

Energy security through Energy Union – What does it mean?

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1. Building an Energy Union

What should be the objectives?

- 1. Integrating markets
- 2. Strengthening supply security
- 3. Diversifying (low-carbon) energy options



What should be the objectives?

- Consistent implementation at national, regional and European level
- Solidarity by steering and nourishing a spirit of greater communication + cooperation amongst Member States
- Sound governance to accomplish the internal energy market + 2030 framework

Thus driving European economic growth and triggering investment + employment



Design a cost-efficient market-based energy transition

- Coordinate core policies connected with energy to focus on customer needs for affordable + secure energy
- Let the market determine energy sources + technologies
- Take competitive approaches in coherent policies, taking into account regional characteristics
- Strengthen the Emissions Trading System
- Promote energy efficiency, demand-side response, innovation and new business models – all market driven



Trust in the market to deliver security

- Remove remaining distortions and obstacles to make the market attractive for market-based investment
- Provide a predictable and stable coordinated regulatory framework
- Implement energy legislation in a harmonised way



Speak with one diplomatic voice

- Establish and maintain good diplomatic relations with gas supply and transit countries across the world
- DO NOT confound diversification with self-sufficiency



Aim for a holistic approach to the energy market

- Optimise ALL indigenous energy resources
- Consider the electricity + gas grids in combination with each other – Gas grids are smart, too!
- Assure investors ready to finance gas projects that gas will see no discrimination
- Address social problems in line with a dynamic and cost-efficient energy market



2. Enhancing security of supply

Implement energy legislation effectively

- Complete missing infrastructure links, including bidirectional flow, if driven by commerce
- Provide access to the (wholesale) market
 Barriers: language and residence requirements
- Provide effective third-party access to the network
 Prevent hoarding, limited or even no offer of products
- Coordinate auctions of bundled products across borders



Implement energy legislation effectively

- Check access conditions, including tariffs, to storage
- Check that balancing costs reflect market value
- Promote the development of liquid hubs
- Employ market-based measures even in an emergency
 + leave non-market-based measures as a last resort



Review the Security of Supply Regulation

- Address the supply standard: How and why does it differ between Member States? – Room for harmonisation in defining protected customers?
- Address N-1 formula taking account of a growing liquid and cross-border market
- Promote the development of liquid hubs



Review the Security of Supply Regulation

- Improve solidarity by coordinating Preventive Action
 Plans + Emergency Plans, learning from each other
- Ease reporting burden on contracts, especially as REMIT implementation is stepped up
- Review this Regulation in parallel with security of supply legislation in the electricity sector



Do not be tempted by too much control over

- Intergovernmental agreements + supply contracts
- Storage
- LNG trade
- Demand aggregation
- Imports



In conclusion

- Complete physical interconnection
- Complete the internal energy market
- Implement and review security of supply legislation
- Cooperate more strongly at regional level
- Be market-based in all aspects of today's and tomorrow's energy system



Thank you for your attention!



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