



Ministry of Energy and Water of Afghanistan

3rd Meeting Task Force 1
On

Coordination of Policy ,Legal & Regulatory
Framework

By : Eng. Mohammad Humayoon Kohistani,

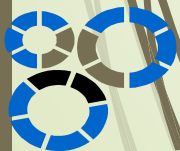
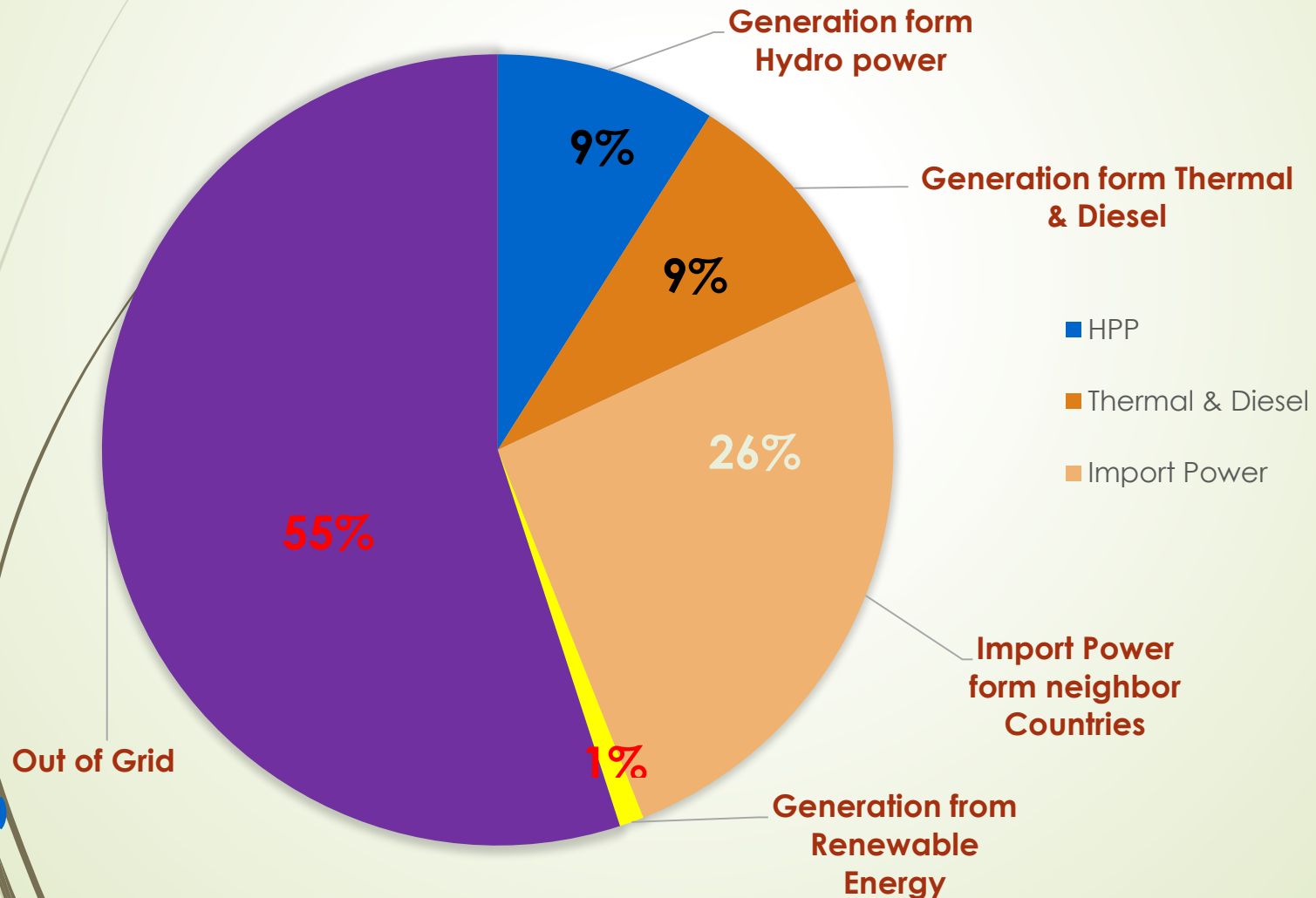
Date : 4th – 5th June 2014



