

POWER 101

IEC on WESM Mindanao 30 October 2018 | Agusan del Norte



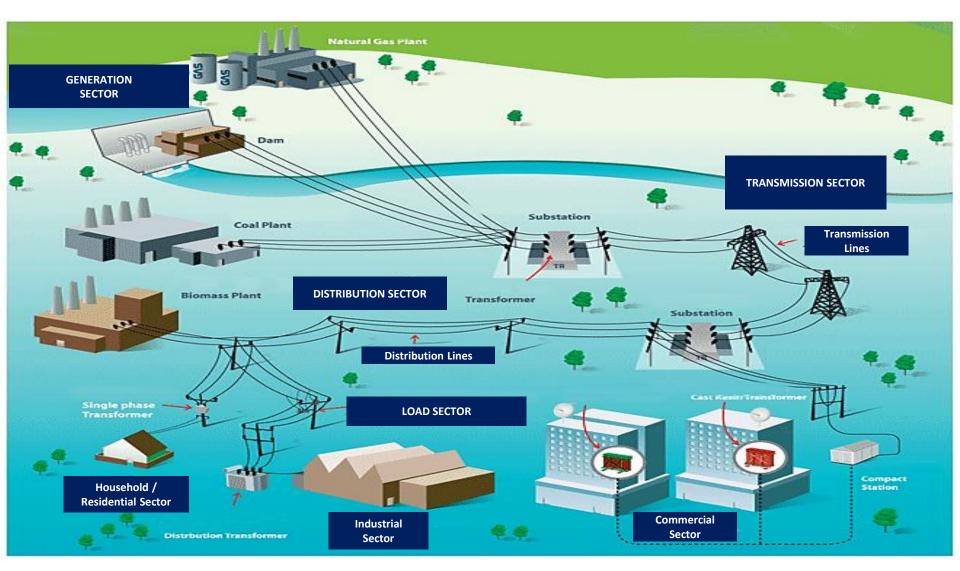
OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

- Power Systems 101
- Philippine Power System
- The DOE under the Restructured Power Industry

POWER SYSTEMS 101

How does it work?

How the Power System Works



 $Image\ source: http://www.thaimaxwell.com/images/TME-Introduction-to-the-electricity-grid.gif$



Generation Sector

 Conversion of other forms of energy into <u>electrical</u> energy.



Fossil-based Power Plants

- Coal
- Natural Gas
- Oil-based
- Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)*
- Nuclear*



Renewable Energy Power Plants

- Biomass
- Geothermal
- Solar
- Hydro
- Ocean / Tidal*
- Wind

*No existing facilities yet within the Philippines



Generation Sector



Fossil-based Power Plants



GNPower Mariveles Coal-Fired Power Plant (Bataan)



Ilijan Combined-Cycle Power Plant (Batangas)



TMI Nasipit Oil-fired Power Barge (Agusan del Norte)



Generation Sector



Renewable Energy Power Plants



VMC Bagasse-fired Cogeneration Plant (Negros)



Tiwi Geothermal Power Plant (Albay)



Kirahon Solar Farm (Misamis Oriental)

