

# Stranded costs: Hungarian experiences

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# Background: Sources of stranded costs

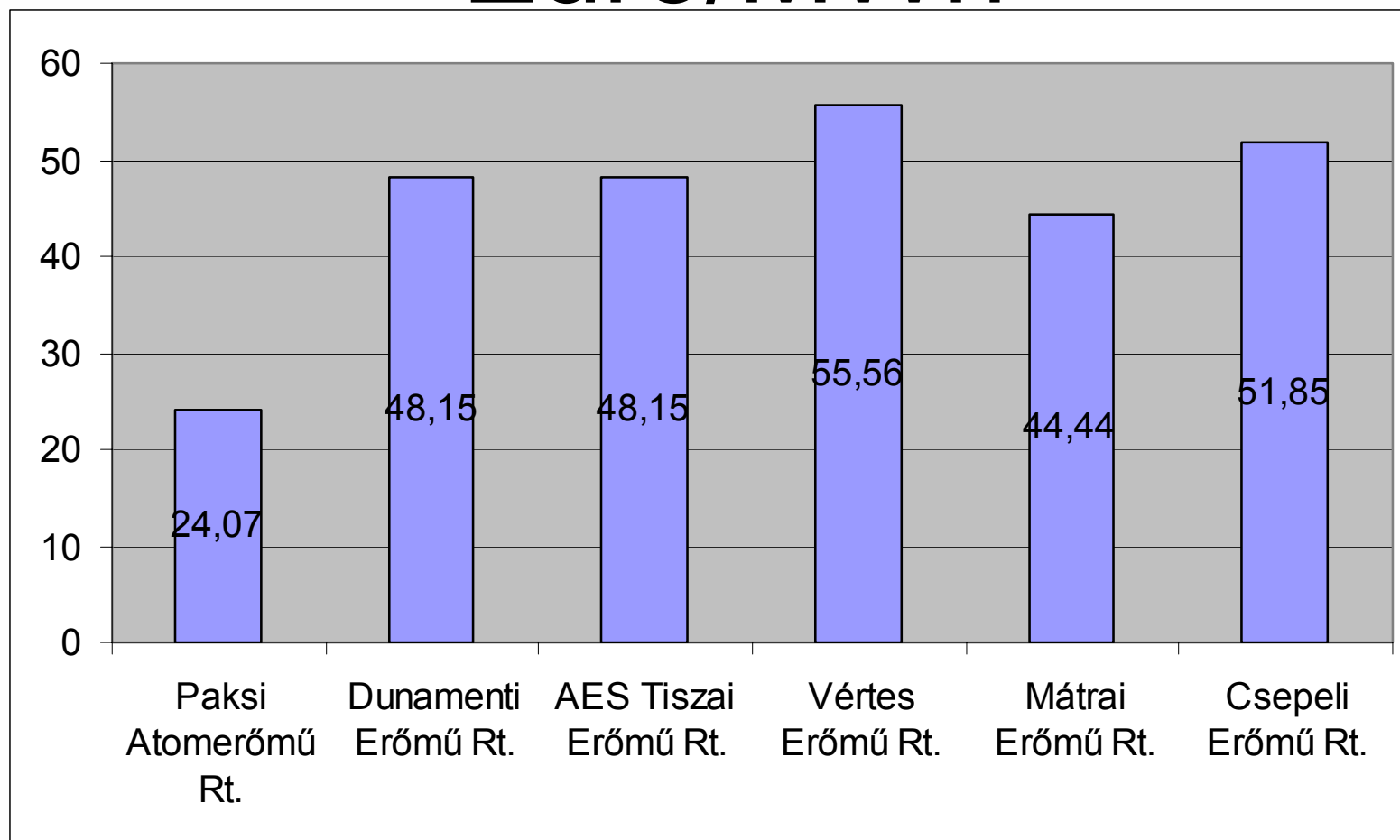
# Sources of stranded costs

- PPAs: concluded between the public wholesaler (MVM) and power plants
- Market liberalization: eligible customers free to leave the public sector
- Result: capacity surplus in the public sector

# Sources of stranded costs

- Investment driven privatisation strategy
- Overcontracting
- Some overpricing
- Dumping in the region

