

EU Outlook: Integrating 3rd countries into the Internal Electricity Market

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Menu

- Context: History and content of the third internal energy market package
- State of play: Implementation within the EU regarding electricity
- Extension: On-going integration of 3rd countries
- Outlook: Integration of additional 3rd countries / further outreach



History of the Third Internal Energy Market Package

- First energy package 1996
 - Market opening at least 30% in 1999
- Second energy package 2003
 - 100% market opening in 2007
 - National Regulatory Authorities (NRAs) became mandatory
 - Regulation for cross-border trade
- Third energy package 2009
 - Agency for Co-operation of Energy Regulators (ACER)
 - Ownership unbundling of Transmission system operators (TSOs), with some exceptions
 - European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity (ENTSO-E)
 - Process to make detailed market and technical rules



In Ljubljana

- Operational (since 03/2011)
 - Drafts Framework guidelines and approves network codes
 - Follows implementation of the European Target Electricity Model

Expanding

- Market monitoring
- Evaluation of infrastructure projects

Transmission System Operators for Electricity (ENTSO-E)

- In Brussels
- Operational (since 07/2009)
 - Drafts network codes
 - Follows implementation of the European Target Electricity Model
 - Develops central information transparency platform and manual of procedures

Expanding

 Developing co-operation between TSOs in system operation



Top-down legislation

➤ The third internal energy market package provides for detailed rules drafted in cooperation between ACER, ENTSO-E and the European Commission.



State of Play: Progress made

- Internal electricity market has made progress:
 - Implementation of the third package is work in progress.
 - Many countries work on abolishing regulated prices.

However:

- Tension between subsidised and non-subsidised investments persist.
- Further investments in infrastructure are needed.
- Renewables need to be better integrated to the market.
- Member states should avoid introducing capacity mechanisms that might be harmful for the market.
- Costs & prices need to be reduced.
- Guidance on appropriate and well-designed public intervention at regional, national or local level
- Complete the internal electricity market by 2014



Extension: Integration of 3rd countries ongoing

Interconnections

+

Regulatory Convergence

Energy Market Integration

Different situations => Differentiated approach



Extension: Integration of 3rd countries – ongoing (2)

- Candidates for Accession to the EU
- Norway
- Switzerland
- Eastern Neighborhood (UA, MD)



Outlook: Integration of additional 3rd countries

Longer term perspective

"integration" => "approximation"



Outlook: Approximation of other 3rd countries

- Eastern Neighborhood
- Central Asia / Caspian
- Mediterranean (South / East)



Conclusion

Internal dimension: Despite slow progress, the aim is to finalize the EU Internal Energy Market by 2014.

External dimension: Cooperation on electricity is ongoing with a variety of neighboring countries taking into account the heterogeneity of partners.

Outlook: Cooperation with other interested partners may/will start with the longer term perspective of approximation to the EU market.



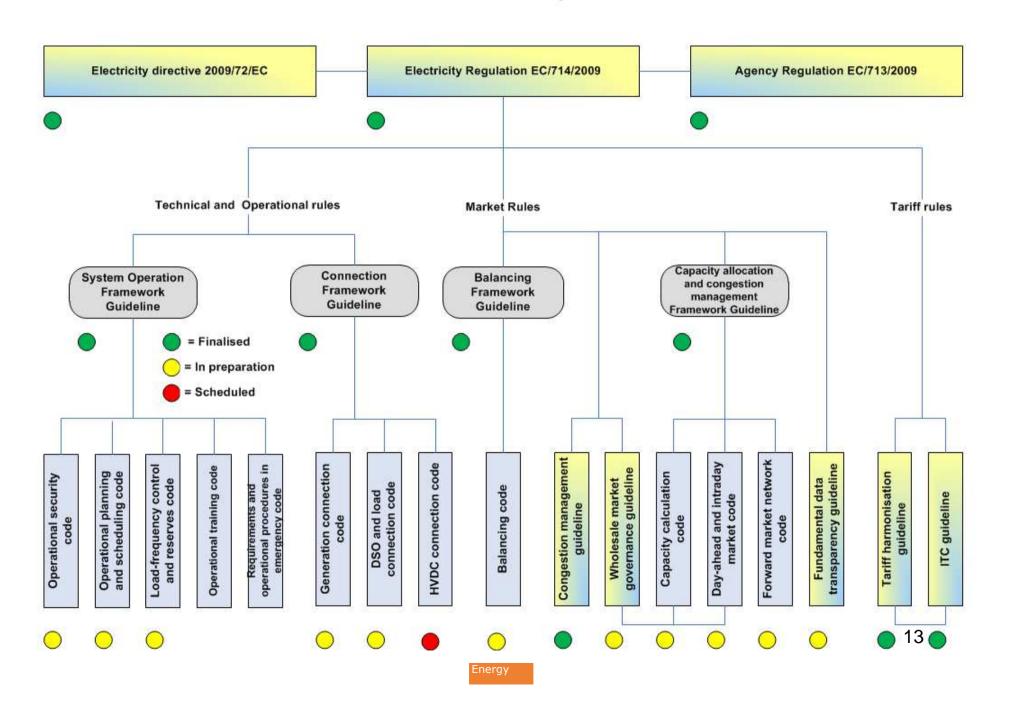


Thank you.

Website:

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/ gas_electricity/index_en.htm

European Electricity Rules





Price regulation fails to activate consumers and suppliers



REGULATED PRICES FOR HOUSEHOLD CONSUMERS AND INDUSTRIAL CONSUMERS, IN GAS AND/OR OF ELECTRICITY



REGULATED PRICES FOR HOUSEHOLD CONSUMERS



NO REGULATED PRICES

Member States currently phasing out price regulations:

By 2013: Greece, Portugal & Lithuania

By 2017: Romania

