Current Status of Energy Market Integration in SE Europe

Eurelectric

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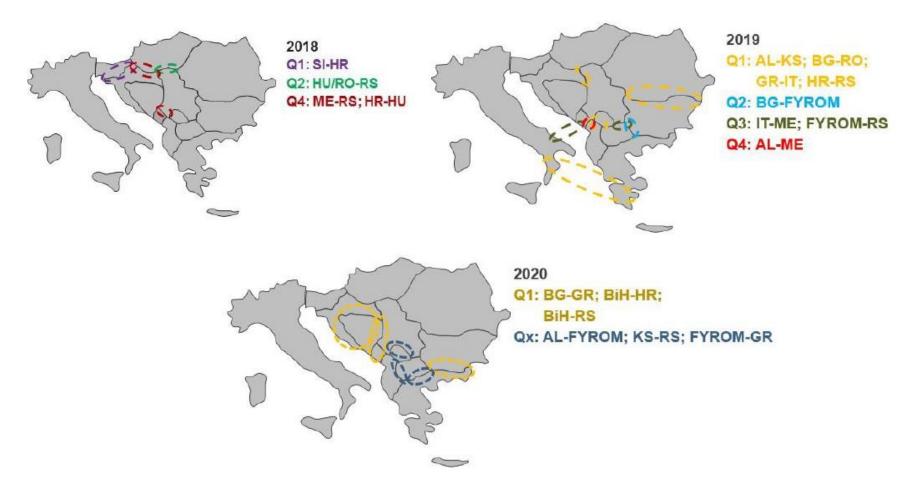


Electricity Market Liberalization in SE Europe

- **Currently, the situation in SEE EU member countries** looks varied.
- In the Western Balkans: intervention of the Energy Community through the contracting parties.
- In Turkey: unbundling and competition in the retail area has entered a critical stage with the market opening up much faster than anticipated.
- Some solid steps have been made towards electricity market competition, but progress is not very satisfactory in most contracting parties.
- **The SEE electricity markets are still fragmented**.
 - National markets are small and in different stages of maturity.
 - In most countries, markets are not very developed in EU standards and still rely much on bilateral contracts.
 - Markets also lack reliable price signals.



Tentative Roadmap Towards the SEE Electricity Market Integration





Gas Market Liberalization in SE Europe

Currently, there is a highly fragmented landscape for the gas market development.

Only way forward for the development of the regional gas market is the consistent and rapid implementation of the provisions of the Third Energy Package.

The CESEC initiative has helped to generate political support and boost regional cooperation on common challenges faced most notably in the gas sector.



Implementation of the Third Energy Package in the Western Balkans: Current Status (I)

- Progress with respect to the transposition and implementation of the EU's Third Energy Package (TEP) in the Western Balkans is varied (*Energy Community, "Knocking on the EU's Door through the Energy Community: Integration of Western Balkans into the Pan-European Energy Market, February 2018*).
 - Albania, Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia have transposed it to a sufficient degree.
 - **FYROM** is preparing to adopt the required legislation within 2018.
 - Progress in **Bosnia and Herzegovina** is not in sight.
- Implementation of certain TEP provisions remains a challenge even for those countries that have already transposed the acquis.
- With respect to the requirements to unbundle electricity and gas TSOs:
 - Albania has successfully completed this task.
 - In **Montenegro** and **Kosovo** and, to a lesser extent, in **FYROM**, the process is ongoing.
 - No progress in **Bosnia and Herzegovina** and **Serbia**.
- In many cases, vested interests of national players pose barriers to the opening of the market.
 - **Serbia**, which has transposed the TEP in the gas sector, continues to refuse real unbundling.
 - Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina are yet to initiate the process of unbundling of their national DSOs in the electricity sector.



Implementation of the Third Energy Package in the Western Balkans: Current Status (II)

- No tangible progress in cross-border cooperation.
 - With the exception of SEE CAO, regional cooperation must be fostered significantly.
- All countries **are still lagging** behind in establishing organised power exchanges.
- Cross-border electricity trade is still below the region's potential, reflecting the high level of market fragmentation.
- Common rules must apply to energy flows, infrastructure and cross-border cooperation in EU Member States and Contracting Parties as well as on the borders in-between.



Energy Cooperation in SE Europe

- An indicative guide of relevant organisations engaged in energy policy formulation is presented:
 - Energy Community
 - European Network of TSOs for Electricity (ENTSO-E)
 - European Network of TSOs for Gas (ENTSO-G)
 - Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER)
 - Council of the European Energy Regulators (CEER)
 - South East Europe Coordination Auction Office (SEE CAO)
 - South Eastern European Power Exchange (SEEPEX)
 - Regional Cooperation Council (RCC)
 - Central and South East Europe Gas Connectivity (CESEC) High Level Group



Key Challenges for Energy Market Integration in SE Europe

- Lack of implementation of the acquis and the gap between transposition of EU rules and implementation in practice.
- Strengthening of national authorities which lack the strength and independence to act as effective and proactive guardians of the transposed acquis.
- The EU must continue to engage the political leadership of SE Europe to maintain energy at the top of the agenda.
 - The EC recently adopted a strategy for supporting the EU integration of the Western Balkans, focusing on the need for fundamental reforms and good neighbourly relations.
- Continuous alignment of the Energy Community legal framework with legislative developments on EU level is a pre-condition for pan-European market integration and efficient cross-border trade.
- **SE Europe does not get left behind the clean energy transition currently under way in the EU.**
 - An opposite direction could have expensive and long-term regional repercussions.