



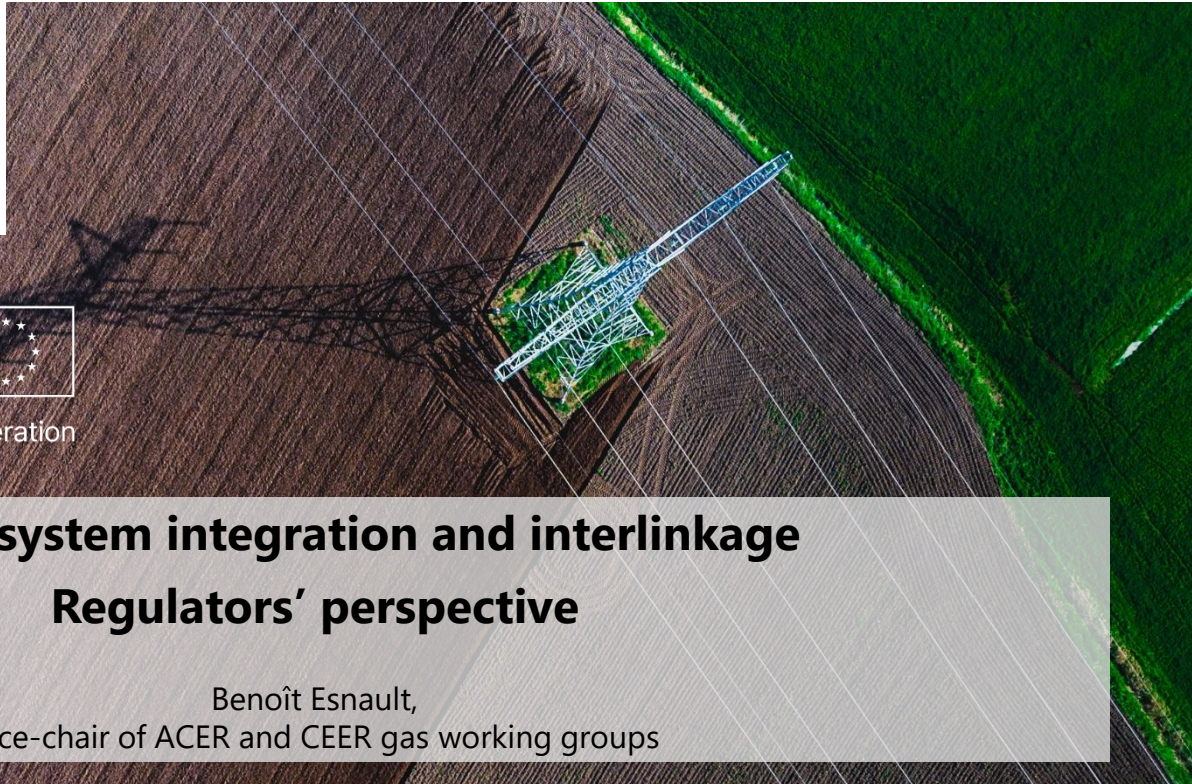
CEER

Council of European
Energy Regulators



ACER

European Union Agency for the Cooperation
of Energy Regulators



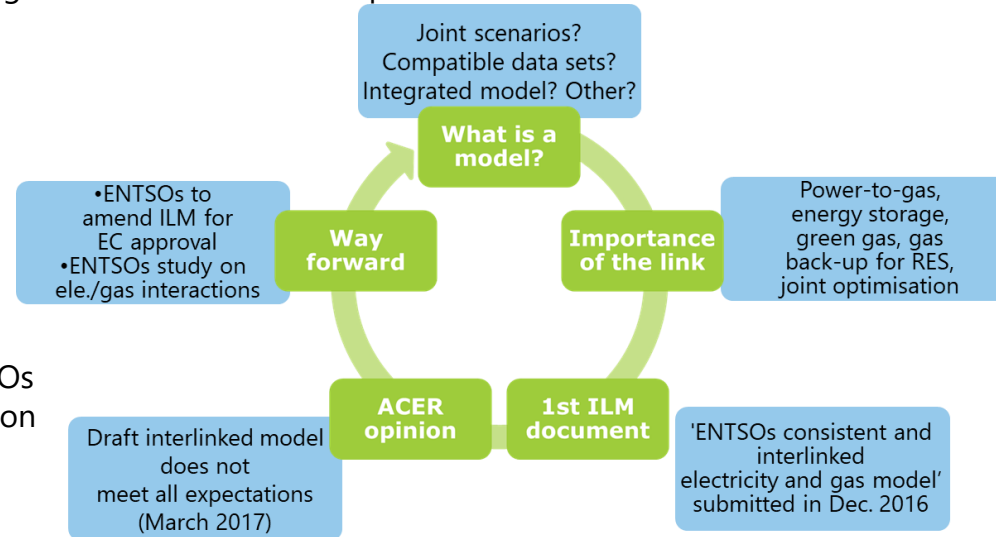
**Energy system integration and interlinkage
Regulators' perspective**

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The views expressed in this presentation are the views of the speaker and do not necessarily reflect the views of ACER, CEER or of any of its Boards.

- **Views elaborated in** ACER-CEER past publications (H2, P2G and Methane Emissions White Papers, CEER response to EC public consultations, TEN-E position paper, etc.)
- **General principles**
 - Adopt a more integrated approach to infrastructure development, both in relation to different levels of the supply chain (vertical), and to the various energy carriers (horizontal), consistent with the revised TEN-E Regulation
 - In the process of reaching net zero emissions, promote a transition at least costs via efficient investments including adapting existing infrastructure to decarbonisation (such as gas pipelines repurposing to hydrogen transportation)
 - Favor the most efficient use of energy vectors, avoiding conversion losses when possible
- **Energy regulators expectations in terms of infrastructure planning**
 - Interlinkage should benefit energy efficiency in the perspective of decarbonisation: synergies between gas, electricity, hydrogen, etc.
