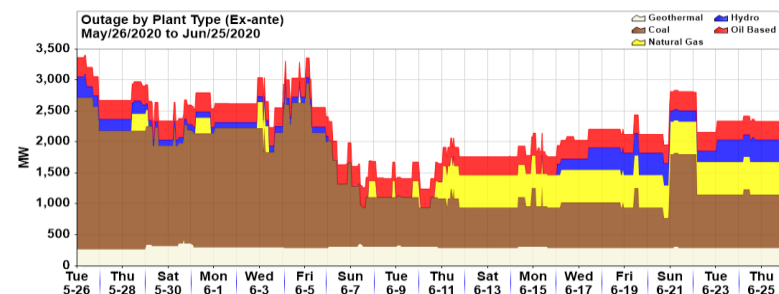


HIGHLIGHTS

- The average demand (including the average reserve schedule), recorded at 11,254 MW in the June 2020 billing month, was higher than last billing month's 10,299 MW. This was mainly attributable to the transition of certain areas from the Enhanced Community Quarantine (ECQ) and the Modified Enhanced Community Quarantine (MECQ) since 16 May to the General Community Quarantine (GCQ) starting 01 June. This has allowed for more industries and businesses to resume or increase their operations. This month's average was lower compared with 12,030 MW in the June 2019 billing month.
- A wide supply margin averaging 2,221 MW was observed in the June 2020 billing month, lower by about 13 percent than May 2020 figures and higher by about 129 percent than June 2019 figures.
- The WESM registered capacity stood at 20,178 MW by the end of the billing month.
- The outage capacity averaged 2,251 MW. About 54% of which involved coal plants while about 68% were forced outages.
- The average effective supply in the June 2020 billing month was 13,475 MW, higher than 12,866 MW in the previous billing month and higher than 12,998 MW in the June 2019 billing month.
- Driven by the increased economic activity in the June 2020 billing month compared with the May 2020 billing month, the average GWAP in June 2020 was PhP 3,160/MWh, higher than PhP 1,969/MWh in May 2020. Still, it was lower than PhP 7,527/MWh in June 2019.
- The secondary price cap was not imposed during the June 2020 billing month.
- The top 5 major participant groups accounted for about 77% of the average offered capacity. The Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) by major participant grouping indicated a moderately concentrated market based on the registered capacity and the registered capacity (net of outage).
- Based on the effective supply, the top 3 pivotal plants during the billing month were –
 - Sual Coal-Fired Thermal Power Plant (about 12% of the time)
 - Ilijan Natural Gas Power Plant (about 8% of the time)
 - Sta. Rita Natural Gas Power Plant (about 7% of the time)

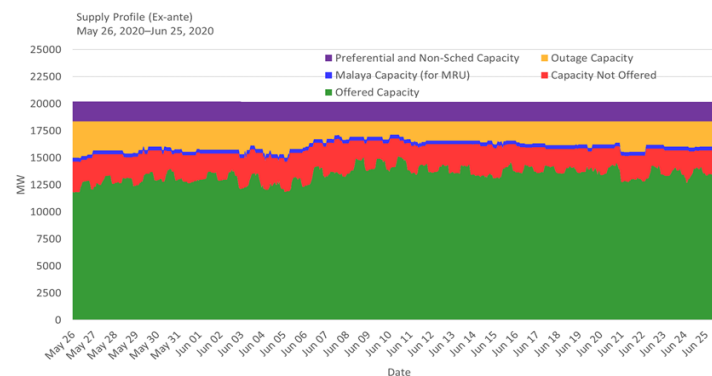
OUTAGE CAPACITY BY PLANT TYPE



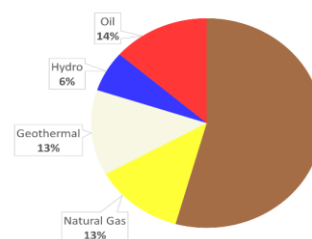
SUMMARY (PRICE, SUPPLY, DEMAND AND RESERVE SCHEDULE)

Particulars		June 2020 Billing Month	Previous Billing Month (May 2020)	Same Billing Month, Prev. Year (June 2019)	Percent Change From	
					Prev. Billing Month	Same Billing Month, Prev. Year
GWAP (PhP/MWh)	max	31,599.81	20,076.86	32,828.96	57.39%	-3.74%
	min.	0.00	-9,757.69	1,939.05	-100.00%	-100.00%
	w. ave.	3,160.30	1,968.53	7,527.31	60.54%	-58.02%
Effective Supply (MW)	max	15,569.47	14,370.87	14,839.24	8.34%	4.92%
	min.	11,731.05	10,878.50	11,348.57	7.84%	3.37%
	ave.	13,475.11	12,866.33	12,998.18	4.73%	3.67%
System Demand (MW)	max	12,647.85	11,595.48	13,378.20	9.08%	-5.46%
	min.	7,802.77	6,494.44	8,436.63	20.15%	-7.51%
	ave.	10,196.93	9,317.71	11,079.63	9.44%	-7.97%
Demand + Reserve Schedule (MW)	max	13,821.17	12,750.82	14,289.03	8.39%	-3.27%
	min.	8,793.49	7,125.98	9,293.83	23.40%	-5.38%
	ave.	11,253.70	10,298.55	12,030.16	9.27%	-6.45%
Supply Margin (MW)	max	3,844.71	5,185.53	3,540.19	-25.86%	8.60%
	min.	114.04	519.97	2.31	-78.07%	4,836.80%
	ave.	2,221.41	2,567.79	968.02	-13.49%	129.48%

