

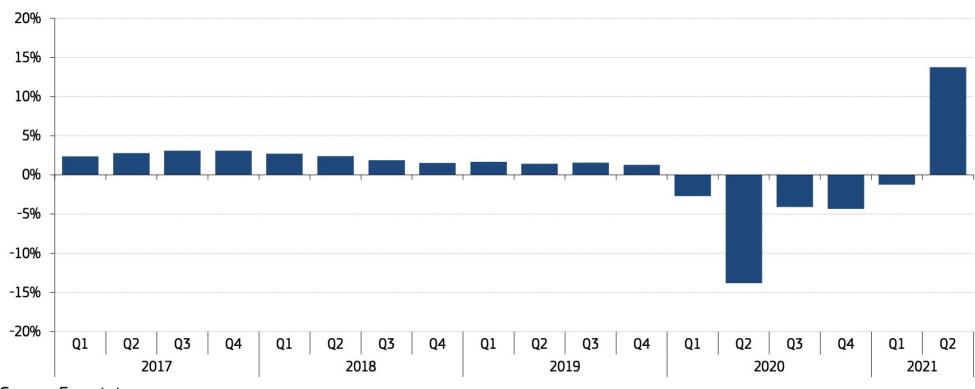




- An overview of market dynamics
- National interventions into price formation
- Areas for reflection and recommendations

The electricity market is guided by fundamental drivers: demand

Figure 1 - EU GDP annual change (%)



Source: Eurostat



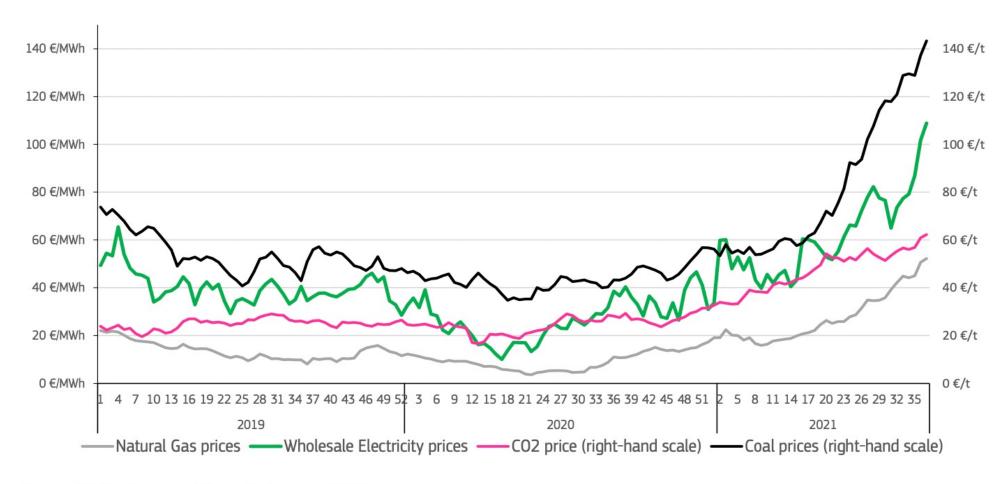
The electricity market is guided by fundamental drivers: supply

- Tight supply in electricity production:
 - Poor conditions for RES-E production at the beginning of the fall
 - Low hydro reservoir capacity
- And in commodities used for electricity production
 - Strong global demand for natural gas
 - Strong global demand for natural gas
 - Increase in prices for carbon emission allowances



Prices reflect these fundamentals in electricity and other commodities

Figure 26 - Electricity and energy price commodities price development since 2019

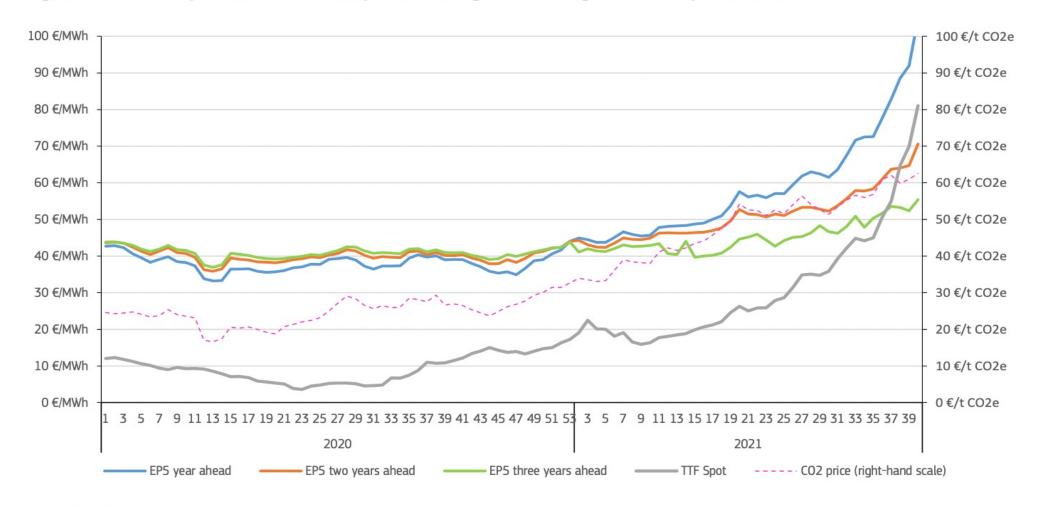


Source: Platts, European Power Exchanges, ENER



Forward hedging in the market helps absorb price shocks

Figure 14 - Weekly futures baseload prices - weighted average of 5 European markets



Source: Platts.



