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MONITORING OF THE MARKET OPERATIONS

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Current situation in the power sector

- The Albanian Electric Energy Corporation (KESH) consists of:
 - A power production company licensed for the production of electric power
 - A distribution company licensed for the power distribution and supply
 - KESH is also licensed for the power import and export operations



Current situation in the power sector

 Operator of the Transmission System (OST) is now separated from KESH and is licensed for the transmission of electric power

Production licenses

- 6 companies have concessions for 32 H/C (31 with capacity under 5 MW and 1 with capacity over 5 MW)
- 7 private companies have in ownership of 13 H/C with capacity under 5 MW





Current situation in the power sector

- Law #9072, dated May 22, 2003 (The Power Sector Law), Article 8, Responsibilities of ERE
- ERE has the following responsibilities:
 - Monitor and exercise control over the licensees based on the authority to conduct inspections and obtain access to required documentation and data
 - Monitoring the licensees, who offer electric power services to consumers, making sure that they operate in accordance with their contract requirements and guarantee services according to the standards required by their license or any other regulation adopted by ERE



I would like to note that:

- Monitoring small electric power producers is currently fairly successful
- However, some part of monitoring lags behind because of the monopoly of the main power sector company, KESH



Implementation of the monitoring function by ERE

- To monitor means to define, thoroughly evaluate, and guarantee:
 - Basic technical and financial information of every licensee
 - Objectives, which the licensees must achieve
 - It is a form of ensuring that the licensees are meeting established requirements and their obligations



A unified database system by license type

A unified database system by license type

- During the licensing process, each application and supporting documentation, which contains required data and information, is stored in a record, opened for each potential licensee
- Technical and financial data, schedules for fulfilling necessary requirements, as well as capital investments, production, and other obligations, are reviewed, grouped, and categorized by the license type.
- A summary database (by the license type) is created and contains information on all licensees and their objectives.





Example of a record from the database of small producers is presented in the table below:

Production and sale of energy

Name of the plant	Month	Gross production kWh	Plant consumptio n volume kWh	Energy Sold kWh	Working hours h	Notes





Example of a record from the database of small producers is presented in the table below:

Capital expenditures

No.	Name			tment) lek)		Notes
		Trim	ester	From the begin	ning of the year	
		Plan	Fact	Plan	Fact	
1	Construction					
Total 1						
2	Hydro mechanic					
Total 2						
3	Electric					
Total 3						
4	Other					
Total 4						
Amount						





Example of a record from the database of small producers is presented in the table below:

Capital expenditures

Item	Unit	Trimester plan	Fact of the trimester	Progressive plan	Progressive fact
Construction					
Hydro mechanical					
Electric					
Other					





Example of a record from the database of small producers is presented in the table below:

Defects and production interruptions

Name of the plant		Number of cuts		Description of defect	The time cut lasted
	From system limitations or failure	From breakdowns of machinery or system	Total		

Based on this we have created a database for different types of licensees



MONITORING OF THE MARKET OPERATIONS Implementation of the monitoring function

- Two methods are used to monitor the licensees (also called 2 forms of monitoring):
 - The best way to gather information and to solve the problem is to be at the problem site
 - However, our staff is too limited to do on-site monitoring

This situation dictates:

- Monitoring through an information system, which collects information sent by the licensees
- Monitoring through on-site inspections

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Monitoring through an information system

To implement this kind of monitoring, ERE has developed standard forms for different types of licensees, which require the following:

- Main indicators
- Fulfillment of the obligations to the consumer and other market operators
- Completion and delivery period



Total			Debit in	Households	3		Debits in	
billed power		total cash, 000/leke	fund	Billed used po	wer	total cashed	fund	
(kWh)	in 000/leke	total cash, ooo/icke	000/leke	Quantity (kW	000/leke	000/leke	000/leke	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	





Data	Data on providing clients the metering equipment								
	Name (zones and	Clients	Total	Households		Private		Others	
#	branches)	with readers	without	with	without	with	withour	with	without



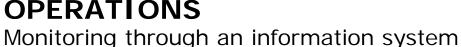


Data	on technical and no	on-technical losses				:			
No	Name (zones and	Power taken from the	Billed quantity total	Losts	Ne %	Total loss sep	perated in		
	branches)	system		total	(4=3:1)	technical	%	non-technica	%
		(000/kWh)	(000/kWh)	(000/kWh)		(000/kWh)	(6=5:1)	(000/kWh)	(8=7:1)
a	b	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8