Current stage of Power in Afghanistan

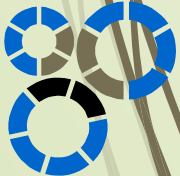


❖ Total Demand 3500MW



❑ The invested CBET Transmission line from neighbor Countries only for import

- 132KV Double Circuit lines from Iran to Afghanistan, the delivering Capacity is 160MW (Herat Province) separate from grid.
- 20 KV Double Circuit lines from Iran to Afghanistan the delivering Capacity is 20MW (Herat Province) separate from grid.
- 20KV Double Circuit lines from Iran to Afghanistan, the delivering Capacity is 20MW (Nimroz Province) separate from grid.
- 220 (110) KV Double Circuit lines from Turkmenistan to Afghanistan, delivering Capacity is 70MW (Herat Province) separate from grid.
- 10KV Single Circuit lines from Turkmenistan to Torghundi border City, the delivering Capacity is 10MW (Herat Province) separate from grid.



□ Continue

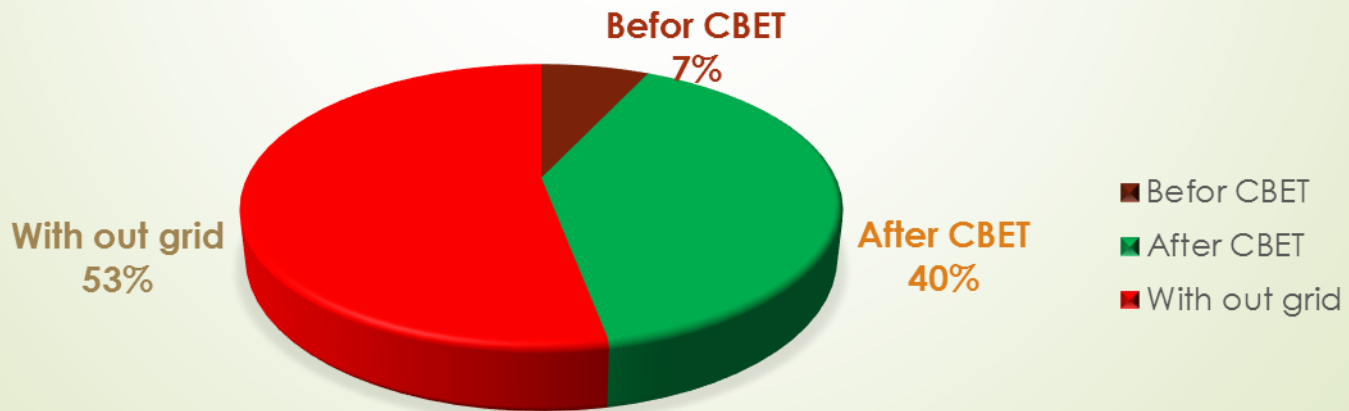


- 110KV Single Circuit lines from Turkmenistan to Afghanistan, the Capacity is 70MW (Andkhoy City and other provinces) separate from grid.
- 220KV Double Circuit lines from Uzbekistan to Afghanistan, the delivering Capacity is 300MW it cover the north part of Afghanistan and Kabul City separate System.
- 10KV Double Circuit lines from Turkmenistan to Afghanistan, the Capacity is 20MW supply electricity of the border city of Hayratan separate from grid
- 220KV Double Circuit lines from Tajikistan to Afghanistan, the Capacity is 300MW supply the electricity northeast, north and Kabul Separate System.
- 110KV Single Circuit lines from Tajikistan to Afghanistan, the capacity is 70MW supply the electricity for Kunduz Province separate System.
- 10KV Single Circuit lines from Tajikistan to border City Sher Khan Border, the Capacity is 10MW



