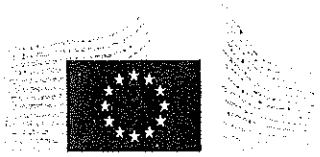

EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

Brussels, XXX
[...](2015) XXX draft

ENERGY UNION PACKAGE

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE, THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS AND THE EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

A Framework Strategy for a Resilient Energy Union with a Forward-Looking Climate Change Policy

on oil products, of which 90% is imported. Collectively, the EU spent over EUR 120 billion per year – directly or indirectly – on energy subsidies, often not justified.[2] Over EUR 1 trillion need to be invested into the energy sector in EU by 2020 alone.[3]

Wholesale electricity prices for European countries are at low levels, though still 30% higher than in the US. At the same time, post-tax electricity prices for households increased on average by 4.4% from 2012 to 2013. Wholesale gas prices are still more than twice as high as in the US[4]. The price difference with other economies has an impact on the competitiveness of our industry, in particular our energy-intensive industries.

European renewable energy businesses have a combined annual turnover of €129bn and employ over a million people[5]. EU companies have a share of 40% of all patents for renewable technologies.[6] The challenge is to retain Europe's leading role in global investment in renewable energy.[7]

Today, the European Union has energy rules set at the European level, but in practice it has 28 national regulatory frameworks. This cannot continue. An integrated energy market is needed to create more competition, lead to greater market efficiency through better use of energy generation facilities across the EU and to produce affordable prices for consumers.

The retail market is not functioning properly. Many household consumers have too little choice of energy suppliers and too little control over their energy costs. An unacceptably high percentage of European households cannot afford to pay their energy bills.

Energy infrastructure is ageing and not adjusted to the increased production from renewables. There is a need to attract investments, but the current market design and national policies do not set the right incentives and provide insufficient predictability for potential investors.

Energy islands continue to exist as many markets are not properly connected to their neighbours. This adds to the costs faced by consumers and creates vulnerability in terms of energy security.

We are still leaders in innovation and renewable energy, but other parts of the world are fast catching up and we have already lost ground when it comes to some clean, low carbon technologies.

Building up investment in high-tech, globally competing companies through stable policies will bring jobs and growth to Europe. New business sectors, new business models and new job profiles will emerge. Such transformational change profoundly affects the roles of all actors in the energy system, including the consumers.

Europe needs to make the right choices now. If it continues on the present path, the unavoidable challenge of shifting to a low-carbon economy will be made harder by the economic, social and environmental costs of having fragmented national energy markets.

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2 European Energy Security Strategy, COM (2014) 330.

3 Commission estimates. The IEA estimates that EUR 1.3 trillion are needed by 2025 in generation, transport and distribution.

4 Calculations of DG Energy based on Platts market reports and IEA data for first half of 2014.

5 Eur'Observeur 2014 report.

6 Compared to a 32% EU share in overall global patents.

7 UNEP-BNEF Global Trends in Renewable Energy Investments 2014.

use of all available Community funding instruments in particular the future European Fund for Strategic Investment (EFSI), and fully involving European financial institutions. However, the necessary infrastructure must also be in place inside the EU, including the possibility of reverse flows, to bring the gas to where it is needed.

We will explore the full potential of liquefied natural gas (LNG), including as a back-up in crisis situations when insufficient gas is coming into Europe through the existing pipeline system. Increases in LNG trade will help to bring world natural gas prices closer together. LNG prices have over recent years been higher compared to pipeline gas due in particular to high liquefaction, regasification and transportation costs and demand in Asia. In order to address these issues, the Commission will prepare a comprehensive LNG strategy, which will also look into the necessary transport infrastructure linking LNG access points with the internal market. The potential of gas storage in Europe and the regulatory framework needed to ensure sufficient gas in storage for winter will also be addressed in this context. The Commission will also work to remove obstacles to LNG imports from the US and other LNG producers.

