

Contact:

Balkan Energy News office
www.NEWS.BalkanEnergy.com
news@balkanenergy.com

Subscriptions & info:
news@balkanenergy.com
www.news.balkanenergy.com/request.php
+381 64 820 90 31

December (2) 2007 issue of Balkan Energy NEWS, with limited data.

Request free trial / latest issue on news@balkanenergy.com

Disclaimer:

All rights reserved by Balkan Energy Solutions Team. No part of this publication may be reproduced, redistributed, or in any other way copied as a whole or partially without written permission of Balkan Energy Solutions Team. This includes internal distribution.

Balkan Energy Solutions Team does not warranty the accuracy of the published data contained in this document, although Balkan Energy Solutions Team did great efforts to collect the data from the respectable and accurate sources.

In this issue:**Analysis:**

- » Review of Cross Border Transfer Capacities in Southeast Europe in the year 2007

News headlines**Regional:**

- » Third ministerial council of Energy community took place
- » The meeting of natural gas companies to be held in January

Albania:

- » Construction of 400KV line Elbasan – Podgorica
- » Kesh to receive 4 billion lek government credit
- » Breach Petroleum signs deal with Island Oil&Gas for Durrresi

Bosnia and Herzegovina:

- » The construction of HPP Ugar in preparation
- » Increase in electricity prices from 1st of January
- » 16 million euros loan for electricity transmission grid
- » New electricity transmission fees in 2008
- » EP HZHB launched the tender for import of electricity
- » Energy balance sheet of Federation of BiH for 2008 approved
- » The start of production in Oil refinery in Brod postponed
- » Energoinvest signed 180 million euros worth contracts in Africa

Bulgaria:

- » Unit 2 in TPP Bobov Dol to be decommissioned
- » State called for improved bids for NPP Belene
- » Electricity export to reach 4.5 TWh in 2007
- » EVN to build new power plant in Plovdiv
- » NPP Kozloduy to produce 15 TWh of electricity
- » Draft criteria for construction of new power plant in Maritsa Iztok coal basin presented
- » Increase in natural gas prices by 20 % in 2008

Croatia:

- » Increase in natural gas consumption, industrial customers faced shortages
- » Fee for RES stays the same in 2008
- » MOL and CEZ to build power plants
- » HEP announced start of construction of three power plants in 2008

Greece:

- » Disputes over cooperation between RWE and PPC
- » PPC to invest 1.95 billion euros in renewable by 2014
- » OKTA to pay 40 million dollars to Hellenic Petroleum
- » 440 MW gas fired power plant to be built

Macedonia:

- » New Energy law to be adopted in January, disputes continue
- » Another outage in TPP Bitola
- » OKTA to install desulphurization equipment
- » MEPSO opened bids for import of electricity in 2008

Montenegro:

- » UN and EU displeased with new energy strategy
- » Italy interested in cooperation in energy sector
- » No change in electricity prices on January 1
- » Coal mine Pljevlja to produce 1.35 million tons of coal in 2008
- » Government approved Rules for connection of small HPPs to power grid

Romania:

- » Petrom to invest 200 million euros in petrol stations
- » EU approved Enel's takeover of Electrica Muntenia Sud
- » State energy companies to post 130 million euros of profit
- » The agreement for units 3 and 4 in NPP Cernavoda could be postponed
- » Electricity consumption reached record
- » Transelectrica to build 400kV substation for wind farms
- » 21 million euros of profit for Transelectrica in 2007

Serbia:

- » New electricity transmission tariffs from January 2008
- » Russia offered 1 billion euros for NIS, government adopted platform for negotiations with Russians
- » Increase in profit of 15 % for NIS
- » Record electricity consumption in December
- » TPP Nikola Tesla to produce 18 TWh in 2007

Tenders: (Electricity, Nuclear, Oil and gas, Wind)

Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Turkey

Balkan Energy NEWS publication

Balkan Energy NEWS service provides energy related news from countries of South East Europe. Covered countries are Albania, Bulgaria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Greece, FYR Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia and Turkey. Besides all regional energy related news, we are giving you in each issue one market analysis and review of the tenders announced and held in this area. You will be also able to see review of energy market data and relevant power exchanges.

On our website, you can find FREE SAMPLE issues and easily request FREE TRIAL issue.

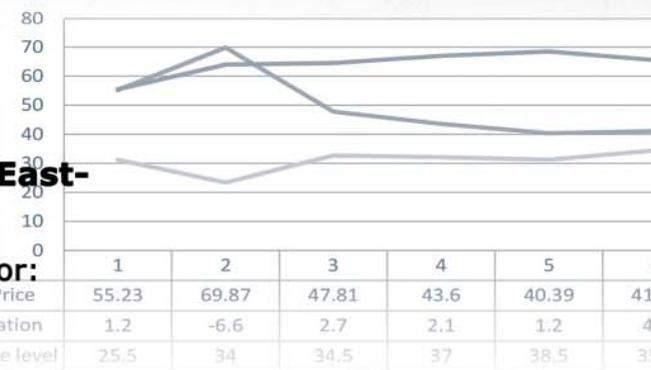
The readers who will mostly benefit from the content of Balkan Energy News are: energy trading companies, investors, consulting companies, financial institutions, electricity generation companies, electricity distribution companies, transmission system operators, authorities, etc.

1119	1054	997	1119	1054	997
1134	1077	1033	1134	1077	1033
1077	1033	955	1077	1033	955

OPCOM

Annual electricity consumption in GWh

Year	Sum	1	2	3	4
2007	11182	1027	891	953	850
2008	11570	1094	998	1012	911
2009	10994	1099	932	963	816
2010	11722	1074	979	1016	910
2011	12186	1155	1038	1075	938
2008	34506	3129	2980	2837	2637
2009	32724	3051	3196	2836	2636
2010	31954	3486	3052	3021	2443
2011	33452	3475	3107	3087	2577
2008	17842	1680	1543	1570	1554
2009	17507	1625	1530	1551	1323
2010	17174	1555	1481	1554	1356
2011	17174	1555	1481	1554	1356
2007	5306	4915	4539	4269	4105
2008	53504	4852	4271	4401	3894
2009	53565	4666	4107	4327	3913
2010	53565	4666	4107	4327	3913
2011	53565	4666	4107	4327	3913
2007	830	732	777	664	468
2008	830	732	777	664	468
2009	7576	862	747	753	568
2010	7576	862	747	753	568
2011	7576	862	747	753	568
2007	5473	4735	4418	4660	4080
2008	5473	4735	4418	4660	4080
2009	50636	4736	4268	4473	3803
2010	53365	4824	4473	4727	4323



Country Reports on Energy Business in South Eastern Europe

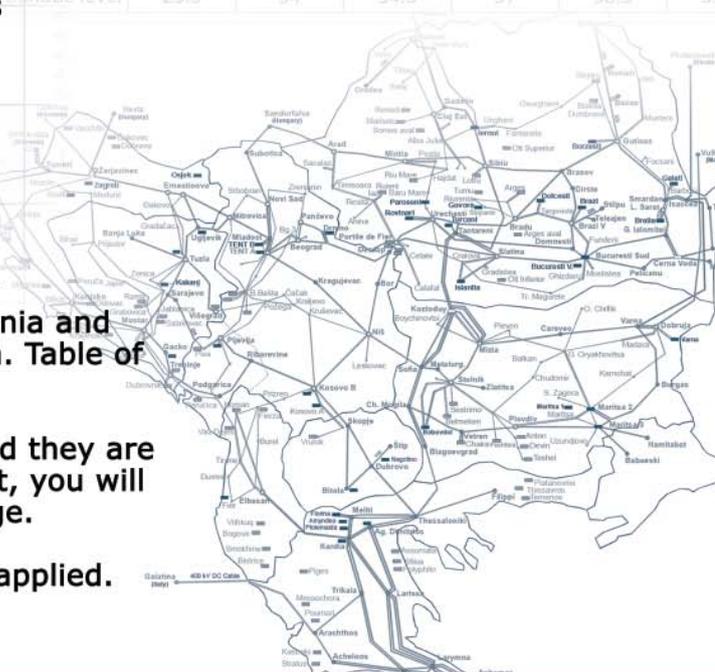
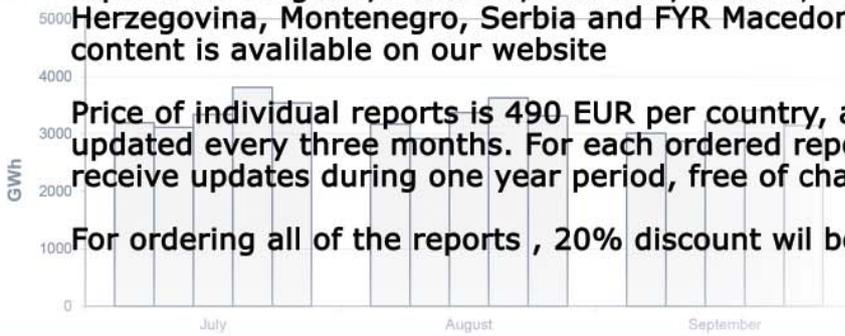
Country reports provide detailed overview of energy sector:

- Overview of the electricity market,
- Consumption, production and export characteristics
- Actualities - hot topics
- Key market players,
- Legislation and electricity market opening
- Electricity prices and tariffs,
- Potentials for investments in power generation,
- Privatizations in power industry
- Current state of RES sector

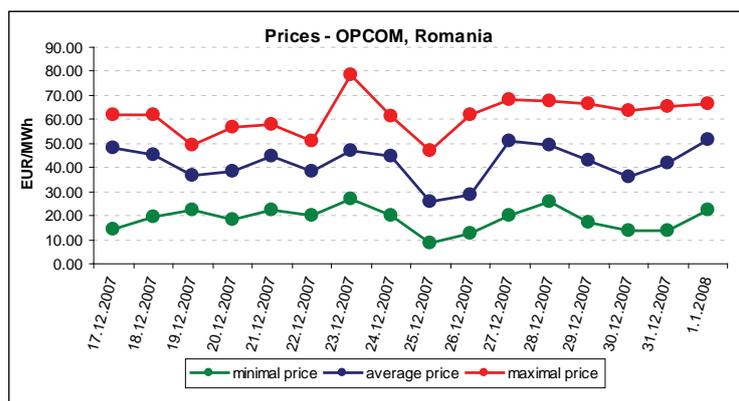
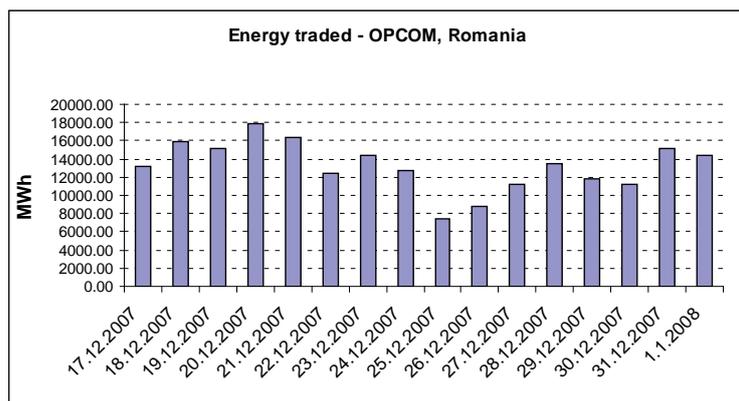
At the moment we have available up-to-date country reports for Bulgaria, Romania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia and FYR Macedonia. Table of content is available on our website

Price of individual reports is 490 EUR per country, and they are updated every three months. For each ordered report, you will receive updates during one year period, free of charge.

For ordering all of the reports, 20% discount will be applied.



Power exchanges data:



Danube water-level for last 30 days

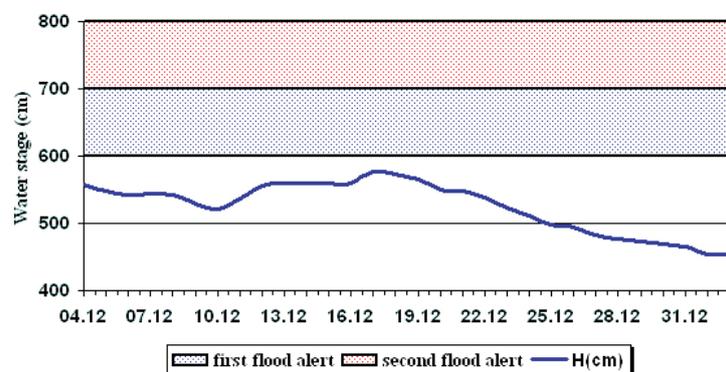
relevant for:

HPP Portile de Fier I, 1167 MW, Romania

HPP Portile de Fier II, 270 MW, Romania

HPP Djerdap I, 1058 MW, Serbia

HPP Djerdap II, 270 MW Serbia



Hour	Traded Volume [MWh/h]	MCP [EUR/MWh]
1	455.270	26.53
2	457.365	25.96
3	439.802	22.47
4	444.189	20.19
5	438.337	20.19
6	448.933	22.47
7	378.584	20.19
8	282.002	12.69
9	286.275	12.69
10	287.792	14.13
11	287.365	14.13
12	289.799	14.42
13	237.399	14.42
14	227.354	14.13
15	220.468	14.13
16	244.265	14.13
17	304.306	14.42
18	481.249	43.26
19	483.492	60.57
20	463.182	62.04
21	485.659	57.68
22	401.823	43.26
23	408.761	28.84
24	365.467	28.26
Total	8,819.138	

Opcom, Romania: Energy Traded on Wednesday, December 26, 2007

Hour	Traded Volume [MWh/h]	MCP [EUR/MWh]
1	367.924	16.62
2	303.087	16.62
3	309.310	16.62
4	303.883	16.62
5	315.619	16.62
6	323.820	16.62
7	300.428	16.62
8	300.534	13.85
9	373.774	21.58
10	394.603	27.70
11	399.001	29.08
12	403.732	28.25
13	429.025	28.81
14	435.559	29.92
15	448.306	28.53
16	471.100	29.64
17	604.235	41.55
18	805.510	60.94
19	780.892	63.71
20	758.956	63.71
21	740.799	58.64
22	667.415	47.09
23	554.484	27.70
24	434.751	21.58
Total	11,226.747	

Opcom, Romania: Energy Traded on Sunday, December 30, 2007

Tables with results of Allocated Available Transfer Capacities (AATC) in Balkan region for January 2008

NOS BIH - Bosnia & Herzegovina								January 2008.
Border+Direction	TTC	TRM	NTC	AAC	ATC	AATC	Price	Validity period:
IMPORT								
Croatia > BIH	-	-	530	-	65	65	*	01.-31.1.2008.
Montenegro > BIH	-	-	550	-	275	0	*	01.-31.1.2008.
Serbia > BIH	-	-	250	-	125	13	*	01.-31.1.2008.
EXPORT								
BIH > Croatia	-	-	550	-	263	13	*	01.-31.1.2008.
BIH > Montenegro	-	-	450	-	145	145	*	01.-31.1.2008.
BIH > Serbia	-	-	300	-	100	31	*	01.-31.1.2008.

OPS HEP - Croatia								January 2008
Border+Direction	TTC	TRM	NTC	AAC	ATC	AATC	Price	Validity period:
IMPORT								
Hungary > Croatia	-	-	-	-	400*	395*	0.65	01.-31.1.2008.
Slovenia > Croatia	-	-	-	-	150	120	0.01	01.-31.1.2008.
Serbia > Croatia	-	-	-	-	75	75	0.37	01.-31.1.2008.
BIH > Croatia	-	-	-	-	100	100	0.44	01.-31.1.2008.
EXPORT								
Croatia > Hungary	-	-	-	-	200*	196*	0.38	01.-31.1.2008.
Croatia > Slovenia	-	-	-	-	150	145	0.20	01.-31.1.2008.
Croatia > Serbia	-	-	-	-	75	70	4.44	01.-31.1.2008.
Croatia > BIH	-	-	-	-	90	90	0.32	01.-31.1.2008.

MAVIR - Hungary								January 2008
Border+Direction	TTC	TRM	NTC	AAC	ATC	AATC	Price	Validity period:
IMPORT								
Croatia > Hungary	600	200	400	200	200	196*	0.38	01.-31.1.2008.
Romania > Hungary	300	100	200	150	50	50	15.53	01.-31.1.2008.
Serbia > Hungary	500	100	400	250	150	145	0.14	01.-31.1.2008.
EXPORT								
Hungary > Croatia	1050	200	850	450	400	395*	0.65	01.-31.1.2008.
Hungary > Romania	350	100	250	150	100	100	0.10	01.-31.1.2008.
Hungary > Serbia	500	100	400	225	175	174	3.00	01.-31.1.2008.

* Common auction conducted by MAVIR

MEPSO - Macedonia								January 2008
Border+Direction	TTC	TRM	NTC	AAC	ATC	AATC	Price	Validity period:
IMPORT								
Serbia > Macedonia	400	100	300	150	0	0	-	01.-31.1.2008.
Greece > Macedonia	450	100	350	0	0	0	-	01.-31.1.2008.
EXPORT								
Macedonia > Serbia	300	100	200	100	0	0	-	01.-31.1.2008.
Macedonia > Greece	100	100	0	0	0	0	-	01.-31.1.2008.

Weather conditions

	3.1.	4.1.	5.1.	6.1.	7.1.
Albania <i>Tirana</i>	T: -6-6 W: SE 6 R: -	T: -3-10 W: SE 27 R: -	T: -2-10 W: SE 14 R: 1	T: 1-13 W: NE 9 R: -	T: 4-15 W: - R: -
Bosnia and Herzegovina <i>Sarajevo</i>	T: -11-0 W: E 8 R: -	T: -12-3 W: E 19 R: -	T: -5-1 W: SE 8 R: -	T: -4-0 W: E 4 R: -	T: -11-6 W: - R: -
Bulgaria <i>Sofia</i>	T: -11-5 W: NW 14 R: -	T: -11-5 W: NE 16 R: -	T: -11-4 W: NE 6 R: -	T: -9-1 W: L-V R: -	T: -5-3 W: - R: -
Croatia <i>Zagreb</i>	T: -9-3 W: SE 12 R: -	T: -7-4 W: SE 20 R: -	T: -7-2 W: SE 11 R: -	T: -4-2 W: SE 8 R: -	T: -5-3 W: S 4 R: -
Greece <i>Athens</i>	T: 4-8 W: NE 4 R: -	T: 3-8 W: NE 17 R: -	T: 3-7 W: NE 17 R: -	T: 3-8 W: NE 20 R: -	T: 5-8 W: NE 16 R: -
Macedonia <i>Skopje</i>	T: -14-10 W: E 6 R: -	T: -10-2 W: SE 24 R: -	T: -10-1 W: E 12 S: 1	T: -5-3 W: E 9 R: -	T: -3-6 W: - R: -
Montenegro <i>Podgorica</i>	T: -4-8 W: SE 8 R: -	T: -4-11 W: SE 24 R: -	T: 1-9 W: SE 12 R: 2	T: 4-12 W: NE 8 R: -	T: -4-14 W: - R: -
Romania <i>Bucharest</i>	T: -7-5 W: NE 27 R: -	T: -10-8 W: NE 6 R: -	T: -12-7 W: L-V R: -	T: -12-5 W: N 8 R: -	T: -4-0 W: NW 4 R: -
Serbia <i>Belgrade</i>	T: -6-3 W: E 6 R: -	T: -7-1 W: SE 30 R: -	T: -7-1 W: SE 20 R: -	T: -5-2 W: SE 16 R: -	T: -7-5 W: L-V R: -

EMS - Serbia								January 2008
Border+Direction	TTC	TRM	NTC	AAC	ATC	AATC	Price	Validity period:
IMPORT								
Hungary > Serbia	-	-	-	-	200	150	*	01.-31.1.2008.
Romania > Serbia	-	-	-	-	75	75	*	01.-31.1.2008.
Bulgaria > Serbia	-	-	-	-	150	150	*	01.-31.1.2008.
Macedonia > Serbia	-	-	-	-	100	0	*	01.-31.1.2008.
Albania > Serbia	-	-	-	-	105	0	*	01.-31.1.2008.
Montenegro > Serbia	-	-	-	-	75	35	*	01.-31.1.2008.
BiH > Serbia	-	-	-	-	50	25	*	01.-31.1.2008.
Croatia > Serbia	-	-	-	-	125	125	*	01.-31.1.2008.
EXPORT								
Serbia > Hungary	-	-	-	-	200	50	*	01.-31.1.2008.
Serbia > Romania	-	-	-	-	50	15	*	01.-31.1.2008.
Serbia > Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	50	50	*	01.-31.1.2008.
Serbia > Macedonia	-	-	-	-	150	150	*	01.-31.1.2008.
Serbia > Albania	-	-	-	-	105	105	*	01.-31.1.2008.
Serbia > Montenegro	-	-	-	-	95	95	*	01.-31.1.2008.
Serbia > BiH	-	-	-	-	25	20	*	01.-31.1.2008.
Serbia > Croatia	-	-	-	-	125	125	*	01.-31.1.2008.

* No price information available

General remark: Sign - in all tables means that data is not available

General remark 2: All prices for capacity are presented in €/MWh

TTC (Total Transfer Capacity), TRM (Transmission Reliability Margin) and NTC (Net Transfer Capacity) values in previous tables, represents commonly correlated values, given per each border and per each direction on the respective border. (Please note that some of TSOs on their web sites publish only one-half of the NTC value, i.e. their own part of NTC, and therefore NTC data can be different)

AAC (Already Allocated Capacity) value represents part of transmission capacity allocated earlier by TSO in which table this value appears.

ATC (Available Transfer Capacities) value represents amount of transmission capacity, which will be offered by the TSO in which table this value appears to the interested market participants through allocation procedure: usually by pro-rata or explicit auctions method. (Please note that some of TSOs on their web sites within their ATC value publish ATC part of the neighboring TSO, and therefore ATC data can be different)

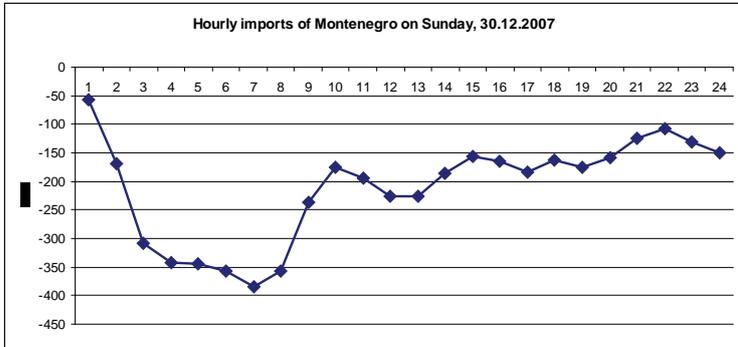
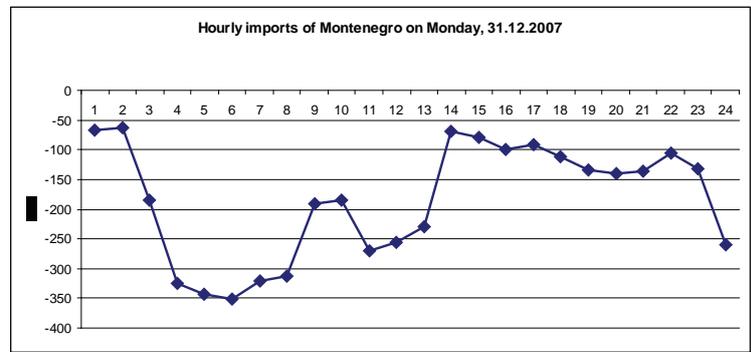
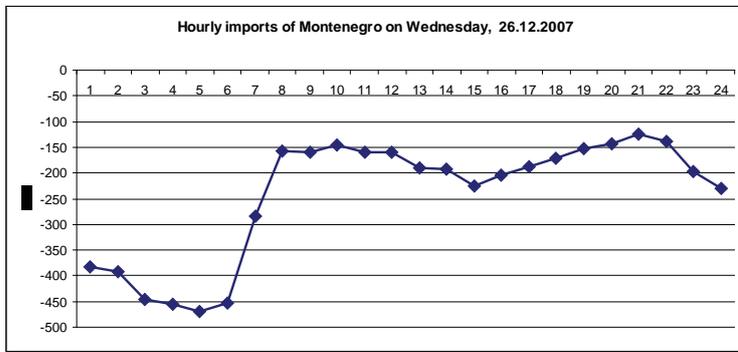
AATC (ALLOCATED Available Transfer Capacities) values are the results of allocation procedure conducted by respective TSO in which table this value appears

Average weather conditions for January

	Daily Minimum(°C)	Daily Maximum(°C)	Mean total rainfall	Mean number of rain days
Bosnia and Herzegovina <i>Sarajevo</i>	-4.4	2.7	71	10
Bulgaria <i>Sofia</i>	-4.9	2.2	28	10
Croatia <i>Zagreb</i>	-4	3.1	48.6	10.8
Greece <i>Athens</i>	5.2	12.5	56.9	12.6
Macedonia <i>Skopje</i>	-3.6	4	36	10
Montenegro <i>Podgorica</i>	1.4	9.5	192	12
Romania <i>Bucharest</i>	-5.5	1.5	40	6
Serbia <i>Belgrade</i>	-2.3	3.5	49	13

T: Ts in Celsius degrees; W: Ws in km/h, "L-V" - light and variable; "-" - calm

R: Rain in mm; Snow in cm



*Physical imports are shown, i.e. with included generation of HPP Piva in exchange total of Montenegro

In the period from 17.12.2007 till 2.1.2008:
 Montenegro maximum daily consumption: 16.18 GWh
 Montenegro maximal hourly consumption: 765 MWh

Hourly import of Montenegro for 26.12.2007 for each line (MWh)

Line \ Hour	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Piva - Sarajevo	72.9	65.2	48.5	48.4	43.4	44.5	79.2	102.9	107.1	107.4	104.7	106.7	105.5	108	97.3	97.9	106	112.9	107.9	103.5	102.1	99.6	88.8	83.5
Pljevlja1 - Potpec	31.7	32.6	26.2	23.9	23.1	25.3	25.4	31.8	36	40.6	35.1	35	32.2	33.4	33.7	34.7	32.2	31.4	25.9	23.8	23.3	37.4	39	39.1
Pljevlja2 - Basta	-83.6	-65.5	-72.4	-73.7	-77.4	-74.9	-58.1	-80.9	-96.6	-98	-101.3	-96.9	-97.5	-84.5	-72.5	-75.5	-89.8	-93.7	-93.8	-97.9	-106.5	-103.5	-95	-69.3
Pljevlja2 - Pozega	29.1	31.2	17.3	12.6	9.2	13.8	35.8	40.9	40.1	42.6	39.4	38.7	36	39.6	43.5	44.3	44.9	47.8	47.4	48.4	41.9	41.3	43.8	51.5
Ribarevine - Kosovo	-100.7	-113.9	-125.7	-137.2	-132.9	-115.5	-74.6	0	13.9	15.3	23.7	14.9	3	-17.4	-36	-32.1	-9.8	9.4	31.5	46.6	61.2	40.3	15.1	-21
Pg1 - Vau I Dejes	-100.7	-113.9	-125.7	-137.2	-132.9	-115.5	-74.6	0	13.9	15.3	23.7	14.9	3	-17.4	-36	-32.1	-9.8	9.4	31.5	46.6	61.2	40.3	15.1	-21
Pg2 - Trebinje	-105.2	-105.1	-97.4	-84.3	-89.7	-107.5	-103.3	-117.9	-122.8	-123.4	-130.2	-124.1	-121.3	-113.9	-123.5	-122	-123.4	-134.3	-145.9	-153.2	-152.1	-143.4	-146.2	-135.5
Perucica - Trebinje	-83.8	-87.5	-83	-76.6	-81	-90.1	-81	-89.5	-94.4	-91.5	-99.4	-96.3	-96.8	-91.8	-90.6	-86.1	-89.1	-96.1	-98.7	-101.8	-98.2	-94.8	-98.2	-98.8
Herceg Novi - Trebinje	-38.2	-30.9	-28.4	-26	-26.5	-28.6	-32.5	-44.3	-52.1	-51.3	-50.8	-50	-50.6	-49.9	-46.8	-43.1	-53.5	-59.7	-60.6	-60.7	-59.6	-56.9	-55	-52.1
Niksic - Bileca	-4.1	-3.2	-4.5	-4.4	-4.3	-5.4	0.4	-0.1	-4.3	-2.7	-3.9	-2.5	-3	0.9	4.5	9.1	4.7	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.5	-4.5	-7.4
Import	-382.6	-391	-445.1	-454.5	-469	-453.9	-283.3	-157.1	-159.2	-145.7	-159	-159.6	-189.5	-193	-226.4	-204.9	-187.6	-170.8	-152.6	-142.5	-124.5	-138.2	-197.1	-231

