





# Importance of monitoring energy systems – Monitoring as the basis for decision-taking

5th Workshop of Eastern Partnership Energy Regulatory Bodies, Vilnius

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This presentation forms part of the 5th Workshop of Eastern Partnership Energy Regulatory Bodies: "Importance of monitoring energy systems – Monitoring as the basis for decision-taking".

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Vilnius, 12th April 2016

# **Assumptions**



#### Benevolent and independent regulator

- Maximise welfare, however it is defined (total surplus= consumer surplus and producer surplus)
- Minimise deadweight loss

### Companies maximise profit

Customer maximises utility – chooses the bundle of goods that fits his/her needs best

# Importance of Monitoring



Knowing your market and participants leads to better decisions

If we play a game where regulator and participants are counterparts then...

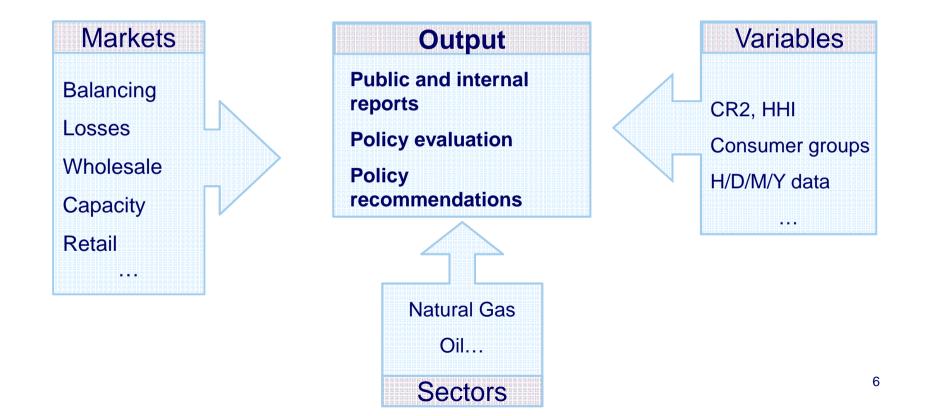
keep your friends close, but your enemies closer and

Information is power, thus arm yourself

### Market Monitoring: Motivation

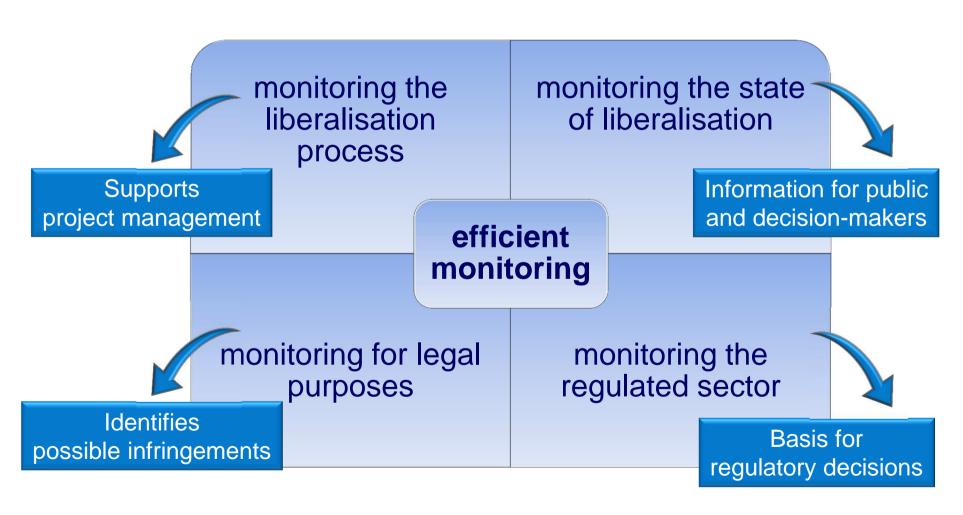


 MM is a system to promote current information that allows the state of the system to be accurately described



