

## CEER welcomes the public oversight role of regulators in the Energy Infrastructure Regulation proposal

- **Ten-Year Network Development Plan is central to the process to “think European”**
- **Public interest oversight by energy regulators will protect consumer interests**

Today, the Council of European Energy Regulators (CEER)<sup>i</sup> welcomed the general objectives of the European Commission’s proposed [Energy Infrastructure Regulation](#)<sup>ii</sup>. CEER has worked closely with the European Commission over the past months on key elements, such as cost allocation and financing mechanisms<sup>iii</sup>.

### **Ten-Year Network Development Plan is central to the process to “think European”**

Commenting on the new method of strategic planning to map out necessary infrastructure and to qualify which projects are of European interest, Lord Mogg, CEER President and Chair of ACER’s Board of Regulators, points to the central role of the Ten-Year Network Development Plan (TYNDP):

*“We need fully joined-up thinking on infrastructure planning. The (2009) 3<sup>rd</sup> Package already provides the tools to think European: the rolling Ten-Year Network Development Plans prepared every two years by the network operators and overseen by the national regulators and the Agency. A mix of both a bottom-up and top-down vision should be at the heart of the EU’s infrastructure proposal.”*

Lord Mogg explains that the *“Ten-Year Network Development Plan should be a comprehensive list of projects that will deliver Europe’s energy goals. The list of European projects of common interest should be a subset of the TYNDP list (not separate from it) and be fully justified by cost-benefit analyses.”*

### **Public interest oversight role by regulators will protect consumer interests**

Commenting on the role of regulators, Lord Mogg points out that regulating and incentivising network operators is the regulator’s core business and that independent regulatory oversight at national and EU level is essential to protect consumers’ interests:

*“Regulators must have a key role to support the process of selecting Projects of Common Interest, ensuring cost allocation and providing incentives. Cost allocation in relation to projects should be done on a case-by-case basis. Regulators will develop appropriate incentives for the development of infrastructure, promoting efficient delivery to protect the interests of end-customers.”*

Energy Infrastructure and Energy Efficiency will be the core themes of a conference organised by CEER on 25<sup>th</sup> January 2012. Further details will be published shortly on the CEER website.

Brussels, 19 October 2011

**Ends**  
**(see Note for Editors on next page)**

## Notes for Editors:

---

<sup>i</sup> The Council of European Energy Regulators (CEER) is the voice of Europe's national regulators of electricity and gas at EU and international level. A key objective of the CEER is to facilitate the creation of a single, competitive, efficient and sustainable EU internal energy market that works in the public interest. CEER works closely with, and supports the work of, the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER). See [www.energy-regulators.eu](http://www.energy-regulators.eu).

<sup>ii</sup> Today (19<sup>th</sup> October), the European Commission launched its proposal for a Regulation on Energy Infrastructure as part of its "Connecting Europe Package". The proposed Regulation defines EU priority corridors for the transport of electricity, gas and oil and seeks to ensure their timely implementation, including ways to speed up permit granting, improve cost allocation and risk-related incentives and target finance to leverage private investment. The proposal aims to put in place the Commission's vision of what is needed to make energy networks efficient and builds upon the Communication "Energy infrastructure priorities for 2020 and beyond - A Blueprint for an integrated European energy network", adopted by the Commission on 17 November 2010.

<sup>iii</sup> The European Energy Regulators' advice was sought by the European Commission in the preparation of the Energy Infrastructure proposals. As well as providing data, a series of workshops between the Commission and Member State experts (from national Ministries and regulatory authorities) were held during 2011 on issues such as cost allocation and financing mechanisms.