

Central Asia –South Asia Connectivity

Impact of Afghanistan Power Master Plan on Interconnection Options

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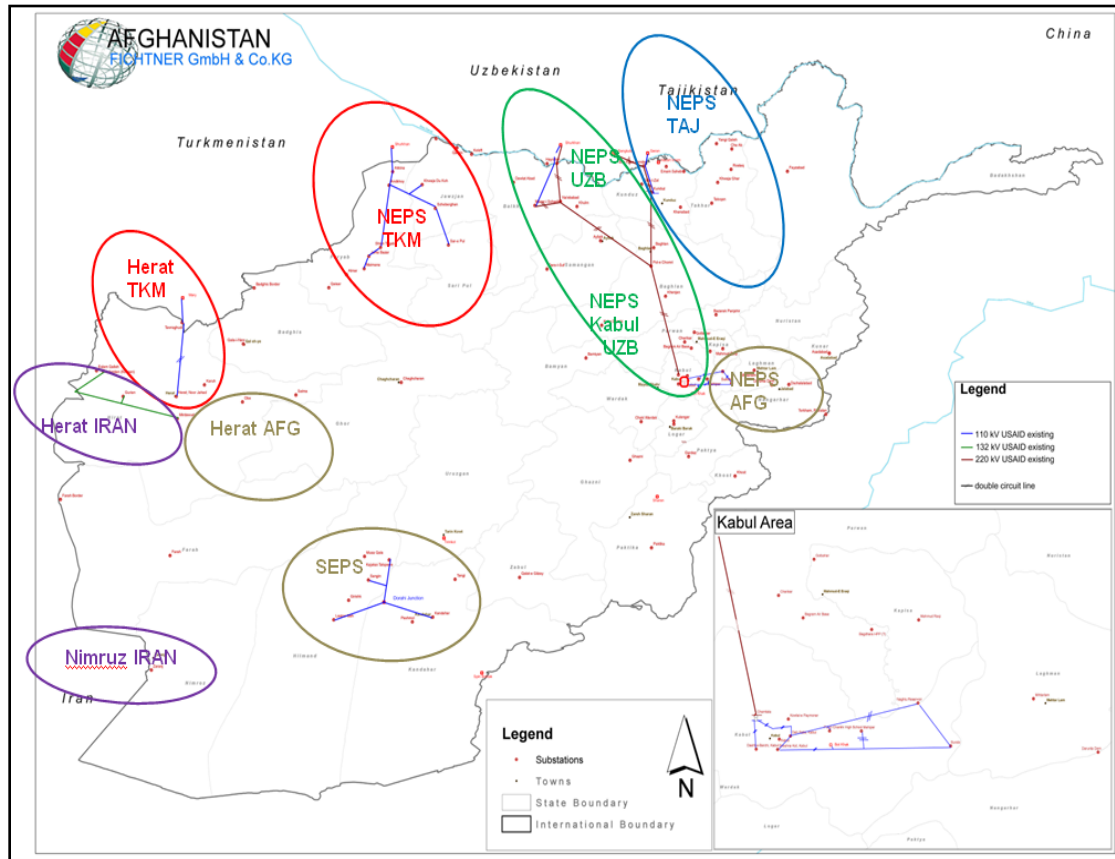
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Afghanistan (AFG) Power Sector Master Plan

- **ADB implemented Technical Assistance TA 7637 with Afghanistan Ministry of Energy and Water as counterpart**
- **\$1.5 million financing from Japanese Fund for Poverty Reduction**
- **Study conducted Dec 2011 to Feb 2013 by Consultant Fichtner of Germany**
- **Main findings:**
 - **AFG demand to grow from 850MW (2011) to 3500MW (2032)**
 - **Current island mode of operation to move to integrated AFG grid**
 - **Imports (70% of 2011 demand) will continue to be required as domestic projects are being developed.**
 - **Importing to integrated grid requires asynchronous interconnection to neighboring countries**
 - **An integrated AFG grid with strong connectivity to Central Asia allows AFG be a transit country between Central Asia and Pakistan**



