



## Modification of Europass Curriculum Vitae

### Personal information

First name / Surname **VEIT / BÖCKERS**

Nationality German

Date of birth 15/11/1982

City Düsseldorf

Postcode 405993

Street Urdenbacher Allee 61

### Work experience

Dates 2015 - Present

Occupation or position held Postdoc (50% position)

Main activities and responsibilities Research in the field of *Empirical Industrial Organization*, especially energy, market definition, antitrust  
Teaching assistant

Name and address of employer Düsseldorf Institute for Competition Economics (DICE), Heinrich-Heine University, Düsseldorf,  
Germany

Type of business or sector Higher Education /University

Dates 2015 - Present

Occupation or position held Senior Consultant (50% position)

Main activities and responsibilities Economic Analysis in the field of Industrial Organization, Quantitative Analysis

Name and address of employer DICE Consult GmbH, Düsseldorf, Germany

Type of business or sector Economic Consultancy

Dates 2009 -2015

Occupation or position held PhD Student and Doctoral Researcher

Main activities and responsibilities Research in the field of *Empirical Industrial Organization* especially energy, market definition, antitrust,  
Teaching assistant

Name and address of employer Düsseldorf Institute for Competition Economics (DICE), Heinrich-Heine University, Düsseldorf,  
Germany

Type of business or sector Higher Education /University

### Education and training

Dates 2009 – 2015

Title of qualification awarded Doctor rerum politicarum

Principal subjects/occupational skills covered Economics, Competition Economics, Regulation, Econometrics,

Name and type of organisation providing education and training Heinrich-Heine-University of Düsseldorf, Germany

Level in national or international classification	Equivalent to a PhD in Economics
Dates	2003 – 2009
Title of qualification awarded	Diploma in Economics
Principal subjects/occupational skills covered	Economics, Competition Economics, Regulation, Econometrics, Marketing, Business Economics, Accounting, Finance
Name and type of organisation providing education and training	Ruhr-University of Bochum, Germany
Level in national or international classification	Equivalent to a Master of Science
Dates	2007
Title of qualification awarded	Exchange Semester as Part of Erasmus Program
Principal subjects/occupational skills covered	Marketing, Business Economics
Name and type of organisation providing education and training	Business School of Stockholm
Level in national or international classification	

### **Personal skills and competences**

*Acquired in the course of life and career but not necessarily covered by formal certificates and diplomas*

Analytical skills – quickly able to comprehend and define the key problems.  
 Problem solving skills- able to develop effective/ creative solutions  
 Verbal and written communication skills - able to communicate in a fluent, clear and logical way

Mother tongue

**German**

Other languages

**English (Fluent), Swedish (Beginner Level)**

Social skills and competences

Effective inter-personal skills  
 Over five years of project experience  
 Worked across the public and the private sector as an intern (MVV Energie AG, Frontier Economics Ltd., German Federal Regulation Office)

Organisational skills and competences

Systematic, clear and well organized

Technical skills and competences

Proficient in use of MS Office, LaTeX, STATA

## Other skills and competences

- Awarded a certificate of completion for the **Energy Economics intensive course**, May 2014, **Barcelona Graduate School of Economics**, Practitioner and PhD Student Education.
- Completed the workshop on **Time Series in Competition Analysis**, March 2013, **University of Stellenbosch**, PhD Education.
- Awarded a certificate of completion for the **Summer School on Competition Policy and Regulation**, June/July 2012, **Competition and Regulation European Summer School and Conference**, Practitioner and PhD Student Education.
- Attended the **CISS Summer School**, 2010/2011/2012, **University of Leuven, Mannheim and Düsseldorf**, PhD Education in Empirical Industrial Organization and Regulation.
- Completed the course on **Empirical Methods in Antitrust**, 2012, **University of Frankfurt**, delivered by Christiane Zulehner, PhD Education on Empirical Industrial Organization,
- Completed the course on **Advanced Econometrics**, 2012, **Düsseldorf Institute for Competition Economics**, delivered by Tomaso Duso, PhD Education in Econometrics.
- Completed the course on **Time Series Econometrics**, 2012, **Ruhr-Graduate School of Essen**, delivered by Christoph Hanck, PhD Education in Econometrics.
- Completed the course on **Empirical Strategies Reloaded**, June 2010, **University of Rome (Tor Vergata)**, delivered by Joshua Angrist, PhD Education in Econometrics.
- Completed the workshop on **Lectures on Cartels**, 2010, **University of Gießen**, delivered by Joe Harrington, PhD Education in Industrial Organization, specifically theoretical cartel formation and issues of detection.
- Completed the course on **Microeconometrics**, 2010, **Düsseldorf Institute for Competition Economics**, delivered by Dirk Czarnitzki

