Energy price hikes and regulatory responses: Lithuania

ERRA Chairmen meeting

Mr Renatas Pocius, Chair 13/04/2022



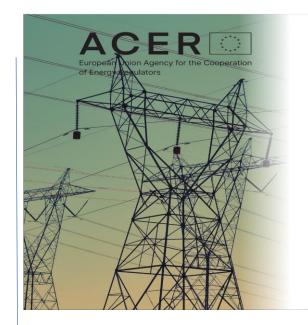
Causes of high energy prices: Europe

Recovery from Covid-19 pandemic phase:

- high gas demand
- high global gas prices
- coal and carbon price increase
- low renewable generation
- declining domestic gas production
- pipeline gas supply constraints
- low level of gas storage stocks

Period since late Feb 2022: Russian invasion of Ukraine

- sharp rise in gas prices
- uncertainty regarding potential supply disruption



ACER's Preliminary
Assessment of Europe's
high energy prices and
the current wholesale
electricity market design

Main energy price drivers, outlook and key market characteristics

November 2021

PART 1

ACER's response to the task rendered by the European Commission in its 'Toolbox' Communication of 13 October 2021

ACER's final assessment will be released in late April



ACER's Final Assessment of the EU Electricity Market Design

As a result, price situation in Lithuania has been affected by the causes of high energy prices in Europe

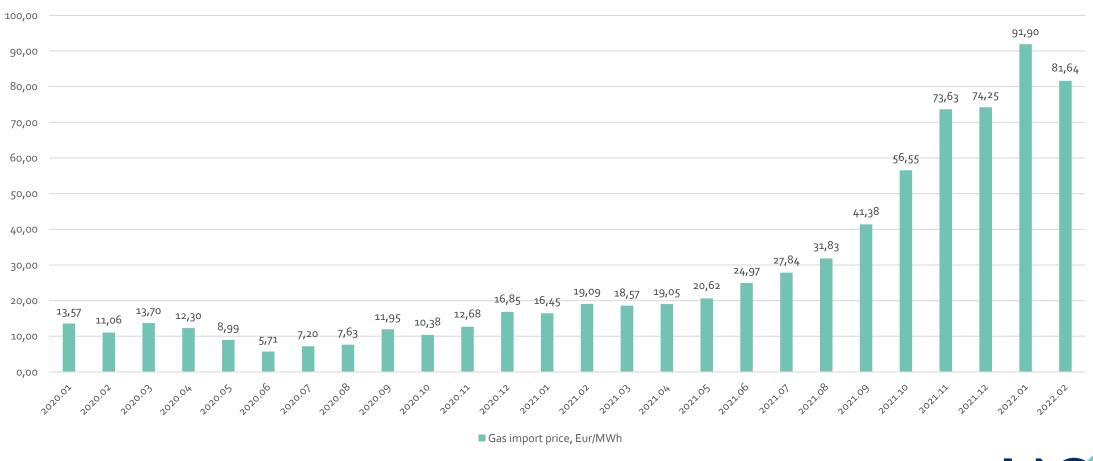


Wholesale electricity price fluctuations: Lithuania



In 2021 average electricity price in Nord Pool day-ahead market was 90,23 Eur/MWh and has increased by 265 % compared to average electricity price in 2020 (34,02 Eur/MWh). Average electricity price of first months of 2022 was 140,20 Eur/MWh and has increased by 261 % compared to same period of 2021 (53,65 Eur/MWh).

