

SMART GRID IN MALAYSIA : POLICY, PLANNING AND INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS

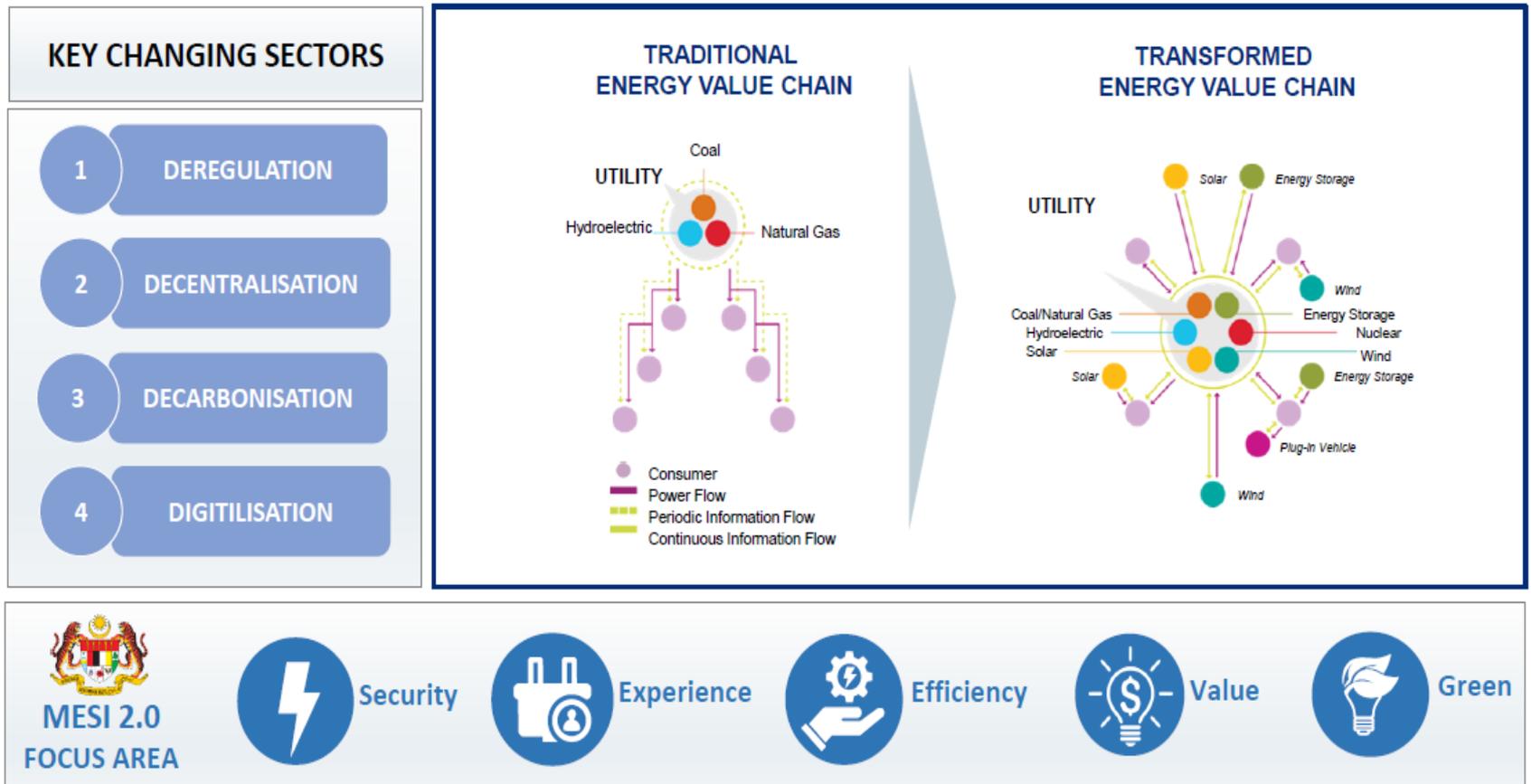


SURAIYA NADZRAH RAMLI
ENERGY COMMISSION, MALAYSIA



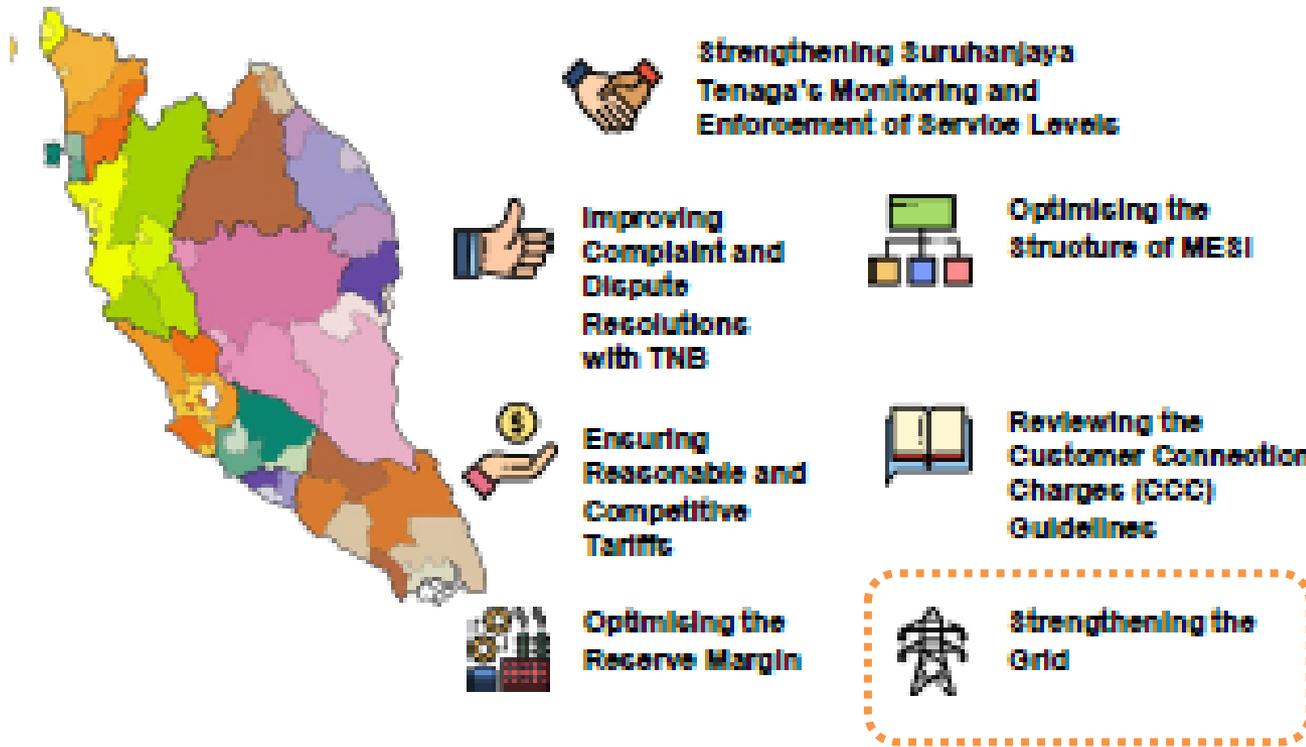
5th ASEAN SMART GRID CONGRESS
3-4 OCTOBER 2019 | Le Grandeur Palm Resort Hotel, Johor

