



EUROPEAN CONFEDERATION OF LOCAL
ENERGY COMPANIES

A large abstract graphic background consisting of glowing blue and white lines that resemble energy or data paths, set against a dark blue gradient.

2010 ANNUAL REPORT

CEDEC

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A WORD FROM THE CHAIRMAN	2
CEDEC	3
INTRODUCTION	3
MISSIONS STATEMENT	3
THE COMPOSITION OF THE MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORY BODIES	5
MEETING OF THE MANAGEMENT BODIES	6
CEDEC CONGRESS	6
AFFILIATION TO CEDEC	7
2010 - HIGHLIGHTS	8
THE MAIN POLITICAL GUIDELINES IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY	12
BROAD OUTLINE OF EUROPEAN UNION ENERGY POLICY	16
INTRODUCTION	15
3 RD ENERGIE PACKAGE	15
ENERGY EFFICIENCY	18
RENEWABLE ENERGIES AND ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES	20
ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURES	22
CONSUMER PROTECTION	23
CHANGES MADE TO THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK OF THE EUROPEAN UNION	24
FLORENCE FORUM - MADRID FORUM - BUCHAREST FORUM - LONDON FORUM	26
EUROPEAN LEGISLATION WHICH CAME INTO EFFECT IN 2010	29
ERREG PUBLICATIONS AND CONSULTATIONS	31

A WORD FROM THE CHAIRMAN

2010 is the dawn of a new decade and it really does seem to want to be a hyphen between 2009 and 2011 where energy policy and economic events are concerned.

After a severe economic recession in 2009 as an extension of the global financial crisis meant further heavy reductions in electricity and natural gas consumption, the signs in 2010 were of a slow-growing, but indisputable economic recovery, with consumption volumes and prices moving again to pre-crisis levels.

After the third European Directive was passed in 2009, work was conducted in all member states in 2010 to incorporate this into national law. This included clear separation of transmission and distribution system operators, greater authority for regulators (including extremely wide-ranging independence from political decision-makers), greater clarity on consumer rights (particularly those of socio-economically weak consumers), the detailing of a specific timeframe for the installation of smart meters with associated cost/benefit analysis in each member state and the development of smart grids. In the meantime, we learned that the deadline for incorporation into national law had been extended from March 2011 to September 2011.

European 20-20-20 targets are also being implemented in suitable policy options. Greater attention is being paid to energy efficiency and renewable energy sources with the expected revision of CHP and energy services directives, which will be merged into one single energy efficiency directive. The subject of smart grids is at the core of this, with very intensive work ongoing in the Task Force Smart Grids. The debate about the proper allocation of roles and tasks in a future energy landscape also includes the question of how - and how uniformly in the EU - the market model should look and which role the local and regional energy companies should play in this continuously evolving environment. All of this in a market in which more and more of the traditionally big players are merging and completely new players are also looking to play a role.

CEDEC has proven itself a constructive dialogue partner in the European Parliament and European Commission, which is now well on its way since its instatement in 2009.

The Chairman,

Bernd Wilmert

CEDEC

INTRODUCTION

CEDEC defends the interests of local and regional companies operating in the field of electricity and gas supply at European level.

CEDEC's membership is made up of 2.000 companies which account for overall turnover of 100 billion euros, more than 250.000 employees and 75 million customers and connections to grids and other networks.

Most of the local companies are structured as small and medium-sized companies and they have developed business activities in the electricity and heat production sectors, the operating of electricity and gas distribution systems, and the supplying of electricity and gas and energy services. They are of considerable geographical importance to regional economic development and the creation of local jobs.

These companies have been investing in the fields of renewable energies, combined electricity and heat production, energy efficiency and energy services for many years now and they also pass their know-how on to consumers.

The structural conditions applicable to the internal energy market need to be developed so that they do not endanger local companies' chances and competitiveness.

The kinds of companies affiliated to CEDEC

- They are key players in competitive energy markets - there can be no competition without competitors.
- They play an active part of the value chain and they aspire to civic value through production, the operation of networks, the management of metering systems, supply and services for energy efficiency.
- They are small and medium-sized energy companies with local shareholders, and they are key players in regional economic development, investments and local jobs.
- They are partners in the transposition of environmental targets, such as investments in sustainable local electricity production, efficient smart grids for energy efficiency.

MISSION STATEMENT

- *TO REPRESENT OUR AFFILIATED COMPANIES' INTERESTS IN DEALINGS WITH THE EUROPEAN AUTHORITIES*

CEDEC represents its members' interests in dealings with the European authorities in the field of electricity and gas.

The drawing up of legislation and statutory instruments is the final outcome of a long process of information, dialogue, consultation and negotiation, in which CEDEC plays an active part.

It aims to put forward and defend the joint positions of the companies affiliated to it in dealings with the various European institutions, including the European Parliament, the Council and the European Commission.

It also takes part in the forums held in Florence (electricity), Madrid (gas), London (energy consumers) and Bucharest (sustainable energy) and also plays a role as a European spokesman for the local energy company sector.

CEDEC issues opinions on behalf of its members at the various stages of the legislative process, although CEDEC works together with other European federations and bodies on certain subjects, by taking part in exchanges of ideas and positions.

Through its work, CEDEC thus aims to promote the development of local energy companies in Europe.

- *ACTING AS AN INTERMEDIARY BETWEEN THE RELEVANT NATIONAL REGULATOR AND THE EUROPEAN REGULATOR*
- *TRANSLATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOCAL COMPANIES AND NATIONAL REGULATORS AND CARRYING IT FORWARD IN DEALINGS WITH THE EUROPEAN REGULATOR:* ensuring that CEDEC is involved in consultation procedures and other initiatives launched by the European regulator (ERGEG/CEER)
- *PROMOTING EXCHANGES OF INFORMATION AND EXPERIENCE*

CEDEC acts as a genuine round table for local and regional companies operating in the field of energy. It promotes the exchanging of scientific information and technical and economic experience relating to the problems involved in energy distribution between its members on the one hand, and between CEDEC and the relevant international organisations on the other.

Depending on what is required at any given time, ad hoc working groups are set up, involving experts in the various fields represented, and these latter draw up CEDEC's opinions.

- *PROVIDING SERVICES TO AFFILIATED COMPANIES*

CEDEC closely monitors all legislative and regulatory initiatives and sends out its opinions on subjects which are relevant to local energy companies.

It publishes a regular newsletter providing targeted information entitled CEDEC Info.

Depending upon the strategic and technical requirements, CEDEC organises conferences and seminars.

