

INDEPENDENCE OF (ENERGY) REGULATORS: GLOBAL TRENDS AND OECD GUIDANCE

Anna Pietikainen, Senior Policy Analyst Regulatory Policy, Public Governance, OECD

Annual Meeting of ARIAE Dominican Republic, May 2019



1. OECD sources, data and guidance

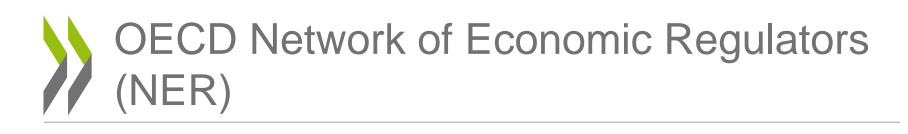
2. Global trends

3. Case studies

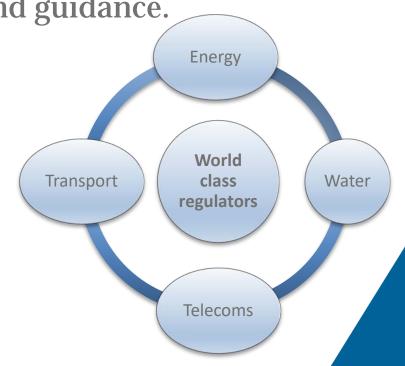
4. What's next?



1. OECD sources, data and guidance



- Brings together over 70 regulators across sectors, 30 countries and regions of the world.
- Open forum that promotes dialogue, shares good practices, generates analysis and guidance.
- Work on cross-cutting areas:
 - **Performance**
 - **≻**Governance
 - **≻**Independence
 - **▶**Behavioural insights
 - **≻**Market transformation
 - **≻**Emerging technologies





OECD and regulators: Normative frameworks, broad global trends and in-depth studies

OECD normative frameworks

- Council Recommendation on Regulatory Policy and Governance (2012)
- Best Practice Principles on the Governance of Regulators (2014)
- Creating a Culture of Independence: Practical Guidance Against Undue Influence (2017)

Global trends

Survey on Independence of Regulators (2016)

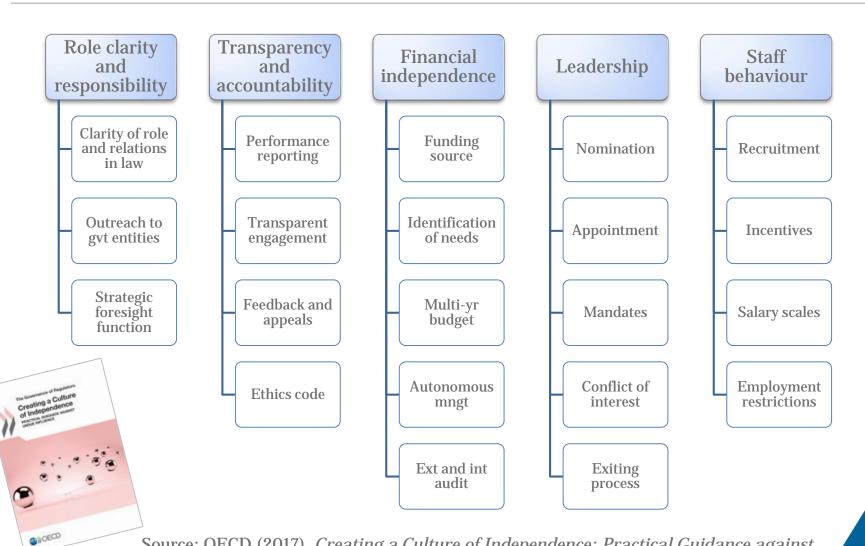
 Governance of Regulators Indicators (2013, 2018)

Case studies: Performance Assessment Reviews of regulators

- Osinergmin, Peru (2019)
- CRU, Ireland (2018)
- CRE, CNH and ASEA, Mexico (2016)



Practical guidance by the OECD for creating a culture of independence (2017)



Source: OECD (2017), Creating a Culture of Independence: Practical Guidance against Undue Influence, The Governance of Regulators, OECD Publishing, Paris.



