

# Competition and Regulation in Energy

# Portugal and the Challenges of Globalization

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# ERSE

# **Topics**

- Energy some stylised facts
- Energy in Portugal and Iberia
- Competition and Regulation
- Is Regulatory Framework improving?



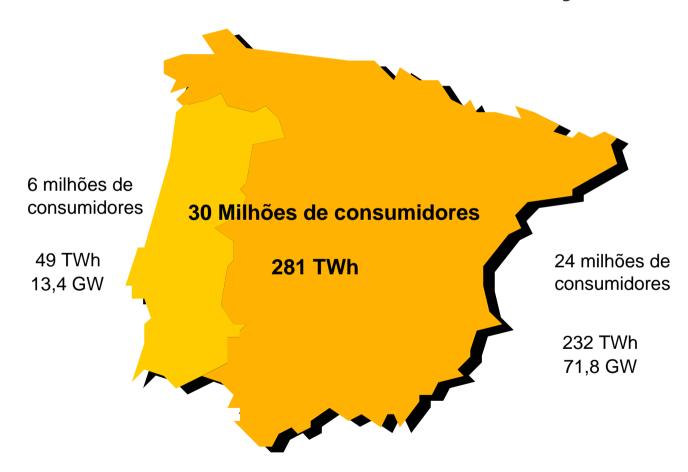
#### **Energy - Some Stylised Facts**

- Ajustment is slow large investments, long recovery periods, entrenched rights (PPAs, ToPs), legacy of vertically integrated monopolies (in Portugal: EDP, CAEs, CMECs)
- ▶ Instantaneous production and consumption 24 hourly markets per day; inelastic demand, easy to predict, favours large producers
- Many entry barriers licencing, building permits, grid connections, limited interconnection capacity
- Externalities to internalise the "unholy trinity KLM" Climate change, competitiveness, supply security opportunities and costs



# **Energy in Portugal and Iberia**

#### **The Iberian Market - Electricity**

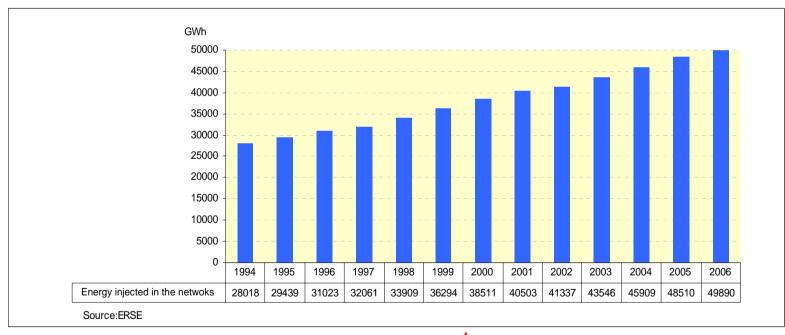




# **Energy in Portugal and Iberia**

#### Relevant dates:

- 1995: Legal unbundling of transmission network
- 1997: ERSE created
- 1999: Effective regulation began
- 2000: Ownership unbundling of transmission network



