

Infrastructure planning

68TH AMEU CONVENTION 2022

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A JUST ENERGY TRANSITION ("JET") FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Technical and Financial Impacts of SSEG on the Municipal Energy Sector

Presented by S Mmako, M Nkwana

Authors : S Mmako, M Nkwana, J Chanyandura, J Davids, T

Mokoena Electrical Engineers

GLS Consulting (Pty) Ltd

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Content

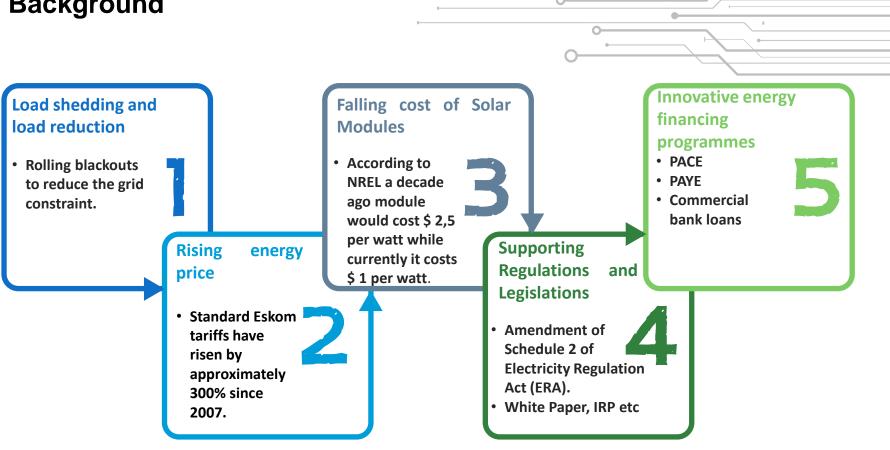


- 1. Background
- 2. Technical impact of SSEG on the grid
- 3. Network Supply Area
- 4. Technical Analysis
- 5. Revenue Analysis
- 6. Concluding Remarks

