



## New challenges in electricity markets

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#### **CONTENT:**



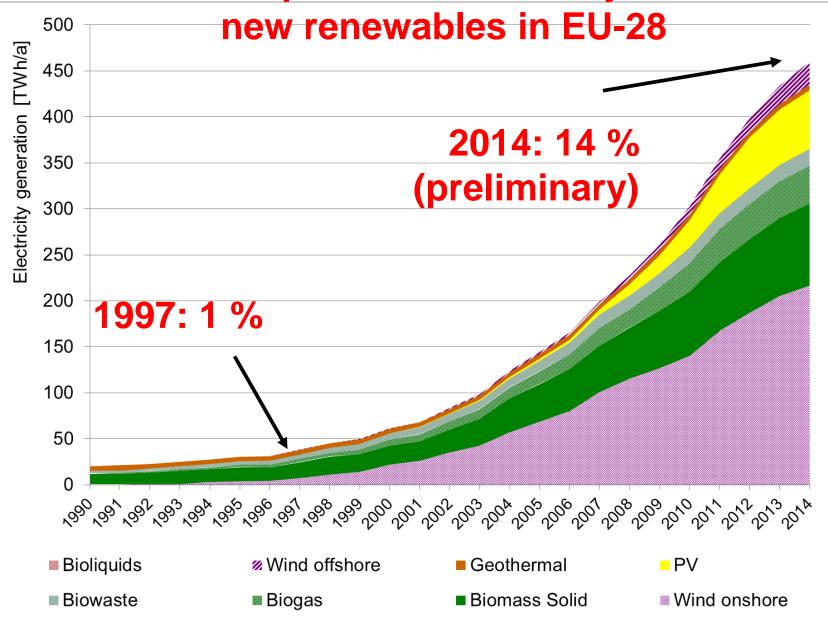
- 1. Introduction: Recent developments
- 2. How prices come about in electricity markets
- 3. Impact of variable renewables on prices
- 4. Supply security and dimensions of electricity markets
- 5. Economic incentives
- 6. Conclusions