Afghanistan CBET Benefit

- Before the extension of electricity imported from neighbor Countries, diesel generator was used to supply power, the price was high and the environment was polluted, after extended lines of import electricity the prices fell by 40 to 5 Afghanis and abatement of environmental pollution took place.
- Approximately 7% of Afghans had previously benefited from electricity and after transmission line extending from neighboring Countries it developed from 7% to 40% of Population are benefiting from electricity.



طرح برنامه پنج ساله سب سئیشن ها اولین های انتقالی ولتاژ بندوسب سئیشن موجوده ولین های انتقالی موجوده

China

Tajikistan

Uzbekistan

Turkmenistan



India

Pakistan

Iran

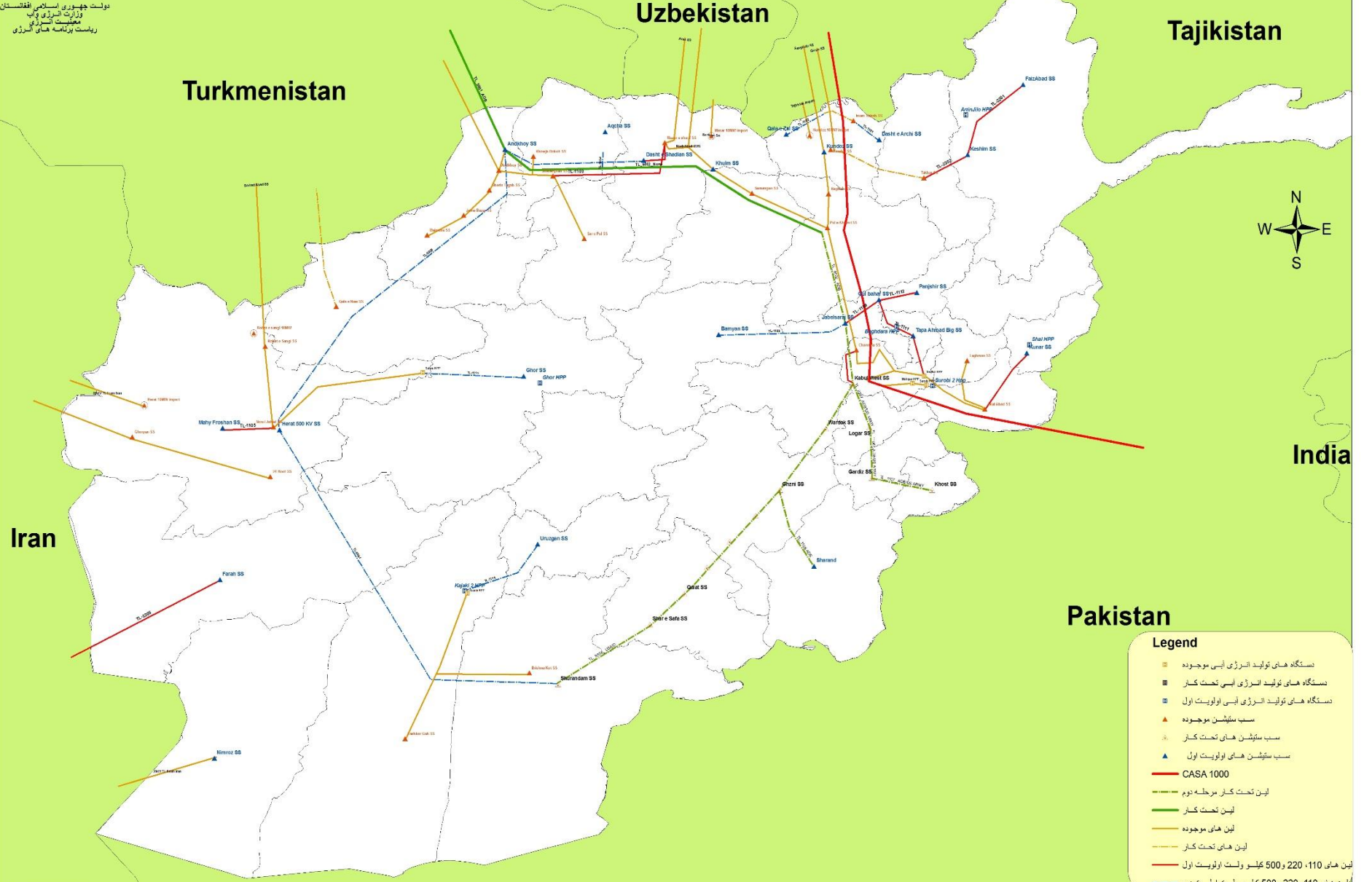


دولت جمهوری اسلامی افغانستان
وزارت انرژی و آب
معمولت انرژی
ریاست برنامه های انرژی

نقشه شبکه سب سئیشن برنامه های انرژی

Legend

- نمسنگاه های تولید انرژی ایسی موجوده
- نمسنگاه های تولید انرژی ایسی تخت کسار
- نمسنگاه های تولید انرژی ایسی اولویت اول
- ▲ سب سئیشن موجوده
- ▲ سب سئیشن های تخت کسار
- ▲ سب سئیشن های اولویت اول
- CASA 1000
- ولین تخت کسار مرحله دوم
- ولین تخت کسار
- ولین های موجوده
- ولین های تخت کسار
- ولین های 500 و 220-110 کیلو ولت اولویت اول
- ولین های 500 و 220-110 کیلو ولت اولویت دوم



Growth of Cross Border Electricity Trade and Development of Power Sector in Afghanistan




- 500kv D.C line from Turkmenistan to Afghanistan it will extend 2017 funded by ADB
- Extension of 230kv line from Iran to Afghanistan it's on survey and technical negotiation with Iran side.
- Extension of 500KV D.C line from Tajikistan to Afghanistan and Turkmenistan for trade, exchange and transit of power.
- Extension of 500KV D.C line from Tajikistan to Afghanistan and Iran for trade, exchange and transit of power.
- Extension of 500KV D.C line (CASA 1000) from Kirghizstan –Tajikistan up to Afghanistan and Pakistan to the motive power exchange, trade and transit .



