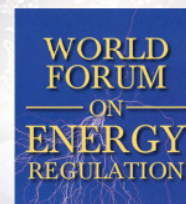


WORLD FORUM ON ENERGY REGULATION IV



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PRESS RELEASE

Energy Regulators set up a global confederation and issue a joint statement on climate change

- Rome to Athens to Copenhagen – Energy regulators' commitments on climate change
- Quebec City, Canada to host the next (5th) World Forum
- Energy regulators set up the International Confederation of Energy Regulators (ICER)

The [Closing Statement](#) of the fourth World Forum on Energy Regulation¹ (WFER IV) in Athens focuses on two major outcomes. First, energy regulators worldwide created the International Confederation of Energy Regulators (ICER). Second, ICER issued the [World Energy Regulators' Statement on Climate](#)² agreed by 11 regional associations of regulators.

Rome to Athens to Copenhagen – Energy regulators' commitments on climate change

Meeting in Rome in the margins of the G8 country Energy Ministerial Meeting in May this year, energy regulators progressed regulatory cooperation at international level with the G8+ energy regulators' statement which gave their views on a new form of world energy governance. It foresaw this fourth World Forum on Energy Regulation in Athens as a means of increasing cooperation on a set of issues and it committed regulators to preparing a report on energy efficiency for the next G8 meeting in 2010.

Lord Mogg, the President of the Council of European Energy Regulators (CEER) said:
"Energy regulators have come a long way from their G8+ Statement on Climate Change in Rome in May this year to this week's World Energy Regulators Statement on Climate Change here in Athens. This commits global regulators to eight concrete actions to help meet the climate change challenge. Further work is being done through our new global confederation, ICER, also established here in Athens. Our next step naturally is the United Nations Climate Change Summit in Copenhagen in December, where we will highlight the important role of the energy regulators."

Quebec City, Canada to host the next World Forum

Quebec City, Canada was announced as the host of the next (5th) World Forum on Energy Regulation (WFER V) from 13 - 16 May, 2012.

Regulators set up the International Confederation of Energy Regulators

Regulators have stepped up and geographically broadened their cooperation in creating a global partnership, the International Confederation of Energy Regulators (ICER³). ICER comprises 11 regional associations of energy regulators worldwide. ICER's first output is the World Energy Regulators Statement on Climate Change.

The [World Energy Regulators' Statement on Climate Change](#) explains the energy regulators' role in meeting the climate change challenge⁴ and commits regulators worldwide to eight concrete actions, including a report on regulatory best practices to promote energy efficiency⁵ to be presented at the next Energy Ministerial meeting of the G8 countries in 2010. This statement comes just weeks before the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen in December 2009⁶.

Athens, 21 October 2009

Ends (see Note for Editors on next page)



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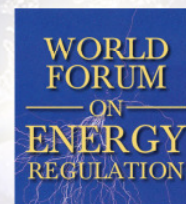
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Notes for Editors:

1. The World Forum on Energy Regulation (WFER) was created as a cooperative effort of the world's main regional energy regulatory associations. It takes the form of an international congress, dedicated exclusively to energy regulation, held once every three years. The fourth World Forum on Energy Regulation (<http://www.worldforumiv.info/>) which took place in Athens (from 18-21 October 2009) concluded by way of a closing statement on the four key themes: reliability and security of supply; the role of regulators in responding to climate change; competitiveness and affordability; and the independence, powers, responsibilities, best practices and training of regulators.
2. The World Energy Regulators' Statement on Climate Change (20 October 2009) contains eight commitments by energy regulators which fall within their remit of responsibilities. In summary form, these are:
 - (1) Supporting the delivery of energy to all customers in developing markets.
 - (2) Creating a new International Confederation of Energy Regulators (ICER) in order to take forward energy regulators' international cooperation and dialogue on global issues such as climate change
 - (3) Promoting energy efficiency as a tool to mitigate climate change. Regulators will prepare a report, for the Energy Minister of the G8 countries, on best regulatory practices regarding the promotion of energy efficiency. This builds upon a commitment already given in the [G8+ Energy Regulators Statement \(May 2009\)](#) in the framework of the Summit of the Energy Ministers of the G8 countries (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, U.K. and U.S.A.) in May 2009.
 - (4) Conducting a review on renewable energy and distributed generation.
 - (5) Sharing best practice which may be used world-wide in meeting GreenHouse Gas (GHG) emission targets, in particular exploring ways of maintaining a climate of timely, well targeted and efficient investments in grid infrastructure and energy efficiency.
 - (6) Working in close cooperation with our nearest neighbours, to foster stronger interconnection and facilitate compatibility of regulatory frameworks to create more efficient energy systems and provide clarity and certainty to the market.
 - (7) Reinforcing regulators' engagement in the international climate change process by participating as observers to the sessions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
 - (8) Promoting reliable energy supplies and reasonable energy costs to all customers
3. The International Confederation of Energy Regulators (ICER) was created at the World Forum on Energy Regulation on 19 October 2009. ICER brings together 11 regional associations of energy regulators worldwide, representing 200 regulatory authorities and spanning 6 continents: AFUR (Africa) ARIAE (Latin America), CAMPUT (Canada), CEER (Europe), EAPIRF (East Asia and the Pacific), ERRA (Energy Regulators Regional Association), MEDREG (Mediterranean countries), NARUC (USA), OOCUR (the Caribbean), RERA (Southern Africa) and SAFIR (South Asia). Countries that do not belong to a regional association of energy regulators may join ICER.

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Council of European Energy Regulators (CEER)

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ICER will provide a voluntary framework for cooperation between energy regulators on issues of global nature which affect energy markets. The type of work to be undertaken includes declarations, benchmarking or surveys, position papers and studies, exchange programmes and professional training courses.

ICER and its four virtual working groups based on the 4 themes of WFER IV (see note 1 above) will be supported by www.iern.net, a web platform for the exchange of information that was launched at the 3rd World Forum on Energy Regulation (WFER III) in 2006. The International Energy Regulation Network (IERN) website already contains information on more than 300 energy regulatory associations worldwide and is managed by the Florence School of Regulation in Florence, Italy.

The first Chair of ICER (for a 3-year term) is Lord Mogg, President of the Council of European Energy Regulators (CEER). See [announcement on ICER](#).

4. In the next few years climate change policies will require substantial development of new and best available technologies aimed at reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and increasing energy efficiency. For example, ageing networks will need to be replaced or reinforced to connect renewables or other forms of low carbon technologies. Regulators (who regulate the electricity and gas grids) are fundamental to the adaptation of the network companies in responding to climate change. Regulators need to provide certainty and clarity alongside consistent positive messages to encourage the large scale and long term investment that the networks will need. Some regulators already incentivise (e.g. through price or revenue controls) network operators to develop smart networks, integrate best and available technologies and promote energy efficiency measures. Energy regulators can help manage the transition to a low carbon economy in several ways such as promoting energy saving measures or in their core job of regulating electricity and gas grids.
5. Some energy regulators design tariff structure and frameworks that reward network operators for their efforts to introduce energy efficiency measures. Regulators may also play a role in informing consumers about how to save energy.
6. Any actions taken at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Copenhagen (in December 2009) to limit greenhouse gases have the potential to significantly impact on the energy sector its regulation. Energy regulators stand ready to play their part in delivering the outcomes of the Copenhagen Conference through efficient and competitive energy markets. The CEER will, as an Observer, attend the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Copenhagen in December 2009 and, along with other regional associations of regulators, will highlight the energy regulators' role in meeting the climate change challenge.

For photos of or quotes by keynote speakers at the World Forum on Energy Regulation (WFERIV) see the Press Section of the WFERIV website www.worldforumiv.info

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