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January 2008

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Introduction and Methodology

This report surveys 247 M&A deals between energy companies in the European Union from January 1998 to December 2007. Part I describes cases and Part II analyzes patterns. Cases involve industrial companies with businesses along the power and/or gas value chain in Europe. The value of the deals reported hereinafter was above Eur 100 million. Deals which were proposed but were not effectively to be implemented have not been considered.

Our main sources of information can be found in: (1) decisions published by competition authorities, especially by the European Commission; (2) PwC's *Power Deals* annual reports; (3) international press (Lexis Nexis); (4) chronicles, annual reports and press releases of energy companies; (5) and sectorial press such as *Power in Europe* and *Enerpresse*.

The deals that have been taken into account in this report comply with the following criteria: (1) parties had businesses along the power and/or gas value chain within Europe; (2) the deal was effectively to be implemented. Acquisitions by financial firms (e.g. private equity companies), cases involving pure oil companies, small acquisitions, forbidden deals (e.g. EdP/GdP) or not-implemented concentrations have not been considered. Deals whose values are unknown have been reported if reasons exist for expecting them to be large, for instance if they have been assessed by the European Commission.

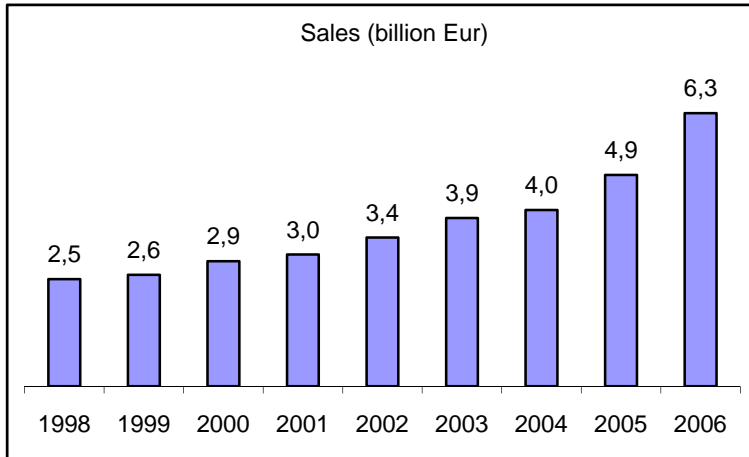
In this report, the bidder company is the one that purchases the target company; when roles were not clearly defined, the largest party was considered as the bidder. The year of the deals was defined as the year of effective concentration. The values of the deals include all liabilities and debt which were assumed by the bidder.

Special criteria were defined in order to tackle special cases for the patterns analysis in Part II. In case of multi-step concentrations (i.e. when the bidder acquired control of the target via more than one acquisition), only the largest step was considered. In case of joint ventures, one deal was considered for each of the bidder parties, and the value of the joint acquisition was equally split up between the bidder parties.

PART I: M&A CASES

Here are described M&A cases: every single European energy group is represented hereinafter by a folder which contains descriptive information about the company and the deals in which it has been involved directly or indirectly via its subsidiaries: acquisitions by company *B* were referred to the file of company *A* if company *B* was controlled by company *A* (e.g. acquisitions by Powergen can be found in the Eon file).

Acciona

Country	Spain																				
Features	<p>Acciona resulted from the merger between Entrecanales y Tavora and Cubiertas y MZOV in 1997. It has since grown both organically and through acquisitions, and it is now Spain's leading company in sustainable development.</p> <p>Acciona and Enel announced in 2007 that they would soon acquire joint control of Endesa (see Enel's file for more information on this deal).</p>																				
Current businesses	Acciona's core businesses are infrastructure, real estate, renewable energy, transport, and urban and environmental services. Regarding renewable energy, Acciona is active in development, construction, operation and maintenance of wind power plants. Additionally, it develops projects and engages in considerable research in other technologies such as biodiesel, solar, biomass and small hydropower.																				
Size	 <p>Sales (billion Eur)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales (billion Eur)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1998</td><td>2,5</td></tr> <tr><td>1999</td><td>2,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>2,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>3,0</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>3,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>3,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>4,0</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>4,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>6,3</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Acciona's renewable energy sales volume in 2004 was above 4 TWh.</p>	Year	Sales (billion Eur)	1998	2,5	1999	2,6	2000	2,9	2001	3,0	2002	3,4	2003	3,9	2004	4,0	2005	4,9	2006	6,3
Year	Sales (billion Eur)																				
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2002	3,4																				
2003	3,9																				
2004	4,0																				
2005	4,9																				
2006	6,3																				
Current market position	Acciona ranks third in terms of worldwide wind power generation installed capacity.																				

CESA (2006)

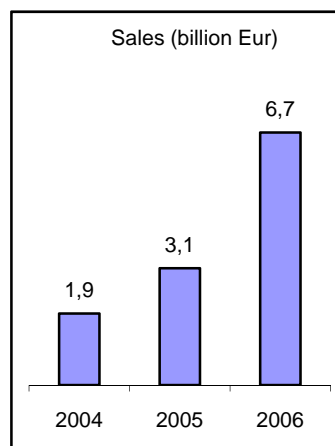
CESA	CESA was a Spanish wind power operator with 878 MW (563 MW in Spain) power generation capacity. Apart from Spain, CESA was also active in Italy, Greece, Portugal and Hungary.	
Description of the deal	Acciona acquired full control (100 percent) of CESA for Eur 1,4 billion.	
Features	29 Dec 2005	Negotiations between both parties took place.
	24 Jan 2006	The concentration was implemented.
Rationale	This strategic move reinforces Acciona's position as a leading wind farm and renewable energy operator in Spain and worldwide. This concentration increased its renewable power generation installed capacity by 35%.	

Energía Hidroeléctrica de Navarra (2003)

EHN	EHN (Energía Hidroeléctrica de Navarra) was a Spanish wind power operator. It used to generate 5 percent of the world's total wind power production.	
Description of the deal	Acciona acquired full control (100 percent) of EHN in several steps for Eur 805 million.	
Features	31 Jul 2003	Acciona acquired 50 percent of EHN for Eur 384 million.
	13 Oct 2004	Acciona acquired 40 percent of EHN for Eur 304 million.
	21 Jan 2005	Acciona acquired 10 percent of EHN for Eur 117 million.
Rationale	Acciona looked forward to becoming a world-class leader in renewable energy.	

AEM

Country	Italy
Features	AEM was founded in 1910 by local authorities. AEM is today quoted on the stock exchange and its majority shareholder is the municipality of Milan (43 percent).
Current businesses	Aem's core businesses are power, gas, heating and lighting. AEM's power-related activities include generation, distribution and supply. As for gas, AEM is active in distribution and supply. AEM mainly operates in the region of Milan.
Size	AEM's power generation and gas sales volumes in 2005 were 10 TWh and 1 bcm respectively.



ASM (2007)

ASM	ASM is an Italian large regional public utility which operates in Brescia and whose core businesses are power, gas, heat, water and waste. ASM's power-related activities include generation, distribution and supply. As for gas, ASM is active in distribution and supply. ASM's power and gas sales volumes in 2005 were 7,8 TWh and 0,9 bcm respectively. Its turnover in 2005 was Eur 1,7 billion.	
Description of the deal	AEM merged with ASM. The value of the deal was estimated at about Eur 3,7 billion.	
Features	4 Jun 2007	The deal was announced.
Rationale	The resulting entity became the third largest energy company in Italy.	

Ecodeco (2007)

Ecodeco	Ecodeco was an Italian company which produced power and heat from waste, among other environment-related activities.	
Description of the deal	AEM acquired full control (100 percent) of Ecodeco in two steps.	
Features	Feb 2005	AEM acquired 30 percent of Ecodeco for Eur 69 million.
	May 2007	AEM acquired the remaining 70 percent of Ecodeco for about Eur 400 million.

Endesa Italia (2005)

<div> <div> EI </div> </div>	<div> <div> EI (Endesa Italia) is the third largest power producer in Italy. EI's power generation and sales volumes in 2006 were 25 TWh and 33 TWh respectively. Its turnover in 2006 was Eur 2,8 billion. </div> </div>
<div> <div> Description of the deal </div> </div>	<div> <div> ASM purchased 5 percent of EI for Eur 159 million. </div> </div>
<div> <div> Features </div> </div>	<div> <div> <div> Feb 2005 </div> <div> The deal was implemented. </div> </div> <div> ASM held 20 percent of EI in 2007. </div> </div>

Power distribution network in Brescia (2003)

Description of the deal	ASM acquired the power distribution network in Brescia, which was 3.300 km long, for Eur 177 million.	
Features	28 Nov 2003	A sale and purchase agreement on the deal was signed by the parties.

Power distribution network in Milan and Rozzano (2002)

Description of the deal	Aem acquired the power distribution network in Milan and Rozzano for Eur 441 million. Assets included a 4.500 km power distribution network and 358.000 customers.	
Features	29 Oct 2002	The deal was announced.

Swiss cogeneration plant (2002)

Description of the deal	Aem acquired a cogeneration gas-fired plant in Switzerland for about Eur 100 million.	
Features	15 Nov 2002	The deal was announced.

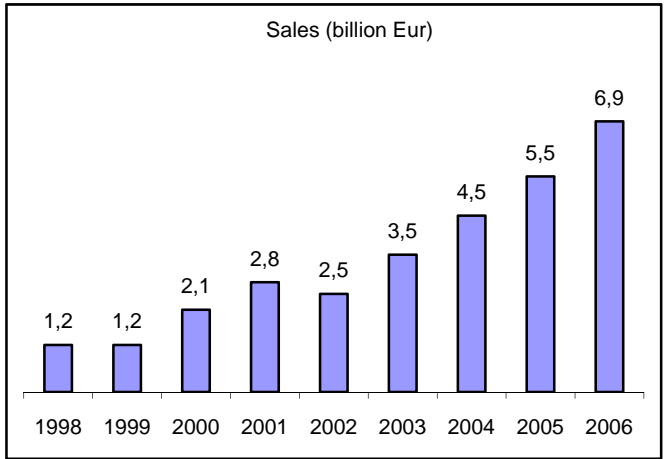
AGSM Verona

Country	Italy
Features	AGSMV (AGSM Verona) was founded in 1931.
Current businesses	AGSMV's core businesses are power, gas and heat. AGSMV's gas related activities include distribution and supply. As for power, AGSMV is active in generation. Apart from these energy-related businesses, AGSMV is also active in public lighting and telecommunications. AGSMV operates mainly in the Verona region.
Size	AGSMV's turnover is about Eur 400 million.

Power distribution network in Verona and Grezzana (2002)

Description of the deal	AGSMV acquired the power distribution network in Verona and Grezzana for Eur 112 million. Assets included an 18.000 km power distribution network and 90.000 customers.	
Features	31 Jul 2002	The deal was announced.

Atel

Country	Switzerland																				
Features	<p>Atel's (Atel Aare Tessin Ltd for Electricity) origins date back to 1894. The company evolved from a regional power station to an important international energy services provider. Atel has grown since year 2000 via acquisitions of companies in Germany, Italy, Hungary and the Czech Republic.</p> <p>In 2000, Atel acquired the GAH Group, a leading energy service provider in Germany. In 2002 Atel also purchased Edipower in Italy, Csepel in Hungary, and ECKG and Entrade in the Czech Republic. Atel bought EOSH in Switzerland in 2005.</p> <p>The financial holding group Motor-Columbus owns 58,5 percent of Atel.</p>																				
Current businesses	Atel's core activities are power and energy services. Its power-related activities include production, trading and transmission. Atel is active throughout Europe.																				
Size	<p>Atel's energy sales volume in 2006 was 116 TWh.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Sales (billion Eur)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales (billion Eur)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1998</td><td>1,2</td></tr> <tr><td>1999</td><td>1,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>2,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>2,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>2,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>3,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>4,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>5,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>6,9</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Sales (billion Eur)	1998	1,2	1999	1,2	2000	2,1	2001	2,8	2002	2,5	2003	3,5	2004	4,5	2005	5,5	2006	6,9
Year	Sales (billion Eur)																				
1998	1,2																				
1999	1,2																				
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2001	2,8																				
2002	2,5																				
2003	3,5																				
2004	4,5																				
2005	5,5																				
2006	6,9																				
Current market position	Atel is Switzerland's leading energy services provider and a leading European energy trader.																				

Energit (2006)

Energit	Energit was founded in 2000 in Italy. Today it is a multi-utility company in energy, internet and telecommunications. Regarding power, Energit is active in generation, wholesale and retail supply. Energit's turnover in 2005 was Eur 69 million.	
AE-EW	AE-EW's (Azienda Energetica Etschwerke) origins date back to 1891 in Italy. Its core business was power although it also offered other minor energy-related services. Regarding power, AE-EW was active in generation, trading, transport, distribution and supply. Power generation, sales and distribution in 2001 were 600 GWh, 700 GWh and 800 GWh respectively. AE-EW's turnover in 2005 was Eur 313 million.	
Description of the deal	Atel and AE-EW acquired joint control (51 percent and 34 percent respectively) of Energit. The value of the deal was undisclosed.	
Features	12 Jul 2006	The deal was brought to the attention of the European Commission.
	17 Aug 2006	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.

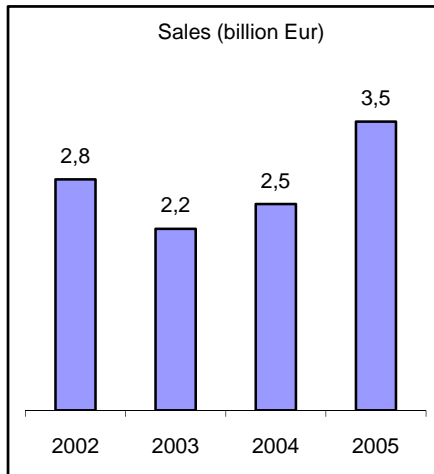
EOS (2006)

EOS	EOS (Energie Ouest-Suisse) was a Swiss company which was active in power generation, wholesale supply and transport. It was created in 1919 by several power companies in Western Switzerland. Its power generation, which mainly comes from hydropower, and sales volumes in 2006 were 3 TWh and 58 TWh respectively. EOS's turnover in 2006 was Eur 1,1 billion.	
EdF Swiss assets	EdF's Swiss assets include power generation and wholesale supply.	
Description of the deal	Atel acquired control of EOS, as well as specifically identified Swiss power assets currently belonging to EdF. The value of the deal was undisclosed.	
Features	20 Jan 2006	The European Commission received notification of the proposed deal.
	24 Feb 2006	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.
	23 Mar 2006	Agreements on the deal were closed.
Rationale	Atel looked forward to expanding in Europe while maintaining a strong position and base in Switzerland.	

Csepel power station, ECKG power station, Entrade (2006)

Csepel	Csepel comprised a 390 MW gas turbine and a 116 MW heat plant. Csepel supplied power and heat to Budapest, Hungary.	
ECKG	ECKG comprised a 250 MW coal-fired power station, a 67 MW combined cycle gas turbine, and a 173 MW heat plant. The site was located near Prague, Czech Republic.	
Entrade	Entrade was a Czech trading company which operated in Central and Eastern Europe. Entrade's power sales volume in 2001 was 8 TWh.	
Description of the deal	Atel acquired full control (100 percent) of Csepel power station, sole control (75 percent) of Entrade, and control (44 percent) of ECKG power station, for Eur 551 million.	
Features	11 Sep 2002	The deal was announced.
Rationale	Atel had built up an important market position in the growing energy markets in Central and Eastern Europe. These acquisitions in Hungary and the Czech Republic boosted Atel's business opportunities in the region.	

British Energy

Country	United Kingdom										
Features	<p>BE (British Energy) was privatised in 1996. It used to operate the eight most modern nuclear power plants in the United Kingdom. In 1999 BE made an attempt to become a vertically integrated company through the acquisition of an energy supplier but it failed to purchase another retailer at a reasonable cost to create a widespread retail presence so gave up this strategy and sold Swalec a few months later.</p> <p>The company got in financial trouble in 2002. The UK government invested Eur 4,5 billion in 2004 and restructured the firm. BE has since been reclassified as a state owned company.</p>										
Current businesses	BE's businesses are power generation and trading.										
Size	<p>BE's power sales volume in 2005-06 was 67 TWh.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Sales (billion Eur)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales (billion Eur)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>2,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>2,2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>2,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>3,5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Sales (billion Eur)	2002	2,8	2003	2,2	2004	2,5	2005	3,5
Year	Sales (billion Eur)										
2002	2,8										
2003	2,2										
2004	2,5										
2005	3,5										
Current market position	BE is the UK's largest producer of power, generating about one-fifth of the nation's needs. Moreover, it is one of the ten largest European power generators.										

Eggborough power plant (2000)

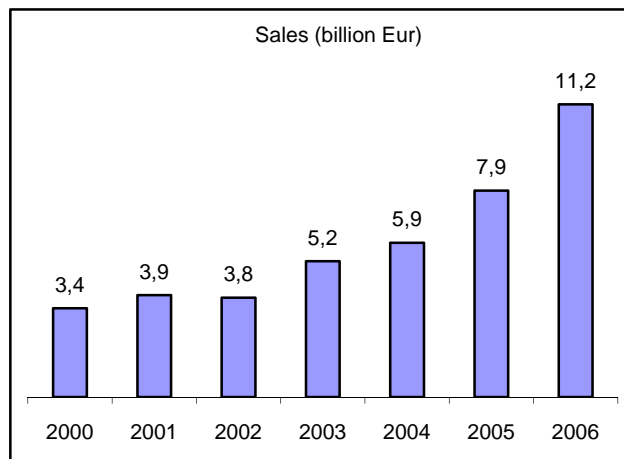
Eggborough	Eggborough was a 2 GW coal-fired power plant in the United Kingdom.	
Description of the deal	BE purchased Eggborough from National Power for Eur 1050 million. The deal occurred at the peak of the market for power stations, and in 2002 the value of the station was written down by half.	
Features	Nov 1999	The deal was announced.
	2000	The acquisition was implemented.

Swalec (2000)

Swalec	Swalec was a power and gas distributor and supplier in Wales. It used to have 850.000 and 350.000 power and gas customers respectively. Its turnover in 2000 was Eur 900 million.	
Description of the deal	BE acquired Swalec for Eur 165 million.	
Features	Jun 1999	BE announced that it would buy Swalec for Eur 165 million.
	Sep 1999	The government approved the deal
	Feb 2000	The concentration was implemented.
	Aug 2000	BE sold Swalec to Scottish and Southern Energy for Eur 330 million.

British Gas

Country	United Kingdom
Features	BG (British Gas) is a global natural gas company that finds, develops and connects gas to markets. It came into being in 1997 following the demerger of British Gas into Centrica and BG. In 2000, BG sold the Lattice Group and finally created BGG.
Current businesses	BGG's core businesses are power and gas. Regarding gas, BGG is active across the entire gas chain, from exploration to delivery to the consumer. Regarding power, the BGG is active in generation at gas-fired stations. BGG has operations in some 25 countries over five continents.
Size	BGG's gas and power production in 2006 were 35 bcm and 34 TWh respectively.



Current market position	BGG is the UK's biggest oil and gas company.
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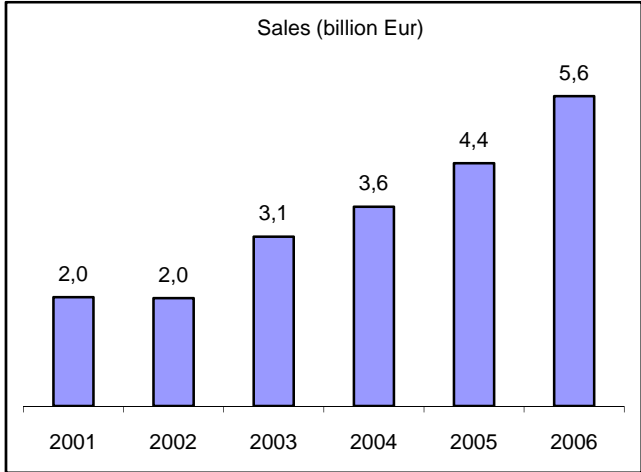
Serene (2007)

Serene	Serene was an Italian power and steam production company which operated gas-fired cogeneration units. BGG and Edison used to hold joint control of Serene.	
Description of the deal	BGG acquired sole control (100 percent) of Serene through the purchase of the remaining shares (66,3 percent) via its subsidiary BG Italia for Eur 104 million.	
Features	14 Dec 2006	The deal was announced.
	20 Dec 2006	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	1 Feb 2007	The European Commission cleared the acquisition with no opposition.
	14 Feb 2007	The concentration was implemented.
Rationale	BGG had 3 GW installed capacity in 2006. Following this deal, its installed capacity increased to 400 MW.	

Enron Direct (2002)

ED	ED (Enron Direct) was a power and gas supplier in the United Kingdom, where it had about 150.000 industrial and commercial customers.	
Description of the deal	BGG acquired ED for Eur 150 million.	
Features	Dec 2001	The deal was announced.
	Jan 2002	The deal was notified to the UK Office of Fair Trading
	Apr 2002	The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry decided not to refer the acquisition to national competition authorities.
Rationale	BGG doubled its industrial and commercial power base with this acquisition.	

CEZ

Country	Czech Republic														
Features	CEZ was founded in 1992. CEZ has become a multinational enterprise following the acquisition of four distribution companies in Bulgaria and Romania, and three power plants in Poland and Bulgaria.														
Current businesses	CEZ focuses on the power market in Central and South-Eastern Europe. Apart from production and sale of power, CEZ also deals with telecommunications, informatics, nuclear research, energy engineering, mining raw materials, and processing energy by-products.														
Size	<p>CEZ's power generation and sales volumes in 2006 were 66 TWh and 86 TWh respectively. Its heat sales volume in 2006 was 2,8 TWh.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Sales (billion Eur)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales (billion Eur)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>2,0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>2,0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>3,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>3,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>4,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>5,6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Sales (billion Eur)	2001	2,0	2002	2,0	2003	3,1	2004	3,6	2005	4,4	2006	5,6
Year	Sales (billion Eur)														
2001	2,0														
2002	2,0														
2003	3,1														
2004	3,6														
2005	4,4														
2006	5,6														
Current market position	CEZ is the largest power producer and one of the three largest heat suppliers in the Czech Republic. It is also one of the ten largest energy companies in Europe.														

PSEG Distribution, PSEG Silesia (2006)

PSEGD, PSEGS	PSEGD (PSEG Distribution) and PSEGS (PSEG Silesia) were majority shareholders in two Polish power generation companies in Poland: Elektrownia Skawina and Elcho, whose joint installed capacity was 830 MW.	
Description of the deal	CEZ acquired control of both power generation companies via purchase of all the shares in PSEGD and PSEGS for Eur 383 million.	
Features	19 Jan 2006	The deal was announced.
	29 May 2006	The concentration was implemented.

Varna power plant (2006)

Varna	Varna was a coal-fired 1,3 GW power plant in North-Eastern Bulgaria. It produced about 2,3 TWh power per year.	
Description of the deal	CEZ acquired the Varna power plant for Eur 207 million.	
Features	4 May 2006	The deal was announced.

Elektrozpredelenie Stolichno et al. (2005)

ES, ESO, EP	ES (Elektrozpredelenie Stolichno), ESO (Elektrozpredelenie Sofia Oblast) and EP (Elektrozpredelenie Pleven) were power distribution utilities in Western Bulgaria. All three companies used to be owned by Bulgaria. The annual power sales volume of the three companies amounted to 8 TWh. The group supplied power to over 200.000 firms and more than 1,7 million households.	
Description of the deal	CEZ acquired sole control (67 percent) of ES, ESO and EP for Eur 281 million.	
Features	15 Jul 2004	The deal was announced.
	2005	The concentration was implemented.
Rationale	This acquisition raised the number of CEZ's customers by 1,9 million.	

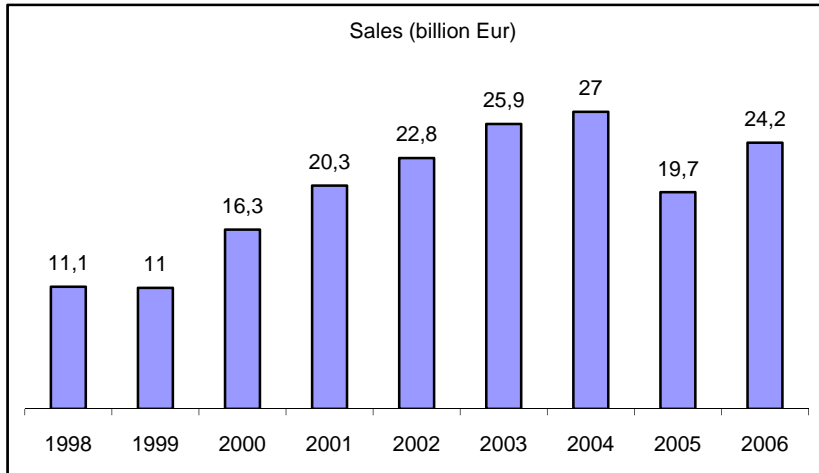
Electrica Oltenia (2004)

EO	EO (Electrica Oltenia) was the largest of the eight Romanian power distribution companies with 19 percent market share and roughly 1,4 million customers. EO's annual power supply volume was about 7 TWh. Its turnover in 2004 was Eur 400 million.	
Description of the deal	CEZ acquired sole control (51 percent) of EO for Eur 160 million.	
Features	3 Dec 2004	The deal was announced.

Eight Czech power distributors (2002)

Description of the deal	CEZ acquired eight power distribution utilities in the Czech Republic for Eur 1 billion.	
Features	6 May 2002	The deal was announced.

Centrica

Country	United Kingdom																				
Features	Centrica came into being in 1997 following the demerger of British Gas. Centrica's first businesses were gas production and supply. From late 1998 to 2000, Centrica attempted to diversify via several acquisitions in finance, automobile, telecommunications and drains. This strategy changed since 2003 and Centrica has sold some of its non-core businesses in order to consolidate within the energy sector and expand its operations overseas. Today the company operates mainly in the United Kingdom and in North America, although it also has customers in Belgium, in the Netherlands and in Spain.																				
Current businesses	Centrica's businesses are gas, power, energy services and sewage services among others. Centrica's gas-related activities include exploration, production, trading, transmission, distribution and supply. As for power, Centrica is active in generation, trading and supply.																				
Size	<p>Centrica's gas sales volume in 2005 was 39 bcm, and its power production volume in 2006 was 10,5 TWh.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Sales (billion Eur)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales (billion Eur)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1998</td><td>11,1</td></tr> <tr><td>1999</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>16,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>20,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>22,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>25,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>19,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>24,2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Sales (billion Eur)	1998	11,1	1999	11	2000	16,3	2001	20,3	2002	22,8	2003	25,9	2004	27	2005	19,7	2006	24,2
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2006	24,2																				
Current market position	Centrica is the largest supplier of gas to domestic customers in the United Kingdom, and one of the largest suppliers of power.																				

South Humber Bank power plant (2005)

SHB	SHB was a 1,3 GW gas-fired power plant in North Lincolnshire. Centrica already held 60 percent of SHB.	
Description of the deal	Centrica boosted its stake in SHB to 100 percent for Eur 220 million.	
Features	20 Sep 2005	The deal was announced.
Rationale	Centrica strengthened its power generation business.	

Oxxio Nederland (2005)

ON	ON (Oxxio Nederland) was an energy supplier to residential and small business customers across the Netherlands. ON was the fourth largest energy supplier in the country. It used to have about 400.000 power and 140.000 gas accounts. ON's turnover in 2004 was Eur 177 million.	
Description of the deal	Centrica acquired ON for Eur 135 million.	
Features	6 Jun 2005	The deal was announced.
Rationale	The acquisition provided Centrica with a growth platform and an opportunity to develop a deeper understanding of the competitive and regulatory environment in the deregulating Dutch market.	

Killingholme power plant (2004)

Killingholme	Killingholme was a 652 MW combined cycle gas turbine in the United Kingdom.	
Description of the deal	Centrica acquired control of the Killingholme power plant for Eur 210 million.	
Features	8 Jun 2004	The deal was announced.
	Jul 2004	The concentration was implemented.
Rationale	Centrica strengthened its power generation business.	

Rough offshore gas storage facility (2002)

Rough	Rough offshore gas storage facility was the largest in the United Kingdom with 2,8 bcm capacity and 0,04 bcm per day deliverability rate. Assets included the associated pipeline and the onshore processing facility at Easington, Yorkshire.	
Description of the deal	Centrica acquired control of the Rough gas storage facility via purchase of Dynegy Storage Limited and Dynegy Onshore Processing UK Limited for Eur 480 million.	
Features	14 Nov 2002	The deal was announced.
Rationale	This acquisition provided Centrica with the flexibility to meet the fluctuating gas requirements of retail customers and with the potential for value creation through commercial and operational arrangements of the facility for its storage customers.	

King's Lynn and Peterborough power plants (2001)

KL & P	KL & P (King's Lynn and Peterborough) were two gas-fired power plants with a combined generation capacity of 705 MW.	
Description of the deal	Centrica purchased both power stations for Eur 280 million.	
Features	24 Aug 2001	The deal was announced.
	19 Oct 2001	The concentration was implemented.
Rationale	Centrica strengthened its power generation business.	

Humber Power (2001)

HP	HP (Humber Power) owned and operated a 750 MW gas-fired power plant in Stallingborough, United Kingdom.	
Description of the deal	Centrica purchased 60 percent of HP for Eur 482 million.	
Features	29 May 2001	The concentration was implemented.
Rationale	Centrica entered the power generation business with this acquisition.	

Powergen North Sea (1998)

PNS	PNS (Powergen North Sea) was an upstream gas and oil company. Assets included eight producing fields and several undeveloped gas fields in the Southern North Sea and the East Irish Sea. The portfolio was about 86 percent gas and 14 percent oil.	
Description of the deal	Centrica acquired PNS for Eur 380 million.	
Features	12 Oct 1998	The deal was announced.
	1 Jul 1998	The concentration was implemented.

Dong Energy

Country	Denmark
Features	Dong, which stands for Danish Oil and Natural Gas, was founded in 1972. At the beginning of the 2000s, Dong started to expand into the power market by acquisition of stakes in power companies. The company merged with five other Danish energy companies (Elsam, Energi E2, Nesa, Københavns Energi, Frederiksberg Elnet) and was renamed Dong Energy on 1 July 2006. DE (Dong Energy) is nowadays a public limited company whose main shareholder is the state.
Current businesses	<p>DE's core businesses are power, oil, gas and heat. Its power-related activities include generation, transmission and distribution. As for gas, DE is active throughout the whole value chain: exploration, production, trading, transmission and distribution.</p> <p>DE's area of focus is Northern Europe. It operates in Denmark, Sweden, Germany and the Netherlands.</p>
Size	DE's turnover in 2006 was Eur 4,8 billion. Its power and gas sales volumes in 2005 were 18 TWh and 8 bcm respectively.
Current market position	DE is the largest energy utility and gas company in Denmark.

Energi E2 (2005)

EE2	EE2 (Energi E2) was at the time the largest power generator in Eastern Denmark. Apart from conventional energy sources, EE2 had several international wind power projects.	
Description of the deal	Dong acquired full control (100 percent) of EE2 through the purchase of the remaining 58 percent of the company for Eur 1,4 billion.	
Features	10 Feb 2005	The deal was announced.
Rationale	Dong was looking forward to acquiring full control of EE2, among other Danish energy companies, in order to create a powerful energy group based in Denmark.	

Københavns Energi (2005)

KE	KE (Københavns Energi) was the electric division of Copenhagen Energy. It distributed and supplied power to household and business customers in the Copenhagen area.	
Description of the deal	Dong acquired control of KE for Eur 650 million.	
Features	10 Feb 2005	The deal was announced.
Rationale	Dong was looking forward to acquiring full control of KE, among other Danish energy companies, in order to create a powerful energy group based in Denmark.	

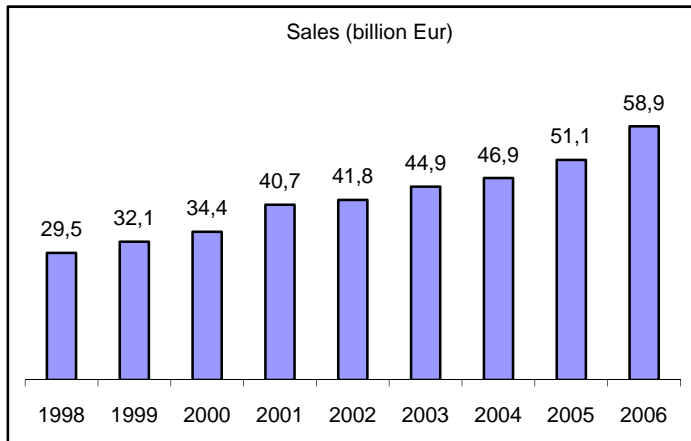
Elsam (2004)

Elsam	Elsam was at the time the largest power generator in Western Denmark. Elsam used to be jointly owned by Dong and Vattenfall.	
Description of the deal	Dong acquired sole control of Elsam for Eur 3,6 billion.	
Features	10 Dec 2004	Dong acquired 60 percent of Elsam for Eur 2,4 billion.
	17 Jan 2005	Vattenfall acquired 35,3 percent of Elsam for Eur 1,2 billion.
	1 Jun 2005	Dong and Vattenfall announced an exchange agreement which established that Dong would take over Vattenfall's 35,3 percent shareholding in Elsam, and Vattenfall would take over from Elsam and Energi E2 several power generation activities which represented a total capacity of about 3 GW in Denmark and an annual turnover of about Eur 300 million. The value of the deal was estimated at Eur 1,3 billion.
	18 Oct 2005	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	22 Dec 2005	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.
Rationale	The agreement clarified the ownership structure in the Danish energy sector and paved the way for the establishment of Denmark's new large energy company Dong Energy. This company resulted from combining Dong with Elsam, among other Danish energy companies. This merger was blocked for a long time due to Vattenfall's ownership interest in Elsam.	

Nesa (2003)

Nesa	Nesa was active in power distribution and retailing in Denmark.	
Description of the deal	Elsam acquired full control (97,5 percent) of Nesa for 1,7 billion.	
Features	6 Oct 2003	Elsam acquired 78,75 percent of Nesa for Eur 1,45 billion.
	22 Apr 2004	Elsam acquired 18,75 percent of Nesa for Eur 249 million.

EdF

Country	France																				
Features	<p>EdF (Electricité de France) was founded by the French government in 1946 following the nationalization of power producers, transporters and distributors. EdF was wholly owned by the state until 2004, when its status changed to a public limited company and it entered the stock market. However, the state is still the largest shareholder of EdF with 87,3 percent of its shares.</p> <p>EdF has always been the major player on the French power market and it also has a solid presence in the United Kingdom, Germany and Italy among many other European countries. 80 percent of its power is produced in nuclear plants.</p>																				
Current businesses	EdF's core business is power, in which it covers the whole value chain: generation, trading, transmission, distribution and supply. EdF is now expanding its activities to offer gas and energy services.																				
Size	 <table border="1"> <caption>Sales (billion Eur)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales (billion Eur)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1998</td><td>29,5</td></tr> <tr><td>1999</td><td>32,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>34,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>40,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>41,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>44,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>46,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>51,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>58,9</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>EdF's power generation and sales volumes in 2006 were 470 TWh and 610 TWh respectively. Its power installed capacity is 124 GW. EdF has about 47 million power distribution customers.</p>	Year	Sales (billion Eur)	1998	29,5	1999	32,1	2000	34,4	2001	40,7	2002	41,8	2003	44,9	2004	46,9	2005	51,1	2006	58,9
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2003	44,9																				
2004	46,9																				
2005	51,1																				
2006	58,9																				
Current market position	EdF is the largest power generator and supplier in Europe, and the leader power company in France.																				

Demasz (2006)

Demasz	Demasz was a power distribution and supply company in Hungary. Its market share was about 11 percent. Demasz had 755.000 customers and sold about 3,9 TWh per year. Its turnover in 2005 was Eur 367 million. EdF already held 60 percent of Demasz.	
Description of the deal	EdF secured 95 percent of Demasz for an undisclosed price.	
Features	Nov 2006	The concentration was implemented.

Eneco Energia (2006)

EE	EE (Eneco Energia) was active in retail supply of power to eligible (non-regulated) customers in Italy. Its annual turnover prior to the deal was Eur 261 million.	
Description of the deal	EdF's subsidiary Edison acquired sole control of EE through the purchase of 70 percent of its shares. The value of the deal was undisclosed.	
Features	15 Sep 2006	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	Edison's and EE's combined market share in power retail supply was less than 17 percent. Furthermore, there were strong competitors in the business. Hence the European Commission concluded that the proposed deal was not likely to have any anti-competitive effects on the market.	
	19 Oct 2006	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.
	31 Oct 2006	The acquisition was implemented.

Stadtwerke Düsseldorf (2006)

SWD	SWD (Stadtwerke Düsseldorf) was a German regional utility which operated mainly in the Düsseldorf region. Its core businesses were power, gas, energy-related services and the environment. SWD's power-related activities included generation and distribution. As for gas, SWD was active in supply. Its power, gas and heat sales volumes in 2005 were 13 TWh, 0,7 bcm and 1,6 TWh respectively. SWD's turnover in 2005 was Eur 1,2 billion.	
Description of the deal	EdF acquired via its subsidiary EnBW sole control (55 percent) of SWD. The value of the deal was undisclosed.	
Features	20 Dec 2005	The parties agreed on the deal.
	17 Feb 2006	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	22 Mar 2006	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.
Rationale	EnBW aimed to strengthen its market position in Germany.	

EVN (2005)

EVN	EVN was an Austrian multi-utility company.	
Description of the deal	EdF acquired 16,8 percent of EVN for Eur 483 million.	
Features	12 Oct 2005	The deal was announced.

Motor Columbus – Atel (2005)

MC	MC (Motor Columbus) was the shareholding society which owned the Swiss power company Atel.	
Description of the deal	EdF purchased 17 percent of MC for an undisclosed price.	
Features	Sep 2005	The deal was announced.
	Atel and MC merged later, and EdF held 25 percent in the new entity.	

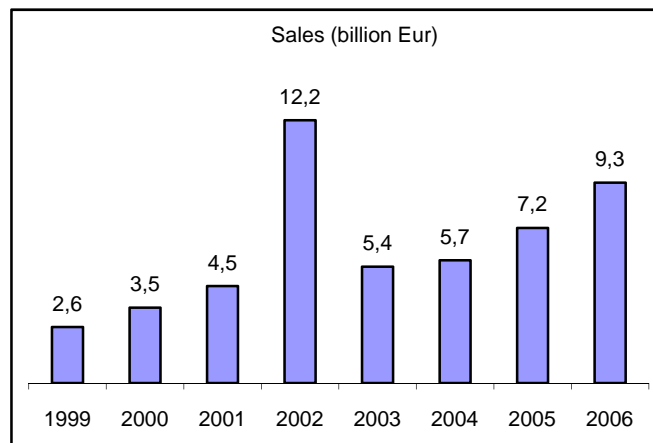
Edison (2005)

Edison Edison, whose origins go back to 1884 in Milan, is a key player in the Italian energy sector. The company used to be controlled by an Italian consortium called Italcenergia, which was in turn controlled by Fiat.

Edison's core businesses are power and gas although it is also active in water services and in the oil industry. Edison's power-related activities include generation, transmission, distribution and supply. As for gas, Edison is active in exploration, production, transmission, distribution and supply.

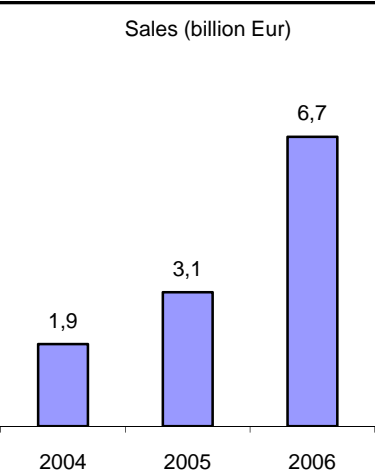
Edison's power-related activities include generation, transmission, distribution and supply. As for gas, Edison is active in exploration, production, transmission, distribution and supply.

