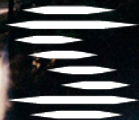

Vinterpaketet – Ny marknadsdesign

Del av Energiunionen:
Ren energi för alla i Europa



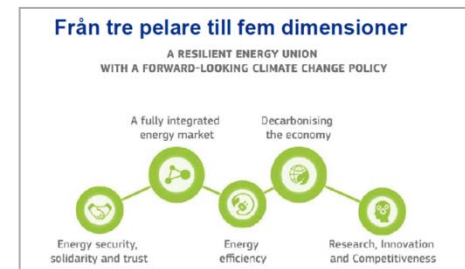
**SVENSKA
KRAFTNÄT**
SWEDISH NATIONAL GRID

Planeringsrådet
8 mars 2017

Christina Simón (SK)

”Energiunionen – från ord till handling”

- > En av EU-kommissionens 10 prioriteringar
- > Bred strategi för EU-kommissionens arbete på energiområdet
- > Åtgärder inom fem dimensioner
- > Handlingsprogram innebar översyn av hela energilagstiftningen



Innehåll

- > Paketets innehåll
- > Centrala frågor
- > Svenska kraftnäts synpunkter
- > Vad händer härnäst?



- > **Lagstiftningsförslagen** omfattar energieffektivitet, förnybar energi, elmarknadens utformning, trygg elförsörjning och regler för energiunionens styrning
- > **EU-kommissionens mål** är prioritering av energieffektivitet, globalt ledarskap inom förnybar energi, modernt energisystem, fördjupad integration, rättvisa villkor för konsumenterna.
- > Ska uppfylla **energi- och klimatmålen för 2030**; utsläppen av växthusgaser ska minska, att andelen förnybar energi ska vara minst 27 procent och att energieffektivitet ska öka med 30 procent
- > Rent praktiskt är det mest förslag till "uppdateringar" av de lagar som redan finns och en anpassning till den nya marknadssituation som råder.

