



Energy Community Regulatory Board

ECRB

ANNUAL REPORT 2009

This report covers the activities of the Energy Community regulators for the period
1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009.

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PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

Growing Importance of Energy

Energy continues to increase its role as central driver for social and economic discussions. The reasons are well known and manifold – energy is essential for our economic growth, energy fuels our economy and drives our competitiveness and is a basic need for standard of living. It is therefore only evident that energy more and more moves in the focus of regional and international considerations.



Ljubo MACIC
ECRB President

Maybe the most important outcome of the first decade of the new millennium is that we are not on a sustainable path in energy supply and use. Now we are aware that energy businesses are increasingly global, and that energy policies which have to ensure security of supply and to meet climate change challenges, have to be coordinated and integrated over time regionally and wider, internationally.

By nature of contract, facilitation of cooperation and a regional approach in energy issues are also the central priority of the Energy Community process. This recognizes the elementary role of energy market development for economic growth and social welfare.

Central Role of Regulators – Regional Coordination is Key

The ECRB as coordination body for national regulators takes a core role for the success of the Energy Community process – a regionally coordinated approach is *the* key challenge for the development of the Energy Community market(s). Only were we act in a streamlined way, we can provide a framework that is able to attract investments, build a competitive market and ensure security of supply.

As much as coordination is required for our legal framework, it is also a challenge for regulators. Aligning regulatory measures and providing a stable regulatory market framework remains a key promoter for a number of core objectives of the Energy Community Treaty – such as market integration, facilitation of investments, competition and security of supply.

Coordination vs. Regulatory Independence – Keeping Balance

As an institution of the Treaty the ECRB operates in the overall framework of the Energy Community. Active coordination and cooperation with the other institutions of the Energy Community Treaty is therefore not only a must for the ECRB but clearly a necessity for the success of regulatory work: any regulatory activity, both on national and cross-border level, can only start from broader energy policy decisions and build on existing legal powers and framework rules.

At the same time recognizing regulatory independence has to remain a key requirement. Only where regulators act free from governmental or stakeholders' influence, market opening can deliver the benefits necessary for economic growth, investments and social welfare.

Coordination also calls us for streamlining our considerations with European discussions: when implementing the *acquis*, streamlining with best practice experience already gained on European level seems not only useful from an efficiency point of view but is also a must when keeping in mind the goal of market integration.

I cannot close without thanking all those who have so actively supported the work of the ECRB with their engagement and enthusiasm. It is the expertise of our members and organisational backup of the Energy Community Secretariat that allows the ECRB to present the successful result of work.



Ljubo Macic, ECRB President

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Framework – The Energy Community

The Energy Community extends the EU internal energy market to South East Europe and beyond. The Energy Community has been established by the Treaty establishing Energy Community, signed in October 2005 in Athens and entering into force on 1 July 2006¹.

The general **objective** of the Energy Community is to create a stable regulatory and market framework in order to attract investments for a stable and continuous energy supply; create an integrated energy market allowing for cross-border energy trade and integration with the EU market; enhance security of supply and competition; and improve the environmental situation.

The **Adhering Parties** to the Treaty are the European Union, on the one hand, and seven **Contracting Parties**, namely, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and UNMIK.

As of Dec 2009, 14 European Union Member States have the status of **Participants**². Georgia, Moldova, Norway, Turkey and Ukraine take part in the process as **Observers**.

Figure 1: The Energy Community



¹ For more details on the activities of the Energy Community refer to www.energy-community.org.

² Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Cyprus, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and UK.

The Contracting Parties have committed themselves to implement the relevant *acquis communautaire* on electricity, gas, renewables, environment and security of supply. In addition energy efficiency and new aspects of renewable energy are discussed.

A strong **institutional setting** supports the process comprising the Ministerial Council (MC), the Permanent High Level Group (PHLG), the ECRB, the Fora (gas, electricity, oil and social) and a Secretariat (ECS).

