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The Role of CRE in the European Energy Policy

by

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THE ROLE OF CRE IN THE EUROPEAN ENERGY POLICY

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PLAN



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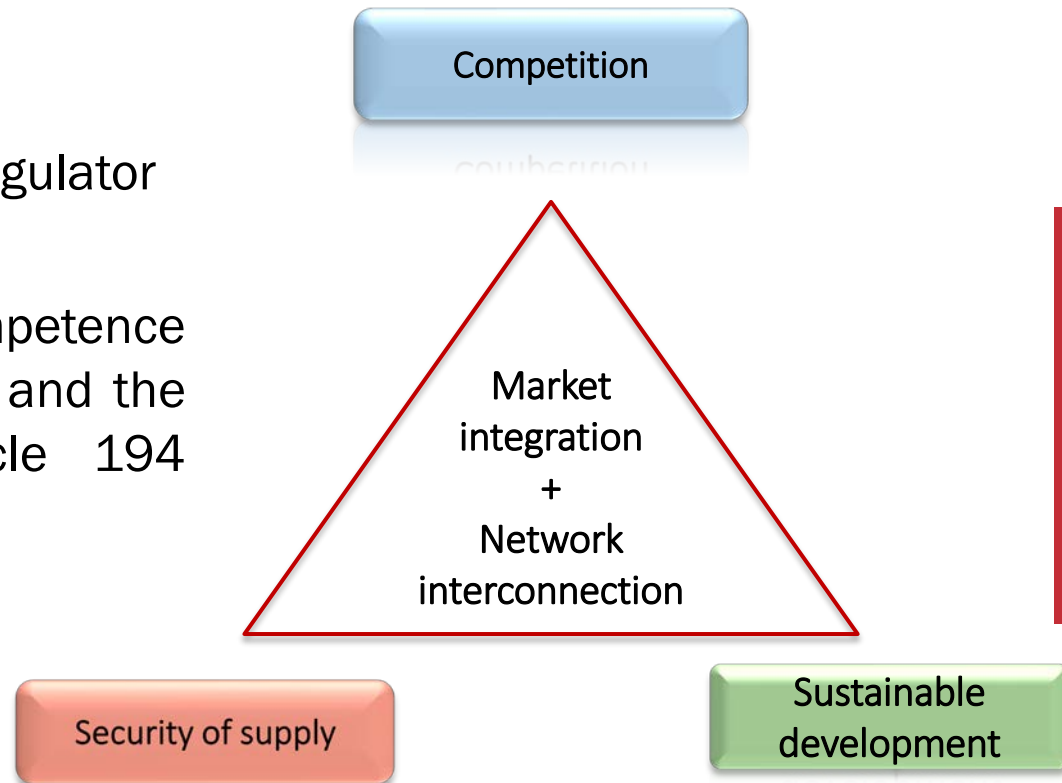