#### 1. INTRODUCTION



#### **Development of electricity from**

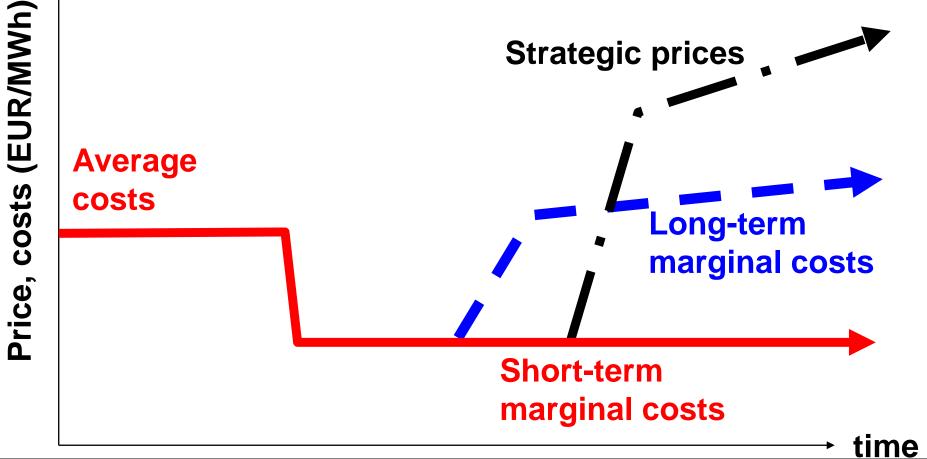


#### 2. HOW PRICES IN ELECTRICITY **MARKETS COME ABOUT**



(SOME THEORY) after liberalisation

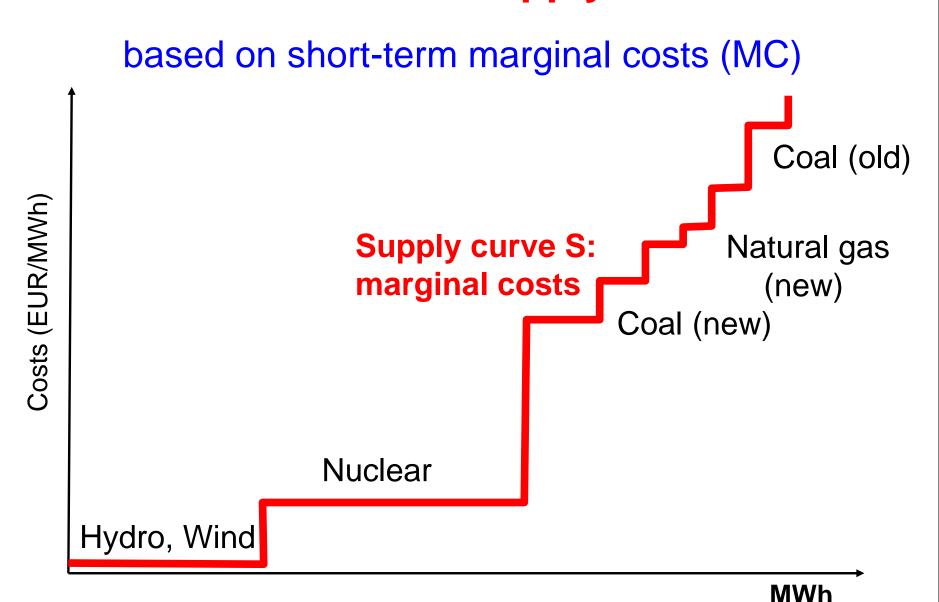
before liberalisation





## The MERIT-ORDER curve of supply

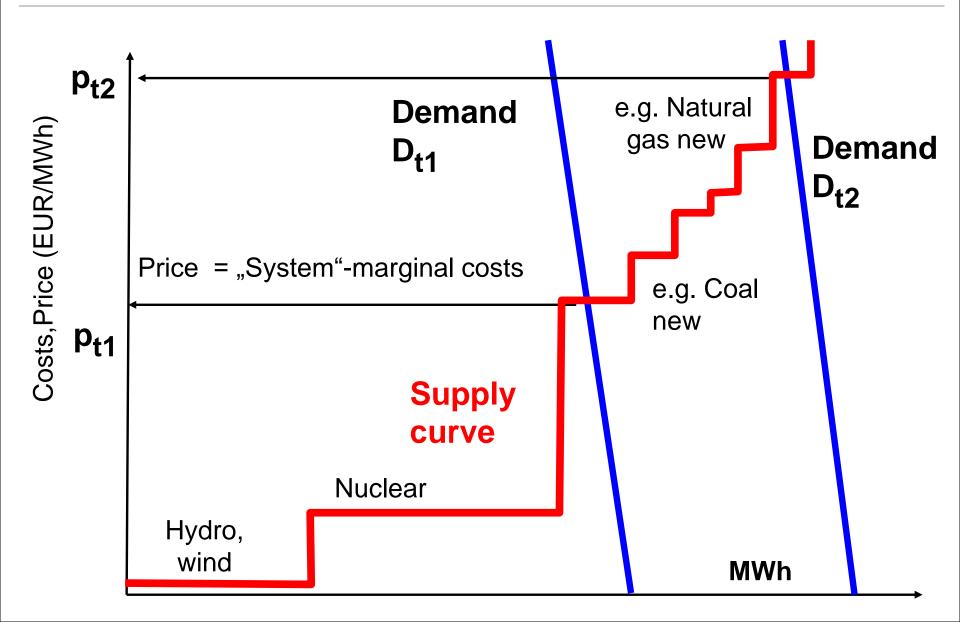






#### BASIC PRINCIPLE OF COMPETITION: PRICE = MARGINAL COSTS

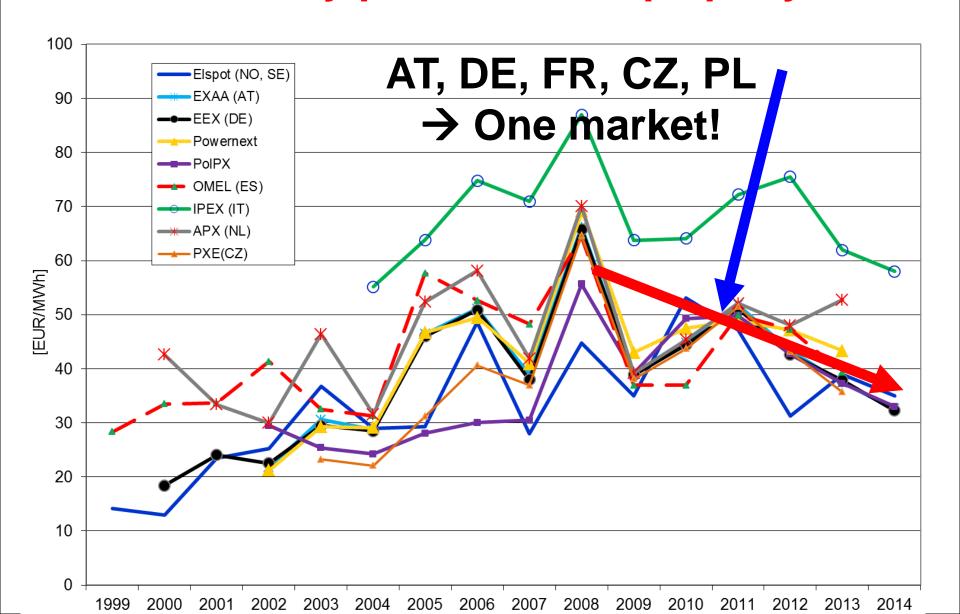






#### **Development of day-ahead** electricity prices in Europe per year with









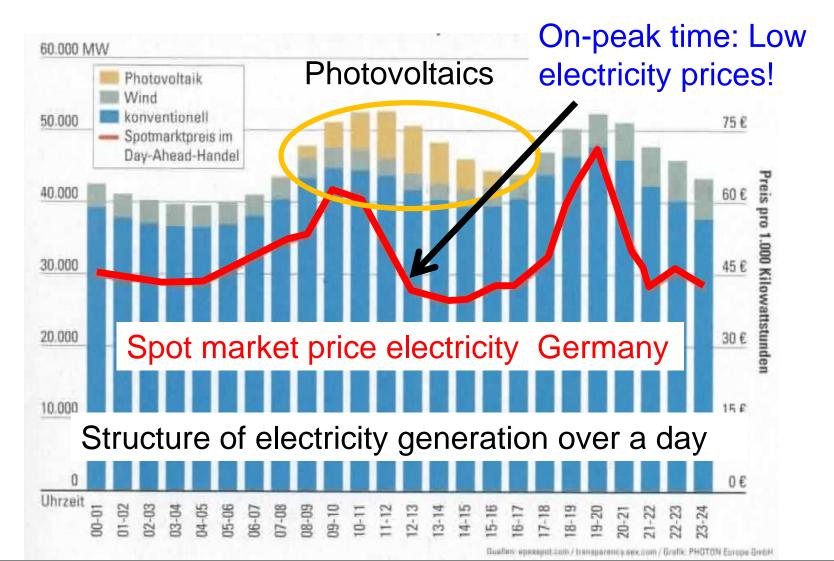
WHY?

STMC = 0!



## How PV affects the electricity market price in (Example of Germany)









# LONG-TERM VS SHORT-TERM MARGINAL COSTS



#### What are marginal costs (MC)?



$$MC = C'(X) = dC(x)/dX$$

Marginal costs are the increment of costs due to a generation of one additional unit of kWh

Short-term marginal costs (STMC):