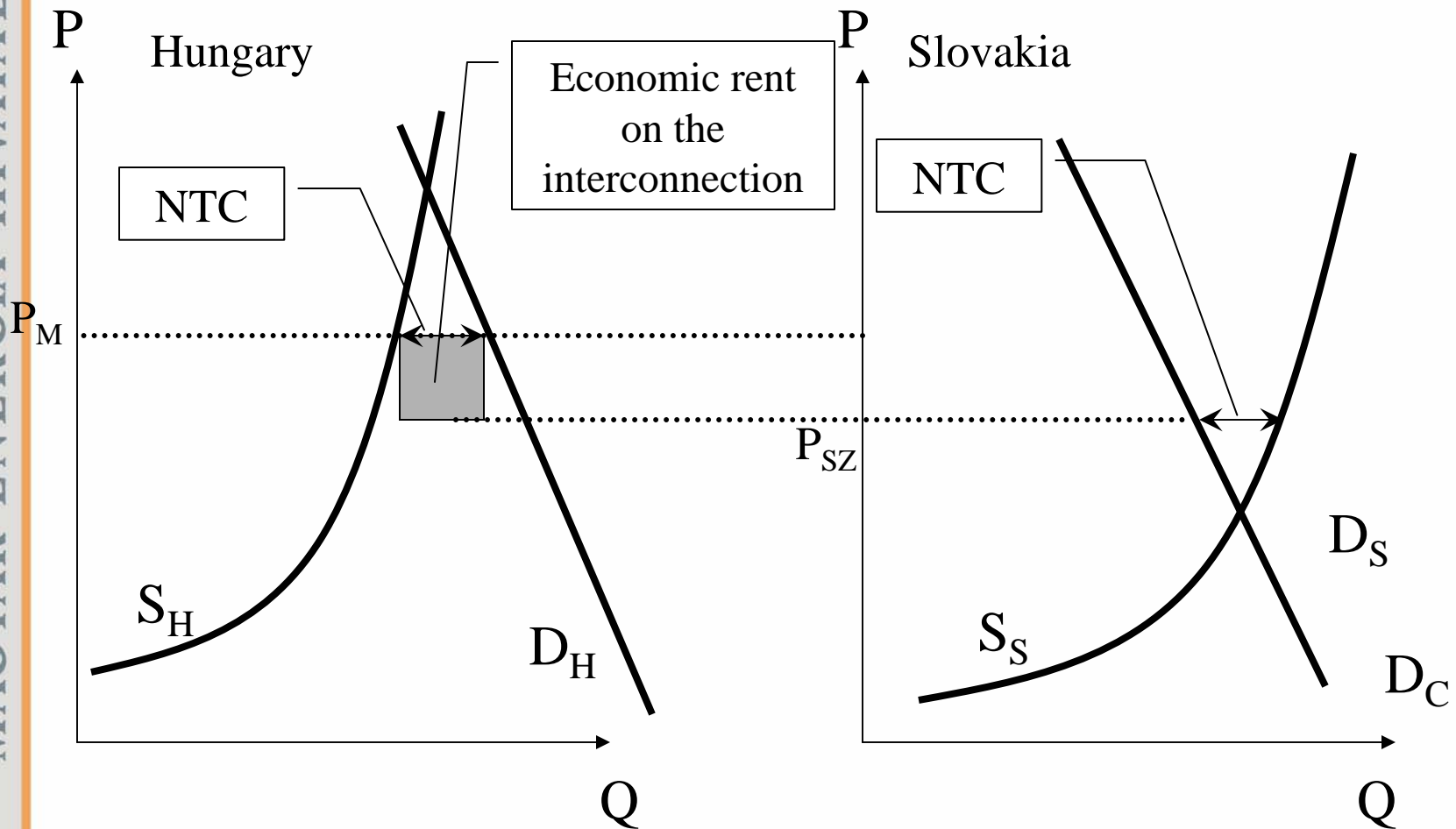
# Average PPA prices, Euro/MWh



# Pricing patterns in the region

- nTPA in Germany
- Coal mining in Poland
- „Political” projects in Slovakia/Czech Republic
- Different exposure to oil/gas prices
- In the medium term, there is a significant cost disadvantage