1. Presentation of CRE

1.1 Context of CRE's creation

REGULATION AS A TOOL FOR BUILDING THE INTERNAL MARKET

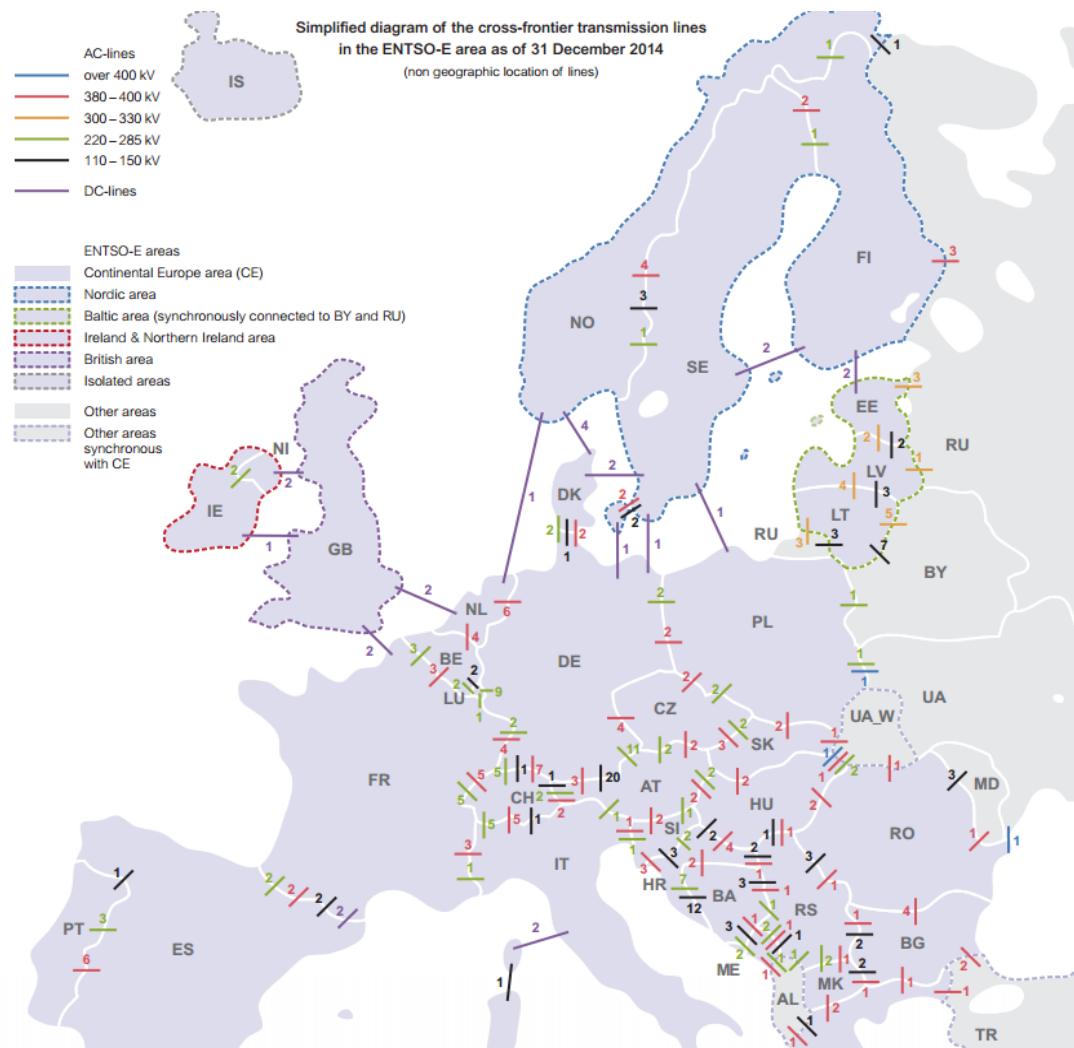
- The key role of the national regulator
- Energy is a shared competence between the Member States and the European institutions (Article 194 TFEU)



EXAMPLE OF REGULATORS' ROLE IN THE EUROPEAN INTERNAL ELECTRICITY MARKET

Interconnection of national networks, keystone of the constitution of a European regional market

- Promote the effective use of existing infrastructures by implementing adequate market models
- Master the development of new interconnections by framing investment decisions



A EUROPEAN IMPULSE FOR A NATIONAL REGULATION

- An independent administrative authority (AAI) responsible for the regulation of the energy sector in France ...
- ... created by the law of 10 February 2000 on the modernization and development of the public electricity service; competence of gas regulation in 2003
- ... and organized around two independent bodies (Article L.132-1 of the Energy Code):
 - Board
 - Standing committee for dispute settlement and sanctions (CoRDIS)



1. Presentation of CRE

1.2 The missions of CRE

TWO MAIN AXES

The Energy Regulatory Commission contributes to the smooth functioning of the electricity and natural gas markets for the benefit of end consumers and in line with the objectives of the energy policy (Articles L.131-1, L.100-1 and L.100-2 of the Energy Code).

