Formal responsibilities

ECRB advises the Energy Community Ministerial Council and Permanent High Level Group on statutory, technical and regulatory rules and issues recommendations on cross-border disputes involving two or more regulators upon their request. In case of disagreement between Contracting Party regulators on exemptions and cost allocation for new cross-border infrastructure projects, ECRB decides on behalf of the regulators in question. Under the Third Energy Package, the ECRB Board also issues an Opinion to the Energy Community Secretariat on certification of the Contracting Parties' gas and electricity transmission system operators.

ECRB may also initiate a dispute settlement procedure in case a Party fails to comply with its Energy Community Treaty obligations. When empowered by the Energy Community Ministerial Council, the Board can take regulatory measures.

More about us

Details on ECRB Working Groups, Task Forces, work programmes and deliverables are available at www.energy-community.org/aboutus/institutions/ECRB.html.



ECRB Board, 19 April 2017, Athens, Greece

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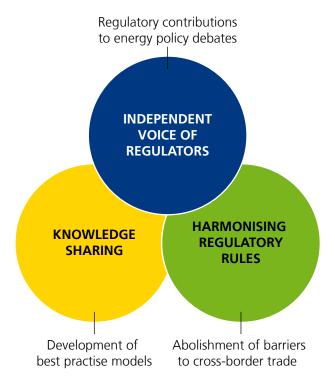


Energy Community Regulatory Board Facts in Brief



What is ECRB?

The Energy Community Regulatory Board (ECRB) is the independent regional body of energy regulators in the Energy Community and beyond established in 2006 by the Energy Community Treaty. ECRB activities build on three pillars: providing coordinated regulatory positions to energy policy debates, harmonizing regulatory rules across borders and sharing regulatory knowledge and experience.



Our structure

ECRB is headed by a Board of high-level representatives from the national energy regulatory agencies of the Energy Community Contracting Parties, Observers and EU Member State Participants. The Board is currently chaired by a President elected by the ECRB Board among the heads of ECRB members. The European Union, represented by the European Commission, acts as Vice-President and is assisted by the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER). Our working structure consists of three Working Groups reflecting the key focus of our activities: electricity, gas and customer protection.

ECRB is supported by the ECRB section of the Energy Community Secretariat seated in Vienna, Austria.

Our mission

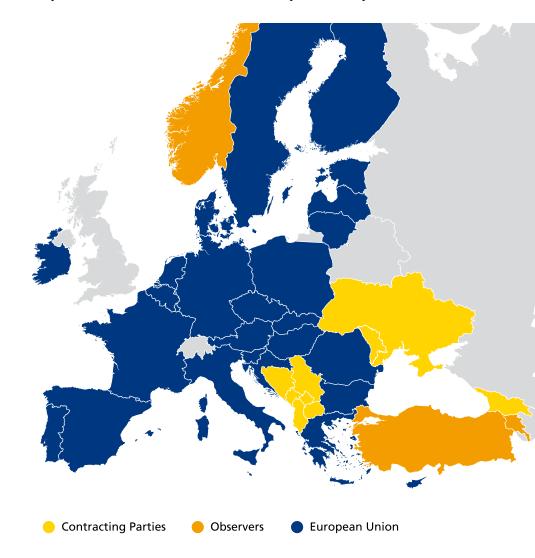
ECRB promotes the development of a competitive, efficient and sustainable regional energy market that works in public interest. A harmonised and reliable regulatory framework is essential for building trust of investors and customers. Our mission is to facilitate this process for the benefit of Energy Community businesses and citizens. ECRB's advice contributes to achieving the goal of establishing a single energy market in the Energy Community and beyond by building a bridge between the technical needs of the regulated industry and interests of customers. ECRB advises the Energy Community institutions on details of statutory, technical and regulatory rules and makes recommendations in the case of cross-border disputes between regulators.

Beyond that, ECRB understands its mission as a responsibility to provide coordinated regulatory input to questions of strategic regional energy market development. For the successful establishment of competitive energy markets, the central role of regulators does not only materialize via regulators' responsibilities related to technical regulation but also calls for their active participation in energy policy discussions. The technical, market and consumer related knowledge of regulators is a key ingredient for modelling energy markets in a meaningful way.

Roots and context

ECRB is an institution of the Energy Community, an international organisation aiming to create an integrated pan-European energy market. The Energy Community is a union of nine members from South East Europe and the Black Sea region and the European Union.

Energy Community Contracting Parties: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Georgia, Kosovo*, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine Energy Community Observer Countries: Armenia, Norway and Turkey.



* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.