1.2 The Energy Community Regulatory Board

Energy Community Regulatory Board (ECRB) is an Institution of the Energy Community established by Article 58 of the Energy Community Treaty and takes the role of a coordination body of the national regulators of the Energy Community for exchanging knowledge and developing common best practice solutions for implementing the Energy Community Treaty in a harmonized way. The key objective of the cooperation of energy regulators within the ECRB is to support the harmonized development of regulatory rules in the Energy Community.

Within the necessary range of national specificities, **streamlining of regulatory measures and providing a stable regulatory market framework** remains a key promoter for market integration, facilitation of investments, competition and security of supply.

1.2.1 Tasks and Role

Based on the provisions of the Energy Community Treaty the ECRB is:

- **Advising** the MC and the PHLG on statutory, technical and regulatory rules
- **Issuing recommendations** to the Parties when so entrusted by the Treaty, and on cross-border disputes involving regulators upon request of any of them
- **Taking measures**³, if empowered by the MC
- **Facilitating** consultation, co-operation and co-ordination amongst regulatory authorities
- **Issuing recommendations** and preparing reports regarding the functioning of the energy markets
- **Issuing requests** in case of failure by a Party to comply with a Treaty obligation (Art 90, 92)

In performing its task the ECRB actively coordinates with the other Energy Community institutions. This remains of utmost importance given the legal fact that any regulatory activity can only start from broader energy policy decisions and build on existing legal powers and framework rules.

1.2.2 Objectives and Priorities

The activities of the ECRB are characterized by the following objectives and priorities:

³ Under Title II (extension of the *acquis communautaire*), III (mechanism for operation of network energy markets) or IV (creation of a single energy market) of the Treaty.

- Development of competitive national gas and electricity markets
- Integration of national markets and development of competitive regional markets in electricity and gas
- Identification and abolishment of barriers for cross border trade and competition
- Protection of customers and social issues
- Regulatory aspects of security of supply
- Network security and quality of service
- Regulatory aspects of renewable energy and energy efficiency

1.2.3 Composition

The composition of the ECRB follows the membership to the Energy Community, defined by the Energy Community Treaty.

Table 1: Regulatory Authorities of Contracting Parties

CONTRACTING PARTIES	REGULATORY AUTHORITIES
Albania	Energy Regulatory Authority (ERE)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC)
Croatia	Croatian Energy Regulatory Agency (HERA)
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC)
Montenegro	Energy Regulatory Agency (REGAGEN)
Serbia	Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia (AERS)
UNMIK	Energy Regulatory Office (ERO)
PARTICIPANTS	REGULATORY AUTHORITIES
Austria	Energie-Control GmbH (E-CONTROL)
Bulgaria	State Energy and Water Regulatory Commission (SEWRC)
Cyprus	Cyprus Energy Regulatory Authority (CERA)
Czech Republic	Energy Regulatory Office (ERU)
France	Commission de Régulation de l'Energie (CRE)
Germany	Federal Network Agency for electricity, gas, telecommunications, posts and railway (BNetzA)
Greece	Regulatory Authority for Energy (RAE)
Hungary	Hungarian Energy Office (HEO)
Italy	Regulatory Authority for Electricity and Gas (AEEG)
Netherlands	Office of Energy Regulation (Energiekamer)
Romania	Romanian Energy Regulatory Authority (ANRE)
Slovakia	Regulatory Office for network Industries (URSO)
Slovenia	Energy Agency of the Republic of Slovenia (AGEN-RS)

PARTICIPANTS	REGULATORY AUTHORITIES
UK	Office for the Gas and Electricity Market (Ofgem)
OBSERVERS	REGULATORY AUTHORITIES
Georgia	Georgian National Energy Regulatory Commission (GNERC)
Moldova	National Energy Regulatory Agency (ANRE)
Norway	The Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate (NVE)
Turkey	Energy Market Regulatory Authority (EMRA)
Ukraine	National Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC)

1.2.4 Structure

The ECRB is headed by a **Board** of high level representatives from Contracting Parties, Observers and Participants to the Energy Community. The Board meets four times a year at its **seat in Athens**. The Board is headed by the ECRB President. The European Commission **acts as Vice-President**

The three ECRB **Working Groups** are on gas, electricity and customer. As a fourth group, the South East Europe Coordinated Auction Office Implementation Group (SEE CAO IG), has been set up for supporting the creation of the SEE CAO. The group brings together regulators, traders, users and network operators. The ECRB's Groups are completed by task forces in charge of specific issues.

