

ECRB Workshop

Benchmarking report on removing barriers to entry for energy suppliers in the EU retail energy markets

Fostering energy markets, empowering **consumers**.

Retail Market Functioning Task Force Vienna, 24th of October 2016



What we do, where we are?

- 2014 / 2015 CEER's Position paper on well-functioning markets identifies barriers to entry as a key issue for retail market functioning
 - ► This lead to the launch of a specific work stream on this topic managed by the CEER's Retail Market Functioning Task Force
- 2015 / 2016 CEER has performed a benchmark among its members
 - ▶ To identify and assess the barriers (via a questionnaire)
 - Provides a high level framework of relevant barriers





Which are the barriers?

Type of barrier	Description	Barriers included		
1. Barriers to market access	Barriers to entry arising as a consequence of the way that the energy supply chain works, and the characteristics of the gas and electricity products.	Access to customer and market information [Price transparency] [Wholesale market functioning]		
2. Regulatory barriers	Barriers associated with the regulatory framework.	Regulated end-user prices		
		Consideration of innovation in regulation		
		Inefficient unbundling		
		[Legislation changes]		
3. Barriers to entry	Barriers arising as a result of	Billing format and IT systems		
arising from differences in processes and	differences in processes and standards, which make it difficult for a supplier already present in one area to enter another area.	Business processes		
standards		Data management		
		Switching processes		
4. Barriers to entry specific to cross-border entrants	Barriers relating to differences across member states that specifically apply to cross-border entrants.	Adapting to local languages and culture Homogeneity of system / legislation		



Session 1: Regulatory barriers

Regulated end-user prices	Consideration of innovation in regulation	Inefficienct unbundling
 Prices subject to regulation or control by a public authority, for instance in the form of price setting, price caps Price setting below cost or with a too limited margin to cover the risk Impacts of default offers 	 Current market designs or regulation may hinder innovative developments and business ideas (for instance improved customer services for customers, price differentiation) National regulation regarding billing options, 	 Insufficient unbundling of DSOs and (formerly) associated supply companies Similarities in name and logo "brand bundling"
impacts of default offers	contracting, availability of smart metering	





Session 2: Barriers to market access

Access to customer information	Price transparency	Wholesale market functionning
 Identification of prospects Characteristics of the network connection 	 Clear differentiation between contestable and non-contestable part of the bill 	 Well functioning – trustful – wholesale markets? Variety of products
Consumption dataData privacy?	 Comparability / possibility for the customer to seek for the best offer 	Liquidity, volatilitybalancing risk
	 Balance in the number of offer / effect of bundled offers 	 Cost of access for new entrants





Session 3: Barriers to entry arising from differences in processes and standards

Business processes	Data management
 Licensing, registration and start up requirements, arranging contracts with other stakeholders 	 Source, validate, store, protect, and process and access data
 Administrative burden, detailed requirements, leadtimes 	Different standards, unequal access, no smart meters





Next steps

- 2016 / 2017 CEER is preparing Guidelines of Good Practice (GGP) on how to remove the barriers
 - The goal is to identify good practices; and
 - To share experience among NRAs and with EC
- September 2016 Closed workshop
 - Collect insights from alternative energy suppliers
- 2017 Public consultation on the GGP
 - Gather public opinions on our proposals

Final publication (expected) mid-2017



Thank you for your attention!



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