Governance of Regulators Indicators – Product Market Regulation database (2018)

Five sectors: energy, ecommunications, air transport, rail transport, water

130 regulators from 38 countries

10,000 responses processed by the Secretariat

Latin American participants: Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Mexico (to come: Costa Rica, Colombia, Peru)

77 questions on 3 topics:

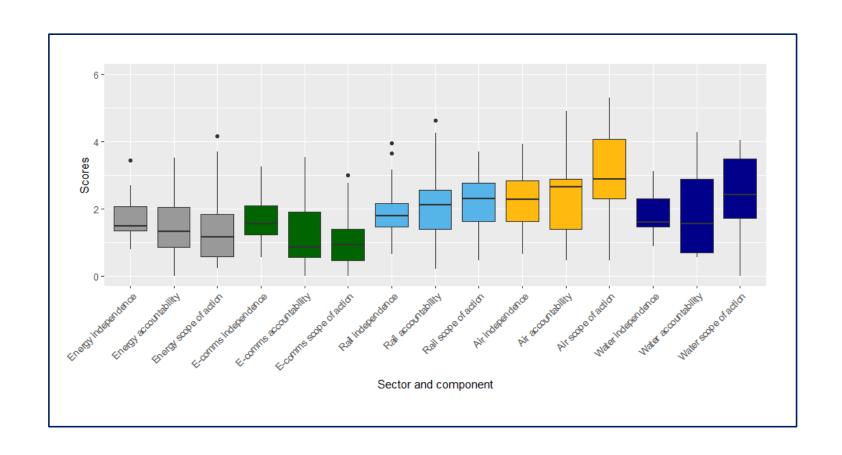




2. Global trends: independence of regulators

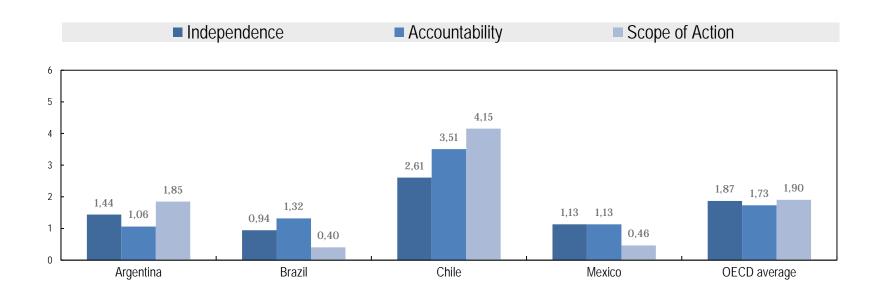


There is more convergence on independence than other indicators



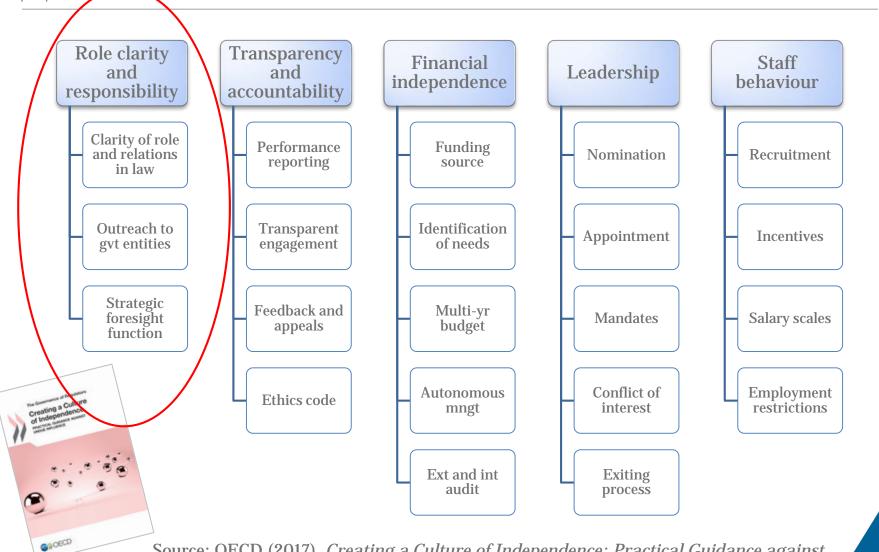
Energy regulators Arg, Bra, Mex "do better" than OECD average