The ECRB activities are supported by the **ECRB Section** as part of the Energy Community Secretariat in Vienna.

2. ECRB ACTIVITIES 2009

Within its objectives of facilitating the (development of) harmonized regulatory rules, the ECRB in 2009 focused on three key areas of regulatory responsibilities: gas, electricity and customers. In addition, specific work is dedicated to supporting the setting up of a South East Europe Coordinated Auction Office (SEE CAO). The following description provides an overview about the ECRB activities and deliverables in 2009.

2.1 Electricity

TOPIC	EXPLANATION	ACHIEVEMENT
Congestion Management) and Transmission Capacity Allocation (TF 1)	<p>A harmonized and transparent regional approach for allocation of cross border capacity is the basis for a functioning regional electricity market. Thus, after finishing the so called Dry-Run phase and based on the results of discussions between the stakeholders, a common Coordinated Auction Office (CAO) should be established by the TSOs of the SEE region.</p> <p>In addition the issue of how to monitor the future SEE CAO is of core relevance from a regulatory point of view.</p>	<p>Regulators play an important role in the process of establishing a common allocation mechanism for cross border capacity as they are responsible for approving relevant documents (e.g. auction rules) elaborated by the TSOs.</p> <p>While final regulatory approval of SEE CAO related documents – such as auction rules – keeps waiting for related drafts being prepared by the TSOs, Task Force 1 provided regulatory positions to the discussions in the SEE CAO Implementation Group. Work will continue in 2010.</p> <p>The EWG further developed thinking on how to monitor the future SEE CAO. Work will continue in 2010, strongly linked to discussions within TF 6.</p>
Regional Balancing Mechanism (TF2)	<p>In order to implement a regional balancing mechanism in the SEE region the ECRB Electricity WG started in 2007 a close cooperation with the SETSO Balance Management Subgroup. In this context ECRB adopted the ECRB EWG paper on RBM and asked the SETSO BM SG to work on the next steps necessary to develop a regional balancing system.</p>	<p>The development of the regional balancing software prototype BETSEE has been continued on the basis of results from 2008. The update of the software has been financially supported by the ECRB. A successful Dry Run with wide participation of all stakeholders has been performed at the end of 2009.</p>
Regional wholesale market opening and compatible market rules (TF3)	<p>An open regional wholesale market is one of the major pylons of a future regional market for electricity in South East Europe. In order to establish such a regional wholesale market a harmonized regulatory approach is necessary.</p>	<p>Huge effort was dedicated by the EWG in 2009 to providing input to the World Bank financed study on wholesale market opening in South East Europe. Several rounds of regulatory comments have been provided to the various draft versions of the study and regulatory positions. Work will continue in 2010 on providing final comments and on questions of implementing the recommendations. The new established TF 3 cooperated actively with the consultants preparing the study on regional wholesale market opening financed by the WB. In this respect the TF reviewed the consultants' proposals and provided the necessary regulatory input. TF 3 will also actively participate in the next phase of the project planned for 2010.</p>
Harmonization of licensing regimes (TF4)	<p>The Energy Community Treaty allows the Energy Community to take measures concerning mutual recognition of licensees. A harmonised approach for trading licenses allowing for their mutual recognition remains a key parameter for facilitation of new market entries and cross border trading, both core drivers for the success of market opening and the development of a competitive regional market. At the same time fair and non-discriminatory competition requires a certain minimum level of transparency and regulatory oversight.</p>	<p>EWG has developed a proposal for establishing a harmonized system of licensing in the 8th region in 2009. The 2009 recommendations of the ECRB remain preliminary to the extent of possible alignment with the result of the currently ongoing discussions on European level and may need to be adjusted in the light of the results on European level.</p>