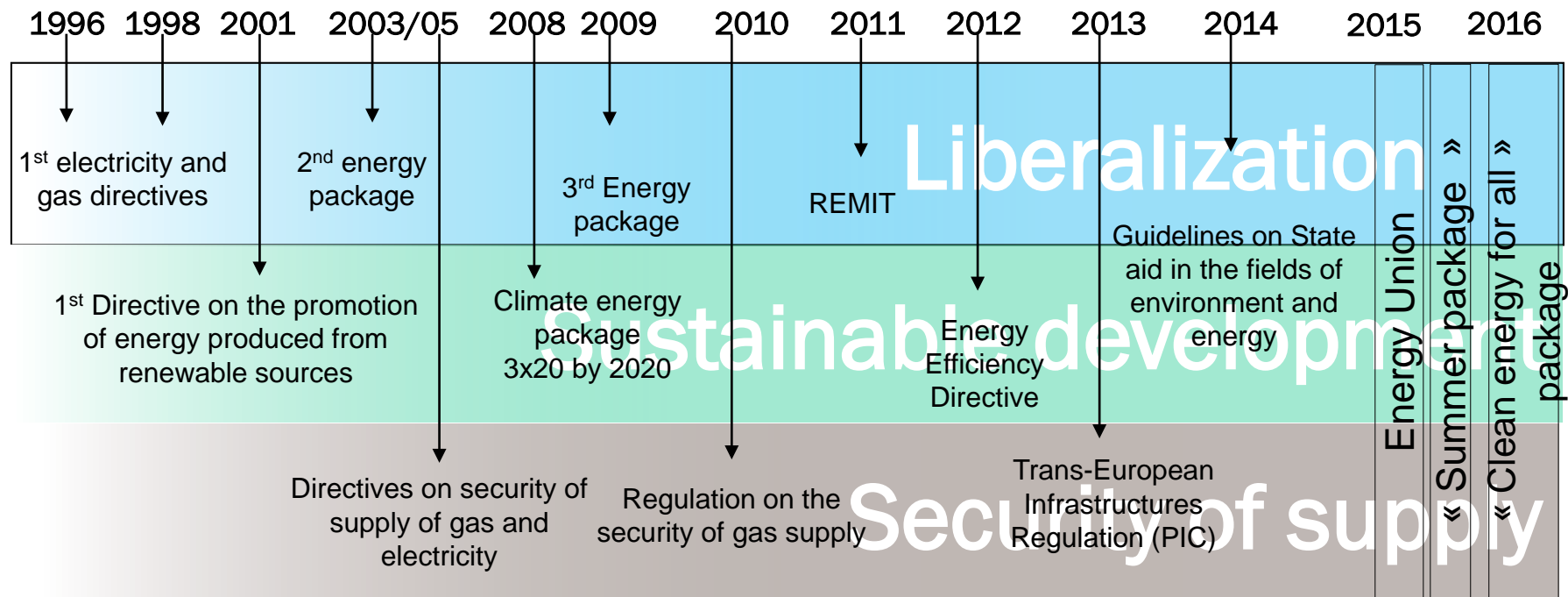
CRE's missions can therefore be divided into two areas:

- **A network regulation mission**, aimed at combining the needs of the French market and the construction of the internal market.
- **A market regulation mission**, to allow the development of competition for the benefit of the consumer



2. CRE in the European energy landscape

A GRADUAL EVOLUTION OF THE INTERNAL ENERGY MARKET IN EUROPE



2020: - 20% of greenhouse gas emissions, share of renewables in energy consumption of 20%, reduction of energy consumption by 20%

2030: - 40% of greenhouse gas emissions, share of renewables in energy consumption of 27%, reduction of energy consumption by 27%

3RD ENERGY PACKAGE

Legal basis: **two directives and three regulations** (2009) entered into force on 3 March 2011

