資料1





Integrated power markets in Europe

Electricity markets open seminar

29.01.2018 Tokyo

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European Commission, DG Energy Unit B.2 - Wholesale markets; electricity & gas

Energía



Usual steps towards integration of electricity markets

- Building interconnectors for system security purposes
- Sharing surpluses through interconnectors between vertically integrated national electricity utilities
- Allowing Independent Power Producers (IPPs)
- Opening markets for industrial customers
- Unbundling networks from other activities, or providing third party access to networks
- Opening markets for cross-border exchanges for increasing social welfare through trading
- Opening markets for all customers
- Deepening cooperation between national Transmission System Operators (TSOs)
- Integrating markets and system operation cross-border in all timeframes (long term products, day-ahead spot products, balancing products and ancillary services)



European electricity market basics

- Liberalisation at the European level started in 1999
- Third internal energy market package from 2009 provides the current legal framework
- National Regulatory Authorities (NRAs)
- Agency for Co-operation of Energy Regulators (ACER)
- Ownership unbundling of Transmission System Operators (TSOs), with some exceptions
- Electricity market is based on zonal pricing
- System size is about 1000 GW and 3000TWh
- One main synchronous system in the Central and Southern Europe (former UCTE)
- Other synchronous systems: Nordic, Great-Britain, Ireland, Baltic states (with Russia), numerous islands



Challenges in developing the European electricity market

- Different starting points: state monopolies, private monopolies, local and regional energy companies
- Traded markets first in Great-Britain and in the Nordic countries
- Different energy mixes: hydro dominated, coal dominated, gas dominated, nuclear dominated
- Agreeing on a target model took ~3 years (2008-2011)
- Market coupling links countries and markets at the wholesale level, but retail markets largely national



ACER

- Agengy for Co-operation of European Energy Regulators
- In Ljublana, Slovenia
- Decision powers on cross-border issues when National Regulators are not able to agree
- Drafts Framework guidelines and approves Network codes
- Follows implementation of the European Electricity Market target model
- Market monitoring
- Evaluation of infrastructure projects



ENTSO-E

- Organisation for co-operation between European Transmission System Operators
- In Brussels, Belgium
- Drafts network codes
- Drafts methodologies provided by network codes
- Ten year network development plan
- European generation adequacy assessment
- Development of common network operational tools

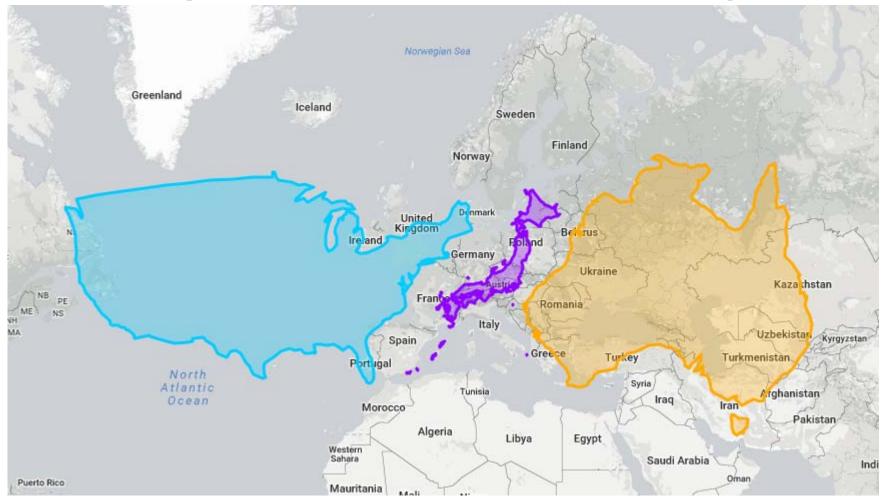


Selected electricity markets in the world

- North America
 - Main synchronous systems are Eastern interconnection (including PJM), Western interconnection (including California) and Texas.
 - Some parts of Canada are interconnected with the United States
 - Mixture of open markets with competition and non-liberalised fully regulated markets.
 - Where markets are open, nodal pricing widely used.
- Australia
 - Zonal pricing like in Europe
 - Gross pool (central dispatch of all generators)
- Europe
 - Zonal pricing
 - Mainly self-dispatch by generators, some countries have central dispatch (Poland, Italy, Hungary, Ireland)



