

Meeting Minutes  
*ENTSO-E Drafting Team on Demand Connection Code  
 CECED Working Group Smart Appliances*

Date: 29 February 2012  
 Time: 10h30 – 12h30  
 Place: conf. call

Participants:

Name	Affiliation
<i>DT DCC</i>	
Hans Abele	EnBW
Anders Danell	Svenska Kräftnat
Edwin Haesen	ENTSO-E
Roberto Gnudi	Terna
Kees Jansen	Tennet
Mikko Koskinen	Fingrid
Joao Moreira	REN
Mark Norton	EirGrid
<i>CECED</i>	
Céline Hérion	CECED
Francesca Meloni	Indesit
Marco Signa	Whirlpool

DT DCC: ENTSO-E drafting team on the Network Code for Demand Connection

CECED: European association for domestic appliance manufacturers, represented by members of the working group on 'smart appliances'

## 1. Welcome / agenda

ENTSO-E contacted CECED in the context of the development of the Demand Connection Code (DCC), specifically with a focus for discussion on demand side response services by temperature controlled devices in an early phase of the code development. CECED's positive response to discuss this is kindly appreciated.

Prior to the meeting the following documents are sent by ENTSO-E:

- Presentation outlining the concept of European network codes, its development process and the present status
- Draft text to illustrate how demand side response by temperature controlled devices can be integrated in the DCC
- Slides giving the rationale for this type of service.

It is noted that this concept is still work in progress and does not state an official ENTSO-E position for the content of the DCC.

CECED agrees that a short outcome of the meeting is published after bilateral agreement.

## 2. Demand Side Response for temperature controlled devices

*Clarification by DT DCC on presented Demand Side Response – System Frequency Control service (DSR-SFC)*

- The service is expected to be activated very rarely in extreme system conditions as alternative for demand disconnection (present defense scheme)
- Even as single units have a very low consumption (e.g. tens of Watts for fridges), the aggregated impact over a country or synchronous area has potential.
- The system is expected to return to a normal state after activation of the response within seconds or minutes.

### *CECED's view on demand response*

CECED members have shared a definition of smart appliances, based on flexibility services it can offer to the grid:

- A smart appliance is an appliance that receives a signal (as defined by TSO or DSO) and is capable of optimizing its behavior towards the user and the energy supply network. The consumer has always the final option to (de)activate this.
- CECED has submitted 3 use cases for smart appliances to the SG-CG on use cases, the 3 use cases focus on smart starts, load shedding (as response to quasi real time events) or emergency shutdown (for rare events)

The DT DCC agrees that in this view DSR-SFC fits in the approach of emergency shutdown with minimal impact of comfort. The DT DCC considers this TSO signal can be the grid frequency.

Considering the DT DCC point of view, CECED observes that it is not possible to plan how the grid frequency stability will evolve during the lifetime of an appliance or ensure how often these "emergency" situations will occur.

CECED proposes a use case for emergency shutdown, in which the consumer retains the final control to stop delivering the flexibility service. The TSO signal would in this case simply be a request to reduce load or anticipate the grid frequency.

### *CECED's preliminary views on the presented service*

CECED will present the proposal to its associates and consolidate a vision on the service.

CECED believes that appliances can deliver a benefit to the grid and favors methods which can provide a fair reward to early adopters and which are market driven. CECED believes that market tools to drive innovation have proved to deliver better results than mandatory measures. CECED expects a market incentive for manufacturers to produce appliances offering DSR-SFC which can extend the deployment of this feature beyond Smart Appliances, accelerating at the same time the development and the market uptake. At the same time though, it is uncertain when this cost could be discounted.

It is to be analyzed further how this service fits in the whole picture of demand response services. Also the eventual implementation deserves further attention.

Consumer acceptance is essential.

The DT DCC sees the benefit as socialized over all users as it lowers the costs for other reserves or demand disconnection, which has an impact on grid tariffs. Having the service as mandatory avoids costly administration.

#### *Impact of DSR-SFC*

CECED cannot give a direct estimation of marginal cost when this service is implemented in domestic appliances for the mass market, since its statutes and bylaws forbid any discussion on costs and pricing.

### **3. Next steps**

A follow-up meeting in the second half of March will be pursued if possible.

The DT DCC refers to a stakeholder user group as well for which an open invitation will be published shortly.