

Global Interconnected System Contribution of CIGRE C1.35 & C1.44



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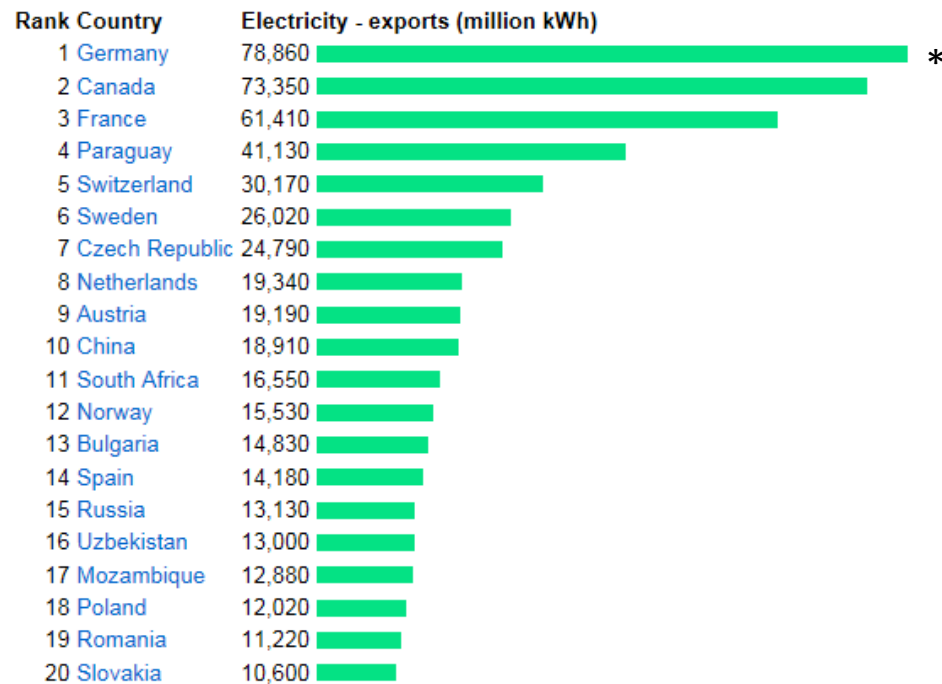
Webinar – 7 June 2021

Q: Can **interconnections** and **a global grid** mitigate climate change? and how?

