

# Theme 1: The Future of Electricity Network with Disruptive Technologies

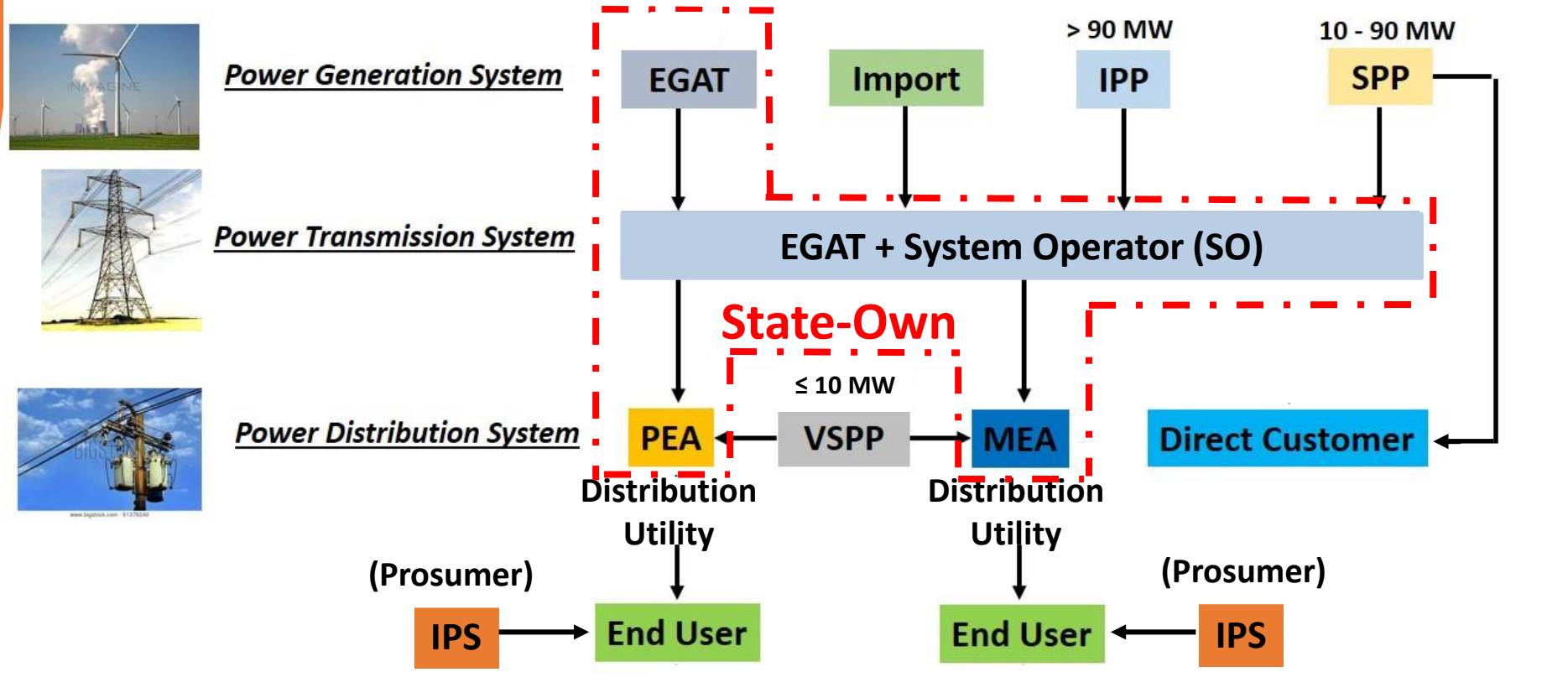


Office of the Energy Regulatory Commission (OERC) Thailand

# Thailand Power Industry Structure – Enhanced Single Buyer (ESB)

Ministry of Energy (MOEN)  
(Policy Framework)

Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC)  
(Regulation)

