Project Sheet

Merchant line Castasegna (CH) - Mese (IT)

Project type	transmission
Project id	250
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Key Information

Cross Border Project
AC transmission line
New

In Permitting

Description

The planned Transmission project is a merchant line on the swiss-italian border between Castasegna (CH) and Mese (IT). The planned Cable connection in 220 kV AC has a length of around 14 km, 13.5 of witch in Italy. In connection with the realisation of the project a Rationalisation of the 380 and 132 kV Grid in the region Mese (Provincia di Sondrio) is planned. The expected NTC increase is around 200-250 MW.

Project promoters

Repower
MERA SRL

Countries

Switzerland
Italy

National development plan(s)

In Italy the new Substation in Mese is included.
https://download.terna.it/terna/0000/1188/36.PDF
, pg 113, 162, 166

Additional information on the project

TYNDP 2016 and 2018

PDS Terna from 2011 till actual (2019)

Project sheet backlog

6 Nov. 2020 - Publication as part of the draft TYNDP 2020 package for consultation

Project Description & Context

Project Investments

Main investment(s): The planned Transmission project is a merchant line on the swiss-italian border between Castasegna (CH) and Mese (IT). The planned Cable connection in 220 kV AC has a length of around 14 km, 13.5 of witch in Italy. In connection with the realisation of the project a Rationalisation of the 380 and 132 kV Grid in the region Mese (Provincia di Sondrio) is planned. The expected NTC increase is around 200 MW.The main Project elements are (merchant line): 220 kV Connection to the Swiss HVG in Castasegna; 220 kV Cable line of around 14 km between Castasegna and Mese; 220/380 kV Substation with PST 250 MVA in Mese. The Grid Rationalisation in the Region of Mese foresees the following actions: Displacement of 2 km of the 380 kV Line """"Soazza - Bulciago""; ""Realisation of a new 380/132 kV Substation in Mese (Transformation 2 x 250 MVA); Displacement of 0.8 km of 132 kV Lines; Realisation of 2.6 km of 132 kV Cable connections; Demolition of 2.45 km of 380 kV line and 2.3 km of 132 kV lines.""""

Type of element	Total route length (km)	From substation 1	To substation 2	Present status	Commissioning year	Progress of the investment	Explanation in case of delay or reclustering
AC transmission line	14	Castasegna	Mese	In Permitting	2024	Delayed	The permitting phase in Italy is ongoing since April 2014 but we are still facing some challenges regarding Environmental impact of the 380/132kV Substation Terna in Mese. Commissioning expected in 2024.

Reason for investment clustering

The planned Transmission project is a merchant line on the swiss-italian border between Castasegna (CH) and Mese (IT). The planned Cable connection in 220 kV AC has a length of around 14 km, 13.5 of witch in Italy. In connection with the realisation of the project a Rationalisation of the 380 and 132 kV Grid in the region Mese (Provincia di Sondrio) is planned. The expected NTC increase is around 200-250 MW.
The Investement is composed by the purly Merchant line Project, around 45M€ and the TERNA Investment part for the rationalisation of the existing 380/132-kV Network and the Realisation of a new 380/132-kV Substation in Mese, other 45M€ Investment.

Is the project in the reference grid?