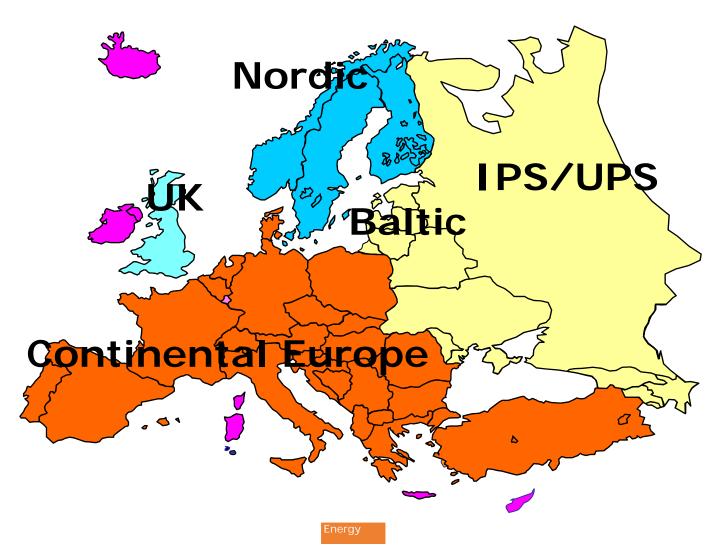
Japan, U.S.A, Australia and Europe



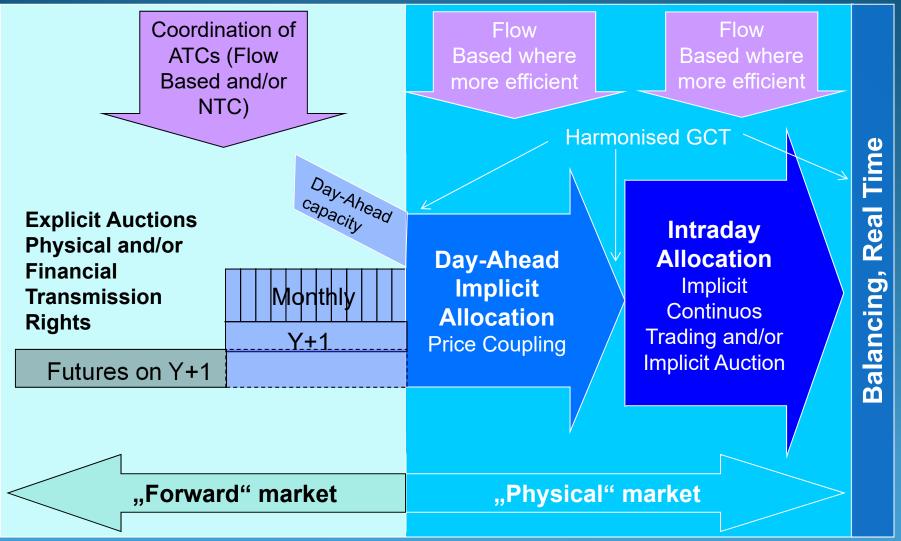
Source: True size of... 8



Synchronous zones in Europe



Target Model





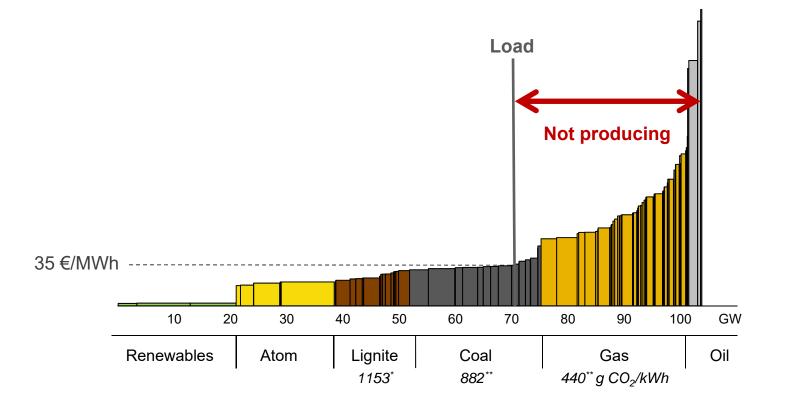
European electricity market target model

- Forward markets based on day-ahead spot markets
- Cross-border trade optimisation based on day-ahead market coupling
- Long term cross border trade with financial products
- Further cross-border trade optimisation through allowing intraday trade with the remaining capacity (pan-European intraday platform "XBID")
- Final optimisation through pan-European balancing platforms (under development)

