

Regional cooperation and risk preparedness as supporting elements for security of supply

Eastern Partnership Energy Regulatory Bodies Kiev, 16 May 2017

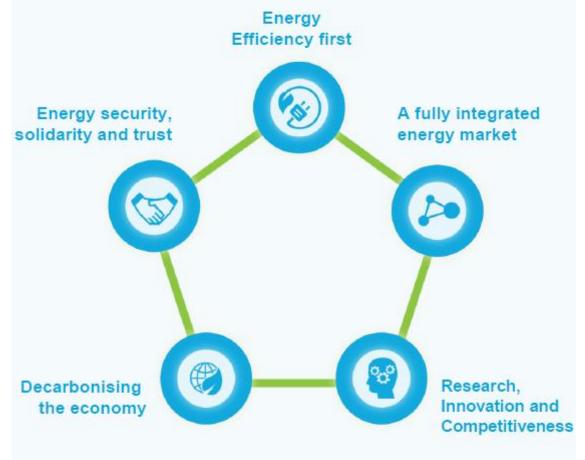
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- 1. Clean energy for all: Objectives and structure
- 2. New electricity market design regional cooperation
- 3. Risk preparedness in the electricity sector



SMART AND CLEAN ENERGY FOR ALL IMPLEMENTING THE ENERGY UNION STRATEGY

ENERGY UNION: 5 MUTUALLY SUPPORTIVE AND INTERLINKED DIMENSIONS



WHY DO WE NEED A NEW LEGAL FRAMEWORK?

THE ENERGY SYSTEM OF TOMORROW WILL HAVE TO LOOK DIFFERENTLY

2030

50 % of electricity to come from renewables



2050

Electricity completely carbon free





The EU has the most ambitious **climate commitments** in the world

With leadership comes responsibility

Unique opportunity to **modernise our economy**, boost competitiveness and create growth and jobs



- Putting energy efficiency first
- Achieving leadership in RES across sectors
- Empowering consumers



HOW DO WE GET THERE?

THE RIGHT REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR POST – 2020

Transition...



Energy Union Governance



Energy Efficiency

(Energy Efficiency Directive, European Performance of Buildings Directive)



Renewables

(Revised Renewable Energy Directive)



New Electricity
Market Design
and Risk
Preparedness



Energy prices and costs report



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WHY A NEW MARKET DESIGN?



Improve wholesale market flexibility and provide clear price signals to accommodate penetration of renewable energies and ensure investments



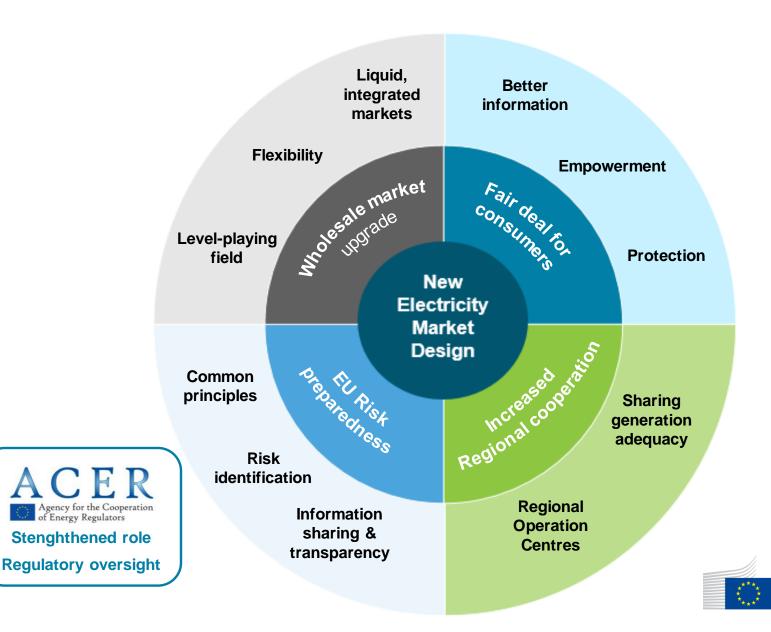
Enable active consumer participation and ensure that consumers are protected and benefit from progress in energy technologies