TOPIC	EXPLANATION	ACHIEVEMENT
<p>Cooperation of regulators in relation to cross border investment (TF5)</p>	<p>Regional investment planning will be one of the major tools of the future for implementing a regional electricity market since many counties are too small to attract bigger investments.</p>	<p>TF 5 analysed the framework as well as the options for regional cooperation with focus on investment projects of regional dimension. A discussion paper summarizing the findings of the TF has been prepared; work will continue in 2010.</p> <p>In addition and specifically related to possible regulatory investment incentives, the ECRB agreed to request including a study on regulatory investments for incentivising new investments to be included into the Energy Community consultancy budget 2010. The EWG prepared related Terms of Reference.</p>
<p>Market Monitoring (TF 6)</p>	<p>SEE Market Monitoring (MM) Project was initiated after an invitation from the 8th Athens Forum (AF) in June 2006 to establish a MM Pilot Plan, which became effective in December 2006 with support of USAID and engagement of the consultant Potomac Economics. At the 12th AF in May 2008, ECRB and ECRB EWG recommended continuing MM Plan under a two-year transition phase that would lead to sustainable operations within the ECRB. In accordance with this recommendation, the AF invited an extension of MM project. In May 2009, the AF affirmed its continued support for the project. MM Project relies on publicly-available data as well as data provided directly by TSOs. Most of the TSOs that are contracting parties to the Energy Community Treaty participate by providing such data.</p>	<p>TF6 was established in September 2009 with aim to support SEE MM project, which was agreed to primarily involve the cross-border transmission capacity market as the very first phase and initiating the MM Dry-Run in December 2009. The final aim of the first MM phase is primarily concerned about ensuring maximum capacity is available on the interconnections and that this capacity is allocated and used in a non-discriminatory manner. MM is designed to ensure accurate estimates of cross-border transfer capacity and to ensure proper utilization of reserved capacity (i.e., no hoarding or over-scheduling). MM Dry-Run shall be executed during the period December 2009-June 2010, aiming that the consultants educate and propose SEE regulators how to calculate seven monitoring screens to accomplish these objectives.</p>

The EWG regularly presents its discussion results and documents to the Energy Community Electricity Forum and other Energy Community Institutions

2.2 Establishment of a Coordinated Auction Office in the SEE Region

2.2.1 The 8th Region - a regional approach for Congestion Management and Transmission Capacity Allocation in South East Europe

The 8th Region has been established by decision of the Ministerial Council⁴ (MC) of the Energy Community on 27 June 2008 with a view to implement a common procedure for electricity congestion management (CM) and transmission capacity allocation (CA) on regional level. The 8th Region includes the following territories: Republic of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, UNMIK, Republic of Bulgaria, Hellenic Republic, Republic of Hungary, Romania, Republic of Slovenia. The territory of the Republic of Italy is included in the 8th Region with respect to the interconnections between the Italian Republic and the territories of the Adhering Parties.

2.2.2 A Coordinated Auction Office for South East Europe

With a view to overcome these barriers and boost integration of national electricity markets, the 8th Region focuses on establishing a Coordinated Auction Office (SEE CAO) for cross border CA and CM across the Region. The 8th Region is governed via the institutional framework of the Energy Community Regulatory Board (ECRB). The ECRB operates as an institution of the Energy Community Treaty⁵ that has been signed by the European Community and then nine⁶ Contracting Parties from South East Europe to pave the way for a common legal and a harmonised regulatory framework throughout the Region in which it can cooperate on rebuilding its energy networks, ensure the stability vital for investment, and create the conditions in which its economies can be rebuilt effectively. From the beginning on, the Energy Community has been directing towards a common regional approach that is streamlined with European legislation⁷.

