

**HELLENIC REPUBLIC
MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT
DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR ENERGY
RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES AND ENERGY SAVING DIRECTORATE**

**NATIONAL REPORT
REGARDING PENETRATION LEVEL
OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES
IN THE YEAR 2010
(ARTICLE 3 OF DIRECTIVE 2001/77/EC)**

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NATIONAL REPORT REGARDING PENETRATION LEVEL OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES IN THE YEAR 2010 (ARTICLE 3 OF DIRECTIVE 2001/77/EC)

1. The Directive 2001/77/EC

Directive 2001/77/EC *on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market* (L283/27.10.2001) provides in its annex for Greece an indicative target of meeting by 2010 a part of its gross national electricity consumption¹ from renewable energy sources (RES) equal to 20,1%, the contribution of the large-scale hydroelectric plants being included. That target is compatible with the international commitments of the country resulting from the Kyoto protocol signed in December 1997 within the context of the Rio UN framework agreement for the climate change. The Kyoto protocol foresees for Greece a 25%² restraint on the increase of CO₂ and other gases that aggravate the greenhouse phenomenon by the period 2008-2010 with respect to the base year 1990. Given that in 2010 the gross power consumption in Greece will reach 72 TWh, there is a need for participation of those non-conventional energy sources at a level in the order of 14 TWh.

2. Basics of Greek economy

Greece occupies an area of 132.000 square kilometers, has a population of 10.96 million according to the 2001 census, accounts for 2.8% of the total budget of the EU and 1.5% of the EU gross product and 1.9% of the Eurozone. The per capita gross national product (GNP) amounted in 2002 to Euro 12.000 corresponding to 69% of the EU average GNP. The growth rate as % change of the GNP was 4.1% during the same year.

3. Basics of electrical system for the year 2002

The Public Power Corporation (PPC) was established in 1950 with main purpose the production and transmission of electric power and actually continues that role under Directive 96/92 regarding the deregulation of the electricity market and the relevant national enactment being Law 2773/1999 "*Liberalization of the Electricity Market-Regulation of energy policy issues and other provisions*" (Government Gazette A 286). The exploitation of lignite fields constitutes an unchallengeable preferential concession which in combination with the cheap price of natural gas the utility enjoys as the major consumer first entering the area, gives it a key role in the electricity sector.

¹ It is termed the mean national electrical power production including autoproduction plus imports minus exports

² It is a intra-Community quota within the framework of a burden-sharing agreement of the Ministers of Energy

In order to meet the consumption needs of the system which in 2002 amounted to 52.6 TWh, the installed capacity totaled 11,713 MW of PPC-operated plants and 515 MW of autoproducers and RES generators. Main fueling source was domestically extracted low-calorific-value lignite which accounts for 62% of the total. Oil, mainly used by the electricity generating facilities of the islands not connected to the mainland system, had a share of 7.1%. Natural gas imported from Russia and Algeria in the form of LNG covered 13.3%. In the same year the large-scale hydroelectric plants yielded 6.8%. Lastly, wind energy, small hydro, biomass and photovoltaics combined showed up in scene with 1.6% whereas the net of imports-exports made up the rest 5.9%.

With respect to the trading of electricity there should be noted that with the bordering Balkan countries (Albania, FYROM and Bulgaria) there are connections capable of meeting on annual basis electric power transactions at a level higher than 7% of Greece's needs mainly out of the surplus of the Bulgaria and Romania systems. However, re-connection to central Europe countries participating in the UCTE is since the war of Yugoslavia³ still pending. The submersible link with Italy with a transmission capacity corresponding to 500 MW was commissioned in 2002.

The annual rate of increase in demand for electric power is expected to be up to 2005 approximately at a level of 4% for the interconnected system and by a higher percentage (5.5%) for the autonomous island systems and thereafter to follow a flat 3.6% for the whole country. On the basis of this scenario it is estimated that by 2010 the needs of Greece will amount to some 72 TWh.

4. The evolution of the institutional framework of RES

The start of RES entry into Greece was Law 1559/1985 "*Regulation of matters of alternative forms of energy and specific matters of power production from conventional fuels and other provisions*" (Government Gazette A 185) under which PPC, leading the way to RES, installed 24 MW whereas local government organizations confined to a meager level of 3 MW and the private sector was left out of the scene. In spite of the small outcome, the effort showed the weaknesses and strengths of the sector and specially the initial failures paved the way for more mature implementations.