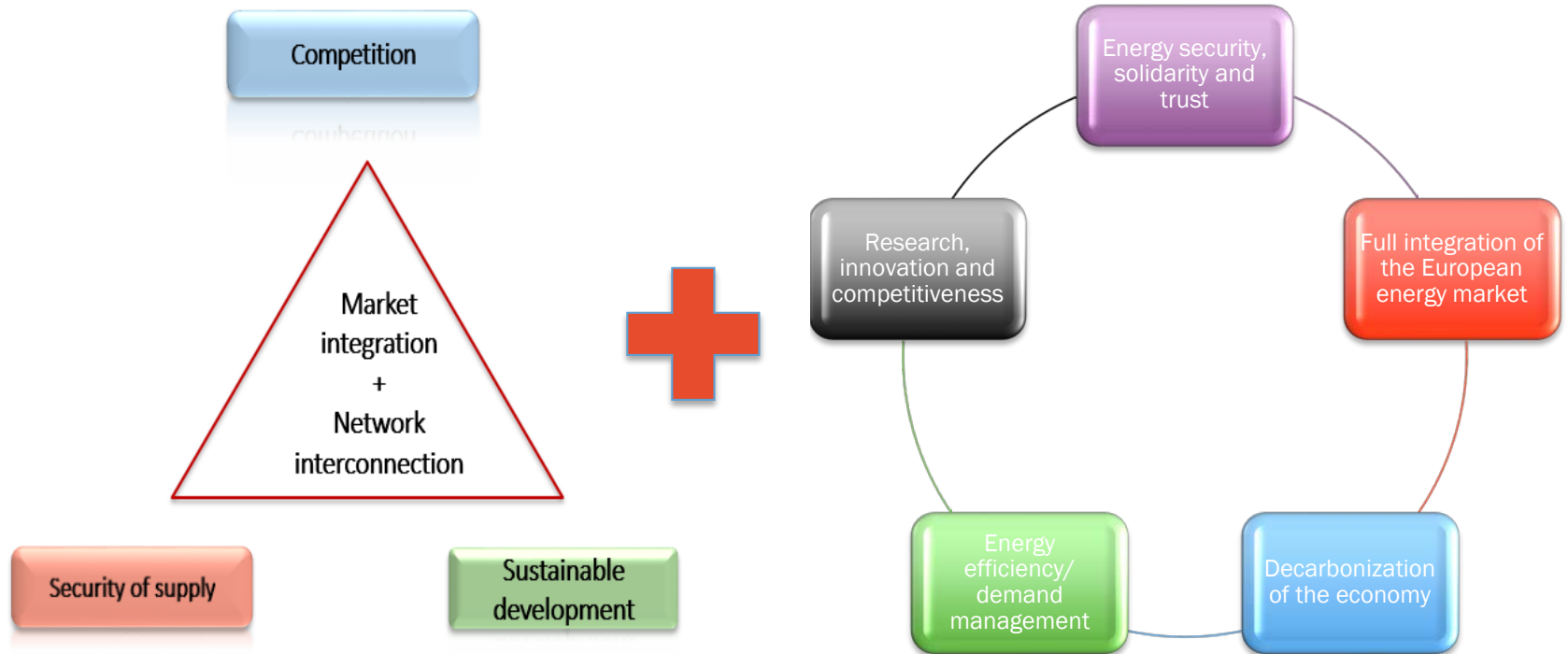
- **Objectives :**

- Promote the integration of the electricity and gas markets
- Stimulate competition for the benefit of consumers

