

TA 9365 Regional Cooperation on Renewable Energy Integration to the Grid

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CAREC ESCC meeting
10 April 2019, Tashkent





Overview

Vision and Approach

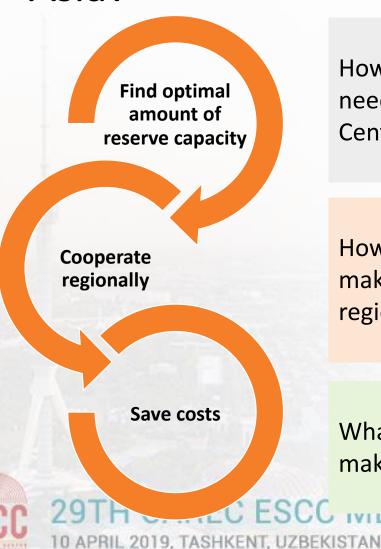
Regional Coping Mechanisms for Intermittent RES



Vision and Approach



Is there a regional solution to mitigate renewable energy intermittency in Central Asia?



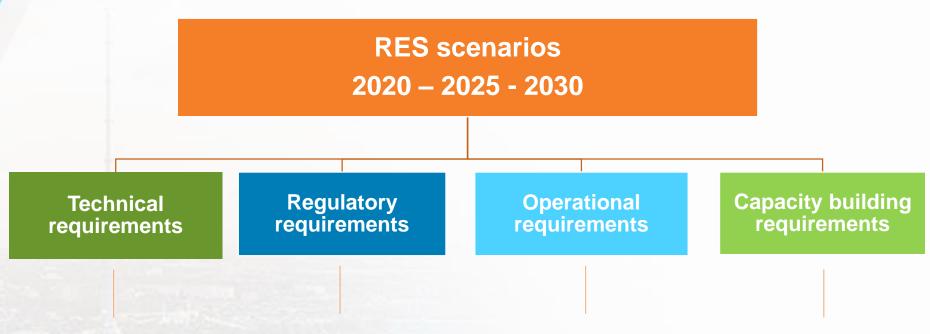
How much back-up capacity will be needed when renewables take off in Central Asia?

How much savings can each country make by sharing its reserves regionally?

What are the key ingredients for making regional cooperation work?

ADB

Comprehensive Approach



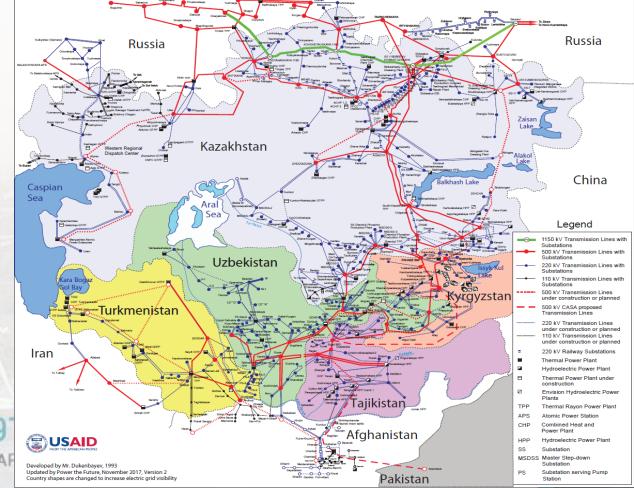
Cost comparison with regional cooperation versus without cooperation





Comprehensive Approach

Regional TA "Regional Cooperation on Renewable Energy Integration to the Grid" covers 7 geographically adjacent countries - Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan







Progress / Outcome

- First outcomes of the project expected over the coming months
- Show solutions for mitigating renewable intermittency
- Pros and cons of various regional cooperation possibilities
- Benefit in terms of costs
- Roadmap for renewable energy integration in the region







Regional Coping Mechanisms for Intermittent RES

Examined Capacity Reserves



Integration of renewable energy increases the need for balancing capacity reserves