2 key external challenges (4D's revolution & MESI 2.0)



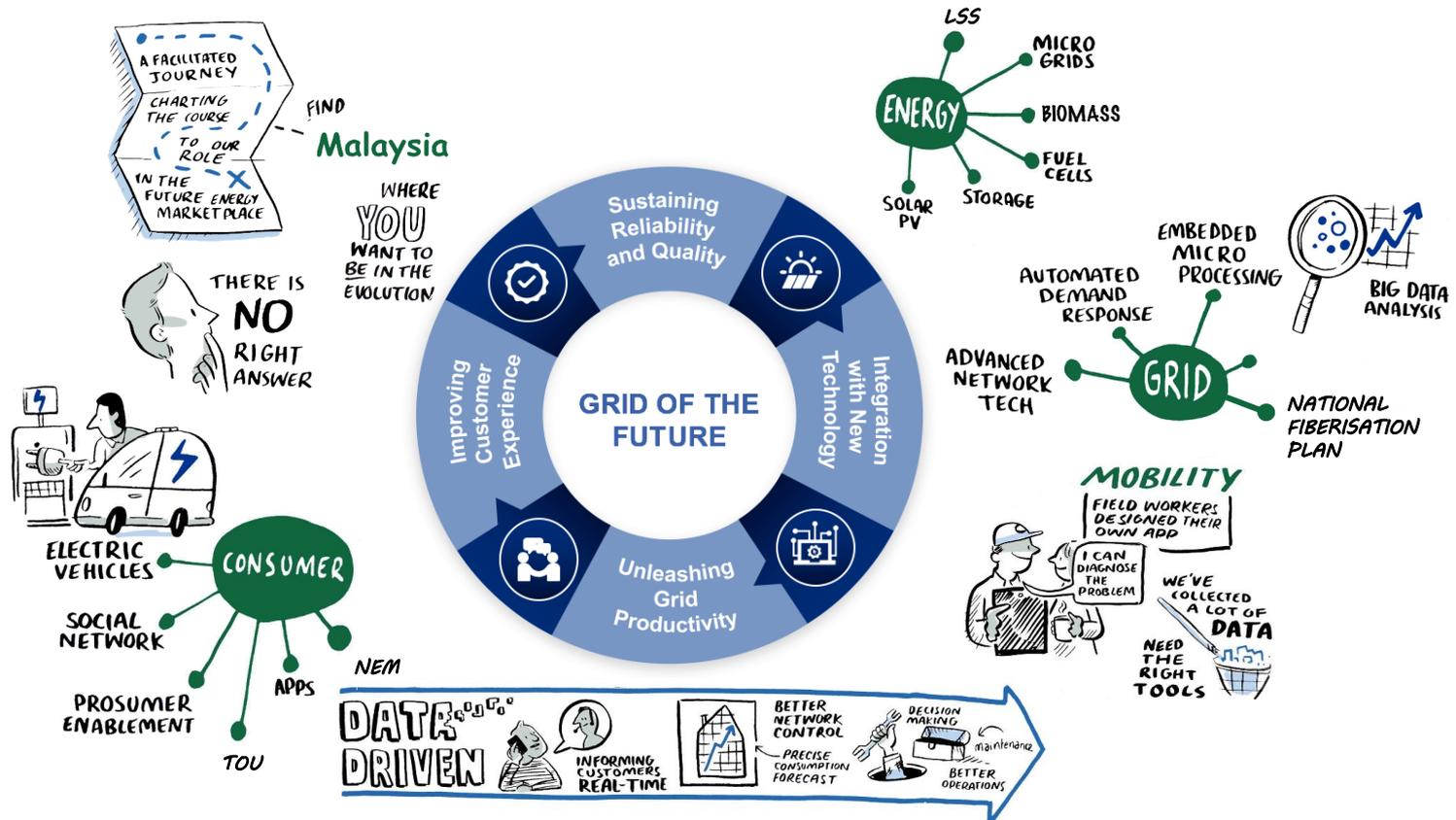
REIMAGINING MESI 2025

Enhancing Governance of Malaysia Electricity Supply Industry (MESI)