Import gas price fluctuations: Lithuania



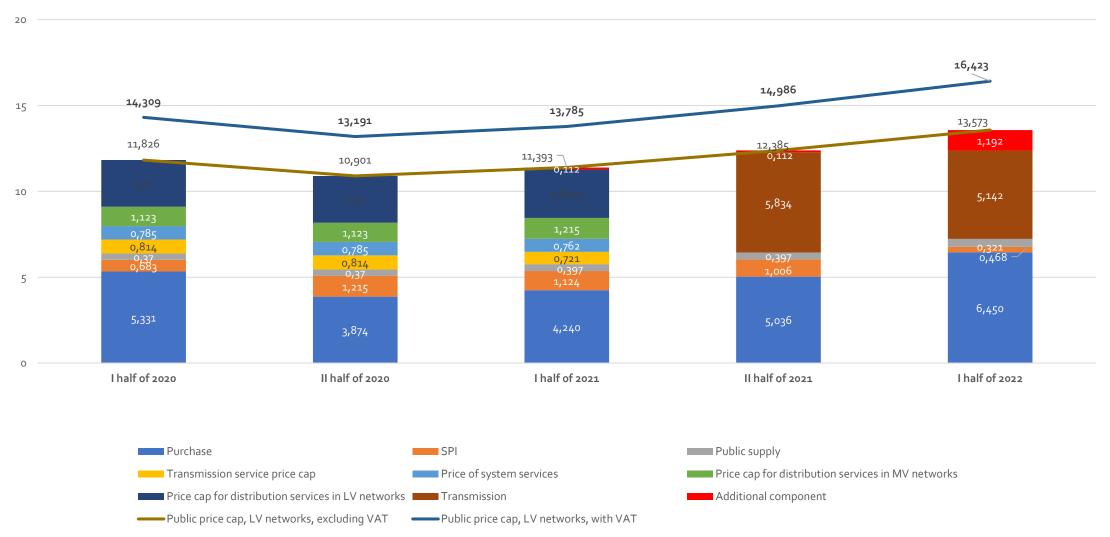


Measures to accommodate price increase: 1stsupport scheme in 2021

- Amendments to the legal acts in November 2021 providing that in case regulated electricity or gas price cap for household customers would increase more than 40% NERC has a right when setting the regulated tariffs to spread the increase in wholesale prices over 5 years period. For the postponed income the interests are applied
- NERC has prepared methodical changes and used this mechanism when calculating the gas tariffs for the I half of 2022
- Il stage of the electricity market liberalization was extended (from 1 January 2022 to 1 July 2022). Final date of liberalization process (31st December 2022) is not changed
- Lower prices for distribution and transmission system services (~20%) (for electricity consumers)
- Aid for business (soft loans)
- Deferrals of payments (on individual basis, according to the agreement with the supplier)



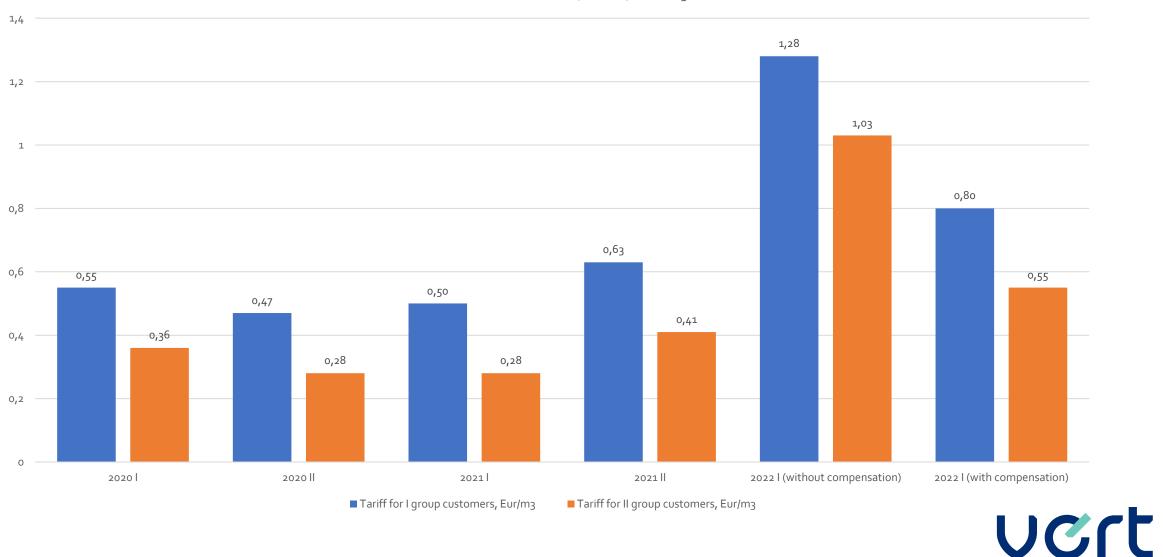
Retail electricity price trends: Lithuania





Retail gas price trends: Lithuania

Tariffs for household customers, Eur/m³, including VAT



Measures to accommodate price increase: 2nd support scheme in 2022

New support package announced by the Government in April 2022 (shall have to be adopted by the Parliament in May):

- Refuses the mechanism of 2021 (i.e. spread of the increase in price over 5 years period) and foresees that the regulated prices for natural gas and electricity cannot increase of more than 40% with the rest of the increase being compensated from the state budget (foreseen 570 million euros)
- Establishes the price ceiling of 23 c/kWh for those consumers that have already chosen the independent electricity supplier

