in curtailment to a Smart Energy Manager

DEVELOPMENT

SUCCESSES



250 employees



> 3000 assets managed by EP  
6 GW of capacity managed

Company founded by **Olivier Baud**



Establishment of EP Turkey & EP Japan



TEPCO entering EP Japan's capital

Establishment of EP GmbH, Germany

International acceleration (NL, KSA, Ivory coast)

Financial independence

New Energy Pool

2009

2010

2012

2013

2014

2015

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021

2022

**Startup**  
Demand Response operator



**Flexibility aggregator**



**A solid grown-up company**

**New job: Smart Energy Manager of complex systems**

**Pioneer** in the French Demand Response market

1<sup>st</sup> curtailment in France

1<sup>st</sup> operation of frequency containment regulation

1<sup>st</sup> battery flexibility monetization

V2G pilot project

1<sup>st</sup> operation pooling multiple sites for frequency regulation

1<sup>st</sup> large-scale microgrid implementation in Thailand

1<sup>st</sup> H2 electrolysis flexibility monetization

# Energy Pool is delivering world-class services and solutions to maximise the value creation for our customers

## Flexibilities management & operational services

- Design of complex systems flexibilities, from real time to medium/long term
- Strategic advisory for maximizing revenues and reliability
- Technical enablement, contracting & 24/7 operations of aggregated portfolios



## Software Solutions & microgrids

- Industrialized and Scalable Software solutions for distributed energy resources management
- Flexible solution adapted to different contexts: VPP, Demand response, microgrids, hybrid power plants
- Optional consulting and operation services



## Consulting

- High level advisory on market design and regulatory
- Technology and economic feasibility expertise
- Operation design



## Process Transformation and hybridization

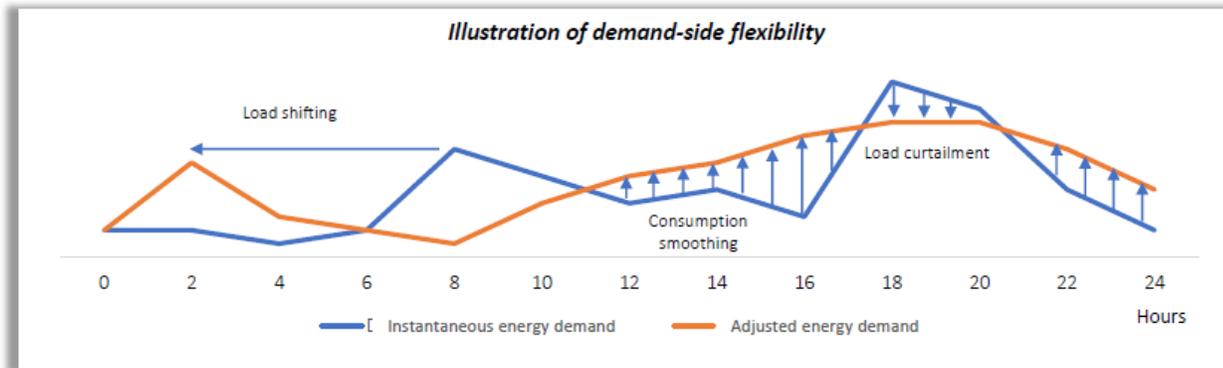
- Advising end-users of electricity in their strategy to reduce CO2 emissions
- Design of hybridization & electrification plans, including flexibilities monetization
- Projects deployment and operations



## What is Demand-Side Flexibility?

### Demand-Side Management and associated costs from industry perspective

- Mechanism of reducing (or increasing) electric loads (demand) in response to electricity market system signals
- Cost-effective and sustainable type of Flexibility solution



- Explicit vs. implicit
- Capacity vs. energy

**Investment costs of flexibilisation in €/MW** (eg. additional energy or material storage in the production site, technical connection/steering ability of assets through EMS)

**Yearly fixed costs of flexibilisation in €/MW)/y** (IT, additional human resources...)

**Activation costs in €/MWh** (variable costs due to impact on production process, opportunity costs related to possibly lower production output)

