



European Energy and Network Policy

European Commission – DG Energy and Transport

Trans - European Energy Networks (TEN-E) Policy

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Network Policy Objectives

- Development of the European internal electricity market
- Development of adequate electricity and gas networks
- Integration of all Member States
- Connection of renewable energy sources



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Framework of the TEN-E Policy

The security of energy supply and the functioning of the internal energy market are key policy goals.

This is mirrored in the Trans-European Energy (TEN-E) guidelines aiming at the installation of an electricity and gas network of truly European character by linking better the fragmented national networks.



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TEN-Energy in the EC Treaty

The EC treaties of Rome (1957) and Maastricht (1993) laid the foundation for the creation of the internal market, in particular, the European internal energy market.

TEN-E Guidelines

Based upon the treaties the European Union policy concerning trans-European Networks are

- Regulation on TEN financial support and
- Guidelines decision for Energy TENs
- Revision due June 2006



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- | **The purpose of the Community action, set by the Treaty, is to promote the interconnection and interoperability of national networks as well as access to such networks within the framework of open and competitive energy markets.**
- | **The guidelines present the purpose, scope and objectives of Community action, together with project lists in the annexes. The guidelines specify the eligibility criteria, according to which projects can obtain financial support. As a result, the financial regulation can support a number of well defined projects of common interest.**



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TEN-E guidelines

The European Community guidelines for TEN-Energy were adopted in 1996, comprising a list of projects of common interest. The list of projects has been revised twice, in 1997 and in 1999. The recent revision of the guidelines came into force in June 2003. It identifies axes for priority projects and projects of common interest.



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The guidelines for the development of the trans-European energy networks aim to establish the effective operation of the internal energy market, developing cohesion in the Union, reinforcing security of supply and protecting the environment. Linking national networks and constructing additional interconnections between Member States is an element of integration, introducing a European energy transmission network.

Of key importance is the completion of a selection of projects on the priority axes which are of cross-border nature or which have significant impact on cross-border transmission capacity.



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- | The axes for priority projects take account of the connections that are required for the efficient operation of the internal market and for security of energy supply.

- | The challenges for electricity and gas networks are different:
 - ⊍ Removing congestion and bottlenecks by establishment of electricity inter-connection up to 10% of the installed capacity (at the Barcelona Summit, March 2002)
 - ⊍ Securing and diversifying additional gas import capacity by new import supply routes and diversifying origin of supply



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CONCLUSION

Complete internal electricity and gas market
Boost investment in cross-border infrastructure
Accelerate autorisation procedure

TEN-E

Increased Coordination
Use of Community Funds – EIB