No

System Needs addressed by the project

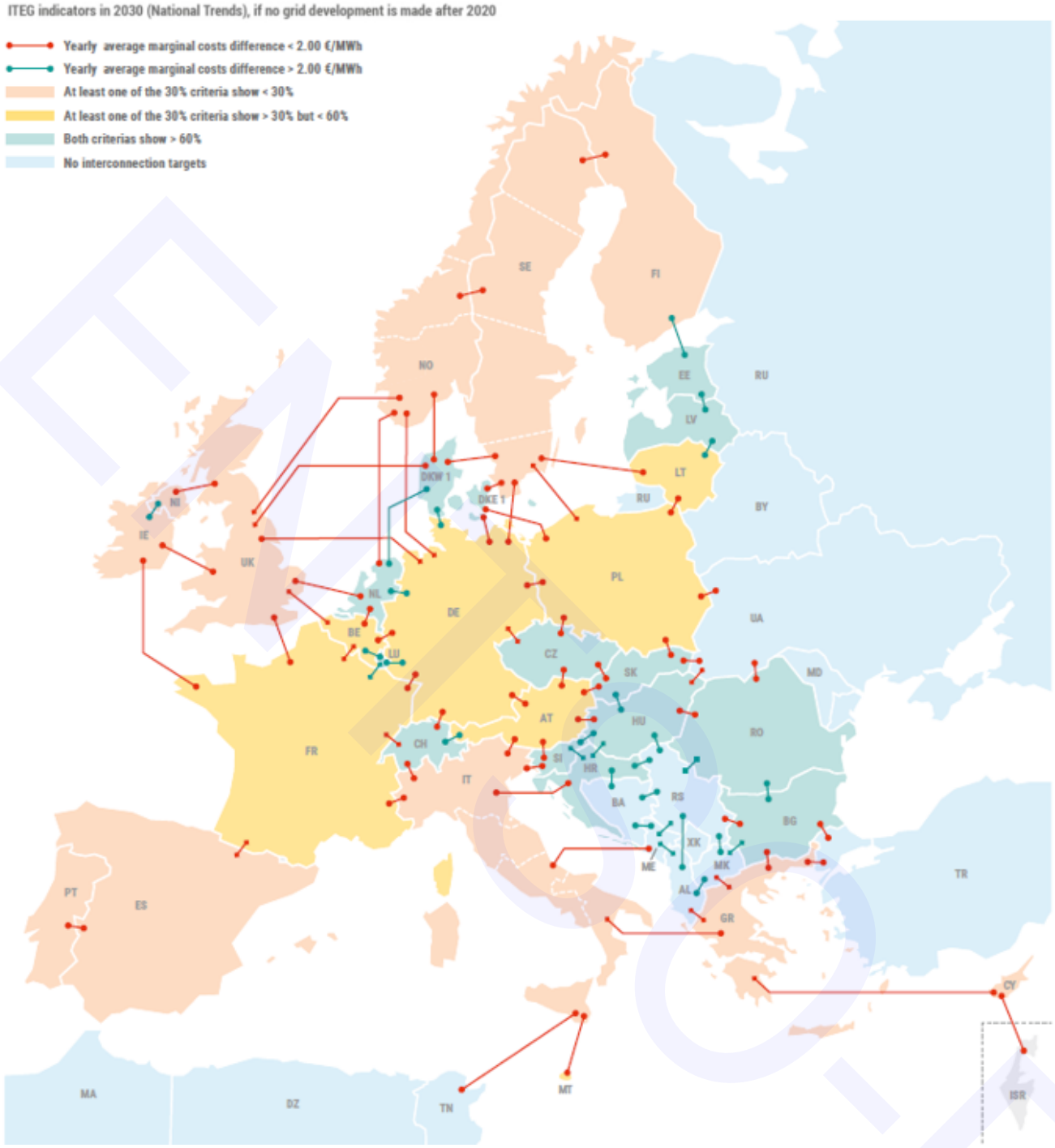
Project promoter(s) selected up to 4 system needs that are addressed by their project in a predefined list. Available needs ranged from reduction of price differentials between countries, improvement of system flexibility and stability, enabling cost-efficient connection of high volumes of RES, improvement of voltage stability...
As part of the TYNDP 2020, ENTSO-E released a study investigating cross-border system needs in the 2030 and 2040 horizons.

The project promoter did not select any need.