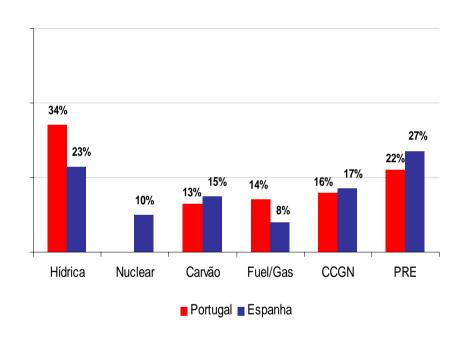
**Vertical integration** 

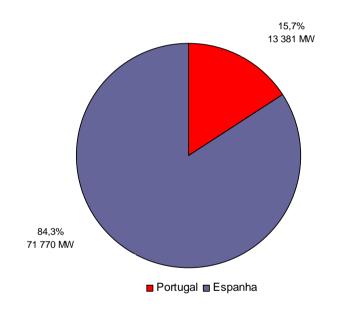


**Ownership unbundling** 



# **Energy in Portugal and Iberia - 2005**





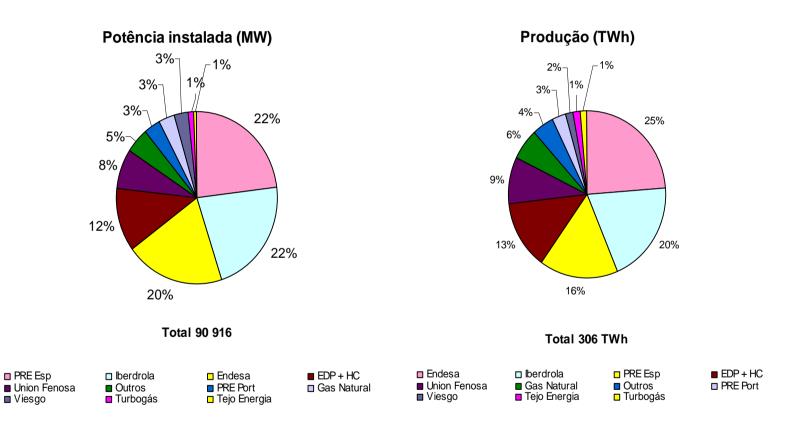
➤ Installed Capacity by technology (%)

**Total Installed Capacity** 



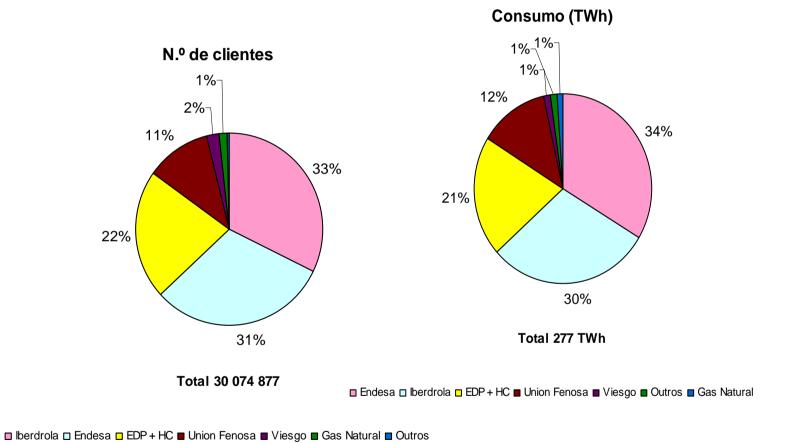
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## **Energy in Portugal and Iberia - Production**



