



European Union Agency for the Cooperation
of Energy Regulators

Demand response and other distributed energy resources: what barriers are holding them back?

ACER 2023 Market Monitoring Report

ACER Webinar
19 January 2024

Indicative time	Webinar items	Speakers
09:45 - 10:00	Webinar open for log-in	
10:00 - 10:05	Opening	Christian Zinglensen, ACER
10:05 - 10:20	Presentation of the ACER 2023 Market Monitoring Report: Demand response and other distributed energy resources: what barriers are holding them back?	Cristina VAZQUEZ HERNANDEZ, ACER
10:20 - 10:35	Panel discussion: Barriers to distributed energy resources	Moderator: Johan ROUPE, Ei (Swedish NRA) Panelists: Michael VILLA, Smart Energy Europe (SmartEn) Naomi CHEVILLARD, SolarPower Europe Leen PEETERS, Think E Julia MAJEWSKA, European Commission, DG COMP
10:35 - 10:50	Q&A	Moderator: Johan ROUPE, Ei (Swedish NRA)
10:50 - 11:05	Panel discussion: Barriers for bringing flexibility through the electricity market	Moderator: Johan ROUPE, Ei (Swedish NRA) Panelists: Thomas LEWIS, Climate Action Network (CAN) Europe Martin ROACH, European Association for Storage of Energy (EASE) Peter CLAES, International Federation of Industrial Energy Consumers (IFIIEC) Europe Mathilde LALLEMAND-DUPUY, European Commission, DG ENER
11:05 - 11:20	Q&A	Moderator: Johan ROUPE, Ei (Swedish NRA)
11:20 - 11:30	Closing	Christophe GENCE-CREUX, ACER

Housekeeping rules



Please pose your questions using the Slido tool within Microsoft Teams

You can also access Slido through this direct link:
<https://app.sli.do/event/eaH94EXaFHDtAczUgvoosm>



This meeting is being recorded

Questions from other participants can be 'liked' to increase their visibility



Slides and recording of this webinar will be uploaded to ACER website



Keep your microphone muted unless the chair gives you the floor

Substance-related questions will be addressed during the relevant Q&A session; although they can be posed at any point



Opening

10:00 – 10:05

Christian ZINGLERSEN, ACER Director

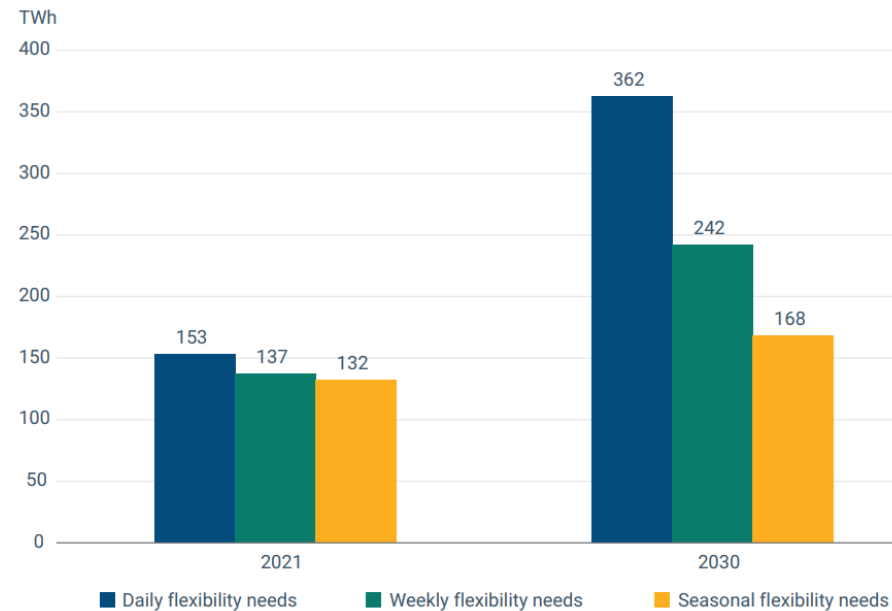
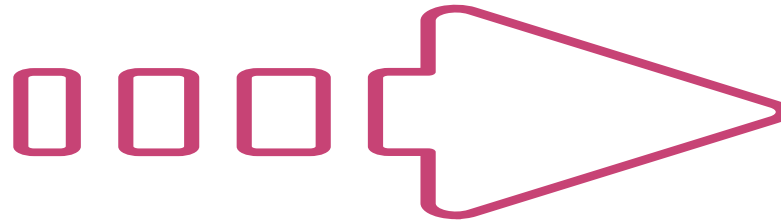
Flexibility is becoming the ‘name of the game’ ...

EU renewables target:



42.5%
by 2030

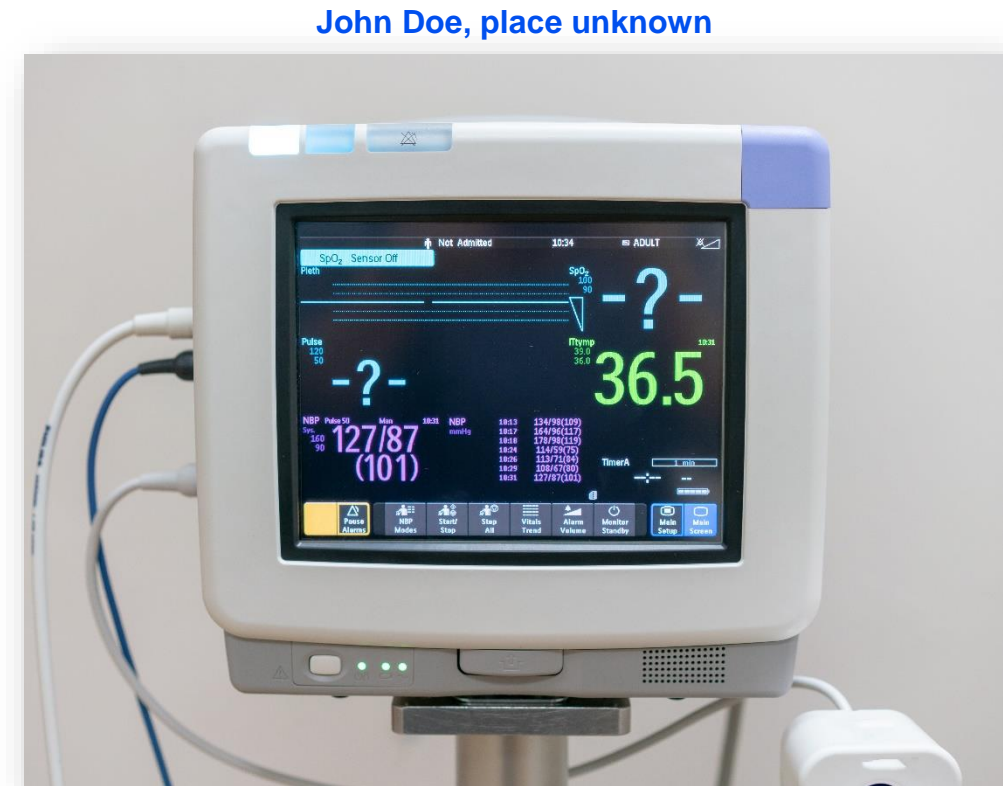
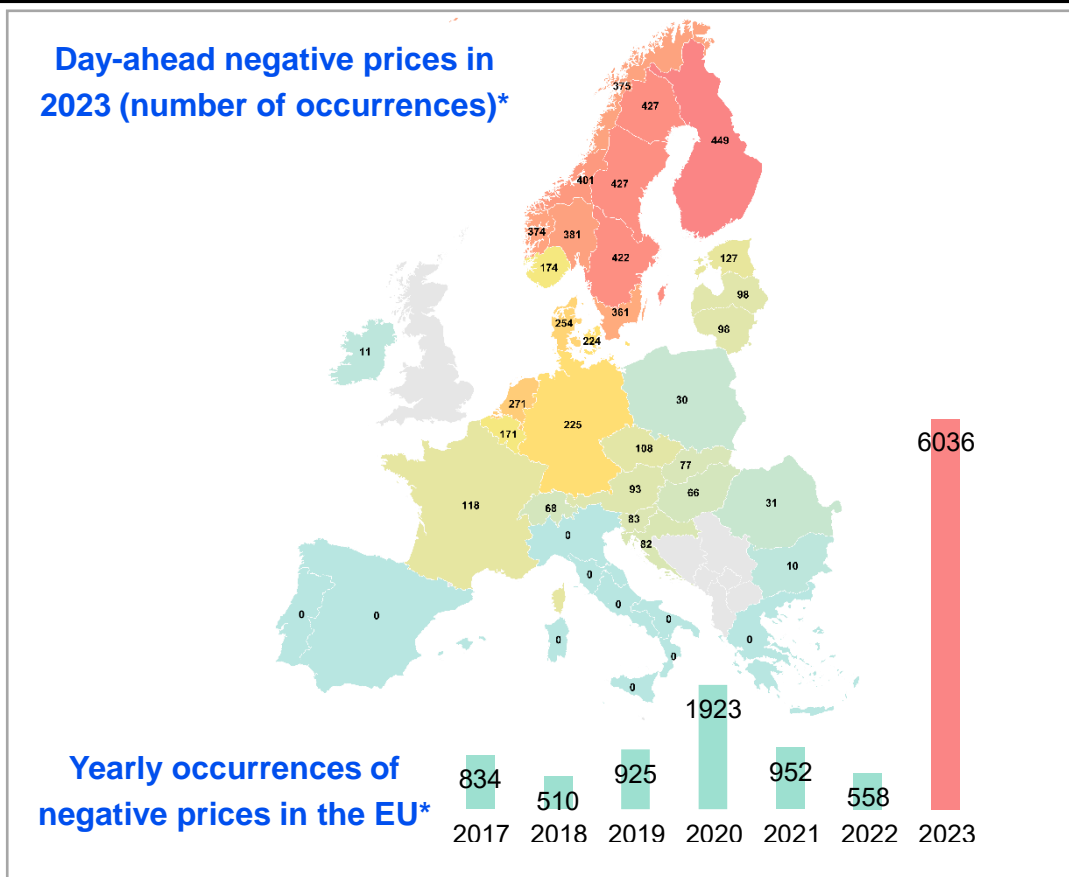
Currently at
22% in 2021



Flexibility in the EU power system
needs to double by 2030

The **energy transition** implies a surge in intermittent renewable energy sources and further electrification of energy needs, such as heating. As such, **future flexibility needs will increase significantly.**

Negative prices: indicators ‘telling us something’



High/low wholesale prices send signals to generators (*where to invest / when to produce*), to traders (*where to trade*) and to consumers (*if/when to consume*).

