
Public Consultation on 2022 Work Programme

Survey response 1

Contact details and treatment of confidential responses

Contact details: [Organisation][]

GEODE

PRIORITY AREAS

1. CEER proposes that the 2022 Work Programme should focus on the six priority areas from the 2022-2025 CEER Strategy (Consumer-centric design; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Well-functioning markets; Energy system integration; Flexibility; Decentralised and local energy; and Significant recurring work). Whilst the areas themselves were consulted upon in the draft strategy public consultation, do you support how these areas flow into the draft 2022 Work Programme?

GEODE supports the approach chosen by CEER for its 2022 Work Programme and welcomes all its areas of focus, in particular the strong attention to the role of consumers and decentralised local energy production to achieve the European decarbonisation objectives.

We share CEER's view that energy markets are facing significant challenges following the need to achieve a more integrated energy system while coping with ever growing decentralisation of its assets. The changes resulting from this transition are posing particularly tough challenges at the lower voltage level of the grid – the distribution grid-, for instance with increased responsibilities for DSOs –as active system operators- to leverage the soaring RES, and enable flexibility to play its fair share in the energy transition. Considering the already existing challenges faced today by DSOs in this respect, GEODE is pleased that “flexibility” remains one of the main CEER priorities in 2022.
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As mentioned in our response to CEER's public consultation on the CEER's new 2022-2025 Strategy, GEODE promotes energy system integration regulatory developments which consider and support the important role that distribution grids will play in this transformation, enabling resources to be efficiently shared between different sectors and energy carriers.
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GEODE would like also to emphasise the important role of heating networks as energy storage and a way to integrate various sources of energy for heating. Also, the role of district-heating in building regulations and local energy planning should be considered as a way to encourage local sector integration and to provide low carbon heating for homes and businesses.
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2. 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.]

GEODE largely agrees with the definition of the deliverables in the different priority areas.

Under the category "Consumers and retails", GEODE supports CEER working items on Guidelines of Good Practices (both on 'future-proof energy bills' and on 'green offers') and the intention to make energy bills consumer-friendly and green offers that ensure consumers trust. GEODE knows from experience that the lack of easily understandable information and proper incentives are two of the main barriers to overcome to promote consumers acceptance and willingness to actively engage with the energy system. As such, GEODE also welcomes the planned CEER workshop series on consumer engagement and access to markets, and encourages CEER to investigate the complex socio-economical aspects linked with customers engagement, often put to one side in the shadow of more technical discussions. The "human" element needs to be considered as well.

Under the category 'Distribution systems', GEODE welcomes all the work items, especially the new work on 'flexible connections' and on the review of data shared by DSOs. GEODE encourages CEER to consult and engage with DSOs on their data needs for enabling flexibility in their grid and when interacting with other stakeholders. Many relevant information on data needs for DSO to provide flexible services have already been compiled by DSO experts in the recent joint "Roadmap on the Evolution of the Regulatory Framework for Distributed Flexibility", which GEODE invites CEER to consider, once it will be published, in the coming weeks.

GEODE is also pleased to note the planned paper on the new NC on Cybersecurity, which is a topic of great interest to all DSOs, and which present some complexities in light of the large variety of DSOs size across Europe. GEODE stands for an appropriate level of cybersecurity requirements in proportion with the electricity undertakings relevance on the grid, while advocating for a minimum level of cybersecurity obligations which should not adversely impact the smallest organisations.

Under "Energy System Integration; Well-functioning markets", GEODE welcomes CEER's intention to focus on the Hydrogen and Gas Markets Decarbonisation Package. This Package is highly anticipated by GEODE as well. We support an open regulatory framework enabling diverse decarbonisation perspectives (hydrogen, biogas, biomethane, synthetic methane), with one common framework for all gases, including hydrogen. We encourage the use of the Regulatory Asset Base as a steppingstone to invest in H2 networks, and the development of combined network operators, as this allows for the operation of H2 networks alongside natural gas networks in the short term, and the operation of H2 networks alongside other clean and renewable gas networks in the long term.

Finally, GEODE welcomes CEER's intention to continue following the national development linked to the implementation of the Clean Energy Package, in particular as GEODE considers that some regulatory barriers remain to fully support DSOs new roles in this energy transition, i.e. enabling and incentivising a variety of network solutions, including both traditional network build and new (non-built) flexibility services procurement from 3rd parties to deliver optimal customer outcomes. On the same note, GEODE advocates for a review or reassessment of distribution tariffs to incentivise DSOs making use of flexibility services, but also to reflect the increased network complexity in local network use.

QUESTIONS ON INDIVIDUAL WORK ITEMS

In total, there are 23 work items proposed in the draft CEER 2022 Work Programme divided into several areas: Customers and retail markets, Electricity, Gas, Distribution systems, Market Integrity, Regulatory Benchmarking and Cross-sectoral. Do you have any specific comments on the individual work items?

CUSTOMERS AND RETAIL MARKETS

Work item 1: Guidelines of Good Practice (GGPs) on future-proof energy bills Description: These GGPs will consider latest market developments and business models and their implications for billing and billing information (e.g. dynamic contracts, smart technologies, aggregation, bundled products). Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

- This is an important deliverable.

Work item 2: Guidelines of Good Practice (GGPs) on trustworthy green offers Description: In a context of decarbonisation and increased awareness of sustainable and renewable energy consumption, the GGP will provide recommendations on promoting trustworthy information and communication of green offers. Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

- This is an important deliverable.

Work item 3: Workshop series on consumer engagement with and access to markets Description: CEER will hold a series of workshops linked to the issue of consumer engagement and access to markets. The debates will seek to identify opportunities and challenges for consumer engagement and ease of access to markets in the context of the energy transition and market changes (e.g. billing, green offers, new business models, etc.). Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets; Decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

-☑️ This is an important work item, and we recommend investigating the evolving interface between DSOs and consumers as consumers are increasingly expected to provide flexibility at distribution level.

Work item 4: ACER/CEER annual market monitoring report – energy retail and consumer protection volume Description: One of the annual ACER/CEER Market Monitoring Report's three volumes will monitor consumer protection and empowerment and retail market 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 on consumer protection and empowerment and consumer experience in European energy markets. The report will include deep insights into retail market developments, including prices, price regulations and market structures, and standing and new consumer issues such as energy poverty and active energy consumption. The primary data source for CEER inputs are CEER's national indicators and respective NRA surveys. Beyond presenting the key results of our assessment of the functioning of the Internal Energy Market (IEM) in 2021, the MMR also contains recommendations on how to address the remaining identified barriers to the completion of the IEM. Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

-☑️ This is an important deliverable.

Work item 5: Self-Assessment Status Report 2022 for the Roadmap to 2025 Well-Functioning Retail Energy Markets Description: This fourth Status Report continues to implement the framework developed by CEER in its 2018 "Roadmap to 2025 well-functioning retail energy markets" in Europe that aims to deliver reliable, affordable and simple-to-use services to protect and empower consumers by 2025. The process of self-assessment can be described as a journey that starts with data collecting, continues with a self-assessment together with a gap analysis, which can lead to national recommendations and monitoring of the implementation of those recommendations. CEER's Roadmap to well-functioning retail energy markets in Europe is part of CEER's pledge to realise the core principles in the CEER-BEUC 2020 Vision (since updated to 2030) and the objectives set out in the ACER's Bridge to 2025: Conclusions Paper. Also, CEER's views on putting consumers at the heart of the market complement well the areas for action and further improvement identified by the European Commission's "New Deal for Energy Consumers" and, subsequently, in recent electricity market design legislation. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Consumer-centric design Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

-☑️ This is an important deliverable.

Work item 6: Review of the metrics in CEER's 2017 Handbook for National Energy Regulators in the light of the CEP implementation Description: 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 update or change metrics and/or definitions when necessary. In particular, CEER will verify whether the metrics have to be adjusted or complemented with additional metrics taking into account that most of the acts under the Clean Energy for All Europeans Package entered into force on 1 January 2021. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Consumer-centric design Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

-☑️ This is an important deliverable.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

Work item 7: 3rd CEER Report on Power Losses Description: Reducing power losses contributes to greater energy efficiency and security of supply and is an important goal, not least because the costs of power losses are often passed on to consumers. The 2nd edition of the CEER Report on Power Losses was published in early 2020. As a preparation for working on the next edition, the Distribution Systems Working Group's Energy Quality of Supply Work Stream will start the preliminary work in 2021 with a publication of the report in 2022. This report will again provide a detailed overview of power losses (transmission and distribution) in electrical grids – the levels of losses, how they are defined, calculated and valued across as many European countries as possible (the 2nd report included 35 countries). With this report, NRAs and other relevant stakeholders can identify some good practices and may decide to adapt their legislation. Since decarbonisation is of greater importance now and in the future, it is obvious that knowledge about the amount and structure as well as possibilities to reduce losses is essential. The past two editions began to analyse these aspects and will examine them more closely in future editions. This work item will include a questionnaire for NRAs. Strategy area: Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

-☑️ This is an important deliverable.

Work item 8: Short paper on how Member States determine new connections and use 'flexible' connections Description: In several Member States (MS) DSOs are faced with the challenge of realising an increasing number of new connections for decentralised (mostly renewable) electricity generation to a distribution network that is already constrained. In order to facilitate the injection of as much generated electricity as possible several MS have adopted an approach that is based on 'flexible' connections, also known as interruptible or non-firm connections. However, the approach adopted differs across MS and raises the question whether there are valuable lessons to be learnt on the EU level. These lessons can be identified in a short paper on this topic by addressing questions like:- How do DSOs deal with the challenge of realising new connections and how do they prioritise between them?- What kind of flexibility conditions are being used for new connections?- How have MS governments and NRAs responded to this issue thus far?- How could current approaches be further improved? Strategy area: Flexibility; Decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

-☑ This is an important deliverable for DSOs that could bring good value by identifying best practices in efficient and flexible operation of distribution grids.

Work item 9: Review of data shared by DSOs Description: This work will build on the (online) workshops held at the start of 2021, which discussed the importance of data to the system, both to enable coordination across the whole system and also to facilitate the growth of flexibility markets. It would use consultancy support to map the data that is being shared at the moment and capture more detailed information from stakeholders on the type of new data they believe they need to access to better facilitate coordination or offer flexibility to the market. Another point to the study is the location and availability of data needed to boost flexibility at DSO level. Strategy area: Flexibility; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

-☑ This is an important deliverable. As mentioned above, GEODE encourages CEER to consider the "Roadmap on the Evolution of the Regulatory Framework for Distributed Flexibility" prepared by a Joint Task Force composed of DSO and TSO experts, which covers the respective needs of data for TSO and DSO to enable flexibility and which will be available on the European DSO Associations' website in the coming weeks.

Work item 10: (Distribution systems/ Customers and retail markets) Electric Vehicles Description: This report will explore considerations that arise with the emergence of business models for electric vehicles (EVs), from the consumer perspective as well as the infrastructure planning and management perspective. The growth of electric vehicles will result in additional electricity use, and also potentially offer flexible support to managing networks. What is uncertain is the rate of growth and where it will take place, which is challenging for both DSOs to effectively plan and for NRAs to consider reasonable funding levels and the effectiveness of DSOs. This paper will look at how these uncertainties are being managed in different countries, in terms of planning, the amount and type of monitoring being rolled out to support planning and operation, data sources, coordination and tariffs. Possible issues to be explored from the consumer perspective include access to infrastructure, billing and payment methods, consumer choice and comparability of services, (price) transparency for charging services for EVs, protection of vulnerable or energy poor consumers, etc. Strategy area: Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

-☑ This is an important deliverable. As stated by CEER, EVs while being a potential source for providing flexibility to the distribution grid, might also create challenges to grid operation and stability. The involvement of DSOs in the local planning of EV charging infrastructure is important.

Work item 11: Paper on the Cybersecurity Network Code Description: The upcoming Cybersecurity Network Code will define functions and obligations for electricity market stakeholders in order to prevent and mitigate cyber incidents in electrical system. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

-☑ This is an important deliverable. As mentioned previously, GEODE stands for an appropriate level of cybersecurity requirements in proportion with the electricity undertakings importance on the grid, while advocating for a minimum level of cybersecurity conditions/obligations which should not adversely impact the smallest organisations.

ELECTRICITY

Work item 12: Biennial RES Status Review of Renewable Support Schemes in Europe Description: This document will cover data for 2020 and 2021 and will 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). Strategy area: Energy system integration; decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

-☑ This is an important deliverable.

Work item 13: 3rd CEER Report on Tendering Procedures for RES in Europe Description: This CEER report focuses on RES tendering procedures as it is one of the significant changes introduced for RES support in the EU. Tendering procedures are instruments to determine the financial level of support for electricity sourced by RES. Particularly following the Clean Energy Package, Member States are urged to opt for such market-based mechanisms. This report aims to present an updated overview of the key design elements of RES tendering procedures applied in most European countries. Strategy area: Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; energy system integration Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

-☑ This is an important deliverable.

Work item 14: Follow EC Offshore Strategy implementation steps Description: The European Commission will follow up on the Offshore Renewable Energy Strategy published in 2020. This will affect a number of areas in relation to the electricity market design. With this deliverable, CEER will continue to follow the overall process and coordinate regulatory input where needed. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Energy system integration Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

-☑GEODE will follow CEER's work related to the electricity market design and system integration.

Work item 15: Follow legal process and provide input on the EC Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation Package Description: The European Commission will put forward legislative proposals for decarbonisation and sector integration by the end of 2021. Regulators are supposed to follow the process actively and to provide input on several dimensions (European Commission, Member States, Parliament). CEER gas experts will be largely responsible for this process, but also electricity experts will reflect on areas important for the electricity sector and issues related to the electricity market design. Strategy area: Energy System Integration; well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

This is an important deliverable. GEODE is closely following this EC package as it is of most importance for gas distribution networks. Gas DSOs within GEODE are committed to continuing playing an active role in the support of a European hydrogen economy and an increasingly integrated energy system, as envisioned in the EU H2 and System Integration strategies.

MARKET INTEGRITY AND TRANSPARENCY

Work item 16: Financial regulation and the links to REMIT Description: Gas and electricity markets have their own dedicated regulation to address market abuse and transparency – the REMIT. Recently, there have been some attempts to revise the existing legislation in a restrictive way and replace energy regulators with financial regulators in supervisory tasks for the concerned products. CEER has stated publicly that this would be inappropriate, inconsistent and inefficient considering the experience gained in this field by energy regulators. This deliverable is kept in case further public actions are needed in this respect (e.g. responses to public consultations, position papers, official letters...). Strategy area: Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

-☑This is an important deliverable.

GAS

Work item 17: Accompanying the Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation Package along the legislative process Description: CEER will accompany the legislative process of the Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation Package and will react jointly to proposals presented by the European institutions. During this process, a number of different work items will be implemented flexibly, depending on the legislative developments. Such flexible work items could include drafting position papers, or organising CEER discussions, webinars or workshops. Strategy area: Energy System Integration; Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

-☑This is an important deliverable.

-☑Gas has a key role to play in the decarbonization of the energy system as well as to provide flexibility and contribute to system integration.

-☑GEODE supports an open regulatory framework enabling diverse decarbonisation perspectives (hydrogen, biogas, biomethane, synthetic methane), with one common framework for all gases, including hydrogen.

-☑We also encourage the use of the Regulatory Asset Base as a steppingstone to invest in H2 networks, and the development of combined network operators, as this allows for the operation of H2 networks alongside natural gas networks in the short term, and the operation of H2 networks alongside other clean and renewable gas networks in the long term.

-☑GEODE is looking forward to remaining in close contact with CEER's activities in this area and would be glad to provide gas-DSO expertise and contributions when possible.

Work item 18: Gas Infrastructure Repurposing: Costs and Planning Description: Decarbonisation should lead to reducing gas demand and developing hydrogen. Adapting gas infrastructure to hydrogen is an important aspect of this dynamic. The paper will investigate the repurposing options and costs with a literature review and will gather current practices and expectations at national level. The planning of these developments will also be addressed. Strategy area: Energy System Integration; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

-☑This is an important deliverable.

-☑The gas grid is a highly valuable infrastructure when it comes to sector integration that entails a more energy- and cost-efficient decarbonisation than an electrification-only approach.

-☑The existing European gas networks can be used or retrofitted for blending and/or repurposed for the transmission and distribution of pure hydrogen in the future – insofar as the regulatory framework allows for it.

-☑GEODE is looking forward to this CEER paper and to provide expert input on the role of DSOs when possible.

Work item 19: Stakeholder Workshop on long-term energy storage Description: CEER proposes to organise a stakeholder workshop to discuss the recommendations of the long-term energy storage deliverables. The aim is to receive feedback from infrastructure operators and market players on the need for regulation and potential orientations. A conclusion paper will be prepared. Strategy area: Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

- GEODE looks forward to analysing the conclusion paper.

Work item 20: The role of LNG in the New Energy Market Description: Within the context of the Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation Package and depending on the final outcomes for LNG terminals, CEER will study how to implement the new rules for regulated LNG terminals in a harmonised way across Europe and/or develop guidelines for their implementation. One of the subjects for the report could be the end of certain exemptions enjoyed by several LNG terminals in Europe. In this context, CEER may develop a common position of European NRAs on the future regulatory regime for these infrastructures and how to ensure a true level playing field within the European LNG market. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

- GEODE looks forward to studying the position by CEER on this, if developed.

REGULATORY BENCHMARKING

Work item 21: Webinars on Dynamic Regulation Description: This is ongoing work on the dynamic regulation topic. The main objective of the webinars is to have an exchange among CEER and stakeholders involved in the work on dynamic regulation (e.g. presentation of different papers dealing with this topic, presentation of sandboxes, pilot projects or existing models of dynamic regulation cases). Strategy area: Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

- GEODE welcomes this webinar series. As mentioned, GEODE supports the development for a dynamic regulatory framework which allows DSOs to operate their distribution grid while diversifying their service portfolio, including additional flexibility products and encouraging customers to take a more active part into energy markets.

- Additionally on dynamic regulation, GEODE acknowledges that NRAs have an important task in the assessment of the whole CEP framework, especially the procurement procedure of flexibility services

RECURRING/CROSS-SECTORAL

Work item 22: Regulatory Frameworks Report 2022 Description: 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 2022 report will be the 11th edition of the report. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

- This is an important deliverable. GEODE and its members annually analyse and discuss this interesting report which allows to identify interesting best practices.

