



Fostering energy markets, empowering **consumers**.

CEER 2024 Work Programme

Public consultation document

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INFORMATION PAGE

Abstract

CEER is looking for feedback on the proposed items of its 2024 Work Programme. The development of CEER's annual work programme is guided overall by the CEER "Empowering Consumers for the Energy Transition" Strategy for the period 2022-2025.

Target audience

Energy suppliers, traders, electricity and gas customers, electricity and gas industry, consumer representative groups, network operators, Member States, academics and all other interested parties.

How to respond to this consultation

Deadline: **16 August 2023**

This public consultation is carried out through a dedicated [online questionnaire](#) on the European energy regulators' website. No login is required.

If you have any queries relating to this consultation paper or the online consultation, please contact:

CEER Secretariat
Tel. +32 (0) 2788 73 30
Email: brussels@ceer.eu

All responses except confidential material will be published on the website www.ceer.eu

Treatment of confidential responses

In the interest of transparency, Council of European Energy Regulators (CEER):

- i. will list the names of all respondents or, alternatively, make public the number (but not the names) of entirely confidential responses received;
- ii. request that any respondent requesting confidentiality submit those confidential aspects of their response by marking them as "confidential" in the online questionnaire. CEER will publish all parts of responses that are not marked confidential.

This CEER public consultation is carried out in line with the [Guidelines on CEER's Public Consultation Practices.](#)

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1. INTRODUCTION

Each year, CEER prepares a work programme which seeks to meet the challenges posed by energy market developments and the Regulatory Impact Assessment, which is one of the most important regulatory tools to be implemented. It is important that CEER identify topics which enhance regulation with the aim of improving the operation of energy markets to the benefit of consumers. Our 2024 Work Programme is shaped by the new CEER “Empowering Consumers for the Energy Transition” (Energy Transition) Strategy.

Based on the new Energy Transition Strategy CEER’s work programmes for the period 2022-2025 will prioritise activities that contribute to implementing six core areas (below) derived from the strategic statement and to achieving our strategic aims more generally. That is to say, CEER deliverables and activities should contribute, directly or indirectly, to outcomes that further these goals. In the following chapters the elements of the new Strategy are described in more detail. The logic of the Strategy is highlighted in a two-part diagram found in the Strategy document. The complete strategy document can be found [here](#).

1.1 The six core areas of CEER’s Empowerment Strategy

CEER has adopted a forward-looking consumer-centric “Empowering consumers for the energy transition” Strategy for the period 2022-2025. The six core areas of CEER’s Empowering Strategy are:

- Consumer-centric design;
- Sustainable and efficient infrastructure;
- Well-functioning markets;
- Energy system integration;
- Flexibility;
- Decentralised and local energy.

The six core areas are the main drivers of our proposed 2024 Work Programme work items and provide the rationale for most of our work until the end of 2024. This draft 2024 Work Programme clearly identifies the core areas to which each deliverable contributes (see the work items listed below). Many of work items contribute to more than one core area.

Alongside the work driven by the strategy, a significant part of CEER’s work remains every year. This is the monitoring and benchmarking work prepared with partner organisations, the [EU Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators \(ACER\)](#) and for some years with the [Energy Community Regulatory Board \(ECRB\)](#). Finally, CEER also works in the international area, organises events and other topical initiatives. The recurring work for 2024 is explained more in details under the heading 2.7.

1.2 Public consultation and further process

Working through CEER, regulators focus on several key areas that are important to advancing energy markets and improving their effective operation to benefit consumers.

CEER sees stakeholder consultation as important both in setting our priorities for the year ahead and in the subsequent development of our work in 2024. All interested parties are therefore invited to participate in this consultation and **submit comments by 15 August 2023**.

Stakeholders are invited to participate in the public consultation via a dedicated online questionnaire on the [public consultation page](#) of the CEER website. Please note that only answers

submitted via the online questionnaire will be considered. No special registration or password is needed to access the online questionnaire.

