

IN THIS ISSUE

ERRA MEMBERS' NEWS

by 19 member organizations



FEATURED INTERVIEW
WITH THE PRESIDENT
OF URE POLAND



Ms. Renata Mroczek, President of the Energy Regulatory Office (URE), Poland

CABLE POOLING IN POLAND: Sharing the Grid Connections to Avoid the Energy Transition Slow Down

An interview with the President of URE, the Polish Energy Regulatory Office, on the first full year of operation of the cable pooling mechanism in Poland.

1. Dear President Mroczek, thank you for accepting our invitation for the Spring 2026 Newsletter interview. Poland has been expanding its renewable energy capacity rapidly, yet grid connection remains a bottleneck. What exactly is cable pooling, and why does it matter?

Currently, the inability to connect additional installations to the power grid remains a critical issue in Poland. I believe that cable pooling can serve as a means to a more complete utilization of the available connection capacity. Cable pooling is a mechanism which allows two or more

renewable energy installations, owned by one or more entities, to connect to the power grid in one location. This method allows for the connection of, for example, wind farms and photovoltaic farms located in close proximity to each other. I believe that implementing this concept in Poland could help to reduce the number of refusals for applications to determine the conditions for connecting generators to the power grid – a significant number of which URE has observed in 2024.

2. When did Poland introduce this mechanism, and what are the basic rules?

The regulations allowing sharing a connection point entered into force in Poland on October 1, 2023. As previously mentioned, cable pooling allows for the connection of installations of the same type (e.g., two PV installations) or different types (e.g., a wind farm, a PV installation, a hydroelectric power plant, or a biogas plant) to be connected. In Poland, sharing a connection is possible for three categories:

- First, when two or more RES installations connect to the grid at the same time (named in the report as Simultaneous First Connection).
- Second, when connection conditions for the "first" RES installation have been previously issued and a connection agreement has been concluded, and the entity being connected applies for the connection of a second or subsequent RES installation (named in the report as Secondary RES Connection).

- And third, when a RES installation is connected to the grid (existing installation and a connection constructed), and the connected entity applies for the connection of a second or subsequent RES installation (named in the report as Subsequent RES Connection).

According to the Polish Energy law, for all RES installations connected to the grid on the basis of cable pooling, single connection conditions is issued, and a single grid connection agreement is concluded. In cases where RES installations are owned by more than one entity, it is important for their owners to develop an individual model of cooperation between each other. This is because only one of them would, on their own behalf, conclude a grid connection agreement, and an agreement for the provision of electricity transmission or distribution services for all connected and planned installations. That entity would also handle contacts with the TSO, and, if necessary, with the President of the Energy Regulatory Office.

Once connected to the grid, the installations share a common electricity supply point and separate metering points dedicated to each installation. The TSO or DSO specifies in the connection conditions how to secure the technical capacity to prevent exceeding the connection capacity, as while cable pooling increases the installed capacity of RES without requiring further expansion of the existing grid's connection capacity, there is a risk of exceeding the connection capacity specified for a given connection point. In such a case, the TSO collects a fee from the generator corresponding to the fee

for illegal consumption of electricity, relative to the excess electricity that the generator fed into the grid as a result of exceeding the capacity. The TSO may also impose restrictions on the generator's supply of electricity to the grid, or even completely suspend the supply of electricity to the grid, without paying compensation.

3. Are there any restrictions on which installations can participate?

Current regulations only allow for connection sharing between RES installations. Notably, storage facilities which are not part of a renewable installation, cannot participate in this mechanism. However, the amendment to the Polish Energy Law expands the concept and formula for connection sharing, enabling the implementation of all installations within the framework of connection sharing. The new regulation would enable the integration of a larger number of renewable energy sources and energy storage facilities. The planned regulation was passed by both Sejm and Senat (the lower and upper houses of the Republic of Poland) and has been submitted for signature of the President of the Republic of Poland. Its entry into force is currently pending the completion of the legislative process.

It should be noted that amendment of this mechanism was already planned once, but in August 2025 the Act of July 25, 2025, amending certain acts for the purpose of deregulating the energy sector was vetoed by the President of the Republic of Poland. One of the goals of that act was to optimize the connection process, i.e., optimize the use of existing electricity infrastructure and increase the number of facilities that could be connected. The veto, however, concerned concession provisions, not cable pooling mechanism itself.

Furthermore, while RES installations can benefit from support under the FIT/FIP or auction support system, in case of

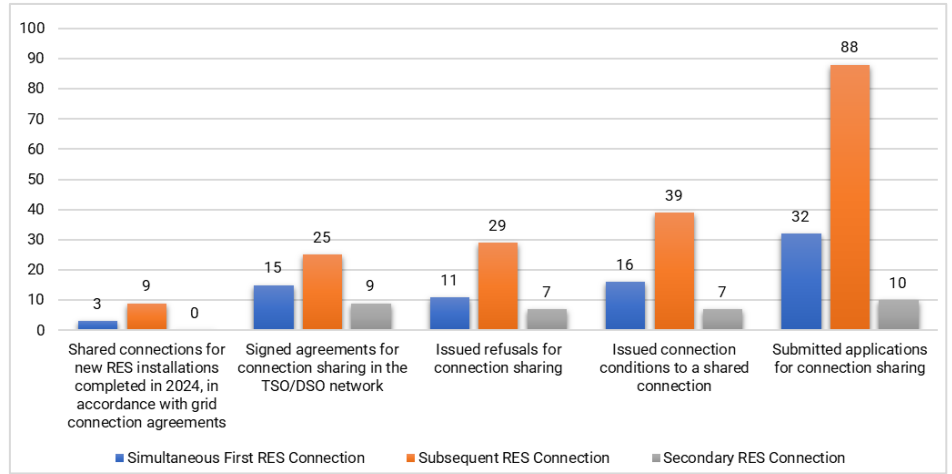


Figure 1. Comparison of Data from Three Categories (pcs.)

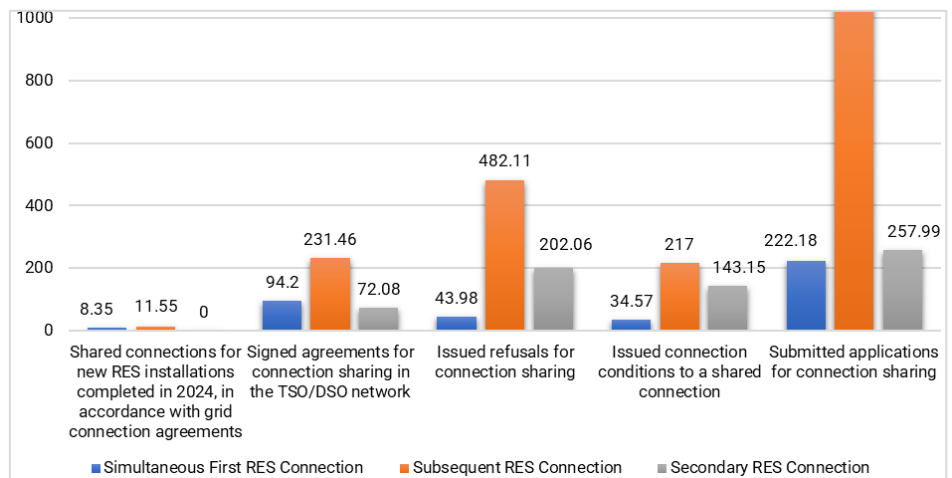


Figure 2. Comparison of data from three categories (MW)

installations connected via shared connection, only one of the connected installations can benefit from either support scheme. This means that if the first connected installation is a beneficiary of a support system, the RES installation connected via cable pooling will not be able to benefit from such a support system, which can act as a deterrent to using the cable pooling mechanism.

4. What does the 2024 monitoring exercise tell us about how the market has actually responded?

As part of the 2024 market monitoring, URE surveyed 192 market participants about their experiences with cable pooling. Only four DSOs and one TSO provided us with data on this mechanism. The remaining participants had no experiences with this mechanism. The DSOs which provided information on cable pooling, are the largest operators in

Poland (and those directly connected to the TSOs transmission system). The data collected covered only wind installations, PV installations, and mixed installations (consisting of wind and PV installations), for three connection categories: the Simultaneous First RES Connection, Secondary RES Connection, and Subsequent RES Connection. The data shows that the most active scenario was that of an existing installation being joined by a new one at the same connection point (Subsequent RES Connection: 88 applications, 29 refusals for connection sharing, and 39 issued connection conditions), followed by the simultaneous connection to a given connection point of two new installations, while the third scenario where the first RES connection pre-existed but the plant was not yet operational, and the entity being connected has applied for the connection of a secondary or

subsequent RES installation, saw the least activity.

5. Are there comparable experiences elsewhere in Europe that Poland can learn from?

While preparing the cable pooling report, URE has reached out to a small number of NRAs, to ask about their experiences in this area, upon realization that this mechanism is not that popular in Europe yet. URE has spoken with regulators from Denmark, Italy, Spain, and the Netherlands. Both Spain and the Netherlands have regulations on cable pooling. Italy, although it does not have specific regulations on sharing a connection, has allowed this solution for a long time, yet the interest has been negligible. Like Italy, Denmark also does not have regulations on cable pooling, but it allows for two types of connection - via internal grid and via a direct line.

6. What are the main obstacles holding back wider uptake in Poland, and what would you change?

I believe that one of the main obstacles is the inability of market participants to use cable pooling to connect their installations with independent storage installations. Therefore, the implementation of aforementioned amendment to the current regulations is crucial. I believe that this amendment, if implemented, will popularize cable pooling in Poland.

Furthermore, under current regulations, only one of the RES installations connected via shared connection can benefit from the support systems. This state of affairs may also constitute an obstacle for entities wishing to take advantage of the shared connection mechanism.

7. What is URE's overall assessment after this first year? And which are main lessons learnt?

2024 was the first full year of applying this cable pooling in Poland, so the limited data collected is not

surprising us. The monitoring conducted by URE provided valuable insights, for example, that the use of this mechanism was observed only in the four largest DSOs. The collected information indicated that entities are the most willing to share a connection when one installation is already connected to the grid and another connects using the same connection point, and least willing when the connection conditions have been previously issued for the "first" RES installation and a connection agreement has been concluded, and the entity connected to the shared connection applies for the connection of a second or subsequent RES installation.

Among the key lessons from this first year: the mechanism works best where at least one installation is already operational; uptake is

concentrated among the largest DSOs connected to the TSOs transmission system, suggesting that smaller operators may need additional guidance; and the commercial arrangements between co-owners are at least as important as the regulatory framework itself.

For the successful application of cable pooling, I believe it is crucial that the law enables the implementation of all installations within the framework of connection sharing, as this approach allows for increased grid utilization efficiency and improved connection capacity management. I eagerly await what the coming years will bring. However, I believe that cable pooling will prove to be one of the key mechanisms in Poland's energy transition. ■

ERRA MEMBERS' NEWS

Albanian nergy Regulatory Authority (ERE)	4
Services Regulatory Commission (PSRC), Armenia	5
Regulatory Commission for Energy in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FERK)	7
Croatian Energy Regulatory Agency (HERA)	7
Energy Regulatory Office (ERO), Czech Republic	8
Energy Regulatory Commission (CRE), France	9
Georgian National Energy and Water Supply Regulatory Commission (GNERC)	10
Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority (MEKH)	12
Department for Fuel and Energy Complex Regulation under the Ministry of Energy of the Kyrgyz Republic	13
Public Utilities Commission (PUC), Latvia	14
National Energy Regulatory Council (NERC), Lithuania	16
Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC), Mongolia	17
Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC)	17
Energy, Water Services and Municipal Waste Management Services Regulatory Commission (ERC), North Macedonia	20
Energy Regulatory Office (URE), Poland	20
Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia (AERS)	22
Energy Market Regulatory Authority (EMRA), Türkiye	25
National Energy and Utilities Regulatory Commission (NEURC), Ukraine	27
National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC), USA	28



ERE Albania

Important Regulatory Developments

Since October 2025, **Albanian Energy Regulatory Authority (ERE)** has undertaken several regulatory actions aimed at strengthening tariff frameworks, advancing electricity and gas market development, supporting market entry, and enhancing regulatory instruments for the energy transition.

In the area of tariffs, ERE continued the approval of Supplier of Last Resort (SoLR) prices across different voltage levels and approved retail electricity prices for customers supplied by the Universal Service Supplier. It also set the purchase price for priority producers and established the fee for issuing Guarantees of Origin.

Regarding market development and alignment with EU frameworks, ERE approved key regulatory acts, including the Regulation on Forward Capacity Allocation, the Electricity Balancing Guideline, the Network Code on Emergency and Restoration, and the Guideline on Transmission System Operation. It also adopted the methodology for assessing the readiness of the day-ahead market and approved NEMO tariffs for 2026. The period was further marked by continued licensing activity, including new supply, trading, and renewable generation projects.

In the context of energy transition, ERE introduced a regulated electricity price for EV charging stations and approved its 2025–2030 awareness strategy on energy saving and alternative energy sources. It also initiated revisions to rules on quality of supply and system performance in transmission and distribution.

Overall, these developments reflect ERE's continued efforts to strengthen the regulatory framework, enhance market transparency and predictability, support RES

integration, and align with European standards.

Updates on Market Frameworks for Distributed Energy Transition

ERE has undertaken regulatory actions to progressively adapt the wholesale electricity market framework to the energy transition and the growing role of decentralized and distributed energy resources.