Law 2244/1994 "*Regulation of power generation issues from renewable energy sources and conventional fuels and other provisions*" (Government Gazette A 168) modeled along the pattern of the German Einspeisungsgesetz ushered in the RES era. The Law established fixed sale rates of renewable energy at a level substantially equal to 90% of the medium-voltage, general use tariff and made it obligatory for PPC to buy that energy. For the reimbursement of the capacity part, a scale pricing system was introduced according to the type of RES plant in terms of time availability. Roughly speaking, the capacity part merely augments the energy earnings by a small percentage in the range of 6.5% so that the final rate corresponds to 0.070 Euro/kWh. In the non-interconnected system the pricing is based on 90% of

³ In 1992 two of the three transmission lines were cut off due to heavy damages to the substations at Mostar of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Ernestinovo of Croatia. It is expected, however, that the restoration works funded by the World Bank will have been completed early in 2004. The third line through Romania is operationally intact.

the low-voltage, household rate corresponding to 0.078 Euro/kWh and no capacity reimbursement is provided.

Law 2773/1999 for liberalization of the electricity market maintained the favourable pricing regime for RES by placing also emphasis on the access priority to the grids. At the same time the law introduced a fee of 2%, of poorly required character, on the renewable energy proceeds for the benefit of the relevant local government organizations. Further, the renewable energy sale rates were deemed as “cap prices” and the Minister of Development was given the authority to ask for a discount to be given on them but so far no resort to such a discretion has been made.

The increased investment interest in renewable energy plants in some areas of Greece such as Eastern Crete, Southern Euboea (Évvoia), and Lakonia (Southeastern Peloponnese) exhibiting especially favourable wind potential brought about the fierce reactions of the local communities. On the other hand, the lack of provisions concerning the installation of RES plants in forests and scrublands put to the test the licensing regime because article 24 of the Greek Constitution imposes strict environmental protection status on those areas and therefore lengthy litigations may arise capable of deterring most serious investors.

Recent Law 2941/2001 *"Simplification of procedures for establishing companies, licensing Renewable Energy Sources plants, regulation of matters of the company GREEK SHIPYARDS S.A. and other provisions"* (Government Gazette A 201) , not only filled some gaps of the legislative fabric but also attempted to deal the licensing process pathogenesis a thorough blow. The pillars of Law 2941/2001 are:

- The exemptions from the overall restrictions imposed by the forest laws applicable to the implementation of great-scale infrastructure works of public interest in forests and scrublands, are extended to include RES,
- With the exemption of the civil works no building permit is required for the installation of solar systems and wind farms
- Connection lines of electricity producing facilities using RES with the inter-connected system of the mainland and the grids of autonomous island areas may be constructed by any interested investor according to specifications provided by the System Operator
- The renewable electricity projects including the connecting lines, substations and infrastructure works in general are deemed as public utility works irrespective of the entity implementing them and therefore it is possible the expropriation of landed property or the mandatory acquiring of rights in rem.
- It is provided for the issuing of a joint ministerial decision by means of which more lax zoning and subdivision controls, in comparison with the generally applicable town-planning regime, will be enacted in areas beyond the limits of the existing city plans to facilitate RES development
- The Planning and Development Directorates of the relevant Regions having jurisdiction over the issue of installation and operating permit, act in some way

according to the one-stop shop principle, by coordinating the issues of environmental licenses that include a lot of public services and other bodies.

By virtue of Law 3017/2002 "*Ratification of the Kyoto Protocol to the Framework-convention on climate change*" (Government Gazette A 117) the Greek Parliament put on an official footing the country's commitment for actions running against the aggravation of the greenhouse phenomenon.

Lastly, the regulatory framework governing the enforcement of the Laws undergoes profound revision. Especially, ministerial decision 8295/1995 forming the necessary sequel to Law 2244/1994 was replaced by the recent decision 2000/2002 being in fact an updated Licensing Code of installation and operating permits of RES plants (see Ministry's website http://www.ypan.gr/docs/Decision_2000-2002.pdf).

