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# REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE HYDROPOWER IN THE WESTERN BALKANS

On Grid Connection Issues Related with Prospective HPP Projects

(Presentation of Background Report No. 5)

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### **Objectives of the BR-5**

- 1. Study framework for connection of hydro power plants (HPPs) to transmission and distribution networks in WB6 countries, concerning:
  - Connection rules,
  - Connection procedure,
  - Technical requirements, and
  - Connection costs.
- 2. Investigate capability of the transmission and distribution networks in WB6 countries to integrate planned HPPs, i.e.:
  - Capacity of the existing networks towards planned HPPs,
  - Synchronization between generation and network planning,
  - Impacts of HPP integration to electrical networks and other users.



#### **Contents of the Background Report**

- Introduction objectives, approach, methodology
- Grid Access and Grid Connection regulation and practice (Regional and Country-by-country)
- Capability of the existing grids to facilitate integration of planned HPPs (Regional and Country-by-country)
- Conclusions and Recommendations
- Action items
- BR-5 provides inputs for BR-2
- BR-5 elaborates connection of BR-6 outputs (HPPs)



# Methodology applied for development of the Background Report (1)

- Network Connections rules and practices:
  - Studying legislative and regulatory documents (electricity acts, network codes, connection rules, charging methodologies,...)
  - Interviews with line Ministries, Regulators and <u>network operators</u>
  - Meetings with HPP Developers and case studies
- HPP integration capacity:
  - Studying current status of transmission and distribution networks in WB6
  - Preliminary assessment comparing network development plans with planned new HPP capacities from energy strategies, NREAPs and IGDPs
  - Interviews with planning and operations experts from <u>network operators</u>
  - Final assessment analysis of the network capacity to facilitate HPPs from the BR-6 output (to be completed)



# Methodology applied for development of the Background Report (2)

- General approach applied in this BR-5 is:
  - Large HPPs (generation units with the installed capacity >10 MW) are mainly connected to the transmission network
  - Small HPPs (generation units with the installed capacity ≤10 MW) are mainly connected to the distribution network
- Exemptions from the general rules may apply because:
  - Asset boundary between transmission and distribution differs among regional countries
  - Feasibility of network connection may limit options
  - Technical conditions for connection and/or connection costs may prevail to other network



# **Transmission Grid Connection - Summary**

	ALB	BiH	MKD	MNE	KOS	SER	Comments
Electricity/Energy Law articles on DSO	2015, harmonised with 3 <sup>rd</sup> Energy Package	2004, NOT in line with 3 <sup>rd</sup> EU Energy Package, new draft ready	2011, amended and harmonised with 3 <sup>rd</sup> EU Energy Package	End 2015, fully harmonised with 3 <sup>rd</sup> EU Energy Package	Mid 2015, harmonised with 3 <sup>rd</sup> EU Energy Package	End 2014, harmonised with 3 <sup>rd</sup> EU Energy Package	
Transmission Code (TC)	2008, needs update	End 2016	End 2015, very comprehensive	2011, needs update	February 2015	October 2015	
Connection Rules	From the Code	From 2008, new draft in the procedure	In the Transmission Code	Partly in Law, partly in TC	2015, Connection Code (KOSTT)	2015, Connection Procedure (EMS)	
TSO's right to refuse connection	NO	YES	YES, with justification	NO	NO	NO	
Connection costs methodology	Guidelines by OST from 2010	Transmission Company Rulebook approved by DERK	Annex 7 of the TC	CGES 2016, in the approval procedure	Connection charging Methodology,KOST T October 2013	AERS (Regulator) December 2015	
Connection payment principle	Shallow connection costs in legislation, Deep Connection costs in reality	Shallow connection costs	Realistic connection costs	If investor constructs and transfers connection assets to TSO, connection costs are Shallow. If not, are Deep.	Realistic connection costs	Realistic connection costs	
Ownership transfer	Voluntary, with compensation	Mandatory	Mandatory		Mandatory	Mandatory	
Use-Of-System charges	Consumers only	Consumers only	Consumers only	Consumers only	Consumers and Generators	Consumers only	

<sup>[1]</sup>Shallow connection costs are only costs of the connection infrastructure on its side of the connection point. <sup>[2]</sup>Deep connection costs are all costs of the connection infrastructure, including costs of the necessary network reinforcements.