ERE has strengthened the regulatory framework for market operation through the approval and development of key rules on electricity balancing, long-term capacity allocation, and system operation, contributing to increased flexibility and improved integration of renewable energy.

At the same time, the development of the Albanian Power Exchange (ALPEX) and the operation of the day-ahead market have enhanced price formation and market liquidity. Ongoing efforts toward regional market integration, including market coupling, further support cross-border efficiency and alignment with European market structures.

Additionally, ERE has adopted regulatory instruments supporting a more data-driven approach to system operation, creating the conditions for the gradual integration of distributed energy resources and improved system efficiency.

Enforcement Actions & Customer Empowerment Initiatives

During the reporting period, ERE undertook actions to strengthen consumer protection, enhance transparency, and reinforce regulatory oversight.

A key initiative is the planned introduction of a digital consumer complaints platform, currently under development and market testing, which will enable online submission and tracking of complaints and improve transparency in complaint handling.

ERE also expanded consumer awareness activities, including guidance for self-generation, the preparation of informational materials, and enhanced communication through its website and social media. Additional materials were developed to support the use of the Price Comparison Tool (PCT).

In the area of energy efficiency, ERE approved its 2025–2030 awareness strategy and initiated measures to improve the clarity of billing information for consumers.

From an enforcement perspective, ERE continued monitoring the operation of the Albanian Power Exchange (ALPEX), including the analysis of market data and preparation of monitoring reports, contributing to increased market transparency.

Furthermore, ERE strengthened oversight on cybersecurity and critical infrastructure by requesting reporting from operators and conducting follow-up technical assessments.

Institutional Updates and Organizational Developments

ERE continued to strengthen its institutional framework through internal organizational developments and enhanced cooperation with stakeholders.

ERE advanced the review of its organizational structure and internal procedures to improve efficiency, clarify responsibilities, and better align with evolving regulatory needs, particularly in market monitoring, consumer protection, and digitalization.

A structured internal monitoring mechanism was also implemented to follow up on the recommendations of the Parliament of Albania, supported by a dedicated Action Plan with clear responsibilities and reporting obligations.

In parallel, ERE continued capacity-building activities, including participation in workshops and professional development of staff in areas such as market design, renewable energy integration, and regulatory oversight.

Furthermore, ERE enhanced cooperation with sector operators and public authorities, particularly in cybersecurity of critical energy infrastructure and the implementation of renewable energy policies. ■

PSRC Armenia

Important Regulatory Developments

- The methodology for calculating tariffs in the electricity system has been refined, which has improved the mechanism for compensating for the deviation of the necessary revenue due to the actual operation of stations subject to tariff regulation defined by the Trading rules of the wholesale electricity market, percentage of additional income received from the sale of electricity at a price higher than the tariff approved by **Public Services Regulatory Commission (PSRC)** of Armenia, the possibility of the guaranteed supplier selling excess capacity to the balancing service provider in accordance with the values established by PSRC, has been foreseen the mechanism for calculating the maximum balancing tariff, and other issues has been clarified.
- Taking into account the large volume of electricity delivered from solar power plants during the daytime hours in the RA power system and the absence of equivalent consumption demand in the power system at the same time, in order to ensure the reliability and security indicators of the RA power system, the PSRC has adopted resolutions on limiting the delivery of electricity to the network and related payment (compensation) mechanisms within the framework of the process of regulating stations operating in the flat-rate tariff system using renewable energy resources with a capacity of up to 30 MW, which have a guarantee of purchasing electricity specified in the Law "On Energy" by the power system operator and within the framework of a public-private partnership agreement. In particular, the transmission network rules of the electricity market approved by PSRC provide for the provision of a system unloading service by the mentioned stations, in return for which the stations may receive a service fee in accordance with the procedure provided for by the commercial rules of the wholesale electricity market.
- Based on the application of the water supply company, PSRC has set the tariffs for drinking water supply and wastewater (wastewater treatment) services for the 10th year of the contract (2026), taking into account the change in the volumes of retail water supply, inflation, changes in the tariffs for electricity supplied to the company, as well as additional revenue from the use of the water system for other purposes, and the results of monitoring the actual volumes of retail water supply included in the tariff adjustment calculations. Moreover, in the reporting year, PSRC calculated the tariffs for the provision of drinking water supply and sewage (wastewater treatment) services for 2026. Taking into account the fact that the difference between the calculated adjusted total tariff for the provision of Retail services and the actual total price for subscribers did not exceed 0.5%, total sum of the provision of drinking water supply and wastewater (wastewater treatment) services equal to the actual prices for subscribers were approved for 2026.
- At the end of 2025, PSRC initiated a review of the tariffs for electricity (capacity) delivered from large generating stations subject to tariff regulation, electricity transmission provided by service providers, electricity system operator, market operator, electricity balancing (minimum and maximum) services, payments for ensuring secondary and tertiary reserves for balancing and frequency regulation, the tariff margin of the "Electric Networks of Armenia" Closed Joint-Stock Company, and the tariffs for the provision of electricity distribution services by the latter. Moreover, for large producers with a capacity of more than 30 MW, electricity tariffs have been set in a single-rate tariff system, and for plants operating within the framework of public-private partnership agreements, electricity (capacity) tariffs- in a two-rate tariff system. As a result of the review of electricity system tariffs, there was no revision of tariffs for end-users of electricity, with the exception of the tariff for electricity sold to consumers who have not received the status of qualified consumers or have not chosen another electricity supplier.
- At the same time, the tariff for natural gas necessary for the delivery of electricity, as provided for in the annual forecast balance of the power system, was revised to the tariff for natural gas sold to thermal power plants with an installed capacity of 30 MW and more, which was set at the equivalent of 146.21

USD/thousand cubic meters in drams (including VAT).

- At the end of 2025, the PSRC approved the contractual and available capacities of the plants operating within the framework of public-private partnership agreements, the plants providing balancing and secondary and tertiary reserve services for 2025, as well as the volumes of electricity subject to mandatory sale in the regulated component of the direct contracts market of the wholesale electricity market by the Armenian Nuclear Power Plant and International Energy Corporation CJSCs subject to tariff regulation.

Updates on Market Frameworks for Distributed Energy Transition

- With the adopting the Law "On Amendments and Additions to the Law on Energy" HO-334-N of November 10, 2025 relevant additions and amendments were made, in order to ensure legal certainty and avoid misunderstandings, it stipulates that any person, including a consumer, may provide an electric vehicle charging service, which is not a type of activity subject to licensing in the energy sector and is not subject to regulation within the meaning of the Law "On Energy", also, an opportunity has been created for the consumer to consume the electricity supplied to him in a parking lot belonging to him outside the area of the consumer's consumption system and in another residential area registered as an independent property unit, independently connecting these systems to each other in accordance with the current requirements.
- Autonomous energy producers with a capacity exceeding 150 kW have the opportunity to participate in the competitive

electricity market on equal terms with other persons with the same status, thereby also promoting competition in the electricity market and expanding the circle of trade participants in its competitive sector.

- The relations between the participants of the autonomous group, including issues related to the sale of electricity generated within the autonomous group, are determined by mutual agreement of the participants of the autonomous group in order to avoid possible misunderstandings.
- By the PSRC Resolution No. 354-N of October 15, 2025, amendments and additions were made to the procedure for licensing activities in the energy sector approved by the PSRC Resolution No. 374-N of November 1, 2013, whereby
 - The procedure for electricity generators in small hydropower plants, solar and wind power plants built on natural watercourses, who benefit from the electricity purchase guarantee established by law on February 1, 2026, to waive the electricity purchase guarantee (without the right to restore this guarantee) and enter the competitive market between February 1, 2026 and February 1, 2028 has been established.
 - Reference has been made to the network rules of the electricity market of the Republic of Armenia in order to list the types of these specific plants, and in certain cases regarding the existing legal regulations on generators subject to restrictions, to avoid repeated amendments to legal acts in the future. The

Procedure also stipulates the requirement for generators of this type to be provided with the possibility of disconnecting the plant from the electrical network using remote control equipment.

- In order to simplify the current procedure and ensure legal certainty, the cases of submitting a copy(s) of the state registration certificate(s) of the licensee's ownership (use) right to the plant have been reviewed, in particular, in cases specified by legislation, where a design permit (architectural layout assignment) or construction permit is not required for the construction of the plant, the need to submit this document will not arise.
- In order to avoid misunderstandings, some other editorial changes have also been made to the Procedure, including the process of transferring the amount specified in the guarantee to the state budget of the Republic of Armenia. The aforementioned legal regulation will lead to an increase in the number of entities operating in the competitive segment of the electricity market and the amount of electricity sold, promoting market development, as well as easier exercise of the right to enter the competitive segment of the market.

Enforcement Actions and Customer Empowerment Initiatives

The following laws were adopted by the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia on July 3 2025:

- According to the Law On Amendments to the "Law of the Republic of Armenia on the

Regulatory Body for Public Services" HO-195-N, in the event of a report from an authorized body of the Government, which apparently substantiates that the security or reliability of a system component of the energy sector has been or may be endangered or potential violation has led to or may lead to a violation of the rights or legitimate interests of a group of consumers or a gross violation of the license terms, on the initiative of the Chairman of the Public Services Regulatory Commission of the Republic of Armenia (PSRC) administrative proceedings shall be initiated immediately, but no later than within five days after receiving the report, as a result of which the preventive measures prescribed by the Law on Energy may be applied.

- According to the Law On Amendments and Supplements to the "Law On Energy" HO-196-N in the event of a report from the authorized body of the Government, as defined in the Law "On Energy", the Chairman of PSRC may apply preventive measures, including appointing a temporary administrator of the licensed entity.
- Based on the report of the authorized body of the Government in the field of energy, the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure of the Republic of Armenia, the Chairman of PSRC initiated administrative proceedings against the "Electric Networks of Armenia" Closed Joint-Stock Company and appointed a temporary manager.
- As a result of the initiated administrative proceedings, by the PSRC Resolution No. 377-A on November 17, 2025, the operation of the license No. 0092 for the distribution of electric energy (power) of the "Electric

Networks of Armenia" Closed Joint-Stock Company was terminated by declaring the license invalid. ■



FERK Bosnia and Herzegovina

Important Regulatory Developments

- In October 2025, **Regulatory Commission For Energy In Federation Of Bosnia And Herzegovina (FERK)** adopted the amendments to the Rulebook on Methodologies for Determining Fees for Connection to the Distribution System and Connection to a Closed Distribution System, which amends the provisions relating to the procedure for determining the unit amount of the connection fee to the distribution network and the amount of the fee for reconnecting the end customer's facility, which was disconnected from the distribution network for a period longer than one year.
- In November 2025, FERK adopted the amendments the Rulebook on Methodology for Determining Tariffs for the Use of the Distribution Network, which amends the provision relating to the duration of the transitional period.
- In December 2025, the Decision on the percentage of the mandatory share of electricity generated from RES that is obligatory for takeover by all the suppliers in the Federation of BiH for 2026, which is 1.64%.
- At the beginning of 2026 two decisions approving the Rules on the connection of distribution system user facilities to the distribution network of the Distribution System Operator JP Elektroprivreda BiH d.d. – Sarajevo, and JP "Elektroprivreda HZ HB" d.d. Mostar where made.

The rules prescribe the conditions, procedure and method of connecting user facilities to the distribution network, as well as a simplified procedure for connecting power plants for the own needs of end customers, which generate electricity from RES with an installed capacity of up to and including 23 kW.

- In February 2026, decisions determining the amounts of fees for connection to the distribution network of two public power companies were adopted. The unit fee for connection to the low-voltage distribution network is 239 BAM/kW, excluding VAT, and the unit fee for connection to the medium-voltage distribution network 10(20) kV is 173 BAM/kW, excluding VAT.
- The application of the new unit amounts of fees for connection to the distribution network started on 1 March 2026. ■



HERA Croatia

Important Regulatory Developments

Electricity:

In December 2025, **Croatian Energy Regulatory Agency (HERA)** issued Decisions on the electricity distribution and transmission tariff rates, resulting in an average network usage fee increase of around 13,5% starting from January 1, 2026.

Additionally, HERA has adopted a Decision on the amount of tariff items for guaranteed supply of electricity, which is issued every 3 months.

In October 2025, HERA introduced a Proposal for the Methodology for Determining the Network Connection Fee. After that, a public consultation was held. As part of this process, on November 6, 2025, HERA held a workshop for interested stakeholders to present the Proposal in detail.

HERA is currently responding to the comments received during the public consultation.

It is worth highlighting that Decision No 10/2025 of the European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators, dated 16 December 2025, on the amendment to the determination of capacity calculation regions, introduced two important adjustments to the current regime for capacity calculation on Croatian borders.

Regarding Croatia's EU borders with Slovenia and Hungary, which are included in CCR CE, ACER's decision extends the scope of CCR CE to include the intraday capacity calculation methodology in accordance with Article 21 of the CACM Regulation, the methodology for regional operational security coordination in accordance with Article 76 of the SO Regulation, the methodology for coordinated redispatching and countertrading in accordance with Article 35 of the CACM Regulation, and the methodology for redispatching and countertrading cost sharing in accordance with Article 74 of the CACM Regulation.