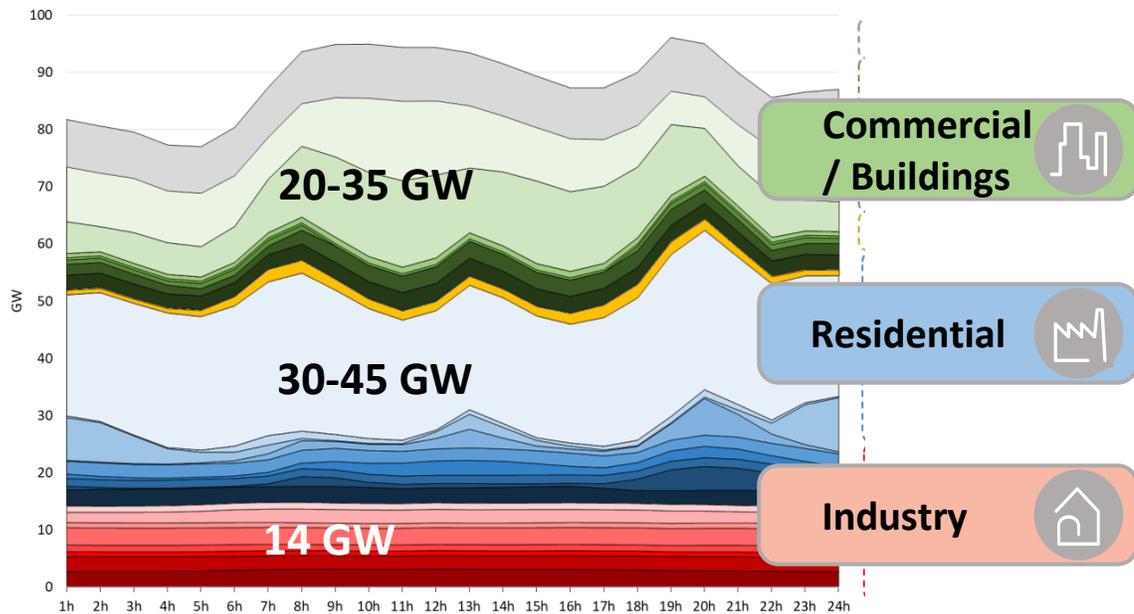
Dedicated remuneration schemes and sufficient incentives are required for i) supporting industrial flexibilisation and ii) compensating activation costs

# Demand-side Flexibility potential is diverse

## Industry shows high potential and key challenges

Different sources of load flexibilities entail different constraints, are accessible at different remuneration levels and require adapted incentive schemes and support.

French daily load curve of a working day of February with cold temperatures (but no major cold wave)



Source: RTE

Individual curtailment capacity & availability	Implementation speed & easiness	Curtailable process complexity	End-user cost & impact
Small	Medium	Low	Low
Very small	Slow to medium	Low	Low
Large	Fast	High	High

A red circle highlights the 'High' values for 'Curtailable process complexity' and 'End-user cost & impact' for the Industry sector.

Huge stake to incentivize industrial flexibility: high investment costs vs. long-term competitiveness under increasing volatility assumption

# The Demand-Side Flexibility potential Iceberg

## Focus on industrial untapped and future Flexibility



### Existing accessible flexibility potential

- > Equipment & connectivity
- > Regulatory framework
- > Short-term economic incentives

### Potential from flexibilisation

- > Technical process transformation (eg.energy hybridisation)
- > Organisational process transformation
- > Long-term energy prices and return on investment

### Additional potential from electrification

- > « Built in » flexibility for new gigafactories (battery, H2 electrolyzers)
- > Increasing electric usages (e-mobility, data centers)

**Key Success Factors to reveal additional Demand-Side Flexibility: economic incentives, change of production planning paradigm, automation and integration of DSM with manufacturing IT**

# Benefits for industrial consumers in a transitioning energy world

## Positive impacts on energy cost and carbon footprint

Consumer's flexibility can contribute to power system balancing and security of supply, aim at optimising consumption and thus energy costs (price opportunities), and support reducing the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy.

### Energy intensive industry (eg. a cement plant)



Feasibility (flex audit),  
automation, certification  
(1 to 9 months)

### Different sources of flexibility



Processes (eg. crusher)



Batteries / Storage

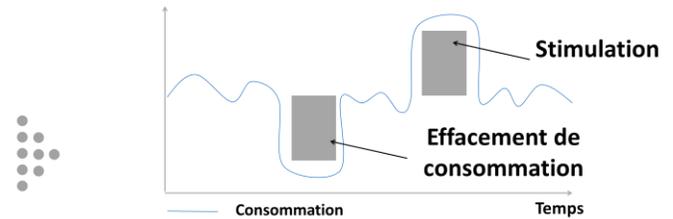


Decentralized  
production (CHP, PV)



Fuel switch (hybridisation  
power/gas)

### Load modulation



#### CURTAILMENT

Consumption is temporarily reduced to support the grid frequency, balancing or redispatch

#### STIMULATION

Consumption is shifted to benefit from lower prices on the power market



- Reduction of 5-25% of energy bill under French remuneration schemes
- Long-term higher cost optimization opportunities with load modulation based on RES generation