Driving licence German Driving License

## Annexes – Relevant experiences

2015

### **Study on the economic impact of enforcement of competition policies on the functioning of energy markets “, European Commission (DG Competition)**

#### **\*Still in progress\***

The structure of EU energy markets has been fundamentally transformed during the last two decades or so - through three successive waves of liberalization directives – from national markets with vertically integrated monopolies to more competitive markets with separation between regulated (transmission and distribution) and competitive segments (production and retail). Still, there remain concerns with the functioning of these markets as evidenced by continued high market shares of incumbents, limited market penetration of new entrants, lack of cross-border trade, rising retail energy prices in several Member States and lack of consumer confidence in the markets. Alongside regulation, the European Commission has therefore, also been using competition policy tools such as merger control, anti-trust legislation, State aid policy and sector inquiry to improve the functioning of the markets by prohibiting anti-competitive conduct and mergers and by eliminating State aids which create market distortions. The present Study describes and evaluates the impact of the European Commission's competition policy enforcement activities including the 2007 energy sector inquiry on the functioning of EU gas and electricity markets.

- The overall objective of this Study is to establish whether the European Commission's enforcement activities have enhanced competition in energy markets and delivered the expected outcomes such as lower prices, higher investment and greater choice for consumers. In support of this high level objective, the ToR sets out a series of specific questions for the Study to address, using one or more of the following methods:
- Literature review covering policy and academic papers on competition issues in energy markets and the impact of competition policy enforcement and regulation on the functioning of these markets ;
- Descriptive analysis of select conventional indicators of market functioning;
- Empirical analysis of the impact of competition policy enforcement activities on market performance across EU, while controlling for changes in the regulatory and competition policy framework; and
- Case studies analyzing the impact of specific decisions on relevant product and geographic markets using econometric approaches

Role: Empirical Analyst for the quantification of the impact of competition policies on the German wholesale electricity market

### **Study on the effects of VDSL2-Vectoring on network access and competition in the German market for broadband internet, on behalf of Deutsche Telekom AG**

Broadband penetration has been identified as a major factor in the competitiveness of countries. Next generation networks play a key role in this process and fibre technology in particular. The fibre roll-out, however, has not yet happened on a significant scale and so Germany finds itself at the bottom of international rankings. A possible alternative to increase the high-level broadband penetration is the technical upgrade of copper networks through so-called vectoring. The German

telecommunications incumbent Deutsche Telekom AG has submitted an application to the Federal Regulatory Office (Bundesnetzagentur) for exclusive control of those copper lines which it upgrades by vectoring. It argues that only exclusivity allows to secure investment in both profitable and unprofitable regions.

In this short-report we analyze whether the application of the vectoring technology in combination with exclusivity is detrimental to competition. We first discuss possible effects on the network-access and end-consumer level. In a second step, we consider possible gains and reductions in efficiency.

Role: Analyst.

### **Study on the effects of liberalization of the German market for long-distance inter-city busses, report on behalf of Deutsche Bahn AG**

Up until 2013, passengers had to decide between air carriers, trains or their private car if they wanted to travel long distances. For almost two years now, long-distance bus operators may offer their services for inter-city connections. As this marks a new entry of a different passenger transportation alternative, inter-modal competition is expected to increase.

This study aims to empirically analyze the effect of the market liberalization on the German incumbent for long-distance rail transportation, Deutsche Bahn AG. Using data from 2010 to 2014, we conduct an empirical regression to quantify the effects.

Role: Empirical Analyst

## **2014**

### **Study on “Decentralized power production and the regulatory framework “, report on behalf of E.On SE**

In Germany, the transition of the electricity sector towards a low-carbon electricity production has led to various regulatory remedies. A cornerstone among this set of remedies was the setup of a regulatory framework for the implementation of power production units based on renewable resources (called Renewable Energy Act “Erneuerbare Energien Gesetz”) These have had a significant impact on the wholesale market, e.g., the crowding-out effect with regard to conventional power plants. Recently there has been a debate on a potential adjustment of this framework. This report has simulated various scenarios of potential regulatory adjustments and analyzed how small decentralized power production units are affected by these adjustments. In detail, the study gives an insight into:

- the current regulatory framework;
- recent consumer profiles
- specific production technologies
- an overview of potential regulatory remedies
- a simulation of the net present value of certain investments in new decentralized production technologies under various regulation scenarios

Role: Concept Development, Analyst

## **2013**

### **Study on “Power Transmission in Germany: Recent Developments and Perspectives”, report on behalf of HSH Nordbank, Hamburg, in cooperation with HWWI, Hamburg**

The green-energy paradigm poses a new challenge for the electricity transmission system in Germany. This holds in particular for the demand assessment of new transmission capacities. Thus, it is important to study the feasibility of such a grid expansion under the current (regulatory) conditions. This study adds to the subject by giving background information on the transition of the transmission system from a technical, business and economic point of view, therefore giving a concise overview which can be used as a basis for further policy decisions.

Role: Analyst

### **Study on “Discriminatory Bidding Constraints in the German Wholesale Electricity Market”, report on behalf of RWE AG, Germany**

In its sector inquiry into the German wholesale market for electricity from 2011, the Federal Cartel Office concluded that any dominant power generation company must not bid above their marginal costs of production or prove the necessity of these excessive bids to cover average total costs of the whole plant fleet. This study analyses the effects of these bidding constraints on competition. A key finding is that such an intervention is disproportionate, discriminatory, and can have adverse economic effects on investment decisions of dominant firms as well as potential competitors due to foreclosure. It is an untenable conclusion that price mark-ups can only be allowed to a dominant firm if these are necessary to cover total average costs of its respective power plant portfolio. If put into effect, the bidding constraint may induce cross-subsidization of power plants in deficit which may harm competition by deterring market entry. We also analyse the current geographical market definition that is the basis of structural market power indices, which in turn determines the degree of market dominance allocated to firms. This is especially important in the context of market coupling and the integration of the European power markets.

Role: Concept Development, Analyst

### **Study on “Benefits of an Integrated European Electricity Market”, report on behalf of the European Parliament, (DG-IPOL)**

This report analyses the benefits of further market integration of European wholesale electricity markets. This includes a discussion on the relationship between economic market definition and the integration of European power markets, before describing the state of competition in European wholesale electricity markets. We

then present empirical evidence for the extent of the Internal Energy Market (IEM) and analyse the costs that result from the lack of further European integration, i.e. the costs of national energy markets still being too isolated.

Role: Analyst

2011

**Study on “Pros and Cons of Alternative Capacity Mechanisms in Germany: An Analysis of Alternative Power Market Designs in the Context of Convergence of European Markets and Renewable Resources”, report on behalf of RWE AG**

This report investigates the necessity, chances and problems of implementing a capacity payments scheme into the German power market. Different systems to remunerate the costs of holding available generation capacities in order to complement the existing energy-only market in Germany are discussed. Special attention is drawn to issues of competition and regulation touched by market design.

Role: Concept Development, Analyst

## **Annexes – Relevant research papers**

### **Representative publications:**

Böckers, V. and U. Heimeshoff (2014): “The Extent of European Power Markets”, in: *Energy Economics*, Vol. 46: pp. 102-11.

Böckers, V, Giessing, L., Haucap, J., Heimeshoff, U., and J. Rösch (2012): „Braucht Deutschland Kapazitätsmechanismen für Kraftwerke? Eine Analyse des deutschen Marktes für Stromerzeugung“, Vierteljahreshefte zur Wirtschaftsforschung, 81: pp. 73-90.

### **Working Papers and Work in Progress:**

Böckers, V and U. Heimeshoff (2015): “Do Cartels come in waves? An empirical analysis of illegal and legal cartels in Germany from 1970 to 2014”, Work in progress.

Böckers, V. (2014): “Tracing Cross-Demand Shocks in Southwestern European Wholesale Electricity Markets: An Empirical Analysis of the Relevant Antitrust Market”, Work in Progress.

Böckers, V., L. Giessing and J. Rösch (2013): “The Green Game Changer: An empirical assessment of the merit-order effect”, Working Paper.

Böckers, V., Heimeshoff, U. and A. Müller (2012): “Pull-Forward Effects in the German Car Scrappage Scheme: A Time Series Approach”, Working Paper.

Böckers V., Haucap, J., and U. Heimeshoff (2011): “Screening for Collusive Behavior: The Case of European Mobile Telecommunications”, Working Paper.

I declare that I can work and produce reports in English.



Veit Böckers