In the context of Croatia's non-EU borders with Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, ACER's decision is crucial, as it introduced the new CCR East Central Europe (ECE), which includes both Croatian non-EU borders. Moreover, while the configuration of CCRs can be determined before the transposition of the EnC CACM Regulation by the EnC Contracting Parties, the TCMs concerning operations within the CCRs can only be adopted and applied after the transposition of the EnC CACM Regulation by the EnC Contracting Parties.

Gas:

- In December 2025 the Board of Commissioners of the Croatian Energy Regulatory Agency adopted a Decision on the

amount of tariffs for the unloading and send out of liquefied natural gas (Official Gazette No. 154/25) for the second regulatory period 2026 – 2030, which are 5% higher than in the previous regulatory period.

HERA also adopted the Decision on the cost of non-standard services of the liquefied natural gas terminal operator (Official Gazette No. 154/25) for the regulatory period 2026 – 2030, determined in line with the average working hour cost in the amount of EUR 38 per hour, net of VAT.

- In December 2025 the Board of Commissioners of the Croatian Energy Regulatory Agency adopted a Decision on tariffs for gas transmission (Official Gazette No. 154/25) for the fourth regulatory period 2026 – 2030.

HERA also adopted the Decision on the cost of non-standard services of transmission system operator (Official Gazette No. 154/25) for the regulatory period 2026 – 2030, determined in line with the average work hour cost in the amount of EUR 32 per hour, net of VAT.

A notice about the aforementioned tariff changes HERA published on its website: https://www.hera.hr/hr/docs/2025/Obavijest_2025-12-19.pdf.

- HERA conducted a public consultation on improving the economic regulation model, i.e. the methodology for determining the tariffs for gas infrastructure activities, from August 25 to September 14, 2025. Based on the results of public consultation, new Methodology for setting tariffs for gas distribution was put up for public consultation in March 2026.

Institutional Updates and Organizational Developments

During the reporting period HERA continued to carry out its regulatory responsibilities in accordance with the existing legislative framework. No major changes in the Agency's legislative mandate, governance structure, or organizational setup were recorded.

HERA continued its cooperation with national institutions and international regulatory organizations, including participation in activities of the Energy Regulators Regional Association, the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators and the Council of European Energy Regulators. During the reporting period, HERA also carried out regular stakeholder engagement activities, including public consultations and professional workshops related to regulatory developments in the electricity, gas and district heating sectors. ■



ERO Czech Republic

Important Regulatory Developments

The **Energy Regulatory Office (ERO)** has continued to implement several regulatory and market-related measures in the Czech energy sector. Since 2022, ERO has adopted approximately **thirty amendments** to its secondary legislation. These revisions gradually introduce rules supporting both the energy transition and enhanced consumer protection, including several updates related to the newly established regulatory framework for electricity storage. The new system was designed to remain consistent with general market principles while providing sufficient incentives for storage operators.

Following the electricity outage of 4 July 2025, a national working group chaired by ERO published interim findings and is currently preparing

corrective measures across three dimensions – technical, legislative, and communication. Drawing on both domestic evidence and international experience, the group aims to identify the root causes of the incident and introduce preventive measures to minimize the likelihood and impact of similar events in the future.

At the end of December, ERO finalized regulated electricity prices for 2026 following a late legislative change transferring financing of renewable-energy support to the state budget. Average regulated electricity prices are therefore expected to decrease year-on-year by 15.1% for low voltage customers, 21 % for high voltage customers, and 34.2% for very high voltage customers. Regulated gas prices remain unchanged from the November determination but are expected to increase on average by 4.7 % for households and small consumers and 4.5% for medium and large consumers.

Enforcement Actions & Customer Empowerment Initiatives

The Energy Regulatory Office (ERO) has reported record enforcement activity against practices detrimental to consumers, underscoring its continued prioritization of retail market oversight. In the past year alone, ERO imposed fines totalling CZK 18.5 million (EUR 755 000), the highest annual amount ever recorded, on suppliers and intermediaries for violations of consumer protection rules. The most serious cases involved delayed billing, unresolved complaints, obstruction of supplier switching, unauthorized contract changes, and other unfair commercial practices. The largest individual fine reached CZK 6 million (EUR 245 000), and in one case the regulator also revoked a supplier's licence.

In parallel with its enforcement activities, ERO continues its consumer-information activities, including a new social-media series

providing guidance on switching suppliers and identifying unfair commercial practices. The regulator has also reported an increase in complaints concerning fraudulent intermediaries and published examples of aggressive tactics together with preventive recommendations.

Consumer protection has also been reinforced through a new contractual safeguard. Customers holding fixed-price electricity or gas contracts may now terminate their agreements if their supplier fails to secure at least 70% of projected consumption. Suppliers must publish this "security index" and submit it to ERO twice a year.

Institutional Updates and Organizational Developments

In February 2026, ERO and the Czech Telecommunication Authority (CTU) signed a memorandum of cooperation to strengthen consumer protection and enhance the resilience and security of both energy and telecommunications networks. The agreement establishes closer coordination in areas where regulatory competences overlap, including structured information exchange, consultations, and joint outreach activities. Cooperation also covers infrastructure resilience and preparedness for disruptions affecting critical systems.

In addition to strengthening institutional cooperation, ERO has continued its outreach and talent-development activities. As part of its talent-development strategy, the Office has participated in major university career events and continues to cooperate with academic institutions through lectures, internships, and formal partnership agreements. ERO also supported the national Energy Olympiad for secondary-school students by providing expert mentorship and thematic assignments for finalist teams. ■



Important Regulatory Developments

Planning for the 2035 French Electricity system, France adopted two ten-year energy strategies in February 2026.

First, the French Government published the new French energy policy roadmap (PPE 3). The roadmap confirms the country's commitment to energy transition and stresses the importance of energy independence. Tackling stock of the country's abundant clean electricity, the main priority is now the electrification of end-uses, especially for industry, transportation, and heat. As such, it aims to move from 60% of fossil fuels to 60% of decarbonized energy in French final consumption by 2030 and pledges support for all clean energy production. By 2035, PPE 3 plans for nuclear power to reach 380 TWh of yearly generation, multiplying PV capacity by 3, 15 GW of offshore wind, up to 8 GW of hydrogen electrolyser capacity, and a sixfold increase in biomethane production, amongst other objectives.

The same month, **Energy Regulatory Commission (CRE)** approved a new ten-year electricity transmission network development plan (SDDR) that will support the transformation of the energy system. Its executive summary is available in English: [link](#). Foreseen investments could reach nearly €100 billion by 2040. CRE will keep on playing a central role in monitoring adequate investments and price management from RTE, the French TSO.

Over the last six months, CRE implemented several regulatory frameworks meant to accelerate grid connection and thus electrification.

This winter, CRE approved the anticipation and pooling of connection work for consumers in three distinct industrial zones where

electricity needs are growing (Havre-Port-Jérôme, Plan de Campagne, and Dunkirk). The Energy Code had introduced this option in 2023, and since then, CRE had been establishing the general framework. It will implement it in at least four new zones this year.

In parallel, CRE oversaw the implementation of an optimized connection offer for batteries. To improve its attractiveness, the TSO produced "templates" that clarify the time periods when it will limit injection or withdrawal in exchange for faster grid connection. Given the high demand for these offers, close attention had to be paid to the connection procedure and queuing rules to ensure a fair and optimal allocation of grid connection agreements.

CRE's second report on smart grids welcomes notable progress but highlights challenges ahead. In its January publication, the regulator notes that digital technologies are widely deployed and used on an industrial scale at all levels of the French electricity network, highlighting France's efficiency in this area. Since using these technologies generate significant savings for consumers, CRE calls on network operators to go even further.

Updates on Market Frameworks for Distributed Energy Transition

New balancing rules ensure wider engagement and more reactivity. In December 2025, CRE updated the rules of the French balancing market to accommodate growing renewable generation and ensure that all producers contribute adequately to grid stability and security. In March 2026, CRE further endorsed two structural reforms to prepare for the EU-mandated reduction of the operational balancing gate closure time from 60 to 30 minutes, which will be implemented in France on the 1st of January 2029. CRE approved 1) a shift in the sizing methodology of the

French tertiary reserve, from a deterministic approach to a statistical one, and 2) the introduction of a new upward and more reactive product on the tertiary reserve, that will be contracted through daily tenders led by the French TSO.

Enforcement Actions & Customer Empowerment Initiatives

Launch of the retail markets prudential regulation. In light of the 2021-2023 energy crisis, CRE deems prudential regulation necessary to ensure consumer's confidence and sound electricity and gas retail markets. In December 2025 and January 2026, CRE ran trial hedging assessments. This real-world test will help fine tune the system for the permanent implementation of the article 18a of the 2024 EU electricity directive and the potential extension to gas suppliers by national law.

Guidelines for strengthening consumer protection: encouraging results. In 2024, CRE put forward 13 measures to strengthen consumers' information and protection. Suppliers serving 99% of household consumers voluntarily committed to implement them. At the end of 2025, CRE verified their compliance with the 6 measures targeting the contract subscription phase. After analysing more than 2,000 documents, it concluded that among the 20 national suppliers active in the residential sector, only one does not comply.

Institutional Updates and Organizational Developments

Partial renewal of CRE's board and executives. After six years of dedicated and enthusiastic service, Ivan Fauchoux's term, during which he was particularly active at ERRA, has come to an end. He sends his best wishes and stresses that moments shared at ERRA will remain fond memories. Following other departures, three new members have joined CRE's board: Mr. Victor ALONSO, Ms. Nadia FAURE and Mr.

Didier REBISCHUNG. Their international portfolios will be defined in coming weeks. In parallel, a new Managing Director will take office on April 1st, 2026. ■



GNERC Georgia

Important Regulatory Developments

- Between August 2025 and February 2026, the energy sector of Georgia experienced significant institutional and legislative developments, associated with the country's 2025 Presidency of the Energy Community and the continued alignment of the national legal framework with European Union standards.
- A key development concerned the melioration sector, which constitutes the fourth sector regulated by the **Georgian National Energy and Water Supply Regulatory Commission (GNERC)**. The tariff-setting methodology for this sector was adopted in 2023 by Commission Decree No. 40 of 14 September 2023. During the preparatory stage of the tariff-setting process, consultations with sector participants identified the need to amend certain provisions of the methodology. These amendments were finalized in 2025. As a result, tariffs were established for the melioration system operator for the supply of water to irrigation customers, including qualified Water User Associations and retail customers (individual farmers), as well as for the supply of technical water to other categories of customers.
- With regard to the consumer market, GNERC adopted decisions concerning tariff stability. Electricity tariffs remained unchanged for the first

quarter of 2026 (until 31 March 2026). Natural gas tariffs remained unchanged for the entire year of 2026.

- During the same period, several broader legislative initiatives affecting the energy sector were introduced. In December 2025 and January 2026, the Government announced a decision to write off accumulated fines amounting to 1 billion Gel imposed on energy companies, primarily arising from delays in project implementation under memoranda. The write-off is subject to conditionality, requiring companies to agree to revised project implementation deadlines.
- In addition, amendments to the Law on Environmental Protection introduced Georgia's first Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system for greenhouse gas emissions. The MRV system became fully operational on 1 January 2026 and applies to sectors including energy, heavy industry, construction materials, chemicals and aviation.
- Furthermore, in February 2026 the Ministry of Economy discussed a draft law proposing amendments to the distribution of property tax revenues derived from renewable energy plants. The proposal envisages allocating a designated share of such revenues directly to the local settlements where the projects are located.
- In terms of strategic infrastructure development, the Black Sea Submarine Cable (BSSC) project linking the Georgian and Romanian electricity systems achieved several milestones. In December 2025 the project was included in the European Union list of Projects of Mutual Interest (PMI).

On 4 February 2026, Georgian State Electrosystem (GSE) and Transelectrica of Romania signed a Memorandum of Understanding in Bucharest concerning coordinated planning activities, marine surveys and financial modelling for the project.

Updates on Market Frameworks for Distributed Energy Transition

- Recent developments relevant to the transition towards decentralized and distributed power system architectures include the transition from the net metering regime to the net billing regime for prosumers.

Under the net billing system, prosumers are remunerated for electricity injected into the distribution network at the average weighted purchase price, while electricity consumed from the grid is charged at the applicable retail tariff. In addition, the regulatory definition of a micro-capacity power plant has been revised, reducing the capacity threshold from 500 kW to 100 kW.

- Energo-Pro Georgia subscribers were required to transition to the net billing system starting from 1 October 2025. In addition, all operational plants are required to submit an auditor's confirmation of installed capacity by 1 April 2026.

Enforcement Actions & Customer Empowerment Initiatives

The Georgian National Energy and Water Supply Regulatory Commission participated in the Competition and Consumer Protection IV International Conference held in Georgia on 13–15 November 2025. The Georgian Competition and Consumer Agency, the Georgian National Energy and Water Supply Regulatory Commission, the National Bank of

Georgia, the Insurance State Supervision Service of Georgia and the Communications Commission jointly organized the event.

The conference focused on competition policy, mechanisms for safeguarding consumer rights and the role of sectoral regulatory authorities in strengthening consumer protection. The event provided a platform for the discussion of key challenges in regulated sectors and for experience-sharing among regulatory authorities, public institutions, academia, international organizations and industry experts.

During the conference, the Chairman of GNERC emphasized the importance of promoting fair competition in the energy sector and strengthening the protection of consumer rights, highlighting ongoing efforts to update the legislative framework and enhance regulatory mechanisms within the sectors regulated by the Commission.

