



Uniting Europe's Energy, Today

**Panel Debate II: CBAM application – implications  
for electricity market integration and investments**  
***CBAM Q1 2026 Report Key Findings***

*31<sup>st</sup> Energy Community Electricity Forum  
3-4 June 2026, Athens*

# Q1 2026 preliminary CBAM findings – disruption in the regional electricity market

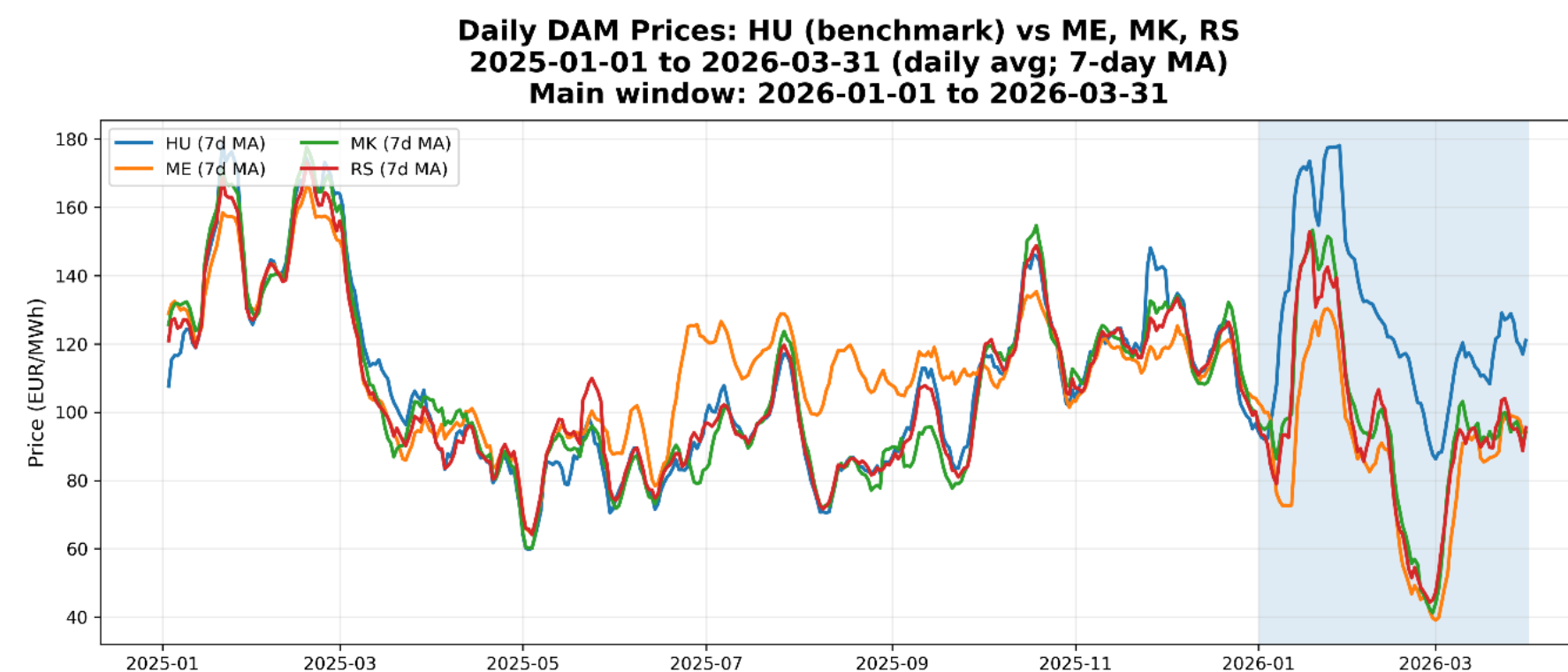


**Five findings, one signal:** EU–WB6 day-ahead trading disrupted with CBAM entry into force on 1 January 2026.

## THE FIVE PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

<b>1 Price divergence</b>	EU–WB6 DA spread widened to >30 €/MWh — 2–3× the 2025 level. Capacity allocated, arbitrage not priced in.
<b>2 Loss of price correlation</b>	WB–HU price correlation collapsed from >0.80 to ≈0 in early January; partially recovered at the end of Q1 2026; SEEPEX volumes –11%.
<b>3 WB6-EU trade reduction</b>	Total WB6↔EU trade –25%, driven by EU→WB6 imports collapsing 40.7%; trade rerouted via CBAM-free corridors.
<b>4 Schedule vs physics</b>	Commercial schedules diverged from physical flows: AL→GR scheduled +4,100 MWh/d but physical flows fell.
<b>5 Default factors bite</b>	Albania (zero default factor) became the regional CBAM-free gateway; Montenegro’s 73.78 €/MWh surcharge erased its 43 €/MWh spread.