Its website and information portal (www.cedec.com) allow people to view a whole series of information online, especially the relevant European legislation.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORY BODIES

The Board

Chairman

Bernd WILMERT (Stadtwerke Bochum - VKU)

Vice-chairmen

Bernard MARGARON (SICAE de Ray-Cendrecourt - FNSICAE)

Francesco SPERANDINI (Acea - Federutility)

Administrator

Jos ANSOMS (Intermixt)

Lorenzo BARDELLI (Federutility)

Norbert BREIDENBACH (VKU)

Claude DESAMA (Intermixt)

Alexandre DUNOYER (ANROC)

Jo GEEBELEN (INTER-REGIES)

Joost GOTTMER (Alliander)

Robert GRÜNEIS (VKÖ)

René KELHETTER (FNCCR)

Heidrun MAIER-DE KRUIJFF (VKÖ)

Bernard MARGARON (FNSICAE)

Giovanni TAGLIALATELA (Federutility)

Francesco SPERANDINI (Federutility)

Bernd WILMERT (VKU)

Michaël WÜBBELS (VKU)

The following experts attend Board meetings

Pierre BOULNOIS (FNSICAE)

Claude BOURDET (ELE)

Frank CHEVALLEY (FNCCR)

Gert DE BLOCK (CEDEC)

Thomas FREUDENBERG (VKU)

Luc HUJOEL (Intermixt)

Alain PETIT (Intermixt)

Yves RAGUIN (FNCCR)

Hans-Joachim RECK (VKU)

Pascal SOKOLOFF (FNCCR)

Guillaume TABOURDEAU (ANROC)

Christian VIAENE (Intermixt)

Bruna ZANONZINI (Federutility)

The College of Commissioners

Jacques VANDEBOSCH (INTER-REGIES)

Karl FERRARI (Federutility)

Claude BOURDET (ELE)

Day-to-day management

Gert DE BLOCK - Secretary General

Catherine BIREN - Management assistant

MEETING OF THE MANAGEMENT BODIES

Board meetings were held on 11/2/2010 (in Brussels - Belgium), 25/03/2010 (in Brussels - Belgium), 29/04/2010 (in Brussels - Belgium), 24/06/2010 (in Rome - Italy), 23/09/2010 (in Brussels - Belgium) and 9/12/2010 (in Brussels - Belgium).



The Annual General Meeting was held in Rome (Italy) on 24/06/2010.

CEDEC CONGRESS

CEDEC congress was held at the Renaissance hotel in Brussels on 28th and 29th April 2010 and was attended by many important figures from the European Commission, the European Parliament, the regulatory authorities and also by executives from local companies from various different countries, who all met to offer a reminder of European energy policy directions and to talk about the initiatives which are underway.

Jo Leinen, Chairman of the European Parliament's Environment Committee, offered a reminder of the target of achieving a 30% cut in CO₂ emissions by 2020, with the final goal being to reduce CO₂ emissions to zero in 2050.

Claude Turmes, Vice-Chairman of the Green Group, member of the European Parliament's Energy Committee and rapporteur-general for the second electricity and gas directive, mentioned the goal of 20-20-20 to be achieved in 2020.

Philip Lowe, Director General for Energy at the European Commission, emphasised the schedule to be met for the European Union in terms of the energy infrastructures and energy efficiency package.

Silvia-Adriana Ticau, a member of the Energy Committee at the European Parliament and rapporteur-general for the energy performance of buildings directive, focussed on the new European framework for energy efficiency in new and old buildings. Heinz Hilbrecht, the Director of the DG TREN at the European Commission, feels that the market lacks openness and believes that smart meters are a way of creating closer ties with the consumer market.

A succession of other outside speakers also took the platform: Sarah Harrison (Director of OFGEM), Marielle Liikanen (ERGEG), Daniel Dobbeni (Chairman of Entso-e), Jean-Michel Glachant (Professor and Director of the regulatory institute in Florence) and Steven Thomas (Professor of energy policy at the University of Greenwich).

CEDEC congress also offered a number of directors of local energy companies the opportunity to talk about and discuss their own experiences with smart meters.

AFFILIATION TO CEDEC

CEDEC members are local and regional companies (or the national federations representing them) operating in the field of energy.

The fact that local and regional companies are rooted in their own local and regional communities does not in any way deprive them of the right - and indeed the duty - to be represented at European level. If all local and regional companies work together this will strengthen and both optimise their representativeness and help them to defend their own legitimate interests.

Local energy participants are the only competitors as they are already well-established in the national markets, and there can be no competition unless there are competitors, whether they are large or small, private or public.

CEDEC is aiming to expand by admitting new members, in order to consolidate both its position in dealings with the European institutions and its impact in the European decision-making process. This will allow it to defend the positions and interests of local companies as effectively as possible.

Any company or organisation which provides a public service of local interest and wishes to get involved in the work of CEDEC - as an effective or an associate member - may apply to join CEDEC.



2010 - HIGHLIGHTS

JANUARY

- Spain held the rotating Presidency of the Council of the European Union.
- The European Parliament heard the members appointed by the Barroso II Commission.

FEBRUARY

- The investiture of the Barroso II Commission by the European Parliament took place on 9th February. Günther Oettinger of Germany took over as the new Energy Commissioner.
- The European Commission announced the creation of two new directorates-general, namely the DG Energy (ENER) and the DG Climate (CLIM) headed by Philip Lowe from the UK and Jos Delbeke from Belgium respectively.
- The European Commission published its report on environmental viability standards, in relation to the use of solid and gaseous biomass for electricity, heating and cooling.
- The Parliament adopted Mrs Valean's report on the communication of information about investments in energy infrastructures.

MARCH

- The European Commission published a communication on Europe 2020.
- The Energy Council concluded a political agreement on the proposed regulation on the Commission's communication on investment projects relating to energy infrastructures.
- The European Commission freed up 2.3 thousand million euros for a series of important energy projects as part of the European economic recovery plan.
- As part of the mission statement set out by the 3rd energy package in relation to cross-border exchanges, the European network of transmission system operators ENTSO-E submitted its draft 10-year development plan to a public consultation.
- The Commission drew up a report on the implementation of the rules on the internal energy market, which noted delays and an incomplete transposition of the legislation.

APRIL

- CEDEC organised a high level congress, on recent European strategic matters and on smart grids, with the aim of exchanging information and presenting initiatives and projects by local energy companies before the European authorities.
- Gazprom and its European partners began to work on the construction of the Nord Stream gas transport network, which is designed to offer a response to the risk of security of gas supply via the Ukraine.
- The Council and the European Parliament validated a common position on the new labelling of products and the energy efficiency of buildings.
- The European Commission unveiled its strategy aiming to promote clean, energy-efficient vehicles.