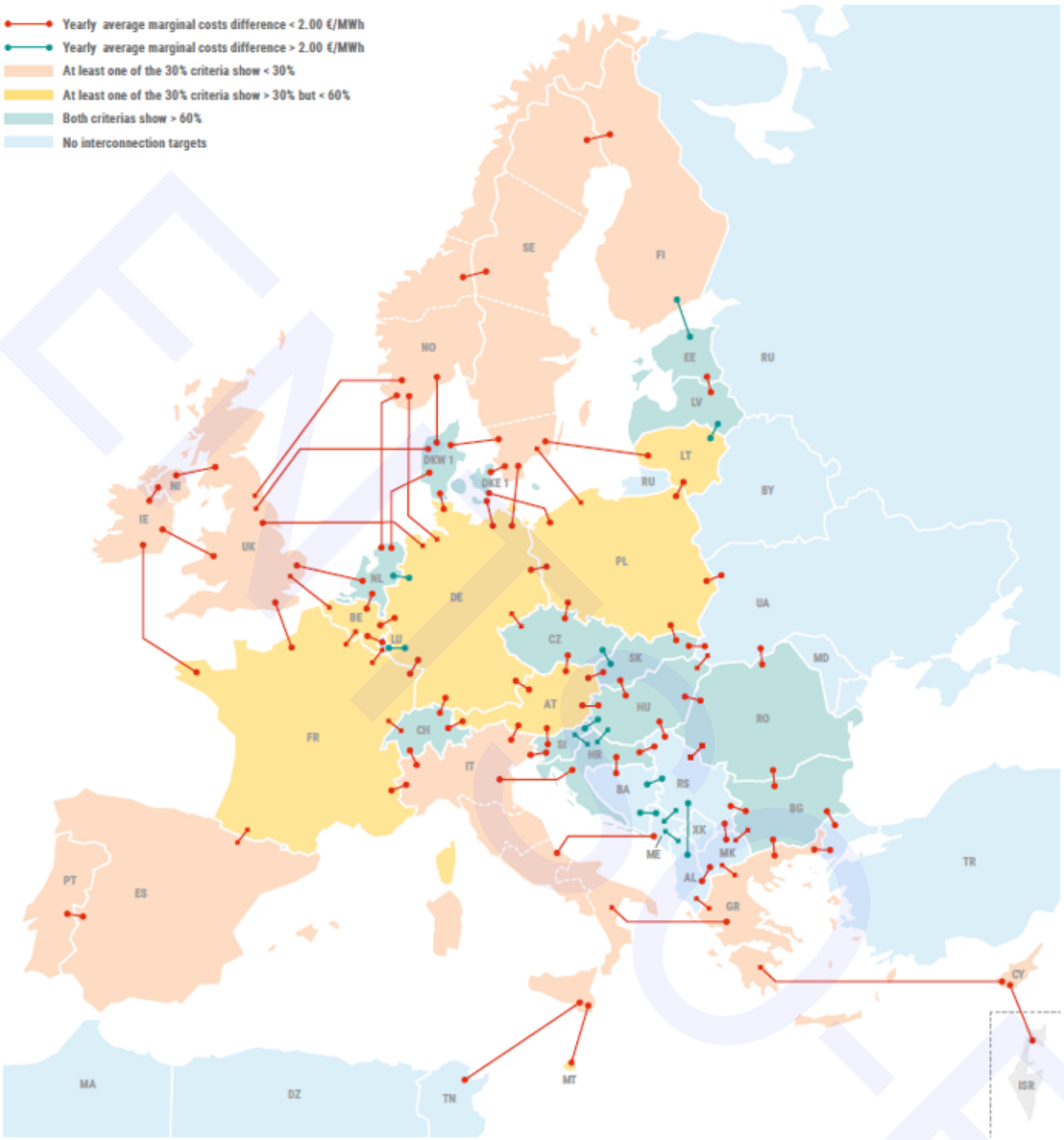
Interconnection targets

In 2017, the Interconnection Target Expert Group proposed alternative indicators to the 15% interconnection criteria for every country and electrified island with a new methodology developed collaboratively between the European Commission, ENTSO-E, ENTSOG, industry, universities and other experts. The methodology is based on three indicators:
1. Price differential between EU countries, with an objective to reduce it below 2 EUR/MWh
2. Ratio between nominal transmission capacity and installed RES capacity, with a target of past 30%
3. Ratio between nominal transmission capacity and peak load, with a target of past 30%

