



2026/2

ERRA MEMBERS' NEWSLETTER

IN THIS ISSUE

ERRA MEMBERS' NEWS
by 19 member organizations

**INTERVIEW WITH THE
GOVERNOR OF THE HOST
OF ERRA 24th ANNUAL
CONFERENCE**



الهيئة السعودية لتنظيم الكهرباء
Saudi Electricity Regulatory Authority

SERA

1. His Excellency the Governor al-Bishi, thank you for accepting our invitation for the ERRA Newsletter interview. SERA will be hosting the ERRA 24th Annual Conference in February in Riyadh, under the theme "From Oversight to Foresight: The Proactive Regulator in the Electricity Transformation." Let's start with this broad question: what was the major reason behind SERA's decision to host the conference, and what does this theme mean for SERA at this particular moment in Saudi Arabia's power sector transformation?

The decision to host ERRA's 24th Annual Conference reflects the rapid development of the electricity sector in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Driven by Saudi Vision 2030, the Kingdom has undergone a massive structural, digital, and regulatory transformation. SERA wanted to bring the international regulatory community to Riyadh not only to discuss these developments, but to see this transformation firsthand and exchange experiences around the future of regulation.

The theme, "From Oversight to Foresight: The Proactive Regulator in the Electricity Transformation," perfectly captures SERA's current strategic evolution. Historically, utility regulation relied on "oversight" - a traditional, reactive model - where regulators monitored compliance, waited for consumer complaints, and penalized providers after a service failure or billing dispute occurred. At this precise moment in Saudi Arabia's power sector transformation, "oversight" is no longer enough. The speed of digital transformation demands that regulators move toward "foresight". For SERA, foresight means evolving into a proactive regulator by leveraging advanced data networks, deep integration with service providers, and real-time analytics. Our role is shifting from managing issues after they happen to anticipating and preventing them entirely. This proactive approach extends far beyond consumer rights; it actively informs critical regulatory frontiers, including licensing frameworks, market restructuring, and utility performance benchmarks. At this moment, the theme represents our commitment to a new global standard of market oversight and regulation. We believe a modern regulator should utilize the massive

data generated by smart grids across all institutional levels to identify potential risks early, protect consumers seamlessly, and drive utility providers toward operational excellence, all without requiring the consumer to take the first step. Hosting this conference under this



Eng. Abdullah Mohammed AlBishi, Governor of the Saudi Electricity Regulatory Authority (SERA), Saudi Arabia

specific theme is our invitation to the global community to shift the regulatory paradigm, and we look forward to welcoming everyone to Riyadh to collectively define how foresight will shape the global energy transition.

2. Saudi Arabia's power sector is undergoing very rapid change; large-scale developments (so called "giga-projects") are now accompanied by a fast-growing and diversified demand base. How is SERA adapting its regulatory frameworks to stay ahead of this transformation, rather than simply reacting to it, while continuing to protect consumers and maintain reliability and affordability? How relevant is, for instance, becoming performance-based regulation?

Our role is not simply to respond to change, but to anticipate it and ensure that regulatory frameworks evolve with the sector to support the Kingdom's energy transition and growing demand, while safeguarding consumer interests, reliability, and affordability.

Performance-based regulation is a central part of this evolution. We are strengthening regulatory frameworks by linking financial incentives to quality-of-service outcomes, such as reliability, customer experience, and operational efficiency. For example, the framework incorporates indicators covering reliability metrics such as SAIDI and SAIFI, as well as consumer-focused measures including the average time to provide new connections. SERA has successfully tested this approach through a pilot phase and plans to formally implement it from 2027.



This will strengthen accountability, drive continuous improvement, and ensure that consumers see tangible benefits from sector efficiency gains.

3. One of the conference sessions looks at leveraging digital transformation and AI not just to respond to consumer complaints, but to anticipate and prevent service issues before they affect customers. What steps has SERA taken, or is planning to take, to move consumer protection from a reactive to a genuinely proactive model, and what results have you seen so far?

At SERA, we have successfully integrated smart-meter data, outage notifications, billing information, and consumer-service provider interactions into a unified ecosystem to achieve total visibility into service interruptions at the individual consumer level. Under this framework, when a service interruption exceeds a defined duration threshold, an automated ticket is immediately raised with the provider, the affected consumer is

contacted, and SERA monitors the case until full restoration is achieved

SERA's next strategic phase leverages advanced data analytics and Artificial Intelligence (AI) to drive next-generation consumer protection initiatives. Ultimately, our mission is to identify potential risks earlier and continuously protect consumers without requiring them to take the first step.

4. With large new loads emerging – data centres, but not only: desalination plants, resorts, industrial decarbonization – grid readiness increasingly has to come before demand materializes rather than after. How is SERA working with transmission planners and investors to ensure an anticipatory regulatory framework?

Our approach is about planning ahead of demand rather than reacting after it materializes. We address this through an integrated planning framework covering demand, generation adequacy, and network readiness.

In the Kingdom, power-system planning is carried out over multi-year horizons for generation adequacy, with the transmission expansion plan extending roughly a decade ahead, with longer indicative views for strategic projects whose lead times require earlier commitment. The Ministry of Energy leads the energy-mix and system-planning process in coordination with relevant stakeholders, while SERA provides the regulatory frameworks and planning criteria that support disciplined, forward-looking decision-making. For large and strategic loads, early engagement with investors and major customers improves visibility on expected demand, project phasing, and connection timelines.

SERA's Generation Planning Criteria support this by establishing regulatory requirements for assessing generation adequacy

under a range of future scenarios and system conditions.

On the network side, the Saudi Arabian Grid Code, Power Quality Rules and Standards, and Transmission Planning Criteria require the transmission licensee to assess and prepare the network for future demand and operating conditions, rather than planning only for today's needs. This is done through network studies carried out at the planning stage covering all scenarios. The Saudi Arabian Grid Code has also been updated to address the characteristics and connection requirements of large emerging loads, including data centres, helping ensure that their impact on the power system is considered early in the connection and planning process.

As large and emerging loads such as data centres, desalination plants, major developments, and new industrial demand continue to emerge and grow, these regulatory frameworks and requirements help ensure that the generation capacity and network infrastructure are considered early enough in the planning process.

Our objective is clear: to proactively align future demand with sufficient generation resources and timely network development, enabling investment and growth while maintaining cost, reliability, and security of supply.



5. The agenda of the Conference gives room not only to regulation but also to enforcement: shift from periodic audits toward continuous, data-driven and risk-based

compliance monitoring, or resilience and blackout prevention in systems with a growing share of renewables. From SERA's perspective, what does "proactive oversight" look like in practice, and what have been the biggest challenges in building this capability?

Traditionally, regulatory oversight relied heavily on periodic reporting and retrospective review. SERA is moving toward a more continuous and data-driven approach that allows us to identify emerging issues while there is still time to act.

Proactive oversight also means moving beyond desk-based review. We use operational data, performance indicators, and early warning signals to guide targeted audits and field inspections, verify readiness on the ground, and address vulnerabilities before they develop into significant events.

In practice, this can include verifying that maintenance has been carried out as reported, inspecting assets that show deteriorating condition or repeated outages, reviewing system readiness for critical periods, and validating reliability and outage data against field evidence.

We also apply proportional scrutiny, focusing greater regulatory attention on areas where the consequences of failure could be most significant. That involves several tasks, including reviewing samples of operational studies for the bulk transmission system, particularly critical points that warrant closer attention to support continued system reliability.

The main challenges are three: firstly, data, including integration with service providers. Secondly, the geographical scale of the Kingdom and its network, which makes the physical verification and audit time- and effort-consuming. Thirdly, regulatory judgment is required to distinguish normal variation from an emerging issue that requires intervention. There are initiatives for

all the above three challenges to achieve the proactiveness target.

Ultimately, the objective is not to monitor more data, but to turn data into early insight and early insight into preventive and proactive action.

6. Looking at electricity market design and regional integration, where do you see the energy market structures in Saudi Arabia – and in the wider GCC region overall – heading in the next few years? And more broadly, what are the major challenges SERA is currently facing as a regulator, from the perspective of "Vision 2030" of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?

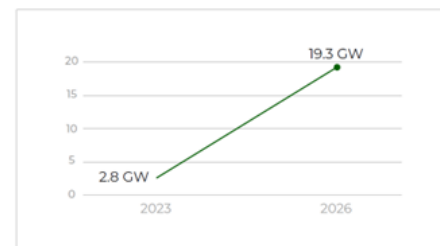
Saudi Arabia's electricity sector is evolving rapidly in response to the Kingdom's broader economic and energy transformation. SERA's priority is to ensure that regulatory and market arrangements continue to support reliable, efficient, and competitively priced electricity, while enabling private-sector investment, competitive procurement, and greater diversity of technologies and participants.

Regional integration is an important part of this evolution. Building on the strong foundation provided by the GCC Interconnection, regulatory frameworks are in place to enable the Principal Buyer to undertake international electricity trading, supporting greater economic exchange and more efficient utilization of resources across the region.

SERA is focused on enabling the sector's transformation by ensuring generation adequacy for the rapid demand growth, the expansion of renewables and energy storage, major network investments, and emerging technologies and business models. This requires regulation that is proactive, predictable for investors, and adaptive to change, while continuing to protect consumers, ensure reliability, promote

competition, and support sustainable economic growth.

For SERA, the key challenge is keeping pace with the scale and speed of this transformation while maintaining alignment across the sector. Saudi Arabia's integrated energy ecosystem enables close and timely collaboration among sector entities to address emerging issues.



Tangible results are already visible: grid-connected renewable capacity increased from 2.8 GW in 2023 to around 19.3 GW, alongside rapid expansion in battery storage and major grid investments, while competitive procurement has contributed to some of the world's lowest renewable electricity prices for solar and wind projects.



Join ERRA 24th Annual Conference

1-3 February, 2027 | Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

More information on the conference and registration is available [here](#). ■



PSRC Armenia

Important Regulatory Developments

On May 11, 2026, Law HO-228-N "On Making Amendments and Supplements to the Law 'On Energy'" was adopted, energy storage was defined as a new type of activity within the energy sector. Moreover, energy storage activities will not be subject to licensing in the case of a storage facility with a capacity of up to 1 MW during the construction and storage periods, nor in the case of a facility with a capacity exceeding 1 MW where energy storage is conducted exclusively for own needs during the storage period.

As a result of these legislative amendments, the authorized body in the sector has also been empowered to submit proposals to the Commission regarding maximum aggregate capacity limits—taking into account the strategic development plans for the energy sector of the Republic of Armenia—for licenses issued by **Public Services Regulatory Commission (PSRC)** of Armenia for electricity generation at plants with an installed capacity of 30 MW and for energy storage at facilities with an installed capacity of up to the same MW, as well as for the connection of generating plants belonging to autonomous energy producers and relevant micro-energy producers. A procedure for the issuance of energy storage licenses has also been envisaged in case if the proposal is submitted by the authorized body to the Commission to grant a license based on the results of the relevant competitive process conducted in accordance with the procedures and conditions established by the Commission.

Within the framework of this legislative amendment, the amounts of guarantees required to obtain production licenses that include a construction period—as well as the amounts to be transferred to the

state budget in cases prescribed by law—have also been reviewed and increased.