Vinterpaketet och gällande regelverk för el

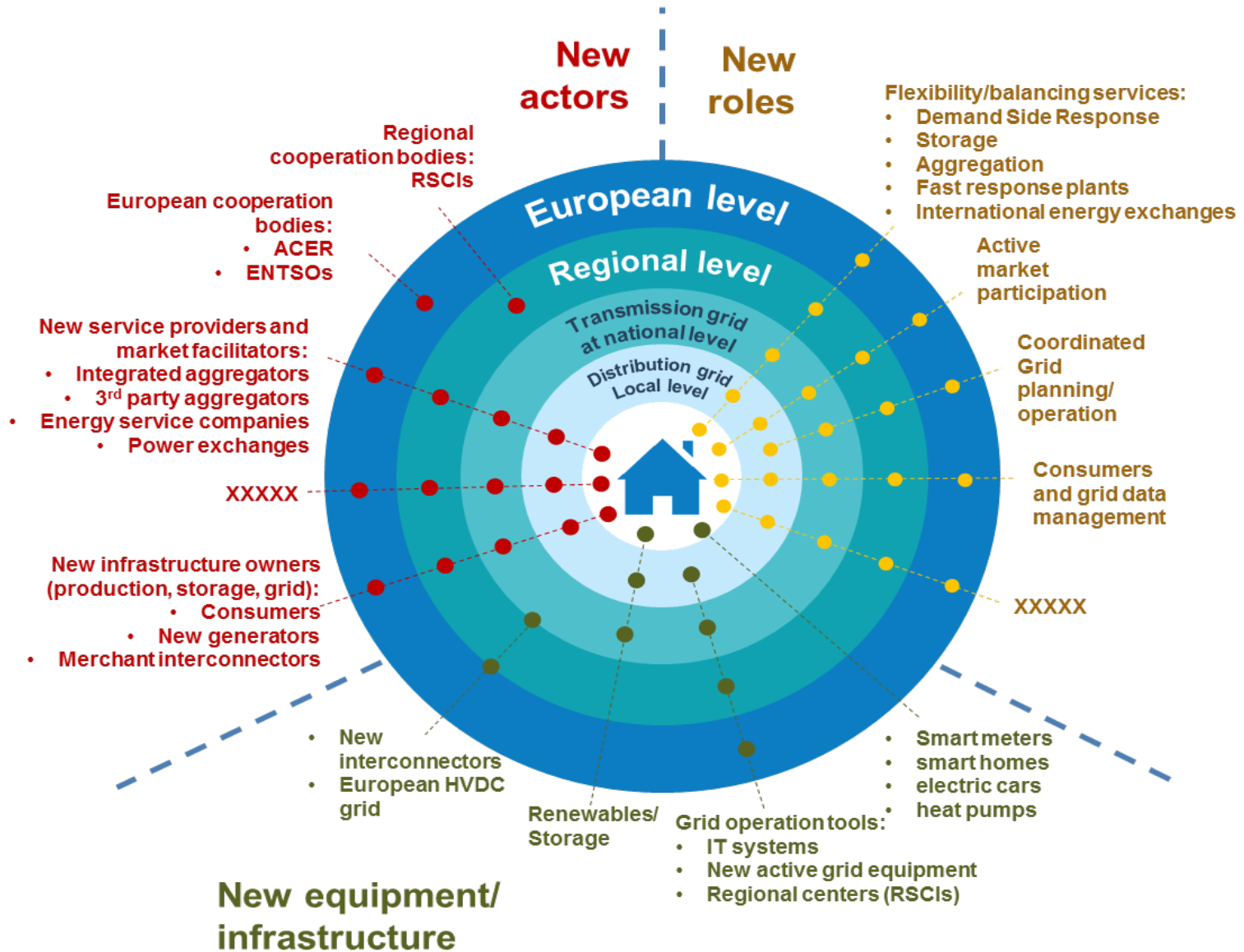
GÄLLANDE

NYTT

	Tredje marknadspaket		Vinterpaketet			
Förordning: Till alla delar bindande och direkt tillämplig i varje medlemsstat	1.	Regulation establishing an Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (713/2009/EU)	▶	1.	Draft Regulation establishing an Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (recast of Regulation 713/2009/EU)	ACER
	2.	Regulation on Conditions for Access to the Network Cross Border exchange in Electricity (714/2009/EU)	▶	2.	Draft Regulation of the internal market for electricity (recast of Regulation (2009/714/EU)	Market
				3.	Draft Regulation on Governance of the Energy Union	Energiunionen
Direktiv: Målsättande bestämmelser. Medlemslandet bestämmer hur målen nås.	3.	Directive on Common rules for the internal market in electricity (72/2009/EU)	▶	4.	Draft common rules for the internal market in electricity (recast of Directive (2009/72/EU))	Market
		Andra direktiv:				
	4.	Measures to safeguard Security of Electricity Supply an infrastructure investments Directive (2005/89/EU)	▶	5.	Draft Regulation on risk-preparedness in the electricity sector and repealing Directive (2005/89/EC)	SoS
	5.	Promotion of the use of renewable energy sources Directive (2005/28/EU)	▶	6.	Draft on promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (recast of Directive (2009/72/EU))	RES
	6.	Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU)	▶	7.	Draft amending Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency	
	7.	Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2010/31/EU)	▶	8.	Draft amending Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings	

2007 to 2030: from the 3rd Package to the Energy Union

Additions to the electricity system



Centrala frågor

- > Marknadsorientering
- > Teknikneutralitet
- > Ny roll- och ansvarsfördelning
- > Stärkt europeiskt och regionalt inflytande på bekostnad av nationellt inflytande
- > Ökat utbyte över gränser och aktiva aktörer i alla marknader



- > DSO-organ på EU-nivå
- > DSO nya uppgifter
- > Restriktion att äga och hantera resurser för nät drift
- > Tillträde till nätet renodlas
- > Tariffstruktur (stam- och distributionsnät)
- > Ny ordning för kommande nätkoder
- > Ny ordning för nyttjande av kapacitetsavgifter
- ***
- > Beslut om elområden
- > Regionala driftcenter (Regional Operation Centres)
- > Reglering av börser & ENTSO-E
- > ENTSO-E större roll kring adequacy
- > Kapacitetsmekanismer med villkor
- > Aggregatorrollen

