Opening Up the Western Balkans Energy Market Belgrade, 07.03.2012



European Federation of Energy Traders



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Overview



European Federationof Energy Traders (EFET)



- Short introduction to the EFET world
- Why do we need an electricity market?
- Market development state in SEE
- Issues and EFET's proposed solutions
- Why (regional) PX?

Short Introduction to EFET



European Federationof Energy Traders (EFET)



- Represents 115 energy trading companies, operating in 20 countries
- Regional EFET groups for Germany, Italy, France, Switzerland, Iberia and CEE/SEE
- For some markets, co-operation with national traders associations TOE (PL), EDT (TR)
- Main activities include:
 - Improvement of Industry Regulation and Advocacy on Wholesale Energy Market Design
 - EFET Standards = Market Standards for Energy Trading
 - Promoting legal and IT standards



WHY DO WE NEED AN ELECTRICITY MARKET?

Electricity Market



- Competition increase in:
 - power production
 - wholesale
 - supply
- Increase of business efficiency in the sector
- Increase of quality and security of supply
- Decrease of costs
- Transparent market electricity prices
- Infrastructural projects according to the rules of the open market
- Sustainable development of the energy sector
- Improvement in environmental protection and energy efficiency

Electricity Market



- Functional market:
 - Surplus of production capacity (competition)
 - Well-connected HV transmission system

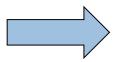
Market Development State in SEE



- Regional cooperation for market development (Energy Community)
- Acceptance of EU legislation
- CBTC auctions:
 - Market allocation
 - Marginal price
 - Participation fees cancelled
- Activities in establishing joint auctions
- Plans for establishment of power exchanges
- Plans for market coupling



- Small systems small national markets
- Significant market power concentration (small % of produced power traded under freely negotiated prices)
- Even stronger common regional commitment and coordination
- Standardization and harmonization of rules, procedures, deadlines, software (1 platform/1 trading system/simple entry rules)



Regional electricity market



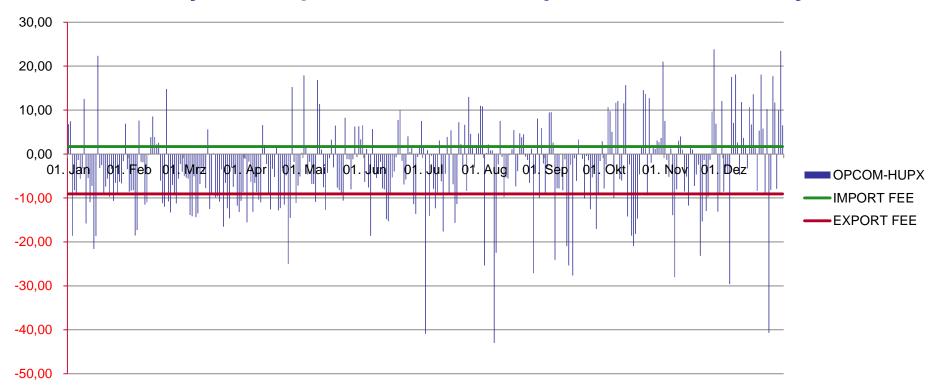
 Import/export fees (fees paid to TSO for the flows IN/OUT of the country)

	BG	GR	RO	BiH
Import Fee EUR/MWh	1	~ 1,5-2	1,69-2,35	1
Export Fee EUR/MWh	11,7	~ 10,00	8,54-9,09	4,67

Example: Hungarian – Romanian border



- Spot prices comparison for 2011 (OPCOM vs. HUPX)
 - 169 days blocked due to fees, even more with CBTC prices
 - Days "with positive result": unpredictable and risky





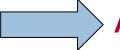
- Import/export fees (fees paid to TSO for the flows IN/OUT of the country)
- Splits the supply curve into domestic and import/export parts
- Distorts the spread and the value of NTC/ATC
- Wrong investment signals
- Prevents optimal generation dispatch
- Uncertainty and risk to market participants
- Prevents market coupling and regional market
- Cancellation of all fees which could distort the wholesale market



- Allocation rules and procedures
- Reduction of cross-border capacity
- 1:1 partnership/nomination
- Joint auctions on all borders, market coupling, CAO
- Auction and scheduling procedures (marginal price without limitation of number of bids, netting, bidirectional 1:X nomination (M:N))
- Day-ahead (and intraday) auctions
- Full compensation of costs (market spread) to market participants in case of reduction of cross-border capacity



- Market participants lack:
 - Market information on prices and volumes, tender results
 - Fundamental information about availability of plants, maintenance, cross-border capacities and demand forecast
- Information to market participants and transparency



Ability to explain prices, forecasting



- Balancing market
- Balancing mechanism based on market-connected price
- Establishing of intraday market
- Cross-border intraday allocation
- Formal communication and submission of documents only in local language
- Communication also in English



- Licensing in every country
- Only licensed parties can sign the contract with the TSO
- Barrier to entry the market for the companies legally established in EU member states or countries of the Energy Community
- Local company means: higher costs, extra work, local book keeping (tax and accounting), legal advisors, statements, statistics and reports for customs and national agencies, etc.
- Abolishment of the licensing requirement



- Wholesale reference price
- Diversity of products
- Market liquidity
- Power exchange(s) (PX)



WHY (REGIONAL) PX?

PX

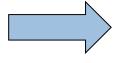


- Electricity trade in an organized systematic way
- Transparency of public data/procedures
- Indiscriminative approach towards all market participants
- Secures competition
- Enhances market liquidity
- Security of energy and financial transactions
- Increases market transparency and gives strong momentum for market liberalization
- Fast, simple, efficient, secure and organized market access to all market participants, from any location or time-zone

PX(s) in SEE



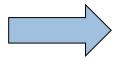
- Market coupling vs. market splitting
- Implicit day-ahead auctions
- Liquidity concentration, 1 fixing per day
- Decreased business risk of the industry and trading



Variety of market products (profiles)

Financial settlement

Liquidity of the market



Market confidence

Thanks for your attention





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