Edison's power and gas sales volumes in 2006 were 65 TWh and 13,1 bcm respectively. Edison is currently Italy's second largest power generator and its third largest gas operator.



AEM AEM is an Italian energy utility which operates in the region of Milan. The majority shareholder of AEM is the municipality of Milan (43 percent). AEM's core businesses are power, gas, heating and lighting. AEM's power-related activities include generation, distribution and supply. As for gas, AEM is active in distribution and supply.

AEM's power generation and gas sales volumes in 2005 were 10 TWh and 1 bcm respectively.

<div data-bbox="683 226 1091 721"> <p>Sales (billion Eur)</p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales (billion Eur)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>1,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>3,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>6,7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>		Year	Sales (billion Eur)	2004	1,9	2005	3,1	2006	6,7
Year	Sales (billion Eur)								
2004	1,9								
2005	3,1								
2006	6,7								
Description of the deal	EdF and AEM acquired joint control (50 percent, 50 percent) of Edison for Eur 11 billion.								
Features	13 May 2005 EdF and AEM acquired 30,5 percent of Edison for Eur 2,7 billion. Additionally, they reached an agreement on the process and prices for acquiring further control.								
	7 Jul 2005 The deal was notified to the European Commission.								
	12 Aug 2005 The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.								
	The concentration was completed later in 2005.								
Rationale	Before this concentration, EdF was already active in Italy through its subsidiaries Fenice and EDEV Italia. However, its power generation capacity was very limited and it was mainly active via power imports through the Northern borders. With this move EdF looks forward to strengthening its presence in the country.								

MVV Energie (2004)

MVVE	MVVE (MVV Energie) was a big German municipal utility company whose core businesses were supply of power, gas, heat and water, waste and transport. MVVE's turnover in 2004 was Eur 2 billion.	
Description of the deal	EnBW acquired 15 percent of MVVEnergie for Eur 126 million.	
Features	23 Dec 2004	The deal was announced.

Iniziativa Sviluppo Energie (2004)

ISE	ISE (Iniziativa Sviluppo Energie) was an Italian power and steam producer. Its installed capacity was 1,3 GW. ISE's power and steam sales volumes in 2003 were 9 TWh and 1,4 Tg respectively. EdF and AEM owned 75 percent of ISE through a joint-venture company.	
Description of the deal	Edison acquired the remaining 25 percent of ISE for Eur 206 million.	
Features	1 Jun 2004	The deal was announced.
	Later Edison acquired full control (100 percent) of ISE via the acquisition of the remaining 75 percent shares from its parent companies, EdF and AEM.	

EdF Trading (2003)

EdFT	EdFT's (EdF Trading) core business is the wholesale of power and gas among other energy products. EdFT is based in London and operates throughout Europe. Its turnover in 2002 was Eur 8,3 billion. Prior to the deal, Electricité de France held 67 percent of EdFT.	
Description of the deal	EdF acquired the rest of the shares in EdF Trading in order to control its whole capital for Eur 150 million.	
Features	23 Jul 2003	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	The European Commission found that the parties were not competitors since EdF's wholesale customers are final consumers whereas EdFT's wholesale customers are retailers. For this reason, the concentration would not result in the elimination of any potential market competitor. Horizontal overlaps would be minor and they did not constitute a matter of concern either.	
	26 Aug 2003	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.

Edipower (2002)

Eurogen	Eurogen was an Italian power generation company with 7 GW installed capacity.	
Description of the deal	Edison acquired control of Eurogen for Eur 3,4 billion.	
Features	17 Mar 2002	The deal was announced.
	27 Mar 2002	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	The Commission concluded that the deal would allow Edison to become a stronger competitor to incumbent Italian power operator Enel. As such, the deal would increase competition in the liberalised Italian supply market.	
	3 May 2002	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.
	1 Dec 2002	The concentration was implemented and Eurogen was renamed Edipower.
Rationale	The increase in generation capacity which arose from the acquisition of Eurogen allowed Edison to compete with Enel for the increasing number of eligible customers which resulted from the liberalisation of the Italian power market.	

Kraftwerke Laufenburg (2002)

KL	KL (Kraftwerke Laufenburg) was a Swiss power supplier which operated in the South-Western Baden-Württemberg.	
Description of the deal	EdF's subsidiary EnBW acquired sole control (76 percent) of KL for Eur 452 million.	
Features	1 Aug 2002	The deal was announced.
	18 Nov 2002	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	19 Dec 2002	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.

Caffaro Energia (2002)

CE	CE (Caffaro Energia) owned a combined cycle power plant. Due to its subsidiary Sondel, Edison already held 50 percent of CE.	
Description of the deal	Edison purchased the remaining shares in CE for Eur 150 million.	
Features	Sep 2002	The concentration was implemented.

ZEAG (2002)

ZEAG	ZEAG (Zementwerk Lauffen-Elektrizitaetswerk Heilbronn AG) was a German municipal utility which operated in the Heilbronn area. ZEAG and EnBW used to jointly control the gas company Unterland, which supplied natural gas to six German municipalities. Zeag's annual power sales volume was about 0,8 TWh and it had 136.000 customers. EnBW used to hold 12 percent shareholding in ZEAG.	
Description of the deal	EnBW purchased 50,1 percent shareholding in ZEAG for Eur 159 million.	
Features	Jan 2002	The deal was announced.
	Jul 2002	The Bundeskartellamt approved the acquisition but forced EnBW to reduce the charges for using the network and to give competitors opportunities to become active in the region.

Seeboard (2002)

Seeboard	Seeboard was an integrated British power company which operated in South-Eastern England. Its power-related activities included generation, distribution and supply. As for gas, Seeboard was active in supply. Seeboard used to have 2 million customers and it owned a 45.000 km power network. Seeboard's annual turnover prior to the deal was about Eur 1,6 billion.	
Description of the deal	EdF acquired, via its subsidiary London Electricity, control of Seeboard for Eur 2,2 billion.	
Features	24 Jun 2002	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	Whichever scale was considered, the European Commission concluded that the acquisition would only lead to marginal overlaps in a very competitive market and therefore it did not give rise to competition concerns.	
	25 Jul 2002	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.
	EdF merged in 2002 its subsidiaries London Electricity, Seeboard and SWEB into a single UK group: EdF Energy.	
Rationale	EdF was already active in South-Western England via its subsidiary London Electricity. Following the acquisition of Seeboard, EdF boosted its customer base in the United Kingdom and became its fourth largest power and gas distributor.	

Italenergia (2002)

Description of the deal	Montedison merged with its subsidiary Edison. The resulting entity was named Edison and it was acquired by the newly-created consortium Italenergia for Eur 5 billion.	
Features	May 2001	EdF acquired about 20 percent in Montedison. The Italian government tried to oppose the concentration with the approval of a decree which forbade EdF to hold more than 2 percent in Montedison.
	Jul 2001	EdF established an alliance with Fiat and set up the consortium Italenergia. EdF owned 18 percent of Italenergia.
	Aug 2001	Italenergia took Montedison and Edison over.
	May 2002	The merger between Montedison and Edison was implemented.
Rationale	Italenergia planned to become Italy's second largest power company. The support from EdF allowed Italenergia to become a major competitor of the Italian giant Enel.	

Stredoslovenske Energeticke Zavody (2002)

SEZ	SEZ (Stredoslovenske Energeticke Zavody) was a Slovak power distributor.	
Description of the deal	EdF acquired control (49 percent) of SEZ for Eur 154 million.	
Features	12 Apr 2002	The deal was announced.

West Burton power plant, Eastern Electricity, 24Seven (2002)

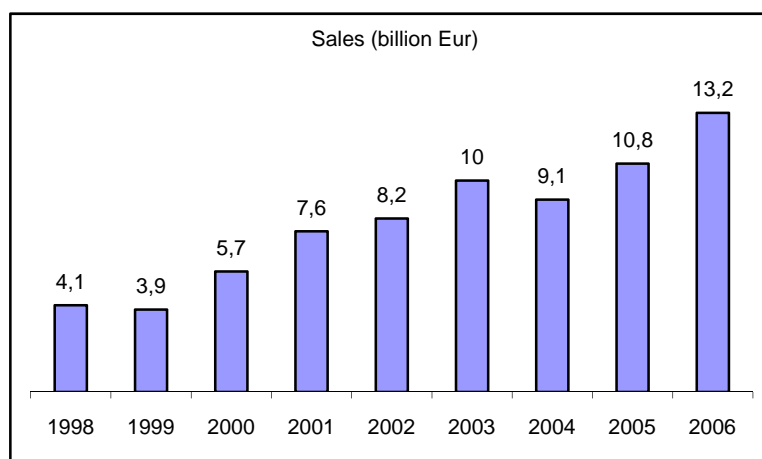
WB power plant	WB (West Burton) was a 2 GW coal-fired power station in Nottinghamshire, England.	
EE	EE (Eastern Electricity) was an power distributor in Eastern England. Its power network, which was 90.000 km long, was the longest in the United Kingdom. EE used to have 3,2 million customers.	
24Seven	24Seven used to manage and operate London Electricity's and EE's power distribution networks. EdF used to hold 50 percent of 24Seven.	
Description of the deal	EdF acquired sole control of the undertakings listed above, which used to constitute the relevant part of TXU Europe. EdF paid Eur 586 million for WB, and Eur 1,4 billion for EE and 24Seven.	
Features	19 Nov 2001	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	20 Dec 2001	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.
	Jan 2002	The concentration was implemented. EE was renamed EPN.
Rationale	Having acquired London Electricity in December 1998, EdF now controls a network covering South-Eastern and South-Western England as well as greater London.	

EnBW (2001)

EnBW EnBW (Energie Baden-Württemberg) was formed in 1997 from the merger between two German utilities: Badenwerk, which had been founded in 1921, and Energie-Versorgung Schwaben, which had been founded in 1939. EnBW is nowadays jointly-controlled by EdF (45 percent) and OEW (45 percent).

Following several acquisitions, EnBW's businesses have been organised in two poles: energy and environmental services. EnBW's power-related activities include generation, trading, transmission, distribution and supply. As for gas, EnBW is active in trading, transmission, distribution and supply. EnBW also offers district heating, waste recycling and financial services. EnBW mainly operates in SouthWest Germany, but also in other markets of Central and Eastern Europe.

EnBW is the third largest energy supplier in Germany and the eighth largest power supplier in Europe. Its power and gas sales volumes were 119 TWh and 8,4 bcm respectively in 2006. Its power installed capacity is about 14 GW.



OEW OEW (Oberschwäbische Elektrizitätswerke) is an association of nine public districts in SouthWest Germany. Its main purpose is to hold shares in energy companies. OEW controls 45 percent of EnBW.

Description of the deal EdF acquired 25 percent of EnBW and then progressively increased its shareholding to 34,5 percent in 2001 and to 39 percent in 2005. Nowadays EdF holds joint control (45 percent) with OEW of EnBW.

Features 31 Aug 2000 The European Commission was informed that EdF wished to acquire 25 percent of EnBW.

2 Oct 2000 The European Commission found that the deal could lead to the elimination of EnBW as a potential competitor of EdF in the French market. The European Commission identified as well possible closure effects that could be exercised by EdF and EnBW in Swiss and German power operators which could enter the French market. The European Commission decided therefore to undertake full investigation of the case.

In order to avoid the strengthening of its already dominant position on the French liberalised power market, EdF undertook to make available to competitors in France 6 GW of generation capacity, which represented 30 percent of the eligible market. Furthermore, EdF undertook to renounce to exercise its voting rights in the French power generator Compagnie Nationale du Rhône, which would thus become its competitor. Finally, the parties committed to divest EnBW's shareholding in the Swiss power company WATT.

7 Feb 2001 The European Commission considered that these commitments would fully remedy initial competition concerns and cleared the concentration subject to full compliance with the commitments. EdF acquired 25 percent of EnBW. Later in 2001, EdF boosted its stake in EnBW to 34,5 percent.

28 Jan 2005 EdF acquired a further 5,9 percent of EnBW and thereby boosted its stake to 39 percent for Eur 466 million.

EdF acquired a further 6 percent of EnBW and thereby boosted its stake in the company to 45 percent.

Elektrownia Rybnik (2001)

ER	ER (Elektrownia Rybnik) was one of the biggest power plants in Poland. Its installed power capacity was 1,8 GW (7 percent of Poland's total power installed capacity) and its annual output was about 9 TWh. Fuel is coal. ER's annual turnover was about Eur 340 million.	
Description of the deal	EdF and EnBW acquired joint control (69 percent) of ER.	
Features	16 Oct 2001	EdF and EnBW acquired 15 percent stake in ER for Eur 156 million.
	11 Aug 2003	EdF and EnBW acquired a further 35 percent stake in ER for Eur 100 million.
	27 May 2004	EdF and EnBW acquired a further 19 percent stake in ER.

Bert (2000)

Bert	Bert (Budapesti Erőmű) was a 392 MWe, 1,7 GWth cogeneration power plant in Budapest, Hungary. Bert's power and heat annual production were 1,5 TWh and 2,5 TWh respectively.	
Description of the deal	EdF acquired sole control (89 percent) of the Bert power plant for an undisclosed price.	
Features	Dec 2000	The concentration was implemented.

Falck (2000)

Falck	Falck was an Italian firm whose core businesses were energy, environment, steel, natural resources and real estate. Falck's energy-related activities included power generation and supply through its subsidiary Sondel, in which it has a 78 percent shareholding.	
Montedison	Montedison was an Italian group which was active in many fields: chemicals, energy, agriculture and assurance among others.	
Description of the deal	Montedison merged with Falck. The value of the deal was estimated at Eur 1 billion.	
Features	2 Oct 2000	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	3 Nov 2000	The European Commission decided not to oppose the concentration.
Rationale	The parties' combined share of the Italian power generation market reached 10,5 percent in 1999. The new entity will be the second player in power generation, but will remain far behind the State-controlled Enel, which has a 71 percent market share. The rest of the market is fragmented between the local authorities' generators and other minor producers.	

Jade Power Generation (2000)

JPG	JPG (Jade Power Generation) used to control a coal-fired 2 GW power station in Cottam, United Kingdom. JPG's turnover prior to the deal was Eur 331 million. JPG used to belong to Powergen.	
Description of the deal	EdF acquired full control of JPG for Eur 663 million.	
Features	17 May 2000	Powergen arranged a private auction for Cottam power station.
	14 Oct 2000	The sale and purchase agreement was concluded.
	26 Oct 2000	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	The European Commission had no concerns about the concentration, which was expected to increase competition in the key price setting sector of power generation.	
	29 Nov 2000	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.

Sutton Bridge Power (2000)

SBP	SBP (Sutton Bridge Power) was a 790 MW combined cycle gas turbine in Lincolnshire, United Kingdom.	
Description of the deal	EdF purchased SBP via its subsidiary London Electricity for Eur 450 million.	
Features	March 2000	The acquisition was implemented.
	May 2000	The Secretary of Trade and Industry decided not to refer the case to the UK national competition authorities.
Rationale	This deal increased London Electricity's generation portfolio and reflected EdF's strategy to become one of the major players in the United Kingdom.	

South-Western Electricity's power supply business (1999)

SWEB	SWEB (South-Western Electricity Board) was one of the twelve regional power companies operating in England and Wales. SWEB was mainly active in power distribution in South-Western England and power supply throughout England and Wales. It additionally had some power generation assets. SWE's distribution network was 48.300 km long. SWEB's supply business used to have 1,3 million customers and its turnover was about Eur 1 billion.	
Description of the deal	EdF acquired, via its subsidiary London Electricity, sole control of the energy supply business of SWEB for Eur 370 million.	
Features	Apr 1999	SWEB arranged a private auction for the sale of its supply business.
	17 Jun 1999	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	19 Jul 1999	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.

London Electricity (1999)

LE	LE (London Electricity) used to be one of the twelve regional power companies operating in England and Wales, and its main activities were distribution of power in the London area and the supply of power throughout England and Wales. LE used to supply 22 TWh of power to 3,1 million customers. Its annual turnover prior to the concentration was Eur 1,6 billion.	
Description of the deal	EdF acquired full control (100 percent) of LE for Eur 2,7 billion. This was up to that time EDF's largest acquisition abroad.	
Features	Sep 1998	The former owner of LE, Entergy Corporation, arranged a private auction for LE.
	27 Nov 1998	EdF concluded a share purchase agreement with Entergy Corporation for LE.
	4 Dec 1998	EdF completed the deal on the same day it was notified to the European Commission.
	8 Jan 1999	The United Kingdom authorities, who foresaw serious competition problems in the national market, submitted a request that the case be referred to them.
	27 Jan 1999	The European Commission conducted an in-depth analysis of the case and did not find that the concentration would lead to undesirable competition effects. The UK's request was therefore rejected and the deal was approved with no opposition.
Rationale	EdF looked forward to building a vertically-integrated power company in the United Kingdom, which is one of the most important European power markets.	

Estag (1998)

Estag	Estag was an Austrian energy company whose core businesses were power, gas and heat in Styria. Its power-related activities included generation, distribution and supply. As for gas and heat, it was active in supply. Estag used to be owned by Styria.	
Description of the deal	EdF acquired via its joint venture SIA with GdF (80 percent, 20 percent) control (25 percent) of Estag for Eur 407 million.	
Features	16 Feb 1998	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	17 Mar 1998	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.

Eidsiva

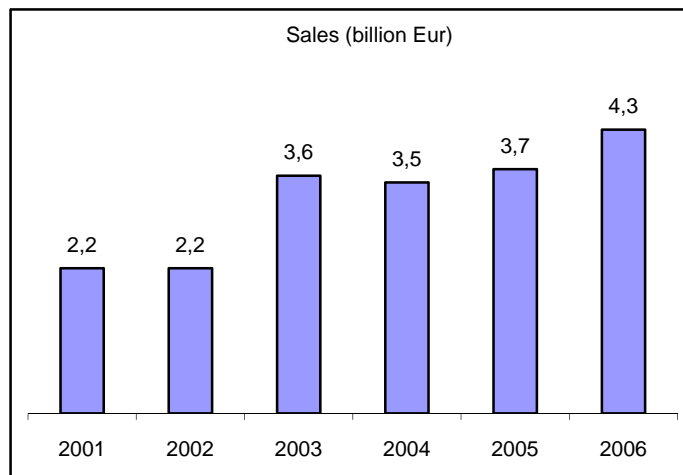
Country	Norway
Current businesses	Eidsiva's core business is power generation and supply. Its main source of energy is hydro.

Hedmark Energi (2005)

HE	HE (Hedmark Energi) was a Norwegian power company.	
Description of the deal	Eidsiva acquired 49 percent of HE for Eur 281 million.	
Features	11 May 2005	The deal was announced.

Eneco Energie

Country	The Netherlands
Features	EE's (Eneco Energie) origins go back to the mid nineteenth century. Following several mergers with regional utilities, EE was created in 1995. Its shares are still held by 64 Dutch municipalities.
Current businesses	EE's core businesses are power, gas, heat and energy-related services. Its power-related activities include trading, distribution and supply. As for gas, EE is active in trading, distribution and supply. It operates in the Netherlands and in Belgium.
Size	EE's power, gas and heat sales volumes in 2006 were 22 TWh, 5,5 bcm and 3,2 TWh respectively.



Current market position	EE is the third largest energy distribution company in the Netherlands.
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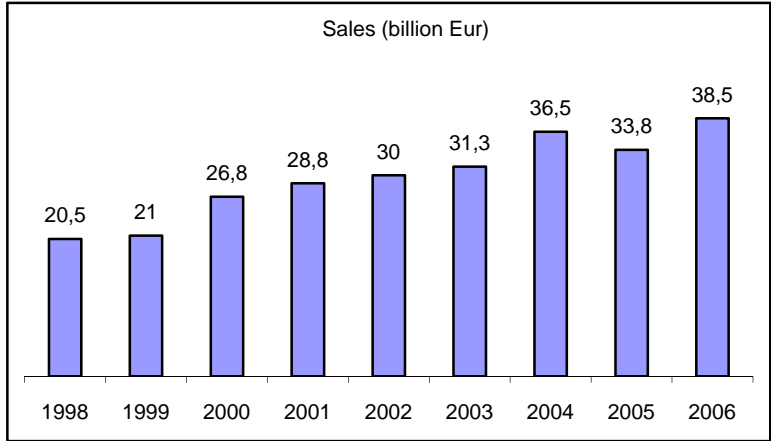
REMU (2003)

REMU	Remu was a Dutch energy company whose core businesses were power and gas supply in Utrecht. It additionally offered heat distribution. Remu was the fourth largest Dutch power distribution company with an annual sales volume of 4,5 TWh. Remu used to have 490.000 and 452.000 power and gas customers respectively.	
Description of the deal	EE acquired control of REMU for Eur 1,6 billion.	
Rationale	27 Nov 2002	The deal was announced.
	Feb 2003	Dutch competition authority Nma cleared the deal.
	Mar 2003	The deal was implemented.
Rationale	EE strengthened its position as the third largest energy supplier of the Netherlands through this acquisition.	

Energibedrijf Delfland et al. (2000)

Eneco	Eneco was an power, gas and heat distributor with more than 1 million gas and power customers. Eneco's turnover in 1999 was Eur 1,5 billion.	
Description of the deal	Eneco merged with six Dutch distribution companies (Energibedrijf Delfland, Nutsbedrijf Amstelland, Energibedrijf Zuid-Kennemerland, Nutsbedrijven Weert, Gasbedrijf Midden-Kennemerland and Gasbedrijf Noord-Oost Friesland) which used to be members of the cooperative arrangement Enercom, and thereby gave birth to Eneco Energie. The value of the deal was undisclosed.	
Features	Jan 2000	Eneco announced the deal. Remu was initially also included in the merger.
	Mar 2000	Remu pulled out of the deal.
	Jul 2000	The deal was signed by the seven parties.
Rationale	EE became the third largest energy distribution company in the Netherlands. Horizontal integration strengthened customer-oriented services and increased synergies in management between the power and gas networks.	

Enel

Country	Italy																				
Features	<p>In 1962 the Italian power system was nationalized and Enel became a state-owned monopoly. Enel was privatised in 1999 and converted into an industrial holding company. The Italian state still holds 31,1 percent of Enel.</p> <p>Following the liberalisation and a phase of diversification to develop new businesses, Enel initiated the process of refocusing on the energy sector.</p> <p>Today, Enel has completed the divestment of its non-core assets and it is actively seeking expansion abroad in the power and gas market. Enel's next important investment will be the acquisition in 2007 of joint control of the Spanish power utility Endesa.</p>																				
Current businesses	Enel's core businesses are power and gas although it also offers other secondary non-energy-related services. Enel's power-related activities include generation, distribution and supply. As for gas, Enel is active in distribution and supply. Apart from Italy, Enel also operates in Spain, Bulgaria and in the Americas.																				
Size	<p>Enel's power sales volume in 2006 was 159 TWh.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Sales (billion Eur)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales (billion Eur)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1998</td> <td>20,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1999</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>26,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>28,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>31,3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>36,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>33,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>38,5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Sales (billion Eur)	1998	20,5	1999	21	2000	26,8	2001	28,8	2002	30	2003	31,3	2004	36,5	2005	33,8	2006	38,5
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2006	38,5																				
Current market position	Enel is Italy's the largest power generator and the second largest gas distributor and supplier. In Europe, Enel is the third largest power supplier.																				

EMS (2007)

EMS	EMS was a power distributor in Romania. It has 1.1 million customers and 45,000 kms of network. In 2006 EMS distributed about 4.5 TWh and registered sales in excess of €450 million.	
Description of the deal	Initially, Enel will acquire 50% of the company at a price of ?395 million, then acquire a further 17.5% when it subscribes to new shares at a value of ?425 million. The issue will be used to finance a ?1 billion investment plan over the next 15 years.	
Features	Nov 2007	Merger notified to the European Commission
	Dec 2007	Merger accepted by the European Commission.

Endesa (2007)

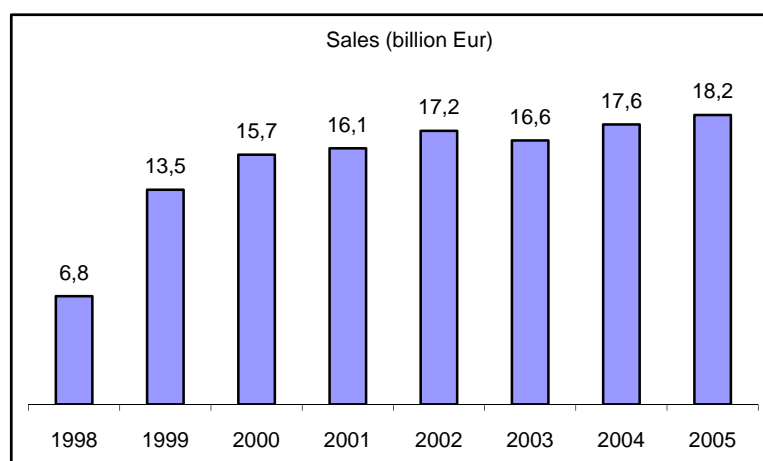
Endesa was founded in Spain in 1944 and owned by the Spanish government until 1988. The process of privatisation lasted until 1998. Endesa became Spain's main power utility through organic growth and acquisitions of other small power competitors.

Endesa's core businesses are power generation, distribution and supply. It is, however, also active in gas distribution and supply, apart from telecommunications and real estate.

Other than Spain, Endesa has important market positions in Chile, Argentina and Colombia. It also operates in Peru, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Italy, Portugal, France, Germany, Poland and Northern Africa. Almost half of its sales are done abroad.

Endesa's power sales volume in 2006 was 148 TWh. Endesa is the largest power utility firm in Spain as well as the largest private power utility in Latin America. Endesa is also the third largest power producer and supplier in Italy and France, and the sixth largest power producer and supplier in Europe.

Three takeover bids for Endesa were submitted in 2006 and 2007 by the largest Spanish gas utility Gas Natural, by the German giant Eon and by an alliance between the Italian giant Enel and Spanish constructor Acciona. As a result, Endesa will be broken into pieces. The coalition Enel and Acciona will acquire the biggest part of the company but Eon will acquire a significant portfolio of assets in Spain, Italy, France, Poland and Turkey.



Description of the deal	Enel and Acciona established an alliance in order to take over Endesa. The value for the bid was Eur 43,4 billion. This is the largest bid ever in the European energy sector.
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Features	5 Sep 2005	Spain's largest gas utility Gas Natural submitted a Eur 22 billion takeover bid for Endesa.
	21 Feb 2006	Eon publicly announced its Eur 29 billion takeover bid for Endesa. This was the beginning of the battle between Gas Natural and Eon for the control of Endesa.
	16 Mar 2006	The deal was notified to the European Commission.

	After examination, the European Commission pointed out that the parties had limited overlapping activities or suppliers in the power and gas markets.
25 Apr 2006	The European Commission concluded that the proposed deal would not eliminate potential competition in any markets and cleared the case with no opposition.
25 Sep 2006	Acciona purchased 10 percent of Endesa for Eur 3,4 billion.
11 Nov 2006	Acciona acquired 20 percent of Endesa for Eur 9,2 billion.
	The Spanish government and national energy regulator expressed opposition to the foreign takeover of Endesa.
1 Feb 2007	Gas Natural gave up after a long battle lasting 17 months.
2 Feb 2007	Eon submitted a Eur 41 billion takeover bid for Endesa.
26 Mar 2007	Enel and Acciona agreed on an alliance in order to jointly control Endesa.
2 Apr 2007	An agreement between Eon and the coalition between Enel and Acciona established the end of the battle for Endesa. On one hand, Eon withdrew its bid and negotiated to acquire Endesa's subsidiaries in Italy and France, and Enel's subsidiary in Spain. On the other hand, the coalition between Enel and Acciona was supposed to launch the last offer to acquire joint control of Endesa.
12 Apr 2007	Enel and Acciona publicly announced their offer, Eur 43,4 billion.
Rationale	Enel, which is one of the four largest energy players in Europe, went into this huge investment in order to widen its market coverage.

Centro Energia Ferrara, Centro Energia Teverola (2006)

CEF	CEF (Centro Energia Ferrara) was an Italian power generator in Southern Italy. Its annual power production volume was about 1 TWh.	
CET	CET (Centro Energia Teverola) was an Italian power generator in Northern Italy. Its annual power production volume was about 1 TWh.	
Description of the deal	Endesa acquired, through its subsidiary Endesa Europa, sole control (58,3 percent) of CEF and CET for Eur 116 million.	
Features	17 Jul 2006	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	16 Aug 2006	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.
	18 Sep 2006	The acquisition was implemented.
Rationale	Endesa looked forward to strengthening its presence in Italy, which was seen as a strategic market for business growth.	

Electrica Muntenia Sud (2006)

EMS	EMS (Electrica Muntenia Sud) was a Romanian power distribution and supply company which operated mainly in the Bucharest area. EMS had 1,1 million customers.	
Description of the deal	Enel acquired majority stake (67,5 percent) in EMS for Eur 1 billion.	
Features	6 Jun 2006	The deal was announced

Slovenske Elektrarne (2005)

SE	SE (Slovenske Elektrarne) was the main power generator and trader in Slovakia, and the second largest power generator in Eastern Europe, with 7 GW installed capacity. It was also active in other business activities but these were minor in terms of turnover. Its annual turnover prior to the concentration was Eur 1,2 billion.	
Description of the deal	Enel acquired sole control of SE by purchase of 66 percent of its shares for Eur 840 million. This was up to that time Enel's largest overseas acquisition.	
Features	31 Jul 2004	Enel submitted a binding offer for SE.
	6 Oct 2004	The deal was announced.
	17 Feb 2005	The final agreement was signed by the parties.
	17 Mar 2005	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	The European Commission concluded that there were no overlaps between the merging parties' activities since they operated in different geographic markets.	
	21 Oct 2005	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.
Rationale	<p>This acquisition allowed Enel to grow in Central-Eastern Europe, where it was already active with an 800 MW power installed capacity and a 20 percent market share in power distribution in Bulgaria.</p> <p>Apart from the financial appeal of investing in one of the fastest-growing European areas, Enel aimed to acquire SE's competences in nuclear technology, which is considered as an essential energy source by the Italian giant. Important to remember, Enel cannot use nuclear technology in its home market, Italy, since it was forbidden by law after the Chernobyl disaster.</p>	

Finerge Gestao de Projectos Energeticos (2005)

FGPE	FGPE (Finerge Gestao de Projectos Energeticos) was a Portuguese wind power operator and cogenerator. FGPE's installed power generation capacity was at the time 60 MW, with an additional 260 MW under construction.	
Description of the deal	Endesa acquired sole control (100 percent) of FGPE for Eur 171 million.	
Features	12 May 2005	The deal was announced.
	29 Jul 2005	The final agreement was signed by the parties.
Rationale	Endesa looked forward to entering the French power market and becoming an effective competitor of EdF.	

Electrica Banat, Electrica Dobrogea (2004)

EB, ED	EB (Electrica Banat) and ED (Electrica Dobrogea) were Romanian energy companies which accounted for 20 percent of the national power distribution and supply market. They had together 1,4 million customers. Their power sales volume and turnover in 2003 were 6,8 TWh and Eur 358 million respectively.
Description of the deal	Enel acquired sole control (51 percent) of EB and ED through the purchase of 25,5 percent of both companies for Eur 108 million.
Features	13 May 2004 The deal was announced.
Rationale	Enel looked forward to being present in Romania, whose energy markets were in process of liberalisation at that time.

Unión Fenosa Energías Especiales (2003)

UFEE	UFEE (Unión Fenosa Energías Especiales) used to belong to the third largest Spanish power operator Unión Fenosa. Its business was power generation from renewable energy sources, mainly wind power but also hydro and biomass. Its installed power generation capacity was at the time 381 MW.	
Description of the deal	Enel acquired full control (80 percent) of UFEE for Eur 168 million. The company was renamed Enel Unión Fenosa Renovables.	
Features	16 Jun 2003	Unión Fenosa announced the deal.
	19 Sep 2003	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	21 Oct 2003	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.
Rationale	This acquisition consolidated Enel's renewable energy businesses and increased its market share in Spain.	

Maritsa Iztok3 (2003)

MI3	MI3 (Maritsa Iztok 3) owned a 840 MW coal-fired power plant in South-Eastern Bulgaria.	
Description of the deal	Enel acquired full control (100 percent) of MI3 for Eur 181 million.	
Features	5 Mar 2003	Enel acquired 60 percent of MaritsaIztok3 for Eur 134 million.
	16 Jun 2006	Enel acquired the remaining 40 percent of MI3 for Eur 47 million.
Rationale	Enel intended to expand further in Bulgaria both in generation and power infrastructure, since this is a key market for growth in Central and Eastern Europe.	

Camuzzi Gazometri (2002)

CG	CG (Camuzzi Gazometri) was an Italian gas distributor and supplier. It used to have about 875 million customers.	
Description of the deal	Enel acquired full control (99 percent) of CG in two steps for Eur 954 million.	
Features	Oct 2001	Enel acquired 40 percent shareholding in CG.
	4 Mar 2002	Enel completed the concentration.

Snet (2001)

Snet	Snet, whose name changed to Endesa France at the end of 2006, was created by Charbonnages de France in 1995. Snet used to be in 2001 the second –the third in 2004– largest power generator and supplier in France. It also had power generation businesses in Poland and Turkey. Snet's turnover in 2004 was Eur 797 million. Snet was at the time owned by Charbonnages de France (81,25 percent) and EdF (18,75 percent).	
Description of the deal	Endesa acquired from Charbonnages de France sole control (65 percent) of Snet for Eur 571 million.	
Features	Feb 2001	Endesa announced its project to acquire 30 percent of Snet for Eur 450 million.
	9 Mar 2001	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	17 Apr 2001	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition. The concentration was implemented later in 2001.
	15 Mar 2004	Endesa notified the European Commission of its project to acquire a further 35 percent stake in Snet for Eur 120 million.
	20 Apr 2004	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.
	13 Sep 2004	Endesa implemented the purchase.
Rationale	Endesa looked forward to entering the French power market and becoming an effective competitor of EdF.	

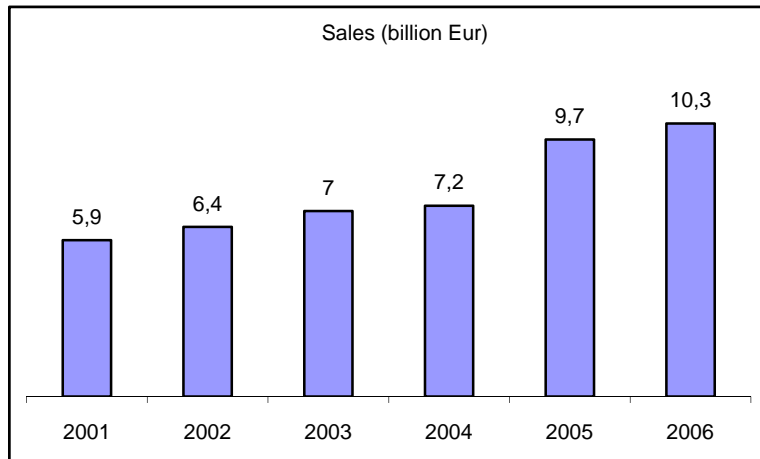
Endesa Italia (2001)

Elettrogen	Elettrogen was an Italian power company whose activities included generation and supply. Elettrogen's power generation installed capacity was 5,4 GW.	
EI	EI (Endesa Italia) was the third largest power producer in Italy. EI's power generation and sales volumes in 2004 were about 25 TWh and 33 TWh respectively. Its turnover in 2004 was about Eur 2,2 billion. Eon has announced in 2007 its project to acquire EI.	
Description of the deal	Endesa acquired sole control (85 percent) of Elettrogen for Eur 4,4 billion.	
Features	Jul 2001	Endesa announced its project to acquire 45,3 percent of Elettrogen for Eur 3,6 billion.
	3 Aug 2001	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	4 Sep 2001	The European Commission cleared the concentration with no opposition. The concentration was implemented later in September 2001.
	Mar 2002	Endesa purchased a further 5,7 percent of Elettrogen and thereby acquired sole control (51 percent) of the company, which was renamed Endesa Italia.
	17 Jun 2004	Endesa purchased a further 34 percent in EI for Eur 789 million and thereby boosted its stake to 85 percent.
Rationale	This acquisition allowed Endesa to enter Italy's power market.	

Viesgo (2001)

Viesgo	Viesgo was a vertically integrated power utility company whose activities included generation, wholesale and distribution of power in the North of Spain. Viesgo had a 2,6 GW power generation installed capacity, a 24.500 km power distribution network and about 600.000 power customers. Viesgo's annual turnover prior to the deal was Eur 648 million. Viesgo used to belong to the Spanish giant Endesa.	
Description of the deal	Enel acquired total control of Viesgo for Eur 2,1 billion.	
Features	19 Sep 2001	The agreement on the deal was signed.
	15 Oct 2001	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	20 Nov 2001	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.
Rationale	Enel entered the Spanish market. Viesgo became its platform in order to further develop its business in Spain.	

Energias de Portugal

Country	Portugal														
Features	EdP (Energias de Portugal) was founded in 1976 as a result of the merger between thirteen out of the fourteen utility companies existing at that time in the country. They were previously nationalized. The company's name, formerly Electricidade de Portugal, changed to Energias de Portugal in 2004.														
Current businesses	EdP's core businesses are power and gas although it also has some small businesses in telecommunications. EdP's power-related activities include generation, trading, distribution and supply. As for gas, EdP is active in distribution and supply. EdP operates in Portugal, Spain and Brazil.														
Size	EdP's power and gas sales volumes in 2006 were 78 TWh and 2,2 bcm respectively. Its power production volume in 2005 was 41 TWh.														
	 <table border="1"> <caption>Sales (billion Eur)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales (billion Eur)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>5,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>6,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>7,2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>9,7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>10,3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Sales (billion Eur)	2001	5,9	2002	6,4	2003	7	2004	7,2	2005	9,7	2006	10,3
Year	Sales (billion Eur)														
2001	5,9														
2002	6,4														
2003	7														
2004	7,2														
2005	9,7														
2006	10,3														
Current market position	EdP is the largest power utility company in Portugal and one of the top four energy providers in Iberia. It is also the second largest gas player in both Portugal and Spain.														

Naturgas (2007)

Naturgas	Naturgas is the largest gas operator in the Basque Country. It additionally supplies power to Northern Spain. Naturgas had 640.000 customers. Its turnover in 2006 was Eur 1 billion.	
Description of the deal	EdP's subsidiary HC purchased 9,4 percent of Naturgas for Eur 122 million and thereby increased its stake in the company to 66 percent.	
Features	18 May 2007	The sale purchase agreement was signed.

Agrupación Eólica (2006)

AE	AE (Agrupación Eólica) was a Spanish wind power group. It consisted of two companies: Tarcen and Ceasa, which were active in Spain and France. AE's installed wind power capacity is 1200 MW although only 155 MW were in operation at the time of the deal.	
Description of the deal	EdP acquired full control (100 percent) of AE for Eur 433 million.	
Features	14 Dec 2006	The deal was announced.
Rationale	EdP looked forward to growing in Spain as well as entering the French market. EdP is by the way one of the five largest wind power operators worldwide.	

Spanish wind power farms (2005)

Description of the deal	EdP acquired wind power installed capacity in Spain for Eur 567 million.	
Features	9 Dec 2005	The deal was announced.

Gás de Portugal (2004)

GdP	<p>GdP (Gás de Portugal) is the main gas utility in Portugal and covers the whole value chain of gas: exploration, production, import, trading, transmission, distribution and supply.</p> <p>GdP is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Portuguese energy firm Galp Energia. GdP's turnover in 2005 was Eur 11,1 billion.</p>	
ENI	<p>ENI is an Italian energy company whose core businesses are exploration, extraction, transformation, transmission and marketing of oil and gas. ENI operates throughout the world and its turnover in 2005 was Eur 74 billion.</p>	
Description of the deal	<p>EdP and ENI were interested in acquiring joint control of GdP. This is the only acquisition so far that has been forbidden by the European Commission. ⁽¹⁾</p>	
Features	31 Mar 2004	The share purchase agreement was signed by the notifying parties.
	9 Jul 2004	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	12 Aug 2004	The European Commission expressed after examination that the deal was incompatible with the common market regulation.
	<p>Several remedies were proposed by the notifying parties but the European Commission foresaw that the deal would impede effective competition in the Portuguese power and gas markets since EdP's and GdP's already dominant positions would be strongly reinforced.</p>	
	9 Dec 2004	The European Commission concluded that the deal was incompatible with the common market regulation.
Rationale	EdP aimed to strengthen its gas market position in Portugal.	

