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Grid integration of variable renewable energy sources in the Kosovo Power System

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General energy planning framework

- Energy Strategy 2017-2026
- Law of Energy and Electricity
- Law on Energy Efficiency.
- National Development Strategy 2016-2021
- Technical Grid Codes (transposing ENTSO/E Codes)
- Market rules and Market design;
- Implementation of "soft measures" according to the EnC guidelines.



Power sector planning

Electricity Demand Forecast

- Based on ERO Procedure for preparing Short and Long Term Electricity Balance
- Demand forecast model (Down to top approach/excel format)
- Input Data: historical and forecasted (GDP, Industrial, Household, Commercial and Transport demand, transmission and distribution losses, national program for efficiency of energy use, etc)

New Generation Capacity Forecast

- Input Data: existing and forecasted new generation capacities, peak load and season loads
- Generation Adequacy model (Based on ENTSO/E methodology)
- Generation Adequacy Forecast
- System Adequacy Forecast (PSS/E System Studies/ 10 Year TNDP)

Representation of renewable energy in generation capacity expansion planning tools

Planning Process

- Transmission network development plan based on Grid Code Requirements (PSS/E tool)
- RES applications for Connection in the Transmission grid including:
- Proposed Location, Starting Date, Capacity and type, steady state and dynamic PSS/E models of RES Project, wind, solar radiation and hydrological data (at least one year/hour data
- System Impact Studies of Connection Application of each RES based on Grid Code Requirements including:
- Power Flow, Short Circuit and Transient simulations, generation adequacy assessment(impact on system power balancing)
- Connection Configuration in to the Transmission grid and Transmission reinforcements when is needed (based on Connection Charging Methodology)
- Connection offer (including cost of the new transmission connection assets/Deep Connection approach)
- Connection Agreement with KOSTT and PPA with KOSTT (Market Operator)

Generation scheduling with high share of variable renewable energy.

Rights and obligations of RES admitted to the Support Scheme

- Entitled to sell their production to the MO through a PPA for a period of 10 to 12 years, depending on the technology, with Feed-in Tariff price;
- Liable for 25% of their total imbalance costs;
- Priority in examining the application for connection to the relevant system;
- Entitled to priority dispatching;
- RES generator nominates their production at D-1, entitled to re nominate every three hours in advance.
- Any future changes of the Feed-in Tariff shall not affect the RES generators admitted to the Support Scheme.

Renewable Energy Fund

- REF funding provided through a Renewable Energy Charge applicable at transmission level to all suppliers of electricity in Kosovo.
- REF finances the costs associated with:
- The difference between the Reference Price and the Feed-in Tariff;
- The compensation for the imbalance costs;
- Costs incurred by MO in managing and operating the REF and any other costs necessary, if so decided by ERO



Network analysis (RES capacity and energy data)

RES	Actual Installed Capacities	Planned Capacities 2019-2028 (High	Planned Capacities 2019-2028 (Base
Capacities	[MW]	Scenario) [MW]	Scenario) [MW]
HPP	92	240	240
Wind Power	34	250	180
Solar	6.6	121	85
Biomass	0.0	16	14

Advantages of RES integration

- Reliable and secured transmission network
- Priority in dispatching
- KOSTT manages RES Found through Market Operator
- Feeding Tariffs (for 150 MW wind/85€/MWh, 240MW HPP/63.3€/MWh, 14 MW
 Biomass/71.3€/MWh, 10 MW Solar (136.4 €/MWh 12 years)
- Lack of electricity in region
- Constrains of RES integration
- 97% of produced electricity is from TPP (un-flexible units)
- Lack of system regulation reserve
- No flexible units which can balance the intermittent power from RES
- Slow development of regional market