

European Daily Electricity Markets



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UK OTC power price assessments 10 April 2008						
Period (€/MWh)	Baseload				Peaks	
	Bid	Offer	Diff	%	Bid	Offer
Day-ahead	65.00	66.00	-7.000	-9.66	78.50	79.00
Weekend	57.85	58.75	0.300	0.52	0.00	0.00
Week 16 '08	63.75	64.25	1.750	2.81	78.10	79.10
Week 17 '08	60.20*	61.20*	0.700	1.17	70.80*	71.80*
May '08	58.50	58.60	0.300	0.52	67.50*	68.00*
June '08	59.50	60.00	0.650	1.10	70.65	71.10
July '08	60.00	60.60	0.550	0.92	73.90	74.20
August '08	58.00	58.60	0.500	0.87	68.50*	69.50*
Q3 '08	59.05	59.55	0.925	1.59	71.25	71.75
Q4 '08	66.85	67.35	1.050	1.59	80.00*	80.50*
Q1 '09	67.95*	68.95*	0.700	1.03	82.25*	83.25*
Q2 '09	56.00*	57.00*	0.950	1.71	66.00*	67.00*
October 08 Annual	62.93	63.10	1.063	1.72	74.88	75.48
Winter 08	67.65	67.90	0.875	1.31	81.25	81.75
Summer 09	58.20	58.30	1.250	2.19	68.50*	69.20*
Winter 09	65.40	65.70	1.000	1.55	78.15*	79.15*
Summer 10	56.00	56.40	1.475	2.70	66.60*	67.60*
Winter 10	61.75	62.15	0.550	0.90	74.25*	75.25*
Summer 11	55.05*	55.85*	0.850	1.56	65.20*	66.20*
Winter 11	61.35*	62.10*	0.250	0.41	75.25*	76.25*

Heren® UK Indices	
April	£56.964/MWh
Day Ahead	£69.283/MWh Volume: 3963 MW

Heren® German Indices	
April	€58.827/MWh
Day Ahead	€79.381/MWh Volume: 1075 MW

Heren® French Indices	
April	€62.032/MWh
Day Ahead	€84.598/MWh Volume: 2300 MW

Heren® Czech Indices	
April	€57.153/MWh
Day Ahead	€79.487/MWh Volume: 155 MW

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German Market 10 April 2008						
Period (€/MWh)	Baseload				Peaks	
	Bid	Offer	Diff	%	Bid	Offer
Day-ahead	75.75	76.25	-13.500	-15.08	94.75	95.25
Week-ahead	70.00	70.50	2.250	3.31	96.75	97.25
Weekend	50.50	51.00	1.750	3.57	0.00	0.00
May '08	57.40	57.75	0.700	1.23	74.00	74.25
June '08	63.00	63.50	0.550	0.88	88.75	89.25
July '08	67.50	68.00	0.025	0.04	98.20*	99.20*
Q3 '08	63.60	64.00	0.125	0.20	91.25	91.75
Q4 '08	68.90	69.30	0.450	0.66	95.65*	96.65*
Q1 '09	72.10*	72.60*	0.450	0.63	101.25*	102.25*
Q2 '09	59.00	59.50	0.750	1.28	78.50*	79.50*
Year 2009	65.20	65.30	0.500	0.77	91.00	91.20
Year 2010	64.35	64.45	0.700	1.10	90.25	90.75
Year 2011	64.30	64.45	0.575	0.90	90.50*	91.00*

French market 10 April 2008						
Period (€/MWh)	Baseload				Peaks	
	Bid	Offer	Diff	%	Bid	Offer
Day-ahead	82.45	82.55	-11.500	-12.23	101.75	102.25
Week-ahead	78.25	78.75	2.500	3.29	104.75	105.25
Weekend	60.00	60.50	-1.500	-2.43	0.00	0.00
May '08	59.40	60.00	0.700	1.19	73.50	74.15
June '08	63.75	64.25	0.500	0.79	88.00*	89.00*
July '08	69.00	69.50	0.250	0.36	99.25	99.75
Q3 '08	63.05	63.65	0.750	1.20	89.70*	90.70*
Q4 '08	76.75	77.25	0.750	0.98	105.15*	106.15*
Q1 '09	81.00	81.50	0.750	0.93	112.75	113.25
Q2 '09	56.20*	57.20*	0.550	0.98	77.00*	78.00*
Year 2009	67.55	67.65	0.700	1.05	93.00	93.75
Year 2010	65.30	65.40	0.650	1.01	92.30*	92.80*
Year 2011	65.00*	65.50*	0.500	0.77	92.00	92.50

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UK Comment

Prompt follows France, while curve receives boost from oil

Day-ahead trading was bearish on Thursday, as reduced power demand and price movements on the Continent pressured the spot. In contrast, Week 16 traded up over the session, finding support from its corresponding contract in France. Longer-dated products registered gains on bullish oil product prices.

Day-ahead contracts were pressured by a number of factors. Traders highlighted three reasons: healthier surplus levels than at any point during the last week, expected warmer weather on Friday, and the French power market. Friday typically has lower demand levels, with this week being no different. This eased margins, which have been tight throughout Week 15. Players added that there had been a revision to Friday's forecast, predicting higher than expected temperatures, which also helped ease the demand on power. Lastly, movement on the Continent added further pressure to the spot, as German wind production eased the tight power margins in France.

Day-ahead Baseload opened at £68.50/MWh and traded up initially to hit the day's high of £70.00/MWh. The product then wavered at that mark and slightly below it for the first part of the morning, only to slide to hit the intraday low of £65.00/MWh. This was the last deal of the day, however players assessed the contract slightly higher, at £65.50/MWh, at near parity to the corresponding French product. The latter finished at EUR 82.50/MWh (£65.81/MWh), a discount of EUR 11.50/MWh compared to Wednesday.

Although Friday is expected to be slightly warmer than originally anticipated, the forecast for the weekend predicts lower than seasonally average temperatures. Traders said this

was having an effect on Weekend, which registered small gains over the session. It closed at a premium of £0.30/MWh day-on-day, finishing at 58.30/MWh.

As with the previous day, Week 16 found sentiment from the French market. Although the UK Peaks product only traded twice, it closed up £3.10/MWh, compared to Wednesday. French Week 16 Peaks closed for a second day in a row at a premium to the UK product. However, whereas on Wednesday the spread between the two products was just under £1.50/MWh, on Thursday it was over £5.00/MWh.

May Baseload saw a total of 620 MW of product change hands on Thursday, which one player noted was a "sizeable amount". Although compared to the previous day the contract registered gains of £0.30/MWh, intraday the product actually slid. Having opened at the day's high of £59.15/MWh, the product lost £0.60/MWh in value to finish at £58.55/MWh.

Further out on the curve there were decent gains on all seasonal contracts. Products were buoyed by bullish oil product prices, which played into the NBP. While dark spreads gained ground day-on-day on all seasons, the clean dark spreads widened only on the Summer contracts. The clean dark Winter spread narrowed by around £0.30/MWh and £0.40/MWh on Winter '08 and Winter '10 respectively and one trader noted dark spread activity was "holding down the winter contracts over the day." Winter '08 Baseload saw gains of around £0.88/MWh closing at about £67.78/MWh, while Summer '09 ticked up £1.25/MWh/MWh day-on-day, finishing at £58.25/MWh. TMM ●

German and French Comment

Spot softer on German wind, temperatures; curve tracks fuels to new highs

French and German spot levels softened on Thursday on the back of an anticipated increase in German wind generation on Friday. The rest of the prompt, however, continued its bull run of the past week, spurred upwards by continued problems with French nuclear production and the possibility of a planned nuclear outage in Germany over the weekend. The forward curve soared to record levels, partly as a result of the strong short-term, but also as a function of longer-dated power contracts tracking forward oil, coal and carbon markets upwards.

Day-ahead Baseload levels dropped EUR 11.50/MWh in France and EUR 13.50/MWh in Germany session-on-session on Thursday. Estimated wind capacity in Germany for Friday was pegged at around 7,000 MW, while consumption was expected to dwindle as a result of milder temperatures, compared to earlier in Week 15.

The rest of the front-end did not, however, follow the spot downwards. Week-ahead Baseload continued to make solid gains, ticking up over EUR 2.00/MWh in both France and Germany session-on-session. Traders said the entire short-term market away from the spot remained bullish due to nuclear supply concerns in France and rumours that EnBW's 926 MW Phillipsburg 1 nuclear unit could come offline over the weekend.

"The French system for next week looks very stretched, and the whole Continent is being driven upwards as a result," one trader said.

The front month also continued its bull run, finding solid support from the healthy gains posted on the prompt, market participants said. May Baseload moved up EUR 0.70/MWh on both sides of the border, compared to Wednesday's close. "It has become increasingly apparent that the tight supply situation could continue for the rest of April, possibly into May," said one player, highlighting the increased risk premium in the contract.

Beyond the near curve, traders were relatively unanimous in the opinion that the main drivers were forward Brent crude, ARA coal and carbon markets. Front month Brent ticked up to over \$109.00/bbl late on Wednesday, giving underlying support to the long-term power market. Additionally, API#2 coal for delivery in Calendar '09 was reportedly up \$2.00-3.00/tonne day-on-day, at \$129.00-130.00/tonne, lending further bullish undertones to the long-end of the forward curve. Furthermore, Dec '08 carbon rallied to its highest level in nearly a year, closing the session at EUR 24.45/tCO₂e, up EUR 0.90/tCO₂e day-on-day. "The whole long-term complex is bullish, so the Cal is fundamentally supported around these levels," said one German power trader.

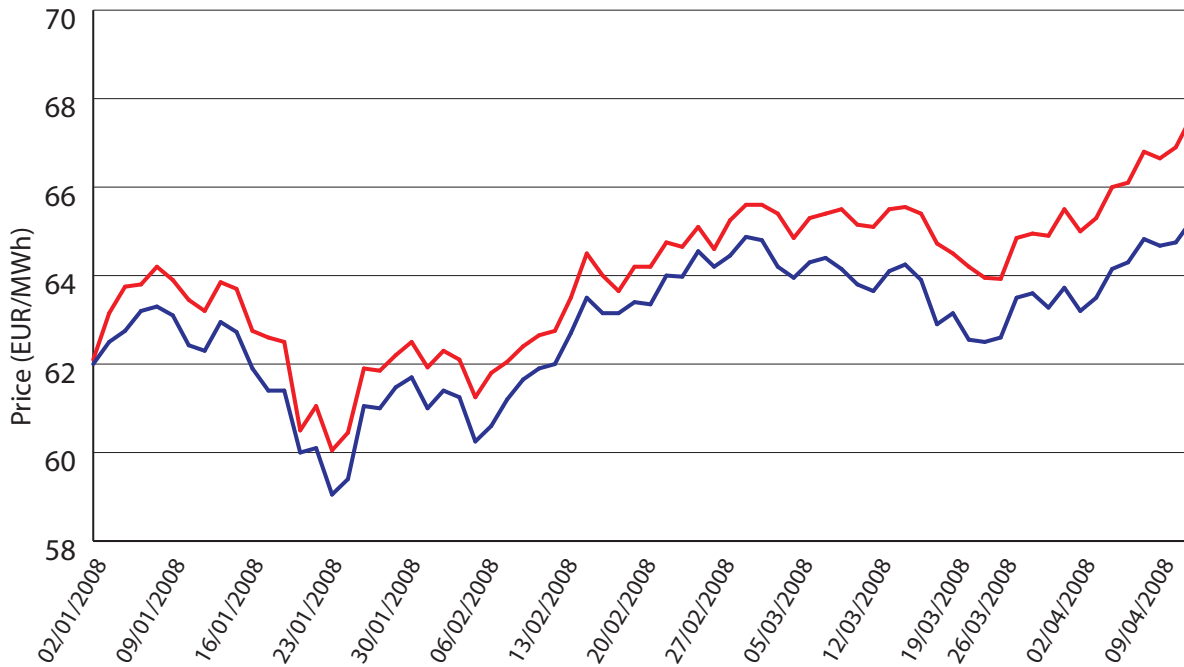
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Germany and France Comment: continued from previous page

This led front year Baseload contracts in France and Germany to their highest ever closing levels (see graph) – EUR 67.60/MWh and EUR 65.25/MWh. The two products were quoted higher during the course of the session, but traders felt end-of-session profit taking caused the two to correct downwards before the close. FSJ ●

French and German Cal '09 Baseload since Jan '08

Source: Heren Energy



Italian Comment

Italian prompt firms on France and lower imports; curve up on fuels

Sustained bullishness in France this week fed into the Italian OTC prompt. The short-end was supported further by gains reported on the German and Swiss markets, leading to lower imports into Italy, while overall rising fuel prices, especially oil, drove up far-end contracts in Italy.

