Revision 2012 – New Renewable Direction for Japan

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Experience with Nordic and European Liberalized Power Market

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Three questions

- Does it matter how you organize the power industry
- Is it possible to look at electricity as a commodity
- What do you want to achieve

If you want to:

- Change your production mix
- Open up for more actors and investors in the power industry
- Open up for more competition in the whole sale market
- Better utilization of the transmission grid
- A more flexible power system

You should consider to change your way to organize your power industry

Energy Policy

- Organization model for the electricity sector
 - A challenge for the politicians which will have direct impact on a modern society

If you want to change how to organize the power industry

- Why should you do that
- What options do you have
- Who should primarily benefit from the changes
- How should you do it
- What could be the implications

The changes which is implemented in the Nordic countries and Europe

- From: a monopolized systems
 - All power companies had monopoly in a geographical area to supply "their customers" with electricity
- ▶ To: a Liberalized Power Market
 - Open competition where possible
 - The grid operated as a monopoly

The Goal

Efficient utilization of the total power system

Beneficial for the end customer

Liberalized Power Market

Political decision

Tool

The actors in the whole sale market

Producers

 In a well functioning market it should be at least 5 - 6 independent producers in one market area, in the Nordic system approximately 100 producers.

Regional companies

- Some production
- Operating in the whole sale market and over the power exchange
- Selling to industry, end consumers and customers in retail market
- In most distribution areas it is many retail sale companies

Traders,

 purchase and selling in the whole sale market, but can also sell to retail/residential customer

Distribution companies

- Responsible for connecting all customers in their geographical area to the grid (monopoly)
- Owns, operates and develop the distribution and regional grid
- Responsible (to some extent) for Security of Supply to their customers
- Regulated economy, the regulator set a revenue cap each year.

Power exchanges

- Setting the price in whole sale market for each hour the next 24 hours (not mandatory)
- Operates in close cooperation with the TSO companies (the intra day and spot)
- Have to be independent from any marked actors
- Will be in competition with brokers who operates an OTC function
- Different kind of power exchanges
 - Intra day, physical
 - Day ahead, physical (spot)
 - Forward or future markets (weeks, months and years), derivative, financial

Transmission System Operator

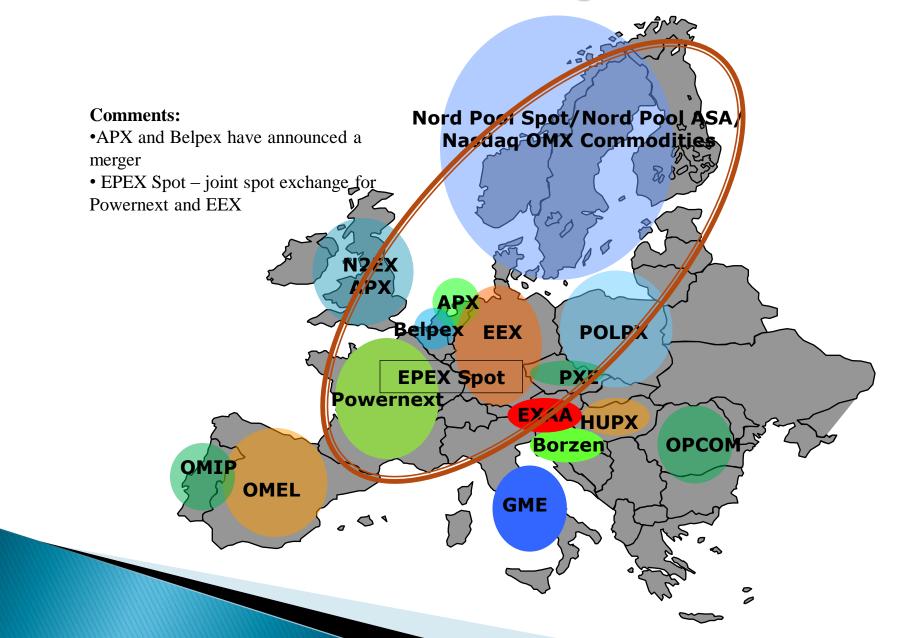
- Facilitate an efficient electricity market
- Own, operate and develop the high voltage transmission grid
- Responsible for system operation of the total system, which include Security of Supply
- Not an actor in the market
- Has to be neutral and independent from all market actors
- Regulated economy, revenue cap.

An independent TSO is the backbone of a liberalized electricity market

Key success factors

- New legislation
- Independent and neutral TSO (at least in the long run)
- Regulator
- Many independent producers in the market area
- A power exchange with acceptable liquidity

Power exchanges



An Efficient European Electricity Market

- Depends on:
 - European, not national, perspectives
 - Common codes and rules
 - Independent TSOs
 - Sufficient transmission capacity, inclinterconnectors
 - Openness and transparency
 - Well functioning power exchanges
 - A sufficient number of market players
 - A European competition policy

Thank you for your attention!