Average independence, accountability, scope of action indicators





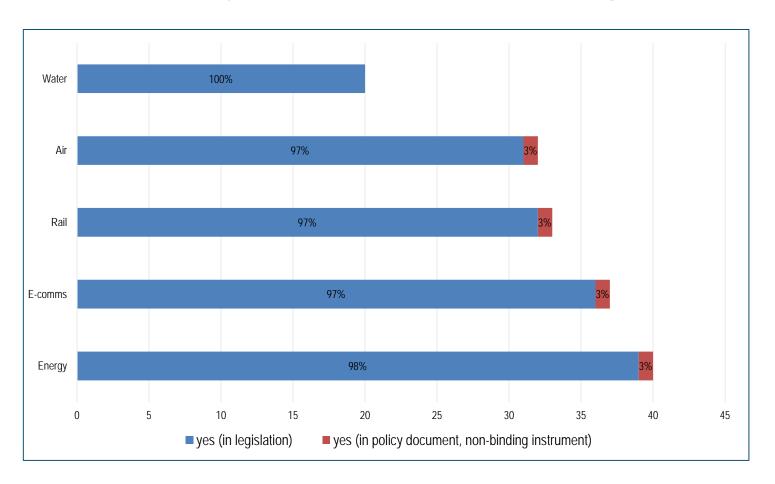
Practical guidance by the OECD for creating a culture of independence (2017)



Source: OECD (2017), Creating a Culture of Independence: Practical Guidance against *Undue Influence*, The Governance of Regulators, OECD Publishing, Paris.

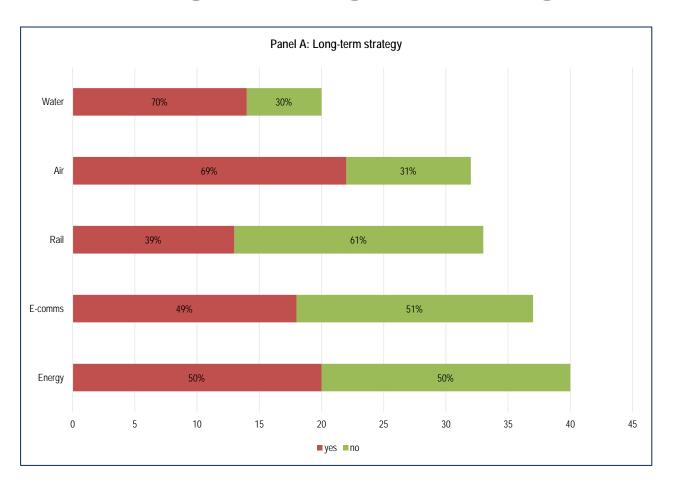
Role clarity is ensured by legislation in most cases

Question: Are the objectives and functions of the regulator defined?



1/2 of energy regulators receive government guidance on strategy...