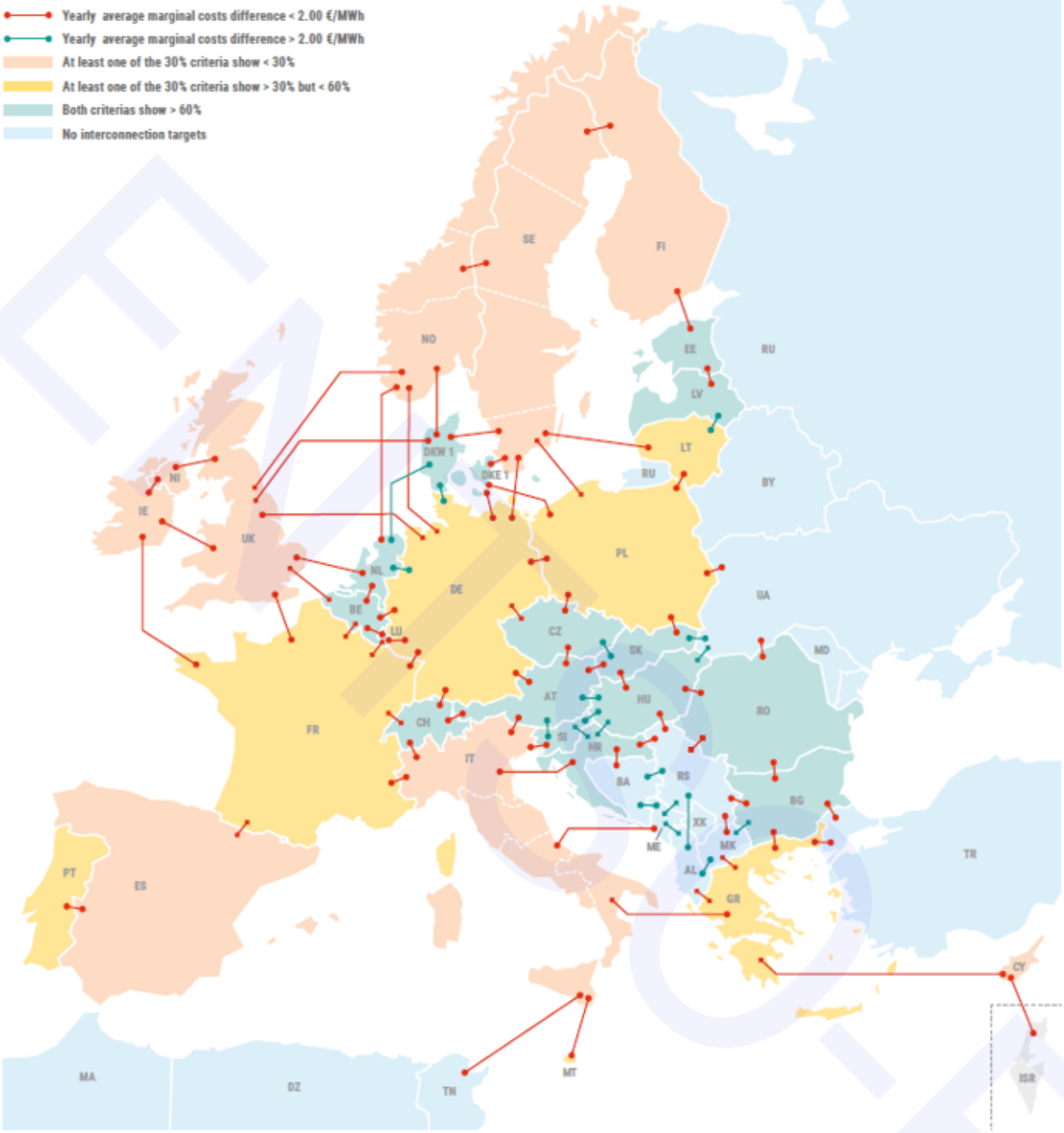
The following maps show the ITEG methodology applied to the TYNDP 2030 scenarios, with the 2020 grid.


ITEG indicators in 2030 (National Trends), if no grid development is made after 2020
Yearly average marginal costs difference < 2.00 €/MWh
Yearly average marginal costs difference > 2.00 €/MWh
At least one of the 30% criteria show < 30%
At least one of the 30% criteria show > 30% but < 60%
Both criterias show > 60%
No interconnection targets
SE
FI
NO
EE
RU
LV
LT
DKW 1
DKE 1
RU
BY
NI
IE
UK
PL
NL
DE
UA
BE
LU
CZ
SK
MD
AT
HU
RO
FR
CH
SI
HR
IT
BA
RS
BG
XK
ME
MK
AL
TR
PT
ES
GR
CY
MA
DZ
TN
MT
ISR

ITEG indicators in 2030 (Distributed Energy), if no grid development is made after 2020



ITEG indicators in 2030 (Global Ambition), if no grid development is made after 2020



Project Assessment

Transfer capacity increase (National Trends 2025)