Electric po	wer supply	y cuts for the consumers					
Cuts	Total	Cuts according	ng to the cause	}			
Hours/cuts	Quantity in	lacking capcity in generation overus			, defects, mai	Non paymen	t
total	000/kWh	and import		remonte, etj.		of the electric	e bill
		HRS total	000/kWh	Hrs total	000/kWh	Hrs total	000/kWh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8





- Through this system we get the information on:
 - Power production
 - Amounts and types of capital investments
 - Wholesale and retail sales of power (billed power) to consumers
 - Payment of the electric power bills for each consumer category
 - A complete balance of the power system
 - Meters placing for all consumers
 - Outages, as well as the time and reasons for outages

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- The information sent into the ERE database system is updated and analyzed, including:
 - General information
 - Specific information for every licensee
 - A summary report for the Board of Commissioners on the current situation in the sector and specific proposals for particular licensees
 - After a thorough analysis, the Board submits specific recommendations regarding the following:
 - a. A system of fines, based on Article 64 of the Law #9072 dated May 22, 2003, for non-felony violations classified as offence
 - b. Direct on-site monitoring by the ERE staff or a group of independent experts





By on-site monitoring ERE wants to timely ensure:

- that the licensed companies are doing things according to the schedules, requirements, and obligations stated in their licenses, and
- that these companies are offering to the consumers the services that the consumers pay for

On-site monitoring



- As part of the implementation, each department develops its monitoring program
- The main elements of a monitoring program are:
 - Ensuring continuous operations of the facilities and equipment and a steady supply of electricity
 - Quality products supplied at standard parameters (voltage, sequence)
 - Implementing operational standards and regulations
 - Establishing fair wholesale and retail rates for electricity
 - Services to the consumers (quality, frequency, time length etc.)
 - Resolving disagreements among the market operators
 - Monitoring programs are presented to the regulating authority (ERE), which:
 - a. Suggests changes or points out problems that must be resolved
 - a. Approves the program and the starting and finishing date of monitoring



Steps taken by the Working Group during the monitoring process

- Meeting with the license applicant or his administrator
 - Introducing him to the monitoring program
 - Must cooperate with the Working Group during the inspection of:
 - a. Technical and financial documents
 - b. Every link in the chain of the licensee's operations will be the subject of inspection
- Exercising control at every stage of the program in the presence of the administrator

Steps taken by the Working Group during the monitoring process



 The Working Group prepares a report, which describes the situation and problems discovered during an on-site audit

The report contains:

- The main areas covered by the audit
- Findings
- Specific measures to be implemented by the licensee and a corresponding implementation schedule
- Presenting the report to the audited licensee
 - The audit report signed by the working group is given to the licensee and is required to be signed by the representative of the licensee as well
 - The report is signed and its findings are presented to the representative of the licensee

Steps taken by the Working Group during the



monitoring process

- The Working Group prepares a report for the Board of Commissioners. The Board:
 - Reviews the report at its working meeting
 - Makes decisions regarding discovered violations and recommends penalties (up to revoking a license) in cases provided by Article 18 of the Law, i.e. when a licensee:
 - Violates the license requirements
 - Poses danger to health, life, or property of third parties
 - Violates environmental protection laws
- The license termination procedures are defined by law and apply to each issued license; ERE has recently completed a regulation, which details the license termination procedure

ERE

Conflict resolution

- The Power Sector Law, Article 8 on ERE Responsibilities, paragraph (d), authorizes ERE to resolve conflicts between:
 - the licensees and the consumers
 - among the licensees
- Types of conflicts:
 - technical
 - financial

Conflict resolution



- Types of conflict between the parties:
- Licensed production company licensed distribution company
 - a. Non-payment of the electric bills
 - b. The substation equipment issues
 - c. Accuracy of meter readings
- Licensed supplier of electric power consumer
 - a. Charging for more than actual power usage
 - b. Consumer meters

Conflict resolution



How does the power sector regulator resolve conflicts?

Study the conflict

- On-site verification, if the situation is not clear
- Inform the parties of the hearing dates
- Parties can be heard separately if necessary
- Or in a joint hearing session
- ERE listens to the parties and intervenes to resolve the disagreement, based on good understanding of the problem and law
- Informs of the hearing, problems, and solutions
- Develops solutions to resolve the disagreement
- Board selects a solution to resolve the conflict
- Parties have the right to:
 - a. Appeal this decision at the lower level courts in Tirana
 - b. Accept the ERE decision and wait for the decision of the court

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Thank you for your attention