## Price difference reflected in interconnection auctions



# Some characteristics of PPAs

- Complex, individual negotiations
- Capacity feeenergy fee
- Individual negotiations
- Usually not governed by Hungarian law
- Used as a credit collateral
- Difficult (impossible) to value due to optionality (the Metallgesellschaft trap)

# How to reduce surplus capacity?

- Renegotiations of PPAs
  - financial compensation paid to the power plants
- Auction of surplus capacity
  - sales revenues may fall short of the capacities' cost price (stipulated in PPA's)

# Conflicting aims

- Ensuring free capacities
- Maintaining legal certainty (PPAs)
- Safeguarding financial viability of the public wholesaler (MVM)
- Minimising the costs incurred by customers

# Legislative background

# Relevant legislation

- Electricity Act (CX of 2001)
  - Liberalization of the electricity sector and opening the market
  - Introducing stranded cost definition
- Government Decree about Stranded Costs (183/2002)
  - Determining procedure for application and rules of payment
  - Setting out duties of MVM and authorities

# Administrative procedure 1.

## Tasks of authorities

- Defining scope of stranded costs (PPAs concluded before 1998)
- Defining duration of compensation (2003-2010)
- Forecasting total amount of stranded costs
- Calculating next year's sum
- Determining the amount of surcharge to system operation fee (ca. 1% of pre-tax household consumer price)

# Administrative procedure 2.

## Tasks of MVM

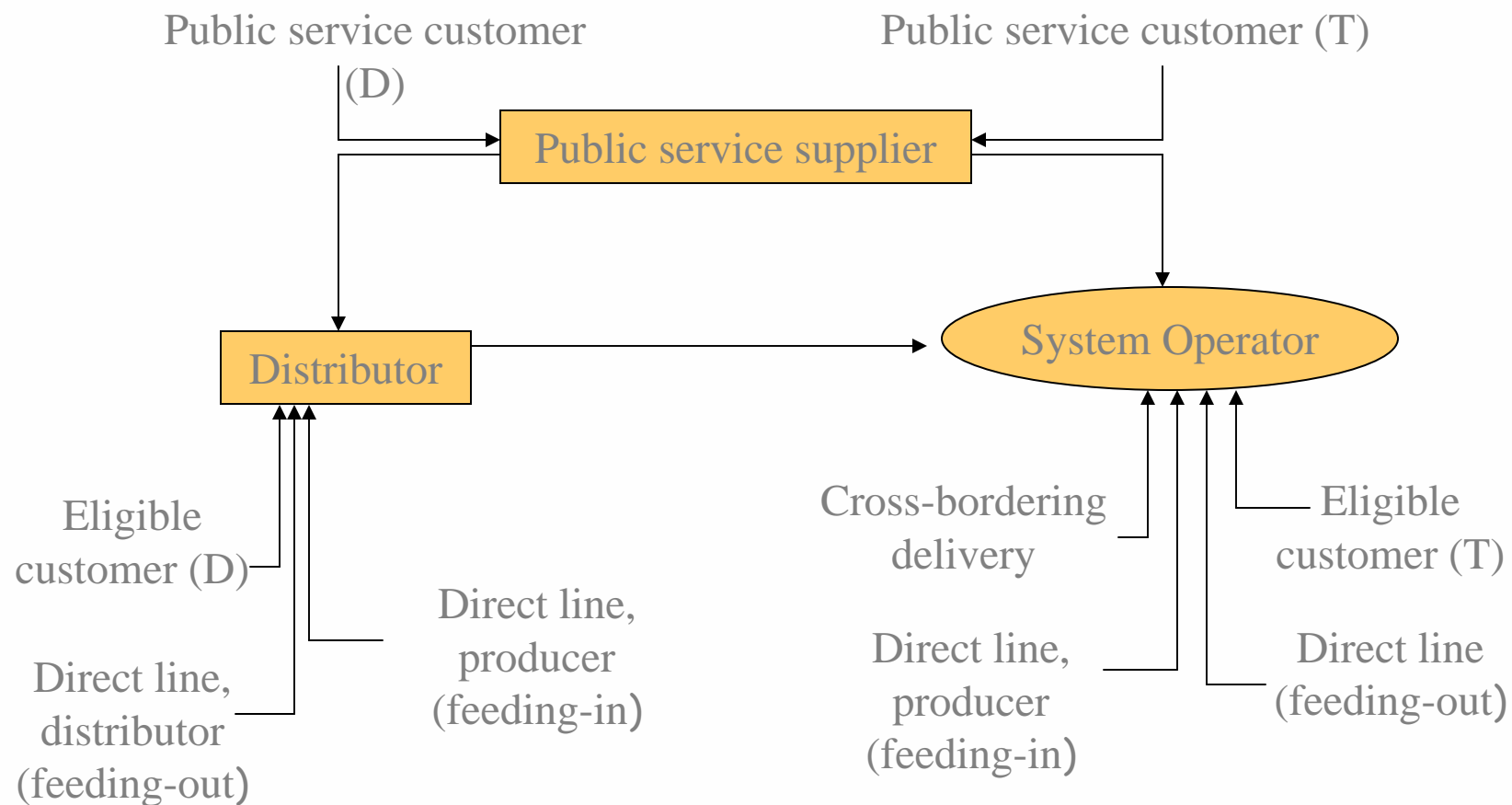
- Forecasting surplus capacity
- Initiating renegotiations of PPAs
- Auctioning surplus capacity
- Application for compensation

