

## Electricity regulations tallinn

Connecting to the power grid is governed by legal acts: the Electricity Market Act, Government of the Republic regulations entitled "Võrgueeskiri" (Grid Code) and "Elektriseedimise võrgueeskiri" (Grid Code on the functioning of the electricity system) and European Commission regulations:

Elering is responsible for the functioning of the Estonian electricity system as a whole, ensuring the required standard of electricity supply to consumers at all times. For this purpose, Elering manages and develops the national transmission grid and international interconnections.

In Estonia, the electricity market is regulated by the Electricity Market Act and the Network Regulations, which contain requirements for electricity producers, sellers, network operators, line operators, balance managers, the organiser of the electricity exchange and consumers, as well as the Competition Authority, which supervises the market.

The electricity transmission network comprises 5,135 kilometers of overhead and cable lines and 156\* substations. The Estonian electricity system is connected via cross-border DC power lines to Finland and via AC power lines to Latvia and Russia. To mitigate the systemic risks related to energy security caused by being connected to the Russian ...

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The Riigikogu is the parliament of Estonia. Its 101 members are elected at general elections for a term of four years. The Riigikogu passes laws and resolutions, exercises parliamentary supervision and ratifies international agreements.

The Riigikogu has 11 standing committees and 3 select committees. Committees of investigation and study committees are formed to investigate issues of public interest or problems of significant importance.

Electricity sellers who provide a universal service will have an obligation to offer their clients automatic transfer to universal service if the price of the electrical energy sold to the consumer thus far is higher than the price of the universal service. The consumer will not need to do anything to agree to the offer. However, in order to reject the offer, the consumer will have to inform the seller of their wish at least two days before the entry into force of a new contract. Consumers will be able to reject at any time the universal service that has already been launched.

During the debate, Taavi Aas (Centre Party), Priit Sibul (Isamaa), Henn Põlluaas (Estonian Conservative

People's Party), Kalvi Kõva (Social Democratic Party) and Kristen Michal (Reform Party) took the floor on behalf of their factions.

Under the Bill on Amendments to the Mental Health Act and the Health Services Organisation Act (600 SE), initiated by the Government, coercive psychiatric treatment will be on the list of health services of the Estonian Health Insurance Fund and it will begin to be funded from the budget of the Estonian Health Insurance Fund.

Before the first reading, the Social Affairs Committee made amendments to the Bill that will give clinical psychologists the right to act as independent specialists, or to provide psychological treatment under a licence, separately from general or specialised medical care.

A legal person or a sole proprietor who employs a person having the qualification of a clinical psychologist or equivalent qualification can apply for the licence. The licence requirement will help ensure that independent providers of psychological treatment meet the qualification requirements, that their activities and the interventions they apply meet at least the minimum level of psychological interventions and that the treatment is provided with the level of care normally expected of providers of health care services.

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