2.2.3 The SEE CAO Implementation Group

SEE CAO related work is coordinated via the ECRB Implementation Group for the South East European Coordination Office (SEE CAO IG), bringing together regulators, International Financing Institutions, the European Commission, network operators, network users and traders for agreement of the implementation steps and financing the project. The discussions are accompanied by the work of the ECRB Electricity Working Group (EWG) that coordinates regulatory positions on SEE CAO related questions and other related regulatory topics, such as harmonization of licensing regimes, regulatory cooperation on cross border investments, wholesale market opening, regional balancing and harmonization of market rules.

⁴ Decision of the MC of 27 June 2008 (2008/02/MC-EnC: On the implementation of Commission Decision of 9 November 2006 amending the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1228-2003).

⁵ The Treaty establishing the Energy Community was signed on 25 October 2005 in Athens. Following ratification, the Treaty entered into force on 1 July 2006. For details on the Treaty, the Energy Community and the work of the ECRB see www.energy-community.org.

⁶ At the time of signature of the Energy Community Treaty. After accession to the European Union, Bulgaria and Romania moved to the role of Participants.

⁷ By signing the Treaty the signatory parties agreed to implement the *acquis communautaire* on electricity, gas, environment, competition and renewables. For details of the relevant *acquis* see http://www.energy-community.org/portal/page/portal/ENC_HOME/ENERGY_COMMUNITY/Legal/Treaty.

2.3 Gas

ISSUES	EXPLANATION	ACHIEVMENT
Regulatory framework for the development of the Energy Community Gas Ring	<p>The objective of this workflow is to discuss the possible options for the realization of a broader gas infrastructure concept in the Energy Community. This concept is widely known as so-called “Gas Ring”⁸ and aims at connecting all Contracting Parties via a ring, considering also the needs of the Region with regard to the electricity sector as well as the (existing or planned) regional pipelines, LNG terminals and storage facilities that could be connected to the Gas Ring. This would not only significantly contribute to further gasification of SEE, but also provide benefits for upstream and downstream countries.</p> <p>This activity includes an assessment of the existing regulatory framework for promoting investments and – having in mind the necessity of a regulatory framework streamlined across borders for a cross border concept such as the Gas Ring – the level of harmonization of regulatory rules on cross-border basis and investments incentives. The purpose of the activity is to conclude on necessary improvements of related regulatory and legislative provisions and to suggest possible regulatory options for realizing the Gas Ring.</p>	<p>Based on the presentation of the 2008 ECRB deliverable “A Common Regulatory Approach for the Development of the Energy Community Gas Ring” to the PHLG and the support expressed by the PHLG for the discussed solutions the GWG continued more detailed considerations.</p> <p>A draft discussion paper “Regulatory Framework for the Development of the Energy Community Gas Ring” has been discussed in 2009 for finalization in 2010.</p>
Implementation of Regulation (EC) 1775/2005	<p>Non- compliance with the provisions of the Regulation 1775/2005, as well as incompatibility of various national approaches to its implementation, could seriously impede the development of a functioning regional natural gas market. Although the Energy Community Secretariat in line with Article 67 (b) Energy Community Treaty is monitoring the proper implementation of this Regulation by the Contracting Parties, it is the task of regulators to perform the impact assessment and identify possible solutions (on national and/ or regional level) in order to enhance the investment climate, competitive environment and security of supply. Against this background the GWG initiated the work on identification of measures that could be taken in order to remove identified barriers to cross- border natural gas trade, taking thereby into consideration the mechanisms provided by the Treaty Establishing the Energy Community.</p>	<p>The questionnaire on the implementation of the Regulation (EC) 1775/2005 has been prepared and completed by some national regulatory authorities. However, it has been decided to expand this activity by including more detailed analysis by devoted task force. The ECRB Section and the relevant Task Force will be deeply involved in this year during the 2010.</p>

The GWG regularly presents its discussion results and documents to the Energy Community Gas Forum and other Energy Community Institutions.