MAY

- The directive on the Energy Performance of Buildings was adopted at a plenary session of the European Parliament.
- The European Commission published the final version of its communication on a raising of the targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to 30%.
- The Commission launched a consultation on a European energy strategy, with a view to drawing up a new strategy to replace the European Union's first action plan on energy, backed by the European Council in March 2007.
- The Council of Regulators of the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) elected John Mogg as Chairman, and Walter Boltz as Vice-Chairman.

JUNE

- The Commission asked twenty Member States to transpose the rules on the single gas and electricity market into national legislation without delay.
- CEDEC took part in the Electricity Forum which was held in Florence on 10th and 11th June 2010.
- Following a public consultation in which CEDEC took part, the European Regulators' Group for Electricity and Gas (ERGEG) published its recommendations on smart grids.
- The European Parliament and the Council reached a tripartite agreement on the future regulation on the Union's security of gas supply, which aims to put right the lack of coordination and interconnection of energy infrastructures between Member States.
- The European Commission and the European Parliament concluded an agreement setting out their respective powers under the new Treaty of Lisbon.

JULY

- Belgium took over the Presidency of the Council in the second six months of 2010.
- The European energy regulators (ERGEG) carried out a consultation on their draft framework guidelines for electricity grid connection.
- CEDEC took part in the discussions of the 2nd Sustainable Energy Forum or “Bucharest Forum” which took place on 6th and 7th July 2010.

SEPTEMBER

- CEDEC took part in the Gas Forum (Madrid) which was held on 27th and 28th September.
- The European Parliament’s ITRE Committee adopted Kathleen Van Brempt’s report which calls for the reassignment of a budget of 115 million euros, which is not being used for the purposes of the Energy Plan for Recovery, to local green energy projects.
- The European Commission presented its legislative proposal on derivative products, which is due to come into force at the end of 2012.
- The Agency for European Regulators, which will be replacing the ERGEG on 3rd March 2011, adopted its work schedule for 2011, which is mainly to be devoted to introducing guidelines on codes for networks, 10-year development plans for energy networks and the question of interconnection congestion.
- The European Commission proposed a review of labelling for household appliances.

OCTOBER

- CEDEC took part in the 3rd citizens’ energy forum which was held in London on 21st and 22nd October.

NOVEMBER

- The European Commission published two communications, namely its new 2011-2020 energy strategy designed to ensure a sustainable energy supply for the European Union, and its priorities for the next two decades in relation to energy infrastructures.
- The Parliament adopted the Kolarska-Bobinska report on European energy strategy 2011-2020.

- By adopting Bendt Bendtsen's report, the European Parliament is advocating a review of the Action Plan for Energy Efficiency, including binding targets and action in the building sector.
- An important step along the way towards an integrated European electricity market has been taken with the launch of the combining of the markets in the Centre-West and Nordic regions.

DECEMBER

- On 13th and 14th December, CEDEC took part in the Electricity Forum in Florence.
- The Commission proposed a regulation on the integrity and transparency of the energy market.
- The Worldwide Conference on Climate was held in Cancún. The main issue was the adoption by the United Nations framework agreement of the Copenhagen political agreement, and a decision on what to do next about the Kyoto Protocol, the first period of commitment to which will be completed at the end of 2012.

THE MAIN POLITICAL GUIDELINES IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY

The Treaty of Lisbon came into force on 1st December 2009, thus providing the European Union with both modernised institutions - including greater powers for the European Parliament - and optimised working methods. Since 1st January 2010, the Belgian Prime Minister Mr Herman Van Rompuy has been appointed to serve as President of the European Council for two and a half years and Mrs Catherine Ashton was appointed as the new High Representative of the Union for foreign affairs and security policy, and Vice-President of the Commission.



The Presidency of the Council plays a crucial role in driving forward the legislative and political decision-making process within the European Union. It has the task of organising and chairing all of the meetings of the Council, and also of coming up with compromises which might offer solutions to the matters under discussion.

The role is taken on by each of the Member States in turn for a period of six months (from January to June and from July to December), in a predefined order. In 2010, the Presidency was held successively by Spain and Belgium. Each Presidency draws up its own work programme which also includes a section on energy-related matters.

The European Council is made up of the European Union Member States' Heads of State or of Government and the President of the European Commission and the decisions made at meetings of the European Council play a crucial role in deciding upon the general directions for EU policy, including energy policy.

Finally, the "Energy" Council includes those EU ministers whose remit focus on energy-related questions.

Programme for the Spanish and Belgian presidencies

The priority missions for the Spanish and Belgian presidencies were set out when the 18-month programme for the successive Spanish, Belgian and Hungarian presidencies was drawn up. In the field of energy, the implementation and revision of the Climate-Energy Plan and the drawing up of a new 2010-2012 energy action plan for the Europe are at the top of the list of targets.

The three Member States have also committed to taking action to continue, amongst other things, developing renewable energies and improving the energy efficiency of buildings and energy infrastructures.

The Spanish Presidency of the European Union, over the first six months of 2010, more specifically stressed four priorities for its term of office:

- the introduction of a "common energy market";
- reducing the European Union's energy dependency;
- the development of a more sustainable industrial sector in order to combat climate change by means including the promotion of electric cars;
- investments in research.

The Belgian Presidency, in the second six months of 2010, focussed on four priorities:

- energy consumers: working together with the European Commission, the Belgian Presidency led a debate on ways of improving the operation of the energy market, especially by improving information to consumers (also via the London Forum).

The Belgian Presidency also wanted to look at the possibility of closer cooperation between the national mediators and strengthening the national regulators with regard to companies operating throughout Europe.

- vulnerable energy consumers: the Presidency worked on a joint definition and a series of indicators to measure “energy poverty”.

It also planned an assessment of best practices and a discussion about the way of providing these consumers with new technologies such as smart meters or ways of improving the energy performance of buildings.

- energy efficiency: Belgium wanted to move ahead quickly with the new energy efficiency action plan which had originally been scheduled for October 2009 but was put back to March 2011.

- strengthening investments: Belgium worked on a review of the “energy” section of the European economic recovery plan. Around 114 million out of the 3.98 thousand million reserved for energy projects was not spent and has now been allocated to projects being implemented by local authorities dealing with energy efficiency and renewable energies.

Finally, Belgium wanted to continue with the debates on the European Union’s 2011-2020 action plan on energy and to kick start a debate on energy policy for the period up to 2050.

Here is an outline of the main Council meetings dealing with the field of energy:

Energy Council meetings held on 11th and 12th March 2010

Meeting in Brussels on 11th and 12th March, the energy ministers gave their agreement to the Commission’s communication about investment projects relating to energy infrastructures within the European Union which establishes a common framework for the communication by the Member States of data and information on projects involving investments in infrastructures in the oil, natural gas, electricity and biofuel sectors, and investment projects relating to the capturing and storage of carbon dioxide.

