



CLUB ESPAÑOL DE LA ENERGÍA

ENERCLUB

# La Unión Europea y la Carta Internacional de la Energía

Gema Rico Rivas

Comisión Nacional de los Mercados y la Competencia

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# Antecedentes

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La UE forma parte del proceso desde el inicio:

- Carta Europea de la Energía (1991)
- Protocolo eficacia energética y asp. medioambientales (1991)



# Antecedentes

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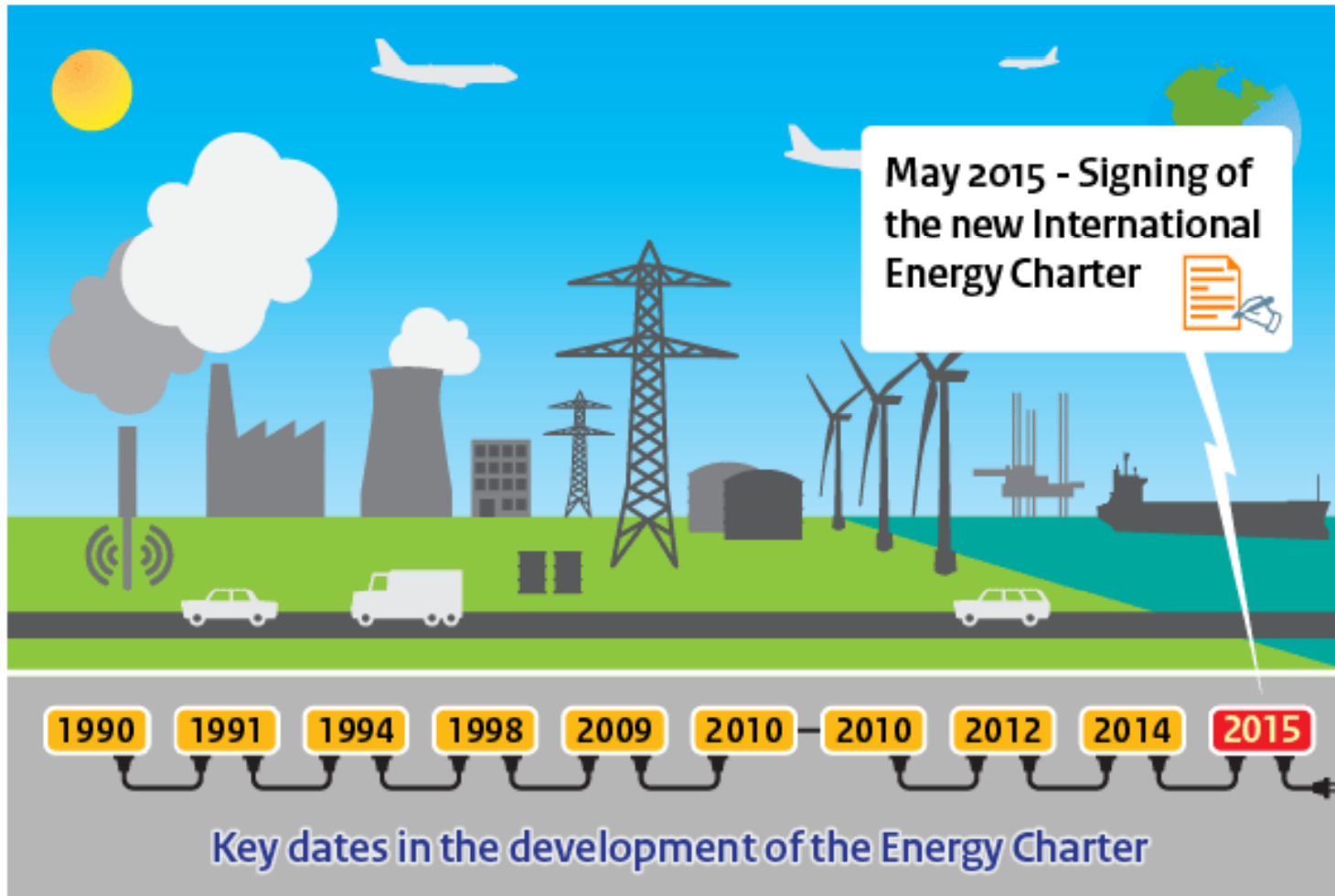
¿Por qué una Carta Europea de la Energía?