Existing AFG power system, situation 2011/2012



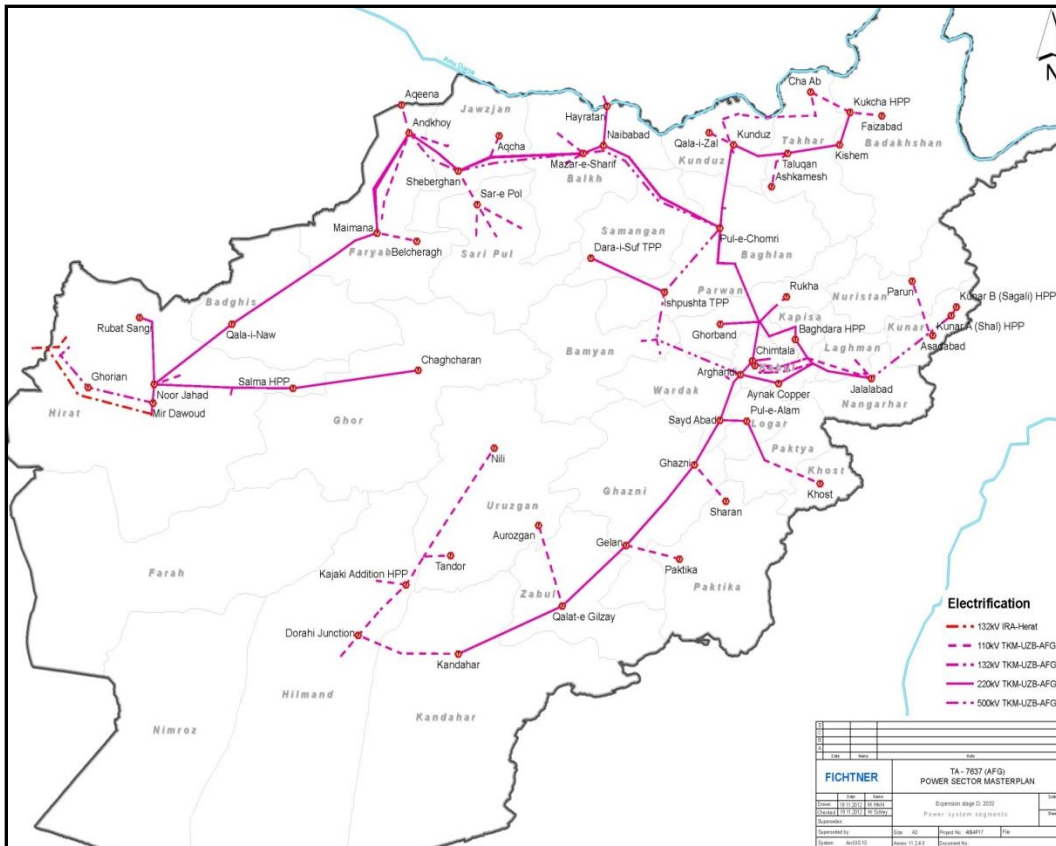
- 9 islands fed from different systems
- Electrification rate 30 %
- Peak load 850MW
- Annual consumption 3800GWh
- 70% of the energy covered by imports



System characterized by a shortage of power supply and increasing demand and requirement for grid connection

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Proposed AFG System 2032



- Integrated transmission network of Afghanistan
- Share of domestic production increases to 67 %
- About 83 % of the population will have access to power
- Peak load of about 3500 MW
- Annual energy consumption of 18400 GWh
- Power exchange options with neighboring systems



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How to Meet AFG Demand

- **Domestic generation + import from neighboring power systems will be required to cover the expected demand growth.**
- **Local Generation (2,800 MW planned)**
 - **Hydropower.** 12 potential hydro power options available. Kunar 1st priority @ >1,000MW
 - **Gas and Coal.** Seberghan gas and Bamyan coal identified (1,600MW)
 - **Renewable energy for off grid solutions**
- **Import from neighboring systems continue to be needed.**
- **Breakdown of 2011 imports of 2,250GWh as**
 - **57%** **Uzbekistan**
 - **22%** **Iran**
 - **16%** **Turkmenistan**
 - **4%** **Tajikistan**

Future Import Potential

Turkmenistan

- **Ongoing project TKM-AFG interconnector to supply 300 MW to northwest Afghanistan (220kV line rated at 500kV)**
- **Possible increase of supply on the new interconnector up to 1000 MW**
- **Continue to supply of regions in Herat**

Uzbekistan

- **Continue imports 300 MW over existing 220kV line**

Tajikistan

- **Continue summer import up to 300 MW over existing 220kV line**

Iran

- **Continue in feed to bordering regions Nimruz and Herat**

Development of Afghan Transmission system

- Main source for electrical power, after own generation, will continue for medium term to be imports from Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Iran
- Problem to be solved:
 - *How to interconnect Afghan unified grid with Turkmenistan (operates with Iran), Uzbekistan (operates with CAPS), Tajikistan (Island Operation)*
- Options: Synchronous or Asynchronous Interconnection



