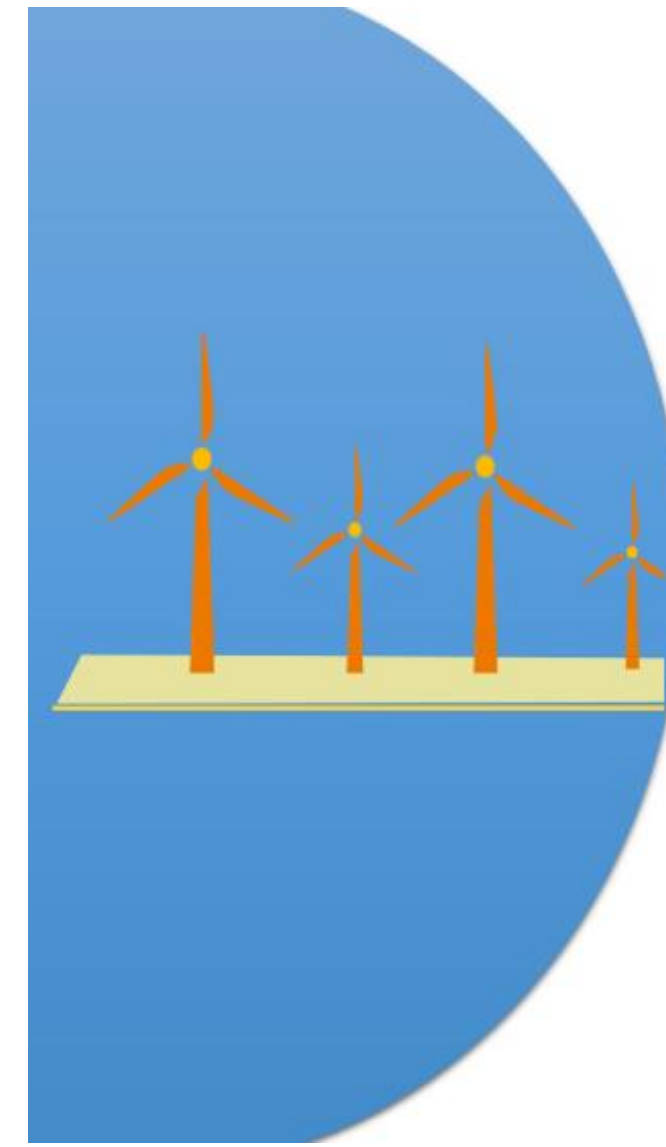


Regulatory Challenges in a Carbon Constrained Economy

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EU Energy Targets by 2030

- at least **40%** cut in greenhouse gas emissions
- at least **32%** renewables in energy consumption
- at least **32,5%** energy efficiency

The national regulatory authorities are facing following challenges:

- Assessment of current regulatory framework concerning new developments;
- Define the Role of regulatory authorities' regarding renewable gas injection into the system, in particular, connection rules, tariff calculation, gas quality, etc.
- Reconsider Network development plans, investment in new network or restructuring existing ones;
- Possible involvement of DSO/TSO, development of power-gas installations;
- Regulation of infrastructure that use power-to gas technologies;
- Instruments for the development of renewable gasses (renewable guarantees of origin);
- Impact of renewable gases on the organization of gas market, gas market design and cross-border interconnections.

To achieve ambitious targets by 2030, member states should define corresponding policy that allow the most effective transition toward clean energy economy. The role of regulator is essential during transitional period. Regulators shall drive market developments in a transparent and nondiscriminatory framework by promoting competition and economic efficiency.

Reference Materials

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Keywords

Clean energy, renewable energy, energy efficiency, greenhouse gas emission, natural gas, regulation, power-to gas, renewable gases

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