The revised TEN-E Regulation

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18 March 2021
The Hydrogen Strategy

A hydrogen roadmap

Definitions for hydrogen

Three phases:
2020-2024
2024 – 2030
2030 – 2050

1. An investment agenda
2. Boosting demand and scaling up
3. Markets and infrastructure
4. Research and Innovation
5. The international dimension
Policy context of the revision of TEN-E

- Energy infrastructure as a key pillar of EU energy policy to deliver the European Green Deal
- TEN-E Regulation to be fully aligned with the 2050 climate neutrality objective
- Important progress made in the implementation of trans-European energy infrastructure
- New policy challenges such as the accelerated take-up of renewable energy sources and system integration
- Strong stakeholder support for the revision to align the TEN-E policy framework with the new policy context
Trans-European energy networks are at the heart of the European energy policy.

Criteria / CBA

Union List of PCIs

- CO2 transport
- E-highways
- Smart grids

Regional cooperation & High Level Groups

Market integration
Security of supply
Sustainability
Competitiveness

- Accelerated permit granting
- Regulatory measures
- EU financial assistance
TEN-E, a central instrument for the Green Deal

- Revised TEN-E proposal: fit for the infrastructure needs of the clean energy system of the future focusing on the (upgraded) 2030/2050 climate and energy targets, the climate neutrality objective and technological developments whilst ensuring contribution to market integration, security of supply and competitiveness.

Diagram:
- Competition
- Market integration
- Security of supply
- Deliver long-term decarbonisation targets
- Deliver energy transition
- Deliver energy system integration
A. Full alignment of infrastructure with the EGD (1/4)

➢ Through an increased focus on offshore grids covered under four new priority corridors reflecting Europe’s sea basins and building on regional cooperation strengths;

➢ The TEN-E operationalizes the ambitions in the EU Strategy for Offshore RES by including dedicated planning (integrated offshore development plans), permitting (one-stop shop) and regulatory tools (incentives) to facilitate scale-up of offshore grids to the target 300 GW in 2050;
A. Full alignment of infrastructure with the EGD (2/4)

➢ Through supporting the scale-up of smart electricity grids by:

❖ streamlining and modernizing the eligibility criteria to reflect technological development, digitalisation and cybersecurity in transmission and distribution network;

❖ clarifying eligible project promoters in smart grids;

❖ DSOs and TSOs from two or more Member States

❖ DSOs from two or more Member State, with the involvement of the TSOs

❖ TSOs from two or more Member States
A. Full alignment of infrastructure with the EGD (3/4)

➢ Exclusion of natural gas infrastructure due to achieving an integrated and shock-resilient gas grid in Europe

➢ Exclusion of oil pipelines

Instead:

➢ Support for new and repurposed dedicated hydrogen networks and electrolysers above 100 MW

➢ Tapping into locally produced renewable and low-carbon gases (biogas, biomethane) through IT-focused smart gas grids
A. Full alignment of infrastructure with the EGD (4/4)

➢ Through inclusion of mandatory sustainability criterion for all infrastructure categories:

➢ Criteria and indicators detailed in Article 4 and Annex IV for each category to be developed and applied in CBA methodologies by Regional Groups;

➢ By and large, sustainability to be assessed in terms of the integration of renewable energy sources into the grid or the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

➢ The more a candidate project contributes to sustainability – meaning renewable energy integration or CO2 reduction, the higher it ranks in the list.
B. Strengthened EU planning governance

➢ Creates an **optimal and efficient integrated infrastructure planning** on the basis of **scenarios** that are fully in line with the latest Union decarbonisation targets and Commission scenarios; identifies **infrastructure needs** based on the energy efficiency first principle.

➢ Introduces **oversight from the Commission** on the main inputs to the TYNDPs and **strengthens role of ACER**

➢ Ensures coordination in long-term planning and development of offshore and onshore electricity grids – introduces **integrated offshore network development plans** in the TYNDPs on the basis of Member States commitments on offshore renewable generation per each sea basin, with the support of the Commission.
C. Accelerated permitting and increased transparency

Although TEN-E framework helped shorten duration of permit granting in the Member States to 4/3.1 years for electricity PCIs and gas PCIs, PCIs still experience delays.

New provisions:

➢ Introduce one-stop shop per sea basin for offshore permitting
➢ Clarify permitting regimes
➢ Introduce accelerated court proceedings (where applicable)

Whilst increasing transparency and monitoring of compliance with EU public participation and environmental acquis.
D. Projects of Mutual Interest (PMIs)

• Scope extended to projects connecting the EU with third countries (PMIs) given their expected increasing role in achieving the climate objectives.

• On the basis of:
  
  ➢ **Regulatory alignment** of the neighbouring country with the EU
  
  ➢ Impact on at least **two Member States**
  
  ➢ Mutual benefit, including through contribution to **EU decarbonisation goals**
Chapter VII updates the eligibility of projects for Union financial assistance for the new infrastructure categories.

- **Non-eligible for grants for works**: electrolysers, hydro-pumped storage

- While PMIs will be eligible for Union financial assistance, only the investments located on the territory of the Union will be eligible for CEF assistance in the form of grants for works under specific conditions.
Thank you

https://ec.europa.eu/energy/topics/infrastructure_en