This regulation is an important element in the Union’s energy policy instruments, given the changes to the energy structure both inside and outside the European Union, the increase in the amount of energy from renewable sources from a growing number of producers and recurring problems in supply, security of energy supply, the completion of the internal market and the transition to a low CO₂ emission-based economy.

The proposed regulation followed on from the 2007-2009 action plan entitled “An energy policy for Europe” and the second strategic analysis of energy policy.

The Council also adopted the conclusions on the European strategic plan for energy technologies (SET plan), on the basis of the Commission’s communication entitled “Investing in the development of low carbon technologies”.

This SET plan sets out to speed up the preparation and application of clean, sustainable and efficient energy technologies, at the same time promoting the important role of the European Union in the fields of research and development and fostering its competitiveness and the security of its supply.

These technologies will also allow the achieving of the ambitious targets on energy and climate set by the European Union for 2020 and will also help Europe to fulfil its intention of making the transition towards a low CO₂ emissions-based economy by 2050.

Finally, the energy ministers attended a presentation given by the European Energy Commissioner, Mr Oettinger, on the Commission's communication entitled "Europe 2020". This communication was welcomed by the ministers.

Energy Council meeting held on 31st May 2010

At the end of the Energy Council meeting held in Brussels on 31st May, the Spanish Presidency offered assurances that an agreement in the first reading on the proposed regulation on the security of natural gas supply would still be possible by the end of June 2010. The energy ministers held a brief debate about this matter, on the basis of a report from the Presidency on the state of progress of negotiations with the European Parliament. A number of important aspects of the legislation raised differences of opinion with the European Parliament, amongst other things, in relation to the exact definition of the "protected customer", the schedule and the competences of the Commission.

The Council also proceeded to an exchange of views on the approach to be taken in order to set national energy efficiency targets, with a view to the European Council meeting on 17th June 2010.

The ministers had an exchange of ideas on the 2011-2020 energy strategy for Europe, which is to be backed by the European Council meeting to be held in March 2011.

A good number of Member States also called for a rapid implementation of draft European initiatives as part of the SET plan (European strategic energy technology plan).

The Commission has presented assessment reports about the implementation of both the European Energy Programme for Recovery (EEPR) and Trans-European Energy Networks (TEN-E) for the 2007-2009 period.

As far as the unspent EEPR funds (114 million euros) are concerned, the Commission has proposed that they should be used to create a financial instrument (leading to the obligatory intervention of the European Investment Bank) in order to support renewable energy and energy efficiency initiatives.

Finally, Belgium gave a brief presentation on the main priorities for her Presidency from July to December 2010 (cf. priorities above).

Energy Council meeting held on 24th June 2010

In Luxembourg on 24th June 2010, the Council of the European Union formally adopted the regulation relating to the communication to the Commission of investment projects relating to energy infrastructures within the European Community. A political agreement was reached at the Energy Council meeting held on 12th March 2010.

This regulation is designed to give the European Commission an overview of changing investments in energy infrastructures within the European Union so that it can fulfil its mission in the field of energy.

Its scope also extends to infrastructures used for the production, storage and transportation of natural gas, electricity (including electricity produced from renewable sources) and biofuels. It also covers infrastructures relating to the capturing and storage of carbon dioxide. This regulation will be subject to an assessment five years after it has come into effect.

(Informal) Energy Council meeting held on 6th and 7th September 2010

The Belgian Energy Minister, Paul Maignette, obtained clear undertakings from the European Commission on consumer protection at the informal Energy Council meeting which took place in Brussels on 6th and 7th September 2010.

The Minister, Mr Maignette, had focussed the session not only on consumers but also on energy efficiency and investments in infrastructures. He was able to obtain an undertaking from the Commission that it would draw up a report with a view to the Energy Council meeting to be held on 2nd and 3rd December 2010.



Energy Council meeting held on 2nd and 3rd December 2010

In order to prepare for the first European Council meeting on energy on 4th February 2011, the ministers held a policy debate on a new 2011-2020 European energy strategy. This debate, based upon a questionnaire proposed by the Presidency, followed on from the presentation by the European Commission of two communications: "Energy 2020: A strategy for competitive, sustainable and secure energy", adopted on 10th November 2010, and "Energy infrastructure priorities for 2020 and beyond", adopted on 17th November 2010.

As far as the internal market is concerned, the importance of rapid, specific implementation of the existing legislation was underlined, along with the role of the regulator (ACER) and regional initiatives.

Better protection for consumers in the energy market was one of the priorities for the Belgian Presidency and, against this background, the Council adopted conclusions on a consumer-oriented energy policy.

Furthermore, the Commission was asked to continue with the analysis of all the aspects relating to consumers' rights and vulnerable customers, especially the way in which the Member States define the concept of these latter.

The Council asked the Member States to take on board the work and recommendations of the Citizens' Energy Forum (London Forum). The European Commission was also asked to strengthen the role of this citizens' energy forum and to be constantly adapting the work it does to the latest developments on the market.

The conclusions also underlined the importance of adopting new technologies, as part of the SET Plan, especially in the fields of smart metering systems, energy efficiency and energy savings and they also asked for data protection and privacy standards to be taken into consideration.

BROAD OUTLINE OF EUROPEAN UNION ENERGY POLICY

INTRODUCTION

The fundamental goals of the energy policy (security of supply, competitiveness and sustainability) have now been written into the Treaty of Lisbon, which clearly sets out what is expected of Europe in the field of energy. Although some progress has been seen in the achieving of these goals, we do still need to acknowledge that European energy systems are adapting too slowly, whereas the scale of the challenges we face is increasing.

The primary goal of Europe's energy policy is to create a competitive internal energy market offering high quality services at affordable prices.

Although overall we are well on track towards achieving the target of 20% relating to the proportion of renewable energy sources, we are still a long way from achieving the target set for energy efficiency.

The European Union's energy and climate targets have been incorporated into the "Europe 2020 - A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth" strategy, a communication published by the European Commission on 5th March 2010 and adopted by the European Council in June 2010.

The European Union urgently needs to reach agreement on the tools which will allow the changes to be made and thus ensure that Europe is able to take a more competitive, more secure and more sustainable path.

3RD ENERGY PACKAGE

The last fifteen years have seen Europe heading down the path towards total liberalisation of the gas and electricity market, and a number of important steps forward were taken in this area in 2010. The rules introduced by the European Union aim to increase the capacity and transparency of the electricity and gas markets. The existence of a market which is operating satisfactorily, is well-regulated, transparent and interconnected, with market price signals, is essential in order to guarantee both competition and security of supply.

The purpose of the 3rd energy package is to introduce an effective unbundling of vertically integrated energy companies, to improve the ways that the markets operate and to strengthen consumers' rights.