Hourly import of Montenegro for 30.12.2007 for each line (MWh)

Line \ Hour	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Piva - Sarajevo	79.1	43.5	5.1	-5.6	-5.5	-6.5	-4.7	4.9	34.4	49.7	52	34.9	33.1	38.6	51.9	52.1	63.5	70.9	68.2	69.6	76.4	78.3	73.2	74.4
Pljevlja1 - Potpec	36.1	29.8	27.2	22.8	24.7	24.5	22.3	20.3	21.7	26.3	27.3	24.9	24.2	25.4	25.6	27.2	34.9	40.6	39.6	41	40.7	39.6	40.8	41.6
Pljevlja2 - Basta	-47.9	-45.4	-72.2	-97.3	-100.5	-103.1	-97	-106.1	-89.9	-80.8	-96.8	-95.2	-96.5	-60	-58.6	-71.1	-101.2	-111.1	-120.3	-111.8	-80.2	-75.6	-75.8	-96.6
Pljevlja2 - Pozega	41.3	22.9	-1.9	-10.8	-8.3	-9.7	-8.1	1.8	9.1	14.5	19.1	10.4	11.3	18.1	21.1	24.4	42	48.4	48.4	50.3	52.1	48.1	53.8	53.2
Ribarevine - Kosovo	-30.4	-72.6	-87.8	-81	-84.6	-87.1	-100.7	-64.7	-20.1	-1.3	-11	-11.7	-7.6	-22.2	-9.5	-5.4	8.6	37.2	41	34.1	9	6.4	-3.2	-22.2
Pg1 - Vau I Dejes	148	140.5	129.7	135.7	132.9	132.2	131.4	140.3	155.2	158.9	150	155.4	164.4	152.1	163.1	161.6	160.8	164.2	163.2	166.3	154	160.5	152.4	145.8
Pg2 - Trebinje	-128.2	-127.4	-140	-139.9	-136.8	-139.4	-146.8	-165.4	-165.6	-166.2	-162.3	-171	-175.1	-165	-167.8	-171.4	-193.9	-208.8	-211.1	-205.6	-185.2	-177.6	-181.4	-162.4
Perucica - Trebinje	-100	-102.8	-109	-109	-108.6	-109.3	-118	-122.5	-117.4	-114.1	-111	-112.2	-117.1	-112.7	-118.5	-118.1	-130	-133.8	-133.8	-131.6	-123.7	-122	-124.4	-120.7
Herceg Novi - Trebinje	-47.7	-45.2	-44	-42.5	-41.3	-42.7	-45.7	-50	-53.3	-54.8	-55.4	-54.8	-55.4	-54.3	-55.5	-57	-61.9	-64.8	-66.2	-66.2	-64.6	-62.5	-60.6	-55.7
Niksic - Bileca	-8.1	-11.4	-15.3	-15.4	-16	-15.6	-16.2	-14.9	-9.8	-6.9	-6.2	-6.4	-7.1	-6.7	-8.9	-7.4	-7.6	-5.3	-5.2	-4.2	-3.1	-2.7	-5.6	-8.4
Import	-57.8	-168.1	-308.2	-343	-344	-356.7	-383.5	-356.3	-235.7	-174.7	-194.3	-225.7	-225.8	-186.7	-157.1	-165.1	-184.8	-162.5	-176.2	-158.1	-124.6	-107.5	-130.8	-151

Hourly import of Montenegro for 31.12.2007 for each line (MWh)

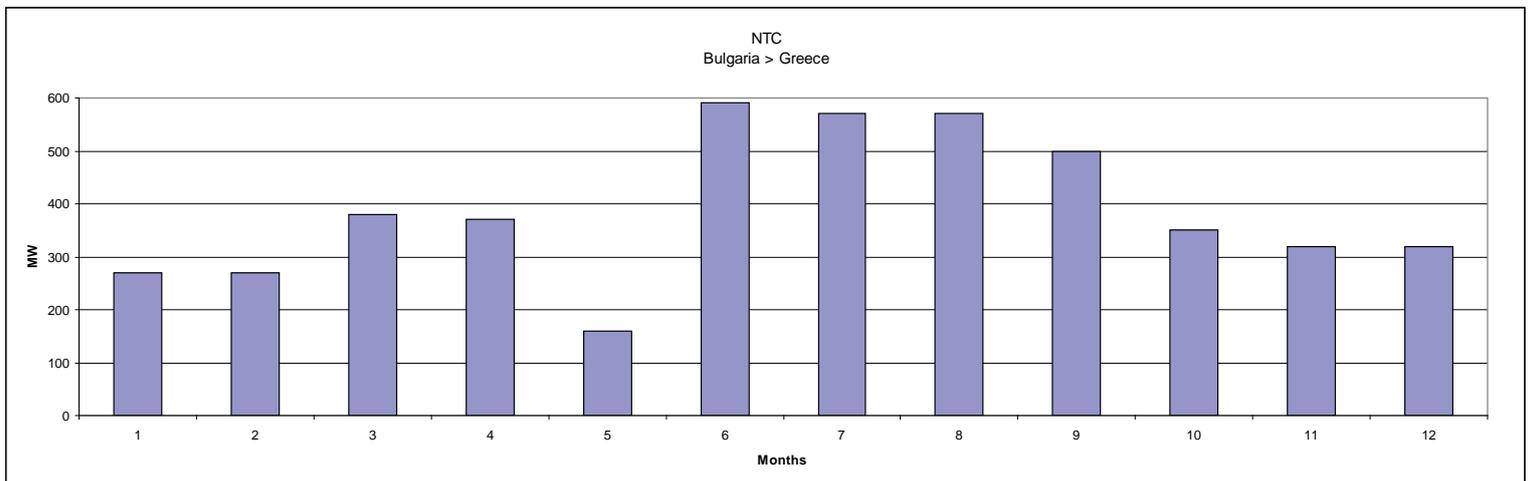
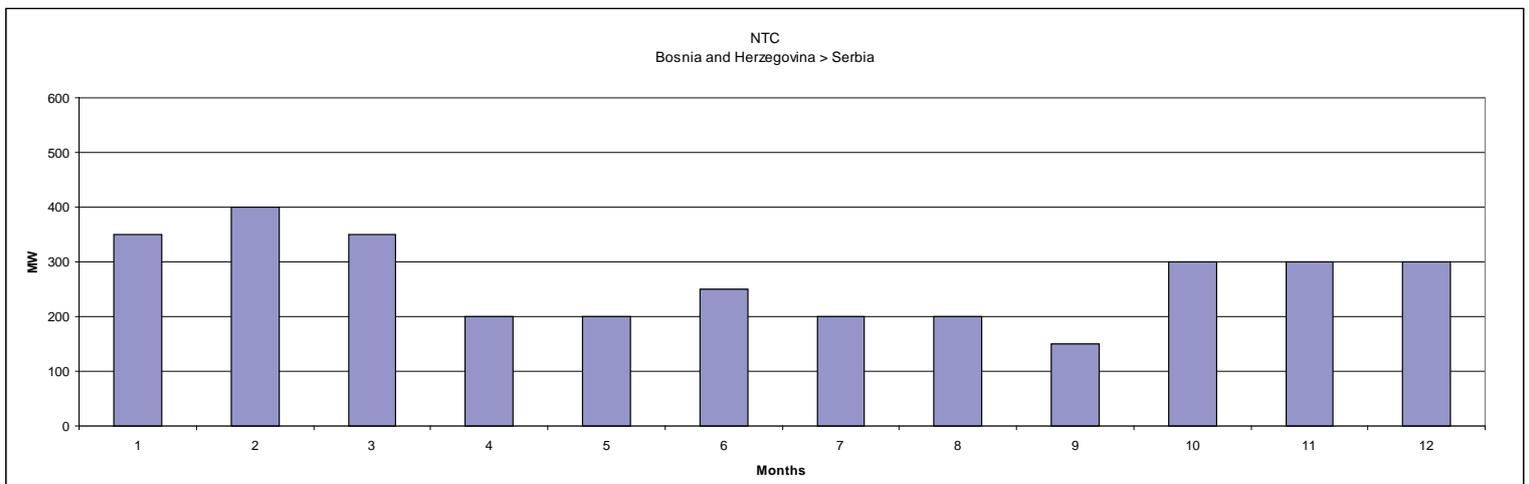
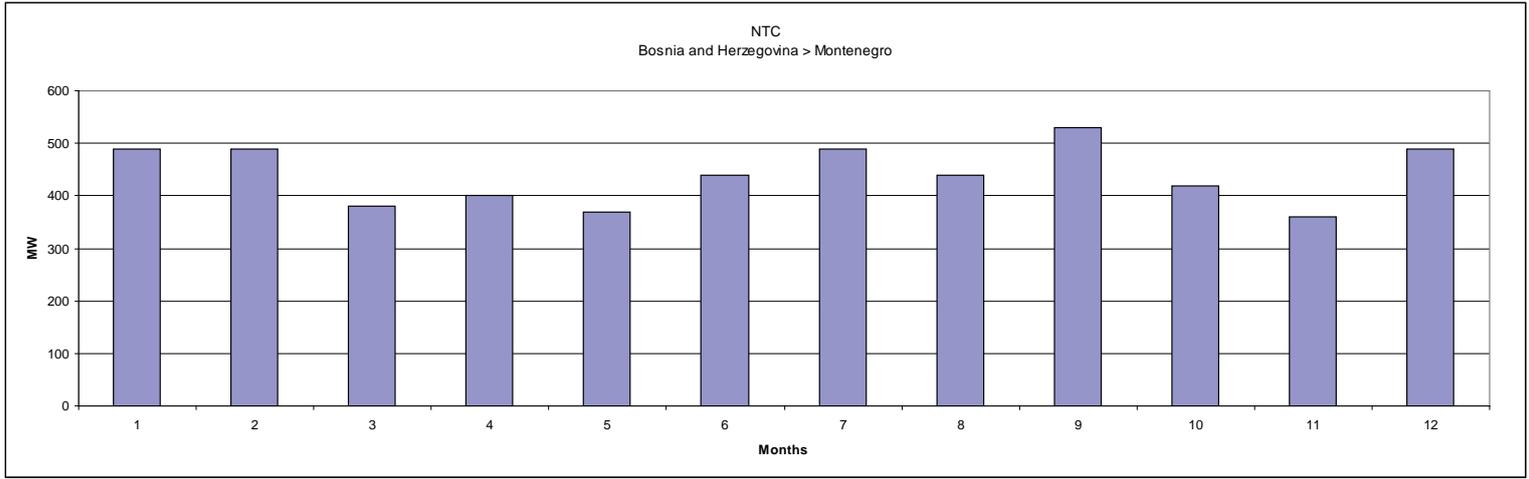
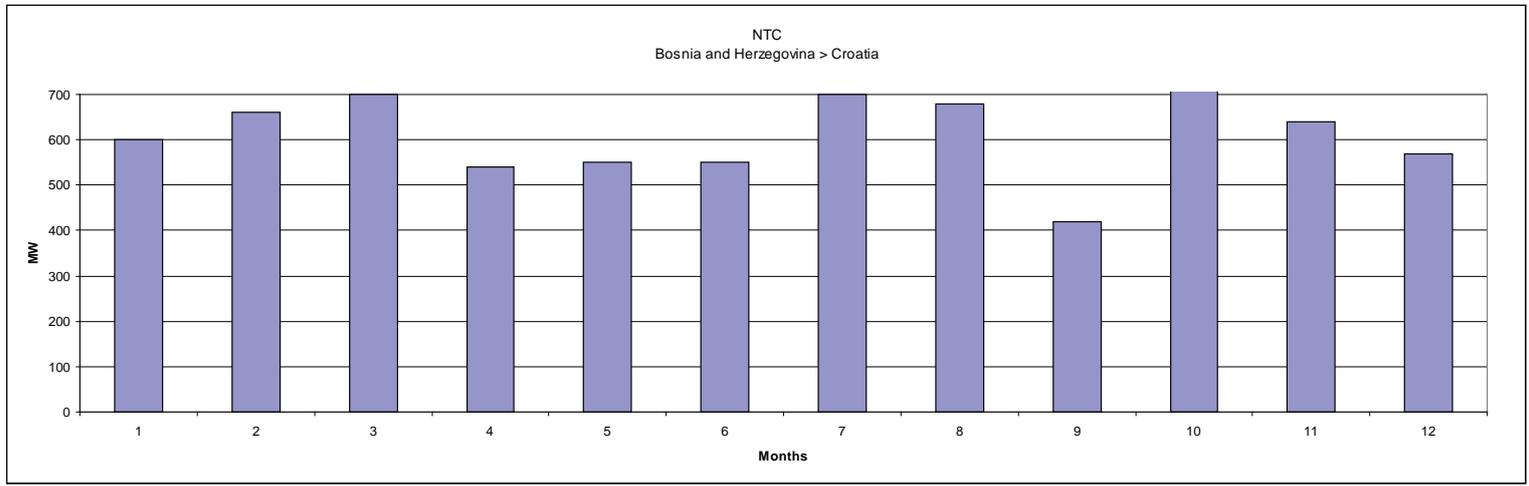
Line \ Hour	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Piva - Sarajevo	79	74.1	43.1	-5.1	-6.8	-5.5	14	16.6	56.9	56.2	33.9	37.2	43.3	78.6	83.2	80.3	88.6	90.5	89.7	94.4	85.5	82.2	74.1	31.4
Pljevlja1 - Potpec	37.8	38.4	31.5	25.9	27.2	25.8	19.6	19.8	30.6	28.6	25.9	24.7	26.9	36	35.9	37.4	33.4	27.7	26.6	25.5	38.5	34.5	32.5	29.3
Pljevlja2 - Basta	-47.9	-45.4	-72.2	-97.3	-100.5	-103.1	-97	-106.1	-89.9	-80.8	-96.8	-95.2	-96.5	-60	-58.6	-71.1	-101.2	-111.1	-120.3	-111.8	-80.2	-75.6	-75.8	-96.6
Pljevlja2 - Pozega	54	48.9	21.5	-1.8	-3.7	-5.7	-3.9	1.2	26.9	36.1	23.3	23.7	24.1	51.4	52.2	47.5	40.4	38.5	32.1	35	46.2	39.5	37.6	19.1
Ribarevine - Kosovo	-51.6	-33.8	-55	-81.9	-93.5	-100.5	-114.8	-57.9	-27	-18.7	-46.3	-42.9	-26	15.1	-10.3	0.9	44	60.8	64.8	35.5	-21.2	-15.5	-17.5	-34.4
Pg1 - Vau I Dejes	151.4	158.7	157.4	153.8	139.2	147.3	124.2	144.6	144.1	136	140.3	149.1	152.1	169.5	157	164.7	174.6	162.4	157.8	137.9	121.3	144.1	139.4	152
Pg2 - Trebinje	-128.1	-135.1	-139	-145.6	-138.1	-138.2	-114.4	-156	-156	-165	-169	-169	-170.3	-173.3	-158.9	-169.5	-180	-189.3	-191.6	-173.4	-155.9	-148.1	-153.4	-174.4
Perucica - Trebinje	-104.4	-111.5	-113.4	-115	-110.1	-112.9	-96.3	-116.1	-116.5	-114.5	-118.7	-120.4	-120.4	-123.6	-117.7	-123.6	-126.3	-126.6	-127.2	-119.3	-109.7	-108.3	-108.7	-122.1
Herceg Novi - Trebinje	-49.1	-46.6	-44.5	-43.6	-42.5	-43.2	-43.2	-50.3	-54.7	-57.2	-57.4	-57.2	-56.6	-56.8	-57	-59.7	-63.4	-65.9	-66.7	-63.8	-60.2	-56.9	-54.9	-54.9
Niksic - Bileca	-7.1	-11	-14.4	-14.9	-14.6	-14.3	-8.4	-9.3	-6.2	-4.5	-5.4	-6.1	-6.3	-6.2	-5.2	-5.8	-1.7	0.6	0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-1.5	-5.4	-9.2
Import	-66	-63.3	-185	-325.5	-343.4	-350.3	-320.2	-313.5	-191.8	-183.8	-270.2	-256.1	-229.7	-69.3	-79.4	-98.9	-91.6	-112.4	-134.7	-140.3	-136.2	-105.6	-132.1	-259.8

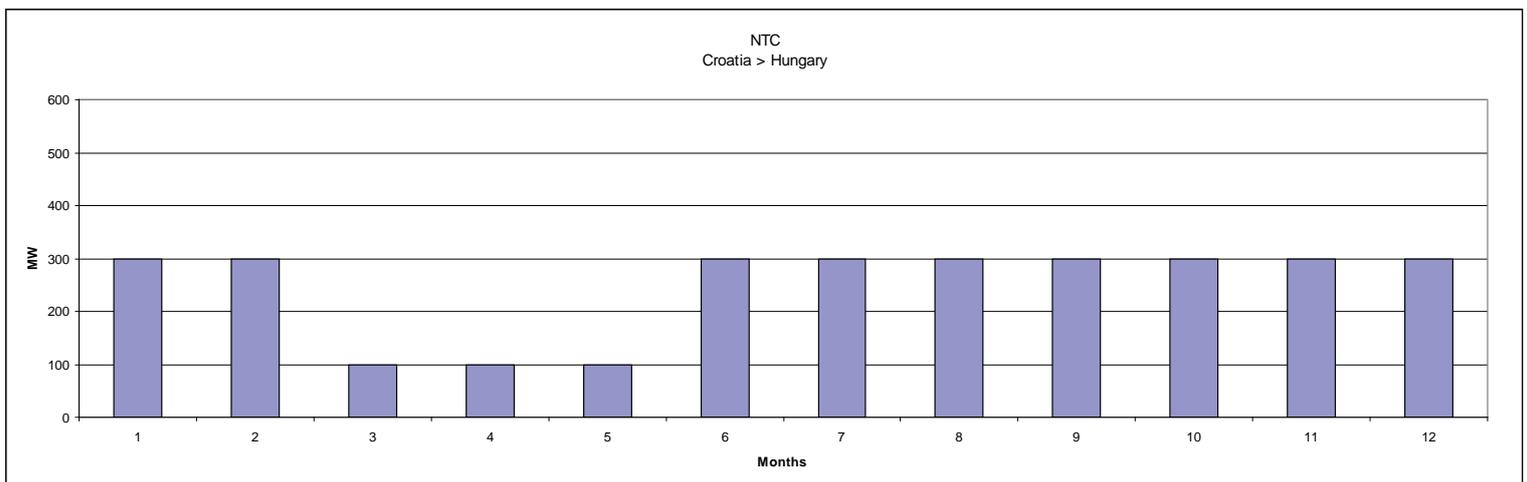
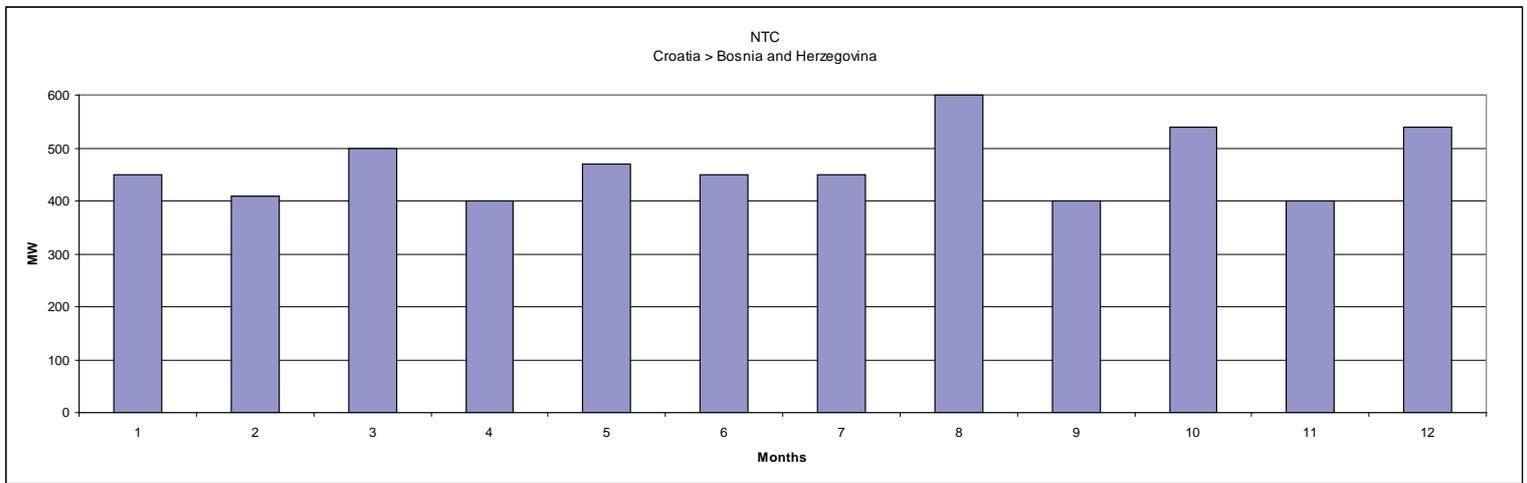
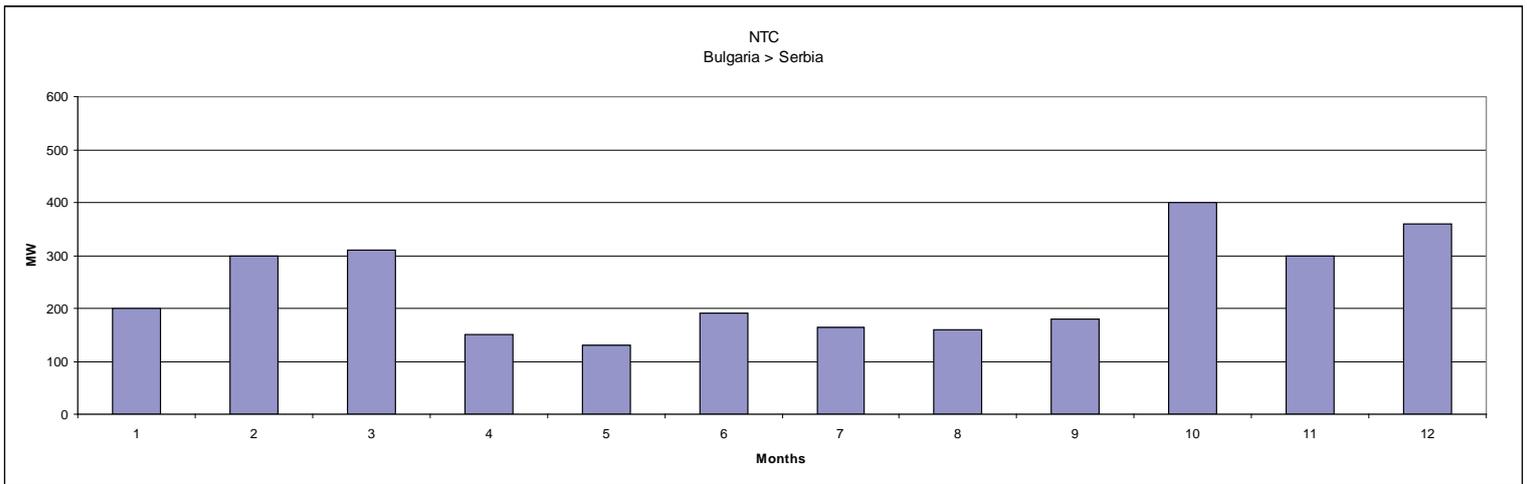
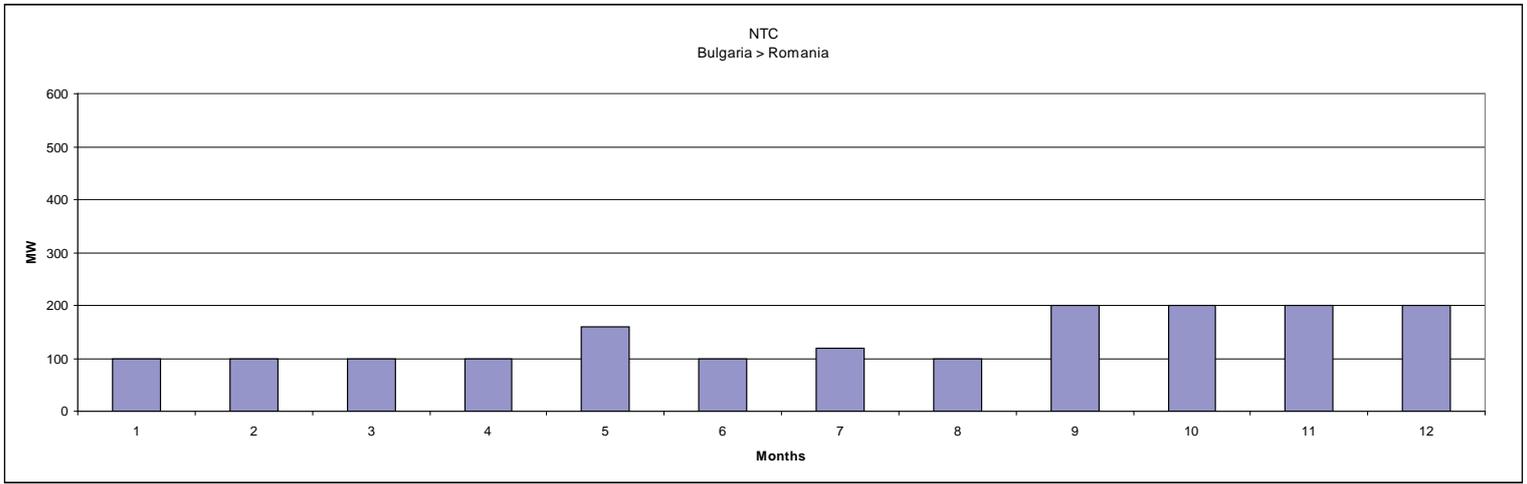
Analysis