Updates on Market Frameworks for Distributed Energy Transition

The key regulatory legal acts underpinning the current electricity market model—specifically the trade rules for the wholesale and retail electricity markets, as well as the distribution and transmission grid codes—have been revised. The main aim of these acts is:

- To ensure the most efficient and optimal execution of the process—carried out by the distributor—of replacing the large volume of metering units and entering the data from said

meters into the market management system, the deadlines for consumers' mandatory entry into the competitive market have been postponed by one year, effective February 1, 2026,

- The scope of participants subject to dispatching within the framework of the primary reserve under normal operating conditions has been clarified,
- The total annual durations for suspending (or limiting) the delivery of electricity to the distribution network—whether due to scheduled outages, emergency outages, or dispatch orders from the system operator—have been specified,

ERRA MEMBERS' NEWS

Public Services Regulatory Commission (PSRC), Armenia	4
Regulatory Commission for Energy in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FERK).....	5
Croatian Energy Regulatory Agency (HERA).....	6
Energy Regulatory Office (ERO), Czech Republic	7
Fijian Competition & Consumer Commission (FCCC).....	9
Energy Regulatory Commission (CRE), France	10
Georgian National Energy and Water Supply Regulatory Commission (GNERC).....	11
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	15
Public Utilities Commission (PUC), Latvia	15
National Energy Regulatory Council (NERC), Lithuania	17
Energy, Water Services and Municipal Waste Management Services Regulatory Commission (ERC), North Macedonia	18
Energy Regulatory Office (URE), Poland	19
Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia (AERS).....	20
Regulatory Office for Network Industries (ÚRSO), Slovakia	20
Energy Market Regulatory Authority (EMRA), Türkiye	22
National Energy and Utilities Regulatory Commission(NEURC), Ukraine	23
National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) USA	24
West Africa Regulators Forum (WARF).....	25

- The scope of market participants in the unregulated segment has been clarified, taking into account the volumes of electricity to be purchased from "Yerevan TPP" CJSC during the months of the nuclear power plant's scheduled maintenance shutdown,
- The data to be specified in the bank guarantee has been clarified,
- A longer timeframe has been provided for the termination of the supply contract at the initiative of the consumer or the supplier,
- Connection fees to the electricity grid have been reduced for the following: detached houses; apartments in multi-apartment buildings; and commercial consumers with 0.22 kV and 0.4 kV consumption systems, as well as 0.4 kV systems in multi-apartment buildings,
- It has been established that 6(10) kV voltage systems and consumption systems of multi-apartment buildings are connected to the distribution network based on technical specifications provided by "Electric Networks of Armenia" CJSC. At the same time, the requirements for issuing technical specifications have been clarified, as have the instances and conditions under which constructed systems must be handed over to "Electric Networks of Armenia" CJSC.

In addition, the Commission has granted approval

- to the investment program of "Gazprom Armenia" Closed Joint-Stock Company for the years 2026–2030, at an amount of 150,346.91 million drams,
- to the investment program of "Yerevan Thermal Power Plant" Closed Joint-Stock Company for

2026, at an amount of 69.55 million drams,

- It has been established that, for multi-apartment buildings and residential districts, the required water volume will be provided by the supplier at the building's completion stage, whereas prior to that, the developer will be supplied with the minimum water volume necessary for construction.
- It is stipulated that technical specifications or an offer to conclude a connection agreement shall be presented to the applicant if there is a building on the specified land plot that has undergone state registration in the manner prescribed by law, or if a competent authority has verified that the applicant actually resides on the said land plot.
- The natural gas tariff for thermal power plants (TPPs) with an installed capacity of 30 MW or more—required for the electricity supply projected in the electricity power system's annual balance—has been revised and set at an amount in drams equivalent to 91.15 USD per thousand cubic meters (including VAT); consequently, the tariffs for electricity supplied by these TPPs have also been revised.
- Since August 1, 2026, the tariff for electricity supplied by "Armenian Nuclear Power Plant" CJSC has been revised, as has the capacity charge component of the tariffs for electricity supplied by large power plants operating within the framework of the Capacity Payment Mechanism (CPM).
- Sales tariffs have been set for the period from July 1, 2026, to June 30, 2027, for electricity supplied within the territory of the Republic of Armenia by power plants

generating electricity using renewable energy resources.

- As of August 8, 2026, the calculation mechanism for the system-wide curtailment service has been revised, establishing a new approach for power plants utilizing renewable energy sources that benefit from purchase guarantees; additionally, the renewable energy plants subject to dispatch management have been specified, as have the powers and procedures of the System Operator, including those regarding the issuance, modification, and cancellation of dispatch instructions. ■



FERK Bosnia and Herzegovina

Updates on Market Frameworks for Distributed Energy Transition

The Operator for Renewable Energy Sources and Efficient Cogeneration has signed the contract for the use of the registry for the issuance, transfer and cancellation of guarantees of origin of electricity in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina on 21 August, 2026. The agreement was signed with the company European Energy Exchange AG (EEX) on the use of the registry for the issuance, transfer and cancellation of guarantees of origin of electricity.

The conclusion of this contract is an important step towards the establishment of a system of guarantees of the origin of electricity in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in accordance with the Law on the use of renewable energy sources and efficient cogeneration.

Institutional Updates and Organizational Developments

- In mid-June 2026, the Government of the Federation of BiH officially determined and forwarded a completely new Proposal for the Law on Gas of FBiH into the parliamentary procedure. This is one of the most critical energy acts in recent years, introducing several key changes: EU alignment, comprehensive sector regulation, LNG and new infrastructure management and customer protection. It is under the mentioned Law that **Regulatory Commission for Energy in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FERK)** is supposed to get new jurisdictions in gas market.
- In contrast to the general framework law mentioned above, a specific Law on Amendments to the Law on the Southern Interconnection BiH-Croatia Pipeline was urgently adopted and entered into force in April 2026. The amendments officially stripped the state-owned enterprise BH-Gas of its role as the project developer and investor, transferring it to a private company AAFS Infrastructure and Energy d.o.o. Sarajevo. Although the law has been adopted and defines the public interest for land expropriation along the route, its practical implementation is currently stalled. The final contract between the FBiH Government and the investor (who is demanding a 50-year lease) has not yet been signed. The main bottleneck remains unresolved property-rights issues regarding the legal status of state property through which the pipeline must pass. ■



HERA Croatia

Important Regulatory Developments

Electricity: In April 2026, the **Croatian Energy Regulatory Agency (HERA)** adopted the Decision on the Unit Fee for Connecting to the Electricity Grid. The decision is an important step for the future development of Croatia's power system, providing greater transparency and predictability for future grid connections across the country. The decision was adopted pursuant to the Electricity Market Act (Official Gazette Nos. 111/21, 83/23 and 17/25).

In July 2026, HERA issued its opinion on HEP-ODS's report on the security of electricity supply in the distribution system for 2025 and projections for 2026. The report shows that Croatia's distribution network continued to ensure a reliable electricity supply throughout 2025, despite growing challenges facing the electricity system. These include the increasing number of solar power plants connected to the grid, higher local demand during the tourist season, growing peak loads driven by cooling and electrification, and the expected expansion of battery storage systems and electric vehicle charging infrastructure. As energy flows become increasingly two-way, the distribution network is adapting to a changing energy landscape in which an increasing number of consumers are also becoming energy producers through distributed renewable sources.

In July 2026, HERA issued its opinion on HOPS's report on the security of electricity supply in the transmission network. The report shows that the Croatian transmission network maintained a high level of security of supply in 2025, with no significant disruptions to the electricity system. At the same time, the network faced growing challenges, including increased electricity demand, more frequent instances of non-

compliance with the N-1 criterion and overloads on the 110 kV and 400 kV networks. Net electricity imports amounted to 5,873 GWh in 2025.

Gas: The new Methodology for setting tariffs for gas distribution, on the basis of which tariffs will be set for the upcoming fourth regulatory period from 2027 to 2031, entered into force in April 2026. The most significant changes are in the following sections:

Operating Expenses (OPEX)

- ❑ **Conducting a comparative efficiency analysis (benchmarking)** of all distribution system operators and determining an individual efficiency coefficient to achieve the targeted optimal OPEX level by the end of the five-year regulatory period.
- ❑ **Classification of OPEX** into controllable costs, to which the efficiency coefficient is applied, and uncontrollable costs, which are beyond the operator's control.
- ❑ **Improving the regulatory treatment of gas losses** in the gas distribution system by defining a reference gas price and introducing an annual correction for planned losses, along with an incentive mechanism for operators in the form of retaining savings achieved during the regulatory period due to a lower loss rate and/or lower gas procurement price for losses.
- ❑ **Changing the OPEX indexation method** during the regulatory period by introducing a new operating cost index, which represents a weighted average of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the gross wage index in legal entities at a ratio of 60%:40%.

Nominal values of the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)

- ❑ **Publication of the indicative WACC amount** by HERA no later

than May 31st of the year preceding the start of the regulatory period.

Annual corrections of allowed revenue and tariff item amounts

- ❑ **Annual tariff corrections** for the remaining years of the regulatory period based on the correction of the planned amount of controllable OPEX and the planned amount of uncontrollable OPEX regarding gas losses, the quality of supply coefficient, and the planned distributed gas volumes.

In September 2026 the Board of Commissioners of the Croatian Energy Regulatory Agency (HERA) adopted a Decision on public service gas supply tariff amounts for the period from 1 October to 31 December 2026. The Decision establishes—based on the Methodology for determining tariff items for the public gas supply and guaranteed supply (Official Gazette 30/24 and 56/24) — the final gas supply price for household customers using the public service, for the period from 1 October to 31 December 2026, covering all distribution areas in the Republic of Croatia. The new Decision is the result of a change in the cost of gas procurement, which was changed and, for the period from 1 October 2026 to 30 September 2027 for households using the public gas supply service, will amount to 0.0394 EUR/kWh (39.4 EUR/MWh). This represents an increase of 3.9 EUR /MWh (11%) compared to the gas procurement cost, which amounts to 0.0355 EUR /kWh (35.5 EUR/MWh) until 30 September 2026. Given that the Government of the Republic of Croatia has adopted a new package of measures to protect citizens' living standards and economic competitiveness—under which the subsidization of gas prices for household customers continues—the final gas price will remain unchanged after October 1, 2026.

On September 18, 2026, HERA published a call for participation in a public consultation. The purpose of the consultation is to present a transitional public service model for the period starting October 1, 2027, and to gather comments and opinions from all interested parties regarding changes compared to the existing model, as well as the development of the transitional public service model for gas supply and gas price deregulation. HERA has prepared a document "Public Service Model for Gas Supply and Gas Price Deregulation" — which outlines the third phase of the public service model's development, preceding the full deregulation phase—along with a consultation questionnaire.

All the aforementioned information has been published on HERA's website and is available at the following link: <https://www.hera.hr/hr/html/index.html>.

Updates on Market Frameworks for Distributed Energy Transition

Electricity: In July 2026, the Croatian Energy Regulatory Agency (HERA) adopted the Decision on Enabling Framework to promote and facilitate the development of renewable energy self-consumption (Enabling Framework) based on an assessment of the existing barriers to renewable energy self-consumption.

The decision follows a public consultation with stakeholders, including an online workshop and consultation with HERA's Council for Regulatory Affairs and Consumer Protection as an advisory and expert body that participates in the work of individual areas of the Agency's activities. With the adoption of the Enabling Framework, HERA has taken an important first step towards accelerating the energy transition, strengthening the role of active customers and supporting greater energy independence and sustainability of Croatia's electricity system.

Retail Market Aspects in Electricity and Gas Sectors

Electricity: Starting from 1 June 2026, the operational sharing of electricity in citizen energy communities in the Republic of Croatia began, after the upgrade and adaptation of the information and communication system of the distribution system operator.