Given the EU's import dependence and global climate change challenges, we need to take additional measures to reduce its oil consumption. Oil prices are currently low because of excess production, combined with lower consumption and increased energy efficiency.[9]

The EU is highly dependent on the import of nuclear fuel and related services to Member States where nuclear energy is part of the energy mix. Diversification of supply is important to ensure security of supply. The Commission will update and enhance the requirements on the information to be provided, in accordance with Article 41 of the Euratom Treaty, on nuclear installation projects.

Domestically produced energy also contributes to decreasing Europe's energy import dependence. This includes notably renewables, needed for decarbonisation, as well as conventional and - for those Member States that choose it - non-conventional fossil resources. Producing oil and gas from unconventional sources in Europe such as shale gas is an option, provided that issues of public acceptance and environmental impact are adequately addressed.

Working together on security of supply

Member States, transmission system operators, the energy industry and all other stakeholders have to work closely together to ensure a high-level of energy security for European citizens and companies.

Regarding oil, important steps have been taken already with the adoption of the 2009 Oil Stocks Directive[10], which foresees obligations for Member States to build up and maintain minimum stocks of crude oil and petroleum products.

Member States should be assured that in situations of tight supply, they can rely on their neighbours. The Commission's 2014 Report on short-term resilience in the gas sector[11] stressed the need for stronger cooperation in responding to a potential supply disruption. To introduce common crisis management, the Commission will propose preventive and

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[9] EU leadership will continue to drive standards and efficiency improvements globally, reducing future oil consumption and thus EU dependency.

[10] Directive 2009/119/EC of 14 September 2009 imposing an obligation on Member States to maintain minimum stocks of crude oil and/or petroleum products.

[11] COM(2014) 654 final.

The EU will further develop its partnership with Norway, the EU's second largest supplier of crude oil and natural gas. The EU will continue to integrate Norway fully into our internal energy policies. The EU will also develop its partnerships with countries such as the United States and Canada.

When the conditions are right, the EU will consider reframing the energy relationship with Russia based on a level playing field in terms of market opening, fair competition, environmental protection and safety, for the mutual benefit of both sides.

Particular attention will be paid to upgrading the Strategic Partnership on energy with Ukraine. This will address issues related to Ukraine's importance as a transit country as well as those related to Ukraine's energy market reforms, such as the upgrade of its gas network, the setting up of an appropriate regulatory framework for the electricity market and increasing energy efficiency in Ukraine as a means of reducing its dependence on imported energy.

In our immediate neighbourhood, the Commission will propose to strengthen the Energy Community, ensuring effective implementation of the EU's energy, environment and competition acquis, energy market reforms and incentivising investments in the energy sector. The goal is closer integration of the EU and Energy Community energy markets. The energy relationships with the European Neighbourhood Partnership (ENP) countries will be considered in the ongoing ENP review.

More transparency on gas supply

An important element in ensuring energy (and in particular gas) security is full compliance of agreements related to the buying of energy from third countries with EU law. Such compliance checks for Intergovernmental Agreements (IGAs) and related commercial agreements based on the relevant Decision[14] are currently carried out after a Member State and a third country have concluded an agreement. In practice, we have seen that renegotiating such agreements is very difficult. The positions of the signatories have already been fixed, which creates political pressure not to change any aspect of the agreement. In future, the Commission should be informed about the negotiation of intergovernmental agreements from an early stage, so that a better ex ante assessment of IGA's compatibility with internal market rules and security of supply criteria is ensured. Commission participation in such negotiations with third countries and a move towards standard contract clauses could also more effectively avoid undue pressure and ensure respect of European rules. Therefore, the Commission will review the Intergovernmental Agreements Decision and will propose options to ensure that the EU speaks with one voice in negotiations with third countries.

In the context of the review of the Security of Gas Supply Regulation, the Commission will also propose to ensure appropriate transparency of commercial gas supply contracts that may have an impact on EU energy security, while safeguarding the confidentiality of sensitive information.

2.2. A fully-integrated internal energy market

Despite progress made in recent years, Europe's energy system is still underperforming. The current market design does not lead to sufficient investments, market concentration

[14] Decision No 994/2012/EU establishing an information exchange mechanism with regard to intergovernmental agreements between Member States and third countries in the field of energy.