Institutional Updates and Organizational Developments

- Giorgi Pruidze has been re-elected as a member of the Georgian National Energy and Water Supply Regulatory Commission (GNERC) for a second term. The Parliament of Georgia in accordance with the Law of Georgia on Energy and Water Supply adopted the decision. Giorgi Pruidze will continue to serve as a Commissioner of GNERC, contributing to the Commission's regulatory activities in the energy and water supply sectors.
- On 16 December 2025, the Georgian National Energy and Water Supply Regulatory Commission signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Energy Regulatory Commission of Mongolia. The

Memorandum provides for cooperation through the exchange of information on energy sector issues, participation in joint events, and the sharing of documents, studies and publications related to sector regulation.

- The Georgian National Energy and Water Supply Regulatory Commission places particular emphasis on the professional and career development of its staff. In this regard, employees of the Commission regularly participate in specialised training programmes aimed at strengthening institutional capacity and professional expertise. During the reporting period, staff members participated in training programmes on Artificial Intelligence, Effective Negotiations, Leadership and Communication, Python Programming, HR Team Development, Legislative Amendments and Court Practice, International Financial Reporting Standards, and International Labour Law Standards. These activities contribute to the continuous improvement of professional competencies within the Commission. ■

MEKH Hungary

Important Regulatory Developments

- **Revised MEKH plan supports fast response and preparedness:** In accordance with the regulations of the European Union, **the Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority (MEKH)**, acting within its scope of responsibility specified in the Electricity Act, has revised and published its electricity supply risk preparedness plan.

<https://www.mekh.hu/revised-mekh-plan-supports-fast-response-and-preparedness>.

- **Natural gas storage fees for the next year have been published:** The Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority (MEKH) has published the rates of the natural gas storage fees for the 2026/2027 storage year in its decision. MEKH establishes the fees payable for natural gas storage on an annual basis in accordance with the provisions of Act XL of 2008 on Natural Gas Supply.

<https://www.mekh.hu/natural-gas-storage-fees-for-the-next-year-have-been-published>.

- **Statistical publications summarising the data on the Hungarian electricity and natural gas systems for the year 2024 have been published:** The Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority (MEKH), in cooperation with Magyar Villamosenergia-ipari Átviteli Rendszerirányító Zrt. (MAVIR) and Földgázszállító Zrt. (FGSZ), publishes annual joint statistical publications presenting the most important data on the operation of the domestic electricity and natural gas systems.

<https://www.mekh.hu/statistical-publications-summarising-the-data-on-the-hungarian-electricity-and-natural-gas-systems-for-the-year-2024-have-been-published>.

- **Regulatory decisions set system usage tariffs and connection charges for next year:** The Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority (MEKH) has published its decisions on electricity system usage tariffs and connection charges for the year 2026. Overall, system usage tariffs applicable to household

consumers will remain unchanged.

<https://www.mekh.hu/next-year-s-system-usage-and-connection-fees-have-been-set-by-decisions>.

- **MEKH to announce tender for the allocation of free grid capacity in the first half of 2026:** The Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority (MEKH) is expected to hold a preliminary briefing for the sector before the end of this year on the detailed rules of the procedure and evaluation of the tender for the allocation of free capacities available on the medium and high voltage grids, and will then launch the tender in the first half of next year, announced Edit Juhász, President of MEKH, in her presentation at the Portfolio Energy Investment Forum on 8 October 2025.

<https://www.mekh.hu/mekh-to-announce-tender-for-the-allocation-of-free-grid-capacity-in-the-first-half-of-2026>.

Updates on Market Frameworks for Distributed Energy Transition

- **At the request of the Hungarian Energy Regulator (MEKH), LCP Delta facilitated a workshop between key Hungarian and UK stakeholders in the field of DSO flexibility markets.** This included stakeholders from the respective regulators, DSOs and other experts in this sector and explored how DSO flexibility procurement is incorporated into the planning and operation of DNOs in GB. The work showcased the UK's experience and expertise in electricity flexibility, transmission and distribution network management to Hungarian stakeholders. As a result, The British Embassy are in the process of engaging the shortlisted UK companies offering them key contacts and

links to enter into the Hungarian market.

https://www.lcp.com/en/energy-transition/case-studies/grid-flexibility-in-hungary-best-practice-and-technical-solutions?utm_source=copilot.com.

Institutional Updates and Organizational Developments

Public relations activities:

- **Stat Wars Uni - Announcement of results:** A record number of participants joined this year the Stat Wars Uni contest for university students, organised jointly by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO), the National Bank of Hungary (MNB) and the Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority (MEKH). Out of the over 140 enrolled teams, following three online rounds, six-six made it to the finals organized on 15 December 2025 in the Palace of Statistics.

<https://www.mekh.hu/stat-wars-uni-announcement-of-results>.

- **The Night of Power Plants welcomes visitors at more than 80 locations:** The Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority (MEKH) and its partners organized the Night of Power Plants for the sixth time in 2025, with more than 5,000 registered visitors expected to attend. The country's most popular and largest energy industry event was opened by Edit Juhász, President of MEKH, at MVM Balance Zrt. North Buda Cogeneration Heating Plant. On 17 October 2025, MEKH and its partners welcomed visitors interested in energy and public utilities at a range of special locations. Almost 50 domestic energy producers and utility companies with more than 80 sites have joined the programme,

opening their doors again for a day, allowing enthusiasts to gain an insight into the world of energy and utility providers ensuring our everyday comfort and the functioning of the country.

<https://www.mekh.hu/the-night-of-power-plants-welcomes-visitors-at-more-than-80-locations>.

- **The Authority's cycling team finished as a national champion:** The cycling team of the Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority (MEKH) achieved outstanding results in the "Cycle to Work" campaign of the autumn of 2025, finishing first among more than 180 teams participating in the competition. The aim of the "Cycle to Work" programme is to encourage as many people as possible to choose cycling for their daily commute, thereby contributing both to sustainable transport and to a healthy lifestyle. MEKH's team cycled 269 times this autumn, covering a total of 1,634 kilometres – outperforming all their previous achievements.

<https://www.mekh.hu/the-authority-s-cycling-team-finished-as-a-national-champion>. ■



State Department, Kyrgyz Republic

Important Regulatory Developments

According to **Department for Fuel and Energy Complex Regulation under the Ministry of Energy of the Kyrgyz Republic**, as part of the implementation of the Medium-Term Tariff Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic for Electricity for 2025–2030, approved by Resolution No. 227 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic dated 24 April 2025, the phased increase of electricity tariffs

for various consumer categories continues. The primary objective of this policy is to ensure reliable and uninterrupted electricity supply under conditions of power shortages, to compensate the costs of energy-supplying organizations, and to reduce the level of cross-subsidization among different consumer groups. Additionally, for the purpose of improving the efficiency of heat-supply companies and optimizing their operations, as well as for calculating heat-energy tariffs and determining subsidy levels, the Methodology for Calculating heat-energy tariffs and determining the amount of subsidies was approved by Resolution No. 132 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic dated 23 February 2026.

Updates on Market Frameworks for Distributed Energy Transition

In accordance with Order No. 13-49 of the Ministry of Energy of the Kyrgyz Republic dated 17 April 2025, "On Amendments to the Order of the Ministry of Energy of the Kyrgyz Republic 'On certain Issues in the electricity sector for distribution companies' dated 12 September 2022 No. 01-13/146," changes were introduced to the Methodology for calculating the unified specific cost of operation, maintenance, and Repair of a conventional unit of electric networks. These amendments stipulate that, when determining electricity-purchase tariffs for all private distribution companies, the share of the main supplier's costs for importing electricity from foreign countries must be taken into account. Thus, electricity-purchase tariffs for private distribution companies are now set with consideration of the import-cost component of the main supplier.

Enforcement Actions and Customer Empowerment Initiatives

In accordance with the regulation on the Department for Regulation of the Fuel and Energy Complex under the Ministry of Energy of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by Resolution No. 320 of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 20 December 2021, the Department monitors compliance with electricity and heat-energy tariffs by regulated entities. Complaints, applications, and proposals from legal entities and individuals on matters within the Department's competence are reviewed. In cases where violations are identified, measures are taken in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Institutional Updates and Organizational Developments

As part of the digitalization and enhancement of transparency in regulatory activities, the Electronic Licensing Information System ("Electronic License") was developed and launched in December 2025. The new system is aimed at simplifying and optimizing licensing procedures in the energy sector. The system enables applicants to submit documents online, track the status of their applications in real time, and receive notifications at key stages of the process. The implementation of this system reduces administrative burdens for both applicants and the regulatory authority, minimizes paper-based workflows, and increases transparency in licensing procedures. Furthermore, the system provides a foundation for future integration with other state information systems and for the development of additional digital regulatory services. ■

PUC Latvia

Important Regulatory Developments

- **Public Utilities Commission (PUC) issued the first compliance certificate confirming that the electricity**

price comparison tool www.energija24.lv meets all established minimum requirements on 12 November. The tool has been included in the register of electricity price comparison tools maintained by the PUC, providing users with a reliable and transparent source of information on electricity suppliers' offers.

- **Energy price developments:**

According to data gathered by the PUC:

- ✓ the weighted average retail electricity price without taxes and system services in 2025 Q4 was 103.68 EUR/MWh for commercial consumers (-2.8% compared to 2024 Q4) and 118.40 EUR/MWh for households (-1.15% compared to 2024 Q4); (See *the Graph 3*)
- ✓ the weighted average retail gas price without taxes and system services in 2025 Q4 was 40.68 EUR/MWh for commercial consumers (-12.7% compared to 2024 Q4) and 48.66 EUR/MWh for households (+4.1% compared to 2024 Q4). (See *the Graph 4*)

- **Tariffs.**

In November PUC approved the **electricity TSO's transmission tariffs** for the period from 1 January 2026 to 31 December 2028. The tariff has been also calculated to a new user group for a 330kV connection.

Tariff changes for system users which are connected to the:

- ✓ 110 kV lines, the electricity transmission tariff decreased by 52%, while the capacity tariff increased by 17%;
- ✓ 110 kV busbars, the transmission tariff decreased by 45%, with the same 17% increase in the capacity tariff;
- ✓ 110/6–20 kV transformer on the 6–20 kV side, where the transmission tariff also

decreased by 45%, accompanied by a 17% increase in the capacity tariff.

In addition, the capacity tariff applicable to producers increased by 2%.

The average amount of allowed revenue for the tariff period increased by 3.8%. This relatively moderate increase is mainly due to the allocation of congestion income amounting to 44.41 Mio EUR, allocated to cover tariff costs in the entire regulatory period.

In November, PUC approved the natural **gas distribution system service tariffs** for the regulatory period from 1 Jan 2026 to 31 Dec 2028. A new fixed tariff group for household heating boiler users was introduced. Starting from 2026, biomethane producers connected to the natural gas distribution system will also be required to pay a fixed tariff, based on their maximum permitted capacity or, if the biomethane producer has applied for a lower capacity, according to the capacity they have requested. Within the tariff evaluation process PUC approved gas DSO "Gasos" cost efficiency in the amount of 11,66 Mio EUR carried out in the previous tariff period. According to tariff methodology, 50% of carried out efficiency is given back as efficiency incentives to "Gasos" in the next regulatory period.

The average increase of "Gasos" costs reached 22%, driven by inflation, rising energy resource prices, investments required for the maintenance and development of the natural gas distribution network.

For households that use gas for cooking, the average fee for natural gas distribution system services increased by €0.60 (excluding VAT) or more per month, depending on gas consumption. For users with gas heating, the increase may vary up to approx. €5 (excluding VAT) per

month, depending on the volume of gas consumed.

Following the approval of the new tariffs, two court applications were submitted – one by "Gasol" and another one by a natural gas distribution system user (household user).

- As of January 2026, new **regulated public services** have been introduced in Latvia's energy sector. The regulation now applies to additional services in the electricity sector, including electricity storage in storage facilities with an installed electricity generation capacity above 1 MW that are not owned by TSO or DSO. The regulation also now covers natural gas production, including the extraction of non-liquefied natural gas from renewable or low-carbon energy sources for injection into the national natural gas entry-exit system. In addition, a new regulated service category – district cooling – has been established. To ensure consistent oversight, the PUC has updated the registration framework for energy market participants, expanding it to include electricity storage operators, cooling energy producers and traders, and natural gas producers.
- In February, the Cabinet of Ministers approved a support program for the purchase of environmentally friendly energy production equipment for apartment building owners, energy communities, municipalities and state institutions. Applications will be opened to authorized representative of apartments building, as well as to other eligible applicants such as energy communities, state and municipal institutions and their capital companies, and public-private capital companies.

