

European (regional energy cooperation High Level Group for Central and South Eastern Europe Connectivity

Jane AMILHAT

DG Energy, Deputy Head of Unit, Networks & regional initiatives



Regional energy cooperation in Europe has first been developed in the framework of the TEN-E regulation

The 2013 Regulation on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure set :

- 12 priority corridors
- governed by regional groups
- which have the responsibility of proposing a list of projects of common interest (PCIs)
 - PCIs are the main instruments ensuring the development of trans-European networks
- based on a cost-benefit approach
- according to principles derived from the TFEU
 - interconnectivity and interoperability of national grids
 - third party access to national grids through the identification of PCIs
- with political involvement
- and with and a detailed timeline



Commission

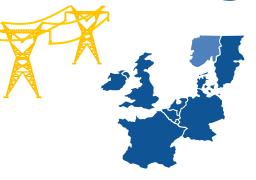
TEN-E Regional groups

Oil

Smart grids

Electricity highways

CO2



Northern Seas Offshore Grid



North-South interconnections West



North-South interconnections East



BEMIP



North-South interconnections West



North-South interconnections East



BEMIP



Southern Gas Corridor

Energy

Deepening regional cooperation High Level Groups

- High Level Group for interconnections in South West Europe
 - Completing the integration of the Iberian Peninsula in the European electricity and gas markets;
- High Level Group for Central and South Eastern Europe Connectivity (CESEC)
 - Steer the transition to a secure energy future;
- High Level Group on Baltic Energy Market Interconnection Plan (BEMIP)
 - Synchronising our grids, exploiting Baltics' potential;
- High Level Group on North Seas Energy Cooperation
 - North Seas power: the resource at our shores.

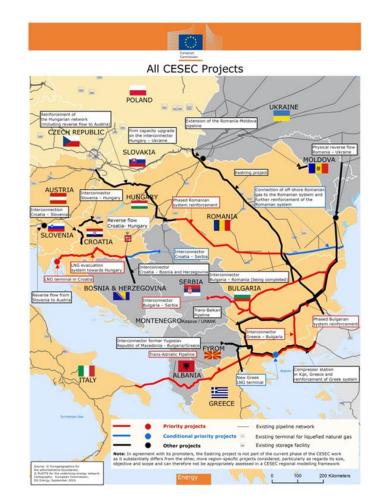


Central and South Eastern Europe Connectivity (CESEC)

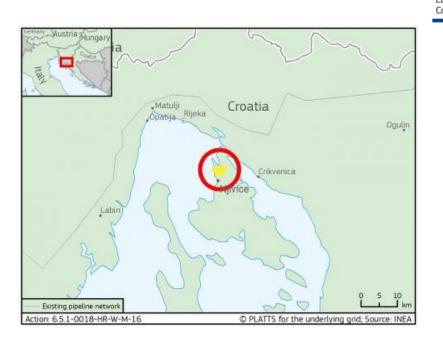
- Prioritisation of key projects in the region as well as on regulatory barriers
- High level political commitment
- Concrete deliverables with agreed timeline
- Mobilisation of EU financial support

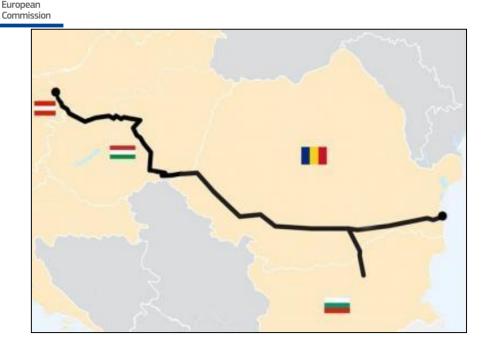
2015 CESEC Memorandum of Understanding: gathering EU, 9 EU Member States and 8 Energy Community Contracting Parties in joint energy gas market integration:

- Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and the EU.
- Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, FYROM, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo and Montenegro.