On the prompt, Day-ahead contracts reflected concerns of both the spot and OTC markets. The contract dealt at EUR 93.50/MWh last Friday (for Monday delivery) and EUR 100.00/MWh on Wednesday (for Friday delivery). On the Ipx, the PUN soared to an intra-week high of EUR 101.21/MWh on Tuesday. Due to the supply concerns in France, Powernext outturned even higher on Tuesday, at EUR 103.20/MWh. It is rare that the French spot market yields a premium to Italy.

As a result, imports from France into Italy fell at the beginning of the week, with some hours exporting power into France from Italy. One player said a similar picture was true of Switzerland, where imports have been heavily reduced. The trader said that shippers have more flexibility in Switzerland now with capacity nominations, which enables them to choose closer to the time of delivery whether, and into which direction, they want to flow power. This allows them to take advantage of any changes in spreads between markets. Low hydro levels in France and Switzerland have also had a bullish effect on the markets, he said. He added that, while hydro levels were not very high in Italy, the country was less dependent on them than Switzerland, as it had better fuel switching possibilities.

Week-ahead Baseload (Week 16) was illiquid this week and dealt on Wednesday when prompt prices began to ease. The contract closed a lot lower than where the spot traded this week, at EUR 82.25/MWh, on the back of softer spot levels in France on Thursday. This still marked almost EUR 4.00/MWh premium to France, which although is weaker than its typical spread, is still stronger than last Thursday's close when both contracts closed at parity.

The general bullish trend on the prompt reverberated into the front months. May Baseload closed at EUR 71.10/MWh, having traded as high as EUR 71.75/MWh on Thursday morning. June and July Baseload contracts finished EUR 1.00/MWh higher week-on-week, at EUR 77.25/MWh and EUR 92.25/MWh respectively.

Further out, Calendar '09 Baseload traded up to EUR 81.10/MWh on Thursday, where it closed.

On the Peak shapes, May was very bullish, dealing up to an intra-week high of EUR 90.50/MWh, EUR 3.00/MWh above its previous assessment. June Peakload was more stable week-on-week, dealing up to EUR 106.35/MWh.

Interestingly, there was some interest in trading various spreads this week. The difference between May and June Offpeak dealt at EUR 0.10/MWh, while the June/August Offpeak spread traded at EUR 2.00/MWh (August higher than June). The spread between August and September Baseload dealt at EUR 7.50/MWh (September higher than August). DL ●

Italian Market 10 April 2008

Period (€/MWh)	Baseload				Peaks	
	Bid	Offer	Diff	%	Bid	Offer
Week-ahead	81.75*	82.75*	-0.750	-0.90	0.00	0.00
May '08	71.00	71.20	0.600	0.85	0.00	0.00
June '08	77.00	77.50	1.000	1.31	0.00	0.00
July '08	92.00	92.50	1.000	1.10	0.00	0.00
Q3 '08	81.70	82.30	0.750	0.92	0.00	0.00
Q4 '08	83.25	83.50	1.125	1.37	0.00	0.00
Q1 '09	84.50*	85.50*	0.250	0.30	0.00	0.00
Year 2009	81.00	81.20	1.300	1.63	0.00	0.00

Italian Trades Reported 4 April 2008 - 10 April 2008

Period	Date	MW	Price (€/MWh)
Day-ahead Baseload	04/04/2008	25	93.50
Day-ahead Baseload	04/04/2008	25	94.00
Day-ahead Peaks	04/04/2008	25	118.50
Weekend Baseload	10/04/2008	25	67.50
Week 16 '08 Baseload	09/04/2008	25	80.00
Week 16 '08 Baseload	09/04/2008	25	80.75
Week 16 '08 Baseload	09/04/2008	25	81.00
May '08 Offpeaks	08/04/2008	10	60.60
May '08 Peaks	08/04/2008	10	90.20
May '08 Peaks	08/04/2008	10	90.20
May '08 Offpeaks	09/04/2008	10	61.50
May '08 Peaks	09/04/2008	20	90.50
May '08 Baseload	10/04/2008	10	71.20
May '08 Baseload	10/04/2008	10	71.20
May '08 Baseload	10/04/2008	10	71.50

Italian Trades Reported 4 April 2008 - 10 April 2008

Period	Date	MW	Price (€/MWh)
May '08 Baseload	10/04/2008	10	71.75
June '08 Baseload	08/04/2008	10	77.00
June '08 Offpeaks	08/04/2008	10	61.60
June '08 Peaks	08/04/2008	10	105.55
June '08 Peaks	08/04/2008	10	105.55
June '08 Peaks	09/04/2008	10	106.30
June '08 Peaks	09/04/2008	10	106.35
July '08 Baseload	04/04/2008	10	91.40
July '08 Baseload	07/04/2008	10	92.00
July '08 Baseload	09/04/2008	10	92.40
July '08 Baseload	09/04/2008	10	92.55
August '08 Baseload	08/04/2008	10	73.00
August '08 Baseload	08/04/2008	10	73.00
August '08 Baseload	08/04/2008	10	73.00
August '08 Baseload	08/04/2008	10	73.00
August '08 Peaks	09/04/2008	20	91.75
August '08 Peaks	10/04/2008	10	92.25
August '08 Peaks	10/04/2008	10	92.30
September '08 Baseload	07/04/2008	10	80.70
Q3 '08 Baseload	07/04/2008	10	81.60
Q3 '08 Baseload	07/04/2008	10	81.80
Year 2009 Baseload	04/04/2008	5	79.75
Year 2009 Baseload	04/04/2008	5	80.00
Year 2009 Baseload	09/04/2008	10	80.75
Year 2009 Baseload	10/04/2008	5	81.00
Year 2009 Baseload	10/04/2008	5	81.10
Friday Baseload	09/04/2008	50	100.00
Week 15 '08 Baseload	04/04/2008	25	84.00

Across the Market: European Day-ahead power prices (€/MWh)

	D+1 price	Diff D-1 (€/MWh)
Heren ® UK D + 1 INDEX	86.72	-7.32
EEX Phelix	78.19	-6.89
Powernext (France)	80.50	-13.76
APX(Netherlands)	84.21	-7.68
Nord Pool System Price	41.69	-1.83
Spanish Pool	54.35	-1.74
EXAA(Austria)	78.13	-10.37
PPX(Poland)	48.96	+0.31
Italian IPEX	87.96	-12.64
Romanian OPCOM	56.22	-3.88
Czech OTE Day Ahead	76.64	-8.73
Belpex Belgian Hub Results	84.41	-10.20

APX NL Hub results 11 April 2008

	Ave. Price (€)	Volume (MWh)
Day	84.21	72,473.9
Peak (8-23)	94.56	49,729.0
Super Peak (9 to 20)	99.97	36,709.4
Off Peak (24-8)	63.52	22,744.9

Belpex Belgian Hub Results 11 April 2008

	Ave. Price (€)	Volume (MWh)
Day	84.41	49,743.1
Peak (9-20)	99.97	23,701.5
Off Peak (21-8)	68.84	26,041.6

Spanish Pool Results 11 April 2008

Market Closing Price (€/MWh)			
Baseload	54.35	Maximum	72.68
Peak	56.59	Minimum	40
Total Volume: 670.9229(MWh)			

Austrian EXAA Results 11 April 2008

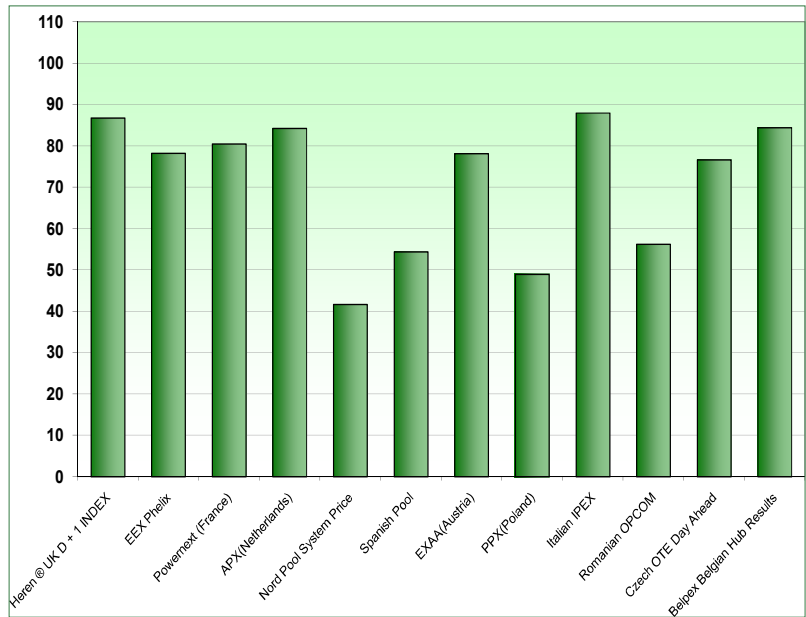
	MCP (€)		MCP (€)
Baseload	78.13	Maximum	120.22
Peak	92.75	Minimum	45.65
Total Volume: 5293.40(MWh)			

Italian IPEX Results 11 April 2008

	MCP (€)		MCP (€)
Baseload	87.96	Maximum	154.59
Peak	111.33	Minimum	36.02
Total Volume: 952479(MWh)			

Nordic prices 10 April 2008 (Euro/MWh)

Period	Bid	Offer	Diff	%
Year 2009	52.05	52.15	0.58	1.12
Year 2010	52.10	52.15	0.58	1.12
Sys.Price (11-Apr)	41.69	EUR/MWh	-1.83	-4.20%
Nord Pool Volume	8,204.60	GWh	3,299.50	67.27%



German Day Ahead Settlement Prices 11 April 2008

Hour	Phelix base Euro/MWh	Volume MWh	Hour	Phelix base Euro/MWh	Volume MWh
1	58.16	17,025	13	117.94	19,035
2	51.10	17,118	14	100.07	18,855
3	46.05	17,153	15	90.51	19,110
4	37.51	16,811	16	82.76	18,518
5	43.99	16,904	17	73.41	18,130
6	58.78	16,655	18	71.90	18,387
7	67.09	15,172	19	73.23	18,057
8	95.05	15,436	20	73.15	18,122
9	110.06	18,605	21	79.32	16,146
10	115.08	18,761	22	65.99	16,025
11	123.95	18,635	23	61.82	16,054
12	127.99	19,100	24	51.56	16,557