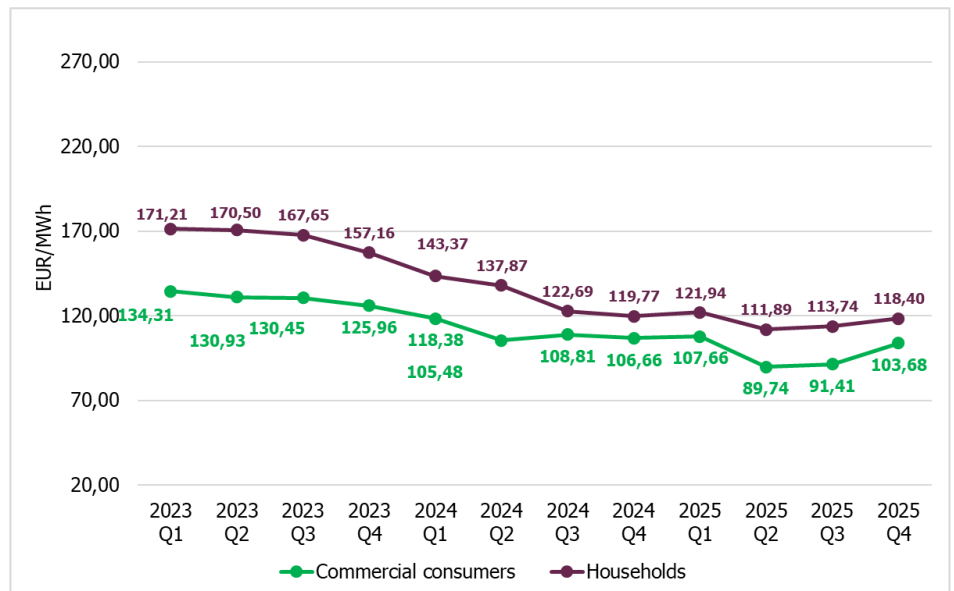


Figure 3. Weighted Average Retail Electricity Prices

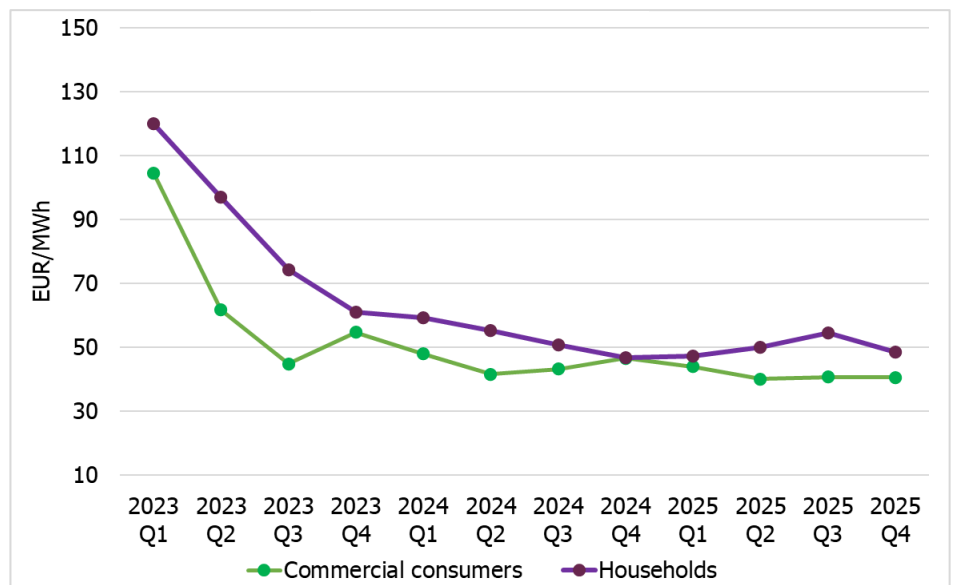


Figure 4. Weighted Average Retail Gas Prices

Institutional Updates and Organizational Developments

- PUC Chair appointed as member of OECD Network of Economic Regulators' bureau from January 2026.
- Employees actively made use of opportunities to enhance their digital competencies such as training focused on the use of AI in work processes, data analysis using various software and digital tools, as well as the development of other digitalisation-related skills.
- A competency assessment process for managers at all organisational levels was carried

out. Within this process, managers' professional and leadership competencies were evaluated, individual development needs identified and individual development plans prepared to ensure targeted professional growth of managers and to strengthen the organisation's management capacity.

- In November, PUC held its State Holiday event, featuring a lecture by a historian and an employee awards ceremony for Employee, Colleague, Manager, and Team of the Year. On 28 November, PUC hosted a seminar on the future development of Riga's district heating system, focused on

fostering competition and sharing best practices in the interest of consumers. The event brought together sector representatives, policymakers, and international experts of Lithuanian and Danish NRAs (online). ■



NERC Lithuania

Important Regulatory Developments

- **The National Energy Regulatory Council (NERC) has approved amendments to the Methodology for Setting the Price Cap for Electricity Transmission, Distribution and Public Supply Services and of Public Supply,** which will help protect consumers from sudden price fluctuations. The approved amendments will allow the public supplier to apply a component that reduces the forecast electricity procurement price, thereby ensuring greater stability of public electricity tariffs. The amendments also introduce provisions requiring the assessment of Government measures reducing electricity procurement costs.
- **NERC has approved an updated Methodology for Connection Fees to Electricity Networks.** The amendments provide that, for non-household electricity network users, including prosumers, energy storage operators, and generators, requests to reduce their contracted connection capacity will be processed free of charge if more than 3 or 10 years have elapsed since the capacity was granted, depending on the user category and connection conditions. The amendments will encourage electricity network users to assess their capacity needs more rationally and optimize costs, enable more

efficient use of electricity networks, and reduce the need for additional investments in network expansion. The updated methodology also provides clearer rules for calculating fees in cases of repeated reductions of permitted capacity.

- **NERC, ensuring that only necessary and justified investments are included in regulated prices, has approved the investment plan of the natural gas transmission system operator AB "Amber Grid" until 2028, with a total value of EUR 11.39 million, while rejecting EUR 1.36 million in unjustified investments.** The investments are intended to ensure the proper functioning of AB "Amber Grid" assets and the efficiency of its operations. Under the 2024-2028 investment plan, AB "Amber Grid" will modernize its infrastructure and implement remote control solutions, upgrade telemetry and data transmission equipment, strengthen cybersecurity as well as technological and IT infrastructure. According to preliminary estimates, the approved AB "Amber Grid" investments would increase transmission activity costs by approximately EUR 1.86 million per year in 2026, while the cap on transmission activity revenues, which also determines the price of natural gas transmission services, would increase by an average of 2.25%.

Enforcement Actions and Customer Empowerment Initiatives

- **NERC ordered UAB "Kauno termofikacijos elektrinė" (hereinafter – KTE) to reimburse €86,000 to AB „Litgrid“**

The decision followed an unscheduled inspection regarding data containers and other equipment installed on the power plant's premises. The

investigation determined that in 2020–2022 and in 2024 KTE improperly allocated a part of the natural gas supply security component costs attributable to non-regulated activities to the regulated isolated operation service of the electricity power system. As a result, KTE received revenues from AB "Litgrid" exceeding the amount necessary to cover these costs; therefore, the excess amount must be repaid.

Institutional Updates and Organizational Developments

- **NERC (in Lithuanian – VERT) has introduced a new educational section called "VERTa žinoti" – a wordplay meaning both "worth knowing" and referring to VERT (NERC), aimed at consumer education on energy issues.** The section presents key energy issues in a simple and clear way to help consumers better understand services of energy sector and make informed decisions. It covers topics such as choosing an independent electricity supplier, understanding energy prices and bills, resolving disputes with energy companies, and practical guidance for households. The list of topics is regularly updated.
- **On November 3–4, the Baltic Energy Market Forum took place in Vilnius, organized by NERC.** The forum, held annually by one of the three Baltic energy regulators, aims to promote cooperation and ensure reliable energy supply and competitiveness in the Baltic region. The traditional forum brought together companies, institutions, regulators, and market participants from the Baltic states, Poland, Sweden, and Finland, along with representatives from ACER, to discuss key regional energy

issues, ranging from electricity and gas market integration to sustainable water supply and the development of centralized heating. Discussions addressed challenges in the electricity balancing market, the expansion of energy storage facilities, market synchronization with continental Europe, and regional energy integration in the Baltic states. It was emphasized that an efficiently functioning market requires regional coordination, optimization of networks and market capacities, balanced investment policies, market integration, sustainability, and consumer protection, to fully leverage balancing and energy storage potential and support the implementation of regional projects and policy initiatives. Participants also examined regulatory challenges, the integration of new technologies, and issues related to infrastructure development and financing. ■

ERC Mongolia

Updates on Market Frameworks for Distributed Energy Transition

The revised "Regulation on Supplying Electricity Generated from Consumer Renewable Energy Sources to the Distribution Grid," approved by the Order No. A/42 of the Minister of Energy dated 2 March 2026, has officially entered into force.

This regulation governs the connection of consumer-owned renewable energy sources to the electricity distribution grid and the supply of surplus electricity generated beyond the consumer's own consumption. It applies to renewable energy systems with an installed capacity of up to 1,500 kW.

Key Provisions

- Household consumers may install renewable energy systems with a capacity of up to 20 kW.
- Legal entities and other consumers may install systems with a capacity of up to 50% of the capacity specified in the technical conditions, subject to grid impact assessment.
- Systems with a capacity above 20 kW must include an energy storage system (battery) with at least 20% capacity and a minimum of 2 hours duration.
- Systems up to 20 kW are connected through a simplified application procedure, while systems above 20 kW require technical conditions.

Roles and Responsibilities

- **Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC)**
 - Approves the inclusion of consumer renewable generation in system plans
 - Sets and approves tariffs for electricity supplied to the distribution grid
- Distribution and supply license holders
 - Assess grid connection feasibility
 - Purchase surplus electricity supplied by consumers and settle payments accordingly
- Consumers
 - Bear full responsibility for equipment, installation, operation, maintenance, and safety
- Licensed installation companies
 - Must meet technical, safety, and grid protection requirements
 - Ensure compliance with national and international standards

Technical Requirements

- Installation of smart, bidirectional meters certified by the national metrology authority
- Compliance with relevant international standards (IEC, IEEE, UL) for solar panels, inverters, batteries, and wind turbines
- Connection planned at 0.22–10 kV distribution voltage levels

Monitoring and Liability

- Compliance is monitored by the relevant state authorities, the ERC, and sectoral inspection bodies
- Violations may result in administrative, civil, or criminal liability, and damages must be fully compensated

Reference:

<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawd=17435745454932&showType=1>. ■

NERC Nigeria

Important Regulatory Developments

During the period under review, the **Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC)** advanced key economic regulation initiatives to strengthen tariff governance, market settlement discipline, and the transition to a more structured bilateral electricity market. A major outcome was the issuance of core tariff instruments, including the November 2025 MYTO for the 11 DisCos and Aba Power and the Revised MYTO 2025 for TCN and NISO, which reinforced pricing certainty and revenue regulation in the NESI.

In November 2025, the Commission approved an upward review of the revenue requirement for the Transmission Service Provider and the Nigerian Independent System Operator to cater to provisions for additional revenues for operating

expenses, repayment of loans taken to improve transmission and distribution interfaces as well as moderating the implication of revenue realisable rate resulting from volumetric and collection risks (excluding penalties and excess losses). This was via the Revised Multi-Year Tariff Order 2025 for the Transmission Company of Nigeria Plc and the Nigerian Independent System Operator. In the same Order, the Commission enforced tighter PIP remittance controls through revised percentages, fixed monthly remittance values, suspension of prior derogation, and monthly performance reporting requirements.

The Commission further progressed a market transition and contractual clarification initiative on Nigeria Bulk Electricity Trading (NBET) contracts and DisCo obligations under bilateral contracting via an Order where, a phased implementation approach was adopted, and endorsed expert support, stakeholder consultations, and transition timelines, including a sunset path for NBET's central off-taker role.

As part of transaction-level oversight, the Commission led several market stabilization and contract approval interventions. These included approvals PPAs amongst market participants, and a DisCos' bilateral trading commencement all subject to commercial, tariff, remittance, escrow, and settlement safeguards.

The Commission also implemented a settlement integrity and legacy liability resolution initiative on DisCos' accrued interest liabilities to NBET. Key directives covered interest write-off for eligible net creditor DisCos (up to December 2020), recognition of Remita auto-generated receipts for settlement evidence, attribution of delay-related interest to government, and earlier payment initiation to avoid future accruals.

As part of the technology innovations, the Commission advanced market

infrastructure and settlement modernization initiatives with direct economic regulation impact. This included approval of the TPTS procurement/deployment framework to support hourly settlement and balancing, and approval of the DisCos' procurement of IoT Meters to provide data on the daily performance of feeders to support the service-based tariff framework and provide suitable visibility on the performance of feeders.

Updates on Market Frameworks for Distributed Energy Transition

The Commission, through the April 2024 Supplementary Order to MYTO 2024, directed all Distribution Companies (DisCos) to procure at least 10% of electricity supply from Embedded Generation (EG) sources, with 50% of that quantity from renewable energy sources by April 2025. This Commission-led initiative was designed to align tariff and supply obligations with Nigeria's Energy Transition Plan, the national carbon neutrality target for 2060, and the Ministerial Performance Bond (2023–2027), which prioritises renewable energy expansion.

In response to the Order, all eleven (11) DisCos identified and commenced multiple embedded generation projects across their franchise areas to support compliance. The projects were broadly intended to reduce overdependence on the national grid, diversify supply sources, and accelerate the integration of renewable and cleaner energy options in line with Federal Government policy objectives.

To support implementation, the Commission, with technical support from the Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI), developed reporting frameworks and issued directives requiring monthly progress reports from DisCos on their EG projects. In parallel, the Commission treated approvals for embedded generation

projects as fast-tracked regulatory actions, with specific project managers assigned to drive and land priority projects, thereby improving coordination, issue resolution, and implementation follow-through.