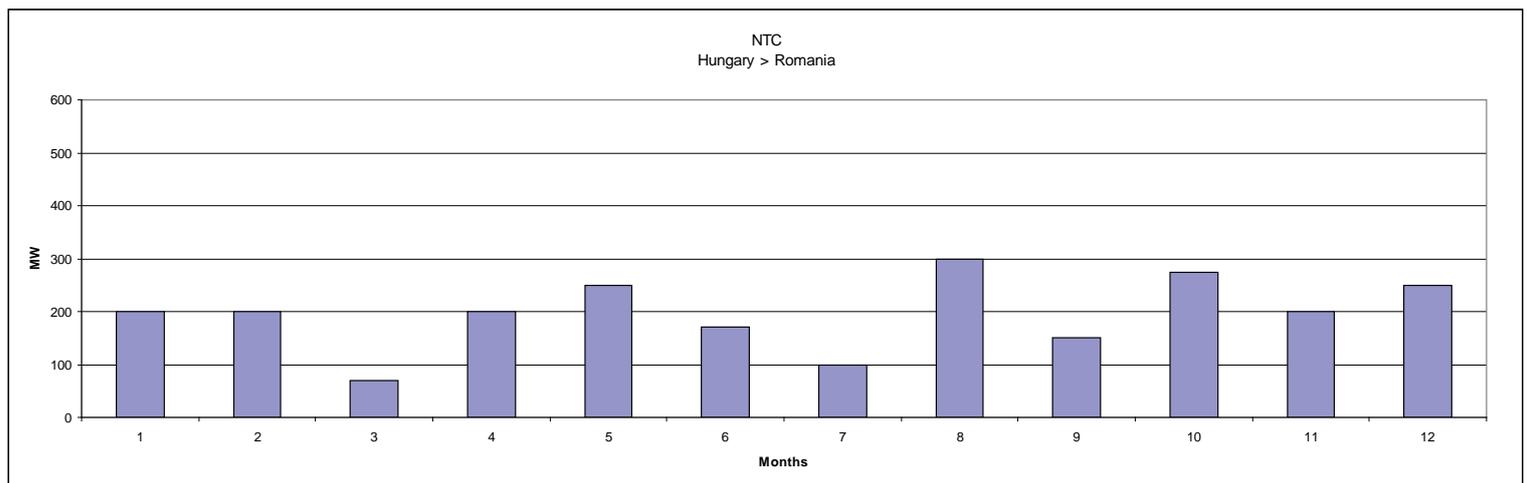
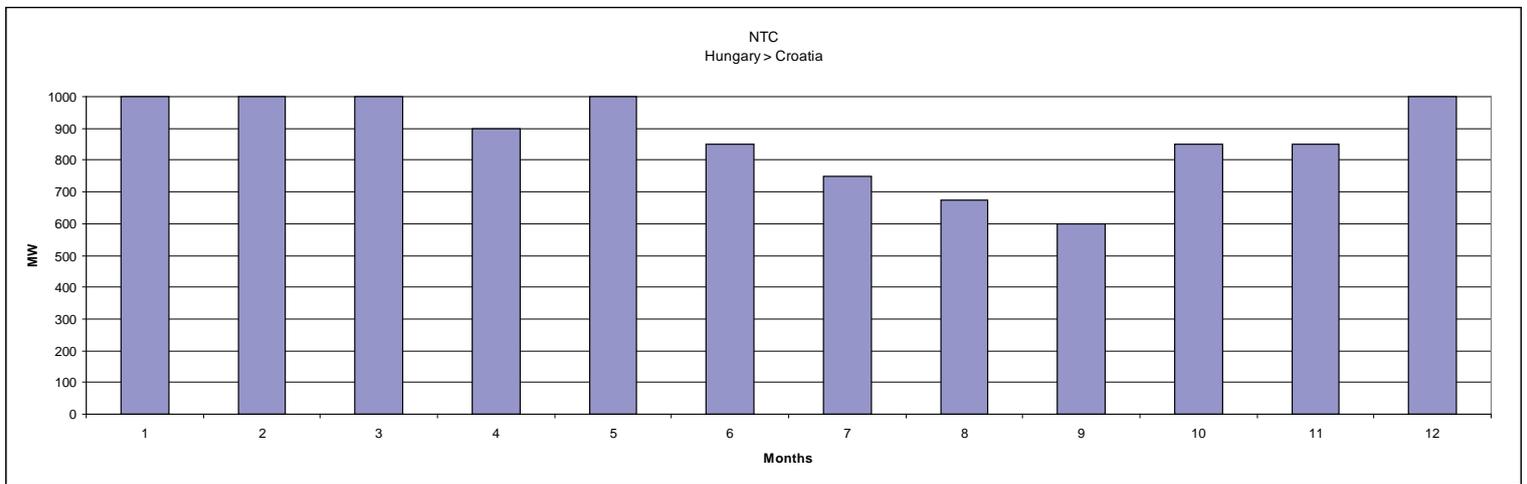
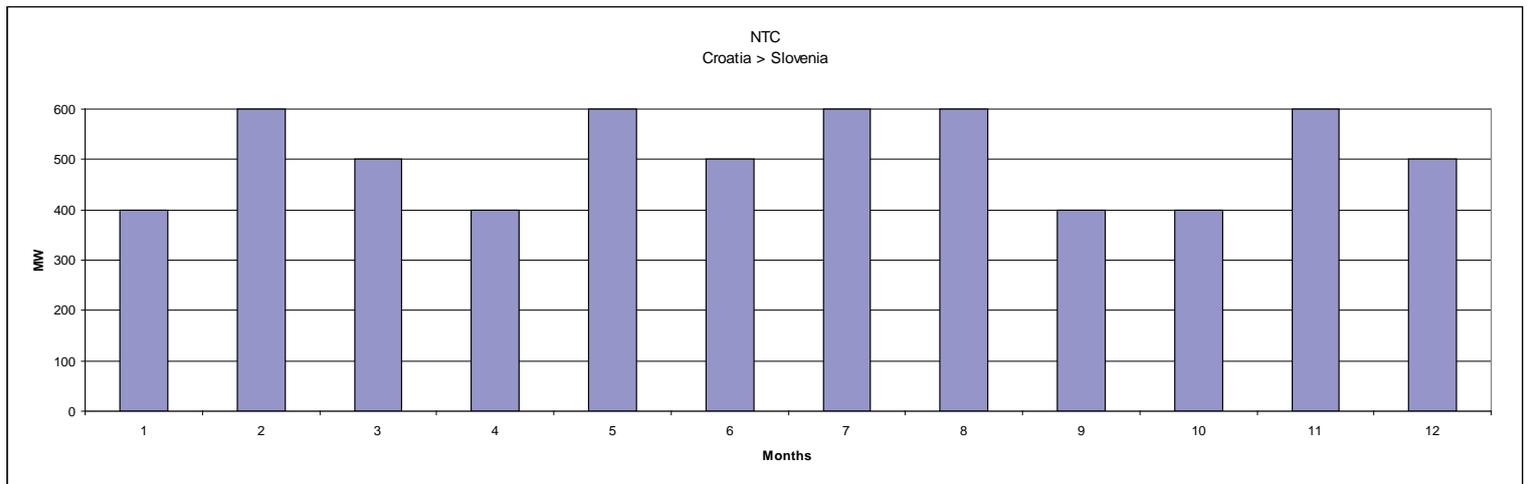
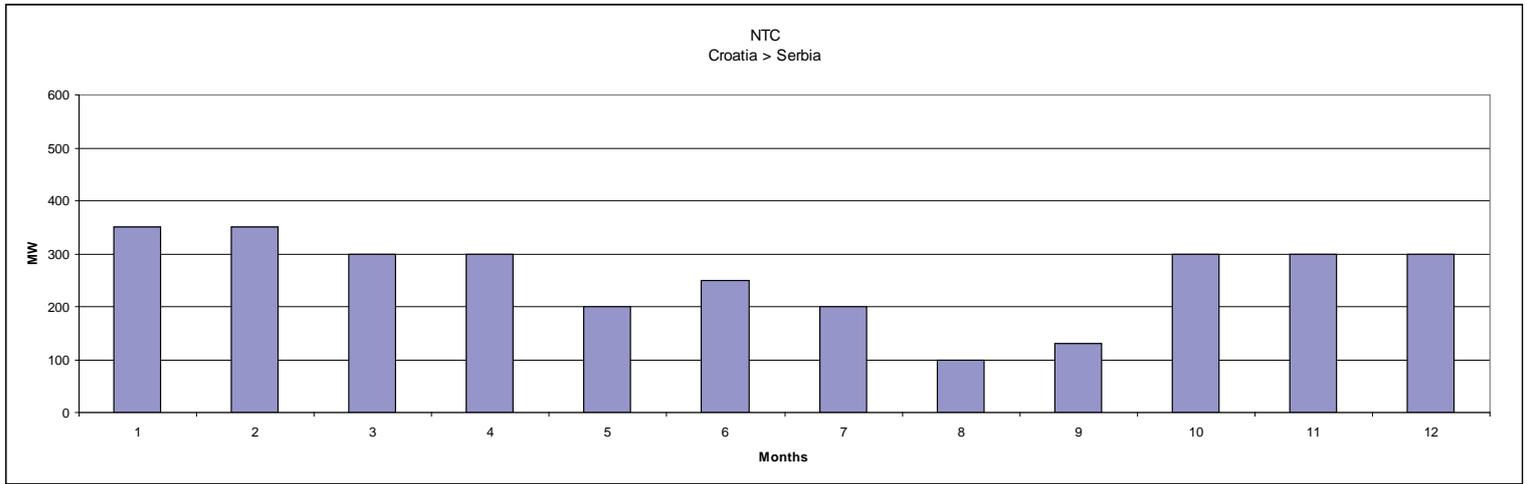
Review of Cross Border Transfer Capacities in Southeast Europe in the year 2007

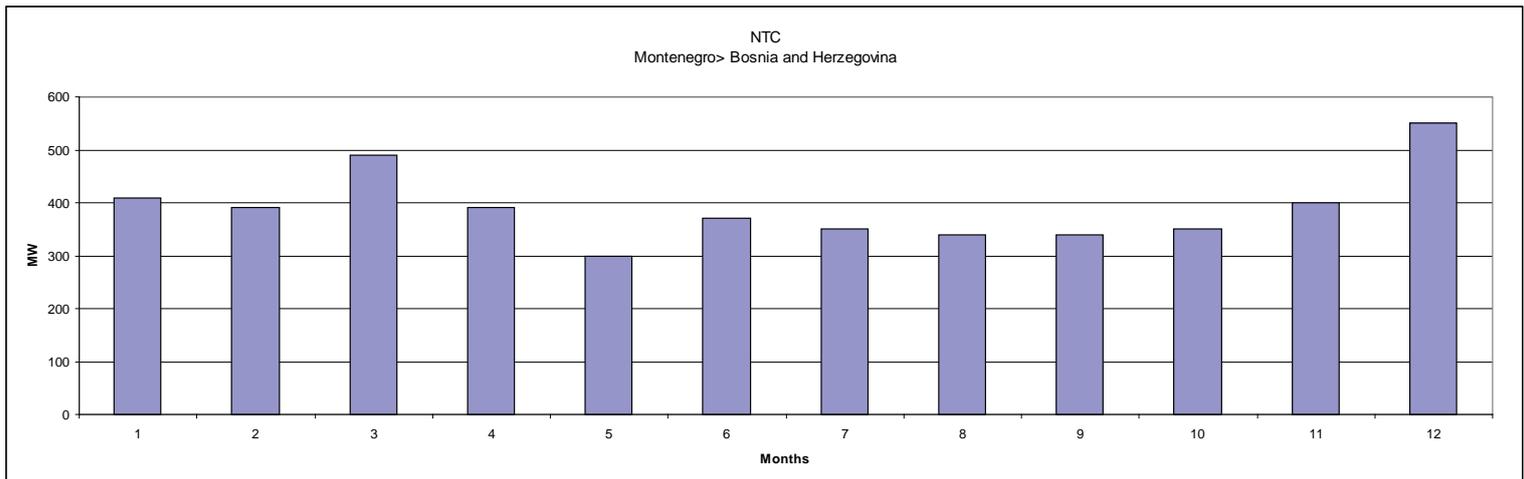
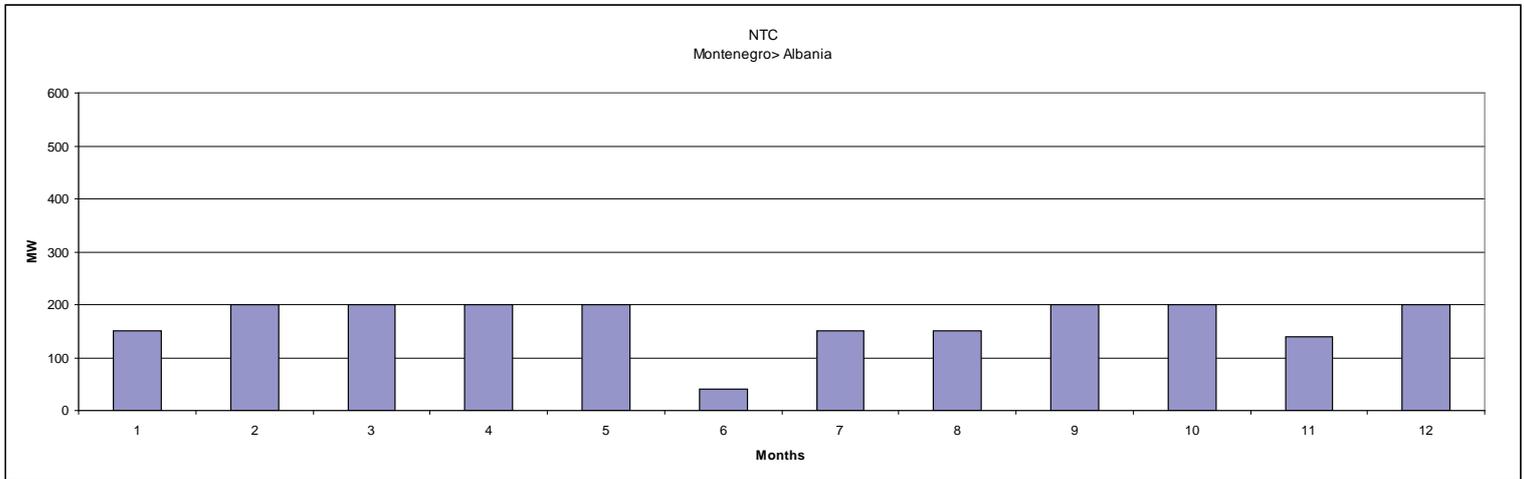
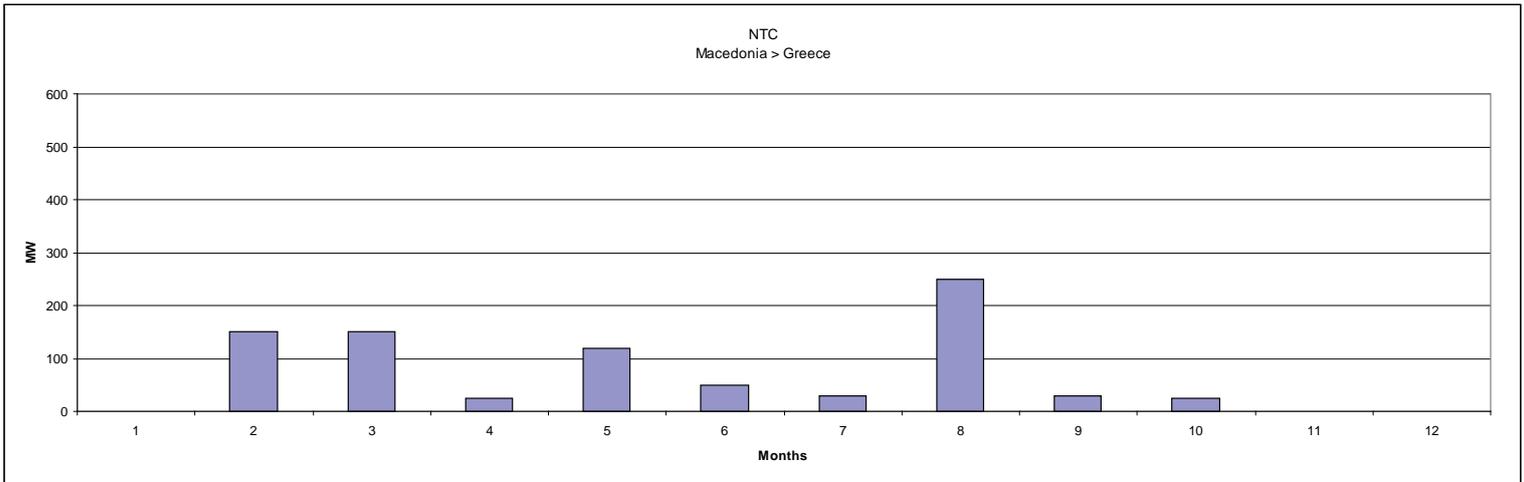
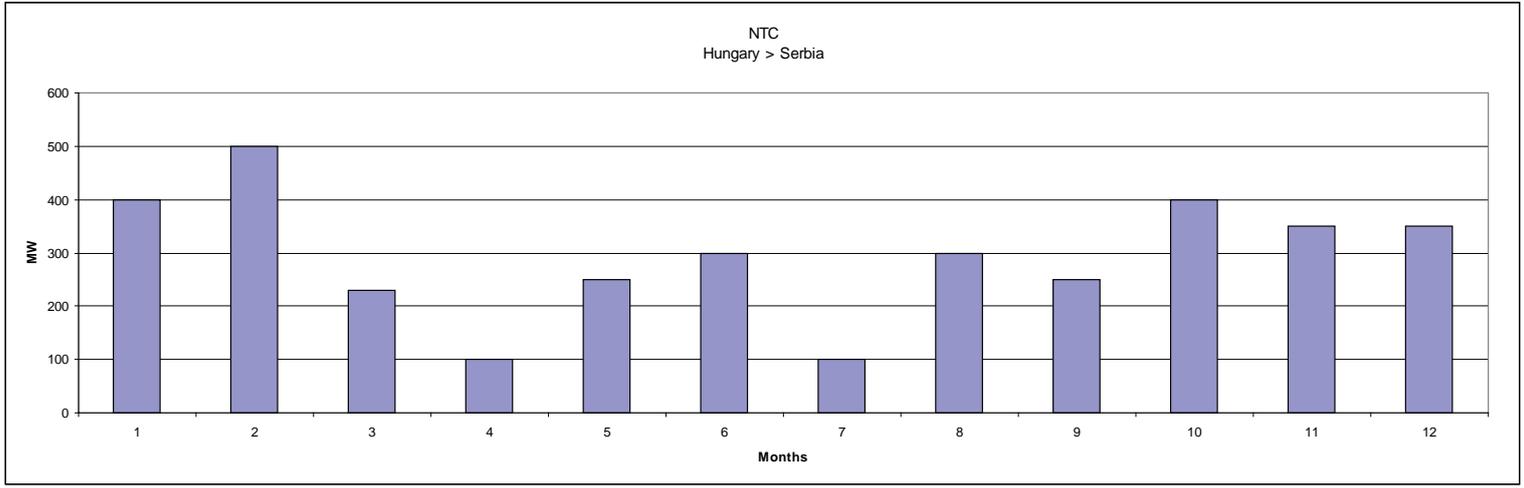
Border+ direction	ETSO NTC	January 2007			February 2007			March 2007			April 2007			May 2007			June 2007			
		NTC	ATC	Period:	NTC	ATC	Period:	NTC	ATC	Period:	NTC	ATC	Period:	NTC	ATC	Period:	NTC	ATC	Period:	
NOS BIH - Bosnia & Herzegovina																				
IMPORT	Croatia > BIH	600	450	85	01.-31.01.	410	145	01.-28.02.	500	150	01.-31.03.	400	100	01.-30.04.	470	135	01.-31.05.	450	125	01.-30.06.
	Montenegro > BIH	700	410	205	01.-31.01.	390	195	01.-28.02.	480	240	01.-31.03.	390	195	01.-30.04.	300	150	01.-31.05.	370	185	01.-30.06.
	Serbia > BIH	700	350	125	01.-31.01.	250	125	01.-28.02.	250	125	01.-31.03.	250	125	01.-30.04.	150	15	01.-31.05.	130	15	01.-30.06.
EXPORT	BIH > Croatia	700	600	280	01.-31.01.	660	330	01.-28.02.	700	225	01.-31.03.	540	270	01.-30.04.	550	275	01.-31.05.	550	275	01.-30.06.
	BIH > Montenegro	900	490	229	01.-31.01.	490	229	01.-28.02.	380	115	01.-31.03.	400	169	01.-30.04.	370	154	01.-31.05.	440	160	01.-30.06.
	BIH > Serbia	900	350	175	01.-31.01.	400	186	01.-28.02.	350	125	01.-31.03.	200	100	01.-15.04.	200	100	01.-31.05.	250	110	01.-30.06.
ESO EAD - Bulgaria																				
IMPORT	Croatia > Bulgaria	650	200	-	01.-31.01.	150	-	01.-28.02.	150	-	01.-31.03.	70	-	01.-30.04.	100	-	01.-31.05.	100	-	01.-30.06.
	Romania > Bulgaria	750	100	-	01.-31.01.	450	-	01.-28.02.	470	-	01.-18.03.	100	-	01.-30.04.	100	-	01.-31.05.	200	-	01.-30.06.
	Greece > Bulgaria	600	100	-	01.-31.01.	100	-	01.-28.02.	150	-	01.-31.03.	150	-	01.-30.04.	80	-	01.-31.05.	0	-	01.-30.06.
EXPORT	Bulgaria > Serbia	1000	200	-	01.-31.01.	300	-	01.-28.02.	310	-	01.-18.03.	150	-	01.-30.04.	130	-	01.-31.05.	190	-	01.-30.06.
	Bulgaria > Romania	850	100	-	01.-31.01.	100	-	01.-28.02.	100	-	01.-31.03.	100	-	01.-30.04.	160	-	01.-31.05.	100	-	01.-30.06.
	Bulgaria > Greece	500	270	-	01.-31.01.	270	-	01.-28.02.	380	-	01.-31.03.	370	-	01.-18.03.	160	-	01.-31.05.	590	-	01.-30.06.
OPS HEP - Croatia																				
IMPORT	Hungary > Croatia *	1000	1000	*	01.-31.01.	1000	*	01.-28.02.	1000	*	01.-31.03.	900	300	01.-30.04.	1000	402	01.-31.05.	850	250	01.-30.06.
	Slovenia > Croatia	900	400	50	01.-31.01.	600	300	01.-28.02.	600	250	01.-31.03.	600	200	01.-30.04.	600	300	01.-31.05.	600	250	01.-30.06.
	Serbia > Croatia	800	350	55	01.-31.01.	250	125	01.-28.02.	200	100	01.-31.03.	200	0	01.-30.04.	200	0	01.-31.05.	200	0	01.-30.06.
	BIH > Croatia	700	600	0	01.-31.01.	660	130	01.-28.02.	700	150	01.-31.03.	540	70	01.-30.04.	550	75	01.-31.05.	550	75	01.-30.06.
EXPORT	Croatia > Hungary *	400	300	*	01.-31.01.	300	*	01.-28.02.	100	*	01.-31.03.	100	0	01.-30.04.	100	0	01.-31.05.	300	200	01.-30.06.
	Croatia > Slovenia	750	400	75	01.-31.01.	600	200	01.-28.02.	500	150	01.-31.03.	400	100	01.-30.04.	600	200	01.-31.05.	500	150	01.-30.06.
	Croatia > Serbia	500	350	100	01.-31.01.	350	175	01.-28.02.	300	150	01.-31.03.	300	50	01.-30.04.	200	0	01.-31.05.	250	0	01.-30.06.
	Croatia > BIH	600	450	125	01.-31.01.	410	105	01.-28.02.	500	150	01.-31.03.	400	100	01.-30.04.	470	135	01.-31.05.	450	125	01.-30.06.
HTSO - Greece																				
IMPORT	Bulgaria > Greece	500	270	135	01.-09.01.	270	135	01.-28.02.	400	200	01.-31.03.	370	0	01.-30.04.	160	150	01.-31.05.	590	295	01.-30.06.
	Macedonia > Greece	100	160	160	01.-09.01.	150	150	01.-28.02.	150	150	01.-31.03.	0	0	01.-30.04.	70	70	01.-31.05.	50	50	01.-30.06.
	Albania > Greece	50	70	70	01.-09.01.	40	40	01.-28.02.	0	0	01.-31.03.	0	0	01.-30.04.	0	0	01.-31.05.	60	60	01.-30.06.
EXPORT	Greece > Bulgaria	600	100	0	01.-09.01.	100	0	01.-28.02.	150	0	01.-31.03.	150	150	01.-30.04.	120	120	01.-31.05.	0	0	01.-30.06.
	Greece > Macedonia	600	100	0	01.-09.01.	175	0	01.-28.02.	150	0	01.-31.03.	75	75	01.-30.04.	200	200	01.-31.05.	0	0	01.-30.06.
	Greece > Albania	250	200	0	01.-09.01.	250	0	01.-28.02.	200	0	01.-31.03.	125	125	01.-30.04.	80	80	01.-31.05.	0	0	01.-30.06.
MAVIR - Hungary																				
IMPORT	Croatia > Hungary *	400	300	200*	01.-31.01.	300	200*	01.-28.02.	100	0*	01.-31.03.	100	0	01.-30.04.	100	0	01.-31.05.	300	200	01.-30.06.
	Romania > Hungary	600	100	0	01.-31.01.	300	100	01.-28.02.	40	0	01.-31.03.	150	50	01.-30.04.	370	130	01.-31.05.	150	30	01.-30.06.
	Serbia > Hungary	600	400	150	01.-31.01.	500	200	01.-28.02.	230	90	01.-31.03.	100	25	01.-30.04.	200	50	01.-31.05.	170	20	01.-30.06.
EXPORT	Hungary > Croatia *	1000	1000	402*	01.-31.01.	1000	402*	01.-28.02.	1000	402*	01.-31.03.	900	302	01.-30.04.	1000	402	01.-31.05.	850	252	01.-30.06.
	Hungary > Romania	400	200	75	01.-31.01.	200	75	01.-28.02.	70	20	01.-31.03.	200	75	01.-30.04.	250	100	01.-31.05.	170	75	01.-30.06.
	Hungary > Serbia	400	400	175	01.-31.01.	500	225	01.-28.02.	230	100	01.-31.03.	100	37	01.-30.04.	250	100	01.-31.05.	300	125	01.-30.06.
MEPSO - Macedonia																				
IMPORT	Serbia > Macedonia	-	400	0	01.-31.01.	390	0	01.-28.02.	400	0	01.-31.03.	175	0	01.-30.04.	180	0	01.-31.05.	350	0	01.-30.06.
	Greece > Macedonia	600	0	-	-	175	0	01.-28.02.	150	0	01.-31.03.	35	0	01.-30.04.	35	0	01.-31.05.	0	0	01.-30.06.
	Macedonia > Serbia	-	220	0	01.-31.01.	150	75	01.-28.02.	350	0	01.-31.03.	190	0	01.-30.04.	85	0	01.-31.05.	300	0	01.-30.06.
EXPORT	Macedonia > Greece	100	0	-	-	150	0	01.-28.02.	150	0	01.-31.03.	25	0	01.-30.04.	120	0	01.-31.05.	50	0	01.-30.06.
TSO EPCG - Montenegro																				
IMPORT	Albania > Montenegro	250	140	70	01.-31.01.	200	100	01.-28.02.	200	100	01.-31.03.	200	100	01.-30.04.	200	0	01.-31.05.	80	40	01.-30.06.
	BIH > Montenegro	900	490	245	01.-31.01.	490	245	01.-28.02.	380	190	01.-31.03.	400	170	01.-30.04.	370	155	01.-31.05.	440	220	01.-30.06.
	Serbia > Montenegro	-	510	200	01.-31.01.	410	150	01.-28.02.	460	175	01.-31.03.	360	90	01.-30.04.	235	35	01.-31.05.	370	75	01.-30.06.
EXPORT	Montenegro > Albania	200	150	75	01.-31.01.	200	100	01.-28.02.	200	100	01.-31.03.	200	100	01.-30.04.	200	100	01.-31.05.	40	20	01.-30.06.
	Montenegro > BIH	700	410	205	01.-31.01.	390	195	01.-28.02.	490	245	01.-31.03.	390	165	01.-30.04.	300	120	01.-31.05.	370	155	01.-30.06.
	Montenegro > Serbia	-	500	250	01.-31.01.	400	200	01.-28.02.	350	175	01.-31.03.	350	145	01.-30.04.	300	120	01.-31.05.	300	120	01.-30.06.
Transelectrica - Romania																				
IMPORT	Bulgaria > Romania	850	100	50	01.-31.01.	100	50	01.-28.02.	100	50	01.-31.03.	100	50	01.-30.04.	180	80	01.-31.05.	100	50	01.-30.06.
	Serbia > Romania	950	100	0	01.-31.01.	150	25	01.-28.02.	150	25	01.-31.03.	100	0	01.-30.04.	100	0	01.-31.05.	150	25	01.-30.06.
	Hungary > Romania	400	200	10	01.-31.01.	200	75	01.-28.02.	0	0	01.-31.03.	200	75	01.-30.04.	250	100	01.-31.05.	230	80	01.-30.06.
EXPORT	Ukraine > Romania	600	400	325	01.-31.01.	100	100	01.-28.02.	400	400	01.-31.03.	150	135	01.-30.04.	225	190	01.-31.05.	200	200	01.-30.06.
	Romania > Bulgaria	750	100	50	01.-31.01.	450	225	01.-28.02.	500	205	01.-31.03.	100	0	01.-30.04.	100	0	01.-31.05.	200	50	01.-30.06.
	Romania > Serbia	1300	400	200	01.-31.01.	450	225	01.-28.02.	600	250	01.-31.03.	120	15	01.-30.04.	175	75	01.-31.05.	200	50	01.-30.06.
	Romania > Hungary	600	100	50	01.-31.01.	300	150	01.-28.02.	0	0	01.-31.03.	200	50	01.-30.04.	350	200	01.-31.05.	200	50	01.-30.06.
	Romania > Ukraine	600	0	0	01.-31.01.	0	0	01.-28.02.	0	0	01.-31.03.	0	0	01.-30.04.	0	0	01.-31.05.	0	0	01.-30.06.
EMS - Serbia																				
IMPORT	Hungary > Serbia	400	400	86	01.-31.01.	500	175	01.-28.02.	500	250	01.-31.03.	100	50	01.-30.04.	250	125	01.-31.05.	300	150	01.-30.06.
	Romania > Serbia	1300	400	0	01.-31.01.	450	0	01.-28.02.	600	187	01.-31.03.	130	70	01.-30.04.	200	100	01.-31.05.	190	95	01.-30.06.
	Bulgaria > Serbia	1000	200	100	01.-31.01.	300	150	01.-28.02.	330	165	01.-31.03.	150	75	01.-30.04.	150	75	01.-31.05.	190	95	01.-30.06.
	Macedonia > Serbia	-	220	110	01.-31.01.	150	75	01.-28.02.	350	175	01.-31.03.	190	90	01.-30.04.	100	50	01.-31.05.	300	15	01.-30.06.
	Al																			