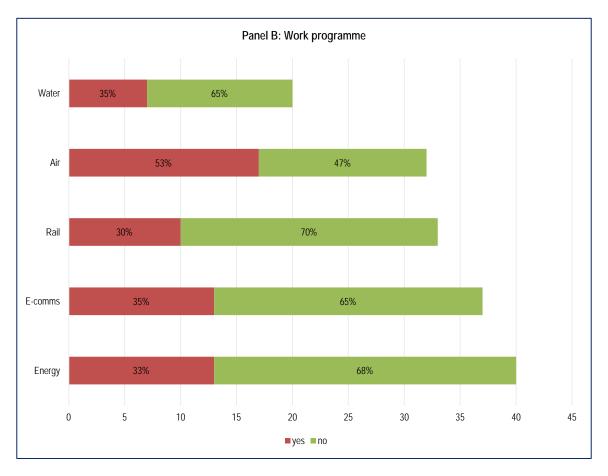
Question: Does the regulator receive guidance from the government?





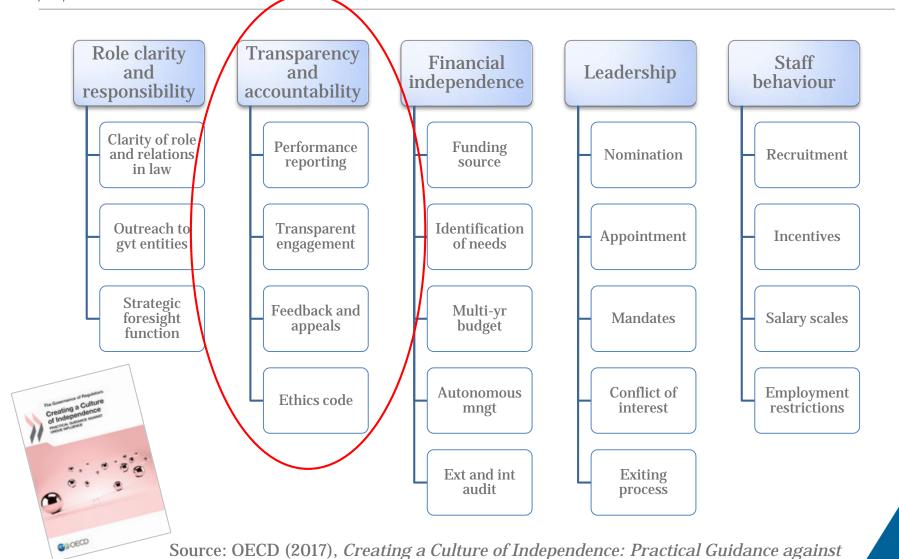
.. fewer on their work programme

Question: Does the regulator receive guidance from the government?





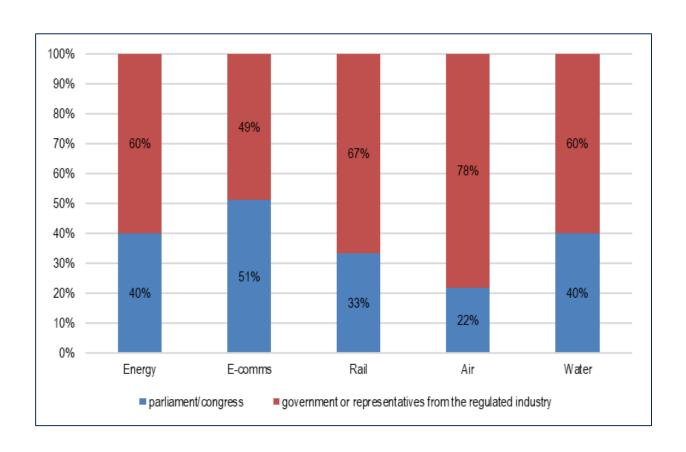
Practical guidance by the OECD for creating a culture of independence (2017)



Undue Influence, The Governance of Regulators, OECD Publishing, Paris.

