

# Electricity and Gas Markets - KU Leuven

## Assignment - ACER

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## I Introduction

The Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) is a European Union body that oversees the development and integration of European electricity and gas markets. Its goal is to ensure regulations promote transparency, competition, and secure energy supply.

One of ACER's main tasks is to supervise the Ten-Year Network Development Plan (TYNDP) scenarios created by ENTSO-E (electricity) and ENTSG (gas). These scenarios help plan infrastructure and align with the EU's energy and climate goals for 2030 and 2050. ACER also enforces the Regulation on Wholesale Energy Market Integrity and Transparency (REMIT) to prevent market manipulation and ensure fair competition.

Additionally, ACER ensures that gas transmission networks across Europe can operate smoothly together by setting rules for interoperability and data exchange. It also works to harmonise gas transmission tariffs to improve cost transparency and support market integration.

## II Key challenges

- **Regulation and market oversight:** ACER monitors compliance with REMIT to prevent market abuse, ensuring fairness and transparency in European energy markets.
- **Infrastructure planning and coordination:** ACER ensures that TYNDP scenarios reflect real energy transition needs and match EU climate goals. Challenges include balancing national priorities, securing investment, and addressing cross-border infrastructure issues.
- **Energy market integration:** ACER helps connect national electricity and gas markets into a single European system. Key issues include regulatory alignment, managing congestion, and improving interconnections.
- **Flexibility and security of supply:** As renewable energy use grows, ACER must ensure that gas and electricity markets remain stable and flexible enough to handle changes in supply and demand.
- **Interoperability and tariff harmonisation:** ACER sets rules to ensure gas networks across Europe can work together efficiently. It also regulates gas transmission tariffs to keep pricing fair and consistent.

## III Questions

1. How does ACER ensure that TYNDP scenarios accurately represent the changing energy landscape and support the EU's long-term decarbonisation goals?

2. What steps does ACER take to enforce REMIT and what challenges remain in preventing market manipulation in Europe's interconnected energy markets?
3. How does ACER harmonise gas transmission tariffs across Europe while ensuring they remain fair and cost-effective?
4. What strategies does ACER use to improve data exchange and ensure smooth interoperability in European gas transmission networks?

## References

- [1] ACER (2023). *Framework Guidelines for Joint TYNDP Scenarios*. Available at: <https://www.acer.europa.eu> (Accessed: March 3, 2025).
- [2] ACER (2012). *Decision on Interoperability and Data Exchange Rules for European Gas Transmission Networks*. Available at: <https://www.acer.europa.eu> (Accessed: March 2, 2025).
- [3] ACER (2013). *Framework Guidelines on Gas Tariff Structure*. Available at: <https://www.acer.europa.eu> (Accessed: March 2, 2025).
- [4] ACER (2021). *Guidance on REMIT Application (6th Edition)*. Available at: <https://www.acer.europa.eu> (Accessed: March 3, 2025).