The Commission's Embedded Generation Monitoring Team subsequently tracked progress against each DisCo's EG target through review and analysis of monthly submissions. As of 31 March 2025, a total of 15 projects had been reported as operational, with a combined installed/operational capacity of 128.76MW. Given the reported investment level (estimated at over US\$24.092 million) and the number of customers affected (at least 23,028), the Commission considered it necessary to undertake a targeted monitoring exercise to validate project prudence, physical deployment status, and the use and usefulness of procured equipment.

Accordingly, the Commission embarked on a nationwide monitoring drive in December 2025, deploying teams to project sites across Nigeria to verify DisCo submissions and strengthen transparency and accountability. The exercise was designed to validate reported capacities and project status, confirm prudent procurement and deployment of associated assets, and provide an evidence-based findings for further regulatory decisions and compliance actions.

Enforcement Actions and Customer Empowerment Initiatives

● Rectification Directives (RDs) and Notice of Intention to Commence Enforcement (NICE)

RDs and NICEs are issued by the Commission pursuant to section 76 of the Electricity Act 2023 for actual and potential breaches of conditions of licences by licensees. In Q4 2025, an RD was issued to a Port Harcourt distribution company for non-compliance with post-incident

remedial actions recommended by the Commission following an accident in Okrika, Rivers. Four NICEs were also issued to Abuja, Enugu and Kano electricity distribution companies for non-compliance with Forum Rulings on customer complaints.

- **Enforcement Actions Under the Order on Performance Monitoring Framework**

Eight distribution companies were fined for breaching approved energy billing caps for unmetered customers in Q2 and Q3 2025 and were directed to issue credit adjustments to affected customers. Additionally, fines were also imposed on nine distribution companies for failure to meet complaint resolution timelines and to comply with Forum decisions.

- **Compensation**

Compensation was paid to victims and families affected by electrical accidents linked to licensees' activities in the Jos, Port Harcourt, Kano, Yola, Enugu and Aba franchise areas. The affected licensees were also directed to implement post-incident remedial measures recommended by the Commission to prevent recurrence following its investigation of the incidents.

The Commission routinely conducts in-person Electricity Town Hall Meetings and radio programmes aimed at educating customers on their rights and obligations, as well as informing them of the appropriate channels for seeking redress where such rights are infringed.

On a monthly basis, the Commission imposes sanctions on DisCos for non-compliance with the Key Performance Indicators (KPI) Order, including for the months of October, November, and December 2025.

Customer Complaints Resolution Meetings are also held regularly at the Commission's Headquarters to address and resolve consumer issues.

The Commission regularly embarks on face-to-face Electricity Townhall Meetings and radio programmes with a view to educating customers on their rights and obligations and how and where to seek redress when those rights are violated.

The Commission on monthly basis, gives sanctions to DisCos for non-compliance with the KPI Order for October, November, and December 2025.

Customer Complaints Resolution Meetings at Commission's HQ takes place regularly.

Institutional Updates and Organizational Developments

- **Acceleration of State Regulatory Autonomy**

The implementation of the Electricity Act 2023 has catalysed a fundamental shift toward a dual federal-state regulatory structure. This transition has significantly accelerated with the Commission issuing additional Transfer Orders to Anambra and Gombe States, originally set for completion by April and July 2026, respectively. Notably, the transition timeline for Anambra State was fast-tracked to 1 January 2026, reflecting the increasing readiness of sub-national entities to manage their energy futures.

As of early 2026, 15 states have fully assumed regulatory authority over their intra-state electricity markets. This decentralisation marks a departure from a centralised federal model, allowing states to take responsibility for their intra state electricity markets

- **Judicial Capacity Building on the Power Sector Reform**

The Commission in partnership with the National Judicial Institute convened a three-day capacity building seminar for judges on Nigeria's electricity sector from 9 to 11 February 2026 on the theme "Nigeria's Electricity Market in

Transition: Law, Regulation and the Courts." With 15 states now exercising regulatory oversight of their electricity markets, discussions focused on the dual federal-state regulatory structure under the Electricity Act, the implications for dispute resolution and the need for judicial decisions to support market stability during this transition phase.

- **Practice Directions for the Nigerian Electricity Supply Industry**

The Practice Directions for the Nigerian Electricity Supply Industry (NESI), issued on 23 January 2026 by the Federal High Court after consultations with the Commission, establish a new procedural framework designed to fast-track the adjudication of electricity-related judicial disputes. The Directions are intended to ensure that litigation does not impede market liquidity, sectoral stability, or critical infrastructure projects within the industry. Accordingly, they provide mechanisms for the efficient, expeditious, and timely hearing and determination of suits arising from or connected with NESI.

- **Board Appointment**

The tenure of the former Chairman, Sanusi Garba, expired in June 2025. Subsequently, the former Vice Chairman, Dr. Musiliu Oseni, was appointed as the substantive Chairman. In addition, Aisha Mahmud was re-appointed as Commissioner for a further term of five (5) years, while a new Commissioner Fouad Olayinka Animashaun PhD was also appointed for a five-year term.

- **Partnerships**

The Commission maintains strategic partnerships with the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC), National Orientation Agency (NOA), Federal Competition and Consumer Protection Commission (FCCPC), SERVICOM, and the Presidential

Enabling Business Environment Council (PEBEC), among others.

Furthermore, the Commission organises both local and international training programmes for staff on an annual basis to enhance capacity development and institutional effectiveness. ■



ERC North Macedonia

Important Regulatory Developments

Macedonian TSO, MEPSO, after the approval of ACER, joined SEE Capacity Calculation Region and started with the preparatory work for coordinated operation of the system within the region. Starting from 1st of January 2026 TSO joined JAO and since then all interconnections' capacities are allocated through coordinated manner that aims to increase transparency and enhance cross border exchange of electricity in the region.

Energy, Water Services and Municipal Waste Management Services Regulatory Commission (ERC) is in a process of revision of the certification of the Macedonian gas TSO due to the ownership structure changes according to the new Energy law in 2025. Besides this, in order to align the by-law legislation ERC is in process of developing new gas market rules and gas supply rules, and Macedonian gas TSO is preparing new network rules for gas transmission. These activities will complete the whole set of regulatory developments in the gas sector. Additionally, according to the new Energy law, ERC also is preparing district heating supply rules.

After 22 years of implementation of incentive tariff methodology, starting from 2026, ERC is introducing Performance Based Regulation for electricity tariffs. The current methodology is extended with rewards/penalties for three

additional Performance Based Indicators, AIT for transmission and SAIDI and SAIFI for distribution. With introduction of these three service quality indicators on top of the currently implemented Losses targets and Investments efficiency targets, network operators are motivated for increased performance to gain/avoid financial rewards/penalties.

Updates on Market Frameworks for Distributed Energy Transition

Starting from September 2025 ERC began to issue licences for adding electricity storages as part of the existing PVs. This is expected to contribute first to the secure operation of the system in the period of excess of electricity and as a tool for balancing purposes. So far, 8 MW of Storage has been installed.

The Macedonian NEMO submitted for approval to ERC new Market Rules on the Organized Electricity Market with introduction of intra-day trading for the first time. This segment of the market is expected to be operational at the end of the first half of 2026.

Expected trading volume in 2026 at the Power exchange is expected to reach 1500 GWh.

Enforcement Actions & Customer Empowerment Initiatives

For the first time in North Macedonia, the Ministry of Energy, Mining and Mineral Resources has adopted a Methodology for measuring the level of energy poverty. This represents an important step forward in enabling the development of more adequate and targeted measures to address energy poverty and to better protect vulnerable customers.

Institutional Updates and Organizational Developments

Regulatory experience and exchanging knowledge in the sectors that we regulate is a pillar in our mission for continuously establishing

international cooperation. In the past period ERC together with the regulatory authorities from the region concluded several Memoranda of Cooperation.

In that spirit, the third joint workshop in Skopje between Regulatory Commission for Energy, Water and Waste Management (ERC) and the Hellenic Regulatory Commission for Energy, Water and Waste Management (RAAEY) was organized and the focus was regulatory experience in electricity market coupling.

ERC shared the structural action plan that was made after the adoption of the new Energy Law, which includes establishing teams of engineers, economists and lawyers and set timelines for preparing by-laws. The main goal is to align domestic legislation with European legislation.

The regulatory steps that have been taken in merging with the European energy market were presented by the colleagues from the Hellenic Regulatory Authority for Energy, Water and Waste Management (RAAEY). ■



URE Poland

Important Regulatory Developments

Derogation for hydrogen transmission network operator from mandatory unbundling of activities related to the transmission of gaseous fuels

The President of the **Energy Regulatory Office (URE)** granted GAZ-SYSTEM, which is a hydrogen transmission network operator, a derogation from mandatory unbundling of its activities related to the transmission of gaseous fuels until 30 June 2039. This means that GAZ-SYSTEM will be able to undertake activities related to the development of the hydrogen transmission network in Poland

within its current structures, without the need to establish separate organizational entities for gas transmission and hydrogen transmission activities.

The derogation is granted for the specific time period from 5 August 2026 to 30 June 2039.

The filing of the request for that derogation was a condition for GAZ-SYSTEM to obtain the status of a hydrogen transmission system operator until 4 August 2026.

The President of the URE issued the derogation along with a schedule for transferring assets from the natural gas sector to the hydrogen sector.

On 29 December 2025, coordinated attacks took place in Polish cyberspace, directed at more than 30 wind and PV farms, a private company from the manufacturing sector, and a large combined heat and power plant supplying heat to almost half a million customers in Poland.

The events occurred during a period when Poland was struggling with low temperatures and snowstorms just before the New Year. Although attacks on renewable energy farms disrupted communication between these facilities and the distribution system operator, they did not affect the ongoing production of electricity. Similarly, the attack on the combined heat and power plant did not achieve the attacker's intended effect of disrupting heat supply to end users. The full report describing the incidents, including the sequence of events and the techniques used by the attacker, was published by CERT Polska

The European Commission has approved State aid for construction and operation of the first nuclear power plant in Poland.

To ensure that the aid is appropriate, proportionate, and does not distort competition in the internal market, Poland committed to several

significant adjustments, including: a shortened duration of the direct price support (the period of the CfD is reduced from 60 to 40 years); a revised remuneration formula (the design of the CfD is revised to ensure strong incentives to operate the plant efficiently and to make use of its abilities to respond to market signals); the strike price is calibrated to the project's funding gap (Poland will set the strike price of the CfD using a 'discounted cash flow' model that takes into account the equity injection and the State guarantees provided, ensuring that the total aid is limited to the project's funding gap). Also, to prevent overcompensation, Poland has introduced a dedicated control mechanism under which any additional profits exceeding what is necessary to achieve a market rate of return must be shared with the Polish state. This mechanism will apply throughout the plant's entire operational period. In addition, Poland will conduct regular reviews of a clearly defined set of cost variables used in the financial model for determining the strike price. To mitigate risks related to market concentration and to prevent the aid from being passed through to consumers, Poland has agreed that at least 70% of the plant's annual electricity output will be sold on the open power exchange - covering day ahead, intraday and futures markets - throughout the lifetime of the power plant. The remaining output may be sold via auctions conducted under objective, transparent and non-discriminatory terms. Poland also committed to ensure that the owner of the power plant will be legally and functionally independent from other major operators in Poland's electricity market.

The nuclear plant, with an electricity generation capacity of up to 3 750 MW, is scheduled to start operating in the second half of the 2030s.

Updates on Market Frameworks for Distributed Energy Transition

Assessment of the impact of the balancing market reform on the application of allocation constraints in the national power system in the period 14.06.2024–30.06.2025 and recommendations for further actions

The President of the URE has published a report on the application of allocation constraints in the national power system following the implementation of the balancing market reform. Allocation constraints are applied by the transmission system operator – PSE – in order to ensure the secure operation of the system. The obligation to monitor the application of allocation constraints was imposed on the President of URE under the National Recovery and Resilience Plan. One of the milestones assigned to Poland is for the Regulator to assess the effectiveness of actions aimed at reducing these constraints and to present recommendations for further measures.

According to the analysis prepared by the President of the URE, the implemented changes, in particular the reform of the Polish balancing market, have contributed to reducing the scale of allocation constraints, particularly for electricity exports. One of the elements of the balancing market reform was the introduction of a separate process for the procurement of balancing capacity prior to the gate opening under the single day-ahead market coupling mechanism. The broader availability of balancing energy bids obtained in this way enabled a reduction in the activation of allocation constraints. Data presented show that the scale of allocation constraint activation has significantly decreased. Since March 2023, allocation constraint activity in the export direction has remained below 9% of imbalance settlement periods. In the case of import constraints, an increase is visible only in 2023, with a downward trend in

subsequent years. The data analysis indicates that the nature of allocation constraints is seasonal. Higher values are recorded in the summer months, when significant generation from RES makes it necessary to limit electricity imports.

The report includes a specification of actions that should contribute to a further reduction in the frequency of allocation constraint activation.

Institutional Updates and Organizational Developments



The URE Digital Twin. URE Digital Twin represents a joint initiative of the University of Warsaw, the Energy Regulatory Office, and the Ministry of Digital Affairs, which is set to revolutionize the tariff process in the heating sector with a combination of science, administration, and technology within a cutting-edge AI-based tool. The project is expected to both facilitate access to public services and improve the work of URE in the area of heat tariff setting. It is a virtual model that mirrors a process that has so far been conducted through written correspondence, which is subsequently analysed by experts of URE. This project is based on three pillars: administrative (support for officials with the analysis of materials submitted by companies and the documentation of proceedings), commercial (more orderly tariff process for heating companies, favouring the elimination of errors in applications and documents submitted during proceedings) and educational (a teaching model for law and administration students, providing them with the opportunity to practice their skills in realistic simulations of

proceedings). The “Cooperation agreement” on the establishment of the URE Digital Twin was signed by University of Warsaw, the President of Energy Regulatory Office, and the Ministry of Digital Affairs in October 2025. According to the approved schedule, the project should be rolled out completely by the end of next year.