Svenska kraftnäts synpunkter

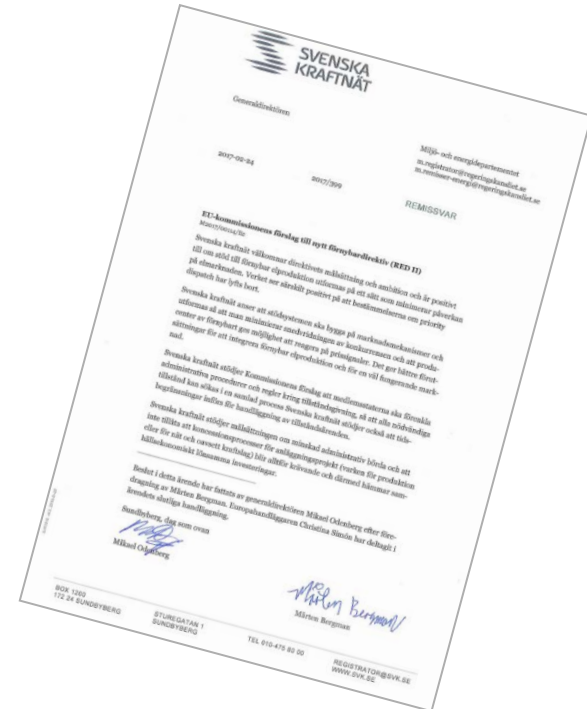
Svenska kraftnäts synpunkter på nya bestämmelser på elområdet

- Positiv till lagstiftningspaketets målsättningar och ambitioner.
- Positivt att reglerade priser inte tillåts
- Bra med ökad samordning och ett tydligt europeiskt ramverk för kapacitetmekanismer
- Negativt med förbud att äga och hantera lager och produktionsresurser för att driva transmissions- och distributionsnäten
- Bra att kapacitetsavgifter används till att garantera redan allokerad kapacitet eller förstärka nätet.
- Bra att man tar bort kravet om "priority dispatch" från regelverket för anslutning till nätet.
- Positivt att tillsynsmyndigheternas beslutsprocesser faciliteras.
- Negativt med ett begränsat inflytande för såväl medlemsstater som tillsynsmyndigheter och systemansvariga.
- Positivt med regionalt samarbete men negativt med ROCs



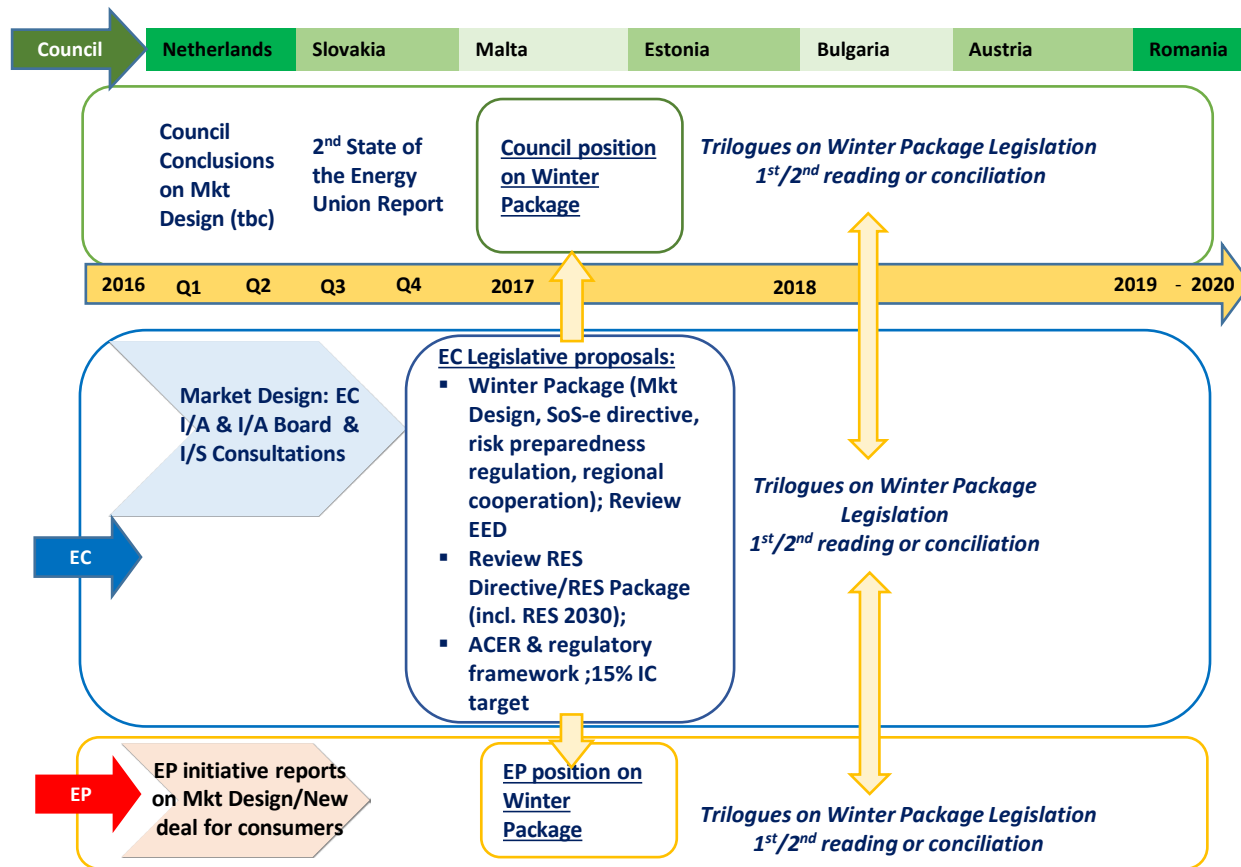
Svenska kraftnäts synpunkter på förnybardirektivet