2. CEER'S PRIORITIES IN 2024

Like other organisations, CEER must prioritise its work so that scarce resources can be used most effectively. CEER's Strategy provides the overall framework for our work for the period running from 2022-2025.

CEER priorities in 2024 are:

- Consumer-centric design;
- Sustainable and efficient infrastructure;
- Well-functioning markets;
- Energy system integration;
- Flexibility;
- Decentralised and local energy;
- Significant recurring work.

2.1 Consumer-centric design

For consumers, CEER will investigate energy crisis measurements focusing on lessons learnt to evolve the retail market in general and the consumer protection in general. Also, on the consumer side, green transition policies should help reduce their carbon footprint, improve energy efficiency, especially in buildings, and speed up the transformation of energy markets by enabling the take-up of new technologies, sustainable energy carriers and new business models. At the same time, consumers stand to benefit from greater flexibility, new technologies and digitalisation. This will contribute to a decarbonisation at least cost and help the energy system to cope with a much higher degree of electrification and increased production of electricity from renewable (also decentralised) sources.

2.2 Energy system integration

An integrated energy system is one which considers the adequacy of all the available resources for a secure supply – irrespective of the future energy mix – and manages supply and demand in the most cost-effective manner. The development of new technologies, such as renewable and low-carbon gases, drives the emergence of new market trends and solutions. By way of example, we note the possibility for a single facility to use waste to produce electricity, (decarbonised) heating and clean gases, illustrating the potential of optimising previously separate processes and energy carriers.

2.3 Sustainable and efficient infrastructure

This expanded view of the energy system naturally brings with its major challenges for existing and future infrastructure decisions. The current roles and responsibilities must be reviewed. An effective regulatory framework at EU level is needed to ensure a level playing field for new solutions whilst removing barriers to entry. CEER will prepare a report for Regulators to have potential tools to ensure that regulatory frameworks will not become bottlenecks in the energy transition. In 2024 it is also planned to share national experiences about integrating planned offshore and onshore networks.

2.4 Well-functioning markets

Energy commodity prices reached unprecedented high levels across Europe in recent history. One of the focus areas continues to be security of systems and supply as well as reliability, therefore LNG projects are planned to be analysed also in 2024. Additionally, we are currently facing an evolution of the energy markets without precedent. We are moving towards a more-integrated and at the same time, more-decentralised market(s), with the entry into the scene of various actors whose roles are still to be defined. In fact, whilst maintaining the pressure to integrate the markets at a European level, there is a concurrent greater participation of distributed energy resources managed by aggregators, contributing to an increasing use of the flexibility available at the local level.

2.5 Flexibility

Following the Clean Energy Package, we need to organise electricity markets in a more flexible manner and to fully integrate all market players in decentralised markets – including producers of renewable energy and providers of new energy services, energy storage and flexible demand. This also requires modernising distribution networks and their development into smart grids to enable decentralised generation and energy efficiency. This then calls for increased digitalisation. This requires ensuring adequate protection against cybersecurity risks by implementing suitable rules. As well this means specific measures for setting up simplified and streamlined authorisation procedures for small decentralised and/or distributed generation. Finally, this implies market-based incentives to unlock the market for demand response.

2.6 Decentralised and local energy

In order to be effective, the energy transition needs to include consumers themselves in the process. It must recognise and respect consumer needs and choices, guaranteeing their rights and supporting the most vulnerable. At the same time, it must provide consumers with the necessary tools and framework for them to participate in efforts to achieve a sustainable and carbon-neutral society.

2.7 Significant recurring work

Some of our work is recurring precisely because there is a high public interest in it and/or it is appreciated by our member NRAs. Customers are at the core of CEER's Strategy, but always a focus of CEER, therefore, consumer issues are enshrined in the 2024 Work Programme. CEER will also organise its annual Customer Conference in 2024.

CEER will continue its international relations with regulators across Europe and the world.