Consistently low or high prices call for attention, possibly signalling the need for a more responsive power system.

* Source: ACER calculation based on ENTSO-E data.
Note: One occurrence corresponds to one hour during which prices are negative.

Bringing challenges, yes, but also opportunities



More cost-efficient market and system operation

- Reducing peak prices
- Helping to balance the power system
- Preventing blackouts



More cost-efficient network development

- Reducing the risk of grid overload
- Helping to solve network congestion as an alternative/complement to more costly grid build-out



Savings for consumers

- Electricity bill savings for **ALL CONSUMERS**, not just for those providing demand response



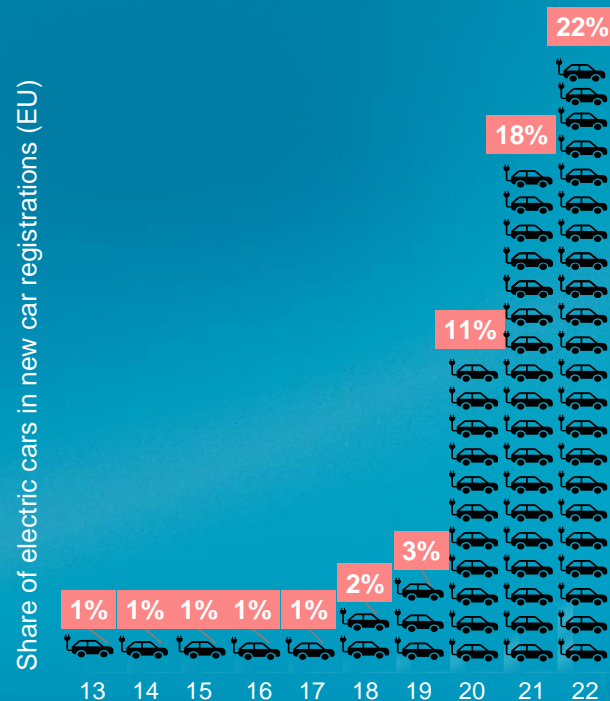
Making the most out of your resources

- Many consumers will invest in electromobility, rooftop solar panels, batteries, etc. They can become **AN ACTIVE PART OF THE SOLUTION.**



Unlocking demand response and other distributed energy resources can bring **significant opportunities.**

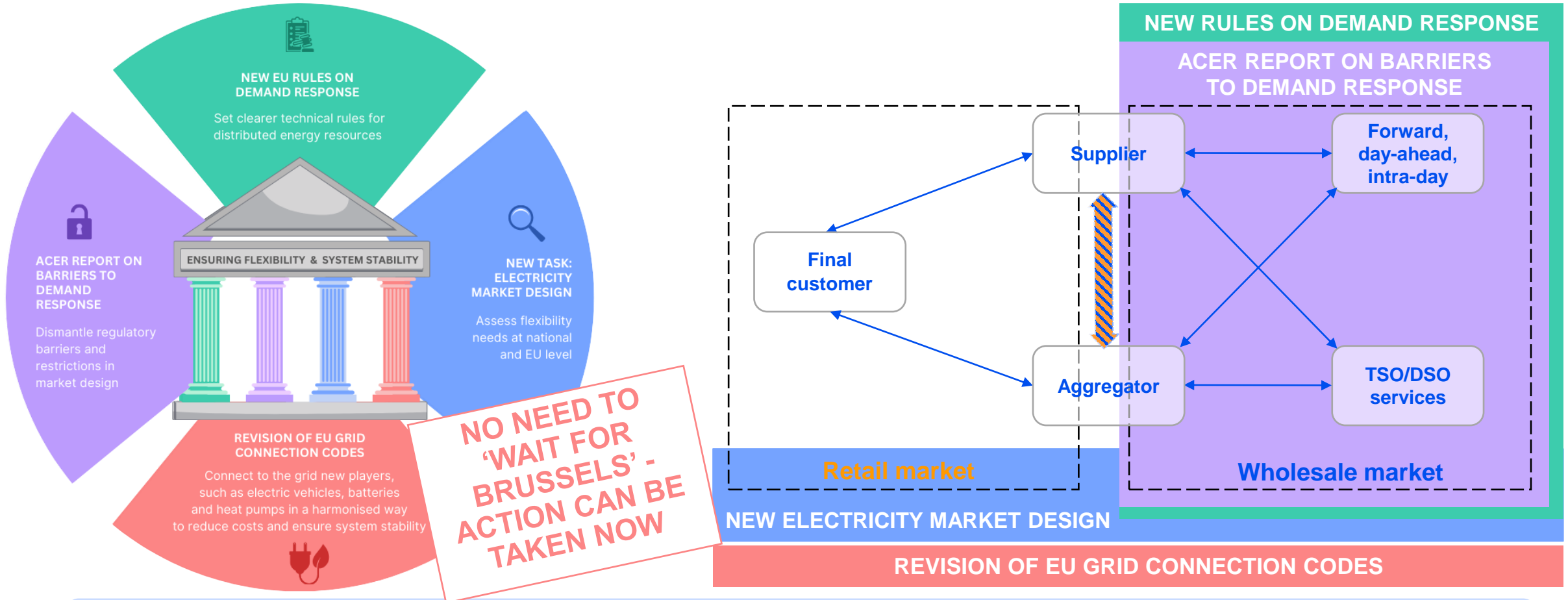
Sharp rise in electric car sales



Source: European Environment Agency



Multiple EU efforts ongoing to ‘unlock’ flexibility



This report presents **regulatory barriers** and **restrictions in market design** that merit further consideration and **possible removal**.

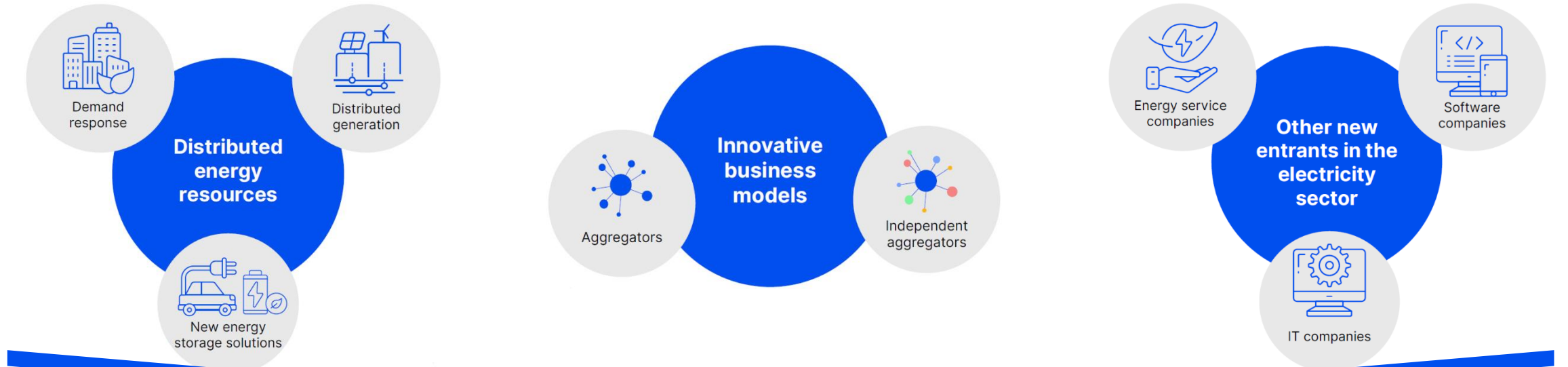
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2023 ACER MMR: Demand response and other distributed energy resources: what barriers are holding them back?

10:05 – 10:20

Cristina VAZQUEZ HERNANDEZ, Electricity Department, ACER

Scope and methodology ...



Regulatory barriers & market restrictions

- Clean Energy Package & some existing EU Guidelines
- Market design and structure



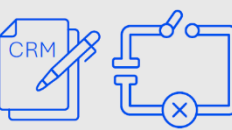
Day-ahead and intraday markets



Balancing services



Congestion management services



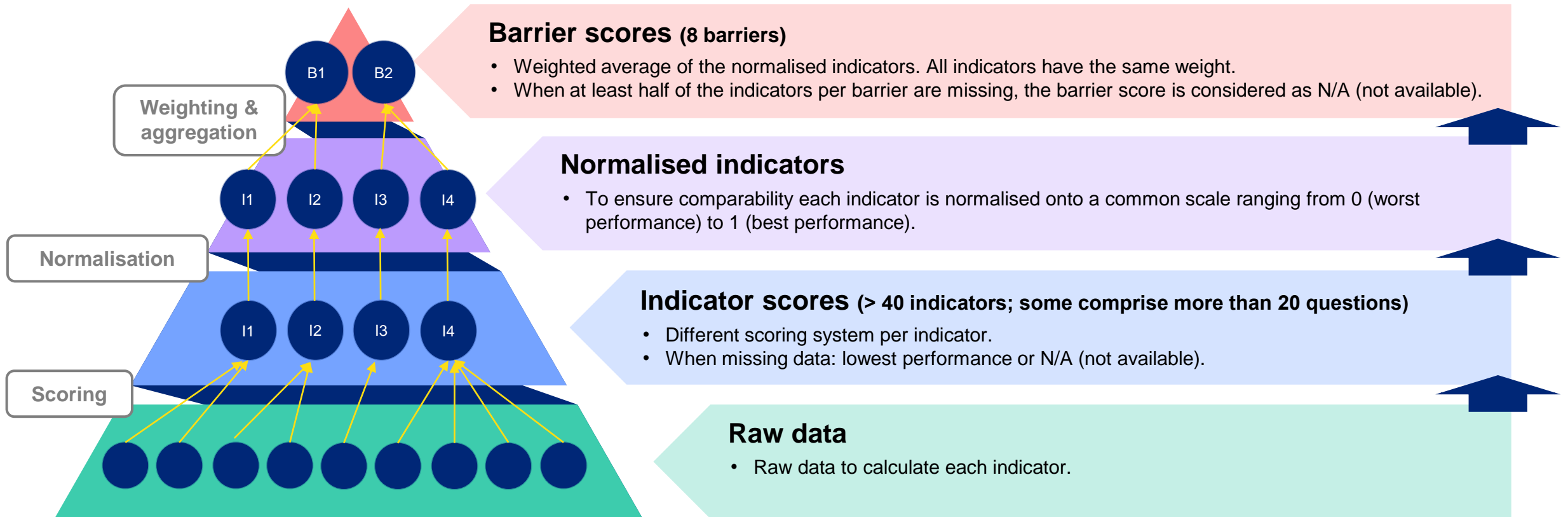
Capacity mechanisms and interruptibility schemes

2022 data

Geographical scope



Barriers come in many sizes and shapes ...



