Resilient Energy Transition

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Importance of resilient energy systems

- Energy transition requires energy systems to become more resilient.
- To cope with distributed generation and its impact.
- To cope with changing behaviour by energy consumers and prosumers.
- To cope with extreme weather events.
- To cope with other vulnerabilities including cyber attacks.





Energy Transition in The Netherlands





Governing the Energy Transition

- Current developments:
 - Climate Agreement
 - Heat transition
 - Regional energy strategies





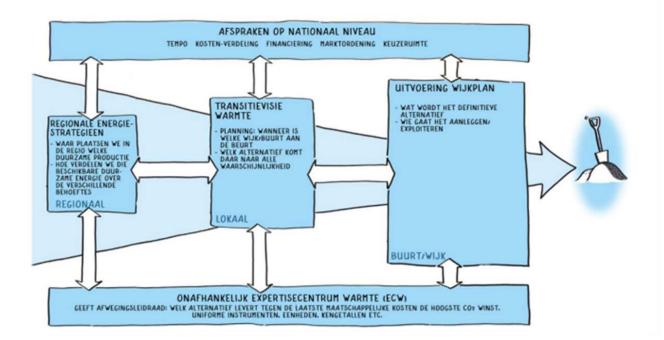




Multi-level governance

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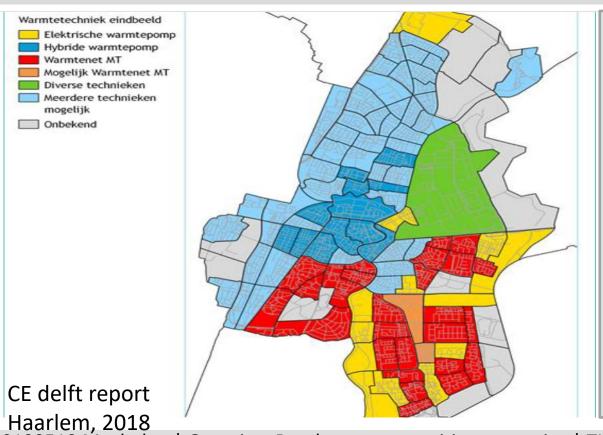
multi-level proces





Energy visions at neighbourhood level

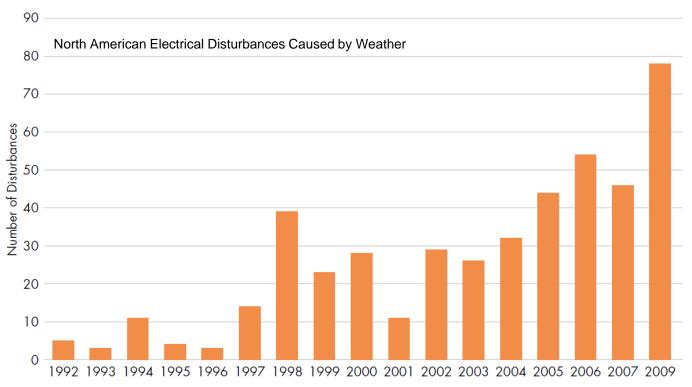




- Proposed technology per neighbourhood
- Based on lowest costs
- Determined with input parameters (costs, efficiencies) for several currently existing technologies & some restrictions (e.g. limited green gas)
- !! Financing plays a big role in this!

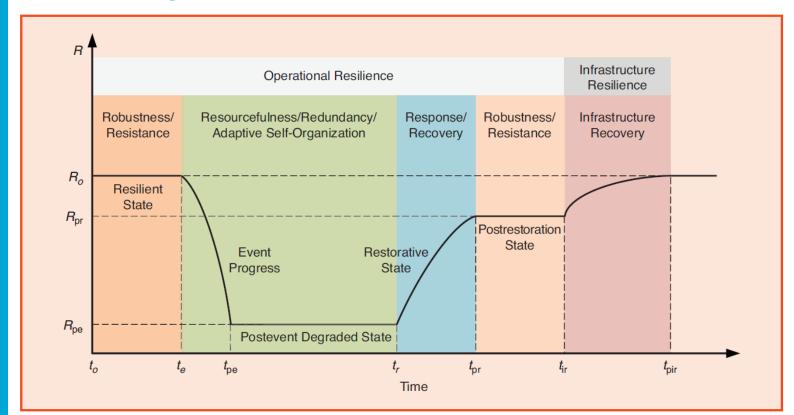
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Challenges for grid operators





Grid operators and resilience





From reliability to resilience

- Traditional reliability notions
 - N-1, reliability indices (SAIDI, SAIFI)
 - Grid reconfiguration, WAMPAC

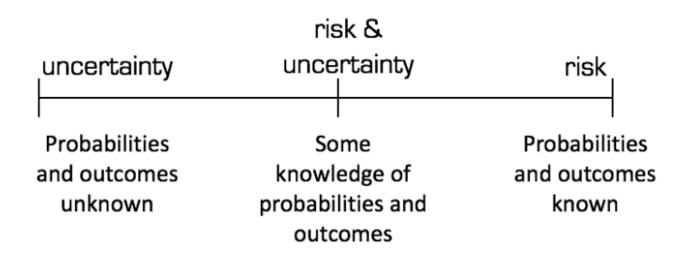
- From risk-based to resilience-based thinking
 - Low probability high impact events

ICT resilience and Cyber-security



Borrowing from other fields

Risk & Uncertainty Continuum





Source: Casavant, Kenneth, Infanger, and Bridges

What does it mean to be resilient?

- Definition
- Metric
- Preparedness procedures
- Mitigation strategies
- Portfolios on boosting resilience
- Regulatory framework in support



Next presentations

- 2 on societal relevant issues
- 2 on technical issues relevant to grid operators