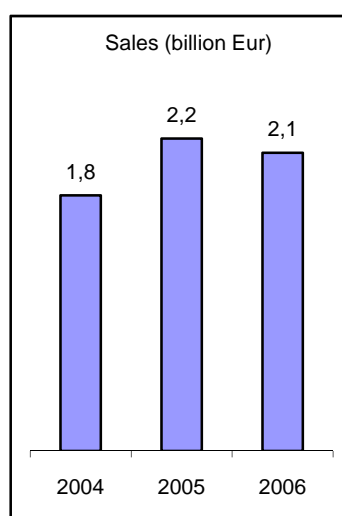
(1) This deal was not included in the data base for analysis in Part II of this paper because it was never implemented. The description of the case is however interesting since it is the only deal that has so far been forbidden by the European Commission.

Hidroeléctrica del Cantábrico (2004)

HC's (Hidroeléctrica del Cantábrico) origins date back to 1919. Its core businesses are power and gas although it is also active in telecommunications. HC's power-related activities include generation, distribution and supply. As for gas, HC is active in distribution and supply.

HC is mainly active in Spain, where it is number two in gas supply and number four in power generation and retail supply. HC's power and gas sales volumes in 2004 were 4,6 TWh and 1,1 bcm respectively.

The current name of the company is HC Energía.



Description of the deal	EdP acquired sole control (95,7 percent) of HC for Eur 2,2 billion. Prior to the deal, HC was jointly controlled by EdP (39,5 percent), EnBW and CajAstur among other minor investors.
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Features	In 2001, HC was the target of several public offers. Bidders included EdP, RWE and EnBW among other non-energy-related companies. Following these concentrations, EnBW's subsidiary Ferroatlántica owned 60 percent of HC and EdP's subsidiary Adygesinval held 19 percent. The rest of the shares were owned by non-energy companies.
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4 Dec 2001	EnBW, EdP and Cajastur announced their agreement to jointly control HC.
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4 Feb 2002	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
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The European Commission concluded that the shareholders agreement would strengthen their existing collective dominant position on the Spanish wholesale market for power. EdF, which jointly controlled EnBW, addressed these competition concerns by undertaking to increase to about 4 GW the interconnection capacity between France and Spain in order to foster power imports into the Spanish wholesale market from other European producers and therefore to improve the local competitive situation.

19 Mar 2002	The European Commission cleared the case subject to conditions.
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29 Jul 2004	EdP announced its project to acquire full control (96 percent) of
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HC via purchase of a further 56 percent of the company for Eur 2,2 billion.

5 Aug 2004 The European Commission received notification of the proposed deal.

After examination, the European Commission concluded that there would not be significant horizontal overlappings since EdP operated in Portugal and HC in Spain. It concluded that the concentration would not give rise to any competition concerns since the resulting entity would still face effective competition from the other big players in Spain.

9 Sep 2004 The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.

16 Dec 2004 The acquisition was implemented.

Rationale	This acquisition was part of EdP's strategy of reinforcement in order to become a major energy supplier in the Iberian market.
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NaturCorp (2003)

NaturCorp	NaturCorp was active in gas distribution and supply, and it owned the gas distribution network in the Spanish Basque Country as well as other gas infrastructure. NaturCorp was formerly owned by the regional government of the Spanish Basque Country.	
Description of the deal	HC acquired sole control (62 percent) of NaturCorp as well as other assets for Eur 504 million. This deal followed the privatisation of NaturCorp. Several other Spanish companies such as Iberdrola, Gas Natural and Enel had also given a response to the Basque government's call for tender but HC won the bid.	
Features	24 Mar 2003	The deal was announced.
	15 May 2003	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	19 Jun 2003	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.

Galp (2000)

Galp	Galp is a Portuguese holding for gas and oil.	
Description of the deal	EdP purchased a further 11 percent of Galp for Eur 318 million and thereby increased its stake in the company to 14 percent.	
Features	19 Jan 2000	The deal was announced.
Rationale	This acquisition fitted EdP's strategy to reinforce its share in the natural gas business, with the objective of developing power generation projects in the Iberian Peninsula.	

Energinet.dk

Country	Denmark
Features	Energinet.dk resulted from the merger between Eltra, Elkraft System, Elkraft Transmission and Gastra on 24 August 2005. Energinet.dk belongs to Denmark state.
Current businesses	Energinet.dk owns and operates the gas and power transmission network in Denmark. It ensures equal access to the whole gas and power infrastructure for all players on the market.
Current size	Energinet.dk's turnover in 2006 was Eur 1 billion.
Current market position	Energinet.dk owns the whole Danish gas and power transmission network.

Lille Torup Gaslager (2006)

LTG	LTG (Lille Torup Gaslager) was a gas storage facility in Denmark.	
Description of the deal	Energinet.dk acquired LTG for Eur 273 million.	
Features	24 Aug 2006	The deal was announced.

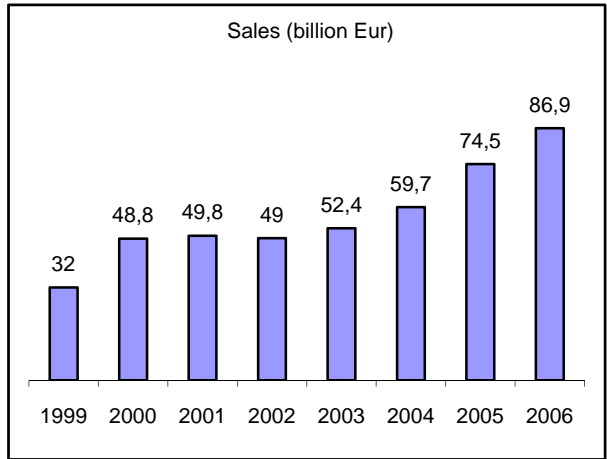
Energo-pro

Country	Czech Republic
Features	Energo-pro was founded in 1994. Apart from the Czech Republic, Energo-pro is also active in Bulgaria, Turkey and Georgia.
Current businesses	Energo-pro's activities include power generation and power infrastructure.

Power assets in Georgia (2006)

Description of the deal	Energo-pro acquired whole control of the Georgian transmission grid and six hydropower plants for Eur 248 million.	
Features	Jun 2006	The deal was announced.
Rationale	Energo-pro looked forward to creating a solid long-term presence in Georgia.	

Eni

Country	Italy																		
Features	Eni is an integrated oil and gas company which was founded in 1953 by the Italian government in order to develop a single national energy group. The process of privatisation began in 1995. Today, Eni is a private company and is active in about 70 countries throughout the world.																		
Current businesses	Apart from oil, gas and petrochemicals, Eni is also active in power and steam production although this is only in Italy. Eni's gas-related activities include exploration, production, transport, distribution and supply. Additionally, Eni also proposes financial services.																		
Size	<p>Eni's gas sales and power generation volumes in 2006 were 89 bcm and 25 TWh respectively.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Sales (billion Eur)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales (billion Eur)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1999</td> <td>32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>48,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>49,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>52,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>59,7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>74,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>86,9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Sales (billion Eur)	1999	32	2000	48,8	2001	49,8	2002	49	2003	52,4	2004	59,7	2005	74,5	2006	86,9
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2006	86,9																		
Current market position	Eni is the second largest gas supplier in Europe.																		

Unión Fenosa Gas (2003)

UFG	UFG (Unión Fenosa Gas) used to belong to the Spanish utility Unión Fenosa. It is active in gas trading, transport, distribution and supply. Most of UFG's commercial activities take place in Spain. In 2005 UFG was the third largest Spanish gas operator and its gas sales volume was 1,9 bcm.	
Description of the deal	Eni acquired control (50 percent) of UFG for Eur 440,8 million.	
Features	5 Dec 2002	The deal was announced.
	11 Apr 2003	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	21 May 2003	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.
	Jul 2003	The acquisition was implemented.
Rationale	On one hand, Unión Fenosa, whose main activities had always been related to power, looked forward to empowering its gas projects with this alliance. In particular, the concentration provided the possibility to establish advantageous gas procurement conditions. On the other hand, Eni looked forward to strengthening its presence in Spain. Eni's gas sales in Spain in 2004 were 3 bcm.	

Italgas (2002)

Italgas	Italgas was Italy's largest gas distribution company with 7 million customers. Its annual gas distribution volume in 2001 was 12 bcm. Eni used to hold 44 percent of Italgas.	
Description of the deal	Eni acquired full control (100 percent) of Italgas through the purchase of the remaining 56 percent shares for Eur 4,3 billion.	
Features	26 Nov 2002	The deal was announced.

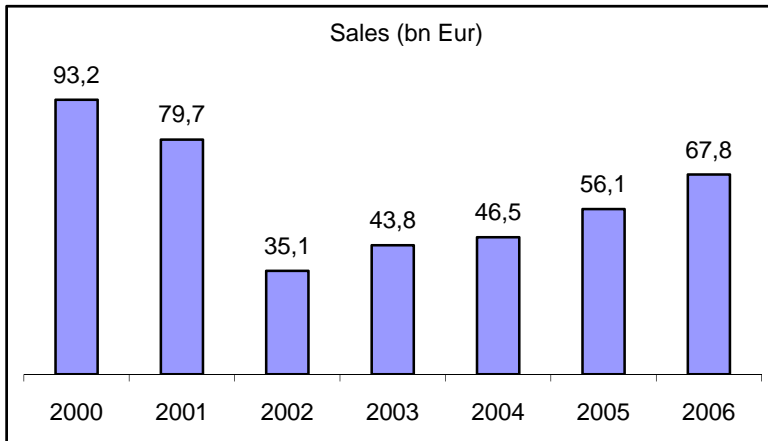
Gasversorgung Sueddeutschland (2002)

GS	GS (Gasversorgung Sueddeutschland) was a German gas distribution and supply company. Its gas network was 1.900 km long.	
Description of the deal	Eni and EnBW acquired joint control (62 percent) of GS via its common joint-venture Gasmarkt for Eur 460 million.	
Features	25 Jun 2002	The deal was announced.
	Buyers had to commit themselves to give GS at least ten years management independence in order to obtain approval from the German Minister of Finance.	

GVS (2002)

GVS	GVS (Gasversorgung Süd Deutschland) was the fourth largest operator in the German gas market. It transported and supplied about 8 bcm of gas per year to some 750 local municipalities. Its turnover in 2001 was Eur 1,7 billion. EnBW used to hold 33 percent shareholding in GVS.	
Description of the deal	A consortium between EnBW and ENI acquired full control (50 percent, 50 percent) of GVS for Eur 720 million.	
Features	July 2001	Eni and EnBW created a 50:50 joint venture in order to acquire GVS.
	May 2002	The concentration was implemented.

Eon

Country	Germany																
Features	<p>Eon resulted from the June 2000 merger between VEBA and VIAG, whose origins date back to 1920's. The deal gave birth to a diversified company with businesses in many fields. Following the merger, Eon executed a far-reaching focus strategy on its energy-related businesses in order to become one of the world's largest energy services provider.</p> <p>The divestment of all activities other than energy-related operations and services unlocked considerable financial resources that Eon used to fuel international growth and to close gaps in its geographic market coverage. Nowadays Eon operates in Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Hungary, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Switzerland and the Nordic Countries among other European countries. It also operates in the United States Midwest.</p>																
Current businesses	Eon's core businesses are power and gas, in which it runs the whole value chain: production, trading, transmission, distribution and supply.																
Size	 <table border="1"> <caption>Sales (bn Eur)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales (bn Eur)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>93,2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>79,7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>35,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>43,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>46,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>56,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>67,8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Eon's power and gas sales volumes in 2006 were 400 TWh and 95 bcm respectively. Eon's power production volume in 2005 was 201 TWh.</p>	Year	Sales (bn Eur)	2000	93,2	2001	79,7	2002	35,1	2003	43,8	2004	46,5	2005	56,1	2006	67,8
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2006	67,8																
Current market position	<p>Eon is the largest utility in worldwide sales, and the second largest power supplier in Europe.</p> <p>Eon is number one in Central Europe and ranks among the largest integrated energy companies in most of the countries where it operates. It is number one in the United Kingdom and Sweden, and one of the two largest players in Germany.</p>																

Endesa Italia, Endesa France, Viesgo (2007)

EI	EI (Endesa Italia) is the third largest power producer in Italy. EI's power generation and sales volumes in 2006 were 25 TWh and 33 TWh respectively. Its turnover in 2006 was Eur 2,8 billion. EI used to belong to Spain's largest power company Endesa.	
EF	EF (Endesa France), whose name was Snet until the end of 2006, used to belong to Endesa as well. EF is the third largest power producer and supplier in France. It also has power generation businesses in Poland and Turkey. EF's power generation and sales volumes in 2006 were 10 TWh and 19 TWh respectively. Its turnover in 2006 was Eur 1 billion.	
Viesgo	Viesgo is the fourth biggest power producer, distributor and supplier in Spain. Its power production in 2002 was 7,5 TWh. Viesgo used to belong to Italy's largest power company Enel.	
Description of the deal	Following its failure to acquire sole control of Endesa, Eon decided to purchase Endesa's French and Italian subsidiaries, as well as Enel's subsidiary Viesgo. Eon will pay about Eur 10 billion.	
Features	5 Sep 2005	Spain's largest gas utility Gas Natural submitted a Eur 22 billion takeover bid for Endesa.
	21 Feb 2006	Eon announced its interest to take Endesa over. Its initial bid was Eur 29 billion.
	16 Mar 2006	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	After examination, the European Commission pointed out that the parties had limited overlapping activities or suppliers in the power and gas markets.	
	25 Apr 2006	The European Commission concluded that the proposed deal would not eliminate potential competition in any energy market. The case was cleared with no opposition.
	25 Sep 2006	Acciona purchased 10 percent of Endesa for Eur 3,4 billion.
	11 Nov 2006	Acciona acquired 20 percent of Endesa for Eur 9,2 billion.
	The Spanish government and the national energy regulator expressed opposition to the foreign takeover of Endesa.	
	1 Feb 2007	Gas Natural gave up after a long battle that had lasted for 17 months.
	2 Feb 2007	Eon submitted a Eur 41 billion takeover bid for Endesa.
	26 Mar 2007	Enel and Acciona agreed on an alliance in order to jointly control Endesa.
	2 Apr 2007	An agreement between Eon and the Enel and Acciona coalition established the end of the battle for Endesa. On one hand, Eon withdrew its bid and negotiated to acquire Endesa's subsidiaries in

Italy and France, and Enel's subsidiary in Spain. On the other hand, the Enel and Acciona coalition was supposed to launch the last offer to acquire joint control over Endesa.

12 Apr 2007 Enel and Acciona publicly announced their offer, Eur 43,4 billion.

Rationale	Eon will extend its activities into Spain and France, where it does not yet have any businesses. Eon also looks forward to enforcing its operations in Italy, Poland and Turkey.
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Pražská Plynárenská et al. (2006)

PP	PP's (Pražská Plynárenská) core business was gas. Its activities included distribution in Prague and supply throughout the Czech Republic. PP's gas sales volume used to be about 1,2 bcm and it used to serve about 430.000 customers. Additionally, PP used to produce and supply district heat. PP's annual turnover prior to the deal was approximately Eur 230 million.	
JCP	JCP (Jihočeská Plynárenská) used to distribute and supply gas to 105.000 customers in the Czech Republic. Its annual gas sales volume and turnover prior to the deal were about 0,5 bcm and Eur 100 million respectively.	
DDGáz	DDGáz was a gas distribution company in SouthWest Hungary.	
STP	STP (Středočeská Plynárenská) used to supply gas in the Czech Republic.	
VCP	VCP (Východočeská Plynárenská) used to supply gas in the Czech Republic.	
SMP	SMP (Severomoravská Plynárenská) used to supply gas in the Czech Republic.	
ZCP	ZCP (Západočeská Plynárenská) used to supply gas in the Czech Republic.	
Fögáz	Fögáz was the Budapest-based distribution company, which used to supply gas to 800.000 customers. Its annual turnover used to be Eur 500 million.	
Description of the deal	Eon and RWE agreed on an exchange of ownership interests in the Czech Republic and Hungary. As a result, Eon acquired minority interests in PP, and full control of JCP and DDGáz. RWE acquired in turn minority interest in Fögáz, and full control of STP, VCP, SMP and ZCP. The value of the deal was undisclosed.	
Features	6 Jun 2006	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	RWE was the gas market leader in the Czech Republic and it was expected to maintain its position even after Eon's acquisitions in the country. Third parties indicated that the merger could even have a rather pro-competitive effect on the structure of the Czech gas supply markets, where RWE had a very dominant position.	
	Eon's plan to acquire DDGáz in Hungary did not raise competition concerns either.	
Rationale	11 Jul 2006	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.
	Eon held, prior to the deal, minority interests in several Czech gas distribution and supply companies. It looked forward to strengthening its market position and to becoming a more powerful competitor.	
	RWE gained in turn sufficient independence for the optimal arrangement of its business activities in the Czech Republic and became a strategic partner of the City of Budapest.	

MOL Földgázellátó et al. (2006)

MOLF1	MOLF1 (MOL Földgázellátó) was a public utility wholesaler and gas trader which supplied gas to regional gas distributors, industrial customers and large power plants in Hungary. It nearly had a monopoly on the wholesale markets. MOL's gas sales volume in 2003 was 14 bcm.	
MOLF2	MOLF2 (MOL Földgáztároló) operated five natural gas storage facilities which were located in Hungary.	
PMOG	PMOG (Panrusgáz Magyar-Orosz Gázipari) was a gas importer from Russia into Hungary.	
Description of the deal	Eon acquired 100 percent of MOLF1 and MOLF2, as well as 50 percent of PMOG for Eur 2,1 billion.	
Features	11 Nov 2004	The first agreement on the deal was signed.
	2 Jun 2005	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	The Commission concluded that Eon would be able to use its control of gas resources in Hungary to determine prices and foreclose access to gas and gas infrastructure to its competitors.	
	20 Oct 2005	Eon offered several commitments to preserve competition.
	11 Nov 2005	Eon amended its commitments since they were seen insufficient.
	15 Nov 2005	Eon again amended its commitments since they were still seen as insufficient.
	8 Dec 2005	Eon again amended its commitments since they were still seen as insufficient. Final remedies included the unbundling of gas extraction and transmission activities (retained by MOL) from gas wholesale and storage activities (acquired by Eon). Furthermore, Eon also undertook to release significant volumes of gas on the market at competitive conditions in order to level the playing field of gas supply contracts with competitors.
	21 Dec 2005	The European Commission concluded that the final commitments submitted by Eon were appropriated and cleared the deal.
	31 Mar 2006	The deal was implemented.
Rationale	Eon looked forward to complementing its existing portfolio of gas and power retail activities in Hungary in order to become vertically integrated along the gas supply chain.	

Holford Gas Storage (2005)

HGS	HGS (Holford Gas Storage) consisted of eight caverns with a capacity of 0,16 bcm in the United Kingdom.	
Description of the deal	Eon acquired HGS for Eur 134 million.	
Features	27 Jul 2005	The deal was announced.

Enfield (2005)

Enfield	Enfield was a 392 MW combined cycle gas turbine near London.	
Description of the deal	Eon purchased, via its subsidiary Eon UK, the Enfield power plant for Eur 167 million.	
Features	6 May 2005	The deal was announced.
Rationale	Eon kept on consolidating its leading position as an power generator in its core UK market.	

Distrigaz Nord (2004)

DN	DN (Distrigaz Nord) was a gas distribution company which operated in Northern Romania. Its gas network was 17.000 km long. DN's annual gas sales volume and turnover prior to the deal were 4,6 bcm and Eur 496 million respectively.	
Description of the deal	Eon acquired sole control (51 percent) of DN for Eur 301 million.	
Features	Dec 2003	The Romanian government launched an invitation to tender for DN.
	19 Aug 2004	The deal with Eon was announced.
	21 Oct 2004	Eon acquired in a first step 30 percent of DN for Eur 125 million. The acquisition was completed later in 2004.
Rationale	Romania is a relevant gas market and it constitutes a by-pass of Russian and Asian gas imports into Europe. Therefore, Eon wished to be present in the country.	

Power distribution utilities in North-Eastern Bulgaria (2004)

Description of the deal	Eon acquired several power distribution utilities in North-Eastern Bulgaria for Eur 140 million.	
Features	15 Jul 2004	The deal was announced.

Midlands Electricity (2004)

ME	ME (Midlands Electricity) was a UK power distribution company. Its turnover in 2003 was Eur 621 million.	
Description of the deal	Eon acquired, via its subsidiary Powergen, control of ME for Eur 774 million.	
Features	21 Oct 2003	Eon announced the deal.
	17 Nov 2003	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	16 Dec 2003	The European Commission cleared the concentration with no opposition.
	Jan 2004	The acquisition was implemented.
	Apr 2004	Powergen combined ME with its subsidiary East Midlands Electricity into a new group called Central Networks.
Rationale	ME and Powergen's East Midlands Electricity provided excellent synergy. This acquisition allowed Powergen to capture significant synergies between ME and East Midlands Electricity and to double the size of its distribution business. Powergen moved into a leading number two position in power distribution in the United Kingdom.	

Gräninge (2003)

Gräninge	Gräninge was Sweden's fourth largest energy utility. Apart from Sweden, Gräninge was also active in Finland. Its core businesses were power, heat, gas and energy services. Gräninge's power-related activities included generation, transmission, distribution and supply. Regarding gas, Gräninge was only active in supply. Gräninge's annual power production and turnover prior to the deal were 4 TWh and Eur 370 million respectively.	
Description of the deal	Eon acquired sole control (61,3 percent) of Gräninge for Eur 1,1 billion.	
Features	29 Sep 2003	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	<p>After examination, the European Commission concluded that the Nord Pool market was not supposed to be affected by the concentration since there were effective wholesale and retail power trading competitors.</p> <p>The European Commission did not find any competition concerns about power transmission and distribution thanks to the role of the network authorities, who ensured that power generators had free access to the network and that end-users had a free choice of power supplier no matter who owned and/or operated the network to which they were connected.</p> <p>Gas supply and district heating did not represent competition concerns either since the areas of operation of both parties did not overlap.</p>	
	30 Oct 2003	The European Commission decided to clear the deal with no opposition.
Rationale	Eon looked forward to strengthening its power and gas market positions in Sweden and Finland, even if it already held a relevant role in Northern Europe and the second position in Sweden.	

Jihomoravska Energetika (2003)

JE	JE (Jihomoravska Energetika) was a power distribution and supply company in the Czech Republic. JE handled more than 1 million customer sites and its annual sales were approximately Eur 500 million.	
Description of the deal	Eon acquired control (35 percent) of JE for Eur 104 million.	
Features	4 Jul 2003	The deal was announced.

Fortum Kraftwerk Burghausen et al. (2003)

FKB	FKB (Fortum Kraftwerk Burghausen) was a power producer in Germany and its market share was lower than 5 percent. FKB was a subsidiary of Fortum's.	
EPR	EPR (Edenderry Power) was a power producer in Ireland. EPR was a subsidiary of Fortum's.	
FDS	FDS (Fortum Distribution Smaland) was a Swedish power distribution company whose market share was lower than 5 percent. FDS was a subsidiary of Fortum's.	
ØEK	ØEK (Østfold Energi Kraftsalg) was a Norwegian company that sold power to 95.000 end user customers. ØEK was a subsidiary of Eon's subsidiary Sydkraft's.	
ØET	ØET (Østfold Energinett) was a Norwegian company that was responsible for construction, maintenance, and effective operation of the power distribution network. ØET was a subsidiary of Eon's subsidiary Sydkraft's.	
ØEE	ØEE (Østfold Energi Entreprenør) was a Norwegian construction company that served ØET inter alia. ØEE was a subsidiary of Eon's subsidiary Sydkraft's.	
Hafslund	Hafslund's core activities included generation, distribution and sales of power. It was the second largest Nordic listed energy company and number one in power sales in Norway. Hafslund was also Norway's largest power distribution network owner and an important power producer; in addition to being a major player in security services.	
Description of the deal	Eon and Fortum agreed on an exchange of ownership interests. Eon acquired Fortum's shareholdings in FKB, EPR and FDS. Fortum acquired in turn full control (100 percent) of Eon's ØEK, ØET and ØEE, as well as Eon's stake (21,4 percent) in Hafslund.	
Features	Mar 2000	Sydkraft acquired 49 percent of ØET, ØEE and ØEK for Eur 91 million from the Norwegian municipality-owned Østfold Energi.
	Jan 2003	Østfold Energi agreed to sell its remaining 51 percent stakes in ØEE, ØEK and ØET to Sydkraft.
	31 Jan 2003	Eon and Fortum entered into an agreement on the deal.
	6 May 2003	The European Commission received notification of the proposed deal.
	After examination, the European Commission showed no concern about any of the proposed acquisitions.	
	13 Jun 2003	The European Commission decided to clear the deal with no opposition.
Rationale	Eon reinforced its activities in Germany and Sweden, and it expanded into Ireland for the first time.	

Ruhrgas (2003)

Ruhrgas	Ruhrgas's origins date back to the 1920's. It was at the time of the concentration an international gas company and Germany's largest gas distributor with an 11.400 km pipeline. Its activities included transmission, storage and supply of gas in Germany, and increasingly also in other European countries. Ruhrgas's turnover prior to the concentration was about Eur 12,8 billion.	
Description of the deal	Eon acquired control of Ruhrgas for Eur 10,5 billion. Thus Eon became the first European group to be active in both the power and gas sectors.	
Features	July 2001	Eon acquired full control (100 percent) of Gelsenberg, which held 25 percent of Ruhrgas.
	Nov 2001	Eon announced that it would purchase Bergemann, which held 35 percent of Ruhrgas.
	17 Jan 2002	The Bundeskartellamt prohibited the merger. Eon applied for clearance of its intended acquisition of a majority stake in Ruhrgas.
	27 Feb 2002	The Bundeskartellamt prohibited the merger again.
	May 2002	Eon purchased 18 percent of Ruhrgas for Eur 1,9 billion.
	5 Jul 2002	The German Economics Ministry expressed its support in the merger between Eon and Ruhrgas although it was subject to conditions. The remedies forced Eon to sell shares of its subsidiaries VNG, SWB and Bayerngas. Eon was additionally engaged to give third parties access to its gas network.
	Jul 2002	Eon announced that it would purchase a further 40 percent in Ruhrgas for Eur 4,1 billion. Eon's German rivals announced that they would pursue legal opposition to the concentration because they found that it would stifle competition
	13 Jul 2002	The deal was blocked by a court in Düsseldorf
	20 Sep 2002	The German government approved the concentration after forcing Eon and Ruhrgas to sell more stakes in other utilities and natural gas to rivals.
	1 Feb 2003	Eon was allowed to take control of Ruhrgas after its German rivals agreed to drop opposition. Several settlements were needed for this: an exchange of shareholdings with EnBW and Fortum, the establishment of supply contracts, and financial payments of about 90 million euros.
	Mar 2003	The concentration was implemented.
Rationale	The merger secured gas sales from Ruhrgas to Eon and allowed the parties to implement a horizontally-integrated business model in gas and power distribution and supply.	

TXU UK (2002)

TXUE	TXUE (TXU Europe) owned power generation assets in the United Kingdom, where it supplied over 5 million power and gas customers. It also owned assets elsewhere in Europe but these were not included in the proposed deal.	
Description of the deal	Eon acquired via its subsidiary Powergen TXUE's power generation and energy supply assets in the United Kingdom for Eur 2,6 billion.	
Features	21 Oct 2002	The purchase agreement was announced by Eon.
	15 Nov 2002	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	The market investigation did not raise any competition concern since the resulting entity would face competition from several effective players in the UK's completely liberalised market.	
	19 Dec 2002	The European Commission cleared the concentration with no opposition.
Rationale	Powergen boosted its customer portfolio in the United Kingdom to 6 million for power and to 2,4 million for gas.	

Thüga (2002)

Thüga	Thüga's core business was power and gas supply in Germany and in Italy. The company was at the time controlled (62 percent) by Eon.	
Description of the deal	Eon acquired full control (100 percent) of Thüga via purchase of the remaining shares for Eur 2,5 billion.	
Features	5 Aug 2002	Eon acquired a further 25 percent of Thüga and boosted its stake to 87 percent for Eur 1,6 billion.
	6 Oct 2003	Eon acquired a further 13 percent of Thüga and boosted its stake to 100 percent for Eur 865 million.

Eszak-Dunantuli Áramszolgáltató (2002)

EDA	EDA (Eszak-Dunantuli Áramszolgáltató) was an power supplier in Hungary.	
Description of the deal	Eon acquired sole control (61 percent) of EDA for Eur 202 million.	
Features	1 May 2002	The deal was announced.

Fortum Energie (2002)

FE	FE (Fortum Energie) used to be Fortum's subsidiary in Germany. Its core businesses were power and gas. FE's power-related activities included generation, distribution and supply. As for gas, FE was active in distribution and supply.	
Description of the deal	Eon purchased FE for Eur 545 million.	
Features	April 2002	Eon and Fortum reached an agreement on the deal.
Rationale	Eon looked forward to combining its subsidiaries PESAG (55 percent) and Elektrizitätswerke Minden-Ravensberg (25 percent) with FE's subsidiary Elektrizitätswerke Wesertal to create a powerful regional utility in Eastern Westphalia and Southern Lower Saxony.	

Zapadoslovenske Energeticke Zavody (2002)

ZEZ	ZEZ (Zapadoslovenske Energeticke Zavody) was a Western Slovak power distributor.	
Description of the deal	Eon acquired control (49 percent) of ZEZ for Eur 311 million.	
Features	12 Apr 2002	The deal was announced.

Espoon Sahko (2002)

ES	ES (Espoon Sahko) was a Finnish power company. It used to be controlled by the second largest city in Finland, Espoon. ES's power-related activities included generation, transmission and distribution. ES's power sales volume in 2000 was 2,6 TWh.	
Description of the deal	Eon acquired sole control (66 percent) of ES in several steps for about Eur 270 million.	
Features	Oct 2001	Eon acquired 34 percent of ES for Eur 160 million.
	Jan 2002	The concentration was approved by Finland's competition authorities and then implemented.
	25 Mar 2002	Eon announced that it would purchase a further 32 percent of ES for Eur 110 million and would thereby acquire sole control of the company.
	17 Feb 2004	Espoon Sahko was renamed Eon Finland.
Rationale	Synergy effects between ES and Eon's subsidiary in Sweden Sydkraft were expected in the Scandinavian market.	

Hafslund, HEW et al. (2001)

Hafslund	Hafslund was one of the largest energy companies in the Nordic countries. Hafslund's core activities were power and security services. Its power-related activities included generation, distribution and supply. Hafslund was the largest power supplier and distribution network owner in Norway.	
FEK, FET	FEK (Fredrik Energiverk) and FET (Fredrick Energinett) were Norwegian power distribution companies and grid operators. They had a portfolio of about 80.000 customers.	
FK, FD	FK (Forsmark Kraft) and FD (Forsmark Distribution) were Swedish power companies whose activities included generation, distribution and supply.	
VFN	VFN (Vattenfall Naturgas) was a leading Swedish gas company which imported gas from Denmark and sold it to local distribution companies and industry. Its gas annual sales volume was about 1 bcm. VFN had an annual turnover of about Eur 100 million.	
HEW	HEW was Hamburg's regional utility. Its core businesses were generation, transmission, distribution and supply of power. However, HEW was also active in generation and supply of district heating, in gas supply and in waste management. HEW's power sales and generation volumes prior to the deal were 21 TWh and 16 TWh respectively. HEW's turnover in 2001 was about Eur 3 billion.	
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Description of the deal	Eon and Vattenfall agreed on an exchange of ownership interests. Eon acquired, via its subsidiary Sydkraft, Vattenfall's shareholdings in Hafslund (20,5 percent), FEK (40 percent), FET (35 percent), FK (8 percent), FD (100 percent) and VFN (51 percent). In exchange, Vattenfall acquired Eon's and Sydkraft's shareholdings in HEW. The value of the deal was undisclosed.	
Features	Oct 2000	Eon, Sydkraft and Vattenfall entered into an agreement on the deal.
	May 2001	The acquisition was implemented.
	Feb 2002	Sydkraft acquired an additional 5,8 percent of the votes in Hafslund from Vattenfall but did not gain sole control of the company.
Rationale	Eon looked forward to extending its businesses in Norway. Important not to forget, Eon was forced to sell its shareholding in HEW because of a remedy that had been imposed by the Bundeskartellamt in relation to the acquisition of Hein Gas in 2001.	

Hein Gas (2001)

HG	HG (Hein Gas) supplied 4 bcm of gas and heat to nearly 750.000 customers in Northern Germany. HG's annual turnover prior to the acquisition was Eur 870 million.	
HEW	HEW was Hamburg's regional utility. Its core businesses were generation, transmission, distribution and supply of power. However, HEW was also active in generation and supply of district heating, in gas supply and in waste management. HEW's power sales and generation volumes prior to the deal were 21 TWh and 16 TWh respectively. HEW's turnover in 2001 was about Eur 3 billion.	
Bewag	Bewag was Berlin's regional utility. Its core businesses were power, gas and heat. Its power-related activities included generation, distribution and supply in Eastern Germany. Additionally, Bewag offered district heating and gas. Bewag operated a 40.000 km power grid, 3 GW power installed capacity and 6 GW heat installed capacity. It used to have about 2,1 million customers. Its gas sales volume and turnover in year 2000 were 1,5 bcm and Eur 1,9 billion respectively.	
Description of the deal	Eon and Hamburg's regional utility HEW agreed on an exchange of ownership interests. As a result, Eon acquired HEW's 61,9 percent in HG and thereby gained full control of the company –the value of this deal was estimated at about Eur 750 million. Eon received as well HEW's 17,5 percent in Sydkraft and a cash settlement worth roughly Eur 250 million. In exchange, HEW acquired Eon's 43 percent shareholding in Berlin's regional utility Bewag.	
Features	Aug 2000	Eon and HEW entered into agreement on the deal.
	Sep 2000	The Bundeskartellamt approved the concentration subject to conditions which forced Eon to sell its shareholding in HEW.
	May 2001	Eon completed the acquisition.
	1 Jul 2002	Eon acquired a further 10 percent of HG from BEB Erdgas and Erdöl. Eon thereby increased its stake in HG to almost 72 percent.
Rationale	<p>Eon aimed to expand its gas distribution activities, which represented one of the fastest growing energy markets in Germany. The acquisition of HG increased Eon's gas supply volume by 50 percent and boosted its gas sales to roughly Eur 2,5 billion.</p> <p>HEW's parent company Vattenfall looked forward to acquiring an indirect majority stake in HEW and to merging it with its subsidiaries VEAG, LAUBAG and Bewag into Vattenfall Europe.</p>	

Powergen (2001)

Powergen	Powergen was an integrated power and gas company, primarily active in the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Its main activities in the United Kingdom were generation, distribution and supply of power and supply of gas, as well as telecommunications services. Powergen's power installed capacity in the United Kingdom and its annual power generation volume were about 8 GW and 43 TWh respectively. Powergen used to have about 2,3 million customers and its turnover in 2001 was Eur 4,2 billion.	
Description of the deal	Eon acquired full control of Powergen for about Eur 15 billion.	
Features	Apr 2001	Eon submitted a takeover bid for Powergen.
	19 Oct 2001	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	23 Nov 2001	The European Commission cleared the concentration with no opposition.
	Jul 2002	The concentration was implemented.
	5 Jul 2004	Powergen was renamed Eon UK.
Rationale	This acquisition provided Eon with a leading position in the United Kingdom and a foothold in the United States, which is the world's largest energy market. Additionally, Eon reduced its reliance on the German market.	

Sydkraft (2001)

Sydkraft	<p>Sydkraft was Sweden's second largest utility and power group. Its power-related activities included generation, distribution and supply. As for gas, Sydkraft was active in distribution and supply. Additionally, Sydkraft was active in heat supply, environmental services, waste services and communications.</p> <p>Although Sydkraft was mainly active in Sweden, it was also present in other Nordic Countries and Poland. Its annual power generation and distribution volumes prior to the deal were 31 TWh and 44 TWh respectively. Sydkraft's turnover prior to the deal was Eur 2,1 billion.</p>	
Description of the deal	Eon acquired from HEW most of the remaining equity in Sydkraft, where it already held a stake. Eon paid Eur 1,5 billion.	
Features	Aug 2000	Eon began a progressive acquisition of shares in Sydkraft.
	According to the Swedish regulation, Eon had to submit a bid for Sydkraft when its rights in the company exceeded 40 percent in order to pursue further acquisition.	
	6 Mar 2001	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	9 Apr 2001	The European Commission considered that the proposed deal would not lead to any competition problems and authorised the concentration without conditions.
	May 2001	The deal was implemented and Eon acquired 60,6 percent of Sydkraft. Statkraft, the largest power company in Norway, still held 37,5 percent in Sydkraft.
	2005	Sydkraft was renamed Eon Sverige.
Rationale	Eon looked forward to expanding beyond Germany, where profits had been hit by a drop in power prices in the wake of power market liberalisation in April 1998. Sydkraft represented a good opportunity to expand in Scandinavia.	

Stadtwerke Heide (2000)

SWH	SWH (Stadtwerke Heide) supplied gas, power, water and heat to the German city of Heide. SWH's power-related activities included generation, distribution and supply. SWH's gas-related activities included distribution and supply. SWH used to be fully controlled by the city of Heide.	
Description of the deal	Eon's subsidiary Contigas purchased 49 percent of SWH. The value of the deal was undisclosed.	
Features	Oct 2000	German national competition authority Bundeskartellamt approved the concentration subject to some conditions, which were addressed to solve competition concerns in gas markets.

Stadtwerke Ansbach (2000)

SWA	SWA (Stadtwerke Ansbach) supplied gas, power, water and heat to the German city of Ansbach. SWA's power-related activities included generation, distribution and supply. SWA's gas-related activities included distribution and supply.	
Description of the deal	Eon's subsidiary Thüga purchased 40 percent of SWA. The value of the deal was undisclosed.	
Features	Oct 2000	The deal received the approval of the German national competition authorities Bundeskartellamt.

VEBA, VIAG (2000)

VIAG	VIAG, Munich, was an international conglomerate whose businesses included power, natural gas, oil, chemicals, telecommunications, packaging, water, waste disposal, aluminium, steel trading and logistics. VIAG's subsidiary Bayernwerk constituted one of the largest German vertically-integrated power companies. VIAG's annual power generation and supply volumes prior to the deal were 45 TWh and 60 TWh respectively. Its turnover in 1998 was Eur 25,1 billion	
VEBA	VEBA, Düsseldorf, was a diversified group whose businesses included power, natural gas, oil, chemicals, telecommunications, water, waste disposal, steel trading, logistics and waste management. VEBA's subsidiary Preussen Elektra constituted one of the largest German vertically-integrated power companies. VEBA's annual power generation and supply volumes prior to the deal were 77 TWh and 102 TWh respectively. Its turnover in 1998 was Eur 42,8 billion	
Description of the deal	VEBA acquired VIAG in order to merge both businesses and create the German giant Eon. VEBA and VIAG shareholders owned the new entity in a 65 to 35 ratio. The value of the deal was estimated at roughly Eur 38 billion. This concentration took place more or less at the same time as the merger between RWE and VEW, which constituted another German giant.	
Features	Sep 1999	Official negotiations between VEBA and VIAG were revealed.
	14 Dec 1999	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	Hereinafter, only competition issues concerning the electrical market will be addressed since the creation or strengthening of a dominant position was unlikely in other fields.	
	24 May 2000	The European Commission claimed that the concentration VEBA/VIAG together with the merger RWE/VEW would constitute a dominant duopoly which would control over 80 percent of the power market in Germany.
	In reply, VEBA/VIAG proposed several divestments (VEAG, VEW and BEWAG among others) in order to reduce their market positions and to cut all links with RWE/VEW. Furthermore, VEBA/VIAG engaged themselves to certain behaviour rules (compulsory purchase of power to VEAG and elimination of the t-component transmission fee among others) which should give advantages to competitors in the power market. Similar undertakings were proposed to the Bundeskartellamt by RWE/VEW.	
Features	13 Jun 2000	The European Commission felt that the package of proposed remedies was enough to resolve the competition issues in the German power market and approved the merger between VEBA and VIAG subject to stringent conditions.
Rationale	The concentration gave rise to important synergies and cost savings in sales, marketing, joint branding, administration and billing. Eon became the second largest energy company in Europe, just behind EdF.	