Synchronous interconnection

- Requires Turkmenistan and Tajikistan will reconnect to CAPS

Asynchronous interconnection

- By HVDC back-to-back schemes

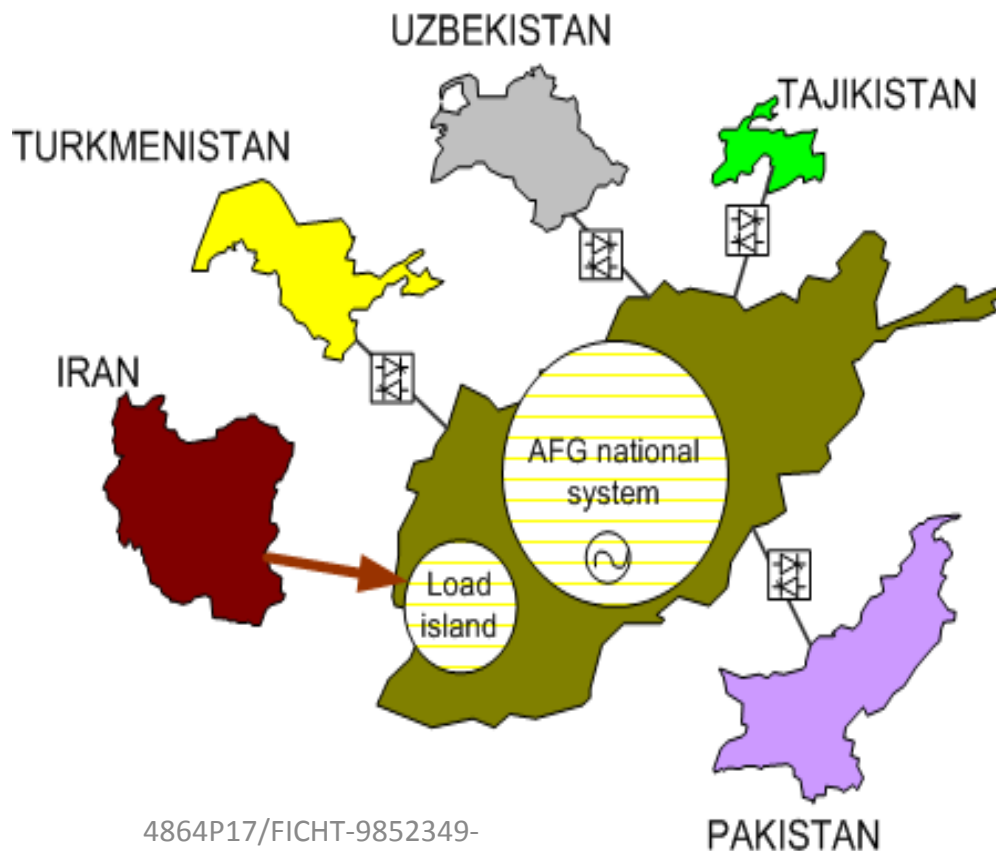
Combination

Synchronize with one and HVDC back to back with rest. But:

- Which one?
- Complex and lengthy process

Proposed Asynchronous Operation

- Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan interconnections will be connected to a common HVDC hub at Pul-e-Khumri (PUK).
- PUK Hub to be built in stages with separate convertors for interconnection with TKM, UZB, TAJ



Benefits of HVDC back to back

- Modular technology- built in stages to meet needs
- Facilitates integration of remote diverse resources
- Controllable -power injected where needed
- No stability distance limitation
- Lower losses than HVAC transmission
- Facilitates power wheeling to Pakistan

Example of HVDC Back-to-Back Hub: Tres Amigas Super Station

Three-way 5000 MW interconnection between three independent power networks in the USA

Today's situation:

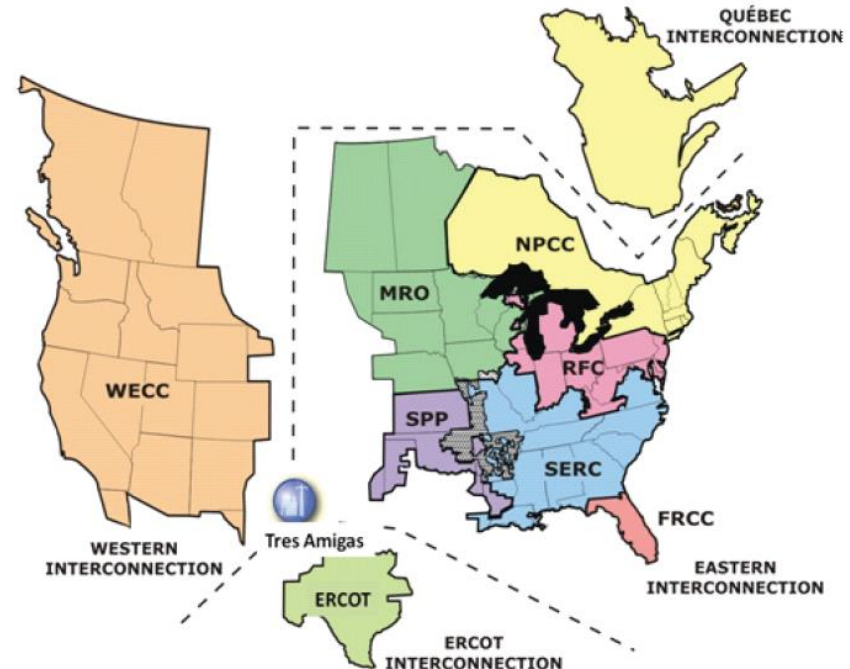
- Three asynchronous power systems
- Connected by several HVDC Back-to-Backs
- Weak networks in parts

Tres Amigas Super Station:

- One 5000 MW Back-to-Back superstation
- Consisting of 6 independent HVDC B2B converters
- Step-by-step construction and operation
 - Initial Back-to-Back between WECC and SPP
 - Three VSCs support and reinforce networks
 - Three LCCs increase transmission ability

Advantages:

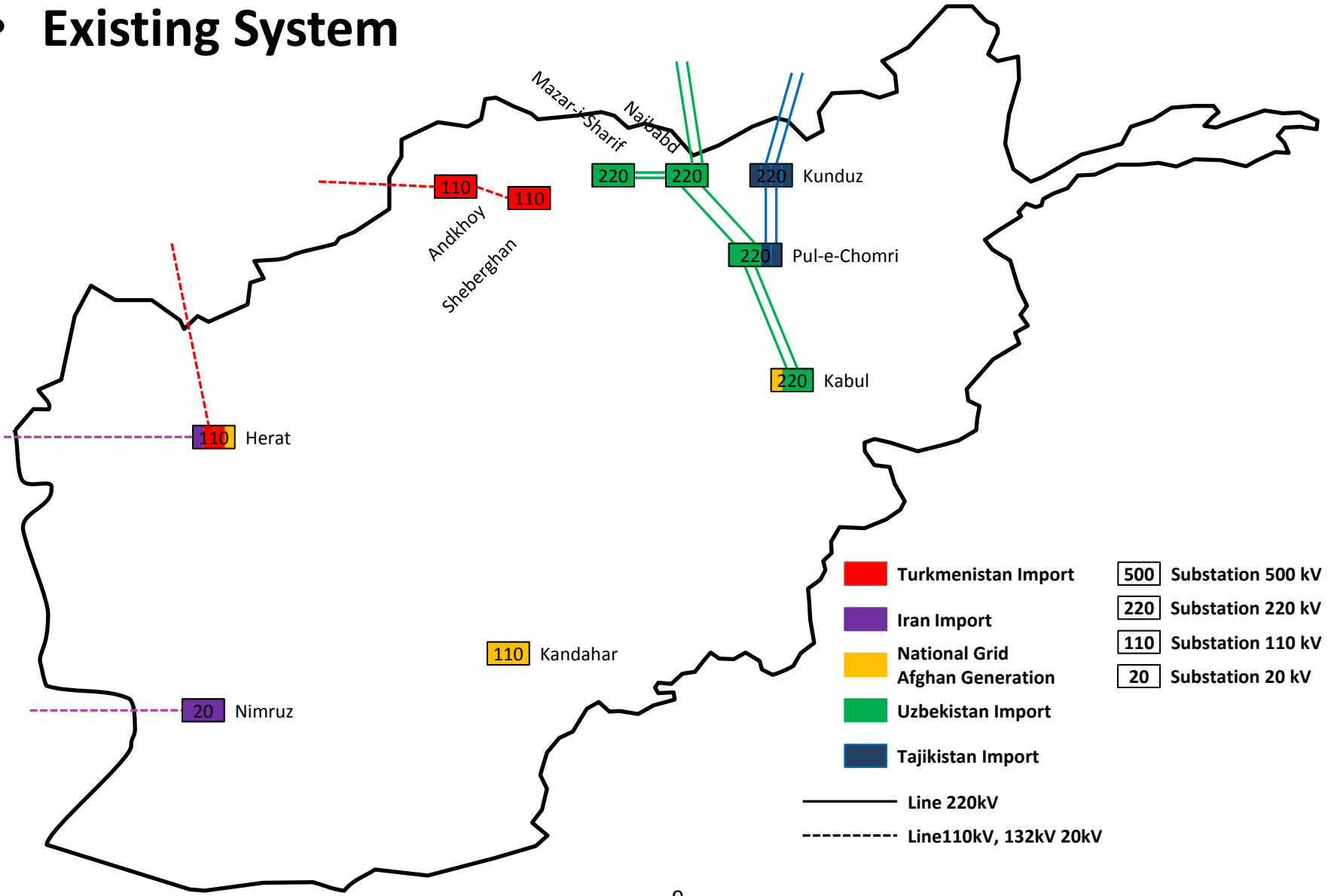
- Increased exchange capacity (allows for renewable energy implementation)
- Reinforcement of weak networks
- Real time power order control