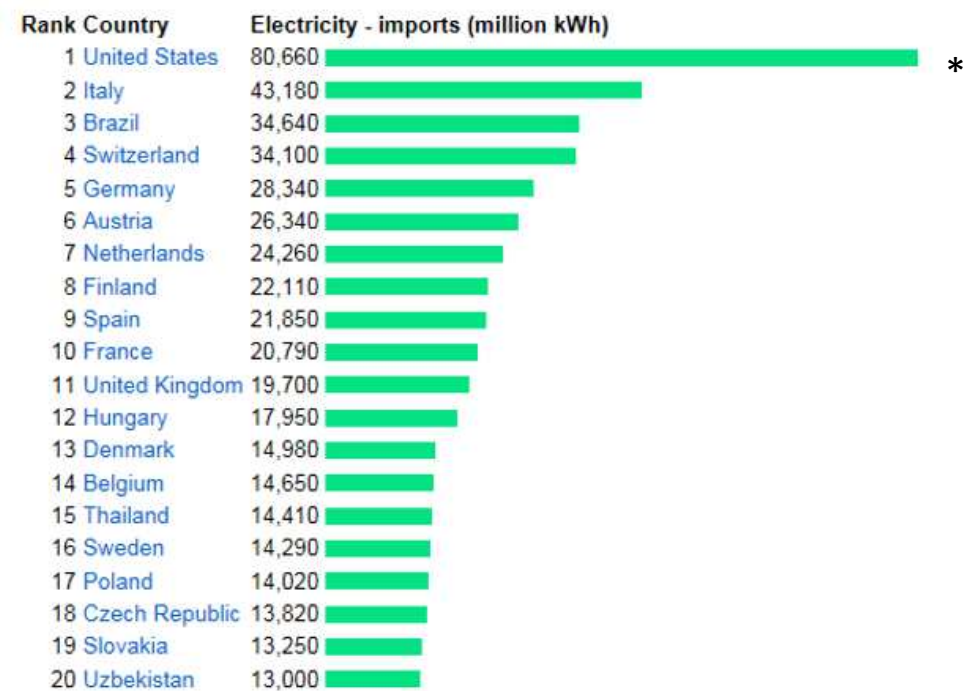


TOP 20 for electricity exports/imports in 2018

IAE source



* 15% of demand



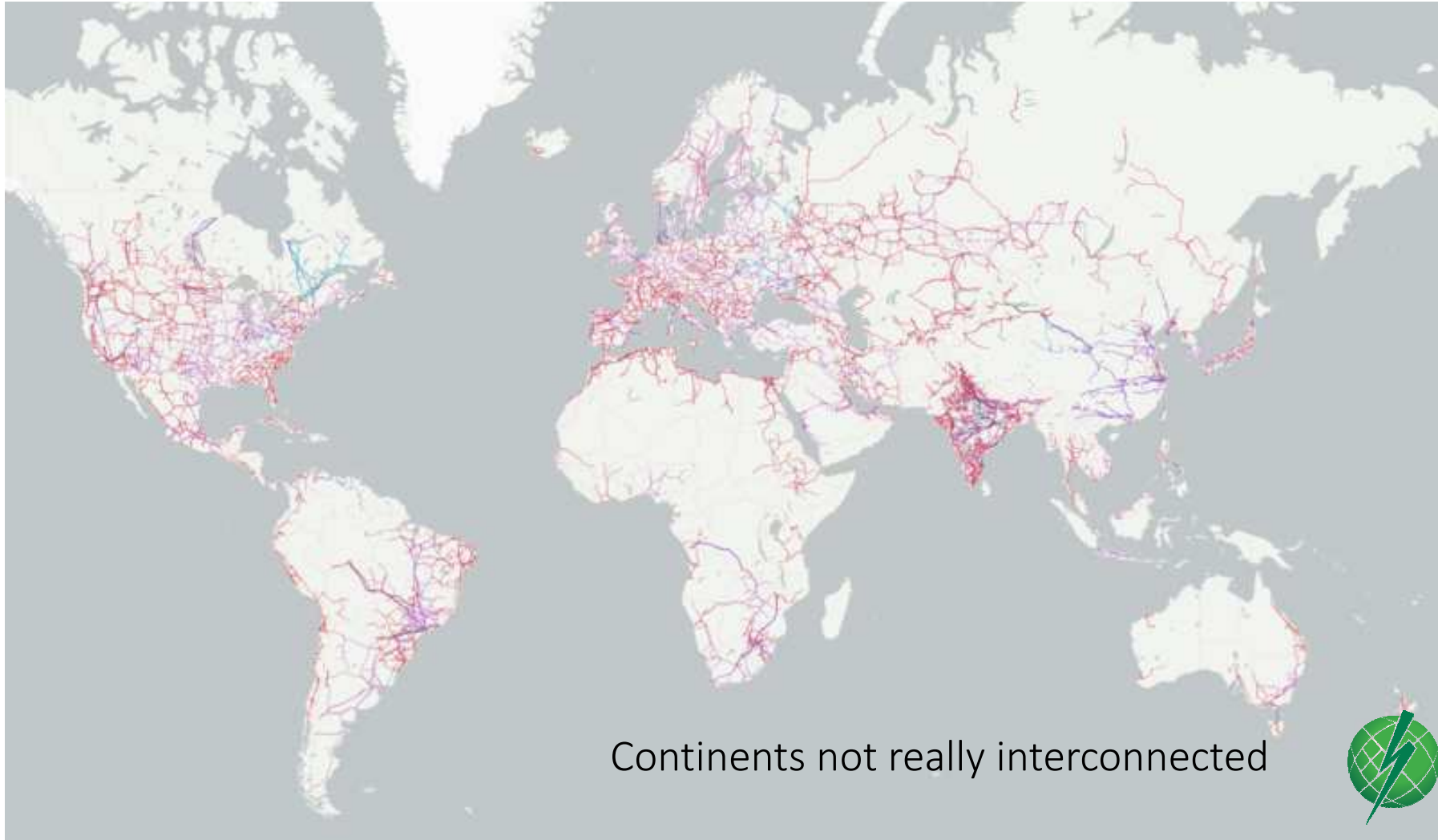
* 2% of demand

The main active interconnections worldwide:

- in North-America (between Canada and USA),
- in Africa (South-Africa and Mozambique),
- in South-America (between Brazil and Paraguay)
- in Europe (between all European countries).



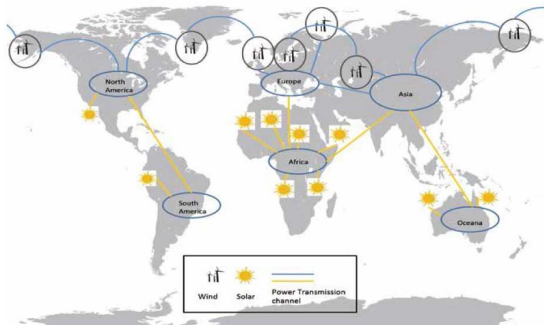
Present global network



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Scope of the CIGRE C1.35 feasibility study

To carry out the first known feasibility study for the concept of a global electricity network.



INTERCONNECTION

- Supports a balanced coordination of power supply of all interconnected countries.
- Enables clean energy transition.
- Take advantage of diversity of clean energy.

Priority to clean energy

The study has to

- The study has to adopt one reference long term scenario for consumption and supply volumes, covering now and the year 2050.

Data and scenario
2050
(External sources)

Simulations
(CIGRE C1.35)

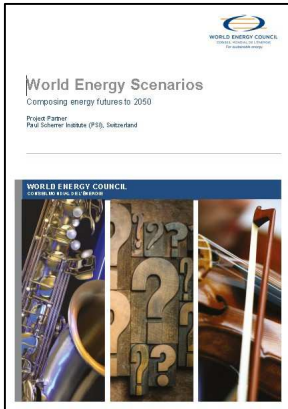
Which Global Grid?
(CIGRE C1.35)