5. The role of the Regulatory Authority for Energy

The Regulatory Authority for Energy (RAE) was established by virtue of article 4 of Law 2773/1999 as an independent public authority entrusted with the monitoring and control of the electricity market functioning and the delivery of opinions regarding the observance of the rules of genuine competition and the protection of the customers.

Further, RAE formulates suggestions to the Minister of Development with regard to the issue of power generation authorizations and thereafter monitors the implementation progress of the RES projects through quarterly reports and recommends the combing out the sector of investors which exhibit unjustifiable slowness. Also, RAE recommends legislative measures for further deregulation of the electricity market within which critical RES issues can be addressed (as is the case of hybrid plants). On a more long-term basis, RAE considers the introduction of green certificates and the establishment of a network of large-scale dispersed energy production.

Table 1 shows the number of applications submitted to RAE and the total capacity per technology up to February 1, 2003, the capacity of plants for which a po-

RES technology	Applications		RAE's positive opinion MW	Production authorizations	
	Number	Capacity MW		Number	Capacity MW
Wind	862	14,206	3,046	208	2,335
Small hydro	368	824	364	105	287
Photovoltaics	17	7.3	2.2	8	1
Biomass	35	350	107,6	14	82
Geothermal energy	6	335	8	0	0
Total	1,288	15,22	3,528	335	2,705

Table 1. Applications and production authorizations for RES projects

sitive recommendation was issued, as well as the production authorizations issued by the Minister of Development up to February 11, 2003. Also, production authorizations have been issued for 3 great-scale hydroelectric plants totaling 264 MW.

The evaluation of all applications was made by RAE assisted in the technical part by the Centre for Renewable Energy Sources on the basis of the criteria laid down in article 9 of the Production Authorization Regulation having been issued according to article 28 of Law 2773/1999 (see also RAE's website <http://www.rae.gr>).

6. The role of the System Operator

The System Operator (DESMIE S.A.) as provided for in article 14 of Law 2773/1999 was established by virtue of Presidential Decree 328/2000 "*Establishment and statutes of the Societe Anonyme HELLENIC ELECTRIC POWER TRANSMISSION SYSTEM OPERATOR S.A.*" (Government Gazette A 268) and has as scope the operation, maintenance and development of the electric power transmission System throughout the whole country, as well as of its interconnections with other Systems, in order to secure the country's supply with electric power in a sufficient, safe, financially effective and reliable way.

DESMIE S.A. assumed the commercial management of the renewable energy plants of the interconnected system in October 2002. Since then, there have been signed purchase contracts of renewable energy, regarding plants already operating or bound for commissioning by end of 2003 with a capacity totaling 147 MW.

According to the provisions of article 21 of Law 2773/1999, PPC S.A. having already been floated by virtue of Presidential Decree 333/2000 "*Conversion of the Public Power Corporation (PPC) into a Societe Anonyme and approval of its statutes*" (Government Gazette A 278) performs duties of system operator of the island grids which are not connected to the mainland system.

7. The role of the Centre for Renewable Energy Sources

The establishment of the Centre for Renewable Energy Sources (CRES) was provided in article 25 of Law 1514/1985 "*Promotion of scientific and technological research*" (Government Gazette A 13) and was implemented by virtue of Presidential Decree 375/1987 "*Establishment of a legal entity under private law with the registered name Centre for Renewable Energy Sources*" (Government Gazette A 167). The scope of CRES is the promotion of RES, the saving and the rational use of energy, as well as any kind of support of the activities in those fields. Further, by virtue of article 11 of Law 2702/1999 "*Regulation of matters falling under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Development and other provisions*" (Government Gazette A 70), CRES operates as the national coordinating centre of all those activities.

CRES owns laboratories for certification of RES technologies, carries out studies for the determination of the physical and economical potential of RES and participates effectively in the evaluation and monitoring of the investments implemented in the sector, including the energy saving field.

8. Public aid

8.1 Granting of aid to RES using funds from the 2nd Community Support Framework

The Operational Programme Energy (OPE) managed by the Ministry of Development, drew funds from the 2nd Community Support Framework (CFS), ended in December 31, 2002, to grant public aid to projects with a total budget of Euro 1.061 billion. The European Regional Development Fund provided 33.8% of that amount, the national resources channeled 45.2% (including PPC's funds) whereas private capital flows made up the rest 21%. A part of the sub-programme 3 addressed the issue of RES promotion. Summary data is shown in table 2.