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 introduced a new tariff structure for the transmission and distribution network at HV and UHV levels, applicable for the upcoming years. One of the main goals of this new tariff setting is to redistribute existing resources more effectively without raising consumer prices, thereby ensuring energy affordability. Under

the new structure, the price paid by customers will more accurately reflect their actual energy consumption or production.

The new tariff structure also addresses the future-proofing of the electricity grid, particularly in preparation for the introduction of dynamic tariffs, new electricity storage options, and emerging types of energy market participants.

In a separate matter, the methodology set out by the ERO has received "legal certification," as the Office has successfully defended its price assessments in court. These assessments are designed to support the expansion and operation of the electricity grid while keeping energy prices affordable, by setting a fair and reasonable regulated component of the price.

The ERO's methodology was challenged in court by the DSO company EG.D, which sought the cancellation of several points in the 2026 assessments—specifically those relating to the price for using networks and related services within EG.D's distribution area. The court ultimately ruled in favour of the ERO, finding that the assessments were correct, and dismissed the action against the Office.

Updates on Market Frameworks for Distributed Energy Transition

With the support of the Energy Regulatory Office (ERO), the Czech Ministry of Industry and Trade has launched the first biomethane auction for operational support. The auction has been a strong success, with bids exceeding the available capacity fourfold. A total of 63 projects entered the auction, offering a combined capacity of 176.4 million cubic metres per year. In the end, 11 entities were successful in the competition. Five of the successful projects are biomethane plants to be built on greenfield sites, while the

remaining six will be developed alongside existing biogas plants.

Enforcement Actions & Customer Empowerment Initiatives

With regard to consumer empowerment, representatives of ERO regularly hold webinars for both industry professionals and the general public.

The topics covered range from the presentation of the price comparison tool, aimed primarily at consumers, to plans for the transformation of thermal energy supply systems, which are of particular relevance to heat supply system operators.

ERO has also recently introduced the Supplier Supply Security Index, which helps reassure consumers that their

Retail Market Aspects in Electricity and Gas Sectors

ERO has introduced a new tool to help customers assess and choose fixed-term energy contracts. The Indicative Offer Price Band enables customers to determine whether a particular offer for the supply of electricity or gas is favourable or, at a minimum, reasonable.

The indicative price band reflects the unregulated component of the energy price that is fixed for a period of one to three years. The tool is interactive and freely accessible to everyone on the [ERO website](#).

In the figure below, the indicative offer price band for each month is represented by a blue rectangle.

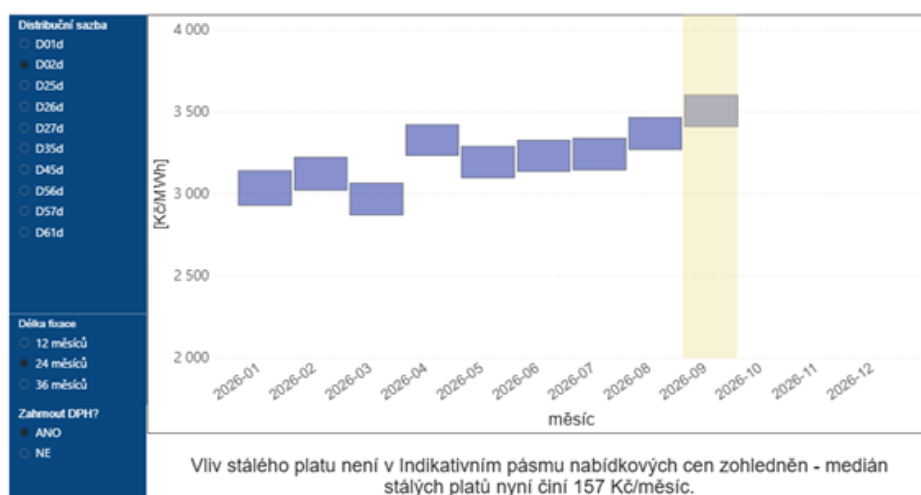


Figure 1: The effect of the fixed fee is not taken into account in the Indicative range of offer prices – the median of the fixed fees is currently CZK 157/month

energy supplier is able to deliver the contracted commodity and has access to sufficient and sustainable reserves. The index is intended to help prevent situations such as those that occurred in 2021, when several consumers were transferred to a supplier of last resort.

Furthermore, ERO regularly warns the public about scammers who attempt to sell unfavourable energy contracts to less-informed consumers. ERO also engages in consumer protection activities in cooperation with dTest magazine, which specialises in advocating for consumer rights.

Institutional Updates and Organizational Developments

The main executive body of ERO – the Board – is facing slight restructuralization under the new state government. The Board is set to be reduced from five to three members, with the goal of increasing efficiency and actorness of ERO, while also generating budgetary savings. The process itself is relatively straightforward. One of the Board members has resigned for unrelated reasons, while another member's term is due to expire soon. Neither position will be filled again. ■



FCCC Fiji

Important Regulatory Developments

The **Fijian Competition & Consumer Commission (FCCC)** has established a clearer regulatory pathway for renewable energy through mini-grids through the implementation of the Fiji Mini-Grid Regulatory Framework (MGRF), supporting the country's Fiji Rural Electrification Fund (FREF) initiative.

The MGRF is designed to provide a practical regulatory framework for mini-grid development covering economic and technical requirements, licensing, compliance, service quality monitoring and consumer protection. A key component is the development of a Tariff Methodology Tool suited for the mini-grid and in small and isolated communities in the rural and maritime areas of Fiji. The methodology is intended to support tariffs that are transparent, cost effective and sustainable while remaining appropriate for rural and remote consumers.

Updates on Market Frameworks for Distributed Energy Transition

FCCC is committed to supporting Fiji's transition towards sustainable energy development by promoting renewable electricity systems through the Mini-Grid Regulatory Framework (MGRF). Through the MGRF and the Fiji Rural Electrification Fund (FREF) support projects, FCCC is supporting the expansion of renewable energy access to communities that are difficult to connect to conventional grid infrastructure. The MGRF establishes the regulatory conditions under which mini grids can be developed and operated safely, sustainably and reliably.

The initiative was further supported through the soft launch of FCCC's Electrical Generation Licence (EGL)

software on 20 August 2026, conducted in collaboration with the Market Development Facility (MDF) for FCCC staff and invited contractors. The EGL software provides contractors, investors and developers with an electronic platform to submit generation licence applications, making the process faster, more transparent and accountable. By digitalising the licensing process, EGL provides a practical mechanism to support implementation of the MGRF and facilitate the timely development of renewable and distributed generation projects in Fiji.

Together, the MGRF and EGL represent practical regulatory steps towards enabling a more efficient, transparent and decentralised electricity sector. These initiatives support the objectives of Fiji's National Development Plan, National Energy Policy and Low Emissions Development Strategy, particularly in increasing renewable energy uptake, strengthening energy security and resilience, expanding electricity access and reducing emissions, while contributing to Fiji's transition towards a secure, sustainable and low-emission electricity system.

Enforcement Actions & Customer Empowerment Initiatives

FCCC's work on the Mini-Grid Regulatory Framework (MGRF) places consumer protection and empowerment at the centre of Fiji's transition towards decentralised renewable energy systems. The framework provides for clearer regulatory oversight of service quality, technical compliance, licensing and tariff arrangements, helping ensure that consumers receive safe, reliable and regulated electricity services, particularly in rural and maritime communities.

An important component of the MGRF is the Voluntary Compliance Framework (VCF), which provides a structured approach to addressing

compliance matters and resolving disputes between mini-grid operators and consumers before matters escalate into more formal regulatory action. This provides consumers with a clearer avenue to raise concerns and seek resolution, while encouraging operators to address issues promptly and transparently.

The Electrical Generation Licence (EGL) software further strengthens accountability by providing contractors, investors and developers with a transparent electronic platform for submitting generation licence applications, creating a clearer regulatory trail for FCCC oversight. As the MGRF progresses towards implementation, FCCC will also undertake stakeholder and community engagement to improve awareness of consumer rights, service expectations and available avenues for addressing concerns. Together, these measures aim to ensure that the expansion of renewable and distributed energy systems is accompanied by appropriate safeguards for consumers.

Retail Market Aspects in Electricity and Gas Sectors

Fiji's electricity retail market remains predominantly regulated, with consumer protection, affordability, transparency and access to reliable electricity services continuing to be important considerations for FCCC. Under its consumer protection and regulatory mandate, FCCC provides mechanisms for consumers to raise concerns and seek resolution where they experience issues with regulated services.

The increasing uptake of renewable and distributed energy technologies is also creating new considerations for the retail market. Consumers are becoming more interested in self-consumption, rooftop solar and other forms of distributed generation, making clear information on electricity costs, service

arrangements and consumer responsibilities increasingly important. The MGRF provides one example of how these emerging issues are being incorporated into regulation, including provisions relating to tariffs, service quality and consumer dispute resolution through the Voluntary Compliance Framework (VCF) and the two Tariff Methodology Tool.

As Fiji's electricity sector evolves, FCCC will continue to strengthen consumer awareness and engagement, ensuring that regulatory developments keep pace with changes in how electricity is generated, supplied and consumed. This will be particularly important in supporting consumers to make informed decisions while ensuring that the transition towards renewable and distributed energy remains fair, transparent and consumer focused.

Institutional Updates and Organizational Developments

A significant development for FCCC has been the strengthening of its institutional capacity to regulate emerging mini-grid systems. On 25–26 August 2026, FCCC hosted a two-day Fiji Mini-Grid Regulatory Framework Training in Suva, delivered in collaboration with UNDP and Arizona State University (ASU).



The training brought together FCCC management and technical and economic regulatory staff and covered the MGRF, institutional roles, licensing pathways, technical and economic requirements, contracting, dispute resolution, the Voluntary Compliance Framework and implementation considerations. The training aimed to create awareness, strengthen FCCC's internal capacity and understanding of the MGRF,

which provides a structured regulatory approach for the development, operation and oversight of the mini-grid systems in Fiji.



The training provides a foundation for moving the MGRF towards practical implementation and supports Fiji's broader national development and energy transition goals. By strengthening FCCC's capacity to regulate decentralized renewable energy systems, the MGRF contributes to the objectives of Fiji's National Development Plan, National Energy Policy and Low Emissions Development Strategy, particularly in expanding renewable electricity access, strengthening energy security and resilience, and reducing emissions. Going forward, FCCC will build on this capacity through stakeholder and community engagement to support the responsible expansion of secure, reliable and sustainable mini-grid systems across Fiji. ■



CRE France

Important Regulatory Developments

- Gas infrastructures: **Energy Regulatory Commission (CRE)** published a [report on the future of French gas infrastructure by 2050](#) evaluating the cost of necessary gas infrastructure in 2050 and its impact on network tariffs.

This new report highlights that infrastructure costs will decrease more slowly than consumption and the number of clients. Drawing on the 3 scenarios for the decrease of gas consumption in France already used in the

2023 report, CRE estimates networks charges will go up by 0,3% to 3,5% per year (before inflation) for consumers connected to the distribution network. CRE explores measures that could ensure a smooth evolution for consumers. For instance, the upcoming 2027-2028 gas tariff revision will keep on considering how to split costs between current and future consumers. For the longer run, CRE also encourages the exploration of measures complementary to the tariff to ensure direct or indirect long-term financing of infrastructure. In addition, CRE developed 4 criteria to identify territories where gas could be fully phased out. CRE encourages local governments to adapt these criteria to local specificities to plan the phase-out of gas infrastructures in their territories. These criteria assess whether the area (1) possesses certain activities that require an enduring presence of the gas network, (2) is the edge of the gas network, (3) has access to a substitute energy source, and (4) has an economically viable gas network.