500KV Transmission Line CASA – 1000



Law on Electricity Services

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- Through a process for the development and adoption of regulations, as defined by Article 8 of this Law, the AERA shall:
 - Provide balance to all of the varying interests of the Electricity Service sector, which is necessary to attract private investment, protect the environment, allow for economically and financially healthy Electricity Service operations,
 - Issue Licenses, and regulate the activities of Licensees, in accordance with the provisions of this Law.
 - Monitor compliance by Licensees with international treaties, agreements, contracts, and obligations entered into by the GIRoA in the electricity sector.
 - Determine tariff methodologies, categorize Customers for purposes of tariffs, approve or adjust tariff schedules of Licensees in accordance with the provisions of this Law.
 - Respond to complaints of Customers and the Electricity Service Providers and resolve disputes.



Legal and Regulatory Framework objectives



- An enabling environment requires the introduction of certain regulatory measures from the Government to attract private sector and promote sustainability. These regulatory measures will include:
- Developing an appropriate legal framework for pricing and tariff structures, working with rural communities to support the integration of renewable.
- with rural communities to support the integration of renewable energy into the economy and attract private sector investment.
- Power purchase agreements between independent power producers, energy providers and beneficiary communities.
- The legal and regulatory frameworks will be developed in collaboration with existing
- Development of a Grid Code for connecting existing micro hydropower plants to national and/or regional grids.





Thank you

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