 - Synergies and convergences should be reflected in TYNDPs
 - Interlinked model is key: ACER and CEER expect ENTSOs to raise the level of ambitions with better representation of interactions between gas and power





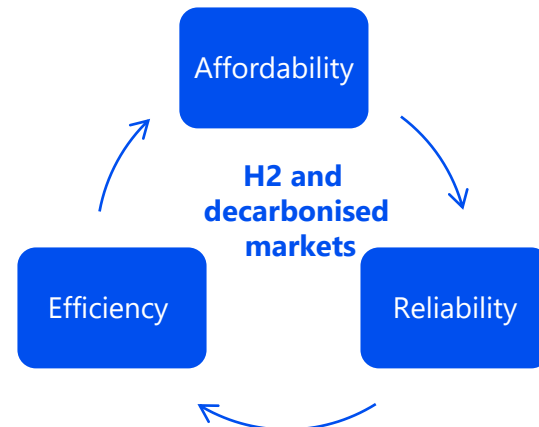
Enabling gradual and flexible regulation, notably for hydrogen



Ensuring a level playing field in a decarbonised and integrated energy system



Empowering and protecting consumers for the energy transition



- H2 assets should be **developed on proven needs for an integrated energy system; chosen among the most cost-efficient solutions** considering different decarbonisation scenarios.
- **Apply cost reflectivity and beneficiary-pays principles to H2 networks** as regards setting tariffs for gas networks
- Avoid cross-subsidies for **infrastructure cost recovery** and prefer instruments funded by **general taxation or use the resources from EU ETS**, if forms of support are needed.
- If policymakers opt for cross-subsidies, they should be seen as **temporary derogations subject to NRA scrutiny**, under strictly justified conditions limited in scope and time.
- **Transparency:** before repurposing gas assets, the transparency of assets value should be guaranteed. The cost of repurposing should not impact cross-border gas transmission tariffs