

Monitoring Quality of Service in Serbia

Belgrade, 2. November 2007.

Serbian Power Sector

- Number of customers: 3.33 mil.
- 1 TSO
- 5 DSO/Supply of captive customers
- 5 generation companies
- 23 Trading/Supply companies
- Consumption: 26.9 TWh/year
- 21% Market opening (potentially 350 eligible customers)

Legislation - Documents

Documents regulating quality of service:

- Energy Law
- Decree on Conditions for Power delivery
- Grid Code (to be approved by the end of 2007)
- Distribution Code (under preparation)

Legislation - Bodies

Bodies responsible for quality of service:

- Electric power inspector monitoring quality
- TSO providing service
- DSO providing service
- Suppliers providing service

Legislation – Role of the Regulator

- Monitoring the implementation of regulations and energy system operation codes
- Collecting and processing data on energy entities with reference to performing energy activities
- Harmonizing activities of energy entities on providing regular supply of energy and services to customers
- Customer protection

BUT...

No clear competences regarding quality of service regulation

Legislation - Power quality

- Decree on Conditions for Power Delivery:
 - > Voltage quality

110, 35, 20, 10 and 0.4 kV

 $\Rightarrow \pm 10\%$ voltage band

> Frequency quality

 $50 \text{ Hz} \pm 0.5 \text{ Hz}$

Grid and Distribution Code

(HV variations, harmonics, flickers, unbalances...)

Legislation - Commercial quality (I)

Energy Law

- > Request for connection to the network
 - ⇒ has to be decided within 30 days
- > Connection to the network
 - ⇒ within 15 days following conclusion of supply contract and fulfillment of the customer's obligations
- **⇒** Financial penalties

10.000-100.000 dinars (approx. US\$185-1850)

Legislation - Commercial quality (II)

Energy Law:

- > Technical or other disruption of power delivery not caused by customer's facility (except interruption)
 - ⇒ to be remedied by the network company within 24 h and maximum two days from the date of customer's notice
- > Technical or other disruption of power delivery caused by customers facility or customer's failure to fulfill contractual obligation
 - ⇒ to be remedied by the customer within period not shorter then 3 days from the written warning
- Decree on Conditions for Power Delivery:
 - Unjustifiable suspension of power delivery
 - ⇒ to be decided within 3 days from the customer's complaint
 - ⇒ to restore supply customer within 24 h from the moment of determining that the suspension of delivery was unjustified

Legislation - Commercial quality (III)

- Decree on Conditions for Power Delivery:
 - Meter check-up
 - ⇒ to take place within 10 days from the customer's request
 - ⇒ if the meter proves not to be faulty, customer pays full costs of verification
 - Meter problems
 - ⇒ to be handled within 2 days from receipt of customer's complaint

Legislation - Reliability

Basis for the reliability is set in the:

Energy Law

but clear provisions to be set in the:

- Grid Code &
- Distribution Code
 - ⇒ Standards are not defined yet

Monitoring Quality of service

Quality of service monitoring by:

Regulator

- Connection process monitored through deciding upon appeal on the connection to the network refusal or failure to pass a decision upon an application for connection
- Other monitoring activities are planned for 2008

Network companies

- No legal obligation for monitoring, but
- Carried out in order to provide quality of service

Monitoring - Power quality

Voltage quality

- No continuous voltage quality monitoring system
- > No standards for harmonics, flickers, unbalances...
- No financial penalties or compensation payments BUT...
- Although companies are not legally obliged, individual voltage quality monitoring following customer's complaints are carried out in order to verify voltage quality parameters at customer's connection point

Frequency quality

Monitoring by the UCTE interconnection

Monitoring - Commercial quality

- Although some standards are introduced, monitoring system has not been developed yet
- Only connection process has been monitored through the Regulatory activities in the process of deciding upon customer's appeal

Monitoring - Continuity of Supply

Network companies:

- Register HV and MV interruptions
- Calculate continuity indicators (SAIFI, SAIDI)

BUT...

Monitoring - Continuity of Supply

Network companies use different rules for:

- recording interruption
- calculating continuity indicators
- assessment of the number of customers,

and different:

- Measurement systems and
- IT systems.
 - ⇒ Available data are not robust, consistent and comparable

Regulator - plans for monitoring

Monitoring activities

- > Questionnaire for network companies
 - ⇒ in order to analyze actual situation regarding monitoring activities and quality of service levels
- > Information Code concerning quality of service
 - in order to establish unified rules for data recording and collecting and provide relevant data base
- Questionnaire for customers
 - ⇒ in order to get a sound grasp of customers' needs, expectations and affordability

Regulator - objectives

- Determination of actual levels of quality of service
- Imposing of standards
- Monitoring of future development
- Introduction of quality provisions into the new incentive-based price regulation model

Quality regulation - obstacles

Legislative constraints:

- Responsibilities and competences regarding quality regulation are not explicitly set in the Energy Law
- Regulator is not empowered to set quality of service standards and penalty/compensation payments if standards are not met
- Regulator could regulate quality of service indirectly through the process of giving approval to the grid and distribution code
 - ⇒ Energy Law has to be changed in order to implement system for quality regulation

THANK YOU!

QUESTIONS?



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