EZH (1999)

EZH	EZH (Electriciteitsbedrijf Zuid-Holland) was at the time the smallest of the four power generation companies in the Netherlands. Its power generation volume in 1999 was 8,5 TWh, which represented 14 percent of the Dutch market. EZH's turnover in 1999 was Eur 678 million. It was formerly owned by the province of Zuid-Holland and the cities of Rotterdam, Gravenhage, Dordrecht, Delft and Leiden.	
Description of the deal	Veba acquired EZH via its subsidiary Preussen Elektra. Veba paid Eur 930 million.	
Features	30 Aug 1999	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	30 Sep 1999	The European Commission approved the takeover since it did not find any major competition concern.
Rationale	Veba aimed to enter the Dutch market and consolidate its position in the Benelux region. EZH was renamed Eon-Benelux Generation following the merger between Veba and Viag.	

Nörrköping Miljö & Energi (1999)

NME	NME (Nörrköping Miljö & Energi) focused on power, district heating, water and waste-based energy in Sweden. NME's annual turnover prior to the deal was Eur 120 million.	
Description of the deal	Sydkraft acquired 49 percent of NME for Eur 155 million.	
Features	Sep 1999	The acquisition was implemented.
Rationale	Sydkraft was pursuing a growth strategy in Sweden. The acquisition of NME represented in 2000 a 12,8 percent increase in Sydkraft's turnover.	

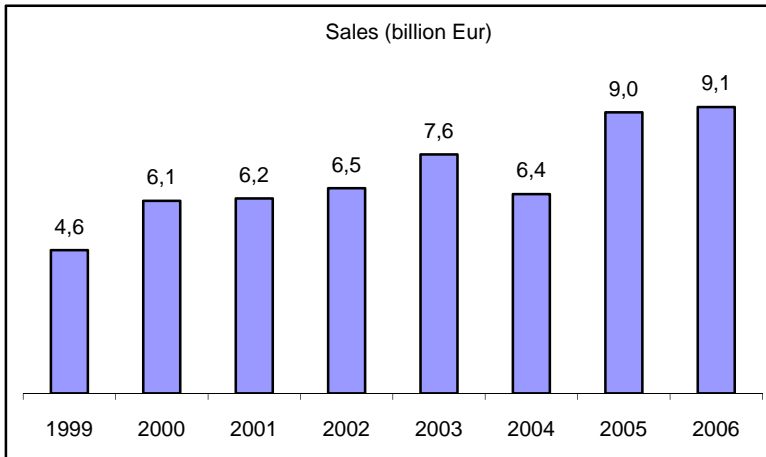
Yorkshire Cogen (1999)

YC	YC (Yorkshire Cogen) was the power generation division of the UK company Yorkshire Power Group. YC's power installed capacity was 180 MW.	
Description of the deal	Powergen purchased YC for Eur 150 million.	
Features	4 Jan 1999	The deal was announced.

East Midlands Electricity (1998)

EME	EME (East Midlands Electricity) was one of the UK's largest regional power companies. EME's core businesses were power and gas. Its power-related activities included distribution and supply. As for gas, EME was active in supply. Its annual power distribution volume prior to the concentration was 27 TWh. EME had 2,3 million customers.	
Description of the deal	Powergen acquired sole control of EME for Eur 3 billion.	
Features	30 Jun 1998	Powergen agreed to acquire EME.
	25 Sep 1998	The UK government gave Powergen the go-ahead to acquire EME on the condition it sold off two large coal-fired power stations.
	26 Apr 1999	Powergen sold its coal-fired power stations at Fiddler's Ferry in Cheshire and Ferrybridge in West Yorkshire in order to win government approval for its acquisition of EME.
	1 Aug 2000	Powergen sold the former EME security services division.
Rationale	This acquisition allowed Powergen to become a vertically-integrated power company.	

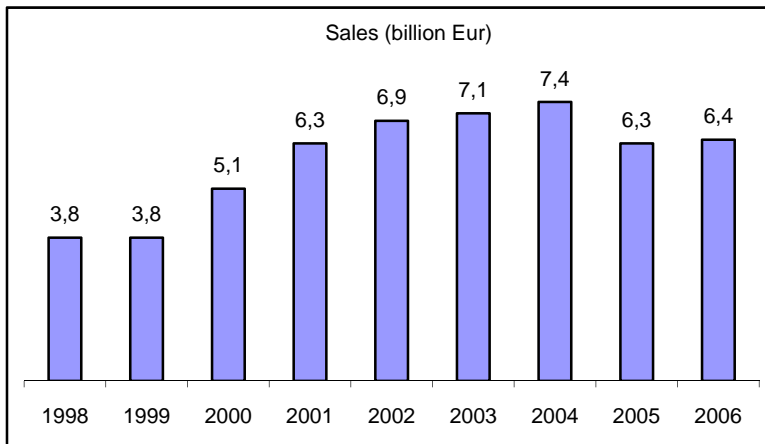
ERG

Country	Italy																		
Features	ERG was founded in 1938.																		
Current businesses	ERG works in crude refining, petroleum products distribution and electric energy production.																		
Size	 <table border="1"> <caption>Sales (billion Eur)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales (billion Eur)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1999</td> <td>4,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>6,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>6,2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>6,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>7,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>6,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>9,0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>9,1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Sales (billion Eur)	1999	4,6	2000	6,1	2001	6,2	2002	6,5	2003	7,6	2004	6,4	2005	9,0	2006	9,1
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2006	9,1																		
Current market position	ERG is Italy's largest independent energy and petroleum group.																		

EnerTAD (2006)

EnerTAD	EnerTAD was an Italian company whose core businesses were energy and water. EnerTAD's energy-related activities were wind power generation and energy engineering. EnerTAD's turnover in 2006 was Eur 35 million.	
Alerion	Alerion's core business was to invest in strategic and potentially-fast-growing sectors. Alerion focuses nowadays in wind power generation through its wholly owned subsidiary Alerion Energie Rinnovabili. Alerion owned 17 percent of EnerTAD.	
Description of the deal	ERG acquired control (51 percent) of EnerTAD for Eur 293 million.	
Features	5 Jun 2006	ERG bade for 51 percent of EnerTAD.
	27 Jun 2006	Alerion bade for 83 percent of EnerTAD.
	27 Jul 2006	ERG and Alerion talked about the future ownership of EnerTAD.
	3 Aug 2006	ERG and Alerion reached an agreement which established that ERG would acquire majority control of EnerTAD and Alerion would keep its minority stake.

Essent

Country	The Netherlands																				
Features	<p>Essent is a non-listed public limited liability corporation whose shareholders are Dutch provincial and municipal authorities. It came into being following the merger in 1999 of the Dutch utility groups Pnem Mega and Edon. These two partners were themselves a result of previous mergers and their origins date from about one hundred years ago.</p> <p>Essent and Nuon, which are the two largest utility groups in the Netherlands, have recently announced in 2007 their intention to merge ⁽¹⁾ thus creating a single powerful Dutch energy enterprise.</p>																				
Current businesses	<p>Essent's core businesses are power and gas although it also offers heat, energy-related services, cable and telecommunications products, and waste management services. Essent covers the entire value chain of power, from generation to supply. As for gas, Essent is active in storage, transmission, distribution and supply. Apart from the Netherlands, Essent has also established a significant presence in Germany and is increasingly active in Belgium.</p>																				
Size	<p>Essent's power production volume in 2006 was 3,8 TWh.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Sales (billion Eur)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales (billion Eur)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1998</td><td>3,8</td></tr> <tr><td>1999</td><td>3,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>5,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>6,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>6,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>7,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>7,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>6,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>6,4</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Sales (billion Eur)	1998	3,8	1999	3,8	2000	5,1	2001	6,3	2002	6,9	2003	7,1	2004	7,4	2005	6,3	2006	6,4
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2006	6,4																				
Current market position	Essent is the largest energy utility in the Netherlands.																				

(1) This deal was not included in the data base for analysis in Part II of this paper because it is still pending financial and legal closure. Indeed there is no certainty that the merger between Essent and Nuon will take place.

Novogate (2006)

Novogate	Novogate was a German company whose core business was to assist public gas suppliers in the procurement of gas.	
Description of the deal	Essent acquired, through its German subsidiary Deutsche Essent, joint control together with Bayerngas of Novogate. The value of the deal was undisclosed.	
Features	21 Apr 2006	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	23 May 2006	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.
Rationale	Essent looked forward to achieve better gas procurement conditions via this alliance with Novogate.	

Wattplus (2002)

Wattplus	Wattplus supplied power to industrial and commercial customers in Belgium.	
Description of the deal	Essent took Wattplus over. The value of the deal was undisclosed.	
Features	Sep 2002	The concentration was implemented.
	14 May 2004	Wattplus was renamed Essent Belgium.
Rationale	The deal represented a promising step for Essent in the Belgian power market through Wattplus supply business in Flanders.	

Nutsbedrijven Maastricht (2000)

NM	NM (Nutsbedrijven Maastricht) supplied power, gas, water and cable services in the Netherlands. It had 45.000 and 46.000 power and gas customers respectively. NM's turnover in 2000 was Eur 74 million.	
Description of the deal	Essent acquired NM for Eur 230 million in several steps.	
Features	Jul 2000	Essent announced its project to acquire sole control (50,1 percent) of NM.
	Nov 2000	The Competition Authority approved the acquisition.
	Dec 2000	Essent increased its stake in NM to 57,2 percent.
	Dec 2001	Essent increased its stake in NM to 64,3 percent.
	Dec 2002	Essent increased its stake in NM to 71,4 percent.
	Dec 2003	Essent increased its stake in NM to 88,5 percent.
	Dec 2004	Essent increased its stake in NM to 99,6 percent.
Rationale	Essent broadened its multi-utility customer base in the Netherlands, where it wished to consolidate its position.	

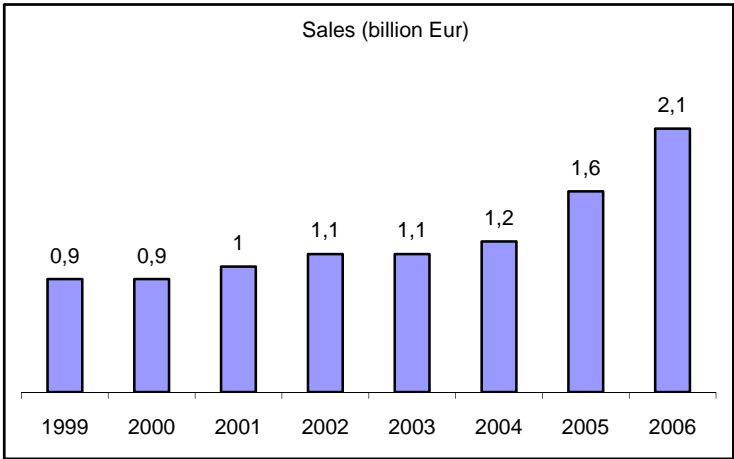
Stadtwerke Bremen (2000)

SWB	SWB (Stadtwerke Bremen) was a German energy generator and distributor. SWB was additionally active in telecommunications, water, waste and real estate facilities. The enterprise has a customer base of 290.000 consumers. Its turnover in 2000 was EUR 827 million.	
Description of the deal	Essent acquired 51 percent of SWB for EUR 560 million.	
Features	Jun 2000	The deal was announced.
Rationale	The deal gave Essent an important foothold in Germany.	

Edon, Pnem Mega (1999)

Edon	Edon was a regional Dutch distribution company. It had 50 percent stake in Epon, one of the four Dutch generation companies.	
Pnem Mega	Pnem Mega Group was one of the largest distribution companies in the Netherlands. The group was formed in 1997 with the merger of two distribution companies Pnem and Mega. Pnem Mega had a 33 percent stake in EPZ, one of the four generation companies in the Netherlands	
Description of the deal	Merger of Pnem Mega Group and Edon to create Essent. The value of the deal was undisclosed.	
Features	Jan 1999	The deal was announced.
	Jun 1999	The Dutch competition authority, NMa, initiate an investigation into the merger. The new company would have a market share of over 40 percent in power generation and supply.
	Oct 1999	NMa approves the merger under conditions. The new company must sell off its 50 percent stake in Epon.
	Nov 1999	The concentration was implemented.
Rationale	The concentration gave rise to important synergies and cost savings in sales, marketing, joint branding, administration and billing. Essent became the largest power company in the Netherlands.	

EVN

Country	Austria																		
Current businesses	EVN's core businesses are power, gas, heat, water and waste. EVN's power-related activities include generation, distribution and supply. As for gas, EVN is active in distribution and supply. It operates not only in Austria but also in many other countries in Central Europe.																		
Size	 <p>Sales (billion Eur)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales (billion Eur)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1999</td> <td>0,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>0,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>1,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>1,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>1,2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>1,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>2,1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Sales (billion Eur)	1999	0,9	2000	0,9	2001	1	2002	1,1	2003	1,1	2004	1,2	2005	1,6	2006	2,1
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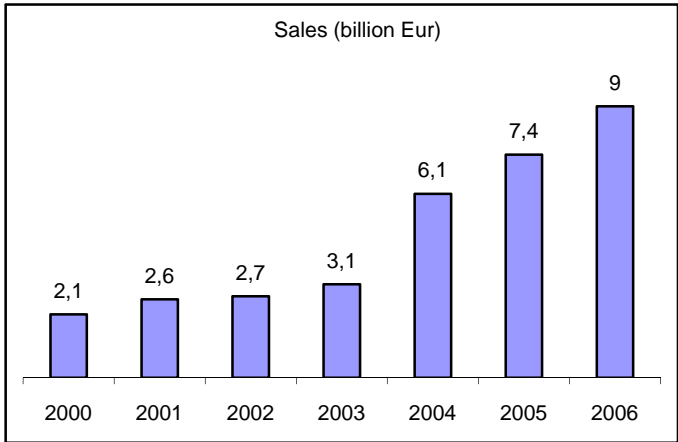
AD ESM (2006)

AD ESM	AD SEM was a Macedonian power distribution company which additionally owned 11 small hydropower plants with a total capacity of 35 MW.	
Description of the deal	EVN acquired sole control (90 percent) of AD ESM for Eur 168 million.	
Features	Dec 2005	EVN issued the tender for AD ESM.
	16 Mar 2006	The deal was announced.

Bulgarian power distribution utilities (2004)

Description of the deal	EVN acquired control of several power distribution utilities in South-Eastern Bulgaria for Eur 270 million.	
Features	15 Jul 2004	The deal was announced.

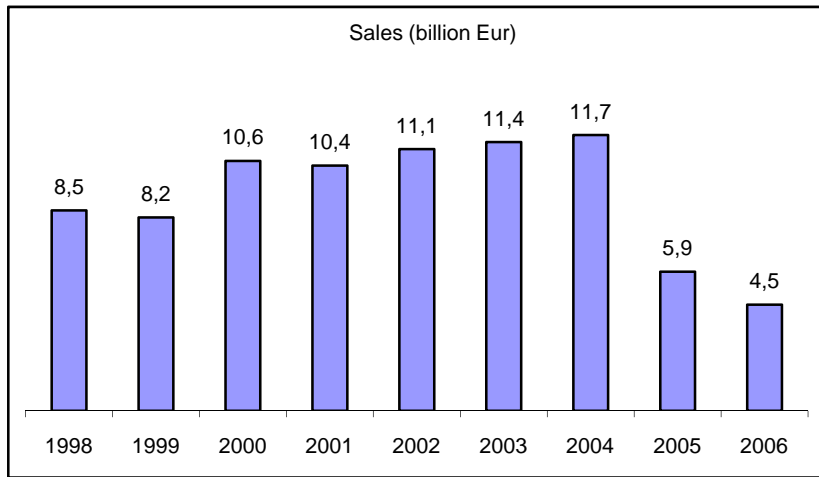
EWE

Country	Germany																
Features	EWE's origins date back to 1930. It ranks nowadays among Germany's leading energy service companies.																
Current businesses	EWE's core businesses are power, gas and telecommunications. EWE's power- and gas-related activities include distribution and supply.																
Size	 <p>Sales (billion Eur)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales (billion Eur)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>2,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>2,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>2,7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>3,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>6,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>7,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Sales (billion Eur)	2000	2,1	2001	2,6	2002	2,7	2003	3,1	2004	6,1	2005	7,4	2006	9
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Stadtwerke Bremen (2003)

SWB	SWB's (Stadtwerke Bremen) core businesses were power, gas, heat and water. SWB's power-related activities included generation, distribution and supply. As for gas, SWB was active in storage, distribution and supply.	
Description of the deal	EWE acquired 32,4 percent of SWB for Eur 316 million.	
Features	18 Nov 2003	The deal was announced.

Fortum

Country	Finland																				
Features	Fortum was created in 1998 via the merger of the power company Imatran Voima Oy, which had been founded in 1921, and the oil company Neste Oyj. In 2005, Fortum divested its former oil businesses. Fortum focuses on Nordic countries but it is also active in the Baltic countries, in Poland and in North-Western Russia. The Finnish government owns majority stake (71 percent) in Fortum.																				
Current businesses	Fortum's core businesses are power, heat, steam and energy-related services. Its power-related activities include generation, distribution and supply. Fortum is a forerunner in cogeneration of power and heat.																				
Size	<p>Fortum's power production and sales volumes in 2006 were 55 TWh and 60 TWh respectively. Fortum's heat production volume in 2006 was 26 TWh</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Sales (billion Eur)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales (billion Eur)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1998</td><td>8,5</td></tr> <tr><td>1999</td><td>8,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>10,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>10,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>11,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>11,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>11,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>5,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>4,5</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Sales (billion Eur)	1998	8,5	1999	8,2	2000	10,6	2001	10,4	2002	11,1	2003	11,4	2004	11,7	2005	5,9	2006	4,5
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2005	5,9																				
2006	4,5																				
Current market position	Fortum is the largest power and heat utility in the Nordic market. It is number one in power distribution and number two in power generation.																				

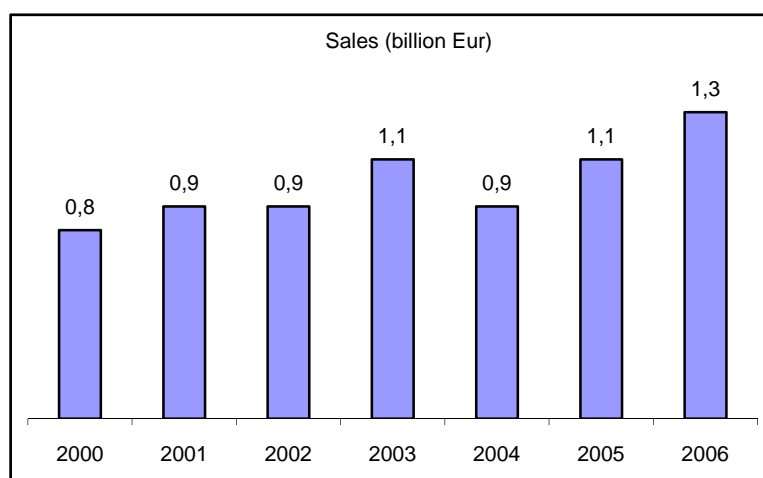
Eon Finland (2006)

EF	EF's (Eon Finland) operations in Espoo and Joensuu included power generation, power distribution, power supply and heat production.	
Description of the deal	Fortum acquired sole control (100 percent) of EF's operations in Espoo and Joensuu via purchase of shares in Eon Nordic, for Eur 911 million.	
Features	17 Jan 2005	Fortum acquired 34,2 percent of EF for Eur 383 million.
	2 Feb 2006	Fortum announced that it would acquire a further 65,6 percent of EF for Eur 528 million.
	Jun 2006	The concentration was implemented.

Hafslund (2003)

Hafslund is a Norwegian company whose core businesses are power and security services. Its power-related activities include generation, distribution and supply. Hafslund also has important businesses in heat, energy-related and technical services, telecommunications and real estate.

Hafslund mainly operates in Norway and hydropower is its main energy source. Hafslund's power generation and supply volumes in 2006 were 3 TWh and 11 TWh respectively. Hafslund is nowadays Norway's leading generator and supplier of electric power as well as the largest distribution network owner. It is as well the second largest listed power utility company in the Nordic area.



Description of the deal	Fortum acquired control (34,1 percent) of Hafslund via purchase of a further 12,7 percent stake for Eur 237 million.	
Features	May 2001	Eon's subsidiary Sydkraft acquired 20,5 percent of Hafslund as a result of an exchange of ownership interests between Eon and Vattenfall.
	Feb 2002	Sydkraft boosted its stake in Hafslund to 21,4 percent.
	31 Jan 2003	Eon and Fortum entered into an exchange agreement of ownership interests that established the acquisition of Eon's 21,4 percent stake in Hafslund by Fortum.
	9 May 2003	Fortum boosted its stake in Hafslund from 21,4 percent to 34,1 percent.

Birka Energi (2002)

BE	BE's (Birka Energi) core businesses were power, district heating&cooling and energy services. BE was mainly active in Sweden. Its power-related activities include generation, distribution and sales of power. BE owned and operated 4,6 GW installed capacity. BE used to have about 900.000 customers and its turnover in 2000 was Eur 1,4 billion. BE used to be jointly controlled (50 percent, 50 percent) by Fortum and the City of Stockholm.	
Description of the deal	Fortum acquired sole control (100 percent) of BE for Eur 3,4 billion.	
Features	July 1998	Stockholm Energi and Gullspang Kraft merged and thereby created BE, which became the third largest power producer in the Nordic Countries after Vattenfall and Sydkraft.
	29 Nov 2001	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	10 Jan 2002	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.
Rationale	The acquisition of BE consolidated Fortum's position as one of the leading players in the Nordic power market and was a key step in its strategy to expand its core power and heat business.	

Stora Enso's power assets (2000)

SE	SE (Stora Enso) was one of the world's leaders in the paper industry. Its power assets consisted of 1,1 GW generation installed capacity in Sweden and Finland, which produced about 7 TWh per year, as well as part of a regional power network.	
Description of the deal	Fortum acquired SE's power capacity for Eur 1,8 billion and Birka Energi acquired SE's power grid for Eur 150 million.	
Features	April 2000	The deal was announced
	May 2000	Swedish and Finnish competition authorities approved the concentration.

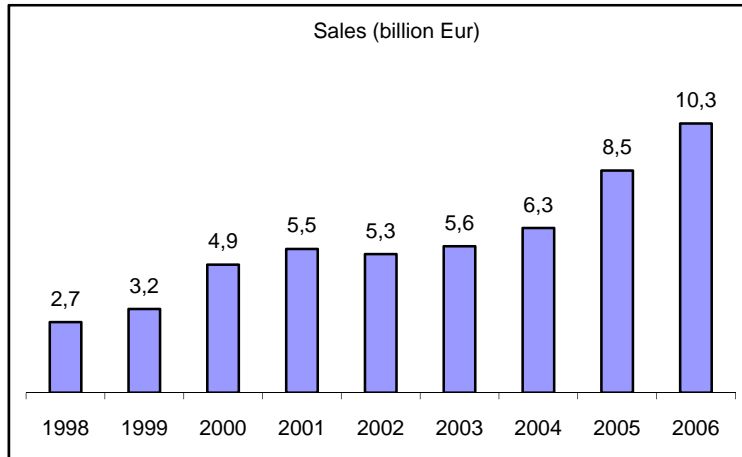
Elektrizitaetswerk Wesertal (2000)

EW	EW (Elektrizitaetswerk Wesertal) was a regional supply company whose activities were based in Lower Saxony, Germany. It offered power, heat and gas to 230.000 customers.	
Description of the deal	Fortum acquired control of EW for Eur 357 million.	
Features	24 Nov 1999	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	5 Jan 2000	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.
Rationale	Fortum's activities were based in Finland and Sweden. This acquisition allowed Fortum to enter the German market.	

Neste, IVO (1998)

Neste	Neste was the former Finnish oil, gas and chemicals monopoly. It held 75 percent of the Finnish gas monopoly Gasum.	
IVO	State-owned IVO was active in power and heat production and distribution.	
Description of the deal	Neste and IVO merged in order to create Fortum. Finland state held 50,1 percent shareholding in the resulting entity. The value of the deal was undisclosed.	
Features	Jun 1998	European Commission approved the deal but set several conditions. One of the remedies forced the new entity to divest two thirds of its assets in Gasum.
Rationale	The goal was to create a national leader in the Nordic energy sector.	

Gas Natural

Country	Spain																				
Features	More than 150 years of history lie behind GN (Gas Natural), whose business activities began in 1843 with gas street lighting in Barcelona. GN merged in 1992 with Catalana de Gas, Gas Madrid and the gas distribution network of Repsol Butano.																				
Current businesses	GN's core businesses are gas distribution and supply. Additionally, it is also active in gas production and transport, power generation and other energy-related services. GN operates in Spain, Latin America, Italy and France.																				
Size	GN's gas network is 104.500 km long. Its gas sales, gas distribution and power generation volumes in 2006 were 29 bcm, 43 bcm and 20 TWh respectively.																				
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2006	10,3																				
Current market position	GN is the largest gas operator in Spain.																				

Dersa (2005)

Dersa	Dersa was a Spanish company whose core business was operation of wind power farms.	
Description of the deal	GN acquired full control (100 percent) of Dersa for Eur 286 million.	
Features	20 Apr 2005	The deal was announced.
Rationale	GN looked forward to entering the power generation business, together with supply of other energy products and services, as a result of the liberalisation of energy markets.	

Nettis (2004)

Nettis	Nettis was an Italian company whose activities included gas distribution and supply in Italy. Nettis used to have about 91.000 customers.	
Description of the deal	GN acquired sole control of Nettis for Eur 138 million.	
Features	14 Sep 2004	The deal was announced.
Rationale	This is the third acquisition of GN in Italy in year 2004 –it had previously purchased Brancato and Smedigas. GN looked forward to strengthening its gas distribution and supply businesses in Italy.	

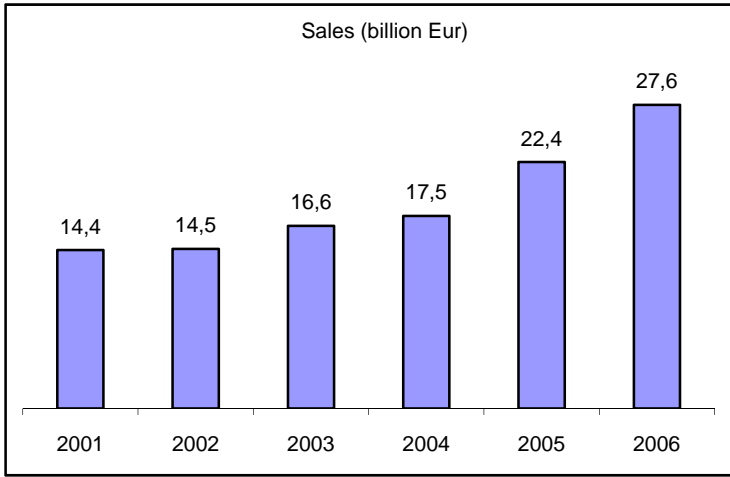
Depa (2004)

Depa	Depa was a Greek company whose core business was gas transport and supply.	
Description of the deal	GN acquired joint control (35 percent) of Depa for Eur 290 million.	
Features	25 Feb 2004	The deal was announced.

Brancato (2004)

Brancato	Brancato was an Italian gas distributor and supplier in Sicily. Brancato used to have about 93.000 customers.	
Description of the deal	GN acquired Brancato for Eur 100 million.	
Features	9 Jan 2004	The deal was announced.
Rationale	<p>This deal represented GN's entry in the distribution market in Italy, where it had been supplying gas since 2002. Brancato's supply business was merged with Gas Natural Vendita and its distribution business with Gas Natural Distribuzione Italia.</p> <p>The acquisition of Brancato reinforced GN's international strategy, which was focused on the countries in the Mediterranean Arch. Italy is one of the European countries with the highest growth opportunities for GN due to the important role that gas plays in the country.</p>	

Gaz de France

Country	France														
Features	<p>GdF (Gaz de France) was created in 1946 at the end of the World War II by the French Government as the national gas utility company. GdF is still a public-owned company but 30 percent of its capital was partially opened to private investors in July 2005. The French government announced in 2006 the merger between GdF and Suez, which is somewhat unlikely to take place given the current high value of Suez's shares.</p> <p>GdF is today one of the major players in Europe's energy industries. GdF's home market is France. It operates all around the world although it focuses on European markets and especially in the Benelux region.</p>														
Current businesses	GdF's core business is gas, in which it runs the whole value chain: exploration, production, trading, transmission, distribution and supply. Additionally, GdF provides other energy-related services and it is active in power generation since 2002. This is essentially in France and in the United Kingdom.														
Size	<p>GdF's gas and power sales volumes in 2005 were 75 bcm and 21 TWh respectively. GdF's gas production volume in 2005 was 4,6 bcm.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <table border="1"> <caption>Sales (billion Eur)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales (billion Eur)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>14,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>14,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>16,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>17,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>22,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>27,6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Year	Sales (billion Eur)	2001	14,4	2002	14,5	2003	16,6	2004	17,5	2005	22,4	2006	27,6
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2002	14,5														
2003	16,6														
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2006	27,6														
Current market position	GdF is the largest gas operator in France and the second largest in Italy. In Europe it ranks number four in gas sales.														

Energie Investimenti (2007)

Energie Investimenti	Energie Investimenti sells gas to major account customers under the Gaz de France energy label. It has more than 800,000 residential, small company and major industrial customers..	
Description of the deal	Gaz de France International acquired sole control (60%) of Italian gas retailer Energie Investimenti. GDFI set up Energie Investimenti in 2006 as a 40:60 joint venture with Italian energy group Camfin.	
Features	Aug 2007	The operation is notified to the European Commission.
	Sept 2007	The merger is allowed, there is not any conflict with the common market.
Rationale	Total sales are expected to hit 3 billion cubic metres (Gm3/year) as the major accounts would boost the original mix of domestic and small customers.	

Suez (2007)

Suez	Suez is a French group whose businesses include energy and the environment. Suez's power-related activities include generation, trading, distribution and supply. As for gas, Suez is active in trading, transmission, storage, distribution and supply. Suez is active throughout the world but its most important energy markets are in Europe. Suez's turnover in 2006 was Eur 44,3 billion.	
Description of the deal	This deal constitutes a friendly merger which is to be completed in the first semester 2008. The merger takes place after the selling of Suez environment division.	
Features	22 Feb 2006	The Italian giant Enel announced its interest in acquiring the energy-related businesses of Suez's. This would only be possible through the purchase of the whole company and then the divestment of the environment-related businesses.
	25 Feb 2006	The French government announced plans, which had apparently been in development since summer 2005, to merge French energy groups GdF and Suez. The government was ready to loose control of GdF, which would have to be privatised.
Enel claimed that the decision that had been taken by the French government deprived it of any chance of buying Suez and thus lodged a complaint with the European Commission.		
	9 Mar 2006	Belgian competition authorities claimed that the merger between GdF and Suez would raise serious competition concerns in Belgium since the two largest Belgian utility firms Electrabel and SPE were owned by Suez and GdF respectively.
The proposed privatisation of GdF was fiercely criticised in France by political groups which were not in the government, while GdF and Suez kept in favour of the concentration.		
	10 May 2006	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	13 Jun 2006	Enel suggested Suez that they should merge. This proposal was directly rejected by the French company.
	18 Aug 2006	The European Commission communicated its statement of objections to the two French groups, detailing its concerns with regard to healthy competition in markets where the two companies had overlapping businesses: gas and heat in France, and power and gas in Belgium. Given these clashes and the very high barriers to entry in the French and Belgian energy markets, GdF's and Suez's dominant positions would probably be considerably strengthened following the concentration. The European Commission expected both parties to offer extensive remedies.
	20 Sep 2006	The parties proposed to divest GdF's stake in Belgian SPE and a quarter of Suez's subsidiary Distrigas.
	11 Oct 2006	The European Commission considered that these proposals were

not enough and expected a farther-reaching package of remedies.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 12 Oct 2006 | Suez proposed to divest Distrigas and to relinquish control of its Belgian gas network operator Fluxys. GdF proposed in turn to divest its shareholding in SPE and its heat subsidiary Cofathec Coriance. Furthermore, both parties engaged themselves to invest in infrastructure capacities in France and Belgium, thereby facilitating the entry of new competitors onto the market and fostering competition. |
| 14 Nov 2006 | Following an in-depth investigation, the European Commission approved the merger between GdF and Suez subject to the remedies which have been previously described. |
| 3 Sep 2007 | Suez and GdF officialise the merger. The French government will still own 35% of the new group (n°4 for the sector in the world) |

Rationale	The French government said that the planned merger was motivated by the need for strategies that ensured France's energy independence and for consistent world-class French industrial groups within the context of globalisation. The corporation that would result from this merger would indeed be third largest power and gas company worldwide.
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SPE, ALG Negoce, Luminus (2005)

SPE	SPE (Société Publique d'Electricité) was the second largest power producer in Belgium. Its businesses included power generation and supply. Its annual turnover prior to the deal was Eur 600 million.	
ALGN	ALGN (ALG Negoce) was a power and gas supplier in Belgium. It was hitherto controlled by GdF.	
Luminus	Luminus was a power and gas supplier in Flanders, Belgium. It was hitherto controlled by Centrica. Its annual turnover prior to the deal was Eur 800 million.	
Centrica	Centrica is an English utility firm whose core businesses are power, gas and related services. Centrica's power-related activities include generation and supply. As for gas, Centrica is active in exploration, production, transport and supply. Centrica operates in Europe and in the United States of America. Centrica's annual turnover in 2005 was Eur 20 billion.	
Description of the deal	GdF and Centrica acquired joint control (51 percent) of SPE, which was then renamed Segebel, for Eur 760 million. Following this concentration, Segebel acquired GdF's subsidiary ALGN and Centrica's subsidiary Luminus for Eur 2 million and Eur 207 million respectively.	
Features	24 Jun 2005	The deal was announced.
	2 Aug 2005	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	Although this concentration gave rise to horizontal overlaps in power and gas supply, it did not raise competition concerns because Segebel would be much smaller than the market incumbents in Belgium: Distrigas and Electrabel.	
	Risks of coordination of competitive behaviour between Centrica and GdF on markets other than Belgium were ruled out given the relatively small size of the joint venture.	
	7 Sep 2005	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.
Rationale	28 Sep 2005	The deal was implemented.
	SPE founded two strategic partners in order to reinforce its position in the Belgian power production market and the sale of power and gas.	

Distrigaz Sud (2004)

DG	DG (Distrigaz Sud) was a gas distribution company which operated in Southern Romania. Its gas network is 13.400 km long. DS's annual turnover and gas sales volume prior to the deal were Eur 496 million and 5,6 bcm respectively.	
Description of the deal	GdF acquired sole control (51 percent) of DS for Eur 309 million.	
Features	Dec 2003	The Romanian government launched an invitation to tender.
	19 Aug 2004	The deal was announced.
Rationale	Romania is a relevant gas market and the by-pass of Russian and Asian gas imports into Europe. Therefore, GdF wished to be present in the country.	

Italcogim (2003)

Italcogim	Italcogim was active in distribution and supply of gas to residential and industrial customers in Italy. Italcogim's turnover in 2003 was Eur 341,6 million.	
Description of the deal	GdF acquired control (40 percent) of Italcogim. The value of the deal was undisclosed.	
Features	23 Jun 2003	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	25 Jul 2003	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.

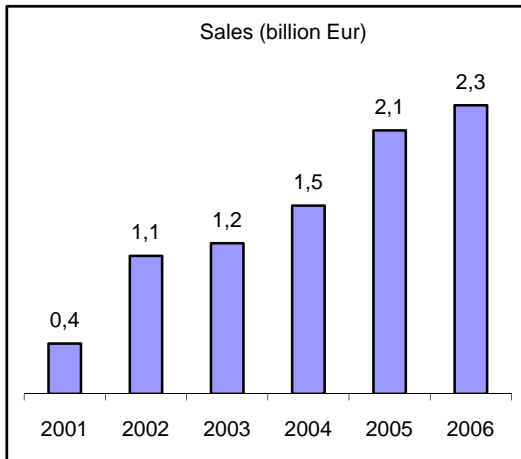
Slovenský Plynárenský Priemysel (2002)

SPP	SPP (Slovenský Plynárenský Priemysel) was an integrated state-owned gas company which sold natural gas to end-consumers in the Slovak Republic and operated the transport pipeline system through which Russian gas was transported to Western Europe. SPP's annual turnover prior to the concentration was Eur 1,5 billion. Its gas sales volume in 2002 was 7,1 bcm.	
Ruhrgas	Ruhrgas was at that time the largest German gas company. Today it belongs to the Eon group. Ruhrgas's turnover prior to the concentration was Eur 12,8 billion.	
Description of the deal	GdF and Ruhrgas acquired joint control (49 percent) of SPP for Eur 2,8 billion. The company would remain under control of the Slovak Government.	
Features	30 Apr 2002	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	Since SPP was engaged with long-term agreements for the use of SPP's strategic gas pipeline, the European Commission concluded that the proposed concentration would have no impact on gas supply from Russia into Western Europe.	
	6 Jun 2002	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.
Rationale	This deal gave Ruhrgas and GdF control of the Slovakian part of the gas pipeline from Russia to Germany and Austria, which in terms of transport accounts for approximately 75 percent of the Russian natural gas sales to the European Union. Russian imports of natural gas represent about 20 percent of total consumption in the EU.	

Gasag (1999)

Gasag	Gasag was the most important German gas regional distributor. It mainly operated in Berlin, where it used to have about 700.000 customers. Its gas sales volume in 1998 was 1,5 bcm.	
Bewag	Bewag was mainly active in power generation, distribution and trading in Germany. Bewag offers as well district heating in the Berlin area.	
Description of the deal	GdF and German Bewag acquired control (31,6 percent each) of Gasag. The value of the deal was undisclosed.	
Features	10 Dec 1998	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	20 Jan 1999	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.

Hera

Country	Italy														
Current businesses	Hera's core businesses are power, gas, heat, water, environment and public lighting. Its power-related activities include generation, distribution and supply. As for gas, Hera is active in distribution and supply.														
Size	<p>Hera's gas and power distribution networks are 9.900 km and 9.400 km long respectively. Its power and gas sales in 2005 were 2,3 TWh and 2 bcm respectively.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Sales (billion Eur)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales (billion Eur)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>0,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>1,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>1,2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>1,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>2,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>2,3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Sales (billion Eur)	2001	0,4	2002	1,1	2003	1,2	2004	1,5	2005	2,1	2006	2,3
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2006	2,3														
Current market position	Hera is third largest gas distributor and supplier in Italy.														

Modena's power distribution network (2006)

Description of the deal	Hera acquired for Eur 108 million the power network in Modena which used to be owned by 18 municipalities.	
Features	27 Jun 2006	The deal was announced.