Work item 23: TSO Cost-efficiency Benchmark (TCB21) Description: The TSO Cost Efficiency Benchmark is a CEER deliverable that periodically measures the TSOs' cost efficiency. Such a benchmark is to ensure that tariffs are based on efficient cost as stipulated by European law, which is an important mandate of regulators. The benchmark helps to identify which TSOs are working efficiently and which could be improved. The upcoming TSO Cost Efficiency Benchmark 2021 (TCB21) will be the sixth edition for electricity and the third for gas. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Survey response 2

Contact details and treatment of confidential responses

Contact details: [Organisation][[]]

BEUC

PRIORITY AREAS

1. CEER proposes that the 2022 Work Programme should focus on the six priority areas from the 2022-2025 CEER Strategy (Consumer-centric design; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Well-functioning markets; Energy system integration; Flexibility; Decentralised and local energy; and Significant recurring work). Whilst the areas themselves were consulted upon in the draft strategy public consultation, do you support how these areas flow into the draft 2022 Work Programme?

BEUC welcomes the strong consumer angle of CEER's annual work programme 2022 and its link to the jointly developed Vision 2030 for energy consumers. The work programme includes very relevant deliverables on active consumer engagement in energy markets. Yet, it could be further strengthened on the challenges for vulnerable and energy poor consumers (namely relying on the principles of affordability, protection and inclusiveness of our joint Vision 2030). BEUC outlined some recommendations in the individual work items of the 2022 work programme to include challenges such as digital divide, energy poverty and affordability.
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2. 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.]

The identified deliverables are highly relevant from a consumer perspective and fit well with the ongoing political process (implementation of the Clean Energy Package, forthcoming Fit for 55 and gas package). For some deliverables, an earlier timing could increase relevance for the political negotiation process (as specified in the feedback on individual work items below). In addition to the gas and electricity sector, BEUC would welcome a regulatory perspective on consumer rights and protections in district heating from NRAs competent in this sector. In general, BEUC looks forward to provide input to the deliverables relevant for consumers.
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QUESTIONS ON INDIVIDUAL WORK ITEMS

In total, there are 23 work items proposed in the draft CEER 2022 Work Programme divided into several areas: Customers and retail markets, Electricity, Gas, Distribution systems, Market Integrity, Regulatory Benchmarking and Cross-sectoral. Do you have any specific comments on the individual work items?
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CUSTOMERS AND RETAIL MARKETS

Work item 1: Guidelines of Good Practice (GGPs) on future-proof energy bills Description: These GGPs will consider latest market developments and business models and their implications for billing and billing information (e.g. dynamic contracts, smart technologies, aggregation, bundled products). Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Energy bills are a key channel of information between suppliers and consumers. BEUC thus welcomes the planned guidelines of good practice and the objective to reflect on new market developments (e.g. dynamic contracts, smart technologies, aggregation, bundled products). Regarding CEER priority in fostering new consumer-centric business models, BEUC is interested in a collaboration in developing guidance on on-bill schemes, identified in the Renovation Wave of the European Commission. It would be interesting to assess how the new requirements on bills and billing information in the revised Electricity Directive have been implemented (e.g. do consumers receive clear and simple information on the breakdown of electricity prices?). Beyond electricity, it would be interesting to assess how the minimum requirements for billing and billing information for heating & cooling, namely district heating have been implemented (Energy Efficiency Directive, Article 10a and Annex VIIa). BEUC will stand ready to cooperate on developing guidance for consumer-friendly energy bills.
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Work item 2: Guidelines of Good Practice (GGPs) on trustworthy green offers Description: In a context of decarbonisation and increased awareness of sustainable and renewable energy consumption, the GGP will provide recommendations on promoting trustworthy information and communication of green offers. Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Green offers are widely available for both gas and electricity but are often misleading. In the gas sector, green offers contain no or only small shares of renewable gas. In the electricity sector, green offers are substantiated by renewable guarantees of origin but often do not lead to additional renewable energy capacity. Both types of green offers likely deceive consumers and reduce their trust in the energy market. Better ex-ante control by national regulatory authorities (as this is the case in the UK) and more stringent rules for guarantees of origins (i.e. additionality principle) will be needed. The guidelines can also contribute to the potential development of an EU Ecolabel for renewable energy. Therefore, BEUC welcomes guidelines of good practice on trustworthy green offers.

Work item 3: Workshop series on consumer engagement with and access to markets Description: CEER will hold a series of workshops linked to the issue of consumer engagement and access to markets. The debates will seek to identify opportunities and challenges for consumer engagement and ease of access to markets in the context of the energy transition and market changes (e.g. billing, green offers, new business models, etc.). Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets; Decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Decarbonisation, digitalisation and decentralisation fundamentally change the interaction of consumers with energy markets. These trends can empower consumers to become active participants as prosumers or via demand response. At the same time, lack of digital literacy or the absence of sufficient budget for necessary upfront investments risk excluding consumers from the benefits of new market developments. From BEUC's point of view it would be interesting to explore at this workshop series how consumer engagement with markets can become more active and more inclusive at the same time.

Work item 4: ACER/CEER annual market monitoring report – energy retail and consumer protection volume Description: One of the annual ACER/CEER Market Monitoring Report's three volumes will monitor consumer protection and empowerment and retail market 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 on consumer protection and empowerment and consumer experience in European energy markets. The report will include deep insights into retail market developments, including prices, price regulations and market structures, and standing and new consumer issues such as energy poverty and active energy consumption. The primary data source for CEER inputs are CEER's national indicators and respective NRA surveys. Beyond presenting the key results of our assessment of the functioning of the Internal Energy Market (IEM) in 2021, the MMR also contains recommendations on how to address the remaining identified barriers to the completion of the IEM. Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

BEUC strongly supports the continuation of the ACER-CEER annual market monitoring report which provides very valuable data on the current state of consumer protection and empowerment and retail market developments across Europe. For this new edition, it would be key from a consumers' perspective to monitor whether and how the new rights and protections in the Electricity Directive are implemented in all Member States, whether consumers enjoy the new opportunities to engage in electricity markets through dynamic price and aggregation contracts, and provide evidence for the forthcoming Fit for 55 and Gas Package:

- whether new opportunities for active market participation (i.e. dynamic price contracts and aggregation contracts) are effectively available to consumers including recommendations on how to address persisting barriers;
- what is the level of consumer adoption of such offers,
- what effectively are the financial risks that consumers incur in when they sign up for dynamic price contracts – as these may undermine consumer acceptance (i.e. at what time and for how long prices have been high during the previous calendar year and what was the impact on consumers' bills).
- whether dynamic price contracts with risk mitigation clauses (e.g. price caps or caps to monthly bills) are in place in some countries.
- whether DSOs and TSOs procure flexibility from household consumers
- data on use of alternative dispute resolution and recommendations to overcome persisting barriers (e.g. lack of consumer awareness);
- whether consumers benefit from bundled offers,
- whether consumers benefit from affordable and trustworthy financing offers targeting energy efficiency measures, for example via on-bill schemes
- the existence of misleading offers or marketing practices;
- share of energy efficiency measures (under Article 7a and 7b of the Energy Efficiency Directive) implemented as a priority in households affected by energy poverty and in social housing;
- the application of changes of terms and conditions, including price increases, of existing contracts, and how the final customer is informed about the changes.

Work item 5: Self-Assessment Status Report 2022 for the Roadmap to 2025 Well-Functioning Retail Energy Markets Description: This fourth Status Report continues to implement the framework developed by CEER in its 2018 "Roadmap to 2025 well-functioning retail energy markets" in Europe that aims to deliver reliable, affordable and simple-to-use services to protect and empower consumers by 2025. The process of self-assessment can be described as a journey that starts with data collecting, continues with a self-assessment together with a gap analysis, which can lead to national recommendations and monitoring of the implementation of those recommendations. CEER's Roadmap to well-functioning retail energy markets in Europe is part of CEER's pledge to realise the core principles in the CEER-BEUC 2020 Vision (since updated to 2030) and the objectives set out in the ACER's Bridge to 2025: Conclusions Paper. Also, CEER's views on putting consumers at the heart of the market complement well the areas for action and further improvement identified by the European Commission's "New Deal for Energy Consumers" and, subsequently, in recent electricity market design legislation. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Consumer-centric design Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

BEUC welcomes the continuation of the self-assessment status reports on well-functioning retail markets which provide good insights on the implementation of the metrics developed in the handbook for national energy regulators (see point 6). BEUC supports the continuation of a gap analysis and the identification of targets/objectives which allows for improvements in the performance of retail markets to the benefit of consumers.

Work item 6: Review of the metrics in CEER's 2017 Handbook for National Energy Regulators in the light of the CEP implementation Description: 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 update or change metrics and/or definitions when necessary. In particular, CEER will verify whether the metrics have to be adjusted or complemented with additional metrics taking into account that most of the acts under the Clean Energy for All Europeans Package entered into force on 1 January 2021. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Consumer-centric design Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

BEUC welcomes the update of the Handbook for National Energy Regulators in light of the Clean Energy of all Europeans Package which is an important tool to assess the functioning of retail energy markets and progress made towards our joint Vision 2030 for energy consumers. BEUC is looking forward to provide more detailed remarks in the process of review.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

Work item 7: 3rd CEER Report on Power Losses Description: Reducing power losses contributes to greater energy efficiency and security of supply and is an important goal, not least because the costs of power losses are often passed on to consumers. The 2nd edition of the CEER Report on Power Losses was published in early 2020. As a preparation for working on the next edition, the Distribution Systems Working Group's Energy Quality of Supply Work Stream will start the preliminary work in 2021 with a publication of the report in 2022. This report will again provide a detailed overview of power losses (transmission and distribution) in electrical grids – the levels of losses, how they are defined, calculated and valued across as many European countries as possible (the 2nd report included 35 countries). With this report, NRAs and other relevant stakeholders can identify some good practices and may decide to adapt their legislation. Since decarbonisation is of greater importance now and in the future, it is obvious that knowledge about the amount and structure as well as possibilities to reduce losses is essential. The past two editions began to analyse these aspects and will examine them more closely in future editions. This work item will include a questionnaire for NRAs. Strategy area: Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Work item 8: Short paper on how Member States determine new connections and use 'flexible' connections Description: In several Member States (MS) DSOs are faced with the challenge of realising an increasing number of new connections for decentralised (mostly renewable) electricity generation to a distribution network that is already constrained. In order to facilitate the injection of as much generated electricity as possible several MS have adopted an approach that is based on 'flexible' connections, also known as interruptible or non-firm connections. However, the approach adopted differs across MS and raises the question whether there are valuable lessons to be learnt on the EU level. These lessons can be identified in a short paper on this topic by addressing questions like:- How do DSOs deal with the challenge of realising new connections and how do they prioritise between them?- What kind of flexibility conditions are being used for new connections?- How have MS governments and NRAs responded to this issue thus far?- How could current approaches be further improved? Strategy area: Flexibility; Decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Work item 9: Review of data shared by DSOs Description: This work will build on the (online) workshops held at the start of 2021, which discussed the importance of data to the system, both to enable coordination across the whole system and also to facilitate the growth of flexibility markets. It would use consultancy support to map the data that is being shared at the moment and capture more detailed information from stakeholders on the type of new data they believe they need to access to better facilitate coordination or offer flexibility to the market. Another point to the study is the location and availability of data needed to boost flexibility at DSO level. Strategy area: Flexibility; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

DSOs should share detailed data on electricity demand and production connected to distribution networks, to ensure cost-efficient network planning. DSOs should also share detailed information on where energy storage facilities (including EV bidirectional charging stations in areas where cars are expected to be parked for a long time) or demand response would be beneficial to avoid investments to reinforce the networks.

This data should clearly be sufficiently aggregated, to guarantee consumers' right to privacy, but the localization should be sufficiently granular, as many issues in the network are local. This data should be made available TSOs to ensure that network development plans and EU-wide ten-year network development plans are designed in a cost-effective way. This data should also be shared with NRAs, as they should assess whether plans presented by TSOs and DSOs are cost-effective and fit for purpose. This data should also be made freely and publicly available to all stakeholders, who should have the opportunity to provide their comments to network plans presented by TSOs and DSOs.

In this context, BEUC is also supportive of the reinforcement of the role of local authorities and the prompt implementation of local public policies and programmes supportive of consumers undertaking energy retrofit. Sharing data leads to territorial knowledge and feeds public authorities intelligence, allowing them to better design consumer-centric policies and programmes.

Work item 10: (Distribution systems/ Customers and retail markets) Electric Vehicles Description: This report will explore considerations that arise with the emergence of business models for electric vehicles (EVs), from the consumer perspective as well as the infrastructure planning and management perspective. The growth of electric vehicles will result in additional electricity use, and also potentially offer flexible support to managing networks. What is uncertain is the rate of growth and where it will take place, which is challenging for both DSOs to effectively plan and for NRAs to consider reasonable funding levels and the effectiveness of DSOs. This paper will look at how these uncertainties are being managed in different countries, in terms of planning, the amount and type of monitoring being rolled out to support planning and operation, data sources, coordination and tariffs. Possible issues to be explored from the consumer perspective include access to infrastructure, billing and payment methods, consumer choice and comparability of services, (price) transparency for charging services for EVs, protection of vulnerable or energy poor consumers, etc. Strategy area: Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

BEUC strongly welcomes a report on electric vehicles from a consumer perspective as well as the infrastructure planning and management perspective. Beyond providing guidance to NRAs, this report could also bring additional evidence for the political negotiations on the Fit for 55 package (Revision of the Directive on deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure) and would therefore be very timely in the beginning of 2022 (rather than Q4). BEUC already explored possible issues for consumers when it comes to price transparency, the impact of flexible tariffs or payment methods and could provide inputs to the report.

Work item 11: Paper on the Cybersecurity Network Code Description: The upcoming Cybersecurity Network Code will define functions and obligations for electricity market stakeholders in order to prevent and mitigate cyber incidents in electrical system. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Investigations by consumer organisations demonstrated the vulnerability of smart home devices. This will increasingly be a threat for the electricity system, combined attacks on consumer assets may disrupt cross-border flows. In this context, BEUC welcomes this paper on the Cybersecurity Network Code which will inform NRAs on their new functions and on the new obligations of regulated operators.

ELECTRICITY

Work item 12: Biennial RES Status Review of Renewable Support Schemes in Europe Description: This document will cover data for 2020 and 2021 and will 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). Strategy area: Energy system integration; decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Work item 13: 3rd CEER Report on Tendering Procedures for RES in Europe Description: This CEER report focuses on RES tendering procedures as it is one of the significant changes introduced for RES support in the EU. Tendering procedures are instruments to determine the financial level of support for electricity sourced by RES. Particularly following the Clean Energy Package, Member States are urged to opt for such market-based mechanisms. This report aims to present an updated overview of the key design elements of RES tendering procedures applied in most European countries. Strategy area: Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; energy system integration Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Work item 14: Follow EC Offshore Strategy implementation steps Description: The European Commission will follow up on the Offshore Renewable Energy Strategy published in 2020. This will affect a number of areas in relation to the electricity market design. With this deliverable, CEER will continue to follow the overall process and coordinate regulatory input where needed. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Energy system integration Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Work item 15: Follow legal process and provide input on the EC Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation Package Description: The European Commission will put forward legislative proposals for decarbonisation and sector integration by the end of 2021. Regulators are supposed to follow the process actively and to provide input on several dimensions (European Commission, Member States, Parliament). CEER gas experts will be largely responsible for this process, but also electricity experts will reflect on areas important for the electricity sector and issues related to the electricity market design. Strategy area: Energy System Integration; well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

BEUC strongly welcomes that CEER will actively work on the forthcoming gas package. For CEER's electricity experts, it could be particularly relevant to gather expertise from NRAs on the implementation of the Electricity Directive: Which challenges appeared during the implementation of the Electricity Directive and how could they be addressed via the Gas Package to further improve consumer rights and protections? BEUC would be strongly interested in exchanging views on this topic. Beyond the gas package, it would be also interesting to receive input on mirroring of consumer rights and protections from electricity to district heating. The upcoming radical changes in the energy system require system operators to completely rethink how they plan their networks. Electricity and gas networks will need to work in synergy, electricity will increasingly be generated at the local level and transport and heating will be electrified.

Given the magnitude of these changes and since exploiting synergies between gas and electricity is key to avoid over-investments in energy networks and hence keep network tariffs in consumers' bills low, the planning process should undergo radical change, too. One single transmission network development plan, covering both gas and electricity networks, should be developed. This plan should be developed at the same time as (and provide data for) the ten-year network development plan, which covers cross-border infrastructure. For the development of the plans, system operators should rely on impartial data on expected energy production and on energy demand, e.g. coming from National Energy and Climate Plans or from heat decarbonisation plans. All data should be made freely and publicly available.

National Regulatory Authorities should be tasked with running a public consultation on the plans and with approving them. All relevant stakeholders should be given the opportunity to comment on network development plans and, where their comments are not integrated, NRAs should provide a justification of the rationale.

MARKET INTEGRITY AND TRANSPARENCY

Work item 16: Financial regulation and the links to REMIT Description: Gas and electricity markets have their own dedicated regulation to address market abuse and transparency – the REMIT. Recently, there have been some attempts to revise the existing legislation in a restrictive way and replace energy regulators with financial regulators in supervisory tasks for the concerned products. CEER has stated publicly that this would be inappropriate, inconsistent and inefficient considering the experience gained in this field by energy regulators. This deliverable is kept in case further public actions are needed in this respect (e.g. responses to public consultations, position papers, official letters...). Strategy area: Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

GAS

Work item 17: Accompanying the Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation Package along the legislative process Description: CEER will accompany the legislative process of the Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation Package and will react jointly to proposals presented by the European institutions. During this process, a number of different work items will be implemented flexibly, depending on the legislative developments. Such flexible work items could include drafting position papers, or organising CEER discussions, webinars or workshops. Strategy area: Energy System Integration; Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

BEUC strongly welcomes that CEER will actively work on the forthcoming gas package and will rely on the jointly developed ASPIRE principles. From a consumer perspective, input from regulators would be particularly of added value on the following topics:

- ☐ How to address misleading 'green' offers in the gas sector?
- ☐ Digital energy markets: How to address loopholes in consumer rights & protections when using third party intermediaries (e.g. automated switching tools, bill splitters)?
- ☐ Which additional consumer rights and protections are needed for 'bundled offers'?
- ☐ Gas Infrastructure repurposing: costs and planning (see point 18 of the work programme)
- ☐ Affordability in the context of evolving gas network tariffs and the ongoing discussion on hydrogen blending
- ☐ Regulatory oversight on plans developed by transmission system operators and distribution system operators
- ☐ Energy system integration: how to improve coordination of electricity and gas network development planning?
- ☐ How to improve protection against cyber-attacks for smart meters, both for electricity and gas?

