

**REPORT ON RESULTS OF MONITORING THE
ROMANIAN ELECTRICITY MARKET
OCTOBER 2010**

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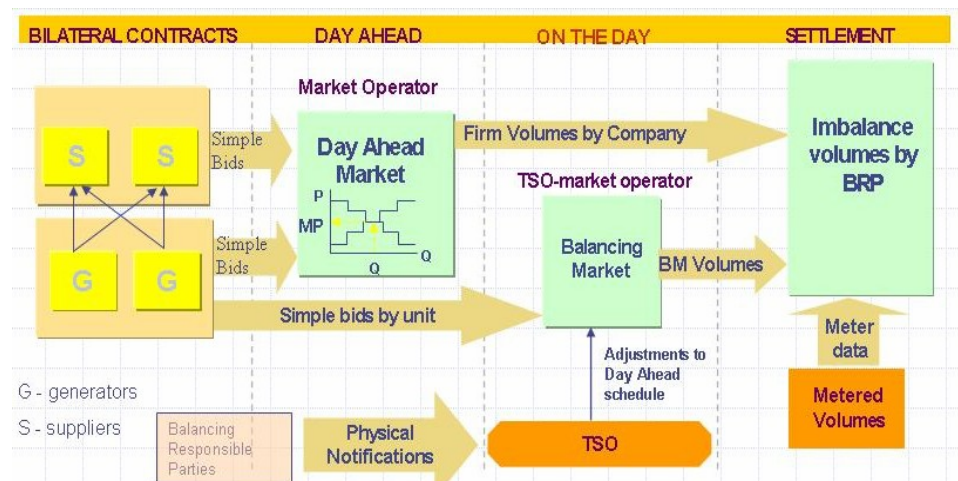
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I. MAIN EVENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ROMANIAN ELECTRICITY MARKET

- GD 365/1998 – vertically integrated monopol – RENEL – was split in. Separated distribution and supply companies (SC Electrica SA) and generation companies (SC Termoelectrica SA and SC Hidroelectrica SA) were established within a new company - CONEL SA. Two other electricity generators (SN Nuclearelectrica SA and RAAN) were separately established;
- transmission, system services and market administration were separately organised, within CONEL SA;
- the relationships between parties within the electricity sector were settled based on contracts;
- GD 122/2000 – electricity market opens at 10%;
- GD 627/2000 – CONEL holding is dissolved;
- September 2000 – launch of the compulsory electricity spot market in Romania, administrated by OPCOM and organized based on pool model;
- GD 1342/2001 – SC Electrica SA splits in 8 subsidiaries for electricity distribution and supply;
- GD 1524/2002 – SC Termoelectrica SA reorganizes in several separate legal entities for generation;
- July 2005 – launch of the new market model, based on:
 - voluntary spot market, with both sides offers and bilateral settlement;
 - compulsory balancing market, with TSO as single counterparty;
 - financial responsibilities of the balancing are allocated to the BRP;
- GD 644/2005 – electricity market opens at 83.5%;
- November 2005 – launch of the green certificates market;
- December 2005 – launch of the centralized market for bilateral contracts;
- March 2007 – launch of the centralized market for partially standardized bilateral contracts with continuous negotiation;
- GD 638/2007 – fully opening of electricity and gas markets;
- July 2007 – rules for capacity market have been established.
- July 2008 – launch of the mechanism of direct debit and guarantee for electricity transactions on the day-ahead market (OPCOM as central counterparty).
- August 2008 – process of legal unbundling of distribution and supply companies has been concluded

II. WHOLESALE ELECTRICITY MARKET

1. Structure of the wholesale electricity market



2. Participants on the wholesale electricity market

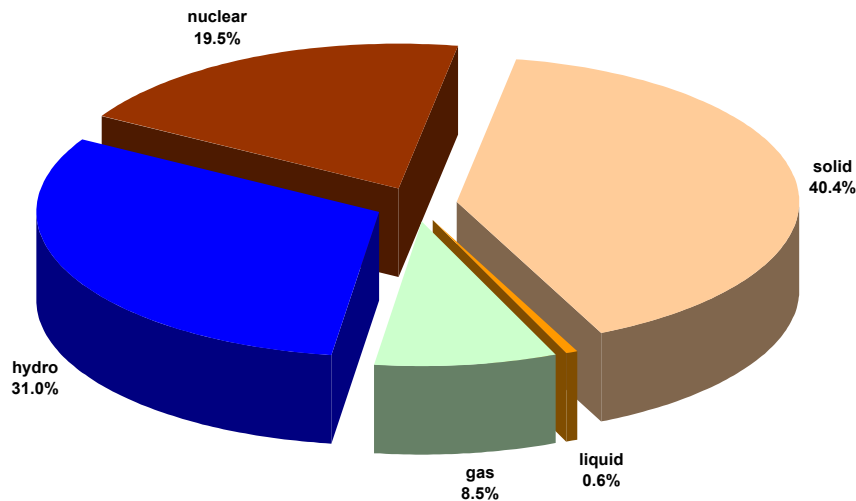
The market participants* acting on the electricity market in October 2010 are presented below split into categories:

No.	Name	Comments	No.	Name
A Electricity generators operating dispatching units			F Electricity Suppliers acting exclusively on the wholesale market	
1	SC CET Bacău SA		1	Alpiq Energy SE
2	SC CET Braşov SA		2	SC AMV Style SRL
3	SC CET Govora SA		3	CEZ as
4	SC CET Iaşi SA		4	SC CEZ Trade Romania SRL
5	SC CET Oradea SA		5	SC Edison Trading SpA
6	SC Electrocentrale Bucureşti SA		6	SC Encasz SRL
7	SC Electrocentrale Galaţi SA		7	SC Enel Trade Romania SRL
8	SC Dalkia Termo Prahova SRL		8	SC Energy Market Consulting SRL
9	SNP Petrom Sucursala Petrobrazi		9	SC Energon Power&Gaz SRL
10	SC Termica SA Suceava		10	E.ON Energy Trading SE
11	SC Termoelectrica SA		11	SC Ezpada SRL
12	Serviciul Public Local de Termoficare Pitesti		12	Ezpada SRO
13	SC Uzina Termică Giurgiu SA		13	SC GDF Suez Energy Trading Romania SRL
14	SC CE Rovinari SA		14	GEN-I Bukarest Electricity Trading and Sales
15	SC CE Turceni SA		15	SC Global Electric Trading SRL
16	RAAN		16	SC Grivco SA
17	SN Nuclearelectrica SA	Generators acting also as suppliers on the competitive market	17	Holding Slovenske Electricarne d.o.o.
18	SC CE Craiova SA		18	SC Invest Dinamic Project SRL
19	SC CET Arad SA		19	SC Jas Budapest Zrt
20	SC Electrocentrale Deva SA		20	JP Morgan Ltd
21	SC Hidroelectrica SA		21	SC Korlea Invest SRL
B Transmission System Operator			22	MVM Partner Energy Trading Ltd
1	CN TRANSELECTRICA SA	Balancing Market Operator	23	SC Power Plus SRL
C DAM Operator			24	SC RomEnergy Industry SRL
1	SC OPCOM SA	Operator of the Green Certificates Market, Bilateral Contracts Market and Settlement Administrator	25	RWE Supply Trading GmbH
D Distribution network operators			26	Repower Trading Ceska Republica
1	SC CEZ Distributie SA	Operators of the distribution network	27	SC Repower Vanzari Romania SRL
2	SC ENEL Distributie Banat SA		28	SC Romelectro SA
3	SC ENEL Distributie Dobrogea SA		29	SC Rudnap SRL
4	SC E.ON Moldova Distributie SA		30	Statkraft Markets GmbH
5	SC ENEL Distributie Muntenia SA		31	SC Statkraft Romania SRL
6	SC FDEE Electrica Distributie Muntenia Nord SA		32	SC TEN Transilvania Energie SRL
7	SC FDEE Electrica Distributie Transilvania Sud SA			
8	SC FDEE Electrica Distributie Transilvania Nord SA			
E Incumbent suppliers			No. Name	
1	SC CEZ Vanzare SA	Incumbent suppliers acting also as suppliers on the competitive market	G Electricity Suppliers	
2	SC ENEL Energie SA		1	SC Alpiq RomEnergie SRL
3	SC E.ON Moldova Furnizare SA		2	SC Alpiq RomIndustries SRL
4	SC ENEL Energie Muntenia SA		3	SC Alro SA
5	SC FFEE Electrica Furnizare Muntenia Nord SA		4	SC Arcelormittal Galati SA
6	SC FFEE Electrica Furnizare Transilvania Sud SA		5	SC Arelco Distributie SRL
7	SC FFEE Electrica Furnizare Transilvania Nord SA		6	SC Aton Transilvania SRL
			7	SC Beny Alex SRL
			8	SC Biol Energy SRL
			9	SC EFE Energy SRL
			10	SC EGL Gas & Power Romania SA
			11	SC Elcomex EN SRL
			12	SC Electrica SA
			13	SC Electrom SA
			14	SC Electromagnetica SA
			15	SC Energotrans SRL
			16	SC Energy Distribution Services SRL
			17	SC EFT Romania SRL
			18	SC Energy Holding SRL
			19	SC Energy Network SRL
			20	SC Energy Trust SRL
			21	SC Enex SRL
			22	SC Emet Grup SRL
			23	SC Enol Grup SA
			24	SC EURO-PEC SA
			25	SC Fidelis Energy SRL
			26	SC GDF SUEZ Energy Romania SA
			27	SC General Com Invest SRL
			28	SC Hidroconstructia SA
			29	SC ICCO Energ SRL
			30	ILIOTOMI Impex GRPA
			31	SC IPE Electrocond Technologies SA
			32	SC Luxten LC SA
			33	OET Obodimeni Energini Targovisi
			34	SC Petroed SRL
			35	SC Renovation Trading SRL
			36	SC Timar Ind SA
			37	SC Transformer Supply SRL
			38	SC Transenergo Com SA
			39	SC UCM Energy SRL

*) The electricity market participants report to ANRE technical/commercial data according to the *Methodology of wholesale electricity market monitoring for assessing the competition level on market and preventing the abuse of dominant position*, approved by ANRE Order no. 35/2006. The table does not include the Balancing Responsible Parties (BRP). The BRP updated list is published on the Balancing Market Operator website - www.ope.ro.

3. Generation structure of National Energy System on resources types

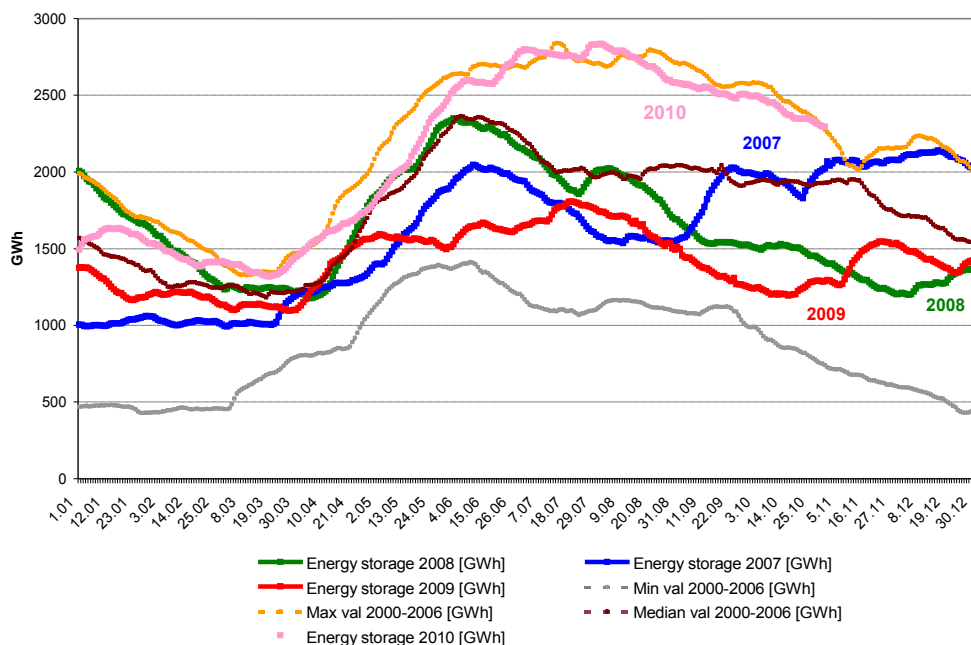
Electricity structure by primary sources
(delivered by generators with dispatchable units)
- October 2010 -



Source: Monthly reports of generators – processed by MG

The electricity generated from hydro resources and the energy stored in the main water reservoirs are directly correlated. The following graph presents the evolution of daily amounts of energy storage during the last 4 years and compared to minimum, maximum and median values from 2000-2006.