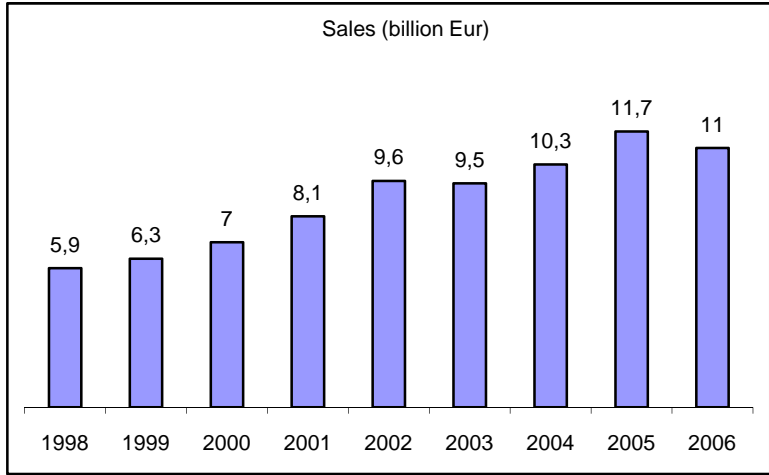
Meta (2005)

Meta	Meta was an Italian multi-utility company whose core businesses were power, gas, heat, water and the environment. Its power-related activities included generation, distribution and supply. As for gas, Meta was active in distribution and supply. Meta operated in the region of Modena.	
Description of the deal	Hera acquired full control of Meta for Eur 434 million.	
Features	24 Jun 2005	Hera acquired 69 percent of Meta for Eur 329 million.
	29 Nov 2005	Hera acquired 22 percent of Meta for Eur 105 million.

Power supply business in Modena (2005)

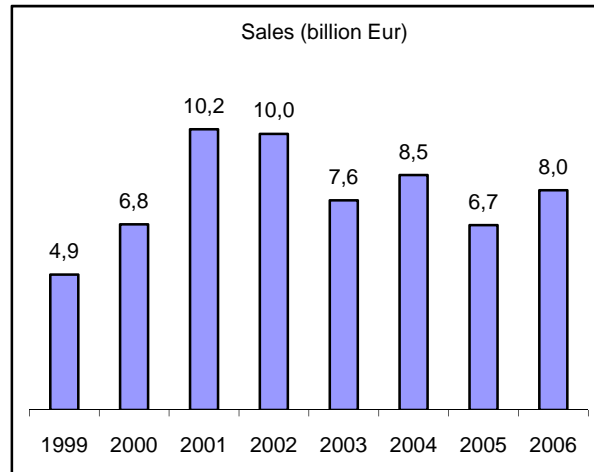
Description of the deal	Meta acquired the electric business division from eighteen municipalities in the region of Modena for Eur 133 million.	
Features	18 Feb 2005	The deal was announced.

Iberdrola

Country	Spain																				
Features	<p>Iberdrola was set up in 1992 through the merger between the Spanish power utilities Hidroeléctrica Española, whose origins date back to 1901, and Iberduero, which had been founded in 1944 through the merger between Saltos del Duero and Hidroeléctrica Ibérica.</p> <p>Iberdrola focuses its development mainly in Spain, and in South and Central America. Apart from conventional energy sources, it has made important investments in renewable energy sources.</p> <p>Merger proposals with the two other main Spanish utilities, Endesa (in 2000) and Gas Natural (in 2003), were blocked. Iberdrola has just acquired in 2007 Scottish Power.</p>																				
Current businesses	Iberdrola's core businesses are power and gas. Its power-related activities include generation, trading, distribution and supply. As for gas, Iberdrola is active in trading, distribution and supply. It also has important businesses in telecommunications, energy infrastructure engineering and real estate.																				
Size	<p>Iberdrola's power and gas sales volumes in 2006 were 127 TWh and 16 bcm respectively.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Sales (billion Eur)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales (billion Eur)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1998</td><td>5,9</td></tr> <tr><td>1999</td><td>6,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>8,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>9,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>9,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>10,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>11,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>11</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Sales (billion Eur)	1998	5,9	1999	6,3	2000	7	2001	8,1	2002	9,6	2003	9,5	2004	10,3	2005	11,7	2006	11
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Current market position	<p>Iberdrola is the largest energy operator and the second largest gas supplier in Spain.</p> <p>The acquisition of Scottish Power has recently taken Iberdrola among the largest energy companies in the world and it has become the world leader in renewable energy and particularly in wind energy.</p>																				

Scottish Power (2007)

SP
 SP's (Scottish Power) core businesses are power and gas. Its power-related activities include generation, transmission, distribution and supply. As for gas, SP is active in storage and supply. SP mainly operates in the United Kingdom although it also has some businesses in the United States.



Description of the deal
 Iberdrola acquired SP for Eur 18 billion.

Features
 26 Nov 2006 Iberdrola announced the deal.
 23 Apr 2007 The concentration was implemented.

Rationale
 The integration of Iberdrola and SP has created one of the largest energy companies in the world. The resulting entity has a combined power generation installed capacity of about 40 GW and is the world leader in renewable energy with 16,5 GW.
 The geographical footprint of Iberdrola and SP expanded significantly following the merger. They have operations in Spain, the UK, the United States, Mexico, Brazil, Greece, Portugal, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Guatemala, Bolivia and Chile.

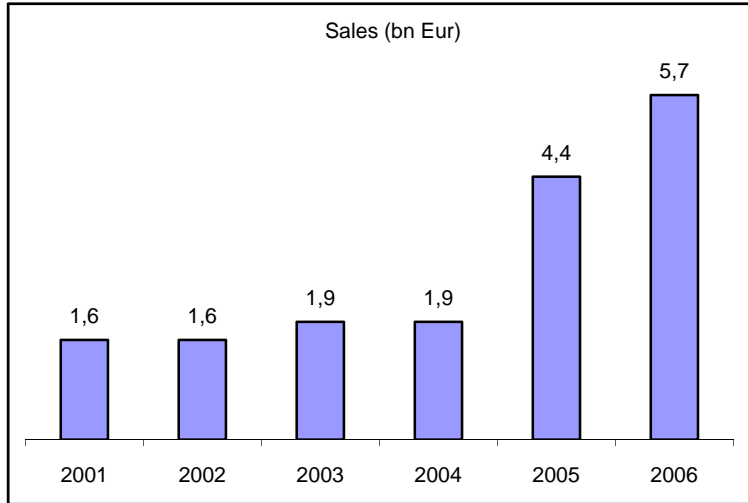
EdP (2006)

Description of the deal	Iberdrola acquired minority stake (3,8 percent) in EdP for Eur 436 million.	
Features	26 Apr 2006	The deal was announced.
Rationale	Iberdrola owned 5,7 percent of EdP following the concentration. This allowed Iberdrola to enter EdP's executive committee.	

Damhead Creek (2004)

DC	DM (Damhead Creek) was a 800 MW gas-fired power plant in the United Kingdom.	
Description of the deal	SP acquired full control of DC and thereby over its power plant. The value of the deal was undisclosed.	
Features	1 Dec 2003	The parties reached the first agreement on the deal.
	1 Jun 2004	The concentration was implemented.

International Power

Country	The United Kingdom														
Features	IP (International Power) was created in 2000 via the demerger of National Power, which used to be the largest power generator in England and Wales at the time. As a result of this deal, IP inherited the whole international business portfolio of National Power.														
Current businesses	IP's core activity is power generation although it also develops other energy-related businesses (coal mining, gas transmission, steam supply, and water desalination). IP operates throughout the world.														
Size	 <p>Sales (bn Eur)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales (bn Eur)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>1,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>1,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>1,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>1,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>4,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>5,7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Sales (bn Eur)	2001	1,6	2002	1,6	2003	1,9	2004	1,9	2005	4,4	2006	5,7
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2006	5,7														
Current market position	IP is the largest private power generator in Australia. It ranks number seven among power generators in the United Kingdom.														

Levanto (2006)

Levanto	Levanto was a 436 MW onshore wind farm portfolio in Germany and France.	
Description of the deal	IP acquired Levanto for Eur 721 million.	
Features	1 Nov 2006	IP announced the deal.
Rationale	IP invested in renewable energy generation.	

Saltend (2005)

Saltend	Saltend was a 1200 MW cogeneration power plant in the United Kingdom.	
Description of the deal	IP acquired whole control of Saltend for Eur 730 million.	
Features	31 May 2005	The deal was announced.
	3 Jun 2005	The concentration was notified to the European Commission.
	7 Jul 2005	The European Commission cleared the acquisition with no opposition.
Rationale	IP strengthened its presence in the United Kingdom.	

MEC International (2004)

MECI	<p>MECI (MEC International) was a subsidiary of Edison International, which is an American power generator and distributor.</p> <p>MECI consisted of thirteen power generation projects, five of which were located in Europe (two in the UK, two in Italy and one in Spain).</p>	
Description of the deal	IP acquired joint control of MECI for Eur 1,6 billion.	
Features	3 Sep 2004	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	7 Oct 2004	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.
Rationale	IP pursued its conquest of new exploitable sites worldwide.	

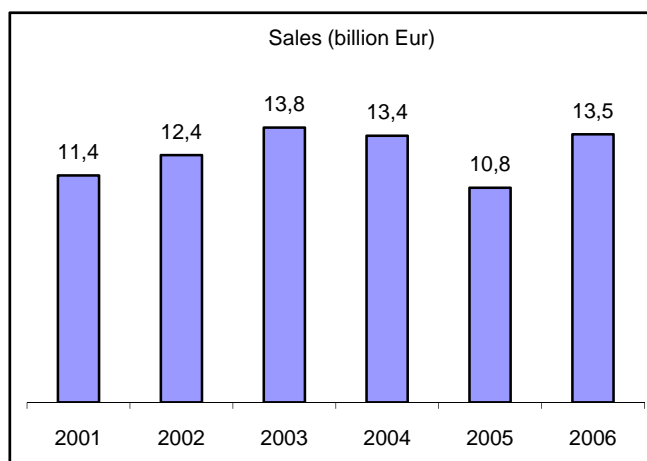
Tapada (2004)

Tapada	Tapada was a 990 MW combined cycle gas turbine in Portugal.	
Description of the deal	IP acquired full control of Tapada for Eur 198 million.	
Features	20 Jul 2004	The deal was announced.

National Grid

Country	United Kingdom
Features	NG (National Grid) was founded in 1990. It merged in 2002 with Lattice, who was the owner of the UK gas transmission company Transco. Following this deal, the group was renamed National Grid Transco until July 2005, when it adopted its current name.
Current businesses	NG is a UK gas and power grid operator. Its activities include transmission as well as distribution. Apart from the United Kingdom, NG also operates in the United States.

Size



BritNed Development Ltd (2007)

BritNed	BritNed is a british society that will be in charge of the 1,000-MW UK-Netherlands cable by National Grid and Tennet.	
Description of the deal	National Grid and TenneT Holding acquire joint control of BritNed.	
Features	7 July 2007	The deal was notified to the European Commission, and accepted on August 3 rd .

Gas network in Obragas and Haarlemmermeergas (2006)

Description of the deal	NG acquired the gas network in Obragas and Haarlemmermeergas, Netherlands, for Eur 425 million.	
Features	26 Feb 2006	The deal was announced.

Lattice (2002)

Lattice	Lattice was the owner of Transco, which was the owner and operator of the UK's gas network and gas storage facilities. Lattice's turnover was Eur 4,9 billion.	
Description of the deal	NG merged with Lattice in terms of equals and gave birth to National Grid Transco. The value of the deal was estimated at Eur 19,2 billion. Upon completion of the merger, the new entity was owned by NG and Lattice shareholders in a 57 to 43 ratio.	
Features	22 Apr 2002	The deal was announced.
	May 2002	The deal was notified to the UK Office of Fair Trading.
	Jul 2002	The UK Secretary of State for Trade and Industry decided not to refer the deal to national competition authorities.
	Oct 2002	The concentration was implemented.
Rationale	NG's and Lattice's network operations were limited to the power and gas grid respectively. The concentration allowed the parties to combine their skills to operate complex energy networks safely and reliably. The resulting entity became the UK's largest utility.	

Nord-Trondelag Elektrisitetsverk

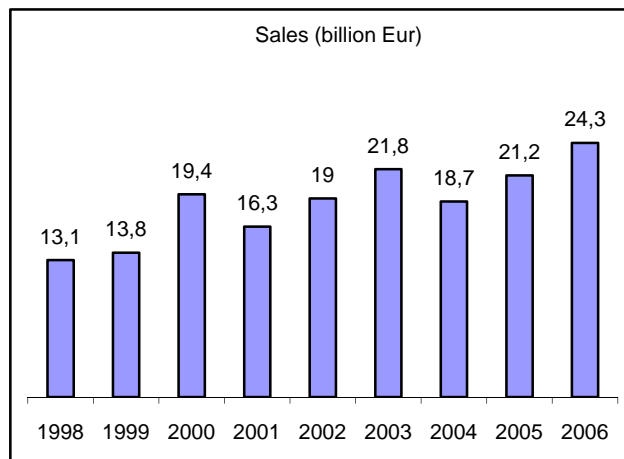
Country	Norway
Current businesses	NTE's (Nord-Trondelag Elektrisitetsverk) core business is power generation in Norway.

5 hydro power plants (2004)

Description of the deal	NTE acquired 5 hydropower plants from Statkraft for Eur 146 million.	
Features	4 Feb 2004	The deal was announced.

Norsk Hydro

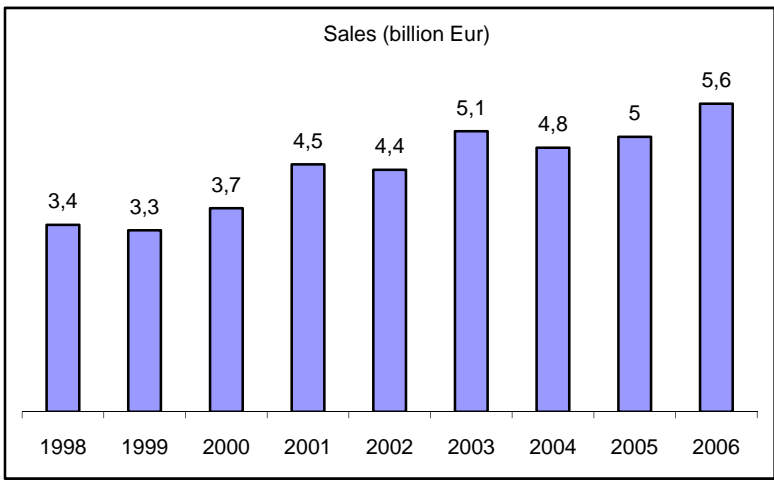
Country	Norway
Features	NH (Norsk Hydro) is a leading energy company which is present on all continents and whose core businesses are oil, gas and aluminium. NH's origins date back to 1905. In late 2006, Statoil and NH announced a merger to create the world's largest off shore oil and gas operator.
Current businesses	NH is a major player both as producer and trader in the European gas market. It is also a major producer of wind and hydroelectric power.
Size	NH's gas production volume in 2003 was nearly 8 bcm, with an additional 11 bcm of third party sales and trading.



Duke Energy Europe NorthWest (2004)

DEEN	DEEN (Duke Energy Europe NorthWest) was a midstream player in the Dutch gas market with a portfolio of sourcing, sales, transportation and storage agreements in the Netherlands. DEEN's turnover in 2002 was EUR 359 million.	
Description of the deal	NH acquired full control (100 percent) of DEEN. The value of the deal was undisclosed.	
Features	18 Nov 2003	The purchase agreement was signed by both parties.
	20 Nov 2003	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	19 Dec 2003	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.
	1 Jan 2004	Closing of the sale was made effective.
Rationale	On one hand, NH had built a midstream gas business in the Dutch market with sourcing and sales contracts, constituting approximately 6 percent of the liberalized Dutch gas market. On the other hand, DEEN had an interesting portfolio of gas sourcing, sales, transport and storage agreements. The purchase of DEEN should therefore strengthen NH's position in the Dutch and the NorthWest European gas markets by improving its ability to develop new products and to reach new customers.	

Nuon

Country	The Netherlands																				
Features	<p>Nuon is a prominent Dutch utility company whose shareholders are Dutch provincial and municipal authorities.</p> <p>Essent and Nuon, which are the two largest utility groups in the Netherlands, have recently announced in 2007 their intention to merge ⁽¹⁾ thus creating a single powerful Dutch energy enterprise.</p>																				
Current businesses	Nuon's core businesses are power, gas, heat and other energy-related services. Its power-related activities include generation, trading, distribution and supply. As for gas, Nuon is active in trading, distribution and supply. It largely operates in the Netherlands but it is also active in Belgium and Germany.																				
Size	<p>Nuon's power sales volume in 2006 was 13 TWh.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Sales (billion Eur)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales (billion Eur)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1998</td><td>3,4</td></tr> <tr><td>1999</td><td>3,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>3,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>4,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>4,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>5,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>4,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>5,6</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Sales (billion Eur)	1998	3,4	1999	3,3	2000	3,7	2001	4,5	2002	4,4	2003	5,1	2004	4,8	2005	5	2006	5,6
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2005	5																				
2006	5,6																				
Current market position	Nuon is one of the two largest utility companies in the Netherlands.																				

(1) This deal was not included in the data base for analysis in Part II of this paper because it is still pending financial and legal closure. Indeed there is no certainty that the merger between Essent and Nuon will take place.

Reliant Energy Europe (2003)

REE	REE (Reliant Energy Europe) was the third largest energy producer in the Netherlands with 3,5 GW power generation installed capacity. It generated in 2002 about 15 TWh, which represents about 18 percent of the total domestic power market. REE had wholesale energy trading and marketing offices in Amsterdam and Frankfurt. REE used to belong to the USA Reliant Resources.	
UNA	UNA was a large Dutch power producer. It was bought by Reliant Resources and then renamed Reliant Energy Europe.	
Description of the deal	Nuon took REE (100 percent) over for Eur 985 million.	
Features	Oct 1999	Reliant purchased 40 percent of UNA.
	Dec 1999	Reliant increased its ownership interest in UNA to 52 percent.
	Mar 2000	Reliant purchased the remaining 48 percent of UNA.
	Feb 2003	Nuon announced the acquisition of Reliant Energy Europe.
	The deal was approved by Dutch and German competition authorities subject to the condition that Nuon divested several power generation assets.	
Rationale	Nuon increased its generation capacity and strengthened its position in North-Western Europe.	

Regev (1999)

Regev	Regev (Regionaal Energiebedrijf Gooi en Vechtstreek) was an power and gas distribution company in Utrecht. Regev used to be owned by the province of Noord-Holland and several municipal authorities of the province.	
Description of the deal	Nuon merged with Regev. The value of the deal was undisclosed.	
Features	Jan 1999	Nuon and Regev announced their merger
	Feb 1999	Dutch competition commission NMa opened an investigation on the deal.
	Mar 1999	NMa cleared the case.
Rationale	Nuon increased its base of customers in the Netherlands.	

ENW, Gamog, EWR (1999)

Nuon	Nuon used to be a regional power, gas, heat and water distribution company in the Netherlands. It used to be owned by the provinces of Gelderland, Friesland and Flevoland, and by several municipal authorities.	
ENW	ENW (Energie Noord West) was a regional power, gas and heat distribution company in the Netherlands. Additionally it used to own and operate several wind power farms. ENW was owned by the province of Noord-Holland and several municipal authorities.	
Gamog	Gamog was a regional gas and heat distribution company in the Netherlands. It used to be owned by the provinces of Gelderland and Flevoland, and several municipal authorities.	
EWR	EWR (Energie en Watervoorziening Rijnland) was a regional power, gas and heat distribution company in the Netherlands. It used to be owned by the province of Zuid-Holland and several municipal authorities.	
Description of the deal	Nuon merged with ENW, Gamog and EWR. The new entity was owned by the former shareholders of Nuon, ENW, Gamog and EWR in a 51:29:10:10 ratio. The value of the deal was undisclosed.	
Features	Jan 1999	The deal was announced.
	Feb 1999	The Dutch competition commission NMa opened an investigation.
	Mar 1999	The concentration was approved by NMa.
Rationale	The resulting entity became the largest energy distribution company in the Netherlands with more than 2,5 million customers.	

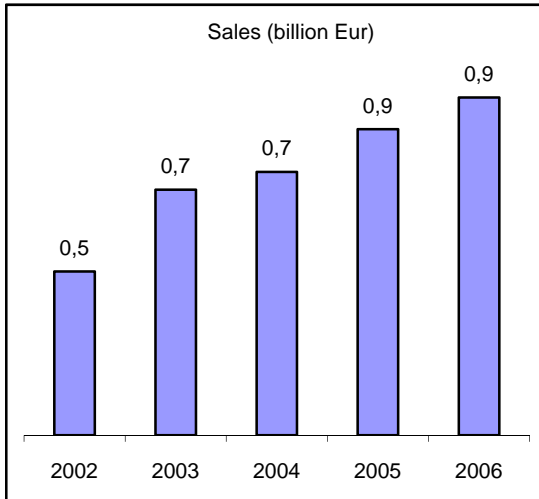
RAG

Country	Germany
Features	RAG is an international industrial group located in the Ruhr area.
Current businesses	RAG pursues four main areas of activity. RAG's core businesses are energy and chemicals, although it is also active in real estate and mining.
Current size	RAG's turnover is about Eur 18 billion.
Current market position	RAG is the fifth largest German energy company.

Steag (2001)

Steag	Steag was one of Germany's largest power generators. Steag's main energy source was coal. Steag was additionally active in manufacture of semiconductors and optical data carrier. Although most of its operations took place in Germany, Steag had some businesses abroad. RAG already held 72 percent of Steag.	
Description of the deal	RAG purchased a further 28 percent stake in Steag for Eur 600 million and thereby acquired full control (100 percent) of the company. The concentration consisted of two deals: acquisition of 15 and 13 percent of Steag.	
Features	Dec 2001	The concentration was implemented.

Red Eléctrica de España

Country	Spain												
Features	REE (Red Eléctrica de España) is a Spanish company whose core business is to manage the high voltage power transport network in Spain. REE was created in 1985 and has since progressively acquired all high voltage power lines in Spain from the main national power companies.												
Current businesses	REE specialises in high voltage power transport in Spain.												
Size	<p>REE's network in 2006 was 33.500 km long.</p>  <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px;"> <caption>Sales (billion Eur)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales (billion Eur)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>0,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>0,7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>0,7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>0,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>0,9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Sales (billion Eur)	2002	0,5	2003	0,7	2004	0,7	2005	0,9	2006	0,9
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2005	0,9												
2006	0,9												
Current market position	REE is nowadays the only company that manages the high voltage power transport network in Spain.												

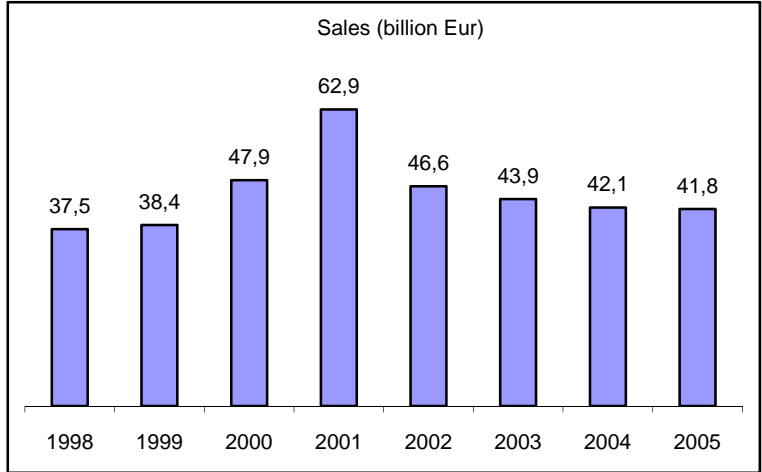
Inalta (2005)

Inalta	Inalta owned Iberdrola's high voltage power transport network, which was 4.800 km long.	
Description of the deal	REE acquired full control (100 percent) of Inalta for Eur 396 million in two steps.	
Features	25 Nov 2002	Inalta acquired full control of Iberdrola's high voltage network for Eur 847 million.
	27 Nov 2002	REE notified to the European Commission that its project to acquire 25 percent of Inalta for Eur 149 million.
	7 Jan 2003	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.
	16 Feb 2005	REE acquired the remaining 75 percent of Inalta for Eur 247 million.
Rationale	<p>Following this acquisition, REE became the owner of the whole high voltage power transport network in Spain except for the power lines of Hidroeléctrica del Cantábrico's, which represent 1 percent of the total.</p> <p>The unification of the high voltage network ensured supply security, improved their management, lessened the likelihood of blackouts, reduced costs and favoured investment in new lines.</p>	

Endesa's and Union Fenosa's high voltage network (2002)

Description of the deal	REE acquired full control of Endesa's high voltage network for Eur 1 billion as well as UF's high voltage network for Eur 431 million.	
Features	7 Nov 2002	The acquisition was announced
Rationale	REE kept pursuing its conquest of the Spanish high voltage power transport network.	

RWE

Country	Germany																		
Features	RWE was created in 1898. Although it used to be a big diversified group, RWE has followed a divestment strategy in order to concentrate on its core energy businesses. It is nowadays a vertically integrated energy company.																		
Current businesses	RWE's core businesses are power and gas, in which it runs the whole value chain. RWE focuses on three European key regions: Germany, the United Kingdom and Central Eastern Europe. Additionally, RWE still has remaining water activities in Germany and Central Eastern Europe.																		
Size	<p>RWE's power and gas sales volumes in 2005 were 299 TWh and 34 bcm respectively. Its power production volume in 2005 was 188 TWh.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Sales (billion Eur)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales (billion Eur)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1998</td> <td>37,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1999</td> <td>38,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>47,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>62,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>46,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>43,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>42,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>41,8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Sales (billion Eur)	1998	37,5	1999	38,4	2000	47,9	2001	62,9	2002	46,6	2003	43,9	2004	42,1	2005	41,8
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Current market position	Regarding power supply RWE is number one in Germany, number 2 in Hungary, and number 3 in the United Kingdom and Slovakia. As for gas supply, RWE is number one in the Czech Republic, number two in Germany and number three in the United Kingdom. In Europe, RWE is number 3 in power supply and number 6 in gas supply.																		

Great Yarmouth power station (2005)

GY	GY (Great Yarmouth) was a 420 MW combined cycle gas turbine. It was commissioned in 2002 and is one of the UK's most modern stations. It is well located, highly efficient and flexible, with the ability to start up and shut down quickly and reliably in reply to changing demand.	
Description of the deal	RWE acquired GY power station, via its subsidiary npower, for Eur 217 million.	
Features	11 Aug 2005	The deal was announced.
Rationale	This acquisition increased npower's proportion of generated low carbon dioxide power.	

Stoen (2002)

Stoen	Stoen was a Polish power distribution and supply company which mainly operated in Warsaw, Poland.	
Description of the deal	RWE acquired sole control (85 percent) of Stoen for Eur 381 million.	
Features	9 Oct 2002	The deal was announced.
	Later Stoen was renamed RWE Stoen.	

Innogy (2002)

Innogy	Innogy was the domestic arm of the former UK energy company National Power, which was demerged in year 2000 into Innogy and International Power. Innogy's core businesses were power generation and supply, and gas supply. It was the largest power generator and retailer in the United Kingdom. Innogy's power installed capacity and annual generation volume were 8,7 GW and 31 TWh respectively. Innogy used to have 4,7 million power customers and 1,9 million gas customers. In addition, Innogy was also active in cogeneration and renewable energy, energy engineering, power storage technology and trading. The brand name of Innogy's retail business was Npower. Innogy's turnover in 2000 was Eur 6 billion.	
Description of the deal	RWE acquired sole control of Innogy for Eur 8,5 billion.	
Features	22 Mar 2002	RWE announced a public offer for the acquisition of Innogy.
	12 Apr 2002	RWE notified its project to acquire Innogy to the European Commission.
	17 May 2002	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.
	2 Aug 2004	Innogy was officially renamed RWE npower.
Rationale	RWE's market share in the UK markets of power generation and supply was relatively small.	

VSE (2002)

VSE	VSE was an power distribution company in Eastern Slovakia.	
Description of the deal	RWE purchased 49 percent of VSE for Eur 130 million.	
Features	23 Jul 2002	The deal was announced.

Obragas (2002)

Obragas	Obragas was a Dutch power and gas supplier which operated mainly in Southern Netherlands. Obragas used to have about 188.000 customers. Its annual gas supply volume and turnover in 2001 were 0,7 bcm and Eur 162 million respectively.	
Description of the deal	RWE purchased 90 percent of Obragas for Eur 364 million.	
Features	Mar 2002	The deal was announced.
	Apr 2002	Dutch Economics Ministry gave go-ahead for the deal.
Rationale	This deal tied in with the acquisition of Nutsbedrijf Haarlemmermeer earlier in 2000. RWE gradually expanded its position in the European gas market.	

Vychodoslovenske Energeticke Zavody (2002)

VEZ	VEZ (Vychodoslovenske Energeticke Zavody) was a power distribution utility in Eastern Slovakia.	
Description of the deal	RWE acquired control (49 percent) of VEZ for Eur 123 million.	
Features	12 Apr 2002	The deal was announced.

VSE AG (2002)

VSE AG	VSEAG was a power generator and distributor in the German region of Saarland. RWE already held 41 percent of VSEAG.	
Description of the deal	RWE purchased a further 28 percent of VSEAG for about Eur 240 million and thereby acquired sole control (69 percent) of the company.	
Features	Dec 2001	The deal was announced.
	1 Jan 2002	RWE acquired 14 percent of VSEAG for Eur 120 million.
	Feb 2002	RWE concluded the concentration.

Northern Electric Supply (2001)

NES	NES (Northern Electric Supply) supplied power across the United Kingdom to about 1,5 million customers. It used to belong to CE Electric.	
CEE	CEE (CE Electric) was the holding company for NES and Northern Electricity Distribution, which distributed power in NorthEast England. CEE was also active in exploration and development of natural gas in the Southern basin of the North Sea.	
YED	YED (Yorkshire Electrical Distribution) was the distribution business of the UK power company Yorkshire Power Group, which belonged to Innogy. YED used to have more than 2,1 million customers and its power distribution network was 53.000 km long.	
Description of the deal	CEE and Innogy agreed on a financial stake exchange. CEE acquired Innogy's 95 percent in YED whereas Innogy acquired CEE's NES. The value of the deal was estimated at about Eur 1,6 billion.	
Features	16 Aug 2001	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	17 Sep 2001	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition and the concentration was implemented.
Rationale	Innogy was already active in power supply in the United Kingdom via its subsidiary Yorkshire Electrical Supply. On one hand, the deal ensured Innogy's place as the UK's largest power retailer with about 7 million customers. On the other hand, the deal allowed CEE to grow its distribution business serving over 3,6 million customers.	

Kelag-Kärntner Elektrizitäts (2001)

KKE	KKE (Kelag-Kärntner Elektrizitäts) was an Austrian regional power company which supplied power in Land Kärnten.	
Description of the deal	RWE acquired joint control (49 percent) of KKE for Eur 304 million.	
Features	2 Jul 2001	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	2 Aug 2001	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.
Rationale	This deal gave RWE an Austrian base to chase other opportunities in Austria and Italy.	

Harpen (2001)

Harpen	Harpen was a German energy company whose activities included district heating, distributed power generation and renewable energy.	
Description of the deal	RWE purchased a further 24 percent of Harpen and thereby acquired full control (95 percent) of the company. The value of the deal was undisclosed.	
Features	12 Jul 2001	The deal was announced.
Rationale	Harpen became RWE's renewable energy division.	

Yorkshire Power Group (2001)

YPG	YPG (Yorkshire Power Group) was an power distribution and supply company in the United Kingdom. YPG used to have 2,1 million power customers. YPG was additionally active in gas supply and trading.	
Description of the deal	Innogy purchased 95 percent of YPG for Eur 2,8 billion.	
Features	Feb 2001	The deal was announced.
	Mar 2001	The UK Secretary of Trade and Industry decided not to refer the merger to the competition authorities.
	Apr 2001	The concentration was implemented.
	YPG was subsequently split into two entities, one a supply company, the other a distribution utility which was disposed of to CE Electric later in 2001.	
Rationale	Innogy became one of the largest power suppliers in the country.	

Thyssengas (2000)

Thyssengas	Thyssengas was one of Germany's largest long distance gas carrier and importer. Thyssengas was a direct competitor of Ruhrgas, which was soon acquired by RWE's competitor Eon. Thyssengas's turnover in 1999 was Eur 790 million. RWE used to own 50 percent of Thyssengas since 1996.	
Description of the deal	RWE purchased the remaining shares in Thyssengas and thereby acquired full control (100 percent) of the company. The value of the deal was undisclosed.	
Features	May 2000	RWE purchased a further 25 percent of Thyssengas and thereby acquired sole control (75 percent) of the company.
	Jan 2003	RWE purchased a further 25 percent of Thyssengas and thereby acquired full control (100 percent) of the company.
Rationale	This acquisition strengthened RWE's vertically-integrated gas operations and gave it access to Thyssengas's gas imports and diversified gas procurement portfolio. In addition, full integration of both companies gave rise to synergies in network management, trading and administration.	

Tapada, Portugén (2000)

Tapada	Tapada was a 990 MW combined cycle power plant which provided 25 percent of the Portuguese power market. RWE already owned 25 percent of Tapada power plant.	
Portugén	Portugén was the company in charge of operation and maintenance of Tapada power plant.	
Description of the deal	RWE purchased 75 percent of Portugén and a further 50 percent in Tapada power plant for Eur 182 million. RWE thereby acquired sole control (75 percent) of Tapada power plant.	
Features	Dec 2000	The concentration was implemented.
Rationale	RWE looked forward to strengthening its competitive position in the Iberian market.	

VEW (2000)

VEW	VEW was a German power company with a sales volume of about 40 TWh and 4,2 GW installed power capacity.	
Description of the deal	RWE and VEW merged and create the new RWE. The value of the concentration was estimated at Eur 4 billion. VEW's shareholders received five RWE shares for every VEW share they had.	
Features	Feb 2000	RWE and VEW announced the deal.
	Apr 2000	German competition authority Bundeskartellamt claimed that the merger would create a market dominating duopoly together with VEBA/VIAG. The two new entities would control 80 percent of the power industrial market in Germany.
	Jun 2000	The concentration was implemented.
	Jul 2000	The Bundeskartellamt approved the merger with similar conditions to those set by the European Commission to VEBA/VIAG: sale of all assets that linked RWE/VEW and VEBA/VIAG and several behaviour rules (elimination of the t-component transmission fee and release of 400 MW power generation capacity in the German-Danish interconnector to allow enough third party access).
Rationale	The resulting entity became the third largest energy operator in Europe. Important synergies were expected following the concentration.	

Nutsbedrijf Haarlemmermeer (2000)

NH	NH (Nutsbedrijf Haarlemmermeer) was a Dutch gas supplier which operated mainly in Haarlemmermeer. It used to have 46.000 customers.	
Description of the deal	RWE acquired full control (100 percent) of NH via its subsidiary Westfalische Ferngas for Eur 110 million.	
Features	Feb 2000	The concentration was implemented.

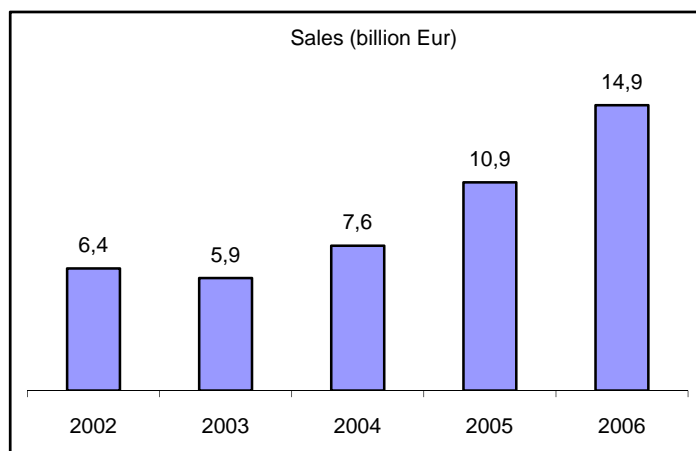
Midlands Electricity's retail supply business (1999)

ME	ME (Midlands Electricity) was the fourth largest regional power company in the United Kingdom. ME's activities included power distribution and supply to 2,2 million customers. It also had some power generation businesses but these were not included in the bid.	
NP	NP (National Power) was at the time the largest power generator in the United Kingdom. Its power-related businesses included cogeneration, trading and supply. As for gas, NP was active in supply. NP was not only active in the United Kingdom but also throughout Europe, in the United States and in Australia. Its installed power capacity and its annual power generation volume in 1998 were 16,2 GW and 60 TWh respectively. NP's turnover in 1999 was Eur 4,7 billion.	
Description of the deal	NP acquired ME's power retail supply business for Eur 285 million.	
Features	Nov 1998	The deal was announced.
	Dec 1998	Several negative effects concerning the deal were pointed out.
	Apr 1999	The UK government approved the deal but forced NP to divest its 4.000 MW Drax power plant and set restrictions on contracts between NP and ME's supply business.
	Jun 1999	The deal was implemented.
Rationale	NP looked forward to strengthening its supply business and thereby to gaining vertical integration.	

Scottish and Southern Energy

Country	United Kingdom
Features	SSE (Scottish and Southern Energy) was formed following the merger between Scottish Hydro Electric and Southern Electric in December 1998.
Current businesses	SSE's core business is energy. Its power-related activities include generation, transmission, distribution and supply. As for gas, SSE is active in storage, distribution and supply. Additionally, SSE is active in energy trading and telecommunications.

Current size



SSE's power generation, distribution and supply volumes in 2006 were 41 TWh, 44 TWh and 50 TWh respectively.

Southern England and Scotland gas distribution network (2004)

Description of the deal	SSE acquired control (50 percent) of Southern England and Scotland gas distribution network for Eur 2,3 billion.	
Features	31 Aug 2004	The deal was announced.

Atlantic Electric and Gas (2004)

AEG	AEG (Atlantic Electric and Gas) was a UK energy company whose activities included power and gas distribution and supply.	
Description of the deal	SSE acquired control of AEG for Eur 131 million.	
Features	28 Apr 2004	The deal was announced.

Medway Power (2003)

MP	MP (Medway Power) owned a 700 MW combined cycle gas turbine in Southern United Kingdom. SSE used to hold 37,5 percent of MP.	
Description of the deal	SSE acquired sole control (62,5 percent) of MP for Eur 340 million.	
Features	6 Oct 2003	The deal was announced.

Midlands Electricity (2003)

ME	ME (Midlands Electricity) was the UK's largest power distribution company. Its power grid used to be 60.000 km long, and it used to have 2,4 million customers in Birmingham and Central England. Its turnover in 2003 was Eur 621 million.	
Description of the deal	SSE acquired ME for Eur 1,6 billion.	
Features	May 2003	The deal was announced.
	Aug 2003	The concentration was implemented.
	21 Oct 2003	SSE sold ME to Eon's subsidiary Powergen.

Dynergy's Hornsea (2002)

DH	DH (Dynergy's Hornsea) owned a gas storage facility on the Eastern coast of Yorkshire, the United Kingdom. The facility had storage capacity for 0,35 bcm and a deliverability of 0,02 bcm per day, which respectively represented 9 percent of the physical storage capacity in the United Kingdom and 13 percent of the national total deliverability.	
Description of the deal	SSE acquired DH for Eur 190 million.	
Features	Sep 2002	The concentration was implemented.
	Nov 2002	The UK Secretary of State for Trade and Industry decided not to refer the deal to the competition authorities.

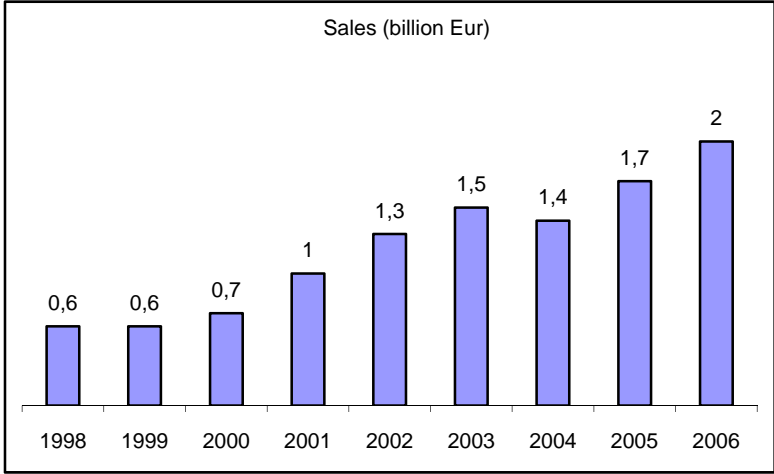
Swalec (2000)

Swalec	Swalec was a power and gas distributor and supplier in Wales. It used to have 850.000 and 350.000 power and gas customers respectively. Its turnover in 2000 was Eur 900 million.	
Description of the deal	SSE acquired Swalec for Eur 330 million.	
Features	Aug 2000	SSE bought Swalec from British Energy.

