Africa First Smart Metering System Standard

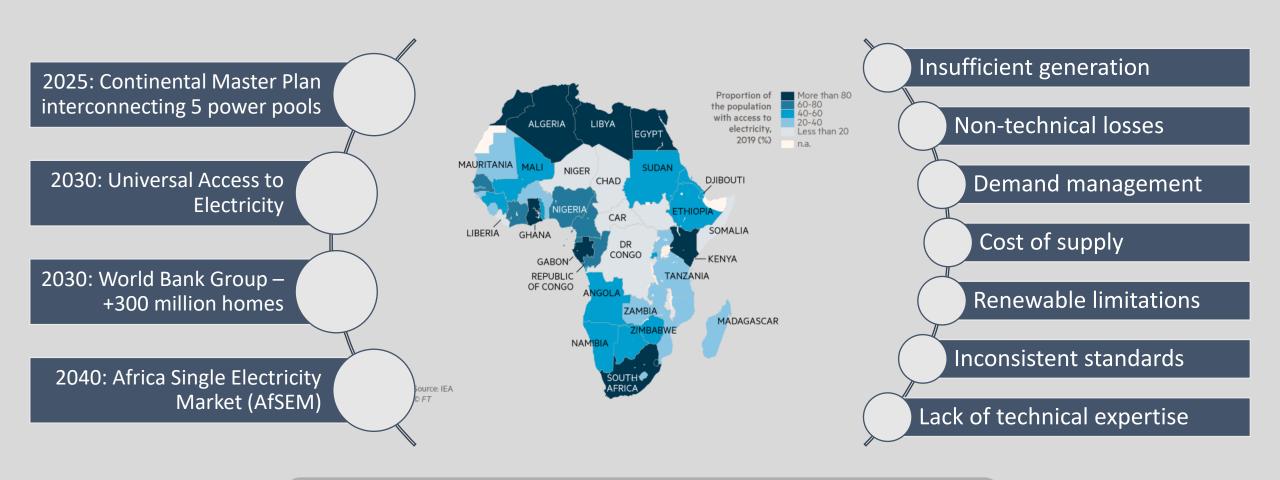
Desigan Govender, Portfolio Manager





2024 SARPA Convention

Africa's Electrification Ambitions and Challenges



Smart Metering is key to the success of these initiatives and to address the challenges



What is the Africa Smart Meter Standard?

- A technical electricity meter specification, tailored for the current and future needs of African Utilities
- Developed with input of all members of the Association of Power Utilities Africa (APUA), representing 42 African countries
- Managed, prepared and published by the Africa Electrotechnical Standardization Commission (AFSEC) Technical Committee TC13
- Published as AFSEC 51300-1 Smart Metering Systems General requirements – Part 1: Smart Electricity Meters





A Smart Meter Specification, for Africa, by Africa



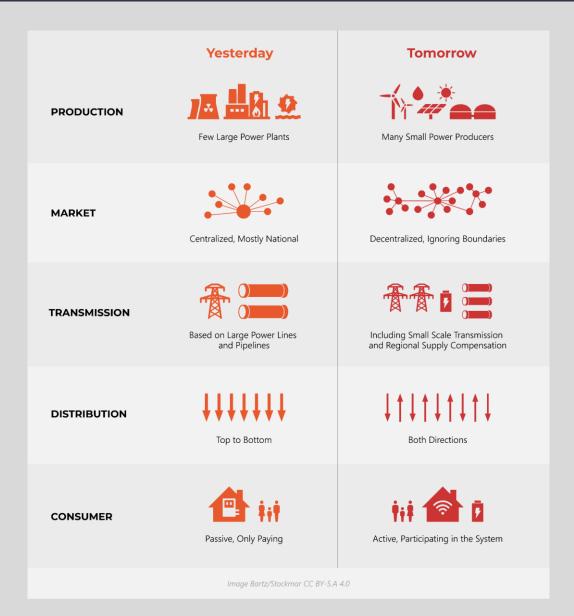
How was it developed?

- Structured IEC process, managed by AFSEC TC13
- Inclusive process with inputs from all APUA, AFSEC and industry experts
 - ESKOM
 - Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa
 - Conlog, Itron, Landis+Gyr
- Country and Vendor Independent





Why was it developed?



- The needs of utilities are evolving:
 - Smart metering
 - SSEG
 - Demand Management
- Consumer empowerment and consumption awareness
- Return on Investment
 - Reliability
 - Performance
 - Fit for purpose
 - Future proof
 - Multiple suppliers

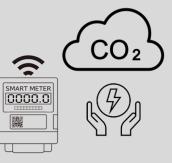


Why is this relevant for South Africa?









Generation 1

Generation 2

Generation 3

Generation 4

- Energy access focus
- Basic postpaid with billing
- Manual or customer readings

- Revenue Enhancement and Loss Reduction focus
- Prepaid metering
- Connected or stand alone

- Grid management focus
- Advanced demand management
- ToU and Step Tariff
- Integration of renewable energy

- Smart grid focus
- Customer Centricity
- Freedom of service provider
- Home energy management
- CO₂ emission monitoring

South Africa is transitioning from Generation 2 to Generation 3



What is unique about this specification?