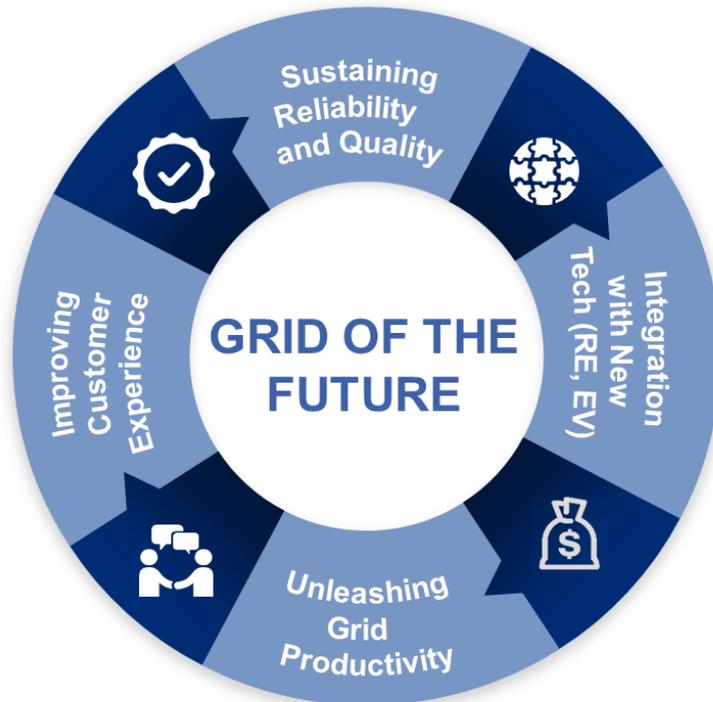
Grid of The Future (GoTF) in Distribution Network

Smart Grid technology showed TNB the obvious; what is needed to support the GoM & building the Nation – *we have designed a “Grid of the Future” (GoTF)*



TNB's Grid of the Future to support the Government in building the nation's future

GRID OF THE FUTURE (GoTF) KEY DRIVING FACTORS



Investment Objectives

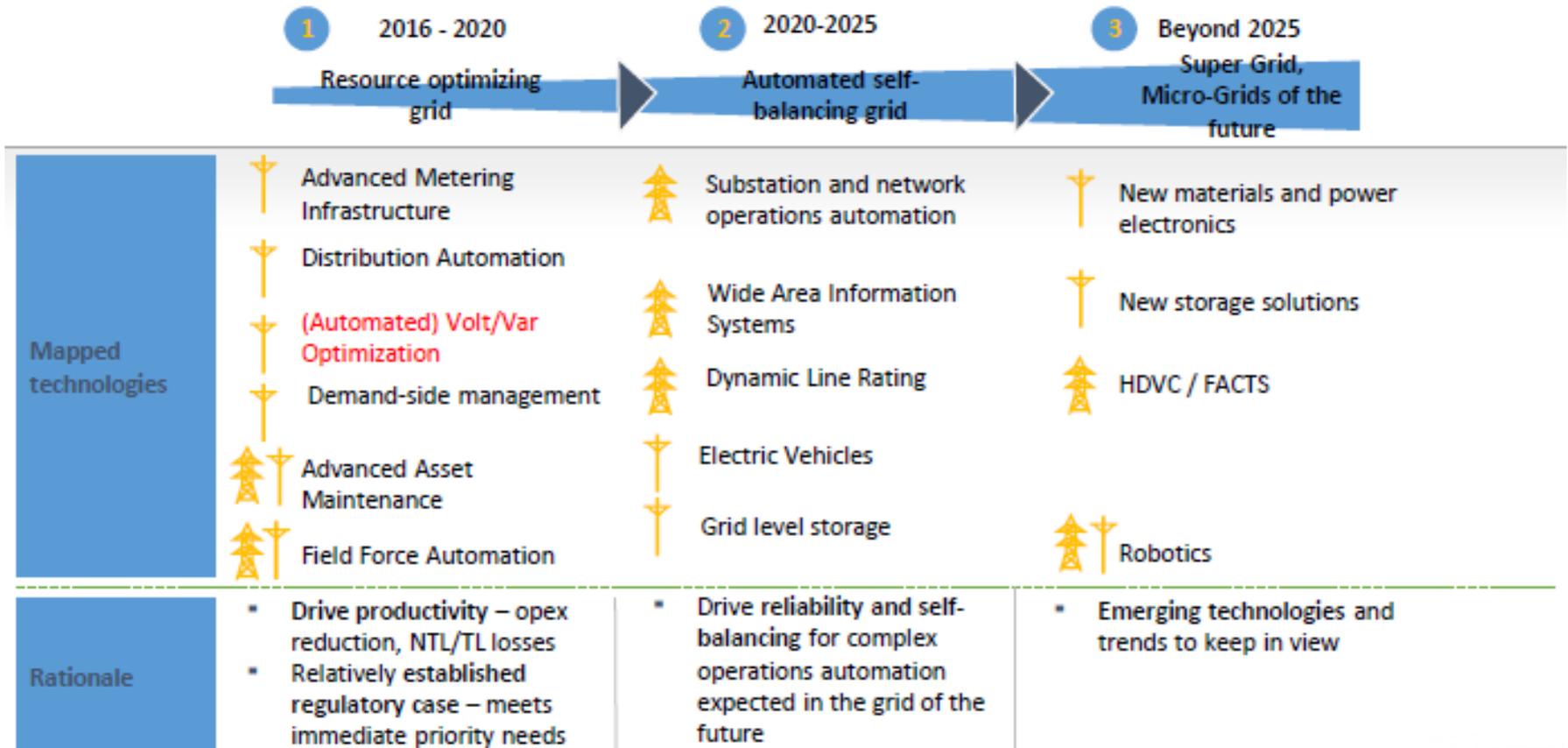
- A**  Deliver a **resilient, reliable** and high **power quality grid** Moving towards high value maintenance practices (i.e. predictive maintenance, analytics & automation)

- B**  **Accommodate intermittent RE generation, EV and distributed generation** Integrating DG/RE, storage, EE etc. System is becoming complex (Bidirectional power flow) & require more effort to manage.

- C**  Deliver '**value for money**' to **ESI Stakeholders** – optimized TOTEX for the service Regulatory support and collaboration will be required. Strategic CAPEX investment that reduces OPEX in the long-term.