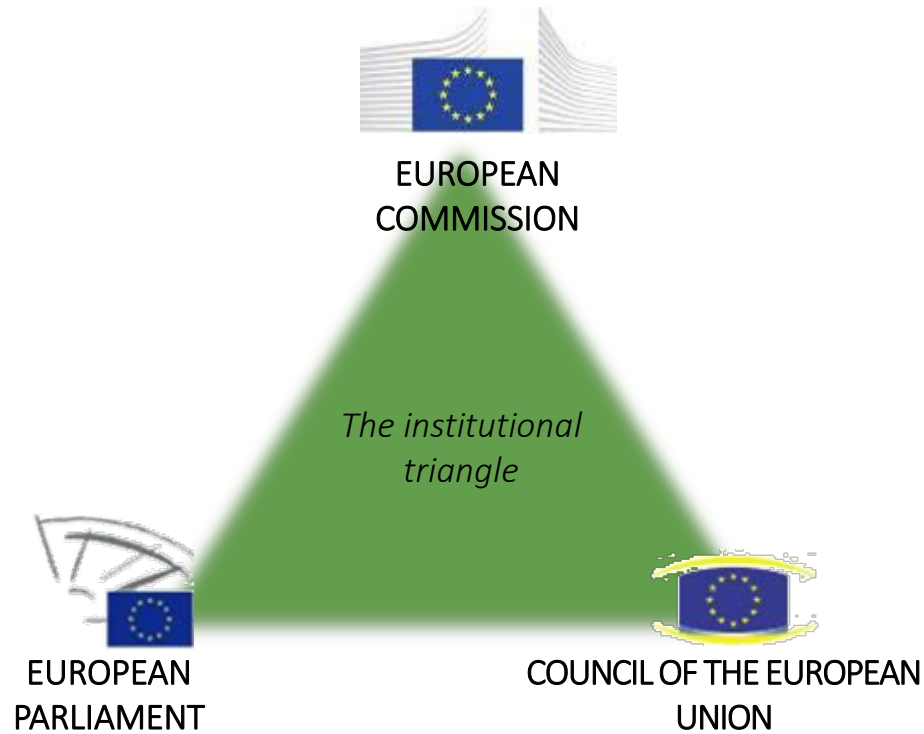
- **Means :**

- Strengthening independence and harmonizing the competences of national regulators
- Strengthening the independence of TSOs through the introduction of a certification procedure conducted by national regulators
- Obligation of coordination of TSOs within the European networks ENTSO-E and ENTSG.
- Creation of the European Regulators Cooperation Agency (ACER) (March 2011)

THE ENERGY UNION : DEEPENING THE INTERNAL MARKET



CRE AND THE EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS



THE COOPERATION OF EUROPEAN REGULATORS WITHIN THE CEER AND THE ACER

	CEER	ACER
Creation date	March 2000 (by 11 European regulators)	March 2011
Type and HQ	Non-profit association, based in Brussels	Community body, based in Ljubljana
President/Director	Garrett Blaney	Alberto Pototschnig
Members	<p>Regulators from 27 Member States of the European Union plus Norway and Iceland</p> <p>Observers (since 2012): Swiss regulators, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova</p>	<p>BoR: The regulators of the 28 Member States of the European Union give guidance to the Director in carrying out his tasks.</p> <p>The European Commission participates in the Board of Regulators without the right to vote</p>
Budget and resources	About € 1M, financed by the subscriptions of its members and observers. Supported by a permanent secretariat consisting of 8 people	Approximately € 20 million, financed by the EU budget. 80 people around
Missions	<p>Platform for cooperation, exchange of information and good practices between regulators.</p> <p>Any non-cross-border issues, in particular relating to distribution, international representation of regulators, consumers and retail markets</p>	<p>Helps regulators to exercise and coordinate their regulatory tasks at European level.</p> <p>Guidelines for the drafting by ENTSO of European network codes and monitoring compliance with their provisions</p> <p>Individual decision-making powers on cross-border issues (access and security conditions, exemptions) in case of disagreement between regulators</p>

RESPECTIVE PRIORITIES AND COMMON INITIATIVES

CEER

- **Consumer participation** in the energy market
- Well functioning **retail markets**
- Evolution of the **role of DSOs**
- Member **training**
- **Exchange of good regulatory practices** beyond the borders of the Union