STMC= Fuel costs + CO2 costs

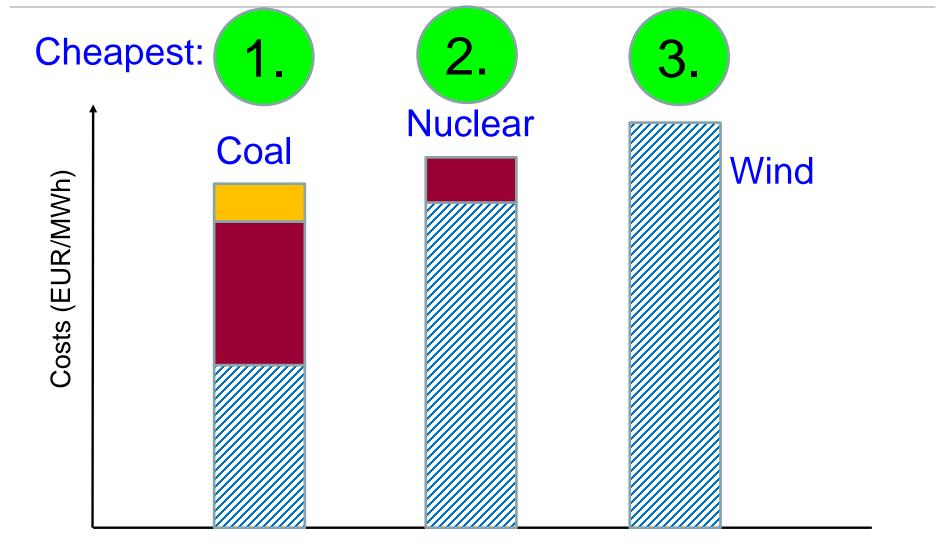
Long-term marginal costs (LTMC):

LTMC= STMC + Capital costs + O&M costs



#### Long-term marginal costs



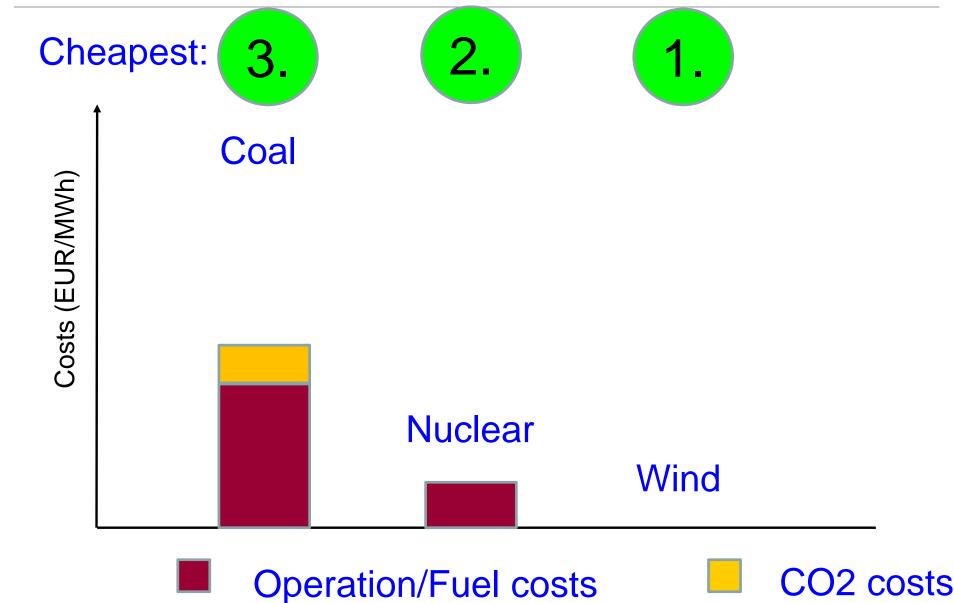






#### **Short-term marginal costs**









#### **Expectation of:**

prices = Short-term marginal costs:

(Short-term marginal costs = fuel costs)

due to huge depreciated excess capacities at the beginning of liberalisation!