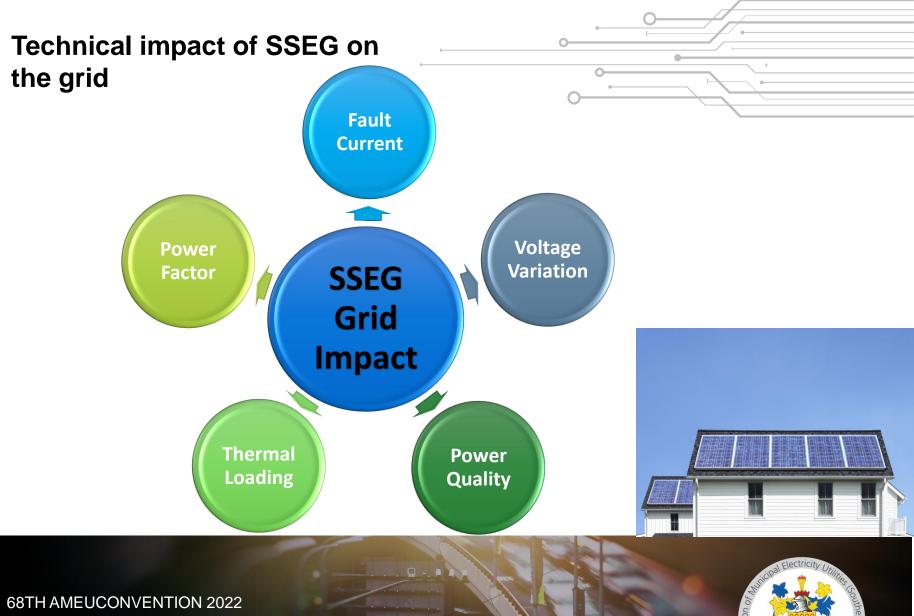




Background

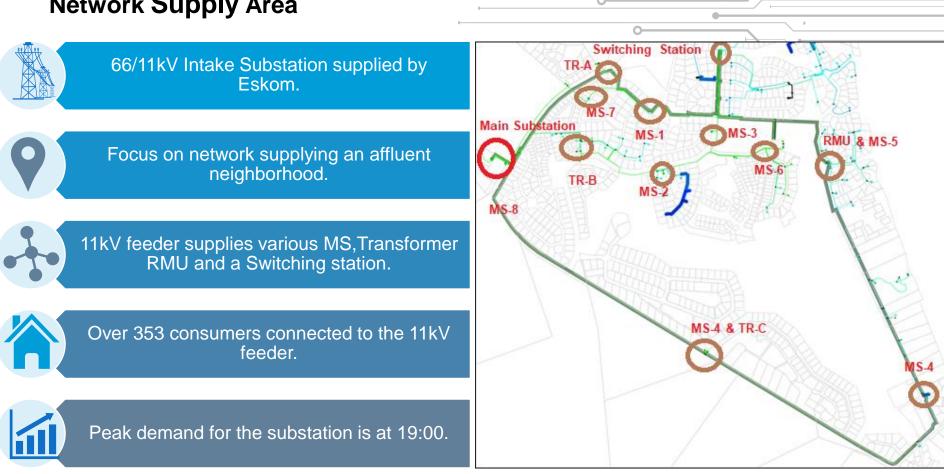






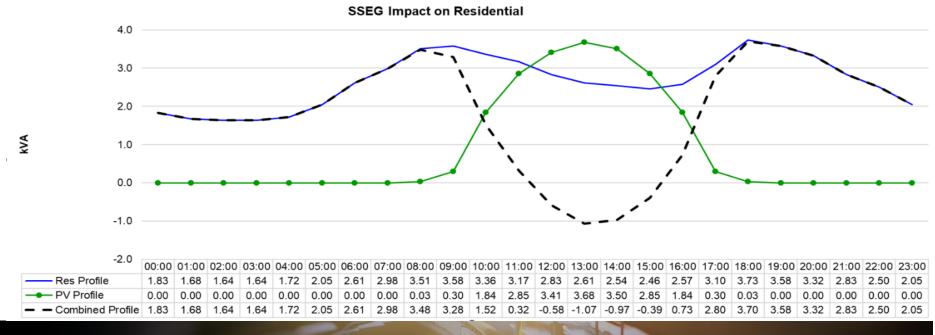


Network Supply Area

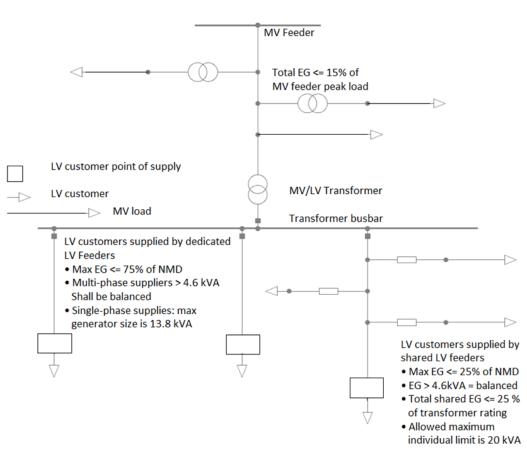




- 1. PV generation profile for the area was assessed vs the typical residential load profile
- 2. The peak demand is not impacted by the PV installations**







- 1. MD of the feeder is 1300kVA
- 2. Residential Solar PV System size is 3,68 kVA.
- 15% SSEG Penetration has 195kVA of generation (53 installations)
- 4. 100% SSEG Penetration has 1300kVA of generation (353 installations)
- 200% SSEG Penetration has 2600kVA of generation (707 installations).



