# Current Issues and Efficiency Enhancement Policy in the Korean Electricity Market

#### **APER**

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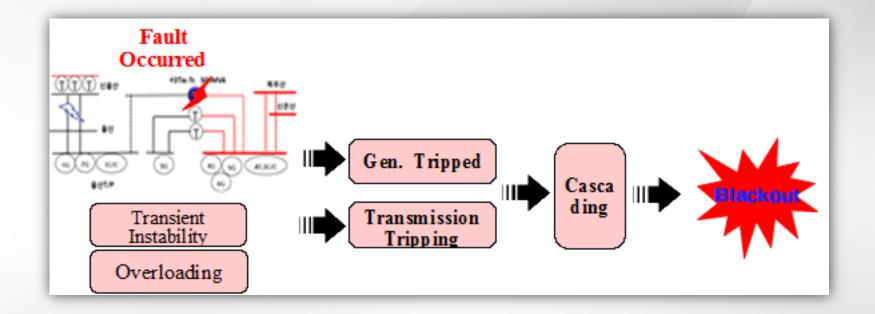
# **Contents**

- 1. National Reliability Organization
- 2. Market Efficiency Enhancement

- **❖** Discrepancy between demand and transmission systems due to the construction delay and investment depression against fast-growing peak demand
  - In 2013, transmission system only increased 28% while peak demand increased 87% compared to 2000

	2000	2013	Increase Rate (%)
Peak Demand(MW)	41,000	76,520	86.6
Transmission(c-km)	24,855	31,816	28.0

- **\*** When fault occurred at transmission line connecting largescale power plants, failure effect could spread nationwide
  - → Black Out possibility increases



- ❖ Operating condition in Seoul metropolitan area transmission system which has more than 42% of total demand is in very stressful state. If severe contingency occurs, wide area blackout likelihood rises.
  - Without system reinforcement, applied are temporary problem solutions for current issue such as SPS(Special Protection System) installation and system separation, etc.
    - → A large amount of load shedding will be inevitable when a severe fault occurs in this area

#### \* Problem in Reliability Management System

- Lack of consistency and unclear responsibilities with dispersed reliability management functions with KPX, KEPCO, GENCOs after deregulation
  - → Limitations for prevention and action when accident occurred
- Players and referees are mixed without neutral supervisory agency, desiring profitability aspect rather than system security

Classification	System Operation Issues		
	(Gen Co) Concentrate on constructing large-scale generation plant regardless of current		
Planning &	system conditions		
Investment	( <b>KEPCO</b> ) Difficulty of transmission reinforcement for generated power delivery → system		
	vulnerability worsened		
	( <b>KPX</b> ) Improvement demand for dispatching and equipment problems		
System	( <b>KEPCO</b> , <b>Gen CO</b> ) Difficulty of accepting KPX demand having difference of position		
Operation	→ cumulated problems and system instability		

#### **❖** To prevent Wide Area Black Out effectively

- Establish a clear and detailed system reliability criteria
- Complying reliability criteria by power related organizations
- Conduct a strict supervision of management

Organization	Responsibility	
MOTIE	Establish a system reliability criteria and supervision of management	
KPX	Power system operations (Dispatch, Generation control, operational planning and Reserve management, etc.)	
KEPCO/Gen Co	Transmission expansion planning, timely construction, operation and maintenance	

#### \* Duty and Responsibility

- Establishment, revision and administration of system reliability criteria
- Monitoring compliance of reliability criteria
- Assessment of system reliability
  - Long-term reliability assessment
    - : Comprehensive evaluation with Basic Plan for Electricity Supply and Demand, and System Planning
  - Short-term reliability assessment
    - : Power supply and demand in summer and winter seasons(including DR), adequacy assessment of system operation plan

#### **❖ Duty and Responsibility (Continued)**

- Real-time monitoring appropriate power system operations
- Power quality management and assessment
- Investigate power system fault occurrence
- Safety supervision of power system equipment
- Qualification management of dispatcher certifications
- Cyber security management(CIP, Critical Infrastructure Protection)
- Power system DB management
   (system monitoring, planning, Short circuit analysis, etc.)

#### **\*** Vesting Contract Scheme

- Government approval after price, quantity, and period contract between Gencos and selling company
- Stable trade with in advance contract with given price and quantity for arranged period, not with a market price having high variability

Contracted generation quantity is traded with a Strike price

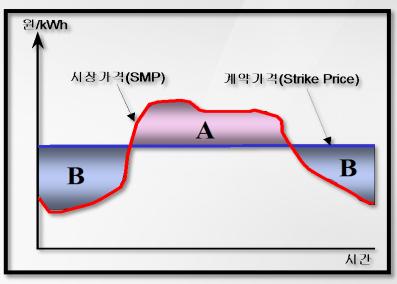
regardless of SMP

**A Case**: SMP > Strike price

Generation  $\rightarrow$  pay the difference(A) to selling company

**B** Case : SMP < Strike price

Selling → pay the difference(B) to generation company



#### **\*** Expected Effects

- Suppress increasing factors of electricity price by stabilizing wholesale market price
  - Electricity price increase will be inevitable with current market trade, because market price would be highly increased in case of difficult power supply and demand conditions
- Contribute to stable power supply and demand by promoting Gencons continuous effort to supply generation according to the plan
  - Gencos will try their best according to their generation plan,
     because if they fail to meet their contracted quantity, they will get a fine

#### **❖ Institutionalization of Demand Response Market**

- Allow the demand response traded in power market while equally treated as conventional generation resources.
- Currently government fund compensates demand reduction quantity. Reinforce business sustainability utilizing power market mechanism
  - Demand response budget: ('12) \$2.5 million ('13) \$7.1 million ('14) \$5.7 million
  - Demand response dealers aggregate and manage consumers for demand response quantity and can create benefits by participating in power market

#### **\*** Expected Effects

- Suppress increasing factors of electricity price by reducing power supply cost, resolve supply and demand instability
  - Replace additional construction of generation, transmission, and distribution equipment with a demand reduction. Reduce green house gas emission by minimizing power generations
  - Avoid constructing generation plant(\$59 million),
     Transmission systems(\$224 million), Distribution systems(\$138 million), Reduce green house gas emission(\$3 million)
    - Total \$423 million economic benefits

# Thank You! Juguk Jon!