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.

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.

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

Reference Materials

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- CEER, Regulatory Challenges for a Sustainable Gas Sector Public Consultation Paper, C18-RGS-03-03; 22 March 2019

Keywords

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