# Administrative procedure 3.

## Tasks of authorities

- Revising application for compensation
- Calculating exact amount of stranded costs
- Payment of determined/accepted sum
- Adjusting next year's arrangements

# Flow of system operation charges

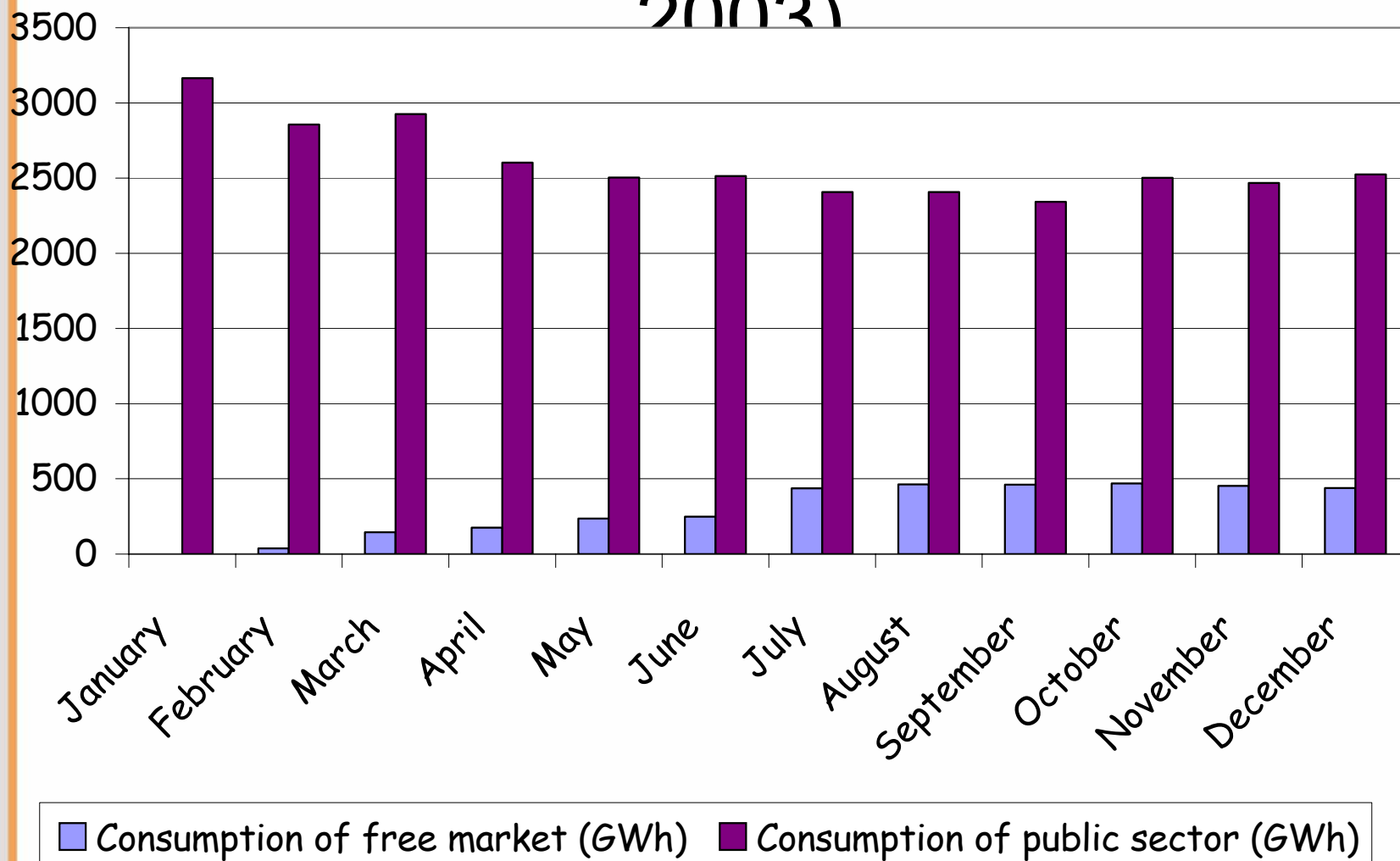


D: connected to distribution network  
 T: connected to transmission network

# Experiences of capacity auctions

# Market opening in practice (year 2003)

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# Determinants of stranded costs