- Independence: CRE issued a generally positive [assessment](#) of the independence of electricity and gas network operators and their compliance with codes of conduct.

Updates on Market Frameworks for Distributed Energy Transition

- **Flexibility:** CRE [approved the market rules](#) for the experimental "flexibility portal" developed by RTE (TSO) and Enedis (DSO) for the local flexibilities markets. This experiment will enter into force on 8 territories on

September 1st 2026 for a two-year trial period. It aims to simplify responding to congestion management

auctions and to improve the liquidity of electricity flexibilities.

- **Voltage control:** CRE [approved new rules](#) for the French TSO RTE's voltage system service to improve the management of voltage on the French grid in the context of the 2025 Iberian black out. These new rules will enter into force on the 1st of January 2027.
- **Solar:** [CRE to optimise](#) the development of large-scale photovoltaic plants. In response to the increase in negative-price hours and solar cannibalisation, CRE proposes to gear new photovoltaic support contracts (>100kWc) towards plants coupled with battery storage.

Enforcement Actions & Customer Empowerment Initiatives

Retail markets: CRE published in June 2026 its [first review](#) of its 3 pillar strategy to strengthen information and protection of consumers.

Firstly, 19 electricity suppliers who serve 98% of consumers committed to respecting the general guidelines set by CRE in October 2024, with 15 of them have been implementing the guidelines or most of them by June 2026. Secondly, CRE successfully analysed and compared 400 electricity and 300 gas offers, representing 75% (11,6 million consumers) and 85% (8,7 million consumers) of offers respectively for electricity and gas, to monitor their economic consistency. Thirdly, the 2025-2026 mock window of prudential regulation involved 72 electricity and 44 gas suppliers showcasing that nearly all of them satisfied the requirements and did not adopt high-risk behaviours.

Retail Market Aspects in Electricity and Gas Sectors

- **Competition:** CRE [published 10 principles](#) that incumbent suppliers should follow to ensure

that consumers differentiate regulated supply offers (TRVE) from these suppliers' market offers.

They aim at helping consumers identify the contract characteristics during the subscription procedure, while the contract is in force, and when it ends, to support comparison and the good functioning of the electricity retail market.

- **Flexibility:** CRE [published additional details](#) on the method for an experimentation on regulated electricity offer.

For the past few years, CRE has worked on making electricity production and consumption more flexible to respond to their intra-day and seasonal variability. An experiment running from October 2026 to October 2027 will now test to what extent small consumers (<6 kVa) who have not yet opted for peak - off peak options can be incentivised to shift their consumption with financial incentives. For the experiment, 6 600 clients who subscribe to the regulated offer that guarantees the same price at all time of day ("base" option) will be randomly selected and sorted into 2 different treatment groups and a control group. The two treatment groups will be attributed experimental peak/off peak price tables while the control group will remain with the "base" option. The prices set by CRE ensures that the peak/off-peak hour offers have the same average cost as the base offer. Clients will be provided with assistance throughout the experiment, with regular updates and a phone line, and will be allowed to drop out at any point before or during the experiment.

Institutional Updates and Organizational Developments

Missions: CRE continues informing the public debate on energy issues.

First, CRE launched a new series of analysis [notes](#) on current events relating to CRE's missions. The first note, published in May 2026, addressed the switch to 15-minute market time units in the single day-ahead coupling. Second, in the lead up to the 2027 presidential election, CRE has [publicly offered to discuss](#) and respond to questions from all political parties to further the democratic debate and its mission to inform the public debate on energy issues. ■



GNERC Georgia

Important Regulatory Developments

- Since April 2026, **Georgian National Energy and Water Supply Regulatory Commission (GNERC)** has made several changes to network connection regulation in the electricity and natural gas sectors.
- In the electricity sector, standard deadlines for connecting new customers were revised, including longer deadlines in self-governing cities, to better reflect the time required in practice to complete connection works.
- In the natural gas sector, GNERC revised the general connection framework, including connection fees and payment conditions, while maintaining special connection arrangements for households in newly gasified settlements to support their access to natural gas services.
- GNERC also amended the Network Rules to promote more efficient use of available transmission grid capacity. The new framework links grid

connection rights for generation projects more closely to their actual development status, helping prevent available capacity from being tied up by projects that are not progressing towards implementation.

- On May 29, 2026, GNERC adopted Resolution No. 13, amending the rules for calculating normative losses in the natural gas distribution network. The amendments provide that the five-year average percentage of actual losses will be used to calculate normative loss percentages, replacing the previous three-year average. The maximum cap for normative losses was also increased from 3% to 4%.
- On June 18, 2026, GNERC adopted Resolution No. 16 amending the Investment Assessment Rules. Investment plans will now be submitted through the electronic enterprise portal instead of in written form, with revised deadlines for their review and for rectifying deficiencies. The grounds for fully including investment projects implemented without prior approval in the regulated asset base were also expanded. For natural gas distribution projects, the threshold for applying technical feasibility criteria was increased from GEL 1 million to GEL 5 million, while economic analysis is required for projects exceeding GEL 5 million.

Updates on Market Frameworks for Distributed Energy Transition

- As microgeneration continues to grow, some distribution networks have reached the regulatory threshold of 20% of peak load. To allow further development of distributed generation, GNERC introduced a framework under which microgeneration facilities of up to 100 kW may still be

connected once the threshold is reached, using a net-billing scheme.

Retail Market Aspects in Electricity and Gas Sectors

The regulatory framework also facilitates electricity self-consumption. Customers may use their own generation facilities for on-site consumption without obtaining microgeneration status, subject to prior notification of the distribution system operator, provided that all electricity generated is consumed on-site and no electricity is exported to the distribution network. This gives customers greater flexibility in producing electricity for their own needs while supporting the secure operation of the distribution network.

Institutional Updates and Organizational Developments

The 9th World Forum on Energy Regulation (WFER IX) was held in Tbilisi, Georgia, on 21–24 September 2026. Hosted by GNERC under the auspices of the International Confederation of Energy Regulators (ICER), the Forum brought together energy regulators, policymakers, industry representatives and academics from around the world to exchange views on key regulatory challenges, including energy transition, regional integration, consumer empowerment, system resilience and technological innovation. ■



MEKH Hungary

Important Regulatory Developments

- **Tariff Council meetings:** Following the initiative of the **Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority (MEKH)**, the tariff councils held their annual meetings in July. The councils operate as consultative bodies to MEKH's President. The

extended producer responsibility (EPR) councils and the mandatory deposit return scheme (DRS) councils are consultative bodies supporting MEKH's tariff setting activities; their purpose is to provide regular professional dialogue among the parties operating the waste management system. The tariff councils consist of representatives of manufacturers and waste recovery operators involved in the relevant product stream, a representative of concession company MOHU MOL Zrt., a person designated by the Minister responsible for waste management, and the President or a delegated representative of MEKH.

<https://www.mekh.hu/tariff-council-meetings>.

- **International trading in domestic renewable gas guarantees of origin has begun:** Through the Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority (MEKH), Hungary has also joined the platform facilitating the international trade of renewable gas guarantees of origin. MEKH's accession was approved at the meeting held on 19 May by the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB), an international organisation comprising bodies responsible for issuing guarantees of origin for renewable gases, of which MEKH has been a full member since 2021. Through the AIB's EECS platform (European Energy Certificate System), MEKH has been issuing internationally tradable guarantees of origin certifying electricity from renewable sources since 2022.

<https://www.mekh.hu/international-trading-in-domestic-renewable-gas-guarantees-of-origin-is-about-to-begin>.

Updates on Market Frameworks for Distributed Energy Transition

MEKH has launched a call for tenders for the establishment and expansion of wind power plant capacity:

The Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority (MEKH) has published a call for tenders for the allocation of available capacity on the medium and high-voltage grids, with a submission deadline of 30 October 2026. The content of the call for tenders was finalised on the basis of the relevant legal provisions and a letter of mandate from the minister responsible for energy policy. The launch of the call for tenders was preceded by extensive preparatory work, during which MEKH conducted a nationwide, public market survey to identify the expected grid connection requirements of wind power plant developments and to gain an accurate picture of the readiness of the planned investments. MEKH submitted the draft call for tenders for industry consultation, giving professional organisations, potential investors and other stakeholders the opportunity to comment on the proposed terms and conditions. Speaking about the details of the call for tenders, applicants are invited to submit tenders for nine grid nodes across six districts, at which the total available capacity that may be allocated for feed-in is 702 megavolt-amperes (MVA).

<https://www.mekh.hu/mekh-has-launched-a-call-for-tenders-for-the-establishment-and-expansion-of-wind-power-plant-capacity>.

Enforcement Actions & Customer Empowerment Initiatives

MEKH imposes fines for service quality deficiencies: Acting under its consumer protection competence, the Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority (MEKH) investigated compliance with service quality requirements applicable to licence holders. Following the investigation, which covered

activities in 2024 and 2025, MEKH imposed fines totalling HUF 80 million on the licence holders concerned due to the infringements identified. To ensure that consumer rights are upheld, the Authority regularly monitors, among other things, compliance with service quality requirements relating to the activities of electricity distribution licence holders. Within the frameworks of an audit assessing the year 2024 based on data submitted by the licence holders, MEKH investigated to what extent electricity distribution companies had met the requirements regarding the provision of information in response to consumer connection requests and the implementation of new consumer connections. The regulatory inspection revealed that the electricity distribution licence holders had failed, in numerous cases, to comply with the statutory deadlines for providing information in response to requests and for carrying out new consumer connections in numerous instances.

<https://www.mekh.hu/mekh-imposes-fines-for-service-quality-deficiencies>.

Retail Market Aspects in Electricity and Gas Sectors

● Mindful energy use was particularly important during summer heatwaves: The Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority (MEKH) highlighted the importance of responsible electricity consumption during periods of extreme summer heat, when increased use of air conditioning and other cooling equipment can significantly raise demand and contribute to evening peak loads. MEKH called on consumers to shift energy-intensive activities, where possible, to periods outside the evening peak and to make simple, conscious adjustments to their

daily electricity use. Such measures can help reduce pressure on the electricity system and contribute to maintaining the security and reliability of Hungary's electricity supply during periods of exceptionally high demand.

<https://www.mekh.hu/mindful-energy-use-is-particularly-important-during-summer-heatwaves>.

- MEKH imposes fines for service quality deficiencies: Acting under its consumer protection mandate, the Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority (MEKH) conducted an investigation into compliance with service quality requirements applicable to licence holders, covering their activities in 2024 and 2025. The investigation identified deficiencies in the fulfilment of the prescribed service quality standards, in particular in relation to the licence holders' obligations towards consumers and the proper handling of service-related matters. Based on these findings, MEKH imposed fines totalling HUF 80 million on the licence holders concerned. The decision underlines MEKH's continued focus on enforcing statutory service quality requirements and protecting consumers through regulatory oversight and sanctions where non-compliance is identified.

<https://www.mekh.hu/mekh-imposes-fines-for-service-quality-deficiencies>.

Institutional Updates and Organizational Developments

- **Energy statistics data sheets were available via a modern, user-friendly platform:** The Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority (MEKH) was launching a new, interactive interface for the

publication of official energy statistics, tailored to user needs. In the Information Database (TAB), longer time series of energy statistics with more detailed content are available. As part of its supervision of the energy and utilities sectors and its market surveillance activities, MEKH regularly collects, organises and publishes data for each sector. The Authority is continuously developing its data publication platforms, striving to make the data series available in a transparent, up-to-date and user-friendly format, thereby supporting the work of analysts, industry players and professionals interested in the energy sector. Following the modernisation of the platform for publishing monthly market monitoring reports, the Authority has now also revamped its interface for publishing energy statistics.