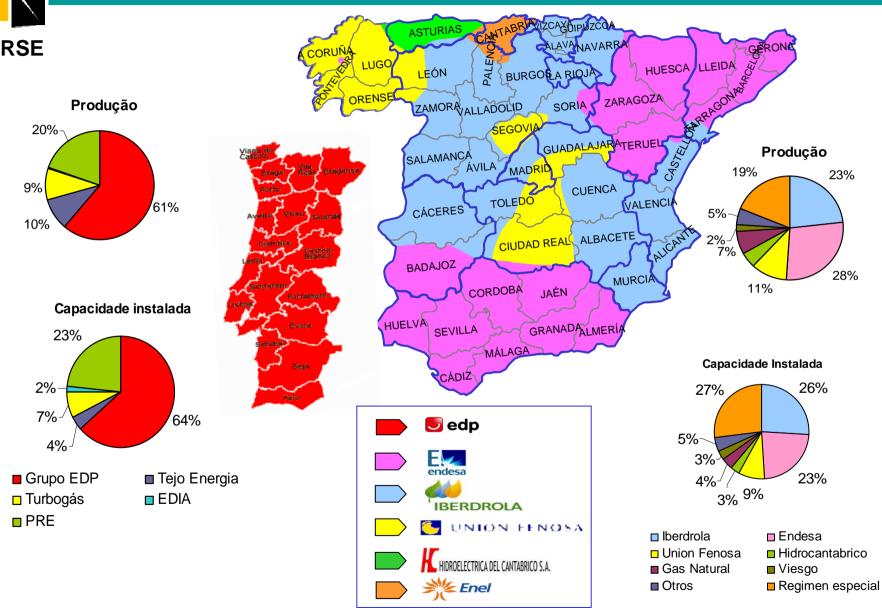


# **Energy in Portugal and Iberia - Supply**





### **Energy in Portugal and Iberia – Main Players**



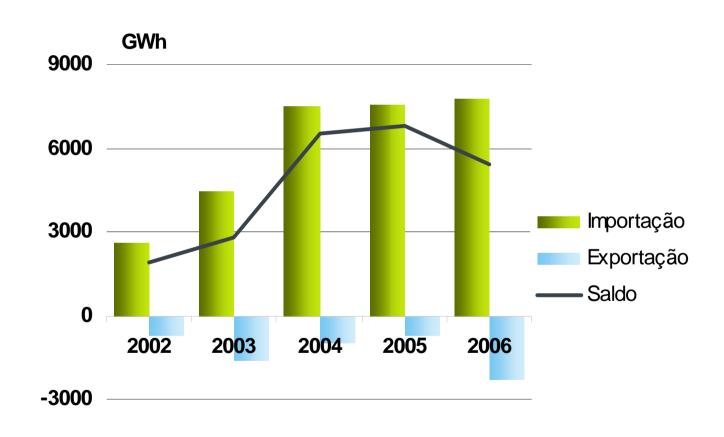


#### **Energy in Portugal and Iberia – MIBEL**

- Mibel = Reduction of Concentration in Portugal (by increasing market from Portugal to Iberia)
- Mibel: from July 1, 2007, single spot and futures markets; harmonized market rules (incl. Smartmetering, Supplier-change rules)
- BUT, limited interconnection = market-splitting (EDP still dominant 80% of the time; prices higher in Portugal than in Spain but lower now than with CAEs)
- **Solutions:** 
  - long-term: increase interconnection; increase production by competitors
  - Immediate: VPPs, market monitoring

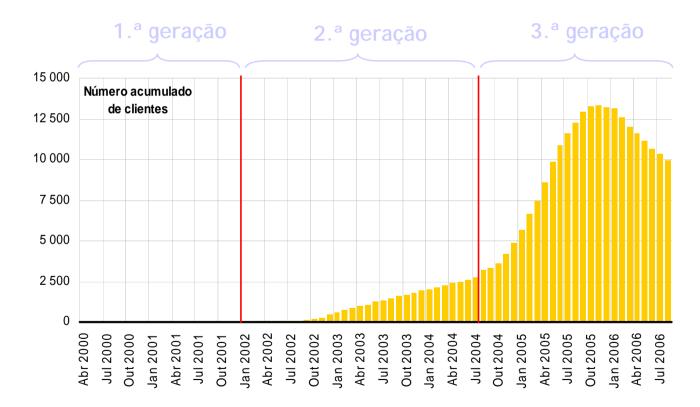


# **Energy in Portugal and Iberia – MIBEL flows**



#### **Energy in Portugal and Iberia – Liberalized Market**

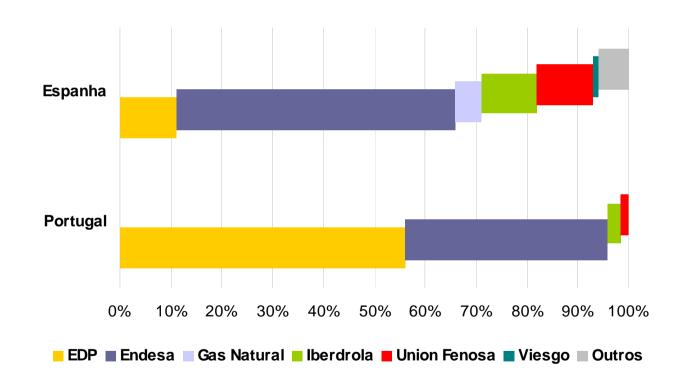
Liberalized market in Portugal – n° of clients





### **Energy in Portugal and Iberia – Liberalized Market**

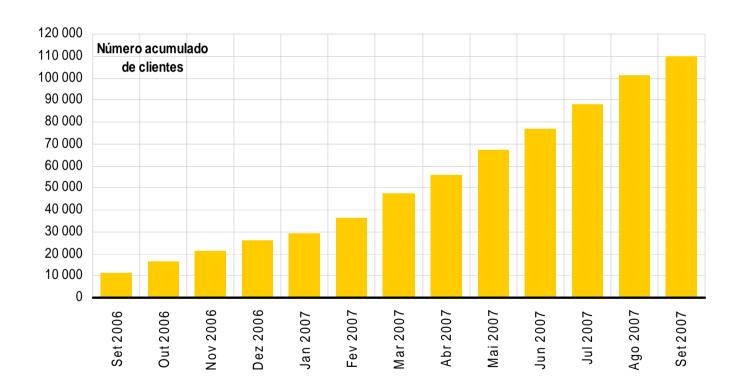
Liberalized Electricity Market in 2006 – Spain and Portugal