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#### **Connection of new HPPs to the Transmission Grid**

- Only Network Operators in BiH and MKD are entitled to reject connection applications due to the lack of technical capacities
- Primary legislation up-to-date and harmonised with EU 3<sup>rd</sup> Energy Package (except in BiH where adoption of the new law is still pending)
- Secondary legislation is harmonised towards new electricity laws (except in ALB and MNE where updates of the network codes are still pending)
- Connection procedures defined either in the Grid Codes or in a separate rulebooks (in majority of cases not very clear and not detailed enough)
- Connection charging methodologies approved by the Regulators
- Connection costs are SHALLOW by regulation, but DEEP in practice
- There were no network connections executed under the new framework

#### **Distribution Grid Connection – Summary**

	ALB	BiH	MKD	MNE	KOS	SER	Comments
Electricity/Energy Law articles on DSO	2015, harmonised with 3 <sup>rd</sup> EU Energy Package	2004, NOT in line with 3 <sup>rd</sup> EU Energy Package, new draft ready	2015, harmonised with 3 <sup>rd</sup> EU Energy Package	End 2015, fully harmonised with 3 <sup>rd</sup> EU Energy Package	2015, harmonised with 3 <sup>rd</sup> EU Energy Package	End 2014, harmonised with 3 <sup>rd</sup> EU Energy Package	
Distribution Code (DC)	2003, needs update	2008/2009, new version in procedure	2012/2014 very comprehensive	2012, EPCG, needs update	2014, KEDS	2009, amendments 2013,2014 and 2015	
Connection Rules	Partly available in the DC	2008 (FBiH in DC) 2014 (RS, separate from DC)	Part of the DC	2012, EPCG	Inside the DC	Amendments to the Distribution Code from 2014	
DSO's right to refuse connection	NO	YES	YES, with justification	NO	NO	NO	
Connection costs methodology	None	Methodology by entity Regulators	Annex 1 of the DC	Not available	2005, KEK	AERS (Regulator) December 2015	
Connection payment principle	Shallow connection costs in legislation, deep in reality	Between Shallow and Deep connection costs	Between Shallow and Deep connection costs	Not available	Realistic connection costs	Deep connection costs	
Ownership transfer	Voluntary, with compensation	Voluntary	Voluntary	Not available	Mandatory	Mandatory	

<sup>[1]</sup>Investor participates partly in the costs of the distribution network reinforcement for facilitation of the requested connection. Share is defined on a case-by-case basis at early stage of the project development.

<sup>[2]</sup>Investors which do not transfer ownership of the connection infrastructure to the DSO are obliged to maintain it. <sup>[3]</sup>Same as above.



#### **Connection of new HPPs to the Distribution Grid**

- Secondary legislation is not fully harmonised towards new electricity laws (especially in ALB, BiH and MNE where network codes are rather old)
- Connection procedures are defined either in the Grid Codes or in a separate rulebooks, but not sufficiently detailed and clear
- Connection charging methodologies are very clear in SER and MKD, less developed in KOS and BiH, and pending in MNE and ALB
- Connection costs are SHALLOW by regulation, but DEEP in practice
- EVN Macedonia introduced <u>one-stop-shop</u> for construction permits for connection infrastructure
- Negotiated connections still exist in practice
- Asset transfer after connection to the network remains an issue

#### **Grid Connection – Recommendations**

- Transmission Network
  - Pending documents should be developed; sections on HPP connections should be updated and/or elaborated in more detailed
  - Existing documents should be fully harmonised vertically and horizontally
  - Connection costs should be fair, transparent and predictable
  - Transfer of assets should not be mandatory
- Distribution Network
  - Grid Codes should be updated and harmonised with electricity laws
  - Connection procedures and technical requirements for connections should be further developed and harmonised
  - Connection pricing should be known at early stage of the project development



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# **Grid Absorption capability – Transmission Network**

- Transmission grid operators have always been focused on grid related issues only; Since early 1990's, main driver for Transmission Grid development was interconnectivity (trading), not generation development
- Due to significant transmission network developments, main backbone seems to be capable to facilitate all existing and planned HPPs (some reinforcement may be necessary in the vicinity of the plants)
- For various reasons transmission network capacities and facilities should never be regarded a major constraint for HPP development projects
- New HPPs connected to the transmission network:
  - Improve the overall stability of regional power system operations,
  - Increase power system control capacities, and
  - Enhance conditions for integration of other generation facilities using renewable energy sources, such as wind and solar generation. M