<https://www.mekh.hu/energy-statistics-data-are-available-via-a-modern-user-friendly-platform>.

- **The Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority (MEKH) hosted the General Assembly of the Association of European Regulators in the Drinking Water and Wastewater Sector (WAREG), the organisation comprising of the European water utility regulatory authorities.**

MEKH played a leading role and The General Assembly approved a WAREG-commissioned study examining European practices in extended producer responsibility (EPR) for solid waste management. The study further outlines recommendations for introducing EPR in the wastewater sector, in line with the revised EU Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive, which introduces new requirements for

quaternary treatment to remove micropollutants. Building on the findings of the study, the General Assembly has adopted a common position on regulatory issues related to the transposition of the Directive's extended producer responsibility (EPR) provisions at Member State level, a process in which MEKH played a leading role.

<https://www.mekh.hu/the-governing-body-of-the-association-of-european-water-regulators-met-in-budapest>.

- **6+2 MEKH colleagues are taking part in EU4Energy Phase III project.**

The CEER project aims to contribute to the accelerated transition to interconnected, secure, sustainable, and low-emission energy systems in the Eastern Partnership Countries.

The project, funded by the European Union with € 6 million, is implemented by the Council of European Energy Regulators (CEER) from January 2026 until December 2029. In Phase III. CEER contracted MEKH, E-Control, BNetzA and the Regulatory Authority for Energy, Waste and Water (RAEW) to reach the below milestones:

- Promoting a fully integrated and competitive electricity sector supported by an independent regulatory institution in the Republic of Armenia.
- Facilitating sustainable energy sector reforms and strengthening governance frameworks in the Republic of Azerbaijan.
- Advancing regional energy connectivity through coordinated collaboration among South Caucasus stakeholders, including Türkiye.

- Enhancing regional cooperation on evidence-based energy regulation and support capacity building in sustainable energy education across the Eastern Partnership.
- Strengthening the visibility of stakeholder engagement of the EU4Energy initiative at the regional level.

As EU4Energy Phase III has been initiated with the aim of strengthening energy cooperation between the European Union and the Eastern Partnership countries, Armenia is building a more competitive and EU-aligned electricity market. Starting on 28th September 2026, Armenian colleagues from PSRC colleagues of CEER will have a 2-day visit with 8 experts from the Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority (MEKH) in Budapest. Based on the EU4Energy Phase III Service Agreement and the project assignments of MEKH colleagues; the planned knowledge exchanges will give insight to Armenian colleagues about: Secondary Legislation under the Renewable Energy Sources & Energy Efficiency; Distinct Competencies of Competition Authorities and Energy Regulators and Mechanisms for Effective Coordination; consumer rights protection; regulation of energy storage; functioning and regulatory role of Guarantees of Origin; electricity market liberalisation, market operation and balancing market development; as well as Regulatory Independence.

<https://www.ceer.eu/eu4energy-phase-iii/>.

- **A competition launched for companies and public institutions—aimed at**

encouraging as many employees as possible to commute by bicycle—is becoming increasingly popular in Hungary. MEKH has been an enthusiastic participant in the challenge for many years and has won it on several occasions.



Mr. Gábor Kürti, the President of the Hungarian Cyclists' Club—the organizer of the "Cycle to Work!" (BAM) campaign—had also visited MEKH colleagues to look back together on the successes of the spring challenge and the competition's memorable moments. ■



Ministry of Energy, Kyrgyz Republic

Important Regulatory Developments

According to **Department for Fuel and Energy Complex Regulation under the Ministry of Energy of the Kyrgyz Republic**, during the reporting period, amendments were introduced to the Medium-Term Tariff Policy (MTTP) of the Kyrgyz Republic for Electricity for 2025–2030. In accordance with Resolution No. 237 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic dated 10 April 2026, the electricity tariff applicable to entities producing agricultural products using water-saving technologies is to remain in effect until May 1, 2030.

By Resolution No. 297 of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 28 April 2026, amendments were made to the MTTP, including measures aimed at improving tariff regulation and

implementing time-of-use differentiated tariffs.

In addition, Order No. 154 of the Department dated 8 September 2026, updated electricity tariffs for end users were established effective 7 September 2026, while Order No. 103 of 24 April 2026 was declared invalid.

Updates on Market Frameworks for Distributed Energy Transition

The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 38 dated April 3, 2026, amending the Law "On Renewable Energy Sources," introduced a framework for the development of auction and competitive selection mechanisms for renewable energy projects. The amendments also introduced the concept of electrical energy storage systems and established a requirement for solar and wind power generation facilities to be equipped with energy storage systems having a capacity of at least 30% of the facility's installed generation capacity.

Pursuant to Order No. 103 of the Department dated April 24, 2026, the maximum (ceiling) tariff for electricity generated by renewable energy producers was initially set at KGS 3.40/kWh.

Following the adoption of Law No. 38, Resolution No. 589 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic dated August 28, 2026, introduced corresponding amendments to the Medium-Term Tariff Policy (MTTP). Under the amended MTTP, the ceiling tariff for electricity generated by renewable energy producers was increased to KGS 4.42/kWh, corresponding to USD 0.05/kWh, RUB 4.0/kWh, and CNY 0.36/kWh.

These tariff parameters were subsequently formalized by Order No. 154 of the Department dated September 8, 2026. At the same time, for renewable energy projects selected through auctions and/or competitive selection procedures, the applicable tariff is to be determined

based on the results of the relevant procedure rather than by applying the general ceiling tariff.

Overall, these regulatory developments establish a more competitive framework for the development of renewable and distributed generation in the Kyrgyz Republic. They also create a regulatory basis for the wider deployment of electrical energy storage systems and their integration into the national power system, while introducing competitive mechanisms for the selection and tariff determination of renewable energy projects.

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 of the Kyrgyz Republic dated December 20, 2021, the Department is responsible for monitoring compliance with established electricity and heat energy tariffs by the relevant entities.

The Department also reviews complaints, applications, and proposals submitted by legal entities and individuals concerning matters falling within its competence. Where violations are identified, the Department takes appropriate measures in accordance with the applicable legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic. ■



PUC Latvia

Important Regulatory Developments

Energy price developments

According to data gathered by the **Public Utilities Commission (PUC)**:

- ✓ in 2026 Q2, the weighted average retail electricity price, excluding taxes and system services, was

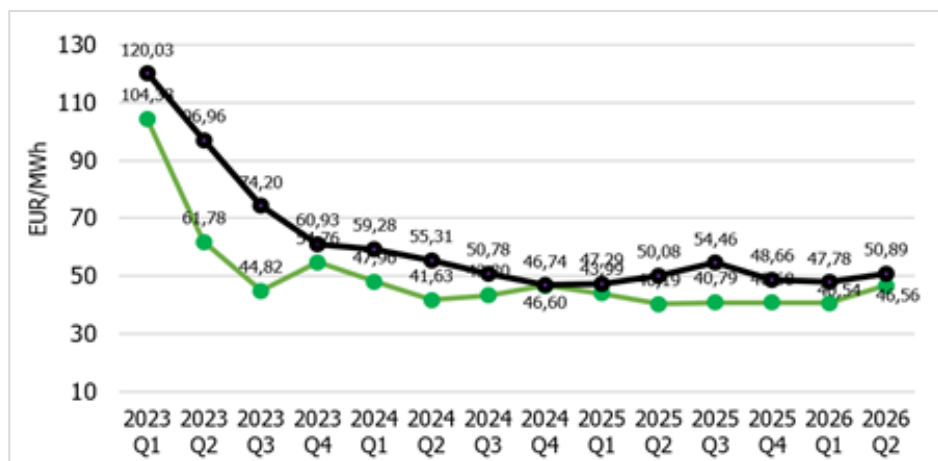


Figure 2. Weighted Average Retail Gas Prices

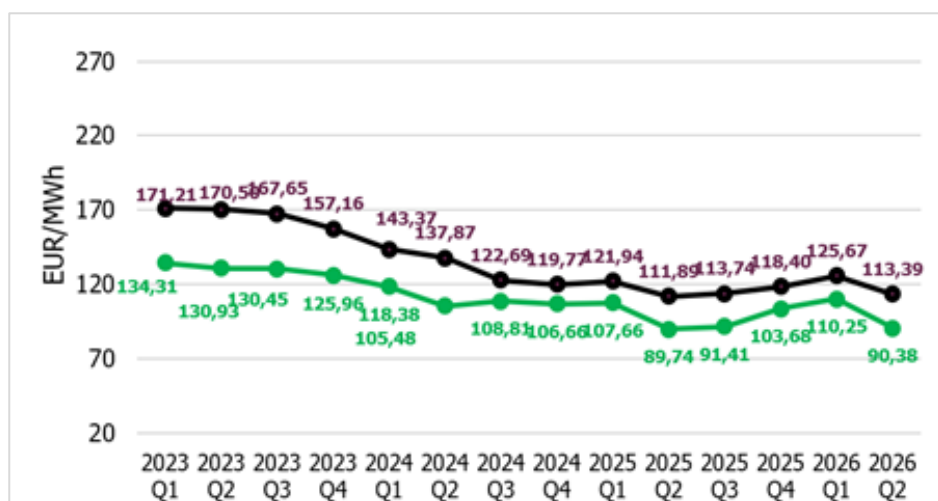


Figure 3. Weighted Average Retail Electricity Prices

90.38 EUR/MWh for commercial consumers (+0.7% compared to 2025 Q2) and 113.39 EUR/MWh for households (+1.34% compared to 2025 Q2); See Figure 3.

- ✓ in 2026 Q2, the weighted average retail gas price, excluding taxes and system services, was 46.56 EUR/MWh for commercial consumers (+15.9% compared to 2025 Q2) and 50.89 EUR/MWh for households (+1.6% compared to 2025 Q2). See Figure 2.

New DSO tariffs from 2027

The PUC has concluded that the electricity distribution system service tariffs published by the electricity DSO JSC "Sadale tikls" comply with the requirements of the Methodology for Calculating Electricity Distribution System Service Tariffs and will enter into force on 1 January 2027.

In all voltage levels busbar and line tariffs will be merged. A new tariff, "Jaudīgais", is introduced and will be offered to all customers. It is designed for electricity users with high electricity consumption. Tariffs are expected to decrease for most customers.

These changes have been made to align distribution system service tariffs more accurately with the underlying cost structure and with customers' actual electricity consumption patterns and needs. At the same time, these changes are intended to promote more efficient use of network connections and support the development of high - energy - consumption facilities connected to the system.

Changes in the natural gas TSO transmission tariff calculation methodology

In May 2026, the PUC approved the new methodology for calculating natural gas transmission system service tariffs. The methodology improves the framework for determining allowed revenues, clarifies the procedures for calculating, accounting, and usage the regulatory account. It also strengthens the approach to calculating the cost efficiency factor, which had already been incorporated into other methodologies.

At the same time, the methodology provides for a gradual transition to a capacity - based tariff model and establishes the procedure for calculating biomethane tariffs. It also introduces a threshold for submitting cost - justification information as part of a tariff proposal and simplifies the accounting of regulatory account balances in subsequent regulatory periods.