ACER

- **Deepening the internal market:** finalization and implementation of network codes, improvement of planning capacities in the framework of the **ten-year plans**
- Establishment of the European **wholesale market monitoring infrastructure**
- Support for the development of trans-European infrastructures

Common initiatives

- **Monitoring the European Market for Energy** (Market monitoring report)
- Reflections on the **future of the internal energy market** ("Bridge to 2025", flexibility, contribution of interconnections to national capacity markets)
- Contribution to the **European debate** on energy policy



3. The international influence of CRE

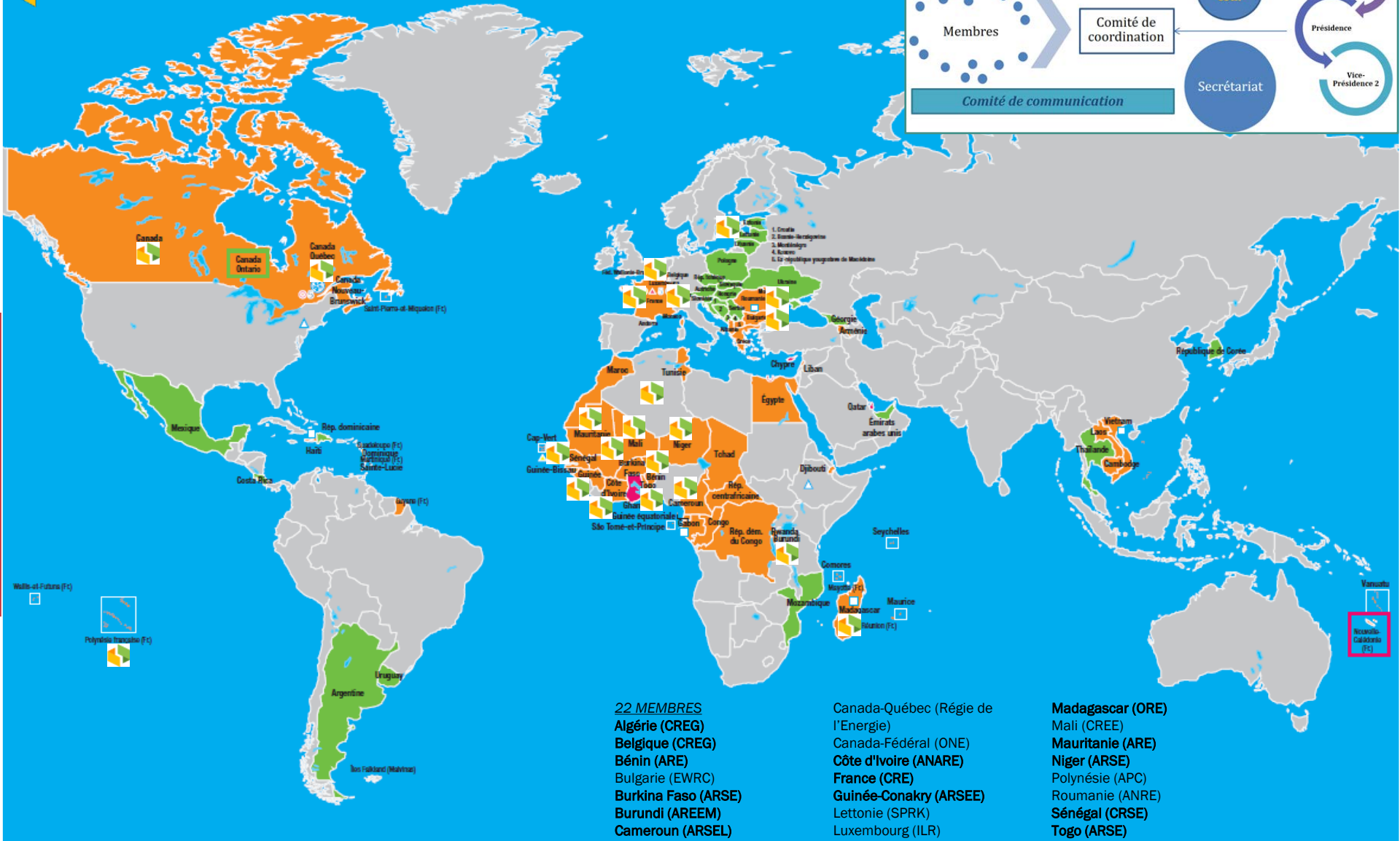
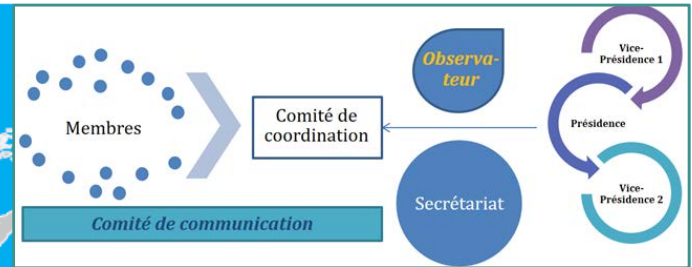
THE INTERNATIONAL INFLUENCE OF CRE