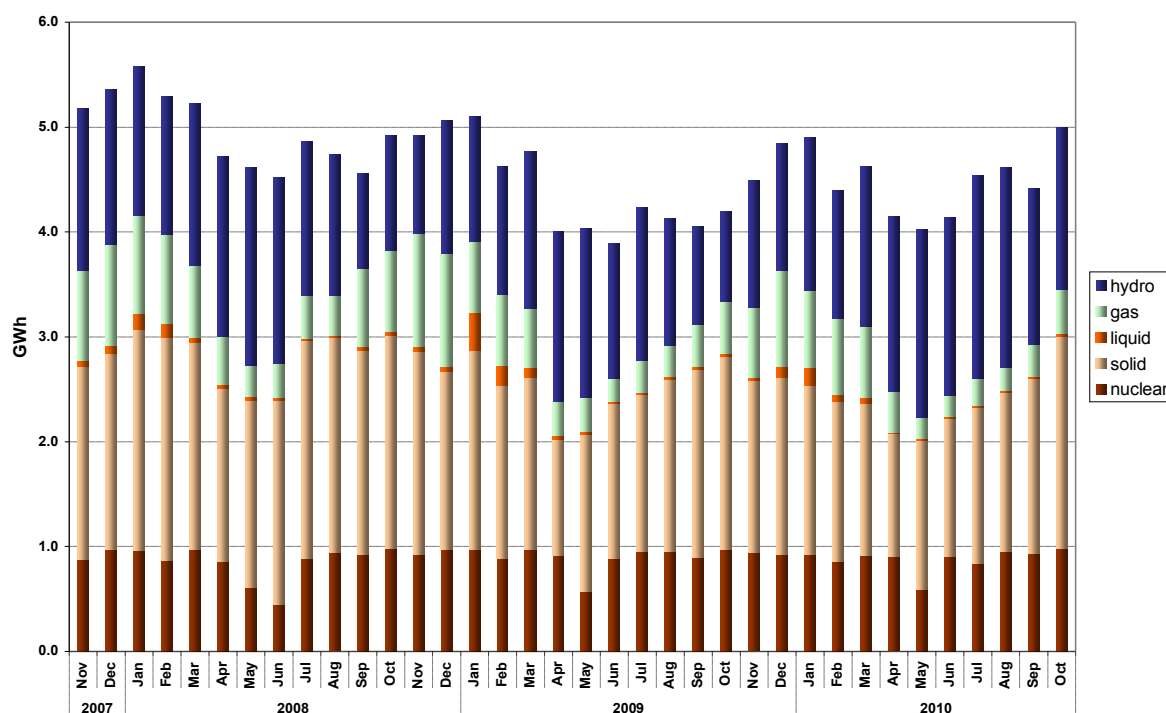
Yearly evolution of daily values of energy stored in the main water reservoirs



Source: Monthly reports of S.C. Hidroelectrica S.A. – processed by MG

The evolution of delivered electricity structure, during the last 3 years, is the following:

Evolution of electricity delivered by generators with dispatchable units by primary sources



Source: Monthly reports of generators – processed by MG

The following table presents the main data regarding the physical balance of electricity for October 2010 and for the first 10 months of 2010, compared to data for similar periods of 2009:

0	INDICATOR	MU	Oct 2009	Oct 2010	%	Jan- Oct 2009	Jan- Oct 2010	%
	1	2	3	4	$5=4/3*100$	6	7	$8=7/6*100$
1	Generated electricity	TWh	4.55	5.38	118.24	46.49	48.17	103.61
2	Delivered electricity	TWh	4.19	5.00	119.33	43.06	44.81	104.06
3	Import	TWh	0.06	0.05	83.33	0.57	0.73	128.07
4	Export	TWh	0.18	0.59	327.78	2.79	2.74	98.21
5	Internal consumption	TWh	4.07	4.46	109.58	40.85	42.81	104.80
6	Consumption of household consumers on the regulated market	TWh	0.91	0.95	104.40	9.04	9.33	103.21
7	Consumption of non-households consumption	TWh	2.62	2.77	105.73	25.34	26.72	105.45
7.1	on the regulated market	TWh	0.91	0.78	85.71	10.07	8.52	84.61
7.2	on the competitive market	TWh	1.70	1.99	117.06	15.27	18.22	119.32
8	Transmission – Injection component	TWh	4.31	4.94	114.62	42.20	43.96	104.17
9	Transmission – Extraction component	TWh	4.36	5.03	115.37	42.93	44.87	104.52
10	System services	TWh	4.36	5.03	115.37	42.93	44.87	104.52
11	Actual transmission grid losses	TWh	0.09	0.10	111.11	0.82	0.90	109.76
12	Heat generated for delivery	Tcal	1136.94	1369.85	120.49	12876.58	13222.72	102.69
13	Heat in co-generation	Tcal	885.91	943.80	106.53	10449.98	10554.89	101.00

Note: 1. Data shown in the table neither include the energy produced by the generators who do not own dispatchable units (positions 1 & 2) nor the energy delivered to the consumers directly connected to the power plants (positions 6 & 7).
 2. The imported/exported quantities do not comprise transits and cross border exchange of CN Traselectrica SA with neighbor countries in order to ensuring the balance of the national energy system.
 3. The electricity considered for transmission tariff – injection component do not comprise the electricity sold by generators for covering the transmission losses.

4. Transactions' structure on the wholesale electricity market

The size of wholesale market depends on the sum of all transactions performed by the market players, exceeding the quantities physically transmitted from generation to consumption; the total transactions include also resale transactions made in order to match the contractual obligations and to obtain financial benefit.

Therefore, the wholesale electricity market includes: regulated contracts and bilateral negotiated contracts between generators and suppliers, regulated contracts for covering the network losses, bilateral negotiated contracts generator-generator and supplier-supplier, as well as contracts concluded on centralized markets: CMBC (centralized market of bilateral contracts), CMBC-CN (centralized market of partially standardised bilateral contracts, with continuous negotiation) and on the Power floor of RCE (Romanian Commodities Exchange), transactions on DAM (day-ahead market) and on BM (Balancing Market).

The volumes traded and the average prices on each type of contracts and on the main components of the wholesale market are presented in the following tables for October 2010 compared to the month before and October 2009;

TRANSACTIONS ON THE WHOLESALE MARKET	September 2010	October 2010	October 2009
1. BILATERAL CONTRACTS' MARKET			
traded volume (GWh)	6761	7715	5863
% from internal consumption (%)	170.8 ¹⁾	173.1	143.9
average price (lei/MWh)	162.29	163.51	161.64
1.1. Sales on regulated contracts			
traded volume (GWh)	2189	2370	2689
% from internal consumption (%)	55.3	53.2	66.0
average price (lei/MWh)	164.43	166.78	160.70
1.2. Sales on negotiated contracts*			
traded volume (GWh)	4572	5344	3174
% from internal consumption (%)	115.5 ¹⁾	119.9	77.9
average price (lei/MWh)	161.26	162.05	162.43
2. EXPORT			
traded volume** (GWh)	496	590	179
% from internal consumption (%)	12.5	13.2	4.4
average price (lei/MWh)	178.81	173.95	176.45
3. CENTRALISED MARKETS OF CONTRACTS			
traded volume (GWh)	380	394	489
% from internal consumption (%)	9.6	8.8	12.0
average price (lei/MWh)	155.32	155.38	191.87
4. DAY AHEAD MARKET			
traded volume (GWh)	718	806	489
% from internal consumption (%)	18.1 ¹⁾	18.1	12.0
average price (lei/MWh)	159.04	179.69	196.13
5. BALANCING MARKET			
traded volume (GWh)	195	257	307
% from internal consumption (%)	4.9	5.8	7.5
upward volume (GWh)	64	188	213
average negative imbalance price(lei/MWh)	178.36	266.98	267.37
downward volume (GWh)	131	69	94
average positive imbalance price (lei/MWh)	40.88	40.27	39.92
INTERNAL CONSUMPTION (includes distribution and transmission losses) (GWh)	3959¹⁾	4457	4074

Note: 1) Data published in the Report on monitoring results of the electricity market – September 2010 were modified due to some corrections

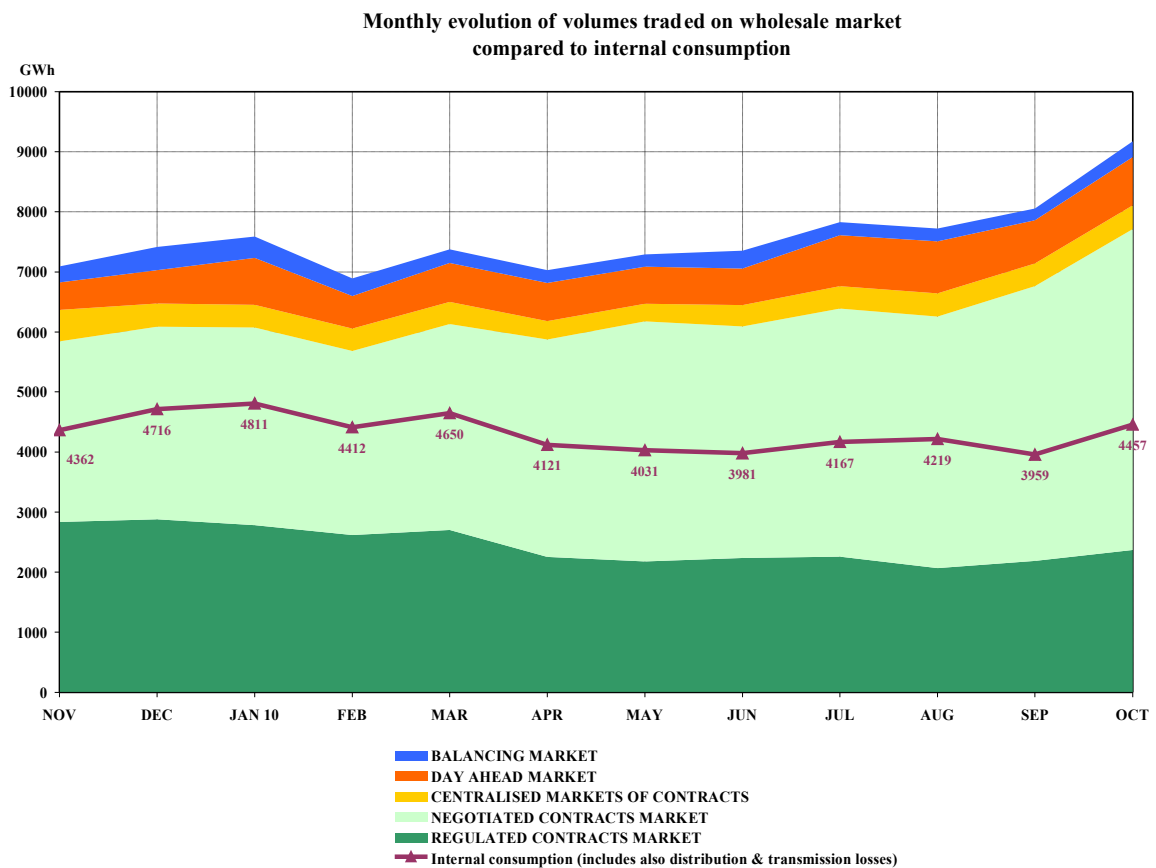
* Contracts of supply to consumers and contracts of export are not included

** Export volumes correspond to the quantities for which CN Transelectrica SA applied extraction component of transmission tariff for export, which in some cases are different to those reported as traded by participants

*** Volumes traded on negotiated contracts do not include the quantities resulted from the processing contracts, as this activity is not subject of ANRE regulations and not comprised within the market participants' reports

The percentage of electricity quantities from the internal consumption (see table from above) offers a dimensional reference for each of the specified markets. Prices include only the injection component of the transmission tariff, in this way being comparable within a month and making possible the comparison with the previous month.

The evolution of the relation between the volumes sold on each market and the estimated internal consumption, during November 2009 - October 2010, is presented below:

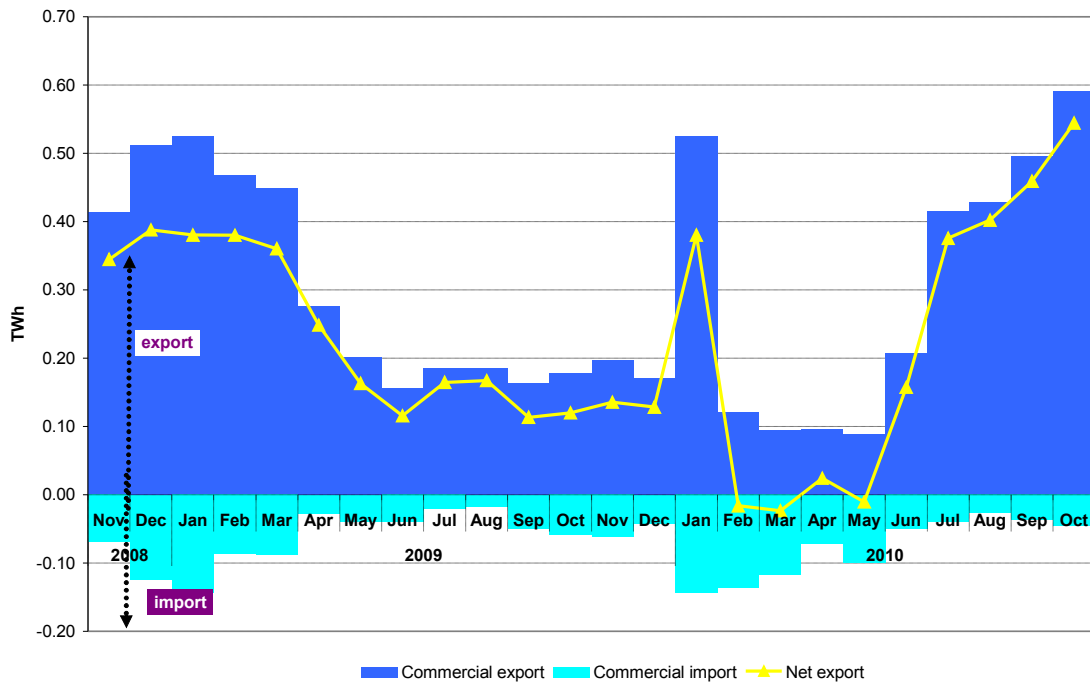


Source: Monthly reports of wholesale market participants, SC Opcom SA and CN Transelectrica SA – processed by MG

Note: In the above graph, the volumes traded on negotiated contracts' market do not include the export trades

The following graph represents the monthly values of commercial export (quantities for which the extraction component of transmission tariff was applied), commercial import (quantities for which the injection component of transmission tariff was applied) and the net export (export minus import) in the last 24 months:

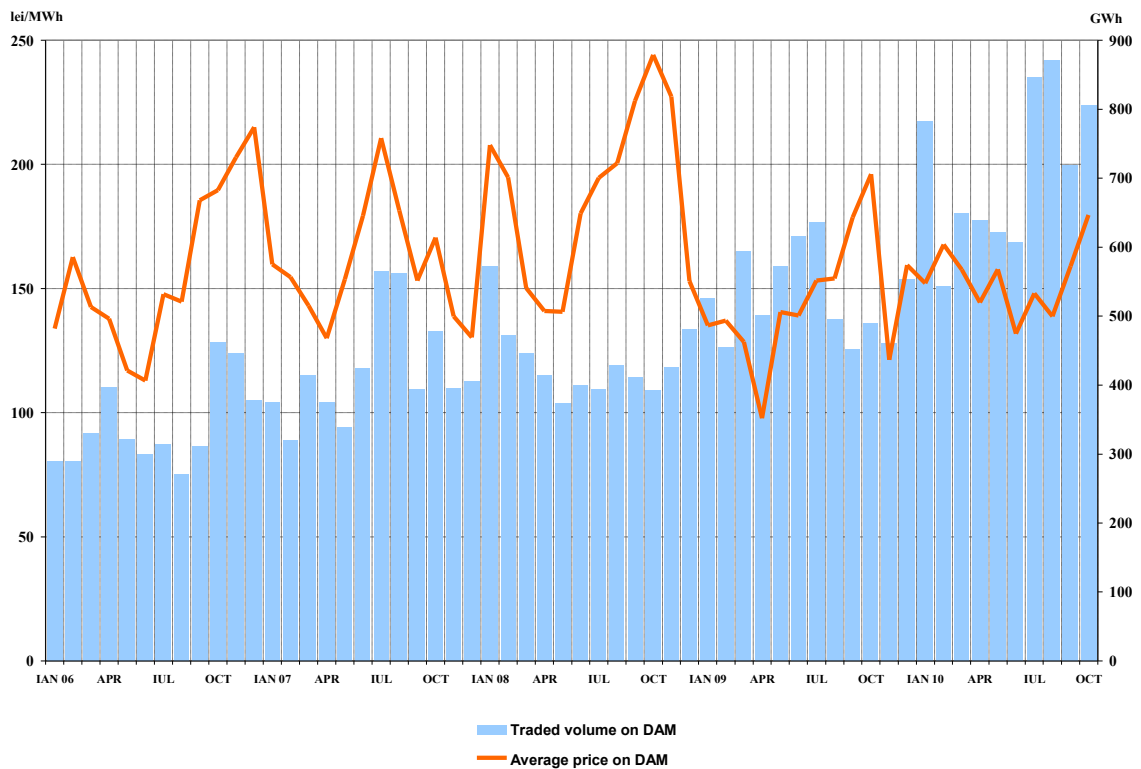
Monthly evolution of export, import and net export of electricity during the last 24 months



Source: Monthly reports of CN Traselectrica SA – processed by MG

The following graph presents the volumes and the monthly average prices on DAM starting with January 2006.

