

# **ACER** update on DSF



#### Process for the establishment of a new NC

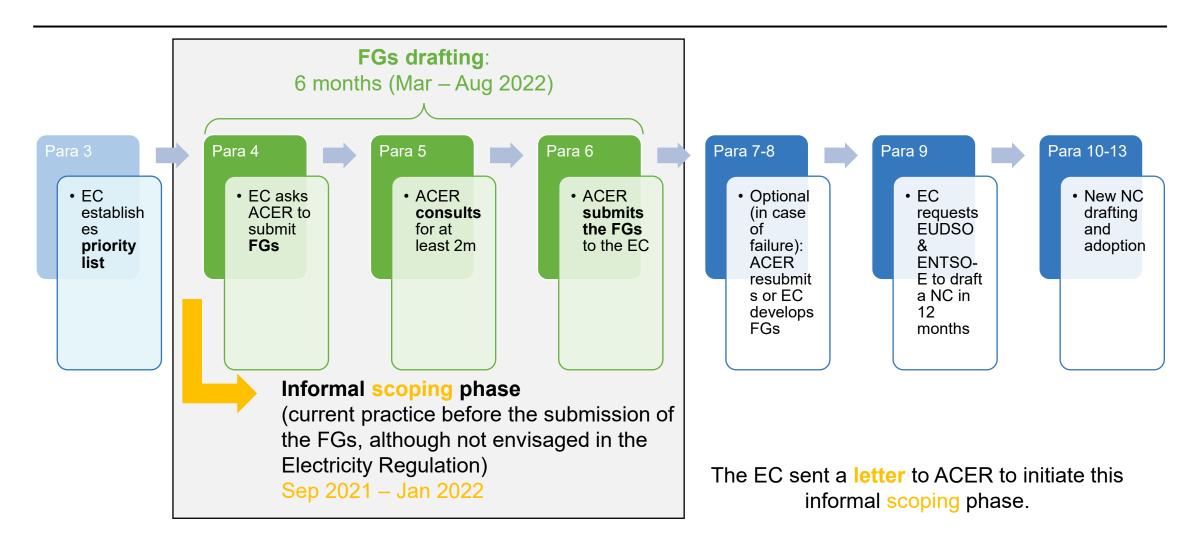
- Article 59 of the Electricity Regulation<sup>1</sup> defines the process for the establishment of network codes, with the aim to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of the Regulation in different areas.
- One of the areas is rules in relation to demand response, including rules on aggregation, energy storage, and demand curtailment rules.
- The process starts with the Commission **establishing a priority list**, identifying the areas to be included in the development of network codes.
- In its recent Decision<sup>2</sup> the Commission identified as priority, for the development of harmonised electricity rules, the rules regarding demand side flexibility, including rules on aggregation, energy storage and demand curtailment rules.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Regulation (EU) 2019/943 of 5 June 2019 on the internal market for electricity

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1479 of 14 October 2020 establishing priority lists for the development of network codes and guidelines for electricity for the period from 2020 to 2023 and for gas in 2020



# **Article 59 of the Electricity Regulation**





#### Main tasks for ACER

#### Scoping

- identify the areas that fall under the requirements as set in the priority list, and
- should be included in a European framework

# Framework guidelines

- specify the content of the European framework,
- the objectives and
- the principles

Throughout this scoping (and FGs drafting) phase, **ACER will consult with stakeholders**, in order to gather also their views and proposals, which will be duly considered.

On 15 December a **stakeholders workshop** was held with the aim to provide the stakeholders with the opportunity to express their views and affect the outcome of the scoping.



## **External expert group**

#### **Expert group on DSF:**

- Following ACER's open call in June-July, an ad hoc expert group was established.
- It consists of 12 expert stakeholders (DSOs, TSOs, academia, market participants), and observers from the EC, DSOs, TSOs, NRAs; it is convened by two chairs (ACER and NRA representatives).
- Its aim is to provide expert input, in the form of an advice, in the ACER/NRAs' discussions during the scoping and the framework guidelines drafting.

In order to provide full transparency to the public, the composition as well as minutes of the Expert group meetings are published on ACER's dedicated webpage.

Expert group on demand side flexibility | www.acer.europa.eu

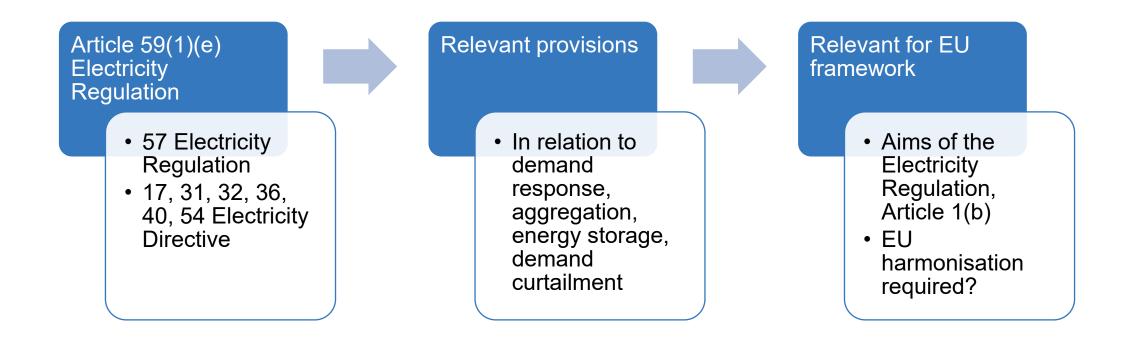


# Content of the scoping exercise

- During the scoping we need to identify which of the abovementioned areas are relevant for inclusion in a European framework.
- This includes among others:
  - the kind of products, markets and services;
  - the kind of market participants and service providers (such as loads, generation, storage);
  - the processes required for information and data exchange;
  - the processes for the coordination between system operators and between different market timeframes.
- What this exercise is **NOT** about: the aim of the scoping is **not** to determine whether a European framework for the development of DSF should consist in the development of a new network code, in amendments of existing network codes and guidelines, or both.



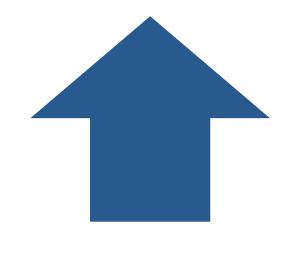
## **Scoping exercise**



It is important to note that the Articles used as legal basis (as included in Article 59(1)(e) ER) may direct to other Articles in the ED or ER, which should also be taken into account in the next steps of the process.



# Finding the right level of harmonisation



#### **European harmonization**

- XB relevance
- Market integration vs. fragmentation
- Unlock flexibility by facilitating market access for international providers
- Need to adapt existing rules that were written for bigger assets
- Potential gain of harmonizing before implementing widely different models

National network codes which do not affect cross-zonal trade

- Local/regional specificities
- Different maturity levels
- Less direct interaction between local markets
- Too detailed European rules may become a barrier

# Thank you! Any questions?