Notes: More information on the methodology:

[ACER's 2023 Market Monitoring Report – Demand response and other distributed energy resources: what barriers are holding them back? \(Annex I\).](#)

[ACER's 2020 Market Monitoring Report - Electricity Wholesale Market Volume \(Annex 4\).](#)

[DNV's 2021 study on a methodology for benchmarking the performance of the EU Member States in terms of efficient price formation and easy market entry and participation for new entrants and small actors.](#)

Barriers to distributed energy resources, zooming in ...

Barrier	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Lack of a proper legal framework to allow market access			High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate				Moderate								Moderate			Moderate		Moderate					
Unavailability or lack of incentives to provide flexibility	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High			Moderate		Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High		Moderate	Moderate		Moderate		Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate		Moderate
Restrictive requirements to providing balancing services			High	NAP					Moderate				Moderate		High	Moderate				NAP				Moderate	Moderate			
Restrictive requirements to providing congestion management	High		High	High	High	Moderate	High	NAP				Moderate			High		NAP	NAP	High	Moderate	Moderate	High		Moderate	Moderate	Moderate		High
Restrictive requirements to participating in capacity mechanisms	NAP	Moderate	NAP	NAP	NAP	Moderate	NAP	NAP	NAP	Moderate		NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	Moderate	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	Moderate	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Restrictive requirements to participating in interruptibility schemes	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	Moderate	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	Moderate	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	Moderate	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Limited competitive pressure in the retail market			Moderate	Moderate		High	High					Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate		High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate				Moderate
Retail price interventions		High	Moderate	High			NAP	NAP		NAP		High	High	High	NAP		Moderate	High	NAP	NAP	High	High	High	High	High	NAP	NAP	High

■ High
 ■ Moderate
 ■ Low
 ■ Not (too) restrictive
 ■ N/A
 ■ NAP

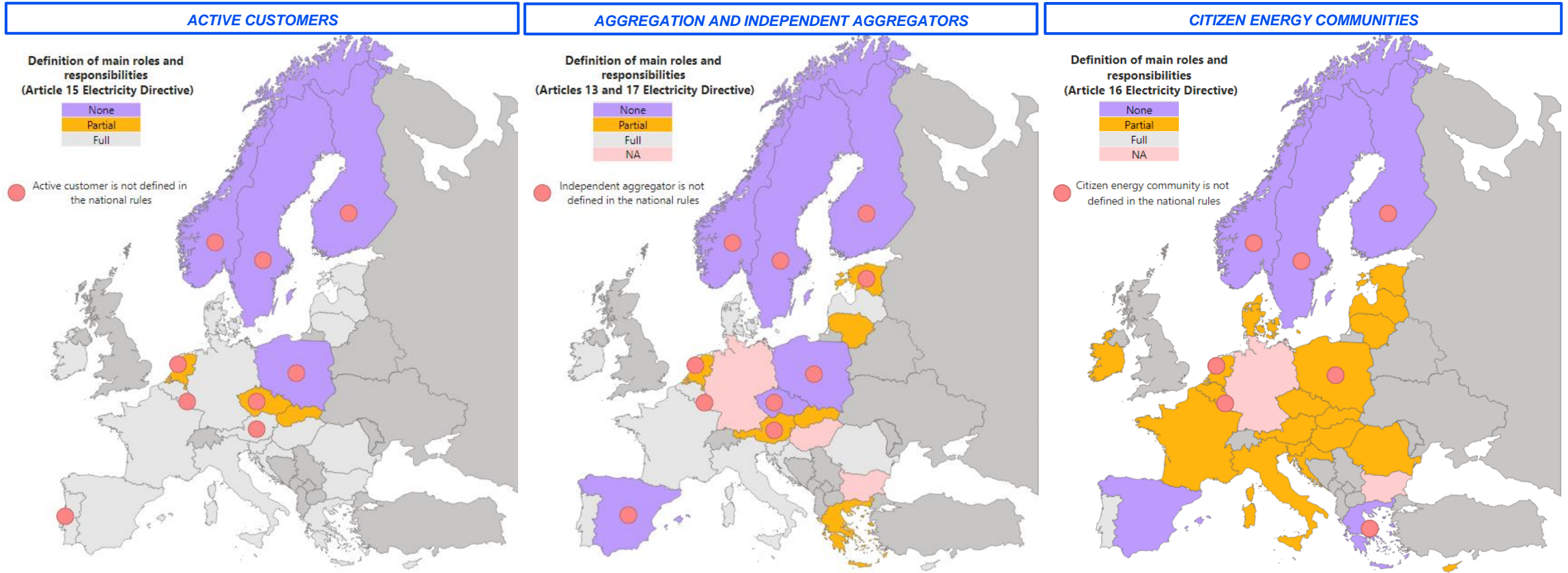


Barriers to distributed energy resources (including demand response) are **often ‘hiding in plain sight’**.
The **sum of many small obstacles can add up to significant barriers**, impeding system flexibility.

Some examples of barriers holding back distributed energy resources ...

Lack of a legal framework to allow market access

Legal preconditions... still not implemented



Many Member States have not yet defined the **main roles and responsibilities** of new entrants and small actors in line with the **Clean Energy Package**.

Aggregation models in place?

		AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK								
Type of aggregation model and maturity level	DA and ID	BaU	P	BaU	BaU			NA	P	P		BaU	BaU	P	BaU	BaU	BaU				P	P	BaU	BaU	BaU		BaU	BaU	BaU	P	BaU						
	CRMs			BaU	BaU							TorP	BaU	BaU			BaU	BaU						BaU													
	FCR	BaU	BaU	BaU	BaU			NA				Non-market based	BaU	BaU	BaU	BaU	Non-market based	BaU					P			Non-market based	Non-market based	BaU	BaU	P	P	BaU					
	aFRR	BaU	BaU	BaU	BaU			NA				BaU	P	BaU	BaU	BaU		BaU								Non-market based	BaU	BaU	BaU	P	P	BaU					
	mFRR	BaU	BaU	BaU	BaU			NA	BaU	P	BaU	TorP	BaU	BaU	BaU		BaU										BaU	BaU	BaU	P	P	BaU					
	RR				BaU						BaU		BaU	BaU												P		BaU					BaU				
	TSO redispatching	BaU	P	Non-market based	NA	NA	Non-market based	P	Non-market based	No congestion	No congestion		P			P	P	BaU	Non-market based	Non-market based	BaU	TorP			No congestion	No congestion	No congestion				P	P	Non-market based	Non-market based			
	DSO congestion management	Non-market based	P	Non-market based			Non-market based	Non-market based	Non-market based	No congestion	No congestion			No congestion	P	P			No congestion	No congestion	No congestion			Non-market based	P	P	Non-market based	TorP	TorP	TorP		P	TorP	TorP			
Customer segment	DA and ID							NA		NA														NA													
	CRMs											NA																									
	FCR							NA																										NA			
	aFRR							NA																													
	mFRR							NA																													
	RR																																				
	TSO redispatching				NA	NA					NA																										
	DSO congestion management																																				

Type of aggregation model

1 BRP/connection point + 1 metering point
Multiple BRPs/connection point + Multiple metering points
Multiple BRPs/connection point + 1 metering point + No correction of the BRPs
Multiple BRPs/connection point + 1 metering point + Correction of the BRPs
NA (Not available: there is an aggregation model in place but the NRA does not have any information)
NAP (Not applicable: the market/SO service is not in operation or the SO service is non-market-based)
No aggregation model implemented as BAU or TorP

Maturity level

BaU: implemented as a business as usual approach
 TorP: implemented on a trial stage or in a pilot project
 NA: NRA does not have information on the maturity level

Customer segment

Applicable to all customers
Only applicable to customers connected to LV level
Only applicable to customers connected to MV and HV level
NA: NRA does not have information on the customer segment

Aggregation models in place?

		AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK							
Type of aggregation model and maturity level	DA and ID	BaU	P	BaU	BaU				NA	P	P		P	BaU	BaU	BaU				P		P	BaU	BaU	BaU		BaU	BaU	P	BaU						
	CRMs			BaU	BaU							TorP	BaU	BaU		BaU	BaU							BaU												
	FCR	BaU	BaU	BaU	BaU	BaU		NA			Non-market based	BaU	BaU	BaU	Non-market based	BaU	Non-market based	P					P	P	Non-market based	Non-market based	BaU	BaU	P	P	BaU					
	aFRR	BaU	BaU	BaU	BaU	BaU		NA			BaU	P	BaU	BaU	BaU		BaU	TorP					P	P	BaU	BaU	BaU	BaU	P	P	BaU					
	mFRR	BaU	BaU	BaU	BaU	BaU		NA	BaU	P	BaU	TorP	BaU	BaU	BaU		BaU	TorP	BaU				P	P	BaU	BaU	BaU	BaU	P	P	BaU					
	RR				BaU		BaU				BaU		BaU	BaU				TorP							P		BaU				BaU					
	TSO redispatching	BaU	P	Non-market based	NA	NA	Non-market based	P	Non-market based	No congestion	No congestion	P		P	P	BaU	Non-market based	Non-market based	BaU	TorP	No congestion	No congestion	No congestion	P	P	BaU	BaU	NA		BaU	BaU	BaU	P	P	No congestion	Non-market based
	DSO congestion management	Non-market based	P	Non-market based			Non-market based	Non-market based	Non-market based	No congestion									No congestion	No congestion	No congestion			P	P	Non-market based	TorP	TorP	TorP	Non-market based	BaU	TorP	TorP	TorP	P	TorP
Customer segment	DA and ID							NA		NA														NA												
	CRMs											NA																								
	FCR							NA																										NA		
	aFRR							NA																	NA	NA										
	mFRR							NA																	NA	NA										
	RR																																			
	TSO redispatching				NA	NA					NA															NA	NA	NA								
	DSO congestion management																																			

Type of aggregation model

NA (Not available: there is an aggregation model in place but the NRA does not have any information)

No aggregation model implemented as BAU or TorP

Customer segment

Only applicable to customers connected to LV level

Only applicable to customers connected to MV and HV level

NA: NRA does not have information on the customer segment

Maturity level

NA: NRA does not have information on the maturity level

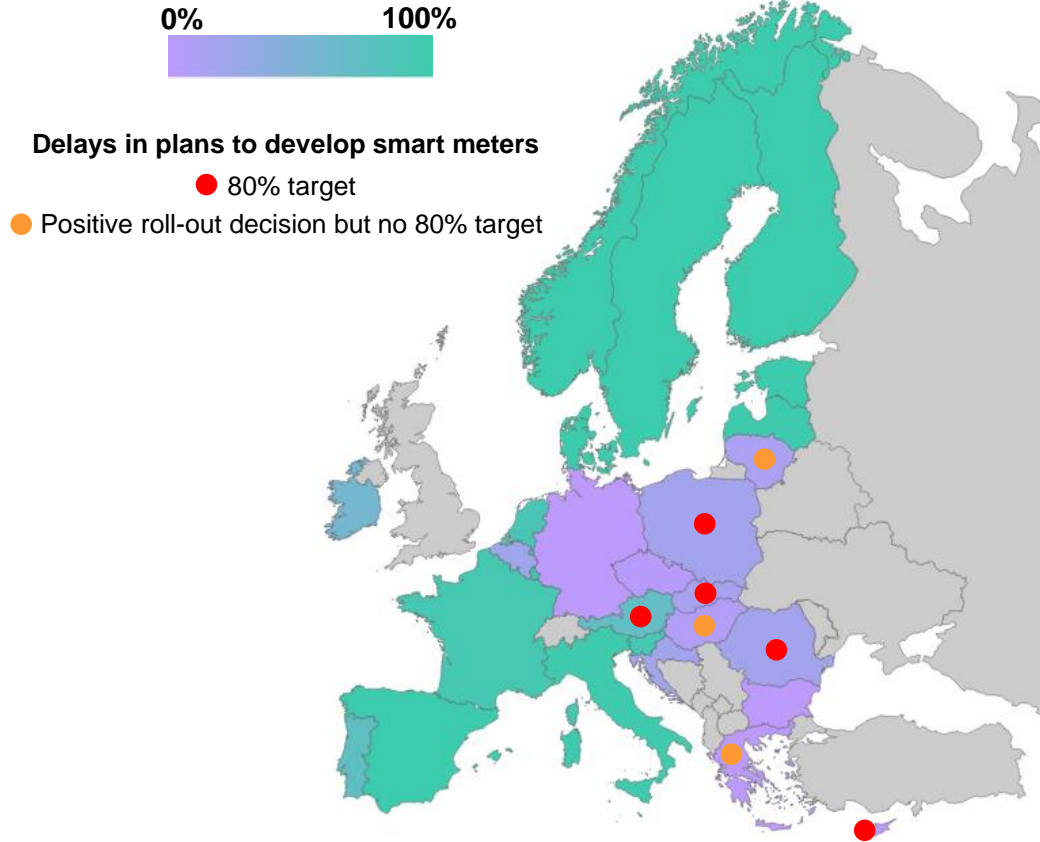


- Lack of at least one aggregation model (up and running or in a trial stage/as a pilot project) in some electricity markets or market-based system operation services in almost half of Member States.
- Missing aggregation models for some customer segments and lack of monitoring of aggregation models.

Unavailability or lack of incentives to provide flexibility

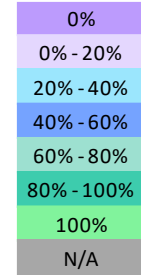
Lack of technical means to activate flexible resources


Smart meters roll-out - 2022




Functionalities of smart meters installed (% ranges) - 2022

	STANDARD VALUE PROPOSITIONS										ADVANCED VALUE PROPOSITIONS				
	Leverage smart meters data	Bill forecasting	Real-time consumption display	Real-time cost display	Unusual usage alert	Historical consumption overview	Real-time carbon impact	Pre-payment capacity	Day-ahead prices	Ability to valorise the provision of explicit demand response to the power markets	Fuel poverty detection	Energy sharing	Integrate prosumers in the market	Facilitate smart charging of EVs at home	Facilitate smart charging of batteries
AT	100%		100%			100%						100%			
BE			0% - 20%									0% - 20%			
BG	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
CY	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
CZ															
DE															
DK															
EE	100%	100%	100%			100%	100%		100%						
ES	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%		100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
FI															
FR	80% - 100%	80% - 100%	80% - 100%	0% - 20%	0% - 20%	80% - 100%	0% - 20%	0%	0%	80% - 100%		80% - 100%		100%	100%
GR	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
HR															
HU															
IE															
IT	0%	0%	80% - 100%	0%	80% - 100%	100%	0%	80% - 100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
LT	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%
LU	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%
LV	60% - 80%	0% - 20%	100%	60% - 80%	0% - 20%	100%	20% - 40%	20% - 40%	0% - 20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0% - 20%	0% - 20%
MT	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			0%				
NL															
NO	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%
PL															
PT	0%	0%	60% - 80%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
RO		100%	100%			100%		0%							
SE															
SI	60% - 80%	60% - 80%	80% - 100%	0%	0%	60% - 80%	0%	0%	0%	0% - 20%	0%	0%	0%	40% - 60%	40% - 60%
SK	100%	20% - 40%	80% - 100%												



 • Ten Member States with a rollout rate lower than 20% (with five being (almost) 0%).

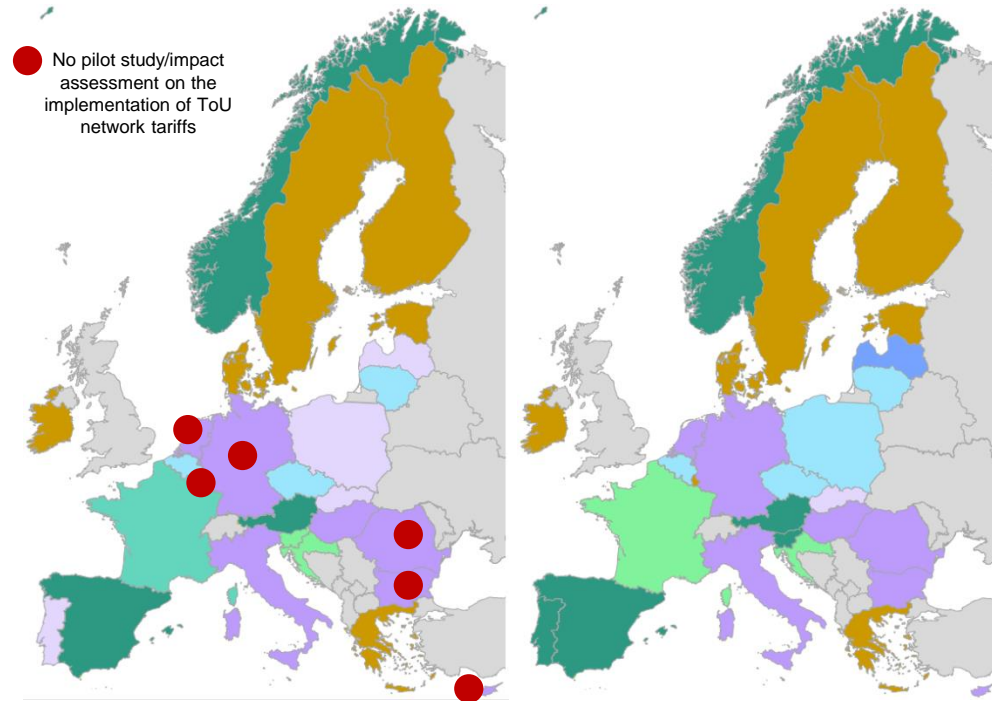
- Delays in development plans.

 • Limited information on functionalities.