The Polish Energy Cross-Sector Growth Accelerator.

In October 2025, on the initiative of the President of URE, a new platform for dialogue between businesses and industries shaping the Polish fuel and energy market was established: the Polish Energy Cross-Sector Growth Accelerator. The Accelerator’s kick-off meeting brought together nearly thirty institutions and industry organisations, including representatives of ministries with jurisdiction over energy policy, organizations and companies from the electricity sector (TSO, district heating, gas, renewables, energy storage, liquid fuels, representatives of energy consumers and energy-intensive industries).

The main goal of the project is to coordinate actions which deepen cooperation among entities shaping the energy market in Poland, as well as sectors particularly sensitive to the challenges arising from changes in that market. It is expected to enable the successful implementation of multiple aspects of the Polish energy transition, including compliance with EU climate policy, the development of renewable energy sources, closer collaboration among the electricity, heat, natural gas, fuel, and hydrogen sectors, their digital transformation, and the promotion of electromobility, all while maintaining the competitive strengths of key industries and the Polish economy as a whole. Work on detailed issues is carried out in project teams during regular meetings.



Regulatory sandboxes. The President of URE launched a call for projects for the first regulatory sandbox in Poland. The submission of applications was closed in February. As a result of this initiative, projects will be selected that aim to deploy innovative technologies, services, products, user collaboration models, or technological and ICT solutions contributing to the energy transition. These projects will be able to apply, based on a decision by the President of URE, for temporary exemptions from certain regulatory obligations, which will **allow innovative and experimental solutions to be tested** under real network and market conditions within the framework of the regulatory sandbox. ■



AERS Serbia

Important Regulatory Developments

According to the **Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia (AERS)**:

June 4, 2025 - The Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia has published a public consultation on June 4, 2025, regarding the Transmission System Development Plan of YugoRosgaz - Transport Niš d.o.o. for the period 2025–2034. The plan was submitted to the Agency by the natural gas transmission system operator YugoRosgaz – Transport Niš d.o.o. In accordance with the Energy Law, the transmission system operator adopts a ten-year development plan each year and submits it to the Agency for approval. As part of the approval procedure, the Agency organizes a public consultation on the plan. Comments, suggestions, and proposals should be submitted using the form available, along with the

draft ten-year development plan, on the website of the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia, under the section Public Consultation - Current Affairs.

June 5, 2025 - The Council of the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia has adopted a decision to approve the Electricity Distribution System Investment Plan for the period 2024–2026. The Investment Plan was submitted to the Agency by the distribution system operator "Elektrodistribucija Srbije" d.o.o. Belgrade.

June 5, 2025 - The Council of the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia has adopted a decision to grant approval of the Distribution System Development Plan for the period 2025–2029, along with the Investment Plan for the period 2025–2027, which was submitted to the Agency by the natural gas distribution system operator "YUGOROSGAZ AD BEOGRAD." The Plan foresees the development of the natural gas distribution system in accordance with the needs of connecting new customers to the system.

June 19, 2025 - The Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia has launched a public consultation on the Draft Transmission System Development Plan of the Republic of Serbia for the period 2025–2034, submitted to the Agency by the transmission system operator "Elektromreža Srbije" a.d. The public consultation on this draft development plan will be conducted until July 11, 2025. In accordance with the Energy Law, the transmission system operator adopts a ten-year development plan every two years and submits it to the Agency for approval. As part of the approval procedure, the Agency organizes a public consultation on the plan. Comments, suggestions, and proposals are to be submitted using the designated form, which is available along with the draft development plan text on the website of the Energy Agency of the Republic

of Serbia, under the section Public Consultation - Current Affairs.

June 19, 2025 - Upon the request of the Joint Stock Company "Elektromreža Srbije", the transmission system operator, the Council of the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia has adopted decisions approving operational limitations for battery energy storage systems and generation facilities connecting to the transmission system. According to the Energy Law, the transmission system operator may offer a connection subject to operational limitations, provided such limitation is approved by the Agency. In accordance with the Energy Law and the regulations adopted based on it, the Joint Stock Company "Elektromreža Srbije" adopted the Rules for Connecting Facilities to the Transmission System which define the technical conditions for connection. The connection conditions for a facility are determined in the connection study prepared by the transmission system operator. If the results of the study indicate the need for operational limitations, these are defined as the method of connection to eliminate overloads in the transmission system caused by the facility for which the connection request was submitted. For each facility where operational limitations were deemed necessary, the transmission system operator submitted requests for approval to the Agency, based on which the Council of the Agency made decisions.

July 11, 2025 - The Council of the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia has adopted a decision granting approval to the Distribution System Development Plan for the period 2025–2029, along with the Investment Plan for the period 2025–2027, submitted to the Agency by the natural gas distribution system operator "GAS" d.o.o. Bečej. The Plan foresees the development of the natural gas distribution system in

accordance with the demand related to the connection of new customers to the system.

July 11, 2025 - The Council of the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia has adopted a Decision on Joint Natural Gas Transmission Tariffs. In accordance with the Methodology for Setting Natural Gas Transmission Tariffs, this decision establishes joint natural gas transmission tariffs considered as a whole, which are applied by "Transportgas Srbija" d.o.o. Novi Sad and "Yugorosgaz-Transport" d.o.o. Niš during the first regulatory period lasting three gas years - from October 1, 2025, to September 30, 2028.

August 21, 2025 - Upon the request of "Elektromreža Srbije" JSC Belgrade and "Elektrodistribucija Srbije" LLC Belgrade, at its session held on August 21, 2025, the Council of the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia has granted approval for the decisions on the electricity transmission and distribution tariffs, which will apply starting from October 1, 2025. The total approved transmission tariff increases in 2025, compared to the approved tariff as of October 1, 2021, amounts to 10%, while the total approved electricity distribution tariff increase, compared to the approved price as of October 1, 2021, calculated based on the 2025 balance, amounts to 16%. At the same session, the Council of the Agency has adopted an amendment to the Methodology for Setting Distribution Tariff, which extended the deadline by which system users from the Wide Consumption category – Household customer group – are entitled to be charged a lower amount of approved capacity without changing the connection approval decision. This option is valid until December 31, 2026. Additionally, the Council of the Agency has adopted amendments to the Methodology for Setting Electricity Guaranteed Supply Price. With this amendment, for customers in the Wide Consumption

category, the boundary between the "red" and "blue" consumption zones has been shifted from 1,600 kWh to 1,200 kWh. Furthermore, the deadline has been extended for customers in the Wide Consumption category – Household customer group – for properties with a three-phase connection with an approved capacity greater than 11.04 kW but not exceeding 17.25 kW, to be charged an approved active capacity of 11.04 kW. If the monthly active energy consumption in the property is up to 350 kWh, the approved capacity for that calendar month will be calculated as 6.90 kW. This option is valid until December 31, 2026. The approvals of the Agency Council for Decision on the Electricity Transmission Tariff and the Decision on the Electricity Distribution Tariff, as well as the Decision on the Amendment to the Methodology for Setting Electricity Distribution Tariff and Decision on Amendments to the Methodology for Setting Electricity Guaranteed Supply Price have been published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia and are available on the Agency's website.

September 12, 2025 - Upon the request of "Elektroprivreda Srbije" JSC Belgrade, at its session held on August 28, 2025, the Council of the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia has granted approval for the decision on the electricity guaranteed supply price, which will be applied starting from October 1, 2025. The average electricity price for customers entitled to guaranteed supply at regulated prices (households and small customers) is higher than the current average price by 6.6%, due to the increase in transmission and distribution tariffs. Lowering the threshold between the red and blue consumption zones from 1,600 kWh to 1,200 kWh will cause an additional average price increase of up to 1.9% for customers entitled to guaranteed supply. However, this adjustment will only affect the bills of consumers who use

more than 1,200 kWh. Such consumers make up approximately 1% of total customers from April to October, around 3% in February, March, and November, and about 7% in December and January. The Council's decision approving the guaranteed supply price is published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia and is available here. Even after this adjustment, the electricity guaranteed supply price in Serbia (excluding duties and taxes) remains one of the lowest in Europe.

October 2, 2025 - The Council of the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia has adopted a decision granting approval for the Transmission System Development Plan of JUGOROSGAZ-TRANSPORT LLC for the period 2025–2034. The transmission system operator JUGOROSGAZ-TRANSPORT LLC submitted to the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia in May 2025 a proposal for the Transmission System Development Plan for the period 2025–2034. The Agency organized public consultations and invited all interested parties to submit comments, proposals and suggestions. Upon completion of the public consultation, the transmission system operator JUGOROSGAZ-TRANSPORT LLC submitted a new draft of the Plan, in which corrections and additions requested by the Agency were included.

December 5, 2025 - The Council of the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia has granted its approval to the rules governing the procedure and method for the transmission capacity allocation at the border between the bidding zones of the transmission system operator of the Republic of Serbia, EMS AD, and the transmission system operators of North Macedonia (MEPSO), Romania (Transelectrica), Hungary (MAVIR), Bulgaria (ESO), Croatia (HOPS) and Montenegro (CGES) for 2026.

December 12, 2025 - On the session held on 11 December 2025, upon the

request of the Joint Stock Company "Elektromreža Srbije," the transmission system operator, the Council of the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia has adopted decisions approving operational limitations for battery energy storage facilities connecting to the transmission system. The Energy Law stipulates that the transmission system operator may offer a connection subject to operational limitations to an applicant for connection, provided that such limitations are approved by the Agency.

December 18, 2025 - The Council of the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia has adopted decisions granting approval to the Transmission System Development Plan for the period 2025–2034 and the Investment Plan in the transmission system for the period 2025–2027, adopted by the Joint Stock Company "Elektromreža Srbije," acting as the transmission system operator. The Ten-year Transmission System Development Plan was prepared in accordance with the Energy Law and the Energy Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia until 2040, with projections until 2050, as well as with the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan.

December 26, 2025 - On the session held on 25 December 2025, the Council of the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia has adopted a decision granting approval to the amendments to the Electricity Market Code prepared by the transmission system operator of the Republic of Serbia, EMS AD. The main reason for adopting the new Electricity Market Code is alignment with the new legislative framework, as well as the improvement of processes and the elimination of shortcomings recognised in previous practice.

December 26, 2025 - On the session held on 25 December 2025, the Council of the Energy Agency of the

Republic of Serbia has adopted a decision granting approval to the Transmission Network Code prepared by the transmission system operator of the Republic of Serbia, EMS AD. The main reason for adopting the new Transmission Network Code is alignment with the new Energy Law of November 2024, the Decree on the Conditions of Electricity Delivery and Supply, as well as harmonization with European network codes (adapted EU regulations) that have been transposed into the legislative framework of the Republic of Serbia.

Institutional Updates and Organizational Developments

AERS have a new Council Member (Ms. Ivana Spasić instead Mr. Aca Marković) from October 22, 2025.

View Agency Council at: <https://ww.w.aers.rs/agency-council>. ■



EMRA Türkiye

Important Regulatory Developments

- **The regulations listed below have been amended. These regulations entered into force upon their publication in the Official Gazette dated December 29, 2025, and numbered 33122.**
 - Electricity Market Balancing and Settlement Regulation
 - Electricity Market Storage Activities Regulation
 - Certification and Support of Renewable Energy Sources Regulation
 - Electricity Market Consolidation Activities Regulation.
- **EMRA determined new consumption limits for the last resort supply tariffs scheme, which entered into force on January 1, 2026.**

The Board of **Energy Market Regulatory Authority (EMRA)** decided to decrease the eligible consumer limit in the electricity markets to 500 kWh/year for

2026. The consumers whose annual electricity consumption is equal to or higher than this value can meet their electricity needs by making bilateral agreements in the free market. The last resort suppliers (assigned suppliers) are responsible for electricity supply to consumers which do not use their eligible consumer rights and do not make bilateral agreements. The tariff applied for those consumers differ with respect to the consumption limits determined by the Board of EMRA in an annual basis. The electricity consumers whose consumption limits are equal to or higher than the limits (so called as "high consumption level consumers") decided separately for each consumer group by EMRA are subject to last resort supply tariffs. The consumption limits for the last resort supply tariffs in 2025 were 5.000 kWh/year for households (with several exceptions), 15.000 kWh/year for industrial and commercial customer groups, and 100 million kWh/year for agricultural operations. In order to promote efficient use of electricity and high consumption level consumers' operation in the free market through bilateral agreements, the Board of EMRA updated the consumption limits for the last resort supply tariffs to be effective from January 1, 2026 at 4.000 kWh/year for households, while maintaining the same limit of 15.000 kWh/year for industrial and commercial customer groups. Additionally, the limit for agricultural operations and certain exceptional consumer groups was raised to 150 million kWh/year.