- CEER will continue the work with the [EU4Energy project](#), which brings regulatory expertise and capacity building to Eastern Partnership countries.
- CEER may also to work with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and or an association of African regulators to bring the expertise in CEER beyond CEER's member NRAs;

Apart from that, a number of significant recurring reports are to be prepared during 2024:

- CEER will cooperate with ACER to deliver a comprehensive monitoring report on the development of Europe's wholesale and retail markets in electricity and natural gas. Monitoring

consumer empowerment and retail markets developments are core tasks of regulatory authorities across Europe and of ACER, and CEER contributes particularly in these areas. This joint ACER-CEER Market Monitoring Report is a key reference work for the European Commission, EU agencies and other policymakers and will continue to be an important part of CEER and ACER's work in 2024;

- CEER will work on the annual report on regulatory frameworks of European energy networks, which surveys implemented regulatory regimes;
- CEER will review of the metrics in CEER's 2017 Handbook for National Energy Regulators in the light of the CEP implementation in preparation for next year carrying out again the Self-Assessment Status Report for the Roadmap to 2025 Well-Functioning Retail Energy Markets.

3. QUESTIONS FOR CONSULTATION

The purpose of this public consultation is to increase transparency and to provide energy regulators with valuable feedback from those parties interested in shaping regulators' priorities. The present document will be open for public consultation **until 16 August 2023**.

We would be interested in views on the following **questions for public consultation**:

- CEER proposes that the 2024 Work Programme should focus on the above-mentioned six priority areas from the 2022-2025 CEER Strategy. Do you support how these areas flow into the draft 2024 Work Programme?
- Within each priority area, do you think the Work Programme focuses on the right deliverables or should some be deleted or added? [Please note that not every aspect in each of the six core areas would be addressed in a single year's work programme.]
- On the individual work items (listed in section 4 of the consultation paper) do you have any specific comments?

Stakeholders are invited to participate in the public consultation via a dedicated online questionnaire on the [CEER website](#).

4. DRAFT CEER WORK ITEMS FOR 2024

No.	Sector	Title	Description/output	Outcome	Strategy core area	Expected start time	Expected end time
1	Consumers and Retail Markets	ACER-CEER Energy Retail Markets and Consumer Protection Report	This annual ACER-CEER Market Monitoring Report aims to monitor consumer empowerment and retail markets developments across Europe. CEER will cooperate with ACER to deliver a comprehensive monitoring report to the European Parliament, investigating progress on the national implementation of European legislation focusing on consumer protection and empowerment, as well as the consumer experience in European energy markets. The report will include detailed insights on retail market developments, such as prices, price regulation measures and market structures, as well as relevant and new consumer issues such as energy poverty and active energy consumption. The primary data source for the report consists of the CEER national indicators and respective surveys. Beyond presenting the key results of our assessment of the functioning of the Internal Energy Market (IEM) in 2023, the MMR also contains recommendations on how to address the remaining identified barriers to the completion of the IEM.	Monitoring consumer empowerment and retail markets developments are core tasks of regulatory authorities across Europe and ACER. This Joint Monitoring report is an established CEER activity and key reference work for the European Commission, EU Agencies and other policy makers.	Consumer-centric design	Q1 2024	Q4 2024