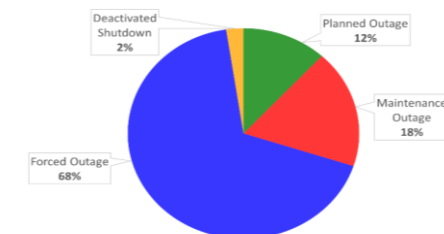
SUPPLY PROFILE



OUTAGE CAPACITY BY PLANT TYPE



OUTAGE CAPACITY BY OUTAGE CATEGORY



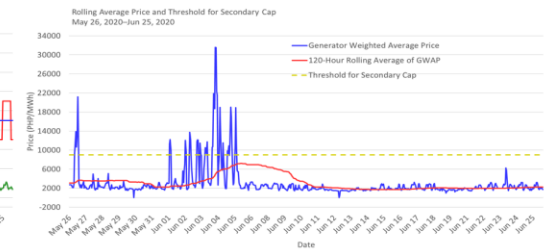
SUPPLY, DEMAND AND PRICE



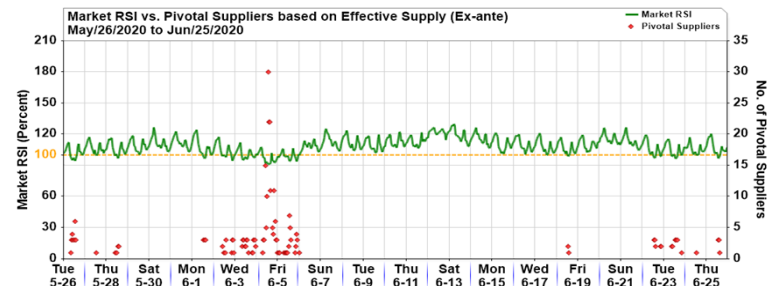
GENERATOR WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE



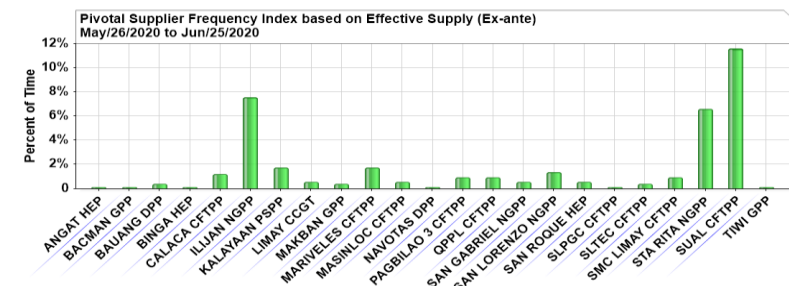
SECONDARY CAP



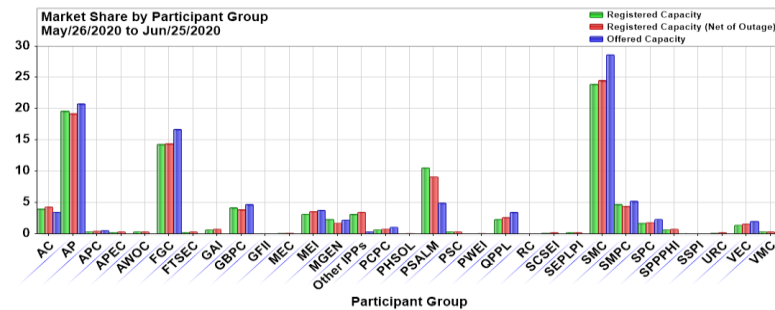
MARKET RSI VS PIVOTAL PLANTS



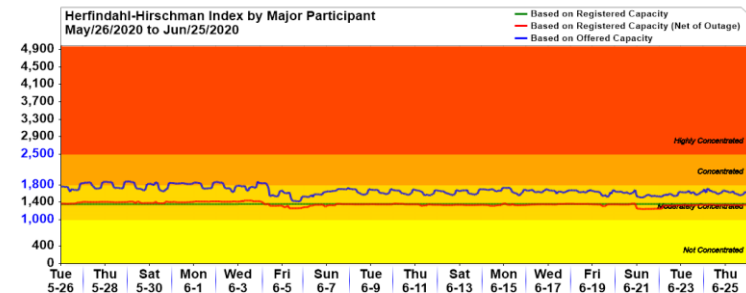
PSI



MARKET SHARE



HERFINDAHL-HIRSCHMAN INDEX



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

HERFINDAHL-HIRSCHMAN INDEX (HHI) - is a commonly accepted measure of market concentration that takes into account the relative size and distribution of participants in the market. The HHI is a number between 0 and 10,000, which is calculated as the sum of squares of the participant's market share. The HHI approaches zero when the market has very large number of participants with each having a relatively small market share. In contrary, the HHI increases as the number of participants in the market decreases, and the disparity in the market shares among the participants increases. The following are the widely used HHI screening numbers: (1) less than 1,000 - not concentrated; (2) 1,000 to 1,800 - moderately concentrated; (3) greater than 1,800 - concentrated; and (4) greater than 2,500 - highly concentrated.

The HHI is calculated using the (i) registered capacity, (ii) registered capacity net of outage, (iii) offered capacity, (iv) metered quantity, and (v) spot transaction (metered quantity net of bilateral contract declarations).

MARKET RESIDUAL SUPPLY INDEX (Market RSI) - The RSI is a dynamic continuous index measured as ratio of the available generation without a generator to the total generation required to supply the demand. The RSI is measured for each generator. The greater the RSI of a generator, the less will be its potential ability to exercise market power and manipulate prices, as there will be sufficient capacity from the other generators. In contrary, the lower the RSI, the greater the market power of a generator (and its potential benefit of exercising market power), as the market is strongly dependent on its availability to be able to fully supply the demand. In particular, a RSI greater than 100% for a generator means that the remaining generators can cover the demand, and in principle that generator cannot manipulate market price. On the other hand, a RSI less than 100% means that the generator is pivotal in supplying the demand.

The RSI for the whole market (Market RSI) is measured as the lowest RSI among all the generators in the market. A Market RSI less than 100% indicates the presence of pivotal generator/s.

PRICE SETTING FREQUENCY INDEX (PSFI) - A generator trading node is considered as a price setter when its last accepted offer price is between 95% to 100% of its nodal price. A generating plant is considered as price setter if at least one of its trading nodes was price setter in a given trading hour. The price setters are determined from: (i) ex-ante for trading intervals without pricing error during ex-ante, (ii) ex-post with pricing error during ex-ante but without pricing error during ex-post, (iii) market re-run results for trading intervals with pricing error both in ex-ante and ex-post, and (iv) trading intervals where the price substitution methodology (PSM) was applied. For trading intervals affected by PSM, the unconstrained marginal plants are considered price setters. Further, in instances of regional price separation, price setters are determined separately for each region.

MARKET SHARE - The fraction of the total capacity or energy that a company or related group owns or controls in the market.

PIVOTAL SUPPLIER FREQUENCY INDEX (PSI) - The pivotal supply index is a binary variable (1 for pivotal and 0 for not pivotal) for each generator. The index identifies whether a generator is pivotal in supplying the demand. The PSI is calculated as the percentage of time that a generator is pivotal in a period (i.e. monthly).

CAPACITY FACTOR - The index assesses the performance of the generators in the market. A high capacity factor indicates the high utilization of the generators.

CAPACITY PROFILE - The hourly factors affecting supply, which include, among others, the offered capacity, outage capacity and ancillary services schedule.

MAJOR PARTICIPANT GROUP - The grouping of generators by ownership or control.

REGISTERED CAPACITY - The capacity registered by a generator with WESM.

REGISTERED CAPACITY (NET OF OUTAGE) - The capacity registered by a generator with WESM less capacity on outage.

OFFERED CAPACITY - The hourly offer to supply electricity submitted by a generator.

METERED QUANTITY - The hourly quantity of electricity generated by a generator.

SPOT TRANSACTION - The hourly quantity of electricity sold to the market by a generator net of bilateral contract declaration accounted for in the settlement.

ANCILLARY SERVICES SCHEDULES - The hourly quantity scheduled by the System Operator to provide regulating, contingency and dispatchable reserves.

EFFECTIVE SUPPLY - The hourly effective supply is equal to the offered capacity of all scheduled generator resources, nominated loading level of non-scheduled generating units and projected output of preferential dispatch generating units, adjusted for any security limit provided by the System Operator and other constraints considered during MMS simulation such as generator offered ramp rates. Scheduled output of plants on testing and commissioning through the imposition of security limit by SO and scheduled output of Malaya plant when it is called to run as Must Run Unit (MRU) are likewise accounted for in the effective supply.

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