BEUC will soon publish a position paper on the hydrogen and gas market decarbonisation package which can be shared by then.

Work item 18: Gas Infrastructure Repurposing: Costs and Planning Description: Decarbonisation should lead to reducing gas demand and developing hydrogen. Adapting gas infrastructure to hydrogen is an important aspect of this dynamic. The paper will investigate the repurposing options and costs with a literature review and will gather current practices and expectations at national level. The planning of these developments will also be addressed. Strategy area: Energy System Integration; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

BEUC considers this topic very important, in particular in the context of the discussions on the forthcoming gas package. The position paper could be highly relevant for policymakers, and it should be therefore assessed whether an earlier release (e.g. Q1 2022 instead of Q3 2022) would be feasible. From a consumer perspective, the paper should focus on repurposing gas infrastructure to dedicated hydrogen networks (no hydrogen blending). The paper should also assess the impact of decommissioning gas networks and decreasing numbers of gas consumers on gas bills for the remaining consumers.

Work item 19: Stakeholder Workshop on long-term energy storage Description: CEER proposes to organise a stakeholder workshop to discuss the recommendations of the long-term energy storage deliverables. The aim is to receive feedback from infrastructure operators and market players on the need for regulation and potential orientations. A conclusion paper will be prepared. Strategy area: Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Work item 20: The role of LNG in the New Energy Market Description: Within the context of the Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation Package and depending on the final outcomes for LNG terminals, CEER will study how to implement the new rules for regulated LNG terminals in a harmonised way across Europe and/or develop guidelines for their implementation. One of the subjects for the report could be the end of certain exemptions enjoyed by several LNG terminals in Europe. In this context, CEER may develop a common position of European NRAs on the future regulatory regime for these infrastructures and how to ensure a true level playing field within the European LNG market. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

REGULATORY BENCHMARKING

Work item 21: Webinars on Dynamic Regulation Description: This is ongoing work on the dynamic regulation topic. The main objective of the webinars is to have an exchange among CEER and stakeholders involved in the work on dynamic regulation (e.g. presentation of different papers dealing with this topic, presentation of sandboxes, pilot projects or existing models of dynamic regulation cases). Strategy area: Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Consumer interests should be put at the center of this webinar. Regulatory authorities started establishing sandboxes because they are considered to foster innovation. BEUC recommends that this happens under the condition that products are assessed on a case-by-case basis to enter the sandbox, where consumers' interests are at the center of the assessment. Further input can be provided throughout the development of the webinars.

RECURRING/CROSS-SECTORAL

Work item 22: Regulatory Frameworks Report 2022 Description: 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 2022 report will be the 11th edition of the report. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

BEUC recommends an assessment of the compatibility of the different regulatory frameworks with the roll out of on-bills schemes, to ensure that these frameworks are enabling and fostering new consumer-centric business models.

Work item 23: TSO Cost-efficiency Benchmark (TCB21) Description: The TSO Cost Efficiency Benchmark is a CEER deliverable that periodically measures the TSOs' cost efficiency. Such a benchmark is to ensure that tariffs are based on efficient cost as stipulated by European law, which is an important mandate of regulators. The benchmark helps to identify which TSOs are working efficiently and which could be improved. The upcoming TSO Cost Efficiency Benchmark 2021 (TCB21) will be the sixth edition for electricity and the third for gas. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

BEUC welcomes the continuation of the TSO Cost Efficiency Benchmark which is an important element of efficient regulatory oversight.

Survey response 3

Contact details and treatment of confidential responses

Contact details: [Organisation][[]]

UPRIGAZ

PRIORITY AREAS

1. CEER proposes that the 2022 Work Programme should focus on the six priority areas from the 2022-2025 CEER Strategy (Consumer-centric design; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Well-functioning markets; Energy system integration; Flexibility; Decentralised and local energy; and Significant recurring work). Whilst the areas themselves were consulted upon in the draft strategy public consultation, do you support how these areas flow into the draft 2022 Work Programme?

Uprigaz agrees on the six priority areas selected into the 2022 Work Programme of CEER.

Uprigaz also supports the methodology followed by CEER to address each of the priority area, as well as the specific items covered in the 2022 WP to review them.

2. 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.]

However, Uprigaz suggests that, for the Well Functioning Market area, an harmonization of the Guarantees of Origin (GOs) mechanisms in force in the Member States should be promoted , with a view to fostering transparent EU wide market of GOs for renewable electricity and gas.
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QUESTIONS ON INDIVIDUAL WORK ITEMS

In total, there are 23 work items proposed in the draft CEER 2022 Work Programme divided into several areas: Customers and retail markets, Electricity, Gas, Distribution systems, Market Integrity, Regulatory Benchmarking and Cross-sectoral. Do you have any specific comments on the individual work items?
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CUSTOMERS AND RETAIL MARKETS

Work item 1: Guidelines of Good Practice (GGPs) on future-proof energy bills Description: These GGPs will consider latest market developments and business models and their implications for billing and billing information (e.g. dynamic contracts, smart technologies, aggregation, bundled products). Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

UPRIGAZ supports the development of innovative gas and electricity offers based on consumption data from smart and communicating meters.

However, it is essential for suppliers to rely upon an accurate data base, i.e. that the data transmitted to suppliers and consumers are as reliable as possible and include all the relevant information for the implementation of innovative contracts and their invoicing.

In this regard, it seems appropriate that the NRAs, in consultation with suppliers and DSOs, develop quality assurance standards for data.

It is also essential that the deployment of smart meters be completed according to the EU schedules, even though some Member States are experiencing significant delays in this deployment.

UPRIGAZ is also in favor of promoting dynamic contracts for electricity, based on hourly consumption data. These contracts will make it possible to optimize the control of consumer demand according to the load curve.

On the other hand, in Member States which have sufficient gas storage capacities (underground storage and pipeline stocks), it does not appear necessary to offer dynamic gas offers. Maintaining a daily balancing obligation is perfectly suited to the natural gas system, and this advantage therefore benefits to consumers.

Work item 2: Guidelines of Good Practice (GGPs) on trustworthy green offers Description: In a context of decarbonisation and increased awareness of sustainable and renewable energy consumption, the GGP will provide recommendations on promoting trustworthy information and communication of green offers. Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

UPRIGAZ supports the development of green offers, both in gas and electricity. But this development can only take place if it is accompanied by guarantees of origin harmonized at European level and which can be exchanged on an organized market.

The availability of an organized market avoids the risk of fraud that we have experienced, in France for example, in the market for energy saving certificates. The generalization of guarantees of origin will make it possible to develop renewable resources in the most suitable territories and where the acceptability of these energies is the greatest.

Work item 3: Workshop series on consumer engagement with and access to markets Description: CEER will hold a series of workshops linked to the issue of consumer engagement and access to markets. The debates will seek to identify opportunities and challenges for consumer engagement and ease of access to markets in the context of the energy transition and market changes (e.g. billing, green offers, new business models, etc.). Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets; Decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

UPRIGAZ welcomes CEER's proposal to promote a consumer-centered design market.

UPRIGAZ underlines the importance of distinguishing among consumers those who, by virtue of their size or their degree of information, can adhere to new market-based supply models and smaller consumers who do not wish to take risks related to the volatility of market prices. These consumers will continue to rely upon their suppliers who can offer them products tailored to their size and needs.

UPRIGAZ would like to participate in workshops organized by CEER on this theme.

Work item 4: ACER/CEER annual market monitoring report – energy retail and consumer protection volume Description: One of the annual ACER/CEER Market Monitoring Report's three volumes will monitor consumer protection and empowerment and retail market 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 on consumer protection and empowerment and consumer experience in European energy markets. The report will include deep insights into retail market developments, including prices, price regulations and market structures, and standing and new consumer issues such as energy poverty and active energy consumption. The primary data source for CEER inputs are CEER's national indicators and respective NRA surveys. Beyond presenting the key results of our assessment of the functioning of the Internal Energy Market (IEM) in 2021, the MMR also contains recommendations on how to address the remaining identified barriers to the completion of the IEM. Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

UPRIGAZ fully supports this approach led by CEER and ACER.

UPRIGAZ would also like this report to comment on the advisability of deleting definitely regulated tariffs for the sale of electricity in certain member states.

Work item 5: Self-Assessment Status Report 2022 for the Roadmap to 2025 Well-Functioning Retail Energy Markets Description: This fourth Status Report continues to implement the framework developed by CEER in its 2018 "Roadmap to 2025 well-functioning retail energy markets" in Europe that aims to deliver reliable, affordable and simple-to-use services to protect and empower consumers by 2025. The process of self-assessment can be described as a journey that starts with data collecting, continues with a self-assessment together with a gap analysis, which can lead to national recommendations and monitoring of the implementation of those recommendations. CEER's Roadmap to well-functioning retail energy markets in Europe is part of CEER's pledge to realise the core principles in the CEER-BEUC 2020 Vision (since updated to 2030) and the objectives set out in the ACER's Bridge to 2025: Conclusions Paper. Also, CEER's views on putting consumers at the heart of the market complement well the areas for action and further improvement identified by the European Commission's "New Deal for Energy Consumers" and, subsequently, in recent electricity market design legislation. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Consumer-centric design Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

UPRIGAZ shares the approach of CEER and ACER to place consumers at the center of a well-functioning retail market. Benchmarking of services offered to consumers would be useful and could give rise to codes of conduct to which suppliers, DEOs, and service providers operating in the field of energy efficiency, should adhere.

Work item 6: Review of the metrics in CEER's 2017 Handbook for National Energy Regulators in the light of the CEP implementation Description: 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 update or change metrics and/or definitions when necessary. In particular, CEER will verify whether the metrics have to be adjusted or complemented with additional metrics taking into account that most of the acts under the Clean Energy for All Europeans Package entered into force on 1 January 2021. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Consumer-centric design Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

UPRIGAZ subscribes to the updating of the Handbook for National Energy Regulators due to changes in European and national legislation. However, UPRIGAZ wants CEER to ensure that member states demonstrate technological neutrality in transposing European directives. UPRIGAZ also calls for regulatory stability as there is a tendency to modify legislative provisions in the energy sector too frequently.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

Work item 7: 3rd CEER Report on Power Losses Description: Reducing power losses contributes to greater energy efficiency and security of supply and is an important goal, not least because the costs of power losses are often passed on to consumers. The 2nd edition of the CEER Report on Power Losses was published in early 2020. As a preparation for working on the next edition, the Distribution Systems Working Group's Energy Quality of Supply Work Stream will start the preliminary work in 2021 with a publication of the report in 2022. This report will again provide a detailed overview of power losses (transmission and distribution) in electrical grids – the levels of losses, how they are defined, calculated and valued across as many European countries as possible (the 2nd report included 35 countries). With this report, NRAs and other relevant stakeholders can identify some good practices and may decide to adapt their legislation. Since decarbonisation is of greater importance now and in the future, it is obvious that knowledge about the amount and structure as well as possibilities to reduce losses is essential. The past two editions began to analyse these aspects and will examine them more closely in future editions. This work item will include a questionnaire for NRAs. Strategy area: Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

UPRIGAZ subscribes to CEER's approach to publish a report online losses in the electricity sector. It would be useful for this report to enable network operators to have a collection of good practices established on the basis of a benchmark, with a view to minimizing losses.

Thus, it would be interesting to compare very centralized electrical systems with decentralized systems with a high proportion of renewables, in terms of performance inline losses.

Work item 8: Short paper on how Member States determine new connections and use 'flexible' connections Description: In several Member States (MS) DSOs are faced with the challenge of realising an increasing number of new connections for decentralised (mostly renewable) electricity generation to a distribution network that is already constrained. In order to facilitate the injection of as much generated electricity as possible several MS have adopted an approach that is based on 'flexible' connections, also known as interruptible or non-firm connections. However, the approach adopted differs across MS and raises the question whether there are valuable lessons to be learnt on the EU level. These lessons can be identified in a short paper on this topic by addressing questions like:- How do DSOs deal with the challenge of realising new connections and how do they prioritise between them?- What kind of flexibility conditions are being used for new connections?- How have MS governments and NRAs responded to this issue thus far?- How could current approaches be further improved? Strategy area: Flexibility; Decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

UPRIGAZ subscribes to the approach proposed by CEER. However, it seems important to underline that the injection of renewables should not be unreasonably dependent on the capacity constraints of transmission and distribution networks. Priority should be given to the right of injection. Interruptibility can hamper the profitability of renewable energy projects and therefore slow down decarbonization.

Work item 9: Review of data shared by DSOs Description: This work will build on the (online) workshops held at the start of 2021, which discussed the importance of data to the system, both to enable coordination across the whole system and also to facilitate the growth of flexibility markets. It would use consultancy support to map the data that is being shared at the moment and capture more detailed information from stakeholders on the type of new data they believe they need to access to better facilitate coordination or offer flexibility to the market. Another point to the study is the location and availability of data needed to boost flexibility at DSO level. Strategy area: Flexibility; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

UPRIGAZ has no particular observations to make on this approach.

Work item 10: (Distribution systems/ Customers and retail markets) Electric Vehicles Description: This report will explore considerations that arise with the emergence of business models for electric vehicles (EVs), from the consumer perspective as well as the infrastructure planning and management perspective. The growth of electric vehicles will result in additional electricity use, and also potentially offer flexible support to managing networks. What is uncertain is the rate of growth and where it will take place, which is challenging for both DSOs to effectively plan and for NRAs to consider reasonable funding levels and the effectiveness of DSOs. This paper will look at how these uncertainties are being managed in different countries, in terms of planning, the amount and type of monitoring being rolled out to support planning and operation, data sources, coordination and tariffs. Possible issues to be explored from the consumer perspective include access to infrastructure, billing and payment methods, consumer choice and comparability of services, (price) transparency for charging services for EVs, protection of vulnerable or energy poor consumers, etc. Strategy area: Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

UPRIGAZ is fully aware that the development of electric mobility will pose new problems for DSOs. The development of this mobility will be accompanied by increased use of digitization. Innovative experiments are being carried out all over Europe and should be the subject of feedback.

Work item 11: Paper on the Cybersecurity Network Code Description: The upcoming Cybersecurity Network Code will define functions and obligations for electricity market stakeholders in order to prevent and mitigate cyber incidents in electrical system. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

UPRIGAZ supports CEER's approach, knowing that the risks of cyber attacks may be more and more frequent and affect the entire energy chain: transmission, distribution, marketing and the wholesale markets.

ELECTRICITY

Work item 12: Biennial RES Status Review of Renewable Support Schemes in Europe Description: This document will cover data for 2020 and 2021 and will 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). Strategy area: Energy system integration; decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

No

Work item 13: 3rd CEER Report on Tendering Procedures for RES in Europe Description: This CEER report focuses on RES tendering procedures as it is one of the significant changes introduced for RES support in the EU. Tendering procedures are instruments to determine the financial level of support for electricity sourced by RES. Particularly following the Clean Energy Package, Member States are urged to opt for such market-based mechanisms. This report aims to present an updated overview of the key design elements of RES tendering procedures applied in most European countries. Strategy area: Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; energy system integration Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

UPRIGAZ considers that the photovoltaic farms and the onshore/offshore wind turbines schemes have reached a stage of maturity which justifies the end of guaranteed price mechanisms and purchase obligations. The smallest facilities installed at the end consumer must be able to retain the benefit of the purchase tariffs.

Nevertheless, it is important that the sanctity of concluded contracts be respected. Any questioning of these contracts, as is the case in France for photovoltaic contracts concluded under the 2006 and 2010 feed-in tariffs, results in the freezing of renewable energy development initiatives. This could jeopardize the achievement of carbon neutrality objectives in 2050.

Work item 14: Follow EC Offshore Strategy implementation steps Description: The European Commission will follow up on the Offshore Renewable Energy Strategy published in 2020. This will affect a number of areas in relation to the electricity market design. With this deliverable, CEER will continue to follow the overall process and coordinate regulatory input where needed. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Energy system integration Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

UPRIGAZ considers that offshore wind projects, whose costs have fallen sharply, has significant development prospects in Europe. Nevertheless, we observe that the permitting process of these projects is long and that litigation leads to a considerable lengthening of the completion times.

Work item 15: Follow legal process and provide input on the EC Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation Package Description: The European Commission will put forward legislative proposals for decarbonisation and sector integration by the end of 2021. Regulators are supposed to follow the process actively and to provide input on several dimensions (European Commission, Member States, Parliament). CEER gas experts will be largely responsible for this process, but also electricity experts will reflect on areas important for the electricity sector and issues related to the electricity market design. Strategy area: Energy System Integration; well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

UPRIGAZ has no particular comment to make.

MARKET INTEGRITY AND TRANSPARENCY

Work item 16: Financial regulation and the links to REMIT Description: Gas and electricity markets have their own dedicated regulation to address market abuse and transparency – the REMIT. Recently, there have been some attempts to revise the existing legislation in a restrictive way and replace energy regulators with financial regulators in supervisory tasks for the concerned products. CEER has stated publicly that this would be inappropriate, inconsistent and inefficient considering the experience gained in this field by energy regulators. This deliverable is kept in case further public actions are needed in this respect (e.g. responses to public consultations, position papers, official letters...). Strategy area: Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

UPRIGAZ shares CEER's opinion and considers that the specific nature of the wholesale electricity and natural gas markets should lead national regulators and ACER to retain responsibility for monitoring these markets.

GAS

Work item 17: Accompanying the Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation Package along the legislative process Description: CEER will accompany the legislative process of the Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation Package and will react jointly to proposals presented by the European institutions. During this process, a number of different work items will be implemented flexibly, depending on the legislative developments. Such flexible work items could include drafting position papers, or organising CEER discussions, webinars or workshops. Strategy area: Energy System Integration; Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

UPRIGAZ has no comments to make on the approach proposed by CEER.

Work item 18: Gas Infrastructure Repurposing: Costs and Planning Description: Decarbonisation should lead to reducing gas demand and developing hydrogen. Adapting gas infrastructure to hydrogen is an important aspect of this dynamic. The paper will investigate the repurposing options and costs with a literature review and will gather current practices and expectations at national level. The planning of these developments will also be addressed. Strategy area: Energy System Integration; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

UPRIGAZ considers that the issues related to hydrogen transport infrastructure will need to be clarified when the hydrogen business model will be further established and framed.