Interoperability and Security

Metrology

Disconnect device

Accounting

Tamper detection

Climatic conditions



Interoperability and security

Open Standards

Communication

Protocol

Vending









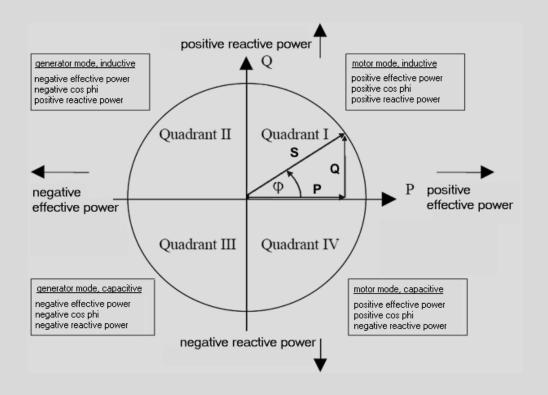






Metrology

- 4-quadrant measurement
- Small Scale Energy Generation (SSEG)
- Reactive surcharge billing





Disconnection device

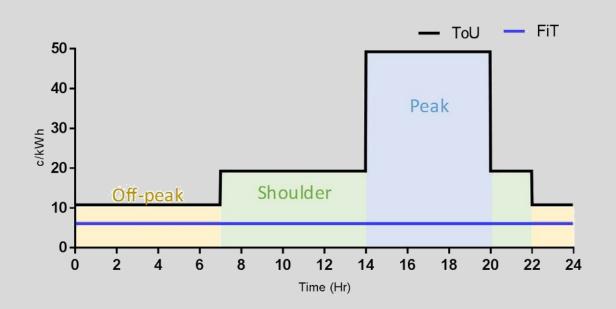
- Common point of failure
- Rated by Utilization Category (UC)
- UC2 minimum requirement

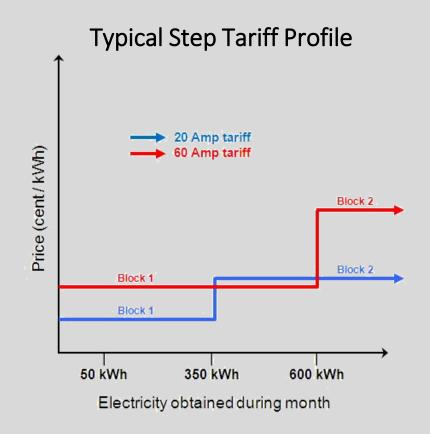
	UC1	UC2	UC3	UC4
Rated safe short-time withstand current	3kA	4,5kA	6kA	10kA
Rated operational short- time withstand current	1,5kA	2,5kA	3kA	4,5kA
Rated short-circuit making capacity	1,5kA	2,5kA	3kA	4,5kA



Accounting



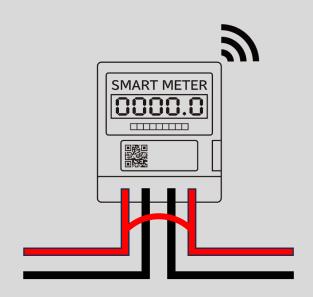




Users would prefer Currency to kWh

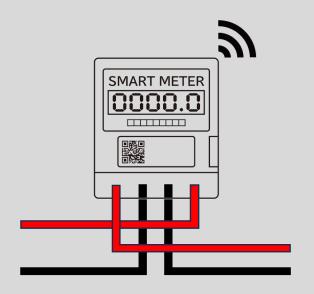


Tamper detection





 Absence of Live current, presence of Neutral current



Phase reversal

• Bi-directional measurement



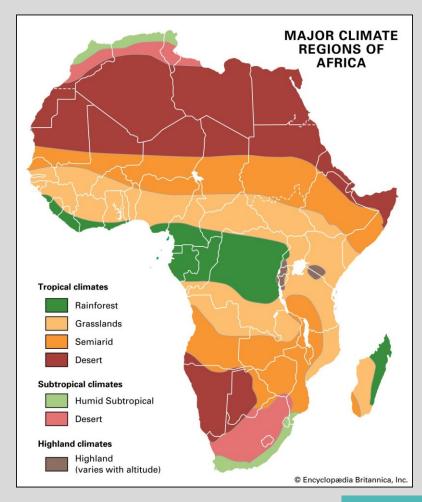
Terminal cover

Backup supply



Climatic conditions

- Temperature
 - Accuracy in hot climates
- Humidity
 - Electrical reliability in harsh climatic conditions





How does this help municipalities?

- Demand Management
 - Intelligent load limiting
 - Intelligent load shedding
- Revenue Enhancement
 - Accuracy
 - Loss detection and reduction
- Access to Energy
 - Simple installation process

- Customer Centricity
 - kWh or Currency
 - Tracible billing improves collection
- Interoperability
- Financial
 - Return on Investment
 - Multiple vendors



AFSEC51300

RT29 Smart Meter Specification

ESKOM Smart Meter Specification

Standard will formally be formally published at the AFSEC 9th General Assembly on 4-5 September 2024 in Rwanda



THANK YOU