Courtesy: CIGRE

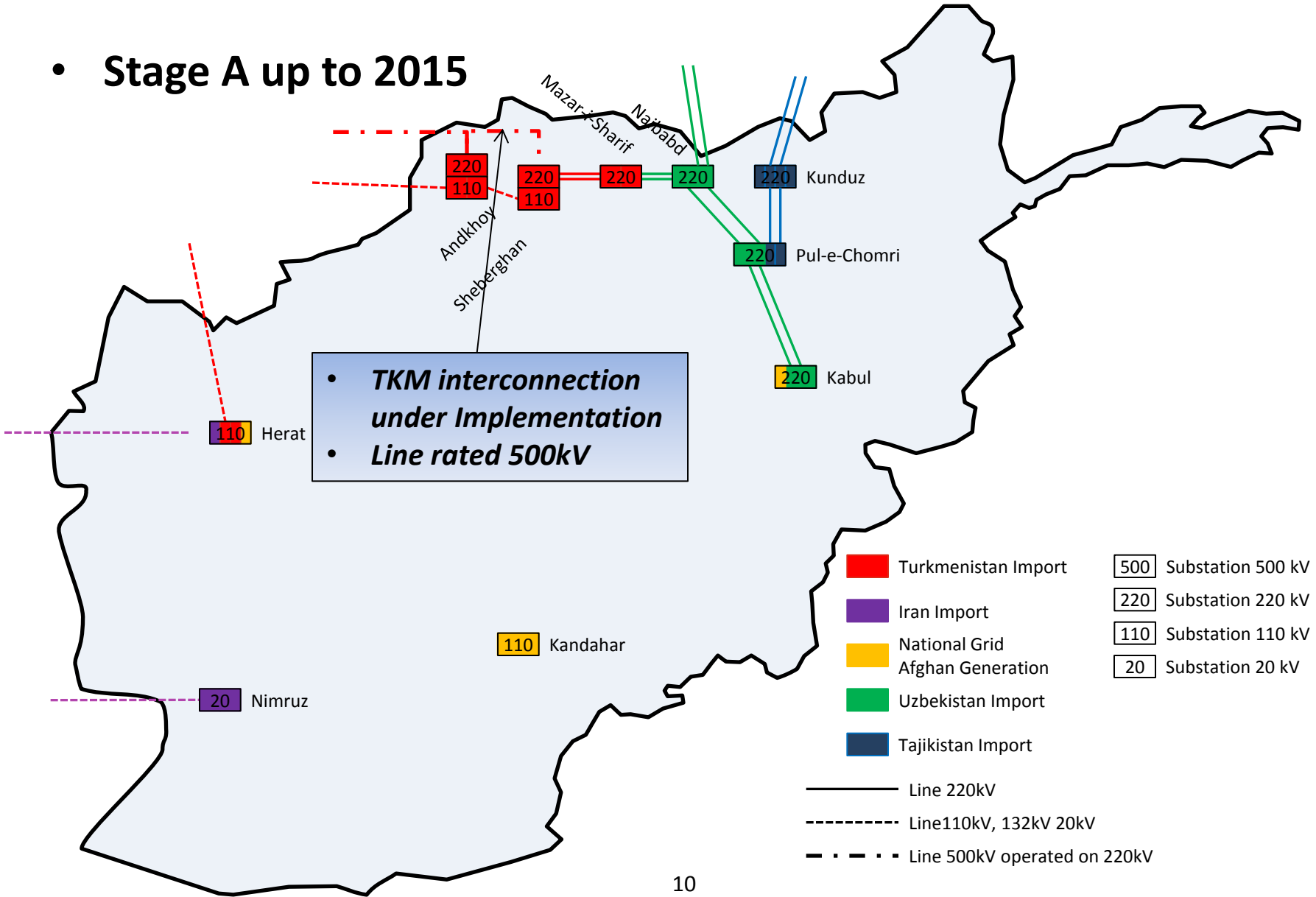
Major Transmission Projects: Geographical representation (1)