Monthly evolution of the traded volume and average prices on DAM



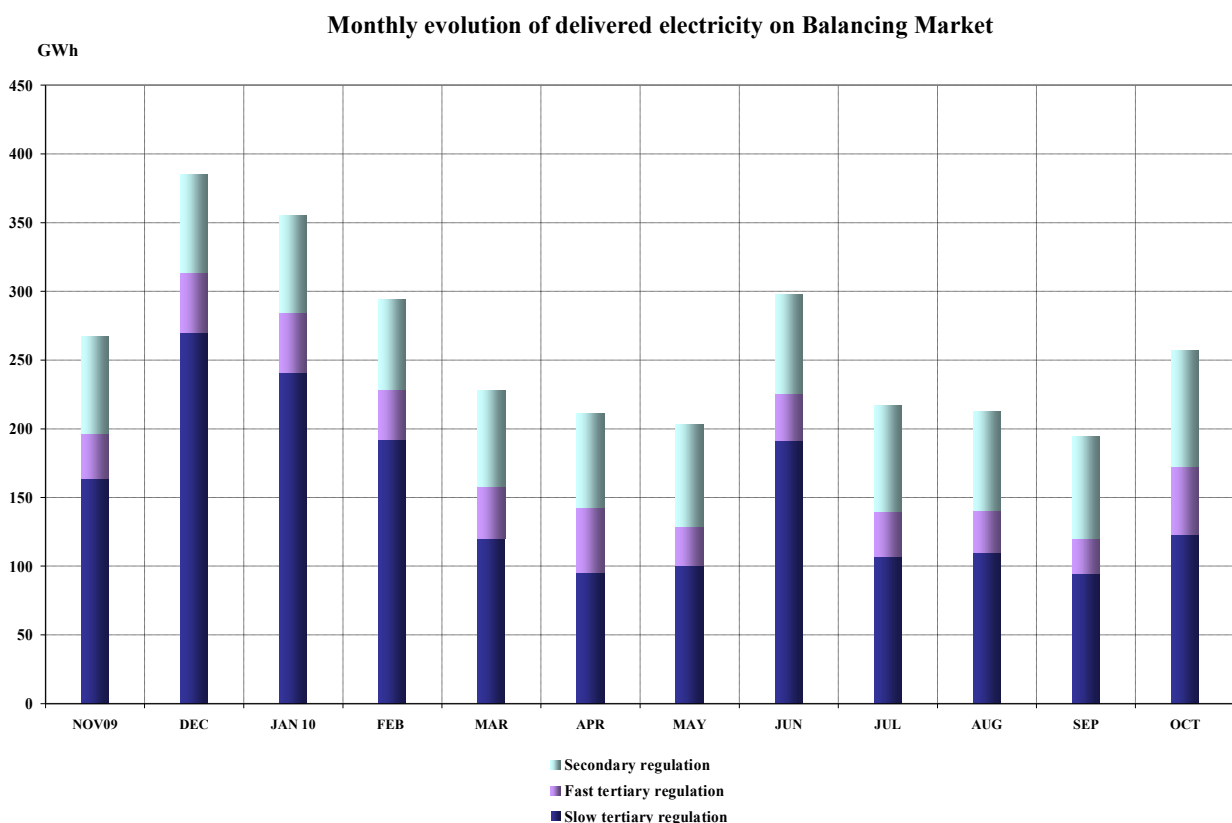
Source: Monthly reports of SC Opcom SA and CN Traselectrica SA – processed by MG

Balancing electricity is determined by the dispatch orders (accepted offers) received by generators. After settlement, the actual electricity delivered by generators on balancing market is determined based on the measured (approved) values; the relation between the accepted and delivered electricity in October 2010 is presented in the following table:

October 2010	Dispatch order (GWh)	Delivered electricity (GWh)	Deviation (%)
Secondary regulation	85	85	
<i>upward</i>	46	46	
<i>downward</i>	39	39	
Fast tertiary regulation	39	33	15
<i>upward</i>	47	44	8
<i>downward</i>	8	7	21
Slow tertiary regulation	132	122	8
<i>upward</i>	104	99	5
<i>downward</i>	28	24	16
TOTAL	273	258	
<i>upward</i>	198	188	
<i>downward</i>	76	69	
INTERNAL CONSUMPTION		4457	
<i>% share of traded volumes from internal consumption</i>		5.8%	

Source: Monthly reports of CN Traselectrica SA – processed by MG

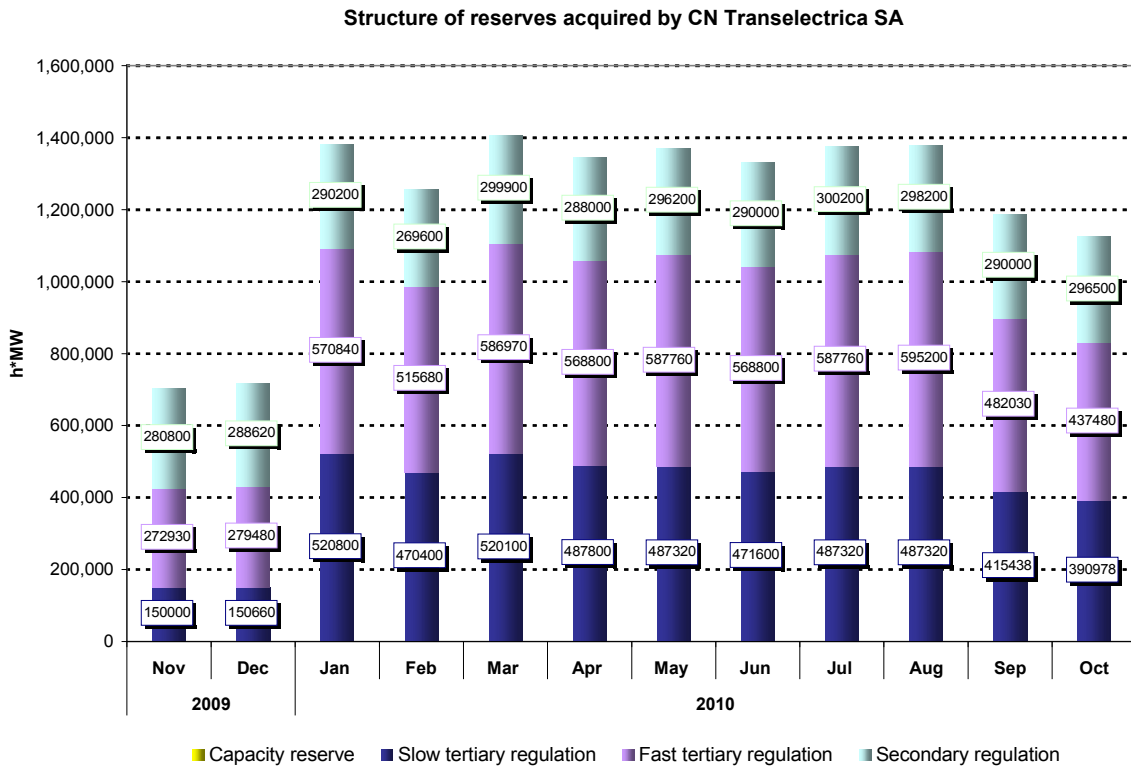
The structure of balancing electricity delivered in the system on each type of regulation starting from November 2009 is presented in the graph below:



Source: Monthly reports of CN Traselectrica SA – processed by MG

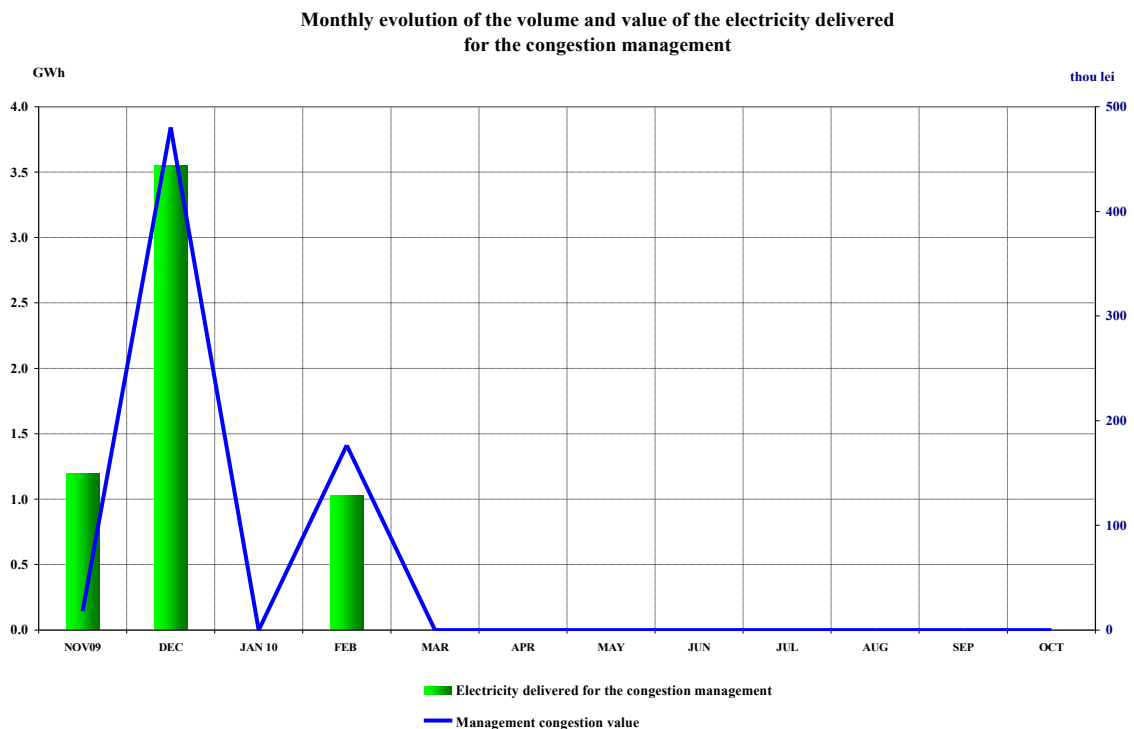
For comparison, the following graph presents the evolution of reserves (ancillary services, i.e. obligations of generators to maintain their contracted capacities available for

dispatching/offering on BM) acquired/paid by CN Tranelectrica SA starting with November 2009:



Source: Monthly reports of CN Tranelectrica SA – processed by MG

The following graph presents the evolution of electricity traded by CN Tranelectrica SA on the Balancing Market for covering the electricity used for congestion management (in order to solve the congestions occurred within the transmission grid) and the evolution of the values of these transactions starting with November 2009.



Source: Monthly reports of CN Tranelectrica SA – processed by MG

5. Trading structure on the wholesale electricity market of different participant categories

Generators

The structure of electricity sales obligations contracted before delivery day by the electricity generators with dispatchable units in October 2010 compared to previous month and October 2009 was the following:

Transaction type	- GWh -		
	September 2010	October 2010	October 2009
0	1	2	3
Regulated to incumbents, thermal generators	939.82	972.90	877.27
Regulated to incumbents, hydro generator	241.95	233.95	238.57
Regulated to incumbents, nuclear generator	441.71	468.79	516.89
Regulated for distribution losses, thermal generators	200.19	296.54	259.50
Regulated for distribution losses, hydro generator	45.27	42.94	40.93
Regulated for distribution losses, nuclear generator	45.96	76.47	138.18
Regulated for transmission losses, thermal generator	70.85	74.33	79.80
Regulated, to other generators (with return of obligation within a year)	203.67	204.55	537.85
Negotiated, to other generators	210.44	248.45	126.33
Negotiated, to suppliers	1343.11	1530.72	1052.17
Contracts concluded on centralized markets (CMBC, CMBC-NC, RCE)	380.41	393.75	488.60
Supply to consumers (regulated and competitive)	207.41	231.08	220.31
Export	103.43	93.22	112.60
DAM	360.65	418.18	233.15
Total	4794.87	5285.87	4922.14

Source: Monthly reports of generators – processed by MG

Suppliers

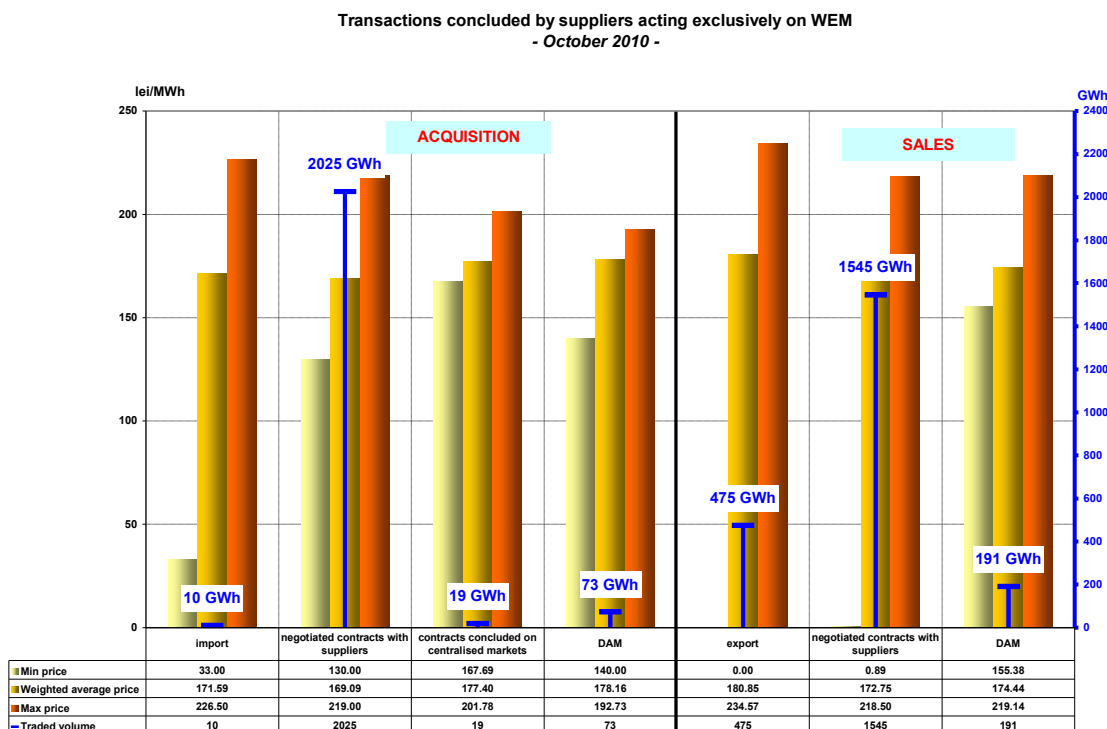
In October 2010, 78 companies having as main activity the supply of electricity concluded transactions on the electricity market; from these, 32 suppliers traded electricity exclusively on the wholesale market and 46 suppliers on both retail and wholesale markets (in this category are also included the 7 incumbent suppliers).