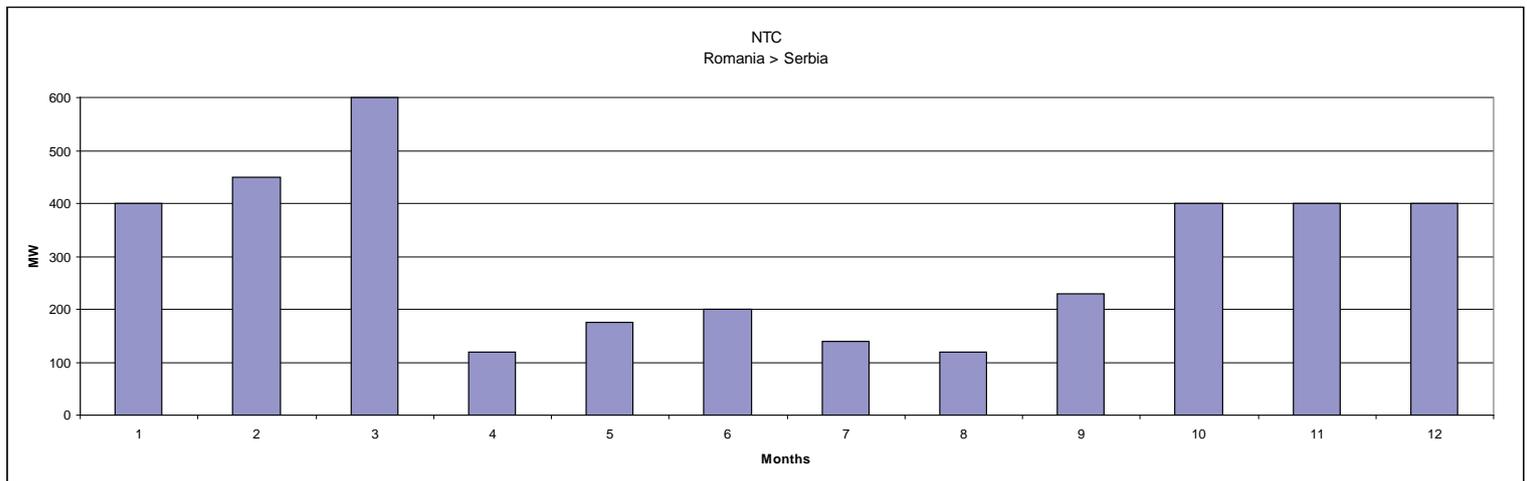
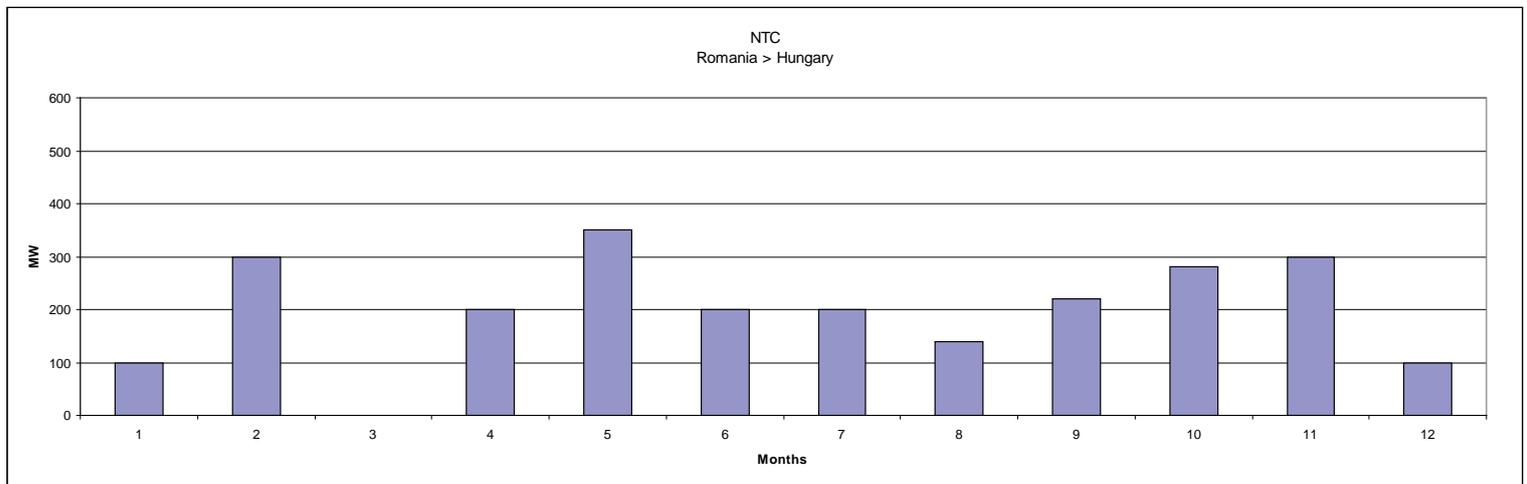
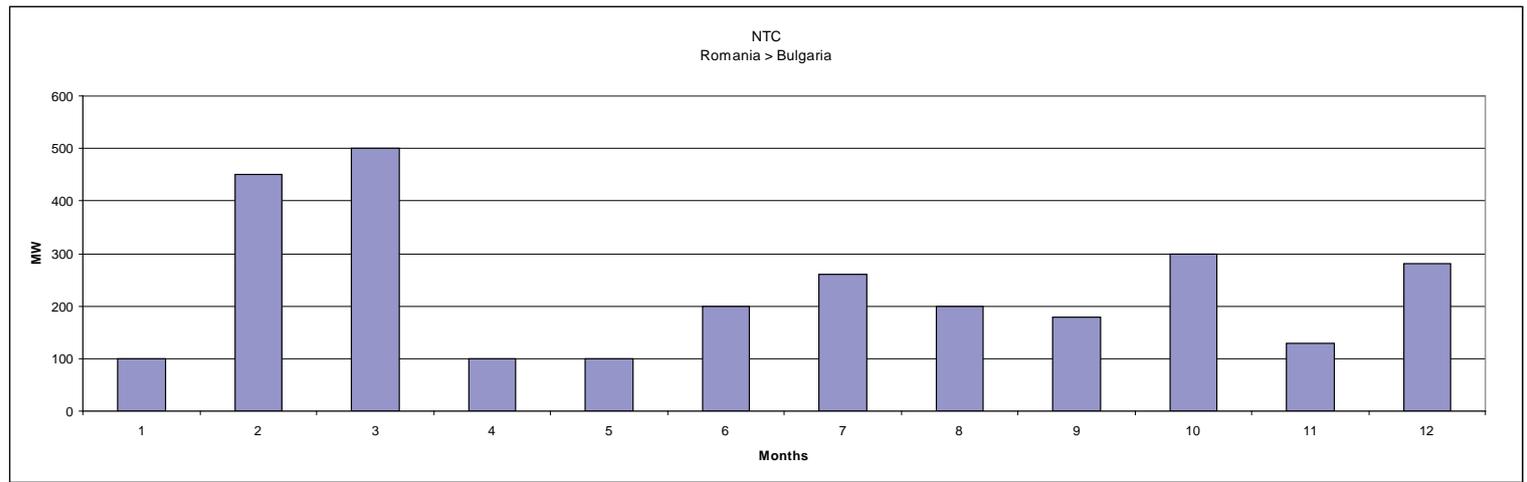
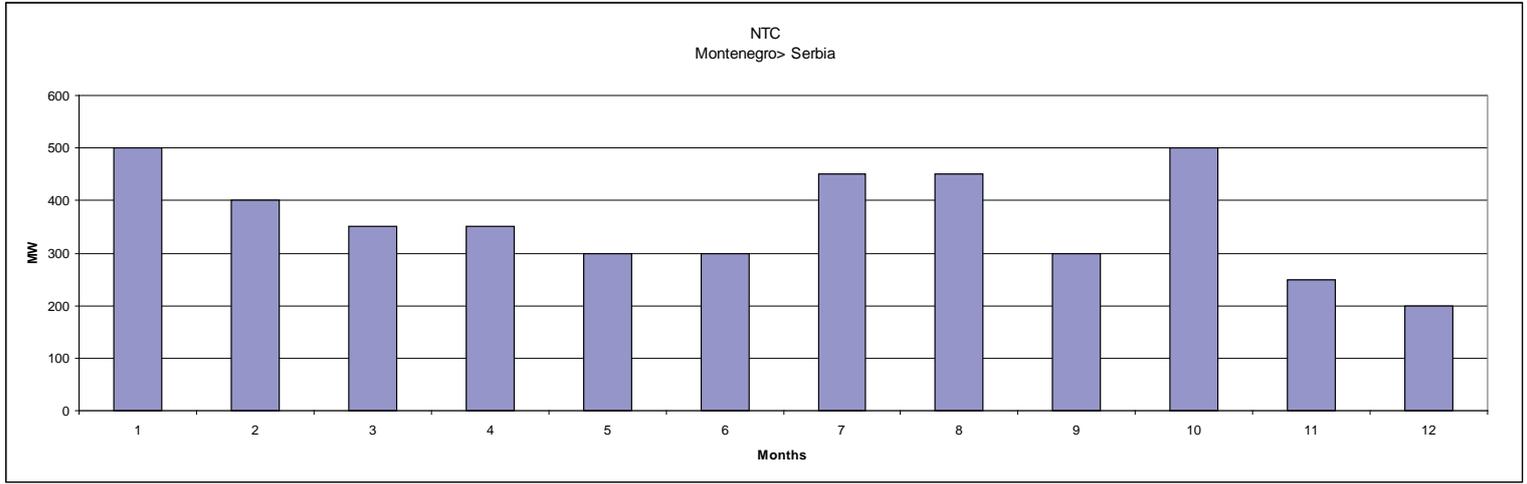
	Border+Direction	ETSO NTC	July 2007			August 2007			September 2007			October 2007			November 2007			December 2007		
			NTC	ATC	Period:	NTC	ATC	Period:	NTC	ATC	Period:	NTC	ATC	Period:	NTC	ATC	Period:	NTC	ATC	Period:
NOS BIH - Bosnia & Herzegovina																				
IMPORT	Croatia > BIH	600	450	125	01.-31.07.	600	200	01.-31.08.	400	100	01.-30.09.	540	170	01.-31.10.	400	100	01.-30.11.	540	170	01.-31.12.
	Montenegro > BIH	700	350	175	01.-31.07.	340	170	01.-31.08.	340	170	01.-30.09.	350	175	01.-31.10.	400	200	01.-30.11.	550	275	01.-31.12.
	Serbia > BIH	700	100	50	01.-31.07.	150	75	01.-31.08.	150	75	01.-30.09.	300	150	01.-31.10.	300	150	01.-30.11.	250	125	01.-31.12.
EXPORT	BIH > Croatia	700	700	350	01.-31.07.	680	340	01.-31.08.	420	210	01.-30.09.	840	420	01.-31.10.	640	320	01.-30.11.	570	195	01.-31.12.
	BIH > Montenegro	900	490	180	01.-31.07.	440	160	01.-31.08.	530	249	01.-30.09.	420	160	01.-31.10.	360	130	01.-30.11.	490	175	01.-31.12.
	BIH > Serbia	900	200	89	01.-31.07.	200	89	01.-31.08.	150	64	01.-30.09.	300	100	01.-31.10.	300	100	01.-30.11.	300	133	01.-31.12.
ESO EAD - Bulgaria																				
IMPORT	Serbia > Bulgaria	650	70		01.-31.07.	100		01.-31.08.	90		01.-30.09.	100		01.-31.10.	100		01.-30.11.	50		01.-31.12.
	Romania > Bulgaria	750	265		01.-31.07.	200		01.-31.08.	180		01.-30.09.	250		01.-31.10.	130		01.-30.11.	130		01.-31.12.
	Greece > Bulgaria	600	0		01.-31.07.	0		01.-31.08.	200		01.-30.09.	100		01.-31.10.	350		01.-30.11.	350		01.-31.12.
EXPORT	Bulgaria > Serbia	1000	165		01.-31.07.	160		01.-31.08.	180		01.-30.09.	400		01.-31.10.	300		01.-30.11.	360		01.-31.12.
	Bulgaria > Romania	850	120		01.-31.07.	100		01.-31.08.	200		01.-30.09.	200		01.-31.10.	200		01.-30.11.	200		01.-31.12.
	Bulgaria > Greece	500	570		01.-31.07.	570		01.-31.08.	500		01.-30.09.	350		01.-31.10.	320		01.-30.11.	320		01.-31.12.
OPS HEP - Croatia																				
IMPORT	Hungary > Croatia *	1000	750	152	01.-31.07.	675	77	01.-31.08.	600	2	01.-30.09.	850	252	01.-31.10.	850	250	01.-30.11.	1000	402	01.-31.12.
	Slovenia > Croatia	900	600	300	01.-31.07.	600	200	01.-31.08.	600	300	01.-30.09.	600	200	01.-31.10.	600	300	01.-30.11.	600	250	01.-31.12.
	Serbia > Croatia	800	100	50	01.-31.07.	150	25	01.-31.08.	100	0	01.-30.09.	300	150	01.-31.10.	250	125	01.-30.11.	250	125	01.-31.12.
	BIH > Croatia	700	700	150	01.-31.07.	680	140	01.-31.08.	420	10	01.-30.09.	840	220	01.-31.10.	640	120	01.-30.11.	570	85	01.-31.12.
EXPORT	Croatia > Hungary *	400	300	200	01.-31.07.	300	200	01.-31.08.	300	200	01.-30.09.	300	200	01.-31.10.	300	200	01.-30.11.	300	200	01.-31.12.
	Croatia > Slovenia	750	600	150	01.-31.07.	600	200	01.-31.08.	400	100	01.-30.09.	400	100	01.-31.10.	600	200	01.-30.11.	500	150	01.-31.12.
	Croatia > Serbia	500	200	100	01.-31.07.	100	50	01.-31.08.	130	0	01.-30.09.	300	150	01.-31.10.	300	150	01.-30.11.	300	150	01.-31.12.
	Croatia > BIH	600	450	75	01.-31.07.	600	150	01.-31.08.	400	50	01.-31.03.	540	120	01.-31.10.	400	50	01.-30.11.	540	120	01.-30.06.
HTSO - Greece																				
IMPORT	Bulgaria > Greece	500	570	285	01.-31.07.	570	285	01.-31.08.	500	200	01.-30.09.	350	100	01.-31.10.	320	160	01.-30.11.	320	200	01.-31.12.
	Macedonia > Greece	100	30	30	01.-31.07.	0	0	01.-31.08.	50	50	01.-30.09.	100	100	01.-31.10.	0	0	01.-30.11.	0	0	01.-31.12.
	Albania > Greece	50	50	50	01.-31.07.	0	0	01.-31.08.	30	30	01.-30.09.	30	30	01.-31.10.	0	0	01.-30.11.	0	0	01.-31.12.
EXPORT	Greece > Bulgaria	600	0	0	01.-31.07.	0	0	01.-31.08.	0	0	01.-30.09.	0	0	01.-31.10.	0	0	01.-30.11.	0	0	01.-31.12.
	Greece > Macedonia	600	0	0	01.-31.07.	0	0	01.-31.08.	0	0	01.-30.09.	0	0	01.-31.10.	0	0	01.-30.11.	0	0	01.-31.12.
	Greece > Albania	250	0	0	01.-31.07.	0	0	01.-31.08.	0	0	01.-30.09.	0	0	01.-31.10.	0	0	01.-30.11.	0	0	01.-31.12.
MAVIR - Hungary																				
IMPORT	Croatia > Hungary *	400	300	200	01.-31.07.	300	200	01.-31.08.	300	200	01.-30.09.	300	200	01.-31.10.	300	200	01.-30.11.	300	200	01.-31.12.
	Romania > Hungary	600	30	0	01.-31.07.	200	50	01.-31.08.	200	60	01.-30.09.	270	75	01.-31.10.	300	100	01.-30.11.	100	0	01.-31.12.
	Serbia > Hungary	600	50	0	01.-31.07.	200	50	01.-31.08.	100	0	01.-30.09.	250	75	01.-31.10.	400	150	01.-30.11.	400	150	01.-31.12.
EXPORT	Hungary > Croatia *	1000	750	152	01.-31.07.	675	77	01.-31.08.	600	2	01.-30.09.	850	252	01.-31.10.	850	252	01.-30.11.	1000	402	01.-31.12.
	Hungary > Romania	400	100	30	01.-31.07.	300	125	01.-31.08.	150	50	01.-30.09.	275	212	01.-31.10.	200	75	01.-30.11.	250	100	01.-31.12.
	Hungary > Serbia	400	100	25	01.-31.07.	300	125	01.-31.08.	250	100	01.-30.09.	400	175	01.-31.10.	350	150	01.-30.11.	350	150	01.-31.12.
MEPSO - Macedonia																				
IMPORT	Serbia > Macedonia	-	300	0	01.-31.07.	300	0	01.-31.08.	280	0	01.-30.09.	280	0	01.-31.10.	350	0	01.-30.11.	330	0	01.-31.12.
	Greece > Macedonia	600	170	0	01.-31.07.	350	0	01.-31.08.	200	0	01.-30.09.	180	0	01.-31.10.	210	0	01.-30.11.	250	0	01.-31.12.
EXPORT	Macedonia > Serbia	-	250	0	01.-31.07.	0	0	01.-31.08.	200	0	01.-30.09.	250	0	01.-31.10.	300	0	01.-30.11.	180	0	01.-31.12.
	Macedonia > Greece	100	30	0	01.-31.07.	250	0	01.-31.08.	30	0	01.-30.09.	25	0	01.-31.10.	0	0	01.-30.11.	0	0	01.-31.12.
TSO EPCG - Montenegro																				
IMPORT	Albania > Montenegro	250	200	80	01.-31.07.	200	80	01.-31.08.	200	80	01.-30.09.	200	80	01.-31.10.	140	70	01.-30.11.	200	100	01.-31.12.
	BIH > Montenegro	900	490	250	01.-31.07.	440	230	01.-31.08.	560	230	01.-30.09.	420	160	01.-31.10.	360	150	01.-30.11.	490	200	01.-31.12.
	Serbia > Montenegro	-	410	150	01.-31.07.	350	120	01.-31.08.	300	95	01.-30.09.	460	150	01.-31.10.	360	100	01.-30.11.	210	50	01.-31.12.
EXPORT	Montenegro > Albania	200	150	75	01.-31.07.	150	75	01.-31.08.	200	100	01.-30.09.	200	100	01.-31.10.	140	70	01.-30.11.	200	100	01.-31.12.
	Montenegro > BIH	700	350	155	01.-31.07.	340	150	01.-31.08.	340	140	01.-30.09.	350	150	01.-31.10.	400	150	01.-30.11.	550	175	01.-31.12.
	Montenegro > Serbia	-	450	200	01.-31.07.	450	200	01.-31.08.	300	120	01.-30.09.	500	200	01.-31.10.	250	75	01.-30.11.	200	70	01.-31.12.
Transelectrica - Romania																				
IMPORT	Bulgaria > Romania	850	120	60	01.-31.07.	100	50	01.-31.08.	200	100	01.-30.09.	300	100	01.-31.10.	200	100	01.-30.11.	100	50	01.-31.12.
	Serbia > Romania	950	100	0	01.-31.07.	100	0	01.-31.08.	95	0	01.-30.09.	100	150	01.-31.10.	100	0	01.-30.11.	100	50	01.-31.12.
	Hungary > Romania	400	100	30	01.-31.07.	300	125	01.-31.08.	150	50	01.-30.09.	200	75	01.-31.10.	200	75	01.-30.11.	250	100	01.-31.12.
	Ukraine > Romania	600	500	285	01.-31.07.	270	225	01.-31.08.	275	220	01.-30.09.	150	100	01.-31.10.	220	110	01.-30.11.	240	120	01.-31.12.
EXPORT	Romania > Bulgaria	750	260	80	01.-31.07.	200	50	01.-31.08.	180	40	01.-30.09.	300	100	01.-31.10.	130	15	01.-30.11.	280	90	01.-31.12.
	Romania > Serbia	1300	140	20	01.-31.07.	120	10	01.-31.08.	230	65	01.-30.09.	400	150	01.-31.10.	400	150	01.-30.11.	400	150	01.-31.12.
	Romania > Hungary	600	200	50	01.-31.07.	140	30	01.-31.08.	220	50	01.-30.09.	280	75	01.-31.10.	300	100	01.-30.11.	100	0	01.-31.12.
	Romania > Ukraine	600	20	20	01.-31.07.	0	0	01.-31.08.	20	20	01.-30.09.	25	25	01.-31.10.	50	50	01.-30.11.	0	0	01.-31.12.
EMS - Serbia																				
IMPORT	Hungary > Serbia	400	100	50	01.-31.07.	300	10	01.-31.08.	250	125	01.-30.09.	400	200	01.-31.10.	350	175	01.-30.11.	350	175	01.-31.12.
	Romania > Serbia	1300	140	70	01.-31.07.	100	50	01.-31.08.	230	115	01.-30.09.	400	75	01.-31.10.	400	37	01.-30.11.	400	75	01.-31.12.
	Bulgaria > Serbia	1000	140	70	01.-31.07.	150	75	01.-31.08.	180	90	01.-30.09.	400	200	01.-31.10.	300	150	01.-30.11.	400	200	01.-31.12.
	Macedonia > Serbia	-	250	125	01.-31.07.	250	125	01.-31.08.	200	100	01.-30.09.	260	130	01.-31.10.	300	150	01.-30.11.	180	90	01.-31.12.
	Albania > Serbia	250	210	105	01.-31.07.	210	105	01.-31.08.	200											