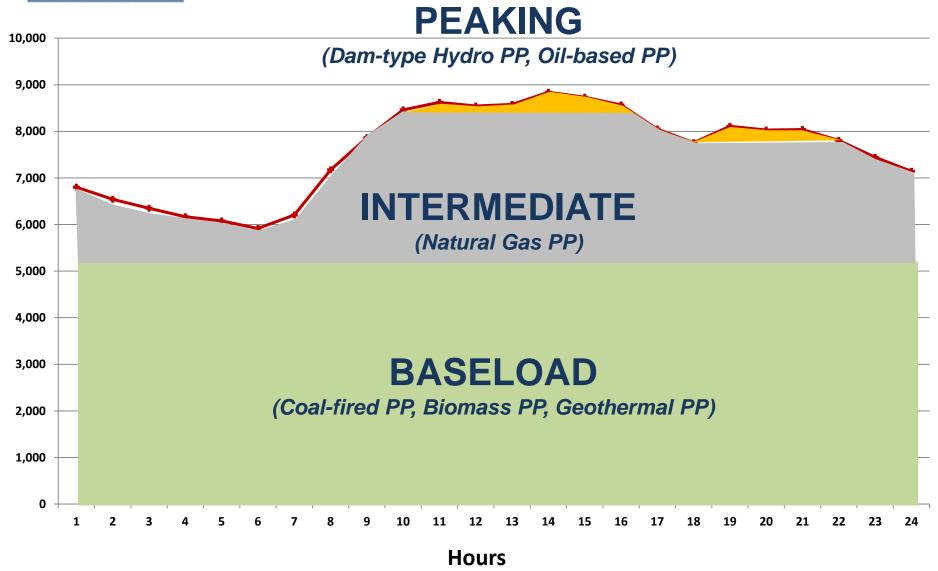


AGUS VI Hydroelectric Power Plant (Iligan)



Pililla Wind Farm (Rizal)







Transmission Sector

 Transport of electricity from one region to another through the <u>high voltage</u> overhead transmission lines.

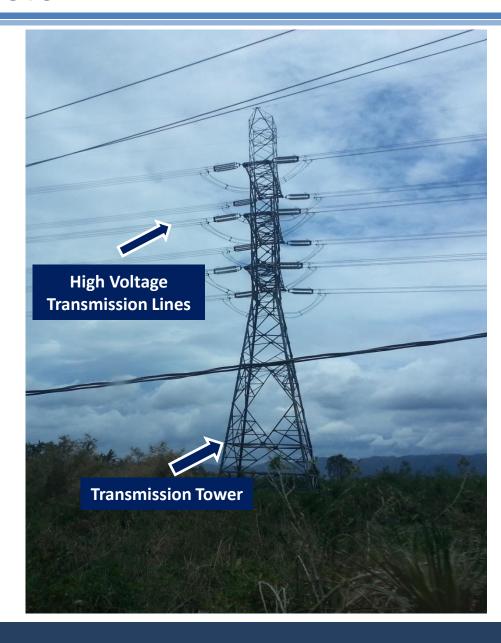
Transmission Voltages

• Luzon: 500 kV, 230 kV, 138 kV, 115 kV, 69 kV

Visayas: 230 kV, 138 kV, 69 kV

• Mindanao: 138 kV, 69 kV

*Note: 1 kiloVolt = 1,000 Volts





Transmission Sector



 Owned by the National Transmission Corporation



 Managed and operated by the National Grid Corporation of the Philippines (NGCP) under a Concession Agreement



Distribution Sector

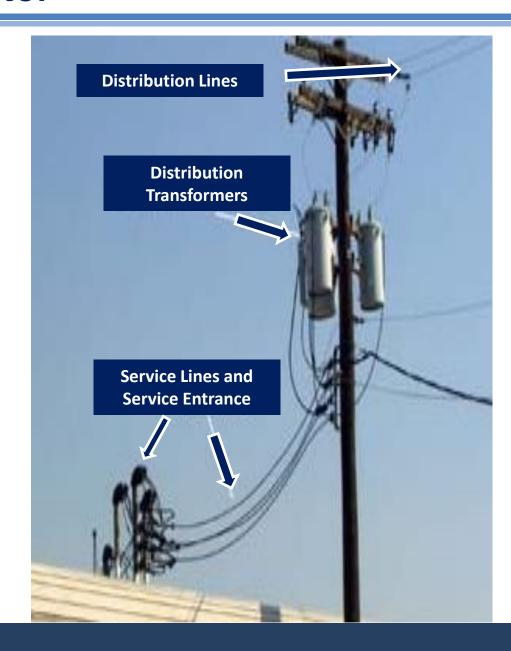
 Transport of electricity from the <u>lower voltage</u> distribution lines to homes, businesses, and other load centers.