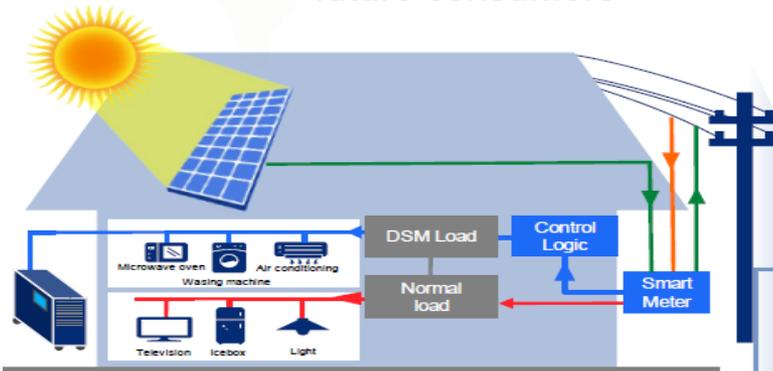
- D**  Enable a seamless digital **customer experience and new services** – e.g. energy efficiency, smart home Superior customer service requires investment in both CAPEX and OPEX for customer service , product development

Implementation of projects



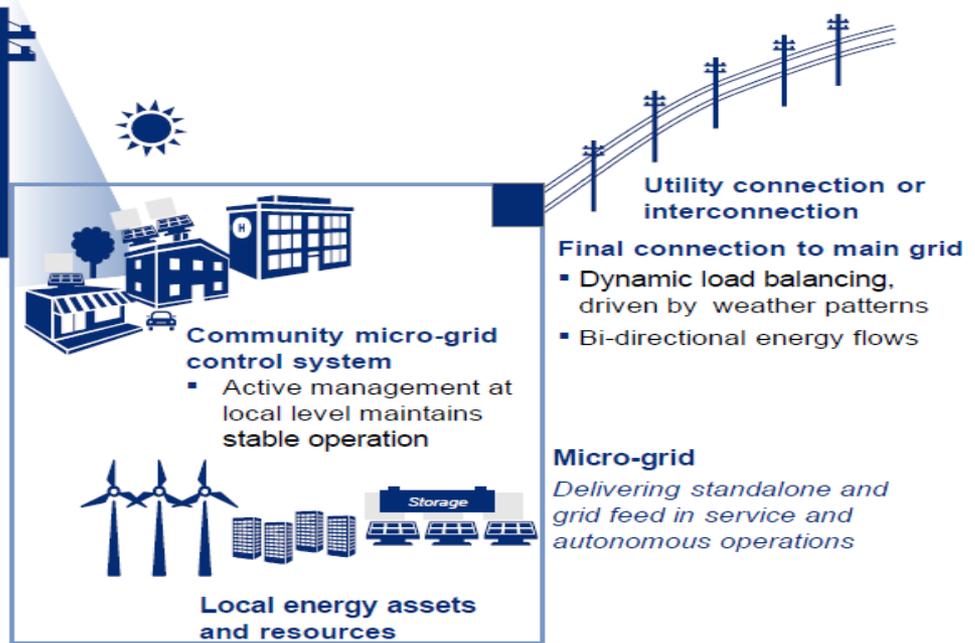
In building the GoTF; it will be a more complex grid, with bi-directional flows at consumer and local grid level – AMI becomes the foundational element

Bidirectional flows to-and-from future consumers



Essential future community services and facilities for smarter rural environments

Greater complexity in the distribution grid with distributed generation in place

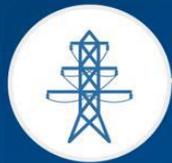


Final connection to main grid

- Dynamic load balancing, driven by weather patterns
- Bi-directional energy flows

Micro-grid
Delivering standalone and grid feed in service and autonomous operations

A game-changing electricity distribution network – defining the future for Peninsular Malaysia



Grid of The Future (GoTF)



THE DESIGN



Leveraging game-changing technologies



Creating new enhanced service options



Drive the efficiency of the electricity network to new heights

THE 7 PROJECTS

1



AMI

2



DA

3



MOBILITY

4



GIS

5



VVO

6



GROUP RE-LAMPING

7



EV

Human

Information

Finance

THE OUTCOMES



SAIDI ↓



GHG ↓



Quality & CSI ↑



Losses ↓



Efficiency ↑



Cost ↓



Re-imagine ESI



World Class ESI



COP21



11th National Plan
Green Objectives

1. Grid of the Future – AMI: *Infrastructure that underpins and enables Smart Grid*

Objective: Implement across Peninsular Malaysia an Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) that enhances customer control, supports national objectives, enables effective and efficient management of the grid.



Proposition:



- Provide a “Smart Meter” to all customers.
- Functionality facilitates, RE, FiT, NEM, ToU, remote connect / disconnect, DSM capabilities and Home Energy Management.
- Reduce customer complaints on billing related queries
- National Objectives include RE, EV and energy storage support

Benefits:



- Empower the Customer to manage their usage, load profiling info and participation in new service offerings (i.e. ToU / Demand Response program)
- On time / prompt billing
- Planned outage and restoration notification to customers
- Pre-paid option for billing
- As a grid sensor supports DA and VVO thereby improving supply reliability
- Facilitates the introduction of RE / EV / Distributed Generation

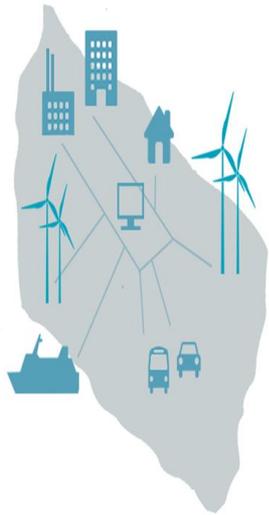
Cost Components:



- Supply and install 8.27million Smart Meters
- Communication systems
- Network Management and security / Meter Operations Centre
- IT Systems (Hardware & Software)
- IT Systems Integration

2. Grid of the Future – Distribution Automation :

Driving operational efficiency and improving reliability



Objective: To deliver improved grid reliability, customer satisfaction and operational efficiency. Reduce system losses and support for GoTF functions.