- Volumes of capacities auctioned by MVM
- Price of auctioned capacities stipulated in PPAs (calculated as a virtual power plant – VPP)
- Price of capacities (virtual power plant) achieved at auction

# First capacity auction in 2003\*

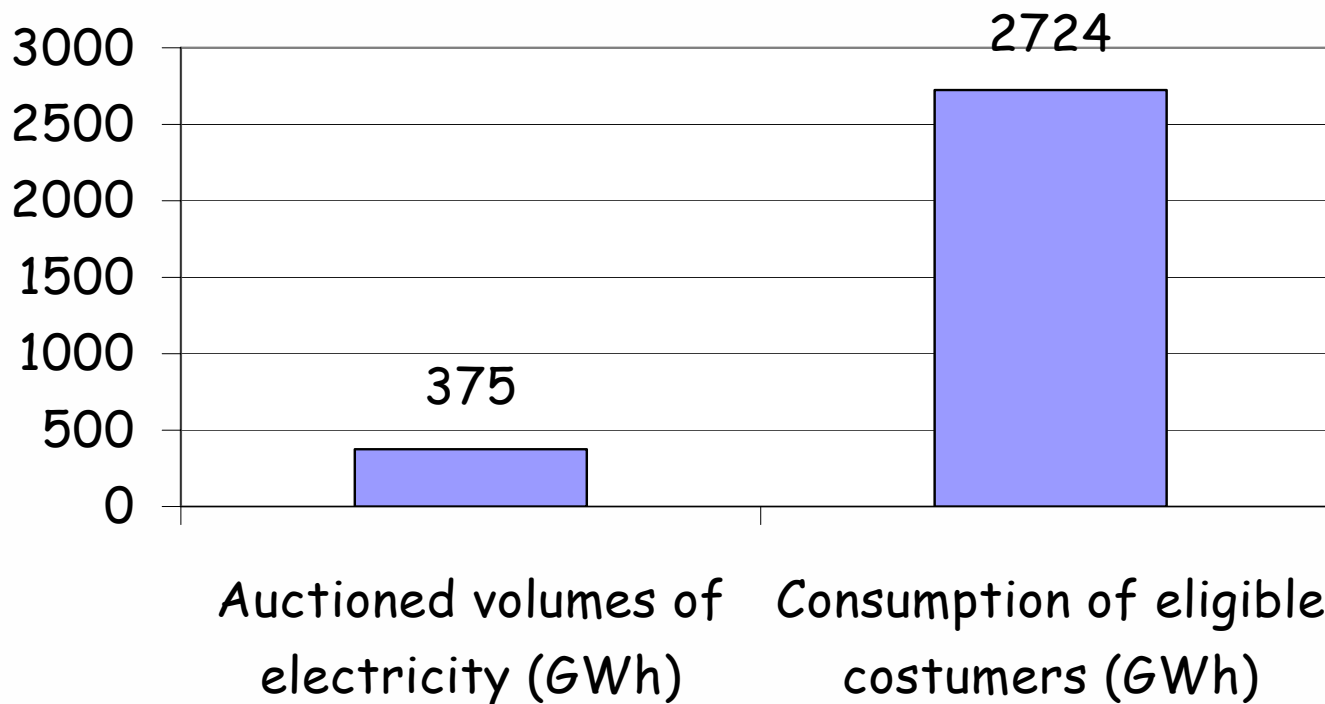
Auction				PPA**	
Sales record (MWh) (1)	Average price (HUF/kWh) (2)	Sales revenues (HUF) (3=1*2)	Stranded cost (HUF) (4)	Total revenues in case of PPAs (HUF) (5=3+4)	Average price in PPAs (HUF/kWh) (5:1)
375 445	8 020	3 011 015 896	3 800 000 000	6 811 015 896	18,141