⁸ The Gas Ring concept was first presented in SEE Regional Gasification Study (SEE Regional Gasification Study (2008), Economic Consulting Associates/Penspen/ Energy Institute Hrvoje Požar, financed by World Bank and KfW; March 2008, <http://www.energy-community.org/pls/portal/docs/36273.PDF>).

2.4 Customer

ISSUES	EXPLANATION	ACHIEVMENT
Protection of vulnerable household customers	<p>For the development of fair and non-discriminatory conditions on liberalized electricity and gas markets it is crucial for small customers to be well represented and that consumer rights are properly defined and defended. Considering and protecting the interests of customers – and in particular household customers – therefore is one of the key challenges for liberalised markets. Customer protection consequently is one of the focal points of the work of the CWG.</p>	<p>Based on a related request of the 14th Athens Forum, the CWG prepared a discussion document “Vulnerable Household Customers” - An ECRB Contribution to a Common Understanding” which has been presented to the 15th Athens Forum.</p>
Quality of electricity supply	<p>Following the preparation of a survey on the status of quality of electricity supply and commercial services in the Contracting Parties (prepared by the CWG during 2008, but finalised and presented in the first quarter of 2009) a study has been commissioned⁹ providing assistance to regulators on implementing and improving quality of supply standards. Study results are expected for mid 2010.</p>	<p>Report on Quality of Electricity Service- Standards and Incentives in Quality Regulation published and presented to the 15th Athens Forum.. Inception report for the ECS/ECRB Study “Assistance to regulators in introducing and improving service quality regulation in the Energy Community” has been discussed and agreed by the ECRB CWG.</p>
Electricity Tariffs	<p>A detailed overview about tariff and price evolution in the Contracting Parties including the Observer Georgia, the regulatory regimes for electricity tariffs, the level of end-user prices, end user revenues by supply chain component and prices per consumer type including an analysis on cost coverage and cross-subsidies is of core relevance .</p>	<p>A study on Tariff Methodologies and Impact on Prices and Energy Consumption Patterns in the Energy Community has been prepared (March 2009). The study assesses the relation between tariffs and consumption and discusses investment self sufficiency, allocative efficiency and productive efficiency for generation, transmission, distribution and supply. Based on this assessment the study concludes on necessary steps to be taken and recommends on changes in tariff methodologies. Last but not least the study provides a detailed summary of key points of jurisdiction and data. The study has been presented to the 14th Athens Forum.</p>

⁹ Financed by the Energy Community Secretariat.

ISSUES	EXPLANATION	ACHIEVMENT
Gas Distribution Tariffs and Quality of Supply	Transparency of tariffs and prices as well as their non-discriminatory and market based setting is a key requirement for the development of a competitive and not-distorted liberalized energy market and liquid cross border trade and remains a trigger for attracting investments in new infrastructure. Similar to the study on electricity tariffs and prices commissioned in 2008 ¹⁰ , therefore a study focusing on related question in the gas sector has been commissioned in 2009 ¹¹ . Study results are expected for mid 2010.	Inception report for the ECS/ECRB “Study on regulation of tariffs and quality of the gas distribution service in the Energy Community” and the questionnaire in the framework of the study have been prepared and discussed within ECRB CWG.

The CWG regularly presents its discussion results and documents to the Energy Community Electricity, Gas and Social Fora and other Energy Community Institutions.

¹⁰ Financed by the Energy Community Secretariat.

¹¹ Financed by the Energy Community Secretariat.

2.5 Communication, Information Exchange and Training

Upon its establishment in September 2007, the ECRB Section has started the development of a number of initiatives to support information exchange, knowledge sharing and overall cooperation among energy regulators.