Distintas razones:

- Facilitar la cooperación en materia de energía entre países divididos por el “telón de acero”
- Establecer un marco jurídico estable y fiable que favorezca la inversión y el comercio
- Contribuir a la recuperación económica de países en transición hacia economías de mercado
- Aumentar la seguridad de los aprovisionamientos energéticos



# Evolución



65 Estados y organismos internacionales (inc. UE) forman parte

# Contexto actual en Europa

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## Algunas cifras del mercado energético europeo:

- En 2015, más del 50 % de las necesidades energéticas de la UE están cubiertas por proveedores externos.
- El 39 % de las importaciones de gas de la UE (por volumen) proceden de Rusia, el 33 % de Noruega y el 22 % del norte de África (Argelia y Libia).
- Seis Estados miembros de la UE dependen de un proveedor exterior único para la totalidad de sus importaciones de gas.



# Contexto actual en Europa

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- Los precios al por mayor de la electricidad y el gas en Europa son un 30 % y un 100 % superiores, respectivamente, a los de EE.UU.
- Doce Estados miembros de la UE no cumplen el objetivo mínimo (10%) de interconexión de la UE
- Una red energética europea debidamente interconectada podría suponer a los consumidores un ahorro de hasta 40.000 millones EUR al año.



# Y así nace la Unión Energética...

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- **Communication on Energy Union Strategy Framework**
- **Communication on “The Road to Paris”**. A blueprint for tackling global climate change beyond 2020
- **Communication on Progress towards the 10% electricity interconnectivity target**



# Y así nace la Unión Energética...





# Se amplían de 3 a 5 los pilares de la política energética comunitaria....



- 1 Secure supplies**
- 2 Internal energy market**
- 3 Energy efficiency**
- 4 Emissions reduction**
- 5 Research & Innovation**



Source: Directorate-General for Energy



# Who will benefit and how?

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- European **citizens** will benefit from having more choice in an integrated, competitive European energy market. They will have a more active role as consumers, being able to control their energy use and to limit their energy bills through the use of smart technology. Some consumers will generate their own energy from renewable sources (e.g. solar or wind) and be able to feed this into the electricity grid. Better energy security at the European level and more solidarity between Member States will reduce the risk of black-outs for households and businesses.
- **Businesses** will benefit too. Innovative companies will develop new energy and climate technologies and service that will create green growth and jobs in the EU, as well as export opportunities abroad. Investors will get more certainty through price signals that reflect long term needs and clear policy objectives.
- The **climate** will benefit from a 40% reduction in CO2 emissions by 2030, an increased share of renewable energy in the EU's energy mix, making Europe the number one in renewables, and actions to increase energy efficiency, especially in the building and transport sectors.



# What exactly will change?

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## The EC proposes:

- doing more to ensure that Member States implement and enforce existing legislation
- passing legislation to increase gas and electricity supply security and other measures to reduce Europe's reliance on dominant suppliers
- setting up an Energy Infrastructure Forum to make sure major infrastructure projects are delivered where and when needed
- passing legislation to modernise the European energy market and reinforce the regulatory framework at regional and European level
- passing legislation to ensure the 2030 climate and energy targets are reached
- making energy costs and prices more transparent
- making buildings more energy-efficient and decarbonising the transport sector
- putting an initiative on global energy and climate technology and innovation leadership in place



# The role of European energy regulators

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## High level objectives\*:

- Establishing liquid, competitive and integrated wholesale energy market
- Enhancing Europe's security of supply and channeling the external element of IEM
- Moving to a low carbon society with increased renewables and smart, flexible responsive energy supply
- Developing a functioning retail market that benefits consumers
- Building stakeholder dialogue, cooperation and new governance arrangements

\* High level objectives expressed in the paper “Energy Regulation: A Bridge to 2025”. Recommendation of the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators No 05/2014 of 19 September 2014 on the regulatory response to the future challenges emerging from developments in the internal energy market



