

PRIORITIZACIJA PROJEKATA REGIONALNE PRIJENOSNE MREŽE U CILJU POTPORE PROIZVODNOJ DJELATNOSTI I RAZVOJU TRŽIŠTA U JUGOISTOČNOJ EUROPI

PRIORITIZATION OF REGIONAL TRANSMISSION NETWORK PROJECTS TO SUSTAIN GENERATION AND MARKET DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH EAST EUROPE

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Regija jugoistočne Europe (SEE) prolazi kroz kontinuirani proces promjena u djelatnostima proizvodnje, prijenosa i distribucije električne energije. Ove promjene se reflektiraju u svakoj državi najprije u vidu reorganizacije vertikalno integriranih elektroprivrednih kompanija, nakon čega slijedi funkcionalno razdvajanje prijenosa električne energije od proizvodnje i distribucije. Promjene u energetsom sektoru također imaju utjecaja na filozofiju planiranja proizvodne i prijenosne djelatnosti, posebno s obzirom na činjenicu da je većina zemalja jugoistočne Europe u tranziciji. U posljednjih nekoliko godina izrađene su brojne studije u cilju uspostave i harmonizacije zajedničkog regionalnog i šireg europskog tržišta električne energije. U ovom radu razmatra se interakcija između najvažnijih studija o proizvodnoj i prijenosnoj djelatnosti u regiji, a koje su predstavljene i o kojima se raspravljalo u nekoliko prilika na regionalnoj razini (Atenski forumi, konferencije, radionice, internetske stranice, itd). Glavni cilj tih studija bio je asistirati Europskoj Komisiji (EC), Svjetskoj banci (WB) i donorima pri utvrđivanju indikativne ljestvice prioriteta ulaganja u proizvodnju električne energije i financiranja odgovarajuće električne infrastrukture iz regionalne perspektive i u skladu s ciljevima tržišta električne energije u jugoistočnoj Europi. Uži cilj ovog rada je analiza regionalne prijenosne mreže za ispitane scenarije razvoja, a u skladu s informacijama i zaključcima iz ažurirane studije proizvodne djelatnosti (tzv. GIS studija [1] i [4]). Krajnji rezultat bi trebao biti ljestvica prioriteta novih interkonektivnih vodova u regiji nužnih za plasman proizvodnje električne energije iz novih objekata i održivost tržišta električne energije.

The region of South East Europe (SEE) has been experiencing an ongoing process of changes in the energy sector in the areas of power generation, power transmission and power distribution. These changes are reflected in each country through reorganization of vertically integrated electric power utilities, followed by functional separation of transmission from generation and distribution. Changes in the energy sector have also affected the philosophy of generation and transmission planning since most of the SEE countries are transition countries. In order to establish and harmonize the common regional and the wider European electricity market, many study activities have been undertaken in the last few years. This paper deals with the interaction between the most important regional generation and transmission studies that were presented and discussed at different occasions at the regional level (Athens Fora, conferences, workshops, web sites etc.). The main aim of the studies was to assist the European Commission (EC), the World Bank (WB) and the donors in identifying the indicative priority list of investments in power generation and related electricity infrastructure from the regional perspective and in line with the objectives of SEE regional electricity market. The scope of work within this study was to analyze the transmission network for investigated scenarios and in accordance with the findings and conclusions from the updated GIS. The final result is supposed to be a list of new interconnection line priorities in the region necessary for new generation and future market sustainability.

Ključni pojmovi: interkonekcije; prioritizacija; regija jugoistočne Europe
Key words: interconnections; prioritization; SEE region



1. UVOD

Regija jugoistočne Europe (SEE) prolazi kroz kontinuirani proces promjena u djelatnostima proizvodnje, prijenosa i distribucije električne energije. Ove promjene se reflektiraju u svakoj državi najprije u vidu reorganizacije vertikalno integriranih elektroprivrednih kompanija, nakon čega slijedi funkcionalno razdvajanje prijenosa električne energije od proizvodnje i distribucije. Promjene u energetsom sektoru također imaju utjecaja na filozofiju planiranja proizvodnje i prijenosa, s obzirom na činjenicu da je većina zemalja jugoistočne Europe u tranziciji. U posljednjih nekoliko godina izrađene su brojne studije u cilju uspostave i harmonizacije regionalnog i šireg europskog tržišta električne energije. U ovom radu razmatra se interakcija između najvažnijih studija o proizvodnji i prijenosu električne energije u regiji [1], [2] i [3], a koje su predstavljene i o kojima se raspravljalo u nekoliko prigoda na regionalnoj razini (Atenski forumi, konferencije, radionice, internetske stranice, itd). Glavni cilj navedenih studija bio je pomoći Europskoj Komisiji (EC), Svjetskoj banci (WB) i donorima pri utvrđivanju indikativne ljestvice prioriteta ulaganja u proizvodnju električne energije, kao i u odgovarajuću regionalnu prijenosnu infrastrukturu u skladu s ciljevima tržišta električne energije u jugoistočnoj Europi.

Kronološki gledano, najvažnija studija o proizvodnoj djelatnosti u regiji dovršena je i objavljena 2004. godine [1] pod nazivom REBIS (eng. *Regional Balkans Infrastructure Study*) - GIS (eng. *Electricity and Generation Investment Study*). Cilj ove studije bio je utvrditi optimalnu veličinu, položaj i vrijeme za izgradnju novih proizvodnih objekata, kao i jačanje interkonektivnih prijenosnih moći u jugoistočnoj Europi tijekom idućih 15 godina (od 2005. do 2020. godine).

Godine 2007. u okviru radne grupe za planiranje prijenosne mreže u okviru SECI-ja (eng. South East Cooperation Initiative) EIHP iz Hrvatske i EKC iz Srbije zajedno su izradili studiju pod nazivom *Transmission Network Investment Criteria*. Cilj studije bio je uspostaviti kriterije i metodologiju planiranja regionalne prijenosne mreže u cilju prioritizacije projekata prijenosne djelatnosti u regiji u tržišnim uvjetima.

Zbog nekoliko značajnih promjena koje su se pojavile nakon 2004. godine, a koje se prije svega odnose na rast cijena plina i smanjenje cijene uvoznog ugljena, bilo je potrebno provesti ažuriranje originalne studije GIS-a, što je i provedeno 2007. godine. Cilj novog projekta bio je ažuriranje podataka i rezultata GIS studije iz 2004. godine (ažurirani GIS), sukladno tržišnim kretanjima, kao i s određenim revidiranim ograničenjima u razvoju elektroenergetskog sustava.

1 INTRODUCTION

The region of South East Europe (SEE) has been experiencing an ongoing process of changes in the energy sector in the areas of power generation, power transmission and power distribution. These changes are reflected in each country through reorganization of vertically integrated electric power utilities, followed by functional separation of transmission from generation and distribution. Changes in the energy sector have also affected the planning philosophy of generation and transmission since most of SEE countries are transition countries. In order to establish and harmonize the common regional and the wider European electricity market many study activities have been taken in last few years. This paper deals with the interaction between the most important regional generation and transmission studies [1], [2] and [3] that were presented and discussed on different occasions at the regional level (Athens Fora, conferences, workshops, web sites etc.). The main aim of the studies was to assist the European Commission (EC), the World Bank (WB) and the donors in identifying the indicative priority list of investments in power generation and the related electricity infrastructure from the regional perspective and in line with the objectives of the SEE regional electricity market.

Chronologically, the most important regional generation study was finished and issued in 2004 [1]. It was entitled the Regional Balkans Infrastructure Study (REBIS) – Electricity and Generation Investment Study (GIS). The aim of the study was to determine the optimal size, location and timing for the construction of new production capacities as well as the reinforcement of the main interconnection transmission capacity in the SEE region over the next 15 years (2005 to 2020).

In 2007, the study entitled the Transmission Network Investment Criteria was issued by the EIHP from Croatia and EKC from Serbia under the umbrella of the SECI Transmission System Planning Group. Its aim was to establish transmission system planning criteria and methodology for regional transmission project prioritization.

Due to a number of significant changes that have emerged since 2004, concerning primarily the growth of gas price and the decrease of imported coal price, the updating of the original GIS was required and accomplished in 2007, as well. The aim of the new project was to update the Generation Investment Study from 2004 (updated GIS) with some altered fuel prices, according to market development, as well as with some revised constraints to the power system development.

Posljedično, EIHP i EKC pokrenuli su i objavili 2007. godine studiju pod naslovom *Evaluation of Investments in Transmission Network to Sustain Generation and Market Development in SEE*. Glavni cilj ove studije bio je ažuriranje originalnih podataka i rezultata iz GIS-a u dijelu prijenosne mreže i pomoć Europskoj Komisiji (EC), Svjetskoj banci (WB) i donorima pri utvrđivanju indikativne ljestvice prioriteta ulaganja u interkonektivne vodove, kao i interne, unutardržavne vodove, a radi potpore ulaganjima u proizvodnju električne energije i tržišne razmjene. Svi nalazi, prijedlozi i zaključci iz prethodne studije (originalni GIS) provjereni su u novoj studiji, u skladu s navedenim promjenama i poštujući nove ljestvice prioriteta za izgradnju proizvodnih jedinica u jugoistočnoj Europi. U svim prethodno navedenim projektima analizirani su elektroenergetski sustavi: Albanije, Bosne i Hercegovine, Bugarske, Hrvatske, Makedonije, Crne Gore, Rumunjske, Srbije i Kosova. U ovom radu detaljno se razmatraju najznačajniji rezultati iz studije ažuriranog GIS-a.

2. CILJEVI STUDIJSKOG RADA

Osnovni cilj studije je scenarijska analiza prijenosne mreže, a u skladu s informacijama i zaključcima iz studije ažuriranog GIS-a. Krajnji rezultat trebala je biti ljestvica prioriteta novih interkonektivnih vodova u regiji koji su nužni za plasman nove proizvodnje i održivost regionalnog tržišta električne energije. Tokovi snaga i analiza sigurnosti ($n - 1$) provedeni su za tri osnovna scenarija preuzeta iz ažuriranog GIS-a, uz četiri podscenarija za svaki od osnovnih scenarija. Ukupno je analizirano 12 scenarija. Kriterij sigurnosti temeljen na preopterećenju vodiča i naponskim profilima primijenjen je na svaki analizirani scenarij. Posebna pozornost posvećena je postojećim i planiranim interkonektivnim vodovima između elektroenergetskih sustava (država) jugoistočne Europe, kao i internim vodovima sa značajnim utjecajem na tokove snaga u regiji.

Utvrđena su područja očekivanih zagušenja unutar prijenosne mreže te su opisana određena rješenja za smanjenje uočenih preopterećenja. Korištenjem unaprijed utvrđenih kriterija investiranja u razvoj regionalne prijenosne mreže vrednovan je utjecaj pojedinih novih kandidata za izgradnju - interkonektivnih i internih vodova te je prema opisanoj metodologiji utvrđena njihova tehnička prioritetnost. Zbog nedostatka odgovarajućeg modela i ulaznih podataka ovaj rad nije obuhvatio daljnju ekonomsku analizu i prioritizaciju na temelju ekonomskih kriterija.

Consequently, in 2007 the study entitled the *Evaluation of Investments in Transmission Network to Sustain Generation and Market Development in SEE* was launched and issued by EIHP and EKC. The main objective of this study was to update the original GIS findings and to assist the EC, WB and the donors to identify the indicative priority list of investments in the main transmission interconnections and internal lines between the countries and sub-regions to sustain investments in power generation and support market exchanges over the study horizon. All findings, proposals and conclusions from the previous study (original GIS) were checked against the new changes, respecting the new priority list for generation units in the SEE region in accordance with the findings and conclusions from the updated GIS. In all the above mentioned projects the following parties were investigated: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia and Kosovo. This paper deals with the main results of the last above mentioned study.

2 SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of work within this study was to analyze the transmission network for investigated scenarios and in accordance with the findings and conclusions from the updated GIS. The final result is supposed to be a list of new interconnection line priorities in the region necessary for new generation and future market sustainability. For three scenarios from the updated GIS, and four sub-scenarios for each GIS scenario, steady-state load flows were calculated and contingency ($n - 1$) analyses were performed. The security criterion was based on lines overloading and voltage profile, and checked for each analyzed scenario. Special attention was focused on the existing and planned interconnectors between different SEE power systems (countries), as well as on internal lines with strong influence on regional flows. Total number of analyzed scenarios is set at 12.

Special attention was given to the analysis of overloading and voltage profile in the region. Possible network bottlenecks were identified and some solutions for the transmission system relief were described. The significance of new interconnection and internal lines candidates were evaluated. Candidate transmission projects were evaluated using predefined regional transmission investment criteria and technically prioritized according to the previously described prioritization methodology. Economic criteria evaluation and prioritization are not envisaged to be analyzed here due to the lack of appropriate model and input data at this moment.

Analizirani su sljedeći aspekti:

- proračun tokova snaga:
utvrđivanje nisko, srednje i visoko opterećenih elemenata prijenosne mreže (niski do 20 %, srednji 20 % do 60 % i visoki iznad 60 % termičke granice opterećenja),
- analiza sigurnosti ($n - 1$):
Adekvatnost sustava provjerena je korištenjem kriterija sigurnosti ($n - 1$). Popis elemenata pri analizi sigurnosti uključuje:
 - sve interkonektivne vodove;
 - sve 400 kV i 220 kV vodove, osim vodova koji zbog ispada uzrokuju otočni rad (u slučaju paralelnih i dvosistemskih vodova, razmatran je ispad jednog voda);
 - svi 400/200 kV transformatori (u slučaju paralelnih transformatora razmatran je zastoj jednog transformatora).
- naponski profil, za naponske razine veće i jednake 220 kV:
Ograničenja napona utvrđena su u odnosu na pogonske i planerske standarde koji se koriste u ovoj regiji, i to u slučajevima pune raspoloživosti i raspoloživosti ($n - 1$) elementa mreže. Iako su u interventnim slučajevima za neke naponske razine dopuštena veća odstupanja napona, ista ovdje nisu uzeti u obzir.

3. ULAZNI PODACI STUDIJE

3.1. Proizvodnja električne energije

U ažuriranom GIS-u razvoj proizvodne djelatnosti optimiziran je za razdoblje od 15 godina (od 2005. do 2020. godine), i to za sljedeća tri scenarija:

- izolirani pogon pojedinog elektroenergetskog sustava,
- zajednički regionalni pogon elektroenergetskih sustava, i
- pogon u tržišnim uvjetima.

U sklopu tih analiza izvršena je revizija osnovnog scenarija GIS-a, s najvjerojatnijim cijenama nafte i prirodnog plina. To je bio scenarij prema kojem se za sve stare termoelektrane predviđa postupak revitalizacije u skladu s planovima nadležnih elektroprivrednih kompanija. Raspored realizacije planiranih projekata i ostale informacije ostale su zbog dosljednosti iste kao i u originalnoj studiji, iako su određene manje promjene već nastupile u realizaciji projekata, troškovima, dizajnu, itd. Nadalje, analizirani su i slučajevi koji se odnose na različite visine naknada za emisiju CO₂. Ažuriranje GIS-a u dijelu prijenosne djelatnosti provedeno je prema sljedećim scenarijima razvoja proizvodne djelatnosti unutar elektroenergetskog sustava:

The following issues were analyzed:

- load flow calculations:
To identify low, medium and high loaded elements in the transmission network, (low to 20%, medium 20 % to 60 % and highly loaded over 60 % of current limit),
- security ($n - 1$) analysis:
The system adequacy is checked for operating conditions using the ($n - 1$) contingency criterion. The list of contingencies includes:
 - all interconnection lines,
 - all 400 kV and 220 kV lines, except the lines which outages cause island operation (in case of parallel lines and double circuit lines, outage of one line-circuit is considered),
 - all transformers 400/200 kV (in case of parallel transformers, outage of one transformer is considered),
- voltage profile, for all the voltage levels of 220 kV and above:
Voltage limits are given according to the operational and planning standards used in the monitored region, and they will be used for full topology and ($n - 1$) analyses. Although in emergency conditions, for some voltage levels, wider voltage limits are allowed, these are not taken into consideration.

3 STUDY INPUT DATA

3.1 Regional generation sample

In the updated GIS, the expansions of the generation system were optimized over the 15 years horizon (2005 to 2020) for the following three scenarios:

- isolated operation of each power system,
- regional operation of power systems, and
- market conditions.