## THE PICTURE: DAILY DAY-AHEAD PRICES, 2025 → Q1 2026



Source: ENTSO-E Day-Ahead Prices (API via EntsoePandasClient), <https://newtransparency.entsoe.eu/>  
 Aggregation: Data aggregated and plotted by the Energy Community Secretariat

*HU and WB6 zones tracked each other through 2025 (avg spread 5–15 €/MWh). From 1 Jan 2026 alignment broke: HU rose to ~170 €/MWh while WB6 fell to ~40 €/MWh.*

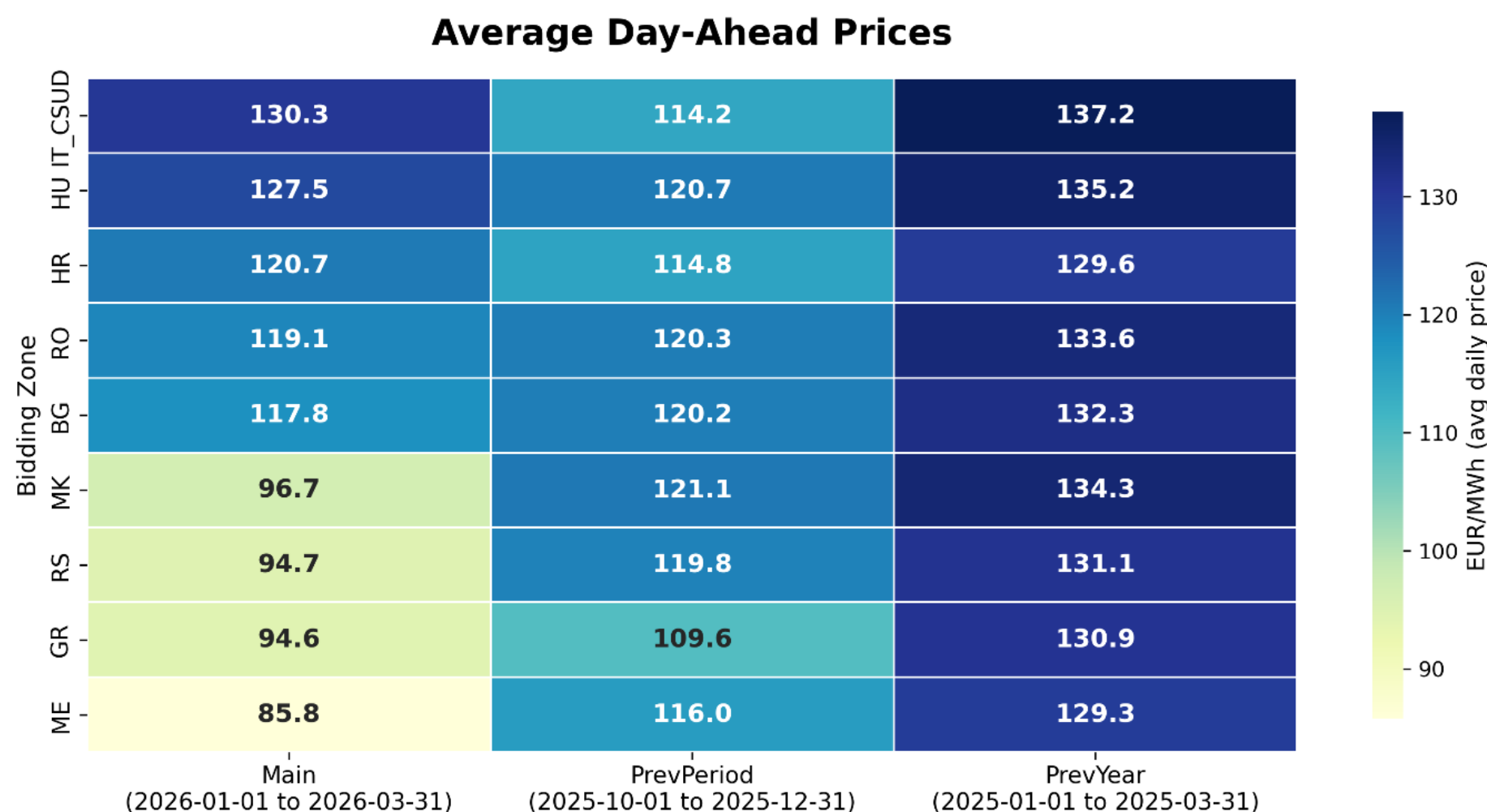
## HEADLINE NUMBERS

<p><b>Price spread</b>  <b>&gt;30 €/MWh</b>                  Average Q1 2026 EU–WB6 day-ahead spread (2–3× the 2025 average level)</p>	<p><b>Commercial exchange</b>  <b>–25%</b>                  Total WB6↔EU commercial trade vs Q1 2025 (EU→WB6 imports –40.7%)</p>	<p><b>Price correlation</b>  <b>≈ 0.0</b>                  WB6–HU price correlation in early Jan 2026 (was &gt;0.80 throughout 2025)</p>	<p><b>Default factors</b>  <b>€73.78 vs €0/MWh</b>                  CBAM cost in €/MWh: ME exports vs AL exports (Q1 2026 EU ETS price)</p>
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Source: ENTSO-E Transparency Platform · Aggregation by the Energy Community Secretariat · Read [more](#)

# EU neighbours feel the impact — market frictions and system risk

## AVERAGE DAY-AHEAD PRICES: EU NEIGHBOURS vs WB6



Source: ENTSO-E Day-Ahead Prices (API via EntsoePandasClient), <https://newtransparency.entsoe.eu/>  
 Aggregation: Data aggregated and plotted by the Energy Community Secretariat

EU benchmarks at €118–130/MWh; WB6 zones €30/MWh lower — Greece aligned with WB6 on strong hydro.

## FROZEN ARBITRAGE: EU MARKETS LOSE ACCESS TO LOW-COST ELECTRICITY

- Higher-priced IT, RO, BG, HR, HU could not benefit from cheaper WB6 electricity despite a >€30/MWh spread — 2–3× the 2025 level.