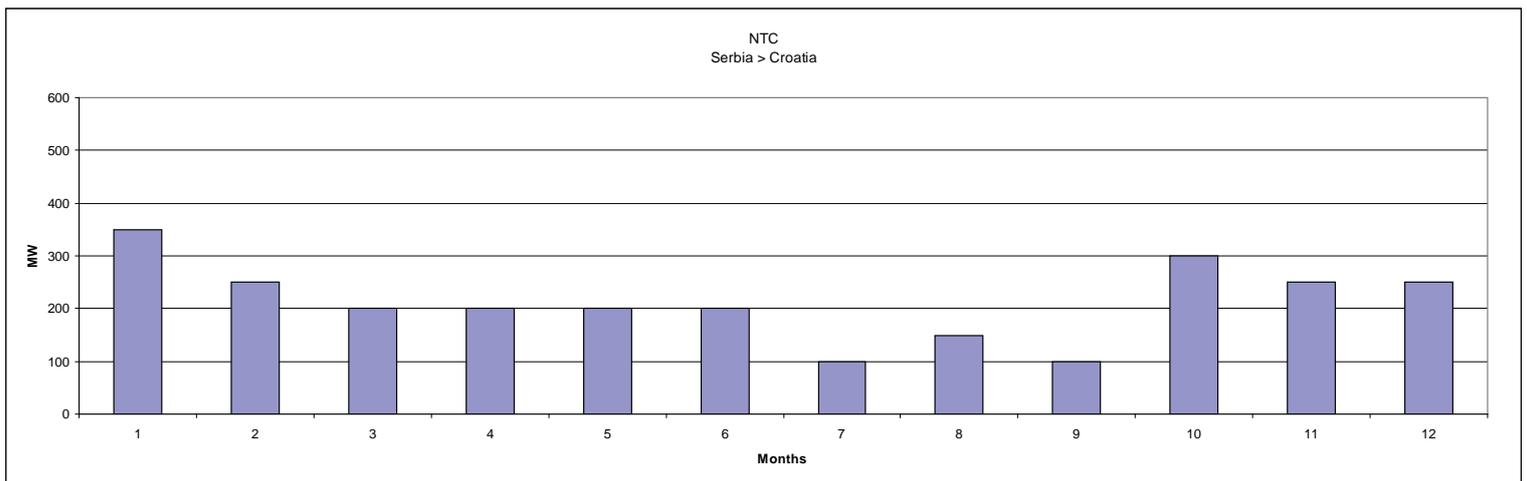
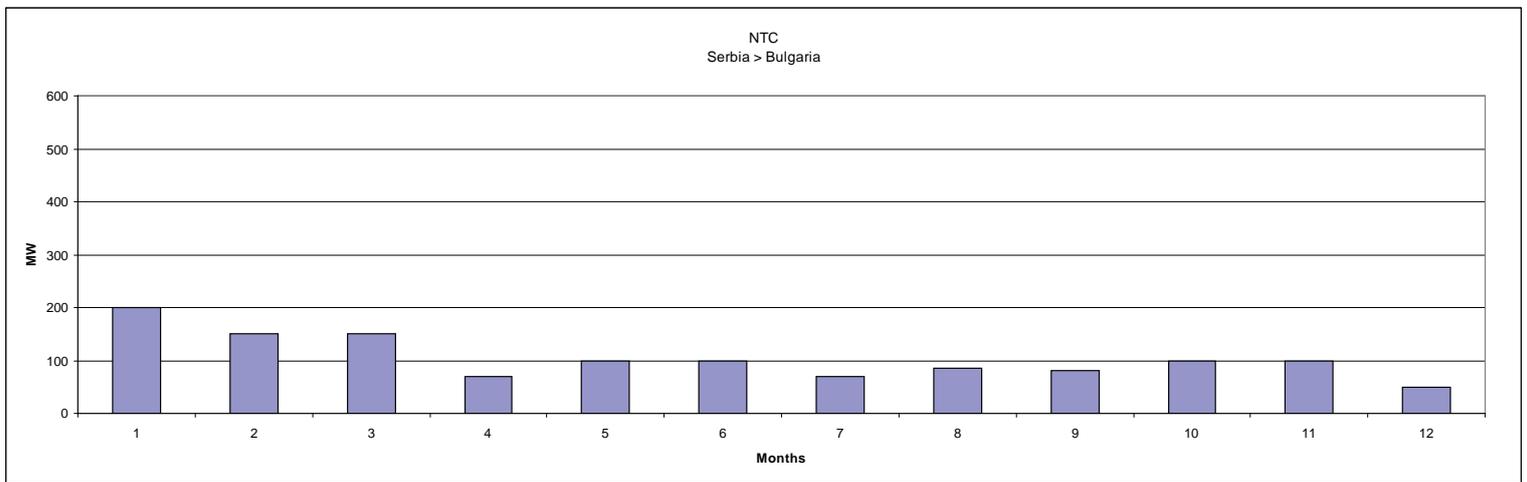
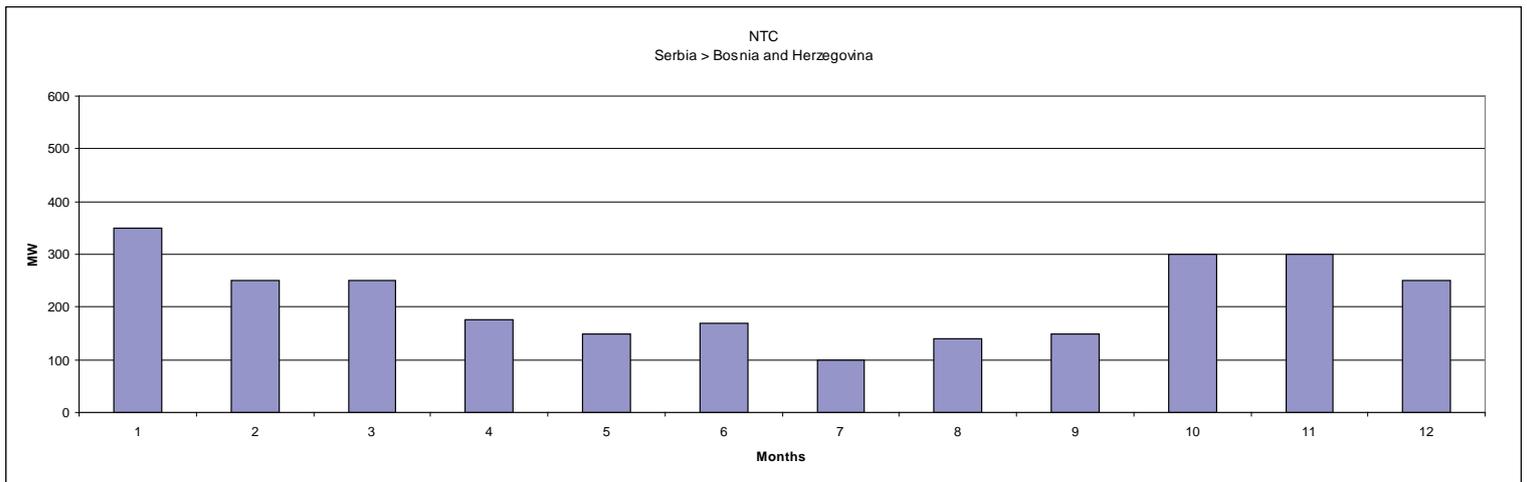
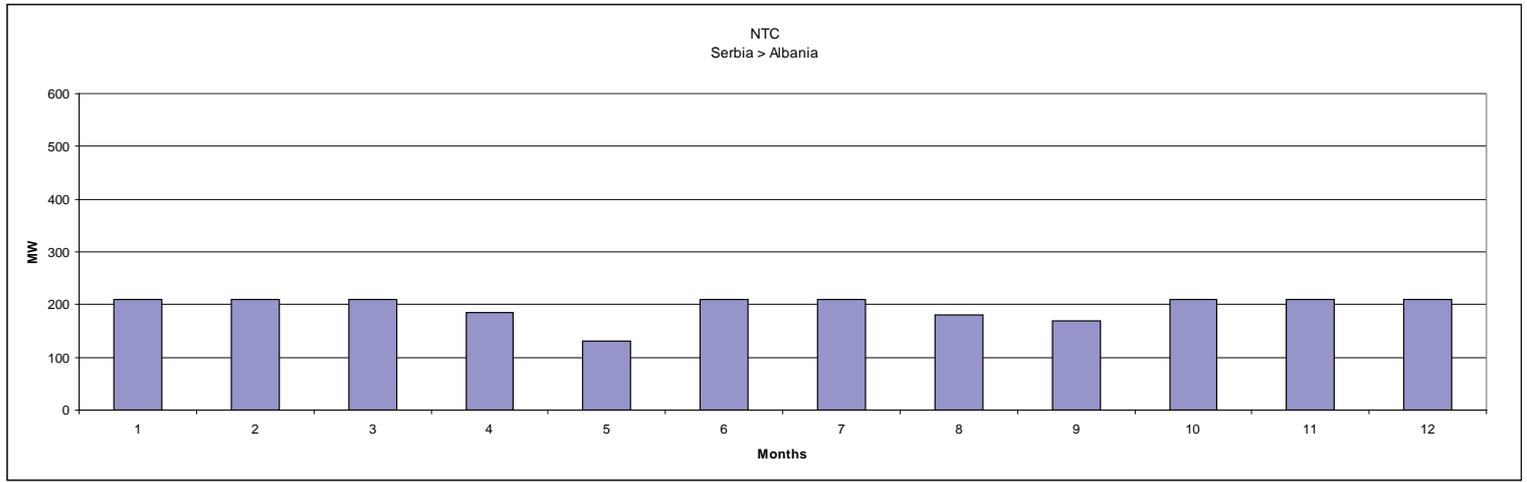


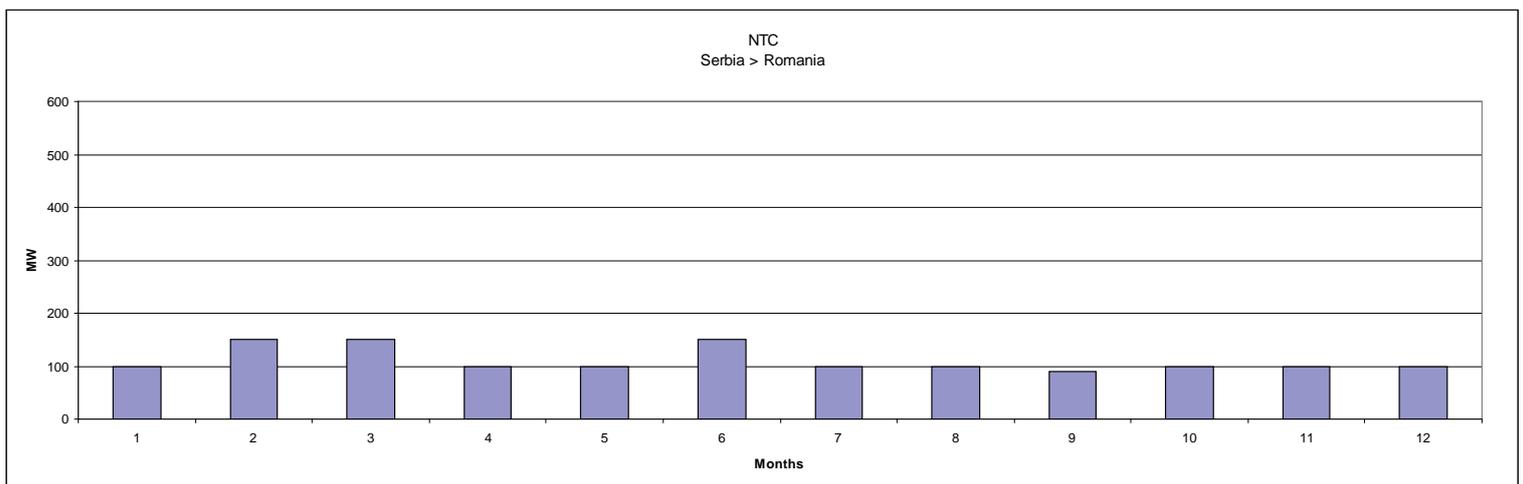
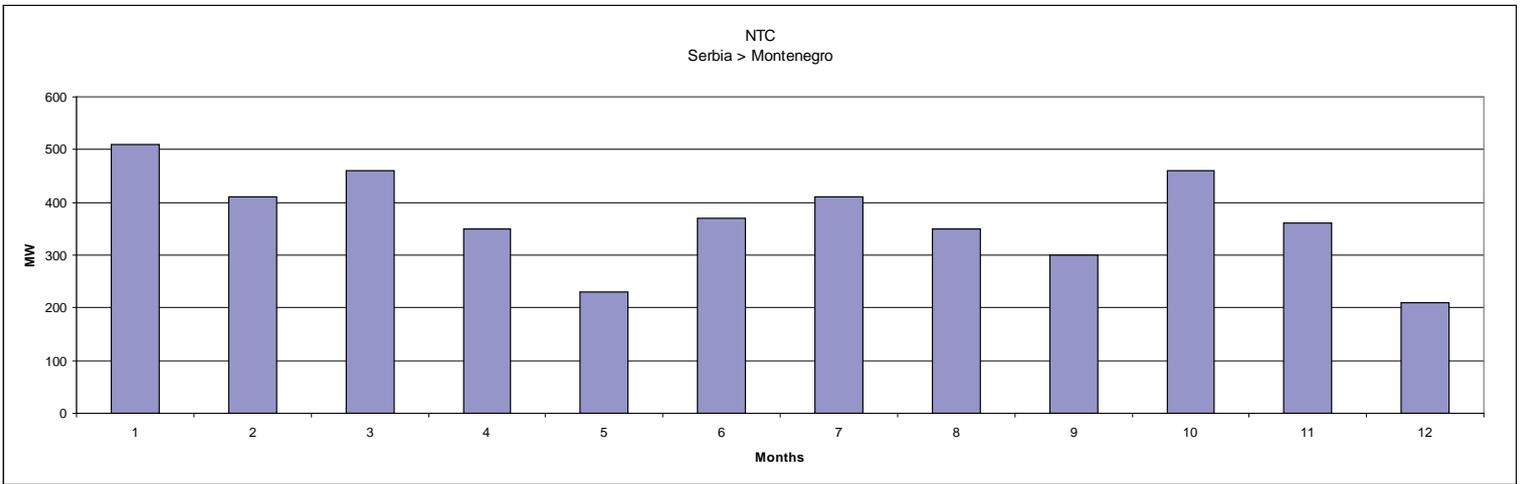
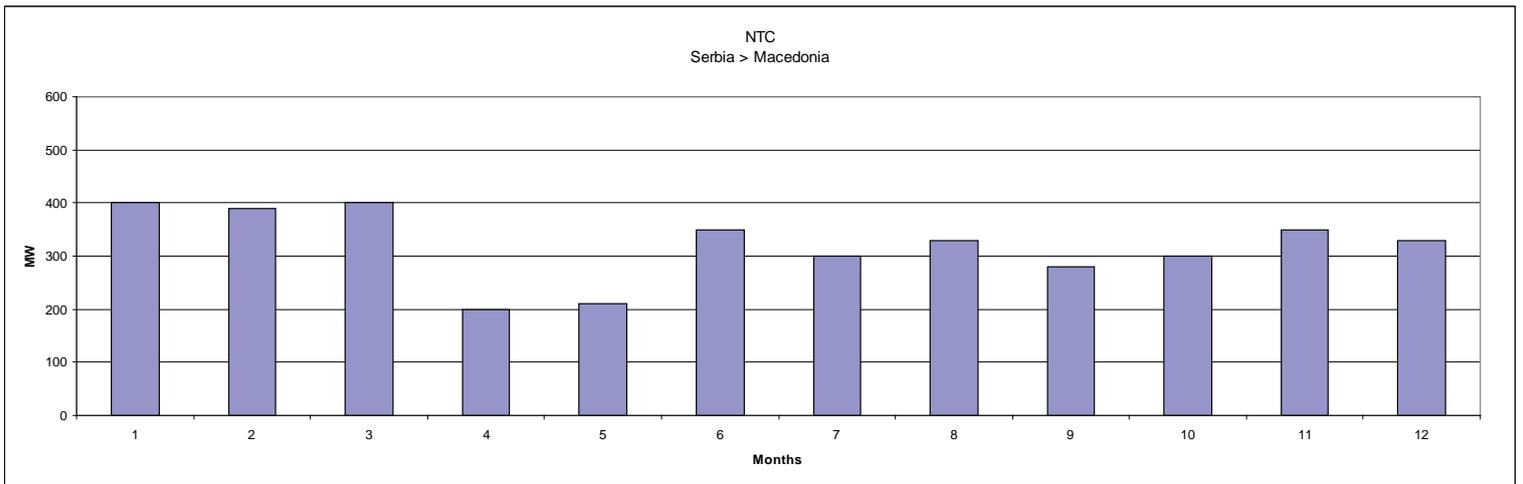
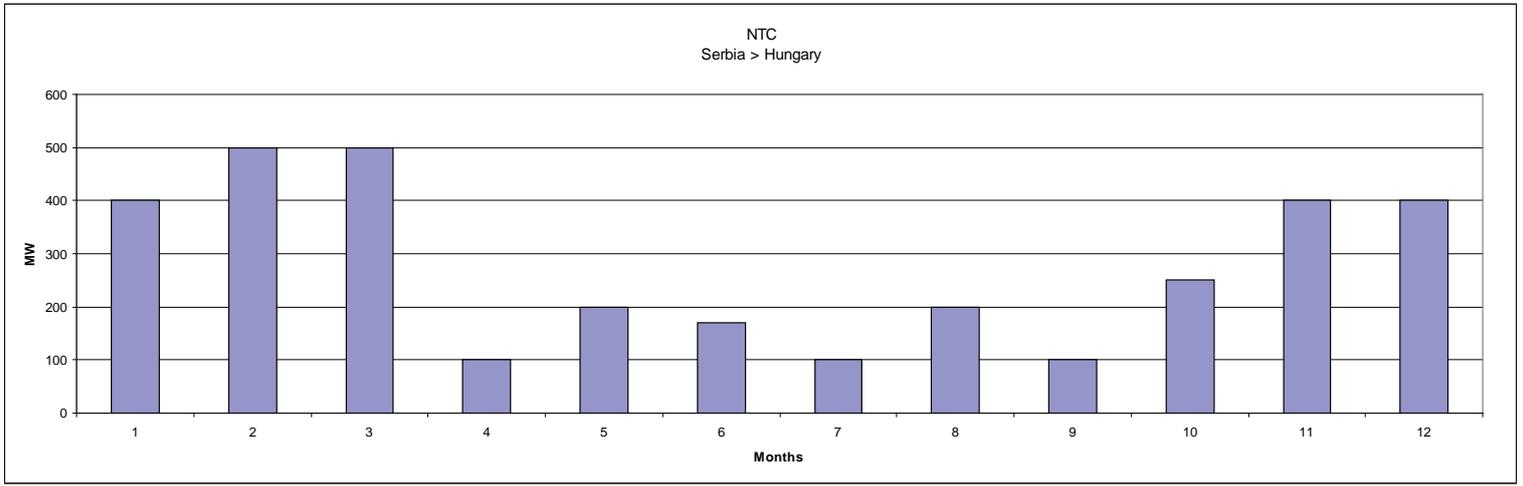












News:**Third ministerial council of Energy community took place (Region)**

During the third ministerial council of Energy community, which took place in Belgrade on December 18, Efficiency Task Force was established. The Task Force will start its activities in 2008. In the same time, the participants in the council adopted a list of indicative energy investments in the region in order to attract investors and international financial institutions.

Fabrizio Barbaso, deputy director general of DG transport and energy of European commission, said that the meeting was used to discuss some sensitive topics related to energy market. The participants also discussed social aspects of Energy treaty. Barbaso supported the investments in energy sector, saying they are vital for safety of supply. He pointed out that Balkans countries and EU need to have Pan European energy market, which should be open and which should bring mutual benefit. EU official hoped that all member of the Energy community would harmonize national energy laws to EU directives by mid 2008.

During the meeting, the budget of Energy community for period 2008-2009 was adopted. The 95 % of the budget will be provided by EU, Barbaso said.

In the same time, Georgia was welcomed an Observer to the Treaty, while France become a Participant. By this, Energy community increased number of observers at 5 and number of EU members at 14.

The members of Energy community in South Eastern Europe agreed that obligations envisaged by the Energy treaty needs to be accomplished faster. The participants stressed the need for additional activities related to development of regulatory bodies and management of cross border capacities, which are seen as vital for investment in production capacities.

The meeting was attended by representatives of EU, Albania, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Macedonia, Portugal, Germany, Greece, Italy, Moldova, Montenegro, Norway, Slovenia, Ukraine, Turkey, Spain, France and UNMIK.

The Energy community treaty was signed by Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Romania, Albania and UNMIK, by which they initiated establishment of regional energy market, which should become a part of EU internal market.

§ § §

The meeting of natural gas companies to be held in January (Region)

Joint meeting of natural gas companies from the region should take place in January. The meeting was initiated by Hungarian MOL, who invited natural gas companies from Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Romania, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Austria to establish regional natural gas company. During the meeting, the timetable for establishment of new company should be agreed.

As a reminded, the new company would be established by Hungarian MOL, Croatian Plinacro, Slovenian Geoplin, Romanian Transgas, Serbian Srbijagas, Austrian OMV, BiH's BH Gas and Bulgarian Bulgargaz. The future company should have overall network of 27,000 km, and it would be the third largest gas company in Europe. The company would supply 69 million people market.

§ § §

Construction of 400KV line Elbasan – Podgorica (Albania)

As announced before, construction of 400KV cable Elbasan – Podgorica will start this year. It is expected that line will be operational in July 2009. It is expected that this interconnection with Montenegro would solve all of Albanian problems with import of electricity.

According to current plan, construction will be divided in two parts. 1st part, Tirana – Podgorica, is trusted to Croatian company "Dalekovod" and financed by German bank kfw, with value of around 42 million euros. This part should be completed in July 2009.

2nd part, from Elbasan to Tirana is financed by "Cooperazione Italiana" with value of around 13 million euros. This part should be completed a month before.

§ § §

Kesh to receive 4 billion lek government credit (Albania)

During the Council of Ministers meeting, Prime Minister of Albania, Sali Berisha has announced that 4 billion lek (around 33 million euros) will be granted as government credit to national power corporation, KESH.

This credit is granted to KESH in order to help with energy crisis, caused by dry weather, since domestic power is generated almost entirely by hydro-electric power stations. KESH was forced to sell energy at 80-100% cheaper than brought, said Prime Minister Berisha.

In October, KESH has applied for permission to be allowed to raise prices, but Energy Regulatory Agency has not yet approved this request. KESH also has problems with poor collection rates and energy theft.

§ § §

Breach Petroleum signs deal with Island Oil&Gas for Durresi

Island Oil & Gas exploration company (IIEBV) has bought the remaining 50% stake in Durresi Block offshore Albania from Lundin Albania. Transfer of interests has been formally approved by the National Agency of Natural Resources (AKBN).

Island also has agreed farm-out terms which would involve Australian company Beach Petroleum acquiring 25% of the block for back costs. In addition, Beach has the option to increase its equity to 45% by contributing 55% of the dry hole cost of one well at a location to be determined by the two companies.

The Durresi Block covers an area of 4,200 square kilometres along the Adriatic coast of Albania. It contains the unappraised A4-1X gas/condensate discovery drilled by Chevron and Agip in 1993 at a time of lower oil and gas prices. There are several other oil and gas

prospects and leads along the northern edge of a geological feature known as the Apulia Platform.

§ § §

The construction of HPP Ugar in preparation (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Federal minister of energy, mining and industry, Vahid Heco, said that preparation works for construction of hydropower plant (HPP) Ugar are in progress. The minister said this during a joint visit to Energoinvest company with prime minister of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Nedžad Branković.

Heco confirmed that governments of Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska (RS) should establish joint venture for this project, where the biggest problem in this moment is to agree on the head office of the company. The minister announced that Energoinvest should be involved in this project.

In the same time, prime minister of RS, Milorad Dodik, confirmed that responsible ministries in RS and Federation of BiH have been actively involved in start of joint construction of HPP Ugar. Two partners need to agree on designing issues and mutual relations, Dodik said.

Governments of Federation of BiH and RS discussed the construction of new HPP several times. In the beginning of November, it was announced that new plant with 40 MW output would be built on river Ugar, tributary of Vrbas. The cost of the project is estimated at 40 million euros, while two governments should invest equal shares in the project.

§ § §

Increase in electricity prices from 1st of January (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

The head of Regulatory energy commission (REC) of Republic of Srpska (RS), Milenko Cokorilo, confirmed that electricity prices in RS would be increased by 11.9 % in average starting from January 1, 2008.

For households with single tariff electricity meters, the prices will rise by 13.6 %. The current prices are some 5 eurocents/kWh (no VAT) during winter and 3.5 eurocents/kWh during summer.

For households with two tariff electricity meters, the prices will rise by 9.9 %. The current prices are some 6.7 eurocents/kWh (no VAT) during winter high tariff and 4.5 eurocents/kWh during summer high tariff. In the same time, the prices for companies will rise between 12.5 and 14 %. Cokorilo confirmed that ratio winter/summer tariff would be reduced from 1.5 to 1.3.

In July this year, power companies in RS demanded 43 % increase in prices claiming that higher prices would enable development of electricity sector. They also reminded that electricity prices have been unchanged in past several years.

The main aim of the price increases is the rise of capital investments in power grid of RS, Cokorilo said. REC pointed that, despite the increase, the price of electricity in RS would be lower both comparing to Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and neighboring countries.

In the same time, government of RS approved the Program for protection of underprivileged electricity customers in 2008. The government allocated some 2 million euros in the state budget for this purpose. The program will include some 70,000 customers, such as pensioners with pensions less than 70 euros and other categories of customers unable to pay electricity bills. The program will enable that the underprivileged customers with monthly consumption less than 300 kWh would not be affected with the announced increase in electricity prices.

In the same time, Regulatory energy commission (REC) of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) (FERK) reached a decision regarding new electricity prices for the customers of Power utility of BiH (EP BiH). The average increase is 4.25 % and the new price will be effective from January 1, 2008.

The households will pay 4.03 % higher prices; 10kV customers will pay 5.91 % higher prices, 35kV customers will pay 10.13 % higher prices, while price increase for 110kV customers is set 14.92 %.

In the same time, small and medium enterprises (SME) connected to low voltage grid will pay lower electricity prices, where SMEs from first category will pay 0.79 % lower prices and SMEs from the second category will pay 2 % lower electricity prices.

After the increase in prices, the average household's electricity bill should reach 19 euros.

The minister of energy, mining and industry of Federation of BiH, Vahid Heco earlier explained that large discrepancy in prices for households and industrial customers is the consequence of the fact that electricity for industrial customers is mostly provided from outside markets, where power companies could not be held responsible for additional expenses.

FERK pointed out that its latest decision was in accordance to basic principles of fair, reasonable and transparent tariffs at the maximum extent possible. The gradual application of tariff methodology during transitional period implies gradual changes in prices. The electricity prices at the end of the transitional period should reflect actual costs, FERK concluded.

§ § §

16 million euros loan for electricity transmission grid (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

European bank for reconstruction and development (EBRD) granted a 16 million euros loan for the electricity sector of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). The funds were allocated after EBRD restructured previous, 50 million euros, loan granted to BiH for purchase and installation of SCADA system. This loan was granted in 2000.

The abovementioned loan will be invested for modernization of electricity transmission network in BiH. The loan restructuring came after BiH introduced reforms in electrical energy sector, EBRD said. The main progress was the establishment of companies Elektroprenos (electricity transmission company) and NOS (independent transmission system operator).

The loan will be distributed between two companies, along with the parts of SCADA project. New SCADA system should increase efficiency and safety of transmission network, while the loan should enable development of local and regional electricity market.

Since 1996, EBRD has invested some 130 million euros in electricity sector and over 688 million euros in other sectors in BiH.

§ § §

New electricity transmission fees in 2008 (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

State regulatory energy commission (DERK) set the new tariffs for transmission of electricity in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). The new tariffs will be effective from January 1, 2008.

According to decision, regulated annual income of Elektroprenos (Electricity transmission company) in 2008 was set at 60.9 million euros. The transmission fee for declared export of electricity from BiH was set at 0.45 eurocents/kWh, and it should be paid by electricity traders to Elektroprenos. The transmission fee for import of electricity for customers of BiH was set at 0.29 eurocents/kWh and 0.75 euros/kW.

The Independent transmission system operator (NOS) will be obliged to issue reports on monthly declared electricity export and import for each holder of electricity trade license, and monthly reports on import of electricity (it should include overall energy and peak power) for each holder of electricity distribution licenses.

In the same time, DERK approved regulated annual income of 2.8 million euros for NOS in 2008. The transmission tariff of 0.02 eurocents/kWh will be paid for services provided by NOS. The fee will be paid by customers in BiH and by electricity traders that export electricity from BiH.

The head of DERK explained that electricity transmission tariffs declined by 5.8 %, which should have favorable influence to electricity prices for end customers. During the same session, DERK for the first time set the tariffs for ancillary and system services, which are vital for safe and reliable operation of entire electrical energy sector in the country.

§ § §

EP HZHB launched the tender for import of electricity (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

On December of 19, Power utility of Herceg Bosnia (EP HZHB) launched a tender for import of electricity in period January 1 2008-February 29 2008.

The requested amount is divided in three lots. The first lot refers to import of 50 MWh/h each day or 72 GWh in during entire period. The second lot refers to import of 20 MWh/h each day or 28.8 GWh of electricity during entire period. Finally, the third lot refers to import of 20 MWh/h each day or 14.88 GWh in period January 1-31, 2008.

§ § §

Energy balance sheet of Federation of BiH for 2008 approved (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

The government of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) adopted the Energy balance sheet for year 2008. The balance is based on the official data submitted by energy companies.

According to plans, the overall coal production in 2008 should reach 6.71 million tons, while coal consumption should amount to 6.505 million tons. Out of that amount, 5.24 million tons will be spent by thermal power plants (TPPs). Industrial customers will consume

some 605,400 tons, while all other customers should spend some 655,000 tons. In addition, the coal export should stand at 209,500 tons.

