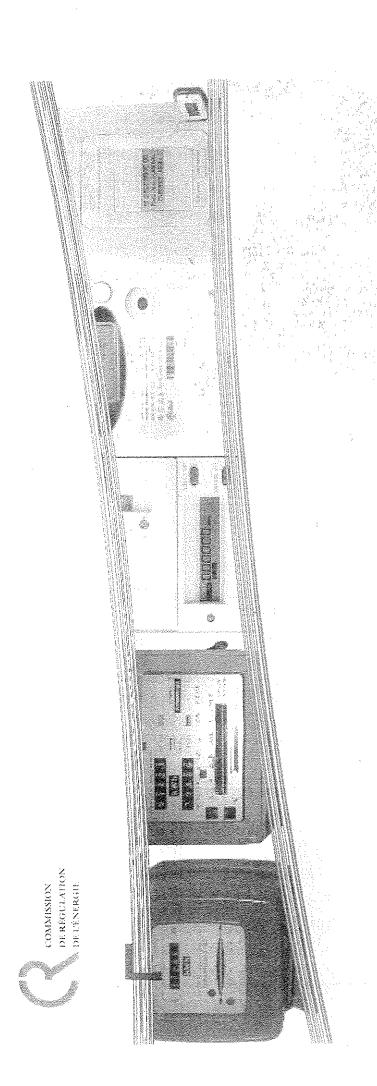
附件1 CRE-AMM計畫及 法國電力市場簡報

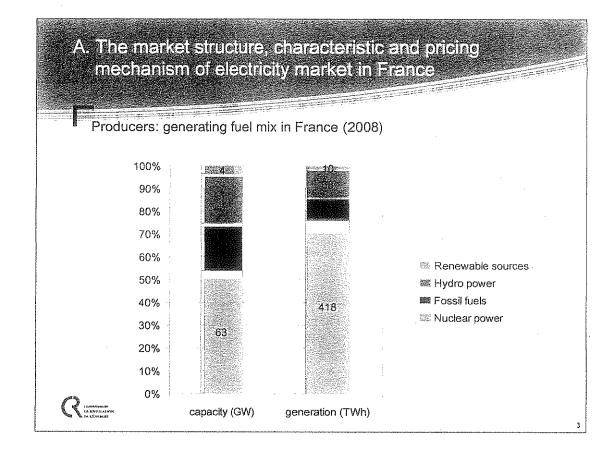


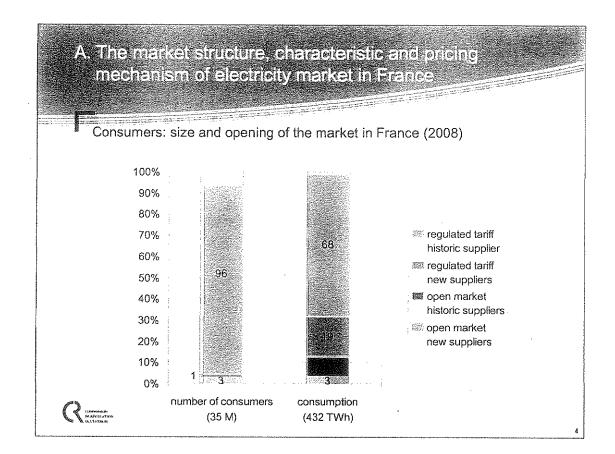
Bureau of Energy, Taiwan power company, CRE Meeting 8th June 2009

- A. The market structure, characteristic and pricing mechanism of electricity market in France
- B. Metering regulatory framework and policies
- C. Regulatory and legislative tools to promote smart metering
- D. The cost-benefits of AMM, and major influence factor of AMM costs in France



A. The market structure, characteristic and pricing mechanism of electricity market in France COMMISSION DERÉGIE ATION DE L'ENBROITE Guarantor of the independence of system operators and of the right of TSO & DSO access to public electricity grids, CRE ensures the smooth running and development of the electricity grids. **Producers** Consumers The law entrusts CRE with the mission of ensuring the smooth running of the electricity market. **Suppliers** It monitors the organized market of electricity, as well as cross-border exchanges.





A. The market structure, characteristic and pricing mechanism of electricity market in France

Suppliers: new suppliers in France (2008)

For industrial



















For industrial & residential











A. The market structure, characteristic and pricing mechanism of electricity market in France

System operators : Grid operators in France (2008)

For Transmission grid

For Distribution grids





~ 150

95 %







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B. Metering regulatory framework and policies

Who is responsible of metering?

- ☐ The system operator, the user is connected to, is responsible for measuring the power at the connection point.
- ☐ The meter is part of the grid, which is the property of the operator (Transmission) or of the local authority (Distribution).
- Suppliers use data given by the system operator for their invoices costumers.
- User is still the owner of its measurement data.



B. Metering regulatory framework and policies

What meter can be used?

- ☐ Meter used for billing have to comply with the MID (the European Measuring Instruments Directive).
- ☐ For electrical power meter the MID was transposed by the decree #2006-447 of 12th April 2006 (annex MI-03).
 - > accuracy
 - > operating condition
 - > allowable errors
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B. Metering regulatory framework and policies Where meter must be located? LV: in connection to the grid (NF C 14-100) Grid User HV & VHV: in user installation (NF C 13-100 and TSO specifications) Grid User

C. Regulatory and legislative tools to promote smart metering

State of regulation on smart metering

- □ 2006/32 directive (article 13 : Metering and informative billing of energy consumption)
- ☐ 3rd package sets a minimum level of users which should have smart meters (80% by 2020)
- ☐ French law #2000-108 of 10th February 2000 sets that metering system must allow every supplier to make peak tariff (application decree in consultation)

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C. Regulatory and legislative tools to promote smart metering

Tools to promote smart metering

- ☐ Access tariff (including metering tariff)
- ☐ Control of system operators investment (approval for transmission)



D. The cost-benefits of AMM, and major influence factor of AMM costs in France	
Benefits of AMM :	
☐ For system operators : ☐ Lower cost of exploitation ☐ Better knowledge of network (quality, losses,)	
☐ For suppliers : ☐ Higher possibility of new offers ☐ Easier access to their clients data	
Users: Better and more frequent information and easier access to data "Producer & Compatible Producer & Company	
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D. The cost-benefits of AMM, and major influence factor of AMM costs in France

Costs of AMM:

□ For system operators:
□ Investment costs (~4.5 G€ for 35 M users) 皮疹
□ Users:
□ Need to be here when the meter is changed (half of users)