- Commercially scheduled WB6↔EU exchanges fell 25% in Q1 2026; EU→WB6 imports collapsed by 40.7%, and transit-based trading via WB6 became commercially unattractive.
- Cross-border capacity allocated >95%, yet auction clearing prices did not track the widened day-ahead spreads — the CBAM surcharge absorbed the arbitrage margin.

### CASE IN POINT | MONTENEGRO → ITALY (IT-CSUD)

- Widest spread in the region: ~€43/MWh favouring exports from Montenegro to southern Italy.
- ME default emission factor (0.979) implies a CBAM cost of €73.78/MWh — wiping out the price advantage.
- Scheduled flows ME→IT-CSUD fell ~2,100 MWh/day; physical flows fell ~1,400 MWh/day. The Italian market — with gas-driven prices above €130/MWh — got no relief.

## OPERATIONAL RISK: SCHEDULES AND PHYSICS DIVERGE

- Commercial schedules diverged sharply from physical flows: AL→GR scheduled +4,100 MWh/d, but physical flows fell; loop flows persist along the WB6 South–North corridor.
- Withdrawal of commercial transit has not eliminated physical loop flows, only made them less predictable for TSOs. The 2024 ME–AL 400 kV blackout illustrates the stakes.
- Higher system-operation costs ultimately translate into higher network tariffs in both EU Member States and Energy Community Contracting Parties.

### STRATEGIC CONCLUSION

The current design of CBAM risks creating barriers precisely when Europe’s energy future needs stronger cross-border cooperation. To keep market integration and decarbonisation reinforcing one another, climate policy and market design must converge through **clearer transit rules, fair treatment of renewable exports, alignment with market coupling, and timelines linked to EU accession.**



# THANK YOU!



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