The amendments to the methodology were developed in accordance with the Commission Regulation 2017/460 of 16 March 2017. On 1 April 2026, the PUC received the ACER analysis about amendments in tariff methodology. The ACER report contains recommendations regarding both, the model of the common Finnish - Estonian - Latvian natural gas market and its review, as well as the tariff structure.

New natural gas transmission tariffs

The PUC has approved the natural gas transmission service tariffs of the TSO JSC "Conexus Baltic Grid" for the next regulatory period from 1 October 2026 to 30 September 2031.

Until 30 September 2027, charges for natural gas transmission will continue to be calculated based on the volume of natural gas transmitted, while from 1 October 2027 they will be based on system user reserved capacity.

From 1 October 2026 to 30 September 2027, the charge for the use of the entry - exit system's exit

point for the supply of Latvian consumers will increase by 7.1% compared to the tariff currently in force.

For the first time, the PUC has also approved separate transmission tariffs for the injection of renewable gases and low-carbon gases, including biomethane, into the transmission system. The tariffs have been established for entry points from the production facilities of these gases and for renewable and low-carbon gas injection points. In addition, the PUC has determined that no discounts will be applied to these tariffs. Previously, the PUC had only established the tariff - setting methodology applicable to these points.

Enforcement Actions and Customer Empowerment Initiatives

In June 2026, the Ministry of Climate and Energy, with Cabinet approval, adopted amendments to the legislation aimed at improving the regulation of the supplier of last resort electricity service and strengthening consumer protection. The amendments reduced the threshold for compensation for technically caused electricity outages from more than 24 hours to 12 hours. The compensation applies to both households and businesses.

In September 2026, to help more Latvian households reduce their energy costs, the Ministry of Climate and Energy improved its support programme for households purchasing environmentally friendly energy generation equipment. The changes increase support for large families, expand the range of eligible equipment to allow combined heating solutions, and reduce the administrative burden.

Institutional Updates and Organizational Developments

- Two new Commissioners joined the PUC Board after the term of previous Commissioners expired.

- In May, the PUC celebrated its 25th anniversary with an international conference bringing together regulatory experts and partners. PUC's staff joined the celebrations through a digital challenge "25 million steps for the Regulator's anniversary", collectively towards an ambitious step-count goal.
- A new internal communication initiative was launched: once a month, the PUC Chair shares her perspective on current regulatory developments published on Intranet.
- In August, all PUC staff took part in a full-day strategic planning session dedicated to shaping the PUC's new medium-term strategy 2027–2031. Prior to that, regulated companies, non-governmental organizations and cooperation partners also contributed their views and perspectives to the strategy development process. Building on this broader stakeholder input, the August session gave an opportunity to discuss and shape the PUC's future priorities and direction.
- The PUC's employees continue to strengthen their digital skills and develop their competence in the use of artificial intelligence through both organised training courses and self-directed learning. ■



NERC Lithuania

Important Regulatory Developments

- **The National Energy Regulatory Council (NERC) has approved an updated electricity grid connection fee methodology, introducing highly favourable terms for non-household consumers implementing large-scale projects.** Aimed at reducing upfront development barriers, the

new rules require eligible business developers to pay only 10% of the connection fee to the transmission grid, with the remaining 90% covered by the Transmission System Operator (TSO). This incentive is contingent on the consumer maintaining their contracted capacity and meeting specified electricity consumption thresholds for a 10-year period. Additionally, the methodology allows business developers to self-finance transmission network construction or reconstruction if coordinated with the TSO and if their costs are at least 10% lower than the TSO's proposal.

- **NERC has updated the Methodology for Natural Gas Connection Fees, establishing clear procedures and introducing preferential pricing for household consumers located close to the grid.** Under the new guidelines, households whose connection point is within 150 meters of the gas distribution system will receive a promotional rate, paying only 60% of the standard fee multiplied by the connection distance. For distances exceeding 150 meters, the consumer must cover 100% of the actual connection costs for the remaining portion.
- **NERC has coordinated a EUR 1.8 million investment plan for AB "KN Energijos" to secure the long-term reliability, safety, and operational efficiency of the LNG terminal.** Spanning the 2025–2026 period, the bulk of the investment - EUR 1.08 million - is designated for critical upgrades to the equipment of the Floating Storage Regasification Unit (FSRU). The plan also allocates funds to supply security and diversification measures, alongside modernizing IT,

communication, and accounting systems.

- **NERC has approved natural gas pricing methodology amendments designed to shield over 530,000 household consumers from sudden price volatility.** The new framework expands the gas procurement options for the regulated supplier, allowing the integration of diverse global price indices - such as the Dutch Title Transfer Facility (TTF) and the US Henry Hub - into the domestic gas supply portfolio. When forecasting the gas acquisition price, both short-term and long-term contracts will be assessed. Suppliers wishing to enter long-term contracts must justify their economic benefit and risk-mitigation value to NERC prior to signing.

Enforcement Actions and Customer Empowerment Initiatives

- **NERC has imposed a EUR 21,5,000 fine on the transmission system operator AB "Litgrid" for a wholesale electricity market violation.** The sanction follows an incident in September 2022 where the operator submitted an erroneous sell order for an exceptionally large volume of electricity on the Nord Pool Intra-day market – a capacity it could not actually deliver. The transaction triggered a temporary electricity shortage in the Lithuanian power system and disrupted the Baltic balancing energy market, leading to increased activation of balancing energy and higher imbalance prices.
- **In July 2026, NERC expanded the Electricity Price Comparison Calculator,** introduced in 2021, allowing household consumers to compare not only independent electricity supplier offers but **also public supply and public supply**

tariffs for vulnerable consumers.

These enhancements make it easier for consumers to compare options and assess potential electricity costs, including the expected bill for those eligible for public supply. The Calculator compares plans based on consumers' needs, including electricity consumption, number of time zones, fixed or variable prices, renewable energy requirements and price-fixation periods, and presents available offers in order from the cheapest to the most expensive. The Calculator has been continuously upgraded since its launch, including the addition of a business consumer environment in 2024 and supplier plans with a power component in 2025. The Calculator can be found at: <https://skaiciuokle.vert.lt/>.

Retail Market Aspects in Electricity and Gas Sectors

NERC has approved a new tariff differentiation framework that will allow consumers connected to the transmission grid to choose dynamic transmission tariffs starting in 2027. Under the rules submitted by the TSO AB "Litgrid", eligible consumers can apply dynamic pricing to all or part of their installations. This innovative pricing model aims to incentivize the deployment of advanced technologies like Power-to-Heat, optimize grid capacity, and reduce consumer electricity bills. The specific transmission tariffs applicable for 2027 are scheduled for approval in November 2026.

Institutional Updates and Organizational Developments

Medeina Augustinavičienė has been appointed as a new Member of the NERC Council for a five-year term, starting her duties on June 15, 2026. Her appointment follows the dismissal of council members Jelena Dilienė and Donatas Jasas on June

14, 2026, upon the expiry of their terms. ■



ERC North Macedonia

Important Regulatory Developments

Starting from 6th of May 2026, intraday electricity market became operational contributing for transparency of the wholesale market and enabling market participants to adjust their positions during the day. Many activities were undertaken for regional electricity market integration through market coupling. TSO was certified by the **Energy, Water Services and Municipal Waste Management Services Regulatory Commission (ERC)** in accordance with the EU unbundling rules and codes and guidelines form the Electricity Integration Package were prepared and approved by the ERC. Currently ERC assessed the cost benefit of roll out of the smart meters in the country.

ERC adopted the Electricity Supply Rules on 20 May 2026 (OG no.111/26) and they entered into force on 3 June 2026. The Rules are aligned with the new Energy Law* and Directive (EU) 2019/944, therefore providing more comprehensive framework for regulating electricity supply and consumer rights.

Updates on Market Frameworks for Distributed Energy Transition

ERC adopted rules for closed distribution system that will enable efficient connection and organization of the distributed RES generation. The development of electricity storages facilities is accelerating due to the large increase of the RES generation. In the past period 33,42MW of storage were installed.

Enforcement Actions & Customer Empowerment Initiatives

Two suppliers were subject to supervision by the ERC according to the ERC annual supervision plan for 2026. The novelties introduced with the new Electricity Supply Rules were one of the topics of these supervisions, for the purpose of their proper and timely implementation as well as for enhancing transparency and informing consumers on their rights by the suppliers.,

Retail Market Aspects in Electricity and Gas Sectors

Starting from June 2026 the supplier switching procedure from 21 day was shortened to 48 hours.

Institutional Updates and Organizational Developments

In the previous period the cooperation between ERC and the Greek regulator continued in the forms of workshops for sharing of the experience and best practices. ■



URE Poland

Important Regulatory Developments

Energy Regulatory Office (URE) guidelines on Hedging strategies for continuity of electricity supply

With regard to, among other things, the transition from crisis-related price-freezing mechanisms toward market-based instruments, President of URE published guidelines for electricity suppliers regarding the type and method of determining hedging strategies.

The objective of the document is to further enhance the country's energy security, primarily protecting electricity consumers in Poland against sudden loss of power supply or drastic price increases. These guidelines also represent the national implementation of the requirements of the EU's Electricity Market Design

reform. The obligation to prepare a hedging strategy rests on all energy companies—regardless of whether they hold a license or are exempt from obtaining one.

The strategy should be developed in compliance with the requirements of the Polish Energy Law Act, while also taking into account the guidelines of the President of URE, including:

- ☐ company characteristics
- ☐ risk identification and assessment
- ☐ objectives of the hedging strategy
- ☐ description of risk mitigation measures in place
- ☐ principles of cash flow management
- ☐ strategy management system
- ☐ principles for reviewing and updating the strategy

The hedging strategy should be prepared in a manner that demonstrates the company has implemented procedures for identifying, monitoring, and mitigating risks associated with its business activities, and that these solutions support the maintenance of cash flow and ensure the continuity of electricity supply.

Electricity suppliers are obliged to submit to the President of URE their hedging strategies by 30 January 2027.

President of URE's decision on certification of GAZ-SYSTEM as a hydrogen transmission system operator

In an earlier edition of our newsletter, we have already covered the role of GAZ-SYSTEM as a hydrogen company, which was designated as the hydrogen transmission system operator for the period from 17 June 2025 to 4 August 2026. On 17 June 2025, GAZ-SYSTEM also submitted to the President of URE an application for a certificate of independence.

This certification was required for GAZ-SYSTEM to be designated by the Regulator as the hydrogen transmission system operator beyond 4 August 2026.

The President of URE issued a draft decision on granting the certificate of independence to GAZ-SYSTEM, which, on 5 November 2025, was notified to the European Commission along with a request for an opinion on the operator's compliance with independence criteria.

On 30 March 2026, the European Commission issued a favourable opinion on the matter, subsequent to ACER's endorsement of 24 February 2026. The opinions issued by both institutions constitute the first assessments regarding hydrogen TSO certification within the European Union.

Following the receipt of positive opinions from both institutions, on 9 June 2026 the President of URE granted GAZ-SYSTEM the certificate of independence.

GAZ-SYSTEM is now officially certified independent hydrogen TSO until 2036, with the granted derogation enabling operations to continue within its current structures.

Enforcement Actions & Customer Empowerment Initiatives

End of the stranded costs state aid scheme

In the 90s, Polish power plants required massive financial resources to modernize and construct new power generation units. In order for banks to grant them loans, the state entered into long-term contracts (KDT) with them. Following Poland's joining the EU, KDT were assessed as unlawful (unnotified) state aid and, for these reasons, similarly to many other countries, they had to be terminated.