Phelix base (Time-weighted average price): €78.19 /MWh
Phelix volume (Average volume): 17,515.43 MWh

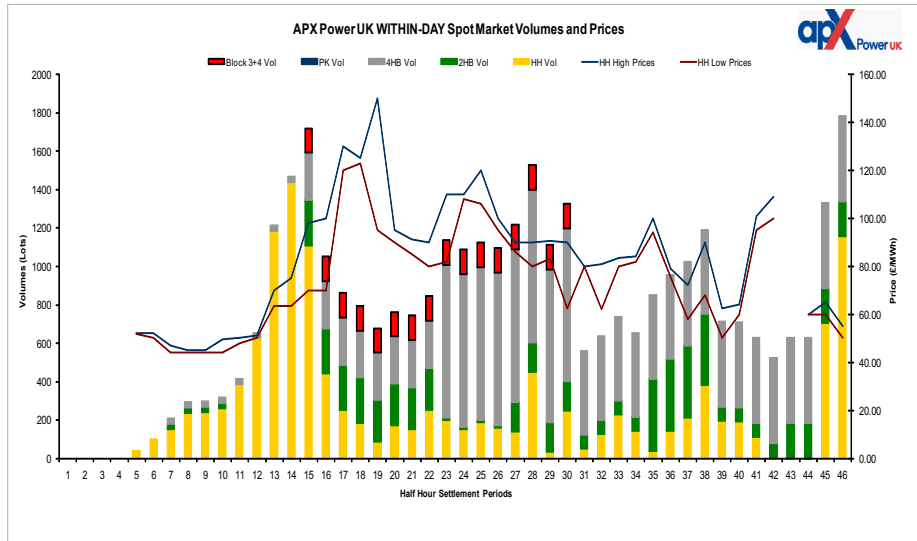
Powernext French Day-ahead Market 11 April 2008

Hour	Price (€/MWh)	Volume (MWh)	Hour	Price (€/MWh)	Volume (MWh)
1	62.864	5,953	13	117.922	5,080
2	54.011	6,166	14	100.029	4,976
3	46.226	6,347	15	95.157	5,381
4	30.216	5,781	16	85.483	6,021
5	36.067	5,601	17	78.730	6,515
6	54.960	4,652	18	73.972	7,153
7	64.070	5,200	19	74.400	6,180
8	91.906	4,293	20	74.200	6,007
9	119.932	5,053	21	81.949	6,412
10	127.915	4,956	22	73.988	5,750
11	127.958	5,245	23	70.080	4,991
12	123.918	5,315	24	66.076	6,463

Total volume: 135,491
Av. price(time weighted): 80.501

APX Power UK Spot price contracts - Prices and Volumes: 10 April 2008

Baseload Daily	£/MWh
Volume	144
High	69.00
Low	69.00
4-Hour Block Contracts	
Volume	7,804
High	125.00
Low	50.00
2-Hour Block Contracts	
Volume	2,700
High	125.00
Low	46.00
Half Hour Contracts	
Volume (by 18:00)	6,318
High	150.00
Low	43.99



All data relates to trading from 22:00 yesterday to 18:00 today
Total volume (by 18:00): 19,574 MWh

ICE Baseload UK Electricity Futures: 10 April 2008

Period	High	Low	Settle	Change	Volume	Open Interest
May '08	-	-	58.57	+0.37	-	70
June '08	-	-	59.71	-0.61	-	70
July '08	-	-	60.50	+0.75	-	70
Q3 '08	-	-	59.21	+0.71	-	-
Winter '08	-	-	67.78	+0.78	-	-
Summer '09	-	-	58.22	+1.22	-	-

UK Electricity Balancing Market System Sell and Buy Prices 9 April 2008

Period	System Sell	System Buy	Period	System Sell	System Buy	Period	System Sell	System Buy
1	41.33177	46.44000	17	89.68000	150.26075	33	82.05000	126.93262
2	41.25401	45.31000	18	89.69000	128.90196	34	86.00000	122.08329
3	49.06000	73.25607	19	97.06000	148.21332	35	81.84000	144.09226
4	50.12000	75.80711	20	98.07000	173.27480	36	78.48000	132.59217
5	42.00000	48.78000	21	101.13000	163.87777	37	71.35000	75.17073
6	42.26894	48.55000	22	55.00000	109.24000	38	65.77000	98.44735
7	41.98377	47.17000	23	119.12000	170.60973	39	44.00000	76.81000
8	46.65000	57.13146	24	117.03000	164.74418	40	76.81000	115.00000
9	46.77000	58.69827	25	113.24000	163.67461	41	79.57000	148.08446
10	46.31000	56.00000	26	110.65000	170.38993	42	80.80000	150.99653
11	47.24000	63.40713	27	96.02000	142.29005	43	75.86000	105.68034
12	43.34492	48.67000	28	93.89000	129.87022	44	69.42000	85.77832
13	42.82930	59.68000	29	94.97000	143.64367	45	64.76000	86.41833
14	42.15079	62.84000	30	92.74000	140.51104	46	60.20000	67.44358
15	42.59153	72.64000	31	80.78000	124.36555	47	60.34000	86.93145
16	84.80000	109.97064	32	81.21000	128.58980	48	50.42000	84.56364

Spark and dark spreads

UK Spark Spreads for 49.13% fuel efficiency 10 April 2008

Period	NBP Gas price	Power price	Spark spread	Spark Diff (D-1)	Carbon price	Clean spark spread	Clean Spark Diff (D-1)
	(p/th)	(£/MWh)	(£/MWh)	(£/MWh)	(Eur/tCO ₂ e)	(£/MWh)	(£/MWh)
Day-ahead	59.49	69.28	27.97	-5.81	24.45	19.95	-6.09
May '08	59.30	58.55	17.37	-0.42	24.45	9.34	-0.71
June '08	59.30	59.75	18.57	-0.04	24.45	10.53	-0.32
Winter 08	75.30	67.78	15.48	0.36	24.75	7.31	0.07
Summer 09	62.00	58.25	15.19	0.07	25.05	6.89	-0.22
Winter 09	74.50	65.55	13.81	0.45	25.40	5.36	0.16
Summer 10	61.00	56.20	13.83	0.43	25.75	5.25	0.15
Winter 10	69.80	61.95	13.47	0.17	26.15	4.72	-0.11

UK Dark Spreads 10 April 2008

Period	Coal price (CIF ARA)	Power price	Dark spread	Dark Diff (D-1)	Carbon price	Clean Dark spread	Clean Dark Diff (D-1)
	(\$/t)	(£/MWh)	(£/MWh)	(£/MWh)	(Eur/tCO ₂ e)	(£/MWh)	(£/MWh)
Day-ahead	132.60	69.28	42.31	-5.95	24.45	23.84	-6.58
May '08	133.00	58.55	31.42	-0.28	24.45	12.93	-0.91
June '08	133.50	59.75	32.46	-0.03	24.45	13.95	-0.67
Winter 08	134.28	67.78	39.91	0.31	24.75	21.09	-0.33
Summer 09	129.41	58.25	31.10	0.64	25.05	11.98	-0.01
Winter 09	126.07	65.55	38.86	0.38	25.40	19.40	-0.28
Summer 10	122.50	56.20	30.07	1.03	25.75	10.28	0.38
Winter 10	119.25	61.95	36.38	0.25	26.15	16.21	-0.40

German Spark Spreads 10 April 2008

Period	TTF	Power price	Spark spread	Spark Diff (D-1)	Carbon price	Clean spark spread	Clean Spark Diff (D-1)
	(EUR/MWh)	(EUR/MWh)	(EUR/MWh)	(EUR/MWh)	(Eur/tCO ₂ e)	(EUR/MWh)	(EUR/MWh)
Day-ahead	25.34	79.38	27.80	-9.98	24.45	17.75	-10.35
May '08	25.20	57.58	6.28	-0.32	24.45	-3.77	-0.69
Q3 '08	25.30	63.80	12.30	-0.69	24.45	2.26	-1.05
Year 2009	28.55	65.25	7.14	-0.52	25.05	-3.16	-0.89

German Dark Spreads 10 April 2008

Period	Coal price (CIF ARA)	Power price	Dark spread	Dark Diff (D-1)	Carbon price	Clean Dark spread	Clean Dark Diff (D-1)
	(\$/t)	(EUR/MWh)	(EUR/MWh)	(EUR/MWh)	(Eur/tCO ₂ e)	(EUR/MWh)	(EUR/MWh)
Day-ahead	132.60	79.38	45.56	-10.47	24.45	22.09	-11.33
May '08	133.00	57.58	23.61	-0.10	24.45	0.14	-0.96
Q3 '08	134.16	63.80	29.37	-0.63	24.45	5.90	-1.49
Year 2009	129.84	65.25	31.45	-0.33	25.05	7.40	-1.19

News

Iberian Omi's June launch "could be delayed" – source

A source within Omi, the Portuguese power market operator, admitted to *Heren Energy* on Thursday he expects the set-up of a single Iberian market operator Omi — for spot and Futures — to be delayed because of political hurdles.

The Spanish government approved last November the creation of a single Iberian electricity market in a move to further consolidate Mibel, the current pan-Iberian power market. The agreement set out late last year detailed regulations intended to prevent or reduce market dominance within the newly merged entity, and to increase the co-operation between Spanish and Portuguese regulators.

The source told *Heren Energy*: "as far as we know, everything is running to schedule. However, with the completion date not too far away, I feel a more concrete framework should have

been laid out by now to ensure [fruition] by June."

He said the political elements of the deal to structure Omi were prohibitive. "The main delay will come from the political process," he observed. "At Omi we are not fully aware if it is possible to complete the process of integration by June."

According to the governmental agreement of last year, Omi would be structured as two holding societies and two management groups, with a single board of administrators. Stakes held by third parties in the group's capital would also be limited. The source said the structure would remain the same.

The Spanish spot market operator, Omel, with which Omi will merge to create Omi, was unavailable to comment on the subject on Thursday. FSJ ●

Czech OTC liquidity strong in first quarter of 2008

Czech OTC Day-ahead Baseload volumes increased by 24% in January compared to December last year reaching 2,862 MW, according to *Heren Energy* data.

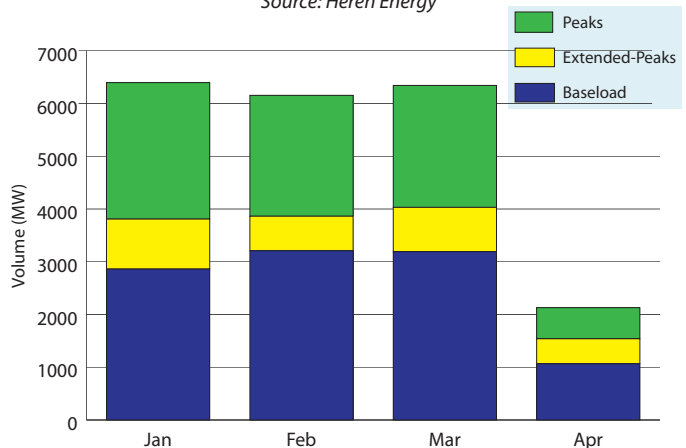
Overall volumes traded in January, including Baseload, Peaks and Extended Peaks, reached 6,396 MW and maintained similar levels in February and March (see *Graph 1*).

The busiest day since the beginning of 2007 was recorded on 31st January, when trading volumes reached 520 MW (see *Graph 2*). That day preceded the launch of the Prague Energy Exchange (PXE) Day-ahead market, which has so far failed to attract much interest. No deals were reported on the PXE Day-ahead in March (see *EDEM 12.028*), while OTC Day-ahead volumes remained steady.