	Wind	Small hydro	Photo-voltaics	Bio-mass
Number of investments	14	9	15	13
Total budget in Euro million	124,5	17,2	6,1	48,5
Total public expenditure in Euro million	49,8	7,7	4,2	22,9
Total installed electric power in MW	116	11.5	0.737	8.74
Annual power production in TWh	0.335	0.053	0.001	0.168

Table 2. Summary data of cost and capacity of RES funded from 2nd CSF

On the other hand, the Ministry of National Economy (now Ministry of Economy and Finance) provided funding from national resources under Law 1892/1990 "Modernization and development and other provisions" (Government Gazette A 101) and thereafter Law 2601/1998 "Private investment aids for the country's economic and regional development and other provisions" (Government Gazette A 81). From the available data it is estimated that one third of the operating plants was funded from national resources.

8.2 Essentials of current status of public aid to RES investments

The Operational Programme "Competitiveness" (OPC) (see Ministry of Development website) that raises resources from the 3rd Community Support Framework provides public aid to RES and energy saving, substitution and other energy-related actions as high as Euro 1.02 billion. The public aid accounts for 30% of the eligible cost of the projects and goes up to 50% in the case of transmission lines that will be constructed for the connection of RES plant with the grids.

According to the approved planning of the works, the increase of the installed capacity from RES and co-generation will come up to 930 MW that correspond to an annual energy yield of 3.4 TWh. The annual decrease of CO₂ emissions will total 3.95 million tons, whereas 675 new jobs will be created and 160 enterprises will draw distinct advantages.

In parallel, it is anticipated the implementation of projects out of national financial resources⁴ with a combined capacity of some 600 MW up to the end of 2010. That figure also reflects a steady trend towards national resources as well on account of the higher funding percentage. Especially, in case of small hydroelectric plants the eligible budgeted cost is likewise higher since these projects cannot derive benefits from economies of scale. The proposals under consideration include the co-financing, out of Community resources, of projects regularly funded from the national budget, in case projects under OPC are falling behind schedule, due to lengthy litigations or other reasons constituting a force majeure.

8.3 Directions of fiscal regulations for RES investments without capital subsidy

The above-said works along with the large-scale hydroelectric projects do not suffice to meet the target of 20.1% and therefore investments using purely private funding will be necessary. The lack of measures providing public aid will be offset by further consolidation of the existing investment environment. There should be taken as granted that the fixed feed-in price regime of the renewable kWh will keep going on a permanent and stable ground in order to facilitate bank lending of the projects⁵

On the basis of estimations made so far, it turns out that areas with an average wind velocity greater than 8 m/sec can sustain RES development schemes without any capital subsidy. In the autonomous island systems, however, the maximization of renewable energy absorption requires a serious study of the peculiar features pertinent to load management.

9. Current status of RES and large-scale hydroelectric plants

9.1 Renewable energy sources

On the basis of CRES data, in 2001 the energy from RES amounted to 1.02 TWh resulting by 74.12% from wind farms, by 18.14% from small hydroelectric plants and by 7.75% from biogas whereas in the year no marked difference was noticed due to small increase of the installed capacity. The most updated data for RES facilities into which large-scale hydroelectric plants have been included is shown in table 3.

9.2 Large-scale hydroelectric plants

The country has 15 large-scale hydroelectric schemes with a combined installed capacity of 3060 MW that produced 3,381 TWh in the year 2002. Also, the hydroelectric plant at Messochora in the Region of Thessaly with a total installed capacity of 161.6 MW yielding annually 0.384 TWh is in the final construction stage.

⁴ See full English text of the development Law 2601/1998 in the website of the Hellenic Centre for Investment (<http://www.elke.gr/elkeweb/static/iilaw.htm>)

⁵ The establishment of a more favourable grid access regime regarding the large-scale hydroelectric plants, in comparison to conventionally generated electricity, could find place insofar as that measure does not go against the *acquis communautaire*

		Wind	Large-scale hydros	Small-scale hydros	Photo-voltaics	Biomass
Interconnected system	Operating	170,95	3060	16,3	0	24,96
	Under construction	246,06 (127,8)	161,6	69,2 (17,3)	0,4 (0)	0,9 (0,9)
Non-interconnected system	Operating	101,21	0	0	0,17	0
	Under construction	44,66 (18,82)	0	0	0,5 (0,33)	0

Note: The figures in brackets refer to ongoing projects due for commissioning by 2003

Table 3. Capacity of RES systems in MW

Lastly, the projects shown in table 4 have been planned⁶ for commissioning up to 2010 with an annual combined output of 1.29 TWh.