Scottish Hydroelectric, Southern Electric (1998)

SH	SH (Scottish Hydroelectric) was active in power generation, transmission and distribution in Northern Scotland, and power supply throughout the United Kingdom. SH used to have 634.000 power customers. Its turnover in 1998 was Eur 1,6 billion.	
SE	SE (Southern Electric) was active in power distribution, power supply and gas supply in Southern England. It had 700 MW power generation installed capacity and 2,6 million power customers. Its turnover in 1998 was Eur 2,8 billion.	
Description of the deal	SH and SE merged into SSE in a Eur 7 billion deal. The resulting entity was owned by SH and SE shareholders in a 45:55 ratio.	
Features	Sep 1998	The concentration was implemented.
	Dec 1998	The deal was approved by the UK government.
Rationale	The goal was to create the UK's third largest power company, SSE.	

Statkraft

Country	Norway																				
Features	<p>Statkraft was established as a state-owned enterprise in 1992. Nevertheless, its power plants and business operations date as far back as the end of the 19th century, when the power of the Norwegian waterfalls was first harnessed. It is nowadays wholly owned by Norway state.</p> <p>Statkraft's energy sources are environmentally friendly. It uses hydro and wind, and it is now investing in gas technology.</p>																				
Current businesses	Statkraft's core businesses are power, energy infrastructure engineering, networks and energy-related services. Its power-related activities include generation, trading, distribution and supply. Statkraft operates in Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.																				
Size	<p>Statkraft's power generation volume in 2006 was 46 TWh.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Sales (billion Eur)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales (billion Eur)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1998</td><td>0,6</td></tr> <tr><td>1999</td><td>0,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>0,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>1,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>1,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>1,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>1,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Sales (billion Eur)	1998	0,6	1999	0,6	2000	0,7	2001	1	2002	1,3	2003	1,5	2004	1,4	2005	1,7	2006	2
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2003	1,5																				
2004	1,4																				
2005	1,7																				
2006	2																				
Current market position	Statkraft is the third largest power producer in the Nordic region, as well as the second largest European producer of power from renewable energy sources.																				

Hydroelectric power plants (2004)

Description of the deal	Statkraft acquired hydroelectric power plants from Graninge for Eur 523 million.	
Features	26 Aug 2004	The deal was announced.

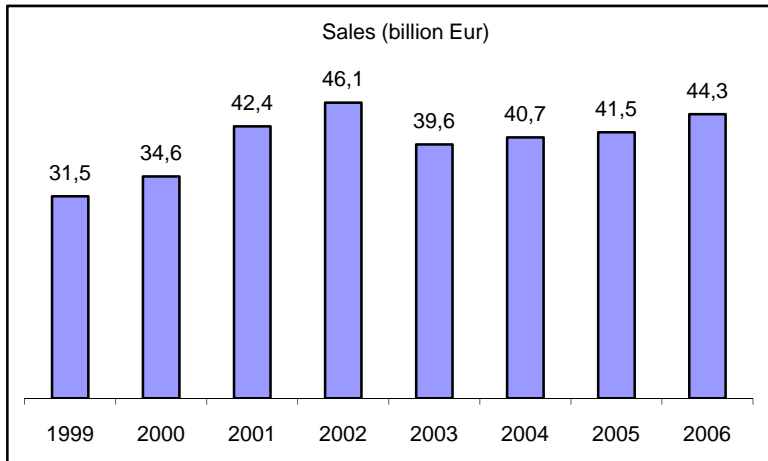
Agder Energi (2002)

AE	AE (Agder Energi) was Norway's third largest utility after Hafslund and Oslo Energi. It came to birth via the merger in June 2000 between Aust-AgderEnergi, Kristiansand Energiverk, and Vest-Agder Energiverk. AE's annual power generation volume was about 7,5 TWh. AE had about 150.000 power customers. Its turnover in 2002 was Eur 300 million.	
Description of the deal	Statkraft acquired 45 percent of AE for Eur 650 million.	
Features	Sep 2001	The deal was announced.
	Dec 2001	Norwegian competition authority Konkurransetilsynet opened an investigation on the deal.
	Jan 2002	Konkurransetilsynet asked Statkraft to propose remedies in order to preserve competition.
	Mar 2002	Konkurransetilsynet rejected Statkraft's proposals.
	Apr 2002	Statkraft appealed the Konkurransetilsynet's decision to the Norwegian Ministry of Labour and Government Administration.
	Oct 2002	The deal was cleared subject to several remedies that forced Statkraft to divest about 1 TWh.
Rationale	Statkraft empowered its position in Southern Norway. It looked forward to better competing in the Nordic market with other large international players.	

Trondheim Energiverk (2001)

TE	TE (Trondheim Energiverk) was a Norwegian power distribution and supply company. Its power generation volume was about 3,2 TWh and it used to have 80.000 customers.	
Description of the deal	Statkraft acquired TE for Eur 560 million.	
Features	Dec 2001	The concentration was implemented.
	Feb 2003	Norway competition authorities said Statkraft must sell TE or other power facilities to preserve market competition.
	Sep 2005	Statkraft worked to retain ownership of TE. A decision has not yet been reached in the matter.
Rationale	Statkraft became the second largest power supplier in Norway and the second largest generator in the Nordic Countries after Vattenfall.	

Suez

Country	France																		
Features	<p>Two diversified French groups, Lyonnaise des Eaux and Compagnie de Suez, merged in 1997 and created Suez Lyonnaise des Eaux with businesses in water, waste, energy and communications.</p> <p>The group changed its name to Suez in 2001. The communications business was divested between 2002 and 2004, and the group was reorganised in two poles: energy and environment.</p> <p>The Italian giant Enel planned to submit a takeover bid for Suez in 2006 but this deal never took place since the French government announced the merger in 2007 between Suez and the largest French gas utility GdF.</p>																		
Current businesses	<p>Suez's core businesses are energy, energy services, water services and waste services. Its power-related businesses include generation, trading, distribution and supply. As for gas, Suez is active in trading, transmission, storage, distribution and supply.</p> <p>Although Suez's most important energy markets are in Europe, especially in the Benelux region, one third of its energy-related businesses are located in South America, North America, the Middle-East and Asia.</p>																		
Size	<p>Suez's power and gas sales volumes in 2006 were 266 TWh and 31,3 bcm respectively.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Sales (billion Eur)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales (billion Eur)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1999</td> <td>31,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>34,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>42,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>46,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>39,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>40,7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>41,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>44,3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Sales (billion Eur)	1999	31,5	2000	34,6	2001	42,4	2002	46,1	2003	39,6	2004	40,7	2005	41,5	2006	44,3
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2006	44,3																		
Current market position	<p>Suez is the fifth largest power producer and the sixth largest gas operator in Europe. It is also number one in supply of energy and industrial services in Europe. Additionally, Suez is the second largest importer of liquefied natural gas in North America.</p>																		

Gas Natural (2007)

GN	GN (Gas Natural) is Spain's largest gas operator. Its core businesses are gas distribution and supply. Additionally, it is also active in gas production and transport, power generation and other energy-related services. GN operates in Spain, Latin America, Italy and France.	
Description of the deal	Suez boosted its stake in GN from 5,4 percent to 9,9 percent for an undisclosed price.	
Features	15 May 2007	The deal was announced. Suez will need approval from Spanish energy regulator CNE in order to increase its stake in GN beyond 10 percent.

Société Hydroélectrique du Midi (2007)

SHEM	SHEM (Société Hydroélectrique du Midi) was a French power generation company which operated about 800 MW hydropower installed capacity in the Pyrenees.	
Description of the deal	Suez's subsidiary Electrabel acquired full control (100 percent) of SHEM for Eur 873 million.	
Features	20 Jan 2005	Electrabel acquired 40 percent of SHEM for Eur 345 million.
	20 Dec 2006	Electrabel announced that it would acquire 59,6 percent of SHEM for Eur 528 million.
	Jan 2007	The concentration was implemented.

Cogas Energie, RendoEnergie (2006)

CE	CE (Cogas Energie) was a subsidiary of the Dutch company Cogas, whose origins dated back to 1890. CE was active in power, gas and heat retail supply in Western Netherlands. CE's power and gas sales volumes in 2005 were 3,4 TWh and 0,5 bcm respectively. CE's annual turnover prior to the deal was Eur 334,5 million.	
RE	RE (Rendo Energie) was a subsidiary of the Dutch company Rendo. RE was active in power and gas retail supply in the Netherlands. RE's annual turnover prior to the deal was Eur 269 million.	
Description of the deal	Suez acquired, via a Dutch subsidiary of its Belgian subsidiary Electrabel, sole control of CE and RE for Eur 276 million.	
Features	6 Jul 2006	The deal with Rendo was announced.
	11 Jul 2006	The deal with Cogas was announced.
	25 Aug 2006	The proposed deals were notified to the European Commission.
	The Commission concluded that the parties' combined position would not be large enough to significantly impede effective competition in the Dutch energy markets.	
	28 Sep 2006	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.
	1 Sep 2006	The deal with Rendo was implemented.
	1 Oct 2006	The deal with Cogas was implemented.
Rationale	Electrabel used to supply power in the Netherlands only to professionals. These acquisitions allowed Electrabel to enter the residential market.	

Tad Energia Ambiente (2006)

TEA	TEA (Tad Energia Ambiente) used to generate power from waste. Its installed power capacity in 2006 was 20 MW.	
Description of the deal	Acea, which is a subsidiary of Suez's subsidiary Electrabel, acquired sole control (100 percent) of TEA for Eur 158 million.	
Features	16 May 2006	The deal was announced.
	10 Jul 2006	The final agreement was signed

Interlux et al. (2003)

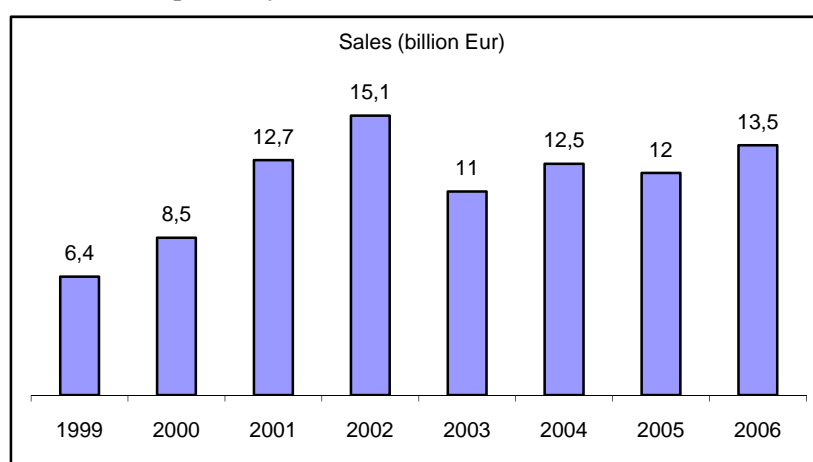
Description of the deal	<p>All the companies stated above were in charge of power and gas distribution and supply at a regional level in Belgium. All of them were jointly controlled by local organizations and by Suez's subsidiary Electrabel.</p> <p>These companies had "default customers", i.e. those who were eligible to choose their power and gas suppliers following the liberalisation but who did not do so. These customers were assigned by default to the public local energy supplier which was present in their region. Later, Belgian regulation forced energy suppliers to divest themselves of their default customers.</p> <p>Suez acquired, via its Belgian subsidiary Electrabel, the supply business to default customers of all the companies stated above. Public local energy suppliers acquired in return a financial stake in the Electrabel. The value of the deals was undisclosed.</p>
Features	<p>The cases which were notified to the European Commission were: IEH, Iveka, Imewo, Intergem, Iverlek, GaselWest, Igao and Sibelga. However, the European Commission decided to refer these cases to the Belgian competition authorities because the markets that were concerned were local or national.</p> <p>All 15 cases were similar as to their structure, definition of affected markets, scope of competition concerns and remedies package. Competition authorities concluded that the deals threatened to strengthen Electrabel's already dominant market position. In order to address these concerns, the parties committed themselves to inform customers about their right to choose an alternative power and gas supplier, and to allow them to put an end to their business relation with their default supplier. The parties also engaged themselves to several behaviour rules.</p> <p>30 Aug 2002 The cases of Interlux and IDEG were cleared subject to commitments.</p> <p>12 Nov 2002 The cases of Sedilec, Simogel and Intermosane2 were blocked.</p> <p>4 Jul 2003 The cases of Interest, IEH, Iveka, Imewo, Intergem, Iverlek, GaselWest and Igao were cleared subject to commitments.</p> <p>12 Sep 2003 The cases of Imea, Sedilec, Simogel and Intermosane2 were cleared subject to conditions.</p> <p>8 Mar 2004 The case of Sibelga was cleared subject to commitments.</p>
Rationale	<p>Electrabel took the opportunity to enlarge its customer portfolio in Belgium given the compulsory divestment of default customers of public utilities.</p>

Electrabel (2003)

Electrabel's origins date back to 1905. It is based in Belgium and operates throughout Europe. It is a subsidiary of Suez's.

Electrabel's core businesses are power, gas and other related services. Its power-related businesses are generation, trading, distribution and supply. As for gas, Electrabel is active in trading, distribution and supply.

Electrabel is currently the largest power company in the Benelux region. In Europe it is number six in power generation and number seven in power sales. Electrabel's power generation, power sales and gas sales volumes in 2006 were 136 TWh, 156 TWh and 8,5 bcm respectively.



Description of the deal	Suez is Electrabel's main shareholder (50,1 percent) since late 2003. Suez acquired full control of the company in 2005 via the acquisition of the remaining 49,9 percent of Electrabel for Eur 11,2 billion.
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Features	9 Aug 2005	The deal was announced.
	24 Aug 2005	The concentration was implemented.

Compagnie Nationale du Rhône (2003)

CNR	CNR (Compagnie Nationale du Rhône) is a French hydro power producer and competitor of EdF. CNR's power generation sales volume is 16 TWh, which is 25 percent of total hydro power production in France.	
Description of the deal	Suez acquired, through its subsidiary Electrabel, control (49,9 percent) of CNR via purchase of a further 36,8 percent stake for Eur 343 million.	
Features	24 Mar 2003	Suez acquired through its subsidiary Electrabel a further 14,6 percent stake in CNR for Eur 103 million.
	9 Jul 2003	Suez acquired through its subsidiary Electrabel a further 22,2 percent stake in CNR for Eur 240 million.
Rationale	Suez became France's second largest power producer with this acquisition.	

Elektrownia Tadeusza Kosciuszki Polaniec (2003)

ETKP	ETKP (Elektrownia Tadeusza Kosciuszki Polaniec) was a coal-fired power generation company in Southern Poland. ETKP operated 1.800 MW installed power capacity.	
Description of the deal	Electrabel acquired sole control (60 percent) of ETKP for Eur 151 million.	
Features	24 Feb 2003	The deal was announced.

Interpower (2003)

Interpower	Interpower was Italy's fourth largest power producer. Interpower had 15 GW power installed capacity and generated more than 6 TWh in year 2001. Interpower used to belong to Enel.	
Acea	Acea was the municipal utility of Rome and supplied power to 3 million customers.	
EI	EI (Energia Italiana) was an Italian consortium which was founded in 1999 and which was active in marketing and sale of power and natural gas in the liberalized Italian market. EI's turnover was Eur 550 million.	
Description of the deal	Suez's subsidiary Electrabel, Acea and EI acquired full control (35 percent, 15 percent, 50 percent) of Interpower for Eur 874 million.	
Features	13 Nov 2002	The deal was announced.
	29 Jan 2003	The acquisition was implemented.
	Interpower was later renamed Tirreno Power.	
Rationale	On one hand, Electrabel looked forward to reinforcing its position in the Italian market. On the other hand, Enel completed with this deal the divestment of 15 GW installed power generation capacity. The disposal of Interpower, as well as those of Elettrogen and Eurogen, was mandatory by the decree on the liberalisation of Italian energy markets.	

Italian power generation assets (2002)

Description of the deal	Electrabel acquired several power generation assets from Italian company Acea for Eur 241 million.	
Features	16 May 2002	The deal was announced.

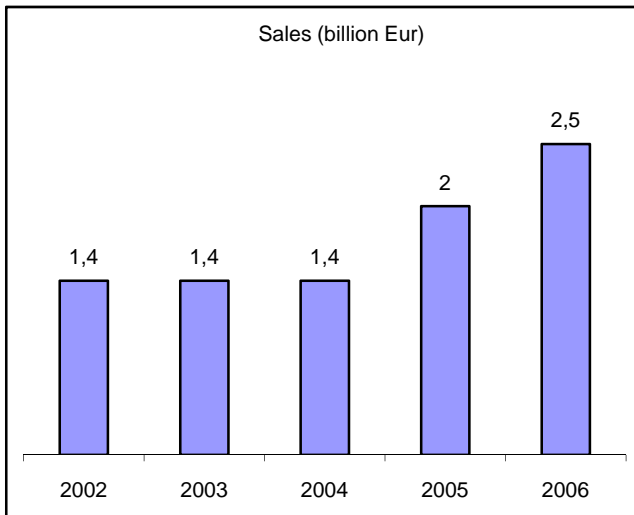
Epon (2000)

Epon	Epon (Elektriciteits-Produktie­maatschappij Oost en Noord Nederland) was a Dutch power producer and distributor in the Netherlands. Epon's power generation installed capacity and annual power generation volume were 4,7 GW and 15 TWh respectively. Epon is additionally active in heat production and supply. Epon's annual turnover prior to the deal was Eur 804 million.	
Description of the deal	Suez's subsidiary Electrabel acquired full control (100 percent) of Epon for Eur 1,9 billion.	
Features	Nov 1999	Electrabel announced it was interested in purchasing Epon.
	6 Jan 2000	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	7 Feb 2000	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.
	20 Mar 2000	The acquisition was implemented following the agreement of the Dutch Ministry of Economics Affairs.
	May 2001	Epon was renamed Electrabel Nederland.

Tractebel (1999)

Tractebel	Tractebel's core businesses were power generation, trading, transport, distribution and supply. It used to have 50 GW power generation installed capacity. Tractebel's turnover in 2000 was Eur 18,8 billion. Suez used to hold 51 percent of Tractebel.	
Description of the deal	Suez acquired full control (100 percent) over Tractebel.	
Features	Oct 1999	Suez submitted a Eur 7,5 billion bid for 47,2 percent of Tractebel.
	Dec 1999	The concentration was implemented.
	Jan 2002	Suez submitted a squeeze-out bid for the rest of the shares in Tractebel that it did not already hold for Eur 200 million.
	Feb 2002	Suez succeeded in acquiring full control (100 percent) over Tractebel.
Rationale	Suez wished to acquire full control over Tractebel and Tractebel's subsidiary Electrabel, which was the power market leader in Belgium.	

Syd Energi

Country	Denmark												
Features	SE (Syd Energi) is the result of a series of mergers and acquisitions. The last concentration in the row was the merger in January 2006 between Sydvest Energi and ESS Energi Danmark.												
Current businesses	SE's core businesses are power and broadband fiber network services. Its power-related activities include trading, distribution and supply.												
Size	SE has about 750.000 customers in Jutland, Southern Denmark.												
	 <p>Sales (billion Eur)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales (billion Eur)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>1,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>1,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>1,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>2,5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Sales (billion Eur)	2002	1,4	2003	1,4	2004	1,4	2005	2	2006	2,5
Year	Sales (billion Eur)												
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2006	2,5												
Current market position	SE is the third largest energy company in Denmark.												

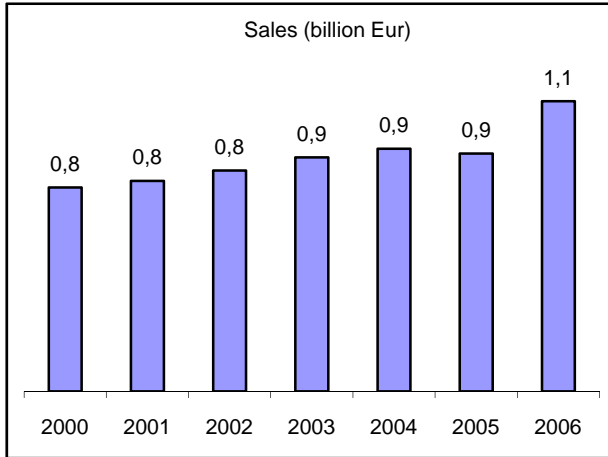
ESS Energi Danmark (2006)

ESSED	ESSED (ESS Energi Danmark) was a regional energy utility in Southern Denmark. It used to provide 90.000 customers with power and heat in and around the city of Aabenraa.	
SVE	SVE (Sydvest Energi) was the third largest power company in Denmark. Its activities included distribution and supply of power.	
Description of the deal	SVE merged with ESSED and thereby gave birth to SE. The value of the deal was undisclosed.	
Features	Jan 2006	The concentration was implemented.

Vest Energi (2001)

VE	VE (Vest Energi) was a Danish regional power company with 103.000 customers. Its power sales volume in 2000 was 800 GWh. VE's turnover in 2000 was Eur 72 million.	
SVE	SVE (Sydvest Energi) was a Danish regional power company with 52.000 customers. Its power sales volume in 2000 was 1,4 TWh. SVE's turnover in 2000 was Eur 48 million.	
Description of the deal	SVE merged with VE. The new entity kept the name Sydvest Energi. The value of the deal was undisclosed.	
Features	Mar 2001	The deal was announced.
Rationale	The purpose of this deal was for both parties to expand from regional utilities to a national energy player.	

Terna Rete Elettrica Nazionale

Country	Italy																
Features	TREN (Terna Rete Elettrica Nazionale) was founded in 1999.																
Current businesses	TREN is the company in charge of power transmission and dispatching over the high-voltage and extra-high voltage grid throughout Italy.																
Size	 <p>Sales (billion Eur)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales (billion Eur)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>0,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>0,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>0,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>0,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>0,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>0,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>1,1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Sales (billion Eur)	2000	0,8	2001	0,8	2002	0,8	2003	0,9	2004	0,9	2005	0,9	2006	1,1
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2003	0,9																
2004	0,9																
2005	0,9																
2006	1,1																
Current market position	TREN owns over 97 percent of the national power transmission grid.																

Edison Rete (2006)

ER	ER (Edison Rete) was an Italian company whose core business was power transmission. ER's power transmission network was 2.800 km long. Its turnover in 2006 was Eur 42 million.	
Description of the deal	TREN acquired full control (100 percent) of ER and thereby over its high voltage power network for Eur 310 million.	
Features	16 Oct 2006	The deal was announced.

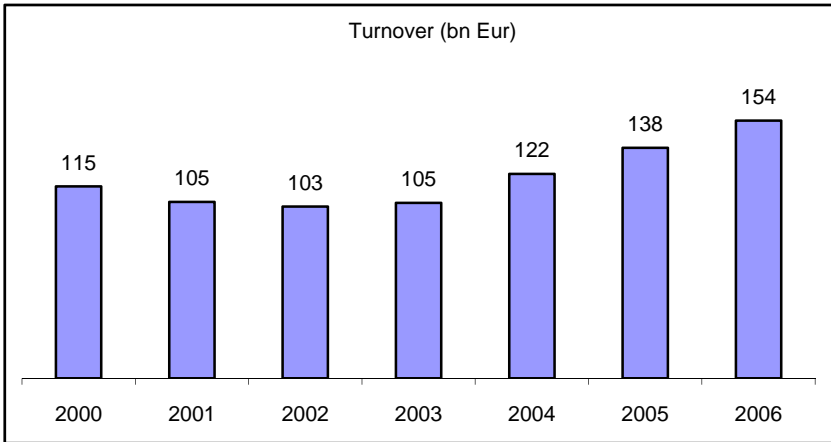
AEM Transmissione (2006)

AEMT	AEMT (AEM Transmissione) used to be the power transmission business of Milan's utility company AEM. AEMT's turnover in 2006 was Eur 15 million.	
Description of the deal	TREN acquired AEMT for Eur 118 million.	
Features	16 Oct 2006	The deal was announced.

GRTN (2005)

GRTN	GRTN was the Italian power grid operator. Its core activities included power dispatching, transmission and grid development.	
Description of the deal	TREN acquired full control of GRTN's power grid operations for Eur 192 million.	
Features	11 May 2004	A decree of the President of the Italian Council of Ministers forced this deal.
	28 Feb 2005	The deal was announced.
	1 Nov 2005	The concentration was implemented.

Total

Country	France																	
Features	Total's origins date back to the 1920's. Total merged with Belgium's PetroFina in 1999 and created TotalFina, which merged with Elf Aquitaine in 2000 and created TotalFinaElf. The group was finally renamed Total in May 2003.																	
Current Businesses	Total's core businesses are oil, gas and chemicals. Total's gas-related activities include exploration, production and transport. Total is also involved in several power generation projects using gas and renewable energy sources.																	
Size	<div><p>Turnover (bn Eur)</p><table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Turnover (bn Eur)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2000</td><td>115</td></tr><tr><td>2001</td><td>105</td></tr><tr><td>2002</td><td>103</td></tr><tr><td>2003</td><td>105</td></tr><tr><td>2004</td><td>122</td></tr><tr><td>2005</td><td>138</td></tr><tr><td>2006</td><td>154</td></tr></tbody></table></div>		Year	Turnover (bn Eur)	2000	115	2001	105	2002	103	2003	105	2004	122	2005	138	2006	154
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2000	115																	
2001	105																	
2002	103																	
2003	105																	
2004	122																	
2005	138																	
2006	154																	
Current Market Position	Worldwide	Total ranks number three worldwide in liquefied natural gas supply and it is the world's fourth largest non-state-owned gas producer.																
	UK	Total is the leader in gas supply to industrial and commercial customers.																
	France	Total is the second largest gas operator although it is a long way behind the market leader GdF.																

Gaz du Sud Ouest, Compagnie Française du Méthane (2005)

GSO	GSO (Gaz du Sud Ouest) was a French gas company whose activities included transmission, distribution and supply in SouthWest France. Total and GdF used to control GSO in a 70 to 30 ratio.	
CFM	CFM (Compagnie Française du Méthane) was a French gas company whose activities included transmission, distribution and supply in Central and Western France. Total and GdF used to control CFM in a 45 to 55 ratio.	
Description of the deal	Total and GdF agreed on an exchange of ownership interests in GSO and CFM. Total acquired GdF's shareholding in GSO as well as a portfolio of gas customers which represented an annual gas sales volume of 1,3 bcm. GdF acquired Total's shareholding in CFM. The value of the deal was undisclosed.	
Features	19 Nov 2003	Total and GdF agreed on the deal.
	30 Jun 2004	Agreement conditions were amended.
	20 Aug 2004	The concentration was notified to the European Commission.
	The European Commission considered that the deal raised vertical competition concerns since it gave Total a strong position in the gas supply market and a monopoly over the pipelines and the storage infrastructure in SouthWest France.	
	17 Sep 2004	Total offered its engagement to ensure fair and sufficient third party access to the gas network and storage facilities in SouthWest France.
	23 Sep 2004	Total slightly modified its engagements since the European Commission considered that there were still some competition obstacles.
	8 Oct 2004	The European Commission considered that Total's engagements were adequate and cleared the acquisition with no opposition.
	1 Jan 2005	The concentration was effectively implemented and GSO was renamed Total Infrastructures Gaz France.
Rationale	Total acquired full control of GSO's strategic gas pipelines and storage facilities in SouthWest France, including the gas pipe connection between France and Spain.	

Mobil Gas (2003)

MG	MG (Mobil Gas) supplied gas at retail level in the United Kingdom. It used to be part of the ExxonMobil group and its turnover prior to the deal was Eur 357 million.	
Description of the deal	Total (TotalFinaElf at the time) acquired full control (100 percent) of MG via its English subsidiary TotalFinaElf Gas & Power, which was already active in gas supply. The value of the deal was undisclosed.	
Features	21 Jan 2003	Total and MG entered into the purchase agreement.
	30 Jan 2003	The concentration was notified to the European Commission.
	The European Commission identified that the deal would create horizontal overlaps in retail gas supply in the United Kingdom. Total's and MG's combined retail gas supply market share in the United Kingdom was estimated at about 25 percent, which meant that the resulting entity would become the market leader. Strong effective competition from other companies was however foreseen.	
	28 Feb 2003	The European Commission cleared the acquisition with no opposition.
Rationale	Total became the market leader in retail gas supply in the United Kingdom.	

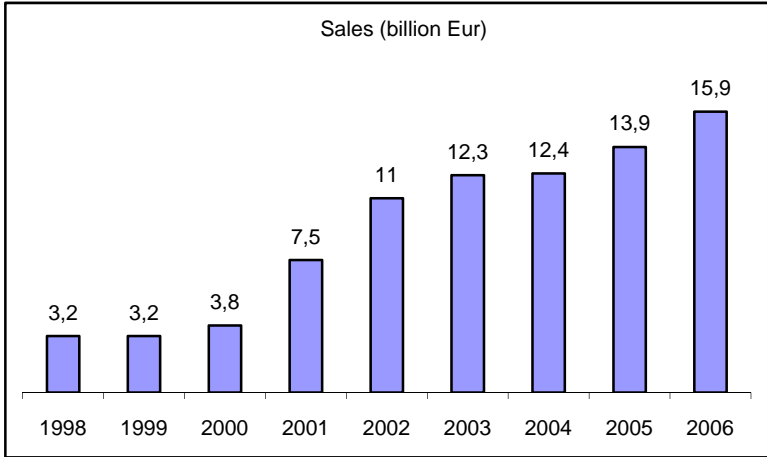
Trentino Servizi

Country	Italy
Features	TS (Trentino Servizi) was founded in 1998.
Current businesses	TS's core businesses are power, gas, heat, water and transport. Its power-related activities include generation, distribution and supply. As for gas, it is active in distribution and supply. TS mainly operates in the city of Trento.
Size	TS's power generation, distribution and sales volumes in 2006 were 0,4 TWh, 2,9 TWh and 1,8 TWh respectively. As for gas, distribution and sales volumes were both 0,3 bcm.

Trento's power distribution network (2005)

Description of the deal	TS acquired Trento's power distribution network for Eur 194 million.	
Features	28 Jun 2005	The deal was announced.

Vattenfall

Country	Sweden																				
Features	Vattenfall was created in 1909 and was owned by the Swedish government. Today it is a public limited liability company.																				
Current businesses	<p>Vattenfall's core businesses are power and heat. In both cases, it is active in generation, distribution and supply. Vattenfall operates in the Nordic countries, Germany and Poland.</p> <p>Vattenfall's original source of energy was hydropower, which is still largely used today, but nuclear production is more important. Vattenfall has succeeded to expand in Germany and Poland, where the main energy source is coal.</p>																				
Size	<p>Vattenfall's power and heat generation volumes in 2006 were 169 TWh and 34 TWh respectively. Power sales volume was 200 TWh in 2005.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Sales (billion Eur)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales (billion Eur)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1998</td> <td>3,2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1999</td> <td>3,2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>3,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>7,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>12,3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>12,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>13,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>15,9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Sales (billion Eur)	1998	3,2	1999	3,2	2000	3,8	2001	7,5	2002	11	2003	12,3	2004	12,4	2005	13,9	2006	15,9
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2003	12,3																				
2004	12,4																				
2005	13,9																				
2006	15,9																				
Current market position	Vattenfall is Europe's fourth largest power generator and the largest heat generator. It is the largest power utility in Scandinavia and the third one in Germany.																				

Gornoslaski Zaklad Elektroenergetyczny (2004)

GZE	GZE (Gornoslaski Zaklad Elektroenergetyczny) was a Polish company whose core businesses were power generation and distribution. Its annual turnover was about Eur 500 million. Vattenfall used to hold a non-controlling stake in GZE.	
Description of the deal	Vattenfall acquired sole control (54 percent) of GZE via purchase of a further 21,6 percent for Eur 175 million.	
Features	13 Jan 2004	Vattenfall acquired a further 21,6 percent of GZE for Eur 175 million.
		Vattenfall increased its stake in GZE to 75 percent in 2006. GZE was renamed Vattenfall Distribution Poland.

Bewag (2002)

Bewag	Bewag was Berlin's regional utility. Its core businesses were power, gas and heat. Its power-related activities included generation, distribution and supply in Eastern Germany. Additionally, Bewag offered district heating and gas. Bewag operated a 40.000 km power grid, 3 GW power installed capacity and 6 GW heat generation installed capacity. It used to have about 2,1 million customers. Its gas sales volume and turnover in year 2000 were 1,5 bcm and Eur 1,9 billion respectively. Vattenfall held, via its German subsidiary HEW, 43 percent of Bewag since May 2001.	
Description of the deal	Vattenfall acquired full ownership and control (90 percent) of Bewag for Eur 2 billion.	
Features	May 2001	HEW acquired control (43 percent) of Bewag through a deal with Eon. Eon received in exchange HEW's 17,5 percent in Sydkraft, its 61,9 percent in Hein Gas and Eur 250 million in cash. The value of the deal was estimated at about Eur 750 million.
	3 Jan 2002	Vattenfall notified to the European Commission its project to acquire full control of Bewag for Eur 1,8 billion.
	4 Feb 2002	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.
Rationale	A major vertically-integrated energy group covering the North and East of Germany was being put together by Vattenfall through its control of Bewag, HEW, LAUBAG and VEAG. Bewag was expected to make a major contribution to the integration process involving these companies and to form the backbone of the group, which became the third largest power provider in Germany and was known as Vattenfall Europe.	

Oslo Energi (2001)

OE	OE (Oslo Energi) was Norway's largest power supplier to the household market. It served about 385.000 customers and its power sales volume in 2000 was 7 TWh. OE's turnover in 2000 was Eur 180 million.	
Description of the deal	Vattenfall acquired full control of Oslo Energi for Eur 180 million.	
Features	Vattenfall and OE merged their sales operations in 1999. Vattenfall owned 49 percent shareholding in OE.	
	Jun 2001	Vattenfall acquired the remaining 51 percent shareholding in OE.
	Jul 2001	Vattenfall and Hafslund negotiated a new sale/purchase agreement
	Oct 2001	Hafslund acquired OE.

Hamburgische Electricitäts-Werke (2000)

HEW	HEW (Hamburgische Electricitäts-Werke) was the power monopoly utility of the city of Hamburg. HEW's core businesses were generation, transmission, distribution and supply of power. However, HEW was also active in generation and supply of district heating, in gas supply and in waste management. HEW's power sales and generation volumes prior to the deal were 21 TWh and 16 TWh respectively. HEW's turnover in 2002 was Eur 4,7 billion.	
Description of the deal	Vattenfall acquired full control (99 percent) of HEW for Eur 1,7 billion.	
Features	Feb 2000	The City of Hamburg, which used to be the major shareholder of HEW, decided to sell 25,1 percent of HEW's shareholding to Vattenfall for Eur 869 million. The City of Hamburg still retained 25,1 percent of HEW.
	21 Mar 2000	The European Commission cleared this deal with no opposition.
	23 Mar 2000	The European Commission received notification of a shareholding exchange agreement between Vattenfall, Eon and Sydkraft. Eon and Sydkraft agreed to exchange their combined 37,2 percent in HEW for some of Vattenfall's shareholdings in Norway, Sweden and the Czech Republic: Hafslund (20,5 percent), Fredrikstad Energiverk (40 percent), Fredrikstad Energinett (35 percent), Forsmark Kraft (8 percent), Forsmark Distribution (100 percent) and Vattenfall Naturgas (51 percent) among others.
	2 May 2001	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition and Vattenfall acquired 15,4 percent and 21,8 percent in HEW from Eon and Sydkraft respectively. Hence, Vattenfall's shareholding in HEW increased to 73,8 percent.
	11 Jun 2002	The City of Hamburg sold to Vattenfall its remaining 25,1 percent in HEW for Eur 869 million.
Rationale	<p>Vattenfall was looking forward to growing in the liberalised German power market. Since HEW was well positioned in this market and it held interests in about 100 companies in several sectors (power, gas, heating, waste management, telecommunications) this acquisition provided Vattenfall with a strong foothold.</p> <p>Important not to forget, Eon was forced to sell its shareholding in HEW because of a remedy that had been imposed by the Bundeskartellamt in relation with the acquisition of Hein Gas in 2001.</p>	

VEAG (2000)

VEAG	VEAG (Vereinigte Energiewerke AG) was the fourth largest power company in Germany and the main one in the Eastern part of the country. VEAG's power-related activities included generation and transmission. Its power sales volume was 49 TWh and its turnover in 2000 was Eur 2,3 billion.	
Description of the deal	HEW acquired 87 percent in VEAG for Eur 2,9 billion.	
Features	Dec 2000	The concentration was implemented.
Rationale	This deal was part of Vattenfall's strategy to build in the following years a powerful energy group in continental Europe.	

Uppsala Energi (2000)

UE	UE (Uppsala Energi) was a Swedish company with businesses in power and heat. Its power-related activities included generation and supply. UE used to have 80.000 customers and its power sales volume was 2,5 TWh. It was additionally active in telecommunications. UE's turnover in 2000 was Eur 165 million.	
Description of the deal	Vattenfall acquired UE for Eur 372 million.	
Features	Sep 2000	The concentration was implemented.

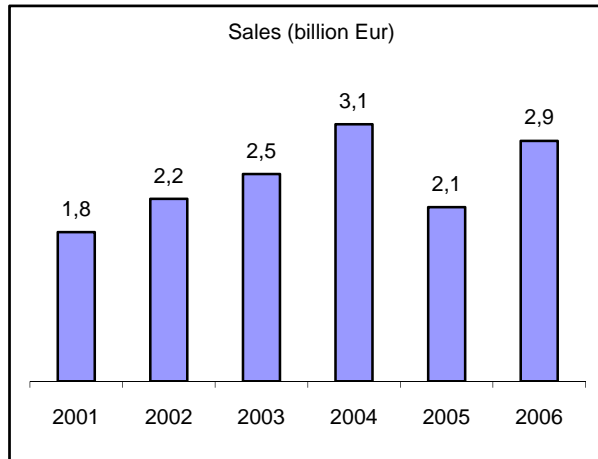
Keski-Suomen Valo Oy (2000)

KSV	KSV (Keski-Suomen Valo Oy) was a Finnish regional energy company. Its activities included power generation, transmission and sales. KSV had 75.000 customers and supplied 0,9 TWh of power. It was additionally active in heat supply.	
Description of the deal	Vattenfall acquired KSV for Eur 175 million.	
Features	Jan 2000	The deal was approved by Finnish competition authorities and the concentration was implemented.

Elektrociepłownie Warszawskie (2000)

EW	EW (Elektrociepłownie Warszawskie) was Poland's largest power generator. It generates, distributes and supplies power in Varsovia. EW used to supply 70 percent of the Warsaw market.	
Description of the deal	Vattenfall acquired sole control (55 percent) of EW for Eur 254 million.	
Features	Jan 2000	Vattenfall acquired 55 percent of EW for 254 million.
	2003	Vattenfall increased its stake in EW to 70 percent.
	2006	Vattenfall increased its stake in EW to 75 percent.

Verbund

Country	Austria														
Features	<p>Verbund was founded in 1947 on the basis of the 2nd Nationalisation Act under the name Österreichische Elektrizitätswirtschafts. Step-by-step, Verbund increased its power generation installed capacity and expanded the grid.</p> <p>Verbund was privatized to 49 percent within the framework of an IPO in 1988. At the turn of the millennium, the group embarked on a success path and it doubled power sales and turnover within a few years.</p>														
Current businesses	Verbund's core businesses are power generation, trading, transport, distribution and supply.														
Size	<p>Verbund's power generation and supply volumes in 2006 were 28 TWh and 103 TWh respectively.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Sales (billion Eur)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales (billion Eur)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>1,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>2,2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>2,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>3,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>2,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>2,9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Sales (billion Eur)	2001	1,8	2002	2,2	2003	2,5	2004	3,1	2005	2,1	2006	2,9
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2003	2,5														
2004	3,1														
2005	2,1														
2006	2,9														
Current market position	Verbund is the largest producer and transporter of power in Austria, and one of the leading hydropower producers in Europe.														