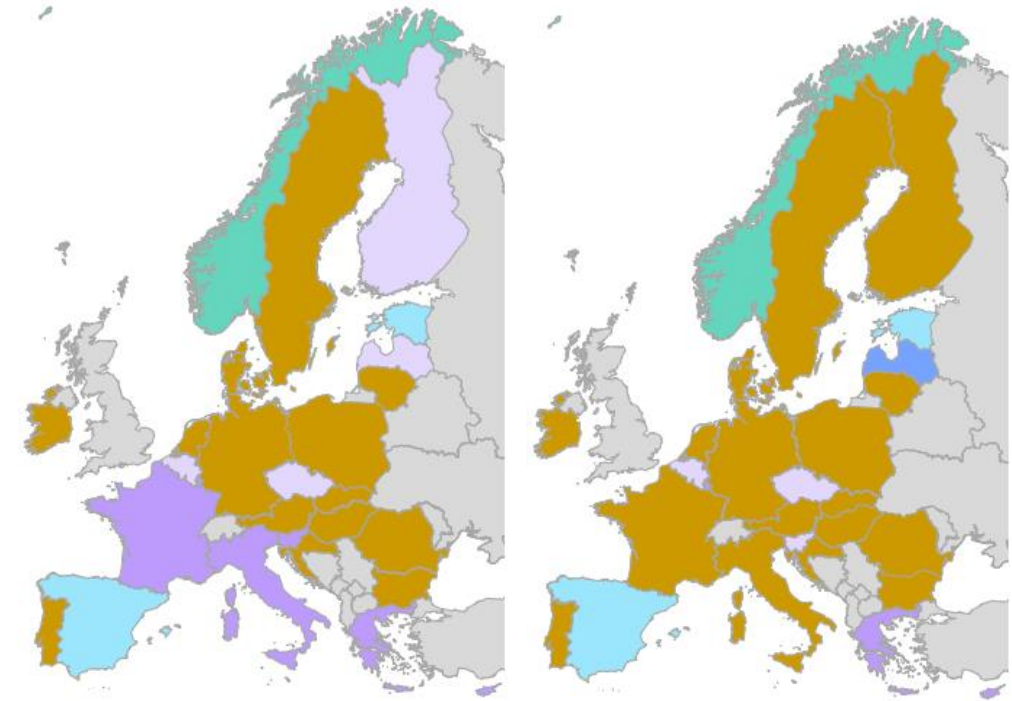
- Many consumers likely not having full advantage of smart meters.

Without price signals or incentives... why respond?

Households (left) and non-households (right) with Time of Use network tariffs with differentiation within the day (% ranges) - 2022



Households (left) and non-households (right) with dynamic electricity price contracts (% ranges) - 2022



- Limited penetration of ToU network tariffs in some Member States.
- Lack of a proper implementation assessment in a few Member States.



- Little information on the penetration of retail electricity contracts with time differentiation (e.g. dynamic electricity price contracts)
- ▶ Do consumers receive proper price signals?

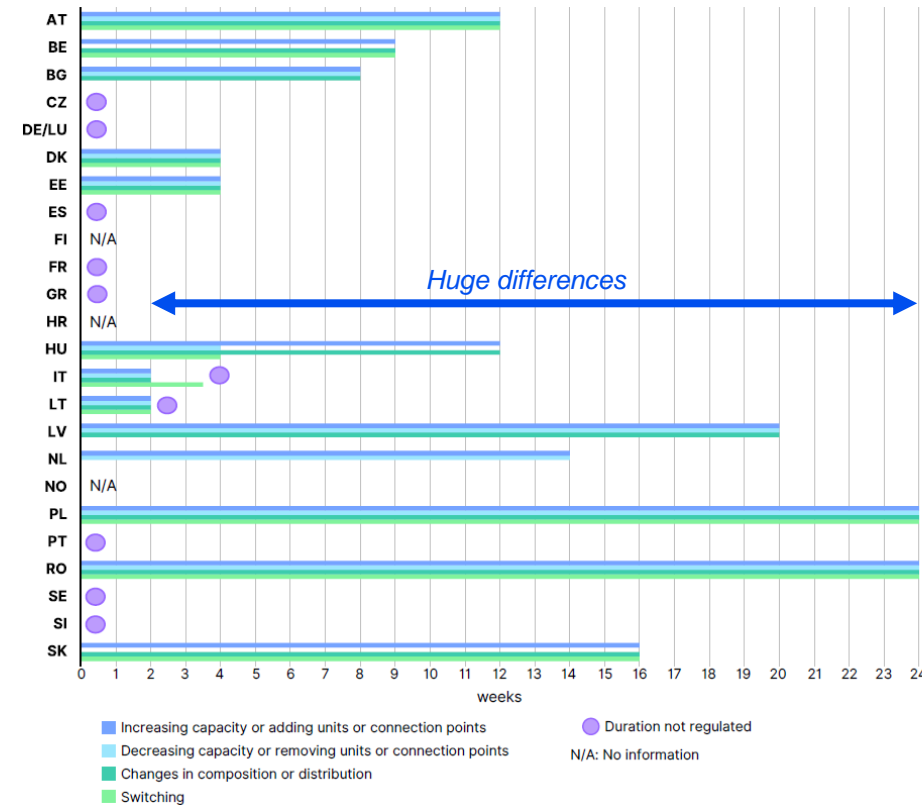
Restrictions to providing balancing services

Prequalification: restrictions to aggregation or unregulated/protracted duration

Restrictions in prequalification of reserve providing groups or aggregating all technologies - 2022



Maximum duration of prequalification process after changes in reserve providing units/groups (weeks) - 2022



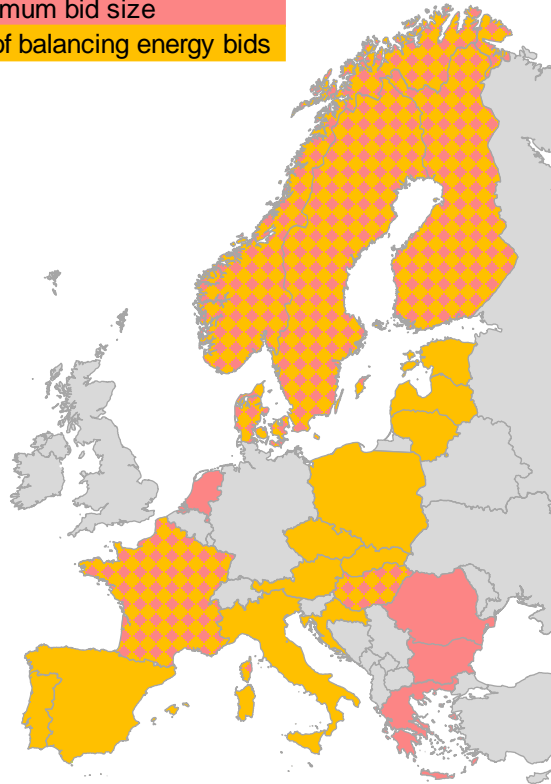
Still limitations to prequalify reserve providing groups or to aggregate generation+demand+storage



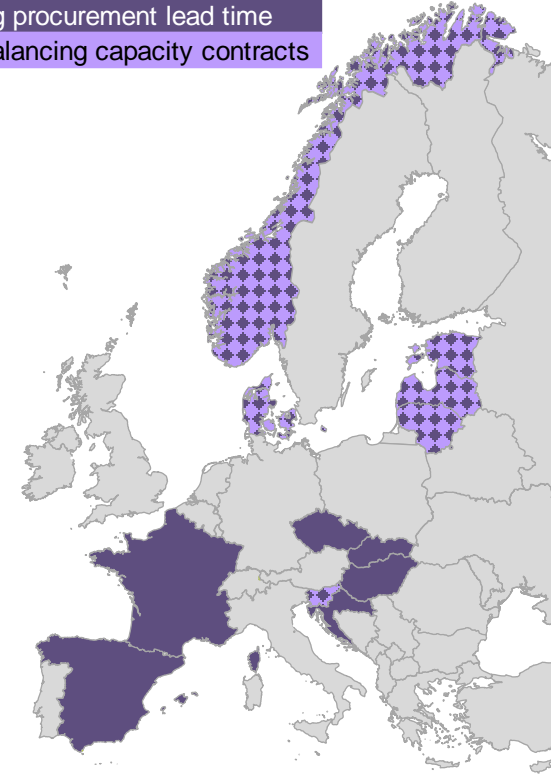
Protracted duration (even unregulated) for re-prequalification processes. With an increasing aggregation in the upcoming years, this can be a no-go for new business models.

Restrictions in product design and structure

Large minimum bid size
Long validity period of balancing energy bids



Long procurement lead time
Long balancing capacity contracts



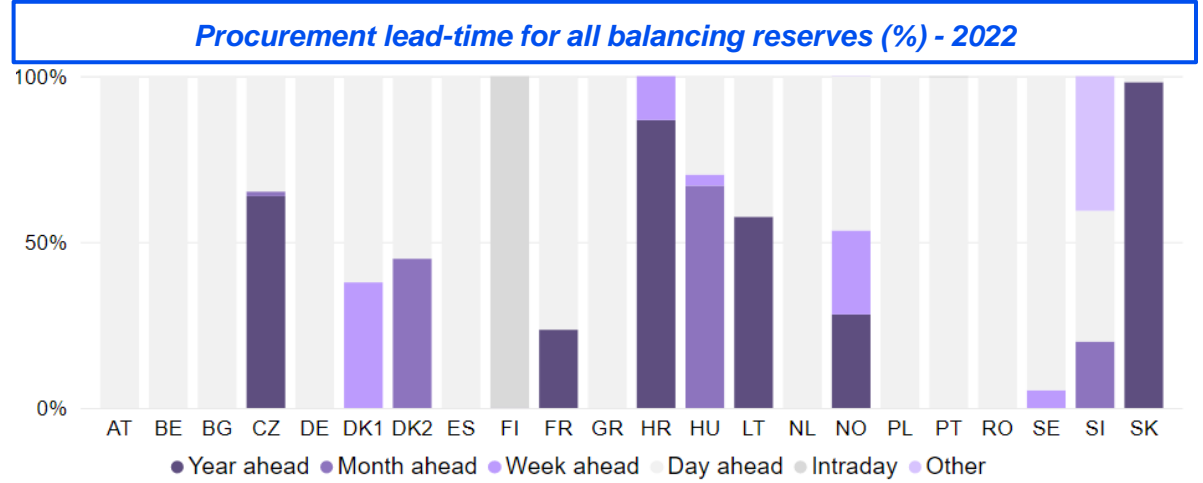
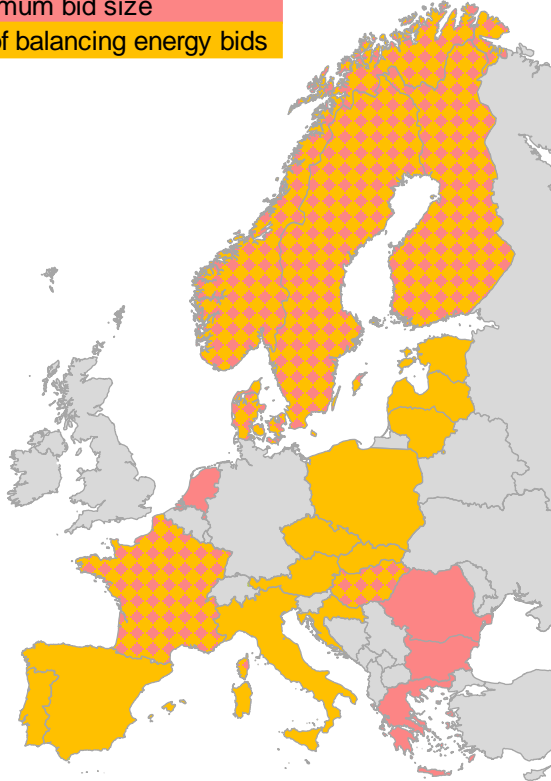
A **minimum bid size larger** than 1 MW (with aggregation sometimes not allowed) and **balancing energy bids with a validity period longer** than 15 min hinder the participation of demand response and storage in many Member States.