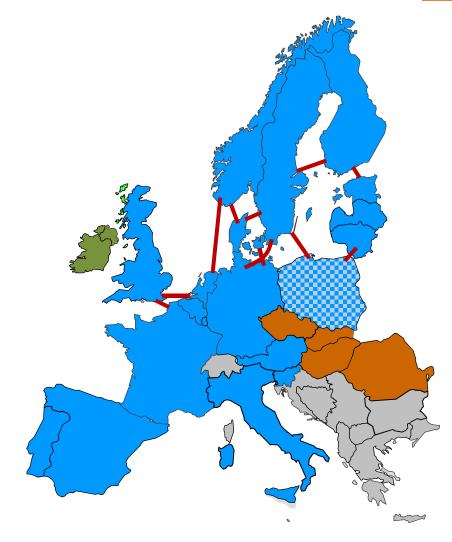


Merit order in the day-ahead spot market

Merit Order Austria/Germany 2014







Day-ahead market coupling status in January 2018

| REGIONAL DAY AHEAD IMPLICIT AUCTIONS | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | North West Europe (NWE) | Price coupling | | |
| | Poland | Poland price coupled within NWE through SwePol-link | | |
| | Ireland and Northern Ireland | All Island market, single price zone | | |
| | Czech – Slovak – Hungary-Romania | Price coupling | | |

Source: APX, updated by Matti Supponen



Success factors of the European Electricity market

- Transparency of network and market fundamentals (partly voluntary, partly introduced by legislation) <u>https://transparency.entsoe.eu/</u>
- Governments, Regulators and Transmission System Operators committed to prepare harmonised of rules, and to promote competition and market liquidity
- Companies need to be committed to competition
- End consumers need to believe in competition rather than in regulated prices
- Market coupling links countries and markets at the wholesale level, even if retail markets remain largely national

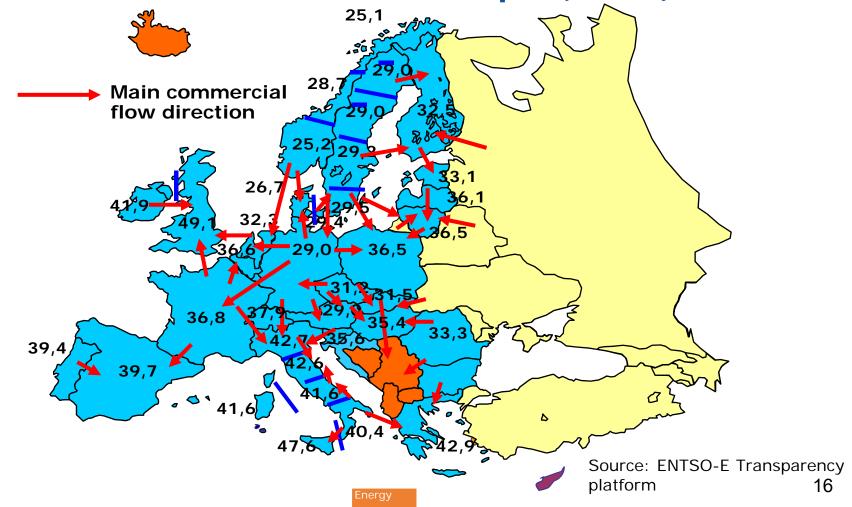


Network codes and guidelines

- Third internal energy market package provides for detailed rules for:
 - Electricity market
 - Grid connection
 - System operation
- Drafted in co-operation between NRAs, ACER, ENTSO-E and the European commission with extensive consultation of stakeholders