Overall electricity production should reach 8.304 TWh, while overall electricity consumption should reach 8.068 TWh. The electricity surplus should guarantee stable electricity supply, the government believes.

The oil import should reach 860,000 tons, while import of natural gas should reach 225.076 million cubic meters (10 % increase).

In the related news, the government of Federation of BiH obliged power utilities, the EP BiH and EP HZHB, to provide sufficient amount of electricity for all tariff customers in the country, including eligible customers, which decided to pay electricity at regulated prices. This mostly refers to the largest industrial in the country, the Aluminum factory in Mostar.

In that sense, the government instructed EP BiH to deliver 35 MWh/h or 307.44 GWh of electricity, under commercial terms, to EP HZHB in 2008. In the same time, EP HZHB was obliged to provide 41 MWh/h or 360.14 GWh of electricity in 2008 for its customers. In the same time, the Aluminum factory was obliged to import by itself 40 MWh/h or 351.36 GWh of electricity. By these abovementioned decisions, EP BiH and EP HZHB were obliged to provide some two thirds of electricity needs for Aluminum factory.

§ § §

The start of production in Oil refinery in Brod postponed (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Minister of economy, energy and development of Republic of Republic Srpska (RS), Rajko Ubiparip, confirmed that start of operations of old processing line (1.2 million tons of annual capacity) in Oil refinery in Brod could be expected in April or in May 2008. The previous deadline was set for February 2008. The minister said that renewal of the old processing line was in preparation and said that rumors on failure of the project were not true.

Minister Ubiparip believes that privatization of oil companies in RS was the biggest success of its ministry in 2007. Minister reminded that Russian company NefteGazInkor paid 110.4 million euros for state owned shares and 15.4 million euros for the shares owned by Pension fund in Oil refinery in Brod, Motor oil refinery in Modrica, and fuel distributor Petrol.

In the same time, Ubiparip said that RS in cooperation with Norwegian Technor Energy, started 152 million euros worth project, which includes concession contracts for construction of six small hydropower plants. The government has cooperated with electricity trader EFT in order to harmonize the standpoints regarding the construction of 400 MW thermal power plant (TPP) Stanari. Ubiparip also hopes that RS could be part of South Stream pipeline project, which should be vital for gasification of entire RS.

§ § §

Energoinvest signed 180 million euros worth contracts in Africa (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

During the annual press conference, director of Sarajevo company Energoinvest, Dzamal Vlahovljak, confirmed that company signed several contracts for construction of power lines and high voltage

substations in Northern Africa, which is the traditional market of Energoinvest. Overall worth of these contracts is some 180 million euros.

In 2007, Energoinvest signed two contracts for projects in Algeria. The first contract is related to construction of 220kV power line and the worth of the contract is some 30 million euros. The second contract refers to delivery of 6,000 tons of steel equipment for power line towers. The worth of this contract is 8 million euros.

In Libya, Energoinvest will be involved in construction of power lines, where worth of this contract is some 120 million euros. By this, Libya has become once again the most important market for Energoinvest, the management said.

The company hopes to become involved in large-scale projects for construction of hydro and thermal power plants in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The management believes that Energoinvest is one of the key companies for development of domestic energy sector.

In the same time, deputy director announced that Energoinvest would be also involved in oil and natural gas exploration as well as in wind power projects. The company also announced establishment of joint venture in Saudi Arabia, where the company should sign contracts for construction of power lines and substation in 2008.

In 2007, Energoinvest posted 163.5 million euros of incomes on foreign markets and 75 million euros in domestic market. The profit should reach some 1.4 million euros, so that financial result should be in accordance to plans, head of the company said.

In 2008, the company plans to post some 197 million euros of incomes (91 million euros on foreign markets and 106 million euros on domestic market), while the profit should reach 3.3 million euros.

Energoinvest is majority (67 %) owned by Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The company should be privatized, but the management called state officials to exclude Energoinvest from privatization process.

§ § §

Unit 2 in TPP Bobov Dol to be decommissioned (Bulgaria)

Thermal power plant (TPP) Bobov Dol announced it should decommission unit 2 on the last day of 2007 in accordance to environmental reasons and requests from EU.

TPP Bobov Dol has been emitting some 50 milligrams of harmful particles per cubic meter, which exceeds EU rules by three times.

The unit 2, with power output of 210 MW, has been producing some 120 GWh of electricity per month in average. The other two 210 MW units in the TPP will remain in service. The TPP Bobov Dol was commissioned in 1970s.

The TPP is offered for sale. The previous sale procedure failed after winner in the tender, the Greece' PPC, and the state of Bulgaria did not agree on purchase terms. This sale was cancelled and restarted again for several times. The main problems were the very same issues related to environmental permits for the TPP. PPC did not want to invest in desulphurization equipment, having in mind that TPP uses local coal with high percentage of sulfur.

If Bulgaria fails to make necessary investments in environmental equipment, the entire TPP could be shutdown. Bulgaria was given seven years to finish this project.

§ § §

State called for improved bids for NPP Belene (Bulgaria)

The National electricity company (NEK) invited qualified bidders in the tender for strategic partner in the project for construction and operation of nuclear power plant (NPP) Belene to submit their improved offers for acquiring of 49 % stake in the project by January 9, 2008.

According to CEO of NEK, Lybomir Velkov, the improvements should concern the future management of the plant. Velkov explained that several bidders submitted such bids, which could imply that they would have majority stake in the NPP.

The initial bids were submitted by E.ON, RWE, CEZ, Electrabel and Enel in October this year. The letters of interest were also submitted by Atel, EGL, Endesa and local company Kumerio Med, but they were interested for acquiring only up to 25 % stake in the project. Nevertheless, the NEK preserved the right to invite those companies in the later stage of the process.

In the beginning of December, European commission approved the Russian technology that will be installed in the plant. The NPP will be built by Russian AtomStroyExport, which should install two AES92 type pressurized water reactors based on VVER technology.

In the same time, Bulgarian parliament approved plans for issuing state guarantees for up to 600 million euros loan, which would be used for construction of NPP Belene. As a reminder, overall cost of the project is estimated at 4 billion euros.

§ § §

Electricity export to reach 4.5 TWh in 2007 (Bulgaria)

Executive director of National electric company (NEK) Mardik Pazyan confirmed that annual electricity export of the company should reach 4.5 TWh in 2007. By November, electricity export reached 4.09 TWh. It is worth to say that NEK's estimations on annual export stand at zero in the beginning of year. The result was considered as very good having in mind preliminary analyses after shutdown of units 3 and 4 in nuclear power plant (NPP) Kozloduy. In 2006, Bulgaria exported 7.8 TWh and it was a key electricity supplier in Southeastern Europe.

On the other hand, despite considerable reduction in electricity export comparing to 2006, the profit from electricity export in 2007 will be 79 %, comparing to 2006, due to increase in electricity prices of 50 %. NEK refused to give estimations on electricity export in 2008 saying it would depend on national demand, weather conditions and coal supplies.

In the second half of December, 6-7 % of overall electricity production in Bulgaria was exported. Transmission system operator (ESO) confirmed that electricity export would have been and it would be stopped in case of major disturbances. In the same time, peak electricity consumption reached 6,890 MW per hour, while total production reached 7,300 MW.

Executive director of ESO, Ivan Ayolov, said that major problems in the electricity system are not expected. He confirmed that his fears on possible shortages, which he expressed before the parliamentary energy committee, vanished after maintenance works in several power plants were delayed. On the other hand, the problems with

low coal reserves in thermal power plant (TPP) Varna and TPP Rouse remained the main worries of NEK and ESO. Ayolov said that over 15 million euros was invested in for the maintenance works in the national grid during 2007.

§ § §

EVN to build new power plant in Plovdiv (Bulgaria)

Austrian EVN, a new owner of Plovdiv heating company, announced it would install 34 MW CCGT unit and to build new 400 MW thermal power plant, which will considerably increase electricity output of the company. This was said by deputy chairman of managing board, Josef Penz.

In mid December, EVN finalized acquisition of Plovdiv heating company (the second largest heating company in the country) by paying 32.1 million euros to state of Bulgaria. By this acquisition, EVN doubled the number of its heating customers. The heating company has 1,259 MW of heat output and 85 MW of electricity output. The overall number of customers is 40,000 and the company employs 360 workers.

EVN should invest some 30 million euros for CCGT unit. This unit should help to reduce emission of greenhouse gasses by 60,000 tons. The cost of construction of 400 MW unit should reach 300 million euros, while the exact construction site was not selected yet. EVN also announced to improve customers services, service quality and security, and collection rate of bills. The company did not want to reveal the exact amount of the debts owed by the customers.

The management of EVN believes that purchase of Plovdiv heating company will be large challenge for EVN Group, which plans to become multi-utility provider.

Since 2005, EVN owns electricity distributors in Plovdiv and Stara Zagora and supplies some 1.5 million customers.

In the same time, EVN announced it would establish independent division for investments in renewable energy projects. The company also plans to invest in waste recycling plant in Sofia or Plovdiv.

§ § §

NPP Kozloduy to produce 15 TWh of electricity (Bulgaria)

Head of production department in nuclear power plant (NPP) Kozloduy, Alexander Nikolov, confirmed that NPP produced 14.444 TWh of electricity until December 27. The result is 2 TWh higher comparing to production of units 5 and 6 (only remaining operational units) in 2006, mostly due to shorter period of maintenance works.

The overall production of NPP Kozloduy in 2007 should amount to 14.6 TWh, Nikolov said.

Nikolov said that company plans to reach 15 TWh annual electricity production. This result could not be expected in 2008, but in 2009, this could be achieved, NPP's official concluded.

§ § §

Draft criteria for construction of new power plant in Maritsa Iztok coal basin presented (Bulgaria)

The Bulgarian authorities have issued draft criteria for selection of investors that would build new power plant in Maritsa Iztok coal basin. According to draft criteria prepared by interdepartmental work group, the new 600-800 MW thermal power plant (TPP) could be built only by some major energy corporation with respectable portfolio in construction of power plants.

In the same time, potential investor should have annual turnover of 750 million euros in the last five years, and 1,000 MW of installed capacity in the same period. The construction site for new plant was not selected yet, where this should depend on future investor.

The future TPP should be built in accordance to environmental standards. The owner of the plant will be obliged to sign long-term contracts with Maritsa Iztok mining company, but the government will not be obliged to sign long-term contracts for purchase of electricity from new plant.

The draft criteria were submitted for the approval to the minister of energy. According to expectations, the procedure for construction of new TPP could be launched in January 2008.

Until now, the interest for construction of new TPP was expressed by RWE, Enel, E.ON, AES and local company Brikel.

In the related news, the minister of energy, Petar Dimitrov, appointed new management of TPP Maritsa Iztok 2. According to decision, Georgi Hristozov was appointed a CEO of the company, while the chairman of the board of directors will be Atanas Saikov.

Minister Dimitrov recently pointed out that TPP Maritsa Iztok 2 (1,450 MW) was one of the key TPPs in Bulgaria, which should be able to compensate decommissioning of units 3 and 4 in nuclear power plant (NPP) Kozloduy, which took place in 2006. Minister Dimitrov announced that TPP Maritsa Iztok 2 would work at full capacity in period January-March 2008, even if that would imply paying environmental fees due to greenhouse gasses emissions.

§ § §

Increase in natural gas prices by 20 % in 2008 (Bulgaria)

Bulgaria's State Energy and Water Regulatory Commission (SEWRC) decided that overall increase in natural gas prices in Bulgaria in 2008 should reach 20 %.

According to decision, the first price increase of 9.9 % will take place on January 1, 2008, while the same increase of 9.9 % will take place on April 1, 2008.

The abovementioned decision is a compromise solution, having in mind that Bulgarian gas company, Bulgargaz, demanded 26 % increase in prices starting from January 1, while SEWRC offered consecutive increases in prices of 8 % each quarter next year.

The management of Bulgargaz explained that 26 % increase in prices would make company profitable, while 11 % price increase would allow company only to pay the expenses to its own suppliers.

In the same time, head of SEWRC announced there would be no increase in heating prices, even though the heating companies use mostly natural gas as main fuel source.

§ § §

Increase in natural gas consumption, industrial customers faced shortages (Croatia)

Croatian oil industry (INA), said in a press conference that peak natural gas consumption reached 650,000-700,000 cubic meters per hour in the second half of December. In the same period in 2006, the peak consumption stood at 550,000 cubic meters per hour, which is the maximum optimal transmission capacity of the natural gas network, the head of INA, Tomislav Dragicevic said.

He called for introduction of higher natural gas prices in order to force customers to use natural gas rationally. INA warned that current price of natural gas and fee for its storage are inadequate. Those prices are lower than real ones so that company would continue to have losses while importing natural gas. INA confirmed that Russian suppliers announced 18 % increase in natural gas prices in 2008.

Another reason for increase in consumption is the increased number of natural gas distributors in the country, Dragicevic said. In the same time, INA increased natural gas reserves in storage facility Okoli. Before the start of winter season, the reserves reached highest level ever, and because of that, INA did not anticipate any problems in supply. Dragicevic pointed out that Croatia will have enough natural gas, while the main problem remains the peak consumption. According to INA, natural gas consumption during 2007 should be 20 % higher comparing to 2006. INA said that ministry of economy should decide which customers should limit their consumption if overall natural gas consumption in the country was at the highest level during longer period. Ministry confirmed that natural gas supply will be stable and that, in case of need, INA could import additional 38,000 cubic meters per hour.

According to several sources, due to extremely high consumption caused by cold weather, INA was forced to reduce natural gas deliveries to its largest customers, the Croatian power utility (HEP) and Petrochemical factory. During that period, INA was delivering some 54,000 cubic meters per hour to HEP instead of 86,000 cubic meters, while deliveries to Petrochemical factory were reduced from 80,000 cubic meters per hour down to 20,000 cubic meters. The reductions did not affect operation of two companies, but HEP was forced to use higher amount of more expensive fuel oil, while Petrochemical factory announced start of maintenance works sooner than planned.

During the press conference, the management of INA pointed out that according to Eurostat, the average price of natural gas for households (VAT included) was 0.28 euros per cubic meter in the first half this year. This price was lower than EU average by 44 %. INA reminded it was forced to import expensive natural gas and to sell it at lower prices. The company called for new tariff system, which will be more cost reflective and fairer.

According to current tariff system, the price of natural gas for distributors is 0.14 euros per cubic meters, while end customers pay some 0.3 euros per cubic meter. The fee to the natural gas transmission company is set at 1.6 eurocents per cubic meter; the tax is 5.4 eurocents per cubic meter, while fee for distributors is between 4.3 and 9 eurocents per cubic meter. In this moment, there are no particular fees for storage of natural gas, so that INA does not have direct incomes for future investments in new storage capacities.

Croatia tries to secure additional amounts of natural gas from its main supplier, Russian Gazprom. Gazprom delivers 1.1 billion cubic meters of gas to Croatia, while government demanded from Russians to deliver between 1.8 and 2.5 billion cubic meters after 2009. According to estimations, Croatia should increase natural gas consumption by 50 % until 2015.

In order to provide additional quantities of gas, INA will intensify exploration works in Croatia and it should speed up construction of storage facility in Benicanci (2.5 billion cubic meters capacity). INA should also continue explorations in Namibia, Syria, and Egypt and initiate new projects in Qatar, Russia, Namibia, Angola, Saudi Arabia and Iran.

§ § §

Fee for RES stays the same in 2008 (Croatia)

The special fee for renewable energy sources (RES), which is paid by all customers in the country in order to subsidize production of electricity from RES, will stay at current level of 0.12 eurocents/kWh (no VAT) or 0.15 eurocents/kWh (VAT included) in 2008. According to original plans, the RES fee should have been increased at 0.27 eurocents (no VAT) starting from January 1. In addition, the official strategy envisaged constant increase of this fee until 2010.

The government explained that current tariff was sufficient for covering the financial obligations toward RES electricity producers. In the same time, several RES projects are behind the schedule, the officials said.

Director of Croatian electricity market operator (HROTE), Leo Pelec, confirmed that some 100 requests for new RES and cogeneration projects have been submitted. Nevertheless, these projects are mostly in the beginning phases. The special problems are related to wind generation projects, where more companies applied for wind explorations in the same area, which needs to be legally resolved. In the same time, acquiring of wind generators from the international markets takes even two years.

The RES fee has been charged through monthly electricity bills, where the funds are directly transferred to HROTE, which distributes the funds to privileged producers that signed contracts with HROTE. The overall monthly RES fee reached some 1.5 million euros in the past period, where the same dynamics is expected in 2008.

§ § §

MOL and CEZ to build power plants (Croatia)

Czech CEZ and Hungarian MOL, the strategic partner of Croatian oil company (INA), signed the joint venture agreement regarding cooperation in electricity sector in Middle and Eastern Europe.

Until 2013, two companies should invest 1.4 billion euros, in equal shares, for construction of natural gas fired plants with overall output of 1,760 MW. The first power plants should be built in Slovakia and Hungary.

In the same time, MOL and CEZ want to expand in electricity markets in South Eastern Europe, where one of the countries of future projects should be Croatia.

§ § §

HEP announced start of construction of three power plants in 2008 (Croatia)

Chairman of the management board of Croatian power utility (HEP), Ivan Mravak, announced in the interview that HEP should initiate construction of three power plants in 2008.

Those three power plants should be 400 MW unit in Slavonija province, the TPP in Dalmatia province and the unit 3 in TPP Plomin with power output of 500 MW. The project for construction of new TPP in Slavonija should be approved by the management of HEP in the beginning of 2008. As for power plant in Dalmatia, the construction site is yet to be decided, while for unit in TPP Plomin, HEP should submit the request for approving the construction site, Mravak said.

The model for funding of TPPs in Slavonija and Dalmatia was decided. The HEP should invest 20 % of its own funds, where the rest should be provided through loans. In the same time, there is an option for finding the strategic partner for these projects.

Mravak also reminded that HEP will continue projects started in 2007, i.e. the construction of 100 MW unit in combined and heat power plant (CHP) Zagreb, the construction of 40 MW hydropower plant (HPP) Lesce and 250 MW unit in TPP Sisak.

Besides production facilities, in 2008, HEP will be involved in construction of 400kV interconnection line Ernestinovo- Pecuj (Hungary) and several 110kV power lines across Croatia, especially in Istra peninsula. The company will also to continue to build new dispatching center of Croatian transmission system operator (HEP-OPS).

Mravak confirmed that drought during 2007 affected electricity production in HPPs and diminished overall incomes of the company. According to latest data, some 4 TWh of electricity from HPPs should be produced in 2007, comparing to planned amount of 5.8 TWh. The lack of that electricity was compensated by increased production in TPPs and import of electricity.

§ § §

Disputes over cooperation between RWE and PPC (Greece)

Possibility of cooperation of German RWE and Greek Public Power Corporation (PPC) was announced in November 2007, but signing of memorandum of understanding is still under question.

By this agreement, PPC and RWE would build 2 coal power plants, 800 MW each and PPC would have 49% stake, while RWE would have remaining 51%; sale of two gas-turbine units totaling 167 megawatts, for use in the summer peaks in the 2008-2010 period; further development of the natural gas sector and meeting the targets of the PPC renewable energy sources subsidiary.

Soon after this possibility was announced, official from the government of Greece said that government was unlikely to approve partnership between PPC and RWE, saying it was against interest of the state and the company. The RWE denied commenting this statement. Also, very powerful PPC employee union (GENOP) was from the start against this deal.

It was expected that this memorandum would be discussed and possibly signed on a Board of Directors meeting on 20th of December, but it was interrupted by GENOP, forcing PPC Chairman and CEO Takis Athanassopoulos to withdraw it. GENOP accused Athanassopoulos of being "suspiciously hurried."

The following day Mr. Takis Athanassopoulos sent an open letter to the GENOP saying: "Institutionally misplaced and irresponsible interventions, unfounded and imaginary accusations, not to mention threats, may be making the company's work harder but will not lead it to idleness, as this does not serve the interests of PPC at all". In this long letter, Athanassopoulos had tried to counter all the union's arguments against the memorandum of cooperation with

RWE, arguing that it is a very positive prospect for PPC. Yet this has clearly sent a message to GENOP that it will not give in again to such interventions, deciding to toughen its attitude ahead of the next board meeting in January, which will have the memorandum back on the agenda.

§ § §

PPC to invest 1.95 billion euros in renewable by 2014 (Greece)

PPC has announced its intentions to invest 1.95 billion euros in renewable energy sources between 2008 and 2014, and achieve a target of 950 MW installed power from renewable energy sources. Chairman and Chief Executive Takis Athanasopoulos said "the main objective of PPC Renewables is to be competitive and for this reason we are open to cooperation with other big international and Greek companies for developing our businesses."

Currently, "PPC Renewables SA" (100% owned by PPC) is starting a construction of solar energy park in Megalopolis. It is planned to have a 50 MW capacity.

Last January, PPC said its renewables subsidiary would joint with France's EDF Energies Nouvelles SA (EEN.FR) to build wind-generated power facilities with total power of 122 megawatts, scheduled for completion by 2009.

PPC also signed a memorandum of understanding with renewable energy producer C. Rokas SA (ROKKA.AT) - which is 49.9%-owned by Spain's Iberdrola SA (IBE.MC) - to conduct a feasibility study of a planned EUR2.4 billion wind farm project in the Northern Aegean.

Including its planned investments in renewables, PPC's business plan, which was announced in November, stated the overall investment of EUR12.5 billion by 2014, ranging from the replacement of 3,700 megawatts of existing power plants, to connecting Greece's islands with a high-voltage power line to the mainland.

PPC also plans to invest around 1.5 billion eur into the Peloponnese region, by building a 800 MW CAPP.

§ § §

OKTA to pay 40 million dollars to Hellenic Petroleum (Greece)

Hellenic Petroleum has reached an agreement with Macedonian government to receive an immediate compensation of 40 million dollars for the dispute with respect to the OKTA refinery.

Hellenic Petroleum had recently entered into negotiations with Macedonian government with respect to a compensation of around 70 million dollars that the international court had ruled against Macedonia for not meeting its obligations for the OKTA refinery

§ § §

440 MW gas fired power plant to be built (Greece)

After three years of delay, due to problems with interconnection grid, new gas fired 440 MW power plant is to be built. This power plant is to be operated by a consortium between Edison and Hellenic Technodomiki.

The power plant is located in North Eastern Greece. In the consortium, Hellenic Technodomiki participates by a 35% stake through its subsidiary HE&D, Edison by 51% and VFL by 14% (owing the location).

§ § §

New Energy law to be adopted in January, disputes continue (Macedonia)

Vice prime minister, Zoran Stavrevski, announced that government would change new Energy law through amendments only if this was recommended by Competition council (CC). Stavrevski confirmed that government asked from CC to issue its official opinion regarding the Law, which is yet to be presented. In the same time, the Law was submitted to parliament for approval, where the final version of Law should be adopted in January.

After Christmas holidays, the government of Macedonia should send official letter to European commission (EC), in which the government would try to clarify some disputable parts of the Law. As a reminder, EC harshly criticized announced changes in new Energy law, by saying that the Law would impose monopoly of Macedonian power plants (ELEM).

Stavrevski said that only part of the Law related to justified electricity losses is disputable. The government would make further actions regarding the Law, after EC officially responds to government's letter, vice prime minister said.

Minister of economy, Vera Rafajlovska, confirmed in a press conference that government has been reconsidering remarks of EC regarding the new Energy law. She explained that disputable Law is still in preliminary phase. The final draft of the Law still has not been prepared and there is a room for changes, the minister said. Minister of economy confirmed she would support gradual liberalization of electricity market.

The minister's announcement came several days after spokesman of government of Macedonia, Ivica Bocevski, stated that the Energy law was not against EU directives and that government would not withdraw the law proposal.

During the same occasion, the minister did not want to comment the cancelled sale procedure for thermal power plant (TPP) Negotino. She said that this issue was closed after government reached its decision.

On the other hand, Macedonian NGO, Transparency-Zero corruption, criticized Energy law saying it would introduce monopoly by favoring only one company in electricity sector. The Law would diminish positive changes in electricity sector after successful restructuring of former Power utility of Macedonia (ESM), which was supported by EC, NGO said. NGO also called for step-by-step liberalization of electricity market.

The opposition party SDSM also announced harsh battle against announced changes in Energy law. The SDSM's leader, Radmila Sekerinska, said the new Energy law would certainly led to shutdown of large company Silmak, which is vital for region of Tetovo.

According to Macedonian press, the government has been weighing what kind of the response it should make in order to please EC. Some sources imply that the government could establish new state company in charge for electricity supply. In addition, sources said that Macedonia's regulator also pointed out on few disputable articles in the Law related to possible monopoly.

Several opposition parties called for patience in this matter saying that Energy law is the key issue for energy sector. The Law was also opposed by the government's consultant Hanton and Williams by saying that Law was bad and that liberalization of electricity market should be gradual.

§ § §

Another outage in TPP Bitola (Macedonia)

The latest outage of one unit in thermal power plant (TPP) Bitola, which occurred in the second half of December, was the tenth outage in TPP in this year. The unit 3 tripped on December 22 and it was put back in operation on December 25.

According to experts, each outage of the unit incurs fixed costs of 250,000 euros. In the last six months, the one or even two outages occurred every month. In the same time, due to outages, Macedonia was almost always forced to import emergency electricity.

Macedonian power plants (ELEM) did not want to comment overall costs of outages, saying this could be known only after issuing financial report for 2007.

The last outage forced Macedonia's transmission system operator (MEPSO) to pay 1.4 million euros for import of 200 MWh/h of electricity from Bulgaria at price of 61 euros/MWh and to import additional 100 MWh/h from Greece, which would be returned through natural exchange. In the same time, electricity production in TPP Oslomej and TPP Negotino and hydropower plants was increased to maximum.

The experts believe that most likely reason for frequent tripping of the units, which were famous for its uninterruptible operation, was the low quality of spare parts installed during the last capital overhauls.

TPP Bitola, with its three 225 MW units, provides 70-80 % of overall electricity in the country.

§ § §

OKTA to install desulphurization equipment (Macedonia)

The chief state environmental inspector, Orhideja Neceva-Petrova, warned that deadline for installation of desulphurization equipment in oil refinery Okta was set at December 31, 2007. Other options for Okta would be shutdown of the refinery, the reduction of processing output or paying the environmental fines.

According to privatization contract, the emission of sulfur dioxide by the refinery should have been reduced. The measurements of the level of harmful gasses have been intensified in the past three months, official said.

In the related news, the government of Macedonia should start negotiations with owner of Okta, the Hellenic Petroleum (HELPE), regarding the payment of 53 million euros of compensation by the government to HELPE. The international arbitration court in Paris reached this decision claiming the government breached some exclusive rights in the oil market in Macedonia, which were given to HELPE as part of privatization contract. The main part of the compensation was related to not purchasing the contractual amounts of fuel oil by Macedonia. Macedonia did not appeal the decision, which was reached in August 2007, and decided to start direct negotiations with HELPE. The negotiations were delayed so far.

In December, the government announced it was ready for negotiations with HELPE. According to some sources, the government could reduce the compensation request by raising the question of non-installation of aforementioned environmental equipment. In addition, the government could demand from Okta to pay concession fees for the past several years, another sources said.

§ § §

MEPSO opened bids for import of electricity in 2008 (Macedonia)

On December 17, Macedonia's transmission system operator (MEPSO) confirmed that company's Public procurement department had opened bids submitted in the tender for import of electricity.