### **Energy in Portugal and Iberia – Liberalized Market**

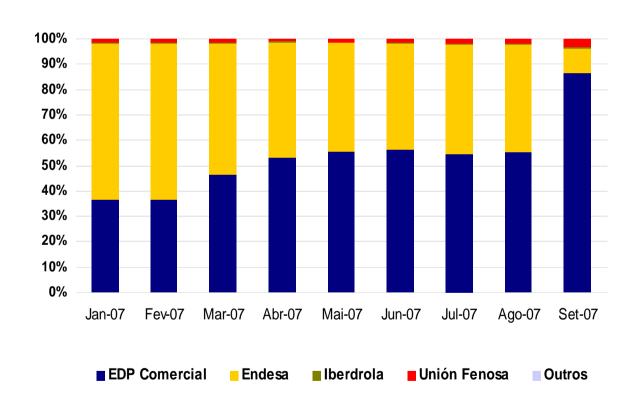
#### Total number of clients





### **Energy in Portugal – Liberalized Market Setback**

Evolution of liberalised market shares 2007 – Electricity Supply





### **Energy in Portugal and Iberia – Integration**

- Limited Interconnection Capacity limits Market integration
- and Effective Competition (both bilaterally and, crucially, for Single European Energy Market)

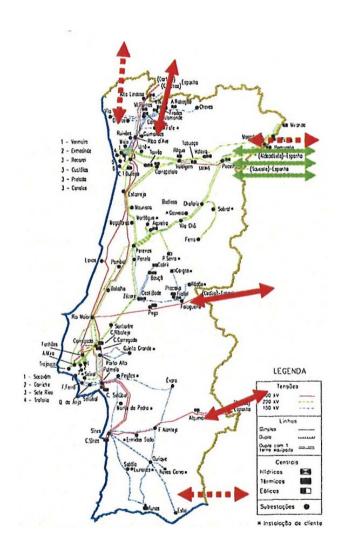
#### July 2007 capacity:

Fronteira	Capacidade Importação (MW)	Capacidade Exportação (MW)	Utilização Importação (%)	Utilização Exportação (%)
Espanha - Portugal	-701	1.000	0%	96%
Espanha - França	-1.103	285	86%	3%
Espanha - Marrocos	-584	629	0%	61%



#### **Energy in Portugal and Iberia – Integration**

- REN REE joint study of 2006 shows possibility of doubling capacity to 3000 MW, with:
  - 2 new 400 kV links
    - Minho Galiza
    - → Algarve Andaluzia
  - some internal grid upgrades in Portugal and Spain.
- In 2010, with projected demand:
- Portugal-Spain: 3000 MW = 27% Portugal peak demand (one of highest levels in EU
- Spain-France: 4000 MW 8% Spain peak demand



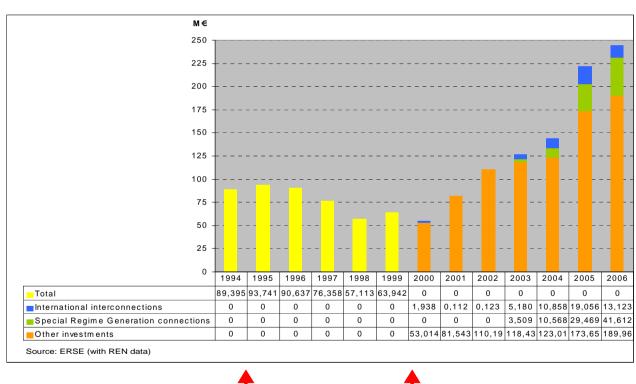


#### **Competition and Regulation – Main Themes**

- Trade-off: increased Competition reduces need for Regulation
- In present market, regulator's role is to set prices for grids, establish regulated tariffs, and try to prevent market abuse by dominant players
- Objective: ensure quality supply at lowest-possible prices; in turn, implies ensuring investment for production, transport and distribution (can involve trade-off between lower prices today or in future, via increased competition)
- Energy Policy decisions also impact competition, but Regulator does not set Energy Policy – can, at best, advise when requested