The greatest change introduced by this 3rd package in 2010 was first of all the establishing of a European Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators, an agency with sufficient powers to cope with the many different challenges involved in regulating the energy market. Its inaugural meetings were held during the first six months of 2010 and it chose to base its headquarters in Ljubljana (Slovenia).

Alberto Pototschnig was appointed as director of ACER in May 2010, with Lord Mogg being elected as Chairman of the Regulatory Council of ACER with Walter Boltz as Vice-Chairman.

Secondly, the 3rd energy package provided the first draft codes for European networks, created by Entso in line with the framework guidelines drawn up by ACER.

The new bodies operating at European level (ACER, Entso-e and Entso-g) and the network guidelines / codes are an important step on the way towards bringing about an integrated Europe-wide energy market.

The development of framework directives and network codes will in some cases lead to a regulation applicable directly in the same way to distribution companies.

This is why CEDEC took part in the preparatory work within Entso-e in 2010.

More specifically, if ACER needed to be entrusted with additional missions associated with electricity distribution or supply, CEDEC would welcome the formal participation of local and regional energy companies in this procedure.

On 11th March 2010, the European Commission published a progress report on the operation of the internal gas and electricity market and there were a number of points in this report which CEDEC saw as important::

- The degree of market concentration is still too high;
- The Commission is proposing incentives designed to encourage investments by means of its package of measures on infrastructures and its 3rd energy package;
- The Commission is also emphasising the implementation of more active transmission and distribution grids, in the form of smart meters and smart grids;
- In terms of distribution, the unbundling system has remained relatively stable, although the number of DSOs has changed in some Member States.
- The Member States are continuing to make considerable use of exemptions in terms of the unbundling of distribution.

Although they officially came into effect on 3rd March 2011, the directives and regulations which make up the third energy package have still not all been transposed in many Member States. As the main symbol of the opening up of the electricity and gas markets, the unbundling of the assets of production/supply and transmission activities is still not effective. This being the case, at the Energy Council meeting held on 28th February 2011, Commissioner Oettinger gave the Member States until the autumn to remedy this situation. Once this period of tolerance has elapsed, the Commission has announced that it would be looking at whether there are grounds to issue proceedings for breach.

In November 2010, the European Commission presented its “Energy 2020 - A strategy for competitive, sustainable and secure energy” communication which lays down the European Union’s energy policy for the next ten years. It decides upon action to be taken in order to save energy and to introduce a market offering competitive prices and guaranteeing security of supply.

It proposes provisions which offer both owners and local bodies various incentives to invest further in energy saving measures and it also encourages the public sector to take energy performance into account in project contracts, services and products.



The strategy sets a final date of 2015 for the completion of the internal energy market and sketches out a new approach as far as the way in which the European Union plans to finance and implement investments in energy infrastructures is concerned. It also envisages a series of initiatives to strengthen research and technological development in the field of energy, and in order to consolidate the European Union's ability to negotiate with international partners.

The European Council meeting held on 4th February 2011 was spent discussing the energy challenges of the future in Europe. At this meeting CEDEC presented an opinion aimed at political decision-makers, with specific emphasis on the following points:

- creating an efficient system of energy management in Europe;
- introducing an integrated internal market;
- strengthening consumer protection within the European Union;
- developing leadership in terms of technology and innovation;
- embarking upon strategic partnerships with bordering countries.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

A 20% improvement in energy efficiency is one of the essential targets for 2020 and is a key factor in the achieving of long term energy and climate goals.

Energy labelling – a directive which was published in the Official Journal on 18th June – has been extended to cover all energy-related products. The first regulations, setting out the standards on information provided by labelling, for the energy consumption of four energy-related products were adopted in late 2010.



As part of the implementation of the 2009 directive on eco-design, the Commission adopted the standards applicable to priority products which influence energy consumption. The work continued in 2010, so that in future standards can be drawn up which will be applicable to more products.

The Commission will be making every effort to expand the eco-design standards for low-energy products. In addition to this, the awarding of energy performance labels should be more widely used in order to allow a fuller comparison between products.

At a plenary session on 20th May, the European Parliament also adopted new rules on the energy performance of buildings, which strengthen and extend the current provisions.

Energy efficiency was also encouraged at local level, as municipalities are among the key players in the expected changes. By signing the Covenant of Mayors – an initiative launched by the Commission and supported by the European Parliament and by the Committee of the Regions – in May 2010, the mayors in question undertook to save energy, to promote renewable energy and to reduce their CO₂ emissions by more than 20% by 2020.

Also in the new 2020 strategy, the Commission wishes to strengthen energy efficiency in the sourcing of energy.

This means that distribution and supply companies need to be obliged to make their customers make energy savings, using means such as energy services and the introduction of innovative tools such as smart meters.



As far as energy efficiency services are concerned, CEDEC considers that there is a need to provide consumers with appropriate advice with the aim of guaranteeing the best possible use of energy by these latter in the long term. This means that in addition to the public service obligations which DSOs and suppliers in the sector must fulfil, commercial consultancy services on energy need to be offered in the same way within a free market offering non-discriminatory access to any qualified service provider.

Energy efficiency in both production and distribution is also considered to be an essential criterion in order to authorise new production capacities. Considerable efforts will be required in order to speed up the adoption of high energy efficiency solutions in relation to urban cogeneration, heating and air conditioning.

Up until now the cogeneration option, i.e. the simultaneous production of heat and electricity, has not been sufficiently taken up even though, due to its high output, cogeneration is by far the most efficient production technique. In addition to this, the particularly efficient use of fuel on cogeneration sites allows considerable reductions in CO₂ emissions to be achieved.

CEDEC is in favour of better integration of electricity grids and gas, heating and cooling networks. From this perspective, it would clearly be counterproductive to open collective heating and cooling networks up to competition, as the European Parliament recently recommended.

The motivation for this position taken by CEDEC is that, unlike gas and electricity networks, cogeneration infrastructures are of a local nature and target a specific group of heating consumers. Given that collective heating systems are designed with this in mind and that they are not technically capable of transmitting the heat or refrigeration (local networks, heat losses during transmission over long distances), any opening up of the networks to competition would end with the need to close existing cogeneration sites which are performing extremely well which would, at the end of the day, lead to a decrease in energy efficiency.



So CEDEC is in favour of the revision of the directive relating to cogeneration (the CHP directive) since its implementation has so far progressed little.

This being the case, the improvement in the efficiency of electricity and heat production has been revised in the new action plan for energy efficiency, initially scheduled for December 2010, and published on 8th March 2011.

The Commission believed that if the current situation remains unchanged, the European Union will only achieve half of the target of 20% for 2020.