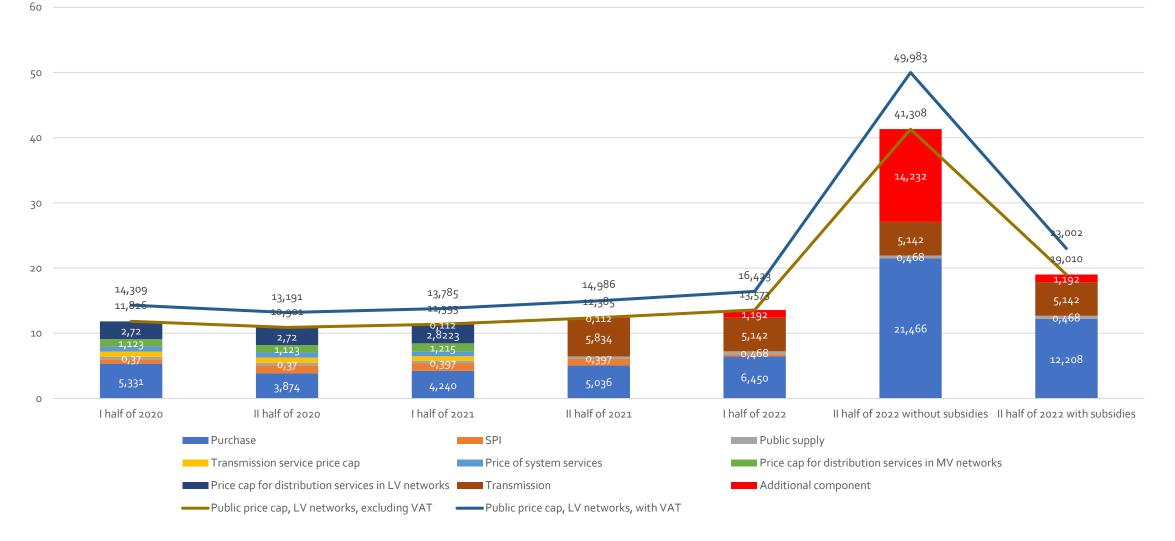


Further changes to accommodate the price increase

- Changes in Law and Government's resolution foreseeing the price ceilings, further administrative arrangements
- Changes in the methodology when setting the forecasted electricity market price:
 setting level playing between regulated and non regulated liberalised consumers

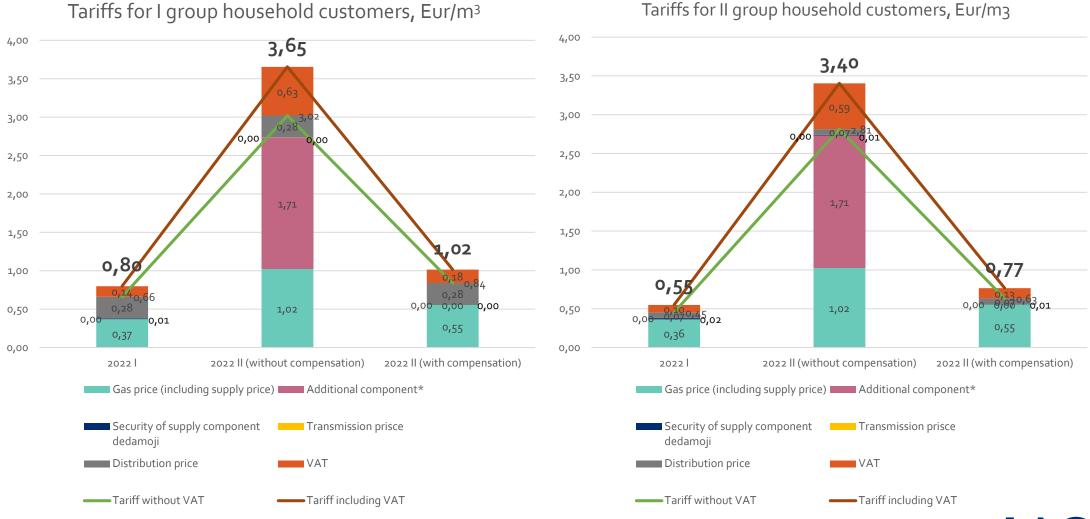


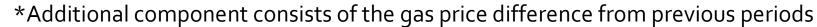
Retail electricity price for II half 2022: Lithuania





Retail gas price for II half 2022: Lithuania







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