Transmission network total investment (at constant 2006 prices)



**Vertical integration** 



Ownership unbundling

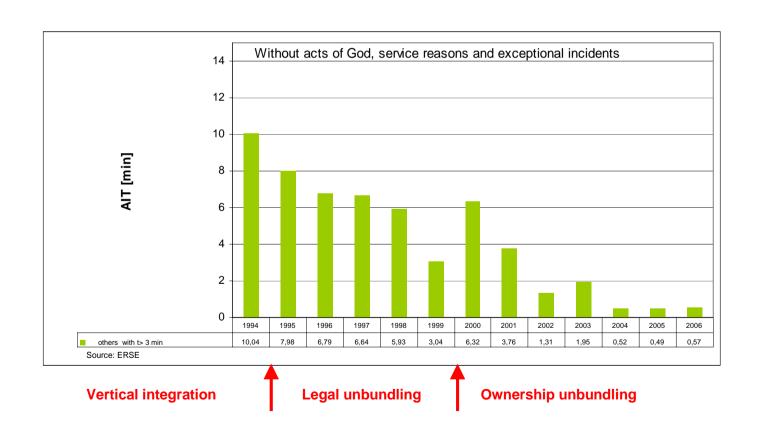


Transmission network investment excluding Special Regime Generation + MIBEL (at constant prices and demand)



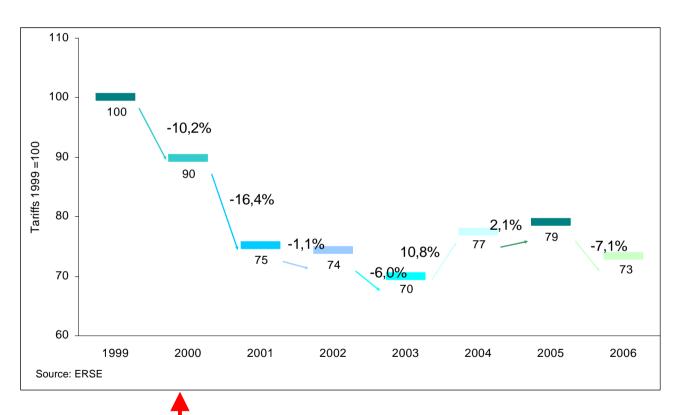


Average Interruption Time (excluding exceptional events)





#### **General Transmission Tariff**

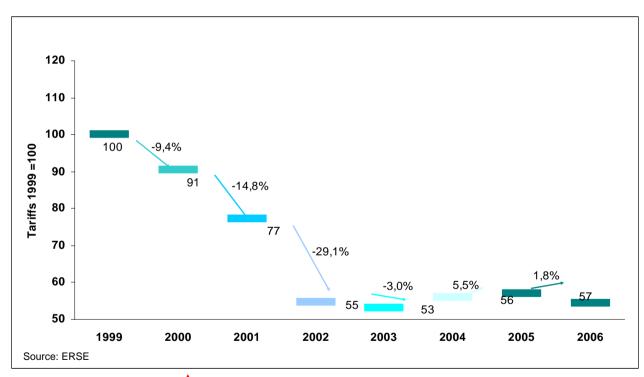


Legal unbundling

**Ownership unbundling** 



#### **VHV Transmission Tariff**



Legal unbundling



**Ownership unbundling** 



## Finally - is Regulatory Framework Improving?

- Portugal <u>already</u> complies with most EU market integration rules, including 3rd Package (launched Sept 19 2007, perhaps in place by 2012): ownership unbundling, (relatively) independent Regulator, liberalised electricity and (almost) gas markets
- BUT, market is still hampered by dominance of incumbent
- Over next 3-5 years, expectations of increased competition in production; increased interconnection within Mibel; gradual reduction of dependence on regulated tariffs; increased independence of Regulator
- Conclusion: in all likelihood, Regulatory Framework is set to continue improving