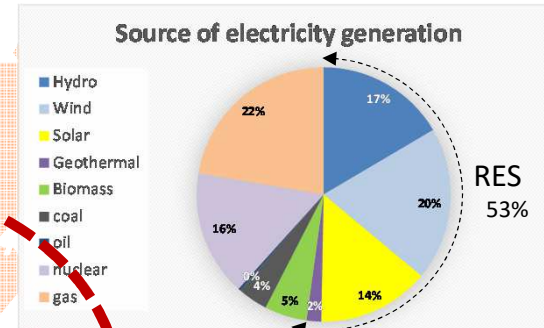
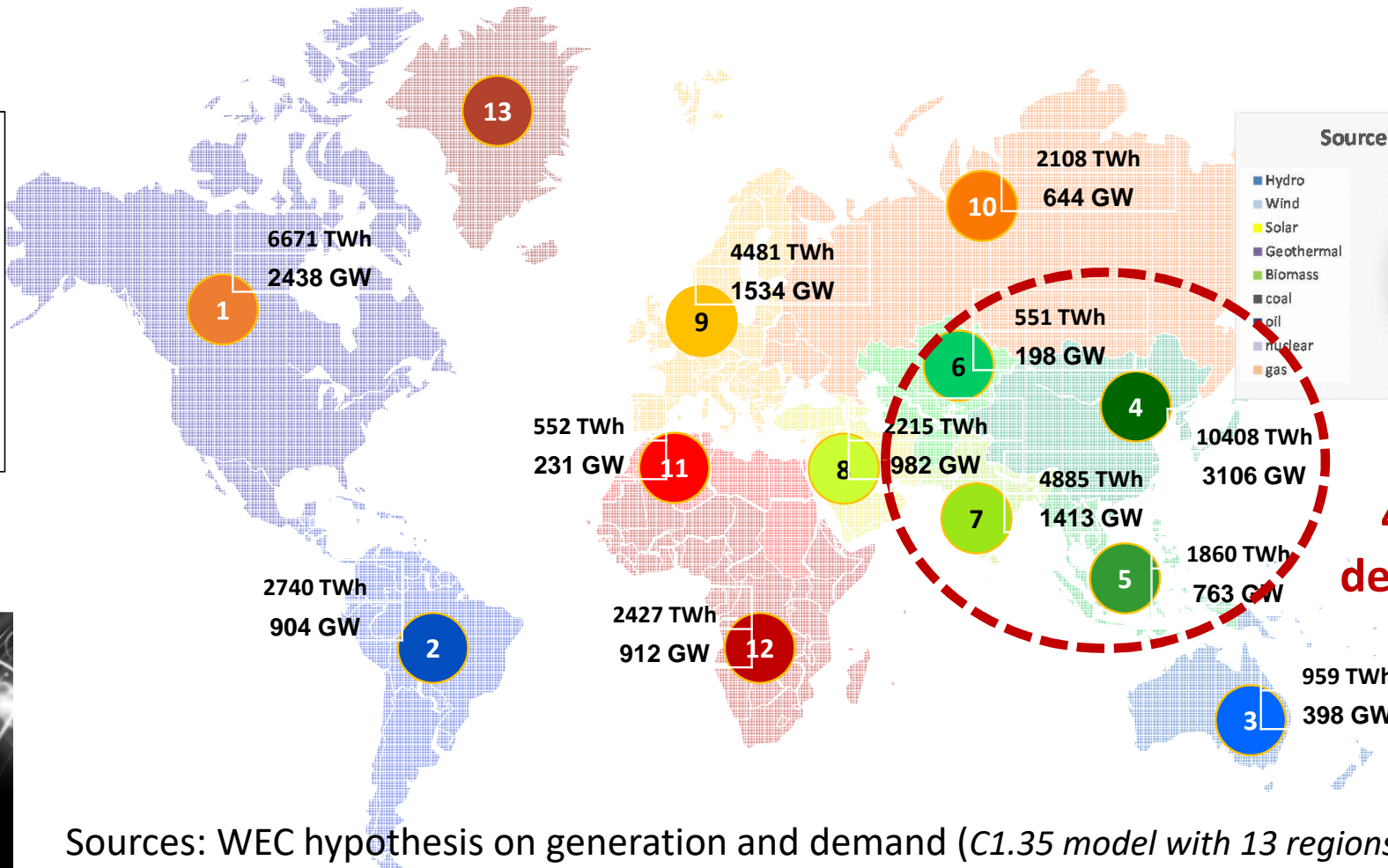
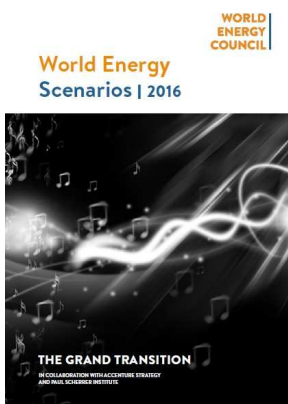
Input data for electricity generation: forecast by 2050