Within those analyses, a revision of the GIS baseline scenario was performed, with the most probable prices assumed for oil and natural gas. This was the scenario in which all of the old thermal power plant units are scheduled to go through the rehabilitation process according to the plans given by the utilities. The implementation schedules of the planned projects and all other information were kept the same, for consistency purposes, even though some changes have actually occurred in the actual project schedules, costs, design etc. Cases concerning different CO₂ taxes were analyzed as well. The update of the GIS has been performed with the following generation scenarios of the power system development:

- osnovni scenarij sa službenim programom revitalizacije (GIS sc1),
- osnovni scenarij s ekonomski opravdanim programom revitalizacije (GIS sc2),
- scenarij s visokim cijenama goriva (GIS sc3),
- scenarij s niskim cijenama goriva (GIS sc4),
- scenarij 20 EUR/t CO₂ (GIS sc5),
- scenarij 30 EUR/t CO₂ (GIS sc6),
- scenarij s visokim uvozom (GIS sc7),
- scenarij izgradnje hidroelektrana u varijanti visokih cijena goriva (GIS sc8),
- scenarij izgradnje hidroelektrana u varijanti 20 EUR/t CO₂ (GIS sc9), i
- scenarij izgradnje hidroelektrana u varijanti 30 EUR/t CO₂ (GIS sc10).

Ažurirana studija GIS rezultirala je značajnim razlikama u odnosu na originalnu studiju (slika 1). Naime, između osnovnih slučajeva sa službenim programom revitalizacije i onih s ekonomski opravdanim programom revitalizacije postoje razlike koje se odnose na sljedeće:

- manja snaga novim KTE (1 300 MW u GIS sc1 i 2 100 MW u GIS sc2 u odnosu na 3 000 MW u originalnom GIS-u), i
- povećana uporaba uvoznog ugljena (1 500 MW u GIS sc1 i 2 500 MW u GIS sc2 u odnosu na 0 MW u originalnom GIS-u).

The updated GIS study resulted in significant differences in comparison with the original study (Figure 1). i.e. in the basic cases with the official rehabilitation program and the justified rehabilitation program, there are differences concerning the following:

- smaller amount of new CCGT (1 300 MW in GIS sc 1 and 2 100 MW in GIS sc2 in comparison with 3 000 MW in original GIS), and
- increased usage of imported coal (1 500 MW in GIS sc1 and 2 500 MW in GIS sc2 in comparison with 0 MW in the original GIS).

Rezultati ažuriranja GIS-a
Usporedba ažuriranog i originalnog GIS-a
Results of GIS Update
Updated vs Original GIS

| | Sanacije / Rehabs, MW | Nova postrojenja / New plants, MW | Ključni odabir novih postrojenja / Key selections of new plants |
|--|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Originalni osnovni slučaj GIS-a / Original GIS base | 11,574 | 11,000 | Kosovo: 4200 MW (4x300, 6x500) CCGTs: 3 000 MW (5x300, 3x500) Uvoznji ugljen / Imported coal: Nijedan (ograničeno) / None (constrained) Nuklearna: nijedna (osim Cernavoda 2/3 / Belene) / Nuclear: none (except Cernavoda 2/3 & Belene) |
| Ažurirani osnovni slučaj GIS-a / Update GIS base | 11,574 | 11,022 | Kosovo: 4300 MW (6x300, 6x500) CCGTs: 1 300 MW (1x300, 2x500) Uvoznji ugljen / Imported coal: 1 500 MW (3x500) Nuklearna: nijedna (osim Cernavoda 2/3 / Belene) / Nuclear: none (except Cernavoda 2/3 & Belene) |
| Osnovni scenarij s ekonomski opravdanim programom revitalizacije / Update GIS base with justified rehab | 9,361 | 12,696 | Kosovo: 4800 MW (6x300 + 6x500) [max] CCGTs: 2 100 MW (2x300 + 3x500) Uvoznji ugljen / Imported coal: 2 500 MW (5x500) Nuklearna: nijedna (osim Cernavoda 2/3 / Belene) / Nuclear: none (except Cernavoda 2/3 & Belene) |

9 361 MW od 11 574 MW je isplativo za sanaciju / 9 361 MW out of 11 574 MW are cost effective to be rehabilitated

Ključne opcije: Kosovo, CCGT i uvoznji ugljen / Key options: Kosovo, CCGT and imported coal

SEEC

Slika 1 – Najznačajniji rezultati iz ažuriranog GIS-a [4]
Figure 1 – The main results of updated GIS [4]

Prilikom modeliranja angažmana generatora poštivala se uobičajena i očekivana elektroenergetska bilanca sustava u regiji. Angažman generatora

Modeling of generators engagement respected regional power balance. Generators engagement in each GIS country were determined by the

analiziran u studiji za svaku državu GIS-a određivali su predstavnici odgovarajućeg operatora prijenosnog sustava, a njihove odluke temeljile su se na postojećoj praksi raspodjele i graničnim troškovima, kao i na temelju tržišnog angažmana iz originalnog GIS-a. Opskrba država električnom energijom (koje nisu razmatrane u GIS-u, ali su uključene u model prijenosnog sustava) također su modelirane prema UCTE System Adequacy Forecast [5].

Međutim, pojavili su se problemi pri analizi prijenosne mreže. Naime, ažurirani GIS pruža informacije o tipovima i veličinama novih elektrana za različite scenarije planiranja, ali bez informacija o njihovoj lokaciji i angažmanu, za razliku od originalnog GIS-a iz 2004. godine. Razlog je u tome što se pri izradi ažuriranog GIS-a koristio samo WASP model, dok je pri izradi originalne GIS studije korišten i GTmax model. Takvi rezultati su iznimno nepraktični za planiranje prijenosnog sustava zbog toga što sadrže mnogo nesigurnosti koje se odnose na različite moguće lokacije velikih elektrana i njihov nepoznat angažman. Naime, razvoj prijenosnog sustava usko je vezan uz lokaciju novih elektrana i njihov angažman (ponudu), tako da je bilo potrebno definirati odgovarajuće scenarije planiranja prijenosnog sustava.

Zbog nepoznate lokacije nekoliko tisuća MWs u nekoliko scenarija iz ažuriranog GIS-a, adekvatnost prijenosnog sustava analizirana je samo za tri scenarija, za koje je bilo moguće odrediti lokacije novih elektrana:

- osnovni scenarij sa službenim programom revitalizacije (GIS sc1),
- osnovni scenarij s ekonomski opravdanim programom revitalizacije (GIS sc2), i
- scenarij izgradnje hidroelektrana u varijanti visokih cijena goriva (GIS sc8).

Pri tom su u obzir uzeti svi preduvjeti i pretpostavke iz ažuriranog GIS-a za ova tri scenarija, a koji se odnose na broj i angažman TE. Nove, planirane TE, plinske TE i KTE, također su uzete u obzir i analizirane za razdoblje do 2015. godine (tablica 1). Snaga proizvodnih jedinica prikazana je na pragu elektrane (nominalna snaga generatora umanjena za vlastitu potrošnju proizvodnog bloka). Vlastita potrošnja standardnih TE može varirati između 5 % do 10 %, dok u slučaju plinske TE ili KTE doseže do 5 % instaliranog kapaciteta. S obzirom na to da je vlastita potrošnja HE obično manja od 1 %, nominalna snaga svake HE predstavlja istodobno i snagu na pragu elektrane.

Unatoč tomu, s obzirom na to da su sve analize u ažuriranom GIS-u provedene korištenjem WASP softvera, izlazni rezultati za tri odabrana scenarija sadrže i neke generičke elektrane (na lignit, uvozni ugljen ili plin) s odgovarajućom proizvodnjom, ali bez određenja točne lokacije ili načina priključivanja na

representatives from TSOs, based on the existing dispatching practice and marginal costs, as well as on the basis of the original GIS market engagement. Electricity supply of the countries (that were not considered in the GIS but were included in the transmission system model) were also modeled according to the UCTE System Adequacy Forecast [5].

But, the problems occurred with the choice of transmission study scenarios. Namely, the updated GIS gives only types and sizes of new power plants for different planning scenarios, without their location and market engagement, unlike the original GIS from 2004. The reason for that is the use of the WASP model only, whereas the GTmax model was used in the previous stage as well. Such results are extremely inconvenient for transmission system planning because of many uncertainties related to different possible locations for large power plants and their unknown market engagement. Transmission system development largely depends on the new power plants' location and their engagement (market bids), so additional planning scenarios for transmission system have to be defined.

Due to unknown location of several thousands of MWs in a number of updated GIS scenarios, transmission system adequacy was analyzed for three scenarios only, assuming that it will be possible to determine locations of new power plants for these scenarios:

- base case with official rehabilitation program (GIS sc1),
- base case with justified rehabilitation program (GIS sc2), and
- hydro power plants and high fuel price scenario (GIS sc8).

All prerequisites and assumptions from the update of the GIS for these selected scenarios were taken into account regarding the number and engagement of TPPs. New planned TPPs, OCGTs and CCGTs are also taken into account and implemented in the period until 2015 (Table 1). All generation unit output values are given as grid output values (nominal power of generator reduced by generation block self consumption). Self consumption of standard TPPs may vary from 5 % to 10 %, while for OCGT or CCGT it goes up to 5 % of installed capacity depending on the processes covered by this supply. Since the self consumption of HPPs is usually less than 1 %, nominal power for each generator represents at the same time the grid output.

Nevertheless, since all the analyses in the update of GIS were performed with the WASP software, result outputs for three selected sce-

energetski sustav. U tim slučajevima odabrana je zamjena elektrana s onima iz skupine elektrana sa sličnom ili istom instaliranom snagom koje nisu razmatrane u GIS-u, ali su navedene u regionalnom modelu prijenosne mreže (RTSM, eng. *Regional Transmission System Model* [7]) razvijenom u sklopu projekta SECI (tablica 2). Na taj način se održala dosljednost s prethodnim GIS studijama, a implementirani su ažurirani podaci iz modela SECI za 2015. godinu.

narios contain some generic power plants (lignite, imported coal or gas power plants) with respective generation, but without the exact location given, or the manner of connection to the power system. In such cases, power plant replacements were chosen from the group of power plants with similar or same installed power which are not considered in the GIS, but are present in the SECI Regional Transmission System Model (RTSM) (Table 2). In this way, consistency with the previous GIS studies is maintained and updates, given in the SECI model for 2015, were implemented.

Tablica 1 – Nove proizvodne jedinice planirane u ažuriranoj verziji GIS-a od 2005. do 2015. godine
Table 1 – New generation units planned in update of GIS from 2005 till 2015

| Područje / Area | Službeni osnovni slučaj / Base case official | | Opravdani osnovni slučaj / Base case justified | | Visoka cijena griva i hidroelektrane / High gas price & hydro | |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| | Elektrana / Power plant | Instalirana snaga / Installed power, MW | Elektrana / Power plant | Instalirana snaga / Installed power, MW | Elektrana / Power plant | Instalirana snaga / Installed power, MW |
| Albanija / Albania | TE / TPP Vlora (2010.) | 132 | TE / TPP Vlora (2010.) | 132 | TE / TPP Vlora (2010.) | 132 |
| Bugarska / Bulgaria | TE / TPP Maritsa Istok I | 2x275 | TE / TPP Maritsa Istok I | 2x275 | TE / TPP Maritsa Istok I | 2x275 |
| | NE / NPP Belene | 1x930 | NE / NPP Belene | 1x930 | NE / NPP Belene | 1x930 |
| Bosna i Hercegovina / Bosnia and Hercegovina | | | | | HE / HPP Buk Bijela | 3x150 |
| | | | | | HE / HPP Srbinje/Foča | 3x18,5 |
| | | | | | HE / HPP Glavatičevo | 172 |
| | | | | | HE / HPP Dabar | 160 |
| Hrvatska / Croatia | | | | | | |
| Makedonija / Macedonia | | | | | | |
| Crna Gora / Montenegro | | | | | HE / HPP Komarnica | 168 |
| | | | | | HE / HPP Zlatica | 3x18,5 |
| | | | | | HE / HPP Kostanica | 552 |
| | | | | | HE / HPP Andrijevo | 200 |
| Srbija (sa UNMIK-om) / Serbia (with UNMIK) | TE / TPP Kosovo C (UNMIK) 1-1 | 1x450 | TE / TPP Kosovo C (UNMIK) 1-5 | 1x450 | | |
| | TE / TPP Kolubara B | 2x320 | TE / TPP Kolubara B | 2x320 | TE / TPP Kolubara B | 2x320 |
| | TE / TPP Kosovo B (UNMIK) 3-5 | 2x275 | TE / TPP Kosovo B (UNMIK) 3-8 | 4x275 | | |
| | | | | | HE / HPP Zhur (UNMIK) | 293 |
| Rumunjska / Romania | PTE / GTPP Bucuresti sud 1 | 100 | PTE / GTPP Bucuresti sud 1 | 100 | PTE / GTPP Bucuresti sud 1 | 100 |
| | PTE / GTPP Bucuresti sud 2 | 100 | PTE / GTPP Bucuresti sud 2 | 100 | PTE / GTPP Bucuresti sud 2 | 100 |
| | PTE / GTPP Bucuresti west 1 | 100 | PTE / GTPP Bucuresti west 1 | 100 | PTE / GTPP Bucuresti west 1 | 100 |
| | PTE / GTPP Bucuresti west 2 | 100 | PTE / GTPP Bucuresti west 2 | 100 | PTE / GTPP Bucuresti west 2 | 100 |
| | NE / NPP Cerna Voa 2 | 664 | NE / NPP Cerna Voa 2 | 664 | NE / NPP Cerna Voa 2 | 664 |
| | NE / NPP Cerna Voa 3 | 664 | NE / NPP Cerna Voa 3 / NPP Cerna Voa 3 | 664 | NE / NPP Cerna Voa 3 | 664 |
| GIS ukupno / total | BCO nova generacija / new generation | 5 255 | BCJ nova generacija / new generation | 5 530 | HGPH nova generacija / new generation | 6 086 |

Tablica 2 – Nepoznate generičke elektrane u GIS-u i kandidati za njihovu zamjenu
Table 2 – Unknown generic power plants in GIS and their replacement candidates

| Scenario / Scenario | Nepoznata elektrana / Unknown power plant | Instalirana snaga, / Installed power, MW | Kandidat za zamjenu / Replacement candidate |
|--|---|--|--|
| Službeni osnovni slučaj / Base case official | Kombi / Combined cycle | 288 | CCGT Skopje (MK) |
| | Kombi / Combined cycle | 480 | CCGT Sisak + CCGT Osijek (HR) |
| Ukupna proizvodnja s nepoznatom lokacijom / Total generation with unknown location | | 768 | |
| Opravdani osnovni slučaj / Base case justified | Kombi / Combined cycle | 288 | CCGT Skopje (MK) |
| | Kombi / Combined cycle | 480 | CCGT Sisak + CCGT Osijek (HR) |
| | Kombi / Combined cycle | 480 | CCGT Novi Sad (RS) |
| | Uvozni ugljen / Imported coal | 470 | TE Plomin G3 (HR) / TPP Plomin G3 (HR) |
| Ukupna proizvodnja s nepoznatom lokacijom / Total generation with unknown location | | 1 718 | |
| Visoka cijena goriva i hidroelektrane / High gas price & hydro | Kombi / Combined cycle | 288 | CCGT Skopje (MK) |
| | Kombi / Combined cycle | 480 | CCGT Sisak + CCGT Osijek (HR) |
| | Podkritičan lignit / Lignite subcritical | 275 | TE / TPP Kosovo B G3 (RS/ UNMIK) |
| | Podkritičan lignit / Lignite subcritical | 275 | TE / TPP Kosovo B G4 (RS/ UNMIK) |
| | Podkritičan lignit / Lignite subcritical | 275 | TE / TPP Kosovo B G5 (RS/ UNMIK) |
| | Podkritičan lignit / Lignite subcritical | 450 | TE / TPP Kosovo B G1 (RS/ UNMIK) |
| | Superkritičan uvozni ugljen / Imported coal supercritical | 470 | TE / TPP Plomin G3 (HR) |
| | Superkritičan uvozni ugljen / Imported coal supercritical | 470 | TE / TPP Martisa Istok III G5 (BG) |
| | Superkritičan uvozni ugljen / Imported coal supercritical | 470 | TE / TPP Martisa Istok III G6 (BG) |
| Ukupna proizvodnja s nepoznatom lokacijom / Total generation with unknown location | | 3 453 | |

Osim novih konvencionalnih elektrana na fosilna goriva u ažuriranom GIS-u uzet je u obzir jedan novi 1 000 MW nuklearni reaktor u NE Belene (Bugarska) i dva nova 700 MW reaktora u NE Černa Voda (Rumunjska). Osim toga, s obzirom na povišenu cijenu goriva, u scenariju visoke cijene plina i izgradnje hidroelektrana (sc8), očekuje se puno veća izgradnja hidroelektrana pa su sukladno tome i takvi objekti uključeni u modele.

Sve nove elektrane modelirane su sukladno podacima prikupljenim od nadležnih elektroprivrednih kompanija i operatora prijenosnog sustava. U slučajevima kada su načini priključka elektrane bili nepoznati, ta elektrana je priključena na najbližu transformatorsku stanicu s dostatnim kapacitetom prihvata (na primjer, HE Dabar i HE Glavatičevo).