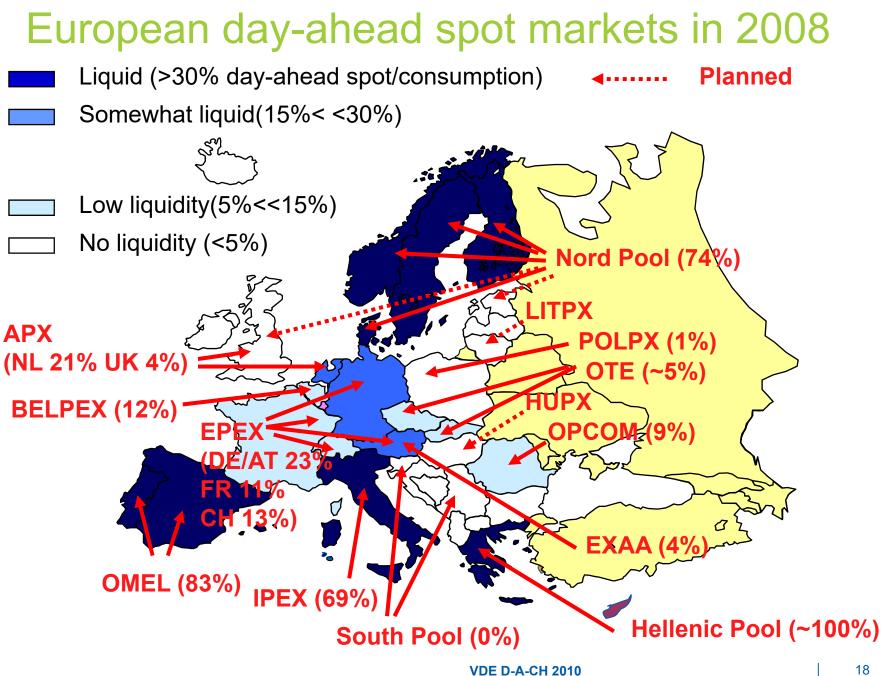


Average spot prices (€) and electricity cross-border trade in Europe (2016)





Share of day-ahead spot trading of consumption in 2016 EPEX + Nord Pool (46%) ert Nord Pool (94%) **SEMO (100%) EPEX + EXAA TGE (18%)** <u>ি</u>ব (NL 30% **OTE (27%) DE/AT 50% BE 23%** PCOM-(47%) FR 23% **CH 40% BEX (8%** 0 OMEL (75%) IPEX (65%) Hellenic Pool (93%) South Pool (44%) 17





Clean Energy Package for All Europeans

- Energy Union Governance
 - No legally binding targets but active follow-up of progress
- Energy efficiency
- Renewable energies
- Electricity market design
 - To enable integration of much more renewable energies
 - Focus on end customers and on distributed generation
 - Cooperation between Transmission system operators
 - Cooperation between Transmission system operators and distribution system operators



Future issues regarding electricity markets

- Design issues
 - Capacity mechanisms
 - New forms of trading (for example peer-to-peer)
 - Local markets (including DSO congestion management)
 - Role of DSOs vs. TSOs
 - Who will manage data platforms?
 - Concepts for demand response
- Digitalisation
 - Cybersecurity, Internet of Things, Big data
 - More active control of assets for balancing
- Sector coupling
 - Power to gas, power to liquids, interplay between electricity and heat, electrification of transport, 20 etc.)

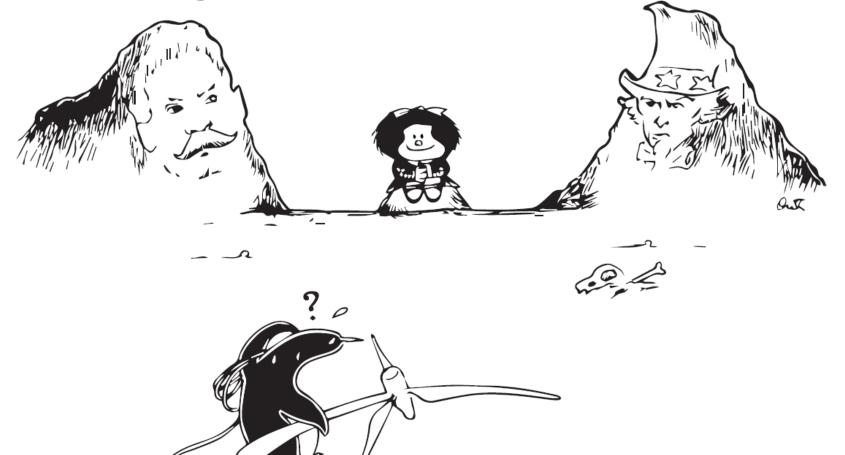


Capacity mechanisms





Regulation versus market





Regulation versus market

Regulation

- Grid tariffs
- Regulated prices
- Capacity mechanisms
- RES targets
- Subsidies
- Energy efficiency targets
- Mandatory ancillary services
- Priority dispatch

Regulation/Market

- Emissions trading
- Trading of green certificates
- Auctions for generation capacity

Market

- Competition
- Free price formation
- Liquidity
- Markets for ancillary services
- Right to selfproduce/consume and store electricity
- Right to be aggregated