Suppliers acting exclusively on WEM

The following table shows the activity for October 2010 compared to October 2009 of the suppliers acting exclusively on WEM, acquisitions and sales being split by categories of markets/participants:

Transactions' structure of suppliers acting exclusively on WEM	- GWh -	
	October 2009	October 2010
Acquisitions		
Import	74.85	10.18
Negotiated contracts with suppliers	921.70	2024.83
Negotiated contracts with generators	122.45	0.00
Contracts concluded on centralized markets	201.00	18.74
DAM	116.74	72.71
Sales		
Export	90.40	475.26
Negotiated contracts with suppliers	1233.02	1545.03
Negotiated contracts with generators	0.00	0.00
DAM	101.76	191.36

In addition to the data from the table above, the following graph presents the minimum, average and maximum actual prices by categories of transactions completed by the suppliers acting exclusively on WEM (traders) in October 2010:



Source: Monthly reports of the competitive suppliers – processed by MG

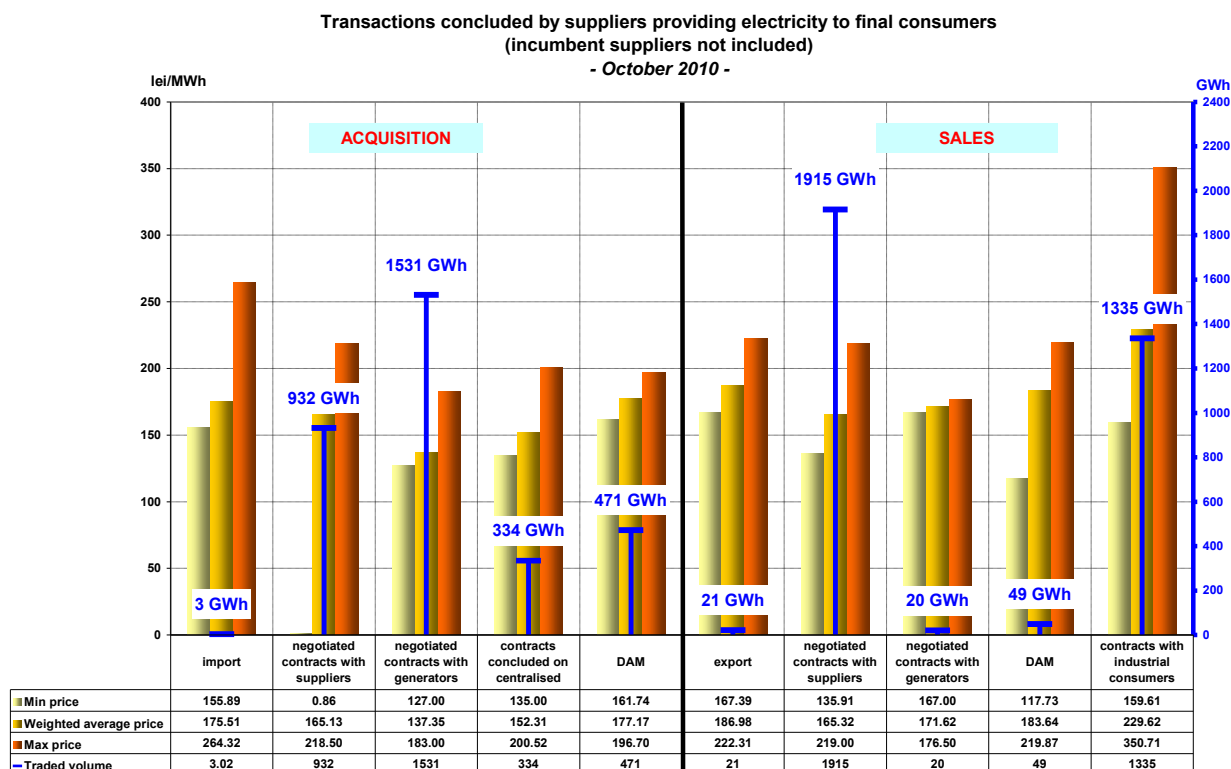
Active suppliers on REM (the incumbent suppliers are not included)

The following table presents aggregated information on transactions volume and structure for suppliers providing electricity to final consumers, on the competitive market, for October 2010 and October 2009.

- GWh -

Transactions' structure of suppliers providing electricity to final consumers (the incumbent suppliers are not included)	October 2009	October 2010
Acquisitions		
Import	1.52	3.02
Negotiated contracts with suppliers	679.93	931.72
Negotiated contracts with generators	929.72	1530.72
Contracts concluded on centralized markets	235.14	334.04
DAM	141.50	471.40
Sales		
Export	3.17	21.37
Negotiated contracts with suppliers	737.92	1914.87
Negotiated contracts with generators	0,00	20.38
Contracts concluded on centralized markets	0.00	0.00
DAM	86.46	48.91
Final consumers	1197.58	1334.77

In addition to the data from the table above, the following graph presents the sales structure and the minimum, average and maximum actual prices by categories of transactions completed by suppliers providing electricity to final consumers in October 2010:



Source: Monthly reports of the competitive suppliers – processed by MG

Incumbent suppliers

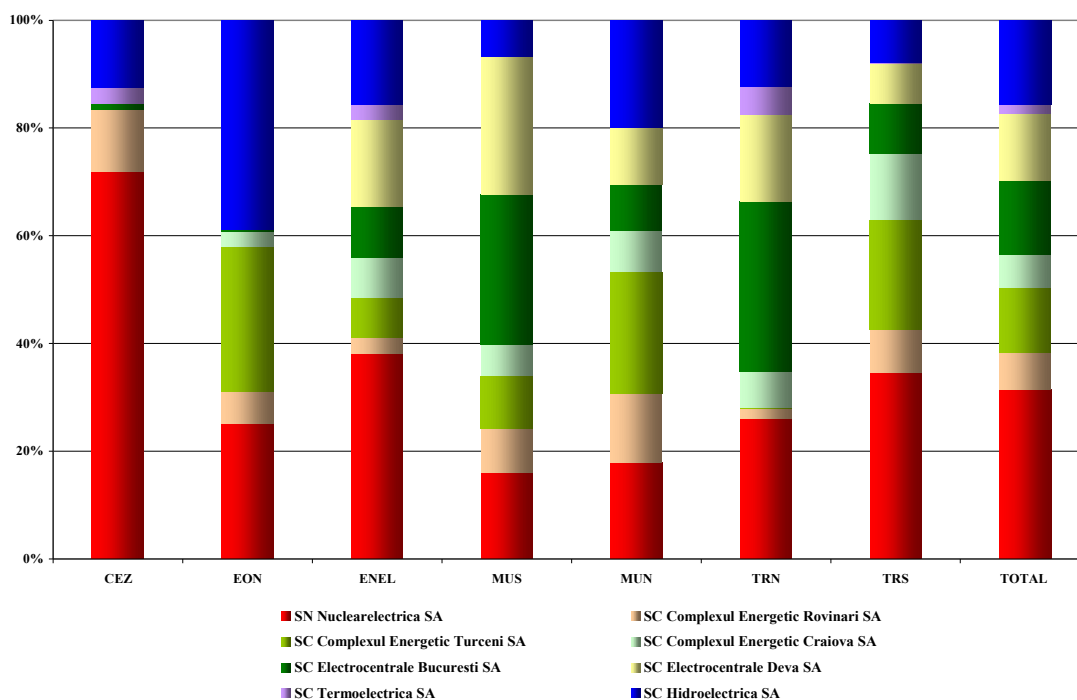
Electricity acquisition structure of incumbent suppliers (before the delivery day), for supplying the regulated market consumers, is presented in the table below, for October 2010 compared to the situation of October 2009:

- GWh -

Acquisition structure of incumbent suppliers for regulated REM component	October 2009	October 2010
Regulated contracts with generators	1660.93	1716.05
Negotiated contracts	55.27	31.24
Contracts concluded on centralized markets	0.00	0.00
DAM	76.15	50.44

The structure of the electricity purchased by the incumbent suppliers from the main generators on regulated contracts is presented in the following graph for October 2010:

Electricity acquisition from main generators, on regulated contracts, of incumbent suppliers for delivering electricity to final consumers on regulated market
October 2010



Source: Monthly reports of the incumbent suppliers – processed by MG

Likewise to the situation presented for the regulated REM, the table below presents the structure of incumbent suppliers' transactions (before the delivery day), corresponding to the competitive REM (energy supplied at negotiated prices to the consumers who renounced to regulated tariffs) for October 2010 compared to October 2009:

	- GWh -	
Transactions' structure of incumbent suppliers for competitive REM component	October 2009	October 2010
Acquisitions		
Import	0.00	32.25
Negotiated contracts with suppliers	323.73	518.05
Negotiated contracts with generators	0.00	0.00
Contracts concluded on centralized markets	7.76	0.00
DAM	52.51	94.38
Sales		
Negotiated contracts with suppliers	9.69	46.02
Negotiated contracts with distributors	8.49	38.70
DAM	78.69	145.80
Final consumers	286.84	426.20

The structure by types of sources/destinations of the traded volumes combined with the actual average prices of the incumbent suppliers corresponding to the competitive segment of REM is presented in the following graph for October 2010:

Transactions concluded by suppliers providing electricity to final consumers
(incumbent suppliers not included)
- October 2010 -



Source: Monthly reports of the incumbent suppliers– processed by MG

Main distribution operators

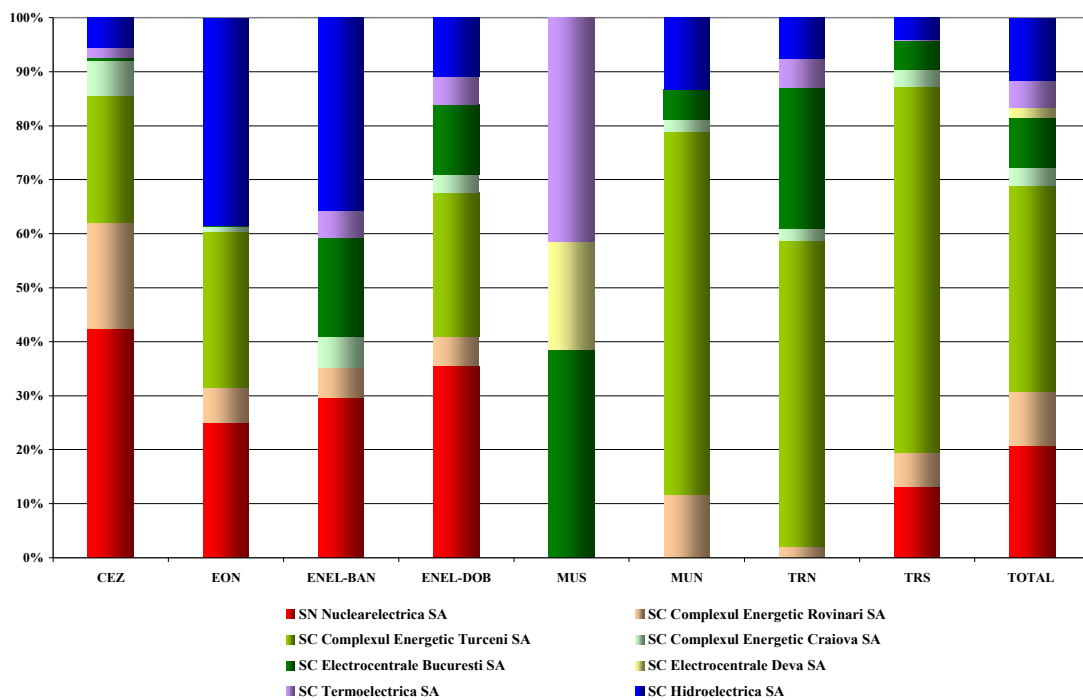
The following table shows the electricity acquisition structure of main distribution operators (before the delivery day), for covering the distribution network losses, for October 2010 compared to October 2009:

- GWh -

Acquisition structure	October 2009	October 2010
Regulated contracts with generators	438.61	415.95
Negotiated contracts with suppliers	8.49	38.70
Contracts concluded on centralized markets	0.00	0.00
DAM	99.07	135.90

The electricity purchased by the 8 distribution operators from the main generators on regulated contracts, for covering their network losses is presented in detail in the following graph, for October 2010:

Electricity acquisition of distribution operators from main generators, on regulated contracts, for covering the distribution losses
October 2010



Source: Monthly reports of the distribution operators – processed by MG

6. Concentration indicators on the wholesale electricity market and its components

According to the economic theory and the EU documents, the following market concentration indicators may be defined:

- HHI, Herfindahl-Hirschman Index = sum of square market shares (%) of participants:

The indicator values signify:

HHI < 1000	non-concentrated market;
1000 < HHI < 1800	moderately concentrated market;
HHI > 1800	highly concentrated market.

- C3 = sum of market shares of the main three participants in the market:

The indicator values signify:

40% < C3 < 70%	moderately concentrated market;
C3 > 70%	highly concentrated market.

These concentration indicators may be defined for the wholesale market (electricity market or ancillary services market) or for each of its components where direct competition takes place.