U postupku određivanja lokacija za nove elektrane, također su se poštivali i dostupni planovi razvoja regionalne mreže plinovoda iz 2007. godine (slika 2).

Geografski položaji novih i doznačenih elektrana do 2015. godine prikazani su na slikama 3 do 5.

Besides new conventional fossil fuel fired power plants, one new 1 000 MW nuclear reactor in NPP Belene (Bulgaria) and two new 700 MW reactors in NPP Černa Voda (Romania) were also taken into consideration according to update of GIS. Other than that, in the High Gas Price & Hydro Scenario, due to increased fuel price, much higher development of HPPs is expected and introduced in the models accordingly.

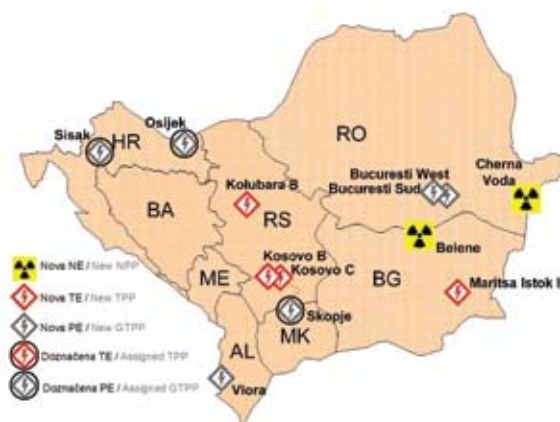
All new power plants are modeled in the power systems according to the information gathered from the corresponding electric power utilities and the TSOs. In some cases, when the means of connection of power plant were unknown, it was connected to the nearest substation with a capability to accept the additional power injection (i.e. HPP Dabar and HPP Glavatičevo).

In the process of determination of locations for new power plants, the regional gas network development plans available in 2007 were also respected (Figure 2).

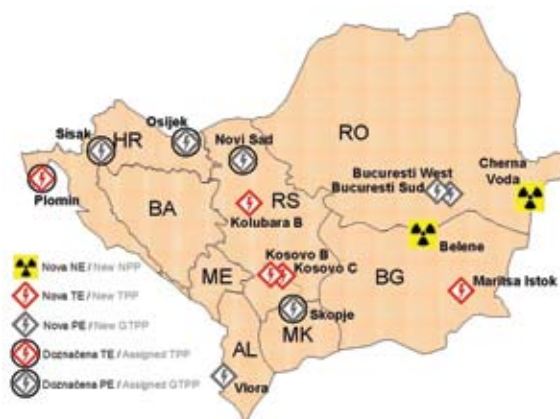
Geographical positions of new and assigned power plants until 2015 are shown in Figures 3 to 5.



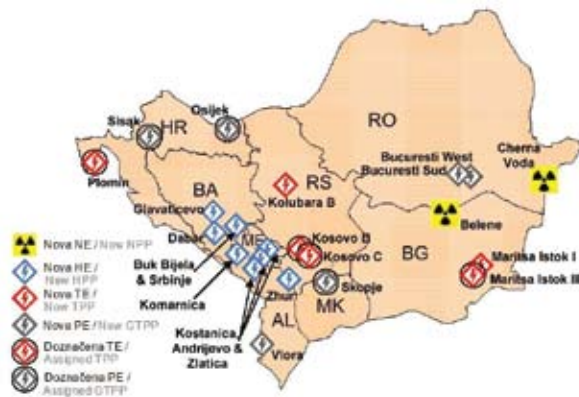
Slika 2 – Planovi razvoja plinske mreže u regiji (uključujući naftovod PEOP) [6]
 Figure 2 – Gas network development plans in the region (including PEOP oil pipeline) [6]



Slika 3 – Osnovni scenarij sa službenim planom revitalizacije – Položaj novih elektrana iz GIS-a i doznačene lokacije za elektrane s prethodno nepoznatom lokacijom
 Figure 3 – Base Case Official – Location of new power plants in GIS and assigned locations for power plants with previously unknown location



Slika 4 – Osnovni scenarij s ekonomski opravdanim programom revitalizacije – Položaj novih energetskih postrojenja u GIS-u i doznačene lokacije za elektrane s prethodno nepoznatom lokacijom
 Figure 4 – Base Case Justified – Location of new power plants in GIS and assigned locations for power plants with previously unknown location



Slika 5 — Scenarij visokih cijena goriva i izgradnje hidroelektrana – Položaj novih energetskih postrojenja u GIS-u i doznačene lokacije za elektrane s prethodno nepoznatom lokacijom

Figure 5 — High Gas Price & Hydro – Location of new power plants in GIS and assigned locations for power plants with previously unknown location

3.2. Potrošnja električne energije

Modeliranje opterećenja u ovoj studiji provedeno je na isti način kao i u originalnom GIS-u. Modelirana su tri nivoa opterećenja:

- zimsko vršno opterećenje,
- ljetno maksimalno opterećenje, i
- ljetno minimalno opterećenje.

Dakle, definirani su različiti modeli opterećenja koji predstavljaju raspon očekivane nesigurnosti. Opterećenja sustava koji nisu razmatrani u okviru GIS-a, ali su uključeni u model prijenosne mreže, modelirana su prema ranije navedenom dokumentu UCTE System Adequacy Forecast 2006 till 2015.

Predviđanje zimskog vršnog opterećenja 2015. godine preuzeto je iz originalnog GIS-a i ažuriranih podataka GIS-a. Ukupno vršno opterećenje 2015. za regiju GIS-a (Albanija, Bosna i Hercegovina, Bugarska, Hrvatska, Makedonija, Crna Gora, Rumunjska, Srbija i Kosovo) postavljeno je na 33 151 MW. Ovo opterećenje korišteno je za modeliranje osnovnog scenarija sa službenim programom revitalizacije, dok su za osnovni scenarij s ekonomski opravdanim programom revitalizacije (33 188 MW) i scenarij visoke cijene plina i izgradnje hidroelektrana (33 193 MW) korištene nešto više razine opterećenja. Ovo povećanje opterećenja nastalo je uslijed odgovarajućeg dodatnog iznosa vlastite potrošnje novih proizvodnih jedinica (TE), koja su pribrojena polaznom iznosu opterećenja. Pojedinačna opterećenja sustava u regiji preuzeta su iz osnovnog scenarija originalnog GIS-a za 2015. godinu i uvedena u PSS/E model tokova snaga.

3.2 Regional demand sample

The modeling of the demand side applied in this study was the same as in the original GIS. Concerning the analyzed demand situations, three load levels were modeled:

- winter peak load,
- summer maximum load, and
- summer minimum load.

Initial models were used to create different models representing future uncertainties. Electricity demand of the countries that were not considered in the GIS, but were included in the transmission system model were modeled according to the UCTE System Adequacy Forecast 2006 till 2015.

The demand forecast for the 2015 winter regime is taken consequently from the original GIS and the update of the GIS, since this value was calculated and given as a reference for all calculations. Total peak demand for the GIS region (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia and Kosovo) is set to 33 151 MW. This consumption was used in the modeling of the Base Case Official Scenario, while slightly increased values of demand were used for the Base Case Justified Scenario (33 188 MW) and High Gas Price & Hydro Scenario (33 193 MW). This increase of demand originates from the addition of self consumption for the new TPP generation units, which were added according to the update of the GIS. Particular demands of each power system in GIS region are taken from the original GIS base case for 2015 and introduced into PSS/E load flow models.

3.3. Regionalna bilanca i scenarij razmjena

Tablice razmjena između pojedinih zemalja regije usklađene su i odobrene od strane predstavnika nadležnih operatora prijenosnog sustava. Također su usklađene razmjene zemalja koje nisu razmatrane u GIS-u, ali su uključene u model prijenosnog sustava [8]. Razmatrane su tri razine regionalne bilance, ovisno o hidrološkim prilikama (suha i vlažna hidrologija):

- uravnotežena bilanca – vlažna hidrologija (proizvodnja u regiji GIS-a jednaka je opterećenju),
- vlažna hidrologija (izvoz iz regije GIS-a, posebno u UCTE ili Italiju), i
- suha hidrologija (uvoz u regiju GIS-a iz CENTREL-a i Ukrajine).

Režim uravnotežene bilance predstavlja obrasc proizvodnje u kojem je regija GIS-a samoodrživa, i to u smislu ravnoteže između proizvodnje električne energije i njene potrošnje. Proizvodnja TE preuzeta je iz originalnog i ažuriranog GIS-a, dok je proizvodnja HE proizašla iz usporedbe podataka iz originalnog GIS-a (scenarij prosječne hidrologije) i SECI RTSM-a za zimsko razdoblje. Naime, potrebno je istaknuti da je regionalni zimski model SECI-a za 2015. godinu temeljen na vlažnoj hidrologiji. S obzirom da je cilj bio dobiti smanjenu proizvodnju HE (uravnoteženu bilancu), u usporedbi angažmana HE u GIS i SECI modelu odabrana je niža od ove dvije vrijednosti. Na taj je način dobiven scenarij s prosječnom hidrologijom i programom razmjene pri uravnoteženoj bilanci.

Pri analizi je pretpostavljeno da hidrološke prilike jednako djeluju na angažman HE u cijeloj regiji GIS-a. U režimu suhe hidrologije regija GIS-a ima proizvodni deficit zbog znatno niže proizvodnje HE. Dok angažman TE u ovom režimu ostaje isti kao i u režimu uravnotežene bilance, angažman HE je potpuno preuzet iz scenarija suhe hidrologije iz originalnog GIS-a.

U režimu vlažne hidrologije regija GIS-a ostvaruje višak proizvodnje zbog znatno veće proizvodnje HE. Angažman TE u ovom režimu ostaje isti kao i kod režima uravnotežene bilance, ali je pretpostavljen viši angažman svih jedinica HE u usporedbi s originalnim GIS-om i SECI RTSM.

Dakle, kako je ranije rečeno, u studiji ažuriranog GIS-a korišteno je dvanaest scenarija za strukturu proizvodnje, njenu revitalizaciju i izgradnju, a koji se zasnivaju na najvjerojatnijem stanju s rezervama goriva, cijenama goriva, utjecajem na okoliš i praktičnom iskustvu. Svi ti scenariji su analizirani pomoću WASP softvera s istim

3.3 Regional power balance and exchange scenario

Exchange tables between the GIS countries were harmonized and approved by the representatives of each regional TSO. Power exchanges of the countries not considered in the GIS but included in the transmission system model were harmonized as well. Three levels of regional power balance were observed, depending on the hydrological conditions (dry and wet hydrology):

- zero balance - wet hydrology (generation in GIS region covers its own demand),
- wet hydrology (export from GIS region to UCTE or Italy particularly), and
- dry hydrology (import of GIS region from CENTREL and Ukraine).

The zero balance regime represents a generation pattern in which the GIS region is self-sustainable in terms of balance between power generation and consumption. Generation of TPPs is taken from the original GIS and the update of the GIS, while generation of HPPs is derived from the comparison of data from the original GIS (average hydrology scenario) and the SECI winter RTSM. It must be pointed out that the SECI RTSM for winter 2015 is a wet hydrology model. Since the aim was to get a reduced generation of HPPs (with high water inflows), the lower value of generation was taken for each generator in this comparison. This way, a more average hydrology scenario with zero balance exchange program was obtained.

Low water inflows (often marked as dry hydrology), which are considered to be the same for the entire GIS region, affect the engagement of HPPs. In this regime, the GIS region has a generation deficiency due to much lower generation of HPPs. While the engagement of TPPs in this regime remains the same as it is in the zero balance regime, the engagement of HPPs is completely taken from the original GIS dry hydrology scenario.

High water inflows (often marked as wet hydrology), which are also considered to be the same for entire GIS region, affect the engagement of HPPs in the opposite manner. In this regime, the GIS region has a generation surplus due to much higher generation of HPPs. The engagement of TPPs in this regime remains the same as it is in the zero balance regime, but the engagement of HPPs is taken to be at a higher value of generation for each unit compared with the original GIS and the SECI RTSM.

According to the update of the GIS, ten scenarios for generation structure, rehabilitation and expansion were given based upon most probable fuel reserves, fuel prices, ecological impacts and common practice. All of these scenarios were analyzed in the WASP software with the same consumption at the regional

opterećenjem na regionalnoj razini (3 151 MW). Programi razmjene snaga u regiji GIS-a definiranih u modelu PSS/E sažeti su u tablici 3. Negativni znak ispred snage razmjene podrazumijeva uvoz.

level (3 151 MW, taken from the original GIS). Three scenarios were chosen for further analyses in the present study since they have the highest compatibility with the situation in the analyzed region:

- base case with the official rehabilitation program (Base Case Official Scenario),
- base case with the justified rehabilitation program (Base Case Justified Scenario), and
- hydro power plants and high fuel price (High Gas Price & Hydro Scenario).

Exchange programs of the GIS region which can be read from the previous PSS/E outputs are summarized in Table 3. The negative mark in front of the exchange power means that that area or the region is importing energy.

Tablica 3 – Programi razmjene u regiji GIS-a za svaki scenarij
Table 3 – Exchange programs of GIS region for each scenario

| Scenarij / Scenario | Nulta ravnoteža / Zero balance, MW | Izvoz u UCTE (vlažna hidrologija) / Export to UCTE (wet hydrology), MW | (Izvoz u Italiju (vlažna hidrologija) / Export to Italy (wet hydrology), MW | Uvoz iz CENTREL i Ukrajine (suha hidrologija) / Import from CENTREL and Ukraine (dry hydrology), MW |
|--|------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Osnovni scenarij sa službenim programom revitalizacije / Base Case Official | 0 | 1 850 | 1 850 | -2 450 |
| Osnovni scenarij s ekonomski opravdanim programom revitalizacije / Base Case Justified | 0 | 2 170 | 2 170 | -1 990 |
| Scenarij visoke cijene goriva i izgradnje hidroelektrana / High Gas Price&Hydro | 0 | 3 020 | 3 020 | -2 100 |

4 NESIGURNOSTI PRI PLANIRANJU PRIJENOSNE MREŽE

Osim navedenih ulaznih podataka, pojavile su se i druge značajne nesigurnosti u procesu planiranja mreže zbog dereguliranog tržišnog okruženja. Najvažnije nesigurnosti za jugoistočnu Europu u pogledu razvoja prijenosnog sustava iznesene su u [3]. To su:

- veličine i lokacije novih elektrana,
- hidrološki uvjeti,
- angažmani (tržišne ponude) elektrana;
- raspoloživost grana i generatora,
- predviđanje raspodjele opterećenja i
- regionalna bilanca snage.

4 TRANSMISSION NETWORK PLANNING UNCERTAINTIES

Besides the above mentioned input data, other significant uncertainties in the network planning process have appeared due to a deregulated market environment. The most important uncertainties for the SEE region with respect to the transmission system development have been identified in [3]. They are:

- new power plants sizes and locations,
- hydrological conditions,
- generators bids,
- branches and generators availability,
- load prediction, and
- regional power balance.

Scenariji planiranja prijenosne mreže analizirani u sklopu ove studije odnose se na:

- ažurirane rezultate GIS-a za 1., 2. i 8. scenarij (GIS sc1, GIS sc2, GIS sc8),
- hidrološke uvjete (suho, vlažno),
- raspoloživost grana (n raspoloživih grana, $(n - 1)$ raspoloživih grana), i
- regionalnu bilancu snage (uvoz, izvoz, uravnotežena bilanca - za države GIS-a).

Scenariji planiranja prijenosne mreže koji se temelje na tri scenarija iz ažuriranog GIS-a prikazani su na slici 6 i u tablici 4.