Proposition:

- Detect location and type of fault, enable automatic isolation and power rerouting.
- Requires deployment of SCADA/DMS technologies integrated with field equipment
- DA is a support for other GoTF functions (DG, VVO, AMI, ESS).



Benefits:

- Outage duration reduction – by automatically re-switching the network
- As a grid sensor –sense and control the network dynamically
- Improve network management
- Enhanced customer satisfaction – by minimising outage frequency and

Cost Components:

- DA equipment (i.e. RTU, FTU, RMU, VCB)
- Installation and maintenance
- Communications infrastructure

This infrastructure also provides a base for the VVO project

3. Grid of the Future – Mobility Solutions

Enhance customer satisfaction through faster supply connection & increase reliability

Objective: Slim down work flows and reduce task complexity; eliminate paperwork and simplify data collection. Increase worker safety.



Proposition:

- Mobility technologies deliver information to and from the field and enrich it with situational awareness
- All field and supervisory work flow can be impacted.
- Productivity improvements from 5% to 50% are not uncommon.



Benefits:

- Mobility enables business process automation increasing productivity
- Improves data collection eliminating replication of data and errors
- Makes the field worker situationally aware
- Enhanced customer satisfaction by reducing time to repair



Cost Components:

- Base infrastructure for a Mobility platform:
- Security and policy deployment
 - Development of apps
 - Purchase of devices
 - Management of end devices
 - Corp Apps store
 - Integration with backend systems



4. Grid of the Future – GIS

Enhance customer satisfaction through faster response, enable coordinated system performance and information notification

Objective: Improve TNB's service quality, reduce operating costs and achieve greater operational efficiency. Included is two data collection technologies to provide allow accurate spatial data input.



Proposition:

- Mapping 1.3 million kilometres of distribution wire and how it is connected to over 8.6 million customers
- Improves the productivity of many tasks and activities - such as fault and customer location, constructed assets and their spatial relationships.
- Integrates with key applications to enhance their effectiveness



Benefits:

- Improve operations through
 - Accurate Location information
 - Assisting sharing of information
 - Provide a means to empower field staff
 - Facilitating planning and construction
 - Locate customers faster
- Improve other systems by providing Geospatial reference:
 - Asset Management
 - Outage location
 - Mobility
 - Grid Switching



Cost Components:

- GIS system software implementation and integration
- Support and licensing
- ERMS data management
- Mobile mapping with laser scanning for LV data collection
- UAV (Un-manned Aerial Vehicle) for MV overhead bare conductor data collection



5. Grid of the Future – VVO

Enhance network operations and support Government policy on RE

Objective: Improve power quality, grid efficiency (reduce technical losses). Reduce customer impacts (equipment damage due to voltage variations). Allow integration of higher levels of RE as a distributed generation source.

Proposition:

- VVO enhances network efficiency by reducing power losses and mitigates severe voltage variations
- In addition to increasing system efficiencies VVO has the ability to free capacity.
- With Distributed Generation VVO can provide a balance to stabilise the grid and improve the consistency of energy.



Benefits:

- Improving power quality – both voltage and reactive power which will:
- Reducing network losses
 - Release capacity
 - Enhanced customer satisfaction by minimising voltage variations and subsequent equipment damage.

Cost Components:

- Supply capacitor banks for LV and MV.
- Implement and commission pole-top and pad mount devices.
- Other smart grid technology that integrates will be installed in RP3 period.



Source: **Special Projects in IBR RP2** Delivering the Grid of The Future (GoTF) by TNB



6. Grid of the Future – Group Street Light Re-lamping

Enhance customer satisfaction through higher reliability of street lighting

Objective: To reduce the street light failure rate and avoid repetitive breakdowns in the same street lighting unit. Reduce complaints and the high cost of maintenance for street lighting.

Proposition:

- Eliminate high failure rates (currently 20%) for street lighting and reduce this failure rate to less than 2%.
- Street lighting failure is correlated to the age of street lighting equipment. This program will ensure lights to be relatively new (young age) and therefore lower failure rate.



Benefits:

- Reduce operation and maintenance costs, savings accrue from a planned replacement over the existing run-to-failure strategy.
- Reduce customer complaints– by taking failures from 20% pa to 2% pa.

Cost Components:

- Capital cost of lamps (for four year replacement).
- Installation cost every four years.

7. Grid of the Future – EV Charging

Enabling the proliferation of electric transport in accordance with Electric Mobility Blueprint

Objective: Implement fast charging infrastructure that kick-starts the uptake of electric vehicles throughout the Malaysian Peninsular. Reduce the Malaysian dependency on oil.



Proposition:

- This is a project specifically to support the Government National Electric Mobility Blueprint
- EV Charging Station is one the core infrastructures of EV ecosystem.
- This project aims to fast track the growth of electric mobility and stimulate EV markets into the acceptance of charging stations nationwide by 2020.
- The EV Charging project improves the country's energy sustainability and supports the Governments goal to improve air quality

Benefits:

National Benefits:

- 1.7 million tonnes of CO2 reduction
- Enhance economic growth - RM328 million investment by 2020
- Reduce health care cost related to air pollution

Energy Supply Industry:

- Encourage DSM, V2G and Improve efficiency
- Boost demand for EVs

Nominal values quoted



Raykat:

- Reduce vehicle fuel costs 69% and maintenance cost by 64%
- Improve the air quality within cities
- Minimise building façade discolouration
- Increased the quality of life by offering the Rakyat sustainable transport options

Source - EMB

Cost Components: -

- 24,000 Charging stations
- EV charging point purchase, implementation and commissioning
- Metering
- Floor marking and signage
- O&M costs

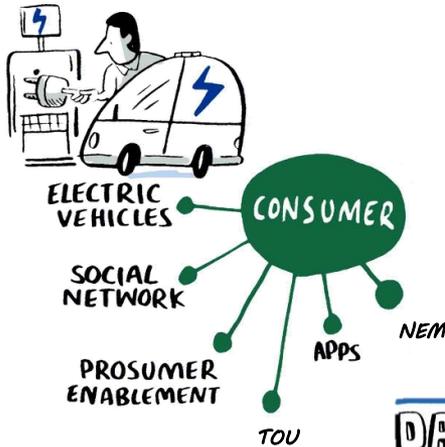


So what does the GoTF deliver in Malaysia in 15 years time?