Work item 19: Stakeholder Workshop on long-term energy storage Description: CEER proposes to organise a stakeholder workshop to discuss the recommendations of the long-term energy storage deliverables. The aim is to receive feedback from infrastructure operators and market players on the need for regulation and potential orientations. A conclusion paper will be prepared. Strategy area: Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

UPRIGAZ adheres to this approach and will participate in this workshop.

Work item 20: The role of LNG in the New Energy Market Description: Within the context of the Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation Package and depending on the final outcomes for LNG terminals, CEER will study how to implement the new rules for regulated LNG terminals in a harmonised way across Europe and/or develop guidelines for their implementation. One of the subjects for the report could be the end of certain exemptions enjoyed by several LNG terminals in Europe. In this context, CEER may develop a common position of European NRAs on the future regulatory regime for these infrastructures and how to ensure a true level playing field within the European LNG market. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

UPRIGAZ considers that the European Union will continue to import LNG in the long term. We are not in favor of calling into question the exemption granted to certain terminals. In addition, we consider that the LNG terminals will eventually be able to import ammonia; thus contributing to decarbonization without being able to prejudge the most suitable mode of regulation today. The hydrogen business model is not yet stabilized.

REGULATORY BENCHMARKING

Work item 21: Webinars on Dynamic Regulation Description: This is ongoing work on the dynamic regulation topic. The main objective of the webinars is to have an exchange among CEER and stakeholders involved in the work on dynamic regulation (e.g. presentation of different papers dealing with this topic, presentation of sandboxes, pilot projects or existing models of dynamic regulation cases). Strategy area: Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

UPRIGAZ adheres to this approach.

RECURRING/CROSS-SECTORAL

Work item 22: Regulatory Frameworks Report 2022 Description: 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 2022 report will be the 11th edition of the report. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

UPRIGAZ underlines the quality of this report and hopes that its publication will continue.

Work item 23: TSO Cost-efficiency Benchmark (TCB21) Description: The TSO Cost Efficiency Benchmark is a CEER deliverable that periodically measures the TSOs' cost efficiency. Such a benchmark is to ensure that tariffs are based on efficient cost as stipulated by European law, which is an important mandate of regulators. The benchmark helps to identify which TSOs are working efficiently and which could be improved. The upcoming TSO Cost Efficiency Benchmark 2021 (TCB21) will be the sixth edition for electricity and the third for gas. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

UPRIGAZ underlines the quality of this report and hopes that its publication will continue.

Survey response 4

Contact details and treatment of confidential responses

Contact details: [Organisation][]

Naturgy

PRIORITY AREAS

1. CEER proposes that the 2022 Work Programme should focus on the six priority areas from the 2022-2025 CEER Strategy (Consumer-centric design; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Well-functioning markets; Energy system integration; Flexibility; Decentralised and local energy; and Significant recurring work). Whilst the areas themselves were consulted upon in the draft strategy public consultation, do you support how these areas flow into the draft 2022 Work Programme?

The priority areas proposed are certainly very pertinent.

2. 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.]

As for the gas sector, there seem to be no initiative related to decentralised and local energy. On the gas decarbonisation policies, the CEER's 2021 work programme would be limited to address hydrogen topics only. Acknowledging the importance of these topics as part of long term decarbonisation strategies, and acknowledging the window of opportunity to examine them linked to the revision of the internal gas market legislation, its actual application might be perceived rather premature in most Member States. As a consequence, we suggest complementing it with a complementary focus on the regulatory framework for other renewable gases (such as biogas and biomethane), which might see a further development in many MS in the current decade.

QUESTIONS ON INDIVIDUAL WORK ITEMS

In total, there are 23 work items proposed in the draft CEER 2022 Work Programme divided into several areas: Customers and retail markets, Electricity, Gas, Distribution systems, Market Integrity, Regulatory Benchmarking and Cross-sectoral. Do you have any specific comments on the individual work items?

CUSTOMERS AND RETAIL MARKETS

Work item 1: Guidelines of Good Practice (GGPs) on future-proof energy bills Description: These GGPs will consider latest market developments and business models and their implications for billing and billing information (e.g. dynamic contracts, smart technologies, aggregation, bundled products). Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Work item 2: Guidelines of Good Practice (GGPs) on trustworthy green offers Description: In a context of decarbonisation and increased awareness of sustainable and renewable energy consumption, the GGP will provide recommendations on promoting trustworthy information and communication of green offers. Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Work item 3: Workshop series on consumer engagement with and access to markets Description: CEER will hold a series of workshops linked to the issue of consumer engagement and access to markets. The debates will seek to identify opportunities and challenges for consumer engagement and ease of access to markets in the context of the energy transition and market changes (e.g. billing, green offers, new business models, etc.). Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets; Decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Work item 4: ACER/CEER annual market monitoring report – energy retail and consumer protection volume Description: One of the annual ACER/CEER Market Monitoring Report’s three volumes will monitor consumer protection and empowerment and retail market 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 on consumer protection and empowerment and consumer experience in European energy markets. The report will include deep insights into retail market developments, including prices, price regulations and market structures, and standing and new consumer issues such as energy poverty and active energy consumption. The primary data source for CEER inputs are CEER’s national indicators and respective NRA surveys. Beyond presenting the key results of our assessment of the functioning of the Internal Energy Market (IEM) in 2021, the MMR also contains recommendations on how to address the remaining identified barriers to the completion of the IEM. Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Work item 5: Self-Assessment Status Report 2022 for the Roadmap to 2025 Well-Functioning Retail Energy Markets Description: This fourth Status Report continues to implement the framework developed by CEER in its 2018 "Roadmap to 2025 well-functioning retail energy markets" in Europe that aims to deliver reliable, affordable and simple-to-use services to protect and empower consumers by 2025. The process of self-assessment can be described as a journey that starts with data collecting, continues with a self-assessment together with a gap analysis, which can lead to national recommendations and monitoring of the implementation of those recommendations. CEER's Roadmap to well-functioning retail energy markets in Europe is part of CEER's pledge to realise the core principles in the CEER-BEUC 2020 Vision (since updated to 2030) and the objectives set out in the ACER's Bridge to 2025: Conclusions Paper. Also, CEER’s views on putting consumers at the heart of the market complement well the areas for action and further improvement identified by the European Commission’s “New Deal for Energy Consumers” and, subsequently, in recent electricity market design legislation. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Consumer-centric design Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Work item 6: Review of the metrics in CEER's 2017 Handbook for National Energy Regulators in the light of the CEP implementation Description: 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 update or change metrics and/or definitions when necessary. In particular, CEER will verify whether the metrics have to be adjusted or complemented with additional metrics taking into account that most of the acts under the Clean Energy for All Europeans Package entered into force on 1 January 2021. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Consumer-centric design Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

Work item 7: 3rd CEER Report on Power Losses Description: Reducing power losses contributes to greater energy efficiency and security of supply and is an important goal, not least because the costs of power losses are often passed on to consumers. The 2nd edition of the CEER Report on Power Losses was published in early 2020. As a preparation for working on the next edition, the Distribution Systems Working Group's Energy Quality of Supply Work Stream will start the preliminary work in 2021 with a publication of the report in 2022. This report will again provide a detailed overview of power losses (transmission and distribution) in electrical grids – the levels of losses, how they are defined, calculated and valued across as many European countries as possible (the 2nd report included 35 countries). With this report, NRAs and other relevant stakeholders can identify some good practices and may decide to adapt their legislation. Since decarbonisation is of greater importance now and in the future, it is obvious that knowledge about the amount and structure as well as possibilities to reduce losses is essential. The past two editions began to analyse these aspects and will examine them more closely in future editions. This work item will include a questionnaire for NRAs. Strategy area: Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Work item 8: Short paper on how Member States determine new connections and use 'flexible' connections Description: In several Member States (MS) DSOs are faced with the challenge of realising an increasing number of new connections for decentralised (mostly renewable) electricity generation to a distribution network that is already constrained. In order to facilitate the injection of as much generated electricity as possible several MS have adopted an approach that is based on 'flexible' connections, also known as interruptible or non-firm connections. However, the approach adopted differs across MS and raises the question whether there are valuable lessons to be learnt on the EU level. These lessons can be identified in a short paper on this topic by addressing questions like:- How do DSOs deal with the challenge of realising new connections and how do they prioritise between them?- What kind of flexibility conditions are being used for new connections?- How have MS governments and NRAs responded to this issue thus far?- How could current approaches be further improved? Strategy area: Flexibility; Decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

A regulatory benchmark regarding connection costs (e.g. deep/shallow), access to pipeline regimes, injection tariffs etc applicable for renewable and decarbonised gas production in Europe should be considered. A new chapter could be linked to the work item 8 (extending it to cover gas connections) or, even better, be addressed as part of the Work item 18 (which is currently covering hydrogen topics only: "Gas Infrastructure Repurposing: Costs and Planning"). Alternatively, a dedicated new report could be considered.

Work item 9: Review of data shared by DSOs Description: This work will build on the (online) workshops held at the start of 2021, which discussed the importance of data to the system, both to enable coordination across the whole system and also to facilitate the growth of flexibility markets. It would use consultancy support to map the data that is being shared at the moment and capture more detailed information from stakeholders on the type of new data they believe they need to access to better facilitate coordination or offer flexibility to the market. Another point to the study is the location and availability of data needed to boost flexibility at DSO level. Strategy area: Flexibility; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Work item 10: (Distribution systems/ Customers and retail markets) Electric Vehicles Description: This report will explore considerations that arise with the emergence of business models for electric vehicles (EVs), from the consumer perspective as well as the infrastructure planning and management perspective. The growth of electric vehicles will result in additional electricity use, and also potentially offer flexible support to managing networks. What is uncertain is the rate of growth and where it will take place, which is challenging for both DSOs to effectively plan and for NRAs to consider reasonable funding levels and the effectiveness of DSOs. This paper will look at how these uncertainties are being managed in different countries, in terms of planning, the amount and type of monitoring being rolled out to support planning and operation, data sources, coordination and tariffs. Possible issues to be explored from the consumer perspective include access to infrastructure, billing and payment methods, consumer choice and comparability of services, (price) transparency for charging services for EVs, protection of vulnerable or energy poor consumers, etc. Strategy area: Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Work item 11: Paper on the Cybersecurity Network Code Description: The upcoming Cybersecurity Network Code will define functions and obligations for electricity market stakeholders in order to prevent and mitigate cyber incidents in electrical system. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

ELECTRICITY

Work item 12: Biennial RES Status Review of Renewable Support Schemes in Europe Description: This document will cover data for 2020 and 2021 and will 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). Strategy area: Energy system integration; decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

The "Biennial RES Status Review of Renewable Support Schemes in Europe" only covers electricity. It could be a CROSS SECTORIAL REPORT extended to cover renewable gas (biogas, biomethane, hydrogen) and the economic and regulatory schemes in place (grants, tenders, targets, GOs, injection tariffs, etc). Alternatively, a new regular report about renewable gas policies could be established in the GAS section.

Work item 13: 3rd CEER Report on Tendering Procedures for RES in Europe Description: This CEER report focuses on RES tendering procedures as it is one of the significant changes introduced for RES support in the EU. Tendering procedures are instruments to determine the financial level of support for electricity sourced by RES. Particularly following the Clean Energy Package, Member States are urged to opt for such market-based mechanisms. This report aims to present an updated overview of the key design elements of RES tendering procedures applied in most European countries. Strategy area: Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; energy system integration Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Work item 14: Follow EC Offshore Strategy implementation steps Description: The European Commission will follow up on the Offshore Renewable Energy Strategy published in 2020. This will affect a number of areas in relation to the electricity market design. With this deliverable, CEER will continue to follow the overall process and coordinate regulatory input where needed. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Energy system integration Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Work item 15: Follow legal process and provide input on the EC Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation Package Description: The European Commission will put forward legislative proposals for decarbonisation and sector integration by the end of 2021. Regulators are supposed to follow the process actively and to provide input on several dimensions (European Commission, Member States, Parliament). CEER gas experts will be largely responsible for this process, but also electricity experts will reflect on areas important for the electricity sector and issues related to the electricity market design. Strategy area: Energy System Integration; well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

MARKET INTEGRITY AND TRANSPARENCY

Work item 16: Financial regulation and the links to REMIT Description: Gas and electricity markets have their own dedicated regulation to address market abuse and transparency – the REMIT. Recently, there have been some attempts to revise the existing legislation in a restrictive way and replace energy regulators with financial regulators in supervisory tasks for the concerned products. CEER has stated publicly that this would be inappropriate, inconsistent and inefficient considering the experience gained in this field by energy regulators. This deliverable is kept in case further public actions are needed in this respect (e.g. responses to public consultations, position papers, official letters...). Strategy area: Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

GAS

Work item 17: Accompanying the Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation Package along the legislative process Description: CEER will accompany the legislative process of the Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation Package and will react jointly to proposals presented by the European institutions. During this process, a number of different work items will be implemented flexibly, depending on the legislative developments. Such flexible work items could include drafting position papers, or organising CEER discussions, webinars or workshops. Strategy area: Energy System Integration; Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Work item 18: Gas Infrastructure Repurposing: Costs and Planning Description: Decarbonisation should lead to reducing gas demand and developing hydrogen. Adapting gas infrastructure to hydrogen is an important aspect of this dynamic. The paper will investigate the repurposing options and costs with a literature review and will gather current practices and expectations at national level. The planning of these developments will also be addressed. Strategy area: Energy System Integration; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

A regulatory benchmark regarding connection costs (e.g. deep/shallow), access to pipeline regimes, injection tariffs etc applicable for renewable and decarbonised gas production in Europe should be considered. A new chapter could be linked to the work item 8 (extending it to cover gas connections) or, even better, be addressed as part of the Work item 18 (which is currently covering hydrogen topics only: “Gas Infrastructure Repurposing: Costs and Planning”). Alternatively, a dedicated new report could be considered.

Work item 19: Stakeholder Workshop on long-term energy storage Description: CEER proposes to organise a stakeholder workshop to discuss the recommendations of the long-term energy storage deliverables. The aim is to receive feedback from infrastructure operators and market players on the need for regulation and potential orientations. A conclusion paper will be prepared. Strategy area: Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Work item 20: The role of LNG in the New Energy Market Description: Within the context of the Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation Package and depending on the final outcomes for LNG terminals, CEER will study how to implement the new rules for regulated LNG terminals in a harmonised way across Europe and/or develop guidelines for their implementation. One of the subjects for the report could be the end of certain exemptions enjoyed by several LNG terminals in Europe. In this context, CEER may develop a common position of European NRAs on the future regulatory regime for these infrastructures and how to ensure a true level playing field within the European LNG market. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

REGULATORY BENCHMARKING

Work item 21: Webinars on Dynamic Regulation Description: This is ongoing work on the dynamic regulation topic. The main objective of the webinars is to have an exchange among CEER and stakeholders involved in the work on dynamic regulation (e.g. presentation of different papers dealing with this topic, presentation of sandboxes, pilot projects or existing models of dynamic regulation cases). Strategy area: Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

RECURRING/CROSS-SECTORAL

Work item 22: Regulatory Frameworks Report 2022 Description: 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 2022 report will be the 11th edition of the report. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Work item 23: TSO Cost-efficiency Benchmark (TCB21) Description: The TSO Cost Efficiency Benchmark is a CEER deliverable that periodically measures the TSOs' cost efficiency. Such a benchmark is to ensure that tariffs are based on efficient cost as stipulated by European law, which is an important mandate of regulators. The benchmark helps to identify which TSOs are working efficiently and which could be improved. The upcoming TSO Cost Efficiency Benchmark 2021 (TCB21) will be the sixth edition for electricity and the third for gas. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Survey response 5

Contact details and treatment of confidential responses

Contact details: [Organisation][[]]

EDF

PRIORITY AREAS

1. CEER proposes that the 2022 Work Programme should focus on the six priority areas from the 2022-2025 CEER Strategy (Consumer-centric design; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Well-functioning markets; Energy system integration; Flexibility; Decentralised and local energy; and Significant recurring work). Whilst the areas themselves were consulted upon in the draft strategy public consultation, do you support how these areas flow into the draft 2022 Work Programme?

EDF welcomes this CEER consultation on its draft 2022 Work Programme. EDF considers the draft Work Programme 2022 takes into account the areas identified in the strategy.
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2. 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.]

EDF responded to the CEER consultation on its new 2022-2025 strategy and the areas identified for further regulatory work. Please refer to our response on the relevance of the various areas, as well as on the missing ones. The main message that could be recalled here is regulators' key role in assessing the cost efficiency of the various solutions to reach decarbonisation at best cost, and thereby in making the best use of public funding for the benefit of the community (in this perspective, possible deliverables could be impacts assessments and cost benefit analyses, as well as a follow up of the overall cost/carbon efficiency, of the measures promoted.
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QUESTIONS ON INDIVIDUAL WORK ITEMS

In total, there are 23 work items proposed in the draft CEER 2022 Work Programme divided into several areas: Customers and retail markets, Electricity, Gas, Distribution systems, Market Integrity, Regulatory Benchmarking and Cross-sectoral. Do you have any specific comments on the individual work items?
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CUSTOMERS AND RETAIL MARKETS

Work item 1: Guidelines of Good Practice (GGPs) on future-proof energy bills Description: These GGPs will consider latest market developments and business models and their implications for billing and billing information (e.g. dynamic contracts, smart technologies, aggregation, bundled products). Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

EDF considers the two foreseen Guidelines of Good Practice (GGPs) on future-proof energy bills and on trustworthy green offers relevant and accurate in terms of timing as Member States will have transposed the Electricity Directive 944/2019.

Regarding the GGPs on future-proof energy bills, EDF shares CEER's observation in its recent report that the bill requires simplification because there is too much information on it, thereby making the relevant information for the consumer less visible. Bills are a very regulated item. Besides, in the near future, bills are going to be challenged for example by dynamic prices offers which are more complex. Thus, the quantity of information on the bill for dynamic prices offer will require a delicate tradeoff between necessary information given to the customer and clarity of the bill. A real re-thinking of the bill would be valuable.
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EDF would also like to underline that the information provided should however remain consistent and all the various dimensions should be presented separately (regarding bundled products for example, the customer should know which price or information relates to what). Furthermore, a general remark to be kept in mind is that any additional information on bills usually implies costly IT developments as well as appropriate planning.

