

LORENET Project: Comparative table on local regulation: Distribution of electricity



with the support of:



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	Bulgaria	Czech Republic	Estonia	Ghana	Iran	Italy	Kenya	Montenegro	Nigeria	Slovakia
Last update	July 2011	July 2011	Sept. 2014	Sept. 2014	July 2011	Sept. 2014	Sept. 2014	Sept. 2014	July 2011	July 2011
<b>1. Who is responsible for regulatory (industrial) POLICY DESIGN at national and local level ?</b>	The State Energy and Water Regulatory Commission (SEWRC/DKEVR)	At national level – the Energy regulatory office	Ministry of Economics and Communications (hereinafter Ministry) Estonian Competition Authority (hereinafter ECA)	Ministry of Energy and Energy Commission	Energy Ministry	State Government and Regions	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum	Ministry of Energy and Energy Regulatory Agency	The Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC)	At national level Ministry of economy. There is no local regulation bodies
<b>2. Is Public-Private Partnership (PPP) a common Practice in the Country?</b>	PPP is not widely used in the energy sector. However, some PPP projects have been implemented.	Not common	No	Yes	Yes	Yes, at local level	Yes	No	PPP is gradually becoming common	No
<b>3. Who has the ownership of the network and the technology systems necessary to run the service?</b> a) State b) Local governments c) Companies owned by the State or local public bodies d) Private entities e) Mixed private / public	The transmission grid is state-owned, and the distribution grid is privatized with 33% state ownership.	c) Companies owned by the State	c) Companies owned by the State or local public bodies d) Private entities	a) State	c) Public companies	Distribution System Operators (DSOs), which are often municipal companies	c) Companies owned by the State or local public bodies d) Private entities	e) Mixed private / public	a) State	e) Mixed private / public
<b>4.1. How are services assigned?</b> a) Public tender b) Direct assignment c) Other (please specify)	b) The regulatory body issues licenses	c) Other	b) Direct assignment	a) Public tender b) Direct assignment	a) Public tender	b) Direct assignment: concessions	a) Public tender	a) Public tender	a) Public tender b) Direct assignment	c) Other – partial privatization (49%-share) of three local distribution companies
<b>4.2. If applicable, who is in charge of tendering the services (or the ownership)?</b>	The Privatization Agency	forthcoming	N/A	Different institutions	Energy Ministry At national and local level	N/A	The utility is in charge of the procurement process with some oversight from the regulator and PPOA (Public Procurement Oversight Authority)	Distribution System Operator (DSO)	The Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC)	N/A
<b>4.3 What is the average duration of concessions? Can they be re-negotiated?</b>	There are no concessions of electricity distribution grids in Bulgaria	The duration of the license is from 5 to 25 years and can be re-negotiated.	N/A	20 years. In most cases re-negotiation is not allowed	Different from short time to long time	Variable durations, all current concessions (awarded free of charge) will expire in 2030	20-25 years	N/A	Yet to be determined	N/A
<b>5. Who manages the service?</b>	The companies owning the grid are operating and maintaining them.	Companies owned by the State, private entities.	36 Distribution System Operators (DSOs)	Public companies	Managing Director of regional distribution company	Distribution System Operators (DSOs)	The Utility	Distribution System Operator (DSO)	The Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC)	Distribution companies
<b>6.1 Who regulates tariffs, profits/revenues and so on?</b>	The State Energy and Water Regulatory Commission - SEWRC/DKEVR	The Energy Regulatory Office (ERO)	Estonian Competition Authority	The Public Utilities Regulatory Commission (PURC)	Ministry of Energy	AEEGSI (National Regulatory Authority for Electricity, Gas and Water)	Energy Regulatory Commission	Energy Regulatory Agency of the Republic of Montenegro (ERA)	The Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC)	Regulatory office for network industries
<b>6.2 Who plans investments?</b>	Investments are planned by companies and approved by the regulator	State/ owners of the power plants	Distribution System Operators (DSOs)	Investment planning is decentralized and multifaceted	Each department	DSOs	An inter-institutional planning committee coordinated by the Energy Regulatory commission	Distribution System Operator (DSO)	The Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC)	Distribution companies
<b>7.1 If a regulatory body exists (authority / agency / department), who appoints who in its governance?</b>	The Ministerial Council appoints the members of the regulatory body.	A regulatory body exists.	The Director-General of ECA is appointed by the Minister of Economics and Communications	Multi sectoral representation appointed by the President in consultation with a statutory presidential advisory body	Energy Ministry	Appointed by decree of the President of the Republic	The Chairperson of the Board is appointed by the Minister in charge of energy while the CEO is appointed by the board	Parliament/Board of the body	The President of the country appoints the chairman and other members of NERC.	President of the Slovak republic
<b>7.2 What is the level of independence of the regulatory body from the government?</b>	The formal dependence of the regulatory body is moderate, but the informal dependence is larger.	The chairman of ERO is appointed by the Government.	High (rule of law)	Low	Very low	High	Fairly independent	The Regulatory Agency is formally independent.	Moderate	Quite high
<b>8 What is the structure of revenues (bills, subsidies, ...)?</b>	The revenues are based on consumption bills	Mainly customer bills, revenues from tradable permits; Subvention for production electricity from renewable sources	Bills for the provision of network services	Bills and subsidies	Bills and government budget	Tariffs	Electric power tariffs are largely cost reflective for generation costs but the network is partially funded by the Government transmission	Bills, subsidies and new connections	Customer bills	Bills, there are no subsidies
<b>9 Does the sector benefit from tradable permits (e.g. white certificates)?</b>	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Emission certificates