2050
39850 TWh
13500 GW

WEC2013



WEC2016

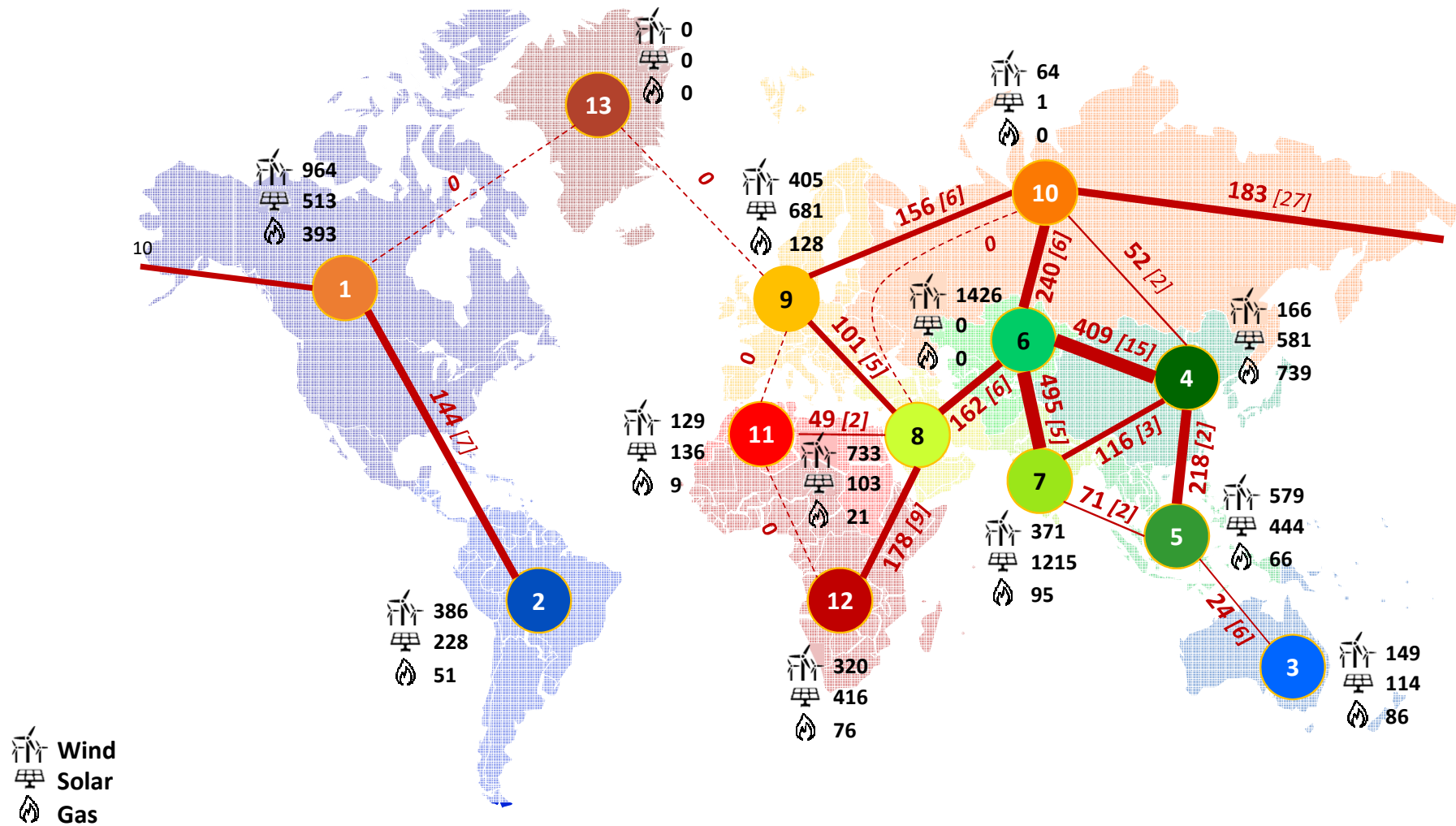


44% demand

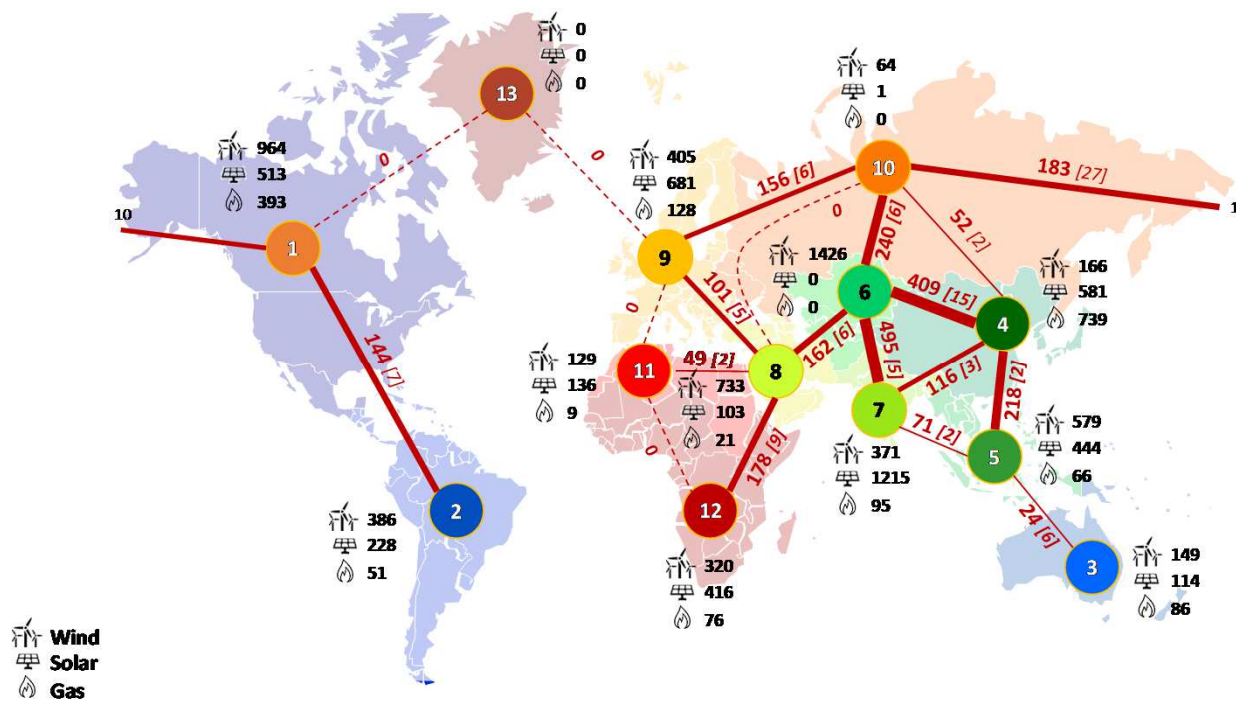
Sources: WEC hypothesis on generation and demand (C1.35 model with 13 regions)

