

## Electricity regulations algiers

In the early 2000s, institutional reforms brought about significant changes in the electricity and gas distribution sector in Algeria. They led to the promulgation of Law 02-01 of 5 February 2002 relating to electricity and gas distribution through pipelines, the main objectives of which were reorganize the national electricity and gas distribution market by recommending:

In order to ensure the effective implementation of these new reforms, Law 02-01 provided for the creation of a national regulatory authority whose main missions are:

The establishment of the Electricity and Gas Regulatory Commission (CREG), whose Management Committee was set up on 24 January 2005, was intended to ensure the conformity of the implementation of the transformation process of the electricity and gas sector with the provisions of Law 02-01.

The national production fleet is made up of power plants owned by Soci?t? Alg?rienne de Production de l'?lectricit? (SPE), and Shariket Kahraba wa Taket Moutadjadida (SKTM), which are subsidiaries of Sonelgaz, as well as companies in partnership with Sonelgaz:

The development program for electricity generation and transmission is accompanied by the reinforcement of the distribution network to ensure the reliability of the supply and distribution of electrical energy and guarantee a better quality of service.

Algeria is a country in North Africa, part of the Maghreb region. It is bordered to the east by Tunisia and Libya, to the south by Niger and Mali, and to the west by Mauritania, the Western Sahara and Morocco. It is bordered to the north by the Mediterranean Sea.

Algeria remains dependent on this oil windfall, which accounts for up to 85% of its exports. With the significant fluctuation in commodity prices, the risk of weakening the country's public finances remains high.

Algeria is betting on infrastructure development to get the country back on track after more than a decade of serious political unrest in the 1990s. Construction of highways, dams, power plants and seawater desalination projects are some examples of the infrastructure built over the last few years.

Despite the enactment of Law No. 04-09 of August 14, 2004, on the promotion of renewable energies in the framework of sustainable development, no concrete governmental decision to promote renewable energies has been taken since.

Despite the establishment of a national programme dedicated to the development of renewable energy, the program's implementation schedule was never followed. Out of all the pilot projects totalling the 110 MW

planned, only three projects were carried out, with a total capacity of 36.3 MW:

Between 2015 and 2018, power plants were installed mainly in cities located in southern Algeria (Adrar, Illizi, Tamanrasset, Djelfa, Laghouat) for a production capacity of 343 MW.

In 2019, the Commissariat aux Energies Renouvelables et à l'Efficacité Énergétique (CEFERE) was created by Executive Decree No. 19-280 of 20 October 2019 on the creation, organization and operation of the Commission for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency.

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