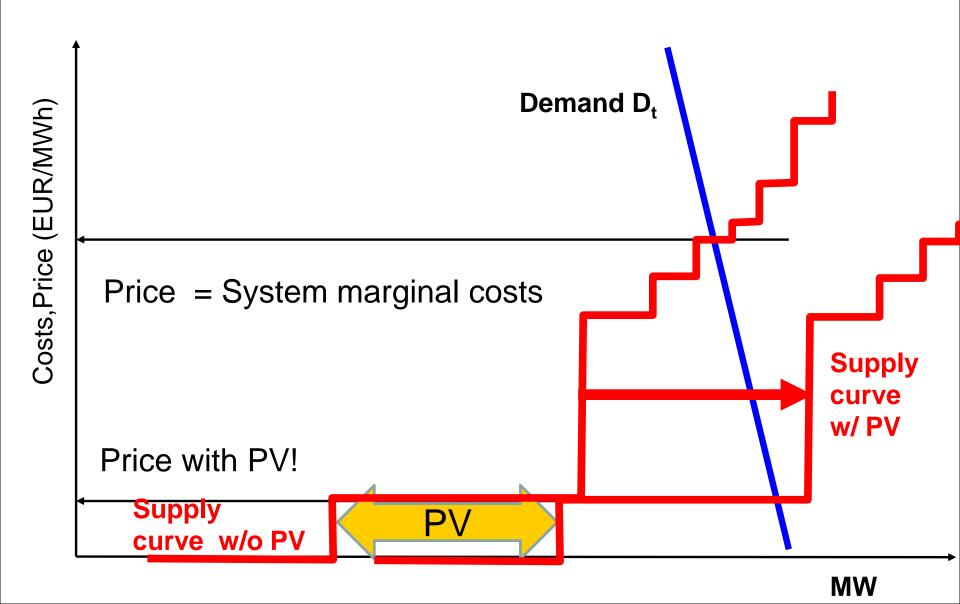


# 3 HOW VARIABLE RENEWABLES IMPACT PRICES IN ELECTRICITY MARKETS



#### **Prices without and with PV**



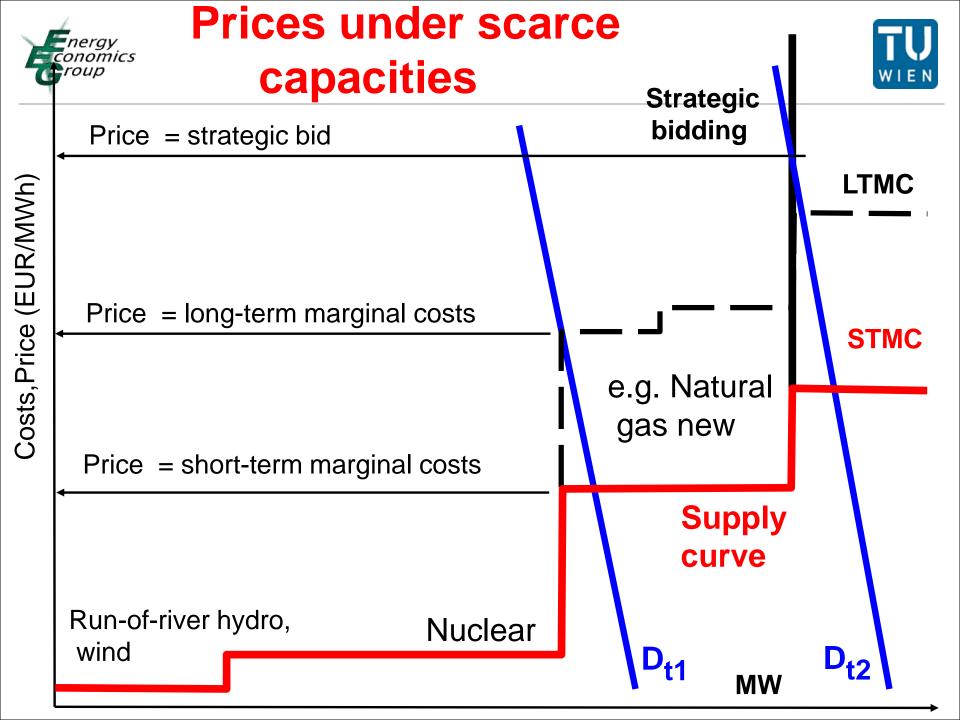




#### Categories of "problems"



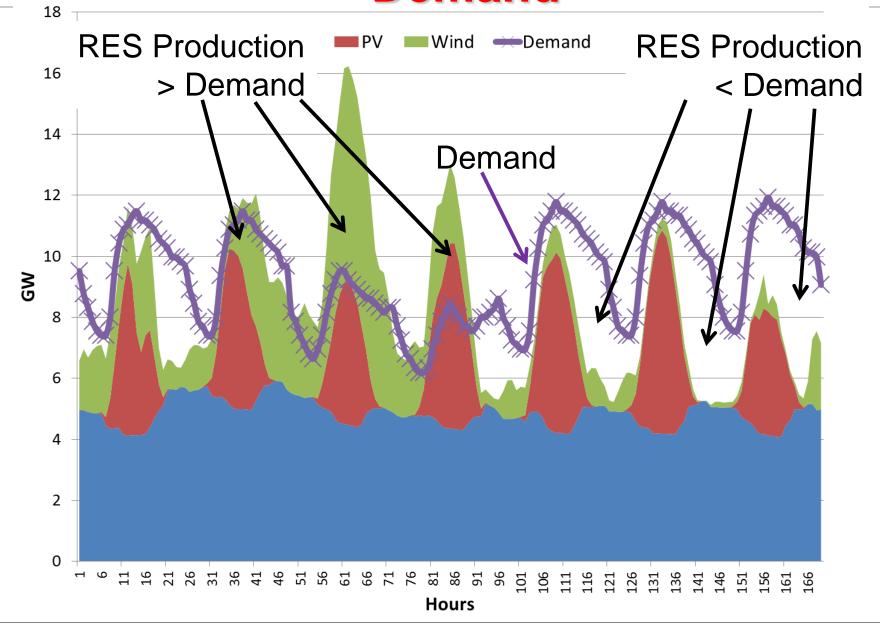
- 1. Prices decrease to Zero (or below) at a number of days;
- 2. Lacking contribution margin to fixed costs
- 3. On how many days will we face high and on how many days low prices?