This is why this 2011 action plan includes new initiatives such as:

- speeding up the development of smart grids and the rolling out of smart meters which can provide consumers with the information and services that are essential to optimising their energy consumption and to calculate their savings;
- strengthening the exemplary role played by the public sector and setting a binding target for speeding up the rate at which public buildings are renovated;
- improving the efficiency of electricity and heat production;
- improving the process of renovating private buildings;
- improving the energy performance of electrical appliances.

The Commission will be monitoring the implementation of the action plan and will be translating these initiatives into a legislative proposal in the course of 2011.

RENEWABLE ENERGIES AND ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES



In 2009 and 2010, the European Union presented an overall political and legal framework designed to foster the development of renewable energies, in line with the directive on renewable energies.

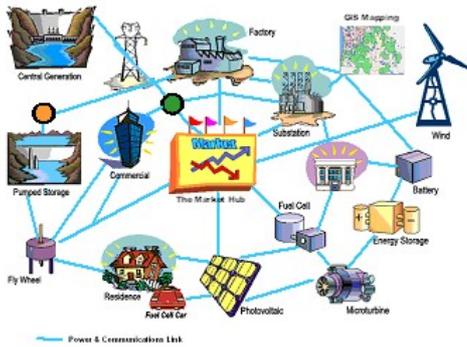
The key point is that Europe still does not have the network infrastructure it needs to allow sources of renewable energy to develop intensively and thus to compete with traditional energy sources. If the current network is not developed, it will have a great deal of difficulty in absorbing the volumes of electricity from renewable sources stated in the 2020 targets.

Smart meters and grids are key factors in exploiting the potential of sources of renewable energies and energy savings, as well as in improving energy services.

CEDEC has made every effort to:

- **place distribution system operators on the agenda for political discussions on the subject of smart grids;**
- **provide constant support for the introduction of new systems by checking the economic and technical grounds for them;**
- **encourage the development of open, standardised and multidisciplinary solutions;**
- **ensure that the regulatory framework leaves enough room for the essential investments.**

A clear policy and common standards for smart grids are needed in order to ensure the connectivity of the whole of the network. This is why, in November 2009, the European Commission set up a smart grids task force whose main task is to identify strategic guidelines and recommendations for the implementation of smart grids on a Europe-wide scale. These are specific targets, such as the functionalities of the smart grids, the relevant roles and responsibilities of participants on the market and data processing and protection in relation to customers' consumption.



Ever since the beginning, CEDEC has been playing an active part in the Steering Committee and expert groups: on each occasion it has underlined the fact that metering and related activities, such as the reading of meters and the sending of the data to the market participants should preferably be tasks to be carried out by a regulated participant who has the task of facilitating the market, such as the DSO.

In the field of research into renewable energies, four European industrial initiatives were launched on 3rd June as part of the SET plan (strategic energy technology plan).

These initiatives relate to wind energy, solar energy, smart electricity grids and the capturing and storage of carbon. This SET plan needs to provide impetus for research and development in these fields. An initiative entitled the “European Electricity Grids Initiative” will be focussing on smart grid projects. This European Electricity Grids Initiative (EEGI) proposes a European research, development and demonstration programme over nine years. The purpose of this programme, initiated by the transmission and distribution system operators, is to speed up innovation and the development of the electricity grids of the future (also known as “smart grids”) in Europe.

CEDEC is particularly keen to take part officially in the EEGI.

The public and private sectors are committed to speeding up the development of low carbon technologies and to developing technological roadmaps for the period from 2010 to 2020.

In 2010, operations got underway as part of the European Energy Programme for Recovery, whose resources were mainly dedicated to CCS (Carbon Capture & Storage).

In October 2010, the Parliament and the European Council concluded an agreement concerning the use of the outstanding balance of 146 million euros which had not been spent: they plan financial grants for local initiatives promoting energy efficiency, smart grids and renewable energies.

Against the background of the negotiation of financial prospects and the European Union’s various aid programmes (including the Research framework programme and the SET plan), CEDEC would like to see the targets set in European Union energy and climate change policy to be further highlighted.

It also recommends that aid programmes dealing with the management of funds and the allocation of resources should be designed in such a way as to allow local energy companies to show their interest directly without a whole host of bureaucratic formalities and for the releasing of funds to be sped up.

Finally, it is important that the pilot projects rolled out in the field of energy should take on board the process of decentralisation of the energy system, of the role played by local energy companies and the central position of the DSO in the environment of smart energy networks.

However, in its communication of 12th April 2011 on smart grids, the European Commission attributed more of a central role to suppliers whereas all of the parties involved in the work of the Task Force on smart grids had agreed on the central role that distribution system operators would need to play in the rolling out of smart grids.

ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURES

The modernisation of energy infrastructures was one of the European Union's top priorities over the course of 2010.

In November 2010, the European Commission published its energy infrastructure priorities for the next two decades. It draws up a list of priority infrastructures to be rolled out in order to ensure the smooth operation of the internal market, to incorporate the large-scale production of renewable energy and to guarantee security of supply. The ambition is to create a sustainable European energy system by 2050.

There can be no doubt that the infrastructures are a key factor in the success of the European Union's energy programmes, from the completion of the internal market to competitiveness and improved services to consumers, from energy solidarity to the achieving of climate and renewable energy targets, and from energy efficiency to security of supply.



CEDEC supports the energy infrastructure plan but hopes that:

- **distribution-related procedures will be created with the aim of speeding up the implementation of smart energy networks: the simplification and speeding up of the approval process should not be limited to the transmission system, but should apply equally to the distribution system, at the same time as the planned strengthening of the transmission system's capacities;**
- **the additional training and reconstruction costs relating to the expansion of the network, along with the implementation of smart energy networks, will be recognised as such in the regulation, if the latter is based on incentive measures: local energy companies within the European Union need guarantees of the long term security of their investments;**
- **a consistent working framework will be introduced in order to satisfy the political will to roll out smart meters. Open technology interfaces and standards should appear. Indeed, network operators should have the opportunity to refinance investments made in introducing smart meters quickly and in full;**
- **research into and investments in innovative storage techniques, which are able to cut costs relating to the expansion and balancing of the network, will be encouraged.**

The ten-year plans for the development of the network of electricity transmission system operators (Entso-e) and the gas equivalent (Entso-g) will be drawn up by the two organisations in question and also by ACER, the new Agency for the Cooperation of European Regulators. This European energy regulator, which has been operational since March 2011, will play a key role in the drafting of framework directives which will act as the basis for the compulsory networks codes. The involvement of the distribution system operators is not included in the formal procedure for the drafting of these framework directives and network codes, but consultations are already being organised. CEDEC is closely monitoring this work and intervening whenever this is deemed to be appropriate. Eventually, the distribution system operators should also be formally involved in the procedure.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

Within the internal gas and electricity market, there is an obvious need to look after consumers' interests and this is why the Council adopted the conclusions on 'An Energy Policy for Consumers' on 3rd December 2010. These latter deal with the various aspects linked to consumers' rights and the protection of vulnerable consumers.