The support program for the compensation of stranded costs and the termination of KDT was the first

statutory state aid program introduced in Poland, operating from 2008 to 2025. On August 31 of this year, the President of URE issued a decision on its completion.

Throughout the entire program, PLN 17.45 billion was paid out in compensation for stranded costs, as well as the costs of gas consumption and non-delivered natural gas.

Stranded costs are generator's expenses that, following the early termination of KDT, were not covered by revenues from the sale of electricity, capacity reserves, and system services on the competitive market, and which resulted from capital expenditures on fixed assets related to energy generation incurred by May 1, 2004.

Most of the program's beneficiaries carried out the expansion and modernization of their plants.

The President of URE calculated stranded costs taking into account organizational and ownership changes that took place within the electricity market, which was deemed correct by the Court of Justice of the EU.

Institutional Updates and Organizational Developments

The Prime Minister approved the new statute of URE. As part of the changes introduced, the Office of the President URE was established, which provides organizational support for the activities performed directly by the President and maintains contacts with external entities to ensure reliable information about the activities of the President, and four URE departments were renamed.

New departments:

- Department of Markets Monitoring
(previously: Department of Market Monitoring)

- Department of Markets Development
(previously: Department of Retail Markets and Consumer Issues)
- Department of Gaseous Fuels and Hydrogen Markets
(previously: Department of Gaseous Fuels Market)
- Department of Renewable Energy Support Systems
(previously: Department of Renewable Energy)

The new names better reflect the departments' actual roles and highlights the changes in the new market regulated by the President of URE, specifically the hydrogen market. ■



AERS Serbia

Important Regulatory Developments

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

April 23, 2026 - The Council of the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia has adopted a decision on the approval of the Distribution System Development Plan for 2025-2034 and the decision on the approval of the Distribution System Investment Plan for 2025-2027 which were submitted to the Agency by the Distribution System Operator "Elektrodistribucija Srbije" LLC Beograd.

April 30, 2026 - Amendments and addenda to the Methodology for Setting Electricity Guaranteed Supply Price were adopted at the session of the Council of the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia.

May 28, 2026 - The Council of the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia has adopted the Decision on Joint Natural Gas Transmission System Tariffs.

June 1, 2026 - The Council of the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia has adopted a decision

granting approval to the Investment Plan of Transnafta JSC Pančevo, the oil pipeline transmission system operator, for the period 2026–2028.

August 5, 2026 - The Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia has published a public consultation on the Draft Rules on Supplier Switching and Collective Switching of Suppliers and Aggregators on August 5, 2026. These Rules regulate the conditions and procedures for supplier switching, collective supplier switching and aggregator switching in cases where an end customer has concluded a full supply contract for electricity in accordance with the law regulating the energy sector. The public consultation on the Draft Rules on Supplier Switching and Collective Switching of Suppliers and Aggregators will be conducted until September 30, 2026. Comments, proposals and suggestions shall be submitted by filling out the form which, in addition to the text of the Draft Rules on Supplier Switching and Collective Switching of Suppliers and Aggregators, is available on the website of AERS Serbia under the section Public Consultation - Current Affairs. ■



ÚRSO Slovakia

Important Regulatory Developments

Major changes in electricity and gas market regulation

Since April 2026, Slovakia continued to introduce and develop significant changes in its energy regulatory framework, with a particular focus on the functioning of the electricity and gas markets, price regulation, consumer protection, renewable energy and the digitalization of the energy sector.

In June 2026, Slovakia adopted a package of four Regulatory Office for Network Industries (ÚRSO) regulatory decrees effective from 1 July 2026, introducing significant changes to the

electricity and gas markets and their price regulation. The amendments form part of the implementation of the EU electricity and gas market reform, in particular Directive (EU) 2024/1711 on the electricity market design and Directive (EU) 2024/1788 on common rules for the internal markets for renewable gas, natural gas and hydrogen. The electricity and gas market rules were amended primarily in response to the evolving EU framework, while the accompanying price-regulation amendments establish the corresponding national regulatory arrangements.

Overall, the changes represent an effort by ÚRSO to modernize the regulatory framework, simplify market and connection procedures, strengthen protection for vulnerable consumers, and create better conditions for the deployment of renewable energy, battery storage and future hydrogen infrastructure.

Electricity market

Slovakia strengthened the regulatory framework for dynamic electricity pricing. ÚRSO supported the introduction of dynamic tariffs, allowing consumers to benefit from electricity prices linked more closely to wholesale market developments. For households, two new tariffs are introduced: DD7, a four-band tariff with fixed time slots, and DD8, a dynamic tariff where electricity prices are tied directly to the daily spot market.

Changes have been also made to the coefficients for distribution losses, while at least 90% of the connection fee will be refunded if a connection is cancelled. New rules also enable more flexible connection of renewable energy installations and battery storage, allowing new generation capacity to be connected in areas with limited grid capacity. From 1 January 2027, a credit rating system for settlement entities will be introduced to strengthen market

stability. Consumer protection is also enhanced as the period for electricity supply under the supplier of last resort has been extended from three to six months.

Gas market

From 1 July 2026, new rules apply to gas-market functioning and price regulation, including more detailed supplier reporting to ÚRSO, revised rules for last-resort supply, connection procedures and the treatment of costs related to winter gas supply.

The regulatory framework has been updated to reflect revised economic parameters, including the regulatory asset base (RAB), while regulatory depreciation periods are being aligned more closely with the actual technical lifetime of assets. The new ÚRSO regulation establishes a more precise methodology for calculating the maximum price for vulnerable customers, including the gas storage coefficient. Rules governing the maximum price of traders' services for gas supplied for heat production have also been clarified. Gas distribution tariffs will provide incentives for customers with a more balanced consumption profile, thereby supporting network stability.

The new gas market rules further simplify and accelerate the process of connecting customers to the distribution network. Suppliers will be required to provide more accurate information to the ÚRSO price comparison portal, improving transparency for consumers. The regulatory framework also specifies the content of the operating rules for hydrogen transmission networks, reflecting new powers introduced by national legislation and supporting Slovakia's preparations for the future hydrogen market.

Smart metering and digitalization

ÚRSO highlighted the need to accelerate the roll-out of intelligent metering systems. In July 2026, approximately 600,000 of 2.6 million

electricity consumption points reportedly had smart meters installed. ÚRSO stated that the costs of replacing meters should not be transferred to households.

Regulatory Policy for 2028 – 2032

In parallel, ÚRSO is preparing a new Regulatory Policy for 2028 – 2032, addressing energy security, consumer protection, smart metering, network development and the integration of renewable energy. The draft is expected to be submitted for public consultation by the end of November 2026.

Updates on Market Frameworks for Distributed Energy Transition

Renewables are growing, nuclear dominates

ÚRSO has produced an expert analysis which shows that the Slovak energy sector is maintaining stable generation, with record growth among small producers and a continuing shift towards renewable sources, whilst nuclear power remains an unshakeable pillar of the Slovak Republic's energy security, environmental protection and prosperity. Nuclear power stations maintain their dominant position, accounting for 64.43 per cent of total electricity generation in the Slovak Republic.

A key prerequisite for the development of renewable energy sources and a modern energy sector for the benefit of Slovak citizens is also a sufficient number of smart metering systems (IMS), which enable the accurate measurement of electricity flows within sharing groups. It is precisely the low take-up of SMs in Slovak households that is currently one of the main barriers to the wider roll-out of the energy sector and renewable energy sources for the benefit of Slovak citizens. In this regard, ÚRSO is developing its own initiative to support the development of SM use.

Enforcement Actions & Customer Empowerment Initiatives

Consumer protection remains a key regulatory priority. In September 2026, ÚRSO announced increased monitoring of potentially misleading environmental or “green” claims on energy bills. The objective is to ensure that consumers receive clear and relevant information and are not misled by marketing claims. ■



EMRA Türkiye

Important Regulatory Developments

Recent Developments in Türkiye's Natural Gas and Electricity Markets

Natural Gas Market

A significant recent development in Türkiye's natural gas market was the opening of the draft “Procedures and Principles for the Technical Operation of Natural Gas Distribution Companies” for public consultation by the **Energy Market Regulatory Authority (EMRA)** on 27 August 2026. Stakeholders may submit their comments until 25 September 2026. The draft aims to strengthen safety and service quality and to harmonise technical practices across Türkiye's 73 licensed natural gas distribution companies.

The proposed framework introduces standardised requirements for emergency response and disaster management, including the classification of emergency notifications, intervention procedures, maintenance and emergency response vehicles, field personnel training, network and equipment maintenance, stock management, and natural gas leak detection. It also establishes arrangements for coordination and mutual assistance among distribution companies, including the provision of personnel, vehicles, equipment and materials in emergency situations.

Additional provisions address network damage management and the restoration of natural gas supply, including damage reporting, customer notification, and the recovery of costs associated with network damage and unaccounted-for or vented gas. The draft also strengthens provisions concerning gas odorization and the supply of non-odorized gas to eligible industrial consumers, as well as cathodic protection, grounding systems, warning signs and marker posts. Standardised procedures are also proposed for the initial commissioning and recommissioning of distribution networks following disasters or damage, including requirements to inform consumers before gas supply is restored.

Another significant development in the natural gas market was the introduction of the Dahili Bilgi Platformu (Inside Information Platform) operated by EPIAŞ. The platform was launched for simulation on 29 April 2026 and was scheduled to become operational on 1 June 2026, in line with the entry into force of the Regulation on Transparency and Market Abuse in Energy and Environmental Markets, published on 14 February 2026.

The platform provides a centralised mechanism through which market participants can publicly disclose inside information that may have a significant impact on energy market prices. In the natural gas market, the platform is expected to contribute to greater market transparency, reduce information asymmetries among market participants, and support fair and orderly market functioning. It is particularly relevant for the disclosure of information that may affect natural gas market conditions, including infrastructure availability, operational disruptions and other market-sensitive developments.

Electric Vehicle Charging Services Market

The projection prepared by the Energy Market Regulatory Authority (EMRA) plays an important role in monitoring the adequacy and continuity of electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure and in determining the measures required in this regard. The projection is prepared every two years using data obtained from electricity distribution companies, charging network operators, and EV manufacturers and importers.

The first projection was published in 2024. According to the medium scenario of this projection, the number of electric vehicles in Türkiye was estimated at 269,154 in 2025, 1,321,932 in 2030, and 3,307,577 in 2035. In terms of charging infrastructure, the corresponding medium-scenario estimates for the number of charging points were 46,070 in 2025, 142,824 in 2030, and 273,076 in 2035.

The first projection was subsequently updated in April 2026. According to the updated medium-term scenario, the number of electric vehicles in Türkiye is estimated to reach 2,295,927 in 2030, 5,629,051 in 2035, and 10,595,970 in 2040. The corresponding estimates for the number of charging points are 127,051 in 2030, 199,174 in 2035, and 328,054 in 2040.

According to the updated projection, total electricity consumption attributable to electric vehicles is expected to range between 3.84 TWh and 7.71 TWh in 2030, and between 8.23 TWh and 20.67 TWh in 2035.

As of July 2026, the number of electric vehicles in Türkiye had reached 464,873, while the number of charging points had reached 46,665.

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, an online workshop was held on 28 July 2026 to discuss the proposed regulatory frameworks and implementation approaches for the Market Maker (MM) and Supplier of Last Resort (SoLR) mechanisms, following which the comments, proposed amendments and additional observations of our Institution on the draft outputs were communicated to the Consultant. Subsequently, at the beginning of September 2026, the Consultant submitted the Draft Report and Secondary Draft Legislation as the final project deliverables.