Reference case with interconnections

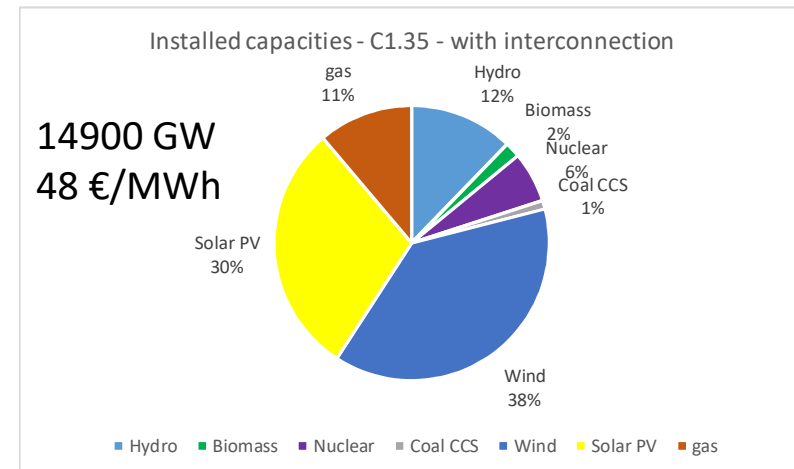
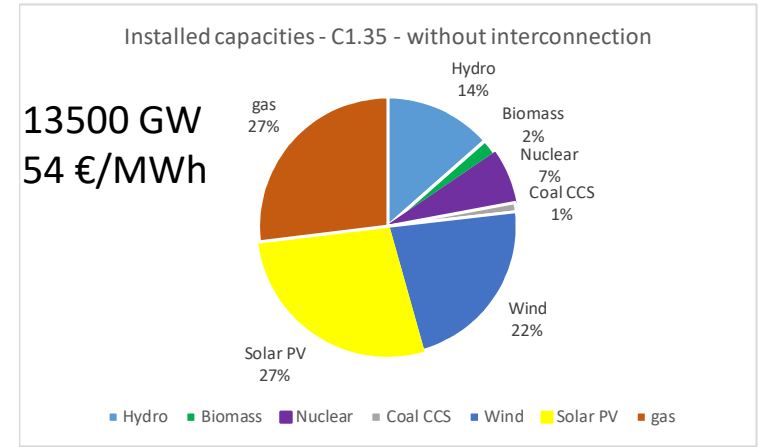
Installed capacities in GW and costs [G€/y] for interconnections



C1.35- key figures



Σ Interconnections = 2600 GW



Scope of the C1.44

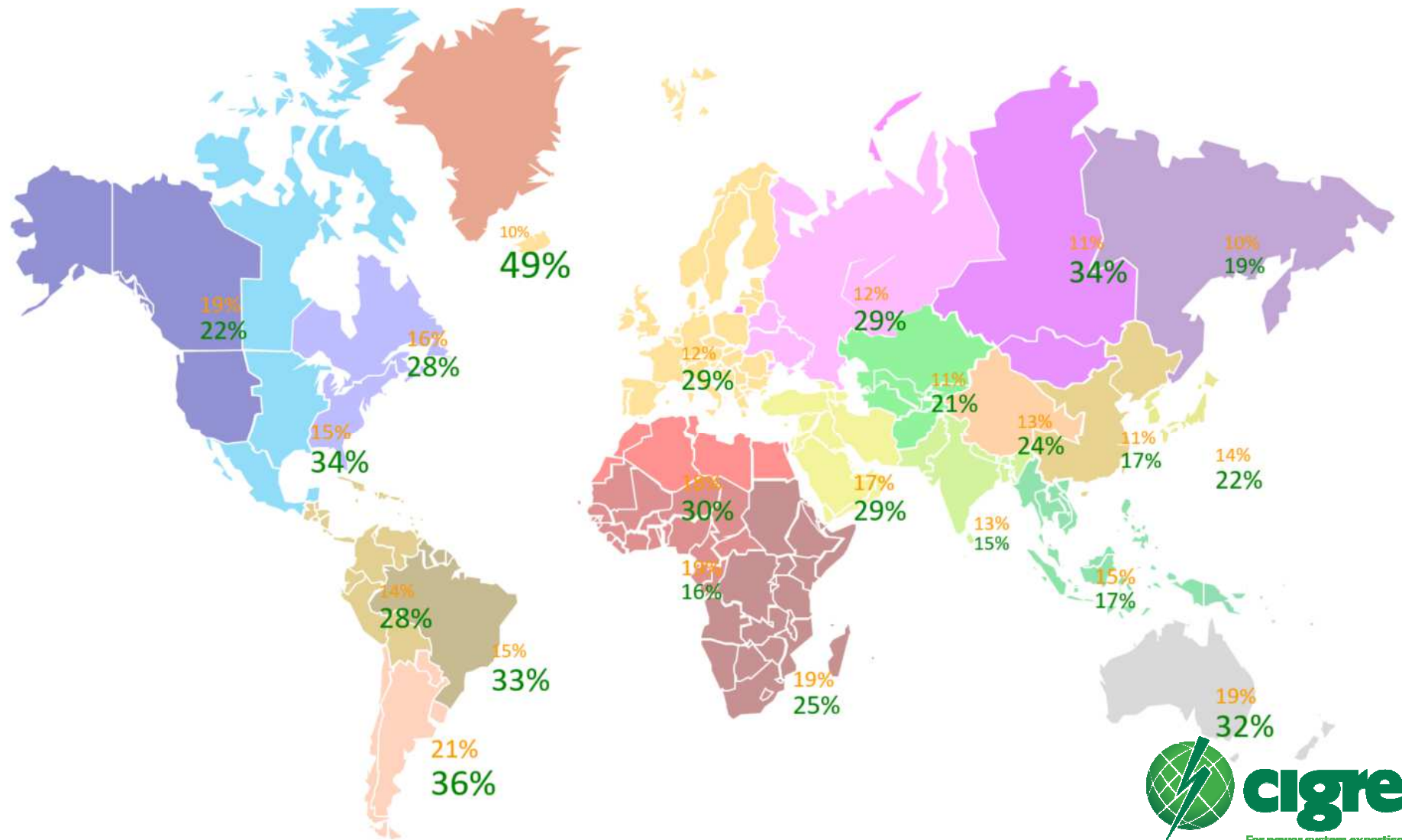
The objective of WG C1.44 is to **extend the results** of WG C1.35 and **make them more robust**, by considering different **storage** options, **demand response**, transmission within continental regions, and **trading rule and governance** questions of a global grid.