Multiple Member States with balancing capacity contracts and procurement lead times much longer than 1 day. **Difficulties** for distributed energy resources to commit a **long time ahead of delivery** and for **long delivery periods**.

Restrictions in product design and structure

Large minimum bid size
Long validity period of balancing energy bids



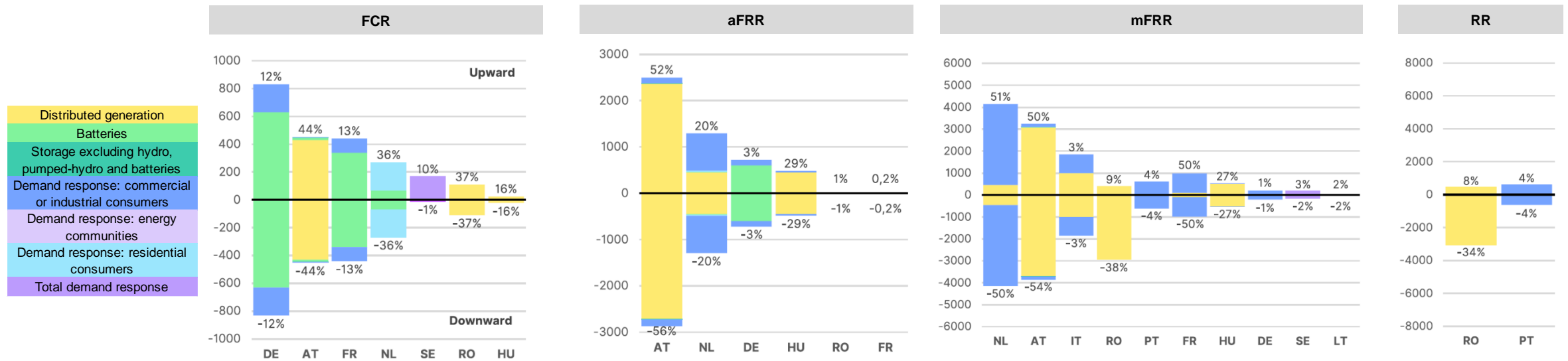
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Multiple Member States with balancing capacity contracts and procurement lead times much longer than 1 day. **Difficulties** for distributed energy resources to commit a **long time ahead of delivery** and for **long delivery periods**.

Limited capacity prequalified (when known)

Capacity prequalified of distributed energy resources (MW and %)* - 2022

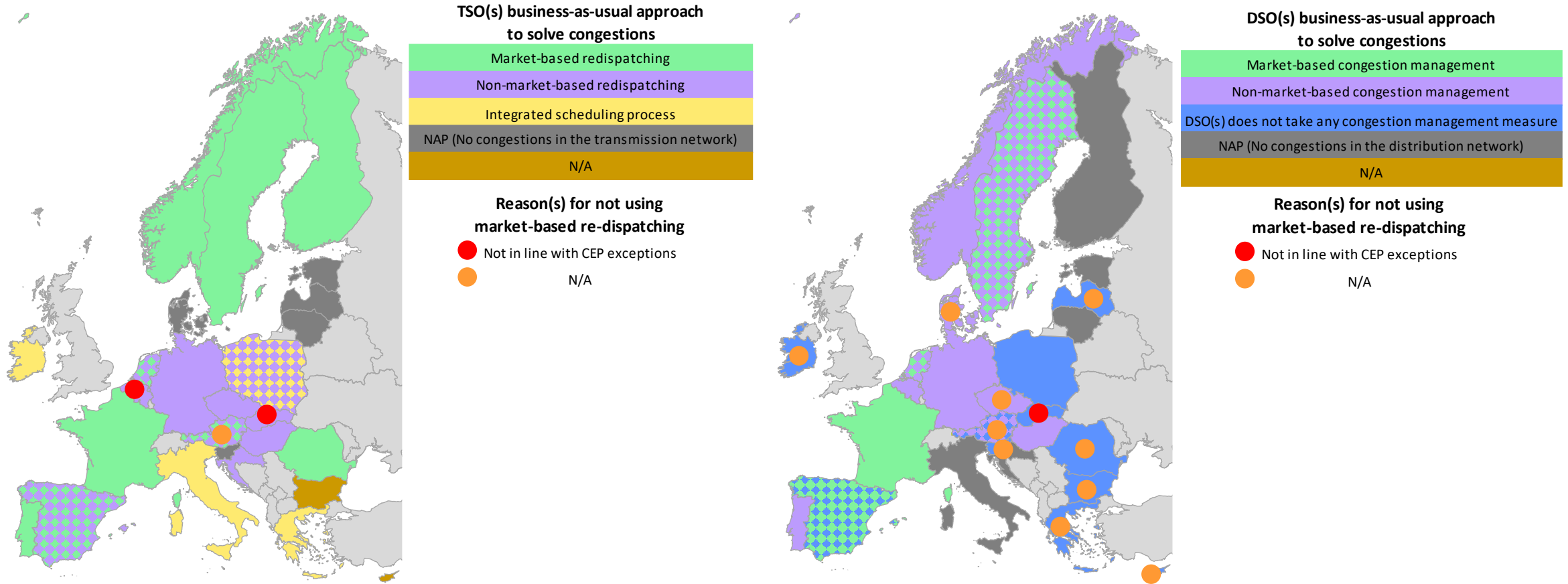




- Limited capacity prequalified of distributed energy resources with some exceptions for distributed generation (mainly distribution-connected hydro), industrial or commercial consumers and batteries.
 - Almost no information on actual participation (portfolio-based systems).

*Note: Capacity prequalified as of 31 December 2022 for local, specific, and standard balancing products. Shares of distributed energy resources prequalified over the total capacity prequalified per Member State and per balancing product.

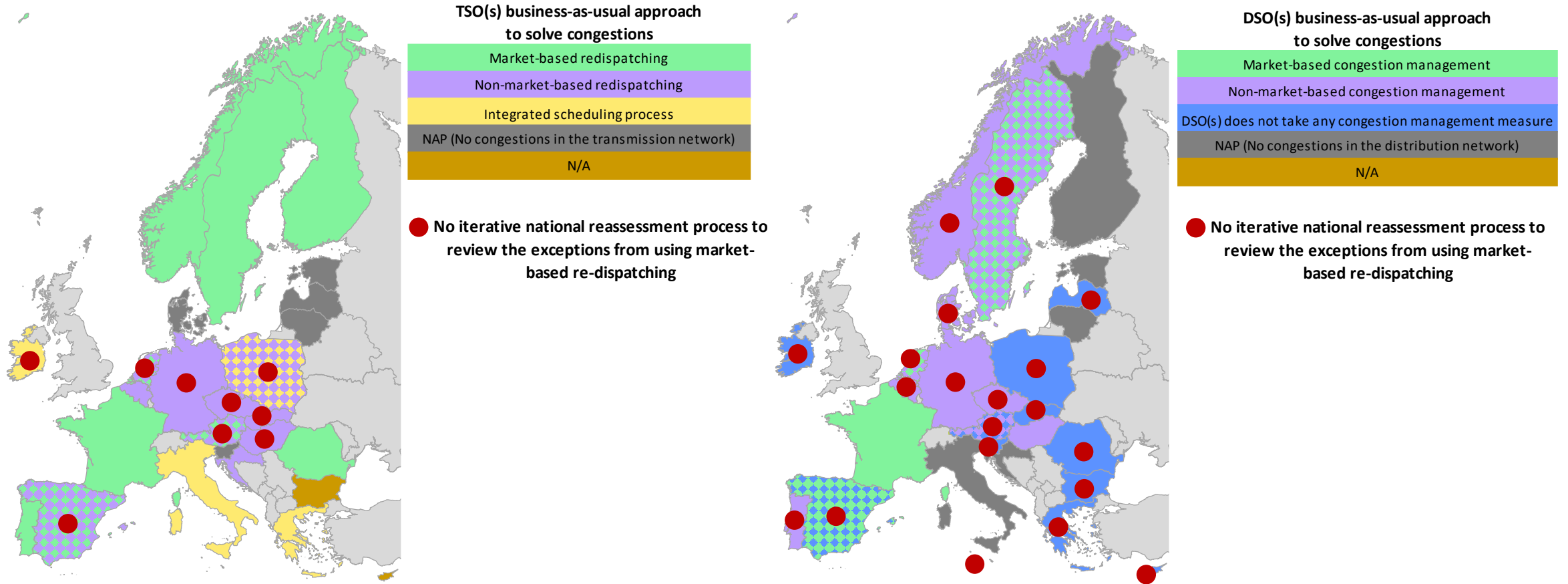
Restrictions to providing congestion management services

Is market-based re-dispatching typically used?