- Existing System



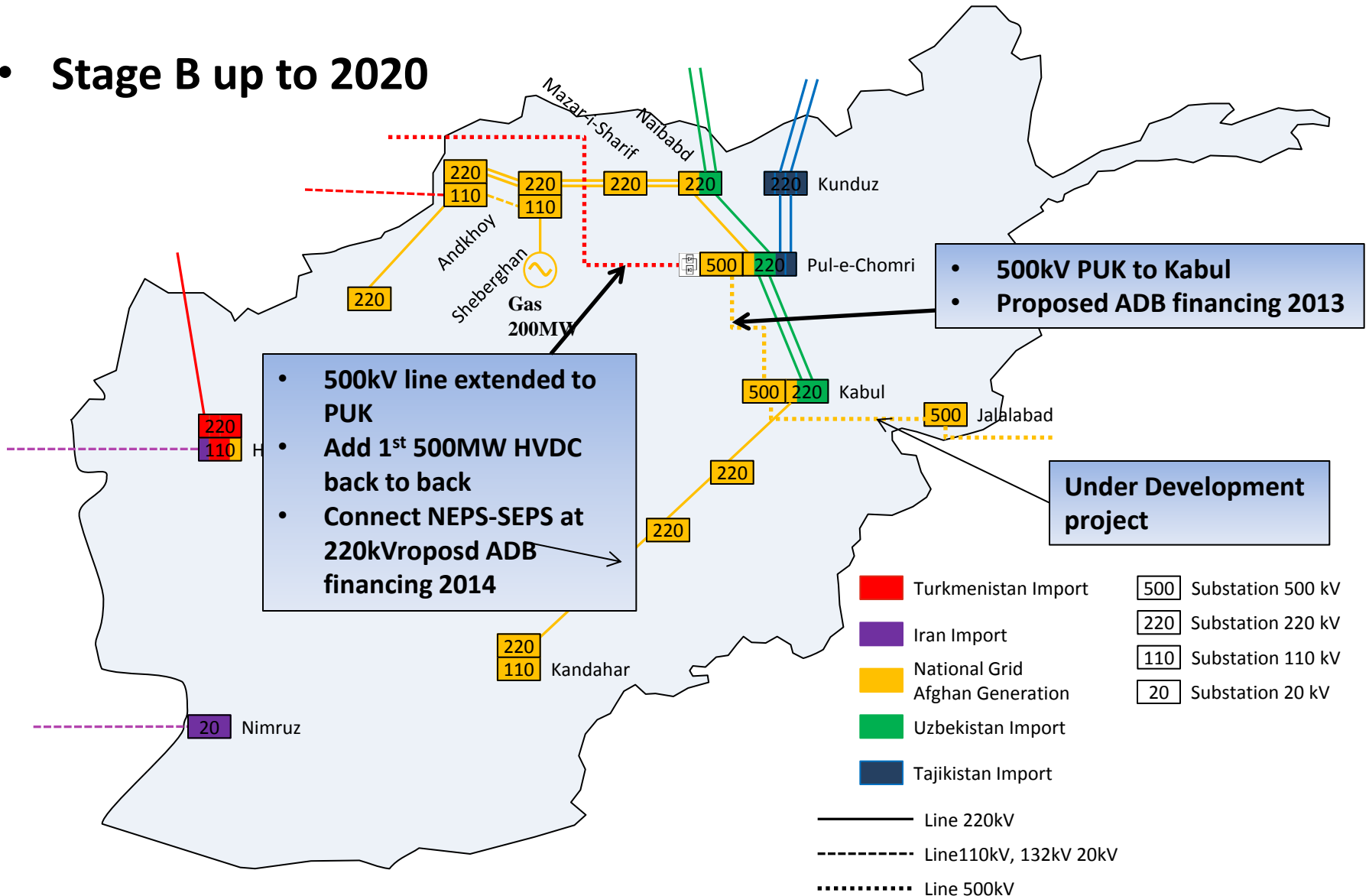
Major Transmission Projects: Geographical representation (2)

- Stage A up to 2015



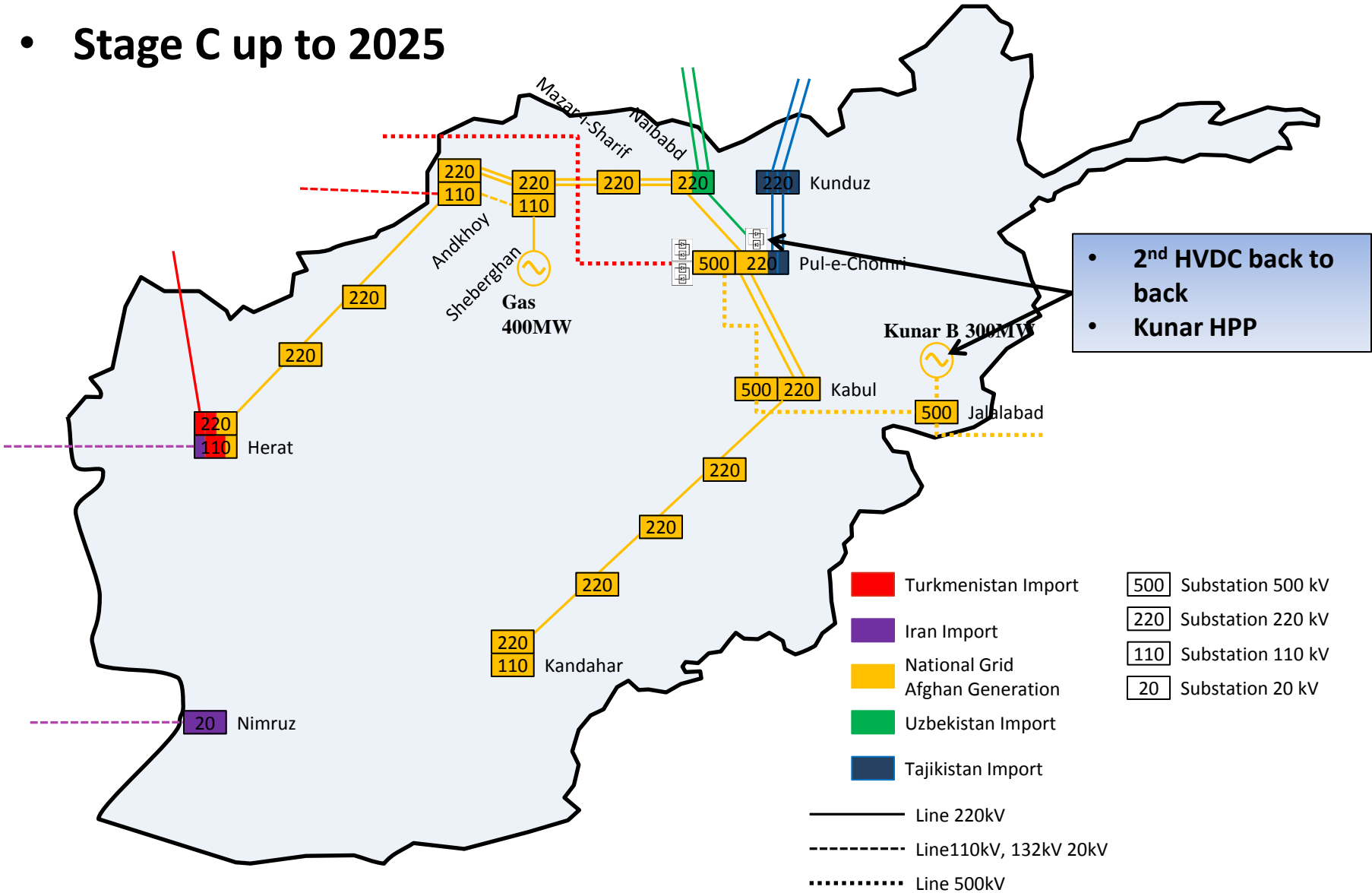
Major Transmission Projects: Geographical representation (3)