## Example: Supply and Demand

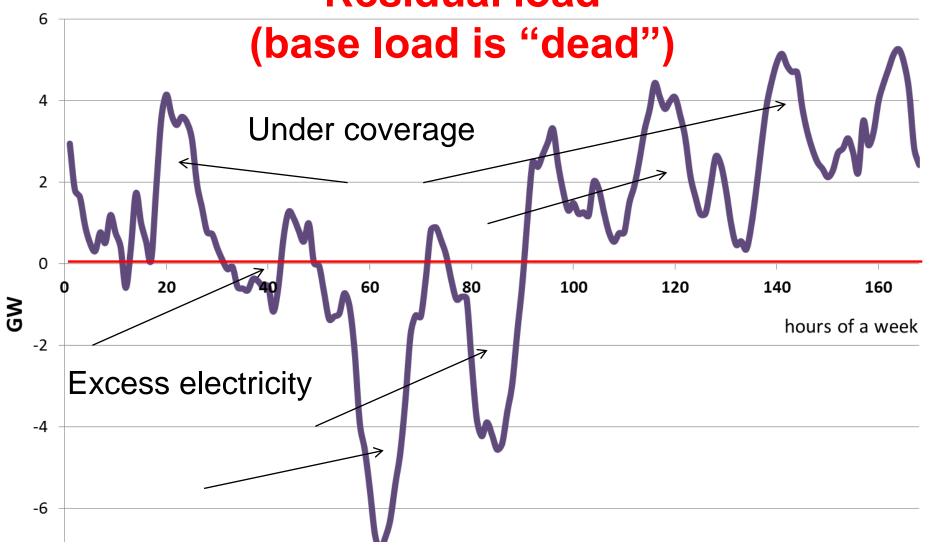




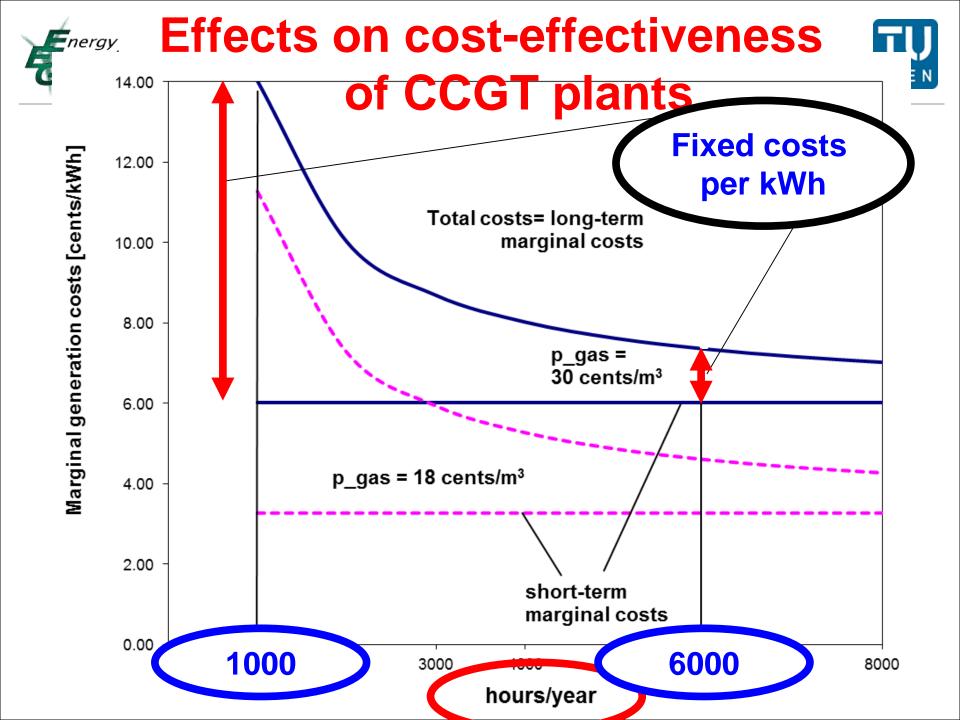


#### Key term of the future: Residual load





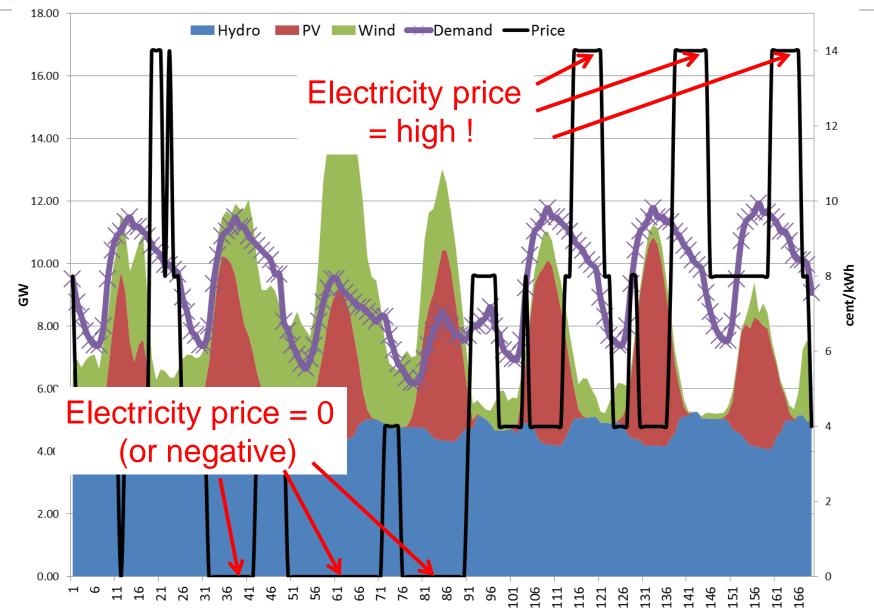
Residual load = Load - non-flexible generation





#### Temporarily high prices

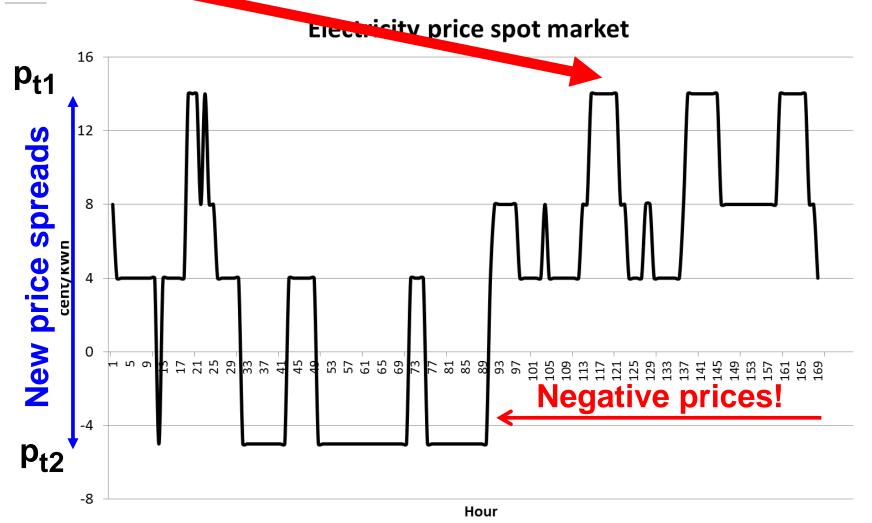






#### conomics Are these prices TOO HIGH?





→ These price spreads provide incentives for new flexible solutions!!!!





