


Legal Provisions to Assure Efficient Markets and Environmental Sustainability

保证市场效率和环境可持续性的 法律规定

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General Provisions

一般规定

- The Electricity Law should clearly state:
 - Its objectives
 - The means for achieving the objectives
 - The entities responsible for achieving the objectives
 - Regulators
 - Government agencies
 - System operators
 - Firms
 - The obligations, rights, and powers of those entities

- 电力法应明确：
 - 目标
 - 实现目标的手段
 - 相关机构的职责
 - 监管机构
 - 政府部门
 - 系统运营商
 - 公司
 - 相关机构的义务、权益和权力



General Provisions

一般规定

- The Electricity Law should be as specific as possible
 - Priorities, timetables, mechanisms for achieving objectives
- But the Law should also give agencies sufficient flexibility and authority to address new challenges
- 电力法应尽可能详细
 - 工作的优先级、日程表、实现目标的机制等
- 电力法同时应当赋予相关机构充分的灵活性和协调新生问题的权力



Markets and Sustainability

市场与可持续性

- The Demand Side is an essential feature of the electricity market to assure effective competition (protect against market power abuses) and environmental sustainability
- Typical market rules can bias against Renewables
- 需求侧是电力市场的一个基本特征，它可以保证有效竞争（防止市场操纵力）和环境可持续性
- 某些市场规则对可再生能源是存有偏见的



Demand-Side Resources

需求侧资源

- The Electricity Law should require that markets be structured to enable demand-side resources to participate in all energy and capacity markets
- But long-term energy efficiency is difficult to develop in competitive markets
 - Best acquired through public benefits programs
- 电力法应要求市场结构允许需求侧资源参与所有电量和容量市场
- 长期能效在竞争性市场中很难发展
 - 最佳途径是通过公共效益项目实现



Fair and Full Competition

公平、完全竞争

- Requires that all market participants be subject to the same rules, including environmental requirements
 - E.g., generation performance standards, pollution fees
- 要求所有市场参与者遵守相同的规则，包括环境要求
 - 如发电绩效标准、排污收费



Other Provisions

其它规定

- The Law should encourage SERC to develop and implement price-setting and revenue-setting methods that encourage utilities to improve their efficiency
 - E.g., revenue caps performance-based regulation
- 电力法应鼓励电监会运用价格法和收入法促进电力公司提高能效
 - 如基于收入上限和发电绩效的监管



Market Barriers

市场障碍

➤ The Law should recognize that, even with competition, some market barriers will remain and that policies to overcome them are necessary:

- E.g., public benefits funds
 - Energy efficiency, renewables

➤ 应该认识到:

即使有了竞争，市场障碍依然存在，需要配套的政策来解决

- 如公共效益基金
 - 能效、可再生能源

Conclusions

结论

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- Sustainable power sector reform will not happen without Government leadership
 - The Electricity Law should incorporate the best international practices in sustainability policies
 - The Law should incorporate China's long-term energy and environmental strategies
 - 没有政府的领导，可持续的电力改革不可能发生
 - 电力法的制定应结合国际上可持续发展政策的最佳实践
 - 电力法的制定应结合中国长期能源和环境发展战略