- Decarbonation of energy sourcing (supply mix including less marginal fossil fuels)
- Higher decarbonation impact in RES intensive energy system

# Benefit for the grid: peak-shaving example

Load reduction delivered by Energy Pool to French TSO RTE on March 1<sup>st</sup> 2018



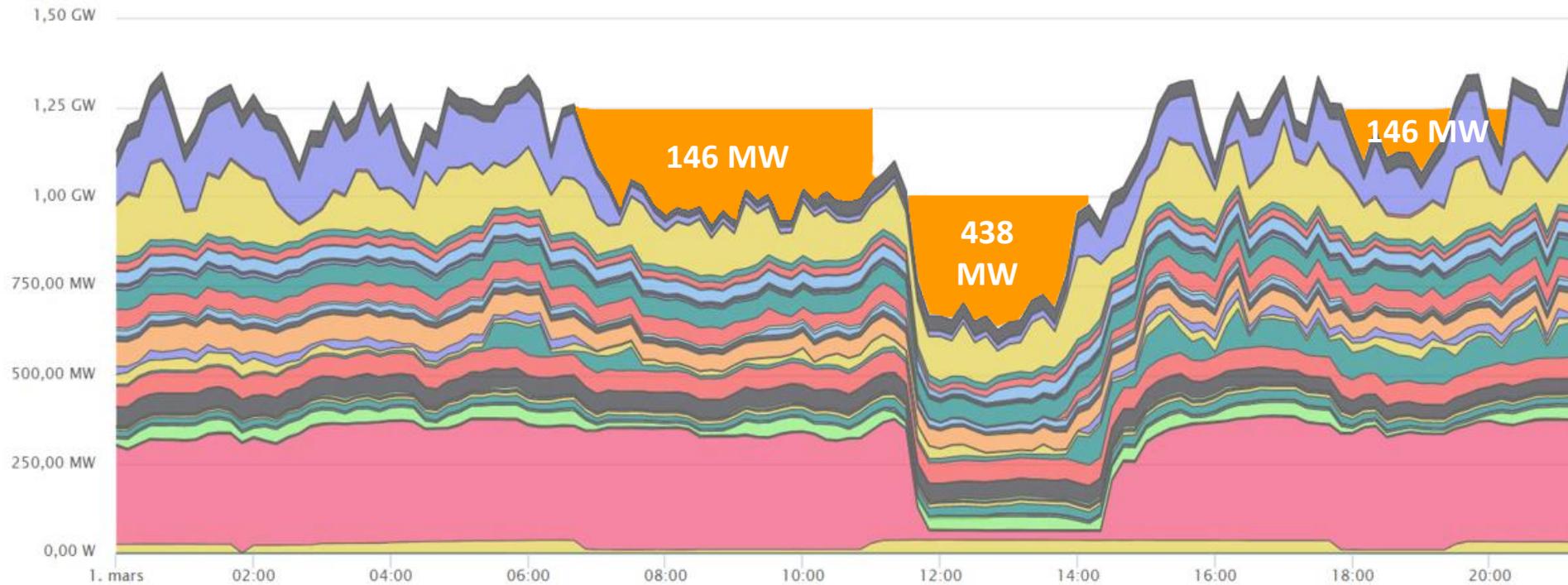
Cold wave in France



Consumption peaks 90GW (11h)