OTC volumes have been distributed among four brokers, including TFS, ICAP, Spectron and Prebon, during the past several months, according to *Heren Energy* data. TFS, the first broker on the market, continued to attract the biggest share of trades but liquidity on other screens has been increasing. KZ ●

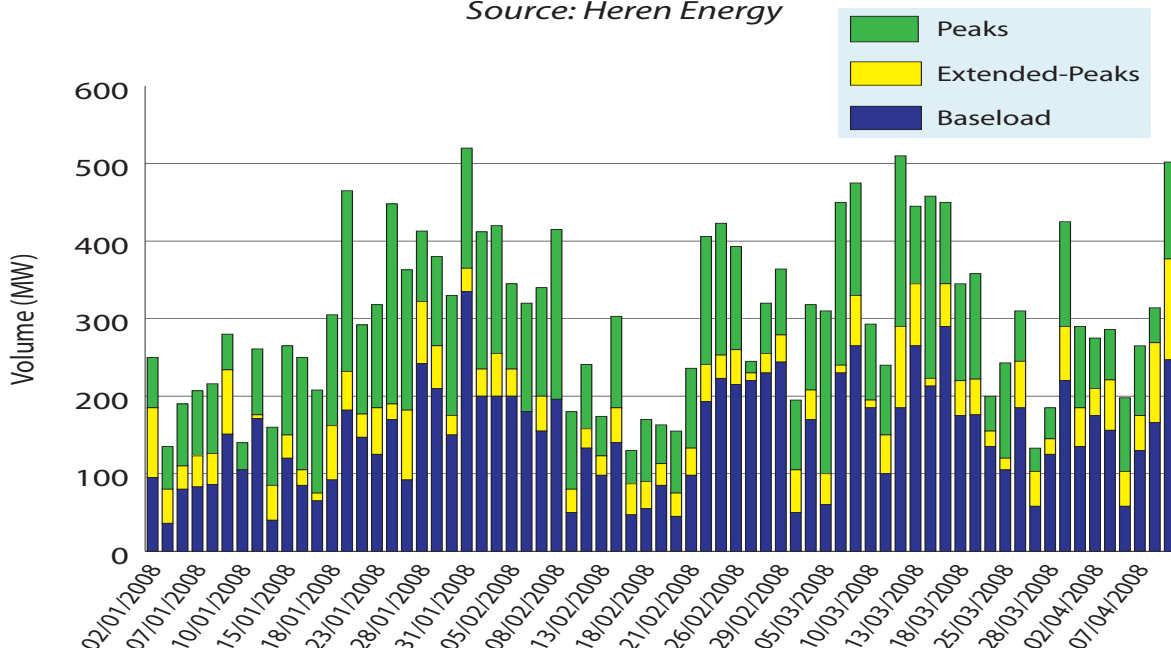
Graph 1: Czech Day-ahead OTC volumes (by month)

Source: Heren Energy



Graph 2: Czech Day-ahead OTC volumes (by day)

Source: Heren Energy



Swiss production moves into net surplus in 2007, following mild winter

Swiss power production grew 6.1% year-on-year to 65.9 TWh in 2007, bringing the country back to an export surplus, after two years of net imports, according to statistics published by the Swiss Federal Office of Energy (SFOE) on Thursday. The 2007 production figure was the third highest on record.

The increase in power production last year was primarily due to a 12% rise in hydro production (see *table*). Hydro remained the country's most important source of power — accounting for 55% of the total. Nuclear generation made up 40% and the remaining 5% coming from conventional thermal and other plants.

Run-of-river hydro output increased by 4.6% in 2007, while production from hydro pump-storage plants rose by 18.4%. Increases in production at hydropower plants varied between 4.2% and 18.0%, depending on the quarter.

Electricity production from Swiss nuclear power plants rose 0.4% to reach a new peak of 26.3 TWh. The Gösgen and Leibstadt plants both reported record production levels in 2007. The availability of the five Swiss nuclear power plants was 93.7% in 2007, slightly up from 93.4% availability in 2006.

Net power consumption (after taking into account network losses) fell 0.6% to 57.4 TWh, the first time there had been a year-on-year decline since 1997. The SFOE attributed the fall mainly to higher than average temperatures in the first four months of the year, which led to a 3.7% reduction in demand for electricity in the first half of 2007, more than offsetting higher demand resulting from economic growth. However, consumption rose 0.8% year-on-year in the 3rd quarter and 4.4% in the 4th quarter.

As a result of lower consumption and higher production last year, less electricity was imported from abroad in both winter

quarters (Q1 and Q4 2007) than in the corresponding winter quarters in 2006. Exports of electricity increased significantly in the summer quarters (2nd and 3rd quarters). This was due to an increase in inland production over the previous year and unchanged demand in Switzerland during the summer.

The 2007 net export surplus should be considered against the background of a seasonally mild winter in 2006/7 across much of Europe. Addressing security of supply and the looming production gap remains a top priority for Switzerland, which started power sector talks with the EU last November (see *EDEM 11.219*).

In addition, the hydro situation this year is not looking as healthy this year, with reservoir levels currently pegged at 15.4% full, 16 percentage points below where they were last year. ADS ●

Swiss power production and consumption in 2007

Electricity production	TWh	% year from 2006
Hydro	36.4	11.7
Nuclear	26.3	0.4
Thermal & other	3.2	-4.2
Total	65.9	6.1
Consumption by storage pumps	2.1	-22.6
Export surplus	2.1	0
Transmission & distribution losses	4.3	-0.6
Electricity consumption	57.4	-0.6
Per capita consumption (kWh)	7,540	-1.4

Source: Swiss Federal Office of Energy

Iberdrola, Gas Natural merger a real possibility – analysts

A merger between Spain's Gas Natural and Iberdrola is a possibility the market is still taking seriously, according to analysts surveyed by *Heren Energy*.

Although Gas Natural has this week denied that such a deal is planned and Iberdrola has refused to comment (see *ESGM 14068*), some observers feel that the likelihood is high, since Spain's newly re-elected socialist (PSOE) government does not have a strong majority and is courting support from political parties in the autonomous Basque region of Spain. Letting the Basque firm Iberdrola slip into foreign hands would be highly unpopular in the region.

Currently, it is understood that the government favours a deal with a party from the Basque region, would be likely to require guarantees over Iberdrola's future.

One analyst put the likelihood of a merger with Gas Natural at 60% and the chance of an EDF takeover of Iberdrola at only 30%. He thought there was only a 10% chance of the status quo persisting.

Spain's socialist party may have won last month's election, but it did not do so with a strong majority, and although it is now seeking to strike a deal with another party to bolster its majority, it has few options, since many of Spain's smaller parties did poorly at the polls. "Only two parties have strong voting support," one analyst explained, "the Basques and the Catalan conservatives. Considering that Iberdrola is a tax-payer in the Basque region, we understand that in the negotiations the first thing the Basques are asking for is to find a solution to the Iberdrola issue."

Another analyst agreed that a deal with Barcelona-based Gas Natural was the more likely scenario. "A move like this will ultimately be perceived as a defensive move; [Iberdrola] appears to be looking to create a domestic solution in order to thwart a bid from EDF, which they would consider to be hostile. You might call it creating an energy champion," he said.

Observers were reluctant to speculate on the nature of a deal with Barcelona-based Gas Natural, but one source described it as "politically nightmarish". RS ●

Abu Dhabi's IPIC signs MoU with Portugal's EDP

Abu Dhabi's IPIC (International Petroleum Investment Company) has entered into a memorandum of understanding with Portuguese incumbent (EDP) for potential cooperation in electricity and gas. The agreement focuses on renewable and conventional generation in Iberia, North Africa, the Middle East and Asia. It also mentions "co-operation by IPIC in establishing contacts between EDP and leading gas producers in the Middle East."

As part of the deal, IPIC, which is wholly owned by the government of Abu Dhabi, has also bought a 2% stake in EDP, through the purchase on the 8th of April of 73,130,755 ordinary shares.

"I guess it [IPIC] wanted a seat on the board, and it's got that," one analyst commented.

IPIC's voice on the board will be capped even if its share in the capital increases however, as Portuguese legislation currently prevents any company from exercising more than 5%

of voting rights in EDP.

EDP is known to be thinking of selling its renewables business. "They have been talking over the last few days about selling the wind business, or part of it, to a strategic investor. A middle-eastern investor was mentioned and I wonder whether this is related," said the analyst.

A source at EDP confirmed that if an IPO of EDP Renewables, which is scheduled for June this year, did not happen it would be open to selling the division, but declined to elaborate. "We are very enthusiastic and we believe the IPO is going to happen in the first half of June, although it is not yet an official decision. If not, there's a possibility that we might sell a stake to a private investor. We never said it would be someone from the Middle East though."

The MoU caps a busy week for the Portuguese incumbent, which on Tuesday announced the purchase of three wind farms in France for EUR 51.3 million. RS ●

For the Record

BE bidding war heats up

Rumours surrounding the possible takeover of UK nuclear producer British Energy (BE) continued on Thursday with RWE the latest company to have reportedly tabled a takeover bid. According to *The Financial Times*, RWE is offering £11 billion and is understood to have gained access to BE's virtual data room. The bid is above current BE market value. No sources were cited. When contacted, RWE, BE as well as the government declined to comment. Financial analysts were also cautious to speculate with a few already tied up in the deal. RWE is not the only company interested in gaining a nuclear foothold in the UK - EDF and Centrica are also understood to be considering a bid (see EDEM 12.058 and EDEM 12.066).

BE expects less generation next year

British Energy (BE) has further reduced its power output expectations for the next financial year. The nuclear generator has revised its outlook down and estimated that due to planned refuelling, production will be down by 4 TWh rather than 3 TWh. The revision comes as a result of "slower than expected recovery to normal refuelling operations of Dungeness B," BE said in a statement on Thursday. The company reported that

nuclear output for the last financial year (ending 31st March 2008) was 50.3 TWh (down from 51.2 TWh year-on-year), although said the figure was ahead of "current market expectations". Output at its Eggborough plant was up by almost 1 TWh year-on-year to 8.1 TWh.

No sign of Dutch gen data from APX

APX has not yet made a decision over whether to publish Dutch generation data again, commercial director, Les Male told *Heren Energy* on Thursday. APX says it is still waiting for a recommendation from EnergieNed (association of Dutch energy companies) and has no timeline to make a decision. The exchange pulled the data off its website in June 2007 due to inaccuracy fears (see EDEM 12.052). Male said the exchange's Super Peak Index on the Dutch power market had been "well received." He would not comment on possible merger talks with Dutch exchange Endex or the potential for joining EEX and Powernext.

Spain's Endesa signs up to UK BSC

Endesa Trading has become a signatory of the British Balancing and Settlement Code (BSC), it emerged on Thursday. According to Elexon, Endesa Trading will become a signatory to the BSC party, a non-physical trading member and will have access to

the 2,000 MW UK-France interconnector.

German power production 2007

Electricity production in Germany was stable in 2007 and stood at 597 billion KWh, the national energy and water industry association BDEW said on Thursday. The share of power production from lignite coal increased marginally to 24% (2006: 23%). The share of nuclear fell to around 22% (2006: 27%) because a number of plants had been off line due to technical problems and safety concerns. Hard coal accounted for 22% (2006: 21%) and gas for 12% (unchanged) of total power production last year. The figure for renewable sources stood at 14%, which means that Germany has already exceeded the EU's 12.5% renewables goal for 2010.