Implementing and upgrading the internal energy market's software

Full implementation and strict enforcement of existing energy and related legislation is the first priority to establish the Energy Union. There is no point in developing new policies and approaches on weak foundations.

The Commission will use all available policy instruments in this regard and will insist that Member States fully implement and enforce the 3rd Internal Energy Market Package, in particular as regards unbundling and the independence of regulators. Certain ex-ante conditions must be met so that the European Structural and Investment Funds can be used for co-financing energy investments. This will help to ensure compliance with EU energy legislation.

Strict enforcement of the Treaty's competition rules will help to prevent companies from distorting the internal energy market. Antitrust enforcement will ensure that energy can flow freely by addressing territorial restrictions in supply contracts as well as upstream/downstream and network foreclosure issues (including interconnectors). The Commission will also assess – through competition law enforcement – the evolution and formation of energy prices.

A well-functioning internal energy market needs an effective regulatory framework. The 3rd Internal Energy Market Package set up bodies to ensure cooperation among transmission system operators and regulators. In the context of the market design discussion, the functioning of these bodies will be strengthened. Currently decisions in these bodies still reflect national views.

Transmission system operation will need to become much more integrated to meet the challenges of the transformed energy system. The European Networks of Transmission System Operators for Electricity and Gas (ENTSO-E/G), which were also set-up by the 3rd Internal Energy Market Package, need to be upgraded to fulfil such a role. Regional operational centres will have to be created, so that they can effectively plan and manage cross-border electricity and gas flows.

The Agency for Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) was established by the 3rd Internal Energy Market Package to assist national regulators, in particular on cross-border issues. However, ACER currently acts primarily through recommendations and opinions. It has very limited decision-making rights, e.g. it can only take decisions at the request of the national regulators or if they fail to take a decision within a certain timeframe. EU-wide regulation of the single market should be strengthened, through a significant reinforcement of the powers and independence of ACER to carry out regulatory functions at the European level in order to enable it to effectively oversee the development of the internal energy market and the related market rules as well as to deal with all cross-border issues necessary to create a seamless internal market.[17]

The 3rd Internal Energy Market Package also provided for the adoption of network codes in order to help harmonise the flow of electricity and gas across different transmission systems. This work has to be completed to ensure a better functioning of cross-border energy markets.

[17] Examples for this could be decisions relating to new infrastructure affecting more than two Member States, on exemptions from physical reverse flows in line with the Security of Gas Supply Regulation, cross-border cost allocations under the TEN-E Regulation or similar.

should be developed and implemented at regional level as a step towards full EU-wide market integration. Existing arrangements such as the Pentalateral Energy Forum or the Baltic Energy Market Interconnection Plan (BEMIP) are initiatives on which to build further. Successes in these regions should act as a catalyst for other regions. The Commission will ensure that all regional initiatives evolve in a coherent way and lead towards a fully integrated Single Energy Market.

Given its particular vulnerability, there is a need to improve cooperation, solidarity and trust in the Central and South-Eastern part of Europe. Dedicated cooperation arrangements would help to accelerate the better integration of these markets into the wider European energy market which would improve the liquidity and resilience of the energy system and would allow full use of the region's energy efficiency and renewable energy potential. The Commission will take concrete initiatives in this regard as an urgent priority.

For the Northern and Baltic Seas, the Commission will work with Member States and industry on delivering cost-reduction to these offshore energy systems.

A new deal for consumers

In an Energy Union, consumers in one Member State should be able to make informed choices and buy their energy freely and simply from a company in another Member States. This requires the further adaptation of the current national regulatory frameworks since the vast majority of European households remain passive consumers. In some Member States consumers have a limited choice of suppliers and switching between suppliers is relatively cumbersome.

In order to empower consumers, Member States and their authorities need to fully implement and enforce existing European rules, including consumer protection rules. Necessary support measures should be undertaken also by regional and local authorities, so that consumers have understandable, readily-accessible information, user-friendly tools, and financial incentives for saving energy.