- **The new (5th) tariff implementation period (1 January 2026 - 31 December 2030) for electricity distribution and assigned suppliers has started and the Board of EMRA has decided on the revenue requirements of the companies for the following five-year period.**

The fourth tariff implementation period ended on December 31,

2025 for electricity distribution companies and assigned suppliers. The new (fifth) tariff implementation period, which will last from January 1, 2026 to December 31, 2030 has begun. The Board of EMRA has granted the revenue requirements of twenty-one privatized distribution and assigned supplier companies for the period 2026-2030, as well as the revenue caps for 2026. In this procedure, in-depth analyses have been conducted via several statistical methods based on the companies' realized OPEX during the preceding tariff implementation period. Tariff regulation regarding distribution and retail sale tariffs, planned maintenance, distribution system investments, lost energy targets have also been revised in accordance with the needs of new tariff implementation period and the market progress. The investment plans and budgets of distribution companies for the new tariff implementation period have also been approved by EMRA.

- **EMRA Unveils New Era in Electric Vehicle Charging Services: Service Quality Improves, User-Friendly Applications Become Widespread**

At its meeting on February 12, 2026, The Energy Market Regulatory Authority (EMRA) approved amendments to the Charging Service Regulation, prepared to strengthen accessibility, and improve user-friendliness of the charging infrastructure in Türkiye, where electric vehicle use is rapidly increasing. The new regulations aim to accelerate the development of the sector and increase consumer satisfaction.

The amendment allows for dynamic pricing in charging service fees. Accordingly, companies will be able to apply discounts at certain times or locations. This aims to create a more competitive market structure and enable users to access more competitive prices. Another regulatory change that expands users' payment options will make credit card integration

mandatory in all DC charging units to be installed on highways and state roads after July 1, 2026.

While enabling the termination of charging in vehicles when the battery charge exceeds 85% in terms of efficiency and resource utilization, a clear legal framework has also been created for power management applications. Thus, the aim is both to use the network capacity efficiently and to provide users with accurate information. Furthermore, by allowing licensed charging network operators to operate mobile charging stations, an accessible alternative is offered, especially during peak periods and in emergency situations.

The legal framework regarding roaming (shared network) applications has also been strengthened. Roaming agreements between companies will be subject to notification to EMRA.

The establishment or operation of a call center has been made mandatory in order to improve service quality. While ISO 27001 certification is required for software systems used in charging services, the aim is to create a more dynamic competitive environment in the sector by allowing both charging network operators and station operators to use their trademarks at the stations.

On the other hand, the growth data in the sector is also noteworthy. In January 2026, the total electricity consumption at charging stations providing charging services exceeded 60 GWh, reaching an all-time high. Total consumption was 60,124 MWh. In January of the previous year, this figure was approximately 19 GWh. Thus, there was more than a threefold increase in consumption compared to January of the previous year. This increase reveals the rapid growth of the sector with the rise in the number of electric vehicles and the

expansion of charging infrastructure.

The total number of charging sockets throughout Türkiye has reached 40,000. Of these sockets, 22,864 are AC and 17,136 are DC. The increase in DC sockets, which offer high-speed charging, makes the use of electric vehicles more convenient for long journeys. The regulation approved by the board and the strong growth recorded in the sector are expected to make a significant contribution to Türkiye's electric vehicle transformation, bring dynamism to the sector, and enable consumers to access a higher quality, more accessible, and safer service.

- **In December 2025, amendments have been introduced to the Natural Gas Market Licensing Regulation. The main points can be summarized as follows:**

- Several new concepts related to the natural gas market were added to the regulation. These include "natural gas liquefaction", "liquefaction facilities", "Floating Storage and Regasification Unit (FSRU)", "daily reference price (GRF)", and "spot pipeline gas imports".

- More detailed requirements were introduced for contracts submitted during natural gas import license applications. These contracts must now specify the volume of gas to be imported, the duration of the contract, extension conditions, annual and seasonal import volumes, and the delivery or entry points of the gas.

- A new license type has been introduced for natural gas liquefaction activities. Companies operating facilities that convert natural gas into LNG will be required to obtain a "liquefaction license".

- The authority has been granted the ability to require natural gas import license

holders to conduct transactions in the organized wholesale natural gas market.

- Natural gas production companies have been granted the ability to transport the gas they produce between fields in the form of compressed natural gas (CNG) without needing to obtain a separate CNG license.

Updates on Market Frameworks for Distributed Energy Transition

- Within the framework of the European Union's Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance for the period 2014–2020 (IPA II), a project proposal has been submitted in favor of our Institution under the title "**CS-04b Consultancy Services for Increasing Competition and Transparency in the Natural Gas Market,**" focusing on the topics of Supplier of Last Resort and market-making mechanisms. As part of the project activities, a study visit to Spain took place on 10–14 November 2025 with the participation of representatives from EMRA and the Ministry. During this visit, the delegation held fruitful meetings with **CNMC (The Spain's National Authority for Markets and Competition)** and the **MIBGAS (Iberian Gas Market)** providing valuable insights into European best practices. Building on these initial steps, the project will continue a series of workshops, culminating in a comprehensive final report that will include concrete legislative recommendations to further enhance competition and transparency in the Turkish natural gas market.
- The coefficients k and l used in calculating the imbalance penalty have been changed taking into account the current operation of the system. In this context, the imbalance formula has been completely revised, aiming to establish a system that more effectively penalizes imbalances.
- The instruction mechanism for power plants in the balancing

power market has been restructured.

- It has been stipulated that emergency instructions can also be given to unlicensed electricity generation facilities connected to the distribution network.
- It has been stipulated that those who produce according to their production schedule on official holidays, excluding Sundays, will not be paid the Renewable Energy Support Mechanism (YEKDEM) fee.
- The sanctions to be applied in case of malfunction of the storage facility in electricity generation plants with storage have been revised.

Enforcement Actions and Customer Empowerment Initiatives

In February 2026, the "Regulation Amending the Natural Gas Market Distribution and Customer Services Regulation" which came into effect on February 21, has strengthened consumer rights while providing extensive flexibility in payment processes. For new subscribers, flexibility has been introduced for connection fee payments, with credit card installments now extended to six months. Additionally, to prevent financial strain caused by high bills resulting from utility-related reading delays, it is now mandatory to offer at least four instalments for such payments. ■



NEURC Ukraine

Important Regulatory Developments

New Law Strengthens Ukraine's Energy Resilience

In February 2026, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted a law aimed at improving the functioning of energy markets, promoting competitive conditions for power production from renewables, and enhancing energy resilience. Key provisions include adjusting the mechanism of green auctions to the needs of RES investors and extending these auctions until 2034, widening the connection options for generation and energy storage facilities incl.

through flexible connection agreements, improving the guarantees of origin system, and creating more competitive conditions for investments.

Electricity Market Tariff Updates

- On 16 December 2025, NEURC improved the pricing methodology for electricity supply to last-resort consumers. In particular, the coefficient accounting for price fluctuations on the balancing market and the day-ahead market was revised.
- NEURC also refined the mechanism for determining prices for universal services for November 2025 and February 2026 by adjusting the calculation period.
- To ensure maximum electricity imports amid a critical deficit in the power system caused by Russian attacks and extreme winter conditions, NEURC set updated price caps on the day-ahead, intraday, and balancing markets from 17 January to 31 March 2026. These regulatory measures helped increase electricity imports.

Ukraine Enhances the REMIT Framework

- On 23 December 2025, NEURC approved the Guidelines on Ensuring Integrity and Transparency in the Wholesale Energy Market. The Guidelines were developed based on the practical experience of ACER and energy regulators of EU Member States, as well as the provisions of the ACER Guidance on REMIT and the Manual of Procedures (MoP) on Data Reporting. They cover wholesale market participant registration, inside information, prevention of market manipulation, and the implementation of compliance systems. Market participants may use these Guidelines to develop strategies and procedures, and to review or improve their existing processes.
- On 27 January 2026, NEURC amended the Procedure for Investigating Abuses and Other Violations in the Wholesale Energy Market. The amendments

clarify terminology and regulate procedural aspects of conducting preliminary inquiries and investigations.

- NEURC Updates Gas Distribution and Storage Tariff Methodologies
- NEURC has improved the methodology for calculating gas distribution tariffs, introducing the option of a transitional period for gradual increases. This approach helps prevent sharp price hikes, reduces the burden on consumers, and ensures stable operation of gas distribution system operators.
- New gas distribution tariffs came into effect on 1 January 2026. In line with the legislatively established moratorium, gas distribution tariffs for household consumers remain unchanged.
- On 17 March 2026, NEURC approved the methodology for calculating tariffs for gas storage services (injection and withdrawal) at storage facilities under regulated access, based on multi-year incentive regulation. This methodology allows for adjusting the tariff model to increase investment in critical infrastructure and enhance returns on invested capital.

Heat Energy Usage Rules Entered into Force

On 2 December 2025, the Heat Energy Usage Rules, approved by the NEURC Resolution No. 888 dated 18 June 2025, entered into force. The Rules regulate relations between users and district heating systems. They ensure non-discriminatory access to heating networks and aim to prevent heat network companies from abusing their dominant position.

Updates on Market Frameworks for Distributed Energy Transition

Ukraine Advances Digitalization of Grid Connection Processes

On 9 December 2025, NEURC amended the Transmission System Code, requiring the TSO to implement a "Customer Portal for Connection Services" by 1 July 2026. Through this portal, applicants will be able to submit requests and documents and

track their progress. In practice, this will save time, increase transparency, and reduce unnecessary bureaucracy.

Distribution system operators already offer digital connection services: around a quarter of all applications are submitted online.

The introduction of the Customer Portal at the transmission system level is a key step in the comprehensive digitalization of the connection process and will establish unified standards for electronic services across the energy sector.

Grid Connections Simplified

NEURC has simplified the procedure for connecting distributed generation facilities and modular boiler plants to gas distribution systems. NEURC has reduced the number of documents and the timeline for reviewing documents, issuing draft contracts and technical specifications, commissioning gas, and installing the commercial metering unit.

Enforcement Actions & Customer Empowerment Initiatives

New Monitoring Framework for Active Customers Approved

On 30 December 2025, NEURC approved the Procedure for Monitoring Active Customers in the Retail Electricity Market. The Procedure will help track trends in the activities of active customers, assess contractual practices and pricing policies in the retail electricity market.

Retail Electricity Market Rules Improved

On 21 October 2025, NEURC amended the Retail Electricity Market Rules to prevent debt accumulation by non-household consumers. Thus, from 1 December 2025, electricity suppliers may disconnect non-household consumers for outstanding debt under supply or restructuring agreements even in the event of the initiation of legal proceedings by a court concerning the consumer's breach of the Retail

Electricity Market Rules and/or the terms of the contracts. ■



NARUC USA

Internal Projects

- **[Wildfire Workbook for Utility Regulators](#)**

The frequency and intensity of wildfires is increasing, posing serious operational and financial challenges to electric utilities. The risk of wildfires, once considered an issue for the Western U.S, is now a national concern. Public utility commissions play a crucial role in addressing wildfire risk by ensuring that electric utilities operate safely and reliably, carefully weighing the costs and benefits of

NARUC created the Wildfire Workbook for Utility Regulators to provide commissions with a compilation of wildfire-related policies and practices in use today, as well as key considerations for future action. Content addresses utility risk management and operational practices, financial and cost-recovery mechanisms, as well as coordination with stakeholders.

Information compiled in the workbook is not "best practices." This is by design, because each state has nuances that dictate what is acceptable and appropriate for geography, utilities, rules, regulations, and policies within their authority.

The Wildfire Workbook is divided into seven chapters, each examining a specific wildfire-related topic. Each chapter is available in e-book and PDF format.

Press release: <https://pubs.naruc.org/pub/016CA4D7-94F0-38E1-070A-C7939CF53117>

Chapters:

- ☐ [Foreword](#)
- ☐ [Introduction to the Wildfire Workbook](#)
- ☐ [Chapter 1: Risk Assessment and Mitigation Planning](#)
- ☐ [Chapter 2: Mitigation Measures - Grid Hardening, Operational Practices, and Vegetation Management](#)
- ☐ [Chapter 3: Communication and Community Engagement](#)
- ☐ [Chapter 4: Wildfire Response and Coordination](#)
- ☐ [Chapter 5: Cost Recovery Mechanisms](#)
- ☐ [Chapter 6: Financial Risk Mitigation](#)
- ☐ [Chapter 7: Evaluation and Continuous Improvement](#)
- ☐ [Acronyms and Glossary](#)

- **[NARUC Task Force on Natural Gas Resource Planning](#)**

Between 2023 and 2025, the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners provided a forum for members to envision and articulate ideal process approaches for considering natural gas distribution resource planning in their states. Read the [press release](#) announcing a conclusion of the Task Force and the release of Task Force publications.

Task Force Publications:

- ☐ [Summary Factsheet](#);
- ☐ [Affordability Roadmap](#);
- ☐ [Clean Energy Roadmap](#)
- ☐ [Economic Development Roadmap](#);
- ☐ [Reliability Roadmap](#);
- ☐ [Resource Library](#);
- ☐ [State Policies Maps](#). ■

The **Energy Regulators Regional Association (ERRA)** is an inter-institutional non-profit organisation unified by the shared goal of its regulatory members to improve energy regulation. ERRA's focus is to bring together effective energy regulators with the necessary autonomy and authority to make positive change. ERRA is widely seen as an example of a highly successful regional association and is recognized as an important international institution in facilitating the advancement of regulatory policy.

FOLLOW US



secretariat@erranet.org