Most regulators are accountable to government (the executive)

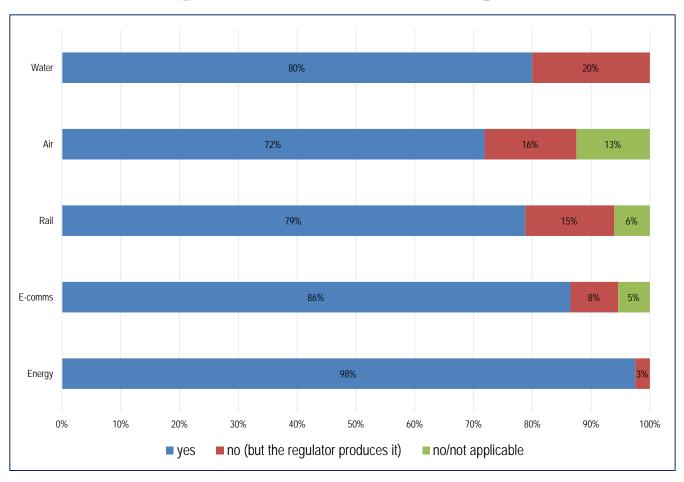
Question: To whom is the regulator directly accountable by law or statute?





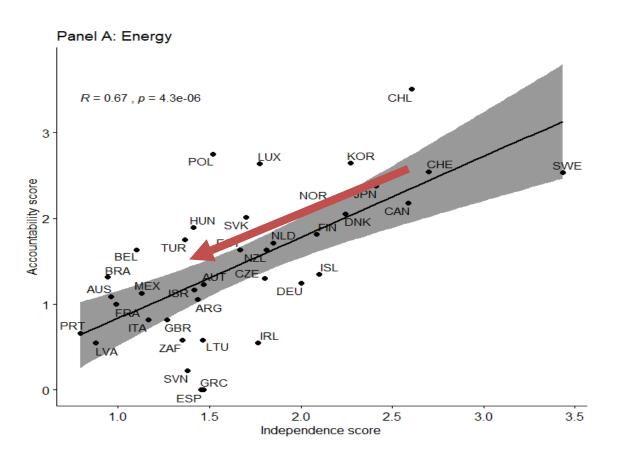
Regulating means ... reporting

Question: Is there a legislative requirement for the regulator to produce a report on its activities on a regular basis?



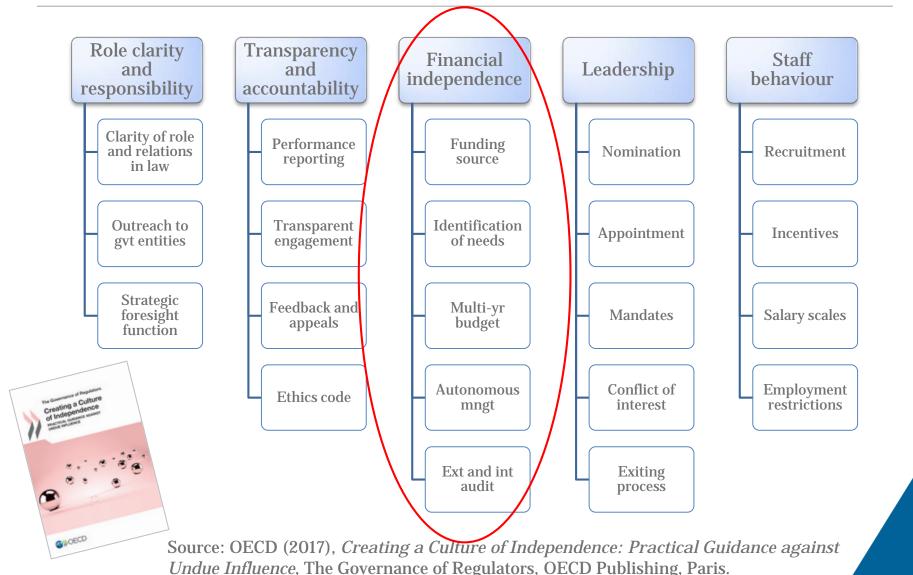
Greater autonomy is linked to stronger accountability

Correlations between independence and accountability scores show that greater autonomy is associated with stronger accountability structures