Project Name	Region	Capacity in MW	Output in TWh
Ilarionas	Central Macedonia	120	0.413
Sikia	Western-Central Greece	126.5	0.296
Pefkofito	Thessaly	160	0.340
Temenos	Eastern Macedonia	19	0.060
Metsovitiko	Epirus	25	0.058
Aghia Varvara-Aliakmon river	Central Macedonia	0,7	0.004
Smokovo	Thessaly	10	0.027
Ikaria hybrid scheme (pumped storage assisted by wind farm)	Southern Aegean	3.8 (hydro) +2.4 (wind)	0.014

Table 4. Hydroelectric plants planned for commissioning up to 2010

There should be noted that the rate of inclusion of hydroelectric plants associated with serious capital expenditures, environmental objections and profound output fluctuation cannot keep pace with the expected consumption rise. Thus, in 2010 their contribution will drop on 6.1% even if all projects of table 4 will have been incorporated into the system.

10. Statutory and regulatory interventions under way

Law 2941/2001 is due for revision for the regulation of issues falling within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture having a substantial say in any case of RES installation in forests and scrublands.

⁶ As some of them are multi-purpose projects, their realization is not exclusively depending of PPC's medium-term strategy priorities

At the same time, Law 2773/1999 is also under revision in order to make up for the slackness of the liberalization process of the electricity market mostly attributed to the dominant position held by PPC S.A. This revision is also necessary to reflect the modifications portended by the ongoing revision of Directive 96/92/EC.

In the realm of RES, the establishment of a fair regime in the field of hybrid plants that combine a renewable source such as a wind farm with a storage means of the generated energy that will then delivered to the system at peak-load hours is promoted. However, the economics of such systems makes necessary the procurement of conventionally-produced energy during off-peak hours. Consequently, complications arise out of the need for an efficient and fair load dispatch and pricing system of the procured and sold energy especially in the absence of an independent System Operator as is the case in the non-interconnected Greek islands. That peculiarity imposes a policy-making challenge especially in view of lacking world experience on the issue.

On the regulatory level, a joint ministerial decision, in the formulation of which numerous Ministries were involved, is forwarded at quick pace in order to adjust the overall licensing procedure of RES projects to the environmental consent process. That process follows revised paths since the passage of Law 3010/2002 *"Adaptation of Law 1650/1986 to Directives 97/11/EC and 96/61/EC, procedures for delineation and regulation of matters regarding water courses and other provisions"* (Government Gazette A 91) for the harmonization of the national legislation for the protection of the environment with the *acquis communautaire*. Among the regulations to be introduced into the joint ministerial decision, it is worth mentioning the fixing of shortened time limits. Should no action be taken within these limits, the authority managing the licensing procedure is entitled to consider as positive the lacking interim approvals or opinions of other Services and bodies and thus to urge forward to completion the licensing process. This expedient fully reflects the requirements of article 6 of Directive 2001/77/EC.

In the pattern of breakthrough law-making initiatives taken to speed up the implementation progress of works pertinent to the 2004 Olympics, further actions include the introduction of shortened and simplified procedures regarding expropriations necessary for the reinforcement and extension of power transmission lines primarily serving RES deployment.

The lack of physical planning emerged with profound intensity in the areas of Lakonia and Euboea. There the anti-RES lobby laid on the table the more general problem of instituting land uses which, however, cannot be addressed only incidentally in the framework of planning authorities' consensus for RES installations. The actual and legal fact that the physical planning constitutes a desirable although no necessary licensing presupposition, is now reflected in a more lenient stance of the Supreme Administrative Court ruling on cases coming up for hearing. However, the creation of planning infrastructure for RES will soon start.