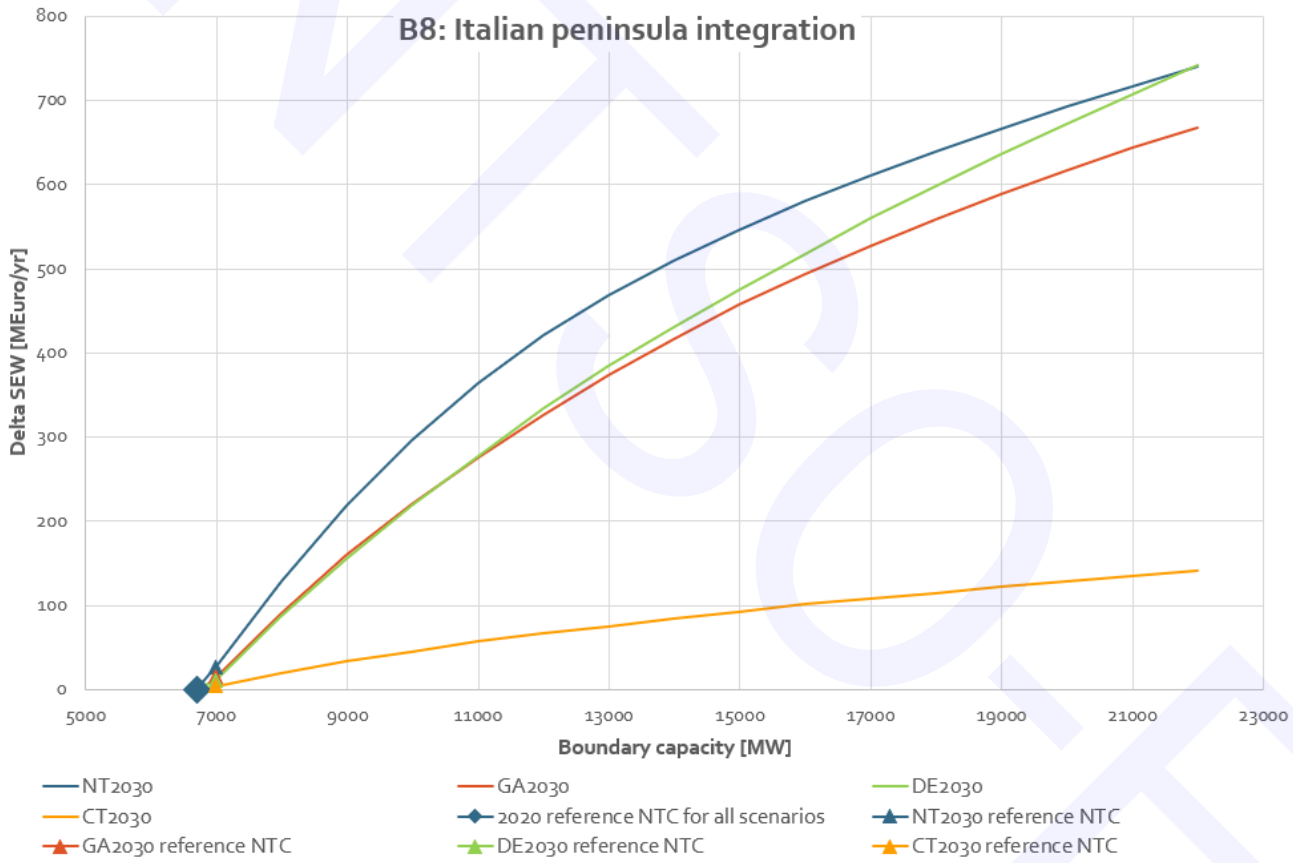
	Border	A B	B A
Transfer capacity increase (in MW)	Switzerland - Italy	200	200

Boundary capacity diagram

Network boundary the projects helps mitigate

Italian Peninsula integration

Boundary capacity diagram



CBA results

ENTSO-E has assessed the benefits delivered by each project in 2025 (scenario National Trends 2025) and in 2030 (three scenarios: National Trends, Distributed Energy and Global Ambition). Indicators B1 to B6 were computed by ENTSO-E, while promoters had the possibility to compute and submit so-called project-level benefits (B7 to B10). The benefits must be understood as benefits for Europe as a whole, not for the promoters of the project.
Results are presented per scenario.

Central scenario: National Trends

National Trends is the central policy scenario of the TYNDP2020, designed to reflect EU member state's National Energy and Climate Plans (NECP), in line with the requirement to meet current European 2030 energy strategy targets.

			Comparison of the COP21 scenarios with NT2030 average result		
	NT2025	**NT2030**	**DE2030 is < or > than NT2030**	**GA2030 is < or > than NT2030**	

Increase in socio-economic welfare

B1 Annual Socio-Economic Welfare (SEW) increase (M € / year)	max average min	8 5 4	22 18 12	<	<	ENTSO-E assessment
B1_CO2 Annual Socio-Economic Welfare increase resulting from CO2 emissions reduction	max average min	0 -1 -2	2 -1 -6	>	<	ENTSO-E assessment
B1_RES Annual Socio-Economic Welfare increase resulting from RES integration	max average min	1 0 0	0 0 0	>	>	ENTSO-E assessment

Reduction of CO2 and GHG emissions

B4 Non-CO2 emissions (kg/year)