Smart technologies will help consumers and energy service companies working for them to reap the opportunities available on the energy market by taking control of their energy consumption (and possible self-production). This will deliver more flexibility in the market and potentially reduce consumer bills.

The Commission will continue to push for standardisation and to support the national roll-out of smart meters[22] and to promote the further development of smart appliances and smart grids, so that flexible energy use is rewarded. It will develop synergies between the Energy Union and the Digital Single Market agenda and take measures to ensure privacy protection and cyber-security.

However, this will only work if market prices send the right signals. In a number of Member States, regulated tariffs still limit the development of effective competition, which discourages investments and the emergence of new market players. Regulated end-user prices are often used to protect households or even non-household customers from increases in energy costs. The impact of such measures falls on non-regulated customers, on electricity companies and/or public finances, where electricity tariff deficits are incurred. However, in the long run, these measures harm the interests of the

[22] See Report "Benchmarking smart metering deployment in the EU-27 with a focus on electricity", COM(2014)356.

Actions by Member States, particularly at the local and regional levels, are needed to exploit the energy efficiency potential of buildings. Attracting investments at the scale needed remains a challenge, especially at the local level, mainly due to lack of awareness and expertise in small-scale financing. The Commission will support ways to simplify access to existing financing and offer 'off-the-shelf' financing templates for financial instruments to the European Structural and Investment Funds managing authorities and interested stakeholders, promote new financing schemes based on risk and revenue sharing, develop new financing techniques and support in terms of technical assistance. Financial support needs to be combined with technical support to help aggregate small-scale projects into larger programmes which can drive down transaction costs and attract the private sector at scale.

The work of the Smart Cities and Communities-initiatives as well as to the Covenant of Mayors, which are primarily carried forward by mayors, civil society organisations, investors, financial institutions and service providers, is important for achieving progress on energy efficiency in and outside the EU. This work has the Commission's firm support. The Commission will also develop a "global excellence for energy efficiency policy-making" initiative as a contribution to the G20 Energy Efficiency Action Plan. It will strongly promote the adoption of ambitious energy efficiency goals and targets in fora such as the UN "Sustainable Energy for All" initiative and the International Energy Agency. As a global leader in energy efficiency technology, this should be a driver for exports, and growth and jobs in the EU.

EU funds and EIB financing can make a huge difference. The European Fund for Strategic Investment provides an opportunity to leverage major investments in renovating buildings. Investments in this area can provide great returns in terms of growth and jobs.

Towards an energy-efficient, decarbonised transport sector

Transport represents more than 30% of final energy consumption in Europe. Realising its energy efficiency potential requires a continued focus on tightening CO_2 emission standards for passenger cars and vans post-2020, and on measures to increase fuel efficiency and reduce CO_2 emissions for heavy duty vehicles and buses. Better traffic management should also be promoted as a modern, forward-looking tool to cut CO2 emissions.

This should be accompanied by measures to better exploit the potential of the single market and to internalise external costs. The Commission will promote the use of road charging schemes based on the polluter-pays and user-pays principles and increase efforts to create a single European transport area, based on a more optimal use of the fleet. Considerable fuel savings could also be realized by removing barriers to less green-house gas intensive modes of transport, such as rail, maritime transport and inland waterways, and by making these modes more attractive and cost efficient. The Commission will further promote the 'Shift2Rail'[23] initiative.

The Commission will also take further actions to decarbonise the transport sector, which is still essentially running on oil products. This will require a gradual transformation of the entire transport system as well as an increased development and deployment of alternative fuels. The Commission will take further action to promote the swift deployment of the necessary infrastructure, i.e. refuelling and recharging stations. [24]

[23] Regulation 642/2014 establishing the Shift2Rail Joint Undertaking.

[24] Directive 2014/94/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure.

The EU is already on track to meet its 2020 target of 20% renewable energy in its energy mix, costs for new wind and photo-voltaic capacity have reduced significantly due in large part to the EU's commitment in this area, and reform of support schemes to further drive down costs is well under way. But to achieve the 27% target, new challenges must be faced.