# Aspects of a holistic monitoring system

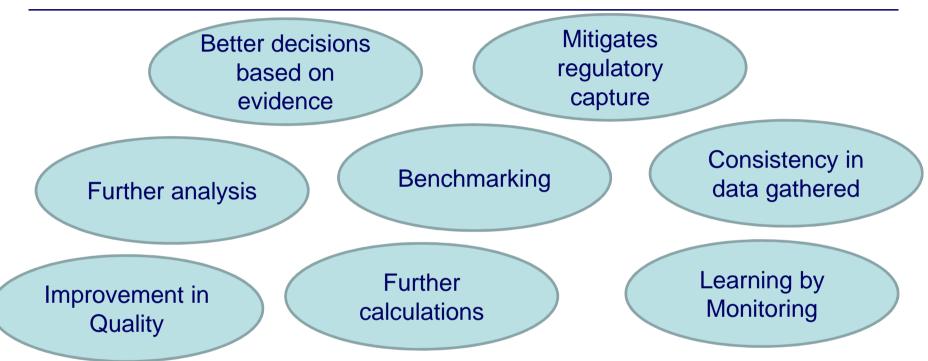




# Monitoring same information over time leads to...



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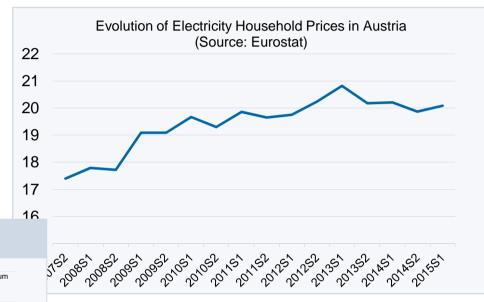
Take your time for monitoring, calculus and interpretation! Question your data!

Gathering Data is not enough! Assure quality and correctness of delivered data

# Data interpretation changes...



Matter of point of view...same data looks different...granularity or unit matters



Absolute Numbers, Relative Numbers, year on year, growth rates, Relevant market, Definitions,

. . .

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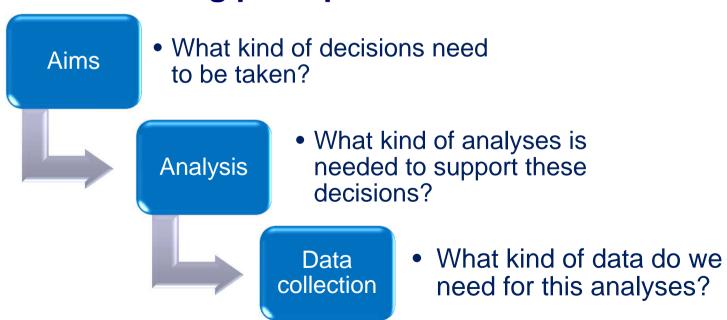
#### What should be monitored?



#### Depends on the scope...

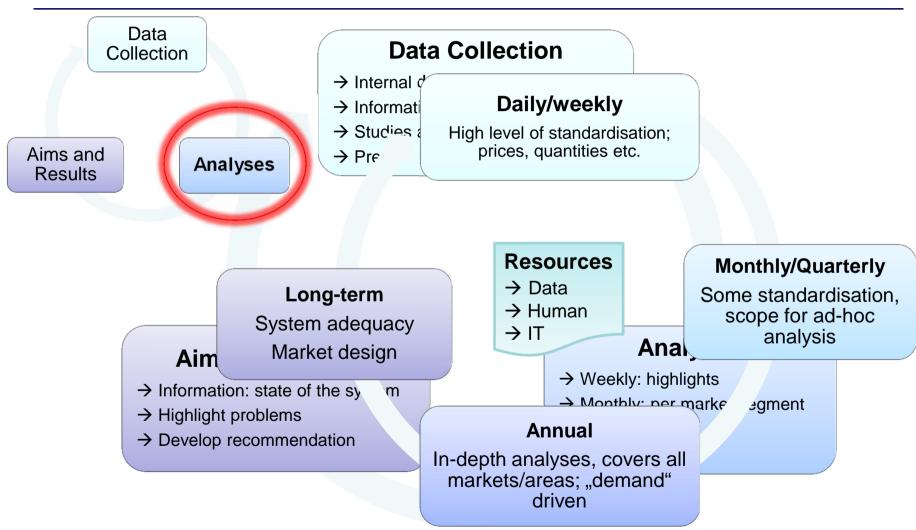
security of supply, production, wholesale, retail, transmission, distribution,...

