BACKGROUND
There is a significant change in definitions of targets to meet. Governments and international fellowships conduct activities to strengthen technological development. They become a relevant part of nations’ policies, while shaping the future of power engineering. The amount of such documents brings on a discussion on their cohesion and impacts on stakeholders. Technical development has brought many challenges/possibilities in the power sector. Stakeholders need assurance of investments and financial planning. An unified approach with centrally defined goals is a must. The comprehensive content of the documents is also required so the obliged parties (incl. NRAs) can successfully implement the measures.

OUTCOMES
• Documents sometimes contain completely or partially contradictory measures. All documents regard energy engineering trends and strategy goals.
• Regulatory involvement is relevant in detailed documents, where the regulator is directly addressed and his role is presented.
• In the superior documents, role of regulator is not explicit, but it aims at shifts in power engineering, in which the regulator activities are affected.
• NRAs as an independent regulating bodies should be included in all strategic negotiations.

RECOMMENDATIONS
• An unified approach must be set and goals and trends must be defined centrally for successful and efficient actions.
• These premises are applicable only with the open discussion between interested parties.
• All of the interested parties should be included in the negotiations about mandatory goals (especially with governments and legislature makers).
• Regulatory authorities should participate as the only party maintaining balance.

METHODOLOGY
We observed and analyzed the most relevant high-level strategic documents with relevance to power engineering and sector’s stakeholders (TSOs, DSOs, consumers, prosumers, retailers) with effects to regulatory actions. The key analyzed documents have been:
• Clean Energy for All Europeans, aka “Winter package” – a set of directives and regulations for transition into carbon-neutral economy. Large regulator’s inclusion to implement into legislation.
• State Energy Policy (SEP) – key strategic document for power engineering, currently overcome by the NCEP.
• National Action Plans (NAPs) – large burdening obligation onto regulated subjects and utilities.
• National Climate and Energy Plan (NCEP) – setting the energy policy for until 2050, created to established a plan to meet Paris Agreements.
• The Innovation Strategy of Czech Republic (IS) – The key framework for the national R&D policy until 2030, most relevant in pillars Digitalization and Mobility.
• The Economical Strategy Until 2030 (ES 2030) – currently under creation, supposed to set a framework for SMEs and large enterprises.

All documents aim at the similar stakeholders, but only NRAs are responsible for the balanced and sustainable high-level functioning of the sector.

The European Commission introduced the 5 pillars of Energy Union. A modern national regulator should be enrolled with active participation in each pillar.

Reference Materials
• Ministry of Industry and Trade website, Czech Republic. Online at: https://mpo.cz/en/
• Energy Regulatory Office’s Internal Analyses, 2019

Keywords
Strategy, action plan, regulation, energy policy

In case of interest, please contact:
vladimir.vajnar@ eru.cz; jan.sefranek@ eru.cz