Also, gains ground the assertion that by lawfully intermeddling with scrublands and, in more rare cases, forests, no substantial alteration of the natural environ-

ment is brought about since in no occasion it's about a spatial intervention. In fact, a wind farm disturbs the ground just at the foundation points of the wind turbines and a small hydroelectric plants only alongside the power conduit which, somehow or other, will thereafter be backfilled.

11. Engineering activities under way

The main actions for the reinforcement of the existing power transmission infrastructure are foreseen to be implemented in the areas of Southern Euboea, Lakonia and Thrace. These areas have high wind potential and therefore profound investment interest has been emerged for the installation of wind farms.

With regard to **Southern Euboea**, the connection of its grid, through the construction of a new substation at the area of Polypotamos, with the Nea Makri substation on Attica (two submarine 150 kV cables included), for the tapping of the renewable energy produced in the broader area is foreseen⁷. That energy corresponds to 530 MW of new wind farms to be erected in Euboea and the islands of Cyclades which are going to be connected to the mainland's interconnected system.

With regard to **Lakonia**, in addition to some wind farms being close to the Molai substation and capable of being connected thereto, the connection of the other ones requires the construction of new works. Inter alia the construction of a new double-circuit 150 kV transmission line connecting Astros and Molai substations, the upgrading of the transmission line Astros-Astros II, radial transmission lines 150 kV and new substations for the conveyance of renewable energy corresponding to a capacity of 250 MW from plants to be installed in Northern Lakonia and Arcadia are foreseen.

On the basis of the present topology of power transmission system of **Eastern Macedonia and Thrace** in combination with the completion of the connection works of the thermoelectric power station of Komotini⁸ the system can accommodate energy corresponding to a capacity of some 90 MW from wind parks already in course of implementation in the areas east of Iasmos substation chiefly through the new substation at Kechros. The works are ongoing with the prospect of being commissioned by 2003. Further, the implementation of the planned power transmission works included in the special Thrace's project will be make possibly the absorption of additional amounts of renewable energy corresponding to some 250 MW. On the basis of the relevant time schedule prepared by PPC S.A. the works will be completed in stages in the period 2006-2008.

After the completion of all planned reinforcement works of the grid and on the basis of the existing investment interest, the addition of some 1500 MW up to 2010 are anticipated which, however, cannot meet the 20,1% target of Directive 2001/77/EC. Therefore the attraction of foreign capital would provide a proper solution especially in view of saturation phenomena in the energy systems of

⁷ Contemplated is also the reinforcement of the transmission line Aliverion-Chalkis-Schimatari and the construction of two new radial lines from the Polypotamos new station to Southern Euboea with parallel development of 8 substations 20/150 kV.

⁸ Natural gas fired station already in commissioning stage with a total capacity of 495 MW

Germany and other countries with respect to their ability to tap additional renewable energy.

12. Green certificates and management of dispersed power generation

The introduction of the trading of green certificates as an effective mechanism to provide firm support to RES is considered by the Greece as a medium-term priority on account of the administrative burden involved.

In Greece the functioning of the existing electrical power system is structured on the pattern of concentrated production because PPC S.A. was since its establishment and in fact continues to be the main actor in the field. In the case, however, of many small RES units whose operation is governed by the randomness of the natural resource exploited, their control on an uninterrupted basis turns out to be a cumbersome task. Along that path RAE elaborates the parameters of using new technologies for control data processing and dispatching in order to effectively address the problem, at the price, however, of the higher cost of the electricity supplied to the consumers. The implementation of the above in a regime of deregulated electricity market renders necessary the pricing and appraisal of various techniques and capabilities in parallel to the operation of the conventional sources in order to be achieved the best result for the customers.

The problem becomes more acute in the autonomous island systems where the introduction of hybrid systems of considerable installed capacity poses highly complicated problems due to be faced by the Grid Operation Code⁹ now in course of final elaboration.

13. Conclusions

Greece already makes very profound efforts on institutional, regulatory, engineering and funding level to meet the indicative target set by Directive 2001/77/EC through the yet fluid state brought about by the liberalization process of the electricity market dominated for more that a half-a-century period by the sole public utility.

This Report attempted to illuminate in the best possible way some of the aspects of these efforts. It goes without saying that the road for further actions has been thoroughly paved.

⁹ In the mainland's interconnected system and the islands connected thereto the matter is governed by the already enacted System Operation Code