The activities include:

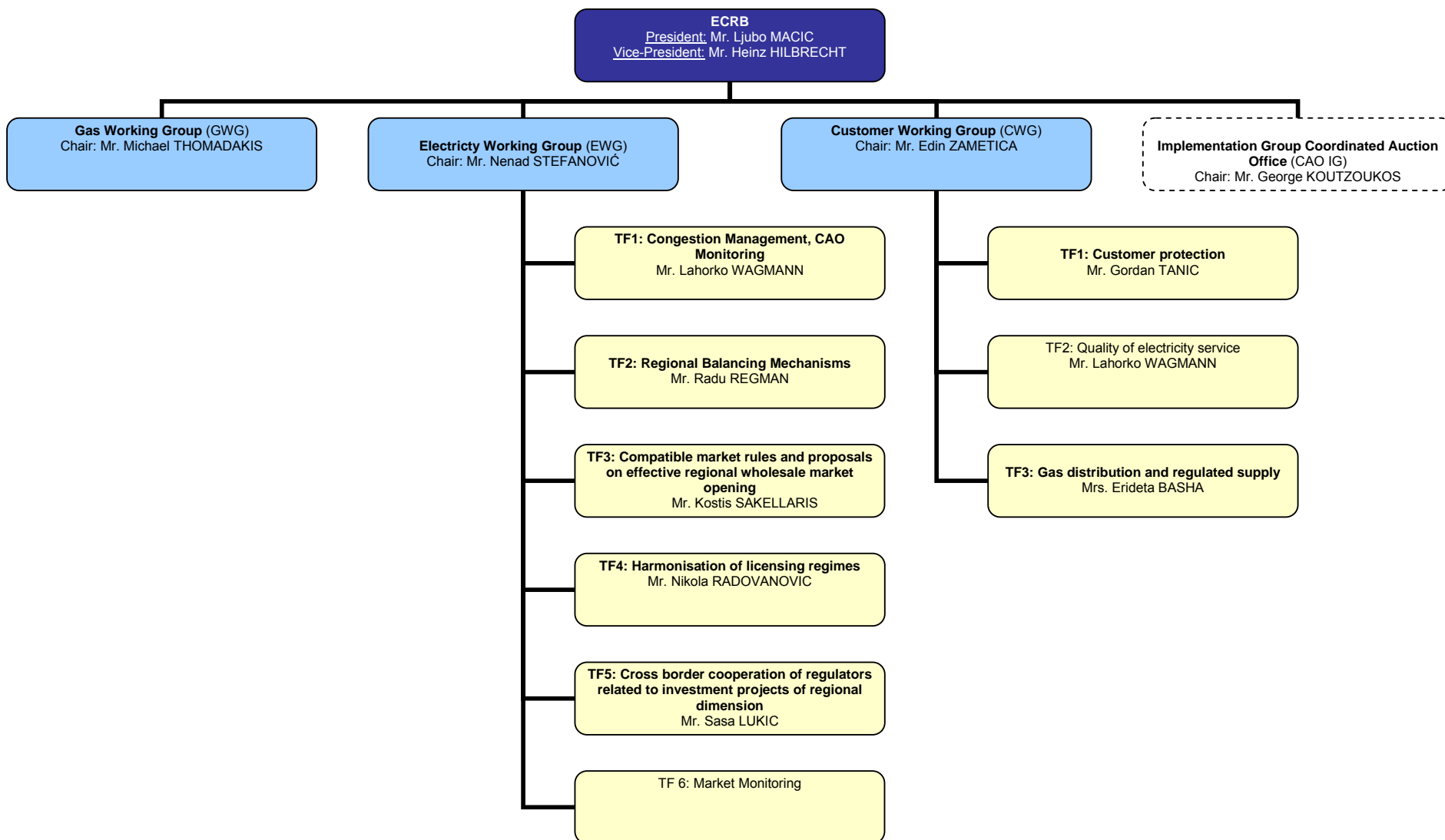
- The organisation of training courses in cooperation with a well established training Institution;
- The promotion of workshops on specific issues in collaboration with Donors, regulatory authorities from EU Member States etc;
- The promotion and support of the participation of SEE regulator staff in available training programs;
- The circulation of information concerning available courses, workshops, seminars and other relevant events.