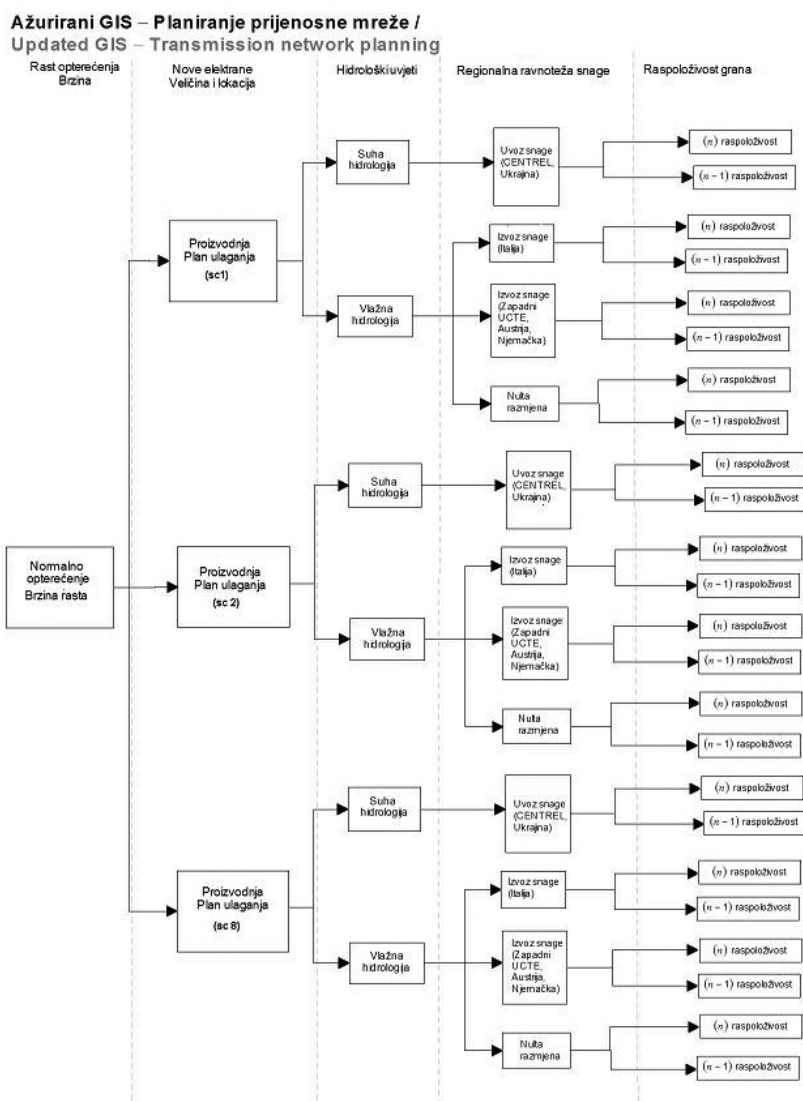
Na temelju postojeće situacije i odgovarajućih predviđanja pretpostavljeno je da su najvjerojatniji smjerovi izvoza električne energije prema Italiji i zapadnim zemljama UCTE-a (Njemačka, Austrija), dok smjerovi uvoza vode iz CENTREL-a i Ukrajine.

Within this study transmission network planning scenarios were related to:

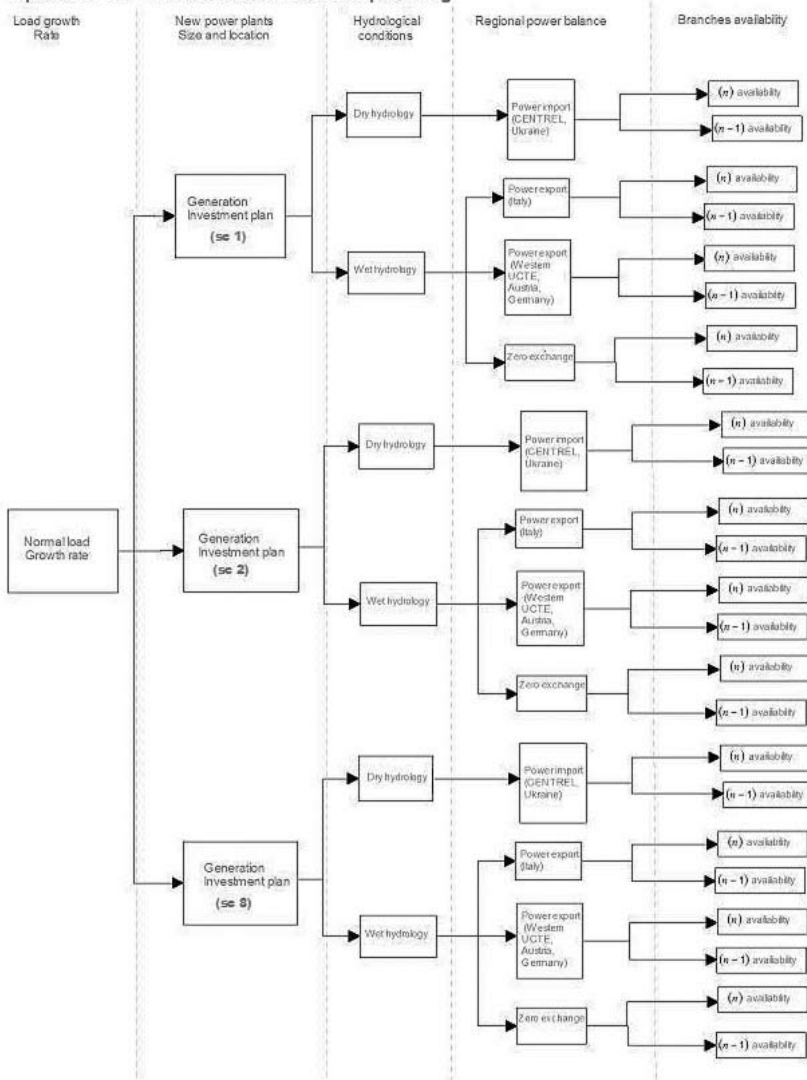
- updated GIS results for scenarios 1, 2 and 8 (GIS sc1, GIS sc2, GIS sc8),
- hydrological conditions (dry, wet),
- branches availability (n available branches, $(n - 1)$ available branches), and
- regional power balance (import, export, zero balance – related to the GIS countries).

Transmission planning scenarios based on the three scenarios from the updated GIS are presented in Figure 6 and Table 4.

It is assumed, based on the existing situation and related predictions, that the most probable export paths lead to Italy and western UCTE countries (Germany, Austria), and import paths from CENTREL and Ukraine.



Updated GIS – Transmission network planning



Slika 6 – Scenariji planiranja prijenosne mreže
Figure 6 – Transmission network planning scenarios

Tablica 4 – Scenariji planiranja prijenosne mreže
Table 4 – Transmission network planning scenarios

| Scenarij GIS / GIS scenario | Hidrologija / Hydrology | Regionalna ravnoteža / Regional balance | Identifikacija / Identification |
|---|-------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Osnovni scenarij sa službenim programom revitalizacije (sc1) / Base case with official rehabilitation program (sc1) | Suha / Dry | Uvoz (CENTREL, Ukrajina) / Import (CENTREL, Ukraine) | sc1 - 1 |
| | Vlažna / Wet | Izvoz u Italiju / Export to Italy | sc1 - 2 |
| | | Izvoz u zapadni UCTE (Njemačka, Austrija) / Export to Western UCTE (Germany, Austria) | sc1 - 3 |
| Osnovni scenarij s ekonomski opravdanim prgramom revitalizacije (sc2) / Base case with justified rehabilitation program (sc2) | Suha / Dry | Uvoz (CENTREL, Ukrajina) / Import (CENTREL, Ukraine) | sc2 - 1 |
| | Vlažna / Wet | Izvoz u Italiju / Export to Italy | sc2 - 2 |
| | | Izvoz u zapadni UCTE (Njemačka, Austrija) / Export to Western UCTE (Germany, Austria) | sc2 - 3 |
| | | Nulta ravnoteža / Zero Balance | sc2 - 4 |
| Scenarij hidroelektrana i visoke cijene goriva (sc8) / Hydro power plants and high fuel price scenario (sc8) | Suha / Dry | Uvoz (CENTREL, Ukrajina) / Import (CENTREL, Ukraine) | sc8 - 1 |
| | Vlažna / Wet | Izvoz u Italiju / Export to Italy | sc8 - 2 |
| | | Izvoz u zapadni UCTE (Njemačka, Austrija) / Export to Western UCTE (Germany, Austria) | sc8 - 3 |
| | | Nulta ravnoteža / Zero Balance | sc8 - 4 |

5 KRITERIJI PLANIRANJA PRIJENOSNE MREŽE I METODOLOGIJA ZA PROIRITIZACIJU PROJEKATA

Kako je ranije navedeno, u okviru radne grupe SECI za planiranje regionalne prijenosne mreže izrađena je studija pod nazivom *Transmission Network Investment Criteria* [3], s ciljem definiranja kriterija ulaganja u prijenosnu mrežu iz regionalne perspektive i ujednačavanja metodologije za prioritizaciju projekata u regiji. U studiji ažuriranog GIS-a projekti - kandidati za izgradnju prijenosne mreže vrjednovali su se na temelju kriterija i metodologije prioritizacije detaljno razrađenim u prethodno navedenoj studiji.

5.1. Kriteriji za prioritizaciju projekata

Kriteriji planiranja razvoja prijenosne mreže dijele se na tehničke i ekonomske kriterije. Zbog (ne)raspoloživosti odgovarajućih softverskih alata i ulaznih podataka predložena je odvojena primjena tehničkih i ekonomskih kriterija za vrjednovanje projekata prijenosne mreže i prioritizacije projekata. Naime, operatori prijenosnog sustava u jugoistočnoj Europi trenutačno su opremljeni i osposobljeni samo za uporabu tehničkih kriterija.

Općenito, tehnički kriteriji za planiranje razvoja prijenosne mreže jugoistočne Europe korišteni za tehničko vrjednovanje projekata - kandidata za pojačanje prijenosne mreže uključuju:

- ($n - 1$) kriterij sigurnosti,
- kriterij napona i reaktivne snage,
- kriterij kratkog spoja, i
- kriterij stabilnosti.

Za dugoročno planiranje prijenosne mreže provedeno u predmetnoj studiji primijenjen je samo ($n - 1$) kriterij sigurnosti.

Ekonomski kriterij za planiranje razvoja prijenosne mreže vezan je uz indeks profitabilnosti. Indeks profitabilnosti odnosi se na omjer između očekivane godišnje dobiti izgradnjom promatranog kandidata i očekivanih troškova njegove izgradnje i pogona na godišnjoj razini. Projekti - kandidati smatraju se ekonomski profitabilnima ukoliko je njihov indeks profitabilnosti veći od 1 unutar razmatranog razdoblja. Pri ekonomskom vrjednovanju koristi od izgradnje projekata - kandidata mogu se podijeliti na:

- korist od smanjenja očekivanih godišnjih troškova neisporučene električne energije,
- korist od smanjenja godišnjih gubitaka,
- korist od smanjenja godišnjih troškova preraspodjele proizvodnje (eng. re-dispatching), i

5 TRANSMISSION NETWORK PLANNING CRITERIA AND METHODOLOGY FOR PROJECT PRIORITIZATION

The SECI (South East Europe Cooperative Initiative) Project Group on the Regional Transmission System Planning prepared the study entitled *Transmission Network Investment Criteria* [3], with the aim to define transmission investment criteria from the regional perspective and uniform methodology for project prioritization. In this study, candidate transmission projects have to be evaluated by using predefined regional investment criteria and predefined prioritization methodology developed in the aforementioned study.

5.1 Criteria for prioritization of candidate projects

The transmission system planning criteria are divided into technical and economic criteria. Separate application of technical and economic criteria in transmission system development evaluation and projects prioritization is suggested here concerning the availability of appropriate software tools and input data. SEE TSOs are currently equipped and trained to use technical criteria only.

Technical criteria for SEE transmission system planning are used for the technical evaluation of the candidate projects for transmission network reinforcements. Technical criteria include:

- security ($n - 1$) criterion,
- voltage and reactive power criterion,
- short-circuit criterion, and
- stability criterion.

For the long term planning, such as in this study, only the security ($n - 1$) criterion was used.

The economic criterion for transmission system planning is related to the profitability index. The profitability index is defined as the ratio between expected annual benefit from the candidate project and the annuity of its expected costs. The candidate project is economically profitable if its profitability index is larger than 1 within the planning period. The following types of benefit from construction of candidate projects may be estimated for the purpose of economic evaluation:

- benefit due to reduction of expected annual undelivered electricity costs,
- benefit due to annual losses reduction,
- benefit due to reduction of annual re-dispatching costs, and

- korist od smanjenja godišnjih troškova zagušenja.

U svrhu ekonomskog vrjednovanja, vrste troškova od izgradnje projekata kandidata mogu se podijeliti na sljedeći način:

- troškovi ulaganja, i
- troškovi pogona i troškovi održavanja

5.2. Metodologija za prioritizaciju projekata

Vrjednovani su samo projekti – kandidati koji bi mogli biti od regionalnog značenja, dok su u polaznu topologiju mreže uključeni i neki projekti od lokalnog značenja, koje su imenovali pojedini operatori sustava.

Proračun tokova snaga i analiza sigurnosti izvršeni su za sve scenarije planiranja te su zabilježena uočena ograničenja. Popis zabilježenih ograničenja za sve proučene scenarije planiranja u promatranom razdoblju činili su osnovu za tehnička vrjednovanja o kojima se govori u nastavku.

Počevši od zajedničke liste projekata – kandidata, koje operatori prijenosnog sustava jugoistočne Europe označavaju kao projekte od mogućeg regionalnog značenja, i provedene analize tokova snaga i $(n - 1)$ analize sigurnosti, projekti – kandidati su jedan po jedan uključivani u polaznu topologiju mreže, nakon čega je provedena nova analiza tokova snaga i sigurnosti za sve analizirane scenarije planiranja u razmatranom razdoblju. Izrađen je novi popis uočenih ograničenja, a naglašena su ona ograničenja koja su uklonjena nakon što je novi projekt uključen u topologiju mreže.

Projekti - kandidati tehnički su prioritizirani prema ograničenjima mreže koja su uklonjena uvođenjem projekata kandidata i to na slijedeći način:

- prva grupa sadrži projekte - kandidate koji uklanjaju ograničenja u mreži s (n) raspoloživih grana (najviši stupanj tehničke prioritizacije), i
- druga grupa sadrži projekte koji uklanjaju ograničenja u mreži s $(n - 1)$ raspoloživih grana (niži stupanj tehničke prioritizacije).

Unutar te dvije grupe projekata kandidata izvršena je daljnja tehnička prioritizacija prema:

- broju scenarija planiranja u kojima projekt - kandidat uklanja ograničenja u mreži (što je uklonjeno više scenarija planiranja s ograničenjima u mreži, to je projekt tehnički značajniji),

- benefit due to annual congestion costs reduction.

The following types of candidate project construction costs may be estimated for the purpose of the economic evaluation:

- investment costs, and
- operation and maintenance costs.

5.2 Methodology for prioritization of candidate projects

Only candidate projects with possible regional significance were evaluated at the SEE regional level, while transmission projects with local significance, nominated by the TSOs, were included in the base case network topology.

Load flow and security analysis were performed for all planning scenarios and network constraints were recorded. A list of recorded network constraints for all analyzed planning scenarios in the studied year was the basis for the candidate projects' technical and economical evaluations that follow.

Starting from the common list of candidate projects, nominated by the SEE TSOs as projects with possible regional significance, and the conducted analyses of load flows and security $(n - 1)$ analysis, candidate projects were included into the network topology one by one, and new load flow and security analysis was performed for all the analyzed planning scenarios in a studied year. A new list of network constraints was created, and constraints which are removed when a new project is included into network topology were highlighted.

Candidate projects which are included in the reviewed list of candidate projects are technically prioritized according to network constraints which are removed by candidate projects:

- the first group contains candidate projects that remove network constraints with (n) available branches (the highest level of technical prioritization), and
- the second group contains projects that remove network constraints with $(n - 1)$ available branches (lower level of technical prioritization).

Inside these two groups of candidate projects, further technical prioritization was made according to:

- the number of planning scenarios in which candidate project removes network constraints (more planning scenarios with network constraints that are removed by candidate project, more technically significant is a project),
- voltage level of overloaded transmission lines

- naponskoj razini preopterećenih dalekovoda (uklanjanje preopterećenja na 400 kV razini je značajnije od onoga na 220 kV naponskoj razini), i
- broju ograničenja u mreži koje uklanja projekt - kandidat (što je uklonjeno više ograničenja, to je projekt tehnički značajniji).

Projekti - kandidati prioritizirani prema tehničkim kriterijima trebali bi se podvrgnuti daljnjem vrjednovanju i prioritizaciji prema ekonomskim kriterijima koji se temelje padajućem nizu indeksa profitabilnosti.

6. MODEL ELEKTROENERGETSKOG SUSTAVA

Za potrebe ove analize korišten je PSS/E model regionalnog elektroenergetskog sustava s više od 6000 sabirnica, a kojeg je priredila Radna grupa SECI za planiranje regionalne prijenosne mreže, čiji je pokrovitelj USAID već duži niz godina [5]. Model elektroenergetskog sustava prilagođen je ažuriranoj verziji GIS-a, a obuhvaća topologiju mreže, opterećenje, proizvodnju i razmjene snaga. Uz sudjelovanje svih operatora sustava i planera prijenosne mreže iz jugoistočne Europe, ova Radna grupa finalizirala je PSS/E model regionalnog prijenosnog sustava za 2010. i 2015. godinu koji je pogodan za ovu analizu. Osim država obuhvaćenih GIS-om, ovaj regionalni model također obuhvaća modele Grčke, Turske, Slovenije, Burstyna (Ukrajina), Italije, Mađarske i Austrije. U model je uključena visokonaponska prijenosna mreža 750 kV, 220 kV, 150 kV, 220 kV (koja postoji u Grčkoj i Turskoj) i 110 kV naponske razine. Osim toga, sve nove transformatorske stanice i vodovi za koje se očekuje da će biti u pogonu do 2015. godine (prema planovima razvoja pojedinih zemalja) također su uključene u model. Analize na ovakvom PSS/E modelu omogućile su vjerodostojan uvid u adekvatnost prijenosne mreže, odnosno pomoću njih je bilo moguće odrediti koja prioritetna pojačanja u prijenosnoj mreži je potrebno realizirati kako bi se ispunili zahtjevi proizvodnje iz ažuriranog GIS-a za 2015. godinu pod normalnim i izvanrednim ($n - 1$) pogonskim uvjetima.