\* The auction has taken place in July 2003. The auctioned capacity was base-load capacity for the second half of 2003 (from July 1 to December 31).

\*\* Estimated figures based on the sales revenues realised at the auction and the stranded cost compensation paid.

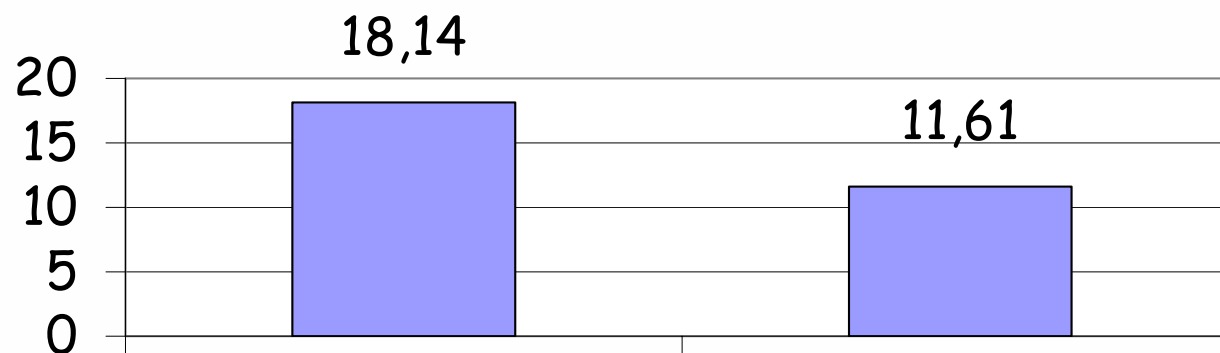
# Volumes auctioned

- Huge difference between auctioned volumes and needs of free market (2nd half of 2003)



# Composition of auctioned capacities (prices)

- Huge difference between the average electricity price of MVM portfolio and the price of auctioned portfolio (VPP)



Purchase price of  
 auctioned capacities  
 (VPP) stipulated in  
 PPAs (HUF/kWh)\*

Average price of  
 electricity purchased  
 from domestic power  
 plants (HUF/kWh)