No.	Sector	Title	Description/output	Outcome	Strategy core area	Expected start time	Expected end time
2	Consumers and Retail Markets	Review of the metrics in CEER's 2017 Handbook for National Energy Regulators in the light of CEP implementation	CEER acknowledges the fact that the 2017 Handbook for National Energy Regulators and its metrics are dynamic by nature since legislation evolves as well as national circumstances. This means that CEER will look into reviewing the metrics periodically and propose updates or changes to the metrics and/or definitions when necessary. In particular, CEER will verify whether the metrics have to be adjusted or complemented with additional metrics considering that most of the acts under the Clean Energy for All Europeans Package (CEP) will have entered into force by 1 January 2021.	<p>In 2015, CEER developed a strategic high-level paper outlining the framework of the key characteristics of well-functioning retail energy markets. In 2016, European energy regulators have committed to continue the development of a forward-looking framework for evaluating the performance of retail energy markets and to prepare a roadmap to 2025 well-functioning retail markets. The development of this roadmap aimed at competitive, reliable and innovative retail markets as part of our pledge to realize the 2020 Vision, a commitment also expressed in ACER's Bridge to 2025: Conclusions Paper.</p> <p>This Handbook (C16-SC-46-04) has been developed as a practical guide for NRAs in the process of evaluating the performance of their national retail energy markets. By providing a clear description and purpose of each metric as well as information on how to quantify the metric and the source of data, the handbook will facilitate NRAs' assessment of their retail markets.</p>	Well-functioning markets	Q1 2024	Q4 2024

No.	Sector	Title	Description/output	Outcome	Strategy core area	Expected start time	Expected end time
3	Distribution Systems	Incentives in regulatory frameworks with a focus on OPEX-CAPEX neutrality	In the context of increased needs for distribution infrastructure investments, namely related to the challenge to connect, in a timely manner, a diverse range of new technologies (e.g. decentralised, intermittent RES on the generation side, EV, heat pumps and storage on the demand side) and grid users (e.g. self-consumption and energy communities), what can the regulator do through incentives to ensure that networks do not become a bottleneck for the energy transition, while maintaining an economic rationale for grid investments? The paper would aim to firstly build on a previous CEER Conclusions Paper on incentives schemes for distribution network regulation with a focus especially on CAPEX-OPEX neutrality in regulatory frameworks but identify also other emerging issues such as incentives for the timely connection of new grid users. The paper would then outline the current status of member states' regulatory frameworks in terms of aforementioned emerging issues. Based on existing case studies, remarks would be drawn on possible solutions to ensure CAPEX-OPEX neutrality and successful implementation of other incentives in different revenue frameworks.	This deliverable will identify challenges in the existing regulatory frameworks and provide potential tools for NRAs to ensure that regulatory frameworks are fit for purpose so that the electricity networks will not become a bottleneck in the energy transition. The aim is to analyse how the regulatory frameworks should be designed to provide appropriate incentives for the development of core areas such as flexibility, sustainable and efficient infrastructure and decentralised and local energy. Though indirectly, well designed allowed revenue methodologies also contribute to well-functioning markets and energy system integration.	Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Decentralised and local energy; Flexibility	Q1 2024	Q4 2024

No.	Sector	Title	Description/output	Outcome	Strategy core area	Expected start time	Expected end time
4	Distribution Systems	NRAs' approach to DSO flexibility procurement, justifications for derogations from Article 32 and valuation of flexibility in non-market-based approaches	<p>Increasingly, many aspects of the DSOs' activities are influenced by or depend on the existence of well-functioning flexibility markets. As Member States are transposing the EU Directive on electricity (2019/944), they need to take into consideration Article 32 on incentivising DSOs to use flexibility services, with a preference for market-based mechanisms. At the same time, markets for flexibility are in their infancy in many Member States which may call for derogations from the preferred market-based approach. A non-market-based approach also means that specific flexibility lacks a market-based value.</p> <p>This paper builds on previous CEER papers and aims to first review the current status of regulatory approaches to DSO flexibility procurement and then establish potential criteria for justifying derogations from Article 32. Finally, this paper aims to outline the various ways how NRAs and DSOs could put a monetary value on flexibility in cases where it cannot be determined in a market-based manner, especially in the context of the value for flexibility arising from the avoided grid reinforcement costs.</p>	This deliverable will support the use of system flexibility by rationalising justifications for any derogations from the preferred market-based procurement of flexibility and enabling cost-efficient use of flexibility even in cases when flexibility cannot be accessed in a market-based way. This work promotes well-functioning flexibility markets.	Flexibility; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Well-functioning markets	Q1 2024	Q4 2024
5	Distribution (and transmission) Systems	CEER Benchmarking Report 7.1 on the Continuity of Electricity and Gas Supply	Data update of interruption indicators for 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022.	It is the follow up to a key reference document (the 7 th Benchmarking Report published in December 2022) used internationally to assess the performance of energy systems.	Sustainable and efficient infrastructure	Q1 2024	Q4 2024