Work item 2: Guidelines of Good Practice (GGPs) on trustworthy green offers Description: In a context of decarbonisation and increased awareness of sustainable and renewable energy consumption, the GGP will provide recommendations on promoting trustworthy information and communication of green offers. Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

EDF considers the two foreseen Guidelines of Good Practice (GGPs) on future-proof energy bills and on trustworthy green offers relevant and accurate in terms of timing as Member States will have transposed the Electricity Directive 944/2019.

Regarding the GGPs on trustworthy green offers, EDF shares with CEER the risk of greenwashing and agrees that customers need to be protected and to get serious information (both in the pre-contractual and contractual phases about the offers) in order to make informed choice. EDF believes Guarantees of Origin (GOs) should be the building block of green contracts, as they are the only mechanism that allows the traceability of green production without de-optimizing the efficiency of the power market. The GGP should ensure that the GOs are used properly by the suppliers and that adequate information about the GOs is given to consumers. Another complex issue in the future will be to reduce the timeframe between the production of a guarantee of origin and the clients' consumption, in order to better reflect real-time life of the system (intermittency) and different valuations for the energy provided. EDF is also in favor of a carbon criteria in the offers and GOs, so as to provide customers with the most accurate information about all the energies contributing to the decarbonisation objectives of the EU, not only RES. The GGP should include CEER opinion and advice on green labels (since several labels have been developed or are being discussed in some countries). More precisely, the report should analyze the report recently published by the EC as required by Art. 19 (13) of the RED II.

Work item 3: Workshop series on consumer engagement with and access to markets Description: CEER will hold a series of workshops linked to the issue of consumer engagement and access to markets. The debates will seek to identify opportunities and challenges for consumer engagement and ease of access to markets in the context of the energy transition and market changes (e.g. billing, green offers, new business models, etc.). Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets; Decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

EDF welcomes these workshops aimed at raising consumer awareness and would like to mention that not all consumers are interested in engaging on the market, which CEER took into account in the final version of its strategy. For those who wish, EDF agrees that clear information on opportunities and risks is a prerequisite, especially with more complex types of offers like dynamic price offers or bundled offers. Beyond the necessary customer protection, EDF would also like to draw the attention on digital literacy and on leaving no customer behind. EU indicators show digital literacy is very diverse, potentially leaving up to 40% of customers in some countries.

Work item 4: ACER/CEER annual market monitoring report – energy retail and consumer protection volume Description: One of the annual ACER/CEER Market Monitoring Report's three volumes will monitor consumer protection and empowerment and retail market 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 on consumer protection and empowerment and consumer experience in European energy markets. The report will include deep insights into retail market developments, including prices, price regulations and market structures, and standing and new consumer issues such as energy poverty and active energy consumption. The primary data source for CEER inputs are CEER's national indicators and respective NRA surveys. Beyond presenting the key results of our assessment of the functioning of the Internal Energy Market (IEM) in 2021, the MMR also contains recommendations on how to address the remaining identified barriers to the completion of the IEM. Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

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Work item 5: Self-Assessment Status Report 2022 for the Roadmap to 2025 Well-Functioning Retail Energy Markets Description: This fourth Status Report continues to implement the framework developed by CEER in its 2018 "Roadmap to 2025 well-functioning retail energy markets" in Europe that aims to deliver reliable, affordable and simple-to-use services to protect and empower consumers by 2025. The process of self-assessment can be described as a journey that starts with data collecting, continues with a self-assessment together with a gap analysis, which can lead to national recommendations and monitoring of the implementation of those recommendations. CEER's Roadmap to well-functioning retail energy markets in Europe is part of CEER's pledge to realise the core principles in the CEER-BEUC 2020 Vision (since updated to 2030) and the objectives set out in the ACER's Bridge to 2025: Conclusions Paper. Also, CEER's views on putting consumers at the heart of the market complement well the areas for action and further improvement identified by the European Commission's "New Deal for Energy Consumers" and, subsequently, in recent electricity market design legislation. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Consumer-centric design Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

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Work item 6: Review of the metrics in CEER's 2017 Handbook for National Energy Regulators in the light of the CEP implementation Description: 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 update or change metrics and/or definitions when necessary. In particular, CEER will verify whether the metrics have to be adjusted or complemented with additional metrics taking into account that most of the acts under the Clean Energy for All Europeans Package entered into force on 1 January 2021. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Consumer-centric design Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Considering that CEER envisages to review the indicators defined in 2017 for assessing the retail market, EDF reiterates its proposal made at the time of some further indicators to be monitored to assess customer satisfaction and protection in a more qualitative way, for example the number of disputes/litigations.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

Work item 7: 3rd CEER Report on Power Losses Description: Reducing power losses contributes to greater energy efficiency and security of supply and is an important goal, not least because the costs of power losses are often passed on to consumers. The 2nd edition of the CEER Report on Power Losses was published in early 2020. As a preparation for working on the next edition, the Distribution Systems Working Group's Energy Quality of Supply Work Stream will start the preliminary work in 2021 with a publication of the report in 2022. This report will again provide a detailed overview of power losses (transmission and distribution) in electrical grids – the levels of losses, how they are defined, calculated and valued across as many European countries as possible (the 2nd report included 35 countries). With this report, NRAs and other relevant stakeholders can identify some good practices and may decide to adapt their legislation. Since decarbonisation is of greater importance now and in the future, it is obvious that knowledge about the amount and structure as well as possibilities to reduce losses is essential. The past two editions began to analyse these aspects and will examine them more closely in future editions. This work item will include a questionnaire for NRAs. Strategy area: Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

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Work item 8: Short paper on how Member States determine new connections and use 'flexible' connections Description: In several Member States (MS) DSOs are faced with the challenge of realising an increasing number of new connections for decentralised (mostly renewable) electricity generation to a distribution network that is already constrained. In order to facilitate the injection of as much generated electricity as possible several MS have adopted an approach that is based on 'flexible' connections, also known as interruptible or non-firm connections. However, the approach adopted differs across MS and raises the question whether there are valuable lessons to be learnt on the EU level. These lessons can be identified in a short paper on this topic by addressing questions like:- How do DSOs deal with the challenge of realising new connections and how do they prioritise between them?- What kind of flexibility conditions are being used for new connections?- How have MS governments and NRAs responded to this issue thus far?- How could current approaches be further improved? Strategy area: Flexibility; Decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Examining this issue is of interest with view to limiting network costs and such solutions should therefore be explored. CEER could promote a harmonized approach between TSOs and DSOs on the matter. CEER could also investigate and make some proposals on the ways of minimizing not only connection costs paid by generators, but also total networks and system costs supported by the collectivity, taking into account the size of generating units, the way they are operated and their subsequent value for the system.

Work item 9: Review of data shared by DSOs Description: This work will build on the (online) workshops held at the start of 2021, which discussed the importance of data to the system, both to enable coordination across the whole system and also to facilitate the growth of flexibility markets. It would use consultancy support to map the data that is being shared at the moment and capture more detailed information from stakeholders on the type of new data they believe they need to access to better facilitate coordination or offer flexibility to the market. Another point to the study is the location and availability of data needed to boost flexibility at DSO level. Strategy area: Flexibility; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

DSOs are indeed important data collectors. These data are used according to the type of data and the regulatory framework (confidentiality or disclosure) by DSOs themselves, by TSOs, market players, regulators, customers, public authorities, etc. Trying to categorize the data and the users is of course of interest and could help highlight the relevant data to be made available in the future with view to flexibility markets and network planning.

Work item 10: (Distribution systems/ Customers and retail markets) Electric Vehicles Description: This report will explore considerations that arise with the emergence of business models for electric vehicles (EVs), from the consumer perspective as well as the infrastructure planning and management perspective. The growth of electric vehicles will result in additional electricity use, and also potentially offer flexible support to managing networks. What is uncertain is the rate of growth and where it will take place, which is challenging for both DSOs to effectively plan and for NRAs to consider reasonable funding levels and the effectiveness of DSOs. This paper will look at how these uncertainties are being managed in different countries, in terms of planning, the amount and type of monitoring being rolled out to support planning and operation, data sources, coordination and tariffs. Possible issues to be explored from the consumer perspective include access to infrastructure, billing and payment methods, consumer choice and comparability of services, (price) transparency for charging services for EVs, protection of vulnerable or energy poor consumers, etc. Strategy area: Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

The intended deliverable is a good opportunity to clearly distinguish between upstream and downstream the meter activities and to recall that DSO are not allowed to have downstream activities unless proper unbundling compliance of the concerned activities.

EDF considers usage pricing should be avoided. The potential gains for the customer should result from consumption during less costly period and services provided to the power system. Usage pricing would result in de-optimization of the system and suboptimal integration of renewable energy.

Work item 11: Paper on the Cybersecurity Network Code Description: The upcoming Cybersecurity Network Code will define functions and obligations for electricity market stakeholders in order to prevent and mitigate cyber incidents in electrical system. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

The paper intends to inform NRA about their new functions, which is a good initiative on this critical issue for the energy/electricity system. EDF would like to take the opportunity to recall that the cybersecurity issue requires a systemic approach and that therefore the network code development should involve not only TSOs and DSOs but also market players (producers, suppliers, etc.) to reflect this global requirement.

ELECTRICITY

Work item 12: Biennial RES Status Review of Renewable Support Schemes in Europe Description: This document will cover data for 2020 and 2021 and will 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). Strategy area: Energy system integration; decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

EDF supports CEER initiative to analyze if RES support schemes and also if RES can live normally in the market, as any other electricity source, once the support scheme comes to an end. In this perspective, some clarifications should be made. It is important not to just consider the support scheme (direct subsidy through feed-in tariffs or premiums) but all the indirect subsidies (connection charges, etc.), which the CEER report does not. Though the collection of this information may also be demanding, this dimension should be encompassed in the future reports to provide a global and more accurate picture of the support.

The report could also provide a very valuable and more detailed insight on the situation of the no longer subsidized RES facilities in the various European countries, with a breakdown of those facilities opting for repowering (and a new support scheme), those going on the market, with what kind of contracts, the durations, etc.). It could also analyze if these installations are choosing to propose other services than energy injection and shed a light on operational practices (to analyze if these are different once the facilities are in the market: for example, do such installations curtail their production when prices are negative? are there changes in the balance responsibility of such facilities? Is there an impact on the market (imbalance prices and volumes?).

Work item 13: 3rd CEER Report on Tendering Procedures for RES in Europe Description: This CEER report focuses on RES tendering procedures as it is one of the significant changes introduced for RES support in the EU. Tendering procedures are instruments to determine the financial level of support for electricity sourced by RES. Particularly following the Clean Energy Package, Member States are urged to opt for such market-based mechanisms. This report aims to present an updated overview of the key design elements of RES tendering procedures applied in most European countries. Strategy area: Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; energy system integration Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

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Work item 14: Follow EC Offshore Strategy implementation steps Description: The European Commission will follow up on the Offshore Renewable Energy Strategy published in 2020. This will affect a number of areas in relation to the electricity market design. With this deliverable, CEER will continue to follow the overall process and coordinate regulatory input where needed. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Energy system integration Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

EDF welcomes CEER initiative to enlighten debates with respect to the well-functioning of the market in the coming legislative processes in the context of the EC offshore strategy. EDF would like to draw the attention on the publication of a comprehensive report in June 2021 by Eurelectric on market arrangements for hybrid offshore projects, which are expected to develop to represent a significant share of offshore projects over the long term. Those offshore hybrid projects combine interconnections and offshore wind farms and are connected to two or more bidding zones. Present market rules were not designed to cope with offshore hybrid projects.

The report highlights that the offshore bidding zone setup promoted by the EC in its staff working document from 2020 is not the only way forward. EDF favors rather integrating offshore wind farms of those projects to existing onshore bidding zones. Indeed, this solution is in line with the current European zonal model, it does not discriminate in favor of a specific technology (offshore wind) which would be granted by a specific market design, as well as this model would provide higher and less risky market revenues for offshore wind farms, thus less public support.

The Eurelectric paper discusses the different possible design options and highlights the challenges raised along the different market time horizons: quality of price signals, forward, DA and ID cross-border capacity calculation and allocation, congestion management, balancing market, short-term dispatch, distributive effects between TSOs / producers, etc. A number of clarifications are still necessary to assess the concrete consequences on the design and functioning of the markets with many prerequisites in terms of regulatory development. Finally, one-size-fits-all solution is probably not the only way forward, given the diversity in terms of structure and physical characteristics of this kind of hybrid projects.

Work item 15: Follow legal process and provide input on the EC Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation Package Description: The European Commission will put forward legislative proposals for decarbonisation and sector integration by the end of 2021. Regulators are supposed to follow the process actively and to provide input on several dimensions (European Commission, Member States, Parliament). CEER gas experts will be largely responsible for this process, but also electricity experts will reflect on areas important for the electricity sector and issues related to the electricity market design. Strategy area: Energy System Integration; well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

see item 17

MARKET INTEGRITY AND TRANSPARENCY

Work item 16: Financial regulation and the links to REMIT Description: Gas and electricity markets have their own dedicated regulation to address market abuse and transparency – the REMIT. Recently, there have been some attempts to revise the existing legislation in a restrictive way and replace energy regulators with financial regulators in supervisory tasks for the concerned products. CEER has stated publicly that this would be inappropriate, inconsistent and inefficient considering the experience gained in this field by energy regulators. This deliverable is kept in case further public actions are needed in this respect (e.g. responses to public consultations, position papers, official letters...). Strategy area: Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

EDF supports CEER involvement whenever necessary in clarifying and defending the sector specific rules against the general financial regulation framework.

GAS

Work item 17: Accompanying the Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation Package along the legislative process Description: CEER will accompany the legislative process of the Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation Package and will react jointly to proposals presented by the European institutions. During this process, a number of different work items will be implemented flexibly, depending on the legislative developments. Such flexible work items could include drafting position papers, or organising CEER discussions, webinars or workshops. Strategy area: Energy System Integration; Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

EDF takes the opportunity to share with CEER its key messages on the Gas and Hydrogen decarbonisation package conveyed during the recent EC consultation:

A first key step is to clarify the definitions of all types of gases based on CO₂ emissions throughout the production process and to implement robust certification schemes. It is of crucial importance that the key role of low carbon electricity sources to produce hydrogen by electrolysis is recognised and supported. Guarantees of Origins need to be introduced for low carbon gases, and maintained for renewable gases, in order to create clean fuel supply offers for customers. On top of that, the way GO systems work in parallel with sustainability certification systems (needed to demonstrate that renewable gases comply with sustainability criterias) should be clarified, as these two certification systems have different objectives.

The Hydrogen and Gas Markets decarbonisation Package should be aligned with the objectives of the Energy System Integration & Hydrogen Strategies and prepare the gas sector for deep decarbonisation, in line with the EU Green Deal. The new regulatory environment should set the right tools and pieces of legislation to enable a seamless transition without conflicting incentives or targets, and allow for sufficient flexibility to enable these nascent markets to develop.

Defining key regulatory principles for the nascent hydrogen market is essential, such as transparency and prevention of cross-subsidization between customer categories, infrastructures and production activities. It is equally important to have an open approach which leaves non-urgent technical rules for later development. Indeed the future hydrogen market is too uncertain to adopt precise rules now which would simply copy paste the current gas market model. A key principle from the start should be that natural gas TSOs and DSOs should not be allowed to invest in new activities such as decarbonized gases production or 'power-to-X' activities, nor in biomethane production.

Gas customers' protection and empowerment rules should be mirrored where relevant to the provisions of electricity consumers as conferred by the Clean Energy Package and adjusted appropriately for gas market actors. It is particularly important to guarantee the same level of protection among energy customers on the retail market.

The contribution of synthetic low carbon fuels (for instance low carbon electrolytic methanol, or low carbon ammonia) to reach the decarbonisation targets should be recognized in all sectors. These vectors won't necessarily be handled in the existing or repurposed gas infrastructures, and won't be concerned by adapted gas market rules. However, they should be in the scope of the certification schemes, and the possibility to incentivize their use as feedstock or fuels in the industrial and transport sector should also be considered.

Work item 18: Gas Infrastructure Repurposing: Costs and Planning Description: Decarbonisation should lead to reducing gas demand and developing hydrogen. Adapting gas infrastructure to hydrogen is an important aspect of this dynamic. The paper will investigate the repurposing options and costs with a literature review and will gather current practices and expectations at national level. The planning of these developments will also be addressed. Strategy area: Energy System Integration; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Hydrogen blending should not be a priority. Its cost in terms of avoided tons of CO₂ is very high, making it an inefficient solution to decarbonise. In addition, blending does not incentivise end consumers nor industries to develop specific hydrogen uses, and its technical feasibility is still questionable. Indeed it causes problems for end users' appliances and industrial processes as an exact share of hydrogen/methane cannot be guaranteed at all points of the network.

A cautious approach should be adopted on the repurposing of existing gas grids and on the deployment of dedicated hydrogen grids with a view to avoid stranded assets and fossil lock-in. The need for repurposing will indeed depend on future uses of hydrogen and on their localisations, which is still quite uncertain. In this context, any investment in networks should be based upon a Cost Benefit Analysis evaluating other options (e.g. flexibility) and demand evolution. In Member States with already low emitting electricity mixes, the production of low carbon hydrogen close to demand centers thanks to electrolyzers connected to the electricity grid should be promoted. In a first phase, this approach will probably lead to the development of regional hubs connecting producers and users on moderate distances, building upon existing H₂ pipelines. In general, EDF supports a coordination of the national network planning with the European Network Development, based on joint scenarios that include various projections for the use of electricity and molecules in consistency with the EU climate objectives.

The gas system will face a substantial downsizing on the path to net zero. The exact magnitude and schedule is not yet precisely known. Regulating a fixed asset activity with positive scale effect will be a huge challenge for NRAs and operators. Repurposing networks is but one of the options and in anyway will not offset the challenges of the transition to zero fossil. This question must be formulated and not evaded.