  • No, congestion management measures are **usually** based on **non-market-based procedures**, especially at **distribution level**.
• In many Member States, NRAs **cannot ensure** whether the **reasons for not using market-based re-dispatching**, especially by DSOs, are **in line with** the exceptions allowed by the **Clean Energy Package**.

Difficulties for local markets to develop and mature

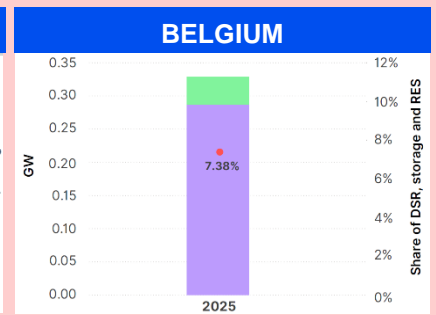
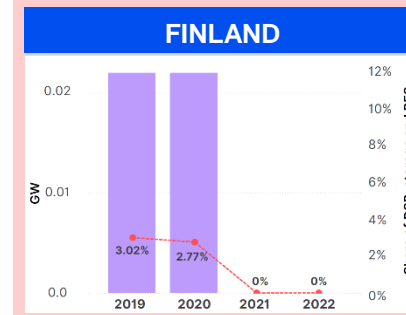
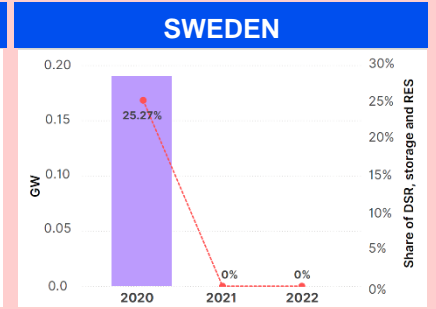
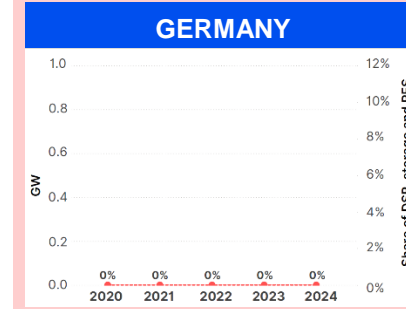
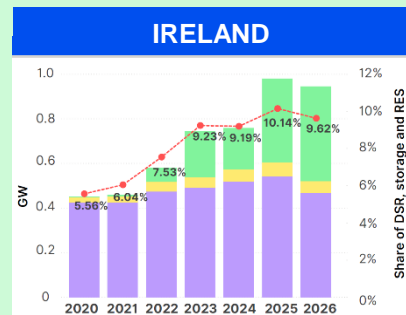
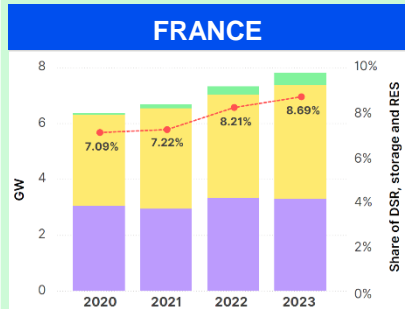


Most Member States lack an iterative national reassessment process with a transparent decision-making procedure to review whether the exceptions from using market-based re-dispatching. This hinders distributed energy resources from playing a role in “local markets”.

Restrictions to participating in capacity mechanisms or interruptibility schemes

Capacity mechanisms: different constraints in product design

Capacity mechanisms in operation - 2022



■ Intermittent RES ■ Demand response ■ Storage other than hydro and pumped-hydro ● Share over the total capacity contracted

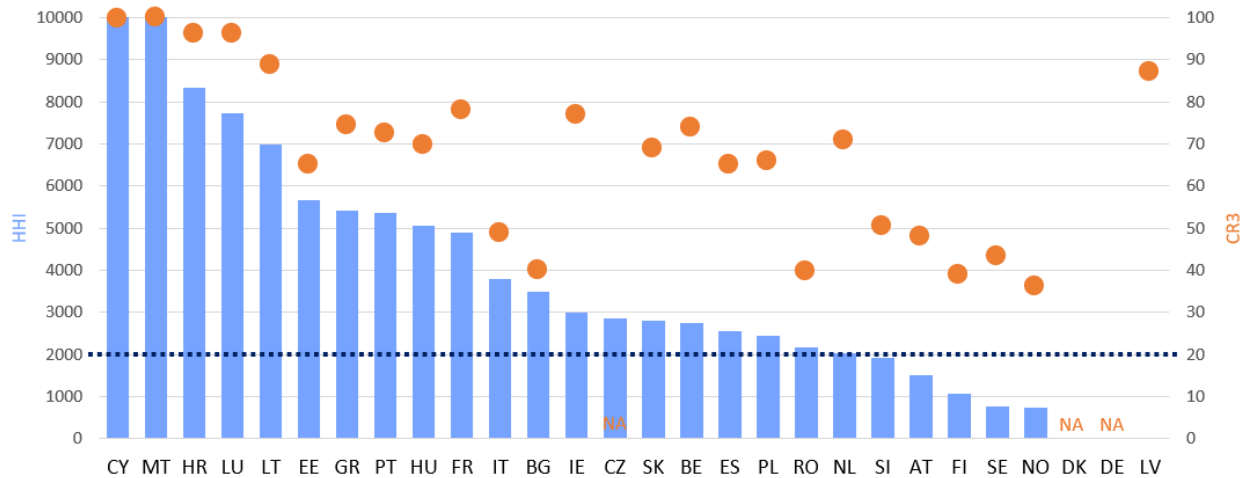


- Some Member States relaxed some requirements in the last years, but some product design features still discourage distributed energy resources.
- Limited capacity contracted of distributed energy resources although steadily increasing over time in some Member States.

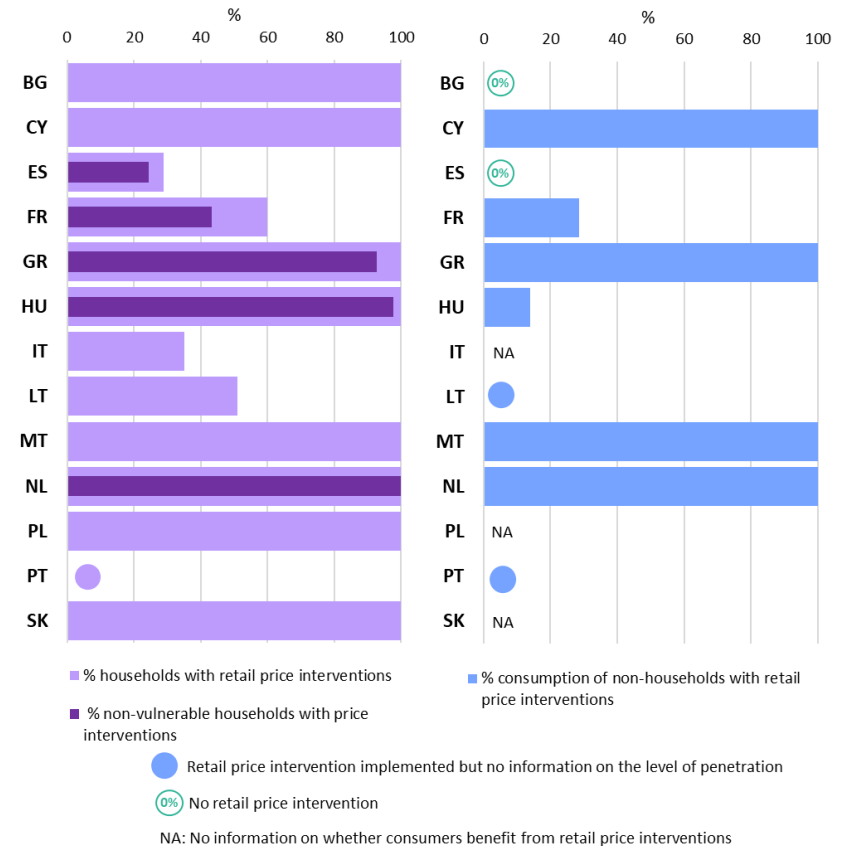
Limited competitive pressure in retail markets and retail price interventions

Some developments in the retail markets also hold back distributed energy resources

Retail market concentration ratios



Level of penetration of retail price interventions



Room to improve competition in retail electricity markets. **High market concentration** in many Member States. New entrants with **new business models** can find it difficult to enter.



Widespread retail price interventions, way **beyond vulnerable consumers**. Many consumers may not receive proper price signals.

A possible “To-do list” to address barriers...

ACER's main recommendations for governments, regulators and system operators to remove regulatory barriers and restrictions in the market design for demand response and other distributed energy resources



1 **Speed up** implementing regulatory changes to **remove persistent barriers**.



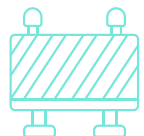
2 Set suitable **rules for new entrants**: clarify roles and responsibilities, define aggregation models, ensure data access, etc.



3 Ensure **open access** to all electricity markets and system operation services (balancing and congestion management services).



4 Provide the **technical means** and **incentives** by speeding up the rollout of smart meters, giving proper price signals in the electricity bills and raising consumer awareness.



5 Remove **restrictive requirements** to participate in balancing markets, capacity mechanisms and interruptibility schemes.



6

Ensure that **local markets for congestion management** have a chance to develop and mature. Define a transparent national process to assess when/where local markets may be implemented.



7

Facilitate new entrants' **access to retail electricity markets**.



8

Be **targeted, tailored and temporary** when considering retail price interventions.



9

Ensure **sufficient granular data** on all restrictions to demand response and other distributed energy resources.

Want to
learn more ?

Check out our ACER Market Monitoring Report on Demand response and other distributed energy resources: what barriers are holding them back?