The tasks/results *(in comparison with the previous C1.35)*

Item	C1.35	C1.44
Data: Generation/Demand	WEC 2050 assumptions	No change
Model: Nb regions	13	22
Model: Selection of corridors	20 corridors	35 (new regions + review)
Model: Storage + Demand Response	n.c.	New
Simulation: Tool	ANTARES ©	PLEXOS ©
Simulations	Finished in 2019 (TB 775)	Start in 2021

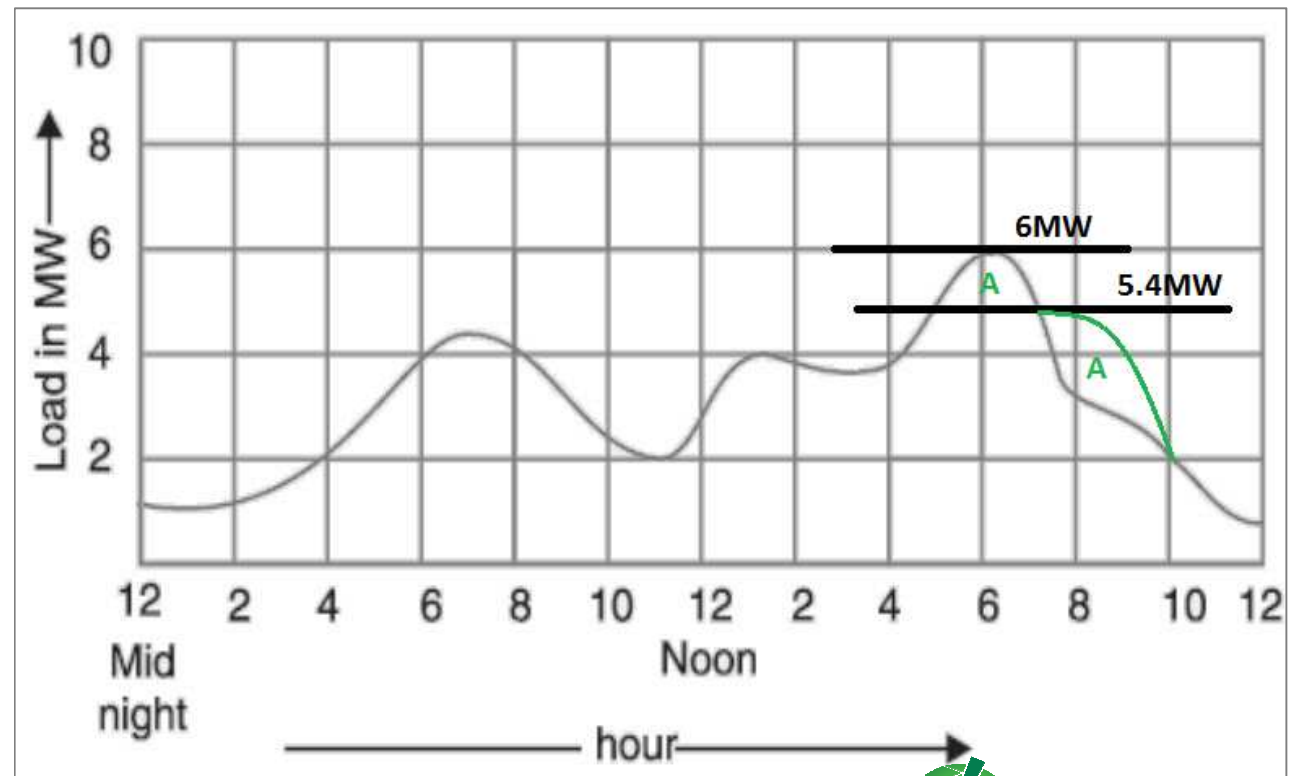
C1.44

RES Power factors

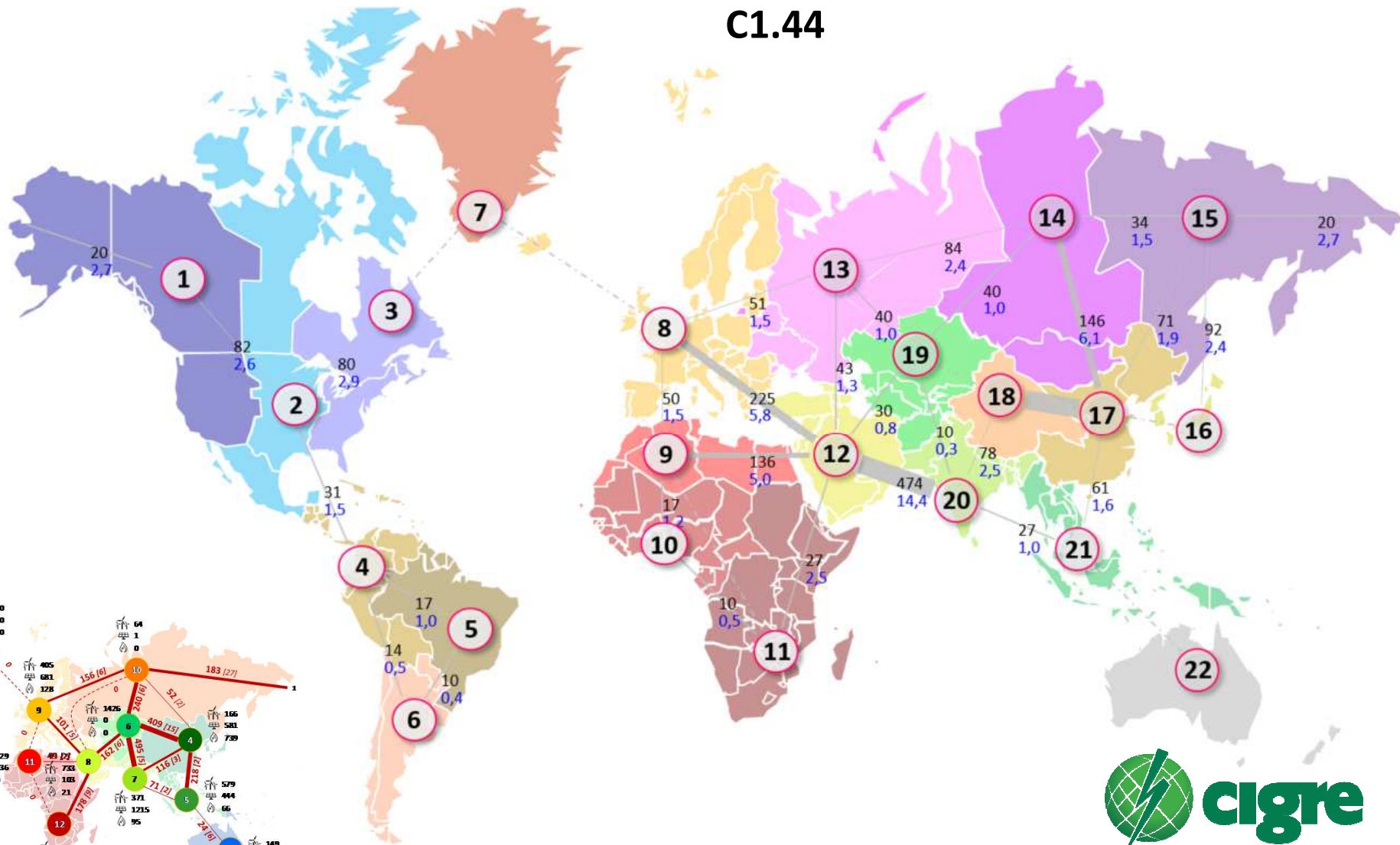


Demand Response

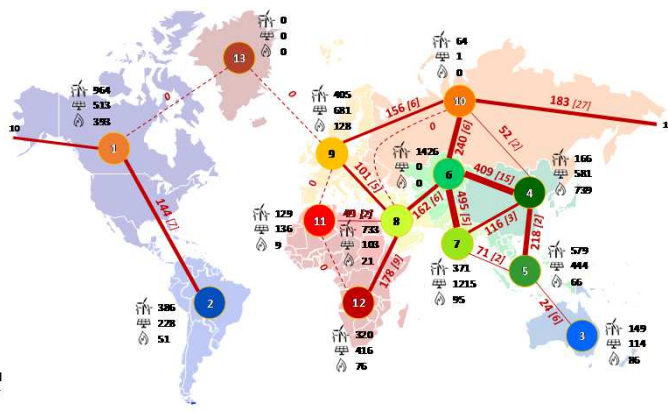
- Set all DR for all region 10% of peak load shaving.
- Load shifting - The energy used (A MWh in the diagram) is shifted to the following hour after the peak.