Sve proizvodne jedinice koje su priključene na prijenosnu mrežu modelirane su prema stvarnom stanju (s blok-transformatorima). Planirane proizvodne jedinice (prema ažuriranoj verziji GIS-a) modelirane su na temelju raspoloživih podataka: preko blok-transformatorima ili s direktnim priključkom na sabirnice. Model je definiran za proračun i analizu tokova snaga, ali s odgovarajućim unošenjem podataka (što je već razvijeno i testirano) može biti korišten također i za ostale vrste analiza:

(removal of overloading on 400 kV level is more significant than on 220 kV), and

- the number of network constraints that are removed by a candidate project (the more constraints are removed, the more technically significant is a project).

Candidate projects which are included in the reviewed list of candidate projects and prioritized according to the technical criteria should be further evaluated and prioritized according to the economic criteria based on the highest profitability indexes.

6 POWER SYSTEM MODEL

PSS/E Regional Transmission System Model which was created by the SECI Project Group on the Regional Transmission System Planning, sponsored by USAID, was used for these analyses with more than 6000 buses [5]. The power system model was adjusted to the updated GIS concerning network topology, demand, production and exchange data. With a participation of all power system utilities and planners from South East Europe, the Project Group finalized the PSS/E Regional Transmission System Model for 2010 and 2015 suitable for this analysis. Besides the GIS countries, the RTSM also comprises models of Greece, Turkey, Slovenia, Burstyn (Ukraine), Italy, Hungary and Austria, with the aim to have adequate network representation for all types of network analyses. High voltage transmission network of 750 kV, 220 kV, 150 kV, 220 kV (existing in Greece and Turkey), and 110 kV voltage levels is implemented in the model. Moreover, all new substations and lines which are expected to be operational till 2015 (according to the long term development plans) are modeled as well. Analyses of the PSS/E RTSM provided insight in transmission network adequacy and determined what transmission reinforcements or additional priorities are eventually required to meet the updated GIS 2015 generation dispatch under normal and ($n - 1$) operating conditions.

All generation units that are connected to the transmission voltage level were modeled as they are in reality (with step-up transformers). Planned generation units (according to the update of the GIS) were modeled with step-up transformers or as plant bus injections on the basis of available data. The model was designed for load-flow calculations and analysis, but with the adequate data input (already developed and tested) it can be used for the other types of analysis as well:

- short-circuit calculations, and
- dynamics (transient stability assessment).

Each interconnection line has assigned an X node

- proračune kratkog spoja, i
- dinamičke analize.

Svatom je interkonektivnom vodu dodijeljen tzv. X čvor koji je lociran točno na granici svake države (a ne u sredini interkonektivnog voda).

Dopuštene razine napona prikazane su u tablici 5. Ova ograničenja korištena su i prilikom proračuna tokova snaga, kao i pri analizi sigurnosti.

which is placed at the border of each country (not in the middle of the tie line).

Voltage level limits are presented in the Table 5. These limits are used in load flow calculations as well as in the contingency analysis.

Tablica 5 – Definirana ograničenja za naponske razine
Table 5 - Defined limits for voltage levels

| Definirane naponske razine / Defined voltage levels | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|-----------------------|------|
| | 750 kV | | 400 kV | | 220 kV | | 150 kV | | 110 kV | | Generator / Generator | |
| | min | max | min | max | min | max | Min | max | min | Max | min | max |
| kV | 712 | 787 | 380 | 420 | 198 | 242 | 135 | 165 | 99 | 121 | | |
| p.u. | 0,95 | 1,05 | 0,95 | 1,05 | 0,90 | 1,10 | 0,90 | 1,10 | 0,90 | 1,10 | 0,95 | 1,05 |

Navedena ograničenja definirana su prema pogonskim i planerskim standardima koji se koriste u regiji. Iako su u interventnim slučajevima dozvoljena i veća odstupanja napona, ona ovdje nisu uzeta u obzir.

Popis elemenata korištenih u analizi sigurnosti sadržavao je:

- sve 400 kV i 220 kV interkonektivne vodove,
- sve 400 kV i 220 kV interne vodove, osim vodova čiji ispad uzrokuje otočni pogon, i
- sve 400/220 kV transformatore (u slučaju paralelnih transformatora razmatran je ispad jednog transformatora).

Vodovi od 110 kV smatraju se od lokalnog značaja, pa nisu evaluirani u analizi sigurnosti.

Za vodove i transformatore korištene su postojeće termičke (strujne) granice opterećenja. Te granice definirane su na temelju temperature do koje se vodič zagrije uslijed protoka struje. U ovim analizama struja vodiča ne smije premašiti termičku granicu, koja se određuje ovisno o materijalu i presjeku vodiča prema standardu IEC (50) 466: 1995 – *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary* - Chapter 466: Overhead Lines. Za termičku granicu opterećenja transformatora uzeta je pripadna instalirana snaga. Svaki element opterećen iznad termičke granice smatra se preopterećenim.

Sva stanja sustava u kojima je iznos napona izvan dozvoljenih granica, ili su grane opterećene iznad termičke granice (preopterećene) pri analizi potpune raspoloživosti ili ($n - 1$) analizi, smatraju se nesigurnim stanjima i kao takva su prikazana u ovoj studiji.

These limits are defined according to the operational and planning standards used in the monitored region, and they are used for full topology and ($n - 1$) analyses. Although wider voltage limits are allowed in emergency conditions for some voltage levels, these are not taken into consideration.

The list of contingencies included:

- all interconnection 400 kV and 220 kV lines,
- all internal 400 kV and 220 kV lines, except the lines which outage causes island operation, and
- all transformers 400/220 kV (in case of parallel transformers, outage of one transformer is considered).

110 kV lines were taken as of local importance.

Current thermal limits are used as rated limits for lines and transformers. These limits are established on the basis of a temperature to which the conductor is heated by the current above which either the conductor material would start being softened or the clearance from conductor to ground would drop beyond permitted limits. In these analyses, conductor current must not reach limits imposed by thermal limit defined for conductors material and cross-section according to the IEC standard (50) 466: 1995 – *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary* - Chapter 466: Overhead Lines. For transformers, installed rated MVA power is used as thermal limit. Every branch with a current above its thermal limit is treated as overloaded.

All system states in which voltage level is outside permitted limits or branches are loaded beyond thermal limit (overloaded), by full topology or ($n - 1$) contingency analyses, are treated as insecure states and referenced as such in the present study.

Tablica 6 i slika 7 prikazuju postojeće interkonektivne vodove u jugoistočnoj Europi (2008.), kao i one vodove koji su bili u izgradnji tijekom izrade ove studije. Ova topologija je nadograđena za 2015. godinu nekolicinom planiranih interkonektivnih vodova. Planirani interkonektivni vodovi za koje se smatra da će sigurno postojati u 2015. godini prikazani su u tablici 7 i na slici 8. Na temelju informacija prikupljenih od susjednih operatera prijenosnog sustava i UCTE System Adequacy Forecast-a bilo je moguće odrediti godinu planiranog puštanja u pogon svakog voda s navedenog popisa. Svi pretpostavljeni dalekovodi omogućuju značajno jačanje postojeće prijenosne mreže u jugoistočnoj Europi. Pretpostavljeno je da će podmorski HVDC kabel 400 kV Arachtos (GR) – Galatina (IT) biti u pogonu 2015. godine s opterećenjem u iznosu od 400 MW iz smjera Grčke prema Italiji.

Dalekovodi 400 kV S. Mitrovica (RS) – Ugljevik (BA) i Bitola (MK) – Florina (GR) uzeti su kao planirani dalekovodi u originalnom GIS-u, ali tijekom razdoblja između originalne i ažurirane verzije GIS-a, ti su vodovi realizirani (izgradnja i puštanje u pogon su završeni). Osim toga, 400 MW DV Kashar – Durres i Kashar - Elbasan (Albanija) smatraju se pojačanjem interne mreže nužnim preduvjetom za realizaciju nekih drugih kandidata. Iako 220 kV DV Kashar – Durres već postoji, TS 400/220 kV u Durresu nije modelirana kako bi se spriječio nepotreban paralelni tok snage kroz 400 kV i 220 kV mrežu. Također, pretpostavljeno je da će interkonektivni vodovi 400 kV Isaccea (RO) – Vulcanesti (MD) i 750 kV Zahidoukrainskaya (UA)–Isaccea (RO) biti izvan pogona.

ble 6 and Figure 7 show existing interconnection lines in the SEE (2008), as well as the lines that were under construction at the moment of the study analysis. This topology is upgraded for 2015 by adding several planned interconnection lines. Planned interconnection lines which were considered as definitely present in 2015 are given in Table 7 and in Figure 8. Based on the information collected from the neighboring TSOs and UCTE System Adequacy Forecast it was possible to determine the years of planned commissioning for each OHL from the list. All these assumed transmission lines provide a substantial reinforcement to the actual transmission network of the SEE region. The submarine HVDC cable 400 kV Arachtos (GR) – Galatina (IT) is considered to be in operation in 2015 with the set direction of power flow of 400 MW from Greece to Italy.

Transmission lines 400 kV S. Mitrovica (RS) – Ugljevik (BA) and Bitola (MK) – Florina (GR) were treated as planned transmission lines in the original GIS, but during the period from the original GIS to the update of the GIS, these lines became actual (construction and erection were completed). Other than that, OHLs 400 MW Kashar – Durres and Kashar - Elbasan (Albania) were treated as necessary internal grid reinforcement, for inclusion of further transmission line candidates. Although, OHL 220 kV Kashar – Durres already exists, transformation 400/220 kV in Durres is not modeled in order to avoid unnecessary parallel flow through 400 kV and 220 kV grid. Tie lines 400 kV Isaccea (RO) – Vulcanesti (MD) and 750 kV Zahidoukrainskaya (UA)–Isaccea (RO) were considered to be out of operation.



Slika 7 – Interkonekcijski vodovi u Jugoistočnoj Europi u 2008.
Figure 7 – Interconnection lines in South East Europe in 2008

Tablica 6 – Popis interkonektivnih vodova u Jugoistočnoj Europi u 2008. godini
Table 6 – List of interconnection lines in South East Europe in 2008

| Interkonekcijski vod / Interconnection line | Povezane države / Interconnected countries | Naponska razina / Voltage level, | Vodiči / Conductors | | | Prijenosna moć / Transfer capacity, | Duljina / Length, km | | |
|--|---|---|---------------------|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | kV | Tip / Type | Veličina / Size, mm ² | Broj po fazi / Number per phase | MVA | Do granice / I to border | Od granice/ Border to II | Ukupno / Total |
| Varna – Isaccea | BG – RO | 750 | ACSR | 300 | 5 | 2 390 | 150 | 85 | 235 |
| Albertirsa – Zapadoukrainska | HU – UA | 750 | ACSR | 400 | 5 | 5 360 | 268 | 254 | 522 |
| Isaccea – Pivdenoukrainska | RO – UA | 750 | ACSR | 400 | 5 | 5 360 | 5 | 395 | 400 |
| God – Levice | HU – SK | 400 | ACSR | 500/350 | 2/3 | 1 440 | 88 | 36 | 124 |
| Gyor – Gabcikovo | HU – SK | 400 | ACSR | 500/450 | 2/3 | 1 440 | 29 | 15 | 44 |
| Zemlak – Kardia | AL – GR | 400 | ACSR | 500 | 2 | 1 309 | 21 | 80 | 101 |
| Mostar 4 – Konjsko | BA – HR | 400 | ACSR | 490 | 2 | 1 318 | 41 | 69 | 110 |
| Ugljevik – Ernestinovo | BA – HR | 400 | ACSR | 490 | 2 | 1 318 | 39 | 53 | 92 |
| Blagoevgrad – Thessaloniki | BG – GR | 400 | ACSR | 500 | 2 | 1 309 | 72 | 102 | 174 |
| Dobrudja – Isaccea | BG – RO | 400 | ACSR | 400 | 3 | 1 715 | 81 | 150 | 231 |
| Matitsa Istok – Hamitabat | BG – TR | 400 | ACSR | 400 | 3 | 1 715 | 59 | 90 | 149 |
| Isaccea – Vulcanesti | RO – MOL | 400 | ACSR | 400 | 3 | 1 715 | 5 | 54 | 59 |
| Kozloduy – Tantareni (dvostruki / double) | BG – RO | 400 | ACSR | 500/300 | 2/3 | 2 490 | 14 | 102 | 116 |
| Sofia West – Niš | Bg – RS | 400 | ACSR | 500 | 2 | 1 330 | 37 | 86 | 123 |
| Maritsa Istok – Babaeski | BG – TR | 400 | ACSR | 500 | 2 | 1 309 | 50 | 77 | 127 |
| Žerjavinec – Heviz (dvostruki / double) | HR – HU | 400 | ACSR | 490 | 2 | 1 318 | 99 | 69 | 168 |
| Dubrovo ACSR Thesaloniki | MK – GR | 400 | ACSR | 490 | 2 | 1 330 | 55 | 60 | 115 |
| Skopje – Kosovo B | MK – RS | 400 | ACSR | 490 | 2 | 1 330 | 36 | 68 | 104 |
| Arachthos – Galatina HVDC | GR – IT | 400 | ACSR | 1 250 | – | 500 | – | – | 313 |
| Gyor – Wien Sud (dvostruki / double) | HU – AT | 400 | ACSR | 500 | 2 | 2 563 | 59 | 63 | 122 |
| Podgorica – Trebinje | ME – BA | 400 | ACSR | 490 | 2 | 1 330 | 60 | 21 | 81 |
| Arad – Sandorfalva | RO – HU | 400 | ACSR | 450/500 | 2 | 1 212 | 5 | 52 | 57 |
| Portile De Fier – Djerdap | RS – RO | 400 | ACSR | 967 | 2 | 1 330 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Rosiori – Mukachevo | RO – UA | 400 | ACSR | 450 | 2 | 1 212 | 39 | 36 | 75 |
| Ernestinovo – S. Mitrovica | HR – RS | 400 | ACSR | 490 | 2 | 1 330 | 52 | 41 | 93 |
| Subotica – Sandorfalva | RS – HU | 400 | ACSR | 490 | 2 | 1 330 | 27 | 21 | 48 |
| Maribor – Keinachtal (dvostruki / double) | SI – AT | 400 | ACSR | 490 | 2 | 1 330 | 26 | 37 | 63 |
| Melina – Divača | HR – SI | 400 | ACSR | 490 | 2 | 1 318 | 26 | 41 | 67 |
| Tumbri – Krško (dvostruki / double) | HR – SI | 400 | ACSR | 490 | 2 | 1 318 | 32 | 16 | 48 |
| Divača – Radipuglia | SI – IT | 400 | ACSR | 490 | 2 | 1 330 | 39 | 10 | 49 |
| Mukachevo – Sajoszeged | UA – HU | 400 | ACSR | 400 | 2 | 1 386 | 8 | 142 | 150 |
| Bitola – Florina | MK – GR | 400 | ACSR | 490 | 2 | 1 312 | 20 | 13 | 33 |
| Ribarevine – Kosovo B | RS – ME | 400 | ACSR | 490 | 2 | 2 000 | 50 | 73 | 123 |
| Ugljevik – S. Mitrovica | BA – RS | 400 | ACSR | 490 | 2 | 1 920 | 46 | 34 | 80 |
| Vau Dejes – Podgorica | AL – ME | 220 | ACSR | 360 | 1 | 301 | 47 | 21 | 68 |
| Fierze – Prizren | AL – RS | 220 | ACSR | 360 | 1 | 301 | 26 | 45 | 71 |
| Plevlja – Bajina Bašta | ME – RS | 220 | ACSR | 360 | 1 | 720 | 15 | 82 | 97 |
| Plevlja – Požega | ME – RS | 220 | ACSR | 360 | 1 | 1 000 | 14 | 78 | 92 |
| Gradačac – Djakovo | BA – HR | 220 | ACSR | 360 | 1 | 300 | 19 | 27 | 46 |
| Prijedor – Mračin | BA – HR | 220 | ACSR | 360 | 1 | 300 | – | 66 | 68 |
| Mostar 4 – Zakučac | BA – HR | 220 | ACSR | 360 | 1 | 300 | 49 | 50 | 99 |
| Prijedor 2 – Međurić | BA – HR | 220 | ACSR | 360 | 1 | 300 | 34 | 32 | 66 |
| TE / TPP Tuzla – Đakovo | BA – HR | 220 | ACSR | 360 | 1 | 300 | 65 | 27 | 92 |
| Trebinje – HE / HPP Dubrovnik (Plat) (dvostruki / double) | BA – HR | 220 | ACSR | 240 | 2 | 491 | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| Trebinje – HE / HPP Peručica | BA – ME | 220 | ACSR | 360 | 1 | 301 | 20 | 42 | 62 |
| Sarajevo 20 – Piva | BA – ME | 220 | ACSR | 490 | 2/1 | 366 | 61 | 23 | 84 |
| Višegrad – Požega | BA – RS | 220 | ACSR | 360 | 1 | 301 | 18 | 51 | 69 |
| Žerjavinec – Cirkovce | HR – SI | 220 | ACSR | 360 | 1 | 300 | 19 | 51 | 70 |
| Skopje – Kosovo A (dvostruki/ double) | MK – RS | 220 | ACSR | 360 | 1 | 301 | 18 | 65 | 83 |
| Gyor – Wien Sud | HU – AT | 220 | ACSR | 360 | 1 | 305 | 59 | 63 | 122 |
| Gyor – Neusiedl | HU – AT | 220 | ACSR | 360 | 1 | 305 | 55 | 27 | 82 |
| Podlog – Obersielach | SI – AT | 220 | ACSR | 490 | 1 | 366 | 46 | 20 | 66 |
| Pehlin – Divača | HR – SI | 220 | ACSR | 490 | 1 | 350 | 6 | 47 | 53 |
| Divača – Padricano | SI – IT | 220 | ACSR | 490 | 1 | 366 | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| Mukachevo – Kisvarda | UA – HU | 220 | ACSR | 400 | 1 | 308 | 54 | 10 | 64 |
| Mukachevo – Tiszalok | UA – HU | 220 | ACSR | 400 | 1 | 308 | 97 | 35 | 132 |