- Stage B up to 2020



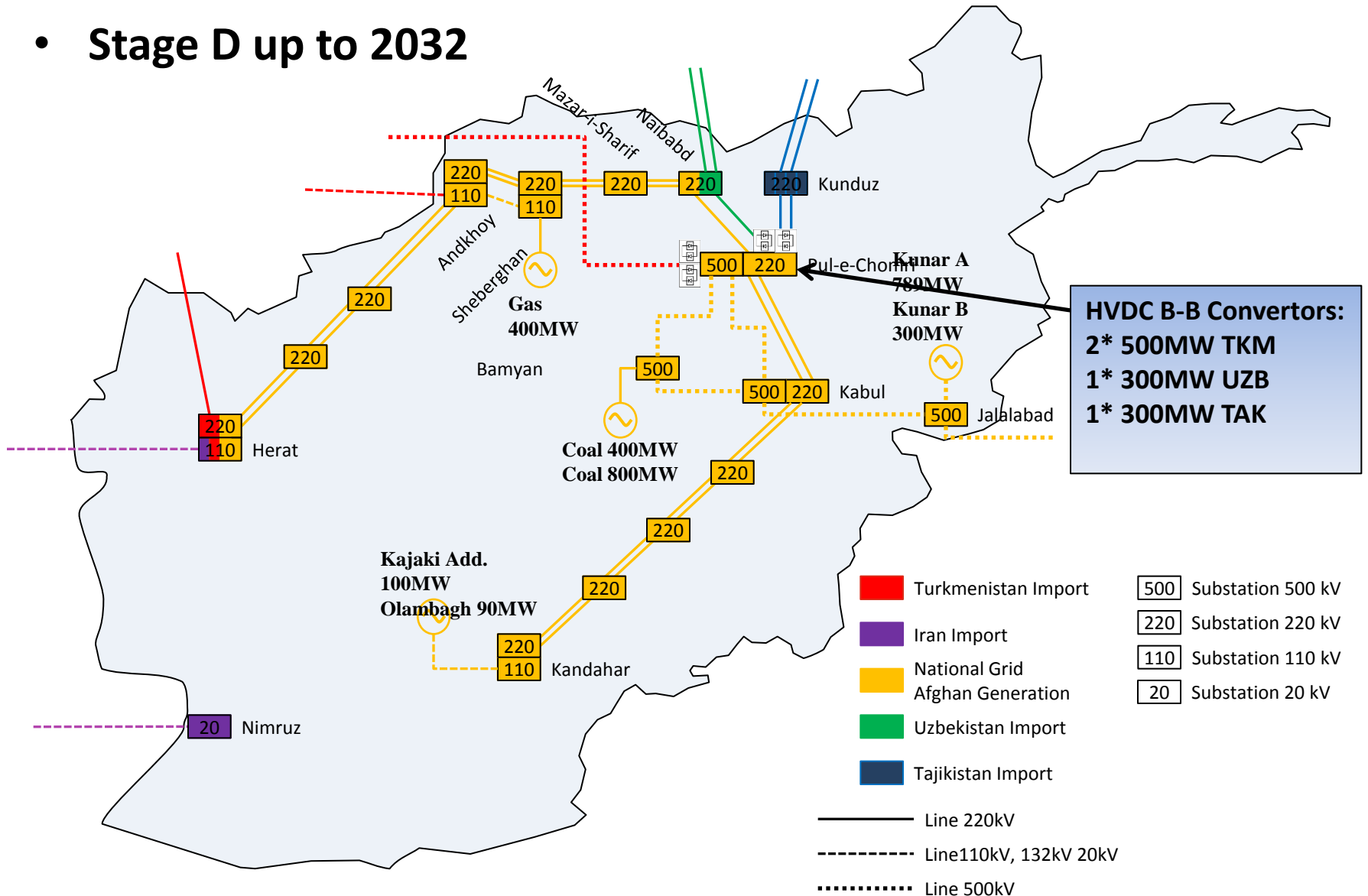
Major Transmission Projects: Geographical representation (4)