The bids in the tender were submitted by Swiss Atel, Serbian companies EFT and Pima and Slovenian Gen I. In the end of October, MEPSO launched the tender for import of 578 GWh of electricity in 2008.

The opening of the bids was not public. The management explained that bids contained classified information and that everything was done in accordance with Public procurement law. On the other hand, the critics said that MEPSO started to apply new Law before it was effective. (The law should be effective starting from January 1, 2008).

According to Macedonia's press, the highest price in the tender for delivery of electricity during day was 109.96 euros/MWh, while the lowest one was 71.39 euros/MWh. The highest offered price for electricity during night was 90.78 euros/MWh, while the lowest was 28.91 euros/MWh.

The MEPSO should select the winner in accordance to both the most favorable price and terms of the delivery. The best price will bring 80 points to tender participants, while the best delivery terms will earn 15 points.

The director of MEPSO, Vladimir Zdravev was satisfied both with the companies that took part in the tender and with the offered amounts.

The amount of electricity to be imported through new tender will be twice lower than the amount that should be imported in period April 2007-May 2008. During the tender for that period, MEPSO contracted import of 1.224 TWh for which it paid 83 million euros

The main reason for reduction of the import was the fact that government demanded from large industrial customers to purchase electricity in free market by themselves. The largest industrial customers spend some 20 % of overall electricity consumption in Macedonia.

Vladimir Zdravev said in an interview that MEPSO would not demand increase in electricity transmission tariffs. He also said that large industrial customers would not be affected with the changes in regulations, having in mind that they already have been importing some 45-55 % of electricity on free market. The company should report some 23 million euros of losses in 2007. The main reason will be large difference between import and domestic prices of electricity.

§ § §

UN and EU unpleased with new energy strategy (Montenegro)

The representatives of UN development program (UNDP) in Montenegro said that Montenegro should first improve infrastructure, increase efficiency, reduce losses, create efficient energy system and solve the subsidy issues, instead to announce large-scale projects for construction of power plants.

This was the comment of UN officials after government of Montenegro adopted Strategy of development of energy sector in until 2025. Among other things, the Strategy envisaged construction of large hydropower plants (HPPs) on rivers Moraca and Komarnica, construction of small HPPs and construction of unit 2 in thermal power plant (TPP) Pljevlja. The estimated cost of all projects named in the document is some 2 billion euros.

The representative of UNDP in Montenegro, Garret Tankosic Kelly, reminded that review of the Strategy has lasted over a year and that the government should have waited to get a response from UN and EU. Kelly criticized prime minister for not wanting to hear the recommendations or advices of international institutions. He also warned that construction of HPPs on Moraca River would most likely affect natural environment of Skadar Lake and delta of Ada Bojana. The issue of Skadar Lake, located on Montenegro-Albanian border, should be also discussed with neighboring Albania, Kelly said.

According to UNDP official, the construction of HPPs on Moraca is very expensive and risky project. The cost of the project is some 500 million dollars, where the new HPPs should provide only 8.7 % of more electricity in 2025, Kelly warned.

As UNDP, the EU also demanded from the government to postpone approval of the strategy until they received English translation of the Strategy. According to EU, the European commission should have given its opinion on the Strategy, which would be in line with recently signed Stabilization and accession agreement (SAA) between EU and Montenegro. On the other hand, vice prime minister of Montenegro explained that SAA should be effective in 18 months. This answer did not please EU officials.

The opposition papers accused the government on supporting the unnamed energy lobbies interested in construction of new power plants envisaged in the Strategy, where many of these projects might have been challenged or stalled if EU and UN had given its expertise. In the same time, by approving the Strategy, Montenegro is facing a risk on being confronted with EU, UN, World Bank and other international institutions, the critics said. They also believe the main objection of EU is the fact that Strategy was adopted without evaluation of environmental impact of new power plants. Another analysis says that construction of HPPs on Moraca and Piva would cost some 600 million euros, while those HPPs should provide only 6 % of overall electricity consumption in the country.

According to the study ordered by UNDP, the project for construction of HPPs on Moraca River is also against Montenegro's official policy of ecological state and against several international conventions signed by Montenegro.

The opposition paper quoted unnamed EU official in Podgorica who warned that Montenegro should obey the obligations it had accepted, such as SAA, Energy community treaty and other conventions and declarations, which described the strict rules and conditions for construction of large power plants.

According to another theory, the government adopted the Strategy before the end of the year, having in mind that new Environmen-

tal impact law should be effective from January 1, 2008. The new law has stricter rules regarding evaluation of impact of particular projects.

On the other hand, the minister of economic development, Branimir Gvozdenovic, denied allegation of UNDP's official in Montenegro as wrong. The minister explained that construction of HPPs on Moraca would cost some 430 million euros, which should provide some 12 % more electricity. Gvozdenovic said in an interview that Montenegro would benefit from construction of new HPPs by providing the cheap electricity and reducing the electricity deficit.

The minister was surprised by UNDP's critics saying that UNDP coordinated and supported preparation of the Strategy of energy development. Montenegro needs to build new power plants, having in mind large electricity deficit and large and unused hydro potential. According to official estimations, Montenegro would be importing some 1.663 TWh of electricity in 2008, for which the country should pay some 140 million euros. Such financial burden Montenegro could not endure in long term, the minister concluded.

§ § §

Italy interested in cooperation in energy sector (Montenegro)

In the second half of December, the meeting between Italian and Montenegrin businessmen took place in Chamber of Commerce of Montenegro.

During the occasion, the minister of economic development, Branimir Gvozdenovic, invited Italian companies to take part in the tender construction of small hydropower plant (HPPs) in Montenegro. He confirmed that several Italian companies already purchased tender documentation. Montenegro recently launched a tender for construction of over 40 small HPPs.

Minister Gvozdenovic reminded that two countries initiated project for construction of undersea power cable. Montenegro considers this project as very important having in mind that new cable will represent link between Montenegro and EU. The project was also supported by prime minister Zeljko Sturanovic. Prime minister also called for greater cooperation between two countries in energy sector, especially in development of renewable energy sources.

The president of Italian region of Puglia, Niki Vendola, who led an Italian delegation, said that Italy is very interested in improving the overall cooperation with Montenegro.

Several days after, minister Gvozdenovic visited Italy, where he had talks with his Italian colleague Luigi Bersani and minister for international trade and European affairs, Emma Bonino. The special subject of the meeting was the cooperation of Italian electricity transmission company, Terna, and Power utility of Montenegro (EPCG). Two companies have been preparing feasibility study for the construction of undersea power cable, and Gvozdenovic and Bersani signed a joint statement regarding the support to this project

§ § §

No change in electricity prices on January 1 (Montenegro)

Regulatory energy agency (REA) confirmed that price of electricity in Montenegro would not be changed starting from January 1, 2008, after Power utility of Montenegro (EPCG) had not submitted

new request for approval of regulated income and new prices for 2008.

REA also took in consideration the fact that electricity prices increased two times in the last six months and that EPCG reduced electricity losses and increased collection rate.

The latest decision of REA was administrative and mandatory.

According to announcements, EPCG should submit new request for adjustment of electricity prices in January, where the new prices should be decided by April.

REA confirmed that, starting from 2008, the price of electricity should also take in consideration the return of investments of EPCG. According to five-year plans, the electricity prices should rise at 10 eurocents/kWh.

The electricity prices increased last time in October. REA approved 5.85 % increase in electricity prices for two tariff customers. The price of electricity for two-tariff customers was set 6.65 eurocents/kWh during day and 3.33 eurocents/kWh during night. In the same time, the price of electricity for single-tariff customers remained the same, 4.8 eurocents/kWh. The price of electricity for high voltage customers was increased by 12.5 %.

§ § §

Coal mine Pljevlja to produce 1.35 million tons of coal in 2008 (Montenegro)

Board of directors of coalmine Pljevlja adopted a business plan for year 2008. The planned coal production should reach 1.35 million tons, which would be 200,000 tons higher comparing to 2007. Out of that amount, 1.3 million tons will be delivered to thermal power plant (TPP) Pljevlja.

Overall incomes of the company should reach 48 million euros, while the planned investments should amount to 27.8 million euros.

The board of directors has also launched an initiative for merger of coalmine and Power utility of Montenegro (EPCG). The further development of this process will depend on government's standpoints regarding the swap of shares between coalmine and EPCG. In the same time, board of directors of EPCG also approved restructuring of the company and merger with the coalmine. The merger will be in accordance to laws but also to recently adopted Energy strategy until 2025, the management of coalmine said.

The board of directors recently requested from Regulatory energy agency (REA) to approve increase in coal prices in 2008. The coalmine requested price of 35.48 euros/ton, which is 14 euros/ton higher than a price approved by REA in November.

One of the main problems for the coalmine is the unresolved debts between EPCG and the coalmine. Two companies used different prices of coal for payments in 2003 and 2004.

§ § §

Government approved Rules for connection of small HPPs to power grid (Montenegro)

Ministry of economic development approved the Rules on technical conditions for connection of small hydropower plants (HPPs), i.e. the HPPs below 10 MW power output, to electricity distribution grid. .

The connection of future small HPPs will be approved by Power utility of Montenegro (EPCG). The connection approval should contain data on the owner, installed output, the number of units, voltage level of generator and transformer. The document should also include data regarding the deadline for putting the HPP in operation, estimated annual and monthly production. The future investor should acquire energy license and operational licenses.

According to Energy law, all electricity produced in small HPPs should be purchased by EPCG at guaranteed price (6.9 eurocents/kWh at the moment). The analyses imply that potential investor could earn some 300,000 euros per year if it builds 1 MW HPP. The cost of the construction is estimated at 0.8 million euros/MW of power output

As a reminder, the government of Montenegro has recently launched the tender for construction of 43 small HPPs. The latest reports say that investors expressed high interest for the tender. The tender will be open until January 22, 2008, while public opening of bids should take place on February 1, 2008.

§ § §

Petrom to invest 200 million euros in petrol stations (Romania)

The management of Petrom announced plans for investing 200 million euros for construction of petrol stations and warehouses in period 2008-2009. The 90 million euros part of investments will be spent for modernization of 75 stations in 2008, Tamas Mayer, the member of the board of Petrom said. In period 2005-2010, the company should invest overall amount 500 million euros, where 300 million euros was invested for far.

In the last three years, Petrom has built 100 PetromV petrol stations. The PetromV concept was launched in 2005 in Bucharest, while the same concept should be applied in Republic of Moldova. PetromV stations include VIVA stores, restaurants and leisure areas. The new stations established new quality, safety, reliability and convenience standards, the management believes. The company's objective is to open 250 PetromV stations until 2010.

The management of Petrom confirmed the company transferred 500 petrol stations in the country to the Full Agency administrative system, which will enable independent dealers to run the stations. The 50 % of those dealers are former Petrom's employees.

§ § §

EU approved Enel's takeover of Electrica Muntenia Sud (Romania)

On December 21, which was the deadline for decision, European commission (EC) said it approved purchase of electricity distributor Electrica Muntenia Sud by Italian Enel. This acquisition would not harm competition, EC concluded. In mid November, EC was in-

formed by Enel regarding purchase plans, which was in accordance to EU regulations.

Enel won in the tender for purchase of Electrica Muntenia Sud in 2006 by offering 820 million euros for of 67.5 % stake. The Electrica Muntenia Sud supplies 1.1 million customers in capital Bucharest and neighboring counties.

The sale contract was signed in June this year, after the final signing of the contract was prolonged several times due to verification of the legitimacy of the tender. According to privatization contract, the Enel will be entitled to purchase remaining shares in the Electrica Muntenia Sud in every second semester by 2011. According to earlier announcements, official takeover of the company should take place in January 2008.

Since 2005, Enel already owns majority stakes in two other electricity distributors, Electrica Banat and Electrica Dobrogea.

§ § §

State energy companies to post 130 million euros of profit (Romania)

According to expectations, the state energy companies should post at least 130 million euros of profit in 2007. The estimation is based on slightly higher electricity and natural gas prices comparing to 2006. The only exception will be electricity producer Termoelctrica, which should report some 88 million euros of losses in 2007.

Minister of economy and finance, Varujan Vosganian, said that state-owned companies, Transgaz (natural gas transmission company), Transelectrica (electricity transmission company) and Hidroelctrica (electricity producer) should invest overall amount of 660 million euros in 2008.

In the same time, Romgaz (natural gas producer), expects to achieve 25 million euros of gross profit next year, while the overall investments should reach 300 million euros. The general manager of Romgaz, Alexa Iakob, confirmed that the company has been negotiating with two foreign companies regarding potential cooperation in natural gas exploitation projects abroad. The official did not reveal the names of the companies.

General manager of Transgaz, Ion Rusu, confirmed company's plans for investing some 120 million euros for various modernization and development projects and another 40 million euros for renewal and increase of security of natural gas networks. Rusu did not want to reveal financial position of the company in this year, claiming it would be against stock exchange rules. The company should be listed on Bucharest Stock Exchange in February 2008.

Traian Opera, general manager of Hidroelctrica, said the company should report some 590 million euros of income this year, while gross profit should stand at 30 million euros.

§ § §

The agreement for units 3 and 4 in NPP Cernavoda could be postponed (Romania)

Teodor Chirica, the general manager of Nuclearelectrica, which operates nuclear power plant (NPP) Cernavoda, announced that signing of the agreement for construction of units 3 and 4 could be delayed. The original deadline was set at January 31, 2008.

Chirica explained that company could request from ministry of economy and finance to give them a little more time, which will be in the best interest of entire project.

The potential partners in the 2.2 billion euros project are Enel, Iberdrola, CEZ, Electrabel, RWE and local company ArcelorMittal Romania. The 700 MW units should be operational in 2014-2015.

§ § §

Electricity consumption reached record (Romania)

In the second half of December, hourly electricity consumption reached record of 9,366 MW in the period between 18:00-19:00 hours. The high consumption was the consequence of low temperatures, but also of the increased economic activities.

The former record high consumption of 9,051 MW was reported on February 9, 2005. The hourly electricity consumption in Romania exceeded 9,000 MW for the first time in 2003.

§ § §

Transelectrica to build 400kV substation for wind farms (Romania)

Transmission system operator, Transelectrica, should build 400kV substation for the purpose of connection of three future wind farms in the area of Dobrogea. The farms will have overall power output 600 MW, while the construction should start in 2008.

Transelectrica confirmed that abovementioned wind farms were granted connection licenses, while the connection agreement still needs to be signed. According to announcements, some 3,000 MW in wind farms should be built in the area of Dobrogea and another 1,000 in Moldova.

§ § §

21 million euros of profit for Transelectrica in 2007 (Romania)

Executive manager of Transelectrica, Stelian Gal, said that estimated profit of the company should reach some 21 million euros in 2007, which would be lower comparing to 2006.

According to Gal, in the first nine months of 2007, Transelectrica reported 504 million euros of incomes, which was 3.5 % higher comparing to 2006. In the same period, the profit reached 32.6 million euros, which was five time less comparing to the same period in 2006. The expenses reached 487 million euros (+13.6 %).

In the first ten months of 2007, Transelectrica had 16.1 million euros of expenses related to elimination of congestion in national electricity grid. On the other hand, Romanian Energy regulatory authority (ANRE) will cover only 7.6 million euros of those expenses.

In 2007, overall electricity export should be 44 % lower comparing to 2006. However, the company expects that electricity export in 2008 will be at the same level as in 2006.

Romania exports electricity to Greece, Italy, Albania and former Yugoslav republics.

The management of Transelectrica was not pleased with the company's performance in the stock exchange during the first nine months of 2007. During that period, the share price remained at almost the same level.

In 2008, the company plans to invest 126 million euros, which will be 10 % higher comparing to 2007. In the first half of 2008, three branches of the company, Formenerg, Icemenerg and Icemenerg Service, should start privatization procedure.

§ § §

New electricity transmission tariffs from January 2008 (Serbia)

On December 13, the government of Serbia approved a proposal, submitted by Serbian transmission system operator (EMS), on new electricity transmission tariffs. The new methodology, for the first time, separates transmission services, i.e. access and usage of transmission system, from other activities in electrical energy sector. The introduction of transmission tariffs was envisaged by new Energy law.

EMS prepared the proposal on new prices in accordance to Tariff system for transmission system access and utilization, which was prepared by Energy regulatory agency of Serbia (AERS) in 2006 and approved by the government of Serbia the same year. In accordance to Energy law, EMS asked AERS for experts' opinion regarding new prices.

New tariffs will be effective from January 1, 2008. The new tariff system is seen as a key condition for liberalization of electricity market in Serbia, having in mind that eligible customers will be allowed to purchase electricity from suppliers by themselves and separately to pay price for transmission services.

Among other things, new tariff system will enable calculation of transmission expenses incurred by particular customer and payment of those expenses in a non-discriminatory manner.

In the same time, new electricity tariff system is still not effective. Its application has been delayed two times in past period, in April and September 2007. In April, the introduction of new tariffs was delayed due to technical reasons at the request of Power utility of Serbia (EPS). On September 1, the new tariffs were not imposed in order not to affect the electricity bills of the customers with the lowest consumption.

According to recent announcements, new electricity tariffs in accordance to new pricing methodology should be effective starting from April 1, 2008.

§ § §

Russia offered 1 billion euros for NIS, government adopted platform for negotiations with Russians (Serbia)

On December 29, 2007, the government of Serbia confirmed that, during the extraordinary session, it had adopted platform for negotiations regarding the proposal of Russia for cooperation in oil and natural gas sectors. The government's press release said that negotiations with Russia would be continued taking in consideration mutual interests.

As a reminder, in the first half of December, Russia offered to Serbia cooperation in oil in natural gas sectors. The cooperation would include construction of South Stream natural gas pipeline across Serbia, the strategic partnership in project for construction of underground natural gas storage facility in Banatski Dvor as well as in the project for modernization of Oil industry of Serbia (NIS).

The final agreement should be signed on January 11, the Serbian daily paper reported. According to this source, the Russians, who received the Serbian document, were most pleased with the platform.

The minister of economy and regional development, Mladjan Dinkic, and his party colleagues voted against the negotiation platform. The press reports claim that discussion during the session was very heated, where minister Dinkic was on one side and ministers from DS and DSS parties were on other side. Some sources said that Dinkic was in favor of cooperation between NIS and Austrian OMV.

Minister without portfolio, Dragan Djilas (the member of DS), believes that Serbia must ask higher price for NIS, which should be achieved through further negotiations. Serbia would also ask from Russians to modernize refineries in the next two years, Djilas said.

According to earlier press reports, Russia offered 400 -500 million euros for majority stake in Oil industry of Serbia (NIS) and another 500 million euros in investments by 2012. In exchange, Russia would build extension of South Stream pipeline. The media also said that route and status of natural gas pipeline across Serbia would be undefined, having in mind that this should be decided by Gazprom by the end of 2008.

Mladjan Dinkic, said earlier that Russian proposal was unacceptable, while vice president Djelic said that NIS would not be traded to Russia in return to their support in Kosovo crisis.

Few days before the government adopted the platform, ministry of economy and regional development sent a letter to prime minister Vojislav Kostunica in which it demanded from him to reconsider the Russian proposal. The ministry claims that Russians did not give any kind of guarantees for building the South Stream across Serbia, while, in exchange, they requested to purchase NIS through direct agreement at unrealistic low price. Also, Russia mentioned only to build the extension and not the main route of the pipeline, where the main route should be decided in 2008.

According to Dinkic, the Russian cash offer is twice lower comparing to actual bookkeeping worth of NIS. Dinkic called this offer a humiliating. He proposed that Russia should pay at least 2 billion euros for majority stake in NIS, and invest 300 million euros in period of three years.

In the same time, Russia demanded not to apply EU environmental standards in NIS until 2012, which would additionally increase pollution in Belgrade and Pancevo. Russia is also not ready to purchase free shares in NIS, which are to be given to adult citizens in Serbia, Dinkic said. He proposed to prime minister that NIS should be privatized in a tender, so that NIS would be excluded from the cooperation agreement with Russia. Minister of economy believes that privatization of NIS through tender procedure would result in five to eight times higher cash offer for national oil company comparing to the alleged Russian offer. Dinkic also called Russian companies to take part in this potential tender.

On other hand, minister of energy and mining, Aleksandar Popovic, claims that Russia did not mention any of cash offers in its proposal. He did not want to comment the potential cooperation with Russia until all details were harmonized. However, Popovic believes that agreement with Russia would provide energy stability for Serbia,

which is the government's main goal. The construction of South Stream pipeline and modernization of NIS would guarantee stable supply with natural gas and oil for citizens of Serbia in long-term, the energy minister said.

Popovic reminded that Russia already provides some 90 % of country's gas needs, while majority of oil import comes from Russia too.

According to several sources quoted by Serbian media, Russia expects that Serbia could accept the proposal by January 18 in order to sign cooperation agreement in Sofia, along with Russia and Bulgaria, during the visit of Russian president Vladimir Putin. This was confirmed by NGO Stratfor.

Press sources said that prime minister Kostunica confirmed his arrival to Sofia. This meeting should be attended by president of Croatia. The meeting should be also attended by the highest officials from Republic of Srpska (RS), having in mind that Serbia announced it would support construction of part of natural gas pipeline in RS, Serbian state news agency Tanjug said.

The Stratfor believes that majority of members of Serbian government would support Russian proposal. Stratfor also said that Russian proposal implies establishment of three independent companies, where, in each one of them, the Gazprom would own 51 % stake. One of the companies should be involved in construction and operation of natural gas pipeline, the second company would build and operate natural gas storage facilities, while the third company would manage NIS, Stratfor said. In the same time, Gazprom announced to invest more than 2 billion dollars in Serbia. On the other hand, Austrian OMV in cooperation with Greek Hellenic Petroleum also expressed interest for privatization of NIS. According to Stratfor, the OMV would be wiser choice for Serbia, having in mind that OMV would be more capable of carrying on the modernization of NIS. Stratfor also believes that Serbian choice would be motivated by political reasons, having in mind that Russia is only political ally of Serbia.

In the same time, the representatives of Gazprom should arrive in Belgrade in the first half of January in order to discuss all the aspects of new negotiation platform of Serbian government. The Gazprom was pleased with the latest development, saying that the negotiation platform was step forward to signing the cooperation agreement. On the other hand, some sources imply that Gazprom expected that Serbia would accept the proposal immediately.

On the other hand, Russian ambassador in Serbia, Aleksandar Alekseev, confirmed that negotiations between Russia and Serbia are going in the right direction.

Serbian president, Boris Tadic, took part in the latest development by saying that NIS could not be sold below market price to anyone. The NIS would not be sold for political reasons, Tadic said. He believes that negotiations with Russians, which could be great chance for Serbia, would be hard and that Serbia would carefully analyze Russian offer. If the negotiations were successful, Gazprom would become strategic partner of NIS, Tadic announced. Serbian president reminded that, in 2005, he proposed to president Putin that Gazprom and NIS should establish joint venture with equal shares. The joint venture was to be involved in production, transport and storage of natural gas.

Tadic said he would support agreement with Russia if the agreement would guarantee stable natural gas supplies for Serbia in the next 30 years and if Russia obeys all financial obligations toward NIS.

§ § §

Increase in profit of 15 % for NIS (Serbia)

In 2007, Oil industry of Serbia (NIS) should post over 10 million euros of profit, which would be 15 % higher comparing to 2006, the management said.

General manager of NIS, Srdjan Bosnjakovic, said in a press conference in Novi Sad that overall income of NIS reached 3.3 billion euros. The overall production was 720,000 tons of oil and oil derivatives, the overall processing output reached 3.4 million tons and overall sales stood at 2.4 million tons. According to plans for 2008, overall sales of NIS should be increased by 15 %.

In the same time, overall investments of the company reached 8.2 million euros in 2007 (+15 %), while planned investments in 2008 should reached 29 million euros. The overall debts of the company have been reduced by 65 million euros, while the same trend should continue next year, general manager said. He reminded that NIS reached 22nd place among 500 the most successful companies in 19 countries in the region.

Bosnjakovic did not want to comment the latest development regarding the offer of Russia for investments in NIS.

On the other hand, chairman of the management board of NIS, Zeljko Popovic, said that the board was displeased with the level of investments in 2007, although the management undertook number of actions for achieving the ambitious investment program. According to chairman, NIS should have taken 300 million euros loans in 2007, where the funds should have been invested for reaching the EU standards by 2010, expansion and modernization of petrol stations.

§ § §

Record electricity consumption in December (Serbia)

During the second half of December, record electricity consumption in Serbia was reported even 10 times in a row.

Director of electricity distribution company within Power utility of Serbia (EPS), Elektrovojvodina, Branislav Djordjevic, confirmed during a press conference that daily electricity consumption reached 151 GWh, despite the fact that air temperature was not to low. Almost entire electricity consumption was covered by domestic power plants, while only 1 % of electricity was imported, director said. He confirmed that electricity supply was stable, despite the low electricity prices. Djordjevic expressed hope that government of Serbia would approve increase in electricity prices in 2008 in order to provide funds for new investments in power grid and to provide more quality electricity supply.

As for Elektrovojvodina, Djordjevic confirmed that this economic association (one of five companies in EPS involved in electricity distribution) delivered 8.7 TWh of electricity in 2007, which was 1 % higher comparing to 2006, but 200 GWh lower than planned. Overall incomes of the company reached 380 million euros, while net profit stood at 8.9 million euros.

In the last seven years, Elektrovojvodina for the first time posted 100 % collection rate of electricity bills for 2007. The company only did not manage to collect part of the debts from previous years.

In the same time, the company invested some 40 million euros for development of power grid. In 2008, the company plans to invest 50 million euros for enlargement of power grid and improvement of quality of services.

Director also announced that EPS should establish new department in charge for retail electricity supply, while electricity distributors will remain in charge for maintenance, management and development of distribution grid.

§ § §

TPP Nikola Tesla to produce 18 TWh in 2007 (Serbia)

Economic society within the Power utility of Serbia (EPS), the thermal power plant (TPP) Nikola Tesla, produced 18.1 TWh of electricity, by which the company reached annual plan. This was said by the director of the company, Bosko Buha, in the end of December.

The result should reach 18.65 TWh of produced electricity in 2007, Buha believed. By this, annual production should be 3.35 % higher than planned.

TPP Nikola Tesla is one of the largest electricity producers in South Eastern Europe. The company includes TPPs Nikola Tesla A and B, Morava and Kolubara.