Tablica 7 – Popis prijenosnih vodova za koje se pretpostavlja da će biti pušteni u pogon u jugoistočnoj Europi do 2015.
Table 7 – List of transmission lines considered to be in operation in the SEE region until 2015

| Vrsta elementa / Type of element | Napon / Voltage, V | Od / From | Do / To | Vodiči / Conductors | | | Ukupna dužina / Total length, km | Prijenosna moć / Transfer capacity, MVA |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| | | | | Vrsta / Type | Veličina / Size, mm ² | Broj po fazi / Number per phase | | |
| DV / OHL | 400 | Štip (MK) | Chervena Mogila (BU) | ACSR | 490 | 2 | 146 | 1 420 |
| DV / OHL | 400 | Podgorica (ME) | Kashar (AL) | ACSR | 490 | 2 | 144,2 | 1 350 |
| DV / OHL | 400 | N. Santa (GR) | Babaeski (TR) | ACSR | 490 | 3 | 180 | 1 500 |
| DV / OHL | 400 | Niš-Leskovac-Vranje (RS) | Skopje 1 (MK) | ACSR | 490 | 2 | 95 | 1 330 |
| DV / OHL | 400 | Bekescsaba (HU) | Nadab (RO) | ACSR | 500/300 | 2/3 | 54 | 1 211 |
| DV / OHL (dvostruki / double) | 400 | Okroglo (SI) | Udine (IT) | ACSR | 400 | 2 | 113 | 1 163 |
| DV / OHL | 400 | Sajovanka (HU) | Rimavska Sobota (SK) | ACSR | 500 | 1 | 40 | 554,3 |
| DV / OHL | 400 | Imotski (HR) | Rama (BiH) | ACSR | 360 | 1 | 75 | 300 |

* Umjesto čvora Imotski 220 kV može postojati drugi unutarnji čvor u Hrvatskoj koji neće promijeniti rezultate studije / Instead of the node Imotski 220 kV there can be another internal node in Croatia that will not change the study results.



Slika 8 — Planirani kandidati za interkonekcijske vodove i pretpostavljeni interkonekcijski vodovi u 2015.
Figure 8 — Planned interconnection line candidates and presumed interconnection lines in 2015

Osim vodova iz tablice 7, ispitana je još jedna grupa kandidata. Ti kandidati – interkonektivni vodovi do 2015. prikazani su u tablici 8. Iako riječ „kandidat“ može upućivati na to da se razmatra samo jedan dalekovod, to se odnosi i na grupu vodova koji će implicitno biti zajedno stavljeni u pogon. U nekim slučajevima, skupina od dva ili tri elementa (DV ili kabel) predstavljaju jednog kandidata (npr., kandidat br.6, 400 kV DV Bitola – Elbasan i 400 kV HVDC Durres – Foggia).

Osim toga, u međuvremenu su neki od projekata kandidata za izgradnju vodova uključeni u službene planove razvoja ili je njihova izgradnja već započela (npr. Ernestinovo (HR) – Pecs (HU), dok su se u svojstvu kandidata pojavile neke nove opcije (npr. Tivat (MN) – Foggia (IT)).

Besides the lines given in Table 7, another group of transmission line candidates was investigated, one by one. These planned interconnection line candidates in South East Europe until 2015 are shown in Table 8. Although the term candidate may mean that only one transmission line is under consideration, the present study considers candidates to be even a group of elements which are implicitly going to be put in operation together. In some cases, a group of two or three elements (OHL or cable) represent one transmission candidate for analysis (i.e. candidate 6, OHL 400 kV Bitola – Elbasan and HVDC 400 kV Durres – Foggia).

Also, in the meantime, some of the candidate line projects were included in the official development plans or even started with construction (i.e. Ernesti-

novo (HR) – Pecs (HU), while some new lines appeared to be candidates (i.e. Tivat (MN) – Foggia (IT)).

Tablica 8 – Popis projekata - kandidata u prijenosnoj mreži jugoistočne Europe do 2015.
Table 8 – List of transmission line candidates for operation in the SEE region until 2015

| Kandidat br. / Candidate No | Vrsta elementa / Type of element | Napon / Voltage, V | Od / From | Do / To | Vodiči / Conductors | | | Ukupna dužina / Total length km | Prijenosna moć / Transfer capacity MVA |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | Vrsta / Type | Veličina / Size, mm ² | Broj po fazi / Number per phase | | |
| 1 | DV / OHL | 400 | Kashar (AL) | Kosovo B (UNMIK) | ACSR | 490 | 2 | 240 | 1 330 |
| 2 | DV / OHL | 400 | N. Santa (GR) | Maritsa Istok 1 (BU) | ACSR | 490 | 3 | 180 | 1 715 |
| 3 | DV / OHL (dvostruki / double) | 400 | Ernestinovo (HR) | Pecs (HU) | ACSR | 490/500 | 2 | 87 | 2x1 330 |
| 4 | DV / OHL | 400 | Žerjavinec (HR) | Heviz (HU) | ACSR | 490 | 2 | 181 | 1 386 |
| | DV / OHL | 400 | Heviz (HU) | Cirkovce (SI) | ACSR | 490 | 2 | 162 | 1 386 |
| | DV / OHL | 400 | Cirkovce (SI) | Žerjavinec (HR) | ACSR | 490 | 2 | 140 | 1 386 |
| 5 | DV / OHL | 400 | Novi Sad (RS) | Timisoara (RO) | ACSR | 490 | 2 | 128 | 1 330 |
| | DV / OHL | 400 | Bitola 2 (MK) | Elbasan (AL) | ACSR | 490 | 2 | 125 | 1 330 |
| 6 | HV DC | 400 | Durres (AL) | Foggia (IT) | DC cable | 1 250 | – | 250 | 500 |
| 7 | HV DC | 400 | Konjsko (HR) | Candia (IT) | DC cable | 1 250 | – | 200 | 500 |
| 8 | DV / OHL | 400 | Ernestinovo (HR) | Pecs (HU) | ACSR | 490/500 | 2 | 87 | 1 330 |
| | DV / OHL | 400 | Pecs (HU) | Sombor (RS) | ACSR | 500/490 | 2 | 115 | 1 330 |
| | DV / OHL | 400 | Ernestinovo (HR) | Sombor (RS) | ACSR | 490 | 2 | 115 | 1 330 |

U nastavku se navode komentari o pojedinim projektima - kandidatima za izgradnju:

– **Interkonektivni vod 400 kV Kashar (AL) – Kosovo B (KS):**

Ovaj interkonektivni vod trebao bi povećati stabilnost sustava, sigurnost i prijenosnu moć između sjevernog i južnog dijela Albanije te između Albanije i Kosova. Najznačajniji utjecaj bi trebao imati na naponske prilike na jugu Albanije. Drugi cilj ove interkonekcije je evakuacija velike snage elektrana koje se planiraju izgraditi na Kosovu do 2020.

– **Interkonektivni vod 400 kV Nea Santa (GR) – Maritsa East 1 (BG):**

Analizirano je više verzija novog povezivanja Bugarske i Grčke, a ovaj kandidat predstavlja posljednju razmatranu varijantu. Očekuje se da će ovaj vod ne samo povećati prijenosnu moć između Bugarske i Grčke, već da će povećati sigurnost i stabilnost elektroenergetskog sustava u smislu budućeg povezivanja Turske s UCTE-om,

Comments for transmission line candidates:

– **Interconnection line 400 kV Kashar (AL) – Kosovo B (KS):**

This tie line should increase system stability, security and transmission capacity between the north and the south region of Albania and between Albania and Kosovo. The most significant impact should be on the voltage profile in the Albanian consumption area in the south. Another future purpose of this interconnection is to evacuate a large amount of power from power plants which are planned to be constructed in Kosovo until 2020,

– **Interconnection line 400 kV Nea Santa (GR) – Maritsa East 1 (BG):**

There were many versions of the new connection between Bulgaria and Greece and this is the latest planned interconnection line. It is expected, for this line, not just to increase the transfer capacity from Bulgaria to Greece, but also to increase power system security and stability with respect to the future connection of Turkey to UCTE,

- **Interkonektivni vod 400 kV Ernestinovo (HR) – Pecs (HU) (dvostruki vod):**

Očekuje se da će novi dvostruki vod između Hrvatske i Mađarske povećati statičku sigurnost sustava. Također se očekuje povećanje uvoznih mogućnosti Hrvatske i okolnih država iz smjera CENTREL-a i Ukrajine. Ugovor za izgradnju ovog voda već su potpisale obje strane, odnosno HEP OPS i MAVIR (hrvatski i mađarski operator prijenosnog sustava), a izgradnja voda je već započela,
- **Interkonektivni vod 400 kV Zerjavinec (HR) – Cirkovce (SI) – Heviz (HU) (trokut):**

Ova petlja ili trokut dalekovoda jedna je od opcija za završnu fazu povezivanja Slovenije, Hrvatske i Mađarske izgradnjom dvostrukog DV i njegovog uvođenja u postojeći dvostruki 400 kV DV Zerjavinec (HR) – Heviz (HU). Interkonektivni trokut bi se nalazio blizu Pince u Mađarskoj. Svrha ove petlje je međusobno povezivanje triju susjednih država. Za ovaj projekt još se očekuje konačna odluka svih triju strana,
- **Interkonektivni vod 400 kV Novi Sad (RS) – Timisoara (RO):**

Ovaj vod trebao bi povećati stabilnost sustava, sigurnost i prijenosnu moć između sjevernih i zapadnih regija Srbije i Rumunjske. Još uvijek je potrebno izraditi studiju izvodljivosti koju pripremaju EMS (operator prijenosnog sustava Srbije) i TRANSELECTRICA (operator prijenosnog sustava Rumunjske),
- **Interkonektivni vod 400 kV Bitola (MK) – Elbasan (AL) i HVDC kabel Durres (AL) – Foggia (IT):**

Ova dva projekta trebala bi biti potpora tzv. Koridoru 8 (EBRD projekt – povezivanje plinskog, naftnog i elektroenergetskog sustava između bugarske obale i Crnog mora te albanske obale i Jonskog mora). Obalni dio Koridora 8 bio bi finaliziran uključivanjem 400 kV DV Chervena Mogila (BG) – Stip (MK) i 400 kV DV Bitola (MK) – Elbasan (AL). Konačni rezultat bio bi otvaranje mogućnosti izvoza električne energije prema Italiji podzemskim HVDC kabelom do čvorišta Foggia. U tijeku je razrada nekoliko studija izvodljivosti i detaljnijih tehničkih studija, ali još uvijek je upitna prijenosna moć ovog kabela jer je za njegovu realizaciju potrebno pojačati prijenosnu mrežu Albanije. U ovoj je studiji prijenosna moć tog kabela postavljena na 500 MW,
- **Interkonektivni HVDC kabel Konjsko (HR) – Candia (IT):**
- **Interconnection line 400 kV Ernestinovo (HR) – Pecs (HU) (double line):**

Double tie line between Croatia and Hungary is expected to increase the steady state security in the SEE region. The importing capability of Croatia and surrounding countries from CENTREL and Ukraine is expected to be increased as well. The contract for its construction has already been signed by both sides, HEP OPS (Croatian TSO) and MAVIR (Hungarian TSO), and line construction has already started,
- **Interconnection line 400 kV Zerjavinec (HR) – Cirkovce (SI) – Heviz (HU) (triangle):**

This loop or triangle of transmission lines is one of the options for final stage in connecting of Slovenia to Croatia and Hungary by building a double OHL and leading it into the existing double OHL 400 kV Zerjavinec (HR) – Heviz (HU). Triangle connection would be formed near Pince in Hungary. The purpose of this loop of OHLs is to interconnect the three neighboring countries. The final decision about that is still expected,
- **Interconnection line 400 kV Novi Sad (RS) – Timisoara (RO):**

This tie line should increase system stability, security and transmission capacity between the north and the west regions of Serbia and Romania. Feasibility studies are yet to be performed by the EMS (TSO of Serbia) and TRANSELECTRICA (TSO of Romania),
- **Interconnection line 400 kV Bitola (MK) – Elbasan (AL) (OHL) and HVDC Durres (AL) – Foggia (IT):**

These two elements are supposed to be the backbone of Corridor 8 (EBRD – gas, oil and energy connection of Bulgarian coast at Black Sea and Albanian coast at Ionian Sea). The coastal part of Corridor 8 would be finalized by inclusion of OHLs 400 kV Chervena Mogila (BG) – Stip (MK) and 400 kV Bitola (MK) – Elbasan (AL). The final outcome would be the possibility to export power to Italy through submarine HVDC cable to Foggia. Several feasibility and technical studies are ongoing, but transmission capacity of this cable is still under a question mark due to many necessary reinforcements in the transmission system of Albania in case of its realization. In the present study, its transfer capacity is reduced to 500 MW,
- **Interconnection HVDC Konjsko (HR) – Candia (IT):**

Neprestan nedostatak snage u Italiji potiče na istraživanja novih načina uvoza energije putem novih interkonektivnih vodova. Jedna od tih mogućnosti je podmorski HVDC kabel iz Hrvatske prema Italiji preko Jadranskog mora. Tim vodom bi se smanjio prijenosni put električne energije od jugoistočne Europe do Italije, što je posebno važno zbog visokog opterećenja postojećih vodova u sjevernoj Italiji i susjednim državama. U ovoj je studiji prijenosna moć ovog kandidata određena na 500 MW,

— **Interkonektivni vod 400 kV Ernestinovo (HR) – Sombor (RS) – Pecs (HU) (triangle):**

Ova petlja (trokut) dalekovoda predstavljao je alternativu dvostrukom DV 400 kV Ernestinovo – Pecs. Ideja za realizaciju ovog projekta je da se dvostruki DV iz Sombora (Srbija) uvede u DV 2x400 kV Ernestinovo – Pecs. Na taj način bi se znatno povećala prijenosna moć iz Mađarske (CENTREL) prema Hrvatskoj i Srbiji. Međutim, ova konfiguracija je samo jedna od opcija jednog operatora sustava (EMS), ali nije prihvaćena od strane preostala dva operatora.

7. REZULTATI STUDIJE

Nakon provođenja analiza tokova snaga i analiza sigurnosti uslijedilo je procesiranje proračunskih rezultata kako bi se odredili kandidati za izgradnju dalekovoda koji imaju najpozitivniji utjecaj na regionalnu prijenosnu mrežu. Prema prikazanoj metodologiji primijenjen je statistički pristup koji podrazumijeva definiranje utjecaja u smislu:

- broja dodanih ili uklonjenih preopterećenja u osnovnom scenariju (opterećeni preko 100 %),
- broj dodanih ili uklonjenih kritičnih elemenata pri analizi sigurnosti ($n - 1$),
- broj dodanih ili uklonjenih odstupanja napona pri analizi sigurnosti ($n - 1$), i
- broj dodanih ili uklonjenih elemenata s promjenom opterećenja od 2 % MVA ili više.