- Stage C up to 2025

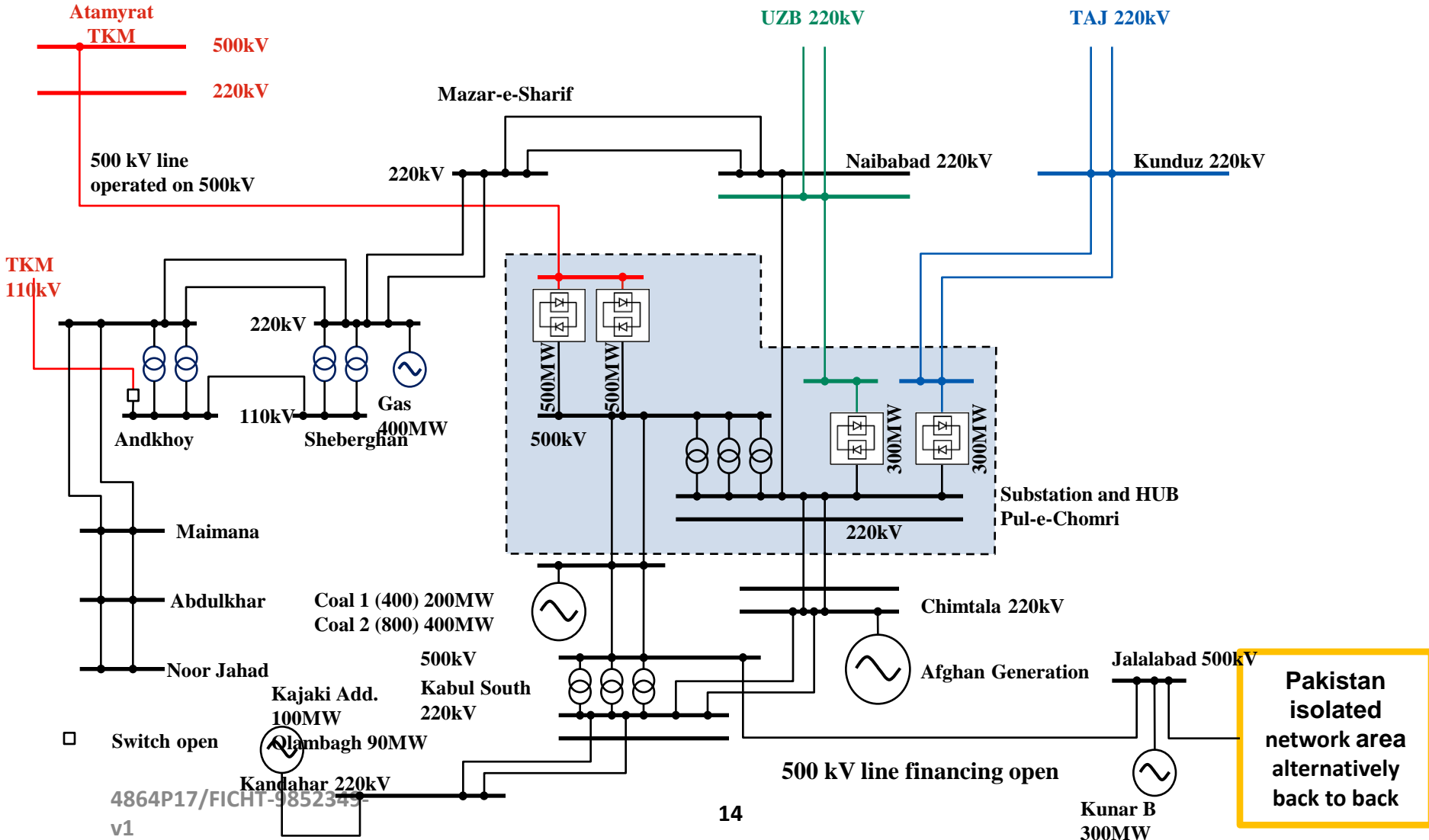


Major Transmission Projects: Geographical representation (5)

- Stage D up to 2032



Transmission Development to 2032



Developments and Benefits

Ongoing and under Processing

By 2018/19

- *500kV connection will exist from TKM to Kabul.*
- *500kV connection to PAK possible*

Planned & Potential Projects

- Add HVDC back to back convertor modules in PUK to allow UZB and TAJ supply AFG grid.

Benefits

- Export countries can wheel power to PAK without dependency on other export countries
- PAK can agree separate PPAs with each export country resulting in Year round supply
- TKM can supply TAJ winter demand.



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Thank You