Work item 19: Stakeholder Workshop on long-term energy storage Description: CEER proposes to organise a stakeholder workshop to discuss the recommendations of the long-term energy storage deliverables. The aim is to receive feedback from infrastructure operators and market players on the need for regulation and potential orientations. A conclusion paper will be prepared. Strategy area: Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

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Work item 20: The role of LNG in the New Energy Market Description: Within the context of the Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation Package and depending on the final outcomes for LNG terminals, CEER will study how to implement the new rules for regulated LNG terminals in a harmonised way across Europe and/or develop guidelines for their implementation. One of the subjects for the report could be the end of certain exemptions enjoyed by several LNG terminals in Europe. In this context, CEER may develop a common position of European NRAs on the future regulatory regime for these infrastructures and how to ensure a true level playing field within the European LNG market. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

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REGULATORY BENCHMARKING

Work item 21: Webinars on Dynamic Regulation Description: This is ongoing work on the dynamic regulation topic. The main objective of the webinars is to have an exchange among CEER and stakeholders involved in the work on dynamic regulation (e.g. presentation of different papers dealing with this topic, presentation of sandboxes, pilot projects or existing models of dynamic regulation cases). Strategy area: Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

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RECURRING/CROSS-SECTORAL

Work item 22: Regulatory Frameworks Report 2022 Description: 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 2022 report will be the 11th edition of the report. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

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Work item 23: TSO Cost-efficiency Benchmark (TCB21) Description: The TSO Cost Efficiency Benchmark is a CEER deliverable that periodically measures the TSOs' cost efficiency. Such a benchmark is to ensure that tariffs are based on efficient cost as stipulated by European law, which is an important mandate of regulators. The benchmark helps to identify which TSOs are working efficiently and which could be improved. The upcoming TSO Cost Efficiency Benchmark 2021 (TCB21) will be the sixth edition for electricity and the third for gas. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

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Survey response 6

Contact details and treatment of confidential responses

Contact details: [Organisation][[]]

CEDEC European Federation of Local Energy Companies

PRIORITY AREAS

1. CEER proposes that the 2022 Work Programme should focus on the six priority areas from the 2022-2025 CEER Strategy (Consumer-centric design; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Well-functioning markets; Energy system integration; Flexibility; Decentralised and local energy; and Significant recurring work). Whilst the areas themselves were consulted upon in the draft strategy public consultation, do you support how these areas flow into the draft 2022 Work Programme?

CEDEC supports the priority areas as proposed by CEER. They reflect well the current legislative focus in the energy sector and the challenges and opportunities linked to the energy transition in line with the policy focus of the EU Green Deal. What must be highlighted even more in the six priority areas is the need to tear down the borders between the sectors: energy shall float between them, in order to reach the most cost-effective transition and guarantee security of supply.

2. 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.]

CEDEC supports the mentioned work items. We welcome particularly the (energy) consumers are at the core of CEER's "Empowering Consumer for the Energy Transition" Strategy and that consumer issues are enshrined in the draft CEER Work Programme 2022.
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When it comes to energy system integration, we welcome that CEER puts the attention to all available resources for a secure supply, also acknowledging the role that renewable and low-carbon gases play in this regard. We particularly share the importance of a whole system approach for planning, operating and regulating an integrated energy system, and stress the need to consider the value of gradual adaptation of existing gas infrastructure ("retrofitting") in the infrastructure planning in terms of cost and resource efficiency. In the interest of the consumer, energy system integration should allow that the most cost-effective solutions can be identified. Therefore, it is important to keep in mind that a technology neutral regulation should also support the development of all renewable and low carbon gases, as their potential varies according to the specific local situation. As CEER is surely aware, the EU DSO Entity is now up and running since June 2021. We are confident that CEER will take into consideration the important role of this new entity for the network code development process in domains with distribution interest. As we are convinced of the added value of an integrated systems approach (as is also the reality in most of our member companies), we hope that in the (near) future this EU DSO Entity will also cover gas distribution issues. As CEER definitely is not only addressing electricity distribution grid issues, CEDEC – representing local energy companies with activities along the whole value chain in electricity, gas and district heating – remains available for sharing its visions on an all elements of an integrated energy system approach.

QUESTIONS ON INDIVIDUAL WORK ITEMS

In total, there are 23 work items proposed in the draft CEER 2022 Work Programme divided into several areas: Customers and retail markets, Electricity, Gas, Distribution systems, Market Integrity, Regulatory Benchmarking and Cross-sectoral. Do you have any specific comments on the individual work items?
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CUSTOMERS AND RETAIL MARKETS

Work item 1: Guidelines of Good Practice (GGPs) on future-proof energy bills Description: These GGPs will consider latest market developments and business models and their implications for billing and billing information (e.g. dynamic contracts, smart technologies, aggregation, bundled products). Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Transparency and simplicity (avoiding complexity) are important for consumers – especially when dynamic contracts would be offered on the market.

Bundled products facilitate life for consumers, but the energy consumed and price paid for each element of the bundle should continue to be clearly displayed. For reasons of energy efficiency and future consumer choices in the market.

Work item 2: Guidelines of Good Practice (GGPs) on trustworthy green offers Description: In a context of decarbonisation and increased awareness of sustainable and renewable energy consumption, the GGP will provide recommendations on promoting trustworthy information and communication of green offers. Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

CEDEC welcomes this initiative, as we are convinced that the promotion of trustworthy information and communication of green offers enhances consumers confidence and trust in energy markets.

CEDEC actively contributed to a gas sector proposal on taxonomy for new types of gases (renewable, decarbonised and low-carbon gases), in order to ensure maximum clarity for consumers on the type of gas they buy. CEDEC also calls for an extension of the current methodology and processes of Guarantees of Origins (GOs) from electricity to all new types of gases. This will allow consumers to make a better informed choice on their source of energy and to send signals to the market.

A special focus on vulnerable consumers would be welcome.

Work item 3: Workshop series on consumer engagement with and access to markets Description: CEER will hold a series of workshops linked to the issue of consumer engagement and access to markets. The debates will seek to identify opportunities and challenges for consumer engagement and ease of access to markets in the context of the energy transition and market changes (e.g. billing, green offers, new business models, etc.). Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets; Decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

N/A

Work item 4: ACER/CEER annual market monitoring report – energy retail and consumer protection volume Description: One of the annual ACER/CEER Market Monitoring Report's three volumes will monitor consumer protection and empowerment and retail market 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 on consumer protection and empowerment and consumer experience in European energy markets. The report will include deep insights into retail market developments, including prices, price regulations and market structures, and standing and new consumer issues such as energy poverty and active energy consumption. The primary data source for CEER inputs are CEER's national indicators and respective NRA surveys. Beyond presenting the key results of our assessment of the functioning of the Internal Energy Market (IEM) in 2021, the MMR also contains recommendations on how to address the remaining identified barriers to the completion of the IEM. Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

ACER-CEER's annual market monitoring is a welcomed tool that provides useful insights into retail market developments at European level. In particular, we welcome the focus on new consumer issues, such as energy poverty.

We would like to highlight that, when monitoring different dimensions of empowerment and protection mechanisms, it is also important to determine the extent to which market functioning and market developments are "inclusive" – i.e. benefits to all consumers (including vulnerable customers) – or benefits to specific customer segments only.

Work item 5: Self-Assessment Status Report 2022 for the Roadmap to 2025 Well-Functioning Retail Energy Markets Description: This fourth Status Report continues to implement the framework developed by CEER in its 2018 "Roadmap to 2025 well-functioning retail energy markets" in Europe that aims to deliver reliable, affordable and simple-to-use services to protect and empower consumers by 2025. The process of self-assessment can be described as a journey that starts with data collecting, continues with a self-assessment together with a gap analysis, which can lead to national recommendations and monitoring of the implementation of those recommendations. CEER's Roadmap to well-functioning retail energy markets in Europe is part of CEER's pledge to realise the core principles in the CEER-BEUC 2020 Vision (since updated to 2030) and the objectives set out in the ACER's Bridge to 2025: Conclusions Paper. Also, CEER's views on putting consumers at the heart of the market complement well the areas for action and further improvement identified by the European Commission's "New Deal for Energy Consumers" and, subsequently, in recent electricity market design legislation. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Consumer-centric design Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

N/A

Work item 6: Review of the metrics in CEER's 2017 Handbook for National Energy Regulators in the light of the CEP implementation Description: 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 update or change metrics and/or definitions when necessary. In particular, CEER will verify whether the metrics have to be adjusted or complemented with additional metrics taking into account that most of the acts under the Clean Energy for All Europeans Package entered into force on 1 January 2021. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Consumer-centric design Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

N/A

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

Work item 7: 3rd CEER Report on Power Losses Description: Reducing power losses contributes to greater energy efficiency and security of supply and is an important goal, not least because the costs of power losses are often passed on to consumers. The 2nd edition of the CEER Report on Power Losses was published in early 2020. As a preparation for working on the next edition, the Distribution Systems Working Group's Energy Quality of Supply Work Stream will start the preliminary work in 2021 with a publication of the report in 2022. This report will again provide a detailed overview of power losses (transmission and distribution) in electrical grids – the levels of losses, how they are defined, calculated and valued across as many European countries as possible (the 2nd report included 35 countries). With this report, NRAs and other relevant stakeholders can identify some good practices and may decide to adapt their legislation. Since decarbonisation is of greater importance now and in the future, it is obvious that knowledge about the amount and structure as well as possibilities to reduce losses is essential. The past two editions began to analyse these aspects and will examine them more closely in future editions. This work item will include a questionnaire for NRAs. Strategy area: Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

N/A

Work item 8: Short paper on how Member States determine new connections and use 'flexible' connections Description: In several Member States (MS) DSOs are faced with the challenge of realising an increasing number of new connections for decentralised (mostly renewable) electricity generation to a distribution network that is already constrained. In order to facilitate the injection of as much generated electricity as possible several MS have adopted an approach that is based on 'flexible' connections, also known as interruptible or non-firm connections. However, the approach adopted differs across MS and raises the question whether there are valuable lessons to be learnt on the EU level. These lessons can be identified in a short paper on this topic by addressing questions like:- How do DSOs deal with the challenge of realising new connections and how do they prioritise between them?- What kind of flexibility conditions are being used for new connections?- How have MS governments and NRAs responded to this issue thus far?- How could current approaches be further improved? Strategy area: Flexibility; Decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

N/A

Work item 9: Review of data shared by DSOs Description: This work will build on the (online) workshops held at the start of 2021, which discussed the importance of data to the system, both to enable coordination across the whole system and also to facilitate the growth of flexibility markets. It would use consultancy support to map the data that is being shared at the moment and capture more detailed information from stakeholders on the type of new data they believe they need to access to better facilitate coordination or offer flexibility to the market. Another point to the study is the location and availability of data needed to boost flexibility at DSO level. Strategy area: Flexibility; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

N/A

Work item 10: (Distribution systems/ Customers and retail markets) Electric Vehicles Description: This report will explore considerations that arise with the emergence of business models for electric vehicles (EVs), from the consumer perspective as well as the infrastructure planning and management perspective. The growth of electric vehicles will result in additional electricity use, and also potentially offer flexible support to managing networks. What is uncertain is the rate of growth and where it will take place, which is challenging for both DSOs to effectively plan and for NRAs to consider reasonable funding levels and the effectiveness of DSOs. This paper will look at how these uncertainties are being managed in different countries, in terms of planning, the amount and type of monitoring being rolled out to support planning and operation, data sources, coordination and tariffs. Possible issues to be explored from the consumer perspective include access to infrastructure, billing and payment methods, consumer choice and comparability of services, (price) transparency for charging services for EVs, protection of vulnerable or energy poor consumers, etc. Strategy area: Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

DSOs play an important role in the potential development of e-mobility, as they provide a secure and reliable connection to and use of the distribution network, in the public domain for public charging infrastructure or at the request of the customer, thereby enabling to establish a well functioning EVs recharging infrastructure. DSOs are providing not only the connection point but are also ensuring the quality of supply and a reliable metering and data management, just as for any other consumer. DSOs need to have the possibility to influence the charging processes in order to minimise the impact on the distribution grid and safeguard grid stability (smart/coordinated charging) or to get access to V2G-services. To this end, an interface to the electricity network could be an enabler for smooth grid integration.

As regards the consumer perspective, it is important to ensure that charging stations are accessible for people with disabilities, meaning that the environment around the charging station must also be approachable without any barriers. CEER should also consider the EC review proposal of the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive (Directive 2014/94/EU), which has been published in the framework of the "Fit for 55 Package".

Work item 11: Paper on the Cybersecurity Network Code Description: The upcoming Cybersecurity Network Code will define functions and obligations for electricity market stakeholders in order to prevent and mitigate cyber incidents in electrical system. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

The European electricity grid is becoming more interconnected and interdependent and, hence, it becomes more important to defend this critical infrastructure against cyberattacks.

Within the implementation of the Clean Energy Package, CEDEC is actively involved in the drafting process of the Network Code (NC) on Cybersecurity, as required by Electricity Regulation 2019/943. The final report on recommendations to the EC of the informal TSO-DSO Drafting Team can already serve as a good preview on the upcoming NC. The recently presented ACER draft framework guidelines on the NC are somewhat surprising as they deviate quite a lot from the informal drafting team recommendations. ACER applies a much broader scope than the informal drafting team report and some concepts in the guidelines are still unclear.

ELECTRICITY

Work item 12: Biennial RES Status Review of Renewable Support Schemes in Europe Description: This document will cover data for 2020 and 2021 and will 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). Strategy area: Energy system integration; decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

N/A

Work item 13: 3rd CEER Report on Tendering Procedures for RES in Europe Description: This CEER report focuses on RES tendering procedures as it is one of the significant changes introduced for RES support in the EU. Tendering procedures are instruments to determine the financial level of support for electricity sourced by RES. Particularly following the Clean Energy Package, Member States are urged to opt for such market-based mechanisms. This report aims to present an updated overview of the key design elements of RES tendering procedures applied in most European countries. Strategy area: Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; energy system integration Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

N/A

Work item 14: Follow EC Offshore Strategy implementation steps Description: The European Commission will follow up on the Offshore Renewable Energy Strategy published in 2020. This will affect a number of areas in relation to the electricity market design. With this deliverable, CEER will continue to follow the overall process and coordinate regulatory input where needed. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Energy system integration Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

N/A

Work item 15: Follow legal process and provide input on the EC Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation Package Description: The European Commission will put forward legislative proposals for decarbonisation and sector integration by the end of 2021. Regulators are supposed to follow the process actively and to provide input on several dimensions (European Commission, Member States, Parliament). CEER gas experts will be largely responsible for this process, but also electricity experts will reflect on areas important for the electricity sector and issues related to the electricity market design. Strategy area: Energy System Integration; well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

At CEDEC we believe that a new policy framework is highly needed to allow renewable, decarbonised and low-carbon gases to play a role in achieving an integrated, reliable, sustainable and affordable energy system.

Whilst we agree that the situation has profoundly evolved since the current gas rules have been developed, we believe that we should build on existing rules to integrate the new types of gases, and particularly build on existing gas infrastructure where more cost- and resource-efficient. The new evolutions and the transition in the gas sector must be covered by a single piece of legislation where the definition of gases has to be extended to include new gases such as hydrogen, also to avoid market fragmentation, to foster liquidity and to develop integrated fit-for-purpose infrastructure.

In order to deliver on the EU climate objectives, regulation should ensure that all end-users are able to access renewable and low-carbon gases in order to accelerate the decarbonisation of their uses.

In this regard, 2 elements are of major importance: 1) not to pick winning end-uses by giving particular focus on "hard-to-abate" sectors; 2) to support a step-wise approach which can deliver important GHG emissions reduction already in the short term, by allowing blending (a variable mix of natural gas, renewable and decarbonized gases). Recognising the need for both retrofitting and repurposing existing gas infrastructure will be required to minimise overall energy system investment costs. Legislators have to keep in the back of their mind that starting points and development potentials of Member States and regions differ a lot, in terms of system integration and new gases and RES & electrification potential.

Fields of application for new types of gases should also include heating in buildings, as highlighted by the Commission's Renovation Wave.

MARKET INTEGRITY AND TRANSPARENCY

Work item 16: Financial regulation and the links to REMIT Description: Gas and electricity markets have their own dedicated regulation to address market abuse and transparency – the REMIT. Recently, there have been some attempts to revise the existing legislation in a restrictive way and replace energy regulators with financial regulators in supervisory tasks for the concerned products. CEER has stated publicly that this would be inappropriate, inconsistent and inefficient considering the experience gained in this field by energy regulators. This deliverable is kept in case further public actions are needed in this respect (e.g. responses to public consultations, position papers, official letters...). Strategy area: Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

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GAS

Work item 17: Accompanying the Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation Package along the legislative process Description: CEER will accompany the legislative process of the Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation Package and will react jointly to proposals presented by the European institutions. During this process, a number of different work items will be implemented flexibly, depending on the legislative developments. Such flexible work items could include drafting position papers, or organising CEER discussions, webinars or workshops. Strategy area: Energy System Integration; Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

We welcome CEER's intention to carry on discussions, webinars and workshop, and to draft position papers to accompany the legislative process. Therefore, we invite CEER to involve all relevant stakeholders in the discussion, including TSOs, DSOs and end-consumers, building on the experience of the Prime Mover Group on Gas Quality and Hydrogen Handling. It is important that this discussion takes into account the experience and know-how of stakeholders in the gas sector, while trying to avoid that technical issues become politically framed.

When it comes to infrastructure planning, the growing role of gas distribution grid operators through which these different types of gases will be connected and integrated in the energy market should be recognized. Involving local stakeholders will also be key for exploiting the potential of synergies with interlinked sectors like waste and agriculture.

Work item 18: Gas Infrastructure Repurposing: Costs and Planning Description: Decarbonisation should lead to reducing gas demand and developing hydrogen. Adapting gas infrastructure to hydrogen is an important aspect of this dynamic. The paper will investigate the repurposing options and costs with a literature review and will gather current practices and expectations at national level. The planning of these developments will also be addressed. Strategy area: Energy System Integration; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

The increasing supply and demand of new gases will require a gradual adaptation – “retrofitting” – of gas infrastructure in order to minimise overall energy system investment costs. The existing rules sometimes not allowing gas network operators to own and operate other gases grids must be changed, as there will be no clear cut but a gradual process of evolving from natural gas, over blending towards fully renewable, decarbonized and low carbon gases, especially at DSO level. The sole focus on “repurposing” of gas infrastructure to hydrogen risks to overlook the need for a step-wise approach to hydrogen development. Adapting small parts of the existing gas infrastructure for this to take blending of hydrogen with natural gas, would allow to quickly increase hydrogen quantities and bring down production costs, while contributing to decarbonise gas consumption at least costs in the short term.

Moreover, we believe that the proposal for an updated CBA methodology can be a valuable tool to assess infrastructure requirements: the new CBA methodology should capture the positive externalities linked to the use of existing gas infrastructure in providing cost-effective transport of energy across large distances and seasons.