Promote regional cooperation and provide a true European dimension to security of supply

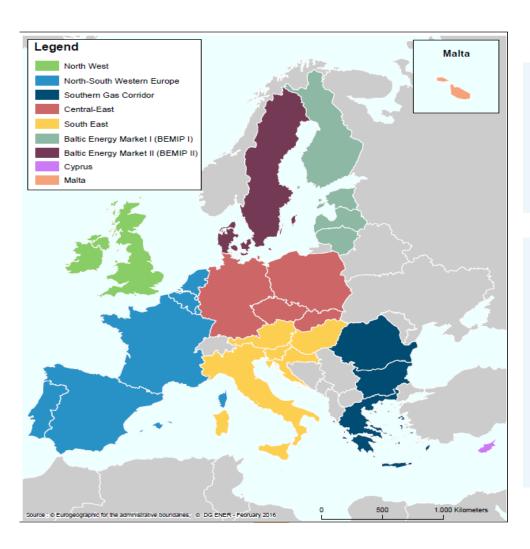


HOW?



European Commission

GAS: SOLIDARITY THROUGH REGIONAL COOPERATION



Shift from national to regional approach

 Regional risk assessment, preventive action & emergency plans

More effective assessment of the plans

- Peer review
- Discussion of the plans (including peer review report) in Gas Coordination Group
- Possible Commission decision requiring amendments to the plans



ELECTRICITY: STEPPING UP REGIONAL COOPERATION





- Development of a transparent

 European adequacy assessment

 including capacity available at the border
- Regional Operation Centres (ROCs)
 bringing National Regulators closer
 together on system operation decisions
- Development of shared Methodologies for cross-border trading of electricity at all market timeframes



ACER Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators

AN AGENCY UP TO THE TASK

- ✓ A coordination hub for tighter European and regional cooperation
- ✓ Main engine behind the effective implementation of market rules
- ✓ Critical market surveillance functions both in wholesale and retail

Regional and cross-border decisions

- Setting the configuration of Regional Operation Centres and monitoring of regional performance
- Coordinator role towards National Regulators to enhance interoperability
- Apporoval of methodologies for cross-border trade and generation adequacy
- · Approval of methodology for the identification of electricity crisis scenarios

Wholesale markets performance

- Monitoring of market efficiency: 'flexibility barriers', price caps; bidding zone decisions, locational price signals, etc.
- Follow through the implementation of existing and new system and market operation codes
- Surveillance of Member States performance against security of electricity supply indicators

DSO-related tasks

- Formal place for DSO to be represented at EU-level: establishment of EU DSO for electricity
- Ensure DSOs and TSOs cooperation

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EVALUATION

"Security of Electricity Supply" (SoS Directive, 2005/89)

- General framework, but Member States define their own national rules, without rules and tools securing an effective cross-border co-operation.
- As a result, the current SoS Directive is:
 - largely ineffective and
 - of limited relevance.

Outdated directive



IMPACT ASSESSMENT

When preparing or managing crisis situations, Member States tend to disregard the situation across their borders