Greek gas-fired power station (2006)

Description of the deal	Verbund acquired a Greek gas-fired power station for Eur 421 million.	
Features	14 Dec 2006	The deal was announced.
Rationale	Verbund's strategy in Greece consists of retailing the power that it generates itself.	

Energia Italiana (2004)

EI	EI (Energia Italiana) was an Italian consortium which was founded in 1999 and which was active in marketing and sale of power and natural gas in the liberalized Italian market. EI's annual turnover prior to the deal was Eur 550 million.	
Description of the deal	Verbund acquired 17 percent of EI for Eur 146 million.	
Features	26 May 2004	The deal was announced.

Steweag-Steg (2001)

Steweag-Steg	SSG was an Austrian regional power company whose businesses included generation, distribution and supply in Styria. SSG was the fourth largest power generator in Austria with some 6,2 TWh.	
Description of the deal	Verbund acquired joint control (34,75 percent) of SSG. The value of the deal was undisclosed.	
Features	13 Nov 2001	The deal was notified to the European Commission.
	14 Dec 2001	The European Commission cleared the deal with no opposition.
	Apr 2002	The concentration was implemented.

Part II: M&A Patterns

Here are described M&A patterns: the data base used for this analysis includes 247 deals from January 1998 to December 2007. The value of the deal is unknown in 46 cases. Most of the charts hereinafter show information from January 1998 to December 2007. Included in this period are 235 deals of which value is unknown in 44 cases. The number of cases used to draw the charts hereinafter is always specified.

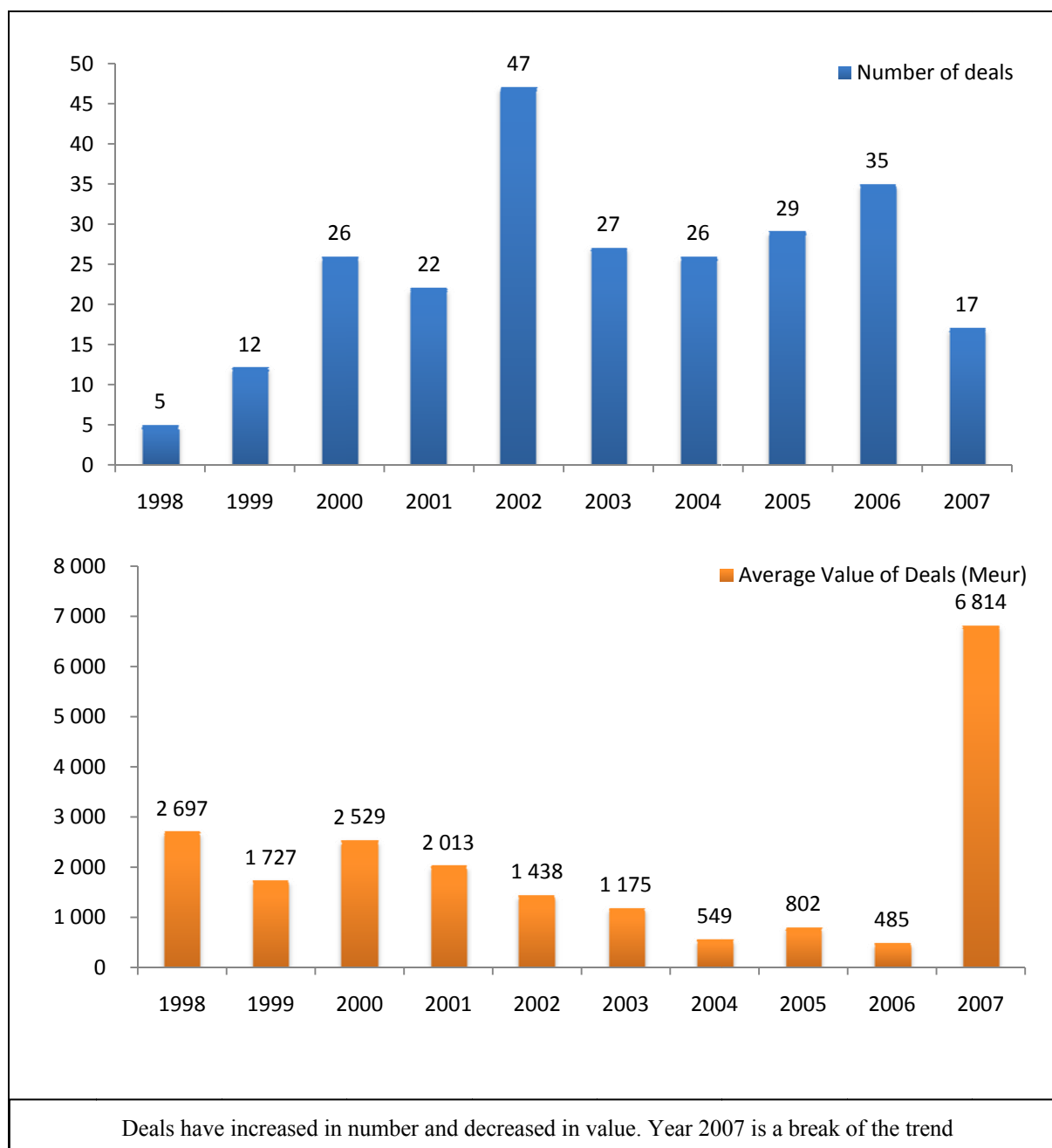
Table 1: Top 10 deals from January 1998 to December 2007

Year	Deal	Value (bn Eur)
2007	Enel / Acciona / Endesa	43,4
2000	Veba / Viag	38
2002	National Grid / Lattice	19,2
2007	Iberdrola / Scottish Power	18,3
2007	Suez / GdF	18 ¹
2001	Eon / Powergen	15
2003	Suez / Electrabel	11,2
2005	EdF / AEM / Edison	11
2002	RWE / Innogy	8,5
1999	Suez / Tractebel	7,5

Table 2: Top 10 bidders from January 1998 to December 2007

Country	Bidder	Aggregate value of deals (bn Eur)
Germany	Eon	41,7
Italy	Enel	27,9
Spain	Acciona	23,5
France	Suez	22,4
France	GdF	20,1
UK	National Grid	19,6
Spain	Iberdrola	18,7
France	EdF	16,5
Germany	RWE	14,6
Italy	AEM	10,1

¹ This is an estimation since the real value of the deal will only be known when the financial deal will take place (theoretically at the end of the first semester 2008)

Chart 1: The wave of M&A deals

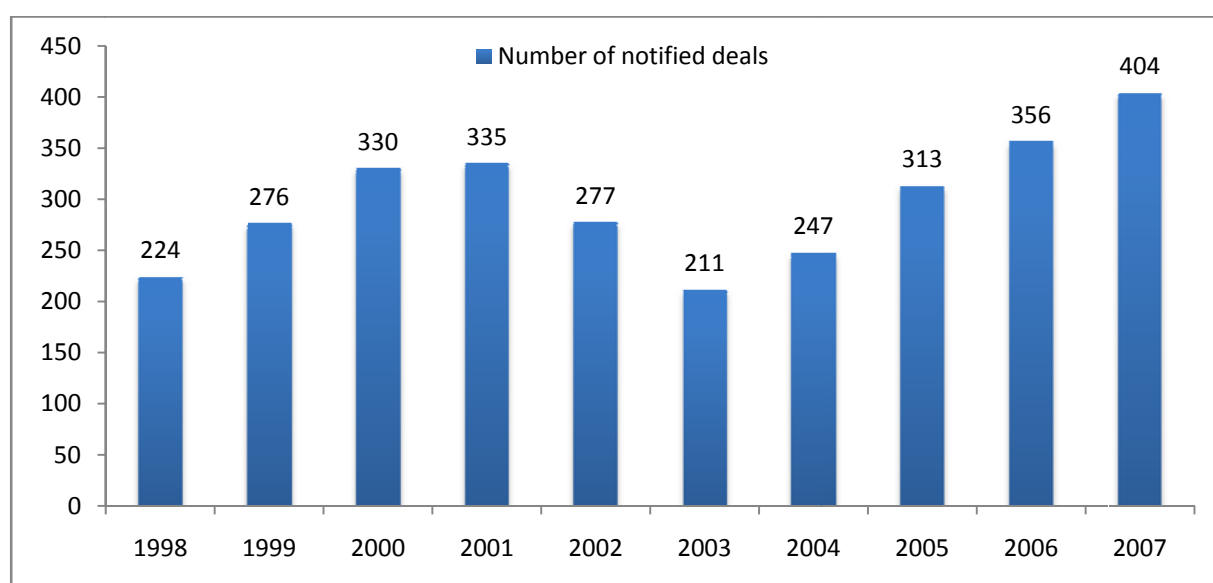
The upper side of chart 1 (N = 246) shows the number of deals per year. The bottom side of chart 1 (N = 200) shows the average value of deals per year.

The number of deals has increased in the last nine years although growth has not been uniform. Deals were rare in 1998 but they have since become more common. The number of deals peaked in 2002; decreased in 2003 and then started increasing again since 2004. It is important to note that this pattern has also been observed during the same period in the total number of deals (this variable includes therefore non-energy-related deals) which were notified to the European Commission (see chart 1*

below). The year 2007 is very special since there has been fewer but lot bigger deals.

It is interesting to observe that the average value of deals in the power and gas sectors decreased until 2006. Deals were rare and large in the past while more common and smaller in recent years. This pattern has completely changed in 2007, with the average value of deals skyrocketing because of the mega-deals of Enel/Acciona/Endesa, Iberdrola/Scottish Power and GdF/Suez.

Chart 1*: Notified deals to the European Commission (all industries)



The pattern in chart 1* is the same as in chart 1 but shifted by one year. This difference can be explained: deals in chart 1 are classified by the year of implementation whereas deals in chart 1* are classified by the year of notification, which is obviously previous to the implementation.

Chart 2: Size of deals

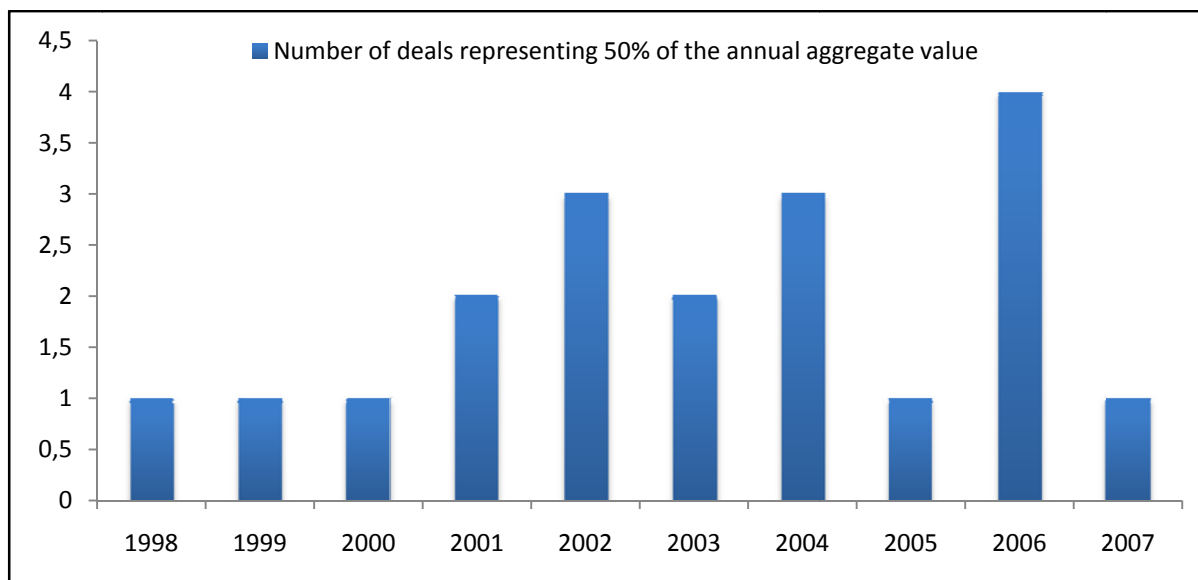


Chart 2 shows by year the number of deals whose aggregate value was at least half of the annual aggregate value (N = 200).

Deals were rare and large in the first years whereas they have been more common and smaller in recent years. Years 2005 and 2007 do not follow the pattern because their largest deals were much larger than the rest of the deals (cf. EdF/AEM/Edison and Enel/Acciona/Endesa respectively).

Chart 3: Value of deals whose value was above Eur 1 billion

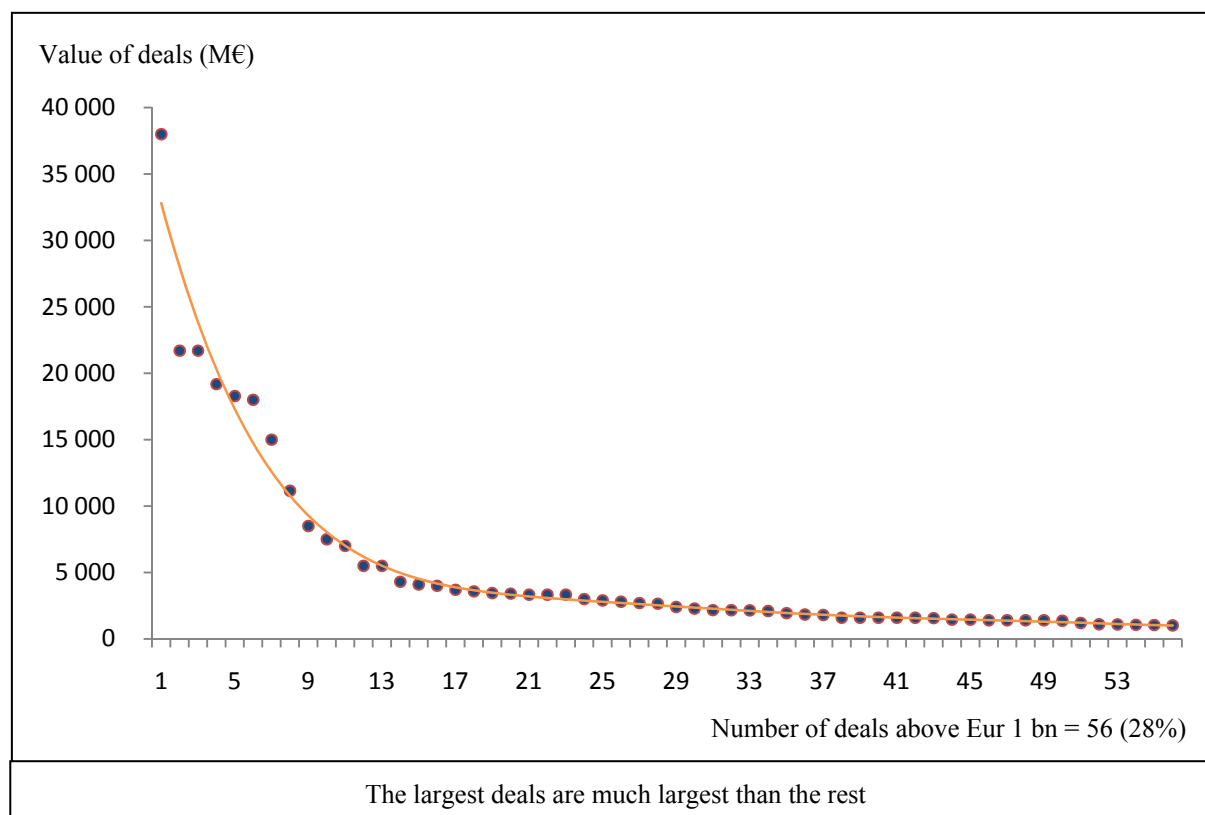
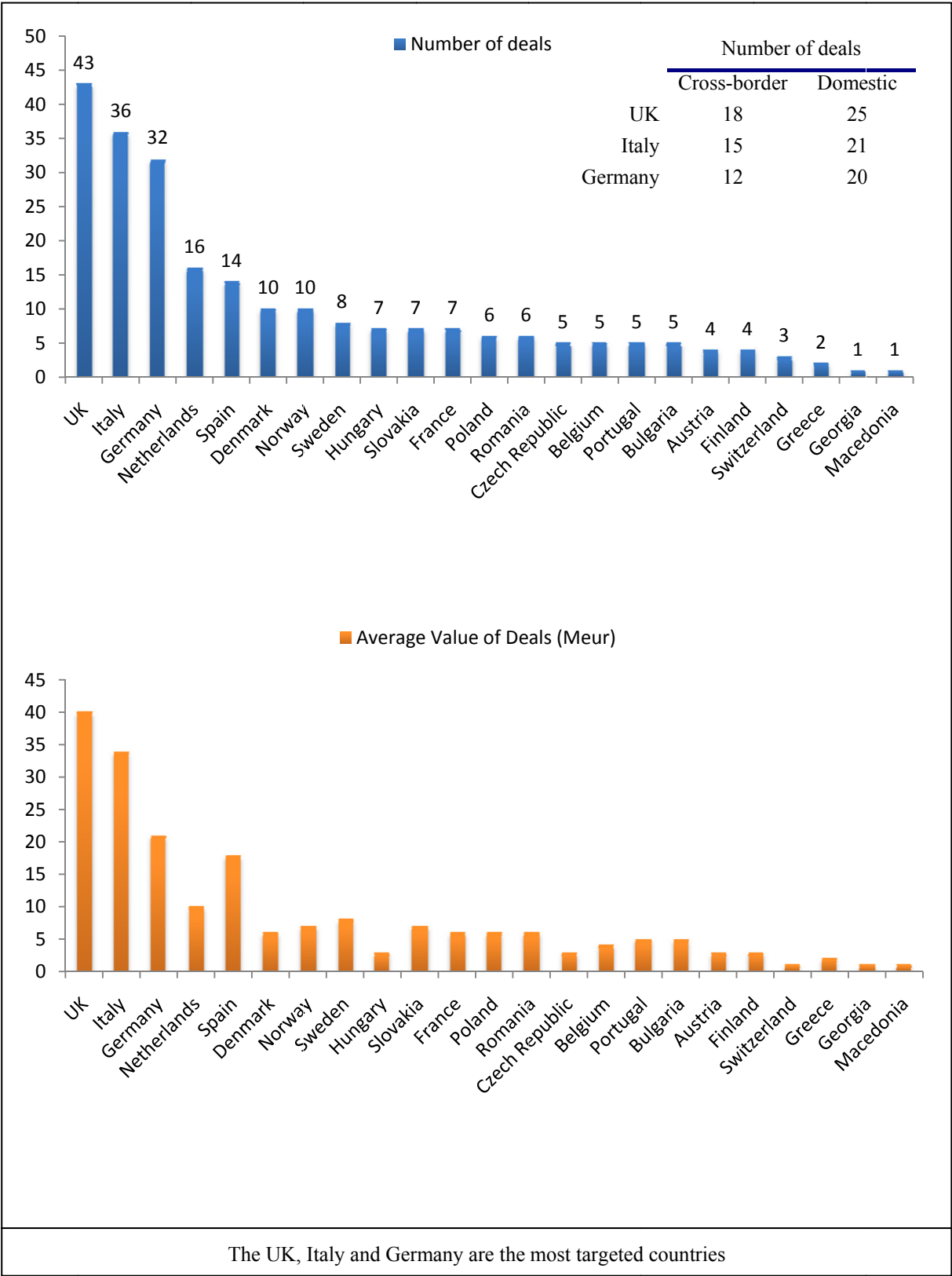


Chart 3 (N = 200) shows the value of deals whose value was at least Eur 1 billion. There are less than 60 deals matching this criterion (56 to be precise).

Chart 4: Countries of target companies

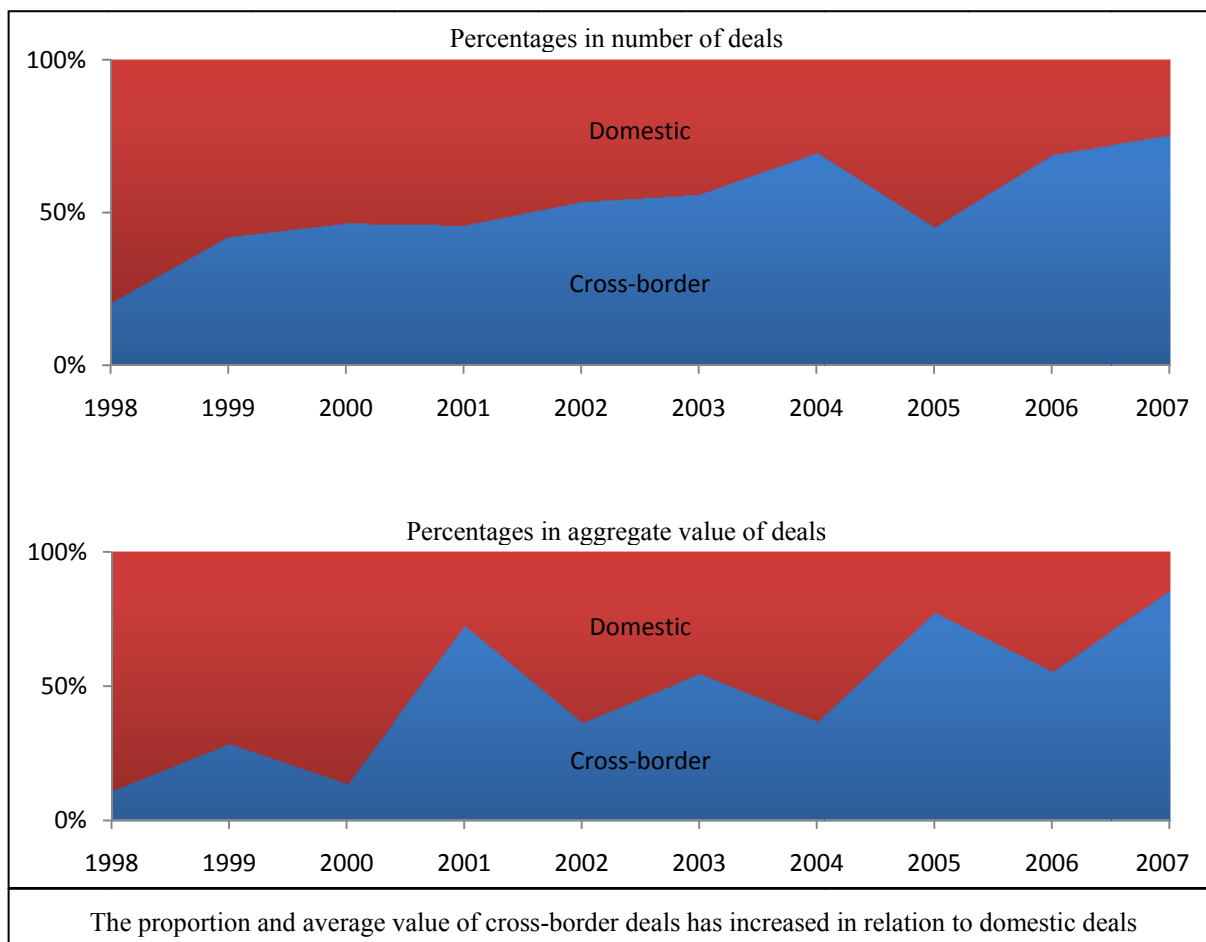


The upper side of chart 4 (N = 237) shows the number of deals that were made in each country while the bottom side (N = 191) shows the aggregate value of deals which took place in each country.

Most deals have taken place within the EU-15. The United Kingdom, Italy and Germany are the countries with the highest rates of M&A activity. An interesting common feature of these three countries is that most of the deals were domestic (58 percent in the United Kingdom, 59 percent in Italy and 63 percent in Germany).

The high rate of M&A activity in the United Kingdom is due to an effect of mostly vertical concentration following the break-up of its energy markets because of privatisation. As for Italy, the divestment of power and gas assets following the privatisation process has been a driver of deals. The high rate of M&A activity in Germany has been due to the fact that its energy markets were greatly fragmented at regional and municipal level. In contrast, few deals have taken place in countries like France and Belgium, where the dominant position held by the main national energy company represents an obstacle to the entry of foreign energy companies into the market (NB: the high average value of deals in Belgium is due to the relatively small number of deals in this country together with the high value of Suez's acquisitions of Tractebel and Electrabel).

No country from Eastern Europe is among the most targeted. There has been a scramble by most large European energy companies to acquire businesses in Eastern Europe, but these markets are rather small and the competition to buy them has had more to do with the expected profitability of these businesses and the fact that they were available for purchase rather than due to any great strategic advantage (borrowed from "*Corporate concentration in the EU energy sector*", Thomas (2007)).

Chart 5: Geographic scope

The upper side of chart 5 (N = 246) shows the proportion of cross-border and domestic deals in number and the bottom side of the chart (N = 200) shows the proportion of cross-border and domestic deals in aggregate value.

Most concentrations used to be domestic in the first years whereas most of them have been cross-border in recent years. The number of cross-border deals first exceeded that of domestic deals in 2002. Similarly, large deals have changed from domestic to cross-border in the last ten years. The number of cross-border deals exceeded that of domestic deals in 2005.

Companies seem to have roughly changed their strategy from geographic consolidation in the first years to international expansion in recent years. Indeed, the four largest European energy companies (cf. EdF, Eon, RWE and Enel) are competing to expand their activities outside their home market. EdF for example earned 35 percent of its Eur 51 billion turnover in 2005 in Europe rather than France.

Contrary to the pattern in the first years, the aggregate value of cross-border deals in 2001 was much

larger than that of domestic deals. This is due to the Eur 15 billion cross-border acquisition of Powergen by Eon and to the fact that domestic deals were relatively small in 2001.

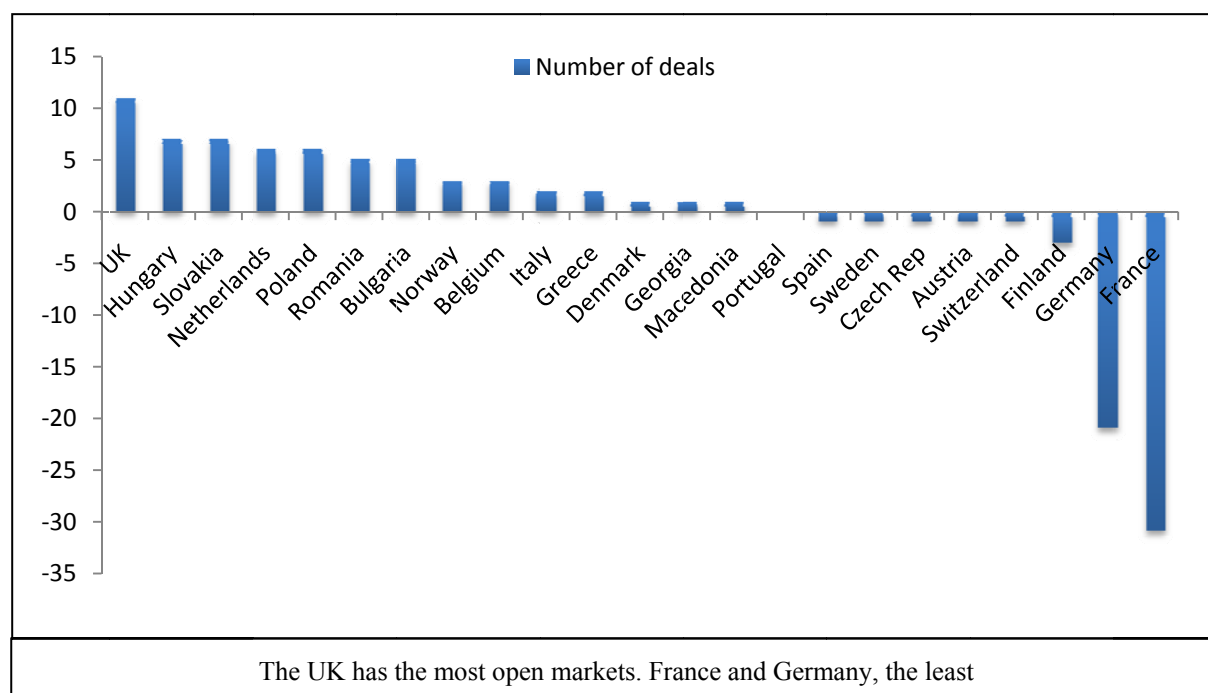
Chart 6: International Openness of National Energy Markets

Chart 6 (N = 232) shows the number of cross-border deals made in country A by foreign bidders minus the number of cross-border deals made abroad by bidders from country A.

The United Kingdom has the most open energy market since foreign energy players have made more acquisitions there than national players abroad. Only French, German, and Dutch energy firms have invested in cross-border deals in the United Kingdom.

Germany and France have the most closed energy markets because national companies have made more acquisitions abroad than foreign companies in Germany and France respectively. This is due to EdF's, Eon's and RWE's strategy of international expansion. In the case of France, the effect is stressed due to the fact that the French energy market is dominated by a single company.

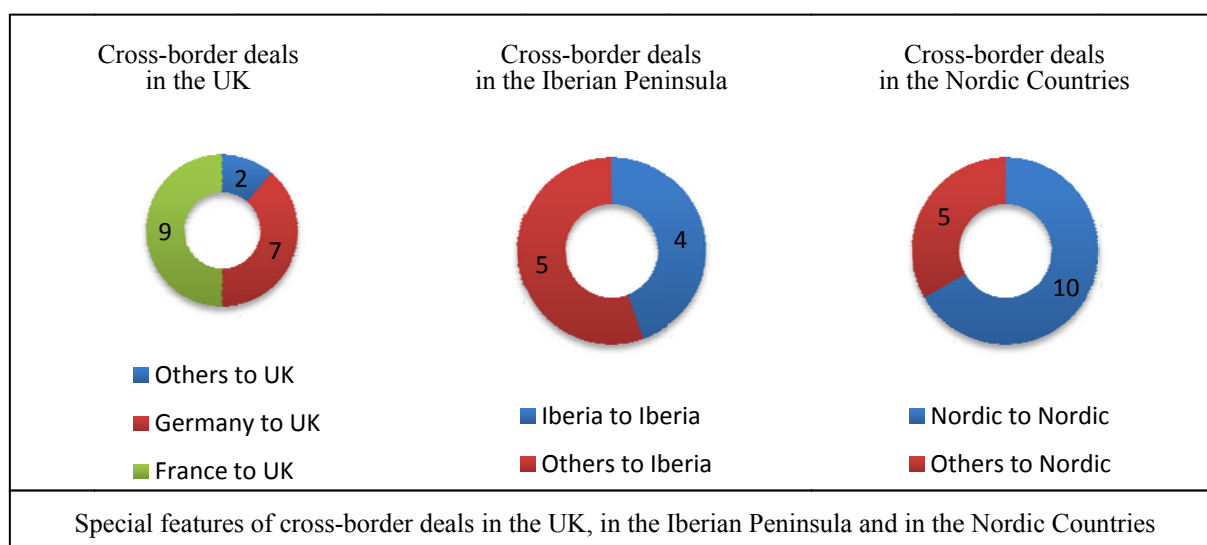
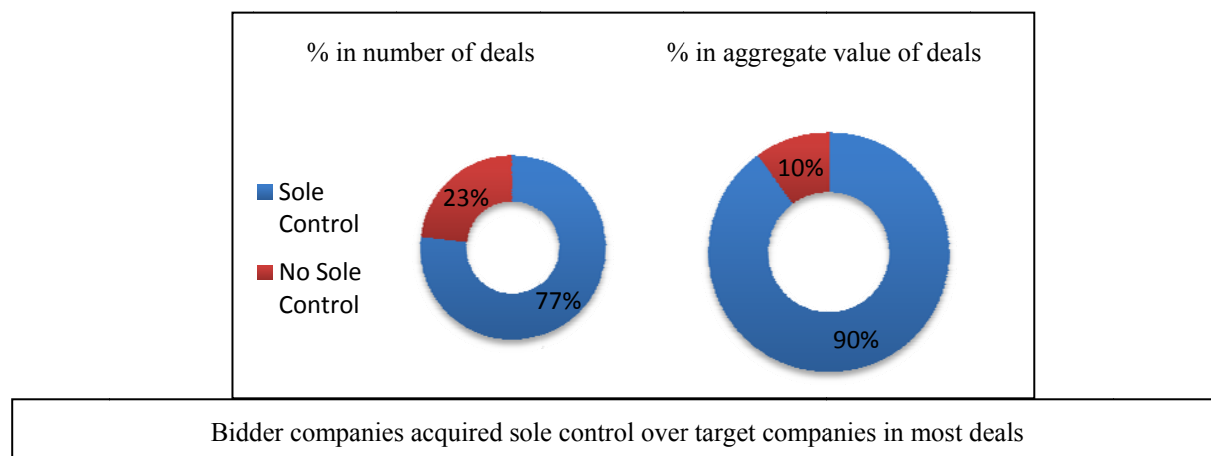
Chart 7: From where to where?

Chart 7 shows the origin of bidders in the cross-border deals that took place in the United Kingdom, in the Iberian Peninsula and in the Nordic Countries.

The United Kingdom is a special case since foreign bidders mainly came from France or from Germany. This is all the more astonishing as it came to happen in the country with the largest number of cross border deals (17).

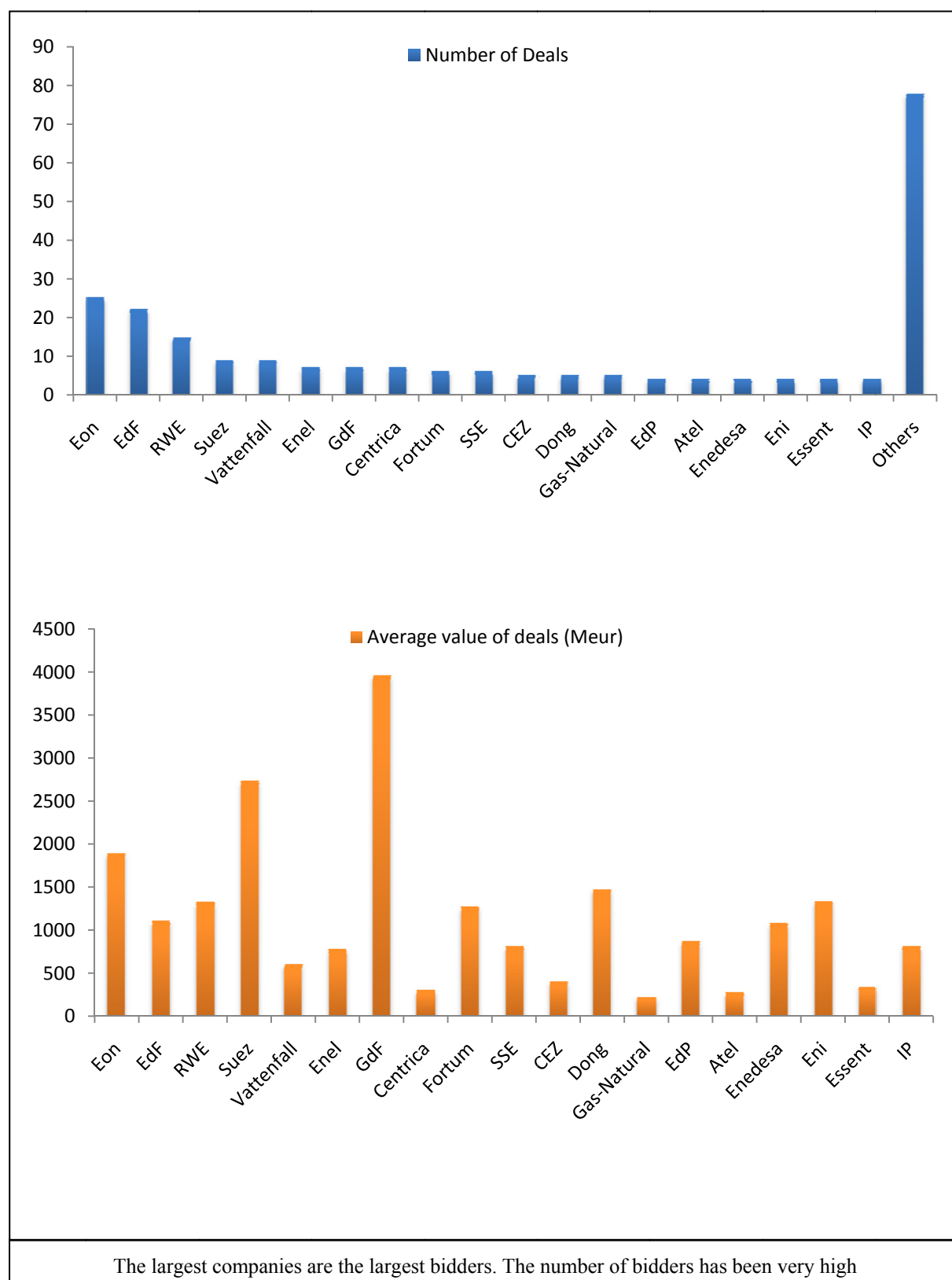
It is interesting to remark the high proportion of cross-border deals which took place within the Iberian Peninsula and within the Nordic Countries (44 percent and 67 percent respectively). The existence of the power exchanges Mibel and Nord Pool in these regions could explain the affinity between Spanish and Portuguese companies, and between Danish, Swedish, Norwegian and Finnish companies.

Chart 8: Type of control acquisition



The left side of chart 8 (N = 246) shows the proportion in the number of deals that allowed the bidder to acquire sole control of the target while the right side of the chart (N = 200) shows the proportion in the aggregate value of deals that allowed the bidder to acquire sole control of the target.

Chart 9: Bidder companies



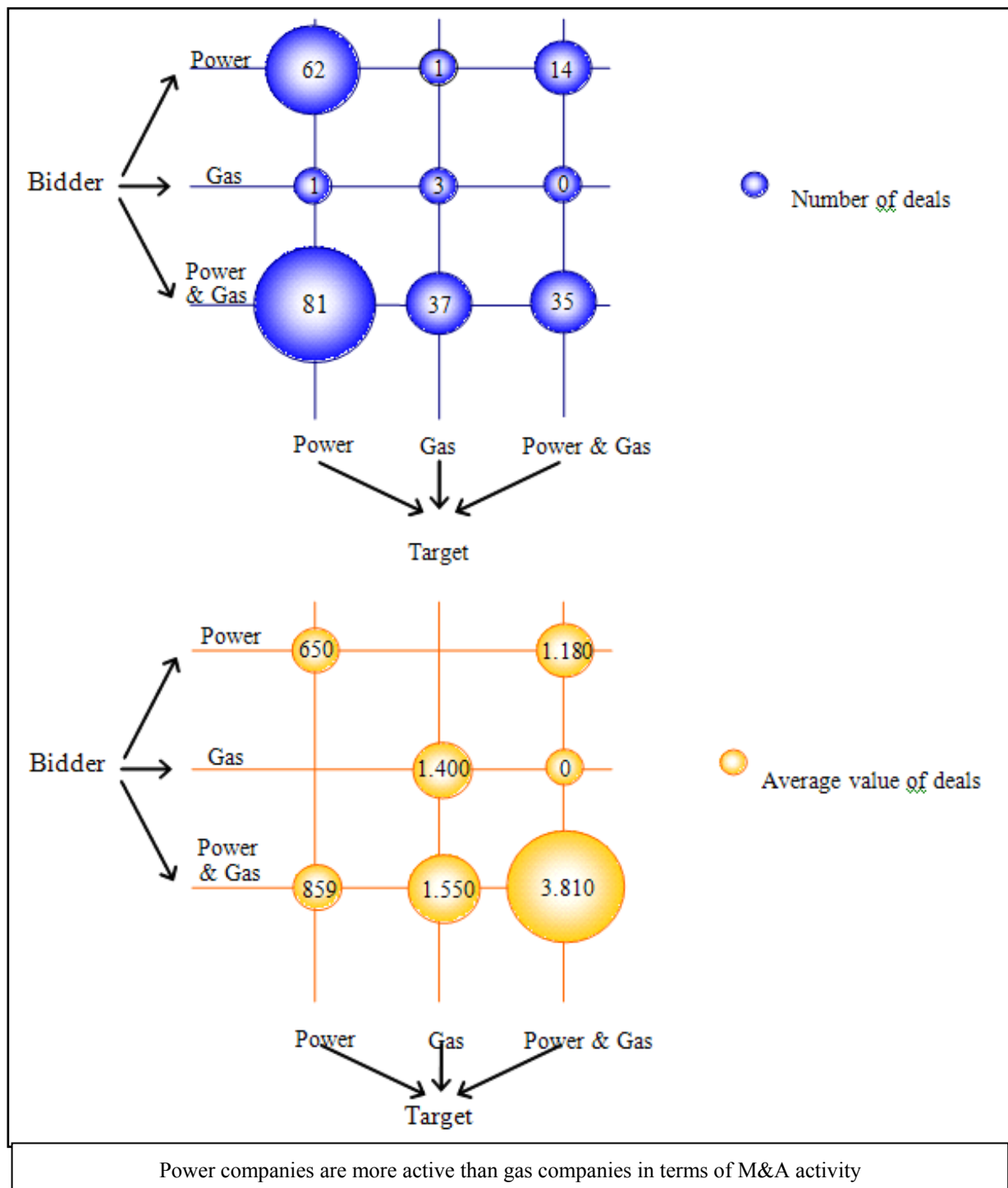
The upper side of chart 9 (N = 234) shows the number of deals that were made by the largest bidders. The bottom side of chart 9 (N = 189) shows the aggregate value of deals which were made by the largest bidders.

