Paris Session 2022



Policy adjustments and the need for rapid Tx planning processes & procedures alignment in SA SC C1. Question 3.2.1: What are international experiences on matching between increasingly top-down energy targets and private driven generation/storage investments? And how do grid operators organise their grid planning in this increased complexity?

Makoanyane Theku, South Africa



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Introduction and Background

- Key South African energy policy guidelines
 - South Africa is guided by the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP)
 - The procurement is facilitated in accordance with section 34 of the Electricity Regulation Act (ERA)
- Competitive biding process procurements to date

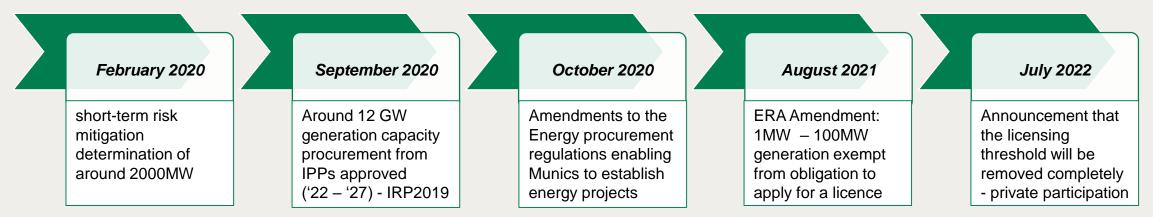
Programme	RE BW 1	RE BW 2	RE BW 3	RE BW 3.5	RE BW 4	RMIPP (Hybrid)*	RE BW5*	Total
Projects (MEC) MW	1425,34	1040,42	1433,1	200	2205,41	2000	2583	10887,27

- Recent Developments Challenges
 - Aging generation fleet End of productive life
 - Energy insecurity Coal fleet EAF below 60
 - Slow rate of infrastructure Tx development: Land acquisition & Capacity

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Turn around initiatives

• Recent developments – Policy



Impacts

- Constrained transmission network high interest areas
- Increased volumes and time to connection effects
- Forecasting
- Industry accepted rules to ensure fairness and transparency

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Considerations

- Industry accepted network assessment and queuing rules.
- Timeous registration and information sharing by the IPP projects
- Appropriate resourcing and pre-planning of the transmission network
- Closer collaboration between transmission and distribution planning (including Munics)

Thank you for your attention !

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