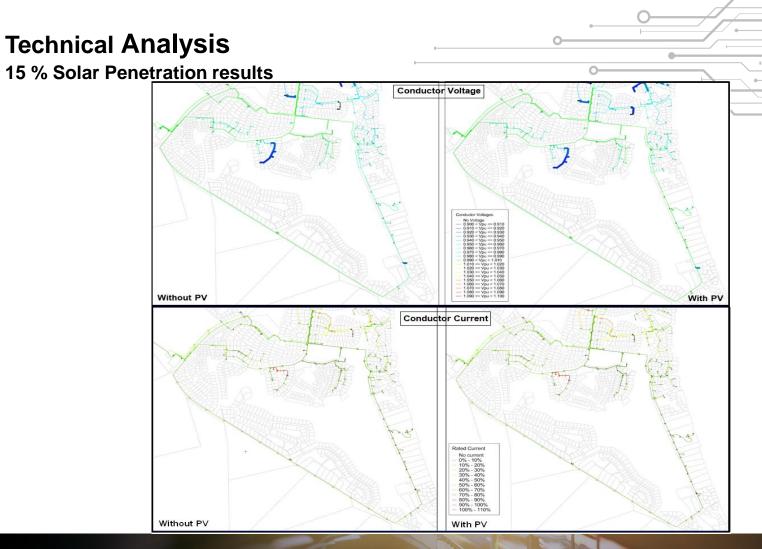


15 % Solar Penetration results

Conductor	Nominal Voltage [V]	PV Installation	Loading [%]	Voltage [p.u.]	Voltage Change [%]	
Supply to Main Substation	66000	Without PV	21%	1.00	0.0%	
Supply to Main Substation	66000	With PV	20%	1.00	0.0%	
From Switching Station	11000	Without PV	8%	0.99	0.0%	
From Switching Station	11000	With PV	6%	0.99	- 0.0%	
To RMU	400	Without PV	8%	0.93	- 0.9%	
To RMU	400	With PV	6%	0.94		







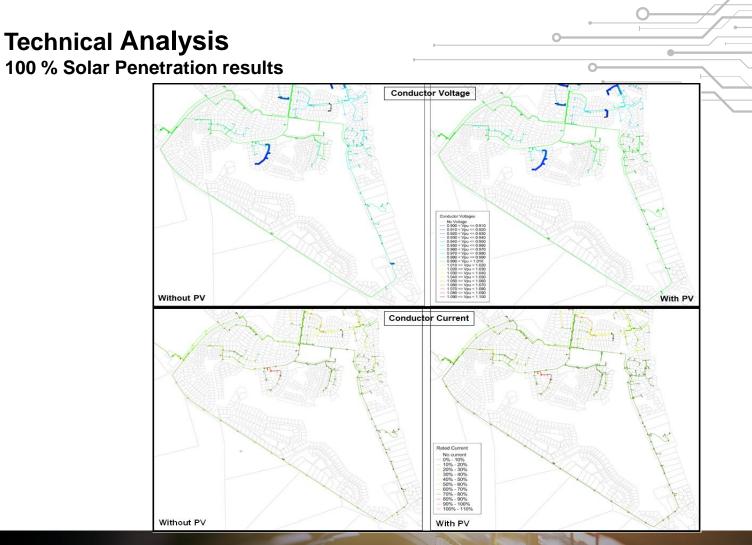


100 % Solar Penetration results

Conductor	Nominal Voltage [V]	PV Installation	Loading [%]	Voltage [p.u.]	Voltage Change [%]	
Supply to Main Substation	66000	Without PV	21%	1.00	0.1%	
Supply to Main Substation	66000	With PV	16%	1.00	0.1%	
From Switching Station	11000	Without PV	8%	0.99	0.2%	
From Switching Station	11000	With PV	6%	1.00	0.2%	
To RMU	400	Without PV	8%	0.93	5.6%	
To RMU	400	With PV	6%	0.99		







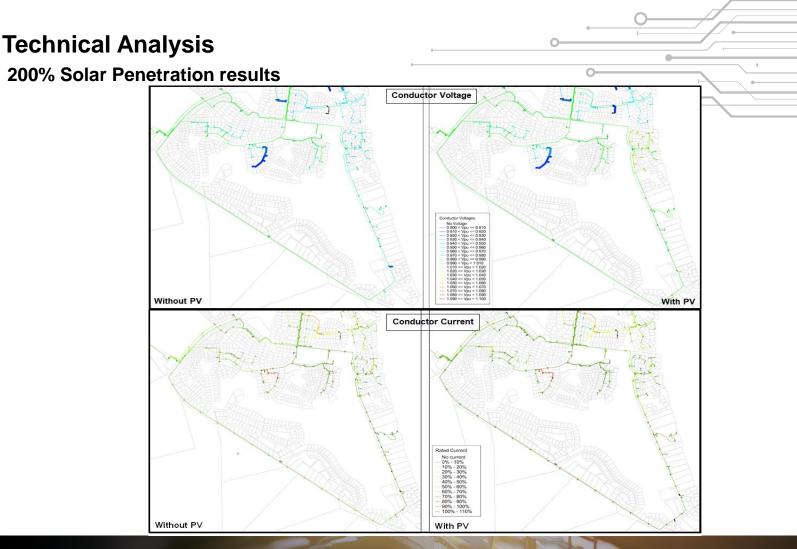
Technical Analysis 200 % Solar Penetration results