Reactions to high energy prices are diverse

- Shield the most vulnerable most governments offer financial relief to vulnerable customers (domestic or industrial)
- Change the rules of the game some governments intervene in wholesale price formation
- Think of how to improve the model EC, ACER to make proposals to enhance resilience to price shocks

The dilemma: how to protect vulnerable consumers while allowing markets to function and avoid increasing costs for all?



Examples of harmful national interventions into wholesale price formation

Clawback measures on so-called "excessive profits"

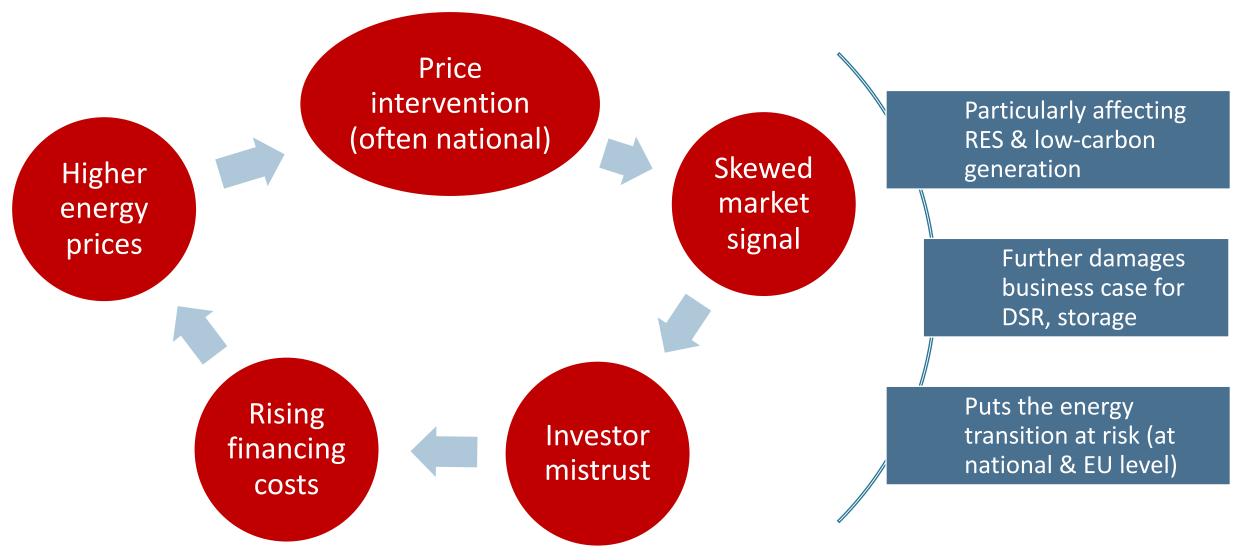
- Enacted in Spain, Romania
- Ex-post taxation of RES and low-carbon generation plants

Interventions into balancing markets

- Enacted in France, project in Belgium
- Ex-ante intervention in balancing energy prices, imbalance price



The vicious circle of price interventions – backfiring on consumers





Areas for reflection

- Our market is delivering
- It reacts to fundamentals
- It drives decarbonisation at least cost and greater consumer participation

The IEM is strong

(National)
price
interventions
threaten it

- They prevent the market from reacting to fundamentals
- They threaten the accuracy of and case for hedging
- Markets will be disconnected at the time we need greater European cooperation

- Markets are compatible with consumer protection
- EC Toolbox is a good start
- Consumers should know and be able to react if directly exposed

Help should come to the vulnerable

Reforms need to consider investors

- No clarity on a Plan B
- Design changes can take years
- Risk for new green investment
- Regulatory uncertainty creates costs for the entire system



EFET conclusions and recommendations

- The wholesale market based on marginal pricing is delivering –
 our framework works and it is reacting to global drivers, incl. demand
- Improving forward markets the ability of market participants to protect consumers from short-term volatility via hedging can be further improved (liquidity up to 15 years)
- Promoting a positive investment climate stable EU and national regulatory frameworks incentivise investment in the energy transition and reduce costs for consumers in the end
- Protecting the vulnerable disproportionately affected consumers need to be protected, without distorting signals for all