- Positivt på att bestämmelserna om "priority dispatch" har lyfts bort.
- Bra med krav om att medlemsstaterna ska förenkla administrativa procedurer och regler kring tillståndsgivning, så att alla nödvändiga tillstånd kan sökas i en samlad process
- Bra att tidsbegränsningar införs för handläggning av tillståndsärenden.
- Positivt med målsättningen om minskad administrativ börda och att inte tillåta att koncessionsprocesser för anläggningsprojekt (varken för produktion eller för nät och oavsett kraftslag) blir alltför krävande och därmed hämmar samhällsekonomiskt lönsamma investeringar.



Vad händer härnäst?

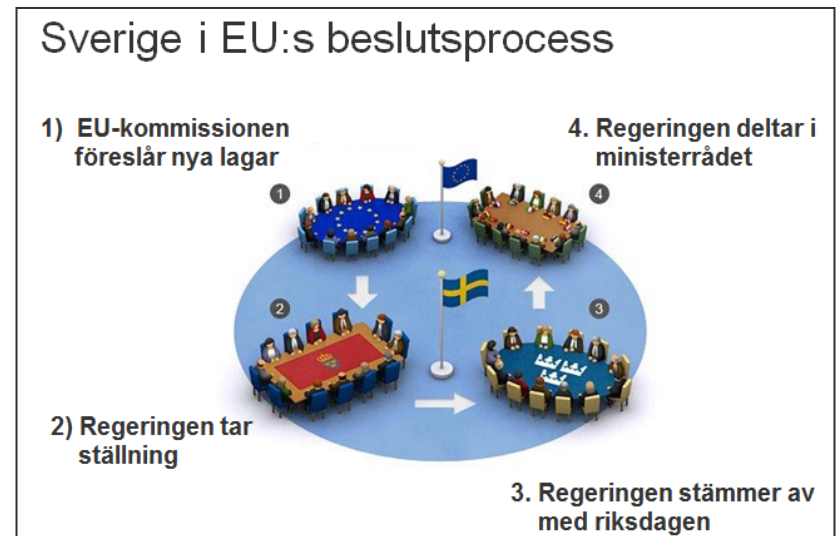
Vinterpaketets process i EU



- Trilogi-process: Parlamentet och Rådet beslutar. Söker enighet med Kommissionen
- Det maltesiska ordförandeskapet fokuserar på byggdirektivet
- Det estniska ordförandeskapet påbörjar förhandlingarna med eldirektivet och el- och ACER-förordningen
- Tidplan senast mars 2019 då ny EU-kommission

Vinterpaketets process i Sverige

- > Publicering 30 nov 2016
- > Departementet bereder sig
- > Förhandlingsfasen av Elmarknadsdelarna väntas börja hösten 2017 med sikte på avslutade förhandlingarna inom Rådet under andra kvartalet 2018.
- > Klart senast mars 2019.
- > Inför och under förhandlingarna kommer arbetet inom både departementets, Svenska kraftnät och ENTSO-E att intensifieras.



Clean energy for all Europeans



> [Lagförslagen finns här](#)



Tack!

christina.simon@svk.se

Elmarknadens design 1(3)

Proposals on the internal market for electricity (Directive) (recast)

What's new ?