To integrate renewable production progressively and efficiently into a market that promotes competitive renewables and drives innovation, energy markets and grids have to be fit for renewables.[25] Existing legislation and new market rules need to be fully implemented, enabling the roll-out of new technologies smart grids and demand response for an efficient energy transition.

In line with the Environmental and Energy Aid Guidelines, renewable production needs to be supported through market-based schemes that address market failures, ensure cost-effectiveness and avoid overcompensation or distortion. Low-cost financing for capital intensive renewables depends on having a stable investment framework that reduces regulatory risk. This is necessary to ensure investor confidence and to attract investments from international funds, large scale project promoters and cooperatives and households in a market-based framework that keeps capital costs down. The Commission will facilitate cooperation[26] and convergence of national support schemes leading to more cross border opening through in-depth discussions with Member States on the respective Commission Guidance[27] and the Environmental and Energy Aid Guidelines.

Investment decisions in renewable electricity have to take into account the physical realities of resource availability and of the grid; public acceptance; consumption location and administrative barriers. Also, the development of new infrastructure, especially interconnections, needs to lower the cost of integrating renewable electricity into the internal energy market.

The EU needs to invest in advanced, sustainable alternative fuels, including biofuel production processes, and in the bio-economy more generally. This allows us to retain technological and industrial leadership and to meet climate change objectives. The EU will also need to take into account the impact of bioenergy on the environment, land-use and food production. The EU Investment Plan, as well as other EU financing sources, could help to ensure the necessary financing.

2.5. An Energy Union for Research, Innovation and Competitiveness

A new strategy for Research and Innovation (R&I) must be at the very heart of the Energy Union. If Europe's Energy Union is to be the world number one in renewable energies, it must lead on the next generation of renewable technologies as well as to storage solutions.

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[25] Making markets fit for renewables means short term markets need to develop into deep, liquid and real time functioning. Existing power grids designed and often managed for conventional power production in a national scope are suboptimal for a future where supply from renewable sources will become ever more important and where balancing is needed to compensate for their inherent variability.

[26] Several Member States are looking into using cooperation mechanisms from the Renewable Energy Directive to meet their national targets cost-efficiently. The Commission has been supporting this process by helping Member States to find solutions for technical and financial issues related to these cross-border mechanisms.

[27] European Commission guidance for the design of renewables support schemes, SWD(2013)439; Guidance on the use of renewable energy cooperation mechanism, SWD(2013)440.

technological leadership in the nuclear domain, including through ITER[30], so as not to increase energy and technology dependence.

An innovation-driven transition to a low carbon economy offers great opportunities for growth and jobs. New business sectors, new business models and new job profiles will emerge. Technological leadership must be followed by the development of industrial production capabilities or technology supply chains across Europe. This requires bringing together research, industry, the financing sector and public authorities. An efficient industrial strategy along these lines will enable the EU industry to benefit from the first-mover advantage, both domestically and within international technology markets, with the resulting positive effects on competitiveness and job creation.

The Commission will explore how public procurement can exploit its potential to act as a catalyst for industrial and business innovation, and green growth both within the EU and beyond its borders. It will make full use of EU trade policy to improve access to foreign markets for Energy Union related technologies and services as well as to protect the EU market from unfair trade practices, and support other countries in their efforts to establish modern and sustainable energy systems. The Commission will work with Member States and regions to ensure synergies between the different EU funds and to exploit the full potential of Cohesion Policy funding for innovation.

Change also means that some sectors, business models or job profiles will have to adjust. Vocational and other training paths for new or adapted job profiles have to be established, corresponding to the new business needs and providing people with solid professional skills. An energy transition that is just and fair will therefore require re-training or up-skilling of employees in certain sectors and, where needed, social measures at the appropriate level. The first-hand knowledge and experience of the social partners is crucial in this regard. The Commission will inform the social partners and invite them to include the energy transition in their social dialogue at European level.