Part I: REMIT Framework

- Legal background
- REMIT architecture
- Part II: Approach to market monitoring
 - Market monitoring framework
 - Approach to market monitoring

REMIT = Regulation on Wholesale Energy Market Integrity and Transparency



- The global financial crisis originated in the U.S. in 2008 led to a wide reform of the surveillance framework
- Gap and inconsistent surveillance regimes:
 - Financial regulation (Markets in Financial Instruments Directive MiFID and Market Abude Directive, MAD) does not (properly) cover all energy market segments
- Need of market abuse definitions and prohibitions tailormade for the energy sector
- Necessity to act at EU level:
 - To avoid loopholes and fragmented legislation in relation to cross-border cases;
 - With the liberalisation, there are increasing cross-border flows and interrelations



- Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on wholesale energy market integrity and transparency, said "REMIT"
- As a European Regulation, REMIT is directly applicable in the Member States of the EU
- REMIT :
 - organises the monitoring of wholesale energy markets
 - Prohibits insider trading
 - Prohibits market manipulation and attempted market manipulation
 - Obliges market participants to publically disclose their inside information
- These prohibitions and obligation entered into force on 28 December 2011



- REMIT applies to the trading in wholesale energy products:
 - Contracts for the supply of elec/gas where delivery is in the EU, including day-ahead spot, intraday and balancing markets
 - Transportation contracts of elec/gas in the EU
 - Derivatives relating to these contracts
- REMIT does not apply to :
 - Contracts for the supply/distribution of elec/gas to final customers (except for big final customers consuming above a certain threshold)
 - Contracts for green certificates and emission allowances
 - The prohibitions of market abuse do not apply to wholesale energy products which are also financial instruments and to which the financial legislation applies.



Insider Trading

Using inside info to trade or trying to trade

Disclosing inside info to 3rd parties

Recommending 3rd parties to trade based on this inside info

Market Manipulation

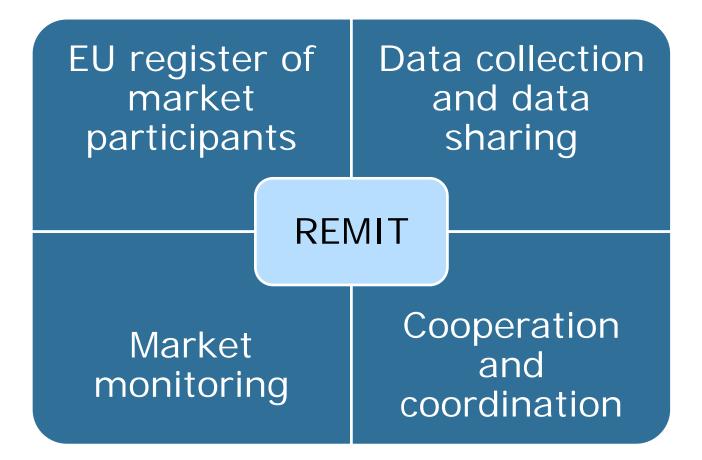
Attempted Market Manipulation False/Misleading Signals

Price Positioning

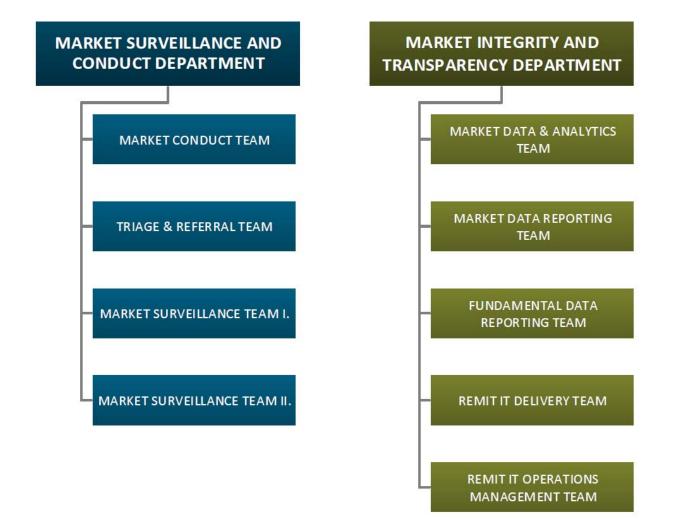
Transactions involving Fictitious Devices/Deception