No.	Sector	Title	Description/output	Outcome	Strategy core area	Expected start time	Expected end time
6	Distribution Systems & Consumers and Retail Markets	Facilitation and challenges of decentralised energy, energy sharing and energy communities with special focus on (residential) rooftop solar PV	<p>Following the European Commission's proposal on a Regulation to improve the EU's electricity market design, which places emphasis on the importance of energy sharing to shield consumers from price increases and price volatility, this report aims to present case-studies and best practices on regulatory frameworks for energy sharing and consumer's widespread access to collective consumption through energy communities.</p> <p>Furthermore, with respect to the newest emission and renewable targets and the EU Solar Strategy (also see European Solar Rooftops Initiative*), the proliferation of residential rooftop solar PV will continue. In turn, grid management challenges will increase, while at the same time create opportunities for active costumers. This report intends to analyse several of the regulatory challenges arising in this milieu and identify best practices for Member States, as well as third countries.</p>	<p>Energy sharing is an essential principle of consumer empowerment, as well as long-term decarbonisation goals. As the European Commission strives to implement more robust frameworks regarding peer-to-peer trading and energy sharing, it is essential that CEER contributes with concrete examples of such schemes in action, as well as identifies possible loopholes and barriers for a legal and regulatory framework on energy sharing that benefits smaller and vulnerable consumers.</p> <p>The proposal tackles areas in line with the ones mentioned, as it addresses consumer rights and protection, self- consumption, and distributed energy resources.</p>	Consumer-centric design	Q1 2024	Q4 2024
7	Electricity	Biennial RES Status Review of Renewable Support Schemes in Europe	This document will cover data for 2022 and 2023 and form the latest update to the regular biennial CEER Status Review of Renewable Energy Support Schemes in Europe. These documents collect comparable data on RES support in Europe (e.g. by technology and support type).	The RES Status Reviews are important CEER publications which are much used by stakeholders to understand the latest status of the national support schemes for RES (electricity). This deliverable is also interesting for regulators to learn from other national situations. By providing these status reviews on a regular basis, CEER supports the evolution to more market-based solutions for RES.	Consumer centric design; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Well-functioning markets; Energy system integration; Flexibility; Decentralised and local energy;	Q2 2024	Q1 2025

No.	Sector	Title	Description/output	Outcome	Strategy core area	Expected start time	Expected end time
8	Electricity	Short paper on NRA activities to facilitate offshore transmission development - Input to Copenhagen Energy Infra Forum discussions	The conclusions of Copenhagen Energy Infra Forum 2022 asked ACER and NRAs to perform, by the 2023 Energy Infrastructure Forum, an assessment of current examples of good practices and lessons learnt on regulatory incentives, anticipatory investments, network tariffs and other relevant regulatory instruments that may be considered to support offshore infrastructure projects (and related onshore infrastructure reinforcements). The task was to a limited extent carried out by an ACER TEN-E activity due by June 2023. The Forum 2023 will discuss again offshore infrastructures and may call again for NRA work. If this will be case, a short paper describing some national practices could be prepared and presented at Copenhagen Energy Infra Forum 2024	Sharing national experiences about integrated planning of offshore and onshore networks, measures to support investment certainty and approaches to deal with the uncertainties linked to offshore generation development pace.	Sustainable and efficient infrastructure	Q1 2024	Q2 2024
9	Gas	How to implement the Gas Package in relation to LNG issues	CEER will analyse the different possibilities for the implementation of the Gas Decarbonisation Package, that is expected to be published in 2023. Among the main issues, tariffs discounts, exempted vs. regulated terminals and transparency issues will be dealt with. Best practices at different terminals will be analysed.	Regulating European LNG terminals in a proper way is crucial to well-functioning markets, being necessary to ensure a true level playing field within the European LNG market. Best practices in different terminals will be explained. European NRAs will evaluate if there is a need to give guidance on the application of the regulation of LNG terminals in the context of the Gas Decarbonisation Package.	Well-functioning markets	Q1 2024	Q4 2024
10	Gas	How to implement the Gas Package in relation to regulation of hydrogen and biomethane	CEER will analyse the different possibilities for the implementation of the Gas Decarbonisation Package, that is expected to be published in 2023. Among the main issues, tariffs discounts, unbundling, certification.	This work is particularly relevant for the area of the "Energy system integration".	Well-functioning markets	Q1 2024	Q4 2024
11	Gas	Regulatory pathways for long-term energy storage	The activity is a follow-up of the study released in 2022, it will include recent developments regarding flexibility assessment and regulatory options for gaseous storage.	In the context of the revision of the electricity market design, flexibility is getting an increasing importance in the management of energy systems. Gas storage is expected to actively participate,	Flexibility	Q1 2024	Q4 2024