Distribution Voltages

Primary: 69 kV, 34.5 kV, 13.8 kV, 4.16 kV

Secondary: 220/230 V or 110/115 V

*Note: 1 kiloVolt = 1,000 Volts





Distribution Sector

Electric Cooperatives (ECs)





Private Investor-Owned Utilities (PIOUs) Local Government Unit-Owned Utilities (LGUOUs) Qualified Third Parties (QTPs)

Multipurpose Cooperative (MPC)



Supply Sector

Suppliers refer to any Person licensed by the ERC to sell, broker, market, or aggregate electricity to End-users







Load is the power required of or consumed by a circuit.



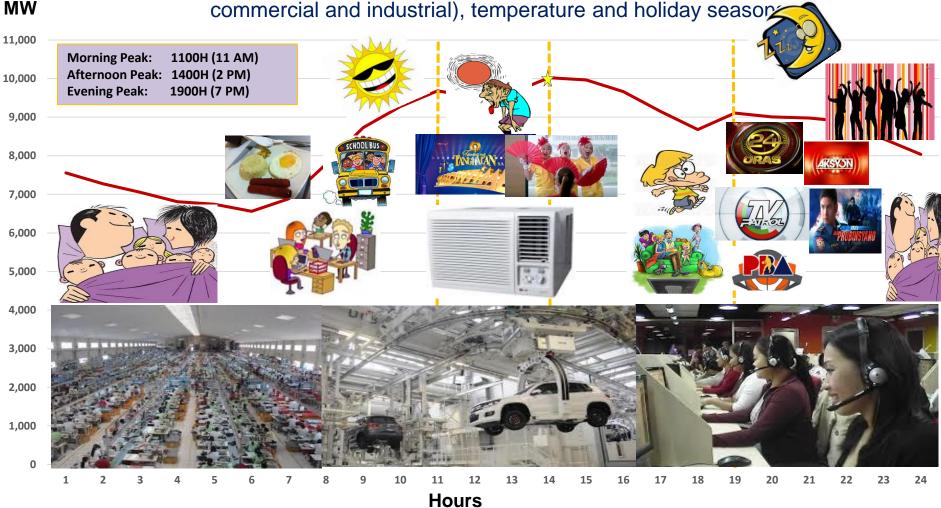
Customer Types of Load



Typical 24-hour Load Profile

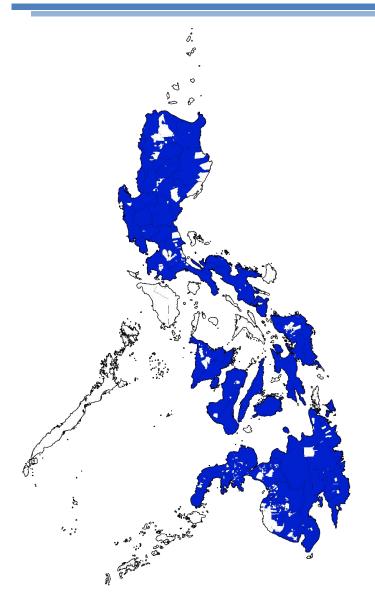
LOAD PROFILE

- a graph of the variation in the electrical load versus time
- varies according to customer type (typical examples include residential, commercial and industrial), temperature and holiday season



Philippine Power System

Philippine Power System



Power System

Grid

- Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao grids
- Connected to main transmission backbone



Interconnection Line Capacity (2014-2015 TDP)

- Leyte-Luzon (440 MW)
- Leyte-Cebu (370 MW)
- Cebu-Negros (180 MW)
- Negros Panay (85 MW)
- Leyte-Bohol (90 MW)

Grid Power System



Load

77,793 GWh



- Residential Commercial
- Industrial Others



Distribution

23

100

Transmission

TransCo





31,501 **MVA**



20,053 ckt-km

PIOUs ECs

LGUOUs





Peak Demand:

13.789 GW

- Private-Investor Owned Utilities **PIOUs**

ECs - Electric Cooperatives **LGUOUs** - LGU-Owned Utilities

Generation

219 **GenCos**

22.26 Installed **Capacity** GW

94,370 **Gross** Generation **GWh**





Coal

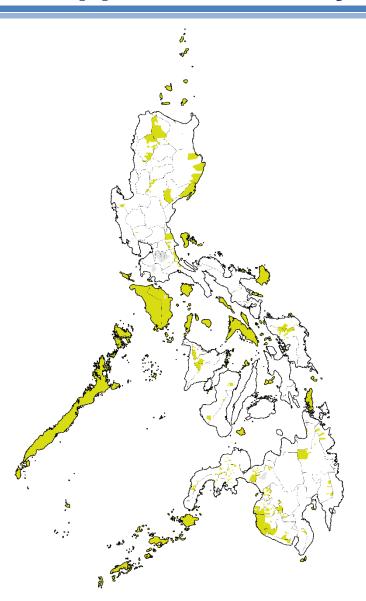
Nat Gas



Oil-based



Philippine Power System



Power System

Off-Grid

- Missionary areas
- Also known as Small Islands and Isolated Grid (SIIG)
- Power supplied by NPC SPUG and Private Sector (New Private Provider and Qualified Third Party)

Off-Grid (SPUG) Power System



12% 24%

Load

996 **GWh** 2016

Electricity Sales

- Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Others





Distribution

ECs

MPC

LGUOUs

Transmission

185 **MVA**



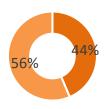
776 ckt.-km



Generation

277 **NPC**

38 Non-NPC



465 MW

Total Installed Capacity

NPC

Non-NPC

1,315 GWh

Gross Generation



Hvdro

ECs - Electric Cooperatives

- Multi-Purpose Cooperatives

QTPs

LGUOUs - LGU-Owned Utilities **QTP** - Qualified Third Parties

Source of Data: DOE; NPC; NEA

The DOE under the Restructured Power Industry

The DOE and the Restructured Power Industry

RA 7638
"Department of Energy Act of 1992"

09 December 1992

Prepare, integrate, coordinate, supervise and control all plans, programs, projects and activities of the government relative to energy exploration, development, utilization, distribution and conservation

RA 9136
"Electric Power Industry Reform Act"
08 June 2001

Supervise the restructuring of the electricity industry.

RA 9513

"Renewable Energy Act"

28 July 2008

Develop and implement plans, programs and policies to accelerate the development and utilization of renewable energy.

The DOE and the Restructured Power Industry

DOE Vision

A globally-competitive DOE powering up Filipino communities through clean, efficient, robust and sustainable energy systems that will create wealth, propel industries and transform the lives of men and women and the generations to come.

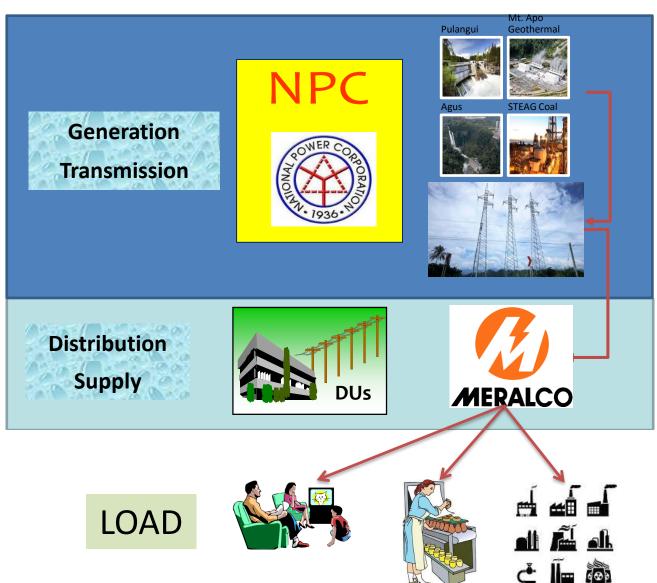
DOE Mission

In partnership with our stakeholders, shall improve the quality of life of the Filipino by formulating and implementing policies and programs to ensure sustainable, stable, secure, sufficient, accessible and reasonably-priced energy. In pursuit of this mission, we commit to render efficient service with utmost integrity and professionalism.