CEZ Bulgarian workers on strike

Employees of Czech ČEZ-operated power distributor in western Bulgaria have staged a strike on Thursday over disagreements concerning pay raise, ČEZ confirmed on Thursday. The company said power supplies will not be disrupted by the strike, which involves 1,376 workers, or about 43% of the company's staff. ČEZ latest offer called for a 23.4% salary increase while the workers had originally requested a 25% raise.

European Planning Feature Series – Part 2: the UK

The solution to concerns over security of supply and grid constraints seems straightforward enough: build more power plants and invest in new transmission lines. On the ground, however, it is – unsurprisingly – a different story.

European TSOs and power generators agree that planning hurdles are now one of the greatest threats to Europe's security of supply. What are the consequences of what some players are describing as "miles" of red tape? What are member states doing to shorten the process? And to what extent is the general public playing an increasingly prominent role within the approval stage?

This week EDEM continues its quest for answers. In the second part of our feature series, Heren Energy takes a closer look at how local politics and public perception are affecting the planning process in the UK.

The quagmire of the UK planning process

The journey of a new power station or renewable project from a sketchy idea to realisation can be a long and arduous one. Before given the green light from the Secretary of State, a project (which exceeds 50 MW) must gain local consent, acquire the relevant environmental permits and reach approval under Section 36 (s36) of the Electricity Act 1989. S 36 often outlines a number of changes to developers' plans to mitigate any adverse impacts of the project. The process may not even stop there; some are then forced into public inquiry.

However, the long time lags are not solely the fault of the planning framework. Apart from the well versed clogs in the planning system - including bottlenecks in the supply system and connection to grid infrastructure - developers complain of local "political" issues bogging down the speed of new projects. Projects can also get tangled in the webs spun by environmental and or local pressure groups.

Local politics – a hindrance on wind development

Lewis Wind Power, developers behind the largest onshore wind farm in the UK, are still awaiting a decision from the Scottish executive, and claim that a verdict could have been reached three years ago. Bill Colley, c.e.o. of British Energy — one of the partners of Lewis Wind Power — told delegates at the company's Talk Power event earlier this year his company's patience over a decision was running out.

The 650 MW Isle of Lewis Wind farm was announced in 2001 and project developers are still waiting for a decision from the Scottish Executive. One could have been made in 2005, after plans were given the green light by the local authorities. Lewis Wind Power told *Heren Energy*, the company re-submitted a revised proposal in 2006, further reducing the environmental impact. "The Scottish Executive has had the proposals for over twelve months and has yet to make a decision," said John Price, project manager.

Price was disappointed by a letter from the executive, which he said was based on a flawed understanding of the EU Habitat Directive. The Scottish minister said he was "minded to refuse" the project due to its environmental impact and he considered there to be alternative locations for a wind farm. Lewis Wind Power is adamant it has exhausted all other avenues for locating the farm, and that the project meets the environmental criteria under the EU Habitat directive.

The wider picture shows that the plans have met misconstrued local opposition, despite local council support.

Problems may stem from the position taken by the local MP and MSP, who possibly erroneously believe they have a mandate from the electorate to oppose the wind farm. However the same electorate vote for a pro-wind farm Council and pro-wind farm trustees to the community, according to John Price, project manager of Lewis Wind Farm.

The vein of opposition runs throughout Scotland, *Heren Energy* understands. Local Scottish councils, such as Perth and Kinross, have not given consent to a single wind farm.

"Council members often do not follow the recommendations

of their own officers or follow the policies they have formally approved; they stand up and complain that developments will ruin tourism and birdlife. They push projects into public inquiry. The tax payer doesn't realize how much money is wasted on projects which go through public inquiry," Price said.

Council decisions against national targets

This comes despite Scotland's commitment to renewable energy. The Scottish Government has pegged a target of 50% of Scotland's electricity demand to be generated from renewables by 2020.

Last month, the Scottish Executive published a study into the "Economic Impacts of Wind Farms on Scottish Tourism", and found that if all the planned onshore wind farms were approved there would be no detrimental impact on the country's tourism. The study concluded that 97% of tourists would re-visit the country despite more wind farms. In fact, 75 % of tourists who were questioned said that wind farms had a positive or neutral effect on the landscape.

"This research confirms that the government's ambitious targets on renewable energy and tourism are entirely compatible. It provides further evidence to support our approach to progress the right developments in the right location. Harnessing our renewables potential, while driving an increase in tourism revenue, will bring sustainable economic growth to all parts of Scotland," said Jim Mather, minister for Enterprise, Energy and Tourism.

Lack of understanding between opponents and proponents

When it comes to convincing the public that a wind farm is necessary, one of the main constraints of the current planning process is the focus on objective, science-based evidence and a lack of discussion on subjective elements such as landscape issues, according to Brad Jessup, a teaching fellow at the ANU College of Law — who studied the UK planning process at Cambridge University.

British Wind Energy Association (BWEA) compiled statistics on reasons for wind farm refusal in early 2007 and are looking to update this study later this year, Gemma Grimes, BWEA Planning Advisor told *Heren Energy*.

"As you can see from the results of our previous study, the most common reasons for refusal are concerns over landscape and visual impact (79%), concerns over the perceived cumulative visual impact (38%) and residential amenity (33%). This evidence shows that most grounds for refusal are subjective," Grimes said.

Jessup added that: "Supporters and opponents of wind farm developments seem to engage in battles over the science and efficiency of wind energy; the cost of development versus the benefit of leaving the environment in its state; and the noise generated by turbines. Landscape values and mitigating climate change, the most important aspects of the debate, are often lost in the confusing and unnecessarily complicated process.

"Landscape concerns ... in my view, are true barriers to wind

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farm developments. Other concerns ... are not insurmountable. Wind turbine locations can be relocated, the number of turbines can be reduced, locals can receive benefits," Jessup said.

Research conducted by Jessup, although yet to be published, found that *The Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales* (CPRW) has objected to every major onshore wind proposal in Wales, and held its stance despite company attempts to appease the group with management plans, offsets, and benefits. By contrast, the *Royal Society for the Protection of Birds* (RSPB) has supported wind farms that do not interfere with birdlife.

Jessup believes that if landscape concerns were better understood by the wind industry and integrated into the planning process, opposition against wind developments would be reduced.

Conventional plants

The turmoil in the planning process comes at a critical time, as a looming generation gap approaches, and is not just characteristic of wind farm development. A deficit of more than 4 GW of power is expected, when comparing generation reaching the end of its life and the onset of new capacity, according to the Association of Energy Producers (see tables 1 and 2).

IGCC

The replacement capacity is likely to be even lower than the tables anticipate. The Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle

Table 1: Types of plants to be taken off line by 2025

Technology/fuel	Capacity to be disconnected (MW)
Coal	8,672
Oil	4,300
Magnox nuclear	2,374
Other nuclear	8,380 (subject to change)
Total	23,726

Source: AEP

(IGCC) projects, including those of Centrica, have ground to a halt since the government singled out post-combustion Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) technology in its CCS competition. Elsewhere in Europe, IGCC technology is blooming, with Nuon leading the way with its proposals in the Netherlands. IGCC plants gasify coal and would be built to remove carbon dioxide pre-combustion, resulting in lower carbon emissions.

Centrica, the UK generation company, announced a project partnership with Progressive Energy in 2006 to develop an IGCC plant at its Teesside site. Initial estimates by the company have pegged an IGCC plant to cost up to three times as much as a normal plant, while being up to six times cleaner than existing coal-fired power stations.

"The Teesside project is still alive," Centrica told *Heren Energy*; however the company is holding back on its plans due

to the lack of support from the government. "To go ahead with the plans now would be a gamble on the carbon price. We are keen to develop the plant, but it requires a high carbon price, which probably won't materialise until (EU Emissions Trading Scheme) phase III," a Centrica spokesman added.

Centrica is left searching for a clearer signal from the government with regards to carbon capture and says it would not want to ruin its reputation by ploughing ahead with new coal plants.

"We have a very good record in low carbon energy generation, and would not take the risk in investing in something like a new coal plant with carbon capture unless there was a clear commercial signal to do so. We've been in a number of meetings with the government since October and there has been no encouragement to further financial support, although [the government remains] very supportive of [IGCC] technology," Centrica told *Heren Energy*.

There are currently no applications for IGCC development in the UK, a spokeswoman for Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR) confirmed.

Supercritical

Although stifling IGCC technology, the government's CCS competition has supported other clean-coal technologies, which include a number of supercritical coal-fired plants. Eon UK has plans for a 1,600 MW supercritical plant at its

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Table 2: An indicative list of announced newbuilds

Company	Location	Technology/fuel	Capacity (MW)
Eon UK	Lockerbie	Biomass	44
Barking Power	Barking	CCGT	470
Carlton Power	Carrington	CCGT	380
Carron Energy	Uskmouth	CCGT	800
Centrica	Langage	CCGT	885
EDF Energy	Sutton Bridge B	CCGT	1,270
EDF Energy	West Burton	CCGT	1,260
Eon UK	Isle of Grain	CCGT	1,260
Eon UK	Drakelow	CCGT	1,200
RWE npower	Pembroke	CCGT	2,000
Scottish & Southern Energy/ESBI	Marchwood	CCGT	850
Scottish & Southern Energy/BP	Peterhead	CCS (gas to hydrogen)	350
ConocoPhillips	Immingham	CHP	450
Centrica	Teesside	Coal (IGCC)	800
Eon UK	Killingholme	Coal (IGCC)	450
Powerfuel	Hatfield	Coal (IGCC)	900
Eon UK	Kingsnorth	Coal (supercritical)	1,600
RWE npower	Tilbury	Coal (supercritical)	1,600
Scottish & Southern Energy	Ferrybridge	Coal (supercritical)	500
Scottish & Southern Energy	Glendoe	Hydro	100
Greater Gabbard Offshore Winds Ltd.	Thames Estuary	Offshore wind	500
London Array Ltd.	Thames Estuary	Offshore wind	1,000
ScottishPower	Whitelee	Onshore wind	322
Prenergy Power	Port Talbot	Wood chip	350
Total			19,341

NB: Please note that the above projects are at different stages of development, and some might not come to fruition. There are also a large number of smaller renewables projects being developed that are not shown in the table.

Source: AEP

continued from previous page

Kingsnorth site and RWE's is developing a 2,400 MW project at Blythe. The CCS competition, which is currently reviewing ten project submissions (see EDCM 3.063) will provide full funding for the winner, to be announced in Autumn 2009.

Eon UK expected a decision about its Kingsnorth plant by Summer, however has now called for the government to delay a decision until later this year after the completion of its consultation on making a plant CCS ready.

The supercritical proposals have met opposition from the environmental campaigning organisation Greenpeace and Bob Marshall-Andrews, the local Medway MP. Marshall Andrews called for a meeting with Malcolm Wickes, the energy minister, to discuss the project but his request was refused.

The unknowns

When it comes to the unknowns in the planning process, the big black hole comes when a project is put through a public inquiry. However this is set to be clarified as part of the government's planning reforms. When contacted by *Heren Energy*, BERR were unable to give any figures on the number of power generation projects which enter a public inquiry.

"The threat of public inquiries is an issue for companies [as they] have to take into account the possibility of long delays for their projects, and face a possible refusal of planning permission after a lengthy period. We therefore welcome the reform of the planning system, which will make timescales for inquiries more predictable. This is particularly important over the next decade or so, when there will be a considerable amount of new build, worth at least £30 billion by 2020," AEP told *Heren Energy*.

