





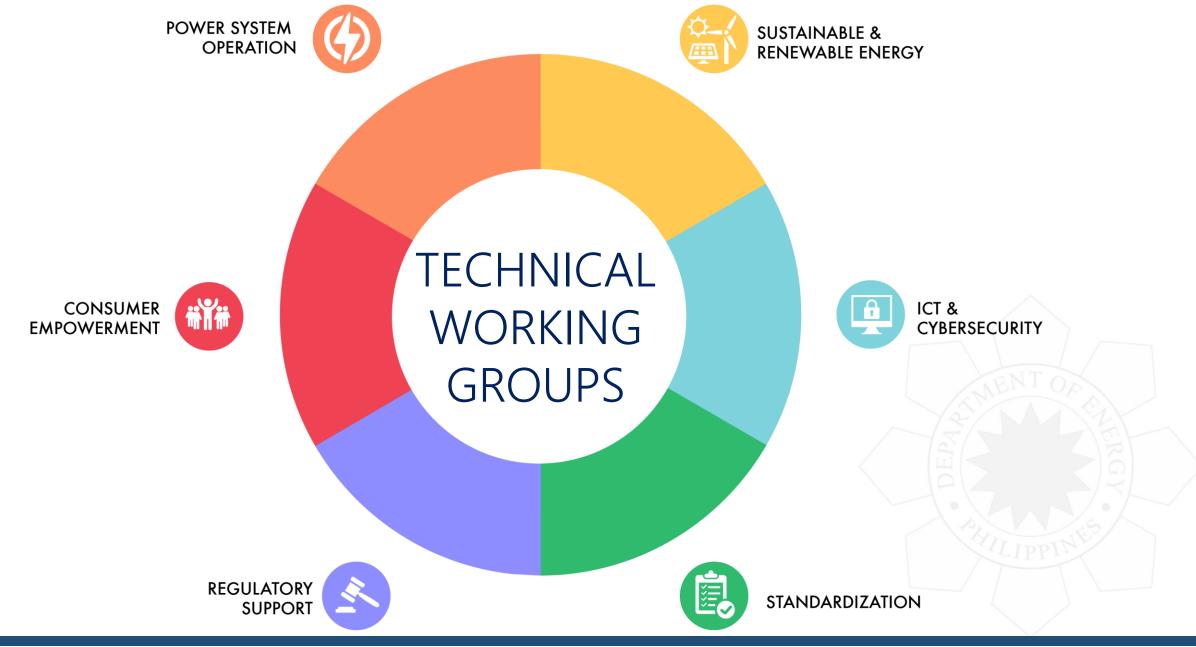


Developing and Scaling-up Smart **Grids for Consumer Empowerment** and Energy Efficiency

November 29, 2017











Power Systems (System Inter Operability)

Summary Status: The generation, transmission, and distribution sectors have sufficient levels of smart grid systems for reliability and efficiency within their respective jurisdictions; however, inter-operability systems are insufficient for stronger network resilience and flexibility.

Issues

- Current configuration of transformers limit transmission-distribution interface specifically for parallel connections;
- Information sharing between generation, distribution, and generation is insufficient, hindering integrated planning and forecasting

- As part of a long term plan, upgrade transformers to increase the resilience and flexibility of both transmission and distribution grids;
- Mandate and enforce information sharing mechanisms among the generation, transmission, and distribution sectors to aid monitoring and forecasting



























Power Systems (Network Integrity)

Summary Status: Physical disruption continue to affect transmission and distribution lines effectively preventing plans for smart grid systems

Issues

- Hazardous trees and vegetation disrupt transmission and distribution lines;
- Infrastructure construction activities disrupt transmission and distribution lines;

- Strengthen the fundamental integrity of network systems before implementing smart grid systems;
- Support the passing of the Anti Power Line Disruption Bill;
- Increase interagency coordination specifically between DOE and DPWH through its MOU provided under the Amended NEA law and with DENR for enhancing policies on tree cutting;
- Assess the feasibility of underground cables and include it as an option in resiliency initiatives

























Power Systems (Policy on Ancillary Services)

Summary Status: New technologies or systems for ancillary services are available for strengthening grid reliability and flexibility but deployment or adoption is still limited

Issues

Policies on the use of ancillary systems
 particularly power storage systems for
 transmission and distribution grid application are
 not clear

- Revisit and push policies and initiatives on the competitive reserves market;
- Clarify or formulate regulatory policies (technical and capital expenditures) on the use of power storage systems for distribution applications;



























Power Systems Summary Status: The generation, transmission, and distribution sectors find (Policy on Capital Expenditure) smart grid systems beneficial but investments are limited due to policy constraints

Issues

- Unclear policy on capital expenditure for smart grid systems, smart grid systems not considered as necessary or "must haves";
- Delayed approvals on capital expenditure for smart grids

Recommendations

Clarify or formulate regulatory policies on smart grid use (technical and capital expenditures) to facilitate the investments into and deployment of smart grid systems



























Power Systems (Technology/Equipment)

Summary Status: There are numerous options for smart grid technology but there is a need to balance equipment choice with operational costs

Issues

- **Equipment becoming obsolete before** valuated lifespan;
- Costly upkeep of licenses and annual fees for smart grid equipment

- Review and update the asset valuation methodology of the Energy Regulatory Commission to suit current and foreseen obsolescence of equipment;
- DOE to coordinate with DICT / NTC to explore other options for annual fees to reduce costs of smart grid systems



























Power Systems (Skills Development) Summary Status: Smart grid systems deployment and operation is rapidly growing and requirement for specialized skills is also growing

Issues

- High turn over rate of skilled and qualified smart grid workers
- New smart grid technologies are rapidly emerging and are not covered by current training modules and continuing education curricula

- **Conduct of regular in-depth technical** conferences on smart grid technologies and systems;
- **Explore** partnerships with higher education institutions to develop or expand instruction on smart grid systems





























Power Systems (Distributed Generation)

Summary Status: Distributed or embedded generation using variable renewable energy are rapidly being deployed within DU/EC; however, there are issues on franchise infringement, stranded assets, and negative impact on the grid

Issues

- Deployment of distributed generation are not sufficiently monitored and causes disruptions in the DU grid when reaching critical mass;
- Distributed generation can cause economic and technical challenges to both the DU and the customer "defecting" if the distributed generation system fails.

- Benchmark global and local initiatives and policies on distributed generation;
- Clarify or formulate policies on distributed generation (with due consideration to net metering, RCOA, and GEOP) policies to aid in balancing distribution utility objectives and constraints with distributed generation development



























Power Systems

(Micro-grid Systems)

Summary Status: A number of full system micro-grid systems are underway for off-grid areas but a lot of work still needs to be done to reach more remote island and upland areas

Issues

- Off-grid / SPUG areas require more investments into new generation technologies and smart grid systems
- There is no clear policy or guidelines on rate setting for off-grid areas

- Revisit investment plans for off-grid areas and where appropriate, push for the implementation of programs and projects;
- **Enhance** existing rate setting policies or formulate new policies to cover off-grid areas considering different technical and business conditions



























Thank You!



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