3. Energy Union Governance

The Energy Union also needs an integrated governance and monitoring process, to make sure that energy-related actions at European, regional, national and local level all contribute to the Energy Union's objectives. The governance process should serve the following purposes:

- bring together energy and climate actions as well as actions in other relevant policy areas, leading to more and longer-term policy coherence. This also provides long term certainty and guidance for investors;
- secure implementation of the internal energy market and the delivery of the 2030 energy and climate framework, notably the implementation of the agreed 2030 targets on renewables, energy efficiency, non-Emissions Trading System and interconnections;
- streamline current planning and reporting requirements, avoiding unnecessary administrative burden;
- involve an energy dialogue with stakeholders to inform policy-making and support active engagement in managing the energy transition;
- deepen the cooperation between Member States, including at the regional level, and with the Commission;

The Energy Union in fifteen action points

1. Full implementation and strict enforcement of existing energy and related legislation is the first priority to establish the Energy Union.

- The Commission will use all instruments to ensure that Member States fully implement energy legislation, in particular the 3rd Internal Energy Market Package, and it will strictly enforce the Treaty's competition rules.

2. The EU needs to diversify its supply of gas and make it more resilient to supply disruptions.

- The Commission will propose a resilience and diversification package for gas in 2015-2016 by revising the existing security of gas supply Regulation.
- The Commission will prepare a comprehensive strategy for liquid natural gas (LNG) and its storage, and
- The Commission will work with Member States to develop access to alternative suppliers, including from the Southern Gas Corridor route, the Mediterranean and Algeria, in order to decrease existing dependencies on individual suppliers.

3. Intergovernmental agreements should comply fully with EU legislation and be more transparent.

- The Commission will propose a revision of the Decision on Intergovernmental Agreements in 2016 to ensure compatibility with EU legislation before agreements are negotiated, involve the Commission in such negotiations, develop standard contract clauses covering EU rules and make commercial gas supply contracts more transparent.

4. The right infrastructure is a precondition for completing the energy market, integrating renewables and security of supply.

- The Commission will support the implementation of major infrastructure projects, particularly the Projects of Common Interest, through the available financial means, e.g. the Connecting Europe Facility, the European Structural and Investment Funds and the future European Fund for Strategic Investments to leverage the necessary private and public funding.
- The Commission will bring together information on EU-funded infrastructure projects to bring more coherence and to maximise their impact.
- The Commission will create a dedicated Energy Infrastructure Forum to discuss progress on major infrastructure projects with Member States, regional cooperation groups and EU institutions. It will meet for the first time in late 2015.

11. The EU needs to speed up energy efficiency and decarbonisation in the transport sector, its progressive switch to alternative fuels and the integration of the energy and transport systems.

- The Commission will propose a comprehensive road transport package promoting more efficient pricing of infrastructure, the roll-out of intelligent transport solutions and enhancing energy efficiency.

- The Commission will take further action to create the right market conditions for an increased deployment of alternative fuels and to further promote procurement of clean vehicles. This will be delivered through a mix of national, regional and local measures, supported by the EU.

12. The EU agreed a climate and energy framework for 2030 at the October European Council. This now needs to be implemented. The EU will provide an ambitious contribution to the international climate negotiations.

- The Commission will propose legislation to achieve the greenhouse gas reduction target agreed at the October 2014 European Council both in the Emissions Trading System and in the sectors outside the Emissions Trading System.

13. The EU has agreed the target of at least 27% at EU level for renewable energy by 2030.

- The Commission will propose a new Renewable Energy Package in 2016-2017. This will include a new policy for sustainable biomass and biofuels as well as legislation to ensure that the 2030 EU target is met cost-effectively.

14. The EU needs to develop a forward-looking, energy and climate-related R&I strategy to maintain European technological leadership and expand export opportunities.

- The Commission will propose a European energy R&I approach, comprising an upgraded Strategic Energy Technology Plan and a strategic transport R&I agenda, with a limited number of essential priorities and clear objectives, in 2015-2016.