Institutional Updates and Organizational Developments

- Pursuant to the Presidential Decision bearing the signature of President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, Dr Muhammed Mustafa İzgeç has been appointed as the Second President of the Energy Market Regulatory Board. Furthermore, İbrahim Tan, Dr. Erdoğan Tozan and Dr. Ömer Fatih Sayan have been appointed as Board Members.
- The 5th Azerbaijan-Türkiye Energy Forum was held in Baku, Azerbaijan, on 11 September 2026. As part of the Forum, meetings of six working groups were held with the participation of Azerbaijan's Minister of Energy Parviz Shahbazov and Türkiye's Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Alparslan Bayraktar. The meetings addressed various

areas of cooperation within the working groups on hydrocarbons and petrochemicals, energy efficiency and mining, as well as electricity markets, transmission and distribution, and regulatory matters, which are co-chaired by EMRA. ■



NEURC Ukraine

Important Regulatory Developments

Advancing Ukraine's Integration into the EU Electricity Market

In April 2026, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted Law of Ukraine No. 4834-IX, aimed at integrating the Ukrainian electricity market into the EU internal electricity market. Following the adoption of the Law, **National Energy and Utilities Regulatory Commission (NEURC)** approved an action plan with more than 200 regulatory measures to align the regulatory framework with European rules. Besides, NEURC adopted the Procedure on the Designation of the Nominated Electricity Market Operator (NEMO). On August 18, 2026, NEURC designated JSC «Market Operator» as NEMO.

NEURC Introduces European Rules for Cross-Border Gas Capacity Allocation

NEURC has adopted resolutions establishing a mechanism for allocating bundled capacity across all interconnection points with Ukraine and introducing the allocation of cross-border gas transmission capacity in energy units. These decisions support Ukraine's integration into the European gas market and help bring the regulatory framework in line with EU requirements, including EU Regulation No. 459. They also facilitate the Trans-Balkan Corridor joint gas transmission project and ensure proper customs procedures for natural gas imports.

Updated Incentive-Based Regulation for DSOs

NEURC has improved the regulatory framework for the second regulatory period of incentive-based (RAB) regulation for DSOs. This provides for a transition to new conditions for incentive-based tariff regulation and is based on adjusting the parameters for profitability regulation, improving companies' operational efficiency, updating investment obligations for electricity grid modernisation, and establishing performance targets.

Commercial Metering Rules Updated

In August 2026, NEURC amended the Commercial Metering Code to regulate commercial metering for electricity installations belonging to different users sharing a common grid connection, renewable energy producers for own consumption, energy storage facilities, and generation facilities using energy storage.

Strengthened Framework for Aggregation

Aggregation rules have been improved, clarifying electricity purchase and sale within aggregated groups, financial responsibility for imbalances, and the provision of ancillary and balancing services by market participants within aggregation units.

Updates on Market Frameworks for Distributed Energy Transition

Mature Framework for Guarantees of Origin

In March 2026, amendments to the Law on Alternative Energy Sources entered into force. They established a framework for the recognition in Ukraine of Guarantees of Origin issued in EU Member States, Energy Community Contracting Parties and other countries. The law also requires NEURC to calculate and publish the Residual Energy Mix annually, based on a methodology approved by the Regulator in August 2026.

New Rules for Grid Connections

To implement the new Law 4777-IX on improving energy markets, NEURC adopted resolutions, introducing new approaches to power grid connections, energy storages operation, and electricity commercial metering. The new rules, effective from 1 September 2026, introduce flexible grid connections, cable pooling for a wider range of customers, the possibility for energy storage operators to install generation units. The amendments also update commercial metering rules and connection charges, including specific calculation rules for flexible grid connections.

Updates for Active Consumers and Energy Storage Operators

In August 2026, NEURC amended the Retail Electricity Market Rules and the Procedure for Sale and Metering of Electricity Produced by Active Consumers. The changes improve the framework for active consumers and energy storage operators, expand the cases where renewable electricity producers may provide backup power to consumers' facilities, and clarify the conditions for electricity supply by the supplier of last resort for more than 90 days to protected consumers and consumers whose facilities are designated as critical infrastructure.

Updated Rules for Renewable Electricity Purchase

Rules for the Guaranteed Buyer's purchase of renewable electricity have been improved, clarifying the accounting and purchase of solar electricity generated at different times of the day, including electricity supplied from energy storage facilities as part of renewable energy installations.

Enforcement Actions & Customer Empowerment Initiatives

Stronger Consumer Protection in the Gas Market

In May 2026, NEURC strengthened the rights of natural gas consumers in meter inspections and verification, providing them with greater choice in selecting the entity responsible for meter and seal inspections, clarifying payment terms for gas supply and distribution services, and setting clearer rules for gas distribution restrictions during meter verification.

In July 2026, NEURC adopted the resolution, exempting household consumers from natural gas distribution charges for homes that have been destroyed or made uninhabitable by the war.

Retail Market Aspects in Electricity and Gas Sectors

Stronger Rules on Unauthorized Electricity Use

In June 2026, NEURC amended the Retail Electricity Market Rules to strengthen consumer responsibility for unauthorized electricity consumption.

Supporting Small-Scale and Green Generation

In August 2026, NEURC amended the Retail Electricity Market Rules and the Procedure for Monitoring Active Consumers. The changes create conditions for the operation of small-scale electricity generation units, improve monitoring of payments by universal service suppliers to households under the Feed-In tariff, and support renewables development.

Measures to Ensure Uninterrupted Electricity Supply

In September 2026, NEURC amended the resolution on the retail electricity market functioning during martial law. The changes aimed at addressing energy sector threats and ensuring uninterrupted electricity

supply during the period of martial law.

Institutional Updates and Organizational Developments

Regulatory Results and Strategic Plans

NEURC published the [Bulletin to the 2025 Annual Report](#), summarizing the results of the energy and utilities regulation in Ukraine last year.

In addition, NEURC has been implementing all its priority tasks set out in the approved [NEURC Strategy until 2030](#).

Setting an Example for Public Institutions in Energy Efficiency

A solar power plant has been installed within the program of the State Decarbonization and Energy Efficiency Transformation Fund, enhancing NEURC's energy resilience and showing modern solutions for energy efficiency increase in public institutions.

NEURC Deepens International Cooperation

NEURC continues to expand cooperation with energy regulators and sector partners from other countries (Germany, Lithuania, Norway, the United States and others), sharing Ukraine's regulatory experience and benefiting from international expertise in key areas, including energy market regulation, LNG sector development, wholesale energy markets and REMIT implementation. ■



NARUC USA

Important Regulatory Developments

[Summary of the State Agreement Process for Transmission Cost Allocation.](#)

[Large Load Tariffs and Load Forecasting: Reducing Uncertainty in an Era of Load Growth.](#)

Updates on Market Frameworks for Distributed Energy Transition

NCEP Framework for State Agency Collaboration on Load Growth.

Energy Storage Primer: Foundational Information and Approaches to Deployment.

Load Growth Resources for Regulators.

Enforcement Actions & Customer Empowerment Initiatives

Public Utilities Commissions and Consumer Advocates: Protecting the Public Interest.

Coordination of Customer Energy Bill Assistance Programs. ■



WARF West Africa Regulators Forum

Important Regulatory Developments

Nigeria Focuses on Grid Efficiency & Smart Metering: NERC's regional loss order took effect on 13 April 2026, requiring the system operator (NISO) to install smart boundary meters by December 2026 to cap regional losses at 6.5%. Meanwhile, a 1 July directive requiring DisCos to ring-fence surplus revenues for capex and debt service has spurred active discussions across state regulators and lawmakers.

Nigeria (NERC) – Distribution Investment Directive: Effective 1 July 2026, a new directive requires Distribution Companies (DisCos) to ring-fence surplus operating revenues for capital expenditure and market-debt repayment under NERC approval, sparking ongoing policy discussions with state regulators and lawmakers.

Ghana Balancing Tariffs & EV Growth: PURC introduced a 3.49% tariff adjustment on 1 July 2026, followed by a steady 0% shift for Q4. Supporting its National EV Policy target of a 35% market share by 2035,

PURC launched its first commercial EV charging rate (201.60 pesewas/kWh) on 1 April.

Gas Pricing Benchmark: NMDPRA established the 2026 Domestic Base Price at USD 2.18/MMBtu (USD 2.68/MMBtu for commercial sectors) effective 1 April 2026.

Updates on Market Frameworks for Distributed Energy Transition

Regional (ERERA / WAPP) – Day-Ahead Market Launch: ERERA and WAPP are launching a Day-Ahead Market for cross-border trading, backed by a regional liquidity revolving fund to guarantee timely cross-utility payments.

Nigeria (NERC) – Mini-Grid Regulations 2026: NERC Streamlined Mini-Grid Rules Live in Nigeria." NERC rolled out its 2026 framework on 10 April 2026. These regulations streamline licensing for mini-grids above 100 kW within a 30-day processing window and enhance coordination between developers and DisCos.

Liberia (LERC) – Solar Integration: LERC licensed a new 20 MW solar power plant for the Liberia Electricity Corporation (LEC).

Côte d'Ivoire (ANARE-CI) – Renewable Frameworks: In partnership with GIZ, ANARE-CI hosted a high-level workshop on energy efficiency and renewable integration frameworks in Yamoussoukro (28–29 April 2026).

Enforcement Actions & Customer Empowerment Initiatives

Nigeria (NERC) – Governance & Compensation: NERC dissolved the board of Kaduna DisCo on 10 August 2026, inaugurating an interim board on 19 August. Under Directive NERC/2026/002, NERC mandated a 20% credit compensation for Band A customers affected by early 2026 supply shortfalls.

Liberia (LERC) – Consumer Relief & Fee Reductions: LERC instituted a 12% tariff reduction for LIBENERGY and cut single-phase connection fees from US\$110 to US\$40, postponing full implementation to 1 November 2026 pending service quality upgrades.

Togo (ARSE) – Compliance Audits: ARSE submitted its 2025 technical control and compliance report to the national utility (CEET) in July 2026.

Côte d'Ivoire (ANARE-CI) – Consumer Outreach: Held consumer rights drives in the Marahoué region (July 2026) and launched a joint national energy-efficiency campaign in September.

The Gambia (PURA) – Infrastructure Protection: Validated draft Electricity Anti-Theft and Infrastructure Protection Regulations with World Bank support.

Retail Market Aspects in Electricity and Gas Sectors

Togo (ARSE) – Self-Generation Framework: Promoted a clear tiered framework (<32 kW exempt; 32–100 kW declaration required; >100 kW formal authorization required) during its May 2026 campaign.

Nigeria Gas (NMDPRA) – Wholesale Market Transition: Set a 24-month target transition to a fully liberalized "willing-buyer, willing-seller" market, with new gas distribution licenses slated for Q4 2026 issuance.

Institutional Updates and Organizational Developments

UEMOA (CRRE) – Regional Operationalization: The UEMOA Regional Committee of Energy Regulators became officially operational in Cotonou on 12 June 2026.

Nigeria (NERC) – Devolved Oversight: Transferred state-level regulatory oversight to the Akwa Ibom State Electricity Regulatory Commission and convened the

second Forum of Nigerian Electricity Regulators (FONER).

Liberia (LERC) – Contractor Licensing: Initiated the issuance of provisional licenses for electrical contractors, valid through April 2027.

Côte d'Ivoire (ANARE-CI) – Capacity Building: Executed comprehensive internal staff training covering Quality, Safety, and Environmental (QSE) management practices (April–May 2026). ■

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.

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