#### **Market monitoring principles**



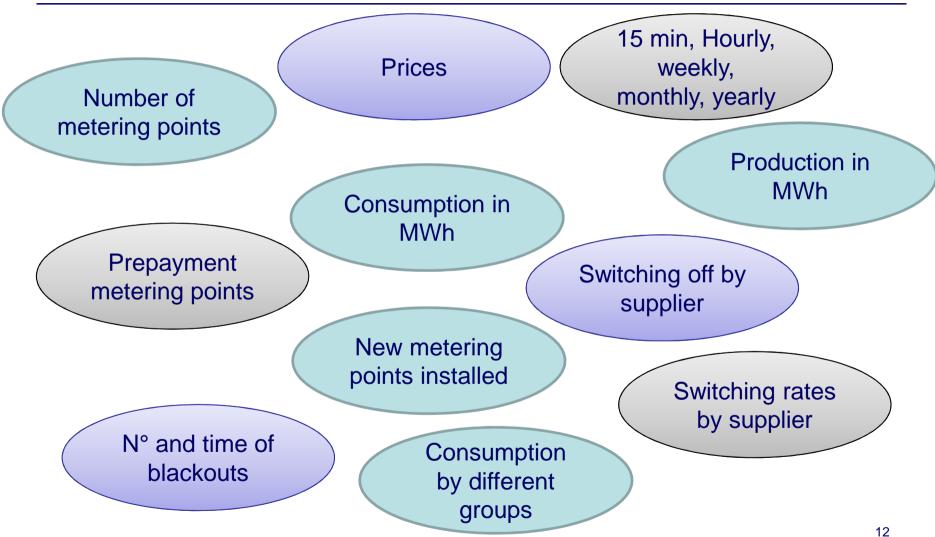
### Market Monitoring at E-Control





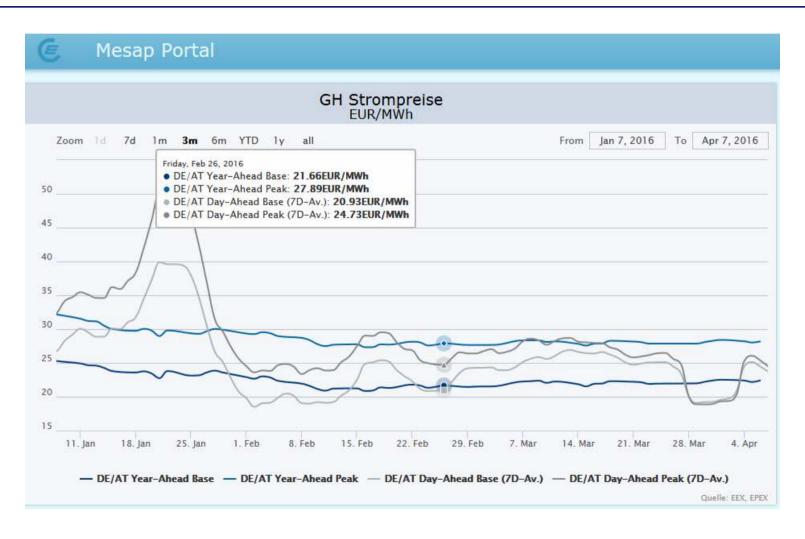
# Subject to Monitoring...