Panel discussion: Barriers to distributed energy resources

10:20 – 10:35

Moderator: Johan ROUPE, Ei (Swedish NRA)

Panellists:

- Michael VILLA, Smart Energy Europe (SmartEn)
- Naomi CHEVILLARD, SolarPower Europe
- Leen PEETERS, Think E
- Julia MAJEWSKA, European Commission, DG COMP

Barriers to distributed energy resources



- *Are there ways that public authorities can move quicker and e.g. facilitate business and technological innovation with regards to distributed energy resources?*
-
- *If you had to pick one or two main reasons for why we only see limited participation of distributed energy resources (demand response, storage, and distributed generation) in wholesale electricity markets and system operation services, what would they be?*

Michael VILLA

Smart Energy Europe (SmartEn)

Naomi CHEVILLARD

SolarPower Europe

Leen PEETERS

Think E

Stick to the principles of regulation



The 14-year old



Julia MAJEWSKA

European Commission, DG COMP

Studies on demand response at the EU level

- **ACER** - *2023 Market Monitoring Report on Demand Response and other distributed energy resources*
- **European Commission, DG ENERGY** (with ENTSO and EU DSO) - *Proposal for the Network Code on Demand Response*
- **European Commission, DG COMPETITION** - *Barriers for demand response participation in electricity markets and State aid support (July 2024)*

DG COMP Demand response study

– scope and objectives

General objective: identifying the barriers for DR participation in electricity markets and State aid support, providing qualitative and quantitative input to support DG Competition in the SA control and assessment of the State Aid measures.

Focus of the research:

- What are the legal and regulatory, financial, market and technical barriers for DR participating or willing to participate in electricity markets and SA mechanisms?
- What are the costs and revenues for the operators participating in wholesale electricity markets and SA measures?

Final report: July 2024

Webinar: **5 March 2024** – presentation of pre-liminary results and stakeholders workshop.

Q&A session

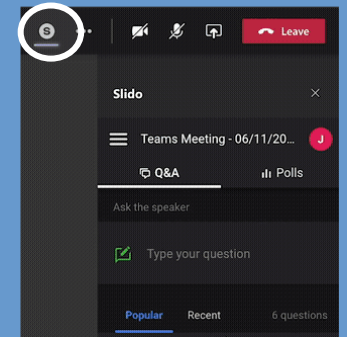
10:35 – 10:50

Johan ROUPE, Ei (Swedish NRA)

Ways to connect to Slido

- Directly in MS Teams
- Through www.slido.com #MMR2023
- Scan the QR code below
- Use the direct link:

<https://app.sli.do/event/eaH94EXaFHDtAczUgvoosm>



Panel discussion: Barriers for bringing flexibility (beyond distributed energy resources) through the electricity market

10:50 – 11:05

Moderator: Johan ROUPE, Ei (Swedish NRA)

Panellists:

- Thomas LEWIS, Climate Action Network (CAN) Europe
- Martin ROACH, European Association for Storage of Energy (EASE)
- Peter CLAES, International Federation of Industrial Energy Consumers (IFIEC) Europe
- Mathilde LALLEMAND-DUPUY, European Commission, DG ENER



- *To accommodate rising flexibility needs, do you believe we can mainly rely on markets or mainly on subsidies / state support to get us there?*
-

- *What is in your view the most important source of flexibility EU power systems have today? How do we tap into it?*
- *What about 2040? What will be important then and how do we tap into that source?*

Thomas LEWIS

Climate Action Network (CAN) Europe

Martin ROACH

European Association for Storage of Energy (EASE)

Reflection 1: How to meet future flexibility needs?

- To accommodate rising flexibility needs,
 - It is better to have a market-driven approach (but we do not have perfect markets)
- The most important source of flexibility in EU power systems,
 - Today: Fossil fuels
 - Up to 2040: *Non-fossil* flexibility, including energy storage technologies across all timeframes

Reflection 2: Energy storage barriers related to ACER report

- Existing EU legislation should be implemented without delay
 - End non-market-based procurement of balancing services (FCR & aFRR in ES & PT, aFRR in FR)
 - Lower the minimum eligible capacity (>10 MW in ES & PT)
- More clear EU guidance on the legal framework for energy storage
 - Remove double charging of taxes, network fees, and other charges
- Greater incentives and market mechanisms for energy storage are necessary to support congestion management
 - Ensure network tariffs are aligned with incentives to provide flexibility
 - Valorise non-wire alternatives
 - Expand use of local flexibility markets and non-firm connection agreements
 - Bring greater transparency around grid capacity and faster new grid connection processes

Peter CLAES

International Federation of Industrial Energy Consumers (IFIIEC) Europe

Mathilde LALLEMAND-DUPUY European Commission, DG ENER

First, implementation

- Electricity Directive and Regulation

Open the electricity markets to demand response and other flexibility sources, incl. distributed

Use of flexibility by system operators, in particular in distribution networks

Active customer

Demand response through aggregation

Complement the existing framework with rules on Demand Response

→ Address remaining regulatory barriers for the development of demand side flexibility and other flexibility resources in the electricity market.

- Network code on demand response, including rules on aggregation, energy storage and demand curtailment
- Draft to be submitted by ENTSO-E and EU DSO Entity by May 2024
- Current draft would cover in particular:
 - Market access (aggregation models, baseline, settlement)
 - Prequalification and process to engage in the market
 - Market design for congestion management and voltage control
 - TSO-DSO coordination, data exchange

Looking forward: the reform of the electricity market design

→ **Boost non-fossil flexibility: accelerate RES, impact positively the prices, bring system/grid services**

Assessment of flexibility needs at MS level

- Based on a EU methodology
- ACER analysis at EU level and recommendations of cross-border relevance, including on removing barriers

Indicative national objective for non-fossil flexibility

- including specific contributions of both demand response and energy storage

Non-fossil flexibility support scheme

Enhance the use of flexibility services by system operators

- Network tariffs to incentivise the use of flexibility services
- Possibility to use data from dedicated metering devices

Q&A session

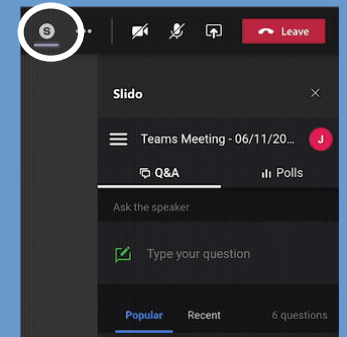
11:05 – 11:20

Johan ROUPE, Ei (Swedish NRA)

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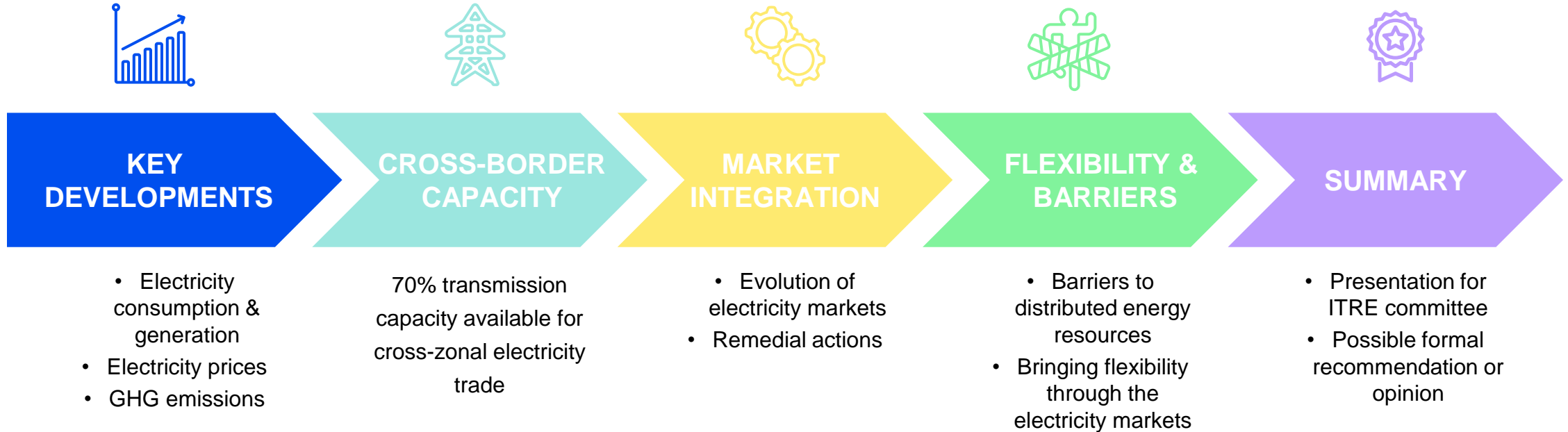


Closing

11:20 – 11:30

Christophe GENCE-CREUX, Head of the Electricity Department, ACER

Wholesale electricity market monitoring in 2024



[Learn more about our Market Monitoring Reports!](#)



ACER aims to continue monitoring all barriers to market integration. This includes barriers to distributed energy resources and challenges to bring flexibility through the electricity markets. Increasing the **flexibility** and **interconnection** of the EU electricity system is key to meet the **EU Green Deal targets**.

- On 19 December 2023 ACER launched a [public consultation](#) seeking feedback on the [ACER 2023 Market Monitoring Report](#) and aiming to gather input to bring more flexibility through the markets.
- ACER will use your input to:
 - ✓ Narrow the scope of ACER 2024 MMR: focus on [the most relevant regulatory barriers and restrictions](#) to distributed energy resources
 - ✓ Assess [how to unlock flexibility from all resources](#) through the markets
 - ✓ Help define the [scope](#) of this MMR in the [upcoming years](#)
- If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us (ewpmm@acer.europa.eu).

A graphic for ACER's public consultation. It features the ACER logo at the top left. The background is a dark blue wall with a light switch. A hand is shown pressing the right switch. The text 'PUBLIC CONSULTATION' is written in large yellow letters. Below it, two bullet points are listed in white: 'Barriers to distributed energy resources' and 'Bringing flexibility through the market'. At the bottom, the deadline is stated in white: 'Deadline Friday, 2 February 2024 23:59 CET'.

ACER 
European Union Agency for the Cooperation
of Energy Regulators

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

- Barriers to distributed energy resources
- Bringing flexibility through the market

Deadline
Friday, 2 February 2024
23:59 CET

Thank you for your attention



European Union Agency for the Cooperation
of Energy Regulators

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