Information about RETA Survey Participants

- 21 respondents completed the survey, across 18 countries
- 67% of respondents are RETA members

Which organisations have a role in regulating cross-jurisdictional interconnectors?

- 7 have a **regional coordination** role (in coordination with a regional regulator to adhere to rules like reliability standards, interconnection rules, etc.)
- 11 have a **regional authority** role.

Organisations’ regional authority areas*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasus</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean</td>
<td>11%</td>
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<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>22%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Total respondents: 7
What are the top challenges for the development of interconnection projects?

- **Political, economic & financial**
  - Lack of consensus between jurisdictions (and stakeholders) 48%
  - High project costs 43%
  - Lack of access to capital 24%

- **Planning & investment coordination**
  - Lack of regional system development and/or transmission development plans
  - Assessment of impact on electricity security and economic welfare for each jurisdiction 30%
  - Lack of regional data reporting system
  - Lack of regional system planning data repository 25%

- **Cross-jurisdictional trading arrangements**
  - Agreement on market rules (power pricing mechanism, compatibility of Power Purchase Agreements) 62%
  - Lack of regional market trading platform
  - Regulation of competitive trading 29%

- **Technical & regulatory harmonisation**
  - Lack of common rules for connecting to the networks (third-party access) 40%
  - Lack (or limited enforcement) of a regional grid code 30%
  - Agreement on operational rules
  - Allocation of risk between developer(s) and consumer(s)
  - Lack of harmonised approach to tariffs
  - Requirement for the interconnectors to pay for use of the system (transmission tariffs) 25%
Agreement on cross-border cost allocation
e.g. different cost sharing when project not equally beneficial to each country

Lack of political will or common vision at the regional-supra-national level
Political interference at the local level

Lack of regulatory certainty, absence of regionally endorsed regulatory governance

Varying policies across jurisdictions which affect projects costs
e.g. different land ownership policies require wayleave acquisition

Administrative processes
e.g. long permitting processes causing delays; permitting and access rules for large scale investments

Challenges specific to subsea interconnectors
e.g. technical, higher costs (barrier for isolated power systems like small islands)