- > The new market design aims at **phasing-out regulated prices** to ensure that supply prices are free of any public intervention, except with duly justified exceptions.
- > The proposal provides some clarifications to the scope and subject matter of the Directive, emphasising the **focus on consumers and the importance of the internal market** and its main principles.
- > The proposals **grant consumers - or “prosumers” - new rights to empower them** and put them at “the heart of the energy markets”: the right to generate, store, consume and sell electricity; the right to request a smart meter with minimum functionalities; the right to freely choose a supplier, etc.
- > Lays down the general **principle** that Member States have to ensure that the EU electricity market is **competitive, consumer-centred, flexible and non-discriminatory**.
- > It emphasises that national measures should **not unduly hamper cross-border flows, consumer participation or investments**. It further enshrines the principle that supply prices shall be market-based, subject to duly justified exceptions.

Elmarknadens design 2(3)

Proposals on the internal market for electricity (Directive) (recast)

What's new ?

- ➔ > **Priority dispatch** will only remain in place for existing installations, small-scale renewable installations, and demonstration projects. The Commission also wants to ensure that **curtailing renewables** is kept to a strict minimum
- > It defines a framework for local **energy communities** which may engage in local energy generation, distribution, aggregation, storage, supply or energy efficiency services.
- > It also aims to **ensure that energy poverty is addressed** by Member States.
- ➔ > It provides a clarification on the possibility for TSOs to own **storage** or to provide ancillary services.
- > The proposal emphasises the obligation of regulators to **cooperate with neighbouring regulators and ACER** in case issues of cross-border relevance are concerned and with respect to the **supervision of the newly created Regional Operational Centres**.
- > It emphasises the importance of **undistorted market signals** to provide for increased flexibility, decarbonisation and innovation

Elmarknadens design 3(3)

Proposals on the internal market for electricity (Regulation) (recast)

What's new ?

- > It also sets out the main legal **principles for electricity trading rules** within different trading timeframes (balancing, intraday, day-ahead and forward markets), including principles for price formation.
- > It clarifies the principle of **balancing responsibility** and provides for a framework for more market compatible rules for the dispatch and curtailment of generation and demand response, including conditions for any exceptions thereof.
- > It describes the **process to define bidding zones** in a coordinated manner.
- > In order to address the persisting problem of significant national limitations to cross-border electricity flows, the conditions for such exceptional limitations are clarified, by rules that shall ensure that electricity **imports and exports are not restricted by national actors for economic reasons.**
-  > It contains **amendments to pre-existing principles for transmission and distribution network tariffs** and sets a procedure for fostering the progressive convergence of transmission and distribution tariff methodologies.
- > **Regional Operation Centres** to complement the role of TSO by performing functions at regional relevance.

ACER

Proposal for rules on European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (Regulation) (recast)

What?

- > The list of tasks has been updated to include ACER's duties in the field of **wholesale market supervision** and cross-border infrastructure
- > ACER is given **more responsibility** in elaborating and submitting the **final proposal for a network code** to the Commission, while maintaining ENTSO-E's role as a technical expert.
- > The proposal also includes a formal place for **DSOs to be represented at EU level**, notably in the development of network code proposals
- > The Agency is given the **competence to decide** on terms, methodologies and algorithms for the implementation of electricity network codes and guidelines
- > **Regional decision-making** process is introduced. Accordingly, the Director would have to give his opinion on whether the issue in question is of regional relevance.
- > It defines **new tasks for ACER** concerning the coordination of certain functions related to the **Regional Operational Centres** within the Agency, concerning the supervision of **Nominated Electricity Market Operators** s primarily of regional relevance.
- > The proposed Regulation contains **organisational rules** relating to the Administrative Board, the Board of Regulators, the Director, the Board of Appeal and, as a new provision, on the Agency's working groups.

Risk preparedness 1(2)

Proposals on measures to prevent, prepared for and handle electricity crisis situations in the EU. (Regulation). Complement existing rules.

What's new ?

- > Member States should **designate a competent authority** to be in charge
- > Member States must draw up **risk-preparedness plans**, after consulting stakeholders on basis from scenarios by ENTSO-E
- > Before adopting a plan, the competent authority should submit a **draft to the competent authorities** in the region and to the **Electricity Coordination Group for consultation**.
- > Plans should consist of two parts, setting out **national measures and coordinated measures** agreed between the Member States **in each region**.
- > All measures contained in the plans should be clearly set out, transparent, proportionate, non-discriminatory and verifiable. They should **not endanger the security of electricity supply of other Member States or of the Union**
- > The plans should include **measures to ensure that simultaneous crisis situations are properly prevented** and managed.