Conductor	Nominal Voltage [V]	PV Installation	Loading [%]	Voltage [p.u.]	Voltage Change [%]
Supply to Main Substation	66000	Without PV	21%	1.00	0.1%
Supply to Main Substation	66000	With PV	12%	1.00	- 0.1%
From Switching Station	11000	Without PV	8%	0.99	0.2%
From Switching Station	11000	With PV	18%	1.00	0.3%
To RMU	400	Without PV	8%	0.93	- 10.1%
To RMU	400	With PV	18%	1.03	









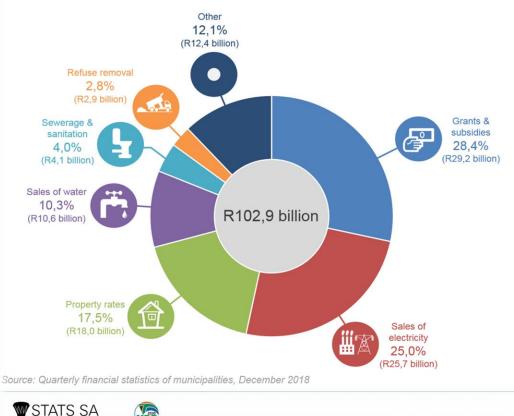


Revenue Analysis



Where do municipalities get their money from?

Contribution to total municipal revenue, for the guarter ended December 2018



V 2000

Exchange transactions which include:

- Service charges (electricity, water etc.)
- Rental facilities
- Interest earned-external investments

Non-exchange transactions:

- Conditional grants, allocations, and statutory funds
- Equitable share
- Fines, license fees, taxes etc....



OUTH AFRICA I KNOW. THE HOME I UNDERSTAND





According to StatsSA in a September 2021 article regarding energy usage in South Africa, redistributors of electricity were the biggest customers of electricity in 2019 Just over two-fifths of electricity sales are to redistributors

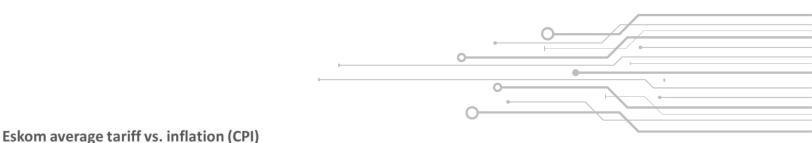
> Percentage breakdown of electricity sales by type of customer, 2019 (Total: R231 billion) Mining Residential 12% 9% Redistributors Industrial (mainly municipalities) 20% 42% Agriculture 4% Commercial Other 2% 8% Exported 4%

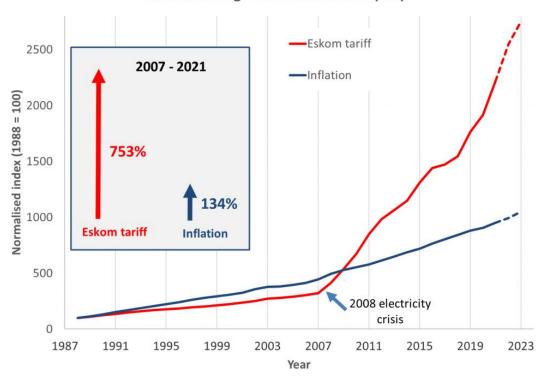
Source: Electricity, gas and water supply industry, Report No. 41-01-02 (2019), Table 13











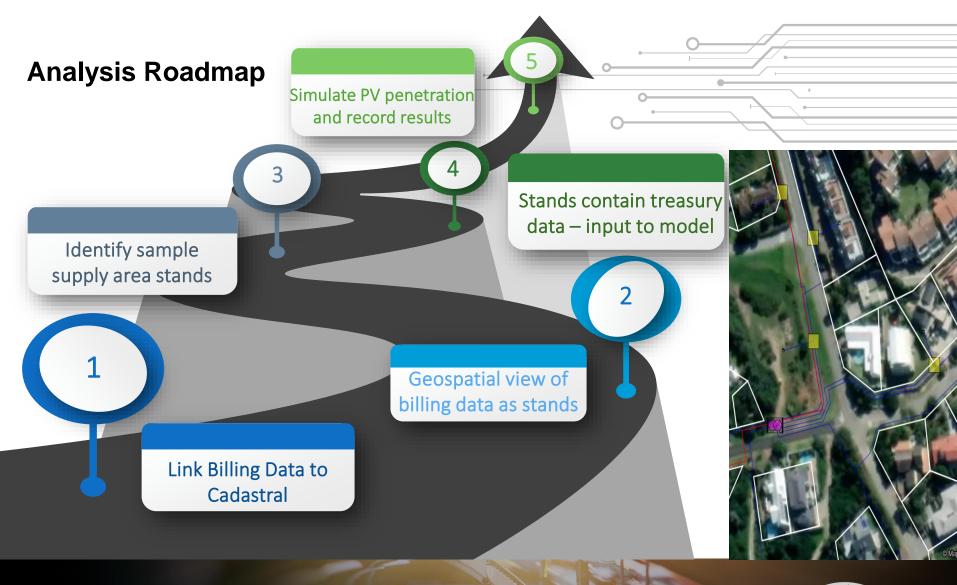
Overall average increases in Eskom tariffs