Very low system margins



**438 MW (max)** curtailed  
Total energy requested by RTE **1,7 GWh** on March 1<sup>st</sup> 2018



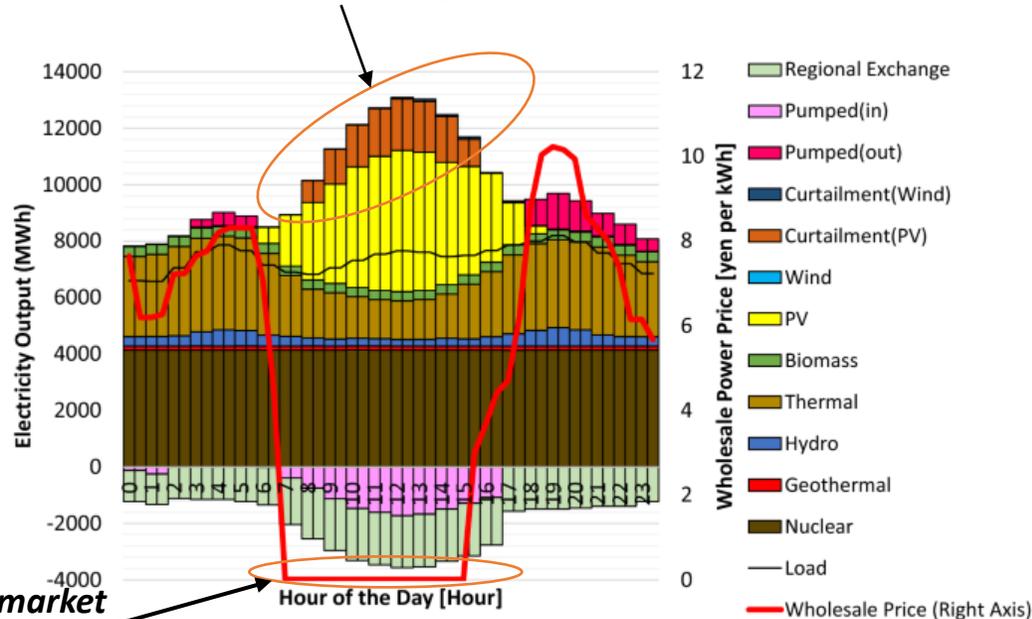
**106**  
sites participating

# Benefit for the grid and energy transition realization

## Load modulation as service to TEPCO enabling to integrate more RES

- «Net Zero Carbon by 2050 » objective → Japan target power generation mix for 2030 with share of RES doubling in 10 years.
- Stake: maximize RES output utilization** → avoid frequent curtailment of PV farms in South and Western Japan on days with high PV output creating surpluses which cannot be absorbed by consumption, exports, or storage

PV farms curtailments in Kyushu, 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2019



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### Energy Pool Japan in 2022



**12,3 GWh load-reduction**  
corresponding to 82 activations

**40**  
sites participating

**119 GWh load stimulation**  
corresponding to 54 activations

# Key challenges to unlock and develop industrial Flexibility

## Regulatory and economic obstacles to be removed



### ○ Technical

- > Electrification & hybridisation (engineering projects)
- > Automation and digitalization of processes incl. Energy management



### ○ Economic

- > Financing electrification & flexibility projects in an industrial crisis context
- > Uncertainty on future price levels and volatility



### ○ Regulatory

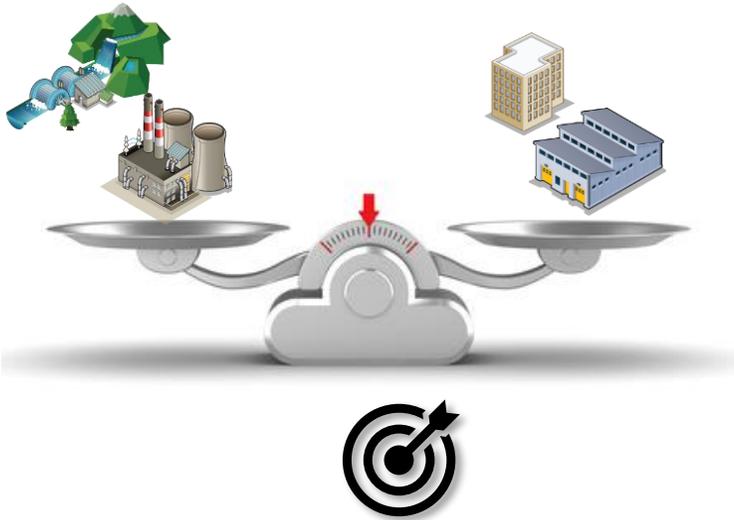
- > Removal of existing barriers (eg. Individual Grid tariffs § 19(2) Strom-NEV)
- > Dedicated remuneration schemes for low-carbon flexibility
- > Flexible tariffs & possibility for consumers to actively participate in markets



### ○ Cultural & societal

- > Change of energy paradigm for consumers
- > Necessity to rethink optimization of production processes for competitiveness

**The main challenge is a change of paradigm of our energy system**  
DSM amounts to consuming better: when available, cheap, and carbon-free



**CHALLENGE**

Ensuring security of supply while balancing the power system at lowest cost and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

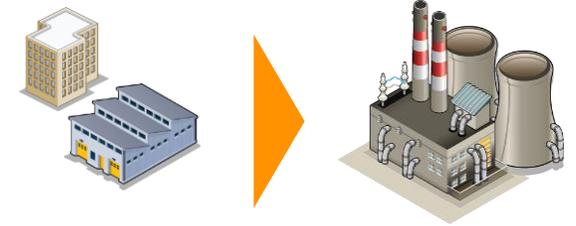
Production ↔ Consumption ?



**BEFORE**

Energy was abundant and cheap. No CO<sub>2</sub> constraint.

*Consumption determined Production*



**TOMORROW**

World of energy scarcity and intermittency creating high price volatility.

*Production will determine Consumption*



*Demand-side is part of the solution with storage & interconnections*

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