Naime, potrebno je istaknuti da u ni u jednom analiziranom slučaju (sa i bez uvođenja kandidata) ni jedan element prijenosne mreže nije bio opterećen više od 100 %, tako da se uključanjem novih kandidata ne javljaju dodana ili uklonjena preopterećenja, odnosno zagušenja u mreži. Iz tog razloga primijenjen je blaži pristup kojim se bilježi popis dodanih ili uklonjenih elemenata s opterećenjem većim od 60 % dopuštenog termičkog opterećenja.

A constant deficit of power in Italy leads to the exploration of new possible ways to import energy through new tie lines. One such possible line is a submarine HVDC cable from Croatia to Italy over the Adriatic Sea. It is expected that it would reduce the transfer path of energy from the SEE to Italy, due to high loading of existing tie lines in the northern region of Italy and the neighboring countries. Transfer capacity is to be determined. In the present study, its transfer capacity is set at 500 MW,

— **Interconnection line 400 kV Ernestinovo (HR) – Sombor (RS) – Pecs (HU) (triangle):**

This loop (triangle) of OHLs was an alternative to the double OHL 400 kV Ernestinovo – Pecs. The double OHL would be conducted from Sombor (Serbia) into one of two lines Ernestinovo – Pecs. In this way, transfer capacities from Hungary (CENTREL) to Croatia and Serbia would be significantly increased. This configuration has only been considered as an option by one corresponding TSO (Serbian EMS), but has not accepted by the other TSOs.

7 STUDY RESULTS

The process of load flow and contingency analyses is followed by the processing of the calculated results in order to determine which transmission line candidate has the most positive influence on the regional transmission grid of the GIS countries. According to the given methodology, the statistical approach was applied to examine all results from load flow and contingency analyses. Statistical approach is based on counting influences in terms of:

- number of added or removed overloads in base case (loaded over 100 %),
- number of added or removed contingency critical elements,
- number of added or removed contingency voltage violations, and
- number of relieved or loaded elements by more than 2 % of MVA rate (additional set of data).

It must be pointed out that in none of the cases (with and without candidates) are there loadings of transmission elements higher than 100 %, so there are no added or removed bottlenecks to be numbered. This is the reason why a more relaxed approach was applied by observing the list of critically loaded elements which are actually loaded more than 60 %.

A number of influences appeared in each load flow case (12 cases in total), these being assembled in Table 9. In order to prioritize transmission line can-

U tom slučaju u svim analiziranim scenarijima (ukupno 12) pojavljuje se niz utjecaja navedenih u tablici 9.

didates, it is necessary to simplify the sorting out of 8 sets of data.

Tablica 9 – Ukupni broj pozitivnih i negativnih utjecaja kandidata za izgradnju dalekovoda
Table 9 – Total numbers of positive and negative influences of transmission candidates

| Broj / No. | Kandidati / Candidates | Tokovi snaga / Load Flow (n) | | | | $(n - 1)$ analiza sigurnosti / Contingency analysis | | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|--|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| | | Ukupno (unutra/van) / Total (in/out) | | Ukupno / Total (delta > 2%) | | Ukupno preopterećenje / Total overload ($n - 1$) | | Ukupno naponi / Total voltages ($n - 1$) | |
| | | Uklonjeni / Removed | Dodani / Added | Rasterećeni / Relieved | Opterećeni / Loaded | Uklonjeni / Removed | Dodani / Added | Uklonjeni / Removed | Dodani / Added |
| 1 | Kashar – Kosovo B | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 28 | 0 |
| 2 | Maritsa Istok – Nea Santa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 3 | Ernestinovo – Pecs | 3 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 | Žerjavinec – Cirkovce – Heviz | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Novi Sad – Temisoara | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 6 | Bitola – Elbasan & Durrës – Foggia | 7 | 15 | 27 | 29 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 29 |
| 7 | Konjsko – Candia | 7 | 22 | 11 | 36 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 22 |
| 8 | Ernestinovo – Sombor – Pecs | 3 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 8 | 228 | 1 | 1 |

Najjednostavniji način za kvantifikaciju utjecaja kandidata u nekom scenariju je da se broj dodanih kritičnih stanja oduzme od broja uklonjenih kritičnih stanja. Taj razlika bi se mogla smatrati koeficijentom koristi (eng. *benefit coefficient*). Ako je koeficijent viši, to znači da taj kandidat svojim radom doprinosi elektroenergetskom sustavu (s više uklonjenih preopterećenja ili slučajeva nezadovoljavajućih naponskih prilika). U slučaju kada je navedeni koeficijent manji od nule, to znači da taj kandidat donosi više negativnih, nego pozitivnih učinaka u elektroenergetskom sustavu.

Prioritizacija kandidata za izgradnju dalekovoda provedena je određivanjem koeficijentata koristi za svakog kandidata. Prema ranije navedenoj metodologiji i kriterijima, uklanjanje zagušenja iz osnovnog slučaja (raspoloživo n elemenata sustava) ima najveći utjecaj na prioritizaciju. Drugi kriterij za prioritizaciju kandidata odnosi se otklanjanje preopterećenja i nezadovoljavajućih naponskih prilika pri raspoloživosti $n - 1$ elementa sustava.

Na posljednjem mjestu, kao najmanje važan kriterij, nalazi se promjena tokova snaga veća od 2%. Ovaj kriterij nije dio standardne metodologije, već je za ovu priliku pridodan navedenoj standardnoj metodologiji kako bi se dobio točniji uvid. Rezultati primijenjenih kriterija navedeni su u tablici 10. Budući da nema dodanih niti uklonjenih preopterećenih elemenata jasno je da se u prvom stupcu nalaze same nule radi primjene standardne metodologije za prioritizaciju. S obzirom na to da su prema prvom kriteriju svi kandidati jednako važni, svrstavanje je izvršeno primjenom preostala tri kriterija navedenim u drugom, trećem i četvrtom stupcu.

The easiest way to quantify the effectiveness of presence of transmission line candidate in some base case is to subtract the number of obstructions from the number of contributions and the result could be proclaimed to be a benefit coefficient. If this coefficient is higher, it means that some particular transmission line (with this coefficient) is bringing benefit to the power system with its operation (with more removed overloading or voltage violations). In case when the coefficient is less than zero, this particular candidate brings more unwanted effects to a certain power system.

Prioritization of transmission line candidates is conducted by sorting out the benefit coefficients corresponding to each transmission line. According to the methodology of transmission investment criteria, removal of bottlenecks from the base case has the most important influence on prioritization. Then, contingency events have come as the second criterion for sorting out (overloading and voltage violations). In the last place, as the least important criterion, there is the change of current flow at a rate of more than 2% MVA. This criterion is added to the standard methodology in order to make the sorting out more correct. If these criteria are applied in this order to the calculated benefit coefficients, the priority list of candidates is obtained and given in Table 10. It is obvious that there are all zeros in the first column because of application of the strict prioritization methodology. Since by the first criterion all candidates were of the same importance, the sorting out was completed through the next three criteria.

Tablica 10 – Popis kandidata za izgradnju dalekovoda nakon rangiranja prema originalnoj metodologiji Transmission Network Investment Criteria
Table 10 – List of transmission candidates after ranking according to the original Transmission Network Investment Criteria methodology

| | Kandidati / Candidates | U/van / In/out | Preopterećenje / over (n – 1) | Napon / Voltage (n – 1) | Delta / Delta > 2 % |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Ernestinovo – Pecs | 0 | 7 | 1 | 16 |
| 2 | Ernestinovo – Sombor – Pecs | 0 | 6 | 0 | 15 |
| 3 | Kashar – Kosovo B | 0 | 5 | 28 | 3 |
| 4 | Žerjavinec – Cirkovce – Heviz | 0 | 3 | 0 | 10 |
| 5 | Maritsa Istok – Nea Santa | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 6 | Novi Sad – Timisoara | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 7 | Konjsko – Candia | 0 | -2 | -19 | -25 |
| 8 | Bitola –Elbasan&Durrës – Foggia | 0 | -4 | -28 | -2 |

Radi provjere rezultata prioritizacije korišten je blaži pristup tako što se pobrojila količina dodanih ili uklonjenih elemenata opterećenih više od 60%. Primjenom ovog kriterija umjesto ranije navedenog prvog, i to prije kriterija analize sigurnosti, prioritizacijom se dobiva popis kandidata prikazan u tablici 11. Iz tablice 11 vidljivo je da se popis kandidata razlikuje samo u dva posljednja mjesta koja su međusobno zamijenila mjesta (HVDC kabeli), ali s obzirom da oba kandidata imaju negativne koeficijente koristi, ta razlika ne utječe na poziciju kandidata.

For the purpose of checking the result of prioritization, a more relaxed approach was used by counting the number of addition or removal of elements which are loaded by more than 60%. With the usage of this criterion as the first one in front of the contingency analysis criteria, the prioritization produces the candidate list given in Table 11. Table 11 reveals that the list of candidates differs only in the last two places which are replaced (HVDC cables), but since both of these candidates have negative benefit coefficients, this difference does not affect the position of candidates in the first three places.

Tablica 11 – Popis kandidata za izgradnju dalekovoda nakon rangiranja prema izmijenjenoj (blažoj) metodologiji Transmission Network Investment Criteria
Table 11 – List of transmission candidates after ranking according to the modified (relaxed) Transmission Network Investment Criteria methodology

| | Kandidati / Candidates | U/van / In/out | preopterećenje / Over (n – 1) | Napon / Voltage (n – 1) | Delta / Delta > 2 % |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Ernestinovo – Pecs | 2 | 7 | 1 | 16 |
| 2 | Ernestinovo – Sombor-Pecs | 2 | 6 | 0 | 15 |
| 3 | Kashar – Kosovo B | 1 | 5 | 28 | 3 |
| 4 | Žerjavinec – Cirkovce – Heviz | 1 | 3 | 0 | 10 |
| 5 | Maritsa Istok – Nea Santa | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 6 | Novi Sad – Timisoara | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 7 | Bitola –Elbasan & Durrës – Foggia | -8 | -4 | -28 | -2 |
| 8 | Konjsko – Candia | -15 | -2 | -19 | -25 |

Određeni kandidati pružaju iznimnu korist u pogledu naponskih prilika, na primjer DV 400 kV Kashar – Kosovo B, dok neki drugi kandidati imaju iznimno loš utjecaj na napon koji je iskazan u obliku velikog negativnog koeficijenta. Već je iz koeficijenta koristeći moguće zaključiti ima li neki element negativan ili pozitivan učinak na regionalnu prijenosnu mrežu, međutim, kako bi se zaista odredilo na koji način kandidat utječe na elektroenergetski sustav, potrebno je pažljivo analizirati svaki scenarij tokova snaga i rezultate analiza sigurnosti.

Nakon završetka svih analiza tokova snaga i analiza sigurnosti te primjene zadane metodologije za prioritizaciju, dobiva se popis prioriteta za nove dalekovode u regiji i to prema sljedećem redoslijedu (slika 9):

1. DV 400 kV Ernestinovo (HR) – Pecs (HU) (dvostruki vod),

Some transmission candidates are extremely beneficial for contingency voltages, for instance, the OHL 400 kV Kashar – Kosovo B. Some other candidates have extremely bad influence which is represented by the high negative coefficient. Just by looking at the benefit coefficients, it could be concluded if an element has good or bad influence on power transfer at the regional level, but in order to really identify how a transmission line candidate affects electrical quantities in the power system, each load flow and contingency result must be analyzed thoroughly.

After performing all load flow and contingency analyses, and after using the given prioritization methodology, the list of priorities for new transmission lines in the GIS region emerges in this order (Figure 9):

1. OHL 400 kV Ernestinovo (HR) – Pecs (HU) (double line),

2. DV 400 kV Ernestinovo (HR) – Sombor (RS) – Pecs (HU) (trokut),
 3. DV 400 kV Kashar (AL) – Kosovo B (KS),
 4. DV 400 kV Zerjavinec (HR) – Cirkovce (SI) – Heviz (HU) (trokut),
 5. DV 400 kV Marica Istok I (BG) – Nea Santa (GR),
 6. DV 400 kV Novi Sad (RS) – Timisoara (RO),
 7. HVDC 400 kV Konjsko (HR) – Candia (IT),
 8. HVDC 400 kV Durres (AL) – Foggia (IT) + DV 400 kV Bitola (MK) – Elbasan (AL).
2. OHL 400 kV Ernestinovo (HR) – Sombor (RS) – Pecs (HU) (triangle),
 3. OHL 400 kV Kashar (AL) – Kosovo B (KS),
 4. OHL 400 kV Zerjavinec (HR) – Cirkovce (SI) – Heviz (HU) (triangle),
 5. OHL 400 kV Marica Istok I (BG) – Nea Santa (GR),
 6. OHL 400 kV Novi Sad (RS) – Timisoara (RO),
 7. HVDC 400 kV Konjsko (HR) – Candia (IT),
 8. HVDC V Durres (AL) – Foggia (IT) + OHL 400 kV Bitola (MK) – Elbasan (AL).



Slika 9 — Rangirani kandidati za izgradnju u regiji GIS-a
Figure 9 — Ranked transmission line candidates in the GIS region

Dvostruki DV Ernestinovo – Pecs ostvaruje najbolji učinak u prijenosnoj mreži jugoistočne Europe, dok HVDC 400 kV Durres – Foggia + DV 400 kV Bitola – Elbasan imaju najniže korisne učinke. Iz slika 10 i 11 vidljivo je da postoji vrlo mala, ali primjetna razlika u koristi dvostrukog DV 400 kV Ernestinovo – Pecs i DV 400 kV trokuta Ernestinovo – Sombor – Pecs. Osim toga, jasno je i da se ova dva projekta međusobno isključuju.

Double OHL Ernestinovo – Pecs yields the best effects in the SEE transmission grid, while HVDC 400 kV Durres – Foggia + OHL 400 kV Bitola – Elbasan has the lowest beneficial effects. From the Tables 10 and 11 it is obvious that there is very small, but distinctive difference in benefits of double OHL 400 kV Ernestinovo – Sombor – Pecs and OHL 400 kV triangle Ernestinovo – Sombor – Pecs. Also, it is clear that these two projects are not complement, but competent.

8 ZAKLJUČCI

Sveukupni zaključci ove analize mogu se iskazati na sljedeći način:

- Prema kriterijima definiranim u studiji *Transmission Network Investment Criteria* nijedan od proučavanih kandidata ne donosi značajna poboljšanja u mogućnostima razmjene unutar regije. Drugim riječima, prijenosna mreža jugoistočne Europe u 2015. godini moći će podržati planiranu razinu izgradnje novih elektrana čak i bez izgradnje ijednog kandidata - interkonektivnog voda,
- Mogućnosti razmjene u regiji ograničene su

8 CONCLUSIONS

Overall conclusions of the analysis can be stated as follows:

- According to Transmission Network Investment Criteria, none of the observed interconnection candidate lines bring significant improvement to the exchange possibilities in the region. In other words, the SEE transmission grid in 2015 can support planned injection of power from new power plants even without any interconnection transmission line candidate,
- Exchange possibilities in the region are limited by the bottlenecks in internal networks, mainly in Albania, Romania and Bulgaria. Some of

- zagušenjima unutar pojedinih sustava, većinom u Albaniji, Rumunjskoj i Bugarskoj. Neka od tih zagušenja moguće je ukloniti primjenom pogonskih i dispečerskih mjera,
- Kao krajnji rezultat, usporedba utjecaja kandidata rezultirala je ljestvicom prioriteta - najviši prioritet ima 2x400 kV DV Ernestinovo (HR) - Pecs (HU), koji je već u izgradnji. Slijedeći vod na listi prioriteta je 400 kV DV Kashar (AL) – Kosovo B (KS).

Pri provođenju analize najprije je određeno osam kandidata za izgradnju i zatim je sortiran njihov utjecaj na tokove snage u državama GIS-a za scenarij s maksimalnim zimskim, maksimalnim ljetnim i minimalnim ljetnim opterećenjem 2015. godine. Analizom tokova snaga i sigurnosti uspoređeni su utjecaji svih kandidata na strujne i naponske prilike u regiji. Prema metodologiji definiranoj u [3] ti utjecaji statistički su analizirani na temelju čega je definirana lista prioriteta za poboljšanje postojeće regionalne prijenosne mreže.