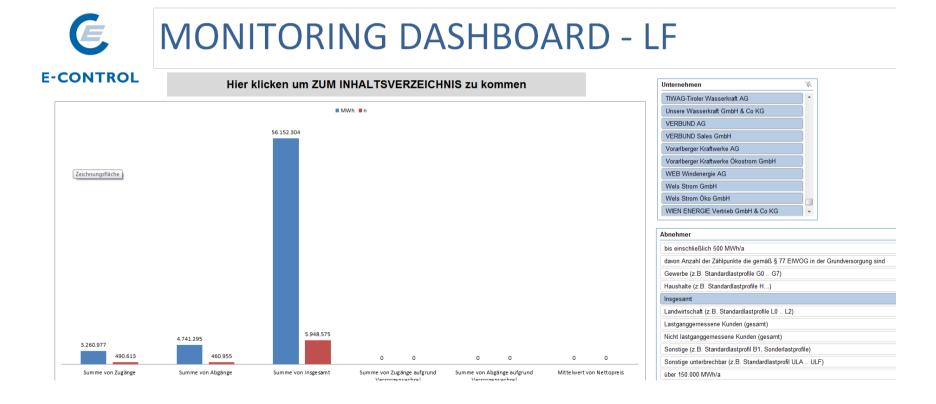






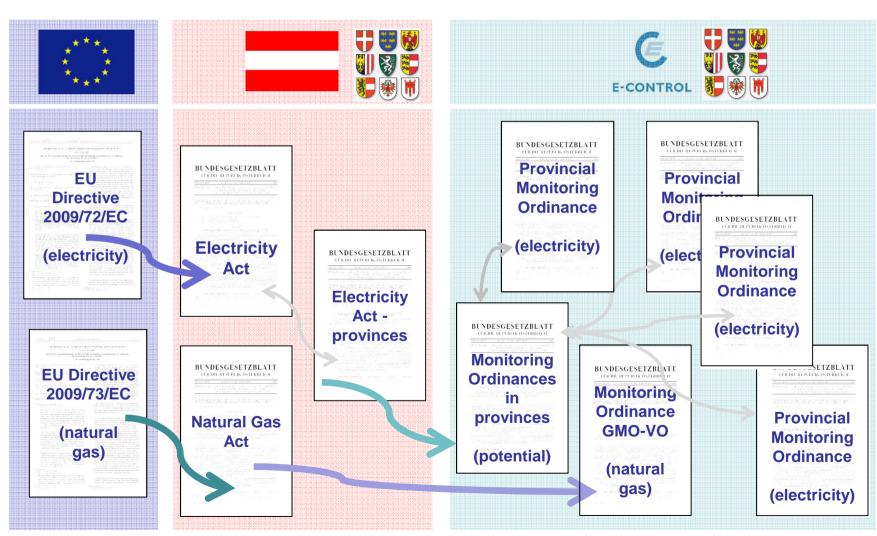
# **Example 2: Monitoring Dashboard**





### Legal basis





### Working Infrastructure and Resources



- Staff (Economists, Statisticians, Engineers, Mathematicians,...)
- Time
- Ask for homogenous data: e.g. price, metering points and volume for the same region for the same group – don't mix
- Adequate IT Infrastructure and Support
- Adequate Data Collection and State of the Art
  - Find equilibrium between regulator's needs and workload of enterprise (financial compensation?)

#### Time Horizon



#### Evolution over time matters...

- Market Structure and Participants may change over time
- New Policies often need time to work effectively –
   Monitor the evolution of this processes
- Gives you the opportunity to evaluate and revise your policies
  - New measures/adaption needed?
  - Take back some measures?
  - What did work and what did not?

#### Relevant Market



# Correct definition of relevant Market is crucial for further analysis

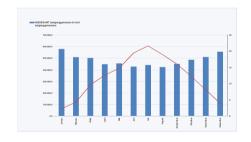
- Product Dimension
  - Which products to include? (only close substitutes)
- Geographic Dimension
  - Whole territory?
  - Transmission network?
  - Distribution network?