This is a story set for a long-term vision....

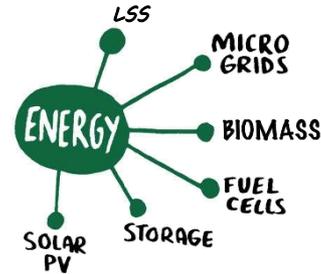
For our Rakyat

- EV's & Electric Bikes
- Reduced transport bills
- Solar on the rooftops
- Optimise our power bills with ToU & DSM
- Air is cleaner
- Affordable Power



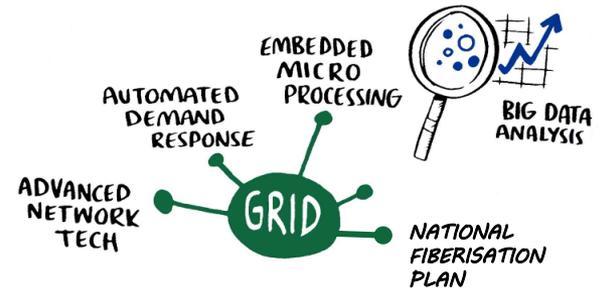
For our Nation

- Reduced power costs relative to wage growth
- Subsidies for EV's & Solar
- Malaysia manufactures & exports EV induction pads



For TNB Operations

- RE fits into the grid
- 8 million + Advanced meters
- Customer choices:
 - FIT, NEM, LSS, ToU, DS
- Reliability ↑, outages ↓
- Network losses ↓
- Mobility has transformed all jobs
- Street Lamp costs & complaints ↓
- 25,000 public charging stations





UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION



MIGHT
Malaysian Industry-Government Group
for High Technology



MIGHT
Malaysian Industry-Government Group
for High Technology



BRIEF ON GEF 6 UNIDO SUSTAINABLE CITY DEVELOPMENT (SCD) IN MALAYSIA

SMART GRID PROJECT

GEF6 Project Overview

Global Partners

National & State Partners

Sustainable City As Integrated Approach

Integrates economic, environmental, and social objectives :

ECONOMIC	ENVIRONMENT	SOCIAL
Competitive Cities	Green & Resilient Cities	Liveable & Inclusive Cities
Fostering economic growth through the benefits of density.	Protecting natural resources and ensuring investments as well as pro-active risk reduction and management	Ensuring access to affordable services for Rakyat

Smart Cities

- High adoption of ICT as Enabler
- To support Integration of City Systems

(Source : World Bank and MIGHT)

Project Scope – 4 Key Components

Output 1 - National and State Policies on Sustainable Cities (SMART Grid Framework)

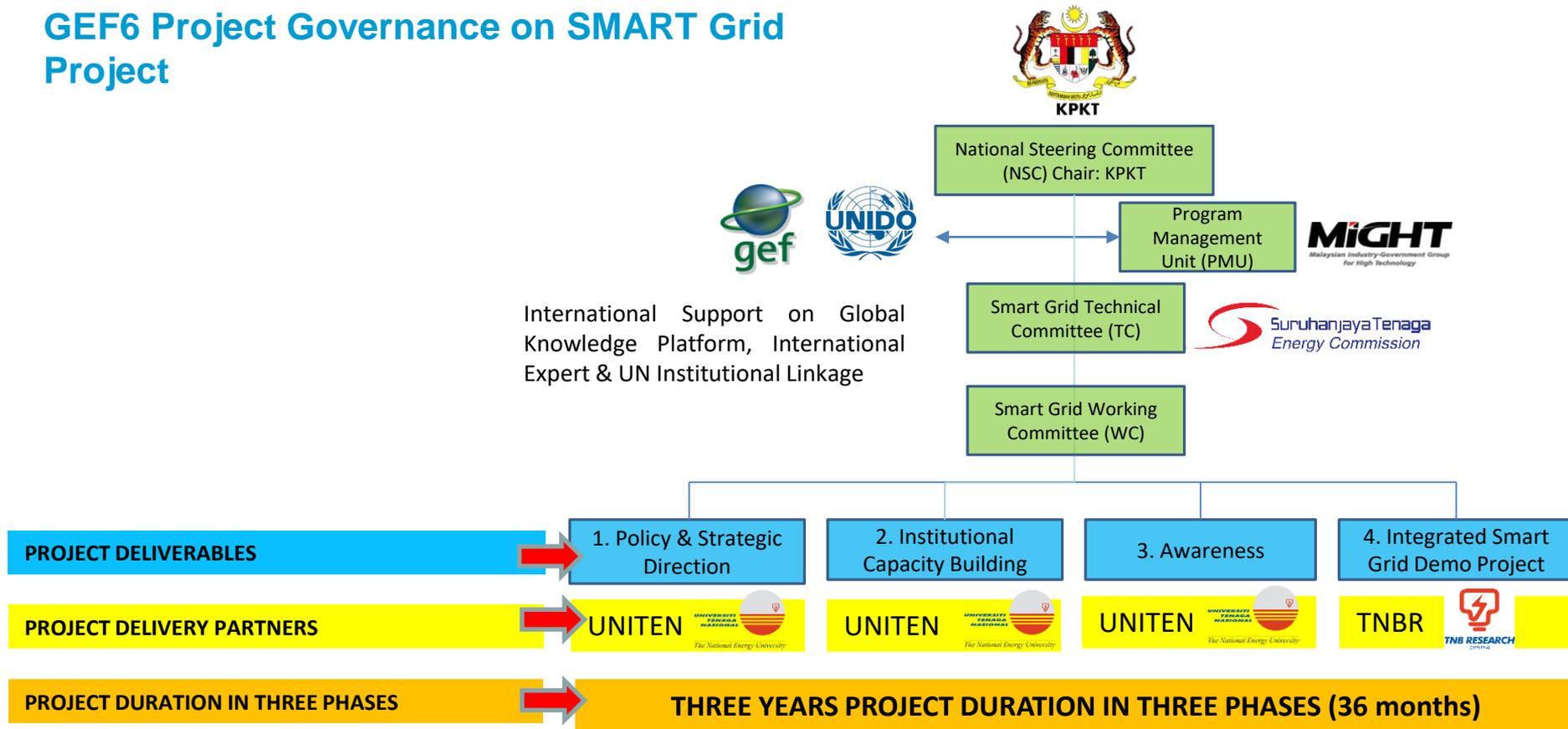
Output 2 - Capacity Building (SMART Grid)

