By definition, the level of integration of the electricity system in the country is directly proportional to the net capacity of the cross-border exchange and inversely proportional to the value of total installed capacity.
Transelectrica representatives indicate that the degree of interconnection is a criterion that does not foresee that, on one hand, some eneregy groups can not work for various reasons, and on the other hand, the net capacity of cross-border exchange is determined based on the methodology adopted by the interconnection partners – NTC / ATC – and it is limited analysis criteria taking into account national transmission capacity in border areas.
Officials of ANRE have confirmed in their report that Romania, in addition to seven other Member States, is far below the level needed to achieve the objective imposed by the European Union that by 2020, the level of interconnection is at least 10 percent of the total installed capacity.
Transelectrica implements major projects to increase interconnection capacity after the commissioning of the 400 kV of the powerlines Nadab – Oradea Sud. In addition, the project of double 400 kV powerline Resita – Pačevo (Serbia) is being implemented, whose start up is expected in 2017.
The national energy system of Romania is associated with the following countries – Bulgaria, Serbia, Hungary and Ukraine.
According to officials of Translectrica, indicative maximum net value of cross-border trade on all four boundaries in 2015 amounted to 2,750 MW for export and 2,700 MW in import. For 2016, the maximum capacity for cross-border exchanges amounted to 1,650 MW for export and import of 2,100 MW in import.
In October 2014 the European Commission called on Member States to reach by 2020 the level of interconnection of 10 per cent compared to the total installed capacity.
The stronger association of Romania to the EU member states can be achieved by the completion of investment projects such as the second round of the 400 kV power lines Nadab – Bekescsaba; increasing the voltage from 220 kV to 400 kV of thepower lines Banat, consisting of power lines Djerdap – Resita – Timisoara – Sacalaz – Arad, the project which is planned for the period 2020-2022; the start up of power lines Suaceva – Gadalin – Balti, a project that will lead to the end of the 400 kV ring in Romania.
Another step could be to switch to a new way of capacity measuring, replacing the NTC / ATC method with the method based on flow (Flow Based – FB).
Another important issue is the difference between the installed capacity and available capacity, which leads to a high degree of relativity of the actual capacity for interconnection and cross-border trade, transmits Serbia-energy.eu