### **Transmission Grid Capacity vs. new HPP development**

	New Transmission Lines*	Planned Transmission Lines	New HPPs (MW)
ALB	400kV Podgorica (MNE)-Tirana- Elbasan 400kV Tirana-Pristina (KOS)	400kV Elbasan-Bitola (MKD) 400kV Elbasan-Fier	Ashta (53)
BiH	400kV Ugljevik-S.Mitrovica (SER)	400kV Banjaluka-Lika (CRO)	None
KOS	400kV Tirana (ALB)-Pristina		None
MKD	400kV Štip-Červena Mogila (BUL) 400kV Štip-Niš (SER) 400kV Bitola-Amindeo (GRE)	400kV Elbasan (ALB)-Bitola	Kozjak (70) Sv.Petka (25)
MNE	400kV Podgorica – Tirana (ALB)	400kV Lastva-Pljevlja-SER (u.c.)	None
SER	400kV Ugljevik (BiH)-S.Mitrovica 400kV Štip (MKD)-Niš	TransBalkan corridor to MNE Upgrade of the internal 220kV grid to 400kV 400kV Resita (ROM)-Pančevo (u.c.)	None



# **Grid Absorption capability – Distribution networks**

- Distribution networks in WB6 are under unbundling process. Before unbundling their focus was on collection, not on grid service. Now, focus is moving towards network issues (reliability, quality) and network development for new connections (coincides with RES development)
- <u>Capacity of the distribution networks in the region is</u> <u>insufficient</u> to facilitate growing demand for connection of small HPPs
- Additional burden for already weak distribution networks is from other RES and distributed generation facilities in general
- **Distribution networks require significant reinforcements** in:
  - Network assets (lines, switchgears, transformers, protection,...),
  - Metering, telecommunication and control facilities,
  - Staffing, especially in planning and operations



(1)

# Long-Term Network Development Planning

# **Transmission:**

- In the regional transmission networks TNDP is regular activity
- Quality of 10-Year TNDP differs through the WB6 region full framework (regular cycle: development-update-approval) exists only in BiH

# **Distribution:**

- In the regional distribution networks there are no regular long term DNDP activities
- Existing short/mid term distribution network development planning does not include facilitation of new generation – it is an "ad-hoc" activity



(2)

#### Long-Term Network Development Planning

#### 8.1.6.8. TE Banovići

TE Banovići, instalisane snage 1x350 MW (350 MW), godišnje proizvodnje 2252,3 GWh, investitora RMU "Banovići" d.d. Banovići, prema L[11], priključuje se na prenosnu mrežu po principu ulaz/izlaz na DV 400 kV Sarajevo 10 – Tuzla 4. Prema izdatim Uslovima za priključak na prenosnu mrežu priključenje ove elektrane je planirano 2019. godine, a u IPRP ova elektrana je bilansno uključena u 2020. godini.

Način priključenja TE Banovići u EES BiH prikazan je na Slici 8.8.



Slika 8.8. Priključenje TE Banovići u EES BiH

### **Grid Absorption capability – Recommendations**

- Maintain and, where applicable, improve 10-Year TNDP frameworks in WB6 countries, including 3-year investment planning, regular updates and approvals by the national Regulators
- Introduce cycle of 10-Year DNDP frameworks using model of the TNDP
- Invest in development of new and refurbishment of existing distribution network facilities in all WB6 countries
- Improve metering, telecommunication and control facilities in distribution networks
- Provide necessary expertise in DSOs (additional staff, capacity building, training)



#### Main messages

- Transmission network (connection/absorption of large and medium HPPs) is not an issue, activity focus should be on distribution network
- Create and maintain sustainable framework for connection and integration of new hydropower generation into distribution networks, i.e.:
  - Introduce/apply <u>feasible</u> legal/regulatory requirements
  - Balance requirements for network operators with their actual capacities
  - Establish long-term network development planning framework
  - Provide necessary funding for <u>distribution network technical</u> and operational upgrading
  - Support <u>capacity building</u> of the DSOs



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