Renewables in general

The UK has more than 5,600 MW of installed renewables capacity and in efforts to meet the EU renewable targets, there is a staggering 18,500 MW of "green" capacity in the planning pipeline, according to the latest BERR data (see table 3).

However, these projects are at various levels in the planning process (see graph 1) and as the planning process dictates, it cannot be estimated how many will be realised. Already almost 2 GW of onshore wind projects have been refused, which could be largely down to local opposition.

The local authority can refuse or grant permission for onshore wind farms below 50 MW, with larger projects the decision lies with the Secretary of State.

"Obviously local councils are stakeholders and we would consult and ask them if they are in agreement or not. If not, the Secretary of State has the power to order a public inquiry if they so wish, but is not obliged to," a BERR spokeswoman said.

Not just NIMBY

Patterns vary as to why, when and where renewable projects meet strong local opposition, according to Patrick Devine-Wright, an environmental psychologist at Manchester University. According to his research, "the dynamics of local opposition are far more complex than the standard 'not in my backyard' (NIMBY) rejection would suggest."

Devine-Wright is leading a team of researchers in five UK Universities to assess other reasons behind public objection. The model, which is set to be published in early 2009, could be used as a tool to highlight the different reasons as to why a development meets local opposition in a particular place.

"It would cover the interplay of distinct issues such as decision-making procedures, community structure and dynamics, methods of consultation and engagement used, media reporting and incentives provided," he told *Heren Energy*.

Opposition often comes from those who fundamentally disagree with the process of decision-making, according to Devine-Wright. "When decisions are considered to be made from national government in a centralised and 'top-down' manner, local opposition can be fuelled not by the nature of the technologies involved, but by a perception that the system is not thorough, fair and well judged," he says.

Table 3: Current and planned installed capacity of renewable generation

CURRENT TOTAL INSTALLED CAPACITY			PLANNED TOTAL INSTALLED CAPACITY (MW)					
Technology	Operational 2006 (MW)	Operational since January 2007 (MW)	POST-CONSENT				PRE-CONSENT	
			Under construction		Awaiting construction		Application being considered	
			LPA*	S.36**	LPA*	S.36**	LPA*	S.36**
Biomass	221.3	30.00	59.6	–	99.2	350.0	145.6	–
Co-firing	310.2	–	35.0	–	–	–	–	–
RO Hydro	153.0	3.00	3.7	100.0	13.2	–	21.4	–
Landfill gas	856.2	14.60	18.5	–	91.1	–	15.1	–
Offshore round 1	300.0	90.0	–	374.4	–	576.0	–	270.0
Offshore round 2	0.0	–	–	–	–	2,250.0	–	1,879.0
Offshore	3.8	–	10.0	–	8.0	–	–	–
Offshore wind total	303.8	90.0	10.0	374.4	8.0	2,826.0	0.0	2,149.0
Onshore wind	1,650.7	191.60	496.7	387.0	1,655.2	971.0	2,968.1	5,199.1
Sewage gas	122.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wave and tide	0.5	–	–	–	7.5	–	–	–
Photovoltaics	9.9	2.41	0.9	–	0.3	–	–	–
Existing large hydro	1,368.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste	326.5	–	12.3	–	161.1	66.0	64.0	256.4
Total	5,323.5	331.6	636.7	861.4	2,035.6	4,213.0	3,214.2	7,604.5

* Local Planning Application; ** Section 36

Source: BERR

continued on next page

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Improving the process

Easier permitting for combined power and waste activities

In the UK, plants require environmental permits to operate and are subject to regulation by the Environment Agency. Some biomass plants could benefit from a more streamlined approach to environmental permitting, which was announced last week by the Department for Environment Farming and Rural Affairs (Defra).

“Power stations (part of the pollution prevention control –PPC-sector) will not notice a big difference to the way they are being regulated. However [the new regulations] will benefit those operators who have both PPC activities and waste operations on the same site. If operators choose (and the regulators agree) these permits can in most cases be combined into a single permit, so simplifying administration for operators and the regulator,” Defra told *Heren Energy*.

The new regulations, which came into force on the 6th April, integrate the current Waste Management Licensing (WML) and PPC into a single regulatory system. The move comes as a joint initiative between Defra, the Environment Agency (EA) and the Welsh Assembly Government, and is considered to speed up the process and reduce the costs of obtaining permits by cutting down the amount of administration required.

“The new Environmental Permitting Regulations are in

keeping with our role as a modern, risk based regulator. Not only will many operators have quicker, easier and more cost-effective regulation, but the Environment Agency will be able to concentrate more of its resources on the riskiest and worst performing operators, leading to a better protected environment,” according to Barbara Young, chief executive of the EA.

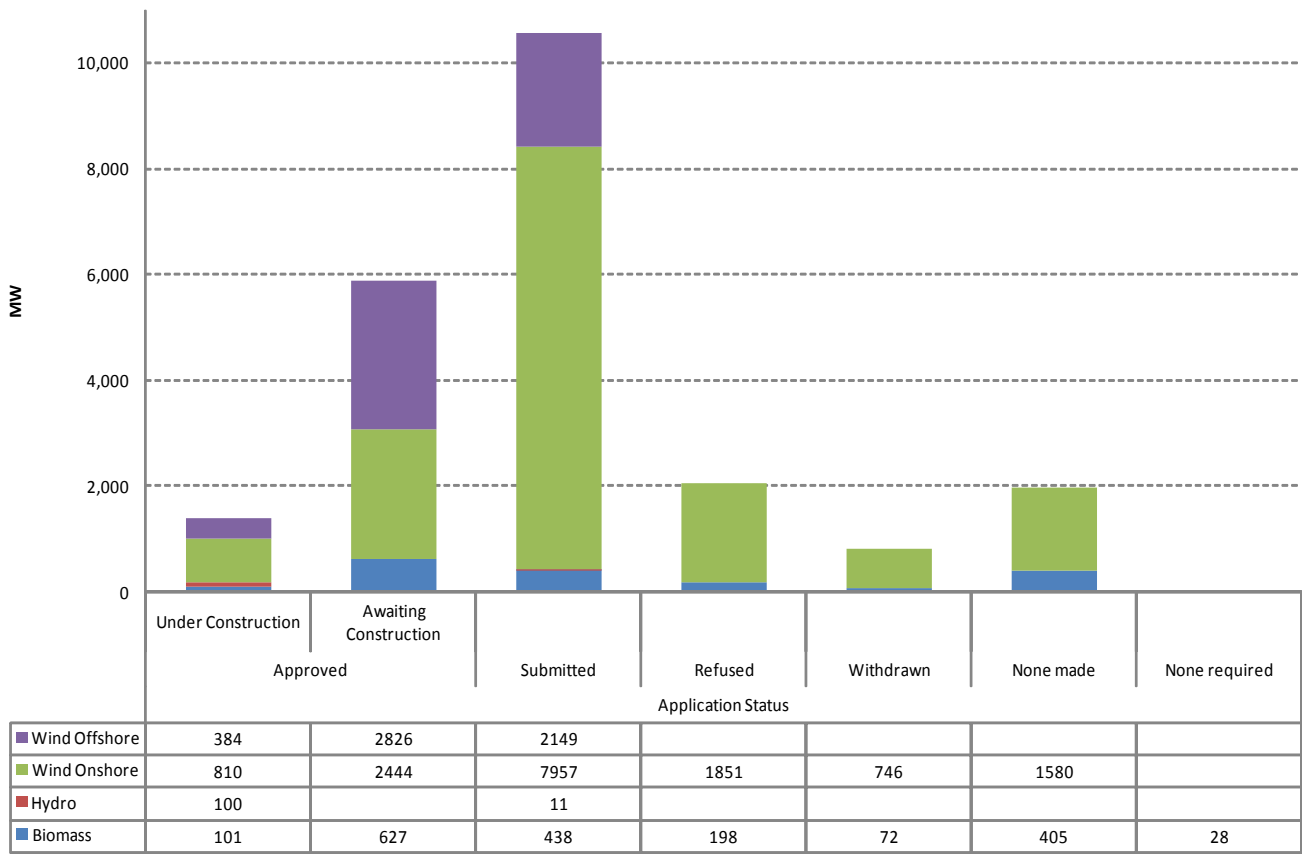
Planning Reform Bill

Issues from local politics and delays garnered from local authorities should be cleared up by the coming Planning Reform Bill, however this may not quieten local people who already feel that decision making is too central. The Bill was proposed in the 2007 White Paper to “provide quicker and more transparent decision-making” and is expected to come into action by the end of the year.

The Bill aims to streamline seven different consent regimes to make “one major decision making expert panel,” the government department Communities and Local Government told *Heren Energy*.

The draft, which has just had a third reading from the House of Commons and is awaiting discussion in the House of Lords, would separate out policy and decision making and create an independent commission, external of the Planning Inspectorate, a spokesman explained. CA ●