- The Commission will develop an initiative on global technology and innovation leadership on energy and climate to boost jobs and growth.

15. The EU will use all external policy instruments to ensure that a strong, united EU engages constructively with its partners and speaks with one voice on energy and climate.

- The Commission, with the HR/VP, and the Member States will revitalise the EU's energy and climate diplomacy.

- The Commission, with the HR/VP, will develop an active agenda to strengthen EU energy cooperation with third countries, including on renewable energy and energy efficiency.

- The Commission will make full use of the EU's external trade policy to promote access to energy resources and to foreign markets for European energy technology and services.

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Brussels, XXX
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ANNEX 1

ENERGY UNION PACKAGE

ANNEX

ROADMAP FOR THE ENERGY UNION

to the

TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE, THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS AND THE EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

A Framework Strategy for a Resilient Energy Union with a Forward-Looking Climate Change Policy

Actions	Responsible party	Timetable	SoS	IEM	EE	GHG	R&I
	Member States						
Electricity							
Initiative on market design and regional electricity markets, and coordination of capacities to ensure security of supply, boosting cross-border trade and facilitating integration of renewable energy	Commission	2015-2016	X	X	X	X	
Review of the Directive concerning measures to safeguard security of electricity supply	Commission	2016	X	X		X	
Retail							
New Deal for energy consumers: Empowering consumers, deploying Demand Side Response; using smart technology; linking wholesale and retail markets; phase-out of regulated prices; flanking measures to protect vulnerable customers	Commission Member States	2015-2016		X	X	X	X
Gas							
Revision of the Regulation on security of gas supply	Commission	2015-2016	X	X			

Actions	Responsible party	Timetable	SoS	IEM	EE	GHG	R&I
2030 Climate and Energy Framework							
Transport actions							
Fair and efficient pricing for sustainable transport – revision of the Eurovignette Directive and framework to promote European electronic tolling	Commission	2016			X	X	
Review of market access rules for road transport to improve its energy efficiency	Commission	2016			X	X	
Master Plan for the deployment of Cooperative Intelligent Transport Systems	Commission Member States Industry	2016			X	X	X
Review of Regulations setting emission performance standards to establish post-2020 targets for cars and vans	Commission	2016 - 2017			X	X	X
Establishing a monitoring and reporting system for heavy duty vehicles (trucks and buses) with a view to improving purchaser information	Commission	2016-2017			X	X	X

Actions	Responsible party	Timetable	SoS	IEM	EE	GHG	R&I
EU strategy for Heating and Cooling – the contribution from heating and cooling in realising the EU's energy and climate objectives	Commission	2015	X	X	X	X	X
External Energy and Climate Policy							
EU Energy and Climate policy diplomacy	Commission HR/VP Member States	2015	X	X		X	X
Review of the Decision on information exchange mechanism with regard to intergovernmental agreements between Member States and third countries in the field of energy	Commission HR/VP	2016	X	X			
New and strengthened energy dialogues with countries of importance for EU energy policy	Commission HR/VP	2015 -	X	X	X	X	X
Memorandum of Understanding on an upgraded strategic partnership with Ukraine	Commission HR/VP European Parliament Council	2015	X	X			

Actions	Responsible party	Timetable	SoS	IEM	EE	GHG	R&I
- an integrated Strategic Energy Technology (SET) Plan - a strategic transport R&I agenda							
Analysis of energy prices and costs (including taxes and subsidies)	Commission	2016 and every 2 years thereafter		X			
Initiative on EU global technology and innovation leadership on energy and climate to boost growth and jobs	Commission	2015-2016			X	X	X
Enhanced trade policy to facilitate export of EU technologies	Commission	2015-2019	X	X			X
Cross cutting measures							
Review of the Guidelines on State aid for environmental protection and energy	Commission	2017-2019	X	X	X	X	X
Report on the European Energy Security Strategy; including a platform and roadmap for Euromed and strategies for LNG, energy storage, and the Southern gas corridor	Commission	2015-2016	X	X	X	X	X