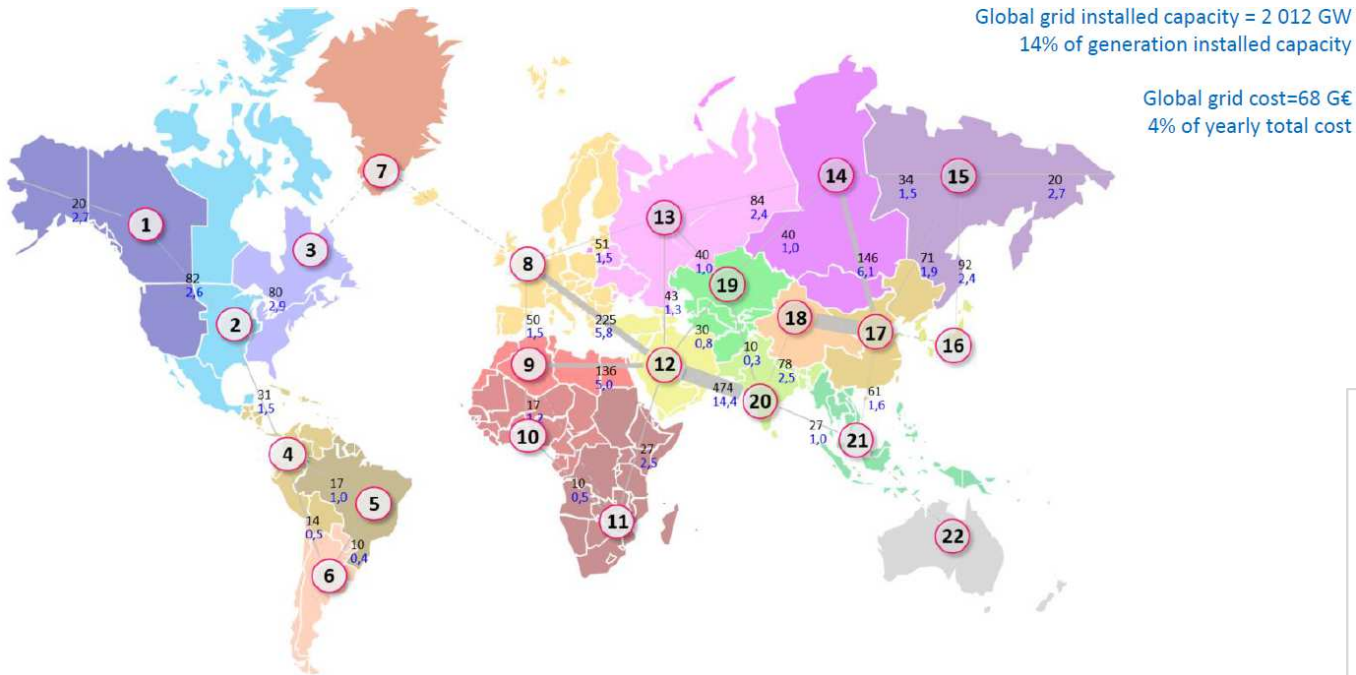
C1.44



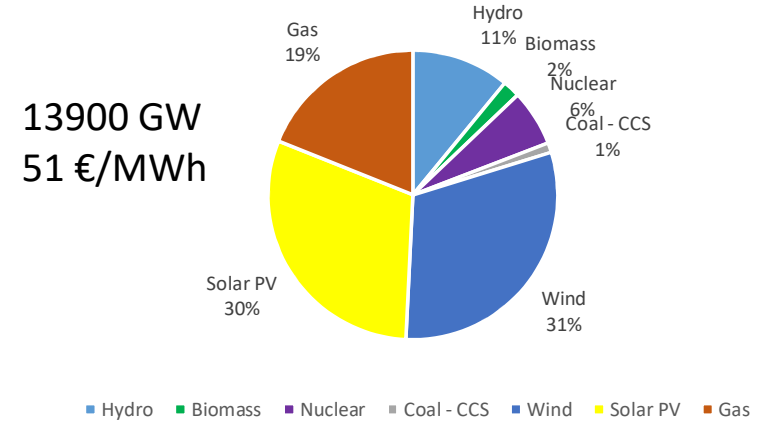
C1.35



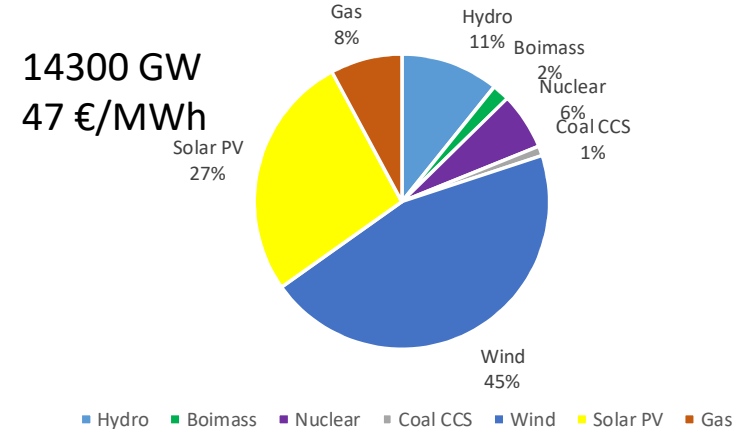
C1.44- key figures



Installed capacities - C1.44 - without interconnection



Installed capacities - C1.44 - with interconnections



Key messages and questions

- Low impact of DR, and of Storage on the cost;
- Interconnections are more profitable;
- Strong impact of the CF (wind and solar);
- Unrealistic capacity for the interconnections;

↳ need to limit the capacity of each interconnection (50 GW?)

Conclusion

Q: Can **interconnections** and **a global grid** mitigate climate change? and how?

A: **Yes**, but the most important pre-condition for step-by-step, region-by-region global interconnections is political support with a global or at least multilateral, **robust cooperation** approach and mutual trust.



Thank you for your attention