No.	Sector	Title	Description/output	Outcome	Strategy core area	Expected start time	Expected end time
				under different forms (methane or hydrogen storage), with likely changes in terms of injections and offtakes management in relation with the new sector integration challenges.			
12	Market Integrity and Transparency	Financial Regulation and the links to REMIT	Gas and electricity markets have their own dedicated regulation to address market manipulation and transparency - the REMIT. CEER continues to see the benefits of the so-called "REMIT carve out", i.e. that energy regulators are supervising wholesale energy market trading considering the experience gained in this field by energy regulators. NRAs must regularly coordinate with national and European financial regulatory authorities to ensure proper energy market functioning from a regulatory perspective. CEER will continue to monitor the market developments in light of the energy transition as this brings changes to the way wholesale energy products are traded in order to ensure proper market functioning.	As in previous years CEER will analyse the relationship between REMIT and financial market regulation and participate – where deemed necessary – in consultations of the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA). This deliverable is kept in case further public actions are needed in this respect (e.g. responses to public consultations, position papers, official letters...).	Well-functioning markets	Q1 2024	Q4 2024
13	Regulatory Benchmarking	Guidelines of Good Practice on Regulatory Impact Assessment	The objective is to develop a set of Guidelines on Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA). It will use the results of the Benchmarking Report on RIA Methodologies to share best practices and to create a common frame of reference on the subject for European regulators.	By developing guidelines on Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA), CEER will be promoting its strategic goals in several ways. The development of common guidelines will promote regulatory excellence amongst European regulators. Sharing best practices on RIA will ensure that regulation is effective, efficient, and achieve the intended objectives as well as increasing the transparency and accountability of the regulatory process. Fostering the use of RIA can help ensure that decisions are designed to meet the needs and preferences of consumers. Furthermore, as	Consumer-centric design; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Well-functioning markets; and, Flexibility.	Q1 2024	Q4 2024

