Update on the status of Transmission
Interconnection, Generation and
Regional Energy Market

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#### REM Objectives

- Increasing trust among participating countries in the system.
- Trading and exchanging power between participating countries.
- Drawing vital investments from strategic investors.

## Difficulties in implementing a competitive electricity market

- Inability to privatize the majority of the system and draw capital investments, in order to rehabilitate and extend the system, and to design and open the market.
- Lack of a good size market capable to cover the country's needs.
- Trading among neighboring countries requires a secure supply system of a high quality.
- Disparities in the power production costs.

## Obligations on participating countries to bring about the REM

- Unbundling (the role of TSO as an auxiliary to the market)
- Introducing third parties in the transmission process
- Regulations on selection of legal consumers
- An active regulatory agency
- Full cost recovery rates
- Existing regulations on exporting-importing electrical power
- Participation of private capital

### Interconnectivity

- Length of transmission lines: approx. 3,500 km
   of which approximately 377 km are for interconnection.
   Transmission capacity: 1,900 MVA
   Installed power of sub-stations: 4,750 MVA
- Actual condition of the transmission system:
  - Strengthening the sub-stations
    Access for third parties
    Designating legal consumers

## Generation

- Structure 97% on HHP and 3% on TPP
- Installed capacity 1,640 MW (1,446 Hydro and 196 Thermal)
- Production 3,681 GWH
- Consumption 5,431 GWH
- Exchanges 2,000 GWH
- Present situation
  - separate activity
  - privatization of small H-power stations
  - independent producers (IPP)