# The role of European energy regulators (II)

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- Revision of **Renewable Energy Directive** (in 2016-2017), to ensure that the 2030 EU RES target is met cost-effectively
- Communication on **best practice** in self-consumption and renewable support schemes (in 2016-2017)
- Commission to facilitate **cooperation and convergence** of national RES support schemes leading to more cross border opening (see *Market Design initiative above*)
- Legislation to achieve agreed **2030 emission reduction targets** in the **ETS** and **non-ETS sectors** (proposals in 2015-2016)
- Revision of the **Directives** on **Eco-Design** and **Labelling** (in 2015), and on **Buildings** and on **Energy Efficiency** (in 2016)
- Commission to propose an upgraded **Strategic Energy Technology Plan** (in 2016)
- Commission and Member states to establish integrated **Governance scheme for the Energy Union**, including on 2030 targets (2015 onward)



# Specific measures announced (1)

## IEM, infrastructure

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- Full implementation of 3<sup>rd</sup> energy package [i.e. Commission infringement proceedings]; adopt and implement all Network Codes (in 2015)
- Communication on market design and regional electricity markets (consultation in 2015)
- Retail [unspecific] Commission to propose legislation to connect the retail and wholesale energy markets: New Deal for energy consumers: Empowering consumers, deploying DSR; using smart technology; Energy poverty to be first addressed at Member state level
- Review of ACER (in 2015-16)  
(oversee the development and application of European market rules, develop system planning at the European level, approve infrastructure investments and allocate costs)
- Upgrade of ENTSOs, creation of Regional Operational Centres (in 2015-16)
- Infrastructure: Accelerate PCIs and CEF using the Juncker Investment Plan (EFSI) as well as Regional and Structural Funds; second PCI list
- Communication on progress towards 15% interconnection target (in 2016)



# Specific measures announced (2)

## RES, ETS and energy efficiency

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- Revision of Renewable Energy Directive (in 2016),  
Communication on best practice in self-consumption schemes
- Co-legislators to adopt the Market Stability Reserve (in 2015)
- Commission proposal (later in 2015) for legislation to achieve agreed 2030 emission reduction targets in the ETS and non-ETS sectors
- Revision of the Directives on Eco-Design and Labelling (in 2015), and on Buildings and Energy Efficiency (in 2016)
- Review of the State Aid Guidelines (in 2017-19)
- Commission to propose an upgraded Strategic Energy Technology Plan
- Commission and Member states to establish integrated **Governance scheme for the Energy Union**, including on 2030 targets (2015 onward)



# Specific measures announced (3)

## Security of supply

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- Revision of Gas Security of Supply Regulation
- Revision of Electricity Security of Supply Directive (in 2016)
- Revision of Decision 994/2012/EU on information exchange for IGAs with mandatory prior consultation of the Commission
- Strengthen the Energy Community (in 2015)
- Report on European Energy Security Strategy; including a strategy for competitive and secure gas markets in most vulnerable Member States (in 2015-2016)
- Commission to assess options for voluntary demand aggregation mechanisms for collective purchasing of gas during a crisis and where Member States are dependent on a single supplier, where this can be done in full compliance with WTO rules and EU competition rules
- Strategy on LNG and storage
- Accelerate a Mediterranean Gas Hub
- Develop partnerships with Algeria, Turkey, Ukraine
- • Communication on promoting domestic resources, including shale gas





# Next steps: Summer package (15 July 2015)

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- Public consultation on **Electricity Market Design** (*until 15 October*)
- Communication on **Retail Markets: a new deal for energy consumers**
- Bi-annual **Renewable energy progress report**
- Legislative proposal for a review of **Energy Labeling Directive 2010/30/EU**
- Legislative proposal to revise **ETS Directive 2003/87/EC** for 2021-2030



# "Winter package" (November 2015)

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- Legislative proposal to revise **Gas Security of Supply Regulation**
- **EU strategy for LNG and storage**
- **Second PCI list**

Also in November: "**State of the Energy Union**" report, prepared by VP Sefcovic's "Energy Union tour" with **country fiches**



# EU External energy dimension

## Main drivers:

- ✓ Energy security, solidarity and trust
- ✓ Diversification of supplies
- ✓ Working together on security of supply
- ✓ Stronger role in global energy markets
- ✓ More transparency on gas supply



# EU External energy dimension

**¿Puede ser el TCE el nuevo canal de la UE para reforzar la cooperación con sus socios energéticos?**

**Veamos algunos ejemplos:**

- ✓ **Rusia**
- ✓ **Argelia**





**GRACIAS POR SU  
ATENCIÓN**