# Price differences

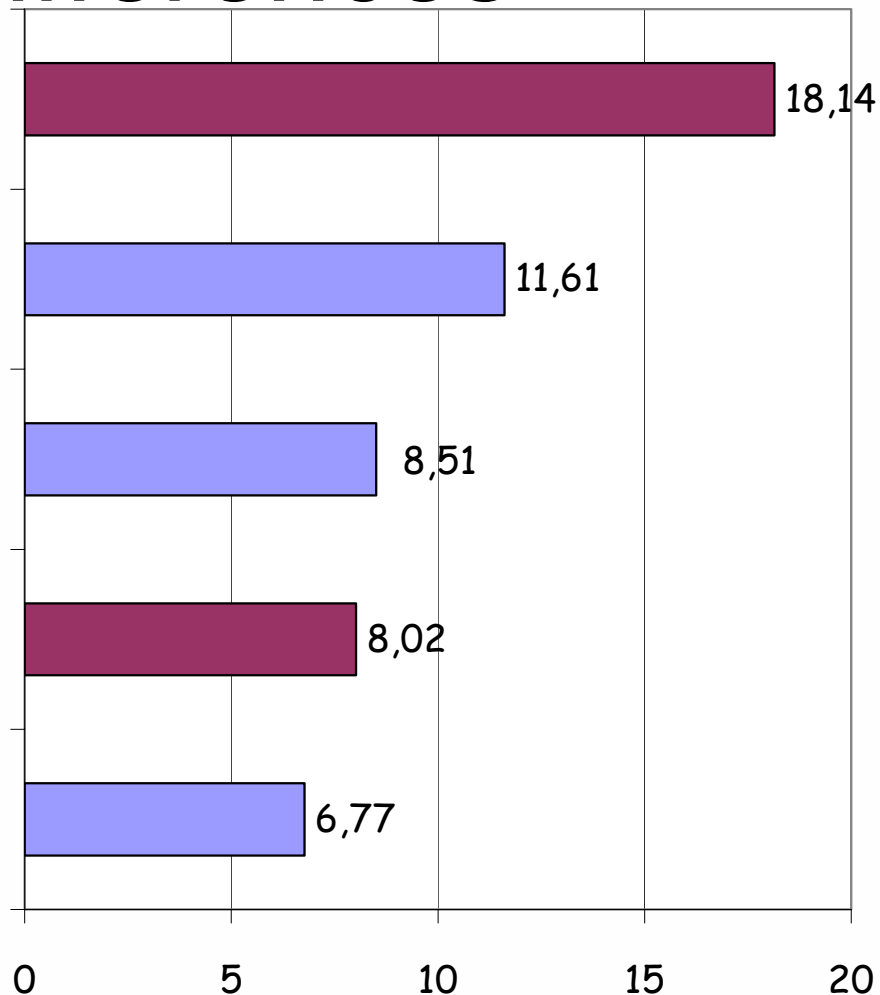
Purchase price of auctioned capacities (VPP)  
stipulated in PPAs (HUF/kWh)\*

Average price of electricity purchased from  
domestic power plants (HUF/kWh)

Purchase price of import electricity  
(HUF/kWh)

Sales prices achieved at auction (HUF/kWh)

Sales prices achieved outside auction  
(HUF/kWh)



# Electricity purchases and sales of MVM

	Procurement and sales volumes (GWh)	Procurement and sales ratios (%)
<i>Procurement volumes</i>	<i>33 180</i>	<i>100,0</i>
Domestic power stations	27 975	84,3
Import	5 007	15,1
<i>Sales volumes</i>	<i>33 180</i>	<i>100,0</i>
Public supplier	31 356	94,5
Trader	558	1,7
Auction	375	1,1
Other	182	0,5
System operator	586	1,8
Export	677	2,0

# Second capacity auction in 2003\*

	Capacity (MW)	Volume (GWh)	Price (HUF/kWh)	Revenue (HUF)	Total revenue (HUF)
Off-peak	110	258,6	5,58	1 442 988 000	3 712 878 000
Baseload	55	240,2	9,45	2 269 890 000	

- \* The auction has taken place in December 2003. The auctioned capacity was base-load and off-peak capacity for the first half of 2004 (from January 1 to June 31)