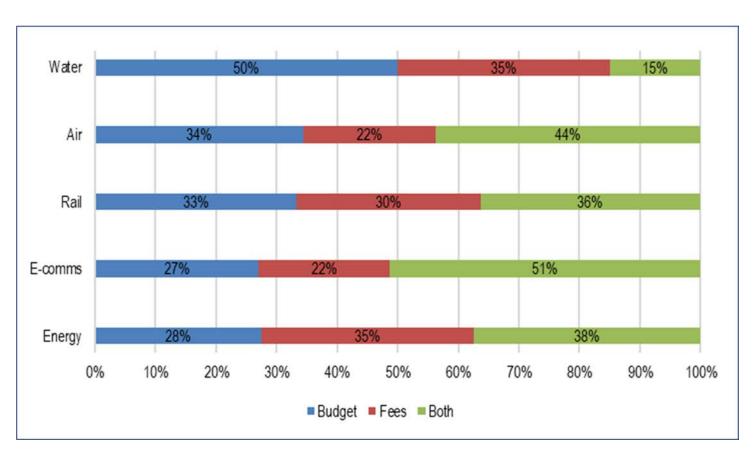


Practical guidance by the OECD for creating a culture of independence (2017)



Energy and telecoms regulators are least dependent on gvt funding

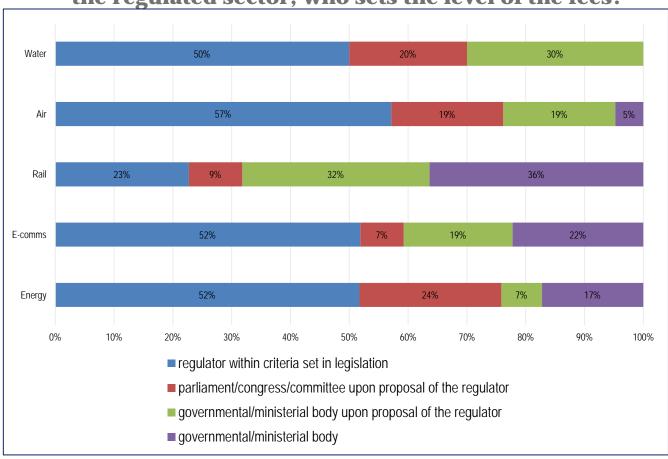
Question: How is the regulator funded?





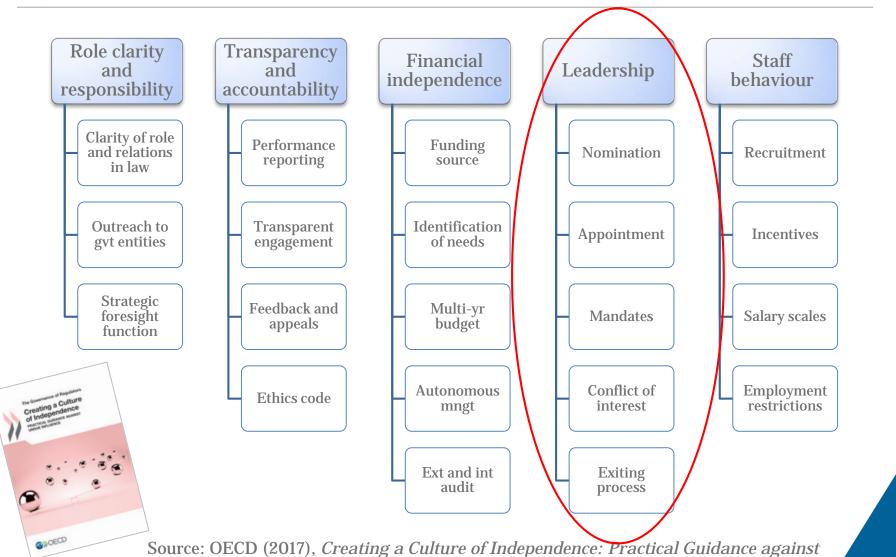
Level of fees is set by others for half of energy regulators

Question: If the regulator is financed in total or in part through fees paid by the regulated sector, who sets the level of the fees?