Gas Energy cooperation in South-East Europe bears fruits





First LNG terminal Krk (Croatia)

CEF 2016: €102.147 million (studies+works)

Goal: enhanced diversification, security of gas supply and competitiveness in SEE

Bulgaria-Romania-Hungary-Austria pipeline (BRUA)

CEF 2015: €179.320 million (works)

Goal: enhanced diversification, security of gas supply and competitiveness in SEE



CESEC extension endorsed in **Bucharest in September 2017**







The agreed goals complement the 2015 Memorandum of Understanding, the concrete actions are enshrined in a dedicated Action Plan and the revised governance in the Terms of reference which have been signed in Bucharest.



Electricity Trading: Linking EU & Energy Community initiatives to develop a larger, more liquid and competitive regional energy market in the region





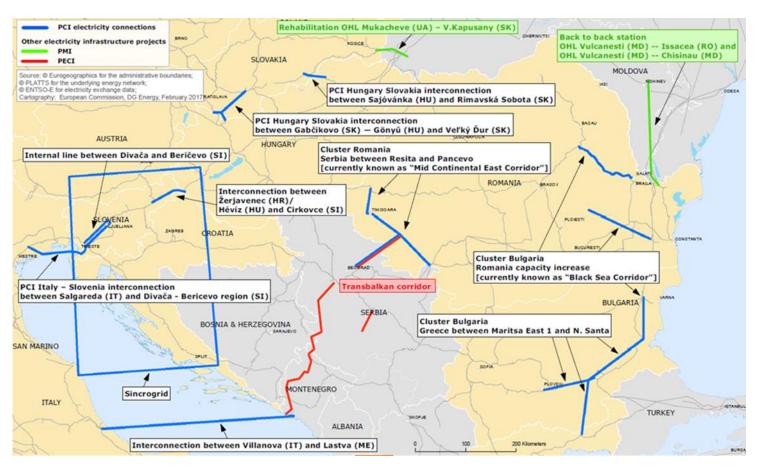


Between EU & Energy Community borders:

- How to ensure consistent technical approaches?
- How to decide on common issues and projects?
- 5 pilot market trading and coupling projects to link EU & Energy Community initiatives and develop a larger, more liquid and competitive regional energy market



Power Grid Infrastructures: prioritisation of projects, link with PECIs/PMIs, coordination with trading and market coupling: 6 priority projects





How can the work on regulatory issues directly benefit the projects?

- **General regulatory improvement** good for everybody: the general regulatory improvements reached in the CESEC region profit to all projects
- Project promoters can raise issues Plenary groups:
 - The organisation of the CESEC high level group allows for project promoters to raise any issue they are facing
 - Gas Plenary group meetings with all project promoters take place regularly (2 to 3 times a year)
 - Possibility at these meetings to raise specific regulatory issues
- Also possibility for stakeholders to engage bilaterally with DG ENER on specific regulatory issues



Concrete examples 1/2

• Licensing:

- As a follow-up of the work on trading arrangements, the Energy Community Secretariat developed a non-paper on "Harmonisation of licensing regimes in electricity and gas"
- This work should lead to a mandate by the Council to revise tittle III of the Energy Community Treaty to harmonise standards for licencing
- The proposal is expected to be approved at the Energy Community Ministerial Council in November

Tariffs Greece and Hungary

- Important tariff reforms took place in Greece and Hungary leading to simplified and lower entry-exit tariffs

Stakeholders meetings

- Regular stakeholder meeting (Plenary meetings) are organised in the CESEC context
- Last stakeholder meeting of the gas group on 13 March 2018



Boosting renewables and energy efficiency to achieve Energy Union objectives



Security of supply



Global leadership in renewables



Decarbonization (Paris Agreement)

... while promoting growth, jobs and investment



Specific Actions on Renewable Energy

Assessment of regional renewable energy potential and benefits of regional potential (in connexion with electricity infrastructure development national energy and climate plans)

- Best practice exchange on:
 - ✓ support instruments for renewable energies
 - √ means to reduce non-financial barriers

 Promotion of financial instruments for renewable energy projects (in particular to lower capital costs)



Boosting renewable energy and energy efficiency

Tackling renewable energy and energy efficiency together, especially at decentralised level.

<u>Promotion of financial instruments</u> for building renovation and small-scale renewable deployment.