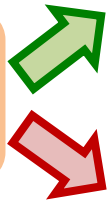


**Trend:** small-scale RE Distributed Generation (DG) with self consumption (Prosumer)

**Challenge:** power system management and regulation

# Trend with Solar Energy in Thailand (1)

**Prosumer  
(Solar)**



Self-Consumption



Private Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

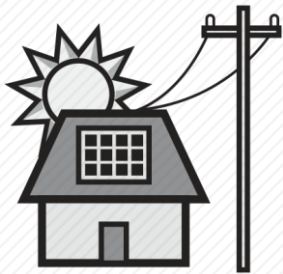
**No Sale to Main Grid**



Installed capacity of solar prosumer (status as of July 2018):  
66 MW (for  $\geq 1$  MW) and 141 MW (for  $< 1$  MW)

Remark: Installed Capacity  $\geq 1$  MW required “Electricity Generation License” from ERC

**Sale to Main Grid  
possibly after year 2019  
(National Reform Energy Plan)**



ERC together with power utility to revise/improve the code of energy network system code accordingly

- Limitation of reverse power flow to upper voltage level
- Avoid overvoltage problems at feeders

Challenge: ERC considers to revise criteria for “Electricity Generation License” (minimum required capacity to be  $< 1$  MW) for better regulation purpose.

## Trend with Solar Energy in Thailand (2)

### Floating Solar

#### Floating solar combined with hydro power

- to make “firm” clean power supply
- to utilize water surface efficiently
- to increase efficiency of solar cell (around 10%)
- produce power with zero emission



“Wangnoi Hydro Power Plant” with 2.6 MW (32,000 m<sup>2</sup>) Floating Solar (source: EGAT)

#### Potential installation locations

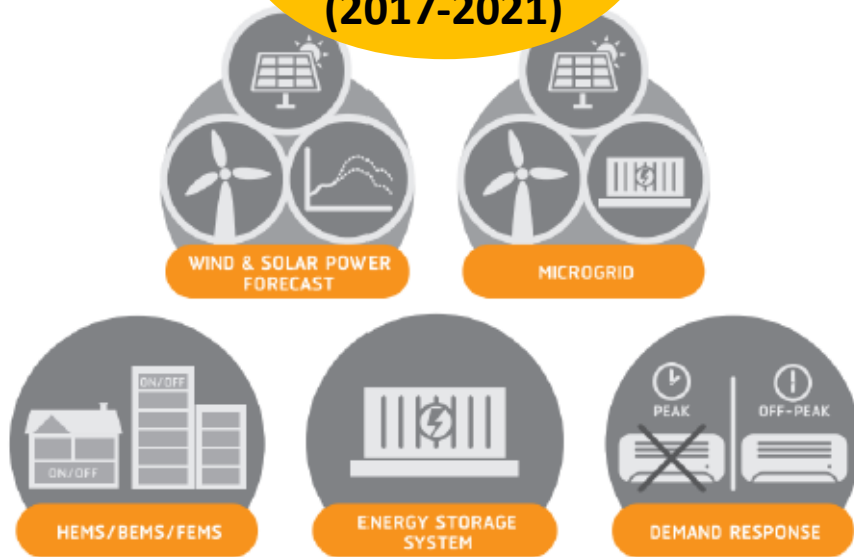
- reservoirs at hydro power plants
- public and private holding ponds

### Challenges

- Potential install capacity to be studied
- ERC is preparing “Code of Practice (COP)” applied for floating solar  $\geq 1$  MW covering following issues.
  - environmental impact
  - disposal procedure
  - safety installation

# Smart Grid in Thailand

## National Smart Grid Action Plan (2017-2021)



## Demand Response (DR) and Energy Management System (EMS)

- Peak Reduction 350 MW with automated DR by 2021
- DR control center by 2021
- Possible business model for DR to be studied

## RE Forecast Center

- Start to forecast wind and solar energy by 2021 for wind power 476 MW and solar PV 2,993 MWp (AEDP 2015)

## Microgrid and Energy Storage System (ESS)

- 3 Microgrid projects by 2021
- Possible business model to be studied
- Research on ESS
- Microgrid and smart city

# Electric Vehicles (EV) in Thailand

## National Target for 2036

- 1.2 million EV
- 690 charging stations
- EV Smart Charging
- Vehicle to Grid: V2G



## Target for 2019:

150 charging stations with partial subsidy

## ERC's roles on EV business

- to issue safety installation and interoperability standards for charging stations
- to issue service quality standard for charging station providers
- to regulate charging tariffs
- to regulate data exchange between charging stations and ERC



# Thank you for attention