> Dissemination of False or Misleading Information



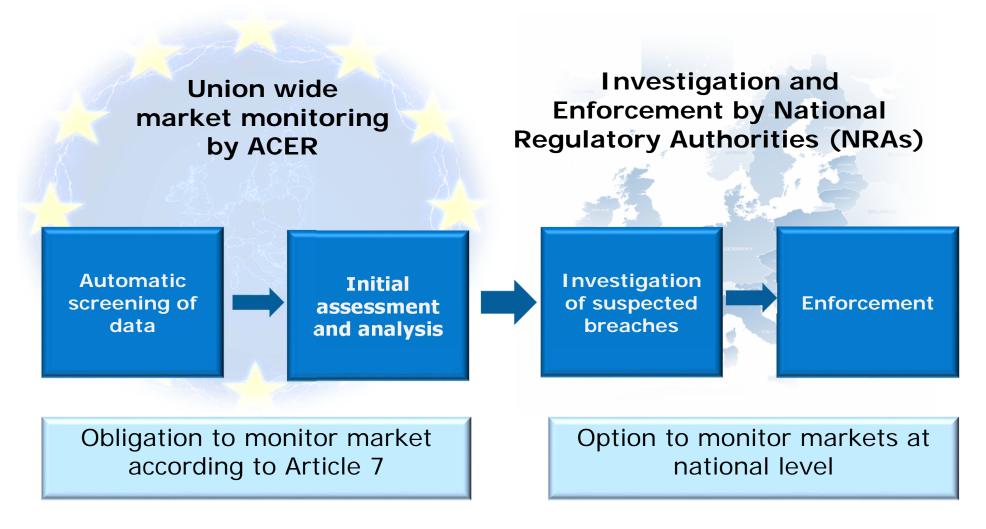






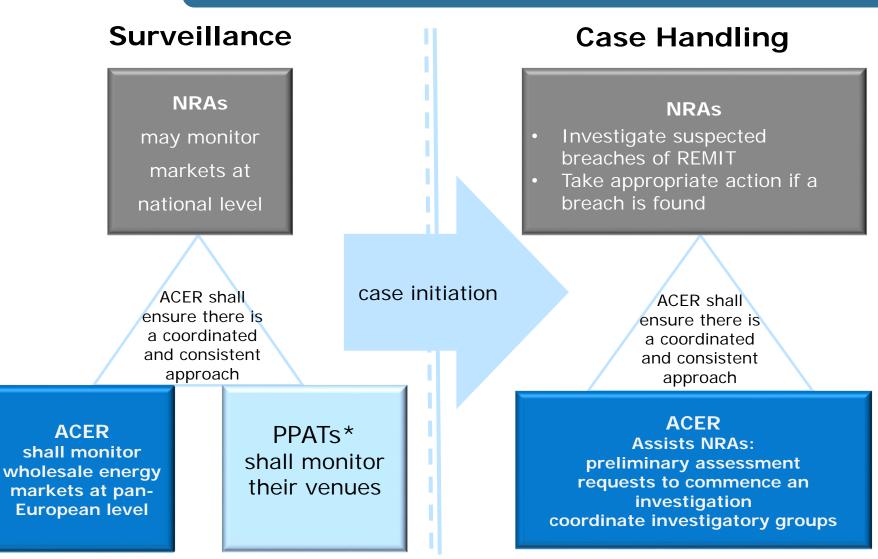


REMIT market monitoring framework





Coordination

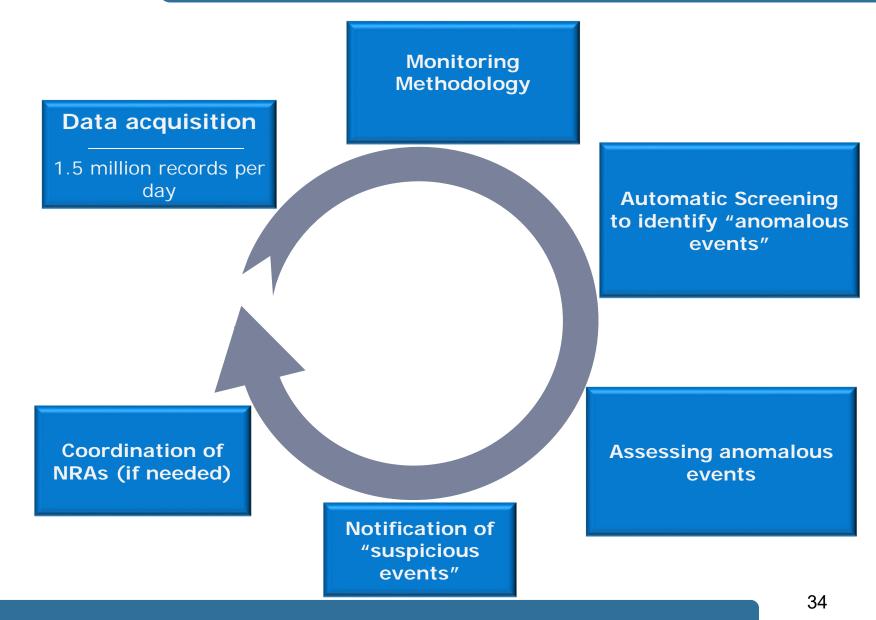




- With NRAS, through ACER Working Groups and Task Forces, using the tools (e.g. the Case Management Tool) developed by ACER
- MoUs with:
 - European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA, EU Financial Authority)
 - Organised Market Places
 - Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC, US)
- Notification obligations of national financial and competition authorities if energy regulators suspect a breach falling within their jurisdiction



Approach and logistics of market monitoring



* Estimates based on 2016/2017 results.



- Suspicious transaction reports (STRs)
 - » Notifications from Organised Market Places and other PPATs
 - » Notifications from National Regulatory Authorities
 - » Notifications from Market participants or third parties
- Market information
 - » Market news