Krajnji rezultat prioritizacije je slijedeća lista regionalnih prioriteta:

1. DV 400 kV Ernestinovo (HR) – Pecs (HU) (dvostruki vod),
2. DV 400 kV Ernestinovo (HR) – Sombor (RS) – Pecs (HU) (trokut),
3. DV 400 kV Kashar (AL) – Kosovo B (KS),
4. DV 400 kV Zerjavinec (HR) – Cirkovce (SI) – Heviz (HU) (trokut),
5. DV 400 kV Marica Istok I (BG) – Nea Santa (GR),
6. DV 400 kV Novi Sad (RS) – Timisoara (RO),
7. HVDC 400 kV Konjsko (HR) – Candia (IT),
8. HVDC 400 kV Durres (AL) – Foggia (IT) + DV 400 kV Bitola (MK) – Elbasan (AL).

Konačno, prije iznošenja komentara za svaki od navedenih kandidata za izgradnju i njihovih pozicija na ljestvici prioriteta, potrebno je spomenuti nekoliko važnih činjenica. Vezano uz bilancu, kontrolna područja UCTE-a i IPS/UPS imaju višak snage, dok su elektroenergetski sustavi Italije, Grčke i Turske jako deficitarni. Uvozi Grčke i Turske definirani su na razini od 2 000 MW (1 200 MW je uvoz Turske, 400 MW uvoz Grčke, a 400 MW je prijenos snage preko HVDC kabela Arachtos (GR) – Galatina (IT) u Italiju). Ovaj veliki uvoz snage usmjerio je tokove snaga iz država obuhvaćenih GIS-om prema krajnjem jugu jugoistočne Europe u svim slučajevima (čak i u scenarijima kada države GIS-a izvoze u zapadni dio UCTE-a). Također, pojavljuju se i veliki tokovi snaga iz IPS/UPS-a (Ukrajina) i CENTREL-a (Slovačka) u svim analiziranim pogonskim režimima zbog velikog uvoza Mađarske (–1 200 MW) i Italije (–9 250 MW).

these bottlenecks can be removed by applying operational and dispatching control remedial measures,

- As the final outcome, comparison of impacts of candidate interconnection lines resulted with a priority list - the highest priority was allocated to the OHL 2x400 kV Ernestinovo (HR),
- Pecs (HU) that is already under construction. Besides that, the most promising line is the OHL 400 kV Kashar (AL) – Kosovo B (KS).

Having this in mind, eight transmission line candidates were identified first and then their impacts to load flows in the GIS countries were sorted for the scenario with the maximum load in the winter 2015. Load flow and contingency analyses produced results which were used to compare the impact of each candidate through a number of benefits or violations in the regional power system. According to the methodology defined in the Transmission Network Investment Criteria these benefits were analyzed statistically and sorted in order to select the transmission line with the highest priority for upgrading the existing regional transmission grid.

Final outcome of the prioritization was the following list of ranked transmission lines:

- 1.
2. OHL 400 kV Ernestinovo (HR) – Pecs (HU) (double line),
3. OHL 400 kV Ernestinovo (HR) – Sombor (RS) – Pecs (HU) (triangle),
4. OHL 400 kV Kashar (AL) – Kosovo B (KS),
5. OHL 400 kV Zerjavinec (HR) – Cirkovce (SI) – Heviz (HU) (triangle),
6. OHL 400 kV Marica Istok I (BG) – Nea Santa (GR),
7. OHL 400 kV Novi Sad (RS) – Timisoara (RO),
8. HVDC 400 kV Konjsko (HR) – Candia (IT),
9. HVDC 400 kV Durres (AL) – Foggia (IT) + OHL 400 kV Bitola (MK) – Elbasan (AL).

In order to provide comments for each of these transmission line candidates and their positions in the list of priorities, some important facts must be mentioned. In relation to load flow power balance for the GIS countries in 2015, control areas of UCTE and IPS/UPS have an excess of power while power systems of Italy, Greece and Turkey were defined as importing regions with high amounts of imported power. Imports of Greece and Turkey were fixed to 2 000 MW (1 200 MW) is import of Turkey, 400 MW is import of Greece and 400 MW is transit of power over HVDC Arachtos (GR) – Galatina (IT) to Italy). This high power import routed all power flow from GIS countries toward south of SEE in all the cases (even when GIS countries exported power to western UCTE). A high amount of power flows from the IPS/UPS (Ukraine) and CENTREL (Slovakia) in all operating regimes due to the high import of Hungary (–1 200 MW) and Italy (–9 250 MW).

Općenito gledano, iako postoje tri definirana smjera razmjena (od IPS/UPS-a prema državama GIS-a, od država GIS-a prema zapadnom dijelu UCTE-a i od država GIS-a prema Italiji), tokovi snaga ne prate u cjelosti glavne smjerove razmjena zbog raznolikosti pojedinačnih uvoza i izvoza država GIS-a, kao i zbog zemalja uvoznica na sjeveru i jugu regije.

DV 2x400 kV Ernestinovo (HR) – Pecs (HU) rangiran je kao prvi na ljestvici prioriteta u regiji. Od svih kandidata ovaj vod daje najveći doprinos regionalnim tokovima snaga u režimima suhe hidrologije, kada regija GIS-a uvozi električnu energiju iz IPS/UPS-a, te u režimima kada je regija GIS-a uravnotežena. Veliki iznosi snage u svim scenarijima teku od Mađarske prema Turskoj i Grčkoj, preko Rumunjske, Srbije i Bugarske – dio tog toka je preusmjeren prema zapadnom dijelu regije GIS-a. U slučaju izgradnje dvostrukog DV Ernestinovo – Pecs, tok snage je preusmjeren – umjesto iz Mađarske preko Rumunjske i Srbije, snaga izravno teče iz Mađarske u Hrvatsku.

DV 400 kV Ernestinovo (HR) – Sombor (RS) – Pecs (HU) (trokut) je alternativa ili drugi na ljestvici prioriteta. Zapravo, ovaj kandidat za izgradnju dalekovoda je izmijenjena verzija kandidata koji se nalazi na prvom mjestu, jer se jedan vod uvodi/izvodi u TS 400 kV Sombor u Srbiji. Učinci pogona ovog trokuta su nešto lošiji od učinaka navedenog dvostrukog voda Ernestinovo (HR) – Pecs (HU).

DV 400 kV Kashar (AL) – Kosovo B (KS) je treći na ljestvici prioriteta (ustvari drugi, s obzirom na to da su prva dva projekta s liste prioriteta kompetitivni). Razlog zbog kojeg je ovaj DV kandidat na trećem mjestu je njegov iznimno koristan učinak na albanski sustav u svim režimima pogona i razmjena. Konceptualno gledano, mreža 400 kV u Albaniji sastoji se od jedne poveznice između Crne Gore i Grčke bez ijedne proizvodne jedinice povezane na ovu naponsku razinu. U slučaju bilo kojeg većeg prijenosa snage, ovaj bi kandidat omogućio potrebnu podršku u pogledu održanja statičke sigurnosti u ovom dijelu sustava. Smatra se da se ovaj kandidat ne bi trebao tretirati kao odvojeni kandidat, nego zajedno s jednim HVDC kablom iz Albanije prema Italiji. Još jedan razlog u korist ovog zaključka je vezan uz priključak novih proizvodnih jedinica na Kosovu (Kosovo B i C) do 2015. godine.

DV 400 kV Zerjavinec (HR) – Cirkovce (SI) – Heviz (HU) (trokut) je četvrti kandidat na ljestvici prioriteta i nalazi se na krajnjem sjeverozapadu razmatrane regije. Ovaj kandidat je ustvari nadgradnja postojećeg 400 kV dvostrukog interkonektivnog voda Zerjavinec (HR) – Heviz (H) (jedan od vodova se uvodi/izvodi u TS 400 kV Cirkovce u Sloveniji). Koristi od ovog trokuta nisu u potpuno-

Generally, although there are three defined directions of power flow (from IPS/UPS to GIS countries, from GIS countries to western UCTE and from GIS countries to Italy), power flow does not follow the defined direction of exchange in any of these cases because of the mixture of exporting and importing GIS countries, as well as because of importing countries to the north and south of the GIS ones.

OHL 2x400 kV Ernestinovo (HR) – Pecs (HU) is ranked as the first one on the list of priorities. Among all the candidates, this line brings the highest contribution to the regional power flows in regimes of low water inflow when the GIS region imports power from the IPS/UPS and in regimes when the GIS region is balanced. Large amounts of power always flow from Hungary toward Turkey and Greece, over Romania, Serbia and Bulgaria – part of this flow is diverted to the western part of the GIS region. In case of presence of a double OHL Ernestinovo – Pecs, the path of power is shortened – instead of flowing from Hungary over Romania and Serbia, power directly flows from Hungary to Croatia.

OHL 400 kV Ernestinovo (HR) – Sombor (RS) – Pecs (HU) (triangle) is the alternative or the second one on the list of priorities. In fact, this transmission line candidate is a modification of the first ranked candidate since one of the transmission lines is fed into the S/S 400 kV Sombor in Serbia. The effects of operation of this triangle are slightly worse than the effects of the above mentioned double circuit line Ernestinovo (HR) – Pecs (HU).

OHL 400 kV Kashar (AL) – Kosovo B (KS) is the third one (in fact the second, since the first two priority projects are competent) on the list of priorities. The reason for having this OHL candidate in the third place is found in its extremely beneficial effect on neighboring Albania in all the regimes of operation or exchange. Conceptually, 400 kV the grid of Albania consists of a single backbone connection from Montenegro to Greece without any generation connected to this voltage level. In case of any heavy power transfer, this candidate provides the needed voltage support maintaining the steady state security in this part of the GIS region. It is considered that this candidate should not be treated as a separate transmission line candidate, but with an HVDC candidate which might lead from Albania. Another supporting reason for this conclusion is related to the connection of new power generation in UNMIK (Kosovo B and C) until 2015.

OHL 400 kV Zerjavinec (HR) – Cirkovce (SI) – Heviz (HU) (triangle) is the fourth candidate in the list of priorities. Situated in the far north-west of the GIS region, this transmission line candidate is actually an upgrade of the existing double interconnection line 400 kV Zerjavinec (HR) – Heviz (H) (one of lines is fed into S/S 400 kV Cirkovce in Slovenia). The benefits of this OHL loop are not fully expressed in the

sti izražene u razmatranim scenarijima u okviru ove studije prvenstveno zbog svog položaja, odnosno smjera razmjena. Ovaj trokut, u kombinaciji s DV 2x400 kV Okroglo (SI) – Udine (IT), mogao bi još više pridonijeti prijenosu snage od IPS/UPS-a direktno prema UCTE-u, odnosno Italiji.

DV 400 kV Marica Istok I (BG) – Nea Santa (GR) je peti kandidat na ljestvici prioriteta. Za razliku od prethodnog kandidata, ovaj dalekovod se nalaz na krajnjem jugoistoku regije. U usporedbi s ostalim kandidatima, ovaj vod ne donosi velike promjene u situacijama vezanim uz središnji dio regije zbog njegovog položaja i već definiranog smjera tokova snage iz Bugarske prema Turskoj. S obzirom na to da postojeća dva voda (prema čvorištima Babaeski i Hamitabat u Turskoj) nisu visoko opterećena, pogon ovog kandidata od čvorišta Marica Istok I do čvorišta Nea Santa samo bi redistribuirao tokove snaga preusmjeravajući jedan dio snage preko Grčke. Veći doprinos ovog kandidata mogao bi se ogledati u scenarijima s puno većim uvozom Turske i Grčke ili u scenarijima izvoza iz Turske u UCTE.

DV 400 kV Novi Sad (RS) – Timisoara (RO) je šesti kandidat na ljestvici prioriteta. Doprinos ovog kandidata je neutralan u odnosu na ostale kandidate s obzirom na to da ovaj kandidat ne dodaje, niti uklanja problematična stanja sustava. To je posljedica prethodno definiranih tokova snaga od sjevera do juga regije preko Srbije i Rumunjske istodobno, stoga u slučaju izgradnje ovog dalekovoda ne dolazi do znatnih promjena u tokovima snaga.

HVDC 400 kV Konjsko (HR) – Candia (IT) je sedmi kandidat na ljestvici prioriteta. Glavna svrha ovog kandidata je prijenos 500 MW snage prema Italiji (kasnije su bile izvršene analize prijenosne moći od 1 000 MW, ali se pokazalo da to ne utječe značajnije na rezultate). Iako navedena razina snage nije kritična (prirodna snaga 400 kV dalekovoda), pogon ovog podmorskog kabela donosi više problema prijenosnoj mreži zbog nedovoljno jakog priključnog čvorišta u Konjskom. Osnovni zaključak za ovaj projekt je da je priključkom u čvorište Konjsko nužno pojačati okolnu prijenosnu mrežu u regiji.

Kombinacija HVDC 400 kV Durres (AL) – Foggia (IT) i DV 400 kV Bitola (MK) – Elbasan (AL) je osmi kandidat na ljestvici prioriteta. Ova dva elementa čine ključni dio tzv. Koridora 8 od Crnog mora do Jonskog mora. Još jednom, kao u slučaju prethodnog kandidata, prijenos snage 500 MW prema Italiji uzrokuje preopterećenja i preniske napone u Albaniji zbog nerazvijene 400 kV mreže u ovom dijelu regije. Unatoč tome, ove je probleme moguće učinkovito riješiti uključivanjem 400 kV DV Kashar – Kosovo B koji bi mogao pružiti potporu na 400 kV naponskoj razini za evakuaciju snage iz TE na Kosovu.

defined scenarios of the present study due to the position and direction of the exchanges. This triangle, combined with the double OHL 400 kV Okroglo (SI) – Udine (IT), might contribute more to power transfers from IPS/UPS directly to UCTE and Italy.

OHL 400 kV Marica Istok I (BG) – Nea Santa (GR) is the fifth candidate in the list of priorities. As opposed to the previous candidate, this line is situated in the far south-east of GIS region. In comparison with the other candidates, this line does not bring many differences in the situations related to the middle of the GIS region due to its position and already defined power flow direction from Bulgaria to Turkey. Since the existing two lines (to Babaeski and Hamitabat in Turkey) already have enough reserve transmission capacity, operation of the new candidate from Marica Istok I to Nea Santa only redistributes the power flow by diverting one part over Greece. Much higher contribution of this candidate could be noticed in the scenarios with much higher power import of Turkey and Greece or export of Turkey to UCTE.

OHL 400 kV Novi Sad (RS) – Timisoara (RO) is the sixth candidate on the list of priorities. The contribution of this candidate is neutral in comparison to the other candidates since there is not much gain and loss with its operation. This is a consequence of the predefined power flows from north to south of the GIS region over Serbia and Romania simultaneously, so there are no significant changes in the line flows in the presence of this line.

HVDC 400 kV Konjsko (HR) – Candia (IT) is the seventh candidate on the list of priorities. The main purpose of this candidate is 500 MW power transfer toward Italy (later on, there were analyses with 1 000 MW of HVDC capacity not bringing more benefit). Although the amount of power is not critical (natural power of 400 kV transmission line), operation of this submarine cable brings more problems to the GIS transmission grid due to the weak connection point in Konjsko. The main conclusion about this cable is that the connection at Konjsko must be reinforced.

Combination of HVDC 400 kV Durres (AL) – Foggia (IT) and OHL 400 kV Bitola (MK) – Elbasan (AL) is the eighth candidate on the list of priorities. These two elements represent an essential part of the Corridor 8 energy connection from the Black Sea to the Ionian Sea. Once again, just as with the previous candidate, 500 MW power transfer towards Italy causes overloads and low voltages in Albania due to the undeveloped 400 kV grid in this part of the GIS region. However, these problems could be solved effectively with the inclusion of the OHL 400 kV Kashar – Kosovo B which may bring higher voltage support to the 400 kV grid and power transfer from TPP situated in the UNMIK.

Kao što je prethodno rečeno, sveukupni zaključak ove studije je sljedeći: prijenosna mreža regije jugoistočne Europe, a posebice regije obuhvaćene studijom GIS-a, u stanju je podržati predviđeni razvoj proizvodne djelatnosti do 2015. (metode alokacije NTC-a i njegova primjena nije analizirana u sklopu ove studije). Postojeća prijenosna mreža s već ostalim pretpostavljenim interkonektivnim vodovima koji će se sigurno realizirati omogućuje siguran prijenos snage bez ikakvih preopterećenja ili nezadovoljavajućih naponskih prilika. Prisutnost novih kandidata ne donosi značajnije promjene u tokovima snaga s planerskog aspekta, ali pridonosi mogućim novim scenarijima razmjena snaga unutar regije i prema okolnim regijama.

As stated before, the overall conclusion of the present study is the following: the transmission grid of the SEE region, and the GIS one in particular, can sustain envisioned generation development and power injection until 2015 (NTC allocation methods and its application were not analyzed within this planning purpose study). The existing transmission grid with the already presumed interconnection lines enables secure power transfer without any overloaded branches or voltage magnitudes lower than the limit defined by the Grid Codes of the participating TSOs. The presence of the new transmission line candidates does not bring too many changes in power flow composition from the planning viewpoint, but contributes somewhat to certain exchange scenarios.

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