## Given this price pattern it would be attractive for (some) power plant operators to stay in the market

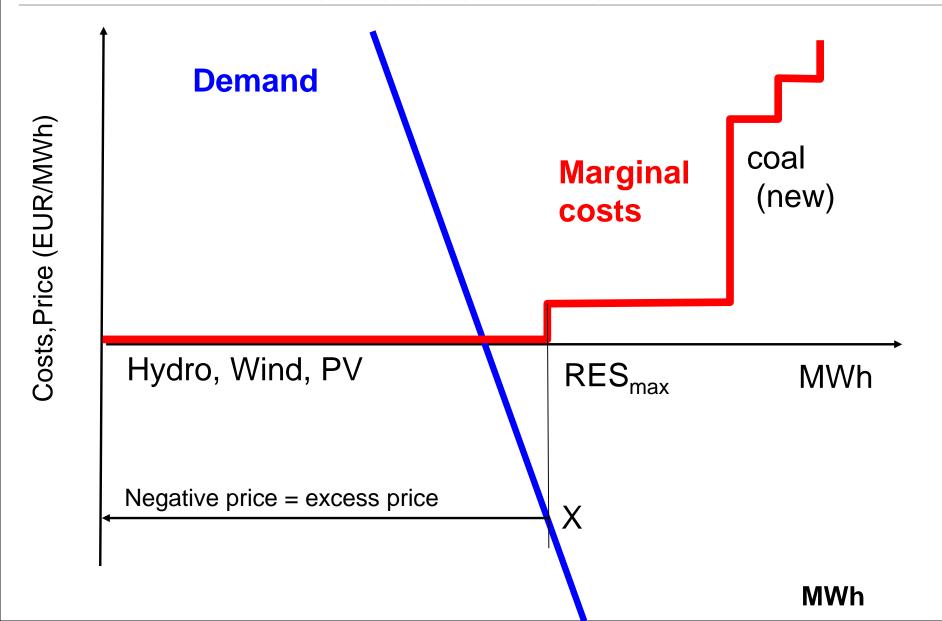


**REVISED ENERGY-ONLY MARKET** 



## PRICE SETTING UNDER EXCESS CAPACITY



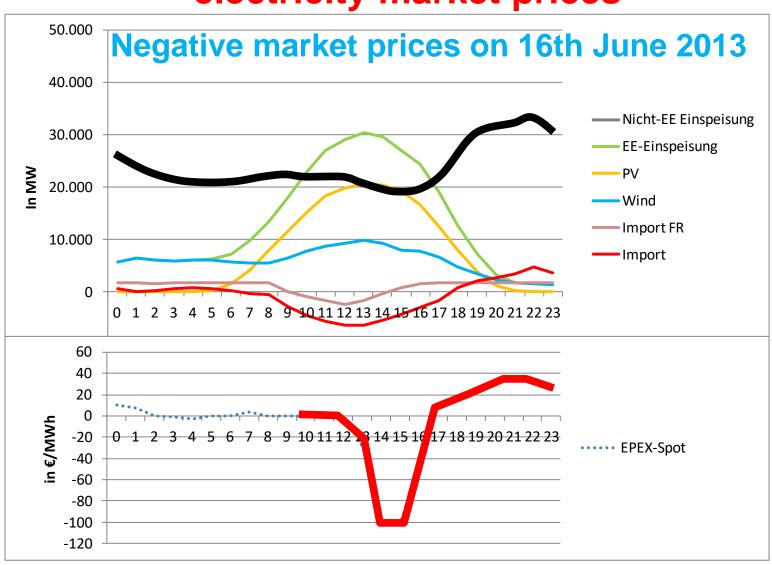




## Problem: high impact of temporarily large quantities of variable RES (?) on



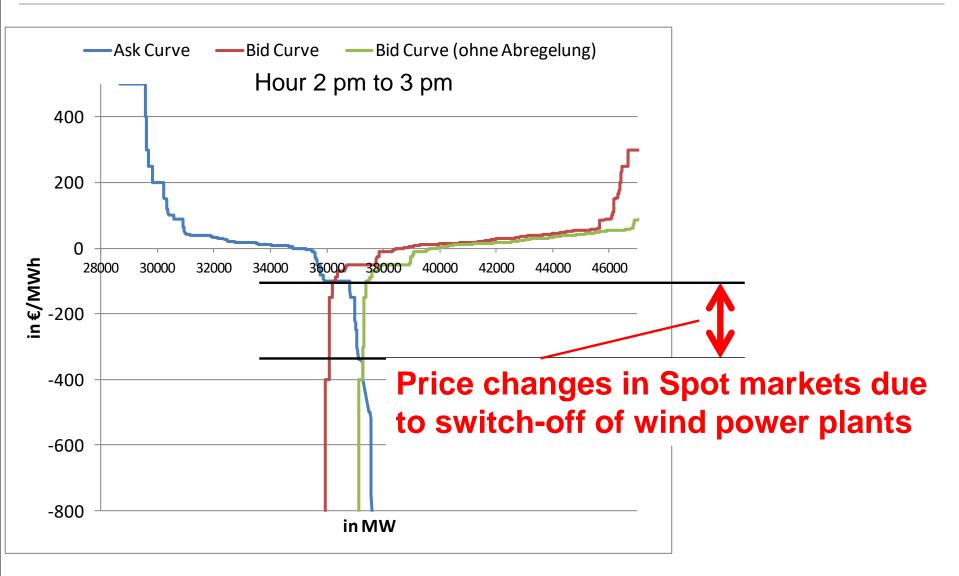