Eskom's average tariff charges have seen an exponential growth between 2003 and 2019

Source: Power Optimal-"2021 update: Eskom tariff increases vs inflation since 1988 (with projections to 2023)"







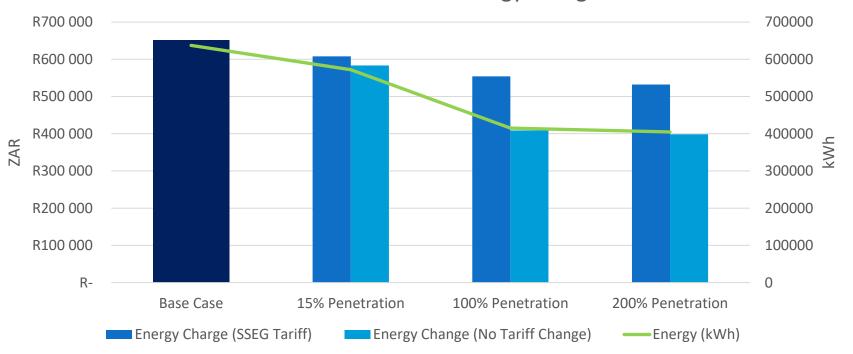


Revenue Analysis – Customers Assessed



Customer Class	Number of Customers		
Domestic Prepaid	261		
Domestic Conventional	1162		
Commercial Prepaid	6		
Commercial Conventional	55		
Bulk User	36		
Single Phase SSEG	0		
Three Phase SSEG	0		
Total Customers	1520		





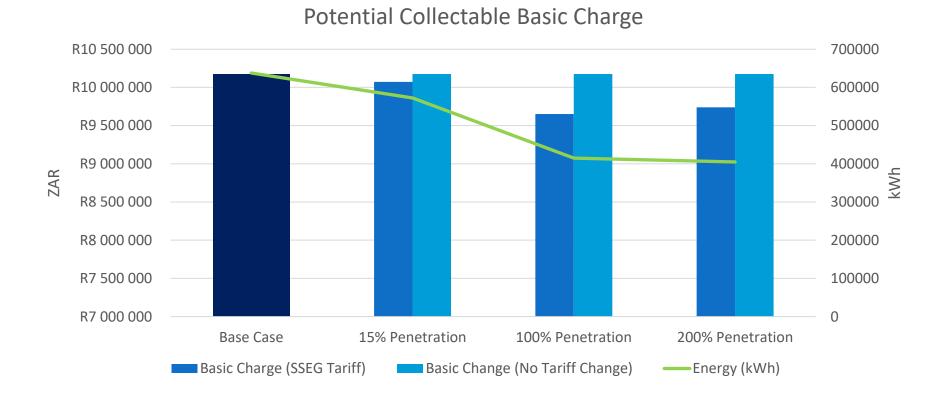
Potential Collectable Energy Charge

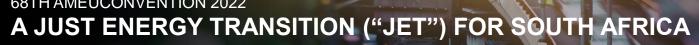
Revenue Analysis Results





Revenue Analysis Results







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Concluding Remarks

This case study looked at both the technical and financial impacts of integrating SSEG systems into a typical local municipality:

- Installation of SSEG has an impact on both line loadings and voltage variation. Therefore, municipalities should conduct a grid impact study to better understand and manage the integration of SSEG.
- Municipalities should create comprehensive SSEG policy to support JET for both municipality and customer.
- The importance of a comprehensive cost of supply to determine costreflective tariffs to charge customers.
- The municipality should be aware of properties with SSEG installations to ensure the customer is charged correctly with a fair tariff to collect the revenue requirement.



A secure and optimal energy transition should always strike a balance between protecting municipal earnings and presenting a business case for the SSEG customer – Joshua Chanyandura









Thank you