Risk preparedness 2(2)

What's new ?

- > The Regulation requires **Member States to inform neighbouring Member States and the Commission** without delay in the event of an electricity crisis situation.
 - > Member States are required **to inform the Commission and the Electricity Coordination Group** if they have specific, serious and reliable information that an event **may occur**
 - > Member States are to cooperate in **a spirit of solidarity** to prepare for and manage electricity crisis situations.
 - > In the event of an electricity crisis, Member States must act in full compliance with internal electricity market rules. **Non-market-based measures** can be used only as a **last resort**
 - > The proposal requires **ENTSO-E to develop a methodology for identifying electricity crisis scenarios at regional level**
 - > For the preparation of the **risk-preparedness plan**, ENTSO-E and Member States should use this methodology
 - > **ENTSO-E** should also develop a **methodology for assessing short-term adequacy**, namely seasonal adequacy as well as week-ahead to intraday generation adequacy forecasts.
 - > Systematic **monitoring** via the Electricity Coordination Group, of security of supply in the EU
-

Förnybar energi

A revision of the Renewable Energy Sources Directive for the EU to regain its leadership role (review)

What's new ?

- > Binding 2020 national targets are replaced by **an EU-level binding 2030 target of at least 27%** of final energy consumption in the EU. It sets Member States' 2020 national targets as a starting point so that countries cannot go below their existing targets from 2021 onwards.
- > EU countries will no longer have to ensure that a certain percentage of their **transport fuels** come from low emission and renewable fuels (the current Directive sets a target of 10%). Instead, the Commission proposes obliging **fuel suppliers** to progressively increase the share of renewable energy used in transport fuels that are placed on the EU market (at least 6.8% in 2030).
- > The Commission tries to clarify the **regulatory framework applicable to biofuels**. It proposes a gradual decline of the share of food- and feed-based biofuels and bio-liquids to address Indirect Land Use Change (ILUC) emissions (maximum 3.8% in 2030). It also sets a specific sub-mandate for advanced biofuels (at least 3.6% in 2030) and increases the GHG savings performance requirements for biofuels produced in new installations.
- > **Heating & Cooling** is identified as a key priority for the renewable energy potential of this sector. Member States are therefore asked to achieve an annual increase of 1% in the share of renewables in the heating and cooling supply but can decide themselves how to reach this target. The Commission proposes a few options for their consideration (e.g. requirements for fuel suppliers).
- > The Commission clarifies some of the principles that **support schemes** have to comply with so as to avoid market distortion and fragmentation of the internal energy market.

Energieeffektivisering

A revision of the Energy Efficiency Directive to include the 2030 energy efficiency targets and put the EU on track to meet its objective

What's new ?

- > Raising the level of ambition agreed upon by the Council in October 2014, the Commission proposes a **binding energy savings target of 30% by 2030**.
- > The Commission considers that it is **too early to revise the entire Directive** and proposes to amend only those articles that are related to the 2030 targets (i.e. articles 1, 3 and 7) and those on metering (article 9) and billing (article 10) to take into account technological and market developments.
- > The Commission proposes to **adapt the default Primary Energy Factor (PEF) for electricity** to take into account technological progress and the growing share of renewable energy sources in the electricity generation sector. The PEF value would be lowered from 2.5 to 2.0 and impact a wide range of legislation such as the Energy Performances of Buildings Directive (EPBD) and the product-specific Ecodesign and Energy Labelling Regulations.

Governance

A legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance to provide the regulatory framework and accountability needed to stimulate the transition to a low carbon economy

What's new ?

- > The proposals aim to put **safeguards** in place in case the EU's energy and climate targets and objectives are unlikely to be met.
- > To ensure better regulation and reduce administrative burdens, the proposal streamlines **all existing planning, reporting and monitoring obligations** in the energy and climate field (e.g. energy efficiency and renewable energy) and bring them all together in a single document.
- > For example, Member States are required to produce draft **national integrated energy and climate plans** for the period 2021 to 2030 by 1 January 2018 and finalise them within a year, taking into account the recommendations made by the Commission and other Member States. Progress reports will then have to be drafted to track achievements and gaps.