#### electricity market prices





### Impact of switch-off of wind power plants on electricity market prices

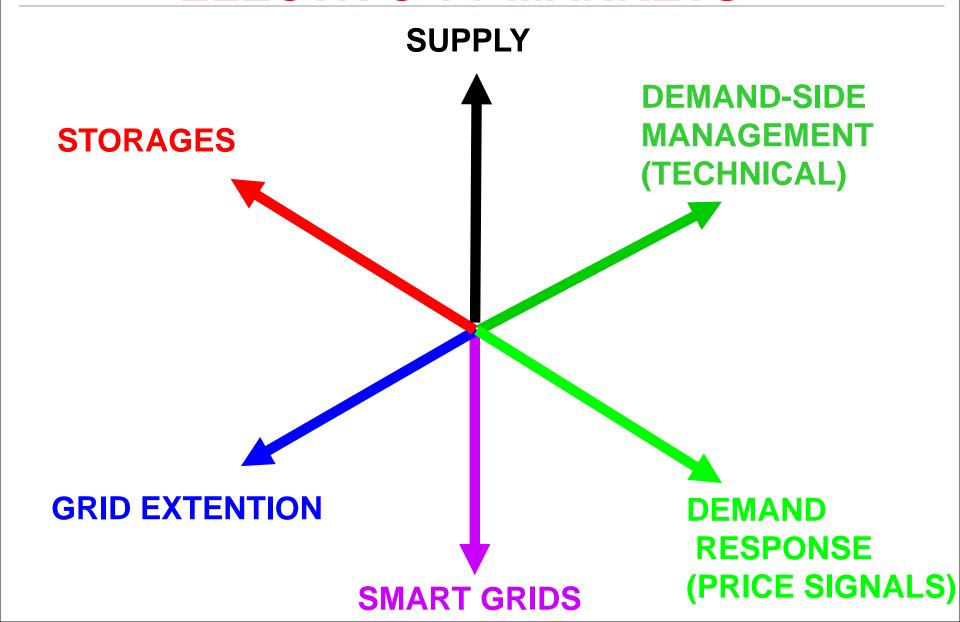






## 4. DIMENSIONS OF ELECTRICITY MARKETS

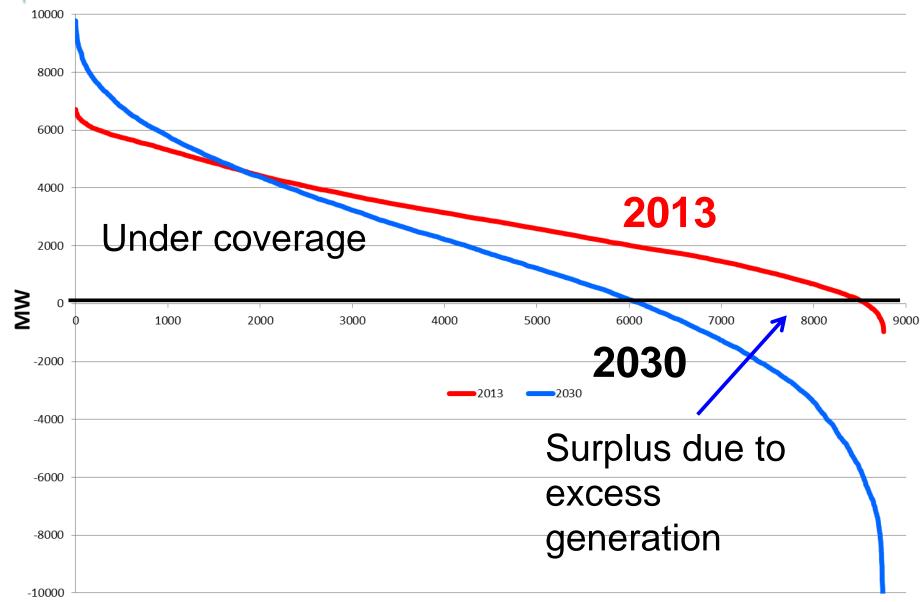


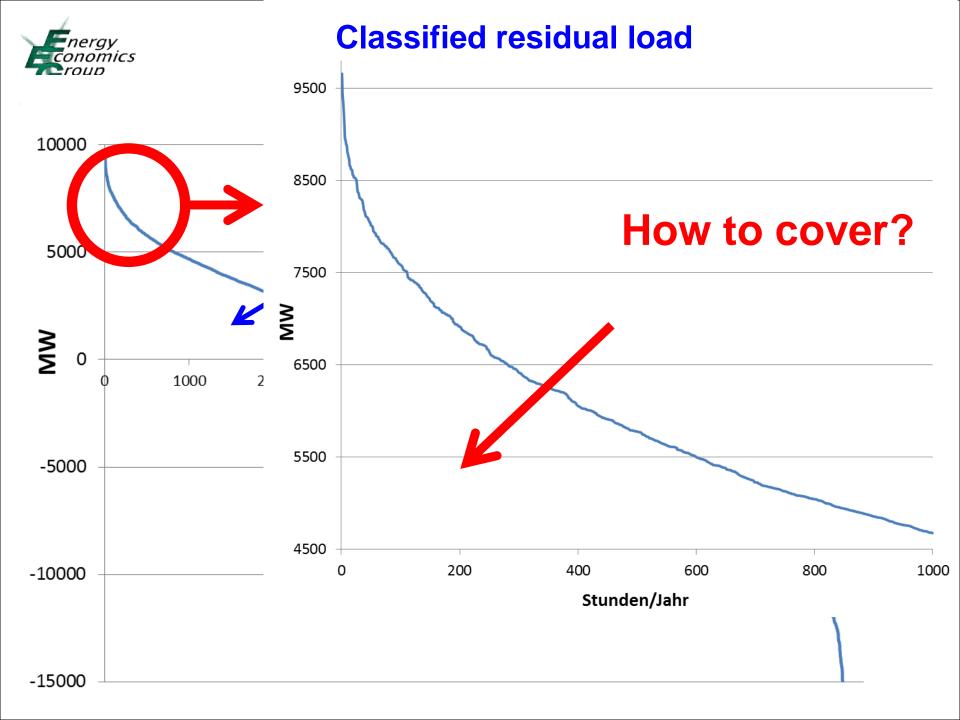




#### Classified residual load











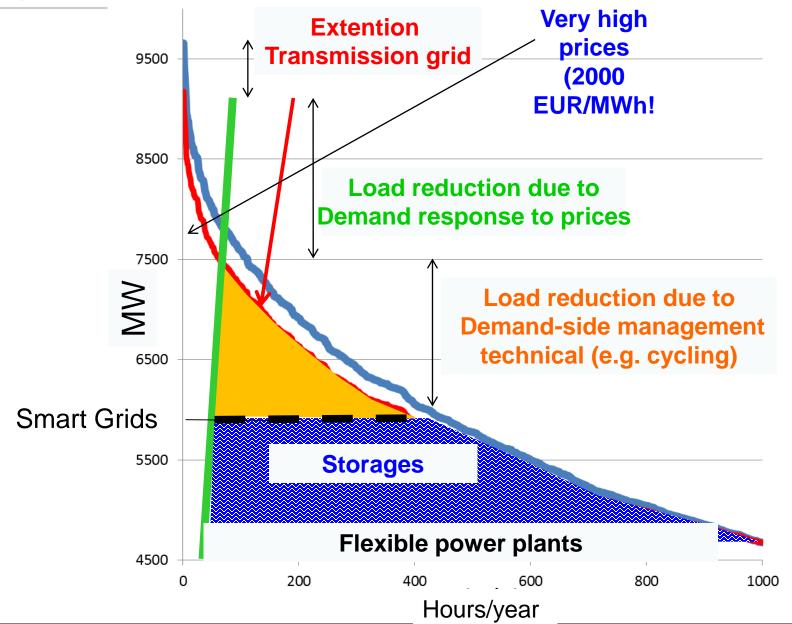
## By a regulated capacity "market"? or

By competition between supply-side and demand-side technologies (incl. storages and grid)?