The DOE and the EPIRA

- Ensure the reliability, quality and security of supply of electric power.
- Encourage private sector investments in the electricity sector and promote development of indigenous and renewable energy sources.
- Facilitate and encourage reforms in the structure and operations of distribution utilities for greater efficiency and lower costs.
- Jointly with the electric power industry participants, establish the wholesale electricity spot market and formulate the detailed rules governing the operations thereof.
- Develop policies and procedures and, as appropriate, promote a system of energy development incentives to enable and encourage electric power industry participants to provide adequate capacity to meet demand including, among others, reserve requirements.

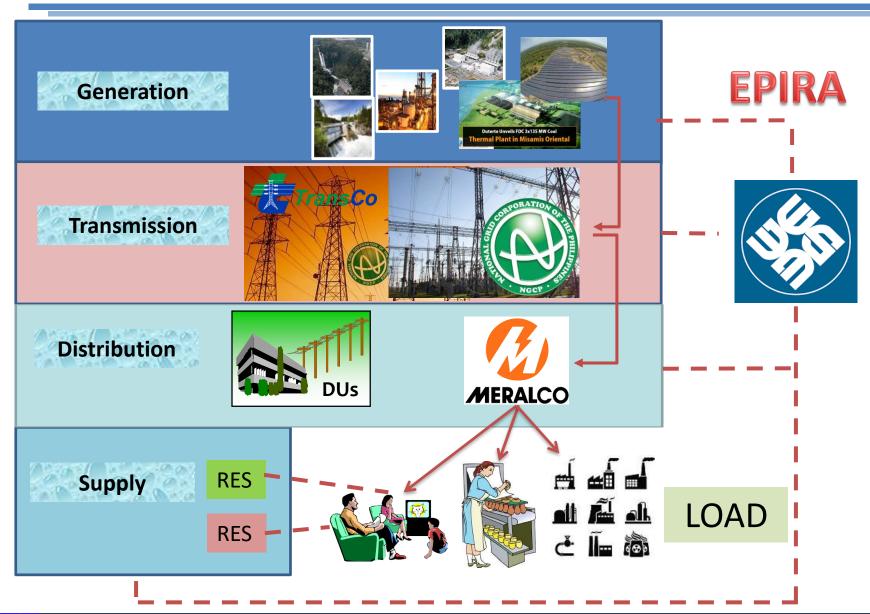
Overview of Power Sector Restructuring



Pre-EPIRA



Overview of Power Sector Restructuring



The Restructured Power Sector

Privatization of NPC Generating Assets

Establishment of Wholesale Electricity Spot Market (WESM)

 Opening up of high voltage transmission lines for easy access of distributors and large consumers

Opening up of distribution lines for contestable consumers

Unbundling of electricity rates and services for greater transparency and accountability Competitive generation

Regulated
Transmission and
Distribution

Competitive Retail Supply

End-Users

- Contestable
- Captive

Overview of Power Sector Restructuring

Commercial operation of RCOA in 26 June 2013 for 1MW and above

Competition in retail supply

Establishment of WESM in Luzon and Visayas (June 2006, Dec. 2010)

Creation of PSALM to manage privatization and NPC assets and liabilities

Unbundling of NPC rates (26 Mar. 2002), and DUs rates (June 2003)

EPIRA created the ERC, an independent quasi-judicial body

Passage of EPIRA in June 2001



Competition in generation

Privatization/
widening the asset
base

Transparency in functions and rates

Independent regulation

EPIRA



Thank You!

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