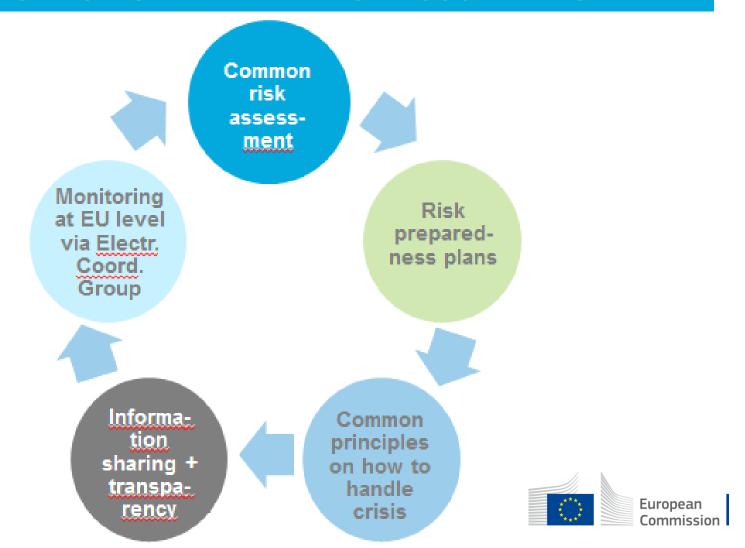
- Crisis plans and actions tend to remain national in focus
- Lack of information sharing and transparency
- No common approach to identifying and assessing risks



Un-coordinated action undermines market functioning and threatens security of supply

STRENGTHENING RISK PREPAREDNESS: SAFER TOGETHER

COMMON RULES lead to ENHANCED COOPERATION





https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/news/commission-proposes-newrules-consumer-centred-clean-energy-transition

WHOLESALE MARKET UPGRADE

Competitive energy markets are at the heart of a competitive economy

Strengthened short-term markets

Increase **cross-border trading opportunities** over shorter timeframes (intraday and balancing markets)

Reward flexibility for generation, demandresponse and storage

Allow prices to show real value of electricity in terms of time and location (scarcity pricing)

Enhancing system flexibility:

INTEGRATION OF RENEWABLES

MARKET-DRIVEN INVESTMENTS

Level-playing field among sources

Rules on **priority access** and dispatch

Curtailment rules

Remuneration on equal terms on market principles

Extended balancing responsibilities



FAIR DEAL FOR ALL CONSUMERS



Our vision is of an Energy Union with citizens at its core, where citizens take ownership of the energy transition, benefit from new technologies to reduce their bills, participate actively in the market, and where vulnerable consumers are protected.

Energy Union Framework Strategy

BETTER INFORMED

- Access to fit-for-purpose smart meters
- Certified price comparison tool
- Clearer energy bills

EMPOWERED

- Entitle individuals and communities to generate electricity and to consume, store or sell it back to the market
- Easier switching conditions
- Reward demand-response

PROTECTED

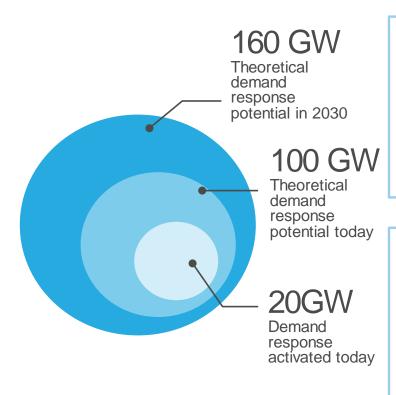
- Monitoring of energy poverty (governance)
- Information on alternatives to disconnection
- Secured electricity supplies
- Sound data management

COMPETITIVE RETAIL MARKETS

- Regulated prices phased out (only justified exemptions)
- Fair market access for new market players such as new services providers (e.g. aggregators)
 - Flexible network management
 - Distribution operators become neutral but active market facilitator



BACKGROUND – UNLOCKING THE UNTAPPED DEMAND-RESPONSE POTENTIAL



- 16 Member States maintain some form of energy price regulation for households.
- In most Member States demand response is limited due to market entry barriers towards new service providers, such as independent aggregators (which aggregate individual flexibility).
- Unlike transmission system operators, distribution system operators cannot manage their network in a flexible manner to reduce costs for the consumer.

WAY FORWARD

- Phase-out regulated prices, only duly justified exemptions allowed.
- Ensure fair market access for independent aggregators and other new service providers.
- Allow flexible management of distribution networks through curtailment of renewables and demand response solutions.
- · Set clear principles for DSOs to ensure neutrality.

Competition within the retail energy market is key for unlocking efficient consumer behaviour and keeping the cost of the energy transition at check.