The European Commission has in turn proposed measures designed to help consumers to play more of a part in the energy market, according to the provisions of the third energy package.

Amongst other things, these measures include the drafting of guidelines based upon best practices in relation to changing supplier, on the continuation and monitoring of recommendations on billing and the handling of complaints, and on the definition of best practices on settling disputes out of court.

These subjects were also discussed at the Citizens' Energy Forum in London during the course of 2010.

Given the close relationships which local energy companies have with consumers, CEDEC sees protecting these latter as essential and, as a result, CEDEC supports the plans announced by the European Commission with a view to making it easier to change supplier, providing information about the implementation of the rules applicable to consumers and installing smart grids and meters.

From the point of view of strengthening consumer protection, CEDEC hopes that:

- **professional practices which have proved to be successful in the EU Member States will be used;**
- **the impact of companies' obligations to provide information will be taken into account, in order to cut the organisational costs incurred as a result of avoidable bureaucratic formalities;**
- **as far as the gathering of information is concerned, protecting and respecting the privacy of this information, so that only relevant details are collected, preferably by a neutral facilitator on the market;**
- **a common definition of the concept of the "vulnerable consumer" should be drawn up on a Europe-wide scale, taking into account the various different social and economic circumstances of the Member States.**

CHANGES MADE TO THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

European governance has continued to develop with the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon on 1st December 2009. The latter was an opportunity to make the European Union more efficient, more democratic and more responsible, in particular by means of closer cooperation in relation to combating climate change and to energy security.

The European Parliament has exercised its new legislative powers and is now getting its point of view across to a greater extent. The rotating Presidency of the Council has had to adapt in order to be able to work constructively both with a Parliament which now has new powers and with the President of the European Council. As far as the European Commission is concerned, it has continued to play an irreplaceable role by giving content to proposals on how to get out of the recession and to promote growth.

The European Parliament

In January 2010, the European Parliament played its role in hearing the members appointed by the Barroso II Commission. Following this hearing, the Parliament approved the appointment of the new Commission on 9th February 2010.

During 2010 the Parliament adopted a number of measures designed to adapt to both the Treaty of Lisbon and the changes to the institutional framework.

The European Parliament also consolidated its ties to the national parliaments and amended its regulations accordingly in June 2010.

The inter-parliamentary meetings held throughout the year were attended by both the European Parliament's own committees and their counterparts from the national parliaments, in order to debate the practical implications of the Treaty of Lisbon for the Union's policy.

In October 2010, the President of the Parliament made a mid-term speech during which he outlined eight areas for priority action, including energy security and protecting the environment.

CEDEC is working closely with the Chairmen of the Committees which take an interest in its work, namely Herbert Reul (DE-PPE) for Industry, Research and Energy Committee (ITRE), Jo Leinen (DE-S&D) for the Environment Committee (ENVI) and Malcolm Harbour (EN-ECR) for the Internal Market and Consumer Protection Committee (IMCO).



The European Commission



The new Barroso II Commission officially took up its duties in 2010 after the hearing of the members of the college by the European Parliament and its appointment by the Council.

After a first term of office (from 2004 to 2009), José Manuel Barroso once again holds the reins of the European executive for the period from 2010 to 2014.

In May 2010, all of the members of the European Commission took the solemn oath, before the Court of Justice of the European Union, to abide by the obligations incumbent upon them pursuant to the treaties of the European Union.

In order to respond to the pressing demands for political decisions in the fields of energy security and climate change, President Barroso reorganised the directorates-general involved: the directorate-general for energy (DG Energy), of which Mr Günther Oettinger is appointed Commissioner, and the DG Climate with Connie Hedegaard as Commissioner. Energy and transport, which had previously been grouped together in a single portfolio, have been split off into two separate directorates-general and entrusted to separate Commissioners.

The European Council and the Council

On the initiative of its President, Herman Van Rompuy, the European Council met on six occasions over the course of 2010.

The rotating Presidency of the Council has had to adapt in order to be able to work constructively both with a Parliament which has new powers and with a permanent President of the European Council.

Spain, and then Belgium, who held the rotating presidency in 2010, had to get their bearings in a new institutional environment, between the new participants - Herman Van Rompuy, the President of the European Council, and Catherine Ashton, the Union's High Representative for foreign affairs and security policy - and a European Parliament whose power is increasing, with its role as a joint European legislature in its own right.



FLORENCE FORUM – MADRID FORUM – BUCAREST FORUM – LONDON FORUM

Consultation of market participants

In 2010 CEDEC took part in the forums on electricity (known as the Florence Forum), gas (known as the Madrid Forum), citizens' energy (known as the London Forum) and sustainable energy (known as the Bucharest Forum).

The Florence, Madrid, London and Bucharest Forums are made up of representatives of the European Commission, the national regulatory authorities (CEER-ERGEG), the Member States, consumers (IFIEC, BEUC) and organisations representing market participants such as producers, suppliers and traders (Eurelectric, Eurogas and EFET), along with transmission and distribution system operators (Entso-e and CEDEC, amongst others).

Generally speaking, it is mainly problems affecting the wholesale market which are discussed at the Florence and Madrid Forums, in other words transmission (interconnections), storage, production and trading.

The Citizens' Energy Forum deals with key questions affecting the retail market and consumers' interests, such as the conditions for changing energy supplier, billing, metering and exchanges of data or consumer protection, which means that this forum has more to do with distribution system operators and suppliers.

The Bucharest Forum deals more particularly with the subject of energy efficiency and also the impacts and challenges which

Florence Forum - Electricity

CEDEC took part in the Florence Forum which was held on 10th and 11th June 2010.

During this, the 18th Forum, discussions and presentations focussed firstly on six main subjects:

- regional initiatives;
- the internal market;
- the transparency of the energy market;
- the development of the energy infrastructure;
- the influence of renewable energy sources on the electricity market.

Secondly, during this Forum the European Commission invited the parties who were there to comment upon the three-year plan for guidelines and network codes.

A second Electricity Forum was held in Rome on 13th and 14th December 2010. During this Forum, the various participants, including CEDEC, contributed to deciding upon the areas in which work will be carried out over the next few months, in order to help to bring about a single electricity market. The work of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group (AHAG) continued under the direction of the ACER which set up a monitoring group made up of all the stakeholders (ASEAG) in early 2011.

The Forum also dealt with the work on the pilot guidelines for connection to the network, which provide a good basis for launching network codes and for the framework for minimum standards to which network users must adhere.

Alongside the representative forums (Florence, Madrid, London and Bucharest), expert meetings were set up as part of transparent consultation procedures for stakeholders and market participants, and CEDEC and its 2000 member companies took part with a strong desire to make an active contribution.