2.5.1 ECRB Website

The ECRB website has been set up to become the main mean of communication with both the regulators and the general public.

Since the website became fully operational a notification e-mail function informs regulators about relevant events, press releases etc.

ANNEX 1 – ECRB STRUCTURE 2009



ANNEX 2 – PUBLICATIONS 2009

ECRB Deliverables

Vulnerable Household Customers - an ECRB Contribution to a Common Understanding

ECRB Report on Quality of Electricity Service- Standards and Incentives in Quality Regulation

ECRB Discussion Paper on Harmonisation of Wholesale Trade Licenses

ECRB Factsheet 2009

Annual Report on the Development of the 8th Region – Annex to ERGEG Regional Initiatives Annual Report 2009

ECRB Annual Report 2009

Energy Community Studies related to ECRB Activities

Study on Tariff Methodologies and Impact on Prices and Energy Consumption Patterns in the Energy Community

Study on the Improvement of Interconnection, Interoperability, Transparency and Harmonisation of Operational Rules for Natural Gas Transportation in the EnC

Study on the Identification of Legal Requirements and Issues related to the Establishment and Operation of and the Participation in a CAO in SEE

Study on the technical requirements for establishing a CAO in SEE

ANNEX 3 – MEETING CALENDAR 2009

The table below provides an overview about the ECRB related meetings held in 2009 – this includes the regular Working/Implementation Group meetings (4 p.a. each) and workshop related to ECRB activities. The ECRB meetings are part of the overall Energy Community event calendar that covers additional workshops, Energy Community Task Forces and Fora (gas, electricity, social aspects and oil) and conferences. The full Energy Community event calendar is available at www.energy-community.org (events).

January 2009

- 19 Jan 11th Electricity Working Group (Budva)
- 20 Jan 8th SEE CAO Implementation Group (Budva)

February 2009

- 3 Feb 7th Customer Working Group (Vienna)
- 25 Feb 9th Energy Community Regulatory Board (Athens)

March 2009

- 16 Mar 10th Gas Working Group (Vienna)

April 2009

- 22 Apr 12th Electricity Working Group (Athens)
- 23 Apr 9th SEE CAO Implementation Group (Athens)

Mai 2009

- 12 May 10th Energy Community Regulatory Board (Athens)

June 2009

- 8 June 13th Electricity Working Group (Athens)
- 9 June 10th SEE CAO Implementation Group (Athens)
- 10 June Workshop on the SEE CAO related Studies (Athens)
- 17 June 8th Customer Working Group (Vienna)
- 24 June 11th Gas Working Group (Vienna)

July 2009

- 9 July 11th Energy Community Regulatory Board (Athens)

September 2009

- 16 Sep 14th Electricity Working Group (Vienna)
- 16 Sep Workshop for non-household customers on electricity market opening (Vienna)
- 17 Sep 11th SEE CAO Implementation Group (Vienna)
- 22 Sep 12th Gas Working Group (Athens)

October 2009

- 1 Oct 9th Customer Working Group (London)

November 2009

- 25 Nov 12th Energy Community Regulatory Board (Athens)

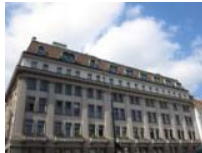
December 2009

- 2 Dec 10th Customer Working Group (Vienna)



Energy Community Regulatory Board

www.ecrb-enc.org



ECRB Section Energy Community Secretariat

A – 1010 Vienna, Am Hof 4

T 0043 (0)1 535 2222 0

F T 0043 (0)1 535 2222 10

E: ecrb@energy-community.org

www.ecrb-enc.org

Further information on Europe's energy regulators is available on our website (www.energy-community.org and www.ecrb-enc.org). The public documents of the ECRB freely available for download from the website or can be obtained directly from the ECRB Section at the Energy Community Secretariat.