Application status of renewable projects in the UK planning system



German Trades Reported 10 April 2008

Period	MW	Price (€/MWh)	Period	MW	Price (€/MWh)
Day-ahead Offpeaks	100	61.10	Day-ahead Peaks	25	95.00
Day-ahead Offpeaks	25	63.00	Day-ahead Peaks	25	95.00
Day-ahead Offpeaks	25	63.50	Day-ahead Peaks	25	95.00
Day-ahead Offpeaks	25	64.00	Day-ahead Peaks	25	95.00
Day-ahead Offpeaks	25	64.00	Day-ahead Peaks	25	95.00
Day-ahead Offpeaks	25	65.00	Day-ahead Peaks	25	95.00
Day-ahead Offpeaks	25	65.00	Day-ahead Peaks	25	95.20
Day-ahead Baseload	25	76.00	Day-ahead Peaks	25	95.25
Day-ahead Baseload	25	77.50	Day-ahead Peaks	25	95.50
Day-ahead Baseload	25	77.75	Weekend Baseload	25	50.45
Day-ahead Baseload	50	77.90	Weekend Baseload	25	50.50
Day-ahead Baseload	25	78.00	Weekend Baseload	25	50.50
Day-ahead Baseload	25	78.00	Weekend Baseload	50	50.50
Day-ahead Baseload	25	79.00	Weekend Baseload	25	50.60
Day-ahead Baseload	50	79.00	Weekend Baseload	25	50.75
Day-ahead Baseload	25	79.25	Weekend Baseload	25	50.75
Day-ahead Baseload	25	79.50	Weekend Baseload	25	50.75
Day-ahead Baseload	25	79.50	Weekend Baseload	25	50.75
Day-ahead Baseload	25	79.50	Weekend Baseload	25	50.75
Day-ahead Baseload	25	79.50	Weekend Baseload	25	50.75
Day-ahead Baseload	25	79.50	Weekend Baseload	50	50.75
Day-ahead Baseload	25	79.50	Weekend Baseload	75	50.75
Day-ahead Baseload	25	79.50	Weekend Baseload	100	50.75
Day-ahead Baseload	25	79.50	Weekend Baseload	25	50.80
Day-ahead Baseload	25	79.50	Weekend Baseload	25	50.90
Day-ahead Baseload	25	79.60	Weekend Baseload	25	50.95
Day-ahead Baseload	25	79.75	Weekend Baseload	25	50.95
Day-ahead Baseload	25	79.75	Weekend Baseload	25	51.00
Day-ahead Baseload	25	79.75	Weekend Baseload	25	51.00
Day-ahead Baseload	25	79.75	Weekend Baseload	25	51.00
Day-ahead Baseload	50	79.75	Weekend Baseload	25	51.00
Day-ahead Baseload	25	80.00	Weekend Baseload	25	51.00
Day-ahead Baseload	25	80.00	Weekend Baseload	25	51.00
Day-ahead Baseload	25	80.00	Weekend Baseload	50	51.00
Day-ahead Baseload	25	80.00	Weekend Baseload	50	51.00
Day-ahead Baseload	25	80.00	Weekend Baseload	75	51.00
Day-ahead Baseload	25	80.00	Weekend Baseload	150	51.00
Day-ahead Baseload	25	80.00	Weekend Baseload	150	51.00
Day-ahead Baseload	25	80.00	Weekend Baseload	25	51.10
Day-ahead Baseload	50	80.00	Weekend Baseload	25	51.15
Day-ahead Baseload	50	80.00	Weekend Baseload	25	51.20
Day-ahead Baseload	50	80.00	Weekend Baseload	25	51.20
Day-ahead Baseload	25	80.25	Weekend Baseload	25	51.20
Day-ahead Baseload	25	80.25	Weekend Baseload	25	51.25
Day-ahead Peaks	25	92.00	Weekend Baseload	25	51.25
Day-ahead Peaks	25	92.50	Weekend Baseload	25	51.25
Day-ahead Peaks	50	92.50	Weekend Baseload	25	51.25
Day-ahead Peaks	50	92.50	Weekend Baseload	25	51.25
Day-ahead Peaks	50	92.50	Weekend Baseload	25	51.25
Day-ahead Peaks	50	92.50	Weekend Baseload	25	51.25
Day-ahead Peaks	100	92.50	Weekend Baseload	25	51.25
Day-ahead Peaks	100	92.50	Weekend Baseload	50	51.25
Day-ahead Peaks	25	92.75	Weekend Baseload	25	51.50
Day-ahead Peaks	25	93.00	Weekend Baseload	25	51.75
Day-ahead Peaks	25	93.50	Weekend Baseload	25	51.90
Day-ahead Peaks	25	93.50	Week 16 '08 Offpeaks	25	56.00
Day-ahead Peaks	25	94.00	Week 16 '08 Offpeaks	25	56.25
Day-ahead Peaks	25	94.00	Week 16 '08 Offpeaks	25	56.25
Day-ahead Peaks	25	94.00	Week 16 '08 Baseload	25	68.75
Day-ahead Peaks	25	94.00	Week 16 '08 Baseload	25	69.00
Day-ahead Peaks	25	94.00	Week 16 '08 Baseload	25	69.00
Day-ahead Peaks	25	94.00	Week 16 '08 Baseload	25	69.00
Day-ahead Peaks	25	94.00	Week 16 '08 Baseload	25	69.00
Day-ahead Peaks	25	94.00	Week 16 '08 Baseload	25	69.00
Day-ahead Peaks	25	94.00	Week 16 '08 Baseload	25	69.00
Day-ahead Peaks	25	94.00	Week 16 '08 Baseload	25	69.00
Day-ahead Peaks	25	94.00	Week 16 '08 Baseload	25	69.25
Day-ahead Peaks	25	94.00	Week 16 '08 Baseload	25	69.50
Day-ahead Peaks	25	94.50	Week 16 '08 Baseload	25	69.50
Day-ahead Peaks	25	94.50	Week 16 '08 Baseload	25	69.50
Day-ahead Peaks	25	94.50	Week 16 '08 Baseload	25	69.50
Day-ahead Peaks	25	94.50	Week 16 '08 Baseload	25	69.75
Day-ahead Peaks	25	94.50	Week 16 '08 Baseload	25	69.75
Day-ahead Peaks	25	94.50	Week 16 '08 Baseload	25	69.75
Day-ahead Peaks	25	94.75	Week 16 '08 Baseload	25	69.75
Day-ahead Peaks	25	94.75	Week 16 '08 Baseload	25	69.75
Day-ahead Peaks	25	94.75	Week 16 '08 Baseload	25	69.75
Day-ahead Peaks	25	94.90	Week 16 '08 Baseload	25	70.00

German Trades Reported

Period	MW	Price (€/MWh)
Year 2009 Baseload	5	65.00
Year 2009 Baseload	5	65.00
Year 2009 Baseload	5	65.00
Year 2009 Baseload	5	65.00
Year 2009 Baseload	5	65.00
Year 2009 Baseload	5	65.00
Year 2009 Baseload	5	65.00
Year 2009 Baseload	5	65.00
Year 2009 Baseload	5	65.00
Year 2009 Baseload	5	65.00
Year 2009 Baseload	5	65.00
Year 2009 Baseload	5	65.00
Year 2009 Baseload	5	65.00
Year 2009 Baseload	5	65.00
Year 2009 Baseload	5	65.00
Year 2009 Baseload	5	65.00
Year 2009 Baseload	5	65.00
Year 2009 Baseload	5	65.00
Year 2009 Baseload	25	65.00
Year 2009 Baseload	2	65.05
Year 2009 Baseload	2	65.05
Year 2009 Baseload	5	65.05
Year 2009 Baseload	5	65.05
Year 2009 Baseload	5	65.05

Period	MW	Price (€/MWh)
19-20 April '08 Baseload	25	50.00
19-20 April '08 Baseload	25	50.00
19-20 April '08 Baseload	25	50.05
19-20 April '08 Baseload	25	50.75
19-20 April '08 Baseload	25	50.90
19-20 April '08 Baseload	25	51.00
Monday Peaks	100	97.00
Monday Peaks	100	97.00
Monday Peaks	100	97.00
Monday Peaks	25	98.00
Monday Peaks	100	98.00
Monday Peaks	100	98.50
Monday Peaks	100	98.50
Monday Peaks	25	99.50
Monday Peaks	25	100.00
Tuesday Peaks	100	100.00
Tuesday Peaks	25	102.00
Tuesday Peaks	100	102.00
Tuesday Peaks	25	103.00
Tuesday Peaks	25	104.00
Tuesday Peaks	100	104.00



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THE COMPANY

InterGen is a global power generation company with 9 power plants and a combined capacity of 5,235 MW. Operating across 4 continents and in several countries including the UK and the Netherlands, the InterGen fleet is one of the youngest and most efficient in the business.

Following a change in ownership in 2005 and subsequent re-organisation, the company is now well placed to pursue its goal of becoming a world leader in the development, ownership and operation of power generation and related energy infrastructure and is actively seeking organic growth and/or acquisition.

THE LOCATION

Based on George Street in the buzzing centre of Scotland's capital, InterGen's UK/NL Headquarters is ideally placed to access all Edinburgh has to offer. The cosmopolitan city boasts one of the most beautiful cityscapes in Europe and the excellent social scene makes it the ideal place to live and work.

THE ROLE

Working as part of a dedicated team providing 24/7 trading and commercial decision making, you will be managing a 2.4GW portfolio of gas fired generation. This dynamic position is at the heart of a trading environment where you are encouraged in the creation of added value and outstanding contribution is recognised and rewarded.

RESPONSIBILITIES INCLUDE

- Maximising value through short-term power and gas trading and balancing mechanism activity
- Notifications under industry codes and long-term power and gas contracts
- Managing despatch of physical assets
- Developing relationships with key internal stakeholders and external market participants
- Development and continuous improvement of IT systems and procedures to achieve competitive advantage

ABOUT YOU

Successful candidates will be able to demonstrate strong numerical, analytical and problem solving skills. They will possess excellent communication and IT skills and have the flexibility to work as part of a shift-team. Previous knowledge of the UK power and gas markets is an advantage, however a candidate exhibiting enthusiasm and an overall strong skill set will be considered favourably.

Please email your full CV to Karen Whitelaw, Human Resources Department, InterGen (UK) Ltd, at kwhitelaw@intergen.com including details of your current remuneration package by 25th April 2008

Power Plant Outages

Current UK Plant Outages: 10 April 2008 (new and updated outages in bold)

Plant	Company	Capacity (MW)	Fuel	Shutdown since
Connah's Quay 3	E.ON UK	345	Gas	28 March 2008
Damhead Creek	Scottish Power	825	Gas	4 April 2008
Didcot A3	RWE UK	485	Coal	9 April 2008
Didcot A4	RWE UK	485	Coal	29 March 2008
Drax 5	Drax Group	645	Coal	3 April 2008
Dungeness B21	EDF Energy	555	Nuclear	27 March 2008
Ferrybridge 1	Scottish and Southern Energy	490	Coal	9 April 2008
Ferrybridge 4	Scottish and Southern Energy	490	Coal	4 April 2008
Hartlepool 1	British Energy	605	Nuclear	5 September 2007
Hartlepool 2	British Energy	605	Nuclear	20 October 2007
Heysham 1-1	British Energy	575	Nuclear	21 October 2007
Heysham 1-2	British Energy	575	Nuclear	17 October 2007
Hunterston B7	British Energy	595	Nuclear	1 February 2008
Hunterston B8	British Energy	595	Nuclear	1 April 2008
Ironbridge 1	E.ON UK	500	Coal	7 April 2008
Longannet 2	Scottish Power	580	Coal	31 May 2007
Longannet 3	Scottish Power	576	Coal	25 February 2008
Longannet 4	Scottish Power	580	Coal	8 January 2008
Ratcliffe 1	E.ON UK	500	Coal	28 March 2008
Rugeley 6	International Power	500	Coal	14 March 2008
Rugeley 7	International Power	500	Coal	28 March 2008
Sizewell B1	British Energy	594	Nuclear	15 March 2008
Sizewell B2	British Energy	594	Nuclear	20 March 2008
South Humber 1	Humber Power	793	Gas	29 March 2008
South Humber 2	Humber Power	527	Gas	4 April 2008
West Burton 3	EDF Energy	500	Coal	28 March 2008
Wylfa 3	British Nuclear Fuels	250	Nuclear	8 April 2008
Wylfa 4	British Nuclear Fuels	250	Nuclear	8 April 2008

Current German Power Outages: 10 April 2008 (new and updated outages in bold)

Plant	Company	Fuel	Capacity (MW)	Shutdown Period		Notes
				Start	End (Forecast)	
Brunsbüttel	Vattenfall/E.On	Nuclear	806	21 July 2007	end-April 2008	Incidents under investigation
Dormagen	RWE	Gas	586	4 April 2008	23-25 April 2008	Yearly maintenance
Frimmersdorf D	RWE	Lignite	130	7 April 2008	8-10 April 2008	Required maintenance
Frimmersdorf Q	RWE	Lignite	280	30 January 2008	27-29 April 2008	Yearly maintenance
Gersteinwerk F	RWE	Gas	410	29 March 2008	13-15 April 2008	Yearly maintenance
Grafenrheinfeld	E.ON	Nuclear	1275	30 March 2008	24 April 2008	Maintenance
Irsching 3	E.ON	Gas	415	15 March 2008	26 May 2008	Maintenance
Krümmel	Vattenfall/E.On	Nuclear	1402	28 June 2007	mid May 2008	Incidents under investigation
Neurath E	RWE	Lignite	592	18 March 2008	3-5 June 2008	Yearly maintenance
Niederaußem A	RWE	Lignite	124	6 April 2008	7-9 May 2008	Yearly maintenance
Niederaußem B	RWE	Lignite	126	4 April 2008	5-7 May 2008	Yearly maintenance
Niederaußem H	RWE	Lignite	595	2 April 2008	15-17 April 2008	Required maintenance
Staudinger 5	E.ON	Hard coal	510	11 April 2008	25 June 2008	Yearly maintenance
Veltheim 2	E.ON	Hard coal	93	14 June 2007	1 July 2008	Planned maintenance
Weisweiler G	RWE	Lignite	586	8 April 2008	9-11 April 2008	Required maintenance
Weisweiler G VGT	RWE	Gas	249	8 April 2008	Updated hourly	Required maintenance