Practical guidance by the OECD for creating a culture of independence (2017)

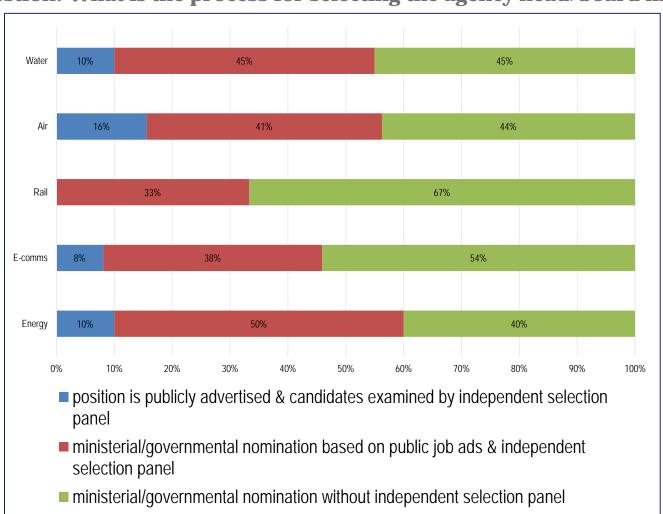


Undue Influence, The Governance of Regulators, OECD Publishing, Paris.



Leadership selection is rarely public and independent

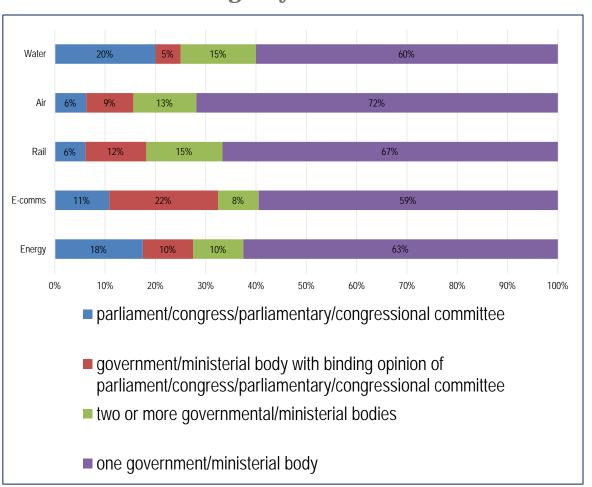
Question: What is the process for selecting the agency head/board members?





In most cases, one body makes final appointment

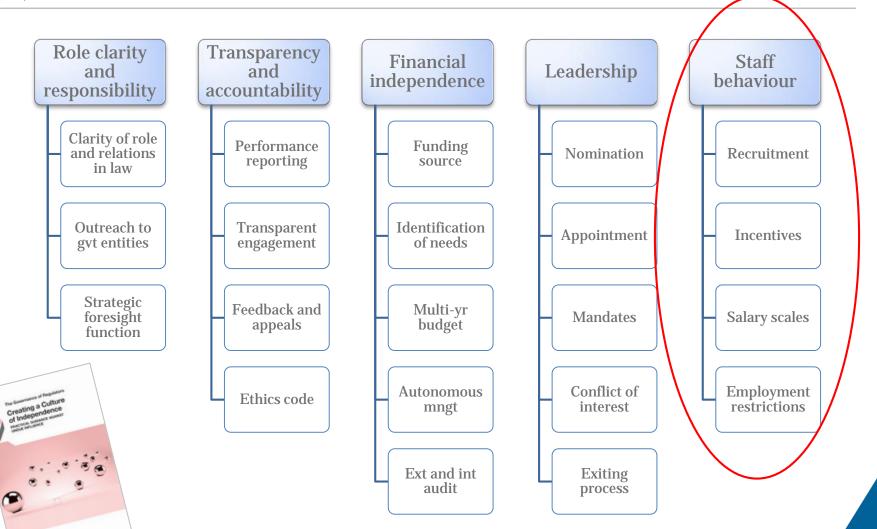
Question: Which body has the legal authority to make the final appointment of the agency head/board members?





