



Albanian Energy Regulatory Framework

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Primary Legislation

- Law no. 7970, dt 20.07.1995 "On regulation of power sector" and Law no. 7963, dt 17.07.1995 "On power sector"; (Electricity Regulatory Authority – ERE was initially established)
- Law no. 9072, dt 22.05.2003 "On power sector", as amended (with USAID technical assistance)
- Law no. 9946, dt 30.06.2008 "On natural gas sector"; (Responsible for regulation of electricity and gas
 sectors)
- A new power sector law is under preparation by METE with USAID technical assistance – EU Third Legislative Package (Electricity Directive 2009/72/EC)





Regulator's areas

- Economic regulator for "natural monopoly" activities (transmission & distribution) – after unbundling and introduction of competition
- Protection of customers interests in services of continuous supply (electricity & gas) while ensuring regulated utilities have sufficient revenues for providing service, investment, and a fair profit
- Shared responsibilities with other institutions (Competition Authority & Ombudsman office)





Regulator's features

- Independence
- Transparency

- Impartiality
- Competence







An Independent Regulator ASSO

- Created by statute not decree (PSL no.9072, dt 22.05.2003)
- Multiple commissioners (Five commissioners) with Staggered terms (PSL, Article 4)
- » Removal only for cause (PSL, Article 5)
- » Power to issue regulations / secondary legislation (PSL, Article 8)
- Control own budget / license and regulatory fees (PSL, Article 12)





A Transparent Regulator

- "Sunshine" Deliberative Sessions
 - Deliberative sessions open to public (including all parties and media)

(PLS, Article 9(1); ERE Rules of Practice and Procedure, Articles 10 and 12)

- Public consultation (PSL, Article 16, ERE RPP, Article 19 License application and 26 - ERE rule-making process)
- Public hearings open to public

(PSL, Article 9(1); ERE RPP, Articles 27, 28 and 29)

Publication of ERE decisions (Official Journal, ERE website)





An Impartial Regulator

 Board of commissioners and technical staff free of conflicts of interest

(PSL, Article 6 - No member of the Board or of technical staff may be:

- a) owner, shareholder or holder of assets property of any licensee
- b) employee or contractor of any licensee
- c) member of the boards or supervisory boards or other relevant governing bodies
- d) director or president or other manager of any licensee, nor shall he has a material interest or other interest in the energy area
- (ERE Code of Ethics, Article 19 Declaration of the interests by commissioners)
- Ex parte communication restricted

(ERE Code of Ethics, Articles 15 and 16 - Commissioner will defend independence of his function from outside interference and avoid placing himself in situation of vulnerability)





Responsibilities of ERE

Article 8 of PSL

- Licenses: granting, modification, transferring, renewal, supervision, revocation
- Tariff regulation and review
- Investment program review
- Market development and monitoring
- Consumer protection against excess charges
- Promotion of competition
- Promotion of energy efficiency
- Power to adopt rules of practice and procedure





Licensing

- A specific regulation on licensing procedures for granting, modification, transfer, renewal and revocation of a license adopted (Article 14 of PSL)
 - Fair, non-discriminatory, transparent and fast process
 - Public consultation before a license is granted (two months)
 - Different term for different types of license (Generation, transmission and distribution licenses longer term than supply and trade licenses)
- Template licenses for generation, transmission, distribution, supply (WPS, RPS and QS) and trade of electricity developed
- ERE monitoring and periodic reporting by licensees





Tariffs (1)

- ERE, the only institution with authority to establish tariff in power sector (PSL, Article 24)
- The principles of tariff making (PSL, Article 27):
 - a. Protect customers from monopoly pricing
- b. Cost recovery/financial viability regulated entities should be permitted to recover their (efficient) costs, including a reasonable rate of return on capital
- c. Signals for investment prices should encourage an efficient level of investment in the industry
 - d. Promote economic efficiency in the sector
 - e. Transparent process (Publication of rate filings, public hearings etc)
- Specific proceeding rules for rate-making process (ERE RPP, Articles 21 and 22)
- Public consultation and public hearings



Tariffs (2)

- Unbundled tariff methodologies adopted (PSL, Article 28)
- Price-cap methodologies (but not yet fully implemented) for transmission and distribution; Cost+ methodologies for publicly-owned generation, WPS and RPS
- Feed-in tariff methodology for SHPPs
- Regulatory Statement establishing some tariff elements for privatized distribution company for the transitory period was approved by the Parliament as part of privatization package
- Tariffs set annually





Tariffs (3)

Regulated Tariffs/Prices

- Publicly-owned generation
- Wholesale and Retail Public Supply to Tariff Customers
- Renewable resources (SHPP)
- Transmission services
- Distribution services
- Ancillary services (initially)

Competitive Pricing

- Sales to eligible consumers
- Non-public generation sales in wholesale market
- Energy Imports
- Purchases to cover distribution losses





Market Regulation (1)

- AMM developed by ERE and approved by the CoM (Decree no. 338, dt 19.03.2008) as required by PSL
- Essentially Bilateral Market
- OST not involved in contracting for supply
 - Role limited to transmission, dispatch and ancillary services, including balancing energy
- Non-eligible customers served under Tariff by OSSH/RPS; OSSH/RPS has right to recover all prudently incurred costs of securing supply
- Preserves domestic hydro generation benefits for tariff customers
- Provides platform for opening market for eligible customers

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Market Regulation (2)

ERE 's role in the market:

- Broad power concerning rates and terms and conditions for transactions involving KESH Gen, OST, and Distribution/RPS
 - Develop and approve tariff methodologies and rates
 - Approve contracts among market participants
- Develop and adopt market rules
- Develop and adopt transmission, distribution and metering codes
- Set consumption threshold for Eligible Customers;
- Establish rates for imbalance services
- Broad power to gather needed information for market monitoring

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Market Regulation (3)

- Market Rules and Codes approved
- Regulation for market participation and financial guarantees approved;
- A number of standard contracts approved
- Unbundled tariffs approved
- All customers can opt to become eligible
- Regulation on procedures for granting the status of Eligible Customer approved
- Specific regulation and rules for KESH sales to the market and OSSH purchases for distribution losses approved
- Interconnection capacity allocation rules under review
- Contract and tariffs for Ancillary Services and Balancing Energy under review

Challenge remains: Reservation of hydro resources for benefit of tariff custon Sector Challenges and

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Customer Protection

- Specific rules for customers complaints (ERE RPP, Article 22), 80 complaints were filed with ERE in 2009
- Electricity Supply Contracts for household and nonhousehold customers contain a number of requirements as to quality service
- Distribution Code requires OSSH to provide to ERE data and information on the quality of service
- No standards for quality of service yet developed and adopted
- Combination of tariff setting with some standards of quality of service necessary

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Future Regulator's Challenges



- Make the privatization of distribution succeed
- National Market development and functioning
- Market monitoring with the goal to avoid market abuses and promotion of competition
- Completion of the process of standards of quality of service
- Development and improvement of regulatory framework for promotion of RES and energy efficiency
- Regional Energy Market development
- Compliance with EU third legislative package





Thanks for Your Attention!