B4a Nitrogen oxides	average	220119	101	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment
B4b Ammonia	average	21512	-15	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment
B4c Sulfur dioxide	average	328368	325	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment
B4d Particular matter 5	average	-920528	3850	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment
B4e Particulate		28949	9	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E

matter 10	average					assessment
B4f Non-methane volatile organic compounds	average	-925171	3839	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment
B2a Annual CO2 variation from market simulation (ktonnes / year)	max average min	87 51 -18	221 47 -74	<	>	ENTSO-E assessment
B2a_€ Annual Societal cost variation resulting from CO2 variation from market simulation monetised (M € / year)	CO2 price 60€/ ton 100€/ ton 189€/ ton	-2 -4 -8	-2 -3 -8	>> >> >>	< < <<	ENTSO-E assessment
B2b Annual CO2 variation due to network losses (ktonnes / year)	average	77	54	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment
B2b_€ Annual Societal cost variation resulting from CO2 variation from network simulation monetised (M € / year)	CO2 price 60€/ ton 100€/ ton 189€/ ton	-3 -3 -13	-2 -4 -9	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment

Integration of renewable energy sources

B3 Annual avoided curtailment (RES integration) (GWh / year)	max average min	13 3 -2	35 8 0	>	>	ENTSO-E assessment
B3a Connected RES (MW)	-			n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment

Impact on grid losses

B5 Variation of network losses (GWh / year)	average	819	130	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment
B5_€ Variation of network losses monetised (M€ / year)	average	6	4	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment

Security of supply

B6 Annual reduction in Energy Not Served (MWh / year)	max average min		0	n/a	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment
B6_€ Annual Socio-Economic Welfare increase resulting from reduction in Energy Not Served monetised (M€ / year)	average	n/a	0	>	n/a	ENTSO-E assessment

Scenarios: Distributed Energy & Global Ambition

DE and GA are two scenarios created in line with the COP21 targets to understand the impact on infrastructure needs agains different pathways reducing EU-28 emissions to net-zero by 2050. For these two scenarios, projects were assessed with a subset of CBA parameters.

		DE2030	GA2030	

Increase in socio-economic welfare

B1 Annual Socio-Economic Welfare (SEW) increase (M€ / year)	average	9	12	ENTSO-E assessment
B1_CO2 Annual Socio-Economic Welfare increase resulting from CO2 emissions reduction	average	3	-7	ENTSO-E assessment
B1_RES Annual Socio-Economic Welfare increase resulting	average	2	1	ENTSO-E assessment

from RES integration			

Reduction of CO2 and GHG emissions

B2a Annual CO2 variation from market simulation (ktonnes / year)	average	-56	195	ENTSO-E assessment
B2a_€ Annual Societal cost variation resulting from CO2 variation from market simulation monetised (M€ / year)	CO2 price 60€/ ton 100€/ ton 189€/ ton	0 3 8	-5 -13 -30	ENTSO-E assessment

Integration of renewable energy sources

B3 Annual avoided curtailment (RES integration) (GWh / year)	average	37	23	ENTSO-E assessment
B3a Connected RES (MW)	-			ENTSO-E assessment

Sensitivity Study: Current Trends

'Current Trends' describes a future where the energy transition is slower than planned.

		CT2030	

Increase in socio-economic welfare

B1 Annual Socio-Economic Welfare (SEW) increase (M€ / year)	average	3		ENTSO-E assessment
B1_CO2 Annual Socio-Economic Welfare increase resulting from CO2 emissions reduction	average	-1		ENTSO-E assessment

B1_RES Annual Socio-Economic Welfare increase resulting from RES integration	average	1	ENTSO-E assessment

Reduction of CO2 and GHG emissions

B2a Annual CO2 variation from market simulation (ktonnes / year)		average	46	ENTSO-E assessment
B2a_€ Annual Societal cost variation resulting from CO2 variation from market simulation monetised (M€ / year)	CO2 price	60€/ ton 100€/ ton 189€/ ton	-1 -3 -7	ENTSO-E assessment

Integration of renewable energy sources

B3 Annual avoided curtailment (RES integration) (GWh / year)		average	22	ENTSO-E assessment
B3a Connected RES (MW)		-		ENTSO-E assessment

Residual impact

Information on the residual impact of the project was provided by the project promoter(s).

Project Costs

The project costs were provided by the project promoter(s).

	CAPEX (Meuro)	Uncertainty range (%)	OPEX
1384. Merchant line "Castasegna (CH) - Mese (IT)"	90	+/-15	0.1
Total	90		0.1

Explanation provided by the project promoter on the CAPEX uncertainty range:

1384

ENTSO-E