 - » ACER's market observations and regular monitoring
 - » Reference data

• REMIT data reporting (Alerts)

- » Transaction reporting
- » Fundamental data reporting
- » Urgent Market Message

Collected by the Market Integrity and Transparency Department



- Nasdaq's SMARTS Integrity modules
 - Alert development environment
 - Alert management tool
 - ALMAS
 - Continuous market surveillance modules
 - SPREAD
 - REPLAY
 - Auction market surveillance module
 - Reporting tools (standardised and custom queries)
 - Fundamental data viewer (market participant granularity)



ALMAS – Alert management system

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The REMIT Portal is the public access to relevant REMIT documents and tools - www.acer-remit.eu

| uropean Register of Market Participants | List of Organised Market Places | List of Standard Contracts | List of RRMs | List of Inside Information Platforms | ARIS Applications | Documents - | |
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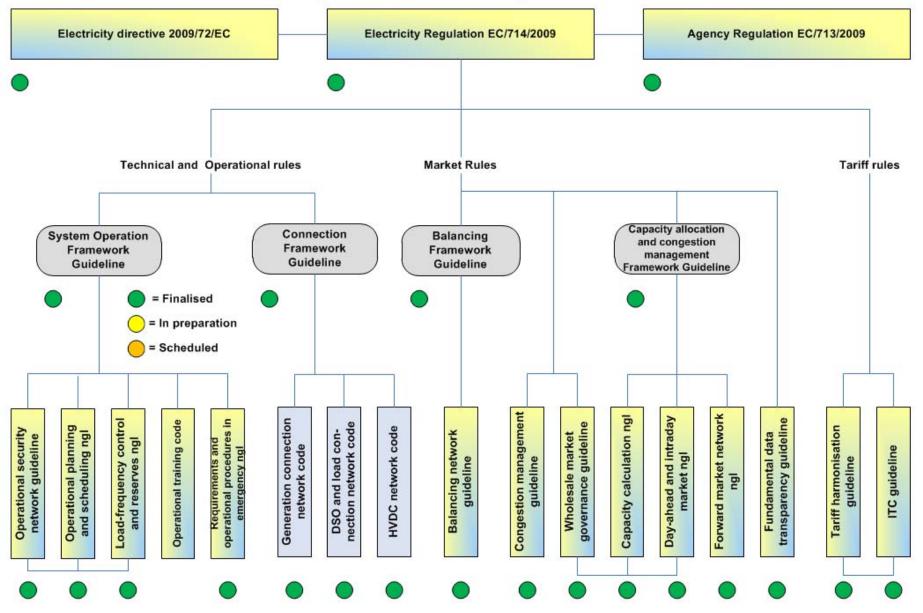