### Flexible coverage of residual load

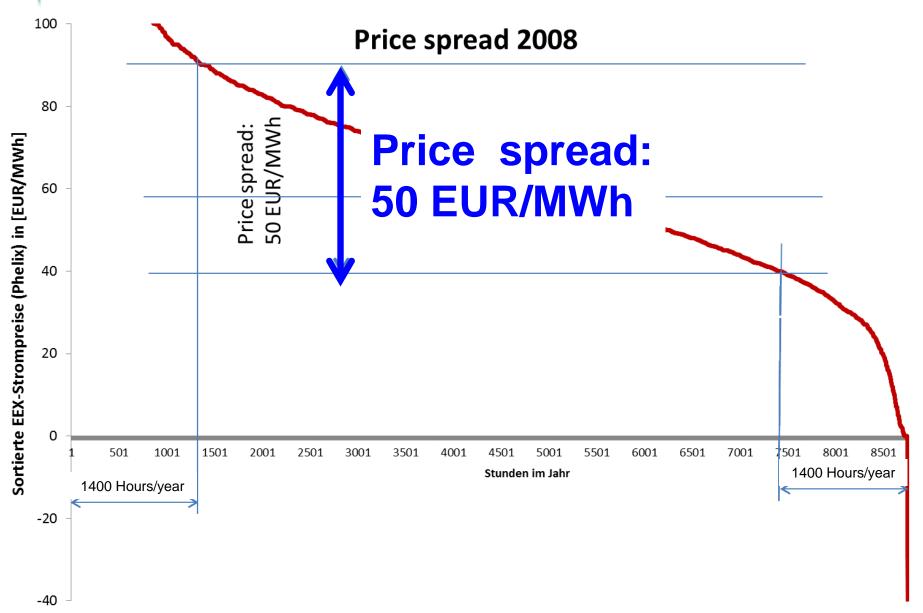






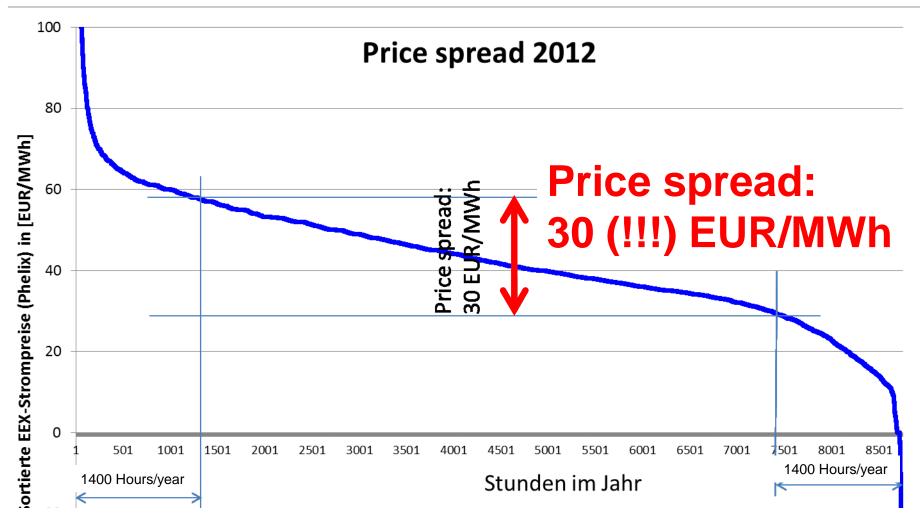
#### Tonergy 5. ECONOMIC INCENTIVES









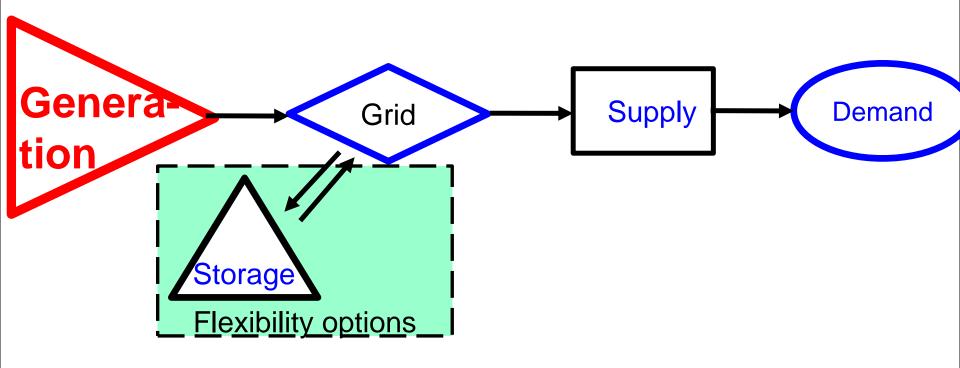


→ There is no incentive today to launch flexibility measures (except in the control power market)!



#### **OLD THINKING**



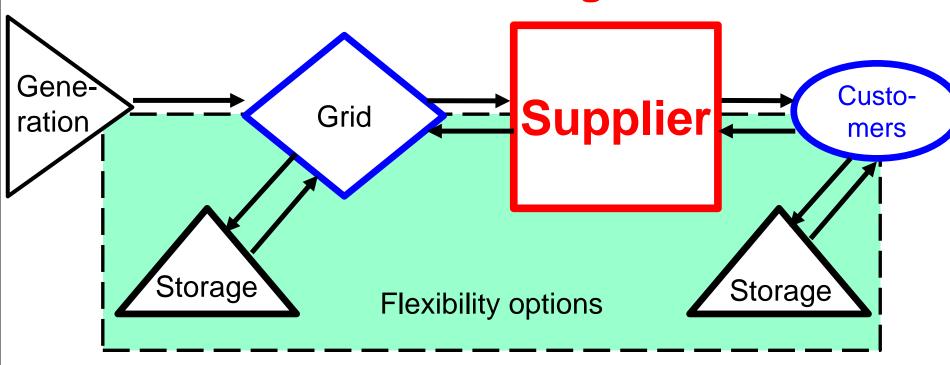




#### 6. CONCLUSIONS



#### **New Thinking:**





#### 6. CONCLUSIONS



- A sustainable electricity system is not a technological winner-picking problem!
- It is a question of integrating a broad portfolio of technologies and demand response options!
- most important now: exhaust the full potential of the creativity of all market participants!
- The key: Flexibility! Yet, currently no economic incentives but activities started → very promising!
- Very important: correct price signals!!!
- calls for capacity markets: a last try of the old generation-focused system to survive
- New key player: Supplier, no more the generator!