Tenders:

Electricity

Company / organization:	EBRD, related Romania
CFR Traction Energy Network Management LOT 1,2 - General	
Content:	CFR Electrificare is a Beneficiary of a loan from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and intends to use its proceeds towards the cost of a project to continue modernisation and introduce cost-savings measures in management of its traction energy network. The proposed project, which has a total estimated cost of EUR 26 million equivalent (EUR 22m from the Bank and EUR 4m in VAT and other taxes), will require the procurement of the following goods, works and services: Lot 1: Supply and Installation of equipment sets for the Upgrading and Rehabilitation of 12 traction substations 110/25kV and the associated sectioning/subsectioning posts and disconnectors remote control Lot 2: Supply and Installation of equipment sets for the control and surveillance (SCADA) of four railway energy dispatchers: DEF Timisoara, DEF Caransebes, DEF Craiova and DEF Targu-Jiu.
Deadline:	22 Oct 2008 at 00:00, Bucharest time.
Contact:	Mr I Truica; Technical Director S.C. Electrificare SA B-dul D Golescu nr.38 Bucharest, Romania Tel: + 40 21 3192512; Email: ionel.truica@cfr.ro

Company / organization:	EBRD, related Bosnia and Herzegovina
Stanari Thermal Power Plant Project	
Content:	<p>EFT-Thermal Power Plant Stanari" Ltd., member of Energy Financing Team Group, is considering applying in its own name or through a joint-venture to be established with a strategic partner, to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) for a loan towards the co-financing of the construction of 420 MW lignite fired Power Thermal Plant Stanari.</p> <p>The power plant will be located near the town of Stanari, 70 km east of the city of Banja Luka. The new plant will be fuelled by lignite from the nearby Stanari lignite mine.</p> <p>The proposed power plant will require engineering, procurement and construction of a supercritical, single unit lignite fired power plant of 420 MW nominal capacity, pursuant to a "turnkey" engineering, procurement and construction ("EPC") contract.</p> <p>The plant shall be equipped with all necessary facilities including a complete flue gas treatment system, indirect dry cooling system, process water and water management system, coal storage and handling system, ash disposal system and ancillaries.</p> <p>The power plant shall be designed to fulfill the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gross efficiency of at least 43% • High level of availability • Automated to a high degree, including flexible operating characteristics • Compliance with National and European Union environmental requirements. <p>Tendering for the EPC contract is expected to begin in September 2007 with pre-qualification of applicants. Procurement of services, supply, installation and works will be carried out following the results of a tender process.</p> <p>Contracts to be financed with loans from the EBRD will be subject to its Procurement Policies and Rules. The proceeds of the EBRD's loan will not be used for the purpose of any payment to persons or entities, or for any import of goods, if such payment or import is prohibited by a decision of the United Nations Security Council taken under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations or under a law or official regulation of the purchaser's country.</p>
Deadline:	27 July 2008 at 24:00, Belgrade time
Contact:	<p>Danilo Milosevic Chief Mechanical Engineer Energy Financing Team Ltd. Bulevar Mihaila Pupina 10b/II Belgrade, Serbia Tel: +381 11 3011 061 Fax: +381 11 3011 053 email: danilo.milosevic@eft-group.net</p>

Company / organization:	EBRD, related Romania
Rehabilitation and Modernisation of thermal power plant	
Content:	<p>S.C. Complexul Energetic Turceni S.A. has applied for a loan from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development [the Bank] and intends to use the proceeds to finance the Rehabilitation and Modernisation of Units 3 and 6 at its coal fired thermal power plant located in Turceni, Gorj County, Romania. The proposed project, which has a total estimated cost of EUR 425 million (excluding VAT), will aim at the achievement of the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increasing time and energy availability; - extending the unit operation period with 15 years; - improving technical-economic parameters; - improving environment conditions by reducing the noxes emissions to comply with the laws in force; - achieving technical conditions imposed by the interconnectivity to UCTE. <p>through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Rehabilitation and modernisation of the 1,035 t/h boiler and auxiliary plants; -Rehabilitation and modernisation of the 330 MW turbine and auxiliary plants; -Modernisation of the control, protection and regulating system within the UCTE norms. -Modernisation of the solid fuel settlement first phase. <p>The tendering procedure for the above is expected to begin in the first quarter of 2008.</p> <p>The tendering procedure and the works to be financed with the proceeds of a loan from the Bank will be subject to the Bank's Procurement Policies and Rules and will be opened to firms from any country. The proceeds of the Bank's loan will not be used for the purpose of any payment to persons or entities, or for any import of goods, if such payment or import is prohibited by a decision of the United Nations Security Council taken under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations or under a law or official regulation of the Purchaser's country.</p>
Deadline:	21 Dec 2008 at 00:0, Turceni time
Contact:	<p>Cristea Dumitru S.C. Complexul Energetic Turceni S.A. Uzinei Street, 1, Turceni, Gorj County, Romania Tel: +40253 335 247 Fax: +40253 335 122</p>

Company / organization:	EBRD, related Bulgaria
Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant – General	
Content:	<p>The following notice refers to goods, works and services to be procured through open tendering for projects financed by the Kozloduy International Decommissioning Support Fund which is administered by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.</p> <p>For more information, please visit http://www.ebrd.com/oppo/procure/opps/goods/general/070803a.htm</p>
Deadline:	3 Aug 2008 at 24:00, Kozloduy time
Contact:	<p>Mr. Daryll Jones Fax. + 359 973 7 4508 E-mail: kpmu@npp.bg</p>

Company / organization:	EBRD, related Bosnia and Herzegovina
Power Distribution Reconstruction Project	
Content:	<p>This Invitation for Tenders follows the General Procurement Notice for this project which was published on EBRD Procurement Opportunities on November 11th, 2005.</p> <p>JP ELEKTROPRIVREDA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE – d.d. SARAJEVO hereinafter referred to as the Purchaser, intends using part of the proceeds of a loan from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the Bank) towards the cost of Electrical meters, current associated transformers and PTSN modems.</p> <p>The Purchaser now invites sealed tenders from all interested Purchasers and/or Manufacturers for the following contract to be funded from part of the proceeds of the loan:</p> <p>The contract will cover supply of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electrical meters for households – 33.230 (thirty three thousands and two hundred thirty) pcs, • Electrical meters for other categories of consumption – 1.117 (one thousand one hundred and seventeen) pcs, • Current transformers 0,4 kV - 711 (seven hundred and eleven) pcs, current transformers 10(20) kV - 9 (nine) pcs and • Communicator with PSTN modem – 24 (twenty four) pcs and 5 (five) portable working standard meters <p>Tendering for contracts to be financed with the proceeds of a loan from the Bank is open to firms from any country.</p> <p>To be qualified for the award of a contract, Tenderers must meet the qualifying criteria; specified in Instruction to Tenderers.</p> <p>Tender documents may be obtained from the office at the address below, starting from 19.12.2007 upon payment of a non-refundable fee of 300 (three hundred) EUR or equivalent in a convertible Bosnian Marks (BAM) currency. Potential Tenderers upon request may receive by fast courier services the tender document against payment of additional 100 (one hundred) EUR or equivalent amount in BAM, to be paid on below mentioned manner. If requested, the documents will be promptly dispatched by courier, but no liability can be accepted for loss or late delivery.</p> <p>The Tender must be accompanied by a tender security of 30,000 € or its equivalent in BAM currency.</p>
Deadline:	19 Feb 2008 at 12:00, Sarajevo time
Contact:	<p>JP ELEKTROPRIVREDA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE – d.d. Sarajevo Project Implementation Unit Mr. Nedeljko Despotović, PIU Director Vilsonovo šetalište 15 71000 Sarajevo BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA Tel.+387 33 751 030 Fax.+387 33 751 033 e-mail: n.despotovic@elektroprivreda.ba</p>

Company / organization:	EBRD, related Romania
Technical assistance for wind power integration in Romania	
Content:	<p>Transelectrica, the Romanian Transmission System Operator, intends to engage a consultant to carry out the assignment to enable Transelectrica to determine: appropriate levels of wind generation which may be connected to the national grid at present under reliable operation of the power system and appropriate operational and technical conditions for managing such connected generation capacity; grid reinforcement necessities that allow to increase the wind generation in the Romanian Power System; best solutions to increase the available back-up reserves for wind generation in the system;</p> <p>The assignment will, comprise the following key tasks:</p> <p>Review and assessment with reference to international practices:</p> <p>Review of voltage/frequency regulation and active/reactive power control techniques, system operator needs with respect to wind power plant data in the network connecting procedure; grid protocols and market rules for grid connection as they relate to wind farms, and load forecasting techniques and applications for management of wind farms in Romania;</p> <p>Technical Diagnosis and Recommendations for Romanian Power System: Definition and assessment of possible maximum penetration of wind power into the Romanian system through powers system analysis; Description and explanation of Transelectrica's action plan and regulations on operation control for successful wind power plants integration; Recommendations of technical characteristics required for wind power plants connected to transmission network; Recommendations to aid the regulatory and legal framework with specific rules and regulations on the intermittent power supply; Anticipated Assignment Start Date and Duration: The assignment start date is expected to be 01 February 2008, and anticipated duration of the assignment is 3 months.</p> <p>Maximum Budget available for the Assignment: EUR 98,000.00; exclusive of VAT The Consultant must determine whether any indirect taxes/VAT are chargeable on the proposed services and state the basis for such determination in their response to the Notification.. If any indirect taxes/VAT are payable, the client will have to pay indirect taxes/VAT element of the services directly to the consultant/s unless otherwise agreed;</p> <p>Funding Source: It is anticipated that the contract will be financed through the Spanish Sustainable Energy Initiative Fund. Eligibility: The consultancy firms must be registered in Spain. The experts must be of Spanish nationality. However, up to a maximum of 25% of the total funds may be used to finance services of local Romanian experts or consultancy firms; the experts provided by Romanian firms must be Romanian nationals</p>
Deadline:	28 Jan 2008 at 17:00, Bucharest time
Contact:	<p>Mr Ciprian Diaconu Director - Assets Management Division Transelectrica S.A. Str. Armand Calinescu, nr. 2- 4, sector 2, Bucuresti, Romania Tel: +40 21 303 56 12 Fax: +40 21 303 56 20 Email: ciprian.diaconu@transelectrica.ro</p>

Company / organization:	EPS, related Serbia
Prefeasibility study	
Content:	of service related to development of investment – technical documents: 'PREFEASIBILITY STUDY WITH GENERAL DESIGN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THERMAL POWER FACILITY FOR THE COMBUSTION OF LOW CALORIFIC VALUE KOLUBARA LIGNITE INCIRCULATING FLUIDISED BED BOILER, fully in accordance with this invitation and tender documents № 52/07/DSI. More details on: http://www.eps.co.yu/novosti/javnipozivi/25122007/Javni%20poziv%20-%20tender%2052.07.DSI%20-%20engleski%20-%20DANAS.pdf
Deadline:	January 29, 2008, by 12.00 hrs, Belgrade time
Contact:	slobodan.djekic@eps.co.yu miomir.rajovic@eps.co.yu

Company / organization:	EBRD, related Romania
CFR Traction Energy Network Management LOT 1,2 - General	
Content:	<p>This notice updates the General Procurement Notice published on EBRD Website dated 22nd July 2005 under reference 5104-GPN-36043 and updated on 24 July 2006.</p> <p>CFR Electricare is a Beneficiary of a loan from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and intends to use its proceeds towards the cost of a project to continue modernisation and introduce cost-savings measures in management of its traction energy network. The proposed project, which has a total estimated cost of EUR 26 million equivalent (EUR 22m from the Bank and EUR 4m in VAT and other taxes), will require the procurement of the following goods, works and services:</p> <p>Lot 1: Supply and Installation of equipment sets for the Upgrading and Rehabilitation of 12 traction substations 110/25kV and the associated sectioning/subsectioning posts and disconnectors remote control</p> <p>Lot 2: Supply and Installation of equipment sets for the control and surveillance (SCADA) of four railway energy dispatchers: DEF Timisoara, DEF Caransebes, DEF Craiova and DEF Targu-Jiu.</p> <p>Tendering for the above contracts is expected to begin in the fourth quarter of 2007.</p> <p>Contracts to be financed with the proceeds of a loan from the Bank will be subject to the Bank's Procurement Policies and Rules and will be open to firms from any country. The proceeds of the Bank's loan will not be used for the purpose of any payment to persons or entities, of for any import of goods, if such payment or import is prohibited by a decision of the United Nations Security Council taken under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations or under a law of official regulation of the Purchaser's country.</p>
Deadline:	22 Oct 2008 at 00:00, Bucharest time
Contact:	Mr I Truica, Technical Director S.C. Electricare SA, B-dul D Golescu nr.38 Bucharest, Romania Tel: + 40 213192512 Email: ionel.truica@cfr.ro

Company / organization:	EBRD, related Bulgaria
Rehab and Extension of Power Transmission Network LOT 1,2,3	
Content:	<p>The National Electric Company – NEK-EAD (the "Employer") intends using the proceeds of the grant funds provided by the "Kozloduy International Decommissioning Support Fund" (the "KIDSF"), administered by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the "Bank") and of its own financial sources towards the cost of the "Rehabilitation and Extension of the Power Transmission Network Project - substations Tzarevetz, Burgas, Metalurgichna".</p> <p>The project, which has a total estimated cost of EUR 14.6 million, includes the implementation of the following three projects:</p> <p>(i) Project „Rehabilitation and extension of s/s Tzarevetz 400/110/31,5 kV” Procurement of equipment for the replacement and the extension of the 400 kV switchyard (400/110/31,5 kV equipment, shunt reactors, relay protections, control system); design works, procurement of materials, installation and erection works (foundations, steel structures, roads, cable channels, fences, commissioning and training).</p> <p>(ii) Project „Rehabilitation and extension of s/s Burgas 400/110/31,5 kV” Procurement of equipment for the replacement and the extension of the 400 kV switchyard (400/110/31,5 kV equipment, shunt reactors, relay protections, control system); design works, procurement of materials, installation and erection works (foundations, steel structures, roads, cable channels, fences, commissioning and training).</p> <p>(iii) Project „Rehabilitation of s/s Metalurgichna 400/110/31,5 kV” Procurement of equipment for the replacement of the 400 kV switchyard (400/110/31,5 kV equipment, shunt reactors, relay protections, control system); design works, procurement of materials, installation and erection works (foundations, steel structures, roads, cable channels, fences, commissioning and training).</p> <p>The Contracts in reference shall be awarded in compliance with the EBRD Procurement Policies and Rules and will be open to firms that qualify under the Rules of the KIDS Fund: The eligible countries as at 1 November 2007 are: EU member states, Switzerland, all so-called PHARE countries and the EBRD's Countries of Operations.</p>
Deadline:	13 Nov 2008 at 00:00, Sofia time
Contact:	Mrs. Ludmila Vitanova Head of Investment Department Natsionalna Elektricheska Kompania 5, "Vesletz" str., 1040 Sofia BULGARIA Tel.: +359 2 9263 552 Fax: +359 2 986 12 88 E-mail: lvitanova@nek.bg

Company / organization:	EBRD, related Romania
Upgrading and Rehabilitation Electric Traction Power Supply	
Content:	<p>This Invitation for Tenders follows the General Procurement Notice for this project which was published on EBRD website on 24 July 2006 (5394-GPN-36043) and updated on 23 October 2007 (5630-GPN-36043). S.C. "ELECTRIFICARE CFR" S.A., The Employer, has received a loan from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the Bank) towards the cost of "Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Electric Traction Power Supply Equipment for Timisoara, Caransebes, Craiova and Targu-Jiu Railway Electrification Centers".</p> <p>The Employer now invites sealed Tenders from Contractors for the following Contracts to be funded from part of the proceeds of the loan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lot 1: Supply and Installation of equipment sets for the Upgrading and Rehabilitation of 12 traction substations 110/25kV and the associated sectioning/subsectioning posts and disconnectors remote control. <p>Tenderers shall demonstrate successful experience as prime Contractor in the execution of at least two Contracts of the nature and complexity comparable to the above Contracts within the last three years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the supply and installation for new or for the renewal of substations for railway electric traction using an alternative single phase system (the national grid entry voltage – power transformer – powering of the catenary through feeder cells), or • the supply and installation for new or for the renewal of electric stations in the same diagram (entry on high voltage – power transformer – bar on medium voltage which supply two or more users through separate cells); and they have to demonstrate also a minimum average annual turnover (defined as billing for works in progress and completed) over the last three years, of: • ten (10) million EURO equivalent. <p>Tendering for Contracts to be financed with the proceeds of a loan from the Bank is open to firms from all countries. The proceeds of the Bank's loan will not be used for the purpose of any payment to persons or entities, or for any import of goods, if such payment or import is prohibited by a decision of the United Nations Security Council taken under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.</p> <p>Tender Documents may be obtained from the address below upon payment of a non-refundable fee of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EURO 500 (five hundred) or equivalent in a convertible currency, paid by cash, check or by bank transfer to: <p>Upon request, the documents will be promptly dispatched by courier, but no liability can be accepted for loss or late delivery.</p> <p>All Tenders must be accompanied by a Tender Security of EURO 300.000 (three hundred thousand) or its equivalent in a convertible currency, and must be delivered to the address below on or before 14th of January 2008 at 12:00, at which time they will be opened in the presence of the Tenderers' representatives who wish to attend.</p>
Deadline:	14 Jan 2008 at 12:00, Bucharest time
Contact:	Mr. Ionel TRUICA, Technical Manager S.C. "ELECTRIFICARE CFR" S.A. 38, Dinicu Golescu Blvd., 7th floor, room no.51, 010873 Bucharest 1, Romania Tel.: (+40 21) 319 25 12 Fax: (+40 21) 311 98 38 e-mail: ionel.truica@cfr.ro

Company / organization:	EBRD, related Romania
Iasi District Heating Project	
Content:	<p>This General Procurement Notice (GPN) updates the first GPN for this project published in Procurement Opportunities, on 6 February 2006 with the Ref: 5189-GPN -35162. S.C. Centrala Electrică de Termoficare (CET).Iasi S.A. has received a loan from the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development and intends using the proceeds for refurbishment of the city district heating.</p> <p>The Project, which has a total estimated cost of about €31.8 million, proposed to be financed by the Bank, the Swiss Government and S.C.CET Iasi S.A, will require the procurement of the following goods and works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supply and Installation of thermal modules (expected to be partly donor funded) - Supply and Installation of the equipment in the Central Sub-stations, including the automation equipment (expected to be partly donor funded) - Rehabilitation Works for the Central Sub-stations, including Buildings Rehabilitation - Rehabilitation Works for the Heat Distribution Network <p>Tendering for the above is expected to start in the 1st quarter 2007.</p> <p>Contracts to be financed with the proceeds of a loan from the bank will be subject to the Bank's Procurement Policies and Rules and will be open to firms from any country. The proceeds of the Bank's loan will not be used for the purpose of any payment to persons or entities, or for any import of goods, if such payment or import is prohibited by a decision of the United Nations Security Council taken under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations or under a law of official regulation of the Purchaser's country.</p>
Deadline:	25 Apr 2008 at 24:00, Iasi time
Contact:	Centrala Electrica de Termoficare Iasi (CET) SA Project Implementation Unit Contact name: Mrs. Buzea Doina Address: Calea Chisinaului Street, no. 25 Iasi; Postal code: 700265 Iasi, Romania Phone: +40-232-231675 Fax: +40-232-231675

Company / organization:	EBRD, Serbia
Electric Power Industry of Serbia	
Content:	<p>This notice updates the General Procurement Notice for this project which was posted on the EBRD website on 19 November 2003.</p> <p>Electric Power Industry of Serbia (EPS) is constructing and conducting an installation of a reliable overburden removal system at Tamnava West lignite mine financed from a loan from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW).</p> <p>EPS has applied for an EBRD loan for the realization of the following parts of the new lignite mining system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Bucket Wheel Excavator • New Belt Conveyor system (co-financed by KfW) • New shifting devices <p>EPS has further applied for KfW loan for the following parts of the new system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parts of the new belt conveyor system • New power supply system • Spreader integrating new and available parts <p>Tendering process is completed and contract realization for the above goods and services is ongoing and project completion is planned for the second quarter of 2009.</p>
Deadline:	12 June 2008 at 24:00, Beograd time
Contact:	Mr. Slobodan Mitrović or Mr. Aleksandar Gajić Tel.. + 381-11-397-1926 Fax: + 391-11-397-1923 e-mail: slobodan.mitrovic@eps.co.yu or aleksandar.gajic@eps.co.yu

Company / organization:	EBRD, related Bulgaria
Pernik District Heating Rehabilitation Project	
Content:	<p>Toplofikacija Pernik EAD, hereinafter referred to as "The Employer", intends using part of the proceeds of a Grant from the Kozloduy International Decommissioning Support Fund (KIDSF) administrated by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the Bank) towards the cost of "Pernik District Heating Rehabilitation Project". The project has accumulated savings of €180,000 which is intended to be used for Construction and Installation Works (CIW) needed for the rehabilitation of the heat transmission network.</p> <p>Contracts to be financed with the KIDSF grant will be subject to the Bank's Procurement Policies and Rules. Tendering for contracts to be financed with the proceeds of a grant administered by the Bank is now open to firms from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, all the so called PHARE and countries of EBRD operations.</p>
Deadline:	12 June 2008 at 24:00, Pernik time
Contact:	eng. Gergana Koleva Moshino, CHP Plant Republika 2303 Pernik, Bulgaria Tel./Fax.: +359 (076) 670 675

Company / organization:	NEK, related Bulgaria
Bridge Financing for the Belene NPP Project	
Content:	<p>Natsionalna Elektriesheska Kompania EAD has announced a tender to raise debt financing in the amount of MEUR250. This credit facility will be used to finance the design, procurement of equipment and civil works (construction and erection works) under the Project for Construction of NPP Belene during the first year of its implementation. This period is planned for implementation of the first phase of the Project that mainly covers design and preparatory works and within this period of 1 year NEK in its capacity as the company responsible for the development of the Project will complete the process of its structuring. The purpose of this credit facility will be to play the role of bridge financing until the required financial resources are provided for the complete implementation of the Project for construction of NPP Belene. Therefore NEK EAD as Borrower intends to repay entirely the credit immediately after the financial close of the Project is achieved or to keep the credit on its balance sheet with option for long term repayment. The announcement is published on the page of the Public Procurement Agency http://www.aop.bg and in the Supplement to the Official Journal of the European Union http://ted.europa.eu. The documents for participation in the public procurement procedure may be obtained at the Head Office of NEK EAD or via e-mail upon submission of a document evidencing payment of the documentation fee of 500 Euro. The payment may be made either at the pay-office of NEK EAD or by bank transfer to the NEK account: IBAN: BG35KORP92201400534102, BIC: KORPBGSF in Corporative Commercial Bank AD.</p>
Contact:	Yulian Kiossev, tel. (+3592) 9263490 ykiossev@nek.bg.

Company / organization:	EBRD, related Bosnia and Herzegovina
Power Distribution Reconstruction Project	
Content:	<p>This GPN updates the notice published on the EBRD website on 11 November 2005. Bosnia and Herzegovina has applied for a loan from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development ("The Bank") towards the cost of reconstructing and modernising the electricity distribution infrastructure in Bosnia and Herzegovina, enabling the three local power utilities (Elektroprivreda Bosne Hercegovine ("EPBIH"); Elektroprivreda Republike Srpske ("EPRS") and Elektroprivreda Hrvatske Zajednice Herceg Bosne ("EPHZHB")) to improve reliability and quality of electricity supply, reduce losses and improve energy efficiency.</p> <p>The proposed project has a total estimated cost of Euro 55 million, proposed to be financed by the EBRD, and will require the procurement of the following goods, works and services for:</p> <p>(a) Goods and related Services for purchasing of metering equipment for residential consumption and Low and Medium Voltage substations, Low and Medium Voltage transformers, cables and auxiliary equipment for Low and Medium Voltage lines, machinery and equipment for the installation of the aforementioned items;</p> <p>(b) Works for the installation of the aforementioned items;</p> <p>(c) Consulting services to support the three Project Implementation Units established by the three power utilities.</p> <p>Tendering for contracts under (c) above was completed in June 2006. Procurement for goods & services and works under (a) and (b) above has started and should be completed by December 2007.</p>
Deadline:	2 June 2008 at 24:00, Mostar time

Contact: Mr. Josip Jerkovic
PIU Director
Tel:+387 36 323 788
Fax:+387 36 322 831
Email: josip.jerkovic@epzhb.ba

Company / organization: **EBRD, related Romania**

Design, Construction and Commissioning of the 390 Km Agadyr-YuKGRES Section of 500 KV Second Transmission Line of Kazakhstan North-South Transit Consulting Services Loan: Management and Monitoring Of Construction Contract Implementation Progress

Content: The Kazakhstan Electricity Grid Operating Company (KEGOC) has received a loan from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and it intends to use part of the proceeds of the loan for payments under the contract for consulting services for Management and Monitoring of Construction Contract implementation process. The assignment is expected to be carried out in three Phases as described below.

Phase I

1.1 Supervision of quality assurance by Contractor and PIU during implementation of survey work and design estimates.

1.2 Quality and the accepted technical solutions assessment during elaboration of design estimates.

1.3 Final review and approval of the made up design estimates for the construction of 500 kV OTL 500 kV Agadyr SS– 500 kV YuKGRES SS.

Phase II

2.1 Managerial and monitoring support during contracting.

2.2 Analyses of the results of the tests performance for the quality conformance of the equipment and materials supplied under the project to the quality and technical characteristics operated together with KEGOC JSC specialists. Tests results evaluation.

2.3 Quality assurance surveillance by the Contractor and PIU during implementation of the construction and erection works.

2.4 Environmental measures monitoring during implementation of the construction and erection works.

2.5 Verification of implementation according to the PIP and review of any changes to the PIP.

2.6 Verification of the proper use of available funds.

2.7 Submit periodic activity reports as may be requested from time to time by KEGOC.

Phase III

3.1 Confirmation of the Project Completion in accordance with the PIP and preparation of a Project Completion Report

Oil and Gas

Company / organization: EBRD, related Bulgaria

Bulgartransgaz Silistra System Development

Content: Bulgartransgaz EAD intends to use the proceeds of the Grant funds provided by the Kozloduy International De-commissioning Support Fund, administered by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its own resources to finance the cost and complete the Project for delivery and construction of high pressure gas pipeline to, and gas regulation station in Silistra. The Project, which has a total estimated cost of EUR 10.7 million, will require the following deliveries and construction services:

A. Delivery of steel pipes and fittings for a gas pipeline.

Delivery of about 80 km of steel pipes for high pressure gas pipeline (PN 64), most of which are DN 300 (14") and other pipes of smaller diameter as well as fittings, required for the construction of the gas pipeline.

B. Delivery of gas valves.

Delivery of gas valves for high pressure gas pipeline (PN 64), mainly DN 300 (14") and others of smaller diameter.

C. Overall delivery, supervision and commissioning of technological equipment for the Unattended Gas Regulation Station (UGRS).

Delivery, Supervision and Commissioning of one complete set of technological equipment for the Construction of an Unattended Gas Regulation Station. Gas Regulation Station is a facility for regulation of gas pressure, equipped with commercial metering devices.

D. Construction of high pressure gas pipeline to, and gas regulation station in Silistra.

Construction and Commissioning of about 80 km gas transmission pipeline, optical fiber cable line within the gas pipeline easement and an UGRS (including the value of the used equipment and materials, except the delivered under the above Delivery Contracts A, B and C). The construction includes:

- Temporary construction and preparatory works;
- Delivery of materials and equipment (except of those included in the Delivery Contracts (A, B and C) above);
- Construction and installation;
- Pre-commissioning and commissioning tests;
- Getting Permission on Commissioning by the competent control authorities;
- Remedy of defects within the warranty periods after the acceptance by the State Acceptance Commission and Permission for use of the constructed pipeline and UGRS.

The Contracts in reference shall be awarded in compliance with the EBRD Procurement Policies and Rules and will be open to firms that qualify under the Rules of the KIDS Fund: The eligible countries as at 1 November 2007 are: EU member states, Switzerland, all so-called PHARE countries and the EBRD's Countries of Operations. The proceeds of the Grant shall not be used for the purpose of any payment to persons or entities, or for any import of goods, if such payment or import is prohibited by a decision of the United Nations Security Council taken under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations or under a law or official regulation of the purchaser's country.

Deadline: 3 Nov 2008 at 00:00, Sofia time.

Contact: Mr. Angel Semerdjiev
Executive Director
Bulgartransgaz EAD
66, Pancho Vladigerov Blvd.
Sofia 1336
Bulgaria
Fax : + 359 29396462
e-mail: Silistra@bulgartransgaz.bg