Work item 19: Stakeholder Workshop on long-term energy storage Description: CEER proposes to organise a stakeholder workshop to discuss the recommendations of the long-term energy storage deliverables. The aim is to receive feedback from infrastructure operators and market players on the need for regulation and potential orientations. A conclusion paper will be prepared. Strategy area: Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

N/A

Work item 20: The role of LNG in the New Energy Market Description: Within the context of the Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation Package and depending on the final outcomes for LNG terminals, CEER will study how to implement the new rules for regulated LNG terminals in a harmonised way across Europe and/or develop guidelines for their implementation. One of the subjects for the report could be the end of certain exemptions enjoyed by several LNG terminals in Europe. In this context, CEER may develop a common position of European NRAs on the future regulatory regime for these infrastructures and how to ensure a true level playing field within the European LNG market. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

N/A

REGULATORY BENCHMARKING

Work item 21: Webinars on Dynamic Regulation Description: This is ongoing work on the dynamic regulation topic. The main objective of the webinars is to have an exchange among CEER and stakeholders involved in the work on dynamic regulation (e.g. presentation of different papers dealing with this topic, presentation of sandboxes, pilot projects or existing models of dynamic regulation cases). Strategy area: Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

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RECURRING/CROSS-SECTORAL

Work item 22: Regulatory Frameworks Report 2022 Description: 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 2022 report will be the 11th edition of the report. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

N/A

Work item 23: TSO Cost-efficiency Benchmark (TCB21) Description: The TSO Cost Efficiency Benchmark is a CEER deliverable that periodically measures the TSOs' cost efficiency. Such a benchmark is to ensure that tariffs are based on efficient cost as stipulated by European law, which is an important mandate of regulators. The benchmark helps to identify which TSOs are working efficiently and which could be improved. The upcoming TSO Cost Efficiency Benchmark 2021 (TCB21) will be the sixth edition for electricity and the third for gas. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

N/A

Survey response 7

Contact details and treatment of confidential responses

Contact details: [Organisation][]

T&D Europe

PRIORITY AREAS

1. CEER proposes that the 2022 Work Programme should focus on the six priority areas from the 2022-2025 CEER Strategy (Consumer-centric design; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Well-functioning markets; Energy system integration; Flexibility; Decentralised and local energy; and Significant recurring work). Whilst the areas themselves were consulted upon in the draft strategy public consultation, do you support how these areas flow into the draft 2022 Work Programme?

T&D Europe supports the holistic approach of draft 2022 Work Programme, covering the entire energy system from generation, transmission, distribution to users and prosumers. In this context, CEER should keep in mind two essential flows: energy (electrons) and data.

2. 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.]

In our view, the following topics are the priorities to be addressed in the first year of the programme

#1: 6/ Review of the metrics in CEER's 2017 Handbook for National Energy Regulators in the light of the CEP implementation
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• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consumer-centric design; Finally draft the right market design from generator to consumer, keeping the consumer at the centre.
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#2: 9/ Review of data shared by DSOs

• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable and efficient infrastructure: The development (and here particularly the functional development) of the infrastructure can be effectively supported by the implementation of "Smart Grid Indicators", as well as appropriate KPIs to ensure that investments are secured and optimised with a TOTEX approach
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#3: 10/ Electrical Vehicles

• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Acceleration of smart charging (interaction with electrical grid) with incentives to be considered, embedded in a general framework to incentivise flexibility at grid edge.
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#4: 4/ ACER/CEER annual market monitoring report – energy retail and consumer protection volume

• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Remuneration of flexibility is an essential topic to enable new business models to emerge

#5: 7/ Review of the metrics in CEER's 2017 Handbook for National Energy Regulators in the light of the CEP implementation
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• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Include energy communities, prosumers, emergence of micro-grids to facilitate their participation in the energy market
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• <input type="checkbox"/>

#6: 5/ Self-Assessment Status Report 2022 for the Roadmap to 2025 Well-Functioning Retail Energy Markets
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• <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The report should propose solutions for managing new market participants while ensuring reliability of energy supply
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QUESTIONS ON INDIVIDUAL WORK ITEMS

In total, there are 23 work items proposed in the draft CEER 2022 Work Programme divided into several areas: Customers and retail markets, Electricity, Gas, Distribution systems, Market Integrity, Regulatory Benchmarking and Cross-sectoral. Do you have any specific comments on the individual work items?
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CUSTOMERS AND RETAIL MARKETS

Work item 1: Guidelines of Good Practice (GGPs) on future-proof energy bills Description: These GGPs will consider latest market developments and business models and their implications for billing and billing information (e.g. dynamic contracts, smart technologies, aggregation, bundled products). Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Work item 2: Guidelines of Good Practice (GGPs) on trustworthy green offers Description: In a context of decarbonisation and increased awareness of sustainable and renewable energy consumption, the GGP will provide recommendations on promoting trustworthy information and communication of green offers. Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Green purchasing is essential to transform and decarbonize the energy infrastructure. There is a need to focus on that initiative in order to increase trust in green contracts with clear eco-design references.

Any eco-design should be based on value management, maximizing the stakeholders needs and minimizing resources use (material & energy). To assess this eco-design performance, an accepted calculation methodology which accepted by all market participants including certification model from independent certification bodies.

A first good example in our view is the recent activity of a CENELEC Task Force, driven by the Technical Committee 17AC, who prepares an "Eco Design" standard including product specific rules for T&D equipment when Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) is conducted. It has been proposed as a new working item at IEC level to adopt this approach internationally, currently waiting for feedback from national.

During the use phase the calculation methodology should be able to differentiate the static values of impact categories defined LCA and the dynamic values obtained related to variable environmental and operating conditions (health index, durability, loads, CO2 equivalent, etc)

Work item 3: Workshop series on consumer engagement with and access to markets Description: CEER will hold a series of workshops linked to the issue of consumer engagement and access to markets. The debates will seek to identify opportunities and challenges for consumer engagement and ease of access to markets in the context of the energy transition and market changes (e.g. billing, green offers, new business models, etc.). Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets; Decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

In our view, these workshops should highlight the availability of digital energy grid infrastructure as a primary condition for the development of a digital environment for consumers. In addition, the workshop should discuss ways to ensure that new services such as flexibility are remunerated in order to create the market.

Work item 4: ACER/CEER annual market monitoring report – energy retail and consumer protection volume Description: One of the annual ACER/CEER Market Monitoring Report's three volumes will monitor consumer protection and empowerment and retail market 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 on consumer protection and empowerment and consumer experience in European energy markets. The report will include deep insights into retail market developments, including prices, price regulations and market structures, and standing and new consumer issues such as energy poverty and active energy consumption. The primary data source for CEER inputs are CEER's national indicators and respective NRA surveys. Beyond presenting the key results of our assessment of the functioning of the Internal Energy Market (IEM) in 2021, the MMR also contains recommendations on how to address the remaining identified barriers to the completion of the IEM. Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

The remuneration of flexibility services should be included in those discussions as it has a strong impact on consumers' future behaviour

Work item 5: Self-Assessment Status Report 2022 for the Roadmap to 2025 Well-Functioning Retail Energy Markets Description: This fourth Status Report continues to implement the framework developed by CEER in its 2018 "Roadmap to 2025 well-functioning retail energy markets" in Europe that aims to deliver reliable, affordable and simple-to-use services to protect and empower consumers by 2025. The process of self-assessment can be described as a journey that starts with data collecting, continues with a self-assessment together with a gap analysis, which can lead to national recommendations and monitoring of the implementation of those recommendations. CEER's Roadmap to well-functioning retail energy markets in Europe is part of CEER's pledge to realise the core principles in the CEER-BEUC 2020 Vision (since updated to 2030) and the objectives set out in the ACER's Bridge to 2025: Conclusions Paper. Also, CEER's views on putting consumers at the heart of the market complement well the areas for action and further improvement identified by the European Commission's "New Deal for Energy Consumers" and, subsequently, in recent electricity market design legislation. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Consumer-centric design Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

The report should include flexibility aspects in particular how to manage new market players, such as aggregators and new flexibility providers (Energy Communities, smart buildings).

Work item 6: Review of the metrics in CEER's 2017 Handbook for National Energy Regulators in the light of the CEP implementation Description: 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 update or change metrics and/or definitions when necessary. In particular, CEER will verify whether the metrics have to be adjusted or complemented with additional metrics taking into account that most of the acts under the Clean Energy for All Europeans Package entered into force on 1 January 2021. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Consumer-centric design Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

We believe the metrics review should take into account flexibility aspects in particular how to manage new market players, such as aggregators and new flexibility providers (energy communities, smart buildings). We want to highlight the concept of smart grid indicators introduced by article 59.1 (l) of the Electricity Directive. These indicators are to be defined by the national energy regulators. The metrics could contribute to the identification of a minimum set of harmonised indicators for the development of a smart grid enabling distributed flexibilities at EU level by examining the indicators currently in development in the different members states. This would be the right timing and opportunity to exchange best practices to achieve common indicators.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

Work item 7: 3rd CEER Report on Power Losses Description: Reducing power losses contributes to greater energy efficiency and security of supply and is an important goal, not least because the costs of power losses are often passed on to consumers. The 2nd edition of the CEER Report on Power Losses was published in early 2020. As a preparation for working on the next edition, the Distribution Systems Working Group's Energy Quality of Supply Work Stream will start the preliminary work in 2021 with a publication of the report in 2022. This report will again provide a detailed overview of power losses (transmission and distribution) in electrical grids – the levels of losses, how they are defined, calculated and valued across as many European countries as possible (the 2nd report included 35 countries). With this report, NRAs and other relevant stakeholders can identify some good practices and may decide to adapt their legislation. Since decarbonisation is of greater importance now and in the future, it is obvious that knowledge about the amount and structure as well as possibilities to reduce losses is essential. The past two editions began to analyse these aspects and will examine them more closely in future editions. This work item will include a questionnaire for NRAs. Strategy area: Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Harmonization of metrics to count network losses is needed. The methodology of losses measurement differs between EU member states, making it impossible to compare energy efficiency initiatives. We need of a common baseline, especially to enable harmonized account of energy efficiency gains. In addition, we would propose to include in the metrics indirect contribution of networks to energy efficiency such as the impact of certain technologies on the efficiency of the whole system (i.e. contributions of networks to energy efficiency gains outside the networks).

Work item 8: Short paper on how Member States determine new connections and use 'flexible' connections Description: In several Member States (MS) DSOs are faced with the challenge of realising an increasing number of new connections for decentralised (mostly renewable) electricity generation to a distribution network that is already constrained. In order to facilitate the injection of as much generated electricity as possible several MS have adopted an approach that is based on 'flexible' connections, also known as interruptible or non-firm connections. However, the approach adopted differs across MS and raises the question whether there are valuable lessons to be learnt on the EU level. These lessons can be identified in a short paper on this topic by addressing questions like:- How do DSOs deal with the challenge of realising new connections and how do they prioritise between them?- What kind of flexibility conditions are being used for new connections?- How have MS governments and NRAs responded to this issue thus far?- How could current approaches be further improved? Strategy area: Flexibility; Decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

This issue is a high priority as we witness a rapidly changing landscape of distributed assets. This requires modifying the overall approach to allow an appropriate preparation of networks to accommodate further levels of renewable energy. In this regard, the smart grid indicators can help support the grid transformation by giving a framework for monitoring the impact of grid operations on the efficiency and renewable accommodation and to agree on a pro-active preparation for future tasks (e.g. increasing levels of distributed generation).

Work item 9: Review of data shared by DSOs Description: This work will build on the (online) workshops held at the start of 2021, which discussed the importance of data to the system, both to enable coordination across the whole system and also to facilitate the growth of flexibility markets. It would use consultancy support to map the data that is being shared at the moment and capture more detailed information from stakeholders on the type of new data they believe they need to access to better facilitate coordination or offer flexibility to the market. Another point to the study is the location and availability of data needed to boost flexibility at DSO level. Strategy area: Flexibility; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

We believe this report should include a forward-looking element, namely which data network stakeholders will need in the future. If all stakeholders agree on the data necessary and on what measures are needed to retrieve the data, we can really prepare the system for flexibility.

This would require considering all market participants and assess the full set of flexibility services and value streams accessible for demand side flexibility (DSF).

In order to perform a precise modelling which, valorise the impact of DSF, accurate data is required from regulated entities and market parties. While the ENTSO-E Transparency Platform aims to increase data transparency at TSOs level, there is insufficient information at DSO level.

In particular, no data is provided regarding peaks, the efficiency of the grid and the actual grid costs which would improve the accuracy of methodologies for long-term network development plans and resource adequacy assessments. The lack of locational data, e.g. for congestion, is also a significant deterrent when trying to establish a business case for DSF providers, preventing them from assessing where their services could be most beneficial.

Work item 10: (Distribution systems/ Customers and retail markets) Electric Vehicles Description: This report will explore considerations that arise with the emergence of business models for electric vehicles (EVs), from the consumer perspective as well as the infrastructure planning and management perspective. The growth of electric vehicles will result in additional electricity use, and also potentially offer flexible support to managing networks. What is uncertain is the rate of growth and where it will take place, which is challenging for both DSOs to effectively plan and for NRAs to consider reasonable funding levels and the effectiveness of DSOs. This paper will look at how these uncertainties are being managed in different countries, in terms of planning, the amount and type of monitoring being rolled out to support planning and operation, data sources, coordination and tariffs. Possible issues to be explored from the consumer perspective include access to infrastructure, billing and payment methods, consumer choice and comparability of services, (price) transparency for charging services for EVs, protection of vulnerable or energy poor consumers, etc. Strategy area: Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

We need incentives to accelerate the deployment of smart charging for electric vehicles (EVs). We suggest the following initiatives:

- to define the smart charging as a system which is able to monitor, manage and eventually adapt the use of EV charging devices with the aim of optimizing energy consumption while ensuring the mobility needs of EV drivers.

- Energy tariff models shall include incentives towards "Time of Use" consumption and "demand charge" (subscribed power). This would apply for both for residential and Commercial & Industrial Buildings

- Incentives from grid operators to solve grid congestions and participate in balancing & capacity

As a side note, we believe EVs should be treated as a new type of flexible loads similar to heat pumps) and should be handled with the same procedure as all flexibility players known today or to be expected in future. With other words: A future-proof technical and economical concept for integrating distributed flexibilities is required.

Work item 11: Paper on the Cybersecurity Network Code Description: The upcoming Cybersecurity Network Code will define functions and obligations for electricity market stakeholders in order to prevent and mitigate cyber incidents in electrical system. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

The Network code guideline proposal discussed in the DG Energy's smart grids task force EG2 is oriented to internal operating policies of the grid operator. It contains lots of valuable recommendations and approaches which are welcome to increase overall grid security and resilience. What we have highlighted as a direct impacted stakeholder is that the industry participation in the process is a success factor element and should be observed. We consider industry can bring in technology expertise and value to the needed assessment process, risk identifications or supply chain requirements. It's general understanding that long term technology partners should be considered as a collaborator in the process.

We would like to see in the guidelines an explicit reference to the international standards that are for years market reference and represent a decade of investment from both manufacturers and utilities. The more relevant ones are IEC62443 and IEC62351 that provides an OT framework and solution interoperability.

Additional items of importance are listed:

- Transition period between EPSMM and ECMM
- Stakeholder participation on EPSMM definition
- Clarification for imposing requirements to essential service suppliers
- Clarifications on product certification (which products?)
- Grid codes and NIS2 overlapping / clarifications
- Missing patch management recommendation

In addition, we would like to raise the issue of the cybersecurity risk at the edge of the grid (e.g. solar PV or EV chargers connected to grid and to the internet, allowing for potential hacking). Is this situation covered in the guidelines?

ELECTRICITY

Work item 12: Biennial RES Status Review of Renewable Support Schemes in Europe Description: This document will cover data for 2020 and 2021 and will 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). Strategy area: Energy system integration; decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Work item 13: 3rd CEER Report on Tendering Procedures for RES in Europe Description: This CEER report focuses on RES tendering procedures as it is one of the significant changes introduced for RES support in the EU. Tendering procedures are instruments to determine the financial level of support for electricity sourced by RES. Particularly following the Clean Energy Package, Member States are urged to opt for such market-based mechanisms. This report aims to present an updated overview of the key design elements of RES tendering procedures applied in most European countries. Strategy area: Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; energy system integration Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

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The Offshore Renewable Energy Strategy foresees integrated plans among Member States to develop the infrastructure. CEER should ensure the consistency of regulatory schemes in those integrated plans. In addition, there is a need to provide clear guidance to establish hybrid projects that include the generation and connection to the grid. We also support developing a common approach to grid connection requirements for high-voltage direct current (HVDC) grids.

Work item 15: Follow legal process and provide input on the EC Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation Package Description: The European Commission will put forward legislative proposals for decarbonisation and sector integration by the end of 2021. Regulators are supposed to follow the process actively and to provide input on several dimensions (European Commission, Member States, Parliament). CEER gas experts will be largely responsible for this process, but also electricity experts will reflect on areas important for the electricity sector and issues related to the electricity market design. Strategy area: Energy System Integration; well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

There is a need to ensure hydrogen is produced with renewable energy. This should be supported with consistent price signals across the different markets to support decarbonisation.

MARKET INTEGRITY AND TRANSPARENCY

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Long term storage should be discussed as one of many flexibility options along electric vehicles, heat pumps, interconnection etc. Storage bears much uncertainty, as flexibility might be able to provide the supply we need. Long term flexibility coupled with storage would be an option to explore.

Work item 20: The role of LNG in the New Energy Market Description: Within the context of the Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation Package and depending on the final outcomes for LNG terminals, CEER will study how to implement the new rules for regulated LNG terminals in a harmonised way across Europe and/or develop guidelines for their implementation. One of the subjects for the report could be the end of certain exemptions enjoyed by several LNG terminals in Europe. In this context, CEER may develop a common position of European NRAs on the future regulatory regime for these infrastructures and how to ensure a true level playing field within the European LNG market. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

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CEER should consider discussing how regulation can deal with upcoming requirements. The energy transition requires a technical development of power systems and grids, resulting in new functionalities which are, among others, needed to integrate distributed resources and to realize distributed flexibilities. While regulation in the past has been primarily or exclusively addressing efficiency and quality of service of networks, which have been assumed to be well-known and offering unchanged services, regulatory frameworks in future will need to define required functionalities and ensure their roll-out. This means a third pillar of regulation, which is complementary to efficiency and quality of service. Methodologically output oriented regulation schemes offer the opportunity to formulate such additional requirements. For the definition of the requirements, we recommend a stakeholder process involving regulators, network operators, network users and network technology providers, in which future functionalities can be identified and reviewed on a regular basis. Such setup allows a dynamically evolving, learning regulatory framework.