- Frequency Containment Reserve FCR (primary reserve)
 - Activated within 30 seconds following tripping of generation or load rejection
 - Russia provides FCR to all countries operating in synchronous mode -Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, (Tajikistan), Afghanistan
- Frequency Restoration Reserve FRR (AGC/secondary reserve and manual fast tertiary reserve)
 - Activated within 15 minutes, restores frequency to 50Hz after stabilization by primary reserve and restores power balance to the scheduled value
 - Primary focus of TA "Regional Cooperation on Renewable Energy Integration to the Grid"
- Replacement Reserve RR
 - Activation time longer than 15 minutes; no mandatory reserve requirement





Examined reserve sharing scenarios

No regional cooperation

 each country provides for its own reserve

FRR cross-border procurement

- countries procure reserve from other interconnected countries
- generation costs are saved at home by purchasing reserves where they are cheapest

FRR sharing

- countries establish a regional reserve pool
- overall size of reserves (and costs) drastically reduced as need for full FRR does not occur in each country at the same time



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Technical Analysis



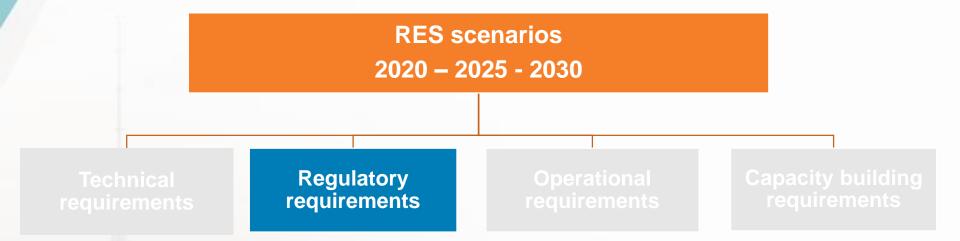


- Assessment of balancing capacity reserve size (with and without regional cooperation)
- Development of sharing mechanisms for entire region or sub regions
- Identification of necessary generation/storage investments
- Identification of necessary grid investments
- Identification of operation tools necessary investments (forecasting services, SCADA/EMS...)
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Policy Review





- Identification of grid codes needed on national level
- Identification of bottlenecks for RE growth (private investor participation to the power sector)
- Identification of technical rules to ensure reliable operation of the interconnected system.
- Recommendations on institutional/governance arrangements for cooperation
- Other necessary regional agreements





Operation practices / Operational Tools



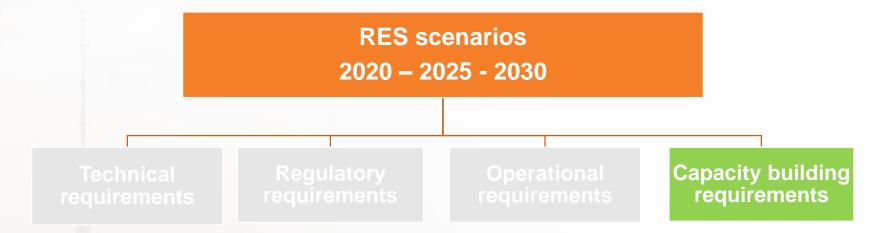
- Assessment of dispatching operation practices
- -> OPERATION IMPROVEMENT FOR ESTABLISHING A REGIONAL COOPERATION ON FRR
- Renewable energy is intermittent but not unpredictable: TA comprises pilot testing
 of a forecasting tool in Kazakhstan Predictions are compared with real generation
 outputs and historical data

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Knowledge Building

10 APRIL 2019, TASHKENT, UZBEKISTAN





- A permanent Working Committee composed of regional transmission operators was created
- Working committee forms integral part of results development process
- Regular capacity building workshops on best practices of RES integration and cooperation are held
- -> WORKING COMMITTEE TO POTENTIALLY FORM REGIONAL COORDINATION ORGANIZATION

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