Second Euro-mediterranean Rendez-vous on Energy

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From Social Welfare to Real Projects: Regulatory and Financial Issues

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MEDITERRANEAN INTERCONNECTORS : TWO MAJOR QUESTIONS

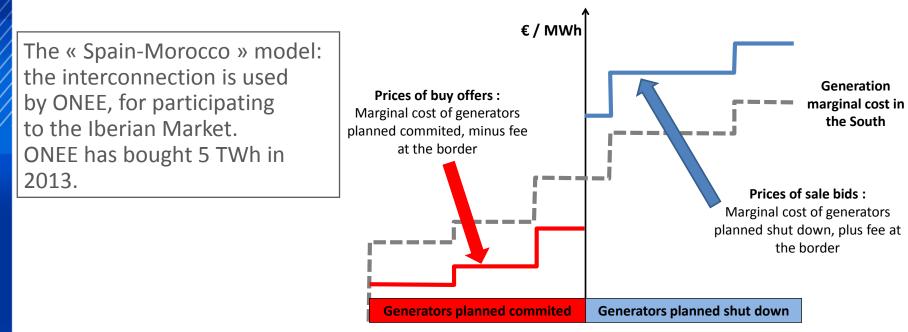
 \rightarrow Who will use Mediterranean interconnectors ?

 \rightarrow Who will invest in Mediterranean interconnectors ?



MEDITERRANEAN INTERCONNECTORS : FOR WHICH USERS ?

- → First user : the National Integrated Utility (NIU) in the South country, for participating to the European market
 - For buying and selling.

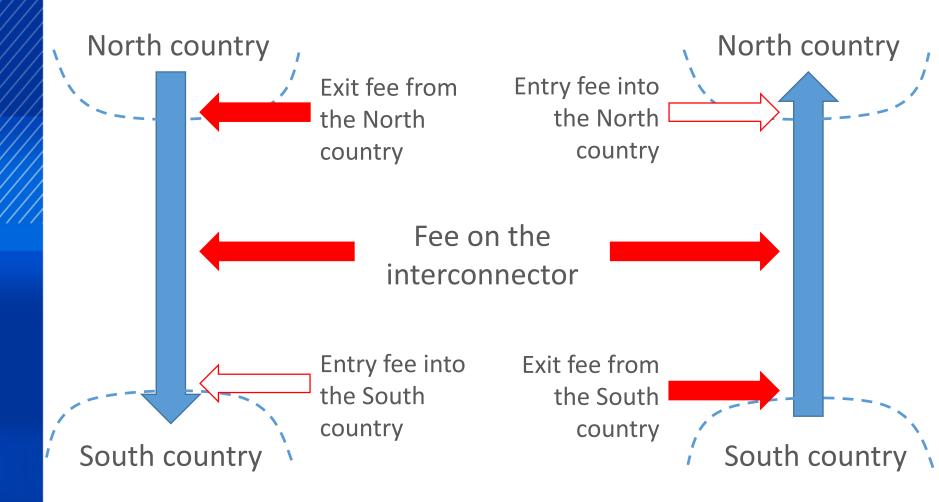


→ Other users could be authorized

• e.g. independent producers from renewable sources in Morocco.



FINANCIAL CONDITIONS FOR USING AN INTERCONNECTOR, ACCORDING TO DIRECTION OF FLOWS





WHICH INVESTORS ARE POSSIBLE ?