Output 3 – Awareness (SMART Grid)

Output 4 - Smart Grid Demonstration Project

Integrated Approach in Urban Planning in both Strategic Contents and Federal-State Level Linkages

GEF6 Project Governance on SMART Grid Project

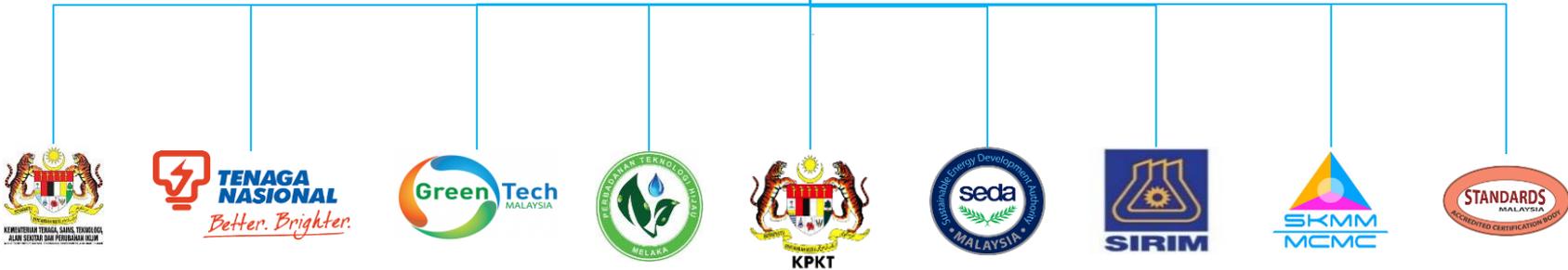


PROPOSE SMART GRID TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

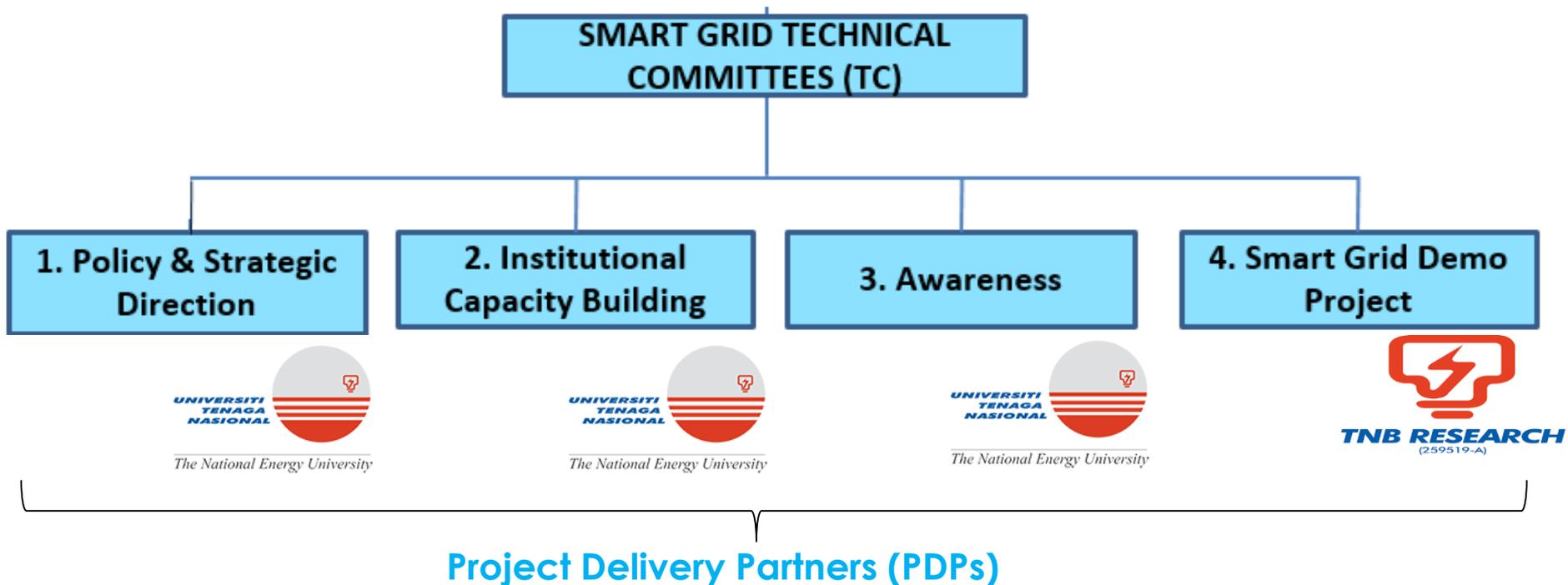
Chairman



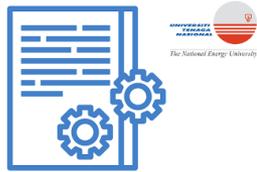
Secretariat



SMART Grid Project Governance Structure



SMART Grid Key Deliverables



COMPONENT 1 POLICY FRAMEWORK

- Develop policy and regulatory framework, roadmap and implementation guidelines for Smart Grid;
- Develop scale-up and replication plans for smart grid, allowing other cities to rapidly adopt them.