Current Nordic Power Outages: 10 April 2008 (new and updated outages in bold)

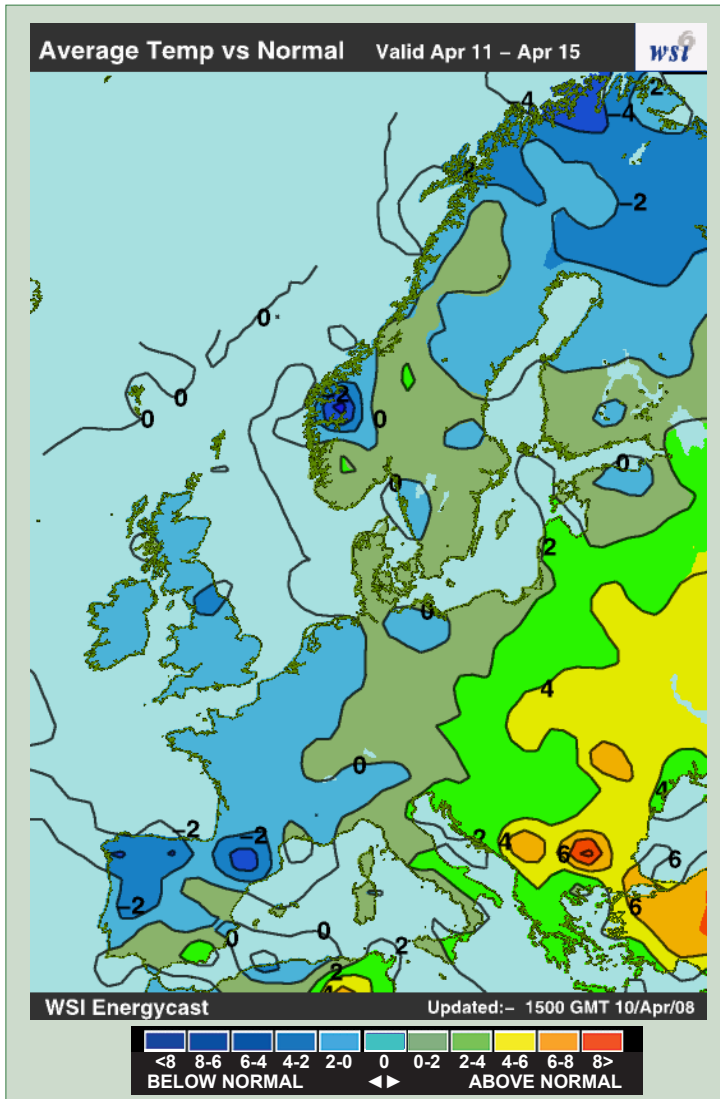
Plant	Company	Elspot Area	Unit	Cap. (MW)	Fuel	Shutdown Period				Notes
						Start	End	Start	End	
Amagerværket	Vattenfall Danmark	DK2	B3	250	Coal	05:55	08.04.08	n/a	11.04.08	Production failure
Asnæsværket	Dong Energy	DK2	B4	240	Coal	00:00	01.01.08	n/a	n/a	Unit has 3-month start notice
Aurland 3	E-CO Vannkraft	NO1	G2	140	Hydro	07:00	03.04.08	00:00	11.04.08	Yearly maintenance
Borgund	Østfold Energi	NO1	G1	105	Hydro	07:00	07.04.08	15:00	11.04.08	Yearly maintenance
Blåfelli Vik	Sunnhordland Kraftlag	NO1	G1	230	Hydro	07:00	01.04.08	23:00	12.04.08	Required maintenance
Bråvalla	E.On Värme Sverige	SE	G1	230	Oil	00:00	17.01.07	n/a	n/a	Not available for market
Brokke	Agder Energi Produksjon AS	NO1	G1, G2, G3	234	Hydro	08:00	07.05.07	18:00	16.05.08	Transmission lines disabled
Duge	Sira-Kvina Kraftselskap	NO1	G2	100	Hydro	08:00	11.04.08	15:00	25.04.08	Required maintenance
Fynsværket	Vattenfall Danmark	DK1	B3, B7	630	Coal	00:00	04.04.08	23:59	26.10.08	Limited effect: water restrictions

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Power Outages: continued from previous page

Current Nordic Power Outages: 10 April 2008 (new and updated outages in bold)										
Plant	Company	Elspot Area	Unit	Cap. (MW)	Fuel	Shutdown Period				Notes
						Start	End	Start	End	
Fynsværket	Vattenfall Danmark	DK1	B7	410	Coal	10:00	07.04.08	16:00	11.04.08	Test running of unit
Inkoo	Fortum Power & Heat	FI	B1-B4	920	Coal	n/a	01.03.08	n/a	30.11.08	Limited effect until further notice
Inkoo	Fortum Power & Heat	FI	B2	230	Coal	n/a	31.03.08	n/a	02.05.08	Yearly maintenance
Karlshamn	E.ON Värmekraft	SE	G1	335	Oil	20:00	14.11.05	n/a	n/a	Not available for market
Karlshamn	E.ON Värmekraft	SE	G2	335	Oil	00:00	29.03.08	23:59	01.06.08	Yearly maintenance
Karlshamn	E.ON Värmekraft	SE	G3	335	Oil	00:00	23.03.08	n/a	n/a	Not available for market
Karskår	E.ON Värmekraft	SE	G4	125	Oil	00:00	22.02.07	n/a	n/a	Not available for market
Kårstø Gasskraftverk	Naturkraft AS	NO1	G1	420	Gas	05:55	04.04.05	06:00	04.05.08	Lost fuel gas pressure
Kristiina	PVO Pool Oy	FI	B1	210	Oil	00:00	01.03.08	23:00	30.11.08	Not available for daily market
Kyndbyværket	Dong Energy	DK2	B22	260	Oil	00:00	01.01.08	05:00	30.06.08	Yearly maintenance
Leirdøla	Statkraft Energi AS	NO1	G1	115	Hydro	08:00	07.04.08	16:00	18.04.08	Required maintenance
Letsi	Vattenfall AB	SE	G1	145	Hydro	07:00	17.09.07	16:00	01.05.08	Required maintenance
Lillgrund	Vattenfall AB	SE	Lillgrund	110	Wind	12:00	17.09.07	23:59	30.04.08	Testing for commercial operation
Mussalo	PVO Pool Oy	FI	B2	240	Gas	00:00	01.03.08	23:00	30.11.08	Not available for daily market
Naantali	Fortum Power & Heat	FI	B1	115	Coal	n/a	31.03.08	n/a	30.05.08	Required maintenance
Naddvik	Østfold Energi	NO1	G1	112	Hydro	09:00	26.03.08	15:00	30.04.08	Required maintenance
Nedre Vinstra	Eidsiva Vannkraft	NO1	G3, G4	106	Hydro	07:30	03.03.08	15:00	09.05.08	Reconstruction of G3 and G4
Nordjyllandsværket	Vattenfall Danmark A/S	DK1	B2	280	Coal	00:00	14.04.08	23:59	17.04.08	Required maintenance
Nore I	Statkraft Energi AS	NO1	8 units	206	Hydro	07:00	10.03.08	15:00	16.05.08	Maintenance in waterways
Olkiluoto	PVO Pool Oy	FI	B1	860	Nuclear	22:00	11.04.08	01:00	12.04.08	Valve test
Øyberget	Eidsiva Vannkraft	NO2	G1-G3	104	Hydro	08:00	12.04.08	16:00	19.04.08	Required maintenance
Paper mills	UPM Kymmene	FI	PM	100	Other	00:00	26.02.08	05:00	27.12.08	Maintenance
Porjus	Vattenfall AB	SE	G12	220	Hydro	07:30	07.04.08	n/a	10.04.08	Production failure
Seitevare	Vattenfall AB	SE	G1	225	Hydro	09:00	07.04.08	16:00	18.07.08	Maintenance
Solhom	Sira-Kvina Kraftselskap	NO1	G1	100	Hydro	13:29	09.04.08	15:00	17.04.08	Required maintenance
Solhom	Sira-Kvina Kraftselskap	NO1	G2	100	Hydro	00:00	11.04.08	15:00	25.04.08	Maintenance
Stalon	Vattenfall AB	SE	G1	130	Hydro	08:00	24.02.08	15:30	16.05.08	Yearly maintenance
Stornorrfors	Vattenfall AB	SE	G1	135	Hydro	06:00	25.03.08	16:00	22.04.08	Required maintenance
Suomenoja	Fortum Power & Heat	FI	G3	234	Gas	n/a	21.12.07	n/a	01.12.09	Commissioning of new capacity
Svartisen	Statkraft Energi AS	NO3	G1	350	Hydro	08:00	31.03.08	09:00	23.06.08	Repair of stator
Sy-Sima	Statkraft Energi AS	NO1	G1, G2	620	Hydro	07:00	31.03.08	15:00	16.04.08	Emptying of penstock
Tonstad	Sira-Kvina Kraftselskap	NO1	G1	160	Hydro	08:00	07.04.08	15:00	11.04.08	Required maintenance
Tonstad	Sira-Kvina Kraftselskap	NO1	G3	160	Hydro	10:00	13.12.07	n/a	01.11.08	Repair to transformer
Tonstad	Sira-Kvina Kraftselskap	NO1	G5	320	Hydro	08:00	14.04.08	00:00	17.04.08	Required maintenance
Värtan	Fortum Värme	SE	EP	150	Other	07:00	31.03.08	16:00	11.04.08	Maintenance
Vaskiluoto	PVO Pool Oy	FI	B3	145	Oil	00:00	01.03.08	23:00	30.11.08	Not available for daily market

Weather



Days 1-5 Outlook: 11 April - 15 April

The latest 00Z models remain in good agreement for most of Europe through days 1-5 (Fri-Tue), with high confidence. A marked divide from north to south across mainland Eur to Fri (day 1), with milder S-SW'ly winds across the south, cooler regime across the north. Spells of heavy and thundery rain moving through close to this dividing 'zone', with a risk of localised flooding. Cooling down across the south of mainland Europe over the weekend, with more northern parts becoming less cold at the same time. On the cool side through days 4&5 with a slack NW'ly flow, and a mix of sun & showers. The UK will be on the cool side throughout with a mix of sun and showers. High pressure ridging across by day 5 and becoming drier/sunnier. Showery at times for southern Scandinavia, dry for large amounts of the time across northern parts as high pressure ridges across. Mean T anomalies over the 5 days of -1C for the UK, 0 to -1C western Europe, +1 to +3C far eastern Europe. 0 to +1C C&S.Scandinavia, -2 to -4C N.Scandinavia.

Days 6-10 Outlook: 16 April - 20 April

The latest 00Z ECM and GFS models are in moderate agreement for most of Europe days 6-10 (Wed-Sun), but are inconsistent/volatile from previous runs, with absolutely low confidence throughout. Cool for mainland Europe at first, but turning milder but also wetter from the S-SW, although these milder conditions may not reach more northern parts. A risk of locally heavy rain/showers with thunderstorms at times, and localised flash flooding, especially more southern parts of mainland Europe, including the Alps. The UK remaining on the cool side with an easterly flow becoming dominant. Occasional wet weather moving up from the south, mainly into southern parts. Often breezy/windy and cool. Scandinavia looks set to remain cool, but a lot of dry weather with high pressure largely dominant, initial wet weather across the south clearing. Mean T anomalies over the 5 days for the UK of 0 to -1C, with mainland Europe and Scandinavia ranging from -1 to +1C.

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