Part of the interconnection	Possible investors
Upstream grid in the North	Transmission System Operator in the North country
Interconnector – North part	TSOPrivate investor (if authorized)
Interconnector – South part	National Integrated UtilityPrivate investor (if authorized)
Upstream grid in the South	National Integrated Utility in the South country

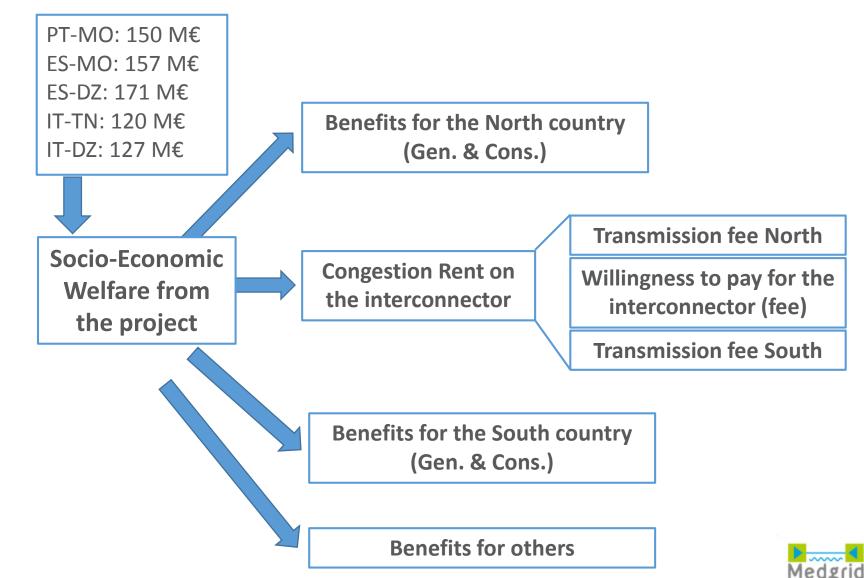


3 COMBINATIONS OF INVESTORS CONSIDERED

	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3		
Upstream grid in the North		TSO in the North			
Interconnector	TSO in the North National	National Integrated Utility	Independent investor		
Upstream grid in the South	Integrated Utility in the South	in the South	National Integrated Utility in the South		



SHARING BENEFITS OF INTERCONNECTORS BETWEEN INVESTORS



SHARING BENEFITS BETWEEN INVESTORS

		Case 1	Case 2	Case 3		
Surplus for g North count	enerators in the ry	Generator				
Surplus for consumers in the North country		Transmission System Operator				
	Transmission tariff North					
Congestion rent	Net rent	TSO / NIU	NIU	Independent Investor		
	Transmission tariff South					
Surplus for generators in the South country		Nat	National Integrated Utility			
Surplus for c South count	consumers in the ry					



RETURN ON INVESTMENT IN 2020 FOR THE PROJECTS

Project	In Interco.	vestment Upstream grid North	COSTS (M€ Upstream grid South) Total	Social Economic Welfare (SEW)		on Investment i ling on the exter investment) For the National Integrated Utility in the Maghreb	
							country	investor
Portugal – Morocco	478	PT : 71 ES : 5	64	617	22%	24% - 59%	25% - 35%	14%
Spain – Morocco (AC)	133	117	64	314	49%	14% - 24%	67% - 80%	41% - 57%
Spain – Morocco (AC + DC)	321	117	64	502	30%	14% - 16%	34% - 46%	17% - 23%
Spain – Algeria	565	117	MA : 64 DZ : 3	749	21%	23% - 42%	21% - 26%	15% - 19%
Italy – Tunisia	389	282	104	775	9%	5% - 8%	11%	11% - 26%
Italy – Algeria	600	282	32	915	9%	6% - 7%	12% - 15%	8% - 30%

Note on the Rol for TSOs and NIUs: Contrary to independent investors, TSOs and NIUs are « regulated » players. For them, the Rol indicated in the table are those on which investment should be decided. The actual financial return will be the one granted by their respective regulators (WACC).

REGULATORY AND FINANCIAL ISSUES: THE WAY FORWARDS

Public implication needed, at the EU-Maghreb level, for :

 \rightarrow Regulation:

- National regulations and inter-governmental agreements needed, to secure conditions for building and using a new interconnector.
- Independent investors should be allowed.
- CO2 emissions : North-South coordination needed.

 \rightarrow Finance:

- Access to favourable funding conditions should be granted.
- Projects to be considered at the EU level as « Projects of Common Interest »