COMPONENT 2 CAPACITY BUILDING

- Training courses on RE-integrated smart grid, solar powered EV charging stations, EE and RE applications in buildings; costs and benefits analysis on smart grid-related investment
- Training courses (2-3) on data analysis and management smart grid.

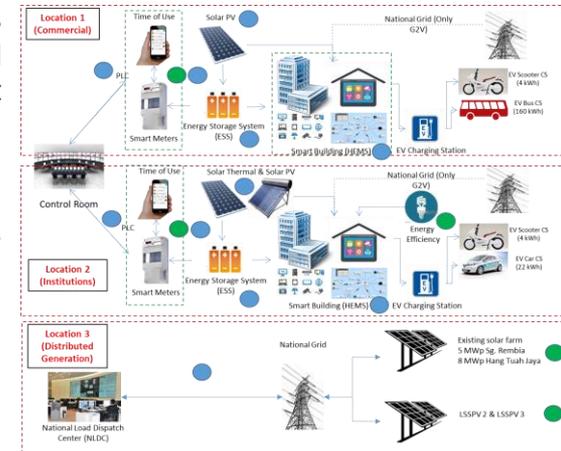


COMPONENT 3 AWARENESS

- Outreach programmes for stakeholders and consumers on smart grid with RE-powered EV charging stations, EE and RE applications buildings and ICT system

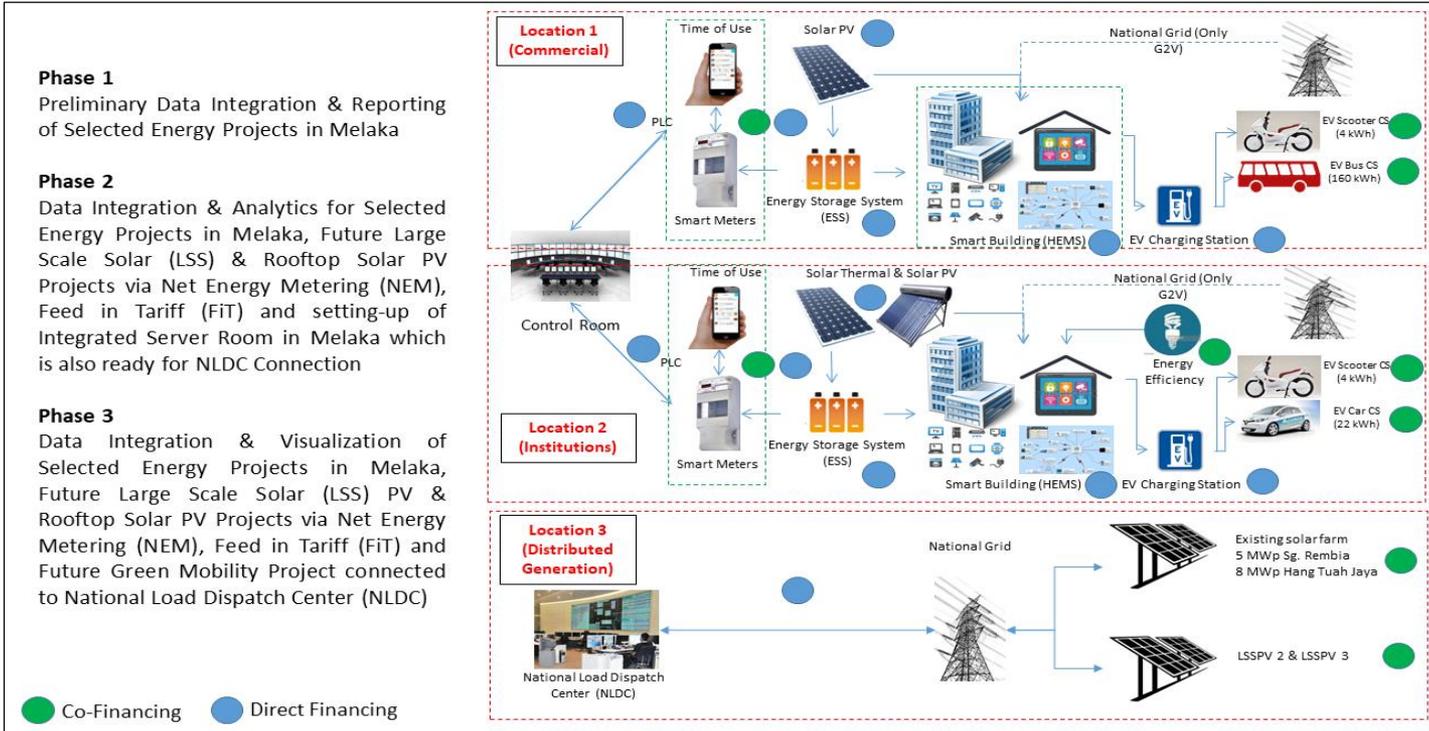


COMPONENT 4 DEMO PROJECT



COMPONENT 4 : SMART GRID DEMO PROJECT

Smart Grid Demo Project at Melaka {Lead by TNBR}





SMART GRID DEMO PROJECT GREEN HOUSE GASES (GHG) COMMITMENT

In total, the project is expected to give result in terms of:

- a) Direct annual energy savings of 244,169 GJ in the last year of the project (2021).
- b) A total 20-year reduction of 4,590,386 GJ (assuming a 20-year lifetime of investments).
- c) Annual reductions of 45,089 tonnes CO₂eq per year as direct GHG reductions in the last year of the project (2021)
- d) A total 20-year reduction of 847,675 tonnes CO₂eq as direct GHG reductions & indirect GHG emissions avoided of 3,607,129 tonnes CO₂eq.

Be Energy
smart



No. 12, Jalan Tun Hussein, Precinct 2, 62100 Putrajaya, Malaysia.
Toll Free: 1-800-2222-78 Tel: (603) 8870 8500 Fax: (603) 8888 8637

Suraiya Nadzrah Ramli
suraiya@st.gov.my

Deputy Director
Electricity/ Gas Supply And Service Quality Unit