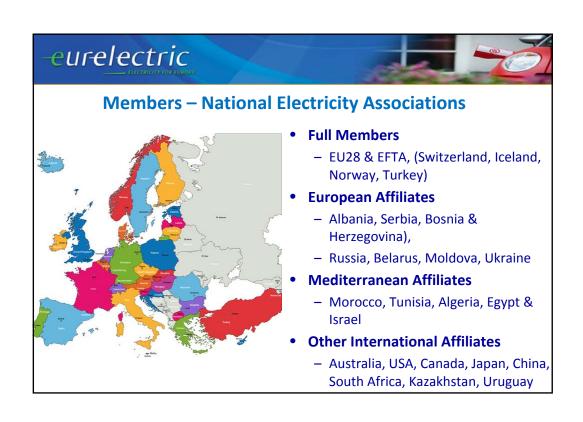


Smart Charging of EV - Flexible Load and Future Potential of Balancing Power

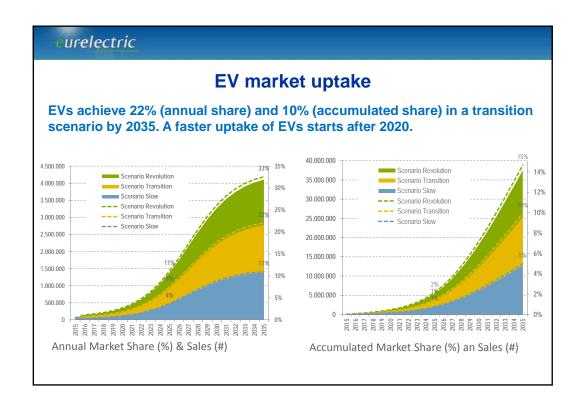
11. February, 2016 - Graz, Austria

Gerd Schauer

Member of EURELECTRIC's WG on Electro-Mobility







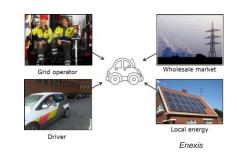
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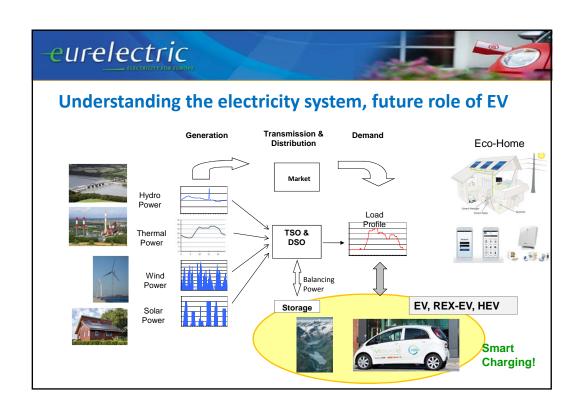
What is smart charging?

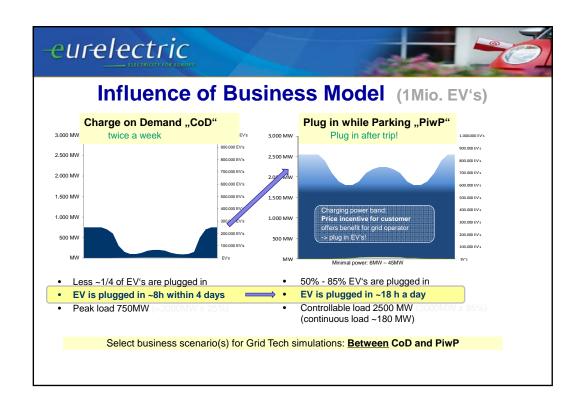
The charging process is <u>managed</u> and <u>controlled</u> in response to an external stimulus so to optimise the use of the grid and available energy in such a way that there is little, if any, impact on the customer. Smartness is enabled by both <u>price</u> and <u>control</u> <u>signals</u> via an ICT infrastructure.

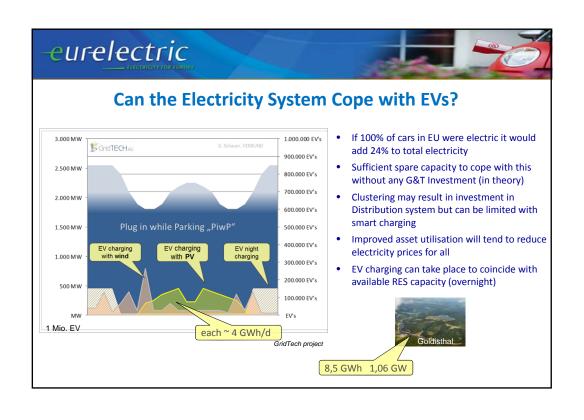
Actors involved:

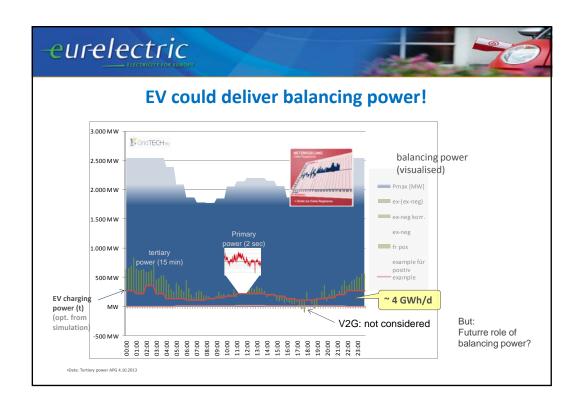
- ... EV drivers who want to charge their cars every time
- ... Grid operators who want to avoid congestions
- .. Actors on the wholesale market that want predictability of demand
- ... Local RES owners that want to use locally produced energy

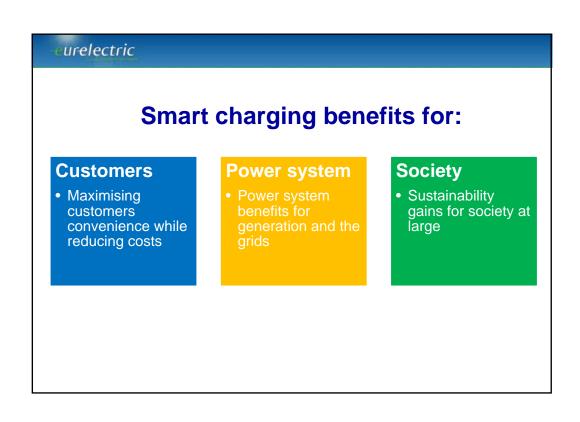


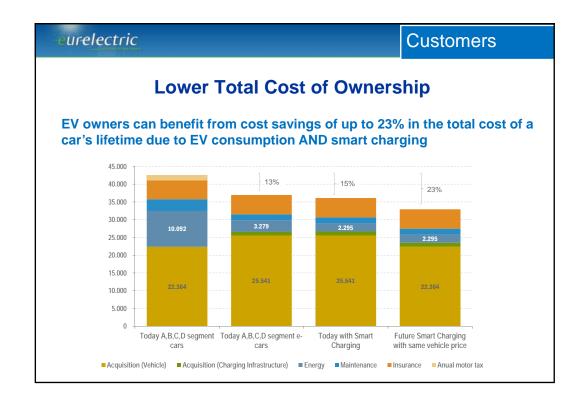












urelectric Additional demand from 100% EVs is feasible with smart charging European Electricity system can cope with 100% EVs if charging occurs outside the peak hours 100% EVs Unit EU 28 Percentage of increased electricity consumed (%) What is the total electricity energy used? 100% EVs Mill Total numbers of Cars in the EU (2015) 249 Average annual distance per car Electricity consumption if all were electric km kWh/km 15,000 0.20 24.6% - 23-7% Total Electricity consumption if 100% were electric TWh 802 21,1% What is the maximum demand today? 100% Passenger Car electrification Gross Electricity Generation Percentage of increased electricity consumed 100% EVs (today) 802 3,295.5 **24.3**% What is the maximum demand in 2035? 100% Passenger Car electrification Gross Electricity Generation (2035) 3,806.1 TWh Percentage of increased electricity consumed 100% EVs (2035) 10% EVs 21.1% 2,5% 2,3% <mark>2</mark>,0% What is the total electricity energy used? 10% EVs Total numbers of Cars in the Relevant Area (2035) Total Electricity consumption if 10% were electric 1,7% EU 28 France Germany Poland Gross Electricity Generation (2035) TWh 3.806.1 Percentage of increased electricity consumed 10% EVs (2035) 2.2%

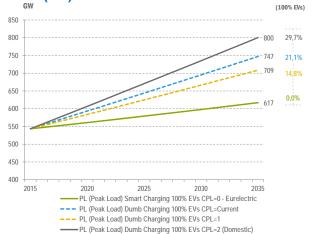
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Power system

Smart charging helps to reduce peak demand and optimise grid capacity

But whereas the increase in energy use (kWh) is feasible, EVs can lead to huge increase in the peak demand (kW) at certain times

- If the charging is coordinated to better use available grid capacity, smart charging has a potential to reduce the peak demand to zero
- At the same time, EVs can offer significant storage and balancing power potential

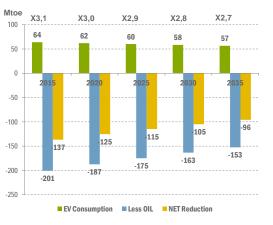


eurelectric Society

Electric vehicles can be three times more energy-efficient

100% EVs could achieve a net reduction of 137 Mtoe (million tons of oil equivalent) per year in Europe

- 10% EVs in the transition scenario could reduce 9.5 Mtoe, with a reduction on oil imports of 14 billion EUR
- EVs help reduce energy consumption and oil dependence while improving air quality & noise levels







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Key items

- Customers need to be incentivised to benefit from reduced energy costs and a lower total cost of ownership
- European Electricity system can cope with 100% EVs with no additional Generation or Transmission capacity
- Investments in distribution grids can be minimised with smart charging
- Smart charging supports integration of renewables such as wind and solar
- There is significant value of smart charging for CO2 emissions savings and related costs