RECURRING/CROSS-SECTORAL

Work item 22: Regulatory Frameworks Report 2022 Description: 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 2022 report will be the 11th edition of the report. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

CEER should consider the establishment of grid smartness indicators and the implementation of the monitoring process. In addition, new DSO KPIs for the deployment of DER Management Technologies in DSO networks could be a useful addition.

Work item 23: TSO Cost-efficiency Benchmark (TCB21) Description: The TSO Cost Efficiency Benchmark is a CEER deliverable that periodically measures the TSOs' cost efficiency. Such a benchmark is to ensure that tariffs are based on efficient cost as stipulated by European law, which is an important mandate of regulators. The benchmark helps to identify which TSOs are working efficiently and which could be improved. The upcoming TSO Cost Efficiency Benchmark 2021 (TCB21) will be the sixth edition for electricity and the third for gas. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

CEER should consider the grid smartness indicators implementation and asset management, as well as measures and best practices to further develop network operation with flexible solutions, to allow to use the network more effectively.

Survey response 8

Contact details and treatment of confidential responses

Contact details: [Organisation][[]]

Enedis

PRIORITY AREAS

1. CEER proposes that the 2022 Work Programme should focus on the six priority areas from the 2022-2025 CEER Strategy (Consumer-centric design; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Well-functioning markets; Energy system integration; Flexibility; Decentralised and local energy; and Significant recurring work). Whilst the areas themselves were consulted upon in the draft strategy public consultation, do you support how these areas flow into the draft 2022 Work Programme?

The six priority areas are well addressed throughout the draft Work Programme and the proposed deliverables. The programme fits with EU priorities on policy issues for 2022. It should bring valuable contribution to the debates.

2. 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.]

The proposed Work Programme is ambitious and covers a vast number of priority topics in the energy sector. The priority area "Sustainable and efficient infrastructure" is particularly crucial as we are moving towards a modernised and decarbonised energy system. In view of this, Enedis would like to mention a specific deliverable: CEER used to publish a benchmark of SAIDI (System Average Interruption Duration Index) evolution between DSOs every two years. The 2020 edition has not been released yet and should be made available. In addition, it would be very helpful that CEER also publish this study in 2022 and every year after that.
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QUESTIONS ON INDIVIDUAL WORK ITEMS

In total, there are 23 work items proposed in the draft CEER 2022 Work Programme divided into several areas: Customers and retail markets, Electricity, Gas, Distribution systems, Market Integrity, Regulatory Benchmarking and Cross-sectoral. Do you have any specific comments on the individual work items?
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CUSTOMERS AND RETAIL MARKETS

Work item 1: Guidelines of Good Practice (GGPs) on future-proof energy bills Description: These GGPs will consider latest market developments and business models and their implications for billing and billing information (e.g. dynamic contracts, smart technologies, aggregation, bundled products). Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Work item 2: Guidelines of Good Practice (GGPs) on trustworthy green offers Description: In a context of decarbonisation and increased awareness of sustainable and renewable energy consumption, the GGP will provide recommendations on promoting trustworthy information and communication of green offers. Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?
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Work item 3: Workshop series on consumer engagement with and access to markets Description: CEER will hold a series of workshops linked to the issue of consumer engagement and access to markets. The debates will seek to identify opportunities and challenges for consumer engagement and ease of access to markets in the context of the energy transition and market changes (e.g. billing, green offers, new business models, etc.). Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets; Decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Empowering consumers in the energy transition is essential given their increasing role in a modernised energy system. Enedis agrees with CEER's vision that consumers and their actions are essential for the energy transition. Activities at distribution level, including the use of smart meters, decentralised RES generation, self-consumption or demand side response will strengthen consumer engagement.

However, this consumer-based approach should not lead to the neglect of other equally important stakeholders that may have an equally important role to play in the energy transition. Other stakeholders and market players (storage owners, aggregators,...) are likely to play a key role in the new energy system.

Enedis would welcome an inclusive approach throughout CEER's deliverables. The workshop may also deal with interactions between consumers and other stakeholders that are also encouraged to have a stronger market participation.

In addition, keeping the empowerment of all consumers in mind, it is important to avoid any adjustment to the tariff structure which could have a discriminatory impact on other grid users. Enedis remains thus committed to the principle of non-discriminatory tariff equalisation.

Work item 4: ACER/CEER annual market monitoring report – energy retail and consumer protection volume Description: One of the annual ACER/CEER Market Monitoring Report's three volumes will monitor consumer protection and empowerment and retail market 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 on consumer protection and empowerment and consumer experience in European energy markets. The report will include deep insights into retail market developments, including prices, price regulations and market structures, and standing and new consumer issues such as energy poverty and active energy consumption. The primary data source for CEER inputs are CEER's national indicators and respective NRA surveys. Beyond presenting the key results of our assessment of the functioning of the Internal Energy Market (IEM) in 2021, the MMR also contains recommendations on how to address the remaining identified barriers to the completion of the IEM. Strategy area: Consumer-centric design; Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Work item 5: Self-Assessment Status Report 2022 for the Roadmap to 2025 Well-Functioning Retail Energy Markets Description: This fourth Status Report continues to implement the framework developed by CEER in its 2018 "Roadmap to 2025 well-functioning retail energy markets" in Europe that aims to deliver reliable, affordable and simple-to-use services to protect and empower consumers by 2025. The process of self-assessment can be described as a journey that starts with data collecting, continues with a self-assessment together with a gap analysis, which can lead to national recommendations and monitoring of the implementation of those recommendations. CEER's Roadmap to well-functioning retail energy markets in Europe is part of CEER's pledge to realise the core principles in the CEER-BEUC 2020 Vision (since updated to 2030) and the objectives set out in the ACER's Bridge to 2025: Conclusions Paper. Also, CEER's views on putting consumers at the heart of the market complement well the areas for action and further improvement identified by the European Commission's "New Deal for Energy Consumers" and, subsequently, in recent electricity market design legislation. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Consumer-centric design Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Work item 6: Review of the metrics in CEER's 2017 Handbook for National Energy Regulators in the light of the CEP implementation Description: 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 update or change metrics and/or definitions when necessary. In particular, CEER will verify whether the metrics have to be adjusted or complemented with additional metrics taking into account that most of the acts under the Clean Energy for All Europeans Package entered into force on 1 January 2021. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Consumer-centric design Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

Work item 7: 3rd CEER Report on Power Losses Description: Reducing power losses contributes to greater energy efficiency and security of supply and is an important goal, not least because the costs of power losses are often passed on to consumers. The 2nd edition of the CEER Report on Power Losses was published in early 2020. As a preparation for working on the next edition, the Distribution Systems Working Group's Energy Quality of Supply Work Stream will start the preliminary work in 2021 with a publication of the report in 2022. This report will again provide a detailed overview of power losses (transmission and distribution) in electrical grids – the levels of losses, how they are defined, calculated and valued across as many European countries as possible (the 2nd report included 35 countries). With this report, NRAs and other relevant stakeholders can identify some good practices and may decide to adapt their legislation. Since decarbonisation is of greater importance now and in the future, it is obvious that knowledge about the amount and structure as well as possibilities to reduce losses is essential. The past two editions began to analyse these aspects and will examine them more closely in future editions. This work item will include a questionnaire for NRAs. Strategy area: Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

This CEER Report is always a great tool for NRAs and stakeholders to identify good practices and solutions to reduce power losses. In order to make most of the conclusions of the report, CEER should distinguish the losses depending on the voltage level (100 kV, medium voltage, LV). Enedis also wants to highlight that power losses are not the essential key for greater energy efficiency. An approach of an overall efficient energy system, mainly through energy system integration at local/regional level and with smart grids, is the most important tool for a higher energy efficiency.

Work item 8: Short paper on how Member States determine new connections and use 'flexible' connections Description: In several Member States (MS) DSOs are faced with the challenge of realising an increasing number of new connections for decentralised (mostly renewable) electricity generation to a distribution network that is already constrained. In order to facilitate the injection of as much generated electricity as possible several MS have adopted an approach that is based on 'flexible' connections, also known as interruptible or non-firm connections. However, the approach adopted differs across MS and raises the question whether there are valuable lessons to be learnt on the EU level. These lessons can be identified in a short paper on this topic by addressing questions like:- How do DSOs deal with the challenge of realising new connections and how do they prioritise between them?- What kind of flexibility conditions are being used for new connections?- How have MS governments and NRAs responded to this issue thus far?- How could current approaches be further improved? Strategy area: Flexibility; Decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

National specificities must be taken into account and all approaches to flexible connections should be encouraged. For example, it should refer to the French project named "ReFlex", unique in Europe, that helps to multiple local initiatives in deploying new flexibility solutions. It could also refer to the Regional Development Plans for RES Connection (S3REnR) that help to increase RES integration into the grid through the most efficient solution with visibility for networks.

Moreover, Enedis already proposes to RES producers firm and non-firm connections (authorised by a decree published in July 2021): Enedis will provide any information on technical conditions and regulatory steps taken to enable non-firm connections.

Enedis is also already fully involved in the deployment of flexibilities and encourages this CEER's proposal. Enedis stresses out that a "one size fits all" flexibility solution will probably not be suitable for all voltage levels: Accenture recently elaborated a screening of European DSOs' maturity level of flexibility markets, which on one hand proves the increasing interest in the topic and on the other hand points out the necessity to adapt the market to each Member State needs and specificities.

Furthermore, tariffs are more appropriate for the implementation of implicit flexibilities (such as recurrent load modulation incentivised by time-of-use (ToU) tariffs, which can be taken into account in network planning) while explicit flexibilities are better targeted through dedicated contracts or products, to solve specific local grid issues.

Enedis would like to underline that the reliability of flexibility services is also key. It must be well ensured that the reliability factor is well integrated, and that the risk is indeed assumed by the flexibility service providers. CEER should focus on building confidence in the value of flexibility service.

Optimisation of grid planning and anticipation of investments will be key to meet the challenge of realising an increasing number of new connections in a modernised energy system. Planning scenarios should not favour any specific solution. However, the planning will take into account the existing networks which already offer specific services.

In addition, network operators are committed to optimising network investments and ensuring the efficiency of each decision to invest on building new infrastructures. Investments in electricity distribution remain needed as highlighted on a recent study led by Eurelectric, E.DSO and Deloitte "Connecting the dots".

Work item 9: Review of data shared by DSOs Description: This work will build on the (online) workshops held at the start of 2021, which discussed the importance of data to the system, both to enable coordination across the whole system and also to facilitate the growth of flexibility markets. It would use consultancy support to map the data that is being shared at the moment and capture more detailed information from stakeholders on the type of new data they believe they need to access to better facilitate coordination or offer flexibility to the market. Another point to the study is the location and availability of data needed to boost flexibility at DSO level. Strategy area: Flexibility; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Digitalisation and electricity infrastructure network are key to ensure an efficient Energy system integration. Cooperation and coordination are essential to define and implement the energy system of tomorrow. Enedis would happily provide information to the consultancy.

Work item 10: (Distribution systems/ Customers and retail markets) Electric Vehicles Description: This report will explore considerations that arise with the emergence of business models for electric vehicles (EVs), from the consumer perspective as well as the infrastructure planning and management perspective. The growth of electric vehicles will result in additional electricity use, and also potentially offer flexible support to managing networks. What is uncertain is the rate of growth and where it will take place, which is challenging for both DSOs to effectively plan and for NRAs to consider reasonable funding levels and the effectiveness of DSOs. This paper will look at how these uncertainties are being managed in different countries, in terms of planning, the amount and type of monitoring being rolled out to support planning and operation, data sources, coordination and tariffs. Possible issues to be explored from the consumer perspective include access to infrastructure, billing and payment methods, consumer choice and comparability of services, (price) transparency for charging services for EVs, protection of vulnerable or energy poor consumers, etc. Strategy area: Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Enedis, as well as other main EU DSOs, is already working hard on integrating EVs into the grid and is committed to enabling the roll-out of charging points throughout the EU. The French distribution grid is ready to absorb the growing demand related to the increase of the EVs' pool. However, increasing investment in the network is still very relevant in order to reach the European green mobility targets.

Enedis recognises that EVs may benefit the grid with some flexibilities but the overall electrification of transports will need the reinforcement of the electricity distribution network.

Enedis would also happily provide information to CEER on this topic.

Work item 11: Paper on the Cybersecurity Network Code Description: The upcoming Cybersecurity Network Code will define functions and obligations for electricity market stakeholders in order to prevent and mitigate cyber incidents in electrical system. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Enedis appreciates that its comments on CEER's draft 2021-2025 were taken into account and that a focus on digitalisation and cybersecurity issues was included in the strategy as well as in the 2022 Work programme. Enedis truly believes that Cybersecurity Network Code is not optional for the electricity sector and Enedis is thoroughly engaged in the drafting process.

Enedis understands the need to inform NRAs on their new functions and on the new obligations. Nevertheless, some of them seem already to be clear about this topic. It may have a larger impact to propose a deliverable. For instance, the report could also consider the role of other stakeholders and the relations between them.

ELECTRICITY

Work item 12: Biennial RES Status Review of Renewable Support Schemes in Europe Description: This document will cover data for 2020 and 2021 and will 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). Strategy area: Energy system integration; decentralised and local energy Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Work item 13: 3rd CEER Report on Tendering Procedures for RES in Europe Description: This CEER report focuses on RES tendering procedures as it is one of the significant changes introduced for RES support in the EU. Tendering procedures are instruments to determine the financial level of support for electricity sourced by RES. Particularly following the Clean Energy Package, Member States are urged to opt for such market-based mechanisms. This report aims to present an updated overview of the key design elements of RES tendering procedures applied in most European countries. Strategy area: Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; energy system integration Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Work item 14: Follow EC Offshore Strategy implementation steps Description: The European Commission will follow up on the Offshore Renewable Energy Strategy published in 2020. This will affect a number of areas in relation to the electricity market design. With this deliverable, CEER will continue to follow the overall process and coordinate regulatory input where needed. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Energy system integration Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Work item 15: Follow legal process and provide input on the EC Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation Package Description: The European Commission will put forward legislative proposals for decarbonisation and sector integration by the end of 2021. Regulators are supposed to follow the process actively and to provide input on several dimensions (European Commission, Member States, Parliament). CEER gas experts will be largely responsible for this process, but also electricity experts will reflect on areas important for the electricity sector and issues related to the electricity market design. Strategy area: Energy System Integration; well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

MARKET INTEGRITY AND TRANSPARENCY

Work item 16: Financial regulation and the links to REMIT Description: Gas and electricity markets have their own dedicated regulation to address market abuse and transparency – the REMIT. Recently, there have been some attempts to revise the existing legislation in a restrictive way and replace energy regulators with financial regulators in supervisory tasks for the concerned products. CEER has stated publicly that this would be inappropriate, inconsistent and inefficient considering the experience gained in this field by energy regulators. This deliverable is kept in case further public actions are needed in this respect (e.g. responses to public consultations, position papers, official letters...). Strategy area: Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

GAS

Work item 17: Accompanying the Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation Package along the legislative process Description: CEER will accompany the legislative process of the Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation Package and will react jointly to proposals presented by the European institutions. During this process, a number of different work items will be implemented flexibly, depending on the legislative developments. Such flexible work items could include drafting position papers, or organising CEER discussions, webinars or workshops. Strategy area: Energy System Integration; Well-functioning markets Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Sector integration concerns electricity and gas but also other energy sources (based on wastes for example), as well as other sectors (transport, building, industries...). Thus, even if a cooperation between electricity and gas stakeholders is needed, the revision of the gas package should not create new constraints to electricity operators.

Work item 18: Gas Infrastructure Repurposing: Costs and Planning Description: Decarbonisation should lead to reducing gas demand and developing hydrogen. Adapting gas infrastructure to hydrogen is an important aspect of this dynamic. The paper will investigate the repurposing options and costs with a literature review and will gather current practices and expectations at national level. The planning of these developments will also be addressed. Strategy area: Energy System Integration; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Work item 19: Stakeholder Workshop on long-term energy storage Description: CEER proposes to organise a stakeholder workshop to discuss the recommendations of the long-term energy storage deliverables. The aim is to receive feedback from infrastructure operators and market players on the need for regulation and potential orientations. A conclusion paper will be prepared. Strategy area: Sustainable and efficient infrastructure; Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Work item 20: The role of LNG in the New Energy Market Description: Within the context of the Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation Package and depending on the final outcomes for LNG terminals, CEER will study how to implement the new rules for regulated LNG terminals in a harmonised way across Europe and/or develop guidelines for their implementation. One of the subjects for the report could be the end of certain exemptions enjoyed by several LNG terminals in Europe. In this context, CEER may develop a common position of European NRAs on the future regulatory regime for these infrastructures and how to ensure a true level playing field within the European LNG market. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

REGULATORY BENCHMARKING

Work item 21: Webinars on Dynamic Regulation Description: This is ongoing work on the dynamic regulation topic. The main objective of the webinars is to have an exchange among CEER and stakeholders involved in the work on dynamic regulation (e.g. presentation of different papers dealing with this topic, presentation of sandboxes, pilot projects or existing models of dynamic regulation cases). Strategy area: Flexibility Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

RECURRING/CROSS-SECTORAL

Work item 22: Regulatory Frameworks Report 2022 Description: 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 2022 report will be the 11th edition of the report. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?

Such an overview of existing national models is always useful even more in view of the forthcoming revision of the Electricity Directive and Electricity Regulation. In particular, this report needs to assess the lessons learned from the implementation of the Clean Energy Package at national level.

Furthermore, beyond NRA, CEER may involve all directly interested stakeholders to collect up to date and accurate data.

Work item 23: TSO Cost-efficiency Benchmark (TCB21) Description: The TSO Cost Efficiency Benchmark is a CEER deliverable that periodically measures the TSOs' cost efficiency. Such a benchmark is to ensure that tariffs are based on efficient cost as stipulated by European law, which is an important mandate of regulators. The benchmark helps to identify which TSOs are working efficiently and which could be improved. The upcoming TSO Cost Efficiency Benchmark 2021 (TCB21) will be the sixth edition for electricity and the third for gas. Strategy area: Well-functioning markets; Sustainable and efficient infrastructure Do you have any specific comment on this individual deliverable?