The largest energy companies were the largest bidders although Spanish players Endesa and Iberdrola have not done a particularly large number of acquisitions in Europe (since they have focused their international expansion in Latin America) and they constitute therefore an exception. However, it is important to note that the proportion of the deals which involved small bidders has been very large.

The four largest energy players in Europe (cf. Eon, EdF, RWE and Enel) are among the six first places with average value of deals beyond Eur 1 billion. It is interesting to observe that EdF's acquisitions have been clearly smaller than those of Eon, RWE and Enel.

The largest bidders were power companies. This fact is addressed in the following chart (chart 10).

Chart 10: Power, gas, or both?



The upper side of chart 10 (N = 234) shows the number of deals according to the industries in which bidder and target companies are active. The bottom side of chart 10 (N = 189) shows the average value of deals according to the industries in which bidder and target companies are active. Categories showed in chart 10 are exclusive, e.g. “Power” means that the company has only power-related activities.

Most bidders and most targets had power-related businesses. The most common deal consisted of the bidder strengthening its power-related businesses. This fact suggests that the power industry is more dynamic in terms of M&A activity than the gas industry.

Pure power players often acquired pure power targets, whereas pure gas players rarely acquired pure gas companies. Pure gas companies have mainly been targeted by bidders which already had gas-related businesses. There has been only one case of a pure power company acquiring a pure gas company. Power companies seem to find it easier to bundle power and gas than gas companies.

The value of the deal was clearly larger when the targeted company had gas-related businesses.

Chart 11a: Split up of bidder and target businesses (nb of deals)

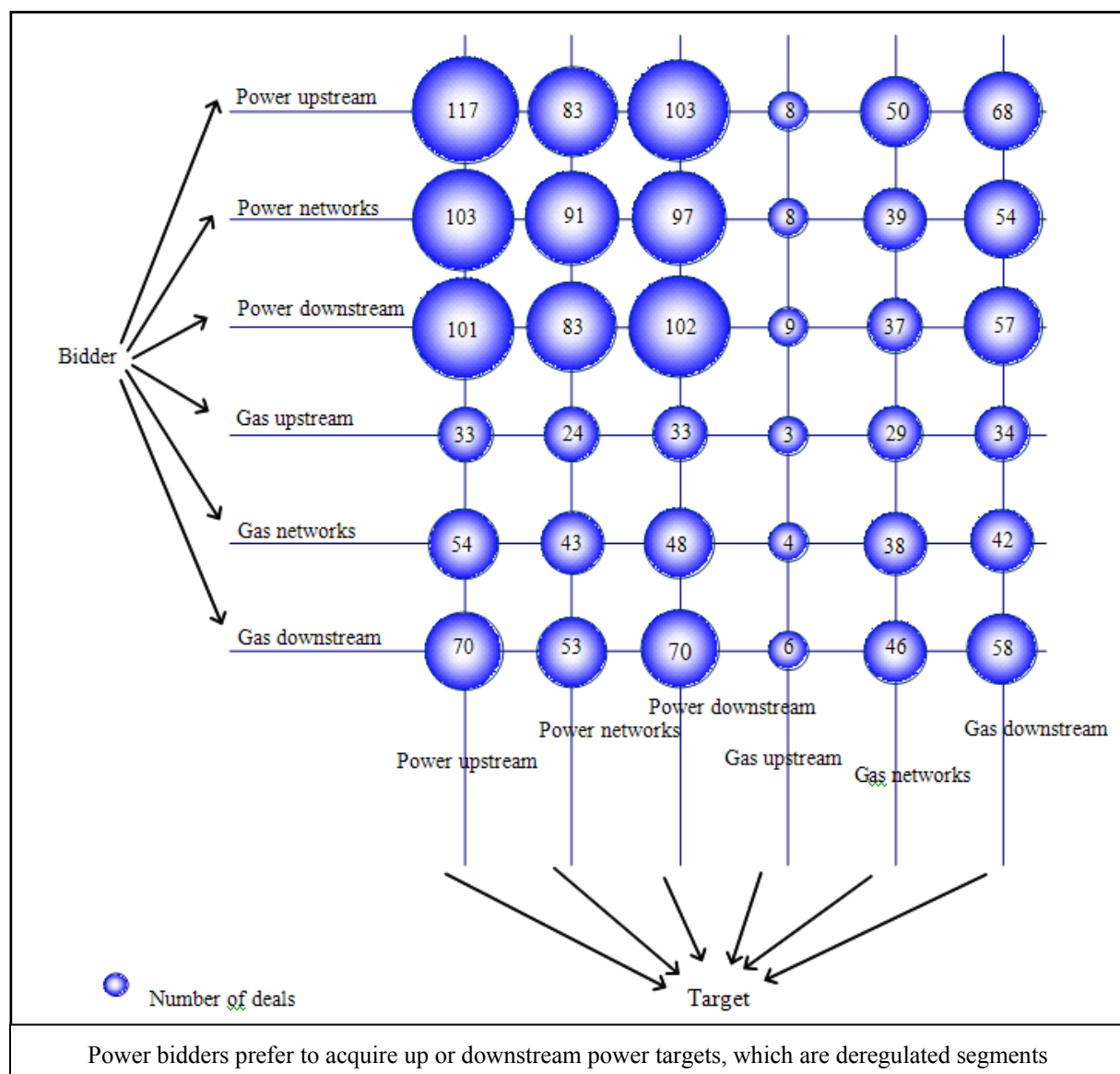


Chart 11b: Split up of bidder and target businesses (average value of deals)

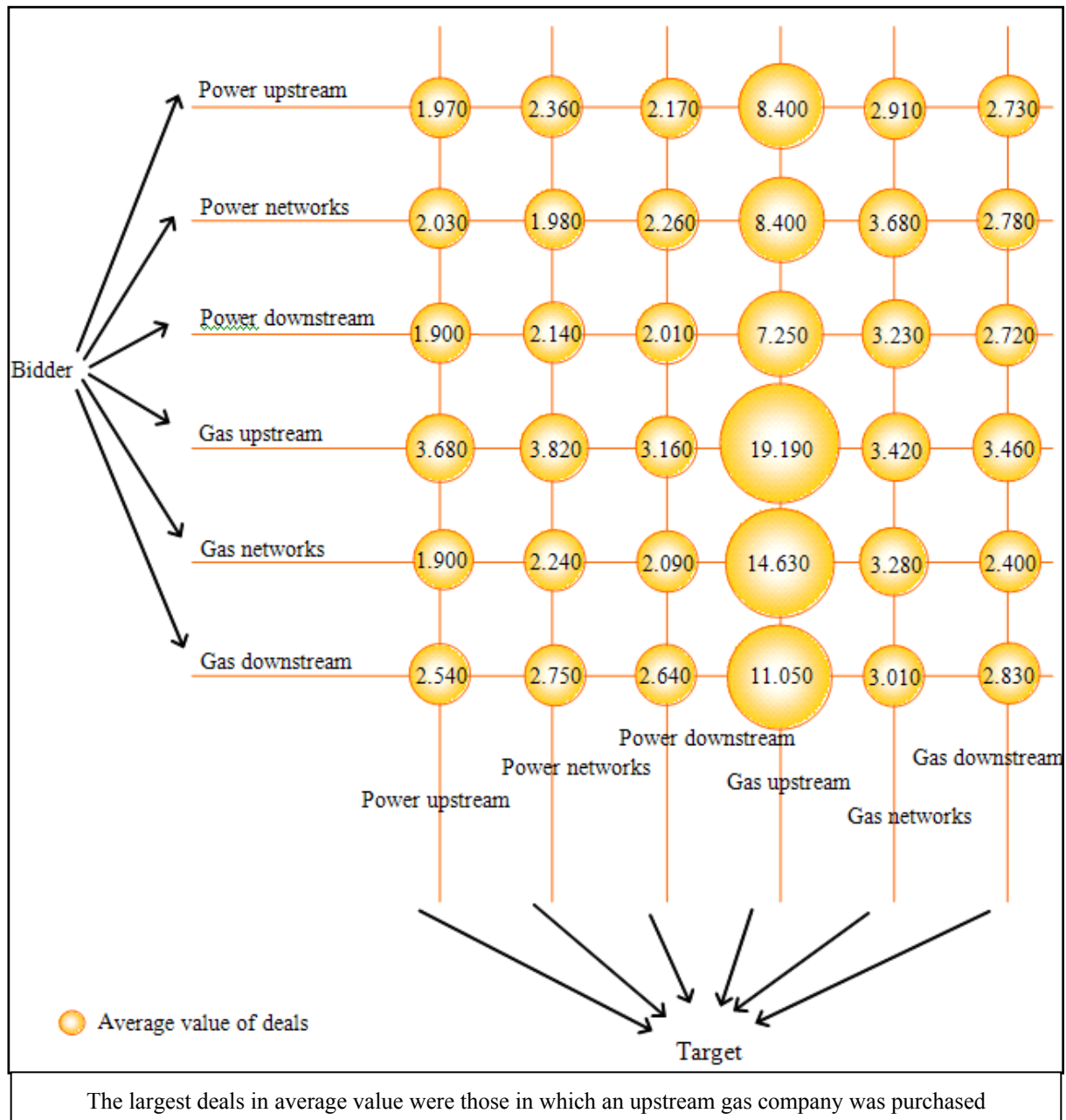
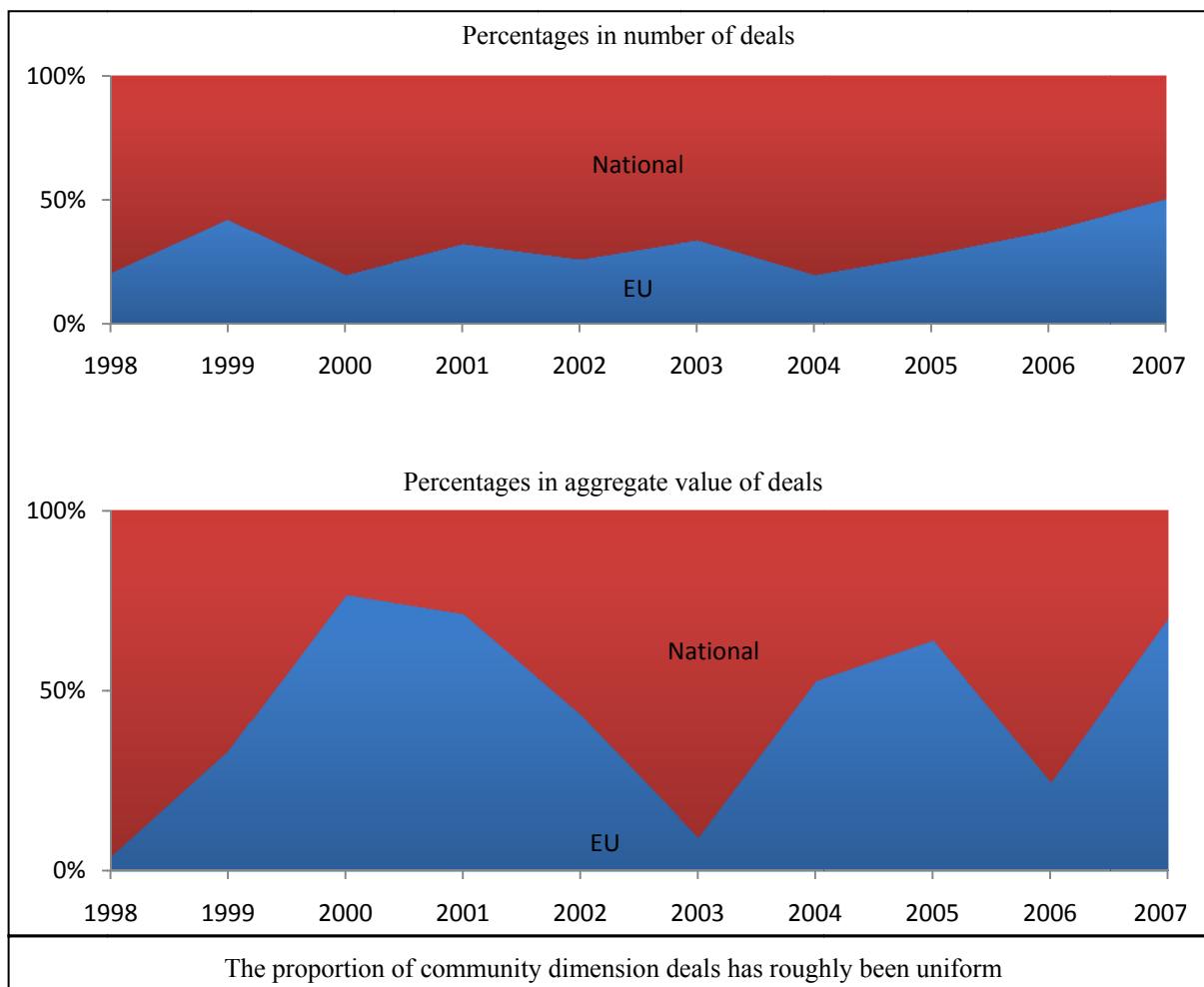


Chart 11a shows (N = 234), shows the number of deals according to the industry segment in which bidder and target companies are active. Chart 11b (N = 189), shows the average value of deals according to the industry segment in which bidder and target companies are active. Categories showed in charts 11a and 11b are not exclusive, i.e. a deal is represented in more than one balloon if the parties are active in more than one segment. The upstream segment includes exploration (if gas), production and wholesale to supply companies. The networks segment includes transmission and distribution via overhead lines and underground cables if power, or pipes and carriers if gas. The downstream segment includes retail supply and wholesale supply to industrial and commercial customers.

Most deals involve power companies although these deals are relatively small in value. Not surprisingly, chart 11a shows that deals between power companies were more common up and downstream, which are deregulated segments, than in networks, which constituted a regulated segment and are considered as a natural monopoly.

Power companies which acquired gas targets preferred the downstream segment. Selling power and selling gas are quite similar activities. Hence, bundling these energy products provides great synergies and cost savings. Interesting to observe in chart 11a, gas companies which invested in the power industry mainly did so in the downstream segment as well.

Gas upstream companies were the least targeted but they were involved in the largest deals. Apart from these concentrations, the value of deals was overall quite homogeneous.

Chart 12: Competition assessment by the European Commission or national authorities

The upper side of chart 12 (N = 246) shows the proportion in number of deals which has been assessed by the European Commission. The bottom side of chart 12 (N = 200), shows the same proportion in aggregate value of deals.

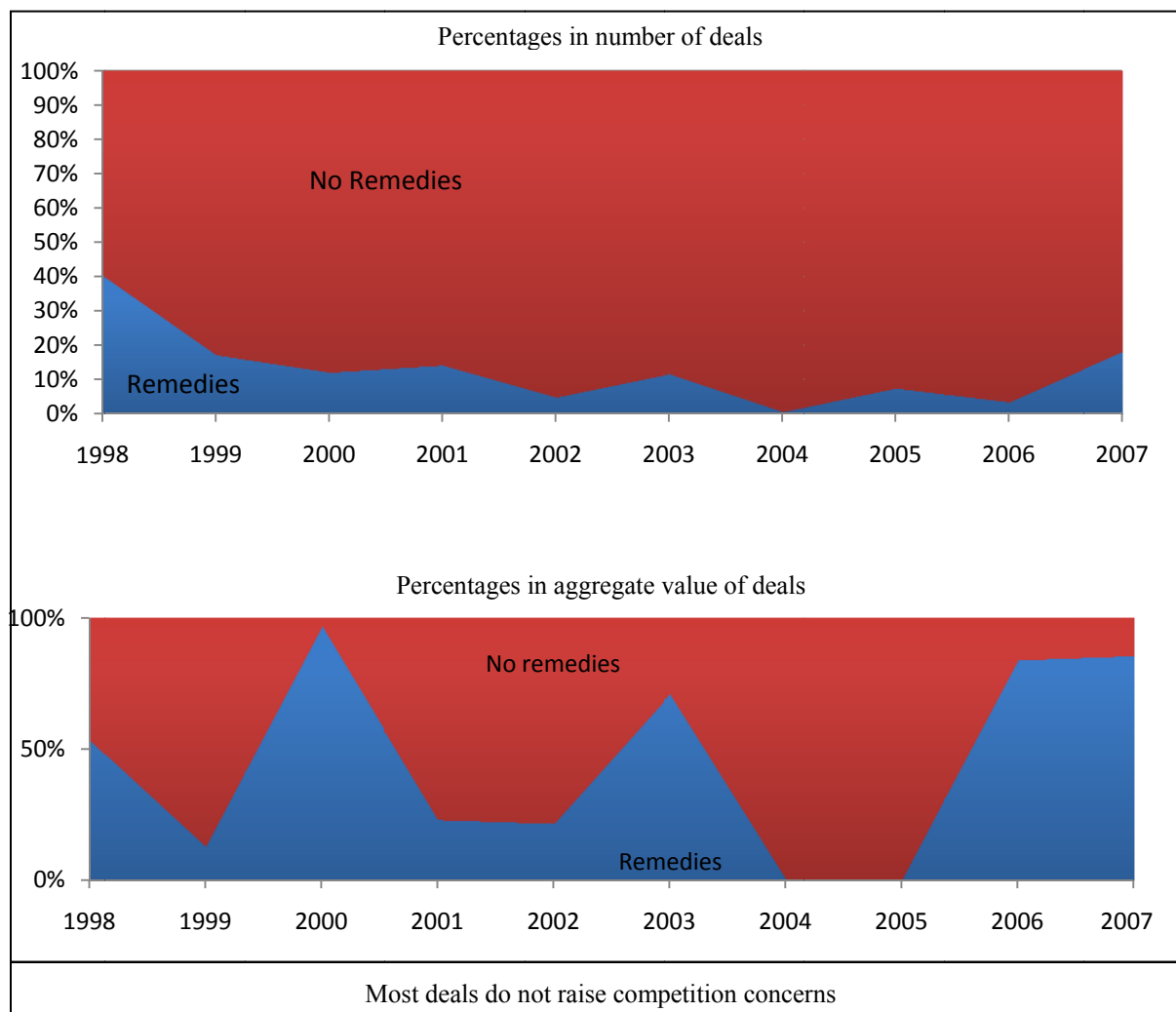
Some concentrations may reduce competition in a market, usually by creating or strengthening a dominant player. This is likely to harm consumers through higher prices, through reduced choice or through less innovation. For this reason deals have to be examined by competition authorities to ensure the prevention of harmful effects on competition.

Large deals going beyond the national borders of any one Member State are examined at the European level. This allows companies trading in different EU Member States to obtain clearance for their mergers in one go. Three conditions are required for a deal to be assessed by the European Commission: (1) the aggregate worldwide turnover of all the parties is above Eur 5 billion; (2) each of

the parties has a EU-wide turnover above Eur 250 million; (3) not more than two thirds of the EU-wide aggregate turnover of the parties is achieved in one single Member State.

The proportion of deals of community dimension has not decreased in spite of the fact that the average value of deals has decreased (see chart 1, 2007 constitutes an exception due to exceptionally big mergers). This is because the average value of deals has remained above Eur 500 million, which is considerably high.

The aggregate value of community deals has been most of the years (except in 1998, 1999 and 2003) higher than the aggregate value of national deals.

Chart 13: Anti-competitive M&A's

The upper side of chart 13 (N = 246) shows the proportion of deals in number which included remedies whereas the bottom side of chart 13 (N = 200) shows the same proportion in aggregate value.

Large M&A deals are examined by competition authorities who prevent the creation or the strengthening of a dominant market position. Deals which do not raise competition concerns are approved unconditionally. Deals which raise competition concerns are prohibited if the parties do not propose commitments to remove the impediment. These remedies can consist of behaviour rules or disposal of assets or shares. If the remedies are satisfactory, then the deal is approved conditionally.

Merger remedies have been rather rare since only nineteen deals (sixteen domestic deals and three cross-border deals) have been approved subject to conditions. The number of deals which included

remedies has decreased. The reason for this is that the number of domestic deals, which are the ones that can raise more competition concerns, decreased in relation to cross-border deals (see chart 5), which are more unlikely to create or strengthen a dominant market position.

The aggregate value of deals with remedies in 2000, 2006 and 2007 was much larger than that of deals without remedies. This was because in those years deals with remedies were much larger than deals without remedies (cf. Veba/Viag in 2000, Eon/Mol in 2006, and Enel/Acciona/Endesa in 2007).

Table 3: Significant correlation coefficients

Variables		r	p
Year	Value of deal	-0,18	0,02
Year	Deal was cross-border	0,15	0,02
Year	Target country was UK	-0,20	0,00
Year	Target country was Italy	0,21	0,00
Year	Target country was Germany	-0,24	0,00
Value of deal	Deal had EU dimension	0,23	0,00
Value of deal	Target had power-related businesses	-0,21	0,00
Value of deal	Target had power- and gas-related businesses	0,22	0,00

Table 3 shows the relationship between the variables year and value of deal with other variables. The strength of the relationship is measured by the correlation coefficient, r , and its significance by a probability, p . The larger the correlation, the stronger is the relationship. The smaller the p -level, the more significant is the relationship.

Some of the patterns that have been found before can now be confirmed:

- The value of deals has decreased
- The number of cross-border deals has increased
- The number of deals has decreased in the UK and in Germany whereas it has increased in Italy
- Deals which are assessed by the European Commission are larger than those of national dimension
- The value of deals was larger when the target company had power- and gas-related businesses than when it had only power-related businesses

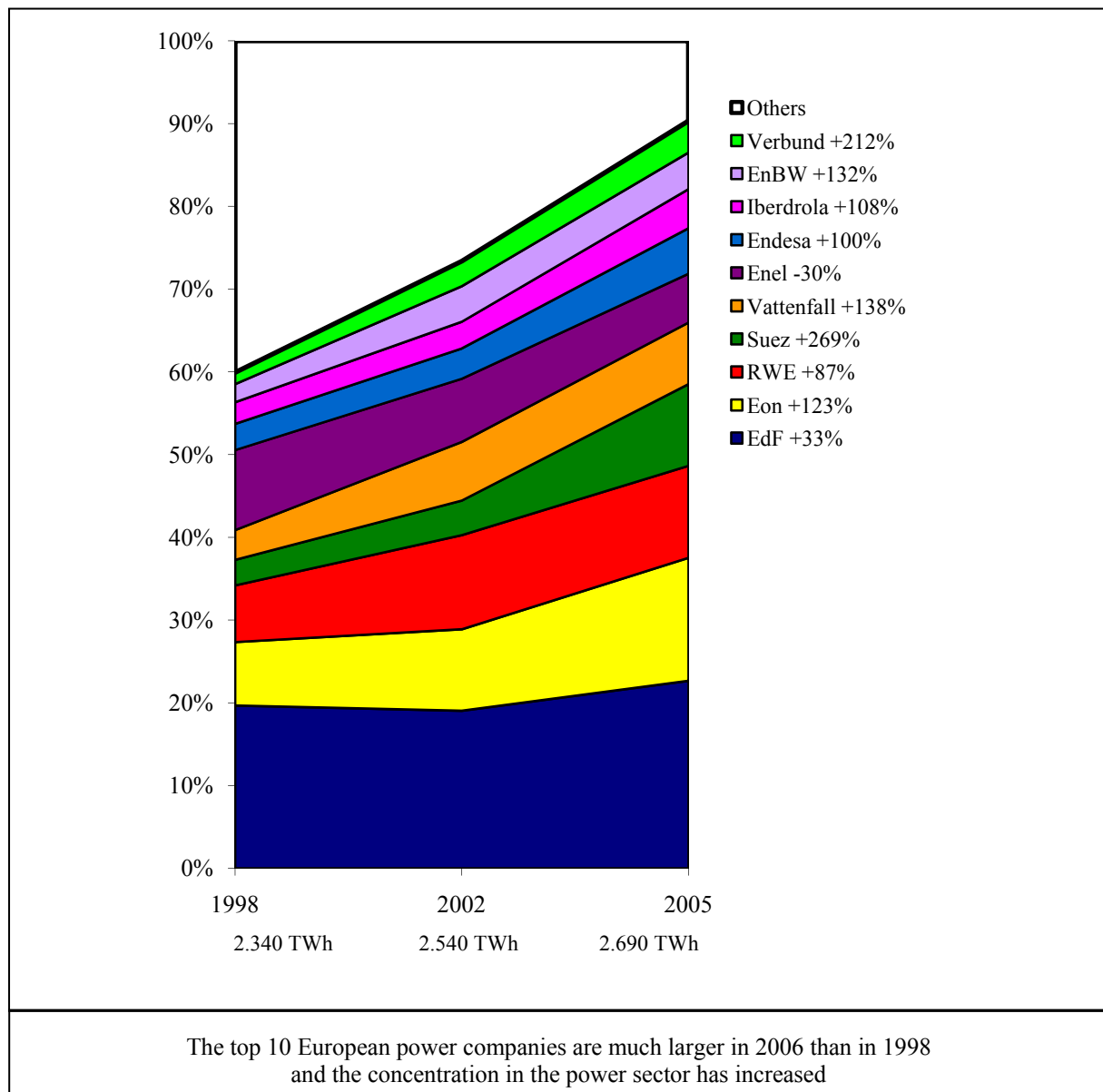
Chart 14: Sales market shares of the top 10 European power companies

Chart 14 shows that the market shares of the largest European power companies have risen at the expense of an increase in concentration of the sector (the aggregate market share of relatively small power companies has decreased). The aggregate market share of the three top largest European companies increased from less than 35 percent in 1998 to about 50 percent in 2005. The aggregate market share of the ten top largest European power companies increased from about 60 percent in 1998 to about 90 percent in 2005. Market shares are relative to the total final energy consumption of power in the EU25, which was borrowed from Eurostat.

The key of chart 14 includes the growth rates of the power sales volumes of the companies. It is interesting to observe that all the top ten players have grown except Enel, whose power sales volume

has decreased 30 percent due to regulatory constraints. Verbund and Suez are the two companies which have grown the most. EdF, which is the largest company, has grown at a relatively low rate.

The European Parliament established on December, 19th 1996 and on June, 22nd 1998 common rules for the European power and gas markets respectively. These directives have since led to a wave of M&A deals which have considerably increased the concentration of the European power and gas sectors. Although it seems impossible to determine if all relevant cases have been addressed, this report should hopefully provide a proper idea of the trends in the European energy utilities industry.

Analysis has showed that most concentrations in the first years were rather rare, relatively large and often domestic because the strategy of most energy companies consisted of consolidating their businesses in their home markets via acquisitions of regional utilities. In recent years, concentrations have been more common, relatively smaller and often cross-border. Large energy companies, constrained by competition regulation in their home markets, were driven to expand internationally. Fear of being purchased by a competitor could also have been a key driver for M&A growth at the international level.

It seems obvious that concentration implies that companies become larger. Indeed, the larger they become, the more means they have to make new acquisitions (analysis in Part II of this report clearly shows that the largest companies are the largest bidders); and the more acquisitions they make, the more concentration increases in the sector, like in a Devil's loop. One can hence expect a relatively small number of significant energy players in the near future. This assumption is all the more likely to be true given the current high rate of M&A activity in recent years.

More integrated and fully liberalized European energy markets are likely to ultimately feature a handful of players. The race to be in the leading pack is on, busy times ahead for power and gas deal-makers!

LIST OF DEALS

		<u>MEur</u>			<u>MEur</u>
2007	Enel / EMS	820	2006	ERG / EnerTAD	293
2007	GdF / Suez	18.000	2006	Suez / Cogas Energie, Rendo Energie	276
2007	National Grid / BritNed		2006	Energinet / Lille Torup Gaslager	273
2007	TenneT / BritNed		2006	Energo-pro / Power assets in Georgia	248
2007	GdF / Energie Investimenti	400	2006	CEZ / Varna power station	207
2007	Enel / Endesa	21.700	2006	EVN / AD ESM	168
2007	Acciona / Endesa	21.700	2006	Suez / Tad Energia Ambiente	158
2007	Iberdrola / Scottish Power	18.282	2006	Terna / AEM Transmissione	118
2007	AEM / ASM	3.700	2006	Endesa / Centro Energia Ferrara, Centro Energia Teverola	116
2007	Eon / Endesa Italia	3.333	2006	Hera / Modena's power distribution network	108
2007	Eon / Endesa France	3.333	2006	Essent / Novogate	
2007	Eon / Viesgo	3.333	2006	EdF / Eneco Energia	
2007	Suez / Société de Hydro électricité du Midi	528	2006	EdF / Stadtwerke Düsseldorf	
2007	AEM / Ecodeco	400	2006	Dong / Frederiksberg Elnet	
2007	EdP / Naturgas	122	2006	Dong / Energi E2	
2007	BG Group / Serene	104	2006	Atel / EOS	
2007	Suez / Gas Natural		2006	AE-EW / Energit	
2006	Eon / MOL Földgázellátó et al.	2.100	2006	Atel / Energit	
2006	Acciona / CESA	1.400	2006	Sydvest Energi / ESS Energi Danmark	
2006	Enel / Electrica Muntenia Sud	1.061	2006	EdF / Demasz	
2006	IP / Levanto	721	2006	Eon / Pražská Plynárenská, Jihočeská Plynárenská	
2006	Fortum / Eon Finland	528	2006	Eon / DDGáz	
2006	Iberdrola / EdP	436	2006	RWE / Středočeská Plynárenská et al.	
2006	EdP / Agrupación Eólica	433	2006	RWE / Fölgáz	
2006	National Grid / Gas network in Otago and Haarlemmermeergas	425	2005	EdF / Edison	5.500
2006	Verbund / Greek gas-fired power plant	421	2005	AEM / Edison	5.500
2006	CEZ / PSEG Distribution, PSEG Silesia	383	2005	Dong / Energi E2	1.369
2006	Terna / Edison Rete	310	2005	Vattenfall / Elsam	1.200

		<u>MEur</u>
2005	Enel / Slovenske Elektrarne	840
2005	IP / Saltend	730
2005	Dong / Københavns Energi	650
2005	EdP / Spanish wind power farms	567
2005	EdF / EVN	483
2005	Hera / Meta	434
2005	GdF / SPE	380
2005	Centrica / SPE	380
2005	Gas Natural / Dersa	286
2005	Eidsiva / Hedmark Energi	281
2005	REE / Inalta	247
2005	Centrica / South Humber Bank power plant	220
2005	RWE / Great Yarmouth power station	217
2005	Trentino Servizi / Trento's power distribution network	194
2005	Terna / GRTN	192
2005	Endesa / Finerge Gestao de Projectos Energeticos	171
2005	Eon / Enfield	167
2005	ASM / Endesa Italia	159
2005	Centrica / Oxxio Nederland	135
2005	Eon / Holford Gas Storage	134
2005	Meta / Power supply business in Modena	133
2005	Total / Gaz du Sud Ouest	
2005	GdF / Compagnie Française du Méthane	
2005	EdF / Motor Columbus - Atel	
2004	Dong / Elsam	2.400
2004	SSE / Southern England & Scotland gas distribution network	2.282
2004	EdP / Hidroeléctrica del Cantábrico	2.160
2004	IP / MEC International	1.600
2004	Eon / Midlands Electricity	774
2004	Statkraft / Hydroelectric power plants	523

		<u>MEur</u>
2004	GdF / Distrigaz Sud	309
2004	Eon / Distrigaz Nord	301
2004	Gas Natural / Depa	290
2004	CEZ / Elektrorazpredelenie Stolichno	281
2004	EVN / Bulgarian power distribution utilities	270
2004	Centrica / Killingholme power plant	210
2004	Edison / Iniziative Sviluppo Energie	206
2004	IP / Tapada	198
2004	Vattenfall / Gornoslaski Zaklad Elektroenergetyczny	175
2004	CEZ / Electrica Oltenia	160
2004	Verbund / Energia Italiana	146
2004	NTE / 5 hydro power plants	146
2004	Eon / Power distribution utilities in north-eastern Bulgaria	140
2004	Gas Natural / Nettis	138
2004	SSE / Atlantic Electric and Gas	131
2004	EnBW / MVV Energie	126
2004	Enel / Electrica Banat, Electrica Dobrogea	108
2004	Gas Natural / Brancato	100
2004	Norsk Hydro / Duke Energy Europe Northwest	
2004	Scottish Power / Damhead Creek	
2003	Suez / Electrabel	11.150
2003	Eon / Ruhrgas	4.100
2003	Eneco Energie / REMU	1.600
2003	SSE / Midlands Electricity	1.600
2003	Elsam / Nesa	1.450
2003	Eon / Graninge	1.100
2003	Nuon / Reliant Energy Europe	985
2003	HC / NaturCorp	504
2003	Eni / Union Fenosa Gas	441

		<u>MEur</u>
2003	Acciona / Energía Hidroeléctrica de Navarra	384
2003	Suez / Compagnie Nationale du Rhône	343
2003	SSE / Medway Power	340
2003	EWE / Stadtwerke Bremen	316
2003	Suez / Interpower	306
2003	Fortum / Hafslund	237
2003	ASM / Power distribution network in Brescia	177
2003	Enel / Union Fenosa Energias Especiales	168
2003	Suez / Elektrownia Tadeusza Kosciuszki Polaniec	151
2003	EdF / EdF Trading	150
2003	Enel / Maritsa Iztok3	134
2003	Eon / Jihomoravska Energetika	104
2003	Eon / Østfold Energinett et al.	100
2003	Total / Mobil Gas	
2003	GdF / Italcogim	
2003	Eon / Fortum Kraftwerk et al.	
2003	Fortum / Østfold Energinett et al.	
2003	Suez / Interlux et al.	
2002	National Grid / Lattice	19.184
2002	RWE / Innogy	8.500
2002	Eni / Italgas	4.300
2002	Edison / Eurogen	3.453
2002	Fortum / Birka Energi	3.410
2002	Eon / TXU UK	2.649
2002	EdF / Seeboard	2.170
2002	Vattenfall / Bewag	1.840
2002	Eon / Thüga	1.565
2002	RuhrGas / Slovenský Plynárenský Priemysel	1.400
2002	GdF / Slovenský Plynárenský Priemysel	1.400
2002	EdF / Eastern Electricity, 24Seven	1.400

		<u>MEur</u>
2002	CEZ / Eight Czech power distribution utilities	1.016
2002	REE / Endesa's high voltage network	1.000
2002	Enel / Camuzzi Gazometri	954
2002	EdF / Italcogim	900
2002	Statkraft / Agder Energi	650
2002	EdF / West Burton power station	586
2002	Eon / Fortum Energie	545
2002	Centrica / Rough offshore gas storage facility	480
2002	EdF / Kraftwerke Laufenburg	452
2002	AEM / Electricity distribution network in Milan and Rozzano	441
2002	REE / Union Fenosa's high voltage network	431
2002	RWE / Stoen	381
2002	Atel / ECKG power station, Entrade	368
2002	RWE / OBRAGAS	364
2002	Eni / GVS	360
2002	Eon / Zapadoslovenske Energeticke Zavody	311
2002	Electrabel / Italian power assets	241
2002	RWE / VSE AG	240
2002	Eni / Gasversorgung Sueddeutschland	230
2002	EnBW / Gasversorgung Sueddeutschland	230
2002	Eon / Eszak-Dunantuli Aramszolgaltato	202
2002	SSE / Dynegy's Hornsea	190
2002	Atel / Csepel power station	184
2002	Eon / Espoon Sahko	160
2002	EnBW / ZEAG	159
2002	EdF / Stredoslovenske Energeticke Zavody	154
2002	Edison / Caffaro Energia	150
2002	BG Group / Enron Direct	150
2002	RWE / VSE	130

		<u>MEur</u>
2002	RWE / Vychodoslovenske Energeticke Zavody	123
2002	AGSM Verona / Power distribution network in Verona and Grezzana	112
2002	AEM / Swiss cogeneration plant	100
2002	EdF / Montedison	
2002	Essent / Wattplus	
2002	Verbund / Steweag-Steg	
2001	Eon / Powergen	15.000
2001	Endesa / Elettrogen	3.578
2001	Innogy / Yorkshire Power Group	2.800
2001	Enel / Viesgo	2.147
2001	Innogy / Northern Electric Supply	1.600
2001	CE Electric / Yorkshire Electrical Distribution	1.600
2001	Eon / Sydkraft	1.451
2001	Eon / Hein Gas	750
2001	HEW / Bewag	750
2001	RAG / Steag	600
2001	Statkraft / Trondheim Energiverk	560
2001	Endesa / Snet	450
2001	RWE / Kelag-Kärntner Elektrizitäts	304
2001	Centrica / King's Lynn and Peterborough power plants	280
2001	Vattenfall / Oslo Energi	180
2001	EdF / Elektrownia Rybnik	156
2001	EdF / EnBW	
2001	RWE / Harpen	
2001	Hafslund / Oslo Energi	
2001	Sydvest Energi / Vest Energi	
2001	Eon / Hafslund et al.	
2001	Thüga / Contigas	
2000	Veba / Viag	38.000
2000	RWE / VEW	4.000

		<u>MEur</u>
2000	HEW / VEAG	2.900
2000	Suez / Epon	1.940
2000	Fortum / Stora Enso's power generation assets	1.800
2000	Montedison / Falck	1.091
2000	BE / Eggborough power plant	1.050
2000	Vattenfall / HEW	869
2000	EdF / Jade Power Generation	663
2000	Essent / Stadtwerke Bremen	560
2000	EdF / Sutton Bridge Power	450
2000	Fortum / Elektrizitaetswerk Wesertal	357
2000	SSE / Swalec	330
2000	EdP / Galp	318
2000	Vattenfall / Elektrocieplownie Warszawskie	254
2000	RWE / Tapada	182
2000	Vattenfall / Keski-Suomen Valo Oy	175
2000	Vattenfall / Uppsala Energi	165
2000	BE / Swalec	165
2000	Birka Energi / Stora Enso's power distribution network	150
2000	Essent / Nutsbedrijven Maastricht	115
2000	RWE / Nutsbedrijf Haarlemmermeer	110
2000	Eon / Stadtwerke Heide	
2000	Eon / Stadtwerke Ansbach	
2000	RWE / Thyssengas	
2000	EdF / Bert	
1999	Suez / Tractebel	7.500
1999	EdF / London Electricity	2.700
1999	Veba / EZH	930
1999	EdF / South Western Electricity's power supply business	370
1999	National Power / Midlands Electricity's supply business	285

		<u>MEur</u>				
1999	Sydkraft / Nörrköping Miljö & Energi	155		1998	Centrica / Powergen North Sea	380
1999	Powergen / Yorkshire Cogen	150		1998	Neste / IVO	
1999	GdF / Gasag					
1999	Vattenfall / Gasag					
1999	Pnem Mega / Edon					
1999	Nuon / Regev					
1999	Nuon / ENW, Gamog, EWR					
1998	Southern Electric / Scottish Hydroelectric	7.000				
1998	Powergen / East Midlands Electricity	3.000				
1998	EdF / Estag	407				