# Competition Analysis and Market Structure



Rankings, HHI, CR3, Equivalent Number, Trends, Market Shares...

By metering points/customers



By Volume (MWh)

By prices/revenue

#### **Concentration Curves**



Cumulative Market Share of each company

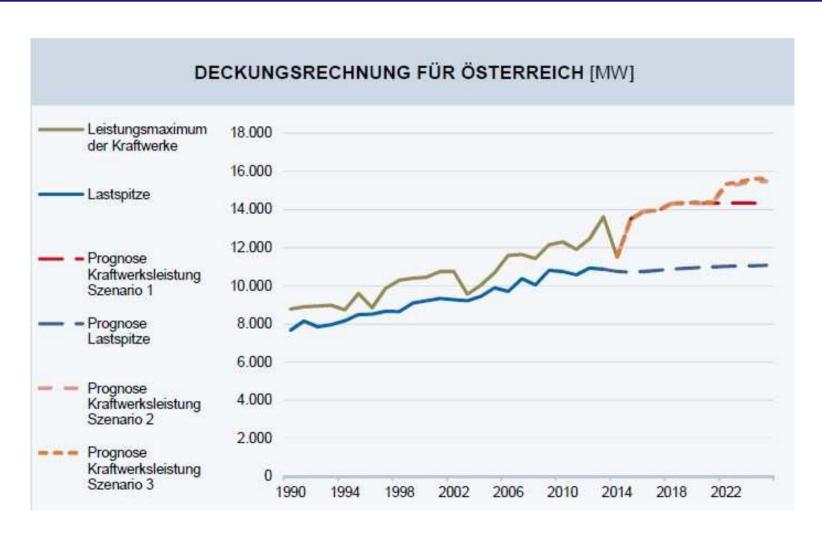


steep curves mean high concentration



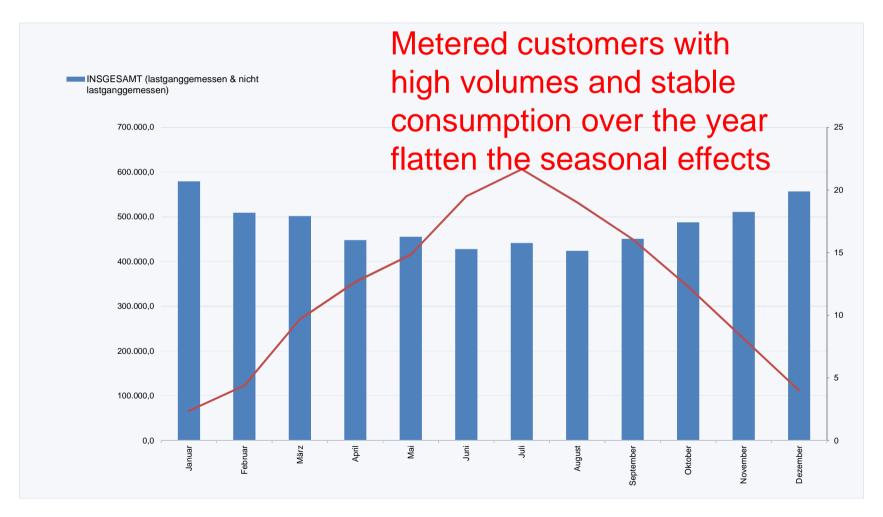
# System Adequacy





# Temperature vs Consumption (seasonal pattern)





#### Conclusion



In the best scenario, Monitoring is a Win-Win situation

Independent Regulator fulfills its monitoring needs and is able to react adequately (international, national, market design, policies...)

Company learns about itself by reporting and may become more efficient

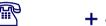
Questioning your aims, data and methods is important, just collecting with no further analysis should not be done

Respect data protection, legal basis and purpose for data collection



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