@WOECD

Practical guidance by the OECD for creating a culture of independence (2017)

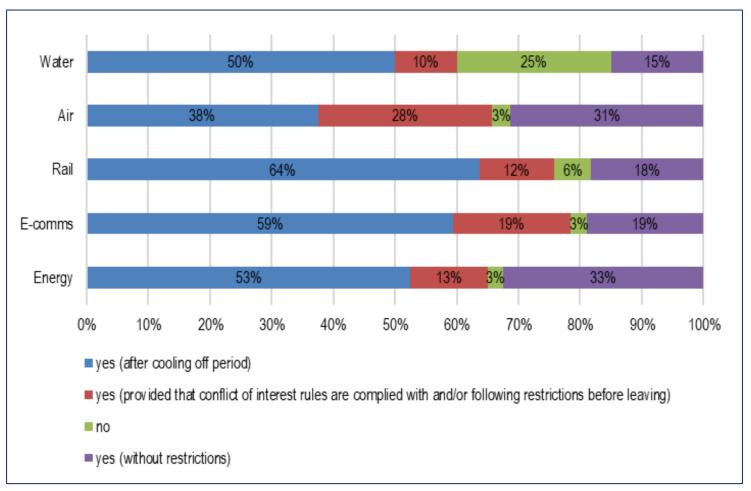


Source: OECD (2017), Creating a Culture of Independence: Practical Guidance against *Undue Influence*, The Governance of Regulators, OECD Publishing, Paris.



Most regulators have employment restrictions in place

Question: Can the agency head/board members accept jobs in the government related to the sector and/or the sector after their term of office?





3. In-depth reviews



Helping regulators embed governance into organisational performance: PAFER reviews





Osinergmin

Sólida reputación como regulador autónomo y técnicamente competente



... puede convertirse en un ejemplo de madurez institucional en un contexto de inestabilidad política

Ha sabido adaptarse a los cambios en sus funciones durante más de 20 años



...es necesaria la evaluación de sus marcos organizacionales y objetivos estratégicos

Capaz de abordar emergencias y resolver crisis de manera competente



... puede convertirse en una institución proactiva con visión para los sectores de energía y minería

Pionero en utilizar buenas prácticas regulatorias dentro de la administración pública peruana



... puede fortalecer sus mecanismos de diálogo con los *stakeholders* para consolidar la confianza.

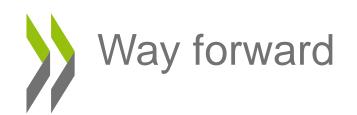




Independent multi-sector regulator Governed by a series of sector-specific with a range of economic, customer laws amended over the years, and safety functions and duties in sometimes leading to unclear increasing number of sectors understanding of priorities Five/three year Strategic Plans focus Linkages with reporting or decisionappropriately on policy outcomes making are unclear Constrained in human resource Independent in defining budget and collecting income, autonomous in management by central government managing budget, sufficiently frameworks despite proactive resourced strategies Systematic and transparent Beyond SE, uptake of good regulatory stakeholder consultation practices by the CRU can support independent decision-making and accountability



4. What's next?



Continue to exploit Governance of Regulators data Promote dialogue and learning in Network of Economic Regulators

Invite new regulators to join the next round of data collection

Provide tailored support and deepen understanding of issues via reviews



Gracias!

For more information:

- OECD on regulatory policy: www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy/
- OECD Network of Economic Regulators: www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy/ner.htm
- OECD on behavioural insights: www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy/behavioural-insights.htm

Stay in touch:

Anna.Pietikainen@oecd.org