Concentration indicators and market shares of the electricity generators

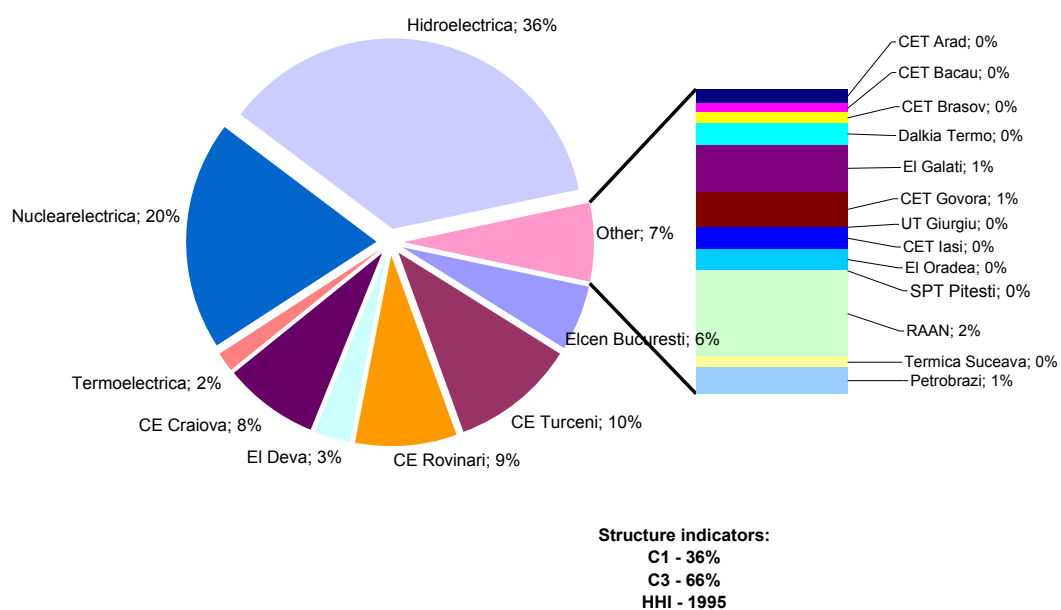
The market structure regarding the electricity generation offers an initial basis for analyzing the possible competitiveness level of the electricity market.

The following table presents the concentration indicators of electricity generation for October 2010, calculated based on electricity delivered into the networks by the generators with dispatchable units.

Concentration indicators - October 2010 -	C1 (%)	C3 (%)	HHI
Value	31	64	1744

The market shares of the electricity generators, taking into account all components of the wholesale electricity market, are presented in the following graph, for the first 10 months of 2010. These market shares are calculated based on the electricity delivered into networks.

Market shared of generators with dispatchable units by delivered electricity
January - October 2010



Source: Monthly reports of generators – processed by MG

A component of the WEM where direct competition between generators exists is the Balancing Market (BM). The values of concentration indicators on this market are determined based on effectively delivered electricity, for each type of regulation defined within the Commercial Code, and they are presented in the following table for October 2010:

Structure/concentration indicators of BM - OCTOBER 2010 -	Regulation					
	Secondary		Fast tertiary		Slow tertiary	
	upward	downward	upward	downward	upward	downward
C1 - % -	61	60	53	33	35	33
C3 - % -	93	92	80	79	76	78
HHI	4292	4122	3365	2365	2235	2364

The competition between generators is also present when speaking about the ensuring the reserves necessary for security of supply in the NES. Due to the fact that generators have different levels of capabilities for ensuring this type of service, this market has an important regulated component.

The relationship between regulated and competitive components on the Ancillary Services Market (ASM) as well as the main concentration indicators on each type of reserve (secondary, fast tertiary and slow tertiary) are presented in the following table for October 2010. Starting with

October 2009, the acquisitions of electricity from the capacity market through bidding process had been suspended:

Concentration indicators on ASM - October 2010 -		Secondary reserve	Fast tertiary reserve	Slow tertiary reserve
regulated component	contracted quantity (h*MW)	296,500	437,480	390,978
	C1 (%)	69.8	82.5	42.8
	C3 (%)	92.5	89.9	88.1
competitive component	contracted quantity (h*MW)	0	0	0
	C1 (%)	0	0	0
	C3 (%)	0	0	0
	HHI	0	0	0

Concentration Indexes for the Day Ahead Market

Day Ahead Market (DAM) is a voluntary market, opened both for buying and selling for all types of market participants: generators, suppliers, grid operators, under applicable regulations.

The concentration indicators on DAM reflects the level of competition between sellers and between buyers respectively, the dynamics of both influencing the price level. The following table presents C1, C3 and HHI for buying and for selling side of DAM in October 2010, based on quantities traded by participants on this market.

Concentration indicators on DAM - October 2010 -	C1 (%)	C3 (%)	HHI
Buying transactions	16	39	729
Selling transactions	17	43	944

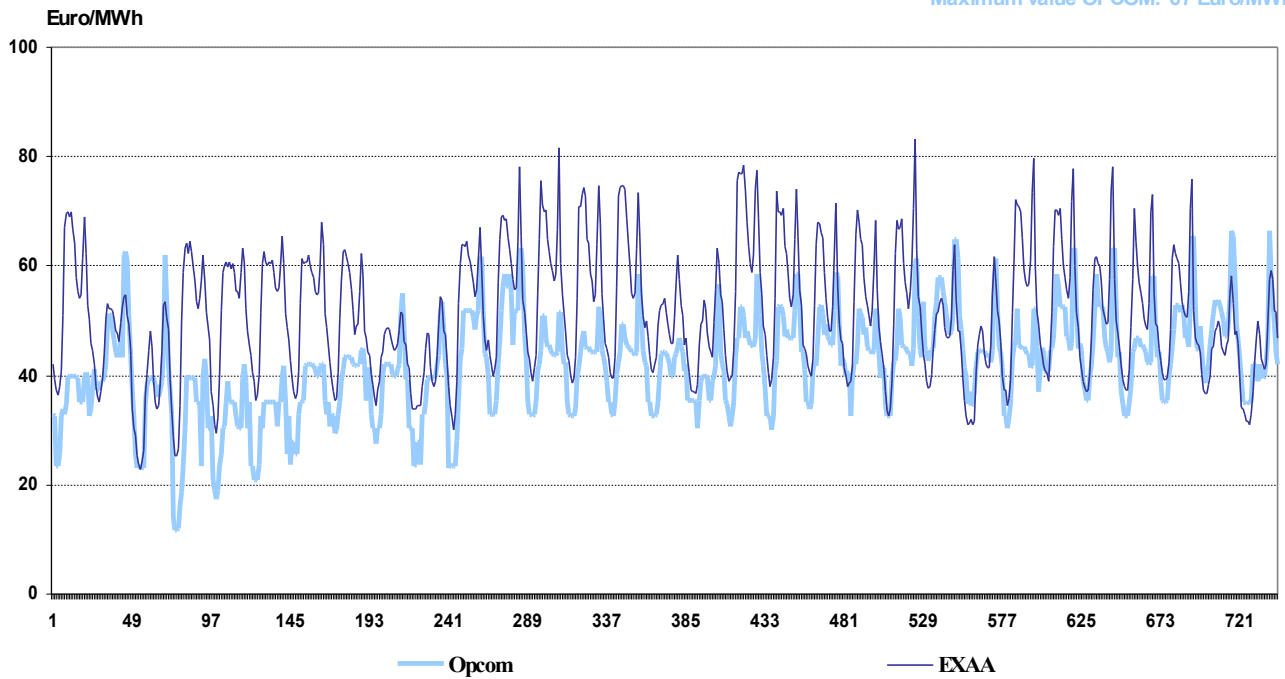
7. Price evolution on wholesale electricity market

SC Opcom SA is the administrator of DAM. The MCP on DAM represents a reference value for the prices on the bilateral contracts. The evolutions of hourly and daily average prices on DAM in October 2010 are presented in the following graphs, along with the prices on EXXA.

For comparison with prices on the European power exchanges, the spot price on SC Opcom SA is denominated in EUR, taking into consideration the daily exchange rates Euro/leu communicated by the National Bank of Romania.

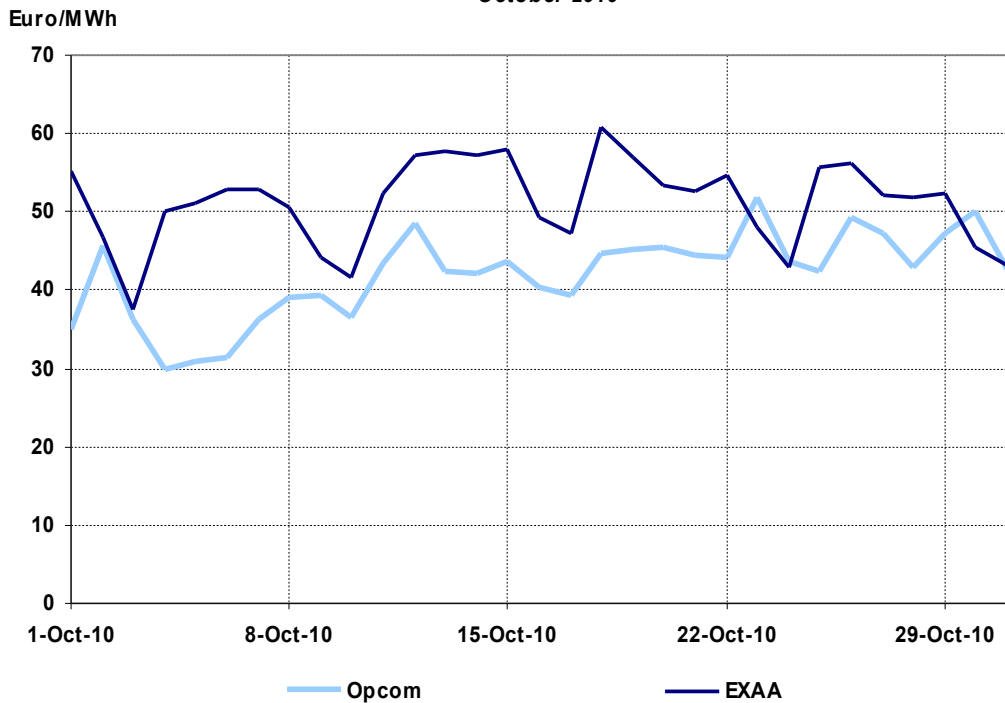
HOURLY SPOT PRICES
October 2010

Maximum value EXAA: 83 Euro/MWh
Maximum value OPCOM: 67 Euro/MWh



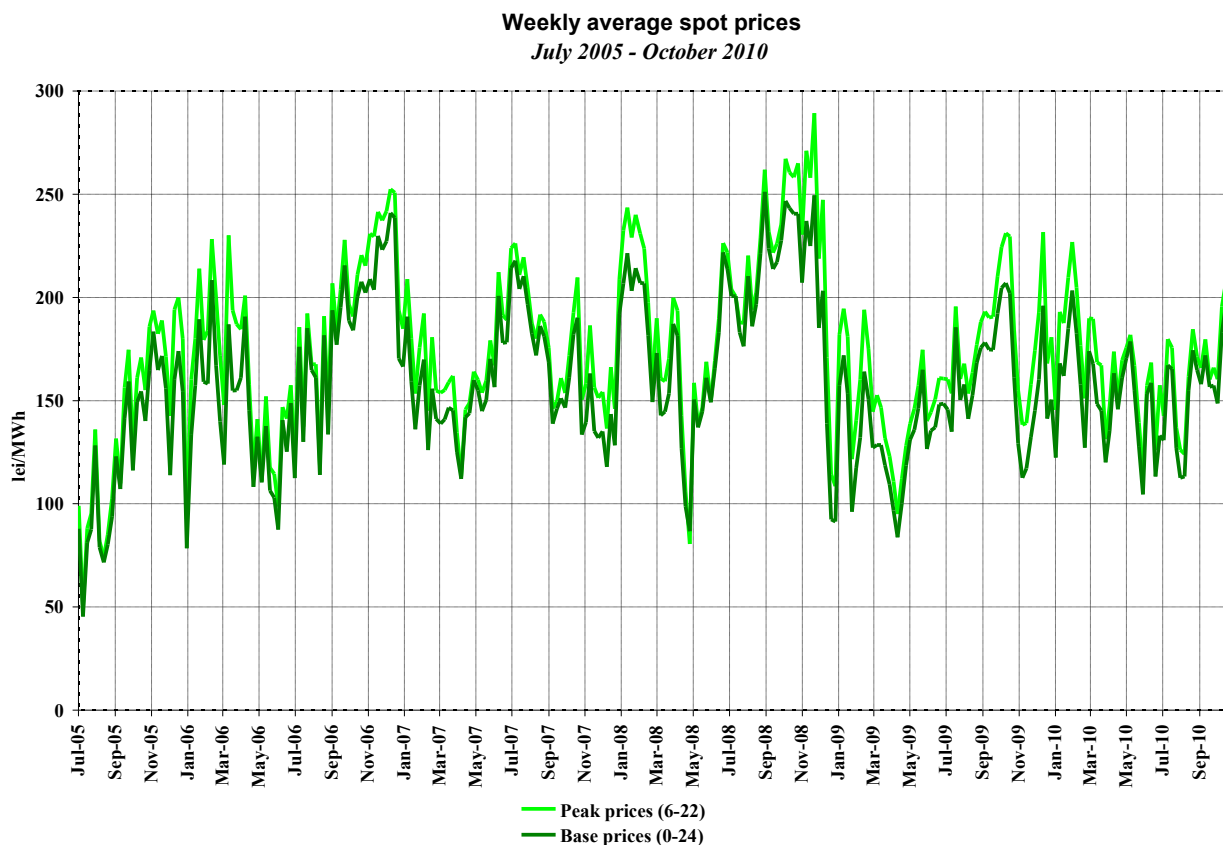
Source: Daily reports of SC Opcom SA and published data of EXAA
– processed by MG

DAILY AVERAGE SPOT PRICES
October 2010



Source: Daily reports of SC Opcom SA and published data of EXAA
– processed by MG

The following graph presents the evolution of weekly average spot prices starting with July 2005:

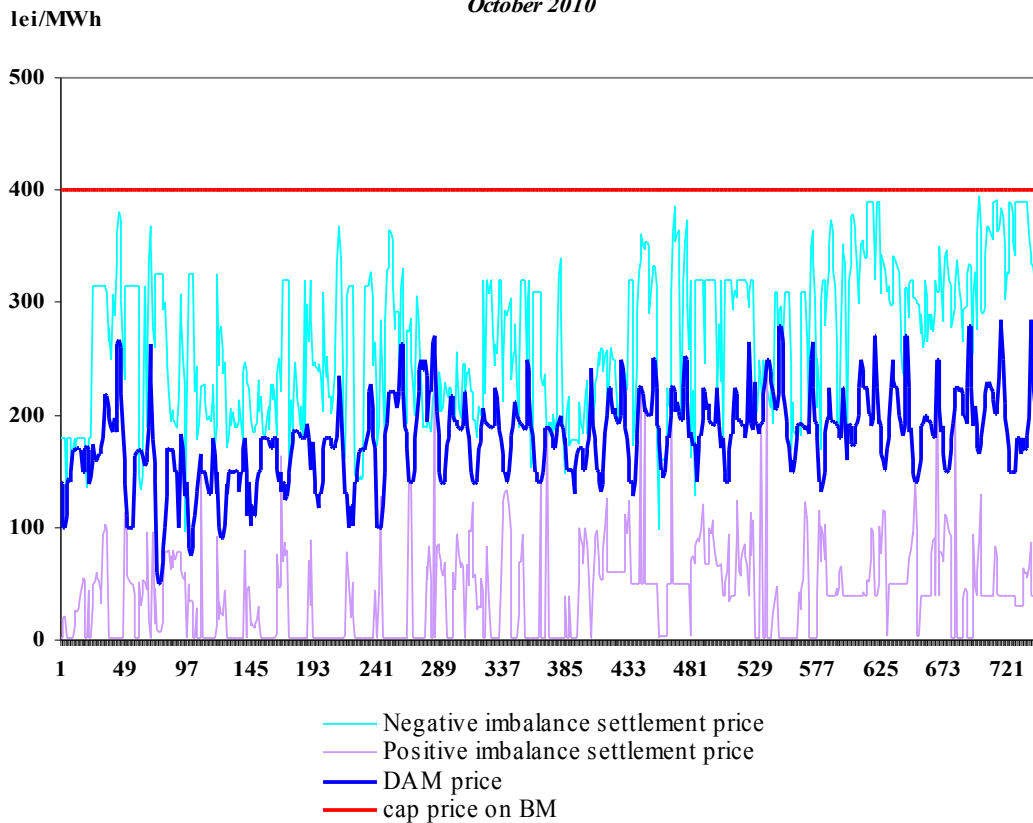


Source: Daily reports of SC Opcom SA – processed by MG

In order to cover the differences between planned/contracted amounts of consumption/generation and the real time consumption, the system operator (CN Tranelectrica SA) operates the BM by buying or "selling" electricity at prices determined by the merit order of dispatchable generators' offers. The participants who generate the imbalances, grouped in BRPs, have to bear the imbalances costs. For the negative imbalances, they have to pay the settlement price resulting from the upward bids accepted on the BM, while for the positive imbalances they receive the settlement price resulting from the downward bids accepted on the BM.

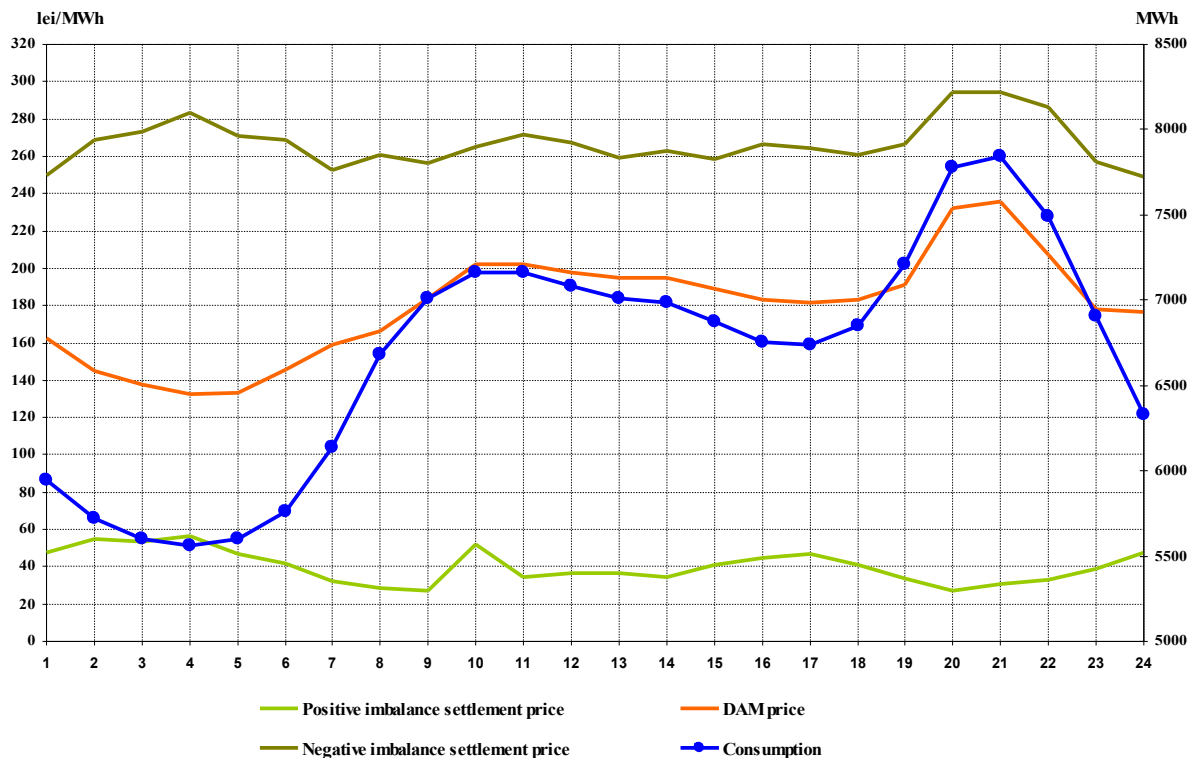
The settlement prices (MCP on DAM, negative imbalance settlement price and positive imbalance settlement price) are represented on the same graph, showing the two markets correlation degree. In the first graph the prices are expressed in hourly values, in the second graph in hourly average values compared to internal consumption, and in the last graph in average monthly values.

Hourly settlement prices October 2010



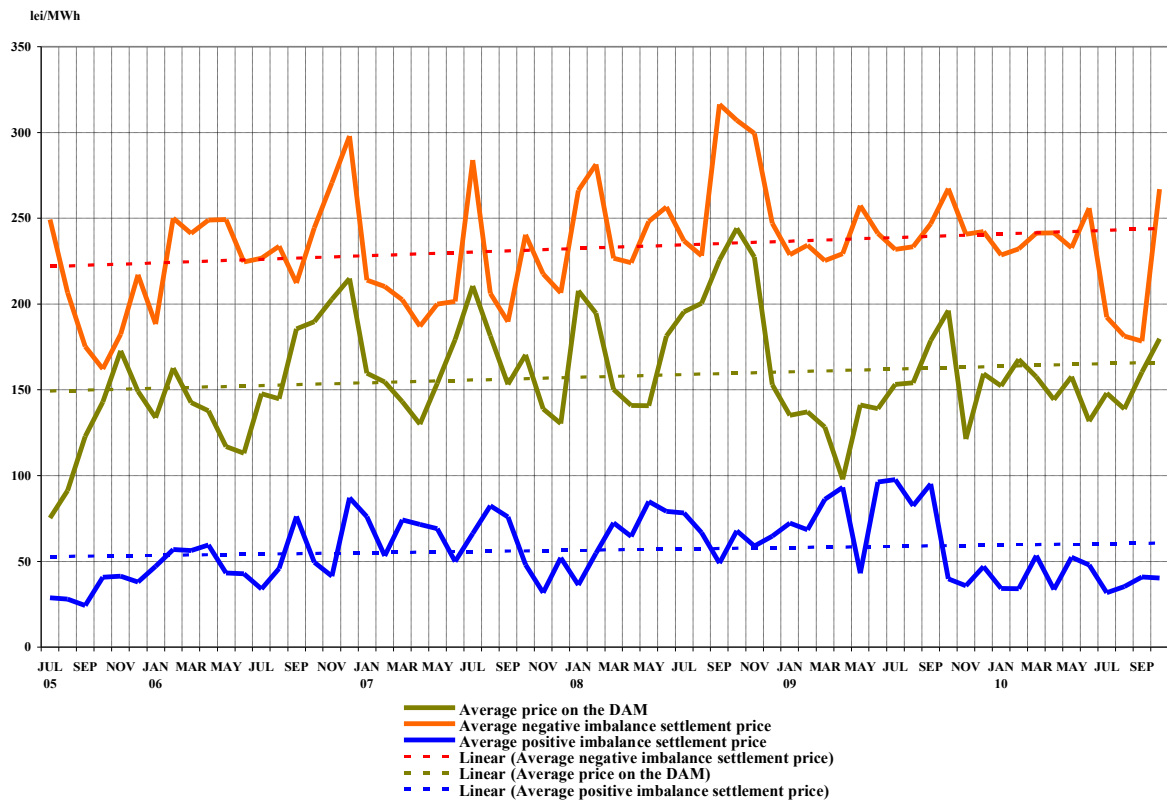
Source: Daily/monthly reports of SC Opcom SA – processed by MG

Hourly average settlement prices and internal consumption October 2010



Source: Monthly reports of SC Opcom SA and CN Transelectrica SA – processed by MG

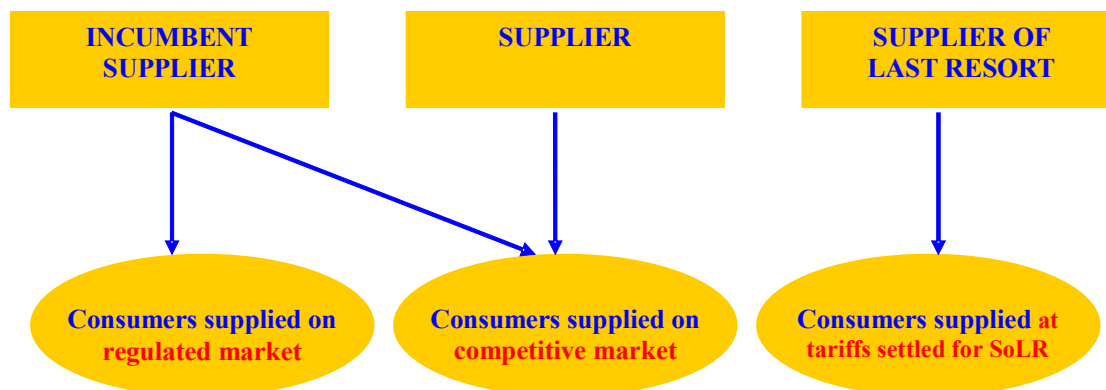
Monthly average prices on DAM and BM
July 2005 - October 2010



Source: Monthly/daily reports of SC Opcom SA – processed by MG

III. RETAIL ELECTRICITY MARKET

1. Structure of the retail electricity market



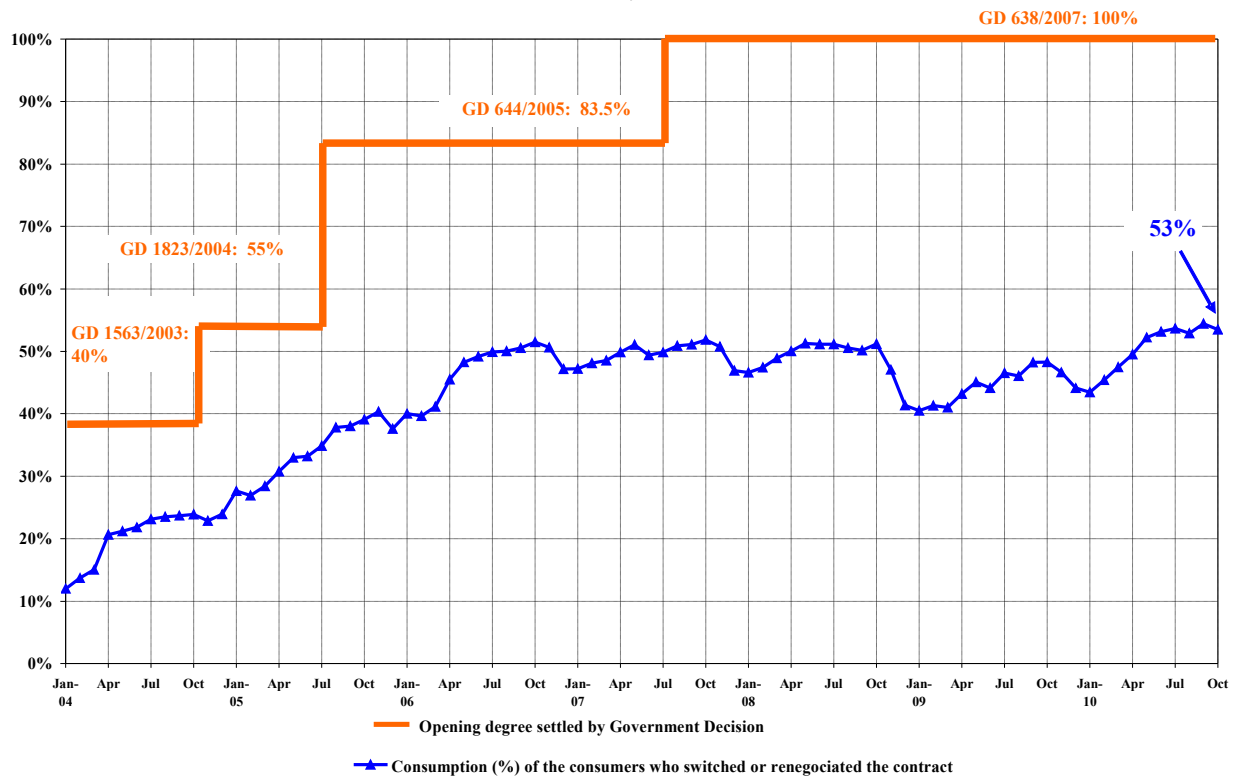
2. Steps in the opening process of the electricity market

Government Decision	Opening degree %	Annual consumption threshold GWh/year
No. 122/2000, published in O.G. 77/21.02.2000	10	100
No. 982/2000, published in O.G. 529/27.10.2000	15	100
No. 1272/2001, published in O.G. 832/21.12.2001	25	40
No. 48/2002, published in O.G. 71/31.01.2002	33	40
No. 1563/2003, published in O.G. 22/12.01.2004	40	20
No. 1823/2004, published in O.G. 1062/16.11.2004	55	1
No. 644/2005, published in O.G. 684/29.07.2005	83.5	-
No. 638/2007, published in O.G. 427/27.06.2007	100	-

3. Electricity market opening degree

The following graph contains the quota of the consumption from total consumption, of the consumers who switched their supplier or renegotiated their contracts with the suppliers operating on the regulated market, during January 2004 – October 2010. The values presented are cumulated from the beginning of the opening process and are presented monthly:

Opening degree evolution for electricity market
January 2004 - October 2010



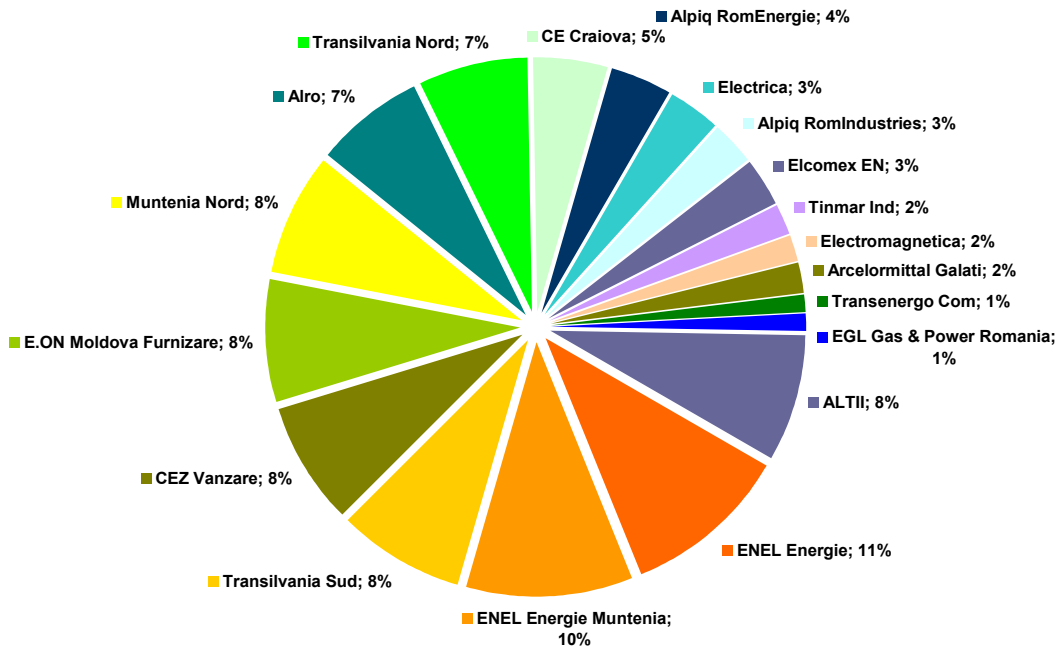
Source: Monthly reports of the final consumers' suppliers – processed by MG

4. Market shares of the electricity suppliers

In the following three graphs there are presented the market shares of electricity suppliers on the retail market, calculated:

- a) for all suppliers (including the incumbents) on REM – based on the electricity supplied to the consumers on regulated tariffs as well as to the consumers who switched their supplier or renegotiated their contract;

Market shares of suppliers for final consumers
- January - October 2010 -



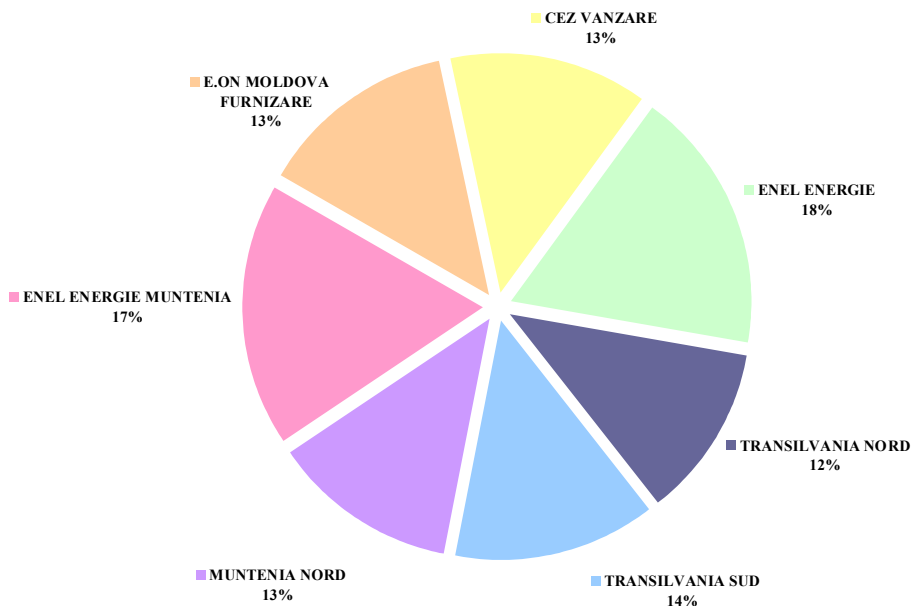
Final consumption: 36047 GWh

Category "Altii" includes 36 suppliers with individual market share less than 1%

Source: Monthly reports of the incumbent suppliers– processed by MG

- b) for incumbent suppliers - based on the electricity supplied to the consumers at regulated tariffs,

Market shares of incumbent suppliers on regulated market
- January - October 2010 -

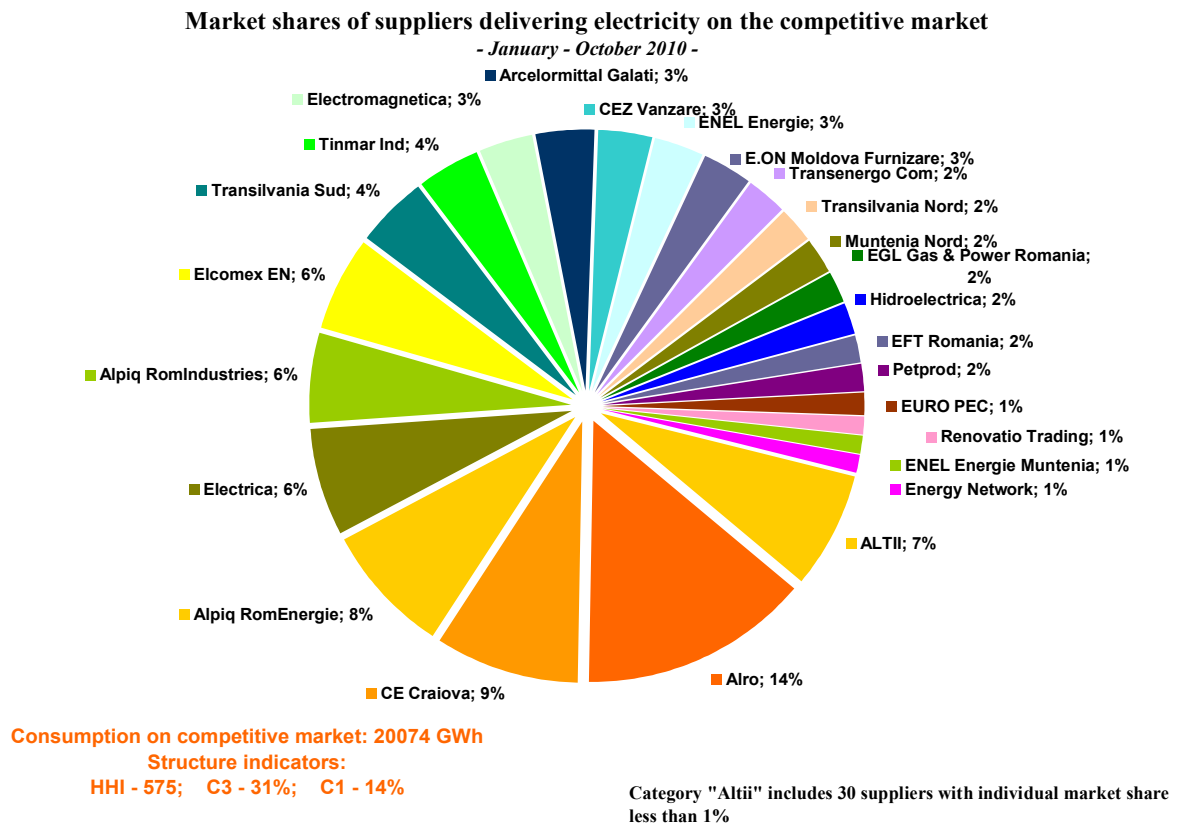


Consumption of consumers supplied at regulated tariffs: 17831 GWh

Source: Monthly reports of the incumbent suppliers– processed by MG

and

- c) for all suppliers (including the incumbents) based on the electricity supplied for the consumers at negotiated prices on competitive component of REM:



Source: Monthly reports of the competitive suppliers – processed by MG

The values of market indicators were calculated without taking into consideration the dominance principle. The delivered electricity used for determining the market share of each supplier comprises the self-consumption of the largest industrial consumer which owns a supply license and based on it acquired its electricity from the WEM as a competitive supplier.

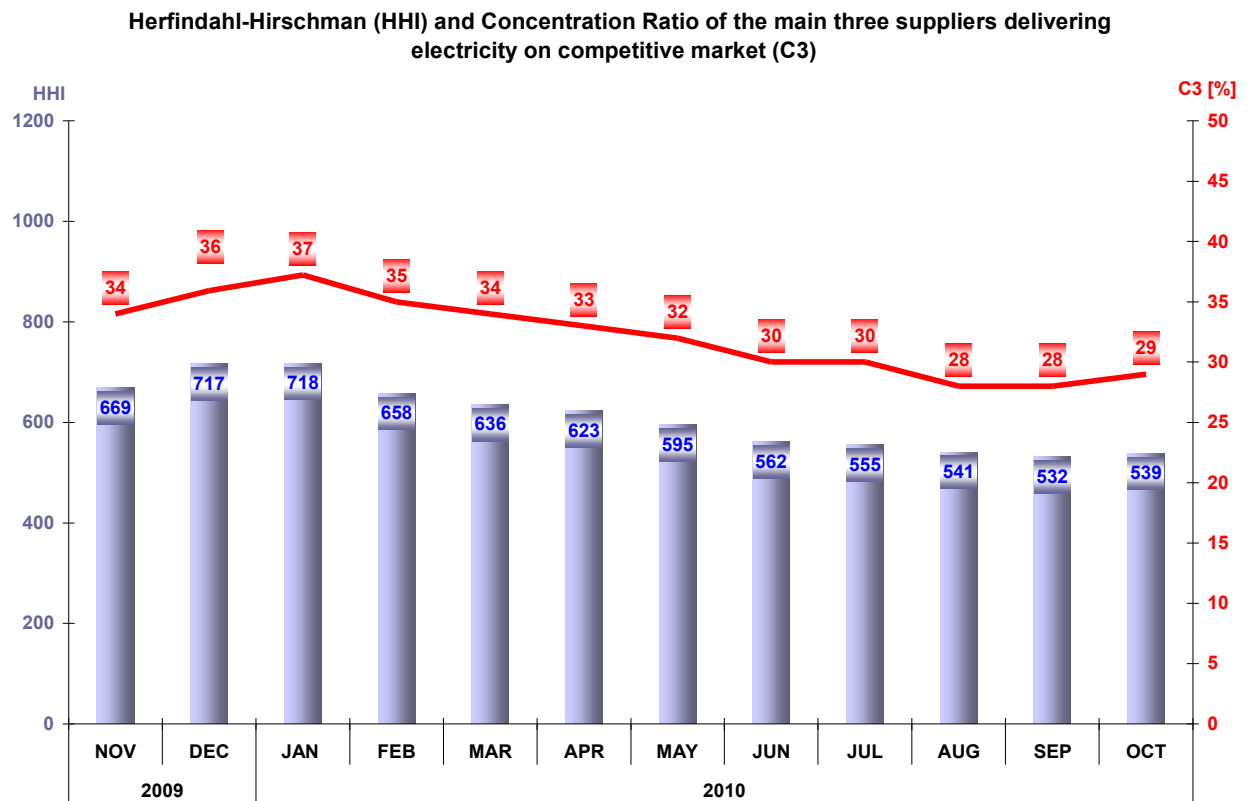
The electricity supplied to the final consumers used for calculating the market share of every supplier includes also the self-consumption of that particular supplier (e.g. consumers with supply license who buy electricity for themselves from WEM as competitive suppliers).

The analysis of the competitive suppliers' activity on the competitive REM component compared to their activity on the WEM is developed based on the weight of the electricity sold to final consumers in total electricity sales. The table below presents the number of suppliers acting on the REM, grouped into categories of sales weight during October 2010:

Number of suppliers	Share of sales to final consumers from total sales transactions			
	100%	75% - 100%	50% - 75%	<50%
Competitive	8	7	7	17
Incumbent	0	5	1	1

5. Concentration indicators of the competitive retail electricity market

The monthly evolution of concentration indicators (C3, HHI) determined on the competitive component of the REM is presented for November 2009 – October 2010 in the following graph:



Source: Monthly reports of the suppliers – processed by MG

The table below shows the values of structure indicators of competitive component of REM for and the number of active suppliers in October 2010, calculated for each consumer category as defined by the European Council Directive no. 90/377/EEC, modified by the Commission Decision no. 2007/394/EC:

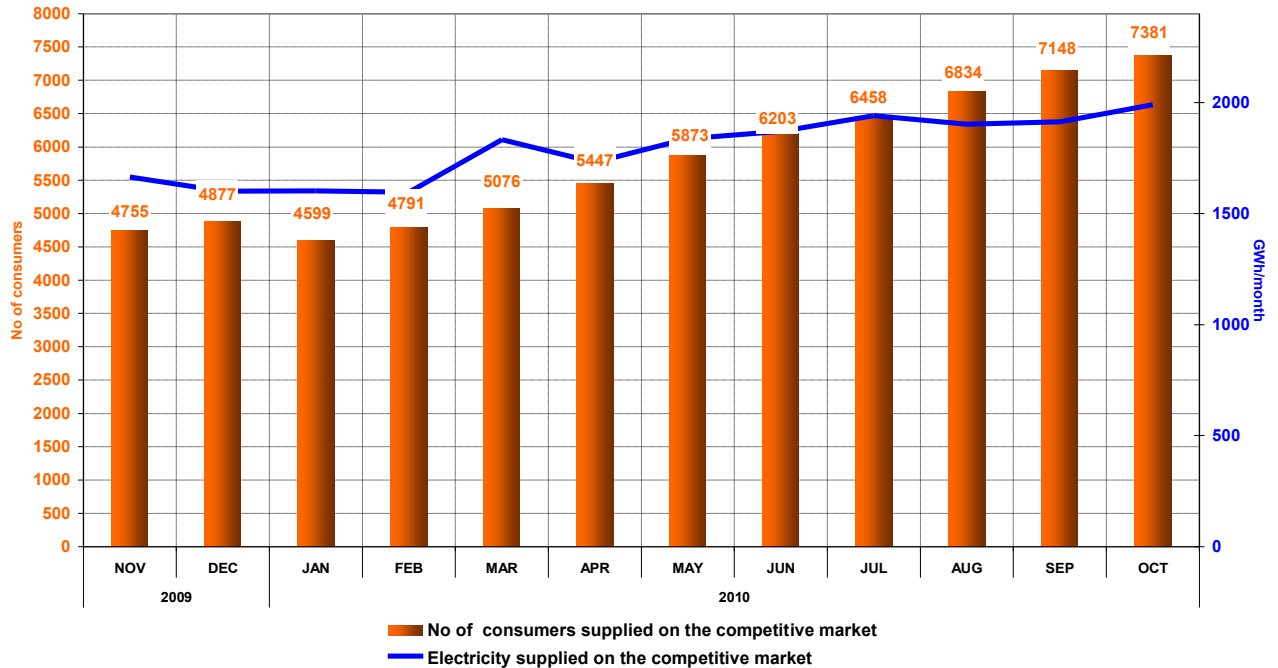
Indicators - October 2010	Consumer category							Total REM
	IA	IB	IC	ID	IE	IF	Other	
C1 - % -	80	22	11	16	15	20	28	14
C3 - % -	96	47	33	35	40	51	59	29
HHI	6496	1100	720	708	771	1158	1494	539
Consumption - GWh -	6.0	81	146	415	247	175	920	1990
No. of SUPPLIERS	15	40	43	40	24	13	15	51
No. of incumbent suppliers	6	7	7	7	5	2	1	7
No. of competitive suppliers	8	30	32	31	18	11	11	39
No. of producers	1	3	4	2	1	0	3	5