Madrid Forum - Gas

When preparing for the Madrid Forum, CEDEC worked with other organisations on drafting a letter setting out a joint position. The emphasis was on the need for future consultation of the various stakeholders and on monitoring the drawing up and keeping track of the Framework Guidelines which are to be developed by the European regulator.

On 27th and 28th September 2010 CEDEC took part in the Madrid Forum. During this Forum, the various participants - including CEDEC - discussed matters including the transposition and implementation of the 3rd energy package, the ten-year gas network development plan prepared by Entso-g and the final guidelines and network codes presented by ERGEG.

Bucharest Forum - Sustainable Energy

CEDEC took part in the 2nd Sustainable Energy Forum or "Bucharest Forum" which took place on 6th and 7th July 2010. There were debates on the European policy which needs to be developed in the following areas:

- The 2011-2020 Energy Strategy;
- Decarbonisation - roadmap for 2050;
- The new role of national action plans in energy efficiency;
- Progress report on energy efficiency strategy;
- The role of energy companies in the energy efficiency services market;

The aim is to move the Forum towards a political development event, bringing together the political decision-makers and interested parties.

London Forum - Citizens' energy forum

CEDEC took part in the Citizens' Energy Forum which was held in London on 21st and 22nd October 2010.

The subjects discussed included the presentation of a report by the Retail Working Group. This new working group, set up by the European Commission in 2010, met on 5th May, 19th May, 23rd June and 20th September 2010. Its aim was to draw up a catalogue of good market practices within the European Union and to define the roles of the participants on the market.

Other subjects were debated, including:

- complaints procedures, which are dealt with differently in each European country; the ERGEG presented guidelines on dealing with consumers' complaints. However, the Forum wanted the complaints centres to be preferably independent of the companies in question;
- billing - the Forum offered a reminder that energy companies need to produce bills which are readable, precise and in line with good practices on guidance drawn up by ERGEG;
- smart meters - the Forum was told about the work of the Task Force for the implementation of smart grids. ERGEG presented its consultation on the regulatory aspects of smart meters, giving recommendations for minimum and optimal services which need to be supplied by smart meters.

The Forum asked ERGEG to draw up an opinion on the roles of the DSOs and other participants regarding the services to be developed for the purposes of smart meters.

The DSOs - and CEDEC in particular - emphasised to the Member States and national regulators that a realistic analysis of the costs and benefits needs to be provided, before deciding to roll smart meters out on a massive scale.



EUROPEAN LEGISLATION WHICH CAME INTO EFFECT IN 2010

Here is an outline of the legislation (directives and regulations) which fall within the jurisdiction of the DG ENER and which came into effect in 2010:

GENERAL LEGISLATION

- Council Regulation (617/2010) of 24th June 2010 concerning the notification to the Commission of investment projects in energy infrastructure within the European Union and repealing Regulation (EC) No 736/96.
- Commission Regulation (833/2010) of 21st September 2010 implementing Council Regulation No 617/2010 concerning the notification to the Commission of investment projects in energy infrastructure within the European Union.
- Regulation No 1233/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15th December 2010 amending Regulation (EC) No 663/2009 establishing a programme to aid economic recovery by granting Community financial assistance to projects in the field of energy.

GAS LEGISLATION

- Commission Decision (685/2010) amending Chapter 3 of Annex I to Regulation No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on conditions for access to the natural gas transmission networks.
- Regulation (EU) No 994/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20th October 2010 concerning measures to safeguard security of gas supply and repealing Council Directive 2004/67/EC.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY LEGISLATION

- Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (a redrafting of the directive which came into force in July 2010, but the repealing of the current directive will take place on 1st February 2012).
- Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by energy-related products (redraft).
- Commission Delegated Regulation No 1059/2010 of 28th September 2010 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of household dishwashers.

- Commission Delegated Regulation No 1061/2010 of 28th September 2010 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of household washing machines.
- Commission Delegated Regulation No 1062/2010 of 28th September 2010 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of televisions.
- Commission Delegated Regulation No 1060/2010 of 28th September 2010 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of household refrigerating appliances.
- Commission Regulation No 1015/2010 of 10th November 2010 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for household washing machines.
- Commission Regulation No 1016/2010 of 10th November 2010 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for household dishwashers.

EREGP PUBLICATIONS AND CONSULTATIONS

A number of publications and consultation papers by the European National Electricity and Gas Regulators' Group which appeared in 2010 and which were of great interest to CEDEC. CEDEC has issued position papers on some of them, including:

- Review of the situation in 2009 on capacity allocation management and the congestion management procedures for the storage of gas (16th April 2010).
- Public consultation on the proposed guidelines of good practice on indicators for the monitoring of the retail market (16th April 2010).
- Capacity allocation management on European gas transmission networks. Pilot framework guidelines (10th June 2010).
- Public consultation on the proposed guidelines of good practice on the regulatory aspects of smart metering for electricity and gas (10th June 2010).
- Final opinion on the community-wide 10-year electricity network development plan (10th June 2010).
- ERGEG public consultation on the proposed opinion concerning the community-wide 10-year electricity network development plan: assessment of the responses (10th June 2010).
- Opinion on smart grids. ERGEG conclusions and assessment of the responses (10th June 2010).
- Guidelines of good practice on consumer complaint handling, reporting and the classification and assessment of responses (10 June 2010);
- Pilot framework guidelines on gas capacity allocation mechanisms. Assessment of the comments (29th June 2010).
- Regulatory aspects relating to the integration of wind production into the European electricity markets. ERGEG conclusions and assessment of the responses (7th July 2010).
- Pilot guidelines on connection to the electricity grid. Assessment of the initial impact (12th July 2010).
- Public consultation on the pilot guidelines on connection to the electricity grid (12th July 2010).
- Progress report on regulation of the price paid by the end consumer with effect from 1st January 2010 (8th September 2010).
- Progress report on the implementation of the European Commission's Guidelines of Good Practice for billing (8th September 2010).
- CEER public consultation – 2011 work schedule for the European Energy Regulators (8th September 2010).
- Information sheet: the smartest form of regulation for energy consumers (October 2010).
- Final guidelines of good practice on indicators for the monitoring of the retail market for electricity and gas and assessment of the responses (12th October 2010).
- 2011 work schedule for the European Energy Regulators (6th December 2010).
- ERGEG 2010 – Review of the situation on the liberalisation and implementation of the regulatory framework (7th December 2010).
- Final pilot guidelines on connection to the electricity grid assessment of the responses (7th December 2010).



**Rue Royale, 55 B 10
1000 Brussels
Belgium**

Tel. 0032 (0)2 217.81.17

Fax 0032 (0)2 219.20.56

E-mail: gert.deblock@cedec.com

www.cedec.com