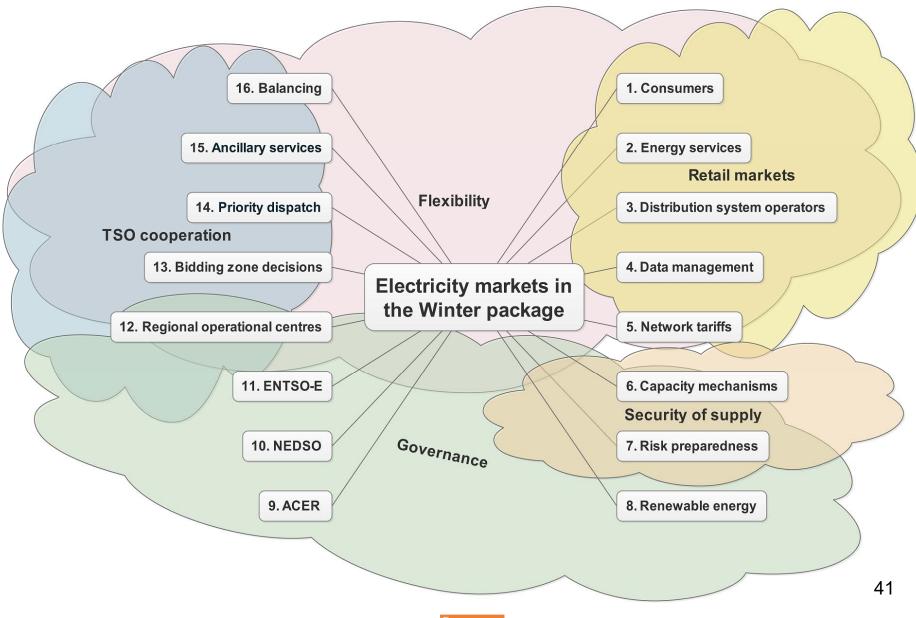
Attention!



European Electricity Rules



Electricity markets in the Winter package MS/DG ENER/B2/28.2.2017





Surveillance screening tool modules at ACER

| Application | Description |
|------------------|---|
| ADMIN | ADMIN is an administration module that lets the user manage user accounts, passwords and permissions in SMARTS Integrity. You can also retrieve and export usage logs for accounts, modules and markets. |
| ALMAS | ALMAS is the alerts management system which displays alerts when unusual behaviour is detected and allows the analyst to prioritize and classify the alerts for further investigation. Alerts are transitioned through a workflow from open, to a number of final states such as discard, explained, and investigate. ALMAS also provides dashboard-like information on the number of alerts in total, per security (i.e. wholesale energy contract), per Market Participant, per Trader Username, per beneficiary and per alert type. |
| SPREAD | SPREAD is a graphical presentation of trading data focused on the bid-ask spread and trade executions across time. SPREAD contains a large variety of overlays depicting different trading information such as the best bid, ask, trades, last trade price, mid-point price, index values, news events and alerts. Trading market share of participants is easily obtained and trading relationships between participants can be highlighted. |
| REPLAY | REPLAY reconstructs and replays the order book for any contract (quotes, orders, or combination of both). The application shows market events for both historical and real-time days, tick by tick in the sequence that the trading engine received them. The order-book can be viewed as discreet orders, or accumulated at each price step. Orders are filterable, and the complete order history of any given order can be obtained with a simple mouse click. |
| ALDIT | ALDIT provides the alerts development environment which empowers users with the ability to write and edit alerts and report definitions, and execute test runs to see the results of their queries. |
| REPORT | A data query tool which extracts data directly from the database depending on the filters requested by the user. In contrast with ARC, there is no complex logic or mathematical manipulation of data provided by the REPORT module |
| INFORM | Stores and retrieves relevant news messages broadcast by the listed companies. INFORM requires a news source to be provided by the customer. |
| ARC | Allows an analyst to retrieve structured reports such as : management reports, market abuse detection reports, market maker reports, and general trading information reports. ARC allows the user to apply a set of filters and parameters to tailor the existing report templates to their needs. Reports are shown in table format linked to other SMARTS applications and output can be extracted in PDF or text (Excel) form. |
| MARKET OVERVIEW | MARKET OVERVIEW is a monitoring tool that gives you a high-level summary events currently occurring in a market overall wholesale energy contracts. |
| AUCTION ANALYSIS | Allows the analyst to visualize auctions by plotting the aggregate demand and supply curve for each auction. The application allows the analyst to include or exclude a chosen set of participant schedules from the aggregate view to visualize the impact on the final auction price for the chosen participant. |
| REPORTSTOOLKIT | This is query tool which extracts data directly from the database depending on the filters requested by the user. In contrast with REPORT, this tool can query all Tier III data which includes fundamental data . |