No.	Sector	Title	Description/output	Outcome	Strategy core area	Expected start time	Expected end time
				defended in the Commission Recommendation on energy efficiency first (C/2021/704), can help to promote sustainable and efficient infrastructure by considering the environmental and economic impacts of proposed regulations. RIA will promote innovation not only through avoiding unnecessary regulations but also through less traditional approaches, such as regulatory sandboxes and pilot projects which can be seen as useful tools for impact assessment. All in all, by providing a common frame for RIA use, CEER will be strengthening regulatory action all throughout Europe.			
14	Regulatory Benchmarking	State of play of NRA's independence in a multi-sectoral environment	<p>CEER has a long tradition of investigating NRA independence, with the goal of championing and strengthening that independence. This has gone hand in hand with reports on the tasks and duties of regulators, their resources, their accountability etc. At the same time, we are seeing that regulatory models differ substantially at national level, and that NRAs are given more and more (diverse) tasks in EU and national legislation. CEER could now take a step further and dive into the areas that are outside the 'core' regulatory tasks listed in the Electricity and Gas Directives. How is the issue of independence handled in multi-sector regulators? Which tasks apart from those in the Directives do CEER members have, and how is independence handled in connection with these tasks?</p> <p>The Report would be a factual compendium of the different models encountered around CEER. It would relate the underlying processes of independence connected with tasks in their national context.</p>	CEER expects that NRAs' tasks will increase as public and political sentiment swing towards stronger regulation in some areas – we are seeing these tendencies e.g. in the areas of security of supply, energy efficiency, and renewable energy. The development of a true whole system approach will mean regulation at the margins and at the interfaces of sectors (e.g. EVs), and innovation and new business models will mean that regulation must be quick to develop. An overview of tasks that are outside the 'core' regulatory business listed in the Directives will provide insight into such recent developments and could indicate how NRAs are managing to cope with the issue of maintaining their independence in the face of such rapid developments.	Energy System Integration	Q1 2024	Q4 2024

No.	Sector	Title	Description/output	Outcome	Strategy core area	Expected start time	Expected end time
			The report would not aim to produce recommendations or give guidance, but rather make a presentation of the facts.				
15	Recurring/Cross-sectoral	Regulatory Frameworks Report 2023	The Regulatory Frameworks Report (RFR) is an annual report which delivers a general overview about the implemented national energy regulatory regimes, the efficiency developments and it analyses the overall determination of capital costs. This report was previously named as the Investment Conditions Report. For years, the report is very popular by many stakeholders as it provides a clear overview of the national regulatory regimes for the energy sector. Market participants and other stakeholders use the RFR to identify the regulatory regime in certain countries. TSOs/DSOs can benchmark how other countries deal with the financial issues they face, which are reflected in the regulatory frameworks. NRAs tend to use the RFR to compare their own regulatory regimes to those in other countries. It can therefore be considered as a hugely informative CEER report. The 2024 report will be the 13 th edition of the report.	Regulatory frameworks are conditional to many financial issues TSOs and DSOs face, including financial issues related to internal energy market. The RFR is a report relevant for CEER in general and is one of the top downloaded CEER publications. Market participants and other stakeholders use the RFR to identify the regulatory regime in certain countries. TSOs/DSOs can benchmark how other countries deal with the financial issues they face, which are reflected in the regulatory frameworks. NRAs tend to use the RFR to compare their own regulatory regimes to those in other countries. Therefore, the impact of the report is to inform stakeholders.	Well-functioning markets	Q1 2024	Q4 2024

5. NEXT STEPS

Following a review of the comments received to this consultation, CEER aims to publish the final 2024 Work Programme in January 2024.

About CEER

The Council of European Energy Regulators (CEER) is the voice of Europe's national energy regulators. CEER's members and observers comprise 39 national energy regulatory authorities (NRAs) from across Europe.

CEER is legally established as a not-for-profit association under Belgian law, with a small Secretariat based in Brussels to assist the organisation.

CEER supports its NRA members/observers in their responsibilities, sharing experience and developing regulatory capacity and best practices. It does so by facilitating expert working group meetings, hosting workshops and events, supporting the development and publication of regulatory papers, and through an in-house Training Academy. Through CEER, European NRAs cooperate and develop common position papers, advice and forward-thinking recommendations to improve the electricity and gas markets for the benefit of consumers and businesses.

In terms of policy, CEER actively promotes an investment friendly, harmonised regulatory environment and the consistent application of existing EU legislation. A key objective of CEER is to facilitate the creation of a single, competitive, efficient and sustainable Internal Energy Market in Europe that works in the consumer interest.

Specifically, CEER deals with a range of energy regulatory issues including wholesale and retail markets; consumer issues; distribution networks; smart grids; flexibility; sustainability; and international cooperation.

More information is available at www.ceer.eu