GCLG meeting #47
20 November 2017
CRU update

1. EU Network Codes (EUNC)

The CER has now published decision papers on the criteria to be used when assessing derogation requests to the following Network Codes:

- **Requirements for Generators Network Code (RfG)** –governs connection standards and requirements for new connections of generator technologies from 800W upwards.
- **Demand Connection Code Network Code (DCC)** – governs connection requirements for new transmission-connected demand facilities, new transmission-connected distribution facilities, new distribution systems and new demand units used by a demand facility or a closed distribution system to provide demand response services to relevant system operators and relevant transmission system operators ('TSOs').
- **High Voltage Direct Current Network Code (HVDC)** – governs connection requirements for new HVDC systems or DC connected power park modules

CRU decision papers on Network Codes can be accessed here.

EUNC stakeholder engagement

As part of the engagement processes, the third All-island Stakeholder Forum was held on 11th October 2017 in Belfast. The purpose of the forum is to keep industry updated regarding progress in the implementation of the EU Network Codes. Both regulatory authorities, TSOs and DSOs attend and present updates at the forum. The slides provided during the meeting will be published soon at this location:

https://eirgrid.app.box.com/s/02n1n14o259663hsknblhsmyl0784kn.

Future dates for upcoming meeting of the forum will be established and published soon.

Further information on Network Codes and TSO and DSO actions in that area can be found on the following websites:

- EirGrid - EU Network Codes
- ESBN - EU Network Codes

Key points to note

New generators (from 800W upwards) connecting to the distribution or transmission system who sign a final binding contract for their plant after **17 May 2018** onwards will be subject to the EU Requirements for Generators Network Code requirements.

New demand customers who sign a final binding contract for their plant after **7 September 2018** onwards wish to participate in "demand side units", they will need to comply with the EU Demand Connection Code requirements.

2. Rate of Change of Frequency (ROCOF)

Progress in general is very positive and no significant technical issues have been raised. Engagement with the generators on the RoCoF project is ongoing. All high and medium priority units have now submitted their studies and have entered or completed the testing phase and are either awaiting EirGrid approval or addressing comments. All low priority units are currently on or ahead of schedule.

On the DSO side, there is good progress with changes to settings for wind farms in Ireland, with 93.36% of wind farm settings changed. A plan to complete the remaining 6.64% is in place.

ESBN continues engaging with the embedded (non-wind) generators. ESBN have agreed with the TSO to breakdown the non-wind DSO RoCoF programme into two parts, those being:

- ESBN to coordinate the upgrade of 110 MW of settings by the end of Q4 2017; and
- ESBN to coordinate the upgrade of the remaining quantum of settings in Q4 2018.

ESBN has agreed a target for coordinating the interface protection settings upgrade of 110 MW in 2017. They have engaged with customers to determine their current settings and the following table summarises compliance to date:

Generator Type	MW
Customer Engagement (Stage 1 letters issued and returned)	307
OEM Engagement	263
RoCoF Compliant Generators	72

RoCoF quarterly reports can be found on the CRU's website.

3. Derogations to existing Grid Code and Distribution Code requirements.

The CRU received 82 distribution and transmission temporary derogations and one permanent derogation in 2017. 50 temporary and one permanent derogations were approved by the CRU. The remaining 32 temporary derogations are back with SOs for additional information. A decision on all temporary derogations is expected in Q4 2017. The CRU expects to receive about 180 permanent derogations in Q4 2017.

4. DS3 System Services

DS3 System Services is currently going through an intense period of activity which has included industry fora and publication of numerous consultations and decision papers:

- The TSO has published its recommendations on Tariffs and Scalars for Enduring Arrangements in October 2017, following earlier consultation.
- An industry Forum was held in Dundalk on the 12 October 2017 on the proposed arrangements.
- The SEM committee subsequently published its decision paper on DS3 System Services Tariffs and Scalars to enable procurement of System Services during 2018.
- The decisions taken in these papers will result in two separate procurement processes, one starting with the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU)'s tender notification on the 30 November 2017 for non-expenditure risk units (energy market linked units) and one at the end of March 2018 for high expenditure risk units (high availability units, i.e. can provide reserve services whether active in energy market or not).
- The 2017 Qualification Trials period has ended and the TSO has published the outcomes of the technologies and methodologies trialled. The outcomes of the trials will enable new technologies (e.g. DSUs, synchronous condensers, storage) to enter central procurement processes for DS3 System Services in the future.
- Contracts for procurement of non-expenditure risk units have been consulted upon and a decision is due to be published in advance of the 30 November OJEU deadline.
- Bidders' conference will be held on 12 December 2017 for units entering into the OJEU process to be issued on 30 November 2017.
- Further consultation papers will be issued on the Contracts for high availability units (March 2018 OJEU) and the Market v's Physical Ruleset consultation.

All TSO publications on DS3 System Services can be found here. The SEM Committee decision is published here.

In relation to voltage control, progressing trials with windfarms connecting nodal controller – allowing provision of Steady-State Reactive Power (SSRP) from distribution-connected wind.

60% System Non-Synchronous Penetration (SNSP) has now been made standard operational policy.