THE NETWORK OF FRENCH-SPEAKING REGULATORS OF ENERGY - REGULAE.FR

- Created on November 28, 2016, brings together 22 French-speaking regulatory authorities
- **Objective:** to exchange in French on regulatory subjects, to reinforce the collaboration between its members, the exchange of good practices and the accessibility of training programs
- **Implementation:** the second annual meeting of RegulaE.Fr took place on 11 and 12 October 2017 in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, 14 regulators present





22 MEMBRES
 Algérie (CREG)
 Belgique (CREG)
 Bénin (ARE)
 Bulgarie (EWRC)
 Burkina Faso (ARSE)
 Burundi (AREEM)
 Cameroun (ARSEL)

Canada-Québec (Régie de l'Energie)
 Canada-Fédéral (ONE)
 Côte d'Ivoire (ANARE)
 France (CRE)
 Guinée-Conakry (ARSEE)
 Lettonie (SPRK)
 Luxembourg (ILR)

Madagascar (ORE)
 Mali (CEE)
 Mauritanie (ARE)
 Niger (ARSE)
 Polynésie (APC)
 Roumanie (ANRE)
 Sénégal (CRSE)
 Togo (ARSE)

- 🌐 Organisation internationale de la Francophonie (OIF, Paris)
- 🏠 Représentations permanentes (Addis-Abeba, Brazzaville, Genève, New York)
- 🏢 Bureaux régionaux (Antananarivo, Bucarest, Hanoi, Libreville, Lomé, Péroube/Porto)
- 🌱 Institut de la Francophonie pour le développement durable (IFDD, Québec)
- 🎓 Institut de la Francophonie pour l'éducation et la formation (IFE, Dakar)
- 🗳️ 54 États et gouvernements membres de l'OIF
- 🌐 4 États et gouvernements membres associés
- 👁️ 26 États et gouvernements observateurs
- 🗳️ Assemblée parlementaire de la Francophonie (APF, Paris)
- 🎓 Agence universitaire de la Francophonie (AUF)
- 🏠 Rectorat et siège (Montreal)
- 🏠 Rectorat et services centraux (Paris)
- 🗳️ FYNMONDE (Paris) / FYS Québec Canada (Montreal)
- 🎓 Université Senghor (Nouakchott)
- 🗳️ Association internationale des maires francophones (AIFM, Paris)
- 🏠 Confédération des ministres de l'Éducation de la Francophonie (Confédes, Dakar)
- 🏠 Confédération des ministres de la Jeunesse et des Sports de la Francophonie (ConféJS, Dakar)

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