6. Evolution of consumers' number and of electricity delivered

Number of consumers supplied on the competitive market is presented as total value from the beginning of the market opening process; for October 2010 this number is split into categories, according to the provisions of the European Council Directive no. 90/377/EC, with subsequent modifications. The table below presents the bands of consumption of each category of consumers:

Industrial end-user	Annual electricity consumption (MWh)	
	Lowest	Highest
IA	<20	
IB	20	<500
IC	500	<2000
ID	2000	<20000
IE	20000	<70000
IF	70000	<=150000
Others	>150000	

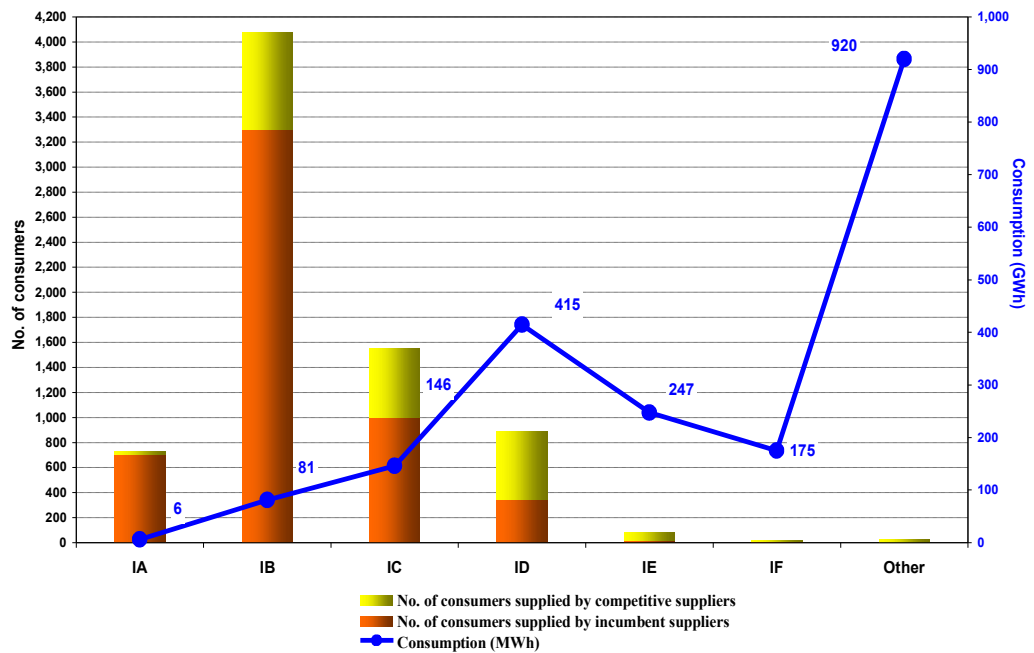
Evolution of the number of supplied consumers and delivered electricity on the competitive market



Source: Monthly reports of the competitive suppliers – processed by MG

NOTE: The number of consumers supplied on the competitive market is based on the suppliers monitoring reports. However, there have been identified two suppliers which sent incorrect figures corresponding to January-September 2010. The present Monitoring report presents the accurate figures received until December, 20th 2010 from the involved suppliers.

Number of consumers supplied on competitive market and the consumption of each category of consumers
- October 2010 -

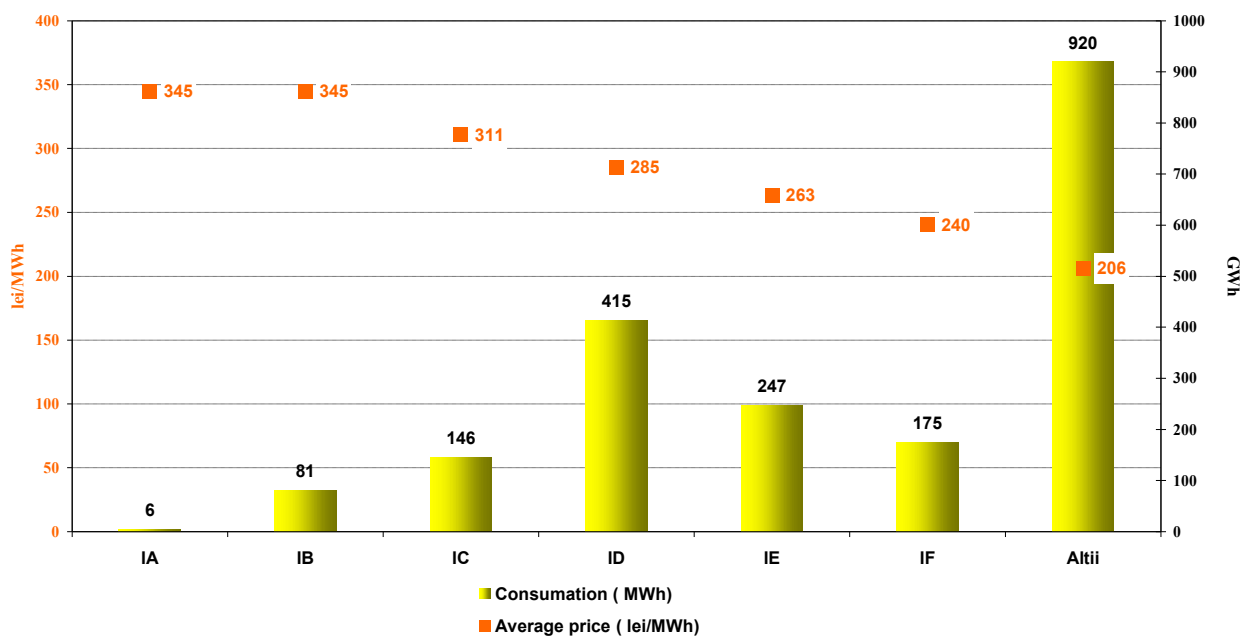


Source: Monthly reports of the suppliers – processed by MG

7. Average selling prices of consumers supplied on the competitive market

The following graph presents the average selling prices of consumers supplied on the competitive market, based on the structure defined according to the European Council Directive no. 90/377/EC, with the subsequent modifications.

Average price and energy consumption on types of consumers applied on competitive market
- October 2010 -



Source: Monthly reports of the competitive suppliers – processed by MG

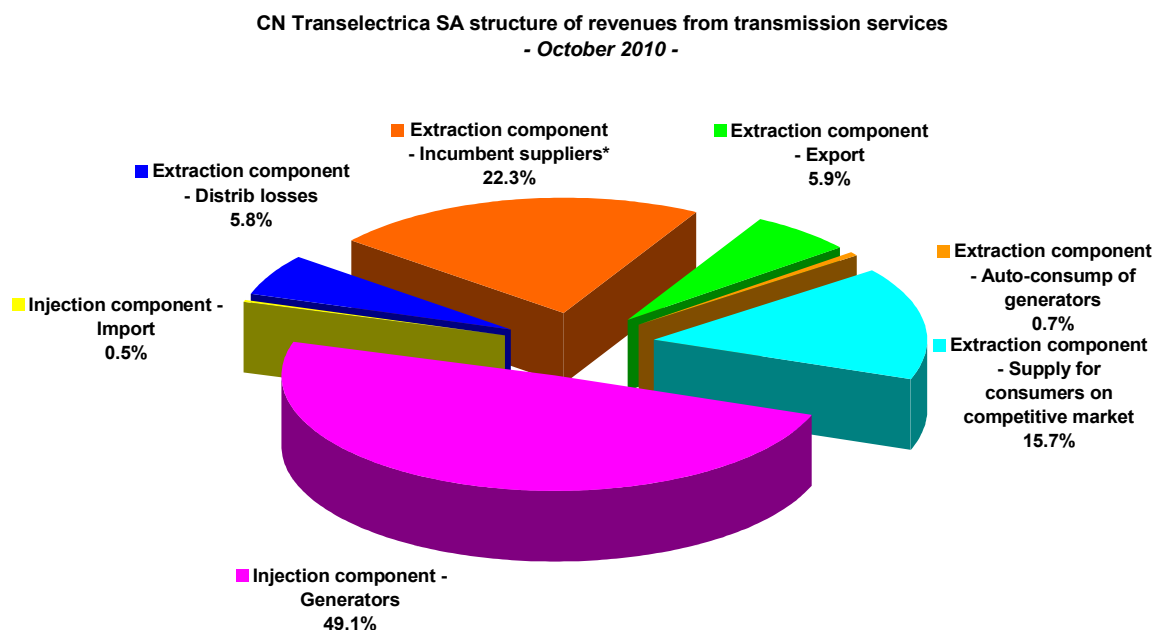
Note: The average selling price on each category was calculated as weighted average of prices applied by suppliers with quantities supplied, according to the provisions of the European Directive. The average prices do not include VAT, excise or other taxes but include the supplied services (injection and extraction components of transmission, system services, distribution, market settlement, imbalances, BRP aggregated taxes, metering). Splitting consumers into categories was based on their annual consumption forecast, according to the provisions of above mentioned Directive.

IV. TRANSMISSION AND SYSTEM OPERATOR C.N. TRANSELECTRICA S.A.

CN Transelectrica SA performs the electricity transmission service at regulated tariffs, which have two components:

- injection component (TG), aimed to determine an optimum geographic positioning of the new power units;
- extraction component (TL), as an incentive for an equilibrate positioning into the territory of the consumers.

The following graph presents the structure of CN Transelectrica SA revenues from performing the transmission services and reflects the structure of its clients benefiting from this type of service in October 2010.

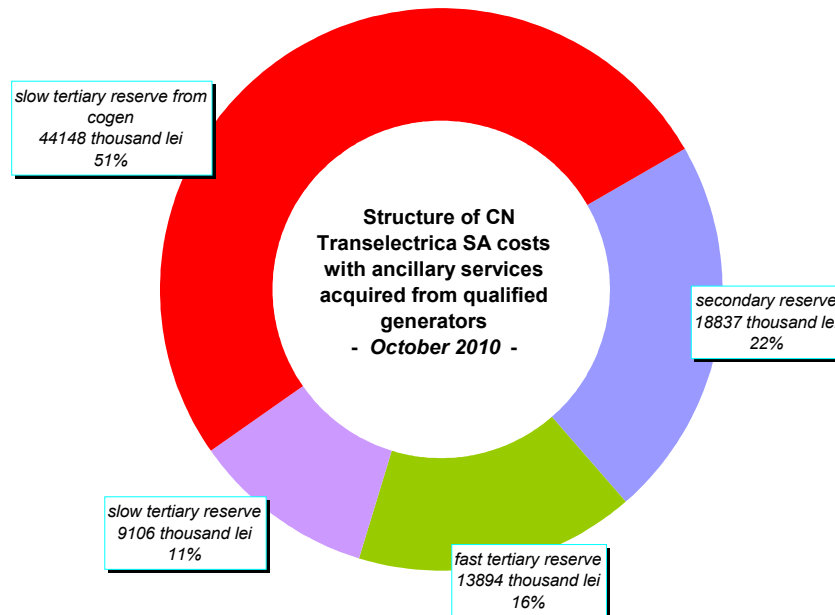


** referring to all their activity as well as the distribution losses for one distribution operator

Source: Monthly reports of CN Transelectrica SA – processed by MG

In order to perform the system operator tasks, CN Transelectrica SA assesses and contracts reserves (ancillary services) from qualified generators, which are integrated on BM. The ancillary services used are: reserves for secondary, fast tertiary, slow tertiary regulation and slow tertiary reserve from cogeneration. Starting with July 2007, the rules for capacity reserve entered into force, by determination of the reserve dimensions, the way in which the suppliers of this service are selected and the conditions in which this new type of reserve may be used by CN Transelectrica SA.

The following graph presents the costs of ancillary services CN Transelectrica SA had to pay in October 2010. In order to cover these costs and its own operating costs, TSO applies a regulated tariff for system services.



Source: Monthly reports of CN Transelectrica SA – processed by MG

V. EVOLUTION OF MARKET RULES IN OCTOBER 2010

- ✓ In October 2010 there were issued no regulations affecting the operation of the wholesale and retail electricity market.

VI. EXPLANATIONS AND ABBREVIATION

1. Explanations

- *Self-consumption of generators* – in the graph regarding the revenues of CN Transelectrica SA, the self-consumption exclusively represents the generators consumption at consumption places other than the generation sites.
- *Internal consumption* represents the electricity covered by the wholesale market participants and calculated as *Delivered electricity + Import – Export*.
- *Consumption of consumers on regulated market* represents the consumption of consumers supplied at regulated tariffs by the incumbent suppliers.
- *Consumption of consumers on competitive market* represents the consumption of consumers supplied at negotiated prices.
- *Fuel consumption* represents the fuel consumed for generating electricity and heat.
- *Electricity delivered into the grid* includes also the own consumption of auto-generators such as RAAN and SNP Petrom together with the electricity sold by the generators through direct lines or consumed by themselves at other consumption sites.
- *Competitive supplier* represents, within the present document, the supplier which is active on the competitive retail market.

2. Abbreviation

- MG – Monitoring Group
- EEX – European Energy Exchange – Leipzig, Germany, www.eex.de
- EXAA – Energy Exchange Austria, www.exaa.at
- DAM – Day Ahead Market
- BM – Balancing Market
- ASM – Ancillary Services Market
- MCP – Market Clearing Price
- BRP – Balancing Responsible Party
- TG/TL – injection / extraction component of the transmission tariff
- CMBC – centralised market of bilateral contracts
- CMBC-CN – centralised market for partially standardised bilateral contracts with continuous negotiation
- NES – National Energy System
- WEM – wholesale electricity market
- REM – retail electricity market
- RCE – Romanian Commodities Exchange