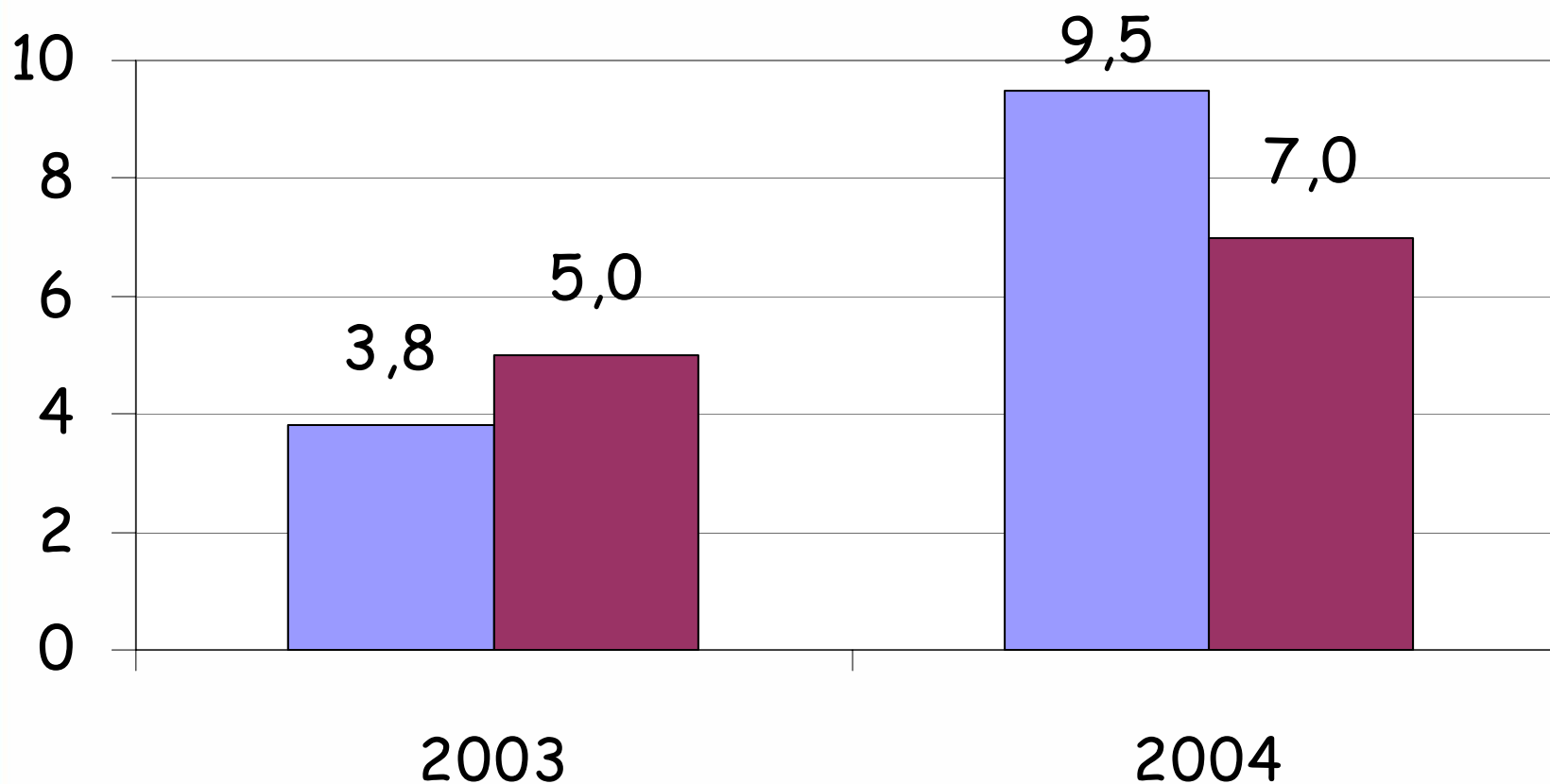
# Capacity auction in 2004\*

	Capacity (MW)	Volume (GWh)	Price (HUF/kWh)	Revenue (HUF)	Total Revenue (HUF)
Off-peak	180	420,7	3,48	1 462 704 930	2 575 788 930
Baseload	30	132,5	8,4	1 113 084 000	

\*The auction has taken place in June 2004. The auctioned capacity was base-load and off-peak capacity for the second half of 2004 (from July 1 to December 31)

# Applications and available funds

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■ Application for stranded cost compensation (mrd HUF)  
■ Available stranded cost fund (mrd HUF)

# Conclusions

# Auctioning strategies

- Applying for the maximum amount of stranded cost fund
- Minimising auctioned volumes
  - auctioning few capacities
- Creating VPP from expensive capacities
  - auctioning expensive capacities

# Areas for improvement

- Improving auction methods and rules
  - Ex-ante approval of auctioned volumes and goods (VPP) by the regulator
- Increasing volumes auctioned
  - Closer monitoring of MVM's forecast of surplus capacities
  - Releasing reserve capacities
  - Releasing capacities needed for covering losses of transmission network
- Creating VPP's from cheaper capacities

# Thank you!

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